

A CENTURY APART

New Measures of Well-Being for U.S. Racial and Ethnic Groups

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Introduction

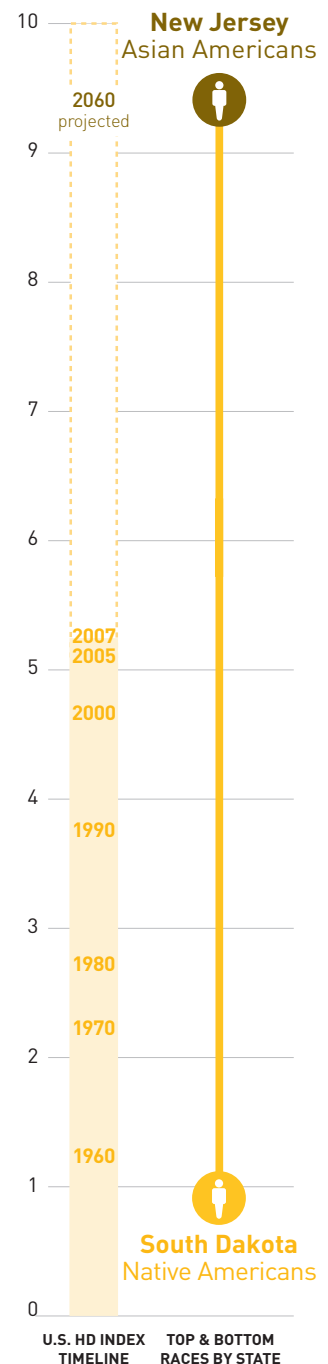
An **entire century of human progress** separates the best-off from the worst-off U.S. racial and ethnic groups, according to the latest update of the American Human Development (HD) Index.

Our national conversation about race tends to take place in black and white—understandably, given the long shadow cast by America’s history of slavery and segregation. Yet the greatest disparities in human well-being to be found in our multiethnic society are not between African Americans and whites, but rather between Asian Americans in one state and Native Americans in another. An entire century of human progress separates the worst-off from the best-off groups within the U.S., according to the latest update of the American Human Development (HD) Index.

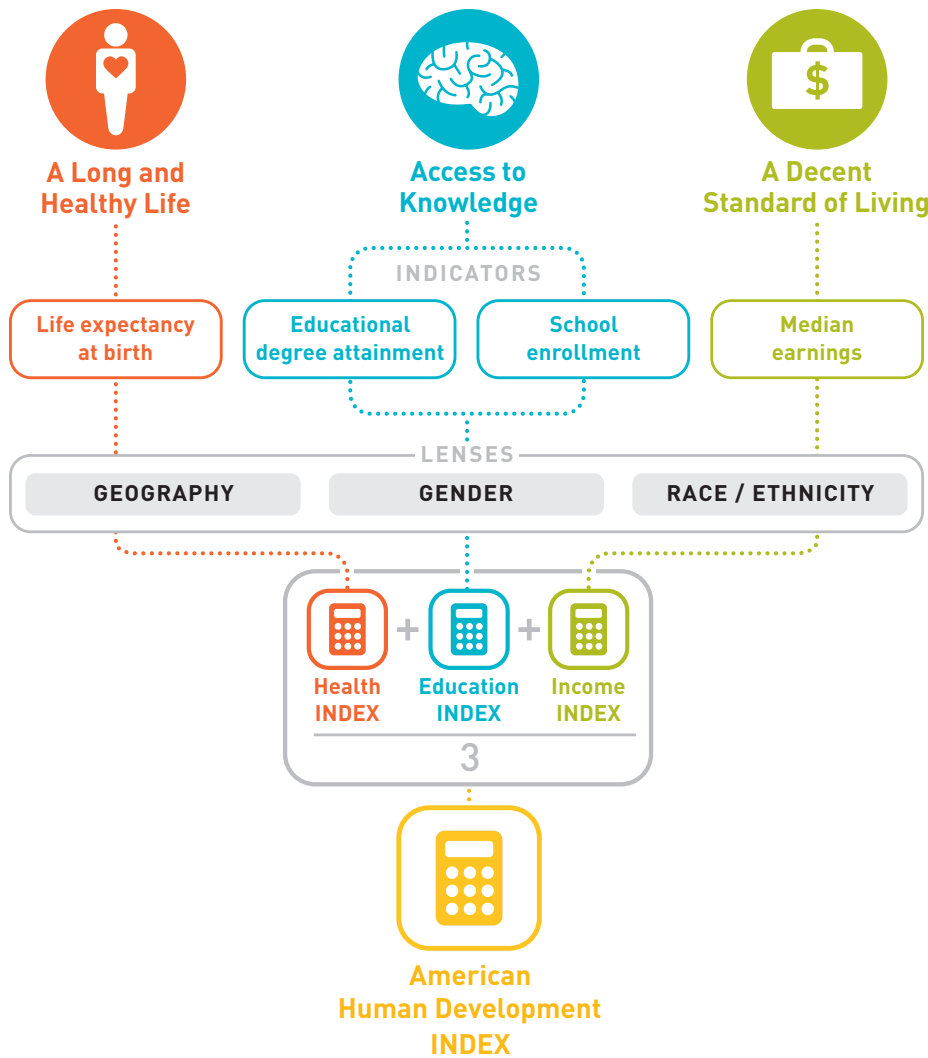
Asian Americans in New Jersey are the group with the highest American HD Index scores. They currently experience levels of well-being that, if current trends continue, the country as a whole will reach in about fifty years. At the other end of the spectrum, Native Americans in South Dakota lag more than a half-century behind the rest of the nation in terms of health, education, and income, the three areas of human development that the American HD Index measures. **New Jersey Asian Americans live, on average, an astonishing 26 years longer, are 11 times more likely to have a graduate degree, and earn \$35,610 more per year than South Dakota Native Americans.** This gap in wages exceeds the median annual earnings of the typical American worker (about \$30,000).

These are some of the findings revealed by the American Human Development Project’s recent analysis of official government statistics. This new study builds on the methodology introduced in *The Measure of America: American Human Development Report 2008-2009* (Columbia University Press, 2008), which uses a composite index to rank the well-being of people by state and congressional district. The 2008-2009 report included HD Index rankings for racial and ethnic groups at the national level.¹ The current analysis drills down to assess disparities by race and ethnicity within each state. HD Index tables for every ethnic and racial group are available on pages 16-21.

1. This report follows the race and ethnicity designations of the U.S. Census Bureau. These include the following major racial groups: African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, Native Americans and Alaska Natives, and whites. However, data used in this report draw on different data sets, which categorize racial and ethnic groups differently. For instance, some sources collect information on “Asians and Pacific Islanders,” while others collect data on “Asians.” There is significant overlap among these categories, but they are not exactly the same. People of Hispanic Origin (referred to in this report as Latinos) are regarded as an ethnic group and may be of any race.



The American Human Development Index measures three basic building blocks of a good life—**health**, **education**, and **income**. The data that inform these analyses are derived in the following ways:



A Long and Healthy Life

is measured using life expectancy at birth, calculated by the AHDP from 2006 data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and CDC WONDER Database.

Access to Knowledge

is measured using two indicators: educational degree attainment for the adult population age 25 and older; and school enrollment at all levels of education for the population age three and older. The data come from the American Community Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 one-year and three-year estimates.

A Decent Standard of Living

is measured using median annual gross personal earnings data from the American Community Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 one-year and three-year estimates. These earnings figures are presented in inflation-adjusted 2008 dollars.

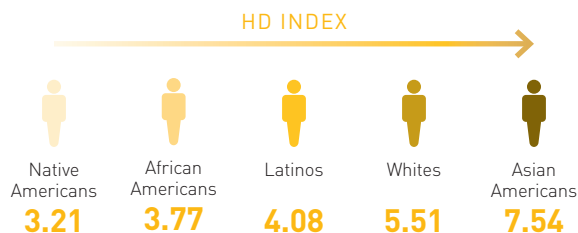
These three sets of indicators are then combined into a **single number that falls on a scale from 0 to 10**, with 10 being the highest. [For a more detailed explanation of the Index, see the Methodological Notes.]

Large Gaps In Well-Being Separate America's Major Racial And Ethnic Groups Nationwide



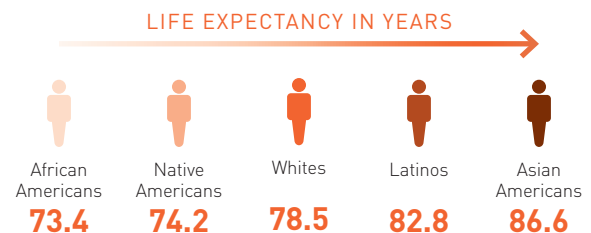
Human Development

Asian Americans score the highest on the American HD Index, followed by whites, Latinos, African Americans, and Native Americans and Alaskan Natives. Based on 2007 Census Bureau figures, non-Hispanic whites make up about 66 percent of the U.S. population; Latinos, 15 percent; African Americans, 12 percent; Asian Americans, 4 percent; American Indians and Alaskan Natives, 1 percent.



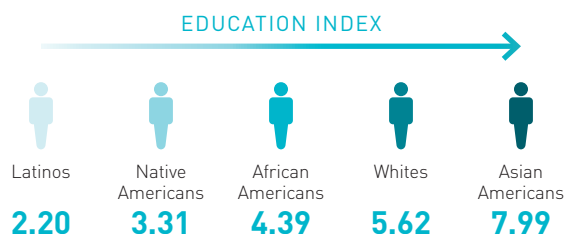
Health

In terms of health, which is measured by life expectancy, Asian Americans are the longest-lived (86.6 years), followed by Latinos (82.8 years), who outlive whites by more than four years. In seven states, Latinos can expect to live over 85 years (NJ, MA, NV, IL, RI, WA, OR). Native Americans and African Americans live the shortest lives.



Education

In terms of access to knowledge, the Index measures a combination of educational attainment and school enrollment. On the attainment scale, nearly one in five Asian American adults has a graduate degree. Latinos lag in education; nearly four in ten adults 25 and older did not complete high school.



Income

In terms of income, U.S. median earnings are \$29,740 per person. Asian Americans and whites earn the most; Latinos and Native Americans earn the least. Native Americans median earnings are less than \$22,000.



These Gaps Become **Chasms** When We Look at Racial and Ethnic Groups **State-by-State**

The unique combinations of political, social, economic, environmental, and historical realities that differentiate one U.S. state from another can yield strikingly different outcomes for the same racial and ethnic group.² Thus the “best” state for one group (i.e., the state in which that group has the highest scores on the American HD Index) might be an average state for another group. The figures below spotlight the states with the **BEST** and **WORST** scores for each racial and ethnic group.

Who’s **Better Off** State-by-State?

African Americans



Maryland

Louisiana

African Americans in Maryland live three and a half years longer, on average, are more than twice as likely to have a graduate degree, and earn almost \$16,000 a year more than African Americans in Louisiana.

Latinos



New Jersey

Alabama

Latinos in New Jersey live nearly eight years longer and earn almost \$7,000 a year more than Latinos in Alabama.

Asian Americans



New Jersey

Louisiana

Asian Americans in New Jersey have a life expectancy of almost 91 years. New Jersey Asian Americans live nine years longer than Asian Americans in Louisiana, and they earn more than twice as much.

Native Americans



California

S. Dakota

Native Americans in California earn more than twice as much as Native Americans in South Dakota and live about eleven years longer. The variation in educational attainment and enrollment between the two groups is slight, however.

Whites



Washington, D.C.

West Virginia

Whites in Washington, D.C. experience the highest levels of well-being, whites in West Virginia the lowest. Whites in D.C. live about seven years longer, earn more than twice the annual wages, and are five times more likely to have completed college than their West Virginia counterparts.

Interestingly, although the education score for Asian Americans in New Jersey is higher than that of Asian Americans in Louisiana (the state with the lowest scores for this racial/ethnic group), Asian Americans in Louisiana nonetheless best the educational average for the U.S. as a whole.

2. These findings about well-being levels of people from different racial and ethnic groups are broad generalizations that group together people with vastly differing backgrounds, cultures, and lived experiences. This inevitably glosses over important differences within these categories. While it would be preferable to provide data for these sub-groups, the constraints of our methodology and the limitations of available data restrict the analysis to the groupings as presented here.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND STATE

How Do We Stack Up?

HD INDEX

HIGH 10

9

8

7

6

5

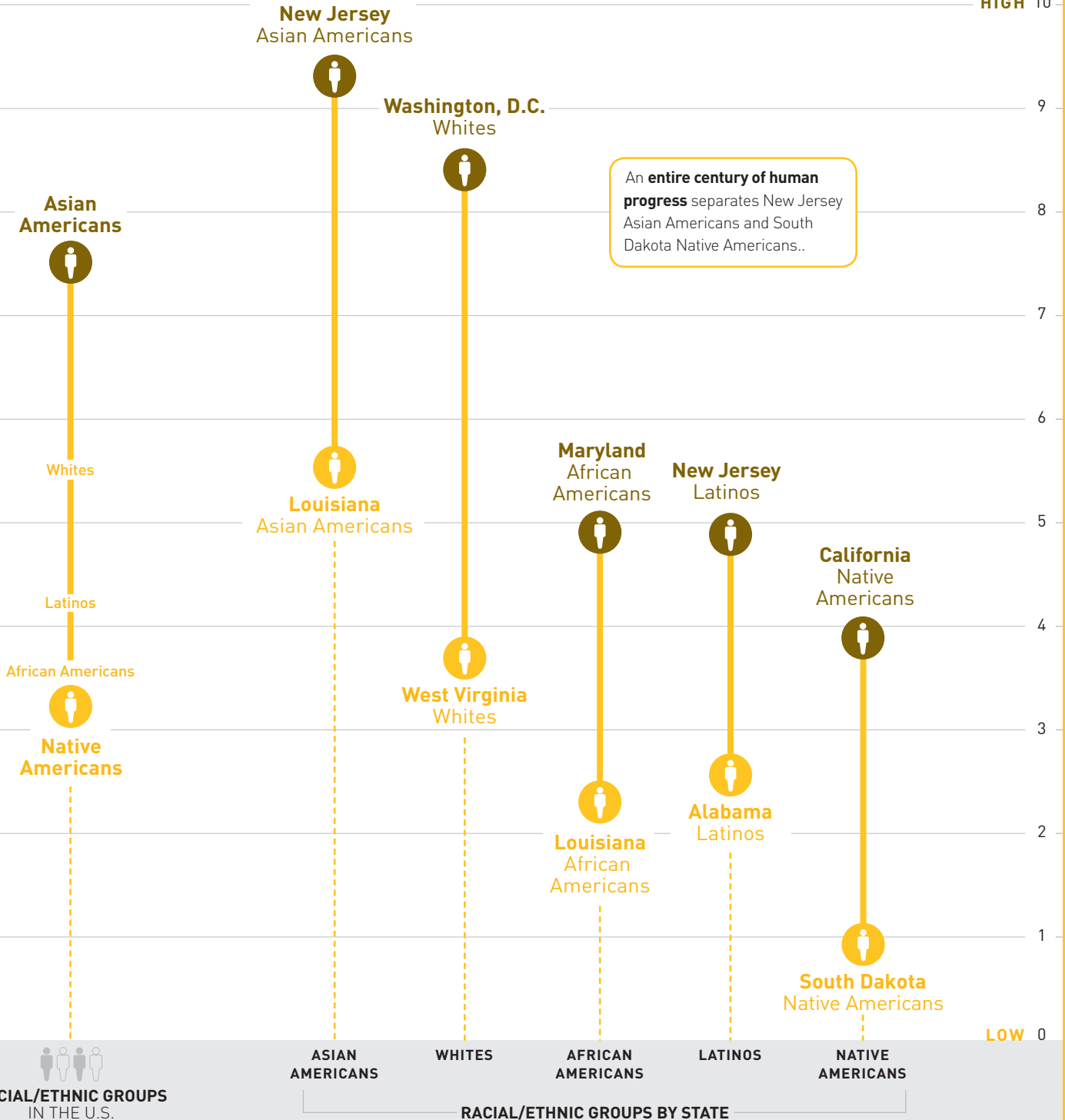
4

3

2

1

LOW 0



An **entire century of human progress** separates New Jersey Asian Americans and South Dakota Native Americans..

RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUPS IN THE U.S.

RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUPS BY STATE

SCORES BY STATE AND RACE/ETHNICITY

Life Expectancy: How Do We Stack Up?

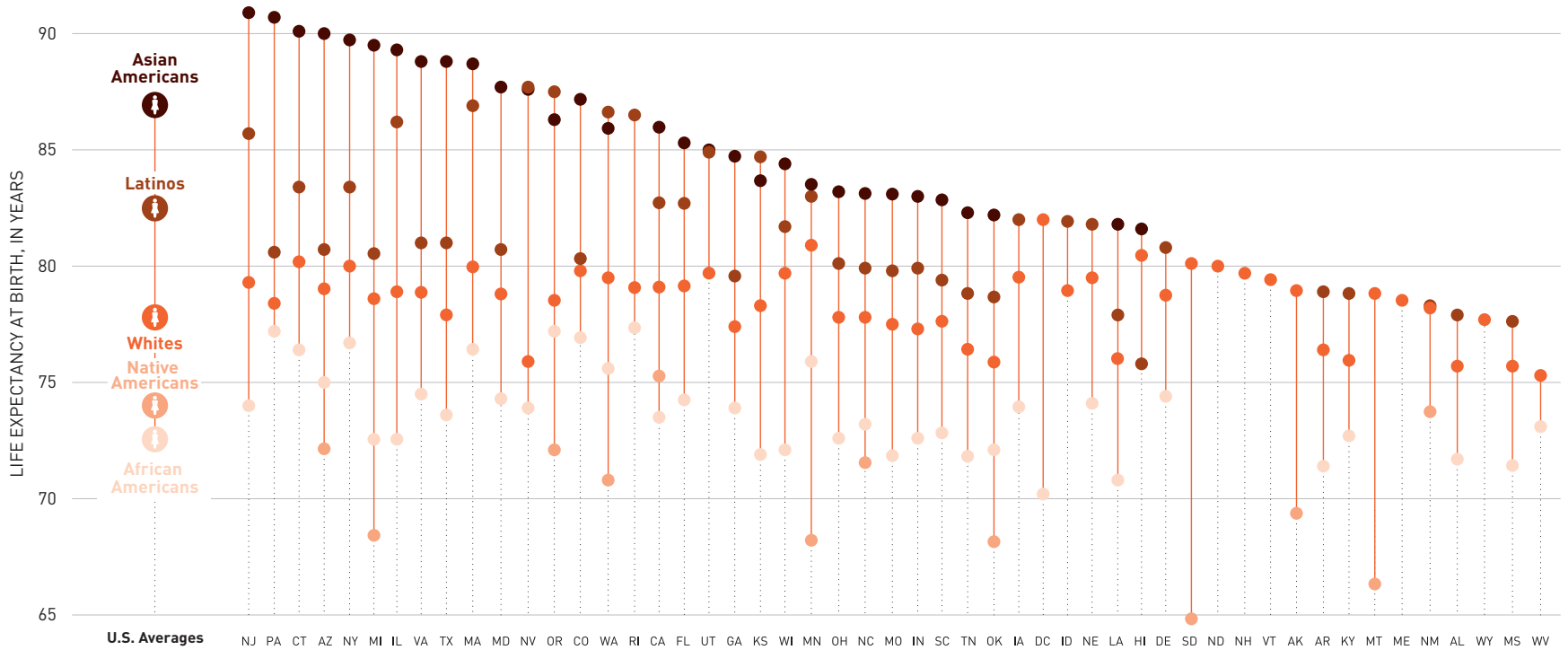
In the country as a whole, **Asian Americans live the longest lives**, and **Native Americans and African Americans live the shortest lives**. Significant variation exists among the states, however.

GOOD NEWS

Asian Americans in four states (NJ, CT, AZ, PA) are living, on average, to **over ninety years of age**.

BAD NEWS

Native Americans in California are outliving Native Americans in South Dakota by **more than a decade**.



Source: Life expectancy at birth is calculated by the American Human Development Project using 2006 data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

SCORES BY STATE AND RACE/ETHNICITY

High School Completion: How Do We Stack Up?

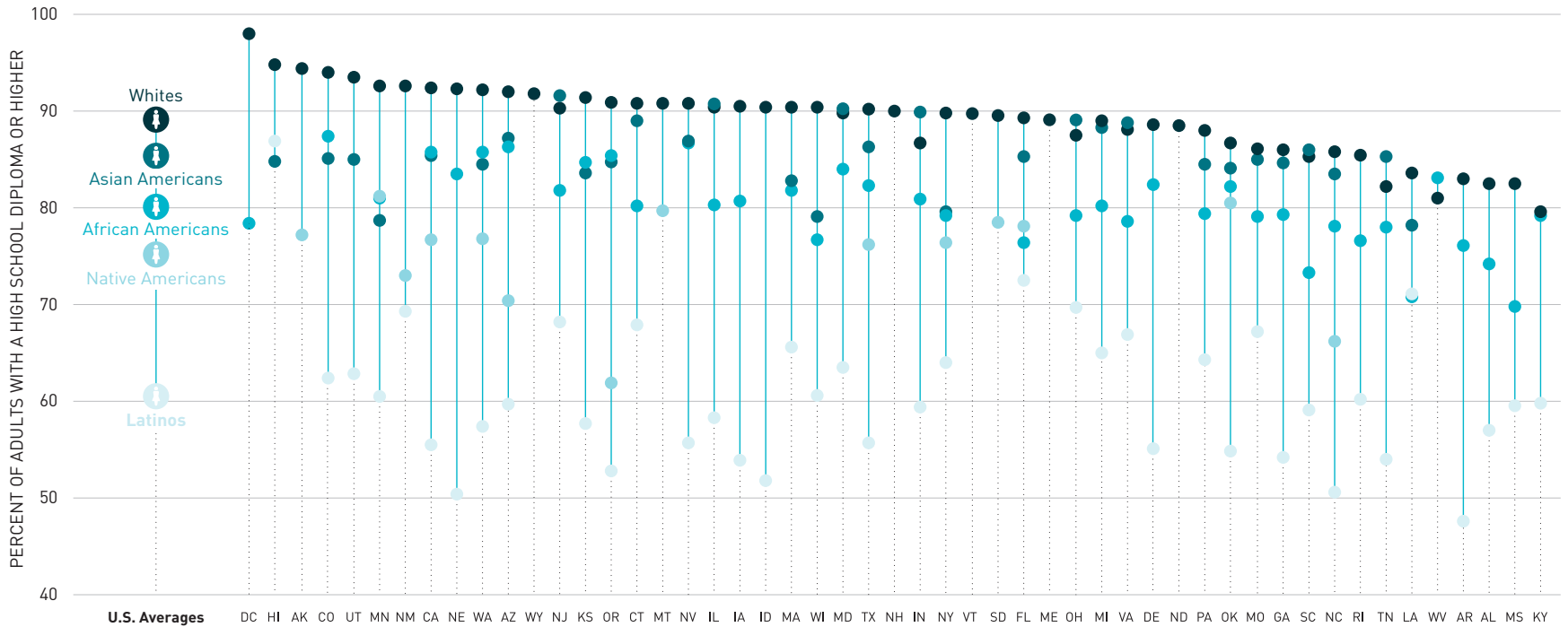
Nationwide, **whites** have the **highest rate of high school completion**; nearly nine in ten white adults have at least a high school degree. Asian Americans are a close second in the country as a whole and finish first in several states. **Latinos** have the **lowest completion rate**; only about six in ten Latino adults have a high school degree.

GOOD NEWS

In Washington, D.C., virtually all white adults (98 percent) have **completed at least high school**.

BAD NEWS

In Arkansas, more than half of Latino adults today **did not finish high school**.



Source: High school completion rates come from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 one-year and three-year estimates.

SCORES BY STATE AND RACE/ETHNICITY

Bachelor's Degree Attainment: How Do We Stack Up?

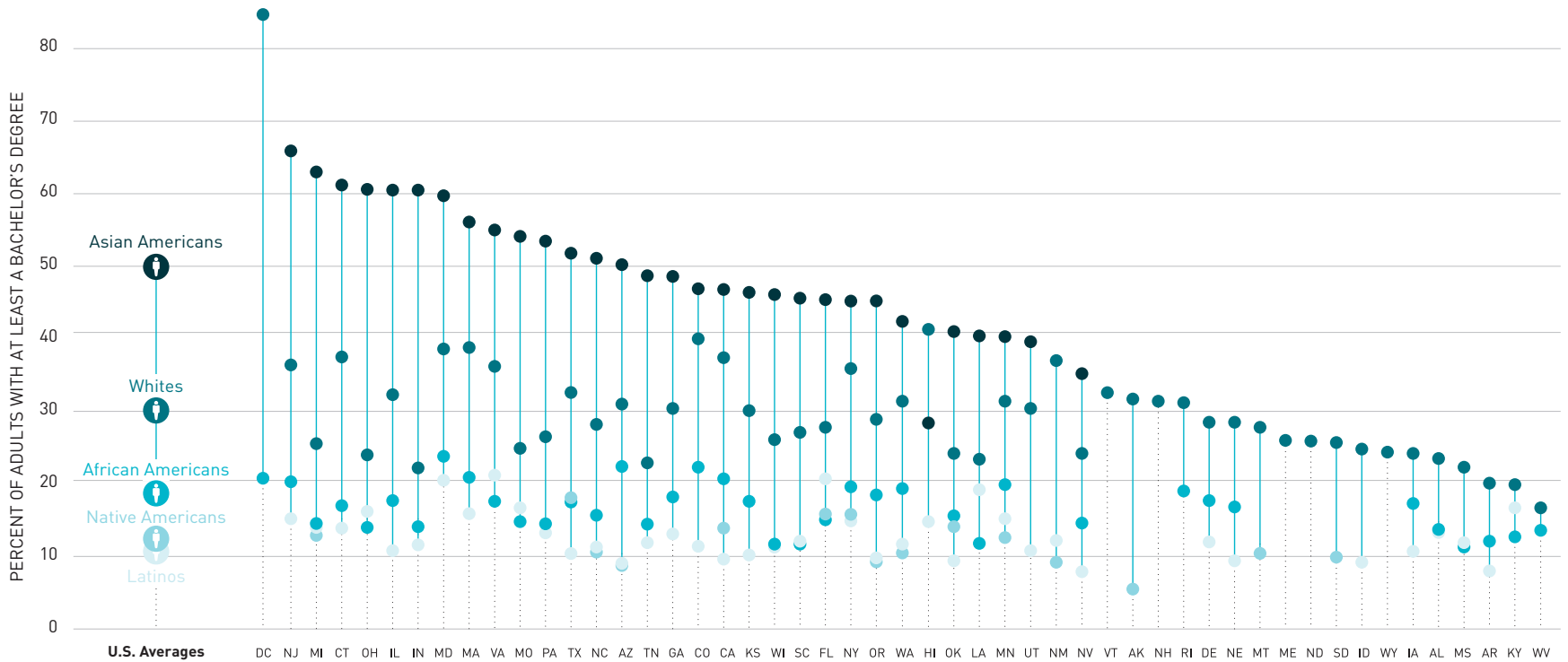
In the U.S. as a whole, **one in two Asian American adults** has earned **at least a bachelor's degree**, compared to roughly **one in eight Latino and Native American adults**.

GOOD NEWS

In Florida, Maryland, and Virginia, about **one in five Latino adults** 25 and older have obtained **at least a bachelor's degree**.

BAD NEWS

In Alaska, only about **one in twenty Native Americans** and Alaska Natives have earned a **bachelor's degree**.



Source: Bachelor's degree attainment rates come from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 one-year and three-year estimates.

SCORES BY STATE AND RACE/ETHNICITY

Median Personal Earnings: How Do We Stack Up?

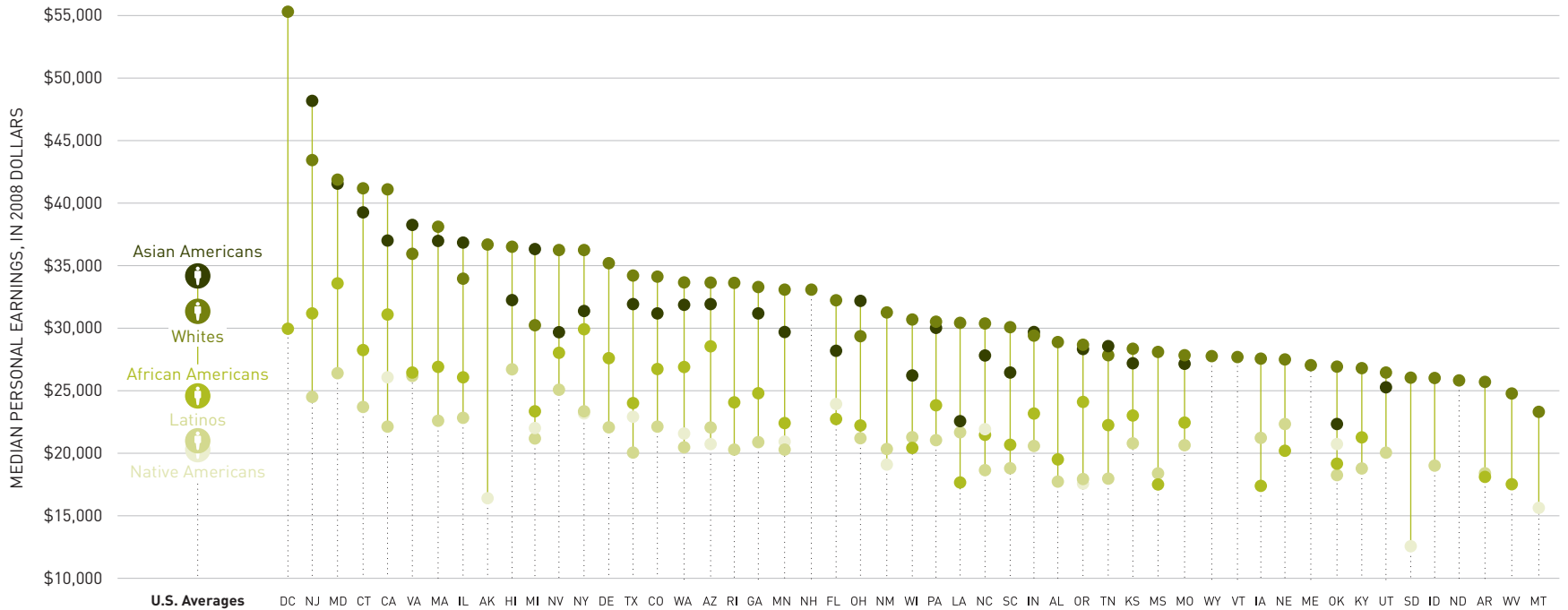
In the country as a whole, **Asian Americans** and **whites** earn the most, **Native Americans** and **Latinos** the least.

GOOD NEWS

In four states (CA, MD, NJ, NY) and Washington, D.C., African Americans' median earnings are **above the national average**.

BAD NEWS

However, the median earnings of African Americans in the country as a whole (\$24,866) are **below the national median** by nearly \$5,000.



Source: Median personal earnings data come from the American Community Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 one-year and three-year estimates. These earnings figures are presented in inflation-adjusted 2008 dollars.

Conclusion

That significant gaps separate Americans of different racial and ethnic groups at the national level is common knowledge—though the size of the gaps is often surprising to people outside policy, academic, or social service delivery circles. Less well known is the tremendous variation within racial and ethnic groups from state to state and among different race/state combinations.

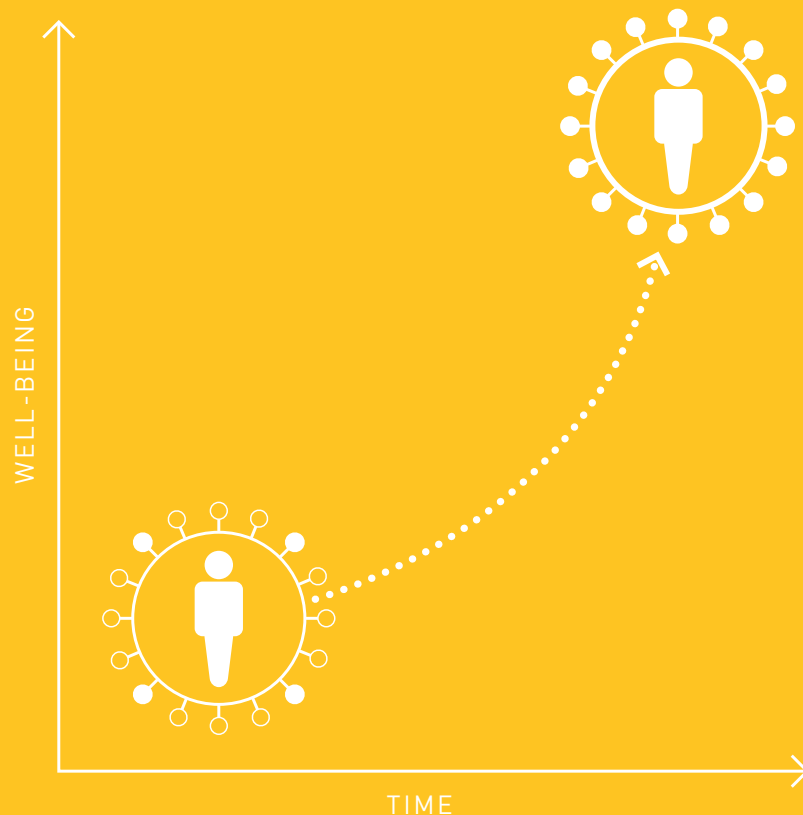
What fuels these well-being gaps? Different combinations of factors contribute to the strikingly different outcomes, some of which include:

- **Policy and investment** at the state level related to key human development areas, such as public education, the public health infrastructure, health insurance coverage, social services, income supports like state earned income tax credits, and housing. There is a strong correlation, for example, between state expenditure per pupil on public education and that state's score on the educational index.
- **The overall economic condition of the state**, including the structure and health of the labor market, the types of industries active in the state/region, the rate and type of economic growth, and the rates of unionization. States with higher rates of unionization have higher median earnings, for example.
- **The particular characteristics of specific groups** within these very broad racial and ethnic categories. For instance, long-settled Asian American communities tend to fare considerably better than more newly arrived Asian American immigrant communities.
- **Political realities and the political culture** at the state level that affect the access to decision-making power and public resources enjoyed by different groups. There is evidence, for example, that the quality of governance and democratic participation in U.S. states is negatively affected in the presence of a relative abundance of natural resources such as oil or minerals.
- **The degree of residential segregation** by income, educational attainment, race, and ethnicity, which has significant impacts on life chances. Washington, D.C., geographically a single city, contains within it two completely separate, yet side-by-side, worlds, one home to whites experiencing some of the highest well-being levels in the nation, the other home to African Americans living, on average, drastically shorter lives, with less access to educational and income-generating opportunities.

Identifying disparities in well-being among different groups is the first step in determining why they exist and how to close them.

Understanding Human Development

Human development is about what ordinary people can do and be. It is formally defined as the process of **enlarging people's freedoms and opportunities and improving their well-being.**

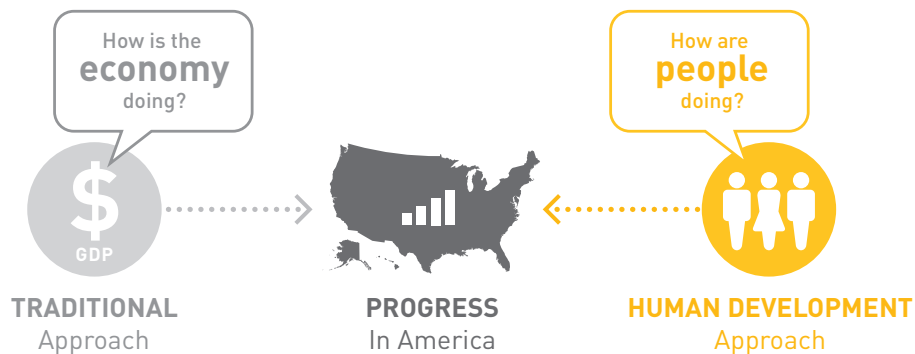


What is Human Development?

Human development is about what ordinary people can do and be. It is formally defined as the process of enlarging people’s freedoms and opportunities and improving their well-being. The human development approach emphasizes the everyday experiences of everyday people. It encompasses numerous factors that shape people’s opportunities and enable them to live lives of meaning, choice, and value. These factors include the capability to participate in the decisions that affect one’s life, to earn a decent living, to have access to a quality education and affordable health care, to practice one’s religious beliefs, to enjoy cultural liberty, to live free from fear and violence—and many more.

The human development concept is the brainchild of the late economist Mahbub ul Haq. At the World Bank in the 1970s, and later as minister of finance in Pakistan, Dr. Haq argued that existing measures of human progress failed to account for the true purpose of development—to improve people’s lives. In particular, he believed that the commonly used measure of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) alone was an inadequate measure of well-being.

Two Approaches to Understanding Progress in America



The human development model emphasizes the **everyday experiences of ordinary people.**

Dr. Haq often cited the example of Vietnam and Pakistan; both had the same GDP per capita, around \$2,000 per year, but Vietnamese, on average, lived a full eight years longer than Pakistanis and were twice as likely to be able to read. In other words, money alone did not tell the whole story; the same income was buying two dramatically different levels of human well-being. Working with Harvard economist and Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen and other gifted economists, in 1990 Dr. Haq published the first Human Development Report, which had been commissioned by the United Nations Development Programme.

This approach soon gained support as a useful tool for analyzing the well-being of large populations. In addition to the global Human Development Report that comes out annually, over 600 national and regional reports have been produced in more than 160 countries in the last 15 years, with an impressive record of spurring

public debate and political engagement. Today, the global report is a trusted reference worldwide, the HDI is a global standard, and regional and national reports are well-known vehicles for change. Around the world, the HDI presents a snapshot of current conditions, stimulates competition to improve, influences resource allocation decisions, and provides a benchmark for tomorrow.

How is Human Development Different?

The American Human Development Project uses official government statistics to create something new in the U.S.: an American HD Index using an easy-to-understand composite of comparable, consistent indicators of education, income, and health. Three features make the American HD Index approach particularly useful for understanding and improving the human condition in the U.S.:

It combines the three most critical building blocks of a good life into one measure. Many organizations track statistics in specific areas, typically those in which they are actively engaged. Other initiatives present, all in one place, statistics from disparate sources and in formats that can be understood by laypeople. The AHDP uses these valuable data sources to develop a composite index and interpret its results within a values-based analytical framework (the capabilities approach of Nobel laureate and Harvard professor Amartya Sen) that puts people's well-being at the center. The cross-sectoral American HD Index thus broadens the analysis of the interlocking factors that create opportunities in our society, fuel advantage and disadvantage, and determine life chances. For example, research overwhelmingly points to the dominant role of education in increasing life span. In fact, those who acquire education beyond high school have an average life expectancy seven years longer than those whose education stops with high school.³

It focuses on outcomes. The Human Development Index focuses on the end result of efforts to bring about change. It is indeed important to collect many indicators in order to understand specific problems related to people's lives (e.g., the rate of asthma in a particular community) or to understand what is being done about it (e.g., total funding for a health clinic), but at the end of the day, it is critical to measure whether you have actually made a difference in contributing to the larger goal (i.e., longer, healthier lives). Increasingly, organizations are asking themselves, "Are we making a difference? Which areas of intervention or 'policy levers' will help move the dial on the issues we care about?" The American Human Development Project helps them answer these fundamental questions. It also opens up a larger and arguably more critical question: Are we working with the right groups of people on the right problems—those that most severely constrain people's choices, freedoms, and opportunities?

The Human Development Index combines three critical building blocks of a good life into one single measure.

In essence, the Index evaluates the end result of efforts to bring about societal change.

3. Meara et al., "The Gap Gets Bigger: Changes in Mortality and Life Expectancy, by Education, 1981-2000."

It allows for apples-to-apples comparisons among different groups of Americans over time and across space. Because the American HD Index uses easily understood indicators that are collected regularly, available down to the county level, and comparable across geographic regions and over time, it allows for a shared frame of reference. This shared frame of reference enables us to assess well-being and permits apples-to-apples comparisons from place to place as well as from year to year.

How is Human Development Measured?

The human development concept is broad: it encompasses the economic, social, legal, psychological, cultural, environmental, and political processes that define the range of options available to us. By contrast, the Human Development Index measures just three fundamental human development dimensions: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge, and a decent standard of living. The three components of the Human Development Index—longevity, knowledge, and income—are valued by people the world over as building blocks of a good life, and good proxy indicators are available for each. In the American Human Development Index,⁴ these components are weighted equally and are measured using the following data:

The Human Development Index is calculated using official government health, education, and earnings data.

- **A Long and Healthy Life** is measured using life expectancy at birth, calculated from 2006 data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and CDC WONDER Database.
- **Access to Knowledge** is measured using two indicators: educational degree attainment for the adult population age 25 and older; and school enrollment for the population age three and older. The data come from the American Community Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 one-year and three-year estimates.
- **A Decent Standard of Living** is measured using median annual gross personal earnings, also from the American Community Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 one-year and three-year estimates. These earnings figures are presented in inflation-adjusted 2008 dollars.

These three sets of indicators are then combined into a single number that falls on a scale from 0 to 10, with 10 being the highest. (For a more detailed explanation of the Index, see the Methodological Notes.)

4. The United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report series uses similar categories but different measures for its Human Development Index (HDI). The American Human Development Project has modified the HD Index to better measure progress in an affluent-country context. Thus, American HD Index scores and UN HDI scores are not comparable. For more information on the differences between the two indices, see the methodological notes at the end of this report.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SCORES

Racial and Ethnic Groups

RANK	GROUPING	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (years)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT SCORE	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2008 dollars)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
	United States	5.08	78.3	15.5	84.5	27.5	10.1	1.220	86.8	29,740	5.13	5.07	5.06
NATIONAL LEVEL SCORES													
1	Asian American	7.54	86.6	14.2	85.8	49.5	19.7	1.549	101.5	34,169	8.60	7.99	6.02
2	White	5.51	78.5	10.6	89.4	30.5	11.3	1.312	88.1	32,656	5.20	5.62	5.71
3	Latino	4.08	82.8	39.4	60.6	12.5	3.9	0.770	79.0	22,279	7.00	2.20	3.06
4	African American	3.77	73.4	19.9	80.1	17.3	5.8	1.032	88.2	24,866	3.10	4.39	3.82
5	Native American / Alaska Native	3.21	74.2	23.8	76.2	12.7	4.4	0.932	82.5	21,852	3.40	3.31	2.92
STATES WHERE EACH RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUP SCORES⁵ HIGHEST													
1	Asian American New Jersey	9.26	90.9	8.5	91.6	65.9	28.3	1.857	100.0	48,177	10.00	9.36	8.40
2	White Washington D.C.	8.38	82.0	2.1	98.0	84.7	50.2	2.329	91.9	55,305	6.68	9.10	9.36
3	African American Maryland	4.97	74.3	16.0	84.0	23.8	9.4	1.172	93.2	33,585	3.45	5.57	5.90
4	Latino New Jersey	4.95	85.7	31.8	68.2	15.2	4.2	0.876	81.1	24,509	8.22	2.90	3.72
5	Native American / Alaska Native California	3.96	75.6	23.3	76.7	13.9	4.6	0.951	85.5	26,076	4.01	3.73	4.15
STATES WHERE EACH RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUP SCORES⁵ LOWEST													
1	Asian American Louisiana	5.64	81.8	21.8	78.2	40.4	20.0	1.386	99.4	22,566	6.56	7.21	3.14
2	White West Virginia	3.82	75.3	19.1	81.0	16.7	6.4	1.041	82.8	24,765	3.85	3.82	3.79
3	Latino Alabama	2.52	77.9	43.0	57.0	13.3	5.0	0.753	64.1	17,734	4.96	1.13	1.47
4	African American Louisiana	2.13	70.8	29.2	70.8	11.8	3.8	0.864	82.1	17,664	2.00	2.96	1.45
5	Native American / Alaska Native South Dakota	0.92	64.7	21.5	78.5	9.9	2.5	0.909	78.5	12,567	0.00	2.76	0.00

HISTORICAL TRENDS IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

U.S. Human Development Scores from 1960 to 2007

YEAR	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (years)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT SCORE	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2008 dollars)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
2007	5.08	78.3	15.5	84.5	27.5	10.1	1.221	86.8	29,740	5.13	5.10	5.06
2005	5.05	77.9	15.8	84.2	27.2	10.0	1.214	86.8	30,108	4.96	5.00	5.14
2000	4.67	77.0	19.6	80.4	24.4	8.9	1.137	82.8	30,200	4.58	4.30	5.17
1990	3.82	75.4	24.8	75.2	20.3	7.2	1.027	80.8	25,548	3.92	3.50	4.01
1980	2.86	73.7	33.5	66.5	16.2	5.6	0.883	71.9	23,637	3.21	1.90	3.47
1970	2.10	70.8	47.7	52.3	10.7	3.6	0.666	73.3	22,734	2.00	1.10	3.20
1960	1.23	69.7	58.9	41.1	7.7	2.5	0.513	76.9	17,351	1.54	0.80	1.32

Data Sources: See Methodological Notes

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SCORES FOR RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS

African Americans by State

RANK	GROUPING	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (years)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT SCORE	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2008 dollars)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
	United States (total)	5.08	78.3	15.5	84.5	27.5	10.1	1.220	86.8	29,740	5.13	5.07	5.06
	African Americans (total)	3.77	73.4	19.9	80.1	17.3	5.8	1.032	88.2	24,866	3.10	4.39	3.82
STATE													
1	Maryland	4.97	74.3	16.0	84.0	23.8	9.4	1.172	93.2	33,585	3.45	5.57	5.90
2	New York	4.79	76.7	20.8	79.2	19.6	6.7	1.055	91.0	29,918	4.46	4.80	5.10
3	Massachusetts	4.77	76.4	18.2	81.8	20.9	7.6	1.104	96.4	26,908	4.34	5.62	4.36
4	Colorado	4.68	76.9	12.6	87.4	22.3	7.9	1.176	89.7	26,727	4.54	5.20	4.32
5	California	4.60	73.5	14.3	85.7	20.7	7.0	1.134	92.7	31,094	3.11	5.33	5.37
6	Arizona	4.58	75.0	13.7	86.3	22.4	7.7	1.163	90.4	28,551	3.76	5.21	4.78
7	Connecticut	4.57	76.4	19.8	80.2	17.0	5.9	1.032	90.8	28,253	4.35	4.67	4.70
8	New Jersey	4.52	74.0	18.2	81.8	20.3	6.3	1.084	90.4	31,156	3.33	4.86	5.38
9	Rhode Island	4.42	77.3	23.5	76.6	19.0	6.1	1.017	93.9	24,071	4.72	4.95	3.59
10	Washington	4.40	75.6	14.3	85.7	19.4	5.9	1.110	89.1	26,897	4.00	4.84	4.36
11	Oregon	4.23	77.2	14.6	85.4	18.5	6.2	1.101	85.7	24,105	4.65	4.42	3.60
12	Delaware	4.18	74.4	17.6	82.4	17.7	6.1	1.062	87.9	27,603	3.50	4.49	4.54
13	Pennsylvania	4.10	77.2	20.7	79.4	14.5	5.3	0.991	87.4	23,837	4.66	4.11	3.52
14	Minnesota	4.07	75.9	19.0	81.0	19.9	6.5	1.074	91.8	22,413	4.13	4.97	3.10
15	Virginia	3.99	74.5	21.4	78.6	17.6	6.4	1.026	86.6	26,455	3.53	4.18	4.25
16	District of Columbia	3.88	70.2	21.7	78.4	20.7	8.9	1.079	89.7	29,956	1.76	4.77	5.11
17	Illinois	3.83	72.6	19.7	80.3	17.7	6.3	1.042	89.7	26,072	2.75	4.59	4.15
18	Nevada	3.82	73.9	13.3	86.7	14.6	4.9	1.062	78.9	28,033	3.31	3.49	4.65
19	Georgia	3.80	73.9	20.7	79.3	18.2	5.7	1.032	87.8	24,798	3.27	4.34	3.80
20	Texas	3.74	73.6	17.7	82.3	17.5	5.4	1.052	88.2	24,011	3.18	4.48	3.57
21	Florida	3.59	74.4	23.6	76.4	15.4	5.0	0.967	87.9	22,738	3.50	4.07	3.20
22	Michigan	3.54	72.6	19.8	80.2	14.2	5.2	0.996	90.8	23,355	2.73	4.52	3.38
23	Indiana	3.45	72.6	19.1	80.9	14.1	5.0	1.000	88.5	23,176	2.75	4.27	3.33
24	Kansas	3.44	71.9	15.3	84.7	17.6	6.4	1.087	87.8	23,019	2.44	4.59	3.28
25	Nebraska	3.38	73.2	21.9	78.1	15.6	4.5	0.981	89.2	21,666	3.00	4.27	2.86
26	North Carolina	3.37	74.1	16.5	83.5	16.8	5.8	1.061	86.9	20,199	3.38	4.37	2.38
27	Ohio	3.34	72.6	20.8	79.2	14.0	4.7	0.979	89.1	22,222	2.74	4.25	3.04
28	Iowa	3.22	73.9	19.3	80.7	17.3	5.8	1.038	93.7	17,393	3.31	5.03	1.34
29	Missouri	3.16	71.8	20.9	79.1	14.8	5.3	0.991	85.9	22,452	2.43	3.95	3.11
30	Kentucky	3.15	72.7	20.9	79.2	12.7	4.1	0.960	87.0	21,270	2.78	3.93	2.73
31	Tennessee	3.06	71.8	22.0	78.0	14.5	4.6	0.972	84.4	22,251	2.43	3.70	3.05
32	West Virginia	3.01	73.1	16.9	83.1	13.6	4.1	1.007	91.9	17,524	2.94	4.69	1.39
33	Oklahoma	2.94	72.1	17.8	82.2	15.6	4.0	1.018	87.7	19,140	2.54	4.27	2.00
34	Wisconsin	2.89	72.1	23.3	76.7	11.7	3.9	0.923	86.2	20,427	2.54	3.68	2.45
35	South Carolina	2.88	72.8	26.7	73.3	11.7	3.9	0.889	83.9	20,677	2.83	3.27	2.54
36	Alabama	2.66	71.7	25.8	74.2	13.7	4.7	0.925	84.3	19,509	2.37	3.48	2.14
37	Arkansas	2.48	71.4	23.9	76.1	12.1	3.5	0.917	85.6	18,110	2.24	3.59	1.62
38	Mississippi	2.27	71.4	30.2	69.8	11.3	3.6	0.848	84.6	17,505	2.25	3.17	1.38
39	Louisiana	2.13	70.8	29.2	70.8	11.8	3.8	0.864	82.1	17,664	2.00	2.96	1.45

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SCORES FOR RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS

Asian Americans by State

RANK	GROUPING	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (years)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT SCORE	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2008 dollars)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
	United States (total)	5.08	78.3	15.5	84.5	27.5	10.1	1.220	86.8	29,740	5.13	5.07	5.06
	Asian Americans (total)	7.54	86.6	14.2	85.8	49.5	19.7	1.549	101.5	34,169	8.60	7.99	6.02
	STATE												
1	New Jersey	9.26	90.9	8.4	91.6	65.9	28.3	1.857	100.0	48,177	10.00	9.36	8.40
2	Connecticut	8.73	90.1	11.0	89.0	61.2	31.6	1.818	103.3	39,262	10.00	9.19	6.98
3	Michigan	8.53	89.5	11.7	88.3	63.0	34.1	1.854	107.8	36,327	9.78	9.35	6.45
4	Maryland	8.50	87.6	9.8	90.2	59.7	30.4	1.803	103.7	41,559	8.99	9.13	7.38
5	Illinois	8.40	89.3	9.3	90.7	60.5	25.2	1.764	105.6	36,846	9.70	8.95	6.54
5	Virginia	8.29	88.8	11.2	88.8	55.0	23.8	1.675	100.4	38,258	9.51	8.56	6.80
7	Massachusetts	8.22	88.7	17.2	82.8	56.1	30.3	1.692	103.9	36,978	9.46	8.63	6.57
8	Arizona	7.91	90.0	12.8	87.2	50.1	21.9	1.592	108.8	31,921	10.00	8.19	5.55
8	Pennsylvania	7.87	90.7	15.5	84.5	53.4	27.9	1.657	100.9	30,026	10.00	8.48	5.12
10	Texas	7.75	88.8	13.7	86.3	51.8	21.5	1.596	104.0	31,926	9.48	8.20	5.55
11	New York	7.58	89.7	20.4	79.6	45.2	17.3	1.421	99.9	31,375	9.89	7.41	5.43
12	California	7.52	86.0	14.6	85.4	46.8	15.2	1.474	103.2	37,008	8.33	7.66	6.57
12	Colorado	7.37	87.2	14.9	85.1	46.9	20.4	1.524	100.2	31,183	8.84	7.88	5.39
14	Ohio	7.33	83.2	10.9	89.1	60.6	32.8	1.825	109.6	32,184	7.15	9.22	5.61
15	Indiana	7.12	83.0	10.1	89.9	60.5	31.7	1.821	115.3	29,696	7.10	9.20	5.05
16	Georgia	7.00	84.7	15.4	84.6	48.6	21.1	1.543	98.7	31,164	7.80	7.82	5.38
17	Oregon	6.97	86.3	15.3	84.7	45.2	19.2	1.491	103.4	28,333	8.45	7.74	4.72
17	Washington	6.96	85.7	15.5	84.5	42.4	15.4	1.423	97.2	31,831	8.22	7.13	5.53
19	Nevada	6.80	87.6	13.1	86.9	35.2	9.4	1.314	94.6	29,680	8.99	6.35	5.04
20	Florida	6.79	85.3	14.7	85.3	45.4	17.2	1.479	99.4	28,194	8.06	7.62	4.69
20	Missouri	6.68	83.1	15.0	85.0	54.0	27.5	1.665	106.0	27,152	7.11	8.51	4.43
22	North Carolina	6.60	83.1	16.5	83.5	51.1	25.4	1.600	98.9	27,818	7.13	8.09	4.60
23	Kansas	6.58	83.7	16.4	83.6	46.4	23.3	1.533	108.1	27,194	7.39	7.92	4.44
24	Tennessee	6.42	82.3	14.7	85.3	48.7	24.8	1.588	95.5	28,565	6.80	7.67	4.78
25	Utah	6.40	85.0	15.0	85.0	39.6	16.4	1.410	100.1	25,274	7.90	7.38	3.93
26	South Carolina	6.37	82.9	14.0	86.0	45.6	22.0	1.536	98.9	26,446	7.06	7.82	4.24
27	Wisconsin	6.33	84.4	20.9	79.1	46.1	25.5	1.506	94.0	26,220	7.68	7.14	4.19
28	Minnesota	6.30	83.5	21.3	78.7	40.3	18.4	1.373	94.2	29,649	7.29	6.57	5.04
29	Hawaii	6.02	81.6	15.2	84.8	28.4	7.8	1.209	95.2	32,246	6.48	5.95	5.62
30	Oklahoma	5.77	82.2	15.9	84.1	41.0	18.9	1.441	109.2	22,314	6.74	7.51	3.07
31	Louisiana	5.64	81.8	21.8	78.2	40.4	20.0	1.386	99.4	22,566	6.56	7.21	3.14

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SCORES FOR RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS

Latinos by State

RANK	GROUPING	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (years)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT SCORE	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2008 dollars)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
	United States (total)	5.08	78.3	15.5	84.5	27.5	10.1	1.220	86.8	29,740	5.13	5.07	5.06
	Latinos (total)	4.08	82.8	39.4	60.6	12.5	3.9	0.770	79.0	22,279	7.00	2.20	3.06
	STATE												
1	New Jersey	4.95	85.7	31.8	68.2	15.2	4.2	0.876	81.1	24,509	8.22	2.90	3.72
2	Massachusetts	4.93	86.9	34.4	65.6	15.9	6.3	0.877	81.2	22,605	8.71	2.92	3.16
3	Florida	4.62	82.7	27.5	72.5	20.7	6.7	0.998	82.0	23,296	6.94	3.54	3.37
4	Nevada	4.62	87.7	44.3	55.7	7.9	2.3	0.659	72.0	25,079	9.05	0.92	3.88
5	Connecticut	4.56	83.4	32.1	67.9	13.9	5.3	0.871	81.7	23,703	7.24	2.94	3.49
6	Illinois	4.53	86.2	41.7	58.3	10.8	3.3	0.723	78.7	22,834	8.41	1.96	3.23
7	New York	4.50	83.4	36.0	64.0	14.9	5.0	0.839	82.4	23,298	7.24	2.88	3.37
8	Rhode Island	4.41	86.5	39.8	60.2	13.8	3.8	0.778	79.4	20,273	8.55	2.27	2.40
9	Maryland	4.35	80.7	36.5	63.5	20.5	8.5	0.925	77.4	26,398	6.10	2.71	4.23
10	Virginia	4.34	81.0	33.1	66.9	21.2	8.3	0.963	74.9	26,185	6.25	2.60	4.18
11	Washington	4.22	86.6	42.6	57.4	11.7	4.0	0.730	75.5	20,476	8.57	1.63	2.47
12	Kansas	4.08	84.7	42.3	57.7	10.2	3.1	0.709	78.5	20,785	7.79	1.87	2.57
13	Utah	4.03	84.9	37.2	62.8	10.8	2.8	0.764	76.4	20,048	7.88	1.89	2.32
14	California	4.00	82.7	44.5	55.5	9.6	2.8	0.679	81.4	22,043	6.95	2.06	2.98
15	Hawaii	3.98	75.8	13.1	86.9	14.8	4.6	1.062	79.4	26,735	4.08	3.54	4.32
16	Oregon	3.98	87.5	47.2	52.8	9.8	3.3	0.659	76.5	17,939	8.97	1.43	1.55
17	Ohio	3.91	80.1	30.3	69.7	16.2	6.8	0.926	81.3	21,202	5.87	3.15	2.71
18	Minnesota	3.86	83.0	39.5	60.5	15.2	4.7	0.804	76.7	20,291	7.08	2.10	2.41
19	Michigan	3.82	80.5	35.0	65.0	14.0	5.1	0.841	80.7	21,162	6.06	2.70	2.70
20	Wisconsin	3.80	81.7	39.4	60.6	11.3	4.1	0.760	78.6	21,286	6.56	2.11	2.74
21	Iowa	3.70	82.0	46.1	53.9	10.7	4.2	0.688	77.9	21,230	6.68	1.71	2.72
22	Nebraska	3.67	81.8	49.6	50.4	9.4	2.6	0.623	77.2	22,338	6.59	1.35	3.07
23	Pennsylvania	3.67	80.6	35.7	64.3	13.2	5.0	0.825	77.6	21,049	6.07	2.29	2.66
24	Louisiana	3.65	77.9	28.9	71.1	19.2	6.3	0.965	79.5	21,677	4.95	3.12	2.87
25	Missouri	3.60	79.8	32.8	67.2	16.7	5.6	0.896	76.9	20,643	5.75	2.52	2.53
26	Colorado	3.53	80.7	40.3	59.7	9.0	2.8	0.715	74.5	22,050	6.14	1.46	2.98
27	Arizona	3.53	80.3	37.6	62.4	11.4	3.4	0.772	73.7	22,129	5.97	1.62	3.01
28	New Mexico	3.50	78.3	30.7	69.3	12.2	4.4	0.859	82.4	20,339	5.10	2.97	2.42
29	Texas	3.45	81.0	44.3	55.7	10.4	3.0	0.691	78.3	20,054	6.24	1.77	2.33
30	Delaware	3.36	80.8	44.9	55.1	12.0	3.5	0.706	70.3	22,034	6.16	0.94	2.98
31	Indiana	3.32	79.9	40.6	59.4	11.6	3.7	0.746	75.4	20,583	5.78	1.69	2.51
32	Idaho	3.18	81.9	48.2	51.8	9.2	3.0	0.640	73.0	19,013	6.62	0.96	1.96
33	Georgia	3.08	79.6	45.8	54.2	13.1	4.2	0.716	65.2	20,890	5.67	0.96	2.61
34	Kentucky	2.88	78.8	40.2	59.8	16.7	6.6	0.831	68.6	18,764	5.32	1.47	1.87
35	South Carolina	2.85	79.4	40.9	59.1	12.0	3.6	0.747	66.3	18,802	5.58	1.10	1.88
36	North Carolina	2.76	79.9	49.4	50.6	11.3	3.6	0.654	68.0	18,649	5.78	0.69	1.82
37	Oklahoma	2.67	78.7	45.1	54.9	9.4	3.2	0.675	72.5	18,253	5.28	1.05	1.67
38	Tennessee	2.60	78.8	46.0	54.0	11.9	4.2	0.701	63.2	17,967	5.33	0.89	1.56
39	Mississippi	2.55	78.9	52.4	47.6	8.0	2.9	0.585	71.5	18,387	5.38	0.54	1.72
40	Arkansas	2.55	77.6	40.5	59.5	11.9	3.6	0.750	61.9	18,423	4.81	1.11	1.74
41	Alabama	2.52	77.9	43.0	57.0	13.3	5.0	0.753	64.1	17,734	4.96	1.13	1.47

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SCORES FOR RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS

Native Americans and Alaska Natives by State

RANK	GROUPING	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (years)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT SCORE	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2008 dollars)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
	United States (total)	5.08	78.3	15.5	84.5	27.5	10.1	1.220	86.8	29,740	5.13	5.07	5.06
	Native Americans & Alaska Natives (total)	3.21	74.2	23.8	76.2	12.7	4.4	0.932	82.5	21,852	3.40	3.31	2.92
	STATE												
1	California	3.96	75.6	23.3	76.7	13.9	4.6	0.951	85.5	26,076	4.01	3.73	4.15
2	North Carolina	2.75	72.0	33.8	66.2	10.6	3.2	0.799	83.8	21,732	2.50	2.87	2.88
3	New Mexico	2.68	73.9	27.0	73.0	9.2	2.9	0.851	81.1	19,078	3.28	2.79	1.98
4	Michigan	2.66	67.7	20.1	79.9	12.9	4.4	0.971	89.8	22,014	0.71	4.29	2.97
5	Arizona	2.57	72.7	29.6	70.4	8.8	2.9	0.821	78.5	20,736	2.79	2.37	2.56
6	Washington	2.57	71.4	23.2	76.8	10.5	3.4	0.907	77.3	21,590	2.25	2.62	2.84
7	Oklahoma	2.20	67.3	19.5	80.5	14.1	4.6	0.991	81.9	20,708	0.54	3.51	2.55
8	Minnesota	2.14	67.4	18.8	81.2	12.6	3.9	0.977	79.9	20,927	0.57	3.22	2.62
9	Oregon	2.04	72.5	38.1	61.9	9.6	3.1	0.747	78.0	17,572	2.71	1.99	1.41
10	Alaska	1.57	69.2	22.8	77.2	5.5	1.7	0.844	78.4	16,404	1.33	2.46	0.93
11	Montana	1.28	66.4	20.3	79.7	10.4	2.9	0.930	80.6	15,607	0.16	3.09	0.59
12	South Dakota	0.92	64.7	21.5	78.5	9.9	2.5	0.909	78.5	12,567	0.00	2.76	0.00

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SCORES FOR RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS

Whites by State

RANK	GROUPING	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (years)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT SCORE	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2008 dollars)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
	United States (total)	5.08	78.3	15.5	84.5	27.5	10.1	1.220	86.8	29,740	5.13	5.07	5.06
	Whites (total)	5.51	78.5	10.6	89.4	30.5	11.3	1.312	88.1	32,656	5.20	5.62	5.71
	STATE												
1	District of Columbia	8.38	82.0	2.0	98.0	84.7	50.2	2.329	91.9	55,305	6.68	9.10	9.36
2	Connecticut	6.69	80.2	9.2	90.8	37.5	16.3	1.445	93.9	41,186	5.90	6.86	7.32
3	New Jersey	6.58	79.3	9.7	90.3	36.4	13.5	1.402	92.4	43,442	5.54	6.50	7.69
4	California	6.54	79.1	7.6	92.4	37.4	14.2	1.440	94.3	41,103	5.46	6.87	7.30
5	Massachusetts	6.44	79.9	9.6	90.4	38.8	16.2	1.454	92.7	38,113	5.78	6.76	6.78
6	Maryland	6.41	78.8	10.2	89.8	38.6	17.4	1.458	89.8	41,878	5.33	6.45	7.43
7	Hawaii	6.23	80.5	5.2	94.8	41.3	16.9	1.530	84.3	36,496	6.04	6.16	6.48
8	New York	6.21	80.0	10.2	89.8	35.9	16.2	1.420	90.4	36,233	5.84	6.35	6.43
9	Colorado	6.11	79.8	6.0	94.0	39.9	14.1	1.480	90.2	34,123	5.73	6.60	6.01
10	Virginia	5.92	78.8	11.9	88.1	36.2	14.8	1.391	88.7	35,946	5.35	6.04	6.37
11	Minnesota	5.84	80.9	7.4	92.6	31.4	9.8	1.338	86.3	33,107	6.20	5.54	5.80
12	Illinois	5.82	78.9	9.6	90.4	32.3	12.1	1.349	91.1	33,959	5.37	6.12	5.98
13	Alaska	5.81	78.9	5.6	94.4	31.7	12.2	1.383	84.6	36,690	5.38	5.54	6.51
14	Rhode Island	5.81	79.1	14.6	85.4	31.2	12.3	1.289	93.2	33,625	5.45	6.08	5.91
15	Arizona	5.80	79.0	8.0	92.0	31.0	11.3	1.343	90.9	33,637	5.42	6.07	5.91
16	New Hampshire	5.76	79.7	10.0	90.0	31.4	11.0	1.323	89.1	33,083	5.69	5.78	5.80
17	New Mexico	5.74	78.2	7.4	92.6	37.0	16.4	1.460	92.2	31,260	5.09	6.73	5.40
18	Washington	5.70	79.5	7.8	92.2	31.4	11.1	1.347	86.1	33,661	5.63	5.55	5.92
19	Delaware	5.65	78.7	11.4	88.6	28.5	11.3	1.284	87.7	35,197	5.27	5.45	6.23
20	Texas	5.53	77.9	9.8	90.2	32.6	10.6	1.334	87.3	34,210	4.94	5.63	6.03
21	Florida	5.48	79.1	10.7	89.3	27.8	9.9	1.269	87.5	32,233	5.45	5.36	5.62
22	Wisconsin	5.39	79.7	9.6	90.4	26.1	8.5	1.250	86.7	30,695	5.69	5.19	5.28
23	Georgia	5.31	77.4	14.0	86.0	30.4	10.8	1.273	87.0	33,293	4.75	5.32	5.84
24	Michigan	5.31	78.6	11.0	89.0	25.5	9.5	1.239	89.8	30,237	5.27	5.49	5.17
25	Vermont	5.31	79.4	10.2	89.8	32.5	12.5	1.349	87.9	27,695	5.60	5.76	4.56
26	Nevada	5.22	75.9	9.2	90.8	24.2	8.5	1.235	86.5	36,250	4.13	5.09	6.43
27	Pennsylvania	5.20	78.4	12.0	88.0	26.5	9.9	1.244	87.1	30,476	5.16	5.20	5.23
28	Kansas	5.18	78.3	8.6	91.4	30.1	10.2	1.317	88.3	28,358	5.13	5.67	4.73
29	Nebraska	5.18	79.5	7.7	92.3	28.5	8.8	1.296	86.6	27,502	5.63	5.38	4.52
30	Oregon	5.16	78.5	9.1	90.9	28.9	10.4	1.302	87.0	28,677	5.22	5.45	4.81
31	Utah	5.14	79.7	6.5	93.5	30.4	9.7	1.335	85.7	26,455	5.71	5.45	4.25
32	North Carolina	5.13	77.8	14.2	85.8	28.2	9.3	1.233	87.9	30,378	4.93	5.25	5.21
33	Iowa	5.06	79.5	9.5	90.5	24.2	7.3	1.220	86.2	27,566	5.64	5.00	4.53
34	Ohio	4.96	77.8	12.5	87.5	24.0	8.6	1.201	87.0	29,361	4.91	5.00	4.97
35	Maine	4.94	78.5	10.9	89.1	26.0	8.9	1.241	87.3	27,044	5.21	5.21	4.40
36	South Carolina	4.92	77.6	14.7	85.3	27.1	9.4	1.218	84.7	30,081	4.82	4.82	5.14
37	South Dakota	4.89	80.1	10.5	89.5	25.7	7.3	1.226	82.9	26,045	5.87	4.66	4.14
38	North Dakota	4.86	80.0	11.5	88.5	25.9	6.5	1.209	83.4	25,826	5.85	4.64	4.08
39	Indiana	4.79	77.3	13.3	86.7	22.2	8.0	1.169	85.6	29,407	4.69	4.71	4.98
40	Idaho	4.75	77.7	8.2	91.8	24.3	7.9	1.240	83.7	27,767	4.85	4.81	4.58
41	Wyoming	4.74	79.0	9.6	90.4	24.8	7.6	1.228	83.0	26,018	5.42	4.68	4.13
42	Missouri	4.71	77.5	13.9	86.1	24.9	8.8	1.198	84.9	27,829	4.79	4.75	4.60
43	Louisiana	4.58	76.0	16.4	83.6	23.4	7.8	1.148	83.2	30,428	4.18	4.35	5.22
44	Montana	4.52	78.8	9.2	90.8	27.8	8.5	1.272	83.1	23,313	5.32	4.88	3.37
45	Alabama	4.44	75.7	17.5	82.5	23.5	8.7	1.146	84.0	28,891	4.04	4.42	4.86
46	Tennessee	4.41	76.4	17.8	82.2	22.9	7.9	1.130	83.5	27,845	4.32	4.30	4.60
47	Oklahoma	4.35	75.8	13.3	86.7	24.1	7.9	1.187	83.8	26,927	4.09	4.59	4.37
48	Mississippi	4.29	75.7	17.5	82.5	22.3	7.7	1.125	82.2	28,102	4.06	4.14	4.67
49	Kentucky	4.23	75.9	20.4	79.6	19.9	8.1	1.076	84.9	26,805	4.13	4.22	4.34
50	Arkansas	4.17	76.4	17.0	83.0	20.1	6.8	1.098	83.4	25,708	4.32	4.14	4.05
51	West Virginia	3.82	75.3	19.0	81.0	16.7	6.4	1.041	82.8	24,765	3.85	3.82	3.79

About the American Human Development Project

The American Human Development Project is dedicated to stimulating fact-based public debate about and political attention to issues that affect people's well-being and access to opportunity in the United States. The hallmark of this work is the American Human Development Index, a measure that paints a portrait of Americans today and empowers communities with a tool to track progress in areas we all care about: health, education, and income.

In July 2008, the project launched *The Measure of America: American Human Development Report 2008-2009*, the first-ever report on human development in the United States or any affluent country. In 2009, the project released two state-level human development reports. Through these studies and the project's interactive website, the American Human Development Project aims to breathe life into numbers, using data to create compelling narratives that foster understanding of and support for social change.

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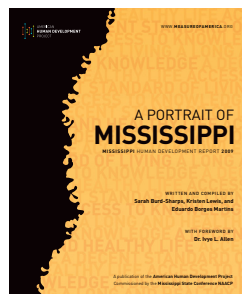
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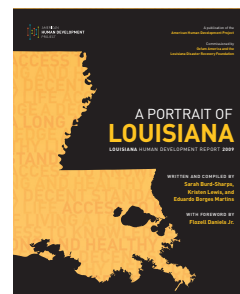
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THE MEASURE OF AMERICA: *American Human Development Report 2008-2009* uses a well-honed international approach to assess the well-being of different population groups within the United States. Contains rankings of U.S. states, congressional districts, and ethnic groups. For purchase through Columbia University Press or amazon.com.



A PORTRAIT OF MISSISSIPPI: *Mississippi Human Development Report 2009* was commissioned by the Mississippi State Conference NAACP and Oxfam America to examine well-being levels in the state by county, gender, and race and to stimulate action to address Mississippi's disparities. Available online.



A PORTRAIT OF LOUISIANA: *Louisiana Human Development Report 2009* was commissioned by the Louisiana Disaster Recovery Foundation, Foundation for the Mid South, and Oxfam America. It calls for action to address the acute human vulnerability that persists five years after Hurricane Katrina. Available online.



A PORTRAIT OF CALIFORNIA: *California Human Development Report 2010-2011* (coming this fall)

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