

Children In the States

THE UNITED STATES

May 6, 2014

Child Population

73,728,088 children lived in the United States in 2012; 47.2 percent were children of color.

- 52.8 percent were White
- 23.9 percent were Hispanic
- 13.9 percent were Black
- 4.6 percent were Asian
- 3.9 percent were two or more races
- 0.9 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.2 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 5 (21.8 percent) of the United States' children were poor in 2012, a total of 16,073,000 children.¹

- Nearly 1 in 10 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in the United States are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 2 in 5 Black children, 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and more than 1 in 3 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 7 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in the United States leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 1,162,000 United States public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 73 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, nearly 3 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in the United States and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 5 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012.
- More than 1 in 4 United States children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 10.9 percent of United States children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 87.2 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 36,305,242 United States children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 8,148,397 in CHIP.
- More than 5,260,000 United States children ages 0-17 (7.2 percent) were uninsured in 2012.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

- In 2011, 4,001,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or CHIP but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$7,705 – 100 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Less than half of the United States' 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.

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

- In 2013, 66 percent of the United States' fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 59 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 83 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 82 percent could not compute.
 - 81 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 74 percent could not compute.
- More than 4 in 5 United States public high school students graduated on time in 2010. 68 percent of Black students and 76 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 85 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 7.4 percent of United States public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 17.3 percent and 7.3 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

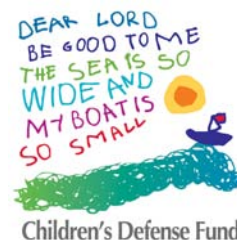
- In the United States, 341,391 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 9.2 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 399,546 United States children in foster care.

Too many the United States children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 1,642,600 children were arrested in the United States in 2010– a rate of 4,889 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 61,423 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 40 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 23 percent were Hispanic, and 32 percent were White. 1,790 United States children were in adult jails in 2011.
- The United States spent 17.3 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

A total of 2,694 children and teens were killed by guns in the United States in 2010—a rate of 3.2 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

ALABAMA

May 6, 2014

Child Population

1,124,406 children lived in Alabama in 2012; 41.1 percent were children of color.

- 58.9 percent were White
- 6.6 percent were Hispanic
- 30.0 percent were Black
- 1.2 percent were Asian
- 2.6 percent were two or more races
- 0.5 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 4 (27.5 percent) of Alabama's children were poor in 2012, a total of 305,610 children.¹

- Alabama ranked 46th in child poverty among states.²
- Nearly 1 in 7 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 3 children under age 6 were poor; more than half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Alabama are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 2 Black children, more than 2 in 5 Hispanic children, and 1 in 4 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 6 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- Nearly 18,000 Alabama public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 62 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Alabama and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 4 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. More than 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Alabama ranked 38th out of the 50 states in child food security and 42nd in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 1 in 3 Alabama children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 6.8 percent of Alabama children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Alabama 42nd of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 91.1 percent of eligible children participated in Alabama Medicaid or All Kids, Alabama's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 866,094 Alabama children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Alabama Medicaid, and 112,972 in All Kids.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- Nearly 46,000 Alabama children ages 0-17 (4.1 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Alabama 13th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 48,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Alabama Medicaid or All Kids but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$5,668 – 80 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Alabama had 6,318 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2013.
- Just over two-fifths of Alabama's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Alabama's state-funded preschool program met 10 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 69 percent of Alabama's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 70 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 85 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 91 percent could not compute.
 - 85 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 77 percent could not compute.
- Three in 4 Alabama public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Alabama 44th among states. 68 percent of Black students and 67 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 80 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$4,276 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 9.3 percent of Alabama public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Alabama 40th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 16.3 percent and 4.9 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Alabama, 9,573 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 8.5 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 4,560 Alabama children in foster care.

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

- 6,100 children were arrested in Alabama in 2010.
- 1,026 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 58 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 2 percent were Hispanic, and 38 percent were White. 21 Alabama children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Alabama spent 1.8 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Alabama ranked 36th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 66 children and teens were killed by guns in Alabama in 2010—a rate of 5.2 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

ALASKA

May 6, 2014

Child Population

187,100 children lived in Alaska in 2012; 48.5 percent were children of color.

- 51.5 percent were White
- 8.2 percent were Hispanic
- 3.2 percent were Black
- 5.3 percent were Asian
- 12.4 percent were two or more races
- 17.7 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 1.6 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 7 (13.9 percent) of Alaska's children were poor in 2012, a total of 25,700 children.¹

- Alaska ranked 3rd in child poverty among states.²
- More than 1 in 19 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 6 children under age 6 were poor; more than 2 in 5 of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Alaska are disproportionately poor.

- More than 1 in 4 Black children, more than 1 in 6 Hispanic children, and nearly 3 in 10 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 13 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- More than 4,000 Alaska public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 40 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, nearly 3 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Alaska and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 1 in 5 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. Nearly 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Alaska ranked 12th out of the 50 states in child food security and 24th in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 1 in 5 Alaska children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 12.0 percent of Alaska children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Alaska 18th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 77.0 percent of eligible children participated in Alaska Medical Assistance Program or Denali KidCare, Alaska's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 84,926 Alaska children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Alaska Medical Assistance Program, and an additional 13,499 in Denali KidCare thanks to additional CHIP funding.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- Nearly 26,000 Alaska children ages 0-17 (13.9 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Alaska 49th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 14,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Alaska Medical Assistance Program or Denali KidCare but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$8,856 – 150 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- A third of Alaska’s 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Alaska’s state-funded preschool program met 10 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 73 percent of Alaska’s fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 63 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 82 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 78 percent could not compute.
 - 74 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 67 percent could not compute.
- Nearly 4 in 5 Alaska public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Alaska 30th among states. 75 percent of Black students and 84 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 83 percent of White students.
- Alaska was the only state to spend 40 percent more per student in its poorest school districts than in its richest districts in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 5.9 percent of Alaska public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Alaska 17th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 10.9 percent and 5.2 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Alaska, 2,928 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 15.6 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 1,860 Alaska children in foster care.

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

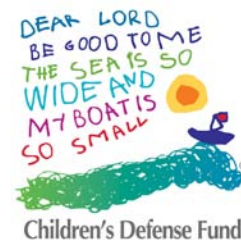
- 3,799 children were arrested in Alaska in 2010– a rate of 4,612 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 222 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 12 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 1 percent was Hispanic, and 34 percent were White. No Alaska children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Alaska spent 2.7 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Alaska ranked 42nd out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 18 children and teens were killed by guns in Alaska in 2010—a rate of 8.7* out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

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



Children In the States

ARIZONA

May 6, 2014

Child Population

1,620,894 children lived in Arizona in 2012; 59.0 percent were children of color.

- 41.0 percent were White
- 43.5 percent were Hispanic
- 4.3 percent were Black
- 2.5 percent were Asian
- 3.5 percent were two or more races
- 5.0 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.2 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 4 (27.0 percent) of Arizona's children were poor in 2012, a total of 429,486 children.¹

- Arizona ranked 44th in child poverty among states.²
- 1 in 8 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 3 in 10 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Arizona are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 3 Black children, nearly 2 in 5 Hispanic children, and nearly 1 in 2 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 7 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- More than 31,000 Arizona public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 59 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Arizona and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 4 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. More than 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Arizona ranked 48th out of the 50 states in child food security and 47th in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 3 in 10 Arizona children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 5.5 percent of Arizona children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Arizona 47th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 80.0 percent of eligible children participated in Arizona Healthcare Cost Containment System or KidsCare, Arizona's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 931,500

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

Arizona children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Arizona Healthcare Cost Containment System, and 35,679 in KidsCare.

- More than 210,000 Arizona children ages 0-17 (13.2 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Arizona 48th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 151,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Arizona Healthcare Cost Containment System or KidsCare but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$7,263 – 80 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Arizona had 6,712 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2013.
- A third of Arizona's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Arizona's state-funded preschool program only met 5 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 72 percent of Arizona's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 60 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 81 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 76 percent could not compute.
 - 83 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 72 percent could not compute.
- More than 3 in 4 Arizona public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Arizona 39th among states. 73 percent of Black students and 72 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 82 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$2,477 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 6.3 percent of Arizona public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Arizona 22nd among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 12.5 percent and 7.1 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Arizona, 10,039 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 6.2 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 13,457 Arizona children in foster care.

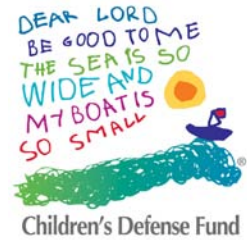
Too many Arizona children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 46,533 children were arrested in Arizona in 2010– a rate of 6,482 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 936 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 12 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 46 percent were Hispanic, and 34 percent were White. 94 Arizona children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Arizona spent 2.6 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Arizona ranked 21st out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 54 children and teens were killed by guns in Arizona in 2010—a rate of 3.0 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

ARKANSAS

May 6, 2014

Child Population

710,881 children lived in Arkansas in 2012; 35.4 percent were children of color.

- 64.6 percent were White
- 11.2 percent were Hispanic
- 18.5 percent were Black
- 1.4 percent were Asian
- 3.2 percent were two or more races
- 0.8 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.4 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 4 (28.5 percent) of Arkansas's children were poor in 2012, a total of 199,617 children.¹

- Arkansas ranked 48th in child poverty among states.²
- More than 1 in 8 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 3 in 10 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Arkansas are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 2 Black children, more than 2 in 5 Hispanic children, and more than 2 in 5 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to more than 1 in 5 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- Nearly 10,000 Arkansas public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 35 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Arkansas and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 4 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. More than 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Arkansas ranked 45th out of the 50 states in child food security and 40th in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 3 in 10 Arkansas children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 10.4 percent of Arkansas children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Arkansas 27th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 93.6 percent of eligible children participated in Arkansas Medicaid or ARKids First, Arkansas's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 407,464 Arkansas

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Arkansas Medicaid, and an additional 114,056 in ARKids First thanks to additional CHIP funding.

- More than 42,000 Arkansas children ages 0-17 (5.9 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Arkansas 27th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 23,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Arkansas Medicaid or ARKids First but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$4,695 – 70 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Less than half of Arkansas's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Arkansas's state-funded preschool program met 9 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 68 percent of Arkansas's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 61 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 85 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 83 percent could not compute.
 - 76 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 69 percent could not compute.
- Nearly 4 in 5 Arkansas public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Arkansas 34th among states. 72 percent of Black students and 80 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 79 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$2,441 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 8.5 percent of Arkansas public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Arkansas 35th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 18.5 percent and 6.3 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Arkansas, 11,133 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 15.7 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 3,711 Arkansas children in foster care.

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

- 11,784 children were arrested in Arkansas in 2010– a rate of 3,728 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 711 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 49 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 5 percent were Hispanic, and 43 percent were White. 6 Arkansas children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Arkansas spent 2.2 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Arkansas ranked 23rd out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 25 children and teens were killed by guns in Arkansas in 2010—a rate of 3.1 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

CALIFORNIA

May 6, 2014

Child Population

9,240,219 children lived in California in 2012; 73.2 percent were children of color.

- 26.8 percent were White
- 51.8 percent were Hispanic
- 5.5 percent were Black
- 10.7 percent were Asian
- 4.4 percent were two or more races
- 0.4 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.4 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 4 (23.8 percent) of California's children were poor in 2012, a total of 2,167,372 children.¹

- California ranked 32nd in child poverty among states.²
- More than 1 in 10 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; more than 2 in 5 of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in California are disproportionately poor.

- More than 1 in 3 Black children, nearly 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and nearly 1 in 3 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to more than 1 in 9 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- Nearly 250,000 California public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 40 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, more than 3 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in California and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 4 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. Nearly 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. California ranked 39th out of the 50 states in child food security and 26th in child overweight and obesity.
- Nearly 1 in 4 California children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 3.9 percent of California children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking California 49th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 87.0 percent of eligible children participated in Medi-Cal or Healthy Families, California's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 4,540,732 California children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medi-Cal, and 1,784,032 in Healthy Families.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- More than 730,000 California children ages 0-17 (7.9 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking California 35th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 572,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medi-Cal or Healthy Families but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$8,237 – 90 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- California had local waiting lists for child care assistance in early 2013.
- Less than half of California's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- California's state-funded preschool program only met 4 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 73 percent of California's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 67 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 87 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 82 percent could not compute.
 - 84 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 81 percent could not compute.
- More than 4 in 5 California public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing California 22nd among states. 70 percent of Black students and 77 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 88 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$2,625 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 7.1 percent of California public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing California 28th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 17.7 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In California, 76,026 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 8.2 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 54,250 California children in foster care.

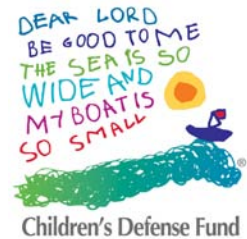
Too many California children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 186,254 children were arrested in California in 2010– a rate of 4,384 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 9,810 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 24 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 60 percent were Hispanic, and 14 percent were White. No California children were in adult jails in 2011.
- California spent 4.4 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

California ranked 28th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 361 children and teens were killed by guns in California in 2010—a rate of 3.5 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

COLORADO

May 6, 2014

Child Population

1,231,358 children lived in Colorado in 2012; 42.7 percent were children of color.

- 57.3 percent were White
- 31.1 percent were Hispanic
- 4.1 percent were Black
- 2.8 percent were Asian
- 4.0 percent were two or more races
- 0.6 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 5 (18.5 percent) of Colorado's children were poor in 2012, a total of 223,970 children.¹

- Colorado ranked 19th in child poverty among states.²
- Nearly 1 in 12 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 5 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Colorado are disproportionately poor.

- More than 2 in 5 Black children, nearly 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and more than 1 in 3 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 10 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- Nearly 24,000 Colorado public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 98 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Colorado and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 5 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. Nearly 1 in 4 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Colorado ranked 19th out of the 50 states in child food security and 2nd in child overweight and obesity.
- Nearly 1 in 5 Colorado children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 6.7 percent of Colorado children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Colorado 44th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 81.3 percent of eligible children participated in Colorado Medical Assistance Program or Child Health Plan Plus (CHP+), Colorado's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 484,882 Colorado children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Colorado Medical Assistance Program, and 126,169 in Child Health Plan Plus (CHP+).

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- Nearly 110,000 Colorado children ages 0-17 (8.8 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Colorado 40th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 83,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Colorado Medical Assistance Program or Child Health Plan Plus (CHP+) but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$9,239 – 130 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Colorado had 75 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2013.
- Less than half of Colorado's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Colorado's state-funded preschool program only met 6 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 59 percent of Colorado's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 50 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 81 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 78 percent could not compute.
 - 77 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 70 percent could not compute.
- More than 4 in 5 Colorado public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Colorado 22nd among states. 65 percent of Black students and 76 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 84 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$1,190 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 6.1 percent of Colorado public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Colorado 19th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 13.9 percent and 8.3 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Colorado, 10,482 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 8.5 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 6,002 Colorado children in foster care.

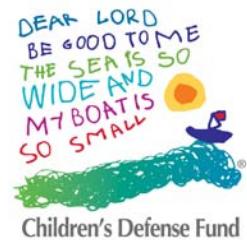
Too many Colorado children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 39,367 children were arrested in Colorado in 2010– a rate of 7,412 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 1,254 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 24 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 29 percent were Hispanic, and 41 percent were White. 19 Colorado children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Colorado spent 2.6 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Colorado ranked 14th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 36 children and teens were killed by guns in Colorado in 2010—a rate of 2.6 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

CONNECTICUT

May 6, 2014

Child Population

793,558 children lived in Connecticut in 2012; 40.4 percent were children of color.

- 59.6 percent were White
- 20.9 percent were Hispanic
- 11.1 percent were Black
- 4.5 percent were Asian
- 3.5 percent were two or more races
- 0.2 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 7 (14.8 percent) of Connecticut's children were poor in 2012, a total of 116,536 children.¹

- Connecticut ranked 5th in child poverty among states.²
- Nearly 1 in 14 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 6 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Connecticut are disproportionately poor.

- More than 1 in 3 Black children, more than 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and nearly 1 in 8 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 18 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- Nearly 3,000 Connecticut public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 42 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, nearly 3 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Connecticut and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 1 in 5 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. Nearly 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Connecticut ranked 12th out of the 50 states in child food security and 22nd in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 1 in 6 Connecticut children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 6.5 percent of Connecticut children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Connecticut 45th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 94.7 percent of eligible children participated in Connecticut Medical Assistance Program or HUSKY Program, Connecticut's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

313,245 Connecticut children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Connecticut Medical Assistance Program, and 19,986 in HUSKY Program.

- Nearly 30,000 Connecticut children ages 0-17 (3.8 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Connecticut 6th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 14,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Connecticut Medical Assistance Program or HUSKY Program but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$10,530 – 120 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Three-fifths of Connecticut's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Connecticut's state-funded preschool program only met 6 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 57 percent of Connecticut's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 55 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 85 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 86 percent could not compute.
 - 80 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 81 percent could not compute.
- Nearly 9 in 10 Connecticut public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Connecticut 12th among states. 73 percent of Black students and 74 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 90 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$5,627 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 7.1 percent of Connecticut public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Connecticut 27th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 20.4 percent and 13.5 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Connecticut, 8,151 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 10.3 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 4,562 Connecticut children in foster care.

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

- 15,846 children were arrested in Connecticut in 2010– a rate of 4,049 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 252 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 46 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 30 percent were Hispanic, and 20 percent were White. 143 Connecticut children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Connecticut spent 2.2 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Connecticut ranked 1st out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 13 children and teens were killed by guns in Connecticut in 2010—a rate of 1.4* out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

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



Children In the States

DELAWARE

May 6, 2014

Child Population

205,050 children lived in Delaware in 2012; 48.0 percent were children of color.

- 52.0 percent were White
- 14.1 percent were Hispanic
- 25.1 percent were Black
- 3.6 percent were Asian
- 4.9 percent were two or more races
- 0.3 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 6 (17.4 percent) of Delaware's children were poor in 2012, a total of 34,875 children.¹

- Delaware ranked 15th in child poverty among states.²
- More than 1 in 13 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 5 children under age 6 were poor; more than half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Delaware are disproportionately poor.

- More than 1 in 4 Black children and nearly 1 in 3 Hispanic children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 10 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- Nearly 4,000 Delaware public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 102 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, nearly 3 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Delaware and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 1 in 5 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. Nearly 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Delaware ranked 6th out of the 50 states in child food security and 32nd in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 3 in 10 Delaware children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 24.5 percent of Delaware children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Delaware 3rd of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 92.8 percent of eligible children participated in Delaware Medical Assistance Program or Healthy Children, Delaware's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 89,544 Delaware children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Delaware Medical Assistance Program, and 12,850 in Healthy Children.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- More than 7,000 Delaware children ages 0-17 (3.5 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Delaware 4th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, fewer than 10,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Delaware Medical Assistance Program or Healthy Children but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$7,592 – 70 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Less than half of Delaware's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Delaware's state-funded preschool program met 8 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 62 percent of Delaware's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 58 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 77 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 79 percent could not compute.
 - 75 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 73 percent could not compute.
- More than 3 in 4 Delaware public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Delaware 39th among states. 69 percent of Black students and 70 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 81 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$3,928 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 12.3 percent of Delaware public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Delaware 48th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 21.8 percent and 10.2 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Delaware, 2,335 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 11.4 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 799 Delaware children in foster care.

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

- 5,271 children were arrested in Delaware in 2010– a rate of 5,663 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 180 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 72 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 7 percent were Hispanic, and 22 percent were White. 11 Delaware children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Delaware spent 2.6 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Delaware ranked 34th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 10 children and teens were killed by guns in Delaware in 2010—a rate of 4.3* out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

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



Children In the States

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

May 6, 2014

Child Population

109,480 children lived in the District of Columbia in 2012; 80.0 percent were children of color.

- 20.0 percent were White
- 13.8 percent were Hispanic
- 60.4 percent were Black
- 2.1 percent were Asian
- 3.5 percent were two or more races
- 0.2 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 4 (26.5 percent) of the District of Columbia's children were poor in 2012, a total of 28,623 children.¹

- Nearly 1 in 6 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; nearly 3 in 5 of these poor children were extremely poor.

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

- More than 1 in 3 Black children and nearly 1 in 3 Hispanic children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 67 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- Nearly 3,000 District of Columbia public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 258 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, more than 3 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in the District of Columbia and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 4 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. More than 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012.
- Nearly 1 in 2 District of Columbia children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 91.0 percent of District of Columbia children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 94.3 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or Healthy Families, the District of Columbia's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 92,484 District of Columbia children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and an additional 7,293 in Healthy Families thanks to additional CHIP funding.
- Nearly 2,000 District of Columbia children ages 0-17 (1.7 percent) were uninsured in 2012.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

- In 2011, fewer than 10,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or Healthy Families but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$15,437 – 220 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Two-thirds of the District of Columbia’s 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- The District of Columbia’s state-funded preschool program met 8 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 77 percent of the District of Columbia’s fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 72 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 85 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 81 percent could not compute.
 - 77 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 77 percent could not compute.
- More than 7 in 10 District of Columbia public high school students graduated on time in 2010. 70 percent of Black students and 58.5 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 98 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 5.6 percent of District of Columbia public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 6.6 percent and 2.6 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In the District of Columbia, 2,141 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 19.6 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 1,550 District of Columbia children in foster care.

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

- 258 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 94 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 3 percent were Hispanic, and 2 percent were White.

A total of 23 children and teens were killed by guns in the District of Columbia in 2010—a rate of 18.6 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

FLORIDA

May 6, 2014

Child Population

4,002,480 children lived in Florida in 2012; 55.1 percent were children of color.

- 44.9 percent were White
- 28.5 percent were Hispanic
- 20.4 percent were Black
- 2.6 percent were Asian
- 3.3 percent were two or more races
- 0.3 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 4 (25.4 percent) of Florida's children were poor in 2012, a total of 1,000,736 children.¹

- Florida ranked 38th in child poverty among states.²
- 1 in 9 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 3 in 10 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Florida are disproportionately poor.

- More than 2 in 5 Black children, nearly 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and nearly 2 in 5 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 6 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- More than 63,000 Florida public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 108 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Florida and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 4 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. More than 1 in 4 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Florida ranked 44th out of the 50 states in child food security and 13th in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 3 in 10 Florida children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 10.6 percent of Florida children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Florida 26th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 83.4 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or KidCare, Florida's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 2,055,426 Florida children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 415,027 in KidCare.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- Nearly 440,000 Florida children ages 0-17 (10.9 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Florida 45th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 305,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or KidCare but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$6,368 – 160 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Florida had 60,259 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2013.
- Less than half of Florida's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Florida's state-funded preschool program only met 3 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 61 percent of Florida's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 59 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 80 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 80 percent could not compute.
 - 64 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 64 percent could not compute.
- Three in 4 Florida public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Florida 43rd among states. 66 percent of Black students and 78 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 77 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$2,925 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 8.3 percent of Florida public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Florida 33rd among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 14.8 percent and 6.5 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Florida, 53,341 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 13.3 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 19,530 Florida children in foster care.

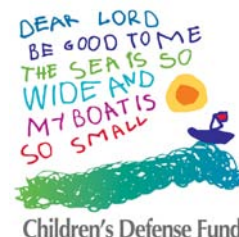
Too many Florida children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 3,744 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 56 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 5 percent were Hispanic, and 38 percent were White. 209 Florida children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Florida spent 2.1 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Florida ranked 24th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 147 children and teens were killed by guns in Florida in 2010—a rate of 3.3 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

GEORGIA

May 6, 2014

Child Population

2,490,125 children lived in Georgia in 2012; 53.7 percent were children of color.

- 46.3 percent were White
- 13.5 percent were Hispanic
- 33.5 percent were Black
- 3.3 percent were Asian
- 3.1 percent were two or more races
- 0.2 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 4 (27.2 percent) of Georgia's children were poor in 2012, a total of 672,040 children.¹

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

Children of color in Georgia are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 2 in 5 Black children, more than 2 in 5 Hispanic children, and 1 in 3 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to more than 1 in 7 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- More than 34,000 Georgia public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 143 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Georgia and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 4 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. More than 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Georgia ranked 46th out of the 50 states in child food security and 42th in child overweight and obesity.
- Nearly 1 in 3 Georgia children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 9.3 percent of Georgia children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Georgia 31st of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 84.0 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or PeachCare for Kids, Georgia's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 1,163,759 Georgia children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 258,425 in PeachCare for Kids.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- Nearly 220,000 Georgia children ages 0-17 (8.8 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Georgia 40th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 182,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or PeachCare for Kids but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$6,062 – 100 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Less than half of Georgia's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Georgia's state-funded preschool program met 8 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 66 percent of Georgia's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 61 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 80 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 80 percent could not compute.
 - 76 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 67 percent could not compute.
- 7 in 10 Georgia public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Georgia 48th among states. 62 percent of Black students and 64 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 76 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$3,240 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 9.6 percent of Georgia public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Georgia 42nd among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 17.1 percent and 6.0 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Georgia, 18,752 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 7.5 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 7,669 Georgia children in foster care.

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

- 39,326 children were arrested in Georgia in 2010.
- 1,788 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 73 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 6 percent were Hispanic, and 19 percent were White. 90 Georgia children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Georgia spent 2.0 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Georgia ranked 32nd out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 112 children and teens were killed by guns in Georgia in 2010—a rate of 4.0 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

HAWAII

May 6, 2014

Child Population

303,011 children lived in Hawaii in 2012; 86.6 percent were children of color.

- 13.4 percent were White
- 15.7 percent were Hispanic
- 1.9 percent were Black
- 25.1 percent were Asian
- 31.7 percent were two or more races
- 0.2 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 12.0 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 6 (17.1 percent) of Hawaii's children were poor in 2012, a total of 51,233 children.¹

- Hawaii ranked 14th in child poverty among states.²
- Nearly 1 in 12 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 6 children under age 6 were poor; half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Hawaii are disproportionately poor.

- More than 1 in 6 Black children and more than 1 in 4 Hispanic children were poor in 2012, compared to 1 in 6 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- More than 2,000 Hawaii public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 118 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, more than 4 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Hawaii and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 1 in 4 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. More than 1 in 4 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Hawaii ranked 33rd out of the 50 states in child food security and 12th in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 1 in 5 Hawaii children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 7.2 percent of Hawaii children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Hawaii 37th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 89.9 percent of eligible children participated in Med-QUEST or Quest, Hawaii's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 150,120 Hawaii children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Med-QUEST, and an additional 33,764 in Quest thanks to additional CHIP funding.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- More than 10,000 Hawaii children ages 0-17 (3.5 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Hawaii 4th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, fewer than 10,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Med-QUEST or Quest but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$7,752 – 100 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Just over half of Hawaii's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.

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

- In 2013, 70 percent of Hawaii's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 54 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 63 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 66 percent could not compute.
 - 74 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 57 percent could not compute.
- More than 3 in 4 Hawaii public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Hawaii 34th among states. 77 percent of Black students and 68 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 56 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 5.0 percent of Hawaii public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Hawaii 11th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 4.9 percent and 4.1 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

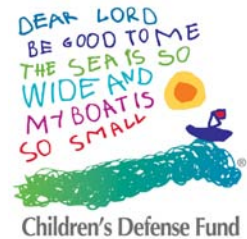
- In Hawaii, 1,398 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 4.6 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 1,079 Hawaii children in foster care.

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

- 10,748 children were arrested in Hawaii in 2010– a rate of 8,076 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 99 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 21 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 9 percent were Hispanic, and 30 percent were White. No Hawaii children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Hawaii spent 3.2 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Fewer than 10 children and teens were killed by guns in Hawaii in 2010.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

IDAHO

May 6, 2014

Child Population

426,653 children lived in Idaho in 2012; 23.8 percent were children of color.

- 76.2 percent were White
- 17.5 percent were Hispanic
- 0.8 percent were Black
- 1.1 percent were Asian
- 3.1 percent were two or more races
- 1.2 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.2 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 5 (20.7 percent) of Idaho's children were poor in 2012, a total of 86,532 children.¹

- Idaho ranked 25th in child poverty among states.²
- Nearly 1 in 13 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; 2 in 5 of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Idaho are disproportionately poor.

- More than 1 in 3 Hispanic children and more than 1 in 4 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to more than 1 in 6 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- More than 6,000 Idaho public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 224 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Idaho and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 5 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. More than 1 in 4 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Idaho ranked 21st out of the 50 states in child food security and 14th in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 1 in 4 Idaho children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 19.3 percent of Idaho children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Idaho 7th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 85.1 percent of eligible children participated in Idaho Medicaid Program or Idaho Health Plan, Idaho's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 208,877 Idaho children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Idaho Medicaid Program, and 45,932 in Idaho Health Plan.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- More than 36,000 Idaho children ages 0-17 (8.5 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Idaho 39th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 21,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Idaho Medicaid Program or Idaho Health Plan but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$5,059 – 90 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Just over a third of Idaho’s 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.

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

- In 2013, 67 percent of Idaho’s fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 60 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 87 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 80 percent could not compute.
- More than 4 in 5 Idaho public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Idaho 16th among states. 78 percent of Black students and 83 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 83 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$2,803 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 3.5 percent of Idaho public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Idaho 4th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 4.2 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- On the last day of FY2012 there were 1,234 Idaho children in foster care.

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

- 12,716 children were arrested in Idaho in 2010– a rate of 6,852 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 399 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 2 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 19 percent were Hispanic, and 74 percent were White. No Idaho children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Idaho spent 3.3 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Idaho ranked 20th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 14 children and teens were killed by guns in Idaho in 2010—a rate of 2.9* out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

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



Children In the States

ILLINOIS

May 6, 2014

Child Population

3,064,065 children lived in Illinois in 2012; 47.5 percent were children of color.

- 52.5 percent were White
- 23.9 percent were Hispanic
- 15.9 percent were Black
- 4.5 percent were Asian
- 3.0 percent were two or more races
- 0.1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 5 (20.7 percent) of Illinois's children were poor in 2012, a total of 624,272 children.¹

- Illinois ranked 25th in child poverty among states.²
- Nearly 1 in 11 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; more than 2 in 5 of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Illinois are disproportionately poor.

- More than 2 in 5 Black children, more than 1 in 4 Hispanic children, and nearly 1 in 4 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 9 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- More than 43,000 Illinois public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 117 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Illinois and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 5 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Illinois ranked 21st out of the 50 states in child food security and 38th in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 1 in 4 Illinois children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 7.0 percent of Illinois children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Illinois 39th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 93.9 percent of eligible children participated in Medical Assistance Program or All Kids, Illinois's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 2,309,875 Illinois children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medical Assistance Program, and 347,904 in All Kids.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- More than 100,000 Illinois children ages 0-17 (3.3 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Illinois 3rd among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 81,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medical Assistance Program or All Kids but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$8,996 – 80 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Just over a half of Illinois's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Illinois's state-funded preschool program met 8 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 66 percent of Illinois's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 61 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 86 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 84 percent could not compute.
 - 82 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 75 percent could not compute.
- More than 4 in 5 Illinois public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Illinois 26th among states. 64 percent of Black students and 79 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 89 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$5,479 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 9.8 percent of Illinois public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Illinois 43rd among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 25.3 percent and 7.8 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Illinois, 27,497 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 9.0 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 16,632 Illinois children in foster care.

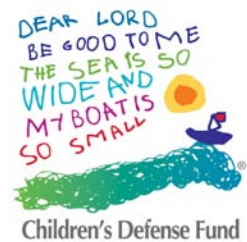
Too many Illinois children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 2,106 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 45 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 21 percent were Hispanic, and 30 percent were White. 72 Illinois children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Illinois spent 1.9 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Illinois ranked 31st out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 140 children and teens were killed by guns in Illinois in 2010—a rate of 4.0 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

INDIANA

May 6, 2014

Child Population

1,591,477 children lived in Indiana in 2012; 26.7 percent were children of color.

- 73.3 percent were White
- 10.1 percent were Hispanic
- 11.0 percent were Black
- 1.7 percent were Asian
- 3.6 percent were two or more races
- 0.2 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 4 (22.4 percent) of Indiana's children were poor in 2012, a total of 349,524 children.¹

- Indiana ranked 28th in child poverty among states.²
- More than 1 in 10 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Indiana are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 2 Black children, nearly 2 in 5 Hispanic children, and nearly 3 in 10 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 6 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- Nearly 15,000 Indiana public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 80 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Indiana and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 5 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. Nearly 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Indiana ranked 25th out of the 50 states in child food security and 29th in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 1 in 4 Indiana children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 12.0 percent of Indiana children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Indiana 19th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 83.0 percent of eligible children participated in Indiana Medicaid or Hoosier Healthwise, Indiana's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 699,362 Indiana children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Indiana Medicaid, and 154,262 in Hoosier Healthwise.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- More than 130,000 Indiana children ages 0-17 (8.4 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Indiana 38th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 111,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Indiana Medicaid or Hoosier Healthwise but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$7,975 – 100 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Indiana had 4,692 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2013.
- Two fifths of Indiana's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.

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

- In 2013, 62 percent of Indiana's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 48 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 83 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 79 percent could not compute.
 - 76 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 61 percent could not compute.
- 4 in 5 Indiana public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Indiana 27th among states. 63 percent of Black students and 83 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 82 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$1,845 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 8.3 percent of Indiana public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Indiana 34th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 19.5 percent and 8.4 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Indiana, 20,223 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 12.7 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 11,330 Indiana children in foster care.

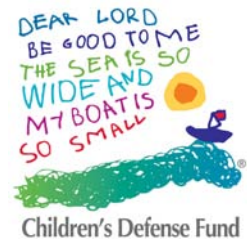
Too many Indiana children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 19,715 children were arrested in Indiana in 2010.
- 1,878 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 29 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 5 percent were Hispanic, and 61 percent were White. 35 Indiana children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Indiana spent 2.4 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Indiana ranked 25th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 60 children and teens were killed by guns in Indiana in 2010—a rate of 3.3 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

IOWA

May 6, 2014

Child Population

722,953 children lived in Iowa in 2012; 19.4 percent were children of color.

- 80.6 percent were White
- 9.2 percent were Hispanic
- 4.2 percent were Black
- 2.0 percent were Asian
- 3.5 percent were two or more races
- 0.4 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 6 (15.9 percent) of Iowa's children were poor in 2012, a total of 112,573 children.¹

- Iowa ranked 12th in child poverty among states.²
- More than 1 in 16 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 5 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Iowa are disproportionately poor.

- More than 2 in 5 Black children, nearly 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and nearly 3 in 4 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 8 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- More than 7,000 Iowa public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 155 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Iowa and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 1 in 5 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. More than 1 in 4 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Iowa ranked 10th out of the 50 states in child food security and 15th in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 1 in 5 Iowa children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 6.3 percent of Iowa children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Iowa 46th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 88.4 percent of eligible children participated in Iowa Medicaid Enterprise or Hawk-I, Iowa's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 314,863 Iowa children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Iowa Medicaid Enterprise, and 80,454 in Hawk-I.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- Nearly 29,000 Iowa children ages 0-17 (4.0 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Iowa 10th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 30,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Iowa Medicaid Enterprise or Hawk-I but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$7,551 – 100 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Less than half of Iowa's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Iowa's state-funded preschool program met 6.9 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 62 percent of Iowa's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 52 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 85 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 84 percent could not compute.
 - 77 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 70 percent could not compute.
- Nearly 9 in 10 Iowa public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Iowa 5th among states. 64 percent of Black students and 88 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 90 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$2,876 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 4.1 percent of Iowa public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Iowa 5th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 13.9 percent and 5.0 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Iowa, 10,751 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 14.9 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 6,258 Iowa children in foster care.

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

- 18,051 children were arrested in Iowa in 2010— a rate of 5,565 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 729 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 22 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 10 percent were Hispanic, and 61 percent were White. 13 Iowa children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Iowa spent 2.7 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Iowa ranked 6th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 16 children and teens were killed by guns in Iowa in 2010—a rate of 2.0* out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

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



Children In the States

KANSAS

May 6, 2014

Child Population

724,304 children lived in Kansas in 2012; 32.2 percent were children of color.

- 67.8 percent were White
- 17.5 percent were Hispanic
- 6.4 percent were Black
- 2.5 percent were Asian
- 4.9 percent were two or more races
- 0.8 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 5 (19.0 percent) of Kansas's children were poor in 2012, a total of 135,006 children.¹

- Kansas ranked 21st in child poverty among states.²
- Nearly 1 in 14 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 5 children under age 6 were poor; 2 in 5 of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Kansas are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 3 Black children, 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and nearly 1 in 4 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 7 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- More than 9,000 Kansas public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 154 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Kansas and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 1 in 4 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. Nearly 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Kansas ranked 30th out of the 50 states in child food security and 25th in child overweight and obesity.
- Nearly 1 in 5 Kansas children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 9.9 percent of Kansas children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Kansas 29th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 86.4 percent of eligible children participated in KanCare or HealthWave, Kansas's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 229,947 Kansas children ages 0-18 were enrolled in KanCare, and 64,229 in HealthWave.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- Nearly 48,000 Kansas children ages 0-17 (6.6 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Kansas 30th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 35,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for KanCare or HealthWave but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$8,305 – 120 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Less than half of Kansas's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Kansas's state-funded preschool program only met 6 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 62 percent of Kansas's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 52 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 83 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 78 percent could not compute.
 - 80 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 69 percent could not compute.
- Nearly 9 in 10 Kansas public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Kansas 5th among states. 70 percent of Black students and 87 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 89 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$2,766 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 6.0 percent of Kansas public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Kansas 18th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 16.8 percent and 7.1 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Kansas, 1,868 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 2.6 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 6,000 Kansas children in foster care.

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

- 8,127 children were arrested in Kansas in 2010.
- 813 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 32 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 10 percent were Hispanic, and 54 percent were White. 5 Kansas children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Kansas spent 2.7 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Kansas ranked 16th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 23 children and teens were killed by guns in Kansas in 2010—a rate of 2.8 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

KENTUCKY

May 6, 2014

Child Population

1,018,238 children lived in Kentucky in 2012; 19.6 percent were children of color.

- 80.4 percent were White
- 5.3 percent were Hispanic
- 9.1 percent were Black
- 1.4 percent were Asian
- 3.6 percent were two or more races
- 0.2 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 4 (26.5 percent) of Kentucky's children were poor in 2012, a total of 263,819 children.¹

- Kentucky ranked 42nd in child poverty among states.²
- Nearly 1 in 8 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 3 in 10 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Kentucky are disproportionately poor.

- More than 1 in 2 Black children and more than 2 in 5 Hispanic children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 4 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- Nearly 36,000 Kentucky public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 94 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Kentucky and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 5 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. More than 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Kentucky ranked 21st out of the 50 states in child food security and 44nd in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 3 in 10 Kentucky children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 9.3 percent of Kentucky children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Kentucky 32nd of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 90.2 percent of eligible children participated in Kentucky Medicaid or KCHIP, Kentucky's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 483,119 Kentucky children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Kentucky Medicaid, and 85,331 in KCHIP.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- More than 56,000 Kentucky children ages 0-17 (5.5 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Kentucky 22nd among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 45,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Kentucky Medicaid or KCHIP but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$5,766 – 70 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Kentucky had frozen intake on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2013.
- Just over two-fifths of Kentucky's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Kentucky's state-funded preschool program met 9 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 64 percent of Kentucky's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 59 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 85 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 81 percent could not compute.
 - 71 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 70 percent could not compute.
- More than 4 in 5 Kentucky public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Kentucky 22nd among states. 78 percent of Black students and 89 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 82 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$2,317 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 5.8 percent of Kentucky public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Kentucky 15th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 13.9 percent and 4.1 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Kentucky, 17,054 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 16.7 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 6,978 Kentucky children in foster care.

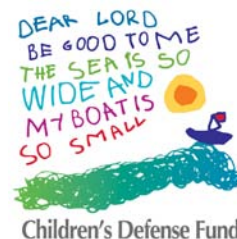
Too many Kentucky children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 7,665 children were arrested in Kentucky in 2010– a rate of 1,676 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 747 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 33 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 4 percent were Hispanic, and 59 percent were White. No Kentucky children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Kentucky spent 3.4 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Kentucky ranked 26th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 39 children and teens were killed by guns in Kentucky in 2010—a rate of 3.4 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

LOUISIANA

May 6, 2014

Child Population

1,117,803 children lived in Louisiana in 2012; 47.7 percent were children of color.

- 52.3 percent were White
- 5.4 percent were Hispanic
- 37.5 percent were Black
- 1.5 percent were Asian
- 2.6 percent were two or more races
- 0.7 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 4 (28.1 percent) of Louisiana's children were poor in 2012, a total of 310,053 children.¹

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

Children of color in Louisiana are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 2 Black children, nearly 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and nearly 1 in 4 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to more than 1 in 7 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- Nearly 21,000 Louisiana public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, -39 percent less than before the recession.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Louisiana and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 1 in 4 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. Nearly 2 in 5 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Louisiana ranked 31st out of the 50 states in child food security and 50th in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 1 in 3 Louisiana children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 7.7 percent of Louisiana children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Louisiana 35th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 91.1 percent of eligible children participated in Bayou Health or LaCHIP, Louisiana's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 672,626 Louisiana children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Bayou Health, and 150,672 in LaCHIP.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- More than 59,000 Louisiana children ages 0-17 (5.3 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Louisiana 19th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 50,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Bayou Health or LaCHIP but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$5,364 – 100 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Just over half of Louisiana’s 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Louisiana’s state-funded preschool program met 8 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 77 percent of Louisiana’s fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 74 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 89 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 87 percent could not compute.
 - 80 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 71 percent could not compute.
- More than 7 in 10 Louisiana public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Louisiana 46th among states. 65 percent of Black students and 87 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 76 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$3,936 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 10.7 percent of Louisiana public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Louisiana 45th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 15.3 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Louisiana, 8,458 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 7.6 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 4,044 Louisiana children in foster care.

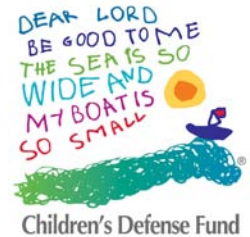
Too many Louisiana children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 16,582 children were arrested in Louisiana in 2010.
- 957 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 73 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 1 percent was Hispanic, and 24 percent were White. 178 Louisiana children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Louisiana spent 2.2 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Louisiana ranked 41st out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 87 children and teens were killed by guns in Louisiana in 2010—a rate of 6.9 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

MAINE

May 6, 2014

Child Population

265,918 children lived in Maine in 2012; 10.4 percent were children of color.

- 89.6 percent were White
- 2.5 percent were Hispanic
- 2.4 percent were Black
- 1.4 percent were Asian
- 3.2 percent were two or more races
- 0.8 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 5 (20.9 percent) of Maine's children were poor in 2012, a total of 54,065 children.¹

- Maine ranked 27th in child poverty among states.²
- Nearly 1 in 13 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; nearly 2 in 5 of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Maine are disproportionately poor.

- More than 2 in 5 Black children, more than 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and nearly 1 in 3 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 5 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- Nearly 2,000 Maine public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 48 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Maine and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 1 in 4 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. Nearly 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Maine ranked 34th out of the 50 states in child food security and 21st in child overweight and obesity.
- Nearly 1 in 3 Maine children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 14.2 percent of Maine children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Maine 14th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 92.3 percent of eligible children participated in MaineCare, Maine's combined Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 176,607 Maine children ages 0-18 were enrolled in MaineCare due to Medicaid funding, and an additional 36,324 thanks to CHIP funding.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- More than 12,000 Maine children ages 0-17 (4.6 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Maine 15th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, fewer than 10,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for MaineCare but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$7,904 – 90 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Just over two-fifths of Maine’s 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Maine’s state-funded preschool program only met 6 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 63 percent of Maine’s fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 53 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 89 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 75 percent could not compute.
- Nearly 9 in 10 Maine public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Maine 9th among states. 83 percent of Black students and 97 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 86 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$4,556 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 4.7 percent of Maine public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Maine 8th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 8.7 percent and 2.2 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Maine, 3,781 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 14.2 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 1,511 Maine children in foster care.

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

- 6,651 children were arrested in Maine in 2010– a rate of 5,095 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 165 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 11 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 4 percent were Hispanic, and 82 percent were White. No Maine children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Maine spent 3.9 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Fewer than 10 children and teens were killed by guns in Maine in 2010.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

MARYLAND

May 6, 2014

Child Population

1,343,800 children lived in Maryland in 2012; 54.4 percent were children of color.

- 45.6 percent were White
- 12.1 percent were Hispanic
- 31.6 percent were Black
- 5.7 percent were Asian
- 4.7 percent were two or more races
- 0.2 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 7 (13.8 percent) of Maryland's children were poor in 2012, a total of 183,044 children.¹

- Maryland ranked 2nd in child poverty among states.²
- More than 1 in 15 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 6 children under age 6 were poor; half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Maryland are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 4 Black children, more than 1 in 6 Hispanic children, and nearly 1 in 38 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 13 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- Nearly 15,000 Maryland public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 74 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, more than 3 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Maryland and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 1 in 5 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. Nearly 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Maryland ranked 10th out of the 50 states in child food security and 31st in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 1 in 5 Maryland children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 20.0 percent of Maryland children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Maryland 6th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 90.3 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid/Medical Assistance or Maryland Children's Health Program (MCHP), Maryland's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 475,033 Maryland children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid/Medical Assistance, and an additional 131,898 in MCHP thanks to additional CHIP funding.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- More than 51,000 Maryland children ages 0-17 (3.8 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Maryland 6th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 45,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid/Medical Assistance or Maryland Children's Health Program (MCHP) but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$9,278 – 120 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Maryland had 76 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2013.
- Just over half of Maryland's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Maryland's state-funded preschool program met 8 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 55 percent of Maryland's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 53 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 78 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 78 percent could not compute.
 - 65 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 67 percent could not compute.
- More than 4 in 5 Maryland public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Maryland 16th among states. 74. percent of Black students and 85 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 87 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$4,704 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 6.9 percent of Maryland public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Maryland 26th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 11.0 percent and 4.3 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Maryland, 13,079 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 9.7 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 4,882 Maryland children in foster care.

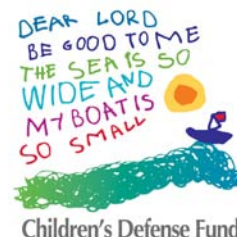
Too many Maryland children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 39,963 children were arrested in Maryland in 2010– a rate of 6,450 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 939 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 78 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 5 percent were Hispanic, and 16 percent were White. 39 Maryland children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Maryland spent 3.2 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Maryland ranked 19th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 44 children and teens were killed by guns in Maryland in 2010—a rate of 2.9 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

MASSACHUSETTS

May 6, 2014

Child Population

1,401,415 children lived in Massachusetts in 2012; 33.2 percent were children of color.

- 66.8 percent were White
- 15.6 percent were Hispanic
- 7.9 percent were Black
- 6.0 percent were Asian
- 3.5 percent were two or more races
- 0.2 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 6 (15.4 percent) of Massachusetts's children were poor in 2012, a total of 213,206 children.¹

- Massachusetts ranked 8th in child poverty among states.²
- More than 1 in 14 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 6 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Massachusetts are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 3 Black children, nearly 2 in 5 Hispanic children, and more than 2 in 5 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 12 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- More than 15,000 Massachusetts public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 27 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, 3 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Massachusetts and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- 1 in 6 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. Nearly 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Massachusetts ranked 5th out of the 50 states in child food security and 27th in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 1 in 5 Massachusetts children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 16.7 percent of Massachusetts children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Massachusetts 10th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 96.1 percent of eligible children participated in MassHealth, Massachusetts's combined Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 507,107 Massachusetts children ages 0-18 were enrolled in MassHealth due to Medicaid funding, and an additional 145,203 thanks to CHIP funding.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- More than 20,000 Massachusetts children ages 0-17 (1.4 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Massachusetts 1st among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 17,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for MassHealth but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$11,669 – 120 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Massachusetts had 51,792 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2013.
- Less than two-thirds of Massachusetts's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Massachusetts's state-funded preschool program only met 6 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 53 percent of Massachusetts's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 42 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 79 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 74 percent could not compute.
 - 80 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 68 percent could not compute.
- Nearly 9 in 10 Massachusetts public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Massachusetts 12th among states. 82 percent of Black students and 69 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 90 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$2,554 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 6.3 percent of Massachusetts public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Massachusetts 21st among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 11.5 percent and 12.3 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Massachusetts, 19,234 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 13.7 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 8,516 Massachusetts children in foster care.

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

- 15,567 children were arrested in Massachusetts in 2010– a rate of 2,341 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 543 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 29 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 36 percent were Hispanic, and 30 percent were White. 3 Massachusetts children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Massachusetts spent 5.1 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Massachusetts ranked 4th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 29 children and teens were killed by guns in Massachusetts in 2010—a rate of 1.8 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

MICHIGAN

May 6, 2014

Child Population

2,266,870 children lived in Michigan in 2012; 31.7 percent were children of color.

- 68.3 percent were White
- 7.7 percent were Hispanic
- 16.2 percent were Black
- 2.9 percent were Asian
- 4.3 percent were two or more races
- 0.6 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 4 (24.9 percent) of Michigan's children were poor in 2012, a total of 554,153 children.¹

- Michigan ranked 37th in child poverty among states.²
- More than 1 in 9 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 3 in 10 children under age 6 were poor; more than half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Michigan are disproportionately poor.

- More than 1 in 2 Black children, more than 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and more than 1 in 5 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to more than 1 in 6 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- More than 43,000 Michigan public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 80 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Michigan and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 1 in 4 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. Nearly 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Michigan ranked 29th out of the 50 states in child food security and 34th in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 3 in 10 Michigan children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 11.8 percent of Michigan children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Michigan 20th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 93.0 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or MICHild, Michigan's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 1,204,841 Michigan children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 81,429 in MICHild.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- More than 90,000 Michigan children ages 0-17 (4.0 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Michigan 10th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 62,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or MIChild but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$7,930 – 80 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Less than half of Michigan's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Michigan's state-funded preschool program only met 7 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 69 percent of Michigan's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 63 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 88 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 90 percent could not compute.
 - 79 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 78 percent could not compute.
- More than 3 in 4 Michigan public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Michigan 39th among states. 60 percent of Black students and 51 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 83 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$3,615 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 9.6 percent of Michigan public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Michigan 41st among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 22.1 percent and 8.0 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Michigan, 33,434 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 14.7 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 14,504 Michigan children in foster care.

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

- 33,972 children were arrested in Michigan in 2010– a rate of 3,072 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 2,085 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 53 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 5 percent were Hispanic, and 38 percent were White. 106 Michigan children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Michigan spent 3.0 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Michigan ranked 30th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 103 children and teens were killed by guns in Michigan in 2010—a rate of 3.9 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

MINNESOTA

May 6, 2014

Child Population

1,276,148 children lived in Minnesota in 2012; 27.6 percent were children of color.

- 72.4 percent were White
- 8.3 percent were Hispanic
- 7.7 percent were Black
- 5.5 percent were Asian
- 4.7 percent were two or more races
- 1.4 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 7 (14.6 percent) of Minnesota's children were poor in 2012, a total of 183,763 children.¹

- Minnesota ranked 4th in child poverty among states.²
- Nearly 1 in 16 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 6 children under age 6 were poor; more than 2 in 5 of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Minnesota are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 2 Black children, nearly 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and nearly 2 in 5 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 12 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- Nearly 12,000 Minnesota public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 97 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Minnesota and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 1 in 6 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. More than 1 in 4 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Minnesota ranked 2nd out of the 50 states in child food security and 11th in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 1 in 6 Minnesota children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 16.3 percent of Minnesota children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Minnesota 11th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 84.5 percent of eligible children participated in Medical Assistance or MinnesotaCare, Minnesota's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 499,857 Minnesota children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medical Assistance, and an additional 4,104 in MinnesotaCare thanks to additional CHIP funding.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- More than 68,000 Minnesota children ages 0-17 (5.4 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Minnesota 21st among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 62,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medical Assistance or MinnesotaCare but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$10,470 – 110 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Minnesota had 6,430 families on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2013.
- Less than half of Minnesota's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Minnesota's state-funded preschool program met 9 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 59 percent of Minnesota's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 41 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 79 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 68 percent could not compute.
 - 77 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 66 percent could not compute.
- Nearly 9 in 10 Minnesota public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Minnesota 7th among states. 66 percent of Black students and 70 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 92 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$1,780 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 4.9 percent of Minnesota public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Minnesota 10th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 18.3 percent and 5.8 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Minnesota, 4,238 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 3.3 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 5,435 Minnesota children in foster care.

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

- 38,670 children were arrested in Minnesota in 2010— a rate of 6,764 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 828 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 37 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 7 percent were Hispanic, and 37 percent were White. 5 Minnesota children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Minnesota spent 3.0 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Minnesota ranked 5th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 27 children and teens were killed by guns in Minnesota in 2010—a rate of 1.9 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

MISSISSIPPI

May 6, 2014

Child Population

745,333 children lived in Mississippi in 2012; 50.6 percent were children of color.

- 49.4 percent were White
- 3.8 percent were Hispanic
- 43.3 percent were Black
- 0.9 percent were Asian
- 2.0 percent were two or more races
- 0.6 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 3 (34.7 percent) of Mississippi's children were poor in 2012, a total of 255,839 children.¹

- Mississippi ranked 50th in child poverty among states.²
- Nearly 1 in 6 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 2 in 5 children under age 6 were poor; half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Mississippi are disproportionately poor.

- More than 1 in 2 Black children, more than 2 in 5 Hispanic children, and more than 1 in 3 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 5 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- More than 11,000 Mississippi public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, -11 percent less than before the recession.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Mississippi and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 1 in 3 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. Nearly 2 in 5 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Mississippi ranked 49th out of the 50 states in child food security and 49th in child overweight and obesity.
- Nearly 2 in 5 Mississippi children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 8.7 percent of Mississippi children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Mississippi 33rd of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 89.5 percent of eligible children participated in Mississippi Medicaid or CHIP, Mississippi's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 457,446 Mississippi children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Mississippi Medicaid, and 93,257 in CHIP.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- Nearly 55,000 Mississippi children ages 0-17 (7.3 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Mississippi 33rd among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 43,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Mississippi Medicaid or CHIP but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$3,911 – 70 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Mississippi had 7,021 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2013.
- Half of Mississippi's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.

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

- In 2013, 79 percent of Mississippi's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 74 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 89 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 89 percent could not compute.
 - 84 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 73 percent could not compute.
- More than 2 in 3 Mississippi public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Mississippi 49th among states. 63 percent of Black students and 68 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 72 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$2,260 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 11.9 percent of Mississippi public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Mississippi 47th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 17.6 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Mississippi, 7,599 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 10.2 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 3,657 Mississippi children in foster care.

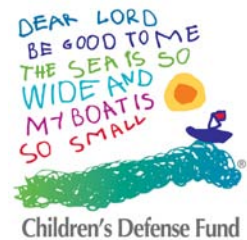
Too many Mississippi children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 9,038 children were arrested in Mississippi in 2010.
- 258 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 81 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 1 percent was Hispanic, and 17 percent were White. 23 Mississippi children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Mississippi spent 2.2 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Mississippi ranked 39th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 46 children and teens were killed by guns in Mississippi in 2010—a rate of 5.4 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

MISSOURI

May 6, 2014

Child Population

1,403,475 children lived in Missouri in 2012; 25.8 percent were children of color.

- 74.2 percent were White
- 6.0 percent were Hispanic
- 13.7 percent were Black
- 1.8 percent were Asian
- 3.9 percent were two or more races
- 0.4 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 4 (22.6 percent) of Missouri's children were poor in 2012, a total of 310,229 children.¹

- Missouri ranked 29th in child poverty among states.²
- Nearly 1 in 9 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Missouri are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 2 Black children, nearly 2 in 5 Hispanic children, and nearly 2 in 5 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to more than 1 in 6 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- Nearly 25,000 Missouri public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 80 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Missouri and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 5 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. More than 1 in 4 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Missouri ranked 27th out of the 50 states in child food security and 17th in child overweight and obesity.
- Nearly 3 in 10 Missouri children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 7.0 percent of Missouri children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Missouri 38th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 86.5 percent of eligible children participated in MO HealthNet or HealthNet for Kids, Missouri's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 564,583 Missouri children ages 0-18 were enrolled in MO HealthNet, and 92,795 in HealthNet for Kids.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- More than 98,000 Missouri children ages 0-17 (7.0 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Missouri 32nd among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 77,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for MO HealthNet or HealthNet for Kids but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$5,928 – 80 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Less than half of Missouri's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Missouri's state-funded preschool program met 7 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 65 percent of Missouri's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 61 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 87 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 87 percent could not compute.
 - 70 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 71 percent could not compute.
- Nearly 9 in 10 Missouri public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Missouri 12th among states. 73 percent of Black students and 92 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 87 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$3,633 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 8.0 percent of Missouri public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Missouri 32nd among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 22.8 percent and 5.2 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Missouri, 4,685 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 3.3 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 9,974 Missouri children in foster care.

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

- 39,413 children were arrested in Missouri in 2010– a rate of 6,130 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 1,122 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 35 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 4 percent were Hispanic, and 57 percent were White. 19 Missouri children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Missouri spent 2.0 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Missouri ranked 38th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 83 children and teens were killed by guns in Missouri in 2010—a rate of 5.2 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

MONTANA

May 6, 2014

Child Population

221,980 children lived in Montana in 2012; 20.4 percent were children of color.

- 79.6 percent were White
- 5.2 percent were Hispanic
- 0.6 percent were Black
- 0.7 percent were Asian
- 4.4 percent were two or more races
- 9.4 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 5 (20.3 percent) of Montana's children were poor in 2012, a total of 43,733 children.¹

- Montana ranked 24th in child poverty among states.²
- Nearly 1 in 13 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; nearly 2 in 5 of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Montana are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 2 in 5 Hispanic children and more than 2 in 5 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to 1 in 6 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- Nearly 2,000 Montana public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, -20 percent less than before the recession.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Montana and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 5 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. Nearly 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Montana ranked 27th out of the 50 states in child food security and 20th in child overweight and obesity.
- Nearly 1 in 4 Montana children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 13.5 percent of Montana children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Montana 16th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 73.7 percent of eligible children participated in Montana Medicaid or Healthy Montana Kids, Montana's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 78,211 Montana children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Montana Medicaid, and 28,570 in Healthy Montana Kids.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- More than 24,000 Montana children ages 0-17 (11.1 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Montana 46th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 24,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Montana Medicaid or Healthy Montana Kids but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$7,285 – 120 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Just over two-fifths of Montana's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.

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

- In 2013, 65 percent of Montana's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 55 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 77 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 66 percent could not compute.
- Nearly 9 in 10 Montana public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Montana 12th among states. 65 percent of Black students and 96 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 87 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$1,662 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 4.8 percent of Montana public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Montana 9th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 3.4 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Montana, 1,324 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 6.0 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 1,934 Montana children in foster care.

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

- 7,086 children were arrested in Montana in 2010— a rate of 7,087 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 168 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 4 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 7 percent were Hispanic, and 61 percent were White. No Montana children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Montana spent 4.2 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Montana ranked 40th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 14 children and teens were killed by guns in Montana in 2010—a rate of 5.6* out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

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



Children In the States

NEBRASKA

May 6, 2014

Child Population

463,405 children lived in Nebraska in 2012; 28.4 percent were children of color.

- 71.6 percent were White
- 15.9 percent were Hispanic
- 5.7 percent were Black
- 2.0 percent were Asian
- 3.6 percent were two or more races
- 1.1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 6 (17.9 percent) of Nebraska's children were poor in 2012, a total of 80,839 children.¹

- Nebraska ranked 17th in child poverty among states.²
- Nearly 1 in 14 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 5 children under age 6 were poor; more than 2 in 5 of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Nebraska are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 2 Black children, nearly 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and more than 2 in 5 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to more than 1 in 9 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- More than 3,000 Nebraska public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 89 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Nebraska and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 5 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. Nearly 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Nebraska ranked 16th out of the 50 states in child food security and 19th in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 1 in 6 Nebraska children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 7.9 percent of Nebraska children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Nebraska 34th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 85.5 percent of eligible children participated in Nebraska Medicaid or Kids Connection, Nebraska's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 167,003 Nebraska children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Nebraska Medicaid, and an additional 56,266 in Kids Connection thanks to additional CHIP funding.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- Nearly 28,000 Nebraska children ages 0-17 (6.0 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Nebraska 28th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 22,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Nebraska Medicaid or Kids Connection but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$6,386 – 90 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Less than half of Nebraska's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Nebraska's state-funded preschool program only met 6 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 63 percent of Nebraska's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 55 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 84 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 88 percent could not compute.
 - 78 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 80 percent could not compute.
- More than 9 in 10 Nebraska public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Nebraska 1st among states. 65 percent of Black students and 93 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 93 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$2,763 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 5.4 percent of Nebraska public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Nebraska 12th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 17.6 percent and 5.3 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Nebraska, 3,888 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 8.4 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 5,116 Nebraska children in foster care.

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

- 14,204 children were arrested in Nebraska in 2010– a rate of 7,179 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 669 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 30 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 14 percent were Hispanic, and 44 percent were White. 19 Nebraska children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Nebraska spent 1.9 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Nebraska ranked 7th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 10 children and teens were killed by guns in Nebraska in 2010—a rate of 2.0* out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

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



Children In the States

NEVADA

May 6, 2014

Child Population

663,583 children lived in Nevada in 2012; 61.7 percent were children of color.

- 38.3 percent were White
- 40.2 percent were Hispanic
- 8.5 percent were Black
- 5.9 percent were Asian
- 5.7 percent were two or more races
- 0.9 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.6 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 4 (24.0 percent) of Nevada's children were poor in 2012, a total of 156,523 children.¹

- Nevada ranked 34th in child poverty among states.²
- 1 in 10 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; more than 2 in 5 of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Nevada are disproportionately poor.

- More than 1 in 3 Black children, nearly 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and nearly 3 in 10 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 6 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- More than 10,000 Nevada public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 93 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Nevada and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 4 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Nevada ranked 46th out of the 50 states in child food security and 36th in child overweight and obesity.
- Nearly 1 in 4 Nevada children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 4.0 percent of Nevada children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Nevada 48th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 69.8 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or Check Up, Nevada's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 246,929 Nevada children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 29,854 in Check Up.
- More than 110,000 Nevada children ages 0-17 (16.6 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Nevada 50th among states in percent of children insured.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- In 2011, 73,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or Check Up but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$7,532 – 170 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Nevada had 1,748 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2013.
- Less than a third of Nevada's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Nevada's state-funded preschool program only met 7 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 73 percent of Nevada's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 66 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 86 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 83 percent could not compute.
 - 84 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 76 percent could not compute.
- Three in 5 Nevada public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Nevada 50th among states. 41 percent of Black students and 50 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 64 percent of White students.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 11.2 percent of Nevada public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Nevada 46th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 22.6 percent and 12.3 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Nevada, 5,436 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 8.2 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 4,746 Nevada children in foster care.

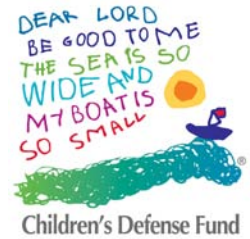
Too many Nevada children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 22,924 children were arrested in Nevada in 2010— a rate of 7,804 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 720 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 29 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 38 percent were Hispanic, and 29 percent were White. 61 Nevada children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Nevada spent 2.1 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Nevada ranked 17th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 21 children and teens were killed by guns in Nevada in 2010—a rate of 2.9 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

NEW HAMPSHIRE

May 6, 2014

Child Population

274,840 children lived in New Hampshire in 2012; 13.0 percent were children of color.

- 87.0 percent were White
- 5.1 percent were Hispanic
- 1.6 percent were Black
- 2.9 percent were Asian
- 3.1 percent were two or more races
- 0.2 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 6 (15.6 percent) of New Hampshire's children were poor in 2012, a total of 42,069 children.¹

- New Hampshire ranked 11th in child poverty among states.²
- Nearly 1 in 16 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 5 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in New Hampshire are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 3 in 10 Black children and nearly 2 in 5 Hispanic children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 7 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- More than 3,000 New Hampshire public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 67 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, nearly 3 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in New Hampshire and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 1 in 6 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. More than 1 in 4 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. New Hampshire ranked 3rd out of the 50 states in child food security and 5th in child overweight and obesity.
- Nearly 1 in 6 New Hampshire children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 11.6 percent of New Hampshire children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking New Hampshire 22nd of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 91.6 percent of eligible children participated in NH Medicaid or Healthy Kids, New Hampshire's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 94,517 New Hampshire children ages 0-18 were enrolled in NH Medicaid, and 11,437 in Healthy Kids.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- Nearly 11,000 New Hampshire children ages 0-17 (4.0 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking New Hampshire 10th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, fewer than 10,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for NH Medicaid or Healthy Kids but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$9,541 – 70 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Just over half of New Hampshire's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.

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

- In 2013, 55 percent of New Hampshire's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 41 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 73 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level.
 - 82 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 66 percent could not compute.
- Nearly 9 in 10 New Hampshire public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing New Hampshire 9th among states. 74 percent of Black students and 86 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 87 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$5,744 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 6.3 percent of New Hampshire public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing New Hampshire 20th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 11.4 percent and 9.2 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In New Hampshire, 901 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 3.3 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 768 New Hampshire children in foster care.

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

- 8,547 children were arrested in New Hampshire in 2010– a rate of 6,138 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 90 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 10 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 10 percent were Hispanic, and 80 percent were White. No New Hampshire children were in adult jails in 2011.
- New Hampshire spent 2.4 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Fewer than 10 children and teens were killed by guns in New Hampshire in 2010.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children In the States

NEW JERSEY

May 6, 2014



Child Population

2,026,384 children lived in New Jersey in 2012; 49.8 percent were children of color.

- 50.2 percent were White
- 23.7 percent were Hispanic
- 14.0 percent were Black
- 9.0 percent were Asian
- 2.9 percent were two or more races
- 0.2 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 6 (15.4 percent) of New Jersey's children were poor in 2012, a total of 310,226 children.¹

- New Jersey ranked 8th in child poverty among states.²
- Nearly 1 in 13 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 6 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in New Jersey are disproportionately poor.

- More than 3 in 10 Black children, more than 1 in 4 Hispanic children, and nearly 1 in 4 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 13 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- Nearly 5,000 New Jersey public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 14 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, 3 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in New Jersey and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 1 in 5 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. Nearly 1 in 4 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. New Jersey ranked 7th out of the 50 states in child food security and 4th in child overweight and obesity.
- Nearly 1 in 6 New Jersey children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 11.8 percent of New Jersey children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking New Jersey 21st of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 87.7 percent of eligible children participated in NJ FamilyCare or FamilyCare, New Jersey's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 659,379 New Jersey children ages 0-18 were enrolled in NJ FamilyCare, and 201,417 in FamilyCare.
- More than 100,000 New Jersey children ages 0-17 (5.1 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking New Jersey 17th among states in percent of children insured.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- In 2011, 83,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for NJ FamilyCare or FamilyCare but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$9,098 – 80 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Less than two-thirds of New Jersey's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- New Jersey's state-funded preschool program met 8.8 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 58 percent of New Jersey's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 51 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 78 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 76 percent could not compute.
 - 79 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 70 percent could not compute.
- Nearly 9 in 10 New Jersey public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing New Jersey 9th among states. 74 percent of Black students and 78 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 91 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$2,236 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 5.5 percent of New Jersey public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing New Jersey 13th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 12.0 percent and 6.6 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In New Jersey, 9,031 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 4.5 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 6,848 New Jersey children in foster care.

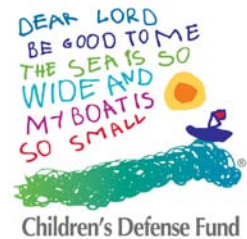
Too many New Jersey children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 40,578 children were arrested in New Jersey in 2010– a rate of 4,240 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 1,005 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 60 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 20 percent were Hispanic, and 17 percent were White. 7 New Jersey children were in adult jails in 2011.
- New Jersey spent 2.7 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

New Jersey ranked 8th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 51 children and teens were killed by guns in New Jersey in 2010—a rate of 2.2 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

NEW MEXICO

May 6, 2014

Child Population

514,442 children lived in New Mexico in 2012; 74.2 percent were children of color.

- 25.8 percent were White
- 58.8 percent were Hispanic
- 1.6 percent were Black
- 1.1 percent were Asian
- 2.5 percent were two or more races
- 10.2 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 3 (29.3 percent) of New Mexico's children were poor in 2012, a total of 149,404 children.¹

- New Mexico ranked 49th in child poverty among states.²
- Nearly 1 in 7 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 3 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in New Mexico are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 2 in 5 Black children, more than 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and more than 2 in 5 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 7 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- Nearly 13,000 New Mexico public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 189 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in New Mexico and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 1 in 3 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. Nearly 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. New Mexico ranked 50th out of the 50 states in child food security and 35th in child overweight and obesity.
- Nearly 2 in 5 New Mexico children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 21.8 percent of New Mexico children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking New Mexico 5th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 90.0 percent of eligible children participated in Centennial Care or New MexiKids/MexiTeens, New Mexico's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 381,116 New Mexico children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Centennial Care, and an additional 9,582 in New MexiKids/MexiTeens thanks to additional CHIP funding.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- More than 41,000 New Mexico children ages 0-17 (8.0 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking New Mexico 36th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 30,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Centennial Care or New MexiKids/MexiTeens but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$6,145 – 120 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- New Mexico had 5,467 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2013.
- Less than two-fifths of New Mexico's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- New Mexico's state-funded preschool program met 8 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 79 percent of New Mexico's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 69 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 76 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 76 percent could not compute.
 - 83 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 74 percent could not compute.
- Nearly 3 in 4 New Mexico public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing New Mexico 45th among states. 68 percent of Black students and 73 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 76 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$1,828 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 5.8 percent of New Mexico public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing New Mexico 16th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 6.1 percent and 6.4 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In New Mexico, 5,882 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 11.4 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 1,918 New Mexico children in foster care.

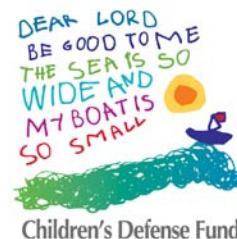
Too many New Mexico children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 13,212 children were arrested in New Mexico in 2010– a rate of 5,752 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 522 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 3 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 70 percent were Hispanic, and 17 percent were White. 2 New Mexico children were in adult jails in 2011.
- New Mexico spent 4.4 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

New Mexico ranked 37th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 30 children and teens were killed by guns in New Mexico in 2010—a rate of 5.2 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

NEW YORK

May 6, 2014

Child Population

4,263,154 children lived in New York in 2012; 49.9 percent were children of color.

- 50.1 percent were White
- 23.3 percent were Hispanic
- 16.0 percent were Black
- 7.2 percent were Asian
- 3.1 percent were two or more races
- 0.3 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 4 (22.8 percent) of New York's children were poor in 2012, a total of 958,610 children.¹

- New York ranked 30th in child poverty among states.²
- More than 1 in 10 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in New York are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 3 Black children, more than 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and more than 1 in 3 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 7 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- Nearly 100,000 New York public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 120 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, more than 3 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in New York and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 5 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. Nearly 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. New York ranked 25th out of the 50 states in child food security and 33rd in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 1 in 4 New York children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 30.2 percent of New York children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking New York 1st of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 91.7 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or Child Health Plus, New York's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 2,209,544 New York children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 547,671 in Child Health Plus.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- Nearly 170,000 New York children ages 0-17 (3.9 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking New York 8th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 160,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or Child Health Plus but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$11,585 – 190 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- New York had local waiting lists for child care assistance in early 2013.
- Less than three-fifths of New York's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- New York's state-funded preschool program only met 7 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 63 percent of New York's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 60 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 79 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 83 percent could not compute.
 - 79 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 76 percent could not compute.
- Nearly 4 in 5 New York public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing New York 34th among states. 65 percent of Black students and 65 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 85 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$8,941 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In New York, 68,375 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 16.0 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 23,884 New York children in foster care.

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

- 93,922 children were arrested in New York in 2010– a rate of 4,697 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 2,139 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 53 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 19 percent were Hispanic, and 22 percent were White. 182 New York children were in adult jails in 2011.
- New York spent 2.5 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

New York ranked 9th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 116 children and teens were killed by guns in New York in 2010—a rate of 2.4 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

NORTH CAROLINA

May 6, 2014

Child Population

2,286,528 children lived in North Carolina in 2012; 45.5 percent were children of color.

- 54.5 percent were White
- 14.4 percent were Hispanic
- 23.4 percent were Black
- 2.6 percent were Asian
- 3.7 percent were two or more races
- 1.3 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 4 (26.0 percent) of North Carolina's children were poor in 2012, a total of 586,104 children.¹

- North Carolina ranked 41st in child poverty among states.²
- Nearly 1 in 8 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 3 in 10 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in North Carolina are disproportionately poor.

- More than 2 in 5 Black children, more than 2 in 5 Hispanic children, and more than 2 in 5 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to more than 1 in 7 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- Nearly 28,000 North Carolina public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 118 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in North Carolina and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 4 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. Nearly 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. North Carolina ranked 41st out of the 50 states in child food security and 29th in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 3 in 10 North Carolina children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 13.6 percent of North Carolina children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking North Carolina 15th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 88.4 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or Health Choice for Children, North Carolina's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 1,151,887 North Carolina children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 259,978 in Health Choice for Children.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- More than 170,000 North Carolina children ages 0-17 (7.6 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking North Carolina 34th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 118,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or Health Choice for Children but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$7,774 – 140 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- North Carolina had 39,961 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2013.
- Just over two-fifths of North Carolina's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- North Carolina's state-funded preschool program met 10 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 65 percent of North Carolina's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 55 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 80 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 78 percent could not compute.
 - 77 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 65 percent could not compute.
- Nearly 4 in 5 North Carolina public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing North Carolina 30th among states. 68 percent of Black students and 78 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 82 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$2,920 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 9.2 percent of North Carolina public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing North Carolina 38th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 16.3 percent and 6.8 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In North Carolina, 23,150 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 10.1 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 8,460 North Carolina children in foster care.

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

- 44,567 children were arrested in North Carolina in 2010– a rate of 4,414 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 567 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 66 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 7 percent were Hispanic, and 23 percent were White. 115 North Carolina children were in adult jails in 2011.
- North Carolina spent 3.4 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

North Carolina ranked 22nd out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 79 children and teens were killed by guns in North Carolina in 2010—a rate of 3.1 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

NORTH DAKOTA

May 6, 2014

Child Population

154,608 children lived in North Dakota in 2012; 19.3 percent were children of color.

- 80.7 percent were White
- 4.2 percent were Hispanic
- 2.1 percent were Black
- 0.9 percent were Asian
- 3.7 percent were two or more races
- 8.3 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 8 (13.2 percent) of North Dakota's children were poor in 2012, a total of 19,841 children.¹

- North Dakota ranked 1st in child poverty among states.²
- Nearly 1 in 16 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 6 children under age 6 were poor; more than half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in North Dakota are disproportionately poor.

- 1 in 5 Hispanic children and nearly 1 in 2 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to 1 in 12 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- Nearly 3,000 North Dakota public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 124 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in North Dakota and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 1 in 9 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. More than 1 in 8 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. North Dakota ranked 1st out of the 50 states in child food security and 45th in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 1 in 6 North Dakota children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 6.9 percent of North Dakota children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking North Dakota 41st of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 83.3 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or Healthy Steps, North Dakota's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 56,532 North Dakota children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 07,792 in Healthy Steps.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- Nearly 11,000 North Dakota children ages 0-17 (6.9 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking North Dakota 31st among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 10,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or Healthy Steps but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$6,807 – 110 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- A third of North Dakota's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.

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

- In 2013, 66 percent of North Dakota's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 52 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 77 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 65 percent could not compute.
 - 71 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 73 percent could not compute.
- More than 9 in 10 North Dakota public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing North Dakota 4th among states. 98 percent of Black students and 82 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 93 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$1,741 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 2.2 percent of North Dakota public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing North Dakota 1st among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 3.6 percent and 2.2 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

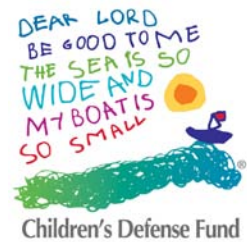
- In North Dakota, 1,402 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 9.1 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 1,109 North Dakota children in foster care.

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

- 6,152 children were arrested in North Dakota in 2010– a rate of 9,468 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 156 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 6 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 4 percent were Hispanic, and 54 percent were White. No North Dakota children were in adult jails in 2011.
- North Dakota spent 4.6 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Fewer than 10 children and teens were killed by guns in North Dakota in 2010.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

OHIO

May 6, 2014

Child Population

2,663,674 children lived in Ohio in 2012; 26.1 percent were children of color.

- 73.9 percent were White
- 5.3 percent were Hispanic
- 14.5 percent were Black
- 1.9 percent were Asian
- 4.2 percent were two or more races
- 0.2 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 4 (23.8 percent) of Ohio's children were poor in 2012, a total of 620,921 children.¹

- Ohio ranked 32nd in child poverty among states.²
- Nearly 1 in 8 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 3 in 10 children under age 6 were poor; more than half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Ohio are disproportionately poor.

- More than 1 in 2 Black children, nearly 2 in 5 Hispanic children, and more than 2 in 5 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to more than 1 in 6 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- More than 24,000 Ohio public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 78 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Ohio and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- 1 in 4 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. Nearly 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Ohio ranked 36th out of the 50 states in child food security and 28th in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 1 in 4 Ohio children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 9.4 percent of Ohio children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Ohio 30th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 87.8 percent of eligible children participated in Ohio Medicaid or Healthy Start, Ohio's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 1,400,230 Ohio children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Ohio Medicaid, and an additional 284,774 in Healthy Start thanks to additional CHIP funding.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- More than 140,000 Ohio children ages 0-17 (5.3 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Ohio 19th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 128,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Ohio Medicaid or Healthy Start but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$6,376 – 70 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Less than half of Ohio's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Ohio's state-funded preschool program only met 4 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 63 percent of Ohio's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 52 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 89 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 84 percent could not compute.
 - 75 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 64 percent could not compute.
- More than 4 in 5 Ohio public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Ohio 16th among states. 64 percent of Black students and 82 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 89 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$3,154 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 7.7 percent of Ohio public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Ohio 29th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 18.6 percent and 7.6 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Ohio, 29,250 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 11.0 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 11,876 Ohio children in foster care.

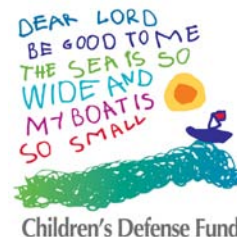
Too many Ohio children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 33,821 children were arrested in Ohio in 2010.
- 2,490 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 48 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 3 percent were Hispanic, and 44 percent were White. 59 Ohio children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Ohio spent 1.9 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Ohio ranked 12th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 79 children and teens were killed by guns in Ohio in 2010—a rate of 2.6 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

OKLAHOMA

May 6, 2014

Child Population

937,363 children lived in Oklahoma in 2012; 44.7 percent were children of color.

- 55.3 percent were White
- 15.0 percent were Hispanic
- 8.2 percent were Black
- 1.7 percent were Asian
- 9.3 percent were two or more races
- 10.4 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.2 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 4 (24.1 percent) of Oklahoma's children were poor in 2012, a total of 221,623 children.¹

- Oklahoma ranked 35th in child poverty among states.²
- More than 1 in 10 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 3 in 10 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Oklahoma are disproportionately poor.

- More than 2 in 5 Black children, nearly 2 in 5 Hispanic children, and nearly 3 in 10 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to more than 1 in 6 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- More than 21,000 Oklahoma public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 157 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Oklahoma and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 4 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. More than 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Oklahoma ranked 37th out of the 50 states in child food security and 39th in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 3 in 10 Oklahoma children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 3.6 percent of Oklahoma children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Oklahoma 50th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 84.8 percent of eligible children participated in SoonerCare, Oklahoma's expanded Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 548,190 Oklahoma children ages 0-18 were enrolled in SoonerCare due to Medicaid funding, and an additional 125,889 thanks to CHIP funding.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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



- More than 94,000 Oklahoma children ages 0-17 (10.1 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Oklahoma 43rd among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 65,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for SoonerCare but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$5,397 – 100 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Two-fifths of Oklahoma's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Oklahoma's state-funded preschool program met 9 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 70 percent of Oklahoma's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 64 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 86 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 86 percent could not compute.
 - 83 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 79 percent could not compute.
- Nearly 4 in 5 Oklahoma public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Oklahoma 33rd among states. 66 percent of Black students and 78 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 80 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$2,117 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 7.7 percent of Oklahoma public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Oklahoma 30th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 18.3 percent and 7.0 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Oklahoma, 9,627 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 10.3 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 9,133 Oklahoma children in foster care.

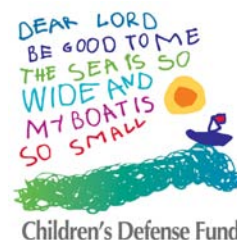
Too many Oklahoma children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 18,743 children were arrested in Oklahoma in 2010— a rate of 4,627 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 576 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 39 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 9 percent were Hispanic, and 38 percent were White. 17 Oklahoma children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Oklahoma spent 2.3 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Oklahoma ranked 35th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 48 children and teens were killed by guns in Oklahoma in 2010—a rate of 4.6 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

OREGON

May 6, 2014

Child Population

860,624 children lived in Oregon in 2012; 34.7 percent were children of color.

- 65.3 percent were White
- 21.4 percent were Hispanic
- 2.1 percent were Black
- 3.8 percent were Asian
- 5.7 percent were two or more races
- 1.2 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.5 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 4 (23.0 percent) of Oregon's children were poor in 2012, a total of 195,093 children.¹

- Oregon ranked 31st in child poverty among states.²
- More than 1 in 10 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; more than 2 in 5 of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Oregon are disproportionately poor.

- More than 1 in 2 Black children, nearly 2 in 5 Hispanic children, and nearly 1 in 2 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to more than 1 in 6 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- More than 21,000 Oregon public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 38 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Oregon and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 4 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. More than 1 in 4 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Oregon ranked 42nd out of the 50 states in child food security and 7th in child overweight and obesity.
- Nearly 1 in 3 Oregon children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 18.3 percent of Oregon children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Oregon 8th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 87.6 percent of eligible children participated in Oregon Health Plan or Healthy Kids, Oregon's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 399,823 Oregon children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Oregon Health Plan, and 121,962 in Healthy Kids.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- Nearly 55,000 Oregon children ages 0-17 (6.4 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Oregon 29th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 48,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Oregon Health Plan or Healthy Kids but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$8,542 – 110 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Two-fifths of Oregon's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Oregon's state-funded preschool program met 8 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 67 percent of Oregon's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 60 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 89 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 84 percent could not compute.
 - 84 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 80 percent could not compute.
- Nearly 4 in 5 Oregon public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Oregon 34th among states. 65 percent of Black students and 78 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 78 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$2,540 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 5.5 percent of Oregon public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Oregon 14th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 12.5 percent and 6.7 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Oregon, 9,576 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 11.1 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 11,356 Oregon children in foster care.

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

- 26,155 children were arrested in Oregon in 2010– a rate of 6,699 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 1,098 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 10 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 25 percent were Hispanic, and 58 percent were White. One Oregon child was in an adult jail in 2011.
- Oregon spent 3.7 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Oregon ranked 2nd out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 17 children and teens were killed by guns in Oregon in 2010—a rate of 1.7* out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

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



Children In the States

PENNSYLVANIA

May 6, 2014

Child Population

2,739,386 children lived in Pennsylvania in 2012; 29.8 percent were children of color.

- 70.2 percent were White
- 10.1 percent were Hispanic
- 13.0 percent were Black
- 3.2 percent were Asian
- 3.4 percent were two or more races
- 0.1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 5 (19.7 percent) of Pennsylvania's children were poor in 2012, a total of 532,166 children.¹

- Pennsylvania ranked 23rd in child poverty among states.²
- Nearly 1 in 11 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Pennsylvania are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 2 in 5 Black children, more than 2 in 5 Hispanic children, and nearly 2 in 5 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to more than 1 in 8 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- Nearly 20,000 Pennsylvania public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 54 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Pennsylvania and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 5 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. More than 1 in 4 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Pennsylvania ranked 15th out of the 50 states in child food security and 7th in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 1 in 4 Pennsylvania children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 17.1 percent of Pennsylvania children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Pennsylvania 9th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 88.5 percent of eligible children participated in Medical Assistance or CHIP, Pennsylvania's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 1,310,974 Pennsylvania children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medical Assistance, and 271,642 in CHIP.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- Nearly 140,000 Pennsylvania children ages 0-17 (5.1 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Pennsylvania 17th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 124,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medical Assistance or CHIP but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$8,588 – 70 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Pennsylvania had 6,183 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2013.
- Less than half of Pennsylvania's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Pennsylvania's state-funded preschool program only met 5.6 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 60 percent of Pennsylvania's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 56 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 80 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 81 percent could not compute.
 - 81 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 76 percent could not compute.
- Nearly 9 in 10 Pennsylvania public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Pennsylvania 8th among states. 75 percent of Black students and 76 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 92 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$6,945 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 6.5 percent of Pennsylvania public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Pennsylvania 23rd among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 16.7 percent and 10.2 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Pennsylvania, 3,416 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 1.2 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 14,483 Pennsylvania children in foster care.

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

- 85,023 children were arrested in Pennsylvania in 2010– a rate of 6,510 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 3,075 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 54 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 12 percent were Hispanic, and 31 percent were White. 43 Pennsylvania children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Pennsylvania spent 2.7 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Pennsylvania ranked 33rd out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 132 children and teens were killed by guns in Pennsylvania in 2010—a rate of 4.2 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

RHODE ISLAND

May 6, 2014

Child Population

216,474 children lived in Rhode Island in 2012; 36.8 percent were children of color.

- 63.2 percent were White
- 21.7 percent were Hispanic
- 7.0 percent were Black
- 3.2 percent were Asian
- 4.2 percent were two or more races
- 0.5 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 5 (19.5 percent) of Rhode Island's children were poor in 2012, a total of 41,635 children.¹

- Rhode Island ranked 22nd in child poverty among states.²
- More than 1 in 11 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 1 in 4 children under age 6 were poor; more than half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Rhode Island are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 2 in 5 Black children and more than 2 in 5 Hispanic children were poor in 2012, compared to more than 1 in 10 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in Rhode Island leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- Nearly 1,000 Rhode Island public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 47 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Rhode Island and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 5 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. More than 1 in 4 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Rhode Island ranked 19th out of the 50 states in child food security and 16th in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 1 in 4 Rhode Island children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 15.0 percent of Rhode Island children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Rhode Island 13th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 91.8 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or RItE Care, Rhode Island's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 110,930 Rhode Island children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 26,968 in RItE Care thanks to additional CHIP funding.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- Nearly 10,000 Rhode Island children ages 0-17 (4.5 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Rhode Island 14th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, fewer than 10,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or RItE Care but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$9,932 – 100 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Less than half of Rhode Island's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Rhode Island's state-funded preschool program met 10 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 62 percent of Rhode Island's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 58 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 82 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 81 percent could not compute.
 - 83 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 77 percent could not compute.
- More than 3 in 4 Rhode Island public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Rhode Island 42nd among states. 66 percent of Black students and 72 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 76 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$4,522 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 8.6 percent of Rhode Island public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Rhode Island 36th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 15.6 percent and 11.2 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Rhode Island, 3,218 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 14.9 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 1,703 Rhode Island children in foster care.

Too many Rhode Island children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 5,118 children were arrested in Rhode Island in 2010– a rate of 4,835 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 186 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 40 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 23 percent were Hispanic, and 35 percent were White. No Rhode Island children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Rhode Island spent 3.0 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Fewer than 10 children and teens were killed by guns in Rhode Island in 2010.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

SOUTH CAROLINA

May 6, 2014

Child Population

1,080,090 children lived in South Carolina in 2012; 44.8 percent were children of color.

- 55.2 percent were White
- 8.1 percent were Hispanic
- 31.6 percent were Black
- 1.4 percent were Asian
- 3.3 percent were two or more races
- 0.4 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 4 (26.9 percent) of South Carolina's children were poor in 2012, a total of 287,664 children.¹

- South Carolina ranked 43rd in child poverty among states.²
- More than 1 in 8 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 3 in 10 children under age 6 were poor; half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in South Carolina are disproportionately poor.

- More than 2 in 5 Black children, more than 2 in 5 Hispanic children, and nearly 3 in 10 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 6 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- More than 10,000 South Carolina public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 74 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in South Carolina and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 4 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. Nearly 2 in 5 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. South Carolina ranked 40th out of the 50 states in child food security and 48th in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 1 in 3 South Carolina children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 15.5 percent of South Carolina children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking South Carolina 12th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 86.0 percent of eligible children participated in Healthy Connections or Healthy Connections Kids, South Carolina's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 551,620 South

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

Carolina children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Healthy Connections, and an additional 75,281 in Healthy Connections Kids thanks to additional CHIP funding.

- More than 89,000 South Carolina children ages 0-17 (8.3 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking South Carolina 37th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 70,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Healthy Connections or Healthy Connections Kids but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$5,455 – 50 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Less than half of South Carolina's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- South Carolina's state-funded preschool program only met 6.2 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 72 percent of South Carolina's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 65 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 87 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 85 percent could not compute.
 - 79 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 75 percent could not compute.
- More than 7 in 10 South Carolina public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing South Carolina 46th among states. 64 percent of Black students and 72 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 76 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$2,923 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 12.7 percent of South Carolina public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing South Carolina 49th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 21.0 percent and 7.8 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In South Carolina, 11,439 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 10.6 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 3,113 South Carolina children in foster care.

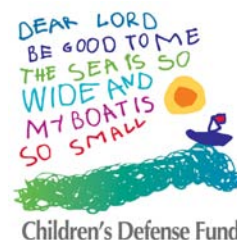
Too many South Carolina children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 20,451 children were arrested in South Carolina in 2010– a rate of 4,255 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 726 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 65 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 3 percent were Hispanic, and 31 percent were White. 44 South Carolina children were in adult jails in 2011.
- South Carolina spent 1.9 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

South Carolina ranked 27th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 42 children and teens were killed by guns in South Carolina in 2010—a rate of 3.4 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

SOUTH DAKOTA

May 6, 2014

Child Population

204,169 children lived in South Dakota in 2012; 25.4 percent were children of color.

- 74.6 percent were White
- 4.9 percent were Hispanic
- 2.0 percent were Black
- 1.1 percent were Asian
- 4.2 percent were two or more races
- 13.2 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 6 (17.5 percent) of South Dakota's children were poor in 2012, a total of 34,901 children.¹

- South Dakota ranked 16th in child poverty among states.²
- Nearly 1 in 11 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 5 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in South Dakota are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 2 Black children, 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and nearly 3 in 5 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 11 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- Nearly 3,000 South Dakota public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 145 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in South Dakota and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 1 in 5 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. More than 1 in 4 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. South Dakota ranked 7th out of the 50 states in child food security and 9th in child overweight and obesity.
- Nearly 1 in 4 South Dakota children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 10.8 percent of South Dakota children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking South Dakota 25th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- In 2011, 87.6 percent of eligible children participated in South Dakota Medicaid or CHIP, South Dakota's Children's Health Insurance Program. In FY2012, a total of 47,387 South Dakota children ages 0-18 were enrolled in South Dakota Medicaid, and 17,428 in CHIP.
- Nearly 12,000 South Dakota children ages 0-17 (5.8 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking South Dakota 25th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, fewer than 10,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for South Dakota Medicaid or CHIP but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$5,665 – 80 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Two-fifths of South Dakota's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.

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

- In 2013, 68 percent of South Dakota's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 60 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 83 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 86 percent could not compute.
 - 81 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 84 percent could not compute.
- More than 4 in 5 South Dakota public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing South Dakota 20th among states. 77 percent of Black students and 77 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 88 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$977 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 3.1 percent of South Dakota public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing South Dakota 3rd among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 7.1 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

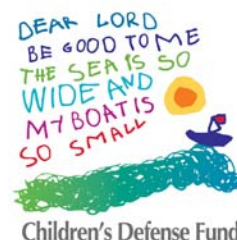
- In South Dakota, 1,224 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 6.0 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 1,398 South Dakota children in foster care.

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

- 6,214 children were arrested in South Dakota in 2010– a rate of 7,107 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 429 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 3 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 3 percent were Hispanic, and 48 percent were White. No South Dakota children were in adult jails in 2011.
- South Dakota spent 3.1 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Fewer than 10 children and teens were killed by guns in South Dakota in 2010.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

TENNESSEE

May 6, 2014

Child Population

1,494,016 children lived in Tennessee in 2012; 32.9 percent were children of color.

- 67.1 percent were White
- 8.0 percent were Hispanic
- 19.8 percent were Black
- 1.7 percent were Asian
- 3.2 percent were two or more races
- 0.2 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 4 (25.8 percent) of Tennessee's children were poor in 2012, a total of 379,319 children.¹

- Tennessee ranked 39th in child poverty among states.²
- More than 1 in 9 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 3 in 10 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Tennessee are disproportionately poor.

- More than 2 in 5 Black children, nearly 1 in 2 Hispanic children, and more than 3 in 10 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to more than 1 in 6 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- Nearly 15,000 Tennessee public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 122 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Tennessee and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 4 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. More than 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Tennessee ranked 35th out of the 50 states in child food security and 41st in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 1 in 3 Tennessee children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 6.8 percent of Tennessee children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Tennessee 43rd of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 90.4 percent of eligible children participated in TennCare or CoverKids, Tennessee's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 761,274 Tennessee children ages 0-18 were enrolled in TennCare, and 101,543 in CoverKids.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- Nearly 85,000 Tennessee children ages 0-17 (5.7 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Tennessee 24th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 65,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for TennCare or CoverKids but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$6,578 – 90 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Tennessee had frozen intake on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2013.
- Two-fifths of Tennessee's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Tennessee's state-funded preschool program met 9 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 66 percent of Tennessee's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 60 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 85 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 85 percent could not compute.
 - 79 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 78 percent could not compute.
- More than 4 in 5 Tennessee public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Tennessee 4th among states. 76 percent of Black students graduated on time compared to 86 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$2,692 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 8.9 percent of Tennessee public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Tennessee 37th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 21.1 percent and 6.0 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Tennessee, 10,069 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 6.7 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 7,976 Tennessee children in foster care.

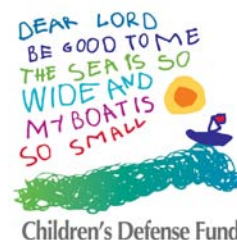
Too many Tennessee children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 38,031 children were arrested in Tennessee in 2010— a rate of 5,640 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 783 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 57 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 3 percent were Hispanic, and 37 percent were White. 11 Tennessee children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Tennessee spent 3.2 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Tennessee ranked 29th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 63 children and teens were killed by guns in Tennessee in 2010—a rate of 3.8 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

TEXAS

May 6, 2014

Child Population

6,985,639 children lived in Texas in 2012; 66.9 percent were children of color.

- 33.1 percent were White
- 49.0 percent were Hispanic
- 11.7 percent were Black
- 3.6 percent were Asian
- 2.2 percent were two or more races
- 0.3 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 4 (25.8 percent) of Texas's children were poor in 2012, a total of 1,776,664 children.¹

- Texas ranked 39th in child poverty among states.²
- Nearly 1 in 9 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 3 in 10 children under age 6 were poor; more than 2 in 5 of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Texas are disproportionately poor.

- More than 1 in 3 Black children, more than 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and more than 1 in 3 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 9 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- Nearly 95,000 Texas public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 179 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Texas and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 4 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. More than 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Texas ranked 43rd out of the 50 states in child food security and 46th in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 3 in 10 Texas children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 7.0 percent of Texas children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Texas 40th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 82.0 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or CHIP, Texas's Children's Health Insurance Program. In FY2012, a total of 3,518,832 Texas children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 999,838 in CHIP.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- More than 860,000 Texas children ages 0-17 (12.4 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Texas 47th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 591,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or CHIP but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$6,414 – 90 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Texas had 16,817 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2013.
- Two-fifths of Texas's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Texas's state-funded preschool program only met 2 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 72 percent of Texas's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 59 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 82 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 76 percent could not compute.
 - 83 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 70 percent could not compute.
- More than 4 in 5 Texas public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Texas 22nd among states. 73 percent of Black students and 80 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 84 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$2,882 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 6.5 percent of Texas public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Texas 24th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 15.4 percent and 6.5 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Texas, 62,551 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 9.0 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 29,605 Texas children in foster care.

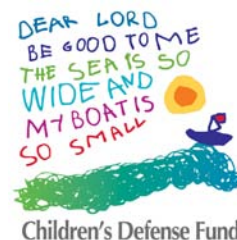
Too many Texas children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- 156,541 children were arrested in Texas in 2010— a rate of 5,216 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 4,671 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 32 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 48 percent were Hispanic, and 19 percent were White. 104 Texas children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Texas spent 2.2 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Texas ranked 15th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 202 children and teens were killed by guns in Texas in 2010—a rate of 2.7 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

UTAH

May 6, 2014

Child Population

887,972 children lived in Utah in 2012; 24.9 percent were children of color.

- 75.1 percent were White
- 16.9 percent were Hispanic
- 1.1 percent were Black
- 1.6 percent were Asian
- 3.3 percent were two or more races
- 1.0 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 1.1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 7 (15.1 percent) of Utah's children were poor in 2012, a total of 131,915 children.¹

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

Children of color in Utah are disproportionately poor.

- More than 1 in 6 Black children, more than 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and nearly 2 in 5 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 10 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- Nearly 14,000 Utah public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 36 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Utah and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 5 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. More than 1 in 5 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Utah ranked 16th out of the 50 states in child food security and 1st in child overweight and obesity.
- Nearly 1 in 6 Utah children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 7.6 percent of Utah children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Utah 36th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 73.1 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or CHIP, Utah's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 281,386 Utah children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 65,983 in CHIP.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- Nearly 90,000 Utah children ages 0-17 (10.1 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Utah 43rd among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 65,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or CHIP but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$5,988 – 120 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Two-fifths of Utah's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.

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

- In 2013, 63 percent of Utah's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 56 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 86 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 84 percent could not compute.
- Nearly 4 in 5 Utah public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Utah 34th among states. 60 percent of Black students and 65 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 80 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$1,174 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 2.7 percent of Utah public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Utah 2nd among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 6.2 percent and 5.0 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Utah, 9,419 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 10.6 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 2,765 Utah children in foster care.

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

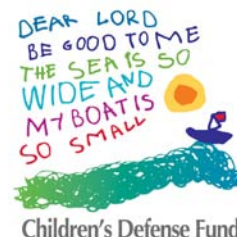
- 25,003 children were arrested in Utah in 2010— a rate of 7,016 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 732 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 6 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 32 percent were Hispanic, and 55 percent were White. 1 Utah child was in an adult jail in 2011.
- Utah spent 5.1 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Utah ranked 3rd out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 17 children and teens were killed by guns in Utah in 2010—a rate of 1.8* out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

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



Children In the States

VERMONT

May 6, 2014

Child Population

123,951 children lived in Vermont in 2012; 09.4 percent were children of color.

- 90.6 percent were White
- 2.3 percent were Hispanic
- 1.7 percent were Black
- 1.7 percent were Asian
- 3.3 percent were two or more races
- 0.3 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 6 (15.5 percent) of Vermont's children were poor in 2012, a total of 18,816 children.¹

- Vermont ranked 10th in child poverty among states.²
- Nearly 1 in 14 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 6 children under age 6 were poor; more than 2 in 5 of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Vermont are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 5 Hispanic children were poor in 2012, compared to more than 1 in 7 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- More than 1,000 Vermont public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 57 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, more than 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Vermont and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 1 in 5 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. Nearly 1 in 4 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Vermont ranked 14th out of the 50 states in child food security and 3rd in child overweight and obesity.
- Nearly 1 in 4 Vermont children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 22.9 percent of Vermont children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Vermont 4th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 96.7 percent of eligible children participated in Green Mountain Care or Dr Dynasaur, Vermont's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 72,929 Vermont children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Green Mountain Care, and 7,570 in Dr Dynasaur.
- More than 3,000 Vermont children ages 0-17 (2.8 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Vermont 2nd among states in percent of children insured.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- In 2011, fewer than 10,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Green Mountain Care or Dr Dynasaur but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$8,758 – 70 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Less than half of Vermont's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Vermont's state-funded preschool program met 4 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 58 percent of Vermont's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 48 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
- More than 9 in 10 Vermont public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Vermont 1st among states. 98 percent of Black students and 0 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 91 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$4,642 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 4.5 percent of Vermont public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Vermont 6th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 6.5 percent and 0.9 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Vermont, 649 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 5.2 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 975 Vermont children in foster care.

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

- 1,233 children were arrested in Vermont in 2010– a rate of 1,976 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 36 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. One Vermont child was in an adult jail in 2011.
- Vermont spent 1.7 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Fewer than 10 children and teens were killed by guns in Vermont in 2010.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

VIRGINIA

May 6, 2014

Child Population

1,856,737 children lived in Virginia in 2012; 44.0 percent were children of color.

- 56.0 percent were White
- 11.9 percent were Hispanic
- 20.7 percent were Black
- 6.0 percent were Asian
- 5.1 percent were two or more races
- 0.2 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 7 (15.3 percent) of Virginia's children were poor in 2012, a total of 278,899 children.¹

- Virginia ranked 7th in child poverty among states.²
- More than 1 in 15 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 6 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Virginia are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 3 in 10 Black children, nearly 1 in 5 Hispanic children, and more than 1 in 9 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 10 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- Nearly 18,000 Virginia public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 81 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, nearly 3 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Virginia and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 1 in 6 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. Nearly 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Virginia ranked 3rd out of the 50 states in child food security and 23rd in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 1 in 5 Virginia children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 12.9 percent of Virginia children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Virginia 17th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 88.1 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or FAMIS, Virginia's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 637,131 Virginia children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 189,961 in FAMIS.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- More than 100,000 Virginia children ages 0-17 (5.6 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Virginia 23rd among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 63,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or FAMIS but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$8,296 – 90 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Virginia had 10,444 children on a waiting list for child care assistance in early 2013.
- Less than half of Virginia's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Virginia's state-funded preschool program only met 6 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 57 percent of Virginia's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 53 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 77 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 78 percent could not compute.
 - 75 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 68 percent could not compute.
- More than 4 in 5 Virginia public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Virginia 16th among states. 71 percent of Black students and 92 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 85 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$6,819 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 7.9 percent of Virginia public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Virginia 31st among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 16.6 percent and 5.7 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Virginia, 5,826 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 3.1 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 4,575 Virginia children in foster care.

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

- 35,387 children were arrested in Virginia in 2010— a rate of 4,266 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 1,686 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 62 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 6 percent were Hispanic, and 29 percent were White. 2 Virginia children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Virginia spent 2.5 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Virginia ranked 13th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 54 children and teens were killed by guns in Virginia in 2010—a rate of 2.6 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

Children In the States

WASHINGTON

May 6, 2014



Child Population

1,584,967 children lived in Washington in 2012; 40.5 percent were children of color.

- 59.5 percent were White
- 19.8 percent were Hispanic
- 3.9 percent were Black
- 6.9 percent were Asian
- 7.6 percent were two or more races
- 1.5 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.8 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 5 (18.5 percent) of Washington's children were poor in 2012, a total of 288,147 children.¹

- Washington ranked 19th in child poverty among states.²
- More than 1 in 12 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. More than 1 in 5 children under age 6 were poor; nearly half of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in Washington are disproportionately poor.

- More than 1 in 3 Black children, more than 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and more than 1 in 3 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to 1 in 8 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- More than 27,000 Washington public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 63 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Washington and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 1 in 4 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. More than 1 in 4 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Washington ranked 31st out of the 50 states in child food security and 6th in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 1 in 4 Washington children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 11.1 percent of Washington children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Washington 23rd of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 88.9 percent of eligible children participated in Apple Health or Apple Health for Kids, Washington's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 772,099 Washington children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Apple Health, and 43,584 in Apple Health for Kids.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- More than 91,000 Washington children ages 0-17 (5.8 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Washington 25th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 72,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Apple Health or Apple Health for Kids but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$8,320 – 110 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Two-fifths of Washington's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Washington's state-funded preschool program met 9 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 60 percent of Washington's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 52 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 75 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 71 percent could not compute.
 - 81 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 76 percent could not compute.
- Nearly 4 in 5 Washington public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Washington 30th among states. 57 percent of Black students and 79 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 80 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$3,086 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 6.8 percent of Washington public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Washington 25th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 13.6 percent and 8.7 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

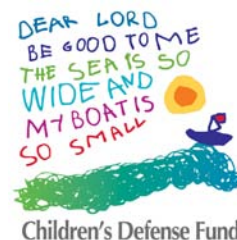
- In Washington, 6,546 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 4.1 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 9,606 Washington children in foster care.

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

- 23,325 children were arrested in Washington in 2010.
- 1,062 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 16 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 23 percent were Hispanic, and 48 percent were White. 1 Washington child was in an adult jail in 2011.
- Washington spent 4.1 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Washington ranked 11th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 45 children and teens were killed by guns in Washington in 2010—a rate of 2.5 out of 100,000 children and teens.



Children In the States

WEST VIRGINIA

May 6, 2014

Child Population

384,041 children lived in West Virginia in 2012; 10.2 percent were children of color.

- 89.8 percent were White
- 2.1 percent were Hispanic
- 3.7 percent were Black
- 0.7 percent were Asian
- 3.5 percent were two or more races
- 0.1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 4 (24.6 percent) of West Virginia's children were poor in 2012, a total of 91,967 children.¹

- West Virginia ranked 36th in child poverty among states.²
- More than 1 in 8 children lived in extreme poverty at less than half the poverty level.
- The youngest children were the poorest age group. Nearly 3 in 10 children under age 6 were poor; nearly 3 in 5 of these poor children were extremely poor.

Children of color in West Virginia are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 2 Black children and more than 1 in 4 Hispanic children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 4 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

Child poverty in West Virginia leads to unacceptable child homelessness and hunger.

- More than 7,000 West Virginia public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 150 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, nearly 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in West Virginia and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 5 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. More than 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. West Virginia ranked 24th out of the 50 states in child food security and 37th in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 1 in 3 West Virginia children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 11.1 percent of West Virginia children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking West Virginia 24th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 90.3 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or CHIP, West Virginia's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 260,672 West Virginia children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 37,807 in CHIP.
- More than 15,000 West Virginia children ages 0-17 (3.9 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking West Virginia 8th among states in percent of children insured.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- In 2011, 17,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or CHIP but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$5,806 – 110 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Just over a third of West Virginia's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- West Virginia's state-funded preschool program met 8 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 73 percent of West Virginia's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 65 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 86 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 75 percent could not compute.
- Four in 5 West Virginia public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing West Virginia 27th among states. 76 percent of Black students and 81 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 80 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$3,806 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 9.3 percent of West Virginia public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing West Virginia 39th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 18.6 percent and 7.6 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In West Virginia, 4,591 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 12.0 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 4,558 West Virginia children in foster care.

Too many West Virginia children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

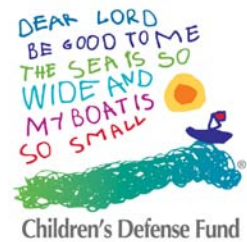
- 2,465 children were arrested in West Virginia in 2010– a rate of 1,394 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 489 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 12 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 1 percent was Hispanic, and 77 percent were White. No West Virginia children were in adult jails in 2011.
- West Virginia spent 4.0 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

West Virginia ranked 10th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 11 children and teens were killed by guns in West Virginia in 2010—a rate of 2.5* out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits

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



Children In the States

WISCONSIN

May 6, 2014

Child Population

1,317,557 children lived in Wisconsin in 2012; 27.2 percent were children of color.

- 72.8 percent were White
- 10.8 percent were Hispanic
- 8.6 percent were Black
- 3.2 percent were Asian
- 3.5 percent were two or more races
- 1.1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native

Child Poverty

Nearly 1 in 5 (18.2 percent) of Wisconsin's children were poor in 2012, a total of 235,434 children.¹

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

Children of color in Wisconsin are disproportionately poor.

- More than 1 in 2 Black children, more than 1 in 3 Hispanic children, and more than 1 in 3 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to nearly 1 in 9 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- More than 15,000 Wisconsin public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 91 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Wisconsin and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- More than 1 in 5 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. Nearly 1 in 3 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Wisconsin ranked 16th out of the 50 states in child food security and 18th in child overweight and obesity.
- More than 1 in 4 Wisconsin children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 29.2 percent of Wisconsin children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Wisconsin 2nd of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 90.3 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or BadgerCare Plus, Wisconsin's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 543,478 Wisconsin children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 169,339 in BadgerCare Plus.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- Nearly 62,000 Wisconsin children ages 0-17 (4.7 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Wisconsin 16th among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, 48,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or BadgerCare Plus but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$9,588 – 120 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Two-fifths of Wisconsin's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.
- Wisconsin's state-funded preschool program only met 5 of the 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research in 2012-2013.

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

- In 2013, 65 percent of Wisconsin's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 53 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 89 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 88 percent could not compute.
 - 83 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 77 percent could not compute.
- More than 9 in 10 Wisconsin public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Wisconsin 3rd among states. 63 percent of Black students and 85 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 96 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$3,491 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 4.5 percent of Wisconsin public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Wisconsin 7th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 18.5 percent and 5.8 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Wisconsin, 4,645 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 3.5 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 6,384 Wisconsin children in foster care.

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

- 75,220 children were arrested in Wisconsin in 2010— a rate of 12,318 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 915 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 55 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 8 percent were Hispanic, and 31 percent were White. 28 Wisconsin children were in adult jails in 2011.
- Wisconsin spent 3.2 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Wisconsin ranked 18th out of 42 ranked states in child and teen gun deaths.

- A total of 43 children and teens were killed by guns in Wisconsin in 2010—a rate of 2.9 out of 100,000 children and teens.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits



Children In the States

WYOMING

May 6, 2014

Child Population

135,490 children lived in Wyoming in 2012; 21.7 percent were children of color.

- 78.3 percent were White
- 14.0 percent were Hispanic
- 1.0 percent were Black
- 0.7 percent were Asian
- 3.0 percent were two or more races
- 3.0 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.1 percent were Pacific Islander

Child Poverty

More than 1 in 6 (16.9 percent) of Wyoming's children were poor in 2012, a total of 22,474 children.¹

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

Children of color in Wyoming are disproportionately poor.

- Nearly 1 in 4 Hispanic children and more than 1 in 3 American Indian/Native Alaskan children were poor in 2012, compared to more than 1 in 7 White children.

Child Hunger and Homelessness

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

- More than 1,000 Wyoming public school students were homeless in 2011-2012, 74 percent more than before the recession.
- In 2014, 2 full-time minimum-wage jobs are necessary to be able to afford a fair market rent two-bedroom apartment in Wyoming and still have enough left over for food, utilities and other necessities.
- Nearly 1 in 5 children lived in households that lacked access to adequate food in 2012. More than 1 in 4 children ages 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2011-2012. Wyoming ranked 9th out of the 50 states in child food security and 10th in child overweight and obesity.
- Nearly 1 in 8 Wyoming children relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their nutritional needs on an average month in FY2011.
- Only 9.9 percent of Wyoming children receiving a free and reduced-price lunch during the school year participated in the Summer Food Service Program – ranking Wyoming 28th of 50 states in ensuring that children have adequate summer nutrition.

Child Health

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

- In 2011, 81.5 percent of eligible children participated in Medicaid or KidCare CHIP, Wyoming's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In FY2012, a total of 58,850 Wyoming children ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid, and 08,715 in KidCare CHIP.

¹ A family of four was poor if it was living on less than \$23,492 a year, \$1,958 a month, \$452 a week and \$64 a day, and extremely poor if living on less than \$11,746 a year, \$979 a month, \$226 a week and \$32 a day.

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

- Nearly 13,000 Wyoming children ages 0-17 (9.3 percent) were uninsured in 2012, ranking Wyoming 42nd among states in percent of children insured.
- In 2011, fewer than 10,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for Medicaid or KidCare CHIP but not enrolled.

Early Childhood and Education

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

- In 2011, the average annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old was \$7,316 – 210 percent of the cost of in-state college tuition.
- Two-fifths of Wyoming's 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in public or private preschool in 2009-2011.

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

- In 2013, 63 percent of Wyoming's fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 52 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
 - 76 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 71 percent could not compute.
- Four in 5 Wyoming public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing Wyoming 27th among states. 58 percent of Black students and 77 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 82 percent of White students.
- The state spent \$4,342 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008.
- Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 9.8 percent of Wyoming public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing Wyoming 44th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 13.8 percent and 8.0 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Many vulnerable children need treatment, services and permanent families.

- In Wyoming, 705 children were abused or neglected in 2012 – 5.2 out of 1,000 children.
- On the last day of FY2012 there were 0,963 Wyoming children in foster care.

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

- 6,019 children were arrested in Wyoming in 2010– a rate of 10,413 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- 249 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 5 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 12 percent were Hispanic, and 73 percent were White. 1 Wyoming child was in an adult jail in 2011.
- Wyoming spent 3.3 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

Fewer than 10 children and teens were killed by guns in Wyoming in 2010.

For sources please visit www.childrensdefense.org/cits