



# Children's Action Alliance

*A Voice for Arizona's Children since 1988*

## How Are Children Doing in Arizona? 2018 KIDS COUNT Data Book, The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Marker	U.S. Rate	AZ Rate	Previous AZ Rank	New AZ Rank
<b>Overall Rank</b>			<b>46<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>45</b>
Children in households that spend more than 30 percent of their income on housing (2016)	32%	32%	39	37
Children living in poverty (income below \$24,300 for a family of two adults and two children in 2016)	19%	24%	43	43
Children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment (2016)	28%	31%	30	38
Teens ages 16 to 19 not attending school and not working (2016)	7%	9%	40	41
4th graders who scored below proficient reading level (2017)	65%	70%	40	43
8th graders who scored below proficient math level (2017)	67%	66%	18	25
Children ages 3 to 4 not attending school (2014-16)	52%	62%	46	45
High school students not graduating on time (2015-16)	16%	21%	43	43
Child and teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1 to 19) (2016)	26	28	16	28
Low-birthweight babies (2016)	8.2%	7.3%	17	16
Children without health insurance (2016)	4%	7%	44	44
Teens ages 12 to 17 who abused alcohol or drugs in the past year (2015-16)	5%	6%	N/A <sup>1</sup>	42
Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma (2016)	14%	17%	46	46
Children in single-parent families (2016)	35%	38%	39	38
Children living in high-poverty areas (census tracts with poverty rates ≥ 30%) (2012-16)	13%	23%	48	49
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19) (2016)	20	24	33	32

**#1 is the best state for kids and #50 is the worst.**

For some indicators, a higher rate is better, while for others, a lower rate is better.

<sup>1</sup> Due to changes in the methodology calculating the Teens ages 12 to 17 who abused alcohol or drugs in the past year indicator, the overall ranking from the previous year cannot be compared to this year. This means the overall ranking and Health Indicator ranking cannot be compared to different years. The changes are due to methodological changes in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, which used a different set of respondents in 2015 than in previous years.

Source: 2018 KIDS COUNT Data Book, The Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, Maryland