The State of America’s Children® 2017

STATE FACTSHEETS

One-Page Summaries of How Children Are Doing in Each State, the District of Columbia and Nationwide
CDF's Mission

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

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

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

A Note about Using

The State of America’s Children® 2017

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

• The State of America’s Children® 2017 summarizes the status of America’s children in 11 areas: child population, child poverty, income and wealth inequality, housing and homelessness, child hunger and nutrition, child health, early childhood, education, child welfare, juvenile justice and gun violence. For each area, we compiled the most recent, available national and state-level data. This report includes our key findings as well as data tables, which are useful for comparing different states.

• Using data from the tables in the report, The State of America’s Children® 2017 State Factsheets provide one-page summaries of how children are doing in each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia and nationwide.

Whether you describe yourself as a teacher, child advocate, policymaker, policy wonk, college professor, faith leader, parent or grandparent, a millennial eager to make life better for your younger siblings, or a member of the media, we ask you to use The State of America’s Children® 2017 and corresponding factsheets, combined where possible with stories of real children, to inform your conversations and effectively make the case for policies, programs and strategies for improving the odds for children in your states and nationwide. We must keep moving forward.
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Child Population
- *73.6 million* children lived in the U.S. in 2016.
- *49 percent* were children of color: 14 percent were Black; 25 percent were Hispanic; 5 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- *18 percent* of the U.S.’s children were poor in 2016— a total of *13.2 million* children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- *31 percent* of Black, *27 percent* of Hispanic and *11 percent* of White children were poor.
- *8 percent* of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- *20 percent* of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- *$80,800* was the median income for White families with children compared with *$35,900* for Black and *$41,000* for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- *1.3 million* homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- *2.9 full-time jobs* at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2017.

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

Child Health
- *3.9 million* children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- *46 million* children 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid or the Children’s Health Insurance Program.

Early Childhood
- *32 percent* of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- *82 percent* of Black, *79 percent* of Hispanic and *54 percent* of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- *85 percent* of Black, *80 percent* of Hispanic and *58 percent* of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- *75 percent* of Black, *78 percent* of Hispanic and *88 percent* of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- *23 percent* of Black, *11 percent* of Hispanic and *7 percent* of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- *676,537* children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- *433,201* children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- *48,043* children were in residential placement in 2015. *42 percent* were Black; *22 percent* were Hispanic; and *31 percent* were White.
- *993* children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- *7,768* children and teens (3.2 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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.*
26,732 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.

797,572 children 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid and All Kids (Children’s Health Insurance Program).

$5,644 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.

19 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

85 percent of Black, 84 percent of Hispanic and 63 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.

88 percent of Black, 79 percent of Hispanic and 67 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.

87 percent of Black, 90 percent of Hispanic and 91 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.

29 percent of Black, 8 percent of Hispanic and 9 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

8,466 children were abused or neglected in 2015.

5,053 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

849 children were in residential placement in 2015. 60 percent were Black; 3 percent were Hispanic; and 35 percent were White.

14 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

65 children and teens (5.3 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.
### Child Population
- 50 percent were children of color: 3 percent were Black; 9 percent were Hispanic; 6 percent were Asian; and 18 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

### Child Poverty
- 14 percent of Alaska’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 25,938 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 33 percent of American Indian/Alaska Native, 24 percent of Hispanic and 8 percent of White children were poor.
- 6 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 15 percent of children under 6 were poor.

### Income and Wealth Inequality
- $91,300 was the median income for White families with children compared with $56,400 for Black and $59,200 for Hispanic families in 2015.

### Housing and Homelessness
- 4,018 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.5 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
- 20 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 26 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 18 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 90 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

### Child Welfare
- 2,898 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 2,820 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

### Juvenile Justice
- 207 children were in residential placement in 2015.
- 14 percent were Black; 1 percent were Hispanic; and 38 percent were White.
- 0 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

### Gun Violence
- 26 children and teens (12.7 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.
**Child Population**
- 60 percent were children of color: 5 percent were Black; 44 percent were Hispanic; 3 percent were Asian; and 5 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

**Child Health**
- 119,446 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 992,571 children 0-18 were enrolled in Arizona Healthcare Cost Containment System (Medicaid) & KidsCare (Children’s Health Insurance Program).

**Early Childhood**
- $9,993 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 4 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

**Education**
- 73 percent of Black, 82 percent of Hispanic and 56 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 81 percent of Black, 80 percent of Hispanic and 53 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 73 percent of Black, 73 percent of Hispanic and 83 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 15 percent of Black, 10 percent of Hispanic and 7 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

**Child Welfare**
- 11,955 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 17,118 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

**Juvenile Justice**
- 717 children were in residential placement in 2015.
- 16 percent were Black; 36 percent were Hispanic; and 33 percent were White.
- 81 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

**Gun Violence**
- 59 children and teens (3.3 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

**Income and Wealth Inequality**
- $75,000 was the median income for White families with children compared with $50,200 for Black and $37,000 for Hispanic families in 2015.

**Housing and Homelessness**
- 28,393 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**
- 24 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 27 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 28 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 88 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

**Child Poverty**
- 24 percent of Arizona’s children were poor in 2016–a total of 378,800 children–and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 31 percent of Black, 32 percent of Hispanic and 13 percent of White children were poor.
- 11 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.

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Child Health
- 25,543 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 533,192 children 0-18 were enrolled in ARKids First (Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Programs).

Early Childhood
- $6,074 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 32 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 83 percent of Black, 77 percent of Hispanic and 63 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 92 percent of Black, 79 percent of Hispanic and 67 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 78 percent of Black, 85 percent of Hispanic and 87 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 26 percent of Black, 9 percent of Hispanic and 7 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 9,204 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 4,880 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 555 children were in residential placement in 2015. 57 percent were Black; 6 percent were Hispanic; and 36 percent were White.
- 15 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 36 children and teens (4.6 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.
Child Population
- 9,092,863 children lived in California in 2016.
- 74 percent were children of color: 5 percent were Black; 52 percent were Hispanic; 11 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Health
- 267,815 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 6,945,825 children 0-18 were enrolled in Medi-Cal (combined Medicaid and Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $13,343 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 35 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 86 percent of Black, 84 percent of Hispanic and 54 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 84 percent of Black, 82 percent of Hispanic and 56 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 71 percent of Black, 79 percent of Hispanic and 88 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 20 percent of Black, 10 percent of Hispanic and 7 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 72,000 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 54,685 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 6,726 children were in residential placement in 2015. 28 percent were Black; 55 percent were Hispanic; and 13 percent were White.
- 0 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 257 children and teens (2.5 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 43 percent were children of color: 4 percent were Black; 31 percent were Hispanic; 3 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Health
- 50,649 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 673,998 children 0-18 were enrolled in Health First Colorado (Medicaid) and Child Health Plan Plus (Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $14,950 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 23 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 73 percent of Black, 80 percent of Hispanic and 49 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 80 percent of Black, 79 percent of Hispanic and 50 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 70 percent of Black, 68 percent of Hispanic and 83 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 16 percent of Black, 12 percent of Hispanic and 6 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 10,100 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 5,733 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Housing and Homelessness
- 24,146 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.4 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
- 17 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 27 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 18 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 92 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

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Child Population
- 44 percent were children of color: 11 percent were Black; 23 percent were Hispanic; 5 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Health
- 20,867 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 371,484 children 0-18 were enrolled in HUSKY A (Medicaid) and HUSKY B (Children's Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $14,079 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 24 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 85 percent of Black, 78 percent of Hispanic and 44 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 80 percent of Black, 77 percent of Hispanic and 47 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 78 percent of Black, 75 percent of Hispanic and 93 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 17 percent of Black, 13 percent of Hispanic and 3 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 6,970 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 4,119 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 141 children were in residential placement in 2015. 47 percent were Black; 26 percent were Hispanic; and 23 percent were White.
- 84 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 13 children and teens were killed with a gun in 2015.
Child Population
- 204,274 children lived in Delaware in 2016.
- 50 percent were children of color: 25 percent were Black; 16 percent were Hispanic; 4 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 17 percent of Delaware’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 35,002 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 29 percent of Black, 34 percent of Hispanic and 8 percent of White children were poor.
- 7 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 19 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $78,200 was the median income for White families with children compared with $47,200 for Black and $40,200 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 3,098 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.6 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
- 17 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 31 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 31 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 85 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 6,243 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 126,361 children 0-18 were enrolled in Delaware Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid) & Healthy Children (Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $10,396 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 7 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 79 percent of Black, 78 percent of Hispanic and 49 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 84 percent of Black, 82 percent of Hispanic and 57 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 83 percent of Black, 81 percent of Hispanic and 88 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 26 percent of Black, 15 percent of Hispanic and 9 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 1,538 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 780 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 162 children were in residential placement in 2015.
- 80 percent were Black; 7 percent were Hispanic; and 13 percent were White.
- 8 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 10 children and teens were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 78 percent were children of color: 55 percent were Black; 16 percent were Hispanic; 2 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 26 percent of D.C.’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 30,551 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 39 percent of Black, 23 percent of Hispanic and 1 percent of White children were poor.
- 16 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 20 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $206,700 was the median income for White families with children compared with $32,900 for Black and $56,100 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 3,551 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.7 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
- 24 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 34 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 40 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 54 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 3,741 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 95,532 children 0-18 were enrolled in Healthy Families (combined Medicaid and Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $22,658 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 81 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 82 percent of Black, 78 percent of Hispanic and 19 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 88 percent of Black, 81 percent of Hispanic and 24 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 67 percent of Black, 68 percent of Hispanic and 86 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 27 percent of Black, 12 percent of Hispanic and 2 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 1,348 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 826 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 105 children were in residential placement in 2015. 97 percent were Black.

Gun Violence
- 12 children and teens were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 4,146,712 children lived in Florida in 2016.
- 57 percent were children of color: 20 percent were Black; 31 percent were Hispanic; 3 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 21 percent of Florida’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 858,711 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 33 percent of Black, 25 percent of Hispanic and 13 percent of White children were poor.
- 9 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 23 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $70,300 was the median income for White families with children compared with $36,600 for Black and $41,200 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 73,117 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.6 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
- 23 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 37 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 33 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 84 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 256,747 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 2,773,238 children 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid and Kid Care (Children's Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $8,719 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 76 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 80 percent of Black, 66 percent of Hispanic and 51 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 85 percent of Black, 74 percent of Hispanic and 60 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 68 percent of Black, 77 percent of Hispanic and 83 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 31 percent of Black, 19 percent of Hispanic and 14 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 43,775 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 23,810 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 2,853 children were in residential placement in 2015. 62 percent were Black; 9 percent were Hispanic; and 29 percent were White.
- 131 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 156 children and teens (3.4 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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The State of America’s Children® in GEORGIA
2017 Factsheet

Child Population
• 2,511,544 children lived in Georgia in 2016.
• 56 percent were children of color: 34 percent were Black; 14 percent were Hispanic; 4 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
• 23 percent of Georgia’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 566,005 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
• 32 percent of Black, 34 percent of Hispanic and 13 percent of White children were poor.
• 10 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
• 26 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
• $76,400 was the median income for White families with children compared with $37,300 for Black and $34,700 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
• 37,791 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
• 2.3 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
• 23 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
• 32 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
• 31 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
• 85 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
• 162,772 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
• 1,580,701 children 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid and PeachCare for Kids (Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
• $7,597 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
• 60 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
• 78 percent of Black, 78 percent of Hispanic and 55 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
• 85 percent of Black, 79 percent of Hispanic and 57 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
• 75 percent of Black, 72 percent of Hispanic and 83 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
• 21 percent of Black, 10 percent of Hispanic and 7 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
• 26,952 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
• 12,381 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
• 1,110 children were in residential placement in 2015. 74 percent were Black; 5 percent were Hispanic; and 18 percent were White.
• 80 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
• 135 children and teens (4.8 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 86 percent were children of color: 2 percent were Black; 18 percent were Hispanic; 24 percent were Asian; and 11 percent were Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander.

Child Poverty
- 10 percent of Hawaii’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 30,507 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 14 percent of Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, 11 percent of Hispanic and 6 percent of White children were poor.
- 5 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 11 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $82,500 was the median income for White families with children compared with $78,600 for Black and $56,600 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 3,526 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 3.8 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
- 20 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 26 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 23 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 90 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 6,897 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 175,232 children 0-18 were enrolled in Med-QUEST (combined Medicaid and Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $13,584 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 2 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 75 percent of Hispanic and 52 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 77 percent of Black, 74 percent of Hispanic and 62 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 74 percent of Black, 75 percent of Hispanic and 79 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 3 percent of Black, 3 percent of Hispanic and 2 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 1,506 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 1,605 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 51 children were in residential placement in 2015.
- 6 percent were Hispanic and 18 percent were White.
- 0 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- <10 children and teens were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 25 percent were children of color: 1 percent were Black; 18 percent were Hispanic; 1 percent were Asian; and 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 18 percent of Idaho’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 76,266 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 27 percent of Hispanic and 15 percent of White children were poor.
- 7 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 21 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $61,600 was the median income for White families with children compared with $42,000 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 7,162 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2 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
- 18 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 26 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 21 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 80 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 20,483 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 244,783 children 0-18 were enrolled in Idaho Medicaid Program and Idaho Health Plan (Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $7,385 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.

Education
- 83 percent of Hispanic and 59 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 81 percent of Hispanic and 58 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 75 percent of Black, 71 percent of Hispanic and 81 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 9 percent of Black, 8 percent of Hispanic and 5 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 1,623 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 1,518 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 393 children were in residential placement in 2015. 2 percent were Black; 23 percent were Hispanic; and 70 percent were White.
- 1 child was in an adult jail or prison in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 15 children and teens were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 48 percent were children of color: 15 percent were Black; 25 percent were Hispanic; 5 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 18 percent of Illinois’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 511,679 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 38 percent of Black, 24 percent of Hispanic and 10 percent of White children were poor.
- 8 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 19 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $90,200 was the median income for White families with children compared with $32,200 for Black and $46,100 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 52,333 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.5 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
- 17 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 27 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 27 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 89 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 71,319 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 1,814,552 children 0-18 were enrolled in Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid) and All Kids (Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $13,176 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 26 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 85 percent of Black, 77 percent of Hispanic and 54 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 87 percent of Black, 78 percent of Hispanic and 55 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 76 percent of Black, 81 percent of Hispanic and 90 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 25 percent of Black, 10 percent of Hispanic and 6 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 29,993 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 16,113 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 1,524 children were in residential placement in 2015. 63 percent were Black; 14 percent were Hispanic; and 21 percent were White.
- 20 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 142 children and teens (4.3 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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The State of America’s Children® in
INDIANA
2017 Factsheet

Child Population
- 1,575,452 children lived in Indiana in 2016.
- 28 percent were children of color: 11 percent were Black; 11 percent were Hispanic; 2 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 20 percent of Indiana’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 301,156 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 42 percent of Black, 31 percent of Hispanic and 14 percent of White children were poor.
- 9 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 21 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $67,900 was the median income for White families with children compared with $29,100 for Black and $36,900 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 19,205 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.1 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
- 19 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 34 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 23 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 85 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 92,150 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 814,929 children 0-18 were enrolled in Indiana Medicaid and Hoosier Healthwise (Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $8,929 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 2 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 78 percent of Black, 71 percent of Hispanic and 56 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 81 percent of Black, 75 percent of Hispanic and 58 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 75 percent of Black, 83 percent of Hispanic and 90 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 28 percent of Black, 13 percent of Hispanic and 8 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 26,397 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 19,837 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 1,563 children were in residential placement in 2015. 36 percent were Black; 7 percent were Hispanic; and 53 percent were White.
- 34 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 81 children and teens (4.6 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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**Child Population**
- 22 percent were children of color; 5 percent were Black; 10 percent were Hispanic; 3 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

**Child Poverty**
- 15 percent of Iowa’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 105,032 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 48 percent of Black, 30 percent of Hispanic and 11 percent of White children were poor.
- 6 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 18 percent of children under 6 were poor.

**Income and Wealth Inequality**
- $74,100 was the median income for White families with children compared with $26,900 for Black and $33,800 for Hispanic families in 2015.

**Housing and Homelessness**
- 6,936 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2 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**
- 17 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 30 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 22 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 89 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

**Child Health**
- 18,442 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 426,599 children 0-18 were enrolled in Iowa Medicaid Enterprise (Medicaid) and Hawk-I (Children’s Health Insurance Program).

**Early Childhood**
- $10,015 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 64 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

**Education**
- 86 percent of Black, 80 percent of Hispanic and 58 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 87 percent of Black, 81 percent of Hispanic and 62 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 79 percent of Black, 83 percent of Hispanic and 92 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 25 percent of Black, 10 percent of Hispanic and 4 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

**Child Welfare**
- 7,877 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 6,004 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

**Juvenile Justice**
- 675 children were in residential placement in 2015.
- 29 percent were Black; 9 percent were Hispanic; and 56 percent were White.
- 5 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

**Gun Violence**
- 24 children and teens (2.9 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 33 percent were children of color: 6 percent were Black; 18 percent were Hispanic; 3 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 14 percent of Kansas’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 99,323 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 32 percent of Black, 21 percent of Hispanic and 11 percent of White children were poor.
- 6 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 15 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $76,200 was the median income for White families with children compared with $40,500 for Black and $38,200 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 9,715 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.2 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
- 19 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 31 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 17 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.

Child Health
- 30,912 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 362,401 children 0-18 were enrolled in KanCare (Medicaid) and HealthWave (Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $11,482 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 20 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 85 percent of Black, 80 percent of Hispanic and 58 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 86 percent of Black, 80 percent of Hispanic and 59 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 79 percent of Black, 78 percent of Hispanic and 88 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 19 percent of Black, 10 percent of Hispanic and 5 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 1,992 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 7,302 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 564 children were in residential placement in 2015.
- 33 percent were Black; 19 percent were Hispanic; and 46 percent were White.
- 0 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 22 children and teens (2.7 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 1,010,629 children lived in Kentucky in 2016.
- 21 percent were children of color: 9 percent were Black; 6 percent were Hispanic; 2 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 25 percent of Kentucky’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 247,780 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 45 percent of Black, 40 percent of Hispanic and 22 percent of White children were poor.
- 12 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 27 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $58,500 was the median income for White families with children compared with $28,200 for Black and $34,200 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 27,836 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 1.9 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
- 20 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 34 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 29 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 92 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 31,995 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 630,464 children 0-18 were enrolled in Kentucky Medicaid and KCHIP (Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $7,800 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 26 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 77 percent of Black, 77 percent of Hispanic and 56 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 85 percent of Black, 69 percent of Hispanic and 61 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 80 percent of Black, 83 percent of Hispanic and 89 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 22 percent of Black, 8 percent of Hispanic and 8 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 18,897 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 7,812 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 510 children were in residential placement in 2015.
- 34 percent were Black; 2 percent were Hispanic; and 56 percent were White.
- 0 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 49 children and teens (4.4 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Health
- **33,626** children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- **884,736** children 0-18 were enrolled in Bayou Health (Medicaid) and LaCHIP (Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- **$5,754** was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- **32 percent** of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- **83 percent** of Black, **70 percent** of Hispanic and **63 percent** of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- **88 percent** of Black, **75 percent** of Hispanic and **68 percent** of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- **71 percent** of Black, **75 percent** of Hispanic and **83 percent** of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- **20 percent** of Black, **10 percent** of Hispanic and **9 percent** of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- **12,631** children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- **4,461** children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- **831** children were in residential placement in 2015. **80 percent** were Black; **1 percent** were Hispanic; and **17 percent** were White.
- **11** children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- **92** children and teens (7.5 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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**Child Population**
- **1,113,949** children lived in Louisiana in 2016.
- **49 percent** were children of color: 37 percent were Black; 7 percent were Hispanic; 2 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

**Child Poverty**
- **29 percent** of Louisiana’s children were poor in 2016—a total of **313,926** children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- **49 percent** of Black, **28 percent** of Hispanic and **14 percent** of White children were poor.
- **13 percent** of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- **30 percent** of children under 6 were poor.

**Income and Wealth Inequality**
- **$78,400** was the median income for White families with children compared with **$25,300** for Black and **$40,500** for Hispanic families in 2015.

**Housing and Homelessness**
- **20,277** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- **2.2 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**
- **23 percent** of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- **34 percent** of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- **35 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.

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The State of America’s Children® in

MAINE

2017 Factsheet

Child Population
- **254,714** children lived in Maine in 2016.
- **11 percent** were children of color: 3 percent were Black; 3 percent were Hispanic; 2 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Health
- **11,619** children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- **175,883** children 0-18 were enrolled in MaineCare, Maine’s Medicaid and Children’s Health Insurance Programs.

Early Childhood
- **$9,677** was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- **40 percent** of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- **86 percent** of Black and **64 percent** of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- **84 percent** of Black and **64 percent** of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- **80 percent** of Black, **80 percent** of Hispanic and **88 percent** of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- **12 percent** of Black, **7 percent** of Hispanic and **7 percent** of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- **3,372** children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- **1,837** children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- **81** children were in residential placement in 2015.
- **15 percent** were Black and **78 percent** were White.
- **0** children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- **<10** children and teens were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 1,348,728 children lived in Maryland in 2016.
- 57 percent were children of color: 31 percent were Black; 15 percent were Hispanic; 6 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 13 percent of Maryland’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 168,811 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 19 percent of Black, 16 percent of Hispanic and 8 percent of White children were poor.
- 6 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 14 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $111,700 was the median income for White families with children compared with $62,200 for Black and $53,300 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 16,096 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 3.1 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
- 16 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 34 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 23 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 78 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 44,955 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 669,378 children 0-18 were enrolled in Maryland Children’s Health Program (combined Medicaid and Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $14,726 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 36 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 82 percent of Black, 79 percent of Hispanic and 49 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 81 percent of Black, 73 percent of Hispanic and 50 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 82 percent of Black, 77 percent of Hispanic and 92 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 15 percent of Black, 7 percent of Hispanic and 6 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 6,790 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 3,841 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 612 children were in residential placement in 2015.
- 79 percent were Black; 6 percent were Hispanic; and 14 percent were White.
- 4 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 43 children and teens (2.9 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 1,378,102 children lived in Massachusetts in 2016.
- 37 percent were children of color: 9 percent were Black; 18 percent were Hispanic; 7 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 14 percent of Massachusetts’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 184,743 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 29 percent of Black, 33 percent of Hispanic and 6 percent of White children were poor.
- 7 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 16 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $110,800 was the median income for White families with children compared with $41,100 for Black and $31,800 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 19,353 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.5 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
- 14 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 27 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 18 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 83 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 12,709 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 770,441 children 0-18 were enrolled in MassHealth, Massachusetts’s Medicaid and Children’s Health Insurance Programs.

Early Childhood
- $17,082 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
- 75 percent of Black, 75 percent of Hispanic and 42 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 82 percent of Black, 83 percent of Hispanic and 47 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 78 percent of Black, 72 percent of Hispanic and 92 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 16 percent of Black, 14 percent of Hispanic and 6 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 31,089 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 10,910 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 426 children were in residential placement in 2015.
- 30 percent were Black; 41 percent were Hispanic; and 23 percent were White.
- 0 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 15 children and teens were killed with a gun in 2015.

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**Child Health**
- 63,236 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 1,285,914 children 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid and MiChild (Children's Health Insurance Program).

**Early Childhood**
- $10,178 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 34 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

**Education**
- 91 percent of Black, 83 percent of Hispanic and 68 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 91 percent of Black, 69 percent of Hispanic and 62 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 67 percent of Black, 72 percent of Hispanic and 84 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 28 percent of Black, 13 percent of Hispanic and 8 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

**Child Welfare**
- 34,729 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 11,599 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

**Juvenile Justice**
- 1,554 children were in residential placement in 2015. 47 percent were Black; 6 percent were Hispanic; and 40 percent were White.
- 88 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

**Gun Violence**
- 88 children and teens (3.6 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 30 percent were children of color: 9 percent were Black; 9 percent were Hispanic; 6 percent were Asian; and 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 13 percent of Minnesota’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 160,626 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 38 percent of Black, 22 percent of Hispanic and 7 percent of White children were poor.
- 6 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 14 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $90,500 was the median income for White families with children compared with $32,100 for Black and $38,000 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 15,196 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2 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
- 14 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 28 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 16 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 85 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 43,285 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 634,991 children 0-18 were enrolled in Medical Assistance (Medicaid) and MinnesotaCare (Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $14,826 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 1 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 84 percent of Black, 82 percent of Hispanic and 53 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 84 percent of Black, 71 percent of Hispanic and 54 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 62 percent of Black, 66 percent of Hispanic and 87 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 19 percent of Black, 8 percent of Hispanic and 4 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 5,120 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 8,793 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 852 children were in residential placement in 2015.
- 40 percent were Black; 7 percent were Hispanic; and 38 percent were White.
- 10 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 42 children and teens (2.9 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 51 percent were children of color: 42 percent were Black; 4 percent were Hispanic; <1 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 30 percent of Mississippi’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 211,466 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 46 percent of Black, 29 percent of Hispanic and 15 percent of White children were poor.
- 14 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 30 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $65,300 was the median income for White families with children compared with $25,900 for Black and $39,200 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 10,309 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2 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
- 26 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 37 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 36 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 93 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 32,590 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 530,617 children 0-18 were enrolled in Mississippi Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program.

Early Childhood
- $5,045 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 4 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 86 percent of Black, 81 percent of Hispanic and 62 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 92 percent of Black and 68 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 77 percent of Black, 68 percent of Hispanic and 85 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 23 percent of Black, 7 percent of Hispanic and 9 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 8,730 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 5,486 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 243 children were in residential placement in 2015.
- 77 percent were Black and 22 percent were White.
- 27 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 31 children and teens (3.8 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 1,386,863 children lived in Missouri in 2016.
- 27 percent were children of color: 14 percent were Black; 7 percent were Hispanic; 2 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 19 percent of Missouri’s children were poor in 2016—an total of 261,353 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 37 percent of Black, 31 percent of Hispanic and 14 percent of White children were poor.
- 9 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 22 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $69,500 was the median income for White families with children compared with $29,600 for Black and $41,000 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 30,650 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2 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
- 19 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 29 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.

Child Health
- 61,873 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 680,021 children 0-18 were enrolled in MO HealthNet for Kids (combined Medicaid and Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $9,100 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 2 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 85 percent of Black, 75 percent of Hispanic and 58 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 86 percent of Black, 71 percent of Hispanic and 59 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 76 percent of Black, 84 percent of Hispanic and 91 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 27 percent of Black, 10 percent of Hispanic and 7 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 5,699 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 12,408 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 948 children were in residential placement in 2015. 44 percent were Black; 3 percent were Hispanic; and 49 percent were White.
- 10 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 89 children and teens (5.7 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 227,611 children lived in Montana in 2016.
- 22 percent were children of color: 1 percent were Black; 6 percent were Hispanic; 1 percent were Asian; and 10 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 15 percent of Montana’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 33,818 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 16 percent of Hispanic and 14 percent of White children were poor.
- 7 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 16 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $67,200 was the median income for White families with children compared with $49,400 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 3,075 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
- 19 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 23 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 20 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 82 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 10,628 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 143,939 children 0-18 were enrolled in Montana Medicaid and Healthy Montana Kids (Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $9,383 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.

Education
- 71 percent of Hispanic and 59 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 78 percent of Hispanic and 59 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 82 percent of Black, 83 percent of Hispanic and 89 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 7 percent of Black, 7 percent of Hispanic and 5 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 1,868 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 3,366 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 171 children were in residential placement in 2015.
- 12 percent were Black; 12 percent were Hispanic; and 54 percent were White.
- 0 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 22 children and teens (8.7 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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The State of America’s Children® in NEBRASKA
2017 Factsheet

Child Population
- 473,325 children lived in Nebraska in 2016.
- 31 percent were children of color: 6 percent were Black; 17 percent were Hispanic; 3 percent were Asian; and 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 14 percent of Nebraska’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 65,847 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 35 percent of Black, 30 percent of Hispanic and 8 percent of White children were poor.
- 6 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 16 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $77,100 was the median income for White families with children compared with $32,100 for Black and $37,400 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 3,317 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 1.7 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
- 18 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 29 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 17 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 93 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 23,707 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 223,881 children 0-18 were enrolled in Nebraska Medicaid and Kid’s Connection (Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $9,043 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 32 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 78 percent of Black, 82 percent of Hispanic and 52 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 86 percent of Black, 79 percent of Hispanic and 56 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 75 percent of Black, 82 percent of Hispanic and 93 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 31 percent of Black, 9 percent of Hispanic and 5 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 3,483 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 4,012 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 465 children were in residential placement in 2015. 25 percent were Black; 23 percent were Hispanic; and 40 percent were White.
- 10 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 16 children and teens were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 64 percent were children of color: 10 percent were Black; 41 percent were Hispanic; 6 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 19 percent of Nevada’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 126,874 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 31 percent of Black, 26 percent of Hispanic and 10 percent of White children were poor.
- 8 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 21 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $74,700 was the median income for White families with children compared with $33,300 for Black and $42,200 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 17,178 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.2 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.
- 31 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 26 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 89 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 45,859 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 422,600 children 0-18 were enrolled in Nevada Medicaid and Nevada Check Up (Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $10,317 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 4 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 86 percent of Black, 81 percent of Hispanic and 58 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 84 percent of Black, 83 percent of Hispanic and 62 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 56 percent of Black, 67 percent of Hispanic and 78 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 20 percent of Black, 10 percent of Hispanic and 7 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 4,953 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 4,251 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 627 children were in residential placement in 2015.
- 37 percent were Black; 31 percent were Hispanic; and 25 percent were White.
- 9 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 29 children and teens (4 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- **14 percent** were children of color: 2 percent were Black; 6 percent were Hispanic; 3 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- **8 percent** of New Hampshire’s children were poor in 2016—a total of **20,141** children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- **12 percent** of Black, **13 percent** of Hispanic and **7 percent** of White children were poor.
- **3 percent** of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- **9 percent** of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- **$88,000** was the median income for White families with children compared with **$66,400** for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- **3,335** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- **3 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
- **13 percent** of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- **24 percent** of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- **15 percent** relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- **86 percent** of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- **6,847** children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- **110,843** children 0-18 were enrolled in NH Children’s Medicaid (combined Medicaid and Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- **$12,399** was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.

Education
- **72 percent** of Hispanic and **53 percent** of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- **68 percent** of Hispanic and **55 percent** of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- **80 percent** of Black, **75 percent** of Hispanic and **89 percent** of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- **21 percent** of Black, **11 percent** of Hispanic and **8 percent** of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- **745** children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- **1,220** children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- **69 children** were in residential placement in 2015.
  - **9 percent** were Black; **9 percent** were Hispanic; and **78 percent** were White.
- **0 children** were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- **<10 children and teens** were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 1,984,752 children lived in New Jersey in 2016.
- 53 percent were children of color: 14 percent were Black; 26 percent were Hispanic; 10 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 15 percent of New Jersey’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 285,479 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 23 percent of Black, 26 percent of Hispanic and 8 percent of White children were poor.
- 6 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 16 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $117,200 was the median income for White families with children compared with $47,900 for Black and $43,100 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 10,150 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 3.2 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
- 15 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 32 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 19 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 82 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 70,039 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 982,304 children 0-18 were enrolled in NJ Medicaid and NJ Family Care (Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $11,548 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 29 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 78 percent of Black, 73 percent of Hispanic and 46 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 80 percent of Black, 79 percent of Hispanic and 52 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 82 percent of Black, 83 percent of Hispanic and 94 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 18 percent of Black, 11 percent of Hispanic and 5 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 9,689 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 6,527 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 636 children were in residential placement in 2015.
- 72 percent were Black; 18 percent were Hispanic; and 8 percent were White.
- 5 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 31 children and teens (1.4 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 490,663 children lived in New Mexico in 2016.
- 76 percent were children of color: 2 percent were Black; 60 percent were Hispanic; 1 percent were Asian; and 10 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 30 percent of New Mexico’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 145,284 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 23 percent of Black, 35 percent of Hispanic and 14 percent of White children were poor.
- 13 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 36 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $73,200 was the median income for White families with children compared with $41,100 for Black and $38,700 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 10,279 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.1 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
- 25 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 25 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 39 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 66 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 26,085 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 429,377 children 0-18 were enrolled in New MexiKids/MexiTeens (combined Medicaid and Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $7,802 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 33 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 83 percent of Hispanic and 61 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 85 percent of Hispanic and 65 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 61 percent of Black, 67 percent of Hispanic and 74 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 17 percent of Black, 15 percent of Hispanic and 8 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 8,701 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 2,610 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 363 children were in residential placement in 2015. 7 percent were Black; 74 percent were Hispanic; and 14 percent were White.
- 0 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 31 children and teens (5.6 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Health
- 101,066 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 2,915,972 children 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid and Child Health Plus (Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $14,144 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 50 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 82 percent of Black, 81 percent of Hispanic and 51 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 83 percent of Black, 78 percent of Hispanic and 57 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 67 percent of Black, 66 percent of Hispanic and 89 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 18 percent of Black, 9 percent of Hispanic and 5 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 66,676 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 19,702 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 1,386 children were in residential placement in 2015. 52 percent were Black; 16 percent were Hispanic; and 28 percent were White.
- 89 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 72 children and teens (1.5 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
• **2,298,720** children lived in North Carolina in 2016.
• **47 percent** were children of color: 23 percent were Black; 16 percent were Hispanic; 3 percent were Asian; and 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
• **22 percent** of North Carolina’s children were poor in 2016—a total of **489,553** children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
• **34 percent** of Black, **36 percent** of Hispanic and **12 percent** of White children were poor.
• **9 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
• **$73,200** was the median income for White families with children compared with **$33,400** for Black and **$31,200** for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
• **26,613** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
• **2.2 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
• **23 percent** of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
• **31 percent** of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
• **29 percent** relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
• **85 percent** of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
• **102,232** children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
• **1,391,358** children 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid and Health Choice for Children (Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
• **$9,254** was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
• **22 percent** of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
• **77 percent** of Black, **77 percent** of Hispanic and **49 percent** of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
• **87 percent** of Black, **79 percent** of Hispanic and **60 percent** of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
• **82 percent** of Black, **80 percent** of Hispanic and **88 percent** of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
• **25 percent** of Black, **12 percent** of Hispanic and **8 percent** of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
• **7,857** children were abused or neglected in 2015.
• **10,425** children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
• **468** children were in residential placement in 2015. **67 percent** were Black; **7 percent** were Hispanic; and **21 percent** were White.
• **72** children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
• **83** children and teens (3.2 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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The State of America’s Children® in
NORTH DAKOTA
2017 Factsheet

Child Health
• 13,624 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
• 66,480 children 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid and Healthy Steps (Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
• $8,431 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.

Education
• 79 percent of Black, 85 percent of Hispanic and 59 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
• 85 percent of Black, 75 percent of Hispanic and 63 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
• 76 percent of Black, 75 percent of Hispanic and 91 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
• 5 percent of Black, 4 percent of Hispanic and 2 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
• 1,760 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
• 1,407 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
• 144 children were in residential placement in 2015.
• 13 percent were Black; 4 percent were Hispanic; and 54 percent were White.
• 0 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
• <10 children and teens were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 28 percent were children of color: 15 percent were Black; 6 percent were Hispanic; 2 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

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.

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.

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Child Population
- 961,628 children lived in Oklahoma in 2016.
- 46 percent were children of color: 8 percent were Black; 17 percent were Hispanic; 2 percent were Asian; and 10 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 23 percent of Oklahoma’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 216,713 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 43 percent of Black, 34 percent of Hispanic and 15 percent of White children were poor.
- 10 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 25 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $63,900 was the median income for White families with children compared with $29,100 for Black and $38,400 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 26,979 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2 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
- 23 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 34 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 26 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 95 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 70,089 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 719,185 children 0-18 were enrolled in SoonerCare (combined Medicaid and Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $6,572 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 74 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 83 percent of Black, 79 percent of Hispanic and 63 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 91 percent of Black, 78 percent of Hispanic and 65 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 77 percent of Black, 79 percent of Hispanic and 84 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 22 percent of Black, 15 percent of Hispanic and 8 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 14,449 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 10,047 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 552 children were in residential placement in 2015. 40 percent were Black; 8 percent were Hispanic; and 39 percent were White.
- 9 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 50 children and teens (4.7 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 36 percent were children of color: 2 percent were Black; 22 percent were Hispanic; 4 percent were Asian; and 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 17 percent of Oregon’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 144,361 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 32 percent of Black, 31 percent of Hispanic and 12 percent of White children were poor.
- 7 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 18 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $71,000 was the median income for White families with children compared with $24,900 for Black and $39,000 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 22,637 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 1.9 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
- 23 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 20 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 30 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 85 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 28,600 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 608,543 children 0-18 were enrolled in Oregon Health Plan (Medicaid) and Healthy Kids (Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $11,964 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 10 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 82 percent of Hispanic and 60 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 82 percent of Hispanic and 57 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 63 percent of Black, 67 percent of Hispanic and 76 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 18 percent of Black, 10 percent of Hispanic and 7 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 10,428 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 7,625 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 1,113 children were in residential placement in 2015. 13 percent were Black; 24 percent were Hispanic; and 56 percent were White.
- 0 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 28 children and teens (2.9 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Health
• **116,374** children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
• **1,567,184** children 0-18 were enrolled in Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid) and the Children’s Health Insurance Program.

Early Childhood
• **$11,978** was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
• **12 percent** of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
• **83 percent** of Black, **82 percent** of Hispanic and **51 percent** of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
• **87 percent** of Black, **82 percent** of Hispanic and **53 percent** of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
• **72 percent** of Black, **70 percent** of Hispanic and **89 percent** of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
• **24 percent** of Black, **16 percent** of Hispanic and **5 percent** of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
• **3,855** children were abused or neglected in 2015.
• **16,086** children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
• **2,826** children were in residential placement in 2015. **53 percent** were Black; **14 percent** were Hispanic; and **29 percent** were White.
• **17** children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
• **106** children and teens (3.5 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 208,381 children lived in Rhode Island in 2016.
- 41 percent were children of color: 7 percent were Black; 25 percent were Hispanic; 4 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 17 percent of Rhode Island’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 35,106 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 25 percent of Black, 27 percent of Hispanic and 11 percent of White children were poor.
- 8 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 18 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $87,200 was the median income for White families with children compared with $35,200 for Black and $36,800 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 1,004 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2 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
- 18 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 36 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 29 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 81 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 3,999 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 139,400 children 0-18 were enrolled in RItE Care (combined Medicaid and Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $12,882 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 5 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 73 percent of Black, 80 percent of Hispanic and 50 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 85 percent of Black, 85 percent of Hispanic and 56 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 77 percent of Black, 76 percent of Hispanic and 87 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 24 percent of Black, 21 percent of Hispanic and 11 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 3,183 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 1,654 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 198 children were in residential placement in 2015.
- 30 percent were Black; 32 percent were Hispanic; and 32 percent were White.
- 0 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- <10 children and teens were killed with a gun in 2015.

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The State of America’s Children® in
SOUTH CAROLINA
2017 Factsheet

Child Population
- 1,097,621 children lived in South Carolina in 2016.
- 45 percent were children of color: 30 percent were Black; 9 percent were Hispanic; 2 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 23 percent of South Carolina’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 248,595 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 37 percent of Black, 37 percent of Hispanic and 13 percent of White children were poor.
- 12 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 25 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $70,500 was the median income for White families with children compared with $31,100 for Black and $37,400 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 13,353 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.2 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
- 21 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 33 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 32 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 81 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 43,703 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 714,260 children 0-18 were enrolled in Partners for Healthy Children (combined Medicaid and Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $6,483 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 40 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 85 percent of Black, 79 percent of Hispanic and 54 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 89 percent of Black, 83 percent of Hispanic and 62 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 77 percent of Black, 77 percent of Hispanic and 83 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 26 percent of Black, 13 percent of Hispanic and 10 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 14,856 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 3,968 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 693 children were in residential placement in 2015.
- 48 percent were Black; 16 percent were Hispanic; and 32 percent were White.
- 29 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 56 children and teens (4.6 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 28 percent were children of color: 3 percent were Black; 6 percent were Hispanic; 2 percent were Asian; and 13 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 17 percent of South Dakota’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 35,460 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 30 percent of Black, 33 percent of Hispanic and 7 percent of White children were poor.
- 10 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 19 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $71,500 was the median income for White families with children compared with $40,300 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 2,156 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 1.6 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
- 18 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 31 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 21 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 84 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 9,545 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 98,339 children 0-18 were enrolled in South Dakota Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program.

Early Childhood
- $6,143 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.

Education
- 85 percent of Black, 82 percent of Hispanic and 59 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 77 percent of Black, 78 percent of Hispanic and 62 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 72 percent of Black, 70 percent of Hispanic and 90 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 13 percent of Black, 9 percent of Hispanic and 4 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 1,073 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 1,416 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 228 children were in residential placement in 2015.
- 4 percent were Black; 3 percent were Hispanic; and 49 percent were White.
- 0 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 12 children and teens were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 34 percent were children of color: 19 percent were Black; 9 percent were Hispanic; 2 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 23 percent of Tennessee’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 334,238 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 41 percent of Black, 36 percent of Hispanic and 16 percent of White children were poor.
- 10 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 26 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $62,100 was the median income for White families with children compared with $31,800 for Black and $32,100 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 13,259 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.1 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
- 21 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 38 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 33 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 88 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 53,037 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 979,832 children 0-18 were enrolled in TennCare (Medicaid) and CoverKids (Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $8,378 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 22 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 84 percent of Black, 73 percent of Hispanic and 61 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 85 percent of Black, 77 percent of Hispanic and 62 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 81 percent of Black, 84 percent of Hispanic and 91 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 29 percent of Black, 11 percent of Hispanic and 7 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 11,362 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 8,333 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 660 children were in residential placement in 2015.
- 41 percent were Black; 9 percent were Hispanic, and 46 percent were White.
- 7 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 92 children and teens (5.5 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 68 percent were children of color: 12 percent were Black; 49 percent were Hispanic; 4 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 22 percent of Texas’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 1,619,026 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 29 percent of Black, 31 percent of Hispanic and 10 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
- $90,800 was the median income for White families with children compared with $42,000 for Black and $41,300 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 113,063 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.5 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
- 24 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 33 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 27 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 92 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 670,822 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 4,610,610 children 0-18 were enrolled in Children’s Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program.

Early Childhood
- $9,207 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 49 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 83 percent of Black, 78 percent of Hispanic and 50 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 81 percent of Black, 81 percent of Hispanic and 57 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 85 percent of Black, 87 percent of Hispanic and 93 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 20 percent of Black, 9 percent of Hispanic and 4 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 63,781 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 30,738 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 4,299 children were in residential placement in 2015. 34 percent were Black; 44 percent were Hispanic; and 21 percent were White.
- 48 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 233 children and teens (2.9 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 26 percent were children of color: 1 percent were Black; 17 percent were Hispanic; 2 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 11 percent of Utah’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 100,801 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 49 percent of Black, 20 percent of Hispanic and 8 percent of White children were poor.
- 5 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 13 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $77,200 was the median income for White families with children compared with $36,700 for Black and $44,600 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 14,999 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.3 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
- 16 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 19 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 12 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 84 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 53,600 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 311,961 children 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program.

Early Childhood
- $9,183 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.

Education
- 81 percent of Hispanic and 55 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 80 percent of Hispanic and 57 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 70 percent of Black, 74 percent of Hispanic and 87 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 11 percent of Black, 8 percent of Hispanic and 3 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 9,569 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 2,838 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 453 children were in residential placement in 2015.
- 9 percent were Black; 34 percent were Hispanic; and 50 percent were White.
- 1 child was in an adult jail or prison in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 39 children and teens (3.9 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 11 percent were children of color: 2 percent were Black; 3 percent were Hispanic; 2 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 15 percent of Vermont’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 17,167 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 17 percent of Black, 18 percent of Hispanic and 15 percent of White children were poor.
- 8 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 18 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $76,000 was the median income for White families with children compared in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 1,124 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.2 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
- 16 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 22 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 23 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 67 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 1,858 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 82,203 children 0-18 were enrolled in Dr. Dynasaur (combined Medicaid and Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $11,513 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 67 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 55 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 56 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 81 percent of Black, 82 percent of Hispanic and 89 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 9 percent of Black, 7 percent of Hispanic and 8 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 921 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 1,323 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 27 children were in residential placement in 2015.
- 11 percent were Black and 89 percent were White.
- 0 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- <10 children and teens were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- **1,870,123** children lived in Virginia in 2016.
- **46 percent** were children of color: 20 percent were Black; 13 percent were Hispanic; 7 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- **14 percent** of Virginia’s children were poor in 2016—a total of **261,817** children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- **28 percent** of Black, **22 percent** of Hispanic and **9 percent** of White children were poor.
- **7 percent** of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- **15 percent** of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- **$91,400** was the median income for White families with children compared with **$44,700** for Black and **$54,100** for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- **17,876** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- **3.2 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
- **14 percent** of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- **27 percent** of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- **19 percent** relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- **86 percent** of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- **89,012** children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- **844,409** children 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid and Family Access to Medical Insurance Security (Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- **$12,220** was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- **18 percent** of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- **81 percent** of Black, **68 percent** of Hispanic and **48 percent** of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- **84 percent** of Black, **75 percent** of Hispanic and **56 percent** of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- **79 percent** of Black, **76 percent** of Hispanic and **90 percent** of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- **21 percent** of Black, **8 percent** of Hispanic and **7 percent** of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- **6,112** children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- **4,890** children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- **1,227** children were in residential placement in 2015. **62 percent** were Black; **11 percent** were Hispanic; and **24 percent** were White.
- **6** children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- **72** children and teens (3.4 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population

- **1,629,498** children lived in Washington in 2016.
- **43 percent** were children of color: 4 percent were Black; 21 percent were Hispanic; 7 percent were Asian; and 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

- **14 percent** of Washington’s children were poor in 2016—a total of **219,668** children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- **36 percent** of Black, **24 percent** of Hispanic and **9 percent** of White children were poor.
- **6 percent** of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- **14 percent** of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality

- **$81,100** was the median income for White families with children compared with **$49,600** for Black and **$40,800** for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness

- **35,511** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- **2.1 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

- **19 percent** of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- **26 percent** of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- **24 percent** relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- **90 percent** of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health

- **41,436** children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- **896,929** children 0-18 were enrolled in Apple Health (Medicaid) and Apple Health for Kids (Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood

- **$13,110** was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- **9 percent** of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education

- **75 percent** of Black, **83 percent** of Hispanic and **51 percent** of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- **78 percent** of Black, **81 percent** of Hispanic and **55 percent** of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- **69 percent** of Black, **70 percent** of Hispanic and **81 percent** of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- **19 percent** of Black, **11 percent** of Hispanic and **7 percent** of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare

- **5,894** children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- **10,959** children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice

- **921** children were in residential placement in 2015.
- **22 percent** were Black; **20 percent** were Hispanic; and **43 percent** were White.
- **0** children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence

- **67** children and teens (3.8 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 375,068 children lived in West Virginia in 2016.
- 11 percent were children of color: 4 percent were Black; 2 percent were Hispanic; <1 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 24 percent of West Virginia’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 88,351 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 43 percent of Black, 29 percent of Hispanic and 23 percent of White children were poor.
- 11 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 28 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $55,100 was the median income for White families with children compared with $26,800 for Black families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 7,955 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 1.7 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
- 21 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 35 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 34 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.

Child Health
- 7,783 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 291,734 children 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program.

Early Childhood
- $8,580 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 66 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 79 percent of Black and 70 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 80 percent of Black and 73 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 83 percent of Black, 83 percent of Hispanic and 87 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 27 percent of Black, 12 percent of Hispanic and 13 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 4,857 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 5,973 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 567 children were in residential placement in 2015.
- 8 percent were Black; 2 percent were Hispanic; and 84 percent were White.
- 0 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 13 children and teens were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Child Population
- 1,287,693 children lived in Wisconsin in 2016.
- 29 percent were children of color: 9 percent were Black; 12 percent were Hispanic; 4 percent were Asian; and 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty
- 16 percent of Wisconsin’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 198,480 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 43 percent of Black, 28 percent of Hispanic and 10 percent of White children were poor.
- 7 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 19 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality
- $79,400 was the median income for White families with children compared with $26,700 for Black and $35,800 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness
- 18,366 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.2 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
- 17 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 30 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 23 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 86 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health
- 45,408 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 712,697 children 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid and BadgerCare Plus (Children’s Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood
- $11,750 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- 71 percent of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education
- 89 percent of Black, 81 percent of Hispanic and 56 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 90 percent of Black, 76 percent of Hispanic and 55 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 64 percent of Black, 78 percent of Hispanic and 93 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 34 percent of Black, 11 percent of Hispanic and 4 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare
- 4,840 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 7,382 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice
- 762 children were in residential placement in 2015. 56 percent were Black; 9 percent were Hispanic; and 28 percent were White.
- 37 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence
- 45 children and teens (3.1 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

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**Child Population**
- 22 percent were children of color: 1 percent were Black; 15 percent were Hispanic; 1 percent were Asian; and 3 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

**Child Poverty**
- 11 percent of Wyoming’s children were poor in 2016—a total of 15,367 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 15 percent of Hispanic and <1 percent of White children were poor.
- 4 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 12 percent of children under 6 were poor.

**Income and Wealth Inequality**
- $77,000 was the median income for White families with children compared with $45,200 for Hispanic families in 2015.

**Housing and Homelessness**
- 1,556 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.2 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**
- 17 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 27 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- 11 percent relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 83 percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

**Child Health**
- 12,328 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 54,565 children 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid and KidCare CHIP (Children’s Health Insurance Program).

**Early Childhood**
- $9,110 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.

**Education**
- 73 percent of Hispanic and 55 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 76 percent of Hispanic and 61 percent of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 68 percent of Black, 72 percent of Hispanic and 82 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 12 percent of Black, 8 percent of Hispanic and 5 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

**Child Welfare**
- 968 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 993 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

**Juvenile Justice**
- 177 children were in residential placement in 2015.
- 7 percent were Black; 14 percent were Hispanic; and 66 percent were White.
- 0 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

**Gun Violence**
- 11 children and teens were killed with a gun in 2015.

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

Children's Defense Fund