


THE STATE OF AMERICA'S CHILDREN®



2014

DEAR LORD
BE GOOD TO ME
THE SEA IS SO
WIDE AND
MY BOAT IS
SO SMALL



Children's Defense Fund

CDF Mission Statement

The Children's Defense Fund 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 and minority children 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 foundation and corporate grants and individual donations.



Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. visiting poor families in Greenwood, Mississippi in July 1964. (AP Photo/Jim Bourdier)

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Table of Contents

Foreword.....	2
Overview of <i>The State of America's Children 2014</i>	4
Child Well-Being 50 Years After the Launch of War on Poverty.....	10
Each Day in America	12
Moments in America	16
How America Ranks Among Industrialized Countries.....	18
Child Population	20
Child Poverty	22
Family Structure and Income	24
Housing and Homelessness.....	26
Child Hunger and Nutrition	28
Child Health	30
Early Childhood	32
Education.....	34
Child Welfare	36
Juvenile Justice	38
Gun Violence	40
Appendix – Data Tables.....	42
Endnotes	83

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Foreword

It's Time to End Child Poverty in Rich America with Urgency and Persistence

Unfortunately, many Americans live on the outskirts of hope — some because of their poverty, and some because of their color, and all too many because of both. Our task is to help replace their despair with opportunity. This administration today, here and now, declares unconditional war on poverty in America. I urge this Congress and all Americans to join with me in that effort. It will not be a short or easy struggle, no single weapon or strategy will suffice, but we shall not rest until that war is won. The richest Nation on earth can afford to win it. We cannot afford to lose it.

— President Lyndon Johnson, 1964 State of the Union Address

...[T]hey have become great and rich...they do not judge with justice the cause of the orphan,...and they do not defend the rights of the needy...shall I not bring retribution on a nation such as this?

— Jeremiah 5:27-29

A population that does not take care of the elderly and of children and the young has no future, because it abuses both its memory and its promise.

— Pope Francis

Fifty years after President Lyndon Johnson declared a War on Poverty, the United States is still not a fair playing field for millions of children afflicted by preventable poverty, hunger, homelessness, sickness, poor education and violence in the world's richest economy with a gross domestic product (GDP) of \$15.7 trillion.

Every fifth child (16.1 million) is poor, and every tenth child (7.1 million) is extremely poor. Children are the poorest age group and the younger they are the poorer they are. Every fourth infant, toddler and preschool child (5 million) is poor; 1 in 8 is extremely poor. A majority of our one- and two-year-olds are already children of color. In five years children of color who are disproportionately poor, nearly 1 in 3, will be a majority of all children in America and of our future workforce, military and consumers. But millions of them are unready for school, poorly educated and unprepared to face the future. Nearly 60 percent of all our children and more than 80 percent of our Black and nearly 75 percent of our Latino children cannot read or compute at grade level in fourth and eighth grade and so many drop out of school before graduating. Seventy-five percent of young people ages 17-24 cannot get into the military because of poor literacy, health or prior incarceration.

The greatest threat to America's economic, military and national security comes from no enemy without but from our failure, unique among high income nations, to invest adequately and fairly in the health, education and sound development of all of our young.

We call on President Obama and America's political leaders in every party at every level to mount a long overdue, unwavering, and persistent war to prevent and eliminate child poverty and finish the task President Johnson and Dr. King began. Two- and three-year-olds have no politics and we must reject any leaders who for any reason play political football with the lives of millions of our children and our nation's future. If America is to lead in the 21st century world, we must reset our economic and moral compass.

While remembering that children do not come in pieces and that hunger, homelessness, violence, and parental attention all affect childhood well-being, building on best practices and sound research about the crucial importance of early childhood development, the first step to prevent and alleviate indefensible and costly child poverty is to

build a quality early childhood continuum of care from birth through age 5 so that every child, regardless of the circumstances of birth or lottery of geography, is ready for school and has a fair chance to reach their God-given potential. We know if we properly support children in their early years of rapid brain development, not only will they benefit, but so will all America. This is not only the just but the smart and cost-effective thing to do. Nobel laureate economist James Heckman estimates a lifelong economic rate of return of 7 to 10 percent each year for every dollar invested in quality early childhood programs. Former Chairman of the Federal Reserve Ben Bernanke told CDF conference attendees in 2012: “Very few alternative investments can promise that kind of return. Notably, a portion of these economic returns accrues to the children themselves and their families, but studies show that the rest of society enjoys the majority of the benefits, reflecting the many contributions that skills and productive workers make to the economy.” And MIT Nobel laureate economist Robert Solow in his foreword to a 1994 CDF report *Wasting America’s Future* was prescient when he wrote: “For many years Americans have allowed child poverty levels to remain astonishingly high — higher than for American adults; higher than for children in nations that are our competitors; higher than from the entire period of the late 1960s and 1970s, a period when we had less wealth as a nation than we do now; and far higher than one would think a rich and ethical society would tolerate. The justification, when one is offered at all, has often been that action is expensive: ‘We have more will than wallet.’ I suspect that in fact our wallets exceed our will, but in any event this concern for the drain on our resources completely misses the other side of the equation: Inaction has its costs too...As an economist I believe that good things are worth paying for; and that even if curing children’s poverty were expensive, it would be hard to think of a better use in the world for money. If society cares about children, it should be willing to spend money on them.”

If America’s dream continues to fade for millions of poor, near poor and middle class children and families; work and wages continue to decline; and education and basic survival needs — including adequate food and housing — continue to be ravaged to protect the powerful interests of the top 1 percent that has cornered 22 percent of the nation’s income, then America will miss the boat to the future. More importantly, we will miss a great opportunity to show the world a living and just society in a majority non-White and poor world desperately in need of moral example.

To those who claim our nation cannot afford to prevent our children from going hungry and homeless and prepare all our children for school, I say we cannot afford not to. If the foundation of your house is crumbling you must fix it. Education is a lot cheaper than ignorance. Preschool education is a bargain compared to prison and we should be ashamed that America is the largest incarcerator in the world. And consider how many good jobs a quality universal early care system would provide at a time of rampant unemployment and declining wages. A quality universal pre-K system (and I hope kindergarten system) is a win-win for everyone.

After Dr. King’s assassination riots and looting broke out in cities across America including Washington, D.C. where I had moved from Mississippi to help prepare for Dr. King’s Poor People’s Campaign. I went into schools to talk to children to tell them not to loot and jeopardize their futures. A young Black boy about 12 looked me in the eye and said “Lady, what future? I ain’t got no future. I ain’t got nothing to lose.”

The Children’s Defense Fund has spent the last 40 years trying to prove that boy’s truth wrong in our economically and militarily powerful and spiritually poor nation. And we will *never* stop until we succeed. It’s time to give him and the 16.1 million poor children like him today a fair chance to succeed and to keep Dr. King’s dream — America’s dream — for him and the millions like him alive.

In faith and hope,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Marian Wright Edelman", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Marian Wright Edelman

Overview of *The State of America's Children 2014*

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

- For the first time the majority of children in America under age 2 were children of color in 2012 as were the majority of all children in 10 states — Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, and Texas — and the District of Columbia. By 2019, the majority of all children nationwide are expected to be children of color.
- Over one-third of children of color under 2 were poor in 2012 during years of rapid brain development.

Child poverty has reached record levels.

- One in 5 children — 16.1 million — was poor in 2012.
- More than 7.1 million children — over 40 percent of poor children — lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level. For a family of four this means \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day or \$8 a person.
- The youngest most vulnerable children were the poorest age group. Over 1 in 4 children under age 5 — nearly 5 million — were poor. Almost half of them — 2.4 million — were extremely poor.

Children of color are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 3 children of color — 11.2 million children — was poor and more than 1 in 3 children of color under age 5 — 3.5 million — were poor.
- Black children were the poorest (39.6 percent) followed by American Indian/Native Alaskan children (36.8 percent) and Hispanic children (33.7 percent).
- In six states — Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Ohio, Oregon, and Wisconsin — half or more Black children were poor and nearly half the states had Black child poverty rates of 40 percent or more.
- The largest group of poor children was Hispanic children (5.8 million) followed by White children (5.2 million) and Black children (4.1 million).

Children in single-parent families and Southern families are at greatest risk of poverty.

- Children in single-parent families were nearly four times more likely to be poor than children in married-couple families in 2012. Although almost 70 percent of all children lived with two parents in 2013, more than half of Black children and nearly 1 in 3 Hispanic children lived with only one parent compared to 1 in 5 White children.
- The South had the highest child poverty rate with 1 in 4 Southern children poor compared to 1 in 5 in the rest of the country.
- Child poverty rates were highest in cities (29.1 percent) followed by rural areas and small towns (26.7 percent) but nearly 2 in 5 poor children lived in suburbs.

Child poverty creates unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 1.2 million public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 73 percent more than before the recession.
- More than 1 in 9 children lacked access to adequate food in 2012, a rate 23 percent higher than before the recession.
- In an average month in FY2011, 1.2 million households with children had no cash income and depended only on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to stave off hunger.

- Black and Hispanic households with children were more than twice as likely as White households to lack access to adequate food in 2012.
- Eighty-nine percent of children who relied on free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not receive meals through the Summer Food Service Program in 2012.

Government safety nets lifted millions of children out of poverty.

- Government safety net programs lifted 9 million children from poverty in 2012 including 5.3 million children through the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and the Child Tax Credit and 2.2 million through SNAP.
- Child poverty would have been 57 percent higher in 2012 without government tax credits and food, housing, and energy benefits. Extreme child poverty would have been 240 percent higher.

Income and wealth inequalities are shockingly high.

- The top 1 percent of earners received 22.5 percent of the nation's income in 2012, more than double their share in 1964 and equal to levels last seen in the 1920s.
- The average wealth of White households in 2011 (\$110,500) was 14 times that of Hispanic households (\$7,683), and 17 times that of Black households (\$6,314).

Working families are struggling.

- Employment does not guarantee an above-poverty income: more than two-thirds of poor children lived in families where one or more family member worked.
- In no state could an individual working full-time at the minimum wage afford the fair market rent for a two-bedroom rental unit and have had enough for food, utilities and other necessities in 2013. A person would have needed to work more than two-and-a-half full-time minimum-wage jobs to afford a two-bedroom fair market rental.

Lack of investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years.

- Less than half of 3- and 4-year olds were enrolled in preschool in 2009-2011.
- Early Head Start funding served only 4 percent of the 2.9 million eligible poor infants and toddlers on any given day in FY2012 and Head Start funding served only 41 percent of the 2 million eligible poor 3- and 4-year olds.

The nation's schools fail to prepare millions of children in greatest need.

- Nearly 60 percent of all fourth and eighth grade public school students and more than 80 percent of Black and almost 75 percent of Hispanic children in these grades could not read or compute at grade level in 2013.
- Only 78 percent of students graduated from public high school in four years in 2010. That rate was 66 percent for Black students, 69 percent for American Indian/Alaska Native students and 71 percent for Hispanic students.
- Over half a million public school students dropped out of grades 9-12 during the 2009-2010 school year. This will cost taxpayers in the future billions of dollars a year in added benefits and services and foregone income tax revenue.

- In only 11 states and the District of Columbia are school districts required by law to offer full-day kindergarten to all eligible students, although 45 states and the District of Columbia have adopted Common Core State Standards that assume districts are offering a full day of kindergarten.
- Alaska was the only state in the nation to equitably fund education by spending 40 percent more for each student in its poorest school districts than its richest in 2007-2008, the most recent year of data. Thirteen states spent *more* on students in their *richest* districts than their *poorest* districts.

Ninety-five percent of all children now have access to health coverage although access does not ensure they will be enrolled.

- The percent of uninsured children in America has decreased 40 percent since 1997 thanks to Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) which provided health coverage to 44 million children under 19 (57 percent of all children) in FY2012.
- The unjust lottery of geography left more than 7.2 million children under 19 uninsured in 2012: 1 in 7 Hispanic children, 1 in 11 Black children and 1 in 15 White children. Nearly 70 percent of them were eligible for Medicaid or CHIP but not enrolled.
- Forty percent of children who needed mental health services did not receive them in 2011-2012.
- Family health care costs pushed more than 2 million children into poverty in 2012.

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- A child is abused or neglected every 47 seconds. Infants and toddlers are most likely to be victims of abuse and neglect.
- Nearly 40 percent of children who are abused or neglected receive no post-investigation services and many more receive far fewer services than they need.
- In 2012, 101,719 children in foster care were waiting to be adopted. More than 23,000 youth aged out of foster care at 18 or older without being returned home, adopted or placed with a permanent legal guardian.
- 4,028 children are arrested each day — one every 21 seconds and 1,790 children are serving sentences in adult prisons.

Guns kill or injure a child or teen every half hour.

- In 2010, 2,694 children and teens were killed by guns and 15,576 were injured by guns. Guns killed more infants, toddlers and preschoolers than law enforcement officers in the line of duty.
- U.S. children and teens are 17 times more likely to die from gun violence than their peers in 25 other high-income countries.
- Since 1963, three times as many children and teens have died from guns on American soil than U.S. soldiers killed in action in the Vietnam, Afghanistan and Iraq wars.
- Gun violence disproportionately affects children of color. In 2010, Black children and teens were nearly five times and Hispanic children and teens were more than three times more likely to be killed by guns than White children and teens.
- United States military and law enforcement agencies possess 4 million guns. U.S. civilians have 310 million. Every year American companies manufacture enough bullets to fire 31 rounds into every one of our citizens.

A Sad Story

A shopping cart was my first crib.
 My sister and me.
 Our home was on the street.
 Finally under a roof.
 Two beds for six.
 No is always on our minds. No running, no jumping, no fun.
 — Shanika, age 5

When They Take Away Your Car, You Don't Have As Much Food

My dad did not have enough money to buy his car license. So the cop took his car away. He can't drive anymore. Now it is harder for him to get to work, and sometimes he is late. So he does not get as much money as he used to get. Now we have to go walking everywhere.

We get tired. Our life is harder. We can't get as much food. Sometimes my mom has only beans, and I don't like beans so I just don't eat. Sometimes I get hungry. It's harder for me to go to sleep and I'm tired in the morning.

When I grow up, I was thinking to be a doctor, But now I think that I won't be able to do anything, because I won't even have food or shelter.
 — Alan, age 10

Six People, Five Eat

There are six people in our family.
 But only five sit down to dinner.
 That's because my mom doesn't eat.
 She wants to make sure we have enough food.
 — Vanessa, age 6

Daydreaming on the Bus

Once we lived in a big, big place, my mom and my sisters and me. I was little. I carried my backpack everywhere. All my things were in it. It was hard to get good food. Eating is a word I hate the most. I don't like donuts. I don't like candy. Once I tried candy, and it was disgusting. I don't like chocolate either. I like broccoli and carrots and healthy things. My mom tries hard to get them for us. We live in a house now. I am happy.
 — Josh, age 6

Preventable Costs

- Child poverty costs the nation at least \$500 billion each year in extra education, health and criminal justice costs and in lost productivity.
- Child abuse and neglect cost the U.S. \$80.3 billion each year in direct costs and lost productivity. A single case of nonfatal child abuse and neglect costs \$210,012 over a lifetime, and a case of fatal child abuse and neglect \$1.27 million, mostly due to lost productivity.
- Gun deaths and injuries cost the U.S. \$174.1 billion each year, or 1.15 percent of our total gross domestic product (GDP).
- Racial and ethnic health disparities cost the U.S. an estimated \$1.24 trillion in medical costs and lost productivity between 2003 and 2006.
- The high school students who dropped out of the class of 2011 will cost the nation's economy an estimated \$154 billion in lost income over the course of their lifetimes.
- The gap between Black and Hispanic compared to White high school achievement in 1998 cost the U.S. \$310 to \$525 billion in lost GDP by 2008 and the income achievement gap cost \$400 to \$670 billion.
- The achievement gap between American students and those in top-performing countries like Finland and Korea in 1998 cost the nation \$1.3 to \$2.3 trillion in 2008 or 9 to 16 percent of GDP.

We Can Afford to Do Better

- The amount the U.S. spends per minute on corporate tax breaks would pay the salary of 16 child care workers. More than 220,000 children are currently on waiting lists for child care assistance. Expanding child care increases poor mothers' work participation.
- Three days' worth of the amount the U.S. spends on corporate tax breaks would provide a whole year's worth of SNAP food assistance for the estimated 737,000 children who don't have enough food.
- The amount the U.S. spends a year on corporate tax breaks for private jets would pay the salary of 6,400 high school teachers.
- All poor infants and toddlers could have been served by Early Head Start if the government diverted just 18 days of defense spending. Currently only about 4 percent of eligible children reap the benefits of this high quality early learning experience. Quality early education programs return 7 to 10 percent a year for every dollar invested.
- More than 17,500 low-income children could enroll in Head Start for a year for the cost of just one F-35 fighter jet among the nearly 2,500 the Department of Defense is scheduled to buy.



“If we are to teach real peace in this world, and if we are to carry on a real war against war, we shall have to begin with the children.”

“Poverty is the worst form of violence.”

— Mahatma Gandhi



“We owe our children — the most vulnerable citizens in any society — a life free from violence and fear.”

“We would like to create a world familiar with the smiles of children rather than their tears.”

“Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.”

— Nelson Mandela



“I have the audacity to believe that peoples everywhere can have three meals a day for their bodies, education and culture for their minds, and dignity, equality and freedom for their spirits.”

“Let us march on poverty until no American parent has to skip a meal so that their children may eat. March on poverty until no starved man walks the streets of our cities and towns in search of jobs that do not exist.”

— Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Child Well-Being 50 Years After the Launch of War on Poverty

In 1964, President Lyndon Johnson declared a War on Poverty in his State of the Union Address. Fifty years later, how have American children fared?

Fair Start: Rich Get Richer While Working Families Struggle

- In 2012, child poverty was 5 percent lower than in 1964 but 64 percent higher than the lowest recorded level — 14 percent in 1969 — and 21 percent higher than before the recession. The Black-White ratio for child poverty decreased 26 percent from 1964 to 2012. Black children remained three times more likely than White children to be poor in 2012.
- Taking into account government benefits, child poverty and child extreme poverty were cut by over a third from 1967 to 2012.
- Income inequality has increased dramatically. The top 1 percent of earners received 22.5 percent of the nation's income in 2012, more than double their share in 1964 and equal to levels last seen in the 1920s.
- The federal minimum wage is now worth 22 percent less in inflation-adjusted terms than in 1964. In no state can an individual working full-time at the minimum wage afford the fair market rent for a two-bedroom rental unit and have enough for food, utilities and other necessities.

Head Start: Progress and Peril

- The percent of children living in single-parent households more than doubled between 1964 and 2012 and in 2012 children in single-parent families were nearly four times more likely to be poor than children in married-couple families. While the Black-White ratio decreased 35 percent, Black children are more than twice as likely as White children to live with only one parent.
- Teen births have been cut nearly in half since 1970 and the Black-White ratio has decreased by a quarter since 1980. The U.S. teen birth rate is the second highest among industrialized countries.
- The percent of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in preschool or kindergarten more than quintupled between 1964 and 2012.
- There are 19 percent more high school graduates and 162 percent more college graduates and Black-White gaps have decreased substantially. However, a majority of fourth and eighth graders remained unable to read or compute at grade level in 2013 and there are large achievement gaps by income and race. School segregation by race and income continues to be the norm.

Healthy Start: Important Gains but More to Do

- Infant mortality decreased three-quarters between 1964 and 2011 but the Black-White ratio grew 14 percent since 1980. In 2011 Black babies were more than twice as likely to die as White babies. The U.S. infant mortality rate remains one of the highest among industrialized nations.

Safe Start: Children Losing a War at Home

- Gun deaths of children and teens increased 31 percent between 1964 and 2010, and the Black-White ratio more than doubled leaving Black children and teens nearly five times more likely than White children and teens to be killed by a gun in 2010.

Changes in Key Child and National Well-Being Indicators From 1964 to 2012

Green indicates improvements, grey indicates changes for the worse.

		Overall			Black-White Gap*		
		1964	2012	Change	1964	2012	Change
FAIR START	Child poverty	23.0%	21.8%	5 percent decrease	4.2:1	3.1:1	26 percent decrease
	Child poverty taking into account government benefits	29.4**	18.7	36 percent decrease			
	Child extreme poverty taking into account government benefits	8.9**	5.4	39 percent decrease			
	Income share of top 1 percent	10.5	22.5	114 percent increase			
	Unemployment rate (ages 16 and older)	5.2	8.1	56 percent increase			
	Minimum wage (in 2013 dollars)	\$9.31	\$7.25	22 percent decrease			
HEAD START	Percent of children living with one parent	12%	28%	139 percent increase	3.6:1	2.4:1	35 percent decrease
	Teen births (per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	68.3	31.3**	47 percent decrease	2.2:1	1.6:1**	25 percent decrease
	Percent of 3- and 4-year olds enrolled in preschool and kindergarten	9.5	53.5	463 percent increase	1.1:1	0.9:1	Still not equal
	High school graduates among ages 18-24	68.1	81.3	19 percent increase	0.6:1	0.9:1	45 percent decrease
	College graduates among ages 25-29	12.8	33.5	162 percent increase	0.4:1	0.7:1	67 percent decrease
	Percent of Black students attending schools with more than 50 percent children of color	77%**	74%**	4 percent decrease			
HEALTHY START	Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	24.8	6.1**	76 percent decrease	2.0:1**	2.2:1**	14 percent increase
SAFE START	Child and teen gun deaths (per 100,000 children and teens)	2.47	3.24**	31 percent increase	2.3:1	4.8:1	111 percent increase

*The Black-White gap is the ratio of Black rate and the White rate. We are using this to assess progress made towards all children having the same chance to succeed regardless of race. These two groups are the ones compared because they are the ones for whom the most historical data are available.

**Data for 1964 or 2012 were not available so the closest available years were used. For child poverty and extreme poverty after government benefits 1967 was used instead of 1964, for teen births: 2011 was used instead of 2012, for segregation: 1968/69 to 2009/10 were used, for infant mortality 2011 was used instead of 2012 and 1980 was used for the Black: White ratio instead of 1964, for gun deaths 2010 was used instead of 2012.

Each Day in America for All Children

2	mothers die in childbirth.
4	children are killed by abuse or neglect.
5	children or teens commit suicide.
7	children or teens are killed by guns.
24	children or teens die from accidents.
66	babies die before their first birthdays.
187	children are arrested for violent crimes.
408	children are arrested for drug crimes.
838	public school students are corporally punished.*
847	babies are born to teen mothers.
865	babies are born at low birthweight.
1,241	babies are born without health insurance.
1,392	babies are born into extreme poverty.
1,837	children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
2,723	babies are born into poverty.
2,857	high school students drop out.*
4,028	children are arrested.
4,408	babies are born to unmarried mothers.
16,244	public school students are suspended.*

*Based on 180 school days a year.

See Endnotes for citations.

Each Day in America for White Children

1	mother dies in childbirth.
1	child is killed by abuse or neglect.
2	children or teens are killed by guns.
4	children or teens commit suicide.
15	children or teens die from accidents.
30	babies die before their first birthdays.
88	children are arrested for violent crimes.
303	children are arrested for drug crimes.
331	babies are born to teen mothers.
345	babies are born into extreme poverty.
404	public school students are corporally punished.*
407	babies are born at low birthweight.
633	babies are born without health insurance.
737	babies are born into poverty.
805	children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
1,066	high school students drop out.*
1,718	babies are born to unmarried mothers.
2,645	children are arrested.
5,233	public school students are suspended.*

*Based on 180 school days a year.

See Endnotes for citations.

Each Day in America for Hispanic Children*

1	child is killed by abuse or neglect.
1	child or teen commits suicide.
1	child or teen is killed by guns.
4	children or teens die from accidents.
13	babies die before their first birthdays.
56	public school students are corporally punished.**
173	babies are born at low birthweight.
285	babies are born to teen mothers.
399	children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
408	babies are born without health insurance.
595	babies are born into extreme poverty.
834	high school students drop out.**
1,153	babies are born into poverty.
1,330	babies are born to unmarried mothers.
3,453	public school students are suspended.**

*Some of the indicators for Each Day in America are not available for Hispanic children.

**Based on 180 school days a year.

See Endnotes for citations.





Each Day in America for Black Children

1	mother dies in childbirth.
1	child is killed by abuse or neglect.
1	child or teen commits suicide.
3	children or teens are killed by guns.
4	children or teens die from accidents.
19	babies die before their first birthdays.
95	children are arrested for violent crimes.
95	children are arrested for drug crimes.
104	babies are born without health insurance.
199	babies are born to teen mothers.
211	babies are born at low birthweight.
310	babies are born into extreme poverty.
336	public school students are corporally punished.*
384	children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
597	babies are born into poverty.
763	high school students drop out.*
1,153	babies are born to unmarried mothers.
1,274	children are arrested.
6,191	public school students are suspended.*

*Based on 180 school days a year.
See Endnotes for citations.

Each Day in America for Asian and Pacific Islander Children Combined*

1	public school student is corporally punished.**
2	children are arrested for violent crimes.
2	babies die before their first birthdays.
5	children are arrested for drug crimes.
15	babies are born to teen mothers.
19	children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
38	babies are born into extreme poverty.
49	babies are born without health insurance.
55	children are arrested.
61	babies are born at low birthweight.
66	babies are born into poverty.
81	high school students drop out.**
128	babies are born to unmarried mothers.
189	public school students are suspended.**

*Some of the indicators for Each Day in America are not available for Asian/Pacific Islander children.

**Based on 180 school days a year

See Endnotes for citations.

Each Day in America for American Indian and Alaska Native Children Combined*

1	child or teen dies from an accident.
1	baby dies before his or her first birthday.
2	children are arrested for violent crimes.
5	children are arrested for drug crimes.
10	babies are born at low birthweight.
11	public school students are corporally punished.**
18	babies are born to teen mothers.
19	babies are born without health insurance.
21	children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
33	babies are born into extreme poverty.
44	babies are born into poverty.
54	children are arrested.
67	high school students drop out.**
84	babies are born to unmarried mothers.
129	public school students are suspended.**

*Some of the indicators for Each Day in America are not available for American Indian/Alaska Native children.

**Based on 180 school days a year

See Endnotes for citations.

Moments in America for Children, by Race/Ethnicity

Number of Children Percent of the Child Population	All Children 73,728,088 100%	White 38,906,280 53%
Public school student suspended*	Every 2 seconds	Every 5 seconds
High school student drops out*	Every 9 seconds	Every 24 seconds
Child arrested	Every 21 seconds	Every 33 seconds
Baby born to an unmarried mother	Every 20 seconds	Every 50 seconds
Public school student corporally punished*	Every 30 seconds	Every minute
Child confirmed abused or neglected	Every 47 seconds	Every 2 minutes
Baby born into poverty	Every 32 seconds	Every 2 minutes
Baby born into extreme poverty	Every 62 seconds	Every 4 minutes
Baby born without health insurance	Every 70 seconds	Every 2.5 minutes
Baby born to teen mother	Every 1.5 minutes	Every 4.5 minutes
Baby born at low birthweight	Every 1.5 minutes	Every 3.5 minutes
Child arrested for drug offense	Every 3.5 minutes	Every 5 minutes
Child arrested for violent offense	Every 8 minutes	Every 16 minutes
Baby dies before first birthday	Every 22 minutes	Every 48 minutes
Child or teen dies from an accident	Every hour	Every 2 hours
Child or teen killed by guns	Every 3 hours and 15 minutes	Every 10 hours
Child or teen commits suicide	Every 4.5 hours	Every 7 hours
Child killed by abuse or neglect	Every 5.5 hours	Every 18 hours
Mother dies from complications of childbirth or pregnancy	Every 11 hours	Every 22 hours

*Based on 180 school days a year

See Endnotes for citations.

Where possible, race categories (White, Black, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native) do not include Hispanic children.

Moments in America for Children, by Race/Ethnicity

Hispanic 17,597,432 24%	Black 10,239,448 14%	Asian/ Pacific Islander 3,498,867 5%	American Indian/ Alaska Native 638,683 1%
Every 7 seconds	Every 4 seconds	Every 2 minutes	Every 3.5 minutes
Every 30 seconds	Every 33 seconds	Every 5 minutes	Every 6.5 minutes
n/a	Every 68 seconds	Every 26 minutes	Every 27 minutes
Every minute	Every 75 seconds	Every 11 minutes	Every 17 minutes
Every 7.5 minutes	Every 75 seconds	Every 5 hours	Every 37 minutes
Every 3.5 minutes	Every 4 minutes	Every 77 minutes	Every 68 minutes
Every 75 seconds	Every 2.5 minutes	Every 22 minutes	Every 33 minutes
Every 2.5 minutes	Every 4.5 minutes	Every 38 minutes	Every 44 minutes
Every 3.5 minutes	Every 14 minutes	Every 29 minutes	Every 75 minutes
Every 5 minutes	Every 7 minutes	Every 1.5 hours	Every 80 minutes
Every 8.5 minutes	Every 7 minutes	Every 23 minutes	Every 2 hours
n/a	Every 15 minutes	Every 4.5 hours	Every 5 hours
n/a	Every 15 minutes	Every 12 hours	Every 14 hours
Every 1.5 hours	Every hour and 15 minutes	Every 10 hours	Every 25 hours
Every 6 hours	Every 6 hours	Every 2 days	Every 2 days
Every 17 hours	Every 7 hours	Every 14 days	Every 9 days
Every day	Every 2 days	Every 7 days	Every 5 days
Every 2 days	Every 22 hours	Every 24 days	Every 33 days
Every 3 days	Every 2 days	n/a	n/a

Are America's Children Ready to Compete in the Global Arena?

How America Ranks Among Industrialized Countries in Investing in and Protecting Children

1st in gross domestic product
1st in number of billionaires
Second to worst in child poverty rates (just ahead of Romania)
Largest gap between the rich and the poor

1st in military spending
1st in military weapons exports
1st in number of people incarcerated
Worst in protecting children against gun violence

30th in preschool enrollment rates
24th in reading scores for 15-year-olds
28th in science scores for 15-year-olds
36th in math scores for 15-year-olds

1st in health expenditures
25th in low birthweight rates
26th in immunization rates
31st in infant mortality rates
Second to worst in teenage births (just ahead of Bulgaria)

The U.S. is the only country in the world besides Somalia — which lacks a legally constituted government — that has failed to ratify the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child.

If we compare Black child well-being in America to child well-being in other nations, according to UNICEF:

- 72 nations have lower infant mortality rates including Sri Lanka, Cuba, and Romania.
- 132 nations have a lower incidence of low birthweight including the Congo, Cambodia, and Guatemala.



Hard Times

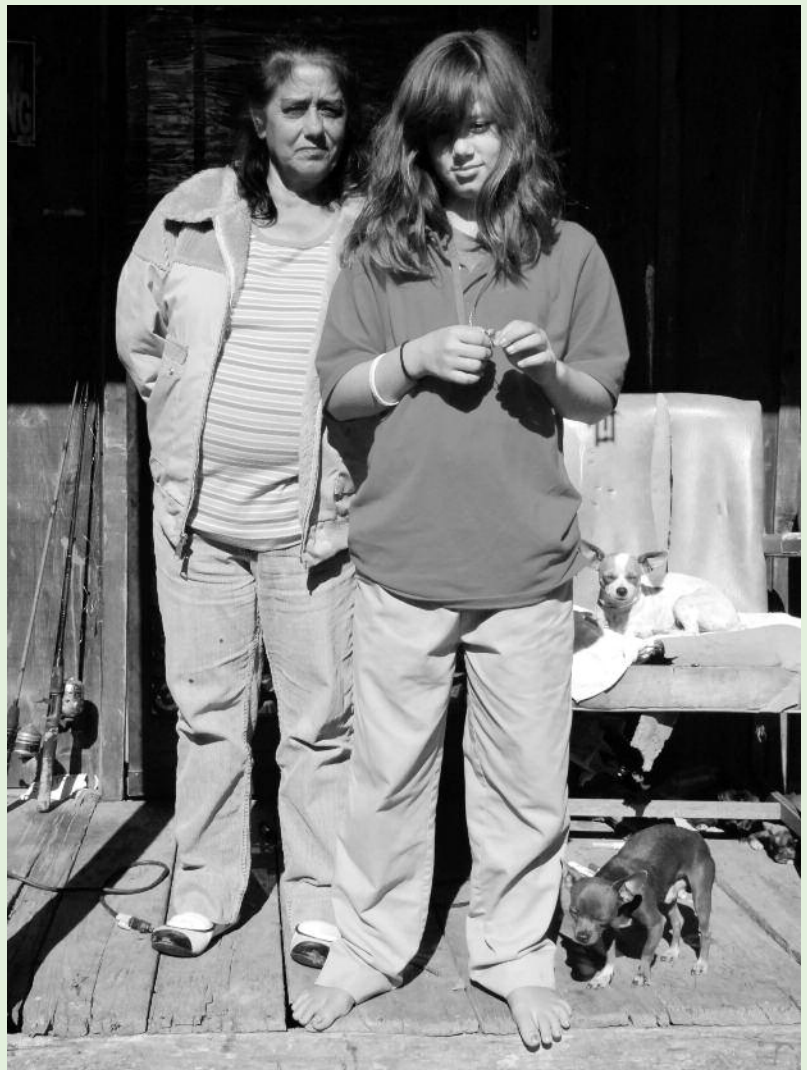
“In the wintertime, we’d scoop up snow to get water, put it in pots and boil it so it would be like sterilized,” she said. “We put sheets up around the windows to keep the rooms warmer. The beds and stuff had got moldy so we slept on the couches.”

— Toni Thomas, 2011 Student Council member in Detroit high school

Working Through High School

“I mean, there were nights where we didn’t have anything to put in our stomachs. Like we’d just have to drink water. And I guess there’s times where we didn’t know where we were going to live. But now it’s just a normal thing for us.

— Eva Maria Turcios, 2012 Beat the Odds® scholar, Freshman at University of Mary Washington



CHILD POPULATION

2019

THE YEAR CHILDREN OF COLOR
WILL BE THE MAJORITY.

In 2012, there were 73,728,088 children in the United States, 206,184 fewer than in 2011. After increasing steadily for decades, the child population has been dropping slightly every year since 2009.

In 2012, children were 23.5 percent of the population compared to seniors who were 13.7 percent and working-age adults (18-64) who were 62.8 percent. If current trends continue the share of seniors in the population will continue to grow, and by 2060 it is expected there will be more seniors than children.¹

Children of color are increasing in the population and comprise a larger share of the population in younger age groups. In 2012, children of color were 47.2 percent of all children, up from 46.8 percent the previous year. For the first time in 2012, the majority of children under age 2 were children of color. By 2019, it is estimated that the majority of children will be children of color.² This was already the case for children in 10 states (Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico and Texas) and the District of Columbia (*see Figure and Table A-1*).

The number of Hispanic children has increased every year since 1980, rising from 5.3 million in 1980 to 17.6 million in 2012, while the number of White children has decreased every year since 1994. The number of Black children has remained between 10 and 11 million over the past decade.

Of the 73.7 million children in the U.S. in 2012, 38.9 million (52.8 percent) were White, 17.6 million (23.9 percent) were Hispanic, 10.2 million (13.9 percent) were Black, 3.4 million (4.6 percent) were Asian, 2.8 million (3.9 percent) were two or more races, 0.6 million (0.9 percent) were American Indian or Alaska Native, and 0.1 million (0.2 percent) were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

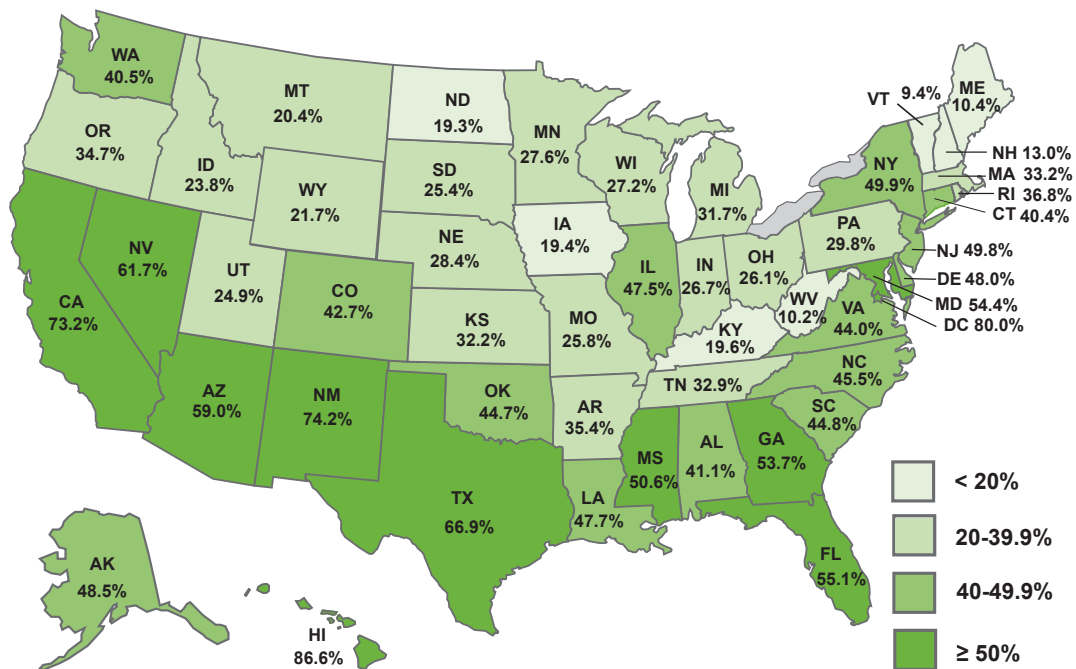
Fifty-one percent of children in 2012 lived in nine states: California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas. Fifty-three percent of children of color lived in six states: California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, New York and Texas.

There were 1.65 million more boys than girls in the child population in 2012: 37,689,608 boys (51.5 percent) compared to 36,038,480 (48.9 percent) girls.

Find state data in Child Population tables in Appendix.



Percent of Children of Color by State, 2012



Children of color were almost half (47.2%) of the total U.S. child population in 2012, and the majority in 10 states and the District of Columbia.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, 2013.

CHILD POVERTY

5.3million

**THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIFTED
OUT OF POVERTY IN 2012 BY
THE EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT
AND THE CHILD TAX CREDIT.**

Despite great wealth, the U.S. has one of the highest rates of child poverty among industrialized countries. Poverty impairs all aspects of a child's development and can have lifelong detrimental consequences. Poor children are more likely to go hungry and are less likely to be read to during their early years. They are less likely to have health insurance and receive needed care. Poor children are more likely to start school behind their more affluent peers and less likely to graduate from high school. They are more likely to be poor as adults and become involved in the criminal justice system. Together these impacts cost the nation an estimated \$500 billion dollars yearly.¹

Child poverty, defined as an annual income below \$23,492 for a family of four (\$1,958 per month, \$452 per week), increased 36 percent from 2000 to 2010. Most of the increase came after the Great Recession.²

Three years after the official end of the recession, child poverty remained at record-high levels in 2012, with the youngest children most affected:³

- Children are the poorest age group in the nation. In 2012, children were 60 percent more likely to be poor than adults ages 18-64, and nearly two-and-a-half times more likely to be poor than seniors.
- Nearly 3 million more children were poor in 2012 than in 2007 before the recession began.
- Over 16 million children were poor in 2012 — more than 1 in 5 children. Over 40 percent of them lived in extreme poverty, at less than half the poverty level of \$11,746 a year for a family of four.
- The youngest children are the poorest: over 1 in 4 children under age 5 were poor — nearly 5 million. Almost half of them — 2.4 million — were extremely poor.

Employment does not guarantee an income above the poverty level:

- In 2012, more than two-thirds of poor children lived in families with at least one working family member.

The largest group of poor children is Hispanic (5.8 million) followed by White, non-Hispanic (5.2 million) and Black (4.1 million).⁴ Children of color are disproportionately poor, with the youngest children of color most at risk.

- Nearly 1 in 3 children of color was poor in 2012 — 11.2 million — and more than 1 in 3 children of color under age 5 were poor — 3.5 million.
- Black children were the poorest (39.6 percent) followed by American Indian/Native Alaskan children (36.8 percent) and Hispanic children (33.7 percent).
- Approximately 1 in 5 Black and 1 in 7 Hispanic children were living in extreme poverty in 2012, compared to more than 1 in 18 White, non-Hispanic children.
- Nearly half of Black children under age 5 and more than 1 in 3 Hispanic children the same age were poor.
- In six states (Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Ohio, Oregon, and Wisconsin) half or more of Black children were poor. Nearly half the states had Black child poverty rates of 40 percent or more (see Table B-4).



For children the likelihood of being in a poor family was a lottery of geography in 2012:⁵

- The child poverty rate was more than twice as high in Mississippi, the state with the highest rate, than in North Dakota, the state with the lowest rate (*see Table B-2*).
- More than half of all poor children lived in just eight states: California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, New York, North Carolina, Ohio and Texas.
- Twelve states (10 in the South) and the District of Columbia had a quarter or more poor children.
- The South was home to 42.1 percent of the nation's poor children, and had the highest child poverty rate at 24.2 percent.
- Child poverty rates were highest in cities (29.1 percent) followed by rural areas and small towns (26.7 percent). However, nearly 40 percent of the nation's poor children lived in suburbs.

Federal safety net programs and tax credits play a crucial role for poor families:⁶

- Nearly 9 million children were lifted out of poverty by the safety net and tax credits in 2012.
- The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and the Child Tax Credit lifted 5.3 million children were lifted out of poverty.
- The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) lifted 2.2 million children out of poverty.
- One-and-a-half million children were lifted out of poverty by Social Security benefits.
- One million children were lifted out of poverty with the aid of housing subsidies.

Find additional data, including state data, in Poverty tables in Appendix.

We slept in the car. We had to, because we had no home.
 I slept in the back seat. My sister laid in the front. My mom laid in the front.
 Her head was back. My sister's head was on the side. I laid flat. . .
 We went to IHOP and we only got one pancake and we shared it.
 That was our breakfast.

— Jasmine, age 7

FAMILY STRUCTURE AND INCOME

17x more

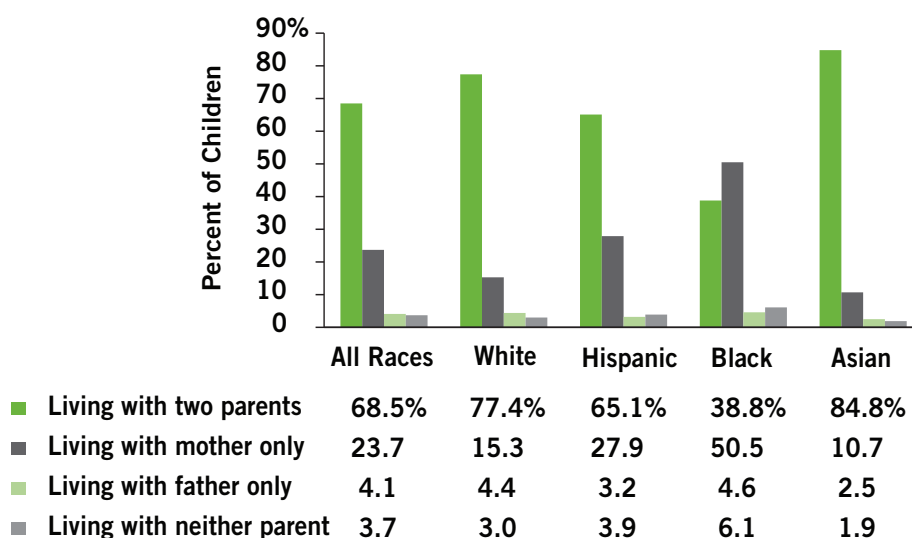
THE AVERAGE WEALTH OF WHITE
HOUSEHOLDS IN 2011 (\$110,500)
VERSUS BLACK HOUSEHOLDS (\$6,314).

Every child deserves a safe, permanent and loving family and all parents and caregivers aspire to support and prepare their children for a better life than the previous generation. Children do not choose their families. The structure and financial status of the family into which a child is born impacts their development and ability to reach their full potential. Single parents and families with lower incomes have fewer resources to ensure a healthy and head start for their children. Our societal responsibility is to ensure that regardless of birth, all children have access to the resources they need to survive and thrive and reach their potential.

According to the most recent data on family structure:

- Almost 70 percent of all children lived with two parents in 2013 (*see Figure 1*). However, more than half of all Black children and over 30 percent of Hispanic children lived with only one parent, usually their mother.
- Black children were twice as likely as White children to live with neither parent. Usually a grandparent or another relative-caretaker parented them.

Figure 1: Living Arrangements of Children by Race/Ethnicity, 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey, 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Table C9.

My Mom's Story

One job. Two jobs. Three jobs.

Endless bus rides to and from.

Home in time to catch a ride, give instructions, wave goodbye.

Lonely mom and lonely kids.

Cleans businesses at night, homes in the day.

Once a week, she cleans the big house for the white lady who says,

“Good morning, I hope you’re ready to work.”

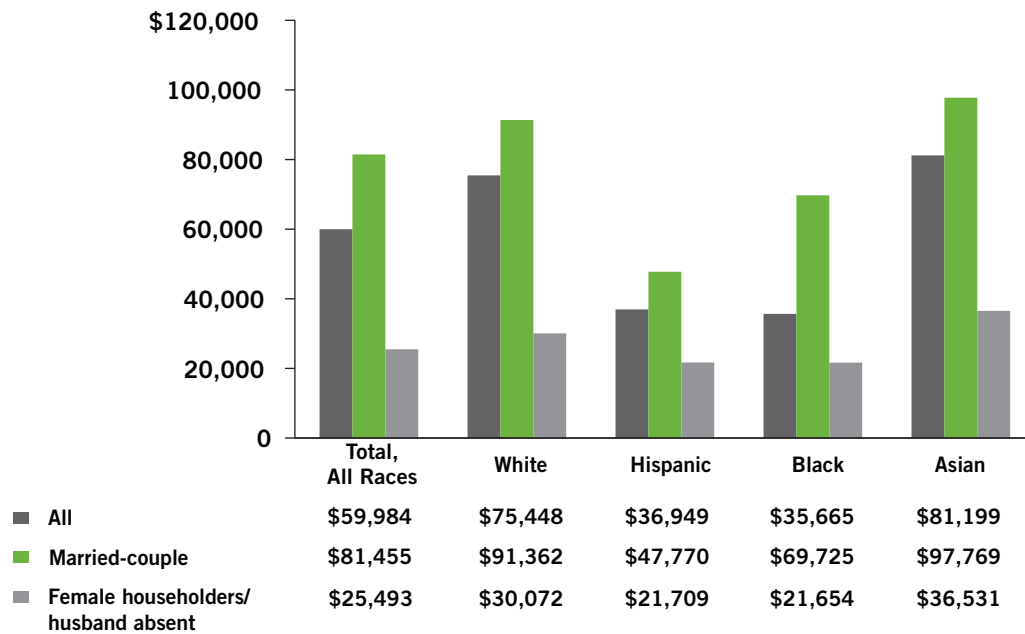
— Diane, age 15

According to the most recent data on wealth and family income:

- The average wealth of White households in 2011 (\$110,500) was nearly 14 times that of Hispanic households (\$7,683), and more than 17 times that of Black households (\$6,314).¹
- Asian and White families with children had median incomes more than twice that for Black and Hispanic families. The median income was \$81,199 for Asian families, \$75,448 for White families, \$35,665 for Black families, and \$36,949 for Hispanic families (*see Figure 2*).
- The median income of married-couple families with children was three times higher than that of families with children headed by single women (*see Figure 2*).
- Median income among families with children was over twice as high in the highest state (New Jersey, \$85,185) than in the lowest state (Mississippi, \$40,875) (*see Table C-1*).

Find state data in Family Structure and Income tables in Appendix.

Figure 2: Median Income of Families with Children, by Family Type, 2012



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey, 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Table FINC-03.

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

2.5

THE NUMBER OF FULL-TIME MINIMUM WAGE
JOBS A PERSON WOULD HAVE TO WORK TO
AFFORD A TWO BEDROOM UNIT.

Housing is the largest single expense for most families, and it grew increasingly out of reach for many during the Great Recession and the jobless “recovery.” The National Low Income Housing Coalition reports that for every 100 extremely low-income renter households there are only 30 affordable and available rental units.¹

Unstable housing situations and homelessness have dire consequences for children. They disrupt schooling, place great stress on children and families, and if not remedied quickly, can have lifelong consequences on children’s academic achievement and success as adults. Homeless children are more likely to go hungry, with one-third reporting that they skip meals; are more than twice as likely as middle-class children to have moderate to severe and chronic health problems; and are twice as likely to repeat a grade in school, to be expelled or suspended, or to drop out of high school.²

The data below highlight the need for increased availability of affordable housing for families with children and greater access to living wage jobs. Support for families who have been homeless is also needed to help them meet their children’s needs going forward.

According to the most recent data on housing and homelessness:

- Nearly 1.2 million public school students were identified as homeless during the 2011-2012 school year, 73 percent more than before the Great Recession (*see Figure*).³ Forty-one states saw increases in homeless public school students between 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 (*see Table D-1*).
- Seventy-five percent of homeless public school students in 2011-2012 were living “doubled up” with family or friends, 15 percent were in shelters, 6 percent were in hotels or motels, and the remaining 4 percent were unsheltered.³

On a single night in January 2013, 138,149 children were homeless in shelters, transitional housing, or on the streets, making up nearly one quarter (23 percent) of all homeless people counted that night.⁴ Among these homeless children, 6,197 children were unaccompanied and 3,675 were unaccompanied and unsheltered.

In no state could an individual working full-time at the minimum wage afford the fair market rent for a two-bedroom rental unit and still have paid for food, utilities and other necessities in 2013. A person would have needed to work more than two-and-a-half full-time jobs at minimum wage to afford a two-bedroom unit (*see Table D-2*).

Find state data in Housing and Homelessness tables in Appendix.

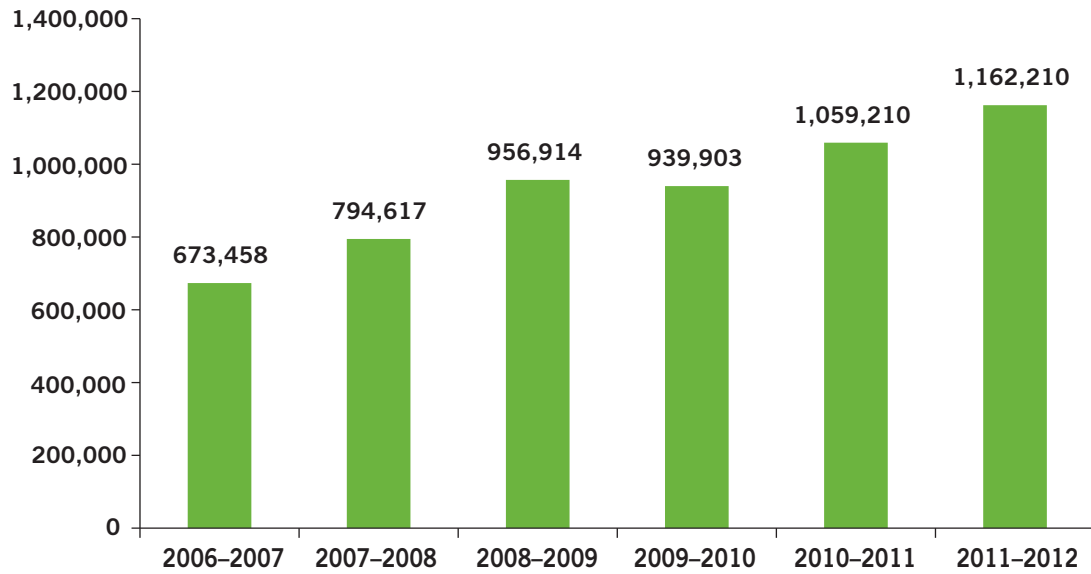
The Floor Was Cold

We laid on blankets. It felt hard. There were little roaches that walked over us at night. One little one got in my ear, and it was hard to take it out. It was nasty, because I could hear it scratching. It hurt a lot when I was trying to sleep. . .

We had to wake up at 5 o’clock in the morning because our school was far away. Sometimes we had to go to school late, because we had to wait for the bathroom. But since it wasn’t our house they could use the bathroom first. But at school, we would get truant. I could not go to recess because of this.

— Kimberly, age 12

**Number of Homeless Children Enrolled
in Public Schools, 2006–2012**



Source: National Center for Homeless Education, 2013.



CHILD HUNGER AND NUTRITION

1 in 9

THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN
THE UNITED STATES WHO LIVED IN
HOUSEHOLDS WHERE CHILDREN
WERE FOOD INSECURE.

With record numbers of poor children and families struggling to recover from the recession, federal nutrition programs are a critical support to ensure children's daily nutritional needs are met. Children's physical health and brain development depend on their being well fed, particularly in the earliest years of life. Hunger and malnutrition have devastating consequences for children. Children continue to suffer from hunger in the country with the largest GDP:

- In 2012, more than 1 in 9 children lived in households where children were food insecure, meaning they lacked consistent access to adequate food.¹ While slightly lower than in 2011, food insecurity among children remained 23 percent higher than before the recession.
- More than 1 in 5 children in the United States — 15.9 million — lived in households where either children or adults or both were food insecure (*see Table E-1*).
- Black and Hispanic households with children were more than twice as likely as White households to have food insecure children, but White households comprised the largest group of households (43 percent) with food insecure children.¹
- In 2010 and 2011, three-quarters of households with food-insecure children had one or more working adult, 80 percent of whom worked full-time.²

Poor and food-insecure children are especially vulnerable to obesity due to the many risk factors associated with poverty, including limited access to healthy and affordable foods and opportunities for physical activity. States with higher child food insecurity in 2011 had higher rates of overweight and obese children (*see Table E-1*).

Federal nutrition programs work: they put food on children's plates, help build healthy minds and bodies, and help lift families out of poverty. A recent study found that needy children who received food assistance before the age of 5 were in better health as adults. Girls who received food assistance were more likely to complete more schooling, earn more money, and not rely on safety net programs as adults.³ These programs are particularly crucial for younger children, as they are more likely to already be in poor health, experience developmental delays, and be food insecure when their families' food benefits are reduced or terminated.⁴ According to the most recent data, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) continue to be key supports for poor families:

- Nearly three-quarters of SNAP households are families with children.⁵
- In FY2012, SNAP provided benefits to over 46 million Americans on average every month, including more than 22 million children — more than 1 in 4 children in America.⁶
- Due to the jobless recovery, SNAP participation in FY2012 remained 77 percent higher than in FY2007.
- SNAP food assistance lifted 2.2 million children out of poverty in 2012.⁷
- In FY2012, WIC provided supplemental food to nearly 9 million low-income pregnant women, infants, and children under age 4 during a critical period of brain development.⁸ Nationally one-third of children under age 5 benefited from WIC in FY2012 (*See Table E-2*).

There were some times where, you know, we wouldn't have that much food, and I would tell my mom, 'I'm not hungry, don't worry about it,' and I lost a lot of weight. I remember I used to be a size five, and I went from a size five to a size zero.

So, you know, I try not to eat too much. I try to eat in school. They give me free lunch in school.

— Jane, age 17

The school and summer feeding programs, which provide meals to children in school and during the summer, play a vital role in ensuring children are fed and able to succeed in the classroom. In one study, children who were food insecure in kindergarten saw a 13 percent drop in their reading and math test scores by third grade compared to their food-secure peers.⁹

- In FY2012, more than 21 million children received free or reduced-price lunch through the National School Lunch Program and nearly 11 million children received free and reduced price breakfast (*See Table E-3*).
- Only 1 in 10 of the children who received free or reduced-price lunch during the school year was enrolled in the Summer Food Service Program, despite the fact that there is no summer vacation for hunger (*See Table E-3*).

Find state data in Child Hunger and Nutrition tables in Appendix.

SNAP lifted 2.2 million children out of poverty in 2012.



For every 6 poor children, there is another child who isn't poor thanks to SNAP.

Source: CDF calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau 2012 Supplemental Poverty Measure.

CHILD HEALTH

69%

**THE PERCENT OF UNINSURED CHILDREN
ELIGIBLE BUT NOT ENROLLED IN
MEDICAID OR CHIP.**

To survive and thrive all children need access to comprehensive, affordable health coverage that is easy to get and keep. Unmet health and mental health needs can result in children falling behind developmentally and having trouble catching up, physically, emotionally, socially and academically. Poor children and children of color have worse access to health care and as a result often start life several steps behind their wealthier and healthier White peers.

Thanks in large part to Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), the number of uninsured children today is at a historic low.

- Since the enactment of CHIP in 1997, the percentage of children who are uninsured has dropped 40 percent from 14.8 percent to 8.9 percent (*see Figure*).¹
- Between 2011 and 2012, 441,000 children gained health coverage.²
- In FY2012, more than 44 million children under age 19 — 57 percent — were covered by Medicaid or CHIP (*see Table F-3*).
- Almost half of all births in America are covered by Medicaid, although the proportion varies significantly by state (*see Table F-5*).

Despite these improvements, 1 in 11 — 7.2 million — children under 19 remained uninsured in 2012^{2*} (*see Table F-1*). Over 90 percent of them were U.S. citizens, nearly 90 percent lived in families with at least one working member, and nearly half lived in the South.

By preserving and strengthening Medicaid and CHIP and creating new coverage options for parents, the Affordable Care Act (ACA) will provide access to health coverage for 95 percent of all children in America. However, eligibility for coverage does not guarantee enrollment.

- Nearly 70 percent (68.9 percent) of all uninsured children under age 19 were eligible but not enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP in 2011.³ More than a third of all eligible but uninsured children lived in three states — California, Florida and Texas (*see Table F-3*).
- The ACA gives states new tools to make it easier for children and their parents to get and keep coverage, but the ease of enrollment and income eligibility levels vary widely, creating a lottery of geography for child's health coverage (*see Table F-4*).

Lower income children and children of color have poorer health outcomes and worse access to health and mental health care than higher income and White children. According to the most recent data:

- Over 2 million children fell below the poverty level because of their families' health care costs.⁴
- Children in poor families were twice as likely not to receive preventive medical and dental care as children in families earning 400 percent or more of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), and poor children were three times as likely to be obese at ages 10-17 (*see Table F-2*).

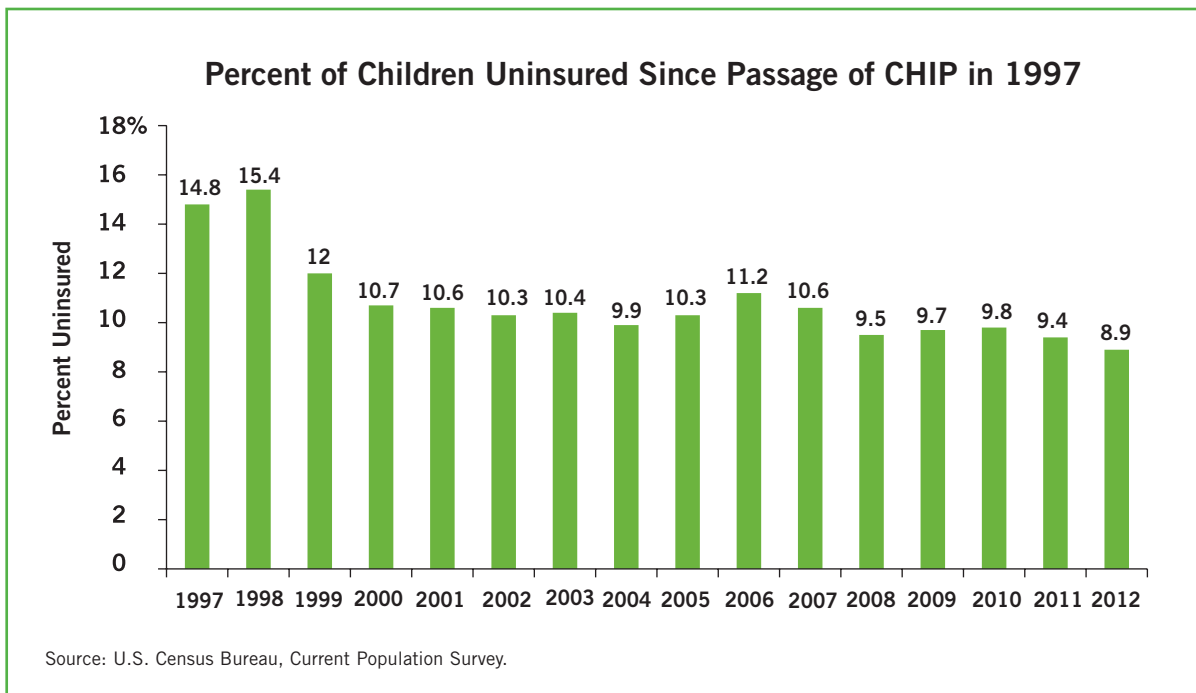
* Wherever possible CDF presents uninsured statistics for children 0-18 because Medicaid and CHIP cover children through age 18.

Inexcusable Loss

The inexcusable and unnecessary loss of Deamonte Driver's life is a Dickensian story that started when he complained of a headache. His mother was unable to find a dentist who would accept Medicaid patients, so she took her 7th grader to a hospital emergency room where he was given medicine for a headache, sinusitis and a dental abscess and sent home. He quickly got much sicker and was rushed to surgery, where it was discovered that the bacteria from the abscessed tooth had spread to his brain. Heroic efforts were made to save him including two major operations and eight weeks of additional care costing about \$250,000—all too late. He was 12 years old.

- Young children in poor families were more than twice as likely to be at high risk for developmental, behavioral, or social delays as children in families earning 200 percent or more of the FPL (*see Table F-2*).
- Infants born to Black mothers were more than twice as likely to die before their first birthday as infants born to White mothers (*see Table F-5*).⁵
- Children of color were more likely to be uninsured than White children. In 2012, 1 in 7 Hispanic children and 1 in 11 Black children were uninsured, compared to 1 in 15 White children (*see Table F-1*).
- Ninety-one percent of parents of White children rated their child's health as excellent or very good compared to only 70 percent of parents of Hispanic children (*see Table F-2*).
- Black children were 70 percent more likely than White children not to receive needed mental health services. Overall, nearly 40 percent of children who needed mental health services did not receive them (*see Table F-2*).

Find additional data, including state data, in Child Health tables in Appendix.



EARLY CHILDHOOD

96%

THE PERCENT OF ELIGIBLE INFANTS AND TODDLERS NOT SERVED BY EARLY HEAD START DUE TO LACK OF FUNDING.

Early childhood is a once-in-a-lifetime window of opportunity for every child. Much of a child's brain development occurs during the earliest years of life, setting the stage for future physical, cognitive, social and emotional development.¹ In a healthy, safe environment, children receive the supportive and caring relationships they need to set them up for lifelong learning and success. However, 1 in 4 children under age 5 experiences the stressful environment of poverty with unmet physical and emotional needs, leading to developmental delays and other challenges. Income-related achievement gaps show up as early as nine months and often grow larger as children age, increasing the likelihood of intergenerational poverty.

High-quality early childhood development and learning interventions have been proven to buffer the negative effects of poverty and provide lifelong benefits, particularly for the poorest and most vulnerable children. Studies have shown that children enrolled in high quality early childhood programs are more likely to graduate from high school, hold a job, and make more money and less likely to commit a crime than their peers who do not participate.² Nobel laureate economist James Heckman estimates a lifelong economic rate of return of 7 to 10 percent per year per dollar invested.³

Too few young children today benefit from high quality early childhood development and learning supports. The most recent early childhood data show:

- In every state young children and parents are currently benefiting, and many more could benefit from voluntary evidence-based home visiting programs funded by the federal Maternal and Infant Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) program. These quality programs promote maternal and child health and improve school readiness among other benefits.
- Early Head Start, which provides comprehensive services for infants and toddlers through home visiting, center-based care, and family child care, was funded to serve only an estimated 4 percent of the 2.9 million poor children under age 3 who were eligible for the program on any given day in FY2012⁴ (see Table G-1).
- Head Start funding was only enough to serve an estimated 41 percent of the 2 million poor 3- and 4-year olds who were eligible for the program on any given day in FY2012⁵ (see Table G-2).
- Budget cuts have had a disproportionate impact on programs serving young children. From 2011 to 2012 total federal spending on children decreased 7 percent, and spending on early childhood programs decreased by 12 percent.⁶ The sequestration budget cuts eliminated more than 57,000 children from Head Start and Early Head Start in 2013.⁷
- Fewer than half of 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in preschool on average in the three year period from 2009 to 2011 (see Table G-3).

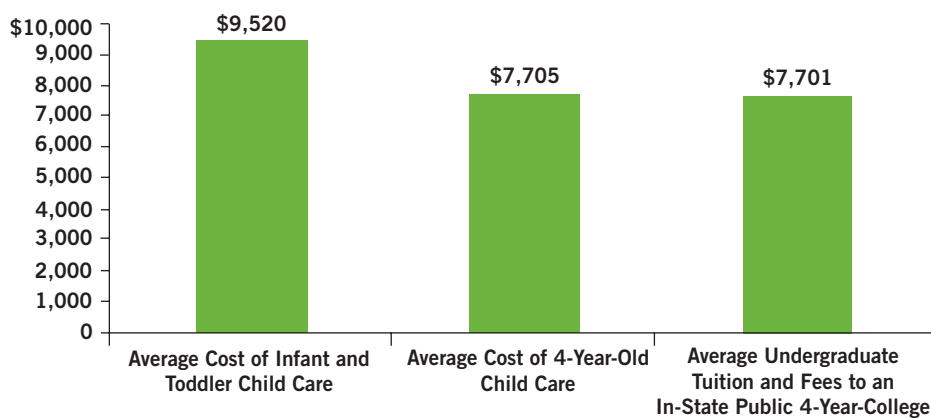
From Head Start to Harvard

The colors were brighter than any she had seen before. Shapes, letters, and lots and lots of colors adorned the walls; around the room, children worked together building high rises with colored blocks and “read” colorful picture books. “I had never seen so much color,” Angie vividly remembers her first days as a Head Start preschooler in Duarte, California. This was her first formal experience learning English. Her parents, who spoke mostly Spanish, enrolled her in the program knowing that their little girl would need English to succeed in school.

— Angelica Salazar, former middle school English teacher, graduate of Harvard University’s John F. Kennedy School of Government, now CDF Policy Associate in California

- For many children, state preschool is the most affordable option. Sixteen percent of 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in state preschool programs during school year 2011-2012. Only four states had preschool programs that met all 10 of the National Institute for Early Education Research’s quality benchmarks in 2011-2012; 20 states met eight or more (*see Table G-3*).
- In 2011, the average cost of center-based care for infants was greater than the annual tuition and fees for an in-state public college in 35 states and the District of Columbia, and the cost of care for a 4-year-old was more than the cost of college in 25 states and the District of Columbia (*see Figure and Table G-4*).
- An average of nearly 1 million families every month in FY2011 received financial assistance through the Child Care and Development Fund to help pay for the high cost of child care, resulting in assistance for more than 1.6 million children monthly (*see Table G-5*). In 2013, income eligibility limits for federally supported child care assistance in all states were below the federally recommended 85 percent of state median income, and 19 states had child care waiting lists or had frozen intake (*see Table G-6*).

Average Cost of Infant and Toddler and 4-Year-Old Child Care vs. College Costs (2011)



Source: National Association of Child Care Resources and Referral Agencies and U.S. Department of Education.

Find state data in Early Childhood tables in Appendix.

EDUCATION

66%

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

For generations of families, education has been the path out of poverty. With a quality education children can acquire the economic, social, cultural and political capital they need to realize their potential and support their future families. Educational opportunities continue to be grossly unequal across the country. The lottery of geography and birth means children in higher income and White and Asian families are more likely to have access to high-quality early education that sets them up for later academic and social success, while children of color and poor children are disproportionately denied the opportunity for a strong start.¹ Some children make it across the high school graduation stage and enter college prepared for the rigor of higher education, while thousands of others are left behind.

Unequal opportunities and outcomes have lifelong impacts that extend across generations. Children with low educational success are less likely to obtain a well-paying job and more likely to suffer ill health and to be incarcerated as adults. They are more likely to become parents before they are ready, and less likely to provide their own children the head start needed to break the cycle of poverty. The nation is failing to prepare our children to compete in the 21st century:

- Nearly 60 percent of all fourth and eighth grade public school students could not read or compute at grade level in 2013:
 - 66 percent of fourth graders could not read at grade level, 59 percent could not compute at grade level (*see Table H-1*).
 - 66 percent of eighth graders could not read or compute at grade level (*see Table H-2*).
- Only 78 percent of public school students graduated from high school in four years in 2010 (*see Table H-6*).
- Over half a million public school students (514,238) dropped out of grades 9-12 during the 2009-2010 school year.²
- Although three-quarters of high school students who took the ACT college entrance exam took a core curriculum in high school, only one-quarter were ready for college-level English, math, science, and reading.³

Poor children and children of color fare worse in our educational system:

- Almost three-quarters or more of lower income fourth and eighth grade public school students could not read or compute at grade level in 2013, compared to 52 percent or fewer of higher income students.
- Almost three-quarters or more of fourth and eighth grade Black and Hispanic public school students could not read or compute at grade level in 2013 (*see Tables H-1 and H-2*).
- One in 3 Black students and 3 in 10 Hispanic and American Indian/Alaska Native students did not graduate from high school in four years (*see Table H-6*).

High Expectations

A lot of teachers judge and stigmatize their students based on where they come from. A lot of my teachers thought that since I was from the South End of Louisville and I grew up in Section 8 housing that I wasn't capable of doing all the things that I did. And the first time that I really felt like I was someone, it was the first time my fifth grade teacher actually pulled me to the side and said, "What can I do for you to help you as a student?"

— Janol Vinson, Florida International University graduate student

School funding between poorer and richer communities is far from equitable. Equitable funding is commonly defined as spending 40 percent more on poorer students than richer students to make up for the fact that poorer children face many more challenges to learning.

- Only Alaska spent 40 percent more per student in its poorest school districts than its richest districts in 2007-2008, the most recent year of data (*see Table H-4*). Six states underfunded their poorest districts by more than \$5,000 per student. Thirteen states spent *more* on students in their richest districts than their poorest.

Common Core State Standards, adopted by 45 states and the District of Columbia assume strong instruction taught over a full day starting in kindergarten.

- In only 11 states and the District of Columbia are school districts required by law to offer full-day kindergarten to all eligible students.⁴ All of them have adopted the Common Core State Standards.

Disparate school discipline practices contribute to achievement gaps:

- In 2009-2010, more than 1 in 6 Black students received at least one out-of-school suspension compared to 1 in 50 Asian/Pacific Islander students and 1 in 20 White students (*see Table H-5*).⁵
- More than 1 in 8 students with disabilities were suspended, compared to 1 in 14 students without disabilities.⁵
- Black children were nearly two-and-a-half times more likely to be corporally punished than White children, and nearly eight times more likely to be corporally punished than Hispanic children.⁶

For students who don't graduate on time, the GED® is meant to provide an opportunity to gain some of the advantages associated with a high school diploma. However, a high school degree is worth more than a GED®:

- GED® holders earned on average \$4,100 more per year than high school dropouts, but \$4,100 less than high school graduates. Even with a college degree, GED® holders made \$1,400 less per year than high school graduates with a college degree.⁷
- One in 5 GED® test takers nationally is between the ages of 16 and 18 and could be earning a high school diploma.⁸

States spend nearly three times more a year for prisoners than it would cost to provide a child with a quality early learning experience⁹ and more than twice as much as they spend to provide K-12 education.¹⁰ Twenty-one states spent over three times more to house a prisoner than to educate a student in 2009-2010 (*see Table H-8*).

Find state data in Education tables in Appendix.

CHILD WELFARE

1,825

**THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN
CONFIRMED ABUSED OR
NEGLECTED EACH DAY.**

Child abuse and neglect continue to harm too many children. While poverty is the single strongest predictor of child abuse and neglect, most poor parents do not abuse or neglect their children. Child maltreatment occurs in families of all income levels, especially when parents face challenges such as substance abuse, untreated mental health problems, and domestic violence and don't have access to the services and treatment they need.

The goal must be to keep children safely with their families and to reduce the number of children involved in the child welfare system. More appropriate supports can help keep children and families safely together and out of foster care, and can also help promote timely reunification, adoption, and other permanent family connections for children in foster care. Preventing children from bouncing between foster homes or other placements and aging out of foster care without permanent families will reduce their risk of falling into the Cradle to Prison Pipeline™ and increase their chance of having a successful adulthood.

The good news is that over the last decade, the number of children in foster care has declined by 24 percent from 523,616 children in 2002 to 399,546 in 2012. While all racial and ethnic groups experienced declines, Black children experienced the largest declines during that period. The number of Black children in foster care was nearly cut in half, accounting for almost three-quarters of the overall decline in the number of children in foster care. However, Black children are still overrepresented in the system: 26 percent of children in foster care were Black in FY2012, nearly double the percent of the Black child population.¹

A small number of states drove the national trend. Between 2002 and 2012, 10 states accounted for over 90 percent of the overall decline, and three states (California, Florida and New York) accounted for 50 percent. Twelve states experienced increases between 2002 and 2012, with large increases in Arizona and Texas.¹ (See Table I-2)

Key facts about child welfare:

- A child is abused or neglected every 47 seconds; nearly 80 percent are victims of neglect (See Table I-1). Infants and toddlers are most likely to be victims of abuse or neglect.²
- Nearly 40 percent of child abuse and neglect victims receive no post-investigation services and many more receive far fewer services than they need.²
- Even though foster care is supposed to be temporary, the average length of stay for children exiting foster care in 2012 was nearly two years (22.7 months).³
- In 2012, 101,719 children in foster care were waiting to be adopted.³
- Nearly 5.5 million children are living in households headed by grandparents, most often with their parents. About one-third of these children are living with grandparents who say they are responsible for them. More than 958,000 of this group have no parent present in the home. Many have been diverted from the child welfare system to live with their grandparents or are living with grandparents who are their foster parents or legal guardians (see Table I-5).

Born into Poverty

When Arianna was in sixth grade, her mother attempted suicide and survived but continued to suffer from depression. After Arianna was bullied in school for being bi-racial, poor, and smart, with little support from home, she began missing school and crying out for help. She was removed from her home and placed in an alternative residential treatment program. Arianna moved into foster care, and with adult support, began to thrive in school. She became a gifted student who excelled in science and math and whose paintings, photography, and jewelry were featured in shows across the region when in high school.

— Arianna McQuillen, 2010 CDF Beat the Odds® scholar,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology undergraduate student

- In 2012, more than 23,000 youth aged out of foster care at age 18 or older without being returned home, adopted, or placed with a permanent legal guardian.³ These vulnerable youth are at increased risk of not graduating from high school and ending up unemployed, homeless or in the juvenile or criminal justice systems.
- Children and youth in foster care are at high risk of poor school performance due to challenges associated with maltreatment, unaddressed special needs, frequent changes in foster family homes or group homes, and poor school attendance. These factors increase the risk of lower test scores, grade retention, and school dropout.⁴
- Child abuse and neglect cost our society \$80.3 billion each year — \$33.3 billion in direct costs (i.e. hospitalization, childhood mental health care costs, child welfare system costs and law enforcement costs) and \$46.9 billion in indirect costs (i.e. special education, adult homelessness, adult mental and physical health care, juvenile and adult criminal justice costs and lost work productivity). The average lifetime cost of child maltreatment in a single nonfatal case is \$210,012, and most of this total — \$144,360 — is due to lost productivity. The average lifetime cost of fatal child abuse and neglect is \$1.27 million, due largely to lost productivity.⁵

Find state data in Child Welfare tables in Appendix.



JUVENILE JUSTICE

4,028

THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN
ARRESTED EACH DAY IN AMERICA.
THAT'S ONE EVERY 21 SECONDS.

The juvenile justice system is the last chance to divert children from the Cradle to Prison Pipeline™ into a pipeline to college and successful adulthood. Children born into neighborhoods of concentrated poverty, with unmet health and mental health needs, who have been victims of violence, or who have spent time in foster care are at increased risk of interacting with the juvenile justice system.

Racial and ethnic disparities are rampant. Children of color ages 10-17 represent only 16 percent of the overall child population ages 10-17, but make up 34 percent of children arrested, 38 percent of children adjudicated, and 68 percent of children in residential placement.¹

Incarcerated youth are at increased risk of physical abuse, sexual assault and suicide. Children housed in adult jails face greater risks. They are 36 times more likely to commit suicide than children in juvenile detention centers. As youth return to their communities from confinement, many need support to find housing, graduate from school, obtain employment, and maintain their physical and mental health.

There are better choices than incarceration that work for children, keep communities safe, and are more cost-effective. Diversion programs, treatment programs, after-school reporting programs, and family support programs help keep children in school and out of trouble. Positive outcomes are possible when youth development and rehabilitation are the goals.

The most recent data about juvenile justice and youth at risk show that:

- Child arrest rates decreased nearly by half from 1996 to 2010,² and the rate of children in confinement decreased by 37 percent.³
- Child arrest rates fell 16 percent from 2009 to 2010 to 1.6 million arrests. Of the 40 states reporting sufficient data, all but one (Tennessee) experienced a decline in child arrests in that time period (*see Table J-1*).
- Over 60,000 children were held in residential placement in 2011 (*see Table J-2*). Black children were almost five times more likely to be in residential placement than White children (*see Figure*).⁴ Hispanic and American Indian children were two to three times more likely.
- In 2011, more than twice as many boys as girls were arrested (730,589 boys and 302,632 girls).⁵ Since 2007, there were decreases in arrests of both boys (30.3 percent) and girls (26 percent).
- The number of children in adult prisons has declined by 54 percent since 2000 and by 22 percent since 2010, but an estimated 250,000 youth are tried, sentenced, or incarcerated as adults each year (*see Table J-3*).⁶

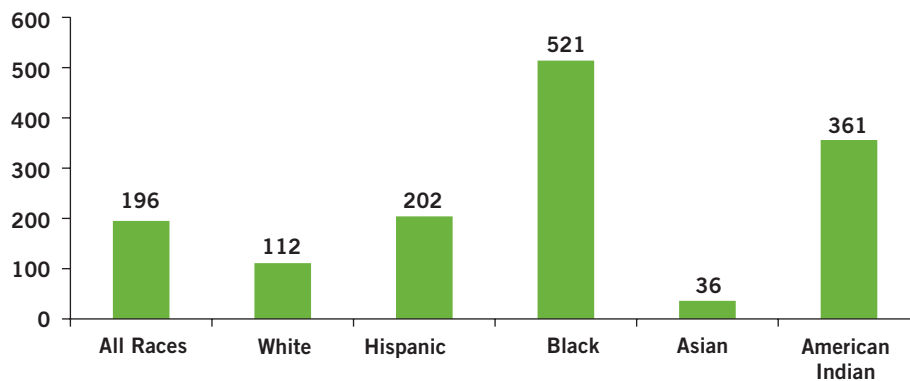
Find state data in Juvenile Justice tables in Appendix.

Invisible Children

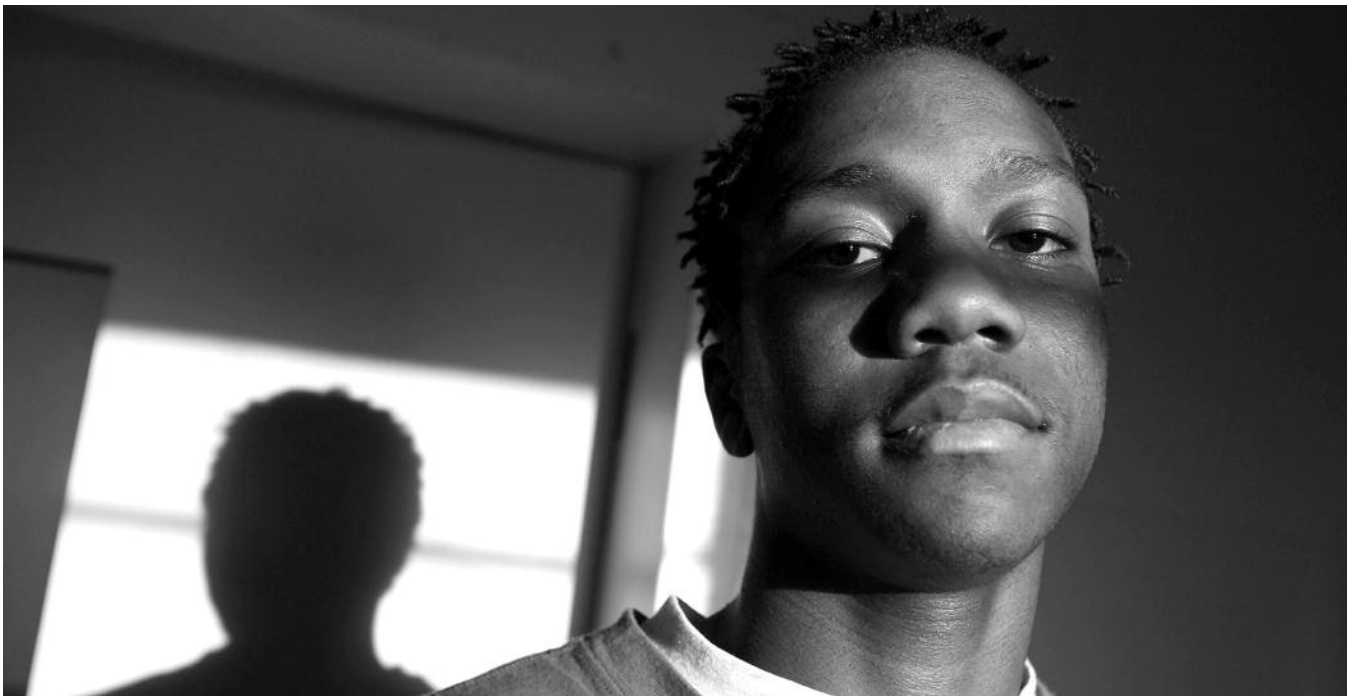
Growing up poor, Black and bright without guidance, by the time Darryl got to high school he felt completely ignored, almost invisible. A high-poverty overcrowded school with few resources made matters worse. When he was 15 Darryl ran away from home, got arrested and sentenced to two months in juvenile detention centers. When he tried to go back to school, school officials said without guidance and support he couldn't come back. They suggested he get a G.E.D. Soon he was arrested again. The turning point for Darryl was getting involved as a community organizer, finding a mentor, and going through leadership training programs.

— Darryl Briggs, Lehman College undergraduate student

Children in Residential Placement,
per 100,000 Children 10–17, 2011



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.



GUN VIOLENCE

7

**THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND TEENS
KILLED BY GUNS EVERY DAY IN AMERICA.
SEVEN EVERY DAY.**

Thousands of children and teens see their lives cut tragically short by gun violence every year, enough to fill 134 classrooms of 20 children each in 2010. In high-poverty communities children constantly fear losing their lives to a bullet fired in an act of random violence. But the massacre at Sandy Hook Elementary School showed Americans there is no safe place in the country. Guns regularly kill more infants, toddlers and preschoolers than they do law enforcement officers in the line of duty. The widespread availability of guns leads to countless accidental gun deaths and suicides of children.

Key facts about gun violence:

- 2,694 children and teens were killed by guns in the United States in 2010 and 15,576 children and teens were injured by guns.¹ That means one child or teen was killed or injured every 30 minutes, 50 every day, and 351 every week.
- Gun violence is the leading cause of death among Black children and teens ages 1-19 and the second leading cause of death (behind car accidents) for all children and teens ages 1-19.¹
- Gun violence disproportionately affects children of color. In 2010, Black children and teens were nearly five times and Hispanic children and teens more than three times more likely to be killed by guns than White children and teens.¹
- The United States military and law enforcement agencies possess 4 million guns, U.S. civilians have 310 million.² Every year, American companies manufacture enough bullets to fire 31 rounds into every one of our citizens.³
- U.S. children and teens are 17 times more likely to be killed by a gun than their peers in 25 other high-income countries (see Figure). U.S. children and teens are 10 times more likely to die from a gun suicide or a gun accident and 32 times more likely to die from a gun homicide.⁴
- Since 1963, three times as many children and teens have been killed by guns on American soil than U.S. soldiers have been killed in action in wars abroad. From 1963-2010, 166,500 children and teens were killed by guns in the United States, while a combined total of 52,183 U.S. soldiers were killed in the Vietnam, Afghanistan, and Iraq wars.⁵
- A gun in the home does not make a family safer. It increases the risk of homicide by 200 percent, suicide 200 to 400 percent, and accidental death 300 percent.⁶ Congress cut federal funding for gun violence research soon after the release of these findings.
- Gun violence takes a societal toll beyond those immediately impacted by it. In 2010, gun deaths and injuries were estimated to cost the U.S. \$174.1 billion, or 1.15 percent of our total gross domestic product.⁷

Find state data in Gun Violence tables in Appendix.

Stricter Gun Policies Now

I have lost 20 or more people to gun violence . . . I have seen one of my best friends get shot and killed in my face. What really hurt was I had to tell his mother he was dead. To this day his murder is unsolved and I honestly feel it will never be solved. But something needs to give; either stricter gun policy or more mothers will have to go through what my friend's mother went through.

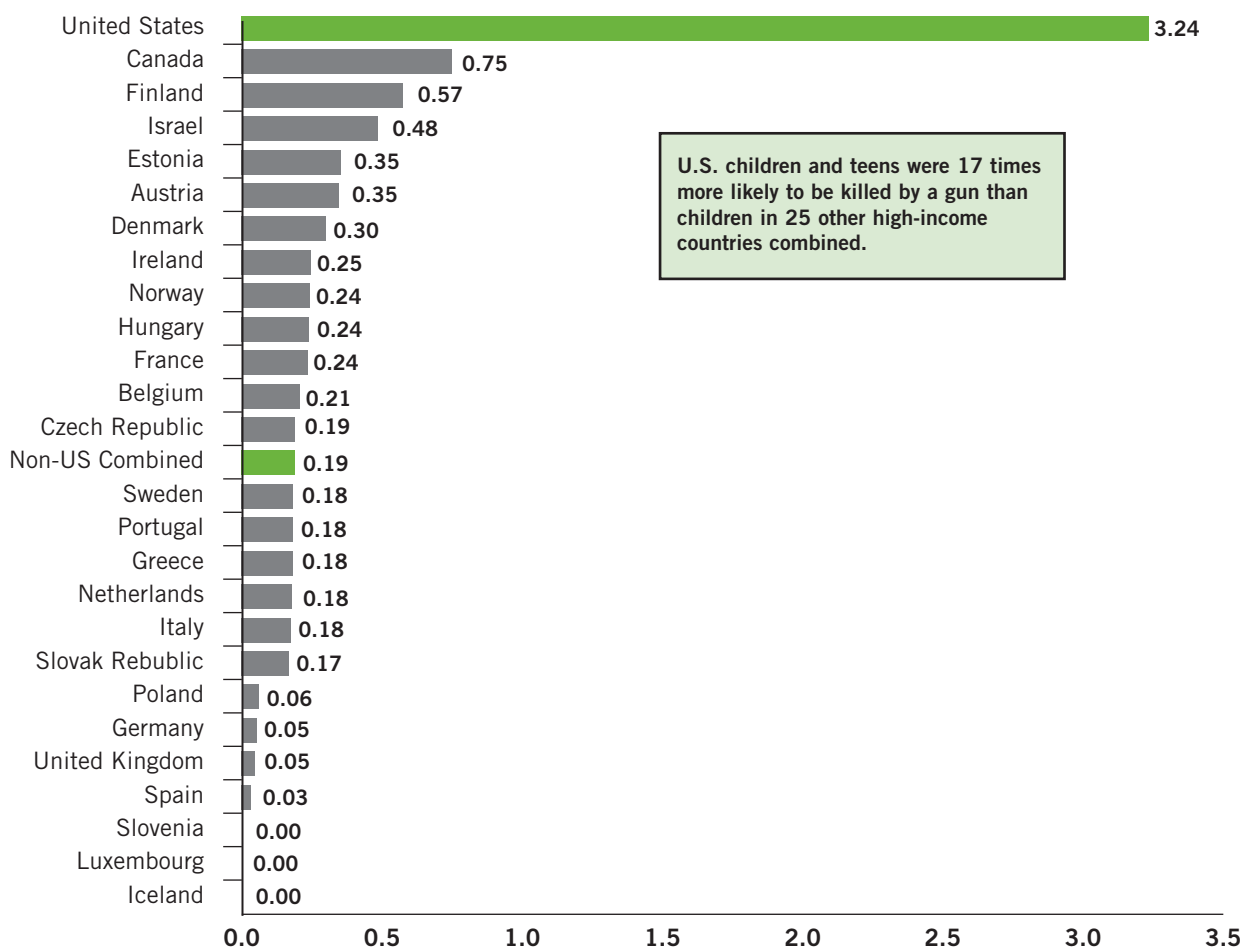
— Teenager at Maya Angelou Academy at the New Beginnings Youth Development Center

After the Massacre

'There is nothing you can do or say that will convince me that this will not happen again.'

— Child from Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, CT.

Rates of Gun Deaths per 100,000 Children and Teens in High-Income Countries



Sources: Children's Defense Fund analysis of data from World Health Organization, 2012, Inter-country Comparison of Mortality for Selected Cause of Death – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2010, Fatal Injury Reports. Chart includes the latest data available for each country: 2010 for all countries except Belgium and Denmark (2006), and France, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy and Luxembourg (2009). Rates are not age-adjusted. Data were not available for Australia, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand and Switzerland.

Appendix – Data Tables

Child Population	43
A-1 Child Population by Age and Race/Ethnicity, 2012	
Child Poverty	44
B-1 Poor Children in America in 2012: A Portrait	
B-2 Poor and Extremely Poor Children by Age, 2012	
B-3 Number of Poor Children by Race/Ethnicity, 2012	
B-4 Percent of Poor Children by Race/Ethnicity, 2012	
B-5 Federal Poverty Thresholds and Guidelines	
Family Structure and Income	49
C-1 Median Income of Families with Children by Family Type, 2012	
Housing and Homelessness	50
D-1 Homeless Children Enrolled in Public Schools, 2006 to 2012	
D-2 Rental Housing Affordability, 2013	
Child Hunger and Nutrition	52
E-1 Child Hunger and Obesity	
E-2 SNAP and WIC, Average Monthly Number of Child Participants	
E-3 School and Summer Feeding Programs, FY2012	
Child Health	55
F-1 Uninsured Children — A Portrait, 2012	
F-2 Children's Health Outcomes and Access to Care by Income, Race/Ethnicity, and Age, 2011–2012	
F-3 Children Uninsured, Enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP, or Eligible but not Enrolled	
F-4 Selected Characteristics of State Medicaid and CHIP Programs for Children	
F-5 Characteristics of Births	
Early Childhood	60
G-1 Early Head Start Enrollment and Ethnicity and Race Distribution, FY2013	
G-2 Head Start Enrollment and Ethnicity and Race Distribution, FY2013	
G-3 Enrollment of 3- and 4-Year-Olds in Preschool and State Preschool Programs	
G-4 Child Care Costs vs. College Costs, 2011	
G-5 Average Monthly Number of Children and Families Served by the Child Care and Development Fund by Ethnicity and Race, FY2011	
G-6 State Child Care Assistance Policies and Waiting Lists, 2013	
Education	66
H-1 Percent of Fourth Grade Public School Students Performing Below Grade Level in Reading or Math by Race/Ethnicity, 2013	
H-2 Percent of Eighth Grade Public School Students Performing Below Grade Level in Reading or Math by Race/Ethnicity, 2013	
H-3 Percent of Fourth and Eighth Grade Public School Students Performing Below Grade Level in Reading or Math by Income Status, 2013	
H-4 State and Local Spending Per Pupil in the Poorest and Richest School Districts, School Year 2007-2008	
H-5 Out-of-School Suspensions Among Public School Students, School Year 2009-2010	
H-6 On-Time High School Graduation Rates Among Public School Students by Race/Ethnicity, School Year 2009-2010	
H-7 College Readiness by Race/Ethnicity, 2013	
H-8 Spending on Prisoners vs. Spending on Public School Students, 2009-2010	
Child Welfare	74
I-1 Child Abuse and Neglect, 2012	
I-2 Number of Children Entering, Exiting and in Foster Care, FY2002 and FY2012	
I-3 Racial and Ethnic Distribution of Children in Foster Care, FY2012	
I-4 Children in Foster Care by Age, FY2012	
I-5 Children Living with Grandparents	
Juvenile Justice	79
J-1 Child Arrests, 2010	
J-2 Children and Youth in Residential Placement by Race/Ethnicity, 2011	
J-3 Children in Adult Prisons by State, 2011 and Changes Since 2000 and 2010	
Gun Violence	82
K-1 Children and Teen Gun Deaths by State, 2010	

Children of color were almost half the total U.S. child population in 2012
and the majority in 10 states and the District of Columbia.

Table A–1. Child Population by Age and Race/Ethnicity, 2012

	Number of Children		Percent of the Total U.S. Child Population	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	1,124,406	305,267	2.0%	41.1%	58.9%	6.6%	30.0%	1.2%	2.6%	0.5%	0.1%
Alaska	187,100	54,791	0.3	48.5	51.5	8.2	3.2	5.3	12.4	17.7	1.6
Arizona	1,620,894	439,633	2.2	59.0	41.0	43.5	4.3	2.5	3.5	5.0	0.2
Arkansas	710,881	194,019	1.0	35.4	64.6	11.2	18.5	1.4	3.2	0.8	0.4
California	9,240,219	2,541,497	12.5	73.2	26.8	51.8	5.5	10.7	4.4	0.4	0.4
Colorado	1,231,358	337,568	1.7	42.7	57.3	31.1	4.1	2.8	4.0	0.6	0.1
Connecticut	793,558	193,456	1.1	40.4	59.6	20.9	11.1	4.5	3.5	0.2	0.0
Delaware	205,050	56,279	0.3	48.0	52.0	14.1	25.1	3.6	4.9	0.3	0.0
District of Columbia	109,480	38,876	0.1	80.0	20.0	13.8	60.4	2.1	3.5	0.2	0.1
Florida	4,002,480	1,071,463	5.4	55.1	44.9	28.5	20.4	2.6	3.3	0.3	0.1
Georgia	2,490,125	675,032	3.4	53.7	46.3	13.5	33.5	3.3	3.1	0.2	0.1
Hawaii	303,011	89,149	0.4	86.6	13.4	15.7	1.9	25.1	31.7	0.2	12.0
Idaho	426,653	115,972	0.6	23.8	76.2	17.5	0.8	1.1	3.1	1.2	0.2
Illinois	3,064,065	816,278	4.2	47.5	52.5	23.9	15.9	4.5	3.0	0.1	0.0
Indiana	1,591,477	425,503	2.2	26.7	73.3	10.1	11.0	1.7	3.6	0.2	0.0
Iowa	722,953	196,366	1.0	19.4	80.6	9.2	4.2	2.0	3.5	0.4	0.1
Kansas	724,304	203,267	1.0	32.2	67.8	17.5	6.4	2.5	4.9	0.8	0.1
Kentucky	1,018,238	279,535	1.4	19.6	80.4	5.3	9.1	1.4	3.6	0.2	0.1
Louisiana	1,117,803	314,766	1.5	47.7	52.3	5.4	37.5	1.5	2.6	0.7	0.0
Maine	265,918	66,904	0.4	10.4	89.6	2.5	2.4	1.4	3.2	0.8	0.0
Maryland	1,343,800	365,224	1.8	54.4	45.6	12.1	31.6	5.7	4.7	0.2	0.0
Massachusetts	1,401,415	365,557	1.9	33.2	66.8	15.6	7.9	6.0	3.5	0.2	0.0
Michigan	2,266,870	575,714	3.1	31.7	68.3	7.7	16.2	2.9	4.3	0.6	0.0
Minnesota	1,276,148	348,338	1.7	27.6	72.4	8.3	7.7	5.5	4.7	1.4	0.0
Mississippi	745,333	203,828	1.0	50.6	49.4	3.8	43.3	0.9	2.0	0.6	0.0
Missouri	1,403,475	379,246	1.9	25.8	74.2	6.0	13.7	1.8	3.9	0.4	0.1
Montana	221,980	60,964	0.3	20.4	79.6	5.2	0.6	0.7	4.4	9.4	0.1
Nebraska	463,405	132,268	0.6	28.4	71.6	15.9	5.7	2.0	3.6	1.1	0.1
Nevada	663,583	183,301	0.9	61.7	38.3	40.2	8.5	5.9	5.7	0.9	0.6
New Hampshire	274,840	65,953	0.4	13.0	87.0	5.1	1.6	2.9	3.1	0.2	0.0
New Jersey	2,026,384	527,649	2.7	49.8	50.2	23.7	14.0	9.0	2.9	0.2	0.0
New Mexico	514,442	143,536	0.7	74.2	25.8	58.8	1.6	1.1	2.5	10.2	0.1
New York	4,263,154	1,167,185	5.8	49.9	50.1	23.3	16.0	7.2	3.1	0.3	0.0
North Carolina	2,286,528	619,940	3.1	45.5	54.5	14.4	23.4	2.6	3.7	1.3	0.1
North Dakota	154,608	46,109	0.2	19.3	80.7	4.2	2.1	0.9	3.7	8.3	0.1
Ohio	2,663,674	694,870	3.6	26.1	73.9	5.3	14.5	1.9	4.2	0.2	0.0
Oklahoma	937,363	261,958	1.3	44.7	55.3	15.0	8.2	1.7	9.3	10.4	0.2
Oregon	860,624	232,516	1.2	34.7	65.3	21.4	2.1	3.8	5.7	1.2	0.5
Pennsylvania	2,739,386	719,703	3.7	29.8	70.2	10.1	13.0	3.2	3.4	0.1	0.0
Rhode Island	216,474	55,068	0.3	36.8	63.2	21.7	7.0	3.2	4.2	0.5	0.1
South Carolina	1,080,090	296,401	1.5	44.8	55.2	8.1	31.6	1.4	3.3	0.4	0.1
South Dakota	204,169	59,202	0.3	25.4	74.6	4.9	2.0	1.1	4.2	13.2	0.0
Tennessee	1,494,016	403,976	2.0	32.9	67.1	8.0	19.8	1.7	3.2	0.2	0.1
Texas	6,985,639	1,941,845	9.5	66.9	33.1	49.0	11.7	3.6	2.2	0.3	0.1
Utah	887,972	257,848	1.2	24.9	75.1	16.9	1.1	1.6	3.3	1.0	1.1
Vermont	123,951	30,521	0.2	9.4	90.6	2.3	1.7	1.7	3.3	0.3	0.0
Virginia	1,856,737	509,602	2.5	44.0	56.0	11.9	20.7	6.0	5.1	0.2	0.1
Washington	1,584,967	443,157	2.1	40.5	59.5	19.8	3.9	6.9	7.6	1.5	0.8
West Virginia	384,041	103,071	0.5	10.2	89.8	2.1	3.7	0.7	3.5	0.1	0.0
Wisconsin	1,317,557	350,581	1.8	27.2	72.8	10.8	8.6	3.2	3.5	1.1	0.0
Wyoming	135,490	38,592	0.2	21.7	78.3	14.0	1.0	0.7	3.0	3.0	0.1
United States	73,728,088	19,999,344		47.2%	52.8%	23.9%	13.9%	4.6%	3.9%	0.9%	0.2%

Note: Race 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. Race/ethnicity categories are presented in the order of their share in the child population.

Bolded states are those where children of color are more than half of the child population.

More than 1 in 5 children and nearly 1 in 4 children under 5 were poor in 2012. Two in 3 poor children lived in families with at least one working family member.

Table B–1. Poor Children in America in 2012: A Portrait*

	Number Who Are Poor	Percent Who Are Poor	Percent of Poor Children Who Are:
Among All Children	16,073,000	21.8%	100%
Extremely Poor	7,143,000	9.7	44.4
Under Age 5	4,853,000	25.1	30.8
Under Age 5 and Extremely Poor	2,844,000	11.9	17.7
By Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	5,206,000	13.6	31.7
Hispanic	5,832,000	33.7	35.6
Black	4,093,000	39.6	25.0
Two or more races	979,000	23.6	6.0
Asian	458,000	13.9	2.8
American Indian/Native Alaskan	257,000	36.8	1.6
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	43,000	28.3	0.3
By Geography			
In Cities > 50,000	7,035,000	29.1	43.8
In Suburbs	6,090,000	15.8	37.9
Outside Cities and Suburbs	2,949,000	26.7	18.3
By Region			
Northeast	2,365,000	19.6	14.7
Midwest	3,144,000	19.9	19.6
South	6,773,000	24.2	42.1
West	3,791,000	21.2	23.6
Among Children Related to Head of Household	15,468,000	21.3	10
By Family Structure			
In Single Parent Family	10,008,000	45.5	64.7
In Married Couple Family	5,460,000	11.1	35.3
By Family Working Status			
Any Family Member Works	10,530,000	15.8	68.1
Works Full-Time, Year Round	4,662,000	8.5	30.1
Head of Family Works	8,229,000	14.4	53.2
Works Full-Time, Year Round	3,128,000	7.7	20.2
Adults 18-64	26,497,000	13.7	
Seniors 65+	3,926,000	9.1	

* A family of four was considered poor in 2012 with an annual income below \$23,492, and extremely poor with an income below half that amount.

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

Table B–2. Poor and Extremely Poor Children by Age, 2012

	Poor Children						Extremely Poor Children					
	Under 18			Under 6			Under 18			Under 6		
	Number	Percent	Rank*	Number	Percent	Rank*	Number	Percent	Rank*	Number	Percent	Rank*
Alabama	305,610	27.5%	46	115,760	32.2%	48	152,042	13.7%	48	62,096	17.3%	49
Alaska	25,700	13.9	3	10,384	16.3	2	9,787	5.3	1	4,282	6.7	1
Arizona	429,486	27.0	44	157,028	30.2	42	198,730	12.5	42	74,954	14.4	39
Arkansas	199,617	28.5	48	71,618	31.5	46	88,101	12.6	43	33,635	14.8	41
California	2,167,372	23.8	32	760,003	25.3	28	924,730	10.2	30	331,681	11.0	27
Colorado	223,970	18.5	19	80,667	20.1	15	99,390	8.2	21	37,519	9.3	18
Connecticut	116,536	14.8	5	40,033	17.1	5	54,254	6.9	9	19,152	8.2	6
Delaware	34,875	17.4	15	13,506	20.9	17	15,814	7.9	18	6,858	10.6	26
District of Columbia	28,623	26.5	—	10,304	22.6	—	17,078	15.8	—	5,929	13.0	33
Florida	1,000,736	25.4	38	362,801	28.4	37	438,861	11.1	36	163,545	12.8	32
Georgia	672,040	27.2	45	250,258	31.0	45	315,985	12.8	44	124,022	15.3	44
Hawaii	51,233	17.1	14	19,262	17.9	9	24,594	8.2	21	9,669	9.0	15
Idaho	86,532	20.7	25	33,708	24.9	26	31,827	7.6	14	13,523	10.0	23
Illinois	624,272	20.7	25	224,618	23.2	24	266,031	8.8	24	95,203	9.8	21
Indiana	349,524	22.4	28	137,076	27.0	32	163,534	10.5	32	65,474	12.9	34
Iowa	112,573	15.9	12	45,403	19.5	14	44,889	6.3	5	20,242	8.7	11
Kansas	135,006	19.0	21	52,281	21.8	20	48,903	6.9	9	20,970	8.7	11
Kentucky	263,819	26.5	42	101,191	30.6	44	120,997	12.2	41	50,084	15.1	43
Louisiana	310,053	28.1	47	111,786	30.3	43	145,553	13.2	46	57,095	15.5	45
Maine	54,065	20.9	27	20,670	26.0	29	19,820	7.6	14	7,554	9.5	19
Maryland	183,044	13.8	2	72,058	16.4	3	89,580	6.8	7	35,572	8.1	5
Massachusetts	213,206	15.4	8	75,281	17.4	8	100,708	7.3	13	36,395	8.4	8
Michigan	554,153	24.9	37	195,679	29.0	40	260,835	11.7	38	99,092	14.7	40
Minnesota	183,763	14.6	4	71,895	17.2	6	78,169	6.2	3	29,772	7.1	3
Mississippi	255,839	34.7	50	95,424	39.0	50	119,109	16.2	50	47,180	19.3	50
Missouri	310,229	22.6	29	119,940	27.0	31	144,982	10.6	34	57,387	12.9	34
Montana	43,733	20.3	24	16,417	23.1	23	16,293	7.6	14	6,049	8.5	10
Nebraska	80,839	17.9	17	32,902	21.0	18	31,760	7.0	11	14,061	9.0	15
Nevada	156,523	24.0	34	59,664	27.0	30	65,583	10.0	28	25,125	11.4	28
New Hampshire	42,069	15.6	11	14,441	18.4	12	16,616	6.1	2	7,005	8.9	14
New Jersey	310,226	15.4	8	113,637	18.0	10	152,777	7.6	14	55,232	8.7	11
New Mexico	149,404	29.3	49	57,298	33.5	49	71,463	14.0	49	27,175	15.9	46
New York	958,610	22.8	30	346,565	25.3	27	439,395	10.5	32	163,334	11.9	29
North Carolina	586,104	26.0	41	220,452	29.9	41	267,514	11.9	40	105,306	14.3	38
North Dakota	19,841	13.2	1	8,455	15.6	1	9,377	6.2	3	4,448	8.2	6
Ohio	620,921	23.8	32	235,210	28.3	36	308,053	11.8	39	124,221	15.0	42
Oklahoma	221,623	24.1	35	85,579	27.7	34	95,168	10.4	31	39,741	12.8	32
Oregon	195,093	23.0	31	74,892	27.1	33	85,843	10.1	29	33,106	12.0	30
Pennsylvania	532,166	19.7	23	193,183	22.5	22	242,526	9.0	25	89,854	10.5	25
Rhode Island	41,635	19.5	22	15,658	23.5	25	20,220	9.4	27	8,560	12.9	34
South Carolina	287,664	26.9	43	110,774	31.5	47	136,422	12.8	44	55,847	15.9	46
South Dakota	34,901	17.5	16	15,253	21.8	21	18,021	9.0	25	7,169	10.2	24
Tennessee	379,319	25.8	39	138,723	28.9	39	169,786	11.6	37	64,350	13.4	37
Texas	1,776,664	25.8	39	660,536	28.7	38	748,745	10.9	35	290,752	12.6	31
Utah	131,915	15.1	6	50,637	16.4	4	55,183	6.3	5	21,338	6.9	2
Vermont	18,816	15.5	10	6,906	18.2	11	8,540	7.0	11	3,003	7.9	4
Virginia	278,899	15.3	7	105,283	17.4	7	124,811	6.8	7	50,675	8.4	8
Washington	288,147	18.5	19	107,277	20.8	16	132,939	8.5	23	50,529	9.8	21
West Virginia	91,967	24.6	36	34,777	27.9	35	49,635	13.3	47	20,684	16.6	48
Wisconsin	235,434	18.2	18	90,376	21.6	19	102,215	7.9	18	40,701	9.7	20
Wyoming	22,474	16.9	13	8,554	19.0	13	10,556	7.9	18	4,167	9.2	17
United States	16,073,000	21.8%		5,902,350	24.8%		7,143,000	9.7%		2,844,438	11.9%	

*States are ranked 1 to 50 from lowest to highest child poverty rates.

Hispanic children are the largest group of poor children followed by White children and Black children.

Table B–3. Number of Poor Children by Race/Ethnicity, 2012

	Number of Poor Children Who Are:						
	White	Hispanic	Black	Two or More Races	Asian	American Indian/Native Alaskan	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
Alabama	106,718	31,709	152,775	13,525	1,259	1,235	n/a
Alaska	7,277	2,661	1,694	4,233	1,558	8,867	872
Arizona	88,924	259,642	24,984	22,302	4,343	43,276	1,200
Arkansas	94,205	32,223	61,838	9,527	861	1,431	n/a
California	278,179	1,503,860	190,384	124,636	130,681	22,413	7,128
Colorado	68,200	117,791	25,123	13,809	4,748	4,361	n/a
Connecticut	25,672	56,750	32,406	8,910	1,686	426	n/a
Delaware	10,306	8,993	14,342	1,885	241	n/a	n/a
District of Columbia	321	4,770	23,495	866	13,621	n/a	n/a
Florida	271,629	350,407	335,424	56,165	n/a	3,880	n/a
Georgia	164,915	144,097	331,415	26,658	15,213	2,430	n/a
Hawaii	6,669	11,984	1,055	16,941	7,456	n/a	17,139
Idaho	54,911	26,383	n/a	4,233	575	1,548	n/a
Illinois	171,741	200,870	213,235	34,981	14,960	1,804	n/a
Indiana	188,758	60,307	77,859	23,150	4,222	1,162	n/a
Iowa	70,670	20,094	12,562	8,064	1,413	1,706	n/a
Kansas	67,289	40,754	14,633	12,456	2,277	1,682	n/a
Kentucky	181,202	19,654	46,820	14,038	1,818	n/a	n/a
Louisiana	87,609	17,197	192,417	10,611	3,431	1,387	n/a
Maine	44,337	2,241	1,655	3,963	1,722	583	n/a
Maryland	45,150	26,989	96,061	11,613	5,796	85	n/a
Massachusetts	75,929	82,124	40,375	15,776	12,252	1,241	n/a
Michigan	265,518	60,352	183,937	40,509	9,863	2,889	n/a
Minnesota	74,373	32,096	43,417	17,536	13,329	6,248	n/a
Mississippi	69,316	11,845	167,297	5,511	1,268	1,391	n/a
Missouri	171,916	30,279	82,494	22,827	3,268	2,857	n/a
Montana	28,734	4,238	n/a	1,826	n/a	9,399	n/a
Nebraska	37,888	23,121	12,714	6,080	1,372	1,917	n/a
Nevada	38,634	84,136	20,768	10,727	4,390	2,012	1,904
New Hampshire	32,614	5,588	1,225	3,912	920	n/a	n/a
New Jersey	74,549	127,138	90,494	18,114	10,923	1,584	n/a
New Mexico	18,129	101,708	4,589	7,534	302	26,093	n/a
New York	291,102	341,343	239,376	51,783	72,093	6,226	n/a
North Carolina	185,217	140,983	217,736	35,174	8,122	12,792	n/a
North Dakota	10,233	1,115	n/a	1,094	n/a	5,811	n/a
Ohio	332,112	53,286	189,153	51,273	6,030	1,233	n/a
Oklahoma	86,455	51,756	29,895	34,116	1,895	24,250	n/a
Oregon	99,738	67,610	9,815	14,598	2,945	5,223	2,055
Pennsylvania	240,313	115,570	142,544	40,397	14,986	2,004	n/a
Rhode Island	13,885	19,638	7,236	2,776	785	n/a	n/a
South Carolina	96,014	36,144	140,579	14,300	1,965	1,046	n/a
South Dakota	13,326	3,173	2,214	2,512	429	14,663	n/a
Tennessee	178,409	53,601	125,391	18,897	5,093	1,165	n/a
Texas	244,761	1,187,019	290,367	58,920	31,657	10,966	1,148
Utah	63,633	53,934	1,865	6,621	3,198	2,989	2,033
Vermont	16,164	475	n/a	1,534	n/a	n/a	n/a
Virginia	99,961	41,973	112,506	19,312	8,918	454	n/a
Washington	115,644	106,514	20,747	29,814	13,013	9,013	3,855
West Virginia	78,571	2,365	7,150	3,723	721	n/a	n/a
Wisconsin	102,875	49,505	56,228	17,236	9,420	4,830	n/a
Wyoming	15,352	4,357	n/a	1,608	n/a	1,238	n/a
United States	5,206,047	5,832,362	4,093,393	978,606	457,819	257,127	42,684

Note: The White race category excludes children of Hispanic ethnicity. Other race categories (Black, Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander) include children of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic children can be of any race. Race/ethnicity categories are presented in the order of their share in the child population.

More than 30 percent of Black, Hispanic, American Indian/Native Alaskan and Pacific Islander children were poor in 2012, compared to less than 14 percent of White and Asian children.

Table B–4. Percent of Poor Children by Race/Ethnicity, 2012

	White	Hispanic	Black	Two or More Races	Asian	American Indian/Native Alaskan	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
Alabama	16.0%	45.0%	46.0%	37.0%	9.0%	25.0%	n/a
Alaska	7.7	17.9	25.8	15.6	14.2	27.6	28.0
Arizona	13.7	37.4	31.7	24.1	10.6	48.7	30.8
Arkansas	20.9	40.9	46.7	34.8	8.8	42.6	n/a
California	11.5	32.0	36.3	17.6	13.0	32.4	20.5
Colorado	9.8	31.4	41.1	18.5	14.1	33.7	n/a
Connecticut	5.5	34.6	34.2	19.8	4.6	12.3	n/a
Delaware	9.9	31.6	27.7	14.4	3.5	n/a	n/a
District of Columbia	1.5	32.1	35.4	17.0	13.3	n/a	n/a
Florida	15.5	31.1	40.4	28.3	n/a	38.4	n/a
Georgia	14.5	43.1	39.5	26.5	18.8	33.3	n/a
Hawaii	16.7	25.8	17.8	13.9	9.6	n/a	39.0
Idaho	17.1	36.2	n/a	23.5	15.9	26.3	n/a
Illinois	10.8	27.8	44.6	24.0	11.3	24.6	n/a
Indiana	16.5	38.6	45.5	30.2	19.2	28.7	n/a
Iowa	12.3	30.9	44.7	24.9	10.5	72.9	n/a
Kansas	13.9	33.0	32.1	27.9	13.4	22.5	n/a
Kentucky	22.7	41.0	52.0	31.8	11.4	n/a	n/a
Louisiana	15.3	28.8	46.4	27.9	20.4	24.0	n/a
Maine	19.0	35.4	41.1	34.8	47.3	32.3	n/a
Maryland	7.5	16.9	22.8	13.2	7.9	2.6	n/a
Massachusetts	8.3	38.2	31.4	22.0	14.6	43.1	n/a
Michigan	17.5	35.4	51.0	31.6	16.5	20.9	n/a
Minnesota	8.2	30.4	46.1	22.6	20.4	37.8	n/a
Mississippi	19.1	43.6	51.6	33.1	26.0	35.0	n/a
Missouri	16.9	37.7	45.2	33.0	14.6	38.4	n/a
Montana	16.6	39.7	n/a	17.6	n/a	44.9	n/a
Nebraska	11.6	32.5	47.1	29.0	15.6	40.6	n/a
Nevada	15.6	31.9	35.6	19.3	11.1	27.8	38.1
New Hampshire	13.9	39.1	29.3	31.8	13.2	n/a	n/a
New Jersey	7.4	26.8	30.6	18.6	6.0	24.0	n/a
New Mexico	13.9	34.1	37.0	26.5	5.7	44.4	n/a
New York	13.9	35.0	32.8	24.4	24.5	34.3	n/a
North Carolina	15.1	43.6	40.9	29.9	14.5	44.1	n/a
North Dakota	8.3	20.0	n/a	17.1	n/a	45.4	n/a
Ohio	17.2	38.9	50.1	36.4	13.8	40.8	n/a
Oklahoma	17.0	37.5	41.8	28.6	11.6	28.0	n/a
Oregon	18.1	37.2	51.7	21.4	9.6	46.2	39.1
Pennsylvania	12.7	42.4	39.2	31.7	17.9	37.3	n/a
Rhode Island	10.4	42.0	38.9	22.6	9.7	n/a	n/a
South Carolina	16.3	41.6	41.7	29.3	14.4	28.4	n/a
South Dakota	8.9	33.3	47.8	25.7	17.2	55.4	n/a
Tennessee	18.2	46.2	42.4	32.8	22.3	30.7	n/a
Texas	10.8	35.1	34.5	20.7	12.6	34.6	19.5
Utah	9.7	36.9	16.8	17.9	21.6	37.1	24.3
Vermont	14.7	18.5	n/a	29.3	n/a	n/a	n/a
Virginia	9.8	19.3	29.6	15.0	8.2	11.3	n/a
Washington	12.5	34.6	34.2	18.9	12.8	35.0	29.8
West Virginia	23.4	28.3	49.4	25.8	29.7	n/a	n/a
Wisconsin	10.9	35.9	50.2	29.0	23.3	33.9	n/a
Wyoming	14.9	24.6	n/a	21.4	n/a	35.3	n/a
United States	13.6%	33.7%	39.6%	23.6%	13.9%	36.8%	28.3%

Note: The White race category excludes children of Hispanic ethnicity. Other race categories (Black, Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander) include children of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic children can be of any race. Race/ethnicity categories are presented in the order of their share in the child population.

A family of four was considered poor in 2012 with an annual income below \$23,492, and extremely poor with an income below half that amount.

Table B–5. Federal Poverty Thresholds and Guidelines

2012 Poverty Thresholds						
Family Size	Per Year	Poverty		Extreme Poverty (50 Percent of Poverty)		
		Per Month	Per Week	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week
1	\$11,720	\$977	\$225	\$5,860	\$488	\$113
2	14,937	1,245	287	7,469	622	144
3	18,284	1,524	352	9,142	762	176
4	23,492	1,958	452	11,746	979	226
5	27,827	2,319	535	13,914	1,159	268
6	31,471	2,623	605	15,736	1,311	303
7	35,743	2,979	687	17,872	1,489	344
8	39,688	3,307	763	19,844	1,654	382
9 or more	47,297	3,941	910	23,649	1,971	455

Poverty Guidelines (Federal Poverty Level)

Family Size	2012	2013
	Poverty	Poverty
1	\$11,170	\$11,490
2	15,130	15,510
3	19,090	19,530
4	23,050	23,550
5	27,010	27,570
6	30,970	31,590
7	34,930	35,610
8	38,890	39,630
Each person beyond 8	3,960	4,020

Note: The federal poverty thresholds are used by the federal government to calculate those who are considered poor and extremely poor. The 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. 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 1 and 2, 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.

The median income of female-headed single-parent families was less than a third of the median income of married-couple families and less than half of the median income of all families with children.

Table C–1. Median Income of Families with Children by Family Type, 2012

	All Families	Married Couples	Female Head of Household, Single Parent	Male Head of Household, Single Parent	Rank by Median Income All Families*
Alabama	\$49,976	\$73,242	\$17,579	\$32,219	44
Alaska	71,971	90,981	30,293	50,667	8
Arizona	50,972	71,283	25,547	35,440	39
Arkansas	45,441	63,418	18,367	30,321	48
California	60,435	80,847	25,524	36,126	23
Colorado	65,927	84,153	27,989	40,477	13
Connecticut	85,139	111,336	30,047	51,924	2
Delaware	69,265	92,024	29,025	41,592	11
District of Columbia	65,085	151,107	28,733	32,301	—
Florida	49,523	70,330	23,618	33,288	45
Georgia	52,994	75,945	21,015	32,714	35
Hawaii	71,446	85,660	24,327	51,276	9
Idaho	50,674	63,601	19,597	35,097	42
Illinois	65,681	88,053	23,827	35,975	15
Indiana	55,716	75,899	21,425	33,468	29
Iowa	62,150	79,339	24,102	36,200	21
Kansas	60,319	77,611	24,271	33,200	25
Kentucky	51,351	73,137	18,250	30,242	36
Louisiana	50,855	81,792	19,153	35,950	40
Maine	53,367	73,283	22,546	31,382	34
Maryland	82,552	111,818	35,289	46,396	4
Massachusetts	83,726	111,787	26,654	47,899	3
Michigan	56,792	79,245	20,036	35,022	28
Minnesota	73,899	92,972	26,751	41,221	6
Mississippi	40,875	66,545	18,291	31,810	50
Missouri	54,931	74,764	21,460	33,130	30
Montana	54,905	71,987	20,626	32,682	31
Nebraska	60,335	77,680	23,883	36,382	24
Nevada	49,311	67,033	26,547	36,341	46
New Hampshire	78,951	99,818	28,643	42,215	5
New Jersey	85,185	109,952	27,589	44,924	1
New Mexico	44,198	66,892	20,953	31,293	49
New York	63,226	90,634	25,834	39,233	19
North Carolina	50,977	72,764	21,527	30,189	38
North Dakota	71,013	88,399	24,621	45,323	10
Ohio	57,093	80,213	20,028	35,920	27
Oklahoma	50,293	68,708	20,740	35,999	43
Oregon	54,827	74,087	21,338	33,988	32
Pennsylvania	64,680	86,630	23,417	36,099	16
Rhode Island	67,985	93,473	30,102	40,653	12
South Carolina	48,420	73,377	19,484	31,477	47
South Dakota	58,656	77,217	22,793	40,301	26
Tennessee	50,790	70,718	19,379	31,101	41
Texas	54,224	74,337	23,083	36,244	33
Utah	62,434	71,428	25,263	41,344	20
Vermont	63,375	80,736	24,965	36,135	18
Virginia	73,338	95,098	26,589	43,430	7
Washington	65,722	83,992	25,664	41,717	14
West Virginia	50,988	69,756	17,660	27,162	37
Wisconsin	63,641	83,173	24,375	36,347	17
Wyoming	61,706	77,502	22,006	45,192	22
United States	\$59,537	\$81,222	\$23,151	\$36,253	

*States are ranked 1 to 50 from highest to lowest median income for families with children.

The number of homeless children in public schools has increased 73 percent since the Great Recession. Forty-one states saw increases after the recession ended.

Table D–1. Homeless Children Enrolled in Public Schools, 2006 to 2012

	School Year			Percent Change Between 2006–2007 and 2011–2012	Percent Change Between 2010–2011 and 2011–2012
	2006–2007	2010–2011	2011–2012		
Alabama	10,907	18,910	17,670	62%	-7%
Alaska	3,216	4,451	4,493	40	1
Arizona	19,628	31,312	31,178	59	0
Arkansas	7,080	9,625	9,550	35	-1
California	178,014	220,738	248,904	40	13
Colorado	11,978	20,624	23,680	98	15
Connecticut	1,980	2,942	2,804	42	-5
Delaware	1,842	3,486	3,729	102	7
District of Columbia	824	3,058	2,947	258	-4
Florida	30,554	55,953	63,414	108	13
Georgia	14,017	31,804	34,101	143	7
Hawaii	1,132	2,320	2,465	118	6
Idaho	1,875	4,774	6,076	224	27
Illinois	19,821	38,900	43,025	117	11
Indiana	8,249	13,419	14,870	80	11
Iowa	2,886	7,046	7,370	155	5
Kansas	3,569	8,995	9,056	154	1
Kentucky	18,337	33,966	35,658	94	5
Louisiana	34,102	23,211	20,762	-39	-11
Maine	1,055	991	1,564	48	58
Maryland	8,456	14,136	14,691	74	4
Massachusetts	11,863	14,247	15,066	27	6
Michigan	24,066	30,671	43,418	80	42
Minnesota	6,008	11,076	11,848	97	7
Mississippi	12,856	10,150	11,448	-11	13
Missouri	13,620	19,940	24,549	80	23
Montana	2,202	1,507	1,762	-20	17
Nebraska	1,633	2,674	3,080	89	15
Nevada	5,374	9,319	10,363	93	11
New Hampshire	1,983	3,160	3,304	67	5
New Jersey	4,279	5,665	4,897	14	-14
New Mexico	4,383	11,449	12,681	189	11
New York	44,018	90,506	96,881	120	7
North Carolina	12,659	18,022	27,652	118	53
North Dakota	1,209	870	2,712	124	212
Ohio	13,578	21,849	24,236	78	11
Oklahoma	8,284	17,450	21,325	157	22
Oregon	15,517	21,632	21,345	38	-1
Pennsylvania	12,935	18,531	19,905	54	7
Rhode Island	667	977	981	47	0
South Carolina	6,033	10,590	10,495	74	-1
South Dakota	1,038	1,883	2,542	145	35
Tennessee	6,567	13,958	14,586	122	4
Texas	33,896	85,155	94,624	179	11
Utah	9,991	23,048	13,597	36	-41
Vermont	764	915	1,202	57	31
Virginia	9,898	16,420	17,940	81	9
Washington	16,853	26,048	27,390	63	5
West Virginia	2,984	6,630	7,459	150	13
Wisconsin	8,103	13,370	15,491	91	16
Wyoming	675	837	1,173	74	40
United States	673,458	1,059,210	1,162,117	73%	10%

In every state and the District of Columbia, a full-time minimum wage worker cannot afford* the monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom rental unit.

Table D–2. Rental Housing Affordability,* 2013

	Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a Two-Bedroom Rental Unit ¹	Minimum Wage (\$/hr)	Monthly Salary with Full-Time Minimum Wage Job	Number of Full-Time Jobs at Minimum Wage Needed to Afford* Two-Bedroom FMR	Hourly Wage Necessary to Afford FMR with a Single Full-Time Job
Alabama	\$694	\$7.25 ²	\$1,257	1.8	\$13.34
Alaska	1,111	7.75	1,343	2.8	21.37
Arizona	894	7.80	1,352	2.2	17.19
Arkansas	663	7.25 ²	1,257	1.8	12.76
California	1,341	8.00	1,387	3.2	25.78
Colorado	897	7.78	1,349	2.2	17.26
Connecticut	1,208	8.25	1,430	2.8	23.22
Delaware	1,073	7.25	1,257	2.8	20.63
District of Columbia	1,412	8.25	1,430	3.3	27.15
Florida	995	7.79	1,350	2.5	19.14
Georgia	795	7.25 ²	1,257	2.1	15.28
Hawaii	1,671	7.25	1,257	4.4	32.14
Idaho	689	7.25	1,257	1.8	13.24
Illinois	885	8.25	1,430	2.1	17.02
Indiana	718	7.25	1,257	1.9	13.81
Iowa	675	7.25	1,257	1.8	12.97
Kansas	712	7.25	1,257	1.9	13.69
Kentucky	661	7.25	1,257	1.8	12.71
Louisiana	794	7.25 ²	1,257	2.1	15.27
Maine	848	7.50	1,300	2.2	16.31
Maryland	1,273	7.25	1,257	3.4	24.47
Massachusetts	1,251	8.00	1,387	3.0	24.05
Michigan	768	7.40	1,283	2.0	14.77
Minnesota	836	7.25 ²	1,257	2.2	16.08
Mississippi	697	7.25 ²	1,257	1.9	13.41
Missouri	732	7.35	1,274	1.9	14.07
Montana	696	7.80	1,352	1.7	13.39
Nebraska	728	7.25	1,257	1.9	13.99
Nevada	1,024	8.25	1,430	2.4	19.69
New Hampshire	1,065	7.25	1,257	2.8	20.47
New Jersey	1,292	7.25	1,257	3.4	24.84
New Mexico	750	7.50	1,300	1.9	14.42
New York	1,313	7.25	1,257	3.5	25.25
North Carolina	737	7.25	1,257	2.0	14.17
North Dakota	627	7.25	1,257	1.7	12.06
Ohio	717	7.85	1,361	1.8	13.79
Oklahoma	685	7.25	1,257	1.8	13.18
Oregon	832	8.95	1,551	1.8	16.00
Pennsylvania	895	7.25	1,257	2.4	17.21
Rhode Island	945	7.75	1,343	2.3	18.18
South Carolina	746	7.25 ²	1,257	2.0	14.34
South Dakota	667	7.25	1,257	1.8	12.82
Tennessee	720	7.25 ²	1,257	1.9	13.84
Texas	867	7.25	1,257	2.3	16.67
Utah	777	7.25	1,257	2.1	14.94
Vermont	964	8.60	1,491	2.2	18.53
Virginia	1,078	7.25	1,257	2.9	20.72
Washington	966	9.19	1,593	2.0	18.58
West Virginia	642	7.25	1,257	1.7	12.35
Wisconsin	763	7.25	1,257	2.0	14.67
Wyoming	772	7.25 ²	1,257	2.0	14.84
United States	\$977	\$7.25	\$1,257	2.6	\$18.79

*Affordability is defined as rent not being more than 30 percent of monthly income.

¹ Fair Market Rent (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.

² In 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.

In FY2011, 37 states and the District of Columbia had more than 1 in 5 children living in food insecure households. Food insecurity increases the risk of obesity. In 45 states and the District of Columbia, more than 1 in 4 children were overweight or obese.

Table E-1. Child Hunger and Obesity

	Children Living in Food Insecure Households, 2011 ¹		Percent of Children Ages 10-17 Overweight or Obese, 2011-2012 ²	State Rank Based on Percent Food Insecure*	State Rank Based on Percent Overweight and Obese (Ages 10-17)**
	Number	Percent			
Alabama	292,740	26.3%	35.0%	38	42
Alaska	37,640	20.3	29.9	14	24
Arizona	478,420	29.9	36.7	49	47
Arkansas	198,750	28.4	34.0	45	40
California	2,487,750	27.3	30.4	39	26
Colorado	266,090	21.9	23.1	21	2
Connecticut	157,550	19.8	29.7	13	22
Delaware	36,860	18.3	32.0	7	32
District of Columbia	31,460	30.0	35.0	—	—
Florida	1,118,050	28.4	27.5	45	13
Georgia	707,390	28.8	35.0	47	42
Hawaii	71,020	23.7	27.4	31	12
Idaho	96,090	23.0	27.7	29	14
Illinois	692,100	22.7	33.6	27	38
Indiana	355,780	22.7	31.4	27	29
Iowa	137,120	19.3	28.2	11	15
Kansas	160,770	22.6	30.2	26	25
Kentucky	224,800	22.4	35.7	24	44
Louisiana	259,520	23.5	39.8	30	50
Maine	62,810	23.9	29.5	33	21
Maryland	251,730	19.0	31.6	9	31
Massachusetts	229,170	16.5	30.6	3	27
Michigan	533,470	23.7	32.6	31	34
Minnesota	209,830	16.6	27.2	5	11
Mississippi	202,980	27.4	39.7	41	49
Missouri	312,440	22.5	28.4	25	17
Montana	47,720	21.8	29.1	19	20
Nebraska	94,940	21.0	28.9	17	19
Nevada	183,360	28.0	33.1	44	36
New Hampshire	40,490	14.7	26.0	2	5
New Jersey	383,020	19.0	24.7	9	4
New Mexico	156,930	30.6	32.9	50	35
New York	924,970	22.0	32.4	22	33
North Carolina	618,200	27.3	31.4	39	29
North Dakota	149,019	10.2	35.8	1	45
Ohio	679,900	25.7	30.8	37	28
Oklahoma	233,350	25.3	33.9	36	39
Oregon	245,260	29.1	26.4	48	7
Pennsylvania	559,120	20.5	26.4	15	7
Rhode Island	47,780	22.2	28.3	23	16
South Carolina	292,800	27.4	39.2	41	48
South Dakota	36,110	18.3	26.5	7	9
Tennessee	369,020	25.1	34.1	35	41
Texas	1,894,060	27.6	36.6	43	46
Utah	186,170	21.4	22.1	18	1
Vermont	23,670	19.3	24.6	11	3
Virginia	301,980	16.5	29.8	3	23
Washington	375,880	24.3	26.2	34	6
West Virginia	82,220	21.8	33.5	19	37
Wisconsin	270,150	20.8	28.8	16	18
Wyoming	23,820	18.0	26.6	6	10
United States 2011	16,658,000	22.4%	31.3%		
United States 2012[^]	15,898,000	21.6%			

*States are ranked 1-50 from lowest to highest percent food insecure.

**States are ranked 1-50 from lowest to highest percent overweight and obese.

[^]2012 data was only available for the entire United States.

¹ Food insecure households are households with children that had difficulty meeting basic food needs for either adults or children or both.

² Overweight is defined as Body Mass Index (BMI) for age between the 85th and 95th percentile; obese is defined as BMI-for-age greater than or equal to the 95th percentile.

In FY2011 more than 1 in 4 children benefited from SNAP. In FY2012 more than 1 in 3 children under age 5 relied on WIC during years of critical development.

Table E–2. SNAP and WIC, Average Monthly Number of Child Participants

	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), FY2011			WIC (Women, Infants, and Children), FY2012			
	Number	As a Percent of All Children	As a Percent of All SNAP Participants	All Participants	Infants	Children Ages 1–4	As a Percent of Children 0–4
Alabama	392,000	34.8%	45.9%	141,900	35,531	74,217	36.0%
Alaska	39,000	20.7	45.5	24,969	5,978	13,087	34.8
Arizona	498,000	30.6	47.5	171,222	42,196	88,717	29.8
Arkansas	215,000	30.3	45.3	94,293	24,500	46,306	36.5
California	2,118,000	22.8	57.9	1,472,468	289,565	854,717	45.0
Colorado	232,000	18.9	51.8	103,597	23,254	55,815	23.4
Connecticut	138,000	17.2	37.4	56,584	14,125	30,365	23.0
Delaware	63,000	30.8	47.0	22,214	5,570	12,191	31.6
District of Columbia	51,000	48.4	38.2	16,474	4,783	7,456	31.5
Florida	1,207,000	30.2	39.3	495,405	118,482	255,883	34.9
Georgia	826,000	33.2	47.0	303,875	70,786	159,850	34.2
Hawaii	65,000	21.3	40.7	37,169	8,591	19,767	31.8
Idaho	109,000	25.5	48.0	43,751	9,925	23,514	28.8
Illinois	821,000	26.5	46.1	288,939	76,159	144,942	27.1
Indiana	404,000	25.3	46.7	164,281	40,689	84,106	29.3
Iowa	161,000	22.2	43.5	69,159	16,606	36,573	27.1
Kansas	137,000	18.9	46.7	74,761	18,146	39,622	28.4
Kentucky	318,000	31.1	39.2	132,698	35,221	66,900	36.5
Louisiana	404,000	36.1	46.5	145,346	38,643	71,601	35.0
Maine	87,000	32.3	35.2	25,537	5,658	14,426	30.0
Maryland	279,000	20.7	42.2	146,272	35,372	75,665	30.4
Massachusetts	310,000	22.1	38.3	122,568	27,931	66,593	25.9
Michigan	712,000	31.0	37.0	255,954	63,707	133,590	34.3
Minnesota	221,000	17.3	44.4	128,436	27,814	71,368	28.5
Mississippi	284,000	37.9	46.3	93,933	25,778	48,940	36.7
Missouri	416,000	29.5	44.7	145,900	37,635	71,993	28.9
Montana	51,000	22.9	41.6	20,457	4,679	11,148	26.0
Nebraska	82,000	17.8	48.1	42,082	9,708	22,913	24.7
Nevada	154,000	23.2	47.2	74,705	17,654	39,945	31.4
New Hampshire	45,000	16.1	40.2	16,299	4,124	8,442	19.1
New Jersey	337,000	16.5	45.0	172,333	38,524	93,743	25.1
New Mexico	202,000	38.9	49.2	60,590	14,271	31,725	32.0
New York	1,123,000	26.2	38.0	524,029	119,293	279,275	34.1
North Carolina	702,000	30.7	44.9	268,721	64,447	143,063	33.5
North Dakota	27,000	17.9	44.5	12,540	3,101	6,477	20.8
Ohio	734,000	27.3	41.7	275,627	69,004	143,431	30.6
Oklahoma	272,000	29.1	45.0	94,421	22,578	48,475	27.1
Oregon	282,000	32.6	36.9	111,648	23,595	62,052	36.8
Pennsylvania	710,000	25.7	41.6	253,011	61,882	134,021	27.2
Rhode Island	59,000	26.9	38.1	24,261	5,561	13,422	34.5
South Carolina	372,000	34.4	44.6	130,525	34,826	62,113	32.7
South Dakota	48,000	23.6	48.1	20,071	4,679	11,078	26.6
Tennessee	519,000	34.8	42.2	162,775	43,750	76,368	29.7
Texas	2,188,000	31.4	55.4	969,893	227,473	492,814	37.1
Utah	140,000	15.9	50.2	69,641	15,229	37,519	20.5
Vermont	31,000	24.6	35.1	15,471	2,868	9,338	40.0
Virginia	385,000	20.8	45.7	159,137	39,094	79,603	23.3
Washington	422,000	26.7	40.6	194,706	38,163	111,956	33.9
West Virginia	131,000	34.0	39.0	47,891	11,536	25,073	35.5
Wisconsin	351,000	26.5	44.0	118,585	27,593	64,073	26.1
Wyoming	16,000	11.9	46.0	11,924	2,898	6,147	23.4
United States	19,927,000	27.0%	45.1%	8,907,840	2,067,778	4,746,305	34.1%

Note: WIC data are preliminary and subject to change.

More than 21 million children received free or reduced-price school lunch, but only 2.3 million of them received meals during the summer in 2012. Only five states and the District of Columbia served summer meals to more than 20 percent of children in free or reduced-price lunch programs.

Table E–3. School and Summer Feeding Programs, FY2012

	Number of Public School Children Participating in			Percent of Public School Children Participating in			Summer Food Service as a Percent of Free and Reduced-Price Lunch	Rank Based on Summer Food Service as a Percent of Free and Reduced-Price Lunch*
	Free and Reduced-Price Lunch	Free and Reduced-Price Breakfast	Summer Food Service	Free and Reduced-Price Lunch	Free and Reduced-Price Breakfast	Summer Food Service		
Alabama	390,063	196,912	26,423	52.4%	26.4%	3.5%	6.8%	42
Alaska	38,806	16,483	4,661	29.6	12.6	3.6	12.0	18
Arizona	499,659	233,930	27,554	46.3	21.7	2.6	5.5	47
Arkansas	253,112	139,690	26,217	52.4	28.9	5.4	10.4	27
California	2,692,497	1,241,522	104,759	42.8	19.7	1.7	3.9	49
Colorado	249,591	115,783	16,646	29.2	13.6	1.9	6.7	44
Connecticut	158,016	72,287	10,185	28.5	13.0	1.8	6.5	45
Delaware	58,618	30,155	14,366	45.5	23.4	11.1	24.5	3
District of Columbia	39,717	27,694	36,158	53.7	37.5	48.9	91.0	—
Florida	1,303,101	606,754	137,846	48.8	22.7	5.2	10.6	26
Georgia	907,552	523,489	84,202	53.9	31.1	5.0	9.3	31
Hawaii	70,935	28,002	5,134	38.8	15.3	2.8	7.2	37
Idaho	109,669	59,805	21,114	39.2	21.4	7.5	19.3	7
Illinois	796,057	351,466	55,744	38.2	16.9	2.7	7.0	39
Indiana	454,472	213,563	54,341	43.7	20.5	5.2	12.0	19
Iowa	176,772	69,323	11,109	35.6	14.0	2.2	6.3	46
Kansas	202,380	90,278	20,026	41.6	18.6	4.1	9.9	29
Kentucky	357,616	220,456	33,091	52.4	32.3	4.9	9.3	32
Louisiana	417,406	231,473	32,216	59.3	32.9	4.6	7.7	35
Maine	64,677	34,278	9,169	34.2	18.1	4.9	14.2	14
Maryland	287,816	154,077	57,444	33.7	18.0	6.7	20.0	6
Massachusetts	292,620	125,730	48,764	30.7	13.2	5.1	16.7	10
Michigan	619,636	322,238	73,133	39.4	20.5	4.6	11.8	20
Minnesota	280,765	132,632	45,834	33.4	15.8	5.5	16.3	11
Mississippi	321,359	190,082	28,027	65.5	38.7	5.7	8.7	33
Missouri	386,630	208,594	27,147	42.2	22.8	3.0	7.0	38
Montana	49,433	22,065	6,663	34.7	15.5	4.7	13.5	16
Nebraska	124,647	48,315	9,836	41.4	16.0	3.3	7.9	34
Nevada	173,041	78,390	6,865	39.4	17.8	1.6	4.0	48
New Hampshire	42,652	16,329	4,948	22.2	8.5	2.6	11.6	22
New Jersey	448,044	186,640	52,652	33.0	13.8	3.9	11.8	21
New Mexico	176,458	123,452	38,463	52.3	36.6	11.4	21.8	5
New York	1,221,259	530,573	369,027	45.2	19.6	13.6	30.2	1
North Carolina	681,530	353,620	92,447	45.2	23.5	6.1	13.6	15
North Dakota	31,794	14,452	2,184	32.6	14.8	2.2	6.9	41
Ohio	681,536	339,778	64,235	39.2	19.5	3.7	9.4	30
Oklahoma	314,720	187,730	11,390	47.2	28.2	1.7	3.6	50
Oregon	223,241	116,402	40,815	39.3	20.5	7.2	18.3	8
Pennsylvania	605,580	268,494	103,651	34.2	15.2	5.9	17.1	9
Rhode Island	54,839	27,841	8,221	38.4	19.5	5.8	15.0	13
South Carolina	363,275	231,329	56,149	50.0	31.8	7.7	15.5	12
South Dakota	51,093	21,509	5,518	39.9	16.8	4.3	10.8	25
Tennessee	484,469	283,471	32,709	48.5	23.9	3.3	6.8	43
Texas	2,543,024	1,520,953	177,353	50.9	30.4	3.5	7.0	40
Utah	179,055	60,650	13,670	29.9	10.1	2.3	7.6	36
Vermont	28,620	17,569	6,556	31.8	19.5	7.3	22.9	4
Virginia	422,014	214,605	54,339	33.5	17.1	4.3	12.9	17
Washington	368,349	162,109	41,012	35.2	15.5	3.9	11.1	23
West Virginia	119,493	78,659	13,251	42.2	27.8	4.7	11.1	24
Wisconsin	300,178	130,280	87,538	34.5	15.0	10.0	29.2	2
Wyoming	27,178	11,089	2,699	30.2	12.3	3.0	9.9	28
United States	21,457,820	10,682,997	2,348,149	43.3%	21.8%	4.7%	10.9%	

*States are ranked 1-50 from the highest to lowest summer food service as a percent of free and reduced-price lunch.

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 Food Service Program.

One in 11 children in the United States is uninsured. Over 90 percent of uninsured children are U.S. citizens, nearly 90 percent live in families with at least one working member, and nearly half live in the South.

Table F–1. Uninsured Children — A Portrait, 2012*

	Among the 78.1 Million Children Under 19:			Percent of the 7.2 Million Uninsured Children 19 Who Are:
	Number Uninsured	Percent Uninsured	One out of Every ____ Are Uninsured	
All Children Under 19	7,193,000	9.2%	11	100%
By Race/Ethnicity				
White	2,793,000	6.8	15	38.8
Hispanic	2,744,000	14.7	7	38.1
Black	1,022,000	9.5	11	14.2
Asian	306,000	8.5	12	4.3
By Age				
Under 3	1,088,000	9.2	11	15.1
3 to 5 Years	936,000	7.7	13	13.0
6 to 11 Years	2,090,000	8.5	12	29.1
12 to 18 Years	3,079,000	10.4	10	42.8
By Family Income				
Less than \$25,000	2,345,000	13.1	8	32.6
\$25,000-\$49,999	2,259,000	13.4	7	31.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	1,208,000	9.3	11	16.8
\$75,000 or More	1,381,000	4.5	22	19.2
By Citizenship				
Citizen	6,599,000	8.7	12	91.7
Non-Citizen	594,000	29.3	3	8.3
By Region				
Northeast	761,000	5.9	17	10.6
Midwest	1,174,000	7.0	14	16.3
South	3,371,000	11.4	9	46.9
West	1,887,000	9.9	10	26.2
	Among the 73.7 Million Children Under 18:			Percent of the 6.6 Million Uninsured Children Who Are:
	Number Uninsured	Percent Uninsured	One out of Every ____ Are Uninsured	
All children under 18	6,586	8.9%	11	100%
Children by Number of Working Family Members**				
None	781,000	11.4	9	12.3
One or more	5,590,000	8.5	12	87.7

*Uninsured is defined as not covered by any type of insurance (private or public) for the entire year. Numbers in this table can not be directly compared to those in Table E-3 because they come from different surveys and use a different definition of uninsured.

**This data is only available for children under 18.

Poor children and children of color have worse health outcomes and worse access to health and mental health care than higher income children and White children. Nearly 40 percent of children who needed mental health treatment or counseling did not receive it.

Table F–2. Children’s Health Outcomes and Access to Care by Income, Race/Ethnicity, and Age, 2011–2012[^]

		Family Income as a Percent of Federal Poverty Level					Race/Ethnicity				Age (Years)		
Percent of Children:		All Children	Under 100%	100-199%	200-399%	400% and higher	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	0-5	6-11	12-17
Health status	Excellent/ Very Good	84%	70%	81%	89%	93%	91%	70%	82%	85%	86%	83%	83%
	Good	13	23	16	9	6	7	24	14	13	12	13	13
	Fair/Poor	3	7	4	2	1	2	6	4	2	3	3	4
Identified as having one or more chronic condition (from a list of 18)		24	28	24	23	20	25	19	31	22	12	27	31
Obese* (ages 10-17)		16	27	19	14	9	12	22	23	13	n/a	n/a	n/a
At high risk for developmental, behavioral or social delays (ages 4 months to 5 years)*		11	19	11	7	7	7	17	13	13	n/a	n/a	n/a
Did not receive needed mental health treatment or counseling in the past 12 months		39	45	42	36	31	32	46	55	35	57	37	36
Did not receive preventive medical care such as a physical exam or well-child checkup in past 12 months		16	22	19	14	10	14	19	16	15	10	18	18
Did not receive preventive dental care in past 12 months		23	32	27	20	15	20	26	24	27	46	12	15
Did not receive both preventive medical and dental visits in past 12 months		32	42	38	29	22	29	36	32	35	43	26	28
Missed six or more school days in the past 12 months due to illness or injury (ages 6-17)		18	21	20	18	16	21	15	14	18	n/a	17	20

[^]All data in this table are based on parent’s reports.

*Based on a non-clinical version of the Parents’ Evaluation of Development Status (PEDS), a standardized child development screening tool designed to identify young children who are at risk for developmental, behavioral or social delay by asking a series of questions to parents.

**Defined as at or above the 95th percentile of weight-for-height compared to other children of the same age and gender.

Note: Race categories (White, Black, Other) exclude children of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic children can be of any race. Race/ethnicity categories are presented in the order of their share in the child population.

Medicaid and CHIP provided coverage to more than 44 million children under 19 in FY2012. More than 4 million children were eligible for Medicaid or CHIP in 2011 but not enrolled; over a third of them lived in California, Florida, and Texas.

Table F–3. Children Uninsured, Enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP, or Eligible but not Enrolled¹

	Uninsured, ² Ages 0–17, 2012		State Rank by Percent Uninsured Ages 0–17, 2012*	Number Enrolled, Ages 0–18, FY2012 ³		Medicaid/CHIP Participation Among Eligible, Ages 0–18, 2011 ⁴	Medicaid/CHIP Eligible but Uninsured, Ages 0–18, 2011 ⁴
	Number	Percent		Medicaid	CHIP		
Alabama	45,610	4.1%	13	866,094	112,972	91.1%	48,000
Alaska	25,957	13.9	49	84,926	13,499	77.0	14,000
Arizona	213,962	13.2	48	931,500	35,679	80.0	151,000
Arkansas	42,150	5.9	27	407,464	114,056	93.6	23,000
California	730,092	7.9	35	4,540,732	1,784,032	87.0	572,000
Colorado	108,695	8.8	40	484,882	126,169	81.3	83,000
Connecticut	29,928	3.8	6	313,245	19,986	94.7	14,000
Delaware	7,165	3.5	4	89,544	12,850	92.8	<10,000
District of Columbia	1,870	1.7	—	92,484	7,293	94.3	<10,000
Florida	436,166	10.9	45	2,055,426	415,027	83.4	305,000
Georgia	219,961	8.8	40	1,163,759	258,425	84.0	182,000
Hawaii	10,463	3.5	4	150,120	33,764	89.9	<10,000
Idaho	36,029	8.5	39	208,877	45,932	85.1	21,000
Illinois	101,466	3.3	3	2,309,875	347,904	93.9	81,000
Indiana	133,920	8.4	38	699,362	154,262	83.0	111,000
Iowa	28,692	4.0	10	314,863	80,454	88.4	30,000
Kansas	47,858	6.6	30	229,947	64,229	86.4	35,000
Kentucky	56,358	5.5	22	483,119	85,331	90.2	45,000
Louisiana	59,071	5.3	19	672,626	150,672	91.1	50,000
Maine	12,240	4.6	15	176,607	36,324	92.3	<10,000
Maryland	51,451	3.8	6	475,033	131,898	90.3	45,000
Massachusetts	20,206	1.4	1	507,107	145,203	96.1	17,000
Michigan	90,045	4.0	10	1,204,841	81,429	93.0	62,000
Minnesota	68,485	5.4	21	499,857	4,104	84.5	62,000
Mississippi	54,741	7.3	33	457,446	93,257	89.5	43,000
Missouri	98,033	7.0	32	564,583	92,795	86.5	77,000
Montana	24,402	11.1	46	78,211	28,570	73.7	24,000
Nebraska	27,806	6.0	28	167,003	56,266	85.5	22,000
Nevada	110,147	16.6	50	246,929	29,854	69.8	73,000
New Hampshire	10,898	4.0	10	94,517	11,437	91.6	<10,000
New Jersey	102,816	5.1	17	659,379	201,417	87.7	83,000
New Mexico	41,435	8.0	36	381,116	9,582	90.0	30,000
New York	167,667	3.9	8	2,209,544	547,671	91.7	160,000
North Carolina	172,961	7.6	34	1,151,887	259,978	88.4	118,000
North Dakota	10,549	6.9	31	56,532	7,792	83.3	<10,000
Ohio	140,666	5.3	19	1,400,230	284,774	87.8	128,000
Oklahoma	94,209	10.1	43	548,190	125,889	84.8	65,000
Oregon	54,630	6.4	29	399,823	121,962	87.6	48,000
Pennsylvania	138,954	5.1	17	1,310,974	271,642	88.5	124,000
Rhode Island	9,790	4.5	14	110,930	26,968	91.8	<10,000
South Carolina	89,114	8.3	37	551,620	75,281	86.0	70,000
South Dakota	11,835	5.8	25	47,387	17,428	87.6	<10,000
Tennessee	84,530	5.7	24	761,274	101,543	90.4	65,000
Texas	863,290	12.4	47	3,518,832	999,838	82.0	591,000
Utah	89,691	10.1	43	281,386	65,983	73.1	65,000
Vermont	3,491	2.8	2	72,929	7,570	96.7	<10,000
Virginia	103,938	5.6	23	637,131	189,961	88.1	63,000
Washington	91,079	5.8	25	772,099	43,584	88.9	72,000
West Virginia	15,023	3.9	8	260,672	37,807	90.3	17,000
Wisconsin	61,557	4.7	16	543,478	169,339	90.3	48,000
Wyoming	12,715	9.3	42	58,850	8,715	81.5	<10,000
United States	5,263,807	7.2%		36,305,242	8,148,397	87.2%	4,001,000

*States are ranked 1-50 from lowest to highest percent uninsured.

¹ Uninsured numbers and percents in this table cannot be directly compared to those in Table E-1 as they come from different surveys.

² Uninsured at the time of the survey, not necessarily for the entire year. These numbers are among children ages 0-17 and are not directly comparable to those in the last column because they don't include 18-year-olds and are for 2012.

³ Some 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.

⁴ Numbers reflect adjustments for possible misreporting by survey respondents and are rounded to the nearest thousand. This column is not directly comparable to the first column of this table because this column includes 18-year-olds and is for 2011.

Health coverage and services for children across the United States remain a lottery of geography.

Table F–4. Selected Characteristics of State Medicaid and CHIP Programs for Children

	Upper Eligibility for Medicaid/CHIP (Percent of FPL) ¹	CHIP Waiting Period (in Months) ²	Express Lane Eligibility ³	Lawfully-Residing Immigrants Covered Without 5-Year Wait ⁴	Received Performance Bonus in Fiscal Years ⁵	ACA Medicaid Expansion State in 2014 ⁶
Alabama	300%		Y - M		09, 10, 11, 12, 13	
Alaska	175				09, 10, 11, 12, 13	
Arizona	200	3				Y
Arkansas	200	3				Y
California	250			Y		Y
Colorado	250		Y - M, C		10, 11, 12, 13	Y
Connecticut	300			Y	11, 12, 13	Y
Delaware	200					Y
District of Columbia	300					Y
Florida	200	2				
Georgia	235	2	Y - M, C		11, 12	
Hawaii	300			Y		Y
Idaho	185				10, 11, 12, 13	
Illinois	300			Y	09, 10, 11, 12, 13	Y
Indiana	250	3				
Iowa	300	1	Y - M, C	Y	10, 11, 12, 13	Y
Kansas	232	3			09, 10, 11, 12, 13	
Kentucky	200					Y
Louisiana	250	3	Y - M		09, 10, 11	
Maine	200	3		Y		
Maryland	300		Y - M	Y	10, 11, 12, 13	Y
Massachusetts	300			Y		Y
Michigan	200	3			09, 10, 11, 12, 13	Y
Minnesota	275			Y		Y
Mississippi	200					
Missouri	300	3				
Montana	250	3		Y	11, 12, 13	
Nebraska	200			Y		
Nevada	200					Y
New Hampshire	300					
New Jersey	350	3	Y - M, C	Y	09, 10, 11, 12, 13	Y
New Mexico	235			Y	09, 10, 11, 12, 13	Y
New York	400	3		Y	13	Y
North Carolina	200			Y	11, 12, 13	
North Dakota	160	3			11, 12, 13	Y
Ohio	200				10, 11, 12, 13	Y
Oklahoma	185				11	
Oregon	300		Y - M, C	Y	09, 10, 11, 12, 13	Y
Pennsylvania	300		Y - C	Y		
Rhode Island	250			Y		Y
South Carolina	200		Y - M		11, 12, 13	
South Dakota	200	3				
Tennessee	250					
Texas	200	3		Y		
Utah	200	3			12, 13	
Vermont	300			Y		Y
Virginia	200	4		Y	11, 12, 13	
Washington	300			Y	09, 10, 11, 12, 13	Y
West Virginia	300				11	Y
Wisconsin	300	3		Y	10, 11, 12, 13	
Wyoming	200	1				

Notes:

¹ Highest level of income eligibility for Medicaid or CHIP as a percent of the federal poverty level (FPL).

² 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 prohibits waiting periods longer than 90 days starting in 2014.

³ Express lane eligibility allows states to use data and eligibility findings from other public benefit programs when determining children's eligibility for Medicaid and CHIP at enrollment or renewal.

⁴ These 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.

⁵ CHIPRA performance bonuses are available to states that simplify their eligibility and enrollment process for Medicaid and CHIP, and also significantly increase enrollment among children in Medicaid each year.

⁶ These states have already or are moving forward with expanding Medicaid to all eligible individuals with incomes at or below 133 percent of the federal poverty level, as allowed under the Affordable Care Act.

Nearly half of births in the United States are covered by Medicaid. Teen birth rates are more than twice as high among Hispanic and Black teens as among White teens. Black infants are more than twice as likely as White infants to die in their first year.

Table F–5. Characteristics of Births

	Births Covered by Medicaid		Medicaid (CHIP) Income Eligibility for Pregnant Women as Percent of FPL ¹	Percent of Births that Were Preterm, ² 2012	Infant Mortality, 2010 (Rate per 1,000 Births) ³			Teen Births, 2011 (Rate per 1,000 Females 15 to 19 Years of Age) ⁴			
	Percent	Number			All Races/Ethnicities	White	Black	All Races/Ethnicities	White	Hispanic	Black
Alabama	53%	31,498	133	14.6%	8.7	6.6	13.7	41	34	70	51
Alaska	53	6,053	175	9.2	3.8	3.3	n/a	36	22	43	31
Arizona	53	46,393	150	11.6	6.0	5.5	12.1	39	22	52	42
Arkansas	67	25,659	162 (200)	13.3	7.3	6.7	10.3	51	45	60	66
California	48	242,732	200 (300)	9.6	4.7	4.6	9.8	29	13	43	36
Colorado	37	24,431	185 (250)	10.4	5.9	5.6	13.1	29	18	55	36
Connecticut	31	11,770	250	9.7	5.3	4.5	11.6	16	6	47	30
Delaware	49 [^]	5,529 [^]	200	12.3	7.7	6.4	11.9	29	20	25	45
District of Columbia	68	6,218	185 (300)	12.8	7.9	n/a	10.5	43	n/a	63	62
Florida	49	104,721	185	13.7	6.5	5.0	11.3	30	23	30	48
Georgia	42	56,009	200	12.7	6.4	5.1	9.1	38	29	59	48
Hawaii	24	4,551	185	12.2	6.2	3.9	n/a	30	25	52	24
Idaho	39	8,954	133	10.3	4.8	4.8	n/a	28	22	52	49
Illinois	52	85,978	200 (200)	12.0	6.8	5.4	13.6	30	17	46	56
Indiana	47	39,071	200	10.9	7.6	6.7	15.0	35	31	48	56
Iowa	40	15,582	300	11.5	4.9	4.6	11.2	25	21	58	60
Kansas	33	13,159	150	11.0	6.2	5.7	12.4	35	28	71	55
Kentucky	44	23,594	185	12.7	6.8	6.4	11.1	44	42	58	52
Louisiana	69	43,175	200 (200)	15.3	7.6	4.9	11.8	45	35	51	60
Maine	63	8,164	200	9.3	5.4	5.4	n/a	21	21	n/a	28
Maryland	26	19,132	250	12.2	6.8	4.4	11.6	25	15	46	37
Massachusetts	27	19,485	200 (200)	10.1	4.4	4.0	7.2	15	9	47	23
Michigan	45	51,944	185 (185)	11.8	7.1	5.5	14.1	28	20	45	56
Minnesota	44	29,983	275 (275)	10.2	4.5	4.2	6.4	19	13	49	41
Mississippi	65	25,864	185	17.1	9.7	6.6	13.8	50	41	43	61
Missouri	42	32,411	185	11.7	6.6	5.8	11.8	35	30	49	57
Montana	35	4,225	150	11.2	5.9	5.9	n/a	29	23	39	n/a
Nebraska	31	8,070	185 (185)	11.1	5.3	4.7	13.4	27	19	65	46
Nevada	44	15,737	133	13.0	5.6	4.8	13.8	36	23	51	53
New Hampshire	30	3,845	185	9.4	4.0	3.9	n/a	14	13	28	n/a
New Jersey	28	28,499	185 (200)	11.2	4.8	3.6	10.4	19	7	42	38
New Mexico	53	14,832	235	11.5	5.6	5.5	n/a	49	29	58	28
New York	46	111,144	200	10.7	5.1	4.2	9.2	21	13	39	32
North Carolina	54	65,775	185	12.0	7.0	5.4	12.3	35	25	63	46
North Dakota	29	2,594	133	9.9	6.8	5.4	n/a	28	20	62	n/a
Ohio	38	53,140	200	12.1	7.7	6.3	14.8	32	26	50	58
Oklahoma	64	33,125	185 (185)	13.0	7.6	6.3	12.4	48	41	69	59
Oregon	45	20,463	185 (185)	9.1	4.9	4.7	n/a	26	21	50	34
Pennsylvania	33	45,260	185	10.8	7.3	6.3	12.6	25	16	61	53
Rhode Island	46	5,142	185 (350)	11.0	7.1	6.7	n/a	21	12	53	34
South Carolina	50	29,153	185	13.7	7.4	5.3	11.3	39	31	59	51
South Dakota	36	4,244	133	10.7	6.9	6.0	n/a	34	22	67	33
Tennessee	51	40,703	185 (250)	12.5	7.9	6.6	13.3	41	35	66	55
Texas	48	187,140	185 (200)	12.4	6.1	5.6	11.2	47	27	66	47
Utah	31	15,911	133	10.2	4.9	4.5	n/a	23	17	56	23
Vermont	47	2,901	200	8.7	4.2	4.4	n/a	17	17	n/a	n/a
Virginia	30	30,626	133 (200)	11.3	6.8	4.8	14.3	25	20	37	37
Washington	39	33,545	185 (185)	9.9	4.5	4.0	8.2	25	19	55	28
West Virginia	52	10,575	150	12.4	7.3	7.1	n/a	44	45	23	41
Wisconsin	50	33,848	300 (300)	10.5	5.8	4.9	14.6	23	15	50	65
Wyoming	38	2,892	133	10.8	6.8	6.4	n/a	35	31	58	n/a
United States	48%	1,805,151		11.5%	6.2	5.2	11.6	31	22	50	47

¹ The first number is the income eligibility for pregnant women in Medicaid as percent of federal poverty level (FPL). Numbers in parentheses are the percent of the FPL to which states have elected to extend coverage to pregnant women through the state option in CHIPRA or the Unborn Child Option.

² Preterm Birth is defined as the percentage of all live births at less than 37 completed weeks of gestation.

³ Infant mortality is defined as death before age 1. Race/ethnicity is based on infant's race/ethnicity. White and Black race categories include infants of Hispanic ethnicity and are presented in the order of their share in the child population. Data for other race/ethnicity groups were not available.

⁴ Race/ethnicity is race/ethnicity of mother. White and Black race categories exclude mothers of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic mothers can be of any race. Race/ethnicity categories are presented in the order of their share in the child population. Data for other race/ethnicity groups were not available.

*Figure reported by state did not meet standard of reliability or precision, according to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[^]Delaware data for 2010 were not available so table includes data from 2009.

Early Head Start funding served only an estimated 4 percent of eligible infants and toddlers on any given day in FY2012.*

Table G–1. Early Head Start Enrollment and Ethnicity and Race Distribution, FY2013

	Funded Slots (Children Only)**	Cumulative Enrollment (Children Only)**	Percent of Cumulative Enrollment***					
			Hispanic Ethnicity	White	Black	Asian	American Indian/ Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	Other Race, Multi-Racial or Unspecified Race
Alabama	1,398	1,787	4.0%	11.6%	82.2%	0.7%	0.0%	5.4%
Alaska	600	773	4.4	20.8	2.6	0.6	64.4	11.6
Arizona	2,137	2,963	66.7	70.9	5.3	0.8	14.1	8.9
Arkansas	1,192	1,624	9.3	39.3	46.1	0.4	0.6	13.7
California	12,836	19,354	72.0	41.8	9.9	2.9	4.3	41.2
Colorado	1,305	2,160	54.8	56.5	11.1	0.6	3.8	28.0
Connecticut	713	1,094	49.0	38.3	20.5	1.8	1.0	38.5
Delaware	185	272	36.0	14.9	43.9	0.4	0.0	40.8
District of Columbia	661	818	35.1	0.6	62.8	0.1	0.0	36.5
Florida	4,936	6,607	26.1	32.2	53.8	0.3	0.2	13.4
Georgia	2,613	3,260	12.8	16.7	72.7	0.4	0.1	10.2
Hawaii	502	759	13.1	6.4	2.3	12.5	48.1	30.8
Idaho	584	868	24.8	68.9	0.1	1.6	15.5	13.9
Illinois	4,650	6,995	30.9	32.0	42.8	0.7	0.3	24.2
Indiana	1,835	2,989	16.5	67.5	15.8	0.8	1.7	14.3
Iowa	1,446	1,997	20.2	63.6	13.3	1.9	3.0	18.1
Kansas	2,269	3,431	31.4	60.4	16.2	1.7	1.3	20.4
Kentucky	1,846	2,804	6.8	67.8	17.4	0.0	0.2	14.6
Louisiana	1,720	2,118	2.2	8.2	88.2	0.3	0.1	3.3
Maine	732	1,115	3.5	81.0	7.6	1.1	1.1	9.3
Maryland	1,299	1,922	30.8	38.3	39.5	0.9	0.1	21.2
Massachusetts	1,448	2,320	37.3	36.0	25.9	4.0	0.3	33.8
Michigan	4,096	5,782	11.6	61.1	21.9	0.7	5.1	11.2
Minnesota	1,759	2,438	16.4	45.0	17.0	5.8	17.6	14.6
Mississippi	1,572	1,737	1.9	6.7	84.9	0.1	3.5	4.8
Missouri	2,108	3,408	9.7	57.7	25.4	0.6	0.7	15.7
Montana	561	831	4.1	50.0	0.5	0.1	38.4	11.0
Nebraska	1,141	1,573	39.2	64.6	10.5	1.9	2.4	20.6
Nevada	575	773	50.1	42.0	20.3	1.7	2.8	33.3
New Hampshire	300	539	10.1	72.2	6.0	5.5	0.2	16.1
New Jersey	1,450	1,875	51.2	29.8	34.9	0.7	0.2	34.3
New Mexico	1,439	2,010	53.1	37.6	2.8	1.0	29.8	28.8
New York	6,254	8,285	33.3	41.2	20.7	3.4	0.8	33.9
North Carolina	3,028	4,064	30.0	28.1	40.5	0.9	2.7	27.8
North Dakota	511	830	5.0	54.6	3.9	0.1	27.5	13.9
Ohio	3,517	5,595	7.8	60.4	24.9	0.5	1.4	12.9
Oklahoma	1,949	3,031	24.7	36.4	14.1	1.0	21.2	27.2
Oregon	1,347	1,826	42.0	58.6	15.5	1.3	6.8	17.8
Pennsylvania	4,136	6,119	16.3	52.6	25.4	2.0	0.2	19.9
Rhode Island	519	902	38.4	44.0	11.9	1.1	1.0	42.1
South Carolina	1,361	1,656	8.1	10.7	81.4	0.1	0.0	7.8
South Dakota	710	1,033	7.9	46.2	3.9	0.9	40.4	8.7
Tennessee	1,441	1,966	11.8	38.3	47.7	0.3	0.1	13.6
Texas	7,091	10,352	66.4	61.2	19.1	1.0	0.5	18.2
Utah	800	1,275	44.3	65.5	1.9	4.8	7.5	20.3
Vermont	357	504	3.3	91.1	0.6	1.1	0.4	6.9
Virginia	1,829	2,466	22.7	35.4	41.4	1.1	2.3	19.9
Washington	2,630	4,133	40.2	49.6	7.3	2.7	13.3	27.2
West Virginia	746	986	5.0	83.6	7.9	0.5	0.0	8.0
Wisconsin	1,920	2,851	21.2	52.9	15.6	2.4	13.6	15.6
Wyoming	380	544	28.2	60.5	2.3	0.3	22.5	14.4
United States	104,797	150,100	34.7%	44.8%	25.3%	1.6%	4.8%	23.5%

*Percent eligible was calculated using Early Head Start funded enrollment for children from 2012 Head Start Program Information Report and number of children ages 0-2 in poverty from U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2012, Table POV34.
<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/incpovhlth/2012/index.html>.

**Cumulative enrollment is larger than funded slots because one slot may be used by more than one child at different points in time as children enter and leave the program over the course of the year.

***Ethnicity and race percentages are for infants, toddlers and pregnant women enrolled in Early Head Start. Nationally, nine percent of Early Head Start participants are pregnant women. Race categories (White, Black, Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander) include children of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic children can be of any race. Race categories are presented in the order of their share in the child population.

Head Start funding served only an estimated 41 percent of eligible 3- and 4-year-olds on any given day in FY2012.*

Table G-2. Head Start Enrollment and Ethnicity and Race Distribution, FY2013

	Funded Slots**	Cumulative Enrollment**	Hispanic Ethnicity	Percent of Cumulative Enrollment***					Other Race, Multi-Racial or Unspecified Race
				White	Black	Asian	American Indian/ Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander		
Alabama	15,785	17,857	7.7%	23.2%	69.0%	0.2%	0.4%	7.2%	
Alaska	2,845	3,313	5.6	18.3	3.0	3.8	63.2	11.6	
Arizona	15,984	18,489	57.6	62.3	4.4	0.7	25.5	7.1	
Arkansas	9,235	10,629	13.2	44.5	40.0	0.5	0.7	14.3	
California	92,095	107,419	73.7	48.1	9.5	5.0	5.9	31.5	
Colorado	9,644	11,440	64.6	54.2	7.8	1.1	3.2	33.7	
Connecticut	6,525	7,759	50.1	41.2	29.7	2.1	0.4	26.6	
Delaware	1,115	1,269	34.4	6.5	50.6	2.0	0.1	40.9	
District of Columbia	2,464	2,761	24.0	9.7	74.7	1.4	1.1	13.2	
Florida	31,660	35,736	32.5	34.6	52.8	0.5	0.4	11.7	
Georgia	22,291	25,489	12.6	20.6	69.8	0.5	0.4	8.8	
Hawaii	2,690	3,177	16.1	15.6	4.8	18.4	36.9	24.3	
Idaho	2,860	3,279	31.1	76.2	0.9	0.6	8.5	13.8	
Illinois	36,633	43,696	34.5	25.7	41.5	1.5	0.8	30.6	
Indiana	13,598	16,046	16.7	58.0	24.0	0.8	0.7	16.5	
Iowa	6,678	7,528	19.0	66.4	13.2	1.5	1.4	17.5	
Kansas	7,196	8,517	31.0	51.4	21.3	1.0	1.8	24.5	
Kentucky	15,307	17,826	7.6	69.9	17.0	0.6	0.3	12.1	
Louisiana	19,934	22,233	3.4	15.0	78.1	0.4	0.8	5.7	
Maine	2,719	3,207	2.9	82.7	6.6	0.9	2.8	7.0	
Maryland	9,675	10,691	16.2	17.7	63.6	1.7	3.6	13.5	
Massachusetts	11,896	13,568	42.3	37.8	18.6	4.6	0.3	38.7	
Michigan	32,993	37,571	12.2	44.6	39.9	1.2	1.7	12.7	
Minnesota	11,942	13,824	20.7	49.8	23.5	4.6	8.8	13.3	
Mississippi	25,822	28,234	4.1	13.6	79.9	0.2	0.8	5.5	
Missouri	15,326	18,436	9.2	51.2	34.3	0.8	0.5	13.1	
Montana	4,159	4,641	5.3	50.0	0.9	0.4	40.8	8.0	
Nebraska	4,550	5,017	29.1	60.0	12.0	1.4	8.5	18.0	
Nevada	2,928	3,813	53.1	49.5	24.8	1.7	11.5	12.5	
New Hampshire	1,446	1,712	8.6	80.4	3.0	2.3	0.3	14.0	
New Jersey	12,381	13,719	48.7	22.7	36.6	2.1	0.4	38.2	
New Mexico	8,003	8,955	65.3	47.3	1.9	0.5	21.3	29.0	
New York	50,657	54,194	36.9	35.4	27.8	4.1	1.8	31.0	
North Carolina	18,857	21,428	22.8	25.0	52.6	0.9	2.8	18.8	
North Dakota	2,915	3,265	5.3	47.7	3.9	1.0	36.1	11.3	
Ohio	35,424	42,604	9.7	46.1	38.0	0.9	1.1	13.9	
Oklahoma	15,726	18,276	19.8	38.9	15.4	0.6	23.8	21.4	
Oregon	11,535	12,958	38.6	61.4	6.3	2.2	7.1	23.0	
Pennsylvania	32,338	36,959	22.0	44.1	30.2	2.5	0.3	22.9	
Rhode Island	2,427	2,776	41.8	48.5	12.2	2.9	0.9	35.5	
South Carolina	11,877	13,326	7.0	11.0	80.3	0.2	0.5	7.9	
South Dakota	3,922	4,583	6.2	35.1	3.1	1.0	52.3	8.6	
Tennessee	16,495	18,646	11.9	46.6	39.2	0.4	0.2	13.7	
Texas	64,952	73,206	68.3	64.0	18.3	0.6	0.9	16.2	
Utah	5,536	6,360	45.1	72.6	3.0	1.7	10.1	12.6	
Vermont	1,196	1,386	2.5	83.8	5.5	1.7	0.7	8.3	
Virginia	13,104	14,557	15.0	34.9	47.9	1.1	1.4	14.7	
Washington	11,065	12,940	36.6	45.3	10.3	3.9	14.0	26.5	
West Virginia	7,245	8,320	2.3	85.4	7.0	0.3	0.2	7.1	
Wisconsin	14,133	16,312	23.9	47.1	27.3	3.6	6.0	16.0	
Wyoming	1,705	1,935	30.1	66.6	2.1	0.9	14.3	16.2	
United States	817,021	932,113	35.6%	41.1%	30.5%	1.9%	4.5%	22.0%	

*Percent eligible was calculated using Head Start funded enrollment for children from 2012 Head Start Program Information Report and number of children ages 3 and 4 in poverty from U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2012, Table POV34.
<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/incpovhlth/2012/index.html>.

**Cumulative enrollment is larger than funded slots because one slot may be used by more than one child at different points in time as children enter and leave the program over the course of the year.

***Race categories (White, Black, Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander) include children of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic children can be of any race. Race categories are presented in the order of their share in the child population.

Fewer than half of all 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in any preschool on average in 2009–2011.

Table G–3. Enrollment of 3- and 4-Year-Olds in Preschool and State Preschool Programs

	Percent of 3- and 4-Year-Olds Enrolled in Preschool ¹ (2009-2011)	State Ranking for Percent Enrolled in Preschool*	Children in State Preschool, ² School Year 2011-2012						State Preschool Spending per Child Enrolled	NIEER Quality Benchmarks Met ³ (Out of 10)
			Number		Percent		3- and 4-Year-Olds			
			4-Year-Olds	3-Year-Olds	4-Year-Olds	3-Year-Olds				
Alabama	42%	32	3,906	NS	6.3%	NS	3.1%	\$4,887	10	
Alaska	34	47	211	NS	2.0	NS	1.0	\$8,057	10	
Arizona	33	49	2,881	285	3.1	0.3%	1.7	\$2,913	6	
Arkansas	48	15	15,284	4,484	37.4	11.2	24.4	\$5,409	9	
California	47	18	93,866	48,175	18.1	9.3	13.7	\$4,136	4	
Colorado	49	11	14,908	4,292	21.0	6.2	13.7	\$1,912	6	
Connecticut	61	2	5,396	3,057	12.9	7.5	10.2	\$8,388	6	
Delaware	49	11	843	0	7.4	NS	3.7	\$6,795	8	
District of Columbia	66	—	6,945	4,722	91.8	68.9	88.0	\$13,974	4.6**	
Florida	49	11	175,122	NS	79.4	NS	39.8	\$2,281	3	
Georgia	48	15	82,868	NS	58.7	NS	29.4	\$3,490	8	
Hawaii	52	6	←		No Program		→			
Idaho	35	46	←		No Program		→			
Illinois	54	5	46,897	33,702	27.7	20.0	23.9	\$3,210	8	
Indiana	40	37	←		No Program		→			
Iowa	47	18	21,665	1,062	52.5	2.6	27.7	\$3,423	6.9**	
Kansas	46	23	8,593	NS	20.9	NS	10.4	\$2,123	7**	
Kentucky	42	32	17,477	3,683	30.4	6.4	18.4	\$3,533	9	
Louisiana	52	6	20,421	NS	31.6	NS	15.8	\$4,459	8**	
Maine	43	29	4,505	NS	31.6	NS	15.9	\$2,213	6	
Maryland	51	9	25,678	2,925	34.5	3.9	19.2	\$3,609	8	
Massachusetts	59	3	10,714	2,425	14.3	3.3	8.8	\$4,058	6	
Michigan	46	23	23,579	NS	19.4	NS	9.8	\$4,422	7	
Minnesota	46	23	1,044	687	1.4	1.0	1.2	\$7,592	9	
Mississippi	50	10	←		No Program		→			
Missouri	45	26	3,058	1,045	3.9	1.3	2.6	\$2,682	8	
Montana	43	29	←		No Program		→			
Nebraska	47	18	5,907	3,572	22.2	13.4	17.8	\$944	6	
Nevada	30	50	1,027	240	2.7	0.6	1.7	\$2,592	7	
New Hampshire	52	6	←		No Program		→			
New Jersey	62	1	31,234	20,306	28.2	18.6	23.4	\$11,659	8.8**	
New Mexico	38	44	4,591	NS	15.5	NS	7.7	\$3,161	8	
New York	55	4	102,367	201	44.2	0.1	22.1	\$3,707	7	
North Carolina	43	29	24,836	NS	19.2	NS	9.6	\$5,160	10	
North Dakota	34	47	←		No Program		→			
Ohio	45	26	3,564	1,609	2.4	1.1	1.8	\$3,980	3	
Oklahoma	41	34	40,089	NS	74.1	NS	37.2	\$3,652	9	
Oregon	40	37	4,729	2,440	9.7	5.0	7.4	\$8,509	8	
Pennsylvania	49	11	20,712	7,815	14.0	5.3	9.6	\$5,474	5**	
Rhode Island	47	18	108	NS	0.9	NS	0.5	\$3,315	10	
South Carolina	45	26	26,610	2,511	42.6	4.1	23.5	\$1,226	6.2**	
South Dakota	40	37	←		No Program		→			
Tennessee	40	37	17,893	601	21.6	0.7	11.1	\$4,528	9	
Texas	41	34	203,143	21,505	51.4	5.5	28.5	\$3,232	2	
Utah	40	37	←		No Program		→			
Vermont	47	18	4,352	1,038	65.2	16.1	41.0	\$3,744	4**	
Virginia	48	15	16,618	NS	16.0	NS	8.0	\$3,778	6	
Washington	41	34	7,367	1,024	8.2	1.1	4.7	\$6,665	9	
West Virginia	36	45	12,833	1,907	60.9	8.9	34.7	\$6,002	8	
Wisconsin	40	37	44,758	731	61.0	1.0	31.2	\$3,205	5**	
Wyoming	40	37	←		No Program		→			
United States	46%		1,165,543	180,767	28.4%	4.4%	16.4%	\$3,929		

*States are ranked 1 - 50 from highest to lowest in percent of 3- and 4- year olds enrolled in preschool.

¹ The U.S. Census Bureau defines 'preschool' as preschools or nursery schools where instruction is an integral part of the program, including publicly supported programs that provide preschool education. It excludes children in private homes primarily providing custodial care and children in kindergarten. A three-year average was used to increase the accuracy of the estimates.

² The National Institute for Early Education and 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 a week. It may serve children with disabilities, but cannot be primarily designed to serve these 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.

³ NIEER uses 10 benchmarks to measure the quality of state preschool programs: 1) comprehensive early learning standards; 2) teachers with bachelor's degrees and 3) specialization in early childhood; 4) assistant teachers with child development associate's or equivalent degrees; 5) at least 15 hours/year of teacher in-service training; 6) a maximum class size of 20; 7) child-staff ratios of no more than 10:1; 8) comprehensive vision, hearing, and health screenings and at least one support service; 9) at least one meal per day; and 10) site visits to ensure program quality.

NS: None served. These states do not serve 3-year-olds in their preschool programs.

**These states offer more than one preschool program. The quality score is the average score across all programs in the state.

In 2011 center-based care for infants was more expensive than public college in 35 states and the District of Columbia, and 4-year-old child care was more expensive than college in 25 states and the District of Columbia.

Table G–4. Child Care Costs vs. College Costs, 2011

	Average Annual Cost for Infant in Center-Based Care	Average Annual Cost for 4-Year-Old in Center-Based Care	Average Annual In-State Tuition and Required Fees at Public 4-Year College	Ratio: Infant Care to College Tuition and Required Fees	Ratio: 4-Year-Old Care to College Tuition and Required Fees
Alabama	\$5,356	\$5,668	\$7,502	0.7	0.8
Alaska	9,336	8,856	5,957	1.6	1.5
Arizona	8,946	7,263	9,021	1.0	0.8
Arkansas	5,437	4,695	6,367	0.9	0.7
California	11,823	8,237	8,907	1.3	0.9
Colorado	12,621	9,239	7,167	1.8	1.3
Connecticut	12,844	10,530	9,069	1.4	1.2
Delaware	9,620	7,592	10,524	0.9	0.7
District of Columbia	20,178	15,437	7,000	2.9	2.2
Florida	8,009	6,368	4,032	2.0	1.6
Georgia	7,030	6,062	6,015	1.2	1.0
Hawaii	12,876	7,752	7,422	1.7	1.0
Idaho	5,834	5,059	5,674	1.0	0.9
Illinois	12,199	8,996	11,252	1.1	0.8
Indiana	9,880	7,975	7,940	1.2	1.0
Iowa	8,859	7,551	7,563	1.2	1.0
Kansas	11,023	8,305	6,689	1.6	1.2
Kentucky	6,594	5,766	7,943	0.8	0.7
Louisiana	5,901	5,364	5,198	1.1	1.0
Maine	9,256	7,904	9,278	1.0	0.9
Maryland	12,878	9,278	7,831	1.6	1.2
Massachusetts	14,980	11,669	10,104	1.5	1.2
Michigan	10,114	7,930	10,527	1.0	0.8
Minnesota	13,579	10,470	9,862	1.4	1.1
Mississippi	4,591	3,911	5,674	0.8	0.7
Missouri	8,580	5,928	7,588	1.1	0.8
Montana	8,307	7,285	6,007	1.4	1.2
Nebraska	7,639	6,386	6,752	1.1	0.9
Nevada	9,413	7,532	4,509	2.1	1.7
New Hampshire	11,995	9,541	13,347	0.9	0.7
New Jersey	11,135	9,098	11,596	1.0	0.8
New Mexico	6,843	6,145	5,293	1.3	1.2
New York	14,009	11,585	6,192	2.3	1.9
North Carolina	9,185	7,774	5,701	1.6	1.4
North Dakota	7,705	6,807	6,414	1.2	1.1
Ohio	7,889	6,376	8,800	0.9	0.7
Oklahoma	7,288	5,397	5,538	1.3	1.0
Oregon	11,079	8,542	7,975	1.4	1.1
Pennsylvania	10,504	8,588	11,818	0.9	0.7
Rhode Island	11,830	9,932	9,926	1.2	1.0
South Carolina	5,855	5,455	10,372	0.6	0.5
South Dakota	5,947	5,665	6,939	0.9	0.8
Tennessee	7,748	6,578	7,013	1.1	0.9
Texas	8,323	6,414	7,116	1.2	0.9
Utah	7,848	5,988	5,163	1.5	1.2
Vermont	9,612	8,758	13,078	0.7	0.7
Virginia	10,670	8,296	9,373	1.1	0.9
Washington	10,920	8,320	7,701	1.4	1.1
West Virginia	6,932	5,806	5,241	1.3	1.1
Wisconsin	10,775	9,588	7,851	1.4	1.2
Wyoming	7,727	7,316	3,501	2.2	2.1
United States	\$9,520	\$7,705	\$7,701	1.2	1.0

An average of nearly 1 million families every month received child care assistance through the Child Care and Development Fund in FY2011.
More than 1.6 million children benefited monthly.

Table G–5. Average Monthly Number of Children and Families Served by the Child Care and Development Fund by Ethnicity and Race, FY2011*

	Average Monthly							
	Number of Children	Number of Families	Hispanic Ethnicity	Percent of Children Who Are:				
				White	Black	Asian	Native American/ Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	Multi-Racial
Alabama	27,100	14,500	1%	21%	78%	0%	0%	1%
Alaska	4,200	2,600	11	45	11	5	14	20
Arizona	26,000	16,300	45	74	15	0	6	4
Arkansas	9,000	5,600	4	38	58	0	0	1
California	114,400	77,700	57	69	21	5	3	2
Colorado	16,900	9,900	29	35	11	1	1	4
Connecticut	9,500	6,600	38	34	32	1	1	7
Delaware	6,300	3,900	11	33	65	0	0	1
District of Columbia	1,300	1,000	15	12	85	0	1	0
Florida	92,800	63,400	26	47	49	0	0	4
Georgia	61,100	34,000	3	16	80	0	0	1
Hawaii	8,700	5,300	8	12	1	22	35	30
Idaho	7,000	3,900	14	97	2	0	1	1
Illinois	63,000	35,900	20	21	54	1	1	3
Indiana	32,400	16,900	9	40	51	0	0	9
Iowa	16,000	9,000	11	79	16	1	1	4
Kansas	20,200	11,000	15	63	27	1	1	4
Kentucky	29,300	16,300	5	54	31	0	0	0
Louisiana	36,000	24,100	2	24	74	0	0	1
Maine	2,600	1,800	2	93	3	1	1	2
Maryland	24,400	14,700	4	20	75	1	1	3
Massachusetts	28,600	21,600	30	23	16	2	0	2
Michigan	52,900	28,400	4	43	52	0	0	2
Minnesota	31,200	17,400	7	52	34	3	3	8
Mississippi	23,800	12,900	1	8	90	0	0	2
Missouri	41,300	26,500	4	40	56	0	0	1
Montana	4,500	2,800	6	79	2	0	13	4
Nebraska	12,300	6,900	10	54	25	0	3	1
Nevada	7,300	4,400	34	58	31	2	3	2
New Hampshire	4,800	3,500	7	93	4	0	0	1
New Jersey	36,300	25,200	34	33	52	1	9	1
New Mexico	20,500	12,200	77	85	4	0	6	3
New York	130,800	78,600	29	42	50	2	4	3
North Carolina	74,200	36,100	4	36	60	0	3	0
North Dakota	3,700	2,300	3	70	7	0	20	3
Ohio	46,500	26,700	4	43	52	0	0	4
Oklahoma	28,000	17,000	12	60	29	1	6	4
Oregon**	18,700	10,400	5	87	8	1	3	0
Pennsylvania	101,100	59,800	13	36	46	1	0	3
Rhode Island	5,500	3,400	17	12	6	0	0	1
South Carolina	18,000	10,900	1	14	29	0	0	2
South Dakota	5,800	3,600	4	68	4	0	18	9
Tennessee	46,100	24,600	1	26	73	0	0	0
Texas	130,300	74,000	46	51	29	0	0	1
Utah	11,900	6,400	18	87	7	1	4	1
Vermont	4,500	3,100	2	91	4	1	0	4
Virginia	23,300	14,900	11	30	62	1	6	2
Washington	44,800	26,000	6	36	10	2	19	0
West Virginia	7,100	4,300	2	74	11	0	0	13
Wisconsin	26,400	15,500	11	36	35	2	2	4
Wyoming	5,100	3,200	13	80	4	0	3	0
United States	1,621,500	969,100	20%	44%	42%	1%	3%	3%

Note: Except in WY, WV, and IL, race categories (White, Black, Asian, Native American/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Multi-Racial) include children of Hispanic ethnicity. Race percentages do not add up to 100 percent because of missing data. Race categories are presented in the order of their share in the child population.

*Data are preliminary and subject to change.

**Based on only 11 months of data.

In 2013 all states set income limits for child care assistance below the federally recommended 85 percent of state median income. Nationwide at least 223,995 children and families were on waiting lists.

Table G–6. State Child Care Assistance Policies and Waiting Lists, 2013

	State Income Eligibility Limit for Family of Three	State Income Eligibility Limit as Percent of State Median Income for a Family of Three	State Income Eligibility Limit as Percent of Federal Poverty for a Family of Three	Number of Children or Families on Waiting Lists [^] (February 2013)
Alabama	\$24,084	45%	123%	6,318 children
Alaska	54,288	75	278	None
Arizona	31,512	57	161	6,712 children
Arkansas	29,760	62	152	None
California	42,216	65	216	Local waiting lists
Colorado	24,814-58,176*	36-85	127-298	75 children
Connecticut	42,829	50	219	None
Delaware	38,184	53	196	None
District of Columbia	45,775	71	234	None
Florida	28,635	52	147	60,259 children
Georgia	28,160	50	144	None
Hawaii	47,124	64	241	None
Idaho	24,828	48	127	None
Illinois	35,328	52	181	None
Indiana	24,240	41	124	4,692 children
Iowa	27,684	45	142	None
Kansas	35,316	58	181	None
Kentucky	27,804	52	142	Frozen intake
Louisiana	30,540	54	156	None
Maine	47,725	80	244	None
Maryland	29,990	35	154	76 children
Massachusetts	42,096	50	216	51,792 children
Michigan	23,880	39	122	None
Minnesota	33,786	47	173	6,430 families
Mississippi	34,999	73	179	7,021 children
Missouri	23,520	40	120	None
Montana	27,468	49	141	None
Nebraska	22,908	38	117	None
Nevada	43,596	75	223	1,748 children
New Hampshire	47,725	62	244	None
New Jersey	37,060	43	190	None
New Mexico	38,180	82	195	5,467 children
New York	38,180	55	195	Local waiting lists
North Carolina	42,818	76	219	39,961 children
North Dakota	30,575	46	157	None
Ohio	23,172	38	119	None
Oklahoma	35,100	67	180	None
Oregon	36,130	61	185	None
Pennsylvania	38,180	58	195	6,183 children
Rhode Island	34,362	46	176	None
South Carolina	28,635	53	147	None
South Dakota	34,800	60	178	None
Tennessee	31,692	60	162	Frozen intake
Texas	28,635-47,190*	52-85	147-242	16,817 children
Utah	34,416	60	176	None
Vermont	36,600	57	187	None
Virginia	28,644-47,736*	39-65	147-244	10,444 children
Washington	38,184	56	196	None
West Virginia	28,632	56	147	None
Wisconsin	36,131	55	185	None
Wyoming	35,808	57	183	None

[^]States with frozen intake turn families away without placing them on waiting lists.

*In these states, income eligibility limits are set and vary at the local level.

Nationally 66 percent of public school fourth graders were below grade level in reading and 59 percent were below grade level in math.

Table H-1. Percent of Fourth Grade Public School Students Performing Below Grade Level in Reading or Math by Race/Ethnicity, 2013

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

*States are ranked 1-50 from lowest to highest percent below grade level.

Note: "Below grade level" means below proficient. 'n/a' - Reporting standards were not met and sample size was insufficient to generate a reliable estimate. Race 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.

Nationally 66 percent of public school eighth graders were below grade level in reading and the same percent were below grade level in math.

Table H-2. Percent of Eighth Grade Public School Students Performing Below Grade Level in Reading or Math by Race/Ethnicity, 2013

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

*States are ranked 1-50 from lowest to highest percent below grade level.

Note: "Below grade level" means below proficient. 'n/a' - Reporting standards were not met and sample size was insufficient to generate a reliable estimate. Race 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.

Lower income fourth and eighth grade public school students were over one-and-a-half times as likely to be below grade level in reading or math than higher income students.

Table H-3. Percent of Fourth and Eighth Grade Public School Students Performing Below Grade Level in Reading or Math by Income Status, 2013

	Lower Income Students*				Higher Income Students*			
	4th Grade Reading	4th Grade Math	8th Grade Reading	8th Grade Math	4th Grade Reading	4th Grade Math	8th Grade Reading	8th Grade Math
Alabama	82%	83%	87%	92%	51%	53%	60%	65%
Alaska	85	78	83	81	60	48	57	55
Arizona	85	74	84	82	57	44	58	53
Arkansas	78	72	80	84	54	44	56	57
California	85	81	83	85	54	47	54	55
Colorado	79	70	78	77	45	35	48	45
Connecticut	81	80	77	84	43	39	43	52
Delaware	75	73	80	82	48	41	55	54
District of Columbia	87	83	90	88	39	32	58	54
Florida	73	72	77	80	42	39	53	56
Georgia	79	75	80	83	47	38	52	53
Hawaii	83	67	80	76	57	40	62	58
Idaho	78	71	73	75	56	49	53	54
Illinois	84	78	80	82	48	43	50	48
Indiana	75	63	78	77	49	32	55	49
Iowa	77	72	79	81	52	40	54	54
Kansas	78	67	78	76	46	37	52	46
Kentucky	77	72	75	84	49	44	50	56
Louisiana	85	81	84	86	58	56	61	66
Maine	76	68	72	76	52	39	54	49
Maryland	76	76	76	80	42	37	46	50
Massachusetts	75	65	72	69	38	26	39	31
Michigan	81	80	81	84	56	43	55	58
Minnesota	77	63	78	75	48	28	50	42
Mississippi	85	82	86	85	58	48	65	64
Missouri	77	75	77	82	51	46	53	55
Montana	78	69	73	74	54	43	51	52
Nebraska	77	73	78	80	51	40	52	53
Nevada	83	75	78	82	56	52	59	59
New Hampshire	76	62	75	73	47	33	50	47
New Jersey	78	72	74	72	44	35	43	40
New Mexico	85	76	84	84	61	49	63	61
New York	77	74	79	81	47	45	53	56
North Carolina	78	71	81	77	47	33	51	47
North Dakota	78	68	82	77	60	44	59	52
Ohio	80	72	78	79	48	35	50	46
Oklahoma	79	74	80	85	57	48	61	64
Oregon	79	73	77	80	50	42	47	49
Pennsylvania	77	73	75	77	45	40	47	45
Rhode Island	81	75	80	84	45	40	51	48
South Carolina	83	78	83	83	54	43	56	53
South Dakota	82	75	76	78	58	48	58	52
Tennessee	82	76	78	85	48	40	55	58
Texas	83	72	81	74	53	37	54	47
Utah	76	70	74	79	54	47	53	55
Vermont	74	65	72	73	46	37	45	41
Virginia	79	75	82	83	44	40	53	50
Washington	77	70	74	74	47	37	46	46
West Virginia	76	70	82	85	63	49	66	65
Wisconsin	80	72	78	76	53	37	54	50
Wyoming	76	65	74	74	54	44	56	55
United States	80%	74%	80%	80%	49%	40%	52%	51%

*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 don't qualify, or whose families' incomes are higher than 185 percent of FPL.

Note: "Below grade level" means below proficient.

Alaska was the only state in the U.S. to equitably fund education by spending 40 percent more per student in their poorest districts than their richest districts. Thirteen states spent more on students in their richest districts than their poorest.

Table H–4. State and Local Spending Per Pupil in Poorest and Richest School Districts, School Year 2007–2008

	Per-Pupil Spending		Equitable Per Pupil Funding for Poorest Districts*	Equitable Per Pupil Funding Shortfall*
	Richest Fourth of Districts^	Poorest Fourth of Districts^		
Alabama	\$8,699	\$7,903	\$12,179	\$4,276
Alaska	11,984	16,852	16,778	0
Arizona	6,610	6,777	9,254	2,477
Arkansas	7,099	7,498	9,939	2,441
California	8,270	8,953	11,578	2,625
Colorado	8,193	10,280	11,470	1,190
Connecticut	13,658	13,494	19,121	5,627
Delaware	10,976	11,438	15,366	3,928
District of Columbia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Florida	8,219	8,582	11,507	2,925
Georgia	8,800	9,080	12,320	3,240
Hawaii	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Idaho	6,522	6,328	9,131	2,803
Illinois	9,914	8,401	13,880	5,479
Indiana	7,683	8,911	10,756	1,845
Iowa	7,839	8,099	10,975	2,876
Kansas	8,627	9,312	12,078	2,766
Kentucky	7,160	7,707	10,024	2,317
Louisiana	8,467	7,918	11,854	3,936
Maine	10,943	10,764	15,320	4,556
Maryland	11,612	11,553	16,257	4,704
Massachusetts	12,685	15,205	17,759	2,554
Michigan	9,266	9,357	12,972	3,615
Minnesota	8,414	10,000	11,780	1,780
Mississippi	6,356	6,638	8,898	2,260
Missouri	8,503	8,271	11,904	3,633
Montana	8,184	9,796	11,458	1,662
Nebraska	7,910	8,311	11,074	2,763
Nevada	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Hampshire	11,701	10,637	16,381	5,744
New Jersey	15,172	19,005	21,241	2,236
New Mexico	7,515	8,693	10,521	1,828
New York	17,296	15,273	24,214	8,941
North Carolina	7,301	7,301	10,221	2,920
North Dakota	7,558	8,840	10,581	1,741
Ohio	9,233	9,772	12,926	3,154
Oklahoma	6,273	6,665	8,782	2,117
Oregon	7,842	8,439	10,979	2,540
Pennsylvania	11,264	8,825	15,770	6,945
Rhode Island	12,583	13,094	17,616	4,522
South Carolina	7,858	8,078	11,001	2,923
South Dakota	6,798	8,540	9,517	977
Tennessee	6,877	6,936	9,628	2,692
Texas	7,312	7,355	10,237	2,882
Utah	4,909	5,699	6,873	1,174
Vermont	12,787	13,260	17,902	4,642
Virginia	11,391	9,128	15,947	6,819
Washington	8,164	8,344	11,430	3,086
West Virginia	8,806	8,522	12,328	3,806
Wisconsin	9,805	10,236	13,727	3,491
Wyoming	12,934	13,766	18,108	4,342

*Equitable is defined as spending 40 percent more on students in the poorest districts than in the richest districts. The 40 percent weight, which is used in the Title I formula to allocate federal funding to school districts on the basis of student poverty, is a common measure used to account for the additional costs of educating children in poverty. The "Equitable Funding Shortfall" is the difference between what states actually spent in the poorest districts and the equitable funding amounts.

n/a: Data are not shown for Hawaii or DC, both single-school district jurisdictions. Also, data are not shown for Nevada because a single district comprises 50 percent or more of the total state enrollment.

Note: Richest and poorest districts are the top and bottom fourths of districts based on the percentage of poor children ages 5-17 in each district.

Children of color are disproportionately suspended out-of-school. In 40 states, more than 10 percent of Black students were suspended at least once.

Table H-5. Out-of-School Suspensions Among Public School Students, School Year 2009-2010¹

Percent of Students Receiving at Least One Out-of-School Suspension,
by Race/Ethnicity and Disability Status²

	Total	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian/Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Students with Disability ³	Percent of Students in Sample
Alabama	9.3%	5.6%	4.9%	16.3%	1.3%	3.5%	0%	3.9%	14.6%	96%
Alaska	5.9	4.5	5.2	10.9	2.0	8.7	9.7	7.5	10.5	90
Arizona	6.3	4.6	7.1	12.5	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	10.5	84
Arkansas	8.5	5.3	6.3	18.5	1.4	3.2	11.8	4.1	12.2	70
California	7.1	5.6	7.5	17.7	2.2	10.6	5.3	4.5	13.2	91
Colorado	6.1	4.3	8.3	13.9	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	12.3	94
Connecticut	7.1	2.4	13.5	20.4	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	13.6	82
Delaware	12.3	7.3	10.2	21.8	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	25.4	93
District of Columbia	5.6	1.0	2.6	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	n/a
Florida ⁴	8.3	6.3	6.5	14.8	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	n/a
Georgia	9.6	4.9	6.0	17.1	2.0	4.5	5.4	7.1	14.5	98
Hawaii ⁴	5.0	3.2	4.1	4.9	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	16.1	n/a
Idaho	3.5	3.2	4.7	4.2	1.1	6.0	3.6	2.8	6.0	85
Illinois	9.8	3.9	7.8	25.3	1.1	6.9	1.4	6.1	18.8	78
Indiana	8.3	5.9	8.4	19.5	1.3	3.9	0.0	9.5	15.4	78
Iowa	4.1	3.0	5.0	13.9	1.9	4.4	1.8	8.2	8.5	68
Kansas	6.0	4.0	7.1	16.8	2.0	5.2	7.4	8.4	11.0	75
Kentucky	5.8	4.6	4.1	13.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	4.9	8.5	84
Louisiana	10.7	7.0	5.9	15.3	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	15.8	96
Maine	4.7	4.6	2.2	8.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	9.5	78
Maryland ⁵	6.9	4.9	4.3	11.0	1.8	5.7	9.5	6.1	12.2	100
Massachusetts	6.3	4.3	12.3	11.5	1.6	4.7	3.7	6.0	12.8	79
Michigan	9.6	6.2	8.0	22.1	1.5	7.6	0.0	7.5	15.4	70
Minnesota	4.9	2.8	5.8	18.3	1.5	11.9	2.0	4.3	10.3	90
Mississippi	11.9	6.4	4.7	17.6	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	14.0	91
Missouri	8.0	4.4	5.2	22.8	3.2	5.6	0.0	19.3	12.2	77
Montana	4.8	3.8	3.9	3.4	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	10.1	80
Nebraska	5.4	3.6	5.3	17.6	3.3	12.3	0.0	10.4	9.9	79
Nevada	11.2	8.2	12.3	22.6	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	15.0	100
New Hampshire	6.3	6.1	9.2	11.4	0.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	13.5	77
New Jersey	5.5	3.3	6.6	12.0	1.0	1.5	0.0	1.4	10.7	75
New Mexico	5.8	4.4	6.4	6.1	1.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	7.4	90
New York ⁶	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
North Carolina	9.2	6.1	6.8	16.3	2.2	17.8	0.0	8.7	16.8	94
North Dakota	2.2	1.6	2.2	3.6	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	81
Ohio	7.7	4.6	7.6	18.6	1.0	2.4	0.0	8.0	13.4	71
Oklahoma	7.7	5.8	7.0	18.3	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	13.3	71
Oregon	5.5	4.9	6.7	12.5	1.4	8.2	4.1	4.8	10.8	83
Pennsylvania	6.5	3.6	10.2	16.7	1.4	2.0	0.0	9.0	11.0	77
Rhode Island	8.6	7.0	11.2	15.6	3.6	9.2	0.0	1.0	15.9	84
South Carolina	12.7	7.9	7.8	21.0	2.4	7.8	2.9	9.2	18.3	96
South Dakota	3.1	2.2	5.6	7.1	0.0	7.2	0.0	3.2	6.2	77
Tennessee	8.9	4.7	6.0	21.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	11.4	95
Texas	6.5	3.2	6.5	15.4	1.4	3.8	3.3	4.0	13.2	88
Utah	2.7	2.1	5.0	6.2	1.1	6.7	2.6	0.0	4.2	85
Vermont	4.5	4.4	0.9	6.5	1.3	7.3	0.0	2.9	10.0	59
Virginia	7.9	5.0	5.7	16.6	1.3	6.8	10.0	5.9	15.4	94
Washington	6.8	5.8	8.7	13.6	2.8	12.0	7.8	7.3	13.3	89
West Virginia	9.3	8.7	7.6	18.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	11.8	91
Wisconsin ⁵	4.5	3.2	5.8	18.5	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	11.2	71
Wyoming	9.8	10.0	8.0	13.8	8.4	13.2	5.9	0.9	6.5	81
United States⁷	7.4%	4.7%	7.3%	17.3%	1.9%	8.2%	5.2%	6.2%	13.0%	85%

¹ These data are based on a survey of 6,835 school districts in school year 2009-2010, representing approximately 85 percent of public school students.

² Race categories (White, Black, Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, two or more races) exclude children of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic children can be of any race. Race/ethnicity categories are presented in the order of their share in the student population.

³ Students with disabilities include students served under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) but not students with disabilities served under Section 504 only.

⁴ Data for Florida and Hawaii were corrected for reporting errors relating to enrollment of students with disabilities. These two states are not included in the United States total.

⁵ Maryland and Wisconsin each had a large district removed from the sample so the percent sample is no longer accurate and their estimates should be viewed with extra caution.

⁶ New York data was unreliable due to reporting errors for New York City. The untainted New York districts are included in the United States total.

⁷ Excludes data from Florida, Hawaii and New York City.

n/a: Not available

In 28 states and the District of Columbia, more than 20 percent of high school students did not graduate on time. Black, Hispanic, and American Indian/Alaska Native children fared worse than White and Asian/Pacific Islander students.

Table H-6. On-Time High School Graduation Rates Among Public School Students by Race/Ethnicity, School Year 2009–2010

	Total Number of Graduates	Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate (AFGR)						Rank by AFGR for All Students [^]
		All Students	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaska Native	
Alabama	43,166	71.8%	75.8%	66.5%	65.4%	91.7%	75.9%	43
Alaska	8,245	75.5	78.4	85.8	61.3	71.9	55.8	37
Arizona	61,145	74.7	76.5	70.6	81.0	95.8	66.2	42
Arkansas	28,276	75.0	75.8	77.0	67.6	85.7	65.8	41
California	404,987	78.2	83.9	71.7	65.4	90.1	75.1	29
Colorado	49,321	79.8	85.4	65.9	75.9	97.4	62.1	24
Connecticut*	34,495	75.1	81.8	55.5	63.5	88.5	61.3	40
Delaware	8,133	75.5	79.9	67.3	68.2	100.0	96.3	37
District of Columbia	3,602	59.9	87.8	58.5	59.0	79.3	100**	—
Florida	156,130	70.8	72.3	71.1	63.6	92.5	78.1	44
Georgia	91,561	69.9	74.6	66.3	62.9	92.3	100.0	45
Hawaii	10,998	75.4	71.0	72.4	67.3	77.0	67.5	39
Idaho	17,793	84.0	85.0	80.4	75.0	97.5	56.7	10
Illinois	139,035	81.9	88.1	76.0	68.7	97.1	82.1	16
Indiana	64,551	77.2	79.1	71.8	61.6	95.2	75.5	30
Iowa	34,462	87.9	88.5	86.3	60.7	87.3	68.5	5
Kansas	31,642	84.5	85.8	78.8	68.0	88.6	65.4	8
Kentucky	42,664	79.9	80.9	81.1	75.6	100.0	67.1	23
Louisiana	36,573	68.8	74.0	78.3	61.9	100.0	66.0	46
Maine	14,069	82.8	82.4	96.1	86.9	96.9	95.2	13
Maryland	59,078	82.2	87.5	77.4	74.1	100.0	78.2	15
Massachusetts	64,462	82.6	86.6	65.0	72.1	93.7	70.5	14
Michigan	110,682	75.9	81.5	62.9	59.2	92.6	62.7	36
Minnesota	59,667	88.2	92.3	66.7	69.5	90.0	61.1	4
Mississippi	25,478	63.8	68.4	61.8	59.3	86.7	59.7	49
Missouri	63,994	83.7	86.5	81.2	71.2	100.0	89.3	12
Montana	10,075	81.9	84.7	74.9	71.9	90.5	61.7	16
Nebraska	19,370	83.8	88.8	71.3	57.6	94.9	50.8	11
Nevada	20,956	57.8	65.5	47.2	46.7	80.6	44.3	50
New Hampshire	15,034	86.3	85.9	89.9	78.5	96.9	71.4	7
New Jersey	96,225	87.2	91.8	77.1	74.8	93.9	94.1	6
New Mexico	18,595	67.3	70.5	65.3	59.4	94.8	63.4	48
New York	183,826	76.0	86.7	60.7	61.7	92.1	59.7	35
North Carolina	88,704	76.9	80.6	67.4	69.5	93.1	75.2	32
North Dakota	7,155	88.4	91.3	66.7	100.0	100.0	60.2	3
Ohio	123,437	81.4	86.5	67.7	60.2	97.7	80.9	19
Oklahoma	38,503	78.5	80.7	70.7	68.8	100.0	76.9	27
Oregon	34,671	76.3	77.3	75.6	65.9	83.6	58.7	34
Pennsylvania	131,182	84.1	87.9	70.4	68.3	100.0	73.6	9
Rhode Island	9,908	76.4	78.3	69.1	74.2	82.0	76.3	33
South Carolina	40,438	68.2	72.8	65.7	61.5	97.1	59.6	47
South Dakota	8,162	81.8	86.0	73.4	80.1	96.8	47.5	18
Tennessee	62,408	80.4	82.0	78.1	75.6	99.1	83.8	21
Texas	280,894	78.9	82.8	77.4	69.4	95.9	100.0	25
Utah	31,481	78.6	81.7	60.6	69.8	85.5	57.4	26
Vermont	7,199	91.4	89.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.1	1
Virginia	81,511	81.2	84.9	75.9	71.0	100.0	85.2	20
Washington	66,046	77.2	77.7	64.1	63.0	86.8	58.7	30
West Virginia	17,651	78.3	78.2	74.9	74.4	100.0	77.8	28
Wisconsin	64,687	91.1	95.6	78.2	66.0	94.9	78.9	2
Wyoming	5,695	80.3	82.6	74.3	57.4	69.0	37.6	22
United States	3,128,022	78.2%	83.0%	71.4%	66.1%	93.5%	69.1%	

Note: The averaged freshman graduation rate (AFGR) is an estimate of the percentage of public school students who receive a regular diploma within four years of entering ninth grade. Race 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. Data for American Indian/Alaska Native excludes students served in schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Education. Race/ethnicity categories are presented in the order of their share in the student population.

[^] States are ranked 1 to 50 from highest to lowest AFGR.

*Data were estimated based on previous year's rates.

**Represents fewer than 20 graduates.

Only one-quarter of tested students were ready for college-level English, math, science and reading. College readiness differed substantially by race/ethnicity.

Table H-7. College Readiness by Race/Ethnicity, 2013

Ranked by Percent of Students Tested in Each State¹

	Percent of Graduates Tested	Percent of Students Taking a Core Curriculum in High School ²						Percent of Students College Ready in All Four ACT-Tested Subjects ³					
		All Students	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian/Alaska Native	All Students	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian/Alaska Native
Colorado	100%	61%	68%	51%	56%	71%	40%	25%	33%	10%	7%	34%	8%
Illinois	100	53	59	46	46	73	40	25	36	12	5	49	14
Utah	100	64	67	57	50	70	49	24	28	9	8	24	3
Michigan	100	75	78	71	68	79	67	21	26	12	3	41	7
Wyoming	100	54	56	51	39*	60*	46	20	22	11	4*	40*	4
Tennessee	100	70	73	66	65	77	57	18	22	11	4	34	11
Kentucky	100	65	68	61	56	71	55	18	21	12	4	33	10
North Carolina	100	62	68	57	50	73	52	17	23	8	3	30	5
Louisiana	100	75	81	77	69	85	65	16	23	15	4	33	8
North Dakota	98	56	59	39	38	61*	43	23	25	10	7	38*	2
Mississippi	95	76	76	75	75	86	63	12	18	13	2	34	7
Arkansas	90	81	84	82	76	85	73	20	25	10	3	28	14
Nebraska	84	78	80	73	78	80	58	28	33	10	5	32	6
South Dakota	78	87	89	83	75*	87	83	32	35	21	11*	23	5
Alabama	78	79	81	76	75	86	80	20	26	16	4	43	16
Kansas	75	80	82	76	69	83	72	30	35	14	7	35	17
Oklahoma	75	67	69	67	66	82	59	23	28	12	6	34	13
Minnesota	74	87	88	84	84	88	79	39	43	20	9	25	15
Missouri	74	71	73	70	71	79	67	28	33	18	5	43	13
Florida	74	75	78	76	72	80	72	19	29	14	4	33	13
Ohio	72	80	83	76	73	85	69	31	36	22	6	48	18
Montana	72	61	63	51	51*	71*	40	28	31	17	5*	27*	3
Wisconsin	71	74	78	67	54	71	63	33	39	16	4	21	15
New Mexico	70	80	83	79	86	83	76	19	33	12	10	30	4
Iowa	66	79	81	68	62	76	72*	32	34	15	7	33	16*
West Virginia	63	81	82	81	73	80*	74*	20	21	19	5	44*	21*
United States	54%	74%	76%	72%	69%	81%	62%	26%	33%	14%	5%	43%	10%
Georgia	51	86	88	84	84	90	82	23	35	19	6	45	12
South Carolina	51	88	91	86	82	87	81*	22	32	18	3	36	18*
Arizona	50	60	68	52	57	71	65	21	35	9	7	37	5
Idaho	49	65	67	53	52*	70	53*	32	34	13	11*	38	10*
Hawaii	40	70	70	66	65*	72	60*	21	31	14	16*	24	10*
Indiana	38	75	76	70	73	80	75*	31	36	16	6	47	19*
District of Columbia	38	76	80	85	82	69*	60*	29	72	24	5	54*	20*
Alaska	37	62	73	64	51*	74	24	28	39	20	5*	22	5
Texas	37	94	96	94	93	96	93	26	41	12	8	53	26
Oregon	34	59	63	46	49	60	57	31	36	11	5	40	8
Nevada	32	79	79	78	84	86	57	27	34	14	7	36	8
Connecticut	27	80	84	79	76	77	74*	46	50	32	13	55	35*
New York	26	79	82	74	73	83	75	43	47	25	16	56	25
Vermont	26	66	67	71*	58*	59*	80*	39	40	31*	12*	26*	20*
Virginia	26	89	92	89	82	92	93*	37	45	31	8	54	22*
California	26	84	85	81	81	88	83	33	51	15	11	47	27
New Jersey	23	54	58	44	40	54	47*	40	45	23	10	61	19*
Massachusetts	22	62	64	55	52	56	68*	46	49	26	15	51	32*
Washington	21	70	73	57	69	75	51	39	45	15	10	41	18
Maryland	21	81	85	79	78	84	81*	36	48	26	8	48	22*
New Hampshire	19	78	81	75	58*	60	83*	43	43	46	31*	48	17*
Pennsylvania	18	81	84	76	69	73	76*	38	42	21	6	46	27*
Delaware	15	78	79	69*	73	77*	100*	40	46	29*	10	57*	50*
Rhode Island	14	65	70	48	48*	61*	50*	39	44	14	10*	43*	13*
Maine	8	68	68	67*	77*	67*	67*	41	42	20*	36*	32*	33*

¹ Data in this table are based on results from the 2013 ACT® college readiness assessment, a curriculum- and standards-based educational and career planning tool that assesses students' academic readiness for college. Race categories (White, Black, Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native) exclude children of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic children can be of any race. Race/ethnicity categories are presented in the order of their share in the child population. Subgroup data not shown for 'Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander' or 'two or more races.'

² A 'core curriculum' refers to four or more years of English and three or more years each of math, social studies, and natural science. Students who took more than a core curriculum are also included in this category.

³ According to ACT, college readiness is an ACT score corresponding to the level of achievement required for students to have a 50 percent chance of obtaining a B or higher or about a 75 percent chance of obtaining a C or higher in corresponding credit-bearing first-year college courses.

*This number is based on fewer than 100 students taking the test.

The U.S. spent more than two and a half times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009–2010

Table H–8. Spending on Prisoners vs. Spending on Public School Students, 2009–2010

	Spending per Prisoner FY2010	Spending Per Public School Student, School Year 2009–2010	Ratio
Alabama	\$15,738	\$8,907	1.8
Alaska	42,986	15,829	2.7
Arizona	21,075	7,968	2.6
Arkansas	20,431	9,281	2.2
California	41,034	9,300	4.4
Colorado	23,461	8,926	2.6
Connecticut	34,839	15,698	2.2
Delaware	32,200	12,222	2.6
District of Columbia*	n/a	20,910	n/a
Florida	18,417	8,863	2.1
Georgia	18,754	9,432	2.0
Hawaii	37,036	11,714	3.2
Idaho	23,412	7,100	3.3
Illinois	22,529	11,739	1.9
Indiana	22,394	9,479	2.4
Iowa	26,487	9,748	2.7
Kansas	26,691	9,972	2.7
Kentucky	30,536	8,957	3.4
Louisiana	23,455	10,701	2.2
Maine	48,479	12,452	3.9
Maryland	44,471	14,007	3.2
Massachusetts	75,664	14,699	5.1
Michigan	31,508	10,447	3.0
Minnesota	31,843	10,665	3.0
Mississippi	18,216	8,104	2.2
Missouri	19,319	9,721	2.0
Montana	43,965	10,565	4.2
Nebraska	21,531	11,460	1.9
Nevada	17,773	8,376	2.1
New Hampshire	30,838	13,072	2.4
New Jersey	46,423	17,379	2.7
New Mexico	42,165	9,621	4.4
New York	45,967	18,167	2.5
North Carolina	27,736	8,225	3.4
North Dakota	48,194	10,519	4.6
Ohio	20,768	11,224	1.9
Oklahoma	18,012	7,929	2.3
Oregon	34,186	9,268	3.7
Pennsylvania	34,342	12,729	2.7
Rhode Island	44,848	14,723	3.0
South Carolina	17,316	9,080	1.9
South Dakota	28,047	9,020	3.1
Tennessee	25,860	8,117	3.2
Texas	19,651	8,788	2.2
Utah	32,773	6,452	5.1
Vermont	26,749	16,006	1.7
Virginia	27,006	10,594	2.5
Washington	39,304	9,497	4.1
West Virginia	47,032	11,730	4.0
Wisconsin	36,373	11,453	3.2
Wyoming	49,561	15,232	3.3
United States	\$28,375	\$10,652	2.7

*The District of Columbia does not have a prison system.

More than 670,000 children were victims of abuse or neglect in 2012.
Nearly 8 out of 10 were victims of neglect.

Table I–1. Child Abuse and Neglect, 2012

	Victims of Maltreatment		Percent of Maltreatment Cases that Involved:					
	Number	Rate per 1,000 Children	Neglect	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Psychological Maltreatment	Medical Neglect	Other or Unknown
Alabama	9,573	8.5	38.2%	49.6%	21.9%	0.3%	0.8%	—
Alaska	2,928	15.6	95.8	15.3	5.8	17.9	2.7	—
Arizona	10,039	6.2	96.9	10.4	3.7	0.3	—	—
Arkansas	11,133	15.7	69.0	18.5	20.8	1.3	8.0	0.0%
California	76,026	8.2	86.7	9.8	5.6	18.3	—	0.1
Colorado	10,482	8.5	82.6	12.3	9.9	3.2	1.7	—
Connecticut	8,151	10.3	86.2	6.2	5.6	33.4	2.6	—
Delaware	2,335	11.4	34.5	14.9	6.5	44.9	0.9	10.2
District of Columbia	2,141	19.6	63.7	14.8	2.6	1.5	6.0	39.2
Florida	53,341	13.3	56.9	10.5	4.7	1.4	2.3	50.0
Georgia	18,752	7.5	68.3	13.6	5.0	23.3	4.5	—
Hawaii	1,398	4.6	14.9	13.9	5.9	0.6	1.1	80.4
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	27,497	9.0	70.4	25.3	18.1	0.2	2.3	—
Indiana	20,223	12.7	86.3	10.6	15.1	0.2	2.0	—
Iowa	10,751	14.9	93.5	12.7	5.0	0.5	1.0	8.8
Kansas	1,868	2.6	18.4	22.3	33.3	12.6	1.6	21.8
Kentucky	17,054	16.7	97.4	8.9	4.0	0.3	0.0	—
Louisiana	8,458	7.6	81.2	28.2	8.9	0.9	0.0	0.7
Maine	3,781	14.2	77.0	19.3	6.8	37.6	0.0	—
Maryland	13,079	9.7	73.4	23.4	13.8	0.2	0.0	—
Massachusetts	19,234	13.7	98.3	14.9	4.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Michigan	33,434	14.7	93.1	25.4	3.8	43.6	3.2	41.1
Minnesota	4,238	3.3	72.4	19.2	20.2	0.7	1.2	—
Mississippi	7,599	10.2	72.9	19.2	14.3	13.6	3.8	0.3
Missouri	4,685	3.3	60.4	29.8	24.3	4.5	3.5	0.1
Montana	1,324	6.0	91.2	14.6	5.0	7.4	0.8	0.4
Nebraska	3,888	8.4	93.6	13.1	8.0	1.2	0.0	—
Nevada	5,436	8.2	75.7	34.7	4.9	1.7	2.5	—
New Hampshire	901	3.3	84.4	7.4	13.5	2.7	2.4	—
New Jersey	9,031	4.5	84.8	12.4	10.5	0.8	2.4	—
New Mexico	5,882	11.4	86.6	13.6	3.6	22.0	2.7	0.1
New York	68,375	16.0	108.3	10.7	3.3	0.8	6.0	30.4
North Carolina	23,150	10.1	87.0	9.4	8.2	0.5	2.2	0.7
North Dakota	1,402	9.1	70.8	14.3	4.3	36.7	2.3	—
Ohio	29,250	11.0	48.5	42.2	18.8	6.7	1.9	—
Oklahoma	9,627	10.3	54.6	58.1	6.3	22.4	2.0	—
Oregon	9,576	11.1	49.9	9.4	7.9	2.0	1.6	45.2
Pennsylvania	3416.0	1.2	3.3	32.1	66.2	0.5	3.2	—
Rhode Island	3,218	14.9	91.4	13.4	5.2	0.2	2.5	1.6
South Carolina	11,439	10.6	68.6	40.2	6.0	1.4	3.8	0.4
South Dakota	1,224	6.0	94.8	10.9	4.3	1.4	0.0	—
Tennessee	10,069	6.7	63.2	13.6	29.7	2.9	1.9	—
Texas	62,551	9.0	83.2	19.0	9.5	0.8	2.6	0.0
Utah	9,419	10.6	26.8	41.7	21.3	28.4	0.2	7.3
Vermont	649	5.2	3.1	44.4	62.6	0.9	2.5	—
Virginia	5,826	3.1	64.9	28.5	15.2	1.1	1.6	—
Washington	6,546	4.1	87.6	21.3	6.4	—	0.0	—
West Virginia	4,591	12.0	54.1	34.1	5.4	28.8	1.4	11.9
Wisconsin	4,645	3.5	58.9	21.6	28.0	1.1	0.0	—
Wyoming	705	5.2	73.3	2.6	10.4	21.4	0.6	1.6
United States	670,340	9.2	78.5%	18.3%	9.4%	8.1%	2.3%	10.7%

— category not reported by state. Idaho did not report data on child maltreatment.

Note: 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.

Between 2002 and 2012 the number of children in foster care declined more than a quarter in 22 states.

Table I-2. Number of Children Entering, Exiting and in Foster Care,* FY2002 and FY2012

	In Foster Care on Last Day of Fiscal Year		Percent Change (FY2002–FY2012)	Entering Foster Care		Exiting Foster Care		Between 2002 and 2012 the Number of Exits Relative to the Number of Entries
	FY2002	FY2012		FY2002	FY2012	FY2002	FY2012	
Alabama	5,875	4,560	-22%	3,117	2,762	2,690	3,347	Increased
Alaska	2,072	1,860	-10	1,068	948	844	871	Increased
Arizona	6,211	13,457	117	5,069	10,657	4,763	7,810	Decreased
Arkansas	2,952	3,711	26	3,330	3,846	3,195	3,802	Increased
California	100,451	54,250	-46	46,557	31,638	45,625	30,319	Decreased
Colorado	9,209	6,002	-35	7,738	5,038	6,343	5,182	Increased
Connecticut	6,007	4,562	-24	2,763	1,689	2,787	1,506	Decreased
Delaware	886	799	-10	918	484	928	487	Same
District of Columbia	3,321	1,550	-53	812	485	396	726	Increased
Florida	31,963	19,530	-39	20,800	15,667	17,340	15,338	Increased
Georgia	13,149	7,669	-42	9,766	6,237	9,431	5,956	Decreased
Hawaii	2,762	1,079	-61	2,350	1,071	2,097	1,099	Increased
Idaho	1,246	1,234	-1	1,213	1,083	1,047	1,176	Increased
Illinois	24,344	16,632	-32	5,973	5,119	7,986	5,956	Decreased
Indiana	8,640	11,330	31	5,844	7,889	4,590	7,174	Increased
Iowa	5,238	6,258	19	5,821	4,317	5,647	4,183	Same
Kansas	6,190	6,000	-3	2,766	3,722	1,710	3,473	Increased
Kentucky	6,814	6,978	2	5,250	5,626	4,406	4,886	Increased
Louisiana	4,829	4,044	-16	2,974	3,131	2,996	3,470	Increased
Maine	3,084	1,511	-51	850	910	740	668	Decreased
Maryland	12,026	4,882	-59	3,563	2,650	3,445	3,049	Increased
Massachusetts	12,510	8,516	-32	6,555	5,294	5,548	5,124	Increased
Michigan	21,251	14,504	-32	10,019	7,075	9,827	7,887	Increased
Minnesota	8,052	5,435	-33	10,317	5,963	9,700	5,277	Decreased
Mississippi	2,686	3,657	36	1,582	2,407	1,510	2,320	Increased
Missouri	13,052	9,974	-24	7,401	6,183	6,996	5,481	Decreased
Montana	1,912	1,934	1	1,306	1,295	1,280	1,134	Decreased
Nebraska	6,430	5,116	-20	3,320	2,806	2,807	2,939	Increased
Nevada	3,018	4,746	57	3,174	3,126	3,078	2,960	Decreased
New Hampshire	1,291	768	-41	563	535	512	398	Decreased
New Jersey	11,442	6,848	-40	6,052	5,253	5,404	4,767	Increased
New Mexico	1,885	1,918	2	1,968	1,721	1,606	1,638	Increased
New York	40,753	23,884	-41	15,432	10,548	17,970	10,657	Decreased
North Carolina	9,527	8,460	-11	5,615	5,024	5,404	4,703	Decreased
North Dakota	1,197	1,109	-7	1,044	856	864	778	Increased
Ohio	21,038	11,876	-44	14,982	9,546	14,421	9,357	Increased
Oklahoma	8,812	9,133	4	6,923	5,398	6,328	4,503	Decreased
Oregon	9,101	11,356	25	5,095	6,935	4,646	3,907	Decreased
Pennsylvania	21,434	14,483	-32	13,616	10,252	12,031	9,022	Same
Rhode Island	2,383	1,703	-29	1,582	1,227	1,378	1,232	Increased
South Carolina	4,818	3,113	-35	3,537	2,796	3,407	3,409	Increased
South Dakota	1,396	1,398	0	1,348	1,189	1,153	1,145	Increased
Tennessee	9,359	7,976	-15	6,047	6,607	5,443	5,984	Increased
Texas	21,353	29,605	39	11,766	16,611	9,108	16,900	Increased
Utah	2,025	2,765	37	2,177	2,211	2,118	2,080	Decreased
Vermont	1,526	975	-36	832	606	657	596	Increased
Virginia	7,109	4,575	-36	3,274	2,649	2,307	2,932	Increased
Washington	8,738	9,606	10	6,842	5,294	6,541	5,079	Same
West Virginia	3,220	4,558	42	2,358	3,456	2,502	2,836	Decreased
Wisconsin	8,744	6,384	-27	5,054	4,430	5,186	4,403	Decreased
Wyoming	929	963	4	809	982	727	866	Decreased
United States	523,616	399,546	-24%	299,132	254,162	279,465	241,254	Increased

*In foster care on the last day of the fiscal year.

Black children were nearly twice as likely to be in foster care compared to the overall child population.

Table I-3. Racial and Ethnic Distribution of Children in Foster Care,* FY2012

	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	51.0%	5.5%	35.9%	<.1%	0.0%	0.2%	6.0%	30.0%	1.2
Alaska	25.5	3.6	2.5	0.3	0.9	51.7	11.9	3.2	0.8
Arizona	37.1	41.0	9.7	0.2	0.2	4.0	3.9	4.3	2.3
Arkansas	63.1	5.7	20.7	<.1	<.1	<.1	10.1	18.5	1.1
California	22.0	49.7	20.3	1.6	0.3	0.8	4.7	5.5	3.7
Colorado	44.9	36.4	12.0	1.1	0.2	0.6	4.2	4.1	2.9
Connecticut	32.0	33.0	27.8	0.4	<.1	<.1	6.4	11.1	2.5
Delaware	34.4	8.1	51.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.5	25.1	2.1
District of Columbia	0.5	9.4	82.2	<.1	0.1	0.0	3.5	60.4	1.4
Florida	48.3	14.4	31.6	0.2	<.1	0.2	4.9	20.4	1.5
Georgia	42.8	6.5	45.2	0.1	<.1	<.1	5.3	33.5	1.4
Hawaii	9.8	3.5	0.3	10.0	22.9	0.2	51.6	1.9	0.2
Idaho	73.7	14.6	2.5	0.2	0.0	4.4	4.1	0.8	3.0
Illinois	40.2	5.6	52.1	0.3	<.1	0.1	0.1	15.9	3.3
Indiana	58.3	7.7	25.5	0.3	<.1	<.1	6.9	11.0	2.3
Iowa	65.3	9.8	13.6	0.9	0.3	1.6	4.5	4.2	3.2
Kansas	65.0	11.7	15.8	0.4	<.1	0.7	6.4	6.4	2.5
Kentucky	75.0	4.4	12.6	<.1	<.1	<.1	4.6	9.1	1.4
Louisiana	49.7	2.0	44.6	<.1	0.1	0.2	2.0	37.5	1.2
Maine	64.1	15.6	1.4	0.3	0.2	1.3	7.1	2.4	0.6
Maryland	28.5	4.5	60.6	0.3	0.0	<.1	3.5	31.6	1.9
Massachusetts	47.4	25.9	14.7	1.5	<.1	0.2	5.9	7.9	1.9
Michigan	46.3	5.7	37.1	0.2	<.1	0.8	9.6	16.2	2.3
Minnesota	41.0	9.3	18.7	2.2	<.1	18.2	10.1	7.7	2.4
Mississippi	44.2	3.8	48.2	0.3	<.1	0.1	2.2	43.3	1.1
Missouri	71.2	3.3	21.8	0.2	<.1	0.2	1.3	13.7	1.6
Montana	50.3	6.7	0.8	0.0	0.3	34.8	6.0	0.6	1.3
Nebraska	53.6	12.6	18.8	0.6	<.1	8.4	3.7	5.7	3.3
Nevada	40.8	24.2	24.4	1.1	0.7	0.9	7.8	8.5	2.9
New Hampshire	75.0	9.8	3.1	0.5	0.4	0.8	5.0	1.6	1.9
New Jersey	27.1	21.0	41.9	0.4	<.1	<.1	3.3	14.0	3.0
New Mexico	26.3	59.9	2.5	0.0	0.2	8.2	2.7	1.6	1.5
New York	18.9	16.2	37.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	3.2	16.0	2.3
North Carolina	48.4	8.0	34.3	0.2	<.1	2.4	6.0	23.4	1.5
North Dakota	52.8	6.1	3.2	0.2	0.3	28.4	6.4	2.1	1.5
Ohio	53.2	4.5	32.7	<.1	<.1	<.1	7.3	14.5	2.3
Oklahoma	39.1	15.3	11.5	<.1	<.1	7.0	27.0	8.2	1.4
Oregon	55.3	14.5	5.3	0.6	0.3	4.4	11.9	2.1	2.5
Pennsylvania	40.8	12.3	41.4	0.4	<.1	0.2	3.2	13.0	3.2
Rhode Island	49.1	25.3	13.5	1.7	0.0	0.8	7.7	7.0	1.9
South Carolina	46.7	4.9	40.2	0.1	<.1	0.1	7.4	31.6	1.3
South Dakota	30.3	6.7	2.9	0.4	<.1	50.3	9.3	2.0	1.5
Tennessee	59.6	5.3	22.1	<.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	19.8	1.1
Texas	28.7	42.3	23.0	0.2	<.1	0.1	4.3	11.7	2.0
Utah	65.4	23.4	4.3	0.5	0.5	3.2	2.3	1.1	3.8
Vermont	95.4	1.0	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.7	1.0
Virginia	50.8	9.4	31.2	0.4	0.1	<.1	7.4	20.7	1.5
Washington	53.4	17.0	8.1	0.9	0.6	6.7	12.8	3.9	2.1
West Virginia	85.2	1.3	4.5	<.1	<.1	<.1	7.9	3.7	1.2
Wisconsin	44.7	10.1	33.1	0.8	0.1	4.4	5.1	8.6	3.8
Wyoming	76.8	13.8	4.1	0.5	0.1	1.9	1.4	1.0	4.0
United States	42%	21%	26%	1%	0%	2%	6%	13.9%	1.9

*In foster care on September 30, 2012.

More than 1 in 3 children in foster care were under 6; nearly 1 in 3 were 14 or older.

Table I-4. Children in Foster Care* by Age, FY2012

	Percent of Children in Foster Care Who Are:						
	Under 1	Ages 1-2	Ages 3-5	Ages 6-9	Ages 10-13	Ages 14-17	Ages 18-20+**
Alabama	6.6%	13.5%	15.6%	17.2%	16.7%	27.9%	2.4%
Alaska	6.0	15.9	21.5	22.3	16.8	15.3	2.2
Arizona	8.5	16.3	20.4	19.6	14.6	20.6	0.0
Arkansas	8.4	15.9	18.4	19.6	16.7	21.1	0.0
California	6.1	13.3	15.5	15.9	14.9	26.8	7.7
Colorado	5.1	9.9	10.8	11.8	12.0	33.9	16.1
Connecticut	5.3	12.1	12.3	10.9	11.8	29.3	16.2
Delaware	6.6	15.5	12.3	13.4	14.0	33.6	4.5
District of Columbia	1.5	8.9	13.0	14.6	13.0	23.7	25.4
Florida	8.5	18.8	21.5	18.6	14.1	18.6	0.0
Georgia	7.4	15.7	18.9	18.6	16.0	23.5	0.0
Hawaii	6.0	16.1	20.5	20.4	16.3	20.7	0.0
Idaho	6.4	14.2	21.2	19.8	15.5	22.5	0.5
Illinois	4.6	13.7	19.6	17.5	13.6	17.4	13.5
Indiana	5.7	15.9	19.4	18.6	14.9	20.9	4.4
Iowa	4.4	13.0	16.8	16.2	14.2	33.9	1.6
Kansas	5.2	14.0	17.8	18.9	16.6	26.9	0.5
Kentucky	5.9	12.9	16.9	16.4	16.0	30.9	1.2
Louisiana	5.1	16.2	21.2	18.9	15.5	22.9	0.1
Maine	8.5	21.7	19.6	18.5	12.6	18.7	0.4
Maryland	5.6	11.9	14.6	13.9	17.1	34.4	2.4
Massachusetts	5.4	12.3	14.3	14.1	16.1	37.8	0.1
Michigan	6.3	14.5	16.4	15.6	12.9	25.7	8.5
Minnesota	6.0	11.9	13.8	14.4	16.2	33.2	4.5
Mississippi	5.2	14.3	18.5	17.0	17.4	20.6	7.1
Missouri	6.5	14.3	18.8	19.0	17.3	23.8	0.2
Montana	7.9	17.3	22.7	21.0	16.4	14.2	0.6
Nebraska	3.5	11.2	15.6	16.2	14.3	32.8	6.4
Nevada	7.7	18.5	22.3	19.8	13.6	17.4	0.7
New Hampshire	5.4	12.6	16.5	13.7	12.5	33.8	5.3
New Jersey	9.3	20.0	20.0	17.4	13.4	19.4	0.2
New Mexico	5.7	16.3	23.1	23.1	17.9	13.7	0.0
New York	3.9	11.8	15.9	15.5	14.0	25.7	12.8
North Carolina	6.4	15.1	19.1	18.0	15.3	22.3	3.6
North Dakota	4.9	10.8	15.9	15.7	15.5	34.4	2.8
Ohio	7.8	15.4	17.1	15.0	14.3	29.8	0.4
Oklahoma	7.7	17.8	23.2	22.4	14.7	14.0	0.0
Oregon	4.8	14.9	18.8	19.5	16.3	20.1	5.5
Pennsylvania	5.2	13.3	14.5	13.4	12.5	30.8	10.2
Rhode Island	6.7	13.7	12.6	11.9	13.3	33.1	8.6
South Carolina	6.4	12.1	15.8	18.1	17.4	29.4	0.8
South Dakota	4.6	14.3	21.0	20.0	18.1	21.0	1.0
Tennessee	5.7	12.9	15.2	15.1	14.6	33.4	3.0
Texas	7.1	17.6	20.8	20.0	15.8	17.9	0.8
Utah	5.1	8.9	14.3	13.6	16.1	34.4	7.6
Vermont	5.2	9.7	12.5	12.5	15.2	40.5	4.2
Virginia	4.2	11.0	14.0	16.1	17.6	35.8	1.3
Washington	7.9	18.8	21.0	18.3	13.7	17.8	2.5
West Virginia	5.1	14.2	16.5	16.7	14.5	31.4	1.7
Wisconsin	5.5	13.3	18.5	18.3	15.4	26.2	2.0
Wyoming	4.1	10.7	14.0	16.7	18.3	33.5	2.8
United States	6%	15%	17%	17%	16%	25%	5%

*In foster care on September 30, 2012.

**State laws vary on when a youth ages out of foster care; ages range from 18 to 21.

Close to 1 million children were raised by grandparents with no parent present in the home.

Table I–5. Children Living with Grandparents

Children Living in Households Headed by Grandparents, 2011			
		Children Living with Grandparents Responsible for Them, 2012	
		Children Living with Grandparents Responsible for Them with No Parent in the Home, 2012	
Alabama	111,458	75,829	29,665
Alaska	11,042	6,873	1,785
Arizona	155,533	72,833	20,088
Arkansas	58,593	44,723	17,939
California	769,851	309,135	75,046
Colorado	69,536	34,700	11,006
Connecticut	40,095	20,959	7,446
Delaware	18,588	10,593	4,275
District of Columbia	11,857	4,445	1,669
Florida	318,845	180,739	62,111
Georgia	214,128	144,038	44,155
Hawaii	46,605	17,215	3,498
Idaho	22,586	10,353	3,042
Illinois	208,976	109,676	25,284
Indiana	116,416	59,307	21,935
Iowa	29,435	17,081	6,322
Kansas	40,750	23,878	7,745
Kentucky	86,522	62,209	27,084
Louisiana	122,096	78,387	28,595
Maine	11,557	7,897	2,827
Maryland	106,835	50,528	15,889
Massachusetts	77,165	32,319	8,284
Michigan	140,513	76,776	23,934
Minnesota	51,355	20,952	7,134
Mississippi	87,717	60,403	21,921
Missouri	92,333	48,303	16,996
Montana	12,591	8,916	4,469
Nebraska	21,374	9,961	3,744
Nevada	44,976	22,151	5,685
New Hampshire	13,783	6,549	1,706
New Jersey	112,587	47,989	15,031
New Mexico	48,925	33,373	8,982
New York	301,511	130,611	36,441
North Carolina	185,171	108,342	40,423
North Dakota	6,552	3,201	1,125
Ohio	182,990	109,617	44,832
Oklahoma	75,566	45,022	21,049
Oregon	50,068	24,484	8,933
Pennsylvania	182,167	98,982	31,941
Rhode Island	14,115	6,254	1,880
South Carolina	104,466	65,866	25,780
South Dakota	11,526	7,099	2,275
Tennessee	131,485	83,263	32,657
Texas	617,279	356,344	113,055
Utah	55,555	21,692	5,497
Vermont	4,850	3,422	1,861
Virginia	127,559	66,176	22,415
Washington	75,517	42,653	13,946
West Virginia	36,231	19,190	7,494
Wisconsin	55,971	28,155	10,165
Wyoming	6,241	4,377	1,768
United States	5,499,443	2,933,840	958,829

Child arrests fell 14 percent from 2009 to 2010 to 1.6 million arrests.
Ninety-five percent of child arrests were for nonviolent property offenses.

Table J–1. Child Arrests, 2010

	Total Number of Child Arrests	Arrests per 100,000 Children 10–17	Percent Change in Arrest Rate (2009–2010)	Violent Offense Arrests per 100,000 Children 10–17	Property Offense Arrests per 100,000 Children 10–17
Alabama	6,100	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alaska	3,799	4,612	-2%	239	1,332
Arizona	46,533	6,482	-7	178	1,402
Arkansas	11,784	3,728	-11	120	898
California	186,254	4,384	-9	307	923
Colorado	39,367	7,412	-5	164	1,373
Connecticut	15,846	4,049	-16	205	852
Delaware	5,271	5,663	-21	374	1,461
District of Columbia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Florida	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Georgia	39,326	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hawaii	10,748	8,076	-18	203	1,262
Idaho	12,716	6,852	-10	92	1,447
Illinois	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Indiana	19,715	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Iowa	18,051	5,565	-7	193	1,500
Kansas	8,127	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kentucky	7,665	1,676	n/a	86	542
Louisiana	16,582	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maine	6,651	5,095	-2	55	1,345
Maryland	39,963	6,450	-4	481	1,566
Massachusetts	15,567	2,341	-8	246	439
Michigan	33,972	3,072	-5	176	888
Minnesota	38,670	6,764	-11	180	1,507
Mississippi	9,038	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Missouri	39,413	6,130	-11	228	1,506
Montana	7,086	7,087	-4	111	1,612
Nebraska	14,204	7,179	-7	99	1,734
Nevada	22,924	7,804	-9	334	1,467
New Hampshire	8,547	6,138	n/a	85	826
New Jersey	40,578	4,240	-18	243	733
New Mexico	13,212	5,752	n/a	237	1,359
New York	93,922	4,697	-3	428	1,205
North Carolina	44,567	4,414	-9	203	1,137
North Dakota	6,152	9,468	-5	95	1,601
Ohio	33,821	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Oklahoma	18,743	4,627	-11	148	1,160
Oregon	26,155	6,699	-3	152	1,637
Pennsylvania	85,023	6,510	-7	352	865
Rhode Island	5,118	4,835	-4	196	895
South Carolina	20,451	4,255	-7	194	1,090
South Dakota	6,214	7,107	-8	95	1,497
Tennessee	38,031	5,640	3	312	1,094
Texas	156,541	5,216	-10	145	1,040
Utah	25,003	7,016	-6	90	1,735
Vermont	1,233	1,976	-19	67	484
Virginia	35,387	4,266	-7	113	766
Washington	23,325	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
West Virginia	2,465	1,394	n/a	55	335
Wisconsin	75,220	12,318	-14	233	1,907
Wyoming	6,019	10,413	-4	95	1,640
United States	1,642,600	4,889	-14%	226	1,091

n/a: Arrest rates are not available for states with data coverage rates of less than 90 percent.

Over 60,000 children and youth in the juvenile justice system were held in residential placement* on an average night in 2011. Black children were disproportionately likely to be in residential placement.

Table J-2. Children and Youth in Residential Placement by Race/Ethnicity, 2011

	Total	Percent of Total Who Are					
		White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian	Other
Alabama	1,026	38%	2%	58%	0%	0%	2%
Alaska	222	34	1	12	1	43	7
Arizona	936	34	46	12	1	8	0
Arkansas	711	43	5	49	1	1	0
California	9,810	14	60	24	2	1	0
Colorado	1,254	41	29	24	1	2	2
Connecticut	252	20	30	46	0	0	2
Delaware	180	22	7	72	0	0	0
District of Columbia	258	2	3	94	0	0	0
Florida	3,744	38	5	56	0	0	0
Georgia	1,788	19	6	73	0	0	2
Hawaii	99	30	9	21	30	0	9
Idaho	399	74	19	2	1	5	0
Illinois	2,106	30	21	45	1	1	2
Indiana	1,878	61	5	29	0	0	5
Iowa	729	61	10	22	1	2	4
Kansas	813	54	10	32	1	1	1
Kentucky	747	59	4	33	0	0	4
Louisiana	957	24	1	73	0	0	1
Maine	165	82	4	11	2	4	0
Maryland	939	16	5	78	0	0	1
Massachusetts	543	30	36	29	2	0	3
Michigan	2,085	38	5	53	0	0	4
Minnesota	828	37	7	37	3	12	3
Mississippi	258	17	1	81	0	0	0
Missouri	1,122	57	4	35	0	1	3
Montana	168	61	7	4	0	29	0
Nebraska	669	44	14	30	0	6	4
Nevada	720	29	38	29	2	1	1
New Hampshire	90	80	10	10	0	0	0
New Jersey	1,005	17	20	60	1	1	1
New Mexico	522	17	70	3	0	9	2
New York	2,139	22	19	53	1	0	4
North Carolina	567	23	7	66	1	2	2
North Dakota	156	54	4	6	0	33	4
Ohio	2,490	44	3	48	0	0	4
Oklahoma	576	38	9	39	1	14	1
Oregon	1,098	58	25	10	2	5	1
Pennsylvania	3,075	31	12	54	0	0	3
Rhode Island	186	35	23	40	2	0	0
South Carolina	726	31	3	65	0	0	2
South Dakota	429	48	3	3	1	44	1
Tennessee	783	37	3	57	0	0	3
Texas	4,671	19	48	32	0	0	0
Utah	732	55	32	6	3	3	1
Vermont	36	92	0	0	0	0	8
Virginia	1,686	29	6	62	1	0	3
Washington	1,062	48	23	16	2	6	5
West Virginia	489	77	1	12	0	1	8
Wisconsin	915	31	8	55	1	3	2
Wyoming	249	73	12	5	0	8	1
United States	61,423	32%	23%	40%	1%	2%	2%

*Note: Residential placements range from non-secure community-based group homes to long-term secure facilities.

Note: Race categories (White, Black, Asian, American Indian, and Other) exclude children of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic children can be of any race. Race/ethnicity categories are presented in the order of their share in the child population.

Over 1,500 youth remain in adult prisons. More than half are in six states: Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, New York, and North Carolina.

Table J–3. Children in Adult Prisons by State, 2011 and Changes Since 2000 and 2010

	Number, 2011	Percent Change Since 2000	Percent Change Since 2010	Percent Share of National Total of Children in Adult Prisons
Alabama	21	-82%	-28%	1.2
Alaska*	0	-100	-100	0.0
Arizona	94	-38	-28	5.3
Arkansas	6	-88	-33	0.3
California	0	-100	0	0.0
Colorado	19	-78	-50	1.1
Connecticut*	143	-63	-34	8.0
Delaware*	11	-42	-35	0.6
District of Columbia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Florida	209	-55	-41	11.7
Georgia	90	-30	-6	5.0
Hawaii*	0	-100	0	0.0
Idaho	0	-100	-100	0.0
Illinois	72	-50	-1	4.0
Indiana	35	-58	-29	2.0
Iowa	13	-54	0	0.7
Kansas	5	-78	-50	0.3
Kentucky	0	0	0	0.0
Louisiana	178	345	709	9.9
Maine	0	-100	0	0.0
Maryland	39	-58	-32	2.2
Massachusetts	3	-94	0	0.2
Michigan	106	5	-3	5.9
Minnesota	5	-79	-84	0.3
Mississippi	23	-83	-8	1.3
Missouri	19	-76	-14	1.1
Montana	0	-100	0	0.0
Nebraska	19	-57	-17	1.1
Nevada	61	-33	79	3.4
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0.0
New Jersey	7	-65	-61	0.4
New Mexico	2	100	0	0.1
New York	182	-31	-18	10.2
North Carolina	115	-56	-38	6.4
North Dakota	0	-100	0	0.0
Ohio	59	-44	-24	3.3
Oklahoma	17	0	0	0.9
Oregon	1	-93	-88	0.1
Pennsylvania	43	-38	-26	2.4
Rhode Island*	0	-100	-100	0.0
South Carolina	44	-66	-58	2.5
South Dakota	0	-100	-100	0.0
Tennessee	11	-50	-62	0.6
Texas	104	-60	-31	5.8
Utah	1	-88	-67	0.1
Vermont*	1	-92	-67	0.1
Virginia	2	-95	-82	0.1
Washington	1	-99	0	0.1
West Virginia	0	n/a	0	0.0
Wisconsin	28	-71	-7	1.6
Wyoming	1	-50	-50	0.1
United States	1,790	-54%	-22%	100%

*Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

n/a: Data not available.

There were 2,694 children and teens killed by guns in the United States in 2010. Children and teens were over six times more likely to die from a gun in the state with the highest gun death rate than in the state with the lowest.

Table K–1: Children and Teen Gun Deaths by State, 2010

	Number of Deaths			Rate per 100,000 Children and Teens			
	Total	Homicide	Suicide	Total	State Ranking by Total Gun Death Rate [^]	Homicide	Suicide
Alabama	66	35	22	5.2	36	2.7	1.7
Alaska	18	0-9*	12	8.7**	42	0-4.3*	5.8**
Arizona	54	31	18	3.0	21	1.7	1.0**
Arkansas	25	13	0-9*	3.1	23	1.6**	0-1.1*
California	361	299	51	3.5	28	2.9	0.5
Colorado	36	16	17	2.6	14	1.2**	1.2**
Connecticut	13	11	0-9*	1.4**	1	1.2**	0-1.0*
Delaware	10	0-9*	0-9*	4.3**	34	0-3.8*	0-3.8*
District of Columbia	23	23	0-9*	18.6	–	18.6	0-7.3*
Florida	147	113	30	3.3	24	2.5	0.7
Georgia	112	69	30	4.0	32	2.5	1.1
Hawaii	0-9*	0-9*	0-9*	0-2.7*	–	0-2.7*	0-2.7*
Idaho	14	0-9*	12	2.9**	20	0-1.9*	2.5**
Illinois	140	117	18	4.0	31	3.3	0.5**
Indiana	60	31	23	3.3	25	1.7	1.3
Iowa	16	0-9*	13	2.0**	6	0-1.1*	1.6**
Kansas	23	0-9*	10	2.8	16	0-1.1*	1.2**
Kentucky	39	12	19	3.4	26	1.0**	1.7**
Louisiana	87	67	15	6.9	41	5.3	1.2**
Maine	0-9*	0-9*	0-9*	0-2.9*	–	0-2.9*	0-2.9*
Maryland	44	38	0-9*	2.9	19	2.5	0-0.6*
Massachusetts	29	25	0-9*	1.8	4	1.5	0-0.6*
Michigan	103	69	30	3.9	30	2.6	1.1
Minnesota	27	12	14	1.9	5	0.8**	1.0**
Mississippi	46	29	11	5.4	39	3.4	1.3**
Missouri	83	57	23	5.2	38	3.6	1.4
Montana	14	0-9*	0-9*	5.6**	40	0-3.6*	0-3.6*
Nebraska	10	0-9*	0-9*	2.0**	7	0-1.8*	0-1.8*
Nevada	21	14	0-9*	2.9	17	1.9**	0-1.2*
New Hampshire	0-9*	0-9*	0-9*	0-2.8*	–	0-2.8*	0-2.8*
New Jersey	51	46	0-9*	2.2	8	2.0	0-0.4*
New Mexico	30	17	0-9*	5.2	37	2.9**	0-1.6*
New York	116	101	14	2.4	9	2.1	0.3**
North Carolina	79	46	24	3.1	22	1.8	0.9
North Dakota	0-9*	0-9*	0-9*	0-5.2*	–	0-5.2*	0-5.2*
Ohio	79	50	25	2.6	12	1.6	0.8
Oklahoma	48	29	18	4.6	35	2.8	1.7**
Oregon	17	0-9*	0-9*	1.7**	2	0-0.9*	0-0.9*
Pennsylvania	132	95	29	4.2	33	3.0	0.9
Rhode Island	0-9*	0-9*	0-9*	0-3.4*	–	0-3.4*	0-3.4*
South Carolina	42	24	11	3.4	27	2.0	0.9**
South Dakota	0-9*	0-9*	0-9*	0-4.0*	–	0-4.0*	0-4.0*
Tennessee	63	35	20	3.8	29	2.1	1.2
Texas	202	120	70	2.7	15	1.6	0.9
Utah	17	0-9*	12	1.8**	3	0-0.9*	1.2**
Vermont	0-9*	0-9*	0-9*	0-6.0*	–	0-6.0*	0-6.0*
Virginia	54	33	16	2.6	13	1.6	0.8**
Washington	45	22	20	2.5	11	1.2	1.1
West Virginia	11	0-9*	0-9*	2.5*	10	0-2.0*	0-2.0*
Wisconsin	43	17	23	2.9	18	1.1**	1.5
Wyoming	0-9*	0-9*	0-9*	0-5.9*	–	0-5.9*	0-5.9*
United States	2,694	1,773	749	3.2		2.1	0.9

[^]States are ranked 1-42 from lowest to highest total gun death rate.

*Denotes cases where the number of deaths was below 10 and the exact number was not released to protect the anonymity of the victims.

**Rate is unreliable because it is based on fewer than 20 deaths.

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Appendix – Data Tables

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Children's Defense Fund

25 E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001 (202) 628-8787 1 (800) 233-1200 www.childrensdefense.org