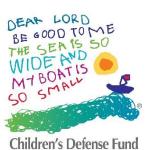


STATE FACTSHEETS

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



CDF's Mission

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

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

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

A Note about Using The State of America's Children® 2017

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

- The State of America's Children® 2017 summarizes the status of America's children in 11 areas: child population, child poverty, income and wealth inequality, housing and homelessness, child hunger and nutrition, child health, early childhood, education, child welfare, juvenile justice and gun violence. For each area, we compiled the most recent, available national and state-level data. This report includes our key findings as well as data tables, which are useful for comparing different states.
- Using data from the tables in the report, *The State of America's Children*® 2017 State Factsheets provide one-page summaries of how children are doing in each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia and nationwide.

Whether you describe yourself as a teacher, child advocate, policymaker, policy wonk, college professor, faith leader, parent or grandparent, a millennial eager to make life better for your younger siblings, or a member of the media, we ask you to use *The State of America's Children*® 2017 and corresponding factsheets, combined where possible with stories of real children, to inform your conversations and effectively make the case for policies, programs and strategies for improving the odds for children in your states and nationwide. We must keep moving forward.

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UNITED STATES

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- **73.6 million** children lived in the U.S. in 2016.
- **49 percent** were children of color: 14 percent were Black; 25 percent were Hispanic; 5 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

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

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

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

ALABAMA

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- 1,096,823 children lived in Alabama in 2016.
- **42 percent** were children of color: 29 percent were Black; 7 percent were Hispanic; 1 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

- 25 percent of Alabama's children were poor in 2016–a total of 265,901 children–and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 41 percent of Black, 39 percent of Hispanic and 15 percent of White children were poor.
- 12 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 27 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality

\$67,500 was the median income for White families with children compared with \$28,400 for Black and \$29,300 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness

- **19,373** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

- **26,732** children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- **797,572** children 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid and All Kids (Children's Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood

- \$5,644 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- **19 percent** of 4-year-olds were enrolled in statefunded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education

- **85 percent** of Black, **84 percent** of Hispanic and **63 percent** of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- **88 percent** of Black, **79 percent** of Hispanic and **67 percent** of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 87 percent of Black, 90 percent of Hispanic and 91 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 29 percent of Black, 8 percent of Hispanic and
 9 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare

- 8,466 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- **5,053** children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice

- 849 children were in residential placement in 2015.
 60 percent were Black; 3 percent were Hispanic; and 35 percent were White.
- 14 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence

 65 children and teens (5.3 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

ALASKA

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- **187,327** children lived in Alaska in 2016.
- **50 percent** were children of color: 3 percent were Black; 9 percent were Hispanic; 6 percent were Asian; and 18 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- 4,018 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.5 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

- 18,594 children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 106,306 children 0-18 were enrolled in Denali KidCare (combined Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood

- \$11,700 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- **3 percent** of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education

- **75 percent** of Black, **72 percent** of Hispanic and **58 percent** of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- **86 percent** of Black, **69 percent** of Hispanic and **54 percent** of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- 71 percent of Black, 72 percent of Hispanic and 80 percent of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 14 percent of Black, 8 percent of Hispanic and
 7 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

• 26 children and teens (12.7 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

ARIZONA

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- 1,631,492 children lived in Arizona in 2016.
- **60 percent** were children of color: 5 percent were Black; 44 percent were Hispanic; 3 percent were Asian; and 5 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

- 24 percent of Arizona's children were poor in 2016 a total of 378,800 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 31 percent of Black, 32 percent of Hispanic and 13 percent of White children were poor.
- 11 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 24 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality

\$75,000 was the median income for White families with children compared with \$50,200 for Black and \$37,000 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness

- **28,393** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 1.8 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

- 11.955 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 17,118 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

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

ARKANSAS

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- 705,053 children lived in Arkansas in 2016.
- **36 percent** were children of color: 18 percent were Black; 12 percent were Hispanic; 2 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

- 24 percent of Arkansas's children were poor in 2016–a total of 165,100 children–and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 40 percent of Black, 34 percent of Hispanic and
 17 percent of White children were poor.
- **10 percent** of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 27 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality

\$61,200 was the median income for White families with children compared with \$27,000 for Black and \$35,500 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness

- **10,756** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 1.6 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

- **25 percent** of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- **34 percent** of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- **27 percent** relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- **88 percent** of children receiving free or reducedprice lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

- **9.204** children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 4,880 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

• **36** children and teens (4.6 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

CALIFORNIA

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- 9,092,863 children lived in California in 2016.
- **74 percent** were children of color: 5 percent were Black; 52 percent were Hispanic; 11 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

- 20 percent of California's children were poor in 2016–a total of 1,785,347 children–and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 30 percent of Black, 27 percent of Hispanic and
 10 percent of White children were poor.
- **8 percent** of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 21 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality

\$101,300 was the median income for White families with children compared with \$44,900 for Black and \$43,500 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness

- **235,983** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.9 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

• **257** children and teens (2.5 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

COLORADO

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- 1,261,372 children lived in Colorado in 2016.
- 43 percent were children of color: 4 percent were Black; 31 percent were Hispanic; 3 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

- 13 percent of Colorado's children were poor in 2016–a total of 166,204 children–and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 25 percent of Black, 23 percent of Hispanic and 8 percent of White children were poor.
- **5 percent** of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 14 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality

\$92,500 was the median income for White families with children compared with \$47,400 for Black and \$43,700 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness

- **24,146** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.4 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

- 999 children were in residential placement in 2015.
 21 percent were Black; 39 percent were Hispanic; and 36 percent were White.
- 2 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence

• **51** children and teens (3.6 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

CONNECTICUT

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- **753,294** children lived in Connecticut in 2016.
- **44 percent** were children of color: 11 percent were Black; 23 percent were Hispanic; 5 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

- 13 percent of Connecticut's children were poor in 2016–a total of 95,597 children–and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 23 percent of Black, 25 percent of Hispanic and 6 percent of White children were poor.
- 6 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 15 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality

\$115,200 was the median income for White families with children compared with \$40,700 for Black and \$39,100 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness

- **3,192** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.4 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

- **6.970** children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- **4,119** children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

• 13 children and teens were killed with a gun in 2015.

DELAWARE

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- 204,274 children lived in Delaware in 2016.
- **50 percent** were children of color: 25 percent were Black; 16 percent were Hispanic; 4 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- **3,098** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.6 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- 120,893 children lived in D.C. in 2016.
- **78 percent** were children of color: 55 percent were Black; 16 percent were Hispanic; 2 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- **3,551** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.7 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

105 children were in residential placement in 2015.
 97 percent were Black.

Gun Violence

• 12 children and teens were killed with a gun in 2015.

FLORIDA

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

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

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- **73,117** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.6 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

- **23 percent** of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- **37 percent** of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- **33 percent** relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- **84 percent** of children receiving free or reducedprice lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

- 43.775 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- **23,810** children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

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

GEORGIA

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

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

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- **37,791** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.3 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

- 26.952 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 12,381 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

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

HAWAII

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- 308,016 children lived in Hawaii in 2016.
- **86 percent** were children of color: 2 percent were Black; 18 percent were Hispanic; 24 percent were Asian; and 11 percent were Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander.

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- 3,526 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- **3.8 full-time jobs** at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

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

IDAHO

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- **437,173** children lived in Idaho in 2016.
- 25 percent were children of color: 1 percent were Black; 18 percent were Hispanic; 1 percent were Asian; and 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

• \$61,600 was the median income for White families with children compared with \$42,000 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness

- 7,162 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

• 15 children and teens were killed with a gun in 2015.

ILLINOIS

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- **2,926,109** children lived in Illinois in 2016.
- **48 percent** were children of color: 15 percent were Black; 25 percent were Hispanic; 5 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- **52,333** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.5 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

• **142** children and teens (4.3 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

INDIANA

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

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

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- **19,205** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.1 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

• **81** children and teens (4.6 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

IOWA

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- **730,731** children lived in Iowa in 2016.
- 22 percent were children of color: 5 percent were Black; 10 percent were Hispanic; 3 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- **6,936** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

• 24 children and teens (2.9 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

KANSAS

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- 714,951 children lived in Kansas in 2016.
- 33 percent were children of color: 6 percent were Black; 18 percent were Hispanic; 3 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- **9,715** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.2 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

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

KENTUCKY

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

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

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- **27,836** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 1.9 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

- **20 percent** of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- **34 percent** of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- **29 percent** relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- **92 percent** of children receiving free or reducedprice lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

• **49** children and teens (4.4 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

LOUISIANA

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

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

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- **20,277** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.2 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

- 23 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- **34 percent** of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- **35 percent** relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- **91 percent** of children receiving free or reducedprice lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

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

MAINE

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

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

Child Poverty

- 17 percent of Maine's children were poor in 2016–a total of 42,753 children–and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- **64 percent** of Black, **24 percent** of Hispanic and **15 percent** of White children were poor.
- **7 percent** of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 20 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality

• \$61,500 was the median income for White families with children in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness

- **1,934** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

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

MARYLAND

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

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

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- **16,096** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 3.1 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

- **16 percent** of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 34 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- **23 percent** relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- **78 percent** of children receiving free or reducedprice lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

• **43** children and teens (2.9 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

MASSACHUSETTS

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

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

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- **19,353** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.5 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

- **14 percent** of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- **27 percent** of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- **18 percent** relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- **83 percent** of children receiving free or reducedprice lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

- \$17,082 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- **8 percent** of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

• 15 children and teens were killed with a gun in 2015.

MICHIGAN

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- **2,191,057** children lived in Michigan in 2016.
- 33 percent were children of color: 16 percent were Black; 8 percent were Hispanic; 3 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

- 21 percent of Michigan's children were poor in 2016—a total of 445,803 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 42 percent of Black, 30 percent of Hispanic and
 15 percent of White children were poor.
- **9 percent** of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 24 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality

\$71,600 was the median income for White families with children compared with \$27,200 for Black and \$39,000 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness

- 40,861 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 1.8 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

- **18 percent** of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- **32 percent** of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- **25 percent** relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 89 percent of children receiving free or reducedprice lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

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

MINNESOTA

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- 1,288,333 children lived in Minnesota in 2016.
- **30 percent** were children of color: 9 percent were Black; 9 percent were Hispanic; 6 percent were Asian; and 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- **15,196** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

- **14 percent** of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 28 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- **16 percent** relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- **85 percent** of children receiving free or reducedprice lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

- **5.120** children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 8,793 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

• **42** children and teens (2.9 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

MISSISSIPPI

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- **721,288** children lived in Mississippi in 2016.
- **51 percent** were children of color: 42 percent were Black; 4 percent were Hispanic; <1 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- **10,309** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

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

MISSOURI

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

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

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- **30,650** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

• **89** children and teens (5.7 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

MONTANA

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

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

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

• \$67,200 was the median income for White families with children compared with \$49,400 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness

- **3,075** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 1.8 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

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

NEBRASKA

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

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

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- **3,317** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 1.7 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

- **3.483** children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- **4,012** children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

• 16 children and teens were killed with a gun in 2015.

NEVADA

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- 677,427 children lived in Nevada in 2016.
- **64 percent** were children of color: 10 percent were Black; 41 percent were Hispanic; 6 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- 17,178 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.2 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- 260,588 children lived in New Hampshire in 2016.
- 14 percent were children of color: 2 percent were Black; 6 percent were Hispanic; 3 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

 \$88,000 was the median income for White families with children compared with \$66,400 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness

- 3,335 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 3 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

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

NEW JERSEY

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

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

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- **10,150** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 3.2 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

- **9.689** children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- **6,527** children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

• **31** children and teens (1.4 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

NEW MEXICO

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

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

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- **10,279** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.1 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

- **8.701** children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 2,610 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

• **31** children and teens (5.6 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

NEW YORK

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- **4,180,559** children lived in New York in 2016.
- **52 percent** were children of color: 15 percent were Black; 25 percent were Hispanic; 8 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

- 21 percent of New York's children were poor in 2016–a total of 847,288 children–and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 29 percent of Black, 32 percent of Hispanic and
 13 percent of White children were poor.
- 10 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 22 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality

\$91,900 was the median income for White families with children compared with \$43,200 for Black and \$38,200 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness

- **118,435** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.9 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

• **72** children and teens (1.5 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

NORTH CAROLINA

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

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

Child Poverty

- 22 percent of North Carolina's children were poor in 2016–a total of 489,553 children–and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- **34 percent** of Black, **36 percent** of Hispanic and **12 percent** of White children were poor.
- **9 percent** of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 24 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality

\$73,200 was the median income for White families with children compared with \$33,400 for Black and \$31,200 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness

- **26,613** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.2 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

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

NORTH DAKOTA

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- 176,311 children lived in North Dakota in 2016.
- 23 percent were children of color: 4 percent were Black; 6 percent were Hispanic; 1 percent were Asian; and 8 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

- 12 percent of North Dakota's children were poor in 2016—a total of 21,210 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 57 percent of Black, 17 percent of Hispanic and
 6 percent of White children were poor.
- **6 percent** of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- **14 percent** of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality

• \$85,000 was the median income for White families with children in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness

- **2,715** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.3 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

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

OHIO

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- 2,612,172 children lived in Ohio in 2016.
- 28 percent were children of color: 15 percent were Black; 6 percent were Hispanic; 2 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

- 21 percent of Ohio's children were poor in 2016 a total of 524,660 children—and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- **45 percent** of Black, **33 percent** of Hispanic and **14 percent** of White children were poor.
- 10 percent of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 24 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality

\$71,200 was the median income for White families with children compared with \$25,200 for Black and \$34,200 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness

- **27,939** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 1.8 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

- **22 percent** of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- **33 percent** of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- **25 percent** relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- **91 percent** of children receiving free or reducedprice lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health

- **94,553** children 0-17 were uninsured in 2016.
- 1,564,269 children 0-18 were enrolled in HealthyStart (combined Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program).

Early Childhood

- \$8,985 was the average annual cost for an infant in center-based child care in 2015.
- **8 percent** of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool during 2015-2016.

Education

- 84 percent of Black, 77 percent of Hispanic and 57 percent of White 4th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- **86 percent** of Black, **74 percent** of Hispanic and **59 percent** of White 8th grade public school students could not read at grade level in 2015.
- **60 percent** of Black, **70 percent** of Hispanic and **86 percent** of White students graduated high school on time during 2014-2015.
- 26 percent of Black, 12 percent of Hispanic and
 7 percent of White public secondary students had at least one out-of-school suspension in 2011-2012.

Child Welfare

- 23,006 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 13,725 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice

- 2,163 children were in residential placement in 2015. 50 percent were Black; 3 percent were Hispanic; and 42 percent were White.
- 29 children were in adult jails or prisons in 2015.

Gun Violence

• 121 children and teens (4.1 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

OKLAHOMA

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

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

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- **26,979** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

• **50** children and teens (4.7 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

OREGON

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- 868,727 children lived in Oregon in 2016.
- **36 percent** were children of color: 2 percent were Black; 22 percent were Hispanic; 4 percent were Asian; and 1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- **22,637** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 1.9 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

- 23 percent of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- **20 percent** of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- **30 percent** relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- **85 percent** of children receiving free or reducedprice lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

• **28** children and teens (2.9 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

PENNSYLVANIA

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- 2,674,805 children lived in Pennsylvania in 2016.
- **32 percent** were children of color: 13 percent were Black; 12 percent were Hispanic; 4 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

- 19 percent of Pennsylvania's children were poor in 2016–a total of 486,029 children–and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- **35 percent** of Black, **39 percent** of Hispanic and **12 percent** of White children were poor.
- **8 percent** of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 20 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality

\$80,600 was the median income for White families with children compared with \$31,400 for Black and \$32,000 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness

- **22,014** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.6 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

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

RHODE ISLAND

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

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

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- **1,004** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

- **18 percent** of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- **36 percent** of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- **29 percent** relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- **81 percent** of children receiving free or reducedprice lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

- **3.183** children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 1,654 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

<10 children and teens were killed with a gun in 2015.</p>

SOUTH CAROLINA

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

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

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- **13,353** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.2 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

- **21 percent** of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 33 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- **32 percent** relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- **81 percent** of children receiving free or reducedprice lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

• **56** children and teens (4.6 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

SOUTH DAKOTA

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- 213,287 children lived in South Dakota in 2016.
- **28 percent** were children of color: 3 percent were Black; 6 percent were Hispanic; 2 percent were Asian; and 13 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

 \$71,500 was the median income for White families with children compared with \$40,300 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness

- **2,156** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 1.6 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

- **18 percent** of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- 31 percent of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- **21 percent** relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- **84 percent** of children receiving free or reducedprice lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

• 12 children and teens were killed with a gun in 2015.

TENNESSEE

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- **1,501,795** children lived in Tennessee in 2016.
- **34 percent** were children of color: 19 percent were Black; 9 percent were Hispanic; 2 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- **13,259** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.1 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

- **21 percent** of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- **38 percent** of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- **33 percent** relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- **88 percent** of children receiving free or reducedprice lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

• **92** children and teens (5.5 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

TEXAS

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- 7,294,587 children lived in Texas in 2016.
- **68 percent** were children of color: 12 percent were Black; 49 percent were Hispanic; 4 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

- 22 percent of Texas's children were poor in 2016–a total of 1,619,026 children–and children of color were disproportionately poor.
- 29 percent of Black, 31 percent of Hispanic and 10 percent of White children were poor.
- **10 percent** of children were extremely poor (their family had income at less than half the poverty level).
- 24 percent of children under 6 were poor.

Income and Wealth Inequality

\$90,800 was the median income for White families with children compared with \$42,000 for Black and \$41,300 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness

- **113,063** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.5 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

- 63.781 children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- **30,738** children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

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

UTAH

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- 921,773 children lived in Utah in 2016.
- 26 percent were children of color: 1 percent were Black; 17 percent were Hispanic; 2 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- **14,999** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.3 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

- **9.569** children were abused or neglected in 2015.
- 2,838 children were in foster care on the last day of FY2016.

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

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

VERMONT

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- 118,528 children lived in Vermont in 2016.
- 11 percent were children of color: 2 percent were Black; 3 percent were Hispanic; 2 percent were Asian; and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

• \$76,000 was the median income for White families with children compared in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness

- **1,124** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.2 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

- **16 percent** of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- **22 percent** of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- **23 percent** relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- 67 percent of children receiving free or reducedprice lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

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

VIRGINIA

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

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

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- 17,876 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 3.2 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

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

WASHINGTON

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

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

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- **35,511** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.1 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

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

WEST VIRGINIA

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

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

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

• \$55,100 was the median income for White families with children compared with \$26,800 for Black families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness

- 7,955 homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 1.7 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

- **21 percent** of children lived in food-insecure households in 2015.
- **35 percent** of children 10-17 were overweight or obese in 2016.
- **34 percent** relied on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in FY2015.
- **91 percent** of children receiving free or reducedprice lunch during the school year did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs in 2016.

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

• 13 children and teens were killed with a gun in 2015.

WISCONSIN

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

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

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

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

Housing and Homelessness

- **18,366** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.2 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

• **45** children and teens (3.1 per 100,000) were killed with a gun in 2015.

WYOMING

2017 Factsheet



Child Population

- 138,901 children lived in Wyoming in 2016.
- 22 percent were children of color: 1 percent were Black; 15 percent were Hispanic; 1 percent were Asian; and 3 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Child Poverty

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

Income and Wealth Inequality

• \$77,000 was the median income for White families with children compared with \$45,200 for Hispanic families in 2015.

Housing and Homelessness

- **1,556** homeless children were enrolled in public schools during 2014-2015.
- 2.2 full-time jobs at minimum wage were needed for a family to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at fair market rent in 2016.

Child Hunger and Nutrition

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

Child Health

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

Early Childhood

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

Education

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

Child Welfare

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

Juvenile Justice

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

Gun Violence

• 11 children and teens were killed with a gun in 2015.

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Children's Defense Fund