

Who are America's Children Today?

Building Resilience in Child and Youth Well-Being

National Academies Workshop 10-18-22

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Vice President Research



What do dramatic generational demographic changes mean for children?

What do highly variable state and community contexts mean for building resiliency?





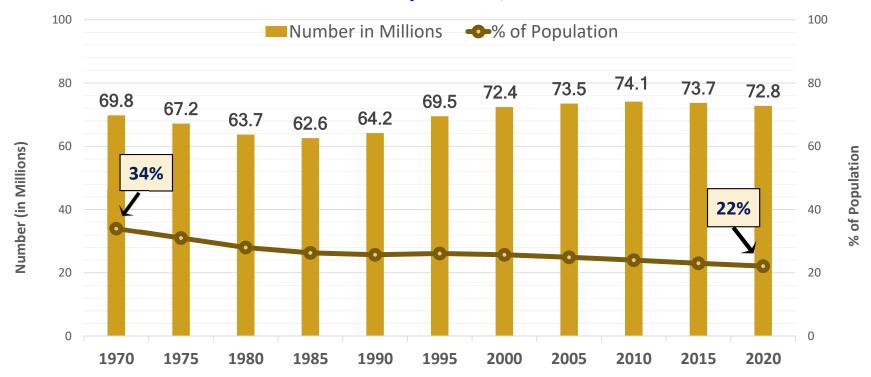
The numbers tell us: Invest in Children

THERE ARE FEWER CHILDREN

It looks likely that trend will continue...

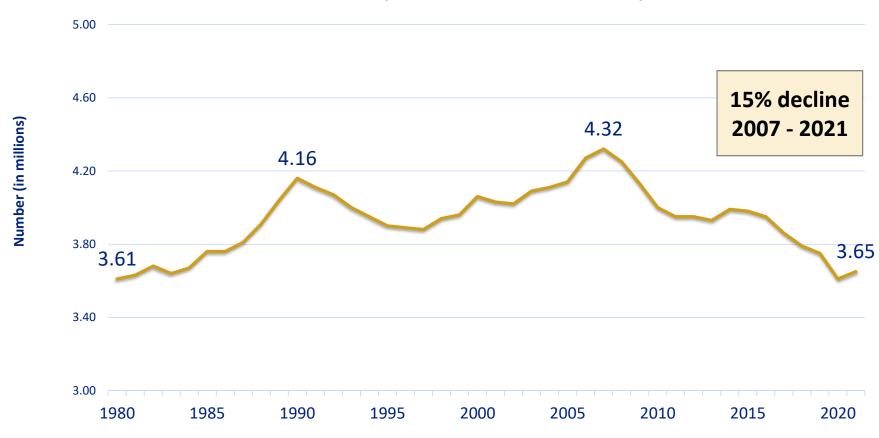


US Child (under 18) Population: Number and % of Overall Population, 1970-2020





Number of US Births (in Millions of Children Born) 1980-2021*



*Provisional data for 2021

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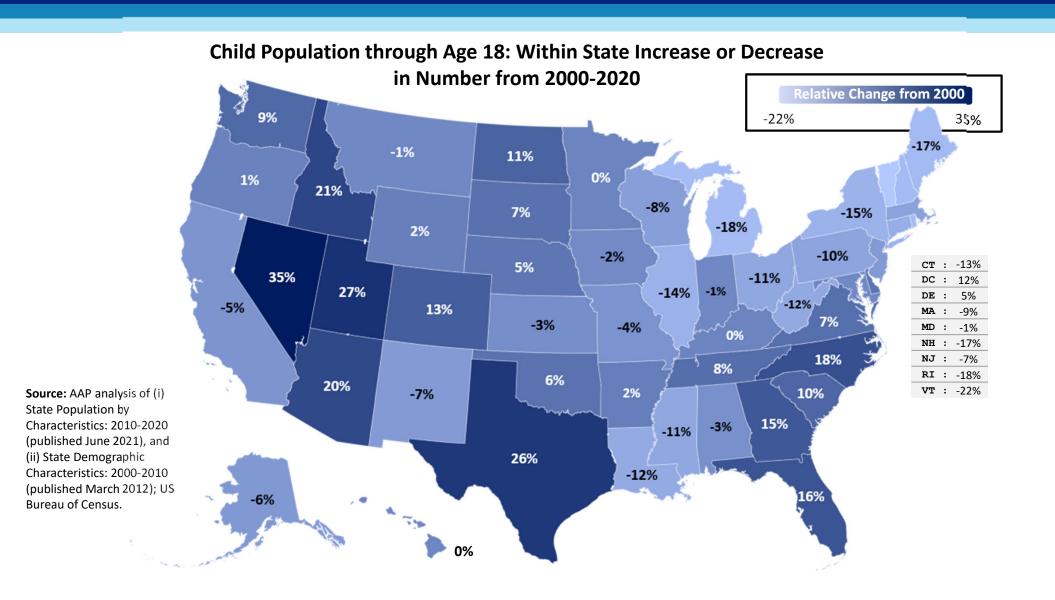
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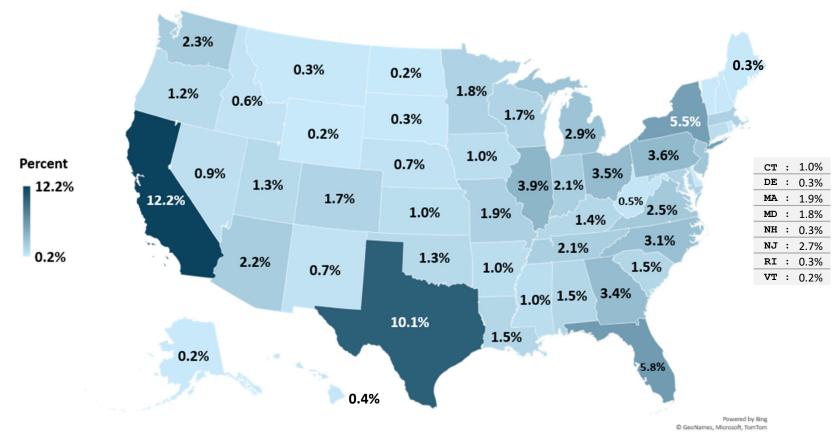
SUBSTANTIAL CHILD POPULATION SHIFT

Notable growth in South, shrinkage in Northeast





Percent of Total US Child (under 18) Population by State, 2019



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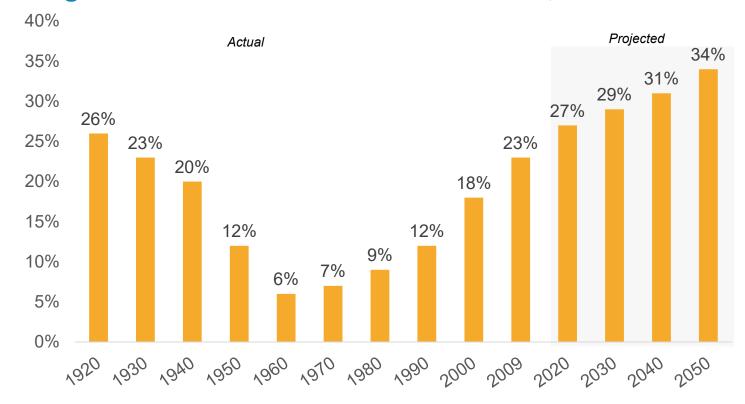
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GROWTH IN IMMIGRANT CHILDREN AT HISTORIC LEVELS

Similarities to the 1920s...



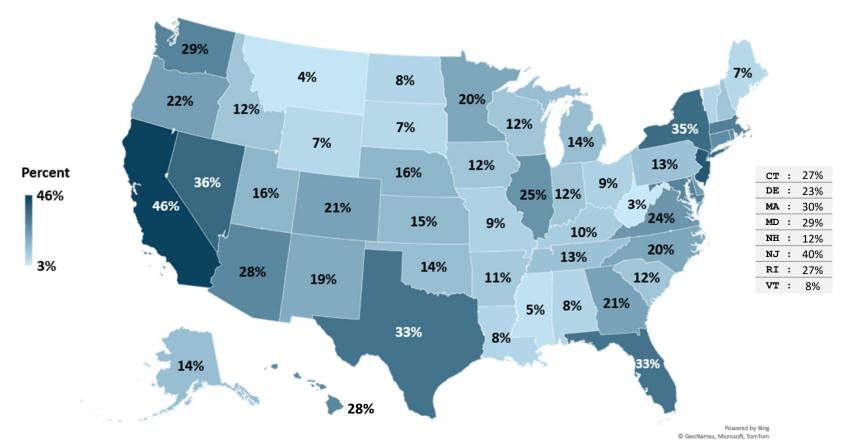
Immigrant Children as Share of All Children, 1920–2050



Source: Passel, Jeffrey. "Demography of Immigrant Youth: Past, Present, and Future." The Future of Children, 2011
Note: "Immigrant children" defined as children under age eighteen who are either foreign-born or U.S.-born to immigrant parents;
Gray shaded region (2020-2050) refers to population projections



Percent of US Children (under 18) in Immigrant* Families by State, 2019



*Children who are foreign-born or reside with at least one foreign-born parent

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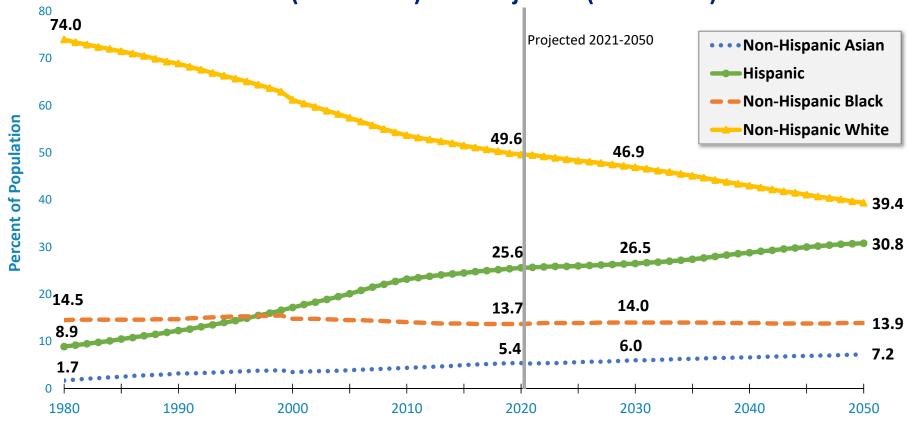


THE CHILD POPULATION INCREASINGLY DIVERSE

Decrease in White children Increase in Hispanic & Latino children



Race/Ethnicity of US Children (under 18), Recorded (1980-2020) and Projected (2021-2050)

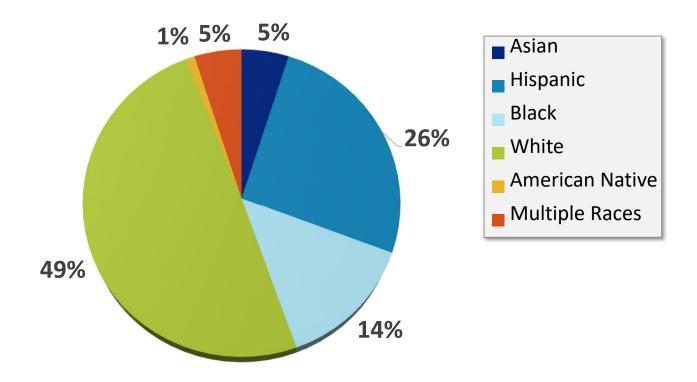




US CHILDREN ARE HIGHLY DIVERSE <u>AND</u> CHARACTERISTICS HIGHLY VARIABLE ACROSS STATES



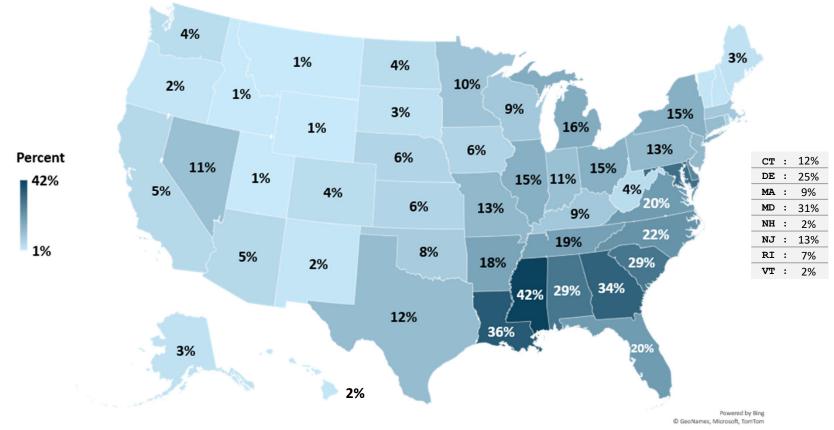
Reported Race & Ethnicity of US Children < 18, 2020





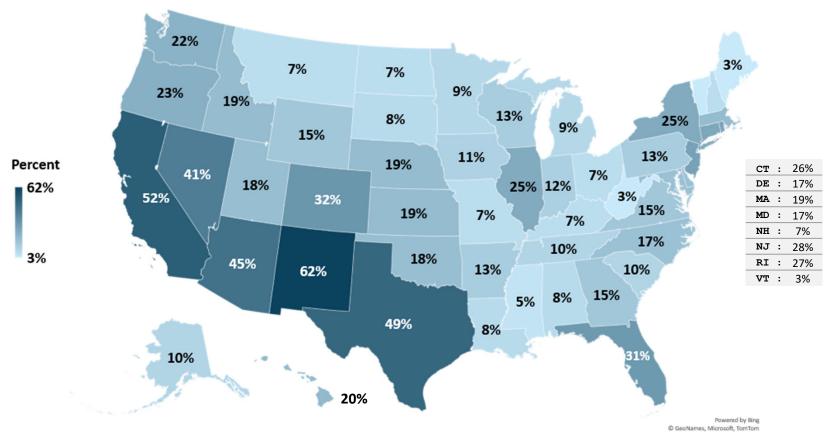
Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division (http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/tables/pop3.asp)

Percent of Children (under 18) Who Are Non-Hispanic Black by State, 2020





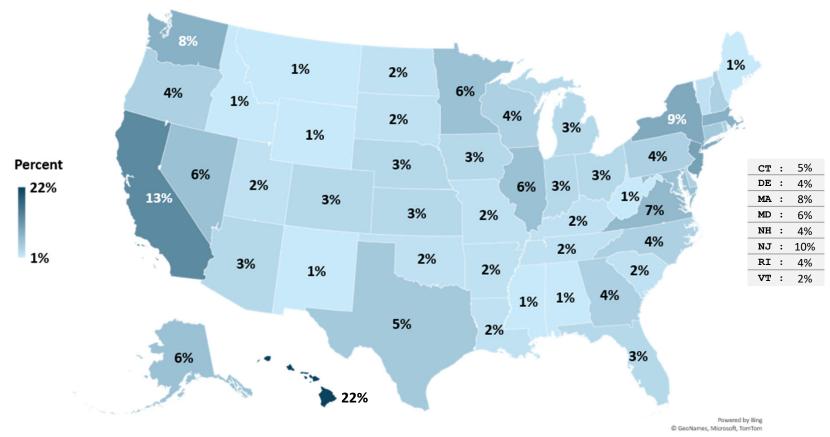
Percent of Children (under 18) who are Hispanic or Latino by State, 2020







Percent of Children (under 18) who are Non-Hispanic Asian by State, 2020

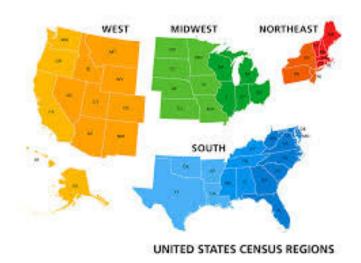


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Where do US children (< 18) live? By select race/ethnicity and census region 2019

	All US Children	Among Black Children	Among Hispanic Children
Northeast	16%	14%	13%
Midwest	21%	19%	10%
South	39%	59%	38%
West	24%	8%	39%
	100%	100%	100%



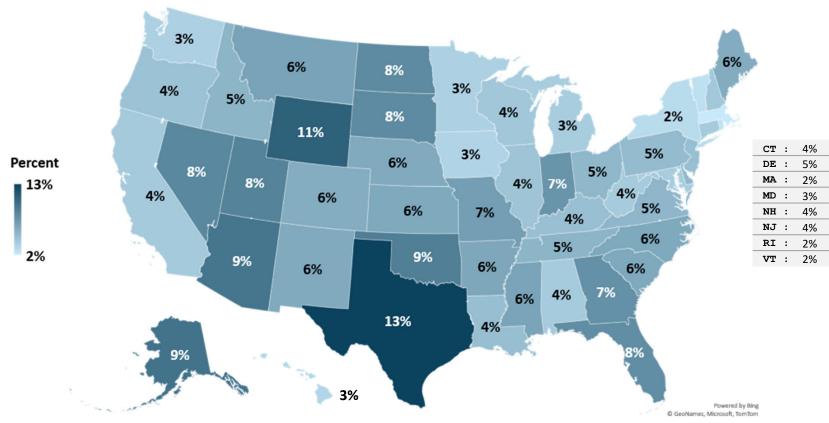


THERE HAS BEEN SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS IN CHILD INSURANCE COVERAGE

Remaining gaps strongly related to geography, race, and ethnicity

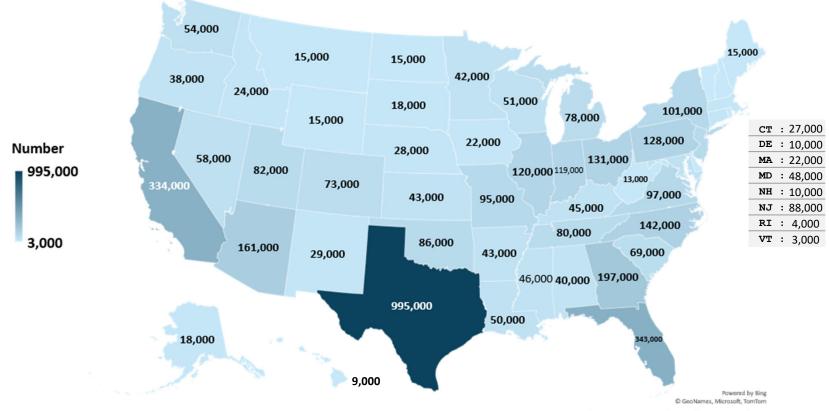


Percent of US Children (under 19) without Health Insurance by State, 2019





Number of US Children (under 19) without Health Insurance by State, 2019

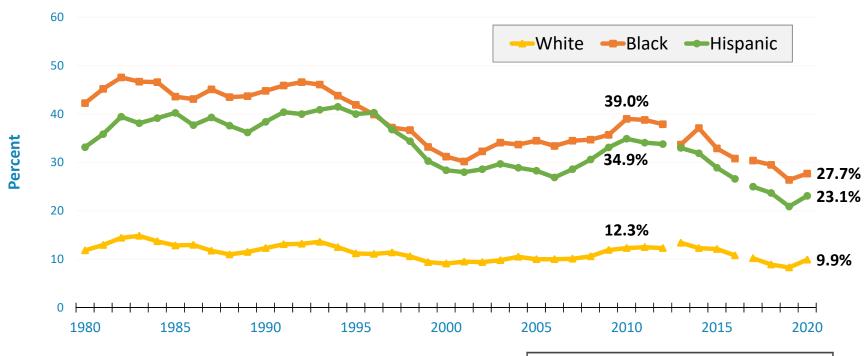


CHILDREN ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE POOR

Interrelated with Race, Ethnicity, and Geography Currently: Historically High Income Disparities



% of US Children (under 18) Living Below the Poverty Level by Race/Ethnicity, 1980-2020*

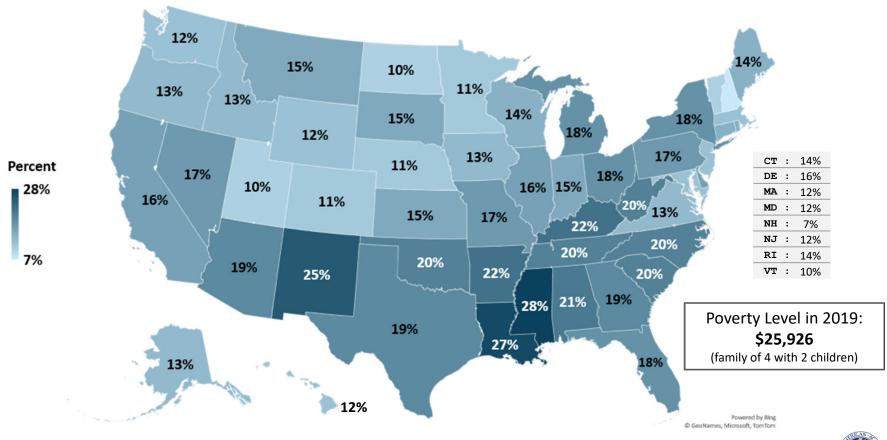


^{*}Estimates for 2013 and beyond are not directly comparable to previous years due to a re-design of the income questions. Estimates for 2017 and beyond are not directly comparable to previous years due to the implementation of an updated CPS ASEC processing system.

Poverty Level in 2020: \$26,246 (family of 4 with 2 children)



Percent of Children (under 18) in Poverty by State, 2019



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Mean Quintile Income (in 2019 dollars) 1975 2000 2010 \$250,000 \$225,000 \$200,000 **Top Quintile** \$175,000 \$150,000 \$125,000 \$100,000 Fourth Quintile \$75,000 Third Quintile \$50,000 Second Quintile \$25,000 **Bottom Quintile** 1967 1971 1975 1979 1983 1987 1991 1995 1999 2003 2007 2011 2015 2019

Figure 2. Mean Quintile Household Income, 1967-2019

Source: Figure created by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) based on data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), Annual Social and Economic Supplements (ASEC), available at

Congressional Research Service January 2021

Growth in Income Inequality:

The gap between upper and middle and lower income households has grown substantially over 50 years.



WHAT MIGHT WE BE MISSING IN OUR FOCUS?

Example: Non-Metro, Rural Children: Systemic barriers



the Nation, Highlighting Barriers to Access

Cross-sector solutions needed to address complex challenges

ARTICLE February 25, 2020 By: Stacey Millett Read time: 2 min

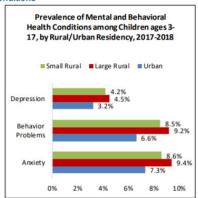


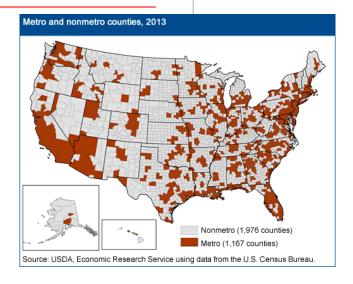
Rural/Urban Differences in Children's Health NSCH Data Brief | October 2020

2017-2018 RURAL/URBAN DATA SNAPSHOT

Mental and Behavioral Health Conditions

- Mental and behavioral health conditions can begin in childhood and affect lifelong health and wellbeing. In 2017-2018, depression, anxiety, and behavioral conditions were more prevalent among rural children ages 3-17 compared to urban children.
- · Among children with mental and behavioral health conditions, there were no differences in the receipt of mental health treatment by residency (urban=50.6%, large rural=47.3%, small rural=50.9%).





The numbers tell us:
Invest in Children
Invest in building resilience

