



**EQUITY
RESEARCH
ACTION
COALITION**

UNC Frank Porter Graham
Child Development Institute

The Black Child National Agenda Statewide Analysis

Equity Research Action Coalition Report
December 2023



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 Deaths**
- **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 throughout the Black Child National Agenda and this report was compiled from a variety of sources including:

- 2019 IPUMS USA, American Community Survey – <https://usa.ipums.org/usa/>
- 2019 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 US Department of Education Civil Rights Data Collection - <https://ocrdata.ed.gov/>
- 2017 - 2021 Centers for Disease Control Wonder Database - <https://wonder.cdc.gov/>

Policy #1: Maintain Child Tax Credit and Income Supports

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

In our first policy assessment, we examine the vital issue of maintaining the child tax credit and other income supports. This policy plays a pivotal role in safeguarding the well-being and future prospects of Black children, particularly those in their formative years. To evaluate states' performance in this regard, we focus on 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.

Our analysis leverages data from the American Community Survey for the year 2019, offering a comprehensive snapshot of the state of affairs. We've confined our rankings to states with representative sample sizes meeting the specific criteria of this indicator.

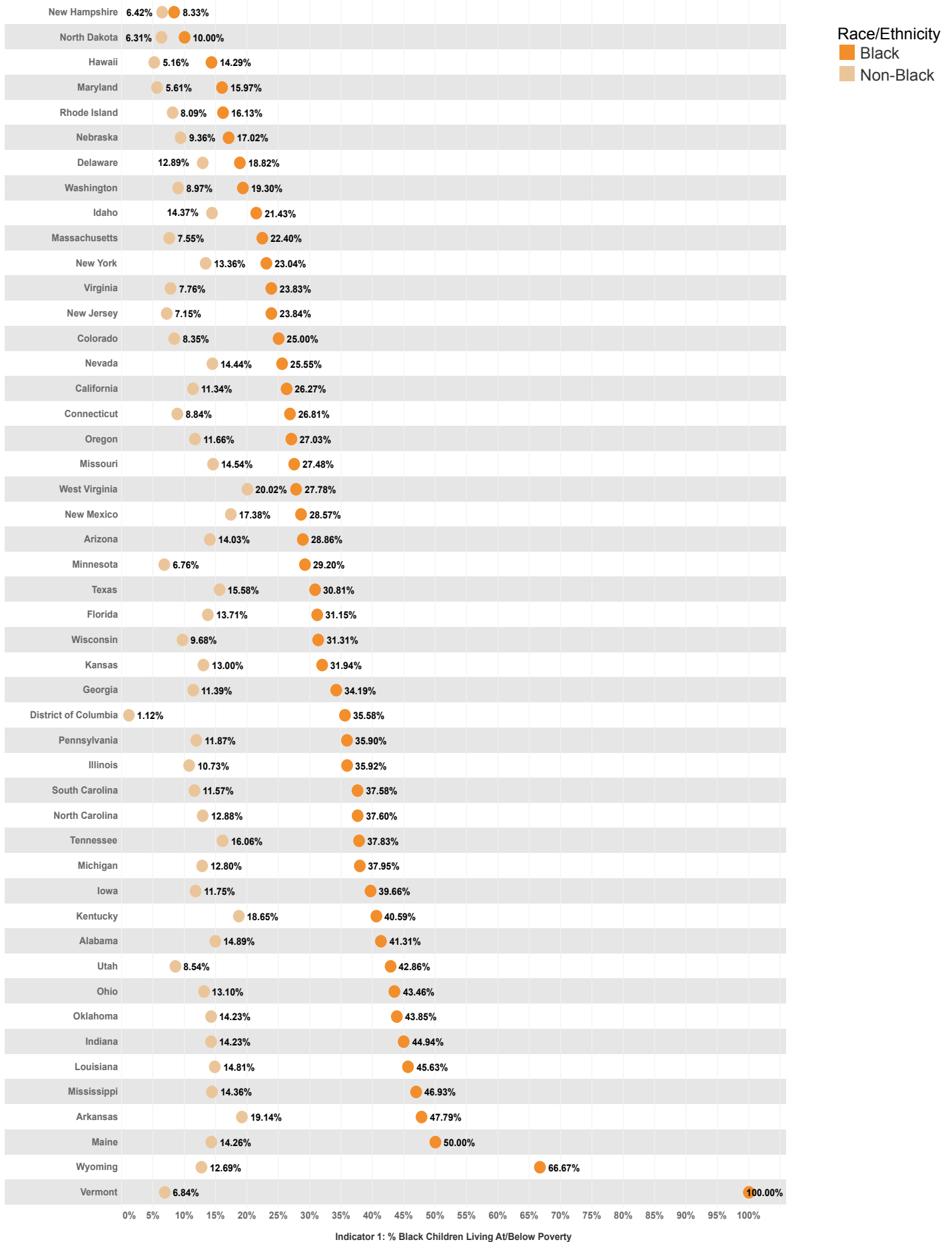
The graph in figure 1 showcases the ranking of states and the District of Columbia based on the percentage of Black children aged 0-5 living at or below the federal poverty line while drawing a comparison to that of non-Black residents.* Due to lack of Black representation in the sample, Alaska, Montana, and South Dakota are excluded from the results.

As we delve into the results, it becomes evident that states differ significantly in their success at mitigating child poverty within their Black communities. New Hampshire has the lowest percentage of Black children ages 0-5 living at or below the federal poverty threshold. On the other end of the spectrum, states like Maine, Wyoming, and Vermont are at the bottom of the rankings, highlighting the urgent need for interventions to improve the economic conditions for its youngest Black residents. When compared to non-Black residents, there is a glaring disparity across all states with Black children experiencing poverty at higher rates. 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 indicator, non-Black consists of Chinese, Japanese, Latine, and White Americans.

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



Indicator 1: % Black Children Living At/Below Poverty

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

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

Our second policy initiative focuses on addressing racial disparities in wages and career advancement, recognizing the pivotal role that economic empowerment plays in shaping the lives of Black families. This policy underscores the pressing need to dismantle systemic obstacles that hinder equal access to well-paying jobs and career growth for Black workers.

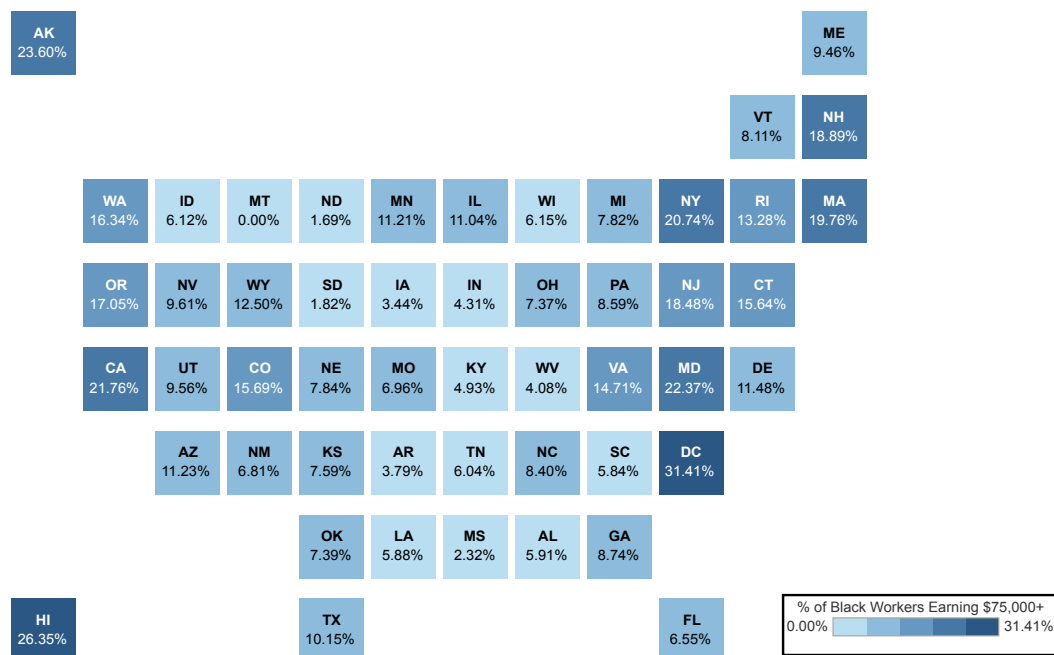
To gauge states' performance in this vital arena, we compare the percentage of Black and non-Black workers* with children who earn an annual income meeting or exceeding \$75,000. This metric encapsulates the concept of economic security and upward mobility, providing valuable insights into disparities that persist within the workforce.

As illustrated in figures 2a and 2b, our analysis leverages 2019 American Community Survey data, with the District of Columbia positioned above other states, where 413 out of 1,315 (31%) sampled Black residents with children earn over \$75,000 annually. This is in no small part due to the fact that the nation's capital has a significant Black population out of a total of 4,733 sampled residents from diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds.

Conversely, Iowa occupies the last position, with only 12 out of 349 (3%) sampled Black residents with children earning over \$75,000 annually. This statistic is attributable not only to the rather small population of Black residents of the state amidst a total sampled population of 20,072 residents from various racial backgrounds, but may also be a testament to barriers that Black workers face in Iowa in terms of accessing higher-paying jobs and advancing in their careers. Montana, with no Black residents represented in this sample was excluded from the ranking. In the majority of states a greater percentage of non-Black workers have an annual income meeting or exceeding the \$75,000 threshold.

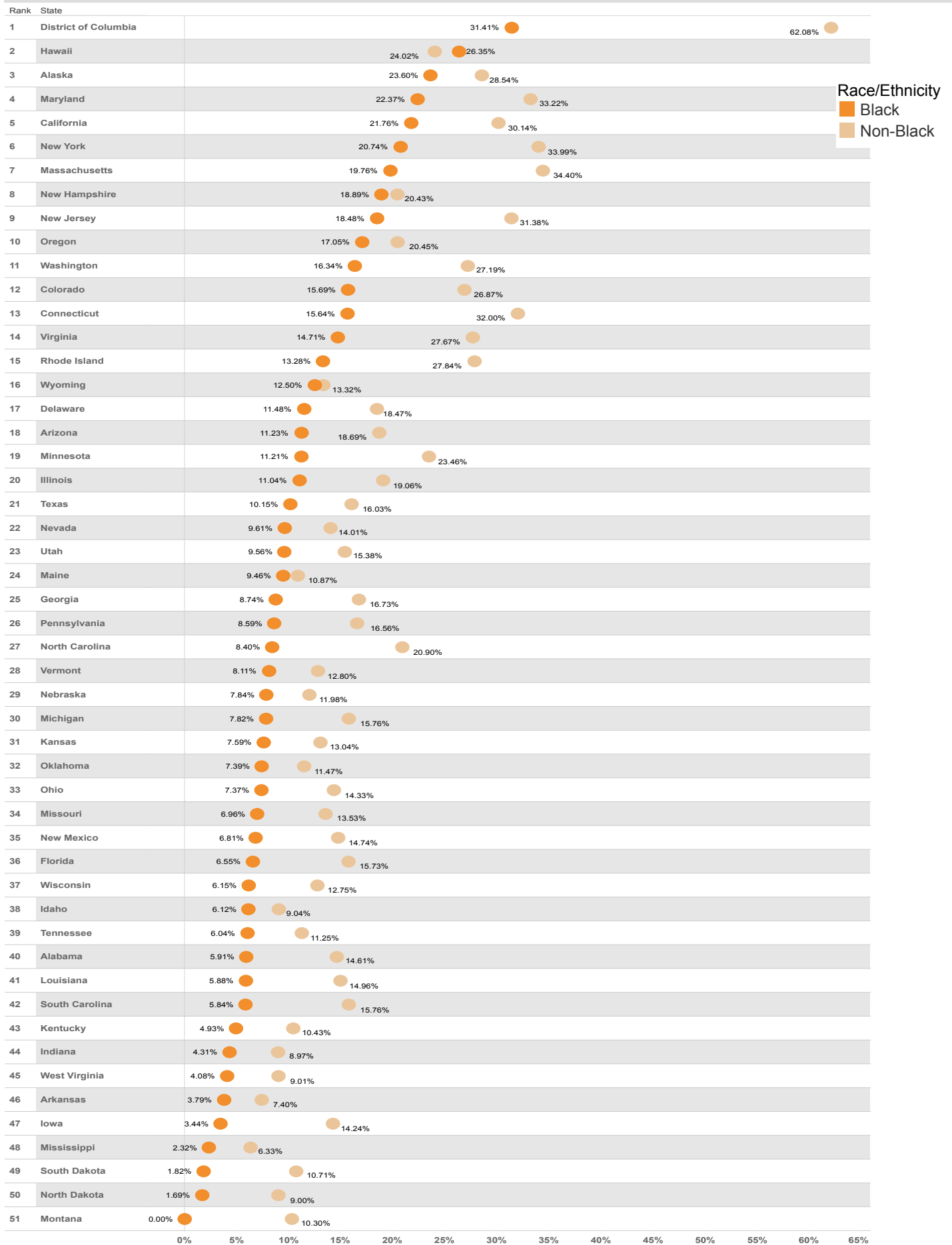
These disparities are a clarion call for action, emphasizing the necessity for states to actively work towards dismantling racial wage gaps and fostering environments where Black workers can achieve economic prosperity.

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



* For this indicator non-Black consists 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

Our third policy focuses on the importance of investing in Black-owned and Black-led businesses, organizations, and institutions. This policy recognizes the pivotal role that entrepreneurship and self-employment play in empowering Black communities and fostering economic independence. The aim is to provide opportunities for growth, financial stability, and leadership within Black communities.

To evaluate states' effectiveness in this endeavor, we focus on the percentage of self-employed workers who identify as Black.

Self-employment is not only a means of economic independence but also a platform for empowerment and leadership within communities.



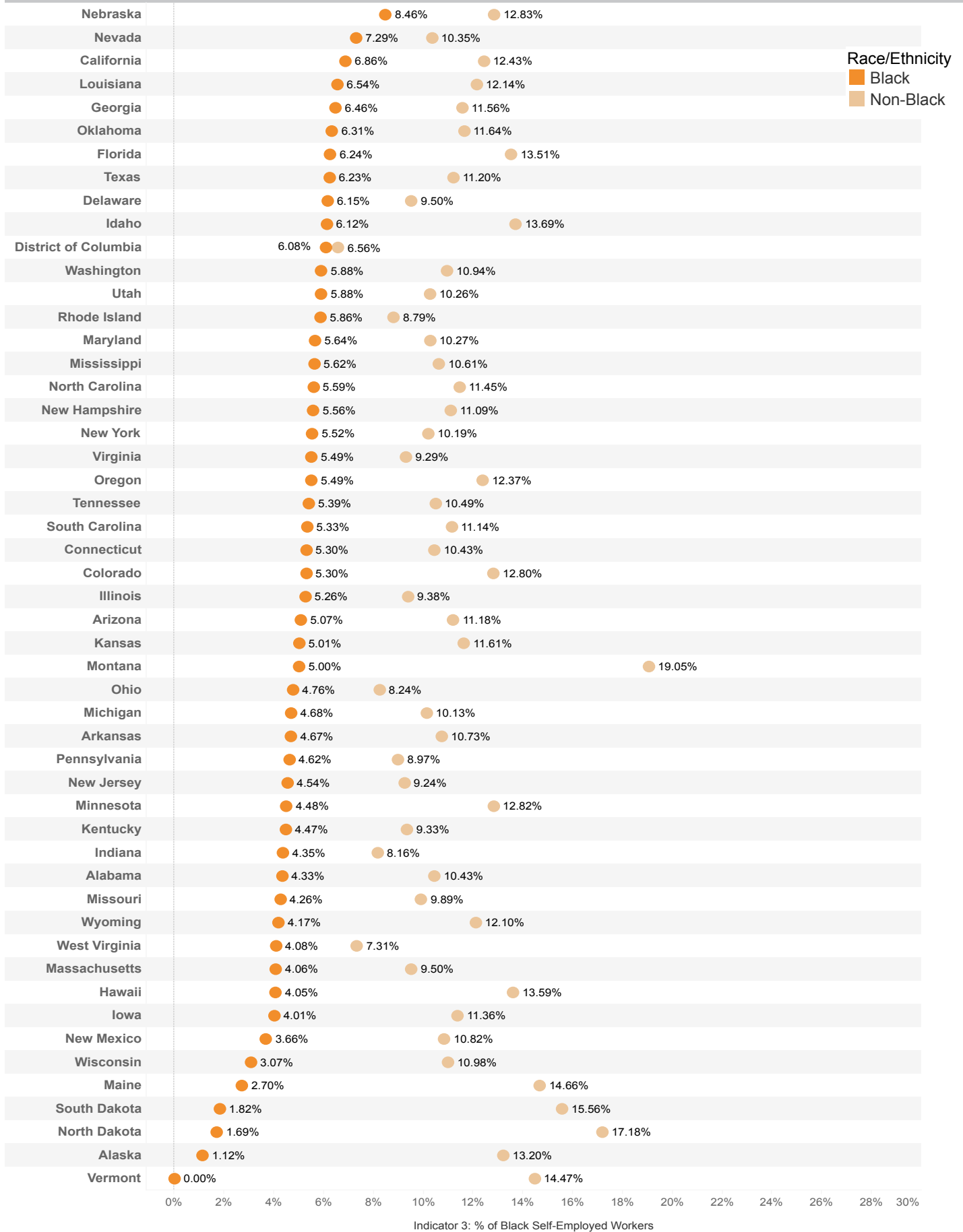
The data we rely on is from the 2019 American Community Survey, showcasing the Nebraska at the forefront as seen in figure 3. Here, approximately 8% of sampled Black individuals with children are self-employed, as compared to nearly 13% for other races and ethnicities demonstrating the potential for entrepreneurship within this population. These findings are derived from a larger sample of 4,733 individuals encompassing diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds.

Vermont ranks last in our assessment, with zero out of 37 sampled Black residents with children pursuing self-employment. These figures emphasize the pressing need to create an environment that can serve the entrepreneurial spirit and self-reliance within Black communities, amidst a total sampled population of 20,072 residents representing a wide spectrum of races and ethnicities. 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

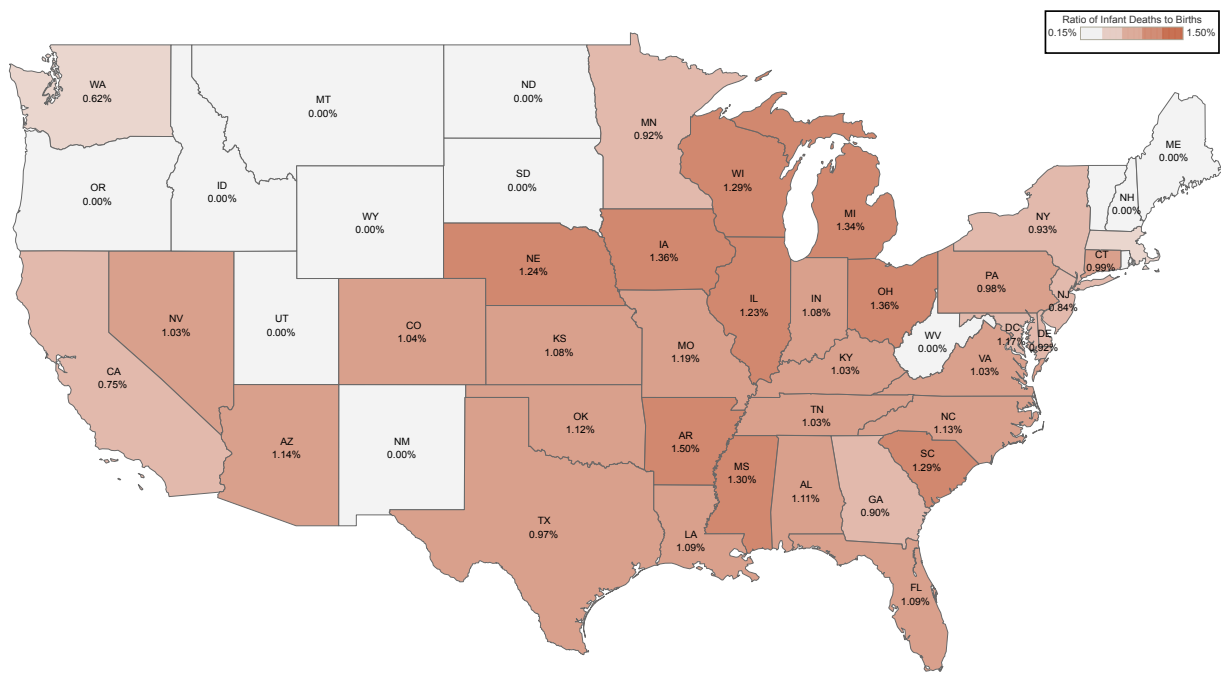
Our fourth policy focus centers on the need to expand the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), a vital piece of legislation that supports families in times of medical need. This policy recognizes the essential role of parental care and bonding with newborns, addressing the vulnerabilities of infants 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 2017-2021, 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 3,698 births of Black babies (0.62%) Conversely, Arkansas ranks last in our assessment, with 100 infant deaths out of 6,661 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 suppressed 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.

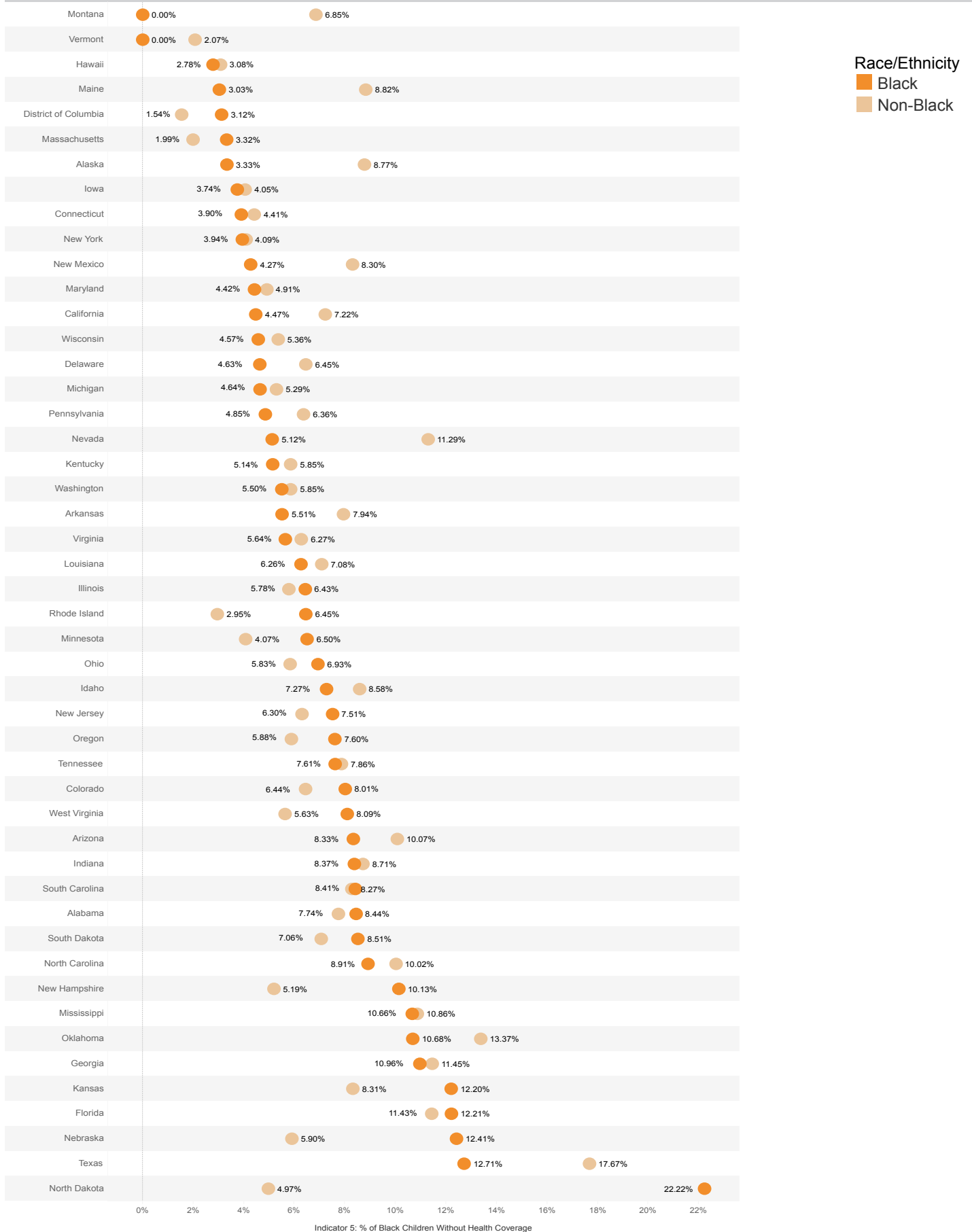
Our analysis utilizes data from the 2019 American Community Survey, providing an overview of the health insurance status among Black and non-Black Americans nationwide.* It's noteworthy that both Montana and Vermont, with a very low number of sampled Black residents, show no instances of Black individuals in households with children lacking health insurance. This correlation might be attributed to their small sampled Black population. In contrast, 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

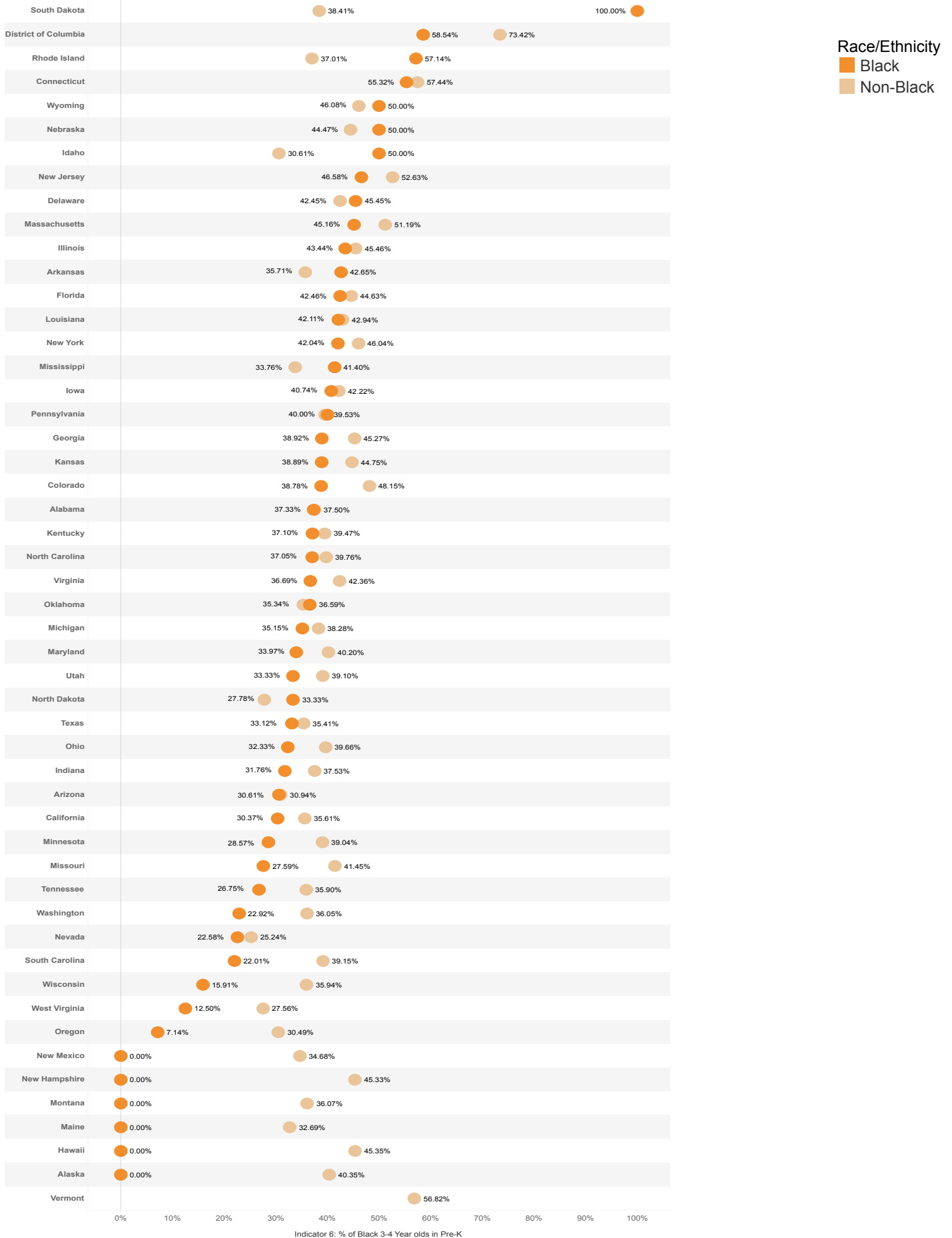
Our sixth policy focus is dedicated to the expansion of universal access to early care and education, recognizing the foundational role of early childhood education in shaping the future prospects of Black children. This policy acknowledges the importance of nurturing a strong educational foundation 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 2019 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. While the District of Columbia is among the states with the highest rate of Black three and four year old pre-k enrollment (58.54%) , non-Black children* are enrolled at a rate 15% greater (73.42%). South Dakota is listed as having the highest percentage enrolled, however it contains a sampled population of only two Black three and four year olds.

* 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



Policy #7: Address Harsh and Unfair Discipline Practices

Indicator: Discipline : Enrollment Ratio

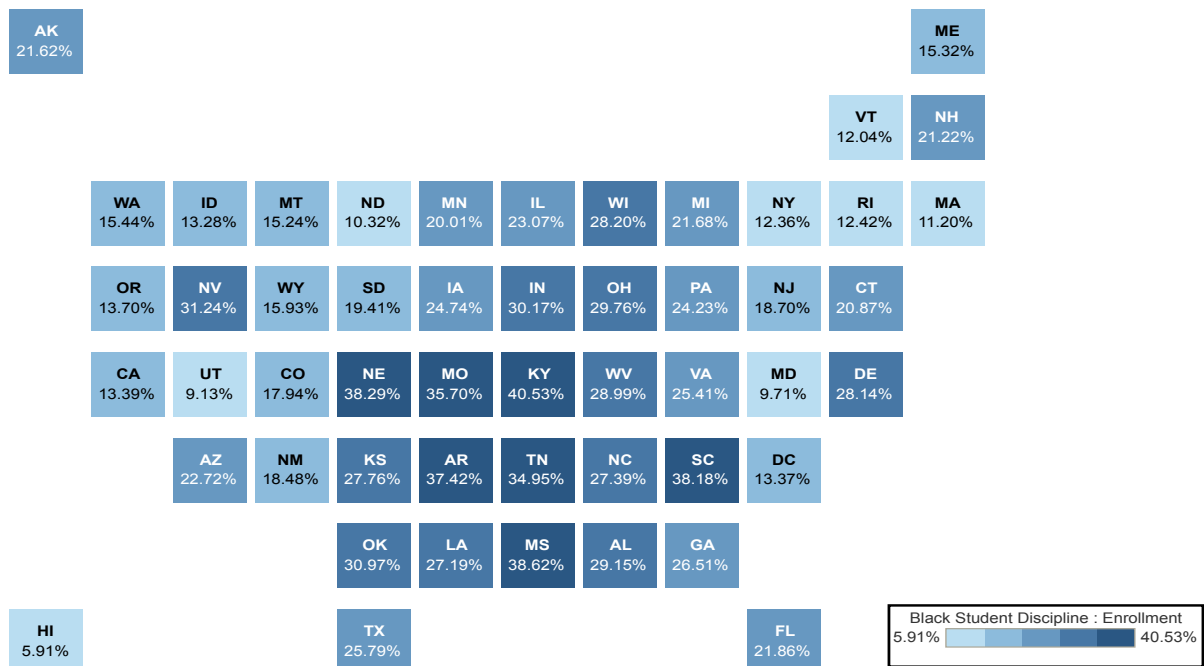
Policy seven delves into the issue of addressing harsh and unfair discipline practices within school systems, particularly focusing on the disparities affecting Black students. Recognizing the significant impact of disciplinary actions on academic performance and overall well-being, this policy aims to highlight and rectify disproportionate disciplinary measures that hinder the educational experiences of Black students.

To assess the severity of disciplinary actions, we examine the ratio of discipline instances to enrollment among the school districts' Black student populations across states compared to that of non-Black students. This ratio offers insight into the prevalence of disciplinary measures and disparities faced by Black students, signaling areas where disciplinary practices may be unjustly harsh or too frequently occurring.

The data source utilized for this analysis is the Department of Education Civil Rights Data Collection from the year 2017. Hawaii ranks first as the state with the fewest disciplinary instances relative to enrollment of Black students within the state's school districts, with a discipline-to-enrollment ratio of 5.91%. Conversely, Kentucky ranks at the bottom of our assessment, with a discipline-to-enrollment ratio among its Black student population of 40.53%. It should also be noted that in every state, Black students are disciplined at higher rates than their counterparts of other races and ethnicities.*

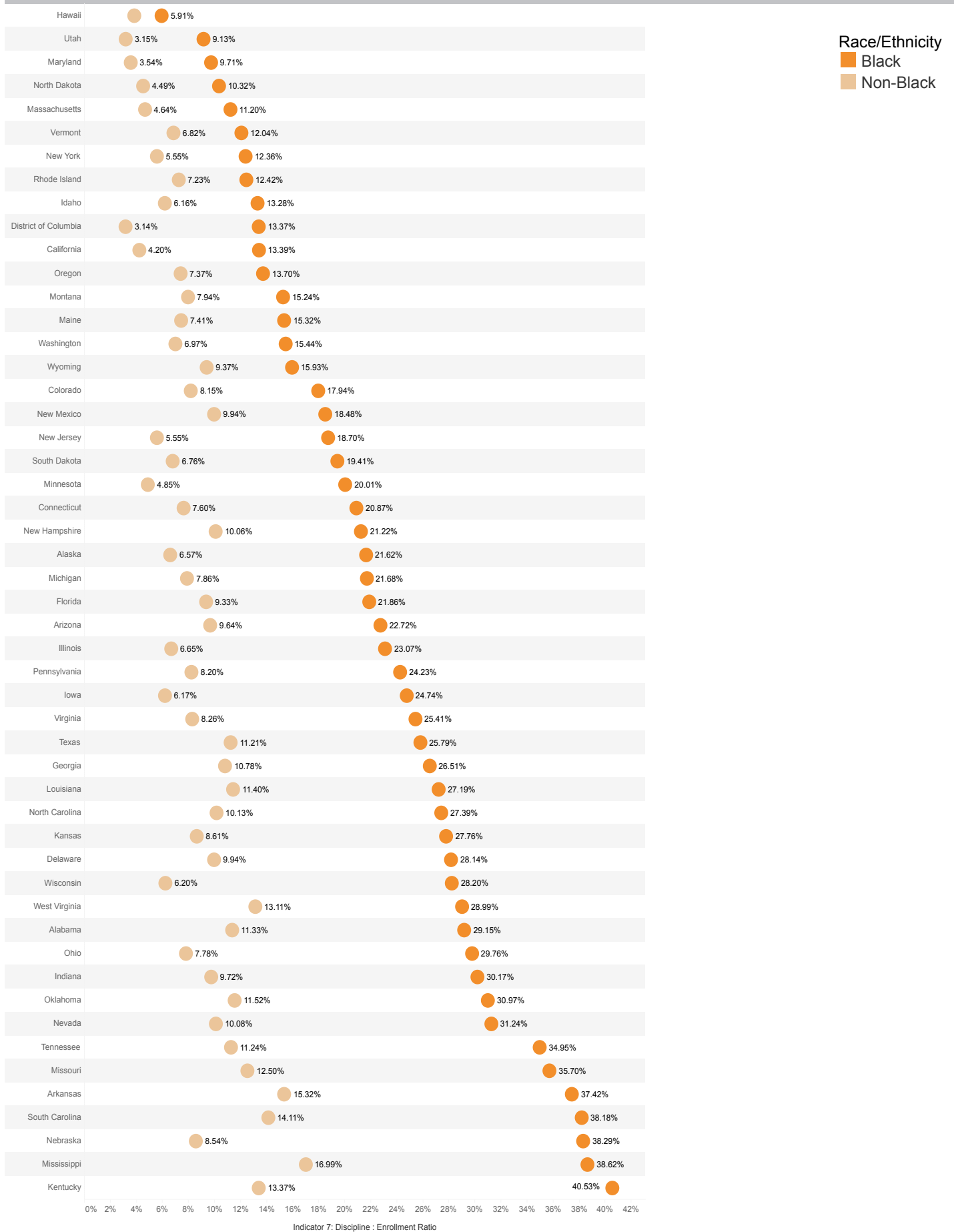
The need to address and rectify harsh and unfair disciplinary practices targeting Black students within school systems is of vital importance. The wide variations in disciplinary ratios between states highlight the pressing necessity for equitable disciplinary measures that promote a supportive and inclusive learning environment for all students. This policy advocates for the reform of disciplinary practices to ensure fair treatment and equitable opportunities for Black students to thrive academically and emotionally within and outside of educational settings.

Figure 7a: Ratio of Disciplinary Instances to Black Student Enrollment



* For this indicator, Non-Black consists of Asian, Hispanic, and White Americans

Figure 7b: Ratio of Disciplinary Instances to Black Student Enrollment



Summary

The analysis of the Black Child National Agenda has shed light 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 0-5	Black Children	Black Children At/Below Poverty	Non-Black Children	Non-Black Children At/Below Poverty
Alabama	2,750	581	240	2,169	323
Alaska	587	2		585	31
Arizona	4,218	149	43	4,069	571
Arkansas	1,914	226	108	1,688	323
California	22,674	830	218	21,844	2,477
Colorado	3,397	92	23	3,305	276
Connecticut	1,778	138	37	1,640	145
Delaware	473	85	16	388	50
District of Columbia	371	104	37	267	3
Florida	9,937	1,345	419	8,592	1,178
Georgia	6,217	1,439	492	4,778	544
Hawaii	809	14	2	795	41
Idaho	1,336	14	3	1,322	190
Illinois	7,423	632	227	6,791	729
Indiana	4,379	247	111	4,132	588
Iowa	2,033	58	23	1,975	232
Kansas	2,034	72	23	1,962	255
Kentucky	2,905	170	69	2,735	510
Louisiana	2,700	675	308	2,025	300
Maine	679	20	10	659	94
Maryland	3,643	739	118	2,904	163
Massachusetts	3,667	183	41	3,484	263
Michigan	5,799	469	178	5,330	682
Minnesota	3,719	137	40	3,582	242
Mississippi	1,714	586	275	1,128	162
Missouri	4,011	262	72	3,749	545
Montana	620			620	56
Nebraska	1,414	47	8	1,367	128
Nevada	1,764	137	35	1,627	235
New Hampshire	682	12	1	670	43
New Jersey	5,099	453	108	4,646	332
New Mexico	1,096	14	4	1,082	188
New York	11,339	1,046	241	10,293	1,375
North Carolina	6,045	915	344	5,130	661
North Dakota	628	10	1	618	39
Ohio	7,225	612	266	6,613	866
Oklahoma	2,617	130	57	2,487	354
Oregon	2,249	37	10	2,212	258
Pennsylvania	7,030	415	149	6,615	785
Rhode Island	501	31	5	470	38
South Carolina	2,928	628	236	2,300	266
South Dakota	680	7		673	50
Tennessee	4,071	460	174	3,611	580
Texas	18,253	1,464	451	16,789	2,615
Utah	2,779	14	6	2,765	236
Vermont	311	4	4	307	21
Virginia	5,130	684	163	4,446	345
Washington	4,783	114	22	4,669	419
West Virginia	937	18	5	919	184
Wisconsin	3,538	99	31	3,439	333
Wyoming	397	3	2	394	50

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

State	Total Worker Population	Black Workers	Black Workers Earning \$75,000+	Non-Black Workers	Non-Black Workers Earning \$75,000+
Alabama	26,887	5,361	317	20,798	3,039
Alaska	3,958	89	21	2,439	696
Arizona	40,125	1,461	164	35,005	6,542
Arkansas	16,542	1,820	69	14,171	1,049
California	224,526	9,459	2,058	181,672	54,755
Colorado	36,525	924	145	33,771	9,074
Connecticut	22,499	1,528	239	19,827	6,344
Delaware	5,606	862	99	4,462	824
District of Columbia	4,733	1,315	413	3,109	1,930
Florida	117,800	12,876	844	99,788	15,700
Georgia	58,919	13,522	1,182	42,307	7,078
Hawaii	8,678	148	39	4,379	1,052
Idaho	10,013	49	3	9,569	865
Illinois	75,400	6,307	696	65,028	12,395
Indiana	40,609	2,275	98	37,107	3,330
Iowa	20,072	349	12	19,265	2,744
Kansas	18,093	659	50	16,556	2,159
Kentucky	25,721	1,520	75	23,523	2,453
Louisiana	24,472	5,854	344	17,715	2,650
Maine	8,322	74	7	7,997	869
Maryland	37,342	8,316	1,860	26,219	8,709
Massachusetts	45,764	2,217	438	40,555	13,950
Michigan	58,393	4,449	348	51,481	8,115
Minnesota	35,604	803	90	33,084	7,763
Mississippi	15,592	4,610	107	10,589	670
Missouri	36,491	2,556	178	32,855	4,446
Montana	6,479	20		6,021	620
Nebraska	12,302	319	25	11,530	1,381
Nevada	17,360	1,166	112	14,067	1,971
New Hampshire	8,999	90	17	8,656	1,768
New Jersey	54,520	4,892	904	44,155	13,856
New Mexico	10,697	191	13	8,913	1,314
New York	118,556	11,766	2,440	98,037	33,319
North Carolina	60,309	9,555	803	47,599	9,947
North Dakota	5,065	59	1	4,710	424
Ohio	71,476	5,710	421	63,549	9,105
Oklahoma	20,650	1,015	75	16,103	1,847
Oregon	25,427	346	59	23,273	4,760
Pennsylvania	78,577	4,330	372	71,538	11,849
Rhode Island	6,702	256	34	6,124	1,705
South Carolina	29,324	5,646	330	22,708	3,578
South Dakota	5,642	55	1	5,134	550
Tennessee	39,749	4,568	276	34,026	3,828
Texas	159,107	13,895	1,411	135,720	21,753
Utah	18,945	136	13	17,838	2,744
Vermont	4,328	37	3	4,196	537
Virginia	52,517	7,486	1,101	40,689	11,258
Washington	47,272	1,224	200	40,470	11,002
West Virginia	9,774	319	13	9,265	835
Wisconsin	37,204	976	60	35,022	4,464
Wyoming	3,678	24	3	3,438	458

Policy 3 Indicator: Black Self-Employed Workers

State	Total Worker Population	Black Workers	Black Self-Employed Workers	Non-Black Workers	Non-Black Self-Employed Workers
Alabama	26,887	5,361	232	20,798	2,170
Alaska	3,958	89	1	2,439	322
Arizona	40,125	1,461	74	35,005	3,914
Arkansas	16,542	1,820	85	14,171	1,521
California	224,526	9,459	649	181,672	22,578
Colorado	36,525	924	49	33,771	4,324
Connecticut	22,499	1,528	81	19,827	2,067
Delaware	5,606	862	53	4,462	424
District of Columbia	4,733	1,315	80	3,109	204
Florida	117,800	12,876	803	99,788	13,482
Georgia	58,919	13,522	873	42,307	4,891
Hawaii	8,678	148	6	4,379	595
Idaho	10,013	49	3	9,569	1,310
Illinois	75,400	6,307	332	65,028	6,099
Indiana	40,609	2,275	99	37,107	3,028
Iowa	20,072	349	14	19,265	2,189
Kansas	18,093	659	33	16,556	1,922
Kentucky	25,721	1,520	68	23,523	2,195
Louisiana	24,472	5,854	383	17,715	2,150
Maine	8,322	74	2	7,997	1,172
Maryland	37,342	8,316	469	26,219	2,693
Massachusetts	45,764	2,217	90	40,555	3,854
Michigan	58,393	4,449	208	51,481	5,214
Minnesota	35,604	803	36	33,084	4,242
Mississippi	15,592	4,610	259	10,589	1,123
Missouri	36,491	2,556	109	32,855	3,250
Montana	6,479	20	1	6,021	1,147
Nebraska	12,302	319	27	11,530	1,479
Nevada	17,360	1,166	85	14,067	1,456
New Hampshire	8,999	90	5	8,656	960
New Jersey	54,520	4,892	222	44,155	4,078
New Mexico	10,697	191	7	8,913	964
New York	118,556	11,766	649	98,037	9,986
North Carolina	60,309	9,555	534	47,599	5,452
North Dakota	5,065	59	1	4,710	809
Ohio	71,476	5,710	272	63,549	5,239
Oklahoma	20,650	1,015	64	16,103	1,874
Oregon	25,427	346	19	23,273	2,879
Pennsylvania	78,577	4,330	200	71,538	6,420
Rhode Island	6,702	256	15	6,124	538
South Carolina	29,324	5,646	301	22,708	2,530
South Dakota	5,642	55	1	5,134	799
Tennessee	39,749	4,568	246	34,026	3,568
Texas	159,107	13,895	866	135,720	15,206
Utah	18,945	136	8	17,838	1,831
Vermont	4,328	37		4,196	607
Virginia	52,517	7,486	411	40,689	3,779
Washington	47,272	1,224	72	40,470	4,426
West Virginia	9,774	319	13	9,265	677
Wisconsin	37,204	976	30	35,022	3,846
Wyoming	3,678	24	1	3,438	416

Policy 4 Indicator: Infant Birth and Death

States	Total Births	Total Infant Deaths	Black Births	Black Infant Deaths	Non-Black Births	Non-Black Infant Deaths
Alabama	56,492	430	16,511	184	38,927	233
Alaska	6,425	49			6,425	49
Arizona	75,450	411	4,403	50	69,095	344
Arkansas	33,194	291	6,661	100	26,533	191
California	399,177	1,549	21,287	159	367,319	1,351
Colorado	58,838	283	2,988	31	55,850	252
Connecticut	31,213	151	4,357	43	26,856	108
Delaware	7,753	39	2,711	25	5,042	14
District of Columbia	3,591	42	3,591	42		
Florida	214,605	1,253	45,710	498	165,983	737
Georgia	122,504	766	41,887	378	77,854	369
Hawaii	11,152	54			6,869	33
Idaho	20,642	100			20,642	100
Illinois	128,056	724	20,779	255	107,277	469
Indiana	76,605	518	9,991	108	64,897	389
Iowa	34,351	132	2,567	35	31,784	97
Kansas	32,152	176	2,316	25	29,836	151
Kentucky	50,421	313	5,124	53	44,292	248
Louisiana	54,048	393	20,958	229	33,090	164
Maine	10,619	50			10,619	50
Maryland	67,172	402	20,449	188	44,936	203
Massachusetts	66,040	208	6,674	43	59,366	165
Michigan	102,984	636	18,288	245	82,307	375
Minnesota	63,497	303	7,721	71	53,964	217
Mississippi	32,437	312	14,619	190	17,818	122
Missouri	67,916	396	9,443	112	56,282	271
Montana	9,101	40			9,101	40
Nebraska	22,254	118	1,533	19	20,721	99
Nevada	30,475	168	4,457	46	26,018	122
New Hampshire	10,848	42			10,848	42
New Jersey	97,407	346	12,822	108	84,585	238
New Mexico	17,510	79			17,510	79
New York	205,740	848	28,946	268	173,680	561
North Carolina	118,847	795	27,028	306	88,583	467
North Dakota	7,407	15			7,407	15
Ohio	127,861	891	20,748	283	103,362	577
Oklahoma	45,789	321	3,826	43	38,181	245
Oregon	34,303	129			34,303	129
Pennsylvania	129,737	671	16,748	164	109,989	481
Rhode Island	7,900	29			7,900	29
South Carolina	52,973	395	16,009	206	36,964	189
South Dakota	9,636	56			9,636	56
Tennessee	78,220	486	15,204	156	61,388	316
Texas	369,564	1,940	46,371	451	318,210	1,455
Utah	41,569	177			41,569	177
Vermont	4,863	16			4,863	16
Virginia	92,608	552	19,170	197	71,411	337
Washington	77,528	317	3,698	23	70,103	278
West Virginia	15,643	110			15,643	110
Wisconsin	58,876	307	5,964	77	52,912	230
Wyoming	4,882	26			4,882	26

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

State	Total Population	Black	Black, No Health Coverage	Non-Black	Non-Black, No Health Coverage
Alabama	19,071	4,184	353	14,887	1,152
Alaska	1,604	30	1	1,574	138
Arizona	26,111	1,033	86	25,078	2,526
Arkansas	12,561	1,543	85	11,018	875
California	144,373	6,347	284	138,026	9,971
Colorado	22,603	662	53	21,941	1,413
Connecticut	12,733	1,129	44	11,604	512
Delaware	3,152	626	29	2,526	163
District of Columbia	1,841	738	23	1,103	17
Florida	69,891	10,096	1,233	59,795	6,835
Georgia	41,383	10,624	1,164	30,759	3,522
Hawaii	2,342	72	2	2,270	70
Idaho	7,889	55	4	7,834	672
Illinois	48,995	4,570	294	44,425	2,569
Indiana	27,611	1,744	146	25,867	2,252
Iowa	13,152	348	13	12,804	518
Kansas	12,352	459	56	11,893	988
Kentucky	18,467	1,108	57	17,359	1,015
Louisiana	17,150	4,828	302	12,322	872
Maine	4,236	66	2	4,170	368
Maryland	23,536	5,808	257	17,728	871
Massachusetts	24,506	1,538	51	22,968	458
Michigan	37,383	3,275	152	34,108	1,804
Minnesota	22,427	754	49	21,673	883
Mississippi	12,107	4,260	454	7,847	852
Missouri	25,093	1,919	156	23,174	2,270
Montana	3,715	19		3,696	253
Nebraska	8,302	282	35	8,020	473
Nevada	10,836	937	48	9,899	1,118
New Hampshire	4,995	79	8	4,916	255
New Jersey	33,244	3,382	254	29,862	1,882
New Mexico	6,286	117	5	6,169	512
New York	72,765	8,225	324	64,540	2,642
North Carolina	38,811	6,990	623	31,821	3,187
North Dakota	3,076	36	8	3,040	151
Ohio	46,407	4,142	287	42,265	2,463
Oklahoma	12,932	777	83	12,155	1,625
Oregon	14,808	263	20	14,545	855
Pennsylvania	46,773	2,927	142	43,846	2,789
Rhode Island	3,442	217	14	3,225	95
South Carolina	18,823	4,186	352	14,637	1,210
South Dakota	3,502	47	4	3,455	244
Tennessee	27,360	3,261	248	24,099	1,894
Texas	120,425	10,506	1,335	109,919	19,427
Utah	17,074	121	21	16,953	1,238
Vermont	2,147	26		2,121	44
Virginia	31,888	5,036	284	26,852	1,683
Washington	28,066	855	47	27,211	1,593
West Virginia	6,564	173	14	6,391	360
Wisconsin	22,503	722	33	21,781	1,167
Wyoming	2,434	17		2,417	279

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

State	Total 3-4 Year Olds	Black, Ages 3-4	Black, Ages 3-4 in Pre-K	Non-Black, Ages 3-4	Non-Black, Ages 3-4 in Pre-K
Alabama	991	225	84	680	255
Alaska	140	1		57	23
Arizona	1,462	49	15	1,157	358
Arkansas	622	68	29	476	170
California	7,283	270	82	5,493	1,956
Colorado	1,117	49	19	945	455
Connecticut	632	47	26	484	278
Delaware	161	33	15	106	45
District of Columbia	144	41	24	79	58
Florida	3,160	391	166	2,382	1,063
Georgia	1,987	465	181	1,257	569
Hawaii	274	1		86	39
Idaho	427	4	2	379	116
Illinois	2,577	221	96	2,037	926
Indiana	1,408	85	27	1,175	441
Iowa	710	27	11	623	263
Kansas	648	18	7	552	247
Kentucky	985	62	23	826	326
Louisiana	877	228	96	538	231
Maine	229	4		208	68
Maryland	1,272	262	89	816	328
Massachusetts	1,326	62	28	1,047	536
Michigan	1,876	165	58	1,455	557
Minnesota	1,245	42	12	1,063	415
Mississippi	547	186	77	314	106
Missouri	1,281	87	24	1,047	434
Montana	225	1		183	66
Nebraska	458	10	5	407	181
Nevada	565	31	7	420	106
New Hampshire	252	1		225	102
New Jersey	1,736	161	75	1,256	661
New Mexico	339	5		248	86
New York	3,775	314	132	2,889	1,330
North Carolina	1,981	278	103	1,406	559
North Dakota	190	3	1	162	45
Ohio	2,422	232	75	1,939	769
Oklahoma	825	41	15	515	182
Oregon	782	14	1	633	193
Pennsylvania	2,412	125	50	2,006	793
Rhode Island	183	7	4	154	57
South Carolina	1,048	209	46	733	287
South Dakota	209	2	2	151	58
Tennessee	1,342	157	42	1,039	373
Texas	5,566	462	153	4,437	1,571
United States	63,730	5,505	2,016	48,761	19,469
Utah	899	9	3	826	323
Vermont	96			88	50
Virginia	1,730	248	91	1,152	488
Washington	1,682	48	11	1,201	433
West Virginia	325	8	1	283	78
Wisconsin	1,183	44	7	1,024	368
Wyoming	124	2	1	102	47

Policy 7 Indicator: Disciplinary Intances and Enrollment in State School Districts

State	Black Discipline	Black Enrollment	Non-Black Discipline	Non-Black Enrollment
Alabama	70,975	243,513	53,700	474,027
Alaska	828	3,829	5,191	79,037
Arizona	14,063	61,888	95,596	991,517
Arkansas	37,974	101,480	57,427	374,870
California	45,940	343,147	233,805	5,563,874
Colorado	7,483	41,717	66,994	822,354
Connecticut	14,140	67,742	33,602	441,907
Deleware	11,903	42,306	8,982	90,326
District of Columbia	7,746	57,953	792	25,207
Florida	136,886	626,289	195,216	2,092,887
Georgia	172,535	650,892	113,327	1,051,151
Hawaii	184	3,113	3,788	99,517
Idaho	437	3,290	17,779	288,504
Illinois	77,475	335,822	105,198	1,581,378
Indiana	39,460	130,788	83,950	863,663
Iowa	7,738	31,274	27,842	451,572
Kansas	9,437	33,992	36,183	420,367
Kentucky	29,195	72,037	77,411	578,940
Louisiana	84,657	311,402	43,389	380,592
Maine	1,018	6,646	12,149	163,982
Maryland	29,942	308,424	19,494	550,038
Massachusetts	9,762	87,176	38,355	825,821
Michigan	58,104	268,005	92,531	1,176,628
Minnesota	19,640	98,151	35,831	738,957
Mississippi	91,122	235,936	40,123	236,124
Missouri	51,957	145,522	92,473	739,850
Montana	213	1,398	9,835	123,820
Nebraska	8,488	22,167	24,413	285,932
Nevada	16,792	53,750	39,354	390,234
New Hampshire	808	3,808	17,091	169,958
New Jersey	39,659	212,055	62,329	1,123,451
New Mexico	1,216	6,579	28,274	284,557
New York	57,193	462,547	119,581	2,153,071
North Carolina	108,141	394,772	108,926	1,075,198
North Dakota	675	6,540	4,319	96,091
Ohio	83,920	281,954	105,703	1,358,786
Oklahoma	18,430	59,501	54,434	472,647
Oregon	1,866	13,621	38,284	519,706
Pennsylvania	61,349	253,182	114,383	1,394,805
Rhode Island	1,511	12,165	8,850	122,325
South Carolina	100,848	264,134	67,757	480,269
South Dakota	857	4,415	7,617	112,602
Tennessee	73,103	209,153	84,308	750,376
Texas	175,342	679,964	511,959	4,565,239
Utah	868	9,503	19,484	617,730
Vermont	241	2,002	5,327	78,088
Virginia	73,607	289,731	76,562	927,093
Washington	7,622	49,360	66,499	953,823
West Virginia	3,376	11,645	32,918	251,076
Wisconsin	22,365	79,307	45,903	740,365
Wyoming	170	1,067	8,114	86,577