

THE STATE OF AMERICA'S CHILDREN® 2017



CDF's Mission

The Children's Defense Fund's Leave No Child Behind® mission is to ensure every child a *Healthy Start*, a *Head Start*, a *Fair Start*, a *Safe Start* and a *Moral Start* in life and successful passage to adulthood with the help of caring families and communities.

CDF provides a strong, effective and independent voice for *all* the children of America who cannot vote, lobby or speak for themselves. We pay particular attention to the needs of poor children, children of color and those with disabilities. CDF educates the nation about the needs of children and encourages preventive investments before they get sick, drop out of school, get into trouble or suffer family breakdown.

CDF began in 1973 and is a private, nonprofit organization supported by individual donations, foundation, corporate and government grants.

A Note about Using *The State of America's Children® 2017*

At the Children's Defense Fund, we recognize there is so much work to do across different policy areas and states to end child poverty and ensure all of America's children an equal and equitable start in life. To make progress and evaluate our progress in the future, it is helpful to know where we currently stand. Together, *The State of America's Children® 2017* and corresponding state factsheets provide a comprehensive overview of how America's children are doing nationally and inform conversations about how we can do better.

- *The State of America's Children® 2017* summarizes the status of America's children in 11 areas: child population, child poverty, income and wealth inequality, housing and homelessness, child hunger and nutrition, child health, early childhood, education, child welfare, juvenile justice and gun violence. For each area, we compiled the most recent, available national and state-level data. This report includes our key findings as well as data tables, which are useful for comparing different states.
- Using data from the tables in the report, *The State of America's Children® 2017* State Factsheets provide one-page summaries of how children are doing in each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia and nationwide.

Whether you describe yourself as a teacher, child advocate, policymaker, policy wonk, college professor, faith leader, parent or grandparent, a millennial eager to make life better for your younger siblings, or a member of the media, we ask you to use *The State of America's Children® 2017* and corresponding factsheets, combined where possible with stories of real children, to inform your conversations and effectively make the case for policies, programs and strategies for improving the odds for children in your states and nationwide. We must keep moving forward.

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Table of Contents

List of Tables	2
Foreword by Marian Wright Edelman	4
Overview	6
Key Facts	8
• Moments in America for Children by Race/Ethnicity	8
• Each Day in America for Children Race/Ethnicity	10
Key Findings by Policy Area	14
• Child Population	14
• Child Poverty	16
• Income and Wealth Inequality	18
• Housing and Homelessness	20
• Child Hunger and Nutrition	22
• Child Health	24
• Early Childhood	26
• Education	28
• Child Welfare	30
• Juvenile Justice	32
• Gun Violence	34
International Comparisons	35
Tables	36
Endnotes	74

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List of Tables

Child Population	37
Table 1: Child Population by Age and Race/Ethnicity, 2016	
Child Poverty	38
Table 2: Poor Children in America in 2016—A Portrait	
Table 3: Federal Poverty Thresholds and Guidelines, 2016	
Table 4: Poor and Extremely Poor Children by Age, 2016	
Table 5: Number of Poor Children by Race/Ethnicity, 2016	
Table 6: Percent of Poor Children by Race/Ethnicity, 2016	
Income and Wealth Inequality	43
Table 7: Median Family Income among Households with Children by Race/Ethnicity, 2015	
Housing and Homelessness	44
Table 8: Rental Housing Affordability, 2017	
Table 9: Homeless Children Enrolled in Public Schools, Selected School Years	
Child Hunger and Nutrition	46
Table 10: Child Hunger and Obesity, 2015-2016	
Table 11: Average Monthly Number of Child Participants in SNAP and WIC, FY2015	
Table 12: School and Summer Feeding Programs, 2015-2016 School Year and Summer 2016	
Child Health	49
Table 13: Uninsured Children in 2016—A Portrait	
Table 14: Children Uninsured and Enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP, 2016	
Table 15: Selected Characteristics of State Medicaid and CHIP Programs, 2017	
Table 16: Birth Characteristics, 2010 and 2015	
Early Childhood	53
Table 17: Enrollment of 4- and 3-Year-Olds in State-Funded Preschool Programs, 2015-2016	
Table 18: Child Care Costs for Infants, 2015	
Table 19: Average Monthly Number of Children and Families Served by the Child Care and Development Fund by Race/Ethnicity, FY2015	
Table 20: Child Care Worker Salaries, 2015	

List of Tables

Education	57
Table 21: Percent of Fourth and Eighth Grade Public School Students Performing below Grade Level in Reading and Math by Income Status, 2015	
Table 22: Percent of Fourth Grade Public School Students Performing below Grade Level in Reading and Math by Race/Ethnicity, 2015	
Table 23: Percent of Eighth Grade Public School Students Performing below Grade Level in Reading and Math by Race/Ethnicity, 2015	
Table 24: On-Time High School Graduation Rates among Public School Students by Race/Ethnicity, 2014-2015 School Year	
Table 25: Suspensions among Public Elementary School Students, 2011-2012 School Year	
Table 26: Suspensions among Public Secondary School Students, 2011-2012 School Year	
Table 27: Public Spending on Prisoners vs. Public School Students, 2011-2012	
Child Welfare	64
Table 28: Child Abuse and Neglect, 2015	
Table 29: Children Living in, Entering and Exiting Foster Care, Select Fiscal Years	
Table 30: Children in Foster Care by Race/Ethnicity, FY2015	
Table 31: Children in Congregate Care, 2005 and 2015	
Table 32: Exits from Foster Care and to Emancipation, 2015	
Table 33: Percent of Children Who Have Had Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) by Number and Type of ACE, 2016	
Juvenile Justice	70
Table 34: Child Arrests, 2014	
Table 35: Children in Residential Placement by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, 2015	
Table 36: Children in Adult Prisons, Select Years	
Gun Violence	73
Table 37: Child and Teen Gun Deaths, 2013-2015	

Foreword

The State of America's Children: We *Must* Keep Moving Forward

This is a *very* challenging and scary time for children and all of us as a half century of struggle for a more inclusive and just nation is at great risk. We know how to make progress for children and have seen important gains. Government programs like the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and others have lifted millions of children out of poverty. Thanks in large part to Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) and the Affordable Care Act (ACA) more than 95 percent of all children have health coverage today—a record high. Total state funding for preschool has increased and 80 percent of 5-year-olds in kindergarten are now enrolled in full-day programs ensuring they do not miss a half step as they start school. Child arrests, youth detention, solitary confinement of youths, and confinement of children in adult prisons have declined and in 2016 the U.S. Supreme Court held that its 2012 *Miller v. Alabama* decision banning mandatory juvenile life sentences without the possibility of parole must be applied retroactively in all states.

We must hold and build on to these gains always keeping in sight that we have much further to go. In 2017 the state of America's children is under attack by an onslaught of new policies that would massacre the hopes, dreams and basic survival and development needs of millions of babies, children and youths.

The following chapters outline the facts: millions of America's children today are still suffering from hunger, homelessness and hopelessness. More than 13.2 million children are poor—nearly 1 in 5. About 70 percent of them are children of color who will be a majority of our children by 2020. More than 1.2 million homeless children are enrolled in public schools. About 14.8 million children struggle against hunger in food-insecure households. Despite great progress 3.9 million children lack the health coverage they need to survive and thrive. Millions of young children need quality early childhood programs during their critical years of early brain development, yet only 5 percent of eligible infants and toddlers are enrolled in Early Head Start and only 54 percent of eligible 3- and 4-year-olds are served by Head Start. The majority of all public school fourth and eighth graders cannot read at grade level, including more than 75 percent of Black, Hispanic and American Indian/Alaska Native children. Every 47 seconds a child is abused or neglected and the number of children in foster care is increasing rapidly in some parts of our country as the opioid crisis spins out of control.

How are the leaders of our wealthy nation addressing these grim child survival needs? Making them worse. Rather than moving forward, the laboriously woven child and family safety net created over decades and not yet completed is on the brink of obliteration with the administration and its congressional allies seeking to destroy the government's role and responsibility at all levels to protect those in need, not just the powerful and privileged. Personal, family, community and professional responsibility are essential, but without fair government policies at all levels the widening gaps millions of children face cannot be fully addressed. In so many sectors children lack access to the opportunities they need to succeed—as CDF's forthcoming report *Portrait of Inequality* will review—and steps are being taken right now to dismantle ladders of hope and make the gaps even worse.

The 2018 budget proposed by President Trump and the budget approved by the Senate and House in 2017 provide a multilane highway roadmap to eviscerate the basic survival and development needs of millions of babies, children and youths hungering for hope. There is an ongoing assault on our children's

health care coverage and Medicaid as we know it, despite the fact that Medicaid's safety net has been in place for 50 years under presidents of both parties and serves as a lifeline for 37 million children, covering almost half of all births and more than 40 percent of children with special health care needs. Massive and morally obscene tax cuts would require huge budget cuts in safety net programs for vulnerable children and adults because of the enormous deficits they create. Medicaid, SNAP, child care, Head Start, education, Pell grants, and other crucial child investments will be slashed to pay for welfare for non-needy millionaires, billionaires and corporations.

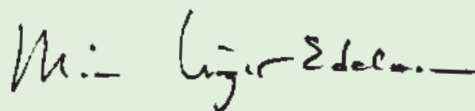
So what do we do when our children need so much yet are offered so little? What do we do when our elected leaders refuse to give up on politically motivated plans to dismantle and tear asunder the health, nutrition and other safety nets for millions of children? We most certainly must continue to move forward with the good work many are doing in communities and states across the country for children, note lessons learned and work to bring these to scale at a better time. And people of conscience and common sense and all who care about children and the future must fight back nonviolently with all our might against the pressure to move us backwards.

Fifty years ago, in what would be his last book, *Where Do We Go from Here?*, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. shared a story about the need to commit to difficult struggles for the long haul. Dr. King described a flight he took from New York to London years earlier in an old propeller airplane. The trip took nine and a half hours, but on the way home, the crew announced the flight from London to New York would take twelve and a half. When the pilot came out to visit the cabin, Dr. King asked him why. "You must understand about the winds," he said. "When we leave New York, a strong tail wind is in our favor, but when we return, a strong head wind is against us." Then he added, "Don't worry. These four engines are capable of battling the winds." Dr. King concluded: "In any social revolution there are times when the tail winds of triumph and fulfillment favor us, and other times when strong head winds of disappointment and setbacks beat against us relentlessly. We must not permit adverse winds to overwhelm us as we journey across life's mighty Atlantic; we must be sustained by our engines of courage in spite of the winds. This refusal to be stopped, this 'courage to be,' this determination to go on 'in spite of' is the hallmark of any great movement."

No matter the political climate, we need to remain steadfast in our stewardship of future generations and our determination to shield children from harm. Data in *The State of America's Children*® 2017 show us where we are today. We need to rev up our engines of courage and keep moving forward with persistence to protect the future of our nation and world.

We must *never* give up.

In faith and hope,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Marian Wright Edelman". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal line extending from the end.

Marian Wright Edelman

Overview of *The State of America's Children 2017*

Child Population: The United States is reaching a tipping point in racial and ethnic diversity as children of color will be a majority by 2020.

- There were 73.6 million children in the U.S. in 2016, 23 percent of the nation's population. The child population has increased every year over the past 50 years.
- In 2016 children of color made up 49 percent of all children and the majority of children under 5.

Child Poverty: Children remain the poorest age group in America; children of color and young children are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 5 children were poor in 2016—more than 13.2 million children. Nearly 70 percent of poor children were children of color. About 1 in 3 Black and American Indian/Alaska Native children and 1 in 4 Hispanic children were poor compared with 1 in 9 White children.
- About 3 million children live in families trying to survive on \$2 a day per person which rivals child poverty in some of the world's poorest countries.
- The youngest children are the poorest. Nearly 1 in 5 children under 6 were poor in 2016.

Income and Wealth Inequality: The income and wealth inequality gap continues to widen with low-income families and households with people of color falling further and further behind.

- Since the end of the Great Recession, the incomes of the top 1 percent have grown by 27 percent compared with 8 percent for the bottom 99 percent. Families in the bottom 99 percent have only recovered about 60 percent of their economic losses.
- Wealth inequality has reached levels not seen since the late 1800s. The top 1 percent of households held 39 percent of all wealth in the U.S. in 2016.
- In 2015 the median family income of White households with children (\$80,800) was about two times that of Black (\$35,900) and Hispanic households with children (\$41,000). In 2016 White families held seven times more wealth than Black families and five times more than Hispanic families.

Housing and Homelessness: The lack of affordable housing and federal rental assistance means millions of children live in families that are homeless or at risk of homelessness with children of color disproportionately affected.

- In 2017, a person working (full-time, year-round at minimum wage) could not afford the monthly Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom rental unit in any state or the District of Columbia and still have enough money for food, utilities and other necessities; yet the lack of federal rental assistance means only 1 in 4 eligible households receive aid.
- Children comprised more than 1 in 5 of the nearly 550,000 homeless people living in shelters, transitional housing and on the streets on a single night in January 2016. Black families represented about half of homeless families with children and 49 percent of those who were sheltered that night.
- More than 1.2 million homeless children were enrolled in public schools during the 2014-2015 school year, excluding younger children and youths not enrolled in school.

Child Hunger and Nutrition: Millions of children live in food-insecure households, lacking consistent access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food.

- In 2015 nearly 1 in 5 children—14.8 million—lived in food-insecure households. The percent of Black and Hispanic households with food-insecure children was more than two times that of White households.
- Food insecurity increases the risk of obesity, a condition more prevalent among Black and Hispanic children than White children.

Child Health: Ninety-five percent of all children have health coverage but 3.9 million children under 18 still lack the coverage they need to survive and thrive.

- In 2016, Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) provided comprehensive, pediatric-appropriate and affordable health coverage to nearly 46 million children under 19.
- Special attention is still needed to enroll school-aged children, children eligible but not enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP, and children in immigrant families.

Early Childhood: The high cost of child care and lack of early childhood investments means many children do not receive quality care during critical years of brain development.

- Center-based child care for an infant cost more than public college tuition in 31 states and the District of Columbia in 2015 yet the number of children receiving child care subsidies has decreased by more than 370,000 since 2006.
- In 2016 Early Head Start served only 5 percent of eligible infants and toddlers and Head Start served only 54 percent of eligible 3- and 4-year-olds.

Education: Most public school children cannot read or compute at grade level and children of color are particularly behind in educational achievement.

- In 2015 the majority of public school children in fourth and eighth grades could not read at grade level, including more than 75 percent of fourth and eighth grade Black, Hispanic and American Indian/Alaska Native public school students compared with less than 60 percent of White students.
- Less than 80 percent of Black, Hispanic and American Indian/Alaska Native public school students graduated on time during the 2014-2015 school year compared with 87 percent of White students.

Child Welfare: Hundreds of thousands of children are abused or neglected and in foster care, especially young children.

- Each day 1,854 children are confirmed abused or neglected, and in 2016, 433,201 children were in a family foster home, group home or child care institution, a number that is growing as the opioid epidemic worsens.
- Children under 6 made up nearly half of all child maltreatment cases in 2015 and 41 percent of all children in foster care in 2016.

Juvenile Justice: Many children are incarcerated in the juvenile justice and/or adult criminal justice systems, placing them at risk of serious physical and psychological harm.

- In 2015, 48,043 children were held in residential placement; more than 60 percent were Black or Hispanic. 993 children were incarcerated in adult prisons, and Black children are nine times more likely than White children to receive an adult prison sentence.
- Once incarcerated children are at risk of serious harm, including physical and psychological abuse, sexual assault, suicide, inadequate educational instruction and solitary confinement.

Gun Violence: Every year gun violence cuts short the lives of thousands of children and teens, particularly children of color.

- During 2013-2015, 7,768 children and teens were killed with guns.
- Gun violence remains the leading cause of death for Black children and teens. In 2015, 9.5 out of every 100,000 Black children and teens were killed with a gun—a rate four times higher than that for White children and teens (2.5 per 100,000). A Black child or teen was killed with a gun every 7 hours and 25 minutes.

Moments in America for Children by Race/Ethnicity

Number of Children Percent of the Child Population	All Children 73,642,285 100%	White 37,648,402 51%
A public school student is suspended*	Every 2 seconds	Every 5 sec
A high school student drops out*	Every 9 seconds	Every 24 sec
A baby is born to an unmarried mother	Every 20 seconds	Every 51 sec
A public school student is corporally punished*	Every 43 seconds	Every min
A child is arrested	Every 31 seconds	Every 49 sec
A child is confirmed abused or neglected	Every 47 seconds	Every 2 min
A baby is born into poverty	Every 49 seconds	Every 2 min
A baby is born without health insurance	Every minute	Every 2 min
A baby is born into extreme poverty	Every 2 minutes	Every 5 min
A baby is born with low birthweight	Every 2 minutes	Every 4 min
A baby is born to a teen mother	Every 3 minutes	Every 7 min
A child is arrested for a drug offense	Every 5 minutes	Every 6 min
A child is arrested for a violent offense	Every 9 minutes	Every 19 min
A baby dies before their first birthday	Every 23 minutes	Every 51 min
A child or teen is injured or killed with a gun	Every 32 minutes	Every 2 hrs and 26 min
A child or teen is injured with a gun	Every 39 minutes	Every 3 hrs and 31 min
A child or teen dies from an accident	Every hour and 6 minutes	Every 2 hrs
A child or teen is killed with a gun	Every 3 hours and 8 minutes	Every 8 hrs
A child or teen commits suicide	Every 3 hours and 33 minutes	Every 5 hrs and 9 min
A child is killed by abuse or neglect	Every 5 hours and 33 minutes	Every 17 hrs and 13 min
A mother dies from complications of childbirth or pregnancy	Every 11 hours and 8 minutes	Every 21 hrs and 41 min

*Based on 180 school days a year

Notes: Where possible, racial categories (White, Black, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native) do not include Hispanic children. "n/a" means data were not available. See the Endnotes for citations.

Hispanic 18,345,742 25%	Black 10,138,563 14%	Asian/ Pacific Islander 3,782,879 5%	American Indian/ Alaska Native 626,148 1%
Every 9 sec	Every 6 sec	Every 3 min	Every 3 min
Every 30 sec	Every 33 sec	Every 5 min	Every 6 min
Every min and 4 sec	Every min and 16 sec	Every 12 min	Every 18 min
Every 10 min	Every 2 min	Every 4 hrs and 38 min	Every 37 min
n/a	Every min and 29 sec	Every 44 min	Every 37 min
Every 4 min	Every 4 min	Every hr and 16 min	Every hr and 3 min
Every 3 min	Every 4 min	Every 13 min	Every hr and 6 min
Every 5 min	Every 10 min	Every 11 min	Every 48 min
Every 6 min	Every 6 min	Every 28 min	Every hr and 45 min
Every 8 min	Every 7 min	n/a	n/a
Every 7 min	Every 11 min	Every 2 hrs and 35 min	Every hr and 44 min
n/a	Every 20 min	Every 5 hrs and 38 min	Every 5 hrs and 26 min
n/a	Every 17 min	Every 10 hrs and 10 min	Every 15 hrs and 35 min
Every 2 hrs	Every hr and 18 min	Every 9 hrs and 47 min	Every day
Every 8 hrs	Every hr and 21 min	n/a	n/a
Every 12 hrs and 45 min	Every hr and 38 min	n/a	n/a
Every 6 hrs	Every 5 hrs and 33 min	Every 2 days	Every 2.5 days
Every 20 hrs and 25 min	Every 7 hrs and 25 min	Every 10 days	Every week
Every day and 1 hr	Every 1.5 days	Every 4 days	Every 2 hrs
Every 2 days	Every day	Every 6 weeks	Every 3 weeks
Every 3 days	Every 1.5 days	n/a	n/a

Each Day in America for All Children

2	mothers die from complications of childbirth.
4	children are killed by abuse or neglect.
7	children or teens commit suicide.
8	children or teens are killed with a gun.
22	children or teens die from accidents.
37	children or teens are injured with a gun.
45	children or teens are injured or killed with a gun.
64	babies die before their first birthday.
167	children are arrested for violent crimes.
311	children are arrested for drug crimes.
566	babies are born to teen mothers.
589	public school students are corporally punished.*
879	babies are born with low birthweight.
912	babies are born into extreme poverty.
1,414	babies are born without health insurance.
1,759	babies are born into poverty.
1,854	children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
2,805	children are arrested.
2,857	high school students drop out.*
4,388	babies are born to unmarried mothers.
12,816	public school students are suspended.*

*Based on 180 school days a year

Each Day in America for White Children

1	mother dies from complications of childbirth.
1	child is killed by abuse or neglect.
3	children or teens are killed with a gun.
5	children or teens commit suicide.
7	children or teens are injured with a gun.
10	children or teens are injured or killed with a gun.
12	children or teens die from accidents.
28	babies die before their first birthdays.
77	children are arrested for violent crimes.
213	babies are born to teen mothers.
231	children are arrested for drug crimes.
293	babies are born into extreme poverty.
295	public school students are corporally punished.*
404	babies are born with low birthweight.
600	babies are born into poverty.
732	babies are born without health insurance.
738	children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
1,066	high school students drop out.*
1,702	babies are born to unmarried mothers.
1,760	children are arrested.
4,668	public school students are suspended.*

*Based on 180 school days a year



Each Day in America for Hispanic Children

- Less than one child is killed by abuse or neglect.
- Less than one child or teen commits suicide.
- Less than one mother dies from complications of childbirth.
- 1 child or teen is killed with a gun.
- 2 children or teens are injured with a gun.
- 3 children or teens are injured or killed with a gun.
- 4 children or teens die from accidents.
- 13 babies die before their first birthday.
- 43 public school students are corporally punished.*
- 183 babies are born with low birthweight.
- 197 babies are born to teen mothers.
- 252 babies are born into extreme poverty.
- 321 babies are born without health insurance.
- 403 children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
- 559 babies are born into poverty.
- 834 high school students drop out.*
- 1,341 babies are born to unmarried mothers.
- 2,934 public school students are suspended.*

*Based on 180 school days a year

Each Day in America for Black Children

Less than one mother dies from complications of childbirth.

Less than one child or teen commits suicide.

- 1 child is killed by abuse or neglect.
- 3 children or teens are killed with a gun.
- 4 children or teens die from accidents.
- 15 children or teens are injured with a gun.
- 18 babies die before their first birthdays.
- 18 children or teens are injured or killed with a gun.
- 72 children are arrested for drug crimes.
- 86 children are arrested for violent crimes.
- 136 babies are born to teen mothers.
- 148 babies are born without health insurance.
- 215 babies are born with low birthweight.
- 222 public school students are corporally punished.*
- 233 babies are born into extreme poverty.
- 365 children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
- 370 babies are born into poverty.
- 763 high school students drop out.*
- 974 children are arrested.
- 1,139 babies are born to unmarried mothers.
- 4,529 public school students are suspended.*

*Based on 180 school days a year



Each Day in America for Asian/Pacific Islander Children

- Less than one child is killed by abuse or neglect.
- Less than one child or teen is killed with a gun.
- Less than one child or teen commits suicide.
- Less than one child or teen dies from accidents.
- 2 public school students are corporally punished.*
- 2 babies die before their first birthday.
- 2 children are arrested for violent crimes.
- 4 children are arrested for drug crimes.
- 9 babies are born to teen mothers.
- 19 children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
- 33 children are arrested.
- 52 babies are born into extreme poverty.
- 81 high school students drop out.*
- 110 babies are born into poverty.
- 127 babies are born to unmarried mothers.
- 132 babies are born without health insurance.
- 162 public school students are suspended.*

*Based on 180 school days a year

Each Day in America for American Indian/Alaska Native Children

- Less than one child is killed by abuse or neglect.
- Less than one child or teen is killed with a gun.
- Less than one child or teen dies from accidents.
- Less than one baby dies before their first birthday.
- 2 children are arrested for violent crimes.
- 4 children are arrested for drug crimes.
- 11 public school students are corporally punished.*
- 12 children or teens commit suicide.
- 14 babies are born into extreme poverty.
- 14 babies are born to teen mothers.
- 22 babies are born into poverty.
- 23 children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
- 30 babies are born without health insurance.
- 39 children are arrested.
- 67 high school students drop out.*
- 80 babies are born to unmarried mothers.
- 167 public school students are suspended.*

*Based on 180 school days a year

Notes: Where possible, racial categories (White, Black, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native) do not include Hispanic children. Facts for racial/ethnic groups were excluded when data were not available. See the Endnotes for citations.

CHILD POPULATION

2020

THE YEAR CHILDREN OF COLOR
WILL BECOME THE MAJORITY

There were 73.6 million children in the United States in 2016, a number that has grown every year over the past 50 years. In 2016 children were 23 percent of our nation's population, but the proportion has been decreasing over the years, peaking at 36 percent in 1964. At that time adults 65 and older were 9 percent of the population, but their proportion increased to 15 percent by 2016. Given current trends, the share of seniors is expected to continue to grow. By 2040 there will be more seniors (22 percent) than children (21 percent).¹

To prepare our nation to support its aging population, we must plan ahead to ensure our increasingly diverse child population has a productive and successful future and the foundation necessary to assist future generations. Poverty and inequality pose significant challenges and contribute to opportunity gaps that must be overcome to level the playing field for all children and help them achieve success.

The U.S. is reaching a tipping point in racial and ethnic diversity.

- In 2016 children of color made up 49 percent of all children.
- More than half of the 19.9 million children under 5 in America in 2016 were children of color, making children under 5 “majority minority.”²
- The majority of children under 18 were children of color in 14 states—Alaska, Arizona, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York and Texas—and the District of Columbia (see **Table 1**).
- In 2016, 37.6 million children were White (51 percent); 18.3 million were Hispanic (25 percent); 10.1 million were Black (14 percent); 3.6 million were Asian (5 percent); 3.1 million were two or more races (4 percent); 626,148 were American Indian/Alaska Native (1 percent); and 146,936 were Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (<1 percent).³
- By 2020 it is estimated the majority of all U.S. children will be children of color.⁴

Children and Youths in Immigrant Families⁵

Child Population

- During 2013-2015, nearly 1 in 4 children in the U.S.—18 million—were children of immigrants or immigrants themselves; 84 percent of them were children of color. Ninety-four percent of immigrant children and 79 percent of their parents had U.S. citizenship, lawful permanent residency or other legal status.
- An estimated 5 million children lived with undocumented parents, placing them at risk of detention or deportation. As many as 500,000 children were separated from parents through detention and deportation between 2008 and 2013.
- Six percent of immigrant children and 21 percent of their parents were unauthorized.
- Immigrant families live in every state but more than half lived in California, Florida, New York and Texas.

Child Poverty

- Thirty percent of all low-income children in the U.S. were children of immigrants.
- More than half of children living in immigrant families were low-income (below 200 percent of poverty) and 1 in 4 were poor. The median income for immigrant families with children was 20 percent less than that for U.S.-born families.

Child Health

- Only seven states and the District of Columbia had extended health coverage to all children regardless of their immigration status.
- Thirty-one states and the District of Columbia provided health coverage to lawfully residing immigrant children.

Education

- Seventy percent of children in immigrant families lived with a householder who had at least a high school diploma; 12 percent of parents of children in immigrant families had less than a ninth-grade education.
- Ninety-two percent of public school fourth graders who were English language learners could not read at grade level compared with 62 percent of those who were native English speakers.
- Ninety-five percent of public school eighth graders who were English language learners could not compute at grade level compared with 66 percent of those who were native English speakers.

CHILD POVERTY

3million

THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN
LIVING IN FAMILIES SURVIVING
ON \$2 A DAY PER PERSON
IN THE U.S.

Despite seven years of economic recovery and a recent decline in child poverty for all racial/ethnic groups, children remain the poorest age group in America. Nearly 1 in 5 lived in poverty in 2016 (18 percent)—more than 13.2 million children—a poverty rate one-and-a-half times higher than that for adults ages 18-64 (12 percent) and two times higher than that for adults 65 and older (9 percent) (see **Table 2**). Children are considered poor if they live in a family of four with an annual income below \$24,563, which amounts to \$2,047 a month, \$472 a week, or \$68 a day (see **Table 3**). But about 3 million children in the U.S. are living in families trying to survive on \$2 a day for each family member, which rivals child poverty in some of the world's poorest countries and should be a call to action for us all.¹

Child poverty is related to both age and race/ethnicity. The youngest children are the poorest and nearly 70 percent of poor children in America are children of color.

- Nearly 1 in 5 children under 6 were poor and almost half of them lived in extreme poverty (see **Table 4**).
- About 1 in 3 Black (31 percent) and American Indian/Alaska Native children (31 percent) and 1 in 4 Hispanic children (27 percent) were poor compared with 1 in 9 White children (11 percent) (see **Tables 5-6**).

Children's chances of being poor are also partly a result of the lottery of geography.

- More than 25 percent of Black children were poor in 37 states and the District of Columbia in 2016; Hispanic children, in 34 states; and American Indian/Native Alaska children, in 29 states.
- Only two states had White child poverty rates higher than 20 percent (see **Table 6**).

The toxic stress of early poverty stunts children's development, creating opportunity gaps that can last a lifetime and harm the nation's economy.

- Poor children are more likely to have poor academic achievement, drop out of high school and later become unemployed, experience economic hardship and be involved in the criminal justice system. Children who experience poverty are also more likely to be poor at age 30 than children who never experience poverty.²
- Lost productivity, worsened health and increased crime stemming from child poverty cost the nation about \$500 billion dollars a year.³

Government assistance programs help curb the negative effects poverty has on children, families and the economy.

- In 2016, 4.4 million children were lifted out of poverty with the help of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and other refundable tax credits; 1.5 million with the help of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); more than 1 million with housing subsidies; 783,000 with the National School Lunch Program; 494,000 with the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program; 307,000 with Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and general assistance; and 133,000 with the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).⁴
- Children with access to SNAP and the EITC also fare better in adulthood. Children receiving SNAP are more likely to finish high school and less likely to experience obesity, stunted growth or heart disease as adults. Moreover, children in families benefiting from the EITC have higher scores on reading and math tests and are more likely to go on to college and have higher earnings as adults.

Children in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands (before the 2017 Hurricanes)

In fall 2017, Hurricanes Irma and Maria struck Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI), causing much devastation and leaving children especially vulnerable. While the storms' impact on children is still being determined, the sad reality is children living in both territories were some of the most at risk in America long before the storms. Here, we provide key facts regarding the state of America's children in Puerto Rico and the USVI prior to the storms based on most recent data. Child poverty in both places has likely only worsened this year.

Puerto Rico

- **Child Population:** More than 690,000 children lived in Puerto Rico in 2016.
- **Child Poverty:** Nearly 6 in 10 children (56 percent) were poor in 2016—more than 390,000—a rate almost two times that of New Mexico (30 percent) and Mississippi (30 percent), the two states with the highest child poverty rates.⁵
- **Child Hunger and Health:** In 2016, 36 percent of households with children received benefits through SNAP. About 1.7 million people were enrolled in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) in Puerto Rico in 2015, nearly half of the total population, but 20,000 children still lacked health insurance.⁶
- **Early Childhood and Education:** More than 75 percent of poor children were not enrolled in Head Start in 2014, and nearly 100 percent of fourth and eighth grade students performed below grade level in math in 2015.⁷

U.S. Virgin Islands⁸

- **Child Population:** More than 21,000 children lived in the USVI in 2013.
- **Child Poverty:** More than 3 in 10 children (35 percent) were poor in 2013—more than 7,400—compared with 1 in 5 children nationwide (22 percent).
- **Child Hunger and Health:** In 2013, 77 percent of children received SNAP benefits. 4,441 children (19 percent) were enrolled in Medicaid in 2013, and more than 1 in 4 children through age 19 (27 percent) were uninsured.
- **Early Childhood and Education:** During 2013-2014, more than half (55 percent) of children age 5 were at least six months behind in language and comprehension skills when they started public school. More than 43 percent of third graders performed below grade level in reading and math. Nearly 70 percent of seventh graders performed below grade level in reading and 40 percent performed below grade level in math.

INCOME AND WEALTH INEQUALITY

39%

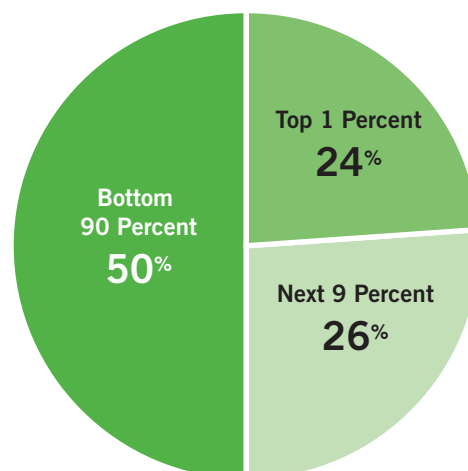
THE PERCENT OF TOTAL U.S. WEALTH HELD BY THE RICHEST 1 PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS

Income inequality in the U.S. continues to rise as it has done over the past 40 years, driven largely by rapid income growth at the very top of the income distribution. Income is money a person or family receives while wealth or net worth is the total value of a person or family's money, property and other assets excluding any debt they may owe. Income inequality often contributes to wealth inequality.

The rise in income inequality is evident when assessing the gap between Americans who have the highest and lowest incomes. Although the median household income in 2016 was the highest in recorded history, the income of poor Americans has not increased over time at the same rate as the income of the rich. In 1975 the average household income of the top 20 percent of Americans was 10 times that of the bottom 20 percent; in 2015 the average household income of the top 20 percent was 16 times that of the bottom 20 percent, which suggests income inequality has increased over the past 40 years.¹

- Since the end of the Great Recession, the incomes of the top 1 percent of Americans have grown by 27 percent while incomes of the bottom 99 percent have only grown by 8 percent. Families in the bottom 99 percent have recovered only about 60 percent of their economic losses from the recession.² Between 2014 and 2015 alone, incomes of the top 1 percent of Americans grew by 8 percent, almost two times as much as those of the bottom 99 percent, which grew only 4 percent.³
- In 2016 the share of total income going to the top 10 percent was 50 percent and the share going to the top 1 percent was 24 percent (see **Figure 1**).⁴
- Absolute income mobility has steadily declined since 1940, meaning children born into low-income families may make less money than their parents, causing income inequality to worsen going forward.⁵

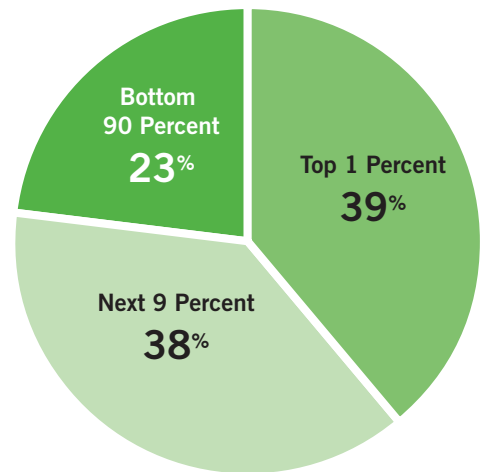
Figure 1: Share of Total U.S. Income Held by Income Group, 2016



Wealth inequality has also been rising fast and reached levels last seen only during the late 1800s. The wealth gap shows wealth is even more concentrated than income.⁶

- In 2016, as contrasted with 1989, the share of wealth held by the top 1 percent of Americans grew to 39 percent of all wealth and the share held by the bottom 90 percent fell from 33 to 23 percent.⁷ The top 10 percent of Americans owned more than 75 percent of all wealth in 2016 (see **Figure 2**).⁸
- Wealth for the top 1 percent also comes from different and more profitable sources. The top 1 percent holds almost half of the national wealth invested in stocks and mutual funds, while the wealth of the bottom 90 percent comes from residential property, the asset category that lost the most value during the Great Recession.⁹
- Families in the bottom 10 percent went from having no wealth on average in 1963 to having \$1,000 worth of debt in 2016.¹⁰

Figure 2: Share of Total U.S. Wealth Held by Income Group, 2016



Income and wealth inequality not only exists between the rich and poor but also between different racial/ethnic groups.

- In 2015 the median family income of White households with children (\$80,800) was about two times that of Black (\$35,900) and Hispanic households with children (\$41,000) (see **Table 7**).
- For every \$1 earned by the median White household in 2016, the median Black household only earned \$0.61 and the median Hispanic household, \$0.73.¹¹
- In 2016, the average wealth of White families (\$919,000) was seven times more than Black families (\$140,000) and five times more than Hispanic families (\$192,000).¹²
- Differences in the percent of Whites and people of color who own a home and have a four-year college degree have worsened wealth inequality between racial/ethnic groups.¹³ Less than half of Black (42 percent) and Hispanic households (46 percent) owned their home in 2016 compared with 72 percent of White households. Nearly one-third of the racial wealth gap is explained by differences in homeownership rates.¹⁴

Inequality is a global phenomenon, but the U.S. does not fare well even when compared with other industrialized countries. In 2016 the U.S. held the largest share of the world's wealth (33 percent).¹⁵ Studies suggest, however, that the U.S. has the highest level of wealth inequality and third-highest level of income inequality when measured using the Gini coefficient.¹⁶

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

120,819

THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO
EXPERIENCED HOMELESSNESS ON
A SINGLE NIGHT IN JANUARY 2016



The Great Recession, the “Jobless” Recovery and automatic government spending cuts (through the process of sequestration) have had a devastating impact on the availability of affordable housing. The tight rental market adds to the challenges families face in finding housing. In 2017, a person working (full-time, year-round at minimum wage) could not afford the monthly Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom rental unit in any state or the District of Columbia and still have enough money for food, utilities and other necessities (see **Table 8**). Although federal rental assistance can help reduce homelessness, housing instability and overcrowding, only 1 in 4 eligible households receive it.¹ The vast majority of these families earn less than \$20,000 a year.

- Households with children comprise 38 percent of those helped by federal rental assistance.
- Housing vouchers can help families move from areas of concentrated poverty to lower-poverty neighborhoods. Children who moved from concentrated poverty neighborhoods before age 13 have been shown to have higher earnings as 26-year-old adults when compared with those who did not leave the neighborhoods.²
- Vouchers for homeless families with children reduce foster care placements by more than half and also reduce school moves and other hardships.³
- The federal government spends over three times as much on tax subsidies for homeownership as on rental assistance. More than half of those tax subsidies benefit households with incomes higher than \$100,000.⁴

Having a safe, stable home is a basic need for all children. Homelessness, unstable housing, and the unavailability of affordable housing have dire consequences for children. Children comprised 120,819—more than 1 in 5—of the nearly 550,000 homeless people living in shelters, transitional housing and on the streets on a single night in January 2016, when the annual assessment of homeless people was conducted for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s annual report to Congress.⁵

- Thirty-five percent of homeless people were in families with children and more than half of all homeless families with children lived in five states: California, Florida, Massachusetts, New York and Texas. Family homelessness declined by 20 percent between 2010 and 2016.⁶

- In 2016, Black families with children represented close to half of homeless families nationwide and 49 percent of homeless families who were sheltered. White families with children made up nearly 60 percent of homeless families who were unsheltered.⁷
- More than 1.2 million children under 6 were homeless in 2015.⁸ Infants comprised 10 percent of children served by federally-funded homeless shelters, and half of sheltered children were under 6.⁹

More than 1.2 million homeless children were enrolled in public schools during the 2014-2015 school year, excluding younger children and youths not enrolled in school (see **Table 9**).

- Student homelessness has increased by 87 percent since the start of the Great Recession even as the country continues to recover.
- Seventy-six percent of homeless students during the 2014-2015 school year were living doubled-up with family or friends; 14 percent were in shelters or transitional housing and 7 percent were in hotels or motels. Three percent were unsheltered, often living in abandoned buildings or cars.
- Homeless children's access to school is complicated by high mobility as well as the lack of school supplies and clothes, funds for transportation and necessary records to enroll in a new school. The trauma, poor health and mental health, hunger and fatigue many experience continue to challenge them when they get to school.

Missed Opportunities: New Data on Youth and Young Adult Homelessness¹⁰

According to a report by Voices of Youth Count, an initiative of Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago, 4.2 million teens and young adults experienced homelessness over the course of a year. The homeless youth included at least 1 in 30 13- to 17-year-olds unaccompanied by a parent or guardian (a total of 700,000) and 1 in 10 young adults 18-25 years old (a total of 3.5 million). The report confirms youth homelessness is a pervasive social crisis with similar rates in rural areas and cities. The survey found Black youths and young adults had an 83 percent higher risk and Hispanic youths a 33 percent higher risk of experiencing homelessness than White youths. In addition, poor youths and young adults; youths with less than a high school diploma or GED; unmarried young parents; and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender youths were all at especially high risk of homelessness.

Youths who experience homelessness are at high risk of hunger, poor health outcomes, physical violence, rape and sexual exploitation. The dangers are real but so are the opportunities for positive intervention. The report calls for prevention services to help families care for youths; early intervention services in school, health and child welfare systems; long-term investments in supportive and transitional housing, case management, shelters and youth drop-in centers; and cross-coordination between education, health, social service and child welfare systems to better serve youths in need.

CHILD HUNGER AND NUTRITION

1 in 5

THE PROPORTION OF CHILDREN
IN THE U.S. LIVING IN
FOOD-INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS



Children's physical health and brain development depend on them being well-fed, particularly in the earliest years of life. Hunger and malnutrition jeopardize children's health, development, education and career readiness. In 2015 nearly 1 in 5 children—14.8 million—lived in food-insecure households, lacking consistent access to adequate food and placing them at an increased risk of obesity.¹ In 2016 more than 1 in 4 children were overweight or obese in 44 states and the District of Columbia (see **Table 10**).

- The percent of Black (27 percent) and Hispanic households with food-insecure children (24 percent) was two times more than the percent of White households with food-insecure children (14 percent).²
- During 2010-11, 75 percent of households with food-insecure children had at least one adult in the labor force; 60 percent had a full-time worker.³

While government programs have helped reduce child hunger, existing programs fall short of meeting the needs of all children.

- The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as food stamps, helps feed 19.9 million children—more than 1 in 4 (see **Table 11**). SNAP prevents children and families from going hungry, improves overall health, and reduces poverty among families receiving the benefit. Research also shows children with access to food stamps are nearly 20 percent more likely to complete high school.⁴
- SNAP lifted more than 1.5 million children out of poverty in 2016, more than any other government program.⁵ However, SNAP benefits averaged only \$1.41 a person per meal.⁶ More than half of all families receiving SNAP in 2015 were still food-insecure.⁷
- In FY2015, 4.9 million households had no income except for SNAP benefits, including 1.3 million households with children.⁸

The National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs help keep children fed and ready to learn in the classroom.

- During the 2015-2016 school year, 21.6 million children received free or reduced-price school lunch and 12.1 million received free or reduced-price breakfast (see **Table 12**).
- More than 18,000 high-poverty schools—serving meals to more than 8.5 million students—participated in the community eligibility option, allowing them to serve all students without the administrative burden of taking applications and collecting meal fees.⁹ This enabled these schools to invest time and resources in building stronger school nutrition programs that reach more students.¹⁰
- Research shows children who were food-insecure in kindergarten saw a 13 percent drop in their reading and math scores by third grade compared with their food-secure peers.¹¹

Hunger does not take a summer vacation, however, and many children do not receive healthy meals during summer months (see **Table 12**).

- In summer 2016, the Summer Food Service Program and the Seamless Summer Option through the National School Lunch Program served only 15 percent of children who received free or reduced-price lunch during the 2015-2016 school year.¹²
- To address barriers to children accessing summer meals, the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service has been piloting innovative strategies in diverse communities. Three successful strategies are:¹³
 - Mobile vans to provide meals, particularly in rural areas.
 - The Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) for Children program, which offered families cards with funds to purchase extra food for their children during the summer. A study found a \$60 monthly benefit (per child) reduced the percent of children experiencing “very low food security” by one-third and helped reduce food insecurity in the household overall.¹⁴
 - Food backpacks to provide meals for children on weekends and holidays when Summer Food Service Program sites were not open.¹⁵

Infants and Toddlers Are Particularly Vulnerable to Food Insecurity

- Good nutrition during the first three years of life is critical to a healthy start.
- The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) provides federal grants to states for supplemental foods, health care referrals and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding and non-breastfeeding postpartum women. Infants and children up to age 5 who are found to be at nutritional risk are also eligible during these critical early years.
- WIC served 7.8 million women, infants and children during FY2015 and more than 1 in 5 children under age 5 (see **Table 11**).¹⁶ WIC reduces the prevalence of child food insecurity by one-third and “very low food security” by at least two-thirds.¹⁷ A study found positive long-term impacts of proper nutrition in early childhood: children who received WIC prenatally and/or in early life had significantly better reading and math scores years later in elementary school.¹⁸

CHILD HEALTH

95%

THE PERCENT OF
CHILDREN WHO HAVE
HEALTH COVERAGE

To survive and thrive, all children need access to comprehensive, affordable health coverage that is easy to get and keep, but 1 in 19 children were uninsured in 2016—more than 3.9 million (see **Table 13**). Unmet health and mental health needs can result in children falling behind developmentally and having trouble catching up physically, socially and academically. Poor children and children of color have worse access to health and mental health care than higher-income and White children as well as worse health outcomes. Less than half of children who need mental health treatment or counseling receive it.¹

Thanks in large part to Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) and the Affordable Care Act (ACA), more than 95 percent of all children have health coverage—a record high.

- From 2015 to 2016, about 257,000 children under 18 gained health coverage.²
- Progress in outreach and enrollment is clear. By 2015, 93 percent of children eligible for Medicaid and CHIP were participating in the programs, up from 82 percent in 2008.³
- In 2016 Medicaid and CHIP provided comprehensive, pediatric-appropriate and affordable health coverage to nearly 46 million children under 19 (see **Table 14**).⁴

Medicaid and CHIP form the backbone of the health insurance system for children in low- to middle-income families and yield benefits throughout their lives that outweigh the short-term costs.

- Children in low- to middle-income families are more likely to be covered by Medicaid and CHIP than private insurance.⁵
- The National Bureau of Economic Research compared children eligible for Medicaid during childhood with those not eligible and found Medicaid-eligible children were more likely to attend college, make greater contributions as adult taxpayers and live longer.⁶
- Medicaid and CHIP provide children with comprehensive pediatric benefits with much lower out-of-pocket costs for families than private insurance.⁷ As of 2015, none of the health exchanges in the 36 states with separate CHIP programs offered benefits or cost-sharing comparable to CHIP.⁸

Despite the improvements in ensuring all children have health coverage, much remains to be done. Special attention is needed to enroll:

- *School-aged children.* Although there continues to be a decrease in the percent of uninsured school-aged children (ages 6-17), children 6-17 still represent more than 2.5 million, a majority, of the 3.9 million who are uninsured (see **Table 13**).
- *Children eligible but not enrolled.* Over half of low-income uninsured children had been previously enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP but did not retain coverage. In 2015, 2.1 million children remained uninsured despite being eligible for Medicaid or CHIP; nearly half (49 percent) lived in California, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York or Texas.⁹
- *Children in immigrant families.* While more than 91 percent of uninsured children are U.S. citizens eligible for insurance, many have non-citizen parents who may be hesitant to bring them forward to enroll. In 2016, Florida and Utah joined 28 other states and the District of Columbia in offering Medicaid and CHIP coverage without a five-year wait to low-income, lawfully-residing immigrant children (see **Table 15**). More states must follow the lead of California—which in 2016, joined Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Washington and the District of Columbia—to make all income eligible children, including those in immigrant families, eligible for health coverage.¹⁰

More attention is also needed to enroll parents. For every 1,000 infants born in 2015, 6 died before their first birthday (see **Table 16**). Expanding coverage to low-income parents would help decrease the number of uninsured children and allow more women to access prenatal care to help reduce infant mortality, but many states have failed to expand Medicaid coverage to adults.

- A child is eight times more likely to have public health insurance if their parent has it.¹¹
- States that have expanded Medicaid coverage to parents have higher Medicaid participation among children. Massachusetts' coverage expansion for parents cut the rate of uninsured children in half.¹²
- While 31 states and the District of Columbia have extended Medicaid to 11.9 million very low-income parents and adults under the ACA's expansion option, 19 states have not yet done so (see **Table 15**).¹³

Happy, Healthy and Ready to Learn: Insure All Children! **A Toolkit for School-Based Child Health Outreach and Enrollment**

Schools know better than anyone that healthy children thrive better in classrooms. How can a child who needs glasses to read or hearing aids to listen learn without them? Unmet health needs are huge barriers to academic success. Evidence suggests insured children are more likely to do better in school, graduate from high school and, as adults, earn more and be healthier.¹⁴ We also know schools are a key partner in ensuring children have the health coverage they need. That is why the Children's Defense Fund (CDF) and AASA, The School Superintendents Association, developed *Happy, Healthy, and Ready to Learn: Insure All Children!*, a toolkit to help schools and districts connect children to health care coverage as part of routine school activities. The toolkit offers lessons learned from 15 school districts in five states that have worked with CDF and AASA to create a simple, cost-effective and sustainable way to identify and enroll eligible but uninsured children in health insurance, something schools can do to help close achievement gaps right now and level the playing field for our poor and vulnerable children. Visit www.insureallchildren.org to learn how your community can help ensure all children are enrolled in the health coverage they need to survive and thrive.

EARLY CHILDHOOD

5%

THE PERCENT OF ELIGIBLE
INFANTS AND TODDLERS IN
EARLY HEAD START



The first five years of a child's life are a time of great opportunity and risk as children's brains develop more rapidly than at any other point. The foundation for their future success depends on the actions of parents and other caregivers. Children who grow up in supportive environments are more likely to develop self-confidence, an increased desire to learn, and better impulse control as well as improve achievement in school and throughout their life.¹ Unfortunately the odds are stacked against the 4.7 million children under 6 living in poverty who often face unsafe and stressful environments where their physical and emotional needs are not met.²

Young children need a full continuum of quality early childhood opportunities. High-quality early childhood development and learning opportunities from birth to age 5 have been proven to buffer the negative impacts of poverty and other stressors and yield positive returns.

- Studies show children who experience high-quality early childhood programs are more likely to graduate from high school, hold a job, and make more money and are less likely to commit a crime than peers who do not.³
- The Abbott Preschool program serving children in low-income communities in New Jersey was found to decrease grade retention and special education placement rates and increase achievement in literacy, math and science through fifth grade.⁴ Other studies of large preschool programs in Boston and Tulsa have shown similarly positive results.⁵
- Nobel Prize Winner in Economics James Heckman estimates the lifelong return on investment from quality early childhood programs to be more than 13 percent a year for every dollar invested.⁶

While many existing early childhood programs are effective, they often fall short of serving and supporting all children in need.

- Voluntary, evidence-based home visiting programs provide impressive short- and long-term gains for children and families who participate. However, in FY2015, the Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program (MIECHV) served only a small portion of at-risk parents and children across the country.⁷

- Early Head Start and Head Start are federally-funded high-quality early childhood programs that provide comprehensive services including child care, mental health, nutritional and other developmental services and connect poor children and families with other community resources when needed. In 2016 Early Head Start served only 5 percent of eligible infants and toddlers and Head Start served only 54 percent of eligible 3- and 4-year-olds.⁸
- Other quality preschool programs for 3- and 4-year-olds are also a key part of the continuum. Yet, according to the National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER), during the 2015-2016 school year, only 32 percent of 4-year-olds and 5 percent of 3-year-olds were enrolled in a state-funded preschool program. Of the 43 states and the District of Columbia that invested in state-funded preschool, only two operated a program that met all 10 of NIEER's evidence-based quality standards (see **Table 17**). While total state funding for preschool increased by 8 percent during the 2015-2016 school year, more work is needed to ensure that all children, especially the poorest and most vulnerable, have access to high quality preschool.⁹
 - As states continue to increase funding for quality preschool, it will be important for them to create positive school climates for all children while avoiding exclusionary discipline practices. During 2013-2014, Black children in public preschool programs were nearly four times as likely as their White peers to receive at least one out-of-school suspension.¹⁰
- Full-day kindergarten fosters continued learning and ensures children do not miss a half step as they start school. Although 80 percent of 5-year-olds in kindergarten are enrolled in a full-day program, access to full-day kindergarten is only guaranteed by statute in 13 states and the District of Columbia.¹¹ Those who have only a half day miss out on higher-quality learning as full-day kindergarten gives teachers more opportunities to meet children's needs comprehensively. Data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study show students in full-day kindergarten programs have better academic outcomes than their peers in half-day programs.¹²

High-quality, affordable child care that meets children's developmental needs is also essential for working families. However, the cost of high-quality child care is a barrier for many.

- Center-based child care for an infant cost more than public college tuition in 31 states and the District of Columbia in 2015 (see **Table 18**). In one study, child care costs exceeded rent for 81 percent of two-parent, two-child families surveyed.¹³
- The Child Care and Development Block Grant, which provides subsidies to help families with child care costs, currently serves just 16 percent of all federally-eligible children.¹⁴
- The number of children receiving publicly-funded child care subsidies has decreased by more than 370,000 since 2006 (see **Table 19**). Access to high-quality child care is not guaranteed even for families who do receive subsidies as care costs increase.¹⁵
- A well-trained, competitively-compensated workforce is necessary to ensure that child care provided is of high quality; however, in 2015 child care workers were paid less than parking lot attendants in 30 states (see **Table 20**).

EDUCATION

67%

THE PERCENT OF ALL PUBLIC
SCHOOL EIGHTH GRADERS UNABLE
TO READ AT GRADE LEVEL

Public education has been a crucial pathway out of poverty for families for generations, offering children opportunities to gain the social, economic, cultural and political capital necessary to realize their full potential, support their future families and give back to society. However, with fewer high-quality early childhood opportunities, poor children and children of color often begin school behind their peers. With inequitable resources, including less access to high-quality teachers and programming, they continue to fall further behind as they age.

- Less than half of poor children are ready for school at age 5 compared with 75 percent of their wealthier peers.¹
- More than 75 percent of lower-income fourth and eighth grade public school students could not read or compute at grade level in 2015 compared with less than 55 percent of higher-income students (see **Table 21**).
- More than 73 percent of fourth and eighth grade Black and Hispanic public school students could not read or compute at grade level in 2015 compared with less than 60 percent of White students (see **Tables 22-23**).
- Less than 80 percent of Black, Hispanic and American Indian/Alaska Native public school students graduated on time during the 2014-2015 school year compared with 87 percent of White students (see **Table 24**).

Hostile school climates and exclusionary discipline practices disproportionately deny children of color the opportunity for success and contribute to the school-to-prison pipeline.

- During the 2011-2012 school year, the suspension rate for Black students in public elementary school was more than five times that for White students (see **Table 25**).
- The suspension rate for Black students in public secondary school was more than three times that for White students (see **Table 26**).

Children who are homeless, in foster care or returning from juvenile detention are also likely to be educationally disadvantaged.

- A youth who experiences homelessness is 87 percent more likely to drop out of school.²
- Students in foster care are more likely to be suspended or expelled, score lower on standardized tests in reading and math, be involved in special education, have higher rates of grade retention and drop out, and less likely to attend and graduate from college.³
- Youths in juvenile justice facilities are chronically behind in school and make no meaningful progress in academic achievement while incarcerated. Approximately 2 in 3 drop out of school after exiting the juvenile justice system.⁴

Children denied educational opportunities and/or pushed into the school-to-prison pipeline are less likely to graduate from high school, move on to college or other post-secondary opportunities, obtain a well-paying job, or provide their children with the high-quality early childhood experiences needed to build a strong foundation for their future. They are also more likely to have children at young ages and be incarcerated as adults, trapping them into an intergenerational cycle of poverty.

One positive step in the right direction for homeless children, children in foster care and those returned from juvenile detention was the Every Student Succeeds Act passed in late 2015, which challenges school officials to create and implement reforms for these vulnerable students. We must also shift our national spending priorities given the U.S. spent more than two times as much per prisoner as per public school student during 2011-2012 (see **Table 27**).

America's Schools Remain Segregated by Race, Ethnicity and Income

It has been more than 60 years since the Supreme Court ruled school segregation unconstitutional in *Brown v. Board of Education* but children across the country, particularly low-income, Black and Hispanic children, still lack equal access to a quality education. As the country has grown more diverse our schools have grown more segregated and far too many Black and Hispanic students are trapped in schools isolated by race and poverty.

- Seventeen percent of students attend schools where the majority of students are Black or Hispanic and live in poverty. The number of students attending schools in which at least 75 percent of children are both eligible for free or reduced-price lunch and Black or Hispanic more than doubled from 4.1 to 8.4 million students between the 2000-2001 and 2013-2014 school years.⁵
- Nearly 70 percent of students were poor in schools attended by Black and Hispanic children compared with 40 percent of students in schools attended by White children.
- Students in segregated schools are disproportionately subject to exclusionary discipline. During the 2011-2012 school year, 12 percent of students were in schools with a high percent of low-income, Black and Hispanic students; but they represented 22 percent of all students suspended and 16 percent of all those expelled that school year.⁶

CHILD WELFARE

1,854

THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN
CONFIRMED ABUSED OR
NEGLECTED EACH DAY

A child is abused or neglected every 47 seconds; more than 676,000 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 2015 (see **Table 28**).¹ Nearly half of all child maltreatment cases in 2015 involved children under 6.² Infants were disproportionately victimized, with 14 percent of cases involving children under 1. Nearly 40 percent of victims received no post-investigation services and many more received far fewer services than they needed. Prevention and early intervention are needed at the front-end of the system so children can remain safely with their families and out of foster care.

Every child deserves a safe start in a permanent nurturing family and community. Some of America's most vulnerable children are those who have been abused and neglected, removed from their families and placed in foster care—a family foster home, group home or child care institution. There were 433,201 children in care in 2016 (see **Table 29**). While intended to be temporary, children too often linger in foster care; the average length of stay in 2016 was 19 months.³ Although the majority of children exit foster care by returning home to their family, being adopted, placed into guardianship, or otherwise living with relatives, too many children “age out” of foster care without a permanent family.

- Children in foster care are disproportionately Black. In 22 states the percent of Black children in foster care is more than two times the percent of Black children in the overall child population (see **Table 30**).
- In 2016, 117,794 children in foster care were waiting to be adopted.⁴ Children under 6 comprised nearly 41 percent of all children in foster care and 44 percent of all children in foster care waiting to be adopted. Twenty-five percent of children waiting to be adopted entered foster care before age 1.
- Federal law requires children in foster care be placed in the most appropriate family-like settings, but far too often children are inappropriately placed in group homes, child care institutions or other congregate care settings. Nationally, 13 percent of children in foster care are in congregate care although over the last decade the percent of children in congregate care has declined by 28 percent due to state efforts (see **Table 31**).
- Nearly 90 percent of children exit foster care to a permanent family. However, in 2016 more than 20,000 youths “aged out” of foster care without being connected to a permanent family (see **Table 32**).

While the number of children in foster care declined annually every year between 1998 and 2012, from a high of 567,000 to 398,000, that trend reversed in 2013. There are now 433,201 children in care and more children are entering than exiting care.

The Opioid Epidemic's Devastating Impact on Children

The increase in the number of children in foster care comes at the same time there is an increase in the percent of children entering foster care due to substance abuse. Anecdotal evidence and expert opinion link this increase to the parallel rise in parental opioid addiction and overdoses. One-third of children entering foster care in 2016 were due at least in part to parental drug abuse—an increase of nearly 50 percent since 2005.⁵ Neglect, the finding in 61 percent of child maltreatment cases and the leading reason for foster care entry, is also often a result of substance abuse.

Parental opioid and other substance abuse can have a devastating impact on children. The early trauma exposure makes children more likely to suffer later mental health disorders including substance abuse and post-traumatic stress disorder. The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) study tracks the impact of stressful and traumatic experiences on children's later and adult development. Parental substance abuse is one of the nine ACEs that places children at risk of lifelong consequences. Other ACEs include emotional and physical abuse, separation from family, witnessing domestic violence, a caregiver serving time in jail, and the death of a parent.

As of 2016, nearly half of all U.S. children have had at least one ACE and 1 in 5 had two or more ACEs (see **Table 33**). Children of color disproportionately experience an ACE; more than 60 percent of Black children have had at least one ACE although they only make up 14 percent of the child population.

The opioid epidemic and its harmful impact on children underscore the need for more resources in prevention and early intervention treatment and services as well as strong community partnerships to help keep children safely with their families. Residential programs that both treat and keep parents and children together are among the most effective treatments.

With the increase in the number of children in foster care, grandparents and other relatives have increasingly stepped in to care for them. Sometimes these arrangements are informal or private, and other times they are made with the involvement of the child welfare agency. For example, relatives may serve as foster parents and/or legal guardians.

- Thirty percent (approximately 139,000) of children in foster care are placed with a relative.⁶ In 2014 over 40 percent of children in relative foster homes were there because of parental substance use.⁷
- In 2016, 7.5 million children were living in households headed by grandparents or other relatives, most often with their parents also present, but most recent data suggest about 2.6 million are being raised in kinship families without their parents present.⁸
- Large numbers of children are diverted from the child welfare system by agency staff or judges to live with grandparents or other relatives. Many receive no help in caring for the child.

Specialized treatment services for the children and families already in foster care can help move children quickly and safely out of care and into permanent families. Post-permanency services provided after a child leaves foster care can also prevent children from returning to the child welfare system.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

2,805

THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN
ARRESTED EACH DAY IN THE U.S.
THAT IS ONE EVERY 31 SECONDS.

Childhood should be a time of growth and positive development in caring families and communities. However, far too many children—particularly those who are poor; children of color; children with disabilities; children with mental health and substance abuse challenges; children subjected to neglect, abuse and/or other violence; children in foster care; and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) children—are pushed out of homes and schools into the streets and the juvenile justice and/or adult criminal justice systems. An increasing number of girls are also being subjected to what many call the “sexual abuse to prison pipeline.”¹ These children are at the heart of Children’s Defense Fund’s Cradle to Prison Pipeline® campaign, which works to end the criminalization of children in America.

- In 2014 more than 1 million children were arrested in the U.S. In six states more than 5 percent of children were arrested (see **Table 34**).
- Sixty-three percent of children arrested in the U.S. were White and 34 percent were Black.² However, Black children were approximately two-and-a-half times more likely to be arrested than White children.³ Children of color were more likely to be formally processed and locked in facilities instead of connected to a community-based program.
- Overall, youth incarceration has continued to decrease in recent years. In 2015, 48,043 children and youths were held in residential placement on an average night in the U.S.⁴ However, children of color had a greater percent of residential placements than White children, and Black children had the highest percent. Of those incarcerated, 69 percent were children of color: 42 percent were Black and 22 percent were Hispanic. Moreover, 85 percent were male (see **Table 35**).
- During 1992-2013, the share of girls involved in the juvenile justice system increased at least 40 percent at every decision point, including arrests, detentions, court caseloads and post-adjudication placements.⁵
- In 2015 the ratio of the residential placement rate for girls of color to that for White girls was 2 to 1 nationally, and in 30 states and the District of Columbia, the placement rate for non-Hispanic Black girls exceeded the rate for all other racial/ethnic groups.⁶

- The percent of incarcerated LGBTQ children (20 percent) is more than two times the percent of LGBTQ youths in the general population (7-9 percent).⁷ Fourteen percent of incarcerated boys and 40 percent of incarcerated girls identify as LGBTQ; 85 percent are children of color.

Justice-involved children are often placed in the most, rather than least, restrictive settings. Once incarcerated, children are at risk of physical and psychological abuse, sexual assault, suicide, and other harms, including inadequate educational instruction. The use of solitary confinement further deprives youths of social interaction, mental stimulation and key services during a critical time of adolescent brain development. Risks are heightened for children in the adult criminal justice system, which is focused on punishment rather than rehabilitation and treatment.

- Approximately 200,000 children are placed in the adult criminal justice system annually; most of them are charged with non-violent offenses.⁸
- The number of children in adult prisons on any given day has declined in recent years; there were 993 children incarcerated in adult prisons in 2015 (see **Table 36**).
- Extreme racial and ethnic disparities persist for youths sentenced in the adult criminal justice system. Black youths are nine times more likely than White youths to receive an adult prison sentence; Hispanic youths 40 percent more likely; and American Indian/Alaska Native children almost two times more likely.⁹
- Children in adult jails are at greater risk of sexual victimization and 36 times more likely to commit suicide than children held in juvenile detention centers.¹⁰
- Forty-one states and the District of Columbia have juvenile courts that generally serve children up to age 18. There are currently nine states where children 17 and older are automatically referred to the adult court system, but four of them have made positive legislative changes to raise the age of juvenile court jurisdiction.¹¹
- Without further changes, pending full implementation of the current laws, five states will still automatically prosecute 17-year-old children the same as adults (Georgia, Michigan, Missouri, Texas and Wisconsin). All states currently allow children charged with certain offenses to be prosecuted in adult courts.¹²

Increased attention to the unique developmental period of adolescence and children's potential to grow and change has prompted positive actions at both the state and federal levels and led to reductions in child arrests, detentions and confinements in adult prisons.

- In 2016, President Obama banned by executive action the use of solitary confinement for youths held in federal prisons. Twelve states and the District of Columbia now also prohibit or restrict solitary confinement of children.¹³
- Five states now significantly limit the placement of youths in adult prisons.¹⁴
- The U.S. Supreme Court in 2016 held that its 2012 *Miller v. Alabama* decision banning mandatory juvenile life sentences without the possibility of parole must be applied retroactively in all states.¹⁵

GUN VIOLENCE

8

THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN
AND TEENS KILLED WITH GUNS
EACH DAY IN THE U.S.



Every year in the U.S., thousands of children and teens have their lives cut tragically short by a bullet fired from a gun. During 2013-2015, 7,768 children and teens were killed with a gun, enough to fill 388 classrooms of 20 children (see **Table 37**). 2,799 children and teens were killed in 2015 alone, which was the greatest number of child and teen gun deaths since 2008. In 2014 there was a reversal of what had been a seven-year trend of declining child and teen gun deaths. This increasing trend continued in 2015 with 275 more children and teens being killed than in 2014.¹

- In 2015, one child or teen was killed with a gun every 3 hours and 8 minutes.
- Gun violence remains the leading cause of death for Black children and teens. In 2015, 9.5 out of every 100,000 Black children and teens were killed with a gun—a rate four times higher than the rate for White children and teens (2.5 per 100,000). A Black child or teen was killed with a gun every 7 hours and 25 minutes.

Children are learning there is no safe space in America.

- Children are forced to witness tragic mass shootings that occur with regularity in public spaces including schools, churches, concert venues, community centers, nightclubs and movie theaters.
- Since 1963, the number of children and teens killed with guns on American soil was more than three times higher than the number of U.S. soldiers killed by hostiles in wars abroad. Nearly 180,000 children and teens died from guns in the U.S. between 1963 and 2015.²
- A gun in the home increases the risk of death by homicide 200 percent, suicide 200-400 percent and accident 300 percent.³

Although the U.S. accounts for less than 5 percent of the global population, our civilians own 35-50 percent of civilian-owned guns in the world, most recently estimated as high as 310 million guns.⁴ In contrast, U.S. military and law enforcement combined only own approximately 4 million guns.⁵

The widespread availability of guns has weaponized both innocence and hate in our society, as countless parents who have lost their children in shootings may attest. We will continue to bury too many of our loved ones before their time until we as a nation decide that we value our children's lives more than the profits of gun manufacturers.

How America Ranks among 35 Rich (OECD) Countries for Investing in Children and Key Child Outcomes

The U.S. is one of the richest countries in the world having the highest gross domestic product among member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the most billionaires. The U.S. also has the largest budget as the federal government spends more than any other country. Unfortunately, we do not prioritize our children in that budget. We spend more money than any other country on defense but invest less in areas such as early childhood and education. In turn, our children are far behind on key performance outcomes. Income inequality in the U.S. is also high, such that few are rich and many of our children are poor. Below, we have included key facts regarding how America ranks among 35 rich countries for investing in children and on key child outcomes. For all measures, countries were ranked 1-35 with one meaning a country is doing the best and 35 meaning a country is doing the worst. For some measures, data were not available for all 35 countries.

America's Rank for Income and Wealth

- 1st for gross domestic product (purchasing power parity), 2016¹
- 1st for number of billionaires, 2017²
- 32nd for income inequality, meaning the U.S. has one of the largest gaps between the rich and poor, 2015³

America's Rank for Government Spending

- 1st for military spending (in US dollars), 2016⁴
- 2nd for military spending (percent of GDP), 2016⁵
- 8th for spending on health (percent of GDP), 2016⁶
- 30th for spending on early childhood education and care (percent of GDP), 2013⁷
- 20th for spending on education (percent of GDP), 2013⁸

America's Rank on Key Child Outcomes

- 30th for percent of children in poverty, 2015⁹
- 33rd for percent of children under age 15 who do not have adequate access to food, 2014/2015¹⁰
- 30th for percent of infants born weighing less than 5.5 pounds (low birthweight), 2014¹¹
- 26th for percent of 1-year-olds vaccinated for diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis, 2014¹²
- 32nd for number of infants who die before their 1st birthday, 2014¹³
- 31st for number of teenage births, 2015¹⁴
- 29th for percent of children under age 5 enrolled in early childhood and primary education, 2014¹⁵
- 20th for reading scores of 15-year-olds, 2015¹⁶
- 31st for math scores of 15-year-olds, 2015¹⁷

Among rich countries, the U.S. also has the highest number of children and teens killed with guns and is the only member of the United Nations (U.N.) that has not ratified the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child.¹⁸

Tables



Children of color made up 49 percent of the total U.S. child population in 2016 and more than half the child population in 14 states and the District of Columbia.

Table 1: Child Population by Age and Race/Ethnicity, 2016

	Number of Children		Percent of Children Who Are:							
	Under 18	Under 5	Children of Color	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Two or More Races	American Indian/Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
Alabama	1,096,823	292,565	41.8%	58.2%	7.3%	29.4%	1.4%	3.1%	0.5%	0.1%
Alaska	187,327	54,115	50.4	49.6	9.4	3.2	5.7	12.3	18.0	1.8
Arizona	1,631,492	439,319	60.3	39.7	43.8	4.7	2.7	3.8	5.1	0.2
Arkansas	705,053	190,277	36.3	63.7	12.0	18.0	1.5	3.6	0.7	0.4
California	9,092,863	2,487,372	74.0	26.0	52.0	5.2	11.3	4.7	0.4	0.4
Colorado	1,261,372	337,464	43.4	56.6	31.2	4.3	3.0	4.2	0.6	0.1
Connecticut	753,294	185,321	43.9	56.1	23.4	11.4	5.0	3.8	0.3	0.0
Delaware	204,274	54,834	50.1	49.9	15.5	25.2	3.8	5.2	0.3	0.0
District of Columbia	120,893	43,507	78.1	21.9	16.3	55.3	2.3	4.0	0.1	0.0
Florida	4,146,712	1,126,136	57.3	42.7	30.5	20.3	2.6	3.6	0.2	0.1
Georgia	2,511,544	660,839	55.6	44.4	14.3	33.6	3.8	3.6	0.2	0.1
Hawaii	308,016	91,535	86.1	13.9	18.0	1.9	24.0	30.8	0.2	11.4
Idaho	437,173	115,289	25.0	75.0	18.2	0.9	1.2	3.4	1.1	0.2
Illinois	2,926,109	772,511	48.4	51.6	24.6	15.3	5.0	3.3	0.1	0.0
Indiana	1,575,452	421,987	28.3	71.7	10.8	11.1	2.2	4.0	0.2	0.0
Iowa	730,731	199,415	21.7	78.3	9.9	4.9	2.6	3.8	0.4	0.1
Kansas	714,951	194,307	33.2	66.8	18.2	6.3	2.7	5.1	0.7	0.1
Kentucky	1,010,629	275,753	21.0	79.0	5.9	9.1	1.6	4.0	0.2	0.1
Louisiana	1,113,949	310,601	48.6	51.4	6.5	36.8	1.6	3.0	0.7	0.0
Maine	254,714	65,068	11.4	88.6	2.7	2.7	1.5	3.7	0.8	0.0
Maryland	1,348,728	367,095	57.2	42.8	14.5	31.1	6.2	5.0	0.2	0.0
Massachusetts	1,378,102	361,376	37.2	62.8	17.9	8.5	6.8	3.9	0.2	0.0
Michigan	2,191,057	574,423	32.6	67.4	8.2	16.0	3.2	4.6	0.6	0.0
Minnesota	1,288,333	352,504	30.0	70.0	8.7	8.8	6.0	4.9	1.4	0.1
Mississippi	721,288	188,701	50.8	49.2	4.4	42.4	0.9	2.4	0.6	0.0
Missouri	1,386,863	373,958	27.0	73.0	6.6	13.6	1.9	4.3	0.4	0.2
Montana	227,611	63,029	21.6	78.4	5.9	0.7	0.6	4.6	9.7	0.1
Nebraska	473,325	132,809	30.6	69.4	17.2	5.7	2.5	3.9	1.1	0.1
Nevada	677,427	184,462	64.1	35.9	40.9	9.6	5.9	6.3	0.8	0.7
New Hampshire	260,588	64,200	14.3	85.7	6.0	1.6	3.1	3.4	0.2	0.0
New Jersey	1,984,752	521,332	52.7	47.3	26.3	13.6	9.6	3.1	0.2	0.0
New Mexico	490,663	128,950	75.5	24.5	60.1	1.6	1.1	2.5	10.1	0.1
New York	4,180,559	1,160,057	51.8	48.2	24.6	15.4	8.0	3.5	0.3	0.0
North Carolina	2,298,720	606,310	47.2	52.8	15.8	22.9	3.1	4.1	1.2	0.1
North Dakota	176,311	55,236	23.2	76.8	6.1	3.7	1.4	4.1	7.9	0.1
Ohio	2,612,172	697,923	27.8	72.2	6.0	14.8	2.2	4.6	0.2	0.0
Oklahoma	961,628	266,910	46.2	53.8	16.6	8.0	2.0	9.5	9.8	0.2
Oregon	868,727	235,800	35.8	64.2	21.9	2.3	4.0	6.0	1.2	0.5
Pennsylvania	2,674,805	711,765	32.3	67.7	11.7	13.0	3.7	3.9	0.1	0.0
Rhode Island	208,381	54,708	40.6	59.4	24.6	7.3	3.5	4.6	0.6	0.1
South Carolina	1,097,621	293,134	45.1	54.9	9.0	30.3	1.5	3.8	0.3	0.1
South Dakota	213,287	61,369	27.7	72.3	6.3	2.6	1.6	4.4	12.8	0.0
Tennessee	1,501,795	407,599	34.3	65.7	9.2	19.3	1.8	3.7	0.2	0.1
Texas	7,294,587	2,019,171	68.0	32.0	49.3	11.7	4.1	2.5	0.2	0.1
Utah	921,773	253,450	25.8	74.2	17.4	1.2	1.7	3.5	1.0	1.0
Vermont	118,528	30,641	10.6	89.4	2.6	1.9	2.0	3.7	0.3	0.0
Virginia	1,870,123	510,501	45.8	54.2	13.3	20.2	6.5	5.6	0.2	0.1
Washington	1,629,498	455,339	42.8	57.2	21.0	4.3	7.4	7.9	1.4	0.9
West Virginia	375,068	101,019	10.9	89.1	2.4	3.7	0.7	3.9	0.2	0.0
Wisconsin	1,287,693	336,906	28.8	71.2	11.7	8.7	3.6	3.8	1.1	0.0
Wyoming	138,901	38,145	22.4	77.6	14.5	1.0	0.8	3.2	2.9	0.1
United States	73,642,285	19,927,037	48.9%	51.1%	24.9%	13.8%	4.9%	4.2%	0.9%	0.2%

Notes: Racial categories (White, Black, Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Two or More Races) exclude children of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic children can be of any race. Children of color include all categories except White. Racial/ethnic categories are presented in the order of their share in the child population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2017. "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016, 2016 Population Estimates."

Nearly 1 in 5 children were poor in 2016. Nearly 70 percent of them were children of color and 2 in 3 lived with at least one working family member.

Table 2: Poor Children in America in 2016—A Portrait

	Number Who Are Poor	Percent Who Are Poor	Percent of Poor Children
Among All Children	13,253,000	18.0%	100.0%
Extremely Poor	6,027,000	8.2	45.5
Under 6	4,674,000	19.7	35.3
Under 6 and Extremely Poor	2,271,000	9.6	17.1
By Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	4,050,000	10.8	27.9
Hispanic	4,890,000	26.6	33.7
Black	3,418,000	30.8	23.6
Asian	393,000	10.6	2.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	193,000	31.0	1.3
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	66,000	24.5	0.5
Two or More Races	527,000	17.8	3.6
By Geography			
In Cities > 50,000	5,377,000	23.1	40.6
In Suburbs	5,588,000	13.8	42.2
Outside Cities and Suburbs	2,288,000	23.1	17.3
By Region			
Northeast	1,829,000	15.6	13.8
Midwest	2,696,000	17.3	20.3
South	5,696,000	20.0	43.0
West	3,031,000	17.0	22.9
Among Children Related to Head of Household	12,803,000	17.6	100.0
By Family Structure			
In Single-Parent Family	8,664,000	37.2	67.7
In Married-Couple Family	4,178,000	8.4	32.6
By Family Working Status			
Any Family Member Works	8,900,000	13.1	63.6
Works Full-Time, Year-Round	3,957,000	6.8	28.3
Head of Family Works	6,911,000	11.9	49.4
Works Full-Time, Year-Round	2,720,000	6.3	19.4
Adults 18-64	22,795,000	11.6	
Seniors 65+	4,568,000	9.3	

Notes: A family of four was considered poor in 2016 with an annual income below \$24,563 and extremely poor with an income below half that amount (\$12,282). Poverty estimates differ based on the source of the Census data. Census data on poverty is collected through both the American Community Survey (ACS) and Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS provides the most accurate national data on poverty and is therefore the official source of national poverty estimates. The ACS uses a larger sample size and is preferred for state-level poverty data.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. 2017. "2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement," Tables POV01, POV03, POV13, POV21, POV40, and 3.

The federal government uses different guidelines for determining who is considered poor and who is eligible for public benefits. In 2016, a family of four was considered poor when their annual income fell below \$24,563 and extremely poor when their income fell below half that amount (\$12,282). A family of four was considered eligible for public benefits when their annual income fell below \$24,300.

Table 3: Federal Poverty Thresholds and Guidelines, 2016

Family Size	Federal Poverty Thresholds ^a					
	Poverty (100 Percent)			Extreme Poverty (50 Percent)		
	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week
1	\$12,228	\$1,019	\$235	\$6,114	\$510	\$118
2	15,569	1,297	299	7,785	649	150
3	19,105	1,592	367	9,553	796	184
4	24,563	2,047	472	12,282	1,023	236
5	29,111	2,426	560	14,556	1,213	280
6	32,928	2,744	633	16,464	1,372	317
7	37,458	3,122	720	18,729	1,561	360
8	41,781	3,482	803	20,891	1,741	402
9 or More	49,721	4,143	956	24,861	2,072	478

Federal Poverty Guidelines ^b	
Family Size	Poverty Line
1	\$11,880
2	16,020
3	20,160
4	24,300
5	28,440
6	32,580
7	36,730
8	40,890
Each Additional Person beyond 8	4,160

^aThe federal poverty thresholds are used to calculate those who are considered poor and extremely poor. The poverty threshold numbers in the table are weighted averages of the actual thresholds. The actual poverty thresholds vary slightly based on the number of children and, for households of size one and two, whether the household includes someone over 64. Except for Alaska and Hawaii, which have slightly higher thresholds, no adjustments are made for differences in living costs from state to state. Extreme poverty is defined as half of the poverty thresholds.

^bThe federal poverty guidelines (also called the Federal Poverty Level) are a simplification of the poverty thresholds used to determine eligibility for public benefits and are adjusted annually to account for inflation.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau. 2017. "Poverty Thresholds for 2016 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children under 18 Years." <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html>; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2016. "Federal Register, Annual Update of the HHS Poverty Guidelines." <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/01/25/2016-01450/annual-update-of-the-hhs-povertyguidelines>.

More than half of all poor children in 2016 lived in eight states: California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, New York, North Carolina, Ohio and Texas.

Table 4: Poor and Extremely Poor Children by Age, 2016

	Poor Children						Extremely Poor Children					
	Under 18			Under 6			Under 18			Under 6		
	Number	Percent	Rank ^a	Number	Percent	Rank ^a	Number	Percent	Rank ^a	Number	Percent	Rank ^a
Alabama	265,901	24.5%	46	92,552	26.8%	44	124,415	11.5%	45	44,871	13.0%	46
Alaska	25,938	14.1	13	9,300	15.2	13	11,401	6.2	13	4,023	6.6	11
Arizona	378,800	23.6	43	123,951	24.3	39	175,850	11.0	43	59,103	11.6	39
Arkansas	165,100	23.8	44	59,434	27.0	45	71,472	10.3	41	26,858	12.2	42
California	1,785,347	19.9	32	608,247	20.7	29	723,923	8.1	27	252,140	8.6	22
Colorado	166,204	13.4	9	54,603	13.8	7	61,963	5.0	4	21,718	5.5	4
Connecticut	95,597	12.9	8	32,555	14.9	11	44,468	6.0	12	15,373	7.0	14
Delaware	35,002	17.4	25	12,376	19.3	25	13,351	6.6	19	5,024	7.8	18
District of Columbia	30,551	25.8	—	9,826	19.5	—	18,768	15.9	—	6,312	12.5	—
Florida	858,711	21.0	36	307,968	23.3	34	370,157	9.1	32	135,260	10.2	32
Georgia	566,005	22.9	40	199,819	26.1	43	252,964	10.2	40	92,200	12.0	41
Hawaii	30,507	10.1	2	11,454	10.7	2	15,689	5.2	5	5,380	5.0	2
Idaho	76,266	17.7	26	28,822	21.4	31	30,052	7.0	22	12,489	9.3	26
Illinois	511,679	17.7	27	173,679	19.1	23	220,334	7.6	25	78,081	8.6	23
Indiana	301,156	19.5	31	105,224	21.3	30	133,661	8.7	30	49,492	10.0	30
Iowa	105,032	14.8	17	41,623	17.9	20	44,427	6.2	14	20,580	8.8	24
Kansas	99,323	14.1	12	34,885	15.1	12	40,279	5.7	7	13,202	5.7	5
Kentucky	247,780	25.0	47	84,933	27.2	46	116,423	11.8	47	40,326	12.9	44
Louisiana	313,926	28.6	48	106,606	29.7	48	136,953	12.5	48	49,891	13.9	47
Maine	42,753	17.2	24	15,389	20.1	27	16,408	6.6	18	6,550	8.5	21
Maryland	168,811	12.7	7	57,607	13.5	5	78,267	5.9	10	26,199	6.1	8
Massachusetts	184,743	13.6	10	65,976	15.5	14	89,069	6.6	17	33,394	7.8	19
Michigan	445,803	20.7	35	158,319	23.5	35	199,269	9.3	34	72,527	10.8	34
Minnesota	160,626	12.7	6	56,427	13.6	6	71,152	5.6	6	26,793	6.5	9
Mississippi	211,466	29.7	49	65,810	29.8	49	101,647	14.3	50	33,834	15.3	49
Missouri	261,353	19.2	30	96,675	22.2	32	122,401	9.0	31	44,336	10.2	31
Montana	33,818	15.1	19	11,677	16.1	16	15,002	6.7	20	6,191	8.5	20
Nebraska	65,847	14.2	14	25,074	16.1	17	26,764	5.8	8	10,892	7.0	13
Nevada	126,874	19.1	29	44,154	20.6	28	54,100	8.1	28	21,079	9.9	29
New Hampshire	20,141	7.9	1	6,832	8.8	1	7,574	3.0	1	2,474	3.2	1
New Jersey	285,479	14.6	16	100,377	16.1	15	114,533	5.8	9	40,493	6.5	10
New Mexico	145,284	30.1	50	53,309	35.7	50	64,437	13.4	49	23,967	16.0	50
New York	847,288	20.7	34	300,722	22.2	33	394,455	9.6	36	143,223	10.6	33
North Carolina	489,553	21.7	37	169,374	24.3	38	209,315	9.3	33	77,383	11.1	36
North Dakota	21,210	12.4	5	9,176	14.2	8	10,766	6.3	15	4,728	7.3	15
Ohio	524,660	20.5	33	192,571	23.8	36	252,721	9.9	38	95,676	11.8	40
Oklahoma	216,713	22.9	41	78,667	25.3	40	94,414	10.0	39	35,342	11.4	37
Oregon	144,361	17.0	22	48,779	17.7	18	62,047	7.3	23	20,673	7.5	16
Pennsylvania	486,029	18.5	28	167,732	20.0	26	211,357	8.1	26	76,730	9.1	25
Rhode Island	35,106	17.0	23	11,765	18.1	21	15,755	7.6	24	6,223	9.6	27
South Carolina	248,595	23.0	42	86,626	25.3	41	124,770	11.5	46	44,171	12.9	45
South Dakota	35,460	16.9	21	14,003	19.2	24	20,658	9.8	37	8,359	11.5	38
Tennessee	334,238	22.6	39	121,360	25.6	42	153,571	10.4	42	59,587	12.6	43
Texas	1,619,026	22.4	38	572,215	24.2	37	684,758	9.5	35	258,919	10.9	35
Utah	100,801	11.1	3	39,157	13.0	4	44,773	4.9	3	17,465	5.8	6
Vermont	17,167	14.8	18	6,414	17.9	19	9,601	8.3	29	3,470	9.7	28
Virginia	261,817	14.3	15	87,050	14.7	10	124,435	6.8	21	40,533	6.9	12
Washington	219,668	13.7	11	76,014	14.4	9	94,734	5.9	11	32,291	6.1	7
West Virginia	88,351	24.0	45	32,964	28.0	47	40,946	11.1	44	16,653	14.1	48
Wisconsin	198,480	15.7	20	73,357	18.6	22	81,979	6.5	16	30,490	7.7	17
Wyoming	15,367	11.1	4	5,399	12.0	3	6,018	4.4	2	2,279	5.1	3
United States	13,253,000	18.0%		4,674,000	19.7%		6,027,000	8.2%		2,271,000	9.6%	

^aStates are ranked 1 to 50 from lowest to highest child poverty rates.

Notes: Poverty estimates differ based on the source of the Census data. Census data on poverty is collected through both the American Community Survey (ACS) and Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS provides the most accurate national data on poverty and is therefore the official source of national poverty estimates. The ACS uses a larger sample size and is preferred for state-level poverty data. "n/a" means data were not available.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau. 2017. "2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates," Tables B17001 and B17024; U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. 2017. "2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement," Tables POV01_100_1 and POV01_50_1.

Hispanic children were the largest group of poor children in 2016 followed by White and Black children.

Table 5: Number of Poor Children by Race/Ethnicity, 2016

	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaska Native	Two or More Races
Alabama	91,666	30,125	131,941	1,639	1,069	10,706
Alaska	7,267	4,007	317	744	10,803	4,449
Arizona	80,745	224,591	23,959	6,666	38,547	23,971
Arkansas	76,609	28,301	48,508	975	1,708	11,086
California	221,622	1,236,452	142,588	125,721	25,186	115,415
Colorado	53,261	87,056	14,492	n/a	3,068	10,681
Connecticut	23,012	44,051	20,753	2,964	n/a	9,117
Delaware	8,186	10,753	15,596	254	n/a	2,282
District of Columbia	308	4,445	25,585	28	n/a	315
Florida	225,485	312,888	275,631	14,369	2,502	51,182
Georgia	141,601	121,052	271,700	11,400	4,229	28,195
Hawaii	2,352	5,975	226	15,681	n/a	10,877
Idaho	48,696	21,219	n/a	1,088	1,890	3,801
Illinois	143,730	170,538	165,122	14,247	1,270	28,037
Indiana	153,580	51,617	72,904	7,486	381	18,101
Iowa	59,948	20,453	16,932	1,824	647	7,099
Kansas	49,948	27,355	13,678	1,683	763	7,673
Kentucky	168,727	23,394	42,566	2,310	n/a	13,554
Louisiana	78,635	19,598	198,205	2,818	3,115	12,798
Maine	33,409	1,429	4,979	369	639	2,779
Maryland	43,245	30,104	79,555	4,219	78	13,597
Massachusetts	54,263	79,714	36,376	8,471	379	17,006
Michigan	209,788	52,051	141,709	9,383	2,928	37,118
Minnesota	60,671	23,859	42,149	13,263	6,731	16,483
Mississippi	52,906	9,327	142,289	550	1,864	5,324
Missouri	141,942	27,755	66,209	3,412	2,218	19,209
Montana	23,592	2,179	n/a	n/a	6,750	1,694
Nebraska	27,007	23,453	9,462	1,723	1,475	4,127
Nevada	23,355	70,008	20,212	5,006	3,899	12,191
New Hampshire	15,644	1,968	456	151	n/a	2,049
New Jersey	71,829	130,819	62,694	11,529	1,199	17,540
New Mexico	16,917	100,882	2,194	580	23,485	6,910
New York	261,650	315,793	200,239	57,102	4,212	58,934
North Carolina	147,456	126,500	176,584	7,171	9,746	31,544
North Dakota	7,764	1,708	3,243	n/a	6,746	2,397
Ohio	262,497	50,129	167,147	5,583	984	49,298
Oklahoma	78,374	53,893	32,113	2,624	24,576	34,363
Oregon	64,601	56,797	6,402	5,613	2,247	17,725
Pennsylvania	210,054	118,373	120,315	12,236	1,941	44,458
Rhode Island	13,317	13,830	4,053	700	n/a	3,887
South Carolina	74,684	36,589	118,385	2,133	638	18,585
South Dakota	11,141	4,419	1,425	1,161	15,624	3,276
Tennessee	151,320	50,014	116,194	1,904	1,034	19,104
Texas	230,064	1,086,094	249,199	32,448	7,916	56,958
Utah	52,546	31,485	6,019	2,991	4,127	5,159
Vermont	15,302	664	379	n/a	n/a	883
Virginia	86,399	52,880	100,572	6,438	276	21,577
Washington	79,949	81,927	24,034	12,088	7,647	23,958
West Virginia	74,514	2,671	6,168	150	n/a	4,513
Wisconsin	85,264	40,317	45,324	9,540	5,381	19,269
Wyoming	9,102	2,954	n/a	n/a	1,229	2,594
United States	4,050,000	4,890,000	3,418,000	459,000	193,000	527,000

Notes: Poverty estimates differ based on the source of the Census data. Census data on poverty is collected through both the American Community Survey (ACS) and Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS provides the most accurate national data on poverty and is therefore the official source of national poverty estimates. The ACS uses a larger sample size and is preferred for state-level poverty data. The "White" racial category excludes children of Hispanic ethnicity. Other racial categories (Black, Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, Two or More Races) include children of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic children can be of any race. "n/a" means data were not available.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau. 2017. "2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates," Tables B17020H, B17020I, B17020B, B17020D, B17020C, B17020E, and B17020G; U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. 2017. <https://www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablescreator.html>.

More than 25 percent of Black children were poor in 37 states and the District of Columbia in 2016; Hispanic children, in 34 states; and American Indian/Native Alaska children, in 29 states.

Table 6: Percent of Poor Children by Race/Ethnicity, 2016

	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaska Native	Two or More Races
Alabama	14.6%	38.9%	40.9%	9.6%	20.8%	28.5%
Alaska	7.9	23.7	6.2	5.5	32.8	14.7
Arizona	12.7	32.1	30.6	14.2	41.4	20.5
Arkansas	17.4	33.6	39.5	11.3	34.2	30.4
California	9.6	26.6	29.6	11.9	37.1	14.4
Colorado	7.6	22.5	24.7	n/a	26.8	13.1
Connecticut	5.5	25.4	23.4	8.1	n/a	17.3
Delaware	8.2	34.1	29.1	3.7	n/a	18.1
District of Columbia	1.2	23.1	38.8	1.4	n/a	5.1
Florida	13.0	25.1	32.8	13.1	26.5	21.6
Georgia	13.0	34.2	32.2	13.1	40.0	21.8
Hawaii	5.7	10.9	5.2	13.6	n/a	8.8
Idaho	15.0	27.3	n/a	19.7	24.4	21.1
Illinois	9.7	24.1	37.7	10.1	20.5	18.0
Indiana	13.9	30.9	42.2	24.0	13.8	21.7
Iowa	10.7	29.8	48.0	10.4	30.4	23.1
Kansas	10.6	21.4	32.3	10.2	15.1	14.4
Kentucky	21.7	39.5	45.1	15.5	n/a	27.6
Louisiana	14.0	28.0	48.9	17.9	45.5	29.2
Maine	15.2	24.0	63.8	10.5	29.4	25.6
Maryland	7.6	15.8	19.0	5.6	3.0	13.9
Massachusetts	6.4	33.2	29.0	9.2	15.0	19.1
Michigan	14.5	29.7	41.9	15.0	26.8	26.2
Minnesota	6.8	21.7	38.1	18.4	35.9	20.5
Mississippi	15.2	29.3	46.3	9.3	46.7	31.7
Missouri	14.4	31.1	36.7	13.7	27.1	26.4
Montana	13.5	16.1	n/a	n/a	28.0	14.1
Nebraska	8.3	29.6	35.4	15.8	27.4	18.4
Nevada	9.9	25.6	30.7	10.7	46.0	19.8
New Hampshire	7.1	13.1	11.8	2.0	n/a	18.3
New Jersey	7.8	25.5	23.1	6.2	22.1	16.1
New Mexico	14.4	34.6	23.3	9.2	43.0	27.9
New York	13.3	31.5	29.3	18.2	24.9	23.4
North Carolina	12.4	35.8	33.8	10.9	33.4	23.4
North Dakota	5.9	17.2	57.0	n/a	46.4	25.0
Ohio	14.3	33.2	44.6	11.1	35.8	30.4
Oklahoma	15.4	34.0	43.0	14.7	28.2	27.4
Oregon	11.8	30.6	32.2	16.8	21.7	20.8
Pennsylvania	11.8	38.7	35.0	13.6	42.4	27.9
Rhode Island	11.0	26.9	24.6	9.1	n/a	26.1
South Carolina	12.6	37.0	36.6	13.7	15.8	32.6
South Dakota	7.3	33.1	30.2	27.1	54.4	29.1
Tennessee	15.6	36.3	41.3	6.9	28.5	28.3
Texas	10.0	30.5	28.7	10.6	23.2	17.5
Utah	7.8	20.0	48.7	12.4	41.9	11.9
Vermont	14.8	18.3	16.9	n/a	n/a	17.6
Virginia	8.7	22.3	27.5	5.6	7.7	14.7
Washington	8.7	24.4	36.0	9.8	29.5	13.1
West Virginia	22.9	29.1	43.1	6.0	n/a	27.1
Wisconsin	9.5	27.8	42.7	22.7	38.7	25.7
Wyoming	0.1	15.2	n/a	n/a	28.2	40.8
United States	10.8%	26.6%	30.8%	11.5%	31.0%	17.8%

Notes: Poverty estimates differ based on the source of the Census data. Census data on poverty is collected through both the American Community Survey (ACS) and Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS provides the most accurate national data on poverty and is therefore the official source of national poverty estimates. The ACS uses a larger sample size and is preferred for state-level poverty data. The "White" racial category excludes children of Hispanic ethnicity. Other racial categories (Black, Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, Two or More Races) include children of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic children can be of any race. "n/a" means data were not available.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau. 2017. "2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates," Tables B17020H, B17020I, B17020B, B17020D, B17020C, B17020E, and B17020G; U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. 2017. <https://www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablescreator.html>.

In 2015, the median income of Black (\$35,900), Hispanic (\$41,000) and American Indian/Alaska Native (\$38,800) families with children was about half the median income of White families with children (\$80,800).

Table 7: Median Family Income among Households with Children by Race/Ethnicity, 2015

	Total	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	American Indian/ Alaska Native
Alabama	\$53,100	\$67,500	\$29,300	\$28,400	\$52,400	\$44,300	S
Alaska	75,500	91,300	59,200	56,400	56,600	72,200	43,600
Arizona	55,600	75,000	37,000	50,200	95,100	53,200	31,900
Arkansas	50,300	61,200	35,500	27,000	75,500	45,800	S
California	66,400	101,300	43,500	44,900	102,200	69,400	42,200
Colorado	76,600	92,500	43,700	47,400	84,100	80,100	35,600
Connecticut	89,900	115,200	39,100	40,700	101,600	52,700	S
Delaware	71,600	78,200	40,200	47,200	106,800	S	S
District of Columbia	79,700	206,700	56,100	32,900	S	S	S
Florida	52,900	70,300	41,200	36,600	78,800	50,700	47,000
Georgia	57,000	76,400	34,700	37,300	89,500	55,700	S
Hawaii	78,000	82,500	56,600	78,600	80,500	80,800	S
Idaho	57,300	61,600	42,000	S	S	55,800	38,900
Illinois	70,400	90,200	46,100	32,200	97,400	55,200	41,600
Indiana	60,900	67,900	36,900	29,100	73,900	45,700	S
Iowa	68,700	74,100	33,800	26,900	61,500	54,100	S
Kansas	65,900	76,200	38,200	40,500	80,600	44,500	45,100
Kentucky	53,600	58,500	34,200	28,200	65,400	37,700	S
Louisiana	54,800	78,400	40,500	25,300	67,000	51,900	56,500
Maine	60,500	61,500	S	S	S	27,000	S
Maryland	88,900	111,700	53,300	62,200	108,200	74,000	S
Massachusetts	92,000	110,800	31,800	41,100	100,900	51,400	S
Michigan	61,600	71,600	39,000	27,200	96,400	37,600	45,500
Minnesota	80,300	90,500	38,000	32,100	70,900	50,900	41,300
Mississippi	44,900	65,300	39,200	25,900	70,400	S	S
Missouri	61,300	69,500	41,000	29,600	80,700	46,100	S
Montana	64,500	67,200	49,400	S	S	34,800	29,500
Nebraska	68,600	77,100	37,400	32,100	61,500	45,700	37,900
Nevada	56,100	74,700	42,200	33,300	69,400	54,100	34,200
New Hampshire	86,900	88,000	66,400	S	120,500	S	S
New Jersey	90,300	117,200	43,100	47,900	127,900	57,100	S
New Mexico	49,200	73,200	38,700	41,100	57,900	55,600	34,200
New York	67,900	91,900	38,200	43,200	68,000	49,700	34,000
North Carolina	55,400	73,200	31,200	33,400	91,000	45,000	37,200
North Dakota	78,200	85,000	S	S	S	S	25,900
Ohio	62,100	71,200	34,200	25,200	90,500	32,900	S
Oklahoma	54,700	63,900	38,400	29,100	71,700	50,200	45,400
Oregon	62,500	71,000	39,000	24,900	90,500	53,000	30,600
Pennsylvania	70,400	80,600	32,000	31,400	78,700	46,300	S
Rhode Island	70,100	87,200	36,800	35,200	67,000	S	S
South Carolina	55,300	70,500	37,400	31,100	61,600	62,100	S
South Dakota	64,200	71,500	40,300	S	S	23,800	25,000
Tennessee	52,400	62,100	32,100	31,800	67,000	42,500	S
Texas	60,400	90,800	41,300	42,000	100,500	65,500	51,600
Utah	70,800	77,200	44,600	36,700	66,200	57,900	54,300
Vermont	75,100	76,000	S	S	S	S	S
Virginia	79,400	91,400	54,100	44,700	115,700	75,100	S
Washington	72,500	81,100	40,800	49,600	99,900	62,400	40,700
West Virginia	53,000	55,100	S	26,800	S	S	S
Wisconsin	70,700	79,400	35,800	26,700	71,700	39,300	33,400
Wyoming	72,900	77,000	45,200	S	S	S	S
United States	\$64,700	\$80,800	\$41,000	\$35,900	\$93,700	\$56,100	\$38,800

Notes: "S" means estimates were suppressed when the confidence interval around the percent was greater than or equal to 10 percentage points. Racial/ethnic categories are presented in the order of their share in the child population.

Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. 2016. "Median Family Income among Households with Children by Race and Ethnicity." <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/8782-median-family-income-among-households-with-children-by-race-and-ethnicity#detailed/2/2-52/false/573/4038,4040,4039,2638,2597,4758,1353/17618>.

In 2017, a person working (full-time, year-round at minimum wage) could not afford the monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom rental unit in any state or the District of Columbia.

Table 8: Rental Housing Affordability, 2017

	Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a Two-Bedroom Rental Unit	Minimum Wage (\$/hr)	Number of Full-Time Jobs at Minimum Wage Needed to Afford Two-Bedroom FMR	Hourly Wage Necessary to Afford FMR with One Full-Time Job
Alabama	\$768	\$7.25 ^a	2.0	\$14.78
Alaska	1,256	8.75	2.5	24.16
Arizona	913	8.05	1.8	17.56
Arkansas	713	7.50	1.6	13.72
California	1,608	9.00	2.9	30.92
Colorado	1,143	8.23	2.4	21.97
Connecticut	1,285	9.15	2.4	24.72
Delaware	1,124	8.25	2.6	21.62
District of Columbia	1,746	10.50	2.7	33.58
Florida	1,075	8.05	2.6	20.68
Georgia	873	7.25 ^a	2.3	16.79
Hawaii	1,830	7.75	3.8	35.20
Idaho	762	7.25	2.0	14.65
Illinois	1,085	8.25	2.5	20.87
Indiana	789	7.25	2.1	15.17
Iowa	758	7.25	2.0	14.57
Kansas	811	7.25	2.2	15.59
Kentucky	726	7.25	1.9	13.95
Louisiana	841	7.25 ^a	2.2	16.16
Maine	939	7.50	2.0	18.05
Maryland	1,470	8.25	3.1	28.27
Massachusetts	1,424	9.00	2.5	27.39
Michigan	844	8.15	1.8	16.24
Minnesota	967	7.25 ^a	2.0	18.60
Mississippi	772	7.25 ^a	2.0	14.84
Missouri	815	7.65	2.0	15.67
Montana	775	8.05	1.8	14.90
Nebraska	791	8.00	1.7	15.22
Nevada	937	7.25	2.2	18.01
New Hampshire	1,129	7.25	3.0	21.71
New Jersey	1,420	8.38	3.2	27.31
New Mexico	821	7.50	2.1	15.78
New York	1,460	8.75	2.9	28.08
North Carolina	821	7.25	2.2	15.79
North Dakota	851	7.25	2.3	16.36
Ohio	780	7.25	1.8	15.00
Oklahoma	768	7.25	2.0	14.78
Oregon	1,028	9.25	1.9	19.78
Pennsylvania	971	7.25	2.6	18.68
Puerto Rico	504	9.00	1.3	9.68
Rhode Island	1,013	7.25 ^a	2.0	19.49
South Carolina	823	8.50	2.2	15.83
South Dakota	734	7.25 ^a	1.6	14.12
Tennessee	798	7.25	2.1	15.34
Texas	956	7.25	2.5	18.38
Utah	885	9.15	2.3	17.02
Vermont	1,139	7.25	2.2	21.90
Virginia	1,211	9.47	3.2	23.29
Washington	1,229	8.00	2.1	23.64
West Virginia	754	7.25	1.7	14.49
Wisconsin	838	7.25	2.2	16.11
Wyoming	821	7.25 ^a	2.2	15.80
United States	\$1,103	\$7.25	2.9	\$21.21

^aIn these states federal minimum wage law supersedes state minimum wage laws because the federal minimum wage is greater than the state minimum wage or there is no state minimum wage.

Notes: Affordability is defined as rent not being more than 30 percent of monthly income. FMR is the 40th percentile of gross rents for typical, non-substandard rental units. It is calculated annually by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Sources: National Low Income Housing Coalition. 2017. "Out of Reach 2017." http://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/oor/OOR_2017.pdf; U.S. Department of Labor. "Minimum Wage Laws in the States - August 1, 2016." <https://www.dol.gov/whd/min-wage/america.htm>.

The number of homeless children enrolled in public schools has increased by 87 percent since the start of the Great Recession. Only 17 states and the District of Columbia saw any decreases between the 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 school years.

Table 9: Homeless Children Enrolled in Public Schools, Selected School Years

	School Year:					Percent Change between 2006-2007 and 2014-2015	Percent Change between 2013-2014 and 2014-2015
	2006-2007	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015		
Alabama	10,907	17,670	29,749	19,266	19,373	77.6%	0.6%
Alaska	3,216	4,493	3,972	3,934	4,018	24.9	2.1
Arizona	19,628	31,178	29,895	28,777	28,393	44.7	-1.3
Arkansas	7,080	9,550	10,851	11,180	10,756	51.9	-3.8
California	178,014	248,904	251,984	284,086	235,983	32.6	-16.9
Colorado	11,978	23,680	22,958	23,681	24,146	101.6	2.0
Connecticut	1,980	2,804	2,826	2,964	3,192	61.2	7.7
Delaware	1,842	3,729	3,857	4,351	3,098	68.2	-28.8
District of Columbia	824	2,947	3,756	3,772	3,551	330.9	-5.9
Florida	30,554	63,414	69,956	67,402	73,117	139.3	8.5
Georgia	14,017	34,101	35,922	36,845	37,791	169.6	2.6
Hawaii	1,132	2,465	2,312	2,634	3,526	211.5	33.9
Idaho	1,875	6,076	6,118	6,447	7,162	282.0	11.1
Illinois	19,821	43,025	49,623	54,452	52,333	164.0	-3.9
Indiana	8,249	14,870	15,777	17,926	19,205	132.8	7.1
Iowa	2,886	7,370	6,809	6,828	6,936	140.3	1.6
Kansas	3,569	9,056	9,330	10,378	9,715	172.2	-6.4
Kentucky	18,337	35,658	31,179	27,227	27,836	51.8	2.2
Louisiana	34,102	20,762	20,476	20,402	20,277	-40.5	-0.6
Maine	1,055	1,564	2,070	1,986	1,934	83.3	-2.6
Maryland	8,456	14,691	15,663	16,239	16,096	90.4	-0.9
Massachusetts	11,863	15,066	15,774	17,538	19,353	63.1	10.3
Michigan	24,066	43,418	37,738	38,117	40,861	69.8	7.2
Minnesota	6,008	11,848	11,874	14,343	15,196	152.9	5.9
Mississippi	12,856	11,448	12,845	9,680	10,309	-19.8	6.5
Missouri	13,620	24,549	26,506	29,784	30,650	125.0	2.9
Montana	2,202	1,762	2,551	2,640	3,075	39.6	16.5
Nebraska	1,633	3,080	3,247	3,449	3,317	103.1	-3.8
Nevada	5,374	10,363	12,054	14,865	17,178	219.7	15.6
New Hampshire	1,983	3,304	3,319	3,276	3,335	68.2	1.8
New Jersey	4,279	4,897	8,660	10,303	10,150	137.2	-1.5
New Mexico	4,383	12,681	11,661	11,949	10,279	134.5	-14.0
New York	44,018	96,881	108,603	116,700	118,435	169.1	1.5
North Carolina	12,659	27,652	27,050	24,492	26,613	110.2	8.7
North Dakota	1,209	2,712	2,122	2,395	2,715	124.6	13.4
Ohio	13,578	24,236	23,748	28,632	27,939	105.8	-2.4
Oklahoma	8,284	21,325	22,805	25,008	26,979	225.7	7.9
Oregon	15,517	21,345	19,189	21,058	22,637	45.9	7.5
Pennsylvania	12,935	19,905	19,349	21,309	22,014	70.2	3.3
Rhode Island	667	981	907	997	1,004	50.5	0.7
South Carolina	6,033	10,495	11,436	12,809	13,353	121.3	4.2
South Dakota	1,038	2,542	1,839	1,835	2,156	107.7	17.5
Tennessee	6,567	14,586	14,319	29,663	13,259	101.9	-55.3
Texas	33,896	94,624	101,088	111,759	113,063	233.6	1.2
Utah	9,991	13,597	15,321	14,579	14,999	50.1	2.9
Vermont	764	1,202	1,055	1,145	1,124	47.1	-1.8
Virginia	9,898	17,940	17,538	18,026	17,876	80.6	-0.8
Washington	16,853	27,390	30,609	32,539	35,511	110.7	9.1
West Virginia	2,984	7,459	8,168	7,430	7,955	166.6	7.1
Wisconsin	8,103	15,491	18,637	19,471	18,366	126.7	-5.7
Wyoming	675	1,173	1,022	1,447	1,556	130.5	7.5
United States	673,458	1,162,117	1,216,117	1,298,015	1,259,695	87.0%	-3.0%

Source: National Center for Homeless Education. 2016. "Federal Data Summary School Years 2012-13 to 2014-15: Education for Homeless Children and Youth," Table 4. <http://nche.ed.gov/downloads/data-comp-1213-1415.pdf>.

In 2015, 20 states and the District of Columbia had nearly 1 in 5 children living in food-insecure households. Food insecurity increases the risk of obesity. In 2016, more than 1 in 4 children were overweight or obese in 19 of those states and the District of Columbia as well as 26 other states.

Table 10: Child Hunger and Obesity, 2015-2016

	Children Living in Food-Insecure Households, 2015 ^a		Percent of Children 10–17 Overweight or Obese, 2016	State Rank	
	Number	Percent		Based on Child Food Insecurity Rate	Based on Percent Overweight and Obese
Alabama	267,040	24.1%	35.5%	47	42
Alaska	36,560	19.6	26.3	29	24
Arizona	389,850	24.0	26.9	46	47
Arkansas	176,710	25.0	33.9	48	40
California	1,890,050	20.7	31.2	32	26
Colorado	207,650	16.5	27.2	10	2
Connecticut	127,400	16.7	30.2	11	22
Delaware	35,310	17.3	30.9	15	32
District of Columbia	27,800	23.6	33.8	–	–
Florida	930,730	22.7	36.6	42	13
Georgia	580,830	23.2	32.2	43	42
Hawaii	62,600	20.1	25.5	31	12
Idaho	76,070	17.6	26.0	17	14
Illinois	513,270	17.3	27.0	15	38
Indiana	301,990	19.1	33.9	26	29
Iowa	121,550	16.7	29.9	11	15
Kansas	138,480	19.2	30.9	27	25
Kentucky	202,050	20.0	33.5	30	44
Louisiana	261,230	23.4	34.0	44	50
Maine	54,830	21.4	28.2	36	21
Maryland	220,010	16.3	33.6	8	31
Massachusetts	187,290	13.5	26.6	3	27
Michigan	397,070	18.0	32.0	19	34
Minnesota	177,080	13.8	27.7	4	11
Mississippi	191,750	26.3	37.0	50	49
Missouri	258,610	18.6	29.4	23	17
Montana	42,480	18.8	23.2	24	20
Nebraska	85,970	18.3	29.2	22	19
Nevada	149,460	22.4	30.5	38	36
New Hampshire	33,940	12.9	23.8	2	5
New Jersey	298,010	14.9	31.7	6	4
New Mexico	124,980	25.0	24.9	48	35
New York	819,460	19.4	31.8	28	33
North Carolina	516,120	22.6	30.9	40	29
North Dakota	16,130	9.4	37.1	1	45
Ohio	575,020	21.9	33.1	37	28
Oklahoma	216,980	22.6	33.8	40	39
Oregon	194,070	22.5	20.3	39	7
Pennsylvania	482,130	17.9	31.7	18	7
Rhode Island	38,430	18.1	36.3	21	16
South Carolina	225,550	20.7	32.9	32	48
South Dakota	37,670	18.0	31.4	19	9
Tennessee	315,370	21.1	37.7	35	41
Texas	1,713,430	23.8	33.3	45	46
Utah	149,790	16.4	19.2	9	1
Vermont	18,820	15.7	22.2	7	3
Virginia	268,670	14.4	27.2	5	23
Washington	306,560	19.0	25.5	25	6
West Virginia	79,050	20.8	35.1	34	37
Wisconsin	219,280	17.0	29.5	14	18
Wyoming	23,550	16.9	27.1	13	10
United States	14,784,730	19.3%	31.2%		

^aFood-insecure households are households with children that had difficulty meeting basic food needs for adults, children or both.

^bOverweight is defined as BMI-for-age between the 85th and 95th percentile; obese is defined as BMI-for-age greater than or equal to the 95th percentile.

Sources: Gundersen, Craig, Adam Dewey, Amy S. Crumbaugh, Michael Kato, and Emily Engelhard. 2017. "Map the Meal Gap 2017: A Report on County and Congressional District Food Insecurity and County Food Cost in the United States in 2015." Feeding America. <http://www.feedingamerica.org/research/map-the-meal-gap/2015/2015-mapthamealgap-exec-summary.pdf>; 2016 National Survey of Children's Health. 2017. "Indicator 1.4: Childhood Weight Status in 4 Categories, Age 10-17 Years." Data Resource Center for Child & Adolescent Health. <http://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=4576&r=1>.

In FY2015, more than 1 in 4 children benefited from SNAP. More than 1 in 5 children under age 5 relied on WIC during years of critical development.

Table 11: Average Monthly Number of Child Participants in SNAP and WIC, FY2015

	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), FY2015			Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), FY2015 ^a			
	Number	Percent of:		Number of:			Percent of All Children under 5
		All Children	All SNAP Participants	All Participants	Infants ^b	Children under 5 ^b	
Alabama	397,000	34.1%	44.8%	132,133	34,775	64,475	22.0%
Alaska	35,000	17.9	43.7	19,682	4,515	10,482	19.1
Arizona	478,000	27.9	48.5	148,208	39,230	73,173	16.8
Arkansas	200,000	26.8	43.9	84,220	23,581	38,700	20.3
California	2,319,000	24.0	53.4	1,265,005	259,419	720,450	28.8
Colorado	235,000	17.7	48.0	90,733	21,761	46,453	13.8
Connecticut	154,000	18.9	35.3	51,295	12,953	27,135	14.5
Delaware	66,000	30.5	45.0	18,998	5,053	9,615	17.4
District of Columbia	51,000	40.1	36.4	14,526	4,199	6,511	15.0
Florida	1,448,000	33.4	39.6	483,811	119,920	244,874	22.0
Georgia	809,000	30.6	45.2	264,299	65,545	132,330	20.0
Hawaii	74,000	22.8	40.2	31,616	7,402	16,704	18.1
Idaho	95,000	20.9	49.0	40,506	9,796	20,598	18.1
Illinois	843,000	27.0	41.9	247,594	68,208	120,039	15.4
Indiana	379,000	22.8	46.7	154,485	39,032	78,826	18.7
Iowa	167,000	21.6	43.1	63,481	16,300	32,077	16.2
Kansas	130,000	17.2	47.7	62,850	15,817	32,471	16.5
Kentucky	313,000	29.3	41.2	116,179	30,229	58,324	21.2
Louisiana	407,000	34.7	47.6	128,935	37,558	58,117	18.7
Maine	70,000	25.6	34.8	21,615	5,129	11,833	18.3
Maryland	322,000	22.6	41.8	142,841	34,217	74,416	20.2
Massachusetts	268,000	18.1	34.9	113,262	25,875	61,513	16.9
Michigan	582,000	24.8	37.2	244,829	60,862	129,715	22.6
Minnesota	216,000	16.0	45.2	119,403	26,956	65,058	18.6
Mississippi	277,000	36.1	43.7	88,715	25,771	41,381	21.7
Missouri	365,000	24.9	43.4	134,780	36,453	64,048	17.1
Montana	48,000	20.1	42.2	18,476	4,624	9,416	15.1
Nebraska	85,000	17.1	49.5	36,960	9,191	19,312	14.7
Nevada	179,000	25.5	44.0	71,706	17,415	37,637	20.8
New Hampshire	41,000	14.6	40.1	14,705	3,650	7,728	12.0
New Jersey	397,000	18.8	44.1	161,664	36,584	88,112	16.7
New Mexico	206,000	39.4	46.4	52,146	12,724	26,716	20.3
New York	1,050,000	23.5	35.3	471,695	107,962	251,167	21.4
North Carolina	696,000	28.7	43.2	248,245	61,242	127,587	21.1
North Dakota	23,000	12.5	44.1	11,481	2,993	5,808	10.7
Ohio	693,000	24.9	42.1	244,201	65,871	120,473	17.3
Oklahoma	267,000	26.4	45.8	86,496	21,668	43,117	16.1
Oregon	275,000	30.2	35.6	98,304	21,599	53,303	22.9
Pennsylvania	734,000	25.7	40.3	245,979	64,921	126,168	17.7
Rhode Island	66,000	29.1	38.0	20,728	5,225	10,902	19.9
South Carolina	366,000	31.7	45.9	114,562	32,352	51,665	17.7
South Dakota	46,000	20.7	47.3	17,515	4,225	9,396	15.4
Tennessee	515,000	32.6	42.4	150,116	42,284	67,650	16.7
Texas	2,060,000	27.1	55.6	886,409	219,016	430,242	21.5
Utah	118,000	12.3	53.1	58,995	13,865	30,426	12.1
Vermont	30,000	23.1	35.0	13,733	2,597	8,247	26.9
Virginia	376,000	19.0	44.8	139,632	36,708	68,180	13.3
Washington	412,000	24.3	39.0	176,133	36,213	99,345	22.2
West Virginia	137,000	34.2	37.9	41,701	10,765	20,945	20.5
Wisconsin	316,000	23.1	39.9	105,504	25,498	56,437	16.7
Wyoming	16,000	10.9	49.8	10,414	2,446	5,356	13.8
United States	19,891,000	25.6%	44.0%	7,781,498	1,892,192	4,014,651	20.2%

^aAverage monthly participation data from October 2014 to September 2015. All data are preliminary and subject to revision.

^bExcludes participation from Indian tribal organizations.

Sources: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. 2017. "Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015," Table B.14. <https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/ops/Characteristics2015.pdf>; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2017. "WIC Program Data: Monthly Data-State Level Participation by Category and Program Costs – FY2015 (Final)." <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/wicmain.htm>; U.S. Census Bureau. 2017. "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016," Table PEPASR6H.

During the 2015-2016 school year, 21.6 million children received free or reduced-price lunch, but only 3 million received meals in summer 2016. In 43 states, more than 4 in 5 children who received free or reduced-price lunch did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs.

Table 12: School and Summer Feeding Programs, 2015-2016 School Year and Summer 2016

	Number of Children Participating in:			Percent of Children Who Both Receive Free or Reduced-Price Lunch and Participate in Summer Nutrition Programs	Rank Based on Percent of Children Who Both Receive Free or Reduced-Price Lunch and Participate in Summer Nutrition Programs ^a
	Free and Reduced-Price Lunch	Free and Reduced-Price Breakfast	Summer Nutrition Programs		
Alabama	396,936	229,658	37,879	9.5%	39
Alaska ^b	39,519	21,678	3,994	10.1	36
Arizona	496,205	267,331	57,533	11.6	30
Arkansas	244,295	155,102	28,921	11.8	29
California	2,620,828	1,457,976	456,607	17.4	12
Colorado	245,238	147,469	20,271	8.3	45
Connecticut	170,023	87,405	37,303	21.9	6
Delaware ^b	66,712	41,038	10,211	15.3	18
District of Columbia ^b	47,396	31,956	21,711	45.8	—
Florida	1,412,090	713,159	220,486	15.6	16
Georgia	937,730	552,290	141,784	15.1	21
Hawaii	66,811	28,733	6,767	10.1	36
Idaho	101,748	60,406	20,423	20.1	7
Illinois	834,033	397,513	91,504	11.0	33
Indiana	454,579	230,666	68,151	15.0	22
Iowa	183,782	80,783	19,990	10.9	34
Kansas	199,981	98,672	17,187	8.6	44
Kentucky ^b	418,362	268,501	32,243	7.7	46
Louisiana	424,196	244,944	37,594	8.9	42
Maine	62,780	37,205	16,157	25.7	4
Maryland	318,138	204,388	70,391	22.1	5
Massachusetts	338,138	167,206	56,376	16.7	14
Michigan ^b	577,101	335,506	64,422	11.2	31
Minnesota	290,611	154,415	44,497	15.3	18
Mississippi	321,730	188,976	24,105	7.5	48
Missouri	385,156	228,397	35,208	9.1	41
Montana ^b	49,357	26,161	9,022	18.3	10
Nebraska	123,113	52,914	9,017	7.3	49
Nevada	184,083	103,197	20,364	11.1	32
New Hampshire	39,069	15,977	5,531	14.2	24
New Jersey	456,695	267,756	80,915	17.7	11
New Mexico ^b	184,771	134,640	61,999	33.6	1
New York	1,256,466	615,689	352,265	28.0	3
North Carolina	694,359	398,591	102,769	14.8	23
North Dakota ^b	32,538	15,991	3,166	9.7	38
Ohio	671,836	374,043	62,939	9.4	40
Oklahoma	326,981	191,994	16,992	5.2	50
Oregon	227,160	121,386	34,455	15.2	20
Pennsylvania	659,969	326,395	89,745	13.6	27
Rhode Island	54,262	27,829	10,239	18.9	8
South Carolina	371,443	231,343	69,466	18.7	9
South Dakota	52,663	24,286	8,237	15.6	16
Tennessee ^b	527,726	340,369	65,713	12.5	28
Texas	2,564,138	1,619,173	195,681	7.6	47
Utah	171,095	65,246	28,294	16.5	15
Vermont	27,642	17,331	9,041	32.7	2
Virginia	441,165	248,045	62,703	14.2	24
Washington	362,299	163,362	37,530	10.4	35
West Virginia ^b	133,241	111,724	11,879	8.9	42
Wisconsin	300,006	153,208	42,391	14.1	26
Wyoming ^b	26,353	11,264	4,585	17.4	12
United States	21,592,548	12,089,287	3,036,653	14.6%	

^aStates are ranked 1-50 with 1 meaning a high percent of children who receive free or reduced-price lunch also participate in Summer Nutrition Programs and 50 meaning a low percent of children who receive free or reduced-price lunch also participate in Summer Nutrition Programs.

^bIn these states, 50 percent or more of eligible school districts adopted the Community Eligibility Provision for the 2015-2016 school year. Those high-poverty school districts were offering breakfast and lunch at no charge to all students without having to collect and process individual meal applications. That was the first school year the provision became available nationwide after being piloted in 11 states.

Notes: Participation data are based on average daily meals served from September through May for the School Lunch and Breakfast Programs and in July for the Summer Nutrition Program.

Sources: Segal, Becca, Jessie Hewins, Mieke Sanderson, Catlin Nchako, Zoë Neuberger, Lexin Cai, and Alison Maurice. 2016. "Community Eligibility Adoption Rises for the 2015-2016 School Year, Increasing Access to School Meals." Center on Budget and Policy Priorities and the Food and Research Action Center. <http://www.cbpp.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/4-7-16fa.pdf>; Hewins, Jessie, and Randy Rosso. 2017. "School Breakfast Scorecard: 2015-2016 School Year." Food Research and Action Center. <http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/school-breakfast-scorecard-sy-2015-2016.pdf>; FitzSimmons, Crystal, Signe Anderson, Clarissa Hayes, and Randy Rosso. 2017. "Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation: Summer Nutrition Status Report." Food Research and Action Center. <http://www.frac.org/wp-content/uploads/2017-summer-nutrition-report-1.pdf>; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2017. "National School Lunch Program: Participation and Lunches Served." <https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/pd/slsummar.pdf>.

1 in 19 children in the U.S. were uninsured in 2016—more than 3.9 million children. More than 91 percent of uninsured children were U.S. citizens; nearly 75 percent lived in families with at least one working member; and almost half lived in the South. The majority of uninsured children were school-aged (6-17).

Table 13: Uninsured Children in 2016—A Portrait

	Number Uninsured	Percent Uninsured	One Out of Every ___ is Uninsured	Percent of Uninsured Children Who Are:
All Children under 18	3,924,000	5.3%	19	
By Race/Ethnicity				
White	1,547,000	5.2	19	39.4
Hispanic	1,409,000	7.6	13	35.9
Black	607,000	5.4	19	15.5
Asian	195,000	5.0	20	5.0
By Age				
Under 3	880,000	7.3	14	22.4
3 to 5	500,000	4.2	24	12.7
6 to 11	1,230,000	5.0	20	31.3
12 to 17	1,315,000	5.2	19	33.5
By Family Income				
Less than \$25,000	847,000	6.7	15	21.6
\$25,000-49,999	1,007,000	6.9	14	25.7
\$50,000-74,999	698,000	6.0	17	17.8
\$75,000 or More	1,277,000	3.8	26	32.5
By Citizenship				
Citizen	3,573,000	5.0	20	91.1
Non-Citizen	375,000	17.0	6	9.6
By Region				
Northeast	411,000	3.5	29	10.5
Midwest	619,000	4.0	25	15.8
South	1,805,000	6.3	16	46.0
West	1,089,000	6.1	16	27.8
Children by Number of Working Family Members				
None	972,000	6.0	17	24.8
One	1,955,000	5.2	19	49.8
Two or More	893,000	4.7	21	22.8

Notes: Uninsured is defined as not covered by any type of insurance (private or public) for the entire year. White does not include children of Hispanic ethnicity.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. 2017. "2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement," Table HI08. <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/cps-hi/hi-08.2016.html>.

Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) provided comprehensive and affordable health and mental health coverage to nearly 46 million children under age 19 in FY2016.

Table 14: Children Uninsured and Enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP, 2016

	Uninsured Ages 0-17 ^a		State Rank by Percent Uninsured	Number of Children Who Gained Coverage from 2015 to 2016	Uninsured Under 6		Uninsured Ages 6-17		Number Enrolled, Ages 0-18, FY2016 ^b	
	Number	Percent			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Medicaid	CHIP
Alabama	26,732	2.4%	6	7,036	6,863	2.0%	19,869	2.7%	647,532	150,040
Alaska	18,594	10.0	50	1,071	4,984	7.9	13,610	11.0	90,644	15,662
Arizona	119,446	7.3	45	14,801	30,724	5.9	88,722	8.0	904,347	88,224
Arkansas	25,543	3.6	24	9,011	8,416	3.7	17,127	3.6	412,329	120,863
California	267,815	2.9	13	34,553	68,020	2.3	199,795	3.3	4,923,612	2,022,213
Colorado	50,649	4.0	26	1,774	13,369	3.3	37,280	4.4	506,771	167,227
Connecticut	20,867	2.8	12	4,233	7,163	3.2	13,704	2.6	345,933	25,551
Delaware	6,243	3.1	16	-158	1,579	2.4	4,664	3.4	108,577	17,784
District of Columbia	3,741	3.1	—	-1,935	1,168	2.3	2,573	3.7	81,589	13,943
Florida	256,747	6.2	42	27,059	63,322	4.7	193,425	6.9	2,398,354	374,884
Georgia	162,772	6.5	43	3,461	47,114	6.0	115,658	6.7	1,348,651	232,050
Hawaii	6,897	2.2	5	-1,852	2,218	2.0	4,679	2.4	149,452	25,780
Idaho	20,483	4.7	35	4,359	4,838	3.5	15,645	5.2	208,819	35,964
Illinois	71,319	2.4	6	3,953	18,372	2.0	52,947	2.7	1,488,562	325,990
Indiana	92,150	5.9	41	14,175	27,990	5.5	64,160	6.0	700,002	114,927
Iowa	18,442	2.5	9	7,154	6,202	2.6	12,240	2.5	341,610	84,989
Kansas	30,912	4.3	28	5,623	9,230	3.9	21,682	4.5	283,082	79,319
Kentucky	31,995	3.2	17	10,812	8,608	2.7	23,387	3.4	537,736	92,728
Louisiana	33,626	3.0	15	6,297	9,423	2.6	24,203	3.2	723,171	161,565
Maine	11,619	4.6	34	2,829	3,191	4.0	8,428	4.8	152,626	23,257
Maryland	44,955	3.3	18	7,312	14,267	3.3	30,688	3.4	531,786	137,592
Massachusetts	12,709	0.9	1	3,176	4,938	1.1	7,771	0.8	584,863	185,578
Michigan	63,236	2.9	13	4,840	19,311	2.8	43,925	2.9	1,203,221	82,693
Minnesota	43,285	3.4	20	-3,877	13,174	3.1	30,111	3.5	631,115	3,876
Mississippi	32,590	4.5	30	-3,223	9,917	4.4	22,673	4.6	442,086	88,531
Missouri	61,873	4.5	30	17,825	16,051	3.6	45,822	4.9	592,231	87,790
Montana	10,628	4.7	35	6,491	2,742	3.7	7,886	5.1	99,251	44,688
Nebraska	23,707	5.0	38	1,023	8,875	5.6	14,832	4.7	168,840	55,041
Nevada	45,859	6.8	44	4,591	11,995	5.5	33,864	7.4	353,649	68,951
New Hampshire	6,847	2.6	11	145	1,998	2.5	4,849	2.7	92,897	17,946
New Jersey	70,039	3.5	21	4,555	19,427	3.1	50,612	3.8	751,344	230,960
New Mexico	26,085	5.3	39	-3,667	6,072	4.0	20,013	5.9	414,277	15,100
New York	101,066	2.4	6	2,577	27,477	2.0	73,589	2.6	2,231,347	684,625
North Carolina	102,232	4.5	30	-2,914	24,679	3.5	77,553	4.9	1,134,912	256,446
North Dakota	13,624	7.8	47	-194	5,045	7.7	8,579	7.9	61,525	4,955
Ohio	94,553	3.6	24	20,428	29,820	3.6	64,733	3.6	1,340,686	223,583
Oklahoma	70,089	7.3	45	1,019	19,644	6.2	50,445	7.9	531,214	187,971
Oregon	28,600	3.3	18	2,468	6,531	2.3	22,069	3.8	467,757	140,786
Pennsylvania	116,374	4.4	29	-5,010	39,966	4.7	76,408	4.2	1,224,916	342,268
Rhode Island	3,999	1.9	3	3,261	1,472	2.2	2,527	1.8	103,138	36,262
South Carolina	43,703	4.0	26	477	13,110	3.8	30,593	4.1	632,686	81,574
South Dakota	9,545	4.5	30	4,491	3,180	4.3	6,365	4.6	79,832	18,507
Tennessee	53,037	3.5	21	9,067	14,189	2.9	38,848	3.8	873,842	105,990
Texas	670,822	9.2	49	11,301	174,936	7.3	495,886	10.1	3,535,398	1,075,212
Utah	53,600	5.8	40	11,595	16,330	5.4	37,270	6.1	253,551	58,410
Vermont	1,858	1.6	2	-607	578	1.6	1,280	1.6	76,898	5,305
Virginia	89,012	4.8	37	1,674	25,378	4.2	63,634	5.0	651,578	192,831
Washington	41,436	2.5	9	1,083	9,435	1.8	32,001	2.9	830,412	66,517
West Virginia	7,783	2.1	4	3,000	2,268	1.9	5,515	2.2	243,547	48,187
Wisconsin	45,408	3.5	21	820	14,832	3.7	30,576	3.5	541,145	171,552
Wyoming	12,328	8.8	48	-1,472	3,986	8.7	8,342	8.8	47,178	7,387
United States	3,277,474	4.5%		256,510	904,417	3.8%	2,373,057	4.8%	37,080,521	8,900,074

^aUninsured at the time of the survey, not necessarily for the entire year. These numbers are among children ages 0-17.

^bSome people age 19 and older may be included depending on why they qualify for the program and each state's practices. These numbers are the cumulative enrollment for the fiscal year and may differ from monthly numbers.

Note: Uninsured numbers and percents in this table cannot be directly compared to those from the Current Population Survey (CPS) data as they come from different surveys.

Sources: Kenney, Genevieve M., Jennifer Haley, Clare Pan, Victoria Lynch, and Matthew Buettgens. 2017. "Medicaid/CHIP Participation Rates Rose Among Children and Parents in 2015." http://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/90346/2001264-medicaid-chip-participation-rates-rose-among-children-and-parents-in-2015_1.pdf; U.S. Census Bureau. 2017. "2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates." Table S2701; Medicaid.gov. 2017. "Unduplicated Number of Children Ever Enrolled in CHIP and Medicaid, FY2015-FY2016." <https://www.medicaid.gov/chip/downloads/fy-2016-childrens-enrollment-report.pdf>.

Health coverage and services for children across the U.S. remain a lottery of geography.

Table 15: Selected Characteristics of State Medicaid and CHIP Programs, 2017

	Upper-Income Eligibility for Medicaid and CHIP (Percent of FPL) ^a	CHIP Waiting Period ^b	12-month Continuous Eligibility ^c	No 5-Year Wait for Lawfully Residing Immigrant Children ^d	ACA Medicaid Expansion State ^e
Alabama	317%		M, C		
Alaska	208		M		Y
Arizona	205	90 days			Y
Arkansas	216	90 days	C		Y
California	266		M	Y	Y
Colorado	265		M, C	Y	Y
Connecticut	323			Y	Y
Delaware	217		C	Y	Y
District of Columbia	324	2 months		Y	Y
Florida	215		C	Y	
Georgia	252				
Hawaii	313			Y	Y
Idaho	190		M, C		
Illinois	318	90 days	M, C	Y	Y
Indiana	262	90 days			Y
Iowa	307	1 month	M, C	Y	Y
Kansas	244	90 days	M, C		
Kentucky	218			Y	Y
Louisiana	255	90 days	M, C		Y
Maine	213	90 days		Y	
Maryland	322			Y	Y
Massachusetts	305			Y	Y
Michigan	217		M		Y
Minnesota	288			Y	Y
Mississippi	214		M, C		
Missouri	305				
Montana	266		M, C	Y	Y
Nebraska	218			Y	
Nevada	205		C		Y
New Hampshire	323				Y
New Jersey	355	90 days	M, C	Y	Y
New Mexico	305		M	Y	Y
New York	405		M, C	Y	Y
North Carolina	216		M, C	Y	
North Dakota	175	90 days	M, C		Y
Ohio	211		M	Y	Y
Oklahoma	210				
Oregon	305		M, C	Y	Y
Pennsylvania	319		C	Y	Y
Rhode Island	266			Y	Y
South Carolina	213		M		
South Dakota	209	90 days			
Tennessee	255		C		
Texas	206	90 days	C	Y	
Utah	205	90 days	C	Y	
Vermont	317			Y	Y
Virginia	205			Y	
Washington	317		M, C	Y	Y
West Virginia	305		M, C	Y	Y
Wisconsin	306	1 month		Y	
Wyoming	205		M, C		

^aHighest level of income eligibility for Medicaid or CHIP as a percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).

^b"Waiting period" refers to the length of time a state requires a child to be uninsured prior to enrolling in CHIP, although every state has exceptions. The ACA prohibited waiting periods longer than 90 days starting in 2014.

^c"M" denotes 12-month continuous eligibility for Medicaid, and "C" denotes 12-month continuous eligibility for CHIP.

^dThese states cover immigrant children who have been lawfully residing in the U.S. for less than five years under the Immigrant Children's Health Improvement Act (ICHIA) option with state funds.

^eThese states have expanded Medicaid to 138 percent of the FPL for all eligible adults in the state. When parents are covered, their children are more likely to also be covered.

Sources: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured. 2017. "Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility, Enrollment, Renewal, and Cost Sharing Policies as of January 2017: Findings from a 50-State Survey." <http://ccf.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Report-Medicaid-and-CHIP-Eligibility-as-of-Jan-2017-1.pdf>; The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. 2017. "Status of State Action on the Medicaid Expansion as of January 1, 2017." <http://kff.org/health-reform/state-indicator/state-activity-around-expanding-medicare-under-the-affordable-care-act/?currentTimeframe=0>; Hope, Cathy. 2016. "Florida and Utah Remove 5-Year Wait for Legal Immigrant Children." Georgetown University Center for Children and Families. <http://ccf.georgetown.edu/2016/06/30/ichia-florida-and-utah-coverage-for-legal-immigrant-children-starts-july-1/>.

Nearly half of births in the U.S. were covered by Medicaid in 2010. In 2015, teen birth rates for Black and Hispanic teens were about two times that for White teens and the Black infant mortality rate was more than two times that of White and Hispanic infants.

Table 16: Birth Characteristics, 2010 and 2015

	Births Covered by Medicaid, 2010		Infant Mortality, 2015 (Rate per 1,000 Births)				Teen Mothers, 2015 (Rate per 1,000 Females Ages 15-19)			
	Percent	Number	All Races/ Ethnicities ^a	White	Black	Hispanic	All Races/ Ethnicities ^b	White	Black	Hispanic
Alabama	52.5%	31,498	8.3	5.2	15.2	6.3	30.1	26.3	35.8	51.3
Alaska	52.6	6,053	6.9	5.5	*	*	29.3	18.0	25.1	31.3
Arizona	53.3	46,393	5.5	4.1	10.7	6.0	26.3	15.1	26.7	37.0
Arkansas	67.1	25,659	7.5	6.7	12.7	*	38.0	33.6	50.8	45.4
California	47.6	242,732	4.4	3.9	9.6	4.8	19.0	8.6	22.7	28.5
Colorado	36.8	24,431	4.6	3.8	10.4	5.6	19.3	12.0	24.9	34.9
Connecticut	31.4	11,770	5.6	3.6	12.6	7.7	10.1	3.9	16.3	29.0
Delaware ^c	48.6	5,529	9.0	6.7	13.4	*	18.1	11.7	25.5	36.2
District of Columbia	67.9	6,218	8.6	*	13.5	*	25.6	*	37.0	49.1
Florida	48.8	104,721	6.2	4.5	10.8	4.8	20.8	16.9	30.3	21.8
Georgia	41.9	56,009	7.8	5.5	12.6	5.7	25.6	20.4	30.5	39.5
Hawaii	24.0	4,551	5.9	5.0	*	7.2	20.6	16.8	*	31.9
Idaho	38.6	8,954	4.6	4.9	*	*	22.5	18.9	*	39.2
Illinois	52.0	85,978	6.0	4.5	12.5	5.6	21.1	12.8	41.0	29.9
Indiana	46.6	39,071	7.3	6.2	13.1	8.5	26.0	22.9	40.9	37.8
Iowa	40.5	15,582	4.2	3.8	8.0	6.1	18.6	14.8	44.1	41.1
Kansas	32.5	13,159	5.9	4.8	12.7	7.8	25.5	20.5	36.2	46.1
Kentucky	43.6	23,594	6.7	6.5	9.7	6.7	32.4	31.8	36.1	43.8
Louisiana	69.0	43,175	7.7	5.2	11.8	6.0	34.1	26.8	43.1	55.0
Maine	63.0	8,164	6.6	6.6	*	*	15.4	15.1	26.0	*
Maryland	25.9	19,132	6.7	4.0	11.3	5.3	17.0	9.2	22.9	42.8
Massachusetts	26.8	19,485	4.3	3.8	8.1	4.7	9.4	4.8	14.1	31.9
Michigan	45.3	51,944	6.6	4.7	12.8	10.4	19.4	14.4	39.3	28.6
Minnesota	43.8	29,983	5.2	4.0	11.7	5.2	13.7	9.3	28.3	32.2
Mississippi	64.7	25,864	9.3	6.7	13.0	*	34.8	28.5	41.9	43.8
Missouri	42.2	32,411	6.5	5.5	12.7	*	25.0	22.4	37.4	35.1
Montana	35.0	4,225	6.0	4.7	*	*	25.3	19.2	*	36.8
Nebraska	31.1	8,070	5.7	5.2	*	6.6	22.0	14.2	40.1	51.7
Nevada	44.1	15,737	5.2	4.0	11.7	4.7	27.6	19.0	43.5	35.4
New Hampshire	29.9	3,845	4.2	4.3	*	*	10.9	10.2	*	24.6
New Jersey	28.1	28,499	4.7	3.6	10.9	4.7	12.1	4.0	21.8	28.6
New Mexico	53.4	14,832	5.1	5.2	*	4.6	34.6	20.6	22.5	40.7
New York	45.8	111,144	4.6	3.8	8.6	3.7	14.6	9.0	20.0	28.3
North Carolina	53.8	65,775	7.3	5.8	12.4	5.4	23.6	17.1	29.8	42.5
North Dakota	28.5	2,594	7.2	6.4	*	*	22.2	16.6	39.5	45.4
Ohio	38.2	53,140	7.2	5.7	15.1	6.0	23.2	19.2	40.8	38.4
Oklahoma	64.0	33,125	7.3	5.7	13.4	8.6	34.8	30.6	37.1	51.6
Oregon	44.9	20,463	5.1	4.7	15.0	5.3	19.0	15.7	26.7	33.0
Pennsylvania	32.7	45,260	6.1	4.8	12.7	6.3	17.7	12.2	32.9	43.4
Rhode Island	46.1	5,142	5.6	4.6	*	*	14.3	9.3	17.5	34.0
South Carolina	50.0	29,153	7.0	4.8	11.9	4.7	26.2	22.0	32.8	35.1
South Dakota	36.0	4,244	7.3	5.9	*	*	26.4	16.0	*	56.3
Tennessee	51.3	40,703	7.0	6.1	11.0	4.5	30.5	26.6	40.0	49.1
Texas	47.6	187,140	5.7	4.9	10.9	5.3	34.6	20.9	34.3	47.6
Utah	30.6	15,911	5.1	5.0	*	6.0	17.6	13.2	23.4	38.6
Vermont	46.6	2,901	4.6	4.5	*	*	11.6	11.6	*	*
Virginia	29.0	30,626	5.9	4.4	11.1	5.1	17.1	13.5	24.0	31.0
Washington	38.8	33,545	4.9	4.4	9.3	5.4	17.6	13.2	21.9	36.3
West Virginia	51.8	10,575	7.2	6.8	*	*	31.9	32.6	27.4	26.3
Wisconsin	49.5	33,848	5.8	4.3	15.1	6.2	16.2	10.1	47.2	34.1
Wyoming	38.4	2,892	5.0	5.5	*	*	29.2	26.8	*	35.3
United States	47.8%	1,805,151	5.9	4.8	11.7	5.2	22.3	16.0	31.8	34.9

^aInfant mortality is defined as death before age 1. Race/ethnicity is based on the infant's race/ethnicity. White and Black racial categories exclude infants of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic infants can be of any race. Data for other racial/ethnic groups were not available.

^bRace/ethnicity is based on the mother's race/ethnicity. White and Black racial categories exclude mothers of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic mothers can be of any race. Data for other racial/ethnic groups were not available.

^cDelaware data for 2010 were not available so table includes data from 2009.

Note: “*” means data reported by state did not meet standard of reliability or precision according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Sources: Markus, Anne Rossier, Ellie Andres, Kristina D. West, Nicole Garro, Cynthia Pellegrini. 2013. “Medicaid Covered Births, 2008-2010, in the Context of the Implementation of Health Reform.” Women's Health Issues Journal. Issues 23-5; The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2017. “Deaths: Final Tables for 2015,” Table 15. National Vital Statistics Report 66 no. 6. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr66/nvsr66_06.pdf; The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2017. “Births: Final Data for 2015,” Table B. National Vital Statistics Reports 66 no. 1. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr66/nvsr66_01.pdf.

Less than 32 percent of 4-year-olds and 5 percent of 3-year-olds were enrolled in a state-funded preschool program during 2015-2016 and quality varied widely from state to state.

Table 17: Enrollment of 4- and 3-Year-Olds in State-Funded Preschool Programs, 2015-2016

	Number		Percent		NIEER Quality Benchmarks Met (Out of 10) ^a
	4-Year-Olds	3-Year-Olds	4-Year-Olds	3-Year-Olds	
Alabama	11,296	0	18.9%	0.0%	10
Alaska	319	0	2.8	0.0	5
Arizona	3,763	1,602	4.4	1.9	1
Arkansas	12,314	7,127	32.0	18.4	7
California	178,821	42,354	35.0	8.5	4.4 ^b
Colorado	15,704	5,429	23.1	8.1	5
Connecticut	9,222	3,623	23.7	9.5	4.8 ^b
Delaware	843	0	7.3	0.0	6
District of Columbia	6,944	5,736	81.2	70.0	3
Florida	169,025	0	76.0	0.0	3
Georgia	80,825	0	59.7	0.0	6
Hawaii	375	0	2.0	0.0	7
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	41,397	31,458	26.1	19.9	7
Indiana	1,585	0	1.9	0.0	1
Iowa	24,750	1,166	63.7	3.0	6.9 ^b
Kansas	7,903	0	19.8	0.0	7.1 ^b
Kentucky	14,232	4,950	25.8	9.0	8
Louisiana	19,860	0	32.2	0.0	8 ^b
Maine	5,177	0	40.2	0.0	9
Maryland	27,003	3,733	35.7	5.0	7
Massachusetts	5,681	5,329	7.6	7.3	6.6 ^b
Michigan	38,771	0	33.6	0.0	9
Minnesota	858	759	1.2	1.1	7
Mississippi	1,517	263	3.9	0.7	8
Missouri	1,563	926	2.1	1.2	8
Montana	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	8,227	3,670	31.6	14.1	7
Nevada	1,357	179	3.8	0.5	6
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	31,800	20,970	29.1	19.6	8.8 ^b
New Mexico	9,254	503	33.3	1.9	8
New York	118,560	1,509	49.9	0.6	7
North Carolina	26,851	0	21.9	0.0	9
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	10,846	3,919	7.8	2.8	5
Oklahoma	39,593	1,648	73.8	3.1	6
Oregon	4,626	3,214	9.9	7.0	7
Pennsylvania	16,820	8,995	11.6	6.3	6.1 ^b
Rhode Island	594	0	5.4	0.0	10
South Carolina	23,536	0	40.0	0.0	4.5 ^b
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	17,419	585	21.8	0.7	5
Texas	194,861	25,779	48.7	6.6	4
Utah	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	4,096	2,708	66.7	43.8	5
Virginia	18,356	0	17.8	0.0	4
Washington	7,702	3,989	8.6	4.4	7
West Virginia	13,615	2,277	66.4	11.0	9
Wisconsin	48,859	579	71.0	0.8	3 ^b
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—
United States	1,276,719	194,979	31.8%	4.9%	

^aThe National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER) defines a state preschool program as one serving 3- and 4-year-olds that is funded, controlled, and directed by the state. Its primary focus must be early childhood education and it must offer a group learning experience to children at least two days each week. It may serve children with disabilities but cannot be primarily designed to serve those children. State-funded preschool may be coordinated and integrated with the child care subsidy system in the state. State supplements for Head Start constitute state preschool if they substantially increase the number of children served and involve some state administrative responsibility. NIEER uses 10 benchmarks to measure the quality of state preschool programs: 1) comprehensive early learning and development standards that are horizontally and vertically aligned, supported, and culturally sensitive; 2) supports for curriculum implementation; 3) teachers with bachelor's degrees and 4) specialization in early childhood; 5) assistant teachers with child development associate's or equivalent degrees; 6) at least 15 hours/year of professional development, individualized plans and professional development plans, and coaching for lead and assistant teachers; 7) a maximum class size of 20; 8) child-staff ratios of no more than 10:1; 9) comprehensive vision, hearing, and health screenings; and 10) continuous quality improvement system.

^bThese states have more than one preschool program, and the score is an average of the programs operating in each state.

Note: "—" means no program.

Source: National Institute for Early Education Research. 2017. "State of Preschool 2016 Yearbook," Tables 1 and 2. http://nieer.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/YB2016_StateofPreschool2.pdf.

In 2015, center-based care for infants was more expensive than public college in 31 states and the District of Columbia.

Table 18: Child Care Costs for Infants, 2015

	Average Annual Cost for an Infant in Center-Based Care	Percent Difference between Cost of Infant Center-Based Care and Public College ^a	Cost of Center-Based Care for Infants as a Percent of:		
			Income for a Poor Family	State Median Income for a Single-Parent Family	Median Annual Rent
Alabama	\$5,644	-42.1%	28.1%	30.5%	67.1%
Alaska	11,700	74.5	46.4	36.9	87.6
Arizona	9,993	-6.0	49.7	40.1	93.7
Arkansas	6,074	-22.9	30.2	29.8	76.9
California	13,343	44.0	66.4	50.4	91.4
Colorado	14,950	53.4	74.4	49.2	131.1
Connecticut	14,079	26.0	70.1	47.0	112.6
Delaware	10,396	-11.0	51.7	33.8	87.6
District of Columbia	22,658	205.3	112.8	89.9	149.4
Florida	8,719	37.1	43.4	35.6	74.7
Georgia	7,597	-10.1	37.8	33.0	74.1
Hawaii	13,584	33.5	58.8	45.3	81.6
Idaho	7,385	8.3	36.8	33.1	85.7
Illinois	13,176	1.1	65.6	53.7	124.2
Indiana	8,929	-2.1	44.4	40.1	102.3
Iowa	10,015	27.1	49.9	41.2	124.0
Kansas	11,482	36.0	57.2	48.5	130.4
Kentucky	7,800	-18.5	38.8	40.6	99.5
Louisiana	5,754	-29.2	28.6	27.9	62.8
Maine	9,677	1.1	48.2	44.2	106.1
Maryland	14,726	60.7	73.3	40.3	102.8
Massachusetts	17,082	47.1	85.0	61.3	133.9
Michigan	10,178	-15.1	50.7	47.7	111.0
Minnesota	14,826	36.9	73.8	54.7	150.5
Mississippi	5,045	-29.4	25.1	24.9	60.3
Missouri	9,100	7.6	45.3	40.2	104.2
Montana	9,383	12.0	46.7	46.9	114.5
Nebraska	9,043	11.5	45.0	35.9	107.0
Nevada	10,317	13.9	51.4	36.1	89.7
New Hampshire	12,399	3.3	61.7	41.1	105.4
New Jersey	11,548	-13.2	57.5	37.3	82.6
New Mexico	7,802	21.8	38.8	38.2	85.3
New York	14,144	85.0	70.4	54.5	107.5
North Carolina	9,254	32.8	46.1	40.5	99.9
North Dakota	8,431	9.7	42.0	38.7	105.8
Ohio	8,985	-12.0	44.7	42.0	105.3
Oklahoma	6,572	-11.8	32.7	30.3	78.0
Oregon	11,964	27.7	59.6	52.8	113.7
Pennsylvania	11,978	-10.6	59.6	48.6	122.5
Rhode Island	12,882	13.0	64.1	49.9	118.8
South Carolina	6,483	-45.1	32.3	31.5	70.5
South Dakota	6,143	-23.7	30.6	24.4	79.5
Tennessee	8,378	-9.6	41.7	41.2	94.0
Texas	9,207	-0.2	45.8	38.5	90.6
Utah	9,183	44.3	45.7	33.7	88.7
Vermont	11,513	-23.2	57.3	47.3	110.2
Virginia	12,220	3.4	60.8	45.7	93.6
Washington	13,110	27.4	65.3	50.3	112.2
West Virginia	8,580	20.1	42.7	50.2	115.7
Wisconsin	11,750	33.4	58.5	49.7	129.2
Wyoming	9,110	86.3	45.3	38.8	98.7

^aA positive percent (higher than 0) means infant center-based care cost more than public college tuition. A negative percent (lower than 0) means infant center-based care cost less than public college tuition.

Source: Child Care Aware of America. 2017. "Parents and the High Cost of Child Care 2016." <http://www.usa.childcareaware.org/advocacy-public-policy/resources/reportsand-research/costofcare/>.

Although nearly 840,000 families and 1.4 million children were served each month by the Child Care and Development Fund in FY2015, more than 370,000 subsidies have been lost since 2006—the year before the recession began.

Table 19: Average Monthly Number of Children and Families Served by the Child Care and Development Fund by Race/Ethnicity, FY2015

	Number of Families, FY2015	Number of Children, FY2015	Change in Children Served 2006-2015	Percent of Children Who Are:							
				White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Native American/ Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Multi-Racial	In Unregulated Care
Alabama	13,500	24,800	-3,200	1%	19%	79%	0%	0%	0%	1%	42%
Alaska	2,400	3,600	-1,300	10	43	10	5	10	5	21	18
Arizona	16,700	24,400	-5,800	39	67	17	0	5	0	10	6
Arkansas	5,200	7,400	1,800	8	43	47	0	0	0	2	0
California	74,600	108,600	-66,900	58	71	20	5	1	1	2	21
Colorado	10,200	16,900	600	22	29	8	0	1	0	4	1
Connecticut	5,900	8,500	-1,600	42	33	33	1	1	0	8	35
Delaware	4,500	7,200	-300	13	34	64	1	0	0	1	7
District of Columbia	1,200	1,500	-2,200	15	13	85	0	1	1	0	0
Florida	58,000	82,200	-26,400	26	47	48	0	0	0	4	8
Georgia	33,300	58,900	-5,700	4	15	81	0	0	0	3	1
Hawaii	4,000	6,800	-1,800	8	11	1	19	0	35	34	72
Idaho	3,800	6,700	-3,200	20	94	3	0	1	0	1	13
Illinois	26,900	46,200	-36,000	22	19	49	1	0	0	3	35
Indiana	18,700	34,800	2,000	10	39	51	0	0	0	9	24
Iowa	9,300	16,500	-2,900	14	74	18	1	0	0	7	9
Kansas	7,600	14,000	-8,400	16	62	27	1	1	0	6	12
Kentucky	5,300	10,100	-18,800	5	43	30	0	0	0	0	2
Louisiana	12,300	18,400	-20,700	3	22	73	0	0	0	4	8
Maine	1,800	2,800	-2,600	3	78	8	0	0	0	2	14
Maryland	10,300	17,400	-5,500	4	14	81	1	0	0	3	8
Massachusetts	21,800	29,500	-2,600	33	22	17	2	0	0	2	1
Michigan	18,100	32,100	-55,700	5	44	51	0	1	0	2	26
Minnesota	12,000	23,400	-3,900	6	37	47	2	2	0	7	11
Mississippi ^a	11,400	20,500	-18,600	1	11	88	0	0	0	1	6
Missouri	23,600	36,000	2,400	4	38	51	0	0	0	1	28
Montana	2,100	3,200	-1,600	5	78	2	0	13	0	4	6
Nebraska	6,300	11,600	-1,500	15	48	27	0	2	0	7	10
Nevada	3,200	5,600	-400	30	49	39	1	1	1	2	38
New Hampshire	4,100	5,500	-2,000	8	85	4	1	0	0	2	7
New Jersey	32,600	48,000	10,100	40	32	46	1	0	15	2	2
New Mexico	10,000	16,400	-5,200	77	82	5	0	7	0	3	13
New York	64,400	109,000	-14,700	32	38	46	2	1	3	5	30
North Carolina	30,700	64,100	-15,800	5	34	62	0	2	1	1	0
North Dakota	1,500	2,200	-1,800	5	70	10	0	14	0	6	17
Ohio	26,000	47,200	7,300	6	35	54	0	0	0	6	0
Oklahoma	14,800	24,300	-700	13	57	28	1	6	0	8	0
Oregon	8,400	15,300	-4,900	25	62	10	1	2	1	2	40
Pennsylvania	55,100	93,500	10,700	15	33	49	1	0	0	3	11
Rhode Island	3,800	6,000	-1,100	15	8	5	0	0	0	1	1
South Carolina	6,800	10,800	-8,900	3	21	52	0	0	0	4	9
South Dakota	2,500	4,100	-800	4	62	6	0	21	0	11	14
Tennessee	14,400	25,500	-17,000	2	31	69	0	0	0	0	7
Texas	65,700	111,700	-14,500	44	47	26	0	0	0	2	1
Utah	6,000	10,800	-2,200	15	38	5	0	2	0	0	1
Vermont	3,100	4,300	-2,500	2	91	4	1	0	0	4	7
Virginia	14,400	24,800	-3,100	4	34	64	1	0	0	0	3
Washington	27,200	44,900	-8,300	29	43	16	2	2	1	0	17
West Virginia	5,000	8,200	-1,100	2	72	11	0	0	0	14	0
Wisconsin	17,100	27,700	-1,800	12	30	33	1	1	0	6	0
Wyoming	2,000	3,200	-1,500	14	78	5	0	3	0	0	11
United States^b	839,600	1,387,100	-370,600	23%	41%	41%	1%	1%	1%	4%	13%

^aBased on only 10 months of data.

^bCounts for the U.S. exclude U.S. territories and protectorates. Percents include data from territories and protectorates.

Notes: Data are preliminary and subject to change. Racial categories (White, Black, Asian, Native American/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Multi-Racial) include children of Hispanic ethnicity. Percents for racial groups do not add up to 100 percent because of missing data.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2016. "Preliminary FY 2015 CCDF Data Tables," Tables 1, 4, 11, and 12. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/preliminary-fy2015>.

In 2015, the annual median wage for child care workers was less than that for parking lot attendants in 30 states.

Table 20: Child Care Worker Salaries, 2015

	Average Salary for:					Difference between Average Annual Median Wage for Child Care Workers and Parking Lot Attendants	Median Wage for Child Care Workers as a Percent of:	
	Child Care Workers	Head Start Teachers	Preschool Teachers	Kindergarten Teachers	Parking Lot Attendants		Preschool Teachers	Kindergarten Teachers
Alabama	\$18,210	\$23,090	\$26,570	\$47,820	\$18,900	-\$690	68.5%	38.1%
Alaska	24,550	29,881	36,410	66,820	22,820	1,730	67.4	36.7
Arizona	20,070	32,027	23,560	40,230	21,800	-1,730	85.2	49.9
Arkansas	18,290	27,066	28,170	45,390	19,500	-1,210	64.9	40.3
California	24,150	34,156	31,720	63,940	22,020	2,130	76.1	37.8
Colorado	23,870	31,255	27,260	46,190	21,710	2,160	87.6	51.7
Connecticut	22,410	34,176	31,620	71,050	22,340	70	70.9	31.5
Delaware	20,690	29,276	25,450	58,540	20,320	370	81.3	35.3
District of Columbia	23,010	68,100	39,940	52,010	19,660	3,350	57.6	44.2
Florida	19,820	28,073	24,240	45,660	18,890	930	81.8	43.4
Georgia	19,050	27,000	28,190	53,840	19,400	-350	67.6	35.4
Hawaii	18,860	34,316	33,690	44,350	20,270	-1,410	56.0	42.5
Idaho	18,280	22,000	21,930	44,070	19,010	-730	83.4	41.5
Illinois	21,830	32,691	28,670	48,710	22,090	-260	76.1	44.8
Indiana	19,480	23,231	24,530	44,970	18,490	990	79.4	43.3
Iowa	18,480	29,861	24,040	50,030	20,510	-2,030	76.9	36.9
Kansas	18,900	31,680	24,570	44,880	19,380	-480	76.9	42.1
Kentucky	18,910	26,316	37,640	52,370	19,010	-100	50.2	36.1
Louisiana	18,340	26,739	39,970	47,340	18,870	-530	45.9	38.7
Maine	21,580	24,818	29,620	49,960	25,500	-3,920	72.9	43.2
Maryland	22,120	34,074	27,980	55,900	19,060	3,060	79.1	39.6
Massachusetts	24,980	28,078	31,580	67,170	22,980 ^a	2,000	79.1	37.2
Michigan	19,620	27,613	27,740	52,460	19,530	90	70.7	37.4
Minnesota	22,470	28,192	32,130	53,110	21,620	850	69.9	42.3
Mississippi	18,140	21,842	24,970	39,800	18,670	-530	72.6	45.6
Missouri	18,840	23,870	25,070	45,070	18,500	340	75.1	41.8
Montana	19,100	19,537	25,900	44,230	20,150	-1,050	73.7	43.2
Nebraska	19,620	35,545	31,840	47,910	18,810	810	61.6	41.0
Nevada	21,120	28,434	24,640	48,700	22,380	-1,260	85.7	43.4
New Hampshire	21,780	21,720	27,510	51,280	25,060	-3,280	79.2	42.5
New Jersey	22,070	35,468	35,160	61,350	21,150	920	62.8	36.0
New Mexico	18,920	28,588	26,670	52,870	21,750	-2,830	70.9	35.8
New York	25,450	39,050	31,100	60,120	20,900	4,550	81.8	42.3
North Carolina	19,650	26,139	25,970	39,930	21,440	-1,790	75.7	49.2
North Dakota	19,200	28,673	35,410	44,360	20,310	-1,110	54.2	43.3
Ohio	19,860	24,255	23,690	52,470	19,190	670	83.8	37.9
Oklahoma	18,520	28,371	32,030	38,750	20,040	-1,520	57.8	47.8
Oregon	22,240	27,065	27,680	56,900	20,760	1,480	80.3	39.1
Pennsylvania	19,590	26,908	25,970	51,050	20,890	-1,300	75.4	38.4
Rhode Island	19,720	27,739	32,900	69,870	21,470	-1,750	59.9	28.2
South Carolina	18,370	23,080	24,620	51,150	22,130	-3,760	74.6	35.9
South Dakota	19,340	24,814	28,710	38,560	21,940	-2,600	67.4	50.2
Tennessee	18,560	28,363	23,840	47,950	19,510	-950	77.9	38.7
Texas	18,970	30,160	30,990	50,910	20,630	-1,660	61.2	37.3
Utah	19,700	20,959	23,030	43,320	21,400	-1,700	85.5	45.5
Vermont	23,400	26,153	29,390	53,080	21,920	1,480	79.6	44.1
Virginia	19,510	30,481	32,490	57,100	20,360	-850	60.0	34.2
Washington	23,520	30,241	27,810	55,020	23,180	340	84.6	42.7
West Virginia	18,890	31,987	30,640	47,880	20,120	-1,230	61.7	39.5
Wisconsin	20,410	29,714	23,890	48,700	20,120	290	85.4	41.9
Wyoming	20,850	27,181	26,130	56,190	23,960	-3,110	79.8	37.1

^aData for parking lot attendants in Massachusetts were not available for 2015 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2014 data are reflected instead.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and U.S. Department of Education. 2016. "High-Quality Early Learning Settings Depend on a High-Quality Workforce." <https://www2.ed.gov/about/inits/ed/earlylearning/files/ece-low-compensation-undermines-quality-report-2016.pdf>.

In 2015, the percent of lower-income fourth and eighth grade public school students performing below grade level in reading and math was almost two times that of higher-income students.

Table 21: Percent of Fourth and Eighth Grade Public School Students Performing below Grade Level in Reading and Math by Income Status, 2015

	Lower-Income Students				Higher-Income Students			
	4th Grade		8th Grade		4th Grade		8th Grade	
	Reading	Math	Reading	Math	Reading	Math	Reading	Math
Alabama	81%	85%	83%	93%	55%	57%	63%	71%
Alaska	83	79	83	82	57	50	56	55
Arizona	83	75	79	77	48	42	57	50
Arkansas	76	75	83	84	52	54	58	62
California	84	84	82	84	52	49	57	55
Colorado	79	75	80	81	46	41	48	48
Connecticut	80	83	77	87	43	45	46	52
Delaware	79	77	81	84	52	54	61	61
District of Columbia	86	82	90	89	34	31	54	54
Florida	71	69	78	84	45	40	55	56
Georgia	77	77	80	85	45	44	54	48
Hawaii	83	74	84	80	57	47	65	59
Idaho	76	74	73	79	51	48	54	55
Illinois	80	79	78	82	45	44	51	53
Indiana	72	64	77	76	48	35	49	49
Iowa	77	73	78	80	51	43	56	53
Kansas	80	73	78	81	46	42	53	54
Kentucky	71	71	74	83	43	41	51	59
Louisiana	79	79	84	90	56	51	64	67
Maine	77	73	76	77	52	45	56	55
Maryland	82	79	81	85	48	43	49	52
Massachusetts	71	69	72	69	35	29	41	34
Michigan	84	83	82	86	60	51	57	59
Minnesota	80	67	78	73	48	33	51	41
Mississippi	81	79	87	86	55	48	61	58
Missouri	75	74	78	84	50	47	51	55
Montana	76	73	77	74	51	47	53	52
Nebraska	77	73	78	80	45	39	50	50
Nevada	80	79	83	85	58	51	61	61
New Hampshire	74	69	73	75	46	40	49	47
New Jersey	79	75	81	78	43	38	49	42
New Mexico	83	80	86	86	60	54	67	62
New York	79	77	78	79	47	49	54	56
North Carolina	75	70	82	81	41	33	52	48
North Dakota	77	74	82	78	56	46	60	53
Ohio	77	76	80	80	48	36	50	51
Oklahoma	77	75	79	87	52	44	60	65
Oregon	77	73	76	79	48	46	51	50
Pennsylvania	76	76	80	82	45	39	45	48
Rhode Island	76	79	81	85	46	48	52	54
South Carolina	79	76	83	86	47	43	57	59
South Dakota	80	75	77	81	55	49	59	58
Tennessee	78	73	80	83	50	42	52	56
Texas	80	70	82	80	51	32	60	53
Utah	73	72	78	78	52	48	53	54
Vermont	70	73	71	73	45	45	47	48
Virginia	78	73	83	83	42	38	52	50
Washington	77	71	78	76	42	34	48	45
West Virginia	75	74	78	85	56	50	64	69
Wisconsin	81	74	79	81	50	40	53	48
Wyoming	72	66	78	80	51	42	56	56
United States	79%	76%	80%	82%	48%	42%	53%	52%

Notes: Lower-income students are students who qualify for free and reduced-price school lunch, which means their families' incomes are at or below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). Higher-income students are students who do not qualify, or whose families' incomes are higher than 185 percent of the FPL. "Below grade level" means below proficient.

Source: U.S. Department of Education. 2016. "2015 Mathematics and Reading Assessments Report Card: Summary Data Tables with Additional Detail for Average Scores and Achievement Levels for States and Jurisdictions." https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/reading_math_2015/#reading/scores?grade=4.

In 2015, more than 60 percent of public school fourth graders performed below grade level in reading and math.

Table 22: Percent of Fourth Grade Public School Students Performing below Grade Level in Reading and Math by Race/Ethnicity, 2015

	Reading							Math						
	All Students	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaska Native	State Rank Based on Reading ^a	All Students	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaska Native	State Rank Based on Math ^a
Alabama	71%	63%	84%	85%	n/a	n/a	45	74%	65%	86%	90%	n/a	n/a	50
Alaska	70	58	72	75	77	89	41	65	53	70	86	73	83	39
Arizona	70	56	82	73	n/a	89	42	62	44	75	68	40	84	32
Arkansas	68	63	77	83	n/a	n/a	38	68	62	75	85	n/a	n/a	44
California	72	54	84	86	50	n/a	48	71	52	83	82	46	n/a	48
Colorado	61	49	80	73	n/a	n/a	16	57	42	78	79	51	n/a	19
Connecticut	57	44	78	85	46	n/a	4	59	48	81	87	34	n/a	24
Delaware	63	49	78	79	44	n/a	22	63	50	75	81	37	n/a	35
District of Columbia	73	19	78	82	n/a	n/a	–	69	15	70	80	n/a	n/a	–
Florida	61	51	66	80	37	n/a	17	58	46	62	79	35	n/a	20
Georgia	66	55	78	78	44	n/a	34	65	53	72	81	35	n/a	41
Hawaii	71	52	75	n/a	75	n/a	43	62	50	65	n/a	64	n/a	30
Idaho	64	59	83	n/a	n/a	n/a	27	62	56	85	n/a	n/a	n/a	31
Illinois	65	54	77	85	35	n/a	30	63	51	76	88	31	n/a	37
Indiana	60	56	71	78	n/a	n/a	14	50	43	65	78	n/a	n/a	4
Iowa	62	58	80	86	52	n/a	20	56	50	79	82	52	n/a	15
Kansas	65	58	80	85	48	n/a	31	59	50	77	86	44	n/a	21
Kentucky	60	56	77	77	41	n/a	9	60	56	70	80	38	n/a	25
Louisiana	71	63	70	83	n/a	n/a	47	70	60	65	84	n/a	n/a	46
Maine	64	64	n/a	86	n/a	n/a	29	59	58	n/a	82	n/a	n/a	22
Maryland	63	49	79	82	43	n/a	25	60	44	75	79	32	n/a	27
Massachusetts	50	42	75	75	32	n/a	1	46	38	72	74	19	n/a	1
Michigan	71	68	83	91	51	n/a	46	66	61	79	90	43	n/a	42
Minnesota	61	53	82	84	67	86	15	47	37	70	75	54	79	2
Mississippi	74	62	81	86	n/a	n/a	49	70	56	76	85	n/a	n/a	47
Missouri	64	58	75	85	n/a	n/a	26	62	56	70	85	n/a	n/a	29
Montana	63	59	71	n/a	n/a	84	21	59	54	74	n/a	n/a	89	23
Nebraska	60	52	82	78	n/a	n/a	13	54	44	78	88	n/a	n/a	9
Nevada	71	58	81	86	51	n/a	44	68	51	78	85	52	n/a	45
New Hampshire	54	53	72	n/a	44	n/a	2	49	47	69	n/a	31	n/a	3
New Jersey	57	46	73	78	33	n/a	6	53	39	72	79	21	n/a	8
New Mexico	77	61	83	n/a	n/a	90	50	73	59	77	n/a	n/a	87	49
New York	64	51	81	82	50	n/a	28	65	53	79	86	43	n/a	40
North Carolina	62	49	77	77	41	81	18	56	41	67	78	35	75	14
North Dakota	63	59	85	79	n/a	82	24	55	50	86	76	n/a	83	12
Ohio	62	57	77	84	42	n/a	19	55	48	67	88	n/a	n/a	13
Oklahoma	67	63	79	83	n/a	67	37	63	56	73	85	n/a	72	36
Oregon	66	60	82	n/a	53	85	33	63	57	81	83	52	n/a	34
Pennsylvania	59	51	82	83	49	n/a	8	55	47	79	85	35	n/a	11
Rhode Island	60	50	80	73	63	n/a	12	63	52	82	83	58	n/a	33
South Carolina	67	54	79	85	n/a	n/a	35	64	52	66	84	n/a	n/a	38
South Dakota	65	59	82	85	n/a	89	32	60	53	79	89	n/a	86	28
Tennessee	67	61	73	84	n/a	n/a	36	60	52	68	80	39	n/a	26
Texas	69	50	78	83	34	n/a	39	56	40	63	71	18	n/a	16
Utah	60	55	81	n/a	56	n/a	11	56	51	78	n/a	70	n/a	17
Vermont	55	55	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	57	56	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	18
Virginia	57	48	68	81	37	n/a	5	53	43	71	75	21	n/a	6
Washington	60	51	83	75	41	80	10	53	44	75	76	31	89	7
West Virginia	70	70	n/a	79	n/a	n/a	40	67	66	n/a	89	n/a	n/a	43
Wisconsin	63	56	81	89	66	77	23	55	46	77	87	48	75	10
Wyoming	59	55	73	n/a	n/a	79	7	52	46	72	n/a	n/a	82	5
United States	65%	54%	79%	82%	47%	78%		61%	49%	74%	81%	39%	76%	

^aStates are ranked 1-50 from lowest to highest percent below grade level. States with different ranks may have same percents due to rounding.

Note: “Below grade level” means below proficient. “n/a” means reporting standards were not met and sample size was insufficient to generate a reliable estimate. Racial categories (White, Black, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native) exclude children of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic children can be of any race. Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiian. Results are not shown for students of two or more races.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, 2016. “2015 Mathematics and Reading Assessments Report Card: Summary Data Tables with Additional Detail for Average Scores and Achievement Levels for States and Jurisdictions.” https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/reading_math_2015/#reading/scores?grade=4.

In 2015, more than 65 percent of public school eighth graders performed below grade level in reading and math.

Table 23: Percent of Eighth Grade Public School Students Performing below Grade Level in Reading and Math by Race/Ethnicity, 2015

	Reading							Math						
	All Students	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaska Native	State Rank Based on Reading ^a	All Students	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaska Native	State Rank Based on Math ^a
Alabama	74%	67%	79%	88%	n/a	n/a	46	83%	77%	89%	95%	n/a	n/a	50
Alaska	69	54	69	86	80	91	33	68	55	74	83	75	88	31
Arizona	69	53	80	81	n/a	85	34	65	49	77	81	38	85	21
Arkansas	73	67	79	92	68	n/a	45	75	69	82	90	n/a	n/a	44
California	72	56	82	84	51	n/a	40	73	57	87	86	44	n/a	40
Colorado	62	50	79	80	37	n/a	9	63	51	81	85	41	n/a	15
Connecticut	57	47	77	80	45	n/a	4	64	54	86	88	42	n/a	16
Delaware	69	57	82	84	41	n/a	35	70	59	83	87	31	n/a	35
District of Columbia	81	24	81	88	n/a	n/a	–	81	26	81	87	n/a	n/a	–
Florida	70	60	74	85	45	n/a	37	74	64	78	89	49	n/a	41
Georgia	70	57	79	85	49	n/a	38	72	59	81	87	32	n/a	38
Hawaii	74	62	74	77	77	n/a	47	70	66	80	n/a	70	n/a	34
Idaho	63	58	81	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	66	61	88	n/a	n/a	n/a	23
Illinois	65	55	78	87	35	n/a	25	68	60	78	88	41	n/a	29
Indiana	63	58	75	81	n/a	n/a	15	61	55	77	90	n/a	n/a	10
Iowa	64	62	81	87	n/a	n/a	22	63	59	81	92	60	n/a	14
Kansas	65	59	80	86	42	n/a	26	67	62	78	87	41	n/a	26
Kentucky	64	61	69	85	47	n/a	18	72	70	79	88	42	n/a	39
Louisiana	77	68	75	88	n/a	n/a	48	82	73	81	93	n/a	n/a	49
Maine	64	64	n/a	84	n/a	n/a	23	65	64	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	19
Maryland	63	50	73	81	36	n/a	13	65	51	76	86	32	n/a	22
Massachusetts	54	47	83	82	36	n/a	1	49	41	76	78	27	n/a	1
Michigan	68	62	69	91	48	n/a	32	71	66	82	95	30	n/a	37
Minnesota	60	54	71	84	68	78	6	52	44	78	86	52	83	2
Mississippi	80	68	n/a	92	n/a	n/a	50	78	66	81	90	n/a	n/a	46
Missouri	64	59	71	86	n/a	n/a	17	69	64	78	89	n/a	n/a	32
Montana	63	59	78	n/a	n/a	87	16	61	57	76	n/a	n/a	89	9
Nebraska	62	56	79	86	n/a	n/a	11	62	54	84	87	n/a	n/a	12
Nevada	73	62	83	84	54	n/a	43	74	62	84	92	52	n/a	42
New Hampshire	55	55	68	n/a	38	n/a	2	54	53	78	n/a	31	n/a	3
New Jersey	59	52	79	80	31	n/a	5	54	45	76	80	17	n/a	4
New Mexico	80	65	85	n/a	n/a	84	49	79	65	84	n/a	n/a	88	47
New York	67	57	78	83	58	n/a	31	69	60	81	85	48	n/a	33
North Carolina	70	60	79	87	46	73	36	67	57	77	84	40	83	27
North Dakota	66	63	75	85	n/a	84	29	61	56	78	83	n/a	85	8
Ohio	64	59	74	86	51	n/a	24	65	60	76	89	37	n/a	18
Oklahoma	71	65	78	91	n/a	73	39	77	71	86	92	n/a	82	45
Oregon	64	57	82	n/a	62	n/a	21	66	60	84	n/a	49	n/a	24
Pennsylvania	61	53	82	87	36	n/a	7	64	56	86	92	32	n/a	17
Rhode Island	65	56	85	85	49	n/a	27	68	59	87	86	51	n/a	30
South Carolina	72	62	83	89	n/a	n/a	42	74	64	78	92	n/a	n/a	43
South Dakota	66	62	78	77	n/a	84	28	66	61	82	n/a	n/a	89	25
Tennessee	67	62	77	85	n/a	n/a	30	71	66	76	91	n/a	n/a	36
Texas	72	57	81	81	45	n/a	41	68	52	77	84	33	n/a	28
Utah	62	57	80	n/a	73	86	10	62	57	85	n/a	n/a	89	11
Vermont	56	56	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	58	57	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5
Virginia	64	56	75	84	39	n/a	20	62	54	71	88	30	n/a	13
Washington	63	55	81	78	48	79	12	61	53	80	87	38	83	7
West Virginia	73	73	n/a	80	n/a	n/a	44	79	79	n/a	92	n/a	n/a	48
Wisconsin	61	55	76	90	60	79	8	59	53	80	93	56	75	6
Wyoming	64	61	76	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	65	61	82	n/a	n/a	94	20
United States	67%	58%	80%	85%	50%	78%		68%	58%	81%	88%	42%	81%	

^aStates are ranked 1-50 from lowest to highest percent below grade level. States with different ranks may have the same percent due to rounding.

Note: "Below grade level" means below proficient. "n/a" means reporting standards were not met and sample size was insufficient to generate a reliable estimate. Racial categories (White, Black, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native) exclude children of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic children can be of any race. Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiian. Results are not shown for students of two or more races.

Source: U.S. Department of Education. 2016. "2015 Mathematics and Reading Assessments Report Card: Summary Data Tables with Additional Detail for Average Scores and Achievement Levels for States and Jurisdictions." https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/reading_math_2015/#reading/scores?grade=4.

In 13 states and the District of Columbia, more than 20 percent of high school students did not graduate on time during the 2014-2015 school year. Black, Hispanic and American Indian/Alaska Native children fared worse than other children.

Table 24: On-Time High School Graduation Rates among Public School Students by Race/Ethnicity, 2014-2015 School Year

	Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate (ACGR)						Rank by ACGR for All Students ^a
	All Students	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaska Native	
Alabama	89%	91%	90%	87%	93%	90%	3
Alaska	76	80	72	71	83	64	47
Arizona	77	83	73	73	87	67	45
Arkansas	85	87	85	78	86	80	25
California	82	88	79	71	92	73	31
Colorado	77	83	68	70	87	64	46
Connecticut	87	93	75	78	95	87	14
Delaware	86	88	81	83	94	69	22
District of Columbia	69	86	68	67	79	S	—
Florida	78	83	77	68	91	76	43
Georgia	79	83	72	75	88	76	41
Hawaii	82	79	75	74	83	61	33
Idaho	79	81	71	75	84	66	40
Illinois	86	90	81	76	94	79	22
Indiana	87	90	83	75	88	86	15
Iowa	91	92	83	79	92	85	1
Kansas	86	88	78	79	91	81	20
Kentucky	88	89	83	80	91	81	8
Louisiana	78	83	75	71	90	76	44
Maine	88	88	80	80	93	82	12
Maryland	87	92	77	82	96	79	16
Massachusetts	87	92	72	78	92	80	13
Michigan	80	84	72	67	90	71	37
Minnesota	82	87	66	62	83	52	32
Mississippi	81	85	68	77	94	82	34
Missouri	88	91	84	76	93	86	10
Montana	86	89	83	82	95	67	19
Nebraska	89	93	82	75	79	76	5
Nevada	71	78	67	56	82	58	49
New Hampshire	88	89	75	80	91	75	7
New Jersey	90	94	83	82	96	89	2
New Mexico	69	74	67	61	79	63	50
New York	79	89	66	67	85	65	39
North Carolina	86	88	80	82	92	82	22
North Dakota	87	91	75	76	78	60	17
Ohio	81	86	70	60	86	75	35
Oklahoma	83	84	79	77	89	82	30
Oregon	74	76	67	63	84	55	48
Pennsylvania	85	89	70	72	91	76	26
Rhode Island	83	87	76	77	87	65	29
South Carolina	80	83	77	77	91	80	36
South Dakota	84	90	70	72	81	49	28
Tennessee	88	91	84	81	93	85	9
Texas	89	93	87	85	95	86	3
Utah	85	87	74	70	86	70	26
Vermont	88	89	82	81	76	≥50	11
Virginia	86	90	76	79	92	n/a	20
Washington	78	81	70	69	86	60	42
West Virginia	87	87	83	83	≥95	71	18
Wisconsin	88	93	78	64	91	78	6
Wyoming	79	82	72	68	88	45	38
United States	83%	88%	78%	75%	90%	72%	

^aStates are ranked 1 to 50 from highest to lowest adjusted cohort graduation rate (ACGR).

Notes: The ACGR is an estimate of the percent of public school students who receive a regular diploma within four years of entering ninth grade. Racial categories (White, Black, Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native) exclude children of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic children can be of any race. "S" means data were suppressed to protect the confidentiality of individual student data. The greater than or equal to sign "≥" means the estimate has been top-coded to protect the confidentiality of individual student data.

Source: U.S. Department of Education. 2016. "Consolidated State Performance Report, 2010-11 through 2014-15." https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d16/tables/dt16_219.46.asp.

During the 2011-2012 school year, the suspension rate for Black students in public elementary school was nearly five times that for White students.

Table 25: Suspensions among Public Elementary School Students, 2011-2012 School Year

Percent of Students Receiving at Least One Out-of-School Suspension by Race/Ethnicity and Disability Status								
	All Students	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Students with a Disability
Alabama	3.2%	1.7%	1.0%	6.2%	0.1%	1.1%	4.4%	5.4%
Alaska	2.1	1.8	1.9	4.3	0.7	3.0	2.3	4.0
Arizona	2.4	2.1	2.1	6.5	0.6	3.8	2.1	4.6
Arkansas	3.8	2.3	1.3	10.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	5.8
California ^a	2.6	2.3	2.4	7.9	0.9	3.9	2.0	5.8
Colorado	2.0	1.5	2.4	6.1	0.6	3.1	0.0	4.6
Connecticut	1.3	0.4	2.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
Delaware	4.9	2.2	2.9	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2
District of Columbia	5.8	0.3	1.7	8.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	10.5
Florida ^a	5.1	3.3	4.3	9.8	0.6	3.6	2.5	12.3
Georgia	3.3	1.6	1.5	6.4	0.5	0.9	1.8	6.2
Hawaii ^b	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	2.8
Idaho	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.0	4.0	0.0	2.6
Illinois	1.8	1.0	1.1	7.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	3.4
Indiana	3.5	2.1	2.7	12.8	0.3	1.6	1.8	6.4
Iowa	1.2	0.8	1.2	6.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	3.4
Kansas	1.6	1.0	1.6	6.5	0.5	1.2	1.3	2.9
Kentucky	1.4	1.0	0.7	3.9	0.2	1.3	0.0	2.7
Louisiana	4.3	2.2	1.4	6.9	0.5	5.0	0.0	9.2
Maine	1.1	1.0	1.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
Maryland	1.7	1.0	0.8	3.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	4.3
Massachusetts	1.4	0.7	3.2	4.1	0.2	1.1	0.0	3.6
Michigan	3.6	2.1	2.6	12.1	0.4	3.1	1.0	7.0
Minnesota	1.4	0.7	1.4	6.4	0.4	4.4	0.0	4.0
Mississippi ^a	4.8	2.5	1.6	7.1	0.6	1.0	0.0	5.7
Missouri	3.8	1.8	1.9	14.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	5.6
Montana	2.2	1.4	0.8	2.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	4.5
Nebraska	1.9	1.1	1.4	8.9	0.6	4.9	0.0	4.5
Nevada	1.6	1.6	1.3	3.9	0.5	2.9	1.2	5.3
New Hampshire	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.9
New Jersey	1.2	0.5	1.3	4.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.5
New Mexico	1.9	1.4	2.1	3.2	0.3	1.9	0.0	3.2
New York ^c	1.4	0.8	1.3	5.5	0.1	0.8	0.7	3.4
North Carolina	3.5	1.9	1.9	7.8	0.5	6.0	1.2	6.6
North Dakota	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.8
Ohio	2.9	1.7	2.0	11.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	6.1
Oklahoma	3.0	2.2	2.7	9.2	0.5	2.1	0.0	5.3
Oregon	2.3	2.3	1.9	6.2	0.6	3.3	1.2	5.5
Pennsylvania ^a	2.0	1.1	3.4	9.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	4.0
Rhode Island	3.1	1.5	5.2	8.4	1.8	5.4	10.0	6.0
South Carolina	4.1	2.2	1.8	7.6	0.5	2.0	0.0	7.4
South Dakota	1.1	0.8	0.9	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	3.0
Tennessee	3.1	1.3	1.0	8.6	0.3	1.8	0.0	5.0
Texas	2.1	1.2	1.7	6.6	0.3	0.8	0.3	4.9
Utah	1.0	0.9	1.6	3.6	0.7	2.4	0.7	2.3
Vermont	1.5	1.4	3.8	2.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	4.1
Virginia	2.6	1.5	1.3	6.7	0.2	1.7	1.6	5.4
Washington ^a	2.4	2.1	2.6	6.8	0.6	3.7	2.2	5.7
West Virginia	2.9	2.7	1.4	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Wisconsin	2.0	1.0	2.0	12.2	0.4	2.7	0.0	5.7
Wyoming	1.6	1.4	1.6	3.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	3.1
United States^d	2.6%	1.6%	2.1%	7.6%	0.5%	2.9%	1.2%	5.4%

^aThese states each had a large district removed from the sample so the percent is no longer accurate and their estimates should be reviewed with extra caution.

^bThe U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights' (OCR) data collection or reporting error or outside source conflicts with OCR.

^cNew York data were unreliable due to reporting errors for New York City. The untainted New York districts are included in the U.S. total.

^dExcludes data from Hawaii, New York City, Philadelphia and various districts in California, Washington, Mississippi and Florida.

Source: Losen, Daniel, Cheri Hodson, Michael A. Keith II, Katrina Morrison, and Shakti Belway. 2015. "Are We Closing the School Discipline Gap?" University of California Los Angeles. https://civilrightsproject.ucla.edu/resources/projects/center-for-civil-rights-remedies/school-to-prison-folder/federalreports/are-we-closing-the-school-discipline-gap/AreWeClosingTheSchoolDisciplineGap_FINAL221.pdf.

During the 2011-2012 school year, the suspension rate for Black students in public secondary school was more than three times that for White students.

Table 26: Suspensions among Public Secondary School Students, 2011-2012 School Year

Percent of Students Receiving at Least One Out-of-School Suspension
by Race/Ethnicity and Disability Status

	All Students	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Students with a Disability
Alabama	16.3%	9.0%	7.6%	29.2%	3.3%	11.3%	3.2%	20.9%
Alaska	7.2	6.5	8.1	13.6	2.9	8.9	11.8	12.6
Arizona	9.0	6.6	10.1	14.9	2.7	17.0	7.8	16.5
Arkansas	11.5	7.4	9.1	26.4	2.1	5.4	14.7	16.1
California ^a	9.1	7.0	9.9	20.4	2.9	13.1	7.4	17.5
Colorado	8.1	5.6	11.8	16.3	3.5	11.5	4.7	15.4
Connecticut	6.5	3.3	12.7	16.9	1.3	8.1	6.9	14.4
Delaware	15.2	9.1	15.4	26.1	3.0	9.1	0.0	26.4
District of Columbia	23.3	2.3	12.0	26.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	36.0
Florida ^a	19.0	13.7	18.8	30.8	3.3	17.2	12.8	37.1
Georgia	12.6	6.7	10.2	21.3	2.7	9.0	7.2	19.2
Hawaii ^b	2.3	2.3	3.4	3.0	0.8	3.6	4.1	17.3
Idaho	5.6	5.0	7.9	8.6	2.2	7.6	5.8	9.5
Illinois	9.7	5.5	10.3	24.9	1.8	6.6	3.0	16.7
Indiana	10.8	8.0	12.9	28.3	2.8	8.0	1.5	18.9
Iowa	6.0	4.4	10.4	24.6	2.0	7.3	3.8	12.2
Kansas	6.6	4.5	9.5	19.4	2.4	6.4	0.0	11.9
Kentucky	9.2	7.6	8.3	22.0	2.3	6.8	0.0	17.3
Louisiana	13.9	8.7	10.2	20.2	2.8	11.6	0.0	25.8
Maine	6.8	6.6	7.4	11.7	1.0	7.1	0.0	13.1
Maryland ^a	9.2	5.9	6.7	15.2	1.7	9.4	4.9	19.2
Massachusetts	7.8	5.6	14.0	15.9	2.6	11.2	5.0	14.8
Michigan	11.6	8.2	12.8	27.9	2.8	9.8	0.7	20.3
Minnesota	5.4	3.5	8.3	19.1	2.5	14.5	1.3	13.4
Mississippi ^a	16.0	8.5	6.7	22.9	3.3	4.5	n/a	24.6
Missouri	10.3	6.8	9.8	27.2	2.5	7.7	5.2	17.0
Montana	6.6	5.2	6.7	7.2	0.0	16.8	3.2	12.9
Nebraska	7.7	5.3	9.2	31.2	3.9	13.1	3.0	15.3
Nevada	9.3	6.7	10.2	20.0	2.8	11.1	7.9	28.1
New Hampshire	8.6	8.3	11.3	21.1	2.3	5.2	0.0	17.1
New Jersey	7.6	4.7	10.5	17.8	1.5	6.1	4.7	13.8
New Mexico	12.8	8.3	14.5	17.2	3.9	14.4	0.0	19.0
New York ^c	7.0	5.1	8.5	17.8	1.8	9.0	0.9	13.7
North Carolina	13.4	8.2	12.4	24.6	2.5	21.4	6.0	23.1
North Dakota	3.2	2.2	4.3	4.9	0.0	11.3	0.0	4.9
Ohio	9.5	6.5	11.6	25.6	1.9	2.3	6.1	16.6
Oklahoma	9.9	7.6	14.5	22.0	3.1	8.1	8.9	14.4
Oregon	8.2	7.2	10.4	17.9	2.5	12.5	7.1	14.9
Pennsylvania ^a	8.0	5.3	15.6	23.8	1.7	2.6	2.1	14.0
Rhode Island	14.2	10.9	21.4	24.2	7.4	21.3	15.0	23.9
South Carolina	16.2	10.2	12.5	26.1	3.5	16.8	10.0	25.6
South Dakota	5.6	3.5	8.5	12.7	3.8	20.8	0.0	11.4
Tennessee	12.9	7.3	10.5	29.2	3.8	7.7	5.6	18.8
Texas	8.6	4.2	9.3	19.5	1.9	4.6	5.0	15.8
Utah	4.3	3.4	7.6	10.5	2.3	8.6	7.0	7.8
Vermont	7.8	7.8	6.8	9.0	0.7	16.4	0.0	15.7
Virginia	10.5	7.3	7.9	20.9	1.7	8.2	4.3	18.2
Washington ^a	8.4	7.2	10.9	18.7	2.9	14.5	13.2	18.1
West Virginia	13.6	12.9	11.6	27.1	2.5	2.9	0.0	17.8
Wisconsin	7.5	4.2	10.7	33.8	2.0	12.2	1.8	18.0
Wyoming	6.0	5.4	8.3	12.0	1.1	11.7	0.0	9.8
United States^d	10.1%	6.7%	10.8%	23.2%	2.5%	11.9%	7.3%	18.1%

^a These states each had a large district removed from the sample so the percent is no longer accurate and their estimates should be reviewed with extra caution.

^b The U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights' (OCR) data collection or reporting error or outside source conflicts with OCR.

^c New York data were unreliable due to reporting errors for New York City. The untainted New York districts are included in the U.S. total.

^d Excludes data from Hawaii, New York City, Philadelphia and various districts in California, Washington, Maryland, Mississippi and Florida.

Note: "n/a" means data were removed due to over-suspension.

Source: Losen, Daniel, Cheri Hodson, Michael A. Keith II, Katrina Morrison, and Shakti Belway. 2015. "Are We Closing the School Discipline Gap?" University of California Los Angeles. <https://www.civilrightsproject.ucla.edu/resources/projects/center-for-civil-rights-remedies/school-to-prison-folder/federal-reports/are-we-closing-the-school-discipline-gap>.

The U.S. spent more than two times as much per prisoner as per public school student during 2011–2012.

Table 27: Public Spending on Prisoners vs. Public School Students, 2011-2012

	Spending per Prisoner	Spending per Public School Student	Ratio of Spending per Prisoner vs. Public School Student	Rank by Ratio ^a
Alabama	\$16,511	\$8,577	1.9	4
Alaska	40,461	17,475	2.3	17
Arizona	19,246	7,382	2.6	23
Arkansas	22,838	9,536	2.4	18
California	49,283	9,329	5.3	49
Colorado	29,339	8,594	3.4	37
Connecticut	38,532	16,855	2.3	16
Delaware	33,316	13,580	2.5	20
District of Columbia ^b	n/a	19,847	n/a	–
Florida	17,004	8,520	2.0	6
Georgia	18,018	9,272	1.9	5
Hawaii	36,359	11,973	3.0	30
Idaho	23,549	6,626	3.6	41
Illinois	23,973	12,011	2.0	7
Indiana	21,045	9,588	2.2	12
Iowa	29,014	10,027	2.9	28
Kansas	26,467	10,021	2.6	24
Kentucky	34,030	9,327	3.6	42
Louisiana	22,500	10,726	2.1	9
Maine	41,062	12,335	3.3	35
Maryland	47,618	13,871	3.4	38
Massachusetts	77,898	14,844	5.2	48
Michigan	30,411	10,477	2.9	29
Minnesota	29,677	10,781	2.8	26
Mississippi	17,519	8,097	2.2	11
Missouri	19,146	9,514	2.0	8
Montana	46,325	10,569	4.4	45
Nebraska	21,977	11,640	1.9	3
Nevada	17,254	8,130	2.1	10
New Hampshire	31,303	13,774	2.3	14
New Jersey	44,512	17,982	2.5	22
New Mexico	40,124	9,013	4.5	46
New York	44,232	19,396	2.3	15
North Carolina	28,833	8,160	3.5	40
North Dakota	51,853	11,246	4.6	47
Ohio	20,003	11,323	1.8	2
Oklahoma	18,732	7,763	2.4	19
Oregon	32,728	9,485	3.5	39
Pennsylvania	34,710	13,091	2.7	25
Rhode Island	48,579	15,172	3.2	33
South Carolina	20,390	9,077	2.2	13
South Dakota	26,404	8,593	3.1	31
Tennessee	26,658	8,354	3.2	32
Texas	20,177	8,213	2.5	21
Utah	35,206	6,441	5.5	50
Vermont	28,894	16,651	1.7	1
Virginia	30,424	10,656	2.9	27
Washington	36,997	9,617	3.8	43
West Virginia	46,218	11,579	4.0	44
Wisconsin	36,382	11,233	3.2	34
Wyoming	53,339	15,988	3.3	36
United States	\$24,836	\$10,667	2.3	

^aStates are ranked 1-50 from lowest to highest ratio of spending per prisoner vs. public school student.

^b"n/a" means data were not available because the District of Columbia does not have a prison system.

Sources: Carson, E. Ann and Joseph Mulako-Wangota. 2015. "Count of Total Custody Population (Including Private Prisons; Only 1999-Present)." Bureau of Justice Statistics. <https://www.bjs.gov/>; U.S. Department of Education. 2014. "National Public Education Financial Survey," Table 236.65. http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d14/tables/dt14_236.65.asp.

More than 676,000 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 2015.
More than 7 in 10 were victims of neglect.

Table 28: Child Abuse and Neglect, 2015

	Victims of Maltreatment		Percent of Maltreatment Cases that Involved:					
	Number	Rate per 1,000 Children	Neglect	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Emotional Abuse	Medical Neglect	Other or Unknown
Alabama	8,466	7.7	38.7%	52.1%	17.4%	0.2%	0.8%	n/a
Alaska	2,898	15.6	81.8	11.4	5.4	24.8	2.9	n/a
Arizona	11,955	7.4	93.1	9.1	2.9	0.1	n/a	n/a
Arkansas	9,204	13.0	55.3	22.0	20.7	1.4	13.2	0.1
California	72,000	7.9	86.2	9.0	5.0	12.6	0.2	0.2
Colorado	10,100	8.0	80.3	11.5	10.0	3.1	1.6	0.3
Connecticut	6,970	9.1	84.8	6.8	5.6	29.4	3.5	n/a
District of Columbia	1,348	11.4	84.5	20.2	3.0	n/a	n/a	0.3
Delaware	1,538	7.5	29.6	18.3	7.0	42.8	0.8	9.9
Florida	43,775	10.7	54.3	9.7	5.7	1.4	2.5	46.6
Georgia	26,952	10.8	74.7	10.8	3.4	21.3	3.2	0.0
Hawaii	1,506	4.8	15.5	10.7	4.4	0.8	1.5	83.7
Idaho	1,623	3.7	76.6	23.4	3.9	n/a	0.6	0.9
Illinois	29,993	10.1	69.9	21.7	15.0	0.1	2.2	n/a
Indiana	26,397	16.7	87.5	8.4	10.1	n/a	n/a	n/a
Iowa	7,877	10.8	73.3	16.9	6.8	0.7	1.0	11.8
Kansas	1,992	2.8	19.0	23.1	30.4	13.9	2.6	24.8
Kentucky	18,897	18.7	92.2	8.3	4.8	0.4	2.4	n/a
Louisiana	12,631	11.3	85.4	15.5	5.4	0.5	n/a	n/a
Maine	3,372	13.2	66.5	28.9	6.9	32.0	n/a	n/a
Maryland	6,790	5.0	59.7	22.7	23.8	0.3	n/a	n/a
Massachusetts	31,089	22.4	94.4	9.6	2.3	0.1	n/a	0.0
Michigan	34,729	15.7	81.1	23.8	3.1	0.4	1.8	0.2
Minnesota	5,120	4.0	68.1	22.7	18.2	0.9	1.2	n/a
Mississippi	8,730	12.0	75.7	15.7	9.9	12.8	4.1	0.2
Missouri	5,699	4.1	63.5	29.3	23.4	8.6	4.1	n/a
Montana	1,868	8.3	94.0	5.7	3.8	2.6	0.5	0.3
Nebraska	3,483	7.4	85.2	12.2	6.9	1.1	n/a	n/a
Nevada	4,953	7.4	73.7	33.5	5.6	0.8	2.2	n/a
New Hampshire	745	2.8	86.6	6.4	10.7	0.7	3.9	n/a
New Jersey	9,689	4.8	79.5	15.2	8.8	0.5	1.9	n/a
New Mexico	8,701	17.5	82.2	13.4	2.7	23.1	3.7	n/a
New York	66,676	15.8	95.3	9.7	3.0	0.7	6.2	27.0
North Carolina	7,857	3.4	54.6	22.7	20.3	1.1	0.4	1.8
North Dakota	1,760	10.1	74.6	12.1	3.7	31.6	2.2	n/a
Ohio	23,006	8.8	44.0	44.3	20.4	3.6	1.7	n/a
Oklahoma	14,449	15.0	76.6	16.6	4.3	26.8	1.3	n/a
Oregon	10,428	12.1	55.1	10.0	8.0	2.4	1.4	46.5
Pennsylvania	3,855	1.4	3.6	38.5	50.4	1.3	3.3	5.7
Rhode Island	3,183	15.1	56.7	13.1	4.0	39.6	1.3	n/a
South Carolina	14,856	13.6	62.6	46.6	5.2	0.7	2.6	1.2
South Dakota	1,073	5.1	89.2	11.8	2.7	2.1	n/a	n/a
Tennessee	11,362	7.6	67.5	12.7	23.6	3.0	1.5	n/a
Texas	63,781	8.8	82.0	16.5	9.0	0.6	2.3	0.0
Utah	9,569	10.5	25.7	41.1	21.1	29.2	0.3	5.3
Vermont	921	7.7	2.4	47.9	51.5	0.8	2.0	n/a
Virginia	6,112	3.3	65.7	30.6	10.7	1.1	2.3	0.0
Washington	5,894	3.7	79.0	20.1	9.1	n/a	n/a	n/a
West Virginia	4,857	12.8	45.7	70.4	4.1	56.1	4.9	0.3
Wisconsin	4,840	3.7	63.9	17.6	22.6	0.8	n/a	n/a
Wyoming	968	7.0	79.2	2.0	7.1	19.1	0.6	0.3
United States	676,537	9.2	75.3%	17.2%	8.4%	6.2%	2.2%	6.9%

Notes: "n/a" means the category is not reported by state. Percents add up to over 100 percent as some cases involved multiple types of maltreatment. Due to differences in definitions of child maltreatment, data should not be compared between states.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2017. "Child Maltreatment 2015," Tables 3-5 and 3-10. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/resource/child-maltreatment-2015>.

After declining nearly 20 percent from FY2007 to FY2012, the number of children living in foster care increased to more than 433,000 in FY2016.

Table 29: Children Living In, Entering and Exiting Foster Care, Select Fiscal Years

	Living in Foster Care on September 30th					Entering Care	Exiting Care
	FY2007	FY2012	FY2016	Percent Change	Percent Change		
				FY2007- FY2012	FY2012- FY2016		
Alabama	7,262	4,561	5,053	-37.2%	10.8%	3,772	3,329
Alaska	2,126	1,854	2,820	-12.8	52.1	1,336	1,044
Arizona	9,099	13,461	17,118	47.9	27.2	11,729	11,972
Arkansas	3,616	3,711	4,880	2.6	31.5	4,103	3,405
California	73,998	54,553	54,685	-26.3	0.2	31,254	31,211
Colorado	7,777	6,003	5,733	-22.8	-4.5	5,277	4,898
Connecticut	5,763	4,563	4,119	-20.8	-9.7	2,040	1,483
Delaware	1,157	799	780	-30.9	-2.4	501	383
District of Columbia	2,197	1,216	826	-44.7	-32.1	395	422
Florida	26,788	19,536	23,810	-27.1	21.9	17,677	15,433
Georgia	12,197	7,671	12,381	-37.1	61.4	8,551	6,931
Hawaii	1,940	1,079	1,605	-44.4	48.7	1,163	906
Idaho	1,870	1,234	1,518	-34.0	23.0	1,314	1,076
Illinois	17,864	16,772	16,113	-6.1	-3.9	4,455	3,992
Indiana	11,295	11,190	19,837	-0.9	77.3	12,785	9,478
Iowa	8,005	6,262	6,004	-21.8	-4.1	4,189	3,982
Kansas	6,631	6,002	7,302	-9.5	21.7	3,880	3,628
Kentucky	7,207	6,979	7,812	-3.2	11.9	5,690	5,204
Louisiana	5,333	4,044	4,461	-24.2	10.3	3,729	3,715
Maine	1,971	1,512	1,837	-23.3	21.5	916	921
Maryland	8,415	4,884	3,841	-42.0	-21.4	2,250	2,176
Massachusetts	10,497	8,522	10,910	-18.8	28.0	6,661	5,769
Michigan	20,830	14,522	11,599	-30.3	-20.1	6,512	6,595
Minnesota	6,711	5,330	8,793	-20.6	65.0	7,277	5,788
Mississippi	3,328	3,699	5,486	11.1	48.3	3,695	2,910
Missouri	10,282	9,985	12,408	-2.9	24.3	7,350	6,924
Montana	1,737	1,937	3,366	11.5	73.8	2,151	1,558
Nebraska	5,875	5,116	4,012	-12.9	-21.6	2,521	2,174
Nevada	5,070	4,745	4,251	-6.4	-10.4	3,400	3,556
New Hampshire	1,102	768	1,220	-30.3	58.9	751	535
New Jersey	9,056	6,848	6,527	-24.4	-4.7	4,271	4,506
New Mexico	2,423	1,914	2,610	-21.0	36.4	1,872	1,715
New York	30,072	23,924	19,702	-20.4	-17.6	8,235	8,190
North Carolina	10,827	8,461	10,425	-21.9	23.2	5,897	5,129
North Dakota	1,263	1,109	1,407	-12.2	26.9	1,075	991
Ohio	14,532	11,877	13,725	-18.3	15.6	10,772	9,921
Oklahoma	11,785	9,134	10,047	-22.5	10.0	5,182	6,211
Oregon	9,562	8,686	7,625	-9.2	-12.2	3,826	2,974
Pennsylvania	20,999	14,515	16,086	-30.9	10.8	10,899	9,736
Rhode Island	2,768	1,707	1,654	-38.3	-3.1	1,087	1,214
South Carolina	5,167	3,113	3,968	-39.8	27.5	3,758	3,445
South Dakota	1,566	1,399	1,416	-10.7	1.2	1,151	961
Tennessee	7,751	7,978	8,333	2.9	4.4	6,424	5,558
Texas	30,137	29,613	30,738	-1.7	3.8	19,193	18,227
Utah	2,765	2,813	2,838	1.7	0.9	2,365	2,159
Vermont	1,309	975	1,323	-25.5	35.7	776	751
Virginia	7,718	4,579	4,890	-40.7	6.8	2,940	2,892
Washington	11,107	9,606	10,959	-13.5	14.1	5,736	5,293
West Virginia	4,432	4,562	5,973	2.9	30.9	4,625	3,467
Wisconsin	7,541	6,384	7,382	-15.3	15.6	4,783	4,239
Wyoming	1,173	949	993	-19.1	4.6	986	1,018
United States	481,896	392,656	433,201	-18.5%	10.3%	273,177	249,995

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2017. "Trends in Foster Care and Adoption." <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/resource/trends-in-foster-care-and-adoption>.

Children in foster care in FY2015 were disproportionately Black. In 22 states, the percent of Black children in foster care was more than two times the percent of Black children in the overall child population.

Table 30: Children in Foster Care by Race/Ethnicity, FY2015

	Percent of Children in Foster Care Who Are:						Percent of All Children Who Are Black	Ratio of Black Children in Foster Care to Black Children in the Population
	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaska Native	Two or More Races		
Alabama	54%	5%	34%	<.5%	<.5%	6%	30%	1.1
Alaska	28	5	3	2	42	15	3	0.8
Arizona	35	40	10	<.5	5	4	5	2.2
Arkansas	61	6	20	<.5	<.5	11	18	1.1
California	20	53	19	1	1	5	5	3.7
Colorado	43	39	11	1	1	5	4	2.7
Connecticut	32	36	24	<.5	<.5	6	11	2.1
Delaware	34	11	49	N.R.	N.R.	5	25	2.0
District of Columbia	1	7	91	<.5	N.R.	1	57	1.6
Florida	44	16	34	<.5	<.5	6	20	1.7
Georgia	46	6	41	<.5	<.5	5	33	1.2
Hawaii	14	2	2	29	1	50	2	0.9
Idaho	75	14	2	1	4	3	1	1.7
Illinois	38	9	49	<.5	<.5	3	15	3.2
Indiana	62	8	20	<.5	<.5	8	11	1.8
Iowa	66	10	13	1	2	5	5	2.8
Kansas	66	12	13	<.5	1	7	6	2.1
Kentucky	74	5	12	<.5	N.R.	7	9	1.3
Louisiana	52	2	40	<.5	<.5	4	37	1.1
Maine	64	21	1	<.5	1	5	3	0.6
Maryland	29	6	57	<.5	<.5	6	31	1.8
Massachusetts	44	27	15	1	<.5	8	8	1.7
Michigan	49	8	29	<.5	1	13	16	1.8
Minnesota	38	8	15	2	23	13	8	1.8
Mississippi	52	3	41	<.5	<.5	3	43	1.0
Missouri	70	4	19	<.5	<.5	2	14	1.4
Montana	50	6	1	<.5	36	7	1	2.1
Nebraska	50	15	17	1	8	7	6	3.0
Nevada	40	24	23	1	1	10	9	2.6
New Hampshire	75	10	4	<.5	<.5	4	2	2.2
New Jersey	31	21	42	<.5	<.5	5	14	3.1
New Mexico	23	59	4	<.5	9	4	2	2.3
New York	28	9	48	1	<.5	<.5	16	3.1
North Carolina	49	8	33	<.5	2	7	23	1.4
North Dakota	48	6	5	1	29	8	3	1.5
Ohio	54	5	29	<.5	<.5	11	15	2.0
Oklahoma	37	18	9	<.5	8	28	8	1.1
Oregon	64	16	5	1	5	8	2	2.2
Pennsylvania	38	14	41	<.5	<.5	5	13	3.2
Rhode Island	44	28	15	1	1	10	7	2.0
South Carolina	52	5	36	<.5	<.5	5	31	1.2
South Dakota	27	9	4	N.R.	49	12	2	1.6
Tennessee	67	6	21	<.5	<.5	6	20	1.1
Texas	31	42	21	<.5	<.5	5	12	1.8
Utah	67	22	4	1	3	3	1	3.5
Vermont	94	1	3	<.5	<.5	1	2	1.4
Virginia	47	10	32	1	<.5	10	20	1.6
Washington	51	19	8	2	6	13	4	1.9
West Virginia	87	1	4	<.5	<.5	7	4	1.0
Wisconsin	44	10	32	1	6	6	9	3.7
Wyoming	74	17	4	N.R.	4	2	1	3.2
United States	43%	21%	24%	1%	2%	7%	14%	1.8

Note: Data are for children in foster care on September 30, 2015. Racial categories exclude children of Hispanic ethnicity. "N.R." means data were not available.

Sources: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. 2015. "Children in Foster Care by Race and Hispanic Origin." <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6246-children-in-foster-care-by-race-and-hispanic-origin?loc=1&loc2=2#detailed/2-2-52/false/573/2638,2601,2600,2598,2603,2597,2602,1353/12992,12993>; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2017. "The AFCARS Report: Preliminary FY2015 Estimates as of Feb 2017." <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/afcarsreport21.pdf>; U.S. Census Bureau. 2017. "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016," Table PEPASR6H.

Between 2005 and 2015, 27 states and the District of Columbia decreased their use of congregate care by 28 percent (the national average). In seven of these states children in congregate care declined by at least 50 percent. Only five states increased their use of congregate care (Alabama, Arkansas, New Hampshire, Oregon and Tennessee).

Table 31: Children in Congregate Care, 2005 and 2015

	Children in Congregate Care, 2005		Children in Congregate Care, 2015		Percent Change in Percent of Children in Congregate Care, 2005-2015
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Alabama	1,254	19%	933	20%	5.3%
Alaska	235	13	119	4	-69.2
Arizona	1,808	19	2,511	14	-26.3
Arkansas	556	17	920	20	17.6
California	10,369	13	6,570	12	-7.7
Colorado	2,482	31	1,712	30	-3.2
Connecticut	2,014	30	539	14	-53.3
Delaware	215	23	100	15	-34.8
District of Columbia	297	13	75	8	-38.5
Florida	3,909	13	2,661	12	-7.7
Georgia	2,770	20	1,772	16	-20.0
Hawaii	164	6	71	5	-16.7
Idaho	275	15	115	9	-40.0
Illinois	1,935	10	1,619	10	0.0
Indiana	2,210	20	1,188	7	-65.0
Iowa	1,972	29	1,080	18	-37.9
Kansas	531	9	434	6	-33.3
Kentucky	2,002	28	1,266	17	-39.3
Louisiana	966	20	384	8	-60.0
Maine	200	9	99	5	-44.4
Maryland	2,346	22	567	15	-31.8
Massachusetts	2,467	20	1,734	17	-15.0
Michigan	3,200	16	1,124	9	-43.8
Minnesota	1,692	24	1,250	16	-33.3
Mississippi	823	25	584	13	-48.0
Missouri	1,597	14	1,157	10	-28.6
Montana	294	13	241	9	-30.8
Nebraska	1,374	22	251	6	-72.7
Nevada	448	10	352	8	-20.0
New Hampshire	335	28	282	29	3.6
New Jersey	2,300	21	392	6	-71.4
New Mexico	193	8	150	6	-25.0
New York	6,916	23	3,166	18	-21.7
North Carolina	2,599	24	1,166	11	-54.2
North Dakota	369	27	249	18	-33.3
Ohio	2,534	15	1,910	14	-6.7
Oklahoma	971	9	790	7	-22.2
Oregon	829	8	1,274	17	112.5
Pennsylvania	5,881	27	3,012	19	-29.6
Rhode Island	906	36	435	24	-33.3
South Carolina	1,129	24	881	24	0.0
South Dakota	420	25	222	17	-32.0
Tennessee	1,403	16	1,431	18	12.5
Texas	5,818	20	4,722	16	-20.0
Utah	380	17	329	12	-29.4
Vermont	293	20	184	14	-30.0
Virginia	1,832	26	763	16	-38.5
Washington	501	5	505	5	0.0
West Virginia	1,312	31	1,119	23	-25.8
Wisconsin	1,318	16	831	12	-25.0
Wyoming	447	36	228	21	-41.7
United States	89,610	18%	56,224	13%	-27.8%

Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. 2017. "Children in Foster Care by Placement Type." <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6247-children-infoster-care-by-placement-type?loc=1&loc=1#detailed/2/2-52/true/573,16/2623/12994,12995>.

Nearly 90 percent of children exiting foster care were placed in a permanent family in 2015; the majority of children reunited with their families. However, 9 percent of children—more than 20,000—“aged out” of foster care without a permanent family.

Table 32: Exits from Foster Care and to Emancipation, 2015

	Number of Children Who Exited Foster Care	Median Length of Stay (Months)	Percent by Type of Exit:			Number of Children Who “Aged Out” of the System	Percent Who “Aged Out” and Entered Foster Care at 13 and Older
			Reunification	Adoption	Guardianship		
Alabama	3,244	9.5	72.1%	15.9%	0.5%	304	74.3%
Alaska	1,006	19.0	48.7	35.4	2.8	70	85.7
Arizona	10,819	13.8	53.2	29.9	6.4	943	90.2
Arkansas	3,213	9.5	68.6	22.4	2.3	204	77.5
California	31,501	14.7	53.5	19.9	8.9	4,271	75.6
Colorado	4,805	9.0	61.8	14.1	6.9	323	79.3
Connecticut	1,448	20.2	36.2	30.5	2.3	119	58.0
Delaware	324	18.3	32.7	24.4	14.8	87	74.7
District of Columbia	406	25.0	42.1	25.4	16.3	64	56.3
Florida	14,479	11.7	48.4	22.9	21.1	946	85.5
Georgia	6,512	9.0	67.6	13.0	8.5	521	86.6
Hawaii	978	7.7	64.9	18.0	9.5	48	75.0
Idaho	975	11.6	64.8	20.8	6.4	63	82.5
Illinois	4,266	32.7	49.5	41.7	0.1	330	58.8
Indiana	7,908	12.9	69.8	16.3	9.1	245	90.6
Iowa	3,893	15.4	57.0	25.7	7.3	382	83.0
Kansas	3,374	15.7	56.5	23.1	7.2	355	84.2
Kentucky	5,008	9.0	68.1	19.0	0.7	582	89.2
Louisiana	3,766	8.1	68.6	17.6	6.9	166	73.5
Maine	890	20.9	46.9	36.5	7.9	76	69.7
Maryland	2,131	16.6	61.3	13.9	3.6	420	69.8
Massachusetts	5,660	12.0	66.3	10.9	6.9	882	81.1
Michigan	7,360	17.2	49.1	24.4	6.1	678	81.7
Minnesota	5,351	7.4	68.9	14.2	6.4	417	80.3
Mississippi	2,598	11.4	74.1	11.9	7.0	81	85.2
Missouri	6,519	16.3	51.5	20.4	17.9	580	81.4
Montana	1,425	15.0	58.9	22.0	9.3	56	62.5
Nebraska	2,335	15.9	61.4	22.4	8.1	107	85.0
Nevada	3,144	11.0	70.1	17.6	4.8	160	78.8
New Hampshire	533	17.4	56.3	22.5	2.8	83	77.1
New Jersey	4,760	12.6	65.1	22.5	4.7	320	84.1
New Mexico	1,655	10.3	69.7	21.3	2.3	75	78.7
New York	8,676	16.7	65.7	22.3	3.8	474	77.6
North Carolina	4,687	15.0	47.8	23.9	17.3	450	88.2
North Dakota	976	10.2	63.6	13.6	5.5	67	80.6
Ohio	9,328	10.7	68.7	14.2	4.5	978	83.3
Oklahoma	5,678	21.0	48.3	38.0	5.9	322	74.5
Oregon	3,266	20.1	53.4	24.9	9.6	328	64.9
Pennsylvania	9,307	11.7	55.3	19.8	6.9	807	86.0
Rhode Island	1,116	12.9	52.0	18.9	10.9	155	87.7
South Carolina	3,312	4.8	78.7	12.1	3.1	184	70.7
South Dakota	899	9.5	58.0	13.3	12.3	49	67.3
Tennessee	5,543	12.2	62.7	20.1	5.9	519	96.0
Texas	17,502	16.1	37.2	31.1	24.5	1,129	68.4
Utah	2,406	11.7	51.1	27.2	9.5	182	84.1
Vermont	713	13.5	58.1	26.4	4.2	66	92.4
Virginia	2,745	14.5	53.0	22.1	—	502	82.3
Washington	5,505	18.2	60.0	26.9	7.6	203	75.4
West Virginia	3,458	11.9	62.6	25.8	7.6	71	93.0
Wisconsin	4,360	12.0	61.9	14.6	14.3	315	83.5
Wyoming	1,000	7.8	78.8	7.4	5.2	12	83.3
United States	243,060	13.5	51%	22%	9%	20,789	77.7%

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2015. “Child Welfare Outcomes Report Data.” <https://cwoutcomes.acf.hhs.gov/cwodatasite/>; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2017. “The AFCARS Report: Preliminary FY2015 Estimates as of June 2016.” <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/afcarsreport23.pdf>.

As of 2016, nearly half of all children have had at least one Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) and 1 in 5 have had at least two ACEs.

Table 33: Percent of Children Who Have Had Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) by Number and Type of ACE, 2016

	Number of ACEs:			Type of ACE:								
	Percent With 0 ACEs	Percent With 1 ACE	Percent With 2+ ACEs	Hard to Get by on Family's Income	Parent Divorced or Separated	Parent Died	Parent Served Time in Jail	Witnessed Domestic Violence	Victim or Witness of Neighborhood Violence	Lived With Anyone Mentally Ill, Suicidal or Depressed	Lived With Anyone With Alcohol or Drug Problem	Treated or Judged Unfairly Due to Race/Ethnicity
Alabama	49.9%	22.4%	27.7%	27.7%	29.9%	4.8%	7.6%	6.2%	4.1%	7.6%	10.1%	3.5%
Alaska	55.7	20.6	23.8	22.0	27.4	3.8	8.8	6.7	4.5	10.5	13.4	3.3
Arizona	50.6	18.8	30.6	26.9	31.9	2.8	12.9	10.8	5.9	9.9	15.9	3.9
Arkansas	44.1	26.2	29.6	31.5	33.3	5.9	16.0	9.7	5.0	10.2	11.6	3.7
California	57.9	25.7	16.4	22.0	21.6	1.5	5.8	2.9	2.0	5.6	7.3	4.0
Colorado	53.7	24.0	22.3	23.2	26.6	2.5	7.8	5.4	3.4	8.7	12.2	4.7
Connecticut	57.8	22.8	19.4	24.5	25.0	2.5	6.0	4.4	3.7	7.7	7.9	3.0
Delaware	51.7	25.7	22.6	23.8	24.9	3.4	10.4	6.7	5.7	7.4	7.9	3.4
District of Columbia	52.9	25.3	21.8	21.4	25.4	4.6	9.2	5.6	9.4	5.3	6.9	3.2
Florida	48.0	27.2	24.8	26.9	30.4	4.4	11.1	6.8	4.7	5.5	7.9	4.0
Georgia	52.3	22.7	25.0	26.5	27.3	6.2	10.1	5.5	6.2	9.2	8.5	5.0
Hawaii	56.8	21.8	21.4	24.4	22.0	1.8	4.9	9.6	7.1	4.6	10.0	2.2
Idaho	49.1	27.5	23.4	28.8	25.6	3.4	9.3	5.9	4.2	13.4	11.2	1.9
Illinois	60.3	20.3	19.5	23.5	19.3	3.1	6.1	5.8	4.3	7.9	7.7	4.9
Indiana	52.7	23.1	24.2	23.6	27.4	5.3	10.4	7.5	5.9	9.2	9.6	4.1
Iowa	56.2	23.8	20.0	24.6	22.9	2.2	5.9	5.2	5.3	9.6	9.4	3.0
Kansas	54.8	23.4	21.7	22.9	27.3	2.4	9.4	6.1	3.6	8.6	10.9	1.6
Kentucky	46.9	26.3	26.9	26.7	32.8	2.7	14.9	6.8	3.3	9.9	12.0	2.3
Louisiana	46.3	25.4	28.2	29.6	30.2	5.5	14.4	5.7	4.7	7.8	10.4	4.8
Maine	48.3	27.1	24.6	30.6	30.2	2.2	6.1	8.0	5.8	13.9	11.0	2.3
Maryland	59.0	25.6	15.4	21.5	18.1	3.2	3.9	4.0	2.2	5.4	6.3	4.0
Massachusetts	61.2	22.9	15.9	22.8	19.1	3.8	3.5	2.8	2.4	6.6	6.2	1.6
Michigan	53.8	24.4	21.8	22.8	24.8	4.5	6.4	5.5	4.9	7.6	7.4	4.9
Minnesota	61.9	21.3	16.8	20.7	20.1	2.1	6.5	4.9	4.5	7.5	8.8	3.6
Mississippi	46.6	26.2	27.2	28.8	32.2	4.7	10.7	10.7	2.1	8.7	11.7	4.0
Missouri	52.2	20.6	27.2	25.8	28.0	4.7	8.6	6.8	4.2	12.4	10.3	3.6
Montana	49.3	24.6	26.1	28.8	28.4	3.6	10.4	7.0	5.7	13.8	13.5	2.4
Nebraska	57.9	22.2	19.9	24.1	22.1	2.1	8.0	4.6	3.7	10.1	9.5	3.0
Nevada	47.6	27.4	25.0	29.3	29.1	4.4	7.8	6.3	7.1	6.6	10.0	4.1
New Hampshire	57.5	22.8	19.7	20.0	23.7	3.6	4.5	4.1	2.2	9.1	9.0	1.5
New Jersey	58.6	23.3	18.1	23.3	21.1	2.4	4.5	4.0	2.7	6.3	7.0	3.4
New Mexico	46.7	25.5	27.8	24.9	31.5	4.6	11.8	11.1	6.2	11.5	12.6	5.3
New York	54.7	30.3	15.0	26.0	19.6	2.6	3.8	3.8	2.5	5.4	5.2	2.5
North Carolina	50.4	25.8	23.8	29.6	25.7	3.4	9.9	6.5	3.6	8.2	9.8	5.9
North Dakota	60.1	24.1	15.8	20.3	21.9	3.4	5.7	3.3	3.1	7.6	7.2	1.6
Ohio	50.5	22.4	27.1	31.1	27.7	4.4	11.1	8.1	5.3	9.3	10.7	2.1
Oklahoma	46.3	27.1	26.6	31.8	28.9	3.7	11.7	6.4	5.1	9.8	9.9	4.2
Oregon	52.7	24.9	22.4	28.6	24.8	2.0	7.0	6.1	3.0	10.5	10.8	2.8
Pennsylvania	52.9	25.9	21.2	23.5	25.7	3.8	8.6	5.5	4.3	10.0	8.5	2.8
Rhode Island	54.2	24.3	21.5	24.9	25.8	4.1	6.4	5.4	6.8	10.1	8.2	3.2
South Carolina	51.7	23.0	25.3	29.7	27.1	3.4	8.4	5.2	3.6	6.5	9.1	2.4
South Dakota	54.4	23.6	22.0	25.0	24.5	0.7	9.9	6.1	3.6	8.4	12.1	5.9
Tennessee	51.9	23.5	24.6	26.0	26.8	3.3	12.8	6.3	4.0	8.0	11.2	3.0
Texas	50.3	25.9	23.9	28.4	27.2	3.7	9.2	7.4	4.0	6.9	11.0	4.7
Utah	59.0	24.1	16.9	24.2	18.0	1.3	6.0	4.5	2.8	11.7	9.1	1.4
Vermont	55.0	25.1	19.9	25.1	23.5	3.5	5.6	4.5	3.0	11.2	12.2	1.6
Virginia	58.8	21.9	19.3	22.8	22.0	3.6	8.5	5.5	3.4	7.7	7.8	3.7
Washington	57.5	23.2	19.3	22.8	23.5	1.5	5.5	4.3	2.2	10.7	10.2	2.5
West Virginia	47.6	26.3	26.1	32.6	31.1	5.0	8.7	7.4	2.8	11.5	11.3	2.9
Wisconsin	58.6	21.2	20.3	23.2	22.2	2.6	9.1	5.7	4.4	8.7	8.5	3.5
Wyoming	53.3	20.7	26.0	27.4	25.9	3.1	9.0	8.0	2.9	12.1	11.6	3.0
United States	53.7%	24.6%	21.7%	25.4%	25.0%	3.3%	8.2%	5.7%	3.9%	7.8%	9.0%	3.7%

Source: 2016 National Survey of Children's Health. 2017. "Indicator 6.13: Adverse Childhood Experiences." Data Resource Center for Child & Adolescent Health. <http://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=4576&r=1>.

**In 2014, more than 1 million children were arrested in the U.S.
In six states more than 5 percent of children were arrested.**

Table 34: Child Arrests, 2014

	Total Number of Child Arrests	Arrests per 100,000 Children 10–17	Property Offense Arrests per 100,000 Children 10–17
Alabama	144	n/a	n/a
Alaska	1,863	n/a	n/a
Arizona	29,904	4,025	835
Arkansas	9,231	2,897	747
California	86,638	2,044	448
Colorado	30,570	5,487	1,093
Connecticut	9,499	2,482	502
Delaware	4,175	4,459	1,000
District of Columbia	332	n/a	n/a
Florida	66,839	n/a	n/a
Georgia	37,371	3,295	860
Hawaii	590	n/a	n/a
Idaho	9,360	4,848	936
Illinois	16,779	n/a	n/a
Indiana	15,814	n/a	n/a
Iowa	13,822	4,230	1,166
Kansas	5,106	n/a	n/a
Kentucky	6,496	1,418	476
Louisiana	19,723	3,965	1,017
Maine	3,925	3,115	755
Maryland	24,505	3,960	1,026
Massachusetts	9,186	1,386	242
Michigan	20,595	1,917	496
Minnesota	23,795	4,136	948
Mississippi	5,277	n/a	n/a
Missouri	24,765	3,884	868
Montana	4,981	4,943	1,075
Nebraska	12,293	6,075	1,598
Nevada	10,991	3,620	724
New Hampshire	4,800	3,561	487
New Jersey	24,307	2,570	387
New Mexico	7,787	3,435	772
New York	24,703	1,261	346
North Carolina	30,768	2,946	773
North Dakota	3,982	5,788	954
Ohio	24,585	n/a	n/a
Oklahoma	13,901	3,332	816
Oregon	7,249	n/a	n/a
Pennsylvania	62,170	4,884	587
Rhode Island	2,947	2,882	567
South Carolina	15,697	3,186	802
South Dakota	4,681	5,258	1,056
Tennessee	26,689	3,897	797
Texas	82,483	2,598	638
Utah	17,380	4,531	1,015
Vermont	686	1,152	212
Virginia	23,814	2,827	500
Washington	17,355	2,410	704
West Virginia	1,247	n/a	n/a
Wisconsin	56,054	9,291	1,745
Wyoming	4,144	7,050	1,126
United States	1,024,000	3,084	705

Notes: “n/a” means the state had a data coverage rate of less than 90 percent. “Property” offense includes “burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.”

Sources: Puzzanchera, Charles, and Wei Kang. 2014. “Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics 1994-2014.” <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezaucr/>; Federal Bureau of Investigation. “Crime in the United States 2014.” <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2014/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014/tables/table-69>.

About 48,000 children were held in residential placement on an average night in 2015. Black children had the highest percent of residential placements in 2015.

Table 35: Children in Residential Placement by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, 2015

	Number	Percent of Children in Residential Placement Who Are:					Percent of Children in Residential Placement Who Are:	
		White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Male	Female
Alabama	849	35%	3%	60%	0%	0%	87%	13%
Alaska	207	38	1	14	1	36	88	12
Arizona	717	33	36	16	1	8	83	17
Arkansas	555	36	6	57	1	0	88	12
California	6,726	13	55	28	2	1	82	18
Colorado	999	36	39	21	1	1	86	14
Connecticut	141	23	26	47	0	0	89	13
Delaware	162	13	7	80	0	0	91	9
District of Columbia	105	0	0	97	0	0	86	14
Florida	2,853	29	9	62	0	0	88	12
Georgia	1,110	18	5	74	1	0	91	9
Hawaii	51	18	6	0	53	0	65	35
Idaho	393	70	23	2	2	2	82	18
Illinois	1,524	21	14	63	0	0	93	7
Indiana	1,563	53	7	36	0	0	82	18
Iowa	675	56	9	29	1	2	87	13
Kansas	564	46	19	33	1	1	91	10
Kentucky	510	56	2	34	0	0	81	19
Louisiana	831	17	1	80	0	1	90	10
Maine	81	78	0	15	0	4	85	11
Maryland	612	14	6	79	0	0	87	13
Massachusetts	426	23	41	30	1	0	87	13
Michigan	1,554	40	6	47	0	1	77	23
Minnesota	852	38	7	40	2	10	82	18
Mississippi	243	22	0	77	0	0	81	19
Missouri	948	49	3	44	0	0	85	15
Montana	171	54	12	12	0	16	77	23
Nebraska	465	40	23	25	1	5	70	30
Nevada	627	25	31	37	2	2	81	20
New Hampshire	69	78	9	9	0	4	65	39
New Jersey	636	8	18	72	0	0	95	5
New Mexico	363	14	74	7	0	4	83	17
New York	1,386	28	16	52	1	1	79	21
North Carolina	468	21	7	67	0	2	85	15
North Dakota	144	54	4	13	0	25	77	21
Ohio	2,163	42	3	50	0	0	88	12
Oklahoma	552	39	8	40	0	11	85	15
Oregon	1,113	56	24	13	1	4	88	12
Pennsylvania	2,826	29	14	53	0	0	88	12
Rhode Island	198	32	32	30	3	0	88	12
South Carolina	693	32	16	48	0	1	87	13
South Dakota	228	49	3	4	1	39	74	26
Tennessee	660	46	9	41	0	0	88	12
Texas	4,299	21	44	34	0	0	82	18
Utah	453	50	34	9	2	5	83	17
Vermont	27	89	0	11	0	0	89	11
Virginia	1,227	24	11	62	0	0	88	12
Washington	921	43	20	22	2	6	86	14
West Virginia	567	84	2	8	0	1	74	26
Wisconsin	762	28	9	56	1	3	85	15
Wyoming	177	66	14	7	0	12	68	32
Not reported	1,593	35	20	41	1	2	86	14
United States	48,043	31%	22%	42%	1%	2%	85%	15%

Notes: Residential placements range from non-secure community-based group homes to long-term secure facilities. Racial categories (White, Black, Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native) exclude children of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic children can be of any race. U.S. total excludes youths in tribal facilities.

Source: Sickmund, Melissa, T.J. Sladky, Wei Kang, and Charles Puzzanchera. 2015. "Easy Access to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement." <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezacjrp/>.

**993 children remained in adult prisons in 2015, a 55 percent decline in 10 years.
More than half of the children are in six states; Florida and New York
have the highest percents.**

Table 36: Children in Adult Prisons, Select Years

	Number of Children in Adult Prisons in:			Percent Change in the Number of Children in Adult Prisons, 2005-2015	Percent Change in the Number of Children in Adult Prisons, 2014-2015	Percent of the 993 Children in Adult Prisons in 2015 by State
	2005	2014	2015			
Alabama	34	0	14	-58.8%	—	1.4%
Alaska ^a	10	0	0	-100.0	0.0	0.0
Arizona	78	56	81	3.8	44.6	8.2
Arkansas	19	11	15	-21.1	36.4	1.5
California	5	0	0	-100.0	0.0	0.0
Colorado	38	3	2	-94.7	-33.3	0.2
Connecticut ^a	383	84	84	-78.1	0.0	8.5
Delaware ^a	26	3	8	-69.2	166.7	0.8
District of Columbia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Florida	185	126	131	-29.2	4.0	13.2
Georgia	75	96	80	6.7	-16.7	8.1
Hawaii ^a	1	0	0	-100.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	3	0	1	-66.7	—	0.1
Illinois	82	18	20	-75.6	11.1	2.0
Indiana	18	42	34	88.9	-19.0	3.4
Iowa	15	5	5	-66.7	0.0	0.5
Kansas	10	1	0	-100.0	-100.0	0.0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Louisiana	10	18	11	10.0	-38.9	1.1
Maine	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	51	22	4	-92.2	-81.8	0.4
Massachusetts	3	0	0	-100.0	0.0	0.0
Michigan	98	90	88	-10.2	-2.2	8.9
Minnesota	16	10	10	-37.5	0.0	1.0
Mississippi	55	19	27	-50.9	42.1	2.7
Missouri	21	12	10	-52.4	-16.7	1.0
Montana	2	1	0	-100.0	-100.0	0.0
Nebraska	16	22	10	-37.5	-54.5	1.0
Nevada	16	9	9	-43.8	0.0	0.9
New Hampshire	1	0	0	-100.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	28	7	5	-82.1	-28.6	0.5
New Mexico	2	0	0	-100.0	0.0	0.0
New York	223	97	89	-60.1	-8.2	9.0
North Carolina	169	85	72	-57.4	-15.3	7.3
North Dakota	4	0	0	-100.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	51	24	29	-43.1	20.8	2.9
Oklahoma	10	7	9	-10.0	28.6	0.9
Oregon	6	0	0	-100.0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	31	29	17	-45.2	-41.4	1.7
Rhode Island ^a	4	2	0	-100.0	-100.0	0.0
South Carolina	120	24	29	-75.8	20.8	2.9
South Dakota	2	0	0	-100.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	8	13	7	-12.5	-46.2	0.7
Texas	167	69	48	-71.3	-30.4	4.8
Utah	7	1	1	-85.7	0.0	0.1
Vermont ^a	5	0	0	-100.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	27	9	6	-77.8	-33.3	0.6
Washington	3	1	0	-100.0	-100.0	0.0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	66	18	37	-43.9	105.6	3.7
Wyoming	4	1	0	-100.0	-100.0	0.0
United States	2,208	1,035	993	-55.0%	-4.1%	

^aPrisons and jails in the state form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

Note: "n/a" means data were not available.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics. "Reported Number of Inmates under Age 18 Held in Custody in Federal or State Prisons, December 31, 2000-2015." <https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nps>.

7,768 children and teens were killed by guns in the U.S. from 2013 through 2015.

Table 37: Child and Teen Gun Deaths, 2013-2015

	Number of Deaths			Rate per 100,000 Children and Teens			
	Homicide	Suicide	Total	Homicide	Suicide	Total	Ranking by Total Gun Death Rate ^a
Alabama	94	55	167	2.5	1.5	4.5	35
Alaska	14	37	56	U	6.0	9.1	45
Arizona	75	75	163	1.4	1.4	3.0	17
Arkansas	44	50	109	1.9	2.1	4.6	37
California	569	138	724	1.9	0.5	2.4	6
Colorado	41	91	137	1.0	2.2	3.3	20
Connecticut	28	S	36	1.1	S	1.4	3
Delaware	20	S	23	2.9	S	3.3	20
District of Columbia	26	S	27	6.3	S	6.6	–
Florida	324	131	469	2.4	1.0	3.5	27
Georgia	199	106	320	2.4	1.3	3.8	31
Hawaii	S	S	S	S	S	S	n/a
Idaho	S	37	47	S	2.6	3.3	20
Illinois	384	76	478	3.8	0.8	4.8	39
Indiana	146	72	233	2.8	1.4	4.4	34
Iowa	12	42	58	U	1.7	2.4	6
Kansas	27	33	65	1.1	1.4	2.7	10
Kentucky	40	65	116	1.2	1.9	3.4	24
Louisiana	200	64	283	5.4	1.7	7.7	44
Maine	S	14	20	S	U	2.3	5
Maryland	85	29	115	1.9	0.6	2.5	9
Massachusetts	32	10	42	0.7	U	0.9	1
Michigan	156	109	280	2.1	1.5	3.7	30
Minnesota	34	68	104	0.8	1.6	2.4	6
Mississippi	68	29	117	2.8	1.2	4.8	39
Missouri	133	70	215	2.9	1.5	4.6	37
Montana	S	37	47	S	4.9	6.2	43
Nebraska	18	24	45	U	1.5	2.9	14
Nevada	35	36	76	1.6	1.6	3.5	27
New Hampshire	S	14	17	S	U	U	n/a
New Jersey	101	13	114	1.5	U	1.7	4
New Mexico	33	34	68	2.0	2.0	4.1	32
New York	127	44	174	0.9	0.3	1.2	2
North Carolina	148	93	264	1.9	1.2	3.4	24
North Dakota	S	16	18	S	U	U	n/a
Ohio	192	91	305	2.2	1.0	3.4	24
Oklahoma	60	73	143	1.9	2.3	4.5	35
Oregon	21	62	87	0.7	2.2	3.0	17
Pennsylvania	180	100	290	2.0	1.1	3.2	19
Rhode Island	S	S	S	S	S	S	n/a
South Carolina	82	63	156	2.2	1.7	4.3	33
South Dakota	S	12	23	S	U	3.3	20
Tennessee	147	74	242	3.0	1.5	4.9	41
Texas	352	262	659	1.5	1.1	2.8	11
Utah	20	80	105	0.7	2.7	3.5	27
Vermont	S	S	S	S	S	S	n/a
Virginia	94	77	179	1.5	1.2	2.9	14
Washington	59	85	148	1.1	1.6	2.8	11
West Virginia	10	24	37	U	1.9	2.9	14
Wisconsin	53	65	122	1.2	1.5	2.8	11
Wyoming	S	24	27	S	5.2	5.9	42
United States	4,519	2,826	7,768	1.8	1.1	3.2	

^aStates are ranked 1-50 from lowest to highest gun death rate.

Notes: Data are a sum of the number of deaths during 2013-2015, and total columns include deaths from homicides, suicides, accidents and undetermined causes but exclude deaths from legal intervention. "S" denotes cases where the number of deaths was below 10 and the exact number was not released to protect the anonymity of the victims. "U" means the rate is unreliable because it is based on fewer than 20 deaths.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2017. "Compressed Mortality, 1999-2015," Ages 0-19, Total Deaths Including Homicides, Suicides, Accidents, and Undetermined Intent but Excluding Deaths from Legal Intervention. <http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html>.

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