A Roadmap to Improve Child Well-Being in Louisiana

2020 EDITION
THE ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION uses data from 16 different indicators of child well-being to create an overall ranking for all 50 states in its annual KIDS COUNT Data Book. The 16 indicators are organized into four domains: economic well-being, education, health, and family and community. The Foundation converts the data for each indicator to a standard score, and the standard scores are then added together to create a standard score for each domain. These domain-level standard scores are then added together to produce each state’s unique score. These scores are then ranked, with 1 being the best and 50 being the worst.

States do not tie for an overall ranking, but can tie for rankings on specific indicators. For example, Louisiana ranked 49th overall in child well-being, meaning that 48 states had better standard scores based on all 16 indicators. However, it tied with 11 other states for 6th place for the percentage of children without health insurance, while four states tied for second place. As a result, improving by just one ranking on this measure would mean moving from 6th place to 2nd place. In this instance, a relatively small change (connecting an additional 7,900 children to health insurance) would result in a big improvement on our ranking. In instances where several states share a ranking, this report describes what it would take to improve by “1+” or “5+” rankings.

It is also important to note that Louisiana’s rankings are dependent on the performance of other states. Our estimates of what it would take to improve a ranking are based on point-in-time data reported in the 2019 Data Book; changes in other states’ outcomes (positive or negative) will affect Louisiana’s future rankings. This means that even if Louisiana improves on an indicator from one year to the next, its ranking may not rise if other states improve at the same, or faster, rate.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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A Roadmap to Improve Child Well-Being in Louisiana

Louisiana’s future prosperity depends on our collective ability to make sure that children growing up in our state are healthy, safe and well-educated. In just 15 years, today’s first graders will enter adulthood and become the workforce of tomorrow. If we make the right decisions and investments in children now, we can build a strong, thriving Louisiana.

Louisiana should be especially invested in the well-being of our children because, more than any other state, our population is made up of people who were born and raised here. In 2018, 78% of Louisiana residents were born here, making us the state with the largest proportion of residents who were born in that state.¹ Our unusually low rate of mobility means that any investments we make in our children today are likely to continue paying off for generations to come. If we polled Louisiana residents, we suspect that nearly everyone would agree that children are our future. However, the data make it clear that we have not successfully made children our priority. One way that we can show that children are our priority is through the state budget. Truly prioritizing children and improving outcomes for all Louisiana children will require significant new investments, but the alternative-maintaining the status quo-will prove to be much more costly for our state in the long term.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation’s annual KIDS COUNT Data Book seeks to answer the simple question, “How are the children?” by collecting and analyzing data on a wide range of measures of child well-being. Each year, the Data Book confirms the fact that children in Louisiana are much less likely than their peers in other states to enjoy economic stability, good health, a solid education and a stable family and community. In the 2019 Data Book rankings, Louisiana was 49th overall, behind every other state except for New Mexico.

¹ Census Bureau, American Community Survey, State of Residence by State of Birth: 2018
Despite all appearances to the contrary, this is not yet another report about Louisiana being at the top of every bad list and at the bottom of every good list. On the following pages, you will find a roadmap for how we can improve child well-being in Louisiana. For each of the 16 indicators in the Data Book, we researched what it would take for Louisiana to improve by one ranking, by five rankings, and what it would take to become #1. For each indicator, we also propose high-impact policy recommendations that, if enacted, would support these improvements. These evidence-based recommendations were chosen based on their potential to significantly move the needle on any given indicator, as well as an indication that there is a measure of popular and political momentum, as evidenced by polling and/or coalitions actively working on these issues, thereby increasing their political viability.

To make Louisiana better for our children, we must build on our existing successes, accelerate improvements, and use the best available evidence to invest in programs and policies that will make the biggest difference for children in our state. Many significant improvements in child well-being are evident in Louisiana. In fact, we are actually leading the nation in some areas. The data shows that Louisiana children are more likely than the national average to have health insurance and to attend preschool or nursery school. Our successes in health insurance and preschool can be directly tied to the availability of both federal and state funding, as well as innovative practices designed to ensure program quality and increase the number of children enrolled.

For example, Louisiana pioneered the use of SNAP data to verify children's eligibility for LaCHIP and Medicaid, which gave thousands of children access to health insurance virtually overnight.

Through our analysis, we have identified several areas where Louisiana has the best chance at improving outcomes for children through improved public policy, and is also very close to overtaking other states in the rankings below:

- child and teen death rate
- teen birth rate
- low birthweight babies
- young children not in school
- fourth graders not proficient in reading
- high school students not graduating on time

In each of the above areas, we would have needed to prevent fewer than 1,000 negative outcomes in order to move up at least one ranking in the 2019 Data Book. For some measures, the numbers were incredibly small. Preventing just twenty deaths would have resulted in Louisiana moving from 47th to 45th place on the child and teen death rate. Likewise, preventing just 96 births to teens would have moved Louisiana's ranking for the teen birth rate from 46th to 44th place.

This is not to say that we do not have a long way to go to improve outcomes for our children. To move from 50th to 48th place (a ranking shared by New Mexico and Mississippi on
child poverty), Louisiana would need to lift over 6,600 children out of poverty. Bringing our child poverty rate down to the same level as the #1 ranked state (New Hampshire) would require a reduction of 63%, from 307,000 children to just 113,800.

Making change at scale is going to take dedicated, coordinated efforts from Louisianans at every level. This is what we believe can and should be done:

- **BUILD COMMUNITY ADVOCACY:** Every day, hundreds of thousands of Louisiana residents work to have a positive impact on children, whether it is through our roles as professionals (teachers, doctors, mental health professionals, etc.), volunteers or parents. However, many of us miss critical opportunities to let our elected officials know that we care about children's issues and are willing to invest in programs that support children and families.

- **ESTABLISH SUSTAINABLE FUNDING FOR CHILDREN’S PROGRAMS:** Local and state policymakers need to find sustainable ways to fund child-supporting programs (from job programs for parents to strong public education systems) and hold those programs and systems accountable for results.

- **CREATE MEASURABLE GOALS AT THE STATE AND LOCAL LEVELS:** Local institutions (including businesses, schools, hospitals, WIC clinics, city and parish governments) can use the data in this report to create realistic, measurable goals to improve how kids in our communities fare. For example, if each parish, on average, could prevent just four babies from being born at low birthweight, Louisiana could move from 49th to 48th on that indicator. If we commit to improving by five rankings on that measure over the next five years, each parish, on average, would need to reduce the number of low birthweight babies by just 2.2 each year for five years. Because local communities know their children best, they are best equipped to create targets for making measurable improvements for children, by using their unique resources (i.e., expertise, experience and money) to positively impact child outcomes.

- **COLLABORATE & INNOVATE:** Philanthropic organizations can challenge individuals and organizations to develop innovative solutions to help improve child well-being in the areas addressed in this report. They can also reward the winners by providing them with financial and other support to help them create demonstration projects for others to see and emulate.

In the aftermath of a decade of budget cuts at the state level, we have seen many local communities step up to the plate for children and families. In New Orleans, for example, the city government recently dedicated funding specifically to support early childhood, making it the first city government to fund free early childhood education for children under the age of three. Throughout the state, local communities are coming together through local early childhood community networks to increase children’s access to high quality early care and education. When our state’s revenues are stretched thin, we can also benefit from government’s ability to convene stakeholders to identify ways to coordinate efforts and improve services.

As Louisiana moves forward, we have to make critical investments in children and families. It is possible for us to stop appearing “at the top of every bad list and the bottom of every good list” if we take a strong, evidence-based approach to strengthening our children and families. Children will benefit if we can ensure that parents have access to good jobs with family-supporting wages and paid parental leave. Our economy will benefit from policies that allow more parents to participate in the labor force, and it will also benefit if we give more children the foundation they need to be successful in school and in life.

**WE CAN USE THE DATA AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS REPORT TO STRENGTHEN OUR COLLECTIVE EFFORTS TOWARDS IMPROVED OUTCOMES FOR ALL OF OUR CHILDREN.**
Louisiana KIDS COUNT profile

**ECONOMIC WELL-BEING**

**RANKING:** 50th

**CHILDREN IN POVERTY**
- 28%
  - 2017: 307,000
  - Improved since 2016 (29%)
  - Worse than US average (18%)

**CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS LACK SECURE EMPLOYMENT**
- 33%
  - 2017: 371,000
  - Improved since 2016 (35%)
  - Worse than US average (27%)

**CHILDREN LIVING WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN**
- 30%
  - 2017: 330,000
  - Improved since 2016 (31%)
  - Better than US average (31%)

**TEENS NOT IN SCHOOL AND NOT WORKING**
- 10%
  - 2017: 27,000
  - Improved since 2016 (11%)
  - Worse than US average (7%)

**EDUCATION**

**RANKING:** 48th

**YOUNG CHILDREN (AGES 3 AND 4) NOT IN SCHOOL**
- 2015-17: 61,000
  - Improved since 2014-2016 (49%)
  - Better than US average (52%)

**FOURTH-GRADE FOURS NOT PROFICIENT IN READING**
- 74%
  - Improved since 2015 (71%)
  - Worse than US average (65%)

**EIGHTH-GRADE EIGHTHS NOT PROFICIENT IN MATH**
- 81%
  - Improved since 2015 (82%)
  - Worse than US average (67%)

**HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS NOT GRADUATING ON TIME**
- 22%
  - Worsened since 2015-16 (21%)
  - Worse than US average (15%)

**HEALTH**

**RANKING:** 42nd

**LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES**
- 10.7%
  - 2017: 6,519
  - Worse than 2016 (10.6%)
  - Worse than US average (8.3%)

**CHILDREN WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE**
- 3%
  - 2017: 36,000
  - Same as 2016 (3%)
  - Better than US average (5%)

**CHILD AND TEEN DEATHS PER 100,000**
- 39
  - 2017: 454
  - Same as 2016 (39 per 100,000)
  - Better than US avg. (26 per 100,000)

**TEENS WHO ABUSE ALCOHOL OR DRUGS**
- 4%
  - 2016-17: 14,000
  - Same as 2015-16 (4%)
  - Same as US average (4%)

**FAMILY & COMMUNITY**

**RANKING:** 48th

**CHILDREN IN SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES**
- 45%
  - 2017: 467,000
  - Same as 2016 (45%)
  - Worse than US average (34%)

**CHILDREN IN FAMILIES WHERE THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD LACKS A H.S. DIPLOMA**
- 13%
  - 2017: 141,000
  - Improved since 2016 (14%)
  - Same as US average (13%)

**CHILDREN LIVING IN HIGH-POVERTY AREAS**
- 20%
  - 2013-17: 226,000
  - Improved since 2012-16 (21%)
  - Worse than US average (12%)

**TEEN BIRTH RATE (PER 1,000 FEMALES AGES 15-19)**
- 29
  - 2017: 4,269
  - Improved since 2016 (31 per 1,000)
  - Worse than US avg. (19 per 1,000)
What Louisiana can do to improve HELP LOW-INCOME WORKING FAMILIES keep more of their earnings by expanding Louisiana’s Earned Income Tax Credit and enacting long-term budget reform to make Louisiana tax policies less regressive.

ESTABLISH a state minimum wage that exceeds the federal minimum wage and index it to rise with inflation. Allow local and parish governments to establish minimum wages above the state minimum wage. Research shows that increasing the minimum wage can reduce child poverty.

What would it take to improve Louisiana’s ranking?

TO MOVE UP 1+ RANKING 48th
2% drop in child poverty for a rate of 27%.
6,600 fewer children in poverty

TO MOVE UP 5 RANKINGS 45th
16% drop in child poverty for a rate of 24%.
50,400 fewer children in poverty

TO MOVE UP TO THE TOP 1st
63% drop in child poverty for a rate of 10%.
192,700 fewer children in poverty

Definition: Children (ages 0-17) living in families with incomes below $24,858 for a family of two adults and two children
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-2017
**Children in Families without Secure Employment**

**Definition:** Children (ages 0-17) living in families where no parent had full-time, year-round employment.

**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-2017

**What Louisiana can do to improve**

**Enable more parents** to participate in the labor force through policies that support working families, including guaranteeing 12 weeks of paid family leave for all employees.

**Increase the number** of employed parents by providing incentives to employers to offer jobs and skill-building opportunities to people with barriers to employment, including people with criminal records, disabilities or long-term unemployment.

**Use existing federal funding** (TANF & WIOA) to expand job training and case management services for parents to support them in attaining the education and industry credentials needed to earn a family-supporting income.

**What would it take to improve Louisiana’s ranking?**

**To move up 1 ranking 44th**

- 6% drop in children in families without secure employment for a rate of 31%.
- 22,600 fewer children in families without secure employment

**To move up 5 rankings 41st**

- 9% drop in children in families without secure employment for a rate of 30%.
- 33,700 fewer children in families without secure employment

**To move up to the top 1st**

- 42% drop in children in families without secure employment for a rate of 19%.
- 155,700 fewer children in families without secure employment

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33% of children lived in families without secure employment in 2017

371,000 children lived in families without secure employment in 2017

**United States**

**Louisiana**

46th

ECONOMIC WELL BEING
CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLDS THAT SPEND MORE THAN 30% OF THEIR INCOME ON HOUSING

Definition: Children (ages 0-17) in households that spend more than 30% of their income on housing

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-2017

What Louisiana can do to improve

ESTABLISH a dedicated funding source for the Louisiana Housing Trust Fund, which will increase and preserve the supply of decent affordable housing for very low-income households.

ENSURE THAT SUBSIDIZED HOUSING remains sustainably affordable for the long term by establishing longer affordability requirements for all state and local housing subsidy programs.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS can incentivize housing developers to create more affordable housing units through the creation of inclusionary zoning ordinances.

What would it take to improve Louisiana’s ranking?

TO MOVE UP 1+ RANKING

29th

1% drop in children in households with high housing costs for a rate of 29%.

4,300 fewer children in households with high housing costs

TO MOVE UP 5+ RANKINGS

24th

8% drop in children in households with high housing costs for a rate of 27%.

26,500 fewer children in households with high housing costs

TO MOVE UP TO THE TOP

1st

38% drop in children in households with high housing costs for a rate of 18%.

126,400 fewer children in households with high housing costs

Definition: Children (ages 0-17) in households that spend more than 30% of their income on housing

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-2017
Teens Not in School and Not Working

2019 RANKING

27,000 teens were not in school or working in 2017

What Louisiana can do to improve

REPLICATE the work of New Orleans’ EMPLOY Collaborative in other areas of the state to connect young people to employment, reduce barriers to employment, foster the soft skills needed for career success, and share data systems.

INCREASE FUNDING for Go Grants, which provide college scholarships for low-income Louisianans.

EXPAND ACCESS to apprenticeship opportunities and G.E.D. programs.

What would it take to improve Louisiana’s ranking?

TO MOVE UP 1+ RANKING

8% drop in teens not in school or working for a rate of 9%

2,100 fewer teens not in school or working

TO MOVE UP 5+ RANKINGS

18% drop in teens not in school or working for a rate of 8%

4,700 fewer teens not in school or working

TO MOVE UP TO THE TOP

57% drop in teens not in school or working for a rate of 4%

15,100 fewer teens not in school or working

Definition: Teens (ages 16 to 19) not attending school and not working
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-2017
Young Children Not in School

**2019 RANKING**

- **8th**
- **48%** of young children were not in school in 2015-2017
- **61,000** young children were not in school in 2015-2017

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**YOUNG CHILDREN (AGES 3-4) NOT IN SCHOOL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Louisiana</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009-2011</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>48%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010-2012</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>48%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011-2013</td>
<td>52%</td>
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<td>2014-2016</td>
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<td>2015-2017</td>
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**What Louisiana can do to improve**

- **ENABLE EARLY LEARNING PROGRAMS** to provide high-quality early care and education by increasing subsidies to market rate for all publicly funded early learning seats, including those funded through the Child Care Assistance Program, LA4 and NSECD.

- **EXPAND ACCESS** to the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) by increasing state funding and extending temporary CCAP benefits to families seeking work.

- **CREATE ADDITIONAL DEDICATED FUNDING STREAMS** to fund the Louisiana Early Childhood Education Fund, which provides for state matching of local initiatives.

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**What would it take to improve Louisiana’s ranking?**

- **TO MOVE UP 1 RANKING**
  - **7th**
  - 2% drop in young children not in school for a rate of 47%
  - 920 fewer young children not in school

- **TO MOVE UP 5 RANKINGS**
  - **3rd**
  - 14% drop in young children not in school for a rate of 41%
  - 8,500 fewer young children not in school

- **TO MOVE UP TO THE TOP**
  - **1st**
  - 26% drop in young children not in school for a rate of 35%
  - 16,070 fewer young children not in school

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Definition: The share of children ages three and four not enrolled in school, including nursery school, preschool, pre-K, Head Start, and kindergarten during the previous three months

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009-2017
Fourth Graders Scoring Below Proficient in Reading

Data: Fourth graders scoring below proficient in reading on the National Assessment of Education Progress

- **Definition:** Fourth graders scoring below proficient in reading on the National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP), 2009-2017; Louisiana Department of Education, Public School Enrollment by Grade, 2016-2017

### What Louisiana can do to improve

#### EXPAND THE DEFINITION OF QUALITY

In elementary schools by piloting initiatives to incorporate assessments of teacher-child interactions (such as CLASS) in grades PK-2 into schools’ Performance Scores. High quality interactions have been proven to augment academic outcomes and reduce achievement gaps.

#### IMPROVE INSTRUCTIONAL QUALITY

By investing in teacher preparation, increasing resources for student support and improving teacher retention by raising pay to the national average and indexing it to inflation.

#### STEM SUMMER LEARNING LOSS

By expanding access to summer enrichment opportunities.

### What would it take to improve Louisiana’s ranking?

#### TO MOVE UP 1 RANKING 48th

- **1% drop** in fourth graders not proficient in reading for a rate of 73%
- **340** fewer fourth graders not proficient in reading

#### TO MOVE UP 5 RANKINGS 44th

- **4% drop** in fourth graders not proficient in reading for a rate of 71%
- **1,460** fewer fourth graders not proficient in reading

#### TO MOVE UP TO TOP 1st

- **33% drop** in fourth graders not proficient in reading for a rate of 49%
- **13,800** fewer fourth graders not proficient in reading

Definition: Fourth graders scoring below proficient in reading on the National Assessment of Education Progress

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 2009-2017; Louisiana Department of Education, Public School Enrollment by Grade, 2016-2017
Eighth Graders Scoring Below Proficient in Math

2019 RANKING

81% of eighth graders were below proficient in math in 2017

41,800 eighth graders were estimated to be below proficient in math in 2017

What Louisiana can do to improve

PROVIDE SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS with the funding and training necessary to acquire and implement Tier 1 curriculum (highly aligned to state college- and career-ready standards).

INCREASE ACCESS to afterschool and summer learning programs that incorporate real-world applications of math and science concepts.

CONTINUE THE EFFORTS of the Louisiana Believe and Prepare Impact Collaborative to improve teacher preparation programs’ effectiveness in helping students improve their math skills throughout the elementary years.

What would it take to improve Louisiana’s ranking?

TO MOVE UP 1 RANKING

49th

1% drop in eighth graders below proficient in math for a rate of 80%

310 fewer eighth graders below proficient in math

TO MOVE UP 5 RANKINGS

45th

6% drop in eighth graders below proficient in math for a rate of 76%

2,370 fewer eighth graders below proficient in math

TO MOVE UP TO THE TOP

1st

38% drop in eighth graders below proficient in math for a rate of 50%

15,790 fewer eighth graders below proficient in math

Definition: Eighth graders scoring below proficient in math on the National Assessment of Education Progress
Source: National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 2009-2017; Louisiana Department of Education, Public School Enrollment by Grade, 2016-2017
High School Students Not Graduating on Time

2019 RANKING
46th

22% of high school students did not graduate on time in 2016-2017

12,400 high school students did not graduate on time in 2016-2017

What Louisiana can do to improve

REDUCE THE USE of suspensions and expulsions, and work to eliminate racial disparities in the use of suspensions and expulsions. Research shows that students who are suspended or expelled are much less likely to graduate from high school.

ENSURE CONTINUITY of education for children currently involved with the child welfare or juvenile justice systems, as well as children exiting those systems, to ensure that students are on track to accumulate the credits needed to graduate.

CONTINUE EFFORTS to engage students by offering a range of opportunities to earn credentials while in high school (e.g. AP courses, industry certifications and dual enrollment).

What would it take to improve Louisiana’s ranking?

TO MOVE UP 1+ RANKING
44th

2% drop in high school students not graduating on time for a rate of 21%

280 fewer high school students not graduating on time

TO MOVE UP 5+ RANKINGS
40th

11% drop in high school students not graduating on time for a rate of 19%

1,410 fewer high school students not graduating on time

TO MOVE UP TO THE TOP
1st

57% drop in high school students not graduating on time for a rate of 9%

7,050 fewer high school students not graduating on time

Definition: Members of a freshman class not graduating in four years according to the Adjusted Cohort Graduate Rate; this measure is not the same as the percentage of students who actually drop out.

Low Birthweight Babies

2019 RANKING

49th

10.7%
of babies were born at a low birthweight in 2017

6,519
babies were born at a low birthweight in 2017

Babies born at a low birthweight

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National Vital Statistics Reports, 2010-2017

What Louisiana can do to improve

IMPROVE WOMEN’S HEALTH by protecting Medicaid expansion and continuing to perform outreach to ensure that all eligible women get enrolled in Medicaid. Preconception health is a significant predictor of birth outcomes, and ensuring that more women have access to health care will increase the number of mothers who are healthy at the time of conception.

EXPAND ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING to ensure that more pregnancies are intended, and that pregnancies are adequately spaced.

IDENTIFY WOMEN AT HIGH RISK for preterm births and provide them with specialized care to reduce their risk of delivering preterm.

What would it take to improve Louisiana’s ranking?

TO MOVE UP 1 RANKING

48th

3% drop in low birthweight babies for a rate of 10.3%

210 fewer babies born at a low birthweight

TO MOVE UP 5 RANKINGS

44th

11% drop in low birthweight babies for a rate of 9.5%

700 fewer babies born at a low birthweight

TO MOVE UP TO THE TOP

1st

42% drop in low birthweight babies for a rate of 6.2%

2,710 fewer babies born at a low birthweight

Definition: Babies born weighing less than 5.5 pounds
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National Vital Statistics Reports, 2010-2017
Children without Health Insurance

2019 RANKING

6th

3%
of children lacked health insurance in 2017

36,000
children lacked health insurance in 2017

What Louisiana can do to improve

LOUISIANA SHOULD JOIN the 34 other states that have applied for a waiver to remove the 5-year waiting period for lawfully residing immigrant children to become eligible for Medicaid.

PROTECT MEDICAID EXPANSION for adults and avoid adding any barriers to participation, such as work requirements. Research shows that when parents have access to Medicaid, their children are also more likely to get coverage as well.

PUBLICIZE DATA on the adequacy of Medicaid and LaCHIP coverage. This data can identify gaps in critical services, including developmental screenings, regular preventative care, and appropriate dental and mental health.

What would it take to improve Louisiana’s ranking?

TO MOVE UP 1+ RANKING

2nd

22% drop
in children without health insurance for a rate of 2%

7,900
fewer children without health insurance

TO MOVE UP TO THE TOP

1st

54% drop
in children without health insurance for a rate of 1%

19,600
fewer children without health insurance

Definition: Percent of children (ages 0-17) without health insurance
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-2017
Child and Teen Deaths

Child and Teen Deaths
(Rate per 100,000 children and teens ages 1-19)

**2019 RANKING**

47th

39 deaths per 100,000 children and teens

454 children and teens died in 2017

**What Louisiana can do to improve**

**EXPAND ACCESS** to evidence-based parenting classes, home visiting programs and other programs that can prevent child abuse and neglect.

**INSTITUTE** universal behavioral and mental health screening for all K-12 students each school year. Screenings can help schools proactively identify and intervene with our most vulnerable and at-risk students, and provide data that local officials and policymakers can use to allocate resources.

**EXPAND STATEWIDE ACCESS** to the full continuum of mental health care services for children and teens by increasing Medicaid reimbursement rates, expanding Medicaid billable services and increasing capacity for inpatient care.

**What would it take to improve Louisiana’s ranking?**

**TO MOVE UP 1 RANKING**

45th

4% drop in child and teen deaths for a rate of 37 per 100,000.

20 fewer child and teen deaths

**TO MOVE UP 5+ RANKINGS**

42nd

12% drop in child and teen deaths for a rate of 34 per 100,000.

54 fewer child and teen deaths

**TO MOVE UP TO THE TOP**

1st

58% drop in child and teen deaths for a rate of 16 per 100,000.

264 fewer child and teen deaths

Definition: Child and teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1 to 19)
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple Causes of Death Public Use Files for 2010-2017
**Teens Abusing Alcohol or Drugs**

**2019 RANKING**

- **United States**: 4% of teens abused drugs or alcohol
- **Louisiana**: 4% of teens abused drugs or alcohol

Teens ages 12 to 17 who abused alcohol or drugs in the past year 2016/2017

**What Louisiana can do to improve**

**EXPAND ACCESS TO EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAMMING** to foster children’s social and emotional development so that they are better prepared to handle adversity and build positive relationships with peers.

**DEVELOP AND FUND LOCAL COALITIONS** to reduce the incidence of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES) across the population and mitigate the impact ACES have on the lives of children and their parents.

**PREVENT TEENS FROM SELF-MEDICATING** with alcohol or drugs by expanding access to mental healthcare services, both in schools and in community-based settings.

**FUND REHABILITATION OPTIONS** for teens with alcohol or drug problems, with a particular emphasis on early intervention.

**What would it take for Louisiana to improve even more?**

**TO MOVE TO THE TOP**

- **1st**
  - **15% drop** in teens abusing drugs or alcohol for a rate of 3%
  - **2,100** fewer teens abusing drugs or alcohol

**TO IMPROVE 50%**

- **50% drop** in teens abusing drugs or alcohol for a rate of 2%
  - **7,000** fewer teens abusing drugs or alcohol

**TO IMPROVE 75%**

- **75% drop** in teens abusing drugs or alcohol for a rate of 1%
  - **10,500** fewer teens abusing drugs or alcohol

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Definition: Teens (ages 12 to 17) who reported abusing alcohol or drugs in the past year, 2016/2017

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2016/2017

Trend data is not available for this indicator because the questions used to calculate this measure changed between 2014 and 2015.
Children in Single-Parent Families

What Louisiana can do to improve

ACCELERATE EFFORTS to reduce Louisiana's high teen birth rate, including expanding access to sex education and contraceptives.

IMPROVE THE ECONOMIC STABILITY of female-headed households by passing an Equal Pay Act in Louisiana, which would help to reduce gender-based disparities in wages. Because Louisiana has the nation's largest gender wage gap, this could improve the economic stability of the 35% of Louisiana children who live in families headed by a single mother.

CONNECT NON-CUSTODIAL PARENTS to employment and job training, and provide incentives for employment, such as partial forgiveness of back child support that is owed.

What would it take to improve Louisiana’s ranking?

TO MOVE UP 1 RANKING

47th

11% drop in children in single-parent families for a rate of 40%

49,100 fewer children in single-parent families

TO MOVE UP 5+ RANKINGS

36th

17% drop in children in single-parent families for a rate of 37%

80,100 fewer children in single-parent families

TO MOVE UP TO THE TOP

1st

57% drop in children in single-parent families for a rate of 19%

266,300 fewer children in single-parent families

Definition: Children (ages 0-17) in single-parent families
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-2017
Children in Families where the Household Head Lacks a High School Diploma

2019 RANKING

39th

13%
of children lived in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma

141,000children lived in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma in 2017

What Louisiana can do to improve

PROVIDE MORE COMPREHENSIVE SUPPORTS for young parents, including case management and assistance with child care, so that parents without a high school diploma can participate in high school equivalency programs.

FUND ALTERNATIVE HIGH SCHOOLS AND CREDIT RECOVERY PROGRAMS so that teens at risk of dropping out are able to complete the requirements for a high school diploma.

CONTINUE TO INVEST IN PROGRAMS that connect high school students to careers and college, including Jump Start and Dual Enrollment, and work to ensure that Jump Start options in every community are diverse and rigorous.

What would it take to improve Louisiana’s ranking?

TO MOVE UP 1+ RANKING

35th

3% drop in children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma for a rate of 12%

3,900fewer children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma

TO MOVE UP 5+ RANKINGS

27th

11% drop in children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma for a rate of 11%

15,000fewer children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma

TO MOVE UP TO THE TOP

1st

65% drop in children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma for a rate of 4%

92,600fewer children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma

Definition: Children (ages 0-17) in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-2017
Children Living in High-Poverty Areas

What Louisiana can do to improve

**LOCAL GOVERNMENTS** should use data to inform where resources, such as libraries and job training programs, are located. Evidence shows that access to these resources can reduce the harmful impacts of living in a high-poverty neighborhood.

**STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS** can invest in affordable, reliable public transportation to better connect families in high-poverty neighborhoods to jobs and services, such as full-service grocery stores and medical care.

**LOCAL ECONOMIC** development authorities can make funding and tax breaks to new businesses contingent upon hiring residents from nearby high-poverty communities.

What would it take to improve Louisiana’s ranking?

**TO MOVE UP 1 RANKING**

46th

- 14% drop in children in high-poverty areas for a rate of 17%
- 32,000 fewer children in high-poverty areas

**TO MOVE UP 5+ RANKINGS**

42nd

- 24% drop in children in high-poverty areas for a rate of 15%
- 54,300 fewer children in high-poverty areas

**TO MOVE UP TO THE TOP**

1st

- 98% drop in children in high-poverty areas for a rate of <1%
- 221,200 fewer children in high-poverty areas

Definition: Children (ages 0-17) living in high-poverty areas, which are defined as census tracts with poverty rates of 30% or more

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008-2017
Teen Birth Rate

2019 RANKING
46th
29
births per 1,000 teen girls ages 15-19 in 2017


TEEN BIRTHS
(Rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19)

48
34
29
19

What Louisiana can do to improve

THE LEGISLATURE SHOULD ELIMINATE current restrictions on the provision of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) that prohibit questions about teens’ sexual behaviors so that researchers and practitioners can gain better insight into trends in risky behaviors in our state, as well as evaluate whether prevention programs are effective.

INCREASE FUNDING for mentorship programs and expand access to comprehensive sex education and contraception.

CREATE INCENTIVES AND GRANT PROGRAMS for schools and community organizations to offer extra-curricular activities and summer learning opportunities for teens.

What would it take to improve Louisiana’s ranking?

TO MOVE UP 1 RANKING
44th
2% drop in teen births for a rate of 28 births per 1,000 females ages 15-19
96 fewer teen births

TO MOVE UP 5+ RANKINGS
41st
6% drop in teen births for a rate of 27 births per 1,000 females ages 15-19
243 fewer teen births

TO MOVE UP TO THE TOP
1st
71% drop in teen births for a rate of 8 births per 1,000 females ages 15-19
3,035 fewer teen births

Definition: Teen births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National Vital Statistics birth data, 2010-2017
**SOURCES**

**DATA SOURCES**

**Children Living in Poverty:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2010-2017

**Children in Families without Secure Employment:** Census Bureau, ACS, 2010-2017

**Children Living in Households with High Housing Cost Burdens:** Census Bureau, ACS, 2010-2017

**Teens Not in School and Not Working:** Census Bureau, ACS, 2010-2017

**Young Children Not in School:** Census Bureau, ACS, 2009-2017

**Fourth Graders Scoring Below Proficient in Reading:** National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 2009-2017 and Louisiana Department of Education (LDE), Public School Enrollment by Grade, 2016-2017

**Eighth Graders Scoring Below Proficient in Math:** National Center for Education Statistics, NAEP, 2009-2017 and LDE, Public School Enrollment by Grade, 2016-2017

**High School Students Not Graduating on Time:** U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), 2010-2017; Louisiana Department of Education, Public School Enrollment by Grade, 2013

**Low Birthweight Babies:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National Vital Statistics Reports, 2010-2017

**Children without Health Insurance:** Census Bureau, ACS, 2009-2017

**Child and Teen Deaths:** CDC, NCHS, Multiple Causes of Death Public Use Files for 2010-2017

**Teen Alcohol and Drug Abuse:** Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2015/2016 and 2016/2017

**Children in Single-Parent Families:** Census Bureau, ACS, 2010-2017

**Children in Families where the Household Head Lacks a High School Diploma:** Census Bureau, ACS, 2010-2017

**Children Living in High-Poverty Areas:** Census Bureau, ACS, 2008-2017

**Teen Birth Rate:** CDC, NCHS, National Vital Statistics birth data, 2010-2017

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**RANKINGS SOURCE**

KIDS COUNT Data Book, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2018 and 2019

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**DATA SOURCES**

**Children Living in Poverty:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2010-2017

**Children in Families without Secure Employment:** Census Bureau, ACS, 2010-2017

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**Children in Families where the Household Head Lacks a High School Diploma:** Census Bureau, ACS, 2010-2017

**Children Living in High-Poverty Areas:** Census Bureau, ACS, 2008-2017

**Teen Birth Rate:** CDC, NCHS, National Vital Statistics birth data, 2010-2017
VISIT WWW.AGENDAFORCHILDREN.ORG AND HTTPS://DATACENTER.KIDSCOUNT.ORG FOR MORE DATA ON CHILD WELL-BEING.