

Children in the States

ALABAMA

September 2015

Child Population

1,107,571 children lived in Alabama in 2014; 41 percent were children of color.

- 59 percent were White
- 7 percent were Hispanic
- 30 percent were Black
- 1 percent were Asian
- 3 percent were two or more races
- 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 3 in 10 (27.7 percent) of Alabama's children were poor in 2014, a total of 302,736 children.¹

- Alabama ranked 47th in child poverty among states.²
- More than 1 in 8 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 3 in 10 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Alabama are disproportionately poor.

- More than 2 in 5 Black children and nearly 1 in 2 Hispanic children were poor in 2014, compared to more than 1 in 6 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Alabama leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 30,000 Alabama public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Alabama and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 26 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. 35 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Alabama ranked 42nd of 50 states in child food security and 42nd in percent of children overweight and obese.
- Nearly 35 percent of Alabama children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- Nearly 90 percent of Alabama children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Alabama 40th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Alabama's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In FY2013, 91.5 percent of eligible children participated in Alabama Medicaid or All Kids, Alabama's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 598,045 Alabama children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Alabama Medicaid, and 113,490 in All Kids.
- More than 48,000 Alabama children ages 0-17 (4.3 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 10th lowest rate of uninsured children among states.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

² The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2012, 40,000 children ages 0-18 were eligible for Alabama Medicaid or All Kids but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$5,547 – 39.3 percent less than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in Alabama.
- Alabama had 8,394 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 41 percent of Alabama’s 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 32 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Alabama’s state-funded preschool program met 10 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Alabama’s schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 69 percent of Alabama’s fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 70 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 85 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 91 percent could not compute.
 - 85 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 77 percent could not compute.
- 75 percent of Alabama public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Alabama 50th among states. 68 percent of Black students and 67 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 80 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 16 percent of Alabama public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Alabama 45th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 29 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Alabama, 8,809 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 7.9 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 4,624 Alabama children in foster care.

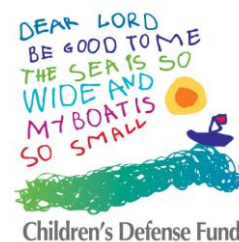
Too many Alabama children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 1,026 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 58 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 2 percent were Hispanic, and 38 percent were White.
- 41 Alabama children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Alabama spent 1.9 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Alabama ranked 31st out of 41 states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 51 children and teens were killed by guns in Alabama in 2013 – a rate of 4.1 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children in the States

ALASKA

September 2015

Child Population

186,543 children lived in Alaska in 2014; 50 percent were children of color.

- 50 percent were White
- 9 percent were Hispanic
- 3 percent were Black
- 6 percent were Asian
- 12 percent were two or more races
- 18 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 2 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 6 (15.8 percent) of Alaska's children were poor in 2014, a total of 28,851 children.³

- Alaska ranked 13th in child poverty among states.⁴
- Nearly 1 in 17 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 6 children under age 6 were poor; more than one third of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Alaska are disproportionately poor.

- More than 1 in 2 Black children, more than 1 in 7 Hispanic children and more than 3 in 10 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to nearly 1 in 13 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Alaska leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 4,000 Alaska public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, nearly 3 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Alaska and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- 20 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. Nearly 30 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Alaska ranked 14th of 50 states in child food security and 24th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- More than 20 percent of Alaska children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- More than 86 percent of Alaska children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Alaska 29th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Alaska's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In FY2013, 82.0 percent of eligible children participated in Alaska Medical Assistance Program or Denali KidCare, Alaska's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 86,926 Alaska children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Alaska Medical Assistance Program, and an additional 16,566 in Denali KidCare.

³ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁴ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- Nearly 22,000 Alaska children ages 0-17 (11.6 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 4th highest rate of uninsured children among states.
- In 2012, 11,000 children ages 0-18 were eligible for Alaska Medical Assistance Program or Denali KidCare but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$10,280 – 74.7 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in Alaska.
- Alaska did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 37 percent of Alaska's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 32 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Alaska's state-funded preschool program met 10 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

Alaska's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 73 percent of Alaska's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 63 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 82 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 78 percent could not compute.
 - 74 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 67 percent could not compute.
- 79 percent of Alaska public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Alaska 30th among states. 75 percent of Black students and 84 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 83 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 7 percent of Alaska public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Alaska 8th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 14 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Alaska, 2,448 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 13 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 2,030 Alaska children in foster care.

Too many Alaska children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

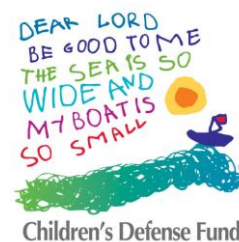
- 222 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 12 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 1 percent were Hispanic, and 34 percent were White.
- No Alaska children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Alaska spent 2.2 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Alaska ranked 41st out of 41 states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 18 children and teens were killed by guns in Alaska in 2013 – a rate of 8.7* out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

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



Children in the States

ARIZONA

September 2015

Child Population

1,621,692 children lived in Arizona in 2014; 59 percent were children of color.

- 41 percent were White
- 43 percent were Hispanic
- 4 percent were Black
- 3 percent were Asian
- 4 percent were two or more races
- 5 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 4 (25.6 percent) of Arizona's children were poor in 2014, a total of 407,695 children.⁵

- Arizona ranked 41st in child poverty among states.⁶
- Nearly 1 in 8 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 3 in 10 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Arizona are disproportionately poor.

- More than 1 in 3 Black children, more than 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and nearly 1 in 2 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to more than 1 in 8 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Arizona leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 31,000 Arizona public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Arizona and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- 28 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. Nearly 37 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Arizona ranked 46th of 50 states in child food security and 47th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- Nearly 34 percent of Arizona children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- 88 percent of Arizona children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Arizona 33rd of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Arizona's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In FY2013, 81.2 percent of eligible children participated in Arizona Healthcare Cost Containment System or KidsCare, Arizona's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 913,271 Arizona children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Arizona Healthcare Cost Containment System, and 80,238 in KidsCare.

⁵ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁶ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- Nearly 192,000 Arizona children ages 0-17 (11.9 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 3rd highest rate of uninsured children among states.
- In 2012, 136,000 children ages 0-18 were eligible for Arizona Healthcare Cost Containment System or KidsCare but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$9,166 – only 9 percent less than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in Arizona.
- Arizona had 6,366 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 33 percent of Arizona’s 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 25 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Arizona’s state-funded preschool program met 5 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Arizona’s schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 72 percent of Arizona’s fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 60 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 81 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 76 percent could not compute.
 - 83 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 72 percent could not compute.
- 77 percent of Arizona public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Arizona 39th among states. 73 percent of Black students and 72 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 82 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 9 percent of Arizona public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Arizona 22nd among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 15 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Arizona, 13,171 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 8.1 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 14,523 Arizona children in foster care.

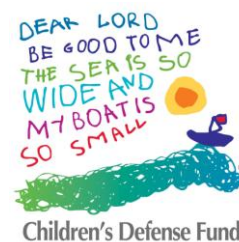
Too many Arizona children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 38,454 children were arrested in Arizona in 2012 – a rate of 5,323 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 936 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 12 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 46 percent were Hispanic, and 34 percent were White.
- 58 Arizona children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Arizona spent 2.5 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Arizona ranked 18th out of 41 states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 52 children and teens were killed by guns in Arizona in 2013 – a rate of 2.9 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children in the States

ARKANSAS

September 2015

Child Population

707,019 children lived in Arkansas in 2014; 36 percent were children of color.

- 64 percent were White
- 12 percent were Hispanic
- 18 percent were Black
- 2 percent were Asian
- 4 percent were two or more races
- 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 4 (26.4 percent) of Arkansas's children were poor in 2014, a total of 183,830 children.⁷

- Arkansas ranked 45th in child poverty among states.⁸
- 1 in 9 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 3 in 10 children under age 6 were poor; more than 2 in 5 of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Arkansas are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 2 Black children and nearly 2 in 5 Hispanic children were poor in 2014, compared to nearly 1 in 5 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Arkansas leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 11,000 Arkansas public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Arkansas and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 28 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. 34 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Arkansas ranked 49th of 50 states in child food security and 40th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- Nearly 32 percent of Arkansas children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- Nearly 77 percent of Arkansas children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Arkansas 5th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Arkansas's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In FY2013, 93.1 percent of eligible children participated in Arkansas Medicaid or ARKids First, Arkansas's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 407,121 Arkansas children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Arkansas Medicaid, and an additional 109,301 in ARKids First.

⁷ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁸ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- More than 39,000 Arkansas children ages 0-17 (5.5 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 19th lowest rate of uninsured children among states.
- In 2012, 22,000 children ages 0-18 were eligible for Arkansas Medicaid or ARKids First but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$5,933 – only 18 percent less than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college.
- Arkansas had 2,514 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 45 percent of Arkansas' 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 41 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Arkansas's state-funded preschool program met 9 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Arkansas's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 68 percent of Arkansas's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 61 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 85 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 83 percent could not compute.
 - 76 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 69 percent could not compute.
- 78 percent of Arkansas public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Arkansas 34th among states. 72 percent of Black students and 80 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 79 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 12 percent of Arkansas public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Arkansas 35th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 26 percent and 9 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Arkansas, 10,370 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 14.6 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 3,809 Arkansas children in foster care.

Too many Arkansas children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 10,653 children were arrested in Arkansas in 2012 – a rate of 3,368 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 711 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 49 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 5 percent were Hispanic, and 43 percent were White.
- 14 Arkansas children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Arkansas spent 2.3 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Arkansas ranked 36th out of 41 states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 35 children and teens were killed by guns in Arkansas in 2013 – a rate of 4.4 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

CALIFORNIA

September 2015



Child Population

9,153,152 children lived in California in 2014; 73 percent were children of color.

- 27 percent were White
- 52 percent were Hispanic
- 5 percent were Black
- 11 percent were Asian
- 5 percent were two or more races
- <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 4 (22.7 percent) of California's children were poor in 2014, a total of 2,047,259 children.⁹

- California ranked 35th in child poverty among states.¹⁰
- More than 1 in 11 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; more than 2 in 5 of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in California are disproportionately poor.

- More than 1 in 3 Black children, more than 3 in 10 Hispanic children, and nearly 3 in 10 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to nearly 1 in 9 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in California leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 260,000 California public school students were homeless in 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, more than 3 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in California and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 25 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. More than 30 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. California ranked 36th of 50 states in child food security and 26th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- More than 25 percent of California children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- More than 80 percent of California children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking California 12th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of California's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In FY2013, 88.2 percent of eligible children participated in Medi-Cal or Healthy Families, California's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 5,318,080 California children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medi-Cal, and 1,603,283 in Healthy Families.

⁹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

¹⁰ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- More than 673,000 California children ages 0-17 (7.4 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 16th highest rate of uninsured children among states.
- In 2012, 570,000 children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medi-Cal or Healthy Families but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$11,628 – 28.7 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in California.
- California had local waiting lists for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 46 percent of California's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 37 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- California's state-funded preschool program met 4 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

California's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 73 percent of California's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 67 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 87 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 82 percent could not compute.
 - 84 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 81 percent could not compute.
- 82 percent of California public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing California 22nd among states. 70 percent of Black students and 77 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 88 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 9 percent of California public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing California 22nd among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 20 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In California, 75,641 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 8.2 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 56,947 California children in foster care.

Too many California children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 120,891 children were arrested in California in 2012 – a rate of 2,913 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 9,810 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 24 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 60 percent were Hispanic, and 14 percent were White.
- No California children were in adult jails in 2013.
- California spent 5.1 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

California ranked 9th out of 41 states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 252 children and teens were killed by guns in California in 2013 – a rate of 2.5 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

COLORADO

September 2015



Child Population

1,246,372 children lived in Colorado in 2014; 43 percent were children of color.

- 57 percent were White
- 31 percent were Hispanic
- 4 percent were Black
- 3 percent were Asian
- 4 percent were two or more races
- 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 7 (15.4 percent) of Colorado's children were poor in 2014, a total of 190,045 children.¹¹

- Colorado ranked 11th in child poverty among states.¹²
- 1 in 15 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 6 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Colorado are disproportionately poor.

- More than 3 in 10 Black children, more than 1 in 4 Hispanic children, and more than 3 in 10 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to nearly 1 in 12 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Colorado leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 23,000 Colorado public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Colorado and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 21 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. More than 23 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Colorado ranked 18th of 50 states in child food security and 2nd in percent of children overweight and obese.
- More than 20 percent of Colorado children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- Nearly 91 percent of Colorado children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Colorado 43rd of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Colorado's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In FY2013, 83.7 percent of eligible children participated in Colorado Medical Assistance Program or Child Health Plan Plus (CHP+), Colorado's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 446,943 Colorado children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Colorado Medical Assistance Program, and 90,397 in Child Health Plan Plus (CHP+).

¹¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

¹² The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- More than 102,000 Colorado children ages 0-17 (8.2 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 13th highest rate of uninsured children among states
- In 2012, 69,000 children ages 0-18 were eligible for Colorado Medical Assistance Program or Child Health Plan Plus (CHP+) but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$13,143 – 44.5 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in Colorado.
- Colorado had 12 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 49 percent of Colorado's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 38 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Colorado's state-funded preschool program met 6 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Colorado's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 59 percent of Colorado's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 50 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 81 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 78 percent could not compute.
 - 77 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 70 percent could not compute.
- 82 percent of Colorado public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Colorado 22nd among states. 65 percent of Black students and 76 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 84 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 8 percent of Colorado public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Colorado 14th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 16 percent and 12 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Colorado, 10,161 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 8.2 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 5,992 Colorado children in foster care.

Too many Colorado children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 32,048 children were arrested in Colorado in 2012 – a rate of 5,922 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 1,254 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 24 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 29 percent were Hispanic, and 41 percent were White.
- 1 Colorado child was in an adult jail in 2013.
- Colorado spent 3.3 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Colorado ranked 14th out of 41 states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 37 children and teens were killed by guns in Colorado in 2013 – a rate of 2.7 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

CONNECTICUT

September 2015



Child Population

775,430 children lived in Connecticut in 2014; 42 percent were children of color.

- 58 percent were White
- 22 percent were Hispanic
- 11 percent were Black
- 5 percent were Asian
- 4 percent were two or more races
- <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 7 (14.9 percent) of Connecticut's children were poor in 2014, a total of 113,712 children.¹³

- Connecticut ranked 7th in child poverty among states.¹⁴
- Nearly 1 in 14 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. 1 in 6 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Connecticut are disproportionately poor.

- More than 3 in 10 Black children and more than 1 in 3 Hispanic children were poor in 2014, compared to 1 in 18 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Connecticut leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 2,800 Connecticut public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, nearly 3 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Connecticut and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- 19 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. Nearly 30 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Connecticut ranked 8th of 50 states in child food security and 22nd in percent of children overweight and obese.
- Nearly 20 percent of Connecticut children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- 73 percent of Connecticut children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Connecticut 4th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Connecticut's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In FY2013, 92.6 percent of eligible children participated in Connecticut Medical Assistance Program or HUSKY Program, Connecticut's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of

¹³ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

¹⁴ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

325,414 Connecticut children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Connecticut Medical Assistance Program, and 18,999 in HUSKY Program.

- Nearly 34,000 Connecticut children ages 0-17 (4.3 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 9th lowest rate of uninsured children among states.
- In 2012, 19,000 children ages 0-18 were eligible for Connecticut Medical Assistance Program or HUSKY Program but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$13,241 – 29.7 percent more than the average in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in Connecticut.
- Connecticut did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 63 percent of Connecticut's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 56 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Connecticut's state-funded preschool program met 6 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Connecticut's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 57 percent of Connecticut's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 55 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 85 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 86 percent could not compute.
 - 80 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 81 percent could not compute.
- 86 percent of Connecticut public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Connecticut 12th among states. 73 percent of Black students and 74 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 90 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 7 percent of Connecticut public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Connecticut 8th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 17 percent and 13 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Connecticut, 7,287 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 9.3 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 4,486 Connecticut children in foster care.

Too many Connecticut children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

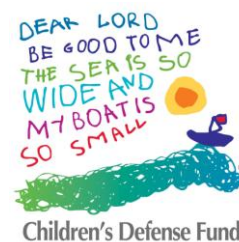
- 11,918 children were arrested in Connecticut in 2012 – a rate of 3,116 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 252 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 46 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 30 percent were Hispanic, and 20 percent were White.
- 88 Connecticut children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Connecticut spent 2.2 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Connecticut ranked 2nd out of 41 states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 10 children and teens were killed by guns in Connecticut in 2013 – a rate of 1.1* out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

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



Children in the States

DELAWARE

September 2015

Child Population

204,247 children lived in Delaware in 2014; 49 percent were children of color.

- 51 percent were White
- 15 percent were Hispanic
- 25 percent were Black
- 4 percent were Asian
- 5 percent were two or more races
- <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 6 (17.7 percent) of Delaware's children were poor in 2014, a total of 35,491 children.¹⁵

- Delaware ranked 18th in child poverty among states.¹⁶
- More than 1 in 13 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 5 children under age 6 were poor; more than 2 in 5 of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Delaware are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 3 in 10 Black children and nearly 1 in 3 Hispanic children were poor in 2014, compared to nearly 1 in 10 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Delaware leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 4,000 Delaware public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, nearly 3 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Delaware and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 20 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. 32 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Delaware ranked 12th of 50 states in child food security and 32nd in percent of children overweight and obese.
- More than 34 percent of Delaware children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- More than 81 percent of Delaware children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Delaware 16th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Delaware's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In FY2013, 92.1 percent of eligible children participated in Delaware Medical Assistance Program or Healthy Children, Delaware's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 96,916 Delaware children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Delaware Medical Assistance Program, and 13,180 in Healthy Children.

¹⁵ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

¹⁶ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- More than 9,000 Delaware children ages 0-17 (4.5 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 12th lowest uninsured rate among states.
- In 2012, 5,000 children ages 0-18 were eligible for Delaware Medical Assistance Program or Healthy Children but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$9,058 – 19.6 percent less than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college.
- Delaware did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 46 percent of Delaware's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 36 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Delaware's state-funded preschool program met 8 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Delaware's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 62 percent of Delaware's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 58 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 77 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 79 percent could not compute.
 - 75 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 73 percent could not compute.
- 77 percent of Delaware public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Delaware 39th among states. 69 percent of Black students and 70 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 81 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 15 percent of Delaware public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Delaware 44th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 26 percent and 15 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Delaware, 1,915 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 9.4 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 704 Delaware children in foster care.

Too many Delaware children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 4,598 children were arrested in Delaware in 2012 – a rate of 5,018 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 180 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 72 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 7 percent were Hispanic, and 22 percent were White.
- 7 Delaware children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Delaware spent 2.4 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Delaware ranked 33rd out of 41 states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 10 children and teens were killed by guns in Delaware in 2013 – a rate of 4.3* out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

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

Children in the States

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



September 2015

Child Population

115,305 children lived in the District of Columbia in 2014; 79 percent were children of color.

- 21 percent were White
- 15 percent were Hispanic
- 58 percent were Black
- 2 percent were Asian
- 4 percent were two or more races
- <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 4 (26.0 percent) of the District of Columbia's children were poor in 2014, a total of 29,404 children.¹⁷

- Nearly 1 in 8 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; more than 2 in 5 of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in the District of Columbia are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 2 in 5 Black children and more than 1 in 5 Hispanic children were poor in 2014, compared to nearly 1 in 50 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in District of Columbia leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 3,700 District of Columbia public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, more than 3 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in District of Columbia and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 31 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. 35 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012.
- Nearly 48 percent of District of Columbia children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- 41 percent of District of Columbia children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014.

Child Health

Although the majority of District of Columbia's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 97.6 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or Healthy Families, the District of Columbia's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 91,712 District of Columbia children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 9,057 in Healthy Families.
- More than 2,600 District of Columbia children ages 0-17 (2.4 percent) were uninsured in 2013.
- In 2012, 2,000 children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or Healthy Families but not enrolled.

¹⁷ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$21,948 – 202 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in the District of Columbia.
- The District of Columbia did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 75 percent of the District of Columbia's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013.
- The District of Columbia's state-funded preschool program met 8 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

District of Columbia's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 77 percent of the District of Columbia's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 72 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 85 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 81 percent could not compute.
 - 77 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 77 percent could not compute.
- 71 percent of District of Columbia public high school students graduated on time in 2012. 70 percent of Black students and 59 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 98 percent of White students.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In the District of Columbia, 2,050 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 18.4 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 1,310 District of Columbia children in foster care.

Too many District of Columbia children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 258 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 94 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 3 percent were Hispanic, and 2 percent were White.
- No District of Columbia children were in adult jails in 2013.

Fewer than 10 children and teens were killed by guns in the District of Columbia in 2013.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

FLORIDA

September 2015



Child Population

4,053,584 children lived in Florida in 2014; 56 percent were children of color.

- 44 percent were White
- 29 percent were Hispanic
- 20 percent were Black
- 3 percent were Asian
- 4 percent were two or more races
- <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 4 (23.8 percent) of Florida's children were poor in 2014, a total of 968,465 children.¹⁸

- Florida ranked 37th in child poverty among states.¹⁹
- More than 1 in 10 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; more than 2 in 5 of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Florida are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 2 in 5 Black children, nearly 3 in 10 Hispanic children, and more than 1 in 4 American Indian/Alaska Native children were poor in 2014, compared to more than 1 in 7 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Florida leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 70,000 Florida public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Florida and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 27 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. Nearly 28 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Florida ranked 43rd of 50 states in child food security and 13th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- More than 33 percent of Florida children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- Nearly 85 percent of Florida children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Florida 26th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Florida's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In FY2013, 84.7 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or KidCare, Florida's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 2,119,324 Florida children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 473,415 in KidCare.
- More than 445,000 Florida children ages 0-17 (11.1 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 5th highest rate of uninsured children among states.

¹⁸ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

¹⁹ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2012, 270,000 children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or KidCare but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$8,376 – 32.2 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in Florida.
- Florida had 37,867 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 49 percent of Florida's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 41 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Florida's state-funded preschool program met 3 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Florida's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 61 percent of Florida's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 59 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 80 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 80 percent could not compute.
 - 64 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 64 percent could not compute.
- 75 percent of Florida public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Florida 43rd among states. 66 percent of Black students and 78 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 77 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 19 percent of Florida public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Florida 48th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 31 percent and 19 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Florida, 48,457 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 12 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 18,076 Florida children in foster care.

Too many Florida children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 3,744 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 56 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 5 percent were Hispanic, and 38 percent were White.
- 144 Florida children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Florida spent 1.9 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Florida ranked 19th out of 41 states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 138 children and teens were killed by guns in Florida in 2013 – a rate of 3.1 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

GEORGIA

September 2015



Child Population

2,493,282 children lived in Georgia in 2014; 54 percent were children of color.

- 46 percent were White
- 14 percent were Hispanic
- 34 percent were Black
- 4 percent were Asian
- 3 percent were two or more races
- <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 4 (26.3 percent) of Georgia's children were poor in 2014, a total of 645,855 children.²⁰

- Georgia ranked 44th in child poverty among states.²¹
- More than 1 in 9 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 3 in 10 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Georgia are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 2 in 5 Black children, more than 2 in 5 Hispanic children, and more than 1 in 4 American Indian/Alaska Native children were poor in 2014, compared to nearly 1 in 7 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Georgia leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 37,000 Georgia public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Georgia and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 28 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. 35 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Georgia ranked 47th of 50 states in child food security and 42nd in percent of children overweight and obese.
- Nearly 35 percent of Georgia children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- Nearly 85 percent of Georgia children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Georgia 25th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Georgia's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 85.2 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or PeachCare for Kids, Georgia's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 1,162,529 Georgia children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 269,906 in PeachCare for Kids.
- More than 238,000 Georgia children ages 0-17 (9.6 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 8th highest rate of uninsured children among states.

²⁰ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

²¹ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2012, 167,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or PeachCare for Kids but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$7,025 – 10.2 percent less than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in Georgia.
- Georgia did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 48 percent of Georgia's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 38 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Georgia's state-funded preschool program met 8 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Georgia's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 66 percent of Georgia's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 61 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 80 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 80 percent could not compute.
 - 76 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 67 percent could not compute.
- 70 percent of Georgia public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Georgia 47th among states. 62 percent of Black students and 64 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 76 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 13 percent of Georgia public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Georgia 37th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 21 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Georgia, 19,062 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 7.7 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 7,617 Georgia children in foster care.

Too many Georgia children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 42,477 children were arrested in Georgia in 2012 – a rate of 3,812 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 1,788 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 73 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 6 percent were Hispanic, and 19 percent were White.
- 92 Georgia children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Georgia spent 1.9 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Georgia ranked 22nd out of 41 states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 91 children and teens were killed by guns in Georgia in 2013 – a rate of 3.3 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

HAWAII

September 2015



Child Population

308,444 children lived in Hawaii in 2014; 86 percent were children of color.

- 14 percent were White
- 17 percent were Hispanic
- 2 percent were Black
- 25 percent were Asian
- 31 percent were two or more races
- <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 12 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 7 (14.7 percent) of Hawaii's children were poor in 2014, a total of 44,363 children.²²

- Hawaii ranked 5th in child poverty among states.²³
- More than 1 in 17 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 7 children under age 6 were poor; more than 2 in 5 of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Hawaii are disproportionately poor.

- More than 1 in 6 Black children and nearly 1 in 7 Hispanic children were poor in 2014, compared to nearly 1 in 10 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Hawaii leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 2,312 Hawaii public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, more than 4 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Hawaii and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 22 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. More than 27 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Hawaii ranked 30th of 50 states in child food security and 12th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- Nearly 24 percent of Hawaii children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- Nearly 91 percent of Hawaii children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Hawaii 44th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Hawaii's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage, jeopardizing their education and their future.

- In 2013, 92.7 percent of eligible children participated in Med-QUEST or Quest, Hawaii's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 138,258 Hawaii children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Med-QUEST, and 30,979 in Quest.
- More than 9,000 Hawaii children ages 0-17 (3 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 2nd lowest uninsured rate among states.

²² A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

²³ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2012, 8,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Med-QUEST or Quest but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$11,748 – 29.1 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college.
- Hawaii did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 49 percent of Hawaii's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 41 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were served.

Hawaii's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 70 percent of Hawaii's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 54 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 63 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 66 percent could not compute.
 - 74 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 57 percent could not compute.
- 78 percent of Hawaii public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Hawaii 34th among states. 77 percent of Black students and 68 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 56 percent of White students.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Hawaii, 1,324 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 4.3 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 1,089 Hawaii children in foster care.

Too many Hawaii children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 8,691 children were arrested in Hawaii in 2012 – a rate of 6,655 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 99 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 21 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 9 percent were Hispanic, and 30 percent were White.
- No Hawaii children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Hawaii spent 2.9 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Fewer than 10 children and teens were killed by guns in Hawaii in 2013.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

IDAHO

September 2015



Child Population

431,080 children lived in Idaho in 2014; 24 percent were children of color.

- 76 percent were White
- 18 percent were Hispanic
- 1 percent were Black
- 1 percent were Asian
- 3 percent were two or more races
- 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 5 (18.8 percent) of Idaho's children were poor in 2014, a total of 80,025 children.²⁴

- Idaho ranked 23rd in child poverty among states.²⁵
- Nearly 1 in 14 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 5 children under age 6 were poor; more than 1 in 3 of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Idaho are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 3 Hispanic children and nearly 1 in 2 American Indian/Alaska Native children were poor in 2014, compared to more than 1 in 7 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Idaho leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 6,126 Idaho public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Idaho and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 21 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. Nearly 28 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Idaho ranked 21st of 50 states in child food security and 14th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- 25 percent of Idaho children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- More than 77 percent of Idaho children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Idaho 6th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Idaho's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 87.6 percent of eligible children participated in Idaho Medicaid Program or Idaho Health Plan, Idaho's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 211,607 Idaho children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Idaho Medicaid Program, and 45,399 in Idaho Health Plan.
- More than 38,000 Idaho children ages 0-17 (8.9 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 10th highest rate of uninsured children among states.

²⁴ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

²⁵ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2012, 22,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Idaho Medicaid Program or Idaho Health Plan but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$6,483 – 2.5 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college.
- Idaho did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 32 percent of Idaho's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 26 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.

Idaho's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 67 percent of Idaho's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 60 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 87 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 80 percent could not compute.
- 84 percent of Idaho public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Idaho 16th among states. 78 percent of Black students and 83 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 83 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 6 percent of Idaho public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Idaho 4th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 9 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Idaho, 1,674 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 3.9 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 1,351 Idaho children in foster care.

Too many Idaho children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 11,274 children were arrested in Idaho in 2012 – a rate of 5,966 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 399 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 2 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 19 percent were Hispanic, and 74 percent were White.
- 17 Idaho children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Idaho spent 3.4 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Idaho ranked 25th out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 16 children and teens were killed by guns in Idaho in 2013 – a rate of 3.4 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

ILLINOIS

September 2015



Child Population

2,988,474 children lived in Illinois in 2014; 48 percent were children of color.

- 52 percent were White
- 24 percent were Hispanic
- 16 percent were Black
- 5 percent were Asian
- 3 percent were two or more races
- <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 5 (20.2 percent) of Illinois's children were poor in 2014, a total of 593,186 children.²⁶

- Illinois ranked 27th in child poverty among states.²⁷
- Nearly 1 in 11 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 5 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Illinois are disproportionately poor.

- More than 2 in 5 Black children, more than 1 in 4 Hispanic children, and nearly 1 in 4 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to more than 1 in 10 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Illinois leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 51,000 Illinois public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Illinois and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 21 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. Nearly 34 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Illinois ranked 19th of 50 states in child food security and 38th in percent of children overweight or obese.
- More than 29 percent of Illinois children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- More than 85 percent of Illinois children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Illinois 27th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Illinois's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 92.2 percent of eligible children participated in Medical Assistance Program or All Kids, Illinois's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 2,352,202 Illinois children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medical Assistance Program, and 337,097 in All Kids.
- More than 125,000 Illinois children ages 0-17 (4.2 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 8th lowest rate of uninsured children among states.

²⁶ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

²⁷ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2012, 81,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medical Assistance Program or All Kids but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$12,568 – 0.1 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college.
- Illinois did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 53 percent of Illinois's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 45 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were served.
- Illinois's state-funded preschool program met 8 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-14.

Illinois's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 66 percent of Illinois's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 61 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 86 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 84 percent could not compute.
 - 82 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 75 percent could not compute.
- 82 percent of Illinois public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Illinois 22nd among states. 64 percent of Black students and 79 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 89 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 10 percent of Illinois public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Illinois 29th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 25 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Illinois, 29,719 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 9.8 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 16,777 Illinois children in foster care.

Too many Illinois children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 2,106 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 45 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 21 percent were Hispanic, and 30 percent were White.
- 68 Illinois children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Illinois spent 1.9 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Illinois ranked 34th out of 41 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 148 children and teens were killed by guns in Illinois in 2013—a rate of 4.4 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

INDIANA

September 2015



Child Population

1,581,927 children lived in Indiana in 2014; 27 percent were children of color.

- 73 percent were White
- 11 percent were Hispanic
- 11 percent were Black
- 2 percent were Asian
- 4 percent were two or more races
- <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 5 (21.5 percent) of Indiana's children were poor in 2014, a total of 333,348 children.²⁸

- Indiana ranked 29th in child poverty among states.²⁹
- More than 1 in 11 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Indiana are disproportionately poor.

- More than 2 in 5 Black children, more than 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and nearly 1 in 4 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to nearly 1 in 6 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Indiana leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 16,000 Indiana public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Indiana and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 22 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. More than 31 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Indiana ranked 26th of 50 states in child food security and 29th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- More than 27 percent of Indiana children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- 80 percent of Indiana children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Indiana 10th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Indiana's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 84.2 percent of eligible children participated in Indiana Medicaid or Hoosier Healthwise, Indiana's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 701,804 Indiana children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Indiana Medicaid, and 152,415 in Hoosier Healthwise.
- More than 130,000 Indiana children ages 0-17 (8.2 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 13th highest uninsured rate among states.

²⁸ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

²⁹ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2012, 102,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Indiana Medicaid or Hoosier Healthwise but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$8,281 – 7 percent less than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in Indiana.
- Indiana did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 39 percent of Indiana's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 30 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.

Indiana's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 62 percent of Indiana's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 48 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 83 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 79 percent could not compute.
 - 76 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 61 percent could not compute.
- 80 percent of Indiana public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Indiana 27th among states. 63 percent of Black students and 83 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 82 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 11 percent of Indiana public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Indiana 34th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 28 percent and 13 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Indiana, 21,755 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 13.7 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 12,817 Indiana children in foster care.

Too many Indiana children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 1,878 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 29 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 5 percent were Hispanic, and 61 percent were White.
- 32 Indiana children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Indiana spent 2.1 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Indiana ranked 35th out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 78 children and teens were killed by guns in Indiana in 2013—a rate of 4.4 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

IOWA

September 2015



Child Population

725,954 children lived in Iowa in 2014; 21 percent were children of color.

- 79 percent were White
- 10 percent were Hispanic
- 5 percent were Black
- 2 percent were Asian
- 4 percent were two or more races
- <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 7 (15.3 percent) of Iowa's children were poor in 2014, a total of 108,888 children.³⁰

- Iowa ranked 10th in child poverty among states.³¹
- 1 in 15 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 6 children under age 6 were poor; more than 2 in 5 of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Iowa are disproportionately poor.

- More than 2 in 5 Black children, more than 1 in 4 Hispanic children, and nearly 3 in 10 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to nearly 1 in 8 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Iowa leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 7,000 Iowa public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Iowa and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 20 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. More than 28 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Iowa ranked 11th of 50 states in child food security and 15th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- 25 percent of Iowa children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- More than 88 percent of Iowa children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Iowa 34th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Iowa's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 89.1 percent of eligible children participated in Iowa Medicaid Enterprise or Hawk-I, Iowa's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 318,377 Iowa children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Iowa Medicaid Enterprise, and 83,670 in Hawk-I.
- Nearly 30,000 Iowa children ages 0-17 (4.1 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 7th lowest rate of uninsured children among states.

³⁰ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

³¹ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2012, 27,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Iowa Medicaid Enterprise or Hawk-I but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$9,185 – 17.1 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college.
- Iowa did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 47 percent of Iowa's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 42 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Iowa's state-funded preschool programs met an average of 6.9 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Iowa's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 62 percent of Iowa's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 52 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 85 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 84 percent could not compute.
 - 77 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 70 percent could not compute.
- 89 percent of Iowa public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Iowa 5th among states. 64 percent of Black students and 88 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 90 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 6 percent of Iowa public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Iowa 4th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 25 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Iowa, 11,345 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 15.7 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 6,381 Iowa children in foster care.

Too many Iowa children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 15,897 children were arrested in Iowa in 2012– a rate of 4,913 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 729 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 22 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 10 percent were Hispanic, and 61 percent were White.
- 15 Iowa children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Iowa spent 2.8 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Iowa ranked 7th out of 41 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 18 children and teens were killed by guns in Iowa in 2013—a rate of 2.2* out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

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

Children in the States

KANSAS

September 2015



Child Population

722,666 children lived in Kansas in 2014; 33 percent were children of color.

- 67 percent were White
- 18 percent were Hispanic
- 6 percent were Black
- 3 percent were Asian
- 5 percent were two or more races
- 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 6 (17.7 percent) of Kansas's children were poor in 2014, a total of 126,063 children.³²

- Kansas ranked 19th in child poverty among states.³³
- More than 1 in 13 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 5 children under age 6 were poor; more than 2 in 5 of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Kansas are disproportionately poor.

- More than 1 in 3 Black children, nearly 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and more than 1 in 5 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to nearly 1 in 8 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Kansas leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 9,000 Kansas public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Kansas and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 22 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. More than 30 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Kansas ranked 29th of 50 states in child food security and 25th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- Nearly 20 percent of Kansas children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- 93 percent of Kansas children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Kansas 49th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Kansas's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 87.1 percent of eligible children participated in KanCare or HealthWave, Kansas's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 237,026 Kansas children ages 0-18 were enrolled in KanCare, and 76,164 in HealthWave.
- More than 44,000 Kansas children ages 0-17 (6.1 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 21st highest rate of uninsured children among states.

³² A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

³³ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2012, 37,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for KanCare or HealthWave but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$10,787 – 39.6 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college.
- Kansas did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 44 percent of Kansas's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 38 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Kansas's state-funded preschool program only met 6 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Kansas's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 62 percent of Kansas's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 52 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 83 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 78 percent could not compute.
 - 80 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 69 percent could not compute.
- 89 percent of Kansas public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Kansas 5th among states. 70 percent of Black students and 87 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 89 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 7 percent of Kansas public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Kansas 8th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 19 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Kansas, 2,063 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 2.8 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 6,455 Kansas children in foster care.

Too many Kansas children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 813 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 32 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 10 percent were Hispanic, and 54 percent were White.
- No Kansas children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Kansas spent 2.6 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Kansas ranked 12th out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 21 children and teens were killed by guns in Kansas in 2013—a rate of 2.6 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

KENTUCKY

September 2015



Child Population

1,012,614 children lived in Kentucky in 2014; 20 percent were children of color.

- 80 percent were White
- 6 percent were Hispanic
- 9 percent were Black
- 2 percent were Asian
- 4 percent were two or more races
- <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 4 (26.2 percent) of Kentucky's children were poor in 2014, a total of 259,751 children.³⁴

- Kentucky ranked 43rd in child poverty among states.³⁵
- Nearly 1 in 8 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 3 in 10 children under age 6 were poor; more than half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Kentucky are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 2 Black children, more than 2 in 5 Hispanic children, and more than 1 in 2 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to nearly 1 in 4 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Kentucky leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 34,000 Kentucky public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Kentucky and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 22 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. Nearly 36 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Kentucky ranked 47th of 50 states in child food security and 44th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- More than 33 percent of Kentucky children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- Nearly 93 percent of Kentucky children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Kentucky 47th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Kentucky's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 90.1 percent of eligible children participated in Kentucky Medicaid or KCHIP, Kentucky's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 485,286 Kentucky children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Kentucky Medicaid, and 84,069 in KCHIP.
- Nearly 60,000 Kentucky children ages 0-17 (5.9 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 24th highest rate of uninsured children among states.

³⁴ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

³⁵ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2012, 43,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Kentucky Medicaid or KCHIP but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$6,194 – 28.7 percent less than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college.
- Kentucky did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 42 percent of Kentucky's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 36 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Kentucky's state-funded preschool program met 9 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Kentucky's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 64 percent of Kentucky's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 59 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 85 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 81 percent could not compute.
 - 71 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 70 percent could not compute.
- 82 percent of Kentucky public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Kentucky 22nd among states. 78 percent of Black students and 89 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 82 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 9 percent of Kentucky public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Kentucky 22nd among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 22 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Kentucky, 20,005 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 19.7 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 7,324 Kentucky children in foster care.

Too many Kentucky children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 7,143 children were arrested in Kentucky in 2012 – a rate of 1,569 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 747 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 33 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 4 percent were Hispanic, and 59 percent were White.
- No Kentucky children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Kentucky spent 3.5 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Kentucky ranked 20th out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 35 children and teens were killed by guns in Kentucky in 2013 – a rate of 3.1 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

LOUISIANA

September 2015



Child Population

1,113,493 children lived in Louisiana in 2014; 48 percent were children of color.

- 52 percent were White
- 6 percent were Hispanic
- 37 percent were Black
- 2 percent were Asian
- 3 percent were two or more races
- 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 3 in 10 (27.9 percent) of Louisiana's children were poor in 2014, a total of 306,198 children.³⁶

- Louisiana ranked 48th in child poverty among states.³⁷
- Nearly 1 in 7 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 3 in 10 children under age 6 were poor; more than half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Louisiana are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 2 Black children, nearly 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and more than 1 in 3 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to more than 1 in 8 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Louisiana leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 20,476 Louisiana public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Louisiana and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 24 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. Nearly 40 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Louisiana ranked 35th of 50 states in child food security and 50th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- 38 percent of Louisiana children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- Nearly 88 percent of Louisiana children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Louisiana 32nd of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Louisiana's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage, jeopardizing their education and their future.

- In 2013, 92.3 percent of eligible children participated in Bayou Health or LaCHIP, Louisiana's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 670,729 Louisiana children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Bayou Health, and 149,968 in LaCHIP.
- More than 63,000 Louisiana children ages 0-17 (5.7 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 23rd lowest rate of uninsured children among states.

³⁶ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

³⁷ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2012, 44,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Bayou Health or LaCHIP but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$5,655 – 13.6 percent less than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college.
- Louisiana did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 50 percent of Louisiana’s 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 45 percent of children from families with incomes below 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Louisiana’s state-funded preschool programs met an average of 8 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Louisiana’s schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 77 percent of Louisiana’s fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 74 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 89 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 87 percent could not compute.
 - 80 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 71 percent could not compute.
- 72 percent of Louisiana public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Louisiana 45th among states. 65 percent of Black students and 87 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 76 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 14 percent of Louisiana public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Louisiana 41st among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 20 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Louisiana, 10,119 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 9.1 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 3,994 Louisiana children in foster care.

Too many Louisiana children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 957 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 73 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 1 percent were Hispanic, and 24 percent were White.
- 23 Louisiana children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Louisiana spent 2 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012

Louisiana ranked 40th out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 97 children and teens were killed by guns in Louisiana in 2013 – a rate of 7.9 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

MAINE

September 2015



Child Population

258,977 children lived in Maine in 2014; 11 percent were children of color.

- 89 percent were White
- 3 percent were Hispanic
- 3 percent were Black
- 1 percent were Asian
- 3 percent were two or more races
- 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 5 (19.1 percent) of Maine's children were poor in 2014, a total of 48,007 children.³⁸

- Maine ranked 24th in child poverty among states.³⁹
- 1 in 11 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Maine are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 2 Black children, more than 1 in 6 Hispanic children, and more than 3 in 5 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to more than 1 in 6 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Maine leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 2,000 Maine public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Maine and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 23 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. Nearly 3 in 10 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Maine ranked 31st of 50 states in child food security and 21st in percent of children overweight and obese.
- Nearly 33 percent of Maine children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- More than 78 percent of Maine children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Maine 7th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Maine's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage, which can their education and their future.

- In 2013, 94 percent of eligible children participated in MaineCare, Maine's combined Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 175,128 Maine children ages 0-18 were enrolled in MaineCare due to Medicaid funding, and an additional 29,712 thanks to CHIP funding.
- More than 15,000 Maine children ages 0-17 (5.9 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 24th highest rate of uninsured children among states.

³⁸ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

³⁹ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2012, 7,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for MaineCare but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$9,360– 30 percent less than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college.
- Maine did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 42 percent of Maine's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 36 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Maine's state-funded preschool program only met 5 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Maine's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 63 percent of Maine's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 53 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 89 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 75 percent could not compute.
- 87 percent of Maine public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Maine 9th among states. 83 percent of Black students and 97 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 86 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 7 percent of Maine public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Maine 8th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 12 percent and 7 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Maine, 3,820 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 14.6 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 1,821 Maine children in foster care.

Too many Maine children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 5,492 children were arrested in Maine in 2012– a rate of 4,365 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 165 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 11 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 4 percent were Hispanic, and 82 percent were White.
- No Maine children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Maine spent 3.2 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Fewer than 10 children and teens were killed by guns in Maine in 2013.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

MARYLAND

September 2015



Child Population

1,350,544 children lived in Maryland in 2014; 56 percent were children of color.

- 44 percent were White
- 13 percent were Hispanic
- 31 percent were Black
- 6 percent were Asian
- 5 percent were two or more races
- <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 8 (13.0 percent) of Maryland's children were poor in 2014, a total of 173,305 children.⁴⁰

- Maryland ranked 2nd in child poverty among states.⁴¹
- Nearly 1 in 17 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 7 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Maryland are disproportionately poor.

- More than 1 in 5 Black children and nearly 1 in 6 Hispanic children were poor in 2014, compared to more than 1 in 14 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Maryland leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 16,000 Maryland public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, more than 3 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Maryland and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 19 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. Nearly 32 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Maryland ranked 9th of 50 states in child food security and 31st in percent of children overweight and obese.
- More than 24 percent of Maryland children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- More than 78 percent of Maryland children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Maryland 8th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Maryland's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage, which can their education and their future.

- In 2013, 91.2 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid/Medical Assistance or Maryland Children's Health Program (MCHP), Maryland's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 490,009 Maryland children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid/Medical Assistance, and an additional 135,454 in MCHP thanks to additional CHIP funding.
- More than 59,000 Maryland children ages 0-17 (4.4 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 11th lowest rate of uninsured children among states.

⁴⁰ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$979 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁴¹ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2012, 37,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid/Medical Assistance or Maryland Children's Health Program (MCHP) but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$13,897 – 64 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college.
- Maryland had 1,643 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 48 percent of Maryland's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 35 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Maryland's state-funded preschool program met 8 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Maryland's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 55 percent of Maryland's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 53 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 78 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 78 percent could not compute.
 - 65 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 67 percent could not compute.
- 84 percent of Maryland public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Maryland 16th among states. 74. percent of Black students and 85 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 87 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 9 percent of Maryland public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Maryland 22nd among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 15 percent and 7 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Maryland, 12,397 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 9.2 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 4,504 Maryland children in foster care.

Too many Maryland children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 27,311 children were arrested in Maryland in 2012– a rate of 4,482 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 939 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 78 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 5 percent were Hispanic, and 16 percent were White.
- 22 Maryland children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Maryland spent 3.3 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Maryland ranked 16th out of 41 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 42 children and teens were killed by guns in Maryland in 2013—a rate of 2.8 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

MASSACHUSETTS

September 2015



Child Population

1,390,468 children lived in Massachusetts in 2014; 35 percent were children of color.

- 65 percent were White
- 17 percent were Hispanic
- 8 percent were Black
- 7 percent were Asian
- 4 percent were two or more races
- <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 7 (15.2 percent) of Massachusetts's children were poor in 2014, a total of 207,673 children.⁴²

- Massachusetts ranked 9th in child poverty among states.⁴³
- More than 1 in 14 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 6 children under age 6 were poor; more than half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Massachusetts are disproportionately poor.

- More than 3 in 10 Black children, nearly 2 in 5 Hispanic children, and more than 1 in 5 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to more than 1 in 13 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Massachusetts leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 16,000 Massachusetts public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, 3 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Massachusetts and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 17 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. Nearly 31 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Massachusetts ranked 4th of 50 states in child food security and 27th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- Nearly 24 percent of Massachusetts children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs in an average month in FY2013.
- Nearly 81 percent of Massachusetts children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs – ranking Massachusetts 13th of 50 states in ensuring children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Massachusetts's children have access to health coverage, it does not guarantee enrollment in coverage, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 96.8 percent of eligible children participated in MassHealth, Massachusetts's combined Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 544,851 Massachusetts children ages 0-18 were enrolled in MassHealth thanks to Medicaid funding, and an additional 148,719 due to CHIP funding.

⁴² A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁴³ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- More than 21,000 Massachusetts children ages 0-17 (1.5 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the lowest rate of uninsured children among states.
- In 2012, 12,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for MassHealth but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$16,549 – 53 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college.
- Massachusetts had 40,047 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 58 percent of Massachusetts' 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 46 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Massachusetts's state-funded preschool program met 6 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Massachusetts's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 53 percent of Massachusetts's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 42 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 79 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 74 percent could not compute.
 - 80 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 68 percent could not compute.
- 86 percent of Massachusetts public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Massachusetts 12th among states. 82 percent of Black students and 69 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 90 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 8 percent of Massachusetts public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Massachusetts 14th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 16 percent and 14 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Massachusetts, 20,307 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 14.6 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 8,553 Massachusetts children in foster care.

Too many Massachusetts children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 12,205 children were arrested in Massachusetts in 2012 – a rate of 1,871 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 543 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 29 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 36 percent were Hispanic, and 30 percent were White.
- 3 Massachusetts children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Massachusetts spent 5.1 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Fewer than 10 children and teens were killed by guns in Massachusetts in 2013.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

MICHIGAN

September 2015



Child Population

2,223,790 children lived in Michigan in 2014; 32 percent were children of color.

- 68 percent were White
- 8 percent were Hispanic
- 16 percent were Black
- 3 percent were Asian
- 5 percent were two or more races
- 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 4 (22.6 percent) of Michigan's children were poor in 2014, a total of 492,853 children.⁴⁴

- Michigan ranked 34th in child poverty among states.⁴⁵
- Nearly 1 in 9 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Michigan are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 2 Black children, nearly 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and more than 3 in 10 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to nearly 1 in 6 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Michigan leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 39,000 Michigan public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Michigan and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 21 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. Nearly 33 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Michigan ranked 20th of 50 states in child food security and 34th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- More than 29 percent of Michigan children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- Nearly 87 percent of Michigan children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Michigan 30th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Michigan's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage, jeopardizing their education and their future.

- In 2013, 92.7 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or MICHild, Michigan's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 1,195,649 Michigan children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 89,670 in MICHild.
- Nearly 90,000 Michigan children ages 0-17 (4.0 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 5th lowest rate of uninsured children among states.

⁴⁴ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁴⁵ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2012, 71,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or MICHild but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$9,724 –16.2 percent less than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college.
- Michigan did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 46 percent of Michigan’s 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 40 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Michigan’s state-funded preschool program met 8 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Michigan’s schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 69 percent of Michigan’s fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 63 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 88 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 90 percent could not compute.
 - 79 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 78 percent could not compute.
- 77 percent of Michigan public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Michigan 39th among states. 60 percent of Black students and 51 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 83 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 12 percent of Michigan public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Michigan 35th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 28 percent and 13 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Michigan, 33,938 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 15.1 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 14,464 Michigan children in foster care.

Too many Michigan children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 27,133 children were arrested in Michigan in 2012– a rate of 2,530 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 2,085 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 53 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 5 percent were Hispanic, and 38 percent were White.
- 73 Michigan children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Michigan spent 2.8 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Michigan ranked 32nd out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 104 children and teens were killed by guns in Michigan in 2013 – a rate of 4.1 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

MINNESOTA

September 2015



Child Population

1,281,826 children lived in Minnesota in 2014; 29 percent were children of color.

- 71 percent were White
- 9 percent were Hispanic
- 8 percent were Black
- 6 percent were Asian
- 5 percent were two or more races
- 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 7 (14.9 percent) of Minnesota's children were poor in 2014, a total of 188,717 children.⁴⁶

- Minnesota ranked 8th in child poverty among states.⁴⁷
- Nearly 1 in 16 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 6 children under age 6 were poor; more than 2 in 5 of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Minnesota are disproportionately poor.

- More than 2 in 5 Black children, nearly 3 in 10 Hispanic children, and more than 2 in 5 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to more than 1 in 12 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Minnesota leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 12,000 Minnesota public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Minnesota and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- 16 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. More than 27 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Minnesota ranked 3rd of 50 states in child food security and 11th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- Nearly 19 percent of Minnesota children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- 84 percent of Minnesota children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Minnesota 23rd of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Minnesota's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2011, 84.5 percent of eligible children participated in Medical Assistance or MinnesotaCare, Minnesota's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 505,264 Minnesota children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medical Assistance, and an additional 3,835 in MinnesotaCare thanks to additional CHIP funding.

⁴⁶ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁴⁷ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- Nearly 72,000 Minnesota children ages 0-17 (5.6 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 21st lowest rate of uninsured children among states.
- In 2012, 58,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medical Assistance or MinnesotaCare but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$13,993 – 33.7 percent more than the annual average tuition and fees at an in-state public four-year college.
- Minnesota had 7,973 families on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 45 percent of Minnesota's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 38 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Minnesota's state-funded preschool program met 9 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

Minnesota's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 59 percent of Minnesota's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 41 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 79 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 68 percent could not compute.
 - 77 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 66 percent could not compute.
- 88 percent of Minnesota public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Minnesota 7th among states. 66 percent of Black students and 70 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 92 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 5 percent of Minnesota public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Minnesota 3rd among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 19 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Minnesota, 4,183 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 3.3 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 5,929 Minnesota children in foster care.

Too many Minnesota children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 37,094 children were arrested in Minnesota in 2012 – a rate of 6,538 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 828 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 37 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 7 percent were Hispanic, and 37 percent were White.
- 13 Minnesota children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Minnesota spent 2.7 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Minnesota ranked 3rd out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 25 children and teens were killed by guns in Minnesota in 2013 – a rate of 1.8 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

MISSISSIPPI

September 2015



Child Population

731,269 children lived in Mississippi in 2014; 51 percent were children of color.

- 49 percent were White
- 4 percent were Hispanic
- 43 percent were Black
- 1 percent were Asian
- 2 percent were two or more races
- 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 3 in 10 (29.4 percent) of Mississippi's children were poor in 2014, a total of 211,726 children.⁴⁸

- Mississippi ranked 49th in child poverty among states.⁴⁹
- More than 1 in 7 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 3 in 10 children under age 6 were poor; more than half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Mississippi are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 2 Black children and more than 1 in 4 Hispanic children were poor in 2014, compared to more than 1 in 7 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Mississippi leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 12,845 Mississippi public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Mississippi and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- 29 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. Nearly 40 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Mississippi ranked 50th of 50 states in child food security and 49th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- Nearly 40 percent of Mississippi children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- Nearly 92 percent of Mississippi children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Mississippi 45th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Mississippi's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 89.2 percent of eligible children participated in Mississippi Medicaid or CHIP, Mississippi's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 467,918 Mississippi children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Mississippi Medicaid, and 93,120 in CHIP.

⁴⁸ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁴⁹ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- More than 56,000 Mississippi children ages 0-17 (7.6 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 15th highest rate of uninsured children among states.
- In 2012, 41,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Mississippi Medicaid or CHIP but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$5,496 – 16.2 percent less than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in Mississippi.
- Mississippi did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 48 percent of Mississippi's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 46 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.

Mississippi's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 79 percent of Mississippi's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 74 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 89 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 89 percent could not compute.
 - 84 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 73 percent could not compute.
- 68 percent of Mississippi public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Mississippi 48th among states. 63 percent of Black students and 68 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 72 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 16 percent of Mississippi public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Mississippi 45th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 23 percent and 7 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Mississippi, 7,415 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 10.1 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 4,085 Mississippi children in foster care.

Too many Mississippi children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 258 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 81 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 1 percent were Hispanic, and 17 percent were White.
- 8 Mississippi children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Mississippi spent 2.1 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Mississippi ranked 37th out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 38 children and teens were killed by guns in Mississippi in 2013 – a rate of 4.6 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

MISSOURI

September 2015



Child Population

1,392,623 children lived in Missouri in 2014; 26 percent were children of color.

- 74 percent were White
- 6 percent were Hispanic
- 14 percent were Black
- 2 percent were Asian
- 4 percent were two or more races
- <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 5 (21.1 percent) of Missouri's children were poor in 2014, a total of 287,081 children.⁵⁰

- Missouri ranked 28th in child poverty among states.⁵¹
- Nearly 1 in 10 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Missouri are disproportionately poor.

- More than 2 in 5 Black children and more than 3 in 10 Hispanic children were poor in 2014, compared to nearly 1 in 6 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Missouri leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 27,000 Missouri public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Missouri and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 22 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. More than 28 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Missouri ranked 23rd of 50 states in child food security and 17th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- More than 29 percent of Missouri children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- More than 89 percent of Missouri children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Missouri 39th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Missouri's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 85.5 percent of eligible children participated in MO HealthNet or HealthNet for Kids, Missouri's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 559,265 Missouri children ages 0-18 were enrolled in MO HealthNet, and 92,918 in HealthNet for Kids.
- Nearly 98,000 Missouri children ages 0-17 (7 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 17th highest rate of uninsured children among states.

⁵⁰ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁵¹ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2012, 88,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for MO HealthNet or HealthNet for Kids but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$8,736 – 7.9 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in Missouri.
- Missouri did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 44 percent of Missouri's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 36 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Missouri's state-funded preschool program met 7 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Missouri's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 65 percent of Missouri's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 61 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 87 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 87 percent could not compute.
 - 70 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 71 percent could not compute.
- 86 percent of Missouri public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Missouri 12th among states. 73 percent of Black students and 92 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 87 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 10 percent of Missouri public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Missouri 29th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 27 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Missouri, 1,827 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 1.3 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 10,691 Missouri children in foster care.

Too many Missouri children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 32,300 children were arrested in Missouri in 2012 – a rate of 5,104 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 1,122 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 35 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 4 percent were Hispanic, and 57 percent were White.
- 13 Missouri children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Missouri spent 1.9 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Missouri ranked 28th out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 58 children and teens were killed by guns in Missouri in 2013 – a rate of 3.7 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

MONTANA

September 2015



Child Population

225,024 children lived in Montana in 2014; 21 percent were children of color.

- 79 percent were White
- 6 percent were Hispanic
- 1 percent were Black
- 1 percent were Asian
- 4 percent were two or more races
- 9 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 5 (18.5 percent) of Montana's children were poor in 2014, a total of 40,619 children.⁵²

- Montana ranked 22nd in child poverty among states.⁵³
- More than 1 in 12 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 5 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Montana are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 3 Hispanic children and more than 2 in 5 American Indian/Alaska Native children were poor in 2014, compared to more than 1 in 7 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Montana leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 2,600 Montana public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Montana and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 22 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. More than 29 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Montana ranked 28th of 50 states in child food security and 20th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- More than 23 percent of Montana children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- More than 81 percent of Montana children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Montana 16th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Montana's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 85.8 percent of eligible children participated in Montana Medicaid or Healthy Montana Kids, Montana's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 83,447 Montana children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Montana Medicaid, and 44,661 in Healthy Montana Kids.
- More than 22,000 Montana children ages 0-17 (10.1 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 6th highest rate of uninsured children among states.

⁵² A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁵³ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2012, 20,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Montana Medicaid or Healthy Montana Kids but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$8,858 – 42.6 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in Montana.
- Montana did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 38 percent of Montana's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 35 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.

Montana's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 65 percent of Montana's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 55 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 77 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 66 percent could not compute.
- 86 percent of Montana public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Montana 12th among states. 65 percent of Black students and 96 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 87 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 7 percent of Montana public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Montana 8th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 7 percent and 7 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Montana, 1,414 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 6.3 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 2,239 Montana children in foster care.

Too many Montana children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 6,903 children were arrested in Montana in 2012 – a rate of 6,967 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 168 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 4 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 7 percent were Hispanic, and 61 percent were White.
- 1 Montana child was in an adult jail in 2013.
- Montana spent 4.2 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Montana ranked 39th out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 14 children and teens were killed by guns in Montana in 2013 – a rate of 5.6 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

NEBRASKA

September 2015



Child Population

466,609 children lived in Nebraska in 2014; 29 percent were children of color.

- 71 percent were White
- 17 percent were Hispanic
- 6 percent were Black
- 2 percent were Asian
- 4 percent were two or more races
- 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 6 (16.2 percent) of Nebraska's children were poor in 2014, a total of 74,414 children.⁵⁴

- Nebraska ranked 16th in child poverty among states.⁵⁵
- 1 in 15 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 5 children under age 6 were poor; more than 2 in 5 of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Nebraska are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 2 Black children, nearly 3 in 10 Hispanic children, and nearly 3 in 5 American Indian/Alaska Native children were poor in 2014, compared to more than 1 in 10 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Nebraska leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 3,000 Nebraska public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Nebraska and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 21 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. Nearly 29 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Nebraska ranked 21st of 50 states in child food security and 19th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- More than 18 percent of Nebraska children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- Nearly 91 percent of Nebraska children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Nebraska 42nd of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Nebraska's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage, jeopardizing their education and their future.

- In 2013, 88.1 percent of eligible children participated in Nebraska Medicaid or Kids Connection, Nebraska's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 165,038 Nebraska children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Nebraska Medicaid, and 55,783 in Kids Connection.
- More than 25,000 Nebraska children ages 0-17 (5.5 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 19th lowest rate of uninsured children among states.

⁵⁴ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁵⁵ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2012, 17,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Nebraska Medicaid or Kids Connection but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$9,100 – 24.4 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college.
- Nebraska did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 45 percent of Nebraska’s 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 37 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Nebraska’s state-funded preschool program only met 6 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Nebraska’s schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 63 percent of Nebraska’s fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 55 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 84 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 88 percent could not compute.
 - 78 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 80 percent could not compute.
- 93 Nebraska public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Nebraska 1st among states. 65 percent of Black students and 93 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 93 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 8 percent of Nebraska public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Nebraska 14th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 31 percent and 9 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Nebraska, 3,993 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 8.6 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 4,614 Nebraska children in foster care.

Too many Nebraska children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 12,198 children were arrested in Nebraska in 2012 – a rate of 6,103 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 669 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 30 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 14 percent were Hispanic, and 44 percent were White.
- 15 Nebraska children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Nebraska spent 1.9 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Nebraska ranked 10th out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 13 children and teens were killed by guns in Nebraska in 2013 – a rate of 2.5 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

NEVADA

September 2015



Child Population

663,225 children lived in Nevada in 2014; 63 percent were children of color.

- 37 percent were White
- 40 percent were Hispanic
- 9 percent were Black
- 6 percent were Asian
- 6 percent were two or more races
- 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 5 (22 percent) of Nevada's children were poor in 2014, a total of 143,621 children.⁵⁶

- Nevada ranked 31st in child poverty among states.⁵⁷
- More than 1 in 10 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Nevada are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 2 in 5 Black children, nearly 3 in 10 Hispanic children, and more than 2 in 5 American Indian/Alaska Native children were poor in 2014, compared to more than 1 in 8 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Nevada leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 12,000 Nevada public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Nevada and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 27 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. More than 33 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Nevada ranked 43rd of 50 states in child food security and 36th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- Nearly 25 percent of Nevada children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- Nearly 92 percent of Nevada children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Nevada 45th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Nevada's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 73.7 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or Check Up, Nevada's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 256,109 Nevada children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 28,626 in Check Up.
- Nearly 99,000 Nevada children ages 0-17 (14.9 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the highest rate of uninsured children among states.

⁵⁶ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁵⁷ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2012, 75,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or Check Up but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$10,095 – 58.1 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in Nevada.
- Nevada had 653 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 31 percent of Nevada's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 22 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Nevada's state-funded preschool program met 7 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Nevada's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 73 percent of Nevada's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 66 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 86 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 83 percent could not compute.
 - 84 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 76 percent could not compute.
- 60 percent of Nevada public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Nevada 49th among states. 41 percent of Black students and 50 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 64 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 9 percent of Nevada public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Nevada 22nd among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 20 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Nevada, 5,438 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 8.2 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 4,788 Nevada children in foster care.

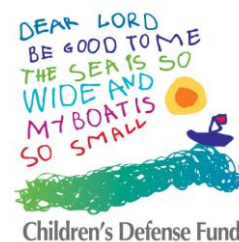
Too many Nevada children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 16,289 children were arrested in Nevada in 2012 – a rate of 5,527 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 720 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 29 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 38 percent were Hispanic, and 29 percent were White.
- No Nevada children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Nevada spent 2.1 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Nevada ranked 17th out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 21 children and teens were killed by guns in Nevada in 2013 – a rate of 2.9 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children in the States

NEW HAMPSHIRE

September 2015

Child Population

267,141 children lived in New Hampshire in 2014; 14 percent were children of color.

- 86 percent were White
- 6 percent were Hispanic
- 2 percent were Black
- 3 percent were Asian
- 3 percent were two or more races
- <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 8 (13 percent) of New Hampshire's children were poor in 2014, a total of 34,463 children.⁵⁸

- New Hampshire ranked 3rd in child poverty among states.⁵⁹
- 1 in 21 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 6 children under age 6 were poor; more than 2 in 5 of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in New Hampshire are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 4 Black children, more than 1 in 4 Hispanic children were poor in 2014, compared to more than 1 in 9 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in New Hampshire leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 3,000 New Hampshire public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, nearly 3 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in New Hampshire and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- 15 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. 26 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. New Hampshire ranked 2nd of 50 states in child food security and 5th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- Nearly 18 percent of New Hampshire children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- Nearly 87 percent of New Hampshire children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking New Hampshire 31st of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of New Hampshire's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

⁵⁸ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁵⁹ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2013, 90.4 percent of eligible children participated in NH Medicaid or Healthy Kids, New Hampshire's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 85,562 New Hampshire children ages 0-18 were enrolled in NH Medicaid, and 19,450 in Healthy Kids.
- More than 10,000 New Hampshire children ages 0-17 (3.8 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 4th lowest rate of uninsured children among states.
- In 2012, 9,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for NH Medicaid or Healthy Kids but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$11,901 – 18.8 percent less than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college.
- New Hampshire did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 46 percent of New Hampshire's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 43 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.

New Hampshire's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 55 percent of New Hampshire's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 41 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 73 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level.
 - 82 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 66 percent could not compute.
- 87 percent of New Hampshire public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing New Hampshire 9th among states. 74 percent of Black students and 86 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 87 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 9 percent of New Hampshire public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing New Hampshire 22nd among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 21 percent and 11 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In New Hampshire, 822 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 3 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 749 New Hampshire children in foster care.

Too many New Hampshire children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 7,306 children were arrested in New Hampshire in 2012 – a rate of 5,434 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 90 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 10 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 10 percent were Hispanic, and 80 percent were White.
- No New Hampshire children were in adult jails in 2013.
- New Hampshire spent 2.2 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Fewer than 10 children and teens were killed by guns in New Hampshire in 2013.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

NEW JERSEY

September 2015



Child Population

2,012,081 children lived in New Jersey in 2014; 51 percent were children of color.

- 49 percent were White
- 25 percent were Hispanic
- 14 percent were Black
- 9 percent were Asian
- 3 percent were two or more races
- <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 6 (15.9 percent) of New Jersey's children were poor in 2014, a total of 315,563 children.⁶⁰

- New Jersey ranked 15th in child poverty among states.⁶¹
- Nearly 1 in 14 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 6 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in New Jersey are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 3 in 10 Black children, nearly 3 in 10 Hispanic children, and nearly 1 in 2 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to nearly 1 in 13 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in New Jersey leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 9,000 New Jersey public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, 3 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in New Jersey and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 18 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. Nearly 25 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. New Jersey ranked 6th of 50 states in child food security and 4th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- 20 percent of New Jersey children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- Nearly 81 percent of New Jersey children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking New Jersey 13th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of New Jersey's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 89.2 percent of eligible children participated in NJ FamilyCare or FamilyCare, New Jersey's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 662,198 New Jersey children ages 0-18 were enrolled in NJ FamilyCare, and 206,761 in FamilyCare.
- More than 112,000 New Jersey children ages 0-17 (5.6 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 21st lowest rate of uninsured children among states.

⁶⁰ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁶¹ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2012, 78,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for NJ FamilyCare or FamilyCare but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$11,534 – only 9 percent less than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college.
- New Jersey did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 61 percent of New Jersey's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 53 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- New Jersey's state-funded preschool programs met an average of 8.8 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

New Jersey's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 58 percent of New Jersey's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 51 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 78 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 76 percent could not compute.
 - 79 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 70 percent could not compute.
- 87 percent of New Jersey public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing New Jersey 9th among states. 74 percent of Black students and 78 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 91 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 8 percent of New Jersey public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing New Jersey 14th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 18 percent and 11 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In New Jersey, 9,490 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 4.7 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 7,025 New Jersey children in foster care.

Too many New Jersey children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 29,932 children were arrested in New Jersey in 2012 – a rate of 3,191 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 1,005 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 60 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 20 percent were Hispanic, and 17 percent were White.
- 8 New Jersey children were in adult jails in 2013.
- New Jersey spent 2.4 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

New Jersey ranked 6th out of 41 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 46 children and teens were killed by guns in New Jersey in 2013 – a rate of 2.0 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

NEW MEXICO

September 2015



Child Population

501,949 children lived in New Mexico in 2014; 75 percent were children of color.

- 25 percent were White
- 59 percent were Hispanic
- 2 percent were Black
- 1 percent were Asian
- 3 percent were two or more races
- 10 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 3 in 10 (29.5 percent) of New Mexico's children were poor in 2014, a total of 145,966 children.⁶²

- New Mexico ranked 50th in child poverty among states.⁶³
- Nearly 1 in 7 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 3 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in New Mexico are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 3 in 10 Black children, more than 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and more than 2 in 5 American Indian/Alaska Native children were poor in 2014, compared to more than 1 in 7 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in New Mexico leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 11,600 New Mexico public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in New Mexico and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 28 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. Nearly 33 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. New Mexico ranked 48th of 50 states in child food security and 35th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- Nearly 40 percent of New Mexico children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- 63 percent of New Mexico children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking New Mexico 1st of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of New Mexico's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 89.8 percent of eligible children participated in Centennial Care or New MexiKids/MexiTeens, New Mexico's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 380,290 New Mexico children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Centennial Care, and 9,368 in New MexiKids/MexiTeens.

⁶² A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁶³ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- More than 43,000 New Mexico children ages 0-17 (8.5 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 11th highest rate of uninsured children among states.
- In 2012, 30,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Centennial Care or New MexiKids/MexiTeens but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$7,523 – 25.7 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in New Mexico.
- New Mexico had 259 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 38 percent of New Mexico's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 34 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- New Mexico's state-funded preschool program met 8 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

New Mexico's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 79 percent of New Mexico's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 69 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 76 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 76 percent could not compute.
 - 83 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 74 percent could not compute.
- Nearly 3 in 4 New Mexico public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing New Mexico 44th among states. 68 percent of Black students and 73 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 76 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 13 percent of New Mexico public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing New Mexico 37th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 17 percent and 15 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In New Mexico, 6,530 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 12.9 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 2,110 New Mexico children in foster care.

Too many New Mexico children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 11,067 children were arrested in New Mexico in 2012 – a rate of 4,880 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 522 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 3 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 70 percent were Hispanic, and 17 percent were White.
- No New Mexico children were in adult jails in 2013.
- New Mexico spent 4.5 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

New Mexico ranked 26th out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 20 children and teens were killed by guns in New Mexico in 2013 – a rate of 3.5 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

NEW YORK

September 2015



Child Population

4,228,906 children lived in New York in 2014; 51 percent were children of color.

- 49 percent were White
- 24 percent were Hispanic
- 16 percent were Black
- 8 percent were Asian
- 3 percent were two or more races
- <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 4 (22.6 percent) of New York's children were poor in 2014, a total of 936,938 children.⁶⁴

- New York ranked 33rd in child poverty among states.⁶⁵
- More than 1 in 10 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in New York are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 3 Black children, more than 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and nearly 1 in 4 American Indian/Alaska Native children were poor in 2014, compared to more than 1 in 7 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in New York leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 132,000 New York public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, more than 3 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in New York and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 22 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. More than 32 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. New York ranked 27th of states in child food security and 33rd in percent of children overweight and obese.
- Nearly 29 percent of New York children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- Nearly 69 percent of New York children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking New York 2nd of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of New York's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage and access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 92.6 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or Child Health Plus, New York's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 2,309,571 New York children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 490,114 in Child Health Plus.

⁶⁴ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁶⁵ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- Nearly 171,000 New York children ages 0-17 (4 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 5th lowest rate of uninsured children among states.
- In 2012, 147,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or Child Health Plus but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$14,508 – 109.7 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in New York.
- New York had local waiting lists for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 55 percent of New York's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 46 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- New York's state-funded preschool program met 7 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

New York's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 63 percent of New York's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 60 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 79 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 83 percent could not compute.
 - 79 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 76 percent could not compute.
- 78 percent of New York public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing New York 34th among states. 65 percent of Black students and 65 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 85 percent of White students.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In New York, 64,578 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 15.2 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 23,031 New York children in foster care.

Too many New York children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 108,214 children were arrested in New York in 2012 – a rate of 5,579 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 2,139 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 53 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 19 percent were Hispanic, and 22 percent were White.
- 131 New York children were in adult jails in 2013.
- New York spent 2.2 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

New York ranked 1st out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 53 children and teens were killed by guns in New York in 2013 – a rate of 1.1 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

NORTH CAROLINA

September 2015



Child Population

2,287,549 children lived in North Carolina in 2014; 46 percent were children of color.

- 54 percent were White
- 15 percent were Hispanic
- 23 percent were Black
- 3 percent were Asian
- 4 percent were two or more races
- 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 4 (24.3 percent) of North Carolina's children were poor in 2014, a total of 548,542 children.⁶⁶

- North Carolina ranked 38th in child poverty among states.⁶⁷
- More than 1 in 10 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 3 in 10 children under age 6 were poor; more than 2 in 5 of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in North Carolina are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 2 in 5 Black children, more than 2 in 5 Hispanic children, and nearly 2 in 5 American Indian/Alaska Native children were poor in 2014, compared to nearly 1 in 7 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in North Carolina leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 27,000 North Carolina public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in North Carolina and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 26 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. More than 31 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. North Carolina ranked 41st of 50 states in child food security and 29th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- Nearly 33 percent of North Carolina children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- More than 83 percent of North Carolina children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking North Carolina 20th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of North Carolina's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage and access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 91.6 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or Health Choice for Children, North Carolina's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 1,162,098 North Carolina children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 260,964 in Health Choice for Children.

⁶⁶ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁶⁷ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- More than 144,000 North Carolina children ages 0-17 (6.3 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 20th highest rate of uninsured children among states.
- In 2012, 107,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or Health Choice for Children but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$9,107 – 39.8 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in North Carolina.
- North Carolina had 20,162 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 42 percent of North Carolina’s 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 31 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- North Carolina’s state-funded preschool program met 10 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

North Carolina’s schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 65 percent of North Carolina’s fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 55 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 80 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 78 percent could not compute.
 - 77 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 65 percent could not compute.
- 79 percent of North Carolina public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing North Carolina 30th among states. 68 percent of Black students and 78 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 82 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 13 percent of North Carolina public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing North Carolina 37th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 25 percent and 12 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In North Carolina, 19,873 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 8.7 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 8,920 North Carolina children in foster care.

Too many North Carolina children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 36,065 children were arrested in North Carolina in 2012 – a rate of 3,523 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 567 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 66 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 7 percent were Hispanic, and 23 percent were White.
- 68 North Carolina children were in adult jails in 2013.
- North Carolina spent 3.4 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

North Carolina ranked 23rd out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 85 children and teens were killed by guns in North Carolina in 2013 – a rate of 3.3 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

NORTH DAKOTA

September 2015



Child Population

168,527 children lived in North Dakota in 2014; 21 percent were children of color.

- 79 percent were White
- 5 percent were Hispanic
- 2 percent were Black
- 1 percent were Asian
- 4 percent were two or more races
- 8 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 7 (14.8 percent) of North Dakota's children were poor in 2014, a total of 24,132 children.⁶⁸

- North Dakota ranked 6th in child poverty among states.⁶⁹
- More than 1 in 13 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 6 children under age 6 were poor; nearly 3 in 5 of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in North Dakota are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 3 Black children, nearly 3 in 10 Hispanic children and more than 1 in 2 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to more than 1 in 12 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in North Dakota leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 2,000 North Dakota public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in North Dakota and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 11 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. Nearly 36 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. North Dakota ranked 1st of 50 states in child food security and 45th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- Nearly 15 percent of North Dakota children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- Nearly 93 percent of North Dakota children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Food Programs in 2014 – ranking North Dakota 48th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of North Dakota's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 84.3 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or Healthy Steps, North Dakota's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 50,957 North Dakota children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 11,281 in Healthy Steps.

⁶⁸ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁶⁹ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- Nearly 13,000 North Dakota children ages 0-17 (7.9 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 14th highest rate of uninsured children among states.
- In 2012, 4,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or Healthy Steps but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$7,871 – 8.3 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in North Dakota.
- North Dakota did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 38 percent of North Dakota’s 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013.

North Dakota’s schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 66 percent of North Dakota’s fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 52 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 77 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 65 percent could not compute.
 - 71 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 73 percent could not compute.
- 91 percent of North Dakota public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing North Dakota 4th among states. More than 98 percent of Black students and 82 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 93 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 3 percent of North Dakota public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing North Dakota 1st among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 5 percent and 4 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In North Dakota, 1,517 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 9.3 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 1,289 North Dakota children in foster care.

Too many North Dakota children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 5,515 children were arrested in North Dakota in 2012 – a rate of 8,432 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 156 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 6 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 4 percent were Hispanic, and 54 percent were White.
- No North Dakota children were in adult jails in 2013.
- North Dakota spent 4.5 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Fewer than 10 children and teens were killed by guns in North Dakota in 2013.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

OHIO

September 2015



Child Population

2,638,304 children lived in Ohio in 2014; 27 percent were children of color.

- 73 percent were White
- 6 percent were Hispanic
- 15 percent were Black
- 2 percent were Asian
- 4 percent were two or more races
- <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 4 (22.9 percent) of Ohio's children were poor in 2014, a total of 593,831 children, more than the combined populations of Cleveland and Akron.⁷⁰

- Ohio ranked 36th in child poverty among states.⁷¹
- 1 in 9 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Ohio are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 2 Black children, more than 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and more than 1 in 2 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to nearly 1 in 6 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Ohio leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 24,000 Ohio public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Ohio and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 24 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. Nearly 31 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Ohio ranked 34th of 50 states in child food security and 28th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- More than 28 percent of Ohio children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- More than 89 percent of Ohio children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs – ranking Ohio 37th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Ohio's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 90.2 percent of eligible children participated in Ohio Medicaid or Healthy Start, Ohio's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 1,483,179 Ohio children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Ohio Medicaid, and an additional 286,817 in Healthy Start.

⁷⁰ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁷¹ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- More than 141,000 Ohio children ages 0-17 (5.3 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 14th lowest rate of uninsured children among states.
- In 2012, 108,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Ohio Medicaid or Healthy Start but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$7,771 – 21.6 percent less than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in Ohio.
- Ohio did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 45 percent of Ohio's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 37 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Ohio's state-funded preschool program met 4 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Ohio's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 63 percent of Ohio's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 52 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 89 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 84 percent could not compute.
 - 75 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 64 percent could not compute.
- 84 percent of Ohio public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Ohio 16th among states. 64 percent of Black students and 82 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 89 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 10 percent of Ohio public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Ohio 29th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 26 percent and 12 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Ohio, 27,562 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 10.4 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 12,249 Ohio children in foster care.

Too many Ohio children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 2,490 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 48 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 3 percent were Hispanic, and 44 percent were White.
- 20 Ohio children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Ohio spent 1.7 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Ohio ranked 21st out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 96 children and teens were killed by guns in Ohio in 2013 – a rate of 3.2 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

OKLAHOMA

September 2015



Child Population

952,699 children lived in Oklahoma in 2014; 45 percent were children of color.

- 55 percent were White
- 15 percent were Hispanic
- 8 percent were Black
- 2 percent were Asian
- 9 percent were two or more races
- 10 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 5 (22.4 percent) of Oklahoma's children were poor in 2014, a total of 208,310 children.⁷²

- Oklahoma ranked 32nd in child poverty among states.⁷³
- More than 1 in 10 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Oklahoma are disproportionately poor.

- More than 2 in 5 Black children, more than 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and nearly 1 in 4 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to nearly 1 in 6 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Oklahoma leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 23,000 Oklahoma public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Oklahoma and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- 26 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. Nearly 34 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Oklahoma ranked 40th of 50 states in child food security and 39th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- Nearly 29 percent of Oklahoma children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- More than 93 percent of Oklahoma children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Oklahoma 50th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Oklahoma's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 85.6 percent of eligible children participated in SoonerCare, Oklahoma's expanded Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 558,262 Oklahoma children ages 0-18 were enrolled in SoonerCare due to Medicaid funding, and an additional 147,911 thanks to CHIP funding.

⁷² A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁷³ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- More than 95,000 Oklahoma children ages 0-17 (10.0 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 7th highest rate of uninsured children among states.
- In 2012, 62,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for SoonerCare but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$7,741 – 17.6 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in Oklahoma.
- Oklahoma did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 41 percent of Oklahoma’s 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 37 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Oklahoma’s state-funded preschool program met 8 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Oklahoma’s schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 70 percent of Oklahoma’s fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 64 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 86 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 86 percent could not compute.
 - 83 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 79 percent could not compute.
- 79 percent of Oklahoma public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Oklahoma 30th among states. 66 percent of Black students and 78 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 80 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 10 percent of Oklahoma public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Oklahoma 29th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 22 percent and 15 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Oklahoma, 11,575 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 12.2 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 10,620 Oklahoma children in foster care.

Too many Oklahoma children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 15,599 children were arrested in Oklahoma in 2012 – a rate of 3,801 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 576 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 39 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 9 percent were Hispanic, and 38 percent were White.
- 4 Oklahoma children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Oklahoma spent 2.3 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Oklahoma ranked 30th out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 43 children and teens were killed by guns in Oklahoma in 2013 – a rate of 4.1 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

OREGON

September 2015



Child Population

858,022 children lived in Oregon in 2014; 35 percent were children of color.

- 65 percent were White
- 22 percent were Hispanic
- 2 percent were Black
- 4 percent were Asian
- 6 percent were two or more races
- 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 5 (21.6 percent) of Oregon's children were poor in 2014, a total of 181,714 children.⁷⁴

- Oregon ranked 30th in child poverty among states.⁷⁵
- Nearly 1 in 11 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Oregon are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 2 Black children, nearly 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and more than 2 in 5 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to more than 1 in 6 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Oregon leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 20,000 Oregon public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Oregon and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 26 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. More than 26 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Oregon ranked 39th of 50 states in child food security and 7th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- Nearly 34 percent of Oregon children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- Nearly 82 percent of Oregon children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Oregon 18th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Oregon's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 88.8 percent of eligible children participated in Oregon Health Plan or Healthy Kids, Oregon's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 401,721 Oregon children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Oregon Health Plan, and 128,061 in Healthy Kids.
- More than 50,000 Oregon children ages 0-17 (5.8 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 25th highest rate of uninsured children among states.

⁷⁴ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁷⁵ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2012, 38,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Oregon Health Plan or Healthy Kids but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$11,078 – 28.7 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in Oregon.
- Oregon had 1,980 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 40 percent of Oregon’s 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 31 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Oregon’s state-funded preschool program met 9 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Oregon’s schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 67 percent of Oregon’s fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 60 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 89 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 84 percent could not compute.
 - 84 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 80 percent could not compute.
- 78 percent of Oregon public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Oregon 34th among states. 65 percent of Black students and 78 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 78 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 8 percent of Oregon public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Oregon 14th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 18 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Oregon, 10,280 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 12.0 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 8,432 Oregon children in foster care.

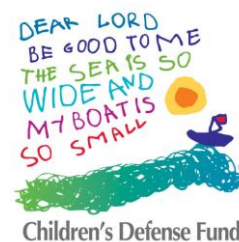
Too many Oregon children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 19,452 children were arrested in Oregon in 2012 – a rate of 5,004 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 1,098 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 10 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 25 percent were Hispanic, and 58 percent were White.
- No Oregon children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Oregon spent 3.3 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Oregon ranked 27th out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 35 children and teens were killed by guns in Oregon in 2013 – a rate of 3.7 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children in the States

PENNSYLVANIA

September 2015

Child Population

2,700,893 children lived in Pennsylvania in 2014; 31 percent were children of color.

- 69 percent were White
- 11 percent were Hispanic
- 13 percent were Black
- 3 percent were Asian
- 4 percent were two or more races
- <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 5 (19.4 percent) of Pennsylvania's children were poor in 2014, a total of 514,292 children.⁷⁶

- Pennsylvania ranked 25th in child poverty among states.⁷⁷
- 1 in 11 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 5 children under age 6 were poor; more than half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Pennsylvania are disproportionately poor.

- 2 in 5 Black children, nearly 2 in 5 Hispanic children, and nearly 2 in 5 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to nearly 1 in 8 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Pennsylvania leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 19,000 Pennsylvania public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Pennsylvania and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 20 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. More than 26 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Pennsylvania ranked 15th of 50 states in child food security and 7th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- More than 25 percent of Pennsylvania children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- More than 80 percent of Pennsylvania children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Pennsylvania 11th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Pennsylvania's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 90.3 percent of eligible children participated in Medical Assistance or CHIP, Pennsylvania's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 1,309,862 Pennsylvania children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medical Assistance, and 267,073 in CHIP.

⁷⁶ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁷⁷ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- More than 147,000 Pennsylvania children ages 0-17 (5.4 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 16th lowest rate of uninsured children among states.
- In 2012, 115,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medical Assistance or CHIP but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$10,470 – 18.2 percent less than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in Pennsylvania.
- Pennsylvania had 2,651 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 47 percent of Pennsylvania's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 36 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Pennsylvania's state-funded preschool programs met an average of 6.5 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Pennsylvania's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 60 percent of Pennsylvania's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 56 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 80 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 81 percent could not compute.
 - 81 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 76 percent could not compute.
- 88 percent of Pennsylvania public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Pennsylvania 7th among states. 75 percent of Black students and 76 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 92 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 8 percent of Pennsylvania public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Pennsylvania 14th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 24 percent and 16 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Pennsylvania, 3,260 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 1.2 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 14,766 Pennsylvania children in foster care.

Too many Pennsylvania children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 70,191 children were arrested in Pennsylvania in 2012 – a rate of 5,531 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 3,075 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 54 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 12 percent were Hispanic, and 31 percent were White.
- 28 Pennsylvania children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Pennsylvania spent 2.6 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Pennsylvania ranked 24th out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 104 children and teens were killed by guns in Pennsylvania in 2013 – a rate of 3.4 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

RHODE ISLAND

September 2015



Child Population

212,852 children lived in Rhode Island in 2014; 39 percent were children of color.

- 61 percent were White
- 23 percent were Hispanic
- 7 percent were Black
- 3 percent were Asian
- 4 percent were two or more races
- 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 5 (19.8 percent) of Rhode Island's children were poor in 2014, a total of 41,629 children.⁷⁸

- Rhode Island ranked 26th in child poverty among states.⁷⁹
- 1 in 11 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; more than half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Rhode Island are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 4 Black children, nearly 2 in 5 Hispanic children, and more than 9 in 10 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to more than 1 in 9 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Rhode Island leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 900 Rhode Island public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Rhode Island and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 21 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. More than 28 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Rhode Island ranked 24th of 50 states in child food security and 16th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- More than 28 percent of Rhode Island children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- More than 83 percent of Rhode Island children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Rhode Island 21st of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Rhode Island's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 90.2 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or RIte Care, Rhode Island's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 112,002 Rhode Island children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 26,577 in RIte Care thanks to additional CHIP funding.

⁷⁸ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁷⁹ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- Nearly 12,000 Rhode Island children ages 0-17 (5.4 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 16th lowest rate of uninsured children among states.
- In 2012, 8,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or RItE Care but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$12,662 – 15.2 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in Rhode Island.
- Rhode Island did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 47 percent of Rhode Island's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013.
- Rhode Island's state-funded preschool program met 10 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Rhode Island's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 62 percent of Rhode Island's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 58 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 82 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 81 percent could not compute.
 - 83 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 77 percent could not compute.
- 76 percent of Rhode Island public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Rhode Island 42nd among states. 66 percent of Black students and 72 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 76 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 14 percent of Rhode Island public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Rhode Island 41st among states 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 24 percent and 21 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Rhode Island, 3,132 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 14.6 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 1,756 Rhode Island children in foster care.

Too many Rhode Island children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 3,763 children were arrested in Rhode Island in 2012 – a rate of 3,701 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 186 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 40 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 23 percent were Hispanic, and 35 percent were White.
- No Rhode Island children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Rhode Island spent 3.1 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Fewer than 10 children and teens were killed by guns in Rhode Island in 2013.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

SOUTH CAROLINA

September 2015



Child Population

1,084,748 children lived in South Carolina in 2014; 45 percent were children of color.

- 55 percent were White
- 9 percent were Hispanic
- 31 percent were Black
- 1 percent were Asian
- 4 percent were two or more races
- <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 4 (27.1 percent) of South Carolina's children were poor in 2014, a total of 288,564 children.⁸⁰

- South Carolina ranked 46th in child poverty among states.⁸¹
- Nearly 1 in 7 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 3 in 10 children under age 6 were poor; more than half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in South Carolina are disproportionately poor.

- More than 2 in 5 Black children, more than 2 in 5 Hispanic children, and more than 2 in 5 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to more than 1 in 7 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in South Carolina leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 11,000 South Carolina public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in South Carolina and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 25 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. More than 39 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. South Carolina ranked 37th of 50 states in child food security and 48th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- Nearly 36 percent of South Carolina children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- Nearly 80 percent of South Carolina children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking South Carolina 9th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of South Carolina's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 89.8 percent of eligible children participated in Healthy Connections or Healthy Connections Kids, South Carolina's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 582,293 South

⁸⁰ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁸¹ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

Carolina children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Healthy Connections, and an additional 76,191 in Healthy Connections Kids.

- More than 72,500 South Carolina children ages 0-17 (6.7 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 18th highest rate of uninsured children among states.
- In 2012, 63,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Healthy Connections or Healthy Connections Kids but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$6,372 – 42.8 percent less than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in South Carolina.
- South Carolina did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 41 percent of South Carolina's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 34 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- South Carolina's state-funded preschool programs met an average of 5.6 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

South Carolina's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 72 percent of South Carolina's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 65 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 87 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 85 percent could not compute.
 - 79 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 75 percent could not compute.
- 72 percent of South Carolina public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing South Carolina 45th among states. 64 percent of Black students and 72 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 76 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 16 percent of South Carolina public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing South Carolina 45th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 26 percent and 13 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In South Carolina, 10,404 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 9.6 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 3,203 South Carolina children in foster care.

Too many South Carolina children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 16,323 children were arrested in South Carolina in 2012 – a rate of 3,397 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 726 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 65 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 3 percent were Hispanic, and 31 percent were White.
- 27 South Carolina children were in adult jails in 2013.
- South Carolina spent 2.2 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

South Carolina ranked 29th out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

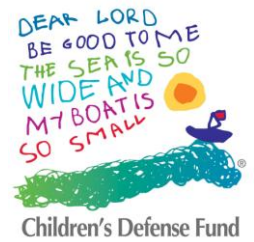
- A total of 48 children and teens were killed by guns in South Carolina in 2013 – rate of 4.0 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

SOUTH DAKOTA

September 2015



Child Population

207,959 children lived in South Dakota in 2014; 26 percent were children of color.

- 74 percent were White
- 5 percent were Hispanic
- 2 percent were Black
- 1 percent were Asian
- 4 percent were two or more races
- 13 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 6 (18.0 percent) of South Dakota's children were poor in 2014, a total of 37,127 children.⁸²

- South Dakota ranked 20th in child poverty among states.⁸³
- Nearly 1 in 14 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 5 children under age 6 were poor; more than 2 in 5 of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in South Dakota are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 3 Black children, more than 1 in 3 Hispanic children and nearly 3 in 5 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to more than 1 in 11 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in South Dakota leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 2,000 South Dakota public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in South Dakota and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 20 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. Nearly 27 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. South Dakota ranked 13th of 50 states in child food security and 9th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- 23 percent of South Dakota children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- More than 82 percent of South Dakota children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking South Dakota 19th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of South Dakota's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

⁸² A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁸³ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2013, 86.1 percent of eligible children participated in South Dakota Medicaid or CHIP, South Dakota's Children's Health Insurance Program. In FY2013, a total of 46,948 South Dakota children ages 0-18 were enrolled in South Dakota Medicaid, and 17,632 in CHIP.
- More than 13,000 South Dakota children ages 0-17 (6.3 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 20th highest rate of uninsured children among states.
- In 2012, fewer than 6,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for South Dakota Medicaid or CHIP but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$5,571 – 27.8 percent less than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in South Dakota.
- South Dakota did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 35 percent of South Dakota's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 34 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.

South Dakota's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 68 percent of South Dakota's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 60 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 83 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 86 percent could not compute.
 - 81 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 84 percent could not compute.
- 83 percent of South Dakota public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing South Dakota 20th among states. 77 percent of Black students and 77 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 88 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 6 percent of South Dakota public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing South Dakota 4th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 13 percent and 9 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

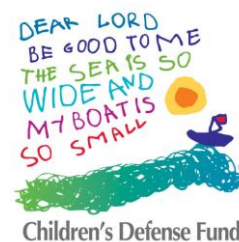
- In South Dakota, 984 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 4.7 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 1,267 South Dakota children in foster care.

Too many South Dakota children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 6,657 children were arrested in South Dakota in 2012 – a rate of 7,639 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 429 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 3 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 3 percent were Hispanic, and 48 percent were White.
- No South Dakota children were in adult jails in 2013.
- South Dakota spent 3 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Fewer than 10 children and teens were killed by guns in South Dakota in 2013.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children in the States

TENNESSEE

September 2015

Child Population

1,494,526 children lived in Tennessee in 2014; 34 percent were children of color.

- 66 percent were White
- 9 percent were Hispanic
- 20 percent were Black
- 2 percent were Asian
- 3 percent were two or more races
- <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 4 (26.2 percent) of Tennessee's children were poor in 2014, a total of 384,065 children.⁸⁴

- Tennessee ranked 42nd in child poverty among states.⁸⁵
- More than 1 in 9 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 3 in 10 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Tennessee are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 2 Black children and nearly 1 in 2 Hispanic children were poor in 2014, compared more than 1 in 6 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Tennessee leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 14,000 Tennessee public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Tennessee and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 25 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. More than 34 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Tennessee ranked 38th of 50 states in child food security and 41st in percent of children overweight and obese.
- More than 36 percent of Tennessee children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs in an average month in FY2013.
- Nearly 86 percent of Tennessee children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs – ranking Tennessee 28th of 50 states in ensuring children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Tennessee's children have access to health coverage, it does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their futures.

- In 2013, 90.9 percent of eligible children participated in TennCare (Medicaid) or CoverKids, Tennessee's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 790,923 Tennessee children ages 0-18 were enrolled in TennCare, and 106,473 in CoverKids.
- More than 85,000 Tennessee children ages 0-17 (5.7 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 23rd lowest rate of uninsured children among states.

⁸⁴ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁸⁵ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2012, 64,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for TennCare or CoverKids but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$5,857– 27 percent less than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in Tennessee.
- On average, 39 percent of Tennessee's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 32 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Tennessee's state-funded preschool program met 9 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

Tennessee's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 66 percent of Tennessee's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 60 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 85 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 85 percent could not compute.
 - 79 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 78 percent could not compute.
- 83 percent of Tennessee public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Tennessee 20th among states. 76 percent of Black students graduated on time compared to 86 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 13 percent of Tennessee public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Tennessee 37th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 29 percent and 11 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Tennessee, 10,377 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 7 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 8,270 Tennessee children in foster care.

Too many Tennessee children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 31,540 children were arrested in Tennessee in 2012 – a rate of 4,669 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 783 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 57 percent of children in residential placement were Black, 3 percent were Hispanic, and 37 percent were White.
- 8 Tennessee children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Tennessee spent 3.1 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Tennessee ranked 38th out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 80 children and teens were killed by guns in Tennessee in 2013 – a rate of 4.8 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

TEXAS

September 2015



Child Population

7,115,614 children lived in Texas in 2014; 67 percent were children of color.

- 33 percent were White
- 49 percent were Hispanic
- 12 percent were Black
- 4 percent were Asian
- 2 percent were two or more races
- <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 4 (24.6 percent) of Texas's children were poor in 2014, a total of 1,728,982 children.⁸⁶

- Texas ranked 39th in child poverty among states.⁸⁷
- More than 1 in 10 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Texas are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 3 Black children, more than 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and nearly 1 in 4 American Indian/Alaska Native children were poor in 2014, compared to nearly 1 in 9 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Texas leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 101,000 Texas public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Texas and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 27 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. Nearly 37 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Texas ranked 45th of 50 states in child food security and 46th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- Nearly 32 percent of Texas children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- More than 88 percent of Texas children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Texas 35th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Texas's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 83.7 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or CHIP, Texas's Children's Health Insurance Program. In FY2013, a total of 3,504,386 Texas children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 1,034,613 in CHIP.
- More than 888,000 Texas children ages 0-17 (12.6 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 2nd highest rate of uninsured children among states.

⁸⁶ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁸⁷ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2012, 516,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or CHIP but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$8,619 – 1.1 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in Texas.
- Texas had 16,470 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 40 percent of Texas's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 33 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Texas's state-funded preschool program met 2 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Texas's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 72 percent of Texas's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 59 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 82 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 76 percent could not compute.
 - 83 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 70 percent could not compute.
- 82 percent of Texas public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Texas 22nd among states. 73 percent of Black students and 80 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 84 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 9 percent of Texas public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Texas 22nd among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 19 percent and 9 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Texas, 64,603 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 9.2 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 29,589 Texas children in foster care.

Too many Texas children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 124,072 children were arrested in Texas in 2012 – a rate of 4,040 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 4,671 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 32 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 48 percent were Hispanic, and 19 percent were White.
- 69 Texas children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Texas spent 2.4 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Texas ranked 13th out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 208 children and teens were killed by guns in Texas in 2013 – a rate of 2.7 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

UTAH

September 2015



Child Population

904,115 children lived in Utah in 2014; 25 percent were children of color.

- 75 percent were White
- 17 percent were Hispanic
- 1 percent were Black
- 2 percent were Asian
- 3 percent were two or more races
- 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 8 (13.3 percent) of Utah's children were poor in 2014, a total of 118,789 children.⁸⁸

- Utah ranked 4th in child poverty among states.⁸⁹
- Nearly 1 in 19 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 7 children under age 6 were poor; more than 1 in 3 of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Utah are disproportionately poor.

- More than 1 in 4 Black children, more than 3 in 10 Hispanic children, and nearly 1 in 2 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to more than 1 in 12 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Utah leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 15,000 Utah public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Utah and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 20 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. More than 22 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Utah ranked 15th of 50 states in child food security and 1st in percent of children overweight and obese.
- More than 14 percent of Utah children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- More than 89 percent of Utah children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Utah 38th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Utah's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 78.8 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or CHIP, Utah's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 283,213 Utah children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 63,001 in CHIP.
- Nearly 85,000 Utah children ages 0-17 (9.5 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 9th highest rate of uninsured children among states.

⁸⁸ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁸⁹ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2012, 58,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or CHIP but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$8,052 – 36.3 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in Utah.
- Utah did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 40 percent of Utah's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 31 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.

Utah's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 63 percent of Utah's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 56 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 86 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 84 percent could not compute.
- 78 percent of Utah public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Utah 34th among states. 60 percent of Black students and 65 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 80 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 4 percent of Utah public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Utah 2nd among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 10 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Utah, 9,306 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 10.4 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 2,710 Utah children in foster care.

Too many Utah children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 19,834 children were arrested in Utah in 2012 – a rate of 5,313 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 732 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 6 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 32 percent were Hispanic, and 55 percent were White.
- 1 Utah child was in an adult jail in 2013.
- Utah spent 5.3 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Utah ranked 15th out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 27 children and teens were killed by guns in Utah in 2013 – a rate of 2.7 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children in the States

VERMONT

September 2015



Child Population

121,586 children lived in Vermont in 2014; 10 percent were children of color.

- 90 percent were White
- 2 percent were Hispanic
- 2 percent were Black
- 2 percent were Asian
- 3 percent were two or more races
- <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 6 (15.8 percent) of Vermont's children were poor in 2014, a total of 18,819 children.⁹⁰

- Vermont ranked 12th in child poverty among states.⁹¹
- Nearly 1 in 13 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 6 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Vermont are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 3 in 10 Black children were poor in 2014, compared to nearly 1 in 6 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Vermont leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 1,000 Vermont public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Vermont and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 19 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. Nearly 25 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Vermont ranked 10th of 50 states in child food security and 3rd in percent of children overweight and obese.
- Nearly 27 percent of Vermont children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- Nearly 71 percent of Vermont children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Vermont 3rd of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Vermont's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 94.3 percent of eligible children participated in Green Mountain Care or Dr Dynasaur, Vermont's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 72,512 Vermont children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Green Mountain Care, and 7,393 in Dr Dynasaur.
- Nearly 4,000 Vermont children ages 0-17 (3.1 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 3rd lowest rate of uninsured children among states.
- In 2012, 3,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Green Mountain Care or Dr Dynasaur but not enrolled.

⁹⁰ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁹¹ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$10,103 – 27.6 percent less than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in Vermont.
- Vermont did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 49 percent of Vermont's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 38 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Vermont's state-funded preschool program met 4 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Vermont's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 58 percent of Vermont's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 48 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
- 93 percent of Vermont public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Vermont 1st among states. More than 98 percent of Black students and more than 95 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 91 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 8 percent of Vermont public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Vermont 14th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 9 percent and 7 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

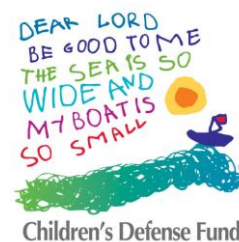
- In Vermont, 746 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 6.1 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 986 Vermont children in foster care.

Too many Vermont children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 1,256 children were arrested in Vermont in 2012 – a rate of 2,104 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 36 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 92 percent were White.
- 2 Vermont children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Vermont spent 1.7 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Fewer than 10 children and teens were killed by guns in Vermont in 2013.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children in the States

VIRGINIA

September 2015

Child Population

1,869,115 children lived in Virginia in 2014; 45 percent were children of color.

- 55 percent were White
- 13 percent were Hispanic
- 20 percent were Black
- 6 percent were Asian
- 5 percent were two or more races
- <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 6 (15.8 percent) of Virginia's children were poor in 2014, a total of 291,260 children.⁹²

- Virginia ranked 14th in child poverty among states.⁹³
- More than 1 in 14 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 6 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Virginia are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 3 Black children, more than 1 in 5 Hispanic children, and nearly 1 in 6 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to nearly 1 in 10 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Virginia leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 18,000 Virginia public school students were homeless in 2012-2013.
- In 2014, nearly 3 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Virginia and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 17 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. Nearly 30 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Virginia ranked 5th of 50 states in child food security and 23rd in percent of children overweight and obese.
- Nearly 22 percent of Virginia children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- Nearly 84 percent of Virginia children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Virginia 22nd of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Virginia's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 88.8 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or FAMIS, Virginia's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 648,173 Virginia children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 196,911 in FAMIS.
- More than 101,000 Virginia children ages 0-17 (5.4 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 16th lowest rate of uninsured children among states.

⁹² A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁹³ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2012, 67,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or FAMIS but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$10,028 – 3.3 percent less than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in Virginia.
- Virginia had 7,786 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 46 percent of Virginia's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 34 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enroll
- Virginia's state-funded preschool program met 6 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Virginia's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 57 percent of Virginia's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 53 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 77 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 78 percent could not compute.
 - 75 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 68 percent could not compute.
- 84 percent of Virginia public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Virginia 16th among states. 71 percent of Black students and 92 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 85 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 10 percent of Virginia public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Virginia 29th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 21 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Virginia, 5,863 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 3.1 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 4,315 Virginia children in foster care.

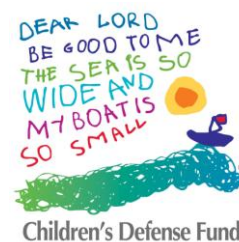
Too many Virginia children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 29,225 children were arrested in Virginia in 2012 – a rate of 3,525 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 1,686 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 62 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 6 percent were Hispanic, and 29 percent were White.
- 9 Virginia children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Virginia spent 2.8 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Virginia ranked 5th out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 42 children and teens were killed by guns in Virginia in 2013 – a rate of 2.0 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children in the States

WASHINGTON

September 2015

Child Population

1,602,721 children lived in Washington in 2014; 42 percent were children of color.

- 58 percent were White
- 21 percent were Hispanic
- 4 percent were Black
- 7 percent were Asian
- 8 percent were two or more races
- 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 6 (17.5 percent) of Washington's children were poor in 2014, a total of 276,044 children.⁹⁴

- Washington ranked 17th in child poverty among states.⁹⁵
- 1 in 13 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 5 children under age 6 were poor; more than 2 in 5 of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Washington are disproportionately poor.

- More than 1 in 3 Black children, nearly 3 in 10 Hispanic children, and nearly 2 in 5 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to nearly 1 in 8 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Washington leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 31,000 Washington public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Washington and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 23 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. More than 26 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Washington ranked 32nd of 50 states in child food security and 6th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- Nearly 27 percent of Washington children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- Nearly 89 percent of Washington children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Washington 36th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Washington's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 88.0 percent of eligible children participated in Apple Health or Apple Health for Kids, Washington's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 768,387 Washington children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Apple Health, and 44,073 in Apple Health for Kids.

⁹⁴ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁹⁵ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- Nearly 95,000 Washington children ages 0-17 (5.9 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 24th highest rate of uninsured children among states.
- In 2012, 67,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Apple Health or Apple Health for Kids but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$12,332 – 14.1 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in Washington.
- Washington did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 40 percent of Washington's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 29 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Washington's state-funded preschool program only met 9 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Washington's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 60 percent of Washington's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 52 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 75 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 71 percent could not compute.
 - 81 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 76 percent could not compute.
- 79 percent of Washington public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Washington 30th among states. 57 percent of Black students and 79 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 80 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 8 percent of Washington public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Washington 14th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 19 percent and 11 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Washington, 7,132 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 4.5 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 10,339 Washington children in foster care.

Too many Washington children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 1,062 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 16 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 23 percent were Hispanic, and 48 percent were White.
- 24 Washington children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Washington spent 3.7 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Washington ranked 4th out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 35 children and teens were killed by guns in Washington in 2013—a rate of 2.0 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children in the States

WEST VIRGINIA

September 2015

Child Population

380,147 children lived in West Virginia in 2014; 11 percent were children of color.

- 89 percent were White
- 2 percent were Hispanic
- 4 percent were Black
- 1 percent were Asian
- 4 percent were two or more races
- <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 4 (24.7 percent) of West Virginia's children were poor in 2014, a total of 91,533 children.⁹⁶

- West Virginia ranked 40th in child poverty among states.⁹⁷
- More than 1 in 9 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 3 in 10 children under age 6 were poor; more than half of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in West Virginia are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 2 Black children and nearly 2 in 5 Hispanic children were poor in 2014, compared to nearly 1 in 4 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in West Virginia leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 8,000 West Virginia public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in West Virginia and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 23 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. Nearly 34 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. West Virginia ranked 33rd of 50 states in child food security and 37th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- Nearly 34 percent of West Virginia children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- Nearly 90 percent of West Virginia children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking West Virginia 40th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of West Virginia's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 91.6 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or CHIP, West Virginia's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 260,326 West Virginia children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 37,065 in CHIP.

⁹⁶ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁹⁷ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- More than 20,000 West Virginia children ages 0-17 (5.3 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 14th lowest rate of uninsured children among states.
- In 2012, 15,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or CHIP but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$7,800 – 24.8 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in West Virginia.
- West Virginia did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 36 percent of West Virginia's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 33 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- West Virginia's state-funded preschool program met 9 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

West Virginia's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 73 percent of West Virginia's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 65 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 86 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 75 percent could not compute.
- 80 percent of West Virginia public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing West Virginia 27th among states. 76 percent of Black students and 81 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 80 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 14 percent of West Virginia public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing West Virginia 41st among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 27 percent and 12 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In West Virginia, 4,695 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 12.3 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 4,369 West Virginia children in foster care.

Too many West Virginia children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

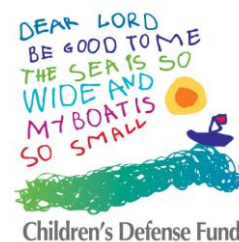
- 2,295 children were arrested in West Virginia in 2012 – a rate of 1,312 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 489 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 12 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 1 percent was Hispanic, and 77 percent were White.
- No West Virginia children were in adult jails in 2013.
- West Virginia spent 3.9 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

West Virginia ranked 8th out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 10 children and teens were killed by guns in West Virginia in 2013 – a rate of 2.3* out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

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



Children in the States

WISCONSIN

September 2015

Child Population

1,300,189 children lived in Wisconsin in 2014; 28 percent were children of color.

- 72 percent were White
- 11 percent were Hispanic
- 9 percent were Black
- 3 percent were Asian
- 4 percent were two or more races
- 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 5 (18.4 percent) of Wisconsin's children were poor in 2014, a total of 234,936 children.⁹⁸

- Wisconsin ranked 21st in child poverty among states.⁹⁹
- Nearly 1 in 13 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 5 children under age 6 were poor; more than 2 in 5 of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Wisconsin are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 2 Black children, more than 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and nearly 1 in 3 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to 1 in 9 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Wisconsin leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 18,000 Wisconsin public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Wisconsin and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 20 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. Nearly 29 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Wisconsin ranked 15th of 50 states in child food security and 18th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- More than 27 percent of Wisconsin children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- More than 84 percent of Wisconsin children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Wisconsin 24th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Wisconsin's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 90.4 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or BadgerCare Plus, Wisconsin's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 452,731 Wisconsin children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 167,292 in BadgerCare Plus.

⁹⁸ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

⁹⁹ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- More than 61,000 Wisconsin children ages 0-17 (4.7 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 13th lowest rate of uninsured children among states.
- In 2012, 53,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or BadgerCare Plus but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013, the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$11,342 – 29.8 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in Wisconsin.
- Wisconsin did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 39 percent of Wisconsin's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013. Only 32 percent of children from families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were enrolled.
- Wisconsin's state-funded preschool programs met an average of 5.1 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2013-2014.

Wisconsin's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 65 percent of Wisconsin's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 53 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 89 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 88 percent could not compute.
 - 83 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 77 percent could not compute.
- 92 percent of Wisconsin public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Wisconsin 3rd among states. 63 percent of Black students and 85 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 96 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 7 percent of Wisconsin public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Wisconsin 8th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 34 percent and 11 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Wisconsin, 4,526 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 3.5 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 6,683 Wisconsin children in foster care.

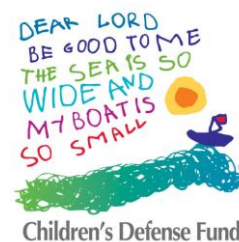
Too many Wisconsin children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 68,681 children were arrested in Wisconsin in 2012 – a rate of 11,434 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 915 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 55 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 8 percent were Hispanic, and 31 percent were White.
- 27 Wisconsin children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Wisconsin spent 3.1 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Wisconsin ranked 11th out of 41 ranked states in preventing child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 37 children and teens were killed by guns in Wisconsin in 2013 – a rate of 2.5 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children in the States

WYOMING

September 2015

Child Population

138,323 children lived in Wyoming in 2014; 22 percent were children of color.

- 78 percent were White
- 14 percent were Hispanic
- 1 percent were Black
- 1 percent were Asian
- 3 percent were two or more races
- 3 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- <1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 8 (12.8 percent) of Wyoming's children were poor in 2014, a total of 17,332 children.¹⁰⁰

- Wyoming ranked 1st in child poverty among states.¹⁰¹
- Nearly 1 in 17 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 7 children under age 6 were poor; more than 2 in 5 of the poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Wyoming are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 3 Hispanic children and more than 1 in 4 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2014, compared to more than 1 in 12 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Wyoming leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 1,000 Wyoming public school students were homeless in the 2012-2013 school year.
- In 2014, 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs were necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Wyoming and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 19 percent of children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2013. Nearly 27 percent of children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Wyoming ranked 7th of 50 states in child food security and 10th in percent of children overweight and obese.
- More than 13 percent of Wyoming children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2013.
- Nearly 81 percent of Wyoming children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2014 – ranking Wyoming 15th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

Although the majority of Wyoming's children have access to health coverage, that does not guarantee enrollment in coverage or access to care, which can jeopardize their education and their future.

- In 2013, 85.2 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or KidCare CHIP, Wyoming's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2013, a total of 58,644 Wyoming children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 8,815 in KidCare CHIP.
- Nearly 8,000 Wyoming children ages 0-17 (5.7 percent) were uninsured in 2013. The state had the 23rd lowest rate of uninsured children among states.

¹⁰⁰ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,834 a year, \$1,986 a month, \$458 a week and \$65 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,917 a year, \$993 a month, \$229 a week and \$33 a day.

¹⁰¹ The state ranked 1st is the best for children for that outcome and the state ranked 50th is the worst for children.

- In 2011, fewer than 6,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or KidCare CHIP but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

Lack of early childhood investments deprives children of critical supports in the early years and reduces school readiness.

- In 2013 the average annual cost of center-based child care for an infant was \$9,233 – 109.7 percent more than the average annual in-state tuition and fees at a public four-year college in Wyoming.
- Wyoming did not have a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2014.
- On average, 44 percent of Wyoming's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool from 2011-2013.

Wyoming's schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- In 2013, 63 percent of Wyoming's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 52 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 76 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 71 percent could not compute.
- 80 percent of Wyoming public high school students graduated on time in 2012, placing Wyoming 27th among states. 58 percent of Black students and 77 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 82 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2011-2012 school year, 6 percent of Wyoming public secondary school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Wyoming 4th among 48 ranked states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 12 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Wyoming, 720 children were abused or neglected in 2013 – 5.2 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2013, there were 996 Wyoming children in foster care.

Too many Wyoming children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 4,773 children were arrested in Wyoming in 2012– a rate of 8,165 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 249 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 5 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 12 percent were Hispanic, and 73 percent were White.
- No Wyoming children were in adult jails in 2013.
- Wyoming spent 3.2 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in FY2012.

Fewer than 10 children and teens were killed by guns in Wyoming in 2013.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits