

# THE STATE OF AMERICA'S CHILDREN<sup>®</sup>



2010

Children's Defense Fund

# CDF Mission Statement

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

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

CDF began in 1973 and is a private, nonprofit organization supported by foundation and corporate grants and individual donations. We have never taken government funds.

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# Foreword

*He who opens a school door, closes a prison.*

— Victor Hugo

*The clock has been turned back on racial progress in America, though scarcely anyone seems to notice. All eyes are fixed on people like Barack Obama and Oprah Winfrey, who have defied the odds and risen to power, fame and fortune.*

*There are more African Americans under correctional control today — in prison or jail, on probation or parole — than were enslaved in 1850, a decade before the Civil War began.*

— Michelle Alexander, Author

*The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness*

## Children Need Emergency Help in This Deep Recession Now!

Children have only one childhood and it is right now. Millions of children in our nation require emergency attention in our recession ravaged economy as poverty, including extreme child poverty, hunger, and homelessness have increased, if irreparable harm is not to be inflicted on them and on our nation's future.

The greatest threat to America's national security comes from no enemy without but from our failure to protect, invest in, and educate all of our children who make up all of our futures. Every 11 seconds of every school day a high school student drops out of school; every 32 seconds a baby is born into poverty; every 41 seconds a child is confirmed abused or neglected; every 42 seconds a baby is born without health insurance; every minute a baby is born to a teen mother; every minute a baby is born at low birthweight; every three hours a child or teen is killed by a firearm. A majority of children in all racial and income groups cannot read or do math at grade level in 4<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> grade and over 80 percent of Black and Hispanic children, who with other minority children will constitute a majority of our population in 2023, are behind in these grade levels – if they have not already dropped out of school.

If the foundation of your house is crumbling, you don't say you cannot afford to fix it. Children are the foundation of America's future. We need to invest now in their health, early childhood development, and education. Today is tomorrow.

God has blessed America with great material wealth but we have not shared it fairly with our children and our poor. Although we lead the nations of the world in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), in billionaires, and in military technology, defense expenditures, and military exports, our money and our military might have not translated into moral might, adequate child safety and well-being, and a concept of enough for those at the top and at the bottom.

Children are the poorest age group and the younger children are, the poorer they are. We rank highest among industrialized nations in relative child poverty and in the gap between rich and poor, and last in protecting children against gun violence.

The gap between the rich and the poor is the highest ever recorded in America. In the 1960's, when the economy was expanding, about two-thirds of the nation's income gains went to the bottom 90 percent of U.S. households. In the first half of this decade, it was just the opposite: the wealthiest one percent reaped two-thirds of the income gains. Between 2002-2007, the income of the wealthiest one percent of U.S. households grew more than ten times as fast as the income of the bottom 90 percent. In 2007, the income share for the wealthiest 10 percent of households, 49.74 percent, was the highest ever recorded.

In 2008, the highest-paid American CEO took home over \$100 million, an amount equal to the salaries of 2,028 elementary school teachers, or 3,827 Head Start teachers, or 5,275 child care workers. The average CEO of a Fortune 500 company earned 319 times as much as the average worker. The combined net worth of the United States' 408 billionaires is \$1.3493 trillion – greater than the combined GDP of 134 countries where more than a billion people live.

This fiscal year, the Department of Defense is scheduled to spend a total of \$683.7 billion. This is \$13.1 billion a week; \$1.9 billion a day; \$78 million an hour; \$1.3 million a minute; and \$29,679.13 a second. Just one second of defense spending is more than a Head Start teacher earns in a year. Yet our children are three times more likely to die from firearms at home than American soldiers who are fighting in the Afghanistan war. Headlines blazed across America in June 2010 when America's military death toll in Afghanistan reached 1,000 after nine years of that war. No headline blazes when CDF releases the disgraceful annual numbers showing more than 3,000 children – 3,042 children in 2007 – dying in the gun war at home. Six times as many child gun injuries occur.

The terrible Taliban terrorist threat to American child and citizen safety is rivaled by the terrible NRA threat which terrorizes our political leaders from protecting our children from the over 280 million guns in circulation which have taken over 110,000 child lives since 1979, when gun data collection by age began. More American preschool children died from guns in 2007 than police officers in the line of duty and more Black male youths die in one year from guns than all the lynching of Black people in American history. But where is our anti-war movement at home?

And where is our anti-poverty movement at a time when one in 50 Americans, a *New York Times* front page story tells us, has *no* cash income? “Almost six million Americans receiving Food Stamps report they have no income. They described themselves as unemployed and receiving no cash and no welfare, no unemployment insurance, and no pensions, child support or disability pay. About one in 50 Americans now lives in a household with a recorded income that consists of nothing but a Food Stamp card,” the *New York Times*' Jason DeParle reported.

This shocking *New York Times* article provoked no public outcry, action or shame. It did not stop some political leaders from trying to block extension of unemployment insurance benefits, more federal dollars to protect or create jobs or to expand tax credits for working families desperately trying to feed, house and clothe their children, or to invest more in stimulating an economy struggling to recover with 14.6 million workers still unemployed and massive state deficits which will cause more job loss. How morally obscene it is that a nation with a GDP exceeding \$14 trillion cannot find the will, common sense and decency to provide a safety net to protect its over 14 million poor children – the number before the recession which is expected to push millions more children into poverty and extreme poverty, according to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities and the Brookings



Institution. The Connecticut legislature recently enacted a bill to cushion its children from the harmful impact of recession by decreasing bureaucratic barriers to accessing a range of benefits and tax refunds as occurred in New York during 9-11. State leaders recognized that the impact of even short periods of poverty can have a long term – even permanent – effect on children pulled from the stable security of their home, school, and friends when families lose their homes and jobs and are forced to move in with others or into homeless shelters. The loss of a sense of safety amidst the turmoil of economic insecurity fuels stress for parents and children and breeds a sense of hopelessness about the future. Our leaders and citizens need to respond.

This is a time when America can and must turn economic downturn into an opportunity to step forward to correct the gross imbalance of government subsidization of the wealthiest and most powerful among us and provide a safety net for all children from growing hunger, homelessness and stress. A college student working three jobs in Connecticut, causing her to make lower grades, feels she will never be able to get into medical school and fulfill her dream of becoming a doctor. Teenagers are leaving home to ease the burdens on their unemployed parents. Now is the time to correct the laissez-faire federal policies that enabled the few to run roughshod over the life savings of many hard working Americans and wreck the lives and dreams of millions of children. And now is the time to replace the costly, ineffective, unjust and abusive child and youth policies which favor punishment and incarceration and cost tens of billions of tax payer dollars with more cost effective prevention and early intervention strategies, based on best practices that put children on the path to healthy adulthood rather than into the adult criminal system.

We are the world's leading jailer and are criminalizing our poor and minority children at younger and younger ages – both shameful badges of misguided and negative leadership. A cradle to prison pipeline, driven by poverty and racial disparities, is becoming the new American apartheid threatening to undermine the hard earned racial and social progress of the last half century. The prison pipeline sucks hundreds of thousands of children every year into a trajectory that leads to marginalized lives, illiteracy, imprisonment and often premature death. Nationally, one in three Black and one in six Latino boys born in 2001 are at risk of imprisonment during their lifetime. There are more Black citizens under the purview of the corrections system today than there were Black people in slavery ten years before the Civil War according to legal scholar Michelle Alexander in her important book *The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness*.

The federal government is spending \$6.2 billion and states are spending \$50 billion a year to incarcerate 2.4 million people. States are spending on average three times more per prisoner than per public school pupil. New York state spends \$210,000 a year on youths in abusive and ineffective upstate New York youth prisons. Black children are 32 times more likely than White children to be sent to these upstate youth prisons far from home. Seventy-five percent of them have committed nonviolent offenses and pose no threat to public safety – until they come out. This unjustifiable profligate state youth prison spending of \$210,000 per youth – the equivalent of four years at Harvard or Yale—is simply underwriting abusive prep schools for the adult criminal system. Their recidivism rate is 75 percent. Their results threaten rather than increase public safety and derail so many youthful lives. There are far cheaper and more effective community based alternatives that help rather than hurt children.

It is time to replace the costly, ineffective and destructive prison pipeline with a pipeline to college, career and productive work for all our young. We cannot afford not to provide a healthy, fair and

safe start for every child and a continuum of support with the help of caring families and communities to enable them to reach productive adulthood. Table after table in this report shows how dumb and costly our failure to invest early in children is. Building on best practices and accelerating help children and their families need, especially during this deep recession, is the right and economically wise thing to do in a decent society. Saving child lives early and saving money go hand in hand.

I hope the facts in this report will wake us up and provoke us to speak out and stand up and demand our leaders act now to alleviate the massive child suffering around the nation. The catastrophic BP oil spill's assault on our environment is an urgent national emergency. But so is the catastrophic impact of this recession and the chronic plight and suffering of millions of children left adrift in a sea of poverty, hunger and homelessness and political neglect. The selfish and reckless profiteering of Wall Street bankers who are still living high need to be adequately regulated—to prevent a repeat economic catastrophe. And wounded children losing teachers and days of schooling and safe spaces after school and in the summer, and enough food and safe housing need equal priority attention by their government. If we could bail out bankers to steady the economy, we can bail out babies who without our help will see their hopes and dreams for a better life wiped out. Denying children their basic human rights to adequate nutrition, health care, education, and safety from adult neglect, abuse, and violence should be a no brainer.

I grew up in a small rural county in South Carolina which I still call home. Marlboro County has a population of about 30,000: 52 percent African American; 42.5 percent White; and 3.7 percent American Indian and Alaska Native. Our unemployment rate at last look was 20 percent. A federal and state prison are among the county's largest employers. I was deeply saddened by a recent story of three young teen boys in my county who were asked what they wanted to be when they grew up. The first boy said he wanted to work at McDonalds; the second boy said he wanted to be Spiderman and when pushed for a real person, he could not think of one; and the third boy drew a boy lying on the ground and said he was going to be dead before he grew up.

This is not Dr. King's dream. This is not America's dream. This is not my dream for them. We can and must do better.

### **What the Report Provides**

This *State of America's Children 2010* describes: (1) the status of children in a range of areas – what has improved, worsened or stagnated; (2) the continuing racial and income disparities faced by children of color who will make up a majority of our workforce to support our increasingly aging population; and (3) the higher costs of poverty and neglect and the savings from preventive investment. State by state data with the best and worst states on key child indicators also are included.



Marian Wright Edelman



## Child Well-Being: A 30-Year Snapshot

	1980	Today
Percent of children who are poor	18.3%	19.0% ('08)
Number of poor children	11.5 mill.	14.1 mill. ('08)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.60	6.68 ('06)
Incidence of low birthweight	6.8%	8.3% ('06)
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 teens)	53.0	41.9 ('06)
Births to unmarried women	18.4%	38.5% ('06)
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	9.2	13.3 ('06)
Racial isolation in predominantly minority public schools	63.0% <i>Black</i>	73.0% <i>Black</i>
	68.0% <i>Latino</i>	78.0% <i>Latino</i>

### Declines in Child Well-Being

- The **percent and number of poor children** are higher now than they were 30 years ago even though our \$14 trillion Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is six times larger than it was then. Every 5<sup>th</sup> child is poor; every 3<sup>rd</sup> Black child is poor. One in 12 children lives in extreme poverty – at half the federal poverty level or below.
- While the infant mortality rate is almost 50 percent lower than it was 30 years ago, the **Black infant mortality rate** of 2006 is still as high as the White rate was in 1976.
- The incidence of **low birthweight babies** is about 20 percent higher than it was 30 years ago, and Black babies are about twice as likely as White and Hispanic babies to be born at low birthweight.
- The proportion of **births to unmarried mothers of all ages** is more than double the rate of 30 years ago, although the teen birth rate is about 20 percent lower than it was 30 years ago. The number of births to unmarried mothers in all racial groups continues to grow: 71 percent of Black babies, 65 percent of Native American babies, 50 percent of Hispanic babies and 27 percent of White babies are born to unmarried mothers. The Black female headed household is the poorest in the nation.
- The **maternal mortality rate** is almost 50 percent higher than it was 30 years ago and Black babies are more than three times as likely to lose their mothers in child-birth as White babies.
- **Racial segregation and isolation in public schools** is growing across our nation: 73 percent of Black and 78 percent of Latino children are in predominantly minority schools, with more than 50 percent minority students, as contrasted with 63 percent of Black and 68 percent of Latino children in 1980. The percent of Black and Latino children in schools with 90 to 100 percent minority students increased over thirty years from 33 to 39 percent for Black students and from 29 to 40 percent for Latino students.

- A Brookings Institution study done for the Economic Mobility Project reports that while median family income for both Black and White families increased over the last 30 years, **there was no progress in reducing the gap in family income between Blacks and Whites and a majority of Black children born to middle-income parents grew up to have less income than their parents.** Only 31 percent of Black children born to parents in the middle of the income distribution have family income greater than their parents, compared to 68 percent of White children from the same income bracket.

## Improvements in Child Well-Being

*Despite the poor progress in some areas of child well-being, there is recent good news to build upon:*

- **Child Health.** The number of uninsured children decreased in 2009 thanks to the effectiveness of children's Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Moreover, the new landmark health reform bill enacted in March 2010 is an historic step forward. It will provide access to coverage for 95 percent of all children and eliminate a number of barriers to health coverage. However, expanded eligibility does not ensure coverage, nor does coverage ensure access to quality care. Effective and massive efforts to enroll every eligible child must be a top priority for government agencies at all levels as well as for families, schools, and community groups. New opportunities for ensuring quality care must also be vigorously implemented.
- **Education.** In education, federal competitive grants are motivating states and school districts to design and implement evidence-based reforms to level the playing field in education in order to give poor and minority children an equal chance to learn and thrive. These strategies will help close the achievement gap and eliminate racial and ethnic disparities. By rewarding innovation and scaling up programs that improve learning for all students, the Department of Education is casting aside the status quo that has, for far too long, prevented children of color and children who are poor from succeeding.
- **Vulnerable Children and Youths.** New efforts to promote family connections for children in foster care and opportunities for older youths leaving foster care are being implemented across the country as a result of recently enacted reforms. Communities and states are increasing investments in early intervention and community based alternatives to detention for youths in the juvenile justice system. Collaborative efforts among state and local agencies, private foundations, and child advocacy organizations are promoting innovation. Federal initiatives to expand the promise of these coordinated efforts are pending.
- **Safety from Nuclear Weapons.** President Obama this year embraced the goal of a world without nuclear weapons. He is taking steps to stop the spread of these weapons, secure vulnerable nuclear materials from terrorists, and reduce nuclear arsenals. The new Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, signed by the President and President Medvedec of Russia, is the most comprehensive arms control agreement in nearly two decades. President Obama also convened a 40-nation summit to seek agreement on effective strategies for nuclear security. Recognizing the important steps being taken to move us closer to a nuclear free world and pull us back from the catastrophic destruction, the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists this year moved its Doomsday Clock back to six minutes before midnight; in 1981 the clock had moved to four minutes to midnight.

*As we look at the good and the bad over the last 30 years, we must all act to leave the world we hold in trust for the next generation better than we found it.*

## Overview of *State of America's Children 2010*

The *State of America's Children 2010* is a sobering account of where children were in our country as the recession began – and we know their plights have worsened. Unemployment, housing foreclosures, and hunger have hit historically high levels since then. The data presented here are the latest available at this time from official government sources – most frequently 2008, but sometimes 2006 or 2007. But the most recent years have taken a great toll on child and family lives.

Whether looking at poverty, health coverage, family structure, family income, early childhood development, education, child abuse and neglect, juvenile justice, or gun violence, the news is mostly not good for the children, their families, or the fabric of the future of our nation. Millions of children continue in or to be at risk of entering the cradle-to-prison pipeline. This crisis threatens the well-being and future of poor children of color across our nation.

Our 74 million children make up one-fourth of our nation's population. About 43 percent are racial or ethnic minorities. In 13 years it is projected that minorities will constitute more than half of our nation's child population. Yet nearly 80 percent of Black and Hispanic students cannot read or compute at grade level in 4<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> grade, if they have not already dropped out of school. A child who cannot read in this globalizing competitive world is being sentenced to social and economic death.

### **Every Fifth Child in America is Poor**

Although the United States is home to 406 billionaires and many millionaires, 2,962 babies are born into poverty each day. Children are the poorest age group in America. One in five children is poor; half live in extreme poverty (\$11,025 a year, \$919 a month, \$212 a week and \$30 a day for a family of four) or below. Poverty is no respecter of race.

- There are more poor Hispanic children than any other minority group. Black and Hispanic children are more than twice as likely to be poor as White, non-Hispanic children.
- Children in female-headed families are four times as likely to be poor as children in married-couple families.
- Nearly 70 percent of poor children live in families where at least one family member works.

### **Millions of Children Lack Essential Family Stability**

Family structure and economic stability impact the availability of emotional and financial resources for children and the extra support that can be directed to their special needs. Many children lack the active support of two parents. Grandparents and other relatives who step in when parents can't care for their children often get little if any extra support. Some children are forced to move from relative to relative or foster home to foster home.

- Thirty-eight percent of all children are being born to unmarried mothers; 71 percent of Black children; 50 percent of Hispanic children; and 27 percent of White children.
- About 70 percent of all children—but fewer than 40 percent of Black children—live with two parents. Twenty-three percent of all children and 50 percent of Black children live with only their mother.
- Approximately 2.7 million children live with grandparents who are responsible for them; more than one in three of them live there with neither parent present. Close to 20 percent of grandparents raising their grandchildren live in poverty.

## **The Rich Get Richer While Other Families Fall Further Behind**

The gap between the rich, poor and middle class is enormous and still growing. Between 2002 and 2007, income of the wealthiest one percent of U.S. households grew more than 10 times as fast as income of the bottom 90 percent. The income share for the wealthiest 10 percent of households was the highest ever recorded.

- Median income for Black families with children is only 55 percent that of White families.
- A federal minimum wage job paying \$7.25 an hour for a full-time year-round worker with two children leaves the family with income about two-thirds of the federal poverty level for a four-person family in most states.
- The monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment in a state's lowest cost metropolitan area is more than 40 percent of the minimum wage in every state and the District of Columbia.
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) benefit levels in more than half the states in July 2006 were 30 percent or less of the federal poverty level. Only Alaska, California and New York paid TANF benefits equal to half the federal poverty level.
- More than 40 million people, a record number, received food stamps (now called the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or SNAP) in April 2010 – about half were children.
- Only one in nine low-income children who receives a free or reduced-price lunch during the school year is reached by the Summer Food Service Program although hunger does not end in June.

## **One in Ten Children is Uninsured**

The number of uninsured children in America is at the lowest level in 20 years, thanks to Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), which provide health coverage to almost 40 million children. But more than 8.1 million children—one in 10—remain uninsured. Two-thirds of them are eligible but not enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP, due largely to state bureaucratic barriers.

- One in six Hispanic and American Indian children and one in nine Black and Asian/Pacific Islander children are uninsured compared to one in 14 White children. Black and Hispanic children, poor children and uninsured children are far more likely than White, higher income and insured children to be in poor health.
- The United States has the second highest infant mortality rate among 30 industrialized nations. Our low birthweight rate is tied for 21st among these 30 nations.
- Black and Hispanic babies in 31 states are more than twice as likely as White babies to be born to mothers who receive late or no prenatal care.
- Black babies are about twice as likely as White or Hispanic babies to be born at low birthweight and are more than twice as likely as White babies to die before their first birthday.
- One-quarter of two-year-olds are not fully immunized against preventable diseases despite a 16 percent increase in immunization rates between 2002 and 2008. The rates for Black children lag behind other children.

## **Poverty and the Lottery of Geography Deprive Children of Key Supports in the Early Years**

Birth to age five are critical years for children to develop social, emotional and cognitive competencies that lead to healthy development and behaviors and academic success. But too many young children start life with multiple risks against them. Every 32 seconds a baby is born into poverty; every 42 seconds a baby is born without health insurance; every minute a baby is born at low birthweight. Poor children's development at nine months lags behind their higher income peers. The learning gap widens from there. By kindergarten, it is even harder to catch up.

- More than 20 percent of children under age five are poor including more than 40 percent of Black and more than 33 percent of Hispanic children.
- Infants are the most likely to be victims of abuse and neglect, and nearly 32 percent of all maltreatment victims are three or younger; 30 percent of children in foster care are preschoolers.
- More than 63 percent of mothers of young children are in the labor force; the annual cost of child care for a four-year-old is more than the annual in-state tuition at a public four-year college in 36 states and the District of Columbia.
- Only 14 percent of three-year-olds and 38 percent of four-year-olds in 2007 were served by state-funded prekindergarten, Head Start, or special education programs.
- Only 13 states and the District of Columbia require school districts to offer full-day kindergarten. Six states do not require school districts to offer any kindergarten.

## **Our Education System Fails the Children in Greatest Need**

Many kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> grade students in public schools are struggling; minority children and poor children struggle most. They often fall behind and drop out of school and are at increased risk of entering the cradle-to-prison pipeline. Staying in school and receiving a quality education are the best deterrents to juvenile delinquency and the surest route towards responsible, productive adulthood.

- States together spend almost three times as much per prisoner as per public school pupil.
- More than 60 percent of all fourth, eighth and twelfth grade public school students are reading or doing math below grade level. Eighty-four percent or more of Black fourth, eighth and twelfth graders and 80 percent or more of Hispanic students in these same grades are reading below grade level. In math, 85 percent or more of Black and 79 percent or more of Hispanic students in these same grades are achieving below grade level.
- American schools are resegregating: 73 percent of Black students and 78 percent of Hispanic students attend predominantly minority schools.

## **The Most Vulnerable Children and Youths Face Multiple Risks**

Children born poor, at low birthweight and without health coverage, and who start school not ready to learn often fall behind and drop out. Some of these children may be abused or neglected. Some grow up in foster care. Some end up in the juvenile justice system. Other vulnerable youths escape "the system" but cannot find work and struggle day to day. They all face multiple risks that jeopardize their futures. These vulnerable youths are the ones most likely to get pulled into the cradle-to-prison pipeline.

- 2,109 children are abused or neglected each day; 71 percent of maltreated children are victims of neglect. Almost 40 percent of child victims receive no post-investigation services and many more receive far less support than they need.



- 1,200 children enter foster care each day, remaining there more than two years on average. Thirty-one percent of the children in foster care are Black, double the percent of all children who are Black.
- The unemployment rate for teens ages 16-19 in 2008 was more than three times the national unemployment rate, and for 20–24-year-olds, almost twice the national unemployment rate. The rate increased in 2009—by about one-third for teens and more than 40 percent for those ages 20–24.
- Black children are seven times as likely as White children to have a parent in prison.
- Nationally, Black youths are more than four times as likely as White youths to be detained in a juvenile correctional facility. About two-thirds are detained for a non-violent offense.

### **Guns Kill Nine Children and Teens A Day**

For thousands of teens, death from gun violence is the end of the cradle-to-prison pipeline. More than 3,000 children and teens – almost eight every day – died in the U.S. from gunfire as a result of homicide, suicide or accidental shootings in 2007. More than six times as many suffered non-fatal gun injuries, which have serious physical and emotional consequences. Since 1979, gun violence has ended the lives of 110,645 children and teens in America.

- The 3,042 deaths of children and teens from gunfire in 2007 nearly equaled the total number of U.S. combat deaths in Iraq since the war started.
- There were more Black than White children and teens killed by firearms in 2007. Black males ages 15–19 are more than five times as likely as White males and more than twice as likely as Hispanic males to be killed by a firearm. White children and teens are more than six times as likely as any other racial or ethnic group to be victims of firearm-related suicide.
- The annual number of firearm deaths of White children and teens decreased by about 54 percent between 1979 and 2007, while the firearm deaths of Black children and teens increased by 61 percent.
- Almost one in five high school students admitted carrying a weapon in 2007. One-third of them brought the weapon to school. Almost one in 20 admitted carrying a gun.

### **Conclusion**

These are difficult times for families across America and those trying to help them. The recession has hit children the hardest, and Black and Hispanic children remain most vulnerable to many threats to child well-being. And we still do not know the recession's full impact. The portrait of continuing and worsening racial and income inequality is clear as we look at the state of America's children today. We are on dangerous ground and at risk of moving backwards. We must create a level playing field for all of our children. The steps we take will shape our children's and nation's futures.

## Are Our Children Ready to Compete in the Global Arena?

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

1<sup>st</sup> in gross domestic product  
1<sup>st</sup> in number of billionaires  
1<sup>st</sup> in number of persons incarcerated  
1<sup>st</sup> in health expenditures  
1<sup>st</sup> in military technology  
1<sup>st</sup> in defense expenditures  
1<sup>st</sup> in military weapons exports  
21<sup>st</sup> in 15-year-olds' science scores  
21<sup>st</sup> in low birthweight rates  
25<sup>th</sup> in 15-year-olds' math scores  
28<sup>th</sup> in infant mortality rates  
Last in relative child poverty  
Last in the gap between the rich and the poor  
Last in adolescent birth rates (ages 15 to 19)  
Last in protecting our children against gun violence

The United States and Somalia (which has no legally constituted government) are the only two United Nations members that have failed to ratify the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child.

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

- 66 nations have lower infant mortality rates including Sri Lanka.
- Over 100 nations have a lower incidence of low birthweight, including Algeria, Botswana and Panama.
- Black women in the United States are more likely to die from complications of pregnancy or childbirth than women in Uzbekistan.

## Moments in America for All Children

Every second a public school student is suspended.\*  
Every 11 seconds a high school student drops out.\*  
Every 19 seconds a child is arrested.  
Every 19 seconds a baby is born to an unmarried mother.  
Every 20 seconds a public school student is corporally punished.\*  
Every 32 seconds a baby is born into poverty.  
Every 41 seconds a child is confirmed as abused or neglected.  
Every 42 seconds a baby is born without health insurance.  
Every minute a baby is born to a teen mother.  
Every minute a baby is born at low birthweight.  
Every 4 minutes a child is arrested for a drug offense.  
Every 7 minutes a child is arrested for a violent crime.  
Every 18 minutes a baby dies before his or her first birthday.  
Every 45 minutes a child or teen dies from an accident.  
Every 3 hours a child or teen is killed by a firearm.  
Every 5 hours a child or teen commits suicide.  
Every 6 hours a child is killed by abuse or neglect.  
Every 15 hours a mother dies from complications of childbirth or pregnancy.

\* Based on calculations per school day (180 days of seven hours each)



Although minority children are disproportionately affected by poverty, violence, homelessness and other risks, more White children are victims of these risks than any other race.

## How Children in America are Faring, by Race/Ethnicity

	White, non-Hispanic 41,563,836 56.2% of child population	Hispanic 16,092,537 21.8%
<b>Public school student suspended*</b>	every 3 seconds	every 7 seconds
<b>High school student drops out*</b>	every 18 seconds	every 41 seconds
<b>Child is arrested</b>	every 29 seconds	n/a
<b>Public school student corporally punished*</b>	every 38 seconds	every 4 minutes
<b>Baby born to unmarried mother</b>	every 51 seconds	every minute
<b>Child confirmed abused or neglected</b>	every 2 minutes	every 3 minutes
<b>Baby born into poverty</b>	every 2 minutes	every minute
<b>Baby born without health insurance</b>	every 2 minutes	every 2 minutes
<b>Baby born to teen mother</b>	every 2 minutes	every 4 minutes
<b>Baby born at low birthweight</b>	every 3 minutes	every 7 minutes
<b>Child arrested for drug offense</b>	every 5 minutes	n/a
<b>Child arrested for a violent crime</b>	every 15 minutes	n/a
<b>Baby dies before first birthday</b>	every 29 minutes	n/a
<b>Child or teen dies from an accident</b>	every hour	every 4 hours
<b>Child or teen killed by firearm</b>	every 5 hours	every 13 hours
<b>Child or teen commits suicide</b>	every 6 hours	every 2 days
<b>Child killed by abuse or neglect</b>	every 17 hours	every 2 days
<b>Woman dies from complications of childbirth or pregnancy</b>	every day	every 3 days

\* Based on 180 school days a year

## How Children in America are Faring, by Race/Ethnicity

<b>Black</b> 11,222,543 15.2%	<b>Asian, Pacific Islander</b> 3,255,304 4.4%	<b>American Indian, Alaska Native</b> 3,255,304 1.3%
every 4 seconds	every minute	every 2 minutes
every 39 seconds	every 4 minutes	n/a
every minute	every 21 minutes	every 27 minutes
every 57 seconds	every 3 hours	every 14 minutes
every minute	every 13 minutes	every 17 minutes
every 3 minutes	every hour	every hour
every 2 minutes	every 18 minutes	every 31 minutes
every 4 minutes	n/a	n/a
every 5 minutes	every hour	every hour
every 6 minutes	n/a	n/a
every 14 minutes	every 7 hours	every 8 hours
every 14 minutes	every 11 hours	every 17 hours
every hour	n/a	n/a
every 4 hours	every day	every day
every 6 hours	every 5 days	every 8 days
every 2 days	every 6 days	every 5 days
every day	n/a	n/a
every 1.5 days	n/a	n/a

## Each day in America

2	mothers die in childbirth.
4	children are killed by abuse or neglect.
5	children or teens commit suicide.
9	children or teens are killed by firearms.
32	children or teens die from accidents.
78	babies die before their first birthdays.
202	children are arrested for violent crime.
377	children are arrested for drug offenses.
964	babies are born at low birthweight.
1,210	babies are born to teen mothers.
1,240	public school students are corporally punished.*
2,060	babies are born without health insurance.
2,175	children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
2,222	high school students drop out.*
2,692	babies are born into poverty.
4,435	children are arrested.
4,498	babies are born to unmarried mothers.
18,493	public school students are suspended.

\* Based on 180 school days a year

## Each day in America for White children

1	mother dies in childbirth.
1	child is killed by abuse or neglect.
4	children or teens commit suicide.
4	children or teens are killed by firearms.
25	children or teens die from accidents.
50	babies die before their first birthdays.
94	children are arrested for violent crimes.
266	children are arrested for drug offenses.
463	babies are born at low birthweight.
663	public school students are corporally punished.*
696	babies are born without health insurance.
794	babies are born into poverty.
855	babies are born to teen mothers.
921	children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
1,406	high school students drop out.*
1,684	babies are born to unmarried mothers.
2,934	children are arrested.
7,236	public school students are suspended.*

\* Based on 180 school days a year

### **Each day in America for Latino children**

2	children or teens are killed by firearms.
6	children or teens die from accidents.
103	public school students are corporally punished.*
199	babies are born at low birthweight.
406	babies are born to teen mothers.
416	children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
617	high school students drop out.*
936	babies are born without health insurance.
1,008	babies are born into poverty.
1,420	babies are born to unmarried mothers.
3,726	public school students are suspended.*

\* Based on 180 school days a year

### **Each day in America for Black children**

1	child is killed by abuse or neglect.
4	children or teens are killed by firearms.
5	children or teens die from accidents.
24	babies die before their first birthdays.
103	children are arrested for drug offenses.
104	children are arrested for violent crimes.
236	babies are born at low birthweight.
311	babies are born to teen mothers.
329	babies are born without health insurance.
434	children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
442	public school students are corporally punished.*
650	high school students drop out.*
761	babies are born into poverty.
1,282	babies are born to unmarried mothers.
1,363	children are arrested.
6,916	public school students are suspended.

\* Based on 180 school days a year

### **Each day in America for Asian and Pacific Islander children**

- 1 child is arrested for a violent crime.
- 2 public school students are corporally punished.\*
- 4 children are arrested for drug offenses.
- 22 babies are born to teen mothers.
- 22 children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
- 67 children are arrested.
- 81 babies are born into poverty.
- 94 high school students drop out.\*
- 109 babies are born to unmarried mothers.
- 351 public school students are suspended.

\* Based on 180 school days a year

### **Each day in America for American Indian and Alaska Native children**

- 1 child is arrested for a violent crime.
- 3 children are arrested for drug offenses.
- 23 babies are born to teen mothers.
- 24 children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
- 29 public school students are corporally punished.\*
- 47 babies are born into poverty.
- 52 children are arrested.
- 84 babies are born to unmarried mothers.
- 264 public school students are suspended.

\* Based on 180 school days a year





# Child Population

Children constitute 25 percent of our nation's population—almost 74 million children, a number that has increased steadily for the past four decades. There are almost twice as many children as seniors. By 2050, the number of seniors will more than double while the number of children will grow more slowly; 23 percent of the population will be children, 20 percent will be seniors. Almost 44 percent of our nation's children are racial or ethnic minorities, who typically lag behind others on many indicators of well-being. In 15 years it is projected that minorities will constitute more than half our nation's child population.

- Of the almost 74 million children in America: 42 million (56.2%) are White, non-Hispanic; 16 million (21.8%) are Hispanic; 11 million (15.2%) are Black; 3 million (4.4%) are Asian/Pacific Islander; and 936,000 (1.3%) are American Indian/Alaska Native.
- Already the majority of children in the District of Columbia and seven states – Hawaii, New Mexico, California, Texas, Arizona, Nevada and Florida – are children of color.
- More than half of our children live in nine states: California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas.
- More than one in four children are under five and more than one in five are teenagers 14–17.
- Vermont has the lowest proportion of children (20.8%); Utah has the highest (31.0%).

The child population in the U.S. is becoming majority minority.

### Where Children Live

States where the majority of children in each group live:

	All Children	White, non-Hispanic	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Alaska Native	Asian, Pacific Islander
Arizona					X	
California	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florida	X	X	X	X		
Georgia	X	X	X			
Illinois	X	X	X			
Maryland		X				
Michigan	X	X				
New Jersey					X	
New Mexico				X		
New York	X	X	X			X
North Carolina		X				
Ohio	X	X				
Oklahoma				X		
Pennsylvania	X	X				
Texas	X	X	X	X	X	
Washington				X		

### States Where a Majority of Children Are Racial or Ethnic Minorities, 2008

	Total number of children	Minority children	
		Number	Percent of total
Hawaii	285,243	231,898	81.3%
District of Columbia	112,016	89,661	80.0
New Mexico	502,450	357,673	71.2
California	9,364,530	6,540,398	69.8
Texas	6,725,771	4,249,231	63.2
Arizona	1,707,221	974,399	57.1
Nevada	667,801	376,018	56.3
Florida	4,004,271	2,016,462	50.4

More than one in four of the nearly 74 million children in the U.S. are preschoolers.

## Child Population, by Age, 2008

	Total under age 18	Under age 5	Ages 5–13	Ages 14–17	Ages 5–17
Alabama	1,121,877	310,504	552,339	259,034	811,373
Alaska	179,876	52,083	85,640	42,153	127,793
Arizona	1,707,221	515,910	828,669	362,642	1,191,311
Arkansas	702,481	202,070	343,207	157,204	500,411
California	9,364,530	2,704,659	4,499,890	2,159,981	6,659,871
Colorado	1,207,135	358,280	587,154	261,701	848,855
Connecticut	812,213	211,637	403,658	196,918	600,576
Delaware	206,229	59,319	99,496	47,414	146,910
District of Columbia	112,016	36,352	50,439	25,225	75,664
Florida	4,004,271	1,140,516	1,938,695	925,060	2,863,755
Georgia	2,548,841	740,521	1,250,460	557,860	1,808,320
Hawaii	285,243	87,207	134,025	64,011	198,036
Idaho	412,640	121,746	201,192	89,702	290,894
Illinois	3,179,260	894,368	1,558,919	725,973	2,284,892
Indiana	1,584,681	443,089	780,199	361,393	1,141,592
Iowa	712,613	201,321	345,409	165,883	511,292
Kansas	700,485	202,529	342,134	155,822	497,956
Kentucky	1,008,064	284,601	493,536	229,927	723,463
Louisiana	1,107,973	310,716	542,341	254,916	797,257
Maine	274,867	71,459	133,656	69,752	203,408
Maryland	1,340,583	371,787	651,923	316,873	968,796
Massachusetts	1,427,033	383,568	701,752	341,713	1,043,465
Michigan	2,390,198	625,526	1,179,503	585,169	1,764,672
Minnesota	1,254,644	358,471	606,802	289,371	896,173
Mississippi	766,720	220,813	371,502	174,405	545,907
Missouri	1,421,469	399,450	690,476	331,543	1,022,019
Montana	220,358	61,114	106,088	53,156	159,244
Nebraska	446,995	132,092	215,265	99,638	314,903
Nevada	667,801	199,175	325,650	142,976	468,626
New Hampshire	293,358	75,297	144,235	73,826	218,061
New Jersey	2,047,582	557,421	1,011,656	478,505	1,490,161
New Mexico	502,450	148,323	241,326	112,801	354,127
New York	4,408,016	1,208,495	2,141,490	1,058,031	3,199,521
North Carolina	2,243,677	652,823	1,097,890	492,964	1,590,854
North Dakota	143,048	41,896	67,358	33,794	101,152
Ohio	2,730,377	743,750	1,340,492	646,135	1,986,627
Oklahoma	906,035	266,547	438,926	200,562	639,488
Oregon	867,575	243,483	424,167	199,925	624,092
Pennsylvania	2,762,004	737,462	1,345,341	679,201	2,024,542
Rhode Island	228,540	60,934	111,408	56,198	167,606
South Carolina	1,066,227	303,024	517,803	245,400	763,203
South Dakota	198,309	58,566	94,438	45,305	139,743
Tennessee	1,478,594	416,334	725,948	336,312	1,062,260
Texas	6,725,771	2,027,307	3,277,946	1,420,518	4,698,464
Utah	849,635	268,916	413,034	167,685	580,719
Vermont	128,930	32,635	62,538	33,757	96,295
Virginia	1,823,201	522,672	887,525	413,004	1,300,529
Washington	1,541,175	433,119	750,274	357,782	1,108,056
West Virginia	386,158	105,435	189,649	91,074	280,723
Wisconsin	1,314,412	362,277	640,286	311,849	952,135
Wyoming	128,457	38,253	60,890	29,314	90,204
United States	73,941,848	21,005,852	36,004,639	16,931,357	52,935,996

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Estimates of the Resident Population by Selected Age Groups for the United States, States, and Puerto Rico: July 1, 2008," at <<http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/tables/SC-EST2008-01.xls>>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Twenty states and the District of Columbia have a minority child population of 40 percent or more. California, Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois and Georgia together have the majority of minority children.

## Child Population, by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2008

	One Race Only			
	White	Black	American Indian, Alaska Native	Asian, Pacific Islander
Alabama	737,864	344,543	5,571	11,558
Alaska	111,989	9,400	34,106	9,205
Arizona	1,405,353	90,232	110,419	43,723
Arkansas	529,060	137,406	7,607	9,224
California	7,160,874	653,791	118,951	1,014,190
Colorado	1,045,645	63,899	17,510	34,315
Connecticut	648,348	104,144	4,085	31,581
Delaware	140,590	51,668	1,012	6,521
District of Columbia	30,744	74,462	430	2,949
Florida	2,895,790	865,965	26,108	100,163
Georgia	1,558,119	843,633	10,449	73,535
Hawaii	71,123	13,009	2,134	112,559
Idaho	379,475	6,977	8,056	5,415
Illinois	2,397,703	560,966	12,561	129,465
Indiana	1,336,322	179,704	5,199	22,711
Iowa	645,997	29,820	4,777	13,174
Kansas	596,390	53,690	8,583	16,368
Kentucky	872,628	97,141	2,715	11,469
Louisiana	638,880	422,134	7,726	16,656
Maine	256,850	5,771	2,146	3,433
Maryland	784,644	439,021	5,196	65,743
Massachusetts	1,167,533	134,195	5,302	77,602
Michigan	1,822,923	413,585	16,389	63,143
Minnesota	1,041,446	85,309	22,810	61,549
Mississippi	407,270	334,776	4,838	6,726
Missouri	1,147,076	203,031	7,868	22,956
Montana	185,956	3,142	21,808	1,865
Nebraska	390,138	27,546	7,607	8,783
Nevada	519,955	63,112	12,400	37,838
New Hampshire	272,720	6,189	901	6,915
New Jersey	1,472,337	347,305	7,914	164,187
New Mexico	396,279	20,462	61,953	7,825
New York	3,047,793	894,911	28,487	304,463
North Carolina	1,555,645	546,696	32,391	50,281
North Dakota	121,689	2,594	13,500	1,360
Ohio	2,191,921	408,094	7,378	44,773
Oklahoma	652,001	89,302	90,696	15,373
Oregon	750,259	24,465	15,847	35,457
Pennsylvania	2,212,755	393,053	8,539	77,891
Rhode Island	190,407	20,088	2,337	7,705
South Carolina	668,236	353,620	5,369	14,703
South Dakota	158,723	3,878	27,671	1,866
Tennessee	1,107,706	308,647	5,228	22,197
Texas	5,442,860	849,492	52,231	221,983
Utah	771,880	15,436	13,806	22,279
Vermont	121,432	2,091	457	1,929
Virginia	1,248,946	411,454	6,901	89,713
Washington	1,230,859	73,486	36,268	106,306
West Virginia	355,366	18,676	799	2,780
Wisconsin	1,102,239	117,622	18,501	39,715
Wyoming	115,610	2,910	4,912	1,184
United States	56,114,348	11,222,543	936,449	3,255,304

\* Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

\*\* Includes all children except White, non-Hispanic children.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Annual State Resident Population Estimates for 6 Race Groups (5 Race Alone Groups and One Group with Two or more Race Groups) by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008," at <<http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/files/SC-EST2008-alldata6-ALL.csv>>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

## Child Population, by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2008

Two or more races	Hispanic*	White, non-Hispanic	Minority**	Minority children as a percent of all children	
22,341	55,544	688,483	433,394	38.6%	Alabama
15,176	15,830	100,925	78,951	43.9	Alaska
57,494	733,290	732,822	974,399	57.1	Arizona
19,184	65,478	469,567	232,914	33.2	Arkansas
416,724	4,654,983	2,824,132	6,540,398	69.8	California
45,766	354,228	721,905	485,230	40.2	Colorado
24,055	140,526	528,501	283,712	34.9	Connecticut
6,438	23,385	120,484	85,745	41.6	Delaware
3,431	12,499	22,355	89,661	80.0	District of Columbia
116,245	1,013,196	1,987,809	2,016,462	50.4	Florida
63,105	298,594	1,289,528	1,259,313	49.4	Georgia
86,418	42,158	53,345	231,898	81.3	Hawaii
12,717	64,584	320,596	92,044	22.3	Idaho
78,565	691,902	1,747,588	1,431,672	45.0	Illinois
40,745	128,467	1,219,463	365,218	23.0	Indiana
18,845	52,130	598,838	113,775	16.0	Iowa
25,454	99,706	505,959	194,526	27.8	Kansas
24,111	39,897	838,108	169,956	16.9	Kentucky
22,577	45,400	600,872	507,101	45.8	Louisiana
6,667	6,182	251,504	23,363	8.5	Maine
45,979	127,270	683,449	657,134	49.0	Maryland
42,401	187,254	1,021,481	405,552	28.4	Massachusetts
74,158	152,950	1,689,111	701,087	29.3	Michigan
43,530	88,366	968,599	286,045	22.8	Minnesota
13,110	24,143	386,552	380,168	49.6	Mississippi
40,538	73,289	1,082,597	338,872	23.8	Missouri
7,587	11,140	177,025	43,333	19.7	Montana
12,921	58,444	337,728	109,267	24.4	Nebraska
34,496	251,847	291,783	376,018	56.3	Nevada
6,633	12,679	261,663	31,695	10.8	New Hampshire
55,839	424,217	1,113,037	934,545	45.6	New Jersey
15,931	274,405	144,777	357,673	71.2	New Mexico
132,362	937,772	2,315,841	2,092,175	47.5	New York
58,664	271,104	1,311,569	932,108	41.5	North Carolina
3,905	5,097	117,580	25,468	17.8	North Dakota
78,211	113,751	2,097,618	632,759	23.2	Ohio
58,663	111,634	557,459	348,576	38.5	Oklahoma
41,547	165,025	599,947	267,628	30.8	Oregon
69,766	223,874	2,034,896	727,108	26.3	Pennsylvania
8,003	43,821	154,066	74,474	32.6	Rhode Island
24,299	70,483	610,386	455,841	42.8	South Carolina
6,171	9,509	151,786	46,523	23.5	South Dakota
34,816	93,119	1,029,452	449,142	30.4	Tennessee
159,205	3,116,203	2,476,540	4,249,231	63.2	Texas
26,234	134,018	648,778	200,857	23.6	Utah
3,021	2,659	119,084	9,846	7.6	Vermont
66,187	179,711	1,093,604	729,597	40.0	Virginia
94,256	256,992	1,010,050	531,125	34.5	Washington
8,537	6,999	349,095	37,063	9.6	West Virginia
36,335	111,729	1,003,124	311,288	23.7	Wisconsin
3,841	15,054	102,375	26,082	20.3	Wyoming
2,413,204	16,092,537	41,563,836	32,378,012	43.8	United States

By 2050 the number of children will increase by more than one-third and the number of seniors will more than double; there will be almost as many seniors as children.

## Population of Children and Seniors, 1960–2050

	Total, all ages (in 1,000s)	Children		Seniors	
		Number (in 1,000s)	Percent of population	Number (in 1,000s)	Percent of population
<b>Actual population</b>					
1960	180,676	64,561	35.7%	16,659	9.2%
1970	204,879	69,702	34.0	20,085	9.8
1980	227,738	63,683	28.0	25,713	11.3
1990	248,718	63,923	25.7	31,080	12.5
2000	281,422	72,294	25.7	34,992	12.4
2008	304,060	73,942	24.3	38,870	12.8
<b>Projected population</b>					
2020	341,387	81,685	23.9	54,804	16.1
2030	373,504	87,815	23.5	72,092	19.3
2040	405,655	93,986	23.2	81,238	20.0
2050	439,010	101,574	23.1	88,547	20.2

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, various years, and "Projections of the Population by Selected Age Groups for the United States: 2008 to 2050," at [http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/tablesandcharts/table\\_1.xls](http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/tablesandcharts/table_1.xls). Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

In every state at least one in five residents is a child. In 11 states there are at least twice as many children as seniors.

## Population, 2008 Children and Seniors

	Total, all ages	Children		Seniors	
		Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population
Alabama	4,661,900	1,121,877	24.1%	641,667	13.8%
Alaska	686,293	179,876	26.2	50,277	7.3
Arizona	6,500,180	1,707,221	26.3	862,573	13.3
Arkansas	2,855,390	702,481	24.6	407,205	14.3
California	36,756,666	9,364,530	25.5	4,114,496	11.2
Colorado	4,939,456	1,207,135	24.4	511,094	10.3
Connecticut	3,501,252	812,213	23.2	478,007	13.7
Delaware	873,092	206,229	23.6	121,688	13.9
District of Columbia	591,833	112,016	18.9	70,648	11.9
Florida	18,328,340	4,004,271	21.8	3,187,797	17.4
Georgia	9,685,744	2,548,841	26.3	981,024	10.1
Hawaii	1,288,198	285,243	22.1	190,067	14.8
Idaho	1,523,816	412,640	27.1	182,150	12.0
Illinois	12,901,563	3,179,260	24.6	1,575,308	12.2
Indiana	6,376,792	1,584,681	24.9	813,839	12.8
Iowa	3,002,555	712,613	23.7	444,554	14.8
Kansas	2,802,134	700,485	25.0	366,706	13.1
Kentucky	4,269,245	1,008,064	23.6	565,867	13.3
Louisiana	4,410,796	1,107,973	25.1	540,314	12.2
Maine	1,316,456	274,867	20.9	199,187	15.1
Maryland	5,633,597	1,340,583	23.8	679,565	12.1
Massachusetts	6,497,967	1,427,033	22.0	871,098	13.4
Michigan	10,003,422	2,390,198	23.9	1,304,322	13.0
Minnesota	5,220,393	1,254,644	24.0	650,519	12.5
Mississippi	2,938,618	766,720	26.1	371,598	12.6
Missouri	5,911,605	1,421,469	24.0	805,235	13.6
Montana	967,440	220,358	22.8	137,312	14.2
Nebraska	1,783,432	446,995	25.1	240,847	13.5
Nevada	2,600,167	667,801	25.7	296,717	11.4
New Hampshire	1,315,809	293,358	22.3	169,978	12.9
New Jersey	8,682,661	2,047,582	23.6	1,150,941	13.3
New Mexico	1,984,356	502,450	25.3	260,051	13.1
New York	19,490,297	4,408,016	22.6	2,607,672	13.4
North Carolina	9,222,414	2,243,677	24.3	1,139,052	12.4
North Dakota	641,481	143,048	22.3	94,276	14.7
Ohio	11,485,910	2,730,377	23.8	1,570,837	13.7
Oklahoma	3,642,361	906,035	24.9	490,637	13.5
Oregon	3,790,060	867,575	22.9	503,998	13.3
Pennsylvania	12,448,279	2,762,004	22.2	1,910,571	15.3
Rhode Island	1,050,788	228,540	21.7	147,646	14.1
South Carolina	4,479,800	1,066,227	23.8	596,295	13.3
South Dakota	804,194	198,309	24.7	116,100	14.4
Tennessee	6,214,888	1,478,594	23.8	819,626	13.2
Texas	24,326,974	6,725,771	27.6	2,472,223	10.2
Utah	2,736,424	849,635	31.0	246,202	9.0
Vermont	621,270	128,930	20.8	86,649	13.9
Virginia	7,769,089	1,823,201	23.5	940,577	12.1
Washington	6,549,224	1,541,175	23.5	783,877	12.0
West Virginia	1,814,468	386,158	21.3	285,067	15.7
Wisconsin	5,627,967	1,314,412	23.4	750,146	13.3
Wyoming	532,668	128,457	24.1	65,614	12.3
United States	304,059,724	73,941,848	24.3	38,869,716	12.8

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "State Single Year of Age and Sex Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008 – RESIDENT," at <<http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/files/SC-EST2008-AGESEX-RES.csv>>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.



## State Overview of Child Population Data

States	States where a majority of all children in the U.S. live (A-2)	States where a majority of White, non-Hispanic children in the U.S. live (A-2)	States where a majority of Black children in the U.S. live (A-2)	States where a majority of Hispanic children in the U.S. live (A-2)	States where a majority of American Indian, Alaska Native children in the U.S. live (A-2)	States where a majority of Asian, Pacific Islander children in the U.S. live (A-2)	State where the majority of children are racial/ethnic minorities (A-2)	States where 40% or more of children are racial/ethnic minorities (A-5)
Alabama								
Alaska								X
Arizona					X		X	X
Arkansas								
California	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Colorado								X
Connecticut								
Delaware								X
District of Columbia							X	X
Florida	X	X	X	X			X	X
Georgia	X	X	X					X
Hawaii							X	X
Idaho								
Illinois	X	X	X					X
Indiana								
Iowa								
Kansas								
Kentucky								
Louisiana								X
Maine								
Maryland		X						X
Massachusetts								
Michigan	X	X						
Minnesota								
Mississippi								X
Missouri								
Montana								
Nebraska								
Nevada							X	X
New Hampshire								
New Jersey					X			X
New Mexico				X			X	X
New York	X	X	X			X		X
North Carolina		X						X
North Dakota								
Ohio	X	X						
Oklahoma				X				
Oregon								
Pennsylvania	X	X						
Rhode Island								
South Carolina								X
South Dakota								
Tennessee								
Texas	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Utah								
Vermont								
Virginia								X
Washington				X				
West Virginia								
Wisconsin								
Wyoming								

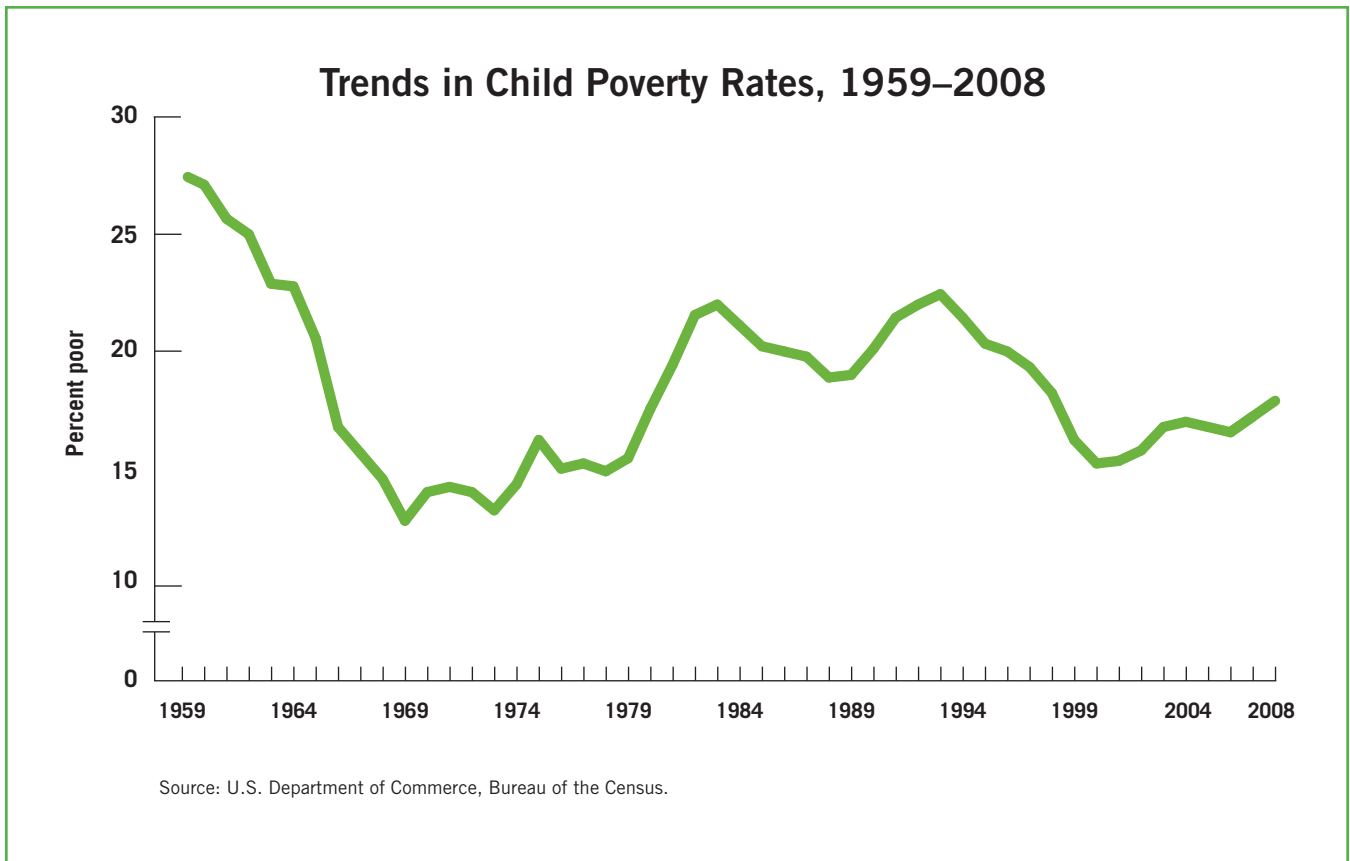


# Child Poverty

Although the United States is home to 406 billionaires and countless millionaires, a baby is born into poverty every 32 seconds, 2,692 each day. Children are the poorest age group in America—every fifth child is poor. One in 12 children lives in extreme poverty (half or below the annual poverty level of \$22,050 for a family of four). The gap between rich and poor in the U.S. is the largest on record. The *richest 10 percent* of households with children received *38 percent* of the nation's income in 2006, the highest amount in three decades, while the *bottom 20 percent* received only *five percent* of the nation's income. Poverty could be eliminated for everyone for less than \$140 billion, and all families with children for less than half that amount. Ending poverty is a crucial step to dismantling the cradle to prison pipeline.

- In 2008, as the recession was just beginning, 14.1 million children were poor, an increase of 2.5 million children (1.6 million of them in extreme poverty) since 2000.
- More than 5.6 million children are in families living at half the poverty level or less. For a family of four that is \$919 a month, \$212 a week and \$30 a day. Children in extreme poverty increased by 1.6 million between 2000 and 2008.
- There are more poor Hispanic children than Black, American Indian/Alaska Native or Asian/Pacific Islander. Black and Hispanic children are more than twice as likely to be poor as White, non-Hispanic children.
- Children in female-headed families are the most likely to be poor — four times as likely as children in married-couple families.
- Nearly 70 percent of poor children live in families where at least one family member works.
- More than half of all poor children live in eight states (California, Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois, Georgia, Ohio and Michigan), and more than half of all children in extreme poverty live in these states plus Pennsylvania.
- Child poverty rates range from 30.4 percent in Mississippi to 9.0 percent in New Hampshire.
- There are almost as many poor children living in the suburbs as there are in urban areas.

Child poverty was at its lowest level 40 years ago. It has been rising since 2000.



The number of poor children has not fallen below 11 million since 1979.  
 Since 2000 the number of poor children has increased by 2.5 million.

## Poverty Trends Among Children, 1959–2008

Year	Number of children under 18 who are poor	Child poverty rate	Number of children* under 6 who are poor	Poverty rate for children* under 6
1959	17,552,000	27.3%	n/a	n/a
1960	17,634,000	26.9	n/a	n/a
1961	16,909,000	25.6	n/a	n/a
1962	16,963,000	25.0	n/a	n/a
1963	16,005,000	23.1	n/a	n/a
1964	16,051,000	23.0	n/a	n/a
1965	14,676,000	21.0	n/a	n/a
1966	12,389,000	17.6	n/a	n/a
1967	11,656,000	16.6	n/a	n/a
1968	10,954,000	15.6	n/a	n/a
1969	9,691,000	14.0	3,298,000	15.3%
1970	10,440,000	15.1	3,561,000	16.6
1971	10,551,000	15.3	3,499,000	16.9
1972	10,284,000	15.1	3,276,000	16.1
1973	9,642,000	14.4	3,097,000	15.7
1974	10,156,000	15.4	3,294,000	16.9
1975	11,104,000	17.1	3,460,000	18.2
1976	10,273,000	16.0	3,270,000	17.7
1977	10,288,000	16.2	3,326,000	18.1
1978	9,931,000	15.9	3,184,000	17.2
1979	10,377,000	16.4	3,415,000	17.8
1980	11,543,000	18.3	4,030,000	20.5
1981	12,505,000	20.0	4,422,000	22.0
1982	13,647,000	21.9	4,821,000	23.3
1983	13,911,000	22.3	5,122,000	24.6
1984	13,420,000	21.5	4,938,000	23.4
1985	13,010,000	20.7	4,832,000	22.6
1986	12,876,000	20.5	4,619,000	21.6
1987	12,843,000	20.3	4,852,000	22.4
1988	12,455,000	19.5	5,032,000	22.6
1989	12,590,000	19.6	5,071,000	22.5
1990	13,431,000	20.6	5,198,000	23.0
1991	14,341,000	21.8	5,483,000	24.0
1992	15,294,000	22.3	5,781,000	25.0
1993	15,727,000	22.7	6,097,000	25.6
1994	15,289,000	21.8	5,878,000	24.5
1995	14,665,000	20.8	5,670,000	23.7
1996	14,463,000	20.5	5,333,000	22.7
1997	14,113,000	19.9	5,049,000	21.6
1998	13,467,000	18.9	4,775,000	20.6
1999	12,280,000	17.1	4,162,000	18.4
2000	11,587,000	16.2	4,066,000	17.8
2001	11,733,000	16.3	4,188,000	18.2
2002	12,133,000	16.7	4,296,000	18.5
2003	12,866,000	17.6	4,654,000	19.8
2004	13,041,000	17.8	4,747,000	20.0
2005	12,896,000	17.6	4,784,000	20.0
2006	12,827,000	17.4	4,830,000	20.0
2007	13,324,000	18.0	5,101,000	20.8
2008	14,068,000	19.0	5,295,000	21.3

\* Related children in families

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The poorest children are preschool children of color living in female-headed families. Black and Hispanic children are about three times as likely to be poor as White, non-Hispanic children.

### Poor Children in America: A Portrait

	Number of Poor Children (thousands) 2008	Percent of Children Who Are Poor	
		2008	1973
All persons younger than 18	14,068	19.0%	14.4%
White <sup>1</sup>	8,863	15.8	n/a
Black <sup>1</sup>	3,878	34.7	n/a
Asian and Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>	446	14.6	n/a
Hispanic (may be any race) <sup>2</sup>	5,010	30.6	n/a
Non-Hispanic White <sup>2</sup>	4,364	10.6	n/a
South	5,664	20.5	19.7
All other regions	8,404	18.1	11.6
Central city	6,262	26.0	20.4
Suburb	5,329	13.8	7.8
Rural (nonmetropolitan)	2,477	21.7	16.6
Children related to head of household	13,542	18.5	14.2
White <sup>1</sup>	8,463	15.3	9.7
Black <sup>1</sup>	3,791	34.4	40.6
Asian and Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>	433	14.3	n/a
Hispanic (may be any race) <sup>2</sup>	4,905	30.3	27.8
Non-Hispanic White <sup>2</sup>	4,063	10.0	n/a
In female headed family	7,609	43.5	52.1
All other family types	5,933	10.7	7.6
Any family member works	9,544	14.0	n/a
Full time year round	4,293	7.6	n/a
Head of family works	7,531	12.7	8.7
Full time year round	2,918	7.0	4.1
Under age 6	5,295	21.3	15.7
Ages 6–17	8,212	17.1	13.6
Comparison: Adults 18–64	22,105	11.7	8.3
Seniors 65+	3,656	9.7	16.3

<sup>1</sup> Starting with poverty data for 2002, the Census Bureau permits persons to choose more than one race; racial groups shown here may overlap.

<sup>2</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. White non-Hispanic means White alone (no other race) and not of Hispanic origin.

n/a — not available

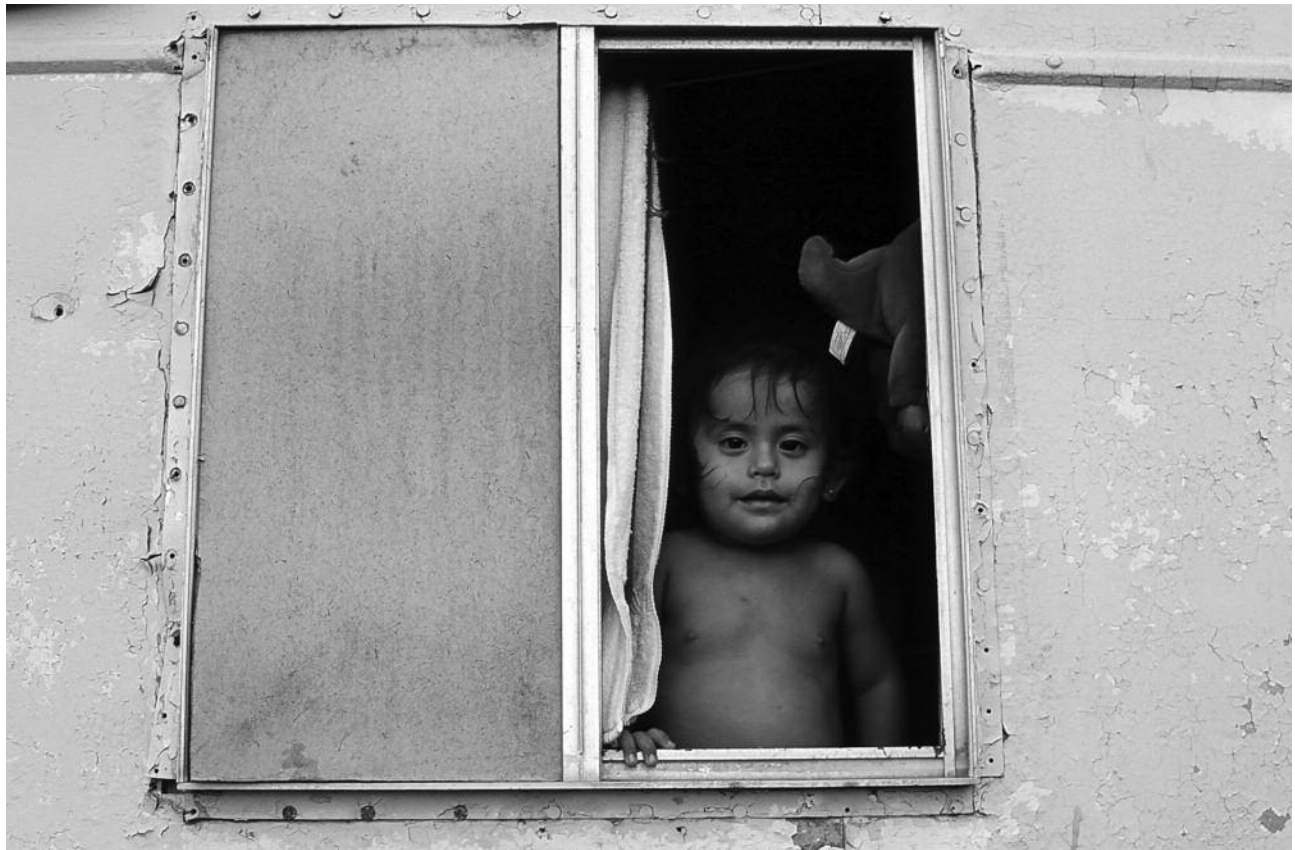
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplement and 1974 March Supplement. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

### More than Half of All Poor Children Live in Eight States

	<b>Number poor</b>	<b>Percent poor</b>
California	1,700,910	18.5%
Texas	1,497,803	22.5
New York	829,340	19.1
Florida	721,284	18.3
Illinois	535,197	17.0
Georgia	501,892	20.1
Ohio	498,387	18.5
Michigan	458,303	19.4

### Children Are Most Likely to Be Poor in 11 States and the District of Columbia

	<b>Percent poor</b>	<b>Number poor</b>
Mississippi	30.4%	228,572
District of Columbia	25.9	28,365
Arkansas	24.9	171,849
Louisiana	24.7	270,794
New Mexico	24.2	119,016
Kentucky	23.5	232,700
West Virginia	23.0	86,988
Oklahoma	22.6	200,421
Texas	22.5	1,497,803
Tennessee	21.8	316,476
Alabama	21.7	240,518
South Carolina	21.7	227,868



## Poverty Guidelines, 2009

A family is poor if its income falls below the federal poverty guideline for its family size:

Size of family	Poverty level	Extreme poverty level
1	\$ 10,830	\$ 5,415
2	14,570	7,285
3	18,310	9,155
4	22,050	11,025
5	25,790	12,895
6	29,530	14,765
7	33,270	16,635
8	37,010	18,505

The poverty guidelines are adjusted annually to account for inflation. Except for Alaska and Hawaii, which have slightly higher levels, there are no adjustments for differences in living costs from state to state. For families with more than eight persons, the federal government adds \$3,740 for each additional person.

Source: *Federal Register*, Vol. 74, No. 14 (January 23, 2009), pp. 4199-4201. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.



Every fifth child in America is poor. The lottery of geography results in a child in Mississippi being more than three times as likely to be poor as a child in New Hampshire.

## Child Poverty, by Age, 2008

	Number Poor			Percent Poor		
	Under age 18	Under age 5	Ages 5–17	Under age 18	Under age 5	Ages 5–17
Alabama	240,518	80,424	160,094	21.7%	26.5%	19.9%
Alaska	19,549	7,124	12,425	11.0	14.1	9.8
Arizona	349,390	117,198	232,192	20.8	23.1	19.8
Arkansas	171,849	56,057	115,792	24.9	28.8	23.3
California	1,700,910	533,433	1,167,477	18.5	20.1	17.8
Colorado	179,409	63,426	115,983	15.1	18.1	13.8
Connecticut	99,580	31,159	68,421	12.5	14.9	11.6
Delaware	27,733	8,451	19,282	13.6	14.3	13.3
District of Columbia	28,365	9,280	19,085	25.9	26.0	25.8
Florida	721,284	241,037	480,247	18.3	21.5	17.0
Georgia	501,892	171,472	330,420	20.1	23.8	18.5
Hawaii	28,233	10,594	17,639	10.0	12.5	9.0
Idaho	64,473	24,196	40,277	15.8	20.2	14.0
Illinois	535,197	179,388	355,809	17.0	20.3	15.8
Indiana	283,227	97,783	185,444	18.3	22.6	16.6
Iowa	100,685	35,532	65,153	14.4	18.2	13.0
Kansas	99,772	37,264	62,508	14.5	18.8	12.8
Kentucky	232,700	78,868	153,832	23.5	28.3	21.6
Louisiana	270,794	89,981	180,813	24.7	29.6	22.9
Maine	42,231	13,793	28,438	15.8	19.9	14.4
Maryland	134,890	43,561	91,329	10.2	11.9	9.6
Massachusetts	169,460	51,309	118,151	12.0	13.6	11.4
Michigan	458,303	137,837	320,466	19.4	22.4	18.4
Minnesota	140,211	47,275	92,936	11.4	13.4	10.5
Mississippi	228,572	70,790	157,782	30.4	33.2	29.3
Missouri	259,017	89,338	169,679	18.6	23.0	16.9
Montana	45,058	15,051	30,007	20.6	24.7	19.0
Nebraska	58,354	21,660	36,694	13.4	16.9	12.0
Nevada	98,784	34,295	64,489	15.0	17.4	14.0
New Hampshire	25,878	8,133	17,745	9.0	11.0	8.3
New Jersey	253,378	79,951	173,427	12.5	14.5	11.8
New Mexico	119,016	42,769	76,247	24.2	29.4	22.0
New York	829,340	240,224	589,116	19.1	20.3	18.6
North Carolina	439,518	145,051	294,467	19.9	22.7	18.7
North Dakota	21,266	7,870	13,396	15.3	19.6	13.5
Ohio	498,387	171,031	327,356	18.5	23.3	16.7
Oklahoma	200,421	66,785	133,636	22.6	26.0	21.2
Oregon	154,198	50,725	103,473	18.1	21.3	16.9
Pennsylvania	455,488	142,715	312,773	16.8	19.6	15.7
Rhode Island	34,816	10,313	24,503	15.5	17.4	14.8
South Carolina	227,868	78,657	149,211	21.7	26.6	19.7
South Dakota	33,976	12,121	21,855	17.6	21.2	16.1
Tennessee	316,476	108,485	207,991	21.8	26.5	19.9
Texas	1,497,803	519,594	978,209	22.5	26.1	21.0
Utah	88,449	31,120	57,329	10.5	11.7	10.0
Vermont	16,646	5,296	11,350	13.2	16.3	12.1
Virginia	246,734	82,535	164,199	13.8	16.2	12.8
Washington	217,002	73,250	143,752	14.3	17.1	13.2
West Virginia	86,988	31,415	55,573	23.0	30.8	20.1
Wisconsin	172,180	58,522	113,658	13.3	16.4	12.1
Wyoming	14,602	5,560	9,042	11.6	14.9	10.2
United States	13,240,870	4,369,698	8,871,172	18.2	21.2	17.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2008 American Community Survey, Table B17001. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Almost half of all poor children live in extreme poverty—\$11,025 a year for a family of four—\$919 a month, \$212 a week and \$30 a day for four people.

## Extreme Poverty Among Children, 2008

	Number in Extreme Poverty			Percent in Extreme Poverty		
	Under age 18	Under age 6	Ages 6–17	Under age 18	Under age 6	Ages 6–17
Alabama	106,662	45,152	61,510	9.6%	12.6%	8.2%
Alaska	7,390	3,219	4,171	4.2	5.4	3.5
Arizona	155,535	65,031	90,504	9.3	10.8	8.4
Arkansas	73,639	30,933	42,706	10.7	13.5	9.3
California	629,702	236,838	392,864	6.8	7.6	6.4
Colorado	65,287	28,943	36,344	5.5	6.9	4.7
Connecticut	44,198	15,610	28,588	5.5	6.3	5.2
Delaware	9,213	3,402	5,811	4.5	4.8	4.3
District of Columbia	19,339	7,322	12,017	17.7	17.9	17.5
Florida	290,930	117,820	173,110	7.4	8.9	6.6
Georgia	213,023	87,525	125,498	8.5	10.2	7.6
Hawaii	13,712	5,455	8,257	4.9	5.5	4.5
Idaho	26,682	11,810	14,872	6.5	8.2	5.6
Illinois	234,147	96,251	137,896	7.5	9.2	6.6
Indiana	128,092	56,243	71,849	8.3	11.0	6.9
Iowa	41,309	19,262	22,047	5.9	8.3	4.7
Kansas	38,271	17,174	21,097	5.6	7.3	4.7
Kentucky	120,310	47,720	72,590	12.1	14.4	11.0
Louisiana	121,784	50,818	70,966	11.1	14.0	9.7
Maine	18,269	8,197	10,072	6.8	9.8	5.5
Maryland	63,034	24,117	38,917	4.8	5.5	4.4
Massachusetts	77,659	30,436	47,223	5.5	6.7	4.9
Michigan	211,122	80,237	130,885	9.0	10.9	8.1
Minnesota	60,776	24,471	36,305	4.9	5.9	4.4
Mississippi	101,713	41,843	59,870	13.5	16.5	12.0
Missouri	112,555	48,888	63,667	8.1	10.6	6.8
Montana	18,568	7,777	10,791	8.5	10.7	7.4
Nebraska	22,574	10,715	11,859	5.2	7.0	4.2
Nevada	40,459	16,717	23,742	6.1	7.2	5.6
New Hampshire	12,079	4,447	7,632	4.2	5.0	3.8
New Jersey	115,645	44,436	71,209	5.7	6.7	5.2
New Mexico	48,228	23,669	24,559	9.8	13.9	7.6
New York	379,319	136,030	243,289	8.7	9.7	8.3
North Carolina	184,593	75,466	109,127	8.4	10.0	7.5
North Dakota	11,012	4,430	6,582	7.9	9.3	7.2
Ohio	250,104	104,848	145,256	9.3	12.0	8.0
Oklahoma	83,410	34,099	49,311	9.4	11.1	8.5
Oregon	63,005	26,377	36,628	7.4	9.3	6.4
Pennsylvania	202,455	79,613	122,842	7.5	9.1	6.7
Rhode Island	16,430	5,525	10,905	7.3	7.7	7.1
South Carolina	106,857	47,138	59,719	10.2	13.4	8.5
South Dakota	16,896	7,698	9,198	8.7	11.2	7.4
Tennessee	135,073	61,375	73,698	9.3	12.6	7.6
Texas	599,286	245,427	353,859	9.0	10.4	8.2
Utah	35,885	13,833	22,052	4.3	4.4	4.2
Vermont	7,962	2,759	5,203	6.3	7.1	5.9
Virginia	107,810	45,446	62,364	6.0	7.5	5.3
Washington	86,708	33,139	53,569	5.7	6.6	5.3
West Virginia	43,254	19,069	24,185	11.4	15.5	9.5
Wisconsin	76,679	31,718	44,961	5.9	7.4	5.2
Wyoming	6,335	3,304	3,031	5.0	7.4	3.7
United States	5,654,979	2,289,772	3,365,207	7.8	9.4	7.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2008 American Community Survey, Table B17024. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

**More than Half of All Children in Extreme Poverty  
Live in Nine States**

	<b>Number in extreme poverty</b>	<b>Percent in extreme poverty</b>
California	629,702	6.8%
Texas	599,286	9.0
New York	379,319	8.7
Florida	290,930	7.4
Ohio	250,104	9.3
Illinois	234,147	7.5
Georgia	213,023	8.5
Michigan	211,122	9.0
Pennsylvania	202,455	7.5

**Children Are Most Likely to Live in Extreme Poverty in  
Six States and the District of Columbia**

	<b>Percent in extreme poverty</b>	<b>Number in extreme poverty</b>
District of Columbia	17.7%	19,339
Mississippi	13.5	101,713
Kentucky	12.1	120,310
West Virginia	11.4	43,254
Louisiana	11.1	121,784
Arkansas	10.7	73,639
South Carolina	10.2	106,857

More Hispanic children are poor than any other racial or ethnic minority. About one-third of Black and American Indian/Alaska Native children are poor.

## Child Poverty, by Race/Ethnicity, 2007–2008

	One Race Only							
	White		Black		Asian, Pacific Islander		American Indian, Alaska Native	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	96,821	13.6%	129,286	38.5%	1,197	9.8%	805	13.4%
Alaska	8,468	7.9	—	—	629	9.7	6,274	23.5
Arizona	234,531	18.9	19,406	27.2	5,036	13.5	31,788	35.4
Arkansas	91,708	18.4	60,657	46.6	1,069	13.7	1,293	26.8
California	864,206	16.3	157,287	27.5	102,232	10.7	17,866	24.0
Colorado	125,111	13.2	15,339	29.3	1,661	6.0	2,749	22.9
Connecticut	45,353	7.6	25,566	28.4	2,644	8.8	426	25.6
Delaware	12,384	9.2	11,256	22.5	862	13.1	—	—
District of Columbia	1,583	5.8	25,603	36.2	185	6.5	—	—
Florida	407,560	14.9	236,123	29.7	9,727	10.3	4,207	42.1
Georgia	175,115	12.5	260,599	31.6	8,914	12.8	947	18.6
Hawaii	5,130	8.6	—	—	10,710	10.7	—	—
Idaho	53,807	14.8	—	—	936	19.2	1,492	27.7
Illinois	228,999	11.0	202,013	38.3	9,101	7.6	555	11.0
Indiana	186,093	14.8	62,185	39.9	3,149	15.2	563	18.4
Iowa	78,423	12.7	11,872	47.0	1,654	13.5	858	28.7
Kansas	69,032	12.3	13,914	31.2	2,386	16.1	1,638	26.8
Kentucky	174,261	20.6	37,504	44.4	221	2.0	—	—
Louisiana	78,471	12.7	178,420	42.7	2,051	13.4	1,731	24.4
Maine	35,269	14.3	3,295	63.8	803	29.3	477	27.9
Maryland	44,631	6.0	70,649	17.1	4,435	7.2	451	10.9
Massachusetts	87,899	8.1	23,865	21.1	8,922	12.4	323	10.3
Michigan	241,635	13.9	158,529	40.8	6,932	12.2	4,394	33.8
Minnesota	80,537	7.9	26,740	35.7	12,654	22.3	7,182	47.4
Mississippi	60,146	15.5	159,925	47.6	1,274	27.0	1,476	38.9
Missouri	164,436	14.9	70,419	37.6	3,009	15.3	1,395	39.4
Montana	32,491	17.8	—	—	—	—	7,427	38.4
Nebraska	37,327	10.3	8,622	40.1	513	7.2	2,446	57.4
Nevada	75,316	15.5	10,783	20.2	1,010	3.2	852	9.3
New Hampshire	22,478	8.5	1,067	24.9	173	2.5	—	—
New Jersey	105,919	8.0	81,068	26.0	9,759	6.2	674	15.0
New Mexico	71,749	21.6	4,653	34.7	291	4.4	20,442	36.8
New York	355,026	13.3	231,712	29.0	52,898	18.2	4,379	26.0
North Carolina	180,694	12.9	174,230	33.4	5,453	12.8	7,410	28.3
North Dakota	13,165	11.0	—	—	—	—	5,977	53.3
Ohio	297,524	13.9	153,568	40.6	4,046	10.5	1,622	39.3
Oklahoma	108,669	17.9	31,598	43.2	2,579	19.0	15,946	23.8
Oregon	113,072	16.5	6,988	36.2	3,370	12.2	9,531	49.8
Pennsylvania	254,954	12.1	128,520	36.4	9,854	14.1	983	20.3
Rhode Island	18,059	10.8	4,864	29.8	414	5.7	—	—
South Carolina	82,697	12.9	125,614	37.5	883	7.9	874	31.3
South Dakota	16,358	10.7	—	—	—	—	12,256	50.2
Tennessee	180,835	16.9	108,549	38.1	2,356	11.7	1,131	35.0
Texas	959,528	20.4	255,452	32.1	24,508	11.3	8,130	27.0
Utah	75,000	10.0	2,314	17.9	3,680	17.5	2,971	30.4
Vermont	14,983	12.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	103,683	8.8	114,418	29.6	6,778	8.3	469	8.1
Washington	129,934	11.6	17,864	29.6	9,440	10.0	8,192	32.8
West Virginia	77,761	22.2	5,682	41.5	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	103,049	9.7	43,761	41.9	4,490	12.4	4,946	35.1
Wyoming	11,765	10.7	—	—	—	—	975	22.6
United States	7,093,645	14.0	3,476,821	33.6	350,906	11.5	207,570	30.9

— Number of poor children in sample too small to calculate reliable counts or rates.

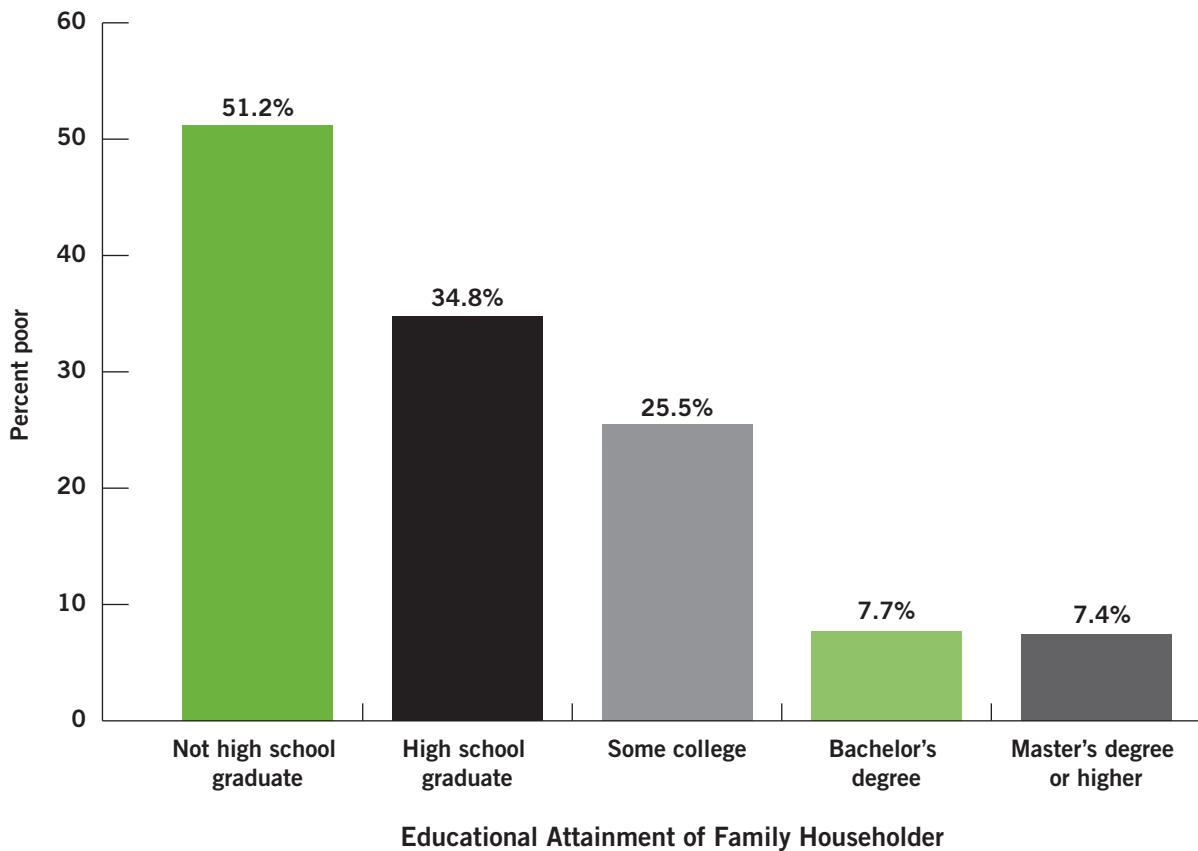
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2008 American Community Survey, Table B17020, parts A through I. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

## Child Poverty, by Race/Ethnicity, 2007–2008

Other		Two or more races		Hispanic*		
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
5,273	38.9%	7,136	27.3%	18,102	35.9%	Alabama
—	—	3,488	13.2	1,977	12.9	Alaska
44,097	28.9	14,532	16.6	224,998	31.2	Arizona
11,419	45.7	5,334	21.9	25,291	39.2	Arkansas
479,505	28.3	79,814	13.2	1,166,840	25.5	California
24,280	31.8	10,245	14.3	105,159	30.2	Colorado
19,169	39.9	6,422	18.2	43,338	31.4	Connecticut
1,677	30.9	1,554	21.8	7,306	31.9	Delaware
—	—	—	—	2,103	17.1	District of Columbia
34,313	24.3	28,515	18.2	233,658	23.4	Florida
43,422	32.7	12,629	19.2	93,035	32.1	Georgia
652	13.5	11,135	10.2	6,899	16.7	Hawaii
1,663	18.0	5,398	26.6	17,545	27.8	Idaho
71,296	25.2	23,172	19.1	160,053	23.4	Illinois
15,794	32.1	15,246	23.3	37,155	29.7	Indiana
2,307	16.3	5,205	21.6	12,591	25.4	Iowa
6,218	26.1	6,584	18.9	26,100	27.2	Kansas
7,010	49.5	13,555	39.2	16,359	41.1	Kentucky
3,372	29.6	6,749	28.7	11,814	26.4	Louisiana
—	—	2,049	20.7	1,738	35.8	Maine
6,636	14.7	8,062	13.3	15,986	12.9	Maryland
36,951	43.0	11,500	20.0	64,917	35.1	Massachusetts
18,293	39.6	28,482	26.4	48,457	32.5	Michigan
4,295	22.7	8,679	16.4	20,841	24.7	Minnesota
2,069	40.5	3,647	28.3	5,895	32.5	Mississippi
4,962	26.5	14,796	26.4	22,017	30.9	Missouri
—	—	3,307	29.7	3,390	28.1	Montana
5,741	33.2	3,664	17.0	15,272	27.8	Nebraska
6,519	17.7	3,960	9.6	59,481	23.9	Nevada
—	—	1,293	15.4	1,457	11.7	New Hampshire
43,961	28.2	11,997	15.8	90,789	21.7	New Jersey
17,770	30.6	4,111	15.1	77,607	28.7	New Mexico
151,829	36.7	33,186	20.7	284,032	30.9	New York
53,468	40.6	18,058	22.2	90,899	34.3	North Carolina
—	—	987	23.3	—	—	North Dakota
9,697	37.9	31,890	28.7	36,231	32.1	Ohio
13,839	45.0	27,186	28.1	37,221	34.0	Oklahoma
8,057	21.7	12,251	20.4	55,532	34.5	Oregon
32,838	41.4	28,239	28.5	78,739	35.7	Pennsylvania
10,049	44.4	1,020	10.8	15,497	36.4	Rhode Island
8,127	32.6	9,673	26.1	22,781	33.3	South Carolina
—	—	3,879	42.6	1,945	25.1	South Dakota
11,185	40.8	12,420	24.9	34,646	38.7	Tennessee
211,981	30.6	38,204	17.4	978,817	31.8	Texas
1,878	9.8	2,606	8.4	27,700	21.0	Utah
—	—	681	19.1	746	31.9	Vermont
9,851	18.5	11,372	13.3	27,723	16.1	Virginia
31,126	31.8	20,446	16.5	71,242	28.1	Washington
—	—	3,169	26.4	2,466	33.4	West Virginia
6,050	22.2	9,884	19.4	25,430	23.2	Wisconsin
—	—	1,222	16.0	852	5.9	Wyoming
1,483,181	30.3	628,747	18.8	4,432,057	28.0	United States

More than half of the children in young families where the head is not a high school graduate are poor. Even among young families where the parent completed some college, one-fourth of the children are poor.

### Poverty Rates of Children in Young Families,\* by Educational Attainment of Family Householder, 2006–2007



\* Parent younger than 30.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2005-2007 American Community Survey, analysis by Center for Labor Market Studies, Northeastern University.

About one in four children living in central cities is poor, but there are almost as many poor children in the suburbs.

## Child Poverty, by Residence, 2007–2008

	Metropolitan Areas					
	Principal City (urban areas)		Not Principal City (suburban areas)		Non-Metropolitan Areas (rural areas)	
	Number of poor children	Child poverty rate	Number of poor children	Child poverty rate	Number of poor children	Child poverty rate
Alabama	80,031	28.3%	79,456	15.4%	31,579	29.6%
Alaska	7,203	9.1	3,592	8.6	7,472	17.1
Arizona	197,288	23.8	117,107	16.1	10,631	40.5
Arkansas	57,514	28.7	42,992	18.8	35,358	27.5
California	888,799	20.6	776,814	16.4	10,466	21.6
Colorado	95,139	21.8	64,171	10.6	13,817	15.5
Connecticut	50,973	23.1	41,735	8.1	No rural areas	
Delaware	4,844	20.9	14,804	10.5	No rural areas	
District of Columbia	28,365	25.9	No suburban areas		No rural areas	
Florida	203,031	20.5	461,457	16.8	22,593	29.0
Georgia	118,659	30.4	266,455	15.9	54,678	28.3
Hawaii	7,171	11.5	11,809	8.8	No rural areas	
Idaho	18,308	15.2	17,837	11.9	10,474	22.6
Illinois	268,669	25.5	199,108	11.4	24,286	19.3
Indiana	126,007	25.8	92,452	12.7	21,745	24.1
Iowa	38,042	18.8	15,499	7.6	25,318	14.5
Kansas	42,369	19.1	17,367	7.6	13,770	15.6
Kentucky	56,810	24.6	59,980	16.7	68,881	31.1
Louisiana	102,087	32.4	85,762	17.4	22,134	29.6
Maine	9,989	26.7	13,645	11.0	13,631	18.6
Maryland	43,316	19.2	82,632	8.0	2,587	15.1
Massachusetts	73,624	22.8	95,810	8.8	No rural areas	
Michigan	206,845	32.5	172,029	12.9	36,439	22.8
Minnesota	49,443	18.5	48,786	7.4	20,757	15.1
Mississippi	31,462	35.6	53,082	21.1	52,240	32.5
Missouri	78,187	27.8	94,283	12.5	44,309	25.0
Montana	9,873	20.0	4,031	14.2	19,077	26.3
Nebraska	25,449	16.4	9,788	8.7	9,904	14.1
Nevada	47,763	17.1	43,090	13.5	No rural areas	
New Hampshire	7,558	17.2	6,069	4.1	No rural areas	
New Jersey	65,466	28.7	187,912	10.5	No rural areas	
New Mexico	38,412	22.3	33,873	22.4	4,482	31.3
New York	596,815	27.4	168,511	9.1	16,768	19.7
North Carolina	140,618	21.0	141,303	15.5	41,887	26.4
North Dakota	6,147	15.5	3,706	12.8	8,024	21.0
Ohio	218,224	34.7	179,136	11.6	25,063	20.5
Oklahoma	69,324	27.0	50,726	15.6	33,343	26.4
Oregon	53,552	19.0	60,861	15.6	7,691	27.6
Pennsylvania	190,032	32.0	191,394	11.1	14,735	19.2
Rhode Island	15,879	21.9	18,937	12.4	No rural areas	
South Carolina	41,913	27.0	120,946	18.6	22,708	37.2
South Dakota	8,903	18.0	3,530	8.3	16,831	30.8
Tennessee	150,664	29.9	74,914	12.8	39,382	28.7
Texas	828,964	27.2	481,416	16.7	84,322	26.8
Utah	26,432	16.1	49,751	8.4	7,079	18.9
Vermont	No principal city		3,292	9.0	2,837	8.7
Virginia	96,947	20.4	100,884	9.2	38,836	23.6
Washington	76,637	17.9	105,297	11.5	11,845	24.9
West Virginia	13,046	29.6	29,841	17.8	21,952	23.8
Wisconsin	76,084	21.0	47,681	7.9	30,756	18.8
Wyoming	3,013	11.7	No suburban areas		3,476	10.2
United States	5,693,920	24.4	5,047,946	13.2	1,007,196	23.9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2008 American Community Survey, Table B17001. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

**More than half of poor urban children live in six states:  
California, Texas, New York, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan.**

**Ten States with the Largest Number of Poor Urban Children**

	<b>Number poor</b>	<b>Percent poor</b>
California	888,799	20.6%
Texas	828,964	27.2
New York	596,815	27.4
Illinois	268,669	25.5
Ohio	218,224	34.7
Michigan	206,845	32.5
Florida	203,031	20.5
Arizona	197,288	23.8
Pennsylvania	190,032	32.0
Tennessee	150,664	29.9

**More than half of poor suburban children live in seven states:  
California, Texas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.**

**Ten States with the Largest Number of Poor Suburban Children**

	<b>Number poor</b>	<b>Percent poor</b>
California	776,814	16.4%
Texas	481,416	16.7
Florida	461,457	16.8
Georgia	266,455	15.9
Illinois	199,108	11.4
Pennsylvania	191,394	11.1
New Jersey	187,912	10.5
Ohio	179,136	11.6
Michigan	172,029	12.9
New York	168,511	9.1



More than half of poor rural children live in 11 states.

### States with the Largest Number of Poor Rural Children

	Number poor	Percent poor
Texas	84,322	26.8%
Kentucky	68,881	31.1
Georgia	54,678	28.3
Mississippi	52,240	32.5
Missouri	44,309	25.0
North Carolina	41,887	26.4
Tennessee	39,382	28.7
Virginia	38,836	23.6
Michigan	36,439	22.8
Arkansas	35,358	27.5
Oklahoma	33,343	26.4



## State Overview of Child Poverty Data

States	More than half of all poor children live in eight states (B-5)	States where children are most likely to be poor (B-5)	States where more than 18.2% of children live in poverty (B-7)	States where more than 7.8% of children live in extreme poverty (B-8)	States where the majority of children in extreme poverty live (B-9)	States with the highest percentages of children living in extreme poverty (B-9)	States where the majority of poor Black children live (B-10)	States where more than 40% of Black children are poor (B-10)	States with the largest number of poor urban children (B-14)	States with the largest number of poor suburban children (B-14)	States with the largest number of poor rural children (B-15)
Alabama		X	X	X							
Alaska							n/a	n/a			
Arizona			X	X					X		
Arkansas		X	X	X		X		X			X
California	X		X		X				X	X	
Colorado											
Connecticut											
Delaware											
District of Columbia		X	X	X		X					
Florida	X		X		X		X		X	X	
Georgia	X		X	X	X		X			X	X
Hawaii							n/a	n/a			
Idaho							n/a	n/a			
Illinois	X				X		X		X	X	
Indiana			X	X							
Iowa								X			
Kansas											
Kentucky		X	X	X		X		X			X
Louisiana		X	X	X		X	X	X			
Maine								X			
Maryland											
Massachusetts											
Michigan	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota											
Mississippi		X	X	X		X	X	X			X
Missouri			X	X							X
Montana			X	X			n/a	n/a			
Nebraska								X			
Nevada											
New Hampshire											
New Jersey										X	
New Mexico		X	X	X							
New York	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	
North Carolina			X	X			X				X
North Dakota				X			n/a	n/a			
Ohio	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	
Oklahoma		X	X	X				X			X
Oregon											
Pennsylvania					X				X	X	
Rhode Island											
South Carolina		X	X	X		X					
South Dakota				X			n/a	n/a			
Tennessee		X	X	X					X		X
Texas	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X
Utah											
Vermont							n/a				
Virginia											X
Washington											
West Virginia		X	X	X		X		X			
Wisconsin								X			
Wyoming							n/a	n/a			

n/a – Not available because numbers in sample was too small to calculate a poverty rate.



# Family Structure

Family structure and stability impact the availability of emotional and financial resources for children and the extra support that can be directed to their special needs. Loving families come in many different forms, but whatever the structure, all children deserve safe, permanent and nurturing environments. Many children lack the active support of two parents. Grandparents and other relatives, who often care for children when parents can't, frequently get little extra support. When resources are lacking and children end up moving from relative to relative or foster home to foster home, they are at increased risk of entering the cradle-to-prison pipeline.

- About 70 percent of all children—but fewer than 40 percent of Black children—live with two parents. Twenty-three percent of all children and 50 percent of Black children live with only their mother.
- Black children are more than twice as likely as White or Hispanic children and four times as likely as Asian/Pacific Islander children to live with neither parent.
- Almost five percent of Black children live with grandparents; Black children are almost twice as likely as other children to live with other relatives or non-relatives.
- 2.7 million grandchildren live with grandparents who are responsible for them; more than one in three of them live with grandparents with neither of their parents present.
- 61 percent of the grandparents raising grandchildren are in the labor force. Grandparents raising children without their parents present have median incomes 43 percent less than other families raising children.
- Close to 20 percent of grandparents raising children live in poverty.
- More than 60 percent of Black and American Indian children are born to unmarried mothers.
- Birth rates for teens 15–19 increased in 43 states in 2006. The national teen birth rate increased to 41.9 births per 1,000 teens.

**Seven in 10 children live with two parents. Half of Black children and one-fourth of Hispanic children live with their mother only.**

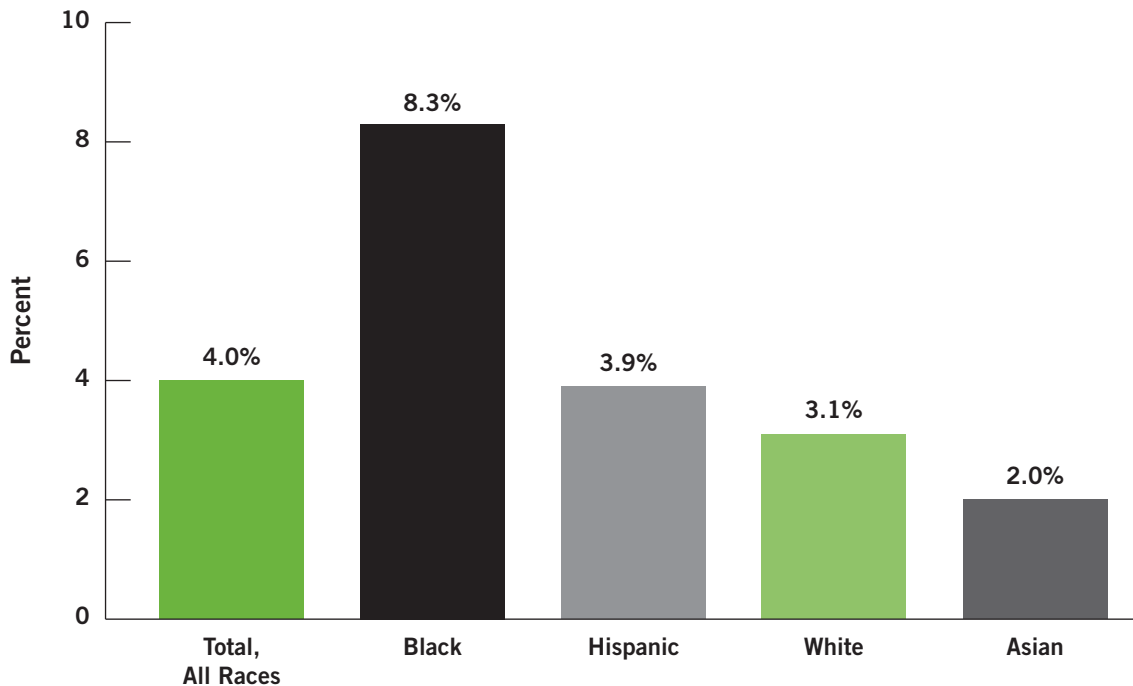
### Living Arrangements of Children, 2009

	Total, all races	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
Living with two parents	69.8%	75.8%	38.1%	85.2%	68.7%
Living with mother only	22.8	17.7	50.2	10.3	24.9
Living with father only	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.5	2.5
Living with neither parent	4.0	3.1	8.3	2.0	3.9
Grandparents only	2.1	1.6	4.6	0.6	1.6
Other relatives only	1.1	0.8	2.3	1.0	1.4
Nonrelatives only	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.7
Other arrangement	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, March 2009 Current Population Survey, America's Families and Living Arrangements: 2009, Table C9, Children by Presence and Type of Parents, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009, at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam/cps2009.html>.

**Black children are more than twice as likely as White or Hispanic children (and four times as likely as Asian children) to live with neither parent.**

### Children Living with Neither Parent, 2009



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, March 2009 Current Population Survey, America's Families and Living Arrangements: 2009, Table C9, Children by Presence and Type of Parents, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009, at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam/cps2009.html>.

**5.8 million children lived in relative-headed households in 2000,  
75 percent of them with grandparents.**

## Children Living in Households Headed by Grandparents or Other Relatives, 2000

	Not child of householder, household headed by:		No parent of child present, household headed by:			
			Any relative		Grandparent	
	Any relative	Grandparent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	108,137	89,126	51,486	47.6%	38,164	42.8%
Alaska	9,963	7,415	5,110	51.3	3,222	43.5
Arizona	128,829	93,146	54,833	42.6	31,254	33.6
Arkansas	60,414	49,040	30,111	49.8	21,927	44.7
California	940,397	618,927	389,631	41.4	195,269	31.5
Colorado	65,826	47,430	28,185	42.8	16,329	34.4
Connecticut	49,307	37,604	21,123	42.8	12,825	34.1
Delaware	17,388	13,593	7,803	44.9	4,858	35.7
District of Columbia	22,458	17,216	10,702	47.7	7,148	41.5
Florida	336,313	253,936	151,492	45.0	94,477	37.2
Georgia	214,593	162,628	98,773	46.0	62,874	38.7
Hawaii	47,677	37,638	13,814	29.0	8,341	22.2
Idaho	15,596	11,938	7,087	45.4	4,642	38.9
Illinois	284,268	210,046	119,676	42.1	72,416	34.5
Indiana	92,856	75,496	39,180	42.2	27,395	36.3
Iowa	26,683	20,820	11,230	42.1	7,203	34.6
Kansas	34,813	26,532	16,184	46.5	10,171	38.3
Kentucky	64,352	53,049	30,241	47.0	22,004	41.5
Louisiana	142,066	115,446	64,866	45.7	46,094	39.9
Maine	10,882	8,931	4,326	39.8	2,910	32.6
Maryland	126,100	97,312	54,323	43.1	34,503	35.5
Massachusetts	82,879	64,230	30,615	36.9	18,366	28.6
Michigan	174,773	136,950	71,200	40.7	45,805	33.4
Minnesota	43,731	31,704	19,053	43.6	10,882	34.3
Mississippi	99,370	81,613	46,693	47.0	33,929	41.6
Missouri	90,911	73,805	39,188	43.1	27,454	37.2
Montana	11,200	9,077	5,161	46.1	3,539	39.0
Nebraska	17,482	12,901	8,321	47.6	5,120	39.7
Nevada	42,722	29,650	19,278	45.1	11,105	37.5
New Hampshire	11,007	9,035	3,869	35.2	2,585	28.6
New Jersey	165,351	124,046	63,514	38.4	36,633	29.5
New Mexico	49,959	40,068	21,279	42.6	14,630	36.5
New York	401,228	294,137	165,493	41.2	95,352	32.4
North Carolina	166,356	129,180	80,126	48.2	53,366	41.3
North Dakota	4,807	3,692	2,414	50.2	1,533	41.5
Ohio	180,287	146,615	76,794	42.6	53,208	36.3
Oklahoma	69,419	55,032	34,185	49.2	23,815	43.3
Oregon	47,903	34,848	20,735	43.3	12,499	35.9
Pennsylvania	194,659	158,607	76,356	39.2	51,929	32.7
Rhode Island	13,621	10,745	5,170	38.0	3,305	30.8
South Carolina	107,140	87,261	49,894	46.6	36,042	41.3
South Dakota	10,051	7,934	5,146	51.2	3,514	44.3
Tennessee	122,414	98,495	56,682	46.3	39,444	40.0
Texas	579,486	438,768	244,100	42.1	152,951	34.9
Utah	39,030	29,446	13,756	35.2	7,988	27.1
Vermont	4,636	3,757	1,838	39.6	1,231	32.8
Virginia	130,792	101,025	56,663	43.3	37,041	36.7
Washington	78,283	56,010	35,761	45.7	20,495	36.6
West Virginia	26,536	22,655	10,809	40.7	8,146	36.0
Wisconsin	56,808	42,865	25,373	44.7	15,445	36.0
Wyoming	6,013	4,777	2,738	45.5	1,880	39.4
United States	5,827,772	4,386,197	2,502,380	42.9	1,553,258	35.4

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

More than 2.7 million grandchildren live with grandparents who are responsible for them.  
 More than one-third of them have no parent living with them.

## Grandchildren Living with Grandparents Responsible for Them, 2008

	Total	Parent of grandchild present	No parent of grandchild present	
			Number	Percent
Alabama	65,158	38,293	26,865	41.2%
Alaska	6,049	4,342	1,707	28.2
Arizona	67,534	49,010	18,524	27.4
Arkansas	43,998	27,108	16,890	38.4
California	296,583	212,205	84,378	28.5
Colorado	40,354	23,779	16,575	41.1
Connecticut	18,580	11,925	6,655	35.8
Delaware	9,561	5,874	3,687	38.6
District of Columbia	6,704	3,919	2,785	41.5
Florida	161,105	102,433	58,672	36.4
Georgia	134,262	77,606	56,656	42.2
Hawaii	9,945	7,882	2,063	20.7
Idaho	12,556	6,583	5,973	47.6
Illinois	103,285	73,835	29,450	28.5
Indiana	56,296	34,137	22,159	39.4
Iowa	15,520	7,700	7,820	50.4
Kansas	19,225	9,782	9,443	49.1
Kentucky	51,104	25,567	25,537	50.0
Louisiana	82,905	55,281	27,624	33.3
Maine	6,958	3,905	3,053	43.9
Maryland	48,911	32,792	16,119	33.0
Massachusetts	27,883	18,716	9,167	32.9
Michigan	77,100	46,692	30,408	39.4
Minnesota	21,176	14,188	6,988	33.0
Mississippi	60,553	40,519	20,034	33.1
Missouri	57,353	38,046	19,307	33.7
Montana	7,458	4,393	3,065	41.1
Nebraska	8,606	4,740	3,866	44.9
Nevada	22,338	17,175	5,163	23.1
New Hampshire	4,395	3,249	1,146	26.1
New Jersey	47,389	29,392	17,997	38.0
New Mexico	31,199	22,379	8,820	28.3
New York	131,791	95,461	36,330	27.6
North Carolina	104,029	59,586	44,443	42.7
North Dakota	3,133	1,652	1,481	47.3
Ohio	93,876	56,076	37,800	40.3
Oklahoma	49,572	29,447	20,125	40.6
Oregon	24,448	15,861	8,587	35.1
Pennsylvania	82,122	53,641	28,481	34.7
Rhode Island	3,227	1,593	1,634	50.6
South Carolina	56,326	32,836	23,490	41.7
South Dakota	6,932	4,936	1,996	28.8
Tennessee	75,945	44,603	31,342	41.3
Texas	316,425	221,461	94,964	30.0
Utah	18,060	12,515	5,545	30.7
Vermont	3,117	1,877	1,240	39.8
Virginia	66,270	39,112	27,158	41.0
Washington	39,632	26,064	13,568	34.2
West Virginia	19,860	12,985	6,875	34.6
Wisconsin	27,535	16,951	10,584	38.4
Wyoming	5,563	2,323	3,240	58.2
United States	2,749,906	1,782,427	967,479	35.2

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2008 American Community Survey, Table B10002.  
 Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

More than 2.6 million grandparents are raising their grandchildren;  
almost 40 percent have been doing so for five years or more.

## Grandparents Raising Their Grandchildren, 2008 Selected Characteristics

	Total number	No parent of grandchild present		Number responsible for five years or more	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	60,086	26,040	43.3%	24,818	41.3%
Alaska	6,112	2,028	33.2	2,314	37.9
Arizona	58,527	17,343	29.6	22,314	38.0
Arkansas	40,636	16,016	39.4	16,391	40.3
California	294,608	75,349	25.6	111,526	37.8
Colorado	39,989	16,524	41.3	15,160	37.9
Connecticut	19,542	5,998	30.7	7,410	37.9
Delaware	8,176	3,192	39.0	3,312	40.5
District of Columbia	4,571	1,712	37.5	1,970	43.1
Florida	149,319	55,793	37.4	51,906	34.8
Georgia	111,608	46,202	41.4	39,875	35.7
Hawaii	11,660	2,494	21.4	6,331	54.3
Idaho	13,587	6,598	48.6	5,491	40.4
Illinois	93,645	25,867	27.6	37,251	39.8
Indiana	59,245	22,954	38.7	22,432	37.8
Iowa	16,852	8,428	50.0	3,903	23.2
Kansas	19,995	10,344	51.7	5,656	28.3
Kentucky	49,490	23,781	48.1	18,357	37.1
Louisiana	69,519	23,299	33.5	25,798	37.1
Maine	7,992	3,144	39.3	2,638	32.8
Maryland	47,229	16,130	34.2	20,820	43.9
Massachusetts	31,195	9,631	30.9	12,831	41.1
Michigan	74,738	28,153	37.7	25,060	33.5
Minnesota	21,525	6,784	31.5	5,905	27.4
Mississippi	51,406	19,721	38.4	18,974	36.9
Missouri	50,811	18,559	36.5	20,504	40.4
Montana	7,109	3,360	47.3	2,746	38.6
Nebraska	8,698	3,427	39.4	2,474	28.4
Nevada	22,555	5,911	26.2	7,155	31.7
New Hampshire	4,833	1,350	27.9	2,044	42.3
New Jersey	50,576	15,104	29.9	23,721	46.8
New Mexico	23,943	8,552	35.7	8,967	37.5
New York	128,692	33,747	26.2	47,809	37.1
North Carolina	97,784	42,023	43.0	39,133	39.8
North Dakota	2,762	1,113	40.3	587	21.3
Ohio	95,909	39,575	41.3	35,620	37.1
Oklahoma	46,863	21,412	45.7	17,831	38.0
Oregon	23,380	8,924	38.2	8,736	37.3
Pennsylvania	79,870	26,372	33.0	29,349	36.7
Rhode Island	4,061	1,782	43.9	925	22.8
South Carolina	48,665	22,185	45.6	19,875	40.8
South Dakota	5,516	2,051	37.2	2,378	43.1
Tennessee	71,305	30,557	42.9	27,095	38.0
Texas	298,742	94,122	31.5	109,242	36.6
Utah	18,142	5,920	32.6	6,124	33.8
Vermont	3,150	1,241	39.4	663	21.0
Virginia	66,057	26,944	40.8	22,343	33.8
Washington	40,743	13,622	33.4	12,810	31.4
West Virginia	19,841	8,235	41.5	7,441	37.5
Wisconsin	28,390	9,887	34.8	10,377	36.5
Wyoming	6,265	3,615	57.7	2,348	37.5
United States	2,615,914	923,115	35.3	976,740	37.3

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2008 American Community Survey, Tables B10050, B10051, and B10057. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.



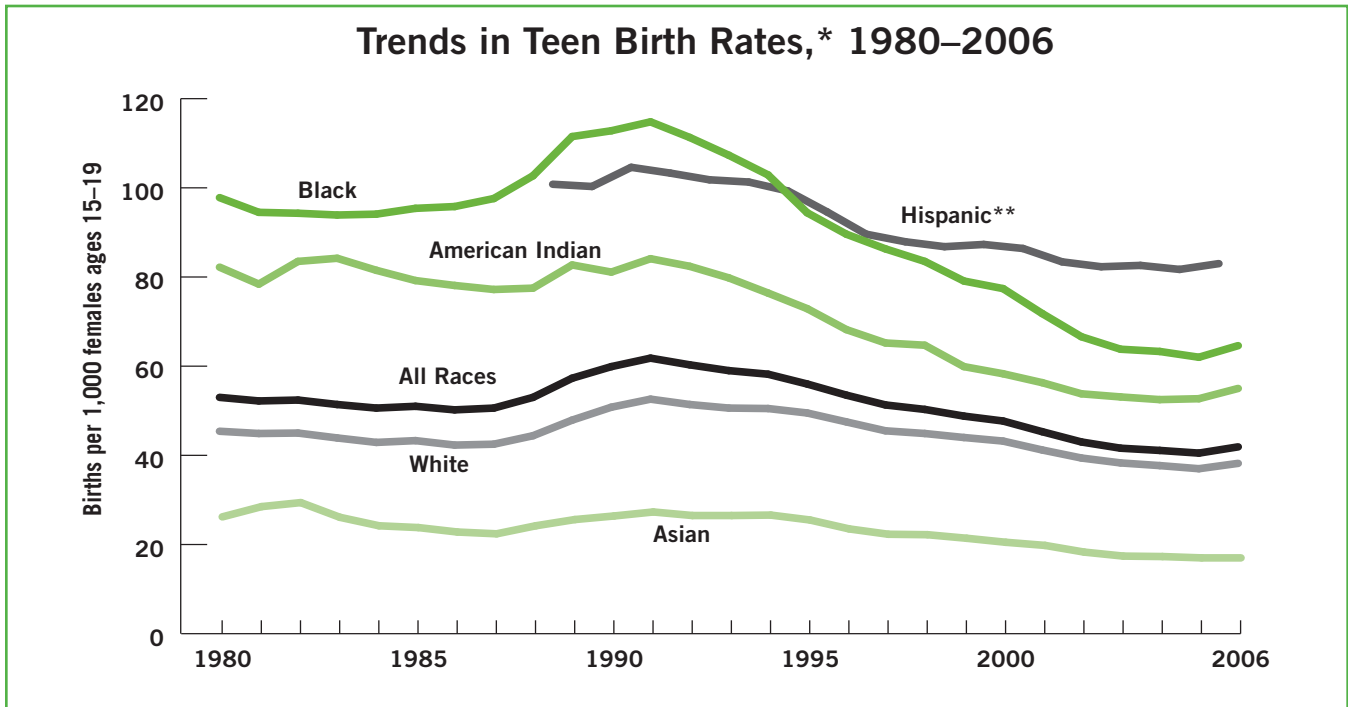
The median family income for grandparents raising grandchildren without the child's parent present is 43 percent less than for other families with children. Almost 1 in 5 grandparents raising grandchildren lives in poverty.

## Grandparents Raising Their Grandchildren, 2008 Economic Characteristics

	Number in labor force	Poor		Median family income, grandparent-headed families		Median family income, all families with own children
		Number	Percent	All grandparent-headed families	No parent of grandchild present	
Alabama	32,413	12,876	21.4%	\$ 38,734	\$ 31,520	\$ 52,638
Alaska	3,528	618	10.1	72,083	40,234	73,105
Arizona	37,851	13,265	22.6	49,173	40,897	56,385
Arkansas	25,912	8,112	20.0	39,992	32,616	45,085
California	167,234	42,752	14.5	55,797	38,586	64,155
Colorado	26,290	5,286	13.2	52,436	40,678	66,975
Connecticut	12,229	4,064	20.8	54,222	32,094	84,278
Delaware	5,747	1,019	12.5	56,159	36,096	66,483
District of Columbia	2,573	915	20.0	41,350	32,171	45,287
Florida	92,322	23,411	15.7	49,050	41,098	54,380
Georgia	68,464	24,751	22.2	43,188	32,935	56,830
Hawaii	6,601	601	5.2	80,288	51,643	73,073
Idaho	8,510	1,429	10.5	50,787	52,612	51,681
Illinois	58,084	19,529	20.8	48,175	33,070	66,858
Indiana	38,113	9,621	16.2	49,411	40,292	56,695
Iowa	11,914	2,339	13.9	47,425	40,008	60,619
Kansas	13,561	2,342	11.7	48,361	40,192	59,530
Kentucky	25,275	11,496	23.2	35,577	28,956	50,696
Louisiana	39,535	17,201	24.7	38,813	26,797	51,428
Maine	5,386	1,011	12.6	42,703	30,418	54,720
Maryland	30,693	6,375	13.5	63,442	48,765	82,946
Massachusetts	19,959	3,585	11.5	65,623	39,317	80,326
Michigan	44,256	15,772	21.1	45,094	34,441	60,015
Minnesota	15,718	3,382	15.7	55,959	39,296	72,008
Mississippi	30,496	14,673	28.5	31,452	25,246	42,916
Missouri	32,768	9,008	17.7	45,394	37,409	56,631
Montana	4,357	1,251	17.6	52,941	41,392	55,154
Nebraska	6,362	1,466	16.9	47,012	29,142	61,144
Nevada	15,217	3,415	15.1	64,943	59,517	60,396
New Hampshire	3,349	837	17.3	57,309	21,735	79,437
New Jersey	31,831	6,505	12.8	56,312	36,417	86,613
New Mexico	16,072	5,659	23.6	43,470	32,432	45,939
New York	71,745	24,715	19.2	49,230	31,297	64,248
North Carolina	61,642	20,982	21.3	36,978	31,167	54,188
North Dakota	1,638	796	28.8	34,424	34,167	61,080
Ohio	58,862	16,635	17.3	43,199	35,646	58,608
Oklahoma	29,362	9,279	19.8	44,807	40,337	49,221
Oregon	14,371	5,445	23.2	43,435	30,159	57,688
Pennsylvania	48,253	17,049	21.3	43,055	27,864	62,670
Rhode Island	3,039	1,001	24.6	39,751	37,548	67,891
South Carolina	29,073	12,236	25.1	34,280	26,153	52,797
South Dakota	3,944	1,529	27.7	38,695	38,322	57,784
Tennessee	45,077	14,750	20.7	40,251	37,755	51,023
Texas	185,836	66,660	22.3	45,909	31,696	53,689
Utah	11,498	1,643	9.1	61,838	48,779	62,211
Vermont	2,232	222	7.0	50,531	31,483	61,395
Virginia	41,357	10,485	15.9	52,764	37,277	71,553
Washington	24,579	5,992	14.7	55,158	48,266	66,818
West Virginia	9,668	4,256	21.5	41,025	32,493	47,170
Wisconsin	18,866	4,258	15.0	49,990	36,094	64,885
Wyoming	4,498	346	5.5	63,045	61,786	61,091
United States	1,598,160	492,845	18.8	46,906	34,782	60,944

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2008 American Community Survey, Tables B10010, B10058, B10059, and B19125. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

The teen birth rate rose in 2006 for the first time in 15 years.



	All Races	White	Black	American Indian	Asian, Pacific Islander	Hispanic**
1980	53.0	45.4	97.8	82.2	26.2	
1981	52.2	44.9	94.5	78.4	28.5	
1982	52.4	45.0	94.3	83.5	29.4	
1983	51.4	43.9	93.9	84.2	26.1	
1984	50.6	42.9	94.1	81.5	24.2	
1985	51.0	43.3	95.4	79.2	23.8	
1986	50.2	42.3	95.8	78.1	22.8	
1987	50.6	42.5	97.6	77.2	22.4	
1988	53.0	44.4	102.7	77.5	24.2	
1989	57.3	47.9	111.5	82.7	25.6	100.8
1990	59.9	50.8	112.8	81.1	26.4	100.3
1991	61.8	52.6	114.8	84.1	27.3	104.6
1992	60.3	51.4	111.3	82.4	26.5	103.3
1993	59.0	50.6	107.3	79.8	26.5	101.8
1994	58.2	50.5	102.9	76.4	26.6	101.3
1995	56.0	49.5	94.4	72.9	25.5	99.3
1996	53.5	47.5	89.6	68.2	23.5	94.6
1997	51.3	45.5	86.3	65.2	22.3	89.6
1998	50.3	44.9	83.5	64.7	22.2	87.9
1999	48.8	44.0	79.1	59.9	21.4	86.8
2000	47.7	43.2	77.4	58.3	20.5	87.3
2001	45.3	41.2	71.8	56.3	19.8	86.4
2002	43.0	39.4	66.6	53.8	18.3	83.4
2003	41.6	38.3	63.8	53.1	17.4	82.3
2004	41.1	37.7	63.3	52.5	17.3	82.6
2005	40.5	37.0	62.0	52.7	17.0	81.7
2006	41.9	38.2	64.6	55.0	17.0	83.0

\* Births per 1,000 females ages 15–19

\*\* Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race; Hispanic data prior to 1989 not available.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 57, No. 7 (January 7, 2009), "Births: Final Data for 2006," Tables 4 and 8.

Birth rates for teens 15 to 19 increased in 43 states in 2006, rising to 41.9 births per 1,000 teens.

## Teen Birth Rates<sup>1</sup>

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Alabama	71.0	68.5	60.7	49.7	53.5
Alaska	65.3	54.5	49.0	37.3	44.3
Arizona	75.5	73.5	67.9	58.2	62.0
Arkansas	80.1	71.9	66.2	59.1	62.3
California	70.6	66.8	47.0	38.8	39.9
Colorado	54.5	52.3	51.3	42.6	43.8
Connecticut	38.8	38.6	31.1	23.3	23.5
Delaware	54.5	54.6	48.0	44.0	41.9
District of Columbia	93.1	85.2	53.2	63.4	48.4
Florida	69.1	60.2	51.1	42.4	45.2
Georgia	75.5	69.8	62.8	52.7	54.2
Hawaii	61.2	48.8	46.1	36.2	40.5
Idaho	50.6	48.7	42.9	37.7	39.2
Illinois	62.9	58.4	48.0	38.6	39.5
Indiana	58.6	56.6	49.1	43.2	43.5
Iowa	40.5	38.3	34.2	32.6	32.9
Kansas	56.1	52.0	46.1	41.4	42.0
Kentucky	67.6	62.3	55.1	49.1	54.6
Louisiana	74.2	69.9	62.1	49.1	53.9
Maine	43.0	33.9	29.2	24.4	25.8
Maryland	53.2	47.2	41.3	31.8	33.6
Massachusetts	35.1	33.3	25.9	21.8	21.3
Michigan	59.0	49.1	40.2	32.5	33.8
Minnesota	36.3	32.5	30.1	26.1	27.9
Mississippi	81.0	79.2	70.1	60.5	68.4
Missouri	62.8	55.1	48.7	42.5	45.7
Montana	48.4	42.4	36.7	35.2	39.6
Nebraska	42.3	37.8	37.7	34.2	33.4
Nevada	73.3	73.4	63.0	50.1	55.8
New Hampshire	33.0	30.3	23.3	17.9	18.7
New Jersey	40.5	37.7	31.8	23.4	24.9
New Mexico	78.2	74.0	65.6	61.6	64.1
New York	43.6	42.2	33.2	26.5	25.7
North Carolina	67.6	63.0	58.6	48.5	49.7
North Dakota	35.4	32.9	27.3	29.7	26.5
Ohio	57.9	53.4	46.0	38.9	40.0
Oklahoma	66.8	63.7	59.7	54.2	59.6
Oregon	54.6	50.1	42.8	33.0	35.7
Pennsylvania	44.9	40.9	34.0	30.4	31.0
Rhode Island	43.9	39.8	33.6	31.4	27.8
South Carolina	71.3	62.8	58.0	51.0	53.0
South Dakota	46.8	40.9	38.1	37.5	40.2
Tennessee	72.3	66.6	59.5	54.9	54.7
Texas	75.3	75.6	68.9	61.6	63.1
Utah	48.5	40.9	38.3	33.4	34.0
Vermont	34.0	28.1	23.4	18.6	20.8
Virginia	52.9	48.4	40.9	34.4	35.2
Washington	53.1	48.0	39.2	31.1	33.4
West Virginia	57.3	52.7	46.5	43.4	44.9
Wisconsin	42.6	37.9	35.2	30.3	30.9
Wyoming	56.3	47.9	41.7	43.2	47.3
United States	59.9	56.0	47.7	40.5	41.9

<sup>1</sup>Number of births to teens ages 15–19 per 1,000 females ages 15–19

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 52, No. 12 (August 4, 2003), "Revised Birth and Fertility Rates for the 1990s and New Rates for Hispanic Populations, 2000 and 2001: United States," Table 10; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 56, No. 6 (December 5, 2007), "Births: Final Data 2005," Table 11; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 57, No. 7 (January 7, 2009), "Births: Final Data 2006," Table 11.

## State Overview of Family Structure Data

States	States where the majority of children in households headed by relatives without parents of the child present live (C-3)	States where more than 35.2% of grandchildren are living with grandparents without parents of the child present (C-4)	States where more than 1 in 5 grandparents raising their grandchildren are poor (C-6)	States where teen birth rates increased between 2005-2006 (C-8)
Alabama		X	X	X
Alaska				X
Arizona			X	X
Arkansas		X		X
California	X			X
Colorado		X		X
Connecticut		X	X	X
Delaware		X		
District of Columbia		X		
Florida	X	X		X
Georgia	X	X	X	X
Hawaii				X
Idaho		X		X
Illinois	X		X	X
Indiana		X		X
Iowa		X		X
Kansas		X		X
Kentucky		X	X	X
Louisiana			X	X
Maine		X		X
Maryland				X
Massachusetts				
Michigan		X	X	X
Minnesota				X
Mississippi			X	X
Missouri				X
Montana		X		X
Nebraska		X		
Nevada				X
New Hampshire				X
New Jersey		X		X
New Mexico			X	X
New York	X			
North Carolina	X	X	X	X
North Dakota		X	X	
Ohio	X	X		X
Oklahoma		X		X
Oregon			X	X
Pennsylvania			X	X
Rhode Island		X	X	
South Carolina		X	X	X
South Dakota			X	X
Tennessee		X	X	
Texas	X		X	X
Utah				X
Vermont		X		X
Virginia		X		X
Washington				X
West Virginia			X	X
Wisconsin		X		X
Wyoming		X		X



# Family Income

The wealthiest households continue to reap most of the nation's income. The gap between the rich and non-rich is enormous and still growing. Between 2002 and 2007, income of the wealthiest one percent of U.S. households grew more than 10 times as fast as income of the bottom 90 percent. The income share for the wealthiest 10 percent of households was the highest ever recorded. Median income of families varies significantly from state to state and across races and ethnic groups. Median income for Black families with children is only 55 percent that of White families. The federal minimum wage income of \$7.25 an hour for a full-time year-round worker with two children in most states leaves the family with income about two-thirds of the federal poverty level for a four-person family. Growing unemployment and poverty call for significantly increased income supports for children and their families.

- The monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment in a state's lowest cost metropolitan area is more than 40 percent of the minimum wage in every state and the District of Columbia. In one-third of states, the FMR for a two-bedroom apartment is more than half the minimum wage.
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) benefit levels were 30 percent or less of the federal poverty level in over half the states in July 2006. Only Alaska, California and New York paid TANF benefits equal to even half the federal poverty level.
- The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) lifts more children out of poverty than any other single program. Working families and individuals with adjusted gross incomes below \$50,000 received more than \$48.7 billion dollars from the EITC in 2007. The Child Tax Credit helped more than 25 million working families, many of them low-income, with more than \$31 billion that year.
- Payments were made in only half of the approximately 12 million child support cases with court orders that came to the attention of the Child Support Enforcement Program in 2006.
- A record high 39.7 million people – about half of them children – received food stamps (now called the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) in February 2010.
- Only one in nine low-income children who received free or reduced-price lunch during the school year is reached by the Summer Food Service Program.

Income of the top one percent of U.S. households grew more than ten times as fast as the income of the bottom 90 percent between 2002 and 2007.

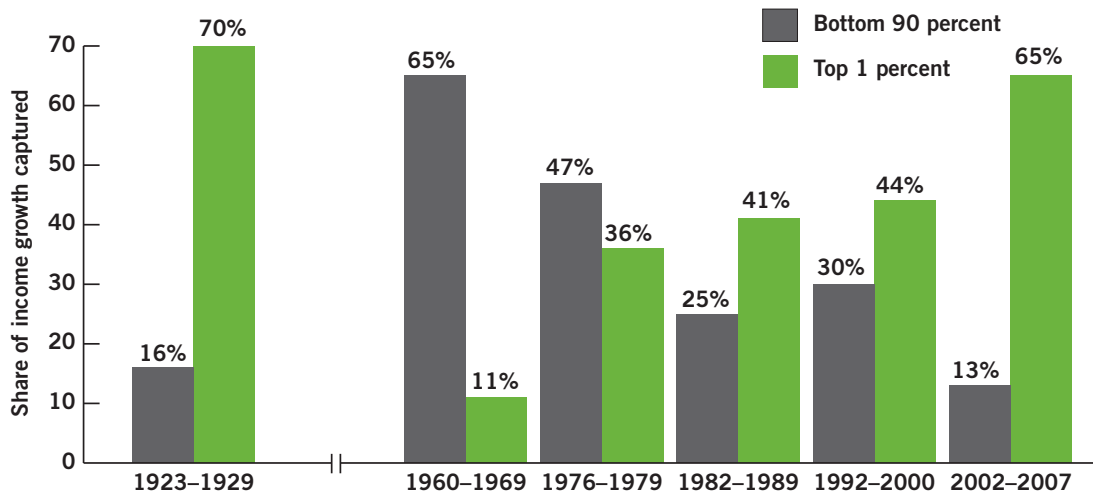
### Average Income Gains, Adjusted for Inflation, 2002–2007

	Dollar increase	Percent increase	Average annual increase
<b>Bottom 90 percent</b>	\$1,206	3.9%	0.8%
<b>Next 9 percent</b>	19,476	13.0	2.5
<b>Top 1 percent</b>	521,127	61.8	10.1
<b>Top 0.1 percent</b>	3,455,384	94.1	14.2

Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, “Top 1 Percent of Americans Reaped Two-Thirds of Income Gains in Last Economic Expansion: Income Concentration in 2007 Was at Highest Level Since 1928, New Analysis Shows” (September 9, 2009), Table 1. Based on Internal Revenue Service data analyzed by Thomas Piketty and Emmanuel Saez, available at <http://elsa.berkeley.edu/~saez/TabFig2007.xls>.

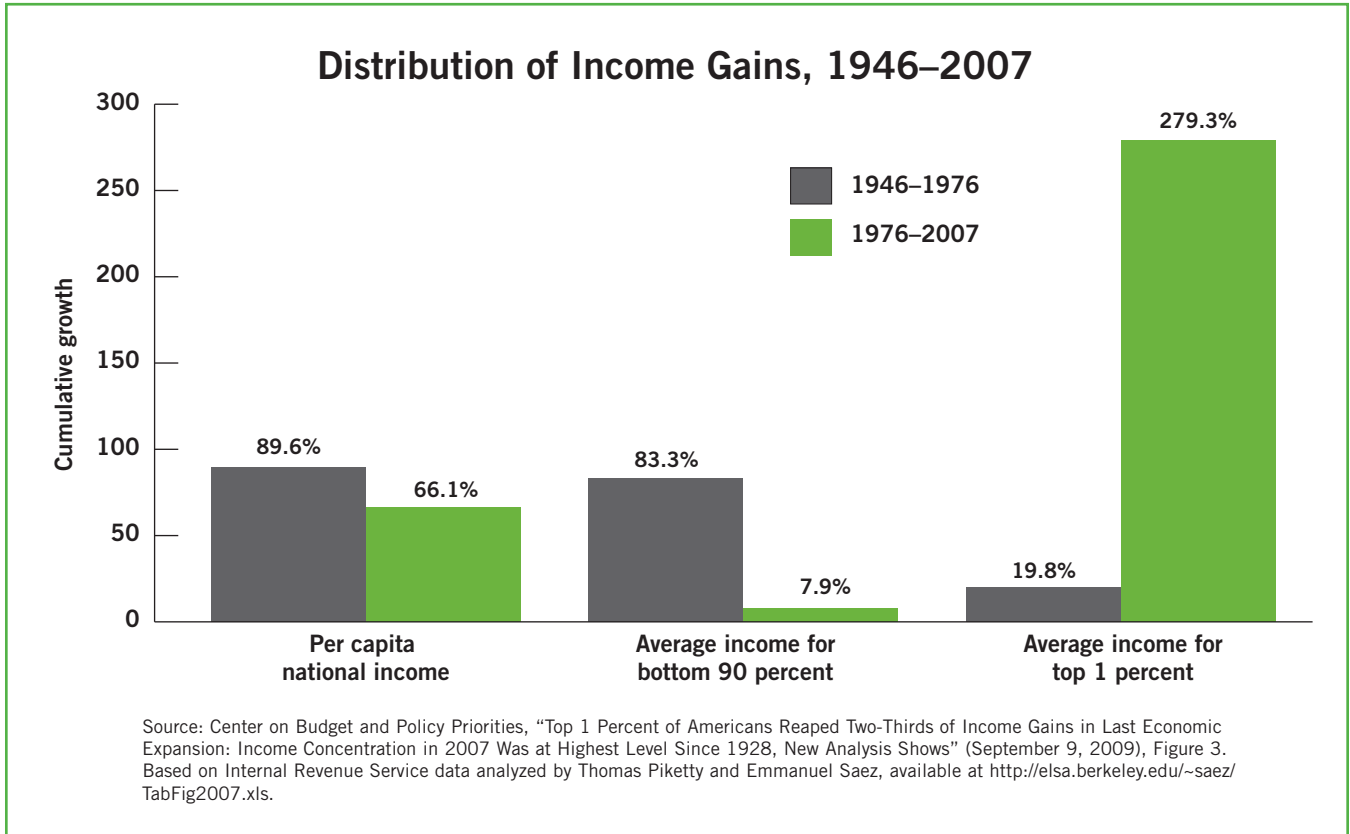
In the 1960s, 65 percent of the nation’s income gains went to the bottom 90 percent of U.S. households. Forty years later, 65 percent of the gains went to the top one percent.

### Share of Nation’s Income Gains

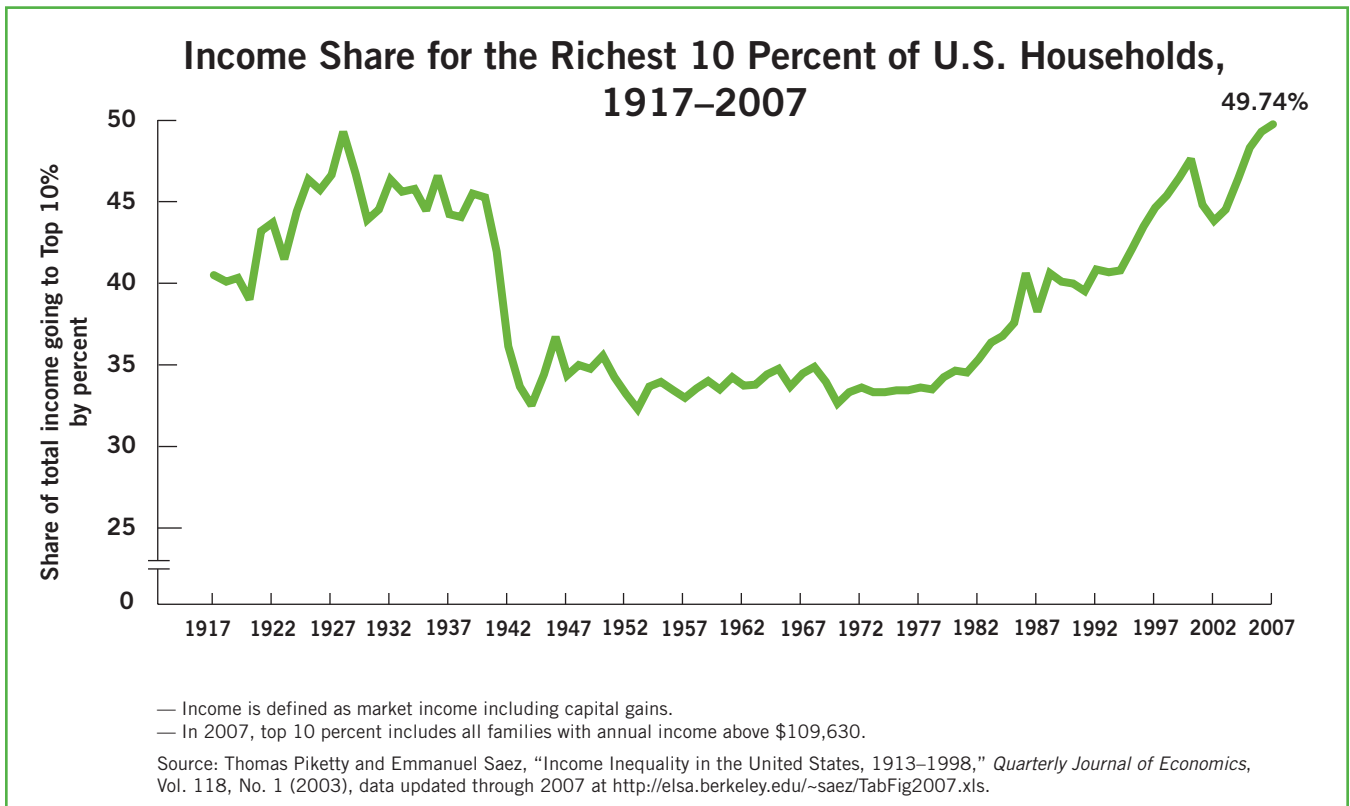


Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, “Top 1 Percent of Americans Reaped Two-Thirds of Income Gains in Last Economic Expansion: Income Concentration in 2007 Was at Highest Level Since 1928, New Analysis Shows” (September 9, 2009), Figure 1. Based on Internal Revenue Service data analyzed by Thomas Piketty and Emmanuel Saez, available at <http://elsa.berkeley.edu/~saez/TabFig2007.xls>.

The average income of the top one percent of households increased 280 percent while income for the bottom 90 percent increased only eight percent over the past three decades.



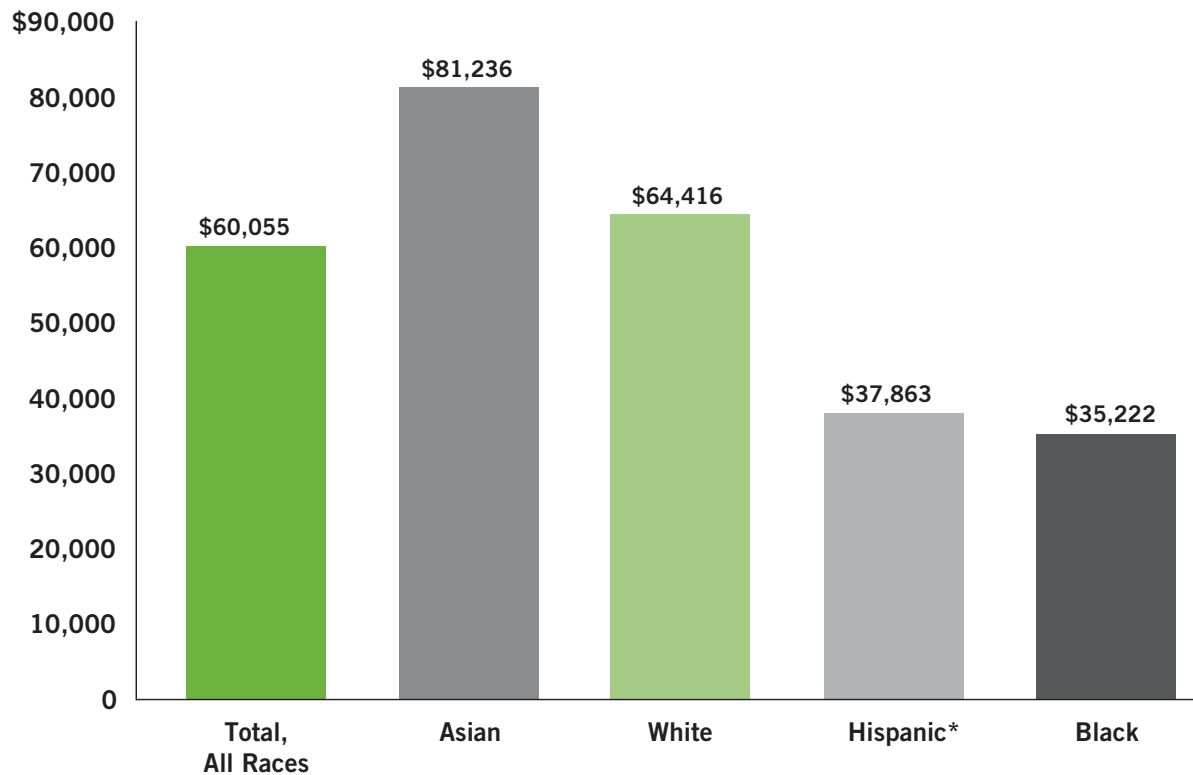
The income share for the wealthiest 10 percent of households in 2007 was the highest ever recorded.





Black families with children have median incomes only 55 percent of those of White families. The median income of Hispanic families is slightly higher than that of Black families.

### Median Income of Families with Children, 2008



\*Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, FINC-03. Presence of Related Children Under 18 Years Old – All Families by Total Money Income in 2008, Type of Family, Work Experience in 2008, Race and Hispanic Origin of Reference Person, at [http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032009/faminc/new03\\_000.htm](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032009/faminc/new03_000.htm).

The median family income for a family of four ranges from a low in New Mexico of \$55,561 to a high in New Jersey of \$103,261.

## Median Family Income, 2007–2008

	Three-person family	Four-person family
Alabama	\$ 55,631	\$ 65,311
Alaska	77,544	85,422
Arizona	62,066	69,452
Arkansas	48,721	57,905
California	70,890	79,477
Colorado	69,977	81,644
Connecticut	86,643	102,124
Delaware	70,075	88,725
District of Columbia	69,294	60,418
Florida	58,574	69,009
Georgia	61,104	68,502
Hawaii	77,539	91,483
Idaho	52,765	62,051
Illinois	71,329	81,465
Indiana	59,650	70,873
Iowa	64,372	72,961
Kansas	63,438	72,610
Kentucky	54,683	64,459
Louisiana	53,461	66,256
Maine	62,076	70,374
Maryland	85,455	101,803
Massachusetts	82,591	99,648
Michigan	61,737	74,824
Minnesota	75,073	86,637
Mississippi	46,685	58,518
Missouri	60,371	71,059
Montana	58,636	65,827
Nebraska	63,702	72,542
Nevada	67,052	71,104
New Hampshire	79,668	93,926
New Jersey	86,070	103,261
New Mexico	50,630	55,561
New York	69,421	82,457
North Carolina	56,930	67,295
North Dakota	62,635	75,140
Ohio	61,772	73,301
Oklahoma	54,522	62,037
Oregon	62,832	72,667
Pennsylvania	67,757	77,867
Rhode Island	76,846	87,002
South Carolina	55,296	65,655
South Dakota	63,153	70,182
Tennessee	54,014	64,228
Texas	59,222	66,381
Utah	61,905	69,990
Vermont	65,326	74,163
Virginia	74,151	85,939
Washington	72,533	82,716
West Virginia	51,836	58,479
Wisconsin	68,123	80,530
Wyoming	65,820	76,964
United States	64,779	75,782

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2008 American Community Survey, at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/medincsizeandstate.xls>; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2008 American Community Survey, Table B19119.

Only three states—Alaska, California and New York—had Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) benefits equal to half of the federal poverty level. Except for California and Wisconsin, 2006 benefits in all states were at least 30 percent less in real dollars than in 1970.

## AFDC/TANF Benefits, July 1970–July 2006

Maximum monthly benefits for a three-person family

	July 1970		July 2006		
	Actual dollars	Adjusted for inflation (July 2006)*	Actual dollars	Percent change (compared to inflation-adjusted amount)	As percent of 2006 poverty level
Alabama	\$ 65	\$ 339	\$ 215	-36.6%	15.5%
Alaska	328	1,711	923	-46.1	53.4
Arizona	138	720	347	-51.8	25.1
Arkansas	89	464	204	-56.0	14.7
California	186	971	723	-25.5	52.3
Colorado	193	1,007	356	-64.6	25.7
Connecticut	283	1,477	636	-56.9	46.0
Delaware	160	835	338	-59.5	24.4
District of Columbia	195	1,018	407	-60.0	29.4
Florida	114	595	303	-49.1	21.9
Georgia	107	558	280	-49.8	20.2
Hawaii	226	1,179	570	-51.7	35.8
Idaho	211	1,101	309	-71.9	22.3
Illinois	232	1,211	396	-67.3	28.6
Indiana	120	626	288	-54.0	20.8
Iowa	201	1,049	426	-59.4	30.8
Kansas	222	1,158	429	-63.0	31.0
Kentucky	147	767	262	-65.8	18.9
Louisiana	88	459	240	-47.7	17.3
Maine	135	704	485	-31.1	35.1
Maryland	162	845	490	-42.0	35.4
Massachusetts	268	1,398	618	-55.8	44.7
Michigan	219	1,143	459	-59.8	33.2
Minnesota	256	1,336	532	-60.2	38.5
Mississippi	56	292	170	-41.8	12.3
Missouri	104	543	292	-46.2	21.1
Montana	202	1,054	375	-64.4	27.1
Nebraska	171	892	364	-59.2	26.3
Nevada	121	631	348	-44.8	25.2
New Hampshire	262	1,367	625	-54.3	45.2
New Jersey	302	1,576	424	-73.1	30.7
New Mexico	149	777	389	-49.9	28.1
New York	279	1,456	691	-52.5	50.0
North Carolina	145	757	272	-64.1	19.7
North Dakota	213	1,111	477	-57.1	34.5
Ohio	161	840	410	-51.2	29.6
Oklahoma	152	793	292	-63.2	21.1
Oregon	184	960	471	-50.9	34.0
Pennsylvania	265	1,383	421	-69.6	30.4
Rhode Island	229	1,195	554	-53.6	40.0
South Carolina	85	444	240	-45.9	17.3
South Dakota	264	1,378	508	-63.1	36.7
Tennessee	112	584	185	-68.3	13.4
Texas	148	772	223	-71.1	16.1
Utah	175	913	474	-48.1	34.3
Vermont	267	1,393	665	-52.3	48.1
Virginia	225	1,174	389	-66.9	28.1
Washington	258	1,346	546	-59.4	39.5
West Virginia	114	595	340	-42.9	24.6
Wisconsin	184	960	673	-29.9	48.7
Wyoming	213	1,111	340	-69.4	24.6

\*Adjusted by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). The CPI-U for July 1970 was 39.0; for July 2006 it was 203.5.

Sources: U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, Committee on Ways and Means, *Green Book 2004*, Table 7–13; U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, Committee on Ways and Means, *Green Book 2008*, Table 7–21; and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index, at <http://stats.bls.gov/cpi/>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

More than four million adults and children receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)—a 65 percent reduction since August 1996 (when major changes were made in the federal welfare system). More than half the families receiving assistance are one-parent families.

## TANF Recipients and Families, August 1996 and September 2009

	Recipients, September 2009					Families, September 2009			
	Total	Adults	Children	Recipients, August 1996	Percent change	Total	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Children only families
Alabama	47,811	11,726	36,085	100,662	-52.5%	20,071	0	11,508	8,474
Alaska	8,479	2,566	5,913	35,544	-76.1	3,086	0	1,807	923
Arizona	83,236	20,699	62,537	169,442	-50.9	38,368	0	17,616	19,409
Arkansas	19,755	5,458	14,297	56,343	-64.9	8,670	114	5,050	3,412
California	1,355,050	290,982	1,064,068	2,581,948	-47.5	554,268	0	254,990	247,054
Colorado	25,899	6,162	19,737	95,788	-73.0	10,364	0	4,973	4,772
Connecticut	34,645	10,400	24,245	159,246	-78.2	17,305	0	10,262	7,043
Delaware	13,396	5,132	8,264	23,654	-43.4	4,730	0	2,085	2,629
District of Columbia	12,721	2,368	10,353	69,292	-81.6	5,907	0	3,545	2,362
Florida	107,719	22,096	85,623	533,801	-79.8	58,646	0	17,311	39,517
Georgia	38,486	3,446	35,040	330,302	-88.3	21,008	17	3,408	17,600
Hawaii	24,447	7,432	17,015	66,482	-63.2	8,447	8	5,617	1,688
Idaho	2,412	176	2,236	21,780	-88.9	1,600	0	176	1,424
Illinois	55,394	5,639	49,755	642,644	-91.4	20,332	0	5,647	14,685
Indiana	98,804	25,232	73,572	142,604	-30.7	38,392	0	25,108	9,643
Iowa	55,888	18,145	37,743	86,146	-35.1	21,530	306	14,642	5,263
Kansas	37,771	12,215	25,556	63,783	-40.8	14,620	0	9,307	4,029
Kentucky	60,477	12,960	47,517	172,193	-64.9	29,755	0	11,766	17,461
Louisiana	24,170	3,423	20,747	228,115	-89.4	10,752	0	3,346	7,406
Maine	36,026	12,449	23,577	53,873	-33.1	14,005	1,307	9,543	2,817
Maryland	57,609	15,543	42,066	194,127	-70.3	23,942	0	15,698	8,244
Massachusetts	130,072	42,570	87,502	226,030	-42.5	59,635	601	39,290	17,380
Michigan	n/a	n/a	n/a	502,354	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Minnesota	48,387	11,329	37,058	169,744	-71.5	22,407	0	11,651	10,756
Mississippi	25,408	6,575	18,833	123,828	-79.5	12,018	0	6,486	5,532
Missouri	94,690	29,745	64,945	222,820	-57.5	39,182	0	29,983	9,199
Montana	9,174	2,693	6,481	29,130	-68.5	3,622	0	1,872	1,381
Nebraska	21,154	4,924	16,230	38,592	-45.2	8,588	0	5,011	3,577
Nevada	24,481	6,334	18,147	34,261	-28.5	9,500	0	4,483	4,137
New Hampshire	13,183	3,816	9,367	22,937	-42.5	6,037	1	3,488	2,397
New Jersey	76,818	22,344	54,474	275,637	-72.1	32,519	0	22,520	9,999
New Mexico	49,108	13,404	35,704	99,661	-50.7	18,354	0	11,233	6,338
New York	386,303	105,785	280,518	1,143,962	-66.2	154,045	947	92,783	58,916
North Carolina	55,567	10,730	44,837	267,326	-79.2	27,678	34	10,020	17,304
North Dakota	5,145	1,294	3,851	13,146	-60.9	2,056	368	1,551	505
Ohio	227,363	62,282	165,081	549,312	-58.6	99,084	0	46,584	45,172
Oklahoma	21,598	4,219	17,379	96,201	-77.5	9,584	0	4,219	5,365
Oregon	73,287	22,942	50,345	78,419	-6.5	28,479	438	18,386	7,908
Pennsylvania	126,417	31,848	94,569	531,059	-76.2	52,013	0	30,010	21,398
Rhode Island	15,523	4,508	11,015	56,560	-72.6	6,934	0	4,520	2,362
South Carolina	43,503	10,786	32,717	114,273	-61.9	18,512	0	11,061	7,451
South Dakota	6,584	1,030	5,554	15,896	-58.6	3,159	0	1,030	2,129
Tennessee	161,733	45,225	116,508	254,818	-36.5	62,372	684	48,232	12,345
Texas	108,144	14,915	93,229	649,018	-83.3	47,856	0	14,646	33,210
Utah	17,920	5,442	12,478	39,073	-54.1	6,936	0	4,057	2,879
Vermont	6,959	2,105	4,854	24,331	-71.4	3,061	47	1,498	1,261
Virginia	83,131	24,251	58,880	152,845	-45.6	36,800	0	25,178	11,622
Washington	153,888	50,267	103,621	268,927	-42.8	65,614	125	37,387	21,942
West Virginia	21,225	5,919	15,306	89,039	-76.2	9,450	0	4,668	4,782
Wisconsin	43,391	8,331	35,060	148,888	-70.9	19,569	78	7,066	12,195
Wyoming	583	99	484	11,398	-94.9	291	0	92	195
United States	4,250,934	1,049,961	3,200,973	12,077,254	-64.8	1,791,153	5,075	932,410	765,492

n/a — Data not available.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, Caseload Data 1996–1999, at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/data-reports/caseload/afdc/1996/1996.xls>; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, TANF Caseload Data 2009, at [http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/data-reports/caseload/2009/2009\\_3\\_tanssp.xls](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/data-reports/caseload/2009/2009_3_tanssp.xls). Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

**24.6 million working families and individuals received almost \$48.7 billion from the EITC in 2007 and most went to low wage workers with no or limited tax liability.**

**Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), 2007**

	Federal EITC				State EITC	
	Total claims		Refundable claims		Does state have its own EITC?	Is it refundable?
	Number of filers	Amount (in 1,000s)	Number of filers	Amount (in 1,000s)		
Alabama	531,511	\$ 1,221,396	484,306	\$ 1,099,425		
Alaska	43,162	70,296	36,933	62,167		
Arizona	468,098	924,466	415,514	824,216		
Arkansas	303,618	637,797	271,945	572,311		
California	2,729,208	5,311,267	2,309,375	4,439,094		
Colorado	300,892	529,992	256,090	461,200		
Connecticut	189,662	333,361	161,795	293,456		
Delaware	64,685	121,774	57,411	110,151	Yes	No
District of Columbia	50,677	91,561	45,174	82,743	Yes	Yes
Florida	1,810,981	3,579,925	1,571,372	3,072,116		
Georgia	1,006,290	2,219,893	909,768	1,969,355		
Hawaii	96,043	164,710	81,863	146,838		
Idaho	115,917	215,286	100,244	186,915		
Illinois	946,867	1,894,797	828,108	1,647,184	Yes	Yes
Indiana	492,353	933,890	436,790	839,177	Yes	Yes
Iowa	194,557	341,901	167,092	302,240	Yes	Yes
Kansas	195,798	358,467	171,799	321,910	Yes	Yes
Kentucky	384,236	734,795	339,447	652,204		
Louisiana	526,030	1,216,077	479,456	1,097,991	Yes	Yes
Maine	96,183	163,376	79,526	137,239	Yes	Yes
Maryland	372,774	693,211	325,317	605,461	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	348,577	592,854	292,898	515,843	Yes	Yes
Michigan	750,743	1,456,800	660,917	1,272,656	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	304,600	523,462	259,919	456,916	Yes	Yes
Mississippi	402,114	945,143	369,383	862,582		
Missouri	489,777	942,096	430,677	841,236		
Montana	77,920	137,427	66,044	119,590		
Nebraska	123,144	224,630	106,755	200,172	Yes	Yes
Nevada	192,465	351,437	169,279	313,348		
New Hampshire	70,776	115,573	57,924	97,528		
New Jersey	531,751	1,007,495	457,253	870,458	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	210,318	413,508	188,049	373,147	Yes	Yes
New York	1,626,782	3,142,063	1,369,431	2,623,278	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	860,966	1,761,511	767,173	1,575,190	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	41,538	71,975	35,515	63,983		
Ohio	888,325	1,697,471	784,389	1,517,454		
Oklahoma	333,169	659,567	294,324	583,935	Yes	Yes
Oregon	254,771	442,895	218,229	386,399	Yes	Yes
Pennsylvania	855,479	1,559,547	744,708	1,392,163		
Rhode Island	74,630	140,582	64,921	123,268	Yes	Yes
South Carolina	472,489	979,071	426,460	889,541		
South Dakota	60,141	108,316	52,120	97,189		
Tennessee	614,704	1,238,129	542,229	1,085,844		
Texas	2,417,422	5,368,194	2,159,616	4,666,952		
Utah	156,071	292,123	138,078	257,519		
Vermont	41,357	65,595	33,221	54,403	Yes	Yes
Virginia	545,436	1,028,080	478,367	916,096	Yes	No
Washington	394,028	693,986	338,631	610,119	Yes	Yes
West Virginia	155,013	281,098	137,498	254,974		
Wisconsin	340,967	605,637	294,264	536,571	Yes	Yes
Wyoming	33,987	57,720	29,117	51,358		
United States	24,589,002	48,662,223	21,496,714	42,533,105		

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Historical Table 2, SOI Bulletin, at <http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/article/0,,id=171535,00.html>; and Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Policy Basics: State Earned Income Tax Credits (August 27, 2009). Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

More than 25 million families received over \$31 billion in child tax credits in 2007.

## Child Tax Credit, 2007

	Number of filers	Amount claimed (in \$1,000s)
Alabama	415,056	\$ 470,213
Alaska	74,561	93,384
Arizona	553,069	658,579
Arkansas	240,307	275,602
California	3,024,890	3,466,146
Colorado	426,068	539,688
Connecticut	284,182	358,401
Delaware	77,989	95,478
District of Columbia	33,754	32,618
Florida	1,412,379	1,557,211
Georgia	848,822	948,121
Hawaii	112,968	142,987
Idaho	139,544	184,103
Illinois	1,103,568	1,379,237
Indiana	597,946	777,999
Iowa	270,765	373,338
Kansas	259,590	342,404
Kentucky	360,527	443,251
Louisiana	399,300	455,636
Maine	104,675	131,822
Maryland	486,739	577,079
Massachusetts	490,363	630,029
Michigan	821,947	1,076,230
Minnesota	457,426	623,104
Mississippi	270,813	289,400
Missouri	503,580	633,677
Montana	75,979	98,400
Nebraska	164,652	226,127
Nevada	254,578	303,017
New Hampshire	114,862	152,403
New Jersey	716,454	863,218
New Mexico	173,398	204,043
New York	1,389,387	1,656,341
North Carolina	813,005	923,835
North Dakota	55,290	77,164
Ohio	1,008,436	1,297,093
Oklahoma	316,133	387,349
Oregon	292,853	364,189
Pennsylvania	1,019,297	1,309,467
Rhode Island	84,469	103,306
South Carolina	395,658	443,391
South Dakota	69,371	94,856
Tennessee	535,769	624,558
Texas	2,251,344	2,638,273
Utah	276,814	398,653
Vermont	50,624	65,543
Virginia	664,030	807,549
Washington	569,108	723,536
West Virginia	137,014	172,913
Wisconsin	501,636	674,625
Wyoming	50,495	70,623
United States	25,751,484	\$ 31,236,209

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Historical Table 2, SOI Bulletin, at <http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/article/0,,id=171535,00.htm>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

More than three-quarters of child support cases in 2006 had court orders but only about half received payments. In 20 states there were collections in fewer than half the cases.

## Child Support Enforcement, 2006

	Caseload	Cases with court order	Percent with court order	Cases with payment	Percent with payment
Alabama	226,838	185,315	81.7%	121,588	53.6%
Alaska	44,989	41,500	92.2	32,728	72.7
Arizona	211,039	155,258	73.6	104,458	49.5
Arkansas	122,667	102,559	83.6	78,223	63.8
California	1,705,561	1,373,276	80.5	769,372	45.1
Colorado	142,154	122,641	86.3	104,098	73.2
Connecticut	202,174	143,001	70.7	91,471	45.2
Delaware	56,971	42,789	75.1	27,837	48.9
District of Columbia	77,651	35,278	45.4	18,071	23.3
Florida	742,584	547,872	73.8	430,865	58.0
Georgia	482,495	361,008	74.8	224,633	46.6
Hawaii	102,023	59,672	58.5	27,619	27.1
Idaho	110,112	86,936	79.0	52,706	47.9
Illinois	602,533	402,438	66.8	228,804	38.0
Indiana	355,757	243,490	68.4	170,247	47.9
Iowa	184,197	158,171	85.9	142,974	77.6
Kansas	130,845	97,760	74.7	71,511	54.7
Kentucky	320,412	255,373	79.7	156,120	48.7
Louisiana	284,244	207,781	73.1	128,127	45.1
Maine	67,045	58,777	87.7	39,909	59.5
Maryland	265,146	205,914	77.7	152,646	57.6
Massachusetts	273,213	203,994	74.7	118,844	43.5
Michigan	958,128	764,500	79.8	429,883	44.9
Minnesota	249,944	206,309	82.5	160,413	64.2
Mississippi	301,355	163,133	54.1	118,216	39.2
Missouri	367,918	304,641	82.8	197,617	53.7
Montana	40,048	33,300	83.2	26,643	66.5
Nebraska	104,974	82,324	78.4	64,733	61.7
Nevada	111,258	74,317	66.8	50,441	45.3
New Hampshire	36,747	30,330	82.5	26,291	71.5
New Jersey	359,530	294,424	81.9	234,043	65.1
New Mexico	68,210	37,618	55.2	29,381	43.1
New York	893,768	728,908	81.6	460,127	51.5
North Carolina	410,399	332,631	81.1	271,333	66.1
North Dakota	41,029	31,626	77.1	24,437	59.6
Ohio	956,541	701,380	73.3	542,352	56.7
Oklahoma	174,065	121,199	69.6	90,883	52.2
Oregon	251,412	166,833	66.4	115,341	45.9
Pennsylvania	550,150	464,874	84.5	421,185	76.6
Rhode Island	58,171	34,019	58.5	20,991	36.1
South Carolina	212,085	160,444	75.7	100,225	47.3
South Dakota	45,746	30,119	65.8	25,566	55.9
Tennessee	386,180	246,671	63.9	178,090	46.1
Texas	980,497	811,184	82.7	657,908	67.1
Utah	78,083	68,269	87.4	60,744	77.8
Vermont	22,711	19,496	85.8	16,419	72.3
Virginia	351,930	299,804	85.2	216,883	61.6
Washington	344,972	309,979	89.9	256,026	74.2
West Virginia	113,473	96,915	85.4	68,423	60.3
Wisconsin	359,126	300,940	83.8	224,884	62.6
Wyoming	35,099	29,215	83.2	23,985	68.3
United States	15,574,199	12,036,205	77.3	8,406,314	54.0

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement, *FY 2006 Annual Report to Congress*, Tables 51, 55 and 61, at [http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cse/pubs/2009/reports/annual\\_report/](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cse/pubs/2009/reports/annual_report/). Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

The Supplemental Security Income Program helped more than one million children with disabilities in December 2008.

## Children Receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI), December 2008

Alabama	29,280
Alaska	1,188
Arizona	19,023
Arkansas	22,914
California	105,820
Colorado	7,706
Connecticut	7,336
Delaware	3,486
District of Columbia	4,488
Florida	84,349
Georgia	37,511
Hawaii	1,606
Idaho	4,728
Illinois	45,149
Indiana	23,620
Iowa	7,684
Kansas	7,879
Kentucky	29,715
Louisiana	32,711
Maine	3,736
Maryland	16,163
Massachusetts	20,972
Michigan	39,095
Minnesota	12,297
Mississippi	22,946
Missouri	21,293
Montana	2,260
Nebraska	3,781
Nevada	6,817
New Hampshire	2,213
New Jersey	23,824
New Mexico	8,515
New York	77,436
North Carolina	40,565
North Dakota	1,044
Ohio	45,911
Oklahoma	16,194
Oregon	8,891
Pennsylvania	66,304
Rhode Island	4,172
South Carolina	19,630
South Dakota	2,199
Tennessee	23,859
Texas	112,875
Utah	4,803
Vermont	1,783
Virginia	23,222
Washington	16,063
West Virginia	9,233
Wisconsin	18,475
Wyoming	810
United States	1,153,574

Source: SSI Annual Statistical Report, 2008 (September 2009), Table 17, at [http://www.socialsecurity.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi\\_asr/2008](http://www.socialsecurity.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_asr/2008).  
Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.



More than 3 million children of disabled, deceased or retired workers receive Social Security benefits.

## Children Receiving Social Security Benefits, December 2008

	Children under age 18				Students ages 18–19			
	Total	Children of:			Total	Children of:		
		Disabled workers	Deceased workers	Retired workers		Disabled workers	Deceased workers	Retired workers
Alabama	76,568	42,389	28,527	5,654	4,271	2,008	1,848	415
Alaska	7,132	2,361	3,769	1,002	316	88	186	42
Arizona	59,539	27,781	26,328	5,436	2,562	894	1,318	350
Arkansas	47,248	27,303	16,731	3,219	2,251	1,051	983	217
California	276,040	120,590	120,213	35,254	7,996	2,591	4,123	1,282
Colorado	36,156	15,804	17,109	3,242	1,661	574	901	186
Connecticut	30,750	15,804	12,046	2,901	994	386	466	142
Delaware	9,409	4,724	3,983	703	442	192	209	41
District of Columbia	4,946	1,571	2,812	563	145	28	99	18
Florida	181,086	82,422	77,194	21,482	8,794	3,006	4,386	1,402
Georgia	101,770	46,117	46,787	8,874	5,823	2,142	3,010	671
Hawaii	11,120	4,180	4,691	2,250	173	49	82	42
Idaho	15,050	7,587	6,200	1,263	616	221	307	88
Illinois	114,345	53,080	49,681	11,594	5,743	1,987	2,932	824
Indiana	69,474	35,464	29,156	4,855	4,834	1,989	2,335	510
Iowa	25,408	12,761	10,877	1,772	1,314	515	670	129
Kansas	26,110	12,639	11,540	1,933	1,344	501	703	140
Kentucky	64,508	39,580	21,527	3,405	2,911	1,494	1,189	228
Louisiana	63,492	30,605	28,293	4,600	2,935	1,101	1,543	291
Maine	17,586	11,845	4,723	1,019	711	396	253	62
Maryland	49,508	19,907	25,131	4,473	1,245	344	750	151
Massachusetts	64,293	40,346	19,529	4,420	2,672	1,264	1,080	328
Michigan	113,012	59,394	44,003	9,618	5,331	2,143	2,558	630
Minnesota	39,720	21,224	16,002	2,498	2,209	894	1,091	224
Mississippi	52,753	27,678	20,870	4,210	3,055	1,288	1,455	312
Missouri	71,238	37,638	28,957	4,645	4,210	1,806	2,005	399
Montana	9,737	4,327	4,400	1,010	539	169	303	67
Nebraska	14,927	7,451	6,438	1,039	798	343	384	71
Nevada	22,729	9,581	10,465	2,683	695	200	372	123
New Hampshire	15,469	10,066	4,577	828	646	327	250	69
New Jersey	75,184	36,352	31,089	7,745	3,134	1,167	1,510	457
New Mexico	23,588	10,590	10,890	2,110	1,001	329	538	134
New York	183,314	101,705	61,212	20,400	6,085	2,434	2,707	944
North Carolina	103,679	54,261	41,977	7,443	4,870	2,010	2,372	488
North Dakota	4,937	2,357	2,255	325	292	102	165	25
Ohio	108,935	54,248	46,546	8,154	6,600	2,630	3,255	715
Oklahoma	44,583	21,677	19,618	3,289	2,623	1,002	1,356	265
Oregon	30,236	13,830	12,891	3,519	1,394	457	721	216
Pennsylvania	132,538	73,020	50,020	9,505	6,721	2,852	3,130	739
Rhode Island	10,914	6,728	3,386	801	306	133	139	34
South Carolina	57,487	28,936	23,993	4,560	2,964	1,246	1,421	297
South Dakota	6,999	3,090	3,411	500	390	125	227	38
Tennessee	80,762	41,501	33,494	5,766	3,986	1,568	2,049	369
Texas	232,676	105,520	106,904	20,265	11,138	3,802	5,995	1,341
Utah	22,623	9,325	11,410	1,892	707	221	390	96
Vermont	6,832	4,133	2,070	631	291	131	119	41
Virginia	75,131	38,368	30,623	6,143	3,585	1,423	1,726	436
Washington	50,851	24,906	21,003	4,948	2,753	987	1,381	385
West Virginia	28,656	17,792	9,082	1,783	1,433	748	557	128
Wisconsin	49,969	26,807	19,745	3,418	2,504	1,034	1,175	295
Wyoming	4,796	1,902	2,520	374	234	74	133	27
United States	3,025,813	1,509,267	1,246,698	270,016	140,247	54,466	68,857	16,924

Source: Social Security Administration, *Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin, 2009* (February 2010), Table 5.J10. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

In every state and the District of Columbia, the monthly Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom apartment is more than 40 percent of the state's minimum wage. In 17 of these the rent is far beyond affordability at more than half of the state minimum wage.

## Rental Housing Affordability Fair Market Rent vs. Minimum Wage, 2010

	Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR) two-bedroom apt.*	Minimum wage**		FMR as percent of minimum wage
		Hourly	Monthly	
Alabama	\$ 536	\$ 7.25	\$ 1,257	42.6%
Alaska	981	7.25	1,257	78.0
Arizona	788	7.25	1,257	62.7
Arkansas	515	7.25	1,257	41.0
California	672	8.00	1,387	48.4
Colorado	678	7.25	1,257	53.9
Connecticut	947	8.25	1,430	66.2
Delaware	838	7.25	1,257	66.7
District of Columbia	1,364	8.25	1,430	95.4
Florida	588	7.25	1,257	46.8
Georgia	548	7.25	1,257	43.6
Hawaii	1,704	7.25	1,257	135.6
Idaho	617	7.25	1,257	49.1
Illinois	563	8.00	1,387	40.6
Indiana	588	7.25	1,257	46.8
Iowa	547	7.25	1,257	43.5
Kansas	567	7.25	1,257	45.1
Kentucky	570	7.25	1,257	45.3
Louisiana	567	7.25	1,257	45.1
Maine	667	7.25	1,257	53.1
Maryland	588	7.25	1,257	46.8
Massachusetts	801	8.00	1,387	57.8
Michigan	606	7.40	1,283	47.2
Minnesota	596	7.25	1,257	47.4
Mississippi	567	7.25	1,257	45.1
Missouri	517	7.25	1,257	41.1
Montana	591	7.25	1,257	47.0
Nebraska	551	7.25	1,257	43.8
Nevada	911	7.55	1,309	69.6
New Hampshire	991	7.25	1,257	78.8
New Jersey	951	7.25	1,257	75.7
New Mexico	576	7.50	1,300	44.3
New York	723	7.25	1,257	57.5
North Carolina	588	7.25	1,257	46.8
North Dakota	565	7.25	1,257	44.9
Ohio	588	7.30	1,265	46.5
Oklahoma	557	7.25	1,257	44.3
Oregon	675	8.40	1,456	46.4
Pennsylvania	579	7.25	1,257	46.1
Rhode Island	963	7.40	1,283	75.1
South Carolina	554	7.25	1,257	44.1
South Dakota	546	7.25	1,257	43.4
Tennessee	543	7.25	1,257	43.2
Texas	588	7.25	1,257	46.8
Utah	663	7.25	1,257	52.7
Vermont	1,116	8.06	1,397	79.9
Virginia	571	7.25	1,257	45.4
Washington	642	8.55	1,482	43.3
West Virginia	543	7.25	1,257	43.2
Wisconsin	588	7.25	1,257	46.8
Wyoming	662	7.25	1,257	52.7
United States		7.25	1,257	

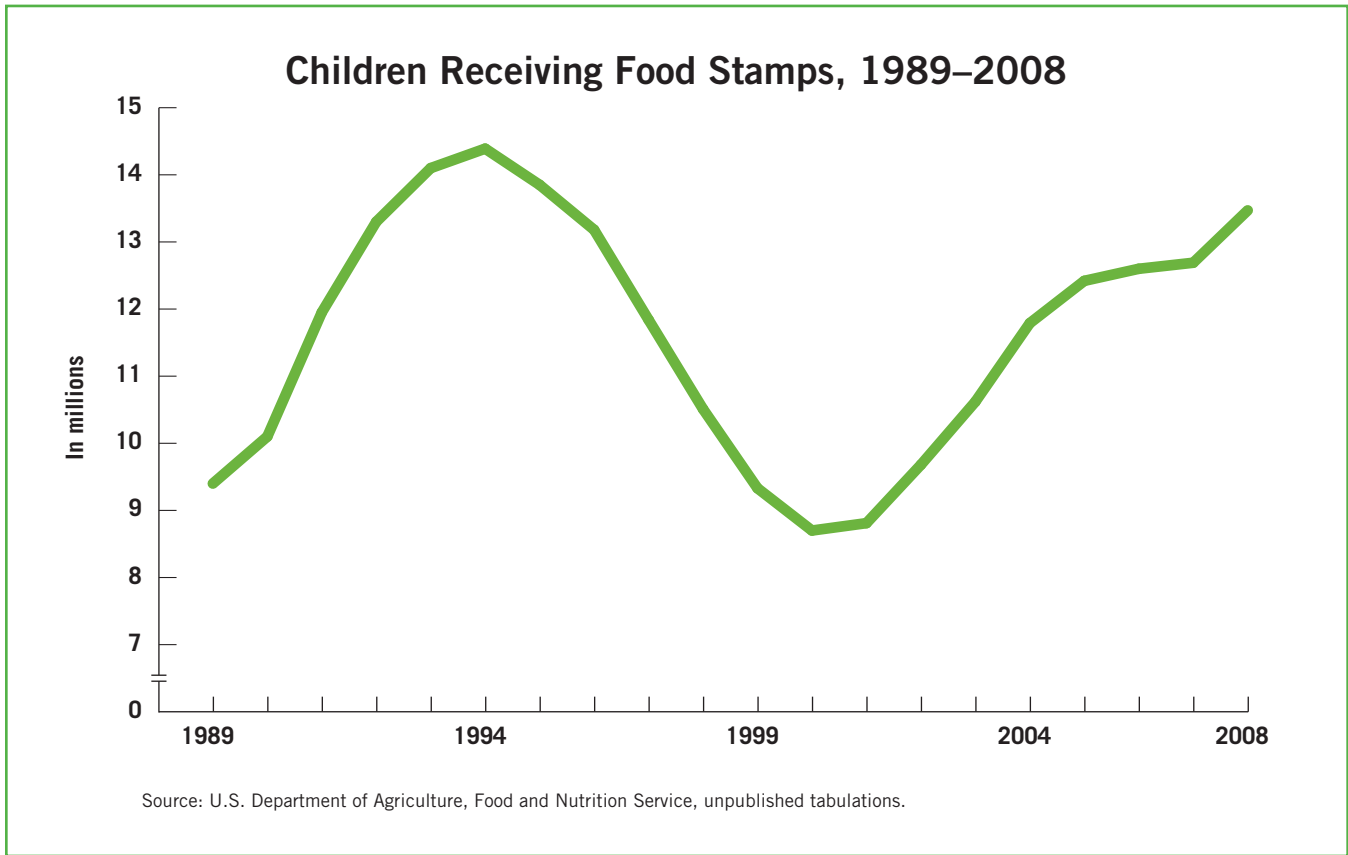
Sources: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research, "Proposed Fair Market Rents for the Housing Choice Voucher Program and Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy Program, Fiscal Year 2010," *Federal Register*, Vol. 74, No. 148 (August 4, 2009), pp. 38716-38764; and U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Age and Hour Division, "Minimum Wage Laws in the States - January 1, 2010," at <<http://www.dol.gov/esa/minwage/america.htm>>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

\* Rent for a two-bedroom apartment in the lowest cost metropolitan area in the state.

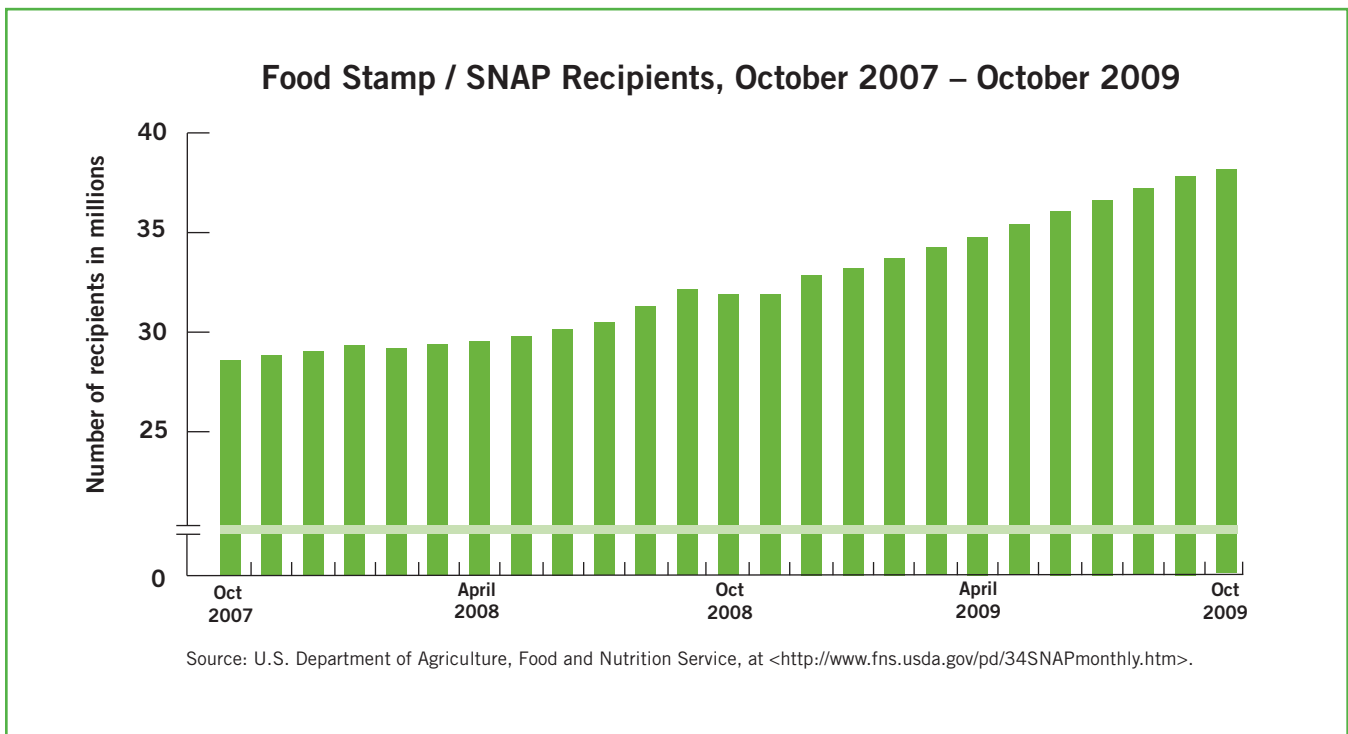
\*\*In all but 13 states, the state minimum wage is the same as the federal minimum wage.

For further information, see National Low Income Housing Coalition, *Out of Reach 2009, Persistent Problems, New Challenges for Renters*, April 2009, at [www.nlihc.org/oor2009](http://www.nlihc.org/oor2009).

After peaking in 1994, the number of children receiving food stamps has been rising rapidly again since 2000.



The 38.2 million people receiving food stamps in October 2009 was the largest number ever receiving benefits.



During 2008 an average of 13.5 million children received food stamps each month, an increase of more than 44 percent since 1999.

## Number of Children Receiving Food Stamps, FY 1989–FY 2008

	FY 1989	FY 1994	FY 1999	FY 2004	FY 2007	FY 2008
Alabama	203,627	280,653	216,200	256,164	276,831	291,898
Alaska	13,852	24,710	20,743	26,409	25,630	26,523
Arizona	142,460	280,587	150,380	297,908	298,550	341,683
Arkansas	103,406	134,327	130,021	160,903	176,187	177,424
California	1,130,068	2,206,228	1,336,701	1,241,903	1,296,318	1,390,566
Colorado	108,030	142,831	84,579	123,636	127,338	129,819
Connecticut	62,617	123,647	86,894	87,480	80,830	84,597
Delaware	15,639	28,661	19,432	28,835	33,312	37,847
District of Columbia	29,772	52,408	42,400	40,083	34,796	35,532
Florida	319,164	748,014	425,329	532,930	546,972	640,032
Georgia	247,169	415,623	328,559	421,231	474,327	516,910
Hawaii	39,780	56,673	61,446	41,147	36,989	38,777
Idaho	29,783	43,834	29,799	45,628	44,148	51,601
Illinois	480,701	546,825	397,268	529,423	593,394	605,282
Indiana	139,258	254,607	159,095	259,955	279,973	297,523
Iowa	80,704	96,003	60,457	83,382	105,476	111,610
Kansas	60,856	89,723	56,731	78,205	84,800	84,907
Kentucky	190,408	228,424	167,608	235,191	251,041	257,537
Louisiana	356,575	403,454	280,474	355,683	307,897	323,236
Maine	38,077	59,146	41,572	50,107	61,232	64,234
Maryland	127,879	206,048	142,036	129,061	145,358	159,185
Massachusetts	153,172	240,069	131,011	178,840	191,733	207,960
Michigan	445,279	539,922	343,440	449,409	530,380	526,251
Minnesota	120,559	175,763	95,861	114,724	134,878	139,669
Mississippi	224,555	252,405	152,968	200,443	207,351	217,663
Missouri	192,188	295,224	197,603	291,754	427,138	459,828
Montana	26,322	35,654	28,819	37,002	34,452	34,988
Nebraska	45,161	62,558	45,471	58,361	59,053	59,931
Nevada	19,408	45,887	28,936	59,580	59,270	69,267
New Hampshire	9,273	30,016	19,239	24,456	25,313	25,913
New Jersey	191,648	290,707	193,346	176,165	192,124	206,272
New Mexico	75,537	126,461	92,563	118,897	121,240	123,018
New York	722,389	1,094,408	718,290	641,795	711,247	779,428
North Carolina	177,509	313,632	258,261	385,631	430,347	459,199
North Dakota	18,890	22,968	16,147	18,638	20,513	21,997
Ohio	492,247	598,321	305,001	466,333	490,566	523,686
Oklahoma	123,659	190,671	131,670	180,314	198,018	193,676
Oregon	90,838	134,838	103,126	185,357	183,006	185,055
Pennsylvania	441,560	544,571	395,157	447,651	479,009	502,300
Rhode Island	29,370	51,496	41,458	39,641	35,963	38,382
South Carolina	137,577	205,812	157,901	250,296	257,284	271,376
South Dakota	25,213	24,734	22,140	28,656	29,105	30,856
Tennessee	230,158	347,335	217,141	344,082	374,945	394,134
Texas	846,306	1,406,259	800,811	1,256,104	1,365,363	1,412,481
Utah	52,402	68,105	53,059	67,001	63,880	70,383
Vermont	14,362	29,579	18,208	15,969	18,822	21,322
Virginia	148,798	275,223	168,992	217,235	235,793	254,592
Washington	153,771	231,318	152,780	192,982	219,633	246,904
West Virginia	111,043	135,908	96,025	109,115	104,475	108,705
Wisconsin	175,538	181,645	96,597	176,275	202,616	207,662
Wyoming	14,572	16,868	12,554	14,199	10,681	11,320
United States	9,429,127	14,390,783	9,332,299	11,772,169	12,695,597	13,470,941

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, unpublished tabulations from Fiscal Year QC database.

More than 30 million children participate in the National School Lunch Program.  
About 60 percent of them receive free or reduced-price meals.

## National School Lunch Program Participation, FY 2008

	Free	Reduced Price	Paid	Total
Alabama	304,558	53,624	228,660	586,842
Alaska	28,093	6,233	17,586	51,911
Arizona	358,875	68,775	219,996	647,645
Arkansas	195,435	36,467	116,957	348,858
California	1,914,449	408,321	798,635	3,121,406
Colorado	165,422	36,229	175,098	376,748
Connecticut	118,005	25,906	172,685	316,596
Delaware	37,869	6,144	44,338	88,351
District of Columbia	28,529	3,298	10,919	42,746
Florida	861,701	189,409	506,627	1,557,738
Georgia	658,549	124,680	500,729	1,283,958
Hawaii	35,202	13,018	53,050	101,270
Idaho	66,283	22,878	79,296	168,458
Illinois	625,379	92,112	420,644	1,138,135
Indiana	296,123	72,417	394,787	763,328
Iowa	114,461	33,378	244,337	392,175
Kansas	126,310	39,811	184,562	350,683
Kentucky	267,265	50,401	231,239	548,904
Louisiana	339,521	46,049	199,964	585,533
Maine	44,492	10,118	53,886	108,496
Maryland	181,781	47,999	211,173	440,953
Massachusetts	210,306	38,730	308,788	557,824
Michigan	429,361	81,650	390,474	901,486
Minnesota	178,219	54,894	379,047	612,159
Mississippi	263,617	38,389	102,688	404,694
Missouri	268,599	60,956	309,606	639,160
Montana	32,818	9,600	44,064	86,482
Nebraska	77,396	25,545	137,015	239,956
Nevada	101,280	24,908	69,559	195,747
New Hampshire	25,622	8,498	78,740	112,861
New Jersey	278,807	62,454	328,498	669,759
New Mexico	135,160	23,849	58,083	217,092
New York	965,631	178,594	673,426	1,817,651
North Carolina	491,422	99,730	374,408	965,560
North Dakota	21,110	6,732	52,196	80,038
Ohio	479,927	94,449	531,084	1,105,460
Oklahoma	228,550	45,115	150,755	424,419
Oregon	158,321	33,893	115,946	308,159
Pennsylvania	434,085	99,226	611,505	1,144,816
Rhode Island	44,772	6,725	32,418	83,915
South Carolina	279,896	43,067	176,111	499,074
South Dakota	34,910	10,011	60,698	105,620
Tennessee	364,301	62,732	268,337	695,370
Texas	1,905,987	317,469	949,344	3,172,799
Utah	99,543	38,383	189,665	327,591
Vermont	17,985	5,443	31,391	54,819
Virginia	273,203	69,816	408,870	751,889
Washington	235,841	66,678	226,179	528,698
West Virginia	96,844	21,130	93,132	211,106
Wisconsin	194,276	52,841	349,994	597,111
Wyoming	15,880	6,767	32,434	55,081
United States	15,111,971	3,075,543	12,399,621	30,587,134

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, unpublished tabulations.

More than 80 percent of the 10.5 million children in the National School Breakfast Program receive free or reduced-price breakfasts.

## National School Breakfast Program Participation, FY 2008

	Free	Reduced Price	Paid	Total
Alabama	153,377	17,352	34,999	205,728
Alaska	10,320	1,673	3,027	15,020
Arizona	155,327	22,173	41,933	219,432
Arkansas	110,915	14,419	25,810	151,143
California	834,132	134,850	143,367	1,112,349
Colorado	64,958	11,639	21,596	98,193
Connecticut	46,743	5,153	11,838	63,734
Delaware	19,414	2,294	9,277	30,985
District of Columbia	14,292	1,602	5,054	20,948
Florida	407,903	63,915	128,240	600,058
Georgia	384,978	52,725	113,311	551,014
Hawaii	16,843	4,495	13,237	34,575
Idaho	40,761	8,732	18,595	68,087
Illinois	222,690	18,311	37,019	278,020
Indiana	137,474	19,109	39,683	196,266
Iowa	47,004	7,995	26,369	81,369
Kansas	59,370	12,160	20,447	91,977
Kentucky	162,335	21,661	51,678	235,674
Louisiana	183,781	16,793	37,812	238,386
Maine	21,133	3,214	9,977	34,324
Maryland	85,018	17,098	42,173	144,289
Massachusetts	99,969	9,929	24,020	133,918
Michigan	187,541	19,579	44,513	251,633
Minnesota	79,152	17,900	41,008	138,060
Mississippi	155,438	14,981	22,175	192,593
Missouri	146,995	23,054	56,045	226,094
Montana	15,459	2,863	6,525	24,847
Nebraska	32,138	6,026	16,751	54,915
Nevada	41,377	7,027	13,113	61,518
New Hampshire	10,229	1,764	9,074	21,068
New Jersey	110,102	14,979	30,143	155,224
New Mexico	87,538	12,605	24,261	124,403
New York	393,913	53,881	107,776	555,570
North Carolina	259,313	35,869	70,696	365,878
North Dakota	10,073	1,906	7,973	19,953
Ohio	236,203	26,209	74,611	337,023
Oklahoma	136,838	20,032	40,777	197,647
Oregon	88,183	14,945	35,823	138,951
Pennsylvania	181,721	23,652	65,626	271,000
Rhode Island	18,749	1,807	4,681	25,236
South Carolina	174,904	20,024	49,281	244,209
South Dakota	16,371	2,504	6,152	25,027
Tennessee	198,035	25,243	50,669	273,947
Texas	1,067,922	130,601	247,160	1,445,683
Utah	38,560	8,586	15,673	62,820
Vermont	10,841	2,182	6,693	19,716
Virginia	139,356	23,138	62,615	225,110
Washington	107,546	25,495	29,556	162,598
West Virginia	58,217	9,816	28,812	96,845
Wisconsin	80,149	13,374	33,103	126,627
Wyoming	7,172	1,910	4,641	13,722
United States	7,368,771	1,029,244	2,065,390	10,463,405

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, unpublished tabulations.

Only one in nine low-income children who eats a free or reduced-price school lunch during the school year is reached by the Summer Food Service Program.

## Summer Food Service Program Participation, FY 2008

	Total Summer Food Service Program participants	School Lunch Program participants receiving free or reduced-price meals	Summer Food Service participants as a percent of School Lunch free or reduced- price recipients
Alabama	26,156	358,182	7.3%
Alaska	1,780	34,326	5.2
Arizona	10,339	427,650	2.4
Arkansas	15,679	231,902	6.8
California	107,494	2,322,770	4.6
Colorado	10,320	201,651	5.1
Connecticut	12,545	143,911	8.7
Delaware	9,676	44,013	22.0
District of Columbia	44,077	31,827	138.5
Florida	120,505	1,051,110	11.5
Georgia	112,426	783,229	14.4
Hawaii	4,960	48,220	10.3
Idaho	20,397	89,161	22.9
Illinois	52,937	717,491	7.4
Indiana	48,131	368,540	13.1
Iowa	8,982	147,839	6.1
Kansas	17,225	166,121	10.4
Kentucky	35,807	317,666	11.3
Louisiana	30,033	385,570	7.8
Maine	6,188	54,610	11.3
Maryland	58,971	229,780	25.7
Massachusetts	50,274	249,036	20.2
Michigan	49,305	511,011	9.6
Minnesota	30,435	233,113	13.1
Mississippi	20,027	302,006	6.6
Missouri	32,761	329,555	9.9
Montana	8,644	42,418	20.4
Nebraska	7,534	102,941	7.3
Nevada	5,246	126,188	4.2
New Hampshire	4,706	34,120	13.8
New Jersey	45,522	341,261	13.3
New Mexico	46,512	159,009	29.3
New York	441,500	1,144,225	38.6
North Carolina	49,213	591,152	8.3
North Dakota	2,246	27,842	8.1
Ohio	60,665	574,376	10.6
Oklahoma	11,686	273,665	4.3
Oregon	36,043	192,214	18.8
Pennsylvania	98,914	533,311	18.5
Rhode Island	6,982	51,497	13.6
South Carolina	58,328	322,963	18.1
South Dakota	4,222	44,921	9.4
Tennessee	31,562	427,033	7.4
Texas	106,482	2,223,456	4.8
Utah	17,658	137,926	12.8
Vermont	2,751	23,428	11.7
Virginia	50,870	343,019	14.8
Washington	37,543	302,519	12.4
West Virginia	14,183	117,974	12.0
Wisconsin	36,498	247,117	14.8
Wyoming	2,880	22,647	12.7
United States	2,125,820	18,187,514	11.7

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, unpublished tabulations. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

More than 3.1 million children receive nutritious meals and snacks in child care programs through the Child and Adult Care Food Program.

Participation in the Child and Adult Care Food Program, FY 2008

	Family child care homes	Child care centers	Adult care centers	Total
Alabama	6,148	36,712	2,449	45,309
Alaska	2,189	6,901	131	9,220
Arizona	11,853	33,166	654	45,672
Arkansas	5,328	34,053	2,372	41,752
California	129,059	180,356	23,334	332,749
Colorado	6,634	26,366	365	33,365
Connecticut	4,970	12,392	580	17,941
Delaware	5,331	9,297	273	14,901
District of Columbia	266	5,171	35	5,471
Florida	12,348	160,085	3,669	176,102
Georgia	22,704	114,330	3,338	140,372
Hawaii	732	8,318	203	9,252
Idaho	1,813	8,244	0	10,057
Illinois	27,210	91,658	1,704	120,572
Indiana	23,484	37,737	163	61,384
Iowa	12,541	23,577	603	36,720
Kansas	23,885	22,146	110	46,140
Kentucky	4,501	40,915	2,068	47,483
Louisiana	28,562	29,587	400	58,549
Maine	7,523	4,972	21	12,516
Maryland	19,370	19,859	6,959	46,187
Massachusetts	20,051	33,472	3,738	57,260
Michigan	40,410	41,457	0	81,867
Minnesota	72,764	22,817	456	96,036
Mississippi	2,533	34,579	346	37,459
Missouri	14,538	45,608	972	61,118
Montana	6,715	6,649	12	13,376
Nebraska	18,767	20,263	874	39,903
Nevada	994	9,272	180	10,447
New Hampshire	1,336	5,673	307	7,316
New Jersey	3,208	59,651	11,612	74,471
New Mexico	19,018	22,028	196	41,242
New York	58,223	210,804	7,849	276,876
North Carolina	14,372	107,045	842	122,258
North Dakota	9,623	7,295	13	16,931
Ohio	23,582	94,257	1,390	119,229
Oklahoma	19,429	35,080	477	54,986
Oregon	15,057	23,066	238	38,361
Pennsylvania	14,086	100,541	1,336	115,962
Rhode Island	2,480	7,076	392	9,947
South Carolina	6,431	24,776	2,891	34,098
South Dakota	5,101	7,849	0	12,950
Tennessee	9,369	48,952	766	59,087
Texas	34,293	220,111	20,699	275,103
Utah	13,048	12,767	20	25,830
Vermont	3,816	3,074	216	7,105
Virginia	11,097	43,636	1,471	56,204
Washington	22,164	49,785	705	72,654
West Virginia	5,770	16,968	202	22,940
Wisconsin	20,881	43,349	573	64,803
Wyoming	3,469	5,376	0	8,845
United States	849,072	2,269,109	108,197	3,226,374

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, unpublished tabulations.



Infants and young children are 75 percent of WIC recipients. Since the recession began in late 2007, participation increased by more than 800,000.

## Participation in the Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), FY 2008

	Women	Infants	Children ages 1–4	Total
Alabama	32,699	37,851	64,293	134,842
Alaska	6,198	6,084	12,968	25,251
Arizona	49,505	53,531	94,549	197,586
Arkansas	24,450	25,681	39,601	89,731
California	348,206	323,115	740,889	1,412,210
Colorado	24,366	26,041	48,395	98,802
Connecticut	12,653	15,431	28,245	56,328
Delaware	4,874	6,076	11,294	22,244
District of Columbia	4,627	5,058	6,736	16,421
Florida	121,415	122,942	220,024	464,381
Georgia	77,900	80,696	146,919	305,516
Hawaii	8,394	8,413	17,243	34,050
Idaho	9,949	10,150	21,682	41,781
Illinois	73,655	85,934	135,096	294,685
Indiana	39,977	43,326	72,513	155,816
Iowa	17,404	17,220	37,931	72,555
Kansas	17,747	18,863	36,629	73,238
Kentucky	31,253	34,271	70,742	136,266
Louisiana	37,446	42,139	62,119	141,704
Maine	5,883	5,862	14,039	25,784
Maryland	35,590	35,967	64,053	135,610
Massachusetts	30,865	29,484	63,589	123,938
Michigan	54,546	55,358	128,294	238,198
Minnesota	33,710	32,814	74,916	141,440
Mississippi	25,164	34,428	49,423	109,015
Missouri	37,712	39,923	65,372	143,007
Montana	4,611	4,898	10,405	19,914
Nebraska	10,644	11,072	22,791	44,507
Nevada	16,195	16,497	28,281	60,973
New Hampshire	4,316	4,606	8,983	17,905
New Jersey	38,956	41,747	78,362	159,064
New Mexico	15,702	16,642	35,556	67,900
New York	128,371	126,993	241,963	497,327
North Carolina	64,064	68,089	128,280	260,433
North Dakota	3,464	3,636	7,825	14,925
Ohio	69,272	89,604	134,061	292,937
Oklahoma	29,969	32,035	60,836	122,840
Oregon	27,072	24,645	56,283	108,000
Pennsylvania	58,013	62,986	130,159	251,159
Rhode Island	5,895	6,192	13,737	25,823
South Carolina	35,380	37,233	54,343	126,956
South Dakota	5,110	5,951	11,549	22,609
Tennessee	44,756	47,996	76,680	169,432
Texas	230,720	235,211	468,665	934,597
Utah	17,757	14,313	34,181	66,252
Vermont	3,516	3,285	9,901	16,702
Virginia	41,401	40,175	69,244	150,820
Washington	42,857	40,586	92,562	176,005
West Virginia	12,432	12,542	26,796	51,770
Wisconsin	29,247	30,023	62,485	121,754
Wyoming	3,339	3,292	5,986	12,617
United States	2,109,245	2,176,907	4,197,465	8,483,618

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, unpublished tabulations.

## State Overview of Family Income Data

States	States where TANF benefits are less than 33.3% of the poverty level (D-6)	States where TANF recipients decreased by more than 50% between 1996-2009 (D-7)	States where fewer than 50% of child support cases had payments (D-10)	States where fair market rent for a 2-bedroom apartment in the lowest cost metropolitan area is more than half of the minimum wage (D-13)	States where the number of children receiving food stamps increased by more than 50% between 1999 and 2008 (D-15)	States where 20% or fewer of students receiving free or reduced price lunch were in Summer Food Service programs (D-18)
Alabama	X	X				X
Alaska		X		X		X
Arizona	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arkansas	X	X			X	X
California			X			X
Colorado	X	X		X	X	X
Connecticut		X	X	X		X
Delaware	X		X	X	X	
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X		
Florida	X	X			X	X
Georgia	X	X	X		X	X
Hawaii		X	X	X		X
Idaho	X	X	X		X	
Illinois	X	X	X		X	X
Indiana	X		X		X	X
Iowa	X				X	X
Kansas	X					X
Kentucky	X	X	X		X	X
Louisiana	X	X	X			X
Maine				X	X	X
Maryland		X				
Massachusetts			X	X	X	
Michigan	X	n/a	X		X	X
Minnesota		X				X
Mississippi	X	X	X			X
Missouri	X	X			X	X
Montana	X	X				
Nebraska	X					X
Nevada	X		X	X	X	X
New Hampshire				X		X
New Jersey	X	X		X		X
New Mexico	X	X	X			
New York		X		X		
North Carolina	X	X			X	X
North Dakota		X				X
Ohio	X	X			X	X
Oklahoma	X	X				X
Oregon			X		X	X
Pennsylvania	X	X				X
Rhode Island		X	X	X		X
South Carolina	X	X	X		X	X
South Dakota		X				X
Tennessee	X		X		X	X
Texas	X	X			X	X
Utah		X		X		X
Vermont		X		X		X
Virginia	X				X	X
Washington					X	X
West Virginia	X	X				X
Wisconsin		X			X	X
Wyoming	X	X		X		X



# Child Health

Without a healthy start in life, a child can fall behind developmentally and have trouble catching up, socially, emotionally and academically. Unmet health and mental health needs greatly increase the likelihood of a child entering the cradle to prison pipeline. The number of uninsured children in America is the lowest it has been in 20 years, thanks to Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), which provide health coverage to almost 40 million children each year. Yet more than 8.1 million children—one in 10—remain uninsured. Two-thirds of them are eligible for coverage in Medicaid or CHIP but not enrolled largely due to state-imposed barriers that differ across states.

- One in six Hispanic and American Indian children and one in nine Black and Asian/Pacific Islander children are uninsured compared to one in 14 White children. Black and Hispanic children, poor children and uninsured children are far more likely than White, higher income and insured children to be in poor health.
- More than one in four of all uninsured children live in just two states—Texas and California. A Texas child is almost five times as likely to be uninsured as a Massachusetts child.
- The United States has the second highest infant mortality rate among 30 industrialized nations, and its low birthweight rate is tied for 21st among those same 30 nations.
- Black and Hispanic babies in a majority of states are more than twice as likely as White babies to be born to mothers who receive late or no prenatal care.
- Black babies are about twice as likely as White or Hispanic babies to be born at low birthweight and more than twice as likely as White babies to die before their first birthday.
- Since the onset of the AIDS epidemic, there have been more than three and a half times as many cases of AIDS in Black children under 13 as among White children of the same age.
- One-quarter of two-year-olds are not fully immunized despite a 16 percent increase in immunization rates between 2002 and 2008. Racial differences in rates have narrowed, but Black children still lag behind other children.
- Almost one-third of all children in the U.S. are overweight or obese. Black teens are 26 percent more likely and Hispanic teens 32 percent more likely than White teens to be overweight or obese.

Nearly 80 percent of the uninsured children are White or Hispanic;  
almost 90 percent live in working families.

## Uninsured Children, 2008

Of the 8.1 million uninsured children\*:

	Percent of the uninsured	Uninsured number***	
<b>Race/Ethnicity**</b>			
White	38.5%	3.1 million	
Hispanic	38.1	3.1 million	
Black	15.7	1.3 million	
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.7	380,000	
American Indian	1.1	91,000	
Other (multi-racial)	1.9	152,000	
Total	100.0	8.1 million	
<b>Age</b>			
Birth through age 5	27.3	2.2 million	
Age 6 through age 12	32.7	2.6 million	
Age 13 through age 18	40.0	3.2 million	
Total	100.0	8.1 million	
<b>Family Income</b>			
			Upper limit, annual income for family of 4
100% poverty & below	31.5	2.5 million	\$22,050
Over 100% through 200%	31.6	2.6 million	44,100
Over 200% through 300%	18.6	1.5 million	66,150
Over 300% through 400%	8.6	698,000	88,200
Over 400%	9.6	776,000	
Total	99.9	8.1 million	
<b>Selected income groups</b>			
133% and below	43.8	3.5 million	\$29,327
200% and below	63.2	5.1 million	44,100
300% and below	81.7	6.6 million	66,150
<b>Working Family</b>			
Income from work	86.2	7.0 million	
No income from work	13.8	1.1 million	
Total	100.0	8.1 million	
<b>Citizenship</b>			
Child is a U.S. citizen	88.8	7.2 million	
Child is not a U.S. citizen	11.2	904,000	
Total	100.0	8.1 million	

\* Children are ages birth through 18.

\*\* Hispanic children are in a separate category and are not included in the other racial categories.

\*\*\* Numbers may not add to total because of rounding.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey; and *Federal Register*, Vol. 74, No. 14 (January 23, 2009), pp. 4199-4201. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund, October 2009.

Hispanic and American Indian children are more than twice as likely as White children to be uninsured. Children in families below 200 percent of the poverty level are more likely to be uninsured than families above that level.

## Odds of a Child Being Uninsured, 2008

	Percent who are uninsured	Odds of being uninsured:	Number who are uninsured	
<b>All ages (birth through 18)</b>	10.3%	1 in 10	8.1 million	
<b>Race/Ethnicity*</b>				
White	7.1	14	3.1 million	
Hispanic	17.9	6	3.1 million	
Black	11.2	9	1.3 million	
Asian/Pacific Islander	11.5	9	380,000	
American Indian	16.3	6	91,000	
Other (multi-racial)	6.8	15	152,000	
<b>Age</b>				
Birth through age 5	8.7	11	2.2 million	
Age 6 through age 12	9.4	11	2.6 million	
Age 13 through age 18	12.7	8	3.2 million	
<b>Family Income</b>				
				Upper limit, annual income for family of 4
100% poverty & below	16.6	6	2.5 million	\$22,050
Over 100% through 200%	15.3	7	2.6 million	44,100
Over 200% through 300%	10.7	9	1.5 million	66,150
Over 300% through 400%	6.7	15	698,000	88,200
Over 400%	3.5	29	776,000	
<b>Selected income groups</b>				
133% and below	16.6	6	3.5 million	\$29,327
200% and below	15.9	7	5.1 million	44,100
300% and below	14.3	7	6.6 million	66,150
<b>Working Family</b>				
Income from work	9.7	10	7.0 million	
No income from work	16.5	6	1.1 million	
<b>Citizenship</b>				
Child is a U.S. citizen	9.4	11	7.2 million	
Child is not a U.S. citizen	38.5	3	904,000	

Note: Children ages birth through 18.

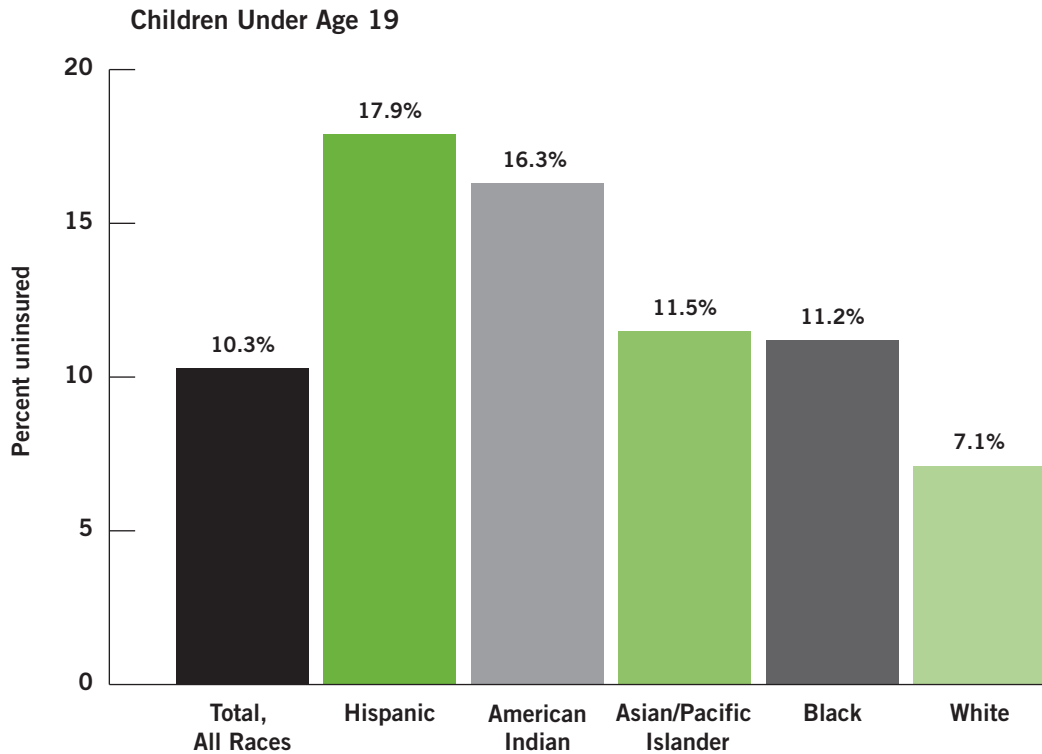
\* Hispanic children are in a separate category and are not included in the other racial categories.

\*\* Numbers may not add to total because of rounding.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey; and *Federal Register*, Vol. 74, No. 14 (January 23, 2009), pp. 4199-4201. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund, October 2009.

One in six Hispanic and American Indian children and one in nine Black and Asian/Pacific Islander children are uninsured.

### Percentage of Children Who Are Uninsured, 2008



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Texas and California have more than one million uninsured children each.

### Ten States With Most Uninsured Children in 2008

Texas	1,469,000
California	1,180,000
Florida	795,000
New York	398,000
Georgia	323,000
North Carolina	290,000
Arizona	288,000
New Jersey	274,000
Illinois	266,000
Pennsylvania	222,000

**A child in Texas is four and a half times as likely to be uninsured as a child in Massachusetts.  
The odds of Texas children being uninsured are double those in 31 other states.**

## Uninsured Children Younger than 19 in the States, 2006–2008

	Estimated number	Percent
Alabama	78,000	6.6%
Alaska	23,000	12.3
Arizona	288,000	16.1
Arkansas	66,000	8.9
California	1,180,000	11.9
Colorado	171,000	13.5
Connecticut	53,000	6.1
Delaware	22,000	10.0
District of Columbia	9,000	7.6
Florida	795,000	18.7
Georgia	323,000	12.0
Hawaii	17,000	5.6
Idaho	49,000	11.3
Illinois	266,000	7.9
Indiana	111,000	6.6
Iowa	41,000	5.5
Kansas	66,000	9.0
Kentucky	103,000	9.6
Louisiana	160,000	13.5
Maine	17,000	5.8
Maryland	129,000	9.0
Massachusetts	69,000	4.5
Michigan	143,000	5.6
Minnesota	94,000	7.1
Mississippi	124,000	15.3
Missouri	133,000	8.9
Montana	30,000	13.0
Nebraska	48,000	10.2
Nevada	124,000	17.8
New Hampshire	19,000	6.0
New Jersey	274,000	12.6
New Mexico	88,000	16.5
New York	398,000	8.4
North Carolina	290,000	12.2
North Dakota	13,000	8.8
Ohio	202,000	7.0
Oklahoma	108,000	11.3
Oregon	113,000	12.3
Pennsylvania	222,000	7.5
Rhode Island	18,000	7.2
South Carolina	148,000	13.1
South Dakota	20,000	9.4
Tennessee	134,000	8.6
Texas	1,469,000	20.8
Utah	108,000	12.1
Vermont	10,000	7.0
Virginia	188,000	9.7
Washington	116,000	7.1
West Virginia	26,000	6.5
Wisconsin	77,000	5.5
Wyoming	12,000	8.9
United States (2008)*	8.1 million	10.3

\* The percentage and number of uninsured children in the United States are from the most recent year of data and represent coverage in 2008.

Notes: The estimated percentage of uninsured children in each state is an average of the percentage of uninsured children in that state over three years. Three-year averages are used because of small sample sizes in some states. The average percentage of uninsured children in this table is based on the 2007, 2008, and 2009 ASEC surveys. The estimated number of uninsured children in each state is calculated by applying that average percentage to the most recent Census estimate of children younger than 19 in the state.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, 2007, 2008, and 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC); and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, State Single Year of Age and Sex Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008 – RESIDENT," at <<http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/files/SC-EST2008-AGESEX-RES.csv>>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.



**Black and Hispanic children, poor children and uninsured children are more likely to be in only fair or poor health than White children, insured children and those in non-poor families.**

## Children's Health Status, 2008

	Percent of Children* Who:			
	Were in only fair or poor health	Ever told by doctor they had asthma	Missed one or more weeks of school due to illness	Made two or more visits to the emergency room
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>				
White, non-Hispanic	1.3%	13.3%	28.6%	6.7%
Black, non-Hispanic	3.9	21.1	19.2	8.7
Asian, non-Hispanic	—	8.0	13.6	—
Hispanic	2.1	11.1	23.0	7.8
<b>Insurance status</b>				
Uninsured	2.8	10.5	25.4	6.0
Insured	1.8	14.4	25.3	7.3
<b>Family income</b>				
Under 100% of poverty	4.8	16.8	30.6	11.2
100% to 199% of poverty	2.2	14.7	25.8	9.1
200% of poverty or more	0.9	13.3	23.9	5.3

\* Children ages 0 through 18, with exception of school days missed, which includes only children ages 5 through 17.

— Sample too small to calculate reliable rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.



Uninsured children are eight times as likely as insured children to have no usual source of care and to have an unmet medical need.

## Children's Access to Health Care, 2008

Percent of Children\* Who Had:

	No usual place of care	More than two years since contact with health provider**	Delayed medical care due to cost	Unmet medical need
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>				
White, non-Hispanic	4.6%	3.0%	4.6%	2.2%
Black, non-Hispanic	6.1	3.5	4.9	3.8
Asian, non-Hispanic	6.6	4.3	—	—
Hispanic	9.5	6.8	6.1	4.2
<b>Insurance status</b>				
Uninsured	29.9	16.5	19.2	13.8
Insured	3.5	2.6	3.3	1.7
<b>Family income</b>				
Under 100% of poverty	9.3	5.5	4.9	3.7
100% to 199% of poverty	9.9	6.2	8.5	5.4
200% of poverty or more	3.3	2.1	3.5	1.7

\* Children ages 0 through 18

\*\* Includes children who had never seen a health provider.

— Sample too small to calculate reliable rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Uninsured children are almost six times as likely as insured children to have an unmet dental need and twice as likely not to have seen a dentist in more than two years.

## Children's Dental Health and Access to Dental Care, 2008

	Percent of Children* Who Had:		
	More than two years since last dental contact**	Unmet dental need	Mouth and teeth in fair or poor condition
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>			
White, non-Hispanic	14.3%	5.6%	8.4%
Black, non-Hispanic	13.8	7.9	13.7
Asian, non-Hispanic	17.3	—	7.0
Hispanic	21.2	10.6	14.5
<b>Insurance status</b>			
Uninsured	34.1	27.7	18.7
Insured	13.7	4.7	9.7
<b>Family income</b>			
Under 100% of poverty	20.8	9.8	16.8
100% to 199% of poverty	20.1	12.4	13.4
200% of poverty or more	11.9	4.3	7.9

\* Children ages 2 through 18

\*\* Includes children who had never seen a dental provider.

— Sample too small to calculate reliable rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

**Black and Hispanic children and low-income children are at increased risk of being overweight. Black teens are 26 percent and Hispanic teens 32 percent more likely than White teens to be overweight or obese.**

## Overweight\* and Obesity\* Among Children and Teens, 2007–2008

Percent of children or teens who are:

	Overweight	Obese	Overweight or Obese
<b>Total, all races</b>			
Ages 2 to 5	10.8%	10.4%	21.2%
Ages 6 to 11	15.9	19.6	35.5
Ages 12 to 19	16.1	18.1	34.2
Ages 2 to 19	14.8	16.9	31.7
<b>White, non-Hispanic</b>			
Ages 2 to 5	8.3	9.1	17.4
Ages 6 to 11	15.5	19.0	34.5
Ages 12 to 19	15.7	15.6	31.3
Ages 2 to 19	14.0	15.3	29.3
<b>Black, non-Hispanic</b>			
Ages 2 to 5	14.6	11.4	26.0
Ages 6 to 11	18.2	19.4	37.6
Ages 12 to 19	15.1	24.4	39.5
Ages 2 to 19	15.9	20.0	35.9
<b>Hispanic</b>			
Ages 2 to 5	13.5	14.2	27.7
Ages 6 to 11	17.5	25.1	42.6
Ages 12 to 19	19.5	21.7	41.2
Ages 2 to 19	17.3	20.9	38.2
<b>Adolescents ages 12 to 19:</b>			
<b>Insurance status</b>			
Uninsured	16.6	14.9	31.4
Insured	15.4	14.5	29.9
<b>Family income</b>			
Under 100% of poverty	18.5	16.0	34.6
100% to 199% of poverty	16.3	17.7	34.0
200% of poverty or more	14.3	13.1	27.4

\* Overweight and obesity are determined from the body mass index (BMI) for each child. A child is *overweight* if his or her BMI is at or above the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile but below the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile for age. A child is *obese* if his or her BMI is at or above the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile for age. BMI percentiles are in U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, 2000 CDC Growth Charts for the United States: Methods and Development, *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 11, Number 246 (May 2002).

Sources: Data by race/ethnicity are from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, 2007–2008 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, C.L. in Ogden, M.D. Carroll, L.R. Curtin, et al., Prevalence of High Body Mass in U.S. Children and Adolescents, 2007–2008, *JAMA*, at <http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/2009.2012v1>. Data on insurance coverage and poverty status, available only for children and teens ages 12 through 19, are from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Although their immunization rates increased more than 16 percent from 2002 to 2008, one-quarter of young children are not fully immunized.

## Immunization of Two-Year-Olds\*, by Race/Ethnicity and Poverty Status, 2002 and 2008

### Percent Fully Immunized

	4:3:1:3:3:1 Series**		4:3:1:3:3:1:4 Series***
	2002	2008	2008
<b>All Income Levels</b>			
Total, all races	65.5%	76.1%	68.4%
White, non-Hispanic	66.2	75.3	68.2
Black, non-Hispanic	61.7	72.7	65.9
Asian	74.0	82.2	73.5
American Indian, Alaska Native	n/a	77.3	62.6
Hispanic	66.0	77.7	68.5
<b>Below Poverty</b>			
Total, all races	61.6	72.4	63.1
White, non-Hispanic	58.9	67.7	59.1
Black, non-Hispanic	59.3	70.2	62.9
Asian	n/a	n/a	n/a
American Indian, Alaska Native	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hispanic	66.0	74.9	64.0

\* Children ages 19 through 35 months

\*\* 4 or more doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine, or diphtheria and tetanus toxoids; 3 or more doses of poliovirus vaccine; 1 or more doses of measles-containing vaccine; 3 or more doses of Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) vaccine; 3 or more doses of hepatitis B vaccine; and 1 or more doses of varicella vaccine

\*\*\* 4 or more doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine, or diphtheria and tetanus toxoids; 3 or more doses of poliovirus vaccine; 1 or more doses of measles-containing vaccine; 3 or more doses of Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) vaccine; 3 or more doses of hepatitis B vaccine; 1 or more doses of varicella vaccine; and 4 or more doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV7).

n/a — data not available

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Immunizations and Respiratory Diseases, at [http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/stats-surv/nis/tables/02/tab32\\_pov\\_race.xls](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/stats-surv/nis/tables/02/tab32_pov_race.xls) and [http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/statssurv/nis/tables/08/tab32\\_pov\\_race.xls](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/statssurv/nis/tables/08/tab32_pov_race.xls).

In nine states, more than 30 percent of 2-year-olds are not fully immunized.\*\*\*

## Immunization Rates Among Two-Year-Olds,\* 2008

	Percent Fully Immunized		
	4:3:1:3:3** Series	4:3:1:3:3:1*** Series	4:3:1:3:3:1:4**** Series
Alabama	76.3%	75.1%	67.2%
Alaska	76.2	69.2	63.4
Arizona	79.2	76.4	69.1
Arkansas	78.0	75.5	64.9
California	80.6	78.7	70.5
Colorado	80.7	79.4	74.3
Connecticut	72.5	69.8	66.0
Delaware	73.0	71.8	63.9
District of Columbia	78.6	77.6	68.8
Florida	81.8	79.9	71.0
Georgia	72.7	71.9	67.4
Hawaii	78.3	77.4	74.4
Idaho	65.9	60.4	54.2
Illinois	78.1	74.8	65.0
Indiana	78.4	75.5	70.3
Iowa	77.3	74.7	67.2
Kansas	78.2	76.7	69.5
Kentucky	76.8	74.1	66.4
Louisiana	83.0	81.9	72.5
Maine	76.2	73.6	66.5
Maryland	82.6	80.2	73.6
Massachusetts	83.9	82.3	76.2
Michigan	76.8	74.5	69.8
Minnesota	77.4	74.6	66.8
Mississippi	76.5	75.8	68.9
Missouri	76.0	72.9	61.5
Montana	65.5	59.2	56.0
Nebraska	74.8	71.5	63.0
Nevada	70.1	67.8	54.2
New Hampshire	85.0	81.0	74.6
New Jersey	72.8	68.5	59.7
New Mexico	79.1	77.0	72.9
New York	76.2	73.3	65.1
North Carolina	72.4	70.8	64.4
North Dakota	74.2	69.8	65.5
Ohio	82.9	81.8	71.5
Oklahoma	73.6	71.7	56.4
Oregon	72.3	71.0	68.3
Pennsylvania	80.4	77.7	71.3
Rhode Island	79.5	77.5	68.6
South Carolina	78.8	78.4	70.6
South Dakota	80.8	77.4	62.7
Tennessee	83.1	81.2	73.6
Texas	78.6	77.8	70.5
Utah	78.1	76.6	65.5
Vermont	74.4	64.5	60.8
Virginia	73.2	72.9	68.1
Washington	77.7	73.5	67.3
West Virginia	78.0	76.5	62.8
Wisconsin	83.6	79.6	72.6
Wyoming	67.6	64.6	56.2
United States	78.2	76.1	68.4

\* Children born between January 2005 and June 2007.

\*\* 4:3:1:3:3 — 4 or more doses of DTaP, 3 or more doses of poliovirus vaccine, 1 or more doses of any MMR, 3 or more doses of Hib, and 3 or more doses of HepB

\*\*\* 4:3:1:3:3:1 — 4:3:1:3:3 plus 1 or more doses of varicella vaccine

\*\*\*\*4:3:1:3:3:1:4 — 4:3:1:3:3:1 plus 4 or more doses of PCV7

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, 2008 National Immunization Survey, at <[http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/stats-surv/nis/tables/08/tab03\\_antigen\\_state.xls](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/stats-surv/nis/tables/08/tab03_antigen_state.xls)>.

**A baby born in the U.S. is about twice as likely to be low birthweight as a baby in Estonia or Lithuania.**

### International Rankings, Low Birthweight\*

	Percent (rounded to nearest whole number)	Rank
Estonia	4%	1
Finland	4	1
Lithuania	4	1
Sweden	4	1
Denmark	5	5
Latvia	5	5
Norway	5	5
Canada	6	8
Ireland	6	8
Italy	6	8
New Zealand	6	8
Poland	6	8
Spain	6	8
Switzerland	6	8
Australia	7	15
Austria	7	15
Czech Republic	7	15
France	7	15
Germany	7	15
Slovakia	7	15
Belgium	8	21
Greece	8	21
Israel	8	21
Japan	8	21
Portugal	8	21
United Kingdom	8	21
<b>United States</b>	8	21
Hungary	9	28
Netherlands	n/a	n/a
Slovenia	n/a	n/a

30 industrialized nations as designated on p. 44 of *The State of the World's Children: Special Edition, Statistical Tables* (November 2009), excluding those with populations of fewer than 1 million. Data for The Netherlands and Slovenia not available.

\*Percent of infants born weighing less than 2,500 grams (5 lbs., 8 oz.)

Source: United Nations Children's Fund, *The State of the World's Children: Special Edition, Statistical Tables* (November 2009), Table 2. Ranks calculated by Children's Defense Fund.

The U.S. ranks next to last in infant mortality among 30 industrialized nations.

## International Rankings, Infant Mortality Rate\*

	Rate* (rounded to nearest whole number)	Rank
Sweden	2	1
Austria	3	2
Czech Republic	3	2
Finland	3	2
France	3	2
Greece	3	2
Ireland	3	2
Italy	3	2
Japan	3	2
Norway	3	2
Portugal	3	2
Slovenia	3	2
Belgium	4	13
Denmark	4	13
Estonia	4	13
Germany	4	13
Israel	4	13
Netherlands	4	13
Spain	4	13
Switzerland	4	13
Australia	5	21
Hungary	5	21
New Zealand	5	21
United Kingdom	5	21
Canada	6	25
Lithuania	6	25
Poland	6	25
Slovakia	7	28
<b>United States</b>	7	28
Latvia	8	30

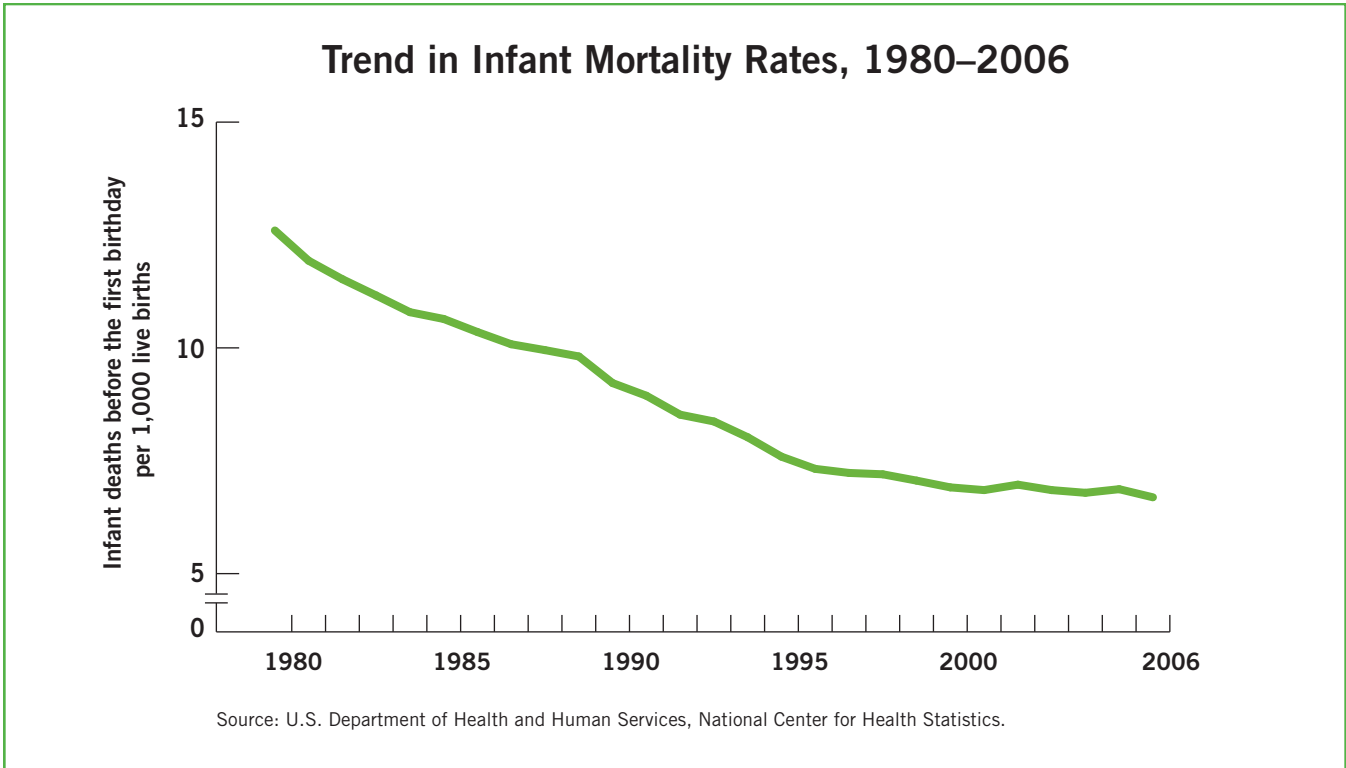
30 industrialized nations as designated on p. 44 of *The State of the World's Children: Special Edition, Statistical Tables* (November 2009), excluding those with populations of fewer than 1 million.

\*Probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age, per 1,000 live births.

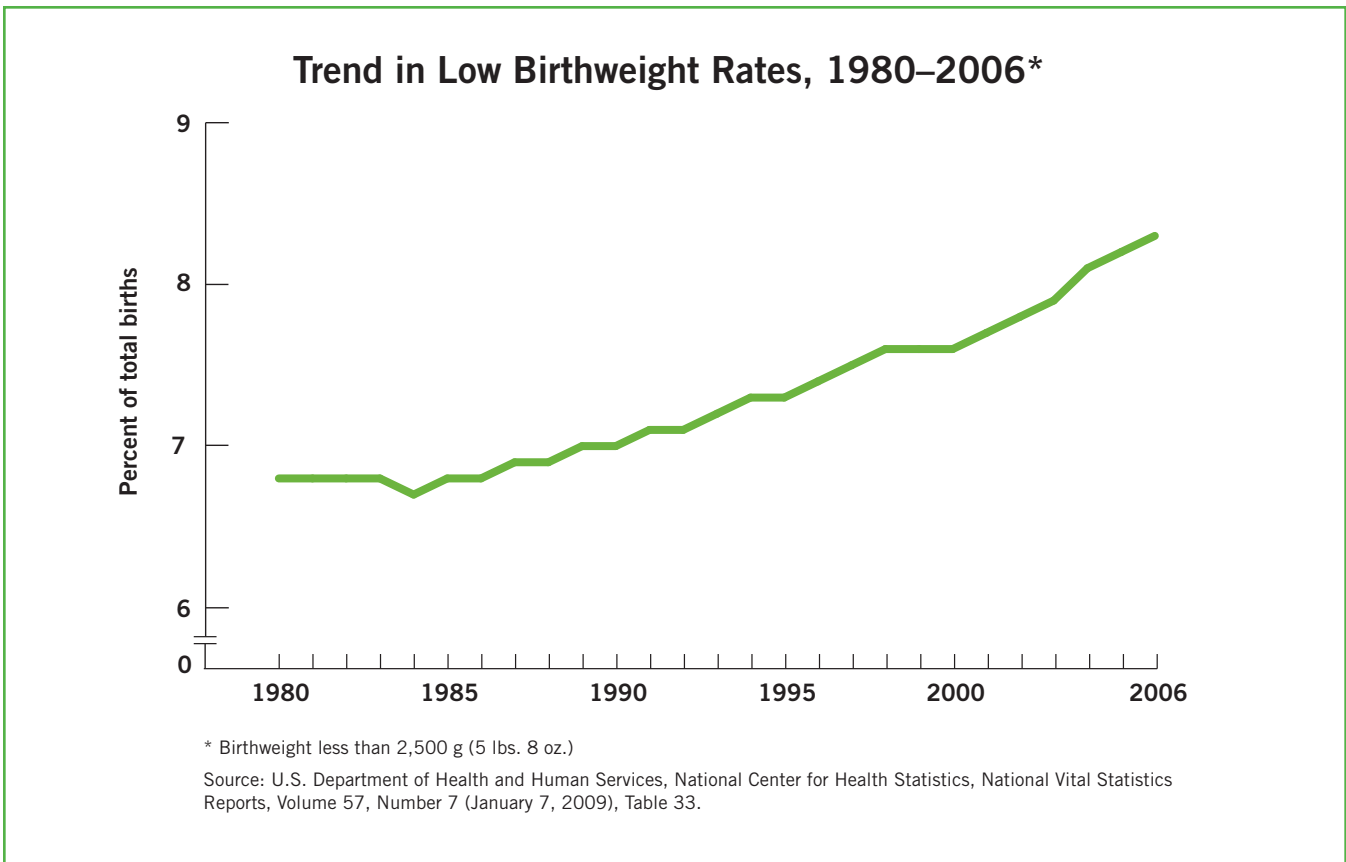
Source: United Nations Children's Fund, *The State of the World's Children: Special Edition, Statistical Tables* (November 2009), Table 1. Ranks calculated by Children's Defense Fund.



After four decades of decline, the infant mortality rate increased in 2002 and again in 2005.



The rate of babies born at low birthweight has increased by 24 percent since 1984.



The 8.3 percent of babies born at low birthweight in 2006 was the same as in 1966.

## Trends in Infant Mortality and Low Birthweight

Year	Infant Mortality Rates*				Low Birthweight**
	Total	White	Black	Black-White Ratio	
1940	47.0	43.2	72.9	1.69	n/a
1950	29.2	26.8	43.9	1.64	n/a
1959	26.4	23.2	44.8	1.93	n/a
1960	26.0	22.9	44.3	1.93	7.7%
1961	25.3	22.4	41.8	1.87	7.8
1962	25.3	22.3	42.6	1.91	8.0
1963	25.2	22.2	42.8	1.93	8.2
1964	24.8	21.6	42.3	1.96	8.2
1965	24.7	21.5	41.7	1.94	8.3
1966	23.7	20.6	40.2	1.95	8.3
1967	22.4	19.7	37.5	1.90	8.2
1968	21.8	19.2	36.2	1.89	8.2
1969	20.9	18.4	34.8	1.89	8.1
1970	20.0	17.8	32.6	1.83	7.9
1971	19.1	17.1	30.3	1.77	7.7
1972	18.5	16.4	29.6	1.80	7.7
1973	17.7	15.8	28.1	1.78	7.6
1974	16.7	14.8	26.8	1.81	7.4
1975	16.1	14.2	26.2	1.85	7.4
1976	15.2	13.3	25.5	1.92	7.3
1977	14.1	12.3	23.6	1.92	7.1
1978	13.8	12.0	23.1	1.93	7.1
1979	13.1	11.4	21.8	1.91	6.9
1980	12.60	10.86	22.19	2.04	6.8
1981	11.93	10.34	20.81	2.01	6.8
1982	11.52	9.94	20.48	2.06	6.8
1983	11.16	9.61	19.98	2.08	6.8
1984	10.79	9.30	19.15	2.06	6.7
1985	10.64	9.17	19.01	2.07	6.8
1986	13.35	8.80	18.90	2.15	6.8
1987	10.08	8.48	18.75	2.21	6.9
1988	9.95	8.36	18.54	2.22	6.9
1989	9.81	8.08	18.61	2.30	7.0
1990	9.22	7.56	17.96	2.38	7.0
1991	8.94	7.30	17.57	2.41	7.1
1992	8.52	6.92	16.85	2.43	7.1
1993	8.37	6.82	16.52	2.42	7.2
1994	8.02	6.57	15.83	2.41	7.3
1995	7.59	6.29	15.12	2.40	7.3
1996	7.32	6.07	14.68	2.42	7.4
1997	7.23	6.03	14.16	2.35	7.5
1998	7.20	5.95	14.31	2.41	7.6
1999	7.06	5.77	14.56	2.52	7.6
2000	6.91	5.68	14.09	2.48	7.6
2001	6.85	5.65	14.02	2.48	7.7
2002	6.97	5.79	14.36	2.48	7.8
2003	6.85	5.72	14.01	2.45	7.9
2004	6.79	5.66	13.79	2.44	8.1
2005	6.87	5.73	13.73	2.40	8.2
2006	6.69	5.56	13.29	2.39	8.3

\* Infant deaths before the first birthday per 1,000 live births

\*\* Birthweight less than 2,500 grams (5 lbs., 8 oz.)

n/a — data not available

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

**Black babies are about twice as likely as White and Hispanic babies to be born at low birthweight.**

**Low Birthweight\* Babies, 2006**

	Total			White, non-hispanic			Black, non-hispanic			Hispanic		
	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Rank
Alabama	6,624	10.5%	48	3,251	8.5%	44	3,001	15.5%	39	287	6.1%	7
Alaska	654	6.0	1	377	6.0	2	38	9.6	2	37	4.9	1
Arizona	7,289	7.1	15	2,930	6.8	13	459	12.8	14	3,128	6.9	24
Arkansas	3,749	9.2	41	2,192	7.9	40	1,172	15.0	35	303	6.9	24
California	38,411	6.8	6	10,056	6.4	7	3,850	12.0	9	18,332	6.3	13
Colorado	6,317	8.9	36	3,654	8.7	46	467	15.7	40	1,914	8.4	41
Connecticut	3,395	8.1	21	1,782	6.9	17	646	12.5	12	747	8.8	44
Delaware	1,108	9.3	42	506	7.7	35	442	14.8	33	117	6.2	10
District of Columbia	980	11.5	50	156	7.3	25	703	14.5	30	102	7.7	36
Florida	20,614	8.7	34	8,134	7.6	31	6,862	13.4	16	4,936	7.0	26
Georgia	14,232	9.6	44	5,234	7.5	30	7,021	14.4	29	1,452	6.1	7
Hawaii	1,531	8.1	21	269	5.9	1	51	10.2	3	238	7.8	37
Idaho	1,671	6.9	8	1,368	7.0	19	17	—	—	232	6.1	7
Illinois	15,577	8.6	32	7,033	7.4	27	4,474	14.3	28	3,180	7.2	29
Indiana	7,268	8.2	24	5,114	7.6	31	1,459	14.1	22	564	6.7	20
Iowa	2,809	6.9	8	2,339	6.8	13	168	10.6	5	205	6.4	15
Kansas	2,933	7.2	17	2,047	6.9	17	371	12.4	11	371	5.6	2
Kentucky	5,327	9.1	39	4,275	8.7	46	769	14.6	32	201	7.2	29
Louisiana	7,231	11.4	49	2,994	8.5	44	3,934	16.2	41	169	7.2	29
Maine	967	6.8	6	901	6.8	13	22	—	—	21	—	—
Maryland	7,269	9.4	43	2,807	7.6	31	3,393	13.4	16	681	6.8	22
Massachusetts	6,138	7.9	19	3,855	7.2	24	859	12.1	10	906	8.4	41
Michigan	10,637	8.4	29	6,144	7.1	20	3,224	14.2	25	605	7.0	26
Minnesota	4,807	6.5	3	3,264	6.0	2	651	10.3	4	357	5.9	4
Mississippi	5,698	12.4	51	2,006	8.9	49	3,514	16.7	43	111	7.1	28
Missouri	6,555	8.1	21	4,439	7.1	20	1,673	13.6	19	266	5.8	3
Montana	912	7.3	18	716	7.3	25	3	—	—	27	—	—
Nebraska	1,900	7.1	15	1,313	6.6	8	239	14.0	20	266	6.7	20
Nevada	3,335	8.3	25	1,400	8.3	42	470	14.1	22	1,037	6.6	17
New Hampshire	994	6.9	8	875	6.8	13	23	—	—	54	9.3	46
New Jersey	9,882	8.6	32	4,241	7.4	27	2,464	14.1	22	2,197	7.5	33
New Mexico	2,668	8.9	36	744	8.7	46	76	15.0	35	1,499	9.1	45
New York	20,790	8.3	25	8,853	7.1	20	5,343	12.6	13	4,738	8.0	38
North Carolina	11,585	9.1	39	5,547	7.8	38	4,218	14.2	25	1,315	6.2	10
North Dakota	576	6.7	5	478	6.7	10	9	—	—	22	—	—
Ohio	13,180	8.8	35	8,860	7.7	35	3,432	14.5	30	481	7.2	29
Oklahoma	4,503	8.3	25	2,757	7.9	40	753	15.4	38	465	6.6	17
Oregon	2,963	6.1	2	2,016	6.0	2	93	8.5	1	583	5.9	4
Pennsylvania	12,562	8.5	31	7,875	7.4	27	2,877	14.0	20	1,148	8.7	43
Rhode Island	988	8.0	20	473	7.7	35	115	11.6	8	204	8.0	38
South Carolina	6,292	10.1	47	2,674	7.8	38	3,099	15.2	37	373	6.4	15
South Dakota	836	7.0	14	617	6.7	10	24	—	—	33	8.3	40
Tennessee	8,108	9.6	44	4,823	8.4	43	2,578	14.8	33	526	6.6	17
Texas	33,727	8.4	29	10,681	7.6	31	6,518	14.2	25	15,139	7.6	35
Utah	3,700	6.9	8	2,805	6.6	8	51	11.0	7	618	7.5	33
Vermont	447	6.9	8	413	6.7	10	10	—	—	4	—	—
Virginia	8,914	8.3	25	4,446	7.1	20	3,031	13.0	15	862	6.0	6
Washington	5,641	6.5	3	3,340	6.0	2	399	10.7	6	987	6.3	13
West Virginia	2,024	9.7	46	1,877	9.5	51	112	16.3	42	10	—	—
Wisconsin	4,974	6.9	8	3,356	6.2	6	938	13.4	16	427	6.2	10
Wyoming	682	8.9	36	564	9.1	50	7	—	—	61	6.8	22
United States	351,974	8.3		168,871	7.3		86,122	14.0		72,538	7.0	

\* Birthweight less than 2,500 grams (5 lbs. 8 oz.)

— Number of low birthweight births too small to calculate a stable rate.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 57, No. 7, "Births: Final Data for 2006" (January 7, 2009), Table 36. Ranks calculated by Children's Defense Fund.

Black infants are more than twice as likely as White infants to die in the first year of life.

## Infant Deaths, Infant Mortality Rates,\* and Rankings, 2006

	Total, all races			White			Black		
	Deaths	Rate	Rank	Deaths	Rate	Rank	Deaths	Rate	Rank
Alabama	571	9.03	48	288	6.73	43	275	14.17	15
Alaska	76	6.91	27	31	4.46	3	6	—	—
Arizona	651	6.36	22	534	6.04	32	69	16.93	31
Arkansas	350	8.54	46	220	6.86	48	125	15.72	27
California	2,835	5.04	3	2,171	4.78	6	413	12.05	9
Colorado	404	5.71	13	354	5.48	18	39	12.39	10
Connecticut	260	6.22	19	164	4.86	7	83	14.77	19
Delaware	99	8.26	44	52	6.20	37	44	14.30	16
District of Columbia	96	11.26	51	12	—	—	83	14.46	17
Florida	1,717	7.25	31	1,014	5.91	28	678	11.91	7
Georgia	1,206	8.11	43	540	5.76	25	639	12.93	11
Hawaii	107	5.64	12	17	—	—	13	—	—
Idaho	165	6.82	25	156	6.70	42	4	—	—
Illinois	1,309	7.25	31	835	6.00	31	432	13.68	13
Indiana	708	7.99	40	510	6.67	41	195	18.66	33
Iowa	208	5.12	5	185	4.90	9	15	—	—
Kansas	292	7.13	30	218	6.05	33	61	19.25	34
Kentucky	438	7.52	36	351	6.79	46	82	15.00	22
Louisiana	629	9.92	49	232	6.21	38	389	15.82	28
Maine	89	6.29	21	84	6.21	38	2	—	—
Maryland	616	7.95	39	263	5.98	30	331	11.75	6
Massachusetts	370	4.76	2	285	4.57	4	75	7.99	2
Michigan	940	7.37	33	572	5.78	27	345	14.94	21
Minnesota	381	5.18	6	278	4.70	5	63	8.32	3
Mississippi	488	10.60	50	172	7.11	49	308	14.60	18
Missouri	603	7.41	34	406	6.10	35	186	14.92	20
Montana	73	5.84	16	53	4.95	11	1	—	—
Nebraska	149	5.57	10	123	5.22	14	20	—	—
Nevada	257	6.42	24	188	5.77	26	56	15.70	26
New Hampshire	87	6.05	17	77	5.68	23	6	—	—
New Jersey	632	5.49	8	363	4.40	2	242	11.53	5
New Mexico	173	5.78	14	141	5.68	23	8	—	—
New York	1,407	5.63	11	848	4.90	9	500	9.18	4
North Carolina	1,033	8.08	42	550	5.95	29	451	15.05	23
North Dakota	50	5.80	15	36	4.89	8	1	—	—
Ohio	1,170	7.77	38	736	6.05	33	429	16.87	30
Oklahoma	432	8.00	41	284	6.79	46	77	15.39	25
Oregon	267	5.48	7	233	5.31	16	15	—	—
Pennsylvania	1,138	7.63	37	728	6.19	36	381	15.21	24
Rhode Island	76	6.14	18	59	5.65	21	14	—	—
South Carolina	522	8.40	45	222	5.67	22	296	13.76	14
South Dakota	82	6.88	26	50	5.26	15	6	—	—
Tennessee	733	8.69	47	431	6.77	45	294	16.01	29
Texas	2,486	6.22	19	1,835	5.49	19	589	11.97	8
Utah	273	5.10	4	258	5.10	13	4	—	—
Vermont	36	5.53	9	35	5.55	20	1	—	—
Virginia	765	7.10	29	407	5.37	17	325	13.32	12
Washington	407	4.68	1	312	4.38	1	35	7.37	1
West Virginia	155	7.41	34	135	6.74	44	20	—	—
Wisconsin	462	6.39	23	308	5.03	12	130	18.28	32
Wyoming	54	7.04	28	47	6.57	40	2	—	—
United States	28,527	6.69		18,403	5.56		8,858	13.29	

\* Infant deaths before the first birthday per 1,000 live births

— Number of infant deaths too small to calculate a stable rate.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 57, No. 14, "Deaths: Final Data for 2006" (April 2009), Table 32. Ranks calculated by Children's Defense Fund.

More than 60 percent of Black and Native American babies are born to unmarried mothers. Black women are more than three times as likely as White women to die from complications of pregnancy or childbirth.

### Selected Maternal and Infant Health Indicators, by Race and Hispanic Origin of Mother, 2006

Characteristic	All Races	White		Black		Native American	Asian, Pacific Islander	Hispanic*
		Total	Non-Hispanic	Total	Non-Hispanic			
<i>Percent</i>								
Preterm births <sup>1</sup>	12.8%	11.8%	11.7%	18.1%	18.5%	14.2%	10.9%	12.2%
Low birthweight <sup>2</sup>	8.3	7.2	7.3	13.6	14.0	7.5	8.1	7.0
Very low birthweight <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.2	1.2	3.1	3.2	1.3	1.1	1.2
Births to teens	10.4	9.4	7.4	17.0	17.2	17.6	3.3	14.3
Births to unmarried women	38.5	33.3	26.6	70.2	70.7	64.6	16.5	49.9
Mother's age at first birth (mean)	25.0	25.3	26.0	22.7	22.7	21.9	28.5	23.1
<i>Per 1,000</i>								
Infant mortality rate <sup>4</sup>	6.68	5.57	5.58	12.90	13.35	8.28	4.55	5.41
<i>Per 100,000</i>								
Maternal mortality rate <sup>5</sup>	13.3	9.5	9.1	32.7	34.8	na	na	10.2

\* Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race; includes races other than White and Black.  
na – data not available

<sup>1</sup> Prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 2,500 grams (5 lbs., 8 oz.).

<sup>3</sup> Less than 1,500 grams (3 lbs., 4 oz.).

<sup>4</sup> Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

<sup>5</sup> Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 57, No. 7, "Births: Final Data for 2006" (January 7, 2009), Tables 14, 15, 23, and 24; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 57, No. 17, "Deaths: Final Data for 2006" (April 2009), Tables 33 and 34; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 58, No. 17, "Infant Mortality Statistics From the 2006 Period Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set" (May 2010), Table C.

In a majority of states, Black and Hispanic babies are more than twice as likely as White babies to be born to mothers who received late or no prenatal care.

## Prenatal Care, 2006

	Early Prenatal Care <sup>1</sup>				Late or No Prenatal Care <sup>2</sup>			
	Total <sup>3</sup>	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic <sup>4</sup>	Total <sup>3</sup>	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic <sup>4</sup>
Alabama	81.7%	88.5%	76.0%	50.6%	4.5%	2.2%	4.8%	22.4%
Alaska	81.1	85.0	82.9	82.4	4.9	3.8	—	4.8
Arizona	77.7	86.8	77.9	70.2	6.1	3.0	4.8	8.7
Arkansas	79.5	83.0	72.6	69.7	4.7	3.6	7.3	7.2
California	85.9	89.8	81.9	83.8	2.8	2.1	3.8	3.2
Colorado	79.7	85.7	73.7	69.4	4.5	2.8	7.0	7.2
Connecticut	85.8	91.4	75.0	75.1	1.8	1.1	3.9	3.0
Delaware	75.9	82.5	73.1	55.5	6.1	3.7	7.1	13.8
District of Columbia	78.9	92.2	74.9	67.0	5.5	1.8	7.4	6.3
Florida	69.9	76.1	61.0	66.2	7.2	5.2	10.4	8.3
Georgia	83.3	89.4	78.9	73.3	4.1	2.3	4.9	8.1
Hawaii	81.8	85.2	85.5	82.0	3.6	2.3	—	3.4
Idaho	71.5	74.5	64.0	58.1	6.1	5.1	—	10.1
Illinois	86.2	90.7	76.7	82.5	2.4	1.5	5.4	2.4
Indiana	79.0	82.8	66.5	64.1	4.5	3.4	8.5	8.0
Iowa	86.4	88.5	73.0	71.7	2.5	2.0	6.2	4.9
Kansas	75.2	80.5	64.4	55.6	4.9	3.5	8.3	9.9
Kentucky	73.2	75.1	64.7	56.1	5.8	5.2	8.9	10.5
Louisiana	87.0	92.3	79.9	79.9	2.6	1.3	4.2	4.9
Maine	87.7	88.3	69.8	82.5	1.8	1.7	—	—
Maryland	81.7	89.2	76.2	65.0	4.3	2.2	6.0	8.1
Massachusetts	88.6	91.4	80.4	81.4	2.3	1.6	5.0	3.4
Michigan	85.4	89.5	71.9	78.6	3.1	2.2	6.6	4.0
Minnesota	86.5	90.4	74.5	72.1	2.1	1.3	5.4	4.4
Mississippi	83.2	89.6	77.3	73.1	3.2	1.7	4.3	9.0
Missouri	87.2	89.5	79.2	77.6	2.3	1.8	4.5	3.8
Montana	83.7	86.5	86.7	80.2	3.1	2.2	—	5.1
Nebraska	75.4	78.9	64.9	62.6	4.2	3.2	7.2	7.3
Nevada	71.5	79.9	66.3	62.5	8.8	6.4	11.6	11.1
New Hampshire	80.9	82.1	64.6	66.0	4.1	3.8	—	7.8
New Jersey	77.6	87.1	62.4	66.1	5.0	2.7	10.5	6.8
New Mexico	74.7	81.4	76.3	74.3	6.7	4.5	5.3	6.8
New York (excluding New York City)	76.1	81.6	60.3	61.0	4.4	3.1	9.1	6.8
New York City	79.9	87.7	75.0	77.9	4.9	2.2	7.4	5.3
North Carolina	82.6	89.8	76.0	67.6	3.1	1.7	4.7	5.7
North Dakota	74.7	78.8	64.0	59.8	5.6	4.0	—	9.2
Ohio	72.9	76.3	58.6	60.3	6.3	5.0	11.6	10.9
Oklahoma	75.6	79.5	69.7	64.5	6.1	5.4	7.5	7.7
Oregon	79.2	82.4	72.1	70.1	4.3	3.7	6.1	5.6
Pennsylvania	71.8	77.2	55.8	55.0	6.6	5.0	12.4	10.1
Rhode Island	84.5	90.0	74.2	75.7	1.9	1.0	4.0	3.0
South Carolina	66.7	74.1	60.9	45.2	8.1	5.7	9.5	16.9
South Dakota	70.5	76.9	45.5	48.1	5.7	3.1	10.0	13.6
Tennessee	67.6	74.8	54.3	43.4	9.6	6.3	15.1	21.8
Texas	61.6	72.2	53.9	55.2	11.5	7.1	14.8	14.1
Utah	80.2	84.1	57.4	66.4	3.9	2.7	16.8	7.5
Vermont	83.8	84.4	48.6	78.1	2.6	2.4	—	—
Virginia	84.2	89.7	79.4	69.0	4.1	2.3	5.2	9.0
Washington	70.3	74.0	63.7	60.5	6.6	5.5	9.2	8.4
West Virginia	82.8	83.5	68.4	76.1	3.2	3.0	6.8	—
Wisconsin	84.5	88.0	75.5	73.2	3.1	2.3	6.2	5.4
Wyoming	72.4	74.6	73.1	63.5	6.5	5.5	—	10.2

— Number too small to calculate a stable rate.

<sup>1</sup> Care begun in the first trimester (first three months) of pregnancy.

<sup>2</sup> Care begun in the last trimester (last three months) of pregnancy, or not at all.

<sup>3</sup> Includes races other than White and Black.

<sup>4</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

Note: Prior to 2003, information on start of prenatal care was obtained from the mother. Starting in 2003, some states began to use medical records for this information. These two methods produce different results, and hence the data from these two systems cannot be combined to produce national estimates of prenatal care. In 2006, 18 states were using the new method to obtain data on prenatal care. New York City's vital statistics system is separate from that of the rest of New York State. New York State switched to the new system in 2004; New York City still used the old system in 2006. No overall percentages can be calculated for New York.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 57, No. 7, "Births: Final Data for 2006" (January 7, 2009), Tables 26a and 26b.

Children are the least expensive to cover with health insurance. They represent almost half of all Medicaid recipients but only one-quarter of Medicaid payments.

## Children Enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP

	Medicaid, FY 2007			CHIP, FY 2008 Number enrolled
	Number of children enrolled	Children as a percent of:		
		Enrollment	Payments	
Alabama	465,710	50.7%	31.8%	110,821
Alaska	69,299	59.5	38.0	18,707
Arizona	704,473	48.4	49.4	112,072
Arkansas	371,420	54.6	36.2	93,446
California	4,127,410	39.5	23.5	1,692,087
Colorado	327,952	59.2	25.9	99,555
Connecticut	260,319	49.1	16.7	22,270
Delaware	83,353	45.1	27.2	11,192
District of Columbia	76,623	47.1	21.9	8,746
Florida	1,527,424	53.7	28.0	354,385
Georgia	1,014,664	60.0	34.7	311,234
Hawaii	93,440	44.0	22.4	28,803
Idaho	131,494	63.7	32.6	43,526
Illinois	1,259,975	55.2	24.9	356,460
Indiana	563,677	57.1	24.6	124,954
Iowa	219,375	47.5	23.5	50,390
Kansas	207,861	58.9	30.0	51,162
Kentucky	410,539	49.7	30.1	67,717
Louisiana	598,007	56.7	21.3	147,863
Maine	113,055	32.9	25.8	30,947
Maryland	362,341	49.7	24.6	132,864
Massachusetts	439,787	32.2	20.3	200,950
Michigan	1,024,882	55.3	27.9	67,763
Minnesota	382,899	48.7	24.3	5,621
Mississippi	398,337	53.1	28.5	84,370
Missouri	519,103	53.2	26.1	136,135
Montana	61,380	55.3	30.0	22,679
Nebraska	128,958	58.5	29.1	48,827
Nevada	142,645	57.7	31.5	38,592
New Hampshire	83,252	58.0	27.6	12,236
New Jersey	512,535	54.7	20.3	151,805
New Mexico	299,293	60.4	35.1	14,944
New York	1,812,778	37.2	14.9	517,256
North Carolina	860,004	52.9	32.5	251,653
North Dakota	34,540	49.9	16.1	7,617
Ohio	986,551	49.4	18.4	251,278
Oklahoma	398,066	57.3	31.9	117,507
Oregon	268,217	52.3	26.1	73,686
Pennsylvania	1,001,369	47.9	29.7	256,627
Rhode Island	91,172	49.0	25.2	26,031
South Carolina	450,568	51.8	32.4	73,620
South Dakota	70,028	59.3	30.5	15,277
Tennessee	683,933	47.5	24.9	63,619
Texas	2,758,009	66.1	41.5	731,916
Utah	163,321	56.1	31.9	51,092
Vermont	65,985	41.8	29.7	6,496
Virginia	462,575	54.7	28.6	155,289
Washington	635,177	54.6	27.7	16,831
West Virginia	192,424	49.0	25.5	37,645
Wisconsin	429,296	44.7	17.9	52,940
Wyoming	49,827	63.7	29.4	8,976
United States	28,395,322	49.4	25.5	7,368,479

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, FY2007 Medicaid Statistical Information System, at <http://msis.cms.hhs.gov/>, accessed February 22, 2010; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, SCHIP Statistical Enrollment Data System, January 20, 2009, at <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalCHIPPolicy/downloads/FY2008StateTotalTable012309FINAL.pdf>, accessed June 2, 2009. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

## AIDS in Children,\* 2002–2007

Number of children under age 13 with AIDS

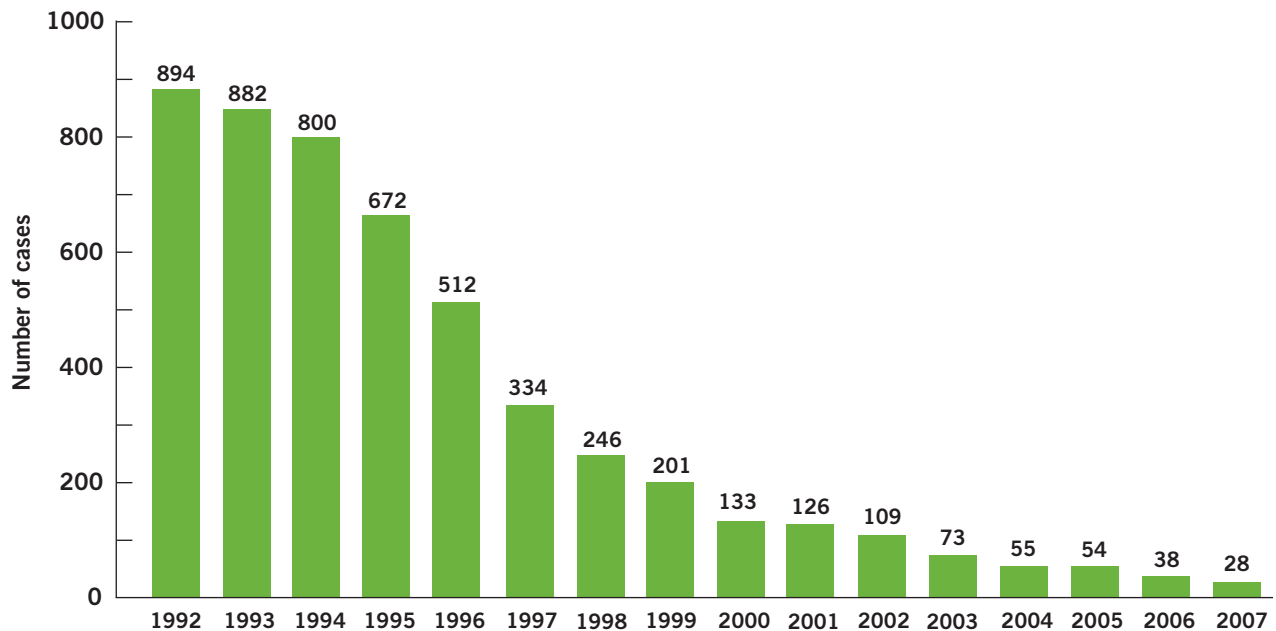
	Year diagnosed with AIDS					Total since beginning of AIDS epidemic
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	1	0	0	0	32
Asian	0	0	1	1	0	47
Black/African American	49	34	39	29	21	5,699
Hispanic/Latino	10	9	9	4	2	1,757
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	1	0	0	0	7
White	12	8	4	3	5	1,602
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>9,209*</b>

\* Includes children who have died; does not include children who are HIV positive but not diagnosed with AIDS.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2007*, Vol. 19 (2009), Table 5.

## AIDS in Children,\* 1992–2007

Estimated number of cases diagnosed among children under age 13



\* Includes children who have died; does not include children who are HIV positive but not diagnosed with AIDS.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2007*, Vol. 19 (2009), Figure 1.



**Black teens and adults were almost three times as likely to have contracted HIV in 2006 as Hispanics teens and adults. New HIV infections were identified that year in 15,000 women, most of child-bearing age.**

### New HIV Infections,\* 2006

	Males		Females		Total	
	Estimated Number**	Rate***	Estimated Number*	Rate**	Estimated Number*	Rate**
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
American Indian/Alaska Native	150	15.5	130	12.8	290	14.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,010	18.0	180	3.0	1,200	10.3
Black/African American	16,120	115.7	8,810	55.7	24,900	83.7
Hispanic/Latino	7,420	43.1	2,300	14.4	9,700	29.3
White	16,280	19.6	3,300	3.8	19,600	11.5
<b>Age at Infection</b>						
13–29	14,400	39.2	4,860	14.0	19,200	26.8
30–39	12,750	61.8	4,620	22.8	17,400	42.6
40–49	10,100	45.0	3,780	16.6	13,900	30.7
50 or older	4,130	10.1	1,710	3.5	5,800	6.5
Total	41,400	34.3	15,000	11.9	56,300*	22.8

\* Does not include others previously diagnosed with HIV or AIDS.

\*\* Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

\*\*\* Number of cases per 100,000 population.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2007*, Vol. 19 (2009), Table 3.

## State Overview of Child Health Data

States	States where the majority of uninsured children live (E-5)	States where more than 10.3% of children are uninsured (E-5)	States where Black infants are more than twice as likely as White infants to be born to mothers with late or no prenatal care (E-19)	States where Hispanic infants are more than twice as likely as White infants to be born to mothers with late or no prenatal care (E-19)	States with low birth-weight rates of more than 8.3% (E-16)	States where Black infants are more than twice as likely to be born at low birthweight as White infants (E-16)	States with infant mortality rates of more than 6.7% (E-17)	States where Black infants are more than twice as likely to die as White infants (E-17)	States where more than 30% of 2-year-olds are not fully immunized (E-11, 4:3:1:3:3:1 Series)
Alabama			X	X	X		X	X	
Alaska		X	*				X	*	X
Arizona		X		X				X	
Arkansas			X		X		X	X	
California	X	X						X	
Colorado		X	X	X	X			X	
Connecticut			X	X				X	X
Delaware				X	X		X	X	
District of Columbia			X	X	X		X	*	
Florida	X	X			X		X	X	
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Hawaii			*					*	
Idaho		X	*			*	X	*	X
Illinois			X		X		X	X	
Indiana			X	X			X	X	
Iowa			X	X				*	
Kansas			X	X			X	X	
Kentucky				X	X		X	X	
Louisiana		X	X	X	X		X	X	
Maine			*	*		*		*	
Maryland			X	X	X		X		
Massachusetts			X	X					
Michigan			X		X	X	X	X	
Minnesota			X	X					
Mississippi		X	X	X	X		X	X	
Missouri			X	X			X	X	
Montana		X	*	X		*		*	X
Nebraska			X	X		X		*	
Nevada		X						X	X
New Hampshire			*	X		*		*	
New Jersey		X	X	X	X			X	X
New Mexico		X			X			*	
New York	X		X	X					
North Carolina		X	X	X	X		X	X	
North Dakota			*	X		*		*	X
Ohio			X	X	X		X	X	
Oklahoma		X					X	X	
Oregon		X						*	
Pennsylvania			X	X	X		X	X	
Rhode Island			X	X				*	
South Carolina		X		X	X		X	X	
South Dakota			X	X		*	X	*	
Tennessee			X	X	X		X	X	
Texas	X	X	X		X			X	
Utah		X	X	X				*	
Vermont			*	*		*		*	X
Virginia			X	X			X	X	
Washington									
West Virginia			X	*	X		X	*	
Wisconsin			X	X		X		X	
Wyoming			*		X	*	X	*	X

\* Number too small to calculate ratio.



# Early Childhood Development

The early years, ages birth to five, are critical years for children to develop social, emotional and cognitive competencies that lead to healthy development and behaviors and academic success. But poverty and the lottery of geography—which gives children in some states more supports than in others—prevent many children from reaching their full potential. Every 32 seconds a baby is born into poverty; every 42 seconds a baby is born without health insurance; every minute a baby is born at low birthweight. Poor children’s development at nine months already is behind their higher income peers. The learning gap widens from there, pushing children without the early help they need into the cradle to prison pipeline. By kindergarten, it is even harder to catch up.

- More than 20 percent of children under age five are poor; more than 40 percent of Black and more than 33 percent of Hispanic children.
- Infants are the most likely to be victims of abuse and neglect, and nearly one-third percent of all victims are younger than four; 30 percent of children in foster care are preschool age.
- More than 63 percent of mothers of young children are in the labor force.
- The annual cost of child care for a 4-year-old is more than the annual in-state tuition at a public four-year college in 36 states and the District of Columbia.
- In 20 states, a family must have an income that is below 175 percent of the poverty level to receive a public child care subsidy.
- In 2008, fewer than 10 percent of all child care centers and fewer than one percent of all family child care homes were accredited.
- Only 14 percent of 3-years-olds and 38 percent of 4-year-olds in 2007 were being served by state-funded prekindergarten, Head Start or special education programs.
- Only eight states and the District of Columbia require 5-year-olds to be enrolled in school.
- Only 13 states and the District of Columbia require school districts to offer full-day kindergarten. Six states do not require local districts to offer any kindergarten.

For almost 20 years, 60 percent or more of women with young children have been in the labor force.

### Labor Force Participation of Women with Children Under Age Six, Selected Years

	All Women		Married Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1950	–	–	1,399,000	11.9%
1955	–	–	2,012,000	16.2
1960	–	–	2,474,000	18.6
1965	–	–	3,117,000	23.2
1970	–	–	3,914,000	30.3
1975	–	–	4,518,000	36.7
1980	6,538,000	46.8%	5,227,000	45.1
1985	8,215,000	53.5	6,406,000	53.4
1990	9,397,000	58.2	7,247,000	58.9
1999	10,322,000	64.4	7,246,000	61.8
2000	10,316,000	65.3	7,341,000	62.8
2001	10,199,000	64.9	7,317,000	62.5
2002	9,474,000	64.3	7,057,000	61.1
2003	9,460,000	63.0	7,051,000	60.0
2004	9,375,000	62.5	6,980,000	59.6
2005	10,424,000	62.6	7,309,000	59.8
2006	10,430,000	63.0	7,366,000	60.3
2007	10,894,000	63.5	7,664,000	61.5
2008	10,452,000	63.6	7,285,000	61.6

– Data not available

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



More than 60 percent of children under age six and 70 percent of school-age children in 44 states and the District of Columbia have all parents in the labor force.

## Parental Labor Force Participation, 2008

	Mothers* in the labor force by age of youngest child (percent)		Children with mothers in the labor force (percent)		Children with all parents in the labor force (percent)	
	Under age 6	Ages 6–17	Under age 6	Ages 6–17	Under age 6	Ages 6–17
Alabama	66.6%	76.7%	60.8%	68.4%	64.6%	71.0%
Alaska	67.3	77.9	57.8	64.7	64.9	70.1
Arizona	62.7	76.6	53.3	63.7	59.7	68.8
Arkansas	67.5	79.9	60.0	70.0	63.5	71.5
California	62.7	74.1	53.7	63.0	60.2	67.7
Colorado	66.6	78.8	59.0	67.7	63.4	71.9
Connecticut	71.1	78.8	63.3	71.5	67.6	73.9
Delaware	72.5	84.0	61.8	74.2	70.9	78.4
District of Columbia	67.4	80.4	58.3	67.0	63.2	74.2
Florida	69.8	79.7	61.0	70.5	67.4	75.0
Georgia	67.7	78.5	58.4	69.3	63.1	72.7
Hawaii	69.1	84.2	59.0	73.3	66.3	77.0
Idaho	61.2	77.0	54.3	65.2	58.2	69.0
Illinois	68.0	78.8	60.0	68.5	64.7	72.1
Indiana	71.6	80.3	62.6	70.7	68.1	74.6
Iowa	77.6	86.1	68.8	76.5	74.0	80.7
Kansas	71.4	83.9	64.8	73.6	68.7	76.6
Kentucky	66.8	75.1	57.7	66.0	62.5	68.4
Louisiana	67.4	75.2	59.3	67.9	65.9	70.6
Maine	70.9	83.7	62.8	74.2	69.1	77.9
Maryland	74.7	84.4	67.2	74.4	71.8	78.1
Massachusetts	70.9	80.5	64.5	72.4	67.9	75.1
Michigan	69.9	79.3	62.9	70.3	66.4	72.8
Minnesota	76.8	85.2	68.4	75.4	73.7	79.5
Mississippi	70.7	77.9	63.6	69.2	68.6	72.2
Missouri	72.8	81.0	63.9	71.5	69.1	75.1
Montana	69.0	80.8	58.7	71.6	64.6	75.1
Nebraska	77.5	85.8	69.4	76.1	75.1	80.4
Nevada	64.1	79.4	54.3	67.1	62.4	73.1
New Hampshire	74.2	82.4	66.6	72.3	70.1	76.8
New Jersey	68.3	79.3	61.6	70.3	65.0	73.1
New Mexico	64.3	77.6	55.0	65.6	61.8	72.1
New York	66.4	77.6	58.8	66.9	63.2	69.8
North Carolina	68.9	79.7	60.5	70.1	66.5	73.8
North Dakota	79.4	87.9	72.3	79.4	74.8	80.7
Ohio	71.4	81.2	64.2	70.6	68.6	74.8
Oklahoma	64.6	77.5	56.6	66.0	61.4	71.2
Oregon	66.0	78.6	57.2	67.6	61.3	72.0
Pennsylvania	68.4	79.3	60.1	68.5	65.2	71.7
Rhode Island	74.4	81.4	67.8	73.5	71.1	75.6
South Carolina	69.3	78.9	60.2	71.2	65.9	74.0
South Dakota	82.2	87.1	72.9	76.6	78.1	80.2
Tennessee	68.2	77.9	60.7	68.2	64.9	71.2
Texas	62.2	75.0	54.7	64.6	60.0	68.3
Utah	56.0	74.1	49.4	60.2	51.5	63.5
Vermont	80.0	84.3	68.8	76.3	75.4	80.3
Virginia	69.6	79.7	62.5	70.0	66.6	73.2
Washington	63.6	77.6	55.7	66.6	60.0	70.8
West Virginia	63.4	73.8	56.3	65.9	60.8	67.4
Wisconsin	76.9	85.4	69.6	74.7	73.8	78.8
Wyoming	69.0	79.2	57.6	69.1	64.1	75.0
United States	67.6	78.5	59.4	68.3	64.5	72.0

\* Mothers ages 20–64 only.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2008 American Community Survey, Tables B23003 and B23008, accessed September 22, 2009. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Just over one million low-income children were enrolled in Head Start during 2008, yet that number fell far short of those who were eligible.

## Head Start Enrollment, 2008

	Funded Enrollment*				Actual Enrollment**			
	Total	Early Head Start	Head Start Preschool	Head Start Migrant	Total	Early Head Start	Head Start Preschool	Head Start Migrant
Alabama	15,664	644	14,910	110	18,101	877	17,113	111
Alaska	3,064	334	2,730	0	3,597	481	3,116	0
Arizona	19,649	1,135	17,762	752	21,923	1,791	19,379	753
Arkansas	9,615	640	8,575	400	11,561	1,002	10,143	416
California	106,434	7,654	92,852	5,928	131,435	12,610	112,550	6,275
Colorado	10,629	814	9,115	700	13,075	1,387	10,985	703
Connecticut	7,259	439	6,820	0	8,772	666	8,106	0
Delaware	1,926	173	1,702	51	2,340	285	2,004	51
District of Columbia	3,281	327	2,954	0	3,643	416	3,227	0
Florida	39,760	2,653	31,621	5,486	46,063	3,665	37,171	5,227
Georgia	23,681	1,285	22,027	369	28,356	1,680	26,295	381
Hawaii	3,049	377	2,672	0	3,726	624	3,102	0
Idaho	4,105	406	2,902	797	4,741	605	3,338	798
Illinois	39,499	2,637	36,393	469	49,302	4,095	44,661	546
Indiana	14,210	908	13,302	0	17,709	1,600	16,109	0
Iowa	7,804	1,076	6,728	0	9,554	1,624	7,930	0
Kansas	9,118	1,794	7,324	0	11,656	2,932	8,724	0
Kentucky	16,399	1,094	15,160	145	19,532	1,669	17,718	145
Louisiana	20,463	952	19,431	80	23,193	1,367	21,732	94
Maine	3,980	561	3,419	0	4,910	900	4,010	0
Maryland	10,397	877	9,520	0	12,295	1,382	10,913	0
Massachusetts	12,883	846	11,964	73	15,637	1,344	14,220	73
Michigan	36,203	2,018	32,750	1,435	42,684	3,200	37,997	1,487
Minnesota	15,035	1,608	12,411	1,016	17,945	2,305	14,729	911
Mississippi	25,552	963	24,589	0	28,730	1,105	27,625	0
Missouri	16,832	1,363	15,469	0	21,739	2,342	19,397	0
Montana	4,606	439	4,167	0	5,470	762	4,708	0
Nebraska	5,397	882	4,450	65	6,528	1,305	5,152	71
Nevada	3,116	276	2,840	0	3,744	400	3,344	0
New Hampshire	1,632	204	1,428	0	2,117	362	1,755	0
New Jersey	12,491	728	11,572	191	14,307	1,058	13,084	165
New Mexico	8,912	903	8,009	0	10,165	1,277	8,888	0
New York	49,256	3,832	44,809	615	57,463	5,767	51,092	604
North Carolina	19,997	1,487	17,568	942	23,121	2,038	20,305	778
North Dakota	3,353	421	2,932	0	4,005	641	3,364	0
Ohio	37,971	1,466	36,505	0	47,488	2,592	44,896	0
Oklahoma	16,568	1,136	15,432	0	19,946	1,883	18,063	0
Oregon	13,193	749	9,895	2,549	15,135	1,049	11,500	2,586
Pennsylvania	35,221	2,331	32,451	439	41,424	3,481	37,513	430
Rhode Island	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
South Carolina	12,525	638	11,610	277	14,256	851	13,163	242
South Dakota	4,522	635	3,887	0	5,416	936	4,480	0
Tennessee	16,828	880	15,684	264	20,290	1,334	18,691	265
Texas	74,129	3,884	62,270	7,975	87,296	6,059	72,688	8,549
Utah	6,149	423	5,324	402	7,307	702	6,194	411
Vermont	1,563	277	1,286	0	2,026	445	1,581	0
Virginia	13,367	1,136	11,885	346	15,794	1,782	13,695	317
Washington	15,654	1,650	10,835	3,169	19,250	2,855	13,054	3,341
West Virginia	7,458	394	7,064	0	8,862	588	8,274	0
Wisconsin	16,217	1,176	14,511	530	18,707	1,810	16,356	541
Wyoming	2,001	311	1,690	0	2,387	444	1,943	0
United States	858,617	59,836	763,206	35,575	1,024,723	92,375	896,077	36,271

\* The number of funded Head Start slots for the year.

\*\* The number of children enrolled at any point during the year.

n/a — data not available.

Source: Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP), CLASP DataFinder, at <http://www.clasp.org/data>. Data are from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2008 Program Information Report.

**Black and Hispanic children account for the majority of children in Head Start.**

**Head Start Enrollment, by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2008**

**Percent of Enrollment**

	White	Black	Hispanic*	Asian, Pacific Islander	American Indian, Alaska Native	Other race, multi-racial or unspecified race
Alabama	19%	73%	7%	0%	0%	7%
Alaska	17	3	4	5	57	18
Arizona	58	3	59	0	25	14
Arkansas	45	38	14	1	3	13
California	36	9	72	6	5	44
Colorado	53	7	64	1	3	36
Connecticut	25	32	47	3	4	37
Delaware	10	47	54	1	0	43
District of Columbia	0	78	18	3	0	18
Florida	34	50	34	0	2	12
Georgia	21	69	19	1	0	8
Hawaii	14	2	6	65	0	18
Idaho	63	1	39	0	9	26
Illinois	22	46	31	2	1	30
Indiana	59	21	14	8	3	10
Iowa	65	13	17	1	3	18
Kansas	47	21	27	3	1	26
Kentucky	72	18	6	0	0	9
Louisiana	16	79	2	0	0	3
Maine	85	4	3	1	2	7
Maryland	19	65	14	1	1	13
Massachusetts	39	17	41	5	1	38
Michigan	46	33	16	1	2	17
Minnesota	49	20	24	3	8	19
Mississippi	14	82	3	0	1	3
Missouri	51	36	8	1	0	12
Montana	49	1	3	0	41	8
Nebraska	59	15	27	2	6	17
Nevada	29	17	57	2	9	43
New Hampshire	84	5	11	1	1	9
New Jersey	20	38	45	2	0	40
New Mexico	42	2	61	0	22	34
New York	33	25	36	5	2	35
North Carolina	24	52	23	1	3	19
North Dakota	50	3	3	1	38	8
Ohio	47	40	7	1	0	12
Oklahoma	40	16	17	1	24	19
Oregon	59	5	47	3	6	27
Pennsylvania	47	33	15	2	0	18
Rhode Island	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
South Carolina	11	81	7	0	0	7
South Dakota	39	2	3	0	47	10
Tennessee	51	42	10	1	0	7
Texas	59	18	69	1	0	23
Utah	50	2	44	3	12	34
Vermont	87	4	2	1	1	7
Virginia	32	50	14	2	0	15
Washington	50	8	45	5	10	28
West Virginia	86	7	1	0	0	6
Wisconsin	54	23	24	4	6	13
Wyoming	59	1	25	3	15	22
United States	39	29	36	3	4	25

\* Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.  
n/a — data not available.

Source: Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP), CLASP DataFinder, at <http://www.clasp.org/data>. Data are from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2008 Program Information Report.



In 36 states and the District of Columbia the annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year-old is more than annual in-state tuition at a public four-year college. In five of these, it is at least twice the cost.

## Child Care vs. College Costs, 2008

	Yearly cost for 4-year-old in center-based care	Annual in-state tuition at public 4-year college	Ratio
Alabama	\$ 4,992	\$ 4,907	1.02
Alaska	7,000	4,747	1.47
Arizona	6,626	4,954	1.34
Arkansas	4,536	5,427	0.84
California	8,234	4,879	1.69
Colorado	9,067	5,250	1.73
Connecticut	9,832	7,465	1.32
Delaware	6,899	7,823	0.88
District of Columbia	10,660	3,140	3.39
Florida	6,033	2,980	2.02
Georgia	5,973	4,006	1.49
Hawaii	7,536	4,653	1.62
Idaho	5,360	4,381	1.22
Illinois	8,117	8,982	0.90
Indiana	6,990	6,604	1.06
Iowa	7,062	6,219	1.14
Kansas	6,526	5,406	1.21
Kentucky	5,720	6,342	0.90
Louisiana	4,610	3,835	1.20
Maine	7,228	7,250	1.00
Maryland	7,821	7,141	1.10
Massachusetts	11,678	7,922	1.47
Michigan	7,540	8,471	0.89
Minnesota	9,700	7,707	1.26
Mississippi	4,056	4,762	0.85
Missouri	4,532	6,643	0.68
Montana	6,467	5,418	1.19
Nebraska	6,760	5,443	1.24
Nevada	7,133	3,053	2.34
New Hampshire	8,035	9,610	0.84
New Jersey	8,489	9,702	0.87
New Mexico	5,931	4,143	1.43
New York	10,541	5,065	2.08
North Carolina	6,804	4,301	1.58
North Dakota	5,966	5,765	1.03
Ohio	7,384	8,090	0.91
Oklahoma	4,881	4,471	1.09
Oregon	7,500	5,939	1.26
Pennsylvania	8,060	9,593	0.84
Rhode Island	7,800	7,120	1.10
South Carolina	4,756	8,389	0.57
South Dakota	6,500	5,395	1.20
Tennessee	5,732	5,366	1.07
Texas	6,084	5,538	1.10
Utah	5,580	4,046	1.38
Vermont	7,485	10,401	0.72
Virginia	8,268	6,887	1.20
Washington	7,800	5,353	1.46
West Virginia	4,560	4,377	1.04
Wisconsin	8,424	6,177	1.36
Wyoming	6,500	2,990	2.17

Sources: National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies, "2008 Price of Child Care" (March 2009), at <[http://www.naccrra.org/randd/docs/2008\\_Price\\_of\\_Child\\_Care.pdf](http://www.naccrra.org/randd/docs/2008_Price_of_Child_Care.pdf)>; and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics: 2008* (March 2009), Table 332. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Eligibility for public child care subsidies is limited in 20 states to children in families with incomes below 175 percent of the poverty level (\$32,043 for a family of three).

## Child Care Assistance, 2009

### Income Limits for a Family of Three

	As annual dollar amount	As percent of poverty	As percent of state median income
Alabama	\$ 22,320	122%	44%
Alaska	46,243	202	77
Arizona	29,052	159	53
Arkansas	28,345	155	65
California	44,664	244	71
Colorado	22,880 – 39,600	125 – 216	36 – 62
Connecticut	39,405	215	50
Delaware	35,208	192	54
District of Columbia	40,225	220	67
Florida	27,465	150	50
Georgia	26,560	145	47
Hawaii	47,124	224	66
Idaho	23,184	127	48
Illinois	35,208	192	56
Indiana	22,356	122	39
Iowa	25,524	139	45
Kansas	32,568	178	57
Kentucky	26,400	144	52
Louisiana	35,244	192	70
Maine	40,006	218	75
Maryland	29,990	164	38
Massachusetts	37,526	205	50
Michigan	23,880	130	39
Minnesota	32,167	176	47
Mississippi	34,999	191	79
Missouri	22,620	124	43
Montana	26,400	144	52
Nebraska	21,120	115	36
Nevada	41,640	227	75
New Hampshire	44,000	240	60
New Jersey	35,200	192	44
New Mexico	35,200	192	81
New York	35,200	192	55
North Carolina	36,684	200	71
North Dakota	29,556	161	52
Ohio	35,208	192	61
Oklahoma	35,100	192	76
Oregon	33,874	185	62
Pennsylvania	35,200	192	57
Rhode Island	31,680	173	48
South Carolina	26,400	144	53
South Dakota	36,675	200	69
Tennessee	30,312	166	60
Texas	26,400 – 42,703	144 – 233	53 – 85
Utah	31,111	170	58
Vermont	35,484	194	62
Virginia	26,400 – 44,000	144 – 240	40 – 67
Washington	35,208	192	56
West Virginia	26,400	144	56
Wisconsin	33,876	185	56
Wyoming	34,968	191	58

Source: Karen Schulman and Helen Blank, "State Child Care Assistance Policies 2009: Most States Hold the Line, but Some Lose Ground in Hard Times," National Women's Law Center (September 2009), Table 1A. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Almost 6.5 million families receive help with child care expenses through the federal Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit.

### Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit, 2007

	Number of filers	Amount claimed (in \$1,000s)
Alabama	104,625	\$ 54,657
Alaska	14,365	7,665
Arizona	111,954	58,287
Arkansas	52,247	26,148
California	716,269	410,893
Colorado	105,057	53,545
Connecticut	81,367	42,569
Delaware	24,558	13,560
District of Columbia	14,080	8,848
Florida	421,655	228,711
Georgia	231,205	123,022
Hawaii	30,168	13,831
Idaho	29,690	14,004
Illinois	271,646	152,353
Indiana	120,430	59,200
Iowa	85,499	39,649
Kansas	65,919	32,139
Kentucky	73,887	35,122
Louisiana	89,088	47,168
Maine	28,078	14,028
Maryland	176,126	104,171
Massachusetts	146,185	74,737
Michigan	176,750	84,911
Minnesota	147,160	66,469
Mississippi	60,080	32,857
Missouri	127,146	61,639
Montana	17,773	7,530
Nebraska	54,016	25,698
Nevada	54,475	31,365
New Hampshire	31,144	15,956
New Jersey	228,505	134,280
New Mexico	28,640	13,702
New York	495,953	301,405
North Carolina	221,528	110,969
North Dakota	18,319	8,748
Ohio	175,910	86,262
Oklahoma	62,992	30,448
Oregon	69,464	32,659
Pennsylvania	224,448	117,109
Rhode Island	20,263	10,757
South Carolina	103,574	55,847
South Dakota	24,805	12,159
Tennessee	124,035	63,836
Texas	494,849	278,038
Utah	37,177	18,051
Vermont	14,097	7,108
Virginia	191,737	104,216
Washington	118,831	61,306
West Virginia	18,015	7,886
Wisconsin	106,938	47,414
Wyoming	10,496	4,983
United States	6,453,218	\$ 3,447,915

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Historical Table 2, SOI Bulletin, at <http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/article/0,,id=171535,00.html>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

On average 1.7 million children were assisted under the Child Care and Development Fund each month in 2007.

## Child Care and Development Fund, FY 2007

### Monthly Average Number Receiving Assistance

	Families	Children
Alabama	16,800	31,700
Alaska	2,300	3,800
Arizona	18,000	29,900
Arkansas	3,200	4,700
California	91,800	144,500
Colorado	9,200	16,500
Connecticut	6,200	9,700
Delaware	4,200	7,000
District of Columbia	2,700	3,900
Florida	71,800	108,900
Georgia	28,300	53,600
Hawaii	6,400	10,000
Idaho	4,600	8,700
Illinois	41,300	76,200
Indiana	18,400	35,200
Iowa	10,200	17,900
Kansas	12,000	22,500
Kentucky	16,400	29,400
Louisiana	27,300	44,800
Maine	3,800	5,600
Maryland	13,900	23,900
Massachusetts	20,700	28,600
Michigan	38,700	75,500
Minnesota	14,000	25,600
Mississippi	16,600	30,600
Missouri	22,100	38,100
Montana	2,700	4,500
Nebraska	8,400	14,900
Nevada	3,600	6,100
New Hampshire	5,200	7,600
New Jersey	24,300	35,100
New Mexico	12,600	21,300
New York	69,400	115,500
North Carolina	30,700	64,200
North Dakota	2,300	3,800
Ohio	31,000	54,300
Oklahoma	14,000	24,100
Oregon	10,500	19,600
Pennsylvania	53,900	95,700
Rhode Island	4,700	7,700
South Carolina	11,700	20,500
South Dakota	3,200	5,100
Tennessee	21,100	40,400
Texas	71,300	132,000
Utah	6,700	12,600
Vermont	4,200	6,100
Virginia	15,000	24,400
Washington	33,100	54,100
West Virginia	5,500	9,300
Wisconsin	14,500	25,700
Wyoming	2,700	4,400
United States	983,200	1,695,800

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Child Care Bureau, Child Care and Development Fund: Average Monthly Adjusted Number of Families and Children Served (FFY 2007), at [http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/data/ccdf\\_data/07/acf800/table1.htm](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/data/ccdf_data/07/acf800/table1.htm).

Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

In most states, the child-staff ratio is 4:1 for 9-month-old infants; in 15 states it is 5:1 or higher.

## Child-Staff Ratios and Group Sizes for Child Care Centers<sup>1</sup>, 2007

	Maximum children per caretaker			Maximum group size in child care centers		
	9 months	27 months	4 years	9 months	27 months	4 years
Alabama	5:1	8:1	18:1	NR	NR	NR
Alaska	5:1	6:1	10:1	10	12	20
Arizona	5:1 or 11:2	8:1	15:1	NR	NR	NR
Arkansas	6:1	9:1	15:1	12	18	30
California	4:1	6:1	12:1	NR	12	NR
Colorado	5:1	7:1	12:1	10	14	24
Connecticut	4:1	4:1	10:1	8	8	20
Delaware	4:1	8:1	12:1	NR	NR	NR
District of Columbia	4:1	4:1	10:1	8	8	20
Florida	4:1	11:1	20:1	NR	NR	NR
Georgia	6:1	10:1	18:1	12	20	36
Hawaii	4:1	8:1	16:1	8	NR	NR
Idaho	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
Illinois	4:1	8:1	10:1	12	16	20
Indiana	4:1	5:1	12:1	8	10	24
Iowa	4:1	6:1	12:1	NR	NR	NR
Kansas	3:1	7:1	12:1	9	14	24
Kentucky	5:1	10:1	14:1	10	20	28
Louisiana	6:1	12:1	16:1	NR	NR	NR
Maine	4:1	4:1 or 5:1	8:1 or 10:1	8	10 or 12	20 or 24
Maryland	3:1	6:1	10:1	6	12	20
Massachusetts	3:1 or 7:2	4:1 or 9:2	10:1	7	9	20
Michigan	4:1	4:1	12:1	12	12	NR
Minnesota	4:1	7:1	10:1	8	14	20
Mississippi	5:1	12:1	16:1	10	14	20
Missouri	4:1	8:1	10:1	8	16	NR
Montana	4:1	8:1	10:1	NR	NR	NR
Nebraska	4:1	6:1	12:1	12	NR	NR
Nevada	6:1	10:1	13:1	NR	NR	NR
New Hampshire	4:1	6:1	12:1	12	18	24
New Jersey	4:1	10:1	12:1	12	20	20
New Mexico	6:1	10:1	12:1	NR	NR	NR
New York	4:1	5:1	8:1	8	12	21
North Carolina	5:1	10:1	20:1	10	20	25
North Dakota	4:1	5:1	10:1	8	10	20
Ohio	5:1 or 12:2	7:1	14:1	10	14	28
Oklahoma	4:1	8:1	15:1	8	16	30
Oregon	4:1	5:1	10:1	8	10	20
Pennsylvania	4:1	6:1	10:1	8	12	20
Rhode Island	4:1	6:1	10:1	8	12	20
South Carolina	5:1	9:1	18:1	NR	NR	NR
South Dakota	5:1	5:1	10:1	20	20	20
Tennessee	4:1	7:1	13:1	8	14	20
Texas	4:1	11:1	18:1	10	22	35
Utah	4:1	7:1	15:1	8	14	30
Vermont	4:1	5:1	10:1	8	10	20
Virginia	4:1	10:1	12:1	NR	NR	NR
Washington	4:1	7:1	10:1	8	14	20
West Virginia	4:1	8:1	12:1	8	16	24
Wisconsin	4:1	6:1	13:1	8	12	24
Wyoming	4:1	8:1	12:1	10	18	30
Maximum Recommended Level <sup>2</sup>	3:1 to 4:1	4:1 to 6:1	8:1 to 10:1	6 to 8	8 to 10	16 to 20

NL — not licensed at the state level  
 NR — not regulated at the state level

<sup>1</sup> There may be some exceptions to these ratio and group size requirements in some states under certain circumstances. For example, some states have different requirements for small centers, classes with mixed-age groups, or different levels of licensing. See original source for details.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum Recommended Level: As recommended in the accreditation guidelines developed by the National Association for the Education of Young Children and in the National Health and Safety Performance Standards developed by the American Public Health Association and the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Source: National Association for Regulatory Administration, Findings from the 2007 Child Care Licensing Study, Table 27, Center Child-Staff Ratio Requirements in 2007, at <[http://www.naralicensing.org/associations/4734/files/Table\\_27\\_Ratios\\_Center\\_2007.pdf](http://www.naralicensing.org/associations/4734/files/Table_27_Ratios_Center_2007.pdf)>, and Table 28, Center Group Size Requirements in 2007, at <[http://www.naralicensing.org/associations/4734/files/Table\\_28\\_Groupsize\\_Center\\_2007.pdf](http://www.naralicensing.org/associations/4734/files/Table_28_Groupsize_Center_2007.pdf)>.

Fewer than 10 percent of all child care centers and fewer than one percent of all family child care homes are accredited.

## Accredited Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes, 2008

	Child care centers		Family child care homes	
	Total	Accredited	Total	Accredited
Alabama	1,183	91	1,863	18
Alaska	220	16	1,001	10
Arizona	1,901	204	2,199	74
Arkansas	2,082	532	742	30
California	11,054	716	38,132	314
Colorado	2,620	89	3,334	34
Connecticut	2,177	453	2,638	5
Delaware	493	29	1,252	0
District of Columbia	337	101	219	26
Florida	10,427	1,469	7,305	217
Georgia	3,074	482	5,518	201
Hawaii	474	131	555	6
Idaho	517	24	1,131	12
Illinois	5,581	566	11,568	117
Indiana	642	125	4,049	100
Iowa	1,549	100	11,633	24
Kansas	576	66	6,248	44
Kentucky	2,520	107	756	12
Louisiana	1,840	35	7,422	3
Maine	677	74	2,056	52
Maryland	1,514	169	8,976	142
Massachusetts	2,415	1,135	7,532	73
Michigan	4,524	255	8,742	56
Minnesota	2,061	253	11,847	6
Mississippi	1,174	13	1,000	0
Missouri	2,562	436	2,041	69
Montana	461	18	951	20
Nebraska	904	74	2,947	14
Nevada	416	38	479	6
New Hampshire	811	55	755	4
New Jersey	3,881	281	3,031	35
New Mexico	692	120	341	9
New York	3,984	308	13,956	29
North Carolina	5,060	154	3,829	49
North Dakota	127	7	1,248	1
Ohio	5,866	323	6,371	59
Oklahoma	1,794	166	2,874	38
Oregon	1,438	32	4,756	2
Pennsylvania	5,025	352	3,387	56
Rhode Island	395	50	1,054	3
South Carolina	1,924	130	1,721	3
South Dakota	267	3	920	1
Tennessee	3,843		1,272	
Texas	9,281	638	16,765	133
Utah	325	17	1,352	9
Vermont	653	258	1,091	12
Virginia	2,523	194	5,353	47
Washington	2,044	114	5,313	21
West Virginia	387	27	1,749	12
Wisconsin	2,638	161	6,235	98
Wyoming	241	29	594	0
United States	119,174	11,220	238,103	2,306

Source: National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies, *2008 Child Care Capacity* (March 2009).  
Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Thirty eight states had state-funded prekindergarten programs in 2008–2009 but served only 25.4 percent of 4-year-olds and 3.7 percent of 3-year-olds.

## Prekindergarten Enrollment of 3- and 4-year-olds, 2008–2009

### Percent of Age Group Enrolled

	State-funded prekindergarten program		State-funded prekindergarten program, Head Start, or special education	
	3-year-olds	4-year-olds	3-year-olds	4-year-olds
Alabama	0.0%	5.5%	10.7%	23.1%
Alaska	0.0	0.0	12.5	18.9
Arizona	0.0	5.4	8.8	20.2
Arkansas	5.9	43.7	21.5	62.7
California	5.4	12.6	13.0	25.9
Colorado	6.0	20.2	14.2	32.1
Connecticut	8.2	10.9	18.3	24.4
Delaware	0.0	7.3	7.3	19.5
District of Columbia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Florida	0.0	66.7	8.3	76.8
Georgia	0.0	53.4	9.6	61.1
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	9.2	14.3
Idaho	0.0	0.0	7.0	14.5
Illinois	21.2	28.7	29.6	42.8
Indiana	0.0	0.0	9.7	14.7
Iowa	1.3	28.7	11.1	39.2
Kansas	0.0	21.2	12.5	37.1
Kentucky	10.0	28.3	20.0	44.4
Louisiana	0.0	31.7	18.0	48.2
Maine	0.0	19.0	13.0	36.0
Maryland	1.2	35.1	12.9	47.9
Massachusetts	2.9	11.3	13.8	25.7
Michigan	0.0	19.1	13.8	37.7
Minnesota	1.1	1.6	10.6	15.7
Mississippi	0.0	0.0	24.6	37.6
Missouri	1.9	3.9	13.0	19.8
Montana	0.0	0.0	15.1	22.5
Nebraska	2.9	7.3	12.1	20.6
Nevada	0.6	2.3	5.5	11.1
New Hampshire	0.0	0.0	8.1	11.6
New Jersey	17.3	26.5	26.2	37.4
New Mexico	0.0	16.5	13.6	37.7
New York	0.1	42.6	14.7	56.6
North Carolina	0.0	25.0	7.8	36.0
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	16.9	25.4
Ohio	5.3	8.1	17.1	24.2
Oklahoma	0.0	71.0	14.3	86.6
Oregon	4.8	8.3	14.1	21.4
Pennsylvania	4.8	16.4	16.2	31.1
Rhode Island	0.0	0.0	9.9	16.0
South Carolina	4.1	38.1	15.6	49.0
South Dakota	0.0	0.0	14.9	25.9
Tennessee	0.8	21.6	9.1	34.7
Texas	4.7	45.4	13.5	55.3
Utah	0.0	0.0	7.0	11.9
Vermont	17.3	53.0	29.1	67.8
Virginia	0.0	14.1	8.0	24.3
Washington	2.4	7.2	11.0	19.8
West Virginia	8.5	50.6	19.5	73.3
Wisconsin	1.0	48.4	12.8	59.4
Wyoming	0.0	0.0	16.4	26.5
United States	3.7	25.4	13.8	38.9

Source: National Institute for Early Education Research, *The State of Preschool 2009* (May 2010), Tables 2 and 4.

## School Attendance Requirements for Young Children

**Only eight states and the District of Columbia require 5-year-olds to enroll in school:**

Arkansas	New Mexico
Connecticut	Oklahoma
Delaware	South Carolina
District of Columbia	Virginia
Maryland	

**Pennsylvania and Washington do not require school attendance until age 8.**

**Only 11 states and the District of Columbia require that children attend kindergarten:**

Arkansas	Oklahoma
Delaware	Rhode Island
District of Columbia	South Carolina
Maryland	Tennessee
New Mexico	Virginia
Ohio	West Virginia

**Only 13 states and the District of Columbia require school districts to offer full-day kindergarten:**

Alabama	Louisiana
Arkansas	Maryland
Delaware	Mississippi
District of Columbia	North Carolina
Florida	South Carolina
Georgia	Tennessee
Hawaii	West Virginia



Six states do not require local school districts to offer either full- or half-day kindergarten.

## School Attendance Requirements, 2008

	Ages at which attendance is compulsory	Age at which children enter kindergarten	Kindergarten program must be offered by local district		Mandatory kindergarten attendance
			Full-day	Half-day	
Alabama	7-16	5	Yes		
Alaska	7-16	5			
Arizona	6-16 or completion of grade 10	5		Yes	
Arkansas	5-17	5	Yes		Yes
California	6-18	5	either full- or half-day		
Colorado	6-17	5	either full- or half-day		
Connecticut	5-18	5		Yes	
Delaware	5-16	5	Yes		Yes
District of Columbia	5-18	5	Yes		Yes
Florida	6-16	5	Yes		
Georgia	6-16	5	Yes		
Hawaii	6-18	5	Yes		
Idaho	7-16	5			
Illinois	7-17	5		Yes	
Indiana	7-18	5		Yes	
Iowa	6-16	5	No	No	
Kansas	7-18	5	either full- or half-day		
Kentucky	6-16	5		Yes	
Louisiana	7-18	5	Yes		
Maine	7-17	5		Yes	
Maryland	5-16	5	Yes	N/A	Yes
Massachusetts	6-16	Local decision		Yes	
Michigan	6-16	5	either full- or half-day		
Minnesota	7-16	5	either full- or half-day		
Mississippi	6-17	5	Yes		
Missouri	7-16	5		Yes	
Montana	7-16	5		Yes	
Nebraska	6-18	5	either full- or half-day		
Nevada	7-18	5		Yes	
New Hampshire	6-18 (effective July 1, 2009)	Local decision			
New Jersey	6-16	Local decision	either full- or half-day		
New Mexico	5-18	5		Yes	Yes
New York	6-16	5			
North Carolina	7-16	5	Yes		
North Dakota	7-16	5			
Ohio	6-18	5	either full- or half-day		Yes
Oklahoma	5-18	5	either full- or half-day		Yes
Oregon	7-18	5		Yes	
Pennsylvania	8-17	Local decision			
Rhode Island	6-16	5		Yes	Yes
South Carolina	5-17	5	Yes		Yes
South Dakota	6-18 (effective July 1, 2009)	5	either full- or half-day		
Tennessee	6-17	5	Yes		Yes
Texas	6-18	5	either full- or half-day		
Utah	6-18	5		Yes	
Vermont	6-16 or completion of grade 10	5	either full- or half-day		
Virginia	5-18	5	either full- or half-day		Yes
Washington	8-18	5		Yes	
West Virginia	6-16	5	Yes		Yes
Wisconsin	6-18	5		Yes	
Wyoming	7-16 or completion of grade 10	5	either full- or half-day		

Sources: Education Commission of the States, Compulsory School Age Requirements (April 2009); and Council of Chief State School Officers, Key State Education Policies on PK-12 Education: 2008 (2009), Tables 5 and 6.

## Early Child Care and Development Quality Rating and Improvement Systems

The quality of early childhood development programs is a focus of work in the field of early care and education. To assess quality, a growing number of states are using Child Care and Development Fund monies to create quality rating and improvement systems (QRIS).

The QRIS systems are composed of five common elements: (1) standards, (2) accountability measures, (3) program and practitioner outreach and support, (4) financial incentives, and (5) parenting consumer education efforts.

As of September 2009, only the following states and the District of Columbia had implemented statewide QRIS with the five core elements in place:

Colorado	Maine	North Carolina
Delaware	Maryland	Ohio
District of Columbia	Mississippi	Oklahoma
Indiana	Montana	Pennsylvania
Iowa	New Hampshire	Tennessee
Kentucky	New Mexico	Vermont
Louisiana		

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, National Child Care Information and Technical Assistance Center, "QRIS and the Impact on Quality in Early and School-Age Care Settings," at <http://nccic.acf.hhs.gov/poptopics/qrs-impact/qualitycc.html>.



The median salary for preschool teachers is only half that of kindergarten teachers.

## Annual Salaries of Early Childhood Educators, 2008

	Head Start teachers (mean)	Child care workers (median)	Preschool teachers (median)	Kindergarten teachers (median)	Elementary teachers (median)
Alabama	\$ 19,289	\$ 15,710	\$ 23,070	\$ 42,940	\$ 44,610
Alaska	25,259	21,060	26,420	53,090	57,560
Arizona	25,531	17,950	21,250	37,670	38,600
Arkansas	22,707	15,580	19,990	41,600	41,140
California	30,935	21,490	27,920	54,470	59,850
Colorado	26,016	19,970	24,400	43,120	45,520
Connecticut	27,390	21,650	27,290	61,540	64,200
Delaware	19,064	18,740	22,320	48,100	50,280
District of Columbia	37,123	24,300	30,410	39,900	53,710
Florida	28,446	18,280	22,440	47,470	47,940
Georgia	29,519	16,200	19,260	45,290	50,480
Hawaii	31,773	17,160	27,890	36,350	46,840
Idaho	17,720	17,060	17,780	36,820	50,200
Illinois	29,229	20,080	26,000	40,530	55,390
Indiana	22,187	17,360	22,630	44,950	47,650
Iowa	25,080	16,860	20,860	38,200	37,890
Kansas	25,968	17,980	21,890	42,510	40,600
Kentucky	23,701	16,560	22,210	46,630	45,770
Louisiana	23,816	15,980	17,840	42,410	42,390
Maine	25,135	21,270	25,850	44,270	44,850
Maryland	31,696	19,720	26,250	49,990	55,320
Massachusetts	26,670	21,660	28,920	54,650	59,740
Michigan	26,135	20,320	28,270	50,960	54,680
Minnesota	23,470	19,180	27,800	49,670	48,240
Mississippi	18,108	15,430	19,120	40,060	40,640
Missouri	22,511	17,540	22,770	39,260	40,380
Montana	18,887	17,010	20,660	32,760	37,810
Nebraska	24,267	16,700	21,240	41,890	42,700
Nevada	25,827	18,160	21,400	40,900	45,550
New Hampshire	21,467	19,390	25,750	42,060	49,220
New Jersey	38,812	21,110	29,710	53,750	55,460
New Mexico	24,425	17,310	20,500	50,560	47,660
New York	31,395	23,210	29,460	63,650	62,370
North Carolina	23,177	17,990	20,090	38,850	40,710
North Dakota	25,489	16,050	25,530	38,880	42,630
Ohio	24,679	19,730	20,480	49,980	53,720
Oklahoma	25,942	16,310	21,250	37,420	38,620
Oregon	20,344	19,420	22,470	45,700	50,340
Pennsylvania	30,285	18,460	22,970	48,990	49,790
Rhode Island	n/a	20,660	26,940	64,600	67,940
South Carolina	19,361	16,150	20,330	44,230	43,970
South Dakota	23,761	17,750	25,920	34,820	35,980
Tennessee	23,434	16,070	18,870	41,970	44,230
Texas	25,062	16,270	19,610	44,710	45,860
Utah	20,364	17,740	19,850	41,010	45,520
Vermont	25,707	19,520	25,830	45,450	48,020
Virginia	27,473	18,120	23,770	50,030	52,130
Washington	23,512	20,150	25,130	49,800	54,220
West Virginia	27,164	15,430	21,800	43,770	43,430
Wisconsin	27,580	21,180	20,720	45,220	49,100
Wyoming	24,652	18,360	26,060	48,450	52,290
United States	26,145	18,970	23,870	47,100	49,330

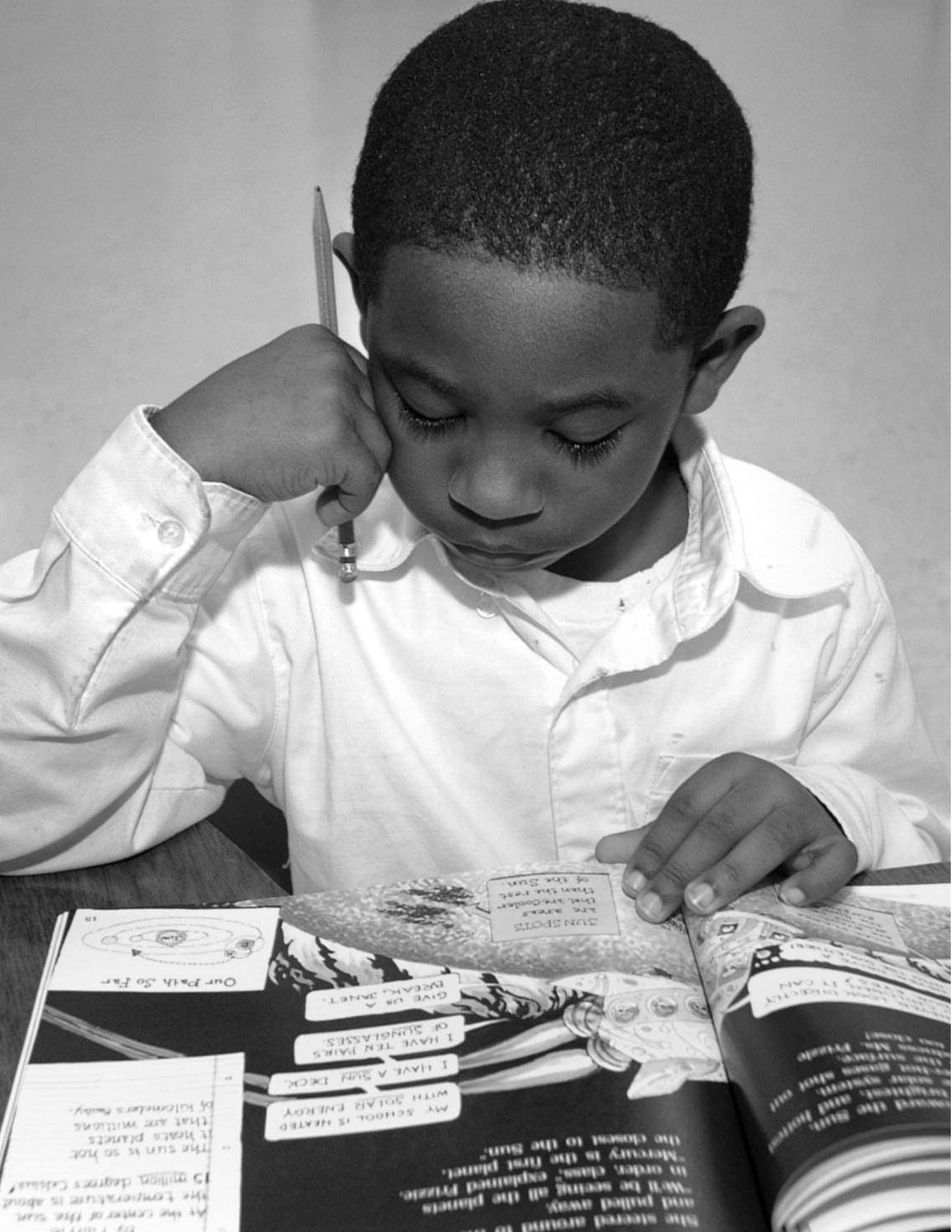
Sources: Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP), CLASP DataFinder, at <http://www.clasp.org/data>; data are from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2008 Program Information Report; and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2008 State Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates and May 2008 National Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates, at [http://stats.bls.gov/oes/2008/may/oes\\_dl.htm#2008](http://stats.bls.gov/oes/2008/may/oes_dl.htm#2008).

— Some of the differences in compensation are related to requirements regarding the credential and education levels of teachers.

## State Overview of Early Childhood Development Data

States	General cost of center-based child care for 4-year olds is at least 1 1/2 times the cost of an in-state tuition at a public 4-year university (F-6)	Eligibility for public child care subsidies limited to children in families with incomes below 175% of poverty (F-7)	States where fewer than 3.7% of 3-year-olds are in state funded Pre-K programs (F-12)	States where fewer than 25.7% of 4-year-olds are in state funded Pre-K programs (F-12)	States where fewer than 13.8% of 3-year-olds are in state-funded Pre-K, Head Start or Special Education (F-12)	States where fewer than 38.9% of 4-year-olds are in state-funded Pre-K, Head Start or Special Education (F-12)	No state requirement that full- or half-day kindergarten be offered by local school districts (F-14)	No requirement for mandatory kindergarten attendance (F-14)
Alabama		X	X	X	X	X		X
Alaska			X	X	X	X	X	X
Arizona		X	X	X	X	X		X
Arkansas		X						
California	X			X	X	X		X
Colorado	X			X		X		X
Connecticut				X		X		X
Delaware			X	X	X	X		
District of Columbia	X		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Florida	X	X	X		X			X
Georgia		X	X		X			X
Hawaii	X		X	X	X	X		X
Idaho		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Illinois								X
Indiana		X	X	X	X	X		X
Iowa		X	X		X		X	X
Kansas			X	X	X	X		X
Kentucky		X						X
Louisiana			X					X
Maine			X	X	X	X		X
Maryland		X	X		X			
Massachusetts			X	X		X		X
Michigan		X	X	X		X		X
Minnesota			X	X	X	X		X
Mississippi			X	X		X		X
Missouri		X	X	X	X	X		X
Montana		X	X	X		X		X
Nebraska		X	X	X	X	X		X
Nevada	X		X	X	X	X		X
New Hampshire			X	X	X	X	X	X
New Jersey						X		X
New Mexico			X	X	X	X		
New York	X		X				X	X
North Carolina	X		X	X	X	X		X
North Dakota		X	X	X		X	X	X
Ohio				X		X		
Oklahoma			X					
Oregon				X		X		X
Pennsylvania				X		X	X	X
Rhode Island		X	X	X	X	X		
South Carolina		X						
South Dakota			X	X		X		X
Tennessee		X	X	X	X	X		
Texas					X			X
Utah		X	X	X	X	X		X
Vermont								X
Virginia			X	X	X	X		
Washington			X	X	X	X		X
West Virginia		X						
Wisconsin			X		X			X
Wyoming	X		X	X		X		X

n/a – not available



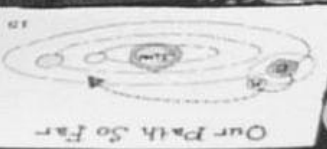
SUNSPOTS  
are areas  
that are cooler  
than the rest  
of the Sun.

GIVE US A  
BREAK, SUNNET.

I HAVE TEN PAIRS  
OF SUNGLASSES.

I HAVE A SUN DECK.

MY SCHOOL IS HEATED  
WITH SOLAR ENERGY.



Our Path So Far

The sun is so hot  
it heats planets  
that are millions  
of kilometers away.

the closest to the Sun.  
"Mercury is the first planet.  
in order, class," explained Prizze.  
"We'll be seeing all the planets  
and pulled away.  
The steering ground to

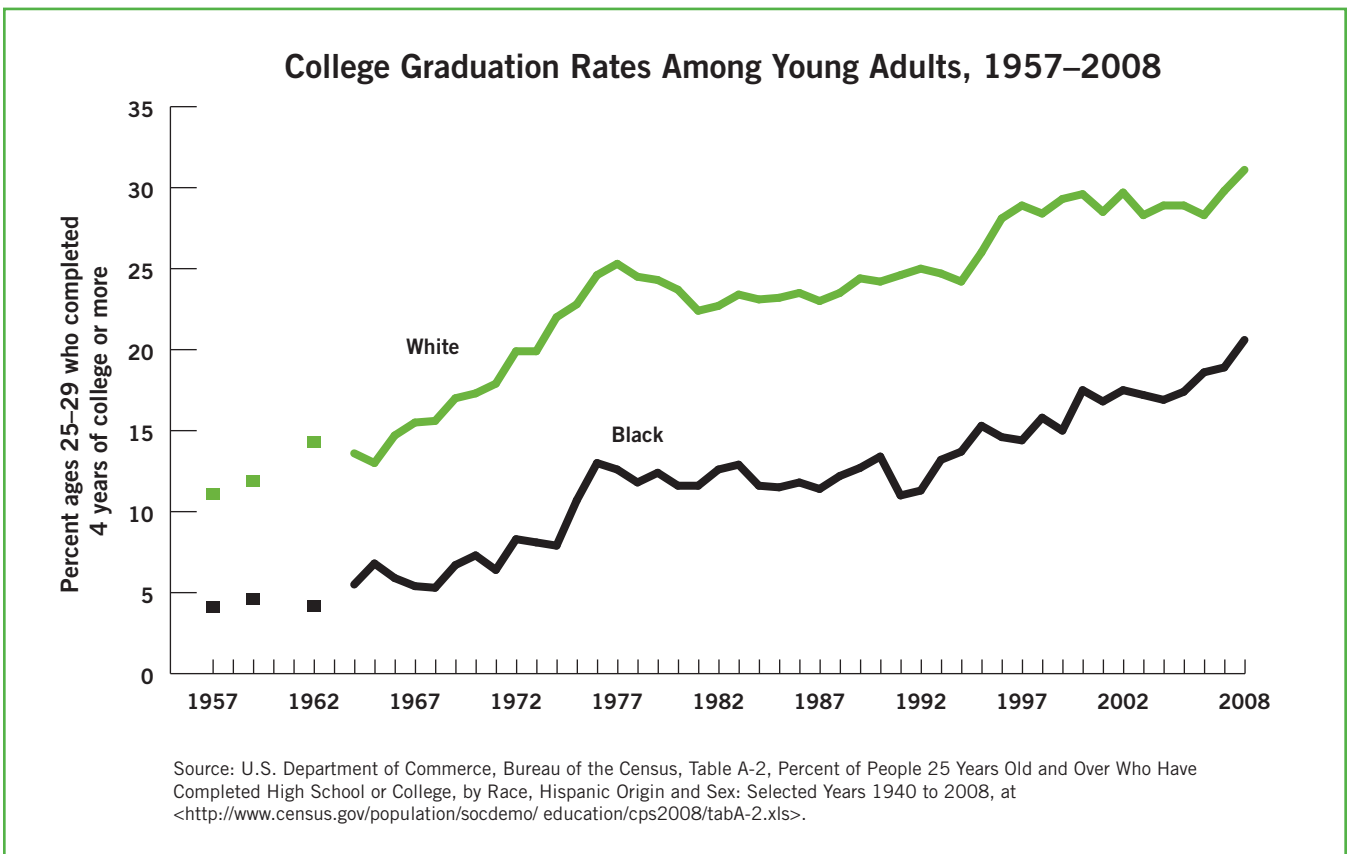
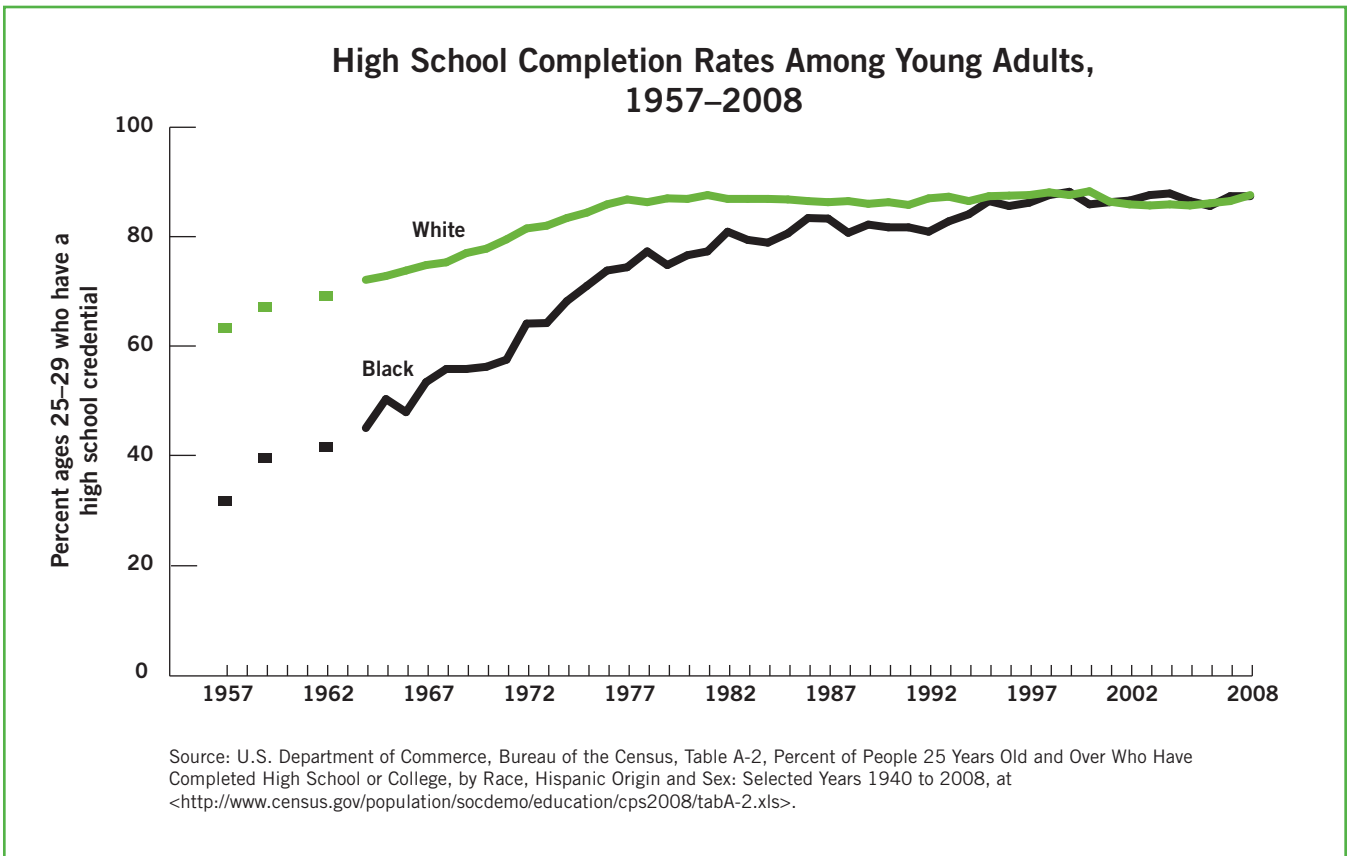
toward the sun, however  
brightest, and hottest  
water system that will  
be that given what will  
the water?  
around the sun, Prizze  
and class!

# Education

American education, which used to be the envy of the world, is in dire straits. The U.S. ranks 21st among 25 developed countries on overall educational achievement for 15-year-olds. Many public school students, kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> grade, are struggling; minority children and poor children are struggling the most. Too often they fall behind in school and drop out, increasing their risk of entering the cradle to prison pipeline. Staying in school and receiving a quality education are the best deterrents to juvenile delinquency and the surest route towards responsible, productive adulthood.

- The U.S. spends almost three times as much per prisoner as per public school pupil.
- American schools are resegregating: 73 percent of Black students and 78 percent of Hispanic students are in predominantly minority schools.
- More than 60 percent of fourth grade public school students are reading or doing math below grade level. Eighty-five percent of Black and 84 percent of Hispanic students are reading below grade level. In math, 85 percent of Black and 79 percent of Hispanic students are achieving below grade level.
- Black students are more than three times as likely as White or Asian/Pacific Islander and twice as likely as Hispanic students to be suspended from school.
- 46 percent of Black high school students, 39 percent of Hispanic and 11 percent of White students attend the 2,000 “dropout factories” across our country, where less than 60 percent of the freshman class will graduate in four years with a regular diploma.
- Teachers in high poverty schools are more likely to have less experience, less training and fewer advanced degrees than teachers in low poverty schools.
- While the Black/White high school completion gap for young people 25–29 has closed, the Black/White gap in college completion persists. Lifetime earnings for a college graduate are almost twice those of a high school graduate.

Over the past 50 years, the high school completion rate for Blacks has risen sharply, closing the Black/White gap; the gap in college graduation rates persists.



College graduates earn more than twice as much as those with only a high school diploma and more than two and a half times the amount earned by high school dropouts. Lifetime earnings follow a similar pattern.

### Earnings by Educational Attainment, 2008 Mean Earnings of Persons Who Worked Full-Time, Year-Round

Highest Level of Education	Earnings	Increase	
		Amount	Percent
Some high school, no diploma	\$29,824		
High school, including GED	38,800	\$ 8,976	30.1%
Some college, no degree	44,011	5,211	13.4
Associate (2-year) degree	47,424	3,413	7.8
College degree or more	79,252	31,828	67.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2009 Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Table PINC-04, Educational Attainment – People 18 Years Old and Over, by Total Money Earnings in 2008, Work Experience in 2008, Age, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex, at [http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032009/perinc/new04\\_001.htm](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032009/perinc/new04_001.htm). Calculations by Children’s Defense Fund.

### Expected Lifetime Earnings by Education Level

	Lifetime Earnings	Compared to High School Grad		Compared to High School Dropout	
		Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount
Not a high school graduate	\$ 941,370	0.74	\$ -325,360	1.00	
High school graduate	1,266,730	1.00		1.35	\$ 325,360
Some college, no degree	1,518,300	1.20	251,570	1.61	576,930
Associate degree	1,620,730	1.28	354,000	1.72	679,360
Bachelor’s degree	2,054,380	1.62	787,650	2.18	1,113,010
Bachelor’s degree or higher	2,284,110	1.80	1,017,380	2.43	1,342,740
Master’s degree	2,401,565	1.90	1,134,835	2.55	1,460,195
Doctoral degree	3,073,240	2.43	1,806,510	3.26	2,131,870
Professional degree	3,706,910	2.93	2,440,180	3.94	2,765,540

Source: College Board, *Education Pays: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society, 2007* (2009), Appendix A, p. 44.



Fifty-six years after *Brown v. Board of Education* outlawed school segregation, American schools are resegregating racially.

## Racial Isolation of Black and Latino Students in the Public Schools, 1968–2006

	Percent of Black Students in:	
	Predominantly (>50%) Minority Schools	Intensely Segregated (90–100%) Minority Schools
1968	77%	64%
1980	63	33
1988	63	32
1991	66	34
2005	73	38
2006	73	39

Gary Orfield and Chungmei Lee, *Historic Reversals, Accelerating Resegregation, and the Need for New Integration Strategies* (2007), Tables 10 and 14; and Gary Orfield, *Reviving the Goal of an Integrated Society: A 21<sup>st</sup> Century Challenge* (January 2009), Table 23.

	Percent of Latino Students in:	
	Predominantly (>50%) Minority Schools	Intensely Segregated (90–100%) Minority Schools
1968	55%	23%
1980	68	29
1984	71	31
1988	74	33
1994	74	34
2005	78	39
2006	78	40

Gary Orfield and Chungmei Lee, *Historic Reversals, Accelerating Resegregation, and the Need for New Integration Strategies* (2007), Tables 16 and 17; and Gary Orfield, *Reviving the Goal of an Integrated Society: A 21<sup>st</sup> Century Challenge* (January 2009), Table 23.

Southern schools, which became the least segregated in the nation in the 50 years following *Brown*, are rapidly resegregating.

## Change in Black Segregation in the South, 1954–2005

### Percent of Black Students in Majority White Schools

1954	0.001%	(one in 100,000)
1960	0.1	(one in 1,000)
1964	2.3	
1967	13.9	
1968	23.4	
1970	33.1	(330 in 1,000)
1972	36.4	
1976	37.6	
1980	37.1	
1986	42.9	
1988	43.5	(435 in 1,000)
1991	39.2	
1994	36.6	
1996	34.7	
1998	32.7	
2000	31.0	
2001	30.2	
2005	27.0	(270 in 1,000)

Source: Gary Orfield and Chungmei Lee, *Historic Reversals, Accelerating Resegregation, and the Need for New Integration Strategies* (2007), Table 8.



The vast majority of children in fourth, eighth, and twelfth grades in public schools do not read or do math at grade level.

## Reading and Math Achievement

### Percent of Public School Students Not Reading or Doing Math at Grade Level

	Reading	Math
<b>4<sup>th</sup> graders</b>		
Total, all races	68%	62%
White	59	50
Black	85	85
Hispanic	84	79
Asian, Pacific Islander	52	39
American Indian, Alaska Native	78	77
<b>8<sup>th</sup> graders</b>		
Total, all races	70	67
White	61	57
Black	87	88
Hispanic	84	83
Asian, Pacific Islander	56	47
American Indian, Alaska Native	79	80
<b>12<sup>th</sup> graders</b>		
Total, all races	65	77
White	57	71
Black	84	94
Hispanic	80	92
Asian, Pacific Islander	64	64
American Indian, Alaska Native	74	94

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Nation's Report Card: Reading 2007* (2007), Tables A-8, A-9, A-15, and A-16; U.S. Department of Education, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Nation's Report Card: Mathematics 2009* (2009), Tables A-1, A-12, A-19, and A-20; and U.S. Department of Education, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Nation's Report Card: 12th-Grade Reading and Mathematics 2005* (2007), pp. 5, 7, 15, and 17. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

More than 60 percent of fourth grade public school students are reading and doing math below grade level. For Black, Hispanic, and American Indian/Alaska Native students, the rates range from 77 to 85 percent.

## Reading and Math Achievement of 4<sup>th</sup> Graders, 2009

Percent of Fourth-Grade Public School Students Achieving Below Grade Level

	Reading						Math					
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian, Pacific Islander	American Indian, Alaska Native	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian, Pacific Islander	American Indian, Alaska Native
Alabama	72%	64%	87%	82%	—	—	76%	66%	93%	89%	—	—
Alaska	73	62	87	73	81%	91%	62	48	83	73	65%	86%
Arizona	75	63	80	86	59	88	72	56	81	85	55	87
Arkansas	71	65	86	84	—	—	64	54	88	74	—	—
California	76	61	86	89	52	—	70	49	87	86	39	—
Colorado	60	49	73	82	47	—	55	43	77	76	49	—
Connecticut	58	48	78	85	45	—	54	42	86	82	35	—
Delaware	65	53	81	76	43	—	64	50	83	78	34	—
District of Columbia	83	25	89	83	—	—	83	19	91	76	—	—
Florida	64	55	82	69	44	—	60	47	80	67	27	—
Georgia	71	60	85	80	47	—	66	52	85	74	40	—
Hawaii	74	58	82	73	78	—	63	49	67	72	65	—
Idaho	68	64	—	86	67	—	59	56	—	82	—	—
Illinois	68	56	89	84	37	—	62	48	89	80	27	—
Indiana	66	62	85	85	—	—	58	52	87	77	—	—
Iowa	66	64	78	80	54	—	59	55	83	83	34	—
Kansas	65	60	80	80	50	—	54	45	82	76	36	—
Kentucky	64	61	87	78	44	—	63	61	86	78	31	—
Louisiana	82	72	91	84	—	—	77	63	92	77	—	—
Maine	65	64	82	—	—	—	55	54	72	—	—	—
Maryland	63	50	81	70	41	—	56	40	79	68	33	—
Massachusetts	53	44	77	80	44	—	43	33	70	75	30	—
Michigan	70	64	91	83	58	—	65	57	91	80	45	—
Minnesota	63	57	88	87	66	80	46	39	75	71	56	73
Mississippi	78	65	90	81	—	—	78	63	92	—	—	—
Missouri	64	60	84	74	—	—	59	54	83	63	38	—
Montana	65	63	—	74	—	84	55	51	—	59	—	77
Nebraska	65	60	81	80	60	—	62	55	90	84	45	—
Nevada	76	66	86	87	62	—	68	54	88	81	55	—
New Hampshire	59	58	72	70	55	—	44	43	—	69	33	—
New Jersey	60	49	82	81	38	—	51	37	81	75	28	—
New Mexico	80	65	87	86	61	90	74	53	81	82	—	86
New York	64	55	82	78	48	—	60	50	81	75	33	—
North Carolina	68	56	86	83	48	82	57	41	82	73	38	70
North Dakota	65	63	—	—	—	84	55	51	—	—	—	83
Ohio	64	58	87	70	—	—	55	46	86	75	—	—
Oklahoma	72	67	89	83	—	73	67	60	86	80	—	71
Oregon	69	65	83	87	57	83	63	57	82	84	52	85
Pennsylvania	63	58	85	86	39	—	54	47	83	77	38	—
Rhode Island	64	56	83	86	70	—	61	50	85	86	60	—
South Carolina	72	62	89	83	—	—	66	54	86	72	—	—
South Dakota	67	63	—	71	—	89	58	53	83	73	—	85
Tennessee	72	66	88	84	—	—	72	64	93	81	—	—
Texas	72	57	80	82	48	—	62	39	77	74	29	—
Utah	69	64	86	90	70	83	59	52	85	84	61	83
Vermont	59	58	71	—	—	—	49	49	—	—	—	—
Virginia	62	53	82	74	43	—	57	46	84	72	36	—
Washington	67	60	79	86	65	73	57	49	76	80	44	79
West Virginia	74	74	84	—	—	—	72	72	80	—	—	—
Wisconsin	67	62	91	84	64	82	55	47	89	78	61	79
Wyoming	67	66	—	78	—	81	60	56	—	78	—	—
United States	68	59	85	84	52	78	62	50	85	79	39	77

— Data not reported because number of students too small to calculate a reliable rate.

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Nation's Report Card: Reading 2009* (2010), Tables A-11 and A-12; and U.S. Department of Education, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Nation's Report Card: Mathematics 2009* (2009), Tables A-11 and A-12. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

More than two-thirds of eighth grade public school students are reading or doing math below grade level. For Black, Hispanic, and American Indian/Alaska Native students, the rates range from 79 to 88 percent.

## Reading and Math Achievement of 8<sup>th</sup> Graders, 2009

### Percent of Eighth-Grade Public School Students Achieving Below Grade Level

	Reading						Math					
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian, Pacific Islander	American Indian, Alaska Native	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian, Pacific Islander	American Indian, Alaska Native
Alabama	76%	69%	91%	77%	—	—	80%	71%	94%	90%	—	—
Alaska	73	64	88	75	79%	89%	67	56	83	77	69%	85%
Arizona	73	61	79	85	44	87	71	58	77	84	48	88
Arkansas	73	67	92	81	—	—	73	66	92	85	—	—
California	78	63	89	87	65	—	77	61	90	89	54	—
Colorado	68	59	85	84	57	—	60	49	84	82	45	—
Connecticut	57	49	89	81	36	—	60	51	90	86	39	—
Delaware	69	59	84	79	62	—	68	57	87	78	31	—
District of Columbia	86	—	90	79	—	—	89	—	92	82	—	—
Florida	68	60	85	73	36	—	71	61	87	78	45	—
Georgia	73	65	85	80	39	—	73	61	89	82	51	—
Hawaii	78	65	80	76	81	—	75	69	79	74	75	—
Idaho	67	63	—	89	—	—	62	57	—	85	—	—
Illinois	67	58	90	82	40	—	67	56	91	83	40	—
Indiana	68	64	85	85	—	—	64	59	86	81	—	—
Iowa	68	66	88	82	—	—	66	63	91	85	—	—
Kansas	67	61	86	84	64	75	61	55	85	78	—	—
Kentucky	67	65	85	70	—	—	73	71	92	78	—	—
Louisiana	80	72	90	—	—	—	80	71	93	—	—	—
Maine	65	65	78	—	—	—	65	64	86	—	—	—
Maryland	64	52	84	75	40	—	60	44	85	74	24	—
Massachusetts	57	51	83	83	50	—	48	41	77	79	34	—
Michigan	69	64	91	74	—	—	69	63	95	83	41	—
Minnesota	62	56	90	84	70	74	53	47	87	79	65	79
Mississippi	81	69	92	—	—	—	85	75	95	—	—	—
Missouri	66	62	86	75	—	—	65	61	89	63	—	—
Montana	62	60	—	—	—	80	56	53	—	73	—	84
Nebraska	65	61	88	81	—	—	65	59	90	90	—	—
Nevada	78	69	90	87	72	—	75	64	90	87	67	—
New Hampshire	61	60	—	73	—	—	57	56	—	78	38	—
New Jersey	58	49	83	80	36	—	56	46	83	78	23	—
New Mexico	78	62	84	86	—	88	80	61	87	88	—	90
New York	67	56	87	84	51	—	66	56	87	85	37	—
North Carolina	71	61	88	81	54	84	64	51	88	76	35	86
North Dakota	66	65	—	—	—	78	57	54	—	—	—	84
Ohio	63	58	87	84	—	—	64	59	89	84	—	—
Oklahoma	74	71	84	86	—	75	76	71	90	88	62	81
Oregon	67	63	—	86	52	72	63	59	88	85	50	75
Pennsylvania	60	54	84	88	40	—	60	55	87	82	40	—
Rhode Island	72	66	91	89	65	—	72	65	92	92	60	—
South Carolina	76	66	90	70	—	—	70	57	88	84	—	—
South Dakota	63	60	—	—	—	84	58	54	—	87	—	83
Tennessee	72	66	89	79	—	—	75	70	90	81	—	—
Texas	73	58	87	83	47	—	64	46	83	75	33	—
Utah	67	63	—	87	67	90	65	60	—	89	73	82
Vermont	59	59	—	—	—	—	57	56	—	—	—	—
Virginia	68	60	86	78	52	—	64	56	86	77	45	—
Washington	64	59	87	83	58	75	61	54	84	87	47	77
West Virginia	78	78	82	—	—	—	81	80	89	—	—	—
Wisconsin	66	61	91	85	66	—	61	55	89	80	60	—
Wyoming	66	64	—	77	—	—	65	62	—	85	—	—
United States	70	61	87	84	56	79	67	57	88	83	47	80

— Data not reported; number of students too small to calculate a reliable rate.

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Nation's Report Card: Reading 2009* (2010), Tables A-19 and A-20; and U.S. Department of Education, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Nation's Report Card: Mathematics 2009* (2009), Tables A-19 and A-20. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Alaska, Delaware, New York, Wyoming and the District of Columbia spend more than twice as much per pupil as Utah but have lower graduation rates.

## Public School Education, Selected Indicators

	Pupil/ teacher ratio Fall 2006	Averaged freshman graduation rate* 2006–2007	Expenditures per pupil 2005–2006	
			Dollars	Rank
Alabama	13.2	67.1%	\$ 7,683	41
Alaska	16.8	69.1	11,476	9
Arizona	20.2	69.6	6,515	49
Arkansas	13.6	74.4	8,030	37
California	20.9	70.7	8,301	33
Colorado	16.9	76.6	8,166	35
Connecticut	14.7	81.8	13,072	4
Delaware	15.2	71.9	11,621	8
District of Columbia	13.5	54.9	13,752	3
Florida	16.4	65.0	7,812	39
Georgia	14.3	64.1	8,595	29
Hawaii	16.0	75.4	9,876	16
Idaho	18.1	80.4	6,469	50
Illinois	15.0	79.5	9,113	23
Indiana	17.1	73.9	8,929	24
Iowa	13.6	86.5	8,355	31
Kansas	13.3	78.9	8,640	27
Kentucky	15.8	76.4	7,668	42
Louisiana	16.6	61.3	8,486	30
Maine	11.5	78.5	10,841	12
Maryland	14.6	80.0	10,909	11
Massachusetts	13.2	80.8	12,564	7
Michigan	17.5	77.0	9,575	18
Minnesota	16.2	86.5	9,159	22
Mississippi	15.3	63.6	7,173	46
Missouri	13.7	81.9	8,273	34
Montana	13.9	81.5	8,626	28
Nebraska	13.4	86.3	9,324	21
Nevada	18.5	52.0	7,177	45
New Hampshire	13.1	81.7	10,396	14
New Jersey	12.4	84.4	14,954	1
New Mexico	14.9	59.1	8,354	32
New York	12.8	68.8	14,615	2
North Carolina	13.8	68.6	7,396	44
North Dakota	12.1	83.1	8,728	25
Ohio	16.6	78.7	9,692	17
Oklahoma	15.1	77.8	6,941	48
Oregon	21.3	73.8	8,645	26
Pennsylvania	15.2	83.0	10,723	13
Rhode Island	13.3	78.4	12,609	6
South Carolina	14.1	58.9	8,120	36
South Dakota	13.4	82.5	7,775	40
Tennessee	15.7	72.6	7,004	47
Texas	14.8	71.9	7,480	43
Utah	22.1	76.6	5,464	51
Vermont	10.8	88.6	12,805	5
Virginia	11.6	75.5	9,452	19
Washington	19.1	74.8	7,984	38
West Virginia	14.5	78.2	9,440	20
Wisconsin	14.8	88.5	9,993	15
Wyoming	12.6	75.8	11,437	10
United States	15.5	73.9	9,154	

\* Percent of 9th graders who graduate within four years with a regular diploma.

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Public School Graduates and Dropouts from the Common Core of Data: School Year 2006-07, First Look* (October 2009), Table 1; and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 2008* (March 2009), Tables 66 and 184. Ranks calculated by Children's Defense Fund.

The U.S. spends almost three times as much per prisoner as per public school pupil;  
three states spend five times as much or more.

## Spending on Prisoners vs. Spending on Public School Students, 2006

	Expenditure per prisoner	Expenditure per pupil	Ratio
Alabama	\$ 12,545	\$ 7,683	1.6
Alaska	64,129	11,476	5.6
Arizona	22,346	6,515	3.4
Arkansas	23,929	8,030	3.0
California	31,358	8,301	3.8
Colorado	21,395	8,166	2.6
Connecticut	45,007	13,072	3.4
Delaware	44,178	11,621	3.8
District of Columbia*		13,752	
Florida	19,375	7,812	2.5
Georgia	20,543	8,595	2.4
Hawaii	37,599	9,876	3.8
Idaho	22,419	6,469	3.5
Illinois	20,738	9,113	2.3
Indiana	19,479	8,929	2.2
Iowa	25,652	8,355	3.1
Kansas	26,430	8,640	3.1
Kentucky	19,472	7,668	2.5
Louisiana	10,252	8,486	1.2
Maine	48,482	10,841	4.5
Maryland	38,460	10,909	3.5
Massachusetts	59,594	12,564	4.7
Michigan	28,570	9,575	3.0
Minnesota	23,756	9,159	2.6
Mississippi	13,249	7,173	1.8
Missouri	16,885	8,273	2.0
Montana	29,625	8,626	3.4
Nebraska	19,089	9,324	2.0
Nevada	16,545	7,177	2.3
New Hampshire	27,806	10,396	2.7
New Jersey	34,915	14,954	2.3
New Mexico	32,885	8,354	3.9
New York	31,968	14,615	2.2
North Carolina	28,871	7,396	3.9
North Dakota	38,742	8,728	4.4
Ohio	22,612	9,692	2.3
Oklahoma	17,208	6,941	2.5
Oregon	26,540	8,645	3.1
Pennsylvania	30,668	10,723	2.9
Rhode Island	72,356	12,609	5.7
South Carolina	16,417	8,120	2.0
South Dakota	25,253	7,775	3.2
Tennessee	14,827	7,004	2.1
Texas	16,660	7,480	2.2
Utah	39,238	5,464	7.2
Vermont	30,012	12,805	2.3
Virginia	21,380	9,452	2.3
Washington	34,452	7,984	4.3
West Virginia	35,725	9,440	3.8
Wisconsin	31,504	9,993	3.2
Wyoming	33,448	11,437	2.9
United States	24,354	9,154	2.7

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

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Abstracts, 2006 (December 2008), Table cjee0610, Detail of direct expenditure for correctional activities of State governments by character and object, fiscal 2006, at <<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=1022>>; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2006* (June 2007), Appendix Table 2; and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 2008* (March 2009), Table 184. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

**Black students are more than three times as likely as White or Asian/Pacific Islander students and more than twice as likely as Hispanic students to be suspended.**

## School Discipline, 2006

### Number of Suspensions per 100 Public School Students

	Total, all races	American Indian, Alaska Native	Asian, Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Black	White
Alabama	10.113	4.835	3.188	4.289	18.272	5.801
Alaska	5.895	8.209	4.609	5.944	10.014	4.564
Arizona	5.892	9.973	2.609	6.359	11.805	4.462
Arkansas	7.313	4.684	3.492	4.879	15.892	5.011
California	7.507	12.238	3.268	7.876	17.093	5.962
Colorado	6.031	8.652	3.242	8.138	13.153	4.544
Connecticut	6.838	5.218	2.386	11.407	17.182	4.019
Delaware	10.938	—	3.312	9.216	20.058	6.384
District of Columbia	0.360	—	—	—	0.400	—
Florida	10.459	7.170	2.871	7.702	19.334	7.863
Georgia	8.831	3.742	2.110	5.424	15.007	4.798
Hawaii	5.473	5.996	5.528	5.655	7.008	4.879
Idaho	3.585	8.607	1.649	5.105	3.486	3.278
Illinois	6.439	2.906	1.664	5.971	14.478	3.758
Indiana	7.377	6.063	1.791	7.383	17.266	5.957
Iowa	2.963	5.181	1.605	3.190	11.432	2.432
Kansas	5.091	5.807	2.921	6.559	14.614	3.824
Kentucky	6.565	3.791	1.514	3.982	13.324	5.809
Louisiana	10.349	6.791	2.618	4.716	14.643	7.063
Maine	4.565	6.365	2.935	5.732	8.956	4.453
Maryland	7.087	8.543	2.156	12.907	8.176	5.760
Massachusetts	5.563	4.976	2.520	11.952	10.277	4.230
Michigan	8.205	6.754	2.202	7.422	17.782	6.091
Minnesota	3.731	10.016	2.463	5.350	14.432	2.427
Mississippi	10.216	12.689	3.000	4.259	14.757	5.548
Missouri	7.286	6.999	2.888	5.366	20.153	4.573
Montana	4.475	9.597	2.333	3.501	4.919	3.737
Nebraska	3.702	6.712	1.913	5.047	12.584	2.564
Nevada	7.400	6.612	3.859	8.482	15.476	5.139
New Hampshire	5.567	—	2.235	12.104	8.733	5.365
New Jersey	5.670	3.654	1.433	6.897	12.371	3.668
New Mexico	5.265	8.282	2.526	5.388	6.988	3.951
New York	3.799	4.473	0.690	2.790	7.285	3.350
North Carolina	10.763	14.883	2.661	7.206	20.027	6.480
North Dakota	2.173	8.047	—	3.139	5.003	1.478
Ohio	6.246	3.724	2.055	5.970	14.602	4.558
Oklahoma	4.887	3.992	1.778	5.309	12.056	3.910
Oregon	4.942	7.169	2.091	5.479	8.807	4.780
Pennsylvania	6.786	3.425	2.669	8.694	18.903	4.165
Rhode Island	8.380	11.771	7.162	12.576	14.617	6.664
South Carolina	11.882	9.571	2.873	6.500	19.220	6.892
South Dakota	2.686	6.841	2.988	4.310	7.122	1.934
Tennessee	7.240	3.415	2.694	5.351	12.847	5.538
Texas	5.563	3.053	1.625	5.730	12.674	2.887
Utah	3.197	6.859	4.210	6.662	7.759	2.432
Vermont	3.994	—	—	4.121	5.838	3.989
Virginia	7.233	4.039	2.065	5.598	13.939	4.723
Washington	5.947	11.305	3.689	7.158	11.979	5.255
West Virginia	10.206	8.201	2.369	11.208	21.493	9.683
Wisconsin	4.970	13.506	2.119	7.528	19.721	2.714
Wyoming	2.850	6.416	—	3.102	3.168	2.721
United States	6.864	7.931	2.712	6.777	14.982	4.760

— Number too small to calculate a stable rate.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, 2006 Civil Rights Data Collection, projections. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.



## A Look at America's "Dropout Factories"

Over 50 percent of our nation's dropouts come from just 2,000 American high schools. These high schools have been identified by Johns Hopkins University researchers as "dropout factories" because 60 percent or fewer of the students in any given ninth grade class will graduate in four years. The students attending these "dropout factories" are overwhelmingly minority and overwhelmingly poor.

- Students in these dropout factories represent a large percentage of the total minority student population in America: 46 percent of the nation's Black students and 39 percent of its Latino students (and only 11 percent of its White students). (2004)
- 20 percent of high school students in the United States are likely to attend a dropout factory. (2005)
- Nearly 90 percent of the nation's dropout factories educate large numbers of low-income students. However, only about one-quarter of these schools currently receives Title 1 funds. (2005)
- 70 percent of these schools are found in just 17 states, and these states produce about 70 percent of the nation's dropouts. (2009)
- In many cities and rural counties, the only public high school available to students is a dropout factory. (2004)
- Around 900 dropout factories are located in cities, and close to 800 are located in towns and rural areas. (2005)
- Dropout factories come in all sizes: 250 are small high schools (fewer than 300 students) and 300 are large high schools (more than 2,000 students). (2005)

Sources: "Locating the Dropout Crisis: Which High Schools Produce the Nation's Dropouts? Where Are They Located? Who Attends Them?" Robert Balfanz and Nettie Legters of Johns Hopkins University, Center for Research on the Education of Students Placed at Risk (CRESPAR), 2004; "The Graduation Gap: Using Promoting Power to Examine the Number and Characteristics of High Schools with High and Low Graduation Rates in the Nation and Each State," Robert Balfanz and Nettie Legters, The Johns Hopkins Center for the Social Organization of Schools, 2005; "The Graduation Rate Crisis We Know and What Can be Done About It," Robert Balfanz and Nettie Legters, *Education Week* Commentary, July 12, 2006; and "Graduating America: Meeting the Challenge of Low Graduation-Rate High Schools," by Robert Balfanz, Cheryl Almeida, Adria Steinbert, Janet Santos, and Joanna Hornig Fox, Everyone Graduates Center: 2009.

Nevada and Louisiana have the highest dropout rates among 16- to 19-year-olds; Minnesota and New Hampshire have the lowest. Almost two-thirds of teen dropouts do not have a job.

## Dropouts, 2008

### Persons Ages 16–19 Who Are Not Enrolled in School and Do Not Have a High School Credential

	Number of dropouts	Percent of all 16- to 19-year-olds	Percent in the labor force (labor force participation rate)	Percent with a job (employment-population ratio)	Percent of the labor force that is unemployed (unemployment rate)
Alabama	20,702	7.7%	50.5%	30.2%	40.2%
Alaska	4,201	9.6	54.6	43.4	20.5
Arizona	31,658	8.9	45.3	34.4	24.1
Arkansas	14,610	8.6	52.1	30.7	41.1
California	140,940	6.2	54.2	37.9	30.0
Colorado	20,376	7.7	56.5	36.3	35.7
Connecticut	10,104	5.0	50.2	31.3	37.7
Delaware	3,501	6.9	65.3	26.9	58.8
District of Columbia	2,596	6.9	45.3	30.2	33.4
Florida	64,834	6.9	53.4	36.1	32.4
Georgia	49,270	8.5	49.2	27.4	44.4
Hawaii	5,256	7.8	55.9	40.4	27.7
Idaho	5,767	6.1	60.4	47.8	20.9
Illinois	43,617	5.6	54.0	35.6	34.0
Indiana	29,902	8.0	58.6	38.8	33.8
Iowa	6,108	3.5	61.0	36.4	40.3
Kansas	7,829	4.8	62.6	48.4	22.6
Kentucky	15,975	6.8	48.1	24.9	48.2
Louisiana	27,381	10.2	46.1	32.5	29.6
Maine	4,461	6.4	65.0	35.7	45.1
Maryland	19,909	5.9	53.9	33.2	38.5
Massachusetts	17,170	4.5	63.2	38.0	40.0
Michigan	36,558	5.9	46.9	21.0	55.3
Minnesota	8,352	2.8	50.3	34.4	31.6
Mississippi	14,322	7.5	57.1	33.1	42.0
Missouri	21,987	6.5	55.5	36.7	33.9
Montana	5,166	9.1	67.6	54.6	19.2
Nebraska	4,721	4.5	78.4	65.5	16.5
Nevada	13,226	9.8	57.6	38.5	33.1
New Hampshire	2,598	3.4	78.8	52.7	33.0
New Jersey	18,352	3.9	52.7	38.4	27.2
New Mexico	11,294	9.5	52.5	42.9	18.4
New York	61,605	5.3	46.0	29.9	35.0
North Carolina	41,259	7.8	51.8	35.2	32.1
North Dakota	2,684	6.9	38.5	27.1	29.6
Ohio	32,245	4.9	54.8	31.5	42.6
Oklahoma	17,926	8.1	59.8	42.9	28.3
Oregon	12,673	6.4	44.4	29.1	34.6
Pennsylvania	37,289	5.0	52.4	34.5	34.3
Rhode Island	3,648	5.7	67.8	30.4	55.2
South Carolina	18,299	6.7	61.2	37.1	39.4
South Dakota	2,758	5.5	67.2	44.3	34.0
Tennessee	22,942	6.7	58.9	34.7	41.0
Texas	105,380	7.3	51.3	41.2	19.6
Utah	12,189	7.0	69.5	57.8	16.9
Vermont	1,368	3.6	51.1	26.6	—
Virginia	19,352	4.4	62.5	37.9	39.3
Washington	24,986	6.9	53.1	38.1	28.3
West Virginia	8,235	8.4	43.9	32.8	25.4
Wisconsin	12,225	3.8	47.3	35.3	25.3
Wyoming	2,004	6.2	51.5	46.8	—
United States	1,121,810	6.3	53.3	35.7	33.0

— Sample too small to calculate a reliable number or rate.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2008 American Community Survey, Table B14005. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Many states and local school districts with high poverty rates receive less Title I funding per pupil than wealthier districts because of an outdated formula for directing funds. Title I, a program meant to level the playing field, instead fosters inequality.

## Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act

	Number of pupils served, 2003–2004	Total allocations, 2008 (in 1,000s)	Percent of pupils who are eligible, 2008–2009	Grant per eligible pupil, 2008–2009
Alabama	321,823	\$ 226,337	13.5%	\$ 2,108
Alaska	24,908	47,060	21.9	1,344
Arizona	403,842	292,505	22.3	1,477
Arkansas	173,293	155,015	19.6	1,363
California	3,254,327	1,883,812	18.5	1,310
Colorado	144,579	147,827	13.8	1,531
Connecticut	105,477	120,892	14.6	1,833
Delaware	37,990	40,431	29.1	2,082
District of Columbia	70,805	48,785	12.5	2,336
Florida	1,033,041	703,197	17.0	1,364
Georgia	639,088	470,040	18.5	1,586
Hawaii	110,474	46,618	11.8	1,731
Idaho	44,845	52,499	12.5	1,267
Illinois	673,508	613,591	14.6	1,225
Indiana	126,868	261,215	17.5	1,850
Iowa	66,219	77,472	15.9	1,515
Kansas	101,481	109,774	14.9	1,574
Kentucky	340,639	223,604	20.9	1,508
Louisiana	390,981	309,163	26.3	1,373
Maine	25,953	54,329	15.7	1,847
Maryland	157,048	198,786	11.0	1,866
Massachusetts	274,244	243,726	14.8	1,763
Michigan	610,029	551,994	18.2	1,727
Minnesota	141,628	133,032	11.6	1,532
Mississippi	317,805	195,828	18.8	1,337
Missouri	200,139	236,207	27.2	1,318
Montana	47,606	46,039	17.4	1,663
Nebraska	55,606	67,513	19.4	1,261
Nevada	67,558	84,215	12.0	2,822
New Hampshire	19,631	40,008	13.5	1,652
New Jersey	304,024	299,771	9.8	2,252
New Mexico	142,218	118,239	14.9	1,769
New York	820,602	1,269,809	23.3	1,387
North Carolina	414,782	379,106	14.3	1,472
North Dakota	19,894	35,285	20.8	2,034
Ohio	503,615	532,497	17.3	1,640
Oklahoma	288,023	155,535	19.8	1,274
Oregon	139,168	155,357	16.8	1,342
Pennsylvania	450,832	590,980	17.3	1,796
Rhode Island	33,992	55,184	17.9	1,807
South Carolina	273,558	214,862	20.7	1,356
South Dakota	28,295	43,805	15.2	2,004
Tennessee	337,325	249,559	19.7	1,380
Texas	2,869,777	1,406,279	22.8	1,352
Utah	78,837	64,928	10.1	1,298
Vermont	31,163	35,190	12.9	1,591
Virginia	181,011	235,732	12.2	2,885
Washington	255,733	214,539	14.2	1,298
West Virginia	90,568	103,392	13.9	1,825
Wisconsin	180,113	206,485	23.0	1,423
Wyoming	2,758	33,545	11.6	3,149
United States	17,427,723	14,081,595		

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Policy Development, *State ESEA Title I Participation Information for 2003–04* (2007), Table 4; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 2008* (March 2009), Table 379; and Rural School and Community Trust, analysis of data from the Congressional Research Service. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

More than 6.9 million children and youths with disabilities ages birth through 21 receive special education and related services under IDEA.

## Children Receiving Services Under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), by Age, 2007

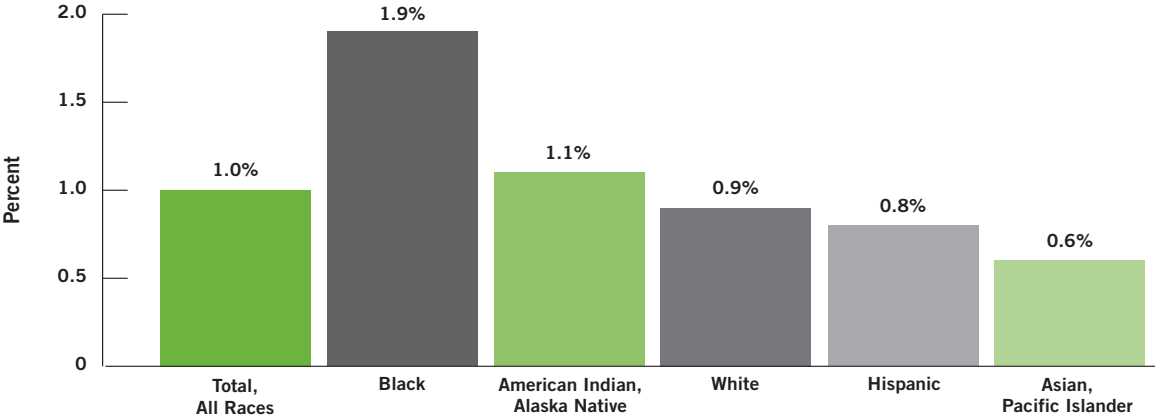
	Part C			Part B		
	Ages 0-2	Ages 3-5	Ages 6-11	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-21	Ages 3-21
Alabama	2,716	7,111	33,539	38,936	5,186	84,772
Alaska	620	1,954	7,827	6,876	878	17,535
Arizona	5,510	14,097	57,025	54,172	5,842	131,136
Arkansas	2,838	11,795	24,311	26,938	2,921	65,965
California	38,530	68,002	273,987	298,052	30,863	670,904
Colorado	4,069	10,802	34,301	33,585	4,389	83,077
Connecticut	4,182	7,660	26,543	31,386	3,398	68,987
Delaware	860	2,264	7,942	8,298	931	19,435
District of Columbia	271	567	3,549	5,834	913	10,863
Florida	11,691	32,819	159,882	178,372	20,019	391,092
Georgia	5,383	18,454	83,152	80,595	7,223	189,424
Hawaii	3,856	2,477	7,497	9,823	644	20,441
Idaho	1,938	3,976	11,982	10,915	1,116	27,989
Illinois	17,765	36,957	129,220	140,099	15,392	321,668
Indiana	9,014	19,530	76,593	73,578	9,375	179,076
Iowa	3,185	5,872	26,700	33,156	3,476	69,204
Kansas	3,210	9,608	27,036	26,142	2,926	65,712
Kentucky	4,237	20,591	48,572	36,221	3,803	109,187
Louisiana	3,155	10,151	38,902	34,677	4,423	88,153
Maine	996	3,889	13,795	15,250	1,491	34,425
Maryland	6,991	11,752	41,664	46,502	4,667	104,585
Massachusetts	15,112	15,920	66,711	76,275	7,841	166,747
Michigan	9,388	24,097	96,472	103,427	12,580	236,576
Minnesota	3,924	14,286	47,447	50,513	7,086	119,332
Mississippi	1,790	8,422	27,796	26,247	3,252	65,717
Missouri	3,450	15,629	57,862	57,381	7,420	138,292
Montana	633	1,971	7,293	8,107	787	18,158
Nebraska	1,361	5,179	20,047	18,295	2,166	45,687
Nevada	1,986	5,715	20,372	20,446	1,799	48,332
New Hampshire	1,658	2,523	11,337	15,718	2,696	32,274
New Jersey	9,389	19,580	105,315	113,232	11,972	250,099
New Mexico	3,589	6,337	18,187	19,353	2,507	46,384
New York	29,765	63,040	168,162	198,598	23,915	453,715
North Carolina	8,237	19,914	84,498	78,231	9,025	191,668
North Dakota	811	1,560	5,721	5,678	657	13,616
Ohio	13,118	23,137	102,462	126,397	17,746	269,742
Oklahoma	3,065	7,617	40,309	42,834	4,563	95,323
Oregon	2,553	8,572	33,605	32,241	3,846	78,264
Pennsylvania	16,029	28,145	109,932	139,348	16,440	293,865
Rhode Island	1,690	2,967	11,286	13,366	1,414	29,033
South Carolina	3,848	10,472	44,438	43,276	5,545	103,731
South Dakota	1,132	2,683	8,331	6,153	804	17,971
Tennessee	4,461	12,264	51,579	51,002	6,080	120,925
Texas	24,869	37,528	183,620	227,607	23,994	472,749
Utah	2,989	8,023	28,941	23,681	2,421	63,066
Vermont	762	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	6,023	16,845	66,317	76,027	9,307	168,496
Washington	4,573	13,529	54,459	49,706	6,004	123,698
West Virginia	2,951	5,849	20,720	18,902	2,384	47,855
Wisconsin	5,597	14,867	49,526	56,247	5,856	126,496
Wyoming	960	2,842	5,760	5,025	627	14,254
United States	316,730	699,841	2,682,524	2,892,720	330,610	6,605,695

— Data not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs, Data Analysis System (DANS), Tables AR 1-1 <[https://www.ideadata.org/TABLES31ST/AR\\_1-1.xls](https://www.ideadata.org/TABLES31ST/AR_1-1.xls)> and AR 8-1 <[https://www.ideadata.org/TABLES31ST/AR\\_8-1.xls](https://www.ideadata.org/TABLES31ST/AR_8-1.xls)>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

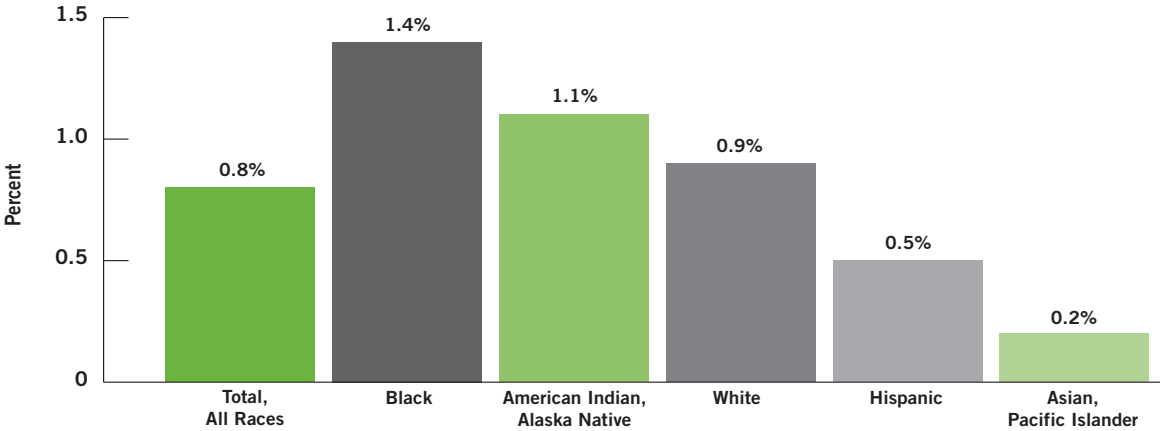
Black students are far more likely than other students to be enrolled in special education classes for children with mental retardation and emotional disturbances. American Indian/Alaska Native and Black students are more likely to be enrolled in classes for students with learning disabilities.

### Enrollment in Classes for Students with Mental Retardation, by Race, 2006



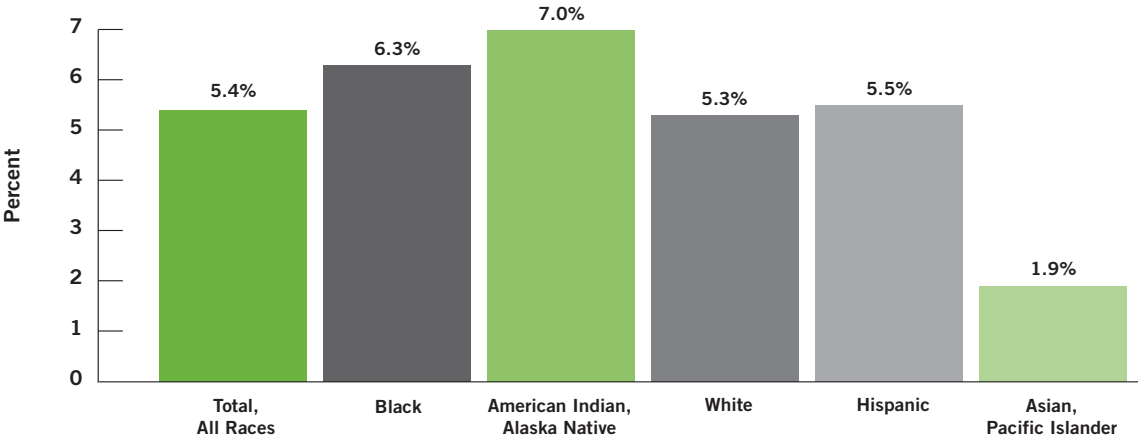
Source: U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, 2006 Civil Rights Data Collection, projections. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

### Enrollment in Classes for Students with Emotional Disturbances, by Race, 2006



Source: U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, 2006 Civil Rights Data Collection, projections. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

### Enrollment in Classes for Students with Learning Disabilities, by Race, 2006



Source: U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, 2006 Civil Rights Data Collection, projections. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

In all but seven of 44 states, Black students are overrepresented in programs for students with mental retardation, often by a ratio of 2:1 or greater. American Indian/ Alaska Native students also are overrepresented in these classes.

## Enrollment in Classes for Students with Mental Retardation,\* 2006

### Percent Enrolled

	Total, all races	American Indian, Alaska Native	Asian, Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Black	White
Alabama	1.051%	0.649%	—	0.378%	1.530%	0.822%
Alaska	0.433	0.741	—	—	—	0.324
Arizona	0.867	1.252	0.511%	0.961	1.447	0.688
Arkansas	1.777	1.064	0.518	1.046	3.399	1.387
California	0.748	0.864	0.842	0.734	1.135	0.629
Colorado	0.440	0.613	0.229	0.563	0.888	0.352
Connecticut	0.445	—	0.240	0.497	0.703	0.394
Delaware	1.764	—	—	1.390	2.953	1.205
District of Columbia	0.597	—	—	—	0.664	—
Florida	1.241	0.944	0.602	0.895	2.358	0.897
Georgia	1.437	—	0.502	0.863	2.201	0.973
Hawaii	0.841	—	0.919	0.732	—	0.516
Idaho	0.667	0.742	—	0.764	—	0.650
Illinois	1.150	—	0.489	0.866	2.329	0.835
Indiana	1.846	2.058	0.497	1.350	3.891	1.595
Iowa	1.213	1.313	0.646	1.292	2.081	1.167
Kansas	0.914	0.753	0.390	0.749	2.070	0.832
Kentucky	2.506	—	0.505	0.933	3.517	2.441
Louisiana	1.281	0.951	0.313	0.429	1.881	0.819
Maine	0.437	—	—	—	—	0.434
Maryland	0.626	—	—	0.620	0.943	0.418
Massachusetts	1.547	1.195	0.793	3.832	5.483	0.793
Michigan	1.593	1.445	0.686	1.294	3.159	1.254
Minnesota	1.044	1.715	0.733	1.067	1.858	0.963
Mississippi	0.864	—	—	0.335	1.211	0.508
Missouri	1.182	—	0.498	0.745	2.145	1.002
Montana	0.771	1.187	—	0.996	—	0.693
Nebraska	1.622	2.789	0.871	1.701	2.615	1.504
Nevada	0.456	0.612	0.390	0.435	0.742	0.406
New Hampshire	0.436	—	—	0.634	—	0.430
New Jersey	0.499	—	0.235	0.648	0.921	0.348
New Mexico	0.546	0.630	—	0.566	0.816	0.464
New York	0.526	0.646	0.274	0.574	0.876	0.415
North Carolina	1.578	2.868	0.499	0.891	2.978	0.925
North Dakota	1.084	1.919	—	—	1.720	0.974
Ohio	1.674	1.712	0.371	1.932	3.233	1.358
Oklahoma	1.112	1.050	0.392	0.792	2.117	1.023
Oregon	0.745	1.098	0.490	0.607	1.433	0.750
Pennsylvania	1.272	—	0.414	1.516	2.127	1.101
Rhode Island	0.711	—	0.649	1.289	1.169	0.526
South Carolina	1.442	—	0.501	0.493	2.324	0.866
South Dakota	0.877	1.568	—	1.489	1.333	0.751
Tennessee	0.757	—	0.245	0.355	0.823	0.770
Texas	0.692	0.735	0.424	0.598	1.299	0.597
Utah	0.626	0.654	0.399	0.667	1.013	0.621
Vermont	1.008	—	—	—	1.926	1.000
Virginia	0.878	0.717	0.491	0.657	1.565	0.613
Washington	0.524	0.973	0.330	0.590	0.789	0.494
West Virginia	2.864	—	—	1.596	3.155	2.877
Wisconsin	1.235	1.651	0.995	1.193	2.529	1.067
Wyoming	0.610	—	—	0.674	—	0.602
United States	1.027	1.107	0.599	0.768	1.919	0.885

\* According to the American Association on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (AAIDD): "Intellectual disability is the currently preferred term for the disability historically referred to as mental retardation." Frequently Asked Questions on Intellectual Disability and the AAIDD Definition, at <[http://www.aamr.org/Policies/faq\\_intellectual\\_disability.shtml](http://www.aamr.org/Policies/faq_intellectual_disability.shtml)>; accessed November 2008.

— Number too small to calculate a stable rate.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, 2006 Civil Rights Data Collection, projections. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

**Black children are more than three times as likely as Hispanic children and more than seven times as likely as Asian/Pacific Islander children to be in classes for students with emotional disturbances.**

## Enrollment in Classes for Students with Emotional Disturbances, 2006

### Percent Enrolled

	Total, all races	American Indian, Alaska Native	Asian, Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Black	White
Alabama	0.215%	—	—	0.085%	0.226%	0.221%
Alaska	0.404	0.510%	0.151%	0.202	0.773	0.372
Arizona	0.731	0.640	0.216	0.382	1.568	0.994
Arkansas	0.174	—	—	0.068	0.162	0.194
California	0.325	0.858	0.091	0.174	0.809	0.514
Colorado	0.910	1.785	0.259	0.637	1.804	0.964
Connecticut	0.794	1.555	0.160	0.992	1.238	0.695
Delaware	0.709	—	—	0.397	0.917	0.667
District of Columbia	0.559	—	—	—	0.624	—
Florida	1.111	0.982	0.091	0.600	1.805	1.083
Georgia	1.354	—	0.183	0.358	1.721	1.306
Hawaii	1.118	—	1.051	1.299	1.268	1.392
Idaho	0.506	—	—	0.193	—	0.560
Illinois	1.101	0.772	0.247	0.542	1.888	1.058
Indiana	1.317	1.272	0.219	0.396	2.122	1.288
Iowa	0.855	—	—	0.603	2.324	0.799
Kansas	0.733	0.956	—	0.319	1.318	0.749
Kentucky	0.883	—	—	0.277	1.933	0.769
Louisiana	0.437	—	—	—	0.607	0.314
Maine	1.361	—	—	—	1.595	1.368
Maryland	0.749	—	0.082	0.556	1.039	0.630
Massachusetts	1.137	1.608	0.347	1.569	2.432	0.976
Michigan	1.121	1.280	0.213	0.673	1.482	1.091
Minnesota	1.993	5.677	0.410	1.451	5.084	1.729
Mississippi	0.302	—	—	—	0.271	0.341
Missouri	0.872	—	—	0.332	1.468	0.779
Montana	0.679	0.809	—	—	—	0.661
Nebraska	0.734	2.411	—	0.319	1.825	0.668
Nevada	0.484	0.627	0.140	0.164	0.969	0.674
New Hampshire	1.163	—	0.133	0.580	0.936	1.211
New Jersey	0.694	—	0.117	0.557	1.341	0.614
New Mexico	0.685	0.742	—	0.587	1.147	0.810
New York	1.288	1.970	0.191	1.384	2.692	0.889
North Carolina	0.770	1.204	—	0.168	1.367	0.557
North Dakota	1.044	1.526	—	—	2.241	0.977
Ohio	0.931	—	0.113	0.855	1.742	0.777
Oklahoma	0.809	0.671	—	0.241	1.111	0.903
Oregon	0.790	1.254	0.204	0.365	1.683	0.868
Pennsylvania	1.183	—	0.201	1.036	2.059	1.036
Rhode Island	1.207	3.264	—	1.195	2.148	1.113
South Carolina	0.698	—	—	0.168	0.987	0.534
South Dakota	1.055	—	—	1.291	0.590	—
Tennessee	0.316	—	—	0.082	0.293	0.342
Texas	0.747	1.053	0.150	0.484	1.183	0.967
Utah	0.507	0.863	0.209	0.391	1.520	0.515
Vermont	1.956	—	—	—	1.926	1.994
Virginia	0.795	1.052	0.167	0.454	1.126	0.737
Washington	0.448	0.821	0.119	0.215	1.050	0.471
West Virginia	0.760	—	—	—	1.689	0.719
Wisconsin	1.732	5.691	0.325	0.995	2.844	1.632
Wyoming	1.011	2.308	—	0.895	2.550	0.962
United States	0.845	1.114	0.203	0.460	1.426	0.857

— Number too small to calculate a stable rate.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, 2006 Civil Rights Data Collection, projections.  
Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

About 1 in 20 public school students is in a class for students with learning disabilities.

## Enrollment in Classes for Students with Learning Disabilities, 2006

### Percent Enrolled

	Total, all races	American Indian, Alaska Native	Asian, Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Black	White
Alabama	5.357%	4.113%	1.228%	3.724%	7.135%	4.484%
Alaska	3.692	5.844	1.105	2.381	2.254	3.182
Arizona	5.434	9.013	1.662	5.719	6.588	4.820
Arkansas	4.779	4.836	1.323	3.775	5.441	4.765
California	4.613	5.868	1.473	5.064	7.901	4.239
Colorado	3.898	5.662	1.449	4.579	5.267	3.570
Connecticut	3.719	4.566	0.988	4.419	4.479	3.571
Delaware	8.007	—	2.024	8.576	10.556	6.752
District of Columbia	1.393	—	—	1.780	1.369	1.040
Florida	6.484	6.524	1.885	6.458	6.605	6.663
Georgia	3.334	2.946	1.088	3.384	3.329	3.468
Hawaii	5.046	5.443	5.032	6.424	5.381	4.765
Idaho	4.199	8.558	1.474	4.760	4.835	4.067
Illinois	6.674	6.857	1.919	6.431	7.850	6.638
Indiana	6.122	6.063	1.594	4.487	6.515	6.283
Iowa	7.848	8.792	3.288	7.166	10.378	7.843
Kansas	5.659	6.994	2.631	5.168	7.296	5.632
Kentucky	2.309	—	0.488	1.872	2.101	2.367
Louisiana	4.097	4.757	0.637	2.173	5.383	3.121
Maine	5.420	6.506	2.138	3.992	4.531	5.505
Maryland	3.887	3.745	0.992	5.307	4.237	3.692
Massachusetts	6.684	7.127	2.446	7.574	7.509	6.756
Michigan	5.502	7.563	1.409	6.073	6.371	5.374
Minnesota	3.969	6.405	2.969	5.594	5.793	3.675
Mississippi	5.477	6.250	1.017	2.594	6.558	4.466
Missouri	5.118	4.287	1.514	3.431	6.120	5.053
Montana	5.831	8.102	2.640	6.006	6.114	5.516
Nebraska	5.449	8.249	2.462	4.978	5.413	5.545
Nevada	6.116	10.851	2.291	5.704	9.419	6.110
New Hampshire	6.629	6.346	1.836	7.030	5.047	6.757
New Jersey	6.899	5.592	1.686	7.392	8.962	6.770
New Mexico	6.001	7.237	3.098	6.105	7.816	5.350
New York	6.148	7.700	1.854	6.598	7.432	6.068
North Carolina	4.343	4.805	1.786	4.216	4.733	4.234
North Dakota	5.313	8.934	—	6.475	4.846	4.970
Ohio	5.516	6.550	1.564	5.716	5.786	5.529
Oklahoma	7.326	7.163	2.214	5.950	9.684	7.322
Oregon	5.102	7.522	1.619	4.965	6.342	5.242
Pennsylvania	7.905	6.245	2.121	9.345	9.410	7.692
Rhode Island	7.397	11.474	3.435	9.273	8.637	6.958
South Carolina	6.487	5.701	1.645	4.176	7.173	6.271
South Dakota	5.370	9.508	3.071	5.564	4.998	4.811
Tennessee	4.245	3.610	0.952	2.477	3.302	4.744
Texas	5.068	5.225	1.213	5.230	6.910	4.469
Utah	5.429	10.114	2.948	7.281	7.658	5.092
Vermont	4.725	—	—	—	3.970	4.793
Virginia	5.039	5.760	2.193	6.231	5.964	4.690
Washington	4.474	7.476	2.337	5.727	6.739	4.170
West Virginia	5.848	10.582	—	6.166	6.497	5.843
Wisconsin	4.847	7.671	3.317	4.688	6.366	4.670
Wyoming	5.357	9.116	—	6.732	5.873	5.133
United States	5.353	6.995	1.906	5.503	6.322	5.261

— Number too small to calculate a stable rate

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, 2006 Civil Rights Data Collection, projections. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.



**Black, Hispanic and American Indian/Alaska Native children are less likely than Asian/Pacific Islander or White students to be in gifted and talented programs.**

**Enrollment in Programs for the Gifted and Talented, 2006**

**Percent Enrolled**

	<b>Total, all races</b>	<b>American Indian, Alaska Native</b>	<b>Asian, Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>White</b>
Alabama	5.469%	6.147%	10.221%	2.923%	2.776%	7.091%
Alaska	4.109	1.090	4.961	2.536	2.544	5.769
Arizona	6.319	3.688	14.232	3.545	3.431	9.056
Arkansas	9.548	8.181	10.311	5.763	7.279	10.703
California	8.279	5.845	16.067	4.784	4.259	11.903
Colorado	6.835	4.337	10.408	3.785	4.963	8.205
Connecticut	3.793	4.315	7.328	1.790	2.309	4.308
Delaware	5.616	3.665	13.155	3.539	3.630	6.759
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	4.747	5.008	9.303	4.410	1.964	6.087
Georgia	9.269	9.594	19.277	3.112	4.080	14.056
Hawaii	6.240	4.797	5.785	3.935	2.942	9.742
Idaho	4.194	0.989	6.095	1.328	2.024	4.716
Illinois	5.839	5.132	13.314	3.122	4.152	6.983
Indiana	7.888	3.930	14.128	3.895	4.098	8.675
Iowa	8.204	2.919	12.204	3.149	3.853	8.771
Kansas	3.022	1.796	5.394	0.830	0.960	3.569
Kentucky	14.605	7.172	21.305	5.739	6.959	15.792
Louisiana	3.361	2.657	11.747	3.285	1.562	4.758
Maine	3.221	3.112	5.616	2.252	1.106	3.251
Maryland	16.083	12.580	37.771	14.667	6.960	21.107
Massachusetts	0.682	0.543	1.674	0.474	0.718	0.640
Michigan	3.422	1.203	8.065	1.381	1.863	3.801
Minnesota	8.763	4.612	16.486	5.398	6.678	8.773
Mississippi	6.112	3.693	13.450	4.528	2.900	9.599
Missouri	3.553	2.391	9.097	1.330	1.452	4.013
Montana	5.161	2.115	8.226	3.871	2.249	5.663
Nebraska	11.404	3.120	18.197	3.947	4.811	13.268
Nevada	1.935	1.090	3.078	0.796	0.860	2.953
New Hampshire	2.572	2.058	5.934	0.852	1.077	2.588
New Jersey	6.978	4.762	13.855	3.453	3.493	8.413
New Mexico	3.979	2.070	12.035	2.426	2.814	7.144
New York	2.903	1.522	5.541	1.475	2.433	3.287
North Carolina	10.757	6.205	17.275	3.150	4.261	15.447
North Dakota	2.818	3.333	5.432	1.373	1.720	2.789
Ohio	7.288	5.437	14.024	3.274	4.713	7.843
Oklahoma	13.694	11.845	21.454	6.762	7.419	16.221
Oregon	6.938	3.900	11.121	1.967	3.453	7.982
Pennsylvania	4.518	1.894	9.727	1.712	2.394	4.981
Rhode Island	1.412	0.297	2.262	0.969	1.237	1.504
South Carolina	10.987	8.159	19.287	4.614	5.074	15.945
South Dakota	2.666	1.421	4.232	0.666	0.916	2.924
Tennessee	1.687	1.366	4.204	0.606	0.676	2.047
Texas	7.563	7.093	15.961	5.468	4.354	10.817
Utah	5.018	2.657	11.990	4.137	4.589	4.948
Vermont	0.846	0.000	1.350	1.333	0.467	0.843
Virginia	12.615	13.289	26.392	7.456	5.174	15.616
Washington	3.872	1.393	5.770	1.690	1.446	4.392
West Virginia	2.200	2.910	10.934	0.943	1.598	2.174
Wisconsin	6.423	3.172	6.113	3.528	3.686	7.133
Wyoming	2.157	0.978	6.719	0.920	2.009	2.265
United States	6.675	5.225	13.051	4.184	3.564	8.009

— Data not reported.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, 2006 Civil Rights Data Collection, projections. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Only three-fifths of U.S. high school math teachers majored in math.

### High School Teachers with Undergraduate Major in Subject Matter Taught, 2003–2004

Teaching Field	Percent with Undergraduate Major in Field
Arts, music	87.7%
English, language arts	71.0
Foreign languages	65.3
Health, physical education	85.6
Math	61.3
Natural sciences	77.5
Social sciences	71.4

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 2008* (March 2009), Table 70.

### Teacher Quality in High Poverty Schools

High poverty and majority minority schools—the schools most in need of good teachers—are routinely assigned the most ineffective and poorly prepared teachers.

- Schools with the fewest poor children are most likely to have teachers with advanced degrees.
- Schools with more poor children tend to have less experienced teachers.
- A study of teachers in North Carolina found that teachers in the poorest schools were less experienced, less well prepared and less likely to have a regular teaching license or board certification than teachers in low-poverty schools.

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Characteristics of Public, Private, and Bureau of Indian Education Elementary and Secondary School Teachers in the United States: Results From the 2007–08 Schools and Staffing Survey, First Look* (June 2009), Tables 4 and 5; and Charles Clotfelter, Helen F. Ladd, Jacob Vigdor and Justin Wheeler, *High-Poverty Schools and the Distribution of Teachers and Principals*, National Center for Analysis of Longitudinal Data in Education Research, Working Paper 1 (March 2007).

## State Overview of Education Data

States	States where more than 68% of 4th grade public school students are reading below grade level (G-7)	States where more than 62% of 4th grade public school students are doing math below grade level (G-7)	States where more than 70% of 8th grade public school students are reading below grade level (G-8)	States where more than 67% of 8th grade public school students are doing math below grade level (G-8)	States where more than 30% of 9th graders do not graduate within 4 years with a regular diploma (G-9)
Alabama	X	X	X	X	X
Alaska	X		X		X
Arizona	X	X	X	X	X
Arkansas	X	X	X	X	
California	X	X	X	X	
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware		X		X	
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	X
Florida				X	X
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
Iowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky		X		X	
Louisiana	X	X	X	X	X
Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan	X	X		X	
Minnesota					
Mississippi	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
New Mexico	X	X	X	X	X
New York					X
North Carolina			X		X
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma	X	X	X	X	
Oregon	X	X			
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island			X	X	
South Carolina	X	X	X	X	X
South Dakota					
Tennessee	X	X	X	X	
Texas	X		X		
Utah	X				
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					

States with per pupil expenditures below the national average (G-9)	States spending at least three times as much per prisoner as per public school pupil (G-10)	States with more than 7 suspensions per 100 public school students (G-11)	States where Black students are more than 3 times as likely as White students to be suspended (G-11)	States where the dropout rate is more than 6.3% (G-13)	States where Black students are overrepresented in programs for students with mental retardation by a ratio of 2:1 or greater (G-17)	States where Black students are overrepresented in classes for students with emotional disturbance by a ratio of 2:1 or greater (G-18)	States
X		X	X	X			Alabama
	X			X		X	Alaska
X	X			X	X		Arizona
X	X	X	X	X	X		Arkansas
X	X	X					California
X				X	X		Colorado
	X		X				Connecticut
	X	X	X	X	X		Delaware
				X			District of Columbia
X		X		X	X		Florida
X		X	X	X	X		Georgia
	X			X			Hawaii
X	X						Idaho
X			X		X		Illinois
X		X		X	X		Indiana
X	X		X			X	Iowa
X	X		X		X		Kansas
X				X		X	Kentucky
X		X		X	X		Louisiana
	X			X			Maine
	X	X			X		Maryland
	X				X	X	Massachusetts
	X	X			X		Michigan
			X			X	Minnesota
X		X		X	X		Mississippi
X		X	X	X	X		Missouri
X	X			X			Montana
			X			X	Nebraska
X		X		X			Nevada
							New Hampshire
			X		X	X	New Jersey
X	X			X			New Mexico
					X	X	New York
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	North Carolina
X	X		X	X		X	North Dakota
			X		X	X	Ohio
X			X	X	X		Oklahoma
X	X			X			Oregon
			X				Pennsylvania
	X	X			X		Rhode Island
X		X		X	X		South Carolina
X	X		X			X	South Dakota
X		X		X			Tennessee
X			X	X	X		Texas
X	X		X	X		X	Utah
							Vermont
		X			X		Virginia
X	X			X		X	Washington
	X	X		X		X	West Virginia
	X		X		X		Wisconsin
						X	Wyoming



# Other Vulnerable Children and Youths

Children who are born poor, at low birthweight and without health coverage, and those who start school not ready to learn, fall behind and drop out, and may be abused or neglected and grow up in foster care are more likely to end up in the juvenile justice system. Other youths escape “the system” but cannot find work and struggle day to day. They all face multiple risks that jeopardize their futures. Lacking a caring adult in their lives and crucial emotional support, these vulnerable youths are the ones most likely to get pulled into the cradle to prison pipeline. Searching for acceptance without positive role models or mentors, they often turn to gangs or the street corner, trapped in a trajectory that leads to marginalized lives, imprisonment and often premature death.

- A child is abused or neglected every 41 seconds; 71 percent of them are victims of neglect. Infants are the most likely to suffer from maltreatment. Almost 40 percent of child victims receive no post-investigation services and many more receive far less than they need.
- 1,200 children enter foster care each day remaining there on average more than two years. Thirty-one percent of the children in foster care are Black, double the percent of all children who are Black.
- After a 25 percent decrease in the number of homeless children and teens in public school in the 2006–2007 school year, the number increased 17 percent in 2007.
- The unemployment rate for teens 16–19 in 2008 was more than three times the national unemployment rate, and almost two times the national rate for 20–24-year-olds. The rate increased in 2009 by about one-third for teens to 24.3 percent and more than 40 percent for those ages 20–24 to 14.7 percent.
- Black children are seven times as likely as White children to have a parent in prison.
- At ages 10–17, a Black youth is five times as likely as a White youth to be arrested for a violent crime.
- Nationally, Black youths are more than four times as likely as White youths to be detained in a juvenile correctional facility. About two-thirds are detained for a non-violent offense.
- While White, Black and Hispanic teens are about equally likely to use drugs, Blacks are twice as likely as Whites to be arrested for drug offenses and more than five times as likely to be in secure residential placement for these offenses.

## Who Are the Children Who Are Abused and Neglected?

- Infants are the most likely to be victims of abuse and neglect. Nearly one-third of all victims are younger than age four.
- 71.3 percent are victims of neglect; 2.1 percent of medical neglect; 16.1 percent of physical abuse; 9.2 percent of sexual abuse; 6.8 percent of psychological abuse, and 9.3 percent are victims of other or unknown types of maltreatment.
- Nearly half of all abused and neglected children are White; one-sixth are African American; and one-fifth are Hispanic.
- Boys and girls are almost equally likely to be victims of abuse or neglect, with girls just slightly more likely.
- Close to 40 percent of child victims receive no services after the investigation.
- Three-quarters of child victims have no history of prior victimization.
- More than half of the child victims are reported to child protection agencies by teachers, police officers and other professionals.
- Approximately one in five child victims in 2008 was maltreated by someone other than his/her parents. More than half of the known non-parental perpetrators were either another male relative or a male partner of the parent.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families, *Child Maltreatment: 2008* (April 2009). Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

A child is abused or neglected every 41 seconds; seven out of ten are victims of neglect.  
Children under the age of four are the most likely victims of maltreatment.

## Child Maltreatment, 2008

	Victims of maltreatment		Type of maltreatment** (percent distribution)					
			Neglect	Medical neglect	Physical abuse	Sexual abuse	Psychological maltreatment	Other, unknown, or missing
	Number	Rate*						
Alabama	9,217	8.2	39.8%	—	42.8%	25.0%	0.4%	—
Alaska	4,522	25.1	73.4	2.5%	12.3	3.7	18.3	—
Arizona	3,516	2.1	67.2	—	27.4	8.4	0.8	—
Arkansas	9,289	13.2	57.7	8.0	16.8	24.6	1.0	0.1%
California	84,848	9.1	74.2	—	11.1	7.3	16.0	0.1
Colorado	11,247	9.3	71.2	1.7	14.6	9.2	3.5	4.9
Connecticut	9,641	11.9	78.4	3.8	6.4	4.5	24.2	—
Delaware	2,278	11.0	42.1	1.1	18.0	8.8	26.0	9.1
District of Columbia	2,645	23.6	69.8	6.2	12.1	4.3	1.8	27.8
Florida	51,271	12.8	49.4	1.9	9.7	4.6	1.1	51.9
Georgia	26,330	10.3	71.4	4.8	11.7	4.4	16.7	0.2
Hawaii	1,902	6.7	14.8	1.6	11.9	6.0	1.1	91.5
Idaho	1,836	4.4	73.7	0.9	19.1	4.6	0.1	6.5
Illinois	29,788	9.4	68.3	2.2	19.8	15.9	0.1	—
Indiana	21,846	13.8	79.0	2.2	12.2	17.5	0.0	—
Iowa	11,200	15.7	79.1	1.0	13.7	4.8	0.7	5.4
Kansas	1,685	2.4	22.2	2.0	19.5	31.8	10.1	22.2
Kentucky	18,252	18.1	87.9	—	10.3	4.1	0.4	—
Louisiana	10,173	9.2	77.5	—	26.4	7.3	0.7	0.4
Maine	4,033	14.7	68.9	—	16.6	8.3	30.2	—
Maryland	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
Massachusetts	41,596	29.1	92.4	—	12.6	2.3	0.1	0.0
Michigan	29,643	12.4	82.3	2.8	19.6	4.1	10.5	18.7
Minnesota	5,824	4.6	71.7	1.1	17.7	16.1	0.9	—
Mississippi	7,976	10.4	59.4	3.8	18.2	14.0	10.1	0.4
Missouri	5,528	3.9	52.6	—	29.1	27.6	4.9	1.3
Montana	1,625	7.4	70.3	1.4	12.9	6.2	22.8	0.2
Nebraska	4,668	10.4	85.0	—	11.4	8.5	1.6	—
Nevada	4,877	7.3	80.0	2.1	19.2	4.9	11.2	—
New Hampshire	1,129	3.8	76.4	3.7	13.8	12.5	1.1	—
New Jersey	9,089	4.4	72.3	2.3	19.4	9.3	0.2	—
New Mexico	5,656	11.3	76.8	2.8	14.3	3.9	14.7	0.0
New York	84,089	19.1	91.8	5.1	10.1	3.3	0.6	25.8
North Carolina	24,618	11.0	79.0	1.9	9.4	8.0	0.4	1.4
North Dakota	1,285	9.0	91.7	—	15.2	7.7	32.3	—
Ohio	36,106	13.2	46.1	0.9	31.6	17.5	5.4	—
Oklahoma	11,169	12.3	83.4	2.9	16.9	6.3	15.6	—
Oregon	11,042	12.7	36.9	1.7	9.2	9.8	1.8	56.9
Pennsylvania	4,055	1.5	3.9	3.1	31.5	61.7	1.1	—
Rhode Island	3,082	13.5	87.4	1.5	9.9	5.2	0.1	1.1
South Carolina	12,549	11.8	71.2	3.6	31.9	5.4	1.0	0.3
South Dakota	1,394	7.0	87.3	—	10.3	5.2	1.9	—
Tennessee	11,586	7.8	49.2	2.6	23.8	31.2	1.0	—
Texas	70,976	10.6	77.7	3.1	20.7	9.3	0.9	—
Utah	13,179	15.5	20.1	0.3	12.9	17.1	39.2	20.6
Vermont	677	5.3	4.1	2.7	46.1	48.4	1.2	—
Virginia	5,912	3.2	59.5	2.8	27.6	16.4	1.1	0.1
Washington	6,738	4.4	77.7	—	20.7	7.3	0.0	—
West Virginia	6,077	15.7	54.8	1.4	24.2	5.3	20.7	10.3
Wisconsin	5,787	4.4	49.0	2.0	19.3	28.4	0.6	4.7
Wyoming	729	5.7	74.1	1.6	6.3	10.6	8.9	2.7
United States	744,180	10.3	71.3	2.1	16.1	9.2	6.8	9.3

\* May add to more than 100 percent in a state because some children experience more than one type of maltreatment.

\*\* Number of victims per 1,000 children.

Note: Because of differences in definitions of child abuse and neglect, comparisons of data between states should not be made.

— category not reported by state.

n/r — no data reported by state.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families, Children's Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2008* (April 2010), Tables 3–4 and 3–10. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.



About 37 percent of the children abused or neglected in 2008 received no services following the investigation of their maltreatment.

### National Estimates of Children Served Following an Investigation of Child Abuse or Neglect

Year	All child victims	Served		Served in home		Removed to foster care		Not served	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2002	910,000	535,000	58.8%	363,000	39.9%	172,000	18.9%	375,000	41.2%
2003	905,000	525,000	58.0	358,000	39.6	167,000	18.5	380,000	42.0
2004	892,000	528,000	59.2	359,000	40.2	170,000	19.0	364,000	40.8
2005	900,000	542,000	60.2	346,000	38.4	196,000	21.8	358,000	39.8
2006	905,000	533,000	58.9	338,000	37.4	195,000	21.5	372,000	41.1
2007	794,000	497,000	62.6	333,000	41.9	164,000	20.7	297,000	37.4
2008	772,000	489,000	63.3	327,000	42.4	161,000	20.9	283,000	36.7

Source: U.S. Congress, Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, "The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA): Background, Programs, and Funding" (November 4, 2009), Table D-1; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families, Children's Bureau, *Child Maltreatment 2008* (April 2010), pp. xiii-xiv. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.



**Black children account for only 15 percent of the child population but 31 percent of children in foster care. About two-thirds of the children who leave foster care exit to a family member; fewer than 20 percent are adopted.**

## Who's in Foster Care

**Number of Children in Foster Care: 463,000**

	Percent in foster care 2008	Percent in U.S. child population 2008
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	40%	56%
Black	31	15
Latino	20	22
American Indian, Alaska Native	2	1
Asian	1	4
Other and unknown	7	3
<b>Age</b>		
Under age 1	6	
1-5 years	29	
6-10 years	20	
11-15 years	25	
16-18 years	20	
19 + years	2	
<b>Type of placement</b>		
Non-relative foster home	47	
Relative foster home	24	
Institution	10	
Group home	6	
Pre-adoptive home	4	
Trial home visit	5	
Runaway	2	
Supervised independent living	1	
<b>Exit from foster care during year</b>		
Reunification	52	
Living with relative	8	
Adoption	19	
Emancipation	10	
Guardianship	7	
Transfer to another agency	2	
Runaway	2	

Note: Race/ethnicity, age, and placement are estimates of children in foster care on September 30, 2008; exit data reflect outcomes for children exiting foster care during FY 2008.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau, "The AFCARS Report: Preliminary FY 2008 Estimates as of October," at <[http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats\\_research/afcars/tar/report16.pdf](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/afcars/tar/report16.pdf)>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

The number of children in foster care has declined each year since 2005. More than half of the children in foster care live in just nine states.\*

## Children in Foster Care, 2004–2008

Number in foster care on September 30 of each year

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alabama	5,934	6,913	7,157	7,263	7,031
Alaska	1,825	1,660	1,919	2,107	2,168
Arizona	9,194	9,685	9,767	9,569	10,425
Arkansas	3,124	3,238	3,434	3,616	3,522
California*	82,641	80,247	76,405	73,998	67,323
Colorado	8,196	8,213	8,139	7,777	7,921
Connecticut	6,459	6,249	6,359	5,764	5,378
Delaware	849	962	1,074	1,157	938
District of Columbia	2,641	2,519	2,378	2,197	2,217
Florida*	28,864	29,312	29,229	26,788	22,187
Georgia	14,216	13,965	13,175	12,197	9,984
Hawaii	2,939	2,743	2,357	1,940	1,591
Idaho	1,565	1,818	1,850	1,870	1,723
Illinois*	19,931	19,419	18,815	17,873	17,859
Indiana*	9,778	11,243	11,401	11,372	12,386
Iowa	5,384	6,794	9,040	8,240	6,893
Kansas	6,060	5,833	6,237	6,631	6,306
Kentucky	6,998	7,220	7,606	7,017	7,288
Louisiana	4,397	4,833	5,213	5,333	5,065
Maine	2,589	2,339	2,076	1,970	1,875
Maryland	11,111	10,867	9,051	8,505	7,749
Massachusetts	12,562	12,197	11,499	10,497	10,427
Michigan*	21,173	20,498	20,142	20,830	20,228
Minnesota	6,540	6,989	6,827	6,711	6,020
Mississippi	2,989	3,269	3,126	3,328	3,292
Missouri	11,778	11,433	10,181	9,813	9,606
Montana	2,030	2,222	1,909	1,737	1,600
Nebraska	6,292	6,231	6,187	5,875	5,591
Nevada	4,037	4,656	5,068	5,070	5,018
New Hampshire	1,236	1,178	1,146	1,084	1,026
New Jersey	12,282	11,205	10,740	9,056	8,831
New Mexico	2,157	2,316	2,357	2,423	2,221
New York*	33,445	30,458	29,973	30,072	29,493
North Carolina	10,077	10,698	11,115	10,827	9,841
North Dakota	1,314	1,370	1,331	1,263	1,240
Ohio*	18,004	17,446	16,631	17,016	16,859
Oklahoma	11,821	11,334	11,736	11,785	10,595
Oregon	10,048	11,020	10,661	9,562	8,988
Pennsylvania*	21,944	21,691	21,135	20,858	19,407
Rhode Island	2,414	2,509	2,998	2,768	2,407
South Carolina	4,635	4,757	4,920	5,147	4,999
South Dakota	1,582	1,704	1,648	1,566	1,482
Tennessee	9,590	9,017	8,618	7,751	7,219
Texas*	24,529	28,883	30,848	30,137	28,148
Utah	2,108	2,285	2,427	2,739	2,602
Vermont	1,432	1,436	1,379	1,309	1,200
Virginia	6,869	7,022	7,672	7,465	6,743
Washington	9,368	10,068	10,457	11,107	11,133
West Virginia	3,990	4,629	4,018	4,432	4,412
Wisconsin	7,812	8,076	7,459	7,541	7,403
Wyoming	1,184	1,244	1,304	1,231	1,154
United States	499,937	503,913	498,194	484,184	457,014

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau, "Foster Care FY 2002 – FY 2008: Entries, Exits, and Numbers of Children in Care on the Last Day of Each Federal Fiscal Year," at [http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats\\_research/afcars/statistics/entryexit2008.htm](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/afcars/statistics/entryexit2008.htm). Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

One-third of the children in foster care are five or younger; one-third are 14 or older.  
 Children who enter care at younger ages stay longer.

## Children in Foster Care, by Age, 2007

	Number of children in foster care	Percent distribution by age						
		Under 1	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-13	14-17	18-20
Alabama	7,263	5.9%	11.1%	13.3%	15.6%	16.4%	28.6%	9.1%
Alaska	2,191	4.6	14.6	17.7	22.9	17.5	19.4	3.3
Arizona	9,569	7.3	16.4	15.9	17.1	14.2	24.3	4.8
Arkansas	3,616	6.5	14.8	18.0	16.8	16.8	26.9	0.3
California	76,129	5.6	11.8	13.1	15.2	17.8	32.4	4.1
Colorado	7,777	5.6	10.7	10.9	12.5	13.6	35.6	10.9
Connecticut	5,784	4.9	11.6	11.7	14.0	17.2	40.0	0.6
Delaware	1,157	5.4	11.1	12.7	13.7	16.8	37.1	3.2
Dist. of Columbia	2,197	2.4	7.1	9.1	11.3	16.2	31.5	22.3
Florida	26,363	8.0	17.7	18.2	18.3	15.4	22.2	0.2
Georgia	12,236	6.7	15.3	16.2	18.2	15.9	27.6	0.1
Hawaii	1,940	5.9	13.6	16.3	17.3	19.5	27.0	0.5
Idaho	1,870	7.0	17.0	18.7	19.8	15.7	21.9	0.0
Illinois	17,875	4.4	12.6	15.7	15.7	14.0	20.9	14.9
Indiana	11,372	6.3	14.5	17.2	18.0	16.3	24.2	3.2
Iowa	8,240	4.7	12.9	14.1	14.1	14.2	38.5	1.5
Kansas	6,631	5.6	13.0	14.8	16.2	16.5	33.0	0.9
Kentucky	7,555	6.0	11.5	12.0	13.3	14.5	37.2	5.4
Louisiana	5,333	6.7	15.7	18.3	16.7	16.1	26.5	0.0
Maine	1,970	5.7	13.9	14.4	14.8	16.2	34.6	0.3
Maryland	9,973	3.3	9.4	11.0	13.3	16.4	30.9	15.4
Massachusetts	10,497	5.3	10.1	11.6	13.2	17.3	42.4	0.1
Michigan	20,830	5.5	12.6	14.3	15.4	15.1	31.3	5.8
Minnesota	6,756	5.8	10.8	12.6	11.6	15.2	43.1	0.8
Mississippi	3,328	6.6	12.4	16.5	18.9	16.0	24.9	4.6
Missouri	9,846	5.6	12.2	13.8	16.0	15.5	28.6	8.2
Montana	1,737	5.6	15.5	18.5	18.9	16.5	23.8	1.2
Nebraska	5,875	4.0	11.4	13.5	15.3	14.1	35.7	6.1
Nevada	5,067	9.1	19.0	19.6	19.3	15.5	17.2	0.3
New Hampshire	1,084	3.3	11.9	11.5	15.3	16.9	34.4	6.4
New Jersey	9,011	8.8	17.2	15.4	16.0	16.4	25.8	0.5
New Mexico	2,423	5.7	17.1	19.3	22.0	16.3	19.6	0.1
New York	30,072	3.8	10.1	12.7	15.0	15.3	31.1	11.8
North Carolina	10,827	6.4	15.1	15.9	17.8	15.8	26.5	2.4
North Dakota	1,263	6.0	9.2	12.5	16.1	15.3	39.0	2.0
Ohio	17,016	7.3	12.7	13.4	13.7	14.6	32.2	5.1
Oklahoma	11,783	7.7	17.5	22.4	20.6	14.6	17.0	0.2
Oregon	9,562	6.0	15.6	18.1	19.2	16.5	20.4	4.1
Pennsylvania	20,858	5.3	11.5	13.0	13.5	15.2	35.2	6.2
Rhode Island	2,722	5.6	10.5	10.1	12.9	14.6	36.0	10.1
South Carolina	5,127	6.5	14.0	15.2	16.2	16.3	31.7	0.0
South Dakota	1,566	5.9	15.8	17.6	20.2	17.4	22.3	0.8
Tennessee	7,751	4.9	10.9	11.5	13.1	13.3	43.4	2.9
Texas	30,137	7.6	17.0	18.8	19.6	16.3	20.7	0.0
Utah	2,739	6.3	10.4	11.7	12.6	15.7	37.4	6.0
Vermont	1,309	3.9	7.9	9.7	11.2	14.5	48.3	4.5
Virginia	7,480	3.5	9.2	11.9	14.5	16.4	42.6	1.9
Washington	11,107	8.1	18.6	18.7	18.7	15.6	19.3	0.9
West Virginia	4,410	5.5	12.5	13.3	14.4	14.3	35.7	4.2
Wisconsin	7,446	5.5	12.5	15.1	15.4	16.0	33.2	2.2
Wyoming	1,231	2.8	9.8	13.9	13.6	14.5	41.5	3.2
United States	487,901	5.9	13.2	14.8	16.0	16.0	29.6	4.4

Source: U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, Committee on Ways and Means, 2008 Green Book, Tables 11-67 and 11-68, at <http://waysandmeans.house.gov/media/pdf/111/s11cw.pdf>.

**Children in foster care are disproportionately Black. Black children account for half or more of the children in foster care in Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey and the District of Columbia.**

## Children in Foster Care, by Race/Ethnicity, 2007

	Number of children in foster care	Percent distribution by race/ ethnicity							
		White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian, Other Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Unknown
Alabama	7,263	49.7%	44.9%	3.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	1.8%	0.2%
Alaska	2,191	26.1	5.5	4.3	53.8	0.5	1.3	7.9	0.4
Arizona	9,569	42.0	8.3	40.0	2.9	0.1	0.2	4.3	2.2
Arkansas	3,616	57.0	29.3	5.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	7.9	0.2
California	76,129	21.8	24.0	47.0	0.8	1.6	0.3	4.2	0.3
Colorado	7,777	45.4	12.8	36.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	3.6	0.1
Connecticut	5,784	31.9	29.3	32.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	5.5	0.9
Delaware	1,157	31.8	57.2	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
Dist. of Columbia	2,197	0.6	89.3	4.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.9	0.1
Florida	26,363	46.7	38.7	11.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.6	0.3
Georgia	12,236	42.7	47.5	5.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.5	0.3
Hawaii	1,940	11.3	0.8	4.2	0.2	9.6	21.2	47.8	3.5
Idaho	1,870	71.8	1.2	16.2	5.6	0.4	0.1	4.6	0.1
Illinois	17,875	30.7	60.9	6.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.8
Indiana	11,372	57.1	29.4	7.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.8	0.2
Iowa	8,240	67.8	14.5	6.5	1.9	0.6	0.3	1.7	6.0
Kansas	6,631	66.7	19.6	8.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	3.4	1.0
Kentucky	7,555	71.1	18.1	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	5.1	2.0
Louisiana	5,333	47.3	48.7	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.1
Maine	1,970	84.9	2.3	3.3	1.1	0.5	0.0	5.2	2.8
Maryland	9,973	22.3	73.1	2.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.7
Massachusetts	10,497	48.3	16.0	26.0	0.1	1.5	0.1	4.1	3.8
Michigan	20,830	42.0	47.5	4.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	4.2	0.2
Minnesota	6,756	45.4	21.6	8.2	12.6	1.6	0.0	8.2	2.1
Mississippi	3,328	44.1	51.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.4
Missouri	9,846	64.6	30.3	2.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.6
Montana	1,737	52.4	0.7	5.6	33.8	0.1	0.1	4.8	2.5
Nebraska	5,875	60.2	16.5	9.8	8.9	0.4	0.0	1.1	3.2
Nevada	5,067	44.6	23.8	22.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	6.7	0.1
New Hampshire	1,084	80.0	4.1	6.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	3.2	5.8
New Jersey	9,011	25.7	50.5	7.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.7	14.4
New Mexico	2,423	26.2	3.7	57.7	8.0	0.1	0.0	3.5	0.3
New York	30,072	17.7	46.2	20.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	2.3	12.5
North Carolina	10,827	45.6	39.9	7.9	1.4	0.1	0.3	4.1	0.6
North Dakota	1,263	56.7	2.4	6.4	25.3	1.3	0.0	7.8	0.1
Ohio	17,016	52.8	39.4	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.5	1.3
Oklahoma	11,783	38.2	16.3	14.7	8.9	0.1	0.0	21.8	0.0
Oregon	9,562	58.5	2.2	9.9	3.8	0.3	0.2	14.2	10.9
Pennsylvania	20,858	39.7	46.0	8.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	4.5
Rhode Island	2,722	47.6	19.3	23.2	1.1	1.8	0.1	5.1	1.9
South Carolina	5,127	44.6	45.2	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.6	0.5
South Dakota	1,566	30.1	3.3	6.4	52.7	0.1	0.0	7.3	0.0
Tennessee	7,751	61.4	29.3	4.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.8	2.0
Texas	30,137	30.5	23.5	40.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	3.6	1.4
Utah	2,739	62.9	4.1	24.0	4.3	0.5	0.6	3.0	0.6
Vermont	1,309	94.0	3.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Virginia	7,480	44.6	41.0	7.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	6.0	0.8
Washington	11,107	53.2	9.9	15.7	8.2	1.0	0.4	9.8	0.8
West Virginia	4,410	85.9	5.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.5	0.1
Wisconsin	7,446	43.7	37.0	8.3	3.8	1.0	0.1	4.8	0.8
Wyoming	1,231	76.7	3.0	12.2	1.5	0.2	0.1	1.1	5.2
United States	487,901	39.9	31.1	19.7	1.9	0.6	0.2	4.3	2.3

Source: U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, Committee on Ways and Means, *2008 Green Book*, Tables 11-67 and 11-69, at <http://waysandmeans.house.gov/media/pdf/111/s11cw.pdf>.

In 24 states, the percent of Black children in foster care is more than twice their proportion in the population.

## Overrepresentation of Black Children in Foster Care, 2007

	Number of children		Black children as a percent of		Ratio of Black children in foster care to Black children in population
	Total	Black	All children	Children in foster care	
Alabama	1,123,537	352,883	31.4%	44.9%	1.4
Alaska	182,218	8,988	4.9	5.5	1.1
Arizona	1,669,866	82,696	5.0	8.3	1.7
Arkansas	700,537	140,404	20.0	29.3	1.5
California	9,383,924	668,590	7.1	24.0	3.4
Colorado	1,192,679	61,918	5.2	12.8	2.5
Connecticut	820,216	106,234	13.0	29.3	2.3
Delaware	205,646	51,990	25.3	57.2	2.3
District of Columbia	113,720	77,115	67.8	89.3	1.3
Florida	4,043,560	886,196	21.9	38.7	1.8
Georgia	2,531,609	856,439	33.8	47.5	1.4
Hawaii	285,694	12,031	4.2	0.8	0.2
Idaho	407,712	6,113	1.5	1.2	0.8
Illinois	3,199,159	578,267	18.1	60.9	3.4
Indiana	1,586,518	180,221	11.4	29.4	2.6
Iowa	711,403	28,230	4.0	14.5	3.6
Kansas	696,082	52,772	7.6	19.6	2.6
Kentucky	1,003,973	96,275	9.6	18.1	1.9
Louisiana	1,079,560	416,919	38.6	48.7	1.3
Maine	279,467	5,291	1.9	2.3	1.2
Maryland	1,358,797	451,852	33.3	73.1	2.2
Massachusetts	1,432,856	133,766	9.3	16.0	1.7
Michigan	2,446,856	432,482	17.7	47.5	2.7
Minnesota	1,260,282	82,703	6.6	21.6	3.3
Mississippi	768,704	341,707	44.5	51.2	1.2
Missouri	1,424,830	206,848	14.5	30.3	2.1
Montana	219,498	2,739	1.2	0.7	0.6
Nebraska	446,145	26,758	6.0	16.5	2.8
Nevada	660,002	61,512	9.3	23.8	2.6
New Hampshire	298,186	6,001	2.0	4.1	2.1
New Jersey	2,063,789	355,726	17.2	50.5	2.9
New Mexico	500,276	18,484	3.7	3.7	1.0
New York	4,413,414	911,221	20.6	46.2	2.2
North Carolina	2,217,680	557,028	25.1	39.9	1.6
North Dakota	142,809	2,313	1.6	2.4	1.5
Ohio	2,751,874	414,512	15.1	39.4	2.6
Oklahoma	899,507	88,989	9.9	16.3	1.6
Oregon	862,908	23,376	2.7	2.2	0.8
Pennsylvania	2,786,719	400,765	14.4	46.0	3.2
Rhode Island	233,115	20,578	8.8	19.3	2.2
South Carolina	1,059,917	361,268	34.1	45.2	1.3
South Dakota	196,890	3,506	1.8	3.3	1.8
Tennessee	1,471,486	313,935	21.3	29.3	1.4
Texas	6,623,366	852,068	12.9	23.5	1.8
Utah	816,822	13,327	1.6	4.1	2.6
Vermont	131,353	1,929	1.5	3.2	2.1
Virginia	1,826,179	420,902	23.0	41.0	1.8
Washington	1,536,368	69,765	4.5	9.9	2.2
West Virginia	387,381	18,343	4.7	5.6	1.2
Wisconsin	1,321,279	116,891	8.8	37.0	4.2
Wyoming	125,365	2,544	2.0	3.0	1.5
United States	73,901,733	11,383,410	15.4	31.1	2.0

Sources: U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, Committee on Ways and Means, *2008 Green Book*, Tables 11–67 and 11–69, at <http://waysandmeans.house.gov/media/pdf/111/s11cw.pdf>; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "State by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin," at <http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/files/SC-EST2007-alldata6.csv>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

The number of children adopted from foster care doubled between 1995 and 2000.

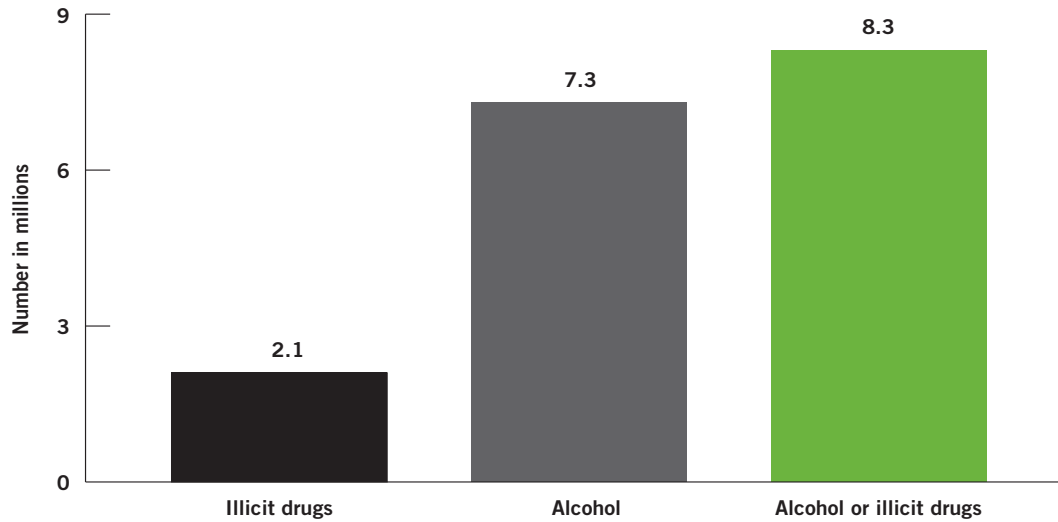
## Adoptions from Foster Care, Selected Years, FY 1995–FY 2006

	FY1995	FY 2000	FY 2005	FY 2006
Alabama	128	202	324	387
Alaska	103	202	204	212
Arizona	215	853	1,012	1,400
Arkansas	84	325	316	395
California	3,094	8,818	7,490	7,364
Colorado	338	711	954	956
Connecticut	198	499	740	649
Delaware	38	103	78	94
District of Columbia	86	319	310	179
Florida	904	1,629	3,019	3,046
Georgia	383	1,091	1,127	1,250
Hawaii	42	280	452	397
Idaho	46	140	149	177
Illinois	1,759	5,664	1,837	1,740
Indiana	520	1,160	1,010	1,183
Iowa	227	729	947	984
Kansas	333	468	649	524
Kentucky	197	398	876	759
Louisiana	292	476	469	466
Maine	85	379	316	331
Maryland	324	552	620	364
Massachusetts	1,073	861	832	874
Michigan	1,717	2,804	2,883	2,591
Minnesota	232	614	732	664
Mississippi	109	288	242	248
Missouri	538	1,265	1,309	1,253
Montana	104	238	244	272
Nebraska	208	293	352	534
Nevada	155	231	412	444
New Hampshire	51	97	124	135
New Jersey	616	832	1,377	1,325
New Mexico	141	347	289	338
New York	4,579	4,234	3,407	2,810
North Carolina	289	1,337	1,203	1,234
North Dakota	42	108	152	150
Ohio	1,202	2,044	2,044	1,803
Oklahoma	226	1,096	1,013	1,141
Oregon	427	831	1,030	1,095
Pennsylvania	1,018	1,712	2,065	1,926
Rhode Island	216	260	217	258
South Carolina	231	378	382	425
South Dakota	42	94	113	150
Tennessee	458	431	1,114	994
Texas	804	2,045	3,181	3,409
Utah	283	303	346	503
Vermont	62	117	166	164
Virginia	320	448	510	551
Washington	645	1,141	1,305	1,196
West Virginia	139	352	368	419
Wisconsin	360	736	906	885
Wyoming	10	61	61	57
United States	25,693	50,596	51,278	50,705

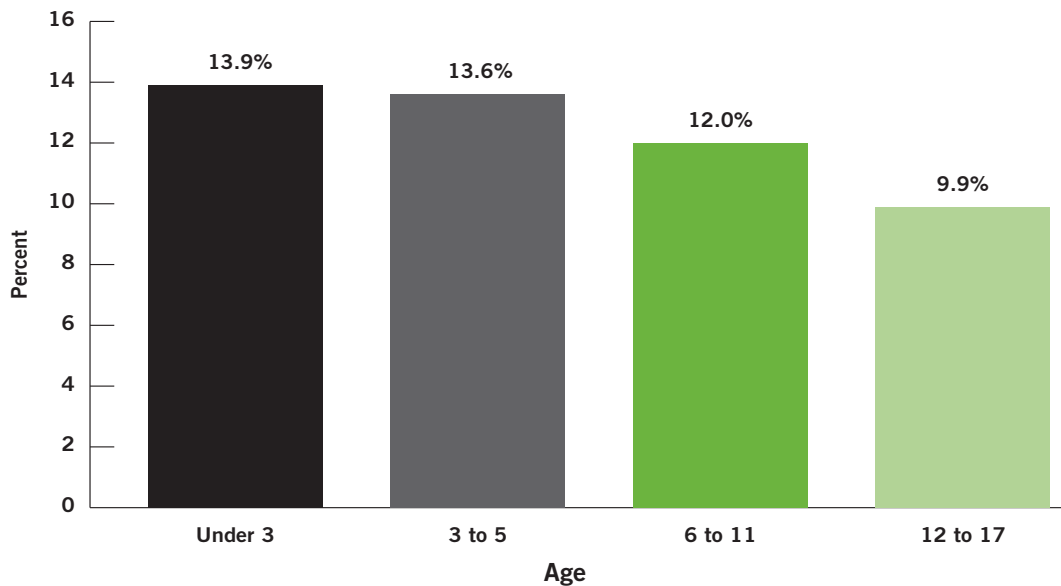
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Children's Bureau, "Adoptions of Children with Public Welfare Agency Involvement by State FY 1995 – FY 2006," at <[http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats\\_research/afcars/adoptchild06.pdf](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/afcars/adoptchild06.pdf)>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

More than one in eight preschool children live with a parent who abuses alcohol or other drugs or is dependent on them.

### Children Living with Parents Who Have Substance Abuse or Dependence



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Children Living with Substance-Dependent or Substance-Abusing Parents: 2002 to 2007, *The NSDUH Report* (April 16, 2009), Figure 1.



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Children Living with Substance-Dependent or Substance-Abusing Parents: 2002 to 2007, *The NSDUH Report* (April 16, 2009), Figure 2.



**More than 1.7 million children have a parent in prison. About 45 percent of these children are Black.**

### Parents Who Are Incarcerated and Their Children

More than 800,000 parents of minor children are in prison. About eight percent are mothers.

	Total, all races	White, non- Hispanic	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic
Fathers	744,200	223,700	319,400	160,100
Mothers	65,600	31,700	18,300	11,100
Total	809,800	255,400	337,700	171,200

Black children are seven times as likely as White children to have a parent in prison.

	Number with a parent in prison	Percent with a parent in prison
White, non-Hispanic children	484,100	0.9%
Black, non-Hispanic children	767,400	6.7
Hispanic children	362,800	2.4
Total, all children	1,706,600	2.3

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Parents in Prison and Their Minor Children* (August 2008), Table 2 and Appendix Table 2. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund



After a 25 percent decrease in the number of homeless children and youths in public schools between the 2005 and 2006 school years, the number increased 17 percent in 2007.

## Homeless Children and Youths Enrolled in Public Schools

	2005–2006	2006–2007	2007–2008
Alabama	12,891	10,907	11,687
Alaska	3,217	3,216	2,963
Arizona	19,123	19,628	21,380
Arkansas	10,934	7,080	5,917
California	169,722	178,014	224,249
Colorado	12,689	11,978	12,302
Connecticut	2,031	1,980	2,017
Delaware	1,565	1,842	1,982
District of Columbia	n/a	824	1,005
Florida	28,934	30,554	33,993
Georgia	33,870	14,017	15,700
Hawaii	908	1,132	925
Idaho	1,849	1,875	2,125
Illinois	17,769	19,821	26,238
Indiana	7,547	8,249	8,480
Iowa	5,819	2,886	5,918
Kansas	3,064	3,569	4,890
Kentucky	17,058	18,337	17,735
Louisiana	118,351	34,102	29,234
Maine	1,220	1,055	1,379
Maryland	7,430	8,456	8,813
Massachusetts	10,153	11,863	12,449
Michigan	13,234	24,066	18,435
Minnesota	7,297	6,008	8,163
Mississippi	6,555	12,856	9,926
Missouri	17,677	13,620	11,977
Montana	1,952	2,202	887
Nebraska	2,602	1,633	1,530
Nevada	6,052	5,374	6,647
New Hampshire	1,013	1,983	2,087
New Jersey	4,383	4,279	6,033
New Mexico	5,173	4,383	6,152
New York	26,213	44,018	71,218
North Carolina	10,786	12,659	16,937
North Dakota	685	1,209	686
Ohio	11,977	13,578	14,483
Oklahoma	3,452	8,284	9,179
Oregon	13,159	15,517	15,839
Pennsylvania	25,000	12,935	11,756
Rhode Island	462	667	746
South Carolina	6,538	6,033	7,413
South Dakota	896	1,038	1,430
Tennessee	9,619	6,567	8,031
Texas	195,521	33,896	53,242
Utah	10,087	9,991	11,270
Vermont	681	764	789
Virginia	10,564	9,898	11,776
Washington	13,942	16,853	18,670
West Virginia	2,779	2,984	2,909
Wisconsin	6,987	8,103	9,331
Wyoming	678	675	732
United States	902,108	673,458	789,655

Sources: National Center on Family Homelessness, *America's Youngest Outcasts* (2009); and National Center for Homeless Education, *Education for Homeless Children and Youths Program*, Analysis of Data (April 2009). Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

For further information and state-by-state data on child homelessness, see The National Center on Family Homelessness, *America's Youngest Outcasts: State Report Card on Child Homelessness*, at [www.HomelessChildrenAmerica.org](http://www.HomelessChildrenAmerica.org).

**Young people face multiple risk factors that can lead them off course from a path toward successful adulthood to prison or death.**

## Youths at Risk

	Dropouts <sup>1</sup>		Averaged Freshman Completion Rate <sup>2</sup>	Youth Unemployment Rate <sup>3</sup>	Juvenile Arrests <sup>4</sup>	Juveniles in Residential Placement	
	Number (2008)	Percent (2008)	(2006-07)	(2009)	(2008)	(2006)	(2007)
Alabama	20,702	7.7%	67.1%	27.9%	12,832	1,752	1,650
Alaska	4,201	9.6	69.1	14.7	3,951	363	321
Arizona	31,658	8.9	69.6	31.1	53,826	1,737	1,485
Arkansas	14,610	8.6	74.4	29.6	13,209	813	810
California	140,940	6.2	70.7	32.8	227,754	15,240	14,034
Colorado	20,376	7.7	76.6	24.7	43,398	2,034	1,752
Connecticut	10,104	5.0	81.8	18.8	19,458	498	426
Delaware	3,501	6.9	71.9	25.0	7,199	303	369
District of Columbia	2,596	6.9	54.9	49.1	524	339	288
Florida	64,834	6.9	65.0	24.0	118,296	7,302	5,733
Georgia	49,270	8.5	64.1	29.0	38,807	2,631	2,736
Hawaii	5,256	7.8	75.4	23.2	12,029	123	129
Idaho	5,767	6.1	80.4	20.2	14,863	522	528
Illinois	43,617	5.6	79.5	25.8	33,161	2,631	2,565
Indiana	29,902	8.0	73.9	21.3	38,675	2,616	2,727
Iowa	6,108	3.5	86.5	16.4	20,893	1,062	954
Kansas	7,829	4.8	78.9	18.8	11,183	1,053	1,146
Kentucky	15,975	6.8	76.4	24.0	3,671	1,242	1,116
Louisiana	27,381	10.2	61.3	19.6	19,068	1,200	1,350
Maine	4,461	6.4	78.5	25.7	6,990	210	204
Maryland	19,909	5.9	80.0	22.5	47,175	1,104	930
Massachusetts	17,170	4.5	80.8	16.2	17,974	1,164	969
Michigan	36,558	5.9	77.0	26.5	36,027	2,760	2,748
Minnesota	8,352	2.8	86.5	21.1	45,954	1,623	1,317
Mississippi	14,322	7.5	63.6	30.3	10,347	444	450
Missouri	21,987	6.5	81.9	23.0	45,321	1,293	1,227
Montana	5,166	9.1	81.5	18.7	7,251	243	210
Nebraska	4,721	4.5	86.3	9.9	15,375	735	708
Nevada	13,226	9.8	52.0	31.5	24,656	885	996
New Hampshire	2,598	3.4	81.7	18.5	6,906	189	156
New Jersey	18,352	3.9	84.4	21.6	51,527	1,704	1,677
New Mexico	11,294	9.5	59.1	20.0	9,587	471	378
New York	61,605	5.3	68.8	26.7	40,142	4,197	3,612
North Carolina	41,259	7.8	68.6	25.7	40,840	1,029	1,035
North Dakota	2,684	6.9	83.1	12.3	6,719	240	213
Ohio	32,245	4.9	78.7	21.5	38,975	4,149	4,332
Oklahoma	17,926	8.1	77.8	18.9	21,697	924	864
Oregon	12,673	6.4	73.8	31.2	28,909	1,254	1,299
Pennsylvania	37,289	5.0	83.0	20.6	102,605	4,323	4,554
Rhode Island	3,648	5.7	78.4	30.8	5,576	348	312
South Carolina	18,299	6.7	58.9	30.3	18,306	1,320	1,200
South Dakota	2,758	5.5	82.5	10.0	5,793	597	456
Tennessee	22,942	6.7	72.6	28.5	35,507	1,419	1,263
Texas	105,380	7.3	71.9	20.8	171,536	8,247	7,035
Utah	12,189	7.0	76.6	16.3	24,576	864	867
Vermont	1,368	3.6	88.6	15.8	1,403	54	45
Virginia	19,352	4.4	75.5	22.9	40,940	2,310	2,124
Washington	24,986	6.9	74.8	30.5	30,669	1,455	1,527
West Virginia	8,235	8.4	78.2	22.8	2,317	579	570
Wisconsin	12,225	3.8	88.5	18.7	100,121	1,347	1,422
Wyoming	2,004	6.2	75.8	16.8	6,861	315	249
United States	1,121,810	6.3	73.9	24.3	1,741,379	92,854	86,814

<sup>1</sup> Youths ages 16–19 not enrolled who have not graduated from high school or received an alternate credential.

<sup>2</sup> Percent of ninth graders graduating within four years with a regular diploma.

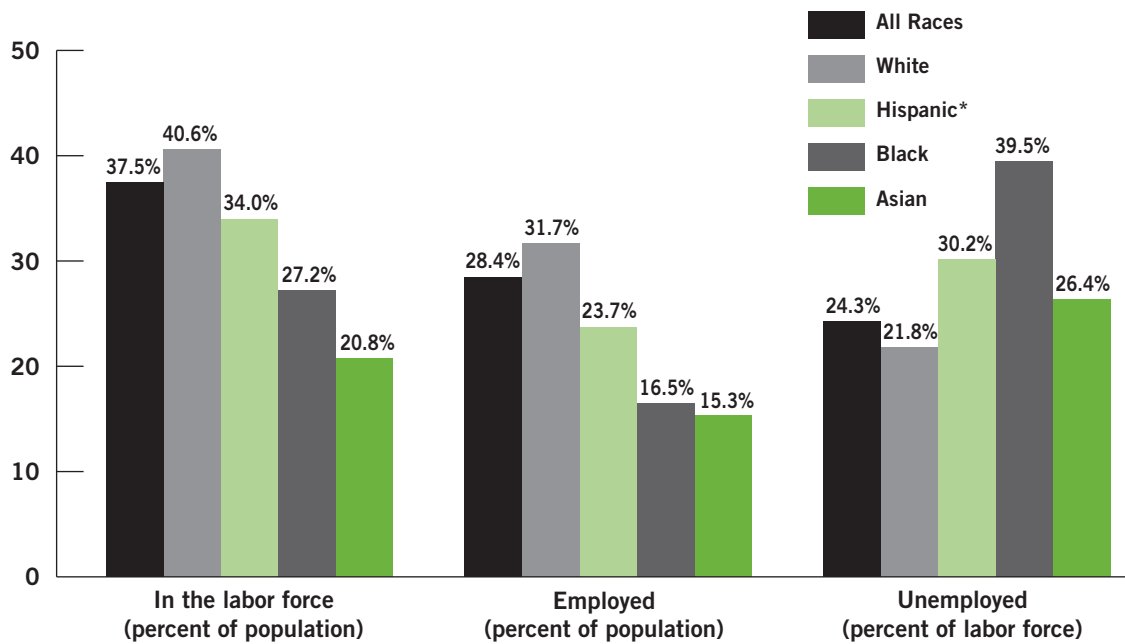
<sup>3</sup> Youths ages 16–19.

<sup>4</sup> Data reporting incomplete for District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, New York and Minnesota.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2008 American Community Survey, Table B14005; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Public School Graduates and Dropouts From the Common Core of Data: School Year 2006–07* (October 2009), Table 1; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, “Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and detailed age, 2009 annual averages,” at <<http://www.bls.gov/lau/ptable14full2009.pdf>>; U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2008* (September 2009), Table 69; U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement Databook*, at <<http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/cjrp/asp/Selection.asp>>; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Juveniles in Residential Placement, 1997–2008* (February 2010), p. 2. Calculations by Children’s Defense Fund.

In 2009, four out of ten Black teens and three out of ten Hispanic teens were unemployed.

## Youth Employment and Unemployment, 2009 Teens Ages 16–19



\*Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Household Data: Annual Averages, at <http://stats.bls.gov/cps/home.htm>, Tables 3 and 4.

## Unemployment Rates, 2009

	Total, all ages	Ages 16–19	Ages 20–24
<b>Total</b>			
All races	9.3%	24.3%	14.7%
White	8.5	21.8	13.0
Black	14.8	39.5	24.9
Asian	7.3	26.4	11.8
Hispanic	12.1	30.2	16.2
<b>Males</b>			
All races	10.3	27.8	17.0
White	9.4	25.2	15.3
Black	17.5	46.0	27.7
Asian	7.9	26.8	12.3
Hispanic	12.5	30.2	16.2
<b>Females</b>			
All races	8.1	20.7	12.3
White	7.3	18.4	10.4
Black	12.4	33.4	22.2
Asian	6.6	25.8	11.3
Hispanic	11.5	25.8	15.7

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Household Data: Annual Averages, at <http://stats.bls.gov/cps/home.htm>, Tables 3 and 4.

Almost 15 percent of young adults ages 20–24 were unemployed in 2009, an increase of 44 percent from 2008.

## Employment and Unemployment Among Teens and Young Adults, 2008 and 2009

	Labor Force Participation Rate <sup>1</sup>				Unemployment Rate <sup>2</sup>			
	Ages 16–19		Ages 20–24		Ages 16–19		Ages 20–24	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Alabama	36.4%	38.0%	70.7%	72.6%	20.1%	27.9%	11.5%	20.2%
Alaska	46.6	42.8	74.1	75.2	17.3	14.7	9.8	11.2
Arizona	39.0	33.0	74.3	73.5	20.0	31.1	11.9	15.6
Arkansas	35.7	36.7	77.4	80.1	18.8	29.6	9.7	10.2
California	34.1	31.1	71.7	70.1	24.3	32.8	12.3	16.9
Colorado	44.8	43.5	79.8	77.9	21.1	24.7	7.9	11.0
Connecticut	45.7	40.6	77.1	74.9	17.2	18.8	10.9	13.3
Delaware	41.8	39.0	76.7	74.7	16.3	25.0	7.8	12.3
District of Columbia	26.2	25.8	75.2	70.7	33.6	49.1	9.6	16.9
Florida	34.5	33.0	74.6	72.7	15.6	24.0	11.6	16.1
Georgia	32.7	30.1	71.4	66.2	22.7	29.0	11.5	16.6
Hawaii	40.7	34.1	73.7	70.7	17.4	23.2	9.3	12.3
Idaho	48.1	43.9	82.4	80.3	17.0	20.2	11.0	18.3
Illinois	43.8	37.1	74.6	71.5	21.3	25.8	11.6	16.3
Indiana	39.2	33.0	74.4	72.6	17.1	21.3	11.7	19.9
Iowa	62.7	58.1	86.3	82.7	12.0	16.4	5.9	10.7
Kansas	53.7	50.0	82.3	80.7	11.9	18.8	8.5	10.4
Kentucky	41.8	42.5	71.2	76.9	19.0	24.0	11.0	17.7
Louisiana	32.1	32.9	73.1	69.2	16.3	19.6	11.7	15.5
Maine	52.1	51.5	78.5	76.6	14.1	25.7	11.0	15.0
Maryland	39.0	38.3	71.6	72.2	15.7	22.5	8.4	12.4
Massachusetts	43.5	38.3	72.1	73.0	14.9	16.2	7.9	13.5
Michigan	42.5	40.4	74.7	73.5	22.9	26.5	13.1	16.7
Minnesota	54.2	53.6	84.5	81.5	13.7	21.1	9.4	12.6
Mississippi	32.9	26.8	68.4	65.9	20.3	30.3	12.0	15.2
Missouri	50.4	50.2	83.4	75.8	16.5	23.0	10.5	16.0
Montana	45.2	42.2	79.6	75.6	13.3	18.7	9.8	11.9
Nebraska	54.9	55.2	83.4	81.7	8.3	9.9	6.1	7.7
Nevada	44.3	36.0	82.8	76.7	18.1	31.5	8.8	15.6
New Hampshire	52.2	46.0	78.9	74.4	13.5	18.5	5.9	9.4
New Jersey	34.1	29.7	72.4	72.7	16.0	21.6	8.8	12.7
New Mexico	41.3	31.7	64.8	65.5	17.5	20.0	6.7	11.8
New York	32.0	29.7	64.9	67.4	18.5	26.7	10.9	14.8
North Carolina	38.3	36.0	73.7	74.5	24.0	25.7	9.6	18.3
North Dakota	58.1	51.5	83.6	82.5	6.5	12.3	6.3	6.5
Ohio	47.2	47.6	78.0	77.3	21.1	21.5	11.4	16.0
Oklahoma	42.2	38.8	77.4	74.8	11.6	18.9	5.0	9.1
Oregon	37.7	41.2	77.5	76.5	17.0	31.2	9.9	16.8
Pennsylvania	47.2	44.4	75.7	74.3	20.4	20.6	9.6	12.1
Rhode Island	49.2	47.8	75.0	76.9	21.1	30.8	12.8	15.2
South Carolina	34.0	34.0	73.0	73.6	15.9	30.3	11.8	16.9
South Dakota	56.1	55.3	81.2	75.0	10.7	10.0	5.6	9.3
Tennessee	39.4	36.0	73.5	70.7	25.9	28.5	10.8	18.7
Texas	36.9	35.6	72.5	69.3	16.7	20.8	9.1	12.0
Utah	54.0	50.7	80.3	77.4	11.1	16.3	5.8	13.3
Vermont	51.6	45.9	77.0	79.7	13.8	15.8	9.5	12.2
Virginia	41.9	35.9	78.0	77.8	16.4	22.9	7.8	10.2
Washington	44.2	43.0	78.3	76.7	25.7	30.5	7.8	13.7
West Virginia	38.0	33.9	75.2	72.0	18.0	22.8	7.6	14.7
Wisconsin	54.9	54.5	82.6	82.1	13.4	18.7	7.2	12.7
Wyoming	57.3	52.7	77.5	81.1	8.9	16.8	4.8	10.8
United States	40.2	37.5	74.4	72.9	18.7	24.3	10.2	14.7

<sup>1</sup> Percent of the age group that is employed.

<sup>2</sup> Percent of the labor force in the age group that is unemployed, that is looking for a job.

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and detailed age, 2008 annual averages, preliminary, at <http://stats.bls.gov/lau/ptable14full2008.pdf>; and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and detailed age, 2009 annual averages, preliminary, at <http://stats.bls.gov/lau/ptable14full2009.pdf>.

The percent of teens without jobs in July 2009 was higher than at any time in the past five decades.

## Youth Unemployment and Joblessness, 1959–2009

	Total Unemployment Rates <sup>1</sup>			Youth Jobless Rate for July <sup>2</sup>
	All Ages	Ages 16–19	Ages 20–24	Ages 16–19
1959	5.5%	14.6%	8.5%	49.2%
1960	5.5	14.7	8.7	47.4
1961	6.7	16.8	10.4	49.5
1962	5.5	14.7	9.0	48.0
1963	5.7	17.2	8.8	51.9
1964	5.2	16.2	8.3	50.8
1965	4.5	14.8	6.7	47.9
1966	3.8	12.8	5.3	44.0
1967	3.8	12.9	5.7	44.1
1968	3.6	12.7	5.8	44.7
1969	3.5	12.2	5.7	43.4
1970	4.9	15.3	8.2	45.5
1971	5.9	16.9	10.0	46.4
1972	5.6	16.2	9.3	44.8
1973	4.9	14.5	7.8	42.7
1974	5.6	16.0	9.1	43.0
1975	8.5	19.9	13.6	45.4
1976	7.7	19.0	12.0	43.4
1977	7.1	17.8	11.0	42.4
1978	6.1	16.4	9.6	39.9
1979	5.8	16.1	9.1	40.1
1980	7.1	17.8	11.5	42.2
1981	7.6	19.6	12.3	44.3
1982	9.7	23.2	14.9	47.9
1983	9.6	22.4	14.5	46.5
1984	7.5	18.9	11.5	43.3
1985	7.2	18.6	11.1	43.4
1986	7.0	18.3	10.7	43.3
1987	6.2	16.9	9.7	42.7
1988	5.5	15.3	8.7	40.4
1989	5.3	15.0	8.6	40.4
1990	5.5	15.5	8.8	43.6
1991	6.7	18.6	10.8	47.7
1992	7.4	20.0	11.3	48.0
1993	6.8	19.0	10.5	46.7
1994	6.1	17.6	9.7	46.0
1995	5.6	17.3	9.1	45.2
1996	5.4	16.7	9.3	46.0
1997	4.9	16.0	8.5	47.0
1998	4.5	14.6	7.9	45.3
1999	4.2	13.9	7.5	45.5
2000	4.0	13.1	7.1	46.5
2001	4.7	14.7	8.3	48.5
2002	5.8	16.5	9.7	52.3
2003	6.0	17.5	10.0	56.3
2004	5.5	17.0	9.4	56.1
2005	5.1	16.6	8.8	55.7
2006	4.6	15.4	8.2	55.1
2007	4.6	15.7	8.2	57.7
2008	5.8	18.7	10.2	60.8
2009	9.3	24.3	14.7	65.0

<sup>1</sup>Percent of the labor force unemployed

<sup>2</sup>Percent of the youth population ages 16–19 without a job

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.



In seven states, Black juveniles are about ten times as likely as White juveniles to be in secure residential placement.

## Juveniles in Residential Placement, by Race, 2006

	Percent of total				Rate per 100,000 juveniles			
	Total, all races	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Total, all races	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic
Alabama	1,752	39.6%	58.0%	1.5%	342	213	610	195
Alaska	363	37.2	10.7	2.5	430	257	902	178
Arizona	1,737	36.3	11.9	43.9	246	183	658	282
Arkansas	813	46.9	47.2	4.8	261	172	595	196
California	15,240	16.2	27.7	51.3	351	163	1,268	396
Colorado	2,034	47.5	16.1	34.2	397	284	1,234	544
Connecticut	498	22.9	44.0	28.9	170	56	618	337
Delaware	303	19.8	72.3	6.9	327	103	893	285
District of Columbia	339	3.5	91.2	3.5	671	197	789	274
Florida	7,302	39.1	52.1	7.8	397	288	972	140
Georgia	2,631	23.8	71.3	4.8	276	124	544	173
Hawaii	123	4.9	2.4	12.2	92	18	65	108
Idaho	522	80.5	1.1	13.2	297	286	382	305
Illinois	2,631	32.4	47.1	17.3	206	114	500	196
Indiana	2,616	62.0	30.5	5.5	364	278	945	356
Iowa	1,062	69.5	18.6	5.9	323	253	1,525	361
Kansas	1,053	48.1	29.1	18.8	335	208	1,230	553
Kentucky	1,242	64.7	31.2	1.7	273	204	865	203
Louisiana	1,200	26.0	72.5	0.8	279	129	521	71
Maine	210	91.4	4.3	0.0	152	146	447	0
Maryland	1,104	23.1	71.2	4.3	174	74	364	116
Massachusetts	1,164	36.3	28.6	27.1	198	95	706	474
Michigan	2,760	43.8	47.1	4.0	268	162	654	214
Minnesota	1,623	44.2	33.1	4.6	280	151	1,364	274
Mississippi	444	24.3	75.7	0.0	128	61	213	0
Missouri	1,293	46.6	48.5	3.0	227	134	701	199
Montana	243	66.7	3.7	4.9	235	184	1,038	333
Nebraska	735	51.8	25.3	15.1	368	236	1,471	565
Nevada	885	39.7	28.5	26.4	317	247	902	261
New Hampshire	189	77.8	11.1	7.9	148	123	1,233	399
New Jersey	1,704	15.7	65.7	17.1	176	46	705	176
New Mexico	471	13.4	6.4	72.0	204	83	550	285
New York	4,197	24.2	51.8	20.9	270	118	754	290
North Carolina	1,029	31.8	58.9	6.4	144	74	315	121
North Dakota	240	58.8	1.3	2.5	355	240	318	387
Ohio	4,149	46.5	49.0	2.3	322	188	989	252
Oklahoma	924	43.2	34.4	8.1	232	149	756	207
Oregon	1,254	68.2	9.8	14.1	319	281	1,104	316
Pennsylvania	4,323	32.8	53.9	10.3	321	136	1,229	560
Rhode Island	348	37.9	35.3	17.2	308	160	1,501	327
South Carolina	1,320	29.8	68.9	1.1	317	161	605	100
South Dakota	597	44.2	7.5	5.0	672	371	3,049	1,139
Tennessee	1,419	46.9	49.5	2.3	216	140	483	147
Texas	8,247	24.0	33.4	42.3	335	196	843	335
Utah	864	60.1	10.1	24.7	267	197	1,981	513
Vermont	54	83.3	5.6	11.1	81	71	381	613
Virginia	2,310	28.7	63.2	6.6	283	127	741	275
Washington	1,455	58.4	17.5	15.3	206	164	698	252
West Virginia	579	81.3	16.1	1.0	320	277	1,205	283
Wisconsin	1,347	45.2	44.8	3.3	251	141	1,206	135
Wyoming	315	63.8	9.5	15.2	559	416	4,138	945
United States	92,854	35.0	40.2	20.5	295	170	767	326

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and National Center for Juvenile Justice, Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement Databook, at <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/cjrp/>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.



**Black children and teens 10–17 are more likely to be arrested than any other race.  
Asians are the least likely to be arrested.**

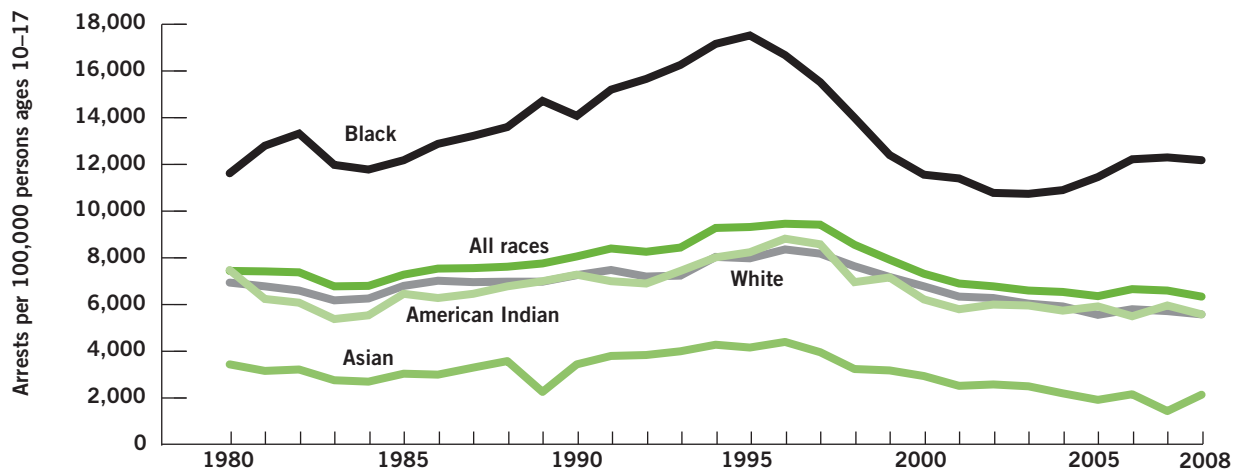
## Juvenile Arrest Rates, by Race, 1980–2008

Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10–17

	All Races	White	Black	American Indian	Asian
1980	7,414.3	6,905.8	11,599.9	7,456.2	3,417.0
1981	7,384.8	6,751.3	12,765.7	6,216.9	3,138.1
1982	7,345.0	6,583.5	13,299.5	6,055.2	3,191.4
1983	6,750.8	6,159.4	11,953.3	5,356.3	2,743.4
1984	6,765.8	6,235.4	11,760.0	5,520.3	2,676.1
1985	7,245.2	6,781.4	12,154.8	6,435.0	3,022.3
1986	7,505.0	6,985.7	12,845.1	6,252.0	2,965.2
1987	7,527.5	6,928.6	13,189.8	6,434.3	3,269.3
1988	7,599.9	6,946.5	13,574.9	6,751.1	3,549.4
1989	7,730.9	6,962.0	14,698.0	6,965.1	2,234.1
1990	8,031.3	7,225.8	14,062.5	7,254.6	3,417.5
1991	8,376.6	7,448.3	15,177.1	6,969.2	3,784.4
1992	8,230.0	7,173.9	15,638.6	6,878.4	3,804.9
1993	8,422.8	7,213.4	16,231.8	7,413.3	3,965.4
1994	9,252.8	8,022.2	17,131.7	8,000.1	4,261.3
1995	9,286.2	7,958.4	17,495.8	8,218.2	4,136.9
1996	9,443.4	8,331.2	16,647.0	8,791.4	4,382.7
1997	9,404.2	8,156.0	15,504.8	8,547.8	3,926.3
1998	8,528.1	7,621.3	13,966.0	6,928.3	3,213.7
1999	7,888.2	7,145.1	12,371.0	7,129.9	3,155.1
2000	7,288.6	6,753.4	11,525.3	6,193.7	2,921.5
2001	6,882.9	6,312.4	11,379.8	5,781.9	2,491.3
2002	6,751.7	6,259.2	10,752.3	5,978.0	2,562.6
2003	6,565.9	6,018.1	10,709.5	5,934.1	2,467.2
2004	6,512.8	5,890.8	10,874.3	5,711.5	2,179.1
2005	6,342.5	5,535.0	11,443.9	5,885.8	1,903.9
2006	6,630.6	5,783.1	12,190.1	5,480.2	2,143.2
2007	6,567.8	5,698.2	12,282.3	5,940.2	1,412.8
2008	6,317.7	5,549.9	12,160.7	5,562.0	2,120.2

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Juvenile Arrest Rates by Offense, Sex, and Race (1980–2008), at <[http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/crime/excel/jar\\_2008.xls](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/crime/excel/jar_2008.xls)>.

## Juvenile Arrest Rates, 1980–2008



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Juvenile Arrest Rates by Offense, Sex, and Race (1980–2008), at <[http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/crime/excel/jar\\_2008.xls](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/crime/excel/jar_2008.xls)>.

Juvenile arrest rates for violent crime peaked in 1994 and increased slightly in 2005 and 2006.

## Juvenile Arrest Rates for Violent Crime,\* by Race, 1980–2008

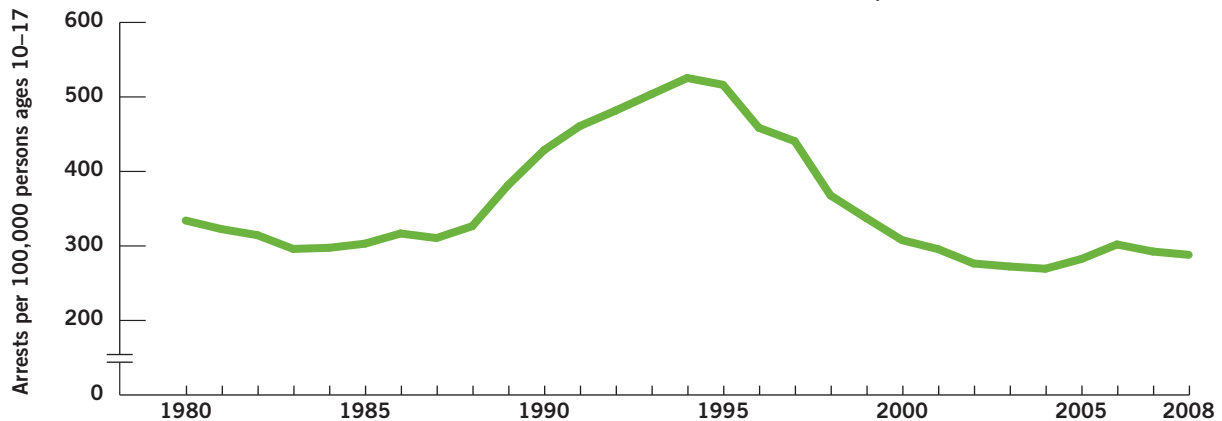
Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10–17

	All Races	White	Black	American Indian	Asian
1980	334.1	189.4	1,190.4	211.8	134.0
1981	322.6	178.9	1,193.1	169.1	106.7
1982	314.5	174.6	1,146.7	200.5	118.0
1983	296.0	162.0	1,102.7	161.1	98.2
1984	297.5	163.2	1,110.4	153.9	90.2
1985	303.0	172.3	1,096.3	183.3	86.5
1986	316.7	178.8	1,150.0	175.7	86.8
1987	310.6	172.6	1,142.4	181.8	91.9
1988	326.5	184.7	1,160.6	205.3	113.7
1989	381.6	218.2	1,360.9	204.1	109.1
1990	428.4	253.5	1,433.8	217.4	133.9
1991	460.8	282.9	1,503.8	225.6	157.0
1992	481.6	291.8	1,579.4	243.9	157.9
1993	503.6	298.6	1,664.0	274.9	172.0
1994	525.4	315.1	1,697.4	315.6	193.1
1995	516.3	308.2	1,668.2	312.3	189.3
1996	458.6	292.4	1,398.9	282.9	201.1
1997	440.7	271.2	1,138.0	249.2	152.2
1998	367.9	255.3	983.9	247.2	132.3
1999	337.4	241.5	856.3	235.4	127.3
2000	307.8	219.7	818.6	198.5	116.3
2001	295.8	211.4	787.7	185.2	99.5
2002	276.4	196.1	735.6	201.2	96.1
2003	272.4	186.4	751.9	173.4	87.8
2004	269.4	182.4	746.0	174.2	77.9
2005	282.4	176.4	850.8	181.5	71.0
2006	302.0	184.6	935.0	174.2	78.8
2007	292.5	180.3	902.7	182.8	56.8
2008	288.1	177.6	926.2	153.0	70.7

\* Includes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Juvenile Arrest Rates by Offense, Sex, and Race (1980–2008), at <[http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/crime/excel/jar\\_2008.xls](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/crime/excel/jar_2008.xls)>.

## Juvenile Arrest Rates for Violent Crime,\* 1980–2008



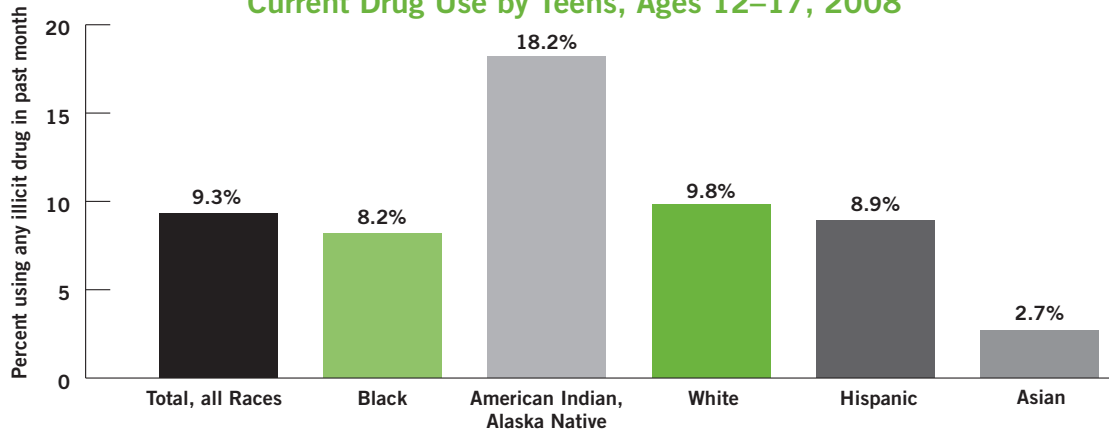
\* Murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Juvenile Arrest Rates by Offense, Sex, and Race (1980–2008), at <[http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/crime/excel/jar\\_2008.xls](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/crime/excel/jar_2008.xls)>.

White, Black and Hispanic teens are equally likely to use drugs. Black teens are almost twice as likely as White teens to be arrested for drug offenses and more than five times as likely to be incarcerated for drug offenses.

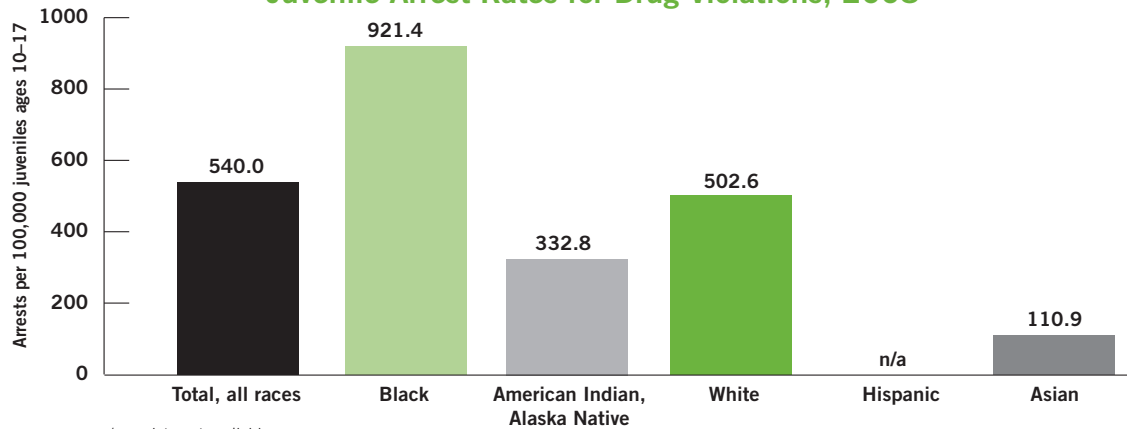
## Drug Use and Drug-Related Arrests and Incarceration Among Teens

### Current Drug Use by Teens, Ages 12–17, 2008



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, Table 1.20B, at <<http://oas.samhsa.gov/NSDUH/2k8NSDUH/tabs/Sect1peTabs1to46.htm#Tab1.20B>>.

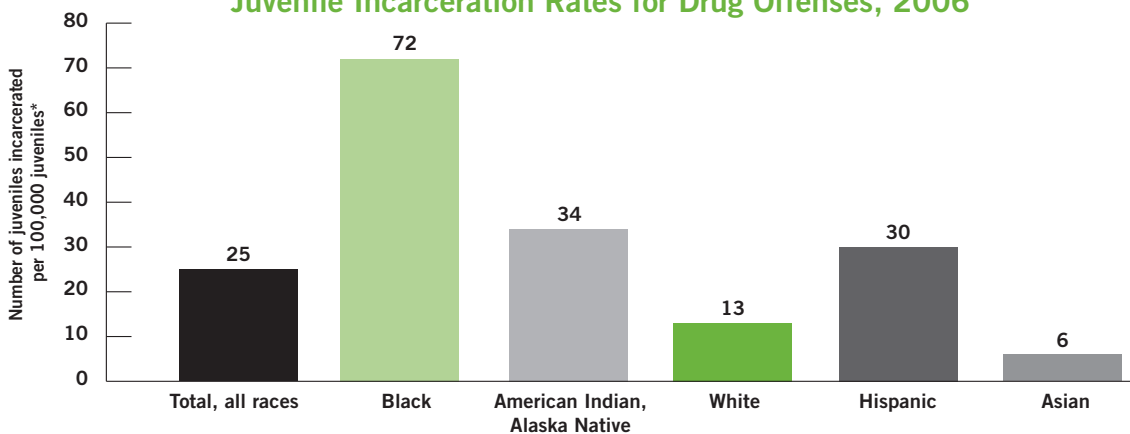
### Juvenile Arrest Rates for Drug Violations, 2008



n/a — data not available

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Juvenile Arrest Rates by Offense, Sex, and Race, at <[http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/crime/excel/JAR\\_2008.xls](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/crime/excel/JAR_2008.xls)>.

### Juvenile Incarceration Rates for Drug Offenses, 2006



\*Ages 10 through upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction, which varies by state.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement Databook, at <<http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/cjrp/>>.

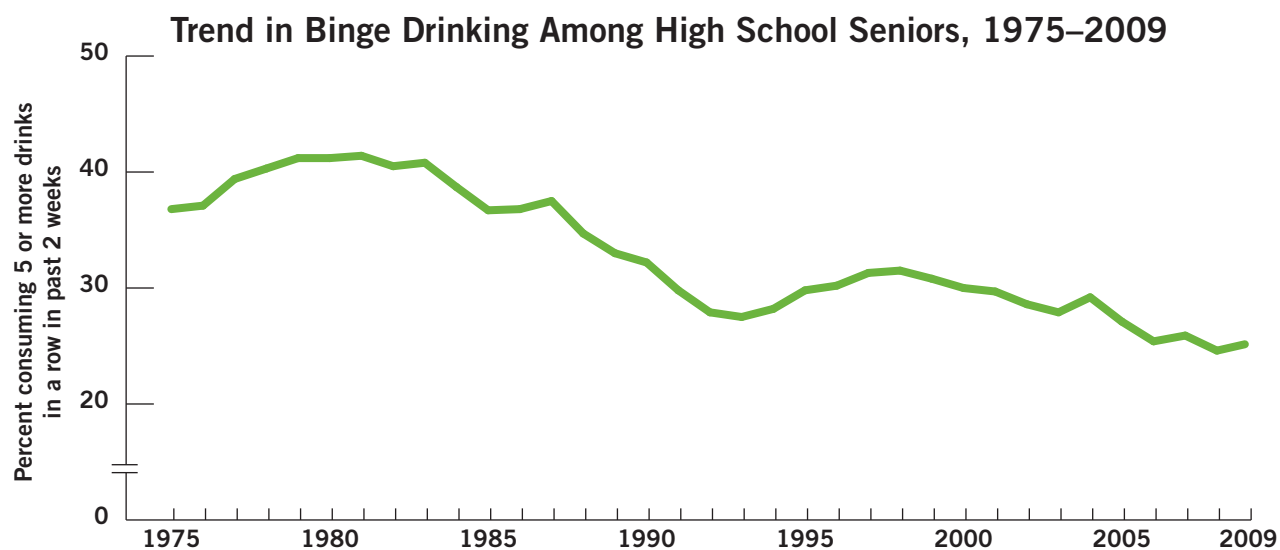
## Illicit Drug, Alcohol, and Cigarette Use by Teens Ages 12–17, 2000–2008

### Percent Using in the Past Month

	2000	2004	2008
<b>Illicit drugs</b>			
Total	8.7%	10.6%	9.3%
White, non-Hispanic	10.1	11.1	9.8
Black, non-Hispanic	8.4	9.3	8.2
American Indian, Alaska Native	—	26.0	18.2
Asian	5.8	6.0	2.7
Hispanic	9.5	10.2	8.9
<b>Alcohol</b>			
Total	16.4	17.6	14.6
White, non-Hispanic	18.4	19.9	16.3
Black, non-Hispanic	8.8	9.8	10.1
American Indian, Alaska Native	19.0	18.5	17.2
Asian	7.1	9.4	5.7
Hispanic	16.8	18.0	14.8
<b>Cigarettes</b>			
Total	13.4	11.9	9.1
White, non-Hispanic	16.0	14.4	10.6
Black, non-Hispanic	6.1	6.0	5.0
American Indian, Alaska Native	27.5	17.9	18.9
Asian	8.4	5.4	3.8
Hispanic	10.2	9.1	7.9

— Sample too small to calculate a reliable rate.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, Tables F15, F36, and F44, at <http://oas.samhsa.gov/NHSDA/2kNHSDA/appendixf1.htm> and <http://oas.samhsa.gov/NHSDA/2kNHSDA/appendixf2.htm>; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, Tables 1.29B, 2.32B, and 2.48B, at <http://oas.samhsa.gov/NSDUH/2k4nsduh/2k4tabs/Sect1peTabs1to66.htm> and <http://oas.samhsa.gov/NSDUH/2k4nsduh/2k4tabs/Sect2peTabs1to57.htm>; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, Tables 1.20B, 2.23B, and 2.38B, at <http://oas.samhsa.gov/NSDUH/2k8NSDUH/tabs/LOTsect2pe.htm> and <http://oas.samhsa.gov/NSDUH/2k8NSDUH/tabs/Sect1peTabs1to46.htm>.



Source: L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, J.G. Bachman & J.E. Schulenberg, "Teen marijuana use tilts up, while some drugs decline in use" (University of Michigan, December 14, 2009), Table 18, at <http://monitoringthefuture.org/data/09data.html>.

## State Overview of Other Vulnerable Children and Youth Data

States	States where Black children are overrepresented in foster care by a ratio of 2:1 or greater (H-9)	More than half of the children in foster care live in nine states (H-6)	States where there has been an increase of more than 100 juveniles in residential placement (H-19)	States with more than 24.3% of teens 16-19 unemployed (H-16)	States with more than 14.7% of young adults 20-24 unemployed (H-16)
Alabama				X	X
Alaska					
Arizona				X	X
Arkansas				X	
California	X	X		X	X
Colorado	X			X	
Connecticut	X				
Delaware	X			X	
District of Columbia				X	X
Florida		X			X
Georgia			X	X	X
Hawaii					
Idaho					X
Illinois	X	X		X	X
Indiana	X	X	X		X
Iowa	X				
Kansas	X				
Kentucky					X
Louisiana			X		X
Maine				X	X
Maryland	X				
Massachusetts					
Michigan	X	X		X	X
Minnesota	X				
Mississippi				X	X
Missouri	X				X
Montana					
Nebraska	X				
Nevada	X		X	X	X
New Hampshire	X				
New Jersey	X				
New Mexico					
New York	X	X		X	X
North Carolina				X	X
North Dakota					
Ohio	X	X	X		X
Oklahoma					
Oregon				X	X
Pennsylvania	X	X	X		
Rhode Island	X			X	X
South Carolina				X	X
South Dakota					
Tennessee				X	X
Texas		X			
Utah	X				
Vermont	X				
Virginia					
Washington	X			X	
West Virginia					
Wisconsin	X				
Wyoming					



# Gun Violence

For thousands of teens, death from gun violence is the end of the pipeline. In 2007, 3,042 children and teens died from gunfire in the U.S.—almost eight every day—as a result of homicide, suicide or accidental shootings. Almost six times as many children and teens – 17,523 – suffered non-fatal gun injuries, which have serious physical and emotional consequences. Random violence, especially in poor communities, drives thousands of vulnerable young people into the pipeline to prison where they remain trapped with little chance of escape.

- The 3,042 deaths of children and teens from gunfire in 2007 nearly equaled the total number of U.S. combat deaths in Iraq through May 2010 (3,475).
- More Black than White children and teens were killed by firearms in 2007.
- Black males ages 15–19 are more than five times as likely as White youths and more than twice as likely as Hispanic youths to be killed by a firearm. White children and teens are six times as likely as any other racial or ethnic group to be victims of firearm-related suicide.
- The annual number of firearm deaths of White children and teens *decreased* by about 54 percent between 1979 and 2007, while the deaths of Black children and teens *increased* by 61 percent.
- Since 1979 gun violence has ended the lives of 110,645 children and teens in America.
- Almost one in five high school students admitted carrying a weapon in 2007; one-third of those students brought the weapon to school. One in 20 admitted carrying a gun. More than one-third had been in a physical fight.
- One in 18 high school students reported staying home from school because they felt unsafe at school or going to or from school.

## Children and Teens Killed by Firearms: A Portrait

The latest data from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention show that 3,042 children and teens died from gunfire in the United States in 2007—one every three hours, eight every day, 58 every week.

2,161	were homicide victims
683	committed suicide
198	died in accidental or undetermined circumstances
2,665	were boys
377	were girls
397	were under age 15
154	were under age 10
85	were under age 5
1,499	were Black
1,460	were White
611	were Latino*
43	were Asian or Pacific Islander
40	were American Indian or Alaska Native

More than five times as many children and teens—17,451—suffered non-fatal gun injuries, which also can have serious physical and emotional consequences.

There are more than 280 million privately owned firearms in the United States, which is the equivalent of nine firearms for every ten men, women and children in this country.

\* Persons of Hispanic/Latino origin can be of any race; these 678 deaths are included in the four race categories.



Since 1979, more than 110,000 children and teens have been killed by firearms.  
Fifty-seven percent were homicides and 31 percent were suicides.

## Firearm Deaths of Children and Teens, by Manner, 1979–2007

	Total*	Homicide*	Suicide	Accident	Unknown
1979	3,710	1,651	1,220	726	113
1980	3,749	1,743	1,214	689	103
1981	3,589	1,660	1,213	604	112
1982	3,332	1,498	1,207	550	77
1983	2,962	1,238	1,150	504	70
1984	3,030	1,289	1,114	552	75
1985	3,169	1,322	1,256	519	72
1986	3,349	1,513	1,293	472	71
1987	3,400	1,573	1,281	467	79
1988	3,974	1,953	1,387	543	91
1989	4,384	2,367	1,380	567	70
1990	4,935	2,852	1,476	541	66
1991	5,329	3,247	1,436	551	95
1992	5,353	3,336	1,426	501	90
1993	5,715	3,625	1,460	526	104
1994	5,793	3,579	1,565	512	137
1995	5,254	3,249	1,450	440	115
1996	4,613	2,836	1,309	376	92
1997	4,205	2,562	1,262	306	75
1998	3,761	2,184	1,241	262	74
1999	3,365	1,990	1,078	214	83
2000	3,012	1,776	1,007	193	36
2001	2,911	1,771	928	182	30
2002	2,867	1,830	828	167	42
2003	2,827	1,822	810	151	44
2004	2,825	1,804	846	143	32
2005	3,006	1,972	822	173	39
2006	3,184	2,225	763	154	42
2007	3,042	2,161	683	138	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>110,645</b>	<b>62,628</b>	<b>34,105</b>	<b>11,723</b>	<b>2,189</b>

\*Total firearm deaths and homicide firearm deaths exclude firearm deaths by legal (police or corrections) intervention.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC WONDER, at <<http://wonder.cdc.gov/mortSQL.html>>, accessed December 2004; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Control and Prevention, WISQARS, at <<http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars/>>, accessed December 2004, January 2006, December 2006, January 2008, April 2009, and June 2010.

Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

More Black than White children and teens were killed by firearms in 2007. Black children and teens are more likely to be victims of homicide. White children and teens are more likely to be victims of suicide.

## Firearm Deaths of Children and Teens, by Age, Manner, and Race/Hispanic Origin, 2007

	Under 5	Ages 5–9	Ages 10–14	Ages 15–19	Total under age 20
<b>All races</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>2,645</b>	<b>3,042</b>
Accident	19	20	26	73	138
Suicide	0	0	53	630	683
Homicide	63	47	154	1,897	2,161
Undetermined intent	3	2	10	45	60
<b>White</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>1,460</b>
Accident	12	10	22	43	87
Suicide	0	0	43	518	561
Homicide	36	31	72	645	784
Undetermined intent	2	2	7	17	28
<b>Black</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1,351</b>	<b>1,499</b>
Accident	6	9	4	29	48
Suicide	0	0	9	80	89
Homicide	25	16	76	1,217	1,334
Undetermined intent	1	0	2	25	28
<b>American Indian, Alaska Native</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>40</b>
Accident	1	1	0	1	3
Suicide	0	0	1	19	20
Homicide	2	0	3	10	15
Undetermined intent	0	0	0	2	2
<b>Asian, Pacific Islander</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>43</b>
Accident	0	0	0	0	0
Suicide	0	0	0	13	13
Homicide	0	0	3	25	28
Undetermined intent	0	0	1	1	2
<b>Hispanic*</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>611</b>
Accident	4	2	2	14	22
Suicide	0	0	2	90	92
Homicide	14	6	39	427	486
Undetermined intent	1	0	2	8	11

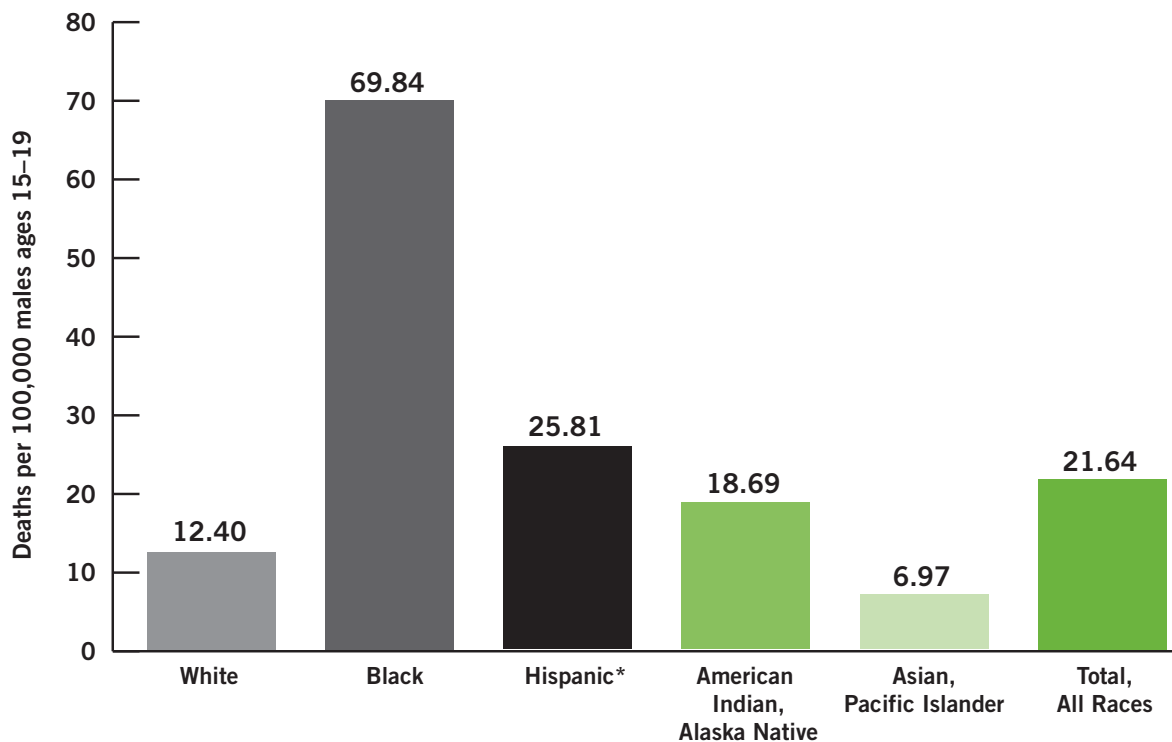
\*Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, WISQARS, at <<http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars>>, accessed June 2010. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Black males 15 to 19 are more than five times as likely as White males and more than twice as likely as Hispanic and American Indian males to be killed by firearms.

### Firearm Death Rates of Males Ages 15–19 by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2007

Black males ages 15 to 19 are more than five times as likely as their White peers and more than twice as likely as their Hispanic peers to be killed by firearms.



\*Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, WISQARS, at <<http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars>>, accessed June 2010.

Calculations by Children’s Defense Fund.

Since 1979 the annual number of firearm deaths of White children and teens decreased by about 54 percent, but deaths of Black children and teens increased by 61 percent.

## Firearm Deaths of Children and Teens, by Race/Hispanic Origin, 1979–2007

	Total	Black	White	American Indian, Alaska Native*	Asian, Pacific Islander*	Hispanic**
1979	3,710	929	2,700	—	—	—
1980	3,749	944	2,739	—	—	—
1981	3,589	944	2,569	49	27	—
1982	3,332	811	2,450	55	23	—
1983	2,962	739	2,155	42	25	—
1984	3,030	716	2,238	44	32	—
1985	3,169	850	2,241	42	36	—
1986	3,349	938	2,337	43	31	—
1987	3,400	1,117	2,199	28	54	—
1988	3,974	1,458	2,405	76	53	—
1989	4,384	1,694	2,563	50	76	—
1990	4,935	2,047	2,753	47	87	748
1991	5,329	2,297	2,878	60	91	883
1992	5,353	2,359	2,834	55	105	924
1993	5,715	2,600	2,925	51	139	977
1994	5,793	2,559	3,024	75	135	993
1995	5,254	2,153	2,898	73	130	1,005
1996	4,613	1,976	2,475	64	98	817
1997	4,205	1,687	2,357	59	102	748
1998	3,761	1,416	2,197	60	88	661
1999	3,365	1,301	1,934	57	73	605
2000	3,012	1,149	1,762	44	57	568
2001	2,911	1,128	1,695	49	39	518
2002	2,867	1,112	1,639	52	64	581
2003	2,827	1,172	1,554	50	51	553
2004	2,825	1,149	1,568	57	51	574
2005	3,006	1,271	1,624	51	60	614
2006	3,184	1,441	1,618	48	77	678
2007	3,042	1,499	1,460	40	43	611
<b>Total</b>	<b>110,645</b>	<b>41,456</b>	<b>65,791</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>1,847</b>	<b>13,058</b>

\* Data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander not available for 1979-1980.

\*\* Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race. Hispanic data not available prior to 1990. For 1990 to 1996, a small number of states with small Hispanic populations did not include Hispanic identifiers in their reporting to the federal government.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC WONDER, at <<http://wonder.cdc.gov/mortSQL.html>>, accessed December 2004; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Control and Prevention, WISQARS, at <<http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars/>>, accessed December 2004, January 2006, December 2006, January 2008, April 2009, and June 2010.

Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

The number of children and teens killed by firearms increased in 19 states and the District of Columbia and decreased in 29 states between 2006 and 2007.

## Firearm Deaths of Children and Teens, by Manner, 2005–2007

	Total*			Homicide*			Suicide			Accident			Undetermined Intent		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
Alabama	64	59	69	39	39	52	17	18	11	7	2	4	1	0	2
Alaska	13	17	14	5	5	5	8	9	8	0	3	0	0	0	1
Arizona	102	112	82	62	68	53	35	35	17	2	3	4	3	6	8
Arkansas	46	34	35	17	20	23	23	13	8	5	0	4	1	1	0
California	474	511	431	392	435	376	54	54	43	25	20	8	3	2	4
Colorado	44	46	33	19	22	13	20	19	16	4	1	1	1	4	3
Connecticut	10	24	14	7	20	10	2	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	1
Delaware	7	6	7	4	4	6	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	26	23	26	26	22	25	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Florida	148	172	176	96	122	136	46	37	31	5	11	3	1	2	6
Georgia	80	87	114	54	60	87	21	18	16	5	5	8	0	4	3
Hawaii	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	16	22	14	5	5	0	9	15	12	2	2	2	0	0	0
Illinois	130	154	150	111	133	128	13	16	17	6	5	4	0	0	1
Indiana	62	74	50	41	51	31	18	18	16	1	4	3	2	1	0
Iowa	15	28	15	4	11	4	10	15	10	1	2	1	0	0	0
Kansas	18	25	36	11	9	19	4	14	17	3	2	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	36	30	42	17	11	21	16	14	17	2	4	3	1	1	1
Louisiana	110	98	114	67	75	82	30	14	21	12	8	10	1	1	1
Maine	1	6	5	0	3	1	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	75	79	82	64	66	73	10	10	9	0	2	0	1	1	0
Massachusetts	27	24	31	26	21	26	0	3	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
Michigan	92	128	119	65	93	92	23	32	23	2	3	2	2	0	2
Minnesota	42	28	27	16	17	11	23	11	16	1	0	0	2	0	0
Mississippi	30	41	50	12	24	20	9	6	16	7	9	13	2	2	1
Missouri	73	90	85	44	63	55	16	19	20	10	7	5	3	1	5
Montana	18	6	8	2	0	2	15	4	6	1	2	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	19	17	20	3	9	10	15	8	8	1	0	2	0	0	0
Nevada	34	41	38	20	26	27	14	14	9	0	1	2	0	0	0
New Hampshire	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	45	58	53	40	54	50	4	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	0
New Mexico	25	33	36	11	15	14	12	18	16	2	0	3	0	0	3
New York	93	115	107	66	96	93	20	17	13	6	2	1	1	0	0
North Carolina	91	94	91	58	60	67	26	27	17	6	4	7	1	3	0
North Dakota	11	10	3	1	0	0	9	7	3	1	1	0	0	2	0
Ohio	118	106	104	78	72	65	28	29	32	12	5	3	0	0	4
Oklahoma	35	46	45	19	30	24	12	12	16	2	3	5	2	1	0
Oregon	17	24	15	2	11	3	12	13	11	3	0	1	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	138	159	126	99	121	93	32	30	21	4	8	8	3	0	4
Rhode Island	7	5	0	6	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	41	51	60	24	37	46	12	11	8	5	3	4	0	0	2
South Dakota	11	9	5	2	0	0	7	7	5	2	2	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	77	69	61	48	43	40	22	21	19	7	4	2	0	1	0
Texas	264	237	250	164	162	160	84	58	73	13	14	15	3	3	2
Utah	10	15	15	3	1	5	7	13	9	0	1	1	0	0	0
Vermont	3	4	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Virginia	79	66	76	54	40	57	22	21	19	1	3	0	2	2	0
Washington	44	38	32	20	13	16	21	19	15	1	3	1	2	3	0
West Virginia	19	10	10	9	4	3	9	5	4	0	1	2	1	0	1
Wisconsin	56	46	57	33	27	35	20	18	14	3	1	4	0	0	4
Wyoming	7	4	6	3	0	1	4	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States	3,006	3,184	3,042	1,972	2,225	2,161	822	763	683	173	154	138	39	42	60

\*Total firearm deaths and homicide firearm deaths exclude firearm deaths by legal (police or corrections) intervention.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, WISQARS, at <<http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars/>>. data accessed February 2008, April 2009, and June 2010. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

**Children and teens killed by gunfire in 2006 nearly equaled the total number of U.S. combat deaths in Iraq since the war started and were more than four times the number of American combat fatalities in Afghanistan.**

## It's Time to Stop the Deaths

### U.S. Soldiers Killed in Action

Revolutionary War, 1775–1783	4,435
War of 1812, 1812–1815	2,260
Mexican War, 1846–1848	1,733
Civil War (Union Forces), 1861–1865	140,414
Spanish-American War, 1898	385
World War I, 1917–1918	53,402
World War II, 1941–1945	291,557
Korean War, 1950–1953	33,741
Vietnam War, 1961–1973	47,424
Persian Gulf War, 1990–1991	147
Military fatalities by hostile action in Afghanistan (through May 1, 2010)	762
Military fatalities by hostile action in Iraq (through May 1, 2010)	3,475
<b>Persons Killed in the Terrorist Attacks on 9/11</b>	<b>2,927</b>

### U.S. Firearm Deaths

Firearm deaths in America since 1968 when Dr. King and Robert Kennedy were assassinated	1,265,734
Child and teen firearm deaths since 1979	110,645
Children and teens killed by firearms in 2007	3,042

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Statistical Information Analysis Division, "Principal Wars in Which the United States Participated: U.S. Military Personnel Serving and Casualties," at <http://siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil/personnel/CASUALTY/WCPRINCIPAL.pdf>, "Operation Enduring Freedom: Military Deaths, October 1, 2001 through May 1, 2010," at <http://siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil/personnel/CASUALTY/oefdeaths.pdf>, and "Operation Iraqi Freedom: Military Deaths, March 19, 2003 through May 1, 2010," at <http://siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil/personnel/CASUALTY/oif-deaths-total.pdf>; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, various years; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, WISQARS, at <http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/index.html>.

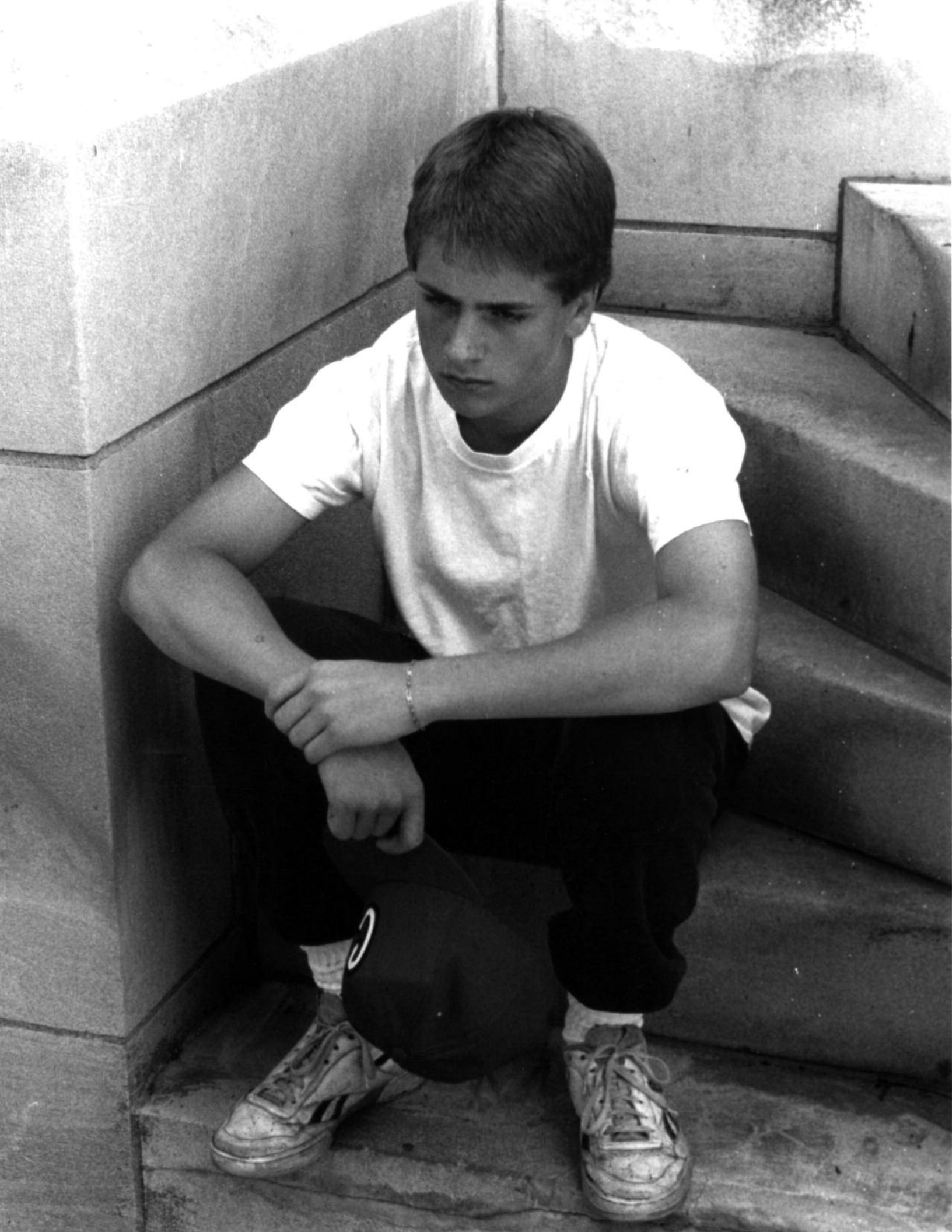
In 2007 almost one in five high school students admitted carrying a weapon; one-third of them brought the weapon to school. One in 18 high school students reported staying home from school because they felt unsafe at school or going to or from school.

### Violence and Risk Behaviors of High School Students, 2007

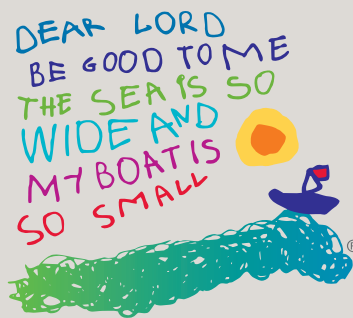
	Total	Race/Ethnicity			Grade			
		White	Black	Hispanic	9	10	11	12
Carried a weapon	18.0%	18.2%	17.2%	18.5%	20.1%	18.8%	16.7%	15.5%
Carried a gun	5.2	4.3	6.2	6.2	5.2	5.5	4.6	5.0
Carried a weapon to school	5.9	5.3	6.0	7.3	6.0	5.8	5.5	6.0
Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property	7.8	6.9	9.7	8.7	9.2	8.4	6.8	6.3
In a physical fight	35.5	31.7	44.7	40.4	40.9	36.2	34.8	28.0
Injured in a physical fight	4.2	3.0	5.3	6.3	5.6	3.7	3.5	3.3
In a physical fight on school property	12.4	10.2	17.6	15.5	17.0	11.7	11.0	8.6
Did not go to school because felt unsafe at school or on way to/from school	5.5	4.0	6.6	9.6	6.6	5.4	4.7	4.8

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Surveillance Summaries, "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance – United States, 2007," MMWR, Vol. 57, No. SS-4 (June 6, 2008), Tables 7, 9, 13, 15 and 17.

**For more information on the State of America's Children,  
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Children's Defense Fund