People younger than 65 in states with RTW laws are more likely to lack health insurance (11.4% compared with 7.4% in free-bargaining states). They are less likely to have employer-provided insurance in states with these laws (58.4%, compared with 61.3% in free-bargaining states).

*U.S. Census Bureau, Table HIC-6\_ACS Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by State: 2008-2016*

Poverty rates are higher in states with Right to Work laws (13.3% overall and 18.5% for children), compared with poverty rates of 11.2% overall and 15.8% for children in states without these laws.

*U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2017 Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Poverty Status by State: 2016*

States with Right to Work laws spend 32.7% less per pupil on elementary and secondary education than other states.

*National Education Association, Ranking and Estimates Rankings of the States 2016 and Estimates of School Statistics 2017*

23 out of 30 states spending less than the national average per pupil are Right to Work states.

*U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of School System Finances*

26 of the 36 states that pay teachers less than the national average are Right to Work States.

*National Education Association Rankings of the States 2017 and Estimates of School Statistics 2018*

The rate of workplace deaths is 41% higher in states with these laws.

*Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries*

16 of the 25 worst states for childcare availability for working moms are Right to Work States

*Wallethub report: the U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Childcare Aware® of America, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Council for Community and Economic Research, National Partnership for Women & Families.*

18 of the 25 worst states for seniors’ health are Right to Work States.

*America’s Health Rankings: Senior Report 2017*