



State of the States Report 2014

Local Momentum for National Change to Cut Poverty and Inequality

By Sarah Baron December 2014

Center for American Progress Action Fund



State of the States Report 2014

Local Momentum for National Change to Cut Poverty
and Inequality

By Sarah Baron December 2014

Contents

1 Introduction

- 2 Indicators examined

3 Poverty in the U.S. today

- 3 Poverty rate
- 6 Child poverty rate
- 8 Income inequality

11 Good jobs

- 11 High school graduation rate
- 14 Higher-education attainment rate
- 16 Disconnected youth
- 18 Unemployment rate
- 21 Gender wage gap

23 Strengthening families

- 23 Children living apart from parents
- 25 Teen birth rate

27 Family economic security

- 27 Lack of health insurance coverage
- 31 Hunger and food insecurity
- 33 Unemployment insurance coverage
- 35 Affordable and available housing
- 38 Savings and assets

40 Conclusion

41 About the author

42 Endnotes

47 51 State fact sheets

Introduction

In 2013, the nation's official poverty rate still remained unacceptably high at 14.5 percent. Some 45.3 million Americans were living in poverty—defined as \$23,834 per year for a family of four.¹ Each year, Half in Ten, a partnership campaign with the Center for American Progress Action Fund, the Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, and the Coalition on Human Needs, publishes an annual report that examines 21 different indicators of economic security and opportunity to help better understand where the country is improving the situation for American's struggling families and where the nation must do a better job.

While our annual report, "Building Local Momentum for National Change," focuses on how we are faring on the national level, the Center for American Progress Action Fund issues a companion report, which provides a comparative look at the states. For each of the 15 indicators examined in our national report, CAP ranks the states in comparison to one another and highlights policies to improve those indicators.

The good news is that our economy is growing again, but too many low-income families are not seeing any benefit. Instead, stagnant low-wages, unaffordable housing and child care, and a lack of health insurance coverage are only a few of the challenges that Americans face as they try to make ends meet in an economy that simply isn't working for everyone. However, the conversation about income inequality, poverty, and opportunity has started to shift, and while Congress seems incapable of passing common-sense anti-poverty policies on the national level, cities and states are forging ahead and raising the minimum wage, breaking down barriers to employment, extending access to paid sick days, expanding Medicaid, and more.

Acknowledging the current political reality, it is the states and people on the ground who can effectively advocate for the policies that will build a more inclusive economy. To make substantive change and dramatically reduce poverty in America, we must harness the momentum on the state and local level. As Rev. William Barber, the president of the North Carolina NAACP and leader of the Moral Mondays movement, "If you want to change America, you gotta think states."

Indicator	Source
POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES	
Poverty rate	Bureau of the Census, <i>American Community Survey</i> (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013), Table B17001.
Child poverty rate	Bureau of the Census, <i>American Community Survey</i> (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013), Table B17006.
Income inequality	Bureau of the Census, <i>American Community Survey</i> (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013), Table B19082.
GOOD JOBS	
High school graduation rate	National Center for Education Statistics, "Common Core of Data," available at http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/ (last accessed November 2014).
Higher education attainment rate	Analysis of data from the Bureau of the Census, <i>American Community Survey: 2012 3-year estimate</i> (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013), Table B15001.
Disconnected youth	Kids Count Data Center, "Persons Age 18 to 24 Not Attending School, Not Working, and No Degree Beyond High School," available at http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5063-persons-age-18-to-24-not-attending-school-not-working-and-no-degree-beyond-high-school?loc=1&loct=1#detailed/1/any/false/868,867,133,38,35/any/11484,11485 (last accessed November 2014).
Unemployment rate	Bureau of Labor Statistics, <i>Local Area Unemployment Statistics</i> (U.S. Department of Labor, 2013).
Gender wage gap	Analysis of data from the Bureau of the Census, <i>American Community Survey</i> (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013), Table S0201.
STRENGTHENING FAMILIES	
Children living apart from parents	Kids Count Data Center, "Children 0 to 17 in Foster Care," available at http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6242-children-0-to-17-in-foster-care?loc=1&loct=1#detailed/1/any/false/868,867,133,38,35/any/12985,12986 (last accessed November 2014).
Teen birth rate	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "National Vital Statistics System," available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm (last accessed November 2014).
FAMILY ECONOMIC SECURITY	
Lack of health insurance coverage	Analysis of data from the Bureau of the Census, <i>American Community Survey</i> (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013), Table C27016.
Hunger and food insecurity	Alisha Coleman-Jensen, Christian Gregory, and Anita Singh, <i>Household Food Security in the United States in 2013</i> (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2014), available at http://www.ers.usda.gov/media/1565415/err173.pdf .
Unemployment insurance coverage	U.S. Department of Labor, "Unemployment Insurance Chartbook," available at http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/chartbook.asp (last accessed November 2014).
Affordable and available housing	National Low Income Housing Coalition, "The Affordable Rental Housing Gap Persists," <i>Housing Spotlight 4</i> (1) (2014), available at http://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/HS_4-1.pdf .
Savings and assets	Corporation for Enterprise Development, "Assets & Opportunity Scorecard," available at http://assetsandopportunity.org/scorecard/ (last accessed November 2014); Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, <i>Survey of Income and Program Participation</i> , 2011.

Poverty in the United States today

Poverty rate

According to the primary survey that the Census Bureau uses to track national poverty trends—the Current Population Survey—the poverty rate fell from 15 percent in 2012 to 14.5 percent in 2013.² This was the first drop in the poverty rate since 2006, but the rate and number of Americans living below the poverty line—45.3 million—remains unacceptably high, especially considering that the recovery began four years earlier in mid-2009.³ The poverty rate remains high despite steady economic growth since then because the gains to growth are consistently concentrated at the top of the economic spectrum, rather than lifting wages for low- and middle-income families and reducing the high costs that these families face for child care, housing, food, and other basic needs.⁴

To reduce poverty and create an economy that works for everyone with gains that are broadly shared, we need public policies that we know work. One of the most effective ways to lift families out of poverty is to create jobs that pay wages that can support a family. Despite opponents who claim it must be one or the other, raising the minimum wage in combination with expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit, or EITC, produces complementary benefits and goes much further to make work pay.⁵ The EITC targets low-income working families with children, but it offers little support to workers without children, while the minimum wage affects workers with very low wages and those with wages slightly above the minimum wage. Improving state EITCs and minimum wages together can help more families climb out of poverty and achieve economic security.⁶

Ten states and Washington, D.C., enacted minimum-wage increases during the 2014 legislative session, and four states approved increases through ballot measures and one through an advisory measure in the 2014 election.⁷ Furthermore, 25 states and the District of Columbia have enacted state EITCs,⁸ but few have done both. Maryland and Minnesota are the exception: both states increased their state EITC and minimum wage in 2014. With poverty rates of 10.1 percent and 11.2 percent, respectively, Maryland ranked third and Minnesota ranked seventh in the nation in poverty levels.⁹ Maryland's EITC will gradually rise to 28 percent of the federal credit amount over the next four years,¹⁰ and the state's minimum wage will gradually rise to \$10.10 also by 2018.¹¹ Minnesota increased its EITC value by 25 percent by increasing the size of the benefit and conforming to federal improvements by reducing marriage penalties.¹² Minnesota also is gradually raising its minimum wage to \$9.50 for large employers in 2016 and indexing the wage to inflation by 2018.¹³ Compare this to Mississippi, which is ranked 51st in the country and continued to have the highest poverty rate—24.1 percent—in the nation in 2013. It was also among only five states in the country that have yet to enact a state minimum wage.¹⁴

Table 1 shows the percentage of people in each state with incomes that fell below the federal poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013. In this table, we used data from the American Community Survey, or ACS, rather than the Current Population Survey, or CPS. While the CPS is the primary official source for national poverty trends, the ACS is now the primary official source for state poverty trends. Because the two surveys have some important differences, poverty trends and levels generally differ slightly between the two surveys. Due to sample size limitations in the ACS, there may be nontrivial margins of error around the estimated poverty rate and child poverty rate in sparsely populated states.

TABLE 1
Poverty rate

State	Poverty rank	Share living in poverty	State	Poverty rank	Share living in poverty
Alabama	44	18.7%	Montana	32	16.5%
Alaska	2	9.3%	Nebraska	17	13.2%
Arizona	43	18.6%	Nevada	27	15.8%
Arkansas	48	19.7%	New Hampshire	1	8.7%
California	35	16.8%	New Jersey	8	11.5%
Colorado	16	13%	New Mexico	50	22%
Connecticut	4	10.7%	New York	30	16%
Delaware	13	12.4%	North Carolina	40	17.9%
District of Columbia	46	18.9%	North Dakota	10	11.8%
Florida	36	17%	Ohio	31	16%
Georgia	47	19%	Oklahoma	34	16.8%
Hawaii	5	10.9%	Oregon	33	16.7%
Idaho	26	15.6%	Pennsylvania	19	13.7%
Illinois	25	14.7%	Rhode Island	24	14.3%
Indiana	29	15.9%	South Carolina	42	18.6%
Iowa	15	12.7%	South Dakota	23	14.2%
Kansas	21	14%	Tennessee	39	17.8%
Kentucky	45	18.8%	Texas	38	17.5%
Louisiana	49	19.8%	Utah	14	12.7%
Maine	20	14%	Vermont	12	12.3%
Maryland	3	10.1%	Virginia	9	11.7%
Massachusetts	11	11.9%	Washington	22	14.2%
Michigan	37	17.1%	West Virginia	41	18.5%
Minnesota	7	11.2%	Wisconsin	18	13.5%
Mississippi	51	24.1%	Wyoming	6	10.9%
Missouri	28	15.9%			

Source: Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013), Table B17001.

Child poverty rate

Nationally, there was significant progress in the child poverty rate, which fell nearly 2 percentage points from 21.8 percent in 2012 to 19.9 percent in 2013. However, this number is still unacceptably high.¹⁵ Parents and other household members determine children's economic security. A key factor contributing to these high rates is continued unemployment and stagnant wage growth for working parents. In 2013, nearly 1 in 10 families with children, or 9.6 percent, included one or more unemployed parent—that is, one or both parents wanted to work but were unable to find a job—down only by only half a percentage point from 2012.¹⁶

A key support for low-income families with children is Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, or TANF, program, which provides time-limited income support to qualifying families. TANF funds, which is a block grant to states, can be used for a variety of services and supports, including income assistance such as wage supplements for low-income working families, child care, education, job training, and more, with an emphasis on helping people get back to work.¹⁷ However, TANF is not providing the support that families and children need to make ends meet. In no state do TANF benefits lift a family above even half of the poverty line, as a shrinking share of TANF funds have been used to provide income assistance. In addition, a declining share of low-income families with children can access TANF income assistance. In 1996, 68 families received TANF for every 100 families in poverty, and in 2011, only 27 families received TANF for every 100 families in poverty.¹⁸ TANF's performance during the Great Recession is but one example of the program's weakness, as caseloads only rose by 16 percent before peaking in December 2010, while the number of unemployed grew by 88 percent during the same time.¹⁹

The decline of TANF's reach means far fewer families are protected from poverty and deep poverty, leaving children without sorely needed support. Congress must increase the funding level of TANF so that families can stabilize and focus on getting back on their feet. However, states have great discretion in determining the benefit amount, the program's requirements, and how and for which services state funds are spent.

Wyoming, which has a child poverty rate of 12.9 percent and is ranked fifth,²⁰ was among only seven states that increased TANF benefits from 2012 to 2013, to a \$616 monthly benefit for a family of three. This makes it one of the higher state benefit levels, although it is still inadequate at less than 40 percent of the federal poverty line.²¹ Wyoming is also one of the only states where TANF benefit levels have not declined since 1996.²² On the other hand, Arizona's benefit level has

declined by the greatest amount, by more than 46 percent since 1996. As of July 2013, Arizona only provides \$278 in monthly benefits for a family of three, which put the state 41st for its child poverty rate of 26 percent.²³

Table 2 shows the percentage of children ages 18 and younger in each state who lived below the federal poverty line in 2013.

TABLE 2
Child poverty rate

State	Child poverty rank	Share living in poverty	State	Child poverty rank	Share living in poverty
Alabama	46	27%	Montana	26	21%
Alaska	3	11.8%	Nebraska	17	17.3%
Arizona	41	26%	Nevada	31	22.2%
Arkansas	49	28.6%	New Hampshire	1	9.7%
California	34	23.1%	New Jersey	14	16.4%
Colorado	15	16.5%	New Mexico	50	31%
Connecticut	8	14.3%	New York	33	22.5%
Delaware	18	17.6%	North Carolina	39	24.9%
District of Columbia	45	26.7%	North Dakota	2	11.8%
Florida	37	24.2%	Ohio	32	22.4%
Georgia	42	26.2%	Oklahoma	36	23.5%
Hawaii	4	12.7%	Oregon	27	21.1%
Idaho	23	18.8%	Pennsylvania	24	19%
Illinois	25	20.4%	Rhode Island	28	21.3%
Indiana	30	21.8%	South Carolina	47	27.3%
Iowa	12	15.7%	South Dakota	20	18.2%
Kansas	22	18.3%	Tennessee	43	26.2%
Kentucky	40	25%	Texas	38	24.8%
Louisiana	48	27.4%	Utah	9	14.4%
Maine	16	17%	Vermont	10	14.6%
Maryland	6	13.3%	Virginia	11	15.4%
Massachusetts	13	16%	Washington	21	18.3%
Michigan	35	23.4%	West Virginia	44	26.6%
Minnesota	7	13.7%	Wisconsin	19	18%
Mississippi	51	33.7%	Wyoming	5	12.9%
Missouri	29	21.8%			

Source: Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013), Table B17006.

Income inequality

In 2013, slightly more than half of all income—51 percent—went to the top 20 percent, with the top 5 percent alone taking in more than 22.3 percent of all income.²⁴ In contrast, just 11.5 percent of all income went to the bottom 40 percent.²⁵ Income inequality is directly related to rising poverty and the decline of the middle class, as the gains from economic growth concentrate at the top of the income scale and incomes for low- and middle-income Americans flatten or decline.²⁶ Income inequality also leaves families more vulnerable to economic shocks, which can send them spiraling below the poverty line and makes it harder to climb back up by forcing them to take on debt.

High and rising inequality is largely due to public policy decisions, including the lack of action at the federal level to relieve the downward pressure on wages for working- and middle-class people. Increasing the minimum wage, which has fallen far below its 1968 level in real terms, is among the most obvious solutions and would provide a raise to roughly 28 million Americans.²⁷ If the minimum wage had been adjusted since 1968 to keep pace with a conservative measure of productivity, it would stand at more than \$17 per hour today.²⁸

While national action is critical for serious improvement on this indicator, states and cities across the country are refusing to wait for Congress and are successfully moving forward with raising the minimum wage locally. In 2014 alone, 38 states introduced minimum-wage bills during the 2014 legislative session, and Alaska, Arkansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota passed citizen-sponsored minimum-wage state ballot measures in the 2014 election, as did Illinois, which overwhelmingly passed a nonbinding legislative referendum.²⁹ Also in 2014, Seattle voted to raise the minimum wage to \$15 by 2017. Further down the coast, San Diego, California, voted to raise the minimum wage to \$11.50 by 2017, and the Los Angeles Unified School District voted to raise the minimum wage to \$15 by 2016. In 2013, Washington, D.C., committed to raise its minimum wage to \$11.60 by 2016.³⁰

In 2007, Vermont started indexing its minimum wage and adopted large step increases in the 2014 session: the current minimum wage is \$8.73 and will rise to \$10.50 by 2018.³¹ Vermont ranked 15th nationally in terms of income inequality with the share of income going to the top 20 percent of households being just 13.8 times higher than that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013.³² By comparison, Louisiana, one of only five states without a state minimum wage,³³ is ranked 49th with 18.5 times the income going to the top 20 percent as to the bottom 20 percent.³⁴

Table 3 shows the ratio of the share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in relation to share of income going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013 in each state.

TABLE 3
Income inequality

State	Income inequality rank	Inequality ratio	State	Income inequality rank	Inequality ratio
Alabama	39	16.5	Montana	21	14.4
Alaska	1	10.5	Nebraska	7	12.6
Arizona	30	15.2	Nevada	13	13.6
Arkansas	26	15	New Hampshire	6	12.5
California	46	17.6	New Jersey	43	17
Colorado	19	14.2	New Mexico	41	16.9
Connecticut	48	18.2	New York	50	20.1
Delaware	14	13.7	North Carolina	33	15.6
District of Columbia	51	30.3	North Dakota	17	13.9
Florida	37	16.1	Ohio	27	15.1
Georgia	45	17.4	Oklahoma	20	14.3
Hawaii	12	13.5	Oregon	21	14.4
Idaho	4	12.4	Pennsylvania	30	15.2
Illinois	44	17.1	Rhode Island	40	16.7
Indiana	18	14	South Carolina	35	15.7
Iowa	8	12.8	South Dakota	4	12.4
Kansas	15	13.8	Tennessee	33	15.6
Kentucky	36	15.9	Texas	37	16.1
Louisiana	49	18.5	Utah	3	11.5
Maine	10	13.3	Vermont	15	13.8
Maryland	25	14.7	Virginia	32	15.4
Massachusetts	47	18	Washington	24	14.6
Michigan	27	15.1	West Virginia	27	15.1
Minnesota	10	13.3	Wisconsin	8	12.8
Mississippi	41	16.9	Wyoming	2	11.4
Missouri	21	14.4			

Source: Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013), Table B19082.

Cities and states lead the national movement to raise the wage

The minimum-wage victory in Seattle, Washington, and the fast-food strikes around the country have galvanized local action around the minimum wage. In June, Seattle approved the adoption of a \$15 per hour minimum wage, making it the first major city in the United States to take such action to help struggling workers make ends meet and address income inequality.³⁵ Several months later, fast-food workers, this time joined by home care workers, went on strike at restaurants in more than 100 cities to “fight for \$15” per hour.³⁶

These actions reflect a broader national movement and shift to policy advocacy and action on the local and state level in response to the lack of action on the federal level. Congress has failed to act, despite the fact that raising the minimum wage would lift millions of families out of poverty, save taxpayers billions of dollars, and boost the economic recovery. Moreover, it's what Americans want; 84 percent support raising the minimum wage.³⁷

The real debate when it comes to raising the minimum wage is happening in state legislatures and through citizen-sponsored initiatives across the country. In 2014, there were two state legislative campaigns, four ballot campaigns—all of which succeeded in raising the wage—and seven citywide campaigns.³⁸

Aside from putting direct pressure on states, localities, and employers to raise the minimum wage, these actions have successfully brought the issue of unacceptably low and stagnant wages to the forefront of public discussion at an opportune time. As the American public becomes increasingly aware of the negative effects of income inequality and the unfair distribution of economic gains, actions to raise the minimum wage further connect the dots between inequality and economic security and shared prosperity for the American public. Successes and action on the state and local level around the minimum wage has the potential to build increased momentum for more progressive policies on the state level, such as paid sick days and child care assistance.

Good jobs

High school graduation rate

The high school graduation rate continues to rise and is one of the national indicators that is moving in the right direction. In the 2011–12 school year—the last school year for which complete data are available—the on-time high school graduation rate reached nearly 81 percent, an increase from the previous year and 8 percentage points higher than in the 2001–02 school year.³⁹

There is a crucial link between early childhood education, such as pre-kindergarten and Head Start, and high school graduation. Children who participate in early childhood education programs are more likely to graduate from high school on time.⁴⁰ Moreover, those who graduate high school are more likely to hold a job, form more stable families, and ultimately be more economically secure. Early childhood education prepares young children for kindergarten so they enter ready to learn, which means they read better by third grade and are therefore significantly more likely to graduate from high school. Studies have shown that 16 percent of children who are not reading proficiently by the third grade do not graduate on time, with that number jumping to 35 percent for children who are living in poverty and not reading proficiently.⁴¹ President Barack Obama has called for providing high-quality and affordable preschool for all low- and moderate-income 4-year olds through a federal-state partnership, but his plan has yet to be enacted in today's gridlocked Congress.⁴²

While Americans wait for much-needed action at the federal level, states also have an opportunity to prioritize investment in early childhood education and state-funded pre-K programs. In the 2012–13 school year, 28 percent of America's 4-year-olds were enrolled in a state-funded preschool program, the same percentage as the year before.⁴³ However, only 40 states and the District of Columbia have state-funded preschool programs.⁴⁴

State pre-K funding in the 2012–13 school year increased by \$30.6 million from the previous year, to \$4,026 per child, with funding varying widely per child in states that provide programs. But this increase regains less than 10 percent of the prior year’s cut of \$442 per child, and more than 9,000 fewer children were served nationally.⁴⁵ Vermont—which has an on-time graduation rate of 88 percent and is ranked second on this indicator⁴⁶—has 71 percent of its 4-year-olds enrolled in the state pre-K program.⁴⁷ And in an example of successful city and state action, the city of Columbus partnered with the state of Ohio to launch Early Start Columbus to expand quality pre-K education to ultimately provide universal pre-K for every 4-year-old in the city.⁴⁸ By contrast, only 3 percent of Nevada’s 4-year-olds were enrolled in state pre-K in 2012–13, and state spending was down by more than \$52,000 from the previous year.⁴⁹ Not surprisingly, only 63 percent of youth in Nevada graduated from high school on time in 2011–12, ranking the state 47th on this indicator.⁵⁰

Table 4 shows the percentage of high school students in each state who graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year.

TABLE 4
High school graduation rate

State	High school graduate rank	Share of students	State	High school graduate rank	Share of students
Alabama	37	75%	Montana	16	84%
Alaska	43	70%	Nebraska	2	88%
Arizona	35	76%	Nevada	47	63%
Arkansas	16	84%	New Hampshire	8	86%
California	30	78%	New Jersey	8	86%
Colorado	37	75%	New Mexico	43	70%
Connecticut	12	85%	New York	32	77%
Delaware	25	80%	North Carolina	25	80%
District of Columbia	48	59%	North Dakota	6	87%
Florida	37	75%	Ohio	24	81%
Georgia	43	70%	Oklahoma	N/A	no data
Hawaii	22	82%	Oregon	46	68%
Idaho	N/A	no data	Pennsylvania	16	84%
Illinois	22	82%	Rhode Island	32	77%
Indiana	8	86%	South Carolina	37	75%
Iowa	1	89%	South Dakota	20	83%
Kansas	12	85%	Tennessee	6	87%
Kentucky	N/A	no data	Texas	2	88%
Louisiana	42	72%	Utah	25	80%
Maine	12	85%	Vermont	2	88%
Maryland	16	84%	Virginia	20	83%
Massachusetts	12	85%	Washington	32	77%
Michigan	35	76%	West Virginia	28	79%
Minnesota	30	78%	Wisconsin	2	88%
Mississippi	37	75%	Wyoming	28	79%
Missouri	8	86%			

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, "Common Core of Data," available at <http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/> (last accessed November 2014).

Higher-education attainment rate

A college degree is more important than ever in boosting economic mobility and makes it possible for millions of Americans to join the middle class. The more education one has, the less likely one is to be poor, with workers who have at least a four-year college degree experiencing the lowest rates of poverty.⁵¹ The rate of 24- to 35-year-olds who had an associate's degree or higher between 2010 and 2012 increased to 40.1 percent.⁵²

There is certainly much that can be done on the national level to continue the positive trend in this indicator, including increasing Pell Grants and Federal Work Study investments to ensure that working and other nontraditional students are able to access financial aid. But the states have considerable control over funding for higher education and must act to help students keep up with dramatic increases in tuition at public universities across the country, especially since the Great Recession.

Forty-eight states are still spending less per student than they did before the recession, which caused states to deeply cut funding. The average state is spending 23 percent less per student today than in 2008.⁵³ Louisiana's higher-education funding has decreased by more than 40 percent since the beginning of the recession and is among eight states, including West Virginia, that continued to cut funding over fiscal year 2013.⁵⁴ Louisiana and West Virginia have among the lowest rates of higher-education attainment at roughly 31 percent and are ranked 47th and 48th, respectively.⁵⁵ Conversely, North Dakota is one of only two states that spends more per student than before the recession, and the state increased funding by 10 percent in FY 2013.⁵⁶ North Dakota is ranked fifth for its higher-education attainment rate of 49.8 percent.⁵⁷

Table 5 shows the percentage of young adults ages 25- to 34-years-old in in each state who had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012.

TABLE 5
Higher education attainment rate

State	Associate's degree rank	Share with associate's degree or higher	State	Associate's degree rank	Share with associate's degree or higher
Alabama	43	32.9%	Montana	23	40%
Alaska	45	32.2%	Nebraska	14	44.8%
Arizona	38	34%	Nevada	51	28.6%
Arkansas	49	29.9%	New Hampshire	9	46%
California	29	38.6%	New Jersey	6	47.9%
Colorado	13	45.2%	New Mexico	50	29.6%
Connecticut	8	46.2%	New York	4	50.1%
Delaware	28	38.7%	North Carolina	31	38.4%
District of Columbia	1	70.2%	North Dakota	5	49.8%
Florida	34	36.9%	Ohio	26	39.1%
Georgia	36	35.7%	Oklahoma	44	32.3%
Hawaii	25	39.5%	Oregon	30	38.4%
Idaho	40	33.9%	Pennsylvania	15	44.6%
Illinois	12	45.6%	Rhode Island	18	42.9%
Indiana	33	37.1%	South Carolina	37	35.5%
Iowa	7	47.5%	South Dakota	17	43.5%
Kansas	19	42.8%	Tennessee	41	33.9%
Kentucky	38	34%	Texas	42	33.6%
Louisiana	47	31.3%	Utah	22	40.1%
Maine	27	38.9%	Vermont	16	44.5%
Maryland	11	45.7%	Virginia	10	45.9%
Massachusetts	2	54.5%	Washington	21	41.4%
Michigan	32	37.8%	West Virginia	48	31.3%
Minnesota	3	51%	Wisconsin	20	42.3%
Mississippi	46	32%	Wyoming	35	36.1%
Missouri	24	40%			

Source: Analysis of data from the Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey*: 2012 3-year estimate (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013), Table B15001.

Disconnected youth

Young people are our future economic engine, and the nation cannot afford to leave them behind. Yet the rate of 18- to 24-year-olds not attending school and not working, referred to as disconnected, in 2012 remained practically unchanged at 16 percent with 5,044,000 disconnected, only 140,000 less than the previous year.⁵⁸ Especially as the U.S. economy is still struggling to recover, we must do more to equip young Americans with the skills and opportunities necessary to find good jobs so they can share in the economy's prosperity.

States should increase opportunities for young people by increasing access to high-quality skills and job training and expanding and modernizing the Earned Income Tax Credit, or EITC, for young adults and childless workers to make work pay.

Currently, a childless worker must be at least 25-years-old to be eligible for the EITC. This policy is intended to avoid giving the tax credit to college students, who are often wrongfully assumed to have family support or who theoretically only have temporarily low incomes.⁵⁹ As a result, young low-income workers who are not in school or relying on parents cannot receive the EITC during a vital period of their career development. Under the current system, a recent high school graduate entering the workforce would need to work for seven years before becoming eligible for the EITC.⁶⁰ The credit should be available immediately after high school as it primarily helps workers who have little education—roughly 53 percent of EITC recipients have a high school degree or less—and workers who will likely earn low wages when they are able to find employment.⁶¹ It is irrational that these younger workers with little education, who are likely earning low wages, are not eligible for a tax credit that could improve their bottom line.

Connecticut and New Hampshire, both ranked ninth with disconnected-youth rates of 12 percent, have prioritized providing needed skills to help people find work.⁶² Connecticut's Subsidized Training and Employment Program, Step Up, is an initiative of the state's Department of Labor and the state's five Workforce Investment Boards, including a wage subsidy program and small manufacturer training grant program each offering employer incentives to hire new employees and create jobs.⁶³ Step Up has led to the hiring of 2,200 new workers.⁶⁴ In 2014, the U.S. Secretary of Labor announced \$150 million in funding for jobs-training programs, modeled on programs operating in New Hampshire; on-the-job training programs in New Hampshire enabled 95 percent of graduates to find full-time jobs.⁶⁵

Table 6 shows the percentage of youth ages 18 to 24 who were not in school or working in 2012.

TABLE 6
Disconnected youth

State	Disconnected youth rank	Share of disconnected youth	State	Disconnected youth rank	Share of disconnected youth
Alabama	44	20%	Montana	27	16%
Alaska	37	18%	Nebraska	2	9%
Arizona	41	19%	Nevada	44	20%
Arkansas	44	20%	New Hampshire	9	12%
California	31	17%	New Jersey	16	14%
Colorado	16	14%	New Mexico	50	22%
Connecticut	9	12%	New York	20	15%
Delaware	27	16%	North Carolina	37	18%
District of Columbia	31	17%	North Dakota	1	8%
Florida	37	18%	Ohio	27	16%
Georgia	49	21%	Oklahoma	31	17%
Hawaii	16	14%	Oregon	31	17%
Idaho	20	15%	Pennsylvania	20	15%
Illinois	20	15%	Rhode Island	3	10%
Indiana	20	15%	South Carolina	37	18%
Iowa	3	10%	South Dakota	8	11%
Kansas	9	12%	Tennessee	41	19%
Kentucky	44	20%	Texas	31	17%
Louisiana	44	20%	Utah	13	13%
Maine	16	14%	Vermont	3	10%
Maryland	20	15%	Virginia	13	13%
Massachusetts	3	10%	Washington	27	16%
Michigan	31	17%	West Virginia	41	19%
Minnesota	3	10%	Wisconsin	9	12%
Mississippi	50	22%	Wyoming	13	13%
Missouri	20	15%			

Source: Kids Count Data Center, "Persons Age 18 to 24 Not Attending School, Not Working, and No Degree Beyond High School," available at <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5063-persons-age-18-to-24-not-attending-school-not-working-and-no-degree-beyond-high-school?loc=1&loc=1#detailed/1/any/false/868,867,133,38,35/any/11484,11485> (last accessed November 2014).

Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate has continued to decline, falling from 7.2 percent in September 2013 to 5.9 percent in September 2014.⁶⁶ While lower than it was in 2013, unemployment remains far too high, and this number does not reflect those that have given up trying to participate in the workforce due to the frustration of long-term employment, nor does it reflect the low wages and lack of benefits that characterize many of the jobs of the newly employed.

Creating good jobs and connecting struggling families and young adults with employment opportunities should be Congress's top priority. This should include funding to states to create subsidized employment initiatives, as recommended in the Pathways Back to Work Fund, which was originally included in the American Jobs Act and would provide modest funding for employment and training opportunities for youth and the long-term unemployed.⁶⁷ Congress should also make immediate, upfront investments to our transit systems, roads, bridges, and other public infrastructure. Yet conservatives in Congress continue to choose obstruction over job creation. Fortunately, states and cities have reformed hiring policies in order to increase employment opportunities for millions of people who have been unfairly locked out of the job market, such as people with criminal records or the long-term unemployed.

This year, 4 states, bringing the current total to 13 states, and several major cities—including Baltimore; Charlotte, North Carolina; Indianapolis; Louisville, Kentucky; and New Orleans—adopted fair-chance hiring reforms to limit the use of criminal history information by employers during hiring and allow applicants to first and foremost be considered on their merits.⁶⁸ Eight states had new fair hiring legislation in 2013 or 2014.⁶⁹ Fair-chance reforms include “Ban the Box” policies, which remove questions on job applications about an individual's conviction history and delays the background check inquiry until later in the hiring process. Reforms also limit the use of credit checks by employers and outlaw discrimination against job applicants who are unemployed.⁷⁰ Vermont—which is ranked fourth with 4.4 percent of workers unemployed in 2013⁷¹—adopted hiring reform legislation in 2013 to limit the use of credit checks by employers for hiring and retention purposes, bringing the total number of states with such laws to 10.⁷² While the vast majority of states with the worst unemployment rates are adopting city and state fair-chance policies, Mississippi and Nevada have yet to do so,⁷³ despite the fact that these states are ranked 46th and 51st, respectively, and Mississippi's unemployment rate is 8.6 percent and Nevada's is 9.8 percent.⁷⁴

Table 7 shows the percentage of all workers in each state who were unemployed in 2013.

TABLE 7
Unemployment rate

State	Unemployment rate rank	Share unemployed	State	Unemployment rate rank	Share unemployed
Alabama	18	6.5%	Montana	14	5.6%
Alaska	18	6.5%	Nebraska	3	3.9%
Arizona	39	8%	Nevada	51	9.8%
Arkansas	33	7.5%	New Hampshire	10	5.3%
California	48	8.9%	New Jersey	41	8.2%
Colorado	26	6.8%	New Mexico	27	6.9%
Connecticut	38	7.8%	New York	36	7.7%
Delaware	23	6.7%	North Carolina	39	8%
District of Columbia	44	8.3%	North Dakota	1	2.9%
Florida	30	7.2%	Ohio	31	7.4%
Georgia	41	8.2%	Oklahoma	11	5.4%
Hawaii	8	4.8%	Oregon	36	7.7%
Idaho	15	6.2%	Pennsylvania	31	7.4%
Illinois	49	9.2%	Rhode Island	50	9.5%
Indiana	33	7.5%	South Carolina	35	7.6%
Iowa	6	4.6%	South Dakota	2	3.8%
Kansas	11	5.4%	Tennessee	41	8.2%
Kentucky	44	8.3%	Texas	17	6.3%
Louisiana	15	6.2%	Utah	4	4.4%
Maine	23	6.7%	Vermont	4	4.4%
Maryland	22	6.6%	Virginia	13	5.5%
Massachusetts	29	7.1%	Washington	28	7%
Michigan	47	8.8%	West Virginia	18	6.5%
Minnesota	9	5.1%	Wisconsin	23	6.7%
Mississippi	46	8.6%	Wyoming	6	4.6%
Missouri	18	6.5%			

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Local Area Unemployment Statistics* (U.S. Department of Labor, 2013).

States lead the nation to “Ban the Box”

Between 70 million and 100 million Americans, or as many as one in three, have criminal records, including arrests or convictions. An estimated 87 percent of employers are using background checks for employment screening, often putting in place an insurmountable barrier to employment for qualified workers with criminal records and ostensibly locking millions of Americans out of the workforce.⁷⁵ Having a criminal record reduces the likelihood of a job callback or a job offer by nearly 50 percent.⁷⁶ “Ban the box” is a fair-chance hiring policy that refers to removing conviction history questions from initial job applications and delays a background check until the candidate has been selected as a finalist or serious contender for the position. This is a simple policy change that lessens hiring barriers and creates a fair chance to compete for jobs. The change allows employers to judge applicants on their qualifications first, without the stigma of a criminal record. Ban the box is a win-win for employers and applicants.⁷⁷ The box on an application discourages otherwise qualified people from applying, and employers reap the benefits when applicants with criminal records are hired as these employees are shown to have higher rates of retention and productivity.⁷⁸

Even in good economic times, people with criminal records are left behind; but in difficult times, their resumes often go straight into the trash. To address this serious problem, states are taking their own actions. For example, 13 states have adopted statewide ban the box fair hiring policies, and 30 states have a local or state ban the box fair hiring policy, including 8 states with new legislation in 2013 and 2014—California, Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, and Rhode Island.⁷⁹ Some cities and states that found their fair-chance policies to be incredibly successful in hiring people with records have expanded their policies to include private employers.⁸⁰ In Minneapolis, city officials found that removing the conviction or arrest history check-box from initial applications and postponing background checks until after a conditional offer of employment resulted in more than half of applicants with a prior conviction being hired.⁸¹ Similar trends can be seen in Durham, North Carolina, and Atlanta, Georgia, after those cities enacted fair-hiring policies.

Gender wage gap

The lack of improvement in wages for most workers has made it more difficult to close the gender wage gap. In 2013, median earnings for women working full-time, year-round jobs were 78.3 percent of those for men, remaining practically unchanged from 2012.⁸² Increasing the minimum wage, including the minimum wage for tipped workers, so that it is a living wage, and expanding access to paid leave are a few of the common-sense policies that will help close the gender gap and allow states to step up in the absence of federal action.

Women represent nearly two-thirds of minimum-wage workers, and 22 percent of minimum-wage workers are women of color. Likewise, women are two-thirds of workers in tipped jobs.⁸³ Currently, a woman working full time, year round at the minimum wage will earn \$14,500 annually, which is more than \$4,000 below the poverty line for a mother caring for two children.⁸⁴ Raising the minimum wage to \$10.10 would boost earnings for more than 15 million women, including 4.8 million working mothers.⁸⁵ Enacting paid sick days legislation would have similarly positive effects on working parents, as well as all workers. More than 13 million, or one-third of working women in businesses with 15 or more employees are not able to take a paid sick day when they or a family member become sick, and more than half of working mothers do not have paid sick days to care for their sick children.⁸⁶ Workers in low-wage jobs, the majority of which are women, are even less likely to be able to earn paid sick days; 82 percent of workers making \$8.25 per hour or less lack access, ultimately forcing women, who disproportionality assume family caregiving responsibilities, to make impossible choices.⁸⁷ Women who cannot earn paid sick time are forced to sacrifice job security in order to care for themselves and their families.

In California, which has the fifth lowest gender wage gap, women earned 84 cents to a man's dollar in 2013.⁸⁸ California is among very few states that have both raised the minimum wage—to \$10.00 by 2016⁸⁹—and enacted a paid sick days standard.⁹⁰ By comparison, North Dakota ranked 47th with women there earning 70 cents to a man's dollar.⁹¹ North Dakota has yet to increase the minimum wage above \$7.25⁹² and take any action on paid sick days.⁹³

Table 8 shows the median earnings for women working full-time, year-round jobs in each state compared to men's median earnings in 2013.

TABLE 8
Gender wage gap

State	Wage gap rank	Women's earnings, in cents	State	Wage gap rank	Women's earnings, in cents
Alabama	40	76	Montana	46	74
Alaska	38	76	Nebraska	44	74
Arizona	6	84	Nevada	7	83
Arkansas	35	77	New Hampshire	29	79
California	5	84	New Jersey	19	80
Colorado	21	80	New Mexico	15	82
Connecticut	30	79	New York	2	86
Delaware	13	83	North Carolina	10	83
District of Columbia	1	91	North Dakota	47	70
Florida	4	84	Ohio	34	77
Georgia	11	83	Oklahoma	43	75
Hawaii	7	83	Oregon	18	81
Idaho	39	76	Pennsylvania	37	76
Illinois	24	79	Rhode Island	14	82
Indiana	45	74	South Carolina	31	78
Iowa	33	78	South Dakota	42	75
Kansas	26	79	Tennessee	11	83
Kentucky	32	78	Texas	28	79
Louisiana	51	66	Utah	48	70
Maine	17	81	Vermont	9	83
Maryland	3	86	Virginia	23	79
Massachusetts	16	82	Washington	21	80
Michigan	41	75	West Virginia	49	69
Minnesota	19	80	Wisconsin	27	79
Mississippi	36	77	Wyoming	50	69
Missouri	24	79			

Source: Analysis of data from the Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013), Table S0201.

Strengthening families

Children living apart from both parents

In 2013, roughly 2.7 million children, or 3.7 percent of children in the United States, lived apart from both of their parents,⁹⁴ about the same as in 2012. More than three-fourths of these children lived with grandparents or other family members; 19 percent lived with family friends; and 5 percent were in foster care.⁹⁵ In 2012, 375,472 children ages 18 and younger in the United State—5 children for every 1,000—lived in foster care.⁹⁶ Children live apart from their parents for a variety of economic and social reasons, including parents' mental or physical illness, deployment for military service, young age at time of birth, immigration status, and incarceration. These and other factors that lead to children living apart from both parents are often due to or exacerbated by a lack of economic or social resources.⁹⁷

To the detriment of primarily low- and moderate-income children, people who are elderly, and those with disabilities or other unique needs, the U.S. House of Representatives has repeatedly voted to eliminate the Social Services Block Grant, or SSBG, which as it is, has shrunk in value by 77 percent from 1981 to 2012.⁹⁸ SSBG is a flexible funding stream that allows states to provide a broad range of services such as foster care to vulnerable individuals and families.⁹⁹ Adequate funding is urgently needed to ensure that local child welfare agencies have the resources they need to protect at-risk children and support strong and healthy families.

SSBG is an essential source of funding to keep people in their own homes and out of high-cost alternative living facilities and types of placements that result in negative outcomes.¹⁰⁰ SSBG also plays a crucial role in augmenting other restrictive child welfare funding streams; it fills a significant gap in foster care funding for children who cannot be cared for in their own homes and need to be placed in foster care. The block grant also is used to provide in-home services to families that help prevent out-of-home placements¹⁰¹ that can lead to detrimental outcomes from higher rates of teen pregnancy, lower educational attainment, and higher involvement in criminal justice system.¹⁰²

Table 9 shows the number of children in each state who lived in foster care for every 1,000 children ages 18 and younger in 2012.

TABLE 9
Children living apart from parents

State	Foster care rank	Kids in foster care	State	Foster care rank	Kids in foster care
Alabama	8	4	Montana	44	9
Alaska	46	10	Nebraska	46	10
Arizona	41	8	Nevada	33	7
Arkansas	19	5	New Hampshire	2	3
California	19	5	New Jersey	2	3
Colorado	8	4	New Mexico	8	4
Connecticut	19	5	New York	19	5
Delaware	8	4	North Carolina	8	4
District of Columbia	50	11	North Dakota	33	7
Florida	19	5	Ohio	8	4
Georgia	2	3	Oklahoma	46	10
Hawaii	8	4	Oregon	46	10
Idaho	2	3	Pennsylvania	19	5
Illinois	19	5	Rhode Island	33	7
Indiana	33	7	South Carolina	2	3
Iowa	44	9	South Dakota	33	7
Kansas	41	8	Tennessee	19	5
Kentucky	33	7	Texas	8	4
Louisiana	8	4	Utah	2	3
Maine	19	6	Vermont	41	8
Maryland	8	4	Virginia	1	2
Massachusetts	19	6	Washington	19	6
Michigan	19	6	West Virginia	51	12
Minnesota	8	4	Wisconsin	19	5
Mississippi	19	5	Wyoming	33	7
Missouri	33	7			

Source: Kids Count Data Center, "Children 0 to 17 in Foster Care," available at <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6242-children-0-to-17-in-foster-care?loc=1&loct=1#detailed/1/any/false/868,867,133,38,35/any/12985,12986> (last accessed November 2014).

Teen birth rate

2013 marked another year of the long-term, steady decline in this indicator. The teen birth rate declined by 10 percent between 2012 and 2013, dropping from 29.4 births per 1,000 women to 26.6 births per 1,000 women.¹⁰³ Progress on this indicator suggests increased opportunity for young women and children, as children born to teen mothers are less likely to complete high school and more likely to experience unemployment and underemployment in their adult years.¹⁰⁴ A significant contributing factor to the decline in teen births is the availability of family planning services and supplies, particularly access to contraceptives.

Over the past two decades, Medicaid has played a crucial role in financing and providing access to family planning services for low-income women; about two-thirds of women covered by Medicaid are childbearing age. Federal law requires state Medicaid programs to cover family planning services and supplies, but states have considerable discretion to determine the extent of coverage. It is critical that states make coverage for contraceptives, especially over-the-counter contraceptive coverage, as expansive as possible.¹⁰⁵ The expansion of contraceptive coverage under the Affordable Care Act is also greatly improving this indicator as it ensures that all women have access to contraceptives without paying out-of-pocket costs.¹⁰⁶

Oklahoma ranked 50th in 2012 with a teen birth rate of 47.3 births per 1,000 women.¹⁰⁷ The state only sometimes considers most over-the-counter contraceptives to be family planning services under its state Medicaid program and does not include emergency contraception pills.¹⁰⁸ Meanwhile, women in Connecticut enjoy far greater access to contraception. As a result, Connecticut ranked third with a teen birth rate of 15.1 births per 1,000¹⁰⁹ and classifies all four major over-the-counter contraceptives as family planning services and provides coverage for all under Medicaid.¹¹⁰

Table 10 shows the number of births that took place in each state for every 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012.

TABLE 10
Teen birth rate

State	Teen birth rate rank	Share of teen births	State	Teen birth rate rank	Share of teen births
Alabama	43	39.2%	Montana	28	28.8%
Alaska	37	34.5%	Nebraska	23	26.8%
Arizona	40	37.4%	Nevada	34	33.4%
Arkansas	48	45.7%	New Hampshire	1	13.8%
California	21	26.5%	New Jersey	5	16.7%
Colorado	19	25.4%	New Mexico	51	47.5%
Connecticut	3	15.1%	New York	8	19.7%
Delaware	18	25%	North Carolina	30	31.8%
District of Columbia	42	38.6%	North Dakota	21	26.5%
Florida	25	28%	Ohio	29	29.8%
Georgia	35	33.8%	Oklahoma	50	47.3%
Hawaii	26	28.1%	Oregon	16	23.8%
Idaho	27	28.3%	Pennsylvania	15	23.7%
Illinois	24	27.9%	Rhode Island	9	19.9%
Indiana	32	33%	South Carolina	39	36.6%
Iowa	17	24.1%	South Dakota	33	33.3%
Kansas	36	34.1%	Tennessee	41	38.5%
Kentucky	44	41.5%	Texas	47	44.4%
Louisiana	45	43.1%	Utah	13	23.3%
Maine	7	19.4%	Vermont	4	16.3%
Maryland	11	22.1%	Virginia	12	22.9%
Massachusetts	2	14.1%	Washington	14	23.4%
Michigan	20	26.3%	West Virginia	46	44.1%
Minnesota	6	18.5%	Wisconsin	10	21.9%
Mississippi	49	46.1%	Wyoming	38	34.7%
Missouri	31	32.2%			

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "National Vital Statistics System," available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm> (last accessed November 2014).

Family economic security

Lack of health insurance coverage

Lack of health insurance coverage often means that people are not receiving preventative care and services for major health care conditions and chronic diseases, and when they do seek care, the uninsured face unaffordable medical bills. In 2013, nearly 40 percent of uninsured adults said they had outstanding medical bills.¹¹¹ Health and medical expenses are among the largest drains on the incomes of American families, particularly for low-income families struggling to maintain economic security. In 2012, millions of Americans did not obtain needed medical care because they simply could not afford it, and nearly one-in-six families had problems paying their medical bills.¹¹²

Fortunately, the passage of the Affordable Care Act, or ACA, is an example of a long-term investment that is already showing positive benefits, especially for low-income Americans through the expansion of Medicaid. Between 2012 and 2013, the share of Americans without health insurance fell from 15.4 percent to 13.4 percent, due in part to the ACA.¹¹³ However, because the ACA was only fully implemented in 2014, the full extent of reductions in uninsurance will not be known until 2014 health insurance data are released next September. Already, though, the *New England Journal of Medicine* found that the uninsurance rate significantly declined, by 5.2 percentage points, among adults ages 18 to 64 through mid-2014, which coincides with the initial open-enrollment period of the law.¹¹⁴

While this indicator continues to improve, the uninsurance rate would be far lower if the 23 states that have yet to expand Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act would do so immediately.¹¹⁵ Medicaid expansion is a win-win for states; while nearly 5 million low-income Americans will gain health and financial security, states do not have to pay any percentage of the expansion cost until 2017 and will benefit from increased business activity, productivity, and savings and revenues.¹¹⁶ Meanwhile, nonexpansion states are incurring costs as they continue to pay for the treatment of the uninsured people in hospitals, public clinics, and other care facilities with state tax dollars, which is more expensive than the minimal share they would pay under Medicaid expansion.¹¹⁷

Medicaid expansion in just two states, Florida and Texas, would provide health coverage to the 27 percent of Floridians and Texans who are uninsured—which is equal to nearly 2 million low-income Americans.¹¹⁸ Not surprisingly, these two states have the highest uninsurance rates among people 65 and younger and below 138 percent of the federal poverty line; 36 percent of people in Florida, which ranked 49th, and 38.4 percent of people in Texas, which ranked 50th, lacked health insurance coverage in 2013.¹¹⁹ Comparatively, Vermont ranked third and the District of Columbia ranked second. Both are implementing Medicaid expansion, and only 10.7 percent and 9.2 percent of adults, in Vermont and D.C., respectively, are under 138 percent of the federal poverty line lack health insurance.

Table 11 shows the percentage of people ages 65 and younger and below 138 percent of the federal poverty line in each state that did not have health insurance at any time during 2013.

TABLE 11
Lack of health insurance coverage

State	Uninsured rank	Share uninsured	State	Uninsured rank	Share uninsured
Alabama	26	27.9%	Montana	41	30.4%
Alaska	47	32.2%	Nebraska	21	27%
Arizona	42	30.7%	Nevada	51	40.2%
Arkansas	33	29.3%	New Hampshire	23	27.1%
California	38	29.9%	New Jersey	43	31%
Colorado	24	27.7%	New Mexico	45	31.6%
Connecticut	11	20.1%	New York	6	18.1%
Delaware	5	16.6%	North Carolina	44	31.3%
District of Columbia	2	9.2%	North Dakota	17	23.8%
Florida	49	36%	Ohio	15	22.3%
Georgia	48	35.5%	Oklahoma	46	31.7%
Hawaii	4	16%	Oregon	26	27.9%
Idaho	28	28.6%	Pennsylvania	13	21.5%
Illinois	18	25.9%	Rhode Island	16	23.2%
Indiana	31	29%	South Carolina	37	29.8%
Iowa	9	19.4%	South Dakota	19	26%
Kansas	29	28.8%	Tennessee	22	27%
Kentucky	34	29.4%	Texas	50	38.4%
Louisiana	32	29.2%	Utah	40	30.2%
Maine	7	18.2%	Vermont	3	10.7%
Maryland	10	20.1%	Virginia	30	28.9%
Massachusetts	1	7.4%	Washington	35	29.4%
Michigan	14	22.2%	West Virginia	20	26.3%
Minnesota	8	18.4%	Wisconsin	12	20.9%
Mississippi	36	29.7%	Wyoming	39	30.2%
Missouri	25	27.8%			

Source: Analysis of data from the Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013), Table C27016.

California as a model for Medicaid expansion

California is among 27 states and the District of Columbia that expanded Medicaid, which is known as Medi-Cal in the state. Under the Affordable Care Act, California was the first state to operate a state-based health care marketplace, known as Covered California.

Before the Affordable Care Act took effect and California expanded Medicaid, nearly 7 million people in the state were uninsured, the highest number in the nation.¹²⁰ Subsequently, roughly 6 out of 10 previously uninsured Californians gained health insurance coverage under the law, according to a survey released in mid-2014. One-quarter of the previously uninsured, 25 percent, enrolled through the state's Medi-Cal program—a huge testament to how crucial Medicaid is to getting more Americans insured—and 9 percent purchased private plans through Covered California.¹²¹ About 1.4 million Californians purchased private plans through the marketplace at the end of open enrollment in 2014, and nearly 2 million had enrolled in Medi-Cal.¹²²

Unfortunately, in states that have yet to implement the expansion, populations that fall into a coverage gap in states refusing to expand are left without any options to gain coverage.

Low-income Americans living in every state across the country should have the same opportunity as Californians to benefit from health insurance coverage, which means all states must expand Medicaid.

Hunger and food insecurity

In 2013, the food insecurity rate was 14.3 percent, meaning that 17.5 million households lacked reliable access to sufficient and affordable nutrition sometime during the year.¹²³ The rate did not change significantly between 2012 and 2013 and remains about 3 percentage points higher than it was in 2007, before the start of the Great Recession.¹²⁴

Congress allowed the benefit boost for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP—formerly known as food stamps and included in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, or ARRA—to expire in November 2013, causing 47 million Americans, including 22 million children, to lose their benefits cut.¹²⁵ Subsequently, Congress passed a new farm bill in February 2014 that was projected to cut SNAP spending for nutrition assistance by about \$8.6 billion over 10 years.¹²⁶ As a result, according to the Congressional Budget Office, about 850,000 households are at risk of losing about \$90 per month in nutrition assistance.¹²⁷ However, states have the ability to reduce these harmful cuts by coordinating heating and food assistance through a provision known as “Heat and Eat” under Title IV. While Congress limited this provision in the farm bill, it did not eliminate it completely.

As of June 2014, at least 10 states, including Massachusetts and Montana, and the District of Columbia have opted to maintain their Heat and Eat coordination.¹²⁸ Massachusetts ranked fourth and Montana ranked eighth, with food insecurity rates of only 10.6 percent and 11.8 percent, respectively.¹²⁹ This will help ensure that food insecurity will not rise in those states due to the harmful farm bill.

Table 12 shows the percentage of households in each state that were food insecure, on average, from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources.

TABLE 12
Hunger and food insecurity

State	Food insecurity rank	Share of food-insecure households	State	Food insecurity rank	Share of food-insecure households
Alabama	45	16.7%	Montana	8	11.8%
Alaska	8	11.8%	Nebraska	21	13.8%
Arizona	39	15.6%	Nevada	41	16.2%
Arkansas	51	21.2%	New Hampshire	3	10.2%
California	33	15%	New Jersey	6	11.4%
Colorado	22	13.9%	New Mexico	16	13.2%
Connecticut	19	13.4%	New York	24	14%
Delaware	14	12.9%	North Carolina	47	17.3%
District of Columbia	19	13.4%	North Dakota	1	8.7%
Florida	25	14.1%	Ohio	40	16%
Georgia	44	16.6%	Oklahoma	38	15.5%
Hawaii	14	12.9%	Oregon	36	15.2%
Idaho	34	15.1%	Pennsylvania	10	11.9%
Illinois	12	12.5%	Rhode Island	30	14.4%
Indiana	25	14.1%	South Carolina	25	14.1%
Iowa	10	11.9%	South Dakota	13	12.6%
Kansas	36	15.2%	Tennessee	48	17.4%
Kentucky	42	16.4%	Texas	49	18%
Louisiana	43	16.5%	Utah	28	14.3%
Maine	34	15.1%	Vermont	16	13.2%
Maryland	18	13.3%	Virginia	2	9.5%
Massachusetts	4	10.6%	Washington	28	14.3%
Michigan	22	13.9%	West Virginia	30	14.4%
Minnesota	5	10.8%	Wisconsin	7	11.6%
Mississippi	50	21.1%	Wyoming	32	14.6%
Missouri	46	16.9%			

Source: Alisha Coleman-Jensen, Christian Gregory, and Anita Singh, "Household Food Security in the United States in 2013" (Washington: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2014), available at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/media/1565415/err173.pdf>.

Unemployment insurance coverage

The rate of unemployed people who received unemployment insurance, or UI, coverage in 2013 fell by roughly 8 percentage points to 40.5 percent.¹³⁰ The continued decline in this indicator reflects poor state and federal policy decisions, including congressional inaction and rollbacks of state policies over the past several years, despite unemployment insurance being a crucial lifeline for jobless workers and their families.

In the current economic climate, unemployment insurance should be strengthened in order to provide avenues to economic stability and re-employment. Congress, however, let the federal Emergency Unemployment Compensation, or EUC, program expire in December 2013.¹³¹ Moreover, even before Congress allowed EUC to expire, several states were already restricting eligibility and benefits¹³² and rolling back the improvements made under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.¹³³ In order for families and the economy to prosper and thrive, state and federal governments must provide needed support and increased pathways to help people find work, rather than creating further barriers to employment and economic security.

In June 2013, North Carolina lawmakers drastically cut the state's unemployment insurance benefits for jobless workers by reducing the maximum weekly benefit from \$520 per week to \$350 per week; reducing the maximum duration of benefits from 26 weeks to 20 weeks; and putting benefits on a sliding scale that could go as low as 12 weeks.¹³⁴ The cuts were so drastic that North Carolina—now ranked 32nd and only providing unemployment insurance to 23.7 percent of the state's unemployed in 2013¹³⁵—no longer qualifies for the extended benefit of an additional 13 weeks provided by the federal government. As a consequence, an estimated 170,000 North Carolinians lost federal benefits, and North Carolina lost more than \$1 billion of economic activity in production revenues and other areas in 2013.¹³⁶

In addition to North Carolina slashing unemployment insurance, Florida provides the fewest weeks of unemployment insurance benefits in the country. Florida is ranked 49th with a UI coverage rate of only 16.2 percent,¹³⁷ but it only provides a maximum of 16 weeks of UI in 2014.¹³⁸ Georgia practically ties Florida in terms of its meager benefits for the unemployed and ranked 50th with only 16 percent of the unemployed covered.¹³⁹ Georgia provided 18 weeks of UI in the first half of 2014 and will provide up to only 14 weeks for the rest of the year.¹⁴⁰ Conversely, New Jersey—which ranked eight and has a UI coverage rate of 36 percent¹⁴¹—has opted to improve its system by enabling underemployed workers to receive benefits during periods of partial unemployment, such as when work hours and pay are reduced, which frequently occurs in today's economy.¹⁴² At the same time,

unemployment has declined at a faster rate in New Jersey over the past year than it has in North Carolina.¹⁴³

Table 13 shows the percentage of unemployed workers in each state who received unemployment insurance in 2013.

TABLE 13
Unemployment insurance coverage

State	Unemployment insurance rank	Share receiving unemployment insurance	State	Unemployment insurance rank	Share receiving unemployment insurance
Alabama	30	24%	Montana	31	23.9%
Alaska	1	50.2%	Nebraska	4	37.5%
Arizona	47	16.7%	Nevada	25	26.9%
Arkansas	18	28.8%	New Hampshire	33	23.2%
California	22	27.8%	New Jersey	8	36%
Colorado	36	21.2%	New Mexico	26	25.6%
Connecticut	9	35.3%	New York	15	31.7%
Delaware	46	17.5%	North Carolina	32	23.7%
District of Columbia	16	30.1%	North Dakota	13	32.7%
Florida	49	16.2%	Ohio	39	19.9%
Georgia	50	16%	Oklahoma	38	20.4%
Hawaii	6	36.7%	Oregon	14	31.7%
Idaho	34	22.5%	Pennsylvania	3	38%
Illinois	27	25.3%	Rhode Island	28	24.3%
Indiana	20	28.5%	South Carolina	44	18.6%
Iowa	42	19.6%	South Dakota	51	15.3%
Kansas	11	34.2%	Tennessee	48	16.4%
Kentucky	17	29.3%	Texas	43	19.2%
Louisiana	41	19.7%	Utah	29	24%
Maine	40	19.8%	Vermont	2	40.1%
Maryland	24	27.7%	Virginia	45	18.1%
Massachusetts	23	27.8%	Washington	21	28%
Michigan	10	35.1%	West Virginia	12	33.3%
Minnesota	35	22.5%	Wisconsin	5	37.1%
Mississippi	7	36.5%	Wyoming	19	28.6%
Missouri	37	21.1%			

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, "Unemployment Insurance Chartbook," available at <http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/chartbook.asp> (last accessed November 2014).

Affordable and available housing

Nationally, in 2012, there were only 58 affordable and available units per every 100 very-low-income, or VLI, renter households. This number is about the same as it was in 2011, when the number stood at 57 units per every 100 VLI.¹⁴⁴ Very-low-income households are defined as those with incomes between 30 percent and 50 percent of an area's median income.

The increasingly high cost of housing is a significant reason that this indicator has barely moved for the past three years and why families are increasingly forced to make difficult decisions and trade offs. On average, it takes 2.6 full-time, minimum-wage jobs—at the current federal rate of \$7.25 per hour—to afford an adequate two-bedroom rental unit.¹⁴⁵

The National Housing Trust Fund, a dedicated federal fund administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, or HUD, was designed to provide states with funds to build, preserve, and rehabilitate affordable rental homes.¹⁴⁶ However, Congress must restore dedicated funding sources for the National Housing Trust Fund, which was supposed to be supported by assessments on mortgage financing giants Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. The assessments were suspended during the financial crises and have yet to be restored.¹⁴⁷

In addition to the National Housing Trust Fund, nearly all states have housing trust funds; these dedicated sources of state funding for affordable housing recognize the value of committing public revenues to address homelessness and provide rental assistance. Nebraska is among eight states that have created more than one state housing trust fund¹⁴⁸ and is ranked sixth with 84 affordable units per every 100 renter households.¹⁴⁹ Similarly, Iowa is one of nine states to pass legislation that encourages or enables local jurisdictions to dedicate public funds to affordable housing,¹⁵⁰ and it is ranked third nationally with 89 affordable units per every 100 renter households.¹⁵¹ Unfortunately, six states have created housing trust funds legislatively but have not committed public revenues to date,¹⁵² including California, which is ranked 51st and has the fewest affordable units: just 30 affordable units per every 100 renter households.¹⁵³

Table 14 shows the number of apartments or other units in each state that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013.

TABLE 14
Affordable and available housing

State	Housing gap rank	Affordable housing units	State	Housing gap rank	Affordable housing units
Alabama	10	77	Montana	4	86
Alaska	19	69	Nebraska	6	84
Arizona	42	51	Nevada	49	38
Arkansas	16	74	New Hampshire	19	69
California	51	30	New Jersey	47	40
Colorado	30	62	New Mexico	42	51
Connecticut	26	64	New York	44	50
Delaware	39	55	North Carolina	19	69
District of Columbia	17	73	North Dakota	4	86
Florida	50	37	Ohio	8	79
Georgia	34	61	Oklahoma	10	77
Hawaii	47	40	Oregon	46	42
Idaho	26	64	Pennsylvania	22	68
Illinois	35	60	Rhode Island	25	65
Indiana	10	77	South Carolina	22	68
Iowa	3	89	South Dakota	2	95
Kansas	9	78	Tennessee	26	64
Kentucky	14	76	Texas	30	62
Louisiana	35	60	Utah	35	60
Maine	41	52	Vermont	45	48
Maryland	30	62	Virginia	38	57
Massachusetts	26	64	Washington	39	55
Michigan	30	62	West Virginia	7	82
Minnesota	17	73	Wisconsin	10	77
Mississippi	24	67	Wyoming	1	96
Missouri	15	75			

Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition, "The Affordable Rental Housing Gap Persists," *Housing Spotlight* 4 (1) (2014), available at http://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/HS_4-1.pdf.

Moral Mondays Movement

After a conservative takeover of the North Carolina legislature in the 2010 and 2012 elections, the state has become a testing ground for harmful public policies. The wave of regressive legislation has included a legislative assault on voting rights and public education, refusal to expand Medicaid, draconian cuts to state unemployment insurance benefits, and raising taxes on the poor by abolishing the EITC for nearly 1 million families. It has been primarily to the detriment of low-income families and people of color living on the brink. This onslaught renewed urgency for state action, moving Rev. William Barber II, the president of the North Carolina NAACP, to lead a modest group of clergy and activists to protest at the state capitol in Raleigh on the last Monday of April 2013.¹⁵⁴ This burgeoning movement, now known as Moral Mondays, clearly struck a chord because 100 protesters showed up at the capitol the following Monday, and thousands continue to gather around the state each week. The Moral Mondays movement has spread to Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and more, where people protest conservative policies that threaten economic security and advocate for policies to reduce poverty.

The largest gathering, which occurred in February 2014, garnered national attention and drew tens of thousands of people to march through the center of Raleigh.¹⁵⁵ For a week of action in August, which focused on a different social justice theme each day, the Moral Monday protests expanded to 12 states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.¹⁵⁶

Moral Mondays is an inspiring economic justice grassroots movement. It has energized local activists to shift the political gravity on a variety of intersectional issues, ranging from fair wages, unemployment insurance coverage, education, criminal justice, equal protection, health care coverage, women's rights, gun control, and more. The movement highlights the policy repercussions of electoral outcomes. Most notably, the movement has shown how state advocates and local coalitions can effectively organize to make their voices heard when pushing state legislatures to adopt more progressive agendas.

Savings and assets

When a family does not have sufficient net worth—total assets minus total liabilities—to live at or above the federal poverty line for three months in the absence of income, they are considered to be asset poor.¹⁵⁷ In 2011, 25.4 percent of households were asset poor, which is essentially stagnant compared to the asset poverty rate of 26 percent in 2010.¹⁵⁸ Family economic security includes the ability to save in order to meet basic needs when a parent loses employment or when issues such as medical emergencies arise.

Income assistance programs, such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, or TANF, are important to support low-income families and help them make ends meet, but the program's effectiveness is contingent on states' eligibility requirements, which can include asset limits that discourage families from savings and force them to spend down what little they have in order to qualify for temporary help. TANF asset limits are set by the states and range widely from \$1,000, which is extremely prohibitive, to \$10,000 or no limit at all.¹⁵⁹ Asset limits require that public assistance applicants and recipients certify not only that they have very low incomes, but also that the resources they own, including homes and cars, are valued below a certain threshold. In turn, instead of helping families become self-reliant and lifting them out of poverty, the program's asset limits force people to make impossible decisions to the detriment of their economic security.¹⁶⁰ Asset limits should be abolished or at least significantly raised.

In Hawaii and Maryland, asset limits to become eligible for TANF either do not exist or are the least prohibitive, and these two states have among the nation's lowest child poverty rates. With an asset poverty rate of 18.9 percent, Delaware ranks sixth¹⁶¹ and has a TANF asset limit of \$10,000 and no asset limits on other means-tested programs, such as SNAP and Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, or LIHEAP.¹⁶² Over the past five years, state legislatures are increasingly pushing to either eliminate asset limits or at least make them more lenient. On the other hand, with a TANF asset limit of only \$1,000,¹⁶³ Georgia ranks 43rd and had among the worst asset poverty rates in the nation at 32.3 percent in 2011.¹⁶⁴

Table 15 shows the percentage of households in each state that were asset poor in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—were less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold.

TABLE 15
Savings and assets

State	Asset poverty rank	Share living in asset poverty	State	Asset poverty rank	Share living in asset poverty
Alabama	29	24.3%	Montana	17	23%
Alaska	NA	n/a	Nebraska	5	18.5%
Arizona	42	32%	Nevada	45	42.8%
Arkansas	37	29%	New Hampshire	NA	n/a
California	38	29.2%	New Jersey	27	24.2%
Colorado	26	23.9%	New Mexico	20	23.4%
Connecticut	40	30.2%	New York	44	32.9%
Delaware	6	18.9%	North Carolina	31	25.1%
District of Columbia	NA	n/a	North Dakota	NA	n/a
Florida	35	27.3%	Ohio	23	23.7%
Georgia	43	32.3%	Oklahoma	8	20.3%
Hawaii	1	16.5%	Oregon	36	27.8%
Idaho	39	29.6%	Pennsylvania	10	21%
Illinois	21	23.5%	Rhode Island	7	19.2%
Indiana	24	23.8%	South Carolina	2	16.9%
Iowa	13	21.8%	South Dakota	NA	n/a
Kansas	16	22.9%	Tennessee	32	25.2%
Kentucky	11	21.4%	Texas	24	23.8%
Louisiana	22	23.6%	Utah	19	23%
Maine	8	20.3%	Vermont	34	26.7%
Maryland	17	23%	Virginia	3	17.4%
Massachusetts	27	24.2%	Washington	33	25.3%
Michigan	30	25%	West Virginia	4	18.4%
Minnesota	14	22%	Wisconsin	15	22.5%
Mississippi	41	30.4%	Wyoming	NA	n/a
Missouri	12	21.6%			

Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, "Assets & Opportunity Scorecard," available at <http://assetsandopportunity.org/scorecard/> (last accessed November 2014); Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.

Conclusion

With income inequality at levels not seen since the 1920s, a shrinking middle class, stagnant wages, and little national progress on poverty, it is time for action. Given the current political climate, we must look to those states and localities that are implementing common-sense policies that are known to work to reduce poverty and build on that momentum for national change.

As evidenced by this report, a national anti-poverty agenda is developing locally. Positive policy actions are taking place across a range of issues, including raising the minimum wage, enacting paid sick days legislation, and expanding access to pre-K and child care. As progress toward effective policies at the national level has stalled, progress and momentum at the local level demonstrate that public will is building and pointing in the right direction. Looking ahead, advocates who are seeking to support the mission of poverty reduction should focus on strategies that can leverage local momentum and help build a truly national anti-poverty agenda, as well as a movement to implement it.

About the authors

Sarah Baron is the State Advocacy Coordinator for American Progress Action. Prior to this, she was the field associate for the Half in Ten Campaign and Poverty to Prosperity Program at the Center, where she worked to reduce poverty by engaging grassroots partners and advocates across the country. She also managed Our American Story, the campaign's storyteller action network of low-income people and service providers who share their personal stories about the importance and efficacy of public assistance and progressive policies. Prior to joining American Progress, Sarah worked in central Virginia as a field organizer with Organizing for America.

Endnotes

- 1 Bureau of the Census, "Income, Poverty and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2013," Press release, September 16, 2014, available at <http://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2014/cb14-169.html>.
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 Bureau of the Census, "2013 Highlights," available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/overview/index.html> (last accessed November 2014).
- 4 Keith Miller and David Madland, "What the New Census Data Show About the Continuing Struggles of the Middle Class," Center for American Progress, September 16, 2014, available at <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/economy/news/2014/09/16/97203/what-the-new-census-data-show-about-the-continuing-struggles-of-the-middle-class/>.
- 5 Erica Williams and Chris Mai, "State Earned Income Tax Credits and Minimum Wages Work Best Together" (Washington: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2014), available at <http://www.cbpp.org/files/7-12-06sfp.pdf>.
- 6 Ibid.
- 7 National Conference of State Legislatures, "State Minimum Wages," November 10, 2014, available at <http://www.ncsl.org/research/labor-and-employment/state-minimum-wage-chart.aspx>.
- 8 Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, "Policy Basics: State Earned Income Tax Credits," January 2, 2014, available at <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=2506>.
- 9 Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013), Table B17001, available at http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_13_1YR_DP02&prodType=table.
- 10 Williams and Mai, "State Earned Income Tax Credits and Minimum Wages Work Best Together."
- 11 National Conference of State Legislatures, "State Minimum Wages: 2014 Minimum Wage by State," December 9, 2014, available at <http://www.ncsl.org/research/labor-and-employment/state-minimum-wage-chart.aspx>.
- 12 Tax Credits for Working Families, "50 State Resource Map," available at <http://www.taxcreditsforworkingfamilies.org/state-resource/> (last accessed November 2014).
- 13 Ibid.
- 14 Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey*, Table B17001.
- 15 Carmen DeNavas-Walt and Bernadette D. Proctor, "Income and Poverty in the United States: 2013" (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2014), available at <http://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2014/demo/p60-249.pdf>.
- 16 Bureau of the Census, *America's Families and Living Situations 2012* (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2012); Bureau of the Census, *America's Families and Living Situations 2013* (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013).
- 17 Liz Schott, "Policy Basics: An Introduction to TANF" (Washington: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2014), available at <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=936>.
- 18 Ibid.
- 19 Ibid.
- 20 Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013), Table B17006, available at http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_13_1YR_B17006&prodType=table.
- 21 Ife Floyd and Liz Schott, "TANF Cash Benefits Continued to Lose Value in 2013" (Washington: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2014), available at <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=4034>.
- 22 Ibid.
- 23 Ibid.; Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey*, Table B17006.
- 24 DeNavas-Walt and Proctor, "Income and Poverty in the United States: 2013."
- 25 Ibid.
- 26 Estelle Sommeiller and Mark Price, "The Increasingly Unequal States of America" (Washington: Economic Policy Institute, 2014), available at <http://www.epi.org/publication/unequal-states/>.
- 27 David Cooper, "Raising the Federal Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Would Lift Wages for Millions and Provide a Modest Economic Boost" (Washington: Economic Policy Institute, 2014), available at <http://www.epi.org/publication/raising-federal-minimum-wage-to-1010/>.
- 28 Susan Fleck, John Glaser, and Shawn Sprague, "The compensation-productivity gap: a visual essay," *Monthly Labor Review* 134 (1) (2011): 57–69.
- 29 Jeanne Mejeur, "State Minimum Wage" (Washington: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2014), available at <http://www.ncsl.org/research/labor-and-employment/state-minimum-wage-chart.aspx>.
- 30 Raise the Minimum Wage, "Minimum Wage Laws and Proposals for Major U.S. Cities," available at <http://www.raisetheminimumwage.org/pages/minimum-wage-laws-and-proposals-for-major-u.s.-cities> (last accessed November 2014).
- 31 Ibid.
- 32 Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013), Table B19082, available at http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_13_1YR_B19082&prodType=table.
- 33 National Conference of State Legislatures, "State Minimum Wages: 2014 Minimum Wage by State."
- 34 Ibid.
- 35 Seattle City Council, "City Council Approves \$15/hour Minimum Wage in Seattle," June 2, 2014, available at <http://www.seattle.gov/council/issues/minimumwage/default.html>.

- 36 Steven Greenhouse, "Fast-Food Workers Seeking \$15 Wage Are Planning Civil Disobedience," *The New York Times*, September 1, 2014, available at http://www.nytimes.com/2014/09/02/business/fast-food-workers-seeking-higher-wages-plan-another-strike.html?_r=0.
- 37 John Halpin and Karl Agne, "50 Years After LBJ's War on Poverty" (Washington: Center for American Progress, 2014), available at <http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/poverty/report/2014/01/07/81702/50-years-after-lbj-s-war-on-poverty/>.
- 38 Raise the Minimum Wage, "Federal Minimum Wage," available at <http://www.raisetheminimumwage.com/pages/campaigns/> (last accessed November 2014).
- 39 Melissa Boteach and others, "Building Local Momentum for National Change: Half in Ten Annual Poverty and Inequality Indicators Report" (Washington: Half in Ten, 2014), p. 59, available at <https://www.americanprogressaction.org/issues/poverty/report/2014/11/17/101468/building-local-momentum-for-national-change/>.
- 40 Emily Firgens, "Participation in Michigan Pre-Kindergarten Leads to Long-Term Benefits," Center for Law and Social Policy, June 14 2012, available at http://www.clasp.org/issues/in_focus?type=child_care_and_early_education&id=0381, available at <http://www.clasp.org/issues/child-care-and-early-education/in-focus/participation-in-michigan-pre-kindergarten-leads-to-long-term-benefits>.
- 41 Ready Nation, "The Vital Link: Early Childhood Investment in the First Step to High School Graduation" (2013), available at http://www.readynation.org/uploads/20130916_ReadyNationVitalLinksLowResnoEndnotes.pdf.
- 42 The White House, "Fact Sheet President Obama's Plan for Early Education for all Americans," Press release, February 13, 2013, available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/02/13/fact-sheet-president-obama-s-plan-early-education-all-americans>.
- 43 W. Steven Barnett and others, "The State of Preschool 2013: State Preschool Yearbook" (New Brunswick, NJ: National Institute for Early Education Research, (2013), available at <http://nieer.org/sites/nieer/files/yearbook2013.pdf>.
- 44 Ibid.
- 45 Ibid.
- 46 National Center for Education Statistics, "Common Core of Data," available at <http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/> (last accessed November 2014).
- 47 Barnett and others, "The State of Preschool 2013."
- 48 *The Columbus Dispatch*, "City aims to get all kids into preschool," June 14, 2014, available at <http://www.dispatch.com/content/stories/editorials/2014/06/14/city-aims-to-get-all-kids-into-preschool.html>.
- 49 Ibid.
- 50 National Center for Education Statistics, "Common Core of Data."
- 51 Boteach and others, "Building Local Momentum for National Change," p. 46.
- 52 Analysis of data from the Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey: 2012 3-year estimate* (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013), Table B15001, available at http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_3YR_B15001&prodType=table.
- 53 Michael Mitchell, Vincent Palacios, and Michael Leachman, "States Are Still Funding Higher Education Below Pre-Recession Levels" (Washington: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2014), available at <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=4135>.
- 54 Ibid.
- 55 Analysis of data from the Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey: 2012 3-year estimate*, Table B15001.
- 56 Mitchell, Palacios, and Leachman, "States Are Still Funding Higher Education Below Pre-Recession Levels."
- 57 Analysis of data from the Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey: 2012 3-year estimate*, Table B15001.
- 58 Kids Count Data Center, "Persons Age 18 to 24 Not Attending School, Not Working, and No Degree Beyond High School," available at <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5063-persons-age-18-to-24-not-attending-school-not-working-and-no-degree-beyond-high-school?loc=1&loct=1#detailed/1/any/false/868,867,133,38,35/any/11484,11485> (last accessed November 2014).
- 59 Gurwin Ahuja and Sarah AuBdelo, "A Ladder Up: Why Young and Childless Americans Are Excluded From The Earned Income Tax Credit and How We Can Expand It" (Washington: Generation Progress, 2014), available at http://genprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/EITC_Report1.pdf.
- 60 Ibid.
- 61 The Brookings Institution, "Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) Interactive and Resources," April 15, 2014, available at <http://www.brookings.edu/research/interactives/eitc>.
- 62 Kids Count Data Center, "Persons Age 18 to 24 Not Attending School, Not Working, and No Degree Beyond High School."
- 63 Connecticut Department of Labor, "Subsidized Training and Employment Program" (2014), available at <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/StepUp/FactSheet.pdf>.
- 64 The Associated Press, "Connecticut's Malloy Touts Success of State Jobs Program," *The New Haven Register*, April 12, 2012, available at <http://www.nhregister.com/general-news/20140412/connecticuts-malloy-touts-success-of-state-jobs-program>.
- 65 Dave Solomon, "U.S. labor secretary touts NH jobs program as model for nation," *The New Hampshire Union Leader*, April 29, 2014, available at <http://www.unionleader.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20140430/NEWS02/140439964&source=RSS&template=printart>.
- 66 Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Unemployment Rate," available at <http://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LNS14000000> (last accessed October 2014).
- 67 Employment and Training Administration, *Congressional Budget Justification* (U.S. Department of Labor, 2014), available at <http://www.dol.gov/dol/budget/2014/PDF/CBJ-2014-V1-11.pdf>.
- 68 National Employment Law Project, "Ban the Box" (2014), available at <http://www.nelp.org/page/-/SCLP/2010/BantheBoxCurrent.pdf?nocdn=1>.
- 69 Ibid.

- 70 National Employment Law Project, "Seizing the "Ban the Box" Momentum to Advance a New Generation of Fair Chance Hiring Reforms" (2014), available at <http://www.nelp.org/page/-/SCLP/2014/Seizing-Ban-the-Box-Momentum-Advance-New-Generation-Fair-Chance-Hiring-Reforms.pdf?nocdn=1>.
- 71 Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Local Area Unemployment Statistics* (U.S. Department of Labor, 2013).
- 72 National Conference of State Legislatures, "Use of Credit Information in Employment 2013 Legislation," September 29, 2014, available at <http://www.ncsl.org/research/financial-services-and-commerce/use-of-credit-info-in-employ-2013-legis.aspx>.
- 73 National Employment Law Project, "Seizing the "Ban the Box" Momentum to Advance a New Generation of Fair Chance Hiring Reforms."
- 74 Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Local Area Unemployment Statistics*.
- 75 National Employment Law Project, "Ban the Box."
- 76 National Institute of Justice, "Research on Reentry and Employment," available at <http://www.nij.gov/topics/corrections/reentry/Pages/employment.aspx> (last accessed November 2014).
- 77 Rebecca Vallas and Sharon Dietrich, "One Strike and You're Out: How We Can Eliminate Barriers to Economic Security and Mobility for People with Criminal Records" (Washington: Center for American Progress, 2014), available at <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/poverty/report/2014/12/02/102308/one-strike-and-youre-out/>.
- 78 Vivian Giang, "Why Criminals Might Make Better Employees," *Business Insider*, December 4, 2012, available at <http://www.businessinsider.com/a-criminal-record-might-increase-productivity-2012-12>.
- 79 National Institute of Justice, "Research on Reentry and Employment," available at <http://www.nelp.org/page/-/SCLP/Ban-the-Box.Current.pdf?nocdn=1> (last accessed November 2014).
- 80 National Employment Law Project, "Ban the Box' is a Fair Chance for Workers with Records" (2014), available at <http://www.nelp.org/page/-/SCLP/2014/NELP-Fair-Chance-Factsheet-0914.pdf?nocdn=1>.
- 81 National Employment Law Project, "Seizing the "Ban the Box" Momentum to Advance a New Generation of Fair Chance Hiring Reforms."
- 82 Bureau of the Census, "Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2013."
- 83 National Women's Law Center, "Fair Pay for Women Requires Increasing the Minimum Wage and Tipped Minimum Wage," October 1, 2014, available at <http://www.nwlc.org/resource/fair-pay-women-requires-increasing-minimum-wage-and-tipped-minimum-wage#one>.
- 84 Bureau of the Census, *Poverty Thresholds for 2013 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years* (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013), available at <https://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html>.
- 85 National Women's Law Center, "Fair Pay for Women Requires Increasing the Minimum Wage and Tipped Minimum Wage."
- 86 National Partnership for Women & Families, "Working Women Need Paid Sick Days" (2013), available at http://go.nationalpartnership.org/site/DocServer/PSD_working_women_factsheet_2010_updated_10.2010.pdf?docID=121.
- 87 Ibid.
- 88 Analysis of data from the Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013), Table S0201, available at http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_13_1YR_S0201&prodType=table.
- 89 National Conference of State Legislatures, "State Minimum Wages: 2014 Minimum Wage by State."
- 90 National Partnership for Women & Families, "State and Local Action on Paid Sick Days" (2014), available at <http://www.nationalpartnership.org/research-library/campaigns/psd/state-and-local-action-paid-sick-days.pdf>.
- 91 Analysis of data from the Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey*, Table S0201.
- 92 National Conference of State Legislatures, "State Minimum Wages: 2014 Minimum Wage by State."
- 93 National Partnership for Women & Families, "Support Paid Sick Days: Alabama" (2011), available at <http://www.nationalpartnership.org/research-library/campaigns/psd/alabama.pdf>.
- 94 Bureau of the Census, *America's Families and Living Situations 2012*, Table C1; Bureau of the Census, *America's Families and Living Situations 2013*, Table C1.
- 95 Ibid.
- 96 Kids Count Data Center, "Children 0 to 17 in Foster Care," available at <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6242-children-0-to-17-in-foster-care#detailed/1/any/false/868,867,133,38,35/any/12985,12986> (last accessed November 2014).
- 97 Sharon Vandivere and others, "Children in Nonparental Care: A Review of the Literature and Analysis of Data Gaps" (Washington: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, 2012), available at http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/13/NonparentalCare/rpt_nonparentalcare.cfm.
- 98 Indivar Dutta-Gupta, LaDonna Pavetti, and Ife Finch, "Eliminating Social Services Block Grant Would Weaken Services for Vulnerable Children, Adults, and Disabled" (Washington: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2012), available at <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3765>.
- 99 Boteach and others, "Building Local Momentum for National Change."
- 100 Ron Smith and Bertha Levin, "States' Utilization of SSBG Funds and its Impact on Services" (Washington: American Public Human Services Association, 2012), available at <http://www.aphsa.org/content/dam/aphsa/pdfs/Actions/Analysis/2012-09-SSBG-Funds-and-Impact-Report-PolicyBrief.pdf>.
- 101 Dutta-Gupta, Pavetti, and Finch, "Eliminating Social Services Block Grant Would Weaken Services for Vulnerable Children, Adults, and Disabled."
- 102 Mathematica, "Synthesis of Research and Resources to Support at-Risk Youth" (2011), available at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/synthesis_youth.pdf.

- 103 Office of Adolescent Health, "Trends in Teen Pregnancy and Childbearing," available at http://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/adolescent-health-topics/reproductive-health/teen-pregnancy/trends.html#.VCsmPSTD_cs (last accessed November 2014).
- 104 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Teen Pregnancy: Improving the Lives of Young People and Strengthening Communities by Reducing Teen Pregnancy" (2011), available at http://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/resources/publications/aag/pdf/2011/teen-pregnancy-aag-2011_508.pdf.
- 105 Usha Ranji and Alina Salganicoff, "State Medicaid Coverage of Family Planning Services: Summary of State Survey Findings" (Menlo Park, CA: The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, 2009), available at <http://kff.org/medicaid/state-medicoid-coverage-of-family-planning-services/>.
- 106 National Women's Law Center, "Contraceptive Coverage in the Health Care Law: Frequently Asked Questions," September 9, 2014, available at <http://www.nwlc.org/resource/contraceptive-coverage-health-care-law-frequently-asked-questions>.
- 107 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "National Vital Statistics System," available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm> (last accessed November 2014).
- 108 Ranji and Salganicoff, "State Medicaid Coverage of Family Planning Services: Summary of State Survey Findings."
- 109 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "National Vital Statistics System," available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm> (last accessed November 2014).
- 110 Ranji and Salganicoff, "State Medicaid Coverage of Family Planning Services: Summary of State Survey Findings."
- 111 The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, "Key Facts about the Uninsured Population," October 29, 2014, available at <http://kff.org/uninsured/fact-sheet/key-facts-about-the-uninsured-population/>.
- 112 Robin A. Cohen and Whitney K. Kirzinger, "Financial Burden of Medical Care: A Family Perspective" (Washington: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2014), available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db142.htm>.
- 113 Bureau of the Census, "Income, Poverty and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2013."
- 114 Benjamin D. Sommers and others, "Health Reform and Changes in Health Insurance Coverage in 2014" (Waltham, MA: New England Journal of Medicine, 2014), available at http://www.nationaldisabilitynavigator.org/wp-content/uploads/resources-links/NEJM_Health-Insurance-Coverage-July_2014.pdf.
- 115 The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, "Status of State Action on the Medicaid Expansion Decision," available at <http://kff.org/health-reform/state-indicator/state-activity-around-expanding-medicoid-under-the-affordable-care-act/> (last accessed September 2014).
- 116 Sarah Baron, "10 Frequently Asked Questions About Medicaid Expansion," Center for American Progress, April 2, 2013, available at <http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/healthcare/news/2013/04/02/58922/10-frequently-asked-questions-about-medicoid-expansion/>.
- 117 Ibid.
- 118 Ibid.
- 119 Analysis of data from the Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey*, Table C27016.
- 120 The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, "How Will the Uninsured Fare Under the Affordable Care Act?," April 7, 2014, available at <http://kff.org/health-reform/fact-sheet/how-will-the-uninsured-fare-under-the-affordable-care-act/>.
- 121 Anna Gorman, "California Makes Significant Progress In Enrolling Previously Uninsured, Survey Finds," Kaiser Health News, July 30, 2014, available at <http://kaiserhealthnews.org/news/california-uninsured-marketplace-enrollment-survey/>.
- 122 Ibid.
- 123 Alisha Coleman-Jensen, Christian Gregory, and Anita Singh, "Household Food Security in the United States in 2013" (Washington: Economic Research Service, 2014), p. 2, available at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/media/1565415/err173.pdf>.
- 124 Food Research and Action Center, "One in Seven Americans in Households Struggling Against Hunger," Press release, September 3, 2014, available at <http://frac.org/one-in-seven-americans-in-households-struggling-against-hunger/>.
- 125 Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, "Food Assistance Benefits to Drop for Nearly 47 Million Americans This November," Press release, August 1, 2013, available at <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3998>.
- 126 Food Research and Action Council, "Farm Bill 2014," available at <http://frac.org/leg-act-center/farm-bill-2012/> (last accessed September 2014).
- 127 Food Research and Action Center, "Farm Bill Means Less Food for Struggling Households," February 4, 2014, available at <http://frac.org/farm-bill-means-less-food-for-struggling-households/>.
- 128 Food Research and Action Council, "Heat and Eat: State Responses to the Changed Federal Law," available at <http://frac.org/leg-act-center/farm-bill-2012/heat-and-eat-state-responses-to-the-changed-federal-law/> (last accessed September 2014).
- 129 Coleman-Jensen, Gregory, and Singh, "Household Food Security in the United States in 2013."
- 130 Division of Fiscal and Actuarial Services, *4th Quarter 2013 Unemployment Data Summary* (U.S. Department of Labor 2014), available at http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/content/data_stats/datasum13/DataSum_2013_4.pdf.
- 131 Josh Bivens, Joshua Smith, and Valerie Wilson, "State Cuts to Jobless Benefits Did Not Help Workers or Taxpayers" (Washington: Economic Policy Institute, 2014), available at <http://www.epi.org/publication/state-unemployment-insurance-cuts/>.
- 132 Ibid.
- 133 National Employment Law Project and North Carolina Justice Center, "Protecting Your State UI Program in 2014: Responding to Likely Challenges" (2014), available at <http://www.nelp.org/page/-/UI/2014/Protecting-Your-State-UI-Program-in-2014.pdf?nocdn=1>.
- 134 Ibid.

- 135 U.S. Department of Labor, "Unemployment Insurance Chartbook," available at <http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/chartbook.asp> (last accessed November 2014).
- 136 National Employment Law Project and North Carolina Justice Center, "Protecting Your State UI Program in 2014: Responding to Likely Challenges" (2014), available at <http://www.nelp.org/page/-/UI/2014/Protecting-Your-State-UI-Program-in-2014.pdf?nocdn=1>.
- 137 U.S. Department of Labor, "Unemployment Insurance Chartbook," available at <http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/chartbook.asp> (last accessed November 2014).
- 138 Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, "Policy Basics: How Many Weeks of Unemployment Compensation Are Available?," December 8, 2014, available at <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3164>.
- 139 U.S. Department of Labor, "Unemployment Insurance Chartbook," available at <http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/chartbook.asp> (last accessed November 2014).
- 140 Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, "Policy Basics: How Many Weeks of Unemployment Compensation Are Available?"
- 141 U.S. Department of Labor, "Unemployment Insurance Chartbook."
- 142 State of New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, "Requirements for Payment Report Part-Times Earnings," available at <http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/ui/claim/ptwages.html> (last accessed November 2014).
- 143 Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Regional and State Employment and Unemployment Summary," Press release, November 21, 2014, available at <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/laus.nr0.htm>.
- 144 National Low Income Housing Coalition, "The Affordable Rental Housing Gap Persists," *Housing Spotlight* 4 (1) (2014): 2, available at http://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/HS_4-1.pdf.
- 145 National Low Income Housing Coalition, "Out of Reach 2014" (2014), available at <http://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/oor/2014OOR.pdf>
- 146 National Low Income Housing Coalition, "National Housing Trust Fund Frequently Asked Questions" (2013), available at http://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/NHTF_FAQ.pdf.
- 147 National Low Income Housing Coalition, "National Housing Trust Fund: Current Avenues for Funding" (2014), available at <http://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/2014AG-88.pdf>.
- 148 Center For Community Change, "State Housing Trust Funds," available at <http://housingtrustfundproject.org/housing-trust-funds/state-housing-trust-funds/> (last accessed November 2014).
- 149 National Low Income Housing Coalition, "The Affordable Rental Housing Gap Persists."
- 150 Center For Community Change, "State Housing Trust Funds."
- 151 National Low Income Housing Coalition, "The Affordable Rental Housing Gap Persists."
- 152 Center for Community Change, "Revenue Sources," available at <http://housingtrustfundproject.org/htf-elements/revenue-sources/> (last accessed November 2014).
- 153 National Low Income Housing Coalition, "The Affordable Rental Housing Gap Persists."
- 154 Lisa Rab, "Meet the Preacher Behind Moral Mondays," *Mother Jones*, April 14, 2014, available at <http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2014/04/william-barber-moral-monday-north-carolina>.
- 155 Jaime Fuller, "80,000 people protested in NC this weekend. Here's why," *The Washington Post*, February 10, 2014, available at <http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/the-fix/wp/2014/02/10/why-tens-of-thousands-of-people-were-rallying-in-raleigh/>.
- 156 Samantha Lachman, "Moral Monday Movement Expands To 12 States For Week Of Protests," *The Huffington Post*, August 20, 2014, available at http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/08/20/moral-mondays-week-n_5695002.html.
- 157 Corporation for Enterprise Development, "Asset & Opportunity Scorecard: Asset Poverty Rate," available at <http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2014/measure/asset-poverty-rate> (last accessed September 2014).
- 158 Ibid.
- 159 Rebecca Vallas and Joe Valenti, "Asset Limits Are a Barrier to Economic Security and Mobility" (Washington: Center for American Progress, 2014), available at <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/poverty/report/2014/09/10/96754/asset-limits-are-a-barrier-to-economic-security-and-mobility/>.
- 160 Ibid.
- 161 Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011, found in the Corporation for Enterprise Development, "Assets & Opportunity Scorecard."
- 162 Modernizing Asset Limits, "Asset Limits In Your State," available at <http://assetlimits.newamerica.net/content/asset-limits-your-state> (last accessed November 2014).
- 163 Ibid.
- 164 Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011, found in the Corporation for Enterprise Development, "Assets & Opportunity Scorecard."

Alabama



POPULATION OF ALABAMA IN 2013: **4,716,105**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN ALABAMA LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **883,371**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Alabama the poverty rate was 18.7 percent, ranking it 44 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Alabama ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Alabama is doing best

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **8**

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **10**

Rank in Unemployment Rate: **18**

Where Alabama is doing worst

Rank in Child Poverty Rate: **46**

Rank in Hunger and Food Insecurity: **45**

Rank in Poverty Rate: **44**

Cutting poverty in half

44 **POVERTY RATE**
18.7 percent of people in Alabama had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

46 **CHILD POVERTY RATE**
27 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Alabama had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

39 **INCOME INEQUALITY**
The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Alabama was 16.5 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.*

More good jobs

37 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
75 percent of high school students in Alabama graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

43 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
32.9 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Alabama had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

44 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
20 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Alabama who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

18 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
6.5 percent of all workers in Alabama were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

40 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in Alabama in 2013, women's median earnings were 76 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

8 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
4 children in Alabama lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

43 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 39.2 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Alabama. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

26 LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE
27.9 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Alabama did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

45 HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY
16.7 percent of households in Alabama were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

30 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE
24 percent of unemployed workers in Alabama were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

10 AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING
Alabama had 77 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

29 SAVINGS AND ASSETS
24.3 percent of households in Alabama were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

1 National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Alaska



POPULATION OF ALASKA IN 2013: **718,359**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN ALASKA LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **67,016**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Alaska the poverty rate was 9.3 percent, ranking it 2 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Alaska ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Alaska is doing best

Rank in Income Inequality: **1**

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **1**

Rank in Poverty Rate: **2**

Where Alaska is doing worst

Rank in Lack of Health Insurance Coverage: **47**

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **46**

Rank in Higher Education Attainment Rate: **45**

Cutting poverty in half

2

POVERTY RATE

9.3 percent of people in Alaska had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.*

3

CHILD POVERTY RATE

11.8 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Alaska had incomes below the poverty line in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.*

1

INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Alaska was 10.5 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.*

More good jobs

43 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
70 percent of high school students in Alaska graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

45 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
32.2 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Alaska had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

37 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
18 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Alaska who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

18 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
6.5 percent of all workers in Alaska were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

38 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in Alaska in 2013, women's median earnings were 76 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

46 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
10 children in Alaska lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

37 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 34.5 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Alaska. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

47 **LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE**
32.2 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Alaska did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

8 **HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY**
11.8 percent of households in Alaska were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

1 **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE**
50.2 percent of unemployed workers in Alaska were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

19 **AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING**
Alaska had 69 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

N/A **SAVINGS AND ASSETS**
n/a percent of households in Alaska were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

1 National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Arizona



POPULATION OF ARIZONA IN 2013: **6,477,191**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN ARIZONA LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **1,206,460**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Arizona the poverty rate was 18.6 percent, ranking it 43 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Arizona ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Arizona is doing best

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **6**

Rank in Income Inequality: **30**

Rank in High School Graduation Rate: **35**

Where Arizona is doing worst

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **47**

Rank in Poverty Rate: **43**

Rank in Lack of Health Insurance Coverage: **42**

Cutting poverty in half

43 POVERTY RATE

18.6 percent of people in Arizona had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

41 CHILD POVERTY RATE

26 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Arizona had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

30 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Arizona was 15.2 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

35 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
76 percent of high school students in Arizona graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

38 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
34 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Arizona had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

41 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
19 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Arizona who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

39 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
8 percent of all workers in Arizona were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

6 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in Arizona in 2013, women's median earnings were 84 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

41 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
8 children in Arizona lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

40 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 37.4 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Arizona. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

42 LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE
30.7 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Arizona did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

39 HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY
15.6 percent of households in Arizona were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

47 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE
16.7 percent of unemployed workers in Arizona were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

42 AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING
Arizona had 51 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

42 SAVINGS AND ASSETS
32 percent of households in Arizona were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

1 National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Arkansas



POPULATION OF ARKANSAS IN 2013: **2,873,340**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN ARKANSAS LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **565,469**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Arkansas the poverty rate was 19.7 percent, ranking it 48 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Arkansas ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Arkansas is doing best

Rank in High School Graduation Rate: **16**

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **16**

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **18**

Where Arkansas is doing worst

Rank in Hunger and Food Insecurity: **51**

Rank in Higher Education Attainment Rate: **49**

Rank in Child Poverty Rate: **49**

Cutting poverty in half

48 POVERTY RATE

19.7 percent of people in Arkansas had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

49 CHILD POVERTY RATE

28.6 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Arkansas had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

26 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Arkansas was 15 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

16 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
84 percent of high school students in Arkansas graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

49 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
29.9 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Arkansas had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

44 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
20 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Arkansas who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

33 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
7.5 percent of all workers in Arkansas were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

35 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in Arkansas in 2013, women's median earnings were 77 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

19 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
5 children in Arkansas lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

48 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 45.7 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Arkansas. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

33 **LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE**

29.3 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Arkansas did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

51 **HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY**

21.2 percent of households in Arkansas were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

18 **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE**

28.8 percent of unemployed workers in Arkansas were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

16 **AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING**

Arkansas had 74 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

37 **SAVINGS AND ASSETS**

29 percent of households in Arkansas were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

California



POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA IN 2013: **37,593,091**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN CALIFORNIA LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **6,328,824**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In California the poverty rate was 16.8 percent, ranking it 35 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where California ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where California is doing best

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **5**

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **19**

Rank in Teen Birth Rate: **21**

Where California is doing worst

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **51**

Rank in Unemployment Rate: **48**

Rank in Income Inequality: **46**

Cutting poverty in half

35 POVERTY RATE

16.8 percent of people in California had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

34 CHILD POVERTY RATE

23.1 percent of children under age 18 in related families in California had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

46 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in California was 17.6 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

30 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
78 percent of high school students in California graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

29 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
38.6 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in California had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

31 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
17 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in California who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

48 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
8.9 percent of all workers in California were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

5 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in California in 2013, women's median earnings were 84 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

19 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
5 children in California lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

21 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 26.5 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in California. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

38 **LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE**
29.9 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in California did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

33 **HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY**
15 percent of households in California were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

22 **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE**
27.8 percent of unemployed workers in California were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

51 **AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING**
California had 30 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

38 **SAVINGS AND ASSETS**
29.2 percent of households in California were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Colorado



POPULATION OF COLORADO IN 2013: **5,151,461**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN COLORADO LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **667,446**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Colorado the poverty rate was 13 percent, ranking it 16 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Colorado ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Colorado is doing best

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **8**

Rank in Higher Education Attainment Rate: **13**

Rank in Child Poverty Rate: **15**

Where Colorado is doing worst

Rank in High School Graduation Rate: **37**

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **36**

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **30**

Cutting poverty in half

16 POVERTY RATE

13 percent of people in Colorado had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

15 CHILD POVERTY RATE

16.5 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Colorado had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

19 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Colorado was 14.2 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013.

Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

37 **HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE**
75 percent of high school students in Colorado graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

13 **HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE**
45.2 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Colorado had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

16 **DISCONNECTED YOUTH**
14 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Colorado who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

26 **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**
6.8 percent of all workers in Colorado were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

21 **GENDER WAGE GAP**
Among full-time, year-round workers in Colorado in 2013, women's median earnings were 80 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

8 **CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS**
4 children in Colorado lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

19 **TEEN BIRTH RATE**
There were 25.4 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Colorado. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

24 LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE
27.7 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Colorado did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

22 HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY
13.9 percent of households in Colorado were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

36 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE
21.2 percent of unemployed workers in Colorado were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

30 AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING
Colorado had 62 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

26 SAVINGS AND ASSETS
23.9 percent of households in Colorado were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

1 National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Connecticut



POPULATION OF CONNECTICUT IN 2013: **3,485,353**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN CONNECTICUT LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **373,900**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Connecticut the poverty rate was 10.7 percent, ranking it 4 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Connecticut ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Connecticut is doing best

Rank in Teen Birth Rate: **3**

Rank in Poverty Rate: **4**

Rank in Child Poverty Rate: **8**

Where Connecticut is doing worst

Rank in Income Inequality: **48**

Rank in Savings and Assets: **40**

Rank in Unemployment Rate: **38**

Cutting poverty in half

4

POVERTY RATE

10.7 percent of people in Connecticut had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

8

CHILD POVERTY RATE

14.3 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Connecticut had incomes below the poverty line in 2013. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

48

INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Connecticut was 18.2 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

12 **HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE**
85 percent of high school students in Connecticut graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

8 **HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE**
46.2 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Connecticut had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

9 **DISCONNECTED YOUTH**
12 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Connecticut who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

38 **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**
7.8 percent of all workers in Connecticut were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

30 **GENDER WAGE GAP**
Among full-time, year-round workers in Connecticut in 2013, women's median earnings were 79 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

19 **CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS**
5 children in Connecticut lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

3 **TEEN BIRTH RATE**
There were 15.1 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Connecticut. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

11 LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

20.1 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Connecticut did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

19 HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY

13.4 percent of households in Connecticut were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

9 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE

35.3 percent of unemployed workers in Connecticut were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

26 AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING

Connecticut had 64 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

40 SAVINGS AND ASSETS

30.2 percent of households in Connecticut were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

1 National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Delaware



POPULATION OF DELAWARE IN 2013: **900,322**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN DELAWARE LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **111,327**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Delaware the poverty rate was 12.4 percent, ranking it 13 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Delaware ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Delaware is doing best

Rank in Lack of Health Insurance Coverage: **5**

Rank in Savings and Assets: **6**

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **8**

Where Delaware is doing worst

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **46**

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **39**

Rank in Higher Education Attainment Rate: **28**

Cutting poverty in half

13 POVERTY RATE

12.4 percent of people in Delaware had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

18 CHILD POVERTY RATE

17.6 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Delaware had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

14 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Delaware was 13.7 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

25 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
80 percent of high school students in Delaware graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

28 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
38.7 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Delaware had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

27 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
16 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Delaware who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

23 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
6.7 percent of all workers in Delaware were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

13 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in Delaware in 2013, women's median earnings were 83 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

8 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
4 children in Delaware lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

18 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 25 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Delaware. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

5

LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

16.6 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Delaware did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

14

HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY

12.9 percent of households in Delaware were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

46

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE

17.5 percent of unemployed workers in Delaware were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

39

AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING

Delaware had 55 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

6

SAVINGS AND ASSETS

18.9 percent of households in Delaware were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

District of Columbia



POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN 2013: **611,788**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **115,551**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In the District of Columbia the poverty rate was 18.9 percent, ranking it 46 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where the District of Columbia ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where the District of Columbia is doing best

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **1**

Rank in Higher Education Attainment Rate: **1**

Rank in Health Insurance Coverage: **2**

Where the District of Columbia is doing worst

Rank in Income Inequality: **51**

Rank in High School Graduation Rate: **48**

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **50**

Cutting poverty in half

46 POVERTY RATE

18.9 percent of people in the District of Columbia had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.*

45 CHILD POVERTY RATE

26.7 percent of children under age 18 in related families in the District of Columbia had incomes below the poverty line in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.*

51 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in the District of Columbia was 30.3 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.*

More good jobs

48 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
59 percent of high school students in the District of Columbia graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

7 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
70.2 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in the District of Columbia had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

31 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
17 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in the District of Columbia who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

44 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
8.3 percent of all workers in the District of Columbia were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

7 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in the District of Columbia in 2013, women's median earnings were 91 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

50 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
11 children in the District of Columbia lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

42 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 38.6 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in the District of Columbia. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

2

LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

9.2 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in the District of Columbia did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

19

HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY

13.4 percent of households in the District of Columbia were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

16

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE

30.1 percent of unemployed workers in the District of Columbia were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

17

AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING

the District of Columbia had 73 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

N/A

SAVINGS AND ASSETS

n/a percent of households in the District of Columbia were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

1 National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Florida



POPULATION OF FLORIDA IN 2013: **19,129,950**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN FLORIDA LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **3,253,333**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Florida the poverty rate was 17 percent, ranking it 36 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Florida ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Florida is doing best

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **4**

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **19**

Rank in Hunger and Food Insecurity: **25**

Where Florida is doing worst

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **50**

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **49**

Rank in Lack of Health Insurance Coverage: **49**

Cutting poverty in half

36 POVERTY RATE

17 percent of people in Florida had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.*

37 CHILD POVERTY RATE

24.2 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Florida had incomes below the poverty line in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.*

37 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Florida was 16.1 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.*

More good jobs

37 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
75 percent of high school students in Florida graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

34 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
36.9 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Florida had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

37 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
18 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Florida who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

30 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
7.2 percent of all workers in Florida were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

4 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in Florida in 2013, women's median earnings were 84 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

19 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
5 children in Florida lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

25 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 28 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Florida. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

49 LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE
36 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Florida did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

25 HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY
14.1 percent of households in Florida were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

49 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE
16.2 percent of unemployed workers in Florida were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

50 AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING
Florida had 37 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

35 SAVINGS AND ASSETS
27.3 percent of households in Florida were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

1 National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Georgia



POPULATION OF GEORGIA IN 2013: **9,720,914**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN GEORGIA LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **1,843,768**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Georgia the poverty rate was 19 percent, ranking it 47 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Georgia ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Georgia is doing best

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **2**

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **11**

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **34**

Where Georgia is doing worst

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **50**

Rank in Disconnected Youth: **49**

Rank in Lack of Health Insurance Coverage: **48**

Cutting poverty in half

47 POVERTY RATE

19 percent of people in Georgia had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.*

42 CHILD POVERTY RATE

26.2 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Georgia had incomes below the poverty line in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.*

45 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Georgia was 17.4 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.*

More good jobs

43 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
70 percent of high school students in Georgia graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

36 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
35.7 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Georgia had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

49 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
21 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Georgia who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

41 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
8.2 percent of all workers in Georgia were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

11 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in Georgia in 2013, women's median earnings were 83 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

2 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
3 children in Georgia lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

35 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 33.8 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Georgia. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

48 LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE
35.5 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Georgia did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

44 HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY
16.6 percent of households in Georgia were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

50 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE
16 percent of unemployed workers in Georgia were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

34 AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING
Georgia had 61 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

43 SAVINGS AND ASSETS
32.3 percent of households in Georgia were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Hawaii



POPULATION OF HAWAII IN 2013: **1,367,662**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HAWAII LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **148,368**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Hawaii the poverty rate was 10.9 percent, ranking it 5 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Hawaii ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Hawaii is doing best

Rank in Savings and Assets: **1**

Rank in Child Poverty Rate: **4**

Rank in Lack of Health Insurance Coverage: **4**

Where Hawaii is doing worst

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **47**

Rank in Teen Birth Rate: **26**

Rank in Higher Education Attainment Rate: **25**

Cutting poverty in half

5

POVERTY RATE

10.9 percent of people in Hawaii had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

4

CHILD POVERTY RATE

12.7 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Hawaii had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

12

INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Hawaii was 13.5 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

22 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
82 percent of high school students in Hawaii graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

25 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
39.5 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Hawaii had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

16 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
14 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Hawaii who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

8 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
4.8 percent of all workers in Hawaii were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

7 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in Hawaii in 2013, women's median earnings were 83 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

8 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
4 children in Hawaii lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

26 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 28.1 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Hawaii. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

4 LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

16 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Hawaii did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

14 HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY

12.9 percent of households in Hawaii were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

6 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE

36.7 percent of unemployed workers in Hawaii were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

47 AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING

Hawaii had 40 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

1 SAVINGS AND ASSETS

16.5 percent of households in Hawaii were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

1 National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Idaho



POPULATION OF IDAHO IN 2013: **1,582,911**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN IDAHO LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **246,550**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Idaho the poverty rate was 15.6 percent, ranking it 26 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Idaho ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Idaho is doing best

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **2**

Rank in Income Inequality: **4**

Rank in Unemployment Rate: **15**

Where Idaho is doing worst

Rank in Higher Education Attainment Rate: **40**

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **39**

Rank in Savings and Assets: **39**

Cutting poverty in half

26 POVERTY RATE

15.6 percent of people in Idaho had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.*

23 CHILD POVERTY RATE

18.8 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Idaho had incomes below the poverty line in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.*

4 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Idaho was 12.4 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.*

More good jobs

N/A **HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE**
n/a percent of high school students in Idaho graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

40 **HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE**
33.9 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Idaho had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

20 **DISCONNECTED YOUTH**
15 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Idaho who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

15 **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**
6.2 percent of all workers in Idaho were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

39 **GENDER WAGE GAP**
Among full-time, year-round workers in Idaho in 2013, women's median earnings were 76 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

2 **CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS**
3 children in Idaho lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

27 **TEEN BIRTH RATE**
There were 28.3 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Idaho. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

28 **LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE**
28.6 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Idaho did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

34 **HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY**
15.1 percent of households in Idaho were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

34 **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE**
22.5 percent of unemployed workers in Idaho were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

26 **AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING**
Idaho had 64 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

39 **SAVINGS AND ASSETS**
29.6 percent of households in Idaho were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

1 National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Illinois



POPULATION OF ILLINOIS IN 2013: **12,576,680**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN ILLINOIS LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **1,845,393**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Illinois the poverty rate was 14.7 percent, ranking it 25 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Illinois ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Illinois is doing best

Rank in Hunger and Food Insecurity: **12**

Rank in Higher Education Attainment Rate: **12**

Rank in Lack of Health Insurance Coverage: **18**

Where Illinois is doing worst

Rank in Unemployment Rate: **49**

Rank in Income Inequality: **44**

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **35**

Cutting poverty in half

25 POVERTY RATE

14.7 percent of people in Illinois had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.*

25 CHILD POVERTY RATE

20.4 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Illinois had incomes below the poverty line in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.*

44 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Illinois was 17.1 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.*

More good jobs

22 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
82 percent of high school students in Illinois graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

12 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
45.6 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Illinois had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

20 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
15 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Illinois who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

49 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
9.2 percent of all workers in Illinois were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

24 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in Illinois in 2013, women's median earnings were 79 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

19 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
5 children in Illinois lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

24 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 27.9 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Illinois. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

18 LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE
25.9 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Illinois did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

12 HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY
12.5 percent of households in Illinois were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

27 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE
25.3 percent of unemployed workers in Illinois were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

35 AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING
Illinois had 60 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

21 SAVINGS AND ASSETS
23.5 percent of households in Illinois were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Indiana



POPULATION OF INDIANA IN 2013: **6,367,890**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN INDIANA LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **1,015,127**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Indiana the poverty rate was 15.9 percent, ranking it 29 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Indiana ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Indiana is doing best

Rank in High School Graduation Rate: **8**

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **10**

Rank in Income Inequality: **18**

Where Indiana is doing worst

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **45**

Rank in Unemployment Rate: **33**

Rank in Higher Education Attainment Rate: **33**

Cutting poverty in half

29 POVERTY RATE

15.9 percent of people in Indiana had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

30 CHILD POVERTY RATE

21.8 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Indiana had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

18 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Indiana was 14 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

8

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

86 percent of high school students in Indiana graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

33

HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE

37.1 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Indiana had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

20

DISCONNECTED YOUTH

15 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Indiana who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

33

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

7.5 percent of all workers in Indiana were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

45

GENDER WAGE GAP

Among full-time, year-round workers in Indiana in 2013, women's median earnings were 74 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

33

CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS

7 children in Indiana lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

32

TEEN BIRTH RATE

There were 33 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Indiana. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

31 **LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE**
29 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Indiana did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

25 **HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY**
14.1 percent of households in Indiana were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

20 **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE**
28.5 percent of unemployed workers in Indiana were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

10 **AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING**
Indiana had 77 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

24 **SAVINGS AND ASSETS**
23.8 percent of households in Indiana were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Iowa



POPULATION OF IOWA IN 2013: **2,991,670**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN IOWA LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **379,127**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Iowa the poverty rate was 12.7 percent, ranking it 15 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Iowa ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Iowa is doing best

Rank in High School Graduation Rate: **1**

Rank in Disconnected Youth: **3**

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **3**

Where Iowa is doing worst

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **44**

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **42**

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **33**

Cutting poverty in half

15 POVERTY RATE

12.7 percent of people in Iowa had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.*

12 CHILD POVERTY RATE

15.7 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Iowa had incomes below the poverty line in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.*

8 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Iowa was 12.8 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.*

More good jobs

1

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

89 percent of high school students in Iowa graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

7

HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE

47.5 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Iowa had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

3

DISCONNECTED YOUTH

10 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Iowa who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

6

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

4.6 percent of all workers in Iowa were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

33

GENDER WAGE GAP

Among full-time, year-round workers in Iowa in 2013, women's median earnings were 78 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

44

CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS

9 children in Iowa lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

17

TEEN BIRTH RATE

There were 24.1 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Iowa. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

9

LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

19.4 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Iowa did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

10

HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY

11.9 percent of households in Iowa were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

42

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE

19.6 percent of unemployed workers in Iowa were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

3

AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING

Iowa had 89 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

13

SAVINGS AND ASSETS

21.8 percent of households in Iowa were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

1 National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Kansas



POPULATION OF KANSAS IN 2013: **2,811,722**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN KANSAS LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **393,358**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Kansas the poverty rate was 14 percent, ranking it 21 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Kansas ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Kansas is doing best

Rank in Disconnected Youth: **9**

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **9**

Rank in Unemployment Rate: **11**

Where Kansas is doing worst

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **41**

Rank in Hunger and Food Insecurity: **36**

Rank in Teen Birth Rate: **36**

Cutting poverty in half

21 POVERTY RATE

14 percent of people in Kansas had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.*

22 CHILD POVERTY RATE

18.3 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Kansas had incomes below the poverty line in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.*

15 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Kansas was 13.8 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.*

More good jobs

12 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
85 percent of high school students in Kansas graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

19 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
42.8 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Kansas had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

9 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
12 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Kansas who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

11 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
5.4 percent of all workers in Kansas were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

26 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in Kansas in 2013, women's median earnings were 79 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

41 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
8 children in Kansas lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

36 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 34.1 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Kansas. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

29 **LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE**
28.8 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Kansas did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

36 **HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY**
15.2 percent of households in Kansas were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

11 **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE**
34.2 percent of unemployed workers in Kansas were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

9 **AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING**
Kansas had 78 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

16 **SAVINGS AND ASSETS**
22.9 percent of households in Kansas were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Kentucky



POPULATION OF KENTUCKY IN 2013: **4,266,556**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN KENTUCKY LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **800,635**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Kentucky the poverty rate was 18.8 percent, ranking it 45 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Kentucky ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Kentucky is doing best

Rank in Savings and Assets: **11**

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **14**

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **17**

Where Kentucky is doing worst

Rank in Poverty Rate: **45**

Rank in Disconnected Youth: **44**

Rank in Unemployment Rate: **44**

Cutting poverty in half

45 POVERTY RATE

18.8 percent of people in Kentucky had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

40 CHILD POVERTY RATE

25 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Kentucky had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

36 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Kentucky was 15.9 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

N/A **HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE**
n/a percent of high school students in Kentucky graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

38 **HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE**
34 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Kentucky had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

44 **DISCONNECTED YOUTH**
20 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Kentucky who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

44 **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**
8.3 percent of all workers in Kentucky were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

32 **GENDER WAGE GAP**
Among full-time, year-round workers in Kentucky in 2013, women's median earnings were 78 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stenghtening families

33 **CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS**
7 children in Kentucky lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

44 **TEEN BIRTH RATE**
There were 41.5 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Kentucky. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

34 **LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE**

29.4 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Kentucky did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

42 **HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY**

16.4 percent of households in Kentucky were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

17 **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE**

29.3 percent of unemployed workers in Kentucky were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

14 **AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING**

Kentucky had 76 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

11 **SAVINGS AND ASSETS**

21.4 percent of households in Kentucky were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

1 National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Louisiana



POPULATION OF LOUISIANA IN 2013: **4,494,989**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN LOUISIANA LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **888,019**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Louisiana the poverty rate was 19.8 percent, ranking it 49 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Louisiana ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Louisiana is doing best

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **8**

Rank in Unemployment Rate: **15**

Rank in Savings and Assets: **22**

Where Louisiana is doing worst

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **51**

Rank in Poverty Rate: **49**

Rank in Income Inequality: **49**

Cutting poverty in half

49 POVERTY RATE

19.8 percent of people in Louisiana had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

48 CHILD POVERTY RATE

27.4 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Louisiana had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

49 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Louisiana was 18.5 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013.

Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

42 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
72 percent of high school students in Louisiana graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

47 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
31.3 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Louisiana had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

44 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
20 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Louisiana who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

15 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
6.2 percent of all workers in Louisiana were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

51 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in Louisiana in 2013, women's median earnings were 66 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

8 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
4 children in Louisiana lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

45 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 43.1 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Louisiana. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

32 **LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE**
29.2 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Louisiana did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

43 **HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY**
16.5 percent of households in Louisiana were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

41 **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE**
19.7 percent of unemployed workers in Louisiana were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

35 **AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING**
Louisiana had 60 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

22 **SAVINGS AND ASSETS**
23.6 percent of households in Louisiana were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Maine



POPULATION OF MAINE IN 2013: **1,293,827**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN MAINE LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **180,639**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Maine the poverty rate was 14 percent, ranking it 20 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Maine ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Maine is doing best

Rank in Lack of Health Insurance Coverage: **7**

Rank in Teen Birth Rate: **7**

Rank in Savings and Assets: **8**

Where Maine is doing worst

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **41**

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **40**

Rank in Hunger and Food Insecurity: **34**

Cutting poverty in half

20 POVERTY RATE

14 percent of people in Maine had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.*

16 CHILD POVERTY RATE

17 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Maine had incomes below the poverty line in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.*

10 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Maine was 13.3 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.*

More good jobs

12 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
85 percent of high school students in Maine graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

27 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
38.9 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Maine had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

16 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
14 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Maine who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

23 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
6.7 percent of all workers in Maine were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

17 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in Maine in 2013, women's median earnings were 81 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

19 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
6 children in Maine lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

7 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 19.4 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Maine. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

7

LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

18.2 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Maine did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

34

HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY

15.1 percent of households in Maine were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

40

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE

19.8 percent of unemployed workers in Maine were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

41

AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING

Maine had 52 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

8

SAVINGS AND ASSETS

20.3 percent of households in Maine were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Maryland



POPULATION OF MARYLAND IN 2013: **5,788,159**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN MARYLAND LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **585,571**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Maryland the poverty rate was 10.1 percent, ranking it 3 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Maryland ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Maryland is doing best

Rank in Poverty Rate: **3**

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **3**

Rank in Child Poverty Rate: **6**

Where Maryland is doing worst

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **30**

Rank in Income Inequality: **25**

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **24**

Cutting poverty in half

3

POVERTY RATE

10.1 percent of people in Maryland had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

6

CHILD POVERTY RATE

13.3 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Maryland had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

25

INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Maryland was 14.7 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

16 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
84 percent of high school students in Maryland graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

11 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
45.7 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Maryland had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

20 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
15 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Maryland who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

22 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
6.6 percent of all workers in Maryland were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

3 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in Maryland in 2013, women's median earnings were 86 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

8 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
4 children in Maryland lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

11 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 22.1 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Maryland. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

10 LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE
20.1 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Maryland did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

18 HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY
13.3 percent of households in Maryland were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

24 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE
27.7 percent of unemployed workers in Maryland were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

30 AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING
Maryland had 62 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

17 SAVINGS AND ASSETS
23 percent of households in Maryland were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

1 National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Massachusetts



POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS IN 2013: **6,456,530**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN MASSACHUSETTS LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **770,513**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Massachusetts the poverty rate was 11.9 percent, ranking it 11 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Massachusetts ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Massachusetts is doing best

Rank in Lack of Health Insurance Coverage: **1**

Rank in Higher Education Attainment Rate: **2**

Rank in Teen Birth Rate: **2**

Where Massachusetts is doing worst

Rank in Income Inequality: **47**

Rank in Unemployment Rate: **29**

Rank in Savings and Assets: **27**

Cutting poverty in half

11 POVERTY RATE

11.9 percent of people in Massachusetts had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.*

13 CHILD POVERTY RATE

16 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Massachusetts had incomes below the poverty line in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.*

47 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Massachusetts was 18 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.*

More good jobs

12 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
85 percent of high school students in Massachusetts graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

2 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
54.5 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Massachusetts had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

3 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
10 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Massachusetts who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

29 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
7.1 percent of all workers in Massachusetts were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

16 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in Massachusetts in 2013, women's median earnings were 82 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

19 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
6 children in Massachusetts lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

2 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 14.1 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Massachusetts. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

1

LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

7.4 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Massachusetts did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

4

HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY

10.6 percent of households in Massachusetts were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

23

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE

27.8 percent of unemployed workers in Massachusetts were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

26

AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING

Massachusetts had 64 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

27

SAVINGS AND ASSETS

24.2 percent of households in Massachusetts were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

1 National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Michigan



POPULATION OF MICHIGAN IN 2013: **9,669,513**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN MICHIGAN LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **1,648,436**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Michigan the poverty rate was 17.1 percent, ranking it 37 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Michigan ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Michigan is doing best

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **10**

Rank in Lack of Health Insurance Coverage: **14**

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **19**

Where Michigan is doing worst

Rank in Unemployment Rate: **47**

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **41**

Rank in Poverty Rate: **37**

Cutting poverty in half

37 POVERTY RATE

17.1 percent of people in Michigan had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

35 CHILD POVERTY RATE

23.4 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Michigan had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

27 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Michigan was 15.1 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

35 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
76 percent of high school students in Michigan graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

32 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
37.8 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Michigan had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

31 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
17 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Michigan who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

47 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
8.8 percent of all workers in Michigan were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

41 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in Michigan in 2013, women's median earnings were 75 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

19 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
6 children in Michigan lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

20 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 26.3 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Michigan. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

14 **LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE**

22.2 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Michigan did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

22 **HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY**

13.9 percent of households in Michigan were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

10 **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE**

35.1 percent of unemployed workers in Michigan were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

30 **AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING**

Michigan had 62 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

30 **SAVINGS AND ASSETS**

25 percent of households in Michigan were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

1 National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Minnesota



POPULATION OF MINNESOTA IN 2013: **5,292,348**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN MINNESOTA LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **592,422**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Minnesota the poverty rate was 11.2 percent, ranking it 7 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Minnesota ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Minnesota is doing best

Rank in Disconnected Youth: **3**

Rank in Higher Education Attainment Rate: **3**

Rank in Hunger and Food Insecurity: **5**

Where Minnesota is doing worst

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **35**

Rank in High School Graduation Rate: **30**

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **19**

Cutting poverty in half

7

POVERTY RATE

11.2 percent of people in Minnesota had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

7

CHILD POVERTY RATE

13.7 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Minnesota had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

10

INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Minnesota was 13.3 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013.

Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

30 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
78 percent of high school students in Minnesota graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

3 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
51 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Minnesota had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

3 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
10 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Minnesota who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

9 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
5.1 percent of all workers in Minnesota were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

19 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in Minnesota in 2013, women's median earnings were 80 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

8 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
4 children in Minnesota lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

6 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 18.5 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Minnesota. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

8

LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

18.4 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Minnesota did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

5

HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY

10.8 percent of households in Minnesota were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

35

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE

22.5 percent of unemployed workers in Minnesota were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

17

AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING

Minnesota had 73 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

14

SAVINGS AND ASSETS

22 percent of households in Minnesota were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Mississippi



POPULATION OF MISSISSIPPI IN 2013: **2,893,768**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN MISSISSIPPI LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **695,915**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Mississippi the poverty rate was 24.1 percent, ranking it 51 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Mississippi ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Mississippi is doing best

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **7**

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **19**

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **24**

Where Mississippi is doing worst

Rank in Poverty Rate: **51**

Rank in Child Poverty Rate: **51**

Rank in Hunger and Food Insecurity: **50**

Cutting poverty in half

51

POVERTY RATE

24.1 percent of people in Mississippi had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

51

CHILD POVERTY RATE

33.7 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Mississippi had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

41

INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Mississippi was 16.9 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

37 **HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE**
75 percent of high school students in Mississippi graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

46 **HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE**
32 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Mississippi had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

50 **DISCONNECTED YOUTH**
22 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Mississippi who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

46 **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**
8.6 percent of all workers in Mississippi were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

36 **GENDER WAGE GAP**
Among full-time, year-round workers in Mississippi in 2013, women's median earnings were 77 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

19 **CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS**
5 children in Mississippi lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

49 **TEEN BIRTH RATE**
There were 46.1 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Mississippi. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

36 LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE
29.7 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Mississippi did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

50 HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY
21.1 percent of households in Mississippi were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

7 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE
36.5 percent of unemployed workers in Mississippi were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

24 AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING
Mississippi had 67 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

41 SAVINGS AND ASSETS
30.4 percent of households in Mississippi were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

1 National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Missouri



POPULATION OF MISSOURI IN 2013: **5,861,009**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN MISSOURI LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **931,066**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Missouri the poverty rate was 15.9 percent, ranking it 28 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Missouri ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Missouri is doing best

Rank in High School Graduation Rate: **8**

Rank in Savings and Assets: **12**

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **15**

Where Missouri is doing worst

Rank in Hunger and Food Insecurity: **46**

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **37**

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **33**

Cutting poverty in half

28 POVERTY RATE

15.9 percent of people in Missouri had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

29 CHILD POVERTY RATE

21.8 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Missouri had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

21 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Missouri was 14.4 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013.

Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

8

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

86 percent of high school students in Missouri graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

24

HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE

40 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Missouri had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

20

DISCONNECTED YOUTH

15 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Missouri who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

18

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

6.5 percent of all workers in Missouri were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

24

GENDER WAGE GAP

Among full-time, year-round workers in Missouri in 2013, women's median earnings were 79 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stenghtening families

33

CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS

7 children in Missouri lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

31

TEEN BIRTH RATE

There were 32.2 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Missouri. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

25 LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

27.8 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Missouri did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

46 HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY

16.9 percent of households in Missouri were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

37 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE

21.1 percent of unemployed workers in Missouri were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

15 AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING

Missouri had 75 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

12 SAVINGS AND ASSETS

21.6 percent of households in Missouri were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Montana



POPULATION OF MONTANA IN 2013: **990,603**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN MONTANA LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **163,637**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Montana the poverty rate was 16.5 percent, ranking it 32 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Montana ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Montana is doing best

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **4**

Rank in Hunger and Food Insecurity: **8**

Rank in Unemployment Rate: **14**

Where Montana is doing worst

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **46**

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **44**

Rank in Lack of Health Insurance Coverage: **41**

Cutting poverty in half

32 POVERTY RATE

16.5 percent of people in Montana had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

26 CHILD POVERTY RATE

21 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Montana had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

21 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Montana was 14.4 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

16 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
84 percent of high school students in Montana graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

23 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
40 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Montana had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

27 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
16 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Montana who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

14 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
5.6 percent of all workers in Montana were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

46 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in Montana in 2013, women's median earnings were 74 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

44 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
9 children in Montana lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

28 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 28.8 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Montana. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

41 **LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE**
30.4 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Montana did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

8 **HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY**
11.8 percent of households in Montana were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

31 **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE**
23.9 percent of unemployed workers in Montana were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

4 **AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING**
Montana had 86 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

17 **SAVINGS AND ASSETS**
23 percent of households in Montana were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Nebraska



POPULATION OF NEBRASKA IN 2013: **1,815,565**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEBRASKA LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **239,433**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Nebraska the poverty rate was 13.2 percent, ranking it 17 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Nebraska ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Nebraska is doing best

Rank in Disconnected Youth: **2**

Rank in High School Graduation Rate: **2**

Rank in Unemployment Rate: **3**

Where Nebraska is doing worst

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **46**

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **44**

Rank in Teen Birth Rate: **23**

Cutting poverty in half

17 POVERTY RATE

13.2 percent of people in Nebraska had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

17 CHILD POVERTY RATE

17.3 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Nebraska had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

7 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Nebraska was 12.6 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

2

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

88 percent of high school students in Nebraska graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

14

HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE

44.8 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Nebraska had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

2

DISCONNECTED YOUTH

9 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Nebraska who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

3

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

3.9 percent of all workers in Nebraska were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

44

GENDER WAGE GAP

Among full-time, year-round workers in Nebraska in 2013, women's median earnings were 74 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

46

CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS

10 children in Nebraska lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

23

TEEN BIRTH RATE

There were 26.8 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Nebraska. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

21 LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE
27 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Nebraska did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

21 HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY
13.8 percent of households in Nebraska were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

4 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE
37.5 percent of unemployed workers in Nebraska were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

6 AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING
Nebraska had 84 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

5 SAVINGS AND ASSETS
18.5 percent of households in Nebraska were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Nevada



POPULATION OF NEVADA IN 2013: **2,750,476**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEVADA LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **433,576**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Nevada the poverty rate was 15.8 percent, ranking it 27 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Nevada ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Nevada is doing best

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **7**

Rank in Income Inequality: **13**

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **25**

Where Nevada is doing worst

Rank in Lack of Health Insurance Coverage: **51**

Rank in Unemployment Rate: **51**

Rank in Higher Education Attainment Rate: **51**

Cutting poverty in half

27 POVERTY RATE

15.8 percent of people in Nevada had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

31 CHILD POVERTY RATE

22.2 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Nevada had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

13 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Nevada was 13.6 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

47 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
63 percent of high school students in Nevada graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

51 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
28.6 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Nevada had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

44 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
20 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Nevada who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

51 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
9.8 percent of all workers in Nevada were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

7 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in Nevada in 2013, women's median earnings were 83 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

33 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
7 children in Nevada lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

34 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 33.4 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Nevada. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

51 LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE
40.2 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Nevada did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

41 HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY
16.2 percent of households in Nevada were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

25 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE
26.9 percent of unemployed workers in Nevada were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

49 AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING
Nevada had 38 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

45 SAVINGS AND ASSETS
42.8 percent of households in Nevada were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

New Hampshire



POPULATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 2013: **1,281,181**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **111,495**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In New Hampshire the poverty rate was 8.7 percent, ranking it 1 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where New Hampshire ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where New Hampshire is doing best

Rank in Poverty Rate: **1**

Rank in Child Poverty Rate: **1**

Rank in Teen Birth Rate: **1**

Where New Hampshire is doing worst

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **33**

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **29**

Rank in Lack of Health Insurance Coverage: **23**

Cutting poverty in half

1

POVERTY RATE

8.7 percent of people in New Hampshire had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.*

1

CHILD POVERTY RATE

9.7 percent of children under age 18 in related families in New Hampshire had incomes below the poverty line in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.*

6

INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in New Hampshire was 12.5 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.*

More good jobs

8

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

86 percent of high school students in New Hampshire graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.

9

HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE

46 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in New Hampshire had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012.

Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.

9

DISCONNECTED YOUTH

12 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in New Hampshire who were not in school or working in 2012.

Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.

10

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

5.3 percent of all workers in New Hampshire were unemployed in 2013.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.

29

GENDER WAGE GAP

Among full-time, year-round workers in New Hampshire in 2013, women's median earnings were 79 percent of men's median earnings.

Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.

Stengthening families

2

CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS

3 children in New Hampshire lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012.

Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.

1

TEEN BIRTH RATE

There were 13.8 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in New Hampshire.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.

Family economic security

23 **LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE**
27.1 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in New Hampshire did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

3 **HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY**
10.2 percent of households in New Hampshire were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

33 **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE**
23.2 percent of unemployed workers in New Hampshire were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

19 **AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING**
New Hampshire had 69 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

N/A **SAVINGS AND ASSETS**
n/a percent of households in New Hampshire were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

1 National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

New Jersey



POPULATION OF NEW JERSEY IN 2013: **8,721,010**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEW JERSEY LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **998,549**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In New Jersey the poverty rate was 11.5 percent, ranking it 8 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where New Jersey ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where New Jersey is doing best

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **2**

Rank in Teen Birth Rate: **5**

Rank in Hunger and Food Insecurity: **6**

Where New Jersey is doing worst

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **47**

Rank in Income Inequality: **43**

Rank in Lack of Health Insurance Coverage: **43**

Cutting poverty in half

8

POVERTY RATE

11.5 percent of people in New Jersey had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

14

CHILD POVERTY RATE

16.4 percent of children under age 18 in related families in New Jersey had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

43

INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in New Jersey was 17 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey,

Table B19082.

More good jobs

8

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

86 percent of high school students in New Jersey graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

6

HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE

47.9 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in New Jersey had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

16

DISCONNECTED YOUTH

14 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in New Jersey who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

41

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

8.2 percent of all workers in New Jersey were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

19

GENDER WAGE GAP

Among full-time, year-round workers in New Jersey in 2013, women's median earnings were 80 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

2

CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS

3 children in New Jersey lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

5

TEEN BIRTH RATE

There were 16.7 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in New Jersey. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

43 LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE
31 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in New Jersey did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

6 HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY
11.4 percent of households in New Jersey were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

8 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE
36 percent of unemployed workers in New Jersey were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

47 AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING
New Jersey had 40 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

27 SAVINGS AND ASSETS
24.2 percent of households in New Jersey were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

New Mexico



POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO IN 2013: **2,045,402**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEW MEXICO LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **448,461**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In New Mexico the poverty rate was 22 percent, ranking it 50 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where New Mexico ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where New Mexico is doing best

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **8**

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **15**

Rank in Hunger and Food Insecurity: **16**

Where New Mexico is doing worst

Rank in Teen Birth Rate: **51**

Rank in Poverty Rate: **50**

Rank in Child Poverty Rate: **50**

Cutting poverty in half

50 POVERTY RATE

22 percent of people in New Mexico had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

50 CHILD POVERTY RATE

31 percent of children under age 18 in related families in New Mexico had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

41 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in New Mexico was 16.9 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

43 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
70 percent of high school students in New Mexico graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

50 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
29.6 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in New Mexico had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

50 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
22 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in New Mexico who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

27 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
6.9 percent of all workers in New Mexico were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

15 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in New Mexico in 2013, women's median earnings were 82 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stenghtening families

8 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
4 children in New Mexico lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

51 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 47.5 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in New Mexico. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

45 LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE
31.6 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in New Mexico did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

16 HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY
13.2 percent of households in New Mexico were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

26 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE
25.6 percent of unemployed workers in New Mexico were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

42 AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING
New Mexico had 51 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

20 SAVINGS AND ASSETS
23.4 percent of households in New Mexico were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

New York



POPULATION OF NEW YORK IN 2013: **19,133,973**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEW YORK LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **3,055,645**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In New York the poverty rate was 16 percent, ranking it 30 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where New York ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where New York is doing best

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **2**

Rank in Higher Education Attainment Rate: **4**

Rank in Lack of Health Insurance Coverage: **6**

Where New York is doing worst

Rank in Income Inequality: **50**

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **44**

Rank in Savings and Assets: **44**

Cutting poverty in half

30 POVERTY RATE

16 percent of people in New York had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

33 CHILD POVERTY RATE

22.5 percent of children under age 18 in related families in New York had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

50 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in New York was 20.1 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013.

Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

32 **HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE**
77 percent of high school students in New York graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

4 **HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE**
50.1 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in New York had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

20 **DISCONNECTED YOUTH**
15 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in New York who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

36 **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**
7.7 percent of all workers in New York were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

2 **GENDER WAGE GAP**
Among full-time, year-round workers in New York in 2013, women's median earnings were 86 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

19 **CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS**
5 children in New York lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

8 **TEEN BIRTH RATE**
There were 19.7 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in New York. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

6

LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

18.1 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in New York did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

24

HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY

14 percent of households in New York were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

15

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE

31.7 percent of unemployed workers in New York were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

44

AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING

New York had 50 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

44

SAVINGS AND ASSETS

32.9 percent of households in New York were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

North Carolina



POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 2013: **9,588,277**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NORTH CAROLINA LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **1,715,397**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In North Carolina the poverty rate was 17.9 percent, ranking it 40 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where North Carolina ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where North Carolina is doing best

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **8**

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **10**

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **19**

Where North Carolina is doing worst

Rank in Hunger and Food Insecurity: **47**

Rank in Lack of Health Insurance Coverage: **44**

Rank in Poverty Rate: **40**

Cutting poverty in half

40 POVERTY RATE

17.9 percent of people in North Carolina had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.*

39 CHILD POVERTY RATE

24.9 percent of children under age 18 in related families in North Carolina had incomes below the poverty line in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.*

33 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in North Carolina was 15.6 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.*

More good jobs

25 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
80 percent of high school students in North Carolina graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

31 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
38.4 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in North Carolina had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

37 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
18 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in North Carolina who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

39 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
8 percent of all workers in North Carolina were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

10 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in North Carolina in 2013, women's median earnings were 83 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

8 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
4 children in North Carolina lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

30 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 31.8 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in North Carolina. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

44 LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE
31.3 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in North Carolina did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

47 HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY
17.3 percent of households in North Carolina were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

32 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE
23.7 percent of unemployed workers in North Carolina were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

19 AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING
North Carolina had 69 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

31 SAVINGS AND ASSETS
25.1 percent of households in North Carolina were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

North Dakota



POPULATION OF NORTH DAKOTA IN 2013: **698,199**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NORTH DAKOTA LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **82,398**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In North Dakota the poverty rate was 11.8 percent, ranking it 10 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where North Dakota ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where North Dakota is doing best

Rank in Hunger and Food Insecurity: **1**

Rank in Unemployment Rate: **1**

Rank in Disconnected Youth: **1**

Where North Dakota is doing worst

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **47**

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **33**

Rank in Teen Birth Rate: **21**

Cutting poverty in half

10 POVERTY RATE

11.8 percent of people in North Dakota had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

2 CHILD POVERTY RATE

11.8 percent of children under age 18 in related families in North Dakota had incomes below the poverty line in 2013. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

17 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in North Dakota was 13.9 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

6

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

87 percent of high school students in North Dakota graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.

5

HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE

49.8 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in North Dakota had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012.

Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.

1

DISCONNECTED YOUTH

8 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in North Dakota who were not in school or working in 2012.

Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.

1

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

2.9 percent of all workers in North Dakota were unemployed in 2013.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.

47

GENDER WAGE GAP

Among full-time, year-round workers in North Dakota in 2013, women's median earnings were 70 percent of men's median earnings.

Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.

Stengthening families

33

CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS

7 children in North Dakota lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012.

Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.

21

TEEN BIRTH RATE

There were 26.5 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in North Dakota.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.

Family economic security

17 **LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE**

23.8 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in North Dakota did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

1 **HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY**

8.7 percent of households in North Dakota were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

13 **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE**

32.7 percent of unemployed workers in North Dakota were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

4 **AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING**

North Dakota had 86 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

N/A **SAVINGS AND ASSETS**

n/a percent of households in North Dakota were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Ohio



POPULATION OF OHIO IN 2013: **11,248,753**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN OHIO LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **1,796,942**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Ohio the poverty rate was 16 percent, ranking it 31 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Ohio ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Ohio is doing best

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **8**

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **8**

Rank in Lack of Health Insurance Coverage: **15**

Where Ohio is doing worst

Rank in Hunger and Food Insecurity: **40**

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **39**

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **34**

Cutting poverty in half

31 POVERTY RATE

16 percent of people in Ohio had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.*

32 CHILD POVERTY RATE

22.4 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Ohio had incomes below the poverty line in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.*

27 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Ohio was 15.1 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.*

More good jobs

24 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
81 percent of high school students in Ohio graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

26 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
39.1 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Ohio had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

27 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
16 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Ohio who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

31 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
7.4 percent of all workers in Ohio were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

34 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in Ohio in 2013, women's median earnings were 77 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

8 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
4 children in Ohio lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

29 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 29.8 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Ohio. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

15 **LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE**
22.3 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Ohio did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

40 **HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY**
16 percent of households in Ohio were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

39 **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE**
19.9 percent of unemployed workers in Ohio were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

8 **AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING**
Ohio had 79 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

23 **SAVINGS AND ASSETS**
23.7 percent of households in Ohio were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Oklahoma



POPULATION OF OKLAHOMA IN 2013: **3,735,207**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN OKLAHOMA LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **626,906**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Oklahoma the poverty rate was 16.8 percent, ranking it 34 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Oklahoma ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Oklahoma is doing best

Rank in Savings and Assets: **8**

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **10**

Rank in Unemployment Rate: **11**

Where Oklahoma is doing worst

Rank in Teen Birth Rate: **50**

Rank in Lack of Health Insurance Coverage: **46**

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **46**

Cutting poverty in half

34 POVERTY RATE

16.8 percent of people in Oklahoma had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

36 CHILD POVERTY RATE

23.5 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Oklahoma had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

20 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Oklahoma was 14.3 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013.

Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

N/A **HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE**
n/a percent of high school students in Oklahoma graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

44 **HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE**
32.3 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Oklahoma had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

31 **DISCONNECTED YOUTH**
17 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Oklahoma who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

11 **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**
5.4 percent of all workers in Oklahoma were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

43 **GENDER WAGE GAP**
Among full-time, year-round workers in Oklahoma in 2013, women's median earnings were 75 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

46 **CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS**
10 children in Oklahoma lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

50 **TEEN BIRTH RATE**
There were 47.3 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Oklahoma. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

46 **LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE**

31.7 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Oklahoma did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

38 **HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY**

15.5 percent of households in Oklahoma were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

38 **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE**

20.4 percent of unemployed workers in Oklahoma were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

10 **AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING**

Oklahoma had 77 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

8 **SAVINGS AND ASSETS**

20.3 percent of households in Oklahoma were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Oregon



POPULATION OF OREGON IN 2013: **3,852,871**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN OREGON LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **642,138**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Oregon the poverty rate was 16.7 percent, ranking it 33 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Oregon ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Oregon is doing best

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **14**

Rank in Teen Birth Rate: **16**

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **18**

Where Oregon is doing worst

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **46**

Rank in High School Graduation Rate: **46**

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **46**

Cutting poverty in half

33 POVERTY RATE

16.7 percent of people in Oregon had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

27 CHILD POVERTY RATE

21.1 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Oregon had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

21 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Oregon was 14.4 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

46 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
68 percent of high school students in Oregon graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

30 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
38.4 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Oregon had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

31 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
17 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Oregon who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

36 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
7.7 percent of all workers in Oregon were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

18 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in Oregon in 2013, women's median earnings were 81 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

46 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
10 children in Oregon lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

16 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 23.8 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Oregon. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

26 **LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE**

27.9 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Oregon did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

36 **HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY**

15.2 percent of households in Oregon were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

14 **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE**

31.7 percent of unemployed workers in Oregon were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

46 **AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING**

Oregon had 42 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

36 **SAVINGS AND ASSETS**

27.8 percent of households in Oregon were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Pennsylvania



POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA IN 2013: **12,353,256**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN PENNSYLVANIA LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **1,690,405**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Pennsylvania the poverty rate was 13.7 percent, ranking it 19 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Pennsylvania ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Pennsylvania is doing best

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **3**

Rank in Savings and Assets: **10**

Rank in Hunger and Food Insecurity: **10**

Where Pennsylvania is doing worst

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **37**

Rank in Unemployment Rate: **31**

Rank in Income Inequality: **30**

Cutting poverty in half

19 POVERTY RATE

13.7 percent of people in Pennsylvania had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

24 CHILD POVERTY RATE

19 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Pennsylvania had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

30 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Pennsylvania was 15.2 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

16 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
84 percent of high school students in Pennsylvania graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

15 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
44.6 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Pennsylvania had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

20 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
15 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Pennsylvania who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

31 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
7.4 percent of all workers in Pennsylvania were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

37 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in Pennsylvania in 2013, women's median earnings were 76 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

19 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
5 children in Pennsylvania lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

15 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 23.7 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Pennsylvania. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

13 LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

21.5 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Pennsylvania did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

10 HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY

11.9 percent of households in Pennsylvania were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

3 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE

38 percent of unemployed workers in Pennsylvania were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

22 AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING

Pennsylvania had 68 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

10 SAVINGS AND ASSETS

21 percent of households in Pennsylvania were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Rhode Island



POPULATION OF RHODE ISLAND IN 2013: **1,010,827**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN RHODE ISLAND LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **144,446**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Rhode Island the poverty rate was 14.3 percent, ranking it 24 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Rhode Island ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Rhode Island is doing best

Rank in Disconnected Youth: **3**

Rank in Savings and Assets: **7**

Rank in Teen Birth Rate: **9**

Where Rhode Island is doing worst

Rank in Unemployment Rate: **50**

Rank in Income Inequality: **40**

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **33**

Cutting poverty in half

24 POVERTY RATE

14.3 percent of people in Rhode Island had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

28 CHILD POVERTY RATE

21.3 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Rhode Island had incomes below the poverty line in 2013. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

40 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Rhode Island was 16.7 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

32 **HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE**
77 percent of high school students in Rhode Island graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

18 **HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE**
42.9 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Rhode Island had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

3 **DISCONNECTED YOUTH**
10 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Rhode Island who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

50 **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**
9.5 percent of all workers in Rhode Island were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

14 **GENDER WAGE GAP**
Among full-time, year-round workers in Rhode Island in 2013, women's median earnings were 82 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

33 **CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS**
7 children in Rhode Island lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

9 **TEEN BIRTH RATE**
There were 19.9 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Rhode Island. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

16 LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE
23.2 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Rhode Island did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

30 HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY
14.4 percent of households in Rhode Island were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

28 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE
24.3 percent of unemployed workers in Rhode Island were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

25 AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING
Rhode Island had 65 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

7 SAVINGS AND ASSETS
19.2 percent of households in Rhode Island were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

South Carolina



POPULATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN 2013: **4,631,801**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **860,380**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In South Carolina the poverty rate was 18.6 percent, ranking it 42 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where South Carolina ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where South Carolina is doing best

Rank in Savings and Assets: **2**

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **2**

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **22**

Where South Carolina is doing worst

Rank in Child Poverty Rate: **47**

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **44**

Rank in Poverty Rate: **42**

Cutting poverty in half

42

POVERTY RATE

18.6 percent of people in South Carolina had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.*

47

CHILD POVERTY RATE

27.3 percent of children under age 18 in related families in South Carolina had incomes below the poverty line in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.*

35

INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in South Carolina was 15.7 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.*

More good jobs

37 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
75 percent of high school students in South Carolina graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

37 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
35.5 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in South Carolina had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

37 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
18 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in South Carolina who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

35 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
7.6 percent of all workers in South Carolina were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

31 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in South Carolina in 2013, women's median earnings were 78 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stenghtening families

2 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
3 children in South Carolina lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

39 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 36.6 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in South Carolina. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

37 **LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE**

29.8 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in South Carolina did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

25 **HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY**

14.1 percent of households in South Carolina were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

44 **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE**

18.6 percent of unemployed workers in South Carolina were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

22 **AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING**

South Carolina had 68 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

2 **SAVINGS AND ASSETS**

16.9 percent of households in South Carolina were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

South Dakota



POPULATION OF SOUTH DAKOTA IN 2013: **815,049**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN SOUTH DAKOTA LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **115,454**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In South Dakota the poverty rate was 14.2 percent, ranking it 23 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where South Dakota ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where South Dakota is doing best

Rank in Unemployment Rate: **2**

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **2**

Rank in Income Inequality: **4**

Where South Dakota is doing worst

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **51**

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **42**

Rank in Teen Birth Rate: **33**

Cutting poverty in half

23 POVERTY RATE

14.2 percent of people in South Dakota had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

20 CHILD POVERTY RATE

18.2 percent of children under age 18 in related families in South Dakota had incomes below the poverty line in 2013. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

4 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in South Dakota was 12.4 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

20 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
83 percent of high school students in South Dakota graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

17 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
43.5 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in South Dakota had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

8 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
11 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in South Dakota who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
3.8 percent of all workers in South Dakota were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

42 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in South Dakota in 2013, women's median earnings were 75 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

33 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
7 children in South Dakota lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

33 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 33.3 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in South Dakota. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

19 LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE
26 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in South Dakota did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

13 HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY
12.6 percent of households in South Dakota were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

51 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE
15.3 percent of unemployed workers in South Dakota were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

2 AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING
South Dakota had 95 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

N/A SAVINGS AND ASSETS
n/a percent of households in South Dakota were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Tennessee



POPULATION OF TENNESSEE IN 2013: **6,335,295**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN TENNESSEE LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **1,126,772**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Tennessee the poverty rate was 17.8 percent, ranking it 39 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Tennessee ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Tennessee is doing best

Rank in High School Graduation Rate: **6**

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **11**

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **19**

Where Tennessee is doing worst

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **48**

Rank in Hunger and Food Insecurity: **48**

Rank in Child Poverty Rate: **43**

Cutting poverty in half

39 POVERTY RATE

17.8 percent of people in Tennessee had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

43 CHILD POVERTY RATE

26.2 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Tennessee had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

33 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Tennessee was 15.6 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013.

Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

6

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

87 percent of high school students in Tennessee graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

41

HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE

33.9 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Tennessee had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

41

DISCONNECTED YOUTH

19 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Tennessee who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

41

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

8.2 percent of all workers in Tennessee were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

11

GENDER WAGE GAP

Among full-time, year-round workers in Tennessee in 2013, women's median earnings were 83 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

19

CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS

5 children in Tennessee lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

41

TEEN BIRTH RATE

There were 38.5 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Tennessee. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

22

LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

27 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Tennessee did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

48

HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY

17.4 percent of households in Tennessee were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

48

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE

16.4 percent of unemployed workers in Tennessee were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

26

AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING

Tennessee had 64 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

32

SAVINGS AND ASSETS

25.2 percent of households in Tennessee were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Texas

POPULATION OF TEXAS IN 2013: **25,834,229**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN TEXAS LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **4,530,039**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Texas the poverty rate was 17.5 percent, ranking it 38 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Texas ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Texas is doing best

Rank in High School Graduation Rate: **2**

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **8**

Rank in Unemployment Rate: **17**

Where Texas is doing worst

Rank in Lack of Health Insurance Coverage: **50**

Rank in Hunger and Food Insecurity: **49**

Rank in Teen Birth Rate: **47**

Cutting poverty in half

38 POVERTY RATE

17.5 percent of people in Texas had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.*

38 CHILD POVERTY RATE

24.8 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Texas had incomes below the poverty line in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.*

37 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Texas was 16.1 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.*

More good jobs

2

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

88 percent of high school students in Texas graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

42

HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE

33.6 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Texas had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

31

DISCONNECTED YOUTH

17 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Texas who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

17

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

6.3 percent of all workers in Texas were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

28

GENDER WAGE GAP

Among full-time, year-round workers in Texas in 2013, women's median earnings were 79 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

8

CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS

4 children in Texas lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

47

TEEN BIRTH RATE

There were 44.4 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Texas. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

50 LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE
38.4 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Texas did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

49 HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY
18 percent of households in Texas were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

43 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE
19.2 percent of unemployed workers in Texas were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

30 AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING
Texas had 62 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

24 SAVINGS AND ASSETS
23.8 percent of households in Texas were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Utah



POPULATION OF UTAH IN 2013: **2,851,587**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN UTAH LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **361,181**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Utah the poverty rate was 12.7 percent, ranking it 14 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Utah ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Utah is doing best

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **2**

Rank in Income Inequality: **3**

Rank in Unemployment Rate: **4**

Where Utah is doing worst

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **48**

Rank in Lack of Health Insurance Coverage: **40**

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **35**

Cutting poverty in half

14 POVERTY RATE

12.7 percent of people in Utah had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.*

9 CHILD POVERTY RATE

14.4 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Utah had incomes below the poverty line in 2013. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.*

3 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Utah was 11.5 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.*

More good jobs

25 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
80 percent of high school students in Utah graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

22 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
40.1 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Utah had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

13 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
13 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Utah who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

4 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
4.4 percent of all workers in Utah were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

48 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in Utah in 2013, women's median earnings were 70 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

2 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
3 children in Utah lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

13 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 23.3 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Utah. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

40 **LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE**
30.2 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Utah did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

28 **HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY**
14.3 percent of households in Utah were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

29 **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE**
24 percent of unemployed workers in Utah were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

35 **AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING**
Utah had 60 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

19 **SAVINGS AND ASSETS**
23 percent of households in Utah were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Vermont



POPULATION OF VERMONT IN 2013: **602,538**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN VERMONT LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **74,058**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Vermont the poverty rate was 12.3 percent, ranking it 12 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Vermont ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Vermont is doing best

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **2**

Rank in High School Graduation Rate: **2**

Rank in Lack of Health Insurance Coverage: **3**

Where Vermont is doing worst

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **45**

Rank in Children Living Apart from Parents: **41**

Rank in Savings and Assets: **34**

Cutting poverty in half

12 POVERTY RATE

12.3 percent of people in Vermont had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

10 CHILD POVERTY RATE

14.6 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Vermont had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

15 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Vermont was 13.8 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

2

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

88 percent of high school students in Vermont graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

16

HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE

44.5 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Vermont had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

3

DISCONNECTED YOUTH

10 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Vermont who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

4

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

4.4 percent of all workers in Vermont were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

9

GENDER WAGE GAP

Among full-time, year-round workers in Vermont in 2013, women's median earnings were 83 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

41

CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS

8 children in Vermont lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

4

TEEN BIRTH RATE

There were 16.3 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Vermont. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

3

LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

10.7 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Vermont did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

16

HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY

13.2 percent of households in Vermont were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

2

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE

40.1 percent of unemployed workers in Vermont were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

45

AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING

Vermont had 48 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

34

SAVINGS AND ASSETS

26.7 percent of households in Vermont were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

1 National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Virginia



POPULATION OF VIRGINIA IN 2013: **8,010,544**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN VIRGINIA LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **938,733**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Virginia the poverty rate was 11.7 percent, ranking it 9 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Virginia ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Virginia is doing best

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **1**

Rank in Hunger and Food Insecurity: **2**

Rank in Savings and Assets: **3**

Where Virginia is doing worst

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **45**

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **38**

Rank in Income Inequality: **32**

Cutting poverty in half

9

POVERTY RATE

11.7 percent of people in Virginia had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

11

CHILD POVERTY RATE

15.4 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Virginia had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

32

INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Virginia was 15.4 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

20 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
83 percent of high school students in Virginia graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

10 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
45.9 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Virginia had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

13 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
13 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Virginia who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

13 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
5.5 percent of all workers in Virginia were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

23 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in Virginia in 2013, women's median earnings were 79 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

1 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
2 children in Virginia lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

12 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 22.9 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Virginia. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

30 LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE
28.9 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Virginia did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

2 HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY
9.5 percent of households in Virginia were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

45 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE
18.1 percent of unemployed workers in Virginia were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

38 AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING
Virginia had 57 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

3 SAVINGS AND ASSETS
17.4 percent of households in Virginia were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Washington



POPULATION OF WASHINGTON IN 2013: **6,836,262**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN WASHINGTON LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **967,282**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Washington the poverty rate was 14.2 percent, ranking it 22 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Washington ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Washington is doing best

Rank in Teen Birth Rate: **14**

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **19**

Rank in Child Poverty Rate: **21**

Where Washington is doing worst

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **39**

Rank in Lack of Health Insurance Coverage: **35**

Rank in Savings and Assets: **33**

Cutting poverty in half

22 POVERTY RATE

14.2 percent of people in Washington had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

21 CHILD POVERTY RATE

18.3 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Washington had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

24 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Washington was 14.6 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

32 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
77 percent of high school students in Washington graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

21 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
41.4 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Washington had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

27 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
16 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Washington who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

28 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
7 percent of all workers in Washington were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

21 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in Washington in 2013, women's median earnings were 80 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

19 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
6 children in Washington lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

14 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 23.4 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Washington. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

35 **LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE**

29.4 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Washington did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

28 **HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY**

14.3 percent of households in Washington were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

21 **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE**

28 percent of unemployed workers in Washington were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

39 **AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING**

Washington had 55 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

33 **SAVINGS AND ASSETS**

25.3 percent of households in Washington were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

West Virginia



POPULATION OF WEST VIRGINIA IN 2013: **1,798,266**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN WEST VIRGINIA LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **332,347**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In West Virginia the poverty rate was 18.5 percent, ranking it 41 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where West Virginia ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where West Virginia is doing best

Rank in Savings and Assets: **4**

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **7**

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **12**

Where West Virginia is doing worst

Rank in Children Living Apart From Parents: **51**

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **49**

Rank in Higher Education Attainment Rate: **48**

Cutting poverty in half

41 POVERTY RATE

18.5 percent of people in West Virginia had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

44 CHILD POVERTY RATE

26.6 percent of children under age 18 in related families in West Virginia had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

27 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in West Virginia was 15.1 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013.

Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

28 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE
79 percent of high school students in West Virginia graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

48 HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE
31.3 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in West Virginia had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

41 DISCONNECTED YOUTH
19 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in West Virginia who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

18 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
6.5 percent of all workers in West Virginia were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

49 GENDER WAGE GAP
Among full-time, year-round workers in West Virginia in 2013, women's median earnings were 69 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

51 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS
12 children in West Virginia lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

46 TEEN BIRTH RATE
There were 44.1 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in West Virginia. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

20 LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE
26.3 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in West Virginia did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

30 HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY
14.4 percent of households in West Virginia were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

12 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE
33.3 percent of unemployed workers in West Virginia were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

7 AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING
West Virginia had 82 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

4 SAVINGS AND ASSETS
18.4 percent of households in West Virginia were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Wisconsin



POPULATION OF WISCONSIN IN 2013: **5,593,197**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN WISCONSIN LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **755,551**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Wisconsin the poverty rate was 13.5 percent, ranking it 18 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Wisconsin ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Wisconsin is doing best

Rank in High School Graduation Rate: **2**

Rank in Unemployment Insurance Coverage: **5**

Rank in Hunger and Food Insecurity: **7**

Where Wisconsin is doing worst

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **27**

Rank in Unemployment Rate: **23**

Rank in Higher Education Attainment Rate: **20**

Cutting poverty in half

18 POVERTY RATE

13.5 percent of people in Wisconsin had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

19 CHILD POVERTY RATE

18 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Wisconsin had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

8 INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Wisconsin was 12.8 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

2

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

88 percent of high school students in Wisconsin graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

20

HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE

42.3 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Wisconsin had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

9

DISCONNECTED YOUTH

12 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Wisconsin who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

23

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

6.7 percent of all workers in Wisconsin were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

27

GENDER WAGE GAP

Among full-time, year-round workers in Wisconsin in 2013, women's median earnings were 79 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

19

CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS

5 children in Wisconsin lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

10

TEEN BIRTH RATE

There were 21.9 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Wisconsin. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

12 LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE
20.9 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Wisconsin did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

7 HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY
11.6 percent of households in Wisconsin were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

5 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE
37.1 percent of unemployed workers in Wisconsin were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

10 AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING
Wisconsin had 77 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

15 SAVINGS AND ASSETS
22.5 percent of households in Wisconsin were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

¹ National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Wyoming



POPULATION OF WYOMING IN 2013: **569,307**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN WYOMING LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2013: **62,039**

In 2013, the official poverty rate in the United States was 14.5 percent. That means that nearly one in seven people, or 45.3 million Americans, lived below the official federal poverty line—\$23,834 per year for a family of four, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹ In Wyoming the poverty rate was 10.9 percent, ranking it 6 among states in the country. Each year we track the progress toward our goal of cutting poverty in half in 10 years by publishing our annual “Half in Ten” report, which examines a broad range of indicators of economic security and opportunity. It helps us better understand where our nation is improving the situation of America’s struggling families and where we need to do a better job looking beyond the federal poverty measure. The following is a summary of where Wyoming ranks among the other indicators in our 2014 report.

Where Wyoming is doing best

Rank in Affordable and Available Housing: **1**

Rank in Income Inequality: **2**

Rank in Child Poverty Rate: **5**

Where Wyoming is doing worst

Rank in Gender Wage Gap: **50**

Rank in Lack of Health Insurance Coverage: **39**

Rank in Teen Birth Rate: **38**

Cutting poverty in half

6

POVERTY RATE

10.9 percent of people in Wyoming had incomes below the poverty line—\$23,834 for a family of four—in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17001.

5

CHILD POVERTY RATE

12.9 percent of children under age 18 in related families in Wyoming had incomes below the poverty line in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table B17006.

2

INCOME INEQUALITY

The share of income going to the top 20 percent of households in Wyoming was 11.4 times that going to the bottom 20 percent of households in 2013. Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19082.

More good jobs

28 **HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE**
79 percent of high school students in Wyoming graduated on time at the end of the 2011–12 school year. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.*

35 **HIGHER EDUCATION ATTAINMENT RATE**
36.1 percent of young adults ages 25 to 34 in Wyoming had an associate's degree or higher from 2010 to 2012. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 3-year estimate, Table B15001.*

13 **DISCONNECTED YOUTH**
13 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 in Wyoming who were not in school or working in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012.*

6 **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**
4.6 percent of all workers in Wyoming were unemployed in 2013. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2013.*

50 **GENDER WAGE GAP**
Among full-time, year-round workers in Wyoming in 2013, women's median earnings were 69 percent of men's median earnings. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0201.*

Stengthening families

33 **CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM PARENTS**
7 children in Wyoming lived in foster care for every 1,000 children under age 18 in 2012. *Source: Kids Count Data Center, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.*

38 **TEEN BIRTH RATE**
There were 34.7 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 2012 in Wyoming. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.*

Family economic security

39 **LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE**
30.2 percent of people under age 65 and below 138 percent of the poverty line in Wyoming did not have health insurance at any time in 2013. *Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013, Table C27016.*

32 **HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY**
14.6 percent of households in Wyoming were food insecure on average from 2011 to 2013, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources. *Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Household Food Security in the United States in 2013.*

19 **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERAGE**
28.6 percent of unemployed workers in Wyoming were helped by unemployment insurance in 2013. *Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Chartbook.*

1 **AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOUSING**
Wyoming had 96 apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2013. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income in the metropolitan or other area where they live. *Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012; National Low Income Housing Center, Housing Spotlight 4 (1) (2014).*

N/A **SAVINGS AND ASSETS**
n/a percent of households in Wyoming were “asset poor” in 2011. This is the share of households whose total assets, including any home equity—minus their total liabilities—are less than three times the monthly federal poverty threshold. *Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2011.*

1 National poverty data are from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey. State poverty data come from the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

The Center for American Progress Action Fund transforms progressive ideas into policy through rapid response communications, legislative action, grassroots organizing and advocacy, and partnerships with other progressive leaders throughout the country and the world. The Action Fund is also the home of the Progress Report and ThinkProgress.

Center for American Progress Action Fund

