

THE STATE OF AMERICA'S CHILDREN®



2011

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.

© 2011 Children's Defense Fund. All rights reserved.

Cover photo © Steve Nero

Inside photos © Dean Alexander, Steve Liss, T.C. Perkins, Jr., Alison Wright and Getty Images

Table of Contents

Foreword	vii
Overview	ix

Key Facts

Are Our Children Ready to Compete in the Global Arena?	xiv
Moments in America for All Children	xv
How Are Children in America Faring, by Race/Ethnicity	xvi
Each Day in America	xxiii
Among White Children	xxiii
Among Hispanic Children	xix
Among Black Children	xix
Among Asian and Pacific Islander Children	xx
Among American Indian and Alaska Native Children	xx

Child Population

<i>Key Facts</i>	A-2
Trends in Child Population, by Race/Ethnicity, 1979-2009 (graph)	A-3
Trends in Child Population, by Race/Ethnicity, 1979-2009	A-3
Where the Majority of Minority Children Live, 2009	A-4
States Where a Majority of Children Are Racial or Ethnic Minorities, 2009	A-5
States Where a Majority of Children Are Racial or Ethnic Minorities, 2009 (graph)	A-5
Child Population, by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2009	A-6
Percent of the Child Population, by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2009	A-8
Child Population, by Age, 2009	A-9
Population of Children and Seniors, 1960-2050	A-10
Population, 2009: Children and Seniors	A-11

Child Poverty

<i>Key Facts</i>	B-2
Trends in Child Poverty Rates, 1959-2009 (graph)	B-3
Trends in Child Poverty Rates, by Race/Ethnicity, 1959-2009 (graph)	B-3
Poverty Trends Among Children, 1959-2009	B-4
Poverty Trends Among Children, by Race/Ethnicity, 1959-2009	B-5
Trends in Child Poverty Rate, by Age Group, 1969-2009 (graph)	B-6
Trends in Poverty, by Age Groups 1969-2009 (graph)	B-6
Children Living in Poverty, by Age and Race, 2009	B-7
Children Living in Extreme Poverty, by Age and Race, 2009	B-7
Poor Children in America: A Portrait	B-8

States Where the Majority of Poor Children Live	B-9
States Where More than Half of All Poor Children Live	B-10
States With the Largest Percentage of Poor Children	B-10
Poverty Guidelines, 2010	B-11
Child Poverty, by Age, 2009	B-12
Extreme Poverty Among Children, by Age, 2009	B-13
States Where More than Half of All Children in Extreme Poverty Live	B-14
States With the Largest Percentages of Children Living in Extreme Poverty	B-14
Child Poverty, by Residence, 2009	B-15
Child Poverty, by Race/Ethnicity, 2009	B-16
Poverty Rate for Young Black Families (graph)	B-18

Family Structure

<i>Key Facts</i>	C-2
Living Arrangements of Children, 2010	C-3
Children Living with Neither Parent, 2010 (graph)	C-3
Trends in Teen Birth Rates, 1980-2008 (graph)	C-4
Teen Birth Rates	C-5
Kinship Care Families	C-6
Children Living with Grandparents or Other Relatives, 2009	C-7
Grandparents Raising Their Grandchildren, 2009, Selected Characteristics	C-8
Parents Who Are Incarcerated and Their Children	C-9

Family Income

<i>Key Facts</i>	D-2
Average Income Gains, Adjusted for Inflation, 2002-2008	D-3
Distribution of Income Gains, 2002-2008 (graph)	D-3
Average Income Between 1945 and 2008 (graph)	D-4
The Income Share for the Richest 10 Percent of U.S. Households, 1917-2008 (graph)	D-4
Median Income of Families with Children, 2009 (graph)	D-5
Median Income of Families with Children, by Family Type, 2009 (graph)	D-6
Median Income of Families with Children, by Family Type, 2009	D-7
AFDC/TANF Benefits, July 1970 – July 2009	D-8
TANF Recipients and Families, August 1996 and September 2010	D-9
TANF Families, September 2010	D-10
Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), 2008 Tax Year	D-11
Child Tax Credit, 2008	D-12
Child Support Enforcement, 2008	D-13
Children Receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI), December 2009	D-14
Children Receiving Social Security Benefits, December 2009	D-15
Rental Housing Affordability: Fair Market Rent vs. Minimum Wage, 2011	D-16
Youth Employment and Unemployment, 2010: Teens Ages 16-19 (graph)	D-17
Unemployment Rates, 2010 Annual Average	D-17
Employment and Unemployment Among Teens and Young Adults, 2008 and 2010	D-18

Youth Unemployment and Joblessness, 1959-2010	D-19
Homeless Children and Youth Enrolled in Public Schools	D-20
Homeless Preschool Children, 2006-2009 (graph)	D-21
Subpopulation of Homeless Students	D-21
Primary Nighttime Residence for Homeless Children and Youth Enrolled in Public School	D-22

Child Health

<i>Key Facts</i>	E-2
Uninsured Children, 2009.	E-3
Odds of Being Uninsured: Children’s Coverage in 2009	E-4
Percentage of Children Who Are Uninsured, 2009 (graph)	E-5
Ten States Where the Majority of Uninsured Children Live in	E-5
Ten States With the Largest Percentages of Uninsured Children	E-5
Uninsured Children in the States, 2007-2009.	E-6
Children’s Health Status, 2009	E-7
Children’s Access to Health Care, 2009.	E-8
Children’s Dental Health and Access to Dental Care, 2009.	E-9
Overweight and Obesity Among Children and Teens, 2007-2008	E-10
Immunization of Two-Year-Olds, by Race/Ethnicity and Poverty Status, 2009	E-11
Estimated Immunization Coverage in 2009 with Recommended Series Among Two-Year-Olds	E-12
International Rankings, Infant Mortality Rate.	E-13
International Rankings, Low Birthweight	E-14
Trend in Infant Mortality Rates, 1980-2007 (graph).	E-15
Trend in Low Birthweight Rates, 1980-2008 (graph)	E-15
Trends in Infant Mortality and Low Birthweight.	E-16
Mothers Giving Birth to Low Birthweight Babies, 2008	E-17
Infant Deaths, Infant Mortality Rates, and Rankings, 2007	E-18
Selected Maternal and Infant Health Indicators, by Race and Hispanic Origin of Mother, 2007 and 2008	E-19
Prenatal Care, 2006.	E-20
Children Enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP	E-21
Simplified Enrollment and Renewal Processes in Place for Medicaid and CHIP, 2010	E-22
Children Living with Parents Who Have Substance Abuse or Dependence, by Age Group (graph).	E-23
Children Living with Parents Who Have Substance Abuse or Dependence, by Substance Abuse or Dependence (graph)	E-23

Child Hunger and Nutrition

<i>Key Facts</i>	F-2
Children Receiving Food Stamps/SNAP, 1989-2009 (graph).	F-3
Food Stamp/SNAP Recipients, December 2007 – December 2010 (graph)	F-3
Average Number of Children Receiving Food Stamps Each Month, FYs 1989-2009.	F-4
Prevalence of Household Level Food Insecurity, by State, 2007-2009 (Average)	F-5
Number of Children by Food Security Status of Households and Selected Household Characteristics, 2009.	F-6

National School Lunch Program	F-6
Children in National School Lunch Program, FY 2010.	F-7
Children in National School Breakfast Program, FY 2010.	F-8
Children in Summer Food Service Program, FY 2010.	F-9
Participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program, FY 2010	F-10
Participants in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC), FY 2008	F-11

Early Childhood

<i>Key Facts</i>	G-2
Trends in Child Poverty Rate, 1969-2009 (graph)	G-3
Children Living in Poverty, by Age and Race, 2009 (graph)	G-3
Labor Force Participation of Women with Children Under Age Six, Selected Years	G-4
Parental Labor Force Participation, 2009	G-5
Child Care Assistance, 2010	G-6
Child Care vs. College Costs, 2009	G-7
Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit, 2008	G-8
Child Care and Development Fund, FY 2008	G-9
Head Start Enrollment, 2009	G-10
Head Start Enrollment, by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2009	G-11
Infants and Toddlers Under Three Receiving Early Intervention Services Under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Part C, by Age and State, 2008.	G-12
Prekindergarten Enrollment of 3- and 4-year-olds, 2008-2009.	G-13
States that Require Kindergarten and Have Adopted Common Core K-12 Standards, 2010	G-14
Annual Salaries of Early Childhood Educators, 2009	G-15
Number of Ongoing Training Hours Required for Child Center Staff Roles in 2008 (Reported in hours)	G-16
Infant and Toddler Child-Staff Ratios and Group Sizes, 2008	G-17
Child-Staff Ratios in Licensed Centers	G-18
Licensing of Small Family Child Care Homes, 2008	G-19
Initial Training Requirements (Selected) for Small Family Child Care Homes and Annual Training Requirements, 2008	G-20

Education

<i>Key Facts</i>	H-2
How America Ranks Among Industrialized Countries in Education	H-3
Annual Expenditures Per Student, 2007 (graph).	H-3
The Four Americas	H-4
Earnings by Educational Attainment, 2009	H-5
Expected Lifetime Earnings by Education Level	H-5
Racial Isolation of Black and Latino Students in the Public Schools, 1968-2006	H-6
Change in Black Segregation in the South, 1954-2005	H-6
Reading and Math Performance of 4th, 8th and 12th Graders, by Race	H-7
Reading and Math Performance of 4th Graders, 2009	H-8

Reading and Math Performance of 8th Graders, 2009	H-9
Public School Education, Selected Indicators	H-10
Graduation Rates, by Race, 2007-2008	H-11
Spending on Prisoners vs. Spending on Public School Students, 2007	H-12
School Discipline, 2006	H-13
Violence and Risk Behaviors of High School Students, 2007	H-14
A New Look at America’s “Dropout Factories”	H-15
Dropouts, 2009	H-16
Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act	H-17
Children Receiving Services Under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), by Age, 2008	H-18
Enrollment in Classes for Students with Mental Retardation, by Race, 2006 (graph)	H-19
Enrollment in Classes for Students with Emotional Disturbances, by Race, 2006 (graph)	H-19
Enrollment in Classes for Students with Learning Disabilities, by Race, 2006 (graph)	H-19
Enrollment in Classes for Students with Mental Retardation, 2006	H-20
Enrollment in Classes for Students with Emotional Disturbances, 2006	H-21
Enrollment in Classes for Students with Learning Disabilities, 2006	H-22
Enrollment in Programs for the Gifted and Talented, 2006	H-23
High School Teachers with Undergraduate Major in Subject Matter Taught, 2007-2008	H-24
Demographics of Public School Teachers Grade 9-12	H-24
College Graduation Rates Among Young Adults, 1957-2009 (graph)	H-25
Percent of Young Adults Who Completed Four Years of College or More, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, 1957 to 2009	H-26

Child Welfare

<i>Key Facts</i>	I-2
Who Are the Children Who Are Abused and Neglected?	I-3
Child Maltreatment, 2009	I-4
National Estimates of Children Served Following an Investigation of Child Abuse or Neglect	I-5
Trends in Foster Care and Adoption, FYs 2002 – 2009	I-5
Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking	I-6
Who’s in Foster Care	I-7
Children in Foster Care, FYs 2004-2009	I-8
Number of Children Entering, Exiting and In Foster Care, FY 2009	I-9
Children in Foster Care, by Age, FY 2009	I-10
Children in Foster Care, by Race/Ethnicity, FY 2009	I-11
Overrepresentation of Black Children in Foster Care, FY 2009	I-12
Placement Stability, 2009	I-13
Exits of Children from Foster Care, 2009	I-14
Youth Who Exit Foster Care to Emancipation, 2009	I-15
Adoptions from Foster Care, Selected Years, FYs 1995 – 2009	I-16
Children in Public Foster Care Waiting to be Adopted, FYs 2004 – 2009	I-17
Children Living with Grandparents or Other Relatives, 2009	I-18

Juvenile Justice

<i>Key Facts</i>	J-2
Youth at Risk	J-3
Juvenile Arrested Rates, by Race, 1980-2008 (graph)	J-4
Juvenile Arrested Rates, by Race, 1980-2008	J-4
Juvenile Arrest Rates for Violent Offenses, by Race, 1980-2008 (graph)	J-5
Juvenile Arrest Rates for Violent Offenses, by Race, 1980-2008.	J-5
Juveniles in Residential Placement, by Race, 2006	J-6
Offense Profile of Juveniles in Residential Placements, 2006	J-8
Youth Under 18 in Adult Prisons, 2009	J-9
Treating Children Like Adults in the Justice System.	J-10
More Girls Enter the Juvenile Justice System Unnecessarily	J-11

Gun Violence

<i>Key Facts</i>	K-2
Children and Teens Killed by Firearms: A Portrait	K-3
Firearm Deaths of Children and Teens, by Manner, 1979-2007	K-4
Firearm Deaths of Children and Teens, by Age, Manner, and Race/Hispanic Origin, 2007	K-5
Firearm Death Rates of Males Ages 15-19, by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2007 (graph)	K-6
Firearm Deaths of Children and Teens, by Race/Hispanic Origin, 1979-2007	K-7
Firearm Deaths of Children and Teens, by Manner, 2005-2007	K-8
It's Time to Stop the Deaths	K-9

Foreword

As we take stock of the current state of America's children and the desperate need to change direction for the future, some ancient wisdom can give us a blueprint for setting sail and getting our children to safe harbor. Everything our nation and all of us need to know about life can be learned from Noah's Ark according to an anonymous writer.

Lesson One: Don't miss the boat. The United States is going to miss the boat to lead and compete in our globalizing world because we are not preparing the majority of our children for the future. The greatest threat to America's national security comes from no enemy without but from our failure to invest in and educate all of our nation's children. Every 11 seconds of the school day a child drops out. A majority of children in all racial and income groups and almost 80 percent and more of Black and Hispanic children in public schools cannot read or do math at grade level in fourth, eighth, or 12th grade—if they have not already dropped out. Any nation that is failing to prepare all of its children for productive work and life needs to correct course—now. And all of us—parents, educators, community, religious and political leaders—need to be part of the solution and not part of the problem. God did not make two classes of children. Every single child needs and deserves a quality education.

Lesson Two: We are all in the same boat. Many Americans may not like or think they have any self interest in assuring a fair playing field for other people's children—especially poor and minority children, but Black, Hispanic and other children of color will constitute a majority in 2019. Isn't it better to have them supporting the Social Security and Medicare systems and making sure a productive workforce is in place, rather than for us to be supporting them in costly ineffective prisons? Our states are spending three times more on average per prisoner than per public school student. I can't think of a dumber investment policy. We need a paradigm change from punishment to prevention and early intervention.

Lesson Three: Plan ahead. It wasn't raining when Noah built the Ark. Tomorrow is today and children have only one childhood. They need to be healthy *now*. They need quality early childhood experiences *now*. They need first-rate schools with first-rate teachers and stimulating high quality out of school time programs *now*. And they need to know that there is a good-paying job after college in their future. We must resist our quick fix, quarterly profit driven culture and invest in the future.

Lesson Four: Don't listen to the critics and naysayers. Just get on with the job that needs to be done to educate our children. If you don't want to be criticized, don't say anything, do anything, or be anything. Stand up and fight for children, all of them.

Lesson Five: For safety's sake, travel in pairs. Better still, travel in groups able to make a ruckus loud enough to be heard. We have got to stop those who are rhetorically hijacking Dr. King's and America's dream but subverting his call to end the poverty, excessive militarism and excessive individualism that's killing the dreams and hopes of millions of children. How can we justify massive tax giveaways to the richest two percent and continue tax loopholes for wealthy corporations at a time when 15.5 million children are languishing in poverty?

Lesson Six: Remember that the Ark was built by amateurs; the Titanic by professionals. We must all use our citizen power, and vote to wrest our ship of state from that small group of experts and powerful corporate leaders who recklessly jeopardized all of our lives for personal gain. Use your own power to make a difference.

Final Lesson: Build your future, build our children's future and our nation's future on high ground. Let's leave our nation and world better than we found it—more just, more hopeful, more peaceful, more productive, and more unified. This may be the first time in our history when our children and grandchildren will be worse off than their parents and grandparents. We must correct course with urgency and do whatever is necessary to get them to safe harbor.

We have pushed so many of our children into the tumultuous sea of life in small and leaky boats without survival gear and compass. I hope God will forgive us and help our children to forgive us. I hope we will work together with urgency to build the transforming movement required to give all of our children the anchors of faith and love, the rudder of hope, the sails of health and education, and the paddles of family and community, to keep them safe and strong when life's sea gets rough.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Marian Wright Edelman" with a long horizontal line extending from the end of the name.

Marian Wright Edelman

An Overview of *The State of America's Children 2011*

The Need for a Level Playing Field for All Children

CDF's *The State of America's Children 2011* paints a devastating portrait of childhood across the country. With unemployment, housing foreclosures and hunger still at historically high levels, children's well-being is in great jeopardy. Children today are our poorest age group. Child poverty increased by almost 10 percent between 2008 and 2009, which was the largest single year increase since data were first collected. As the country struggles to climb out of the recession, our children are falling further behind.

Looking at data¹ across children's needs in child poverty, family structure, family income, child health, child nutrition, early childhood development, education, child abuse and neglect, juvenile justice and gun violence shows millions of children from birth through the teen years at risk of getting caught in the Cradle to Prison Pipeline crisis at the intersection of race and poverty that threatens the futures of poor children of color across our nation. Black children are facing one of the worst crises since slavery, and in many areas, Hispanic and American Indian children are not far behind.

Particularly striking is the fact that children of color in America who now constitute almost 45 percent of all children will be the majority of children in 2019—just eight years from now. We will be counting on them as the economic drivers of the future, who will be raising their own families, assisting their parents and investing in the economy and in Social Security to keep us all thriving. Yet nearly 80 percent or more of Black and Hispanic public school students cannot read or do math at grade level in fourth, eighth and 12th grades, sentencing them to social and economic death in this globalizing competitive economy. We must level the playing field and invest in education now so all children can achieve to ensure a solid economic future for all of us and for our nation.

Children of Color Desperately Need Help

The State of America's Children 2011 tells us that children of color are behind on virtually every measure of child well-being. They face multiple risks that put them in grave danger of entering the pipeline to prison rather than the pipeline to college, productive employment and successful futures. Children of color are at increased risk of:

Being born at low birth weight and with late or no prenatal care

- Babies of Black mothers are almost twice as likely as babies of White mothers to be born at low birthweight.
- Black babies are more than twice as likely to die before their first birthday as White babies.
- 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 in almost half the states.

Living in poverty and extreme poverty

- More than one in three Black, one in three Hispanic and one in 10 White children live in poverty (\$22,050 for a family of four).
- For children under age five, 41.9 percent of Black, 35 percent of Hispanic and almost 15 percent of White children are poor.
- More than one in six Black and one in seven Hispanic children live in extreme poverty—at half the poverty level or below. One in 20 White children lives in extreme poverty.

Lacking family stability

- Fewer than 40 percent of Black children live with two parents.
- Almost one in two Black children and more than one in four Hispanic children live with their mother only, compared with fewer than one in five White children.

¹ Generally the data presented are the latest available at this time from official government sources – most frequently 2009, sometimes 2010, and some earlier.

- Black children are more than twice as likely as White children and almost twice as likely as Hispanic children to live with neither parent.
- Black children are more than seven times as likely and Hispanic children more than two and a half times as likely as White children to have a parent in prison.

Greater health risks

- Black and American Indian babies are more than twice as likely to be born to teen mothers as White babies.
- Black and Hispanic children are almost three times as likely to be in poor or only fair health as White children and are more likely to have an unmet medical need due to cost than White children.
- More than one in three children in low-income families is overweight or obese. Black teens are 26 percent and Hispanic teens 32 percent more likely than White teens to be overweight or obese.

Lacking a quality education

- Nearly 80 percent or more of Black and Hispanic public school students in the fourth, eighth and 12th grades are unable to read or do math at grade level compared to 50 percent or more of White children.
- 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 from school.
- Thirty-five percent of Black and 29 percent of Hispanic high school students attend the more than 1,600 “dropout factories” across the country where 60 percent or fewer of the students in any given ninth grade class will graduate in four years with a regular diploma.
- The averaged graduation rate for Black and Hispanic students is just over 60 percent, in contrast with 81 percent for White and 91 percent for Asian/Pacific Islander students. The 20-plus percentage point spread in graduation rates between Black and White students exists in 13 states.

Being stuck in foster care, without permanent families

- Black children are overrepresented in foster care—they represent 30 percent of children in foster care, double the percent of the child population who are Black.
- Black children stay in foster care longer than White children.

Ending up in the juvenile justice system

- Youth of color make up approximately two-thirds of youth in the juvenile justice system.
- Black youth are over three times more likely than all other groups to be arrested for a violent offense.
- The number of girls arrested has grown by 50 percent since 1980; American Indian girls are four times and Black girls three times more likely to be incarcerated than White girls.
- Black youth make up 62 percent of those prosecuted in adult court, but only 17 percent of the overall youth population.

Being caught in the college completion gap

- The Black-White gap in college completion persists and the Hispanic-White college completion gap is even greater.

Being unemployed

- In 2010, four out of 10 Black and three out of 10 Hispanic teens ages 16 to 19 were unemployed.
- The youth jobless rate for teens 16 to 19 in July 2010 was higher than at any time in the past five decades.

Killed by guns

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

- 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.
- From 1979 to 2007, the annual number of firearm deaths of Black children and teens *increased* by 61 percent; the number for White children and teens *decreased* by 54 percent

The multiple risks facing children of color are cause for great concern by us all, especially considering our responsibility as a nation to raise a next generation that can care not only for themselves and their own families but also our seniors of tomorrow. While today there are almost twice as many children as seniors, by 2040 that gap will close. There will be 94 million children and 81 million seniors. Our children's success in education and employment will be essential if we are to keep society functioning, businesses running, adults teaching and health care professionals serving everyone's needs. Today's children will care for all of us tomorrow.

We must take extraordinary steps to address the crisis today—the worst since slavery—so we will have a generation who can succeed in life and support our nation's future. We do not have a moment to lose. Children have only one childhood and that is today.

Children Need Help Now

We know that poverty impairs children's emotional, intellectual and physical development and ends up costing our nation billions of dollars in lost productivity and increased health care costs. We know how to end child poverty and give each child a fair start. We know how to give children a healthy start and to keep them well-nourished. We know how to give children a head start to make them ready for school and help them flourish when given a quality education. We know how to prevent child abuse and neglect, keep children safely out of foster care, find permanent families for children in foster care and keep children out of the juvenile justice system. To paraphrase what our mothers and grandmothers taught us, if you knew better, you should do better. Instead, we have not invested as we should and urgently need to improve in each of the following areas. *The State of America's Children 2011* reports:

Income Gaps

- Wide gaps in income persist. Since the late 1970's the incomes of the bottom 90 percent has essentially stagnated while the incomes of the top one percent have soared.
- In 2008, the income share for the richest 10 percent of U.S. households was 48.23 percent, just slightly below its 2007 record high level of 49.74 percent. The average income for the bottom 90 percent of households in 2008 was at its lowest level in more than a decade. The one year income drop for this group in 2007-2008 was its largest since 1938.
- In 2009, the income of married-couple families with children was three times higher than that of female householders for families of all races.

Lack of income supports

- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) benefits in 2009 were less than half the 1970 real dollar amount in nearly two thirds of the states.
- In 2008, 79 percent of child support cases had court orders, but collections were made in only 57 percent of child support cases.
- Tens of millions of children, working families and individuals benefited from the Earned Income Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit in the 2008 tax year, but many more could in the future if eligibility were expanded.

Lack of health coverage

- While Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) insure one in three children and more than half of all low income children in America, one in eight Black children and one in six Hispanic children are still uninsured. Two-thirds of the more than eight million uninsured children are eligible for coverage in Medicaid or CHIP but are not enrolled largely due to state-imposed barriers that differ across states.

- While 34 states made improvements to children’s health coverage in 2010, only six states provided for express lane eligibility for Medicaid and/or CHIP and one-third of the states still did not provide 12-month continuous eligibility to help children enroll and stay enrolled in health coverage.
- Hispanic children are 76 percent more likely and Black children 50 percent more likely than White children to have an unmet medical need due to cost.

Lack of nutritional supports

- While an average of 15.6 million children a month received Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits in 2009, more than one in 10 households has limited access to food in the vast majority of states.
- 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.

Lack of support for quality early childhood programs

- The annual cost of center-based child care for a four-year-old is more than the annual in-state tuition at a public four-year college in 33 states and the District of Columbia.
- A family must have an income that is below 175 percent of the poverty level (\$32,043 for a family of four) to receive a public child care subsidy in 18 states and the District of Columbia.
- In more than one in three states, only 10 or fewer hours of training a year is required for child care center directors and teachers.
- Most states exceed the recommended maximum child-staff ratios for pre-school aged children in licensed centers. The infant-staff ratios in center-based care are 5:1 or higher in 15 states.
- In nearly half the states, small family child care homes are not required to be licensed until five or more children are in the home, and in 35 states providers in licensed homes do not have to have a high school diploma.
- Only 13.8 percent of three-year-olds and 38.9 percent of four-year-olds were in state funded pre-kindergarten programs, Head Start or early intervention/special education in 2008-2009.

Lack of access to quality education for every child

- Only 10 states require by statute that all school districts offer full-day kindergarten. Forty-four states and the District of Columbia require half-day programs that leave children a half step behind as they enter first grade.
- While the number of “dropout factories” and the proportion of students of color who attend them have been reduced, there are still 1,634 dropout factories—at least one in every state. Seventy percent of them are concentrated in just 12 states.
- The United States spends almost two-and-a-half times as much per prisoner as per public school pupil.

Lack of supports for abused and neglected children

- Following a pattern of recent years, about 40 percent of children who were abused or neglected in 2009 received no services following the investigation of their maltreatment and many more received far fewer services than they need.
- In the majority of states, at least one-third of the children in foster care between one and two years experience three or more placements. The median length of stay in foster care for a child is over 12 months in 31 states.
- An estimated 114,000 children are in foster care waiting to be adopted.
- More than 29,000 youth aged out of foster care at 18 or older in 2009 without being returned home, adopted or placed permanently with relatives. Researchers report these children are at increased risk of not graduating from high school or enrolling in college and being unemployed, incarcerated or homeless. In most states the majority of these children entered foster care when they were older than 12.

Lack of progress in reforming the juvenile justice system

- States are working to divert youth charged with status offenses, such as curfew violations, running away, truancy offenses and incorrigibility, to community-based programs to prevent their entry into the juvenile justice system—but progress in many states is slow.
- About two-thirds of youth in residential placement are there for status offenses, probation violations and other technical violations, drug offenses, or property and public order offenses. Just over one-third are there for offenses against persons.
- Approximately 250,000 children are prosecuted, sentenced or incarcerated as adults each year in the United States. About 10,000 children are held in adult jails and prisons on any given night, two thirds of them while they are awaiting trial, despite high risk for sexual abuse and other harms.

Lack of sufficient progress in ending gun violence

- Since 1979, gun violence has ended the lives of 110,645 children and teens in America.
- There are more than 280 million privately owned firearms in the U.S., which is the equivalent of nine firearms for every 10 men, women and children in this country.
- In 2007 alone, 3,042 children and teens died from gunfire in the United States—eight every day—as a result of homicide, suicide or accidental shooting. Almost six times as many teens suffered non-fatal gun injuries, which have serious physical and emotional consequences that frequently go untreated.

Conclusion

The portrait of continuing and worsening racial and income inequality is clear as we look at the state of America's children today. Rather than moving forward, we are moving backwards. Programs and services that we know can help children thrive—Medicaid and CHIP (the Children's Health Insurance Program), the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, WIC (the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children), SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program), Early Head Start and Head Start, the Child Care and Development Block Grant, the Title I Education Program for Disadvantaged Children, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act programs, Pell Grants, the Social Services Block Grant and others are threatened with federal cuts or program changes that will unravel the safety net for poor and low income children. These cuts will come on top of deep cuts in state funding for early childhood development, K-12 education and higher education, mental health and other specialized treatment for children and parents, and services and staff for children and youth in foster care and in the juvenile justice system. Families too have become more fragile as jobs are lost, unemployment compensation has been reduced, public assistance and public health programs restrict access, housing foreclosures continue and affordable housing becomes scarcer.

- We must invest in our children and their families. This means keeping key priorities for children front and center:
- End child poverty;
- Ensure every child and pregnant woman access to affordable, comprehensive health and mental health coverage and services;
- Provide high quality early childhood development programs for all;
- Ensure every child can read at grade level by the fourth grade and guarantee quality education through high school graduation;
- Protect children from abuse and neglect and connect them to caring permanent families; and
- Stop the criminalization of children at increasingly younger ages, reduce the detention and incarceration of children and invest in prevention and early intervention strategies.

We must reclaim our country, our core values and our spiritual foundation in order for our children to thrive and protect our nation's economic future.

Are Our Children Ready to Compete in the Global Arena?

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

1st in gross domestic product
1st in number of billionaires
1st in number of persons incarcerated
1st in health expenditures
1st in student expenditures
1st in military technology
1st in defense expenditures
1st in military weapons exports
17th in reading scores
22nd in low birthweight rates
23rd in science scores
30th in infant mortality rates
31st in math scores
31st in the gap between the rich and the poor
Last in relative child poverty
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:

- 70 nations have lower infant mortality rates including Thailand and Costa Rica.
- 144 nations have a lower incidence of low birthweight, including the Dominican Republic, Nigeria and Kazakhstan.
- Black women in the United States are more likely to die due to pregnancy complications than women in 54 other nations, including Iran and Albania.

Moments in America for All Children

Every second a public school student is suspended.*

Every 8 seconds a high school student drops out.*

Every 18 seconds a baby is born to an unmarried mother.

Every 20 seconds a public school student is corporally punished.*

Every 21 seconds a child is arrested.

Every 34 seconds a child is born into poverty.

Every 42 seconds a baby is born without health insurance

Every 42 seconds a child is confirmed as abused or neglected.

Every minute a baby is born to a teen mother.

Every 2 minutes a child is born at low birthweight.

Every 4 minutes a child is arrested for a drug offense.

Every 8 minutes a child is arrested for a violent offense.

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 5 hours a child is killed by abuse or neglect.

Every 16 hours a mother dies from complications of childbirth or pregnancies.

* 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 41,225,410 55.3% of child population	Hispanic 16,750,075 22.5%
Public school suspended	every 3 and a half seconds	every 7 seconds
High school student drop out	every 20 seconds	every 27 seconds
Child is arrested	every 32 seconds	n/a
Public school student is corporally punished	every 48 and a half seconds	every 58 seconds
Born to an unmarried mother	every 38 seconds	n/a
Child confirmed abused or neglected	every 2 minutes	every 4 minutes
Baby born into poverty	every 2 minutes	every 2 minutes
Baby born without health insurance	every 2 minutes	every one and a half minutes
Baby born to teen mother	every 2 minutes	every 3 and a half minutes
Baby born at low birthweight	every 3 minutes	every 7 minutes
Child arrested for drug offense	every 5 minutes	n/a
Child arrested for violent offense	every 16 and a half minutes	n/a
Baby dies before first birthday	every 28 minutes	n/a
Child or teen dies from an accident	every 58 minutes	every 5 hours
Child or teen killed by firearm	every 6 hours	every 14 hours
Child or teen commits suicide	every 8 hours	every one and a half days
Child killed by abuse or neglect	every 17 hours	every one and a half days
Woman dies of complications of childbirth or pregnancy	every one and a half days	every 4 days

* Based on 180 school days a year

How Children in America are Faring, by Race/Ethnicity

Black 11,280,366 15.1%	Asian/Pacific Islander 3,480,257 4.7%	Ameican Indian/ Alaska Native 951,329 1.3%
every 4 seconds	every minute	every one and a half minutes
every 27 seconds	every 4 minutes	every 7 minutes
every minute	every 22 minutes	every 28 minutes
every 57 seconds	every 3 hours	every 14 and a half minutes
every minute	every 12 minutes	every 16 minutes
every 3 and a half minutes	every hour	every minute
every 2 minutes	every 25 minutes	every 49 minutes
every 4 minutes	n/a	n/a
every 4 and a half minutes	every hour	every 59 minutes
every 6 minutes	n/a	n/a
every 15 minutes	every 6 hours	every 7 hours
every 15 minutes	every 11 hours	every 16 and a half hours
every 59 minutes	n/a	n/a
every 4 and a half hours	every day	every one and a half days
every 6 hours	every 8 and a half days	every 9 days
every 2 days	every 6 and a half days	every 6 and a half days
every 22 and a half hours	n/a	n/a
every 2 days	n/a	n/a

Each day in America

2	mothers die in childbirth.
5	children are killed by abuse or neglect.
5	children or teens commit suicide.
8	children or teens are killed by firearms.
32	children or teens die from accidents.
80	babies die before their first birthdays.
186	children are arrested for violent offenses.
368	children are arrested for drug offenses.
949	babies are born at low birthweight.
1,204	babies are born to teen mothers.
1,240	public school students are corporally punished.*
2,058	children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
2,163	babies are born without health insurance.
2,573	babies are born into poverty.
3,312	high school students drop out.*
4,133	children are arrested.
4,717	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.
3	children or teens commit suicide.
4	children or teens are killed by firearms.
25	children or teens die from accidents.
52	babies die before their first birthdays.
86	children are arrested for violent offenses.
266	children are arrested for drug offenses.
447	babies are born at low birthweight.
663	public school students are corporally punished.*
735	babies are born without health insurance.
811	babies are born into poverty.
823	children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
846	babies are born to teen mothers.
1,270	high school students drop out.*
1,776	babies are born to unmarried mothers.
2,722	children are arrested.
7,236	public school students are suspended.*

* Based on 180 school days a year

Each day in America for Hispanic children

2	children or teens are killed by firearms.
5	children or teens die from accidents.
103	public school students are corporally punished.*
198	babies are born at low birthweight.
387	children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
402	babies are born to teen mothers.
944	babies are born without health insurance.
945	high school students drop out.*
955	babies are born into poverty.
1,495	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.
25	babies die before their first birthdays.
94	children are arrested for drug offenses.
96	children are arrested for violent offenses.
233	babies are born at low birthweight.
312	babies are born to teen mothers.
332	babies are born without health insurance.
417	children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
442	public school students are corporally punished.*
607	babies are born into poverty.
936	high school students drop out.*
1,296	children are arrested.
1,317	babies are born to unmarried mothers.
6,916	public school students are suspended.

* Based on 180 school days a year

Each day in America for Asian and Pacific Islander children

- 2 children are arrested for violent offenses.
- 2 public school students are corporally punished.*
- 4 children are arrested for drug offenses.
- 21 babies are born to teen mothers.
- 21 children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
- 57 babies are born into poverty.
- 64 children are arrested.
- 98 high school students drop out.*
- 117 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 violent offenses.
- 3 children are arrested for drug offenses.
- 20 children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
- 23 babies are born into poverty.
- 24 babies are born to teen mothers.
- 29 public school students are corporally punished.*
- 51 children are arrested.
- 62 high school students drop out.*
- 89 babies are born to unmarried mothers.
- 264 public school students are suspended.

* Based on 180 school days a year



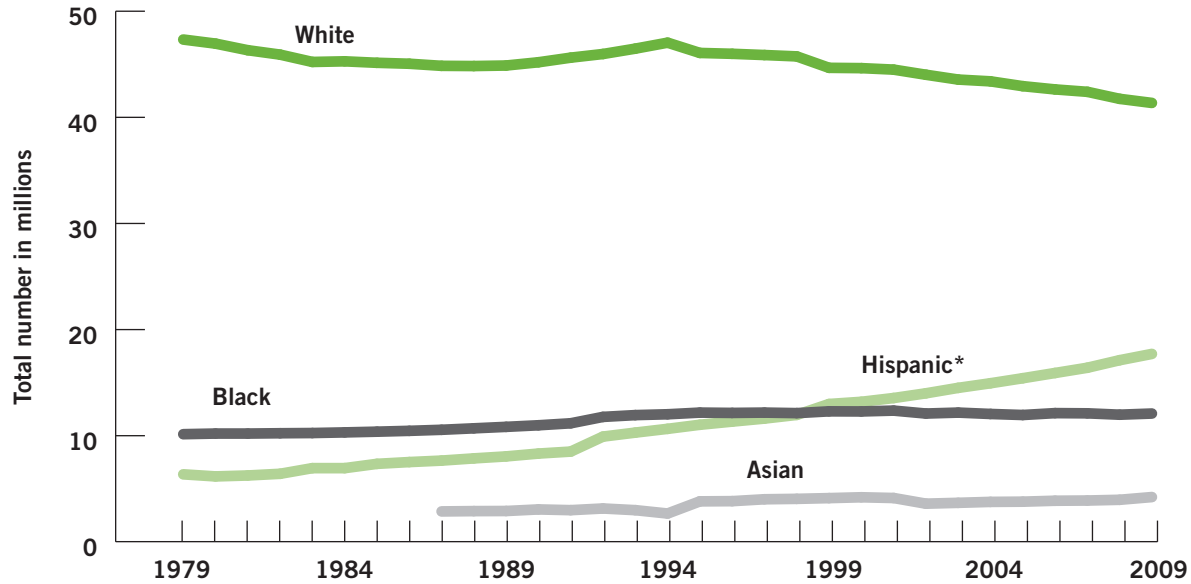
Child Population

Children constitute almost one in four of the people living in the United States. More than 25 percent of them are infants, toddlers or preschoolers. Almost 45 percent are children of color, and by 2019 the majority of children will be racial or ethnic minorities. There are almost twice as many children as seniors, but by 2050 that gap will close: 23.1 percent of the population will be children and 20.2 percent will be seniors.

- Of the 74.5 million children in America: 41.2 million (55.3%) are White, non-Hispanic; 16.8 million (22.5%) are Hispanic; 11.3 million (15.1%) are Black; 3.5 million (4.7%) are Asian/Pacific Islander; and 951,000 (1.3%) are American Indian/Alaska Native.
- The number of Hispanic children has increased every year since 1980, rising from 5.3 million in 1980 to 17 million in 2009, while the number of White children has decreased every year since 1994. The number of Black children has remained steady at around 10 to 11 million over the past two decades
- The majority of children in the District of Columbia and nine states – Hawaii, New Mexico, California, Texas, Arizona, Nevada, Florida, Maryland and Georgia – are racial or ethnic minorities.
- More than one in four children are under five and more than one in five are teenagers ages 14-17.
- Vermont has the lowest proportion of children (20.3%); Utah has the highest (31.2%).

Since 1979 the number of White children has decreased by 13 percent, while the number of Hispanic children has increased by over 200 percent.

Trends in Child Population, by Race/Ethnicity, 1979-2009



Year	All Children (in 1,000s)	White (in 1,000s)	Black (in 1,000s)	Asian (in 1,000s)	Hispanic* (in 1,000s)
1979	63,375	46,967	9,307	n/a	5,483
1980	62,914	46,578	9,368	n/a	5,276
1981	62,449	45,950	9,374	n/a	5,369
1982	62,345	45,531	9,400	n/a	5,527
1983	62,334	44,830	9,417	n/a	6,066
1984	62,447	44,886	9,480	n/a	6,068
1985	62,876	44,752	9,545	n/a	6,475
1986	62,948	44,664	9,629	n/a	6,646
1987	63,294	44,461	9,730	1,937	6,792
1988	63,747	44,438	9,865	1,970	7,003
1989	64,144	44,492	10,012	1,983	7,186
1990	65,049	44,797	10,162	2,126	7,457
1991	65,918	45,236	10,350	2,056	7,648
1992	68,440	45,590	10,956	2,218	9,081
1993	69,292	46,096	11,127	2,061	9,462
1994	70,020	46,668	11,211	1,739	9,822
1995	70,566	45,689	11,369	2,900	10,213
1996	70,650	45,605	11,338	2,924	10,511
1997	71,069	45,491	11,367	3,096	10,802
1998	71,338	45,355	11,317	3,137	11,152
1999	71,685	44,272	11,488	3,212	12,188
2000	71,741	44,244	11,480	3,294	12,399
2001	72,021	44,095	11,556	3,215	12,763
2002	72,696	43,614	11,275	2,683	13,210
2003	72,999	43,150	11,367	2,759	13,730
2004	73,241	42,978	11,244	2,854	14,173
2005	73,285	42,523	11,136	2,871	14,654
2006	73,727	42,212	11,315	2,956	15,147
2007	73,996	41,979	11,302	2,980	15,647
2008	74,068	41,309	11,172	3,052	16,370
2009	74,579	40,917	11,282	3,311	16,965

* Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplements, Table 3. Poverty Status of People, by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2009 Available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html>.

Where the Majority of Minority Children Live, 2009

The majority of Black children live in eight states

	Number of Black children in each state
New York	898,042
Florida	877,281
Texas	863,664
Georgia	845,665
California	647,685
Illinois	556,475
North Carolina	548,973
Maryland	444,146
Total number of Black children in these states	5,681,931
Total number of Black children in the United States	11,280,366

The majority of Hispanic children live in three states

	Number of Hispanic children in each state
California	4,736,730
Texas	3,247,131
Florida	1,070,805
Total number of Hispanic children in these states	9,054,666
Total number of Hispanic children in the United States	16,750,075

The majority of American Indian/Alaska Native children live in seven states

	Number of American Indian/ Alaska Native children in each state
California	118,870
Arizona	110,265
Oklahoma	91,125
New Mexico	61,935
Texas	54,410
Washington	38,090
Alaska	34,021
Total number of American Indian/Alaska Native children in these states	508,716
Total number of American Indian/Alaska Native children in U.S.	951,329

The majority of Asian/Pacific Islander children live in four states

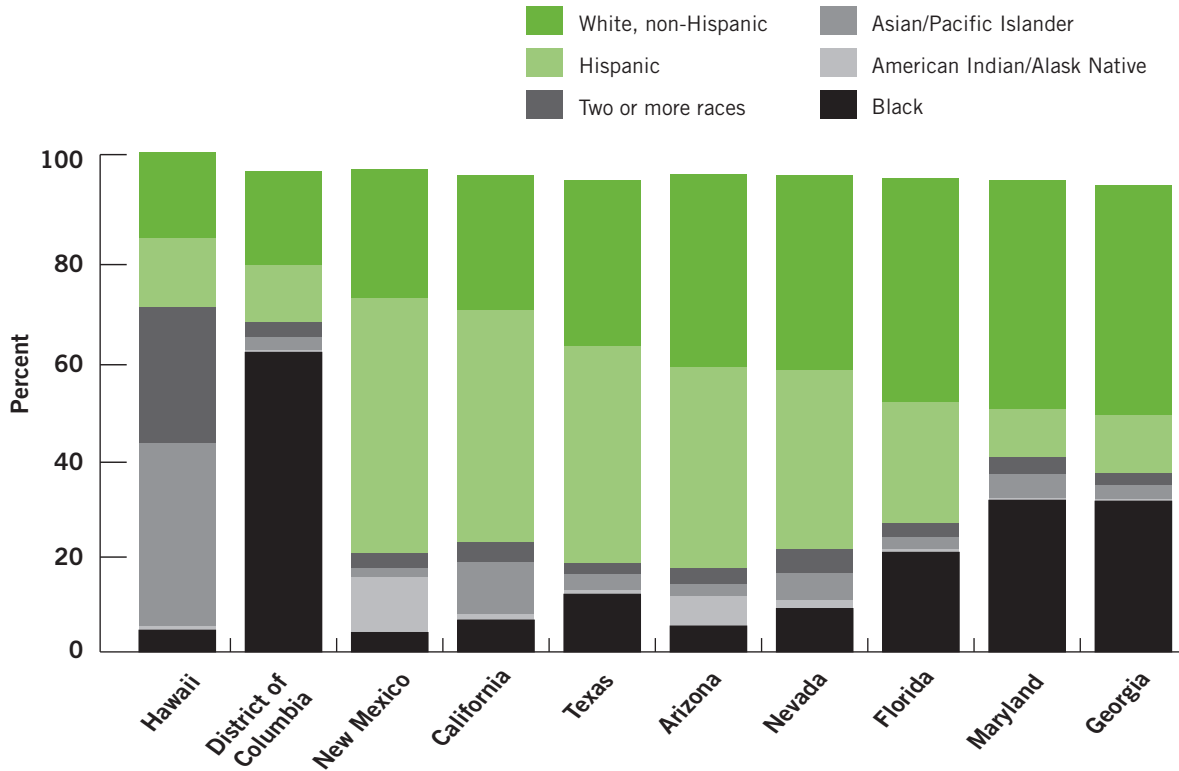
	Number of Asian/ Pacific Islander children in each state
California	1,057,691
New York	323,362
Texas	242,013
New Jersey	172,367
Total number of Asian/Pacific Islander children in these states	1,795,433
Total number of Asian/Pacific Islander children in the U.S.	3,480,257

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, 2009," at <<http://www.census.gov/popest/datasets.html>>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

The racial and ethnic makeup of the child population differs across states where minority children make up the majority of the child population.

States Where a Majority of Children Are Racial or Ethnic Minorities, 2009

	Total number of children	Minority children	
		Number	Percent of total
Hawaii	290,361	235,892	81.2%
District of Columbia	114,036	90,706	79.5
New Mexico	510,238	366,851	71.9
California	9,435,682	6,660,035	70.6
Texas	6,895,969	4,413,691	64.0
Arizona	1,732,019	1,005,608	58.1
Nevada	681,033	391,414	57.5
Florida	4,057,773	2,093,499	51.6
Maryland	1,351,935	680,554	50.3
Georgia	2,583,792	1,295,640	50.1



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, 2009," at <<http://www.census.gov/popest/datasets.html>>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund

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

Child Population, by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2009

	One Race Only			
	White	Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander
Alabama	743,933	342,322	5,510	13,403
Alaska	113,522	9,985	34,021	10,620
Arizona	1,417,786	96,390	110,265	48,239
Arkansas	533,912	137,298	7,855	10,427
California	7,186,489	647,685	118,870	1,057,691
Colorado	1,057,381	66,997	18,149	38,037
Connecticut	640,945	103,817	4,188	34,208
Delaware	140,953	51,501	928	6,960
District of Columbia	32,399	74,129	441	3,467
Florida	2,921,938	877,281	26,291	110,514
Georgia	1,580,862	845,665	11,065	79,834
Hawaii	73,551	13,724	2,256	115,424
Idaho	384,282	7,615	8,360	5,821
Illinois	2,387,454	556,475	12,618	139,586
Indiana	1,336,015	181,052	5,224	25,448
Iowa	643,170	31,058	5,035	14,567
Kansas	598,030	54,418	8,588	17,759
Kentucky	874,599	98,717	2,911	13,008
Louisiana	647,841	425,858	7,804	17,694
Maine	251,518	6,650	2,238	3,944
Maryland	782,615	444,146	5,584	72,111
Massachusetts	1,160,358	138,706	5,471	83,834
Michigan	1,790,452	401,986	16,175	66,969
Minnesota	1,036,460	89,815	23,759	66,476
Mississippi	407,922	333,446	4,974	7,404
Missouri	1,152,184	203,097	8,075	26,123
Montana	184,603	3,449	21,972	2,163
Nebraska	391,842	28,475	8,066	9,840
Nevada	528,927	63,692	12,519	40,407
New Hampshire	266,740	7,161	1,029	7,341
New Jersey	1,462,469	345,066	8,390	172,367
New Mexico	400,361	21,657	61,935	9,274
New York	3,037,550	898,042	28,052	323,362
North Carolina	1,579,219	548,973	32,693	55,206
North Dakota	121,780	2,871	13,805	1,498
Ohio	2,171,421	405,986	7,666	49,252
Oklahoma	660,757	90,643	91,125	16,304
Oregon	749,758	25,589	17,140	37,898
Pennsylvania	2,210,248	397,320	9,157	85,476
Rhode Island	188,004	20,111	2,436	8,064
South Carolina	680,162	352,136	5,623	16,947
South Dakota	158,936	4,153	27,906	2,344
Tennessee	1,116,422	309,559	5,905	24,708
Texas	5,567,405	863,664	54,410	242,013
Utah	786,444	16,904	14,277	24,008
Vermont	118,460	2,233	457	2,075
Virginia	1,259,179	414,029	7,196	97,838
Washington	1,240,076	78,341	38,090	116,461
West Virginia	354,680	19,283	844	2,829
Wisconsin	1,094,555	117,931	18,936	41,598
Wyoming	118,272	3,265	5,045	1,416
United States	56,344,841	11,280,366	951,329	3,480,257

* 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, 2009," at <<http://www.census.gov/popest/datasets.html>>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Child Population, by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2009

Two or more races	Hispanic*	White, non-Hispanic	Minority**	Minority children as a percent of all children	
23,696	64,429	686,160	442,704	39.2%	Alabama
15,398	16,884	101,659	81,887	44.6	Alaska
59,339	754,363	726,411	1,005,608	58.1	Arizona
20,476	70,989	469,489	240,479	33.9	Arkansas
424,947	4,736,730	2,775,647	6,660,035	70.6	California
47,199	366,807	722,595	505,168	41.1	Colorado
24,827	144,500	517,308	290,677	36.0	Connecticut
6,651	25,003	119,154	87,839	42.4	Delaware
3,600	13,960	23,330	90,706	79.5	District of Columbia
121,749	1,070,805	1,964,274	2,093,499	51.6	Florida
66,366	324,493	1,288,152	1,295,640	50.1	Georgia
85,406	43,508	54,469	235,892	81.2	Hawaii
13,112	68,682	321,846	97,344	23.2	Idaho
81,244	705,192	1,725,779	1,451,598	45.7	Illinois
41,626	137,909	1,210,504	378,861	23.8	Indiana
19,325	55,999	592,652	120,503	16.9	Iowa
26,156	104,019	503,900	201,051	28.5	Kansas
25,088	45,929	834,795	179,528	17.7	Kentucky
24,189	50,029	605,720	517,666	46.1	Louisiana
6,826	6,657	245,790	25,386	9.4	Maine
47,479	141,459	671,381	680,554	50.3	Maryland
44,633	194,727	1,008,858	424,144	29.6	Massachusetts
74,310	156,510	1,653,490	696,402	29.6	Michigan
44,287	94,442	959,815	300,982	23.9	Minnesota
13,996	27,028	384,539	383,203	49.9	Mississippi
41,859	79,096	1,082,699	348,639	24.4	Missouri
7,641	11,494	175,365	44,463	20.2	Montana
13,418	63,824	335,145	116,496	25.8	Nebraska
35,488	263,782	289,619	391,414	57.5	Nevada
6,800	13,357	255,194	33,877	11.7	New Hampshire
57,556	442,088	1,088,513	957,335	46.8	New Jersey
17,011	282,203	143,387	366,851	71.9	New Mexico
137,077	960,678	2,289,156	2,134,927	48.3	New York
61,876	296,159	1,311,809	966,158	42.4	North Carolina
4,017	5,660	117,280	26,691	18.5	North Dakota
80,016	123,160	2,069,513	644,828	23.8	Ohio
60,020	120,670	559,073	359,776	39.2	Oklahoma
42,426	172,970	593,483	279,328	32.0	Oregon
72,931	241,633	2,019,005	756,127	27.2	Pennsylvania
8,210	45,268	150,003	76,822	33.9	Rhode Island
25,864	81,034	612,761	467,971	43.3	South Carolina
6,277	10,340	151,378	48,238	24.2	South Dakota
36,658	107,483	1,026,363	466,889	31.3	Tennessee
168,477	3,247,131	2,482,278	4,413,691	64.0	Texas
27,191	141,968	656,034	212,790	24.5	Utah
3,050	2,805	115,986	10,289	8.1	Vermont
68,940	197,128	1,088,469	758,713	41.1	Virginia
96,624	276,821	1,003,810	565,782	36.0	Washington
8,813	7,724	347,750	38,699	10.0	West Virginia
37,230	118,032	989,835	320,415	24.5	Wisconsin
4,027	16,514	103,785	28,240	21.4	Wyoming
2,491,422	16,750,075	41,225,410	33,322,805	44.7	United States

The percentage of children by race varies greatly across states. The highest percentage of Black, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islanders, American Indian/Alaska Native and White, non-Hispanic children are in the District of Columbia, New Mexico, Hawaii, Alaska and Vermont respectively.

Percent of the Child Population, by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2009

Ranking of the Percentage of Children in Each Race/Ethnicity from Highest to Lowest

	White, non-Hispanic		Black		American Indian Alaska Native		Asian, Pacific Islander		Hispanic*	
	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Alabama	60.8%	29	30.3%	7	0.5%	33	1.2%	45	5.7%	39
Alaska	55.4	36	5.4	36	18.5	1	5.8	8	9.2	30
Arizona	41.9	46	5.6	34	6.4	7	2.8	23	43.6	4
Arkansas	66.1	25	19.3	14	1.1	21	1.5	41	10.0	29
California	29.4	48	6.9	32	1.3	19	11.2	2	50.2	2
Colorado	58.9	31	5.5	35	1.5	16	3.1	19	29.9	6
Connecticut	64.0	27	12.8	21	0.5	33	4.2	14	17.9	13
Delaware	57.6	33	24.9	8	0.4	36	3.4	17	12.1	26
District of Columbia	20.5	50	65.0	1	0.4	36	3.0	22	12.2	25
Florida	48.4	44	21.6	11	0.6	29	2.7	26	26.4	7
Georgia	49.9	42	32.7	5	0.4	36	3.1	19	12.6	23
Hawaii	18.8	51	4.7	39	0.8	23	39.8	1	15.0	17
Idaho	76.8	10	1.8	49	2.0	10	1.4	43	16.4	15
Illinois	54.3	37	17.5	15	0.4	36	4.4	12	22.2	8
Indiana	76.2	11	11.4	23	0.3	47	1.6	37	8.7	32
Iowa	83.1	5	4.4	40	0.7	26	2.0	31	7.9	34
Kansas	71.5	20	7.7	30	1.2	20	2.5	27	14.8	18
Kentucky	82.3	6	9.7	25	0.3	47	1.3	44	4.5	44
Louisiana	53.9	38	37.9	3	0.7	26	1.6	37	4.5	44
Maine	90.6	2	2.5	44	0.8	23	1.5	41	2.5	49
Maryland	49.7	43	32.9	4	0.4	36	5.3	9	10.5	28
Massachusetts	70.4	21	9.7	25	0.4	36	5.9	6	13.6	20
Michigan	70.4	21	17.1	16	0.7	26	2.8	23	6.7	38
Minnesota	76.1	13	7.1	31	1.9	12	5.3	9	7.5	35
Mississippi	50.1	41	43.4	2	0.6	29	1.0	48	3.5	48
Missouri	75.6	15	14.2	20	0.6	29	1.8	32	5.5	40
Montana	79.8	8	1.6	50	10.0	4	1.0	48	5.2	41
Nebraska	74.2	18	6.3	33	1.8	13	2.2	30	14.1	19
Nevada	42.5	45	9.4	27	1.8	13	5.9	6	38.7	5
New Hampshire	88.3	4	2.5	43	0.4	36	2.5	27	4.6	43
New Jersey	53.2	39	16.9	17	0.4	36	8.4	3	21.6	10
New Mexico	28.1	49	4.2	41	12.1	3	1.8	32	55.3	1
New York	51.7	40	20.3	13	0.6	29	7.3	5	21.7	9
North Carolina	57.6	33	24.1	9	1.4	17	2.4	29	13.0	22
North Dakota	81.5	7	2.0	47	9.6	6	1.0	48	3.9	47
Ohio	76.2	11	15.0	18	0.3	47	1.8	32	4.5	44
Oklahoma	60.8	29	9.9	24	9.9	5	1.8	32	13.1	21
Oregon	68.0	24	2.9	42	2.0	10	4.3	13	19.8	12
Pennsylvania	72.8	19	14.3	19	0.3	47	3.1	19	8.7	32
Rhode Island	66.1	25	8.9	29	1.1	21	3.6	15	20.0	11
South Carolina	56.7	35	32.6	6	0.5	33	1.6	37	7.5	35
South Dakota	75.8	14	2.1	46	14.0	2	1.2	45	5.2	41
Tennessee	68.7	23	20.7	12	0.4	36	1.7	36	7.2	37
Texas	36.0	47	12.5	22	0.8	23	3.5	16	47.1	3
Utah	75.5	16	1.9	48	1.6	15	2.8	23	16.3	16
Vermont	91.9	1	1.8	49	0.4	36	1.6	37	2.2	50
Virginia	58.9	31	22.4	10	0.4	36	5.3	9	10.7	27
Washington	64.0	27	5.0	37	2.4	9	7.4	4	17.6	14
West Virginia	90.0	3	5.0	37	0.2	17	0.7	51	2.0	51
Wisconsin	75.5	16	9.0	28	1.4	8	3.2	18	9.0	31
Wyoming	78.6	9	2.5	44	3.8	51	1.1	47	12.5	24
United States	55.3		15.1		1.3		4.7		22.5	

* Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

Note: The state rankings on this page refer to the percentage of children by race and ethnicity in each state. States with the highest percentage are ranked 1st and states with the smallest percentage are ranked 51st.

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, 2009," at <http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/SC-EST2009-01.html>; and 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, 2009," at <http://www.census.gov/popest/datasets.html>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

More than one in four of the nearly 75 million children in the U.S. are infants, toddlers and preschoolers.

Child Population, by Age, 2009

	Total under age 18	Under age 5	Ages 5–13	Ages 14–17	Ages 5–17
Alabama	1,128,864	315,210	556,545	257,109	813,654
Alaska	183,546	54,463	87,907	41,176	129,083
Arizona	1,732,019	518,431	850,544	363,044	1,213,588
Arkansas	709,968	204,785	349,123	156,060	505,183
California	9,435,682	2,753,801	4,550,926	2,130,955	6,681,881
Colorado	1,227,763	364,481	602,724	260,558	863,282
Connecticut	807,985	210,470	403,054	194,461	597,515
Delaware	206,993	59,726	100,564	46,703	147,267
District of Columbia	114,036	37,144	52,236	24,656	76,892
Florida	4,057,773	1,166,005	1,976,173	915,595	2,891,768
Georgia	2,583,792	751,215	1,276,639	555,938	1,832,577
Hawaii	290,361	88,987	138,261	63,113	201,374
Idaho	419,190	124,936	205,040	89,214	294,254
Illinois	3,177,377	893,952	1,564,930	718,495	2,283,425
Indiana	1,589,365	445,604	785,517	358,244	1,143,761
Iowa	713,155	203,997	346,415	162,743	509,158
Kansas	704,951	205,385	345,088	154,478	499,566
Kentucky	1,014,323	288,022	497,321	228,980	726,301
Louisiana	1,123,386	319,438	551,492	252,456	803,948
Maine	271,176	70,762	132,660	67,754	200,414
Maryland	1,351,935	380,606	659,124	312,205	971,329
Massachusetts	1,433,002	385,851	707,679	339,472	1,047,151
Michigan	2,349,892	616,055	1,163,651	570,186	1,733,837
Minnesota	1,260,797	363,975	612,477	284,345	896,822
Mississippi	767,742	222,503	373,193	172,046	545,239
Missouri	1,431,338	403,529	699,837	327,972	1,027,809
Montana	219,828	62,438	105,683	51,707	157,390
Nebraska	451,641	134,717	218,270	98,654	316,924
Nevada	681,033	203,570	333,530	143,933	477,463
New Hampshire	289,071	74,689	142,544	71,838	214,382
New Jersey	2,045,848	555,282	1,017,592	472,974	1,490,566
New Mexico	510,238	151,988	247,417	110,833	358,250
New York	4,424,083	1,223,080	2,156,475	1,044,528	3,201,003
North Carolina	2,277,967	664,837	1,121,554	491,576	1,613,130
North Dakota	143,971	43,401	67,465	33,105	100,570
Ohio	2,714,341	739,526	1,339,903	634,912	1,974,815
Oklahoma	918,849	271,861	447,801	199,187	646,988
Oregon	872,811	247,909	428,202	196,700	624,902
Pennsylvania	2,775,132	746,813	1,356,459	671,860	2,028,319
Rhode Island	226,825	60,139	111,425	55,261	166,686
South Carolina	1,080,732	311,013	527,103	242,616	769,719
South Dakota	199,616	59,640	95,458	44,518	139,976
Tennessee	1,493,252	425,565	732,782	334,905	1,067,687
Texas	6,895,969	2,073,513	3,397,334	1,425,122	4,822,456
Utah	868,824	273,723	426,672	168,429	595,101
Vermont	126,275	32,474	61,364	32,437	93,801
Virginia	1,847,182	533,143	903,530	410,509	1,314,039
Washington	1,569,592	450,617	765,222	353,753	1,118,975
West Virginia	386,449	105,976	190,651	89,822	280,473
Wisconsin	1,310,250	364,068	640,645	305,537	946,182
Wyoming	132,025	40,341	62,881	28,803	91,684
United States	74,548,215	21,299,656	36,487,082	16,761,477	53,248,559

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, 2009," at <http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/SC-EST2009-01.html>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

By 2050 the number of children will increase by more than one-third and the number of seniors will more than double.

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
Actual population					
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
2009	307,007	74,548	24.3	39,571	12.9
Projected population					
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: 2010 to 2050," at <http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/2011/tables/11s0008.pdf> 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, 2009: Children and Seniors

	Total, all ages	Children		Seniors	
		Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population
Alabama	4,708,708	1,128,864	24.0%	651,049	13.8%
Alaska	698,473	183,546	26.3	52,849	7.6
Arizona	6,595,778	1,732,019	26.3	866,734	13.1
Arkansas	2,889,450	709,968	24.6	413,681	14.3
California	36,961,664	9,435,682	25.5	4,148,055	11.2
Colorado	5,024,748	1,227,763	24.4	533,580	10.6
Connecticut	3,518,288	807,985	23.0	488,055	13.9
Delaware	885,122	206,993	23.4	126,693	14.3
District of Columbia	599,657	114,036	19.0	70,184	11.7
Florida	18,537,969	4,057,773	21.9	3,195,841	17.2
Georgia	9,829,211	2,583,792	26.3	1,014,814	10.3
Hawaii	1,295,178	290,361	22.4	188,180	14.5
Idaho	1,545,801	419,190	27.1	187,418	12.1
Illinois	12,910,409	3,177,377	24.6	1,594,473	12.4
Indiana	6,423,113	1,589,365	24.7	828,591	12.9
Iowa	3,007,856	713,155	23.7	444,294	14.8
Kansas	2,818,747	704,951	25.0	367,546	13.0
Kentucky	4,314,113	1,014,323	23.5	570,336	13.2
Louisiana	4,492,076	1,123,386	25.0	554,296	12.3
Maine	1,318,301	271,176	20.6	205,617	15.6
Maryland	5,699,478	1,351,935	23.7	694,796	12.2
Massachusetts	6,593,587	1,433,002	21.7	894,514	13.6
Michigan	9,969,727	2,349,892	23.6	1,339,772	13.4
Minnesota	5,266,214	1,260,797	23.9	671,055	12.7
Mississippi	2,951,996	767,742	26.0	376,913	12.8
Missouri	5,987,580	1,431,338	23.9	822,425	13.7
Montana	974,989	219,828	22.5	141,903	14.6
Nebraska	1,796,619	451,641	25.1	240,630	13.4
Nevada	2,643,085	681,033	25.8	306,843	11.6
New Hampshire	1,324,575	289,071	21.8	179,247	13.5
New Jersey	8,707,739	2,045,848	23.5	1,173,024	13.5
New Mexico	2,009,671	510,238	25.4	261,342	13.0
New York	19,541,453	4,424,083	22.6	2,619,755	13.4
North Carolina	9,380,884	2,277,967	24.3	1,192,025	12.7
North Dakota	646,844	143,971	22.3	94,870	14.7
Ohio	11,542,645	2,714,341	23.5	1,605,316	13.9
Oklahoma	3,687,050	918,849	24.9	495,962	13.5
Oregon	3,825,657	872,811	22.8	516,862	13.5
Pennsylvania	12,604,767	2,775,132	22.0	1,946,266	15.4
Rhode Island	1,053,209	226,825	21.5	150,596	14.3
South Carolina	4,561,242	1,080,732	23.7	623,223	13.7
South Dakota	812,383	199,616	24.6	117,732	14.5
Tennessee	6,296,254	1,493,252	23.7	840,953	13.4
Texas	24,782,302	6,895,969	27.8	2,539,215	10.2
Utah	2,784,572	868,824	31.2	251,159	9.0
Vermont	621,760	126,275	20.3	89,911	14.5
Virginia	7,882,590	1,847,182	23.4	960,090	12.2
Washington	6,664,195	1,569,592	23.6	806,202	12.1
West Virginia	1,819,777	386,449	21.2	287,557	15.8
Wisconsin	5,654,774	1,310,250	23.2	761,279	13.5
Wyoming	544,270	132,025	24.3	66,867	12.3
United States	307,006,550	74,548,215	24.3	39,570,590	12.9

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, 2009 (SC-EST2009-01) at <http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/SC-EST2009-01.html>.
Calculation by Children's Defense Fund.



HELLO
my GAME is:
"BASEBALL"

Doritos
Coca-Cola
12 PACK

24 x 500 ml
NATURAL SPRING WATER

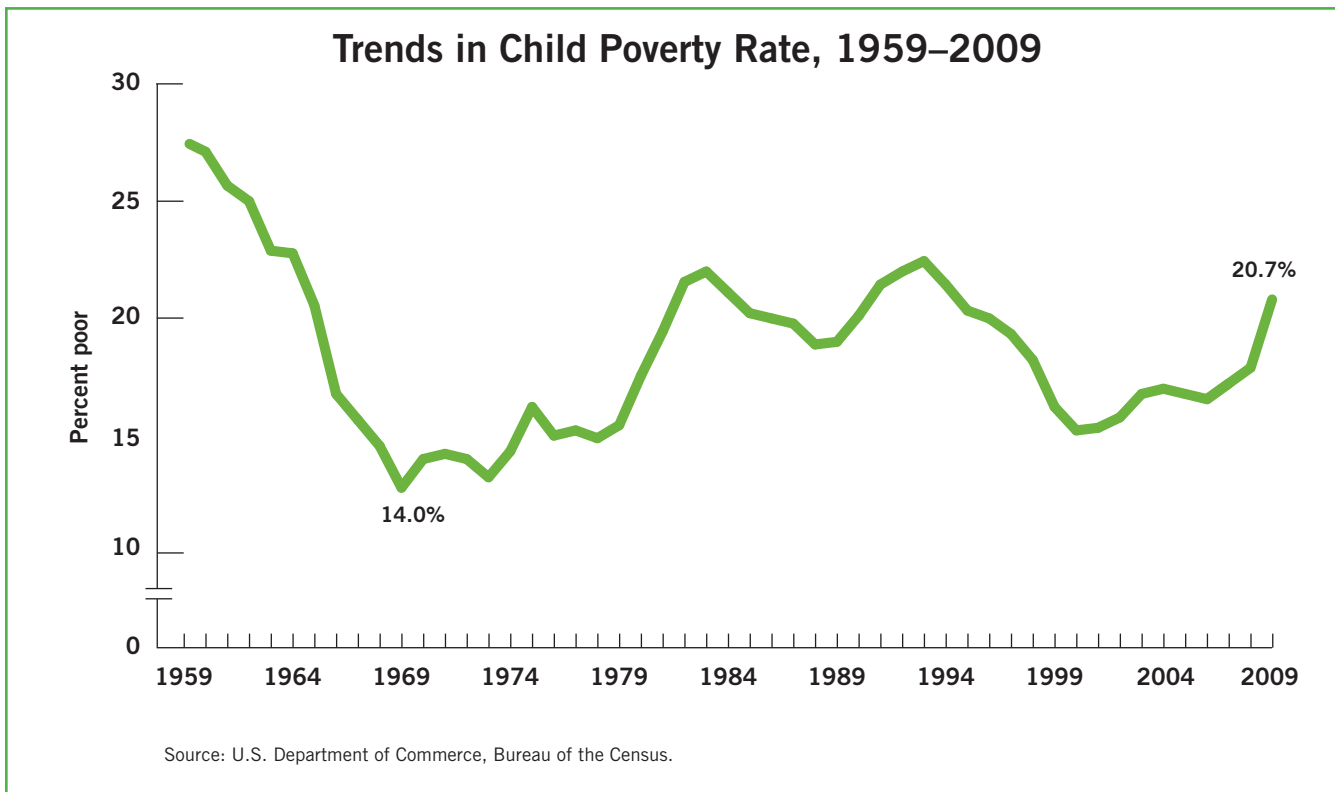
Sprite
Sprite
Sprite

Child Poverty

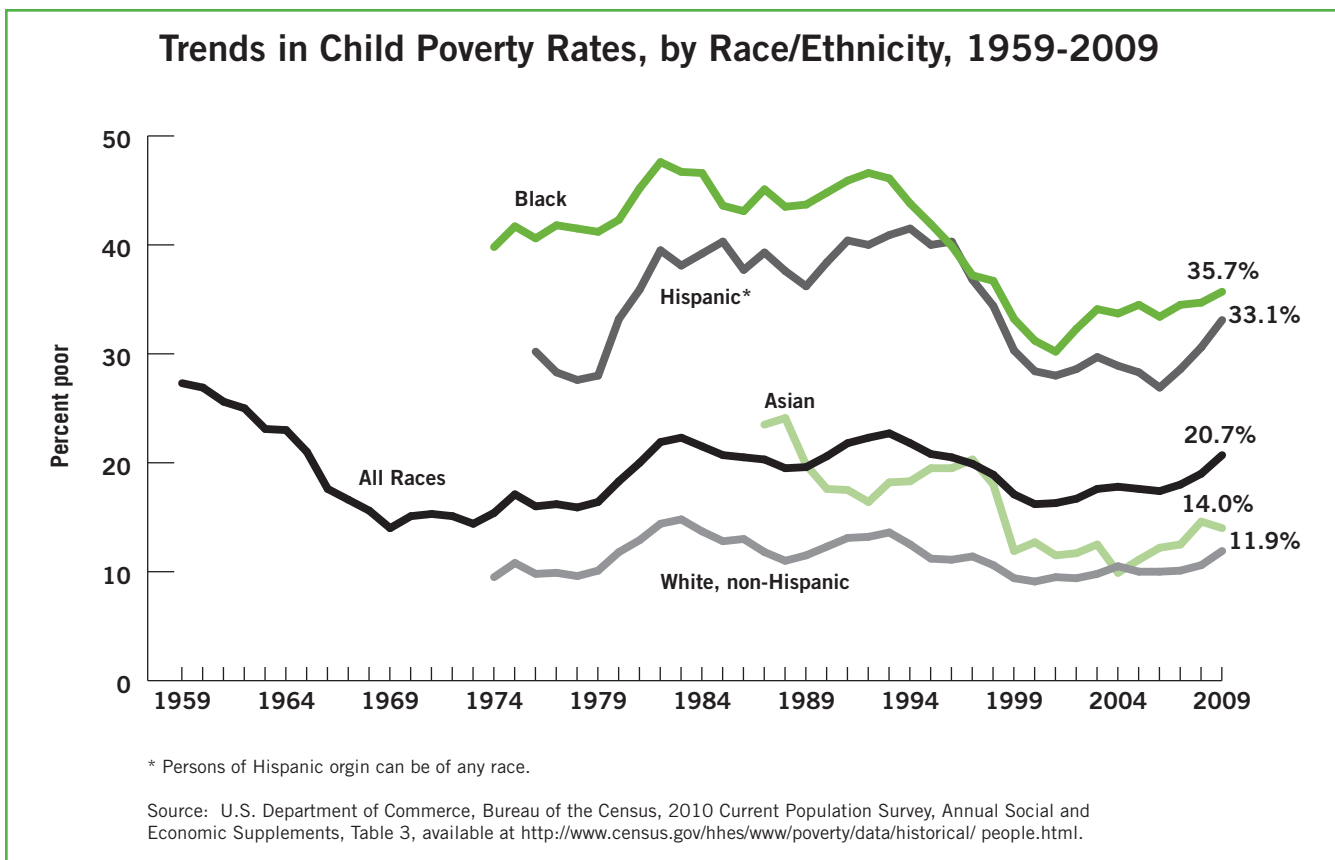
Millions of children and families fell into poverty in 2009 due to the economic downturn, jeopardizing the promise of a productive future for them and for our nation. Poverty impairs children's emotional, intellectual and physical development and ends up costing our nation tens of billions of dollars a year in lost productivity and increased health care costs. Poverty is defined as an annual income below \$22,050 for a four-person family. The number of children in poverty increased 28 percent between 2000 and 2009 after dropping 27 percent between 1992 and 2000. Child poverty increased by almost 10 percent between 2008 and 2009, the largest single-year increase since 1960. Children of color continue to suffer disproportionately from poverty. Black and Hispanic children are about three times as likely to be poor as White non-Hispanic children.

- A total of 15.5 million children, or one in every five children in America, lived in poverty in 2009, an increase of nearly four million children since 2000.
- Almost half—6.9 million—of all poor children lived in extreme poverty, defined as an annual income of less than half of the poverty level (\$11,025 for a family of four). Just over one-third (2.4 million) of the children living in extreme poverty were under the age of five.
- There were more poor Hispanic children (5.6 million) than poor Black (4.0 million) or poor White (4.9 million) children. Hispanic children experienced the largest single-year increase in 2009.
- In 2009, more than one in three Black children and one in three Hispanic children, compared to more than one in ten White non-Hispanic children, lived in poverty.
- Almost 60 percent of all children in poverty lived in single-parent families. However, married-couple families were not immune to the effects of the recession with 2.2 million married-couple families – nearly nine percent more than in 2008 – living in poverty in 2009.
- Two-thirds of poor children live in families in which at least one family member works.
- More than half of all poor children and half of the children living in extreme poverty live in eight states (California, Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois, Ohio, Georgia, and Michigan).
- The number of homeless preschool-age children increased by 43 percent in the past two school years. The number of homeless children and youth enrolled in public schools increased 41 percent between the 2006-2007 and the 2008-2009 school years.

Child poverty was at its lowest level 40 years ago (14.0%). After dropping 27 percent between 1992 and 2000, the children poverty rate increased by 28 percent between 2000 and 2009.



Black and Hispanic children have experienced significantly higher rates of poverty since race data was first collected.



Since 2000 the number of poor children has increased by 3.9 million, reaching 15.5 million. The number of children who fell into poverty between 2008 and 2009 was the largest single-year increase ever recorded.

Poverty Trends Among Children, 1959–2009

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
2009	15,451,000	20.7	5,983,000	23.8

* Related children in families

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Income, Poverty and Health Insurance in the United States: 2009*, Table 6.

Minority children historically have been at greater risk of being poor. A Black child still has the greatest chance of being poor, but in 2009 Hispanic children experienced the largest single-year increase in poverty.

Poverty Trends Among Children, by Race/Ethnicity, 1959–2009

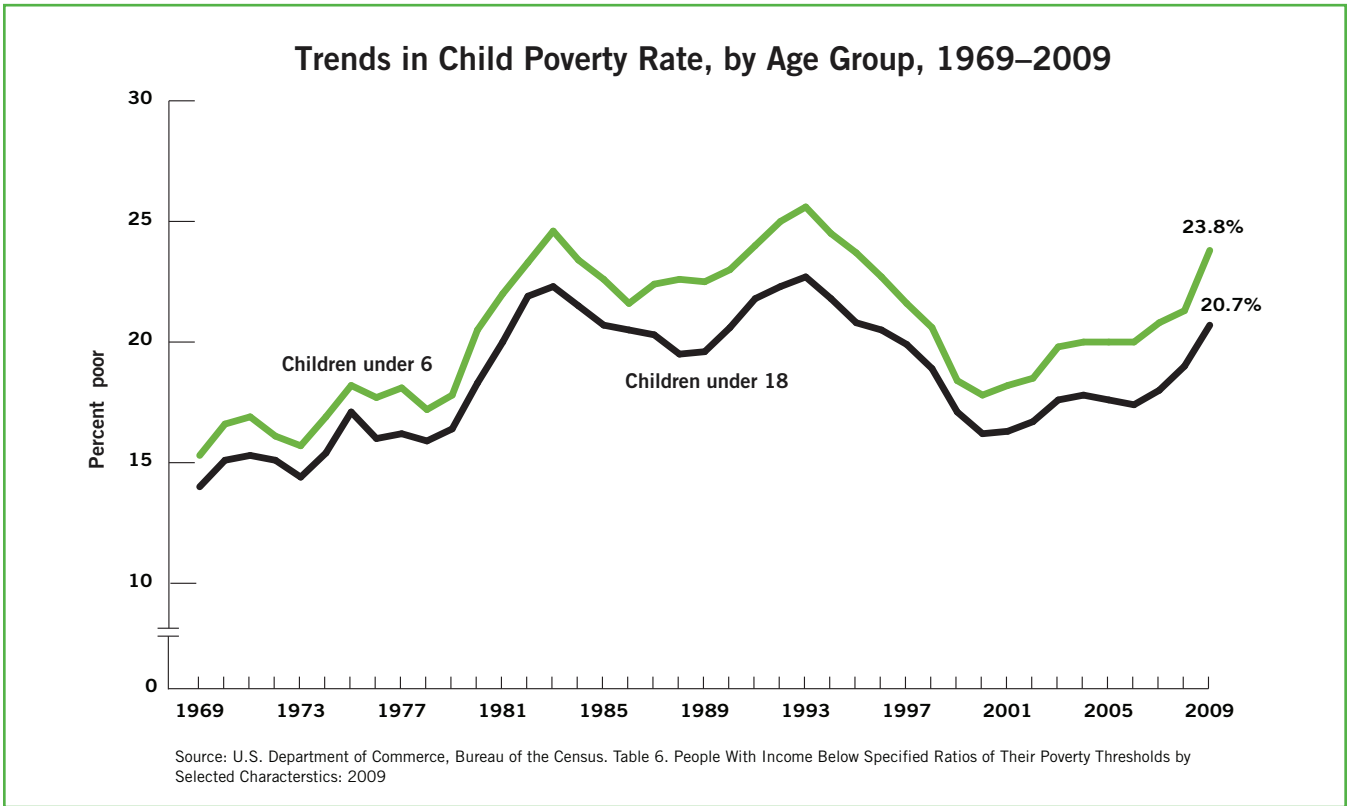
Year	All Children		White, non-Hispanic		Black		Asian		Hispanic*	
	Number (in 1,000s)	Percent	Number (in 1,000s)	Percent	Number (in 1,000s)	Percent	Number (in 1,000s)	Percent	Number (in 1,000s)	Percent
1959	17,552	27.3%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1960	17,634	26.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1961	16,909	25.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1962	16,963	25.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1963	16,005	23.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1964	16,051	23.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1965	14,676	21.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1966	12,389	17.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1967	11,656	16.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1968	10,954	15.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1969	9,691	14.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1970	10,440	15.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1971	10,551	15.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1972	10,284	15.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1973	9,642	14.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1974	10,156	15.4	4,820	9.5%	3,755	39.8%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1975	11,104	17.1	5,342	10.8	3,925	41.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1976	10,273	16.0	4,799	9.8	3,787	40.6	n/a	n/a	1,443	30.2%
1977	10,288	16.2	4,714	9.9	3,888	41.8	n/a	n/a	1,422	28.3
1978	9,931	15.9	4,506	9.6	3,830	41.5	n/a	n/a	1,384	27.6
1979	10,377	16.4	4,730	10.1	3,833	41.2	n/a	n/a	1,535	28.0
1980	11,543	18.3	5,510	11.8	3,961	42.3	n/a	n/a	1,749	33.2
1981	12,505	20.0	5,946	12.9	4,237	45.2	n/a	n/a	1,925	35.9
1982	13,647	21.9	6,566	14.4	4,472	47.6	n/a	n/a	2,181	39.5
1983	13,911	22.3	6,649	14.8	4,398	46.7	n/a	n/a	2,312	38.1
1984	13,420	21.5	6,156	13.7	4,413	46.6	n/a	n/a	2,376	39.2
1985	13,010	20.7	5,745	12.8	4,157	43.6	n/a	n/a	2,606	40.3
1986	12,876	20.5	5,789	13.0	4,148	43.1	n/a	n/a	2,507	37.7
1987	12,843	20.3	5,230	11.8	4,385	45.1	455	23.5%	2,670	39.3
1988	12,455	19.5	4,888	11.0	4,296	43.5	474	24.1	2,631	37.6
1989	12,590	19.6	5,110	11.5	4,375	43.7	392	19.8	2,603	36.2
1990	13,431	20.6	5,532	12.3	4,550	44.8	374	17.6	2,865	38.4
1991	14,341	21.8	5,918	13.1	4,755	45.9	360	17.5	3,094	40.4
1992	15,294	22.3	6,017	13.2	5,106	46.6	363	16.4	3,637	40.0
1993	15,727	22.7	6,255	13.6	5,125	46.1	375	18.2	3,873	40.9
1994	15,289	21.8	5,823	12.5	4,906	43.8	318	18.3	4,075	41.5
1995	14,665	20.8	5,115	11.2	4,761	41.9	564	19.5	4,080	40.0
1996	14,463	20.5	5,072	11.1	4,519	39.9	571	19.5	4,237	40.3
1997	14,113	19.9	5,204	11.4	4,225	37.2	628	20.3	3,972	36.8
1998	13,467	18.9	4,822	10.6	4,151	36.7	564	18.0	3,837	34.4
1999	12,280	17.1	4,155	9.4	3,813	33.2	381	11.9	3,693	30.3
2000	11,587	16.2	4,018	9.1	3,581	31.2	420	12.7	3,522	28.4
2001	11,733	16.3	4,194	9.5	3,492	30.2	369	11.5	3,570	28.0
2002	12,133	16.7	4,090	9.4	3,645	32.3	315	11.7	3,782	28.6
2003	12,866	17.6	4,233	9.8	3,877	34.1	344	12.5	4,077	29.7
2004	13,041	17.8	4,519	10.5	3,788	33.7	281	9.9	4,098	28.9
2005	12,896	17.6	4,254	10.0	3,841	34.5	317	11.1	4,143	28.3
2006	12,827	17.4	4,208	10.0	3,777	33.4	360	12.2	4,072	26.9
2007	13,324	18.0	4,255	10.1	3,904	34.5	374	12.5	4,482	28.6
2008	14,068	19.0	4,364	10.6	3,878	34.7	446	14.6	5,010	30.6
2009	15,451	20.7	4,850	11.9	4,033	35.7	463	14.0	5,610	33.1

* Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

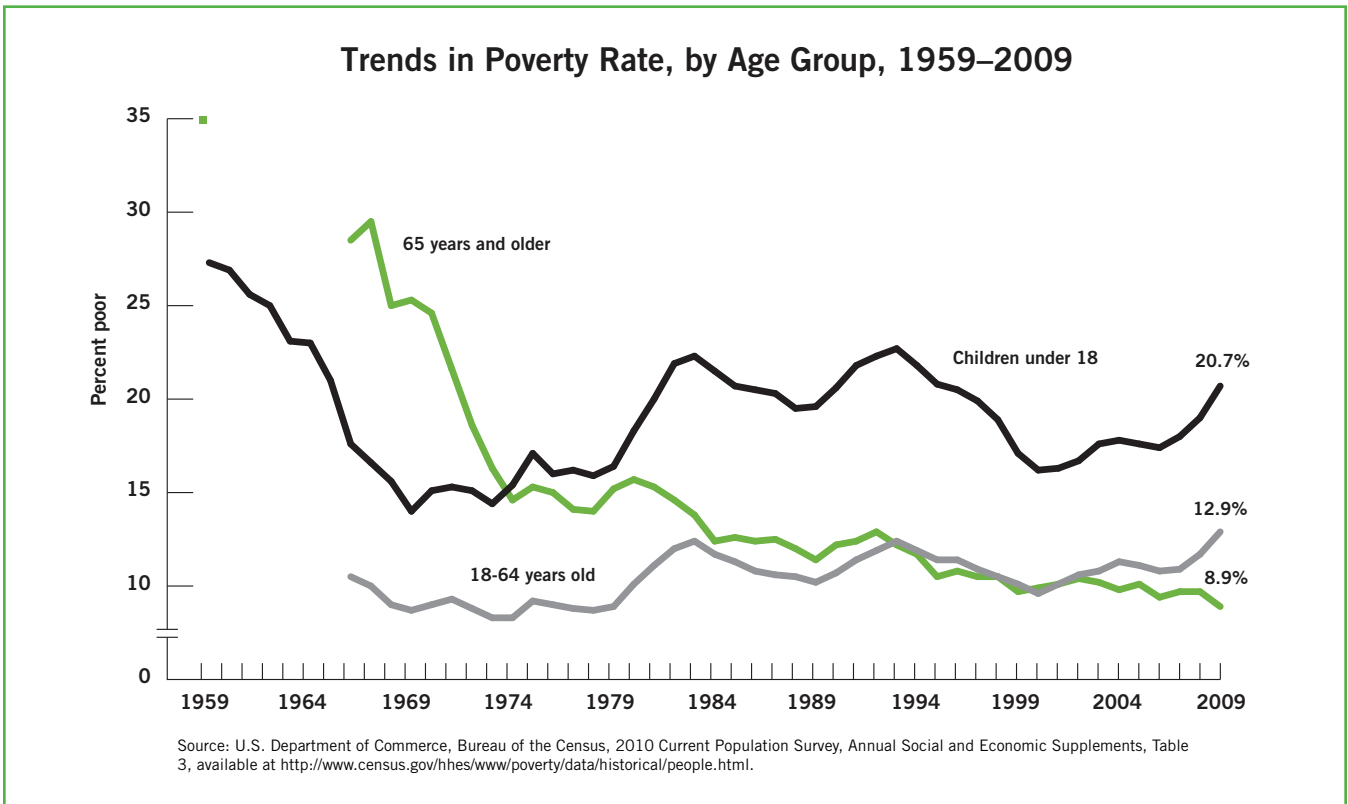
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplements, Table 3. Poverty Status of People, by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2009. Available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html>.

Note: Starting in 2002, the Census Bureau permitted persons to identify as more than one race, therefore membership in racial groups shown before 2002 may overlap and are not directly comparable to later data. The race data in this chart refers to children who are White alone (no other race) non Hispanic, Black alone, and Asian alone.

Our youngest children are most at risk of being poor, at the same time that their brains are rapidly developing and attention to their developmental needs is critical.

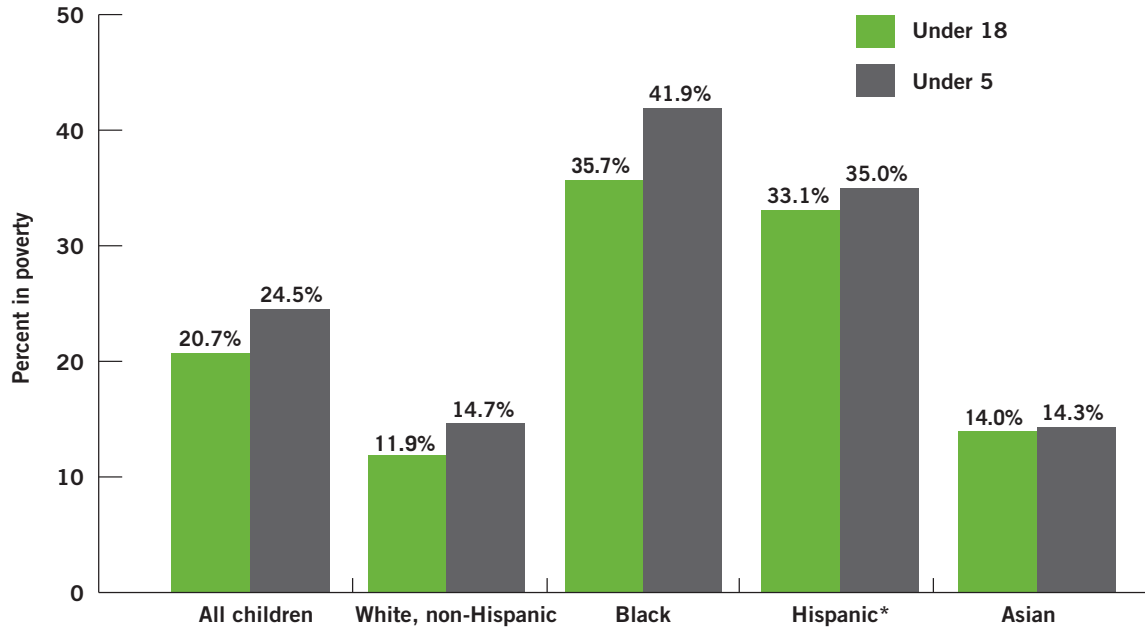


Children are more likely to be poor than any other age group. Nearly four million more Americans fell into poverty in 2009; nearly 1.5 million were children.

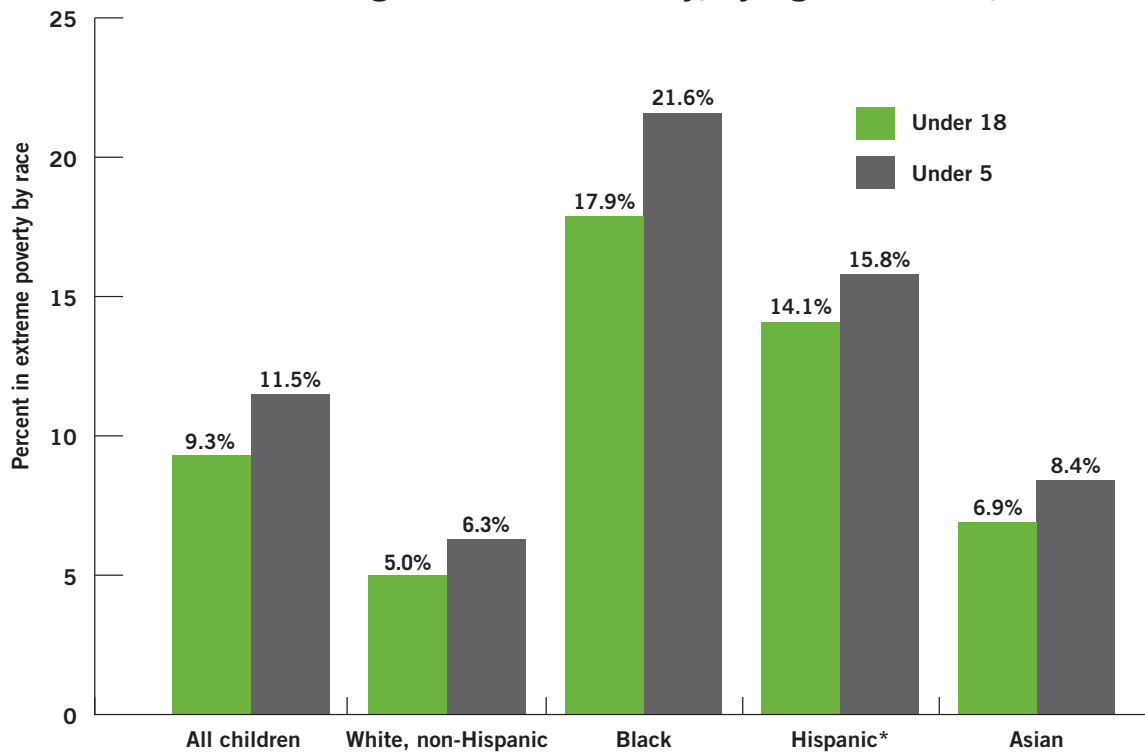


In 2009 one in every five children – and one in four children under age five – lived in poverty. Children of color suffer disproportionately from poverty. Similar trends in race and age are found for children living in extreme poverty.

Children Living in Poverty, by Age and Race, 2009



Children Living in Extreme Poverty, by Age and Race, 2009



* Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

The poorest children are preschool children of color living in female-headed families. Two-thirds of children in poverty are living in working families.

Poor Children in America: A Portrait

	Number of Poor Children (thousands) 2009	Percent of Children Who Are Poor	
		2009	1973
All persons younger than 18	15,451	20.7	14.4
White ¹	9,938	17.7	n/a
Black ¹	4,033	35.7	n/a
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	463	14.0	n/a
Hispanic (may be any race) ²	5,610	33.1	n/a
Non-Hispanic White ²	4,850	11.9	n/a
South	6,276	22.4	19.7
All other regions	9,176	19.7	11.6
Central city	6,689	27.8	20.4
Suburb	6,076	15.5	7.8
Rural (nonmetropolitan)	2,687	23.5	16.6
Children related to head of household	14,807	20.1	14.2
White ¹	9,457	17.1	9.7
Black ¹	3,930	35.3	40.6
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	448	13.7	n/a
Hispanic (may be any race) ²	5,430	32.5	27.8
Non-Hispanic White ²	4,524	11.2	n/a
In female headed family	7,962	44.3	52.1
All other family types	6,845	12.3	7.6
Any family member works	10,213	15.0	n/a
Full time year round	4,376	8.0	n/a
Head of family works	8,001	13.8	8.7
Full time year round	2,951	7.4	4.1
Under age 6	5,983	23.8	15.7
Ages 6-17	8,791	18.2	13.6
Comparison: Adults 18-64	24,684	12.9	8.3
Seniors 65+	3,433	8.9	16.3

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

² 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.

Note: Poverty estimates differ based on the source of the Census data. Census data on poverty is collected through both the American Community Survey (ACS) and the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS provides the most frequent national data on poverty and is therefore the official source of national poverty estimates. The ACS uses a larger sample size and is therefore preferred for state-level poverty data.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, 2010 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 and more than half of all poor Hispanic children live in just three states. The majority of poor Black children are in nine states.

States Where the Majority of Poor Children Live

	All Poor Children	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Alaskan Native	Asian, Pacific Islander	Two or more races
Arizona		X			X		
California	X	X		X	X	X	X
Florida	X	X	X				X
Georgia	X		X				
Illinois	X	X	X				X
Michigan	X	X	X				X
New Mexico					X		
New York	X	X	X	X		X	X
North Carolina			X				X
Ohio	X	X	X				X
Oklahoma					X		X
Pennsylvania							X
Texas	X	X	X	X		X	X
Louisiana			X				
South Dakota					X		
Montana					X		

States Where More than Half of All Poor Children Live

	Number poor	Percent poor
California	1,846,741	19.9%
Texas	1,661,402	24.4
New York	868,354	20.0
Florida	851,803	21.3
Illinois	591,398	18.9
Ohio	584,310	21.9
Georgia	568,324	22.3
Michigan	519,828	22.5

States With the Largest Percentages of Poor Children

	Percent poor	Number poor
Mississippi	31.0%	232,628
District of Columbia	29.4	33,133
Arkansas	27.2	189,198
Kentucky	25.6	255,416
New Mexico	25.3	128,111
Alabama	24.7	274,906
Texas	24.4	1,661,402
South Carolina	24.4	259,429
Louisiana	24.2	268,036
Tennessee	23.9	349,851
West Virginia	23.6	88,610
Arizona	23.4	398,060
Michigan	22.5	519,828
North Carolina	22.5	504,937
Georgia	22.3	568,324
Oklahoma	22.2	200,623
Ohio	21.9	584,310
Montana	21.4	46,398
Florida	21.3	851,803
Missouri	20.7	290,959

Poverty Guidelines, 2010

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 used to determine eligibility for public benefits. They 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. 75, No. 148 (August 3, 2010), pp. 45628-45629. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

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

Child Poverty, by Age, 2009

	Number Poor			Percent Poor		
	Under age 18	Under age 5	Ages 5–17	Under age 18	Under age 5	Ages 5–17
Alabama	274,906	90,142	184,764	24.7%	29.0%	23.0%
Alaska	23,119	8,472	14,647	12.8	15.8	11.5
Arizona	398,060	136,053	262,007	23.4	26.7	21.9
Arkansas	189,198	62,146	127,052	27.2	31.2	25.0
California	1,846,741	595,252	1,251,489	19.9	22.0	19.0
Colorado	210,498	77,214	133,284	17.4	21.5	15.6
Connecticut	96,893	31,182	65,711	12.1	15.0	11.1
Delaware	33,508	11,460	22,048	16.5	19.7	15.2
District of Columbia	33,133	9,530	23,603	29.4	25.5	31.4
Florida	851,803	283,827	567,976	21.3	24.8	19.9
Georgia	568,324	191,861	376,463	22.3	26.2	20.8
Hawaii	39,241	12,132	27,109	13.8	13.9	13.8
Idaho	75,008	26,224	48,784	18.1	21.4	16.7
Illinois	591,398	183,707	407,691	18.9	20.8	18.1
Indiana	311,031	108,652	202,379	20.0	24.9	18.0
Iowa	109,423	40,388	69,035	15.7	20.6	13.8
Kansas	121,395	44,708	76,687	17.6	22.3	15.7
Kentucky	255,416	87,157	168,259	25.6	30.6	23.6
Louisiana	268,036	90,471	177,565	24.2	28.8	22.4
Maine	45,190	14,089	31,101	17.1	20.4	16.0
Maryland	154,049	54,527	99,522	11.6	14.5	10.4
Massachusetts	185,613	57,737	127,876	13.1	15.2	12.4
Michigan	519,828	162,640	357,188	22.5	26.9	21.0
Minnesota	173,980	55,865	118,115	14.1	15.7	13.4
Mississippi	232,628	73,090	159,538	31.0	33.9	29.8
Missouri	290,959	99,845	191,114	20.7	25.0	19.0
Montana	46,398	16,292	30,106	21.4	27.0	19.3
Nebraska	66,349	23,783	42,566	15.2	18.2	14.0
Nevada	117,809	40,846	76,963	17.6	20.4	16.4
New Hampshire	30,602	9,895	20,707	10.8	13.5	9.8
New Jersey	272,697	87,558	185,139	13.5	16.0	12.5
New Mexico	128,111	41,871	86,240	25.3	28.3	24.0
New York	868,354	269,364	598,990	20.0	22.5	19.0
North Carolina	504,937	171,676	333,261	22.5	26.7	20.9
North Dakota	18,148	7,142	11,006	13.0	17.0	11.3
Ohio	584,310	195,089	389,221	21.9	26.8	20.0
Oklahoma	200,623	64,643	135,980	22.2	24.4	21.3
Oregon	164,326	53,461	110,865	19.2	22.2	18.0
Pennsylvania	466,638	149,110	317,528	17.1	20.4	15.9
Rhode Island	37,731	9,784	27,947	16.9	16.5	17.0
South Carolina	259,429	90,494	168,935	24.4	29.6	22.3
South Dakota	35,497	12,701	22,796	18.5	21.9	17.1
Tennessee	349,851	122,165	227,686	23.9	29.4	21.7
Texas	1,661,402	569,607	1,091,795	24.4	28.0	22.9
Utah	105,000	34,884	70,116	12.2	13.0	11.8
Vermont	16,495	5,949	10,546	13.3	19.1	11.3
Virginia	253,068	81,809	171,259	13.9	15.9	13.1
Washington	250,830	79,809	171,021	16.2	18.1	15.5
West Virginia	88,610	28,329	60,281	23.6	27.1	22.3
Wisconsin	214,404	69,793	144,611	16.7	19.6	15.6
Wyoming	15,965	5,563	10,402	12.6	14.3	11.8
United States	14,656,962	4,849,988	9,806,974	20.0	23.2	18.7

Note: Poverty estimates differ based on the source of the Census data. Census data on poverty is collected through both the American Community Survey (ACS) and the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS provides the most frequent national data on poverty and is therefore the official source of national poverty estimates. The ACS uses a larger sample size and is therefore preferred for state level poverty data.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2009 American Community Survey, Table B17001. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

About two in five poor children live in extreme poverty—\$11,025 a year for a family of four—\$919 a month, \$230 a week and \$32 a day for four people.

Extreme Poverty Among Children, by Age, 2009

	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	125,187	48,697	76,490	11.2%	13.2%	10.3%
Alaska	9,629	3,566	6,063	5.3	5.7	5.1
Arizona	180,736	74,628	106,108	10.6	12.3	9.7
Arkansas	83,330	34,064	49,266	12.0	14.3	10.7
California	729,817	281,108	448,709	7.9	8.8	7.4
Colorado	94,866	42,968	51,898	7.8	10.0	6.6
Connecticut	44,752	16,788	27,964	5.6	6.8	5.1
Delaware	14,609	6,227	8,382	7.2	9.0	6.2
District of Columbia	21,192	6,484	14,708	18.8	15.5	20.8
Florida	367,870	143,995	223,875	9.2	10.7	8.4
Georgia	251,138	102,201	148,937	9.9	11.7	8.9
Hawaii	14,839	4,753	10,086	5.2	4.7	5.5
Idaho	28,882	12,617	16,265	7.0	8.6	6.1
Illinois	267,286	105,102	162,184	8.5	10.1	7.8
Indiana	137,978	60,196	77,782	8.9	11.6	7.5
Iowa	44,221	17,929	26,292	6.3	7.7	5.7
Kansas	46,790	21,928	24,862	6.8	9.3	5.5
Kentucky	122,274	50,862	71,412	12.3	15.1	10.8
Louisiana	116,581	51,696	64,885	10.5	13.6	8.9
Maine	19,424	7,548	11,876	7.4	9.1	6.6
Maryland	70,317	30,347	39,970	5.3	6.8	4.5
Massachusetts	87,851	32,274	55,577	6.2	7.0	5.8
Michigan	247,891	95,250	152,641	10.7	13.1	9.6
Minnesota	78,116	28,600	49,516	6.3	6.8	6.1
Mississippi	105,450	41,237	64,213	14.0	16.2	13.0
Missouri	144,043	58,235	85,808	10.3	12.3	9.2
Montana	22,795	10,832	11,963	10.5	15.1	8.2
Nebraska	24,414	10,372	14,042	5.6	6.6	5.0
Nevada	50,548	20,495	30,053	7.5	8.7	6.9
New Hampshire	12,744	4,664	8,080	4.5	5.4	4.1
New Jersey	120,840	44,790	76,050	6.0	6.8	5.6
New Mexico	52,005	21,879	30,126	10.3	12.5	9.1
New York	418,433	164,686	253,747	9.6	11.5	8.7
North Carolina	228,250	96,972	131,278	10.2	12.7	8.9
North Dakota	8,011	3,513	4,498	5.7	7.1	5.0
Ohio	274,916	112,811	162,105	10.3	13.0	9.0
Oklahoma	86,092	35,702	50,390	9.5	11.4	8.6
Oregon	69,436	26,791	42,645	8.1	9.4	7.4
Pennsylvania	206,248	85,358	120,890	7.6	9.8	6.5
Rhode Island	17,904	4,748	13,156	8.0	6.8	8.6
South Carolina	122,506	50,489	72,017	11.5	13.9	10.3
South Dakota	14,606	6,766	7,840	7.6	10.1	6.3
Tennessee	164,244	70,538	93,706	11.2	14.2	9.7
Texas	719,676	305,533	414,143	10.6	12.6	9.5
Utah	42,583	18,234	24,349	4.9	5.7	4.5
Vermont	7,631	3,204	4,427	6.1	8.7	5.1
Virginia	121,538	47,150	74,388	6.7	7.6	6.2
Washington	108,682	41,472	67,210	7.0	7.9	6.6
West Virginia	41,889	18,238	23,651	11.2	14.5	9.5
Wisconsin	88,771	35,007	53,764	6.9	8.2	6.3
Wyoming	4,238	2,079	2,159	3.3	4.4	2.7
United States	6,484,069	2,621,623	3,862,446	8.8	10.6	8.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2009 American Community Survey, Table B17024. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

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

	Number in extreme poverty	Percent in extreme poverty
California	729,817	7.9%
Texas	719,676	10.6
New York	418,433	9.6
Florida	367,870	9.2
Ohio	274,916	10.3
Illinois	267,286	8.5
Georgia	251,138	9.9
Michigan	247,891	10.7

**States With the Largest Percentages of Children
Living in Extreme Poverty**

	Percent in extreme poverty	Number in extreme poverty
District of Columbia	18.8%	21,192
Mississippi	14.0	105,450
Kentucky	12.3	122,274
Arkansas	12.0	83,330
South Carolina	11.5	122,506
Alabama	11.2	125,187
Tennessee	11.2	164,244
West Virginia	11.2	41,889

More than one in four children living in urban areas and one in four children in rural areas are poor, but there are almost as many poor children in the suburbs as in urban areas.

Child Poverty, by Residence, 2009

Metropolitan Areas

	Principal City (urban areas)			Not Principal City (suburban areas)			Non-Metropolitan Areas (rural areas)		
	Number of all children	Number of poor children	Child poverty rate	Number of all children	Number of poor children	Child poverty rate	Number of all children	Number of poor children	Child poverty rate
Alabama	303,501	92,376	30.4%	498,537	85,142	17.1%	311,741	97,388	31.2%
Alaska	82,619	9,580	11.6	39,734	3,990	10.0	58,056	9,549	16.4
Arizona	840,531	229,512	27.3	734,589	124,814	17.0	129,364	43,734	33.8
Arkansas	207,796	60,170	29.0	224,641	48,620	21.6	264,302	80,408	30.4
California	4,341,501	949,785	21.9	477,495	862,841	18.1	168,832	34,115	20.2
Colorado	452,372	107,337	23.7	607,525	73,493	12.1	151,987	29,668	19.5
Connecticut	224,329	47,821	21.3	510,240	42,689	8.4	65,109	6,383	9.8
Delaware	23,469	7,200	30.7	140,466	19,405	13.8	39,318	6,903	17.6
District of Columbia	112,536	33,133	29.4	No suburban areas			No rural areas		
Florida	1,031,144	259,456	25.2	2,752,961	530,117	19.3	210,059	62,230	29.6
Georgia	408,907	131,033	32.0	1,697,302	299,883	17.7	438,523	137,408	31.3
Hawaii	62,253	7,262	11.7	134,250	19,314	14.4	87,745	12,665	14.4
Idaho	116,941	24,925	21.3	156,179	23,439	15.0	140,599	26,644	19.0
Illinois	1,057,475	287,233	27.2	1,717,874	223,508	13.0	355,501	80,657	22.7
Indiana	481,426	146,888	30.5	745,584	95,872	12.9	331,751	68,271	20.6
Iowa	199,650	45,615	22.8	201,668	17,736	8.8	295,862	46,072	15.6
Kansas	224,632	52,901	23.6	255,271	28,194	11.0	209,118	40,300	19.3
Kentucky	229,054	57,239	25.0	359,444	67,491	18.8	409,432	130,686	31.9
Louisiana	317,484	88,059	27.7	500,822	94,135	18.8	288,580	85,842	29.7
Maine	40,000	10,618	26.5	116,751	13,487	11.6	107,321	21,085	19.6
Maryland	225,218	52,644	23.4	1,039,730	91,599	8.8	65,847	9,806	14.9
Massachusetts	324,778	78,321	24.1	1,085,743	107,292	9.9	No rural areas		
Michigan	651,214	241,775	37.1	1,272,068	189,931	14.9	386,924	88,122	22.8
Minnesota	287,554	66,898	23.3	655,757	59,685	9.1	414,722	156,926	37.8
Mississippi	88,340	28,945	32.8	247,770	46,757	18.9	165,213	67,386	40.8
Missouri	294,886	85,405	29.0	770,609	116,133	15.1	339,315	89,421	26.4
Montana	49,114	12,145	24.7	26,780	2,962	11.1	140,697	31,291	22.2
Nebraska	169,778	32,771	19.3	92,935	7,546	8.1	172,719	26,032	15.1
Nevada	288,754	57,040	19.8	317,269	51,893	16.4	64,924	8,876	13.7
New Hampshire	43,352	8,780	20.3	142,675	10,333	7.2	97,783	11,489	11.7
New Jersey	219,942	61,062	27.8	1,805,776	211,635	11.7	No rural areas		
New Mexico	173,400	41,443	23.9	155,696	43,483	27.9	178,046	43,185	24.3
New York	2,151,977	609,367	28.3	1,881,155	192,118	10.2	318,715	66,869	21.0
North Carolina	705,736	162,321	23.0	897,511	159,622	17.8	636,433	182,994	28.8
North Dakota	40,740	5,741	14.1	27,026	1,521	5.6	71,890	10,886	15.1
Ohio	639,445	243,435	38.1	1,513,156	221,369	14.6	521,126	119,506	22.9
Oklahoma	253,683	68,225	26.9	332,160	52,025	15.7	317,200	80,373	25.3
Oregon	277,862	55,502	20.0	397,629	64,540	16.2	181,564	44,284	24.4
Pennsylvania	588,334	202,596	34.4	1,727,273	193,079	11.2	407,767	70,963	17.4
Rhode Island	74,228	14,935	20.1	149,461	22,796	15.3	No rural areas		
South Carolina	166,054	48,144	29.0	653,270	130,119	19.9	242,134	81,166	33.5
South Dakota	54,248	9,740	18.0	36,869	3,116	8.5	100,584	22,641	22.5
Tennessee	506,422	163,759	32.3	589,773	93,344	15.8	370,300	92,748	25.0
Texas	3,198,381	928,558	29.0	2,866,225	533,348	18.6	736,940	199,496	27.1
Utah	3,198,382	32,922	21.3	612,769	56,764	9.3	93,785	15,314	16.3
Vermont	No principal city			34,141	3,178	9.3	80,986	12,146	15.0
Virginia	452,094	94,581	20.9	1,135,885	108,498	9.6	228,278	49,989	21.9
Washington	448,337	84,301	18.8	920,683	125,336	13.6	177,063	41,193	23.3
West Virginia	42,131	11,681	27.7	169,016	29,015	17.2	164,263	47,914	29.2
Wisconsin	368,659	106,209	28.8	591,093	56,468	9.6	324,750	51,727	15.9
Wyoming	26,536	2,859	10.8	No suburban areas			87,818	11,405	13.0
United States	23,732,168	6,261,419	26.4	38,329,271	5,661,376	14.8	11,285,965	2,734,167	24.2

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2009 American Community Survey, Table B17001. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

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

Child Poverty, by Race/Ethnicity, 2009

	One Race Only							
	White		Black		American Indian, Alaska Native		Asian, Pacific Islander	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	113,280	15.8%	141,599	42.3%	2,486	45.7%	1,337	10.1%
Alaska	10,843	10.0	905	10.9	6,446	23.5	2,184	29.1
Arizona	265,955	21.3	23,953	30.5	43,128	45.2	4,260	10.6
Arkansas	101,781	20.3	63,703	49.0	1,081	20.4	691	8.5
California	978,194	18.2	165,641	29.4	22,098	30.7	116,892	11.9
Colorado	145,606	15.3	19,481	36.0	2,121	21.5	2,104	6.6
Connecticut	42,468	7.3	22,730	25.5	589	34.4	1,902	6.2
Delaware	17,374	13.1	12,769	26.1	365	47.8	—	—
District of Columbia	1,417	4.8	30,400	42.8	—	—	—	—
Florida	452,792	16.4	311,256	38.0	4,991	35.6	12,725	12.3
Georgia	209,499	14.6	273,914	33.1	1,169	21.3	10,503	14.2
Hawaii	7,194	11.9	1,518	20.8	—	—	10,613	11.1
Idaho	65,245	17.7	1,250	28.8	1,633	22.6	552	13.6
Illinois	265,997	12.9	207,077	40.1	1,440	28.3	13,915	10.5
Indiana	194,726	15.4	75,192	45.3	245	11.3	3,388	15.0
Iowa	85,821	14.0	8,781	41.1	1,848	51.6	562	5.4
Kansas	82,746	14.7	16,749	40.4	2,276	35.6	1,259	8.6
Kentucky	195,654	23.1	38,027	44.1	1,757	64.0	845	7.3
Louisiana	76,590	12.2	174,593	42.2	2,826	48.7	1,388	7.8
Maine	37,120	15.4	4,295	54.1	968	55.8	—	—
Maryland	51,229	7.1	80,878	19.4	—	—	4,287	6.7
Massachusetts	99,043	9.2	32,059	28.2	464	24.4	8,409	11.4
Michigan	282,916	16.4	176,793	46.7	5,754	46.6	13,120	20.6
Minnesota	99,408	9.9	34,765	46.6	7,117	43.4	13,214	22.0
Mississippi	67,700	17.2	157,875	48.3	1,274	35.9	881	22.7
Missouri	187,277	16.9	75,728	40.4	502	17.8	2,206	10.1
Montana	31,352	17.5	451	58.8	10,620	48.1	—	—
Nebraska	40,637	11.2	11,386	48.4	2,082	34.5	1,743	19.5
Nevada	80,121	16.5	17,635	30.5	2,591	26.5	4,027	10.4
New Hampshire	23,984	9.3	3,001	51.1	—	—	541	7.4
New Jersey	128,766	9.7	81,114	26.1	1,500	26.7	12,700	7.7
New Mexico	75,603	22.2	5,119	39.7	19,695	34.7	847	10.9
New York	362,559	13.6	241,446	30.9	5,142	38.5	56,652	18.7
North Carolina	214,487	15.0	189,564	36.6	9,868	38.2	6,473	13.3
North Dakota	10,345	8.8	1,520	68.2	5,029	39.8	—	—
Ohio	356,215	16.8	175,074	46.8	1,388	32.5	5,362	12.1
Oklahoma	107,813	17.6	30,343	40.4	17,539	27.6	3,496	24.4
Oregon	117,871	17.4	5,884	30.6	4,115	27.8	6,823	19.5
Pennsylvania	258,550	12.3	135,384	37.4	615	18.3	11,926	15.3
Rhode Island	19,453	11.8	6,021	33.0	—	—	1,233	15.6
South Carolina	95,138	14.6	138,624	41.4	782	24.1	877	6.5
South Dakota	17,050	11.4	766	25.4	15,416	60.1	618	25.1
Tennessee	198,191	18.4	123,015	42.4	—	—	1,879	8.8
Texas	1,079,651	22.4	254,056	31.9	9,875	26.2	28,664	12.4
Utah	80,076	10.8	5,131	32.6	3,515	33.8	3,297	15.3
Vermont	14,038	12.2	366	21.4	315	49.8	351	20.4
Virginia	111,818	9.5	108,953	27.7	1,520	24.5	6,255	7.1
Washington	156,104	13.8	21,323	33.8	7,955	33.2	12,314	12.7
West Virginia	78,005	22.5	6,083	46.4	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	132,279	12.5	51,244	47.6	5,796	38.9	6,138	16.5
Wyoming	12,753	11.5	853	53.3	485	10.8	—	—
United States	7,940,734	15.7	3,766,287	36.3	239,582	35.1	402,217	12.6

* Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2009 American Community Survey, Table B17020, parts A through I.

Calculations by Children's Defense Fund

Child Poverty, by Race/Ethnicity, 2009

Other		Two or more races		Hispanic*		
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
6,245	41.8%	9,959	36.1%	26,825	43.6%	Alabama
—	—	2,549	10.2	3,150	20.8	Alaska
43,131	29.6	17,633	18.8	247,626	33.3	Arizona
12,076	45.7	9,767	39.8	30,759	43.2	Arkansas
484,894	29.7	79,022	12.2	1,281,747	27.5	California
27,537	34.0	13,649	17.0	122,646	34.0	Colorado
22,818	39.4	6,386	15.4	44,729	31.4	Connecticut
949	20.1	1,723	17.8	6,500	26.8	Delaware
—	—	—	—	1,796	13.0	District of Columbia
40,345	28.6	29,694	18.9	266,240	25.3	Florida
58,673	49.1	14,440	17.9	131,257	42.0	Georgia
589	17.8	19,025	16.3	8,015	18.9	Hawaii
2,197	22.0	4,104	20.9	24,194	35.3	Idaho
73,311	25.0	29,658	23.3	179,397	25.8	Illinois
16,579	37.5	20,901	33.9	48,841	36.7	Indiana
4,602	27.1	7,809	25.3	16,295	31.6	Iowa
5,989	30.4	12,376	29.7	31,643	31.6	Kansas
4,679	36.8	14,454	37.7	17,620	38.7	Kentucky
2,641	21.7	9,851	31.6	10,004	20.7	Louisiana
872	75.2	1,685	17.6	1,941	32.8	Maine
8,693	15.3	8,519	13.5	19,976	14.6	Maryland
30,974	42.4	14,664	20.3	72,193	37.6	Massachusetts
12,663	33.2	28,582	29.8	54,928	36.1	Michigan
7,327	28.0	12,149	20.8	29,148	32.4	Minnesota
2,349	34.2	2,549	15.3	7,979	34.4	Mississippi
7,132	31.7	18,114	29.6	26,694	34.4	Missouri
—	—	2,909	24.6	5,384	55.8	Montana
6,616	33.8	3,885	25.5	17,375	29.0	Nebraska
6,564	17.0	6,871	16.7	64,350	24.8	Nevada
1,354	35.0	1,698	21.0	3,349	26.9	New Hampshire
36,519	26.4	12,098	15.0	110,763	25.4	New Jersey
20,391	32.7	6,456	24.6	83,732	30.1	New Mexico
162,768	38.6	39,787	23.7	313,268	33.0	New York
57,967	47.6	26,361	27.4	119,502	42.3	North Carolina
—	—	1,070	19.3	—	—	North Dakota
11,290	39.9	34,981	32.7	45,575	37.7	Ohio
11,537	33.7	29,895	28.6	42,144	35.3	Oklahoma
18,405	35.5	11,228	18.9	50,091	29.5	Oregon
33,333	43.1	26,253	26.8	82,764	35.2	Pennsylvania
9,020	40.4	1,783	20.4	15,406	35.2	Rhode Island
10,852	48.8	12,706	34.6	31,386	40.8	South Carolina
—	—	1,262	15.6	2,126	29.0	South Dakota
12,355	43.9	14,190	28.5	38,679	37.3	Tennessee
243,130	36.4	46,026	18.6	1,130,570	35.2	Texas
8,856	25.1	4,125	11.6	31,959	22.9	Utah
—	—	1,327	30.2	398	12.9	Vermont
9,993	19.1	14,529	14.9	31,294	16.5	Virginia
33,733	36.3	19,401	14.3	86,769	32.0	Washington
—	—	4,188	34.3	1,291	16.5	West Virginia
6,444	32.3	12,503	25.6	37,031	32.5	Wisconsin
1,039	37.6	794	11.8	3,612	23.8	Wyoming
1,582,217	32.8	725,925	20.4	5,061,196	30.8	United States

Poverty Rate for Young Black Families

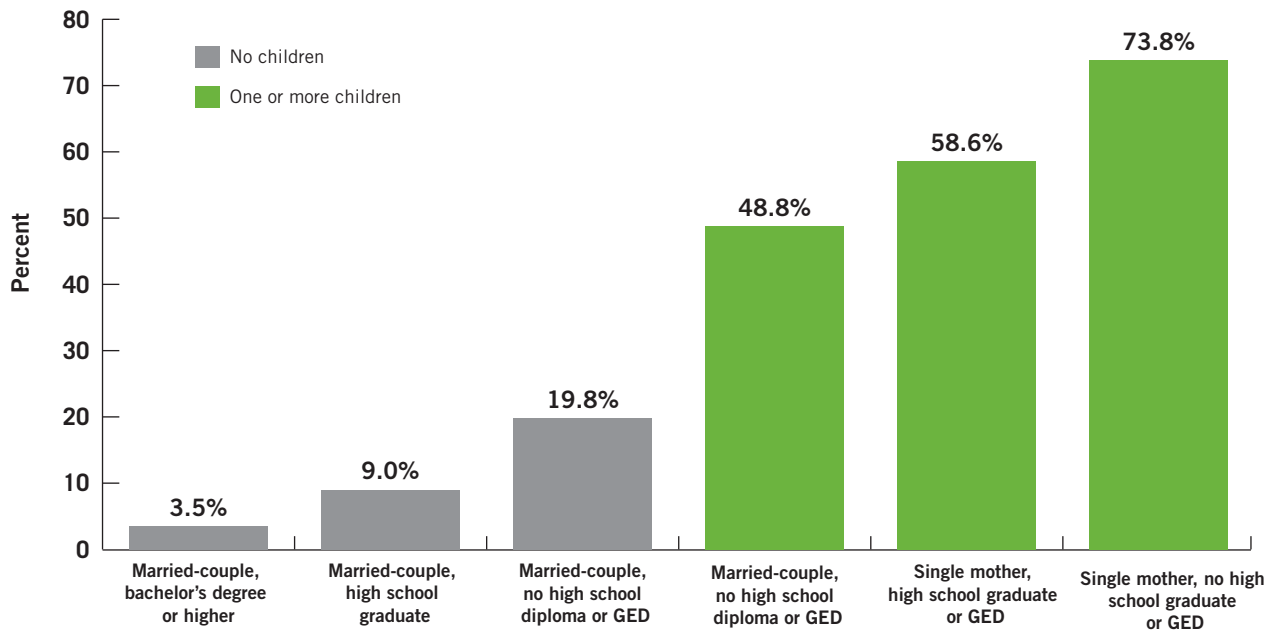
The poverty rate for young Black families in 2009 with children in the home was 3.5 times as high as the poverty rate for childless Black families.

While the overall family poverty rate for young Black families in 2009 was quite high (40%), the incidence of family poverty varied quite considerably across different types of families. Among childless, married couples, with a family householder that held a bachelor's or higher degree, the poverty rate was only 3.5 percent (Chart 8). It rose to 9 percent if the family head only held a high school diploma and to 20 percent if the householder lacked a high school diploma or a GED. Among married couple families with children present in the home and a family head lacking a high school diploma, the poverty rate was close to 50 percent. Almost three of every four Black families with a single mother who lacked a high school diploma or GED was poor in 2009.

Income of All Young Families and Young Black Families by Income Inadequacy Problem, 2009

	Percent poor	Percent poor or near poor	Percent low-income
All young families	25.8%	31.1%	48.0%
Young Black families	40.4	49.5	67.2
With no children under 18	12.6	17.6	32.4
With one or more own children under 18	45.2	55.0	73.2

Percent of Young Black Families* Living in Poverty in 2009, By Type of Family, Educational Attainment of Family Householder, and Presence of Children in the Home



*Head of household younger than 30

Source: Sum, A. et al., Deteriorating Employment Rates and Incomes Threaten the Futures of Young Workers and Young Families; Black Young People and Young Families Fare the Worst, Center for Labor Market Studies, Northeastern University. December 2010.



Family Structure

All children deserve safe, permanent and loving families. Family structure and stability impact the availability of resources—both emotional and financial—for children. Single parents often need extra support and teen parents even more. The birth rate for Hispanic teens ages 15 – 19 is twice that for White teens, but just above that for Black and American Indian teens. Often grandparents or other relatives step in when parents cannot care for their children—parents may have died, be incarcerated or struggling with substance abuse or other health challenges. Some children end up in foster care. Movement from home to home and family to family can increase risks for the children as they seek needed stability.

- 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 their mother only.
- Black children are more than twice as likely as White children, almost twice as likely as Hispanic children, and three-and-a-half times more likely than Asian/Pacific Islander children to live with neither parent.
- Almost five percent of Black children live with grandparents; Black children are twice as likely as all children to live with their grandparents only or other relatives.
- More than 940,000 grandchildren are being raised by grandparents with neither of their parents present.
- Sixty-one percent of grandparents who report being responsible for their grandchildren are in the labor force; 20 percent of grandparents raising grandchildren live in poverty.
- Black children are more than seven times as likely and Hispanic children are more than two-and-a-half times as likely as White children to have a parent in prison.

Almost 70 percent of all children live with two parents. About half of Black children and one-fourth of Hispanic children live with their mother only.

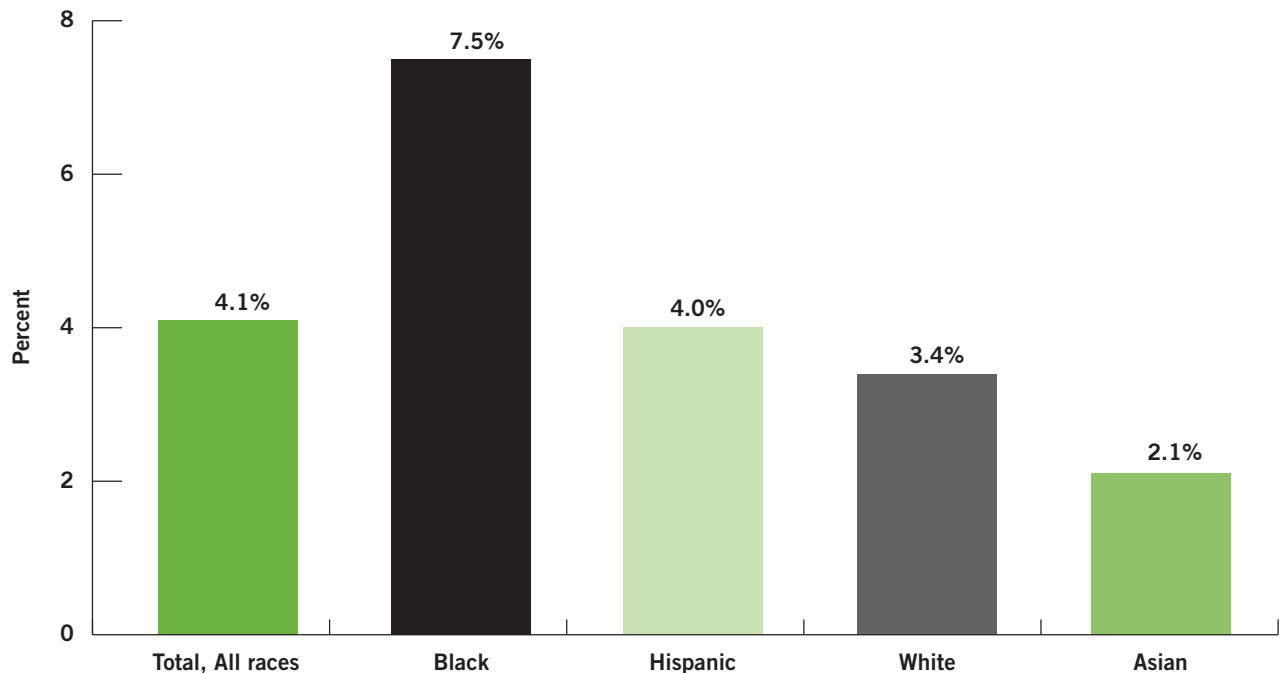
Living Arrangements of Children, 2010

	Total, all races	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
Living with two parents	69.4%	74.9%	39.2%	85.5%	67.0%
Living with mother only	23.1	18.3	49.7	10.1	26.3
Living with father only	3.4	3.5	3.6	2.2	2.7
Living with neither parent	4.1	3.4	7.5	2.1	4.0
Grandparents only	2.2	1.8	4.6	0.7	1.9
Other relatives only	0.9	0.6	1.8	0.7	1.1
Nonrelatives only	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.7
Other arrangement	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, March 2010 Current Population Survey, America's Families and Living Arrangements: 2010, Table C9, Children by Presence and Type of Parents, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2010, at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam/cps2010.html>.

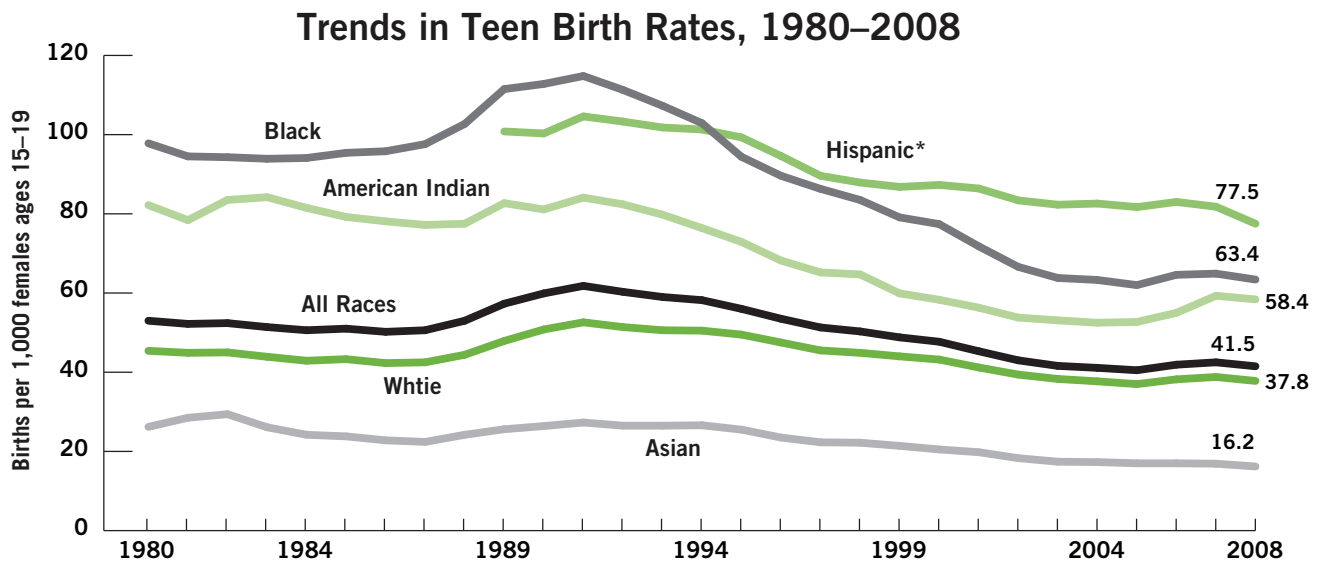
Black children are almost twice as likely as White or Hispanic children (and almost three-and-a-half times as likely as Asian children) to live with neither parent.

Children Living with Neither Parent, 2010



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, March 2010 Current Population Survey, America's Families and Living Arrangements: 2010, Table C9, Children by Presence and Type of Parents, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2010, at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam/cps2010.html>.

The teen birth rate rose slightly in 2006 and 2007 for the first time in 15 years, but then declined again in 2008.



	All Races	White	Black	American Indian	Asian, Pacific Islander	Hispanic*
1980	53.0	45.4	97.8	82.2	26.2	n/a
1981	52.2	44.9	94.5	78.4	28.5	n/a
1982	52.4	45.0	94.3	83.5	29.4	n/a
1983	51.4	43.9	93.9	84.2	26.1	n/a
1984	50.6	42.9	94.1	81.5	24.2	n/a
1985	51.0	43.3	95.4	79.2	23.8	n/a
1986	50.2	42.3	95.8	78.1	22.8	n/a
1987	50.6	42.5	97.6	77.2	22.4	n/a
1988	53.0	44.4	102.7	77.5	24.2	n/a
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
2007	42.5	38.8	64.9	59.3	16.9	81.8
2008	41.5	37.8	63.4	58.4	16.2	77.5
2009	39.1**					

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

** Preliminary data. No preliminary race data available for teen birth rates in 2009.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 59, No. 1 (December, 2010), Births: Final Data for 2008, Table 4. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr59/nvsr59_01.pdf.

Teen birth rates declined in all states between 1995 and 2000 but were higher in 2008 than in 2000 in seven states. There are great disparities among the states in teen birth rates, with a high of 65.7 births per 1,000 teens in Mississippi to a low of 19.8 births per 1,000 teens in New Hampshire.

Teen Birth Rates¹

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alabama	71.0	68.5	60.7	49.7	53.5	54.1	53.0
Alaska	65.3	54.5	49.0	37.3	44.3	44.7	46.8
Arizona	75.5	73.5	67.9	58.2	62.0	61.2	56.2
Arkansas	80.1	71.9	66.2	59.1	62.3	61.7	61.8
California	70.6	66.8	47.0	38.8	39.9	39.7	38.4
Colorado	54.5	52.3	51.3	42.6	43.8	43.4	42.5
Connecticut	38.8	38.6	31.1	23.3	23.5	23.1	22.9
Delaware	54.5	54.6	48.0	44.0	41.9	40.6	40.4
District of Columbia	93.1	85.2	53.2	63.4	48.4	49.9	50.9
Florida	69.1	60.2	51.1	42.4	45.2	45.5	42.8
Georgia	75.5	69.8	62.8	52.7	54.2	54.9	51.8
Hawaii	61.2	48.8	46.1	36.2	40.5	41.3	42.1
Idaho	50.6	48.7	42.9	37.7	39.2	41.4	41.2
Illinois	62.9	58.4	48.0	38.6	39.5	40.0	38.1
Indiana	58.6	56.6	49.1	43.2	43.5	45.2	43.7
Iowa	40.5	38.3	34.2	32.6	32.9	33.2	33.9
Kansas	56.1	52.0	46.1	41.4	42.0	43.7	45.6
Kentucky	67.6	62.3	55.1	49.1	54.6	55.1	55.6
Louisiana	74.2	69.9	62.1	49.1	53.9	55.9	54.1
Maine	43.0	33.9	29.2	24.4	25.8	26.9	26.1
Maryland	53.2	47.2	41.3	31.8	33.6	34.4	32.8
Massachusetts	35.1	33.3	25.9	21.8	21.3	22.1	20.1
Michigan	59.0	49.1	40.2	32.5	33.8	34.2	33.2
Minnesota	36.3	32.5	30.1	26.1	27.9	28.6	27.2
Mississippi	81.0	79.2	70.1	60.5	68.4	71.9	65.7
Missouri	62.8	55.1	48.7	42.5	45.7	45.7	45.5
Montana	48.4	42.4	36.7	35.2	39.6	36.8	40.7
Nebraska	42.3	37.8	37.7	34.2	33.4	36.1	36.5
Nevada	73.3	73.4	63.0	50.1	55.8	55.3	53.5
New Hampshire	33.0	30.3	23.3	17.9	18.7	20.0	19.8
New Jersey	40.5	37.7	31.8	23.4	24.9	25.2	24.5
New Mexico	78.2	74.0	65.6	61.6	64.1	66.1	64.1
New York	43.6	42.2	33.2	26.5	25.7	25.8	25.2
North Carolina	67.6	63.0	58.6	48.5	49.7	49.9	49.4
North Dakota	35.4	32.9	27.3	29.7	26.5	29.3	28.6
Ohio	57.9	53.4	46.0	38.9	40.0	41.3	41.0
Oklahoma	66.8	63.7	59.7	54.2	59.6	61.5	61.6
Oregon	54.6	50.1	42.8	33.0	35.7	35.9	37.2
Pennsylvania	44.9	40.9	34.0	30.4	31.0	31.5	31.5
Rhode Island	43.9	39.8	33.6	31.4	27.8	30.0	28.5
South Carolina	71.3	62.8	58.0	51.0	53.0	53.6	53.1
South Dakota	46.8	40.9	38.1	37.5	40.2	42.2	40.0
Tennessee	72.3	66.6	59.5	54.9	54.7	56.2	55.6
Texas	75.3	75.6	68.9	61.6	63.1	64.2	63.4
Utah	48.5	40.9	38.3	33.4	34.0	36.1	35.1
Vermont	34.0	28.1	23.4	18.6	20.8	22.0	21.3
Virginia	52.9	48.4	40.9	34.4	35.2	35.1	33.5
Washington	53.1	48.0	39.2	31.1	33.4	34.8	34.6
West Virginia	57.3	52.7	46.5	43.4	44.9	47.4	48.8
Wisconsin	42.6	37.9	35.2	30.3	30.9	32.2	31.3
Wyoming	56.3	47.9	41.7	43.2	47.3	51.9	49.2
United States	59.9	56.0	47.7	40.5	41.9	42.5	41.5

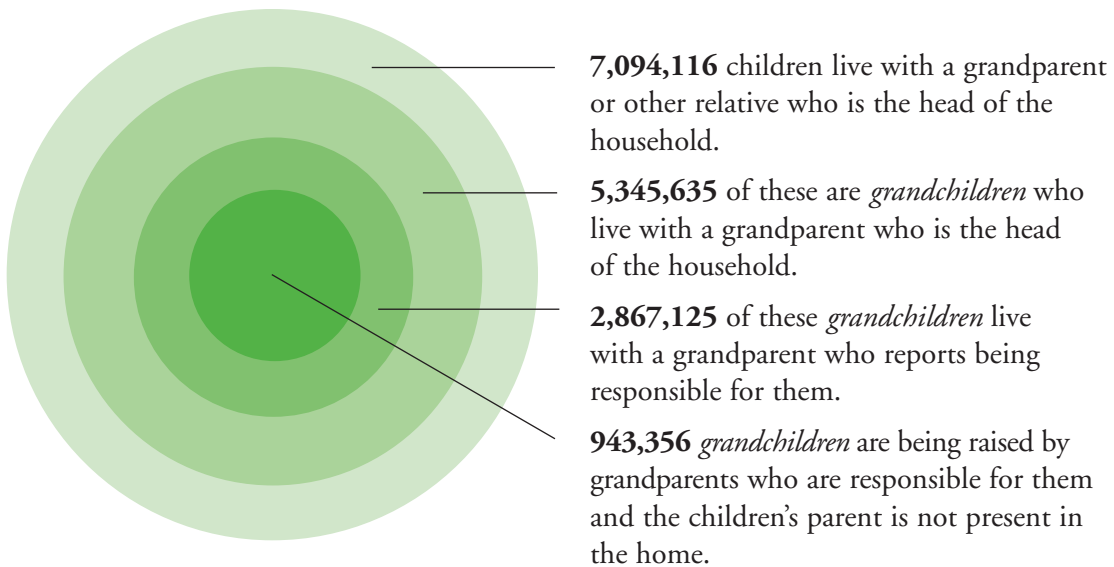
¹Number of births to teens ages 15-19 per 1,000 females ages 15-19.

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; 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; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 59, No. 1 (December, 2010), Births: Final Data for 2008, Table B.

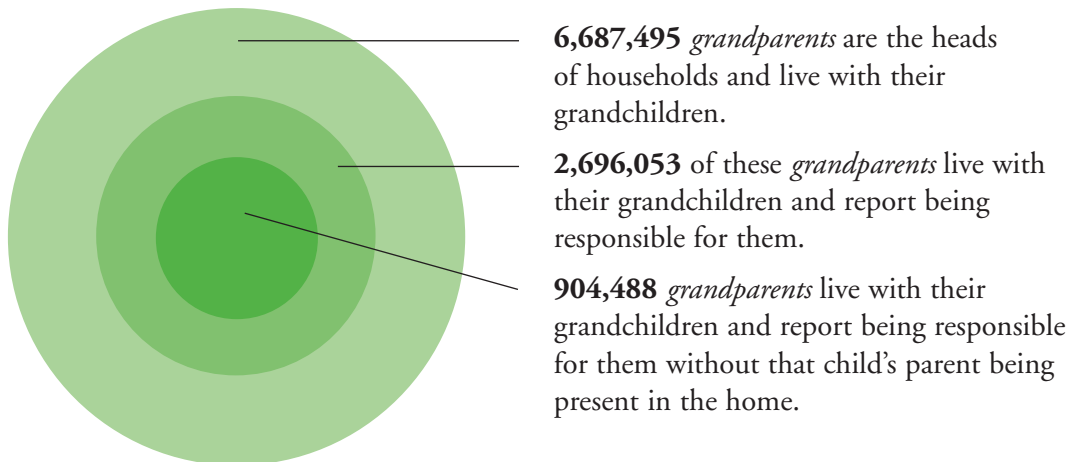
Kinship Care Families

The terms “kinship care families” or “grandfamilies” are used to describe families where grandparents or other relatives are raising their grandchildren or other related children when the children’s parents are unable to do so. More than seven million children are living in multi-generational households headed by grandparents and other relatives. Sometimes the child’s parent lives there too, but other times they do not. Children may live with a relative because their parent needs additional support to help raise them or because their parent is unable to care for them. Generally, the Children’s Defense Fund refers to *children being raised by relatives* as those who are living with relatives who are responsible for them without their parents present.

Children Living with Grandparents or Other Relatives



Grandparents Raising Grandchildren



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2009 American Community Survey, Tables B09006, B10002, B10050 and B10051. Calculations by Children’s Defense Fund.

More than 2.8 million grandchildren live with grandparents who report they are responsible for them.
One-third of these children have no parent living with them.

Children Living with Grandparents or Other Relatives, 2009

	Living in households headed by:		Grandchildren living with grandparents responsible for them:		
	Grandparent	Other Relative	Total	No parent of grandchild present	
				Number	Percent
Alabama	110,977	26,954	71,625	26,980	37.7%
Alaska	12,532	3,482	6,925	2,241	32.4
Arizona	144,835	50,610	77,722	22,396	28.8
Arkansas	58,192	11,772	39,302	15,335	39.0
California	735,450	367,117	313,542	75,160	24.0
Colorado	61,202	26,556	33,170	13,047	39.3
Connecticut	48,152	11,862	23,508	8,444	35.9
Delaware	14,852	4,487	9,075	2,469	27.2
District of Columbia	13,397	6,169	5,802	1,691	29.1
Florida	315,514	97,802	171,592	58,614	34.2
Georgia	213,418	73,132	130,841	48,057	36.7
Hawaii	40,584	11,314	10,509	2,788	26.5
Idaho	18,862	6,117	11,156	3,652	32.7
Illinois	213,258	74,899	113,181	33,817	29.9
Indiana	105,558	21,877	66,730	21,124	31.7
Iowa	26,755	7,098	14,120	4,650	32.9
Kansas	31,443	11,160	18,083	7,081	39.2
Kentucky	88,582	19,953	63,493	28,348	44.6
Louisiana	121,196	29,973	75,238	29,128	38.7
Maine	11,521	3,143	5,572	2,564	46.0
Maryland	106,405	34,245	51,916	15,109	29.1
Massachusetts	73,562	22,430	30,637	8,630	28.2
Michigan	134,355	35,082	68,951	20,963	30.4
Minnesota	42,631	14,487	21,194	6,623	31.2
Mississippi	105,511	22,131	69,008	22,358	32.4
Missouri	92,581	24,177	50,460	19,245	38.1
Montana	13,540	3,678	8,829	4,195	47.5
Nebraska	19,563	4,932	11,119	4,531	40.8
Nevada	50,791	21,094	28,337	7,135	25.2
New Hampshire	13,669	2,603	6,247	1,909	30.6
New Jersey	114,430	42,586	50,741	16,147	31.8
New Mexico	51,013	11,144	29,365	9,593	32.7
New York	304,458	106,983	140,185	39,526	28.2
North Carolina	155,146	48,977	99,144	40,564	40.9
North Dakota	5,309	1,117	3,048	1,030	33.8
Ohio	158,704	40,364	90,061	33,999	37.8
Oklahoma	67,976	16,136	43,479	17,062	39.2
Oregon	49,809	14,646	27,189	8,319	30.6
Pennsylvania	172,803	41,379	85,003	32,900	38.7
Rhode Island	13,236	4,799	4,835	1,554	32.1
South Carolina	96,450	25,705	56,740	22,721	40.0
South Dakota	12,506	3,710	8,207	2,818	34.3
Tennessee	138,120	32,339	80,695	29,230	36.2
Texas	610,289	194,691	356,410	103,547	29.1
Utah	46,812	16,885	18,381	4,489	24.4
Vermont	4,365	1,138	1,928	1,115	57.8
Virginia	119,711	39,017	62,220	21,890	35.2
Washington	82,908	28,925	43,781	16,690	38.1
West Virginia	38,366	6,741	23,603	9,916	42.0
Wisconsin	57,033	19,260	29,199	9,563	32.8
Wyoming	7,303	1,603	5,027	2,399	47.7
United States	5,345,635	1,748,481	2,867,125	943,356	32.9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2009 American Community Survey, Tables B09006 and B10002.
Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Nearly 2.7 million grandparents report being responsible for their grandchildren;
36 percent have had this responsibility for five years or more.

Grandparents Raising Their Grandchildren, 2009 Selected Characteristics

	Total number who report being responsible	Grandparents raising children without parent present		Number in labor force	Poor		Percent responsible for five years or more
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
Alabama	64,874	26,581	41.0%	35,102	17,334	26.7%	40.6%
Alaska	7,535	1,954	25.9	4,433	778	10.3	24.3
Arizona	64,725	18,549	28.7	38,719	15,168	23.4	37.1
Arkansas	37,866	14,735	38.9	21,789	9,724	25.7	30.2
California	298,557	70,097	23.5	181,206	47,485	15.9	36.7
Colorado	33,112	12,434	37.6	21,245	6,249	18.9	34.6
Connecticut	23,974	9,497	39.6	15,275	3,826	16.0	34.8
Delaware	8,102	2,927	36.1	5,597	911	11.2	37.3
District of Columbia	4,061	1,452	35.8	1,330	1,533	37.7	59.2
Florida	160,821	56,249	35.0	98,934	34,356	21.4	34.6
Georgia	110,881	41,232	37.2	65,451	28,692	25.9	35.9
Hawaii	10,918	2,784	25.5	5,911	1,691	15.5	47.3
Idaho	11,827	3,782	32.0	7,814	2,064	17.5	30.2
Illinois	101,647	29,184	28.7	66,996	21,091	20.7	36.2
Indiana	66,164	22,257	33.6	41,620	15,279	23.1	31.6
Iowa	13,435	4,519	33.6	9,754	1,945	14.5	26.8
Kansas	20,648	7,771	37.6	14,440	3,015	14.6	31.6
Kentucky	59,763	26,597	44.5	31,543	14,668	24.5	37.0
Louisiana	64,835	25,112	38.7	33,962	18,411	28.4	40.1
Maine	6,199	2,903	46.8	3,760	760	12.3	31.8
Maryland	47,117	13,371	28.4	31,264	6,886	14.6	35.2
Massachusetts	33,678	9,357	27.8	22,072	4,176	12.4	33.3
Michigan	69,712	21,693	31.1	40,863	12,793	18.4	30.0
Minnesota	22,399	6,967	31.1	15,269	5,168	23.1	36.3
Mississippi	49,366	18,076	36.6	28,795	14,033	28.4	39.5
Missouri	50,101	19,660	39.2	31,311	8,993	17.9	33.9
Montana	7,098	2,954	41.6	4,471	1,641	23.1	44.8
Nebraska	10,590	4,358	41.2	7,433	1,613	15.2	32.9
Nevada	26,461	7,328	27.7	16,319	2,641	10.0	32.6
New Hampshire	6,257	2,268	36.2	4,706	600	9.6	32.1
New Jersey	50,138	14,541	29.0	31,900	6,133	12.2	40.4
New Mexico	27,418	9,040	33.0	17,920	5,613	20.5	30.5
New York	141,157	37,400	26.5	79,560	30,569	21.7	41.6
North Carolina	98,493	42,419	43.1	62,191	23,470	23.8	36.0
North Dakota	2,663	1,115	41.9	1,724	540	20.3	50.1
Ohio	93,158	35,856	38.5	57,562	20,220	21.7	34.7
Oklahoma	40,367	16,787	41.6	24,826	9,328	23.1	41.7
Oregon	25,210	9,336	37.0	16,060	3,438	13.6	35.8
Pennsylvania	85,303	33,175	38.9	50,576	14,940	17.5	39.2
Rhode Island	5,856	1,771	30.2	3,982	743	12.7	20.9
South Carolina	52,462	20,815	39.7	31,615	12,127	23.1	41.1
South Dakota	7,306	3,450	47.2	4,740	1,850	25.3	35.5
Tennessee	77,238	30,648	39.7	44,461	18,479	23.9	33.6
Texas	314,383	96,032	30.5	198,281	70,029	22.3	34.6
Utah	19,549	4,943	25.3	13,320	1,987	10.2	33.4
Vermont	2,406	1,294	53.8	1,439	567	23.6	23.5
Virginia	62,153	21,580	34.7	40,467	8,793	14.1	38.8
Washington	44,105	16,749	38.0	28,527	6,542	14.8	35.7
West Virginia	21,773	9,658	44.4	10,578	4,059	18.6	41.5
Wisconsin	27,904	9,075	32.5	18,014	6,367	22.8	33.2
Wyoming	4,288	2,156	50.3	2,931	156	3.6	19.5
United States	2,696,053	904,488	33.5	1,648,058	549,474	20.4	36.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2009 American Community Survey, Tables B10050 and B10051.
Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

**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 more than seven times as likely and Hispanic children are more than two and a half 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



Family Income

The gap between the rich and non-rich in our nation continues. Despite the recession and some income loss in 2007-2008, the top one percent of households received 21 percent of total income in 2008—among the highest percentages since the late 1920's. The income share for the richest 10 percent of households in 2008 was 48.2 percent. In 2008 the bottom 90 percent of households saw the largest one-year drop in income since 1938 and had the lowest incomes they have seen in over a decade. Virtually all the income gains for this group during the last five years were wiped out by the recession. The median incomes of Black families with children were only 55 percent of those for White families and several thousand dollars lower than for Hispanic families.

- The median income for female-headed households is less than a third of the median income of married-couple families. More than one in five of all children, one in two Black children and one in four Hispanic children live with their mother only.
- In 2010 the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program benefited 3.4 million children, a 59 percent decrease from the number of children benefiting from TANF in 1996.
- 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 \$50.7 billion from EITC in the 2008 tax year. In addition, the Child Tax Credit helped 25 million working families, many of them low-income, recover more than \$30 billion that year.
- Collections were made in 57 percent of the 15 million child support cases; 79 percent of child support cases in 2008 had court orders.
- More than three million children and 150,000 students ages 18-19 received Social Security benefits from disabled, retired or deceased workers in 2009.
- The unemployment rate for teens 16-19 in 2010 (25.9%) was more than two-and-a-half times the national unemployment rate for all ages; the average unemployment rate for Black youth ages 16-19 that year was almost four-and-a-half times the national unemployment rate for all ages.

While the bottom 90 percent of households lost all income gains from 2002 to 2008, the top 0.01 percent of households grew by nearly 70 percent in this time period.

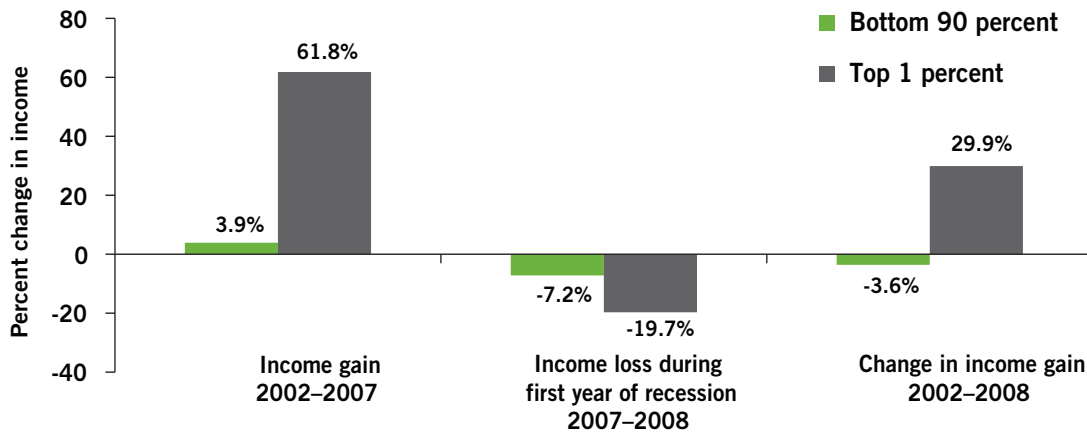
Average Income Gains, Adjusted for Inflation, 2002–2008

	Income gain 2002–2007		Income loss during first year of recession 2007–2008		Change in income gain 2002–2008	
	Number of households	Percent	Number of households	Percent	Number of households	Percent
Bottom 90 percent	1,250	4%	-2,420	-7%	-1,170	-4%
Top 1 percent	541,140	62	-279,200	-20	261,930	30
Top 0.01 percent	20,072,720	123	-9,045,980	-25	11,026,750	68

Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, “Tax Data Show Richest 1 Percent Took a Hit in 2008, But Income Remained Highly Concentrated at the Top Recent Gains of Bottom 90 Percent Wiped Out” (October 21, 2010), Table 1. Based on Internal Revenue Service data analyzed by Thomas Piketty and Emmanuel Saez, Table A6, available at <http://elsa.berkeley.edu/~saez/TabFig2008.xls>.

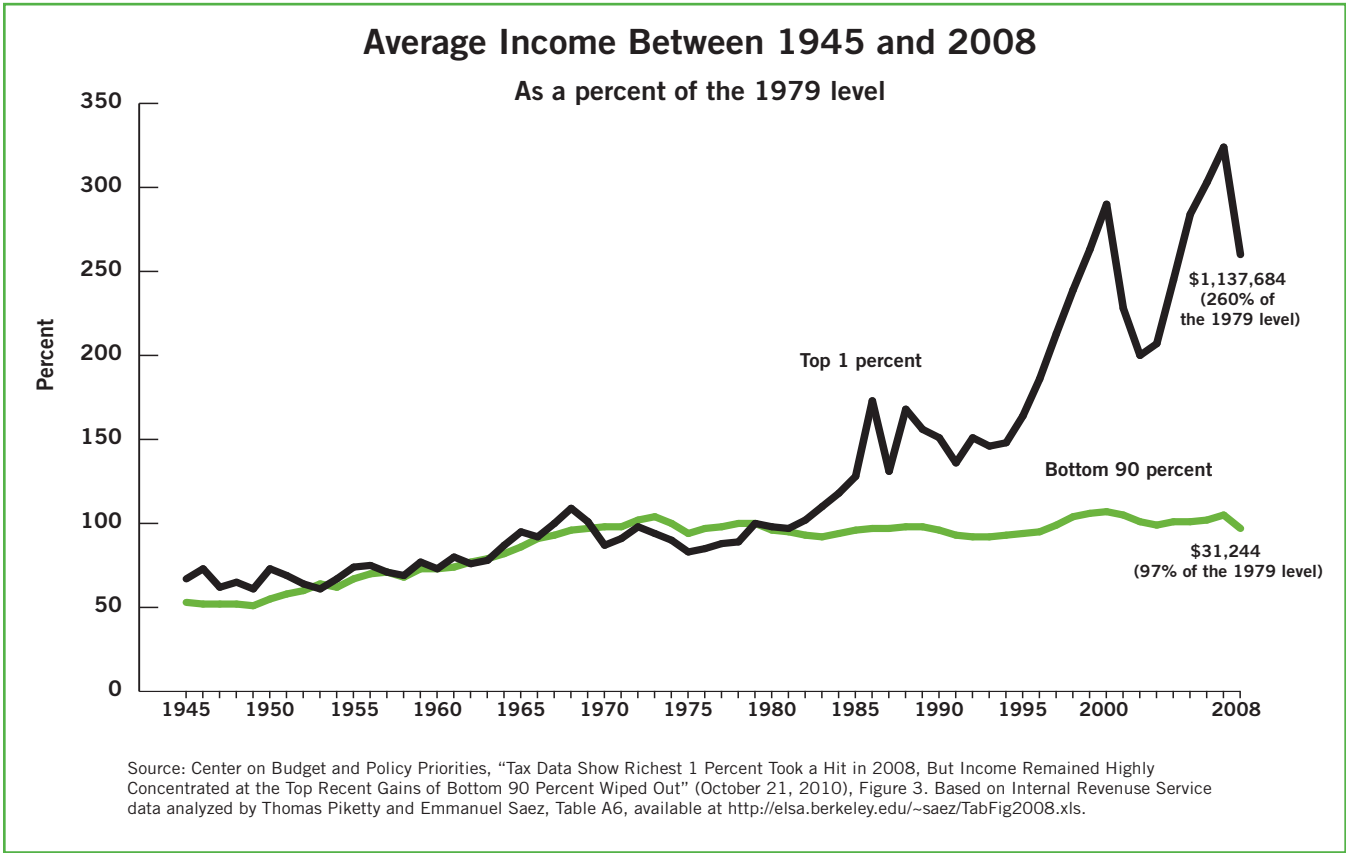
The income loss during the first year of the recession more than wiped out the income gains for the bottom 90 percent of households during the previous five years. The top one percent also took a hit, but the drop for the bottom 90 percent was the largest one-year drop for this group since 1938.

Distribution of Income Gains, 2002–2008

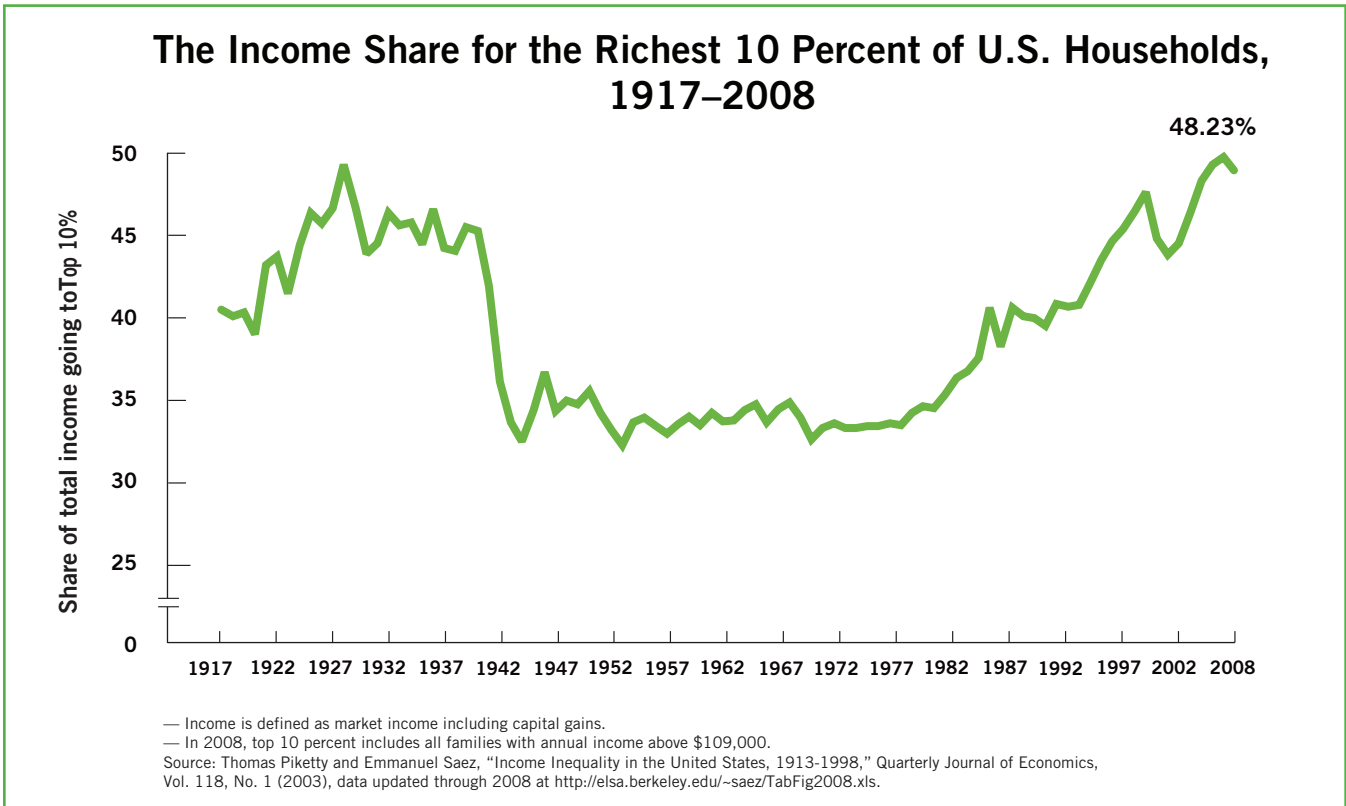


Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, “Tax Data Show Richest 1 Percent Took a Hit in 2008, But Income Remained Highly Concentrated at the Top Recent Gains of Bottom 90 Percent Wiped Out” (October 21, 2010), Figure 1. Based on Internal Revenue Service data analyzed by Thomas Piketty and Emmanuel Saez, Table A6, available at <http://elsa.berkeley.edu/~saez/TabFig2008.xls>.

Since the late 1970s the average income of the bottom 90 percent of households has essentially stagnated while the average income for the top one percent has soared.

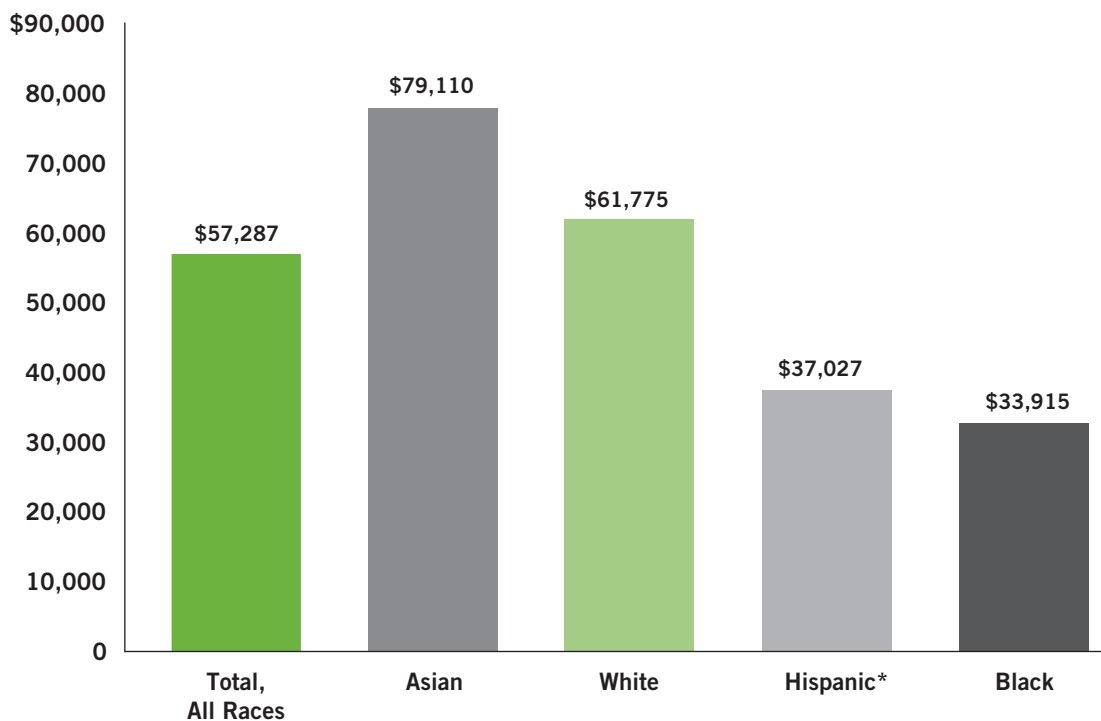


In 2008 the income share for the richest 10 percent of U.S. households was 48.23 percent, just slightly below its 2007 record high level.



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, 2009

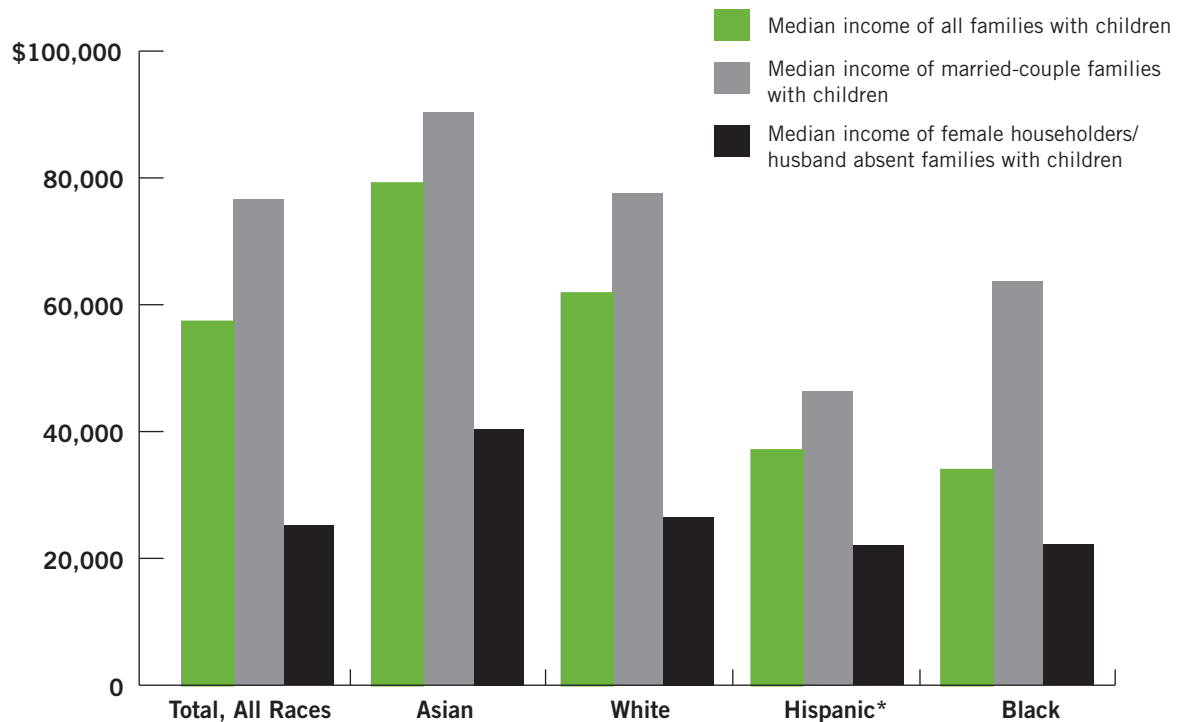


*Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

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 2009, Type of Family, Work Experience in 2009, Race and Hispanic Origin of Reference Person, at http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032010/faminc/new03_000.htm.

Female householders have lower median incomes than any other family type. The median income of Hispanic female householders and Hispanic married-couple families are the lowest compared to other races.

Median Income of Families with Children, by Family Type, 2009



	All families with children	Married-couple families with children	Female householders/husband absent families with children
Total, All Races	\$ 57,287	\$ 76,649	\$ 25,172
Asian	79,110	90,365	40,409
White	61,775	77,611	26,500
Hispanic*	37,027	46,388	22,033
Black	33,915	63,623	22,158

*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 2009, Type of Family, Work Experience in 2009, Race and Hispanic Origin of Reference Person, at http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032010/faminc/new03_000.htm.

The median income of female householders is less than a third of the median income for married-couple families and less than half of the median income for all families.

Median Income of Families with Children, by Family Type, 2009

	All families	Married-couples	Female householder, no husband present	Male householder, no wife present
Alabama	\$ 48,096	\$ 68,752	\$ 18,619	\$ 34,418
Alaska	71,540	86,695	29,336	39,673
Arizona	53,049	69,164	25,349	36,902
Arkansas	42,061	60,167	17,718	28,452
California	61,035	79,044	27,205	37,742
Colorado	65,994	83,486	24,969	40,610
Connecticut	83,140	106,536	29,366	49,629
Delaware	65,432	89,443	29,135	41,001
District of Columbia	46,624	121,179	22,314	34,203
Florida	49,803	67,936	24,395	31,505
Georgia	53,742	74,302	23,770	35,821
Hawaii	68,873	84,162	24,749	43,290
Idaho	49,962	60,989	23,356	33,685
Illinois	63,762	82,684	23,672	36,550
Indiana	54,148	71,768	20,389	29,455
Iowa	59,259	75,311	21,765	33,697
Kansas	56,772	73,094	22,984	35,271
Kentucky	47,791	67,211	17,686	28,511
Louisiana	51,942	76,575	19,364	36,224
Maine	52,807	70,041	22,763	30,117
Maryland	82,167	106,732	34,891	42,873
Massachusetts	83,340	105,499	28,133	41,323
Michigan	55,348	74,730	21,075	31,251
Minnesota	69,746	85,422	25,959	36,623
Mississippi	42,813	63,971	17,294	27,550
Missouri	53,242	72,588	20,198	32,237
Montana	51,728	67,511	19,852	25,584
Nebraska	58,511	72,663	21,429	32,251
Nevada	55,808	70,639	28,965	37,847
New Hampshire	74,516	90,990	29,121	41,682
New Jersey	83,742	106,732	29,697	41,688
New Mexico	44,207	63,016	22,593	32,499
New York	63,562	88,480	25,663	37,434
North Carolina	50,430	70,933	20,606	27,791
North Dakota	65,112	76,887	22,617	38,621
Ohio	54,984	74,873	19,902	31,645
Oklahoma	48,224	64,820	19,674	31,834
Oregon	55,541	71,636	22,043	31,246
Pennsylvania	62,129	80,979	22,939	34,709
Rhode Island	65,681	90,970	25,206	39,422
South Carolina	48,050	69,741	20,674	29,747
South Dakota	56,619	70,176	22,829	30,627
Tennessee	49,077	67,500	19,043	28,351
Texas	51,031	69,419	22,112	33,569
Utah	61,660	69,357	28,073	40,547
Vermont	61,389	76,484	24,914	38,593
Virginia	69,956	90,403	28,734	41,431
Washington	64,206	81,830	25,424	37,503
West Virginia	47,572	60,948	15,319	30,596
Wisconsin	61,516	78,353	22,370	35,353
Wyoming	63,513	74,870	28,607	44,861
United States	58,314	77,474	23,313	34,676

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2009 American Community Survey, Tables B19125 and B19126.

In every state the 2009 TANF benefits were less than the 1970 real dollar amounts.
 In 35 states these benefits were less than half the 1970 real dollar amount

AFDC/TANF Benefits, July 1970–July 2009

Maximum monthly benefits for a three-person family

	July 1970		July 2009		
	Actual dollars	Adjusted for inflation (July 2006)*	Actual dollars	Percent change (compared to inflation-adjusted amount)	As percent of 2009 poverty level
Alabama	\$ 65	\$ 359	\$ 215	-40.1%	14.1%
Alaska	328	1,812	923	-49.0	48.4
Arizona	138	762	278	-63.6	18.2
Arkansas	89	492	204	-58.5	13.4
California	186	1,027	694**	-32.4	45.5
Colorado	193	1,066	462	-56.7	30.3
Connecticut	283	1,563	560	-64.2	36.7
Delaware	160	884	338	-61.8	22.2
District of Columbia	195	1,077	428	-60.3	28.1
Florida	114	630	303	-51.9	19.9
Georgia	107	591	280	-52.6	18.4
Hawaii	226	1,248	636	-49.0	36.2
Idaho	211	1,165	309	-73.5	20.3
Illinois	232	1,281	432	-66.3	28.3
Indiana	120	663	288	-56.5	18.9
Iowa	201	1,110	426	-61.6	27.9
Kansas	222	1,226	429	-65.0	28.1
Kentucky	147	812	262	-67.7	17.2
Louisiana	88	486	240	-50.6	15.7
Maine	135	746	485	-35.0	31.8
Maryland	162	895	574	-35.8	37.6
Massachusetts	268	1,480	618**	-58.2	40.5
Michigan	219	1,210	492	-59.3	32.2
Minnesota	256	1,414	532	-62.4	34.9
Mississippi	56	309	170	-45.0	11.1
Missouri	104	574	292	-49.2	19.1
Montana	202	1,116	504	-54.8	33.0
Nebraska	171	944	364	-61.5	23.9
Nevada	121	668	383	-42.7	25.1
New Hampshire	262	1,447	675	-53.4	44.2
New Jersey	302	1,668	424	-74.6	27.8
New Mexico	149	823	447	-45.7	29.3
New York	279	1,541	721	-53.2	47.3
North Carolina	145	801	272	-66.0	17.8
North Dakota	213	1,176	477	-59.5	31.3
Ohio	161	889	434	-51.2	28.4
Oklahoma	152	840	292	-65.2	19.1
Oregon	184	1,016	514	-49.4	33.7
Pennsylvania	265	1,464	403	-72.5	26.4
Rhode Island	229	1,265	554	-56.2	36.3
South Carolina	85	469	270	-42.5	17.7
South Dakota	264	1,458	539	-63.0	35.3
Tennessee	112	619	185	-70.1	12.1
Texas	148	817	249	-69.5	16.3
Utah	175	967	498	-48.5	32.6
Vermont	267	1,475	640	-56.6	41.9
Virginia	225	1,243	320	-74.2	21.0
Washington	258	1,425	562	-60.6	36.8
West Virginia	114	630	340	-46.0	22.3
Wisconsin	184	1,016	673	-33.8	44.1
Wyoming	213	1,176	546	-53.6	35.8

*Adjusted by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). The CPI-U for July 1970 was 39.0; for July 2009 it was 215.4

** Nonexempt maximum monthly benefit for a three-person family.

Sources: The Urban Institute's Welfare Rules Database, available at <http://anfdata.urban.org/wrd/WRDWelcome.cfm>; 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 3.4 million children receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)—a 58.8 percent reduction since August 1996 (when major changes were made in the federal welfare program).

TANF Recipients and Families, August 1996 and September 2010

	Recipients, September 2010			Child recipients, August 1996	Percent Change in child recipients
	Total	Adults	Children		
Alabama	56,687	14,789	41,898	76,403	-45.2
Alaska	9,489	2,956	6,533	22,913	-71.5
Arizona	42,443	11,949	30,494	115,924	-73.7
Arkansas	19,359	5,568	13,791	40,752	-66.2
California	1,457,333	332,204	1,125,129	1,779,004	-36.
Colorado	30,028	7,768	22,260	66,101	-66.3
Connecticut	33,531	9,981	23,550	106,457	-77.9
Delaware	15,841	5,964	9,877	16,002	-38.3
District of Columbia	19,450	5,678	13,772	48,332	-71.5
Florida	106,342	21,273	85,069	377,821	-77.5
Georgia	37,345	3,597	33,748	237,656	-85.8
Hawaii	29,456	9,654	19,802	44,316	-55.3
Idaho	2,772	212	2,560	15,240	-83.2
Illinois	69,483	9,650	59,833	448,589	-86.7
Indiana	88,722	23,208	65,514	101,191	-35.3
Iowa	55,451	17,873	37,578	57,154	-34.3
Kansas	40,352	13,156	27,196	45,309	-40.0
Kentucky	63,232	13,744	49,488	119,202	-58.5
Louisiana	24,590	3,795	20,795	156,267	-86.7
Maine	39,876	13,967	25,909	34,058	-23.9
Maryland	60,905	16,956	43,949	134,880	-67.4
Massachusetts	97,967	32,545	65,422	145,800	-55.1
Michigan	175,511	49,405	126,106	338,976	-62.8
Minnesota	53,960	13,403	40,557	115,404	-64.9
Mississippi	25,149	6,789	18,360	92,546	-80.2
Missouri	94,771	30,024	64,747	157,149	-58.8
Montana	9,344	2,774	6,570	19,349	-66.0
Nebraska	21,644	4,780	16,864	27,460	-38.6
Nevada	27,530	7,256	20,274	25,407	-20.2
New Hampshire	13,407	3,893	9,514	15,104	-37.0
New Jersey	82,462	24,712	57,750	188,641	-69.4
New Mexico	55,841	16,036	39,805	64,559	-38.3
New York	387,206	106,377	280,829	748,895	-62.5
North Carolina	45,655	7,247	38,408	184,274	-79.2
North Dakota	4,975	1,213	3,762	8,962	-58.0
Ohio	242,698	68,236	174,462	379,941	-54.1
Oklahoma	21,213	4,082	17,131	68,688	-75.1
Oregon	83,535	26,876	56,659	53,810	5.3
Pennsylvania	130,523	33,805	96,718	361,012	-73.2
Rhode Island	15,382	4,802	10,580	38,024	-72.2
South Carolina	46,042	11,729	34,313	85,685	-60.0
South Dakota	6,907	1,074	5,833	11,767	-50.4
Tennessee	161,806	44,920	116,886	177,401	-34.1
Texas	119,261	17,544	101,717	460,781	-77.9
Utah	16,434	4,611	11,823	26,415	-55.2
Vermont	7,560	2,336	5,224	15,227	-65.7
Virginia	84,173	24,657	59,516	108,231	-45.0
Washington	172,578	53,873	118,705	174,142	-31.8
West Virginia	23,945	6,774	17,171	58,067	-70.4
Wisconsin	58,960	13,875	45,085	107,380	-58.0
Wyoming	644	109	535	8,249	-93.5
United States	4,589,770	1,169,699	3,420,071	8,310,917	-58.8

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, Caseload Data 1960–1999, at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/data-reports/caseload/afdc/1996/1996.xls>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

More than 1.9 million families receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).
 More than 40 percent of these are families in which only children receive assistance,
 most often children with disabilities or children being raised by relatives.

TANF Families,* September 2010

	Families, September 2010			
	Total	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Children-only families
Alabama	23,052	147	14,407	8,498
Alaska	3,507	375	2,136	996
Arizona	18,774	688	10,306	7,780
Arkansas	8,469	207	5,166	3,096
California	590,121	59,479	278,109	252,533
Colorado	11,707	782	6,253	4,672
Connecticut	16,848	—	9,859	6,989
Delaware	5,508	22	2,735	2,751
District of Columbia	8,547	—	6,375	2,172
Florida	57,742	1,430	16,819	39,493
Georgia	20,133	—	3,493	16,640
Hawaii	9,934	2,170	5,902	1,862
Idaho	1,820	—	175	1,645
Illinois	24,337	—	9,664	14,673
Indiana	36,006	3,076	23,231	9,699
Iowa	21,548	1,443	14,691	5,414
Kansas	15,554	1,428	9,941	4,185
Kentucky	30,875	693	12,235	17,947
Louisiana	10,849	—	3,720	7,129
Maine	15,380	1,987	10,907	2,486
Maryland	25,110	—	17,051	8,059
Massachusetts	49,836	2,437	30,030	17,369
Michigan	67,241	—	49,341	17,900
Minnesota	24,574	—	13,699	10,875
Mississippi	11,895	—	6,684	5,211
Missouri	39,262	—	30,346	8,916
Montana	3,686	364	1,934	1,388
Nebraska	8,702	—	4,878	3,824
Nevada	10,612	1,143	4,876	4,593
New Hampshire	6,175	162	3,548	2,465
New Jersey	34,516	—	24,894	9,622
New Mexico	21,223	1,454	12,712	7,057
New York	154,936	2,497	92,916	59,523
North Carolina	23,705	270	6,705	16,730
North Dakota	1,995	—	1,460	535
Ohio	105,140	8,354	50,403	46,383
Oklahoma	9,387	—	4,082	5,305
Oregon	31,751	2,768	19,266	9,717
Pennsylvania	53,274	755	30,724	21,795
Rhode Island	6,618	549	3,803	2,266
South Carolina	19,347	—	11,959	7,388
South Dakota	3,291	—	1,074	2,217
Tennessee	62,714	1,679	48,511	12,524
Texas	51,931	—	17,227	34,704
Utah	6,647	—	3,901	2,746
Vermont	3,256	364	1,600	1,292
Virginia	37,448	—	25,641	11,807
Washington	70,207	6,859	39,840	23,508
West Virginia	10,496	—	5,657	4,839
Wisconsin	24,746	582	11,961	12,203
Wyoming	318	3	103	212
United States	1,910,750	104,167	1,022,950	783,633

* Includes families receiving TANF and Separate State Programs (SSP), which offer cash benefits. In 2010, 19 states had SSPs in addition to TANF.

n/a – Data not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, TANF Caseload Data 2010, Combined TANF and SSP-MOE as of 1/03/2011, at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/data-reports/caseload/caseload_current.htm#2010.
 Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

In 2008, 24.8 million working families and individuals received almost \$50.7 billion from the EITC and most of the funds went to low-wage workers with no or limited tax liability.

Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), 2008 Tax Year

	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	524,097	\$ 1,236,759	478,281	\$ 1,109,510		
Alaska	38,488	61,815	32,757	54,836		
Arizona	487,002	1,001,197	433,721	892,496		
Arkansas	301,909	655,575	271,092	589,003		
California	2,730,012	5,481,142	2,314,509	4,594,443		
Colorado	308,255	563,786	263,238	491,031		
Connecticut	190,504	345,990	162,381	302,506		
Delaware	66,152	128,227	58,790	116,002	Yes	No
District of Columbia	50,144	94,078	44,695	84,253	Yes	Yes
Florida	1,852,940	3,825,237	1,614,367	3,268,128		
Georgia	1,022,957	2,339,271	925,921	2,067,796		
Hawaii	97,062	172,619	82,550	153,488		
Idaho	120,054	232,570	104,535	203,171		
Illinois	954,070	1,979,163	837,529	1,711,288	Yes	Yes
Indiana	504,631	998,418	448,773	896,144	Yes	Yes
Iowa	194,022	358,193	167,035	318,183	Yes	Yes
Kansas	195,577	372,693	171,924	335,383	Yes	Yes
Kentucky	386,058	768,208	342,384	681,820		
Louisiana	516,934	1,223,396	470,275	1,099,191	Yes	Yes
Maine	94,901	166,539	78,621	140,608	Yes	No
Maryland	375,444	722,374	328,163	627,105	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	353,061	622,413	296,905	540,287	Yes	Yes
Michigan	758,244	1,526,648	666,445	1,325,337	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	308,262	548,208	262,739	477,715	Yes	Yes
Mississippi	398,579	963,186	366,410	875,405		
Missouri	489,968	980,059	432,596	877,043		
Montana	78,427	141,891	66,838	123,711		
Nebraska	122,890	233,344	106,768	208,219	Yes	Yes
Nevada	196,012	373,849	172,610	333,770		
New Hampshire	70,926	119,381	58,471	101,239		
New Jersey	535,511	1,049,299	461,231	898,900	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	210,347	426,626	187,765	385,088	Yes	Yes
New York	1,622,113	3,241,226	1,368,800	2,683,133	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	864,536	1,818,663	772,589	1,627,257	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	40,669	73,092	34,942	65,201		
Ohio	896,168	1,780,167	792,663	1,586,156		
Oklahoma	329,642	673,746	291,877	598,101	Yes	Yes
Oregon	258,435	463,283	221,344	404,503	Yes	Yes
Pennsylvania	856,884	1,611,545	746,502	1,434,105		
Rhode Island	75,871	148,347	66,186	129,137	Yes	Yes
South Carolina	477,905	1,025,672	432,506	928,997		
South Dakota	60,067	112,124	51,970	100,685		
Tennessee	626,531	1,307,355	554,160	1,146,184		
Texas	2,417,062	5,517,268	2,160,082	4,781,310		
Utah	164,055	320,501	145,676	283,680		
Vermont	42,141	68,657	33,886	57,060	Yes	Yes
Virginia	552,941	1,076,990	485,351	956,223	Yes	No
Washington	399,088	725,169	343,035	638,035	Yes	Yes
West Virginia	152,595	287,082	135,403	260,495		
Wisconsin	347,667	642,777	300,646	569,437	Yes	Yes
Wyoming	33,807	59,426	29,079	52,907		
United States	24,751,617	50,665,244	21,677,016	44,185,705		

Note: Total claims include refundable and non-refundable claims. If the EITC is greater than the total income tax due then the person receives the excess amount, which is considered the "refundable" claim. When the amount of the EITC is less than the total income tax due then the claim is considered "non-refundable" because the EITC only helped lower the total income tax.

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: 2008 Legislative Update. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

More than 25 million families received over \$30 billion in child tax credits in 2008.

Child Tax Credit, 2008

	Number of filers	Amount claimed (in \$1,000s)
Alabama	401,018	\$ 454,900
Alaska	72,164	93,873
Arizona	533,926	633,759
Arkansas	234,056	268,893
California	2,988,934	3,428,903
Colorado	418,696	529,173
Connecticut	275,003	343,053
Delaware	75,550	91,875
District of Columbia	32,388	31,519
Florida	1,350,099	1,481,341
Georgia	809,298	899,109
Hawaii	110,405	139,035
Idaho	134,731	176,934
Illinois	1,068,928	1,323,797
Indiana	574,151	738,744
Iowa	262,245	359,321
Kansas	255,171	336,412
Kentucky	349,600	428,545
Louisiana	391,503	449,144
Maine	99,737	125,223
Maryland	468,777	552,361
Massachusetts	476,173	604,929
Michigan	770,895	1,003,049
Minnesota	447,269	605,709
Mississippi	260,697	279,948
Missouri	485,573	609,634
Montana	73,262	95,052
Nebraska	161,486	221,298
Nevada	250,323	297,411
New Hampshire	109,612	144,224
New Jersey	691,702	825,140
New Mexico	172,002	202,318
New York	1,348,991	1,596,402
North Carolina	788,267	893,455
North Dakota	54,419	75,922
Ohio	968,276	1,240,801
Oklahoma	311,689	383,460
Oregon	281,884	348,532
Pennsylvania	989,560	1,265,053
Rhode Island	81,051	98,313
South Carolina	387,001	427,769
South Dakota	68,084	93,265
Tennessee	513,549	595,237
Texas	2,238,641	2,635,754
Utah	271,497	392,206
Vermont	48,359	62,247
Virginia	644,522	780,788
Washington	559,830	706,540
West Virginia	135,107	171,660
Wisconsin	486,508	649,393
Wyoming	51,048	71,827
United States	25,033,657	30,263,250

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.

Seventy nine percent of child support cases in 2008 had court orders but collections were made in only 57 percent

Child Support Enforcement, 2008

	Caseload	Cases with court order	Percent with court order	Cases with collections	Percent with collections
Alabama	225,438	186,563	82.8%	132,367	58.7%
Alaska	44,554	41,538	93.2	32,124	72.1
Arizona	212,623	162,755	76.5	112,037	52.7
Arkansas	121,761	102,136	83.9	82,749	68.0
California	1,628,936	1,305,281	80.1	750,453	46.1
Colorado	140,356	122,810	87.5	108,483	77.3
Connecticut	194,222	139,286	71.7	95,788	49.3
Delaware	67,869	45,767	67.4	28,827	42.5
District of Columbia	63,203	34,633	54.8	20,707	32.8
Florida	792,233	584,953	73.8	454,392	57.4
Georgia	398,965	333,079	83.5	226,806	56.8
Hawaii	94,002	59,586	63.4	29,478	31.4
Idaho	120,621	96,494	80.0	58,331	48.4
Illinois	505,630	390,705	77.3	258,841	51.2
Indiana	349,497	251,856	72.1	189,151	54.1
Iowa	189,205	162,556	85.9	147,659	78.0
Kansas	126,968	100,294	79.0	77,476	61.0
Kentucky	325,478	272,514	83.7	170,541	52.4
Louisiana	281,492	217,081	77.1	134,406	47.7
Maine	68,015	60,268	88.6	40,737	59.9
Maryland	255,866	205,015	80.1	154,636	60.4
Massachusetts	269,665	208,153	77.2	130,305	48.3
Michigan	934,493	755,004	80.8	440,749	47.2
Minnesota	247,950	209,097	84.3	163,840	66.1
Mississippi	320,397	177,438	55.4	129,492	40.4
Missouri	356,970	301,996	84.6	214,091	60.0
Montana	38,403	32,006	83.3	27,359	71.2
Nebraska	105,269	86,292	82.0	68,666	65.2
Nevada	116,607	79,661	68.3	56,178	48.2
New Hampshire	35,547	30,086	84.6	26,262	73.9
New Jersey	347,646	293,598	84.5	238,097	68.5
New Mexico	67,105	38,106	56.8	31,092	46.3
New York	892,672	731,922	82.0	479,315	53.7
North Carolina	421,217	342,387	81.3	280,832	66.7
North Dakota	41,104	32,172	78.3	25,384	61.8
Ohio	978,416	739,995	75.6	565,185	57.8
Oklahoma	186,918	132,269	70.8	104,766	56.0
Oregon	226,648	165,501	73.0	118,292	52.2
Pennsylvania	481,677	428,334	88.9	403,413	83.8
Rhode Island	56,843	35,436	62.3	22,157	39.0
South Carolina	226,380	139,903	61.8	102,518	45.3
South Dakota	44,184	31,452	71.2	26,840	60.7
Tennessee	420,617	272,641	64.8	198,928	47.3
Texas	1,099,311	917,867	83.5	744,623	67.7
Utah	75,295	66,707	88.6	62,449	82.9
Vermont	22,021	19,279	87.5	16,313	74.1
Virginia	344,126	293,474	85.3	224,507	65.2
Washington	346,225	311,422	89.9	260,843	75.3
West Virginia	117,615	101,047	85.9	69,923	59.5
Wisconsin	355,294	296,205	83.4	228,749	64.4
Wyoming	34,885	29,294	84.0	25,114	72.0
United States	15,418,434	12,173,914	79.0	8,792,271	57.0

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement, *FY 2008 Annual Report to Congress*, Tables 49, 55 and 61, at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cse/pubs/2011/reports/fy2008_annual_report/#iii. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

The Supplemental Security Income Program helped more than one million children with disabilities in December 2009.

Children Receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI), December 2009

	Number	Average monthly payment
Alabama	29,956	\$ 589.71
Alaska	1,264	531.68
Arizona	19,943	591.14
Arkansas	25,203	592.56
California	109,409	654.35
Colorado	8,120	561.06
Connecticut	7,603	579.60
Delaware	3,567	571.68
District of Columbia	4,485	587.65
Florida	88,993	581.83
Georgia	39,211	581.79
Hawaii	1,697	562.18
Idaho	5,085	566.41
Illinois	45,232	595.41
Indiana	24,832	586.74
Iowa	7,903	565.97
Kansas	8,335	567.17
Kentucky	30,326	595.74
Louisiana	34,238	595.65
Maine	3,867	563.85
Maryland	16,435	571.36
Massachusetts	21,880	621.74
Michigan	40,840	598.00
Minnesota	12,620	569.87
Mississippi	23,867	592.11
Missouri	21,796	588.39
Montana	2,436	580.55
Nebraska	4,010	560.42
Nevada	7,232	579.16
New Hampshire	2,274	552.58
New Jersey	24,351	585.71
New Mexico	8,917	591.21
New York	80,169	612.24
North Carolina	41,328	572.20
North Dakota	1,084	535.62
Ohio	47,459	596.32
Oklahoma	17,094	582.84
Oregon	9,403	578.42
Pennsylvania	67,969	585.02
Rhode Island	4,361	626.80
South Carolina	20,100	576.03
South Dakota	2,328	553.59
Tennessee	24,782	583.24
Texas	120,467	579.83
Utah	5,093	543.64
Vermont	1,805	623.58
Virginia	23,542	569.44
Washington	16,719	579.83
West Virginia	9,277	586.24
Wisconsin	19,681	583.71
Wyoming	903	559.79
United States	1,199,491	581.21

Source: SSI Annual Statistical Report, 2009 (September 2010), Table 17, at http://www.socialsecurity.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_ast/2009.
Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

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

Children Receiving Social Security Benefits, December 2009

	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	77,430	43,522	28,024	5,884	4,366	1,977	1,947	442
Alaska	7,258	2,425	3,740	1,093	331	81	188	62
Arizona	60,006	28,125	25,966	5,915	2,756	961	1,407	388
Arkansas	48,427	28,500	16,646	3,281	2,364	1,159	958	247
California	275,723	120,910	117,281	37,532	9,012	2,857	4,489	1,666
Colorado	36,439	15,976	16,878	3,585	1,875	648	989	238
Connecticut	30,437	15,553	11,686	3,198	1,073	397	525	151
Delaware	9,566	4,912	3,929	725	526	214	259	53
District of Columbia	4,883	1,618	2,669	596	170	43	103	24
Florida	183,603	84,479	76,191	22,933	9,793	3,319	4,925	1,549
Georgia	103,662	48,045	46,183	9,434	6,052	2,234	3,094	724
Hawaii	11,398	4,444	4,599	2,355	177	53	76	48
Idaho	15,583	8,018	6,203	1,362	696	264	347	85
Illinois	114,205	54,176	48,286	11,743	6,178	2,254	3,060	864
Indiana	71,071	37,026	29,013	5,032	5,041	2,143	2,399	499
Iowa	25,476	12,922	10,697	1,857	1,417	572	689	156
Kansas	27,071	13,489	11,545	2,037	1,357	539	658	160
Kentucky	65,773	40,634	21,516	3,623	3,073	1,595	1,230	248
Louisiana	64,448	31,768	28,027	4,653	3,261	1,253	1,667	341
Maine	17,384	11,736	4,559	1,089	754	418	255	81
Maryland	49,499	20,456	24,356	4,687	1,476	385	885	206
Massachusetts	64,846	41,024	19,134	4,688	2,746	1,362	1,048	336
Michigan	115,523	62,716	42,700	10,107	5,570	2,297	2,605	668
Minnesota	40,497	22,074	15,732	2,691	2,353	969	1,096	288
Mississippi	52,691	28,072	20,343	4,276	3,140	1,353	1,495	292
Missouri	72,059	38,651	28,539	4,869	4,522	1,978	2,093	451
Montana	9,877	4,356	4,441	1,080	563	204	283	76
Nebraska	15,153	7,678	6,381	1,094	766	281	398	87
Nevada	22,895	9,795	10,249	2,851	844	274	445	125
New Hampshire	15,598	10,389	4,348	861	677	354	268	55
New Jersey	75,891	37,430	30,175	8,286	3,322	1,221	1,627	474
New Mexico	23,891	10,851	10,875	2,165	1,016	358	530	128
New York	183,958	104,024	59,056	20,878	6,216	2,571	2,682	963
North Carolina	105,221	55,773	41,372	8,076	5,342	2,272	2,515	555
North Dakota	5,008	2,351	2,294	363	315	119	157	39
Ohio	110,923	56,254	46,166	8,503	7,066	2,816	3,415	835
Oklahoma	45,718	22,413	19,714	3,591	2,811	1,085	1,447	279
Oregon	30,953	14,421	12,636	3,896	1,548	527	769	252
Pennsylvania	133,367	74,397	49,002	9,968	7,102	3,019	3,256	827
Rhode Island	10,982	6,836	3,282	864	330	155	122	53
South Carolina	58,273	30,011	23,464	4,798	3,366	1,427	1,585	354
South Dakota	6,956	3,100	3,331	525	468	163	259	46
Tennessee	82,233	42,832	33,289	6,112	4,335	1,799	2,118	418
Texas	239,687	112,016	106,268	21,403	11,494	4,112	5,950	1,432
Utah	23,178	9,666	11,497	2,015	807	247	444	116
Vermont	6,985	4,323	1,984	678	297	137	107	53
Virginia	75,463	38,965	30,028	6,470	3,639	1,443	1,739	457
Washington	52,042	25,819	20,787	5,436	2,836	1,065	1,350	421
West Virginia	28,614	17,693	9,085	1,836	1,468	751	568	149
Wisconsin	51,415	28,530	19,275	3,610	2,821	1,213	1,278	330
Wyoming	4,875	1,955	2,519	401	238	77	129	32
United States	3,064,114	1,553,149	1,225,960	285,005	149,766	59,015	71,928	18,823

Source: Social Security Administration, *Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin, 2010* (February 2011), Table 5.J10, at <http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/supplement/>. 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 18 states and District of Columbia the rent is far beyond affordability at more than half of the state minimum wage.

Rental Housing Affordability Fair Market Rent vs. Minimum Wage, 2011

	Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR) two-bedroom apt.*	Minimum wage**		FMR as percent of minimum wage
		Hourly	Monthly	
Alabama	\$ 536	\$ 7.25	\$ 1,257	42.7%
Alaska	977	7.75	1,343	72.7
Arizona	812	7.35	1,274	63.7
Arkansas	536	6.25	1,083	49.5
California	703	8.00	1,387	50.7
Colorado	692	7.36	1,276	54.2
Connecticut	951	8.25	1,430	66.5
Delaware	812	7.25	1,257	64.6
District of Columbia	1,461	8.25	1,430	102.2
Florida	596	7.25	1,257	47.4
Georgia	542	5.15	893	60.7
Hawaii	1,702	7.25	1,257	135.4
Idaho	624	7.25	1,257	49.7
Illinois	579	8.25	1,430	40.5
Indiana	596	7.25	1,257	47.4
Iowa	555	7.25	1,257	44.2
Kansas	576	7.25	1,257	45.8
Kentucky	571	7.25	1,257	45.4
Louisiana	602	7.25	1,257	47.9
Maine	674	7.50	1,300	51.8
Maryland	603	7.25	1,257	48.0
Massachusetts	806	8.00	1,387	58.1
Michigan	608	7.40	1,283	47.4
Minnesota	604	7.25	1,257	48.1
Mississippi	605	7.25	1,257	48.1
Missouri	541	7.25	1,257	43.1
Montana	635	7.35	1,274	49.8
Nebraska	558	7.25	1,257	44.4
Nevada	875	7.55	1,309	66.9
New Hampshire	999	7.25	1,257	79.5
New Jersey	949	7.25	1,257	75.5
New Mexico	580	7.50	1,300	44.6
New York	716	7.25	1,257	57.0
North Carolina	596	7.25	1,257	47.4
North Dakota	593	7.25	1,257	47.2
Ohio	596	7.40	1,283	46.5
Oklahoma	564	7.25	1,257	44.9
Oregon	712	8.50	1,473	48.3
Pennsylvania	587	7.25	1,257	46.7
Rhode Island	977	7.40	1,283	76.2
South Carolina	567	7.25	1,257	45.1
South Dakota	556	7.25	1,257	44.2
Tennessee	554	7.25	1,257	44.1
Texas	595	7.25	1,257	47.3
Utah	677	7.25	1,257	53.9
Vermont	1,197	8.15	1,413	84.7
Virginia	588	7.25	1,257	46.8
Washington	655	8.67	1,503	43.6
West Virginia	526	7.25	1,257	41.9
Wisconsin	596	7.25	1,257	47.4
Wyoming	645	5.15	893	72.3
United States		7.25	1,257	

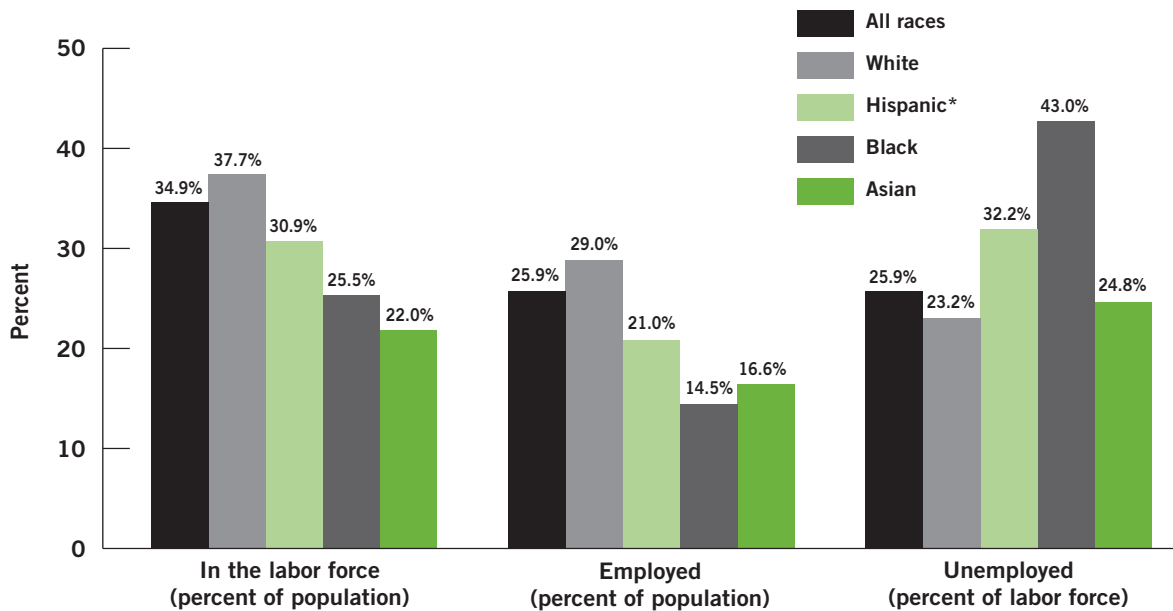
*Rent for a two-bedroom apartment in the lowest cost metropolitan area in the state.

**In all but 20 states and the District of Columbia, the state minimum wage is the same as the federal minimum wage.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research, Final FY 2011 Fair Market Rent Documentation System, at <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr/fmrs/docsys.html&data=fmr11>; and U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Age and Hour Division, "Minimum Wage Laws in the States – January 1, 2011," at <http://www.dol.gov/whd/minwage/america.htm>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

In 2010, four out of 10 Black teens and three out of 10 Hispanic teens were unemployed.

Youth Employment and Unemployment, 2010 Teens Ages 16–19



*Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

Note: The labor force is the number of people who are either working (employed) or people who are jobless, looking for jobs and available to work (unemployed). Persons, such as students, who are not employed and not looking for work are not in the labor force.

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, 2010 Annual Averages

	Total, all ages	Ages 16–19	Ages 20–24
Total			
All races	9.6%	25.9%	15.5
White	8.7	23.2	13.5
Black	16.0	43.0	26.0
Asian	7.5	24.8	12.3
Hispanic	12.5	32.2	17.4
Males			
All races	10.5	28.8	17.8
White	9.6	26.3	15.7
Black	18.4	45.4	29.8
Asian	7.8	25.8	14.2
Hispanic	12.7	34.6	18.2
Females			
All races	8.6	22.8	13.0
White	7.7	20.0	11.0
Black	13.8	40.5	22.6
Asian	7.1	23.7	10.2
Hispanic	12.3	29.1	16.2

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.

One in four teens ages 16–19 were unemployed in 2010. The unemployment rate for young adults ages 20–24 increased slightly to 15 percent in 2010.

Employment and Unemployment Among Teens and Young Adults, 2008 and 2010

	Labor Force Participation Rate ¹				Unemployment Rate ²			
	Ages 16–19		Ages 20–24		Ages 16–19		Ages 20–24	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Alabama	38.0%	31.4%	72.6%	70.2%	27.9%	30.9%	20.2%	20.9%
Alaska	42.8	42.7	75.2	73.7	14.7	18.9	11.2	11.8
Arizona	33.0	30.9	73.5	73.2	31.1	31.5	15.6	17.5
Arkansas	36.7	36.3	80.1	71.1	29.6	28.2	10.2	12.4
California	31.1	28.1	70.1	67.5	32.8	34.4	16.9	19.0
Colorado	43.5	36.3	77.9	76.9	24.7	25.3	11.0	13.4
Connecticut	40.6	40.4	74.9	71.2	18.8	21.9	13.3	16.3
Delaware	39.0	32.4	74.7	70.9	25.0	23.1	12.3	15.9
District of Columbia	25.8	22.2	70.7	67.2	49.1	49.8	16.9	16.5
Florida	33.0	29.3	72.7	69.8	24.0	31.4	16.1	18.2
Georgia	30.1	25.0	66.2	67.9	29.0	36.3	16.6	18.4
Hawaii	34.1	29.3	70.7	72.1	23.2	26.5	12.3	11.0
Idaho	43.9	45.9	80.3	73.0	20.2	26.7	18.3	14.9
Illinois	37.1	35.6	71.5	70.1	25.8	27.5	16.3	13.2
Indiana	33.0	32.0	72.6	70.2	21.3	27.7	19.9	19.1
Iowa	58.1	52.9	82.7	82.2	16.4	16.4	10.7	9.2
Kansas	50.0	48.7	80.7	75.5	18.8	18.4	10.4	13.1
Kentucky	42.5	41.8	76.9	72.0	24.0	25.4	17.7	18.5
Louisiana	32.9	31.2	69.2	70.2	19.6	23.8	15.5	16.7
Maine	51.5	49.1	76.6	76.0	25.7	21.8	15.0	15.0
Maryland	38.3	37.6	72.2	73.5	22.5	23.0	12.4	12.6
Massachusetts	38.3	36.6	73.0	68.0	16.2	21.4	13.5	13.6
Michigan	40.4	40.8	73.5	73.7	26.5	28.3	16.7	13.7
Minnesota	53.6	51.3	81.5	80.4	21.1	21.1	12.6	9.5
Mississippi	26.8	31.2	65.9	67.9	30.3	33.2	15.2	17.7
Missouri	50.2	43.1	75.8	73.5	23.0	22.5	16.0	16.7
Montana	42.2	39.2	75.6	77.5	18.7	25.0	11.9	13.3
Nebraska	55.2	49.4	81.7	81.4	9.9	13.1	7.7	7.6
Nevada	36.0	36.3	76.7	75.4	31.5	32.8	15.6	19.6
New Hampshire	46.0	43.3	74.4	75.9	18.5	18.0	9.4	9.0
New Jersey	29.7	29.7	72.7	66.7	21.6	20.9	12.7	14.0
New Mexico	31.7	28.8	65.5	66.3	20.0	28.7	11.8	11.7
New York	29.7	28.4	67.4	66.2	26.7	25.1	14.8	13.8
North Carolina	36.0	29.4	74.5	73.9	25.7	27.0	18.3	18.4
North Dakota	51.5	51.7	82.5	81.5	12.3	12.5	6.5	6.9
Ohio	47.6	43.2	77.3	76.1	21.5	23.6	16.0	18.9
Oklahoma	38.8	37.9	74.8	72.6	18.9	22.0	9.1	10.7
Oregon	41.2	41.1	76.5	76.3	31.2	28.8	16.8	14.4
Pennsylvania	44.4	40.7	74.3	70.6	20.6	18.9	12.1	16.8
Rhode Island	47.8	45.3	76.9	79.2	30.8	25.9	15.2	15.8
South Carolina	34.0	32.5	73.6	68.0	30.3	32.2	16.9	20.6
South Dakota	55.3	49.9	75.0	76.1	10.0	13.7	9.3	11.0
Tennessee	36.0	34.2	70.7	72.0	28.5	26.2	18.7	15.6
Texas	35.6	32.9	69.3	70.4	20.8	22.3	12.0	12.0
Utah	50.7	45.7	77.4	79.8	16.3	20.5	13.3	12.3
Vermont	45.9	48.6	79.7	76.9	15.8	14.2	12.2	11.4
Virginia	35.9	36.8	77.8	75.5	22.9	23.3	10.2	12.5
Washington	43.0	40.5	76.7	74.6	30.5	34.1	13.7	17.3
West Virginia	33.9	31.9	72.0	67.0	22.8	27.0	14.7	19.2
Wisconsin	54.5	49.4	82.1	81.1	18.7	19.2	12.7	15.0
Wyoming	52.7	49.5	81.1	76.3	16.8	20.1	10.8	12.5
United States	37.5	34.9	72.9	71.4	24.3	25.9	14.7	15.5

¹Percent of the age group that is employed.

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

Source: 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>; 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, 2010 annual averages, preliminary, at <http://stats.bls.gov/lau/ptable14full2010.pdf>.

The percent of teens without jobs in July 2010 was higher than at any time in the past five decades.

Youth Unemployment and Joblessness, 1959–2010

	Total Unemployment Rates ¹			Youth Jobless Rate for July ²
	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
2010	9.6	25.9	15.5	68.7

¹Percent of the labor force unemployed

²This rate is derived from subtracting the employment-population ratio from 100. The employment-population ratio (not seasonally adjusted), which is the 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.

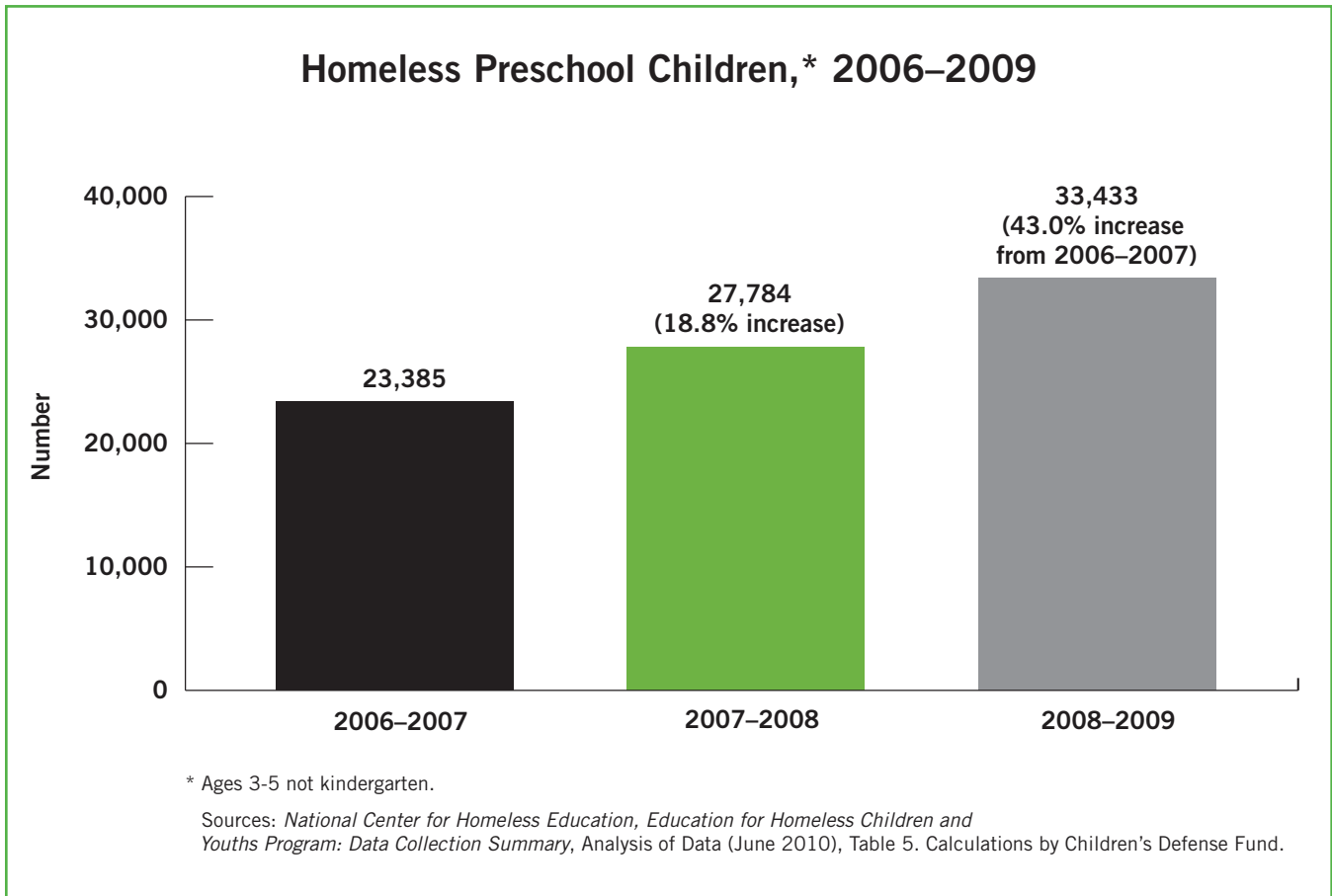
After a 25 percent decrease in the number of homeless children and youth in public schools between the 2005 and 2006 school years, the number has increased in most states and increased 41 percent nationally between the 2006–2007 and 2008–2009 school years.

Homeless Children and Youth Enrolled in Public Schools

	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	Percent change between 2006–2007 and 2008–2009
Alabama	10,907	11,687	12,859	17.9%
Alaska	3,216	2,963	3,401	5.8
Arizona	19,628	21,380	25,336	29.1
Arkansas	7,080	5,917	6,344	-10.4
California	178,014	224,249	288,233	61.9
Colorado	11,978	12,302	15,834	32.2
Connecticut	1,980	2,017	2,387	20.6
Delaware	1,842	1,982	2,598	41.0
District of Columbia	824	1,005	950	15.3
Florida	30,554	33,993	40,967	34.1
Georgia	14,017	15,700	24,079	71.8
Hawaii	1,132	925	1,739	53.6
Idaho	1,875	2,125	2,710	44.5
Illinois	19,821	26,238	26,688	34.6
Indiana	8,249	8,480	10,364	25.6
Iowa	2,886	5,918	6,824	136.5
Kansas	3,569	4,890	6,700	87.7
Kentucky	18,337	17,735	22,626	23.4
Louisiana	34,102	29,234	25,362	-25.6
Maine	1,055	1,379	1,300	23.2
Maryland	8,456	8,813	10,676	26.3
Massachusetts	11,863	12,449	12,269	3.4
Michigan	24,066	18,435	18,706	-22.3
Minnesota	6,008	8,163	7,590	26.3
Mississippi	12,856	9,926	8,525	-33.7
Missouri	13,620	11,977	14,350	5.4
Montana	2,202	887	1,308	-40.6
Nebraska	1,633	1,530	1,752	7.3
Nevada	5,374	6,647	8,670	61.3
New Hampshire	1,983	2,087	2,130	7.4
New Jersey	4,279	6,033	7,890	84.4
New Mexico	4,383	6,152	8,380	91.2
New York	44,018	71,218	76,117	72.9
North Carolina	12,659	16,937	18,693	47.7
North Dakota	1,209	686	1,149	-5.0
Ohio	13,578	14,483	16,059	18.3
Oklahoma	8,284	9,179	12,139	46.5
Oregon	15,517	15,839	18,051	16.3
Pennsylvania	12,935	11,756	12,438	-3.8
Rhode Island	667	746	1,099	64.8
South Carolina	6,033	7,413	8,738	44.8
South Dakota	1,038	1,430	1,794	72.8
Tennessee	6,567	8,031	9,836	49.8
Texas	33,896	53,242	80,940	138.8
Utah	9,991	11,270	14,016	40.3
Vermont	764	789	662	-13.4
Virginia	9,898	11,776	12,768	29.0
Washington	16,853	18,670	20,780	23.3
West Virginia	2,984	2,909	4,257	42.7
Wisconsin	8,103	9,331	10,955	35.2
Wyoming	675	732	724	7.3
United States	673,458	789,655	950,762	41.2

Sources: National Center for Homeless Education, *Education for Homeless Children and Youths Program: Data Collection Summary, Analysis of Data* (June 2010), Table 3. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

The number of homeless preschool-age children increased by 43 percent in the past two school years.



A growing number of Limited English Proficiency and unaccompanied youth enrolled in school are becoming homeless. The number of homeless students who are LEP, children with disabilities and unaccompanied youth is growing.

Subpopulations of Homeless Students*

	Number of enrolled children			Percent change between 2006–2007 and 2008–2009
	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	
Limited English Proficiency (LEP)	47,881	62,361	80,525	68.2%
Children with Disabilities (IDEA)	51,924	66,306	72,984	40.6
Migratory Children/Youth	8,862	7,754	8,204	-7.4
Unaccompanied Youth**	31,290	43,172	52,950	69.2

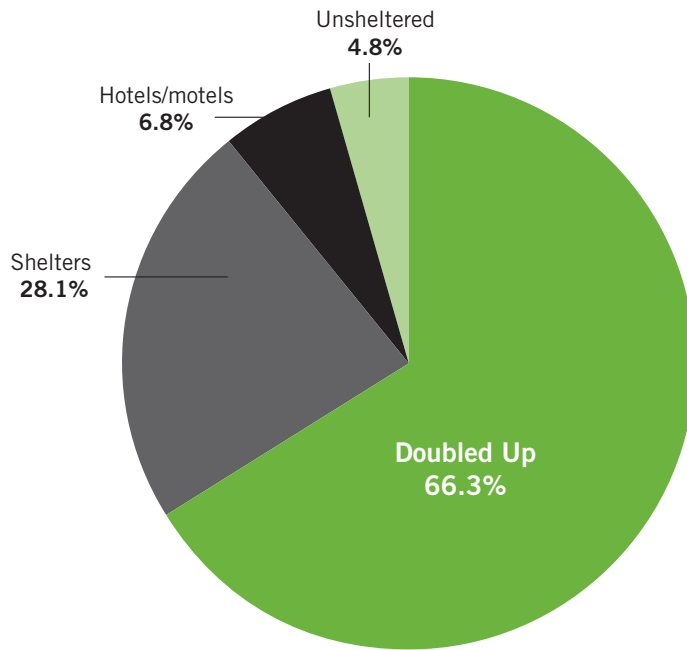
* Served in local education agencies (LEAs) with McKinney-Vento subgrants
** Youth who are not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian.
Sources: National Center for Homeless Education, Education for Homeless Children and Youths Program: Data Collection Summary, Analysis of Data (June 2010), Table 9. Calculations by Childre's Defense Fund.

Two-thirds of homeless children and youth enrolled in school are living doubled up, meaning they are living with another family, and just under a third are living in shelters. The number of homeless students who are unsheltered has declined but is still far too high.

Primary Nighttime Residence for Homeless Children and Youth Enrolled in Public Schools

	Number of homeless children and youths			Percent change between 2006–2007 and 2008–2009
	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	
Shelters	161,640	164,982	211,152	30.6
Doubled Up	420,995	502,082	606,764	44.1
Unsheltered	54,422	50,445	39,678	-27.1
Hotels/Motels	51,117	56,323	57,579	12.6
Total	688,174	773,832	915,173	33.0

Primary Nighttime Residence, 2008–2009



Sources: National Center for Homeless Education, *Education for Homeless Children and Youths Program: Data Collection Summary*, Analysis of Data (June 2010), Table 7. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.



Child Health

Without a healthy start in life, a child can fall behind developmentally and have trouble catching up, physically, emotionally, socially and academically. Unmet health and mental health needs greatly increase the likelihood of a child entering the cradle to prison pipeline. The lack of access to health care often is a result of the lack of health coverage. While Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) provide health coverage to more than 36 million children each year, still more than 8 million children – one in 10 – remain uninsured. Two-thirds of these uninsured children are eligible for coverage in Medicaid or CHIP but are not enrolled largely due to state-imposed barriers that differ across states. Children of color are disproportionately uninsured and as a result suffer more from preventable and treatable health conditions from birth through adulthood.

- One in five American Indian children, one in six Hispanic children and one in eight Black children are uninsured compared to one in 14 White children.
- Black and Hispanic children, poor children and uninsured children are more likely than White, higher income and insured children to be in poor health. Black and Hispanic children are almost three times as likely to be in poor or only fair health as White children, and are more likely to have an unmet medical need due to cost than White children.
- The United States has the second-highest infant mortality rate among 32 industrialized nations, and its low birthweight rate is tied for 22nd among those same 32 nations. Infants born to Black mothers are almost twice as likely to be born at low birthweight as infants born to White mothers, and more than twice as likely to die before their first birthday. The rate of babies born at low birthweight has increased by 22 percent since 1984. After four decades of decline, infant mortality rates increased in 2002 and again in 2005 and 2007.
- Overall, children from different races and ethnicities have very similar immunization rates. However, income matters: poor Black children are less likely to be fully immunized than higher-income Black children.
- Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) work for children. The challenge is getting all children who are eligible enrolled. Currently these programs insure one in three children in the U.S. who would otherwise likely go uninsured. Although still too high, the number of uninsured children in America is the lowest it has been in 20 years.

More than half of all uninsured children are Hispanic or Black.
Overall, however, the largest number of uninsured children are White.

Uninsured Children, 2009

Of the 8.3 million uninsured children*:

	Percent of the uninsured	Uninsured number***	Upper limit, annual income for family of 4
Race/Ethnicity**			
White	38.5	3.2 million	
Hispanic	37.8	3.1 million	
Black	16.2	1.3 million	
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.5	375,000	
American Indian	1.3	110,000	
Other (multi-racial)	1.6	134,000	
Total	100.0	8.3 million	
Age			
Birth through age 5	28.4	2.4 million	
Age 6 through age 12	33.5	2.8 million	
Age 13 through age 18	38.1	3.2 million	
Total	100.0	8.3 million	
Income			
100% poverty & below	31.8	2.6 million	\$22,350
Over 100% through 200%	32.0	2.6 million	\$44,700
Over 200% through 300%	17.4	1.4 million	\$67,050
Over 300% through 400%	8.4	694,000	\$89,400
Over 400%	10.4	863,000	
Total	100.0	8.3 million	
Selected income groups:			
133% and below	43.6	3.6 million	\$29,726
200% and below	63.8	5.3 million	\$44,700
300% and below	81.2	6.7 million	\$67,050
Any earned income			
Income from work	84.8	7.0 million	
No income from work	15.2	1.3 million	
Total	100.0	8.3 million	
Citizenship			
Child is a U.S. citizen	90.0	7.5 million	
Child is not a U.S. citizen	10.0	826,000	
Total	100.0	8.3 million	

* Children are ages birth through 18

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

*** Numbers sometimes will not add to total because of rounding

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau: 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey; and Income for Federal Poverty Levels: 2011 Poverty Guidelines for 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia. Federal Register, January 20, 2011: Vol 76(13), pp. 3637-3638. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

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 Being Uninsured: Children's Coverage in 2009

One out of every 10 children in the United States is uninsured.

	Percent who are uninsured	One out of every:	Number who are uninsured
All Children	10.4	10	8.3 million
Race/Ethnicity			
White	7.3	14	3.2 million
Hispanic	17.5	6	3.1 million
Black	11.9	8	1.3 million
Asian/Pacific Islander	10.6	9	375,000
American Indian	18.3	5	110,000
Other (multi-racial)	5.8	17	134,000
Age			
Birth through age 5	9.2	11	2.4 million
Age 6 through age 12	9.7	10	2.8 million
Age 13 through age 18	12.5	8	3.2 million
Income			
100% poverty & below	15.8	6	2.6 million
Over 100% through 200%	15.7	6	2.6 million
Over 200% through 300%	10.3	10	1.4 million
Over 300% through 400%	7.0	14	694,000
Over 400%	4.0	25	863,000
133% and below	16.1	6	
Family Income			
Any family income from work	9.9	10	7.0 million
No income in family from work	15.7	6	1.3 million
Citizenship			
Child is a U.S. citizen	9.7	10	7.5 million
Child is not a U.S. citizen	33.6	3	826,000

Note: Children are ages birth through 18

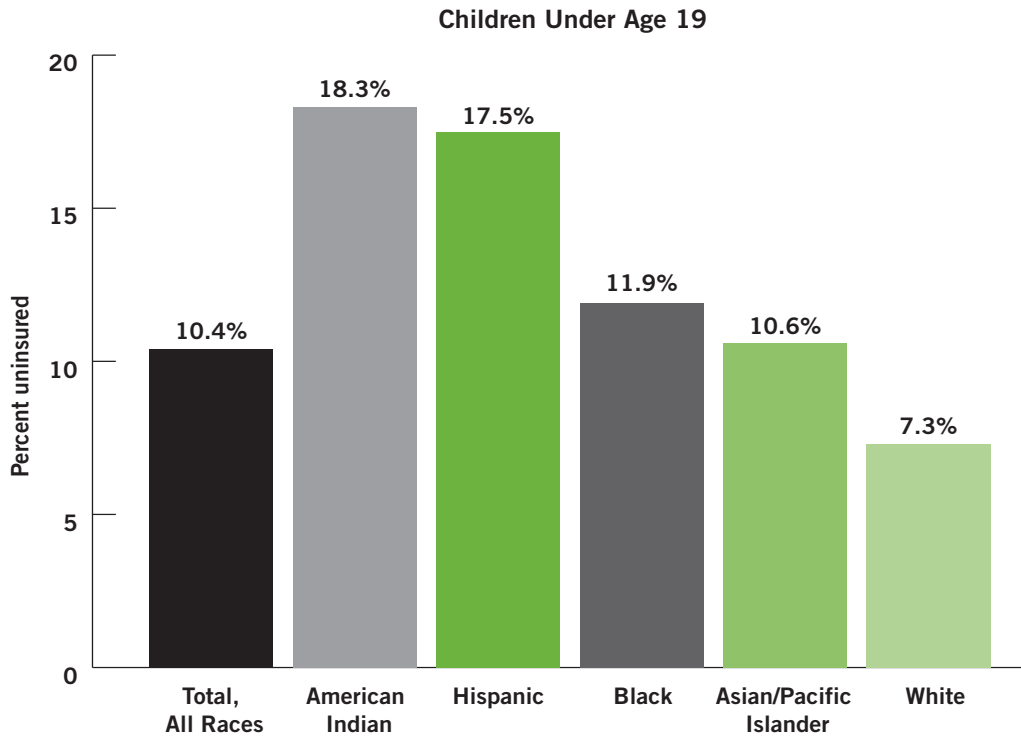
* Hispanic children are in a separate category and are not included in the other racial categories

** Numbers sometimes will not add to total because of rounding

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau: 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey; and Income for Federal Poverty Levels: 2011 Poverty Guidelines for 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia. Federal Register, January 20, 2011: Vol 76(13), pp. 3637-3638. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

One in five American Indian children, one in six Hispanic children and one in eight Black children are uninsured compared to one in 14 White children.

Percentage of Children Who Are Uninsured, 2009



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 Where the Majority of Uninsured Children Live

	Number uninsured	Percent uninsured
Texas	1,392,000	19.2%
California	1,119,000	11.2
Florida	786,000	18.3
New York	382,000	8.1
Georgia	316,000	11.6
North Carolina	277,000	11.5
North Carolina	277,000	11.5
Illinois	259,000	7.7
New Jersey	244,000	11.3
Ohio	227,000	7.9

Ten States With the Largest Percentages of Uninsured Children

	Percent uninsured	Number uninsured
Texas	19.2%	1,392,000
Florida	18.3	786,000
Nevada	15.9	113,000
New Mexico	15.5	84,000
Arizona	14.8	269,000
South Carolina	13.6	156,000
Mississippi	12.8	104,000
Alaska	12.2	24,000
Colorado	12.0	155,000
Montana	11.8	28,000

**A child in Texas is six times as likely to be uninsured as a child in Massachusetts.
The odds of Texas children being uninsured are double those in 32 other states.**

Uninsured Children in the States, 2007–2009

	Estimated number	Percent
Alabama	81,000	6.8%
Alaska	24,000	12.2
Arizona	269,000	14.8
Arkansas	71,000	9.5
California	1,119,000	11.2
Colorado	155,000	12.0
Connecticut	57,000	6.6
Delaware	20,000	9.0
District Of Columbia	9,000	7.3
Florida	786,000	18.3
Georgia	316,000	11.6
Hawaii	14,000	4.7
Idaho	46,000	10.3
Illinois	259,000	7.7
Indiana	116,000	6.9
Iowa	41,000	5.4
Kansas	68,000	9.2
Kentucky	101,000	9.4
Louisiana	131,000	11.0
Maine	15,000	5.2
Maryland	118,000	8.2
Massachusetts	49,000	3.2
Michigan	147,000	5.9
Minnesota	81,000	6.1
Mississippi	104,000	12.8
Missouri	138,000	9.1
Montana	28,000	11.8
Nebraska	43,000	9.1
Nevada	113,000	15.9
New Hampshire	15,000	4.7
New Jersey	244,000	11.3
New Mexico	84,000	15.5
New York	382,000	8.1
North Carolina	277,000	11.5
North Dakota	12,000	7.6
Ohio	227,000	7.9
Oklahoma	111,000	11.4
Oregon	107,000	11.6
Pennsylvania	222,000	7.5
Rhode Island	20,000	8.0
South Carolina	156,000	13.6
South Dakota	20,000	9.3
Tennessee	140,000	8.9
Texas	1,392,000	19.2
Utah	101,000	11.0
Vermont	9,000	6.5
Virginia	169,000	8.6
Washington	108,000	6.5
West Virginia	23,000	5.6
Wisconsin	77,000	5.5
Wyoming	13,000	9.3
United States (2009)*	8.3 million	10.4

Children are defined as ages birth to 18.

* The percentage and number of uninsured children in the United States are from the most recent year of data and represent coverage in 2009.

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 2008, 2009 and 2010 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. Census Bureau 2008, 2009, 2010 Annual Social & Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey (CPS); Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single-Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009, <http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/files/SC-EST2009-AGESEX-RES.csv>

Black and Hispanic children are almost three times as likely to be in poor or only fair health as White children.

Children's Health Status, 2009

	Percent of Children* Who:			
	Were in only fair or poor health	Were 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
Race/ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	1.1%	12.6%	28.5%	6.2%
Black, non-Hispanic	3.0	21.7	22.4	10.8
Asian, non-Hispanic	—	12.0	14.8	—
Hispanic	3.1	12.3	20.1	6.7
Insurance status				
Uninsured	2.0	11.1	20.4	5.8
Insured	1.8	14.1	25.8	7.0
Family income				
Under 100% of poverty	3.6	18.0	26.3	11.8
100% to 199% of poverty	2.5	14.0	28.8	7.7
200% of poverty or more	0.9	12.6	24.0	4.9

* 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, 2009 National Health Interview Survey. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Hispanic children are 76 percent more likely and Black children are 50 percent more likely than White children to have an unmet medical need due to cost.

Children's Access to Health Care, 2009

	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
Race/ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	4.3%	2.3%	4.6%	2.1%
Black, non-Hispanic	4.8	2.9	4.8	3.1
Asian, non-Hispanic	5.7	—	2.3	—
Hispanic	8.6	5.6	6.0	3.7
Insurance status				
Uninsured	28.9	15.6	22.6	14.2
Insured	3.2	2.0	3.2	1.6
Family income				
Under 100% of poverty	8.0	5.2	5.6	3.4
100% to 199% of poverty	6.3	3.9	6.7	3.3
200% of poverty or more	3.9	2.2	3.9	2.0

* 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, 2009 National Health Interview Survey. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Hispanic children are 77 percent more likely than White children to have an unmet dental need.
 Children without insurance are almost three times as likely as others
 to have not seen a dentist in more than two years.

Children's Dental Health and Access to Dental Care, 2009

	Percent of Children* Who Had:	
	More than two years since last dental contact**	Unmet dental need
Race/ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	12.9%	6.0%
Black, non-Hispanic	15.9	6.5
Asian, non-Hispanic	18.8	4.5
Hispanic	17.8	10.6
Insurance status		
Uninsured	35.2	27.2
Insured	13.0	5.1
Family income		
Under 100% of poverty	18.9	9.6
100% to 199% of poverty	17.5	10.3
200% of poverty or more	12.2	4.6

* Children ages 2 through 18.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, 2009 National Health Interview Survey. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

More than one in three children in low-income families (below 200 percent of poverty) is overweight or obese. Black teens are 26 percent and Hispanic teens are 32 percent more likely than White teens to be overweight or obese.

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

Percent of children and teens who are:

	Overweight	Obese	Overweight or obese
Total, all races			
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
White, non-Hispanic			
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
Black, non-Hispanic			
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
Hispanic			
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
Adolescents ages 12 to 19:			
Insurance status			
Uninsured	16.6	14.9	31.4
Insured	15.4	14.5	29.9
Family income			
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 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for age. A child is *obese* if his or her BMI is at or above the 95th 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.

Overall children from different races and ethnicities have very similar immunization rates. However, income affects Black children in particular, with poor Black children less likely to be fully immunized than higher-income Black children.

Immunization of Two-Year-Olds,* by Race/Ethnicity and Poverty Status, 2009

Percent Fully Immunized

	4:3:1:3:3:1 Series**	4:3:1:3:3:1:4 Series***
All income levels		
Total, all races	69.9%	63.6 %
White	69.2	64.1
Black	66.6	58.2
Hispanic****	72.8	67.1
American Indian/ Alaska Native	73.4	—
Asian	69.9	55.0
Multiracial	67.1	57.2
Below poverty		
Total, all races	68.4	60.7
White	67.7	61.7
Black	63.6	55.1
Hispanic****	71.2	65.5
American Indian/Alaska Native	n/a	n/a
Asian	n/a	n/a
Multiracial	n/a	n/a
At or above poverty		
Total, all races	70.4	64.8
White	69.4	64.5
Black	71.2	62.8
Hispanic****	73.6	68.2
American Indian/Alaska Native	—	—
Asian	69.2	60.4
Multiracial	69.8	61.0

*Children ages 19 through 35 months

** Because of shortages in the Hib vaccine, CDC published additional data on immunization series excluding the Hib vaccine from the series

*** Primary series of Hib vaccines completed (2 or 3 doses, depending on brand); see note below.

**** Hispanic children not included in any of the racial groups

Note: The 4:3:1:3:3:1 series includes 4 or more doses of DTP/DT/DTaP, 3 or more doses of poliovirus vaccine, 1 or more doses of any measles-containing vaccine, 3 or more doses of Hib vaccine, 3 or more doses of hepatitis B vaccine, and 1 or more doses of varicella vaccine. The 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series additionally includes 4 or more doses of PCV. In 2009, CDC tested a more precise measurement for Hib vaccines because, depending on the brand, a child could have completed the full primary series with either 2 or 3 doses, or could be fully vaccinated for Hib (primary series plus booster dose) with either 3 or 4 doses. A new series was created with 4 in the Hib dosage location that indicates fully vaccinated (either 3 or 4 doses, depending on brand). The complex nature of these measurement changes is compounded by the Hib vaccine shortage which led to temporary recommendations for all two-year-olds to complete the primary series rather than the full Hib vaccine series. CDC published limited data on a series labeled -S which indicates completion rate for the primary Hib series.

n/a - data not available

— Sample size too small for reliability. There were very few reliable measurements for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, so this group was excluded from the table.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2009 National Immunization Survey: tab27a_431331_race_iap-2.xls, tab28a_4314314_race_iap.xls, tab32_pov_race.xls.

Accessed at: http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/stats-surv/nis/data/tables_2009.htm#top, November 2010. MMWR: Changes in Measurement of Haemophilus influenzae serotype b (Hib) Vaccination Coverage — National Immunization Survey, United States, 2009, Vol 59:(33), August 27, 2010; and National, State, and Local Area Vaccination Coverage Among Children Aged 19-35 Months — United States, 2009, Vol 59:(36), September 17, 2010.

Immunization rates fell in many states between 2008 and 2009 because of a shortage of the Hib vaccine, which protects children against a severe bacterial infection.

Estimated Immunization Coverage in 2009 with Recommended Series Among Two-Year-Olds*

	Percent of children fully immunized	
	4:3:1:3:3:1**	4:3:1:3:3:1:4***
Alabama	73.3%	60.1%
Alaska	63.8	55.2
Arizona	69.9	61.6
Arkansas	63.1	57.9
California	74.9	68.7
Colorado	65.2	60.6
Connecticut	46.5	43.8
Delaware	65.3	60.0
District of Columbia	75.0	62.7
Florida	74.7	65.1
Georgia	69.3	62.9
Hawaii	66.9	63.8
Idaho	51.7	48.0
Illinois	72.6	68.5
Indiana	65.9	61.9
Iowa	65.6	60.0
Kansas	77.0	65.8
Kentucky	65.6	56.0
Louisiana	76.9	70.1
Maine	52.5	49.6
Maryland	79.9	73.4
Massachusetts	81.1	75.7
Michigan	71.0	65.7
Minnesota	57.6	52.1
Mississippi	73.3	68.5
Missouri	60.5	50.1
Montana	55.2	49.4
Nebraska	59.9	50.7
Nevada	59.4	54.7
New Hampshire	78.7	73.3
New Jersey	67.2	63.1
New Mexico	68.2	63.2
New York	69.1	62.2
North Carolina	55.8	52.6
North Dakota	56.4	52.4
Ohio	73.8	68.8
Oklahoma	70.2	60.4
Oregon	64.8	60.8
Pennsylvania	69.0	63.9
Rhode Island	50.6	44.9
South Carolina	66.9	59.7
South Dakota	74.8	67.1
Tennessee	74.4	65.0
Texas	73.9	67.6
Utah	70.3	63.2
Vermont	65.1	58.4
Virginia	69.6	63.2
Washington	70.3	64.8
West Virginia	64.5	58.2
Wisconsin	59.1	53.3
Wyoming	62.0	57.3
US National****	69.9	63.6

*Children born between January 2006 and July 2008. Note: The 4:3:1:3:3:1 series includes 4 or more doses of DTP/DT/DTaP, 3 or more doses of poliovirus vaccine, 1 or more doses of any measles-containing vaccine, 3 or more doses of Hib vaccine, 3 or more doses of hepatitis B vaccine, and 1 or more doses of varicella vaccine. The 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series additionally includes 4 or more doses of PCV. In 2009, CDC tested a more precise measurement for Hib vaccines because, depending on the brand, a child could have completed the full primary series with either 2 or 3 doses, or could be fully vaccinated for Hib (primary series plus booster dose) with either 3 or 4 doses. A new series was created with 4 in the Hib dosage location that indicates fully vaccinated (either 3 or 4 doses, depending on brand). The complex nature of these measurement changes was compounded by the Hib vaccine shortage which led to temporary recommendations for all two-year-olds to complete the primary series rather than the full Hib vaccine series. We include only the 4:3:1:3:3:1 and the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series in this table because of the comparability of these two series to previous years and because the Hib vaccine shortage artificially decreased the immunization rate of the series that includes the more precise Hib standard.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2009 National Immunization Survey: tab03_antigen_state.xls, accessed at: http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/stats-surv/nis/data/tables_2009.htm, January 2011. MMWR: Changes in Measurement of Haemophilus influenzae serotype b (Hib) Vaccination Coverage — National Immunization Survey, United States, 2009, Vol 59:(33), August 27, 2010; and National, State, and Local Area Vaccination Coverage Among Children Aged 19-35 Months — United States, 2009, Vol 59:(36), September 17, 2010.

**4 or more doses of DTaP, 3 or more doses of poliovirus vaccine, 1 or more doses of any MMR vaccine, 3 or more doses of Hib vaccine of any type, 3 or more doses of HepB vaccine, and one or more doses of varicella vaccine.

***4 or more doses of DTaP, 3 or more doses of poliovirus vaccine, 1 or more doses of any MMR vaccine, 3 or more doses of Hib vaccine of any type, 3 or more doses of HepB vaccine, and one or more doses of varicella vaccine, and 4 or more doses of PCV.

**** US National estimates include the 50 States plus DC, and exclude the Virgin Islands.

The U.S. and Latvia have the highest infant mortality rates among 30 industrialized nations.

International Rankings, Infant Mortality Rate*

	Rate* (rounded to nearest whole number)	Rank
Japan	2	1
Slovenia	2	1
Sweden	2	1
Austria	3	4
Czech Republic	3	4
Denmark	3	4
Finland	3	4
France	3	4
Greece	3	4
Israel	3	4
Italy	3	4
Norway	3	4
Portugal	3	4
Australia	4	14
Belgium	4	14
Estonia	4	14
Germany	4	14
Ireland	4	14
Netherlands	4	14
Spain	4	14
Switzerland	4	14
Canada	5	22
Hungary	5	22
Lithuania	5	22
New Zealand	5	22
Republic of Korea	5	22
United Kingdom	5	22
Poland	6	28
Slovakia	6	28
Latvia	7	30
United States	7	30
Turkey	19	32

30 industrialized nations as designated by *The State of the World's Children: 2011*, 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 Nation's Children's Fund, *The State of the World's Children: 2011*. Table 1, Basic Indicators. Ranks calculated by the Children's Defense Fund.

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

International Rankings, Low Birthweight*

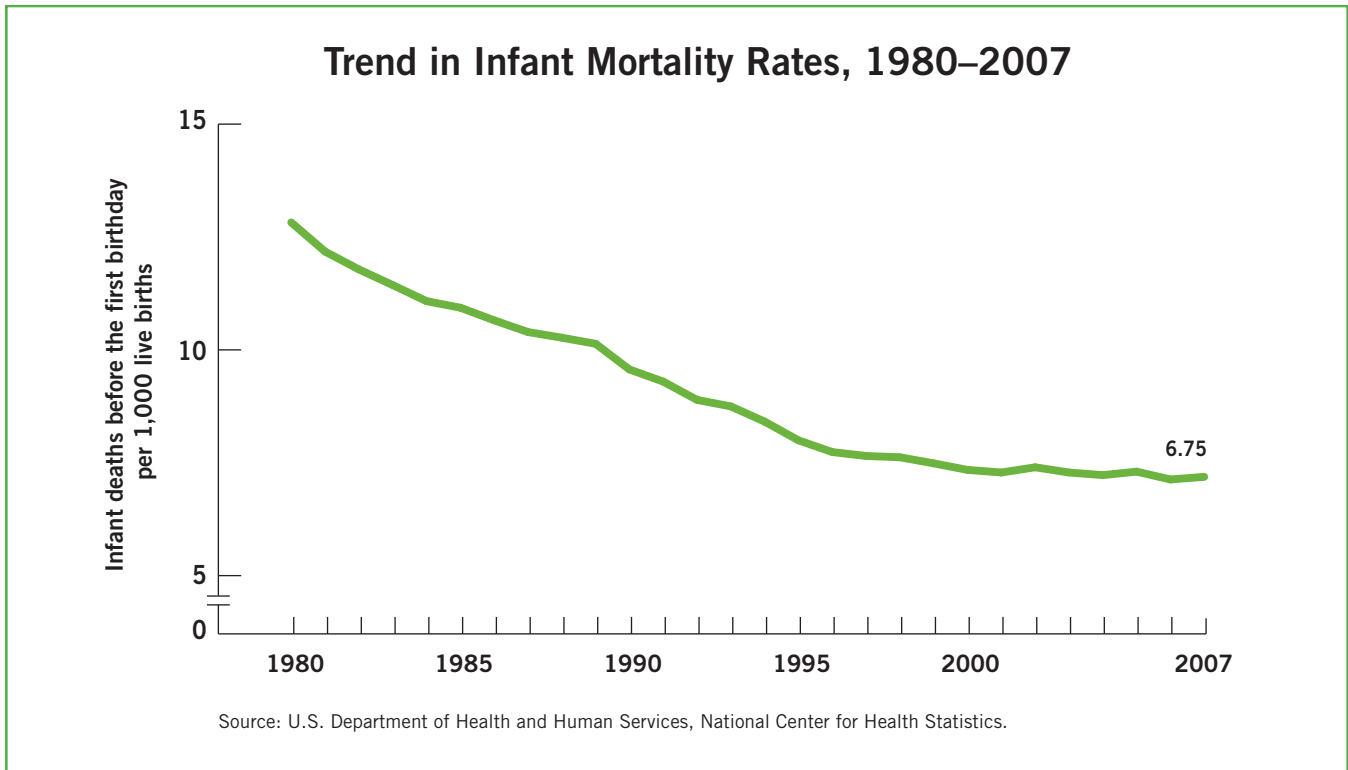
	Percent (rounded to nearest whole number)	Rank
Estonia	4	1
Finland	4	1
Lithuania	4	1
Republic of Korea	4	1
Sweden	4	1
Denmark	5	6
Latvia	5	6
Norway	5	6
Canada	6	9
Ireland	6	9
Italy	6	9
New Zealand	6	9
Poland	6	9
Spain	6	9
Switzerland	6	9
Australia	7	16
Austria	7	16
Czech Republic	7	16
France	7	16
Germany	7	16
Slovakia	7	16
Belgium	8	22
Greece	8	22
Israel	8	22
Japan	8	22
Portugal	8	22
United Kingdom	8	22
United States	8	22
Hungary	9	29
Turkey	11	30
Netherlands	n/a	n/a
Slovenia	n/a	n/a

32 industrialized nations as designated by *The State of the World's Children: 2011*, excluding those with populations of fewer than 1 million.

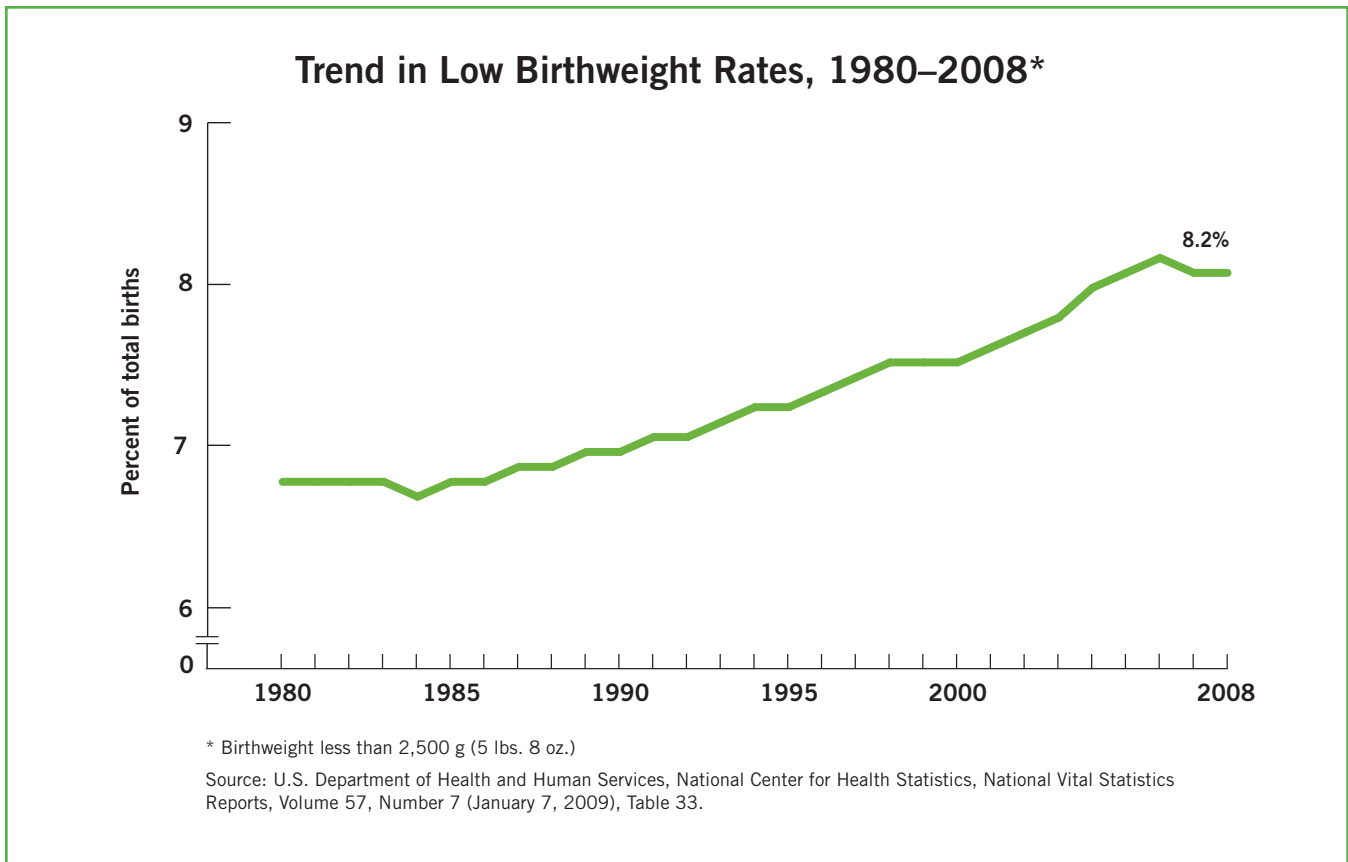
* Percent of infants with low birthweight , 2005-2008.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund, *The State of the World's Children: 2011*. Table 1, Basic Indicators. Ranks calculated by the Children's Defense Fund.

After four decades of decline, the infant mortality rate in the U.S. increased in 2002 and again in 2005 and 2007.



The rate of babies born at low birthweight has increased by 22 percent since 1984.



The 8.2 percent of babies born at low birthweight in 2007 was the same as 40 years earlier. In 2007, Black babies continued to be more than twice as likely to die as infants as White babies.

Trends in Infant Mortality and Low Birthweight

Year	Infant Mortality Rates*				Black-White ratio	Low birthweight**
	Total	White	Black			
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	
2007	6.75	5.64	13.24	2.35	8.2	
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.2	

* 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.

Infants born to Black mothers are almost twice as likely to be born at low birthweight as infants born to White mothers.

Mothers Giving Birth to Low Birthweight* Babies, 2008

	Total ¹			White, non-Hispanic			Black, non-Hispanic			Hispanic ²		
	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Rank
Alabama	6,820	10.6%	49	3,211	8.4%	47	3,148	15.8%	44	367	6.9%	22
Alaska	680	6.0	1	321	5.0	1	48	11.9	10	56	8.6	44
Arizona	7,030	7.1	16	2,888	6.8	17	477	11.8	9	2,912	6.7	17
Arkansas	3,757	9.2	41	2,182	8.0	41	1,209	15.1	41	278	6.4	12
California	37,598	6.8	10	9,743	6.4	9	3,862	12.1	12	17,575	6.1	5
Colorado	6,243	8.9	39	3,528	8.5	48	465	14.8	39	1,860	8.5	43
Connecticut	3,237	8.0	21	1,591	6.6	14	700	13.6	27	702	8.1	40
Delaware	1,027	8.5	34	449	7.0	22	408	12.6	16	128	7.0	25
District of Columbia	957	10.5	48	161	6.8	17	686	13.7	28	88	5.8	1
Florida	20,319	8.8	38	7,904	7.5	34	6,952	13.5	25	4,798	7.3	29
Georgia	13,975	9.6	46	4,849	7.6	35	6,627	13.8	29	1,747	6.8	19
Hawaii	1,574	8.1	23	308	6.4	9	51	10.7	4	231	7.6	35
Idaho	1,637	6.5	5	1,232	6.2	5	12	—	—	301	7.4	30
Illinois	14,790	8.4	31	6,806	7.3	30	4,243	13.8	29	2,826	6.6	15
Indiana	7,398	8.3	26	5,197	7.7	36	1,472	14.1	33	576	6.8	19
Iowa	2,673	6.6	8	2,140	6.3	7	211	11.9	10	233	7.0	25
Kansas	3,005	7.2	17	2,045	6.8	17	392	12.4	14	416	6.1	5
Kentucky	5,360	9.2	41	4,273	8.7	50	816	15.0	40	177	6.1	5
Louisiana	7,046	10.8	50	2,779	8.0	41	3,865	15.1	41	234	7.0	25
Maine	907	6.7	9	828	6.6	14	35	9.7	2	16	—	—
Maryland	7,138	9.2	41	2,564	7.2	27	3,400	13.1	21	743	7.0	25
Massachusetts	5,951	7.8	19	3,693	7.1	25	793	11.1	8	905	8.3	41
Michigan	10,378	8.6	36	6,091	7.2	27	3,242	14.5	35	601	6.8	19
Minnesota	4,605	6.4	4	2,990	5.7	2	717	10.8	5	341	6.0	3
Mississippi	5,306	11.8	51	1,942	8.6	49	3,188	16.1	45	114	6.5	14
Missouri	6,573	8.1	23	4,411	7.2	27	1,652	13.3	24	276	6.1	5
Montana	929	7.4	18	752	7.3	30	6	—	—	32	7.4	30
Nebraska	1,901	7.0	13	1,303	6.5	12	220	12.5	15	295	6.9	22
Nevada	3,175	8.0	21	1,300	8.0	41	471	13.1	21	1,054	6.9	22
New Hampshire	890	6.5	5	785	6.4	9	17	—	—	41	7.5	33
New Jersey	9,515	8.4	31	3,963	7.4	32	2,276	13.1	21	2,224	7.6	35
New Mexico	2,547	8.5	34	698	8.2	46	60	12.3	13	1,466	8.7	45
New York	20,508	8.2	25	8,221	6.8	17	5,159	12.8	17	4,725	7.9	39
North Carolina	11,890	9.1	40	5,518	7.7	36	4,469	14.4	34	1,350	6.2	9
North Dakota	610	6.8	10	488	6.7	16	10	—	—	21	7.5	33
Ohio	12,797	8.6	36	8,332	7.4	32	3,500	14.5	35	527	7.6	35
Oklahoma	4,536	8.3	26	2,758	7.8	40	746	15.1	41	472	6.7	17
Oregon	2,975	6.1	2	2,002	5.9	3	131	10.8	5	598	5.8	1
Pennsylvania	12,361	8.3	26	7,527	7.1	25	2,893	13.5	25	1,210	8.7	45
Rhode Island	953	7.9	20	409	6.8	17	111	11.0	7	215	8.3	41
South Carolina	6,218	9.9	47	2,676	7.7	36	2,992	14.5	35	401	6.4	12
South Dakota	780	6.5	5	571	6.2	5	21	9.8	3	41	8.9	47
Tennessee	7,853	9.2	41	4,685	8.1	44	2,525	13.9	31	491	6.2	9
Texas	34,194	8.4	31	10,701	7.7	36	6,428	14.0	32	15,499	7.6	35
Utah	3,785	6.8	10	2,794	6.5	12	73	13.0	18	702	7.4	30
Vermont	443	7.0	13	423	7.0	22	10	—	—	3	—	—
Virginia	8,865	8.3	26	4,300	7.0	22	3,023	13.0	18	937	6.6	15
Washington	5,717	6.3	3	3,421	6.0	4	355	9.0	1	1,038	6.0	3
West Virginia	2,048	9.5	45	1,897	9.4	51	119	14.5	35	18	—	—
Wisconsin	5,068	7.0	13	3,393	6.3	7	939	13.0	18	440	6.2	9
Wyoming	667	8.3	26	518	8.1	44	8	—	—	97	9.0	48
United States	347,209	8.2		163,561	7.2		85,233	13.7		72,398	7.0	

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

— Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator

¹ Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.

² Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Note: For births statistics, race refers to the race of the mother.

Source: Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics Specific citation: Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, et al. Births: Final Data for 2008. *National Vital Statistics Reports*; Vol 59, No 1. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, December 2010. Internet Tables: Table I-9.

Five states with the highest Black infant mortality rate when compared to their overall infant mortality rate are Wisconsin, Missouri, Rhode Island, Kansas and Indiana.

Infant Deaths, Infant Mortality Rates,* and Rankings, 2007

	Total, all races**			White			Black		
	Deaths	Rate	Rank	Deaths	Rate	Rank	Deaths	Rate	Rank
Alabama	641	9.89	49	350	7.98	50	284	14.35	23
Alaska	72	6.51	21	36	5.20	10	3	—	—
Arizona	711	6.90	27	581	6.57	41	65	14.96	25
Arkansas	317	7.66	37	209	6.47	39	107	13.17	16
California	2,944	5.20	6	2,223	4.89	7	421	12.35	11
Colorado	433	6.12	12	375	5.85	21	45	13.16	15
Connecticut	276	6.63	22	197	5.90	23	68	12.07	9
Delaware	91	7.48	33	51	6.12	31	39	11.84	8
District of Columbia	116	13.09	51	29	8.52	51	87	16.61	35
Florida	1,685	7.05	28	950	5.52	15	709	12.21	10
Georgia	1,206	7.98	42	516	5.56	17	664	12.77	14
Hawaii	124	6.48	20	34	6.11	29	8	—	—
Idaho	169	6.75	25	158	6.59	42	3	—	—
Illinois	1,217	6.73	24	725	5.22	11	452	14.16	22
Indiana	681	7.58	36	513	6.61	43	166	15.99	31
Iowa	225	5.50	8	201	5.34	12	22	11.58	6
Kansas	333	7.93	40	260	7.03	48	62	18.98	37
Kentucky	397	6.69	23	316	6.01	26	72	12.69	13
Louisiana	608	9.17	48	238	6.14	34	365	14.08	21
Maine	89	6.30	15	85	6.33	35	4	—	—
Maryland	625	8.00	43	219	4.79	6	371	13.63	17
Massachusetts	384	4.93	2	283	4.54	3	83	8.76	1
Michigan	995	7.94	41	595	6.11	29	370	16.39	33
Minnesota	409	5.55	9	280	4.69	4	82	11.70	7
Mississippi	467	10.04	50	165	6.65	44	290	13.87	19
Missouri	613	7.48	33	393	5.89	22	210	16.48	34
Montana	79	6.35	16	63	5.94	24	3	—	—
Nebraska	182	6.76	26	144	6.12	31	28	14.04	20
Nevada	262	6.36	17	201	6.03	27	47	12.35	11
New Hampshire	76	5.36	7	71	5.34	12	3	—	—
New Jersey	601	5.18	5	342	4.13	1	234	11.02	4
New Mexico	192	6.27	13	153	5.99	25	8	—	—
New York	1,412	5.57	10	861	4.95	8	482	8.82	2
North Carolina	1,112	8.49	45	600	6.35	37	467	15.14	27
North Dakota	66	7.47	32	51	6.80	46	1	—	—
Ohio	1,160	7.69	38	768	6.34	36	382	14.81	24
Oklahoma	469	8.52	46	307	7.25	49	90	18.03	36
Oregon	284	5.75	11	254	5.70	19	12	—	—
Pennsylvania	1,139	7.56	35	721	6.12	31	394	15.07	26
Rhode Island	91	7.35	29	68	6.52	40	20	16.00	32
South Carolina	539	8.57	47	242	6.03	27	291	13.69	18
South Dakota	79	6.44	18	54	5.55	16	3	—	—
Tennessee	721	8.31	44	421	6.44	38	295	15.74	30
Texas	2,564	6.29	14	1,934	5.68	18	573	11.51	5
Utah	280	5.08	4	259	4.98	9	4	—	—
Vermont	33	5.07	3	30	4.76	5	1	—	—
Virginia	848	7.79	39	444	5.80	20	375	15.41	29
Washington	429	4.82	1	313	4.33	2	50	10.28	3
West Virginia	164	7.46	31	146	6.95	47	17	—	—
Wisconsin	470	6.46	19	329	5.37	14	111	15.18	28
Wyoming	58	7.35	29	49	6.65	44	1	—	—
United States	29,138	6.75		18,807	5.64		8,944	13.24	

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

** Includes races other than Black and White

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

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics Specific citation: Xu JQ, Kochanek KD, Murphy SL, Tejada-Vera B. Deaths: Final Data for 2007. *National Vital Statistics Reports*. Vol 58, No 19. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, May 2010. Table 32.

More than 60 percent of Black and Native American babies are born to unmarried mothers compared to fewer than 30 percent of White, non-Hispanic babies. These babies are also more than twice as likely to be born to teen mothers than White babies.

Selected Maternal and Infant Health Indicators, by Race and Hispanic Origin of Mother, 2007 and 2008

Characteristic		All races	White		Black		Native American	Asian, Pacific Islander	Hispanic
			Total	Non-Hispanic	Total	Non-Hispanic			
All births	2008	4,247,694	3,274,163	2,267,817	670,809	623,029	49,537	253,185	1,041,239
	2007	4,316,233	3,336,626	2,310,333	675,676	627,191	49,443	254,488	1,062,779
Percent of all births in group that are:									
Preterm births ¹									
	2008	12.3%	11.4%	11.1%	17.3%	17.5%	13.6%	10.7%	12.1%
	2007	12.7	11.7	11.5	18.0	18.3	13.9	10.9	12.3
Low birthweight ²									
	2008	8.2	7.1	7.2	13.4	13.7	7.4	8.2	7.0
	2007	8.2	7.2	7.3	13.6	13.9	7.5	8.1	6.9
Very low birthweight ³									
	2008	1.5	1.2	1.2	2.9	3.0	1.3	1.2	1.2
	2007	1.5	1.2	1.2	3.1	3.2	1.3	1.1	1.2
Births to teens									
	2008	10.4	9.5	7.5	17	17.1	18.0	3.0	14.1
	2007	10.5	9.5	7.5	17.2	17.3	18.4	3.1	14.2
Births to unmarried mothers									
	2008	40.6	35.7	28.7	71.8	72.3	65.8	16.9	52.6
	2007	39.7	34.8	27.8	71.2	71.6	65.3	16.6	51.3
Mother's age at first birth (mean)									
	2008	25.1	25.3	26.0	22.8	22.8	21.9	28.7	23.1
	2007	25.0	25.2	26.0	22.7	22.7	21.8	28.6	23.1
Infant deaths ⁴ (number)									
preliminary ⁵	2008	28,033	18,162	12,545	8,513	8,193	405	953	5,891
	2007	29,138	18,807	12,998	8,944	8,629	432	955	6,068
Infant mortality ⁴ rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)									
preliminary ⁵	2008	6.59	5.54	5.52	12.68	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.67
	2007	6.75	5.64	5.63	13.24	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.71

¹ Prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation

² Less than 2,500 grams (5 lbs., 8 oz.)

³ Less than 1,500 grams (3 lbs., 4 oz.)

⁴ Deaths to infants under 1 year of age

⁵ Final data on infant and maternal deaths in 2008 not yet available. Preliminary data is based on more than 99% of the demographic and medical files for all deaths in the United States in 2008.

All sources are: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics

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 ¹				Late or No Prenatal Care ²			
	Total ³	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic ⁴	Total ³	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic ⁴
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.

¹ Care begun in the first trimester (first three months) of pregnancy.

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

³ Includes races other than White and Black.

⁴ 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 group 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 2008			CHIP, FY 2010	
	Number of children ever enrolled	Children as a percent of:		Number of children ever enrolled	Participation rate ¹
		Enrollment	Payment		
Alabama	465,504	51.2%	33.7%	137,545	85.1%
Alaska	67,002	59.1	37.0	12,473	73.8
Arizona	736,896	47.9	36.1	39,589	76.6
Arkansas	373,563	54.5	36.7	100,770	88.4
California	4,164,977	39.3	23.0	1,731,605	81.5
Colorado	333,027	59.6	26.6	106,643	68.9
Connecticut	267,551	48.4	11.4	21,033	85.2
Delaware	86,145	44.8	26.9	12,852	83.5
District of Columbia	74,693	45.9	19.6	8,100	95.4
Florida	1,592,742	52.7	28.3	403,349	69.8
Georgia	1,011,900	60.1	33.6	248,268	80.6
Hawaii*	93,440	44.0	22.4	27,256	91.3
Idaho	130,250	63.6	31.7	42,208	74.4
Illinois	1,322,088	55.3	25.2	329,104	87.7
Indiana	586,928	56.0	23.9	141,497	80.7
Iowa	224,616	47.3	23.9	63,985	86.5
Kansas	208,695	58.8	26.6	56,384	80.8
Kentucky	417,784	49.7	30.9	79,380	89.6
Louisiana	580,686	55.0	25.0	157,012	88.5
Maine	113,063	32.9	25.0	32,994	91.6
Maryland	370,828	49.2	24.3	118,944	86.7
Massachusetts	453,740	30.5	20.2	142,279	95.2
Michigan	1,048,896	54.7	28.4	69,796	89.9
Minnesota	389,353	48.2	25.2	5,164	80.9
Mississippi	389,969	52.9	29.1	95,556	81.1
Missouri	523,652	53.0	26.3	86,261	85.1
Montana	60,891	55.5	30.0	25,231	69.3
Nebraska	129,867	58.9	29.8	47,922	82.8
Nevada	149,923	57.7	33.6	31,554	55.4
New Hampshire	84,890	57.5	26.4	10,630	85.6
New Jersey	524,656	55.0	20.1	187,211	81.4
New Mexico	312,302	61.7	37.1	9,654	81.1
New York	1,797,053	37.1	14.2	539,614	89.4
North Carolina	893,038	53.0	31.7	253,892	84.7
North Dakota	35,830	50.4	17.5	7,192	74.6
Ohio	918,010	47.1	16.8	253,711	83.2
Oklahoma	413,353	57.2	32.2	122,874	81.4
Oregon	267,878	51.5	26.0	64,727	75.2
Pennsylvania	1,043,844	47.5	28.4	273,221	85.9
Rhode Island	91,718	49.2	25.9	23,253	83.5
South Carolina	437,550	52.1	32.0	73,438	79.1
South Dakota	71,314	59.6	31.7	15,872	82.3
Tennessee	701,934	47.4	26.0	81,341	86.7
Texas	2,804,650	65.6	43.5	928,483	74.7
Utah	165,664	56.2	32.5	62,071	66.2
Vermont	65,883	39.3	28.6	7,026	94.0
Virginia	475,706	54.9	28.5	173,515	80.5
Washington	660,730	56.0	27.5	35,894	83.4
West Virginia	196,993	49.0	24.1	37,539	89.4
Wisconsin	429,111	44.1	17.2	161,469	86.8
Wyoming	49,297	63.5	29.9	8,342	78.2
United States	28,716,633	49.1	25.4	7,705,723	81.8

*Hawaii data from 2007 — most recent available.

¹ Percentage of children eligible for health coverage through Medicaid or CHIP and actually enrolled in one of the programs.

Notes: Children are ages 0 through 18; excludes children in Medicaid Expansion CHIP.

SOURCE: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services: Medicaid Statistical Information System: <http://msis.cms.hhs.gov>, accessed 1/19/2011.

Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund, 1/11.

Simplified Enrollment and Renewal Processes in Place for Medicaid and CHIP, 2010

	Highest income eligibility level ¹	Medicaid Expansion Program ²	Improvements to children's		Shorter waiting period (in months) ⁵	Express Lane eligibility ⁶	Administrative verification of income ⁷		12-month continuous eligibility ⁸	
			health coverage during 2010 ³	CHIPRA enrollment bonus in 2010 ⁴			Medicaid	CHIP	Medicaid	CHIP
Alabama	300%	—	Yes	Yes	3	Yes—Medicaid	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Alaska	175	Yes	Yes	Yes	None	—	—	—	Yes	n/a
Arizona	200 (closed)	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	200	Yes	Yes	—	6	—	Yes	n/a	—	—
California	250	—	Yes	—	3	—	—	—	Yes	Yes
Colorado	250	—	Yes	Yes	3	—	Yes	Yes	—	Yes
Connecticut	300	—	Yes	—	2	—	Yes	Yes	—	—
Delaware	200	—	Yes	—	6	—	—	—	—	Yes
District of Columbia	300	Yes	—	—	None	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	200	—	—	—	2	—	Yes	Yes	—	Yes
Georgia	235	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	300	Yes	Yes	—	None	—	Yes	n/a	—	—
Idaho	185	—	Yes	—	6	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Illinois	200 (300)	—	—	Yes	12	—	—	—	Yes	Yes
Indiana	250	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	300	—	Yes	Yes	1	Yes—Medicaid	—	—	Yes	Yes
Kansas	241	—	Yes	Yes	8	—	—	—	Yes	Yes
Kentucky	200	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	250	—	Yes	Yes	12	Yes—Medicaid	—	—	Yes	Yes
Maine	200	—	Yes	—	3	—	—	—	Yes	Yes
Maryland	300	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	Yes	Yes	n/a	—	—
Massachusetts	300	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	200	—	Yes	Yes	6	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	275	Yes	Yes	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	200	—	Yes	—	None	—	—	—	Yes	Yes
Missouri	300	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	250	—	Yes	—	3	—	—	—	Yes	Yes
Nebraska	200	Yes	Yes	—	None	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	200	—	—	—	6	—	Yes	—	—	Yes
New Hampshire	300	—	Yes	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	350	—	Yes	Yes	3	Yes—Medicaid	—	—	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	235	Yes	—	Yes	6	—	Yes	n/a	Yes	n/a
New York	400	—	Yes	—	6	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	200	—	Yes	—	None	—	—	—	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	160	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	Yes	Yes
Ohio	200	Yes	Yes	Yes	None	—	Yes	n/a	Yes	n/a
Oklahoma	185	Yes	Yes	—	None	—	Yes	n/a	—	—
Oregon	300	—	Yes	Yes	2	Yes—Both	—	—	Yes	Yes
Pennsylvania	300	—	Yes	—	6	—	—	—	—	Yes
Rhode Island	250	Yes	—	—	None	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	200	Yes	Yes	—	None	—	—	—	Yes	n/a
South Dakota	200	—	Yes	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	250	—	Yes	—	3	—	—	Yes	—	Yes
Texas	200	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	Yes
Utah	200	—	—	—	3	—	—	Yes	—	Yes
Vermont	300	—	—	—	1	—	Yes	Yes	—	—
Virginia	200	—	Yes	—	4	—	Yes	Yes	—	Yes
Washington	300	—	Yes	Yes	4	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
West Virginia	250	—	Yes	—	3	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wisconsin	300	Yes	Yes	Yes	3	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	200	—	—	—	1	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

— No program

Source: Based on a national survey conducted by the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured with the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2011.

¹ Upper income eligibility limit for children's coverage as of percent of poverty as of January 1, 2011.

² State uses CHIP funding to cover all children eligible for CHIP and Medicaid.

³ State either increased eligibility level or made improvements to the enrollment and renewal system for children's health coverage in 2010.

⁴ The Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009 (CHIPRA) established performance bonuses in order to support the enrollment and retention of eligible children in Medicaid and CHIP. These bonuses provide added federal funding for states that have adopted at least five of eight program features in both Medicaid and CHIP and have also increased Medicaid enrollment of children above a baseline level. CMS will be awarding over \$200 million in performance bonuses to 15 States for FY 2010. http://www.hhs.gov/news/press/2010pres/12/fy2010_chipra_stateprofiles.pdf.

⁵ State has shorten the length of time a child is required to be uninsured prior to enrollment in CHIP.

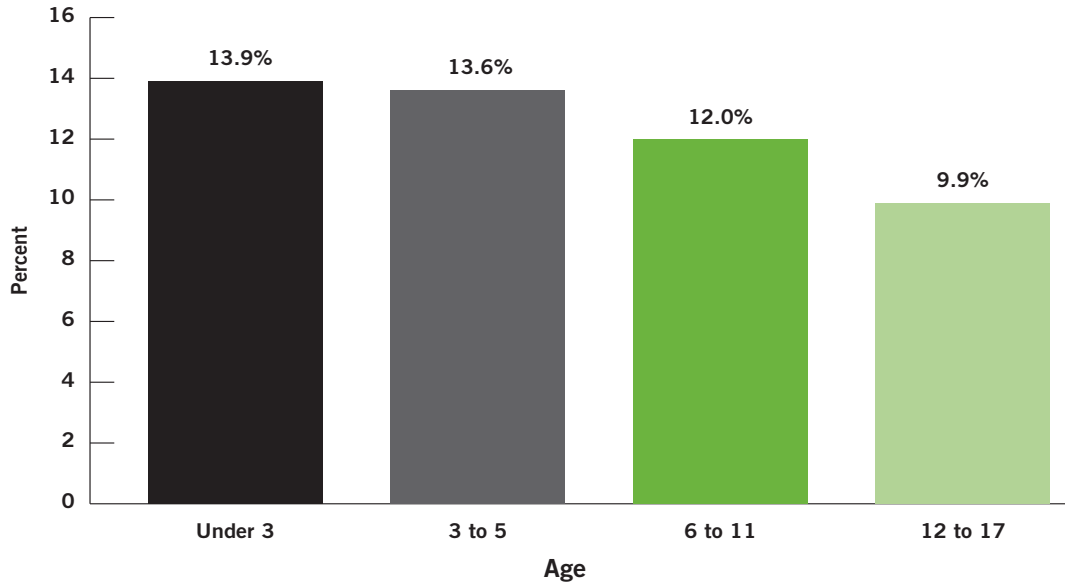
⁶ States use data and eligibility findings from other public benefit programs when determining children's eligibility for Medicaid and/or CHIP at enrollment or renewal.

⁷ When enrolling in coverage or renewing coverage, the state uses administrative data already in the state database in order to determine family income and does not require burdensome paperwork.

⁸ Enrollees are guaranteed coverage, without interruption, for 12 months, regardless of changes in their family's financial circumstances.

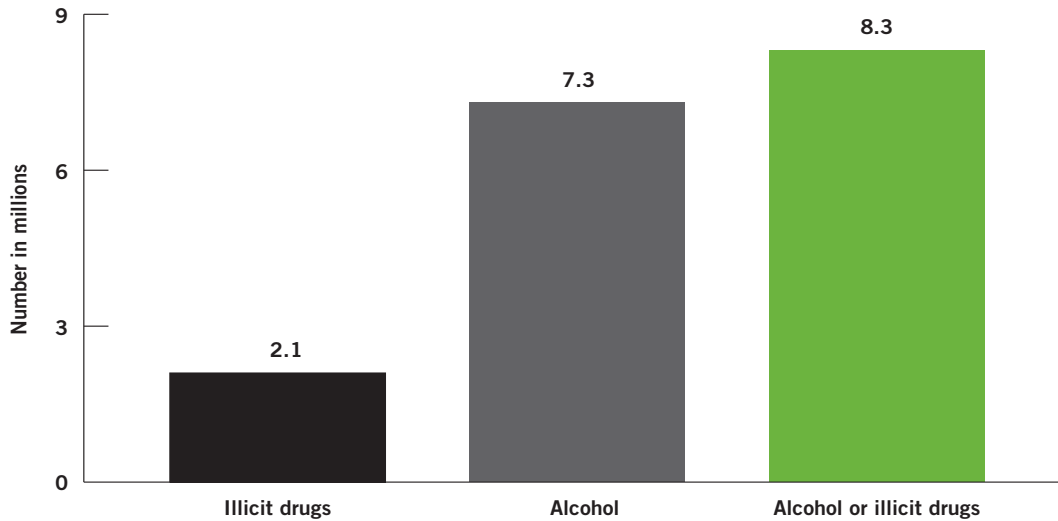
More than one in eight preschool children live with a parent who abuses alcohol or other drugs or is dependent on them.

Children Living with Parents Who Have Substance Abuse or Dependence, by Age Group



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.

Children Living with Parents Who Have Substance Abuse or Dependence, by Type of Substance Dependence or Abuse



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.



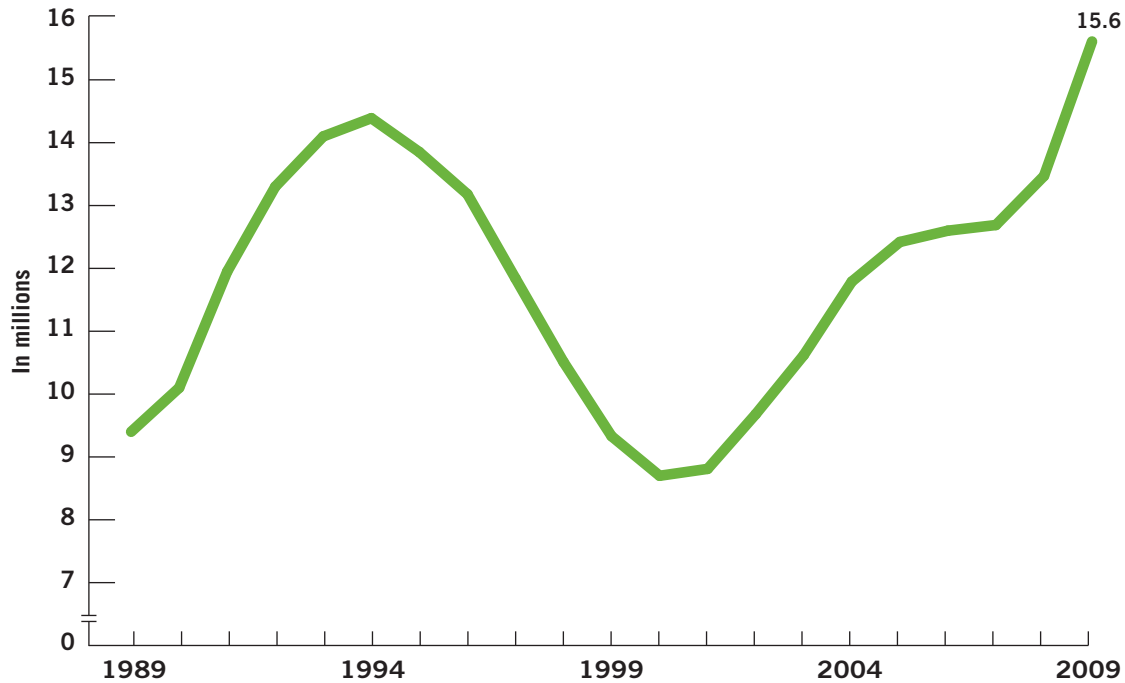
Child Hunger and Nutrition

Proper nutrition is essential to a child's health, development and well-being, but more than 16 million U.S. households struggle to afford the food that their family needs. Food insecurity, which refers to the availability of and access to food for the household, is particularly devastating for children. Hunger and poor nutrition are linked to low birthweight and birth defects, obesity, mental health problems, dental health problem, and poor education outcomes. Federal child nutrition programs offer a critical lifeline for children living in food insecure families.

- In 43 states and the District of Columbia, more than one in 10 households has limited access to adequate food.
- One in seven Americans receives SNAP benefits (Food Stamps) that help them put food on the table. The overwhelming majority – three quarters – are in families with children.
- During 2009, an average of 15.6 million children received food stamps each month, an increase of 65 percent in just 10 years. This increase accompanied the increase of children living in poverty over the same time period and the recent recession.
- In 2010, nearly 32 million children participated in the National School Lunch program. Almost two-thirds of them lived in families with income low enough to qualify them for either free or reduced-price meals.
- 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.
- Almost nine million women and children participate in the Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). Infants and young children make up 76 percent of the programs beneficiaries. Since the recession began in late 2007, participation has increased by more than 800,000.

After peaking in 1994, the number of children receiving food stamps has been rising rapidly again since 2000, reaching a record 15.6 million children in 2009.

Children Receiving Food Stamps/SNAP, 1989–2009

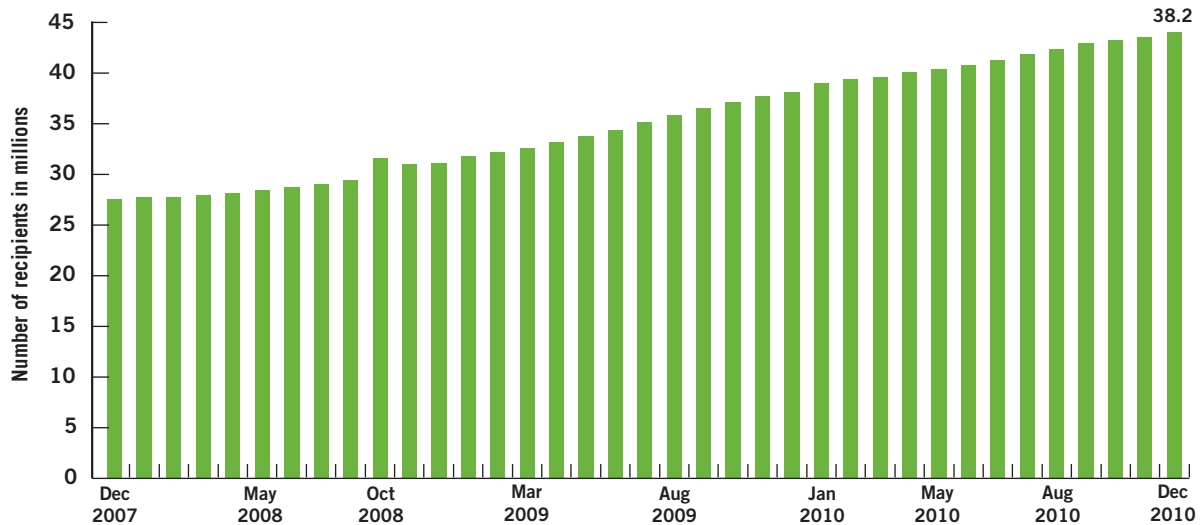


Note: The name of the Food Stamp Program was changed to SNAP in 2008.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, unpublished tabulations; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services, Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2009, Table 3.5

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

Food Stamp/SNAP Recipients, December 2007 – December 2010



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, at <<http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/34SNAPmonthly.htm>>.

During 2009 an average of 15.6 million children received food stamps each month,
an increase of 65 percent in 10 years.

Average Number of Children Receiving Food Stamps Each Month, FYs 1989–2009

	FY 1989	FY 1994	FY 1999	FY 2004	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Alabama	203,627	280,653	216,200	256,164	276,831	291,898	335,000
Alaska	13,852	24,710	20,743	26,409	25,630	26,523	29,000
Arizona	142,460	280,587	150,380	297,908	298,550	341,683	414,000
Arkansas	103,406	134,327	130,021	160,903	176,187	177,424	190,000
California	1,130,068	2,206,228	1,336,701	1,241,903	1,296,318	1,390,566	1,586,000
Colorado	108,030	142,831	84,579	123,636	127,338	129,819	164,000
Connecticut	62,617	123,647	86,894	87,480	80,830	84,597	98,000
Delaware	15,639	28,661	19,432	28,835	33,312	37,847	46,000
District of Columbia	29,772	52,408	42,400	40,083	34,796	35,532	39,000
Florida	319,164	748,014	425,329	532,930	546,972	640,032	841,000
Georgia	247,169	415,623	328,559	421,231	474,327	516,910	624,000
Hawaii	39,780	56,673	61,446	41,147	36,989	38,777	46,000
Idaho	29,783	43,834	29,799	45,628	44,148	51,601	71,000
Illinois	480,701	546,825	397,268	529,423	593,394	605,282	676,000
Indiana	139,258	254,607	159,095	259,955	279,973	297,523	327,000
Iowa	80,704	96,003	60,457	83,382	105,476	111,610	133,000
Kansas	60,856	89,723	56,731	78,205	84,800	84,907	100,000
Kentucky	190,408	228,424	167,608	235,191	251,041	257,537	298,000
Louisiana	356,575	403,454	280,474	355,683	307,897	323,236	342,000
Maine	38,077	59,146	41,572	50,107	61,232	64,234	74,000
Maryland	127,879	206,048	142,036	129,061	145,358	159,185	204,000
Massachusetts	153,172	240,069	131,011	178,840	191,733	207,960	247,000
Michigan	445,279	539,922	343,440	449,409	530,380	526,251	575,000
Minnesota	120,559	175,763	95,861	114,724	134,878	139,669	161,000
Mississippi	224,555	252,405	152,968	200,443	207,351	217,663	238,000
Missouri	192,188	295,224	197,603	291,754	427,138	459,828	359,000
Montana	26,322	35,654	28,819	37,002	34,452	34,988	40,000
Nebraska	45,161	62,558	45,471	58,361	59,053	59,931	66,000
Nevada	19,408	45,887	28,936	59,580	59,270	69,267	96,000
New Hampshire	9,273	30,016	19,239	24,456	25,313	25,913	32,000
New Jersey	191,648	290,707	193,346	176,165	192,124	206,272	230,000
New Mexico	75,537	126,461	92,563	118,897	121,240	123,018	151,000
New York	722,389	1,094,408	718,290	641,795	711,247	779,428	895,000
North Carolina	177,509	313,632	258,261	385,631	430,347	459,199	547,000
North Dakota	18,890	22,968	16,147	18,638	20,513	21,997	23,000
Ohio	492,247	598,321	305,001	466,333	490,566	523,686	623,000
Oklahoma	123,659	190,671	131,670	180,314	198,018	193,676	219,000
Oregon	90,838	134,838	103,126	185,357	183,006	185,055	228,000
Pennsylvania	441,560	544,571	395,157	447,651	479,009	502,300	551,000
Rhode Island	29,370	51,496	41,458	39,641	35,963	38,382	44,000
South Carolina	137,577	205,812	157,901	250,296	257,284	271,376	312,000
South Dakota	25,213	24,734	22,140	28,656	29,105	30,856	36,000
Tennessee	230,158	347,335	217,141	344,082	374,945	394,134	458,000
Texas	846,306	1,406,259	800,811	1,256,104	1,365,363	1,412,481	1,685,000
Utah	52,402	68,105	53,059	67,001	63,880	70,383	97,000
Vermont	14,362	29,579	18,208	15,969	18,822	21,322	27,000
Virginia	148,798	275,223	168,992	217,235	235,793	254,592	288,000
Washington	153,771	231,318	152,780	192,982	219,633	246,904	328,000
West Virginia	111,043	135,908	96,025	109,115	104,475	108,705	120,000
Wisconsin	175,538	181,645	96,597	176,275	202,616	207,662	263,000
Wyoming	14,572	16,868	12,554	14,199	10,681	11,320	13,000
United States	9,429,127	14,390,783	9,332,299	11,772,169	12,695,597	13,470,941	15,589,000

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

In all but seven states, more than one in 10 households have limited access to adequate food.

Prevalence of Household Level Food Insecurity,¹ by State, 2007–2009 (Average)

Food Insecurity (Low or Very Low Food Security)

	Percent	Rank
Arkansas	17.7%	1
Texas	17.4	2
Mississippi	17.1	3
Georgia	15.6	4
Oklahoma	15.2	5
Tennessee	15.1	6
Alabama	15.0	7
Missouri	15.0	7
Maine	14.8	9
North Carolina	14.8	9
Ohio	14.8	9
New Mexico	14.7	12
Arizona	14.5	13
Florida	14.2	14
Kansas	14.2	14
California	14.1	16
Washington	14.0	17
Oregon	13.9	18
Rhode Island	13.7	19
Vermont	13.6	20
South Carolina	13.5	21
Kentucky	13.4	22
Michigan	13.4	22
West Virginia	13.4	22
Alaska	12.9	25
District of Columbia	12.9	25
Nevada	12.8	27
Montana	12.4	28
New York	12.4	28
Indiana	12.3	30
Colorado	12.2	31
Illinois	12.2	31
Nebraska	12.2	31
Pennsylvania	11.8	34
Utah	11.8	34
Idaho	11.6	36
Iowa	11.5	37
New Jersey	11.5	37
Connecticut	11.4	39
Hawaii	11.4	39
Wisconsin	11.4	39
South Dakota	11.2	42
Maryland	11.1	43
Minnesota	10.5	44
Louisiana	10.0	45
Massachusetts	10.0	45
Wyoming	9.8	47
Delaware	9.5	48
Virginia	9.2	49
New Hampshire	8.9	50
North Dakota	6.7	51

¹ Food Insecurity: access to adequate food is limited by lack of money or other resources

Source: Nord, Mark, Alisha Coleman-Jensen, Margaret Andrews, and Steven Carlson. Household Food Insecurity in the United States, 2009. ERR-108, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, November 2010.

Children in Black and Hispanic households are more than twice as likely as children in White households to experience food insecurity.

Number of Children by Food Security Status of Households and Selected Household Characteristics, 2009

Race and Ethnicity of Households	Total	In Food Secure Households		In Food Insecure Households ¹	
		Number (1,000's)	Percent	Number (1,000's)	Percent
White non-Hispanic	43,582	36,299	83.3%	7,283	16.7%
Black non Hispanic	10,840	7,088	65.4	3,752	34.6
Hispanic	15,139	9,861	65.1	5,278	35.0
Other	4,646	3,726	81.0	884	19.0

¹ Food Insecurity: access to adequate food is limited by lack of money or other resources (same source as chart)

Source: Nord, Mark, Alisha Coleman-Jensen, Margaret Andrews, and Steven Carlson. Household Food Security in the United States, 2009.

ERR-108, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, November 2010.

The number of free or reduced-price school lunches increased 15 percent over the past decade.

National School Lunch Program

Fiscal Year	Average participation ¹ (in millions)	Total lunches served (in millions)	Percent of free/reduced price lunches
1989	24.2	4,004.90	47.2%
1990	24.1	4,009.00	48.3
1991	24.2	4,050.70	50.4
1992	24.6	4,101.40	53.1
1993	24.9	4,137.70	54.8
1994	25.3	4,201.60	55.9
1995	25.7	4,253.30	56.4
1996	25.9	4,313.20	56.9
1997	26.3	4,409.00	57.6
1998	26.6	4,425.00	57.8
1999	27.0	4,513.60	57.6
2000	27.3	4,575.00	57.1
2001	27.5	4,585.20	56.8
2002	28.0	4,716.60	57.6
2003	28.4	4,762.90	58.5
2004	29.0	4,842.40	59.1
2005	29.6	4,976.50	59.4
2006	30.1	5,027.90	59.3
2007	30.6	5,071.30	59.3
2008	31.0	5,208.60	60.1
2009	31.0	5,186.20	62.5
2010	31.8	5,278.50	65.3

¹ This including free, reduced and full price lunches.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, (2011). *National school lunch program published tables.*

Almost 32 million children participate in the National School Lunch Program. Almost two-thirds of them receive free or reduced-price meals. Since the recession began in late 2007, participation increased by 1.2 million children,

Children in National School Lunch Program, FY 2010

	Free	Reduced Price	Full Price	Total
Alabama	333,656	47,961	197,592	579,210
Alaska	31,265	6,401	17,057	54,723
Arizona	424,527	61,253	183,502	669,283
Arkansas	210,772	38,169	104,846	353,787
California	2,168,157	392,205	679,932	3,240,295
Colorado	198,322	41,339	160,593	400,254
Connecticut	126,467	26,326	150,862	303,655
Delaware	46,216	6,300	39,482	91,998
District of Columbia	34,140	3,742	8,485	46,367
Florida	1,045,815	166,881	396,381	1,609,077
Georgia	752,091	115,793	435,392	1,303,276
Hawaii	49,898	14,140	53,288	117,326
Idaho	81,639	22,133	66,065	169,837
Illinois	688,772	90,765	388,074	1,167,611
Indiana	359,587	78,702	369,498	807,786
Iowa	131,229	35,171	231,280	397,681
Kansas	151,311	38,444	170,882	360,637
Kentucky	294,467	51,274	210,522	556,263
Louisiana	361,586	46,473	187,876	595,935
Maine	53,411	9,618	47,673	110,702
Maryland	221,532	42,645	169,367	433,544
Massachusetts	237,182	38,659	268,289	544,130
Michigan	510,883	78,091	331,127	920,101
Minnesota	410,881	115,873	716,500	1,243,254
Mississippi	282,237	36,269	87,071	405,577
Missouri	310,656	60,583	278,300	649,539
Montana	38,161	9,916	39,400	87,478
Nebraska	88,781	25,639	131,846	246,266
Nevada	120,798	19,889	47,331	188,017
New Hampshire	32,254	8,478	69,260	109,991
New Jersey	342,533	68,563	310,491	721,587
New Mexico	148,942	24,656	53,929	227,526
New York	1,014,790	174,888	637,171	1,826,848
North Carolina	558,889	90,752	306,172	955,813
North Dakota	23,190	6,812	52,441	82,443
Ohio	561,058	94,241	476,378	1,131,677
Oklahoma	262,776	45,580	140,860	449,216
Oregon	185,688	31,168	98,361	315,217
Pennsylvania	489,071	101,031	569,613	1,159,714
Rhode Island	45,253	7,214	26,065	78,531
South Carolina	311,555	40,336	150,075	501,965
South Dakota	39,484	10,392	58,174	108,050
Tennessee	414,516	58,134	227,226	699,875
Texas	2,167,736	302,901	890,117	3,360,754
Utah	127,676	39,922	178,270	345,867
Vermont	21,861	4,785	28,417	55,063
Virginia	326,235	68,945	362,674	757,854
Washington	289,748	60,261	193,895	543,904
West Virginia	102,855	21,258	88,568	212,682
Wisconsin	238,038	49,858	314,603	602,499
Wyoming	19,409	6,942	30,190	56,540
United States	17,487,995	3,037,768	11,431,460	31,957,223

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

More than 80 percent of the 11.5 million children in the National School Breakfast Program receive free or reduced-price breakfasts.

Children in National School Breakfast Program, FY 2010

	Free	Reduced Price	Full Price	Total
Alabama	171,944	15,672	29,933	217,549
Alaska	12,578	1,957	4,133	18,668
Arizona	193,449	21,003	38,745	253,196
Arkansas	118,721	15,430	23,030	157,181
California	973,625	137,367	134,056	1,245,048
Colorado	78,408	13,873	21,292	113,574
Connecticut	53,892	6,228	11,541	71,661
Delaware	23,730	2,324	8,473	34,527
District of Columbia	17,104	1,738	3,597	22,438
Florida	487,285	55,245	102,366	644,897
Georgia	434,207	49,673	97,647	581,528
Hawaii	20,620	4,205	11,209	36,034
Idaho	45,134	8,770	16,831	70,735
Illinois	275,770	21,912	38,993	336,675
Indiana	168,599	21,753	38,514	228,866
Iowa	52,773	8,369	23,713	84,855
Kansas	70,025	11,618	17,951	99,594
Kentucky	178,232	21,850	45,917	245,999
Louisiana	200,843	17,170	36,093	254,106
Maine	26,523	4,171	9,548	40,242
Maryland	104,109	15,848	37,986	157,943
Massachusetts	106,252	10,231	22,631	139,114
Michigan	250,326	22,551	53,310	326,187
Minnesota	95,500	19,773	41,360	156,634
Mississippi	171,090	14,504	18,878	204,472
Missouri	168,963	22,881	49,837	241,681
Montana	17,637	2,996	5,862	26,495
Nebraska	35,887	6,553	17,197	59,637
Nevada	43,282	5,433	6,578	55,293
New Hampshire	13,114	1,908	8,545	23,567
New Jersey	137,876	16,675	26,634	181,185
New Mexico	92,828	13,007	24,311	130,147
New York	433,464	55,881	112,236	601,581
North Carolina	284,425	30,956	55,324	370,706
North Dakota	10,905	1,899	8,187	20,991
Ohio	275,394	27,941	74,015	377,350
Oklahoma	159,172	20,709	38,370	218,251
Oregon	96,586	15,083	29,507	141,177
Pennsylvania	220,423	26,933	71,876	319,232
Rhode Island	18,749	1,889	3,948	24,587
South Carolina	194,675	18,426	43,003	256,104
South Dakota	17,851	2,540	5,802	26,193
Tennessee	225,336	23,296	43,215	291,847
Texas	1,259,525	133,390	246,751	1,639,666
Utah	48,177	8,321	13,319	69,817
Vermont	13,413	2,511	6,280	22,204
Virginia	164,825	23,175	57,058	245,058
Washington	129,031	22,689	25,055	176,775
West Virginia	59,640	9,498	26,846	95,984
Wisconsin	102,631	14,005	34,894	151,530
Wyoming	8,800	2,007	4,419	15,226
United States	8,563,351	1,033,838	1,926,816	11,524,004

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

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

Children in Summer Food Service Program, FY 2010

	National School Lunch Program			Total children in Summer Food Service Program	Summer Food Service participants as percent of School Lunch free or reduced-price recipients
	Total children receiving free or reduced-price meals	Free meals	Reduced-price meals		
Alabama	381,617	333,656	47,961	26,657	7.0%
Alaska	37,665	31,265	6,401	4,498	11.9
Arizona	485,780	424,527	61,253	17,508	3.6
Arkansas	248,941	210,772	38,169	18,884	7.6
California	2,560,362	2,168,157	392,205	117,957	4.6
Colorado	239,661	198,322	41,339	10,229	4.3
Connecticut	152,793	126,467	26,326	9,068	5.9
Delaware	52,516	46,216	6,300	10,873	20.7
District of Columbia	37,882	34,140	3,742	35,034	92.5
Florida	1,212,696	1,045,815	166,881	129,940	10.7
Georgia	867,884	752,091	115,793	70,218	8.1
Hawaii	64,038	49,898	14,140	6,244	9.8
Idaho	103,772	81,639	22,133	21,365	20.6
Illinois	779,537	688,772	90,765	56,217	7.2
Indiana	438,288	359,587	78,702	54,765	12.5
Iowa	166,401	131,229	35,171	10,463	6.3
Kansas	189,755	151,311	38,444	18,147	9.6
Kentucky	345,741	294,467	51,274	50,137	14.5
Louisiana	408,059	361,586	46,473	25,912	6.4
Maine	63,029	53,411	9,618	7,630	12.1
Maryland	264,177	221,532	42,645	49,585	18.8
Massachusetts	275,841	237,182	38,659	51,810	18.8
Michigan	588,974	510,883	78,091	64,732	11.0
Minnesota	526,754	410,881	115,873	65,380	12.4
Mississippi	318,506	282,237	36,269	25,671	8.1
Missouri	371,238	310,656	60,583	24,877	6.7
Montana	48,077	38,161	9,916	7,304	15.2
Nebraska	114,420	88,781	25,639	9,260	8.1
Nevada	140,687	120,798	19,889	5,964	4.2
New Hampshire	40,731	32,254	8,478	4,604	11.3
New Jersey	411,096	342,533	68,563	46,265	11.3
New Mexico	173,598	148,942	24,656	37,964	21.9
New York	1,189,678	1,014,790	174,888	382,067	32.1
North Carolina	649,641	558,889	90,752	66,533	10.2
North Dakota	30,002	23,190	6,812	2,747	9.2
Ohio	655,299	561,058	94,241	69,034	10.5
Oklahoma	308,356	262,776	45,580	11,665	3.8
Oregon	216,856	185,688	31,168	37,957	17.5
Pennsylvania	590,102	489,071	101,031	99,943	16.9
Puerto Rico	291,320	255,982	35,337	44,103	15.1
Rhode Island	52,466	45,253	7,214	7,543	14.4
South Carolina	351,890	311,555	40,336	58,733	16.7
South Dakota	49,876	39,484	10,392	4,986	10.0
Tennessee	472,650	414,516	58,134	29,892	6.3
Texas	2,470,637	2,167,736	302,901	162,636	6.6
Utah	167,597	127,676	39,922	16,777	10.0
Vermont	26,646	21,861	4,785	2,913	10.9
Virginia	395,180	326,235	68,945	50,767	12.8
Washington	350,010	289,748	60,261	36,744	10.5
West Virginia	124,113	102,855	21,258	16,959	13.7
Wisconsin	287,896	238,038	49,858	90,626	31.5
Wyoming	26,350	19,409	6,942	3,779	14.3
United States	20,502,836	17,743,977	3,073,105	2,291,566	11.2

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

Almost 3.3 million children receive nutritious meals and snacks in child care programs through the Child and Adult Care Food Program.

Participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program, FY 2010

	Family child care homes	Child care centers	Adult care centers	Total
Alabama	5,682	35,467	2,291	43,439
Alaska	2,868	7,251	130	10,248
Arizona	11,336	30,538	579	42,453
Arkansas	4,886	39,260	2,904	47,050
California	118,566	181,138	21,334	321,037
Colorado	5,900	29,471	491	35,862
Connecticut	4,831	13,672	749	19,251
Delaware	4,687	11,129	295	16,111
District of Columbia	205	5,004	50	5,259
Florida	12,313	178,140	4,065	194,518
Georgia	19,841	118,399	3,429	141,668
Hawaii	762	8,180	199	9,141
Idaho	1,748	7,260	0	9,007
Illinois	28,418	96,819	1,785	127,022
Indiana	23,988	41,372	212	65,572
Iowa	12,730	24,812	559	38,101
Kansas	27,754	21,448	178	49,380
Kentucky	3,836	39,217	2,831	45,883
Louisiana	31,965	29,907	275	62,148
Maine	7,117	4,790	85	11,992
Maryland	16,955	22,377	7,469	46,801
Massachusetts	21,178	32,235	4,591	58,004
Michigan	38,938	47,926	—	86,864
Minnesota	70,948	26,287	429	97,663
Mississippi	2,353	38,014	476	40,843
Missouri	13,648	50,492	1,181	65,321
Montana	6,479	7,972	13	14,464
Nebraska	18,485	22,934	862	42,280
Nevada	882	8,327	353	9,562
New Hampshire	1,165	5,837	335	7,337
New Jersey	2,504	58,327	12,497	73,328
New Mexico	15,914	23,355	182	39,451
New York	64,458	217,458	8,438	290,354
North Carolina	13,979	131,714	896	146,588
North Dakota	9,206	7,718	0	16,924
Ohio	24,042	99,495	1,513	125,049
Oklahoma	17,819	39,645	449	57,913
Oregon	15,237	29,208	270	44,715
Pennsylvania	14,690	113,829	1,599	130,118
Puerto Rico	442	22,833	—	23,275
Rhode Island	2,213	6,546	574	9,332
South Carolina	6,244	24,093	3,217	33,553
South Dakota	5,471	8,650	0	14,121
Tennessee	10,097	53,439	819	64,354
Texas	35,866	256,727	23,188	315,781
Utah	14,256	14,670	86	29,012
Vermont	3,619	3,511	252	7,381
Virginia	11,161	46,485	1,550	59,196
Washington	17,985	50,800	808	69,592
West Virginia	4,843	17,526	123	22,492
Wisconsin	17,977	43,912	417	62,306
Wyoming	3,359	5,881	—	9,240
United States	831,838	2,461,492	115,021	3,408,351

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

Infants and young children are 76 percent of WIC recipients. Since the recession began in late 2007, participation increased by more than 800,000.

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

	Women	Infants	Children ages 1–4	Total
Alabama	33,620	37,981	69,209	140,810
Alaska	6,187	6,246	13,383	25,816
Arizona	44,932	47,670	92,599	185,201
Arkansas	24,847	26,095	43,164	94,107
California	338,479	314,978	785,549	1,439,006
Colorado	25,923	27,049	54,751	107,722
Connecticut	13,231	15,657	31,260	60,148
Delaware	5,026	6,339	12,663	24,028
District of Columbia	4,696	5,073	7,704	17,473
Florida	126,796	124,442	254,433	505,671
Georgia	64,697	65,085	134,951	264,733
Hawaii	8,774	8,812	18,734	36,320
Idaho	10,620	10,519	25,037	46,175
Illinois	74,182	85,693	149,995	309,870
Indiana	41,819	44,637	83,680	170,137
Iowa	17,367	17,547	40,731	75,645
Kansas	18,320	19,386	39,283	76,989
Kentucky	31,599	34,297	75,871	141,768
Louisiana	37,371	41,726	69,650	148,747
Maine	5,933	5,817	14,740	26,490
Maryland	36,624	36,977	72,811	146,411
Massachusetts	30,809	29,025	68,111	127,944
Michigan	54,938	59,385	128,952	243,275
Minnesota	32,601	31,675	77,323	141,598
Mississippi	23,362	32,753	54,422	110,537
Missouri	37,932	40,547	71,666	150,145
Montana	5,010	5,304	10,359	20,673
Nebraska	10,588	10,825	23,528	44,941
Nevada	16,659	16,586	32,852	66,097
New Hampshire	4,213	4,508	9,641	18,362
New Jersey	39,715	42,186	87,176	169,078
New Mexico	15,016	16,036	35,619	66,671
New York	129,655	125,429	263,749	518,833
North Carolina	64,692	68,531	141,177	274,400
North Dakota	3,092	3,225	7,067	13,383
Ohio	69,717	78,395	155,568	303,679
Oklahoma	25,313	25,801	51,679	102,793
Oregon	27,404	24,990	60,854	113,248
Pennsylvania	58,139	63,093	139,648	260,879
Rhode Island	5,623	5,961	14,092	25,676
South Carolina	35,029	37,548	62,176	134,753
South Dakota	4,597	5,290	11,053	20,940
Tennessee	44,635	47,853	82,344	174,832
Texas	244,307	242,889	505,258	992,454
Utah	18,829	18,347	35,359	72,535
Vermont	3,551	3,290	10,655	17,496
Virginia	41,744	39,611	78,795	160,150
Washington	46,527	42,911	103,949	193,387
West Virginia	12,534	12,493	28,032	53,060
Wisconsin	29,795	30,454	67,643	127,891
Wyoming	3,253	3,159	6,269	12,680
United States	2,110,322	2,150,125	4,515,211	8,775,657

Data as of March 02, 2011

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services, Monthly Data - Agency Level, Participation and Food Cost by Category per person: FY 2009 (final), at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/wicmain.htm>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

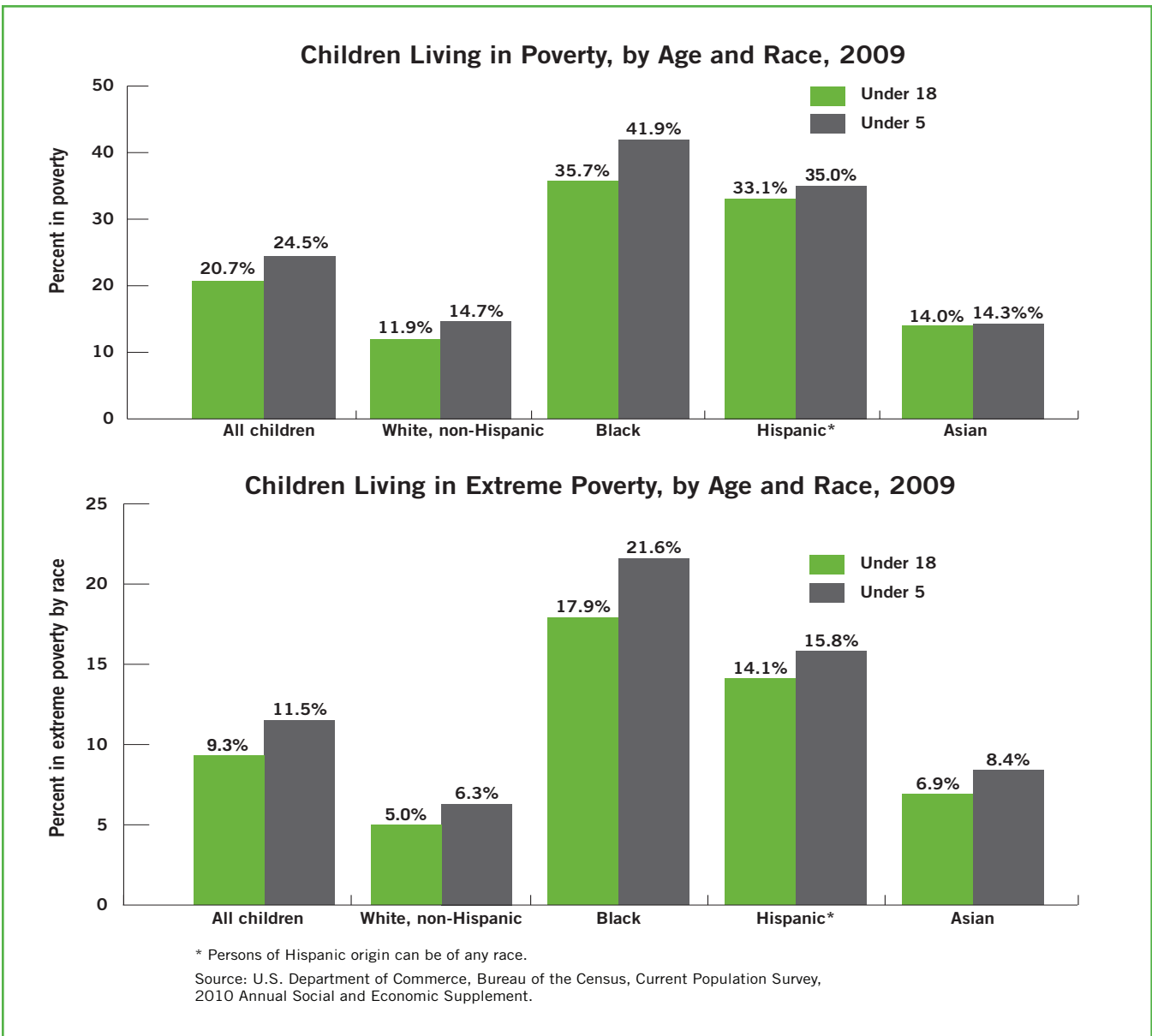
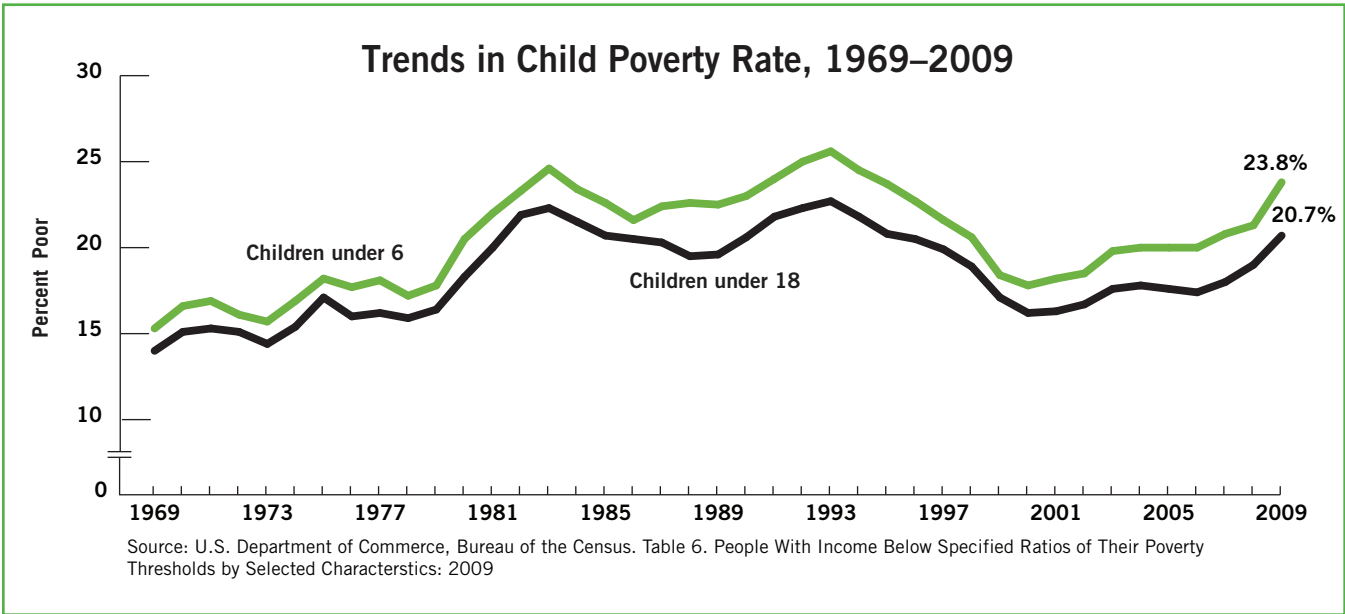


Early Childhood

From birth to age five children learn social, emotional, behavioral and cognitive competencies that set the foundation for academic success. Unfortunately, factors such as poverty and the “lottery of geography” create barriers to young children’s healthy development. Every 42 seconds a baby is born without health insurance; every minute a baby is born at low birthweight. Cognitive disparities emerge between children from families with low and higher incomes as early as nine months and more often than not, these children are unable to catch up by the time they enter kindergarten. The resulting achievement gap increases over time and can propel children into the cradle to prison pipeline.

- More than 24 percent of children under age five are poor; 41.9 percent of Black and 35.0 percent of Hispanic children under five are poor.
- Almost 70 percent of mothers with children under six are in the workforce.
- The annual cost of center-based child care for a four-year-old is more than the annual in-state tuition at a public four-year college in 33 states and the District of Columbia.
- In 18 states, a family must have an income that is below 175 percent of the poverty level (\$32,043 for a family of four) to receive a public child care subsidy.
- Center-based care varies dramatically in quality. In 15 states the infant/toddler child to staff ratio is 5 to 1 or higher. More than half the states do not offer an infant/toddler credential or qualifications that show specialized knowledge, skills and professional achievement for this group of children.
- Only 10 states require by statute that all school districts offer full-day kindergarten; 44 states and District of Columbia require half-day programs; six states do not require local districts to offer any type of kindergarten program. However, 41 states and the District of Columbia have adopted common core standards that begin assessing student performance in kindergarten despite the unequal coverage across states.
- Only 13.8 percent of three-year-olds and 38.9 percent of four-year-olds were in state-funded pre-kindergarten programs, Head Start or special education in 2008-2009.

Our youngest children are most at risk of being poor. Young children of color continue to suffer disproportionately from poverty and extreme poverty.



For 10 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
2009	10,497,000	63.6	7,231,000	61.6

– Data not available

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

Nationally more than 60 percent of children under six and more than 70 percent of school-age children live with parents in the labor force.

Parental Labor Force Participation, 2009

	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	69.2%	77.1%	61.2%	68.1%	65.4%	70.5%
Alaska	65.5	78.2	52.0	64.7	57.8	69.0
Arizona	66.4	75.1	52.1	62.7	59.3	67.5
Arkansas	70.3	77.8	62.6	68.5	66.8	71.1
California	66.0	74.6	54.8	63.5	60.9	67.9
Colorado	68.2	79.0	58.5	67.2	62.0	70.3
Connecticut	75.9	81.0	67.3	72.9	70.4	76.1
Delaware	74.5	84.0	63.8	74.5	69.0	78.2
District of Columbia	74.2	77.1	66.5	66.9	71.2	71.1
Florida	70.8	79.1	61.1	70.1	67.5	73.8
Georgia	69.0	78.1	60.1	69.0	64.8	72.7
Hawaii	72.0	83.2	62.1	71.6	69.4	76.8
Idaho	62.1	77.5	53.6	65.3	57.2	69.1
Illinois	71.2	79.2	60.6	69.5	65.9	72.8
Indiana	71.1	80.6	60.0	70.7	64.9	73.8
Iowa	78.4	86.4	70.0	77.8	75.4	81.7
Kansas	74.5	82.7	63.2	71.7	68.5	76.1
Kentucky	70.4	73.9	60.6	66.0	63.5	67.7
Louisiana	71.9	76.4	61.6	69.0	66.4	72.1
Maine	72.5	81.8	62.2	72.1	68.4	75.9
Maryland	73.4	84.0	64.9	75.0	70.3	78.2
Massachusetts	75.0	81.2	65.4	72.9	68.5	75.3
Michigan	71.6	79.2	61.5	70.0	66.1	72.6
Minnesota	78.1	84.8	68.1	74.8	72.2	77.8
Mississippi	74.0	77.2	62.7	68.5	68.1	71.1
Missouri	74.6	80.2	63.1	70.4	68.5	73.6
Montana	71.4	81.5	58.6	68.4	64.4	72.4
Nebraska	77.4	85.2	68.9	76.5	73.5	79.1
Nevada	66.9	79.0	55.1	66.9	62.5	72.8
New Hampshire	75.9	84.4	66.1	73.7	69.6	77.4
New Jersey	69.4	79.1	60.3	69.4	64.8	72.1
New Mexico	64.6	77.8	54.1	65.9	61.7	71.2
New York	68.3	77.5	57.9	67.5	61.9	70.0
North Carolina	69.1	79.0	60.1	69.5	65.8	73.2
North Dakota	79.8	88.2	71.5	79.4	76.1	83.0
Ohio	74.9	80.0	63.5	70.0	68.0	73.6
Oklahoma	64.8	75.5	55.8	63.7	61.7	68.9
Oregon	69.5	78.4	59.9	66.9	63.7	70.2
Pennsylvania	73.1	79.2	61.7	69.3	66.7	72.2
Rhode Island	78.2	78.7	67.0	70.7	70.7	73.3
South Carolina	73.9	80.1	62.6	70.8	68.0	74.4
South Dakota	76.8	85.0	68.8	75.7	72.7	79.2
Tennessee	69.7	77.3	60.8	68.1	66.0	71.7
Texas	64.9	75.4	55.0	64.7	59.5	68.1
Utah	58.4	74.3	47.2	60.7	49.6	63.2
Vermont	74.0	86.2	67.4	77.8	71.7	82.0
Virginia	69.7	78.9	59.9	69.2	64.9	72.3
Washington	65.4	77.2	55.5	65.2	60.0	69.1
West Virginia	63.4	71.4	51.8	61.0	57.1	63.3
Wisconsin	78.2	84.1	68.5	74.0	72.9	78.2
Wyoming	66.0	81.4	59.4	69.2	66.4	76.2
United States	69.9	78.3	59.4	68.2	64.4	71.7

* Mothers ages 20-64 only.

** This includes children living with both parents, living with their father only and living with their mother only

Sources: U.S Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2009 American Community Survey, Tables B23003 and B23008.

Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Eligibility for public child care subsidies is limited in 18 states to children in families with incomes below 175 percent of the poverty level (\$32,043 for a family of three).

Child Care Assistance, 2010

Income Limits for a Family of Three

	As annual dollar amount	As percent of poverty	As percent of state median income
Alabama	\$ 23,808	130%	47%
Alaska	46,248	253	69
Arizona	30,216	165	54
Arkansas	28,345	155	62
California	45,228	247	70
Colorado	23,803 – 54,108	130 – 296	37 – 85
Connecticut	61,556	336	75
Delaware	36,624	200	55
District of Columbia	45,775	250	84
Florida	27,465	150	49
Georgia	35,200	192	61
Hawaii	47,124	257	66
Idaho	23,184	127	46
Illinois	36,624	200	56
Indiana	23,256	127	40
Iowa	26,556	145	45
Kansas	33,876	185	58
Kentucky	27,468	150	53
Louisiana	37,896	207	73
Maine	45,775	250	81
Maryland	29,990	164	37
Massachusetts	39,207	214	50
Michigan	23,880	130	38
Minnesota	32,994	180	47
Mississippi	34,999	191	79
Missouri	23,520	128	42
Montana	27,468	150	52
Nebraska	21,972	120	37
Nevada	43,248	236	75
New Hampshire	45,775	250	61
New Jersey	36,620	200	45
New Mexico	36,620	200	82
New York	36,620	200	56
North Carolina	37,476	205	69
North Dakota	29,556	161	52
Ohio	27,468	150	46
Oklahoma	35,100	192	73
Oregon	33,874	185	60
Pennsylvania	36,620	200	58
Rhode Island	32,958	180	47
South Carolina	27,465	150	53
South Dakota	38,150	208	70
Tennessee	31,044	170	60
Texas	27,465 – 44,524	150 – 243	52 – 85
Utah	31,992	175	58
Vermont	36,600	200	59
Virginia	27,468 – 45,780	150 – 250	40 – 67
Washington	36,624	200	56
West Virginia	27,468	150	58
Wisconsin	33,876	185	54
Wyoming	48,175	263	79

Note: The income eligibility limits shown in the table represent the maximum income families can have when they apply for child care assistance. States with an income eligibility range are those that have different income limits for different regions of the state.

Source: Karen Schulman and Helen Blank, "State Child Care Assistance Policies 2010: New Federal Funds Help States Weather the Storm," National Women's Law Center, Table 1A, (September 2010) at <http://www.nwlc.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/statechildcareassistancepoliciesreport2010.pdf>.

In 33 States and the District of Columbia the annual cost of center-based child care for a 4-year old is more than the annual in-state tuition at a public four-year college.

Child Care vs. College Costs, 2009

	Yearly cost for 4-year-old in center-based care	Annual in-state tuition at public 4-year college	Ratio
Alabama	\$ 5,668	\$ 5,538	1.02
Alaska	8,268	5,008	1.65
Arizona	6,888	5,580	1.23
Arkansas	4,854	5,762	0.84
California	8,234	5,254	1.57
Colorado	8,816	5,683	1.55
Connecticut	10,220	7,891	1.30
Delaware	7,280	8,288	0.88
District of Columbia	8,458	3,140	2.69
Florida	6,252	3,309	1.89
Georgia	5,676	4,270	1.33
Hawaii	7,452	5,391	1.38
Idaho	5,159	4,612	1.12
Illinois	7,810	9,847	0.79
Indiana	7,245	6,923	1.05
Iowa	7,062	6,435	1.10
Kansas	6,880	5,746	1.20
Kentucky	5,509	6,828	0.81
Louisiana	4,992	4,085	1.22
Maine	7,606	8,018	0.95
Maryland	8,088	7,249	1.12
Massachusetts	13,158	8,201	1.60
Michigan	7,549	9,078	0.83
Minnesota	10,250	8,292	1.24
Mississippi	4,056	4,942	0.82
Missouri	4,628	6,904	0.67
Montana	6,911	5,462	1.27
Nebraska	6,760	5,878	1.15
Nevada	7,132	3,348	2.13
New Hampshire	8,327	10,193	0.82
New Jersey	9,440	10,375	0.91
New Mexico	5,931	4,413	1.34
New York	10,847	5,103	2.13
North Carolina	7,260	4,373	1.66
North Dakota	6,341	5,780	1.10
Ohio	7,616	8,067	0.94
Oklahoma	5,077	5,011	1.01
Oregon	7,500	6,286	1.19
Pennsylvania	8,632	10,132	0.85
Rhode Island	9,270	7,648	1.21
South Carolina	4,756	8,976	0.53
South Dakota	n/a	5,755	
Tennessee	4,515	5,680	0.79
Texas	6,454	6,030	1.07
Utah	5,820	4,262	1.37
Vermont	7,904	11,316	0.70
Virginia	6,656	7,448	0.89
Washington	8,350	5,704	1.46
West Virginia	5,520	4,703	1.17
Wisconsin	9,039	6,554	1.38
Wyoming	6,763	3,057	2.21

Sources: National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies, *Parents and the High Cost of Child Care 2010 Update*, (August 2010), at http://www.naccrra.org/docs/Cost_Report_073010-final.pdf; and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics: 2000* (April 2010), Table 335. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

**Families received more than \$3 million in help through the federal
Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit in 2008.**

Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit, 2008

	Number of filers	Amount claimed (in \$1,000s)
Alabama	105,303	\$54,991
Alaska	14,027	7,725
Arizona	109,510	56,898
Arkansas	52,503	26,606
California	689,872	394,308
Colorado	104,304	53,570
Connecticut	81,212	42,618
Delaware	23,996	13,252
District of Columbia	14,495	8,919
Florida	417,115	226,677
Georgia	230,136	122,070
Hawaii	29,552	13,592
Idaho	29,090	13,781
Illinois	271,763	152,016
Indiana	118,718	58,451
Iowa	84,500	39,887
Kansas	65,507	32,413
Kentucky	72,860	34,770
Louisiana	93,650	49,732
Maine	27,198	13,891
Maryland	174,001	103,022
Massachusetts	147,220	75,354
Michigan	170,488	81,681
Minnesota	147,491	67,052
Mississippi	62,334	34,414
Missouri	125,700	61,249
Montana	17,157	7,406
Nebraska	54,466	26,274
Nevada	53,632	31,040
New Hampshire	30,496	15,568
New Jersey	230,619	135,532
New Mexico	28,674	13,756
New York	488,561	297,446
North Carolina	220,004	110,428
North Dakota	18,442	8,926
Ohio	174,417	85,338
Oklahoma	62,849	30,957
Oregon	67,007	31,394
Pennsylvania	226,583	118,202
Rhode Island	19,918	10,623
South Carolina	102,842	55,405
South Dakota	25,244	12,707
Tennessee	123,937	64,294
Texas	512,835	290,891
Utah	35,909	17,599
Vermont	13,855	7,029
Virginia	191,534	105,099
Washington	118,198	61,378
West Virginia	17,919	8,046
Wisconsin	106,754	47,689
Wyoming	10,885	5,304
United States	6,415,282	\$3,437,270

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.

1.6 million children – only one out of six eligible children – were assisted under the Child Care and Development Fund each month in 2008.

Child Care and Development Fund, FY 2008

Monthly Average Number Receiving Assistance

	Families	Children
Alabama	16,800	31,900
Alaska	2,100	3,500
Arizona	19,400	32,100
Arkansas	6,600	9,600
California	67,300	105,400
Colorado	10,900	18,900
Connecticut	6,100	9,400
Delaware	3,700	6,000
District of Columbia	1,400	2,000
Florida	67,100	101,000
Georgia	29,000	54,000
Hawaii	6,700	10,400
Idaho	4,300	7,900
Illinois	37,400	68,300
Indiana	19,000	36,100
Iowa	8,600	15,300
Kansas	11,400	21,500
Kentucky	17,500	31,200
Louisiana	28,100	45,300
Maine	2,100	3,100
Maryland	14,300	24,400
Massachusetts	16,900	23,100
Michigan	36,500	70,900
Minnesota	14,000	24,800
Mississippi	13,500	25,400
Missouri	21,100	35,900
Montana	2,800	4,500
Nebraska	6,200	11,100
Nevada	3,800	6,300
New Hampshire	5,300	7,700
New Jersey	24,600	35,800
New Mexico	12,300	20,400
New York	69,600	116,400
North Carolina	35,600	74,000
North Dakota	2,600	4,100
Ohio	27,600	48,200
Oklahoma	14,500	24,700
Oregon	12,300	22,700
Pennsylvania	54,200	93,400
Rhode Island	3,600	6,000
South Carolina	12,100	21,300
South Dakota	3,200	5,100
Tennessee	22,300	42,700
Texas	65,200	120,500
Utah	6,500	12,500
Vermont	2,400	3,500
Virginia	14,900	23,900
Washington	29,000	48,400
West Virginia	5,100	8,300
Wisconsin	15,700	28,000
Wyoming	2,700	4,400
United States	935,900	1,611,300

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, Table 1 Child Care and Development Fund Average Monthly Adjusted Number of Families and Children Served (FFY 2008), at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/data/ccdf_data/08acf800/table1.htm. See original source for additional notes. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Just over one million low-income children were enrolled in the Head Start programs during 2009.

Head Start Enrollment, 2009

	Funded Enrollment*				Actual Enrollment**			
	Total	Early	Head Start	Head Start	Total	Early	Head Start	Head Start
		Head Start	Preschool	Migrant		Head Start	Preschool	Migrant
Alabama	16,475	647	15,592	236	18,984	880	17,920	184
Alaska	2,997	305	2,692	0	3,520	407	3,113	0
Arizona	19,363	1,133	17,478	752	21,269	1,699	18,818	752
Arkansas	9,615	640	8,575	400	11,640	1,011	10,183	446
California	101,039	7,474	87,619	5,946	123,309	12,100	105,042	6,167
Colorado	10,662	798	9,164	700	13,083	1,334	11,071	678
Connecticut	7,035	407	6,628	0	8,587	653	7,934	0
Delaware	2,059	173	1,886	0	2,505	292	2,213	0
District of Columbia	3,245	291	2,954	0	4,306	395	3,911	0
Florida	39,213	2,799	32,718	3,696	45,858	4,040	38,627	3,191
Georgia	23,610	1,357	21,890	363	28,088	1,742	25,983	363
Hawaii	2,673	377	2,296	0	3,311	663	2,648	0
Idaho	3,987	406	2,784	797	4,593	654	3,158	781
Illinois	39,225	2,732	36,023	470	48,675	4,203	43,865	607
Indiana	14,167	908	13,259	0	17,600	1,574	16,026	0
Iowa	7,749	1,077	6,672	0	9,347	1,587	7,760	0
Kansas	9,057	1,822	7,235	0	11,703	3,118	8,585	0
Kentucky	16,344	1,094	15,105	145	19,351	1,626	17,572	153
Louisiana	19,909	912	18,917	80	22,712	1,216	21,408	88
Maine	3,873	580	3,293	0	4,812	937	3,875	0
Maryland	10,387	867	9,520	0	12,134	1,341	10,793	0
Massachusetts	13,018	846	12,099	73	15,739	1,358	14,304	77
Michigan	35,855	2,018	32,402	1,435	42,370	3,039	37,855	1,476
Minnesota	14,340	1,105	12,256	979	17,058	1,697	14,382	979
Mississippi	25,601	971	24,630	0	28,237	1,149	27,088	0
Missouri	16,793	1,344	15,449	0	21,443	2,255	19,188	0
Montana	4,600	455	4,145	0	5,379	693	4,686	0
Nebraska	5,443	882	4,496	65	6,502	1,331	5,105	66
Nevada	3,116	276	2,840	0	4,380	437	3,943	0
New Hampshire	1,632	204	1,428	0	2,056	374	1,682	0
New Jersey	12,550	728	11,631	191	14,488	1,045	13,267	176
New Mexico	8,907	909	7,998	0	10,431	1,377	9,054	0
New York	49,092	3,870	44,607	615	56,368	5,481	50,243	644
North Carolina	20,369	1,487	17,681	1,201	23,522	2,023	20,317	1,182
North Dakota	3,353	421	2,932	0	3,914	624	3,290	0
Ohio	37,268	1,458	35,810	0	47,843	2,622	45,221	0
Oklahoma	16,590	1,136	15,454	0	19,926	1,885	18,041	0
Oregon	14,129	749	10,747	2,633	15,899	1,025	12,155	2,719
Pennsylvania	35,130	2,328	32,376	426	41,271	3,448	37,404	419
Rhode Island	1,764	381	1,383	0	2,433	739	1,694	0
South Carolina	10,943	598	9,983	362	12,464	839	11,343	282
South Dakota	4,522	635	3,887	0	5,388	950	4,438	0
Tennessee	16,414	880	15,534	0	19,718	1,236	18,482	0
Texas	74,903	3,943	62,985	7,975	87,158	6,164	72,950	8,044
Utah	6,274	423	5,449	402	7,417	707	6,305	405
Vermont	1,522	274	1,248	0	1,916	416	1,500	0
Virginia	13,800	1,138	12,316	346	16,072	1,674	14,116	282
Washington	16,094	1,657	10,867	3,570	19,464	2,850	13,094	3,520
West Virginia	7,588	394	7,194	0	8,767	595	8,172	0
Wisconsin	15,763	1,159	14,074	530	18,739	1,729	16,446	564
Wyoming	1,997	311	1,686	0	2,448	462	1,986	0
United States	891,312	61,148	795,776	34,388	1,056,789	93,287	929,257	34,245

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

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

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, 2009 Program Information Report.

Less than three percent of those eligible for Early Head Start and less than 50 percent of those eligible for Head Start were enrolled.

Head Start Enrollment, by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2009

Percent of Enrollment

	Total actual enrollment	White	Black	Hispanic*	Asian, Pacific Islander	American Indian, Alaska Native	Other race, multi-racial or unspecified race
Alabama	18,984	22%	69%	8%	0%	0%	8%
Alaska	3,520	19	3	5	5	57	16
Arizona	21,269	58	3	61	0	24	14
Arkansas	11,640	44	38	16	0	1	17
California	123,309	39	10	72	6	4	42
Colorado	13,083	50	7	65	1	3	39
Connecticut	8,587	26	32	48	1	1	39
Delaware	2,505	10	46	39	1	0	43
District of Columbia	4,306	1	83	19	0	6	11
Florida	45,858	32	53	33	1	1	12
Georgia	28,088	22	70	13	0	0	7
Hawaii	3,311	11	6	8	62	1	21
Idaho	4,593	59	1	38	1	9	30
Illinois	48,675	23	45	32	1	1	30
Indiana	17,600	57	26	15	1	1	15
Iowa	9,347	69	13	19	1	1	16
Kansas	11,703	53	21	28	1	1	24
Kentucky	19,351	72	17	7	1	0	9
Louisiana	22,712	16	79	2	1	0	3
Maine	4,812	85	5	6	1	2	7
Maryland	12,134	21	62	15	1	3	14
Massachusetts	15,739	37	18	42	5	1	38
Michigan	42,370	46	36	15	1	3	14
Minnesota	17,058	50	20	24	3	8	17
Mississippi	28,237	14	82	3	0	1	2
Missouri	21,443	53	35	7	1	0	11
Montana	5,379	51	1	9	0	41	8
Nebraska	6,502	60	13	28	1	6	19
Nevada	4,380	54	28	53	2	8	9
New Hampshire	2,056	84	4	12	2	0	9
New Jersey	14,488	22	38	48	3	0	38
New Mexico	10,431	39	2	62	0	23	36
New York	56,368	33	26	37	4	2	34
North Carolina	23,522	26	51	24	1	3	20
North Dakota	3,914	49	4	3	1	38	9
Ohio	47,843	47	39	8	1	1	13
Oklahoma	19,926	40	16	16	1	25	19
Oregon	15,899	60	6	50	3	6	25
Pennsylvania	41,271	47	34	16	2	0	18
Rhode Island	2,433	58	9	27	3	1	29
South Carolina	12,464	11	80	8	0	0	9
South Dakota	5,388	37	5	6	1	50	7
Tennessee	19,718	48	40	9	0	0	10
Texas	87,158	60	18	69	0	1	20
Utah	7,417	56	2	43	3	9	30
Vermont	1,916	86	3	3	1	1	10
Virginia	16,072	34	49	15	1	1	14
Washington	19,464	33	7	47	4	11	45
West Virginia	8,767	85	7	1	0	0	7
Wisconsin	18,739	51	24	25	3	6	15
Wyoming	2,448	58	2	26	1	16	23
United States	1,056,789	40	30	36	3	4	24

* Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

Note: The total percentage of children is greater than 100 because the data is not disaggregated by Hispanic or non-Hispanic ethnicity, therefore the percentage of children in each group may be inflated.

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, 2009 Program Information Report.

In most states less than three percent of the population birth through two receives early intervention services under IDEA

Infants and Toddlers Under Three Receiving Early Intervention Services Under the Individual Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Part C, by Age and State, 2008

	Birth up to 12 months	1 years-old	2 years-old	Total
Alabama	340	977	1,638	2,955
Alaska	113	211	252	576
Arizona	601	1,719	3,463	5,783
Arkansas	273	982	1,623	2,878
California	6,323	13,607	21,047	40,977
Colorado	661	1,469	2,598	4,728
Connecticut	496	1,394	2,713	4,603
Delaware	113	276	459	848
District of Columbia	28	105	176	309
Florida	1,368	3,968	7,925	13,261
Georgia	714	1,878	3,131	5,723
Hawaii	828	1,162	1,631	3,621
Idaho	399	608	947	1,954
Illinois	2,097	5,741	10,697	18,535
Indiana	1,127	3,229	5,400	9,756
Iowa	660	1,259	1,657	3,576
Kansas	551	1,082	1,792	3,425
Kentucky	429	1,600	2,970	4,999
Louisiana	935	1,668	1,185	3,788
Maine	75	277	630	982
Maryland	1,005	2,300	4,010	7,315
Massachusetts	1,811	4,424	8,667	14,902
Michigan	1,400	3,243	5,380	10,023
Minnesota	583	1,386	2,610	4,579
Mississippi	299	703	1,113	2,115
Missouri	616	1,301	1,867	3,784
Montana	136	215	380	731
Nebraska	181	428	799	1,408
Nevada	263	675	1,114	2,052
New Hampshire	158	428	825	1,411
New Jersey	653	2,902	6,231	9,786
New Mexico	736	1,594	2,075	4,405
New York	2,890	9,502	18,758	31,150
North Carolina	1,276	2,980	5,034	9,290
North Dakota	179	300	456	935
Ohio	2,663	4,840	7,337	14,840
Oklahoma	550	1,023	1,350	2,923
Oregon	308	783	1,499	2,590
Pennsylvania	2,678	5,606	8,630	16,914
Rhode Island	278	573	913	1,764
South Carolina	591	1,479	2,328	4,398
South Dakota	108	359	661	1,128
Tennessee	602	1,505	2,255	4,362
Texas	4,064	8,454	14,259	26,777
Utah	323	961	1,825	3,109
Vermont	88	236	434	758
Virginia	720	2,093	3,508	6,321
Washington	410	1,555	2,941	4,906
West Virginia	425	940	1,317	2,682
Wisconsin	639	1,714	3,627	5,980
Wyoming	149	359	583	1,091
United States	44,913	108,073	184,720	337,706

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs, Data Analysis System (DANS), OMB #1820-0557, Infants and Toddlers Receiving Early Intervention Services in Accordance with Part C, 2008. Data updated as of August 3, 2009, at http://www.ideadata.org/arc_toc10.asp#partcCC Note: Please see the Part C Child Count Data Notes on www.IDEadata.org for information the state submitted to clarify its data submission.

*Percentage of population = Number of children birth through 2 served under IDEA Part C, divided by population birth through 2, multiplied by 100. See table C-2 for the denominator.

In 2008–2009, 38 states had state-funded pre-kindergarten programs, but these programs served only 25.4 percent of 4-year-olds and 3.7 percent of 3-year-olds.

Pre-kindergarten Enrollment of 3- and 4-year-olds, 2008–2009

Percent of Age Group Enrolled

	State-funded pre-kindergarten program		State-funded pre-kindergarten 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.

Only 10 states require by statute that school districts to provide full-day kindergarten; 44 states and the District of Columbia require half-day kindergarten.

States that Require Kindergarten and Have Adopted Common Core K-12 Standards, 2010

	State statute requires districts to provide half-day K?	State statute requires districts to provide full-day K?	Kindergarten funded at same level as 1st grade?	State has adopted common core K-12 standards?
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Alaska	No	No	Yes	No
Arizona	Yes	No	No	Yes
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
California	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Colorado	Yes	No	No	Yes
Connecticut	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Delaware	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
District of Columbia	Yes	No	n/a	Yes
Florida	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hawaii	Yes	No	n/a ¹	Yes
Idaho	No	No	No	No
Illinois	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Indiana	Yes	No	No	Yes
Iowa	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Kansas	Yes	No	No	Yes
Kentucky	Yes	No	No	Yes
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maine	Yes	No	Yes	No
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes ²	Yes
Massachusetts	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Michigan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	No	No	Yes
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Missouri	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Montana	Yes	No	No	No
Nebraska	Yes	No	Yes	No
Nevada	Yes	No	No	Yes
New Hampshire	Yes ³	No	No	Yes
New Jersey	No	No	No	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
New York	No	No	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	No	No	No	No
Ohio	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Oklahoma	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Oregon	Yes	No	No	Yes
Pennsylvania	No	No	Yes	Yes
Rhode Island	Yes	No	n/a ¹	Yes
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Dakota	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Tennessee	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Texas	Yes	No	Yes	No
Utah	Yes	No	No	Yes
Vermont	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Virginia	Yes	No	Yes	No
Washington	Yes	No	Yes	No
West Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wisconsin	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Wyoming	Yes	No	No	Yes

* The Common Core State Standards Initiative is a state-led effort to establish a shared set of clear educational standards for English language arts and mathematics that states can voluntarily adopt. <http://www.corestandards.org/>

Source: Education Commission of the States (2010). StateNotes: State Kindergarten Statutes: 50-State Report. Denver, CO Education Commission of the States (2005 update). StateNotes: How states fund full-day Kindergarten. Denver, CO: Author.

¹ Hawaii and Rhode Island do not have school funding formulas that permit comparison of relative funding levels of grades.

² As of fiscal year 2008, Maryland provides funding for kindergarten at a level that is equivalent to that provided for first grade (Md. Code Ann., Educ. § 5-202).

³ In accordance with a bill passed in 2007 defining an adequate education, every school district in New Hampshire must provide Kindergarten.

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

Annual Salaries of Early Childhood Educators, 2009

	Head Start teachers (mean)	Child care workers (median)	Preschool teachers (median)	Kindergarten teachers (median)	Elementary teachers (median)
Alabama	\$ 19,437	\$ 17,560	\$ 25,050	\$ 45,570	\$ 46,810
Alaska	24,523	23,670	29,300	63,970	68,070
Arizona	25,577	19,970	25,440	39,480	42,450
Arkansas	23,803	16,750	25,570	42,760	42,570
California	31,794	23,730	30,500	56,660	61,230
Colorado	27,340	22,890	29,850	46,560	48,010
Connecticut	30,686	23,280	30,050	61,870	66,660
Delaware	19,914	20,030	23,960	50,670	50,480
District of Columbia	37,191	24,590	32,680	38,930	64,200
Florida	28,157	19,660	25,170	48,690	49,400
Georgia	23,753	18,360	24,440	47,150	52,390
Hawaii	33,571	19,660	30,860	43,730	48,730
Idaho	17,232	17,850	19,880	34,940	48,340
Illinois	32,418	22,010	28,320	45,380	58,510
Indiana	23,254	18,940	24,140	46,570	47,540
Iowa	26,484	19,210	26,460	41,920	41,720
Kansas	26,030	18,980	28,610	44,360	41,490
Kentucky	24,984	18,430	27,000	47,860	47,350
Louisiana	24,179	18,190	21,690	44,500	44,620
Maine	25,840	21,780	27,390	44,680	45,270
Maryland	33,922	21,940	29,000	47,190	61,000
Massachusetts	27,064	24,480	32,120	56,640	60,810
Michigan	27,257	21,590	31,370	50,500	54,290
Minnesota	23,211	20,340	31,050	50,580	51,290
Mississippi	18,163	16,950	22,570	40,640	41,770
Missouri	22,514	19,880	24,030	42,510	43,200
Montana	18,935	17,740	22,970	34,800	39,540
Nebraska	26,396	18,150	23,330	43,200	43,850
Nevada	28,751	19,850	23,840	41,570	47,110
New Hampshire	22,420	20,520	27,040	45,060	49,280
New Jersey	38,556	22,710	33,770	59,210	60,860
New Mexico	24,673	18,960	25,690	52,160	50,930
New York	31,767	24,040	32,920	66,450	65,820
North Carolina	23,561	18,800	22,530	40,860	42,550
North Dakota	25,654	17,440	25,720	38,890	42,880
Ohio	25,567	22,030	22,130	47,530	51,970
Oklahoma	26,620	17,880	26,560	39,310	41,530
Oregon	24,470	21,340	24,710	45,220	50,550
Pennsylvania	30,779	20,170	25,610	51,220	52,370
Rhode Island	29,048	22,530	31,630	67,720	68,410
South Carolina	19,983	17,960	25,660	45,580	45,310
South Dakota	24,005	18,300	26,380	36,190	38,350
Tennessee	24,858	17,800	24,290	44,980	46,280
Texas	25,929	18,210	26,690	47,460	49,970
Utah	20,161	18,640	22,980	38,550	45,730
Vermont	17,723	22,100	28,140	48,140	51,940
Virginia	27,841	21,400	27,100	55,320	58,320
Washington	25,116	22,520	28,660	48,050	55,960
West Virginia	27,310	18,070	26,040	44,620	43,960
Wisconsin	27,939	23,080	23,460	45,590	51,240
Wyoming	25,612	20,720	29,280	52,320	55,390
United States	26,751	20,940	27,450	50,380	53,150

Footnotes: Annual wages have been calculated by multiplying the hourly mean wage by 2080 hours; where an hourly mean wage is not published the annual wage has been directly calculated from the reported survey data.

* Head Start Teacher Salaries 2009 taken from Clasp Data Finder, at <http://www.clasp.org/data-analysis-of-Head-Start-Program-Information-Report-PIR> Data. U.S. totals include territories. Average includes all programs (including part-day and Migrant/Seasonal). Salary range may vary greatly.

Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics Query System, data extracted on March 17, 2011, at http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm.

In more than a third of the states, child care center directors and teachers are required to have 10 or fewer hours of training a year.

Number of Ongoing Training Hours Required for Child Center Staff Roles in 2008 (Reported in hours)

	Director	Teacher	Assistant Teacher
Alabama	24	12	12
Alaska*	45 every two years	20	NR
Arizona	12	12	12
Arkansas	10	10	NR
California	0	0	NR
Colorado	9	9	9
Connecticut	1% of hours worked/year	1% of hours worked/year	1% of hours worked/year
Delaware	18	18	18
District of Columbia	18	18	18
Florida	10	10	NR
Georgia	10	10	10
Hawaii	0	0	0
Idaho	NL	NL	NL
Illinois	15	15	15
Indiana	12	12	NR
Iowa*	8	6	NR
Kansas	5	10	0
Kentucky*	12	12	NR
Louisiana	3	3	0
Maine	30	30	30
Maryland	6	3	NR
Massachusetts	20	20	20
Michigan	12	12	NR
Minnesota	2% of hours worked/year	2% of hours worked/year	2% of hours worked/year
Mississippi	15	15	15
Missouri	12	12	NR
Montana	15	8	NR
Nebraska	0	12	12
Nevada	15	15	NR
New Hampshire	6	6	0
New Jersey	12	8	NR
New Mexico	24	24	NR
New York*	30 every two years	30 every two years	NR
North Carolina*	20	20	NR
North Dakota	13	13	NR
Ohio*	0	15	NR
Oklahoma	20	12	12
Oregon	15	15	15
Pennsylvania	6	6	6
Rhode Island	20	20	NR
South Carolina*	20	15	15
South Dakota	20	20	20
Tennessee*	18	12	NR
Texas	20	15	0
Utah	20	20	20
Vermont	12	12	12
Virginia	10	10	10
Washington	10	10	0
West Virginia	15	15	15
Wisconsin	25	25	25
Wyoming	30 every two years	30 every two years	NR

These are minimum hours required by state licensing.

NL= Facility not licensed

NR= Role not regulated

Source: National Association of Regulatory Administration, Findings from the 2008 Child Care Licensing Study, Table 23. Number of Ongoing Training Hours required for Center Staff Roles in 2008 <http://www.naralicensing.org/>.

NOTE: There may be some exceptions to the ongoing training hour requirements in some states under certain circumstances. For example, some states have different training requirements during the first year. See original source for details.

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

Infant and Toddler Child-Staff Ratios and Group Sizes, 2008

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

NL - not licensed at the state level

NR - not regulated at the state level

Note: 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.

Source: National Association for Regulatory Administration (NARA), Findings from the 2008 Child Care Licensing Study, Tables 27 and 28, at <http://www.naralicensing.org/>.

Most states exceed the recommended maximum child-staff ratios for pre-school age children in licensed centers.

Child-Staff Ratios in Licensed Centers¹

	3-year-olds	4-year-olds	5-year-olds
Alabama	8:1	18:1	21:1
Alaska	10:1	10:1	14:1
Arizona	13:1	15:1	20:1
Arkansas	12:1	15:1	18:1
California	12:1	12:1	14:1
Colorado	10:1	12:1	15:1
Connecticut	10:1	10:1	10:1
Delaware	10:1	12:1	15:1
District of Columbia	8:1	10:1	15:1
Florida	15:1	20:1	25:1
Georgia	15:1	18:1	20:1
Hawaii	12:1	16:1	20:1
Idaho	NL	NL	NL
Illinois	10:1	10:1	20:1
Indiana	10:1	12:1	15:1
Iowa	8:1	12:1	15:1
Kansas	12:1	12:1	14:1
Kentucky	12:1	14:1	15:1
Louisiana	14:1	16:1	20:1
Maine	8:1 or 10:1	8:1 or 10:1	13:1
Maryland	10:1	10:1	15:1
Massachusetts	10:1	10:1	15:1
Michigan	10:1	12:1	12:1
Minnesota	10:1	10:1	10:1
Mississippi	14:1	16:1	20:1
Missouri	10:1	10:1	16:1
Montana	8:1	10:1	10:1
Nebraska	10:1	12:1	12:1
Nevada	13:1	13:1	13:1
New Hampshire	8:1	12:1	15:1
New Jersey	10:1	12:1	15:1
New Mexico	12:1	12:1	15:1
New York	7:1	8:1	9:1
North Carolina	15:1	20:1	25:1
North Dakota	7:1	10:1	12:1
Ohio	12:1	14:1	14:1
Oklahoma	12:1	15:1	15:1
Oregon	10:1	10:1	15:1
Pennsylvania	10:1	10:1	10:1
Rhode Island	9:1	10:1	12:1
South Carolina	13:1	18:1	21:1
South Dakota	10:1	10:1	10:1
Tennessee	9:1	13:1	16:1
Texas	15:1	18:1	22:1
Utah	12:1	15:1	20:1
Virginia	10:1	12:1	12:1
Washington	10:1	10:1	15:1
West Virginia	10:1	12:1	12:1
Wisconsin	10:1	13:1	17:1
Wyoming	10:1	12:1	12:1
Maximum Recommended Level	7:1	8:1 to 10:1	8:1 to 10:1 ²

NL – not licensed at the state level

NR – not regulated at the state level

¹ 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.

² 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 2008 Child Care Licensing Study, Table 27, Center Child-Staff Ratio Requirements in 2008 at <<http://www.naralicensing.org/>>.

In nearly half the states, small family child care homes are not required to be licensed until five or more children are in the home.

Licensing of Small Family Child Care Homes, 2008

	Number of children for licensing to be required	Visit before licensing
Alabama	1	Yes
Alaska	5	Yes
Arizona	6	Yes
Arkansas	6	Yes
California	3	Yes
Colorado	3	Yes
Connecticut	1	Yes
Delaware	1	Yes
District of Columbia	1	Yes
Florida	3	Yes
Georgia	4	No
Hawaii	4	Yes
Idaho	7	No
Illinois	5	Yes
Indiana	7	No
Iowa	7	No
Kansas	1	No
Kentucky	5	Yes
Louisiana	Voluntary Licensing Only	No
Maine	4	Yes
Maryland	1	Yes
Massachusetts	1	Yes
Michigan	1	No
Minnesota	4	Yes
Mississippi	7	No
Missouri	6	Yes
Montana	3	No
Nebraska	5	Yes
Nevada	6	Yes
New Hampshire	3	Yes
New Jersey	Voluntary Licensing Only	No
New Mexico	5	Yes
New York	3	Yes
North Carolina	4	Yes
North Dakota	6	Yes
Ohio	8	No
Oklahoma	1	Yes
Oregon	4	Yes
Pennsylvania	5	No
Rhode Island	6	Yes
South Carolina	1	No
South Dakota	12	No
Tennessee	5	Yes
Texas	1	No
Utah	6	Yes
Vermont	4	Yes
Virginia	7	No
Washington	1	Yes
West Virginia	4	No
Wisconsin	5	Yes
Wyoming	4	Yes

Source: Leaving Children to Chance: NACCRA's Ranking of State Standards and Oversight of Small Family Child Care Homes: 2010 Update http://www.naccra.org/publications/naccrapublications/publications/Lvng%20Children%20%20Chance_alpha_rank_031510.pdf

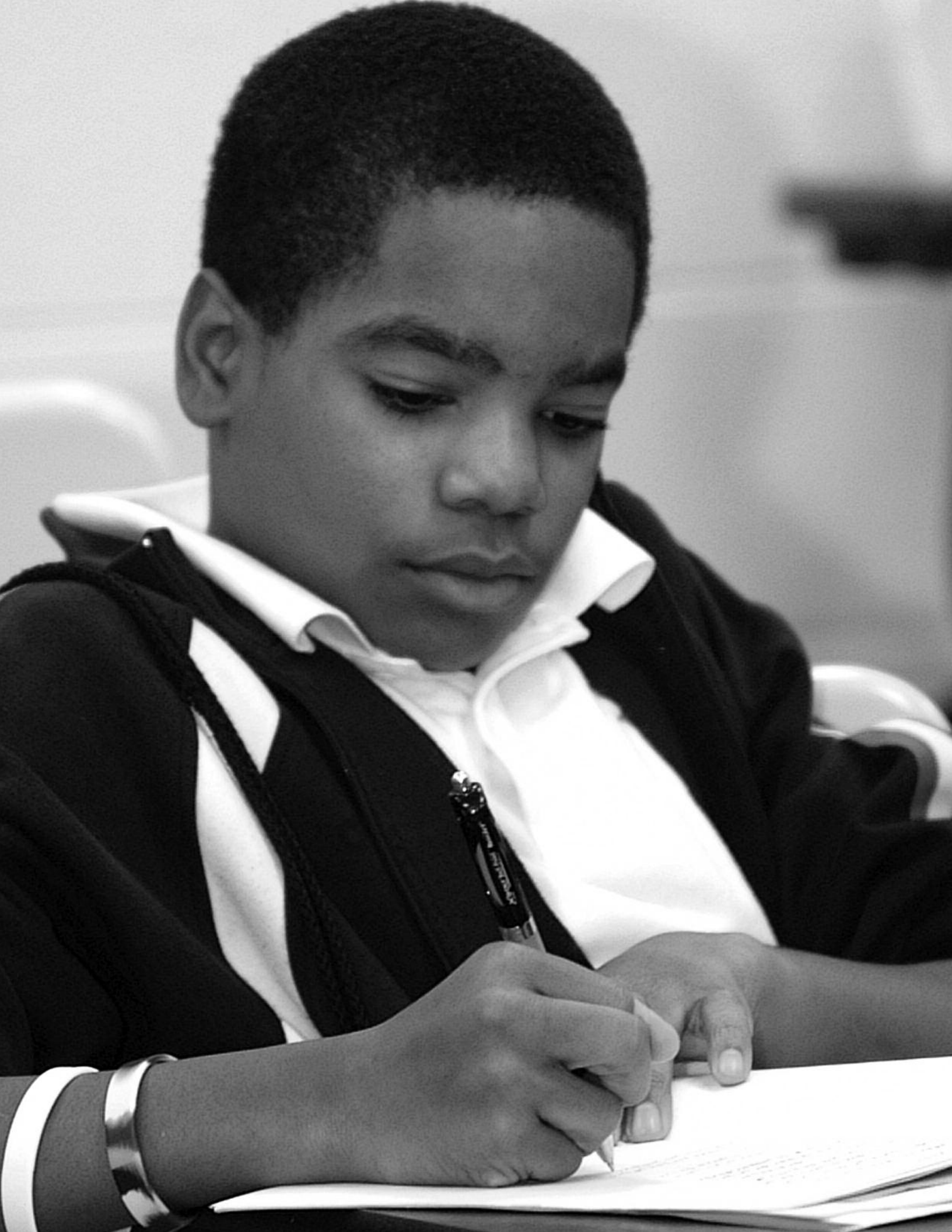
In 35 states a high school diploma is not required for family providers in small family child care homes.

Initial Training Requirements (Selected) for Small Family Child Care Homes and Annual Training Requirements, 2008

	High school diploma required	Number of pre-service (initial) training hours	Number of annual training hours required	CPR training	First-aid training
Alabama	Yes	32	20	Yes	Yes
Alaska	No	10	16	Yes	Yes
Arizona	Yes	60	12	Yes	Yes
Arkansas	Yes	12	10	Yes	No
California	No	15	4	Yes	Yes
Colorado	No	26	19	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	No	6	0	No	Yes
Delaware	Yes	14	12	Yes	Yes
District of Columbia	Yes	9	15	Yes	Yes
Florida	No	40	10	Yes	Yes
Georgia	Yes	8	4	Yes	Yes
Hawaii	No	8	4	Yes	Yes
Idaho	No	—	—	No	No
Illinois	No	8	15	No	Yes
Indiana	No	0	0	No	No
Iowa	No	0	—	No	No
Kansas	No	2	0	No	Yes
Kentucky	Yes	14	13	Yes	Yes
Louisiana	No	—	—	No	No
Maine	No	12	16	Yes	Yes
Maryland	No	32	6	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	No	11	7	Yes	Yes
Michigan	Yes	14	16	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	No	8	8	Yes	Yes
Mississippi	No	0	0	No	No
Missouri	No	0	12	No	No
Montana	No	8	12	Yes	Yes
Nebraska	No	12	12	Yes	Yes
Nevada	No	0	15	No	No
New Hampshire	Yes	17	9	Yes	Yes
New Jersey	No	—	—	No	No
New Mexico	No	0	6	No	No
New York	No	15	15	No	No
North Carolina	Yes	8	12	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	No	8	9	Yes	Yes
Ohio	No	—	—	No	No
Oklahoma	Yes	12	12	Yes	Yes
Oregon	No	15	4	Yes	Yes
Pennsylvania	Yes	0	6	No	No
Rhode Island	Yes	36	16	Yes	Yes
South Carolina	No	0	15	No	No
South Dakota	No	—	—	No	No
Tennessee	Yes	7	14	Yes	Yes
Texas	No	0	0	No	No
Utah	Yes	10	20	Yes	Yes
Vermont	No	0	9	No	No
Virginia	No	—	—	No	No
Washington	No	12	10	Yes	Yes
West Virginia	No	0	8	No	No
Wisconsin	No	40	15	No	No
Wyoming	Yes	6	15	No	No

— Information was not provided in the original report.

Source: Leaving Children to Chance: NACCRRRA's Ranking of State Standards and Oversight of Small Family Child Care Homes, 2010, at http://www.naccrra.org/publications/naccrra-publications/publications/854-0000_Lvng%20Children%20%20Chance_rev_031510.pdf; and NACCRRRA, Initial Training Requirements, Annual Training Requirements, and Areas of Training Required in Initial Training, FCC Providers, at <http://www.naccrra.org/randd/data/FamilyProviderTraining.php>



Education

American education, which used to be the envy of the world, is in dire straits. The United States ranks 24th among 30 developed countries on overall educational achievement for 15-year-olds. Many public school students, kindergarten through 12th grade, are struggling; minority children and poor children struggle 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.

- American schools are resegregating: 78 percent of Hispanic students and 73 percent of Black students are in predominantly minority schools.
- More than 60 percent of fourth, eighth and 12th grade public school students are reading or doing math below grade level. Seventy-nine percent or more of Black and Hispanic students in these grades are reading or doing math below grade level.
- Black, Hispanic, and American Indian students are underrepresented in gifted and talented programs, but Black children are in special education classes for children with mental retardation and emotional disturbances at much higher rates than other children.
- Black students are more than three times as likely as White or Asian/Pacific Islander and more than twice as likely as Hispanic students to be suspended from school.
- Thirty-five percent of Black and 29 percent of Hispanic high school students attend the more than 1,600 “dropout factories” across our country, where less than 60 percent or fewer of the freshman class will graduate in four years with a regular diploma.
- Black high school students have the lowest averaged freshman graduation rate (61.5%) of any group, with Hispanic students’ graduation rate only slightly higher; Asian/Pacific Islander students have the highest graduation rate (91.4%).
- The Black/White gap in college completion persists, and the Hispanic/White college completion gap is even greater. College graduates’ lifetime earnings are more than one and a half times those of high school graduates and more than twice the earnings of high school dropouts.
- The U.S. spends almost two and a half times as much per prisoner as per public school pupil. Almost half of the states spend more than three times as much per prisoner as per public school pupil.
- In a study of education systems in 60 countries, the United States ranked 31st in math achievement and 23rd in science achievement for 15-year-old students.
- 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.

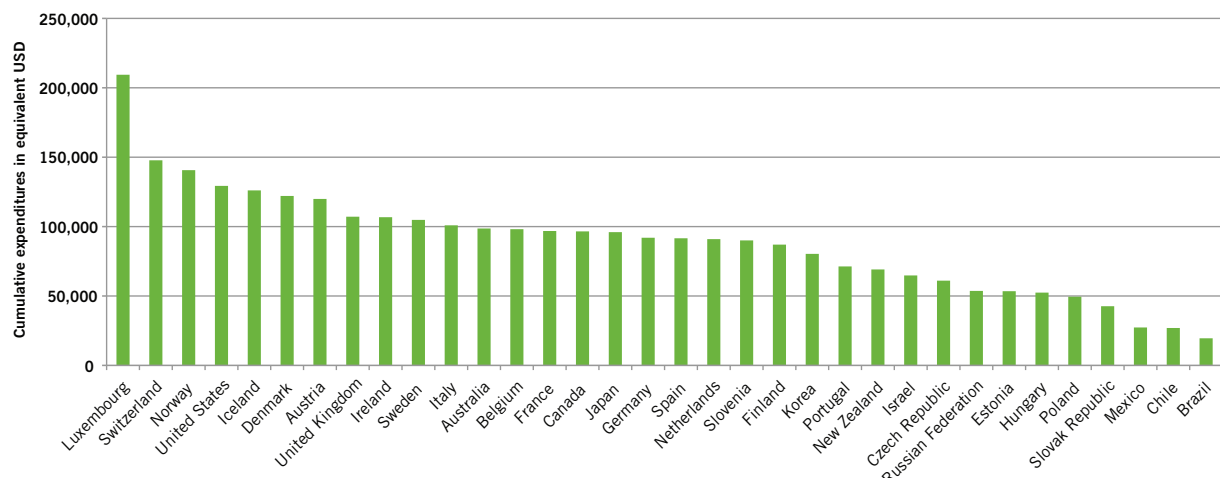
How America Ranks Among Industrialized Countries in Education

Science			Reading			Math		
	PISA Score	Rank		PISA Score	Rank		PISA Score	Rank
China	574.6	1	China (Shanghai)	555.8	1	China (Shanghai)	600.1	1
Finland	554.1	2	Korea	539.3	2	Singapore	562.0	2
China (Hong Kong)	549.0	3	Finland	535.9	3	China (Hong Kong)	554.5	3
Singapore	541.7	4	China (Hong Kong)	533.2	4	Korea	546.2	4
Japan	539.4	5	Singapore	525.9	5	Taiwan	543.2	5
Korea	538.0	6	Canada	524.2	6	Finland	540.5	6
New Zealand	532.0	7	New Zealand	520.9	7	Liechtenstein	536.0	7
Canada	528.7	8	Japan	519.9	8	Switzerland	534.0	8
Estonia	527.8	9	Australia	514.9	9	Japan	529.0	9
Australia	527.3	10	Netherlands	508.4	10	Canada	526.8	10
Netherlands	522.2	11	Belgium	505.9	11	Netherlands	525.8	11
Taiwan	520.4	12	Norway	503.2	12	China (Macao)	525.3	12
Germany	520.4	13	Estonia	501.0	13	New Zealand	519.3	13
Liechtenstein	519.9	14	Switzerland	500.5	14	Belgium	515.3	14
Switzerland	516.6	15	Poland	500.5	15	Australia	514.3	15
United Kingdom	513.7	16	Iceland	500.3	16	Germany	512.8	16
Slovenia	511.8	17	United States	499.8	17	Estonia	512.1	17
China(Macao)	511.1	18	Liechtenstein	499.3	18	Iceland	506.7	18
Poland	508.1	19	Sweden	497.4	19	Denmark	503.3	19
Ireland	508.0	20	Germany	497.3	20	Slovenia	501.5	20
Belgium	506.6	21	Ireland	495.6	21	Norway	498.0	21
Hungary	502.6	22	France	495.6	22	France	496.8	22
United States	502.0	23	Taiwan	495.2	23	Slovak Republic	496.7	23
Czech Republic	500.5	24	Denmark	494.9	24	Austria	495.9	24
Norway	499.9	25	United Kingdom	494.2	25	Poland	494.8	25
Denmark	499.3	26	Hungary	494.2	26	Sweden	494.2	26
France	498.2	27	Portugal	489.3	27	Czech Republic	492.8	27
Iceland	495.6	28	China (Macao)	486.6	28	United Kingdom	492.4	28
Sweden	495.1	29	Italy	486.1	29	Hungary	490.2	29
Austria	494.3	30	Latvia	484.0	30	Luxembourg	489.1	30
Latvia	493.9	31	Slovenia	483.1	31	United States	487.4	31
Portugal	492.9	32	Greece	482.8	32	Ireland	487.1	32

Note: The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) is an internationally standardised assessment that was jointly developed by participating economies and administered to 15-year-olds in schools.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, International Data Explorer, PISA IDE, at <http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/pisa/idepisa/report.aspx>.

Cumulative Expenditures by Educational Institutions Per Student Across the Duration of Primary and Secondary Studies, 2007



Source: OECD (2010), *Education at a Glance 2010: OECD Indicators*, Table B1.3a. Cumulative expenditure by educational institutions per student for all services over the theoretical duration of primary and secondary studies (2007), at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932310282>.

The Four Americas

How 15-year-old Minority Youth Compare to Other Youth Around the World

American 15 year olds rank 17th among industrialized countries in **Reading**.

- Asian students rank 2nd, just behind China and ahead of Korea.
- White students rank 7th, just behind Singapore and ahead of Canada.
- Hispanic students rank 43rd, just behind Lithuania and ahead of Turkey.
- Black students rank 49th, just behind Serbia and ahead of Bulgaria.

American 15 year olds rank 31st among industrialized countries in **Math**.

- Asian students rank 13th, just behind Macao and ahead of New Zealand.
- White students rank 16th, just behind Belgium and ahead of Australia.
- Hispanic students rank 43rd, just behind Croatia and ahead of Dubai.
- Black students rank 52nd, just behind Uruguay and ahead of Chile.

American 15 year olds rank 23rd among industrialized countries in **Science**.

- Asian students rank 7th, just behind Korea and ahead of New Zealand.
- White students rank 9th, just behind New Zealand and ahead of Canada.
- Hispanic students rank 44th, just behind Dubai and ahead of Israel.
- Black students rank 52nd, just behind Bulgaria and Uruguay and ahead of Romania.

College graduates earn more than twice as much annually 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, 2009 Mean Earnings of Persons Who Worked Full-Time, Year-Round

Highest level of education	Earnings	Increase	
		Amount	Percent
Some high school, no diploma	\$29,785		
High school, including GED	38,745	8,960	30.1%
Some college, no degree	45,200	6,455	16.7
Associate (2-year) degree	48,886	3,686	8.2
College degree or more	79,105	30,219	61.8

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2010 Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Table P1NC-04, Educational Attainment of People 18 Years Old and Over, by Total Money Earnings in 2009, Work Experience in 2009, Age, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex. 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.

American schools are resegregating 56 years after *Brown v. Board of Education* outlawed school segregation.

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 21st 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 21st 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.

More than 60 percent of all public students in fourth, eighth and 12th grades are not reading or doing math at grade level. Seventy-nine percent or more of Black and Hispanic students in these same grades are not reading or doing math at grade level.

Reading and Math Performance

Percent of Public School Students Not Reading or Doing Math at Grade Level: NAEP Scores for fourth, eighth and 12th Grade

	Reading	Math
Fourth graders		
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
Eighth graders		
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
12th graders		
Total, all races	64	75
White	55	69
Black	84	94
Hispanic	79	90
Asian, Pacific Islander	51	48

Percent of Public School Students Reading or Doing Math at Grade Level

Fourth graders

Eligible for school lunch	83%	78%
Not eligible for school lunch	55	46

Eighth graders

Eligible for school lunch	84%	83%
Not eligible for school lunch	59	55

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Nation's Report Card: Reading 2009* (2009), Tables A-11, A-12, A-14, A-19, A-20 and A-22; U.S. Department of Education, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Nation's Report Card: Mathematics 2009* (2009), Tables A-11, A-12, A-14, A-19, A-20 and A-22; and U.S. Department of Education, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Nation's Report Card: Grade 12 Reading and Mathematics 2009* (2010) National and Pilot State Results, Figure 22 and 24, Table A-6 and A-16. Calculations of children who are not proficient at specified grade levels by Children's Defense Fund.

Eighty percent or more of Black fourth grade public school students are performing below grade level in reading and math in 33 states and the District of Columbia.

Reading and Math Performance of Fourth Graders, 2009

Percent of Fourth-Grade Public School Students Performing *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 unable to read or do math at grade level. For Black, Hispanic, and American Indian/Alaska Native students, the percentages range from 79 to 88.

Reading and Math Performance of Eighth Graders, 2009

Percent of Eighth-Grade Public School Students Performing *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, New York and the District of Columbia rank in the top five for public school per pupil expenditures but have graduation rates below the national average.

Public School Education, Selected Indicators

	Pupil/ teacher ratio Fall 2008	Averaged freshman graduation rate* 2007–2008	Expenditures per pupil 2007–2008	
			Dollars	Rank
Alabama	15.6	69.0%	\$ 9,197	34
Alaska	16.5	69.1	14,641	4
Arizona	19.9	70.7	7,727	48
Arkansas	12.9	76.4	8,677	41
California	20.8	71.2	9,706	28
Colorado	16.8	75.4	9,152	35
Connecticut	11.7	82.2	14,610	5
Delaware	15.1	72.1	12,153	11
District of Columbia	12.9	56.0	16,353	3
Florida	14.1	66.9	9,084	36
Georgia	13.9	65.4	9,718	27
Hawaii	15.9	76.0	11,800	13
Idaho	18.2	80.1	6,951	50
Illinois	15.6	80.4	10,353	19
Indiana	16.7	74.1	8,867	39
Iowa	13.6	86.4	9,520	31
Kansas	13.1	79.1	9,883	25
Kentucky	15.4	74.4	8,740	40
Louisiana	16.6	63.5	10,006	24
Maine	12.1	79.1	11,761	14
Maryland	14.3	80.4	13,235	10
Massachusetts	13.6	81.5	13,667	9
Michigan	17.5	76.3	10,075	21
Minnesota	15.7	86.4	10,048	23
Mississippi	14.7	63.9	7,890	45
Missouri	13.5	82.4	9,532	30
Montana	14.8	82.0	9,786	26
Nebraska	14.4	83.8	10,565	18
Nevada	19.7	51.3	8,187	44
New Hampshire	12.6	83.4	11,951	12
New Jersey	12.0	84.6	17,620	1
New Mexico	14.5	66.8	9,291	33
New York	12.6	70.8	16,794	2
North Carolina	13.6	72.8	7,798	47
North Dakota	11.6	83.8	9,324	32
Ohio	16.1	79.0	10,340	20
Oklahoma	13.9	78.0	7,683	49
Oregon	19.1	76.7	9,565	29
Pennsylvania	13.7	82.7	11,741	15
Rhode Island	12.8	76.4	14,459	6
South Carolina	14.4	—	9,060	37
South Dakota	13.7	84.4	8,535	42
Tennessee	15.0	74.9	7,820	46
Texas	14.5	73.1	8,350	43
Utah	23.7	74.3	5,978	51
Vermont	10.7	89.3	14,421	7
Virginia	17.3	77.0	10,664	17
Washington	19.1	71.9	9,058	38
West Virginia	14.0	77.3	10,059	22
Wisconsin	14.7	89.6	10,791	16
Wyoming	12.5	76.0	13,856	8
United States	15.3	74.9	\$10,297	

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

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics 2010, Table 70, accessed March 16th, 2011; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Public School Graduates and Dropouts from the Common Core of Data: School Year 2007-08 (NCES 2010-341), Table 1; and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics 2010, Table 191, accessed March 16th, 2011. Ranks calculated by Children's Defense Fund.

The averaged graduation rate for Black students is 20 percentage points below White students and 30 percentage points below that for Asian/Pacific Islander students. Graduation rates for Hispanic students and American Indian/Alaska Native students are only slightly higher than those for Black students.

Graduation Rates, by Race, 2007–2008

Averaged Freshman Graduation Rates of Public Secondary Schools

	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian, Pacific Islander	American Indian, Alaska Native
Alabama	69.0%	73.9%	60.6%	62.2%	87.3%	82.3%
Alaska	69.1	70.3	51.8	90.7	76.6	51.9
Arizona	70.7	73.6	76.9	66.7	98.5	56.3
Arkansas	76.4	77.7	70.2	77.9	100.0	86.9
California	71.2	80.1	57.4	61.2	91.1	65.3
Colorado	75.4	82.9	65.1	56.7	92.1	62.0
Connecticut	82.2	87.5	71.1	65.8	99.0	65.8
Delaware	72.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
District of Columbia	56.0	88.9	58.8	54.2	74.4	100.0
Florida	66.9	70.1	55.7	63.9	91.4	70.3
Georgia	65.4	70.7	57.4	55.4	92.9	72.1
Hawaii	76.0	72.7	69.6	71.3	77.3	80.3
Idaho	80.1	81.7	78.2	68.7	91.5	65.8
Illinois	80.4	87.7	61.5	69.6	100.0	95.8
Indiana	74.1	75.9	52.6	66.6	100.0	69.8
Iowa	86.4	88.0	71.9	70.2	93.2	63.6
Kansas	79.1	82.4	64.7	62.2	93.4	63.9
Kentucky	74.4	74.2	67.8	75.6	100.0	51.0
Louisiana	63.5	71.9	53.3	72.3	86.1	65.2
Maine	79.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	80.4	84.9	73.0	75.9	100.0	73.4
Massachusetts	81.5	84.4	69.6	64.7	89.1	66.8
Michigan	76.3	81.6	59.2	63.8	94.8	66.6
Minnesota	86.4	90.3	66.6	62.3	87.9	55.6
Mississippi	63.9	67.0	60.5	65.9	88.3	58.0
Missouri	82.4	85.2	68.0	83.6	100.0	93.2
Montana	82.0	84.7	64.6	69.5	100.0	63.3
Nebraska	83.8	88.6	57.0	67.2	97.8	55.1
Nevada	51.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Hampshire	83.4	83.3	100.0	48.1	99.2	60.0
New Jersey	84.6	88.3	72.9	76.4	100.0	100.0
New Mexico	66.8	74.7	71.4	62.3	100.0	61.0
New York	70.8	82.7	54.7	53.1	84.2	55.5
North Carolina	72.8	77.3	61.9	63.7	86.9	60.7
North Dakota	83.8	87.8	95.1	63.7	85.9	47.0
Ohio	79.0	84.4	55.5	65.6	95.3	74.1
Oklahoma	78.0	79.0	72.4	73.0	100.0	76.4
Oregon	76.7	77.1	65.8	71.0	91.2	62.8
Pennsylvania	82.7	86.9	64.5	67.8	100.0	63.8
Rhode Island	76.4	79.0	74.7	70.1	74.4	78.0
South Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Dakota	84.4	88.3	88.4	71.0	97.4	51.3
Tennessee	74.9	77.3	67.4	72.3	94.3	71.9
Texas	73.1	81.6	65.7	65.9	98.6	80.1
Utah	74.3	77.9	54.4	50.6	73.5	57.6
Vermont	89.3	81.1	91.2	100.0	81.8	83.9
Virginia	77.0	80.8	65.3	70.5	99.1	55.2
Washington	71.9	73.6	58.2	60.3	84.4	50.6
West Virginia	77.3	77.3	72.3	87.8	100.0	70.0
Wisconsin	89.6	94.0	63.1	75.0	97.5	73.9
Wyoming	76.0	78.5	61.8	65.5	98.5	38.5
United States	74.9	81.0	61.5	63.5	91.4	64.2

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Public School Graduates and Dropouts From the Common Core of Data: School Year 2007-08 (NCES 2010-341), tables 2 and 3. Data from "NCES Common Core of Data State Dropout and Completion Data File," School Year 2007-08, Version 1a, at <http://dashboard.ed.gov/>

The U.S. spends almost two and a half times as much per prisoner as per public school pupil.

Spending on Prisoners vs. Spending on Public School Students, 2007

	Expenditure per prisoner	Expenditure per pupil	Ratio
Alabama	\$ 13,518	\$ 8,398	1.61
Alaska	63,979	12,324	5.19
Arizona	22,984	7,338	3.13
Arkansas	18,788	8,391	2.24
California	37,709	8,952	4.21
Colorado	22,429	8,286	2.71
Connecticut	45,004	13,659	3.29
Delaware	47,266	11,760	4.02
District of Columbia*		15,511	
Florida	18,994	8,567	2.22
Georgia	19,700	9,102	2.16
Hawaii	41,107	11,060	3.72
Idaho	22,199	6,648	3.34
Illinois**		9,596	
Indiana	20,534	9,080	2.26
Iowa	26,926	8,791	3.06
Kansas	26,928	9,243	2.91
Kentucky	19,037	7,940	2.40
Louisiana	10,422	8,937	1.17
Maine	52,077	11,644	4.47
Maryland	44,342	11,975	3.70
Massachusetts	78,580	12,857	6.11
Michigan	29,843	9,922	3.01
Minnesota	24,307	9,589	2.53
Mississippi	12,832	7,459	1.72
Missouri	17,838	8,848	2.02
Montana	32,018	9,191	3.48
Nebraska	20,208	10,068	2.01
Nevada	17,496	7,806	2.24
New Hampshire	27,005	11,037	2.45
New Jersey	37,839	16,163	2.34
New Mexico	38,079	8,849	4.30
New York	38,483	15,546	2.48
North Carolina	30,357	7,878	3.85
North Dakota	35,695	8,671	4.12
Ohio	15,940	9,940	1.60
Oklahoma	17,379	7,430	2.34
Oregon	26,124	8,958	2.92
Pennsylvania	30,701	10,905	2.82
Rhode Island	55,452	13,453	4.12
South Carolina	17,133	8,566	2.00
South Dakota	25,659	8,064	3.18
Tennessee	15,691	7,129	2.20
Texas	17,140	7,850	2.18
Utah	29,044	5,706	5.09
Vermont	30,948	13,629	2.27
Virginia	21,017	10,214	2.06
Washington	35,267	8,524	4.14
West Virginia	37,364	9,727	3.84
Wisconsin	33,175	10,367	3.20
Wyoming	36,306	13,266	2.74
United States	22,722	9,683	2.35

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

** Illinois did not provide data.

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Abstracts, 2007 (September 2010), Table cjee0710, Detail of direct expenditure for correctional activities of State governments by character and object, fiscal 2007, at <<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=2315>>; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prison Inmates at Midyear 2007 (June 2008)*, Appendix Table 2; and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 2009* (April 2010), Table 185. 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.

In 2007 almost one in five high school students admitted carrying a weapon; one-third of them brought a 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.

A New Look at America's "Dropout Factories"

In 2004, Johns Hopkins University researchers identified 2,000 schools in the United States as "dropout factories" – high schools where 60 percent or fewer of the students in any given ninth grade class will graduate in four years. Although they represented a relatively small percentage (18%) of all high schools in the country, these "dropout factories" were responsible for turning out over half of the nation's dropouts. The students attending these failing schools were overwhelmingly minority and overwhelmingly poor. In fact, researchers found that, at the time, almost half of all Black high school students and 39 percent of all Latino high school students in America attended a "dropout factory," while only 11 percent of White students did so.

Today, thanks in large part to the John Hopkins researchers' unrelenting spotlight on these low-performing high schools, the number of "dropout factories" has been reduced, as has the proportion of minority children who attend them. However, there is still much work to be done to turn all of these high schools that manufacture failure into ones that program students for success.

Currently,

- 2.1 million students, about 13 percent of all high school students in America, are enrolled in America's 1,634 Dropout Factories.
- 35 percent of all Black high school students in the nation, 29 percent of all Hispanic high school students, and only 8 percent of all White high school students attend Dropout Factories.
- Dropout Factories are still responsible for producing half the nation's dropouts.
- 849 Dropout Factories are located in cities, 367 in suburbs, and 295 in rural areas.
- There is at least one Dropout Factory in every state. Seventy percent are found in just 12 states: Pennsylvania, New York, Mississippi, Ohio, South Carolina, North Carolina, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Michigan, Georgia, and California.
- Between 2008 and 2009, nationally there was a reduction, by 112, in the total number of Dropout Factories. However, over the same period, nine states added three or more, and New York and Georgia each added 10.

President Obama has set a goal that, by 2020, America will once again lead the world in college completion. To reach that goal, our nation will first need to do a better job of keeping high school students in school through graduation and preparing them adequately for success in college, without remediation. We must push forward and accelerate our successes to bring the number of Dropout Factories to zero.

Sources: "Locating the Dropout Crisis: Which High Schools Produce the Nation's Dropouts? Where are they Located? Who Attends Them?" Robert Balfanz and Nettie Legers, 2004: Center for Research on the Education of Students Placed at Risk (CRESPAR); "Building a Grad Nation: Progress and Challenge in Ending the High School Dropout Epidemic," Robert Balfanz, John Bridgeland, Laura Moore, and Joanna Fox, 2010: America's Promise Alliance, Civic Enterprises, Everyone Graduates Center. "Building a Grad Nation: 2010-2011 Annual Update," 2011.

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, 2009

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	19,382	7.2%	51.5%	25.3%	50.9%
Alaska	2,551	5.5	45.6	32.9	27.7
Arizona	27,017	7.5	46.3	27.0	41.6
Arkansas	11,145	7.0	53.2	28.3	46.8
California	112,937	5.2	50.5	31.9	36.8
Colorado	20,124	7.5	62.3	41.2	33.9
Connecticut	9,100	4.4	63.9	41.7	34.6
Delaware	2,928	5.8	63.6	—	76.7
District of Columbia	2,841	7.4	33.2	—	—
Florida	67,497	7.1	45.3	22.7	50.0
Georgia	44,884	7.5	42.7	20.4	52.3
Hawaii	4,775	7.4	30.2	23.9	—
Idaho	6,125	6.2	63.5	42.0	33.8
Illinois	44,137	5.9	46.5	25.1	45.9
Indiana	26,772	7.3	59.0	35.0	40.6
Iowa	8,965	5.1	63.2	45.9	27.3
Kansas	8,305	5.1	64.3	40.0	37.8
Kentucky	16,986	7.0	43.1	16.6	61.5
Louisiana	20,456	7.8	48.9	30.0	38.6
Maine	2,943	3.9	49.3	30.2	38.7
Maryland	15,609	4.7	49.7	30.3	38.9
Massachusetts	15,991	4.2	53.9	33.1	38.6
Michigan	34,067	5.7	43.7	16.9	61.4
Minnesota	10,959	3.7	56.8	37.1	34.7
Mississippi	14,079	7.4	40.3	20.5	49.3
Missouri	24,139	7.2	54.3	30.9	43.2
Montana	5,096	8.6	37.5	16.2	56.7
Nebraska	5,389	5.2	66.0	41.0	37.9
Nevada	15,663	11.0	59.4	34.0	42.7
New Hampshire	2,072	2.6	82.4	45.3	45.0
New Jersey	15,805	3.4	48.1	31.0	35.7
New Mexico	10,984	9.1	49.9	25.3	49.4
New York	61,388	5.5	39.9	25.6	35.7
North Carolina	38,766	7.3	48.8	24.3	50.1
North Dakota	1,956	4.7	43.7	37.3	—
Ohio	32,753	5.0	51.2	27.5	46.3
Oklahoma	17,488	8.3	53.1	36.9	30.5
Oregon	12,199	5.9	67.2	37.6	44.0
Pennsylvania	37,346	5.1	43.2	26.7	38.3
Rhode Island	4,320	6.7	59.6	29.6	50.3
South Carolina	17,681	6.6	45.0	25.8	42.7
South Dakota	2,840	5.5	41.1	37.3	—
Tennessee	17,932	5.1	53.4	25.9	51.4
Texas	105,456	7.3	53.6	35.9	33.0
Utah	8,449	4.8	65.3	32.3	50.6
Vermont	1,737	4.5	35.0	—	41.6
Virginia	16,794	3.6	44.7	25.5	42.9
Washington	22,519	6.1	50.4	32.9	34.8
West Virginia	8,539	8.8	40.2	15.5	61.4
Wisconsin	12,869	3.9	57.1	38.4	32.7
Wyoming	2,479	7.8	55.4	25.5	54.0
United States	1,053,234	6.0	49.8	29.0	41.8

Sample too small to calculate a reliable number or rate.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2009 American Community Survey, Table 14005. 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 formulas that favor school districts with large numbers of students.

Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act

	Number of pupils served, 2007–2008	Total allocations, 2009 (in 1,000s)	Percent of pupils who are eligible, 2008–2009	Grant per eligible pupil, 2008–2009
Alabama	400,838	\$ 242,060	21.9%	\$ 1,344
Alaska	69,920	46,044	13.5	2,108
Arizona	584,110	300,152	19.6	1,363
Arkansas	320,015	170,408	22.3	1,477
California	4,571,485	1,800,558	18.5	1,310
Colorado	213,792	166,968	13.8	1,531
Connecticut	223,263	115,601	14.6	1,833
Delaware	122,574	42,313	29.1	2,082
District of Columbia	78,108	49,535	12.5	2,336
Florida	1,637,345	702,690	17.0	1,364
Georgia	815,047	506,877	18.5	1,586
Hawaii	110,834	44,783	11.8	1,731
Idaho	188,337	53,409	14.6	1,225
Illinois	1,383,148	640,580	17.5	1,850
Indiana	820,671	269,669	15.9	1,515
Iowa	275,136	80,164	12.5	1,267
Kansas	303,616	115,985	14.9	1,574
Kentucky	544,230	235,930	20.9	1,508
Louisiana	531,838	315,407	26.3	1,373
Maine	143,690	54,832	14.8	1,763
Maryland	158,155	194,194	11.0	1,866
Massachusetts	464,659	248,911	15.7	1,847
Michigan	1,610,785	566,379	18.2	1,727
Minnesota	313,734	144,364	11.6	1,532
Mississippi	339,471	201,042	27.2	1,318
Missouri	369,610	238,468	18.8	1,337
Montana	114,199	47,250	17.4	1,663
Nebraska	103,518	73,880	13.5	1,652
Nevada	82,970	93,546	14.3	1,472
New Hampshire	78,572	40,758	9.8	2,252
New Jersey	692,273	291,371	14.9	1,769
New Mexico	195,603	119,878	23.3	1,387
New York	1,777,301	1,264,435	20.8	2,034
North Carolina	504,978	378,758	19.4	1,261
North Dakota	50,539	36,283	12.0	2,822
Ohio	1,193,471	555,749	17.3	1,640
Oklahoma	382,025	164,244	19.8	1,274
Oregon	206,999	148,129	16.8	1,342
Pennsylvania	1,255,637	589,777	17.3	1,796
Rhode Island	118,996	53,545	17.9	1,807
South Carolina	535,894	213,873	20.7	1,356
South Dakota	54,762	45,102	15.2	2,004
Tennessee	701,532	278,045	19.7	1,380
Texas	3,001,541	1,437,805	22.8	1,352
Utah	109,129	72,333	10.1	1,298
Vermont	51,870	34,913	12.2	2,885
Virginia	321,442	251,482	12.9	1,591
Washington	531,769	215,768	14.2	1,298
West Virginia	101,948	94,877	23.0	1,423
Wisconsin	527,152	217,408	13.9	1,825
Wyoming	37,800	34,981	11.6	3,149
United States	29,326,331	14,301,514		

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), *Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey, 2007-2008*, Table 3; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 2009* (March 2010), Table 379; and Rural School and Community Trust, analysis of data from the Congressional Research Service.
Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

More than 6.8 million children and youths with disabilities, ages birth through 21, receive special education and related services under IDEA.

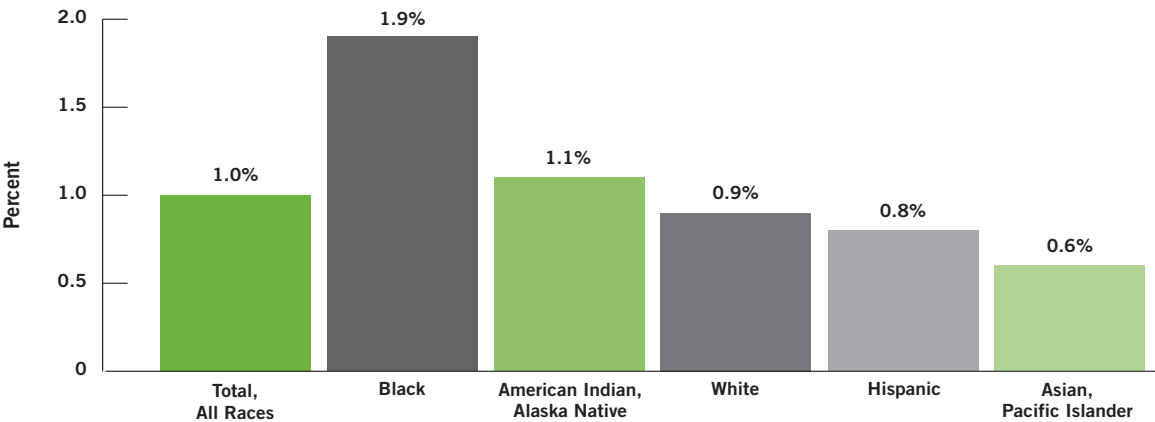
Children Receiving Services Under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), by Age, 2008

	Part C			Part B		
	Ages 0-2	Ages 3-5	Ages 6-11	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-21	Ages 3-21
Alabama	2,955	7,079	33,543	37,236	5,003	82,861
Alaska	576	1,941	8,076	6,736	909	17,662
Arizona	5,783	14,028	53,449	51,966	5,350	124,793
Arkansas	2,878	12,288	24,033	25,500	2,898	64,719
California	40,977	70,497	271,056	294,272	35,270	671,095
Colorado	4,728	11,255	34,677	33,361	4,284	83,577
Connecticut	4,603	7,911	26,572	30,825	3,545	68,853
Delaware	848	2,237	7,640	8,165	1,042	19,084
District of Columbia	309	543	3,539	5,497	1,092	10,671
Florida	13,261	33,796	157,492	171,823	21,864	384,975
Georgia	5,723	16,185	76,943	78,657	7,922	179,707
Hawaii	3,621	2,501	7,694	9,305	630	20,130
Idaho	1,954	3,981	12,052	10,700	1,197	27,930
Illinois	18,535	36,997	127,977	137,137	16,418	318,529
Indiana	9,756	18,834	75,044	72,382	9,854	176,114
Iowa	3,576	5,944	26,297	31,606	3,515	67,362
Kansas	3,425	9,896	27,183	25,750	2,901	65,730
Kentucky	4,999	19,755	48,321	35,648	4,008	107,732
Louisiana	3,788	9,860	38,391	33,359	4,412	86,022
Maine	982	3,700	13,343	14,701	1,540	33,284
Maryland	7,315	12,203	41,224	44,974	5,050	103,451
Massachusetts	14,902	16,317	67,516	76,472	8,192	168,497
Michigan	10,023	24,488	94,749	100,108	13,099	232,444
Minnesota	4,579	14,361	48,132	49,995	7,503	119,991
Mississippi	2,115	8,968	27,283	24,804	3,352	64,407
Missouri	3,784	15,245	55,495	54,774	7,432	132,946
Montana	731	1,954	7,291	7,613	787	17,645
Nebraska	1,408	4,522	20,056	17,632	1,828	44,038
Nevada	2,052	6,170	19,700	20,634	1,824	48,328
New Hampshire	1,411	2,891	11,123	14,616	1,526	30,156
New Jersey	9,786	15,379	95,926	103,089	9,516	223,910
New Mexico	4,405	6,487	18,525	18,317	2,628	45,957
New York	31,150	61,799	168,213	192,674	21,653	444,339
North Carolina	9,290	18,682	82,768	76,879	9,399	187,728
North Dakota	935	1,576	5,512	5,507	683	13,278
Ohio	14,840	23,209	99,902	123,665	18,102	264,878
Oklahoma	2,923	7,431	40,428	41,563	4,514	93,936
Oregon	2,590	9,008	34,117	32,355	3,924	79,404
Pennsylvania	16,914	29,496	110,940	137,230	17,292	294,958
Rhode Island	1,764	2,930	10,448	12,726	1,492	27,596
South Carolina	4,398	10,763	43,674	41,536	5,923	101,896
South Dakota	1,128	2,734	8,224	6,084	825	17,867
Tennessee	4,362	12,325	50,854	49,325	5,921	118,425
Texas	26,777	38,169	172,768	216,219	25,155	452,311
Utah	3,109	8,366	29,956	24,092	2,670	65,084
Vermont	758	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	6,321	17,124	66,049	73,615	9,901	166,689
Washington	4,906	14,006	55,188	49,715	6,425	125,334
West Virginia	2,682	5,899	20,532	18,036	2,511	46,978
Wisconsin	5,980	15,153	49,809	54,333	6,009	125,304
Wyoming	1,091	3,083	5,933	5,112	639	14,767
United States	337,706	699,966	2,635,657	2,808,320	339,429	6,483,372

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs, Data Analysis Systems (DANS), Tables AR 1-1 and AR 8-1. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

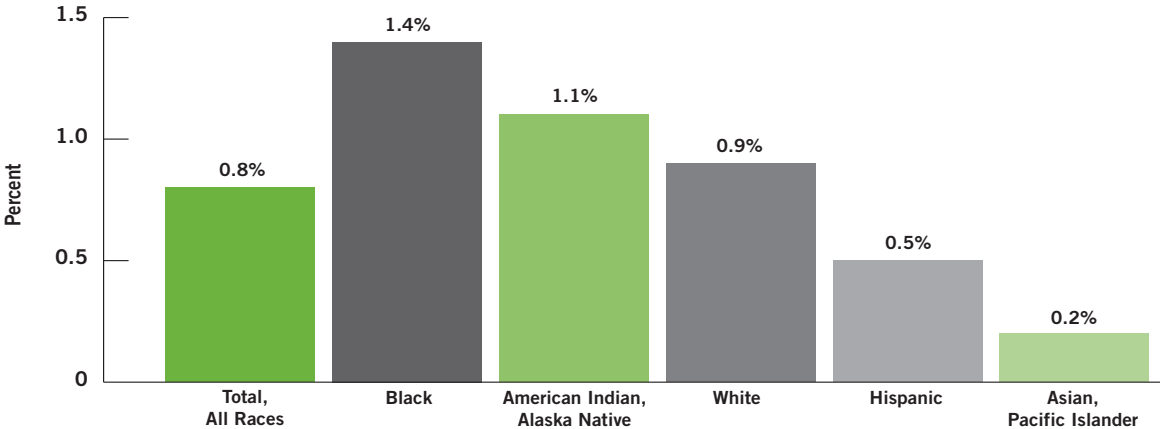
Black students are far more likely than other students to be enrolled in special education classes for children with mental retardation and emotional disturbances. American Indian/Alaska Native and Black students are more likely to be enrolled in classes for students with learning disabilities.

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



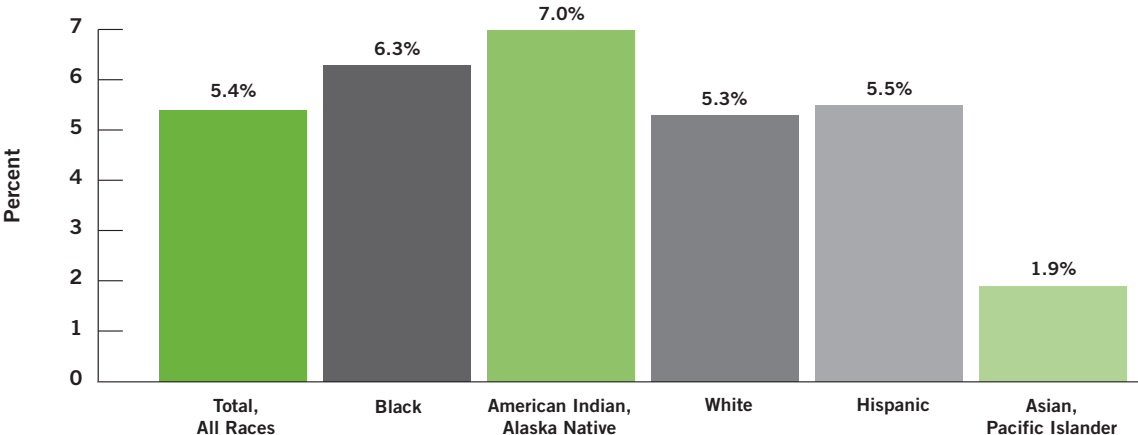
Source: U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, 2006 Civil Rights Data Collection, projections. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

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 special education classes 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>; 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 special education 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 special education 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

	Total, all races	American Indian, Alaska Native	Asian, Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Black	White
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.

Just over two-thirds of U.S. high school math teachers majored in math.

High School Teachers with Undergraduate Major in Subject Matter Taught, 2007–2008

Teaching Field	Percent with Undergraduate Major in Field
Arts, music	90.3%
Health, physical education	88.5
Natural sciences	83.5
Social sciences	82.8
English, language arts	81.7
Foreign languages	79.9
Vocational, technical	73.6
Math	67.3
Special Education	4.4

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics 2009 (April 2010), Table 70.

Demographics of Public School Teachers, Grades 9–12

Sex

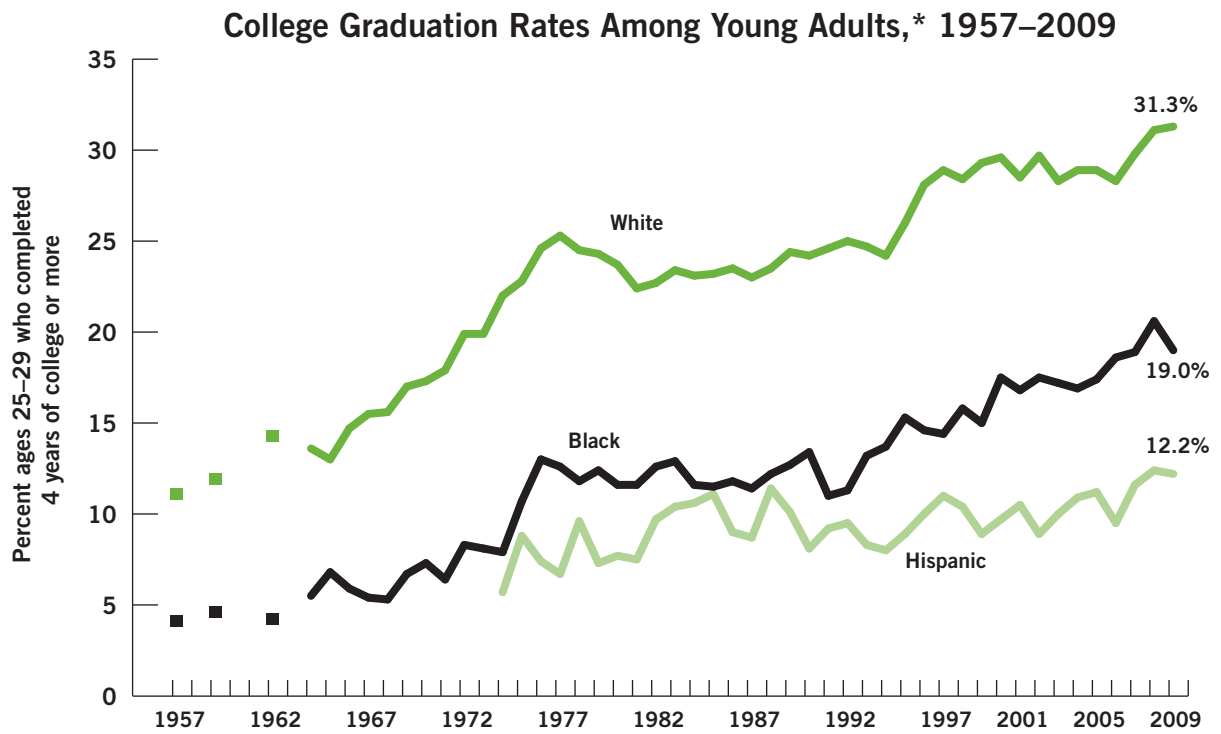
Female	58.0%
Male	42.0

Race/ethnicity

White	83.5
Black	6.9
Hispanic	6.6
Asian, Pacific Islander	1.5
Two or more races	0.9
American Indian, Alaska Native	0.5

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics 2009 (April 2010), Table 70.

Although the college graduation rates for Black and Hispanic young adults has increased over the past 40 years, the rates are still far behind White graduation rates.



* People 25 to 29 years old.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Table A-2, Percent of People 25 Years Old and Over Who Have Completed High School or College, by Race, Hispanic Origin and Sex: Selected Years 1940 to 2009, at <<http://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/education/cps2009/tabA-2.xls>>.

White men ages 25 to 29 are almost twice as likely as Black men and almost two-and-a-half times more likely than Hispanic men to complete four or more years of college. White women are more than one-and-a-half times as likely as Black woman and more than two-and-a-half times as likely as Hispanic women to complete four or more years of college.

Percent of Young Adults* Who Completed Four or More Years of College by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, 1957 to 2009

	All Races (of any race)			White			Black			Hispanic		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1957	10.4%	13.5%	7.5%	11.1%	14.5%	7.8%	4.1%	3.3%	5.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
1959	11.1	14.8	7.6	11.9	15.9	8.1	4.6	5.6	3.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
1962	13.1	17.2	9.2	14.3	18.7	10.0	4.2	5.7	3.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
1964	12.8	16.6	9.2	13.6	17.5	9.9	5.5	7.5	3.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
1965	12.4	15.6	9.5	13.0	16.4	9.8	6.8	7.3	6.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
1966	14.0	16.8	11.3	14.7	17.9	11.8	5.9	5.4	6.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
1967	14.6	17.2	12.1	15.5	18.3	12.7	5.4	4.2	6.3	n/a	n/a	n/a
1968	14.7	18.0	11.6	15.6	19.1	12.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	n/a	n/a	n/a
1969	16.0	19.4	12.8	17.0	20.6	13.4	6.7	8.1	5.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
1970	16.4	20.0	12.9	17.3	21.3	13.3	7.3	6.7	8.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
1971	16.9	20.1	13.8	17.9	21.3	14.6	6.4	6.4	6.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
1972	19.0	22.0	16.0	19.9	23.1	16.7	8.3	7.1	9.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
1973	19.0	21.6	16.4	19.9	22.8	17.0	8.1	7.1	8.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
1974	20.7	23.9	17.6	22.0	25.3	18.8	7.9	8.8	7.2	5.7%	7.2%	4.6%
1975	21.9	25.1	18.7	22.8	26.3	19.4	10.7	11.4	10.1	8.8	10.0	7.3
1976	23.7	27.5	20.1	24.6	28.7	20.6	13.0	12.0	13.6	7.4	10.3	4.8
1977	24.0	27.0	21.1	25.3	28.5	22.1	12.6	12.8	12.4	6.7	7.2	6.4
1978	23.3	26.0	20.6	24.5	27.6	21.4	11.8	10.7	12.6	9.6	9.6	9.7
1979	23.1	25.6	20.5	24.3	27.1	21.5	12.4	13.3	11.7	7.3	7.9	6.8
1980	22.5	24.0	21.0	23.7	25.5	22.0	11.6	10.5	12.5	7.7	8.4	6.9
1981	21.3	23.1	19.6	22.4	24.3	20.5	11.6	12.1	11.1	7.5	8.6	6.5
1982	21.7	23.3	20.2	22.7	24.5	20.9	12.6	11.8	13.2	9.7	10.7	8.7
1983	22.5	23.9	21.1	23.4	25.0	21.8	12.9	13.1	12.8	10.4	9.6	11.1
1984	21.9	23.2	20.7	23.1	24.3	21.9	11.6	12.9	10.5	10.6	9.6	11.6
1985	22.2	23.1	21.3	23.2	24.2	22.2	11.5	10.3	12.6	11.1	10.9	11.2
1986	22.4	22.9	21.9	23.5	24.1	22.9	11.8	10.1	13.3	9.0	8.9	9.1
1987	22.0	22.3	21.7	23.0	23.3	22.8	11.4	11.6	11.1	8.7	9.2	8.2
1988	22.5	23.2	21.9	23.5	24.0	22.9	12.2	12.6	11.9	11.4	12.1	10.6
1989	23.4	23.9	22.9	24.4	24.8	24.0	12.7	12.0	13.3	10.1	9.6	10.6
1990	23.2	23.7	22.8	24.2	24.2	24.3	13.4	15.1	11.9	8.1	7.3	9.1
1991	23.2	23.0	23.4	24.6	24.1	25.0	11.0	11.5	10.6	9.2	8.1	10.4
1992	23.6	23.2	24.0	25.0	24.2	25.7	11.3	12.0	10.6	9.5	8.8	10.3
1993	23.7	23.4	23.9	24.7	24.4	25.1	13.2	12.6	13.8	8.3	7.1	9.8
1994	23.3	22.5	24.0	24.2	23.6	24.8	13.7	11.7	15.4	8.0	6.6	9.8
1995	24.7	24.5	24.9	26.0	25.4	26.6	15.3	17.2	13.6	8.9	7.8	10.1
1996	27.1	26.1	28.2	28.1	27.2	29.1	14.6	12.4	16.4	10.0	10.2	9.8
1997	27.8	26.3	29.3	28.9	27.2	30.7	14.4	12.1	16.4	11.0	9.6	10.1
1998	27.3	25.6	29.0	28.4	26.5	30.4	15.8	14.2	17.0	10.4	9.5	11.3
1999	28.2	26.8	29.5	29.3	27.6	30.9	15.0	13.1	16.5	8.9	7.5	10.4
2000	29.1	27.9	30.1	29.6	27.8	31.3	17.5	18.1	17.0	9.7	8.3	11.0
2001	28.4	25.5	31.3	28.5	25.1	32.1	16.8	15.6	17.9	10.5	8.2	13.3
2002	29.3	26.9	31.8	29.7	26.5	33.1	17.5	17.4	17.7	8.9	8.3	9.7
2003	28.4	26.0	30.9	28.3	25.3	31.5	17.2	17.5	17.0	10.0	8.4	12.0
2004	28.7	26.1	31.4	28.9	25.8	32.1	16.9	13.4	19.7	10.9	9.6	12.4
2005	28.8	25.5	32.2	28.9	25.3	32.7	17.4	14.1	20.1	11.2	10.2	12.4
2006	28.4	25.3	31.6	28.3	25.0	31.7	18.6	14.9	21.6	9.5	6.9	12.8
2007	29.6	26.3	33.0	29.8	25.8	34.0	18.9	17.9	19.9	11.6	8.6	15.4
2008	30.8	26.8	34.9	31.1	26.7	35.9	20.6	18.7	22.3	12.4	10.0	15.5
2009	30.6	26.6	34.8	31.3	27.0	36.0	19.0	15.2	22.4	12.2	11.0	13.8

* People 25 to 29 years old

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Table A-2, Percent of People 25 Years Old and Over Who Have Completed High School or College, by Race, Hispanic Origin and Sex: Selected Years 1940 to 2009, at <<http://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/education/cps2009/tabA-2.xls>>.



Child Welfare

Child abuse and neglect and the mental health, substance abuse and other problems often associated with it, can push children into the cradle to prison pipeline. Prevention services and treatment to help children exposed to trauma heal are often lacking. Parents don't get the mental health and substance abuse treatment they need. Children in foster care frequently move from home to home, disrupting any sense of stability and their education. Some move from foster care to the juvenile justice system.

- A child is abused or neglected every 42 seconds; almost 80 percent of them are victims of neglect. Infants are the most likely to suffer from maltreatment. Forty percent of child victims receive no post-investigation services and many more receive far fewer services than they need. Nearly 40 percent are served at home and 20.8 percent are placed in foster care.
- 1,161 children enter foster care each day and remain there on average more than two years. Every two minutes a child enters foster care.
- About two-thirds of the children who exit from foster care in a year exit to a family member. An estimated 115,000 children in foster care are waiting to be adopted.
- While the number of children and Black children in foster care is declining, Black children are still overrepresented. Thirty percent of the children in foster care are Black, double the percent of the child population who are Black.
- Foster care often promotes instability. In every state but one, more than half the children in care for two or more years experience at least three placements.
- More than 29,000 youth aged out of foster care at 18 or older in 2009; in most states more than 60 percent of these youth entered foster care when they older were than 12.

Who Are the Children Who Are Abused and Neglected?

- Infants and toddlers are the most likely to be victims of abuse and neglect. One-third of all victims are three or younger.
- Of all maltreated victims 78.6 percent are victims of neglect; 2.4 percent of medical neglect; 17.8 percent of physical abuse; 9.6 percent of sexual abuse; 7.1 percent of psychological abuse, and 9.8 percent are victims of other or unknown types of maltreatment.
- Nearly half of all abused and neglected children are White; more than one-fifth 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.
- More than half of the child victims are reported to child protection agencies by teachers, police officers and other social services or medical professionals.
- Forty percent of child victims receive no services after the investigation.
- Three-quarters of child victims have no history of prior victimization.
- Approximately one in five child victims in 2009 was maltreated by someone other than his/her parents.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families, Child Maltreatment: 2009 (December 2010). Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

**A child is abused or neglected every 42 seconds; almost eight out of ten are victims of neglect.
Children three or younger are the most likely victims of maltreatment.**

Child Maltreatment, 2009*

	Victims of maltreatment		Type of maltreatment** (percent distribution)					
	Number	Rate***	Neglect	Medical neglect	Physical abuse	Sexual abuse	Psychological maltreatment	Other, unknown, or missing
Alabama	8,123	7.2	37.3%	—	48.7%	23.1%	0.4%	—
Alaska	3,544	19.3	89.3	1.9%	12.7	2.9	20.3	—
Arizona	3,803	2.2	72.0	—	25.8	9.1	0.6	—
Arkansas	9,926	14.0	65.7	7.8	19.2	23.4	1.2	0.0%
California	73,962	7.8	82.9	—	11.5	7.4	17.5	0.1
Colorado	11,341	9.2	78.4	1.6	15.1	9.9	4.6	0.7
Connecticut	9,090	11.3	97.0	3.9	6.9	4.5	4.6	—
Delaware	2,015	9.7	42.5	1.1	18.0	7.7	32.9	9.0
District of Columbia	3,279	28.8	67.5	4.1	15.7	3.2	1.2	30.0
Florida	45,841	11.3	52.7	2.3	10.5	4.7	1.4	56.2
Georgia	23,249	9.0	69.1	4.7	13.2	5.0	20.8	—
Hawaii	2,007	6.9	15.4	1.7	9.6	3.8	0.5	94.9
Idaho	1,571	3.7	74.9	1.1	20.8	5.9	0.1	8.6
Illinois	27,446	8.6	74.0	2.3	22.5	16.3	0.1	—
Indiana	22,330	14.0	87.5	2.2	12.1	17.7	0.8	—
Iowa	11,636	16.3	92.2	1.1	13.2	5.0	0.7	5.6
Kansas	1,329	1.9	17.5	3.2	22.0	35.4	10.5	23.0
Kentucky	16,187	16.0	95.3	—	10.0	4.5	0.4	—
Louisiana	9,063	8.1	82.8	—	28.0	7.8	0.9	0.4
Maine	3,809	14.0	75.3	—	17.5	7.1	46.1	—
Maryland	15,310	11.3	72.7	—	25.7	12.4	0.4	—
Massachusetts	34,639	24.2	103.6	—	13.8	2.8	0.2	0.0
Michigan	29,976	12.8	90.1	2.9	23.6	4.2	28.1	32.2
Minnesota	4,668	3.7	75.2	1.4	20.5	16.9	0.8	—
Mississippi	7,369	9.6	65.2	4.2	19.0	14.7	11.0	0.4
Missouri	5,226	3.7	53.5	2.8	33.1	28.5	5.4	—
Montana	1,521	6.9	84.1	1.6	13.7	6.2	22.8	0.3
Nebraska	4,871	10.8	97.4	0.0	11.8	8.1	0.5	—
Nevada	4,443	6.5	75.8	1.8	29.6	8.3	3.1	—
New Hampshire	924	3.2	80.4	3.2	12.0	16.1	1.8	—
New Jersey	8,725	4.3	79.1	2.4	18.7	10.3	0.2	—
New Mexico	4,915	9.6	83.4	2.6	14.9	4.9	18.2	—
New York	77,620	17.5	107.0	6.2	11.4	3.6	1.0	30.0
North Carolina	22,371	9.8	87.4	1.9	10.7	8.2	0.3	0.8
North Dakota	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
Ohio	31,270	11.5	47.7	1.5	37.5	19.4	6.5	—
Oklahoma	7,157	7.8	89.0	2.5	19.0	7.8	20.0	0.0
Oregon	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
Pennsylvania	3,913	1.4	3.9	2.9	34.0	64.2	1.1	—
Rhode Island	2,804	12.4	93.1	1.4	14.5	4.3	0.1	1.7
South Carolina	12,381	11.5	72.4	3.8	34.3	6.5	1.0	0.3
South Dakota	1,443	7.2	93.6	—	12.5	4.9	3.1	—
Tennessee	8,822	5.9	59.0	2.9	15.3	31.2	2.4	—
Texas	66,359	9.6	81.8	3.3	21.4	9.5	1.0	0.0
Utah	12,704	14.6	21.0	0.3	13.1	17.8	51.5	22.0
Vermont	696	5.5	4.0	2.0	52.3	52.9	1.4	—
Virginia	5,951	3.2	63.1	2.7	27.9	15.8	1.2	—
Washington	6,070	3.9	82.7	—	24.7	7.4	—	—
West Virginia	4,978	12.9	56.2	1.2	30.4	4.9	32.4	12.1
Wisconsin	4,654	3.6	55.4	1.5	22.2	29.9	1.2	—
Wyoming	707	5.4	70.7	1.3	8.1	12.6	13.0	3.8
United States	682,038	9.6	78.6	2.4	17.8	9.6	7.1	9.8

* The methodology for this analysis was modified by using unique counts of children, rather than duplicate counts. Unique counts identify and count a child once, regardless of the number of reports that received a CPS response, and the duplicate counts identify a child each time that he or she was a subject of a report that received a CPS response.

** 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 2009* (December 2010), Table 3-13 "Reported Maltreatment Types of Victims, 2009" (unique counts). Available at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm09/cm09.pdf#page=31>, page 46. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Consistent with recent years, about 40 percent of children abused or neglected in 2009 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	331,000	42.9	161,000	20.9	283,000	36.7
2009	763,000	457,000	59.9	298,000	39.1	159,000	20.8	306,000	40.1

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 2009* (April 2010), pp. x. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

The number of children in foster care has decreased 20 percent since 2005 and exits from care have exceeded entries from care for the past three years.

Trends in Foster Care and Adoption, FYs 2002–2009

Year	In care on September 30	Entries	Exits	Waiting to be adopted	Adopted
2002	523,000	295,000	278,000	134,000	51,000
2003	510,000	289,000	278,000	131,000	50,000
2004	508,000	298,000	281,000	130,000	51,000
2005	511,000	307,000	287,000	131,000	52,000
2006	505,000	305,000	295,000	135,000	51,000
2007	489,000	293,000	295,000	134,000	53,000
2008	460,000	274,000	288,000	127,000	55,000
2009	424,000	255,000	276,000	115,000	57,000

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau, AFCARS Data, "Trends in Foster Care and Adoption – FY2002-FY2009," at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/afcars/trends02-09.pdf.

Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking

Domestic minor sex trafficking is the commercial sexual exploitation of children under age 18 within U.S. borders. It includes child sex slavery, prostitution of children, commercial sexual exploitation of children, and rape of children. An estimated 100,000 youth are victimized through prostitution in America each year. Too often the child victims, rather than the perpetrators, are the ones reported, arrested and prosecuted.

- In 2008, 643 female and 206 male children were reported to the FBI as having been arrested for prostitution and commercialized vice.¹
- Since 2003, the Innocence Lost Initiative² has recovered over 1,600 child victims of sex trafficking.³
- Children as young as seven have been forced into sex trafficking due to fears about sexually transmitted disease among customers.⁴
- A 2001 report by the University of Pennsylvania estimated that about 293,000 American youth are at risk of commercial sexual exploitation.⁵ Most of these children have run away from home or been abandoned by their parents, and turn to the sex trade as a means of survival.
- Fifty-five percent of girls who have been away or been forced to live on the street are engaged in formal prostitution, 75 percent of which was controlled by a pimp.⁶
- About 20 percent of children involved in the sex trade are trafficked nationally by organized crime syndicates. These children are often required to pay the costs of their transportation, shelter, and false identity papers.⁷
- The majority of trafficked children both use and sell illegal drugs.⁸
- The risk of a child 10-17 being sexually exploited for commercial purposes is higher than the risk that she or he will die in an accident or be raped or sexually assaulted.⁹

¹ "Trafficking in Persons Report, 10th Edition." (2010). Washington, DC: U.S. State Department.
<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/142979.pdf>

² The Innocence Lost Initiative is a coalition of federal and state law enforcement authorities and victim assistance providers focused on eliminating child prostitution.

³ "Innocence Lost." (2011). Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation.
http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/investigate/vc_majorthefts/cac/innocencelost

⁴ Miko, Francis T. (2006). "Trafficking in Persons: The U.S. and International Response." Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service.
<http://www.usembassy.it/pdf/other/RL30545.pdf>

⁵ Richard J. Estes and Neil Alan Weiner. (2002). "Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in the U.S., Canada and Mexico: Executive Summary of the U.S. National Study." Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania.
http://www.sp2.upenn.edu/restes/CSEC_Files/Exec_Sum_020220.pdf

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

Black children are only 15 percent of the child population but 30 percent of children in foster care. About two-thirds of the children who leave foster care exit to a family member; 20 percent are adopted.

Who is in Foster Care?

Number of Children in Foster Care: 423,773

	Percent in foster care 2009	Percent in U.S. child population 2009
Race and ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	40%	55%
Black	30	15
Hispanic	20	23
American Indian, Alaska Native	2	1
Asian	1	4
Two or more races	5	3
Age		
Under age 1	6	
1-5 years	30	
6-10 years	20	
11-15 years	24	
16-18 years	20	
19 + years	2	
Type of placement		
Non-relative foster home	48	
Relative foster home	24	
Institution	10	
Group home	6	
Pre-adoptive home	4	
Trial home visit	5	
Runaway	2	
Supervised independent living	1	
Exit from foster care during year		
Reunification	51	
Adoption	20	
Emancipation	11	
Living with relative	8	
Guardianship	7	
Transfer to another agency	2	
Runaway	1	

Note: Race/ethnicity, age, and placement are estimates of children in foster care on September 30, 2009; exit data reflect outcomes for children exiting foster care during FY 2009.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau, "The AFCARS Report: Preliminary FY 2009 Estimates as of July 2010," at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/afcars/tar/report17.htm>. 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, FYs 2004–2009

Number in foster care on September 30 of each year

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Alabama	5,934	6,913	7,157	7,262	6,876	6,894
Alaska	1,825	1,660	1,919	2,107	2,168	2,166
Arizona	9,194	9,685	9,767	9,569	10,425	10,175
Arkansas	3,124	3,238	3,434	3,616	3,522	3,657
California*	82,641	80,247	76,405	73,998	67,703	60,198
Colorado	8,196	8,213	8,139	7,777	7,921	7,927
Connecticut	6,459	6,249	6,359	5,764	5,373	4,761
Delaware	849	962	1,074	1,157	938	814
District of Columbia	2,641	2,519	2,378	2,197	2,217	2,111
Florida*	28,864	29,312	29,229	26,788	22,187	19,156
Georgia	14,216	13,965	13,175	12,197	9,984	8,020
Hawaii	2,939	2,743	2,357	1,940	1,622	1,455
Idaho	1,565	1,818	1,850	1,870	1,723	1,446
Illinois*	19,931	19,419	18,815	17,864	17,843	17,080
Indiana*	9,778	11,243	11,401	11,372	12,386	12,437
Iowa	5,384	6,794	8,922	8,005	6,743	6,564
Kansas	6,060	5,833	6,237	6,631	6,306	5,691
Kentucky	6,998	7,220	7,695	7,207	7,182	6,872
Louisiana	4,397	4,833	5,213	5,333	5,065	4,786
Maine	2,589	2,339	2,076	1,971	1,864	1,646
Maryland	11,111	10,867	9,051	8,415	7,613	7,052
Massachusetts	12,562	12,197	11,499	10,497	10,427	9,650
Michigan*	21,173	20,498	20,142	20,830	20,171	17,723
Minnesota	6,540	6,989	6,813	6,711	6,028	5,410
Mississippi	2,989	3,269	3,126	3,328	3,292	3,320
Missouri	11,778	11,433	10,207	10,233	10,128	9,912
Montana	2,030	2,222	1,909	1,737	1,600	1,639
Nebraska	6,292	6,231	6,187	5,875	5,591	5,343
Nevada	4,037	4,656	5,068	5,070	5,023	4,779
New Hampshire	1,236	1,178	1,148	1,102	1,029	930
New Jersey	12,282	11,205	10,740	9,056	8,510	7,809
New Mexico	2,157	2,316	2,357	2,423	2,221	2,009
New York*	33,445	30,458	29,973	30,072	29,493	27,992
North Carolina	10,077	10,698	11,115	10,827	9,841	9,547
North Dakota	1,314	1,370	1,331	1,263	1,222	1,224
Ohio*	18,004	17,446	15,741	14,532	13,703	12,197
Oklahoma	11,821	11,334	11,736	11,785	10,595	8,712
Oregon	10,048	11,020	10,661	9,562	8,988	8,650
Pennsylvania*	21,944	21,691	21,135	20,999	19,218	16,878
Rhode Island	2,414	2,509	2,998	2,768	2,407	2,112
South Carolina	4,635	4,757	4,920	5,147	4,999	4,938
South Dakota	1,582	1,704	1,648	1,566	1,482	1,484
Tennessee	9,590	9,017	8,618	7,751	7,219	6,723
Texas*	24,529	28,883	30,848	30,137	28,154	26,686
Utah	2,108	2,285	2,427	2,765	2,714	2,759
Vermont	1,432	1,436	1,379	1,309	1,200	1,062
Virginia	6,869	7,022	7,672	7,718	7,099	5,927
Washington	9,368	10,068	10,457	11,107	11,247	9,922
West Virginia	3,990	4,629	4,018	4,432	4,412	4,237
Wisconsin	7,812	8,076	7,459	7,541	7,403	6,785
Wyoming	1,184	1,244	1,304	1,231	1,154	1,155
United States	499,937	503,913	497,289	482,414	454,231	418,422

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, "Foster Care FY2002 - FY2009 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/entryexit2009.pdf. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

* States where more than half of children in foster care live.

In 2009 more children nationally and in 34 states exited from foster care than entered care.

Number of Children Entering, Exiting and In Foster Care, FY 2009

	Number of children:		
	Entering foster care during the year	Exiting foster care during the year	In foster care on September 30, 2009
Alabama	3,124	2,885	6,894
Alaska	927	915	2,166
Arizona	7,588	7,232	10,175
Arkansas	4,161	3,917	3,657
California	34,826	39,226	60,198
Colorado	6,353	6,204	7,927
Connecticut	2,466	2,972	4,761
Delaware	445	555	814
District of Columbia	624	703	2,111
Florida	14,313	16,400	19,156
Georgia	5,857	7,770	8,020
Hawaii	1,332	1,447	1,455
Idaho	1,215	1,452	1,446
Illinois	5,176	5,876	17,080
Indiana	9,464	8,448	12,437
Iowa	4,728	4,687	6,564
Kansas	3,163	3,615	5,691
Kentucky	5,387	5,434	6,872
Louisiana	3,631	3,683	4,786
Maine	753	959	1,646
Maryland	2,772	3,265	7,052
Massachusetts	6,171	6,673	9,650
Michigan	7,863	10,182	17,723
Minnesota	5,999	6,283	5,410
Mississippi	2,107	2,064	3,320
Missouri	5,636	4,834	9,912
Montana	976	939	1,639
Nebraska	3,563	3,619	5,343
Nevada	2,905	3,092	4,779
New Hampshire	505	558	930
New Jersey	4,800	5,418	7,809
New Mexico	1,991	2,164	2,009
New York	12,876	13,658	27,992
North Carolina	4,971	4,968	9,547
North Dakota	940	877	1,224
Ohio	8,741	10,074	12,197
Oklahoma	4,734	6,580	8,712
Oregon	4,601	4,743	8,650
Pennsylvania	11,226	12,507	16,878
Rhode Island	1,447	1,604	2,112
South Carolina	3,719	3,698	4,938
South Dakota	1,448	1,381	1,484
Tennessee	5,952	6,214	6,723
Texas	12,769	14,160	26,686
Utah	2,060	1,966	2,759
Vermont	550	647	1,062
Virginia	2,582	3,360	5,927
Washington	6,092	5,849	9,922
West Virginia	3,000	3,039	4,237
Wisconsin	4,560	4,923	6,785
Wyoming	1,139	1,079	1,155
United States	254,228	274,798	418,422

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau, "Foster Care FY 2002 - FY 2009 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/entryexit2009.htm.

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, FY 2009

	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	6,894	4.9%	12.5%	14.5%	14.9%	15.9%	25.7%	11.3%
Alaska	2,166	5.6	15.5	18.6	21.7	17.0	16.4	4.3
Arizona	10,175	7.1	16.7	17.2	17.3	14.2	21.7	6.0
Arkansas	3,657	7.7	17.1	16.6	17.6	15.6	25.6	0.0
California	60,198	5.1	12.1	13.8	15.0	16.6	32.1	5.4
Colorado	7,927	4.8	10.2	11.0	11.7	13.1	34.8	14.1
Connecticut	4,761	5.4	11.7	11.5	12.0	15.4	41.9	1.8
Delaware	814	6.1	11.1	10.8	15.5	16.6	37.0	2.7
District of Columbia	2,111	2.2	8.9	11.1	12.3	13.7	26.8	24.8
Florida	19,156	8.0	18.5	18.9	16.9	14.7	22.9	0.0
Georgia	8,020	6.9	16.0	15.8	16.7	16.0	28.5	0.2
Hawaii	1,455	7.0	14.9	18.3	17.8	16.2	25.7	0.1
Idaho	1,446	6.1	17.2	18.3	19.5	15.4	23.6	0.0
Illinois	17,080	4.3	14.2	17.1	16.3	13.2	18.9	13.5
Indiana	12,437	6.3	16.9	18.4	18.0	15.2	22.0	3.2
Iowa	6,564	5.1	13.7	13.8	13.5	13.9	37.4	2.6
Kansas	5,691	4.8	12.8	15.5	17.6	16.4	32.0	0.6
Kentucky	6,872	5.6	12.9	13.9	14.5	15.1	37.0	0.8
Louisiana	4,786	6.8	17.8	19.1	18.6	15.0	22.8	0.1
Maine	1,646	6.6	18.0	18.3	16.3	14.7	25.0	0.9
Maryland	7,052	4.3	11.5	13.0	14.6	18.2	35.4	3.0
Massachusetts	9,650	5.0	12.1	12.5	14.5	16.6	39.1	0.1
Michigan	17,723	5.6	13.3	16.1	15.9	13.9	28.9	6.3
Minnesota	5,410	5.3	10.9	11.4	12.7	16.4	41.6	1.5
Mississippi	3,320	6.0	15.2	16.4	16.7	15.3	25.1	5.3
Missouri	9,912	5.3	12.7	14.4	15.4	14.9	27.2	10.1
Montana	1,639	4.9	16.9	19.0	19.4	15.6	22.4	1.7
Nebraska	5,343	3.7	11.2	13.5	14.1	13.2	36.5	7.7
Nevada	4,779	6.5	18.9	20.7	20.0	15.2	18.2	0.4
New Hampshire	930	3.8	12.5	14.5	15.6	17.2	29.5	6.4
New Jersey	7,809	8.7	18.6	16.8	15.2	14.5	23.2	3.1
New Mexico	2,009	5.4	16.9	20.6	23.2	16.8	17.0	0.0
New York	27,992	3.8	10.9	13.7	15.0	14.1	28.9	13.2
North Carolina	9,547	5.8	14.9	16.8	17.1	16.2	25.5	3.8
North Dakota	1,224	4.9	10.4	13.4	13.5	16.7	38.6	2.4
Ohio	12,197	6.5	14.8	13.8	14.2	14.3	30.3	5.9
Oklahoma	8,712	6.9	19.1	21.3	21.0	15.6	16.1	0.0
Oregon	8,650	5.4	14.9	17.9	17.9	17.0	21.2	5.8
Pennsylvania	16,878	5.0	13.2	13.6	13.7	13.5	32.7	8.3
Rhode Island	2,112	5.8	10.2	10.1	11.4	13.8	40.1	8.7
South Carolina	4,938	6.5	14.5	16.0	16.7	17.8	28.0	0.4
South Dakota	1,484	6.0	16.1	19.7	18.9	16.9	21.2	1.1
Tennessee	6,723	4.5	11.3	12.3	12.3	13.2	43.5	2.6
Texas	26,686	6.8	17.4	18.5	19.3	16.8	21.1	0.0
Utah	2,759	5.1	10.8	10.7	12.7	15.8	37.0	8.0
Vermont	1,062	3.8	8.6	10.1	11.2	14.8	46.6	5.0
Virginia	5,927	3.4	10.3	11.9	14.9	16.4	40.2	2.8
Washington	9,922	6.7	17.8	18.0	18.7	16.1	19.4	3.3
West Virginia	4,237	4.9	13.7	15.0	15.5	15.2	34.3	1.2
Wisconsin	6,785	5.4	13.5	16.6	15.9	14.9	31.1	2.4
Wyoming	1,155	2.8	10.7	14.5	13.7	15.2	37.7	5.3

* In foster care on September 30, 2009.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau, Child Welfare Outcomes Report Data, "Age of Children in Foster Care: In Foster Care on 9/30," at <http://cwoutcomes.acf.hhs.gov/data/>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Children in foster care are disproportionately Black. Black children account for 45 percent or more of the children in foster care in about a quarter of the states and the District of Columbia.

Children in Foster Care, by Race/Ethnicity, FY 2009

	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	6,894	46.6%	43.1%	3.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	3.9%	2.2%
Alaska	2,166	24.8	3.7	4.6	55.5	0.4	1.4	7.8	0.5
Arizona	10,175	37.0	10.0	42.2	3.7	0.1	0.3	3.7	2.9
Arkansas	3,657	57.6	25.9	6.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	9.3	0.2
California	60,198	21.5	23.4	47.5	0.7	1.8	0.3	4.5	0.3
Colorado	7,927	44.1	13.6	36.9	0.7	0.6	0.2	3.8	0.2
Connecticut	4,761	32.0	28.0	32.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	6.3	1.1
Delaware	814	32.3	54.5	7.9	0.2	0.5	0.0	4.5	0.0
District of Columbia	2,111	0.6	86.7	6.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.0
Florida	19,156	46.5	36.2	12.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	3.6	0.3
Georgia	8,020	40.7	47.4	7.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	4.3	0.3
Hawaii	1,455	10.7	1.3	4.5	0.1	10.2	20.6	50.2	2.0
Idaho	1,446	70.1	2.1	13.0	7.7	0.9	0.1	6.1	0.0
Illinois	17,080	35.0	56.7	5.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.2
Indiana	12,437	58.1	27.9	7.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.8	0.3
Iowa	6,564	63.5	15.1	8.3	2.0	0.7	0.4	2.2	7.4
Kansas	5,691	65.2	20.6	8.9	1.0	0.4	0.1	3.3	0.3
Kentucky	6,872	73.7	15.3	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.2	2.2
Louisiana	4,786	46.9	48.0	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.6
Maine	1,646	82.8	2.4	4.6	1.1	0.1	0.0	5.3	3.6
Maryland	7,052	21.0	69.7	3.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	3.2	1.8
Massachusetts	9,650	46.3	16.4	26.9	0.2	2.0	0.1	4.6	3.6
Michigan	17,723	40.8	44.9	5.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	7.4	0.3
Minnesota	5,410	42.5	18.3	9.6	15.4	1.9	0.1	8.9	3.2
Mississippi	3,320	41.9	52.8	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.2
Missouri	9,912	65.8	29.0	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.9
Montana	1,639	48.8	1.2	5.5	35.5	0.1	0.1	6.8	2.1
Nebraska	5,343	54.7	18.9	12.5	7.6	0.7	0.1	2.2	3.4
Nevada	4,779	39.9	25.2	24.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	7.3	0.1
New Hampshire	930	79.9	2.7	8.7	0.3	0.4	0.0	2.9	5.0
New Jersey	7,809	24.3	49.1	15.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.2	8.3
New Mexico	2,009	23.8	3.4	58.6	9.7	0.1	0.1	3.8	0.3
New York	27,992	18.4	48.3	21.8	0.2	0.5	0.0	2.7	8.1
North Carolina	9,547	45.5	39.7	8.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	4.5	0.6
North Dakota	1,224	55.2	3.7	5.5	25.1	1.1	0.2	8.9	0.1
Ohio	12,197	50.1	37.8	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.9	1.6
Oklahoma	8,712	36.1	17.6	15.1	8.7	0.1	0.1	22.4	0.0
Oregon	8,650	55.5	0.9	12.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	22.1	7.7
Pennsylvania	16,878	38.8	45.0	10.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.7	4.8
Rhode Island	2,112	48.1	15.5	23.8	0.9	2.4	0.0	7.0	2.2
South Carolina	4,938	44.5	44.7	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.3	0.4
South Dakota	1,484	29.5	2.8	6.6	52.8	0.2	0.1	8.1	0.0
Tennessee	6,723	60.5	28.5	5.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.6	2.4
Texas	26,686	28.7	24.8	40.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	4.0	1.2
Utah	2,759	63.1	4.9	23.7	3.8	0.5	0.6	2.6	0.8
Vermont	1,062	96.5	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Virginia	5,927	46.0	37.7	9.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.8	0.8
Washington	9,922	49.6	9.4	15.5	10.9	0.8	0.4	11.3	1.4
West Virginia	4,237	85.1	5.2	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.1	0.4
Wisconsin	6,785	43.6	36.2	8.9	4.0	0.8	0.1	4.5	0.9
Wyoming	1,155	74.2	4.8	12.3	1.8	0.1	0.0	1.2	5.6

* In Foster Care on September 30, 2009

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration of Children and Families, Children's Bureau, Child Welfare Outcomes Report Data, 2009 Race and Ethnicity of Children in Foster Care, available at <http://cwoutcomes.acf.hhs.gov/data/>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

In 21 states, the percent of Black children in foster care is more than twice their proportion in the general child population.

Overrepresentation of Black Children in Foster Care, FY 2009

	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	1,128,864	342,322	30.3%	43.1%	1.4
Alaska	183,546	9,985	5.4	3.7	0.7
Arizona	1,732,019	96,390	5.6	10.0	1.8
Arkansas	709,968	137,298	19.3	25.9	1.3
California	9,435,682	647,685	6.9	23.4	3.4
Colorado	1,227,763	66,997	5.5	13.6	2.5
Connecticut	807,985	103,817	12.8	28.0	2.2
Delaware	206,993	51,501	24.9	54.5	2.2
District of Columbia	114,036	74,129	65.0	86.7	1.3
Florida	4,057,773	877,281	21.6	36.2	1.7
Georgia	2,583,792	845,665	32.7	47.4	1.4
Hawaii	290,361	13,724	4.7	1.3	0.3
Idaho	419,190	7,615	1.8	2.1	1.2
Illinois	3,177,377	556,475	17.5	56.7	3.2
Indiana	1,589,365	181,052	11.4	27.9	2.4
Iowa	713,155	31,058	4.4	15.1	3.5
Kansas	704,951	54,418	7.7	20.6	2.7
Kentucky	1,014,323	98,717	9.7	15.3	1.6
Louisiana	1,123,386	425,858	37.9	48.0	1.3
Maine	271,176	6,650	2.5	2.4	1.0
Maryland	1,351,935	444,146	32.9	69.7	2.1
Massachusetts	1,433,002	138,706	9.7	16.4	1.7
Michigan	2,349,892	401,986	17.1	44.9	2.6
Minnesota	1,260,797	89,815	7.1	18.3	2.6
Mississippi	767,742	333,446	43.4	52.8	1.2
Missouri	1,431,338	203,097	14.2	29.0	2.0
Montana	219,828	3,449	1.6	1.2	0.8
Nebraska	451,641	28,475	6.3	18.9	3.0
Nevada	681,033	63,692	9.4	25.2	2.7
New Hampshire	289,071	7,161	2.5	2.7	1.1
New Jersey	2,045,848	345,066	16.9	49.1	2.9
New Mexico	510,238	21,657	4.2	3.4	0.8
New York	4,424,083	898,042	20.3	48.3	2.4
North Carolina	2,277,967	548,973	24.1	39.7	1.6
North Dakota	143,971	2,871	2.0	3.7	1.9
Ohio	2,714,341	405,986	15.0	37.8	2.5
Oklahoma	918,849	90,643	9.9	17.6	1.8
Oregon	872,811	25,589	2.9	0.9	0.3
Pennsylvania	2,775,132	397,320	14.3	45.0	3.1
Rhode Island	226,825	20,111	8.9	15.5	1.7
South Carolina	1,080,732	352,136	32.6	44.7	1.4
South Dakota	199,616	4,153	2.1	2.8	1.3
Tennessee	1,493,252	309,559	20.7	28.5	1.4
Texas	6,895,969	863,664	12.5	24.8	2.0
Utah	868,824	16,904	1.9	4.9	2.5
Vermont	126,275	2,233	1.8	1.8	1.0
Virginia	1,847,182	414,029	22.4	37.7	1.7
Washington	1,569,592	78,341	5.0	9.4	1.9
West Virginia	386,449	19,283	5.0	5.2	1.0
Wisconsin	1,310,250	117,931	9.0	36.2	4.0
Wyoming	132,025	3,265	2.5	4.8	1.9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, State by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, at <http://www.census.gov/popest/datasets.html>; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration of Children and Families, Children's Bureau, Child Welfare Outcomes Report Data, "2009 Race and Ethnicity of Children in Foster Care," available at <http://cwoutcomes.acf.hhs.gov/data/>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

In the majority of states and the District of Columbia, at least one-third of children in foster care between one and two years experience three or more placements.

Placement Stability, 2009

Number of Placements by Time in Care

	Children with two or fewer placements:			Children with three or more placements:		
	In care less than 12 months	In care at least 12 but less than 24 months	In care 24 months or longer	In care less than 12 months	In care at least 12 but less than 24 months	In care 24 months or longer
Alabama	69.8%	49.8%	27.6%	19.4%	45.8%	69.7%
Alaska	82.6	54.8	23.9	17.4	45.2	76.1
Arizona	87.0	65.5	29.2	11.8	34.5	70.8
Arkansas	74.8	44.0	16.8	24.4	55.8	83.1
California	82.8	61.7	33.8	16.9	38.2	66.1
Colorado	83.3	64.3	33.8	11.1	34.9	65.9
Connecticut	86.7	66.1	30.8	13.3	33.9	66.1
Delaware	82.1	59.8	28.1	17.7	40.2	71.9
District of Columbia	78.0	55.2	21.5	20.7	44.8	78.0
Florida	84.9	60.8	30.5	14.7	39.0	69.3
Georgia	74.3	52.7	27.2	23.7	47.1	72.7
Hawaii	87.1	67.1	40.5	10.2	32.4	59.5
Idaho	88.2	61.9	35.3	11.8	38.1	64.7
Illinois	83.0	68.7	35.6	17.0	31.3	64.4
Indiana	89.1	66.0	36.7	10.9	34.0	63.3
Iowa	88.0	61.3	26.6	12.0	38.7	73.4
Kansas	78.5	52.3	28.8	21.0	45.5	69.8
Kentucky	86.6	60.1	29.6	13.4	39.9	70.4
Louisiana	78.9	54.3	28.3	20.3	45.7	71.7
Maine	86.0	69.3	26.1	13.3	30.8	73.9
Maryland	84.6	76.8	32.1	9.3	19.5	66.9
Massachusetts	74.0	48.7	23.3	25.9	51.3	76.7
Michigan	85.8	72.6	46.5	14.2	27.4	53.5
Minnesota	86.8	58.3	28.2	13.2	41.7	71.8
Mississippi	78.2	56.6	26.4	17.7	42.9	73.6
Missouri	91.0	92.7	91.0	9.0	7.3	9.0
Montana	87.1	63.9	34.9	12.9	36.1	65.1
Nebraska	84.2	55.4	26.0	15.8	44.6	74.0
Nevada	82.9	57.2	26.3	16.3	42.4	73.6
New Hampshire	86.0	63.1	42.9	13.1	36.9	57.1
New Jersey	87.4	72.4	45.7	12.6	27.6	54.3
New Mexico	88.5	55.1	25.3	11.5	44.9	74.7
New York	89.1	72.4	43.9	10.2	27.5	56.1
North Carolina	92.8	75.7	44.6	7.2	24.3	55.4
North Dakota	85.2	54.6	38.6	14.8	45.4	61.4
Ohio	74.0	70.3	37.3	10.0	29.4	62.6
Oklahoma	73.7	47.2	25.3	25.4	52.8	74.6
Oregon	87.4	63.6	33.4	12.6	36.4	66.6
Pennsylvania	87.0	64.7	43.4	13.0	35.3	56.6
Rhode Island	88.4	62.0	34.7	11.6	38.0	65.3
South Carolina	77.6	40.8	17.8	22.4	59.2	82.2
South Dakota	87.1	55.7	19.0	12.9	44.3	81.0
Tennessee	79.8	54.8	35.8	19.7	45.2	64.2
Texas	82.5	55.1	22.2	17.5	44.9	77.8
Utah	77.2	41.2	17.0	21.4	58.8	83.0
Vermont	72.2	43.9	18.5	27.8	56.1	81.5
Virginia	86.1	66.0	36.4	13.5	33.8	63.5
Washington	86.7	66.2	45.2	12.7	33.8	54.7
West Virginia	86.7	66.2	36.2	13.3	33.8	63.8
Wisconsin	86.7	64.7	40.7	13.3	35.3	59.3
Wyoming	82.9	59.1	38.5	13.7	39.6	61.5

* In care on September 30, 2009.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau, "Child Welfare Outcomes Report Data, Table 6.1 "Number of Placements by Time in Care," at <http://cwoutcomes.acf.hhs.gov/data/>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

The median length of time a child spends in foster care before exiting is over a year; more than half of the children exit through reunification with family.

Exits of Children from Foster Care, 2009

	Number of children who exited foster care	Median length of stay (months)	Percent distribution by type of exit			
			Adoption	Guardianship	Reunification	Other, missing data
Alabama	2,822	13.3	8.0%	0.0%	69.6%	22.4%
Alaska	851	23.0	37.1	3.8	49.0	10.1
Arizona	7,233	11.0	22.9	9.1	52.6	15.4
Arkansas	3,891	3.3	15.1	3.3	73.6	8.0
California	36,643	14.8	19.4	6.6	56.1	17.9
Colorado	5,971	8.4	15.9	4.8	64.1	15.2
Connecticut	2,932	17.3	22.3	8.9	46.7	22.1
Delaware	555	16.9	22.5	14.4	43.4	19.6
District of Columbia	703	26.6	15.2	12.2	46.5	26.0
Florida	16,064	12.4	21.7	24.0	45.0	9.3
Georgia	7,483	13.6	17.4	7.6	63.2	11.8
Hawaii	1,403	8.7	19.1	8.0	59.2	13.7
Idaho	1,446	11.3	23.3	6.1	61.2	9.4
Illinois	5,108	33.0	27.6	10.0	40.0	22.4
Indiana	8,382	9.7	17.7	8.5	65.2	8.7
Iowa	4,457	14.4	20.1	6.8	62.5	10.7
Kansas	3,615	16.9	22.8	7.1	54.0	16.0
Kentucky	5,183	9.4	15.6	0.2	66.8	17.4
Louisiana	3,660	11.7	15.8	0.9	73.9	9.4
Maine	928	20.5	33.2	8.3	40.2	18.3
Maryland	2,692	27.4	24.1	6.4	35.0	34.5
Massachusetts	6,553	11.6	11.9	7.2	63.8	17.1
Michigan	9,010	20.9	22.6	4.1	52.3	21.1
Minnesota	6,237	5.3	10.5	8.6	66.7	14.1
Mississippi	1,952	12.7	14.8	4.7	74.6	5.9
Missouri	4,983	14.2	20.2	11.1	62.3	6.5
Montana	912	12.3	20.2	5.0	63.6	11.1
Nebraska	3,588	14.7	15.0	8.0	65.0	12.0
Nevada	3,089	12.3	17.2	3.9	67.8	11.1
New Hampshire	561	14.9	25.8	2.1	51.3	20.7
New Jersey	5,320	13.8	26.1	5.5	58.9	9.6
New Mexico	2,149	6.4	23.1	1.5	68.2	7.3
New York	12,808	15.2	18.1	0.0	66.0	15.9
North Carolina	4,970	17.2	29.2	12.4	46.7	11.7
North Dakota	821	9.5	11.1	0.0	66.5	22.4
Ohio	8,218	11.1	16.0	9.4	59.6	15.0
Oklahoma	6,465	18.7	23.1	7.6	59.3	10.0
Oregon	4,745	16.6	23.2	6.1	59.0	11.7
Pennsylvania	12,271	12.7	18.2	8.4	58.4	15.0
Rhode Island	1,493	12.8	18.7	5.5	60.3	15.5
South Carolina	3,669	7.2	14.3	0.9	74.0	10.8
South Dakota	1,374	5.5	12.1	5.4	60.7	21.8
Tennessee	6,218	10.4	16.1	2.3	70.2	11.4
Texas	13,942	17.6	35.2	2.3	50.2	12.2
Utah	1,962	11.0	24.2	8.8	51.9	15.2
Vermont	644	18.5	23.8	2.8	57.0	16.4
Virginia	3,304	18.9	20.0	0.0	44.9	35.1
Washington	5,504	13.9	30.9	25.0	37.2	6.8
West Virginia	2,928	11.8	17.9	5.2	71.6	5.4
Wisconsin	4,772	11.2	14.5	5.0	67.8	12.6
Wyoming	1,030	8.1	6.6	4.8	82.4	6.2
United States	276,266	13.7	20	7	51	22

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau, Child Welfare Outcomes Report Data, "Overview Foster Care Information: Exited Care" and Table 3.1 "Exits of Children From Foster Care," at <http://cwoutcomes.acf.hhs.gov/data/>; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau, "The AFCARS Report: Preliminary FY 2009 Estimates as of July 2010," at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/afcars/tar/report17.pdf. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Over 29,000 youth emancipated from foster care in 2009. These youth are at increased risk of not graduating from high school, not enrolling in college and being unemployed, incarcerated or homeless.

Youth Who Exit Foster Care to Emancipation, 2009

	Number	Percent of youth who exited foster care through emancipation	Of the youth who emancipated out of foster, the percent who:	
			Entered care at age 12 or younger	Entered care older than 12
Alabama	280	9.9%	37.9%	62.1%
Alaska	46	5.4	34.8	63.0
Arizona	700	9.7	17.0	83.0
Arkansas	292	7.5	18.2	81.8
California	5,137	14.0	38.8	61.2
Colorado	590	9.9	20.7	79.3
Connecticut	452	15.4	36.3	63.7
Delaware	103	18.6	15.5	84.5
District of Columbia	167	23.8	46.7	53.3
Florida	1,472	9.2	25.4	74.5
Georgia	708	9.5	26.7	73.3
Hawaii	138	9.8	29.7	70.3
Idaho	108	7.5	16.7	83.3
Illinois	1,094	21.4	54.7	45.3
Indiana	137	1.6	13.1	86.9
Iowa	474	10.6	24.1	75.9
Kansas	476	13.2	17.0	83.0
Kentucky	865	16.7	14.8	85.2
Louisiana	293	8.0	39.6	60.4
Maine	157	16.9	44.6	55.4
Maryland	778	28.9	44.9	55.1
Massachusetts	1,070	16.3	25.1	74.9
Michigan	1,143	12.7	30.5	69.3
Minnesota	680	10.9	28.1	71.9
Mississippi	76	3.9	27.6	72.4
Missouri	52	1.0	21.2	78.8
Montana	51	5.6	43.1	56.9
Nebraska	330	9.2	11.8	88.2
Nevada	263	8.5	19.4	80.6
New Hampshire	69	12.3	29.0	71.0
New Jersey	370	7.0	22.7	73.0
New Mexico	106	4.9	22.6	77.4
New York	1,397	10.9	38.8	61.1
North Carolina	492	9.9	23.4	76.4
North Dakota	92	11.2	15.2	84.8
Ohio	1,033	12.6	20.6	79.4
Oklahoma	485	7.5	39.8	60.2
Oregon	255	5.4	43.1	56.9
Pennsylvania	942	7.7	23.2	76.8
Rhode Island	151	10.1	35.1	64.9
South Carolina	359	9.8	31.8	68.2
South Dakota	72	5.2	40.3	59.7
Tennessee	587	9.4	10.2	89.8
Texas	1,522	10.9	41.4	58.6
Utah	193	9.8	13.0	87.0
Vermont	88	13.7	17.0	83.0
Virginia	943	28.5	22.0	78.0
Washington	263	4.8	51.7	48.3
West Virginia	72	2.5	20.8	79.2
Wisconsin	472	9.9	28.6	71.4
Wyoming	37	3.6	8.1	91.9

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau, Child Welfare Outcomes Report Data, "Overview Foster Care Information: Exited Care" and Table 3.4, at <http://cwoutcomes.acf.hhs.gov/data/>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

The number of children adopted from foster care almost doubled between 1995 and 2000, but increased by less than seven thousand children (13%) between 2000 and 2009.

Adoptions from Foster Care, Selected Years, FYs 1995–2009

	FY 1995	FY 2000	FY 2005	FY 2009
Alabama	128	202	324	629
Alaska	103	202	204	329
Arizona	215	853	1,012	1,653
Arkansas	84	325	316	601
California	3,094	8,818	7,490	7,438
Colorado	338	711	954	1,070
Connecticut	198	499	740	768
Delaware	38	103	78	125
District of Columbia	86	319	310	103
Florida	904	1,629	3,019	3,711
Georgia	383	1,091	1,127	1,389
Hawaii	42	280	452	279
Idaho	46	140	149	353
Illinois	1,759	5,664	1,837	1,429
Indiana	520	1,160	1,010	1,488
Iowa	227	729	947	967
Kansas	333	468	649	836
Kentucky	197	398	876	842
Louisiana	292	476	469	578
Maine	85	379	316	323
Maryland	324	552	620	734
Massachusetts	1,073	861	832	790
Michigan	1,717	2,804	2,883	3,200
Minnesota	232	614	732	660
Mississippi	109	288	242	306
Missouri	538	1,265	1,309	1,096
Montana	104	238	244	192
Nebraska	208	293	352	588
Nevada	155	231	412	525
New Hampshire	51	97	124	135
New Jersey	616	832	1,377	1,347
New Mexico	141	347	289	437
New York	4,579	4,234	3,407	2,398
North Carolina	289	1,337	1,203	1,725
North Dakota	42	108	152	137
Ohio	1,202	2,044	2,044	1,453
Oklahoma	226	1,096	1,013	1,564
Oregon	427	831	1,030	1,101
Pennsylvania	1,018	1,712	2,065	2,243
Rhode Island	216	260	217	272
South Carolina	231	378	382	513
South Dakota	42	94	113	167
Tennessee	458	431	1,114	1,001
Texas	804	2,045	3,181	4,976
Utah	283	303	346	502
Vermont	62	117	166	156
Virginia	320	448	510	663
Washington	645	1,141	1,305	2,091
West Virginia	139	352	368	541
Wisconsin	360	736	906	769
Wyoming	10	61	61	71
United States	25,693	50,596	51,278	57,264

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Children's Bureau, "Adoptions of Children with Public Welfare Agency Involvement by State FY 2002 – FY 2009," at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/afcars/adoptchild09.pdf. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

While the number of children waiting in foster care to be adopted has declined nationally and in all but a handful of states, the number is still way too high.

Children in Public Foster Care Waiting to be Adopted, FYs 2004–2009

	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY 2009
Alabama	1,599	2,128	1,658	1,824	1,692	1,582
Alaska	649	520	698	766	807	751
Arizona	2,124	2,478	2,644	2,492	2,153	2,691
Arkansas	949	1,191	945	780	872	850
California	16,299	16,700	21,202	20,830	17,847	15,634
Colorado	1,684	1,785	2,099	1,762	1,878	1,647
Connecticut	986	953	963	1,162	1,430	1,354
Delaware	218	274	302	311	304	239
District of Columbia	837	620	667	560	493	486
Florida	7,690	7,379	7,480	7,927	7,942	6,349
Georgia	2,507	2,370	2,305	2,162	2,244	1,791
Hawaii	1,019	980	808	733	555	401
Idaho	310	373	555	593	576	498
Illinois	3,432	3,408	5,746	5,598	4,608	2,728
Indiana	2,550	3,194	3,345	3,211	2,931	3,136
Iowa	1,139	1,265	1,419	1,299	1,158	1,003
Kansas	1,926	1,811	2,005	1,812	1,960	1,852
Kentucky	1,969	2,125	2,091	2,153	2,101	2,048
Louisiana	1,179	1,162	1,079	1,137	1,069	1,093
Maine	851	787	679	614	619	571
Maryland	2,202	1,954	1,626	1,660	1,506	1,220
Massachusetts	3,006	2,925	2,705	2,868	2,846	2,837
Michigan	6,486	7,061	6,164	6,115	5,674	4,902
Minnesota	1,795	1,579	1,638	1,674	1,393	1,227
Mississippi	914	858	903	898	996	975
Missouri	3,227	3,532	2,722	2,836	2,606	2,335
Montana	713	646	606	597	521	537
Nebraska	920	916	972	805	881	831
Nevada	1,573	1,701	1,786	1,936	2,200	2,095
New Hampshire	239	272	252	325	297	272
New Jersey	5,110	4,845	4,725	3,262	3,009	2,688
New Mexico	634	711	860	963	907	878
New York	10,650	9,238	8,040	7,659	7,014	6,890
North Carolina	3,074	3,137	3,116	3,095	2,903	2,722
North Dakota	277	344	321	337	288	315
Ohio	4,814	4,350	4,087	3,762	3,477	3,382
Oklahoma	4,471	3,504	3,657	4,022	3,766	3,429
Oregon	3,302	3,441	2,776	2,527	2,206	1,840
Pennsylvania	3,996	3,679	3,559	3,408	3,037	3,016
Rhode Island	331	407	405	400	415	333
South Carolina	1,769	1,819	1,771	1,779	1,803	1,807
South Dakota	480	472	507	452	423	380
Tennessee	1,776	1,717	1,788	1,622	1,477	1,326
Texas	9,957	10,947	12,542	13,552	13,414	12,844
Utah	437	436	475	574	553	565
Vermont	267	265	251	257	225	231
Virginia	1,611	1,823	1,783	1,834	1,769	1,612
Washington	2,317	2,167	2,361	2,837	3,025	2,865
West Virginia	976	1,312	1,204	1,278	1,300	1,220
Wisconsin	1,341	1,364	1,237	1,284	1,329	1,255
Wyoming	171	200	209	151	98	73
United States	128,753	129,125	133,738	132,495	124,597	113,606

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau, "Children in Public Foster Care on September 30th of Each Year Who are Waiting to be Adopted FY2002–FY2009," at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/afcars/waiting2009.pdf.

Some children are being raised by grandparents or other relatives when their parents are unable to do so. More than 2.8 million grandchildren live with grandparents who are responsible for them. One-third of them have no parent living with them.

Children Living with Grandparents or Other Relatives, 2009

	Living in households headed by:		Grandchildren living with grandparents responsible for them:		
	Grandparent	Other Relative	Total	No parent of grandchild present	
				Number	Percent
Alabama	110,977	26,954	71,625	26,980	37.7%
Alaska	12,532	3,482	6,925	2,241	32.4
Arizona	144,835	50,610	77,722	22,396	28.8
Arkansas	58,192	11,772	39,302	15,335	39.0
California	735,450	367,117	313,542	75,160	24.0
Colorado	61,202	26,556	33,170	13,047	39.3
Connecticut	48,152	11,862	23,508	8,444	35.9
Delaware	14,852	4,487	9,075	2,469	27.2
District of Columbia	13,397	6,169	5,802	1,691	29.1
Florida	315,514	97,802	171,592	58,614	34.2
Georgia	213,418	73,132	130,841	48,057	36.7
Hawaii	40,584	11,314	10,509	2,788	26.5
Idaho	18,862	6,117	11,156	3,652	32.7
Illinois	213,258	74,899	113,181	33,817	29.9
Indiana	105,558	21,877	66,730	21,124	31.7
Iowa	26,755	7,098	14,120	4,650	32.9
Kansas	31,443	11,160	18,083	7,081	39.2
Kentucky	88,582	19,953	63,493	28,348	44.6
Louisiana	121,196	29,973	75,238	29,128	38.7
Maine	11,521	3,143	5,572	2,564	46.0
Maryland	106,405	34,245	51,916	15,109	29.1
Massachusetts	73,562	22,430	30,637	8,630	28.2
Michigan	134,355	35,082	68,951	20,963	30.4
Minnesota	42,631	14,487	21,194	6,623	31.2
Mississippi	105,511	22,131	69,008	22,358	32.4
Missouri	92,581	24,177	50,460	19,245	38.1
Montana	13,540	3,678	8,829	4,195	47.5
Nebraska	19,563	4,932	11,119	4,531	40.8
Nevada	50,791	21,094	28,337	7,135	25.2
New Hampshire	13,669	2,603	6,247	1,909	30.6
New Jersey	114,430	42,586	50,741	16,147	31.8
New Mexico	51,013	11,144	29,365	9,593	32.7
New York	304,458	106,983	140,185	39,526	28.2
North Carolina	155,146	48,977	99,144	40,564	40.9
North Dakota	5,309	1,117	3,048	1,030	33.8
Ohio	158,704	40,364	90,061	33,999	37.8
Oklahoma	67,976	16,136	43,479	17,062	39.2
Oregon	49,809	14,646	27,189	8,319	30.6
Pennsylvania	172,803	41,379	85,003	32,900	38.7
Rhode Island	13,236	4,799	4,835	1,554	32.1
South Carolina	96,450	25,705	56,740	22,721	40.0
South Dakota	12,506	3,710	8,207	2,818	34.3
Tennessee	138,120	32,339	80,695	29,230	36.2
Texas	610,289	194,691	356,410	103,547	29.1
Utah	46,812	16,885	18,381	4,489	24.4
Vermont	4,365	1,138	1,928	1,115	57.8
Virginia	119,711	39,017	62,220	21,890	35.2
Washington	82,908	28,925	43,781	16,690	38.1
West Virginia	38,366	6,741	23,603	9,916	42.0
Wisconsin	57,033	19,260	29,199	9,563	32.8
Wyoming	7,303	1,603	5,027	2,399	47.7
United States	5,345,635	1,748,481	2,867,125	943,356	32.9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2009 American Community Survey, Tables B09006 and B10002. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.



Juvenile Justice

The juvenile justice system is often the end of the line for youth facing multiple risks. Children born poor, with unmet health and mental health needs, and/or who have been victims of violence and spend time in foster care are at increased risk of ending up in the criminal justice system. Racial and ethnic disparities are rampant. Every night, approximately 87,000 youth are housed in juvenile residential placements, ranging from non-secure community-based group homes to long-term confinement in youth prisons located far away from their homes. An additional 10,000 youth are in adult jails and prisons awaiting trial or serving sentences. As youth return to their communities from confinement, challenges continue. They may need support to stay in school, find a job, and manage substance abuse and mental illness. Too often they end up reentering the system or moving on in the prison pipeline.

- Minority youth make up approximately two-thirds of the youth in the juvenile justice system.
- Total juvenile arrest rates peaked in 1996 at 9,443 per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 17 and fell by one-third in 2008 (to 6,318 per 100,000). In 2008 juvenile arrest rates fell below 1980 levels for all racial groups (White, Asian, and American Indian), except for Black youth.
- The number of girls arrested has grown by 50 percent since 1980; American Indian girls are four times and Black girls three times more likely to be incarcerated than White girls.
- Black juveniles are over three times more likely than all other groups to be arrested for a violent offense.
- Black youth are more than four times as likely and Hispanic youth two times as likely as White youth to be in residential placement.
- Black youth represent only 17 percent of the overall youth population; however, they make up 62 percent of youth prosecuted in adult court.

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

Youth at Risk

	Dropouts ¹		Averaged freshman completion rate ² (2007-08)	Percent of youth (ages 10-20+) in foster care (2009)	Juvenile arrests ³ (2009)	Juveniles in residential placement (2007)	Firearm deaths, ages 10-19 ⁴ (2007)
	Number (2009)	Percent (2009)					
Alabama	19,382	7.2	69.0	52.9	11,035	1,650	63
Alaska	2,551	5.5	69.1	37.7	3,780	321	14
Arizona	27,017	7.5	70.7	41.9	50,921	1,485	78
Arkansas	11,145	7.0	76.4	41.2	11,745	810	31
California	112,937	5.2	71.2	54.1	203,345	14,034	424
Colorado	20,124	7.5	75.4	62.0	37,890	1,752	32
Connecticut	9,100	4.4	82.2	59.1	18,665	426	14
Delaware	2,928	5.8	72.1	56.3	6,647	369	7
District of Columbia	2,841	7.4	56.0	65.3	768	288	25
Florida	67,497	7.1	66.9	37.6	105,805	5,733	169
Georgia	44,884	7.5	65.4	44.7	42,572	2,736	102
Hawaii	4,775	7.4	76.0	42.0	11,341	129	0
Idaho	6,125	6.2	80.1	39.0	13,735	528	14
Illinois	44,137	5.9	80.4	45.6	29,961	2,565	146
Indiana	26,772	7.3	74.1	40.4	35,390	2,727	50
Iowa	8,965	5.1	86.4	53.9	18,341	954	14
Kansas	8,305	5.1	79.1	49.0	9,585	1,146	35
Kentucky	16,986	7.0	74.4	52.9	7,946	1,116	40
Louisiana	20,456	7.8	63.5	37.9	18,674	1,350	106
Maine	2,943	3.9	79.1	40.6	6,899	204	5
Maryland	15,609	4.7	80.4	56.6	41,400	930	83
Massachusetts	15,991	4.2	81.5	55.8	16,079	969	30
Michigan	34,067	5.7	76.3	49.1	35,771	2,748	113
Minnesota	10,959	3.7	86.4	59.5	42,324	1,317	28
Mississippi	14,079	7.4	63.9	45.7	11,715	450	48
Missouri	24,139	7.2	82.4	52.2	43,005	1,227	78
Montana	5,096	8.6	82.0	39.7	6,948	210	7
Nebraska	5,389	5.2	83.8	57.4	14,591	708	15
Nevada	15,663	11.0	51.3	33.8	23,988	996	37
New Hampshire	2,072	2.6	83.4	53.1	7,417	156	1
New Jersey	15,805	3.4	84.6	40.8	48,407	1,677	53
New Mexico	10,984	9.1	66.8	33.8	9,666	378	34
New York	61,388	5.5	70.8	56.2	41,671	3,612	107
North Carolina	38,766	7.3	72.8	45.5	36,830	1,035	86
North Dakota	1,956	4.7	83.8	57.7	6,170	213	3
Ohio	32,753	5.0	79.0	50.5	40,191	4,332	99
Oklahoma	17,488	8.3	78.0	31.7	20,280	864	41
Oregon	12,199	5.9	76.7	44.0	24,411	1,299	15
Pennsylvania	37,346	5.1	82.7	54.5	87,747	4,554	123
Rhode Island	4,320	6.7	76.4	62.6	5,184	312	0
South Carolina	17,681	6.6	n/a	46.2	21,129	1,200	56
South Dakota	2,840	5.5	84.4	39.2	6,091	456	6
Tennessee	17,932	5.1	74.9	59.3	34,792	1,263	59
Texas	105,456	7.3	73.1	37.9	170,190	7,035	235
Utah	8,449	4.8	74.3	60.8	26,491	867	15
Vermont	1,737	4.5	89.3	66.4	1,531	45	2
Virginia	16,794	3.6	77.0	59.4	33,789	2,124	73
Washington	22,519	6.1	71.9	38.8	26,080	1,527	30
West Virginia	8,539	8.8	77.3	50.7	2,244	570	9
Wisconsin	12,869	3.9	89.6	48.4	84,143	1,422	52
Wyoming	2,479	7.8	76.0	58.2	6,071	249	6
United States	1,053,234	6.0	74.9	49.0	1,621,391	86,814	2,913

¹Youths ages 16-19 not enrolled who have not graduated from high school or received an alternate credential.

²Percent of ninth graders graduating within four years with a regular diploma.

³Data reporting incomplete for District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, New York and Minnesota.

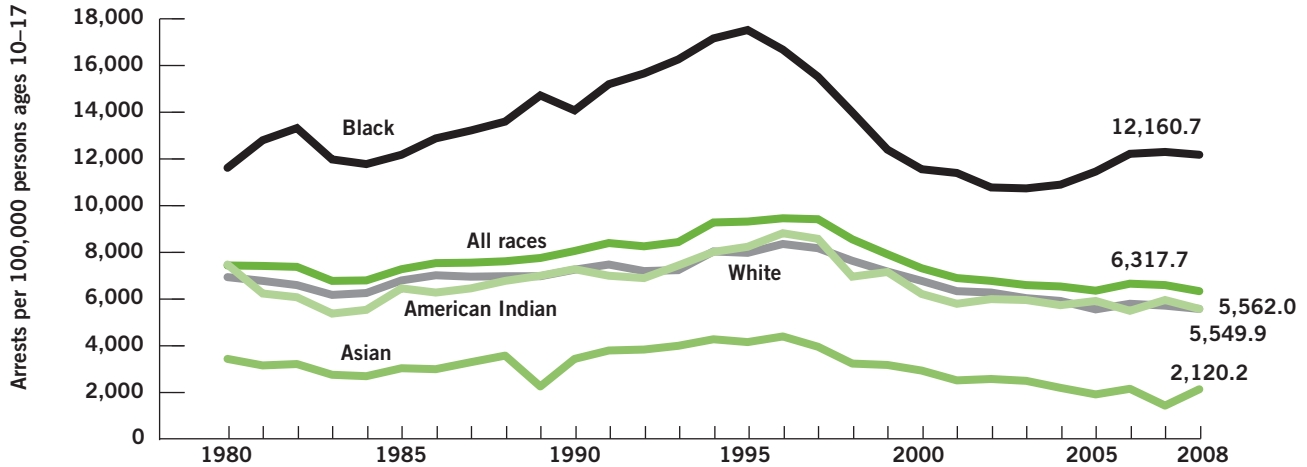
⁴Total firearm deaths and homicide firearm deaths exclude firearm deaths by legal (police or corrections) intervention.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2009 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 2007-08 (October 2010), Table 2 and 3; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau, Child Welfare Outcomes Report Data, Age of Children in Foster Care (%): In Foster Care on 9/30, at <http://cwoutcomes.acf.hhs.gov/data/>; U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 2009 (September 2010), Table 69; 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; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, WISQARS, data accessed February 2008, April 2009, and June 2010. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

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

Juvenile Arrest Rates, by Race, 1980–2008

Arrests per 100,000 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

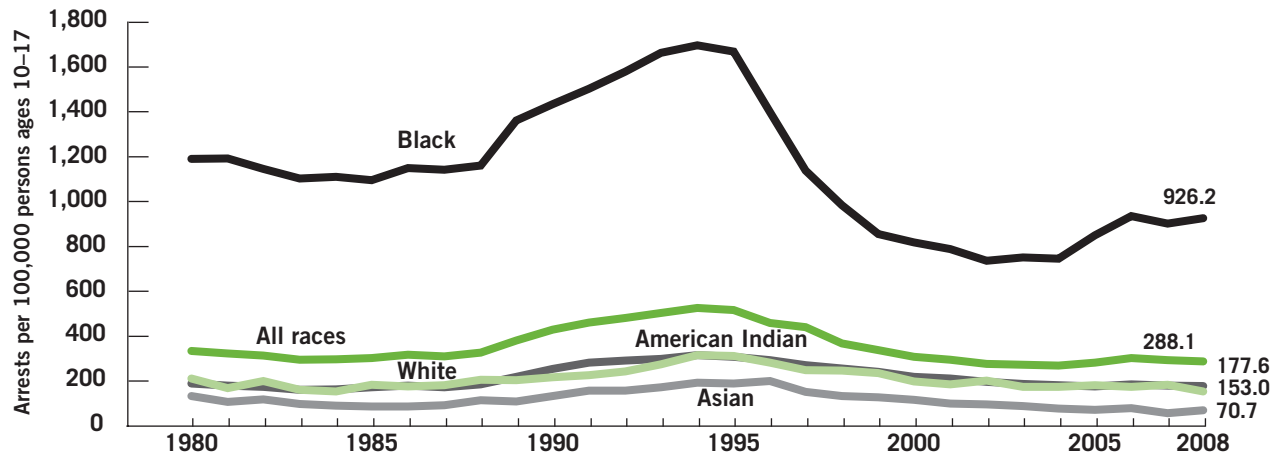
Note: Person of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Arrests of Hispanics are not reported separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Juvenile Arrest Rates by Offense, Sex, and Race (1980–2008).

Juvenile arrest rates for violent offenses peaked in 1994, and steadily declined for almost a decade. The rate for Black youth increased in 2005, and is currently more than five times the rate for White youth.

Juvenile Arrest Rates for Violent Offenses,* by Race, 1980–2008

Arrests per 100,000 persons ages 10–17



*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>.

	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).

The national rate of residential placement¹ in the United States is 295 per 100,000. Black youth have the highest rate of residential placement at 767 per 100,000. The rate for Black youth is four times, for American Indian youth three times, and Hispanic youth two times that of White youth.

Juveniles in Residential Placement, by Race, 2007

	Percent of total					
	Total, all races	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian American
Alabama	1,650	39%	59%	2%	0%	0%
Alaska	321	38	11	1	37	5
Arizona	1,485	38	15	38	7	0
Arkansas	810	46	41	10	1	1
California	14,034	15	27	54	1	3
Colorado	1,752	41	26	30	2	1
Connecticut	426	27	42	27	1	1
Delaware	369	24	67	7	0	0
District of Columbia	288	1	97	2	0	0
Florida	5,733	41	53	5	0	0
Georgia	2,736	20	71	6	0	0
Hawaii	129	12	0	7	0	67
Idaho	528	71	5	18	7	0
Illinois	2,565	33	44	18	2	1
Indiana	2,727	62	30	6	0	0
Iowa	954	66	19	8	2	1
Kansas	1,146	51	28	16	2	2
Kentucky	1,116	62	33	2	0	0
Louisiana	1,350	24	74	1	0	0
Maine	204	69	18	7	0	0
Maryland	930	23	71	4	0	1
Massachusetts	969	33	33	29	0	3
Michigan	2,748	39	53	3	1	0
Minnesota	1,317	42	34	7	12	3
Mississippi	450	25	64	7	1	1
Missouri	1,227	49	44	3	0	1
Montana	210	51	17	9	19	0
Nebraska	708	44	33	17	5	0
Nevada	996	35	33	27	2	2
New Hampshire	156	75	10	13	2	2
New Jersey	1,677	13	66	19	0	1
New Mexico	378	19	11	62	6	0
New York	3,612	29	46	20	1	1
North Carolina	1,035	31	58	6	1	1
North Dakota	213	52	8	6	32	1
Ohio	4,332	43	51	3	0	0
Oklahoma	864	43	37	9	9	2
Oregon	1,299	68	9	16	4	1
Pennsylvania	4,554	29	59	10	0	0
Rhode Island	312	46	33	17	0	1
South Carolina	1,200	37	47	14	1	1
South Dakota	456	39	15	7	37	1
Tennessee	1,263	44	49	4	0	0
Texas	7,035	21	36	42	0	0
Utah	867	62	10	22	4	1
Vermont	45	93	0	0	0	0
Virginia	2,124	28	62	7	0	1
Washington	1,527	52	17	20	5	3
West Virginia	570	74	16	5	0	1
Wisconsin	1,422	44	43	5	3	3
Wyoming	249	64	13	14	6	0
United States	85,068	42	36	14	4	2

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, Race/Ethnicity by State, 2007, available at <<http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezacjrp/>>.

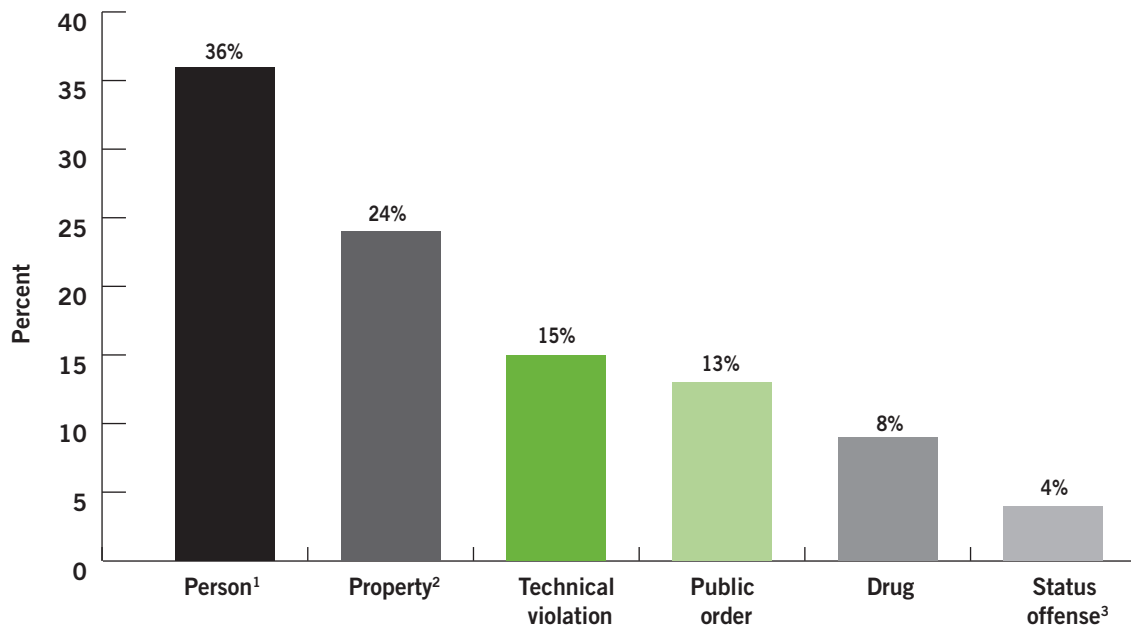
Juveniles in Residential Placement, by Race, 2007

Rate per 100,000 juveniles

Total, all races	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	
323	200	590	162	109	0	Alabama
386	241	801	57	688	310	Alaska
208	166	653	204	243	35	Arizona
259	170	518	361	347	156	Arkansas
331	143	1,164	390	317	82	California
341	212	1,575	408	570	103	Colorado
149	57	519	265	369	32	Connecticut
400	156	1,026	340	0	0	Delaware
583	47	743	145	0	0	District of Columbia
313	240	780	75	195	59	Florida
286	108	578	225	118	11	Georgia
101	53	0	62	0	110	Hawaii
298	258	998	378	1,268	0	Idaho
205	116	471	202	1,468	71	Illinois
381	294	953	372	146	0	Indiana
295	222	1,323	407	1,059	222	Iowa
371	246	1,274	514	698	321	Kansas
246	179	815	166	0	0	Kentucky
314	136	600	62	217	47	Louisiana
150	110	1,293	625	0	0	Maine
148	63	310	90	157	31	Maryland
166	73	681	418	188	107	Massachusetts
275	148	767	181	312	25	Michigan
231	119	1,167	305	1,715	139	Minnesota
131	65	186	400	318	187	Mississippi
217	135	621	161	0	104	Missouri
205	125	2,612	423	400	0	Montana
360	196	1,868	575	1,340	84	Nebraska
348	250	1,121	284	508	105	Nevada
125	101	610	477	843	136	New Hampshire
177	38	725	198	0	18	New Jersey
171	103	616	200	94	0	New Mexico
236	124	597	248	454	31	New York
145	73	315	102	123	39	North Carolina
324	197	1,690	659	1,174	464	North Dakota
339	183	1,093	279	275	16	Ohio
219	142	753	195	173	225	Oklahoma
331	297	974	357	869	108	Oregon
342	129	1,413	505	130	66	Pennsylvania
282	180	1,263	290	0	90	Rhode Island
291	181	391	964	957	112	South Carolina
514	250	3,956	1,010	1,365	741	South Dakota
191	117	426	191	0	63	Tennessee
288	151	788	283	127	35	Texas
259	198	1,527	431	752	95	Utah
70	69	0	0	0	0	Vermont
260	114	669	253	253	47	Virginia
218	157	668	330	567	90	Washington
320	256	1,048	1,112	0	238	West Virginia
269	149	1,236	193	670	280	Wisconsin
443	336	3,170	656	785	0	Wyoming
271	158	979	337	438	103	United States

Approximately one-third of juveniles in residential placement are held for offenses against persons, and about two-thirds are held for property, public order, a drug offense, technical violations and status offenses.

Offense Profile of Juveniles in Residential Placements, 2007



¹ Person (aggravated assault, simple assault, robbery)

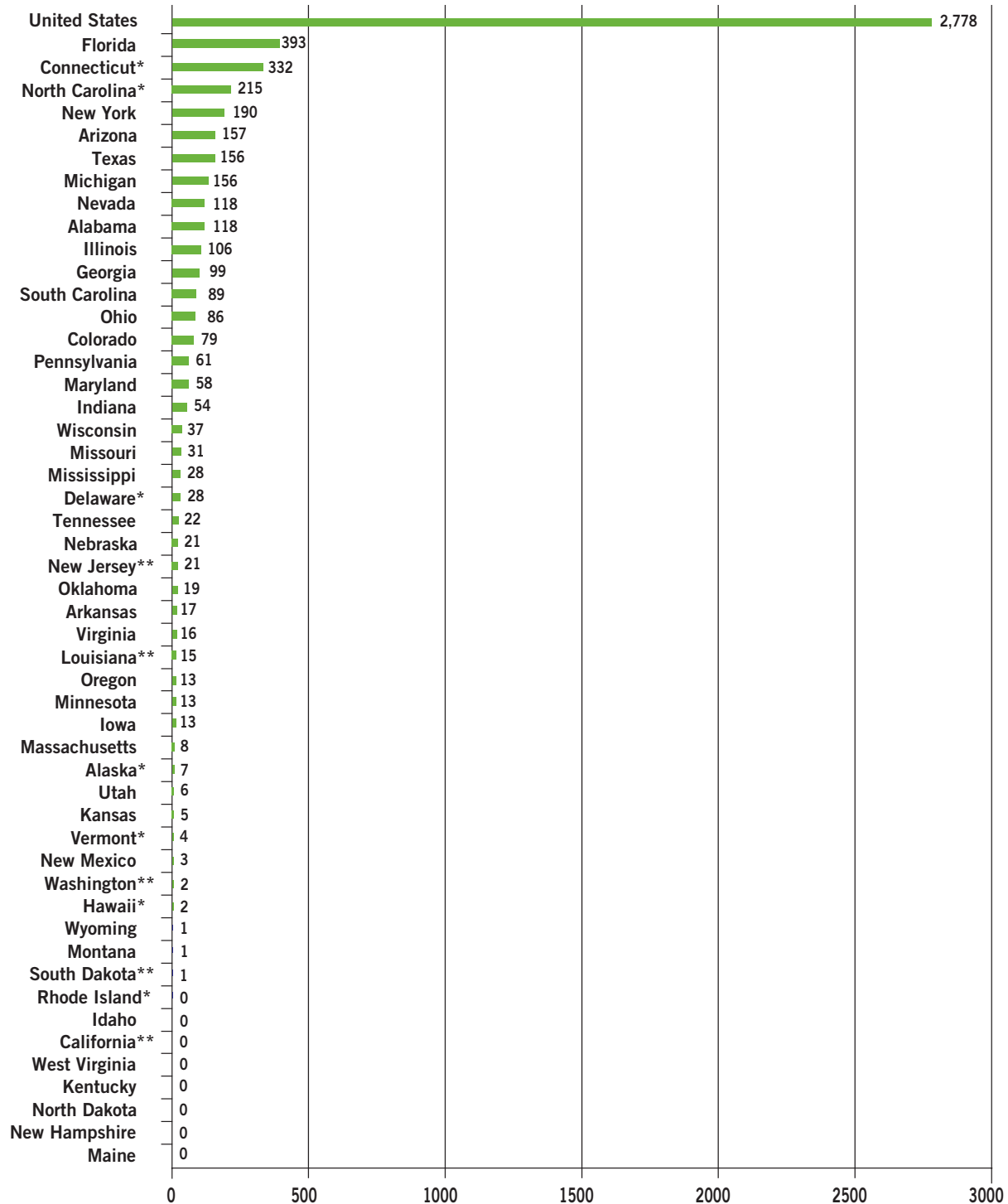
² Property (burglary, theft, auto theft)

³ Status offense (running away, underage drinking, incorrigibility)

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, Detailed Offense Profile for United States, 2007, available at <<http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezacjrp/>>.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics reported that approximately 2,778 youth under age 18 were held in custody in adult state prisons in 2009.¹ Some states do not hold any youth in adult prisons, but the vast majority do.

Youth Under 18 in Adult Prisons, 2009



* Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

** Counts include those held in privately-operated facilities.

¹Most states unless noted reported the number of youth held in adult prisons only; the number of youth in adult jails was reported separately. The estimated number of juveniles held in adult prisons and jails is approximately 10,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prison Inmates at Midyear 2009 – Statistical Tables, Table 21, available at <<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/pim09st.pdf>>.

Treating Children Like Adults in the Justice System

In the “tough on crime” era of the 1980s and ’90s, many states enacted laws making it easier to prosecute children as adults. Today, approximately 250,000 children are prosecuted, sentenced or incarcerated as adults each year in the United States.¹ Many researchers, advocates and practitioners agree that children in adult facilities are at greater risk of abuse, injury and death. Evidence also suggests that incarcerating children with adults is not good for public safety. In 2007, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention conducted a study and found that children transferred to adult court are approximately 34 percent more likely to be rearrested for a violent offense than children retained in the juvenile system who committed similar offenses.²

In 2011, the Campaign For Youth Justice reported the following key facts about children transferred to the adult criminal justice system:³

- About 10,000 children are held in adult jails and prisons on any given night.
- Two-thirds of children who are sent to adult court reside in adult facilities while they are awaiting trial.
- Most of the children prosecuted in adult court are charged with non-violent offenses.
- A survey of adult facilities found that 40 percent of jails offer no educational services at all; only 11 percent provide special education services; and seven percent provide vocational training.
- The National Prison Rape Elimination Commission found that “more than any other group of incarcerated persons, youth incarcerated with adults are probably at the highest risk for sexual abuse.”
- Florida is the state with the highest number of children in adult prisons (393).
- African-American youth represent only 17 percent of the overall youth population, however, they make up 62 percent of those prosecuted in adult court. They are also nine times more likely than White youth to receive an adult prison sentence.

¹ Griffin, Patrick. National Institute of Corrections Convening, June 18, 2010.

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2007) Effects on Violence of Laws and Policies Facilitating the Transfer of Youth from the Juvenile to the Adult Justice System: A Report on Recommendations of the Task Force on Community Preventative Services. MMWR 2007; 56 (No. RR-9). Available online at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr5609.pdf>.

³ Campaign For Youth Justice. (2007) State Trends: Legislative Victories from 2005 to 2010 Removing Youth from the Adult Criminal Justice System. Available online at http://www.campaignforyouthjustice.org/documents/CFYJ_State_Trends_Report.pdf.

More Girls Enter the Juvenile Justice System

The caseload of girls in the juvenile justice system has greatly increased in the last 30 years. In 1980, girls made up 20 percent of all juvenile arrests.¹ By 2009, girls made up 30 percent of all juvenile arrests. The rise in the number of girls in the system seems to be largely due to changes in arrest policies, rather than changes in behavior among girls.² Girls are disproportionately arrested for status offenses, or acts that are illegal only when a minor has committed them, such as curfew violations, under-age drinking, running away, and truancy. Most states are attempting to divert status offenders to counseling or other community-based services to prevent entry into the juvenile justice system. However, these alternatives are not available to all who need them, and there are many problems associated with incarcerating girls for status offenses.

Girls are overrepresented in the juvenile justice system for status offenses

- In 2007, the most recent national data on girls in residential placement showed that girls made up about 14 percent of all youth in placement. These data also showed that girls were disproportionately incarcerated for status offenses. Girls made up
 - 51 percent of juveniles in residential placement for running away;
 - 31 percent of truancy offenses;
 - 36 percent of underage drinking offenses; and
 - 40 percent of incorrigibility offenses.³
- Girls made up 55 percent of runaway arrests in 2009.⁴

Other characteristics about girls in the juvenile justice system

- Estimates of girls in the juvenile justice system who have been abused range from 40 to 73 percent.⁵
- Seventy-five percent of girls in the system report being regular users of alcohol and/or drugs.⁶
- Girls (9%) were more likely than boys (2%) to report forced sexual activity with other youth while in confinement.⁷
- American Indian and Black girls are four and three times more likely to be incarcerated than White girls, respectively.⁸

¹ U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Snyder, Howard N. and Sickmund, Melissa, *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report*, at <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/nr2006/downloads/nr2006.pdf>.

² U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *OJJDP In Focus, Girls' Delinquency*, at <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/228414.pdf>.

³ 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, Race/Ethnicity by State, 2007*, available at <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezacjrp/>.

⁴ U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States 2009, Table 33*, available at http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/data/table_33.html.

⁵ Chesney-Lind, M. & Sheldon, R.G. (1998). *Girls, delinquency, and juvenile justice*. Grove, CA: Brooks/Cole.

⁶ Acoca, L. (1999). *Investing in girls: A 21st century strategy*. *Juvenile Justice*, vol 6 (1). Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

⁷ U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Special Report, Sexual Victimization in Juvenile Facilities Reported by Youth, 2008-2009*, available at <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/svjfry09.pdf>.

⁸ 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, Race/Ethnicity by State, 2007*, available at <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezacjrp/>.



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 United States—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 alone nearly equaled the total number of U.S. combat deaths in Iraq through July 2011 (3,480).
- Although there are fewer Black children in America 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 males and more than twice as likely as Hispanic males 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.

For additional data on gun violence, see *Protect Children, Not Guns 2010*.

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 Hispanic*
43	were Asian or Pacific Islander
40	were American Indian or Alaska Native

Almost six times as many children and teens—17,523—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 10 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
Total	110,645	62,628	34,105	11,723	2,189

*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

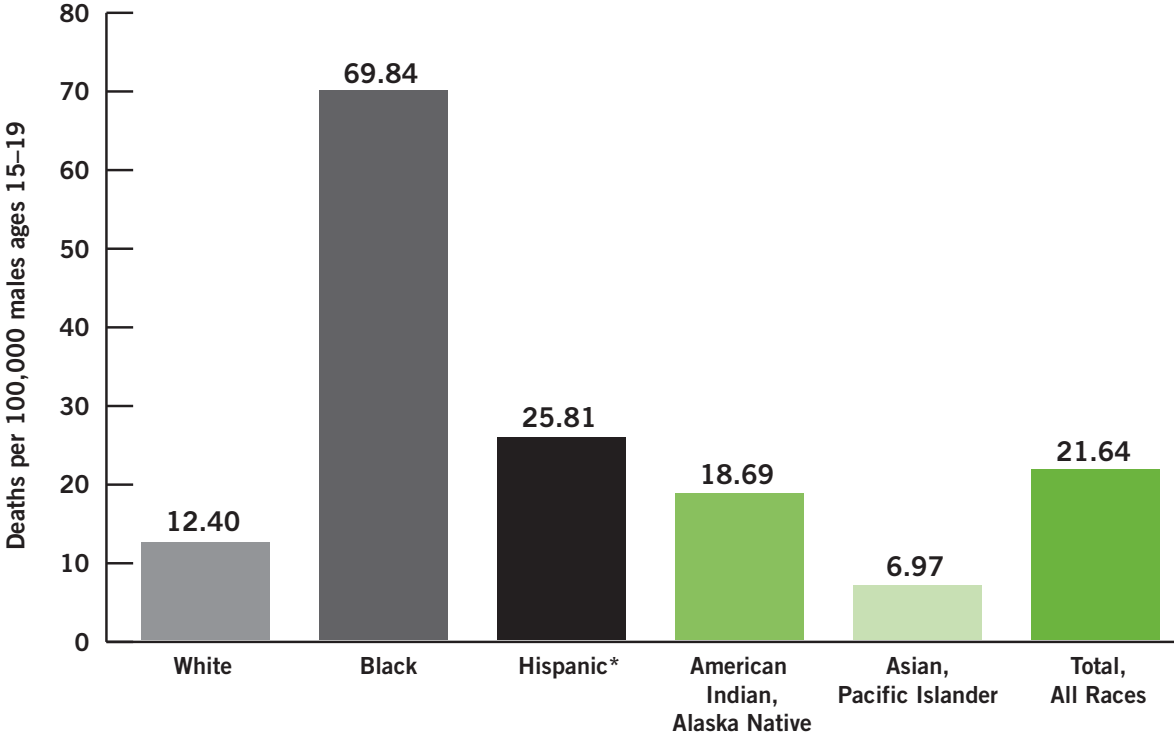
	Under 5	Ages 5–9	Ages 10–14	Ages 15–19	Total under age 20
All races	85	69	243	2,645	3,042
Accident	19	20	26	73	138
Suicide	0	0	53	630	683
Homicide	63	47	154	1,897	2,161
Undetermined intent	3	2	10	45	60
White	50	43	144	1,223	1,460
Accident	12	10	22	43	87
Suicide	0	0	43	518	561
Homicide	36	31	72	645	784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



*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
Total	110,645	41,456	65,791	1,421	1,847	13,058

* 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

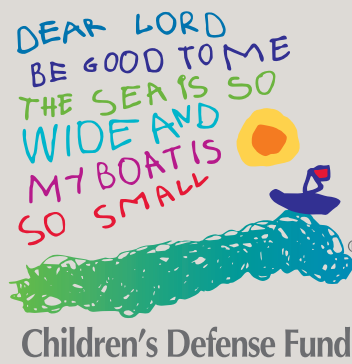
Persons Killed in the Terrorist Attacks on 9/11 **2,927**

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>.

**For more information on the State of America's Children,
contact the Children's Defense Fund
25 E Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 628-8787 • 1 (800) 233-1200
www.childrensdefense.org**



Children's Defense Fund