EQUITY RESEARCH ACTION COALITION

UNC Frank Porter Graham Child Development Institute

The Black Child National Agenda

Equity Research Action Coalition Statewide Analysis Report
August 2024

Introduction

The Equity Research Action Coalition, in partnership with POINTS of ACCESS, LLC, and the National Black Child Development Institute, has embarked on a groundbreaking initiative known as the Black Child National Agenda. This collaborative effort has been driven by a compelling and time-sensitive mission - to challenge and redefine the prevailing negative and stereotypical narrative surrounding Black children, families, and communities. At its core, this initiative seeks to confront and rectify policies and systems that perpetuate disparities and infringe upon the fundamental human rights and overall well-being of these communities.

In a significant milestone for the Black Child National Agenda, a data dashboard was unveiled in September 2023. This dashboard serves as a comprehensive repository of diverse data and indicators, all intimately tied to the multifaceted policy areas outlined within the agenda. It represents a pivotal step towards enhancing awareness, monitoring progress, and fostering change in support of Black children, families, and communities.

The Policies of The Black Child National Agenda

Seven of the 10 policies of the Black Child National Agenda which are examined in this report are:

- **Policy #1: Maintain Child Tax Credit and Income Supports**
- **Policy #2: Address Racial Disparities in Wages and Career Advancement**
- **Policy #3: Invest in Black-owned and Black-led Businesses, Organizations, and Institutions**
- **Policy #4: Expand Family and Medical Leave Act**
- **Policy #5: Expand Health Insurance**
- **Policy #6: Expand Universal Access to Early Care and Education**
- **Policy #7: Address Harsh and Unfair Discipline Practices**

The Indicators Examined in this Document

The primary objective of the document at hand is to evaluate and rank the performance of each state concerning a crucial indicator associated with each specified policy within the Black Child National Agenda. These rankings are designed to gauge how effectively states are addressing the unique needs and concerns of their Black populations, thereby shedding light on disparities and areas where improvement is urgently required.

- **Indicator #1: Percentage of Black Children Aged 0-5 Experiencing Poverty**
- **Indicator #2: Percentage of Workers With Children Earning More Than $75,000 Per Year**
- **Indicator #3: Percentage of Black Self-Employed Workers**
- **Indicator #4: Percentage of Black Infant Death**s
- **Indicator #5: Black Americans in Households With Children Without Health Insurance**
- **Indicator #6: Black 3 & 4 Year-Olds in Nursery School or Pre-K**
- **Indicator #7: Ratio of Disciplinary Instances to Black Student Enrollment**

About The Data

The data referenced througout the Black Child National Agenda and this report was compiled from a variety of sources including:

- 2022 IPUMS USA, American Community Survey – https://usa.ipums.org/usa/
- 2022 Bureau of Labor Statistics – https://www.bls.gov/
- US Census Bureau – https://www.census.gov/
- Child Opportunity Index – https://www.diversitydatakids.org/child-opportunity-index
- 2017 - 2021 Centers for Disease Control Wonder Database - https://wonder.cdc.gov/

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Policy #1: Maintain Child Tax Credit and Income Supports

Indicator: % of Black children aged 0-5 experiencing poverty

The first policy assessment is for the maintaining of the Child Tax Credit and other income supports. The fundamental purpose behind this policy is to ensure the well-being and future prospects of Black children, particularly those in their formative years. The need for this policy assessed using several indicators present in the Black Child National Agenda (BCNA) data dashboard such as comparing income levels and expenses between Black Americans with that of other races/ethnicities.

In this document we use data from the 2022 American Community Survey to rank states according to the percentage of Black children aged 0-5 who are living at or below the federal poverty level, a telltale sign of economic hardship and systemic challenges (figure 1).

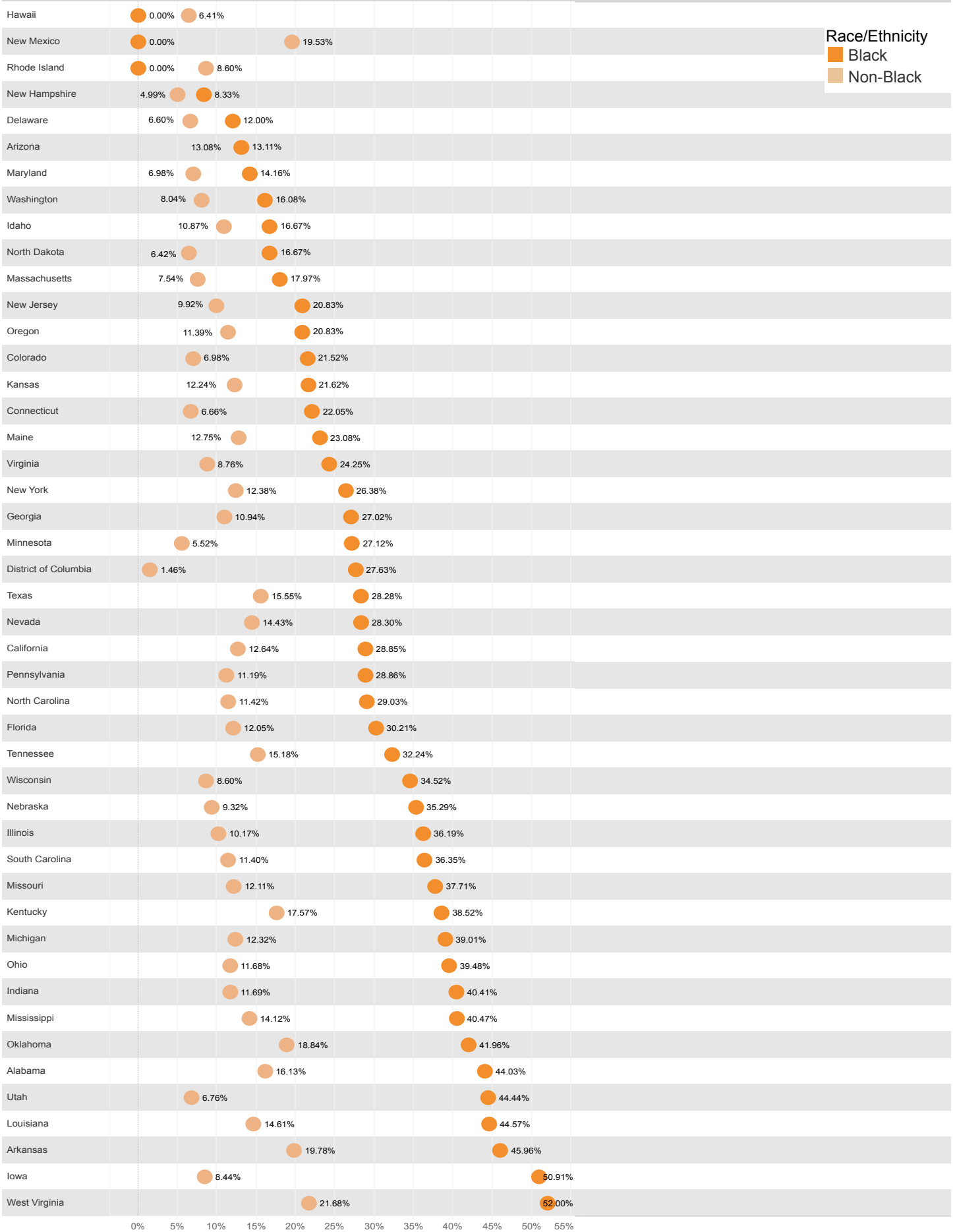
The graph in figure 1 compares the poverty status of Black children to that of non-Black children in each state.* Due to lack of Black representation in the sample, Alaska, Montana, South Dakota, and Wyoming are excluded from the results.

As with the 2019 report, states differ significantly in their success at mitigating child poverty within their Black communities. In 2022, New Hampshire, Delaware, Arizona, and Maryland were among the states with the lowest percentage of Black children ages 0-5 living at or below the federal poverty threshold. On the other end of the spectrum, Louisiana, Arkansas, Iowa, and West Virgina are among the states with the highest levels of poverty among Black children. While the disparity across all states between Black and non-Black children experiencing poverty persists, it is notable that some states such as North Carolina, District of Columbia, and Mississippi saw a reduction in the percentage of Black children experiencing poverty from the levels in 2019.

This policy's impact on young lives is profound, and the data supports the necessity of equitable and inclusive support systems for Black children.

* This indicagtor, non-Black conists of Chinese, Japanese, Latine, and White Americans.

Figure 1: % of Black Children ages 0-5 living at/below the Federal Poverty Level



Policy #2: Address Racial Disparities in Wages and Career Advancement

Indicator: % of workers with children earning more than $75,000 per year

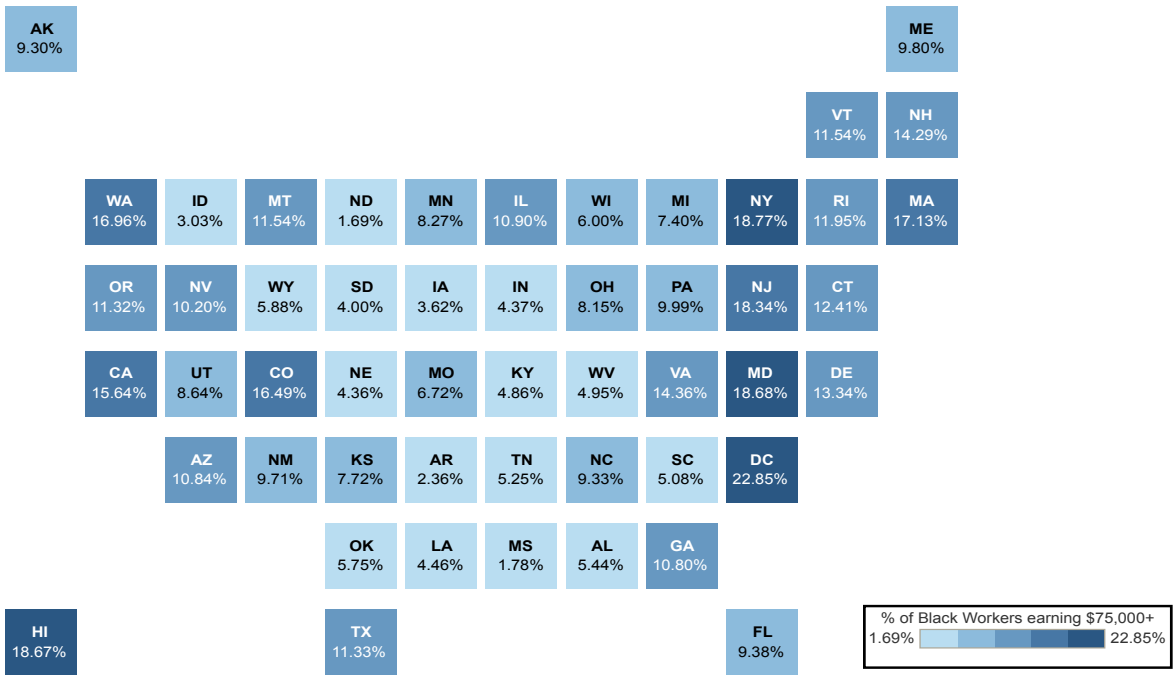
The second policy initiative of the BCNA focuses on addressing racial disparities in wages and career advancement. In a time where prices are rising and the costs of basic needs continues to increase, this policy is all the more urgent as we seek to dismantle systemic obstacles that hinder equal access to well-paying jobs and career growth for Black workers. To gauge states' performance in this arena, we compare the percentage of Black and non-Black workers* with children who earn an annual income meeting or exceeding $75,000.

According to the 2019 American Community Survey data, the District of Columbia held the highest percentage of sampled Black residents with children earning over $75,000 annually at 31%. The 2022 ACS data showed a 8% decrease to 23% (figure 2b). Even though this is the highest percentage among the 50 states, it is overshadowed by the fact that nearly double the percentage of Non-Black workers earn the same amount at 40%. The nation's capital also has a one of the highest populations of Black Americans at 29% out of the total of 4,443 sampled residents from diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds.

Conversely, in some states like Mississippi, only 1.78% sampled Black residents with children earn over $75,000 annually despite representing 30% of the work force, which is about four times less than that of Non-Black workers (5.62%). This statistic is powerful statement about barriers that Black workers may be facing in Mississippi in terms of accessing higher-paying jobs and advancing in their careers.

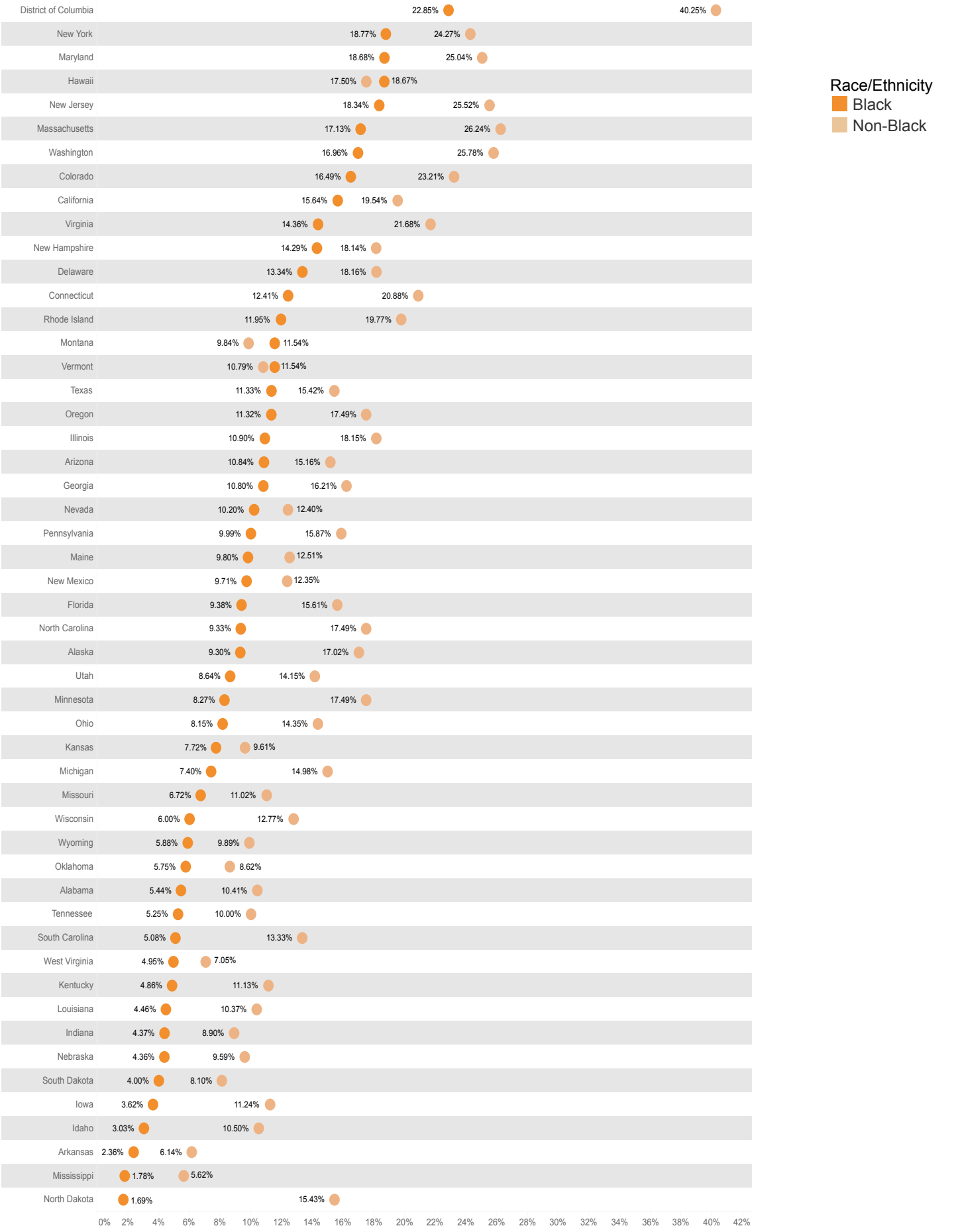
These disparities emphasize the necessity for states to actively work towards dismantling racial wage gaps and fostering environments where Black workers can achieve economic prosperity.

Figure 2a: % of Black workers with children earning $75,000 yearly



* For this indicator non-Black conists of Chinese, Japanese, Latine, and White Americans

Figure 2b: % of Black workers with children earning $75,000 yearly



Policy #3: Invest In Black-owned and Black-led Businesses, Organizations, and Institutions

Indicator: % of Black Self-Employed Workers

Another important aspect of Black employment is Black self-employment. To that end the third policy of the BCNA focuses on the importance of investing in Black-owned and Black-led businesses, organizations, and institutions.

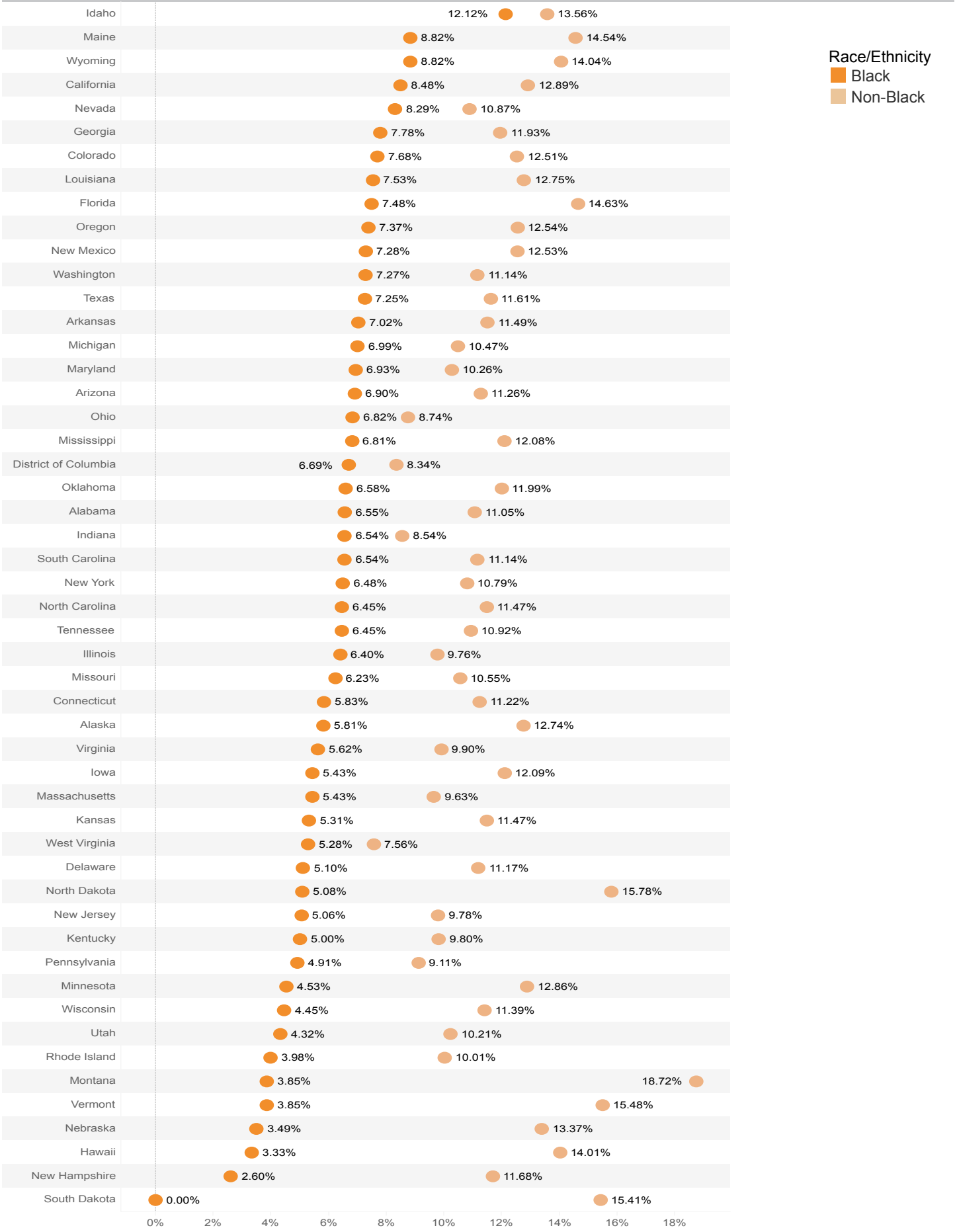
Entrepreneurship and self-employment play a piovotal role in empowering communities socially as well as financially. The aim of this policy is to provide opportunities for growth, financial stability, and leadership within Black communities through the vehicle of Black entrepreneurship.

The 2022 ACS data reports that Idaho at 12% has the highest percentage of Black workers with children who are self-employed. This is a stark contrast to states like Nebraska who in 2019 held the highest percentage with 8%. However, in the 2022 American Community Survey, Nebraska's self-employed Black parent population percentage dropped to 3.49%, one of the lowest along with Hawaii (3.33%) and New Hampshire (2.60%) (Figure 3).

These figures emphasize the pressing need to create an environment that can serve the entrepreneurial spirit within Black communities. Self-employment rates for Black Americans is significantly lower than that of non-Black workers across all states.* These disparities highlight the urgency for equitable support systems and opportunities, particularly in nurturing self-employment within Black populations.

* For this indicator non-Black consists of Chinese, Japanese, Latine, and White Americans

Figure 3: % of Black Workers who are Self-Employed



Policy #4: Expand Family and Medical Leave Act

Indicator: % Infant Death

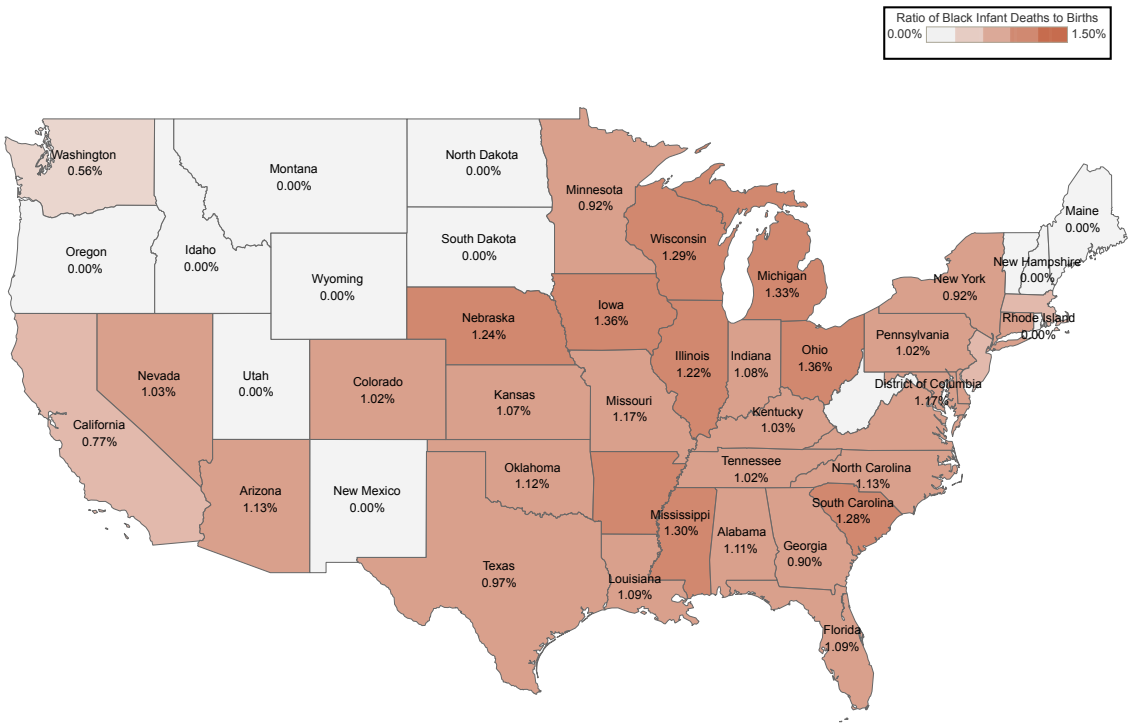
Our fourth policy focus centers on the need to expand the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), an important piece of legislation that supports families in times of medical need. This policy recognizes the essential role of parental care and bonding with newborns, addressing the vulnerabilities of infants and the well-being of their families.

To evaluate states' efforts in this regard, we turn our attention to a fundamental metric—the percentage of infant deaths in relation to the number of births. These figures reflect not only the health of newborns but also the strength of the support systems in place for expecting parents.

Our data source, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) from 2021, offers a look at the state of infant mortality across the nation (Figures 4a and 4b). Washington State emerges as a leader in this policy area, with 23 infant deaths out of 4092 births of Black babies (0.62%). Conversely, Arkansas ranks last in our assessment, with 100 infant deaths out of 6,680 births (1.50%) (see figure 4). Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming were excluded because they either had no Black infant deaths or data was supressed due to low volume.

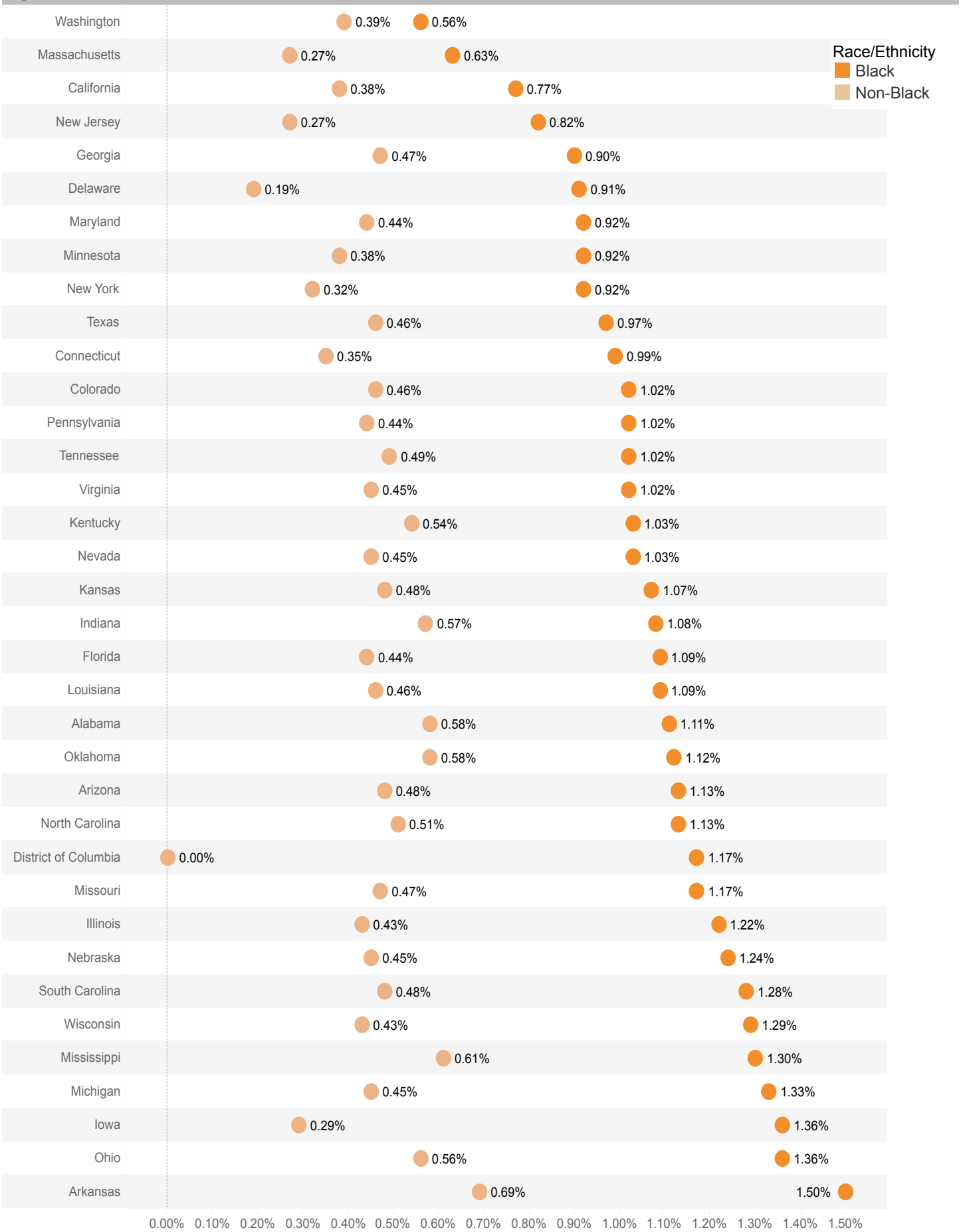
These percentages provide confirmation for the urgency of expanding the Family and Medical Leave Act to provide adequate support and care for newborns and their families. When compared to the lower infant death rates of non-Black Americans*, these disparities between states highlight the varying levels of support and healthcare infrastructure in place, affecting the most vulnerable members of society—infants. This policy calls for measures that reduce these percentages, ensuring that every child has a healthy start in life, regardless of their place of birth.

Figure 4a: % of Infant Death



* For this indicator, non-Black Americans consists of American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Hispanic or Latino, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White Americans

Figure 4b: % of Infant Death



Policy #5: Expand Health Insurance

Indicator: Black Americans Without Health Insurance in Households with Children

The fifth policy pertains to the importance of expanding health insurance access, an essential aspect of ensuring the well-being of American families. This policy recognizes the vital role of health coverage in safeguarding the health and future of Black Americans, particularly those in households with children.

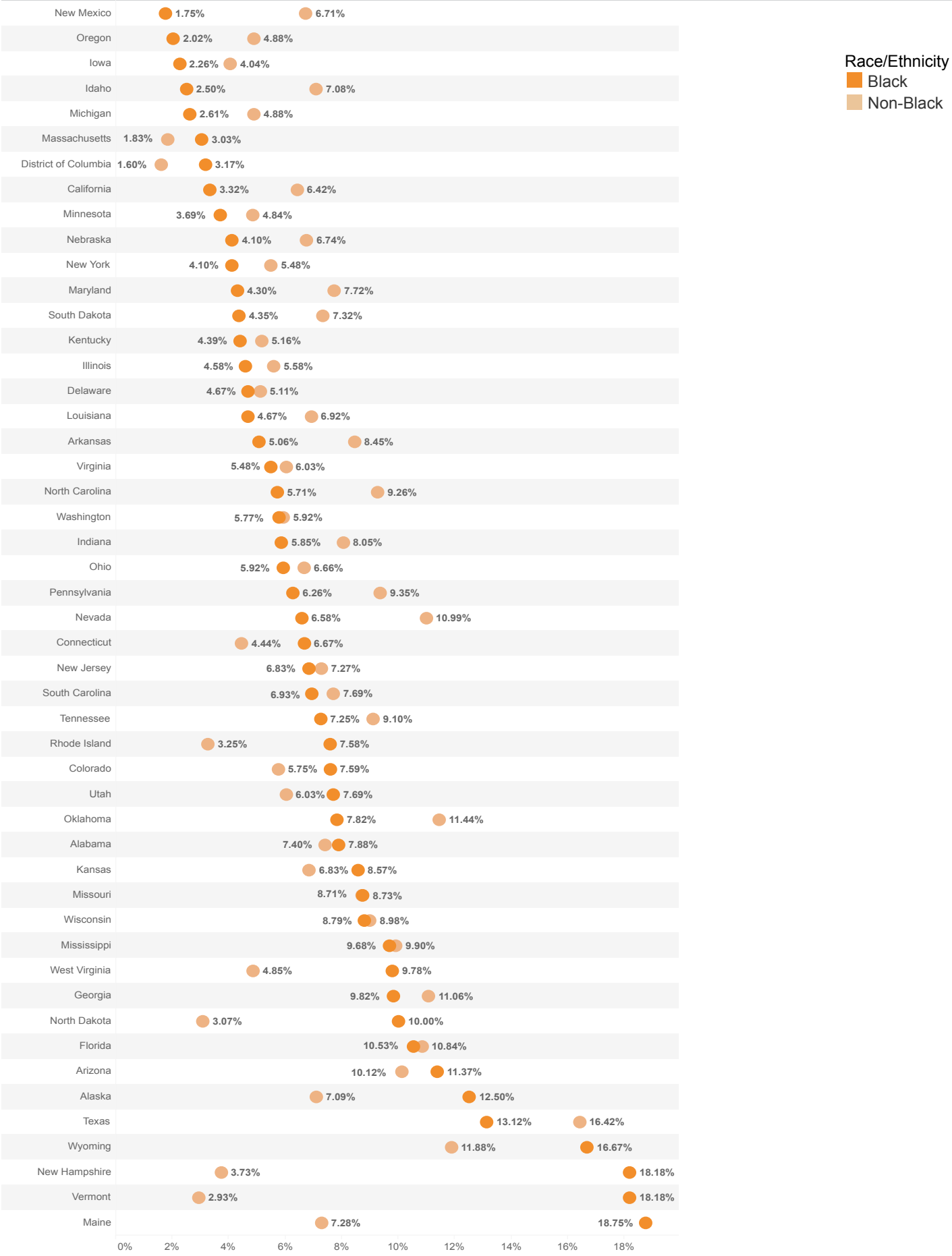
To assess states' efforts in expanding health insurance, we turn our attention to a crucial metric—the percentage of Black individuals residing in households with children who lack health insurance. This metric reveals disparities in access to healthcare, which can significantly impact the health and security of these communities.

Our analysis utilizes data from the 2022 American Community Survey, providing an overview of the health insurance status among Black and non-Black Americans nationwide.* States like Florida and Texas while having significant Black populations, are among the states with the highest percentages of Black individuals in households with children lacking health insurance (Refer to Figure 5).

These percentages demonstrate the need to expand health insurance access to ensure that all Black Americans, especially those in households with children, can access the necessary healthcare services. The disparities between states highlight the varying levels of access to health coverage, with some states performing significantly better than others in providing this essential safety net. This policy seeks to address these discrepancies and improve the health and well-being of Black families across the nation.

* For this indicator, non-Black consists of Chinese, Japanese, Latine, and White Americans

Figure 5: Black Americans in households with children without health insurance



Policy #6: Expand Universal Access to Early Care and Education

Indicator: Percentage of Black Three and Four Year-Olds in Nursery School or Pre-K

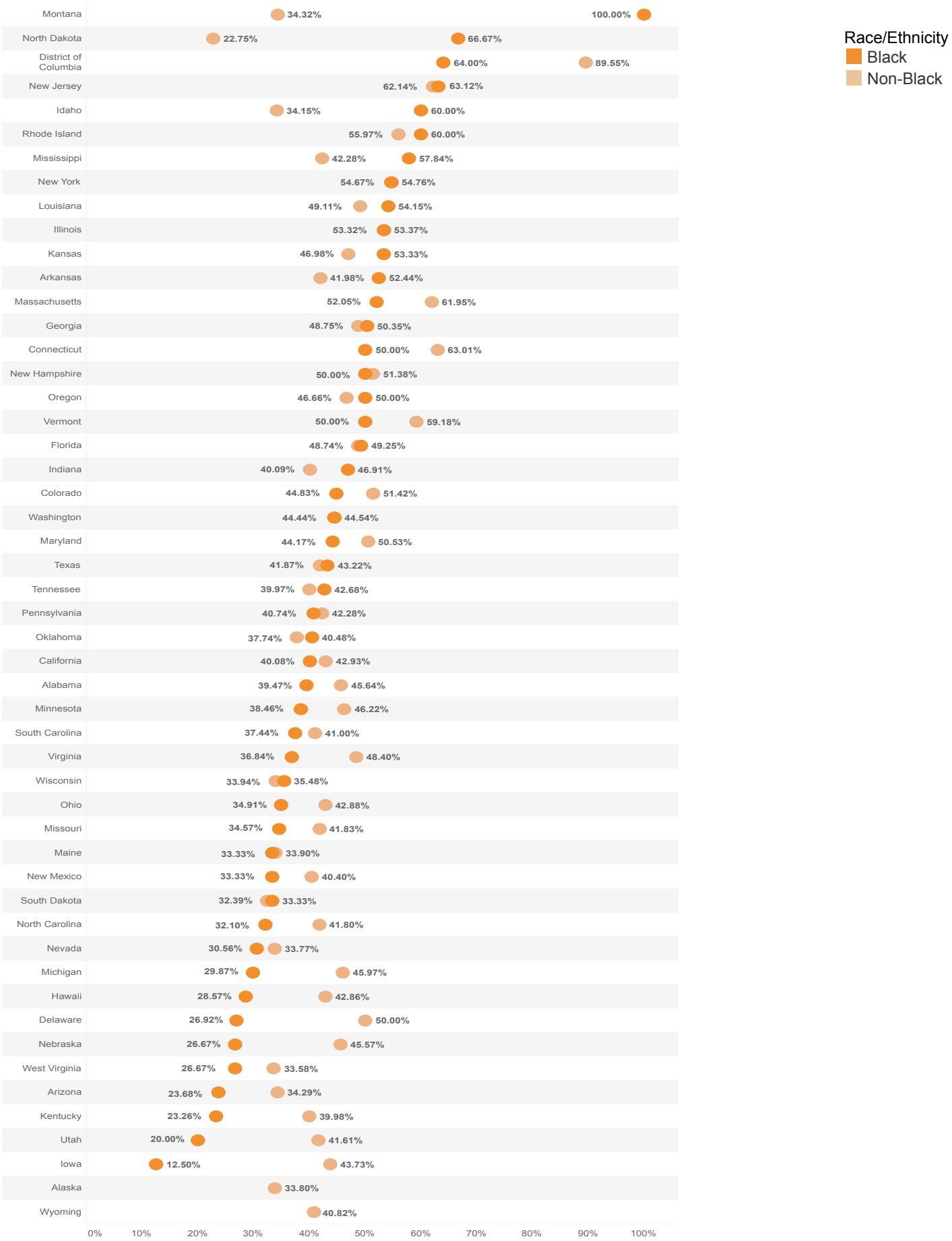
Our sixth policy focus is dedicated to the expansion of universal access to early care and education, recognizing the foundational role of early childhood education in shaping the future prospects of Black children. This policy acknowledges the importance of nurturing a strong educational foundation from a young age, ensuring that every child has the opportunity to thrive.

To gauge the progress of states in providing access to early care and education, we examine the percentage of Black three and four year-olds who are enrolled in nursery school or pre-kindergarten (pre-k) programs. This metric is pivotal in understanding the degree of access to quality early education, which is vital for cognitive and social development.

The data source for our analysis is the 2022 American Community Survey. The data demonstrates that many states are well behind in their enrollment rates for Black three and four year olds in pre-k as compared to their counterparts of other races and ethnicities. In the District of Columbia both Black and Non-Black* three and four year old pre-k enrollment increased from 58.54% to 64% for Black children and 73.42% to 89.55% for non-Black children. However, it is notable that the increase of non-Black children's enrollment significantly exceeds that of Black children.

* For this indicator, Non-Black consists of Chinese, Japanese, Latine, and White Americans

Figure 6: % of Black Three and Four year olds enrollend in Nursery School or Pre-K



Summary

Through the creation and analysis of the Black Child National Agenda light has been shed on important policy areas impacting the lives of Black children and their families across the nation. From examining child poverty rates to addressing racial wage disparities and expanding access to early education, it is evident that disparities persist across states and there exists a need to be proactive in creating a more equitable and just society for Black children. The data not only highlights the areas where states excel but also reveals gaps in support systems, emphasizing the need for comprehensive policy reforms to ensure a brighter future for Black children nationwide.

The information contained within the Black Child National Agenda serves as a valuable tool for policymakers, advocates, and community partners, providing concrete evidence of the challenges imposed upon Black children and their families. It empowers those seeking change by offering a clear roadmap for policy reforms that prioritize equity and accessibility. With this data in hand, we have the means to influence public policy and drive the initiatives necessary to dismantle systemic barriers, ensuring the betterment of Black children's lives and safeguarding their well-being. By championing equitable policies, we can create a future where Black children can flourish, unhindered by disparities, and realize their full potential in a society that values and supports their growth.

Appendix

The following table contain data utilized in the percentage calculations for each indicator.

Policy 1 Indicator: Children aged 0-5 experiencing poverty

	Total Children	Black Children	Black Children At/Below Poverty	Non-Black Children	Non-Black Children At/Below FPL
Alabama	2,848	511	225	2,033	328
Alaska	541	2	2	212	20
Arizona	3,939	130	17	3,105	407
Arkansas	1,836	198	91	1,350	267
California	20,923	662	191	15,735	1,989
Colorado	3,283	79	17	2,750	192
Connecticut	1,965	127	28	1,531	102
Delaware	472	75	9	318	21
District of Columbia	337	76	21	205	3
Florida	9,988	1,218	368	7,526	907
Georgia	6,261	1,247	337	4,087	447
Hawaii	775	10		281	18
Idaho	1,319	12	2	1,168	127
Illinois	7,582	536	194	6,027	613
Indiana	4,415	245	99	3,678	430
Iowa	2,115	55	28	1,884	159
Kansas	1,896	37	8	1,609	197
Kentucky	2,803	135	52	2,350	413
Louisiana	2,634	608	271	1,732	253
Maine	640	13	3	549	70
Maryland	3,564	657	93	2,222	155
Massachusetts	3,655	217	39	2,826	213
Michigan	5,479	405	158	4,393	541
Minnesota	3,568	118	32	2,953	163
Mississippi	1,722	509	206	1,062	150
Missouri	3,952	236	89	3,188	386
Montana	648	2		528	48
Nebraska	1,296	34	12	1,127	105
Nevada	1,734	106	30	1,303	188
New Hampshire	664	12	1	581	29
New Jersey	5,272	336	70	3,943	391
New Mexico	1,002	16		727	142
New York	10,890	815	215	8,330	1,031
North Carolina	5,891	868	252	4,029	460
North Dakota	559	12	2	452	29
Ohio	7,124	580	229	5,727	669
Oklahoma	2,494	112	47	1,513	285
Oregon	2,215	24	5	1,774	202
Pennsylvania	7,118	298	86	5,969	668
Rhode Island	456	16		372	32
South Carolina	2,925	586	213	1,992	227
South Dakota	661	6	2	522	50
Tennessee	4,263	459	148	3,346	508
Texas	17,827	1,358	384	14,167	2,203
Utah	2,764	18	8	2,472	167
Vermont	311	3	2	277	20
Virginia	4,997	598	145	3,435	301
Washington	4,762	143	23	3,385	272
West Virginia	913	25	13	798	173
Wisconsin	3,449	84	29	3,012	259
Wyoming	348	3		296	34

Policy 2 Indicator: Workers with children earning more than $75,000 per year

State	Total Worker Population 2022	Black Workers 2022	Black Workers Earning $75k+ (2022)	Non-Black Workers 2022	Non-Black Workers Earning $75k+ (2022)
Alabama	26,769	5,239	285	21,530	2,242
Alaska	2,519	86	8	2,433	414
Arizona	36,665	1,449	157	35,216	5,337
Arkansas	15,393	1,780	42	13,613	836
California	191,835	9,854	1,541	181,981	35,556
Colorado	34,941	964	159	33,977	7,885
Connecticut	21,482	1,612	200	19,870	4,148
Delaware	5,328	862	115	4,466	811
District of Columbia					
Florida	115,551	13,106	1,229	102,445	15,995
Georgia	59,345	14,481	1,564	44,864	7,271
Hawaii	4,681	150	28	4,531	793
Idaho	10,802	66	2	10,736	1,127
Illinois	71,065	6,109	666	64,956	11,791
Indiana	39,519	2,355	103	37,164	3,307
Iowa	19,740	442	16	19,298	2,169
Kansas	16,945	622	48	16,323	1,569
Kentucky	25,085	1,501	73	23,584	2,626
Louisiana	23,201	5,535	247	17,666	1,832
Maine	8,266	102	10	8,164	1,021
Maryland	34,552	8,454	1,579	26,098	6,536
Massachusetts	42,739	2,283	391	40,456	10,614
Michigan	55,160	4,161	308	50,999	7,642
Minnesota	33,865	883	73	32,982	5,769
Mississippi	15,316	4,608	82	10,708	602
Missouri	34,663	2,425	163	32,238	3,552
Montana	5,951	26	3	5,925	583
Nebraska	11,850	344	15	11,506	1,103
Nevada	15,363	1,206	123	14,157	1,755
New Hampshire	8,664	77	11	8,587	1,558
New Jersey	50,213	4,843	888	45,370	11,579
New Mexico	9,091	206	20	8,885	1,097
New York	109,654	11,066	2,077	98,588	23,926
North Carolina	58,812	9,581	894	49,231	8,610
North Dakota	4,646	59	1	4,587	708
Null	4,443	1,300	297	3,143	1,265
Ohio	67,960	5,583	455	62,377	8,949
Oklahoma	17,061	1,095	63	15,966	1,376
Oregon	23,112	380	43	22,732	3,975
Pennsylvania	74,688	4,136	413	70,552	11,199
Rhode Island	6,160	226	27	5,934	1,173
South Carolina	29,848	6,105	310	23,743	3,166
South Dakota	5,085	50	2	5,035	408
Tennessee	39,767	4,649	244	35,118	3,512
Texas	156,677	15,255	1,729	141,422	21,803
Utah	19,729	162	14	19,567	2,769
Vermont	4,186	52	6	4,134	446
Virginia	48,307	7,830	1,124	40,477	8,775
Washington	40,899	1,403	238	39,496	10,184
West Virginia	9,245	303	15	8,942	630
Wisconsin	35,909	967	58	34,942	4,462
Wyoming	3,382	34	2	3,348	331

Policy 3 Indicator: Black Self-Employed Workers

	Total Worker Population (2022)	Black Workers (2022)	Black Self-Employed Workers (2022)	Non-Black Workers (2022)	Non-Black Self-Employed Workers (2022)
Alabama	26,769	5,239	343	21,530	2,379
Alaska	2,519	86	5	2,433	310
Arizona	36,665	1,449	100	35,216	3,964
Arkansas	15,393	1,780	125	13,613	1,564
California	191,835	9,854	836	181,981	23,459
Colorado	34,941	964	74	33,977	4,250
Connecticut	21,482	1,612	94	19,870	2,229
Delaware	5,328	862	44	4,466	499
District of Columbia	4,443	1,300	87	3,143	262
Florida	115,551	13,106	980	102,445	14,990
Georgia	59,345	14,481	1,126	44,864	5,352
Hawaii	4,681	150	5	4,531	635
Idaho	10,802	66	8	10,736	1,456
Illinois	71,065	6,109	391	64,956	6,338
Indiana	39,519	2,355	154	37,164	3,173
Iowa	19,740	442	24	19,298	2,333
Kansas	16,945	622	33	16,323	1,872
Kentucky	25,085	1,501	75	23,584	2,312
Louisiana	23,201	5,535	417	17,666	2,253
Maine	8,266	102	9	8,164	1,187
Maryland	34,552	8,454	586	26,098	2,677
Massachusetts	42,739	2,283	124	40,456	3,896
Michigan	55,160	4,161	291	50,999	5,338
Minnesota	33,865	883	40	32,982	4,242
Mississippi	15,316	4,608	314	10,708	1,293
Missouri	34,663	2,425	151	32,238	3,402
Montana	5,951	26	1	5,925	1,109
Nebraska	11,850	344	12	11,506	1,538
Nevada	15,363	1,206	100	14,157	1,539
New Hampshire	8,664	77	2	8,587	1,003
New Jersey	50,213	4,843	245	45,370	4,435
New Mexico	9,091	206	15	8,885	1,113
New York	109,654	11,066	717	98,588	10,633
North Carolina	58,812	9,581	618	49,231	5,648
North Dakota	4,646	59	3	4,587	724
Ohio	67,960	5,583	381	62,377	5,452
Oklahoma	17,061	1,095	72	15,966	1,915
Oregon	23,112	380	28	22,732	2,850
Pennsylvania	74,688	4,136	203	70,552	6,427
Rhode Island	6,160	226	9	5,934	594
South Carolina	29,848	6,105	399	23,743	2,644
South Dakota	5,085	50		5,035	776
Tennessee	39,767	4,649	300	35,118	3,835
Texas	156,677	15,255	1,106	141,422	16,422
Utah	19,729	162	7	19,567	1,997
Vermont	4,186	52	2	4,134	640
Virginia	48,307	7,830	440	40,477	4,007
Washington	40,899	1,403	102	39,496	4,400
West Virginia	9,245	303	16	8,942	676
Wisconsin	35,909	967	43	34,942	3,981
Wyoming	3,382	34	3	3,348	470

Policy 4 Indicator: Infant Birth and Death

	Total Births 2021	Total Infant Deaths 2021	Black Births 2021	Black Infant Deaths 2021	Non-Black Births 2021	Non-Black Infant Deaths 2021
Alabama	116,100	869	16,511	184	40,275	233
Alaska	18,719	118	255		6,126	24
Arizona	155,824	837	4,440	50	67,897	328
Arkansas	71,918	600	6,680	100	27,835	191
California	841,216	3,408	23,119	177	383,644	1,468
Colorado	125,895	608	3,033	31	57,695	263
Connecticut	71,336	317	4,357	43	30,562	108
Delaware	20,946	89	2,737	25	7,410	14
District of Columbia	17,303	101	3,591	42	4,703	
Florida	432,517	2,528	45,762	498	167,205	737
Georgia	248,140	1,542	42,109	378	78,942	369
Hawaii	31,210	127	342		9,571	33
Idaho	44,843	215	271		21,399	100
Illinois	264,373	1,467	20,930	255	108,985	469
Indiana	159,884	1,058	10,004	108	68,088	389
Iowa	73,670	279	2,567	35	33,136	97
Kansas	69,399	360	2,328	25	31,292	151
Kentucky	104,422	634	5,147	53	45,931	248
Louisiana	114,874	809	20,973	229	35,399	164
Maine	23,989	110	551		11,111	50
Maryland	136,567	811	20,498	188	45,883	203
Massachusetts	138,272	431	6,778	43	60,775	165
Michigan	209,957	1,289	18,380	245	83,729	375
Minnesota	128,839	614	7,742	71	53,999	204
Mississippi	70,298	642	14,619	190	19,978	122
Missouri	138,900	802	9,605	112	57,207	271
Montana	22,445	95	71		9,853	40
Nebraska	49,204	253	1,533	19	22,068	99
Nevada	67,369	362	4,475	46	27,110	122
New Hampshire	25,211	92	274		12,192	42
New Jersey	202,989	708	13,248	108	86,953	238
New Mexico	42,772	181	372		18,483	79
New York	421,476	1,724	29,187	268	178,019	561
North Carolina	240,917	1,604	27,065	306	88,617	456
North Dakota	20,220	43	627		8,426	15
Ohio	259,572	1,820	20,811	283	104,994	590
Oklahoma	96,803	666	3,844	43	35,956	210
Oregon	81,814	284	1,082		37,445	129
Pennsylvania	265,239	1,410	17,337	176	112,118	496
Rhode Island	20,923	74	839		9,283	29
South Carolina	114,368	810	16,044	206	39,445	189
South Dakota	22,708	125	385		9,001	33
Tennessee	163,422	991	15,238	156	64,693	316
Texas	747,174	3,932	46,522	451	320,882	1,470
Utah	93,410	391	613		43,930	177
Vermont	10,740	33	137		5,138	16
Virginia	191,645	1,123	19,242	197	74,314	337
Washington	167,822	700	4,092	23	73,735	284
West Virginia	34,379	227	543		16,233	110
Wisconsin	123,540	638	5,988	77	53,811	230
Wyoming	12,448	60	48		5,821	26

Policy 5 Indicator: Black Americans Without Health Insurance in Households with Children

	Total Pop w/ Children 2022	Black Population (2022)	Black, No Health Coverage (2022)	Non-Black Population (2022)	Non-Black, No Health Coverage (2022)
Alabama	8,138	1,598	126	6,540	484
Alaska	699	8	1	691	49
Arizona	10,964	466	53	10,498	1,062
Arkansas	5,083	633	32	4,450	376
California	59,481	2,469	82	57,012	3,660
Colorado	8,983	303	23	8,680	499
Connecticut	5,182	435	29	4,747	211
Delaware	1,256	257	12	999	51
District of Columbia	877	252	8	625	10
Florida	29,126	4,321	455	24,805	2,690
Georgia	17,535	4,235	416	13,300	1,471
Hawaii	1,155	45		1,110	35
Idaho	3,912	40	1	3,872	274
Illinois	21,070	1,833	84	19,237	1,074
Indiana	12,486	803	47	11,683	940
Iowa	5,951	177	4	5,774	233
Kansas	5,261	140	12	5,121	350
Kentucky	8,001	478	21	7,523	388
Louisiana	7,410	1,904	89	5,506	381
Maine	1,844	32	6	1,812	132
Maryland	9,765	2,347	101	7,418	573
Massachusetts	9,721	760	23	8,961	164
Michigan	15,507	1,377	36	14,130	690
Minnesota	9,410	352	13	9,058	438
Mississippi	5,120	1,664	161	3,456	342
Missouri	11,078	790	69	10,288	896
Montana	1,639	10		1,629	104
Nebraska	3,577	122	5	3,455	233
Nevada	4,756	380	25	4,376	481
New Hampshire	1,884	33	6	1,851	69
New Jersey	13,861	1,201	82	12,660	921
New Mexico	2,457	57	1	2,400	161
New York	30,424	3,148	129	27,276	1,494
North Carolina	16,034	2,854	163	13,180	1,220
North Dakota	1,376	40	4	1,336	41
Ohio	19,645	1,926	114	17,719	1,180
Oklahoma	5,660	371	29	5,289	605
Oregon	6,060	99	2	5,961	291
Pennsylvania	19,777	1,118	70	18,659	1,744
Rhode Island	1,267	66	5	1,201	39
South Carolina	8,325	1,889	131	6,436	495
South Dakota	1,607	23	1	1,584	116
Tennessee	12,279	1,475	107	10,804	983
Texas	51,601	4,430	581	47,171	7,745
Utah	8,388	65	5	8,323	502
Vermont	898	11	2	887	26
Virginia	13,328	2,082	114	11,246	678
Washington	12,013	520	30	11,493	680
West Virginia	2,649	92	9	2,557	124
Wisconsin	9,535	273	24	9,262	832
Wyoming	963	12	2	951	113

Policy 6 Indicator: Black 3 & 4 Year-Olds in Nursery School or Pre-K

	Total 3-4 Year Olds (2022)	Black, Ages 3-4 (2022)	Black, Ages 3-4 in Pre-K (2022)	Non-Black, Ages 3-4 (2022)	Non-Black, Ages 3-4 in Pre-K (2022)
Alabama	988	190	75	699	319
Alaska	172			71	24
Arizona	1,321	38	9	1,047	359
Arkansas	624	82	43	455	191
California	7,159	252	101	5,425	2,329
Colorado	1,085	29	13	916	471
Connecticut	646	48	24	492	310
Delaware	163	26	7	116	58
District of Columbia	109	25	16	67	60
Florida	3,518	469	231	2,628	1,281
Georgia	2,127	425	214	1,397	681
Hawaii	280	7	2	105	45
Idaho	452	5	3	407	139
Illinois	2,570	208	111	2,065	1,101
Indiana	1,541	81	38	1,302	522
Iowa	731	16	2	654	286
Kansas	660	15	8	562	264
Kentucky	992	43	10	833	333
Louisiana	857	205	111	564	277
Maine	203	6	2	177	60
Maryland	1,217	240	106	750	379
Massachusetts	1,250	73	38	983	609
Michigan	1,931	154	46	1,549	712
Minnesota	1,237	52	20	1,032	477
Mississippi	607	185	107	369	156
Missouri	1,335	81	28	1,102	461
Montana	213	1	1	169	58
Nebraska	464	15	4	395	180
Nevada	603	36	11	459	155
New Hampshire	247	6	3	218	112
New Jersey	1,817	141	89	1,339	832
New Mexico	352	3	1	250	101
New York	3,695	300	164	2,836	1,553
North Carolina	2,027	324	104	1,397	584
North Dakota	195	3	2	167	38
Ohio	2,511	212	74	2,036	873
Oklahoma	851	42	17	530	200
Oregon	737	6	3	598	279
Pennsylvania	2,415	108	44	2,041	863
Rhode Island	159	5	3	134	75
South Carolina	980	195	73	678	278
South Dakota	224	3	1	176	57
Tennessee	1,479	164	70	1,166	466
Texas	6,003	472	204	4,836	2,025
Utah	941	5	1	846	352
Vermont	112	2	1	98	58
Virginia	1,666	209	77	1,155	559
Washington	1,631	54	24	1,163	518
West Virginia	315	15	4	274	92
Wisconsin	1,189	31	11	1,037	352
Wyoming	118			98	40