CHILD POVERTY

3 million

**THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN
LIVING IN FAMILIES SURVIVING
ON $2 A DAY PER PERSON
IN THE U.S.**

Despite seven years of economic recovery and a recent decline in child poverty for all racial/ethnic groups, children remain the poorest age group in America. Nearly 1 in 5 lived in poverty in 2016 (18 percent)—more than 13.2 million children—a poverty rate one-and-a-half times higher than that for adults ages 18-64 (12 percent) and two times higher than that for adults 65 and older (9 percent) (see **Table 2**). Children are considered poor if they live in a family of four with an annual income below $24,563, which amounts to $2,047 a month, $472 a week, or $68 a day (see **Table 3**). But about 3 million children in the U.S. are living in families trying to survive on $2 a day for each family member, which rivals child poverty in some of the world's poorest countries and should be a call to action for us all.[1]

Child poverty is related to both age and race/ethnicity. The youngest children are the poorest and nearly 70 percent of poor children in America are children of color.

- Nearly 1 in 5 children under 6 were poor and almost half of them lived in extreme poverty (see **Table 4**).
- About 1 in 3 Black (31 percent) and American Indian/Alaska Native children (31 percent) and 1 in 4 Hispanic children (27 percent) were poor compared with 1 in 9 White children (11 percent) (see **Tables 5-6**).

Children's chances of being poor are also partly a result of the lottery of geography.

- More than 25 percent of Black children were poor in 37 states and the District of Columbia in 2016; Hispanic children, in 34 states; and American Indian/Native Alaska children, in 29 states.
- Only two states had White child poverty rates higher than 20 percent (see **Table 6**).

The toxic stress of early poverty stunts children's development, creating opportunity gaps than can last a lifetime and harm the nation's economy.

- Poor children are more likely to have poor academic achievement, drop out of high school and later become unemployed, experience economic hardship and be involved in the criminal justice system. Children who experience poverty are also more likely to be poor at age 30 than children who never experience poverty.[2]
- Lost productivity, worsened health and increased crime stemming from child poverty cost the nation about $500 billion dollars a year.[3]

Government assistance programs help curb the negative effects poverty has on children, families and the economy.

- In 2016, 4.4 million children were lifted out of poverty with the help of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and other refundable tax credits; 1.5 million with the help of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); more than 1 million with housing subsidies; 783,000 with the National School Lunch Program; 494,000 with the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program; 307,000 with Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and general assistance; and 133,000 with the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).[4]

- Children with access to SNAP and the EITC also fare better in adulthood. Children receiving SNAP are more likely to finish high school and less likely to experience obesity, stunted growth or heart disease as adults. Moreover, children in families benefiting from the EITC have higher scores on reading and math tests and are more likely to go on to college and have higher earnings as adults.

Children in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands (before the 2017 Hurricanes)

In fall 2017, Hurricanes Irma and Maria struck Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI), causing much devastation and leaving children especially vulnerable. While the storms' impact on children is still being determined, the sad reality is children living in both territories were some of the most at risk in America long before the storms. Here, we provide key facts regarding the state of America's children in Puerto Rico and the USVI prior to the storms based on most recent data. Child poverty in both places has likely only worsened this year.

Puerto Rico

- **Child Population:** More than 690,000 children lived in Puerto Rico in 2016.

- **Child Poverty:** Nearly 6 in 10 children (56 percent) were poor in 2016—more than 390,000—a rate almost two times that of New Mexico (30 percent) and Mississippi (30 percent), the two states with the highest child poverty rates.[5]

- **Child Hunger and Health:** In 2016, 36 percent of households with children received benefits through SNAP. About 1.7 million people were enrolled in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) in Puerto Rico in 2015, nearly half of the total population, but 20,000 children still lacked health insurance.[6]

- **Early Childhood and Education:** More than 75 percent of poor children were not enrolled in Head Start in 2014, and nearly 100 percent of fourth and eighth grade students performed below grade level in math in 2015.[7]

U.S. Virgin Islands[8]

- **Child Population:** More than 21,000 children lived in the USVI in 2013.

- **Child Poverty:** More than 3 in 10 children (35 percent) were poor in 2013—more than 7,400—compared with 1 in 5 children nationwide (22 percent).

- **Child Hunger and Health:** In 2013, 77 percent of children received SNAP benefits. 4,441 children (19 percent) were enrolled in Medicaid in 2013, and more than 1 in 4 children through age 19 (27 percent) were uninsured.

- **Early Childhood and Education:** During 2013-2014, more than half (55 percent) of children age 5 were at least six months behind in language and comprehension skills when they started public school. More than 43 percent of third graders performed below grade level in reading and math. Nearly 70 percent of seventh graders performed below grade level in reading and 40 percent performed below grade level in math.

Nearly 1 in 5 children were poor in 2016. Nearly 70 percent of them were children of color and 2 in 3 lived with at least one working family member.

Table 2: Poor Children in America in 2016—A Portrait

	Number Who Are Poor	Percent Who Are Poor	Percent of Poor Children
Among All Children	13,253,000	18.0%	100.0%
Extremely Poor	6,027,000	8.2	45.5
Under 6	4,674,000	19.7	35.3
Under 6 and Extremely Poor	2,271,000	9.6	17.1
By Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	4,050,000	10.8	27.9
Hispanic	4,890,000	26.6	33.7
Black	3,418,000	30.8	23.6
Asian	393,000	10.6	2.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	193,000	31.0	1.3
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	66,000	24.5	0.5
Two or More Races	527,000	17.8	3.6
By Geography			
In Cities > 50,000	5,377,000	23.1	40.6
In Suburbs	5,588,000	13.8	42.2
Outside Cities and Suburbs	2,288,000	23.1	17.3
By Region			
Northeast	1,829,000	15.6	13.8
Midwest	2,696,000	17.3	20.3
South	5,696,000	20.0	43.0
West	3,031,000	17.0	22.9
Among Children Related to Head of Household	12,803,000	17.6	100.0
By Family Structure			
In Single-Parent Family	8,664,000	37.2	67.7
In Married-Couple Family	4,178,000	8.4	32.6
By Family Working Status			
Any Family Member Works	8,900,000	13.1	63.6
Works Full-Time, Year-Round	3,957,000	6.8	28.3
Head of Family Works	6,911,000	11.9	49.4
Works Full-Time, Year-Round	2,720,000	6.3	19.4
Adults 18-64	22,795,000	11.6	
Seniors 65+	4,568,000	9.3	

Notes: A family of four was considered poor in 2016 with an annual income below $24,563 and extremely poor with an income below half that amount ($12,282). 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 Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS provides the most accurate national data on poverty and is therefore the official source of national poverty estimates. The ACS uses a larger sample size and is preferred for state-level poverty data.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. 2017. "2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement," Tables POV01, POV03, POV13, POV21, POV40, and 3.

The federal government uses different guidelines for determining who is considered poor and who is eligible for public benefits. In 2016, a family of four was considered poor when their annual income fell below $24,563 and extremely poor when their income fell below half that amount ($12,282). A family of four was considered eligible for public benefits when their annual income fell below $24,300.

Table 3: Federal Poverty Thresholds and Guidelines, 2016

Federal Poverty Thresholds[a]

Family Size	Poverty (100 Percent)			Extreme Poverty (50 Percent)		
	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week
1	$12,228	$1,019	$235	$6,114	$510	$118
2	15,569	1,297	299	7,785	649	150
3	19,105	1,592	367	9,553	796	184
4	24,563	2,047	472	12,282	1,023	236
5	29,111	2,426	560	14,556	1,213	280
6	32,928	2,744	633	16,464	1,372	317
7	37,458	3,122	720	18,729	1,561	360
8	41,781	3,482	803	20,891	1,741	402
9 or More	49,721	4,143	956	24,861	2,072	478

Federal Poverty Guidelines[b]

Family Size	Poverty Line
1	$11,880
2	16,020
3	20,160
4	24,300
5	28,440
6	32,580
7	36,730
8	40,890
Each Additional Person beyond 8	4,160

[a]The federal poverty thresholds are used to calculate those who are considered poor and extremely poor. The poverty threshold numbers in the table are weighted averages of the actual thresholds. The actual poverty thresholds vary slightly based on the number of children and, for households of size one and two, whether the household includes someone over 64. Except for Alaska and Hawaii, which have slightly higher thresholds, no adjustments are made for differences in living costs from state to state. Extreme poverty is defined as half of the poverty thresholds.

[b]The federal poverty guidelines (also called the Federal Poverty Level) are a simplification of the poverty thresholds used to determine eligibility for public benefits and are adjusted annually to account for inflation.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau. 2017. "Poverty Thresholds for 2016 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children under 18 Years." https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html; U.S Department of Health and Human Services. 2016. "Federal Register, Annual Update of the HHS Poverty Guidelines." https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/01/25/2016-01450/annual-update-of-the-hhs-povertyguidelines.

More than half of all poor children in 2016 lived in eight states: California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, New York, North Carolina, Ohio and Texas.

Table 4: Poor and Extremely Poor Children by Age, 2016

	Poor Children						Extremely Poor Children					
	Under 18			Under 6			Under 18			Under 6		
	Number	Percent	Rank[a]	Number	Percent	Rank[a]	Number	Percent	Rank[a]	Number	Percent	Rank[a]
Alabama	265,901	24.5%	46	92,552	26.8%	44	124,415	11.5%	45	44,871	13.0%	46
Alaska	25,938	14.1	13	9,300	15.2	13	11,401	6.2	13	4,023	6.6	11
Arizona	378,800	23.6	43	123,951	24.3	39	175,850	11.0	43	59,103	11.6	39
Arkansas	165,100	23.8	44	59,434	27.0	45	71,472	10.3	41	26,858	12.2	42
California	1,785,347	19.9	32	608,247	20.7	29	723,923	8.1	27	252,140	8.6	22
Colorado	166,204	13.4	9	54,603	13.8	7	61,963	5.0	4	21,718	5.5	4
Connecticut	95,597	12.9	8	32,555	14.9	11	44,468	6.0	12	15,373	7.0	14
Delaware	35,002	17.4	25	12,376	19.3	25	13,351	6.6	19	5,024	7.8	18
District of Columbia	30,551	25.8	–	9,826	19.5	–	18,768	15.9	–	6,312	12.5	–
Florida	858,711	21.0	36	307,968	23.3	34	370,157	9.1	32	135,260	10.2	32
Georgia	566,005	22.9	40	199,819	26.1	43	252,964	10.2	40	92,200	12.0	41
Hawaii	30,507	10.1	2	11,454	10.7	2	15,689	5.2	5	5,380	5.0	2
Idaho	76,266	17.7	26	28,822	21.4	31	30,052	7.0	22	12,489	9.3	26
Illinois	511,679	17.7	27	173,679	19.1	23	220,334	7.6	25	78,081	8.6	23
Indiana	301,156	19.5	31	105,224	21.3	30	133,661	8.7	30	49,492	10.0	30
Iowa	105,032	14.8	17	41,623	17.9	20	44,427	6.2	14	20,580	8.8	24
Kansas	99,323	14.1	12	34,885	15.1	12	40,279	5.7	7	13,202	5.7	5
Kentucky	247,780	25.0	47	84,933	27.2	46	116,423	11.8	47	40,326	12.9	44
Louisiana	313,926	28.6	48	106,606	29.7	48	136,953	12.5	48	49,891	13.9	47
Maine	42,753	17.2	24	15,389	20.1	27	16,408	6.6	18	6,550	8.5	21
Maryland	168,811	12.7	7	57,607	13.5	5	78,267	5.9	10	26,199	6.1	8
Massachusetts	184,743	13.6	10	65,976	15.5	14	89,069	6.6	17	33,394	7.8	19
Michigan	445,803	20.7	35	158,319	23.5	35	199,269	9.3	34	72,527	10.8	34
Minnesota	160,626	12.7	6	56,427	13.6	6	71,152	5.6	6	26,793	6.5	9
Mississippi	211,466	29.7	49	65,810	29.8	49	101,647	14.3	50	33,834	15.3	49
Missouri	261,353	19.2	30	96,675	22.2	32	122,401	9.0	31	44,336	10.2	31
Montana	33,818	15.1	19	11,677	16.1	16	15,002	6.7	20	6,191	8.5	20
Nebraska	65,847	14.2	14	25,074	16.1	17	26,764	5.8	8	10,892	7.0	13
Nevada	126,874	19.1	29	44,154	20.6	28	54,100	8.1	28	21,079	9.9	29
New Hampshire	20,141	7.9	1	6,832	8.8	1	7,574	3.0	1	2,474	3.2	1
New Jersey	285,479	14.6	16	100,377	16.1	15	114,533	5.8	9	40,493	6.5	10
New Mexico	145,284	30.1	50	53,309	35.7	50	64,437	13.4	49	23,967	16.0	50
New York	847,288	20.7	34	300,722	22.2	33	394,455	9.6	36	143,223	10.6	33
North Carolina	489,553	21.7	37	169,374	24.3	38	209,315	9.3	33	77,383	11.1	36
North Dakota	21,210	12.4	5	9,176	14.2	8	10,766	6.3	15	4,728	7.3	15
Ohio	524,660	20.5	33	192,571	23.8	36	252,721	9.9	38	95,676	11.8	40
Oklahoma	216,713	22.9	41	78,667	25.3	40	94,414	10.0	39	35,342	11.4	37
Oregon	144,361	17.0	22	48,779	17.7	18	62,047	7.3	23	20,673	7.5	16
Pennsylvania	486,029	18.5	28	167,732	20.0	26	211,357	8.1	26	76,730	9.1	25
Rhode Island	35,106	17.0	23	11,765	18.1	21	15,755	7.6	24	6,223	9.6	27
South Carolina	248,595	23.0	42	86,626	25.3	41	124,770	11.5	46	44,171	12.9	45
South Dakota	35,460	16.9	21	14,003	19.2	24	20,658	9.8	37	8,359	11.5	38
Tennessee	334,238	22.6	39	121,360	25.6	42	153,571	10.4	42	59,587	12.6	43
Texas	1,619,026	22.4	38	572,215	24.2	37	684,758	9.5	35	258,919	10.9	35
Utah	100,801	11.1	3	39,157	13.0	4	44,773	4.9	3	17,465	5.8	6
Vermont	17,167	14.8	18	6,414	17.9	19	9,601	8.3	29	3,470	9.7	28
Virginia	261,817	14.3	15	87,050	14.7	10	124,435	6.8	21	40,533	6.9	12
Washington	219,668	13.7	11	76,014	14.4	9	94,734	5.9	11	32,291	6.1	7
West Virginia	88,351	24.0	45	32,964	28.0	47	40,946	11.1	44	16,653	14.1	48
Wisconsin	198,480	15.7	20	73,357	18.6	22	81,979	6.5	16	30,490	7.7	17
Wyoming	15,367	11.1	4	5,399	12.0	3	6,018	4.4	2	2,279	5.1	3
United States	**13,253,000**	**18.0%**		**4,674,000**	**19.7%**		**6,027,000**	**8.2%**		**2,271,000**	**9.6%**	

[a]States are ranked 1 to 50 from lowest to highest child poverty rates.

Notes: 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 Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS provides the most accurate national data on poverty and is therefore the official source of national poverty estimates. The ACS uses a larger sample size and is preferred for state-level poverty data. "n/a" means data were not available.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau. 2017. "2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates," Tables B17001 and B17024; U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. 2017. "2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement," Tables POV01_100_1 and POV01_50_1.

Hispanic children were the largest group of poor children in 2016 followed by White and Black children.

Table 5: Number of Poor Children by Race/Ethnicity, 2016

	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaska Native	Two or More Races
Alabama	91,666	30,125	131,941	1,639	1,069	10,706
Alaska	7,267	4,007	317	744	10,803	4,449
Arizona	80,745	224,591	23,959	6,666	38,547	23,971
Arkansas	76,609	28,301	48,508	975	1,708	11,086
California	221,622	1,236,452	142,588	125,721	25,186	115,415
Colorado	53,261	87,056	14,492	n/a	3,068	10,681
Connecticut	23,012	44,051	20,753	2,964	n/a	9,117
Delaware	8,186	10,753	15,596	254	n/a	2,282
District of Columbia	308	4,445	25,585	28	n/a	315
Florida	225,485	312,888	275,631	14,369	2,502	51,182
Georgia	141,601	121,052	271,700	11,400	4,229	28,195
Hawaii	2,352	5,975	226	15,681	n/a	10,877
Idaho	48,696	21,219	n/a	1,088	1,890	3,801
Illinois	143,730	170,538	165,122	14,247	1,270	28,037
Indiana	153,580	51,617	72,904	7,486	381	18,101
Iowa	59,948	20,453	16,932	1,824	647	7,099
Kansas	49,948	27,355	13,678	1,683	763	7,673
Kentucky	168,727	23,394	42,566	2,310	n/a	13,554
Louisiana	78,635	19,598	198,205	2,818	3,115	12,798
Maine	33,409	1,429	4,979	369	639	2,779
Maryland	43,245	30,104	79,555	4,219	78	13,597
Massachusetts	54,263	79,714	36,376	8,471	379	17,006
Michigan	209,788	52,051	141,709	9,383	2,928	37,118
Minnesota	60,671	23,859	42,149	13,263	6,731	16,483
Mississippi	52,906	9,327	142,289	550	1,864	5,324
Missouri	141,942	27,755	66,209	3,412	2,218	19,209
Montana	23,592	2,179	n/a	n/a	6,750	1,694
Nebraska	27,007	23,453	9,462	1,723	1,475	4,127
Nevada	23,355	70,008	20,212	5,006	3,899	12,191
New Hampshire	15,644	1,968	456	151	n/a	2,049
New Jersey	71,829	130,819	62,694	11,529	1,199	17,540
New Mexico	16,917	100,882	2,194	580	23,485	6,910
New York	261,650	315,793	200,239	57,102	4,212	58,934
North Carolina	147,456	126,500	176,584	7,171	9,746	31,544
North Dakota	7,764	1,708	3,243	n/a	6,746	2,397
Ohio	262,497	50,129	167,147	5,583	984	49,298
Oklahoma	78,374	53,893	32,113	2,624	24,576	34,363
Oregon	64,601	56,797	6,402	5,613	2,247	17,725
Pennsylvania	210,054	118,373	120,315	12,236	1,941	44,458
Rhode Island	13,317	13,830	4,053	700	n/a	3,887
South Carolina	74,684	36,589	118,385	2,133	638	18,585
South Dakota	11,141	4,419	1,425	1,161	15,624	3,276
Tennessee	151,320	50,014	116,194	1,904	1,034	19,104
Texas	230,064	1,086,094	249,199	32,448	7,916	56,958
Utah	52,546	31,485	6,019	2,991	4,127	5,159
Vermont	15,302	664	379	n/a	n/a	883
Virginia	86,399	52,880	100,572	6,438	276	21,577
Washington	79,949	81,927	24,034	12,088	7,647	23,958
West Virginia	74,514	2,671	6,168	150	n/a	4,513
Wisconsin	85,264	40,317	45,324	9,540	5,381	19,269
Wyoming	9,102	2,954	n/a	n/a	1,229	2,594
United States	**4,050,000**	**4,890,000**	**3,418,000**	**459,000**	**193,000**	**527,000**

Notes: 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 Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS provides the most accurate national data on poverty and is therefore the official source of national poverty estimates. The ACS uses a larger sample size and is preferred for state-level poverty data. The "White" racial category excludes children of Hispanic ethnicity. Other racial categories (Black, Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, Two or More Races) include children of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic children can be of any race. "n/a" means data were not available.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau. 2017. "2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates," Tables B17020H, B17020I, B17020B, B17020D, B17020C, B17020E, and B17020G; U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. 2017. https://www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablecreator.html.

More than 25 percent of Black children were poor in 37 states and the District of Columbia in 2016; Hispanic children, in 34 states; and American Indian/Native Alaska children, in 29 states.

Table 6: Percent of Poor Children by Race/Ethnicity, 2016

	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaska Native	Two or More Races
Alabama	14.6%	38.9%	40.9%	9.6%	20.8%	28.5%
Alaska	7.9	23.7	6.2	5.5	32.8	14.7
Arizona	12.7	32.1	30.6	14.2	41.4	20.5
Arkansas	17.4	33.6	39.5	11.3	34.2	30.4
California	9.6	26.6	29.6	11.9	37.1	14.4
Colorado	7.6	22.5	24.7	n/a	26.8	13.1
Connecticut	5.5	25.4	23.4	8.1	n/a	17.3
Delaware	8.2	34.1	29.1	3.7	n/a	18.1
District of Columbia	1.2	23.1	38.8	1.4	n/a	5.1
Florida	13.0	25.1	32.8	13.1	26.5	21.6
Georgia	13.0	34.2	32.2	13.1	40.0	21.8
Hawaii	5.7	10.9	5.2	13.6	n/a	8.8
Idaho	15.0	27.3	n/a	19.7	24.4	21.1
Illinois	9.7	24.1	37.7	10.1	20.5	18.0
Indiana	13.9	30.9	42.2	24.0	13.8	21.7
Iowa	10.7	29.8	48.0	10.4	30.4	23.1
Kansas	10.6	21.4	32.3	10.2	15.1	14.4
Kentucky	21.7	39.5	45.1	15.5	n/a	27.6
Louisiana	14.0	28.0	48.9	17.9	45.5	29.2
Maine	15.2	24.0	63.8	10.5	29.4	25.6
Maryland	7.6	15.8	19.0	5.6	3.0	13.9
Massachusetts	6.4	33.2	29.0	9.2	15.0	19.1
Michigan	14.5	29.7	41.9	15.0	26.8	26.2
Minnesota	6.8	21.7	38.1	18.4	35.9	20.5
Mississippi	15.2	29.3	46.3	9.3	46.7	31.7
Missouri	14.4	31.1	36.7	13.7	27.1	26.4
Montana	13.5	16.1	n/a	n/a	28.0	14.1
Nebraska	8.3	29.6	35.4	15.8	27.4	18.4
Nevada	9.9	25.6	30.7	10.7	46.0	19.8
New Hampshire	7.1	13.1	11.8	2.0	n/a	18.3
New Jersey	7.8	25.5	23.1	6.2	22.1	16.1
New Mexico	14.4	34.6	23.3	9.2	43.0	27.9
New York	13.3	31.5	29.3	18.2	24.9	23.4
North Carolina	12.4	35.8	33.8	10.9	33.4	23.4
North Dakota	5.9	17.2	57.0	n/a	46.4	25.0
Ohio	14.3	33.2	44.6	11.1	35.8	30.4
Oklahoma	15.4	34.0	43.0	14.7	28.2	27.4
Oregon	11.8	30.6	32.2	16.8	21.7	20.8
Pennsylvania	11.8	38.7	35.0	13.6	42.4	27.9
Rhode Island	11.0	26.9	24.6	9.1	n/a	26.1
South Carolina	12.6	37.0	36.6	13.7	15.8	32.6
South Dakota	7.3	33.1	30.2	27.1	54.4	29.1
Tennessee	15.6	36.3	41.3	6.9	28.5	28.3
Texas	10.0	30.5	28.7	10.6	23.2	17.5
Utah	7.8	20.0	48.7	12.4	41.9	11.9
Vermont	14.8	18.3	16.9	n/a	n/a	17.6
Virginia	8.7	22.3	27.5	5.6	7.7	14.7
Washington	8.7	24.4	36.0	9.8	29.5	13.1
West Virginia	22.9	29.1	43.1	6.0	n/a	27.1
Wisconsin	9.5	27.8	42.7	22.7	38.7	25.7
Wyoming	0.1	15.2	n/a	n/a	28.2	40.8
United States	**10.8%**	**26.6%**	**30.8%**	**11.5%**	**31.0%**	**17.8%**

Notes: 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 Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS provides the most accurate national data on poverty and is therefore the official source of national poverty estimates. The ACS uses a larger sample size and is preferred for state-level poverty data. The "White" racial category excludes children of Hispanic ethnicity. Other racial categories (Black, Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, Two or More Races) include children of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic children can be of any race. "n/a" means data were not available.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau. 2017. "2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates," Tables B17020H, B17020I, B17020B, B17020D, B17020C, B17020E, and B17020G; U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. 2017. https://www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablecreator.html.