THE STATE OF AMERICA'S CHILDREN®
HANDBOOK



2012

Children's Defense Fund

CDF Mission Statement

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

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

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

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Foreword

It's Time to Redefine the Measure of Success in America

Too much and too long, we seem to have surrendered community excellence and community values in the mere accumulation of material things. Our gross national product ... if we should judge America by that - counts air pollution and cigarette advertising, and ambulances to clear our highways of carnage. It counts special locks for our doors and the jails for those who break them. It counts the destruction of our redwoods and the loss of our natural wonder in chaotic sprawl. It counts napalm and the cost of a nuclear warhead, and armored cars for police who fight riots in our streets. It counts Whitman's rifle and Speck's knife, and the television programs which glorify violence in order to sell toys to our children.

Yet the gross national product does not allow for the health of our children, the quality of their education, or the joy of their play. It does not include the beauty of our poetry or the strength of our marriages; the intelligence of our public debate or the integrity of our public officials. It measures neither our wit nor our courage; neither our wisdom nor our learning; neither our compassion nor our devotion to our country; it measures everything, in short, except that which makes life worthwhile. And it tells us everything about America except why we are proud that we are Americans.

– Robert F. Kennedy

We are now faced with the fact that tomorrow is today. We are confronted with the fierce urgency of now. In this unfolding conundrum of life and history there is such a thing as being too late...We must move past indecisiveness to action.

– Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

We can have democracy in this country, or we can have great wealth concentrated in the hands of a few, but we can't have both.

– Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis

When we look at the state of our union and the state of America's children in 2012, Justice Brandeis' words ring very true. It's impossible to deny that our nation's economy, professed values of equal opportunity, future and soul are all in danger right now: There are 16.4 million poor children in rich America, 7.4 million living in extreme poverty. C*hildren under five are the poorest age group in America* and one in four infants, toddlers and preschoolers are poor during the years of greatest brain development. A majority of public school students and more than three of four Black and Hispanic children, who will be a majority of our child population by 2019, are unable to read or compute at grade level in the fourth or eighth grade and will be unprepared to succeed in our increasingly competitive global economy.

Nearly eight million children are uninsured and more children were killed by guns in 2008-2009 than U.S. military personnel in both the Iraq and Afghanistan wars to date. Nearly twice as many children under five died from gunfire than police officers in the line of duty. A Black boy born in 2001 has a one in three chance of going to prison in his lifetime; a Latino boy a one in six chance of the same fate. The pernicious Cradle to Prison Pipeline™ is siphoning off millions of America's future leaders, workers and citizens into a costly mass incarceration system that is becoming the new American apartheid. America is the world's largest jailer with over seven million people under the control of the criminal justice system—a number greater than all European countries combined. States are spending on average two-and-a-half times more per prisoner than per public school pupil. This is really poor investment policy!

Millions of children are living hopeless, poverty and violence stricken lives in the war zones of our cities; in the educational deserts of our rural areas; in the moral deserts of our corrosive culture that saturates them with violent, materialistic, and individualistic messages; and in the leadership deserts of our political and economic life where greed and self interest trump the common good over and over. Millions of our children are being left behind without the most basic human supports they need to survive and thrive when parents alone cannot provide for them at a time of deep economic downturn, joblessness and low wage jobs that place a ceiling on economic mobility for millions as America's dream dims. Unemployment, underemployment and economic inequality are rife and will worsen if massive cascading federal, state and local budget cuts aimed primarily at the poor and young succeed. Homeless shelters, child hunger and child suffering have become normalized in the richest nation on earth. It's time to reset our moral compass and redefine how we measure success.

Dr. King commented not long before his assassination that he feared we were integrating into a burning house and that the triple evils of materialism, militarism, and racism would be our downfall. When asked what we should do, he said we all had to become firemen.

I hope this report will be a piercing siren call which wakes up our sleeping, impervious and self-consumed nation to the lurking dangers of epidemic child neglect, illiteracy, poverty and violence. There *is* such a thing as being too late. It's way past time for those of us who call ourselves child advocates to speak and stand up and do whatever is required to close the gaping gulf between word and deed and between what we know children need and what we do for them.

All of us must commit and recommit to continuing and expanding the hard work of building a transforming national movement to ensure economic, racial, and educational equity for every child; to break up the *Cradle to Prison Pipeline* and mass incarceration, especially of Black and other males of color; and to create a just playing field for every child. Together we can and must build the powerful, proactive, united, courageous, and insistent voice required to enable all our children to get a healthy start; a quality early childhood foundation; excellent and stimulating in and out of school experiences; and the comprehensive continuum of support to make the successful transition to adulthood every child needs and deserves.

This *State of America's Children Handbook* is a portrait of where our children are right now and a tool to spur us to set the vision of where we need to go to stop the downward mobility of our children and grandchildren and the diminution of America's future.

CDF's five pillars for child survival and healthy development are:

- ending costly and immoral child poverty. Every year we maintain current poverty levels costs us $500 billion a year in lost productivity;
- universal affordable and accessible health care for all children wherever they live. Implementation of the Affordable Care Act for children in every state is a first step to make sure 95 percent of all children have health coverage;
- establishment of a high quality early childhood development system and provision of universal full day kindergarten in every state to help children meet the K-12 Common Core State Standards adopted by 45 states and the District of Columbia. We should stop holding children accountable for meeting goals for which we deny them the tools to succeed. Only 10 states have laws that require full day kindergarten. That's a *very* broken first step for real federal and state education reform.
- demand that all schools educate rather than push children out of school thereby feeding the school to prison pipeline. Zero tolerance school discipline policies, criminalization of children at younger and younger ages, failure to provide equitable resources for rich and poor schools and quality teachers for all children must be an urgent national priority; and
- high quality out-of-school-time summer and after school enrichment programs to close the achievement gap between nonpoor and poor children and Black and White children.

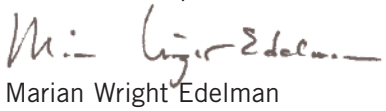
What this *State of America's Children Handbook* provides:

- Key national information in a range of areas to help inform and enable you to effectively stand up for children in your communities.
- State tables showing how children in your state are faring and how your state compares to other states in protecting children.

A more comprehensive version will be posted on the web as new data becomes available later this year. Please educate yourself and others about the urgent challenges facing our children and insist our nation make better investment choices to ensure their and our futures.

A transforming nonviolent movement is needed to create a just America. It must start in our homes, communities, parent and civic associations, and faith congregations across the nation. It will not come from Washington or state capitols or with politicians. Every single person can and must make a difference if our voiceless, voteless children are to be prepared to lead America forward. Now is the time to close our action and courage gaps, reclaim our nation's ideals of freedom and justice, and ensure every child the chance to survive and thrive.

In faith and hope,



Marian Wright Edelman

Moments in America for Children

- Every second and a half during the school year a public school student receives an out-of-school suspension.*
- Every 8 seconds during the school year a public high school student drops out.*
- Every 17 seconds a child is arrested.
- Every 19 seconds a baby is born to an unmarried mother.
- Every 29 seconds a child is born into poverty.
- Every 30 seconds during the school year a public school student is corporally punished.*
- Every 47 seconds a child is abused or neglected.
- Every 67 seconds a baby is born without health insurance.
- Every 85 seconds a baby is born to a teen mother.
- Every 2 minutes a baby is born at low birthweight.
- Every 3 minutes a child is arrested for a drug offense.
- Every 6 minutes a child is arrested for a violent offense.
- Every 21 minutes a baby dies before his or her first birthday.
- Every hour and a half a child dies from an accident.
- Every 3 hours a child is killed by a firearm.
- Every 5-and-a-half hours a child is killed by abuse or neglect.
- Every 8 hours a child commits suicide.
- Every 10 hours a baby's mother dies due to complications from pregnancy or childbirth.

* Based on 180 school days of seven hours each. The calculation for suspensions is based on data that show that 2,923,895 students received one or more out-of-school suspensions in 2009 but that do not show the exact number of suspensions each student received. As a result, we are underreporting the actual suspension rate. The rate for corporal punishment is underreported for the same reason.

Are Our Children and Nation Ready to Compete in the Global Arena?

How America Ranks among Industrialized Nations

1st in gross domestic product
1st in number of billionaires
1st in number of persons incarcerated
1st in per-capita health expenditures
1st in defense expenditures
1st in military weapons exports
6th in per-capita education expenditures
13th in teen suicide rates
17th in reading scores
22nd in low birthweight rates
23rd in science scores
29th in infant mortality rates
31st in math scores
31st in the gap between the rich and the poor
Worst in relative child poverty
Worst in adolescent birth rates (ages 15 to 19)
Worst in divorce rates
Worst in lifetime use of cocaine, marijuana, and tobacco
Worst in protecting our children against gun violence

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

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

- 67 nations have lower infant mortality rates including Thailand and Costa Rica
- 114 nations have a lower incidence of low birthweight, including the Dominican Republic, Nigeria, and Kazakhstan

The Four Americas

For the first time, in 2011 more infants of color were born in America than White, non-Hispanic infants. Given the increasing diversity of our nation's children, we must acknowledge the extent to which educational outcomes differ by race and ethnicity and work to end these disparities.

Fifteen year olds in the United States rank 17th among industrialized nations in **reading**:

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

Fifteen year olds in the United States rank 31st among industrialized nations in **math**:

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

Fifteen year olds in the United States rank 23rd among industrialized nations in **science**:

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

Comparisons are drawn from the 2009 Program for International Student Assessment (PISA). Full results can be found at: http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/international/ide/.

Child Population

- Of the 73.9 million children in America in 2011 (*see Table 1*):
  - 39.3 million (53.2 percent) were White, non-Hispanic
  - 17.5 million (23.6 percent) were Hispanic
  - 10.3 million (14.0 percent) were Black
  - 3.4 million (4.6 percent) were Asian/Pacific Islander
  - 645,000 (0.9 percent) were American Indian/Alaska Native
  - 2.8 million (3.8 percent) were two or more races

- A majority of all children lived in nine states (*see Table 1*):
  - California (9.3 million children)
  - Texas (7.0 million)
  - New York (4.3 million)
  - Florida (4.0 million)
  - Illinois (3.1 million)
  - Pennsylvania (2.8 million)
  - Ohio (2.7 million)
  - Georgia (2.5 million)
  - Michigan (2.3 million)
- A majority of children of color lived in six states:[1]
  - California (6.8 million children of color)
  - Texas (4.6 million)
  - Florida (2.2 million)
  - New York (2.1 million)
  - Illinois (1.5 million)
  - Georgia (1.3 million)
- In 2011 nearly 47 percent of all children and over half of all children under age one were children of color.[2]
- By 2019 the majority of children will be children of color.[3]
- Children of color were a majority in the District of Columbia and 10 states (*see Table 1*):
  - Hawaii (86.2 percent children of color)
  - District of Columbia (80.5 percent)
  - New Mexico (74.0 percent)
  - California (72.9 percent)
  - Texas (66.6 percent)
  - Nevada (61.1 percent)
  - Arizona (58.7 percent)
  - Florida (54.5 percent)
  - Maryland (53.8 percent)
  - Georgia (53.2 percent)
  - Mississippi (50.7 percent)

- Hispanics are the fastest growing minority group.
  - The number of Hispanic children continues to increase every year, rising from 5.3 million in 1980 to 17.4 million in 2010.
  - The number of White children has decreased every year since 1994.
  - The number of Black children has remained steady at 10 to 11 million over the past two decades.[4]



Table 1. Child Population by Age, Race and Ethnicity, 2011

	Number of Children			Percent of Children Who Are			
	Under 18	Under 5	Ages 5-17	White, Non-Hispanic	Black	Hispanic	Children of Color
Alabama	1,127,143	303,905	823,238	59.2%	30.6%	6.4%	40.8%
Alaska	188,441	54,543	133,898	52.1	3.9	8.0	47.9
Arizona	1,625,114	450,184	1,174,930	41.3	5.4	43.5	58.7
Arkansas	710,474	196,345	514,129	64.9	18.9	11.0	35.1
California	9,271,919	2,538,786	6,733,133	27.1	6.9	51.6	72.9
Colorado	1,230,088	342,154	887,934	57.4	5.1	31.0	42.6
Connecticut	803,314	197,096	606,218	60.6	13.7	20.2	39.4
Delaware	204,668	55,729	148,939	52.9	26.8	13.7	47.1
District of Columbia	105,334	36,163	69,171	19.5	64.4	12.8	80.5
Florida	3,994,431	1,074,842	2,919,589	45.5	22.1	28.1	54.5
Georgia	2,489,858	683,451	1,806,407	46.8	34.6	13.3	53.2
Hawaii	304,604	88,505	216,099	13.8	2.2	15.2	86.2
Idaho	428,116	119,336	308,780	76.2	1.1	17.4	23.8
Illinois	3,098,125	828,236	2,269,889	52.7	17.1	23.7	47.3
Indiana	1,597,603	429,864	1,167,739	73.7	11.5	9.9	26.3
Iowa	724,370	199,353	525,017	81.0	4.5	9.0	19.0
Kansas	723,922	203,655	520,267	68.1	7.1	17.2	31.9
Kentucky	1,020,955	281,161	739,794	80.7	9.5	5.1	19.3
Louisiana	1,118,196	316,783	801,413	52.4	38.2	5.2	47.6
Maine	269,218	67,693	201,525	89.8	2.5	2.4	10.2
Maryland	1,346,635	366,153	980,482	46.2	33.3	11.6	53.8
Massachusetts	1,405,015	365,651	1,039,364	67.5	9.9	15.2	32.5
Michigan	2,295,812	584,390	1,711,422	68.5	16.9	7.5	31.5
Minnesota	1,277,526	352,260	925,266	73.1	7.7	8.2	26.9
Mississippi	750,239	209,250	540,989	49.3	43.9	3.8	50.7
Missouri	1,412,121	384,293	1,027,828	74.3	14.1	5.9	25.7
Montana	222,354	61,768	160,586	79.8	0.8	5.2	20.2
Nebraska	460,065	131,472	328,593	72.0	6.1	15.6	28.0
Nevada	663,775	186,440	477,335	38.9	9.6	40.0	61.1
New Hampshire	279,984	67,650	212,334	87.4	1.9	5.0	12.6
New Jersey	2,042,810	535,889	1,506,921	51.0	16.7	23.0	49.0
New Mexico	519,419	145,748	373,671	26.0	3.0	58.6	74.0
New York	4,286,008	1,163,580	3,122,428	50.6	20.1	22.9	49.4
North Carolina	2,287,593	629,791	1,657,802	54.9	24.7	14.1	45.1
North Dakota	151,156	45,049	106,107	81.1	2.0	3.9	18.9
Ohio	2,693,092	710,360	1,982,732	74.3	15.0	5.1	25.7
Oklahoma	936,159	266,415	669,744	55.5	8.9	14.7	44.5
Oregon	863,767	236,628	627,139	65.5	2.6	21.3	34.5
Pennsylvania	2,761,159	723,886	2,037,273	70.7	14.5	9.7	29.3
Rhode Island	219,536	56,044	163,492	64.0	10.0	21.0	36.0
South Carolina	1,080,555	302,670	777,885	55.2	32.6	8.0	44.8
South Dakota	203,156	59,591	143,565	74.9	1.9	4.8	25.1
Tennessee	1,492,136	405,017	1,087,119	67.5	20.4	7.7	32.5
Texas	6,960,738	1,959,608	5,001,130	33.4	12.9	48.9	66.6
Utah	880,309	262,121	618,188	75.1	1.6	16.9	24.9
Vermont	126,018	31,171	94,847	90.8	1.9	2.3	9.2
Virginia	1,853,546	510,187	1,343,359	56.4	22.0	11.6	43.6
Washington	1,581,757	443,605	1,138,152	60.0	4.5	19.5	40.0
West Virginia	384,794	103,456	281,338	89.9	4.0	2.0	10.1
Wisconsin	1,326,208	354,582	971,626	73.2	9.2	10.5	26.8
Wyoming	134,937	39,549	95,388	78.5	1.3	13.8	21.5
United States	**73,934,272**	**20,162,058**	**53,772,214**	**53.2**	**15.2**	**23.6**	**46.8**

Notes: The totals for Black children include those children who are both Black and of Hispanic origin. Children of color encompasses all children who are not White, Non-Hispanic.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2012. "State Characteristics: Vintage 2011." Table for State by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin (6 race groups - 5 race alone groups and one multiple race group). http://www.census.gov/popest/data/state/asrh/2011/index.html

Child Poverty

- In 2010, 16.4 million children were poor in the United States, and 7.4 million of those children lived in extreme poverty (*see Table 3*).
- Ten states plus the District of Columbia had child poverty rates of 25 percent or higher *(see Table 4*):
    - Mississippi: 32.5 percent
    - District of Columbia: 30.4 percent
    - New Mexico: 30.0 percent
    - Alabama: 27.7 percent
    - Arkansas: 27.6 percent
    - Louisiana: 27.3 percent
    - Kentucky: 26.3 percent
    - South Carolina: 26.1 percent
    - Texas: 25.7 percent
    - Tennessee: 25.7 percent
    - West Virginia: 25.5 percent
- Only New Hampshire had a child poverty rate of 10 percent or lower (*see Table 4*).
- Black and Hispanic children are far more likely to be poor than White children (*see Table 5*).
    - 12.4 percent of White, Non-Hispanic children were poor in 2010. The five states with the highest poverty rates for White, Non-Hispanic children were:
        - West Virginia: 24.2 percent
        - Kentucky: 22.7 percent
        - Arkansas: 19.7 percent
        - Tennessee: 19.4 percent
        - Mississippi: 18.1 percent
    - 39.1 percent of Black children were poor in 2010. The five states with the highest poverty rates for Black children were:
        - Maine: 62.0 percent
        - Wisconsin: 53.3 percent
        - Nebraska: 52.2 percent
        - Iowa: 51.4 percent
        - Oregon: 49.3 percent
    - 35 percent of Hispanic children were poor in 2010. The five states with the highest poverty rates for Hispanic children were:
        - South Carolina: 43.9 percent
        - North Carolina: 42.6 percent
        - Tennessee: 42.3 percent
        - Pennsylvania: 41.6 percent
        - Georgia: 40.6 percent

- Young children are more likely to be poor than older children. Among children under age five, 25.9 percent are poor, compared to 20.5 percent of those ages five to 17 (*see Table 4*).
- Children are the poorest age group in the United States and are almost two-and-a-half times as likely to be poor as senior citizens ages 65 and older (*see Table 3*).
- From 1967 to 2010, the poverty rate for young families with children soared from 14.1 percent to 37.3 percent.[5]
- Childhood poverty costs the United States about $500 billion per year.[6]
- Poverty is linked to a number of negative outcomes for children, including completing fewer years of schooling, working fewer hours and earning lower wages as adults, and a greater likelihood of reporting poor health.[7]
- In 2010, 3.3 million children were brought out of poverty by the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), a program that provides a refundable tax credit to working families.[8] Similarly, 1.4 million children were lifted out of poverty by the Child Tax Credit (CTC) that year.[9]



Table 2. Poverty Guidelines, 2010-2012

Family Size	2010 Poverty	2010 Extreme Poverty	2011 Poverty	2011 Extreme Poverty	2012 Poverty	2012 Extreme Poverty
1	$10,830	$5,415	$10,890	$5,445	$11,170	$5,585
2	14,570	7,285	14,710	7,355	15,130	7,565
3	18,310	9,155	18,530	9,265	19,090	9,545
4	22,050	11,025	22,350	11,175	23,050	11,525
5	25,790	12,895	26,170	13,085	27,010	13,505
6	29,530	14,765	29,990	14,995	30,970	15,485
7	33,270	16,635	33,810	16,905	34,930	17,465
8	37,010	18,505	37,630	18,815	38,890	19,445
Each Person Beyond 8	3,740		3,820		3,960	

The federal poverty guidelines are used to determine eligibility for public benefits and are adjusted annually to account for inflation. They are related to but are not the numbers used to calculate the number of people living in poverty. Except for Alaska and Hawaii, which have slightly higher guidelines, no adjustments are made for differences in living costs from state to state. Extreme poverty is defined as half of the poverty line.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2012. "Prior HHS Poverty Guidelines and Federal Register References." http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/figures-fed-reg.shtml.

Table 3. Poor Children in America: A Portrait

	Number Who Are Poor (thousands), 2010	Percent Who Are Poor 2010	1973
All Persons Younger than 18	16,401	22.0%	14.4%
White	10,492	18.7	n/a
Black	4,362	39.1	n/a
Asian	474	14.4	n/a
Hispanic (may be any race)	6,110	35.0	n/a
White, Non-Hispanic	5,002	12.4	n/a
In Metropolitan Areas*			
In Principal Cities	7,025	29.4	20.4
Outside Principal Cities	6,604	16.8	7.8
Outside Metropolitan Areas	2,771	24.7	16.6
South	6,858	24.4	19.7
All Other Regions	9,543	20.6	11.6
Northeast	2,269	18.4	n/a
Midwest	3,223	20.4	n/a
West	4,051	22.2	n/a
Children Related to Head of Household	15,780	21.5	14.2
White	10,016	18.1	9.7
Black	4,294	39.2	40.6
Asian	461	14.1	n/a
Hispanic (may be any race)	5,907	34.6	27.8
White, Non-Hispanic	4,682	11.7	n/a
In Female-Headed Family	8,673	46.9	52.1
All Other Family Types	7,107	13.0	7.6
Any Family Member Works	10,592	15.8	n/a
Works Full-Time, Year-Round	4,230	7.8	n/a
Head of Family Works	8,053	14.1	8.7
Works Full-Time, Year-Round	2,814	7.1	4.1
Under Age 6	6,344	25.3	15.7
Ages 6-17	9,836	19.5	13.6
Adults 18-64	26,258	13.7	8.3
Seniors 65+	3,520	9.0	16.3

*Note: A metropolitan area is associated with at least one urbanized area that has a population of at least 50,000. For each metropolitan area, the principal cities include the largest incorporated place plus any other cities (including suburban cities) that meet specific residential and worker population requirements.

Source (2010): U.S. Census Bureau. 2011. "CPS 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplement," Tables POV01, POV03, POV13, POV21, POV34, and POV40. http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032011/pov/toc.htm. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Source (1973): U.S. Census Bureau. 1974. "CPS 1974 March Supplement." Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Table 4. Child Poverty by Age, 2010

	Percent in Poverty			Percent in Extreme Poverty		
	Under 18	Under 5	Ages 5-17	Under 18	Under 6	Ages 6-17
Alabama	27.7%	31.7%	26.2%	12.9%	15.2%	11.8%
Alaska	12.9	18.8	10.6	4.5	5.8	3.9
Arizona	24.4	27.8	23.1	11.7	14.0	10.5
Arkansas	27.6	32.7	25.7	11.8	14.8	10.4
California	22.0	23.7	21.3	9.3	10.3	8.8
Colorado	17.4	21.6	15.7	7.5	8.7	7.0
Connecticut	12.8	16.5	11.7	6.2	7.6	5.7
Delaware	18.1	22.3	16.5	7.6	8.1	7.4
District of Columbia	30.4	26.9	32.2	16.2	16.3	16.1
Florida	23.5	26.9	22.2	10.4	12.1	9.7
Georgia	24.8	29.1	23.2	11.3	13.4	10.3
Hawaii	13.9	16.2	12.9	7.2	8.7	6.4
Idaho	19.0	24.5	16.8	7.5	8.8	6.8
Illinois	19.4	22.0	18.5	8.6	10.6	7.6
Indiana	21.7	25.5	20.3	9.8	11.7	8.9
Iowa	16.3	20.0	14.8	6.7	8.1	6.0
Kansas	18.4	22.5	16.7	7.9	9.9	6.9
Kentucky	26.3	31.6	24.2	12.6	16.3	10.8
Louisiana	27.3	33.0	25.0	12.3	15.4	10.7
Maine	17.8	23.3	16.0	6.3	8.8	5.2
Maryland	13.0	15.4	12.1	6.9	7.8	6.5
Massachusetts	14.3	17.2	13.3	6.6	8.5	5.7
Michigan	23.5	28.3	21.8	10.8	14.1	9.4
Minnesota	15.2	17.2	14.4	6.4	7.6	5.8
Mississippi	32.5	38.6	30.2	15.5	19.2	13.6
Missouri	20.9	26.9	18.7	9.6	12.4	8.2
Montana	20.1	25.1	18.1	9.6	12.0	8.4
Nebraska	18.2	21.7	16.8	7.2	9.4	6.1
Nevada	22.0	26.2	20.4	10.0	12.7	8.6
New Hampshire	10.0	14.3	8.7	4.8	6.4	4.2
New Jersey	14.5	17.2	13.5	6.4	7.8	5.8
New Mexico	30.0	33.0	28.9	13.0	14.5	12.2
New York	21.2	23.9	20.2	10.1	11.7	9.3
North Carolina	24.9	29.1	23.3	11.5	13.8	10.3
North Dakota	16.2	19.0	15.1	7.9	10.5	6.3
Ohio	23.3	28.6	21.4	11.6	15.0	10.0
Oklahoma	24.7	27.9	23.5	10.7	13.8	9.1
Oregon	21.6	24.7	20.4	9.5	11.0	8.7
Pennsylvania	19.1	21.7	18.1	8.4	10.6	7.4
Rhode Island	19.0	23.4	17.6	8.3	10.6	7.2
South Carolina	26.1	32.3	23.7	13.3	17.5	11.3
South Dakota	18.2	21.4	16.8	7.8	8.2	7.6
Tennessee	25.7	29.6	24.2	12.2	15.4	10.6
Texas	25.7	28.9	24.5	10.6	12.5	9.7
Utah	15.7	17.0	15.2	6.5	6.9	6.2
Vermont	16.7	22.5	14.7	7.2	10.9	5.6
Virginia	14.5	17.7	13.3	6.2	8.1	5.3
Washington	18.2	21.8	16.8	7.8	9.1	7.2
West Virginia	25.5	30.2	23.7	10.9	14.2	9.3
Wisconsin	19.1	23.2	17.6	7.7	9.5	6.9
Wyoming	14.3	18.5	12.5	4.7	6.1	3.9
United States	**22.0**	**25.9**	**20.5**	**9.9**	**12.0**	**8.8**

Note: We use different sources for national and state-level poverty estimates. The Current Population Survey is the official source of national poverty estimates but it does not provide the most accurate state-level estimates. For state estimates, we use the American Community Survey. Due to the use of these different sources the state estimates do not total to the national estimate.

Source (National): U.S. Census Bureau. 2011. "CPS 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplement," Table POV01. http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032011/pov/new01_100_01.htm.

Source (States): U.S. Census Bureau. 2011. "2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates," Table B17001. Accessed via American FactFinder 2: http://factfinder2.census.gov. Additional calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Table 5. Child Poverty by Race/Ethnicity, 2010

	Percent in Poverty		
	White, Non-Hispanic	Black	Hispanic
Alabama	17.3%	45.8%	38.2%
Alaska	8.9	5.2	10.7
Arizona	14.1	31.5	32.7
Arkansas	19.7	47.4	38.5
California	9.9	32.2	30.2
Colorado	9.3	39.0	30.8
Connecticut	5.3	29.4	28.4
Delaware	9.9	32.8	25.7
District of Columbia	0.3	41.6	20.4
Florida	14.4	38.6	28.3
Georgia	13.5	36.1	40.6
Hawaii	11.6	13.5	19.4
Idaho	15.0	n/a	33.1
Illinois	10.1	41.6	26.0
Indiana	16.5	41.8	34.7
Iowa	12.2	51.4	33.4
Kansas	12.5	37.5	31.9
Kentucky	22.7	47.3	39.2
Louisiana	13.5	47.0	26.0
Maine	16.0	62.0	38.8
Maryland	6.6	22.2	15.8
Massachusetts	7.2	32.4	38.7
Michigan	16.4	48.1	35.8
Minnesota	8.7	45.9	29.3
Mississippi	18.1	48.6	34.7
Missouri	16.2	40.9	31.3
Montana	17.2	n/a	27.0
Nebraska	11.2	52.2	33.8
Nevada	11.1	41.3	30.7
New Hampshire	8.8	40.6	20.3
New Jersey	6.9	27.8	26.6
New Mexico	14.0	22.4	35.4
New York	12.2	33.3	33.9
North Carolina	14.0	40.2	42.6
North Dakota	11.3	45.9	35.9
Ohio	17.4	47.6	37.7
Oklahoma	17.8	43.5	37.3
Oregon	16.4	49.3	35.7
Pennsylvania	12.6	37.6	41.6
Rhode Island	9.9	41.4	36.8
South Carolina	14.6	41.7	43.9
South Dakota	10.7	n/a	17.9
Tennessee	19.4	40.3	42.3
Texas	10.7	33.5	35.6
Utah	10.9	40.3	34.4
Vermont	16.1	43.1	26.9
Virginia	9.6	27.6	18.2
Washington	11.8	36.9	36.6
West Virginia	24.2	43.6	32.7
Wisconsin	12.2	53.3	34.7
Wyoming	11.5	n/a	23.4
United States	**12.4**	**39.1**	**35.0**

Note: We use different sources for national and state-level poverty estimates. The Current Population Survey is the official source of national poverty estimates but it does not provide the most accurate state-level estimates. For state estimates, we use the American Community Survey. Due to the use of these different sources the state estimates do not total to the national estimate.

Source (National): U.S. Census Bureau. 2011. CPS 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. Accessed through CPS Table Creator: http://www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablecreator.html, U.S. Census Bureau. 2011. 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table B17020, Parts B through I. Accessed via American FactFinder 2: http://factfinder2.census.gov/. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Family Income and Wealth

- An estimated 6.5 million children under the age of 18 were living in families with an unemployed parent during an average month in 2011, based on data through the first nine months of the year. Just under half of those children were living with parents who have been out of work for more than six months.[10]
- Between 2000 and 2010, the annual average number of unemployed 16 to 29 year olds more than doubled, rising from 2.8 million to 5.8 million. This age group also experienced sharply increasing rates of underemployment (taking part-time work when full-time work is desired) and "hidden unemployment" (not seeking work even though it is desired) (*see Table 6 for state-level information about young adult labor force participation and unemployment*).[11]
- The average income for families headed by single mothers was less than a third of the average income for married couples with children (*see Table 7*).
- The United States is experiencing unprecedented levels of income and wealth inequality.
    - While incomes grew for both the rich and the poor between 1979 and 2007, the highest-income one percent of U.S. households saw an increase in income of 275 percent, compared to an increase of only 18 percent among the bottom 20 percent.[12]
    - In 2009, the wealthiest one percent of U.S. households had net worth that was 225 times greater than the median or typical household's net worth.[13]
- Inequality in family incomes is greater among young adults than any other age group in society.[14]
- Almost two-thirds of Black children are raised in families in the bottom fifth of the income distribution compared to only 11 percent of White children. Similarly, 57 percent of Black children are raised in the bottom fifth of the wealth distribution compared to 14 percent of White children.[15]
- The average wealth of White households was 18 times that of Hispanic households and 20 times that of Black households in 2009. These are the largest gaps observed since these data were first published a quarter century ago.[16]
- Black and Hispanic households were more than twice as likely as White households to have zero or negative net worth (assets minus debts) in 2009.[17]
- Only four percent of children raised in the bottom fifth of the income distribution will make it to the top fifth as adults.[18]
- Fifty-three percent of Black children raised in the bottom fifth of the income distribution will remain there as adults compared to only 32 percent of White children raised in similar economic circumstances.[19]

Table 6. Labor Force Participation and Unemployment Among Teens and Young Adults, 2010 and 2011

	Labor Force Participation Rate				Unemployment Rate			
	Ages 16-19		Ages 20-24		Ages 16-19		Ages 20-24	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Alabama	31.4%	31.8%	70.2%	71.4%	30.9%	21.9%	20.9%	20.2%
Alaska	42.8	40.1	73.7	77.1	19.0	20.4	11.7	12.8
Arizona	30.9	32.0	73.2	70.6	31.5	25.3	17.5	14.6
Arkansas	36.3	41.4	71.1	75.1	28.2	20.8	12.4	13.8
California	28.1	26.4	67.5	68.4	34.4	35.2	19.0	17.6
Colorado	36.3	39.7	76.9	77.2	25.3	25.8	13.4	12.6
Connecticut	40.5	36.4	71.2	72.8	21.9	23.0	16.2	15.9
Delaware	32.5	36.2	71.0	67.7	23.2	19.7	16.0	11.4
District of Columbia	22.2	24.7	67.1	68.1	49.9	46.7	16.5	16.3
Florida	29.3	25.5	69.8	69.5	31.4	28.6	18.2	15.5
Georgia	25.0	26.8	67.9	65.5	36.3	29.0	18.4	15.2
Hawaii	29.4	26.8	72.1	72.7	26.5	19.7	11.0	10.0
Idaho	46.0	41.1	73.0	74.1	26.7	29.9	14.9	15.3
Illinois	35.6	35.3	70.1	70.1	27.6	24.6	13.2	14.0
Indiana	32.0	35.0	70.2	71.9	27.7	19.7	19.1	16.2
Iowa	53.0	49.0	82.2	80.3	16.4	14.2	9.2	11.3
Kansas	48.7	43.1	75.5	80.5	18.4	16.0	13.1	10.8
Kentucky	41.8	35.0	72.0	74.4	25.4	25.8	18.5	17.9
Louisiana	31.2	30.7	70.2	67.3	23.8	27.2	16.7	15.6
Maine	49.1	47.7	76.0	76.3	21.8	20.5	15.0	16.2
Maryland	37.6	34.0	73.5	75.8	23.0	17.7	12.6	11.2
Massachusetts	36.6	38.6	68.0	68.5	21.4	15.5	13.6	13.1
Michigan	40.8	37.5	73.7	70.3	28.3	24.2	13.7	15.3
Minnesota	51.3	51.7	80.4	82.2	21.1	19.1	9.5	9.2
Mississippi	31.2	29.1	67.9	65.5	33.2	23.4	17.8	22.2
Missouri	43.1	46.4	73.5	75.8	22.5	32.7	16.7	11.7
Montana	39.3	44.3	77.6	71.8	25.1	20.4	13.3	14.7
Nebraska	49.5	48.4	81.4	79.3	13.1	12.4	7.6	7.9
Nevada	36.3	39.1	75.4	77.1	32.8	31.9	19.6	16.7
New Hampshire	43.3	42.2	76.0	78.8	17.9	19.6	9.1	8.7
New Jersey	29.7	27.8	66.7	70.1	20.9	23.5	14.0	14.8
New Mexico	28.8	30.6	66.3	67.1	28.7	22.9	11.7	12.5
New York	28.4	26.8	66.2	61.4	25.1	24.8	13.8	12.8
North Carolina	29.4	28.7	73.9	71.6	27.0	32.0	18.4	19.6
North Dakota	51.8	53.6	81.5	79.6	12.6	15.5	7.0	5.3
Ohio	43.2	44.2	76.1	74.7	23.6	19.5	18.9	11.9
Oklahoma	37.9	34.1	72.6	74.2	22.0	18.8	10.7	13.0
Oregon	41.1	39.9	76.3	74.8	28.8	29.7	14.4	15.8
Pennsylvania	40.7	45.3	70.6	72.3	18.9	15.7	16.8	13.6
Rhode Island	45.3	44.6	79.3	76.9	25.9	29.0	15.8	14.9
South Carolina	32.5	36.1	68.1	68.2	32.1	25.5	20.6	19.9
South Dakota	50.1	51.2	76.2	75.4	13.7	15.6	11.0	8.4
Tennessee	34.2	32.3	72.0	73.4	26.3	28.8	15.6	18.3
Texas	32.9	30.9	70.4	71.6	22.3	25.6	12.0	13.0
Utah	45.7	42.3	79.8	78.1	20.5	17.7	12.3	8.5
Vermont	48.4	46.5	76.9	81.3	14.2	19.2	11.4	15.0
Virginia	36.8	37.2	75.5	75.1	23.2	19.0	12.5	13.2
Washington	40.5	34.0	74.6	72.9	34.1	30.4	17.3	17.7
West Virginia	31.9	30.6	67.0	64.9	26.9	28.4	19.1	17.2
Wisconsin	49.4	51.0	81.1	83.4	19.2	20.3	15.0	12.6
Wyoming	49.5	48.3	76.3	77.8	20.3	19.0	12.4	10.1
United States	**34.9**	**34.1**	**71.4**	**71.3**	**25.9**	**24.4**	**15.5**	**14.6**

Note: The civilian labor force participation rate is the percent of all people in the age category who are employed or seeking employment in the civilian labor market. The unemployment rate is the percent of people participating in the labor market who are seeking work.

Source (National): U.S. Department of Labor. "Labor Force Statistics, including the National Unemployment Rate (Current Population Survey – CPS)," one-screen data search. http://www.bls.gov/cps/#data;

Source (State): U.S. Department of Labor. "Local Area Unemployment Statistics: Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population in States by Sex, Race, Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity, Marital Status, and Detailed Age," 2010 Annual Averages and 2011 Annual Averages (Preliminary). http://www.bls.gov/lau/tables.htm

Table 7. Median Income of Families with Children by Family Type, 2010

	All Families	Married Couples	Female Householders, No Husband Present	Male Householders, No Wife Present
Alabama	$47,247	$70,000	$17,805	$31,349
Alaska	72,679	91,321	27,034	51,216
Arizona	50,016	65,989	25,015	36,616
Arkansas	42,185	61,386	18,260	27,516
California	59,147	78,628	26,711	36,689
Colorado	63,741	81,568	24,990	40,060
Connecticut	80,810	102,853	31,460	45,752
Delaware	64,620	87,143	30,507	41,075
District of Columbia	57,183	151,153	22,934	43,456
Florida	49,750	69,549	24,095	32,230
Georgia	51,898	72,248	22,065	31,794
Hawaii	73,095	87,596	30,006	46,196
Idaho	50,176	61,155	23,359	32,831
Illinois	62,305	83,546	24,050	35,304
Indiana	51,788	70,803	21,737	32,073
Iowa	59,488	74,714	24,276	37,615
Kansas	57,373	74,167	20,943	36,320
Kentucky	48,311	67,039	17,582	28,615
Louisiana	49,612	77,228	19,586	36,801
Maine	54,547	73,024	21,704	32,225
Maryland	80,819	107,546	35,320	42,431
Massachusetts	80,452	106,259	26,827	41,265
Michigan	54,067	74,707	20,510	32,036
Minnesota	69,607	86,824	25,413	36,664
Mississippi	41,535	63,756	17,613	23,922
Missouri	53,439	71,865	22,529	31,450
Montana	53,971	69,869	21,188	30,954
Nebraska	58,321	75,428	23,652	31,804
Nevada	54,397	71,111	27,576	35,951
New Hampshire	76,460	91,787	30,507	47,076
New Jersey	83,208	107,236	27,788	45,579
New Mexico	43,153	61,646	20,181	29,595
New York	61,808	87,184	25,673	36,954
North Carolina	49,906	70,124	20,393	29,874
North Dakota	64,296	77,611	21,295	38,041
Ohio	54,499	76,036	20,258	31,795
Oklahoma	47,358	63,879	19,666	32,313
Oregon	51,835	70,385	21,425	31,070
Pennsylvania	61,094	81,114	22,831	35,759
Rhode Island	64,963	89,906	26,244	34,078
South Carolina	47,796	70,308	19,577	29,172
South Dakota	56,801	74,484	23,394	31,371
Tennessee	47,020	66,459	20,222	29,511
Texas	51,219	70,150	22,639	35,448
Utah	59,865	67,314	24,297	37,387
Vermont	61,565	76,357	21,936	37,153
Virginia	71,578	92,353	29,292	42,881
Washington	63,981	81,524	24,412	37,347
West Virginia	47,800	64,070	17,119	28,344
Wisconsin	60,055	78,126	22,443	32,574
Wyoming	60,908	74,049	22,987	47,321
United States	**57,085**	**77,443**	**23,184**	**35,051**

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau. 2011. "2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates," Tables B19125 and B19126. Accessed via American FactFinder 2: http://factfinder2.census.gov.

Housing and Communities

- An estimated one in 45 children – or 1.6 million – was homeless in America each year between 2006 and 2010. Approximately 40 percent of those homeless children, or 640,000, were five or younger. Homeless children:
  - Experience food insecurity, with one-third reporting that they skip meals;
  - Are more than twice as likely as middle-class children to have moderate to severe acute and chronic health problems;
  - Are twice as likely as other children to repeat a grade in school, to be expelled or suspended, or to drop out of high school.[20]
- There were over one million homeless children and youth enrolled in public schools during the 2010-2011 academic year. In 23 states, the number of enrolled homeless children increased by one-third or more between 2008-2009 and 2010-2011 (*see Table 8*).
- In no state can an individual working full-time at the minimum wage afford the fair market rent for a two-bedroom apartment for his or her family (*see Table 9*).
- The number of children living in communities with concentrated poverty (poverty rates of 30 percent or higher) rose by 25 percent, from 6.3 million to 7.9 million, from 2000 to 2010. Almost three out of four children living in areas of concentrated poverty have at least one parent in the labor force.[21]
- Living in a neighborhood with a high poverty rate is associated with a learning loss equivalent to a full year of school among Black children[22] and high school graduation rates that are as much as 20 percentage points lower than those in more-advantaged communities.[23]



Table 8. Homeless Children and Youth Enrolled in Public Schools

	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	Percent Change between 2008-09 and 2010-11
Alabama	12,859	16,287	18,910	47%
Alaska	3,401	4,218	4,451	31
Arizona	25,336	30,815	31,312	24
Arkansas	6,344	8,107	9,625	52
California	288,233	193,796	220,738	-23
Colorado	15,834	18,408	20,624	30
Connecticut	2,387	2,716	2,942	23
Delaware	2,598	2,843	3,486	34
District of Columbia	950	2,499	3,058	222
Florida	40,967	48,695	55,953	37
Georgia	24,079	26,428	31,804	32
Hawaii	1,739	2,966	2,320	33
Idaho	2,710	4,342	4,774	76
Illinois	26,688	33,367	38,900	46
Indiana	10,364	12,248	13,419	29
Iowa	6,824	6,631	7,046	3
Kansas	6,700	8,452	8,995	34
Kentucky	22,626	23,104	33,966	50
Louisiana	25,362	25,223	23,211	-8
Maine	1,300	1,158	991	-24
Maryland	10,676	13,158	14,136	32
Massachusetts	12,269	13,090	14,247	16
Michigan	18,706	22,189	30,671	64
Minnesota	7,590	9,221	11,076	46
Mississippi	8,525	7,499	10,150	19
Missouri	14,350	16,654	19,940	39
Montana	1,308	1,445	1,507	15
Nebraska	1,752	2,188	2,674	53
Nevada	8,670	8,841	9,319	7
New Hampshire	2,130	2,573	3,160	48
New Jersey	7,890	6,250	5,665	-28
New Mexico	8,380	9,432	11,449	37
New York	76,117	82,409	90,506	19
North Carolina	18,693	21,019	18,022	-4
North Dakota	1,149	836	870	-24
Ohio	16,059	19,113	21,849	36
Oklahoma	12,139	15,910	17,450	44
Oregon	18,051	19,954	21,632	20
Pennsylvania	12,438	18,204	18,531	49
Rhode Island	1,099	996	977	-11
South Carolina	8,738	10,820	10,590	21
South Dakota	1,794	1,512	1,883	5
Tennessee	9,836	11,458	13,958	42
Texas	80,940	76,095	85,155	5
Utah	14,016	15,702	23,048	64
Vermont	662	785	915	38
Virginia	12,768	14,223	16,420	29
Washington	20,780	21,826	26,048	25
West Virginia	4,257	4,817	6,630	56
Wisconsin	10,955	12,029	13,370	22
Wyoming	724	1,021	837	16
United States	**956,914**	**939,903**	**1,065,794**	**11**

Source: National Center for Homeless Education. 2012. "Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program: Data Collection Summary," Table 3. http://center.serve.org/nche/downloads/data_comp_0909-1011.pdf.

Table 9. Rental Housing Affordability, 2012

	Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR)* for Two-Bedroom Apartment	Minimum Wage**	Number of Full-Time, Year-Round Jobs at Min. Wage Needed to Afford FMR***	Hourly Wage Necessary to Afford FMR with a Single Full-Time, Year-Round Job
Alabama	$650	None	1.7	$12.50
Alaska	985	7.75	2.4	18.94
Arizona	849	7.65	2.1	16.32
Arkansas	593	6.25	1.6	11.41
California	1,353	8.00	3.3	26.02
Colorado	841	7.64	2.1	16.18
Connecticut	1,226	8.25	2.9	23.58
Delaware	970	7.25	2.6	18.65
District of Columbia	1,506	8.25	3.5	28.96
Florida	965	7.67	2.4	18.56
Georgia	747	5.15	2.0	14.37
Hawaii	1,647	7.25	4.4	31.68
Idaho	665	7.25	1.8	12.80
Illinois	873	8.25	2.0	16.78
Indiana	698	7.25	1.9	13.43
Iowa	637	7.25	1.7	12.25
Kansas	660	7.25	1.8	12.70
Kentucky	616	7.25	1.6	11.85
Louisiana	736	None	2.0	14.15
Maine	785	7.50	2.0	15.10
Maryland	1,291	7.25	3.4	24.83
Massachusetts	1,142	8.00	2.7	21.96
Michigan	738	7.40	1.9	14.19
Minnesota	806	6.15	2.1	15.50
Mississippi	622	None	1.7	11.97
Missouri	693	7.25	1.8	13.34
Montana	655	7.65	1.6	12.59
Nebraska	684	7.25	1.8	13.16
Nevada	987	8.25	2.3	18.98
New Hampshire	1,003	7.25	2.7	19.29
New Jersey	1,302	7.25	3.5	25.04
New Mexico	660	7.50	1.7	12.70
New York	1,283	7.25	3.4	24.68
North Carolina	709	7.25	1.9	13.63
North Dakota	639	7.25	1.7	12.29
Ohio	698	7.70	1.7	13.43
Oklahoma	647	7.25	1.7	12.44
Oregon	807	8.80	1.8	15.52
Pennsylvania	835	7.25	2.2	16.06
Rhode Island	924	7.40	2.4	17.78
South Carolina	698	None	1.9	13.43
South Dakota	599	7.25	1.6	11.52
Tennessee	653	None	1.7	12.56
Texas	826	7.25	2.2	15.88
Utah	727	7.25	1.9	13.99
Vermont	976	8.46	2.2	18.77
Virginia	1,054	7.25	2.8	20.26
Washington	944	9.04	2.0	18.16
West Virginia	598	7.25	1.6	11.50
Wisconsin	740	7.25	2.0	14.23
Wyoming	646	5.15	1.7	12.42
United States	**949**	**7.25**	**2.5**	**18.25**

*Note: Fair Market Rent (FMR) is the 40th percentile of gross rents for typical, non-substandard rental units. Wage figures are calculated so that a household spends no more than 30 percent of its monthly income on rent.

**Note: Federal minimum wage law supersedes state minimum wage laws where the federal minimum wage is greater than the state minimum wage or if there is no minimum wage. In those states where the state minimum wage is greater than the federal minimum wage, the state minimum wage prevails.

***Note: Wage figures are calculated so that a household spends no more than 30 percent of its monthly income on rent. In states with no minimum wage or a minimum wage that is lower than the federal minimum wage, the federal minimum wage level is used as it supercedes the state minimum wage.

Source (FMR Statistics): National Low Income Housing Coalition. 2012. "Out of Reach 2012: America's Forgotten Housing Crisis," page 2 and State Summary. http://nlihc.org/oor/2012

Source (Minimum Wage Levels): U.S. Department of Labor. "Minimum Wage Laws in the States - January 1, 2012." http://www.dol.gov/whd/minwage/ america.htm#Consolidated

Health

- One in ten children in America – a total of 7.95 million – was uninsured in 2010 (*see Table 10*).
- In eight states at least 12 percent of children were uninsured (*see Table 11*):
  - Texas: 17.3 percent uninsured
  - Florida: 16.5 percent
  - Nevada: 16.5 percent
  - Arizona: 15.0 percent
  - New Mexico: 14.9 percent
  - South Carolina: 13.3 percent
  - Mississippi: 12.8 percent
  - Alaska: 12.7 percent
- Children of color are more likely to be uninsured. One in six Hispanic children and one in nine Black children are uninsured, compared to one in 10 White, Non-Hispanic children (*see Table 10*).
- Medicaid and CHIP provided affordable health coverage to more than half of all children at some point in 2011 (*see Table 12*). More than 60 percent of low-income children[24] and 40 percent of all children with special health needs[25] are covered by Medicaid or CHIP. In 2008 more than half of all children enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP were children of color.[26]
- In 2009 more than half of all uninsured children, 4.3 million, were eligible but not enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP.[27]
- In six states less than 80 percent of all children eligible for Medicaid or CHIP were enrolled (*see Table 12*):
  - Nevada: 62.9 percent participation rate
  - North Dakota: 74.5 percent
  - Utah: 76.1 percent
  - Florida: 77.0 percent
  - Texas: 77.1 percent
  - Montana: 78.9 percent
- The teen pregnancy rate has been declining since 1990. In 2008 the rate was 69.8 pregnancies per 1,000 girls ages 15 to 19, the lowest since 1976.[28]
- The teen birth rate hit a new low in 2010 of 34.3 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 to 19 (*see Table 13 for 2009 state data*).[29] However, the United States has the highest teen birth rate in the industrialized world.[30]
- In 2010, 40.8 percent of births were to unmarried women. Seventy-three percent of Black babies and 53 percent of Hispanic babies were born to unmarried mothers.[31]
- Infants born to Black mothers are twice as likely to be born at low birthweight as infants born to White mothers, and more than twice as likely to die before their first birthday (*see Tables 14 and 15*). The Black infant mortality rate in 2009 was about the same as the White infant mortality rate in 1977.[32]
- The United States has the third-highest infant mortality rate and the sixth-highest low-birthweight rate among industrialized nations.[33]

Table 10. Odds of Being Uninsured: Children's Coverage in 2010

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

	Percent who are uninsured	One out of every:	Number who are uninsured
All Children	10.0	10	7.95 million
Race/Ethnicity			
White	9.9	10	5.94 million
Black	11.2	9	1.34 million
Hispanic	16.9	6	3.09 million
Age			
Under 6	9.1	11	2.31 million
Ages 6-12	9.3	11	2.68 million
Ages 13-18	11.8	8	2.96 million
Income			
Below 100% of federal poverty line (FPL)	16.1	6	2.77 million
100-199% FPL	14.6	7	2.45 million
200-299% FPL	10.1	10	1.36 million
300-399% FPL	5.4	19	529,000
400% FPL and above	3.6	28	765,000
Citizenship			
Child is a U.S. citizen	9.3	11	7.18 million
Child is not a U.S. citizen	34.9	3	773,000

Source: Congressional Research Service. 2012. "Health Insurance Coverage of Children, 2010," Tables 1 and 2. http://www.kidswell-campaign.org/docs/other-resources/health-insurance-coverage-of-children-2010.pdf?Status=Master.

Table 11. Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-2010 Average

	Private Insurance		Public Insurance		Uninsured	
	Number (Thousands)	Percent	Number (Thousands)	Percent	Number (Thousands)	Percent
Alabama	718	60.1%	477	39.9%	86	7.2%
Alaska	115	58.5	81	41.2	25	12.7
Arizona	980	53.2	697	37.8	277	15.0
Arkansas	378	50.6	355	47.4	72	9.7
California	5,635	56.3	3,865	38.6	1,095	10.9
Colorado	892	68.4	360	27.6	128	9.8
Connecticut	645	74.8	213	24.7	53	6.2
Delaware	150	67.4	70	31.3	18	8.1
District of Columbia	58	50.0	59	50.6	8	6.5
Florida	2,417	57.0	1,420	33.5	699	16.5
Georgia	1,601	58.8	1,005	36.9	305	11.2
Hawaii	207	66.5	136	43.6	11	3.5
Idaho	295	66.6	138	31.2	42	9.6
Illinois	2,090	62.4	1,206	36.0	261	7.8
Indiana	1,102	63.7	638	36.9	120	7.0
Iowa	550	72.2	234	30.7	48	6.4
Kansas	487	64.9	252	33.6	66	8.8
Kentucky	630	58.8	428	39.9	93	8.7
Louisiana	665	54.7	511	42.0	115	9.4
Maine	184	64.1	117	40.6	14	5.0
Maryland	1,018	71.9	384	27.1	104	7.3
Massachusetts	1,144	73.7	452	29.1	50	3.2
Michigan	1,732	68.9	833	33.2	131	5.2
Minnesota	964	73.6	355	27.1	77	5.9
Mississippi	387	46.9	393	47.7	106	12.8
Missouri	1,024	67.8	480	31.8	127	8.4
Montana	141	61.6	80	34.8	24	10.4
Nebraska	330	68.9	146	30.4	41	8.6
Nevada	460	64.7	171	24.1	117	16.5
New Hampshire	244	80.1	64	20.9	13	4.4
New Jersey	1,557	71.4	533	24.4	210	9.6
New Mexico	258	47.3	244	44.8	81	14.9
New York	2,857	60.8	1,821	38.7	356	7.6
North Carolina	1,376	56.3	984	40.2	258	10.6
North Dakota	115	74.3	39	25.2	12	8.0
Ohio	1,926	67.0	909	31.6	222	7.7
Oklahoma	555	56.8	424	43.5	106	10.9
Oregon	590	64.6	282	30.9	103	11.3
Pennsylvania	2,011	68.1	913	30.9	220	7.5
Rhode Island	160	65.2	88	35.9	17	6.8
South Carolina	693	60.4	371	32.4	152	13.3
South Dakota	142	67.2	72	34.0	18	8.7
Tennessee	904	57.9	670	42.9	124	7.9
Texas	3,598	49.4	2,845	39.0	1,261	17.3
Utah	703	76.8	167	18.3	98	10.8
Vermont	84	64.0	58	43.9	6	4.7
Virginia	1,414	70.9	586	29.4	154	7.7
Washington	1,031	61.4	708	42.2	101	6.0
West Virginia	257	61.9	182	43.6	21	5.0
Wisconsin	1,026	74.0	419	30.2	70	5.0
Wyoming	95	67.5	46	32.2	13	9.5
United States	**48,596**	**61.4**	**27,979**	**35.4**	**7,933**	**10.0**

Note: Private health insurance coverage includes employer-sponsored insurance and nongroup insurance. Public coverage includes Medicaid and other means-tested public programs (e.g., the State Childrenís Health Insurance Program), as well as Medicare and military health care (e.g., TRICARE).

Source: Congressional Research Service. 2012. "Health Insurance Coverage of Children, 2010," Table 3. CRS analysis uses 2008-2010 data from the 2009-2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey. http://www.kidswellcampaign.org/docs/other-resources/health-insurance-coverage-of-children-2010.pdf?Status=Master

Table 12. Children Enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP

	Medicaid: Number of Children Ever Enrolled During FY2011	CHIP: Number of Children Ever Enrolled During FY2011	Medicaid/CHIP Participation Rate,* FY 2009
Alabama	866,094	109,255	89.6%
Alaska	79,286	12,787	80.1
Arizona	946,977	20,043	82.5
Arkansas	410,602	103,693	92.8
California	4,565,016	1,763,831	83.8
Colorado	453,719	105,255	81.0
Connecticut	301,545	20,072	90.7
Delaware	93,598	15,348	91.7
District of Columbia	106,500	8,675	97.0
Florida	2,019,075	431,717	77.0
Georgia	1,168,338	248,536	82.2
Hawaii	140,150	30,584	91.8
Idaho	178,249	42,604	83.9
Illinois	2,178,950	336,885	90.8
Indiana	698,383	158,138	80.5
Iowa	306,158	75,133	87.0
Kansas	215,703	60,431	82.5
Kentucky	478,670	84,551	90.0
Louisiana	671,651	152,404	89.5
Maine	142,931	32,994	91.5
Maryland	465,409	119,906	89.4
Massachusetts	500,534	144,767	96.0
Michigan	1,205,449	83,004	92.1
Minnesota	495,509	4,461	80.5
Mississippi	468,183	91,470	85.4
Missouri	566,293	96,014	84.5
Montana	76,514	24,365	78.9
Nebraska	166,277	52,852	90.0
Nevada	236,360	29,760	62.9
New Hampshire	96,625	10,801	87.1
New Jersey	639,764	198,283	84.3
New Mexico	380,373	9,635	85.3
New York	2,124,322	552,068	90.4
North Carolina	1,194,999	254,460	87.8
North Dakota	48,486	7,112	74.5
Ohio	1,214,287	280,650	86.6
Oklahoma	507,378	120,501	84.5
Oregon	385,131	112,165	82.5
Pennsylvania	1,300,042	272,492	88.4
Rhode Island	110,208	24,815	90.9
South Carolina	501,025	72,084	84.1
South Dakota	47,469	16,623	84.5
Tennessee	792,302	96,028	90.0
Texas	3,471,310	972,715	77.1
Utah	247,298	59,698	76.1
Vermont	72,826	7,054	92.4
Virginia	625,438	182,128	84.7
Washington	764,662	43,364	85.9
West Virginia	249,203	37,631	90.5
Wisconsin	537,093	172,451	88.5
Wyoming	59,142	8,586	85.1
United States	**35,571,506**	**7,970,879**	**84.8**

*Note: Percent of eligible children who are enrolled.

Source (Enrollment): U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2012. "Connecting Kids to Coverage: Steady Growth, New Innovation," Appendix 2. http://insurekidsnow.gov/chipraannualreport.pdf

Source (Participation): Urban Institute. 2011. "Gains for Children: Increased Participation in Medicaid and CHIP in 2009," Exhibit 5. http://www.urban.org/publications/412379.html

Table 13. Teen Birth Rates
(Number of Births Per 1,000 Females Ages 15-19)

	1990	2000	2008	2009
Alabama	71.0	60.7	53.0	50.7
Alaska	65.3	49.0	46.8	44.5
Arizona	75.5	67.9	56.2	50.6
Arkansas	80.1	66.2	61.8	59.2
California	70.6	47.0	38.4	36.6
Colorado	54.5	51.3	42.5	38.5
Connecticut	38.8	31.1	22.9	21.0
Delaware	54.5	48.0	40.4	35.3
District of Columbia	93.1	53.2	50.9	47.7
Florida	69.1	51.1	42.8	39.0
Georgia	75.5	62.8	51.8	47.7
Hawaii	61.2	46.1	42.1	40.9
Idaho	50.6	42.9	41.2	35.9
Illinois	62.9	48.0	38.1	36.1
Indiana	58.6	49.1	43.7	42.5
Iowa	40.5	34.2	33.9	32.1
Kansas	56.1	46.1	45.6	43.8
Kentucky	67.6	55.1	55.6	51.3
Louisiana	74.2	62.1	54.1	52.7
Maine	43.0	29.2	26.1	24.4
Maryland	53.2	41.3	32.8	31.3
Massachusetts	35.1	25.9	20.1	19.6
Michigan	59.0	40.2	33.2	32.7
Minnesota	36.3	30.1	27.2	24.3
Mississippi	81.0	70.1	65.7	64.2
Missouri	62.8	48.7	45.5	41.6
Montana	48.4	36.7	40.7	38.5
Nebraska	42.3	37.7	36.5	34.6
Nevada	73.3	63.0	53.5	47.4
New Hampshire	33.0	23.3	19.8	16.4
New Jersey	40.5	31.8	24.5	22.7
New Mexico	78.2	65.6	64.1	63.9
New York	43.6	33.2	25.2	24.4
North Carolina	67.6	58.6	49.4	44.9
North Dakota	35.4	27.3	28.6	27.9
Ohio	57.9	46.0	41.0	38.9
Oklahoma	66.8	59.7	61.6	60.1
Oregon	54.6	42.8	37.2	33.1
Pennsylvania	44.9	34.0	31.5	29.3
Rhode Island	43.9	33.6	28.5	26.8
South Carolina	71.3	58.0	53.1	49.1
South Dakota	46.8	38.1	40.0	38.4
Tennessee	72.3	59.5	55.6	50.6
Texas	75.3	68.9	63.4	60.7
Utah	48.5	38.3	35.1	30.7
Vermont	34.0	23.4	21.3	17.4
Virginia	52.9	40.9	33.5	31.0
Washington	53.1	39.2	34.6	31.9
West Virginia	57.3	46.5	48.8	49.8
Wisconsin	42.6	35.2	31.3	29.4
Wyoming	56.3	41.7	49.2	45.0
United States	**59.9**	**47.7**	**41.5**	**39.1**

Source (1990 and 2000): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2003. "Revised Birth and Fertility Rates for the 1990s and New Rates for Hispanic Populations, 2000 and 2001: United States," Table 10. *National Vital Statistics Reports* 51(12).

Source (2008): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2010. "Births: Final Data for 2008," Table 12. *National Vital Statistics Reports* 59(1). Http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr59/nvsr59_01.pdf

Source (2009): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2011. "Births: Final Data for 2009," Table 12. *National Vital Statistics Reports* 60(1). http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr60/nvsr60_01.pdf

Table 14. Low Birthweight* Babies, 2009

	Overall		White, Non-Hispanic		Black, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	6,454	10.3%	3,088	8.4%	2,942	15.3%	310	6.0%
Alaska	666	5.9	306	5.1	53	13.0	43	6.2
Arizona	6,575	7.1	2,751	6.9	521	12.6	2,618	6.7
Arkansas	3,546	8.9	2,060	7.6	1,132	14.8	259	6.2
California	35,802	6.8	9,101	6.2	3,666	11.8	16,637	6.2
Colorado	6,007	8.8	3,471	8.4	422	13.5	1,738	8.4
Connecticut	3,127	8.0	1,588	7.0	590	11.9	727	8.5
Delaware	994	8.6	420	6.8	422	13.3	100	6.1
District of Columbia	929	10.3	163	7.0	613	13.0	114	7.5
Florida	19,247	8.7	7,354	7.3	6,793	13.4	4,379	7.1
Georgia	13,190	9.4	4,601	7.5	6,199	13.5	1,561	6.4
Hawaii	1,592	8.4	315	6.8	52	12.7	287	9.2
Idaho	1,541	6.5	1,160	6.1	11	n/a	302	8.2
Illinois	14,316	8.4	6,444	7.1	4,224	14.1	2,727	6.8
Indiana	7,225	8.3	5,088	7.7	1,389	13.8	550	6.8
Iowa	2,671	6.7	2,161	6.5	236	12.4	190	5.9
Kansas	3,011	7.3	2,028	6.8	394	12.9	437	6.4
Kentucky	5,141	8.9	4,079	8.5	756	13.9	217	7.3
Louisiana	6,915	10.6	2,826	8.2	3,683	14.7	250	7.0
Maine	851	6.3	791	6.3	17	n/a	21	10.6
Maryland	6,836	9.1	2,427	7.1	3,232	13.0	702	6.6
Massachusetts	5,802	7.8	3,590	7.2	784	10.9	941	8.6
Michigan	9,799	8.4	5,766	7.0	3,059	13.8	513	6.5
Minnesota	4,604	6.5	3,080	6.0	651	10.1	325	5.8
Mississippi	5,249	12.2	1,945	9.1	3,129	16.4	104	6.9
Missouri	6,393	8.1	4,206	7.0	1,705	14.2	297	6.9
Montana	865	7.1	715	7.2	2	n/a	27	6.4
Nebraska	1,922	7.1	1,284	6.5	232	13.2	297	7.0
Nevada	3,046	8.1	1,229	7.7	500	13.9	965	6.7
New Hampshire	925	6.9	806	6.7	20	9.2	49	8.9
New Jersey	9,137	8.3	3,767	7.2	2,243	13.1	2,069	7.1
New Mexico	2,416	8.3	627	7.8	86	16.8	1,357	8.4
New York	20,341	8.2	8,250	6.9	5,270	12.9	4,640	7.8
North Carolina	11,454	9.0	5,275	7.5	4,336	14.3	1,281	6.4
North Dakota	572	6.4	445	6.1	8	n/a	21	6.7
Ohio	12,378	8.6	8,174	7.5	3,319	14.0	509	7.4
Oklahoma	4,558	8.4	2,795	8.1	731	14.4	483	6.7
Oregon	2,955	6.3	1,988	6.1	114	10.0	603	6.2
Pennsylvania	12,187	8.3	7,374	7.2	2,844	13.3	1,277	9.1
Rhode Island	913	8.0	519	7.4	95	10.5	195	7.8
South Carolina	6,047	10.0	2,678	7.9	2,853	14.7	367	6.6
South Dakota	696	5.8	514	5.6	30	12.2	28	5.9
Tennessee	7,539	9.2	4,474	8.1	2,402	13.8	479	6.4
Texas	34,137	8.5	10,798	7.8	6,448	14.2	15,284	7.6
Utah	3,766	7.0	2,851	6.7	50	9.1	669	7.6
Vermont	411	6.7	389	6.7	2	n/a	6	n/a
Virginia	8,779	8.4	4,288	7.1	3,018	13.1	844	6.2
Washington	5,580	6.3	3,315	5.9	421	10.3	1,018	5.9
West Virginia	1,952	9.2	1,797	9.0	122	14.7	14	n/a
Wisconsin	5,027	7.1	3,293	6.3	1,032	14.2	423	6.1
Wyoming	661	8.4	500	7.9	8	n/a	102	10.4
United States	**336,747**	**8.2**	**158,954**	**7.2**	**82,861**	**13.6**	**69,356**	**6.9**

Note: Low birthweight is defined as less than 2,500 grams (5 lbs. 8 oz.).

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2011. "Births: Final Data for 2009, Supplemental Tables," Table I-9. *National Vital Statistics Reports* 60(1). http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr60/nvsr60_01_tables.pdf

Table 15. Infant Mortality, 2009

	All Races/Ethnicities		White		Black	
	Number of Infants	Rate per 1,000 Births	Number of Infants	Rate per 1,000 Births	Number of Infants	Rate per 1,000 Births
Alabama	517	8.28	259	6.17	254	13.16
Alaska	77	6.80	36	5.19	7	n/a
Arizona	556	5.99	414	5.27	76	16.87
Arkansas	307	7.71	198	6.34	97	12.57
California	2,602	4.94	1,945	4.65	375	11.15
Colorado	429	6.25	352	5.69	57	16.62
Connecticut	214	5.50	143	4.62	65	11.90
Delaware	91	7.87	36	4.62	55	17.00
District of Columbia	89	9.85	20	6.09	69	12.96
Florida	1,522	6.87	816	5.19	684	12.22
Georgia	1,049	7.42	436	5.22	599	11.62
Hawaii	116	6.14	29	5.11	6	n/a
Idaho	129	5.43	122	5.38	2	n/a
Illinois	1,177	6.88	727	5.55	416	13.74
Indiana	678	7.82	494	6.67	174	16.67
Iowa	182	4.58	155	4.27	24	11.63
Kansas	289	6.98	225	6.18	47	14.37
Kentucky	397	6.90	326	6.43	66	11.64
Louisiana	568	8.74	245	6.46	317	12.52
Maine	76	5.64	73	5.75	2	n/a
Maryland	546	7.27	181	4.17	348	13.35
Massachusetts	379	5.05	298	5.03	61	6.37
Michigan	881	7.51	501	5.58	352	15.59
Minnesota	326	4.61	235	4.14	51	7.44
Mississippi	431	10.05	162	7.06	262	13.71
Missouri	565	7.16	392	6.09	166	13.68
Montana	72	5.87	54	5.14	1	n/a
Nebraska	146	5.42	120	5.11	20	9.88
Nevada	220	5.85	172	5.70	34	8.98
New Hampshire	65	4.86	62	4.96	1	n/a
New Jersey	566	5.13	305	3.90	221	10.86
New Mexico	153	5.28	118	4.95	9	n/a
New York	1,323	5.33	789	4.51	476	9.67
North Carolina	1,004	7.92	492	5.45	485	15.86
North Dakota	55	6.11	35	4.59	1	n/a
Ohio	1,112	7.68	723	6.24	380	15.08
Oklahoma	428	7.85	264	6.36	86	16.30
Oregon	227	4.82	207	4.90	7	n/a
Pennsylvania	1,052	7.18	651	5.75	379	14.34
Rhode Island	71	6.21	46	4.98	21	15.34
South Carolina	430	7.09	202	5.21	222	10.86
South Dakota	80	6.70	57	5.99	4	n/a
Tennessee	658	8.00	376	6.13	277	15.06
Texas	2,402	5.98	1,785	5.33	546	11.09
Utah	285	5.29	268	5.28	7	n/a
Vermont	38	6.22	34	5.77	3	n/a
Virginia	751	7.15	411	5.59	318	13.51
Washington	438	4.90	343	4.71	45	9.07
West Virginia	165	7.76	148	7.30	17	n/a
Wisconsin	431	6.08	292	4.93	119	16.06
Wyoming	47	5.96	43	5.80	1	n/a
United States	**26,412**	**6.39**	**16,817**	**5.3**	**8,312**	**12.64**

Note: Infant mortality is defined as death before age 1.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2011. "Deaths: Final Data for 2009," Table 22. *National Vital Statistics Reports* 60(3). http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr60/nvsr60_03.pdf

Child Nutrition

- One in three children in the United States is overweight or obese. Compared to White (non-Hispanic) teenagers, Hispanic teens are 32 percent more likely and Black teens are 26 percent more likely to be overweight or obese.[34]
- In 2010, one in nine children – 16 million in total – lived in households struggling to afford the food they needed to ensure their children would not go to sleep or to school hungry. One out of 77 children went without enough food at least once (*see Table 16 for state-level food insecurity information*).[35]
- Roughly eight million more children received SNAP benefits (food stamps) in the spring of 2011 than four years earlier, bringing the total number of child recipients to 21 million, or more than one in four children (*see Table 17 for state-level information about SNAP participation in 2009 and 2010*).[36]
- Over 20.7 million children received free or reduced-price lunch through the National School Lunch Program in 2011, but less than half of those children participated in the School Breakfast Program and only one in nine in the Summer Food Service Program (*see Table 18*). Despite record numbers of children being eligible for food assistance, participation in the Summer Food Service Program has fallen nationally by 3.9 percent since 2008.[37]



Table 16. Food Hardship and Food Insecurity

		Food Insecurity (Low or Very Low Food Security)		Very Low Food Security	
	Food Hardship Rate (2011)	Percent (2008-10 average)	Change 2005-07 to 2008-10	Percent (2008-10 average)	Change 2005-07 to 2008-10
Alabama	23.4	13.6	1.2	4.9	0.1
Alaska	18.2	17.3	5.4	7.0	2.7
Arizona	20.5	18.6	4.2	7.5	2.6
Arkansas	21.1	15.3	3.3	5.9	1.3
California	19.3	15.9	5.7	5.8	2.3
Colorado	16.0	13.4	2.4	5.4	0.8
Connecticut	14.0	12.7	3.9	4.8	1.6
Delaware	21.0	13.0	1.1	4.5	0.7
District of Columbia	16.3	9.7	1.1	4.0	0.7
Florida	21.6	16.1	7.1	6.6	3.2
Georgia	21.7	16.9	3.9	6.4	1.4
Hawaii	11.8	13.1	4.7	5.0	2.1
Idaho	18.9	12.1	0.4	4.9	0.4
Illinois	17.5	12.4	1.0	4.6	1.2
Indiana	20.3	12.9	3.4	4.5	1.0
Iowa	15.5	13.0	2.8	5.4	1.8
Kansas	14.9	14.5	1.5	5.0	0.3
Kentucky	22.3	15.6	2.9	5.7	1.2
Louisiana	21.3	12.6	0.9	4.0	-0.6
Maine	16.7	10.8	2.8	4.5	1.3
Maryland	16.3	12.5	3.9	5.1	1.7
Massachusetts	14.5	15.4	2.1	6.8	0.9
Michigan	18.1	14.7	2.9	5.7	1.2
Minnesota	12.6	10.3	0.8	4.4	0.7
Mississippi	24.5	15.8	2.9	6.6	1.7
Missouri	19.5	19.4	2.0	6.9	-0.1
Montana	15.4	14.1	4.6	5.6	1.8
Nebraska	14.4	15.7	3.1	5.2	1.2
Nevada	20.0	7.1	0.6	2.7	0.5
New Hampshire	15.2	12.7	3.2	5.2	1.8
New Jersey	15.8	9.6	1.9	4.1	1.8
New Mexico	18.1	12.1	3.3	4.2	1.5
New York	17.6	15.4	0.4	5.6	0.7
North Carolina	21.1	14.7	4.3	5.4	1.4
North Dakota	10.0	12.9	3.0	5.1	1.8
Ohio	19.8	16.4	4.2	6.6	2.1
Oklahoma	21.3	16.4	3.4	7.5	2.8
Oregon	18.0	13.7	1.3	6.1	0.6
Pennsylvania	15.0	12.5	2.5	5.0	1.6
Rhode Island	18.1	14.7	3.8	5.9	2.0
South Carolina	21.9	14.8	1.7	5.0	0.0
South Dakota	15.2	12.3	2.6	5.4	1.8
Tennessee	21.7	15.0	2.2	6.0	1.8
Texas	21.6	18.8	4.0	6.9	1.9
Utah	17.7	13.0	0.5	4.8	-0.3
Vermont	16.0	9.6	1.6	3.3	0.3
Virginia	16.6	13.8	3.6	6.1	1.5
Washington	16.4	14.7	4.6	6.1	2.6
West Virginia	22.5	11.8	2.8	4.3	0.8
Wisconsin	13.7	14.1	3.4	5.3	1.3
Wyoming	14.7	11.6	1.7	4.3	1.0
United States	**18.6**	**14.6**	**3.6**	**5.6**	**1.6**

Note: The Food Hardship Rate is the percent of people in a state who answered yes to a Gallup survey question that asked, "Have there been times in the last twelve months when you did not have enough money to buy food that you or your family needed?" Food Insecurity is the percent of households that reported having difficulty meeting basic food needs. Very Low Food Security is the percent of households that reported that the food intake of one or more members was reduced and eating patterns disrupted because of insufficient money and other resources for food.
Source (Food Hardship Rate): Food Research and Action Center. 2012. "Food Hardship in America 2011: Data for the Nation, States, 100 MSAs, and Every Congressional District," page 9. http://frac.org/reports-and-resources/food-hardship-data/
Source (Food Insecurity/Very Low Food Security): U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2011. "Household Food Insecurity in the United States in 2010: Statistical Supplement," Table S-4. http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/AP/AP057/

Table 17. SNAP and WIC, Average Monthly Number of Participants

	SNAP (Food Stamps) Child Recipients		WIC (Women, Infants, and Children) (FY 2010)		
	FY2009	FY2010	All Participants	Infants	Children Ages 1-4
Alabama	334,911	376,790	145,001	37,508	74,441
Alaska	28,795	35,037	27,020	6,304	14,411
Arizona	414,135	491,177	183,577	44,964	96,560
Arkansas	189,590	205,926	98,963	26,037	47,525
California	1,585,677	1,968,217	1,459,460	298,077	829,837
Colorado	164,487	208,266	109,459	27,372	56,623
Connecticut	98,157	121,531	58,108	14,638	31,364
Delaware	46,426	55,444	23,625	5,979	12,816
District of Columbia	38,516	45,412	16,946	4,904	7,652
Florida	841,396	1,090,226	509,731	121,684	264,680
Georgia	624,132	770,178	311,993	75,404	162,524
Hawaii	45,991	56,167	37,029	8,672	19,660
Idaho	70,833	94,392	47,046	10,615	25,616
Illinois	676,266	757,598	307,278	82,916	152,447
Indiana	327,115	378,522	174,119	44,540	88,571
Iowa	132,806	140,946	74,685	17,384	40,600
Kansas	100,145	122,820	77,363	19,556	40,418
Kentucky	297,815	314,543	139,100	34,641	74,099
Louisiana	341,563	381,129	155,619	41,420	77,048
Maine	73,875	86,815	26,973	5,862	15,313
Maryland	204,282	244,335	147,848	35,650	76,473
Massachusetts	247,142	292,302	125,637	27,983	69,223
Michigan	575,137	681,323	257,388	64,248	135,688
Minnesota	161,005	196,915	138,562	30,136	77,647
Mississippi	237,557	269,499	101,307	28,076	53,447
Missouri	359,142	411,121	151,224	39,629	74,123
Montana	39,654	47,589	20,742	5,555	10,276
Nebraska	65,981	79,866	44,621	10,525	24,116
Nevada	96,352	125,454	72,533	17,481	38,089
New Hampshire	32,390	43,601	17,897	4,449	9,513
New Jersey	229,782	291,448	171,060	39,541	93,042
New Mexico	150,799	174,240	61,930	14,783	32,905
New York	895,250	1,134,093	512,439	122,528	264,068
North Carolina	547,191	603,325	272,119	67,308	142,564
North Dakota	22,984	26,556	13,487	3,215	7,183
Ohio	623,037	702,958	297,672	74,011	157,455
Oklahoma	219,144	264,054	105,104	25,423	54,069
Oregon	228,498	267,683	114,140	24,299	63,225
Pennsylvania	550,573	646,788	262,269	64,094	139,956
Rhode Island	44,006	55,760	25,525	5,737	14,402
South Carolina	312,270	353,634	134,001	37,077	62,602
South Dakota	36,260	45,081	20,890	4,917	11,418
Tennessee	458,059	509,222	170,588	45,621	82,332
Texas	1,685,217	1,945,204	1,036,220	246,690	532,953
Utah	96,978	130,854	75,389	18,456	37,870
Vermont	26,850	29,546	16,804	2,939	10,400
Virginia	288,113	343,794	160,400	39,401	81,142
Washington	327,608	395,914	192,636	40,064	108,020
West Virginia	120,296	128,349	51,798	12,238	27,569
Wisconsin	262,527	325,452	126,535	29,880	68,248
Wyoming	12,500	16,538	13,010	3,147	6,676
United States	**15,589,216**	**18,483,635**	**8,894,865**	**2,113,577**	**4,698,897**

Source (SNAP): Children's Defense Fund analysis of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control Data. Available at: http://hostm142.mathematica-mpr.com/fns/

Source (WIC): U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2012. "WIC Program: Monthly Data - Agency Level, Participation and Food Cost by Category per Person FY 2010 (Preliminary)." http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/wicmain.htm

Table 18. School and Summer Feeding Programs, FY 2011

	Number of Participants			Summer Food Service as a Percent of Free and Reduced-Price School Lunch
	Free and Reduced-Price School Lunch	Free and Reduced-Price School Breakfast	Summer Food Service Program	
Alabama	384,216	188,111	24,726	6.4%
Alaska	38,304	15,695	6,564	17.1
Arizona	485,174	221,102	23,732	4.9
Arkansas	251,203	135,263	21,841	8.7
California	2,621,346	1,148,620	115,688	4.4
Colorado	246,051	102,348	15,569	6.3
Connecticut	155,564	68,294	10,834	7.0
Delaware	55,534	27,948	9,129	16.4
District of Columbia	37,868	24,569	36,690	96.9
Florida	1,269,608	579,170	129,443	10.2
Georgia	888,665	502,061	75,953	8.5
Hawaii	67,652	26,674	3,169	4.7
Idaho	107,698	57,530	21,744	20.2
Illinois	785,497	315,475	53,403	6.8
Indiana	433,194	199,176	55,785	12.9
Iowa	172,445	64,843	11,122	6.4
Kansas	196,430	85,109	20,262	10.3
Kentucky	346,276	204,091	39,769	11.5
Louisiana	412,403	223,961	32,134	7.8
Maine	63,952	31,835	8,651	13.5
Maryland	276,856	130,536	54,981	19.9
Massachusetts	282,495	120,423	53,239	18.8
Michigan	595,403	289,967	61,539	10.3
Minnesota	274,334	125,318	39,269	14.3
Mississippi	318,318	185,773	27,456	8.6
Missouri	376,358	194,046	33,520	8.9
Montana	49,426	21,619	7,034	14.2
Nebraska	119,376	45,564	10,565	8.9
Nevada	164,902	57,155	7,094	4.3
New Hampshire	41,888	15,813	5,321	12.7
New Jersey	426,416	161,728	51,279	12.0
New Mexico	178,077	113,570	35,014	19.7
New York	1,214,143	502,900	378,655	31.2
North Carolina	661,428	327,346	74,553	11.3
North Dakota	30,405	13,336	2,659	8.7
Ohio	671,704	319,963	61,001	9.1
Oklahoma	316,365	185,843	10,628	3.4
Oregon	220,756	111,995	42,278	19.2
Pennsylvania	598,466	255,658	97,422	16.3
Rhode Island	53,209	23,409	6,820	12.8
South Carolina	355,696	219,209	45,229	12.7
South Dakota	50,979	21,262	4,550	8.9
Tennessee	480,105	263,339	28,574	6.0
Texas	2,531,539	1,481,982	173,243	6.8
Utah	175,330	59,512	14,777	8.4
Vermont	27,525	16,597	4,131	15.0
Virginia	408,280	198,158	57,905	14.2
Washington	361,589	155,604	39,587	10.9
West Virginia	117,617	67,034	16,917	14.4
Wisconsin	302,063	128,878	82,488	27.3
Wyoming	27,233	11,074	4,196	15.4
United States	**20,727,356**	**10,046,487**	**2,248,132**	**10.9**

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Food and Nutrition Service. Unpublished tabulations prepared on June 7, 2012.
Numbers do not include children who paid full price to participate in meal programs.

Early Childhood

- Only three percent of eligible infants and toddlers are able to secure spots in Early Head Start due to limited funding (*see Table 19 for enrollment information about Early Head Start and Head Start Preschool*).[38]
- The annual cost of center-based child care for a four year old is more than the annual in-state tuition at a public four-year college in 26 states and the District of Columbia (*see Table 20*).
- Without high-quality early childhood intervention, an at-risk child is:
  - 25 percent more likely to drop out of school
  - 40 percent more likely to become a teen parent
  - 50 percent more likely to be placed in special education
  - 60 percent more likely never to attend college
  - 70 percent more likely to be arrested for a violent crime[39]
- Thirty percent of poor children score very low on early reading skills, compared to only seven percent of children from moderate- or high-income families.[40]



Table 19. Early Head Start and Head Start Enrollment, 2010

	Early Head Start		Head Start Preschool	
	Funded Slots	Actual Enrollment	Funded Slots*	Actual Enrollment
Alabama	1,520	1,664	15,757	17,796
Alaska	602	672	2,812	3,217
Arizona	2,269	2,785	17,890	18,825
Arkansas	988	1,336	9,850	11,448
California	13,141	18,138	90,754	106,928
Colorado	1,508	2,053	9,054	10,764
Connecticut	716	930	6,568	7,640
Delaware	277	410	1,920	2,156
District of Columbia	404	425	3,119	3,556
Florida	4,798	5,751	32,815	37,376
Georgia	2,559	2,599	22,369	25,749
Hawaii	497	688	2,676	3,047
Idaho	590	810	2,863	3,293
Illinois	4,725	5,690	36,804	45,628
Indiana	1,838	2,674	13,600	16,203
Iowa	1,439	1,758	6,752	7,627
Kansas	2,437	3,706	7,402	8,661
Kentucky	1,632	2,299	15,295	17,808
Louisiana	1,369	1,514	19,444	22,720
Maine	747	987	3,132	3,717
Maryland	1,298	1,815	9,613	10,997
Massachusetts	1,495	1,853	11,933	14,338
Michigan	3,727	4,954	32,482	38,134
Minnesota	1,888	2,502	12,251	14,361
Mississippi	1,405	1,479	25,923	28,564
Missouri	2,242	3,227	15,638	19,060
Montana	615	794	4,166	4,620
Nebraska	1,219	1,689	4,582	5,132
Nevada	538	692	2,924	3,852
New Hampshire	318	464	1,446	1,763
New Jersey	1,539	1,842	14,771	16,770
New Mexico	1,314	1,522	8,079	9,045
New York	6,079	7,773	48,636	54,432
North Carolina	2,999	3,322	18,070	20,308
North Dakota	493	630	2,941	3,296
Ohio	3,540	5,020	36,082	45,093
Oklahoma	2,012	2,453	15,818	18,399
Oregon	1,741	2,064	10,828	12,167
Pennsylvania	3,902	5,201	31,801	36,325
Rhode Island	533	894	2,478	2,943
South Carolina	1,310	1,328	11,852	13,033
South Dakota	767	1,029	3,916	4,488
Tennessee	1,416	1,661	16,003	18,591
Texas	7,102	8,665	67,233	75,833
Utah	837	1,212	5,536	6,262
Vermont	347	515	1,233	1,456
Virginia	1,756	2,358	13,106	14,536
Washington	2,700	3,767	11,123	13,178
West Virginia	776	992	7,450	8,377
Wisconsin	1,885	2,457	14,137	16,535
Wyoming	383	533	1,697	1,969
United States	**102,232**	**131,596**	**784,624**	**908,016**

Note: Funded slots is the number of funded Early Head Start/Head Start slots for the year; actual enrollment is the number of children who were enrolled at any point during the year.

Source: Center for Law and Social Policy. Analysis of Head Start Program Information Report (PIR) Data. Accessed through CLASP DataFinder: http://www.clasp.org/data

Table 20. Child Care vs. College Costs, 2010

	Average Annual In-State Tuition and Required Fees at Public 4-Year College	Average Annual Cost for Infant in Center-Based Care	Ratio (Infant Care to College Tuition)	Average Annual Cost for 4-Year-Old in Center-Based Care	Ratio (4-Year-Old Care to College Tuition)
Alabama	$6,808	$5,350	0.79	$5,650	0.83
Alaska	5,578	9,450	1.69	7,650	1.37
Arizona	7,685	9,250	1.20	7,350	0.96
Arkansas	6,117	5,400	0.88	4,650	0.76
California	7,357	11,300	1.54	7,850	1.07
Colorado	6,670	12,400	1.86	9,000	1.35
Connecticut	8,854	12,650	1.43	10,350	1.17
Delaware	9,646	9,550	0.99	7,300	0.76
District of Columbia	7,000	18,200	2.60	14,050	2.01
Florida	3,720	7,950	2.14	6,350	1.71
Georgia	5,435	7,200	1.32	6,100	1.12
Hawaii	6,635	12,600	1.90	7,300	1.10
Idaho	5,325	6,200	1.16	5,400	1.01
Illinois	10,562	11,800	1.12	8,700	0.82
Indiana	7,614	9,200	1.21	7,000	0.92
Iowa	7,157	8,600	1.20	7,300	1.02
Kansas	6,471	9,950	1.54	7,100	1.10
Kentucky	7,561	6,500	0.86	6,750	0.89
Louisiana	4,702	5,900	1.25	4,400	0.94
Maine	8,876	9,050	1.02	7,650	0.86
Maryland	7,579	12,400	1.64	8,700	1.15
Massachusetts	9,444	16,500	1.75	12,200	1.29
Michigan	9,839	8,900	0.90	7,350	0.75
Minnesota	9,285	12,900	1.39	9,900	1.07
Mississippi	5,301	4,650	0.88	3,900	0.74
Missouri	7,120	8,550	1.20	5,950	0.84
Montana	5,753	9,100	1.58	7,800	1.36
Nebraska	6,602	7,950	1.20	6,850	1.04
Nevada	4,005	9,400	2.35	7,650	1.91
New Hampshire	11,807	10,900	0.92	8,750	0.74
New Jersey	11,197	11,200	1.00	9,250	0.83
New Mexico	5,021	7,300	1.45	6,600	1.31
New York	5,764	13,650	2.37	10,550	1.83
North Carolina	5,270	8,500	1.61	7,250	1.38
North Dakota	6,162	7,500	1.22	6,650	1.08
Ohio	8,501	7,750	0.91	5,900	0.69
Oklahoma	5,244	7,100	1.35	5,200	0.99
Oregon	7,413	10,750	1.45	8,300	1.12
Pennsylvania	11,085	11,300	1.02	7,000	0.63
Rhode Island	9,250	11,400	1.23	9,100	0.98
South Carolina	10,147	5,850	0.58	5,450	0.54
South Dakota	6,414	5,750	0.90	5,500	0.86
Tennessee	6,407	5,850	0.91	4,500	0.70
Texas	6,742	7,850	1.16	6,600	0.98
Utah	4,793	7,800	1.63	5,800	1.21
Vermont	12,459	9,300	0.75	8,500	0.68
Virginia	8,658	8,800	1.02	6,650	0.77
Washington	6,678	11,450	1.71	8,600	1.29
West Virginia	4,944	6,950	1.41	5,800	1.17
Wisconsin	7,391	10,500	1.42	9,050	1.22
Wyoming	3,333	8,150	2.45	7,050	2.12

Source (College): U.S. Department of Education. 2011. "Digest of Education Statistics," Table 350. http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d11/tables/dt11_350.asp

Source (Child Care): National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies. 2011. "Parents and the High Cost of Child Care: 2011 Update," Appendix 5. http://www.naccrra.org/publications/naccrra-publications/2011/8/parents-and-the-high-cost-of-child-care-2011-update. Ratio calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Table 21. Child Care Assistance

	Monthly Average Number of Families (FY 2009)	Monthly Average Number of Children (FY 2009)	State Income Eligibility Limit for a Family of Three (FY 2011)	Number of Children or Families on Waiting Lists (April 15, 2011)
Alabama	14,000	26,800	$23,808	7,602 children
Alaska	2,000	3,300	54,288	–
Arizona	18,800	31,000	30,216	4,626 children
Arkansas	5,700	10,000	28,345	14,000 children
California	71,700	112,300	45,228	187,516 children
Colorado	10,400	17,700	23,803 - 54,108	5,205 children
Connecticut	6,500	9,900	42,690	–
Delaware	3,700	6,000	36,624	–
District of Columbia	1,100	1,500	45,775	–
Florida	65,000	97,100	27,468	67,988 children
Georgia	29,700	54,800	28,160	Frozen intake
Hawaii	7,600	12,000	47,124	–
Idaho	4,000	7,400	23,184	–
Illinois	37,600	68,000	36,624	–
Indiana	19,100	35,900	23,256	12,689 children
Iowa	8,500	15,100	26,556	–
Kansas	11,200	20,900	33,876	–
Kentucky	17,400	30,900	27,468	–
Louisiana	29,600	46,600	37,896	–
Maine	1,800	2,600	45,775	–
Maryland	14,800	25,100	29,990	2,854 children
Massachusetts	18,600	25,300	41,396	19,451 children
Michigan	37,000	71,800	23,880	–
Minnesota	12,500	22,400	34,348	4,572 families
Mississippi	14,400	27,100	34,999	9,652 children
Missouri	22,000	36,800	23,520	–
Montana	2,600	4,300	27,468	–
Nebraska	7,300	13,000	21,972	–
Nevada	3,100	5,200	43,248	1,749 children
New Hampshire	5,300	7,600	45,775	–
New Jersey	24,800	36,200	36,620	8,559 children
New Mexico	13,600	22,500	36,620	5,092 children
New York	71,800	120,700	36,620	Waiting lists at local level
North Carolina	38,000	78,500	37,476	46,749 children
North Dakota	2,500	4,000	29,556	–
Ohio	29,900	52,000	27,468	–
Oklahoma	13,500	22,600	35,100	–
Oregon	13,000	21,500	34,281	–
Pennsylvania	54,800	93,800	36,620	11,726 children
Rhode Island	3,700	6,100	32,958	–
South Carolina	11,800	20,400	27,465	–
South Dakota	3,200	5,100	38,150	–
Tennessee	24,300	45,700	32,352	Frozen intake
Texas	66,900	122,700	27,465 - 46,658	22,845 children
Utah	5,300	10,000	35,244	–
Vermont	2,900	4,200	36,600	–
Virginia	14,900	24,000	27,468 - 45,780	11,018 children
Washington	27,100	46,400	32,424	3,455 families
West Virginia	4,200	7,000	27,468	–
Wisconsin	17,400	31,300	34,281	–
Wyoming	2,800	4,500	43,596	–
United States	**949,400**	**1,627,600**	**n/a**	**n/a**

Note: The income eligibility limits shown in the table represent the maximum income families can have when they apply for child care assistance. States with an income eligibility range are those that have different income limits for different regions of the state. States with no information about waiting lists do not maintain waiting lists for child care subsidies.

Source (Child Care Assistance Caseloads): U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2011. "FFY 2009 CCDF Data Tables," Table 1. http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/occ/data/ccdf_data/09acf800/table1.htm

Source (State Income Limits and Wait Lists): National Women's Law Center. 2011. "State Child Care Assistance Policies 2011: Reduced Support for Families in Challenging Times," Table 1A and Table 2. http://www.nwlc.org/resource/state-child-care-assistance-policies-2011-reduced-support-families-challenging-times

Education

- Only 10 states require by statute that school districts offer full-day kindergarten (*see Table 22*).
- Sixty percent or more of fourth and eighth grade public school students are reading or doing math below grade level. Seventy-six percent or more of Black and Hispanic students in these grades are reading or doing math below grade level (*see Tables 23 and 24*).
- The gap in math and reading achievement between high and low-income students is 30 to 40 percent larger today than it was a generation ago. This income gap is now nearly twice as large as the gap between White and Black students.[41]
- Sixteen states have "regressive" school funding systems, providing high-poverty school districts with less state and local revenue than low-poverty school districts. Fifteen states have "flat" school funding systems, with no appreciable difference in funding to low- and high-poverty districts.[42]
- Twenty-two percent of children who have lived in poverty do not graduate from high school, compared to six percent of those who have never been poor. Thirty-two percent of students who spent more than half of their childhoods in poverty do not graduate.[43]
- In five states, 10 percent or more of public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension in 2009 (*see Table 25*):
    - South Carolina (12.5 percent suspended)
    - Delaware (12.1 percent)
    - Mississippi (12.0 percent)
    - Nevada (11.0 percent)
    - Louisiana (10.4 percent)
- Black children are more than twice as likely to receive at least one out-of-school suspension as Hispanic or White children. One in seven Black students received at least one out-of-school suspension in 2009 (*see Table 25*).
- Only 76 percent of public high school students receive a diploma within four years of entering ninth grade. Among Black and Hispanic students, less than two-thirds graduate from high school on time (*see Table 27*).
- If the students who dropped out of the Class of 2011 had graduated from high school, the nation's economy would likely benefit from nearly $154 billion in additional income over the course of their lifetimes (*see Table 26 for state-level information about dropouts*).[44]

Table 22. State Kindergarten Requirements and Common Core Standards Adoption, 2011

	Does state statute require districts to provide full-day K?	Is kindergarten attendance mandatory?	Has the state adopted Common Core State Standards?**
Alabama	Yes	No	Yes
Alaska	No	No	No
Arizona	No	No	Yes
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	Yes
California	No	No	Yes
Colorado	No	No	Yes
Connecticut	No	Yes	Yes
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes
District of Columbia	No*	Yes	Yes
Florida	No	No	Yes
Georgia	No	No	Yes
Hawaii	No	No	Yes
Idaho	No	No	Yes
Illinois	No	No	Yes
Indiana	No	No	Yes
Iowa	No	No	Yes
Kansas	No	No	Yes
Kentucky	No	No	Yes
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maine	No	No	Yes
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	No	No	Yes
Michigan	No	No	Yes
Minnesota	No	No	No
Mississippi	Yes	No	Yes
Missouri	No	No	Yes
Montana	No	No	Yes
Nebraska	No	No	No
Nevada	No	Yes	Yes
New Hampshire	No	No	Yes
New Jersey	No	No	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes
New York	No	No	Yes
North Carolina	Yes	No	Yes
North Dakota	No	No	Yes
Ohio	No	Yes	Yes
Oklahoma	No	Yes	Yes
Oregon	No	No	Yes
Pennsylvania	No	No	Yes
Rhode Island	No	Yes	Yes
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Dakota	No	Yes	Yes
Tennessee	No	Yes	Yes
Texas	No	No	No
Utah	No	No	Yes
Vermont	No	No	Yes
Virginia	No	Yes	No
Washington	No	No	Yes
West Virginia	Yes	No	Yes
Wisconsin	No	Yes	Yes
Wyoming	No	No	Yes

*Note: The District of Columbia currently offers full-day Kindergarten to all children at no charge.

**Note: The Common Core State Standards Initative is a state-level, voluntary effort through which 45 states and the District of Columbia have adopted a common set of educational benchmarks for grades K-12.

Source: Children's Defense Fund. 2012. "Full-Day Kindergarten in the States." For full citations see: http://www.childrensdefense.org/child-research-data-publications/data/state-data-repository/full-day-k/full-day-kindergarten-states-2012.html

Table 23. Reading and Math Performance of Fourth Graders in Public Schools, 2011

Percent Performing Below Grade Level

	Reading					Math				
	Overall	White	Black	Hispanic	Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch	Overall	White	Black	Hispanic	Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch
Alabama	69%	59%	86%	84%	82%	73%	63%	91%	79%	85%
Alaska	74	64	80	76	87	63	50	85	64	78
Arizona	74	62	80	84	85	66	51	78	79	78
Arkansas	70	62	89	82	80	63	55	84	72	74
California	75	60	81	88	88	66	43	81	83	82
Colorado	61	49	82	82	81	53	40	79	74	72
Connecticut	58	45	86	83	83	55	40	85	81	81
Delaware	64	53	77	78	79	61	47	81	75	76
District of Columbia	81	26	88	81	90	78	16	87	79	88
Florida	65	52	83	70	76	63	48	82	69	74
Georgia	68	57	81	75	80	63	49	82	71	79
Hawaii	73	62	74	78	85	60	47	68	61	74
Idaho	67	63	–	85	79	61	56	–	83	73
Illinois	67	55	88	82	84	62	49	86	80	80
Indiana	67	62	87	83	80	56	49	85	71	69
Iowa	67	63	89	85	83	57	53	82	76	72
Kansas	64	58	82	81	77	52	44	82	74	67
Kentucky	65	63	81	65	77	61	59	83	70	74
Louisiana	77	67	89	78	86	74	60	88	80	83
Maine	68	67	86	–	80	55	53	90	–	69
Maryland	57	44	78	63	76	52	36	77	57	74
Massachusetts	50	41	76	77	75	42	33	73	68	64
Michigan	69	63	92	80	83	65	59	92	79	82
Minnesota	65	58	84	88	83	47	40	77	72	67
Mississippi	78	70	88	75	85	75	62	90	78	83
Missouri	66	61	86	77	80	59	52	86	76	73
Montana	64	61	–	77	77	55	50	–	69	69
Nebraska	64	58	85	80	79	61	52	93	80	79
Nevada	75	64	85	83	84	64	52	77	76	75
New Hampshire	57	56	–	74	75	43	41	73	70	61
New Jersey	56	47	75	75	77	49	36	76	72	73
New Mexico	79	66	83	85	86	70	52	81	77	79
New York	65	54	82	80	77	64	54	83	80	75
North Carolina	66	55	84	80	81	56	42	82	67	72
North Dakota	64	62	71	78	77	54	48	–	76	71
Ohio	66	61	87	81	81	55	47	80	73	70
Oklahoma	73	69	87	82	81	67	59	86	81	75
Oregon	70	65	82	88	81	63	57	86	85	78
Pennsylvania	59	53	81	83	76	52	44	83	80	74
Rhode Island	65	57	77	84	81	57	47	80	79	74
South Carolina	72	61	88	80	84	64	48	87	72	79
South Dakota	69	65	82	79	81	60	54	79	82	75
Tennessee	74	69	89	84	85	70	64	88	81	81
Texas	72	55	82	81	83	61	40	75	71	72
Utah	67	62	–	87	79	57	51	–	83	72
Vermont	59	58	76	–	75	51	50	–	–	65
Virginia	61	51	81	79	83	54	44	80	69	76
Washington	66	58	81	84	82	55	47	80	78	73
West Virginia	73	72	86	–	82	69	68	80	–	79
Wisconsin	66	61	88	87	82	53	45	88	78	73
Wyoming	66	62	–	79	77	56	53	–	69	68
United States	**68**	**58**	**84**	**82**	**82**	**60**	**48**	**83**	**76**	**76**

Note: We use the percent scoring below the Proficient level to indicate performing below grade level.

Source: U.S. Department of Education. "NAEP Data Explorer." http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/about/naeptools.asp

Table 24. Reading and Math Performance of Eighth Graders in Public Schools, 2011

Percent Performing Below Grade Level

	Reading					Math				
	Overall	White	Black	Hispanic	Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch	Overall	White	Black	Hispanic	Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch
Alabama	74%	66%	89%	84%	85%	80%	72%	93%	91%	91%
Alaska	69	58	83	76	84	65	53	83	75	79
Arizona	72	59	82	83	83	69	54	82	82	81
Arkansas	72	65	91	79	82	71	63	91	80	82
California	76	65	89	86	87	75	59	88	87	86
Colorado	60	51	78	78	80	57	45	83	80	77
Connecticut	55	46	79	78	77	62	52	89	87	86
Delaware	67	58	82	74	79	68	57	86	79	83
District of Columbia	84	34	88	84	90	83	24	87	83	89
Florida	70	62	86	73	80	72	63	89	78	84
Georgia	72	62	86	79	84	72	60	88	75	84
Hawaii	74	59	75	83	84	70	59	74	81	79
Idaho	66	63	–	83	77	63	59	–	84	76
Illinois	66	56	85	77	81	67	56	90	81	83
Indiana	68	64	86	78	81	66	60	89	79	80
Iowa	67	65	88	80	80	66	63	89	86	83
Kansas	65	59	85	81	78	59	53	84	78	76
Kentucky	64	61	87	70	75	69	67	88	82	82
Louisiana	78	69	90	81	86	78	69	90	84	86
Maine	61	61	79	–	76	61	60	82	–	75
Maryland	60	48	79	70	82	60	44	82	73	83
Massachusetts	54	47	80	82	75	49	42	74	79	71
Michigan	68	64	89	74	81	69	65	93	77	84
Minnesota	61	56	85	77	78	52	45	82	82	74
Mississippi	79	67	91	–	87	81	70	92	80	88
Missouri	65	60	88	74	79	68	64	92	84	82
Montana	58	56	–	73	70	54	51	–	69	69
Nebraska	65	61	85	80	79	67	61	92	89	84
Nevada	74	63	83	84	83	71	57	88	85	82
New Hampshire	60	59	–	84	77	56	55	–	85	73
New Jersey	55	44	79	78	80	53	41	79	76	76
New Mexico	78	64	86	84	85	76	60	84	82	85
New York	65	54	82	80	76	70	60	87	87	82
North Carolina	69	60	86	78	82	63	52	85	77	78
North Dakota	66	63	–	–	81	57	53	–	–	73
Ohio	63	57	86	83	79	61	54	88	74	78
Oklahoma	73	68	87	85	80	73	66	89	86	84
Oregon	67	63	81	84	80	67	63	82	83	80
Pennsylvania	62	54	87	84	80	61	53	91	78	80
Rhode Island	67	59	83	86	82	66	58	88	87	84
South Carolina	73	63	89	78	84	68	57	86	75	82
South Dakota	65	61	83	78	78	58	53	79	80	75
Tennessee	73	69	88	76	83	76	72	91	85	87
Texas	73	58	85	83	84	60	42	79	69	72
Utah	65	60	–	87	80	65	59	–	91	80
Vermont	56	55	–	–	72	54	53	–	–	74
Virginia	64	57	84	76	85	60	52	82	73	82
Washington	63	58	78	83	78	60	54	85	78	75
West Virginia	76	76	81	–	85	79	78	90	–	87
Wisconsin	65	60	89	87	83	59	53	89	79	80
Wyoming	62	60	–	74	74	63	59	–	80	74
United States	**68**	**59**	**86**	**82**	**82**	**66**	**57**	**87**	**80**	**81**

Note: We use the percent scoring below the Proficient level to indicate performing below grade level.

Source: U.S. Department of Education. "NAEP Data Explorer." http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/about/naeptools.asp

Table 25. Out-of-School Suspensions, 2009

	Percent of Students Receiving at Least One Out-of-School Suspension					
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian, Pacific Islander	American Indian, Alaska Native
Alabama	9.3%	5.3%	16.3%	3.3%	0.6%	3.6%
Alaska	5.4	3.9	7.2	2.7	2.5	6.6
Arizona	6.1	4.1	9.8	6.7	0.9	6.6
Arkansas	8.3	4.9	17.7	5.3	2.4	2.2
California	6.9	5.1	15.7	7.1	1.9	5.6
Colorado	5.9	3.8	11.9	7.6	1.1	6.7
Connecticut	8.5	2.5	23.3	15.7	0.7	3.3
Delaware	12.1	6.9	21.2	9.0	0.3	6.1
District of Columbia	5.2	0.9	6.2	1.8	0.0	0.0
Florida	8.1	5.9	14.0	5.9	0.6	0.6
Georgia	9.4	4.5	16.6	5.1	1.6	1.6
Hawaii	4.8	2.4	2.6	1.2	5.3	0.5
Idaho	3.2	2.8	1.3	3.8	0.2	3.5
Illinois	5.1	3.4	9.9	3.8	0.5	0.5
Indiana	8.2	5.7	18.7	7.2	0.8	2.4
Iowa	3.8	2.7	11.9	3.8	0.4	2.5
Kansas	5.6	3.6	14.7	6.3	0.7	1.5
Kentucky	5.6	4.3	13.0	2.8	0.3	0.0
Louisiana	10.4	6.5	14.8	3.1	0.9	3.8
Maine	4.4	4.2	7.4	0.6	0.6	3.2
Maryland	7.2	4.9	11.2	3.4	0.5	0.9
Massachusetts	6.1	4.0	9.9	11.5	1.3	3.3
Michigan	9.4	5.9	21.4	6.1	0.6	4.0
Minnesota	4.0	2.1	16.5	4.2	1.2	7.7
Mississippi	12.0	6.0	17.5	2.4	0.6	2.3
Missouri	7.7	4.1	21.8	3.9	0.7	2.0
Montana	4.5	3.5	1.6	2.6	0.0	10.2
Nebraska	5.1	3.2	16.3	4.3	0.4	6.7
Nevada	11.0	7.8	21.6	11.9	4.3	4.9
New Hampshire	6.1	5.8	9.1	7.5	0.5	1.1
New Jersey	5.4	3.1	11.0	6.0	0.8	0.8
New Mexico	5.7	3.9	4.3	6.1	0.5	5.6
New York	2.7	2.7	4.0	1.6	0.2	0.3
North Carolina	9.0	5.6	15.5	5.3	0.7	16.1
North Dakota	1.9	1.2	2.4	1.2	0.0	6.6
Ohio	7.4	4.3	17.9	5.5	0.7	0.0
Oklahoma	7.3	5.2	16.5	6.0	1.7	4.5
Oregon	5.3	4.5	8.8	5.7	0.6	4.3
Pennsylvania	6.3	3.2	16.2	9.6	0.7	0.0
Rhode Island	8.4	6.5	13.3	10.1	2.7	3.0
South Carolina	12.5	7.4	20.4	5.5	0.9	5.8
South Dakota	2.9	1.9	5.3	3.9	0.7	6.2
Tennessee	8.8	4.4	20.6	4.7	0.7	1.4
Texas	6.1	2.6	12.8	6.0	0.7	0.9
Utah	2.5	1.9	2.8	4.2	1.2	4.7
Vermont	4.3	4.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	6.4
Virginia	7.7	4.6	15.9	4.4	1.0	4.1
Washington	6.5	5.5	11.2	7.7	2.1	7.7
West Virginia	8.9	8.4	15.8	5.1	0.3	0.0
Wisconsin	5.4	2.9	17.4	5.6	0.8	4.6
Wyoming	9.5	9.5	12.4	7.3	6.0	12.7
United States	**6.9**	**4.4**	**14.7**	**6.2**	**1.5**	**5.6**

Source: Children's Defense Fund analysis of: U.S. Department of Education. Office of Civil Rights. 2012. "2009-10 Civil Rights Data Collection (CRDC): Suppressed Reported District-Level and School-Level Data."

Table 26. Dropouts, 2010

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

	Number of Dropouts	Percent of All People 16-19	Percent of Dropouts Who Are Employed	Percent of Dropouts Who Are Not in the Labor Force	Unemployment Rate (Percent of Dropouts in the Labor Force Who Do Not Have a Job and Are Looking for Work)
Alabama	21,367	7.5%	23.7%	50.1%	52.6%
Alaska	2,552	6.3	29.8	40.0	50.3
Arizona	29,607	8.0	25.9	62.0	31.8
Arkansas	13,638	8.0	33.8	46.6	36.6
California	113,749	5.0	31.5	48.4	38.9
Colorado	15,041	5.4	36.6	40.2	38.8
Connecticut	7,569	3.8	27.3	51.6	43.5
Delaware	2,986	5.5	15.9	62.4	57.7
District of Columbia	1,917	5.1	0.0	74.5	100.0
Florida	57,967	5.8	24.5	53.2	47.8
Georgia	42,950	7.4	18.8	56.6	56.7
Hawaii	2,929	4.3	7.2	80.1	63.6
Idaho	4,812	5.2	30.1	58.3	27.8
Illinois	36,588	4.9	24.2	55.7	45.4
Indiana	25,358	6.6	35.6	45.4	34.8
Iowa	7,804	4.3	46.5	33.4	30.2
Kansas	6,998	4.1	45.9	36.6	27.6
Kentucky	15,361	6.4	22.1	49.0	56.6
Louisiana	26,386	10.1	26.7	51.8	44.6
Maine	3,418	4.8	29.3	49.5	41.9
Maryland	18,235	5.5	28.8	49.7	42.8
Massachusetts	13,924	3.7	30.8	42.7	46.3
Michigan	29,700	5.0	17.3	57.8	59.1
Minnesota	10,594	3.6	34.3	42.0	41.0
Mississippi	15,637	8.6	17.7	68.5	43.8
Missouri	19,648	5.7	23.2	53.8	49.7
Montana	3,560	6.3	19.4	59.8	51.7
Nebraska	3,118	3.0	49.1	34.6	25.0
Nevada	13,462	9.0	22.6	50.2	54.6
New Hampshire	2,331	3.1	13.5	50.1	73.0
New Jersey	18,626	3.9	19.7	65.8	42.5
New Mexico	12,023	9.9	27.8	59.6	31.2
New York	58,479	5.3	26.0	56.9	39.6
North Carolina	37,319	6.9	25.8	51.6	46.8
North Dakota	1,495	3.8	44.6	45.6	18.0
Ohio	35,693	5.5	29.4	49.4	42.0
Oklahoma	15,743	7.4	35.5	46.2	34.0
Oregon	12,520	6.2	28.8	52.2	39.8
Pennsylvania	33,415	4.5	35.3	50.7	28.5
Rhode Island	2,660	4.0	39.1	29.2	44.7
South Carolina	17,392	6.5	32.5	42.0	44.0
South Dakota	3,641	7.4	20.4	54.1	55.5
Tennessee	16,362	4.7	28.1	50.1	43.8
Texas	98,585	6.5	35.6	48.3	31.2
Utah	9,712	5.5	29.6	39.0	51.5
Vermont	648	1.7	46.1	50.9	6.0
Virginia	15,192	3.3	21.7	65.5	37.1
Washington	19,825	5.4	30.2	55.3	32.4
West Virginia	6,099	6.0	11.3	76.0	52.8
Wisconsin	13,510	4.2	34.0	49.5	32.7
Wyoming	2,218	6.9	42.2	36.8	33.1
United States	**1,000,363**	**5.6**	**28.3**	**51.8**	**41.3**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2011. "2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates," Table B14005. Accessed via American FactFinder 2: http://factfinder2.census.gov/. Additional calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Table 27. Graduation Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 2008-2009

Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate for Public Secondary Schools

	Overall	White	Black	Hispanic
Alabama	69.9%	74.5%	62.2%	63.0%
Alaska	72.6	75.2	56.3	89.4
Arizona	72.5	75.8	78.7	69.2
Arkansas	74.0	75.5	68.0	75.7
California	71.0	80.8	57.7	61.6
Colorado	77.6	84.3	69.8	60.8
Connecticut	75.4	81.8	63.5	55.5
Delaware	73.7	79.0	66.8	61.3
District of Columbia	62.4	77.5	62.8	50.1
Florida	68.9	71.1	59.8	66.9
Georgia	67.8	73.0	61.2	56.6
Hawaii	75.3	70.5	75.3	71.0
Idaho	80.6	81.6	91.9	72.7
Illinois	77.7	85.7	60.8	68.8
Indiana	75.2	77.1	56.4	66.8
Iowa	85.7	87.4	71.5	68.7
Kansas	80.2	83.7	66.6	63.5
Kentucky	77.6	77.8	70.2	80.2
Louisiana	67.3	73.2	59.6	73.6
Maine	79.9	–	–	–
Maryland	80.1	85.6	71.8	76.8
Massachusetts	83.3	86.1	73.9	67.7
Michigan	75.3	80.9	58.5	61.2
Minnesota	87.4	91.4	69.1	63.9
Mississippi	62.0	65.3	58.6	67.7
Missouri	83.1	85.7	71.3	80.3
Montana	82.0	84.5	73.9	76.6
Nebraska	82.9	88.0	56.7	66.9
Nevada	56.3	–	–	–
New Hampshire	84.3	84.2	100.0	41.6
New Jersey	85.3	89.1	75.9	76.1
New Mexico	64.8	72.4	67.4	60.7
New York	73.5	85.1	58.1	57.4
North Carolina	75.1	79.3	65.0	66.5
North Dakota	87.4	91.1	100.0	72.4
Ohio	79.6	84.9	56.8	66.0
Oklahoma	77.3	79.0	68.7	73.7
Oregon	76.5	77.4	61.1	70.7
Pennsylvania	80.5	84.4	64.0	65.3
Rhode Island	75.3	77.8	70.5	67.2
South Carolina	66.0	71.6	58.9	64.0
South Dakota	81.7	85.1	85.5	66.5
Tennessee	77.4	79.4	71.4	74.3
Texas	75.4	82.7	68.0	69.6
Utah	79.4	81.7	70.3	61.2
Vermont	89.6	89.1	84.6	81.3
Virginia	78.4	82.3	67.2	71.8
Washington	73.7	75.3	60.7	63.1
West Virginia	77.0	77.0	70.2	88.1
Wisconsin	90.7	95.0	65.3	77.3
Wyoming	75.2	77.1	65.0	69.6
United States	**75.5**	**82.0**	**63.5**	**65.9**

Note: The averaged freshman graduation rate is an estimate of the percentage of students who receive a regular diploma within four years of entering ninth grade.

Source: U.S. Department of Education. 2011. "Public School Graduates and Dropouts from the Common Core of Data: School Year 2008-09," Tables 1 and 2. http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2011/graduates/tables.asp

Child Welfare

- A child is abused or neglected every 47 seconds. Of all child maltreatment victims:
  - 78.6 percent are victims of neglect
  - 17.5 percent are victims of physical abuse
  - 9.3 percent are victims of sexual abuse
  - 7.5 percent are victims of psychological maltreatment
  - 2.3 percent are victims of medical neglect
  - 10.5 percent are victims of other or unknown types of maltreatment (*see Table 28*)
- Infants and toddlers are the most likely age group to be victims of maltreatment.[45]
- Nearly 40 percent of child maltreatment victims receive no services after the investigation.[46]
- The total lifetime estimated cost of one year of new cases of child maltreatment is $124 billion. This is equal to $210,012 per victim, comparable to other costly health conditions such as stroke (lifetime cost per person of $159,846) or Type 2 diabetes ($181,000 to $253,000).[47]
- Over the past decade, the number of children living with grandparents, relatives, or close family friends without their parents present has grown to an estimated 2.7 million children. Close to one in 10 children will live in kinship care settings for at least three consecutive months before they reach the age of 18; one in five Black children will spend time in kinship care (*see Table 31 for state-level information about grandparents who are responsible for their grandchildren*).[48]
- Every two minutes a child enters foster care and remains there on average more than two years.[49]
- Of the children who exited foster care in 2010:
  - 51 percent were reunified with their parents
  - 21 percent were adopted
  - 8 percent went to live with relatives.
  - 11 percent (nearly 28,000 youth) were emancipated out of foster care without connecting to a permanent family.[50] Youth who age out of foster care have greater chances of dropping out of school, not attending college, being unemployed, and experiencing financial instability and homelessness.[51]

Table 28. Child Maltreatment, FY 2010

	Victims of Maltreatment (Unique Count)		Percent of Maltreatment Cases that Involved					
	Number	Rate per 1,000 Children	Neglect	Medical Neglect	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Psychological Maltreatment	Other or Unknown
Alabama	9,367	8.3	37.6%	–	50.0%	22.5%	0.2%	–
Alaska	2,825	15.4	88.7	1.7	13.0	4	18.1	–
Arizona	6,023	3.5	87.3	–	16.1	5.5	0.3	–
Arkansas	11,729	16.5	68.7	7.5	20.3	20.7	0.8	0.0
California	76,758	8.1	84.7	–	11.0	6.6	17.8	0.1
Colorado	11,166	9.1	82.6	1.5	13.0	9.7	4.3	0.3
Connecticut	10,021	12.4	99	3.7	6.1	4.5	4.3	–
Delaware	2,125	10.3	41.4	0.9	15.5	7.4	38.4	8.0
District of Columbia	2,672	23.4	65.5	6	18.0	2.5	1.6	33.0
Florida	50,239	12.4	54.9	2.1	10.6	4.6	1.4	52.3
Georgia	19,976	7.7	64	5.3	13.9	5.1	24.8	–
Hawaii	1,744	6.0	12	1.3	11.6	5.2	0.5	96.3
Idaho	1,609	3.8	79.6	0.9	16.8	5.4	0.6	6.8
Illinois	26,442	8.3	74.4	2.2	21.4	16.5	0.1	–
Indiana	21,362	13.4	89	1.9	11.1	16.2	0.5	–
Iowa	12,005	16.8	92.9	1	12.5	4.5	0.5	6.6
Kansas	1,504	2.1	22.3	2.3	22.3	34.6	10.2	19.7
Kentucky	17,029	16.8	96.4	–	8.5	4.5	0.4	–
Louisiana	8,344	7.4	81.8	–	27.4	7.7	0.8	0.6
Maine	3,269	12.1	76.9	–	16.1	6.8	39.9	–
Maryland	13,059	9.7	71.6	–	25.3	13.2	0.2	–
Massachusetts	24,428	17.0	99.3	–	14.1	3.4	0.1	0.0
Michigan	32,412	13.8	91.8	3.1	23.1	3.6	34.4	36.9
Minnesota	4,462	3.5	72.2	1.2	20.4	18.5	0.7	–
Mississippi	7,403	9.6	68.4	4.5	21.0	13.2	11.3	0.3
Missouri	5,313	3.7	57	3	30.8	28.1	3.9	–
Montana	1,383	6.3	89.1	2	12.1	6.2	13.9	0.1
Nebraska	4,572	10.1	96.5	–	11.7	6.9	0.7	–
Nevada	4,654	6.8	76.2	2.1	32.8	7.5	1.7	–
New Hampshire	851	2.9	80.5	2.8	14.3	13.7	1.9	–
New Jersey	8,981	4.4	80.9	2.7	16.4	10.9	0.4	–
New Mexico	5,440	10.7	86.5	1.7	13.9	3.6	20.9	0.0
New York	77,011	17.4	106.6	5.7	11.4	3.5	0.9	32
North Carolina	21,895	9.6	87	2.1	9.9	8.5	0.5	1.2
North Dakota	1,128	7.8	67.5	3.5	16.0	4.1	42.8	–
Ohio	31,295	11.5	47.4	1.8	39.2	18.5	6.6	–
Oklahoma	7,207	7.8	88.4	2.2	15.4	7.7	18.4	0.1
Oregon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pennsylvania	3,555	1.3	2.8	2.8	33.1	65.5	1.2	–
Rhode Island	3,295	14.5	95.1	1.8	13.9	4.2	0.1	0.9
South Carolina	11,802	10.9	68.3	3.9	37.1	5.5	1.4	0.4
South Dakota	1,360	6.8	95.8	–	9.3	3.9	2.0	–
Tennessee	8,760	5.9	57.2	1.3	17.3	30.1	2.5	–
Texas	64,937	9.4	82.5	2.9	21.0	9.3	0.9	–
Utah	12,854	14.8	21.5	0.3	13.3	15.9	51.5	23.7
Vermont	658	5.2	2.3	2.9	37.1	67	1.2	
Virginia	6,449	3.5	64.5	2.4	28.9	14.7	1.2	0.0
Washington	6,593	4.2	83.2	–	23.3	7.2	–	–
West Virginia	3,961	10.2	53.6	1.6	30.1	5.5	30.1	9.8
Wisconsin	4,569	3.5	57	1.3	20.9	30.2	1.0	–
Wyoming	725	5.5	70.6	0.7	6.6	9.2	19.0	3.6
United States	**677,221**	**9.2**	**78.6**	**2.3**	**17.5**	**9.3**	**7.5**	**10.5**

Note: Percents add up to over 100% as some cases involved multiple types of maltreatment. Because of differences in definitions of child abuse and neglect, comparisons of date between states should not be made.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2011. "Child Maltreatment 2010," Tables 3-6 and 3-14. http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm10/ Additional calculations by the Children's Defense Fund. Category not reported by state – no data reported by state.

Table 29. Number of Children in Foster Care, FY 2010

	Number in Foster Care FY 2005	Number in Foster Care FY 2010	Percent of Children in Foster Care (FY 2010)				
			Under 1	Ages 1-5	Ages 6-13	Ages 14-17	Ages 18-20+
Alabama	6,913	5,350	5.6%	25.3%	29.2%	25.3%	13.7%
Alaska	1,660	1,801	5.7	36.9	37.3	16.9	3.4
Arizona	9,685	9,930	8.2	37.3	32.2	22.3	0.0
Arkansas	3,238	3,770	7.6	35.5	34.2	22.8	0.0
California	80,247	57,708	5.6	27.7	31.0	31.1	4.7
Colorado	8,213	6,980	5.2	20.6	23.2	35.4	14.9
Connecticut	6,249	4,462	6.3	24.8	27.4	40.0	1.4
Delaware	962	739	5.6	21.7	29.9	39.9	3.0
District of Columbia	2,519	2,066	2.9	20.5	28.4	24.2	24.2
Florida	29,312	18,753	8.5	38.3	31.5	21.6	0.2
Georgia	13,965	6,895	6.8	31.9	32.7	28.7	0.0
Hawaii	2,743	1,215	4.9	34.9	34.5	25.5	0.0
Idaho	1,818	1,462	5.3	33.4	37.8	23.6	0.0
Illinois	19,419	17,730	4.4	32.1	30.2	17.8	13.4
Indiana	11,243	12,276	6.2	35.0	33.3	21.7	3.6
Iowa	6,794	6,533	5.4	29.1	29.3	34.8	1.4
Kansas	5,833	5,979	5.0	30.2	34.5	29.6	0.6
Kentucky	7,220	6,983	5.1	28.6	30.2	33.9	2.0
Louisiana	4,833	4,453	6.4	37.3	33.6	22.6	0.1
Maine	2,339	1,546	7.4	38.8	30.3	23.0	0.5
Maryland	10,867	6,098	5.0	24.9	33.2	35.9	0.9
Massachusetts	12,197	8,958	4.1	25.9	31.1	38.6	0.2
Michigan	20,498	16,412	6.2	30.1	29.4	28.2	6.2
Minnesota	6,989	5,050	5.4	23.3	30.6	39.3	1.4
Mississippi	3,269	3,582	5.7	31.9	33.4	23.9	5.1
Missouri	11,433	9,880	5.7	29.9	31.4	23.8	9.1
Montana	2,222	1,723	4.3	36.3	38.5	19.8	1.2
Nebraska	6,231	5,358	4.3	26.0	27.3	34.8	7.4
Nevada	4,656	4,806	6.7	38.7	36.2	17.8	0.7
New Hampshire	1,178	839	3.4	24.1	30.7	33.0	8.0
New Jersey	11,205	7,172	8.6	36.2	28.8	22.9	3.5
New Mexico	2,316	1,869	5.2	37.8	39.8	17.0	0.2
New York	30,458	26,783	3.9	25.8	29.0	27.7	13.2
North Carolina	10,698	8,828	5.8	32.8	33.0	24.2	3.9
North Dakota	1,370	1,077	3.1	24.9	30.6	37.1	3.3
Ohio	17,446	11,949	7.7	31.1	30.0	30.9	0.4
Oklahoma	11,334	7,857	8.3	38.8	37.2	15.6	0.0
Oregon	11,020	9,001	5.4	33.8	35.3	20.1	5.4
Pennsylvania	21,691	15,346	5.4	26.2	26.1	32.3	9.8
Rhode Island	2,509	2,086	6.3	21.6	24.2	38.7	9.1
South Carolina	4,757	4,485	5.7	30.0	34.5	28.9	0.8
South Dakota	1,704	1,485	4.2	36.9	38.0	19.7	1.3
Tennessee	9,017	6,786	5.7	23.7	28.4	39.4	2.8
Texas	28,883	28,954	7.2	38.4	35.5	19.0	0.0
Utah	2,285	2,886	5.6	23.7	27.8	34.9	7.9
Vermont	1,436	933	4.0	19.2	27.5	43.6	5.7
Virginia	7,022	5,326	3.5	23.4	32.3	37.9	2.7
Washington	10,068	10,136	7.2	37.5	32.4	18.0	2.8
West Virginia	4,629	4,097	5.5	27.6	30.9	34.1	1.8
Wisconsin	8,076	6,575	5.1	31.0	31.5	29.6	2.5
Wyoming	1,244	981	3.8	25.4	31.0	34.6	4.7
United States	**513,000**	**403,949**	**6**	**30**	**32**	**27**	**5**

Source (States - Number of Children in Care): U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2011. "FY 2002 - FY 2010 Foster Care: Entries, Exits, and In Care on the Last Day of Each Federal Fiscal Year." http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/index.htm#afcars

Source (States - Age Distribution): U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. "Child Welfare Outcomes Report Data," age group data for children in care on 9/30/2010. http://cwoutcomes.acf.hhs.gov/data/overview.

Source (National): U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2011. "The AFCARS Report: Preliminary FY 2010 Estimate as of June 2011." Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Table 30. Racial and Ethnic Distribution of Children in Foster Care, FY 2010

	Percent of Children in Foster Care Who Are			Percent of All Children Who Are Black	Ratio of Black Children in Foster Care to Black Children in Population
	White	Black	Hispanic		
Alabama	47.9%	41.3%	3.5%	30.6%	1.3
Alaska	26.4	3.4	5.4	3.9	0.9
Arizona	38.2	9.7	41.1	5.4	1.8
Arkansas	60.4	23.8	6.0	18.9	1.3
California	21.9	22.1	48.2	6.9	3.2
Colorado	43.8	13.8	36.2	5.1	2.7
Connecticut	31.7	26.7	33.6	13.7	1.9
Delaware	28.2	58.7	8.1	26.8	2.2
District of Columbia	0.4	86.1	8.1	64.4	1.3
Florida	46.7	34.3	13.8	22.1	1.6
Georgia	41.3	46.4	7.2	34.6	1.3
Hawaii	8.9	1.2	5.0	2.2	0.5
Idaho	72.7	2.4	13.7	1.1	2.1
Illinois	37.7	54.7	5.7	17.1	3.2
Indiana	59.3	26.4	7.5	11.5	2.3
Iowa	64.7	13.9	9.2	4.5	3.1
Kansas	65.8	18.1	10.6	7.1	2.5
Kentucky	74.2	14.3	4.3	9.5	1.5
Louisiana	47.3	46.6	1.9	38.2	1.2
Maine	76.9	1.9	6.2	2.5	0.8
Maryland	23.5	66.2	3.7	33.3	2.0
Massachusetts	45.6	16.0	27.3	9.9	1.6
Michigan	42.7	42.2	5.8	16.9	2.5
Minnesota	45.9	18.6	9.5	7.7	2.4
Mississippi	45.7	49.3	2.3	43.9	1.1
Missouri	67.6	26.9	2.8	14.1	1.9
Montana	47.6	1.3	6.3	0.8	1.6
Nebraska	53.1	20.0	13.6	6.1	3.3
Nevada	39.5	23.9	26.7	9.6	2.5
New Hampshire	76.9	3.4	8.8	1.9	1.8
New Jersey	25.1	47.6	16.7	16.7	2.9
New Mexico	25.8	3.3	58.3	3.0	1.1
New York	18.7	48.3	21.7	20.1	2.4
North Carolina	46.5	37.9	8.4	24.7	1.5
North Dakota	52.8	4.2	5.0	2.0	2.1
Ohio	49.0	34.6	3.3	15.0	2.3
Oklahoma	37.0	15.2	15.2	8.9	1.7
Oregon	58.4	0.8	12.6	2.6	0.3
Pennsylvania	38.4	45.9	11.2	14.5	3.2
Rhode Island	46.5	16.5	25.4	10.0	1.6
South Carolina	44.6	42.1	5.3	32.6	1.3
South Dakota	30.3	2.4	6.2	1.9	1.2
Tennessee	63.9	26.3	5.1	20.4	1.3
Texas	29.5	24.3	40.6	12.9	1.9
Utah	63.2	5.2	24.2	1.6	3.4
Vermont	95.6	2.2	1.3	1.9	1.2
Virginia	46.7	36.1	9.9	22.0	1.6
Washington	51.3	8.9	16.0	4.5	2.0
West Virginia	84.7	5.5	1.8	4.0	1.4
Wisconsin	44.2	35.4	9.3	9.2	3.9
Wyoming	74.6	4.1	11.9	1.3	3.2
United States	**41**	**29**	**21**	**15.2**	**1.9**

Note: Table does not include data on children of races/ethnicities other than White, Black, and Hispanic. Nationally, two percent of children in foster care were American Indian/Alaska Native, one percent was Asian, five percent were two or more races, and two percent were of unknown background.

Source (National): U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2011. "The AFCARS Report: Preliminary FY 2010 Estimates as of June 2011." http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/afcars/tar/report18.htm Ratio calculation by Children's Defense Fund.

Source (States): U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. "Child Welfare Outcomes Report Data," age group data for children in care on 9/30/2010. http://cwoutcomes.acf.hhs.gov/data/overview Ratio calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Table 31. Grandparents Raising Their Grandchildren, 2010

	Number Who Report Being Responsible	Percent of Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren			
		Raising Grandchildren without Parent Present	In Labor Force	Poor	Responsible for Five Years or more
Alabama	68,404	39.2%	55.9%	29.0%	36.8%
Alaska	5,010	23.1	59.4	17.5	33.8
Arizona	67,117	26.8	63.8	21.8	33.0
Arkansas	40,350	53.3	57.7	22.7	39.7
California	300,859	24.4	58.3	16.7	36.8
Colorado	35,485	38.0	62.9	13.1	41.1
Connecticut	23,096	33.6	62.7	18.1	42.5
Delaware	7,834	31.0	68.0	14.7	37.5
District of Columbia	4,692	40.5	52.1	35.0	47.8
Florida	171,222	32.1	61.0	23.5	34.7
Georgia	115,629	32.7	63.6	23.4	33.5
Hawaii	12,069	24.0	60.8	15.8	42.6
Idaho	12,543	38.0	63.1	20.0	34.8
Illinois	101,951	27.8	61.3	23.1	39.4
Indiana	58,959	36.1	66.5	13.3	35.2
Iowa	17,815	39.1	67.1	16.3	31.4
Kansas	20,250	36.3	70.5	17.1	38.6
Kentucky	50,551	39.0	53.5	26.3	39.9
Louisiana	71,754	32.5	55.9	26.3	36.7
Maine	7,972	36.3	64.6	18.1	29.3
Maryland	50,854	27.9	68.3	14.1	36.4
Massachusetts	31,124	34.3	66.1	15.5	41.7
Michigan	72,701	34.3	57.7	21.1	31.6
Minnesota	21,712	34.8	71.5	11.5	30.2
Mississippi	55,503	31.2	58.7	27.9	32.5
Missouri	50,869	39.2	63.1	17.9	38.1
Montana	6,589	40.7	67.6	25.4	31.7
Nebraska	11,154	39.3	67.1	19.2	34.9
Nevada	27,471	30.7	63.5	14.8	41.2
New Hampshire	8,090	38.0	74.0	7.2	31.2
New Jersey	51,189	29.3	63.0	16.9	39.9
New Mexico	25,416	33.6	60.3	19.5	39.8
New York	129,036	26.7	55.8	23.8	41.4
North Carolina	100,669	41.1	58.0	28.9	41.0
North Dakota	3,530	48.7	73.8	15.1	39.2
Ohio	99,956	37.6	60.2	21.3	30.5
Oklahoma	39,908	43.9	59.8	23.3	35.0
Oregon	24,379	32.4	56.8	18.8	34.8
Pennsylvania	86,968	31.9	58.9	20.2	34.8
Rhode Island	6,699	19.4	58.2	21.9	37.0
South Carolina	56,729	37.4	60.1	26.5	35.1
South Dakota	6,477	32.8	64.9	30.6	35.8
Tennessee	73,758	40.9	57.5	20.3	39.9
Texas	311,052	28.5	63.4	24.9	32.9
Utah	19,854	31.2	64.9	12.0	34.2
Vermont	3,868	22.6	73.7	15.6	28.9
Virginia	69,796	33.5	56.7	15.5	41.0
Washington	41,203	36.2	67.4	15.7	29.3
West Virginia	22,832	39.9	50.0	23.1	40.4
Wisconsin	29,296	34.0	64.6	18.4	28.2
Wyoming	6,056	25.1	84.1	9.6	26.5
United States	**2,738,300**	**32.6**	**60.8**	**21.2**	**36.1**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2011. "2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates," Tables B10050, B10051, B10058, and B10059. Accessed via American FactFinder 2: http://factfinder2.census.gov. Additional calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Juvenile Justice

- In 2009, four states (of the 36 states reporting sufficient data) had juvenile arrests rates higher than 10,000 per 100,000 children ages 10-17 (*see Table 32*):
  - Wisconsin (14,974 arrests per 100,000 children)
  - Wyoming (10,939 arrests per 100,000 children)
  - Hawaii (10,428 arrests per 100,000 children)
  - North Dakota (10,131 arrests per 100,000 children)
- The gender gap in arrests is closing as rates decline for boys and increase for girls. In 1980, boys were more than three-and-a-half times as likely as girls to be arrested. By 2009, boys were just over twice as likely as girls to be arrested.[52]
- The number of juveniles in residential placement (70,792) is the lowest it has been since data on the juvenile population was first publicly available in 1997. The rate of juvenile residential placement is also at its lowest point (225 per 100,000 juveniles) (*see Table 33 for state-level information about juveniles in residential placement*).[53]
- While the number and rate of juveniles in residential placement have declined, racial and ethnic disparities remain. Since 1997, Black children have been at least three-and-a-half times as likely and Hispanic children at least one-and-a-half times as likely as White children to be in residential placement (*see Table 33 for state-level information about the racial and ethnic distribution of juveniles in residential placement*).[54]
- In a survey of those sentenced to life without parole as juveniles:
  - 84.4 percent had been suspended or expelled from school at some point in their academic careers
  - 79 percent reported witnessing violence in their homes
  - 46.9 percent of all respondents (and 79.5 percent of girls) reported being victims of physical abuse
  - 20.5 percent of all respondents (and 77.3 percent of girls) reported being victims of sexual abuse[55]
- 2,778 youth under age 18 were held in custody in adult state prisons in 2009 (*see Figure 1*).



Table 32. Juvenile Arrests, 2009

	Total Number of Juvenile Arrests	Arrests per 100,000 Children 10-17	Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 Children 10-17	Property Crime Arrests per 100,000 Children 10-17	Data Coverage Rate
Alabama	11,035	n/a	n/a	n/a	88%
Alaska	3,930	4,956	288	1,394	98
Arizona	52,062	7,211	189	1,549	99
Arkansas	13,098	4,238	133	1,174	94
California	205,968	5,027	371	1,069	99
Colorado	41,670	8,100	189	1,610	96
Connecticut	18,761	4,967	309	1,086	100
Delaware	6,697	7,420	562	1,835	100
District of Columbia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Florida	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Georgia	42,572	n/a	n/a	n/a	79
Hawaii	12,654	10,428	233	1,613	100
Idaho	14,038	7,899	118	1,662	99
Illinois	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Indiana	35,390	n/a	n/a	n/a	79
Iowa	19,387	6,141	225	1,675	97
Kansas	9,585	n/a	n/a	n/a	76
Kentucky	7,946	n/a	n/a	n/a	88
Louisiana	18,674	n/a	n/a	n/a	79
Maine	6,902	5,382	57	1,477	100
Maryland	41,744	6,945	540	1,842	100
Massachusetts	17,279	2,636	285	556	98
Michigan	36,643	3,343	195	1,003	98
Minnesota	43,643	7,896	201	1,885	99
Mississippi	11,715	n/a	n/a	n/a	65
Missouri	45,060	7,061	274	1,864	98
Montana	7,415	7,498	123	1,667	99
Nebraska	15,150	7,882	143	1,960	93
Nevada	24,823	8,664	356	1,663	98
New Hampshire	7,417	n/a	n/a	n/a	88
New Jersey	49,303	5,347	308	906	100
New Mexico	9,666	n/a	n/a	n/a	88
New York	99,160	4,962	479	1,182	99
North Carolina	48,634	5,004	255	1,313	90
North Dakota	6,397	10,131	92	2,076	95
Ohio	40,191	n/a	n/a	n/a	84
Oklahoma	20,926	5,329	172	1,456	99
Oregon	27,141	7,036	153	1,713	99
Pennsylvania	91,960	7,184	360	982	99
Rhode Island	5,385	5,099	197	1,134	100
South Carolina	21,867	4,636	241	1,191	100
South Dakota	6,843	7,913	67	1,766	90
Tennessee	37,004	5,634	259	1,195	100
Texas	171,949	6,050	174	1,181	100
Utah	26,855	7,778	105	1,961	99
Vermont	1,551	2,565	74	592	99
Virginia	37,833	4,727	110	910	100
Washington	26,080	n/a	n/a	n/a	79
West Virginia	2,244	n/a	n/a	n/a	89
Wisconsin	88,254	14,974	241	2,385	99
Wyoming	6,137	10,939	84	1,816	99
United States	**1,906,600**	**5,841**	**263**	**1,280**	**76**

Note: Data coverage rates indicate the percent of jurisdictions reporting data and the completeness of these data. Rates are not presented for states with a data coverage rate of less than 90 percent.

Source (Data Coverage Rates, Arrests Totals and Arrest Rates for States with Data Coverage above 90 percent): Puzzanchera, C., B.Adams, and W. Kang 2012. "Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics 1994-2009." Available: http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezaucr/

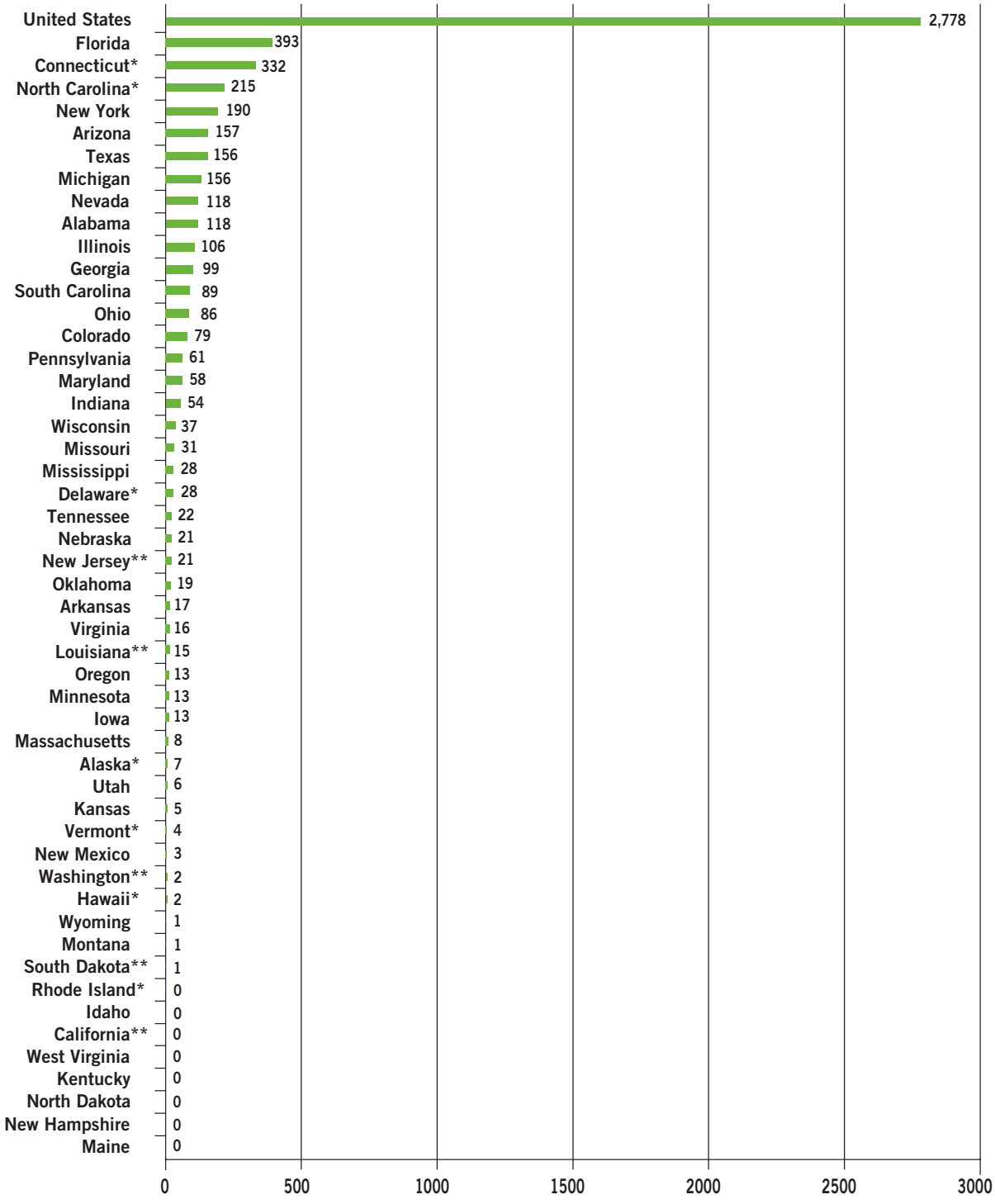
Source (Arrest Totals for States with Data Coverage Rates of Less than 90 Percent): Federal Bureau of Investigation. "Crime in the United States 2009," Table 69. http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/data/table_69.html

Table 33. Juveniles in Residential Placement by Race, 2010

		Percent of Juveniles in Placement Who Are				
	Total	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
Alabama	1,101	38%	59%	2%	0%	0%
Alaska	282	39	10	0	39	4
Arizona	1,092	34	12	46	9	1
Arkansas	729	42	47	9	0	0
California	11,532	13	26	58	0	3
Colorado	1,530	44	22	30	2	1
Connecticut	315	19	48	29	1	0
Delaware	252	19	73	7	0	0
District of Columbia	180	5	88	7	0	0
Florida	4,815	38	53	8	0	0
Georgia	2,133	17	75	6	0	0
Hawaii	120	10	3	23	0	25
Idaho	480	74	1	19	4	1
Illinois	2,217	33	49	14	1	0
Indiana	2,010	58	32	5	0	0
Iowa	738	62	20	10	3	1
Kansas	843	48	32	17	1	0
Kentucky	852	61	32	4	0	0
Louisiana	1,035	22	77	1	0	0
Maine	186	85	8	3	2	0
Maryland	888	17	78	5	0	0
Massachusetts	663	34	30	32	0	2
Michigan	1,998	36	54	5	1	0
Minnesota	912	42	34	7	12	3
Mississippi	357	18	81	1	0	0
Missouri	1,197	51	42	4	0	0
Montana	192	58	3	5	31	0
Nebraska	750	44	31	15	4	1
Nevada	717	28	31	35	3	3
New Hampshire	117	79	8	10	0	3
New Jersey	1,179	12	69	19	0	0
New Mexico	576	18	6	66	8	1
New York	2,637	23	52	20	0	1
North Carolina	849	31	57	6	1	0
North Dakota	168	59	4	0	34	0
Ohio	2,865	44	51	2	0	0
Oklahoma	639	36	38	11	14	0
Oregon	1,251	61	12	21	3	1
Pennsylvania	4,134	26	60	10	0	1
Rhode Island	249	36	34	22	0	5
South Carolina	984	32	65	2	0	0
South Dakota	504	43	8	7	38	1
Tennessee	789	39	54	3	0	1
Texas	5,352	22	33	44	0	0
Utah	684	63	6	25	4	2
Vermont	33	55	0	36	0	0
Virginia	1,860	30	61	5	0	0
Washington	1,305	50	19	19	5	3
West Virginia	561	74	18	3	0	1
Wisconsin	1,110	41	49	4	2	2
Wyoming	255	75	4	16	5	0
United States	**70,792**	**32**	**41**	**22**	**2**	**1**

Source: Office of Juvenille Justice and Delinquency Prevention. 2011. "Easy Access to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement." http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezacjrp/

Figure 1. Youth Under 18 in Adult Prisons, 2009

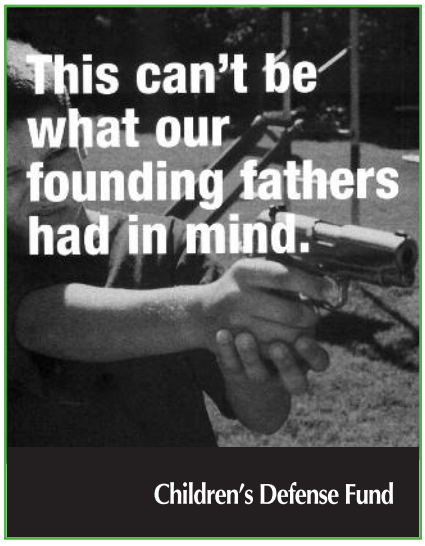


* Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.
** Counts include those held in privately-operated facilities.
[1]Most states unless noted reported the number of youth held in adult prisons only; the number of youth in adult jails was reported separately. The estimated number of juveniles held in adult prisons and jails is approximately 10,000.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Prison Inmates at Midyear 2009 – Statistical Tables," Table 21. http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/pim09st.pdf.

Gun Violence

- A total of 5,740 children and teens died from guns in the United States in 2008 and 2009 (2,947 in 2008 and 2,793 in 2009). This was equal to one child or teen every three hours, eight every day, 55 every week for two years.[56]
- The 5,740 children and teens killed by guns in 2008 and 2009:
  - Would fill more than 229 public school classrooms of 25 students each;
  - Was greater than the number of U.S. military personnel killed in action in Iraq and Afghanistan (5,108).
- The number of preschoolers killed by guns in 2008 (88) and in 2009 (85) was nearly double the number of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty in 2008 (41) and 2009 (48).
- Black children and teens accounted for 45 percent of all child and teen gun deaths in 2008 and 2009 but were only 15 percent of the total child population.
- Black males ages 15 to 19 were eight times as likely as White males of the same age and two-and-a-half times as likely as their Hispanic peers to be killed in a gun homicide in 2009.
- The leading cause of death among Black teens ages 15 to 19 in 2008 and 2009 was gun homicide. For White teens 15 to 19 it was motor vehicle accidents followed by gun homicide in 2008 and gun suicide in 2009.
- The most recent analysis of data from 23 industrialized nations shows that 87 percent of the children under age 15 killed by guns in these nations lived in the United States. The gun homicide rate in the United States for teens and young adults ages 15 to 24 was 42.7 times higher than the combined rate for the other nations.
- Six times as many children and teens – 34,387 – suffered nonfatal gun injuries as gun deaths in 2008 and 2009. This is equal to one child or teen every 31 minutes, 47 every day, and 331 children and teens every week.



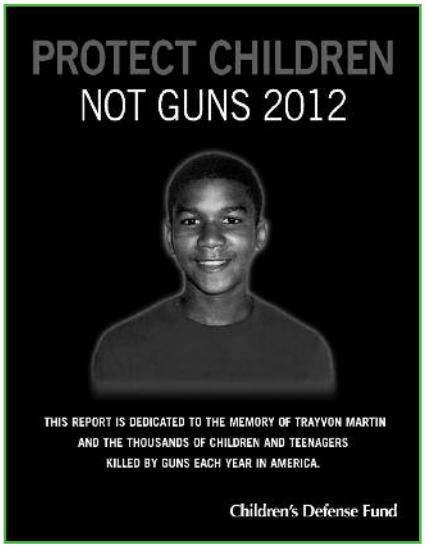




Table 34. Homicide and Suicide Firearm Deaths of Children and Teens, 2007–2009

	2007		2008		2009	
	Homicide	Suicide	Homicide	Suicide	Homicide	Suicide
Alabama	52	11	48	14	25	17
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	53	17	58	27	36	21
Arkansas	23	—	17	16	17	13
California	376	43	351	53	334	54
Colorado	13	16	13	17	13	23
Connecticut	10	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	25	—	23	0	24	—
Florida	136	31	140	34	104	47
Georgia	87	16	86	23	57	26
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	12	—	15	—	—
Illinois	128	17	143	22	133	18
Indiana	31	16	41	23	25	20
Iowa	—	10	—	16	—	—
Kansas	19	17	13	—	19	—
Kentucky	21	17	16	17	13	17
Louisiana	82	21	64	12	78	17
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	73	—	68	0	46	13
Massachusetts	26	—	23	0	18	—
Michigan	92	23	83	22	100	33
Minnesota	11	16	17	11	—	19
Mississippi	20	16	29	21	23	10
Missouri	55	20	63	26	78	20
Montana	—	—	0	0	—	—
Nebraska	10	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	27	—	20	—	16	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	50	—	45	—	42	—
New Mexico	14	16	13	18	15	10
New York	93	13	75	16	80	17
North Carolina	67	17	53	23	44	41
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	65	32	58	36	57	29
Oklahoma	24	16	29	16	25	17
Oregon	—	11	—	11	10	—
Pennsylvania	93	21	87	22	70	25
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	46	—	30	16	35	16
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	40	19	47	17	50	19
Texas	160	73	137	60	143	81
Utah	—	—	—	11	—	11
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	57	19	48	27	32	23
Washington	16	15	27	19	18	18
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	10
Wisconsin	35	14	10	10	14	17
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—
State Data Total	2,130	585	1,975	671	1,794	702
Actual National Total*	2,161	683	2,037	748	1,855	800
Difference	-31	-98	-62	-77	-61	-98

Note: This table reflects the CDC's new reporting guidelines for state-level data that started with the release of the data for 2008. All state-level data entries less than 10 have been suppressed to protect the anonymity of the victims. This missing data is denoted by —, which means that between 1 and 9 firearm deaths were reported by that state.

*There is a difference between the numbers shown in the "State Data Total" and the "Actual National Total" columns because the latter includes the missing data not reported in the state column due to the new CDC reporting guidelines to protect the anonymity of victims at the state level.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2007-2009. "Fatal Injury Reports." Accessed using the Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS). http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/index.html. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

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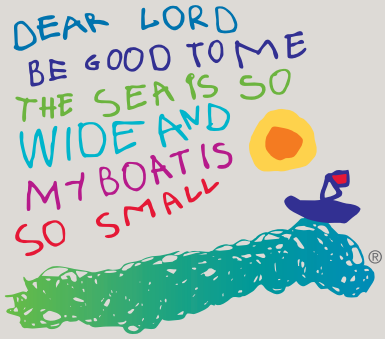
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