Child Health
• 94,553 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
• 1,564,269 children 0-18 were enrolled in HealthyStart (combined Medicaid and Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
• $8,985 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
• 8 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
• 84 percent of Black, 77 percent of Hispanic and 57 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
• 86 percent of Black, 74 percent of Hispanic and 59 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
• 60 percent of Black, 70 percent of Hispanic and 86 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
• 26 percent of Black, 12 percent of Hispanic and 7 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
• 23,006 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
• 13,725 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
• 2,163 children were in residential placement in 2015. 50 percent were Black; 3 percent were Hispanic; and 42 percent were White.
• 29 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
• 121 children and teens (4.1 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

Child Poverty
• 21 percent of Ohio’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 524,660 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
• 45 percent of Black, 33 percent of Hispanic and 14 percent of White children were poor.
• 10 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
• 24 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
• $71,200 was the median income for White families with children compared with $25,200 for Black and $34,200 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
• 27,939 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
• 1.8 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition
• 22 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
• 33 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
• 25 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
• 91 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Note: All numbers in this factsheet are included in the Children’s Defense Fund’s The State of America’s Children® 2017 report, and most have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Facts for states and the District of Columbia were omitted when data were not available. Citations for all data may be found in The State of America’s Children® 2017.