THE STATE OF AMERICA'S CHILDREN® 2020

children's defense fund
Leave No Child Behind®

ABOUT THE CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND

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

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

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

A Note about Using *The State of America's Children® 2020*

At the Children's Defense Fund, we recognize there is so much work to do across different policy areas and states to end child poverty and ensure all of America's children an equal equitable start in life. To make progress and evaluate our progress in the future, it is helpful to know where we currently stand.

The State of America's Children® 2020 and corresponding state factsheets provide a comprehensive overview of how America's children are doing nationally to inform conversations and improve policies to ensure no child is left behind.

- *The State of America's Children® 2020* summarizes the status of America's children in 11 areas: child population, child poverty, income and wealth inequality, housing and homelessness, child hunger and nutrition, child health, early childhood, education, child welfare, youth justice and gun violence. For each area, we compiled the most recent, available national and state-level data. The report includes key findings as well as data tables, which are useful for comparing different states.
- Using data from the tables in *The State of America's Children® 2020*, our state factsheets provide one-page summaries of how children are doing in each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia and nationwide.

Whether you describe yourself as a teacher, child advocate, policymaker, policy wonk, college professor, faith leader, parent or grandparent, a millennial eager to make life better for your younger siblings, or a member of the media, we ask you to use *The State of America's Children® 2020*, combined where possible with stories of real children, to inform your conversations and effectively make the case for policies, programs and strategies to improve the odds for children in your state and nationwide. We must keep moving forward.

Front cover: Steven Nero and Alison Wright Photography
Inside photos: Dean Alexander Photography; Stephanie Chan, CDF intern; Steve Liss; Biljana B. Milenkovic; Mark Montemayor; and Alison Wright Photography

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INTRODUCTION

A society must be judged by how it treats its most vulnerable—and most valuable—members: its children. *The State of America's Children® 2020* makes it abundantly clear that by this measure, America is falling shamefully short.

For years our country has fallen short of its promise to its children, and as we enter a new decade, the situation for many children is only growing more dire.

One in six children in America lives in poverty, with income inequality having grown to the widest gap our nation has seen in 50 years. Millions of children are homeless and millions more are just one missed paycheck away from losing their homes. Far too many children lack access to quality early childhood care during the most critical years of brain development. For the first time in a decade, the number of children without health coverage is on the rise. And across the country, from urban centers to rural towns, our nation's gun violence epidemic is killing more children, more often.

Even more damning is that as we reach a critical turning point in 2020, when children of color will become the majority of children in America, we are failing these children worst of all.

Of the nearly 12 million children living in poverty, 73 percent are children of color. One in six children in America lives with food insecurity, with Black and Hispanic children twice as likely to not have enough nutritious food to eat. Our schools have slipped backwards into deep and damaging patterns of racial and socioeconomic segregation, perpetuating achievement gaps. Children of color are targeted by a discriminatory school discipline and youth justice system that fuels a cradle-to-prison pipeline. At our borders and around the country, we tear immigrant and refugee children from their parents and put them in cages.

This is why 2020 is such a crucial year for this country and our children. We have an opportunity to decide who we are. Are we a nation that delivers on its promises to its children? Are we a country that abandons and neglects our most innocent and vulnerable citizens? Are we a society that not only condones but promotes a cycle of poverty that prevents millions of children from ever having the chance to live up to their potential?

We know that to succeed, children need stable homes, quality health care, ample nutritious food, good schools, safe neighborhoods, and access to resources and opportunities that enable them to reach their potential. This report makes it clear that for too many of our children, especially children of color, these basic building blocks are out of reach.

And yet, in the wealthiest nation on Earth, the proportion of federal dollars invested in children has fallen to its lowest level in a decade. The shameful state of our children is not an inevitability—it is a choice. We don't lack the resources to make sure every child has a chance to succeed. We just choose to invest them elsewhere.

Within this report you will find stories of real children and families, as well as statistics, data and trends that show in the clearest terms how we are failing our children. We have provided the latest available information on the state of America's children across a range of issues that impact their lives, from poverty, housing and hunger to health and welfare to gun violence. Because immigrant and refugee children have faced particularly cruel attacks that impact them in a variety of ways, we have included spotlight features throughout each chapter of this report to demonstrate how our current policies are harming these children.

INTRODUCTION

While there are promising proposals and signs of meaningful progress in many areas, our steps forward are too small and too slow compared with the obstacles and barriers our children face because of our collective inaction. As a result of our continued failings, the state of our children is unjust, unacceptable and short-sighted. We neglect our children at our own peril.

We urge advocates, policymakers, parents and families, community and faith leaders, educators and all those who stand up for our children to use the information in this report to push for America to make a different choice. Let us choose, finally, to recognize that every single child is precious and full of potential. Let 2020 be the year we give every single child the chance to succeed.

Each Day in America for All Children

5	children are killed by abuse or neglect.
8	children or teens die by suicide.
9	children or teens are killed with a gun.
22	children or teens die from accidents.
50	children or teens are injured with a gun.
59	children or teens are injured or killed with a gun.
61	babies die before their first birthday.
126	children are arrested for violent crimes.
248	children are arrested for drug crimes.
589	public school students are corporally punished.*
773	babies are born into extreme poverty.
826	babies are born without health insurance.
860	babies are born with low birthweight.
1,683	babies are born into poverty.
1,844	children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
1,995	children are arrested.
2,956	high school students drop out.*
14,640	public school students are suspended.*

*Based on 180 school days a year

The State of America's Children® 2020

CHILD POPULATION: America's children are more diverse than ever.

- There were 73.4 million children in the U.S. in 2018—22 percent of our nation's population.
- In 2018, children of color made up 49.7 percent of all children and the majority of children under 5.

CHILD POVERTY: Children remain the poorest age group in America, with children of color and young children suffering the highest poverty rates.

- Nearly 1 in 6 children—more than 11.9 million—were poor in 2018. Nearly 73 percent of poor children were children of color. Nearly 1 in 3 Black and American Indian/Alaska Native children and about 1 in 4 Hispanic children were poor compared with 1 in 11 white children.
- The youngest children are the poorest. More than 1 in 6 children under 6 were poor and almost half lived in extreme poverty below half the poverty line.

INCOME AND WEALTH INEQUALITY: Income and wealth inequality are growing and harming children in low-income, Black and Brown families.

- Income growth for the wealthiest few has far outpaced growth for everyone else. Since 1980, incomes for the top 1 percent of earners have grown by 226 percent compared with only 47 percent for the middle 60 percent of earners.
- Wealth inequality has reached levels not seen since the late 1800s. The top 1 percent of Americans held 39 percent of all wealth in the U.S. in 2016.
- In 2017, the median family income of white households with children ($88,200) was more than double that of Black ($40,100) and Hispanic households with children ($46,400).

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS: The lack of affordable housing and federal rental assistance leaves millions of children homeless or at risk of homelessness.

- Nearly 6 million children live in low-income families that spend more than half their income on rent and get no rental assistance from the government. Only 1 in 4 eligible households receive federal housing aid.
- Children comprised 1 in 5 of the nearly 553,000 homeless people living in shelters, transitional housing and on the streets on a single night in January 2018.
- Nearly 1.4 million homeless children were enrolled in public schools during the 2016-2017 school year—double the number at the start of the Great Recession.

CHILD HUNGER AND NUTRITION: Millions of children live in food-insecure households, lacking reliable access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food.

- More than 1 in 6 children—12.5 million—lived in food-insecure households in 2017. The percent of Black and Hispanic households with food-insecure children was nearly two times that of white households.
- The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as food stamps, helped feed 17 million children in FY2018. With SNAP benefits averaging only $1.29 a person per meal, however, nearly half of all households receiving SNAP were still food-insecure.

CHILD HEALTH: After decades of progress, children's health coverage is sliding perilously backwards.

- 2017 and 2018 marked the first increases in the number of uninsured children in the U.S. in a decade. An estimated 4.3 million children under 19 were uninsured in 2018—425,000 more than the previous year.
- Nearly 37 million children under 19 received comprehensive, pediatric-appropriate and affordable health coverage through Medicaid and CHIP in 2018, but child enrollment in these programs decreased by over 828,000 between 2017 and 2018.

OVERVIEW

EARLY CHILDHOOD: The high cost of child care and lack of early childhood investments leaves many children without quality care during critical years of brain development.

- Center-based infant care cost more than public college tuition in 30 states and the District of Columbia in 2018, yet the number of children receiving child care subsidies has decreased by more than 430,000 since 2006.
- In 2018, Early Head Start served only 8 percent of eligible infants and toddlers and Head Start served only 50 percent of eligible 3- and 4-year-olds.

EDUCATION: America's schools have slipped backwards into patterns of deep racial and socioeconomic segregation, perpetuating achievement gaps.

- The number of students attending schools in which at least 75 percent of children are both low-income and Black or Hispanic more than doubled between the 2000-2001 and 2013-2014 school years.
- Trapped in inequitable schools, low-income, Black and Hispanic students suffer academically. More than 74 percent of low-income, 72 percent of Hispanic and 79 percent of Black fourth and eighth grade public school students were not proficient in reading or math in 2019.
- Less than 81 percent of Black, Hispanic and American Indian/Alaska Native public school students graduated on time during the 2016-2017 school year compared with 89 percent of white students.

CHILD WELFARE: Hundreds of thousands of children are abused or neglected and in foster care, with young children disproportionately affected.

- More than 673,000 children were victims of abuse or neglect in 2018. More than half of all child maltreatment cases involved children under 7.
- In 2018, 435,052 children were in foster care; 41 percent were children under 6.

YOUTH JUSTICE: A disproportionate number of children of color are incarcerated in the juvenile justice and/or adult criminal justice systems, placing them at risk of physical and psychological harm.

- Despite a 63 percent reduction in child arrests since 2009, a child or teen was arrested every 43 seconds in 2018. Children of color were nearly two times more likely to be arrested than white children.
- On an average night in 2017, 43,580 children were held in juvenile residential placement; 67 percent were Black or Hispanic. Another 935 children were incarcerated in adult prisons.

GUN VIOLENCE: America's gun violence epidemic is killing more children, more often.

- In 2017, 3,410 children and teens were killed with guns in America—the greatest number since 1998.
- Gun violence remains the second leading cause of death for children and teens ages 1-19 and the leading cause for Black children and teens. Black children and teens were 4 times more likely to be killed or injured with a gun than their white peers.
- U.S. children and teens are 15 times more likely to die from gunfire than their peers in 31 other high-income countries combined.

Moments in America for Children by Race/Ethnicity

Number of Children Percent of the Child Population	All Children 73,399,342 100%	White 36,952,718 50%
A public school student is suspended*	Every 2 seconds	Every 5 sec
A high school student drops out*	Every 9 seconds	Every 19 sec
A public school student is corporally punished*	Every 43 seconds	Every 1.5 min
A child is arrested	Every 43 seconds	Every 1 min
A child is confirmed abused or neglected	Every 47 seconds	Every 2 min
A baby is born into poverty	Every 51 seconds	Every 3.5 min
A baby is born without health insurance	Every 2 minutes	Every 3 min
A baby is born into extreme poverty	Every 2 minutes	Every 6 min
A baby is born at low birthweight	Every 2 minutes	Every 4 min
A child is arrested for a drug offense	Every 6 minutes	Every 8 min
A child is arrested for a violent offense	Every 12 minutes	Every 24 min
A baby dies before their first birthday	Every 24 minutes	Every 56 min
A child or teen is injured or killed with a gun	Every 24 minutes	Every 1 hr and 34 min
A child or teen is injured with a gun	Every 29 minutes	Every 2 hrs
A child or teen dies from an accident	Every hour and 5 minutes	Every 2 hrs
A child or teen is killed with a gun	Every 2 hours and 34 minutes	Every 6 hrs and 35 min
A child or teen commits suicide	Every 3 hours	Every 4 hrs and 28 min
A child is killed by abuse or neglect	Every 5 hours	Every 15 hrs and 13 min
A mother dies from complications of childbirth or pregnancy	Every 10 hours and 36 minutes	Every 23 hrs

*Based on 180 school days a year
Notes: Where possible, racial categories (White, Black, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native) do not include Hispanic children. See Endnotes for citations.

Hispanic 18,701,184 26%	Black 10,069,673 14%	Asian/ Pacific Islander 3,872,648 5%	American Indian/ Alaska Native 616,236 1%
Every 8 sec	Every 4 sec	Every 2 min	Every 2 min
Every 28 sec	Every 53 sec	n/a	n/a
Every 10 min	Every 2 min	Every 4 hrs and 38 min	Every 37 min
n/a	Every 2 min	Every 38 min	Every 54 min
Every 3.5 min	Every 4 min	Every 1 hr and 10 min	Every 1 hr and 26 min
Every 2 min	Every 3 min	Every 26 minutes	Every 44 min
Every 8 min	Every 37 min	Every 22 min	Every 1 hr and 24 min
Every 5.5 min	Every 7.5 min	Every 1 hr and 5 min	Every hour
Every 8 min	Every 7 min	n/a	n/a
n/a	Every 26 min	Every 5 hrs and 46 min	Every 4 hrs and 47 min
n/a	Every 24 min	Every 12 hrs and 20 min	Every 15 hrs
Every 2 hrs	Every 1 hr and 18 min	Every 9 hrs and 9 min	Every 1.5 days
Every 3 hrs and 24 min	Every 1 hr and 10 min	n/a	n/a
Every 4 hrs and 23 min	Every 1 hr and 26 min	n/a	n/a
Every 5 hrs and 37 min	Every 5 hrs and 7 min	Every 2 days	Every 2 days
Every 15 hrs	Every 6 hrs and 16 min	Every week	Every 8 days
Every 17 hrs	Every day and 3 hrs	Every 3 days	Every 4.5 days
Every 2 days	Every 18 hrs and 38 min	Every 4.5 weeks	Every 3.5 weeks
Every 2.5 days	Every 1.5 days	Every 1.5 weeks	Every 3.5 weeks

2020

IS THE YEAR CHILDREN OF COLOR ARE PROJECTED TO MAKE UP THE MAJORITY OF CHILDREN IN AMERICA

America's Children Are More Diverse Than Ever

Los Angeles United School District Deputy Superintendent Vivian Ekchian knows firsthand the importance of the United States Census to ensure an accurate population count to help determine how resources are allocated to schools and communities. "[An] undercount would be detrimental to the resources we receive," she explained.[1] That is why she was a vocal opponent of the Trump Administration's extensive efforts to include a question about respondents' citizenship status. If allowed, this addition would have reduced participation among households with immigrants—even immigrants who are U.S. citizens—and led to an undercount primarily in urban centers where immigrant families tend to be concentrated. Such an undercount would have had devastating effects on children and families, robbing states with large immigrant populations of seats in the House of Representatives, votes in the Electoral College and billions of dollars in funding for life-saving programs like Medicaid and SNAP. Ekchian knew the potential devastation the question could cause in her school district where a majority of students live in poverty and many are homeless, in foster care, or from immigrant families. Every child counts and must be counted in the Census. If we are to identify and meet the needs of America's children, we must accurately measure and understand our child population.

In 2018, there were 73.4 million children in the United States and these children were more racially and ethnically diverse than ever before.

- Children of color made up 49.7 percent of all children in 2018.[2]
- 37 million children were white (50.3 percent); 18.7 million were Hispanic (25.5 percent); 10.1 million were Black (13.7 percent); 3.7 million were Asian (5.1 percent); 3.2 million were two or more races (4.3 percent); 616,236 were American Indian/Alaska Native (<1 percent); and 147,258 were Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (<1 percent).[3]
- The majority of children under 18 were children of color in 14 states—Alaska, Arizona, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York and Texas—and the District of Columbia (see **Table 1**).
- More than half of the 19.8 million children under 5 were children of color, making them "majority minority" (see **Table 1**).
- It is projected that the majority of all U.S. children will be children of color this year and the U.S. population will continue to become more racially and ethnically diverse in the coming years.[4]

In 2018, children made up 22 percent of our nation's population but this proportion has been decreasing over the years.

- While the proportion of the population that is under 18 continues to decrease (from 24.0 percent in 2010 to 22.4 percent in 2018), the proportion of the population that is 65 and older continues to steadily increase (from 13 percent in 2010 to 16 percent in 2018).[5]
- Given current trends, there will be more seniors (22 percent) than children (21 percent) by 2040.[6]

To prepare our nation to support its aging population, we must plan ahead to ensure our increasingly diverse child population has a strong foundation and successful future to assist future generations. Poverty and inequality pose significant challenges and contribute to opportunity gaps that must be overcome to level the playing field for all children and help them achieve success.

Immigrant Children are America's Children: Population

- In 2017, more than 1 in 4 children in the U.S.—18.6 million—were children of immigrants or immigrants themselves.
- An estimated 7 million children lived with undocumented parents, placing them at risk of detention or deportation.
- Immigrant families live in every state but more than half live in California, Florida, New York and Texas.

1 in 6

CHILDREN IN AMERICA LIVE IN POVERTY—MAKING THEM THE POOREST AGE GROUP IN THE COUNTRY

An Urgent and Preventable Crisis

It's nearly 6:30 a.m. and the sky is just waking up in Queens, N.Y. So too is fourth-grader Darnell, who sees the light from the rising sun and knows something is wrong.[1] He's already late. The school bus has left, and now his family must make a 90-minute trek from the shelter where they are staying to Public School 76. Darnell's days are long and they take a lot of patience—to get to school, to get to the next meal, to get to his favorite part of the day, football practice, to turn around and get back to the shelter. Despite 10 years of economic recovery and continued declines in child poverty for all racial and ethnic groups, too many children like Darnell are being told to be patient, to wait to feel the effects of an improving economy.

Children remain the poorest age group in America. Nearly 1 in 6 lived in poverty in 2018—nearly 11.9 million children (see **Table 2**). The child poverty rate (16 percent) is nearly one-and-a-half times higher than that for adults ages 18-64 (11 percent) and two times higher than that for adults 65 and older (10 percent). Children are considered poor if they live in a family with an annual income below the Federal Poverty Line of $25,701 for a family of four, which amounts to less than $2,142 a month, $494 a week or $70 a day (see **Table 3**).

Child poverty is related to both age and race/ethnicity. The youngest children are the poorest and nearly 73 percent of poor children in America are children of color.

- More than 1 in 6 children under 6 were poor and almost half of them lived in extreme poverty (see **Table 4**).
- Nearly 1 in 3 Black (30.1 percent) and American Indian/Alaska Native children (29.1 percent) and nearly 1 in 4 Hispanic children (23.7 percent) were poor compared with 1 in 11 white children (8.9 percent) (see **Tables 5-6**).

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

- More than 25 percent of Black children were poor in 35 states and the District of Columbia in 2018; Hispanic children, in 29 states; and American Indian/Alaska Native children, in 20 states.
- Only two states had white child poverty rates that were 20 percent or higher (see **Table 6**).

Why, in the world's largest economy, are children like Darnell still languishing in poverty? Every year children spend in poverty is dangerous and expensive. The toxic stress of early poverty stunts children's development, creating opportunity gaps that can last a lifetime and harm the nation's economy.

- Poor children are more likely to have poor academic achievement, drop out of high school and later become unemployed, experience economic hardship and be involved in the criminal justice system. Children who experience poverty are also more likely to be poor at age 30 than children who never experience poverty.[2]
- Lost productivity, worsened health and increased crime stemming from child poverty cost the nation about $700 billion dollars a year, or about 3.5 percent of GDP.[3]

Child poverty is not a crisis without a solution. A long trail of evidence shows government assistance programs help curb the negative effects poverty has on children, families and the economy.

- In 2018, 4.7 million children were lifted out of poverty with the help of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and other refundable tax credits; 1.4 million with the help of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); nearly 1 million with housing subsidies; 800,000 with the National School Lunch Program; 497,000 with the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program; 216,000 with Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and general assistance; and 169,000 with the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).[4]
- Children with access to SNAP and the EITC also fare better in adulthood. Children receiving SNAP are more likely to finish high school and less likely to experience obesity, stunted growth or heart disease as adults. Moreover, children in families benefiting from the EITC have higher scores on reading and math tests and are more likely to go on to college and have higher earnings as adults.

To end child poverty now, children's basic needs must be met, and parents who are able to work must be able to find jobs that can support a family. Darnell's mom Sherine is a home health care aide who volunteers at school on her days off. Despite all these contributions professionally and in her children's lives, her voice breaks when she talks to a *New York Times* reporter. "I feel like a failed parent," she says, adding, "I should have been able to provide everything that they need." But Sherine hasn't failed—America has. The majority of poor children live with at least one working family member and nearly one-third live with a family member who works full-time, year round.[5] We can and must do better.

Immigrant Children are America's Children: Poverty

Maria is a proud mom of two teens, a son and a daughter. She's a hard worker who sometimes goes straight from cleaning houses to laying concrete in parking lots. She's a taxpayer. "I think it's important, and all my relatives pay their taxes too," she tells a *Vox* reporter.[6]

Maria is an immigrant. All wage earners—regardless of their immigration status—are required to pay federal taxes. And Maria does, every year, just as immigrant workers from all across this nation do, contributing billions of dollars to the U.S. economy.[7] However, many restrictions prevent millions of immigrants like Maria from receiving benefits, like life-saving safety net programs or poverty-busting tax credits.

Safety net programs and tax credits lift millions of children out of poverty each year. We can help millions more children by improving those programs now. But to finish the job, this nation must reverse policies that deny credits and other benefits to children and parents in immigrant families.

39%

OF TOTAL U.S. WEALTH IS HELD BY THE RICHEST ONE PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS

A Growing Divide That Harms Children

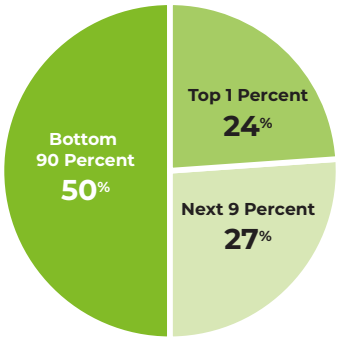
The United States is the richest nation in the world, with more than enough resources to provide for the basic needs of every child. Unfortunately, these resources are not distributed according to the needs of our most vulnerable children, but according to the rules set by the wealthiest few who prioritize their further enrichment above all else. The top one percent of Americans control a disproportionate share of the country's income and wealth, getting richer and richer while millions of children live in poverty. And it's getting worse.

In 2018, the gap between the incomes of the richest and poorest American households grew to its widest point in 50 years. Income is the revenue a person or family receives either from work or return on investments. Income inequality is the extent to which income is distributed disproportionately across a population and it has been rising in the United States since the 1970s, when the post-World War II boom economy gave way to a long-term trend toward slower economic growth and slower wage growth for lower-income workers.

Over the past few decades, incomes have generally been rising for everyone. In 2018, median household income stayed near its 2017 level—the highest in recorded history.[1] This story of broad shared growth is misleading, however; income growth for the wealthiest few has far outpaced growth for everyone else. Since 1980, incomes for the top 1 percent of earners have grown by 226 percent, compared with only 47 percent for the middle 60 percent of earners.[2] These unequal growth rates have produced astonishing present-day income disparities:

- The top 20 percent of households earn, on average, about 16 times more than households in the bottom 20 percent. In 1975, the top 20 percent of Americans earned 10 times more than the bottom 20 percent.[3]
- A member of the top 10 percent of income earners makes more than 39 times as much as the average earner in the bottom 90 percent; the average member of the richest 0.1 percent of the population earns about 188 times more than an average earner in the bottom 90 percent.[4]
- In 2016, half (50 percent) of all income earned went to the top 10 percent of Americans and a quarter (24 percent) went to the top 1 percent alone (see **Figure 1**).[5]

Figure 1: Share of Total U.S. Income Held by Income Group, 2016

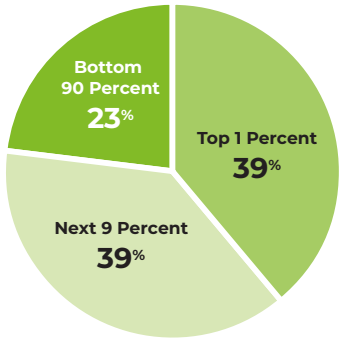


In short, income growth has been concentrated at the top of the income distribution for decades and has had corrosive effects on the American Dream—particularly for our nation's children. Absolute income mobility has steadily declined since 1940, meaning children born into low-income families may make less money than their parents and income inequality may worsen going forward.[6]

Income inequality also contributes to another runaway economic problem: wealth inequality. Wealth or net worth refers to the total value of a person or family's money, property and other assets minus any debt they hold; wealth inequality refers to the disproportionate distribution of wealth across a population. Like income inequality, wealth inequality has also been rising for decades and has reached levels not seen in nearly a century. Today, wealth is more concentrated than income.[7]

- Between 1989 and 2016, the share of wealth held by the top 1 percent of Americans rose from 30 to 39 percent while the share held by the bottom 90 percent fell from 33 to 23 percent.[8] In 2016, the top 10 percent of Americans owned more than 75 percent of all wealth (see **Figure 2**).[9]
- Since the 1980s, the number of households with a net worth over $10 million grew by 856 percent while the proportion of households with zero or negative net worth grew by 37 percent.[10]
- The three richest men in the United States—Jeff Bezos, Bill Gates and Warren Buffet—hold as much wealth as the entire bottom half of Americans, more than 160 million people.[11]

Figure 2: Share of Total U.S. Wealth Held by Income Group, 2016



Income and wealth inequality not only exists between the rich and poor but also between different racial and ethnic groups.

- In 2017, the median family income of white households with children ($88,200) was more than double that of Black ($40,100) and Hispanic households with children ($46,400) (see **Table 7**).
- For every $1 earned by the median white household in 2018, the median Black household only earned 59 cents and the median Hispanic household earned 73 cents.[12]
- The median net worth of white families ($139,300) was almost eleven times more than Black families ($12,780) and seven times more than Hispanic families ($19,990) in 2015.[13]
- The racial wealth gap is the product of centuries of racial discrimination that have denied families of color the opportunity to build wealth and policy choices—such as the preferential treatment of income from investments—that perpetuate existing fortunes but don't help to create new ones.[14] Largely as a result of these historical factors, less than half of Black (42 percent) and Hispanic households (46 percent) owned their home in 2016 compared with 72 percent of white households.[15] Nearly one-third of the racial wealth gap is explained by differences in homeownership rates.[16]

Inequality is a global phenomenon, but the U.S. does not fare well even when compared with other industrialized countries. In 2019, the U.S. held the largest share of the world's wealth (nearly 30 percent).[17] Studies suggest, however, that the U.S. has the highest level of wealth inequality and one of the highest levels of income inequality among developed countries.[18]

Immigrant Children are America's Children: Inequality

Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients are students pursuing college degrees and educators teaching the ABCs.[19] They are engineers innovating the latest technologies and help desk geniuses.[20] They are first responders and service members.[21] They are friends and neighbors woven into the fabric of our communities. And, perhaps most vitally, they are parents tucking children into bed each night.

More than 250,000 children have at least one parent who is a DACA recipient.[22] If the Trump administration is allowed to proceed with its plans to cancel DACA, children will suffer developmental, psychological and economic harm.

DACA is a work authorization; it allows parents to pursue careers that support their families. Parents' loss of work authorizations would mean they are no longer able to work legally, which translates into lost income, poverty and exacerbated wealth inequality. Losing authorization also makes parents vulnerable to exploitation; the need to support a family could push parents into poor or exploitative work environments with pay below the minimum wage, extreme work hours and no benefits.

111,592

CHILDREN EXPERIENCED HOMELESSNESS ON A SINGLE NIGHT IN JANUARY 2018

The Affordable Housing Crisis Leaves Children Vulnerable

More than a decade after she and her two daughters were displaced by Hurricane Katrina, Sarah Davis returned to New Orleans. Sarah found a job answering phones for a hotel chain, but she didn't make enough to cover a security deposit to rent a home. She and her teenage daughters were homeless, only able to rent a small house after a local charity chipped in to cover the initial costs. The family now has a home, but half of Sarah's wages still go toward housing. To make the rent every month, Sarah and her daughters have to make sacrifices: no vacations, no trips to the movies, no new school uniforms. "I have a lot of guilt because I can't provide for them the way that I want to," Sarah said.[1]

Sarah and her children are far from alone. Millions of American families like Sarah's do not have access to affordable housing. The 2008 financial crisis set off a chain reaction that sparked a nationwide affordable housing crisis. The decimated housing market and subsequent foreclosures pushed millions of homeowners into the rental market; nine million new households entered the rental marketplace over the past decade.[2] As more families sought rental housing, construction failed to keep pace with demand and what new units were built were mostly luxury units in big cities. Rents rose and fewer and fewer families could find adequate housing for a reasonable price. The problem of rising rents was exacerbated by the problem of stagnant working-class wages.[3]

By 2019, rents had risen so dramatically that a person like Sarah Davis working full-time, year-round at minimum wage could not afford the monthly Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom rental unit in any state or the District of Columbia and still have enough money for food, utilities and other necessities (see **Table 8**). Families with children have been hit especially hard by the affordable housing crisis.

- Nearly 1 in 3 children (31 percent) live in households burdened by housing costs, meaning more than 30 percent of their family income goes toward housing.[4] Sixty-one percent of children in low-income households are rent burdened.[5]
- 5.9 million children live in families with "worst-case housing needs" meaning they are extremely rent burdened, have low income and receive no housing assistance from the government.[6]

Federal housing assistance is extremely helpful for families that receive it, but these programs are woefully underfunded and do not come close to meeting the need.

- Although federal rental assistance can help reduce homelessness, housing instability and overcrowding, only 1 in 4 eligible households receive it.[7]
- Of those receiving federal rental assistance, 60 percent are people in families with children.[8]
- Housing vouchers, the most common form of housing assistance, can help families to move from areas of concentrated poverty to lower-poverty neighborhoods. Children who moved from concentrated poverty neighborhoods before age 13 have been shown to have higher earnings as 26-year-old adults when compared with those who did not leave the neighborhoods.[9]
- Vouchers for homeless families with children reduce foster care placements by more than half and also reduce school moves and other hardships.[10]
- The federal government spends about as much on tax subsidies for homeownership—which primarily go to families who are already financially stable—as on rental assistance.[11]

With so many families facing rising rents and so few receiving federal housing assistance, many children fall into homelessness.

- Children comprised 111,592—1 in 5—of the nearly 553,000 people experiencing homelessness on a single night in January 2018, when the annual assessment of homeless people was conducted for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's annual report to Congress.[12] This annual report considers both sheltered and unsheltered, meaning these numbers represent people living in shelters, transitional housing and on the streets.
- Thirty-three percent of people experiencing homelessness lived in families with children and more than half of all homeless families with children lived in just four states: California, Florida, Massachusetts and New York. Family homelessness declined by 23 percent between 2007 and 2018.[13]
- In 2018, more than half of individuals in homeless families were Black, including 54 percent of sheltered individuals in homeless families. Individuals in white families with children made up nearly 60 percent of those in homeless families who were unsheltered.[14]
- Nearly 1.3 million children under 6 were homeless in 2016.[15]

Almost 1.4 million children enrolled in public schools experienced homelessness during the 2016-2017 school year, excluding younger children and youth not enrolled in school—double the number at the start of the Great Recession (see **Table 9**).

- Seventy-six percent of homeless students during the 2016-2017 school year were living doubled-up with family or friends; 14 percent were in shelters or transitional housing and nearly seven percent were in hotels or motels. Nearly four percent were unsheltered, often living in abandoned buildings or cars.[16]
- Homeless children's access to school is complicated by high mobility as well as the lack of school supplies and clothes, funds for transportation and necessary records to enroll in a new school. The trauma, poor physical and mental health, hunger and fatigue many experience continue to challenge them when they get to school.

According to a report by Voices of Youth Count, an initiative of Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago, 4.2 million teens and young adults experienced homelessness over the course of a year.[17] Black and Hispanic youth; poor youth and young adults; youth with less than a high school diploma or GED; unmarried young parents and LGBTQ youth were all at especially high risk of homelessness.

Having a safe, stable home is a basic need for all children. Homelessness, unstable housing and the lack of affordable housing have dire consequences for children's health, education and future earning potential. We must increase the availability of affordable housing, expand access to living wage jobs and provide support for families who have experienced homelessness to help them meet their children's needs going forward.

Immigrant Children are America's Children: Housing

Under existing law, families with mixed immigration status are allowed to receive some federal housing assistance and still live together. These families currently pay higher rents to account for their mixed status and any family members who are ineligible for assistance.[18]

The Trump administration proposed to change this process and deny housing assistance to families with even a single undocumented member, regardless of whether that member is claiming or receiving any benefits.[19] The consequence of this proposed change, by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's own analysis, would be devastating: More than 108,000 people could lose their homes, including 55,000 children.[20]

The administration claims the system must be changed to address the waitlist crisis faced by public housing authorities. But that obscures the real issue: the lack of sufficient funding to ensure that every family, regardless of immigration status, has access to a safe place to call home.

1 in 6

CHILDREN IN THE U.S. ARE LIVING IN FOOD-INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS

Gaps in Meal Programs Leave Children Hungry

"The result may be your child being removed from your home and placed in foster care." This was the message about 40 families received in letters from their Pennsylvania school district because their children owed $10 or more in school lunch debt. Threatening to send families to Dependency Court for being unable to afford school lunch or forgetting to refill their account is an extreme case of lunch shaming, but it is not the only one. Schools across the U.S. have shamed families and children with lunch debt by taking hot meals away from students and throwing them away, forcing students without lunch money to eat a tuna sandwich as a "badge of shame," trying to bar students with lunch debt from attending prom or graduation and firing employees for letting a student take food without paying.[1]

Children's physical health and brain development depend on them being well-fed, particularly in the earliest years of life. Hunger and malnutrition jeopardize children's health, development, education and career readiness. Yet more than 1 in 6 children—12.5 million—lived in food-insecure households in 2017, lacking consistent access to adequate food and placing them at an increased risk of obesity.[2] More than 1 in 4 children were overweight or obese in 41 states and the District of Columbia in 2017 (see **Table 10**).

- The percent of Black (25.6 percent) and Hispanic households with food-insecure children (24.3 percent) was nearly two times that of white households (13.2 percent) in 2016.[3]
- In 2018, 63 percent of food-insecure households were in the labor force; 53 percent were households with full-time workers.[4]

The National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs help keep children fed and ready to learn in the classroom without having to worry about being shamed for not having enough money for school meals.

- During the 2017-2018 school year, 21.8 million children received free or reduced-price school lunch and 12.5 million received free or reduced-price breakfast (see **Table 12**).
- During the 2018-2019 school year, more than 28,600 high-poverty schools serving more than 13.6 million students participated in the community eligibility option, allowing them to provide meals to every student without the administrative burden of collecting applications and meal fees. This is up from the more than 24,900 schools that participated and offered 11.8 million students meals during the 2017-18 school year. Community eligibility allows for more cost-effective school meal operations and reduces stigma associated with the program, enabling schools to invest time and resources in building stronger school nutrition programs that reach more students.[5]
- Research shows that food insecurity leads to increased risk of mental health challenges, poor interpersonal skills, difficulty being engaged in the classroom as well as tardiness and absence from school. Students that participate in school breakfast, however, show improved behavior, attendance and academic performance.[6]

Hunger does not take a summer vacation, however, and many children that participate in school meal programs do not receive healthy meals during summer months (see **Table 12**).

- In summer 2018, the Summer Food Service Program and the Summer Option through the National School Lunch Program served only 14 percent of children who received free or reduced-price lunch during the 2017-2018 school year.[7]
- Federal agencies and community organizations have been piloting innovative strategies to address child food insecurity in the summer and barriers to accessing summer meal programs. Successful strategies include:
    - Mobile meal trucks and mobile food pantry programs to help remove barriers that prevent access to underserved areas.[8]

- The USDA's Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) Demonstration Project which led to Summer EBT for Children Grants for nine states and tribal areas in summer 2017 and has been found to significantly reduce very low food security among children by one-third.[9]
- No Kid Hungry's summer meals texting service where caregivers can text 'FOOD' or 'COMIDA' to 877-877 to find free summer meals sites in their neighborhoods.[10]

Federal nutrition programs play a critical role in helping to reduce child hunger and must be strengthened to meet the needs of all children.

- The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as food stamps, helps feed 17 million children—nearly 1 in 4 (see **Table 11**). SNAP prevents children and families from going hungry, improves overall health, and reduces poverty among families receiving the benefit. SNAP participation is associated with educational advancement of children living in poverty and improvements in math and reading scores.[11]
- SNAP lifted nearly 1.4 million children out of poverty in 2018.[12] However, SNAP benefits averaged only $1.29 a person per meal for households with children.[13] Nearly half of all families receiving SNAP in 2018 were still food-insecure.[14]
- In FY2018, 3.8 million households had no income except for SNAP benefits, including 1.2 million households with children.[15]
- The administration has continued to threaten proven food assistance programs like SNAP. Rather than weakening SNAP and reducing food assistance for millions of people, it is critical to strengthen and expand the program to better support the needs of children.
- Through a simple change in how SNAP benefits are calculated—from the current USDA's Thrifty Food Plan to USDA's Low-Cost Food Plan which assumes higher quality of food and higher overall costs—SNAP benefits would increase by 31 percent and significantly improve SNAP's anti-poverty and anti-hunger impact.[16]

No child should go hungry in the richest nation on earth. We must continue to build on the progress we have made in providing nutrition assistance to low-income children at home and in school and close participation gaps that leave children without safe and nutritious food.

Immigrant Children are America's Children: Hunger

Fear and confusion—known as the chilling effect—over intentionally complex Trump administration "public charge" regulations are causing families to disenroll from or forgo health care, nutrition, public service and other economic support programs for which they are eligible.[17] Families are afraid enrolling their children will alert immigration authorities to the presence of an unauthorized parent or spouse and expose the family to the threat of deportation. The legal fight over the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's public charge rule is well underway, and so too is the fight against the chill on the ground and in communities.[18]

Dr. Lanre Falusi, a pediatrician at Children's National Health System, told *The Atlantic* that the public charge proposal affects nearly all the immigrant families she sees in her practice. "I'll see a mom with a newborn, and sometimes … the mom is having trouble affording formula. I talk about programs that they might be eligible for. More and more, I'm having new parents decline, saying, 'I'm not gonna sign up.'"[19]

This administration's acts of cruelty are resulting in hungry children. Rodrigo Aguirre, a case manager with Catholic Charities, reports that families are avoiding benefits entirely to keep a low profile. "One time a family came in, and the kid was unmotivated. He had his head down the entire time," he said. "The mom said, 'We don't have food stamps…so they didn't have breakfast today.'"[19]

425,000

CHILDREN LOST THEIR HEALTH COVERAGE IN 2018

Alarming Coverage Declines After Decades of Progress

After three years of chemotherapy, five-year-old Abel Sewell of Chattanooga, TN was finally leukemia-free.[1] But Abel still needed monthly blood tests to make sure the cancer wasn't coming back. At his first post-cancer visit to the doctor, Abel and his mother Tricia were told he was no longer covered by health insurance. Abel had been disenrolled from Tennessee's Medicaid program, TennCare, which had previously paid for all of his cancer treatments. Tricia was faced with a choice no parent should ever have to make—forgo the necessary cancer screenings or pay for them out of pocket. She chose to pay and did so for at least eight months. Then Abel's older brother Jacob, who has ADHD, also lost his TennCare coverage. Eventually, the Sewell brothers' medical bills added up to as much as $900 a month, forcing the family to extend its mortgage and add decades of debt to a modest home that was nearly paid off. The family was even forced to skip a few of Abel's blood tests, putting his health at risk. "It has felt horrible," Tricia told *The Tennessean*. "But when these bills come in, it makes you feel even worse." Shamefully, Abel and Jacob are just two of the 425,000 children who lost their health insurance last year.[2]

To survive and thrive, all children need access to comprehensive, affordable health coverage that is easy to get and to keep. Children with health coverage are more likely to receive the preventive services they need, including immunizations; miss fewer days of school and have better educational outcomes and grow up to be economically secure and contribute to their communities.[3]

After decades of hard-fought progress to expand access to comprehensive, affordable health coverage for children through expansions of Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) and the Affordable Care Act (ACA), our nation had brought the rate of uninsured children to a record low. But what happened to Abel and his brother Jacob is one example of how children's health coverage is sliding perilously backwards: 2017 and 2018 marked the first increases in the number of uninsured children in the U.S. in a decade.

- In 2018, 1 in 18 children under age 19 were uninsured—nearly 4.3 million. School-aged children (ages 6-17) represented more than 3 million of the nearly 4.3 million uninsured children in 2018 (see **Table 13**).
- The number of uninsured children in the United States increased by 425,000 between 2017 and 2018.[4]
- This dramatic loss of coverage was most pronounced for white and Latino children (some of whom may fall into both categories), young children under 6 and children in low- and moderate- income families who earn between 138 percent and 250 percent of poverty.
- Children's coverage losses were widespread, with 15 states showing statistically significant increases in the number and/or rate of uninsured children—Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and West Virginia. Only one state—North Dakota—made positive progress.[5]

Child enrollment in Medicaid and CHIP, which together form the backbone of the health insurance system for children in low- to middle-income families, has also eroded.

- In 2018, Medicaid and CHIP provided comprehensive, pediatric-appropriate and affordable health coverage to nearly 37 million children under 19 (see **Table 14**).
- Following steady increases in child enrollment in Medicaid and CHIP since 2007, 2017 was the first year to not see an increase despite a strong economy. Child enrollment in Medicaid and CHIP decreased by over 828,000 between 2017 and 2018, a 2.2 percent decline in only one year.[6]

- Children in low- to middle-income families are more likely to be covered by Medicaid and CHIP than private insurance.[7]
- These programs provide lifelong benefits that far outweigh the short-term costs. The National Bureau of Economic Research compared children eligible for Medicaid during childhood with those not eligible and found Medicaid-eligible children were more likely to attend college and make greater contributions as adult taxpayers.[8]

Health coverage for parents also makes a difference for children. When parents have health coverage, their children are more likely to have health coverage. For every 1,000 infants born in 2017, 6 died before their first birthday (see **Table 16**).[9] Continuing to expand coverage to low-income parents would help decrease the number of uninsured children and allow more women to access prenatal care to help reduce infant mortality, but many states continue to choose not to expand Medicaid coverage to more adults or to impose work requirements that push vulnerable families off of coverage.[10]

- A child is eight times more likely to have public health insurance if their parent has it.[11]
- States that have expanded Medicaid coverage to parents have higher Medicaid participation among children. Massachusetts' coverage expansion for parents cut the rate of uninsured children in half.[12]
- While 32 states and the District of Columbia have expanded Medicaid to very low-income parents and adults under the ACA's expansion option,[13] 18 states have not done so as of January 2019 (see **Table 15**).
- States that have not expanded Medicaid to parents and other adults under the Affordable Care Act have seen increases in their rate of uninsured children three times as large as states that have.

The increase in uninsured children and decrease in Medicaid and CHIP enrollment has been attributed to a number of factors, including unnecessary paperwork and bureaucratic red tape that make it harder for families to enroll or renew their eligible children in Medicaid or CHIP. Sometimes, paperwork is ignored even when families do enroll or renew, which was ultimately the reason Abel and his brother Jacob lost coverage. But these factors also include attempts to repeal the ACA and deeply cut Medicaid, such as cutting outreach and enrollment funds, eliminating the ACA's individual mandate penalty and creating a pervasive climate of fear and confusion for immigrant families. The latter has left many of these families reluctant to enroll their citizen children in public coverage for fear of having it held against them or seeing their families ripped apart.

Continuous health coverage is essential for children. We must continue to expand—not limit—children's access to coverage and care. No family should face bankruptcy when a child breaks a bone, gets sick or faces a serious, life-threatening illness like Abel.

Immigrant Children are America's Children: Health

On the heels of reports of inhumane and unhealthy conditions at processing and detention facilities at the border,[14] the Trump administration has said it has no plans to vaccinate migrant families against the flu.[15] This is despite the alarming news that three children who were held in detention centers have died from illnesses including the flu in recent months even when there is a safe and effective flu vaccine available that would minimize flu-related morbidity and mortality.

"There's a number of things that we can do to prevent deaths and infection. Those do not include holding children in cage-like facilities and warehouses," Julie Linton, chair of the American Academy of Pediatrics Council on Immigrant Child and Family Health, told CNBC.[16]

Children and families do not belong in cage-like facilities with dangerous overcrowding, open toilets and other inexcusable and immoral conditions. However, where adults or children are held, all people eligible for the flu shot should get one immediately upon arrival, in line with guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, which recommends that children six months of age and older get a flu vaccine every season.

30

THE NUMBER OF U.S. STATES WHERE THE COST OF CENTER-BASED CHILD CARE FOR AN INFANT EXCEEDS THE COST OF PUBLIC COLLEGE TUITION

Too Many Children Lack Affordable High-Quality Care

Well before their third child, Micah, was even born, Brandi and Jermaine Walker had begun to plan for his child care. The Walkers live in the District of Columbia, which has some of the highest child care costs in the country. "[We were told] a good amount was $1,600 a month," explained Brandi. "And we don't have an extra $1,600 sitting around." They became one of a growing number of families forced to cobble together a patchwork system of child care. Jermaine works from home three days a week and Brandi works from home one. Even with an uncovered day, having flexibility to work from home means the Walkers are fortunate. People who work in less flexible jobs, especially those who do shift work, face even fewer options in a city where the average cost of child care is $24,000 per child per year.[1]

The first five years of a child's life are a time of great opportunity as well as great risk. During this period, children's brains develop more rapidly than at any other point and the foundation for their future success depends on the actions of parents and other caregivers. Children who grow up in supportive environments are more likely to develop self-confidence, an increased desire to learn and better impulse control as well as improved achievement in school and throughout their life.[2] Unfortunately the odds are stacked against the more than 4 million children under 6 living in poverty who often face unsafe and stressful environments where their physical and emotional needs are not met.[3]

Young children need a full continuum of quality early childhood opportunities so their brains can develop properly. High-quality early childhood development and learning opportunities from birth to age 5 have been proven to mitigate the negative impacts of poverty and other stressors and yield positive returns.

- Nobel Prize Winner in Economics James Heckman estimates a lifelong return on investments in quality early childhood programs of more than 13 percent a year for every dollar invested.[4] His research shows that the earlier a child can be reached with developmentally-appropriate programs, the greater their impact on child development.
- Studies show children who experience high-quality early childhood programs are more likely to graduate from high school, hold a job and make more money and less likely to commit a crime than peers who do not.[5]
- The Abbott Preschool program serving children in low-income communities in New Jersey was found to decrease grade retention and special education placement rates and increase achievement in literacy, math and science through fifth grade.[6] Other studies of large preschool programs in Boston and Tulsa have shown similarly positive results.[7]
- Voluntary, evidence-based home visiting programs provide impressive short- and long-term gains for children and families who participate. However, in FY2018, the Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program (MIECHV) served only a small portion of at-risk parents and children across the country.[8]

High-quality, affordable child care that meets children's developmental needs is essential for working families. However, the cost of high-quality child care is a barrier for many.

- Center-based infant care cost more than public college tuition in 30 states and the District of Columbia in 2018 (see **Table 18**). In one study, child care costs exceeded rent for 81 percent of two-parent, two-child families surveyed.[9]

- The Child Care and Development Fund, which provides subsidies to help families with child care costs, currently serves just 15 percent of all federally-eligible children.[10]
- The number of children receiving publicly-funded child care subsidies has decreased by more than 430,000 since 2006 (see **Table 19**). Access to high-quality child care is not guaranteed even for families who do receive subsidies.[11]
- A well-trained, well-compensated workforce is necessary to ensure children receive high quality child care; however, child care workers were paid less than parking lot attendants in 30 states in 2015 (see **Table 20**).

Many existing preschool and kindergarten programs are effective, but fall short of serving and supporting all children in need.

- Early Head Start and Head Start—federally-funded high-quality early childhood programs—provide comprehensive services including child care, mental health, nutritional and other developmental services and connect poor children and families with other community resources when needed. Due to underfunding, however, Early Head Start served only 8 percent of eligible infants and toddlers and Head Start served only 50 percent of eligible 3- and 4-year-olds in 2018.[12]
- Other quality preschool programs for 3- and 4-year-olds are also a key part of the continuum. Yet, according to the National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER), only 33 percent of 4-year-olds and 6 percent of 3-year-olds were enrolled in a state-funded preschool program during the 2017-2018 school year. Of the 43 states and the District of Columbia that invested in state-funded preschool, only three operated a program that met all 10 of NIEER's evidence-based quality standards (see **Table 17**).
- While total state funding for preschool increased by 3.6 percent during the 2017-2018 school year, average funding per child decreased when adjusted for inflation.[13]
- Full-day kindergarten fosters continued learning and ensures children do not miss a half step as they start school. Although 90 percent of 5-year-olds in kindergarten are enrolled in a full-day program, access to full-day kindergarten is only guaranteed by statute in 14 states and the District of Columbia.[14] Studies show students in full-day kindergarten programs have better academic outcomes than their peers in half-day programs.[15]

Providing children a head start is necessary for successful passage to adulthood. We must ensure every child—regardless of race, gender or income—has access to a continuum of high quality, comprehensive early childhood opportunities starting at birth.

Immigrant Children are America's Children: Early Childhood

Family detention—the practice of holding children and their parents in government detention centers until the parents' immigration cases have been resolved—has ballooned in recent years with no end in sight, with family detention capacity increasing by 3,400 percent between 2001 and 2016.[16] This is despite the fact that the research on detention and children is clear: Even a short amount of time in detention is profoundly harmful for children of any age, and it is particularly harmful to young children whose physical and social environments have a significant impact on their development and later well-being.[17]

Sending young children to detention facilities, even when accompanied by their parents, is corrosive to their health and development. A baby's brain is tremendously active, making more than one million neural connections every second and growing faster than at any point later in life.[18] These neural connections are shaped by environment and by stress. Persistent stress and unrelenting exposure to fear can cause "toxic stress" and interfere with the physical brain development of a child.[19] Detention facilities are simply not an appropriate place for children.

MORE THAN

72%

OF HISPANIC AND BLACK FOURTH AND EIGHTH GRADERS ARE NOT PROFICIENT IN READING OR MATH

Students Remain Segregated Along Racial and Economic Lines

Jamarria Hall is one of seven plaintiffs in a class-action lawsuit claiming the education he and his classmates received in Detroit Public Schools was so insufficient it violated their right to basic literacy. The schools these plaintiffs attended were infested with rodents, cockroaches and bed bugs. They lacked proper air conditioning, leading students and teachers to throw up, faint and develop heat rash. On the other extreme, students were often forced to wear winter coats, hats and scarves when classrooms went unheated during the frigid winter months.[1] Students shared decades-old textbooks, sometimes one for every five students. Teachers would be absent for days at a time. In one case, an eighth grade student taught his classmates math for a month when they did not have a teacher.[2] These stunningly inadequate conditions, Jamarria says, meant that he was unable to develop basic skills needed to fulfill his rights as a citizen and prepare him for successful transition to adulthood.

Every child deserves the opportunity to gain the social, economic, cultural and political capital necessary to realize their full potential. Unfortunately, this is not the reality for too many students like Jamarria. Sixty-five years after *Brown v. Board of Education* ruled that separate could not be equal, America's schools have slipped backwards into patterns of deep racial and socioeconomic segregation. Academic indicators suggest student achievement suffers accordingly.

- Nearly 1 in 5 students (17 percent) attend schools where the majority of their peers are both poor and Black or Hispanic. The number of students attending schools in which at least 75 percent of children are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch and Black or Hispanic more than doubled from 4.1 to 8.4 million students between the 2000-2001 and 2013-2014 school years.[3]
- Eighty-one percent of poor Black children attended high-poverty schools, compared with 54 percent of poor white children in 2013.[4]
- School segregation is highly correlated with racial disparities in student outcomes. No school district with moderate or high rates of segregation has a small achievement gap.[5]
- More than 74 percent of lower-income fourth grade and 80 percent of lower-income eighth grade public school students were not proficient in reading or math in 2019, compared with less than 50 percent of higher-income fourth grade and 55 percent of higher-income eighth grade students (see **Table 21**).
- More than 72 percent of Hispanic and 79 percent of Black fourth and eighth grade public school students were not proficient in reading or math in 2019 compared with less than 60 percent of white students (see **Tables 22-23**).
- Less than 81 percent of Black, Hispanic and American Indian/Alaska Native public school students graduated on time during the 2016-2017 school year compared with 89 percent of white students (see **Table 24**).

Disparities in education funding exacerbate these inequities in segregated schools, leaving children in low-income neighborhoods—often children of color and poor children—in under-funded schools with fewer resources.

- As of 2015, only twelve states distributed more funding to high-poverty school districts than low-poverty districts. In many states, the wealthiest districts spent two to three times what poorer districts spent per pupil.[6]

- On average, states spent more than two and a half times as much per prisoner as per public school student during the 2015-2016 school year (see **Table 26**).
- Studies suggest a 25 percent increase in per-pupil spending during all twelve years of a child's education could eliminate the average secondary education achievement gap between lower-income and higher-income children.[7]

Hostile school climates and exclusionary discipline practices continue to disproportionately deny children of color and children with disabilities the opportunity for success and contribute to the school-to-prison pipeline.

- During the 2013-2014 school year, Black public school students were suspended at more than four times the rate of white students (see **Table 25**).
- Students with disabilities made up only 12 percent of all students but 26 percent of students who received out-of-school suspensions during the 2015-2016 school year.[8]
- In 2019, the Department of Education rescinded a 2014 joint guidance issued by the Department of Justice and Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights to reduce racial disparities in exclusionary discipline and promote rehabilitative practices.[9] This dangerous reversal will likely exacerbate existing disparities in discipline.

Children who are homeless, in foster care or returning from juvenile detention are also more likely to be educationally disadvantaged and pushed out of school.

- A youth who experiences homelessness is 87 percent more likely to drop out of school.[10]
- Students in foster care are more likely to be suspended or expelled, score lower on standardized tests in reading and math, be involved in special education, be held back and drop out and less likely to attend and graduate from college.[11]
- Youth in juvenile justice facilities are chronically behind in school and make no meaningful academic progress while incarcerated. Approximately 2 in 3 drop out of school after exiting the juvenile justice system.[12]

Children denied equitable educational opportunities and/or pushed into the school-to-prison pipeline face life-long challenges. We must continue to work to eliminate discriminatory education policies and practices and end the inequitable distribution of resources that undermine equal education opportunities for all students.

Immigrant Children are America's Children: Education

U.S. immigration officials on August 7, 2019 conducted a series of worksite raids near Jackson, Miss., detaining 680 people and separating an unknown number of children from their parents.[13] For many of these children it was the first day of the new school year, turning the thrill of a fresh start into the nightmare of family separation. For educators and school staff, it was a sudden plunge into a widespread child and family emergency. Bus drivers became detectives, trying to discern whether children were walking off school buses and into empty houses. Gyms became makeshift shelters, safe spaces for frightened and confused children.

Immigration officials insist that when they conduct these big workplace raids, the employer is the target. But we know it is the whole community, and especially children, that feel the hurt. The harm reverberates beyond the workplace, across neighborhoods and into schools. Lorena Quiroz-Lewis is a public health professional and community organizer in the Mississippi Delta. She says the continued impact of the raid on children in school cannot be overlooked. "I know of a teenager who missed several days of school due to her anxiety and depression, and was also teased by classmates about her family being deported," she testified at a Congressional field hearing in November. "[Children] are being forced to pay for something they had no control over because of the atmosphere of fear that was created after the raids."[14]

1,844

CHILDREN ARE CONFIRMED ABUSED OR NEGLECTED EACH DAY

A Landmark Law Can Help Keep Children Safely with Their Families

For years, Samantha sought treatment for her addiction to opioids but, in her rural community in northern Maine, was never able to access the intensive services that would help her recover.[1] Her daughter, Sarah, was removed from her care and placed in foster care shortly after being born with neonatal abstinence syndrome but Samantha was not provided addiction support. That didn't stop her from working to be the safe, stable parent her daughter needed her to be. She worked with a doctor at her local community clinic to lessen her dependence. Every week they called the only rehab center that would treat Samantha without insurance to see if they had space for her. After two long years separated from her daughter, Samantha secured a place in rehab and received the help she so desperately needed. She has been drug-free ever since, has a job helping others in her community find housing and is training to be a drug counselor so she can support people facing similar struggles. But Sarah, like so many children of the opioid crisis, is still being raised in the foster care system instead of with her mother who just needed a little help.

The historic passage of the *Family First Prevention Services Act (Family First)* in 2018 offers hope for families like Sarah's, allowing federal funds to be used for certain prevention services and programs to help strengthen families and prevent children from needing foster care. As more states and tribes implement these prevention services the paradigm may shift, but today 36 percent of children in foster care are drawn into the system in part due to parental drug abuse.[2] In 2017, an estimated 325,000 children were removed from their homes due to opioid use, with 75,000 entering foster care and the rest being raised by family outside the supports of the child welfare system.[3]

A child is abused or neglected every 47 seconds in America—1,844 each day. In 2018, more than 673,000 children were victims of abuse or neglect (see **Table 27**). More than half of all child maltreatment cases involved children who were six years old or younger.[4] Infants were disproportionately victimized, with 15.3 percent of cases involving children under 1. Nearly 40 percent of victims received no post-investigation services and many more received far fewer services than they needed.[5]

It is critical that communities seize the opportunities in *Family First* to build systems of prevention and early intervention so every child can have a safe start in a permanent nurturing family and community. Children who have been abused and neglected, removed from their families and placed in foster care are among the most vulnerable children in America. There were 435,052 children in care in 2018 (see **Table 28**), and while intended to be temporary, the average length of stay was nearly 20 months.[6] Although more than 90 percent of children exit foster care to a permanent family—either by returning home to their family, being adopted, placed into guardianship or otherwise living with relatives—nearly 18,000 young people "aged out" of foster care without being connected to a permanent family in 2018 (see **Table 31**).

- Black children are overrepresented in foster care. In 20 states, the percent of the foster care population that is Black is two or more times the percent of the overall child population that is Black (see **Table 29**).
- In 2018, 125,422 children in foster care were waiting to be adopted.[7] Children under 6 comprised more than 41 percent of all children in foster care and more than 44 percent of all children in foster care waiting to be adopted. Twenty-six percent of children waiting to be adopted entered foster care before they were one year old.[8]

- Federal law requires children in foster care be placed in the most appropriate family-like settings, but far too often children are inappropriately placed in non-family settings. Nationally, 12 percent of children in foster care are in congregate care such as group homes or institutions; in certain states, up to 28 percent of children are in congregate care. Due to positive state reforms, however, the percent of children in congregate care has declined by 33 percent since 2005 (see **Table 30**).
- In 2018, the number of children in foster care decreased for the first time since 2012. There were 435,052 children in care in 2018, down from 436,532 in 2017.

With so many children in foster care, grandparents and other relatives have increasingly stepped in to care for them. Sometimes these arrangements are informal or private, and other times they are made with the involvement of the child welfare agency. For example, relatives may serve as foster parents and/or legal guardians.

- Large numbers of children are diverted from the child welfare system by agency staff or judges to live with grandparents or other relatives. Many receive no help in caring for the child.
- In 2019, more than 2.6 million children lived in households headed by grandparents or other relatives without their parents present.[9] The vast majority of these kinship placements are outside of the child welfare system.
- About a third of all children in foster care (32 percent) are placed with a relative—approximately 139,000 children in total.[10]

Children exposed to the trauma of abuse or neglect can suffer profound lifelong consequences. Research has directly linked childhood trauma to depression, anxiety, impulse control issues, greater likelihood of substance use and risky behaviors, increased susceptibility to heart disease and cancer and more. Trauma can also impact children on a biological level, delaying neural development, hindering the ability to manage stress and even altering their DNA.

One important measure of trauma exposure comes from the landmark Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) studies, which track ten key experiences and their risk of negative outcomes. As of 2017-2018, more than 40 percent of children had suffered at least one ACE and nearly one in five had suffered two or more ACEs (see **Table 32**). Children of color disproportionately experience ACEs; more than 60 percent of Black children have suffered at least one ACE compared with less than 40 percent of white children.[11]

It is clear that more resources are needed to ensure the fundamental promise of the child welfare system: that every child deserves the opportunity to grow up in a safe, stable and loving family. Investing in prevention and early intervention can protect children from the trauma of abuse, neglect and separation from family. Specialized treatment services for the children and families already in foster care can help move children quickly and safely out of care and into permanent families. By providing post-permanency services after a child leaves foster care, communities can ensure those families are strong, safe and stable.

Immigrant Children are America's Children: Child Welfare

Heightened interior enforcement practices are systematically separating children from their parents, creating an uneasy intersection between enforcement and child welfare systems. The numbers reported in the one-week aftermath of a large scale raid in East Tennessee are illustrative: On April 5, 2018, 97 people were arrested in a meatpacking plant. By April 11, panic had spread beyond the 97 families directly affected and more than 300 parents of approximately 700 children in the small community had signed power-of-attorney forms designating guardianship in case of their deportation.[12]

Rev. Alfonso Jerezano of La Gran Comisión Baptist Church felt this panic firsthand. He and his wife agreed to be the legal guardians for the children of six undocumented families in his congregation. "We'll end up with 20-plus kids if something happens," he told a *Rolling Stone* reporter.[13]

1,995

CHILDREN ARE ARRESTED EACH DAY IN THE U.S.

Despite Improvements, an Ineffective and Biased System Remains

Six-year-old Kaia suffers from sleep apnea, a disorder that makes it hard for her to get enough rest at night. One morning, Kaia was tired and struggling in her first grade class. Exhausted, she threw a tantrum. But instead of offering her compassion, support or tools to calm herself down, school staff sent her first to the principal's office and then to jail. Although the charges were later dropped, the trauma lingers. Kaia can vividly recount the handcuffs, arrest and fingerprinting—a thought that brings her grandmother to tears. "No six-year-old child should be able to tell somebody that they had handcuffs on them and they were riding in the back of a police car," she said.[1]

Shamefully, Kaia's experience is far from unique in America. Too many children—particularly children in poverty; children of color; children with disabilities; children with mental health and substance abuse challenges; children subjected to neglect, abuse and/or other violence; children in foster care and LGBTQ children—are pushed out of their schools and homes into the juvenile justice or adult criminal justice systems. While the number of children arrested and incarcerated has declined over the past decade largely due to positive changes in policy and practice, America's children continue to be criminalized at alarming rates.

- In 2018, 728,280 children were arrested in the U.S. (see **Table 33**). A child or teen was arrested every 43 seconds despite a 63 percent reduction in child arrests between 2009 and 2018.
- Although the number of children in the juvenile justice system has been cut in half since 2007, 43,580 children and youth were held in residential placement on a given night in 2017. Nearly 2 in 3 were placed in the most restrictive facilities.[2]
- Another 935 children were incarcerated in adult prisons on any given night in 2017—down from 2,283 in 2007 (see **Table 35**). An estimated 76,000 children are prosecuted, sentenced or incarcerated as adults annually.[3]
- While many states have made legislative changes to raise the age of juvenile court jurisdiction to 18, five states still automatically prosecute 17-year-olds as adults (Georgia, Michigan, Missouri, Texas and Wisconsin) and all states allow children charged with certain offenses to be prosecuted in adult courts.[4]

Even as child arrests and detentions have fallen, extreme racial disparities have persisted across the juvenile and adult criminal justice systems. Children of color, particularly Black children like Kaia, continue to be overcriminalized and overrepresented at every point—from arrests to post-adjudication placements.

- Although 62 percent of children arrested in the U.S. were white, children of color were nearly two times more likely to be arrested than white children.[5] Black children were two and a half times more likely.[6]
- In 2017, the residential placement rate for children of color was more than two times that for white children nationwide and more than four times that for white children in 18 states and the District of Columbia. Black children were committed or detained at nearly five times the rate of white children.[7]
- Two-thirds (67 percent) of children in the juvenile justice system were children of color: 41 percent were Black and 21 percent were Hispanic (see **Table 34**).
- Children of color are also disproportionately transferred to the adult criminal justice system, where they are tried and prosecuted as adults. In 2017, Black youth represented 54 percent of youth prosecuted in adult criminal court but only 15 percent of the total youth population.[8] Black youth are nine times more likely than white youth to receive an adult prison sentence; American Indian/Alaska Native youth are almost two times more likely and Hispanic youth are 40 percent more likely.[9]

Boys, youth with disabilities and LGBTQ youth also come into disproportionate contact with juvenile and adult criminal justice systems.

- In 2017, the residential placement rate for boys was more than five times that for girls. Eighty-five percent of children in residential placement were male.[10]
- At least 1 in 3 youth in the juvenile justice system has a disability qualifying them for special education services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)—nearly four times the rate of youth in public schools. Less than half receive special education services while in custody.[11]
- The percent of LGBTQ children in the juvenile justice system (20 percent) is more than two times that of LGBTQ youth in the general population (7-9 percent); 85 percent are children of color.[12]

Once incarcerated, children are at risk of physical and psychological abuse, sexual assault, suicide and other harms, including inadequate educational instruction. The use of solitary confinement further deprives them of social interaction, mental stimulation and key services during a critical time of adolescent brain development. Risks are heightened for children in the adult criminal justice system, which is focused on punishment rather than rehabilitation and treatment. Children in adult jails are more likely to suffer permanent trauma and are five times more likely to die by suicide than children held in juvenile detention centers.[13]

We have better choices than incarceration. Diversion, treatment, after school and family support programs support children, keep communities safe and save taxpayer dollars. It is time to end the criminalization of children like Kaia and provide every child time and space for learning, mistakes and restorative correction by caring adults.

Immigrant Children are America's Children: Youth Justice

When children migrate to the U.S. without a parent and in search of safety, they receive certain legal protections in recognition of their unique vulnerabilities. Migrant children, like all children, have unique needs due to their age and experiences, which require special child protection and support. Detention is no place to offer this necessary protection and support, but a 2019 Amnesty International USA report finds too many children are experiencing prison-like conditions while in the care and custody of the U.S. government.

The report focuses on the conditions at Homestead, a "temporary emergency" shelter that is part of the Office of Refugee Resettlement network of facilities. Amnesty International investigators found an impersonal, industrial and highly restrictive setting where children must wear ID badges with barcodes, sleep in barrack-style housing, follow chalked lines when moving from place to place and follow a strict schedule. At the height of its operation, Homestead held a jaw-dropping 2,500 children. The government continues to retain access to Homestead in case of "temporary influx."[14]

Facilities like Homestead bear the markers of the prison industrial complex as opposed to community-centered care. They are no home for children.[15]

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CLASSROOMS WOULD BE FILLED WITH THE CHILDREN AND TEENS KILLED BY GUN VIOLENCE IN 2017

U.S. Gun Violence Epidemic is Killing More Children, More Often

Eddie Hill IV was a bright student with a bright future. By the age of 10, he had already skipped a grade and earned a reputation for being "wise beyond his years."[1] He loved math and dreamed of becoming an engineer when he grew up—but he never had the chance. Just weeks before he was set to begin fifth grade, Eddie was struck and killed by a stray bullet while sitting outside on his front porch. He had been planning to run for class president in the fall.

Tragically, Eddie is just one of a growing number of children and teens robbed of their childhoods, lives and futures by gun violence. In 2017, 3,410 children and teens were killed with guns in America—the greatest number since 1998 (see **Table 36**).[2] While mass shootings caught fleeting public and policymaker attention, routine gunfire killed more children and teens every week than the Parkland, Sandy Hook and Columbine massacres combined. Children in America are under assault.

- 2014 reversed a seven-year trend of declining child and teen gun deaths. 2015, 2016 and 2017 continued that disturbing upward trend.[3]
- In 2017, nine children and teens were killed with guns each day in America—one every 2 hours and 34 minutes.[4]
- Gun violence was the second leading cause of death for children and teens ages 1-19 and the leading cause for Black children and teens, claiming more child lives than cancer, pneumonia, influenza, asthma, HIV/AIDS and opioids combined.[5]
- Since 1963, 186,239 children and teens have been killed with guns on American soil—four times the number of U.S. soldiers killed in action in the Vietnam, Persian Gulf, Afghanistan and Iraq wars combined.[6]

The relentless slaughter of children is a uniquely American phenomenon. Eddie was just one of 18 children killed with guns in his hometown of St. Louis last summer alone—more children than were killed in an entire year in 29 countries within the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).[7] Children and teens in the U.S. are 15 times more likely to die from gunfire than their peers in 31 other high-income countries combined.[8]

- The child and teen gun death rate in the U.S. was more than 3 times higher than that in Turkey, the country with the next highest rate; 11 times higher than in Israel; 19 times higher than in Switzerland and 85 times higher than in the United Kingdom.
- American children and teens accounted for a third (34 percent) of all children and teens in these countries but 88 percent of child and teen gun deaths.

Shamefully, gun deaths reflect only part of the devastating toll of America's growing gun violence epidemic. Many more children and teens are injured than killed with guns each day in our nation.

- For every child or teen fatally shot in 2017, another five suffered non-fatal gunshot wounds.[9]
- An estimated 18,227 children and teens were injured with guns in 2017—a six percent increase from 2016.[10]

Children of color, boys and older teens are most likely to be killed or injured with guns. Black boys like Eddie are at greatest risk.[11]

- Black children and teens had the highest gun death rate in 2017 (11.2 per 100,000) followed by American Indian/Alaska Native children and teens (5.6 per 100,000).
- Black children and teens were four times more likely to be killed or injured with a gun than their white peers.
- Although Black children and teens made up only 14 percent of all American children and teens, they accounted for 41 percent of child and teen gun deaths.
- Eighty-six percent of children and teens who died from gunfire in 2017 were boys. Boys were six times more likely than girls to die in gun homicides. Black boys were 17 times more likely to be killed in gun homicides than white boys.
- 84 percent of gun deaths and 91 percent of gun injuries among children and teens occurred among 15- to 19-year-olds. Infants and toddlers were not immune, however. Guns killed twice as many children under 5 as law enforcement officers in the line of duty.[12]

No child is safe in a nation with easy access to deadly weapons. Guns lethalize hate, anger and despair—increasing the odds a senseless act of violence turns into an irreversible tragedy.

- American civilians own 393 million firearms—more than one gun per person. In contrast, U.S. military and law enforcement agencies have 5.5 million.[13]
- Americans account for less than 5 percent of the global population, but own nearly half (46 percent) of all civilian guns in the world.[14]
- Guns make violence more deadly. The use of a gun in family or intimate assaults increased the risk of death 12 times.[15] An estimated 41 percent of gun-related homicides and 94 percent of gun-related suicides would not occur if no guns were present.[16]

Until we as a nation decide we value children's lives more than guns, we will continue to bury too many of our loved ones before their time. We must urgently pass new common sense gun violence prevention measures and strengthen existing ones to ensure *all* children the chance to live, learn and play free from violence and fear. With a child or teen killed or injured every 24 minutes, we don't have another moment or life to waste.

Immigrant Children are America's Children: Gun Violence

Ten-year-old Madison was at the El Paso Walmart to sell fresh-squeezed juice and chicharrones and fundraise for her soccer team. It was Saturday, it was early and it was hot. Summer break was winding down and the store was busy with back-to-school shoppers. Then, a man fired a gun. Madison heard her dad yell, "Run!" so she ran, ran, ran—through the store, out a back door, past a street, up a hill and over a barrier to safety.[17]

The shooter Madison fled killed 22 people and injured another 25, including parent volunteers and coaches from her team. Their recovery continues, days, weeks and months beyond the day of the shooting. All 10 players from her team escaped the gunfire, and their recovery continues, too. When teammate Emylee heard a door slam at school the other day, she started running.[18]

Minutes before the shooting, the shooter posted an anti-immigrant manifesto online spewing poisonous rhetoric about a "Hispanic invasion." Authorities say he drove more than 10 hours from Allen to El Paso, Texas, a border city and two-country community. This was a tragedy about gun violence *and* hate; words *and* action. "The hatred that motivated the shooter did not start that day," testified El Paso County Attorney Jo Anne Bernal at a Congressional field hearing, noting the similarity between the language used by the shooter and inflammatory language used by President Trump.

"Bigotry and hate—in the form of speech and government conduct—have fueled the flames of violence and we are the target. This simply should not be the role of government or its leaders," she said.[19]

TABLES

In 2018, children of color made up nearly 50 percent of the total U.S. child population and more than half the child population in 14 states and the District of Columbia.

Table 1: Child Population by Age and Race/Ethnicity, 2018

	Number of Children		Percent of Children Who Are:							
	Under 5	Under 18	Children of Color	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Two or More Races	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander
Alabama	293,203	1,089,840	42.3%	57.7%	7.9%	29.1%	1.5%	3.3%	0.5%	0.1%
Alaska	53,115	183,816	51.1	48.9	9.8	3.3	5.7	12.4	18.2	1.7
Arizona	435,936	1,642,657	61.1	38.9	44.4	4.9	2.9	3.9	4.9	0.2
Arkansas	190,343	703,180	37.0	63.0	12.5	17.8	1.6	3.9	0.7	0.5
California	2,441,300	8,989,955	74.4	25.6	52.1	5.1	11.6	4.8	0.4	0.4
Colorado	336,854	1,265,235	43.9	56.1	31.4	4.3	3.1	4.4	0.6	0.1
Connecticut	183,134	735,193	45.5	54.5	24.7	11.4	5.1	3.9	0.3	0.0
Delaware	54,811	203,616	51.2	48.8	16.1	25.4	4.0	5.4	0.3	0.0
District of Columbia	45,617	127,494	77.1	22.9	17.2	53.4	2.4	4.0	0.1	0.1
Florida	1,143,183	4,229,081	58.5	41.5	31.8	20.1	2.7	3.7	0.2	0.1
Georgia	657,414	2,505,751	56.4	43.6	14.9	33.6	4.0	3.7	0.2	0.1
Hawaii	87,704	303,414	85.9	14.1	18.6	1.9	23.6	30.7	0.1	11.0
Idaho	116,339	446,972	25.3	74.7	18.4	0.9	1.2	3.5	1.1	0.2
Illinois	760,619	2,857,266	48.8	51.2	24.9	15.2	5.2	3.5	0.1	0.0
Indiana	418,544	1,568,130	29.2	70.8	11.3	11.2	2.4	4.1	0.2	0.0
Iowa	198,218	730,767	22.7	77.3	10.3	5.3	2.7	4.0	0.4	0.2
Kansas	189,335	705,961	33.6	66.4	18.6	6.2	2.8	5.2	0.7	0.1
Kentucky	275,412	1,008,829	21.9	78.1	6.4	9.3	1.8	4.2	0.2	0.1
Louisiana	307,019	1,095,916	49.1	50.9	7.1	36.5	1.6	3.2	0.6	0.0
Maine	64,282	250,404	11.7	88.3	2.8	2.9	1.3	3.8	0.8	0.0
Maryland	364,504	1,340,148	58.3	41.7	16.0	30.7	6.2	5.2	0.2	0.0
Massachusetts	360,161	1,366,858	39.1	60.9	19.0	8.8	7.1	4.0	0.2	0.0
Michigan	572,163	2,164,668	33.1	66.9	8.4	16.0	3.4	4.8	0.6	0.0
Minnesota	355,291	1,302,615	31.4	68.6	9.0	9.7	6.1	5.0	1.4	0.1
Mississippi	185,477	706,141	50.8	49.2	4.9	41.8	0.9	2.5	0.6	0.0
Missouri	372,713	1,376,830	27.5	72.5	6.9	13.5	2.0	4.5	0.4	0.2
Montana	62,536	229,434	22.2	77.8	6.4	0.7	0.7	4.7	9.6	0.1
Nebraska	132,968	476,841	31.6	68.4	17.8	5.9	2.7	4.0	1.1	0.1
Nevada	185,995	688,997	65.1	34.9	41.1	10.2	5.7	6.6	0.8	0.7
New Hampshire	64,020	258,170	15.5	84.5	6.5	2.0	3.4	3.5	0.2	0.0
New Jersey	518,628	1,953,643	53.9	46.1	27.5	13.4	9.7	3.2	0.1	0.0
New Mexico	124,246	482,153	76.0	24.0	60.3	1.6	1.2	2.5	10.3	0.1
New York	1,140,442	4,068,102	52.2	47.8	25.0	15.1	8.0	3.7	0.3	0.0
North Carolina	610,128	2,300,645	48.1	51.9	16.7	22.6	3.3	4.3	1.2	0.1
North Dakota	54,695	178,698	24.3	75.7	6.4	4.2	1.7	4.2	7.7	0.1
Ohio	694,789	2,593,325	28.9	71.1	6.3	15.1	2.4	4.8	0.2	0.1
Oklahoma	260,429	956,486	46.8	53.2	17.4	7.9	2.0	9.6	9.7	0.2
Oregon	234,214	873,567	36.7	63.3	22.3	2.4	4.2	6.1	1.2	0.5
Pennsylvania	702,997	2,648,911	33.6	66.4	12.5	13.0	3.9	4.0	0.1	0.0
Rhode Island	54,413	205,213	42.3	57.7	26.0	7.4	3.6	4.7	0.6	0.1
South Carolina	292,391	1,105,945	45.4	54.6	9.6	29.7	1.7	4.0	0.3	0.1
South Dakota	62,132	217,606	29.1	70.9	6.8	3.2	1.8	4.5	12.7	0.1
Tennessee	406,574	1,506,220	35.0	65.0	10.0	19.0	1.9	3.8	0.2	0.1
Texas	2,024,126	7,398,099	68.6	31.4	49.5	11.8	4.4	2.7	0.2	0.1
Utah	253,004	932,462	26.5	73.5	17.9	1.2	1.8	3.6	0.9	1.1
Vermont	29,681	115,973	11.1	88.9	2.9	2.0	2.1	3.8	0.3	0.0
Virginia	510,924	1,869,792	46.8	53.2	14.2	19.9	6.6	5.7	0.2	0.1
Washington	462,701	1,663,285	43.9	56.1	21.4	4.4	7.8	8.0	1.4	0.9
West Virginia	95,257	364,160	11.3	88.7	2.7	3.7	0.7	4.1	0.2	0.0
Wisconsin	334,382	1,276,103	29.6	70.4	12.0	8.8	3.7	4.0	1.1	0.0
Wyoming	35,912	134,775	23.1	76.9	14.8	1.2	0.7	3.4	2.9	0.1
United States	**19,810,275**	**73,399,342**	**49.7%**	**50.3%**	**25.5%**	**13.7%**	**5.1%**	**4.3%**	**0.8%**	**0.2%**

Notes: Racial categories (White, Black, Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Two or More Races) exclude children of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic children can be of any race. Children of color include all racial categories except White. Racial/ethnic categories are presented in the order of their share in the child population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. 2019. "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018," 2018 Population Estimates. https://factfinder.census.gov/.

Nearly 1 in 6 children were poor in 2018. Nearly 73 percent were children of color and more than 2 in 3 lived with at least one working family member.

Table 2: Poor Children in America in 2018—A Portrait

	Number Who Are Poor	Percent Who Are Poor	Percent of Poor Children
Among All Children	11,869,000	16.2%	100%
Extremely Poor	5,042,000	6.9	42.5
Under 6	4,080,000	17.4	34.4
Under 6 and Extremely Poor	1,814,000	7.7	15.3
By Race/Ethnicity			
White	3,265,000	8.9	27.5
Hispanic	4,436,000	23.7	37.4
Black	3,043,000	30.1	25.6
Asian	436,000	11.4	3.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	194,000	29.1	1.6
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	30,000	12.4	0.3
Two or More Races	466,000	15.0	3.9
By Geography			
In Cities > 50,000	4,818,000	20.7	40.6
In Suburbs	5,187,000	12.8	43.7
Outside Cities and Suburbs	1,866,000	20.0	15.7
By Region			
Northeast	1,602,000	13.9	13.5
Midwest	2,177,000	14.1	18.3
South	5,358,000	18.9	45.1
West	2,734,000	15.3	23.0
By Family Structure			
In Single-Parent Family	7,698,000	34.1	66.8[a]
In Married-Couple Family	3,820,000	7.6	33.2[a]
By Family Working Status			
Any Family Member Works	8,075,000	11.8	70.3[b]
Works Full-Time, Year-Round	4,048,000	6.9	35.2[b]
Head of Family Works	6,448,000	11.1	56.1[b]
Works Full-Time, Year-Round	2,775,000	6.3	24.1[b]
Adults 18-64	**21,130,000**	**10.7%**	
Seniors 65+	**5,146,000**	**9.7%**	

[a] Percentages calculated relative to the number of poor children related to the head of household (11,519,000) rather than the total number of poor children (11,869,000).

[b] Percentages calculated relative to the number of poor children in related families (11,491,000) rather than the total number of poor children (11,869,000).

Notes: A family of four was considered poor in 2018 with an annual income below $25,701 and extremely poor with an income below half that amount ($12,851). Poverty estimates differ based on the source of the Census data. Census data on poverty is collected through both the American Community Survey (ACS) and the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS provides the most accurate national data on poverty and is therefore the official source of national poverty estimates. The ACS uses a larger sample size and is therefore preferred for state-level poverty data. All racial categories exclude children of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic children can be of any race.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. 2019. "2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplement," Tables B-1, POV01, POV03, POV07, POV13, POV21, POV40. https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/data/tables.html. Additional customized tables generated using Data Ferrett. https://dataferrett.census.gov/.

The federal government uses different guidelines for determining who is considered poor and who is eligible for public benefits. In 2018, a family of four was considered poor if their annual income fell below $25,701 and extremely poor if their income fell below half that amount. A family of four was considered eligible for public benefits if their annual income fell below $25,100.

Table 3: Federal Poverty Thresholds and Guidelines, 2018

Federal Poverty Thresholds[a]

	Poverty (100 Percent)			Extreme Poverty (50 Percent)		
Family Size	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week
1	$12,784	$1,065	$246	$6,392	$533	$123
2	16,247	1,354	312	8,124	677	156
3	19,985	1,665	384	9,993	833	192
4	25,701	2,142	494	12,851	1,071	247
5	30,459	2,538	586	15,230	1,269	293
6	34,533	2,878	664	17,267	1,439	332
7	39,194	3,266	754	19,597	1,633	377
8	43,602	3,634	839	21,801	1,817	419
9 or More	51,393	4,283	988	25,697	2,141	494

Federal Poverty Guideines[b]

Family Size	Poverty
1	$12,140
2	16,460
3	20,780
4	25,100
5	29,420
6	33,740
7	38,060
8	42,380
Each Additional Person beyond 8	4,320

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

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

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau. 2019. "Poverty Thresholds for 2018 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years." https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html; U.S Department of Health and Human Services. 2018. "Annual Update of the HHS Poverty Guidelines." *Federal Register* 83 (12). https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2018-01-18/pdf/2018-00814.pdf.

In 2018, more than 1 in 5 children were poor in 14 states and the District of Columbia.

Table 4: Poor and Extremely Poor Children by Age, 2018

	Poor Children						Extremely Poor Children					
	Under 18			Under 6			Under 18			Under 6		
	Number	Percent	Rank*	Number	Percent	Rank*	Number	Percent	Rank*	Number	Percent	Rank*
Alabama	255,186	23.8%	45	86,566	25.7%	44	120,818	11.3%	47	42,208	12.6%	45
Alaska	25,327	14.1	17	9,969	16.1	18	10,730	6.0	18	4,259	6.9	15
Arizona	324,622	20.1	37	112,703	22.0	38	130,355	8.1	32	43,371	8.5	27
Arkansas	170,769	24.7	47	62,148	28.1	47	67,076	9.7	42	25,008	11.3	42
California	1,541,067	17.4	27	499,726	17.5	22	660,745	7.5	26	218,690	7.7	19
Colorado	149,487	11.9	6	47,864	12.0	4	65,141	5.2	5	22,650	5.7	4
Connecticut	102,083	14.1	17	33,200	15.6	15	43,578	6.0	18	16,657	7.8	21
Delaware	37,283	18.7	33	11,975	19.7	31	15,089	7.6	27	4,963	8.2	23
District of Columbia	29,048	23.1	—	10,602	20.4	—	19,460	15.5	—	7,822	15.1	—
Florida	819,256	19.7	36	285,014	21.4	34	339,849	8.2	33	126,656	9.5	33
Georgia	504,745	20.5	39	162,624	21.5	36	217,351	8.8	36	74,586	9.9	35
Hawaii	35,368	11.9	6	14,764	14.8	10	17,501	5.9	13	7,146	7.2	17
Idaho	62,855	14.3	19	22,113	16.2	19	24,461	5.6	10	7,833	5.7	4
Illinois	456,925	16.2	24	157,431	17.7	24	195,672	6.9	23	68,033	7.7	19
Indiana	275,370	18.0	29	94,018	19.3	30	121,658	7.9	31	44,461	9.1	32
Iowa	97,222	13.5	12	34,687	14.8	10	38,550	5.4	6	15,184	6.5	12
Kansas	103,210	14.9	21	36,471	16.7	20	40,871	5.9	13	15,348	7.0	16
Kentucky	225,710	23.0	44	78,105	24.6	42	107,874	11.0	46	39,875	12.6	45
Louisiana	283,218	26.2	48	105,057	29.4	49	125,971	11.6	48	53,279	14.9	48
Maine	34,878	14.5	20	12,088	15.8	16	14,824	6.2	20	4,541	5.9	8
Maryland	152,237	11.6	4	50,853	12.0	4	78,102	5.9	13	25,540	6.0	9
Massachusetts	163,788	12.2	9	55,054	13.1	9	74,234	5.5	8	26,377	6.3	11
Michigan	412,692	19.4	34	146,625	21.7	37	196,555	9.3	40	74,766	11.1	41
Minnesota	149,502	11.7	5	50,687	12.1	6	59,931	4.7	2	21,277	5.1	2
Mississippi	192,952	27.8	50	63,291	29.9	50	99,248	14.3	50	35,976	17.0	50
Missouri	247,209	18.3	31	86,502	20.0	33	104,072	7.7	28	36,949	8.5	27
Montana	35,999	16.0	23	12,705	17.5	22	15,653	7.0	24	6,007	8.3	24
Nebraska	60,110	12.9	11	23,333	15.0	12	22,326	4.8	4	9,064	5.8	7
Nevada	120,091	17.7	28	40,675	18.7	29	47,871	7.1	25	17,933	8.3	24
New Hampshire	26,830	10.6	3	9,133	12.3	7	13,953	5.5	8	4,519	6.1	10
New Jersey	264,253	13.7	13	93,795	15.3	14	113,607	5.9	13	39,514	6.5	12
New Mexico	124,024	26.3	49	39,551	28.5	48	61,940	13.2	49	21,882	15.8	49
New York	743,024	18.6	32	260,122	19.7	31	342,077	8.6	35	119,078	9.0	30
North Carolina	455,971	20.2	38	151,033	21.4	34	199,530	8.8	36	71,526	10.1	36
North Dakota	17,145	9.9	2	7,026	11.4	3	8,057	4.7	2	4,046	6.6	14
Ohio	495,616	19.5	35	180,837	22.3	39	224,393	8.8	36	88,189	10.9	40
Oklahoma	202,779	21.7	41	74,578	24.6	42	93,310	10.0	44	37,027	12.2	44
Oregon	134,383	15.7	22	45,303	16.8	21	58,552	6.8	22	22,702	8.4	26
Pennsylvania	434,736	16.8	26	145,986	17.8	25	201,962	7.8	29	70,171	8.5	27
Rhode Island	36,135	18.0	29	12,188	18.5	28	16,505	8.2	33	6,475	9.8	34
South Carolina	245,821	22.6	43	81,557	24.0	41	104,556	9.6	41	35,834	10.5	39
South Dakota	34,201	16.4	25	12,872	18.3	27	16,347	7.8	29	7,091	10.1	36
Tennessee	330,998	22.3	42	124,371	26.2	45	147,449	9.9	43	61,233	12.9	47
Texas	1,545,362	21.1	40	532,053	22.5	40	664,605	9.1	39	240,007	10.1	36
Utah	87,445	9.5	1	29,870	10.1	1	36,239	3.9	1	13,416	4.5	1
Vermont	13,712	12.1	8	3,957	11.3	2	6,545	5.8	11	1,842	5.3	3
Virginia	252,475	13.7	13	89,468	15.1	13	122,826	6.7	21	46,354	7.8	21
Washington	204,470	12.5	10	70,078	12.9	8	87,912	5.4	6	31,048	5.7	4
West Virginia	86,713	24.5	46	29,548	27.0	46	38,116	10.8	45	12,919	11.8	43
Wisconsin	175,243	14.0	16	62,370	15.9	17	74,025	5.9	13	28,140	7.2	17
Wyoming	17,986	13.8	15	7,308	17.8	25	7,500	5.8	11	3,699	9.0	30
United States	**11,869,173**	**16.2%**		**4,079,701**	**17.4%**		**5,041,848**	**6.9%**		**1,813,924**	**7.7%**	

*States are ranked 1 to 50 with 1 meaning the lowest child poverty rate and 50 meaning the highest child poverty rate.

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

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau. 2019. "2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates," Tables B17020 and B17024. https://data.census.gov/cedsci/; U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. 2019. "2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplement." Accessed using Data Ferrett. https://dataferrett.census.gov/.

Hispanic children were the largest group of poor children in 2018 followed by white and Black children.

Table 5: Number of Poor Children by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaska Native	Two or More Races
Alabama	80,588	31,091	129,984	973	966	13,036
Alaska	6,470	1,822	1,035	3,243	9,672	3,711
Arizona	60,754	190,993	22,913	3,186	42,590	23,781
Arkansas	74,039	28,199	53,493	3,856	1,396	14,312
California	206,819	1,054,493	135,493	101,304	12,937	103,452
Colorado	51,608	72,932	14,634	3,300	2,709	12,378
Connecticut	22,460	54,406	23,215	2,020	n/a	9,536
Delaware	7,473	10,060	17,294	793	n/a	2,888
District of Columbia	978	2,894	24,684	138	n/a	570
Florida	200,509	320,015	267,000	10,592	2,609	44,777
Georgia	121,486	108,682	241,473	7,898	2,708	31,426
Hawaii	4,119	7,587	167	11,539	n/a	18,079
Idaho	35,273	23,200	n/a	364	1,609	4,554
Illinois	131,003	143,300	150,579	12,648	1,077	28,360
Indiana	135,906	46,804	66,009	6,600	503	25,750
Iowa	52,388	18,485	15,432	1,143	414	10,813
Kansas	46,418	31,145	14,224	1,702	1,977	11,835
Kentucky	156,060	19,184	33,704	1,997	n/a	14,408
Louisiana	77,256	21,794	170,486	1,292	1,020	13,390
Maine	29,503	1,484	1,035	n/a	843	1,928
Maryland	31,409	29,040	76,906	4,942	n/a	8,970
Massachusetts	46,446	77,029	29,269	8,534	n/a	15,391
Michigan	195,930	46,855	129,791	9,376	3,028	35,512
Minnesota	54,191	26,508	41,375	11,845	7,267	12,454
Mississippi	46,471	10,421	127,068	1,242	2,184	6,567
Missouri	135,555	24,155	68,654	837	809	18,439
Montana	22,731	1,680	n/a	n/a	9,234	2,402
Nebraska	26,309	19,720	7,650	841	1,956	5,060
Nevada	20,327	63,812	20,430	3,422	3,980	12,722
New Hampshire	18,771	4,932	2,070	745	n/a	1,291
New Jersey	61,077	123,273	63,397	12,940	381	11,855
New Mexico	16,075	85,490	1,695	1,050	22,612	5,933
New York	227,107	279,488	176,774	49,509	4,280	50,157
North Carolina	133,366	126,207	157,745	10,544	6,326	30,182
North Dakota	8,028	1,308	2,857	n/a	4,504	702
Ohio	246,259	46,879	153,136	6,289	979	50,937
Oklahoma	74,942	50,482	31,215	2,725	21,278	28,903
Oregon	67,055	45,828	5,463	3,007	3,082	11,112
Pennsylvania	173,235	109,795	122,209	12,631	661	35,580
Rhode Island	9,985	18,901	3,965	1,366	n/a	2,697
South Carolina	67,175	37,684	124,892	1,211	1,342	16,568
South Dakota	11,444	3,031	n/a	n/a	17,523	2,989
Tennessee	147,692	44,461	115,403	3,523	1,315	20,017
Texas	205,226	1,045,675	245,428	33,260	7,128	54,070
Utah	44,004	30,241	3,347	2,450	3,560	4,725
Vermont	11,570	797	n/a	n/a	n/a	806
Virginia	87,795	41,652	96,880	8,725	520	19,373
Washington	76,880	72,371	19,136	12,758	5,490	26,322
West Virginia	73,590	1,503	4,852	n/a	n/a	5,933
Wisconsin	76,863	31,125	46,404	6,652	3,961	13,898
Wyoming	11,553	5,457	n/a	n/a	1,754	n/a
United States	**3,264,566**	**4,436,361**	**3,042,507**	**465,808**	**194,367**	**465,565**

Notes: Poverty estimates differ based on the source of Census data. Census data on poverty is collected through both the American Community Survey (ACS) and Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS provides the most accurate national data on poverty and is therefore the official source of national poverty estimates. The ACS uses a larger sample size and is preferred for state-level poverty data. For national estimates, all racial categories exclude children of Hispanic ethnicity. For state estimates, only the "White" racial category excludes children of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic children can be of any race. "N/A" means data were not available.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau. 2019. "2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates," Tables B17020B-I. https://data.census.gov/cedsci/; U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. 2019. "2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplement." Accessed using Data Ferrett. https://dataferrett.census.gov/.

In 2018, more than 25 percent of Black children were poor in 35 states and the District of Columbia; Hispanic children, in 29 states; and American Indian/Alaska Native children, in 20 states.

Table 6: Percent of Poor Children by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaska Native	Two or More Races
Alabama	13.1%	37.7%	41.1%	6.9%	22.3%	30.7%
Alaska	7.4	10.4	16.3	26.9	27.8	13.2
Arizona	9.7	26.6	26.4	7.5	43.9	19.5
Arkansas	17.1	32.6	44.9	28.7	29.2	34.0
California	9.2	22.8	28.4	9.7	20.3	12.2
Colorado	7.4	18.6	26.2	9.1	24.1	12.3
Connecticut	5.7	30.5	24.9	5.9	n/a	16.5
Delaware	7.7	31.9	32.3	9.5	n/a	24.5
District of Columbia	3.5	13.5	35.7	8.8	n/a	6.9
Florida	11.7	24.1	21.4	10.1	22.7	17.0
Georgia	11.4	29.6	29.4	8.3	27.6	23.4
Hawaii	9.8	14.1	3.6	10.6	n/a	14.1
Idaho	10.7	28.6	n/a	7.4	24.2	20.5
Illinois	9.1	20.4	35.4	9.1	13.8	17.6
Indiana	12.6	27.2	37.8	20.3	19.1	28.6
Iowa	9.4	25.3	40.8	6.7	14.8	28.9
Kansas	10.1	24.7	32.4	10.3	31.9	22.7
Kentucky	20.2	33.1	41.8	13.1	n/a	26.3
Louisiana	14.1	29.5	43.2	8.9	16.5	25.0
Maine	13.8	25.6	17.6	n/a	34.6	17.5
Maryland	5.8	13.9	19.1	6.6	n/a	8.9
Massachusetts	5.8	30.1	22.4	9.4	n/a	15.8
Michigan	13.8	26.4	38.2	14.0	25.4	26.6
Minnesota	6.2	23.4	33.4	16.5	39.4	14.3
Mississippi	13.7	34.4	43.2	25.4	60.1	27.3
Missouri	13.9	26.8	39.1	3.5	17.0	21.5
Montana	12.9	11.2	n/a	n/a	41.7	18.9
Nebraska	8.2	24.3	30.0	8.3	30.4	16.8
Nevada	8.7	22.9	29.6	8.2	37.2	17.8
New Hampshire	8.8	30.7	37.4	9.4	n/a	10.3
New Jersey	6.9	23.2	23.2	6.9	9.6	11.1
New Mexico	14.3	30.0	21.3	17.0	41.1	21.2
New York	11.9	28.1	26.7	16.5	23.3	19.5
North Carolina	11.4	33.5	31.2	14.9	22.9	21.5
North Dakota	6.0	14.6	40.2	n/a	31.7	9.2
Ohio	13.6	29.7	42.4	10.9	21.1	28.1
Oklahoma	15.2	30.9	42.2	15.0	24.7	23.3
Oregon	12.5	23.9	26.4	8.8	31.2	14.8
Pennsylvania	10.1	33.8	35.0	13.2	13.5	22.8
Rhode Island	8.7	36.4	21.5	21.9	n/a	22.2
South Carolina	11.4	36.6	38.8	7.5	23.2	27.7
South Dakota	7.6	27.0	n/a	n/a	60.1	26.6
Tennessee	15.4	30.8	40.4	13.8	40.7	26.2
Texas	9.0	28.8	27.3	10.3	18.2	16.0
Utah	6.5	18.7	25.3	19.9	35.3	9.2
Vermont	11.5	27.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	17.0
Virginia	9.0	16.2	27.1	7.7	12.3	12.0
Washington	8.4	20.7	26.5	10.0	23.0	13.4
West Virginia	23.3	21.6	39.1	n/a	n/a	38.2
Wisconsin	8.7	21.0	42.4	15.7	31.2	19.3
Wyoming	11.3	28.8	n/a	n/a	32.0	n/a
United States	**8.9%**	**23.7%**	**30.1%**	**11.4%**	**29.1%**	**15.0%**

Notes: Poverty estimates differ based on the source of Census data. Census data on poverty is collected through both the American Community Survey (ACS) and Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS provides the most accurate national data on poverty and is therefore the official source of national poverty estimates. The ACS uses a larger sample size and is preferred for state-level poverty data. For national estimates, all racial categories exclude children of Hispanic ethnicity. For state estimates, only the "White" racial category excludes children of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic children can be of any race. "N/A" means data were not available.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau. 2019. "2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates," Tables B17020B-I. https://data.census.gov/cedsci/; U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. 2019. "2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplement." Accessed using Data Ferrett. https://dataferrett.census.gov/.

In 2017, the median income of Black ($40,100), Hispanic ($46,400) and American Indian ($42,400) families with children was about half that of White families with children ($88,200).

Table 7: Median Family Income among Households with Children by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

	Total	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	American Indian
Alabama	$58,200	$74,800	$32,300	$30,600	$95,500	$46,100	S
Alaska	79,400	93,200	70,300	S	68,000	72,000	41,600
Arizona	62,300	85,600	42,900	45,700	98,800	56,400	33,300
Arkansas	53,600	64,300	36,700	31,700	57,100	52,100	S
California	76,900	114,500	50,900	48,500	116,900	81,000	48,900
Colorado	82,900	100,900	50,800	55,200	100,200	65,300	45,400
Connecticut	91,100	120,600	42,900	49,900	95,400	73,800	S
Delaware	71,000	88,400	41,300	41,800	122,700	S	S
District of Columbia	95,200	215,600	74,600	30,600	S	S	S
Florida	59,300	78,300	46,100	40,500	88,000	58,700	63,500
Georgia	64,700	85,800	41,400	44,500	90,000	59,800	53,700
Hawaii	87,100	90,700	77,800	S	95,500	81,000	S
Idaho	63,200	66,400	43,200	S	92,600	66,500	38,600
Illinois	75,700	95,400	50,800	34,500	109,100	62,100	S
Indiana	66,100	74,900	44,300	31,500	91,200	51,400	S
Iowa	74,900	80,500	45,300	26,300	67,800	32,700	S
Kansas	68,900	80,000	41,500	37,400	81,100	55,900	27,500
Kentucky	61,400	67,300	38,700	32,400	55,600	57,200	S
Louisiana	57,200	81,700	36,300	26,800	74,000	41,600	22,300
Maine	73,500	75,500	S	S	S	45,400	58,300
Maryland	97,700	122,100	63,300	68,500	121,300	88,500	S
Massachusetts	101,200	123,300	38,700	50,100	119,100	55,700	S
Michigan	67,000	76,900	41,700	32,700	100,400	50,500	56,800
Minnesota	89,700	101,600	43,400	40,300	81,400	53,200	38,100
Mississippi	51,700	71,400	41,600	30,900	S	S	S
Missouri	66,000	74,200	48,800	31,500	84,500	60,900	63,700
Montana	70,300	73,100	47,400	S	S	42,800	33,400
Nebraska	72,800	82,900	43,600	35,600	65,300	47,000	35,100
Nevada	63,000	84,600	50,200	36,700	80,000	69,700	51,900
New Hampshire	94,100	98,100	48,200	S	90,900	S	S
New Jersey	100,000	129,500	49,900	51,900	143,000	81,400	S
New Mexico	52,100	74,900	44,000	50,200	100,900	66,600	31,500
New York	74,200	100,900	43,900	44,100	74,100	54,100	45,800
North Carolina	63,800	81,500	35,600	39,400	97,000	46,200	40,600
North Dakota	83,400	91,700	61,800	S	S	S	26,100
Ohio	67,400	77,500	34,500	30,400	101,400	39,800	S
Oklahoma	56,900	66,200	41,300	30,300	54,100	48,800	44,500
Oregon	70,400	77,300	44,500	37,500	89,900	51,600	41,200
Pennsylvania	76,500	87,600	36,300	38,000	91,500	41,000	S
Rhode Island	80,000	100,600	36,700	39,400	74,700	S	S
South Carolina	58,000	77,900	37,600	31,000	70,800	42,200	S
South Dakota	73,000	81,700	49,700	S	S	S	19,600
Tennessee	59,600	68,500	35,300	35,200	86,000	57,500	S
Texas	65,500	97,300	45,800	47,900	101,900	72,200	58,300
Utah	78,600	85,700	46,300	59,900	71,000	69,900	50,000
Vermont	68,900	69,700	S	S	S	S	S
Virginia	86,700	101,300	56,700	49,600	130,200	71,900	67,600
Washington	82,200	93,400	46,600	44,300	105,200	72,500	41,500
West Virginia	53,600	56,200	S	22,400	S	S	S
Wisconsin	75,300	84,700	40,700	30,900	81,400	46,900	43,600
Wyoming	73,000	77,000	55,200	S	S	S	41,800
United States	**$71,400**	**$88,200**	**$46,400**	**$40,100**	**$101,600**	**$62,100**	**$42,400**

Notes: "S" means estimates were suppressed when confidence interval around the percent was greater than or equal to 10 percentage points. Racial/ethnic categories are presented in the order of their share in the child population.

Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. 2019. "Median Family Income among Households with Children by Race and Ethnicity, 2017." https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/8782-median-family-income-among-households-with-children-by-race-and-ethnicity#detailed/2/2-53/false/871/4038,4040,4039,2638,2597,4758,1353/17618.

In 2019, a person working full-time, year-round at minimum wage could not afford the monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom rental unit in any state or the District of Columbia.

Table 8: Rental Housing Affordability, FY2019

	Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a Two-Bedroom Rental Unit	Minimum Wage ($/hr)	Number of Full-Time Jobs at Minimum Wage Needed to Afford Two-Bedroom FMR	Hourly Wage Necessary to Afford FMR with One Full-Time Job
Alabama	$776	$7.25[a]	2.1	$14.92
Alaska	1,292	9.89	2.5	24.84
Arizona	1,015	11.00	1.8	19.52
Arkansas	742	9.25	1.5	14.26
California	1,804	11.00	2.9	34.69
Colorado	1,317	11.10	2.3	25.33
Connecticut	1,321	10.10	2.5	25.40
Delaware	1,142	8.75	2.5	21.97
District of Columbia	1,665	14.00	2.3	32.02
Florida	1,189	8.46	2.7	22.86
Georgia	958	7.25	2.5	18.42
Hawaii	1,914	10.10	3.6	36.82
Idaho	804	7.25	2.1	15.47
Illinois	1,084	8.25	2.5	20.85
Indiana	834	7.25	2.2	16.03
Iowa	803	7.25	2.1	15.44
Kansas	828	7.25	2.2	15.92
Kentucky	772	7.25	2.0	14.84
Louisiana	877	7.25[a]	2.3	16.86
Maine	1,035	11.00	1.8	19.91
Maryland	1,431	10.10	2.7	27.52
Massachusetts	1,758	12.00	2.8	33.81
Michigan	897	9.45	1.8	17.25
Minnesota	1,027	9.86	2.0	19.74
Mississippi	750	7.25[a]	2.0	14.43
Missouri	832	8.60	1.9	16.00
Montana	830	8.50	1.9	15.97
Nebraska	836	9.00	1.8	16.08
Nevada	980	8.25	2.3	18.85
New Hampshire	1,208	7.25	3.2	23.23
New Jersey	1,501	10.00	3.3	28.86
New Mexico	850	7.50	2.2	16.34
New York	1,599	11.10	2.8	30.76
North Carolina	881	7.25	2.3	16.95
North Dakota	866	7.25	2.3	16.65
Ohio	818	8.55	1.8	15.73
Oklahoma	808	7.25	2.1	15.54
Oregon	1,194	11.25	2.0	22.97
Pennsylvania	1,006	7.25	2.7	19.35
Rhode Island	1,085	10.50	2.0	20.86
South Carolina	898	7.25[a]	2.4	17.27
South Dakota	796	9.10	1.7	15.30
Tennessee	862	7.25[a]	2.3	16.58
Texas	1,055	7.25	2.8	20.29
Utah	952	7.25	2.5	18.30
Vermont	1,184	10.78	2.1	22.78
Virginia	1,203	7.25	3.2	23.13
Washington	1,445	12.00	2.3	27.78
West Virginia	742	8.75	1.6	14.27
Wisconsin	872	7.25	2.3	16.77
Wyoming	856	7.25	2.3	16.46
United States	**$1,194**	**$7.25**	**3.2**	**$22.96**

[a] In these states federal minimum wage law supersedes state minimum wage laws because the federal minimum wage is greater than the state minimum wage or there is no state minimum wage.

Notes: Affordability is defined as rent not being more than 30 percent of monthly income. Fair Market Rent (FMR) is the 40th percentile of gross rents for typical, non-substandard rental units. It is calculated annually by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Sources: National Low Income Housing Coalition. 2019. "Out of Reach 2019." https://reports.nlihc.org/sites/default/files/oor/OOR_2019.pdf; U.S. Department of Labor. "Consolidated Minimum Wage Table." Updated as of July 1, 2019. https://www.dol.gov/whd/minwage/mw-consolidated.htm.

The number of homeless children and youth in public schools has more than doubled since the start of the Great Recession. Only 13 states saw decreases between the 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 school years.

Table 9: Homeless Children Enrolled in Public Schools, Select School Years

	School Year:					Percent Change between 2006-2007 and 2016-2017	Percent Change between 2015-2016 and 2016-2017
	2006-2007	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017		
Alabama	10,907	19,266	19,373	14,112	15,931	46.1%	12.9%
Alaska	3,216	3,934	4,018	3,784	4,041	25.7	6.8
Arizona	19,628	28,777	28,393	24,770	25,454	29.7	2.8
Arkansas	7,080	11,180	10,756	11,984	13,104	85.1	9.3
California	178,014	284,086	235,983	246,296	262,935	47.7	6.8
Colorado	11,978	23,681	24,146	23,014	21,062	75.8	-8.5
Connecticut	1,980	2,964	3,192	3,759	4,293	116.8	14.2
Delaware	1,842	4,351	3,098	3,227	3,018	63.8	-6.5
District of Columbia	824	3,772	3,551	6,260	6,415	678.5	2.5
Florida	30,554	67,402	73,117	72,042	75,106	145.8	4.3
Georgia	14,017	36,845	37,791	38,474	38,336	173.5	-0.4
Hawaii	1,132	2,634	3,526	3,790	2,958	161.3	-22.0
Idaho	1,875	6,447	7,162	7,143	7,512	300.6	5.2
Illinois	19,821	54,452	52,333	50,949	51,617	160.4	1.3
Indiana	8,249	17,926	19,205	17,863	18,431	123.4	3.2
Iowa	2,886	6,828	6,936	6,774	6,789	135.2	0.2
Kansas	3,569	10,378	9,715	9,265	9,297	160.5	0.3
Kentucky	18,337	27,227	27,836	27,603	26,826	46.3	-2.8
Louisiana	34,102	20,402	20,277	20,254	30,481	-10.6	50.5
Maine	1,055	1,986	1,934	2,271	2,515	138.4	10.7
Maryland	8,456	16,239	16,096	16,267	17,122	102.5	5.3
Massachusetts	11,863	17,538	19,353	20,929	20,872	75.9	-0.3
Michigan	24,066	38,117	40,861	39,092	36,811	53.0	-5.8
Minnesota	6,008	14,343	15,196	16,550	17,750	195.4	7.3
Mississippi	12,856	9,680	10,309	9,284	9,979	-22.4	7.5
Missouri	13,620	29,784	30,650	32,133	33,857	148.6	5.4
Montana	2,202	2,640	3,075	3,003	3,606	63.8	20.1
Nebraska	1,633	3,449	3,317	3,422	3,592	120.0	5.0
Nevada	5,374	14,865	17,178	20,696	16,765	212.0	-19.0
New Hampshire	1,983	3,276	3,335	3,349	3,913	97.3	16.8
New Jersey	4,279	10,303	10,150	10,391	10,994	156.9	5.8
New Mexico	4,383	11,949	10,279	10,071	11,625	165.2	15.4
New York	44,018	116,700	118,435	139,959	148,418	237.2	6.0
North Carolina	12,659	24,492	26,613	26,339	29,297	131.4	11.2
North Dakota	1,209	2,395	2,715	2,230	2,153	78.1	-3.5
Ohio	13,578	28,632	27,939	29,403	30,385	123.8	3.3
Oklahoma	8,284	25,008	26,979	26,268	27,096	227.1	3.2
Oregon	15,517	21,058	22,637	22,958	24,322	56.7	5.9
Pennsylvania	12,935	21,309	22,014	23,164	25,109	94.1	8.4
Rhode Island	667	997	1,004	1,049	1,231	84.6	17.3
South Carolina	6,033	12,809	13,353	14,140	11,767	95.0	-16.8
South Dakota	1,038	1,835	2,156	1,958	2,018	94.4	3.1
Tennessee	6,567	29,663	13,259	15,404	16,851	156.6	9.4
Texas	33,896	111,759	113,063	115,676	111,177	228.0	-3.9
Utah	9,991	14,579	14,999	15,094	15,438	54.5	2.3
Vermont	764	1,145	1,124	1,098	1,097	43.6	-0.1
Virginia	9,898	18,026	17,876	18,577	20,593	108.1	10.9
Washington	16,853	32,539	35,511	39,127	40,930	142.9	4.6
West Virginia	2,984	7,430	7,955	9,320	9,024	202.4	-3.2
Wisconsin	8,103	19,471	18,366	18,592	19,264	137.7	3.6
Wyoming	675	1,447	1,556	1,625	1,908	182.7	17.4
United States	**673,458**	**1,298,015**	**1,259,695**	**1,300,802**	**1,351,085**	**100.6%**	**0.2%**

Sources: National Center for Homeless Education. 2009. "Education for Homesless Children and Youths Program: Analysis of Data." https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/data_comp_04-07.pdf; National Center for Homeless Education. 2017. "Federal Data Summary School Years 2012-13 to 2015-16: Education for Homeless Children and Youth," Table 4. https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/data-comp-1314-1516.pdf; National Center for Homeless Education. 2019. "Federal Data Summary School Years 2014-15 to 2016-17: Education For Homeless Children and Youth." Table 4. https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Federal-Data-Summary-SY-14.15-to-16.17-Final-Published-2.12.19.pdf.

In 2017, 13 states and District of Columbia had at least 1 in 5 children living in food-insecure households. Food insecurity increases the risk of obesity. In 2017, more than 1 in 4 children were overweight or obese in 12 of those states and the District of Columbia as well as 29 other states.

Table 10: Child Hunger and Obesity, 2017

	Children Living in Food-Insecure Households[a]			Children Ages 10-17 Overweight or Obese[c]	
	Number	Percent	State Rank[b]	Percent	State Rank[d]
Alabama	243,880	22.3%	45	33.2%	39
Alaska	34,690	18.7	34	23.8	5
Arizona	348,550	21.3	43	24.1	7
Arkansas	167,440	23.6	49	26.9	16
California	1,638,430	18.1	29	30.1	27
Colorado	177,360	14.0	7	27.7	20
Connecticut	115,240	15.5	12	20.7	1
Delaware	34,750	17.0	20	28.9	23
District of Columbia	26,450	21.2	—	35.6	—
Florida	854,880	20.4	41	36.2	46
Georgia	503,370	20.0	38	32.7	35
Hawaii	53,540	17.5	26	30.4	28
Idaho	69,920	15.8	14	22.6	3
Illinois	453,260	15.7	13	34.1	42
Indiana	273,380	17.4	23	25.9	13
Iowa	111,520	15.3	10	33.2	39
Kansas	130,210	18.3	30	32.1	34
Kentucky	186,660	18.4	32	40.2	49
Louisiana	255,640	23.0	48	28.0	21
Maine	47,020	18.5	33	29.5	26
Maryland	204,660	15.2	9	35.9	45
Massachusetts	159,950	11.7	2	25.9	13
Michigan	345,130	15.9	15	33.1	37
Minnesota	163,310	12.6	4	24.9	9
Mississippi	163,530	22.9	47	41.0	50
Missouri	243,110	17.5	26	26.0	15
Montana	36,910	16.1	17	27.6	18
Nebraska	82,370	17.4	23	28.5	22
Nevada	136,800	20.0	38	27.5	17
New Hampshire	31,640	12.3	3	25.1	10
New Jersey	260,340	13.2	5	34.9	44
New Mexico	118,030	24.1	50	33.8	41
New York	732,300	17.6	28	31.1	30
North Carolina	461,630	20.1	40	30.4	28
North Dakota	16,900	9.8	1	21.8	2
Ohio	510,030	19.6	37	31.6	33
Oklahoma	213,720	22.2	44	36.9	47
Oregon	165,290	18.9	35	23.5	4
Pennsylvania	437,340	16.4	18	29.0	24
Rhode Island	35,760	17.3	21	31.4	31
South Carolina	202,110	18.3	30	33.1	37
South Dakota	34,970	16.4	18	24.0	6
Tennessee	285,770	18.9	35	37.6	48
Texas	1,658,680	22.5	46	31.5	32
Utah	135,940	14.7	8	25.5	11
Vermont	18,760	15.9	15	32.8	36
Virginia	247,470	13.2	5	27.6	18
Washington	284,760	17.3	21	24.6	8
West Virginia	76,970	20.6	42	34.7	43
Wisconsin	197,290	15.4	11	25.8	12
Wyoming	23,960	17.4	23	29.1	25
United States	**12,540,000**	**17.0%**		**30.7%**	

[a] Food-insecure households are households with children that had difficulty meeting basic food needs for adults, children or both.

[b] States are ranked 1-50 with 1 meaning the lowest percent of children living in food-insecure households and 50 meaning the highest percent of children living in food-insecure households.

[c] Overweight is defined as BMI-for-age between the 85th and 95th percentile; obese is defined as BMI-for-age greater than or equal to the 95th percentile.

[d] States are ranked 1-50 with 1 meaning the lowest percent of children that are overweight or obese and 50 meaning the highest percent of children that are overweight or obese.

Sources: 2019. "Map the Meal Gap 2019: A Report on County and Congressional District Food Insecurity and County Food Cost in the United States in 2017." Feeding America. https://www.feedingamerica.org/sites/default/files/2019-05/2017-map-the-meal-gap-full.pdf; 2017 National Survey of Children's Health. 2018. "Indicator 1.4a: Weight Status (BMI) in 3 categories, Age 10-17 Years." Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health. https://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/allstates?q=6472.

In FY2018, nearly 1 in 4 children benefited from SNAP. In FY2019, nearly 1 in 6 children under age 5 relied on WIC during years of critical development.

Table 11: Average Monthly Number of Children Participating in SNAP and WIC

	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), FY2018			Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), FY2019[a]			
		As a Percent of:		Number of:			
	Number	All Children[b]	All SNAP Participants	All Participants	Infants	Children Under 5	As a Percent of Children Under 5[c]
Alabama	347,000	31.8%	46.3%	115,410	31,411	56,127	19.1%
Alaska	37,000	20.1	41.0	15,978	3,631	8,647	16.3
Arizona	389,000	23.7	47.3	127,498	33,274	65,409	15.0
Arkansas	172,000	24.5	47.2	67,231	19,933	30,040	15.8
California	1,901,000	21.1	49.5	929,173	197,317	527,801	21.6
Colorado	203,000	16.0	45.7	81,736	18,873	43,598	12.9
Connecticut	136,000	18.5	35.8	45,767	12,189	23,166	12.6
Delaware	59,000	29.0	43.8	16,358	4,534	8,020	14.6
District of Columbia	37,000	29.0	33.5	11,844	3,514	5,244	11.5
Florida	1,228,000	29.0	40.4	429,378	107,952	217,958	19.1
Georgia	721,000	28.8	47.8	202,915	57,267	93,625	14.2
Hawaii	62,000	20.4	38.7	25,415	6,205	13,295	15.2
Idaho	74,000	16.6	47.4	31,000	7,390	16,315	14.0
Illinois	775,000	27.1	43.3	182,341	52,095	86,501	11.4
Indiana	288,000	18.4	47.5	138,611	35,443	70,738	16.9
Iowa	144,000	19.7	43.4	58,064	13,959	30,943	15.6
Kansas	95,000	13.5	45.0	48,536	12,002	25,410	13.4
Kentucky	239,000	23.7	39.9	94,296	26,122	46,105	16.7
Louisiana	401,000	36.6	46.8	103,170	31,764	44,346	14.4
Maine	55,000	22.0	35.3	17,355	4,138	9,578	14.9
Maryland	252,000	18.8	39.6	122,569	29,934	63,446	17.4
Massachusetts	265,000	19.4	34.9	103,315	22,807	57,846	16.1
Michigan	470,000	21.7	37.6	205,364	51,630	109,190	19.1
Minnesota	186,000	14.3	44.7	100,123	22,578	55,580	15.6
Mississippi	244,000	34.6	48.6	78,457	22,878	37,147	20.0
Missouri	319,000	23.2	45.3	106,733	30,430	49,032	13.2
Montana	44,000	19.2	39.3	15,754	3,814	8,512	13.6
Nebraska	81,000	17.0	48.9	33,516	7,909	18,074	13.6
Nevada	184,000	26.7	42.5	57,513	14,251	29,977	16.1
New Hampshire	35,000	13.6	41.1	12,163	2,639	7,016	11.0
New Jersey	331,000	16.9	44.1	134,936	32,525	70,305	13.6
New Mexico	190,000	39.4	42.7	37,538	9,382	19,103	15.4
New York	1,006,000	24.7	37.0	378,859	89,623	201,163	17.6
North Carolina	441,000	19.2	41.1	206,788	53,672	102,381	16.8
North Dakota	22,000	12.3	43.0	10,662	2,474	5,865	10.7
Ohio	579,000	22.3	41.6	192,574	63,679	82,895	11.9
Oklahoma	262,000	27.4	46.4	66,620	17,571	32,864	12.6
Oregon	198,000	22.7	32.4	81,226	16,783	46,577	19.9
Pennsylvania	629,000	23.7	35.2	202,167	52,169	105,331	15.0
Rhode Island	50,000	24.4	32.8	17,962	4,431	9,717	17.9
South Carolina	302,000	27.3	46.9	84,596	26,070	36,565	12.5
South Dakota	43,000	19.8	49.1	14,896	3,686	8,065	13.0
Tennessee	414,000	27.5	43.6	112,155	34,463	47,981	11.8
Texas	2,035,000	27.5	54.2	681,555	178,938	315,825	15.6
Utah	95,000	10.2	51.6	43,646	10,424	22,946	9.1
Vermont	23,000	19.8	32.4	11,321	2,114	6,848	23.1
Virginia	323,000	17.3	45.4	109,469	30,113	52,658	10.3
Washington	296,000	17.8	34.3	135,297	28,503	76,958	16.6
West Virginia	112,000	30.8	35.7	32,674	8,884	16,123	16.9
Wisconsin	260,000	20.4	41.2	87,666	21,199	47,845	14.3
Wyoming	13,000	9.6	46.1	7,603	1,779	4,027	11.2
United States	**17,067,000**	**23.3%**	**43.6%**	**6,227,793**	**1,576,363**	**3,170,722**	**16.0%**

[a] Average monthly participation data from October 2018 to June 2019. All data are preliminary and subject to revision. Excludes participation from American Indian tribal organizations.

[b] Calculations made by the Children's Defense Fund based on the annual estimates of the resident population on July 1, 2017.

[c] Calculations made by the Children's Defense Fund based on the annual estimates of the resident population on July 1, 2018.

Sources: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. 2019. "Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2018," Table B.14. https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/resource-files/Characteristics2018.pdf; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2019. WIC Program Data. "Monthly Data-State Level Participation by Category and Program Costs – FY 2019 (Preliminary)." https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/wic-program; U.S. Census Bureau. 2019. "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018," Table PEPASR6H. https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk.

Nearly 21.2 million children received free or reduced-price lunch during the 2017-2018 school year, but less than 3 million of them received meals in summer 2018. In 44 states, more than 4 in 5 children who received free or reduced-price lunch did not participate in Summer Nutrition Programs.

Table 12: School and Summer Feeding Programs, 2017-2018 School Year and Summer 2018

	Number of Children Participating in:			Summer Food Service Participation as a Percent of Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Participation	State Rank Based on Summer Food Service Participation as a Percent of Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Participation[a]
	Free and Reduced-Price Lunch	Free and Reduced-Price Breakfast	Summer Food Service Programs		
Alabama	381,580	227,749	36,351	9.5%	35
Alaska[b]	41,672	22,984	3,719	8.9	37
Arizona	488,816	269,293	56,979	11.7	29
Arkansas	240,289	157,877	24,246	10.1	33
California	2,582,731	1,451,915	413,455	16.0	12
Colorado	235,143	142,030	19,588	8.3	39
Connecticut[b]	178,530	91,829	33,977	19.0	7
Delaware[b]	66,831	41,979	10,415	15.6	15
District of Columbia[b]	47,708	32,317	15,274	32.0	–
Florida[b]	1,548,519	792,185	194,458	12.6	28
Georgia[b]	922,180	553,981	146,746	15.9	13
Hawaii[b]	65,867	26,170	5,353	8.1	42
Idaho[b]	96,490	54,956	17,869	18.5	8
Illinois[b]	825,852	410,643	87,412	10.6	31
Indiana	455,988	233,605	68,609	15.0	19
Iowa	184,169	80,426	18,625	10.1	32
Kansas	193,888	96,866	17,154	8.8	38
Kentucky[b]	430,425	283,974	35,528	8.3	40
Louisiana[b]	460,391	279,739	24,918	5.4	49
Maine	59,874	36,802	15,214	25.4	2
Maryland	315,147	195,775	65,425	20.8	6
Massachusetts	347,189	186,747	53,772	15.5	17
Michigan[b]	563,343	331,976	65,338	11.6	30
Minnesota	289,591	158,570	46,437	16.0	11
Mississippi	308,253	185,268	24,034	7.8	44
Missouri	371,665	226,474	29,343	7.9	43
Montana[b]	50,041	29,479	9,091	18.2	9
Nebraska	129,298	57,068	8,470	6.6	48
Nevada[b]	184,484	114,691	13,688	7.4	46
New Hampshire	35,389	15,513	4,826	13.6	24
New Jersey	453,791	267,998	95,512	21.0	5
New Mexico[b]	183,284	128,556	45,816	25.0	4
New York[b]	1,384,373	717,607	348,387	25.2	3
North Carolina[b]	681,966	397,039	90,724	13.3	26
North Dakota[b]	34,236	17,351	2,823	8.2	41
Ohio[b]	658,813	373,380	61,926	9.4	36
Oklahoma	326,695	188,879	16,612	5.1	50
Oregon[b]	215,096	118,377	30,808	14.3	22
Pennsylvania	688,140	352,458	89,416	13.0	27
Rhode Island	52,702	27,672	9,235	17.5	10
South Carolina[b]	368,719	231,515	54,749	14.8	20
South Dakota	49,649	23,007	7,640	15.4	18
Tennessee[b]	515,934	333,413	69,516	13.5	25
Texas	2,666,261	1,670,472	178,430	6.7	47
Utah[b]	166,263	65,572	25,886	15.6	16
Vermont[b]	27,224	18,922	7,826	28.7	1
Virginia[b]	457,822	280,210	64,294	14.0	23
Washington	354,622	166,162	34,867	9.8	34
West Virginia[b]	146,284	122,378	11,228	7.7	45
Wisconsin[b]	287,665	150,866	41,996	14.6	21
Wyoming[b]	25,542	11,773	4,012	15.7	14
United States	**21,846,422**	**12,452,485**	**2,858,022**	**13.1%**	

[a] States are ranked 1-50 with 1 meaning the highest percent of children who receive free or reduced-price lunch also participated in Summer Nutrition Programs and 50 meaning the lowest number of children who receive free or reduced-price lunch also participate in Summer Nutrition Programs.

[b] In these states, 50 percent or more of eligible school districts adopted the Community Eligiblity Provision for the 2017-2018 school year. These high poverty school districts offered breakfast and lunch at no charge to all students without having to collect and process individual meal applications.

Note: Participation data are based on average daily meals served from September through May for the School Lunch and Breakfast Programs and in July for the Summer Food Service Program.

Sources: Girouard, Diane, Crystal FitzSimons, and Randy Rosso. 2019. "School Breakfast Scorecard: School Year 2017-2018." Food Research and Action Center (FRAC). https://www.frac.org/wp-content/uploads/school-breakfast-scorecard-sy-2017-2018.pdf; Hayes, Clarissa, Randy Rosso, and Crystal FitzSimons. 2019. "Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation: Summer Nutrition Status Report." FRAC. https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/frac-summer-nutrition-report-2019.pdf; Mauric, Alison et al. 2019. "Community Eligibility: The Key to Hunger-Free Schools: School Year 2018-2019." FRAC. https://www.frac.org/wp-content/uploads/community-eligibility-key-to-hunger-free-schools-sy-2018-2019.pdf.

1 in 18 children in the U.S. were uninsured in 2018—more than 4.2 million children. Hispanic children were much more likely to be uninsured than white, Black and Asian children, and children in families living below 100% of the poverty line were more likely to be uninsured than their counterparts.

Table 13A: Uninsured Children—A Portrait

Number and Percent of People Uninsured by Age, 2017 and 2018

	Uninsured in 2017		Uninsured in 2018		Change 2017-2018	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, All Ages	25,600,000	7.9%	27,462,000	8.5%	1,862,000	7.6%
Under 19	3,856,000	5.0	4,281,000	5.5	425,000	10.0
Under 3	575,000	5.1	699,000	6.4	124,000	25.5
3 to 5 Years	475,000	4.0	515,000	4.3	40,000	7.5
6 to 11 Years	1,123,000	4.6	1,188,000	4.8	65,000	4.3
12 to 18 Years	1,682,000	5.7	1,878,000	6.3	196,000	10.5
19-64	21,248,000	11.0%	22,690,000	11.7%	1,442,000	6.4%

Table 13B: Uninsured Children By Age, Race/Ethnicity, Poverty Level, Citizenship and Region, 2017 and 2018

	Percent Uninsured in 2017	Percent Uninsured in 2018	Percent Change 2017-2018	One out of Every ___ Is Uninsured
All Children Under 19	5.0%	5.5%	10.0%	18
By Age				
Under 3	5.1	6.4	25.5	16
3 to 5 Years	4.0	4.3	7.5	23
6 to 11 Years	4.6	4.8	4.3	21
12 to 18 Years	5.7	6.3	10.5	16
By Race/Ethnicity				
White	3.7	4.2	13.5	24
Hispanic	7.7	8.7	13.0	11
Black	4.5	4.6	2.2	22
Asian	3.6	4.1	13.9	24
By Poverty Level				
Below 100% of poverty	7.5	7.8	4.0	13
100%-399% of poverty	6.1	6.7	9.8	15
400%+ of poverty	1.9	2.6	36.8	38
By Citizenship				
Native-born Citizen	4.7	5.1	8.5	20
Naturalized Citizen	6.4	8.6	34.4	12
Non-Citizen	15.6	18.3	17.3	5
By Region				
Northeast	3.4	3.6	5.9	28
Midwest	4.1	3.8	-7.3	26
South	6.5	7.7	18.5	13
West	4.4%	4.8%	9.1%	21

Notes: Uninsured is defined as not covered by any type of insurance (private or public) for the entire year. The White racial category does not include children of Hispanic ethnicity.

Source: Berchick, Edward, Jessica Barnett and Rachel Upton. 2019. "Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2018 Current Population Reports." U.S. Census Bureau. https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2019/demo/p60-267.pdf.

In 2018, Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) provided comprehensive and affordable health and mental health coverage to nearly 37 million children, but more than 4 million children remained uninsured.

Table 14: Children Uninsured and Enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP, 2018[a]

	Uninsured, Under Age 6		Uninsured, Ages 6-18		Uninsured, Ages 0-18				Child Enrollment in Medicaid and CHIP				
							Change in Coverage 2017-2018[b]	State Rank by Percent Uninsured[c]	Dec 2017	Dec 2018	Change in Enrollment 2017-2018		State Expanded[d]
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number		Number	Number	Number	%	Y/N
Alabama	10,358	3.0%	30,360	3.7%	40,718	3.5%	-4,669	17	637,705	650,406	12,701	2.0%	No
Alaska	5,803	9.2	12,372	9.5	18,175	9.4	547	49	91,360	94,469	3,109	3.4	Yes
Arizona	35,517	6.8	110,767	9.0	146,284	8.4	-13,140	48	771,821	759,466	-12,355	-1.6	Yes
Arkansas	7,929	3.5	25,786	4.9	33,715	4.5	-315	24	436,335	426,599	-9,736	-2.2	Yes
California	64,883	2.2	233,816	3.5	298,699	3.1	1,933	10	5,124,031	4,971,516	-152,515	-3.0	Yes
Colorado	16,213	4.0	46,019	4.9	62,232	4.6	-4,749	25	610,867	588,054	-22,813	-3.7	Yes
Connecticut	5,285	2.5	15,087	2.6	20,372	2.6	3,984	5	331,812	330,253	-1,559	-0.5	Yes
Delaware	1,532	2.4	6,306	4.1	7,838	3.6	-193	19	105,969	105,732	-237	-0.2	Yes
District of Columbia	820	1.6	1,609	1.9	2,429	1.8	-854	—	90,716	90,881	165	0.2	Yes
Florida	76,033	5.6	263,011	8.4	339,044	7.6	-14,184	44	2,556,257	2,487,155	-69,102	-2.7	No
Georgia	54,841	7.1	162,449	8.5	217,290	8.1	-17,661	46	1,266,151	1,245,555	-20,596	-1.6	No
Hawaii	2,690	2.6	5,620	2.6	8,310	2.6	-1,272	7	144,476	140,392	-4,084	-2.8	Yes
Idaho	6,841	4.9	21,957	6.6	28,798	6.1	-7,161	40	216,479	202,303	-14,176	-6.5	No*
Illinois	25,912	2.9	76,554	3.6	102,466	3.4	-13,117	15	1,424,819	1,356,850	-67,969	-4.8	Yes
Indiana	30,734	6.1	78,260	6.7	108,994	6.6	-3,209	41	798,671	800,565	1,894	0.2	Yes
Iowa	6,385	2.7	14,637	2.7	21,022	2.7	3,022	8	324,934	334,623	9,689	3.0	Yes
Kansas	10,820	4.9	27,317	5.2	38,137	5.1	1,339	30	269,068	270,256	1,188	0.4	No
Kentucky	12,973	4.0	27,051	3.7	40,024	3.8	882	20	576,740	564,123	-12,617	-2.2	Yes
Louisiana	10,298	2.8	28,906	3.6	39,204	3.4	-3,137	14	739,852	713,819	-26,033	-3.5	Yes
Maine	3,896	5.0	10,616	5.7	14,512	5.5	-1,087	35	110,245	104,796	-5,449	-4.9	No*
Maryland	11,974	2.8	34,796	3.5	46,770	3.3	7,306	12	614,353	618,583	4,230	0.7	Yes
Massachusetts	4,455	1.0	13,501	1.3	17,956	1.2	3,929	1	708,729	685,233	-23,496	-3.3	Yes
Michigan	21,158	3.1	56,701	3.5	77,859	3.4	-8,682	16	950,347	948,635	-1,712	-0.2	Yes
Minnesota	10,436	2.5	34,758	3.7	45,194	3.3	2,011	11	533,361	536,246	2,885	0.5	Yes
Mississippi	8,021	3.7	27,408	5.1	35,429	4.7	1,564	26	442,959	420,209	-22,750	-5.1	No
Missouri	23,431	5.3	59,102	5.9	82,533	5.7	-8,027	36	620,110	564,476	-55,634	-9.0	No
Montana	3,707	5.0	11,210	6.6	14,917	6.1	-1,053	39	128,671	127,863	-808	-0.6	Yes
Nebraska	8,496	5.4	17,732	5.2	26,228	5.2	-513	32	162,432	164,913	2,481	1.5	No*
Nevada	14,288	6.5	43,252	8.6	57,540	8.0	13	45	304,036	303,343	-693	-0.2	Yes
New Hampshire	1,452	1.9	5,804	2.8	7,256	2.6	-918	6	93,672	91,337	-2,335	-2.5	Yes
New Jersey	19,241	3.1	60,520	4.2	79,761	3.9	-1,561	22	842,208	826,159	-16,049	-1.9	Yes
New Mexico	6,148	4.4	20,661	5.6	26,809	5.3	-355	33	342,450	330,359	-12,091	-3.5	Yes
New York	32,491	2.4	74,890	2.5	107,381	2.5	10,122	4	2,495,945	2,504,152	8,207	0.3	Yes
North Carolina	28,389	4.0	101,673	5.9	130,062	5.3	-11,496	34	1,462,960	1,476,805	13,845	0.9	No
North Dakota	4,126	6.6	7,049	5.7	11,175	6.0	2,643	38	44,054	43,094	-960	-2.2	Yes
Ohio	41,642	5.0	90,925	4.7	132,567	4.8	-7,172	28	1,199,240	1,143,206	-56,034	-4.7	Yes
Oklahoma	20,191	6.5	63,225	9.0	83,416	8.2	-1,020	47	507,980	507,792	-188	-0.0	No
Oregon	9,183	3.3	23,708	3.7	32,891	3.6	83	18	419,719	414,548	-5,171	-1.2	Yes
Pennsylvania	41,652	5.0	82,129	4.1	123,781	4.4	1,136	23	1,402,983	1,390,084	-12,899	-0.9	Yes
Rhode Island	1,697	2.5	3,088	2.0	4,785	2.2	-152	3	123,138	122,710	-428	-0.3	Yes
South Carolina	13,465	3.9	42,211	5.1	55,676	4.7	4,523	27	649,599	653,431	3,832	0.6	No
South Dakota	3,756	5.2	9,555	6.2	13,311	5.9	537	37	80,698	78,791	-1,907	-2.4	No
Tennessee	20,741	4.3	62,183	5.6	82,924	5.2	-12,145	31	876,131	787,826	-88,305	-10.1	No
Texas	198,014	8.3	674,780	12.4	872,794	11.2	-38,124	50	3,552,079	3,406,298	-145,781	-4.1	No
Utah	19,624	6.6	52,634	7.7	72,258	7.4	-1,071	43	210,398	195,061	-15,337	-7.3	No*
Vermont	445	1.2	2,018	2.3	2,463	2.0	-435	2	63,873	63,270	-603	-0.9	Yes
Virginia	27,337	4.5	74,231	5.3	101,568	5.1	-150	29	683,182	702,460	19,278	2.8	Yes
Washington	12,993	2.4	34,489	2.9	47,482	2.7	-1,384	9	844,862	829,464	-15,398	-1.8	Yes
West Virginia	3,852	3.4	9,248	3.4	13,100	3.4	-2,567	13	220,127	214,948	-5,179	-2.4	Yes
Wisconsin	13,999	3.5	37,098	3.9	51,097	3.8	1,633	21	487,265	480,642	-6,623	-1.4	No
Wyoming	3,213	7.7	6,911	6.9	10,124	7.1	3,806	42	40,929	38,918	-2,011	-4.9	No
United States	**1,019,380**	**4.3%**	**3,035,990**	**5.6%**	**4,055,370**	**5.2%**	**-130,560**		**37,736,798**	**36,908,669**	**-828,129**	**-2.2%**	

[a] Uninsured at the time of the survey, not necessarily for the entire year. These numbers are among children ages 0-18.

[b] Calculations were based on a comparison with data from 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table S2701- Selected Characteristics of Health Insurance Coverage.

[c] States are ranked 1-50 with 1 meaning the highest percent of children who are uninsured and 50 meaning the lowest percent of children who are uninsured.

[d] These states had expanded Medicaid to 138 percent of the FPL for all eligible adults in the state as of January 2019. An asterisk (*) denotes the state has expanded Medicaid between January 2019 and January 2020. When parents are covered, their children are more likely to also be covered.

Note: Uninsured numbers and percents in this table cannot be directly compared to those from the Current Population Survey (CPS) as they come from different surveys.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau. 2019. 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table B27001 - Health Insurance Coverage Status by Sex by Age. https://data.census.gov/cedsci/; Brooks, Tricia, Edwin Park and Lauren Roygardner. 2019. "Medicaid and CHIP Enrollment Decline Suggests the Child Uninsured Rate May Rise Again." Appendix Table 1. Georgetown University Health Policy Institute Center for Children and Families. https://ccf.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Enrollment-Decline.pdf; Kaiser Family Foundation. 2020. "Status of State Action on the Medicaid Expansion Decision, as of January 10, 2020." https://www.kff.org/health-reform/state-indicator/state-activity-around-expanding-medicaid-under-the-affordable-care-act/.

Children's access to health coverage and services across the United States remains a lottery of geography.

Table 15: Selected Characteristics of State Medicaid and CHIP Programs, 2019

	Upper-Income Eligibility for Medicaid and CHIP (Percent of FPL)[a]	CHIP Waiting Period[b]	12-month Continuous Eligibility[c]	Lawfully-Residing Immigrant Children Covered without 5-Year Wait[d]	ACA Medicaid Expansion State[e]
Alabama	317%		M, C	No	No
Alaska	208		M, n/a	No	Yes
Arizona	205	90 days		No	Yes
Arkansas	216	90 days	C	Yes	Yes
California	266		M, n/a	Yes	Yes
Colorado	265		M, C	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	323			Yes	Yes
Delaware	217		C	Yes	Yes
District of Columbia	324		n/a	Yes	Yes
Florida	215	2 months	C	Yes	No
Georgia	252			No	No
Hawaii	313		n/a	Yes	Yes
Idaho	190		M, C	No	Yes
Illinois	318	90 days	M,C	Yes	Yes
Indiana	262	90 days		No	Yes
Iowa	380	1 month	M, C	Yes	Yes
Kansas	240	90 days	M, C	No	No
Kentucky	218			Yes	Yes
Louisiana	255	90 days	M, C	No	Yes
Maine	213	90 days	M, C	Yes	Yes
Maryland	322		n/a	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	305			Yes	Yes
Michigan	217		M, n/a	No	Yes
Minnesota	288		n/a	Yes	Yes
Mississippi	214		M, C	No	No
Missouri	305			No	No
Montana	266		M, C	Yes	Yes
Nebraska	218		n/a	Yes	Yes
Nevada	205		C	Yes	Yes
New Hampshire	323		n/a	No	Yes
New Jersey	355	90 days	M, C	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	305		M, n/a	Yes	Yes
New York	405		M, C	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	216		M, C	Yes	No
North Dakota	175	90 days	M, C	No	Yes
Ohio	211		M, n/a	Yes	Yes
Oklahoma	210		n/a	No	No
Oregon	305		M, C	Yes	Yes
Pennsylvania	319		C	Yes	Yes
Rhode Island	266		n/a	Yes	Yes
South Carolina	213		M, n/a	Yes	No
South Dakota	209	90 days		No	No
Tennessee	255		C	No	No
Texas	206	90 days	C	Yes	No
Utah	205	90 days	C	Yes	Yes
Vermont	317		n/a	Yes	Yes
Virginia	205			Yes	Yes
Washington	317		M, C	Yes	Yes
West Virginia	305		M, C	Yes	Yes
Wisconsin	306			Yes	No
Wyoming	205%	1 month	M, C	No	No

[a] Highest level of income eligibility for Medicaid or CHIP as a percent of the federal poverty level (FPL).

[b] "Waiting period" refers to the length of time a state requires a child to be uninsured prior to enrolling in CHIP, although every state has exceptions. The ACA prohibited waiting periods longer than 90 days starting in 2014.

[c] "M" denotes 12-month continuous eligibility for Medicaid. C denotes 12-month continuous eligibility for CHIP. "n/a" denotes the state does not provide a separate CHIP program for uninsured children.

[d] These states cover immigrant children who have been lawfully residing in the U.S. for less than five years under the Immigrant Children's Health Improvement Act (ICHIA) option with state funds.

[e] These states have expanded Medicaid to 138 percent of the FPL for all eligible adults in the state as of January 2020. When parents are covered, their children are more likely to also be covered.

Sources: Brooks, Tricia, Lauren Roygardner and Samantha Artiga. 2019. "Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility, Enrollment, Renewal, and Cost-Sharing Practices as of January 2019: Findings from a 50-State Survey." Georgetown University Center for Children and Families and Kaiser Family Foundation. https://www.kff.org/medicaid/report/medicaid-and-chip-eligibility-enrollment-and-cost-sharing-policies-as-of-january-2019-findings-from-a-50-state-survey/; Kaiser Family Foundation. 2020. "Status of State Action on the Medicaid Expansion Decision, as of January 10, 2020." https://www.kff.org/health-reform/state-indicator/state-activity-around-expanding-medicaid-under-the-affordable-care-act/.

Nearly half of births in the U.S. were covered by Medicaid in recent years. In 2017, the Black infant mortality rate was more than two times that of White and Hispanic infants.

Table 16A: Births Covered by Medicaid and Infant Mortality, Select Years

	Births Covered by Medicaid, 2010		Infant Mortality, 2017 (Rate per 1,000 Births)			
	Percent	Number	All Races/ Ethnicities	White	Black	Hispanic
Alabama	52.5%	31,498	7.4	5.6	11.2	4.8
Alaska	52.6	6,053	5.7	4.4	n/a	n/a
Arizona	53.3	46,393	5.7	4.2	11.3	6.0
Arkansas	67.1	25,659	8.2	7.2	12.9	5.9
California	47.6	242,732	4.2	3.3	8.4	5.0
Colorado	36.8	24,431	4.5	3.9	8.7	5.3
Connecticut	31.4	11,770	4.5	3.3	10.3	4.6
Delaware	48.6	5,529	6.6	n/a	12.8	n/a
District of Columbia	67.9	6,218	8.1	n/a	12.2	n/a
Florida	48.8	104,721	6.1	4.6	10.2	5.3
Georgia	41.9	56,009	7.2	4.9	11.5	5.1
Hawaii	24.0	4,551	5.3	n/a	n/a	7.9
Idaho	38.6	8,954	4.6	4.4	n/a	n/a
Illinois	52.0	85,978	6.1	4.4	13.3	5.4
Indiana	46.6	39,071	7.3	5.9	15.3	7.6
Iowa	40.5	15,582	5.3	4.8	10.6	6.2
Kansas	32.5	13,159	6.1	5.0	11.8	7.2
Kentucky	43.6	23,594	6.5	6.2	10.1	6.3
Louisiana	69.0	43,175	7.1	4.6	11.1	5.9
Maine	63.0	8,164	5.7	5.8	n/a	n/a
Maryland	25.9	19,132	6.4	4.0	11.1	4.7
Massachusetts	26.8	19,485	3.7	2.9	6.8	5.2
Michigan	45.3	51,944	6.8	4.6	14.0	7.8
Minnesota	43.8	29,983	4.8	3.6	9.4	5.0
Mississippi	64.7	25,864	8.6	6.3	11.6	n/a
Missouri	42.3	32,411	6.2	5.2	13.0	n/a
Montana	35.0	4,225	5.4	4.4	n/a	n/a
Nebraska	31.1	8,070	5.6	5.2	10.4	4.6
Nevada	44.1	15,737	5.8	4.9	10.4	5.4
New Hampshire	29.9	3,845	4.2	3.9	n/a	n/a
New Jersey	28.1	28,499	4.5	3.0	11.0	4.5
New Mexico	53.4	14,832	5.9	5.0	n/a	6.1
New York	45.8	111,144	4.6	3.4	8.6	4.3
North Carolina	53.8	65,775	7.1	5.0	12.4	5.7
North Dakota	28.5	2,594	4.3	3.3	n/a	n/a
Ohio	38.2	53,140	7.2	5.3	15.9	7.2
Oklahoma	64.0	33,125	7.7	5.9	14.3	8.5
Oregon	44.9	20,463	5.4	4.6	n/a	7.0
Pennsylvania	32.7	45,260	6.1	4.6	13.5	6.3
Rhode Island	46.1	5,142	6.2	5.6	n/a	n/a
South Carolina	50.0	29,153	6.5	5.0	10.1	5.0
South Dakota	36.0	4,244	7.8	7.2	n/a	n/a
Tennessee	51.3	40,703	7.4	6.0	12.7	6.5
Texas	47.6	187,140	5.9	4.9	10.7	5.5
Utah	30.6	15,911	5.9	5.6	n/a	6.6
Vermont	46.6	2,901	4.8	4.3	n/a	n/a
Virginia	29.0	30,626	5.9	4.5	10.1	5.1
Washington	38.8	33,545	3.9	3.5	10.2	4.7
West Virginia	51.8	10,575	7.0	6.6	n/a	n/a
Wisconsin	49.5	33,848	6.4	4.4	17.3	7.7
Wyoming	38.4	2,892	4.6	4.7	n/a	n/a
United States	**47.8%**	**1,805,151**	**5.8**	**4.6**	**11.5**	**5.4**

Table 16B: National Maternal Mortality by Race, 2013-17 (Rate per 100,000 Live Births)

Race/Ethnicity	Maternal Mortality Rate
All Races/Ethnicities	29.6
White	26.1
Black	63.8
Hispanic	19.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	17.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	43.6

Notes: Infant mortality is defined as death before age 1. Race/ethnicity is based on the infant's race/ethnicity. White and Black racial categories exclude infants of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic infants can be of any race. Data for other racial/ethnic groups were not available. "n/a" means data reported by state did not meet standard of reliability or precision according to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention.

Sources: Markus, Anne Rossier et al. 2013. "Medicaid Covered Births, 2008-2010, in the Context of the implementation of Health Reform." Women's Health Issues Journal 23-5; The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2019. "Deaths: Final Data for 2017." Table 15. National Vital Statistics Report 68 (9). https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr68/nvsr68_09-508.pdf; United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings. 2019. "National Maternal Mortality." CDC Wonder Online Database, 2013-2017. https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/health-of-women-and-children/measure/maternal_mortality_a/state/ALL.

Only 33 percent of 4-year-olds and 6 percent of 3-year-olds were enrolled in a state-funded preschool program during 2017-2018 and quality varied widely from state to state.

Table 17: Enrollment of 4- and 3-Year-Olds in State-Funded Preschool Programs, 2017-2018

	Number		Percent		NIEER Quality Benchmarks Met (Out of 10)
	4-Year-Olds	3-Year-Olds	4-Year-Olds	3-Year-Olds	
Alabama	16,051	0	28%	0%	10
Alaska	315	0	3	0	3
Arizona	3,323	1,933	4	2	3
Arkansas	12,261	7,237	32	19	8
California	184,816	57,043	37	11	4.3
Colorado	15,324	5,713	23	8	5
Connecticut	11,226	3,224	30	9	5
Delaware	586	259	5	2	7
District of Columbia	7,269	6,063	85	73	3
Florida	173,645	0	77	0	2
Georgia	80,536	0	61	0	8
Hawaii	373	0	2	0	7
Idaho	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Illinois	41,622	33,318	27	22	8
Indiana	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Iowa	25,902	1,293	65	3	7.9
Kansas	14,022	0	36	0	4
Kentucky	15,910	5,360	29	10	7
Louisiana	18,911	0	31	0	8
Maine	5,551	0	42	0	9
Maryland	27,588	3,574	38	5	7
Massachusetts	21,722	12,408	30	17	6.2
Michigan	37,325	0	32	0	10
Minnesota	6,964	708	10	1	5.5
Mississippi	1,840	0	5	0	9
Missouri	1,666	712	2	1	8
Montana	265	14	2	<1	6
Nebraska	8,711	4,239	33	16	8
Nevada	1,870	232	5	1	6
New Hampshire	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Jersey	29,733	20,951	28	20	8
New Mexico	8,228	891	31	3	9
New York	117,851	3,721	51	2	7
North Carolina	28,385	0	23	0	8
North Dakota	965	0	9	0	2
Ohio	16,176	1,737	11	1	5
Oklahoma	39,807	0	74	0	9
Oregon	5,848	3,616	12	8	7.5
Pennsylvania	19,726	9,984	14	7	7
Rhode Island	1,080	0	10	0	10
South Carolina	27,253	190	46	<1	7
South Dakota	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tennessee	18,024	330	22	<1	7
Texas	198,917	32,568	49	8	4
Utah	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vermont	4,609	3,840	76	62	7
Virginia	17,959	0	18	0	6
Washington	8,019	4,472	9	5	8
West Virginia	13,716	913	67	5	9
Wisconsin	46,238	499	68	1	3.1
Wyoming	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
United States	**1,338,127**	**227,041**	**33%**	**6%**	

Notes: The National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER) defines a state preschool program as one serving 3- and 4- year olds that is funded, controlled, and directed by the state. Its primary focus must be early childhood education and it must offer a group learning experience to children at least two days each week. It may serve children with disabilities but cannot be primarily designed to serve those children. State-funded preschool may be coordinated and integrated with the child care subsidy system in the state. State supplements for Head Start constitute state preschool if they substantially increase the number of children served and involve some state administrative responsibility. NIEER uses 10 benchmarks to measure the quality of state preschool programs: 1) comprehensive early learning and development standards that are horizontally and vertically aligned, supported, and culturally sensitive; 2) supports for curriculum implementation; 3) teachers with bachelor's degrees and 4) specialization in early childhood; 5) assistant teachers with child development associate's or equivalent degrees; 6) at least 15 hours/year of professional development, individualized plans and professional development plans, and coaching for lead and assistant teachers; 7) a maximum class size of 20; 8) child-staff ratios of no more than 10:1; 9) comprehensive vision, hearing, and health screenings; and 10) continuous quality improvement system. "n/a" means no program.

Source: Friedman-Krauss, Allison et al. 2019. "State of Preschool 2018 Yearbook," Tables 1 and 2. National Institute for Early Education Research. http://nieer.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/YB2018_Full-ReportR3wAppendices.pdf.

In 2018, center-based infant care was more expensive than public college in 30 states and the District of Columbia.

Table 18: Child Care Costs for Infants, 2018

	Average Annual Cost for an Infant in Center-Based Care	Percent Difference between Cost of Center-Based Infant Care and Public College[a]	Cost of Center-Based Infant Care as a Percent of:		
			Income for a Poor Family	State Median Income for a Single-Parent Family	Median Annual Rent
Alabama	$7,280	-33.0%	35.0%	35.7%	81.2%
Alaska	11,832	51.3	45.5	32.7	82.2
Arizona	10,822	-6.2	52.1	40.2	92.8
Arkansas	6,443	-26.0	31.0	29.9	75.7
California	16,452	66.7	79.2	56.3	101.0
Colorado	15,600	40.0	75.1	49.5	115.6
Connecticut	15,600	22.3	75.1	49.4	115.8
Delaware	11,371	-10.5	54.7	37.1	88.1
District of Columbia	24,081	191.9	115.9	93.8	140.9
Florida	9,312	46.4	44.8	34.7	72.1
Georgia	8,729	1.7	42.0	34.7	78.5
Hawaii	14,100	30.6	59.0	40.8	78.0
Idaho	8,636	13.8	41.6	36.8	90.9
Illinois	13,762	-1.5	66.2	51.4	120.5
Indiana	12,390	30.6	59.6	52.5	132.0
Iowa	10,743	18.3	51.7	41.6	121.0
Kansas	12,584	38.3	60.6	48.1	130.9
Kentucky	7,440	-30.5	35.8	36.0	87.0
Louisiana	8,580	-10.2	41.3	42.0	86.7
Maine	14,248	39.3	68.6	55.9	146.9
Maryland	15,403	55.6	74.1	39.5	97.9
Massachusetts	20,880	58.2	100.5	69.1	148.3
Michigan	10,287	-23.3	49.5	44.3	104.0
Minnesota	16,120	39.7	77.6	52.7	148.3
Mississippi	5,760	-31.6	27.7	29.3	64.9
Missouri	9,880	14.0	47.5	40.0	105.0
Montana	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nebraska	12,272	44.2	59.1	46.1	132.3
Nevada	11,107	45.0	53.5	37.7	91.0
New Hampshire	13,044	-20.8	62.8	40.6	103.3
New Jersey	15,600	10.0	75.1	49.4	104.1
New Mexico	9,135	28.1	44.0	41.1	94.1
New York	15,028	83.5	72.3	53.8	104.9
North Carolina	9,254	28.2	44.5	38.4	90.7
North Dakota	9,182	6.0	44.2	33.8	99.5
Ohio	10,009	-7.2	48.2	43.8	109.2
Oklahoma	8,940	2.2	43.0	39.6	97.3
Oregon	13,518	27.4	65.1	53.2	114.0
Pennsylvania	11,560	-21.7	55.6	43.9	108.9
Rhode Island	10,955	-12.6	52.7	40.0	95.4
South Carolina	9,100	-29.7	43.8	39.9	90.7
South Dakota	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tennessee	9,017	-9.4	43.4	40.2	93.0
Texas	9,864	-4.2	47.5	38.1	86.3
Utah	10,002	43.1	48.1	33.5	87.9
Vermont	12,507	-24.7	60.2	46.5	110.3
Virginia	14,560	7.9	70.1	48.2	104.1
Washington	14,844	52.1	71.4	52.0	110.4
West Virginia	8,029	-3.1	38.6	42.8	98.3
Wisconsin	12,552	38.2	60.4	47.9	128.7
Wyoming	9,100	68.5	43.8	33.7	91.6

[a] A positive percent (higher than 0) means infant center-based care cost more than public college tuition. A negative percent (lower than 0) means infant center-based care cost less than public college tuition.

Note: "n/a" means data was not reported or not available.

Source: Child Care Aware of America. 2019. "The US and the High Cost of Child Care: An Examination of a Broken System," Appendices III, XI, XII, XV. https://usa.childcareaware.org/advocacy-public-policy/resources/priceofcare/.

Although over 812,000 families and 1.3 million children were served each month by the Child Care and Development Fund in FY2018, more than 430,000 subsidies have been lost since 2006—the year before the recession began.

Table 19: Average Monthly Number of Children and Families Served by the Child Care and Development Fund by Race/Ethnicity, FY2018

				Percent of Children Who Are:							
	Number of Families, FY2018	Number of Children, FY2018	Change in Children Served 2006-2018	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Native American/ Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	In Unregulated Care
Alabama	15,800	27,900	-100	18.9%	1.0%	79.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	1.5%	42.5%
Alaska	2,100	3,000	-1,900	48.5	10.9	8.6	2.6	8.4	2.0	24.2	1.3
Arizona	18,100	27,100	-3,100	59.3	34.3	19.9	0.4	4.7	0.4	15.3	5.1
Arkansas	3,800	4,900	-700	46.6	10.3	40.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	3.5	0.1
California	73,100	107,800	-67,700	69.9	57.5	20.9	5.0	1.6	0.7	1.9	19.9
Colorado	11,800	20,400	4,100	35.5	27.1	10.9	0.6	1.1	0.2	5.8	0.7
Connecticut	10,800	16,200	6,100	30.8	43.7	34.1	1.2	0.3	1.1	8.0	30.8
Delaware	4,600	7,300	-200	34.1	12.7	64.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.6
District of Columbia	800	1,100	-2,600	11.4	14.4	85.8	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.0
Florida	70,500	99,100	-9,500	43.0	34.6	48.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.9	7.3
Georgia	21,700	24,600	-40,000	21.5	4.9	75.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.9	0.3
Hawaii	2,200	3,900	-4,700	8.8	9.6	0.9	17.9	0.1	33.9	38.5	71.6
Idaho	4,100	7,100	-2,800	83.9	22.3	6.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.4	4.8
Illinois	23,100	41,200	-41,000	17.9	21.0	43.9	1.3	0.2	0.2	3.8	25.6
Indiana	14,500	26,200	-6,600	38.8	10.5	52.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	8.5	21.4
Iowa	10,100	18,100	-1,300	67.6	12.9	19.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	7.7	3.0
Kansas	5,700	10,000	-12,400	57.6	12.1	24.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	14.8	6.7
Kentucky	10,000	18,000	-10,900	58.3	6.4	31.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.8	0.7
Louisiana	11,000	17,400	-21,700	21.1	3.0	71.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	6.3	3.5
Maine	2,600	4,100	-1,300	73.2	2.8	11.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	3.6	14.6
Maryland	8,000	13,700	-9,200	12.2	4.6	81.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	5.0	4.7
Massachusetts	18,400	26,700	-5,400	26.8	12.7	16.7	2.3	0.4	0.1	1.9	1.1
Michigan	22,300	39,700	-48,100	41.7	5.3	53.9	0.1	0.7	0.0	1.9	21.4
Minnesota	10,100	20,400	-6,900	31.7	5.1	53.7	1.7	1.3	0.0	7.0	10.8
Mississippi[a]	9,300	16,400	-22,700	15.0	0.9	83.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.2
Missouri	23,800	35,900	2,300	36.4	9.5	46.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.8	22.5
Montana	2,500	3,700	-1,100	72.2	6.0	2.4	0.2	14.3	0.5	3.6	5.9
Nebraska	5,200	9,500	-3,600	50.4	17.4	27.2	0.5	2.4	0.1	10.0	7.3
Nevada	5,100	8,800	2,800	45.3	29.9	42.6	1.3	0.9	1.3	2.5	32.6
New Hampshire	3,700	5,000	-2,500	69.0	7.6	3.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	2.5	3.9
New Jersey	29,200	43,500	5,600	41.2	41.4	45.0	1.1	0.2	1.0	1.2	1.1
New Mexico	12,000	19,500	-2,100	77.5	73.1	5.0	0.5	6.7	0.4	2.6	8.4
New York	61,100	102,200	-21,500	38.1	29.9	38.2	2.6	0.8	2.2	6.2	27.1
North Carolina	20,000	38,000	-41,900	30.3	4.0	64.5	0.3	3.4	0.0	1.3	0.3
North Dakota	1,800	2,700	-1,300	63.5	6.1	16.5	0.3	12.0	0.6	7.1	14.3
Ohio	26,700	50,300	10,400	30.6	5.7	55.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.9	0.0
Oklahoma	16,700	27,700	2,700	56.0	13.9	28.3	0.4	5.3	0.2	9.8	0.0
Oregon	7,400	13,400	-6,800	80.5	26.7	12.0	1.0	2.1	0.6	3.7	26.4
Pennsylvania	58,000	99,700	16,900	31.2	16.9	49.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	2.7	6.1
Rhode Island	4,300	6,500	-600	22.6	13.7	10.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	2.9
South Carolina	7,300	11,600	-8,100	26.1	3.8	63.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	6.3	7.7
South Dakota	2,300	3,600	-1,300	56.9	4.7	4.8	0.4	24.8	0.3	12.7	11.1
Tennessee	14,400	22,400	-20,100	31.0	2.0	68.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Texas	68,600	115,000	-11,200	43.9	41.0	25.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.4
Utah	6,200	11,400	-1,600	21.8	10.1	3.3	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.3	3.5
Vermont	2,400	3,100	-3,700	90.4	2.5	4.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	3.9	0.1
Virginia	10,300	18,000	-9,900	33.9	6.7	63.2	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.6
Washington	22,300	38,200	-15,000	45.3	29.6	18.8	2.1	3.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	4,900	8,300	-1,000	71.5	2.5	11.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	14.1	0.1
Wisconsin	9,900	16,500	-13,000	22.5	11.7	34.2	0.9	0.8	0.0	5.7	0.0
Wyoming	1,900	3,000	-1,700	80.8	11.8	4.1	0.4	2.3	0.1	0.0	9.2
United States[b]	**812,500**	**1,319,800**	**-437,900**	**41.4%**	**23.7%**	**39.7%**	**1.2%**	**1.1%**	**0.6%**	**4.0%**	**10.3%**

[a] Counts for the United States exclude U.S. territories and protectorates. Percents include data from territories and protectorates.

Note: Data are preliminary and subject to change. Racial categories (White, Black, Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Multi-Racial) include children of Hispanic ethnicity. Percents for racial groups do not add up to 100 percent because of missing data.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2019. "FY 2018 CCDF Data Tables (Preliminary)," Tables 1, 4, 11, and 12. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/fy-2018-ccdf-data-tables-preliminary; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2008. "FY 2006 CCDF Data Tables (Final)," Table 1. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/ccdf-data-06acf800-final.

In 2015, the annual median wage for child care workers was less than that for parking lot attendants in 30 states.

Table 20: Child Care Worker Salaries, 2015

	Average Annual Salary for:					Difference between Average Annual Median Wage for Child Care Workers and Parking Lot Attendants	Median Wage for Child Care Workers as a Percent of:	
	Child Care Workers	Head Start Teachers	Preschool Teachers	Kindergarten Teachers	Parking Lot Attendants		Preschool Teachers	Kindergarten Teachers
Alabama	$18,210	$23,090	$26,570	$47,820	$18,900	-$690	68.5%	38.1%
Alaska	24,550	29,881	36,410	66,820	22,820	1,730	67.4	36.7
Arizona	20,070	32,027	23,560	40,230	21,800	-1,730	85.2	49.9
Arkansas	18,290	27,066	28,170	45,390	19,500	-1,210	64.9	40.3
California	24,150	34,156	31,720	63,940	22,020	2,130	76.1	37.8
Colorado	23,870	31,255	27,260	46,190	21,710	2,160	87.6	51.7
Connecticut	22,410	34,176	31,620	71,050	22,340	70	70.9	31.5
Delaware	20,690	29,276	25,450	58,540	20,320	370	81.3	35.3
District of Columbia	23,010	68,100	39,940	52,010	19,660	3,350	57.6	44.2
Florida	19,820	28,073	24,240	45,660	18,890	930	81.8	43.4
Georgia	19,050	27,000	28,190	53,840	19,400	-350	67.6	35.4
Hawaii	18,860	34,316	33,690	44,350	20,270	-1,410	56.0	42.5
Idaho	18,280	22,000	21,930	44,070	19,010	-730	83.4	41.5
Illinois	21,830	32,691	28,670	48,710	22,090	-260	76.1	44.8
Indiana	19,480	23,231	24,530	44,970	18,490	990	79.4	43.3
Iowa	18,480	29,861	24,040	50,030	20,510	-2,030	76.9	36.9
Kansas	18,900	31,680	24,570	44,880	19,380	-480	76.9	42.1
Kentucky	18,910	26,316	37,640	52,370	19,010	-100	50.2	36.1
Louisiana	18,340	26,739	39,970	47,340	18,870	-530	45.9	38.7
Maine	21,580	24,818	29,620	49,960	25,500	-3,920	72.9	43.2
Maryland	22,120	34,074	27,980	55,900	19,060	3,060	79.1	39.6
Massachusetts	24,980	28,078	31,580	67,170	22,980[a]	2,000	79.1	37.2
Michigan	19,620	27,613	27,740	52,460	19,530	90	70.7	37.4
Minnesota	22,470	28,192	32,130	53,110	21,620	850	69.9	42.3
Mississippi	18,140	21,842	24,970	39,800	18,670	-530	72.6	45.6
Missouri	18,840	23,870	25,070	45,070	18,500	340	75.1	41.8
Montana	19,100	19,537	25,900	44,230	20,150	-1,050	73.7	43.2
Nebraska	19,620	35,545	31,840	47,910	18,810	810	61.6	41.0
Nevada	21,120	28,434	24,640	48,700	22,380	-1,260	85.7	43.4
New Hampshire	21,780	21,720	27,510	51,280	25,060	-3,280	79.2	42.5
New Jersey	22,070	35,468	35,160	61,350	21,150	920	62.8	36.0
New Mexico	18,920	28,588	26,670	52,870	21,750	-2,830	70.9	35.8
New York	25,450	39,050	31,100	60,120	20,900	4,550	81.8	42.3
North Carolina	19,650	26,139	25,970	39,930	21,440	-1,790	75.7	49.2
North Dakota	19,200	28,673	35,410	44,360	20,310	-1,110	54.2	43.3
Ohio	19,860	24,255	23,690	52,470	19,190	670	83.8	37.9
Oklahoma	18,520	28,371	32,030	38,750	20,040	-1,520	57.8	47.8
Oregon	22,240	27,065	27,680	56,900	20,760	1,480	80.3	39.1
Pennsylvania	19,590	26,908	25,970	51,050	20,890	-1,300	75.4	38.4
Rhode Island	19,720	27,739	32,900	69,870	21,470	-1,750	59.9	28.2
South Carolina	18,370	23,080	24,620	51,150	22,130	-3,760	74.6	35.9
South Dakota	19,340	24,814	28,710	38,560	21,940	-2,600	67.4	50.2
Tennessee	18,560	28,363	23,840	47,950	19,510	-950	77.9	38.7
Texas	18,970	30,160	30,990	50,910	20,630	-1,660	61.2	37.3
Utah	19,700	20,959	23,030	43,320	21,400	-1,700	85.5	45.5
Vermont	23,400	26,153	29,390	53,080	21,920	1,480	79.6	44.1
Virginia	19,510	30,481	32,490	57,100	20,360	-850	60.0	34.2
Washington	23,520	30,241	27,810	55,020	23,180	340	84.6	42.7
West Virginia	18,890	31,987	30,640	47,880	20,120	-1,230	61.7	39.5
Wisconsin	20,410	29,714	23,890	48,700	20,120	290	85.4	41.9
Wyoming	20,850	27,181	26,130	56,190	23,960	-3,110	79.8	37.1

[a] Data for parking lot attendants in Massachusetts were not available for 2015 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2014 data are reflected instead.
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and U.S. Department of Education. 2016. "High-Quality Early Learning Settings Depend on a High-Quality Workforce." https://www2.ed.gov/about/inits/ed/earlylearning/files/ece-low-compensation-undermines-quality-report-2016.pdf.

In 2019, the percent of lower-income 4th and 8th grade public school students who were not proficient in reading and math was 1.5 times that of higher-income students.

Table 21: Percent of 4th and 8th Grade Public School Students Performing Below Proficiency in Reading and Math by Income Status, 2019

	Lower-Income Students				Higher-Income Students			
	4th Grade		8th Grade		4th Grade		8th Grade	
	Reading	Math	Reading	Math	Reading	Math	Reading	Math
Alabama	84.4%	84.3%	86.0%	91.2%	55.1%	55.6%	66.8%	65.9%
Alaska	86.2	80.3	87.0	83.6	63.2	53.3	67.1	58.6
Arizona	82.3	77.8	83.5	79.0	53.6	45.2	58.4	59.2
Arkansas	76.3	76.0	79.3	83.3	52.4	47.8	56.2	55.4
California	79.6	81.2	81.6	84.1	48.2	43.9	53.0	50.3
Colorado	78.1	77.0	80.7	81.7	45.8	39.3	51.3	51.3
Connecticut	80.3	77.1	76.8	81.7	43.2	37.4	47.7	47.7
Delaware	82.8	76.8	83.8	87.1	60.0	53.6	63.7	64.4
District of Columbia	81.2	77.0	88.8	88.4	38.6	35.6	50.3	48.8
Florida	72.1	62.2	75.4	81.1	47.8	37.7	53.0	53.6
Georgia	80.0	78.0	79.4	83.4	43.8	37.4	50.3	47.3
Hawaii	78.2	76.4	83.3	84.9	55.6	47.1	62.0	63.0
Idaho	74.5	69.2	75.2	78.1	51.0	44.4	53.2	51.0
Illinois	79.3	75.6	78.8	79.6	50.5	46.0	50.3	53.7
Indiana	76.1	67.2	75.4	76.9	47.6	36.9	51.9	50.0
Iowa	77.9	74.9	82.9	82.3	54.2	43.3	56.7	56.2
Kansas	79.8	75.2	80.5	80.3	51.8	43.2	55.5	54.2
Kentucky	74.5	71.3	76.7	82.1	49.8	42.8	52.5	56.8
Louisiana	81.6	80.0	81.5	85.7	55.6	47.9	56.5	60.3
Maine	76.8	73.0	75.9	81.0	53.5	45.2	55.9	56.0
Maryland	81.1	78.5	81.7	85.9	49.2	44.0	51.6	54.1
Massachusetts	74.4	71.7	76.1	74.6	44.8	37.5	47.4	43.8
Michigan	80.2	79.5	81.2	83.7	55.2	48.4	56.9	57.1
Minnesota	79.4	68.9	82.5	77.7	51.1	34.2	56.7	43.9
Mississippi	74.1	68.6	81.3	83.1	46.3	33.1	54.8	53.8
Missouri	77.4	72.0	78.7	82.1	49.3	43.9	54.8	54.7
Montana	77.6	71.2	76.2	78.4	51.2	45.2	57.8	54.7
Nebraska	78.0	70.0	81.6	79.4	50.3	40.0	54.8	51.6
Nevada	76.4	74.9	79.6	84.2	54.3	46.0	59.8	60.1
New Hampshire	78.7	71.7	80.3	80.9	52.6	45.0	55.4	53.4
New Jersey	77.5	73.7	77.5	78.3	43.7	35.6	45.8	43.2
New Mexico	82.9	77.1	84.0	85.9	52.2	48.8	56.9	60.3
New York	79.9	76.4	78.2	79.2	47.4	45.7	57.5	54.0
North Carolina	79.0	74.1	79.6	79.6	49.9	44.5	57.6	51.1
North Dakota	78.0	73.2	80.7	80.2	58.8	47.1	62.8	54.1
Ohio	77.7	74.5	80.5	83.2	46.6	41.3	47.4	46.0
Oklahoma	79.7	76.2	83.0	84.0	57.7	47.0	61.4	61.2
Oregon	77.1	73.8	76.6	80.1	48.3	42.8	52.7	53.8
Pennsylvania	77.1	73.7	78.7	80.2	44.6	35.2	53.5	47.3
Rhode Island	79.2	74.0	81.8	88.1	50.4	44.2	50.4	55.0
South Carolina	80.3	77.0	80.8	83.7	48.0	41.3	56.8	53.8
South Dakota	77.0	75.0	82.7	77.9	57.8	47.9	62.1	53.6
Tennessee	82.4	78.4	82.6	84.9	57.2	51.3	62.7	61.7
Texas	81.1	68.5	85.2	81.3	51.7	37.6	60.0	55.3
Utah	77.6	67.8	75.2	80.6	50.5	45.9	55.3	53.2
Vermont	78.6	72.7	72.1	77.0	52.7	52.8	52.8	53.7
Virginia	79.9	70.0	81.7	80.5	48.3	38.7	57.8	51.1
Washington	78.3	75.7	79.1	76.9	49.8	43.8	45.6	44.0
West Virginia	77.9	81.2	81.3	85.3	59.9	57.4	69.1	68.0
Wisconsin	79.9	73.7	76.9	78.2	52.2	40.9	50.4	45.8
Wyoming	72.7	66.5	79.0	76.3	51.1	43.6	59.2	55.7
United States	**78.9%**	**74.3%**	**80.5%**	**81.8%**	**49.6%**	**42.1%**	**54.5%**	**52.2%**

Notes: Lower-income students are students who qualify for free and reduced-price school lunch, which means their families' incomes are at or below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). Higher-income students are students who do not qualify, or whose families' incomes are higher than 185 percent of FPL.

Source: U.S. Department of Education and NAEP. 2019. "2019 Mathematics Grades 4 and 8 Assessment Report Cards: Summary Data Tables for National and State Average Scores and Achievement Level Results" https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/; U.S. Department of Education and NAEP. 2019. "2019 Reading Grades 4 and 8 Assessment Report Cards: Summary Data Tables for National and State Average Scores and Achievement Level Results." https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/.

In 2019, around 60 percent of public school 4th graders were not proficient in reading and math.

Table 22: Percent of 4th Grade Public School Students Performing Below Proficiency in Reading or Math by Race/Ethnicity, 2019

	Reading								Math							
	All Students	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	State Rank Based on Reading[a]	All Students	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	State Rank Based on Math[a]
Alabama	71.8%	61.9%	79.8%	87.1%	n/a	n/a	n/a	47	71.9%	61.6%	83.8%	88.3%	n/a	n/a	n/a	50
Alaska	74.9	64.5	78.6	n/a	72.5%	90.5%	73.3%	49	66.8	51.3	73.3	77.8	74.1%	86.7%	68.7%	46
Arizona	68.6	56.0	80.2	78.6	n/a	n/a	58.8	41	62.7	46.4	76.4	80.4	24.2	n/a	50.2	36
Arkansas	68.8	62.5	73.3	84.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	42	66.8	58.8	74.3	86.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	45
California	67.9	50.7	78.3	82.2	42.8	n/a	54.0	37	66.4	46.0	79.5	80.8	34.2	n/a	45.8	44
Colorado	60.3	49.7	77.0	75.2	52.2	n/a	51.0	7	55.5	42.9	74.8	75.4	38.8	n/a	53.7	14
Connecticut	59.9	47.2	80.0	83.1	35.4	n/a	52.2	4	55.0	43.5	74.1	79.2	26.9	n/a	45.2	12
Delaware	67.5	53.7	77.6	84.2	30.1	n/a	72.1	35	60.9	47.1	71.7	79.7	19.7	n/a	53.0	31
District of Columbia	69.9	20.8	73.1	80.7	n/a	n/a	31.6	—	65.8	16.1	67.3	77.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	—
Florida	62.3	53.6	66.1	77.0	30.7	n/a	66.7	11	52.5	41.0	57.3	72.4	24.2	n/a	51.0	6
Georgia	67.8	51.7	77.4	83.1	37.5	n/a	62.7	36	63.5	47.6	75.3	81.0	17.2	n/a	53.2	39
Hawaii	66.2	44.3	72.8	n/a	58.8	82.4	61.5	33	60.2	42.3	66.4	n/a	46.1	81.9	54.5	28
Idaho	62.6	57.2	82.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	62.7	12	57.0	51.1	75.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	66.5	18
Illinois	65.6	55.1	77.3	82.7	43.3	n/a	57.0	28	61.5	49.0	71.6	85.5	35.1	n/a	60.4	35
Indiana	63.0	57.1	75.6	83.0	52.8	n/a	66.8	14	52.9	45.9	66.2	80.5	36.7	n/a	53.8	8
Iowa	64.9	60.4	79.6	89.3	57.5	n/a	64.9	23	58.0	51.3	79.4	87.0	n/a	n/a	68.4	20
Kansas	66.2	60.4	79.0	85.3	n/a	n/a	66.0	32	59.7	50.9	77.7	86.3	41.3	n/a	62.3	25
Kentucky	64.9	61.2	75.5	85.8	46.9	n/a	66.6	26	60.1	56.3	73.3	79.6	35.0	n/a	62.1	26
Louisiana	74.3	63.1	76.2	87.2	n/a	n/a	63.0	48	71.2	56.6	79.7	86.6	n/a	n/a	62.7	48
Maine	64.0	63.3	n/a	81.1	n/a	n/a	66.3	18	58.2	56.6	n/a	80.3	n/a	n/a	64.7	21
Maryland	64.9	51.7	77.9	77.6	36.5	n/a	54.9	24	60.9	46.1	72.6	77.3	19.7	n/a	57.9	32
Massachusetts	54.6	45.9	75.2	75.6	38.3	n/a	32.7	1	49.8	40.7	69.8	72.0	21.9	n/a	51.4	2
Michigan	68.4	62.8	81.8	85.0	55.8	n/a	65.2	39	64.4	56.1	78.7	89.7	40.4	n/a	71.4	41
Minnesota	61.9	54.5	80.6	80.7	61.0	n/a	60.9	10	47.1	35.3	78.8	74.5	43.9	n/a	50.6	1
Mississippi	68.5	57.1	66.4	80.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	40	61.2	44.7	57.7	78.4	n/a	n/a	51.1	33
Missouri	65.8	62.4	72.4	82.2	n/a	n/a	64.6	31	60.7	55.2	65.3	85.1	n/a	n/a	61.8	29
Montana	63.6	59.6	73.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	66.1	16	57.4	52.8	67.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	63.0	19
Nebraska	63.2	55.1	77.4	85.0	n/a	n/a	72.8	15	54.5	45.2	71.8	83.9	56.8	n/a	55.3	11
Nevada	69.1	57.0	76.0	84.2	52.5	n/a	64.7	43	65.7	50.8	74.7	85.1	43.3	n/a	60.8	43
New Hampshire	61.8	61.1	74.0	n/a	51.9	n/a	n/a	9	54.2	53.2	73.6	71.1	29.1	n/a	n/a	10
New Jersey	58.1	46.6	73.9	76.5	35.5	n/a	n/a	2	51.8	39.0	70.3	75.6	19.5	n/a	n/a	3
New Mexico	76.3	59.2	81.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	50	71.3	56.4	76.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	49
New York	65.7	56.0	77.7	84.0	48.6	n/a	46.7	30	63.1	53.2	78.8	83.1	31.0	n/a	56.5	38
North Carolina	64.0	50.7	77.0	79.9	41.3	n/a	60.1	19	58.6	43.5	68.2	78.2	21.0	n/a	76.4	22
North Dakota	65.7	61.8	75.8	76.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	29	55.7	50.5	72.0	76.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	15
Ohio	63.9	57.5	77.9	85.2	38.0	n/a	72.7	17	58.9	51.5	75.8	85.6	30.0	n/a	60.8	23
Oklahoma	71.5	65.3	81.4	86.7	n/a	n/a	68.5	46	65.5	57.7	78.5	81.6	n/a	n/a	67.9	42
Oregon	66.2	61.8	82.6	n/a	54.1	n/a	52.8	34	62.8	55.3	80.8	n/a	38.8	n/a	73.1	37
Pennsylvania	60.3	51.7	81.6	83.4	34.6	n/a	65.4	6	52.7	42.4	77.5	79.0	32.7	n/a	52.4	7
Rhode Island	64.6	54.5	79.6	85.3	60.7	n/a	67.3	22	59.5	49.2	76.1	76.3	48.4	n/a	70.5	24
South Carolina	68.2	55.4	73.1	85.4	n/a	n/a	69.9	38	63.7	47.3	72.9	85.3	n/a	n/a	66.7	40
South Dakota	64.0	58.6	80.4	78.6	n/a	n/a	67.8	20	57.0	48.8	76.2	80.2	n/a	n/a	67.7	17
Tennessee	65.4	57.3	79.0	82.4	n/a	n/a	59.7	27	60.1	51.1	80.1	77.4	n/a	n/a	54.8	27
Texas	69.7	51.8	78.9	84.3	34.9	n/a	62.3	45	56.3	41.1	65.1	68.5	18.2	n/a	48.9	16
Utah	60.0	54.2	80.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	56.9	5	53.7	47.7	75.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	52.2	9
Vermont	62.9	62.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	57.0	13	61.2	60.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	66.9	34
Virginia	61.7	53.8	74.5	80.6	37.0	n/a	56.0	8	52.1	42.6	64.2	74.0	23.6	n/a	49.2	4
Washington	64.9	56.9	80.6	79.0	51.0	n/a	58.5	25	60.7	52.8	76.3	78.7	33.4	n/a	60.0	30
West Virginia	69.7	68.9	n/a	84.0	n/a	n/a	79.0	44	70.4	69.3	n/a	83.6	n/a	n/a	73.5	47
Wisconsin	64.5	58.3	77.3	89.3	64.8	n/a	64.4	21	55.2	46.7	72.8	85.9	59.0	n/a	60.3	13
Wyoming	59.4	56.2	69.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	52.2	48.1	63.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5
United States	**65.7%**	**55.6%**	**77.4%**	**82.4%**	**43.4%**	**75.9%**	**60.3%**		**59.6%**	**48.1%**	**72.4%**	**79.9%**	**30.3%**	**70.8%**	**56.5%**	

[a] States are ranked 1-50 with 1 meaning the lowest percent of students performing below proficiency and 50 meaning the highest percent of students performing below proficiency. States with different ranks may have same percents due to rounding.

Note: "n/a" means reporting standards were not met and sample size was insufficient to generate a reliable estimate. Racial categories (White, Black, Asian, Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander, two or more races) exclude children of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic children can be of any race.

Sources: U.S. Department of Education and NAEP. 2019. "2019 Mathematics Grades 4 and 8 Assessment Report Cards: Summary Data Tables for National and State Average Scores and Achievement Level Results." https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/; U.S. Department of Education and NAEP. 2019. "2019 Reading Grades 4 and 8 Assessment Report Cards: Summary Data Tables for National and State Average Scores and Achievement Level Results." https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/.

In 2019, more than 67 percent of public school 8th graders were not proficient in reading and math.

Table 23: Percent of 8th Grade Public School Students Performing Below Proficiency in Reading or Math by Race/Ethnicity, 2019

	Reading								Math							
	All Students	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	State Rank Based on Reading[a]	All Students	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	State Rank Based on Math[a]
Alabama	76.4%	69.9%	83.1%	88.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	48	78.7%	70.5%	89.2%	92.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a	49
Alaska	76.7	67.1	81.6	88.3	74.9	90.4	74.8	50	71.0	59.0	73.6	91.0	69.1	88.8	68.7	38
Arizona	71.6	58.9	81.0	85.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	42	69.0	54.6	80.1	80.0	32.5	n/a	n/a	32
Arkansas	70.5	65.1	71.1	89.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	38	72.7	65.3	77.3	92.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	43
California	70.2	55.1	80.6	90.2	42.7	n/a	60.3	37	71.5	53.2	85.3	89.7	37.4	n/a	56.6	41
Colorado	62.3	51.9	79.8	82.1	44.9	n/a	51.4	10	63.1	52.4	80.6	82.2	34.0	n/a	62.7	18
Connecticut	59.0	48.9	76.9	78.3	40.1	n/a	n/a	3	60.8	49.6	82.5	85.9	20.6	n/a	68.3	7
Delaware	69.0	58.2	79.8	83.6	33.5	n/a	62.5	36	70.8	58.8	81.5	87.1	30.8	n/a	65.9	37
District of Columbia	77.0	26.6	75.9	86.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	—	77.0	23.2	82.4	85.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	—
Florida	66.1	55.4	70.0	83.4	43.7	n/a	54.0	22	69.4	58.1	74.1	87.0	32.0	n/a	67.8	34
Georgia	67.9	56.8	74.7	82.3	41.1	n/a	51.4	31	68.9	56.7	74.8	85.7	22.6	n/a	66.0	31
Hawaii	70.8	58.0	72.8	n/a	63.0	84.2	64.8	40	72.3	61.3	74.7	n/a	61.5	87.8	69.0	42
Idaho	62.9	58.8	79.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11	62.7	56.5	85.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	61.6	15
Illinois	64.6	54.8	74.9	85.4	34.2	n/a	68.2	15	66.2	58.4	76.2	85.8	26.7	n/a	62.3	22
Indiana	63.0	57.9	72.6	83.5	n/a	n/a	69.6	12	62.6	57.1	75.6	84.6	n/a	n/a	66.8	13
Iowa	67.4	64.2	80.6	87.1	n/a	n/a	69.7	28	67.5	63.2	82.7	91.4	n/a	n/a	78.2	27
Kansas	67.7	63.1	76.3	86.6	n/a	n/a	72.9	30	67.1	61.2	80.7	86.4	n/a	n/a	64.4	25
Kentucky	66.6	63.8	73.2	85.6	61.0	n/a	63.7	24	71.0	68.1	80.0	89.5	45.8	n/a	82.9	39
Louisiana	72.8	63.7	68.8	86.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	43	76.9	65.9	77.8	90.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	48
Maine	64.4	63.3	n/a	86.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	66.4	65.6	n/a	87.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	23
Maryland	64.0	49.9	79.0	80.1	32.0	n/a	54.4	13	67.4	49.6	82.5	86.0	37.6	n/a	60.6	26
Massachusetts	55.4	48.9	78.4	73.8	32.8	n/a	48.9	1	52.6	45.3	76.1	79.3	22.0	n/a	49.5	1
Michigan	68.5	64.8	77.5	87.9	44.4	n/a	59.7	35	69.0	63.2	84.0	90.6	48.0	n/a	75.8	33
Minnesota	65.8	59.1	81.7	89.1	63.4	n/a	69.9	19	55.8	46.9	79.1	86.3	53.0	n/a	57.6	2
Mississippi	75.0	62.8	69.8	87.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	46	75.7	61.9	76.7	89.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	46
Missouri	66.7	62.8	72.3	87.6	n/a	n/a	66.3	25	68.4	64.2	78.3	88.8	n/a	n/a	69.2	28
Montana	65.7	62.3	75.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	67.4	18	64.3	60.4	71.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	72.0	21
Nebraska	66.2	60.0	82.1	87.8	48.6	n/a	67.4	23	63.1	54.6	83.0	90.7	53.8	n/a	71.1	19
Nevada	71.4	61.2	78.2	85.3	56.9	n/a	68.0	41	74.3	62.8	82.8	89.1	49.0	n/a	71.6	44
New Hampshire	62.3	61.2	79.6	n/a	49.9	n/a	n/a	9	61.5	61.0	78.0	79.6	38.6	n/a	n/a	9
New Jersey	57.1	46.9	75.0	78.6	30.0	n/a	n/a	2	55.9	44.3	77.4	81.0	22.3	n/a	n/a	3
New Mexico	76.7	62.8	80.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	49	79.3	63.2	84.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	50
New York	67.5	58.8	79.0	81.5	53.6	n/a	n/a	29	66.5	55.8	83.3	85.3	39.7	n/a	n/a	24
North Carolina	67.1	57.7	71.6	85.6	40.0	n/a	72.2	27	63.5	53.0	73.9	81.5	29.0	n/a	61.8	20
North Dakota	68.4	64.4	83.6	83.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	33	62.6	56.7	74.0	91.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	14
Ohio	61.9	54.8	69.7	88.4	n/a	n/a	73.4	7	62.5	55.4	74.4	87.5	43.0	n/a	77.5	12
Oklahoma	74.4	68.3	83.8	86.7	n/a	n/a	71.3	44	74.5	69.3	80.6	92.7	n/a	n/a	70.8	45
Oregon	66.0	61.1	79.8	n/a	46.6	n/a	58.4	20	68.6	62.5	86.8	n/a	43.2	n/a	59.4	29
Pennsylvania	64.8	58.2	82.3	86.7	38.1	n/a	78.3	16	61.4	52.8	83.4	89.4	34.4	n/a	66.0	8
Rhode Island	65.0	54.1	83.0	79.6	64.4	n/a	67.4	17	70.5	61.3	87.3	84.7	n/a	n/a	75.6	36
South Carolina	70.7	60.4	75.9	87.1	n/a	n/a	72.0	39	71.1	59.4	77.9	90.0	n/a	n/a	71.3	40
South Dakota	68.1	63.0	78.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	71.1	32	60.6	52.8	79.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	64.9	6
Tennessee	68.4	62.7	78.4	84.8	42.4	n/a	62.8	34	68.8	62.2	80.8	88.2	27.2	n/a	64.3	30
Texas	75.0	64.7	80.7	89.4	40.8	n/a	74.7	47	70.4	56.4	79.0	84.0	29.2	n/a	58.6	35
Utah	62.2	57.4	78.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	62.7	56.8	84.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	52.2	16
Vermont	59.8	59.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	57.2	4	61.7	60.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	68.8	10
Virginia	66.8	59.0	78.3	85.0	41.0	n/a	62.7	26	62.2	54.4	70.0	83.6	34.9	n/a	59.4	11
Washington	61.5	53.9	78.2	86.2	40.0	n/a	70.9	6	60.0	54.5	79.3	79.0	29.0	n/a	55.2	5
West Virginia	74.7	74.1	n/a	88.0	n/a	n/a	80.7	45	75.9	75.3	n/a	85.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	47
Wisconsin	61.5	55.3	79.4	89.8	50.2	n/a	59.7	5	58.7	51.4	73.6	87.9	56.7	n/a	73.0	4
Wyoming	66.1	62.5	78.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	21	62.9	58.5	74.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	71.7	17
United States	**67.6%**	**58.7%**	**78.6%**	**85.3%**	**43.5%**	**75.6%**	**64.5%**		**67.1%**	**57.0%**	**80.5%**	**86.7%**	**36.0%**	**81.7%**	**63.8%**	

[a] States are ranked 1-50 with 1 meaning the lowest percent of students performing below proficiency and 50 meaning the highest percent of students performing below proficiency. States with different ranks may have same percents due to rounding.

Note: "n/a" means reporting standards were not met and sample size was insufficient to generate a reliable estimate. Racial categories (White, Black, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, two or more races) exclude children of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic children can be of any race.

Sources: U.S. Department of Education and NAEP. 2019. "2019 Mathematics Grades 4 and 8 Assessment Report Cards: Summary Data Tables for National and State Average Scores and Achievement Level Results." https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/; U.S. Department of Education and NAEP. 2019. "2019 Reading Grades 4 and 8 Assessment Report Cards: Summary Data Tables for National and State Average Scores and Achievement Level Results." https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/.

During the 2016-17 school year, more than 20 percent of Black high school students did not graduate on time in 29 states and the District of Columbia; Hispanic students, in 27 states and the District of Columbia; and American Indian and Alaska Native students, in 29 states.

Table 24: On-Time High School Graduation Rates Among Public School Students by Race/Ethnicity, 2016-17 School Year

	Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate (ACGR)							
	All Students	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaska Native	Two or More Races	Rank by ACGR for All Students[a]
Alabama	89.3%	91.0%	88.0%	86.5%	95.0%	n/a	91.0%	7
Alaska	78.2	82.2	77.0	74.0	84.0	69.0%	75.0	46
Arizona	78.0	82.8	74.5	73.8	89.0	66.8	n/a	48
Arkansas	88.0	90.0	85.7	83.4	86.0	89.0	86.0	14
California	82.7	87.3	80.3	73.1	92.6	68.2	70.4	34
Colorado	79.1	83.9	71.1	71.9	89.0	64.0	80.0	45
Connecticut	87.9	92.8	77.7	80.1	95.0	88.0	88.0	15
Delaware	86.9	89.9	82.0	83.2	95.0	76.0	91.0	19
District of Columbia	73.2	85.0	72.0	72.4	78.0	S	≥90	—
Florida	82.3	86.2	81.3	74.8	92.9	80.0	83.1	38
Georgia	80.6	84.0	73.6	77.8	91.2	79.0	81.5	41
Hawaii	82.7	80.0	80.0	79.0	83.5	79.0	n/a	34
Idaho	79.7	81.1	74.8	70.0	85.0	66.0	76.0	43
Illinois	87.0	90.6	83.5	78.9	94.5	81.0	86.2	18
Indiana	83.8	87.5	75.8	70.8	80.0	76.0	82.1	30
Iowa	91.0	92.7	82.4	82.0	91.0	83.0	85.0	1
Kansas	86.5	88.8	81.1	78.0	93.0	81.0	84.0	24
Kentucky	89.7	91.2	84.0	81.6	92.0	77.0	87.0	4
Louisiana	78.1	83.7	67.0	72.8	90.0	81.0	82.0	47
Maine	86.9	87.4	89.0	83.0	89.0	71.0	79.0	19
Maryland	87.7	92.7	74.0	85.4	96.2	86.0	91.0	16
Massachusetts	88.3	92.6	74.4	80.0	93.9	81.0	85.0	12
Michigan	80.2	83.7	73.3	68.6	90.5	68.0	74.7	42
Minnesota	82.7	88.1	66.3	64.8	85.2	51.0	71.0	34
Mississippi	83.0	87.1	81.0	79.3	91.0	80.0	79.0	33
Missouri	88.3	91.4	84.4	75.9	91.0	84.0	89.0	12
Montana	85.8	88.7	80.0	81.0	91.0	69.0	n/a	27
Nebraska	89.1	92.5	81.6	81.0	82.0	70.0	86.0	8
Nevada	80.9	84.2	79.7	67.7	91.0	74.0	81.0	40
New Hampshire	88.9	89.8	76.0	79.0	93.0	75.0	85.0	10
New Jersey	90.5	94.5	84.3	83.4	96.6	92.0	92.0	2
New Mexico	71.1	76.4	70.5	68.0	85.0	61.0	n/a	50
New York	81.8	89.8	71.2	71.5	87.7	67.0	83.0	39
North Carolina	86.6	89.3	80.6	83.9	93.8	84.0	84.3	22
North Dakota	87.2	90.5	76.0	75.0	80.0	68.0	n/a	17
Ohio	84.2	88.2	73.6	68.6	88.0	76.0	78.7	28
Oklahoma	82.6	83.7	79.3	80.3	86.0	82.7	82.5	37
Oregon	76.7	78.0	72.5	68.0	86.0	59.0	77.0	49
Pennsylvania	86.6	91.0	73.9	73.8	92.4	73.0	79.0	22
Rhode Island	84.1	87.7	76.0	81.0	88.0	73.0	79.0	29
South Carolina	83.6	85.2	80.5	81.3	93.0	76.0	n/a	32
South Dakota	83.7	89.5	71.0	78.0	85.0	50.0	78.0	31
Tennessee	89.8	92.6	83.8	84.0	94.0	89.0	n/a	3
Texas	89.7	93.6	87.7	86.1	95.8	86.0	91.7	4
Utah	86.0	88.3	77.3	73.0	87.0	74.0	87.0	26
Vermont	89.1	89.8	90.0	77.0	82.0	S	83.0	8
Virginia	86.9	91.3	73.0	82.8	93.4	83.0	90.0	19
Washington	79.4	81.9	72.7	71.5	85.3	62.0	79.7	44
West Virginia	89.4	89.5	92.0	87.0	95.0	≥80	83.0	6
Wisconsin	88.6	92.7	80.3	67.0	91.0	79.0	84.0	11
Wyoming	86.2	87.5	80.0	83.0	84.0	59.0	79.0	25
United States	**84.6%**	**88.6%**	**80.0%**	**77.8%**	**91.2%**	**72.4%**	**n/a**	

Notes: The ACGR is an estimate of the percent of public school students who receive a regular diploma within four years of entering ninth grade. Racial categories exclude children of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic children can be of any race. "S" means data were suppressed to protect the confidentiality of individual student data. The greater than or equal to sign "≥" means the estimate has been top-coded to protect the confidentiality of individual student data. "n/a" means data were not available.

[a] States are ranked 1 to 50 with 1 meaning highest ACGR and 50 meaning lowest ACGR.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics. 2018. "Table 1. Public High School 4-Year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate (ACGR), by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Demographic Characteristics for the United States, the 50 States, and the District of Columbia: School Year 2016-17." https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/tables/ACGR_RE_and_characteristics_2016-17.asp.

During the 2013-2014 school year, the suspension rate for Black students in public elementary school was more than four times that for white students.

Table 25: Suspensions Among Public School Students, 2013-2014 School Year

Percent of Elementary and Secondary Students Receiving At Least One Out-of-School Suspension by Race/Ethnicity

	All Students	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Two or More Races
Alabama	8.0%	4.5%	3.0%	15.2%	1.6%	4.0%	3.9%	5.9%
Alaska	5.1	3.5	4.8	8.8	2.0	6.5	8.5	4.8
Arizona	5.2	3.9	5.5	11.5	1.5	4.8	8.9	5.0
Arkansas	7.0	4.5	3.8	17.9	1.4	3.1	4.8	4.3
California	4.0	3.2	4.0	11.2	1.2	4.8	7.1	3.4
Colorado	4.4	3.1	5.8	11.0	1.4	3.6	6.8	4.9
Connecticut	3.9	2.0	6.6	9.0	0.8	n/a	6.2	3.3
Delaware	8.5	4.4	5.8	15.6	1.7	6.1	9.2	6.3
District of Columbia	12.4	0.9	4.3	16.0	1.5	10.0	9.9	3.8
Florida	5.0	3.7	3.9	9.9	1.0	2.9	4.6	4.9
Georgia	7.3	3.5	4.5	13.4	1.3	6.5	4.6	6.7
Hawaii	3.5	2.5	3.0	4.5	2.1	5.6	6.2	2.2
Idaho	2.6	2.4	3.4	3.6	1.3	2.4	4.7	2.3
Illinois	6.8	2.9	5.4	21.9	0.9	3.6	4.6	5.8
Indiana	6.8	4.5	6.2	20.6	1.4	2.8	5.9	10.0
Iowa	2.6	2.0	3.0	11.0	1.1	2.6	4.3	4.7
Kansas	4.0	2.8	4.4	14.0	1.2	3.4	6.2	5.5
Kentucky	4.9	4.1	3.1	12.2	0.9	3.1	5.7	5.8
Louisiana	8.4	4.7	4.2	12.6	1.8	5.7	6.4	5.9
Maine	3.4	3.4	4.6	6.6	1.3	2.1	3.5	2.8
Maryland	5.2	2.9	3.3	9.3	0.8	2.7	5.9	4.6
Massachusets	4.3	2.6	8.6	10.5	1.3	2.1	5.9	5.3
Michigan	7.3	4.5	6.6	19.2	1.7	3.2	8.0	7.5
Minnesota	3.3	2.0	4.0	12.3	1.1	2.7	9.5	4.0
Mississippi	9.7	4.8	4.1	14.8	1.8	3.8	6.0	3.8
Missouri	5.7	3.9	4.4	17.0	1.6	2.9	6.0	5.3
Montana	3.7	2.5	2.9	4.4	1.1	2.0	11.8	2.3
Nebraska	4.3	2.9	4.7	16.2	1.8	3.3	9.2	6.8
Nevada	4.6	3.5	4.4	10.9	1.6	3.3	6.5	4.4
New Hampshire	4.9	4.3	14.2	19.2	2.2	7.5	7.3	3.7
New Jersey	4.4	2.2	5.6	12.8	0.8	1.3	3.7	3.1
New Mexico	6.2	4.8	6.8	10.2	2.8	2.5	6.0	8.5
New York	3.2	2.7	2.3	7.1	0.5	1.2	4.0	4.2
North Carolina	6.7	3.8	4.9	13.4	1.2	4.7	11.6	7.0
North Dakota	2.2	1.5	2.5	5.2	0.7	0.3-0.9	8.1	0.5
Ohio	7.1	4.7	6.8	18.7	1.5	3.5	7.7	9.2
Oklahoma	5.6	4.3	5.7	17.0	1.2	4.2	4.4	4.3
Oregon	4.1	3.9	4.5	9.2	1.2	4.2	6.5	4.5
Pennsylvania	5.6	3.0	7.5	17.1	1.3	4.2	4.4	7.3
Rhode Island	6.2	4.3	9.3	12.4	2.9	4.7	9.3	6.9
South Carolina	10.3	6.2	5.9	17.9	1.9	5.4	9.2	8.6
South Dakota	2.7	1.9	3.9	7.0	1.4	0.8-2.3	6.2	2.9
Tennessee	6.7	3.5	4.2	17.1	1.7	2.9	5.2	4.5
Texas	4.8	2.5	4.6	12.1	0.9	3.6	4.4	3.5
Utah	1.7	1.3	3.0	4.3	1.2	2.5	5.2	1.7
Vermont	3.9	3.8	3.5	6.6	0.7	0.9-2.7	12.6	2.8
Virginia	5.7	3.7	3.4	12.7	0.8	3.8	4.6	4.9
Washington	4.6	3.9	5.4	10.5	1.4	6.4	9.3	5.3
West Virginia	7.3	7.1	4.4	13.6	1.0	3.6	4.5	5.7
Wisconsin	4.0	2.3	4.2	17.0	0.8	3.0	6.5	4.8
Wyoming	3.1	2.9	3.8	6.1	1.7	3.2	5.2	3.0
United States	**5.3%**	**3.4%**	**4.5%**	**13.7%**	**1.1%**	**4.5%**	**6.7%**	**5.3%**

Notes: Data by race/ethnicity exclude students with disabilities served only under Section 504 (not receiving services under IDEA). Racial categories (White, Black, Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native and Pacific Islander) exclude students of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic students can be of any race.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics. 2018. "Digest of Education Statistics," Table 233.40 Percentage of Students Suspended and Expelled from Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and State: 2013-14. https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d17/tables/dt17_233.40.asp.

On average, the U.S. spent 2.5 times as much per prisoner as per public school student during 2015-2016.

Table 26: Public Spending on Prisoners vs. Public School Students

	Spending Per Prisoner, FY2015	Spending Per Public School Student, 2015-2016	Ratio of Spending Per Prisoner vs. Public School Student	Rank by Ratio[a]
Alabama	$13,734	$9,258	1.5	2
Alaska	52,184	17,510	3.0	33
Arizona	22,433	7,772	2.9	32
Arkansas	18,814	9,900	1.9	12
California	57,049	11,420	5.0	49
Colorado	34,283	9,619	3.6	42
Connecticut	40,746	19,615	2.1	14
Delaware	35,384	14,397	2.5	26
District of Columbia[b]	n/a	21,135	n/a	n/a
Florida	17,155	9,176	1.9	10
Georgia	19,894	9,835	2.0	13
Hawaii	35,310	13,748	2.6	28
Idaho	26,492	7,178	3.7	43
Illinois	26,783	14,327	1.9	9
Indiana	20,681	9,691	2.1	15
Iowa	30,346	11,148	2.7	30
Kansas	26,855	10,216	2.6	29
Kentucky	21,024	9,831	2.1	16
Louisiana	11,228	11,169	1.0	1
Maine	33,785	14,202	2.4	22
Maryland	54,481	14,523	3.8	45
Massachusetts	89,532	16,986	5.3	50
Michigan	34,372	11,051	3.1	34
Minnesota	30,964	12,364	2.5	27
Mississippi	14,582	8,692	1.7	4
Missouri	19,367	10,385	1.9	7
Montana	43,709	11,374	3.8	46
Nebraska	19,060	12,379	1.5	3
Nevada	16,254	8,753	1.9	6
New Hampshire	29,007	15,535	1.9	8
New Jersey	46,503	19,041	2.4	25
New Mexico	43,573	9,959	4.4	48
New York	51,449	22,231	2.3	21
North Carolina	27,901	8,717	3.2	38
North Dakota	49,567	13,358	3.7	44
Ohio	21,686	11,933	1.8	5
Oklahoma	18,255	8,091	2.3	20
Oregon	35,112	10,823	3.2	39
Pennsylvania	36,586	15,165	2.4	24
Rhode Island	50,259	16,082	3.1	37
South Carolina	21,698	10,045	2.2	18
South Dakota	32,030	9,335	3.4	41
Tennessee	21,413	8,876	2.4	23
Texas	20,335	9,352	2.2	19
Utah	27,181	7,006	3.9	47
Vermont	35,592	19,023	1.9	11
Virginia	24,590	11,435	2.2	17
Washington	35,865	11,484	3.1	36
West Virginia	37,488	11,424	3.3	40
Wisconsin	36,369	11,664	3.1	35
Wyoming	46,762	16,431	2.8	31
United States	**$24,836**	**$11,841**	**2.5**	

[a] States are ranked 1-50 with 1 meaning the lowest ratio of spending per prisoner vs. public school student and 50 meaning the highest ratio of spending per prisoner vs. public school student.

Notes: "n/a" means data were not available because the District of Columbia does not have a prison system. Spending per prisoner based on prisoner count on December 31, 2014, the latest count within FY2015.

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts. 2018. "Table 10. Detail of Direct Expenditure for Correctional Activities of State Governments by Character and Object, Fiscal Year 2015 (Preliminary)." https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=6310; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2018. "Inmates in Custody of State or Federal Correctional Facilities, Including Private Prison Facilities, December 31, 1999-2016," http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nps; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), National Public Education Financial Survey, 1989-90 through 2015-16. 2018. "Table 236.65. Current Expenditure per Pupil in Fall Enrollment in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by State or Jurisdiction: Selected Years, 1969-70 through 2015-16." https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d18/tables/dt18_236.65.asp?current=yes.

More than 673,000 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 2018. Six out of ten were victims of neglect.

Table 27: Child Abuse and Neglect, 2018

	Victims of Maltreatment		Percent of Maltreatment Cases that Involved:							
	Number	Rate per 1,000 Children	Neglect Only	Physical Abuse Only	Sexual Abuse Only	Sex Trafficking Only	Emotional Abuse Only	Medical Neglect Only	Multiple Types Only	Other or Unknown
Alabama	12,158	11.2	31.3%	42.0%	14.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	11.6%	n/a
Alaska	2,615	14.2	52.5	4.8	5.4	0.0	8.8	1.4	27.0	n/a
Arizona	15,504	9.4	88.0	5.3	2.9	n/a	0.0	n/a	3.8	n/a
Arkansas	8,538	12.1	34.6	18.7	17.3	0.0	0.6	15.0	13.8	0.0%
California	63,795	7.1	77.8	3.7	3.5	n/a	4.0	0.0	10.7	0.2%
Colorado	11,879	9.4	77.6	7.6	7.3	n/a	0.9	0.9	5.5	0.2
Connecticut	7,652	10.4	59.0	2.2	2.4	n/a	7.9	0.9	27.7	n/a
Delaware	1,251	6.1	54.4	17.1	9.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.0	12.2
District of Columbia	1,699	13.3	78.2	10.8	2.9	1.1	n/a	n/a	7.0	n/a
Florida	36,795	8.7	40.1	5.1	6.1	n/a	0.4	1.7	20.3	26.3
Georgia	11,090	4.4	61.8	7.7	4.9	0.2	13.4	1.1	10.9	n/a
Hawaii	1,265	4.2	2.7	2.2	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.6	18.3	74.2
Idaho	1,919	4.3	74.4	15.7	3.9	0.1	n/a	0.4	5.3	0.3
Illinois	31,515	11.0	65.1	12.3	12.8	n/a	0.1	1.2	8.4	n/a
Indiana	25,731	16.4	82.9	3.5	8.8	0.0	n/a	n/a	4.8	n/a
Iowa	11,764	16.1	53.9	7.8	5.1	n/a	0.5	0.5	19.3	12.9
Kansas	3,188	4.5	40.9	19.1	16.2	n/a	12.9	2.4	8.6	n/a
Kentucky	23,752	23.5	88.1	1.9	2.0	n/a	0.1	0.6	7.3	n/a
Louisiana	9,380	8.6	80.4	9.4	3.6	n/a	0.1	n/a	6.4	n/a
Maine	3,481	13.9	39.9	11.4	5.0	n/a	14.8	n/a	28.9	n/a
Maryland	7,743	5.8	56.4	14.7	22.3	n/a	0.2	n/a	6.4	n/a
Massachusetts	25,812	18.9	87.8	3.6	1.8	0.5	n/a	n/a	6.2	n/a
Michigan	37,703	17.4	70.2	16.6	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.9	10.1	n/a
Minnesota	7,785	6.0	59.2	13.5	16.3	0.2	0.6	n/a	10.2	n/a
Mississippi	10,002	14.2	58.1	7.3	8.1	n/a	5.4	1.8	19.2	0.1
Missouri	5,662	4.1	35.3	13.7	24.2	n/a	2.2	0.4	24.2	n/a
Montana	3,763	16.4	92.9	0.9	1.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.9	n/a
Nebraska	2,635	5.5	75.3	9.3	9.2	0.1	0.3	n/a	5.8	n/a
Nevada	5,162	7.5	72.8	10.9	4.4	n/a	0.2	0.8	10.9	n/a
New Hampshire	1,331	5.2	81.4	3.8	6.2	n/a	0.6	0.8	7.2	n/a
New Jersey	6,008	3.1	71.0	9.7	12.1	0.0	0.3	1.6	5.2	n/a
New Mexico	8,024	16.6	57.3	5.1	1.8	n/a	10.6	1.0	24.1	n/a
New York	68,785	16.9	55.4	0.8	0.5	n/a	0.1	0.7	40.0	2.4
North Carolina	6,502	2.8	48.9	26.4	18.9	n/a	1.5	0.6	1.4	2.3
North Dakota	2,097	11.7	51.3	4.0	1.7	n/a	16.5	0.4	26.1	n/a
Ohio	25,158	9.7	32.4	33.1	15.4	n/a	3.0	1.0	15.1	n/a
Oklahoma	15,355	16.1	54.2	5.9	2.5	n/a	14.0	0.7	22.7	n/a
Oregon	12,581	14.4	33.2	6.4	5.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	21.3	32.8
Pennsylvania	4,695	1.8	6.6	39.7	43.8	0.1	1.0	3.7	4.2	0.9
Rhode Island	3,644	17.8	44.5	9.8	3.3	n/a	26.5	0.5	14.4	1.0
South Carolina	19,130	17.3	40.6	35.5	2.7	n/a	0.2	0.9	20.0	0.0
South Dakota	1,426	6.6	87.0	4.3	2.0	n/a	1.1	n/a	5.6	n/a
Tennessee	9,186	6.1	9.5	48.2	24.4	n/a	1.3	0.6	15.3	n/a
Texas	63,271	8.6	75.2	6.7	8.4	0.7	0.2	0.7	8.8	0.0
Utah	10,122	10.9	18.4	29.0	14.0	0.0	17.7	0.2	19.3	1.4
Vermont	958	8.3	0.5	55.3	39.6	n/a	0.4	1.5	2.7	n/a
Virginia	6,132	3.3	56.3	21.2	10.0	n/a	0.9	1.3	10.3	n/a
Washington	4,498	2.7	68.1	13.2	8.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.1	n/a
West Virginia	6,946	19.1	18.6	14.3	n/a	0.4	n/a	n/a	67.1	n/a
Wisconsin	5,017	3.9	61.6	12.4	18.9	n/a	0.3	n/a	6.8	n/a
Wyoming	1,044	7.7	58.6	0.7	5.2	n/a	14.2	0.3	20.7	0.4
United States	**673,148**	**9.2**	**61.0%**	**10.8%**	**7.0%**	**0.1%**	**2.2%**	**0.8%**	**15.4%**	**2.8%**

Notes: "n/a" means the category is not reported by state. Percents add up to over 100 percent as some cases involved multiple types of maltreatment. Due to differences in definitions of child maltreatment, data should not be compared between states. Categorization of child maltreatment was analyzed differently for 2018, and data should not be compared to that of previous reports. U.S. totals exclude data from Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2020. "Child Maltreatment 2018," Tables 3-3 and 3-8. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/resource/child-maltreatment-2018.

After declining 14 percent between FY2008 and FY2012, the number of children in foster care increased every year until FY2017. In FY2018 that trend changed, decreasing to 435,052.

Table 28: Children Living In, Entering and Exiting Foster Care, Select Fiscal Years

	Living in Foster Care on September 30th						Entering Care	Exiting Care
	FY2008	FY2012	FY2017	FY2018	Percent Change FY2008-FY2012	Percent Change FY2012-FY2018	FY2018	FY2018
Alabama	6,941	4,561	5,631	5,930	-34.3%	30.0%	4,062	3,582
Alaska	1,954	1,854	2,766	2,792	-5.1	50.6	1,337	1,248
Arizona	9,590	13,461	15,031	13,360	40.4	-0.8	9,173	10,549
Arkansas	3,522	3,711	4,776	4,234	5.4	14.1	3,123	3,578
California	67,703	54,553	51,869	52,337	-19.4	-4.1	27,178	25,879
Colorado	7,964	6,003	5,704	5,542	-24.6	-7.7	4,785	4,741
Connecticut	5,372	4,563	4,135	4,225	-15.1	-7.4	2,073	1,560
Delaware	938	799	787	719	-14.8	-10.0	406	370
District of Columbia	2,217	1,216	751	707	-45.2	-41.9	336	361
Florida	22,187	19,536	24,641	24,404	-11.9	24.9	16,175	15,505
Georgia	9,984	7,671	13,146	13,793	-23.2	79.8	8,082	7,257
Hawaii	1,621	1,079	1,607	1,687	-33.4	56.3	1,224	1,043
Idaho	1,723	1,234	1,593	1,814	-28.4	47.0	1,419	1,143
Illinois	17,843	16,772	15,930	16,840	-6.0	0.4	5,751	4,278
Indiana	11,903	11,190	20,904	18,560	-6.0	65.9	10,441	12,132
Iowa	6,743	6,262	5,952	6,249	-7.1	-0.2	4,181	3,617
Kansas	6,306	6,002	7,753	8,068	-4.8	34.4	4,227	3,696
Kentucky	7,182	6,979	8,146	9,355	-2.8	34.0	7,492	5,993
Louisiana	5,065	4,044	4,460	4,562	-20.2	12.8	3,654	3,458
Maine	1,864	1,512	1,584	1,768	-18.9	16.9	1,080	883
Marlyand	7,613	4,884	3,923	3,973	-35.8	-18.7	2,413	2,237
Massachusetts	10,427	8,522	10,916	10,612	-18.3	24.5	5,789	5,844
Michigan	20,171	14,522	11,918	12,121	-28.0	-16.5	6,208	5,984
Minnesota	6,028	5,330	9,651	9,271	-11.6	73.9	6,743	6,771
Mississippi	3,292	3,699	5,440	4,703	12.4	27.1	2,520	3,181
Missouri	7,642	9,985	12,390	12,659	30.7	26.8	6,963	6,559
Montana	1,600	1,937	3,853	3,946	21.1	103.7	2,312	2,154
Nebraska	5,591	5,116	4,195	3,524	-8.5	-31.1	1,869	2,438
Nevada	5,023	4,745	4,408	4,532	-5.5	-4.5	3,154	2,965
New Hampshire	1,029	768	1,461	1,531	-25.4	99.3	868	724
New Jersey	8,510	6,848	5,946	5,526	-19.5	-19.3	3,540	3,863
New Mexico	2,221	1,914	2,657	2,508	-13.8	31.0	1,679	1,793
New York	29,493	23,924	17,207	16,385	-18.9	-31.5	8,055	7,332
North Carolina	9,841	8,461	10,756	10,543	-14.0	24.6	5,531	4,698
North Dakota	1,223	1,109	1,495	1,576	-9.3	42.1	1,165	1,043
Ohio	13,703	11,877	14,961	15,730	-13.3	32.4	12,325	11,014
Oklahoma	10,597	9,120	9,315	8,634	-13.9	-5.3	4,697	5,320
Oregon	8,988	8,686	7,972	7,577	-3.4	-12.8	3,566	3,335
Pennsylvania	26,571	14,515	16,891	16,566	-45.4	14.1	10,155	9,931
Rhode Island	2,407	1,707	1,846	2,003	-29.1	17.3	1,323	1,107
South Carolina	5,054	3,113	4,041	4,456	-38.4	43.1	4,098	3,591
South Dakota	1,483	1,399	1,603	1,560	-5.7	11.5	1,144	1,145
Tennessee	6,498	7,440	8,558	8,929	14.5	20.0	6,888	5,241
Texas	28,154	29,613	32,150	32,960	5.2	11.3	20,497	19,403
Utah	2,714	2,813	2,954	2,611	3.6	-7.2	1,979	2,263
Vermont	1,200	975	1,270	1,308	-18.8	34.2	881	740
Virginia	7,099	4,579	4,795	4,915	-35.5	7.3	2,940	2,849
Washington	11,167	9,606	11,355	11,399	-14.0	18.7	5,568	5,422
West Virginia	4,412	4,562	6,633	7,138	3.4	56.5	5,081	4,429
Wisconsin	7,403	6,384	7,721	7,819	-13.8	22.5	4,986	4,724
Wyoming	1,113	949	1,085	1,091	-14.7	15.0	1,068	1,007
United States	**456,889**	**392,104**	**436,532**	**435,052**	**-14.2%**	**11.0%**	**262,204**	**249,980**

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2019. "Trends in Foster Care and Adoption." Adoption Foster Care Analysis Reporting System (AFCARS), FY 2008 - 2018. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/resource/trends-in-foster-care-and-adoption.

Children in foster care in 2017 were disproportionately Black. In 20 states, the percent of Black children in foster care was at least two times the percent of Black children in the overall child population.

Table 29: Children in Foster Care by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

	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 the Population
	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Two or More Races		
Alabama	56%	5%	33%	<.5%	<.5%	5%	29%	1.1
Alaska	27	5	2	3	42	20	3	0.7
Arizona	35	39	10	1	4	4	5	2.0
Arkansas	64	6	18	<.5	<.5	12	18	1.0
California	20	52	20	1	1	5	5	4.0
Colorado	42	38	11	1	<.5	6	4	2.8
Connecticut	33	36	22	<.5	<.5	6	11	2.0
Delaware	34	11	48	<.5	N.R.	7	25	1.9
District of Columbia	<.5	9	89	1	<.5	1	55	1.6
Florida	47	16	30	<.5	<.5	6	20	1.5
Georgia	48	6	39	<.5	<.5	6	34	1.1
Hawaii	16	1	2	29	<.5	50	2	1.0
Idaho	77	15	1	<.5	2	2	1	1.0
Illinois	40	9	46	<.5	<.5	4	15	3.1
Indiana	65	8	18	<.5	<.5	8	11	1.6
Iowa	69	9	11	1	1	5	5	2.2
Kansas	66	11	13	<.5	1	8	6	2.2
Kentucky	75	5	11	<.5	<.5	7	9	1.2
Louisiana	54	2	38	<.5	<.5	4	37	1.0
Maine	75	7	2	<.5	1	6	3	0.7
Maryland	28	7	55	<.5	<.5	5	31	1.8
Massachusetts	42	29	14	1	<.5	10	9	1.6
Michigan	48	8	30	<.5	<.5	13	16	1.9
Minnesota	35	9	15	2	23	13	10	1.5
Mississippi	57	2	35	<.5	<.5	3	42	0.8
Missouri	65	9	19	<.5	<.5	2	14	1.4
Montana	51	7	2	<.5	31	8	1	2.0
Nebraska	52	19	16	1	5	7	6	2.7
Nevada	41	23	24	1	1	7	10	2.4
New Hampshire	74	9	4	<.5	<.5	5	2	2.0
New Jersey	29	24	40	<.5	<.5	5	14	2.9
New Mexico	24	61	5	N.R.	8	3	2	2.5
New York	22	24	42	1	<.5	6	15	2.8
North Carolina	51	8	31	<.5	2	7	23	1.3
North Dakota	42	6	5	1	34	9	4	1.3
Ohio	53	5	29	<.5	<.5	12	15	1.9
Oklahoma	35	19	8	<.5	8	30	8	1.0
Oregon	65	16	4	1	5	8	2	2.0
Pennsylvania	42	13	37	<.5	<.5	6	13	2.8
Rhode Island	46	29	12	<.5	1	11	7	1.7
South Carolina	51	6	36	<.5	<.5	5	30	1.2
South Dakota	26	8	3	<.5	48	15	3	1.0
Tennessee	65	5	23	<.5	<.5	6	19	1.2
Texas	30	42	21	<.5	<.5	5	12	1.8
Utah	67	21	4	1	3	3	1	4.0
Vermont	94	1	2	<.5	<.5	1	2	1.0
Virginia	50	10	29	1	<.5	9	20	1.5
Washington	50	19	8	2	5	16	4	2.0
West Virginia	88	1	4	<.5	N.R.	7	4	1.0
Wisconsin	46	10	29	1	6	6	9	3.2
Wyoming	73	18	4	N.R.	2	1	1	4.0
United States	**44%**	**21%**	**23%**	**1%**	**2%**	**7%**	**14%**	**1.6**

Notes: Data are for children in foster care on September 30, 2017. Racial categories exclude children of Hispanic ethnicity. "N.R." means data were not available.

Sources: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS Count Data Center. 2019. "Children in Foster Care by Race and Hispanic Origin in the United States, 2017." https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6246-children-in-foster-care-by-race-and-hispanic-origin; The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS Count Data Center. 2019. "Child Population by Race in the United States, 2017" https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/103-child-population-by-race.

Between 2005 and 2017, 35 states and the District of Columbia decreased their use of congregate care by at least 33.3 percent. In 13 of these states children in congregate care declined by at least 50 percent. Only one state—Tennessee—increased its use of congregate care.

Table 30: Children in Congregate Care, 2005 and 2017

	Children in Congregate Care, 2005		Children in Congregate Care, 2017		Percent Change in Percent of Children in Congregate Care, 2005-2017
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Alabama	1,254	19%	1,060	19%	0%
Alaska	235	13	101	4	-69.2
Arizona	1,808	19	2,173	15	-21.1
Arkansas	556	17	835	17	0.0
California	10,369	13	4,714	9	-30.8
Colorado	2,482	31	1,590	28	-9.7
Connecticut	2,014	30	403	10	-66.7
Delaware	215	23	118	15	-34.8
District of Columbia	297	13	56	7	-46.2
Florida	3,909	13	2,714	11	-15.4
Georgia	2,770	20	1,601	12	-40.0
Hawaii	164	6	70	4	-33.3
Idaho	275	15	123	8	-46.7
Illinois	1,935	10	1,258	8	-20.0
Indiana	2,210	20	1,328	6	-70.0
Iowa	1,972	29	611	10	-65.5
Kansas	531	9	552	7	-22.2
Kentucky	2,002	28	1,202	15	-46.4
Louisiana	966	20	419	9	-55.0
Maine	200	9	79	5	-44.4
Maryland	2,346	22	498	13	-40.9
Massachusetts	2,467	20	1,779	16	-20.0
Michigan	3,200	16	1,137	10	-37.5
Minnesota	1,692	24	1,169	12	-50.0
Mississippi	823	25	347	6	-76.0
Missouri	1,597	14	964	8	-42.9
Montana	294	13	294	8	-38.5
Nebraska	1,374	22	204	5	-77.3
Nevada	448	10	194	4	-60.0
New Hampshire	335	28	315	22	-21.4
New Jersey	2,300	21	332	6	-71.4
New Mexico	193	8	173	7	-12.5
New York	6,916	23	2,929	15	n/a
North Carolina	2,599	24	1,266	12	-50.0
North Dakota	369	27	198	13	-51.9
Ohio	2,534	15	2,038	14	-6.7
Oklahoma	971	9	527	6	-33.3
Oregon	829	8	377	5	-37.5
Pennsylvania	5,881	27	2,469	15	-44.4
Rhode Island	906	36	337	18	-50.0
South Carolina	1,129	24	835	21	-12.5
South Dakota	420	25	258	16	-36.0
Tennessee	1,403	16	1,634	19	18.8
Texas	5,818	20	3941	12	-40.0
Utah	380	17	272	9	-47.1
Vermont	293	20	169	13	-35.0
Virginia	1,832	26	819	17	-34.6
Washington	501	5	538	5	0.0
West Virginia	1,312	31	1,179	18	-41.9
Wisconsin	1,318	16	746	10	-37.5
Wyoming	447	36	201	19	-47.2
United States	**89,610**	**18%**	**50,090**	**12%**	**-33.3%**

Note: "n/a" means under review as 2017 AFCARS data for New York are being reviewed.

Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. 2019. "Children in Foster Care by Placement Type." https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6247-children-in-foster-care-by-placement-type.

Four out of five children exiting foster care were placed in a permanent family in 2017; the majority of children reunited with their families. However, 8 percent of children—nearly 18,000—"aged out" of foster care without a permanent family.

Table 31: Exits from Foster Care and Exits to Emancipation, FY2017

	Number of Children Who Exited Foster Care	Median Length of Stay (Months)	Percent by Type of Exit:			Number of Children Who "Aged Out" of the System	Percent Who "Aged Out" and Entered Foster Care at 13 and Older
			Reunification	Adoption	Guardianship		
Alabama	3,382	11.8	71.4%	15.0%	0.9%	355	81.4%
Alaska	1,341	14.8	56.1	27.2	3.3	91	83.5
Arizona	11,866	11.9	47.8	36.3	6.2	933	91.5
Arkansas	3,770	9.1	66.5	24.7	1.9	240	83.8
California	28,539	14.2	51.6	22.2	11.0	3,677	78.1
Colorado	4,873	10.3	62.6	15.0	6.7	231	86.1
Connecticut	1,527	14.7	49.7	38.2	2.8	84	57.1
Delaware	403	11.8	39.2	27.0	19.4	53	81.1
District of Columbia	380	16.7	47.1	25.0	8.9	70	80.0
Florida	15,094	9.6	48.0	23.9	20.9	931	88.3
Georgia	6,891	12.5	64.3	17.9	6.7	598	88.1
Hawaii	1,090	11.9	57.2	18.0	14.8	66	93.9
Idaho	1,095	9.4	63.7	22.2	6.8	64	93.8
Illinois	3,793	23.3	40.0	47.0	6.6	202	65.8
Indiana	11,178	10.8	68.6	17.2	9.9	353	87.5
Iowa	3,436	9.9	54.3	28.8	9.6	251	76.9
Kansas	3,385	13.8	58.6	19.9	6.7	426	86.4
Kentucky	5,412	13.7	65.3	20.8	0.5	691	92.0
Louisiana	3,444	11.7	59.7	22.4	8.9	179	79.9
Maine	1,067	14.4	44.3	42.6	6.7	62	66.1
Maryland	2,196	14.8	63.5	15.7	3.4	353	71.7
Massachusetts	5,831	14.6	64.7	11.2	9.3	844	84.8
Michigan	6,312	12.8	49.4	30.7	5.7	690	83.0
Minnesota	6,225	10.4	67.1	15.3	8.4	451	81.4
Mississippi	2,890	11.5	70.9	12.6	11.0	59	83.1
Missouri	6,640	12.2	47.9	21.9	20.1	560	80.0
Montana	1,829	11.8	67.0	15.0	9.8	68	79.4
Nebraska	2,369	11.2	58.7	23.2	9.3	130	86.2
Nevada	3,145	12.7	61.7	23.2	6.1	182	81.9
New Hampshire	537	10.5	49.9	18.6	3.5	129	92.2
New Jersey	4,196	14.4	60.3	26.4	5.0	293	81.2
New Mexico	1,824	15.5	69.5	21.2	2.6	80	81.3
New York	8,055	21.9	54.6	21.6	4.8	538	80.9
North Carolina	4,745	12.5	45.7	28.0	20.0	198	87.9
North Dakota	970	13.3	62.3	14.7	6.7	50	90.0
Ohio	10,234	10.6	68.9	14.7	4.3	1,030	86.7
Oklahoma	5,824	14.3	44.0	42.9	5.5	239	74.9
Oregon	3,177	14.5	53.1	20.7	13.6	322	68.3
Pennsylvania	9,661	13.1	55.8	22.3	7.4	874	91.5
Rhode Island	1,017	12.3	49.7	24.4	10.5	129	82.9
South Carolina	3,538	11.6	76.9	13.7	1.7	254	83.9
South Dakota	968	11.1	54.3	18.6	11.4	64	60.9
Tennessee	4,688	9.7	55.2	23.5	5.2	343	94.8
Texas	18,183	10.4	36.8	29.4	26.7	1,164	73.7
Utah	2,108	8.6	49.9	29.6	8.6	171	89.5
Vermont	745	14.1	52.8	35.3	3.9	50	76.0
Virginia	2,842	13.9	49.7	29.3	0.0	427	85.2
Washington	5,423	16.4	63.2	25.0	7.1	189	74.1
West Virginia	3,808	8.6	58.8	28.0	9.0	93	93.5
Wisconsin	4,512	12.7	57.0	15.3	18.4	372	83.9
Wyoming	977	9.1	72.9	8.4	9.0	13	100.0
United States FY2017	**247,631**	**12.9**	**49%**	**24%**	**10%**	**19,945**	
United States FY2018	**250,103**	**14.7**	**49%**	**25%**	**11%**	**17,844**	

Note: National data is presented for both FY2017 and FY2018 but state data is presented for FY2017 alone as state data for FY2018 was not available at the time of publication.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2018. "Child Welfare Outcomes Report Data." https://cwoutcomes.acf.hhs.gov/cwodatasite/threeOne/index; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2018. The Adoption Foster Care Analysis Reporting System (AFCARS) Report, "Preliminary FY 2017 Estimates as of August 10, 2018 - No. 25." https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/afcarsreport25.pdf; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2019. The Adoption Foster Care Analysis Reporting System (AFCARS) Report, "Preliminary FY 2018 Estimates as of August 22, 2019 - No. 26." https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/afcarsreport26.pdf.

As of 2017-2018, 2 in 5 children had suffered at least one Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) and nearly 1 in 5 had suffered at least two ACEs.

Table 32: Percent of Children who have had Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) by Number and Type of ACE, 2017-2018

	Number of ACEs:			Type of ACE:								
	Percent With 0 ACES	Percent With 1 ACE	Percent With 2+ ACES	Hard to Get by on Family's Income[a]	Parent Divorced or Separated	Parent Died	Parent Served Time in Jail	Witnessed Domestic Violence	Victim or Witness of Neighborhood Violence	Lived With Anyone Mentally Ill, Suicidal or Depressed	Lived With Anyone With Alcohol or Drug Problem	Treated or Judged Unfairly Due to Race/ Ethnicity
Alabama	53.2%	24.1%	22.6%	27.9%	28.8%	3.1%	9.4%	6.8%	4.5%	7.7%	8.8%	4.7%
Alaska	55.6	18.9	25.5	25.5	26.3	3.5	11.6	6.2	6.4	11.2	14.2	4.1
Arizona	54.5	23.6	21.9	26.7	25.9	3.0	8.4	4.9	4.1	8.1	11.6	4.4
Arkansas	49.2	25.1	25.7	25.9	29.5	4.9	11.8	8.6	6.2	9.8	12.6	3.3
California	63.9	22.1	14.0	16.8	21.1	2.3	4.5	4.5	2.5	4.8	6.3	3.4
Colorado	61.2	21.3	17.5	24.7	20.7	2.0	7.0	3.9	3.1	8.4	10.1	3.7
Connecticut	61.5	21.7	16.8	22.4	18.7	3.4	5.3	4.3	3.4	7.8	8.4	3.6
Delaware	56.9	22.6	20.5	25.2	23.9	2.4	8.5	6.5	5.5	7.8	8.1	4.8
DC	55.6	23.3	21.0	22.2	20.2	6.4	8.1	5.8	9.9	6.4	9.2	7.5
Florida	53.6	25.7	20.8	27.9	27.9	3.4	7.2	5.5	5.4	8.1	8.6	3.5
Georgia	56.2	22.9	21.0	20.7	26.4	3.0	10.4	5.9	4.1	6.1	9.5	4.4
Hawaii	63.4	21.0	15.6	15.8	18.0	3.3	4.7	6.5	5.1	5.4	7.5	2.5
Idaho	57.6	23.6	18.8	26.0	21.6	1.7	8.3	5.5	2.9	12.1	10.1	1.7
Illinois	60.8	22.5	16.7	20.7	19.0	4.1	7.4	4.7	4.5	7.5	6.1	5.1
Indiana	56.0	23.6	20.4	22.0	25.0	4.7	10.1	6.3	3.9	9.5	10.3	2.7
Iowa	61.8	20.1	18.1	22.2	20.7	2.8	6.0	7.0	5.6	7.9	10.3	2.1
Kansas	56.3	23.7	20.0	22.8	26.0	2.3	8.5	6.6	4.8	7.5	8.6	4.8
Kentucky	52.3	23.3	24.4	26.7	28.7	3.4	12.0	6.1	5.7	8.4	11.4	3.5
Louisiana	52.0	26.7	21.3	26.9	27.7	4.5	9.5	6.0	3.4	7.6	8.1	2.3
Maine	56.5	24.4	19.2	24.4	26.1	2.1	6.5	5.0	4.0	10.7	10.5	1.1
Maryland	59.0	25.6	15.4	20.4	23.6	2.4	4.9	3.5	2.6	5.8	5.5	6.4
Massachusetts	64.0	21.1	14.9	20.6	18.7	2.5	3.3	4.3	4.1	7.2	6.2	2.7
Michigan	53.3	24.4	22.4	25.6	27.5	4.0	9.2	5.1	4.3	9.1	9.3	4.9
Minnesota	62.9	19.8	17.3	21.0	17.6	2.0	7.3	4.8	4.1	10.0	7.4	3.5
Mississippi	49.3	28.4	22.2	32.6	27.5	5.7	10.9	8.5	5.5	6.5	9.0	4.9
Missouri	54.5	24.0	21.6	31.0	26.0	2.0	9.9	7.0	4.9	8.1	10.5	2.5
Montana	51.4	23.0	25.6	28.6	26.7	3.5	11.3	9.5	6.2	14.0	16.8	3.9
Nebraska	60.8	20.3	18.9	23.1	21.9	2.4	8.2	5.3	2.9	7.0	11.1	1.7
Nevada	54.2	23.9	22.0	20.4	28.1	3.0	11.2	5.5	4.8	8.3	11.4	4.4
New Hampshire	62.2	21.4	16.4	22.9	20.2	3.7	2.9	4.3	1.8	9.0	8.9	1.2
New Jersey	65.5	22.0	12.5	25.2	14.8	2.8	3.0	1.7	3.2	3.3	3.9	2.9
New Mexico	47.0	26.2	26.8	23.8	30.6	4.9	12.6	9.3	6.9	8.6	12.1	7.3
New York	60.9	24.3	14.8	25.1	20.0	2.9	2.2	3.0	3.3	5.6	4.2	4.1
North Carolina	57.2	23.6	19.2	21.4	24.7	3.1	8.8	6.9	4.0	7.8	7.3	3.9
North Dakota	62.4	17.6	20.0	23.6	18.5	1.2	8.2	6.8	5.7	9.9	12.0	2.5
Ohio	52.2	24.5	23.3	26.5	25.4	4.6	10.2	7.2	5.2	9.6	8.9	4.2
Oklahoma	46.1	25.8	28.1	28.1	32.5	4.1	14.6	10.2	6.3	11.4	13.6	4.4
Oregon	53.7	23.0	23.3	24.5	24.6	2.4	6.8	6.3	3.6	11.5	12.9	5.2
Pennsylvania	62.5	21.0	16.5	22.0	17.8	5.1	7.9	3.5	4.6	5.2	7.1	3.8
Rhode Island	61.7	22.2	16.1	19.5	20.5	3.3	3.4	4.0	3.5	7.0	6.6	3.5
South Carolina	59.8	21.5	18.7	19.9	23.5	5.2	10.0	5.8	3.3	7.4	6.4	4.1
South Dakota	57.7	22.0	20.3	26.0	22.1	2.5	8.2	6.0	4.2	8.3	10.4	4.4
Tennessee	52.6	24.8	22.6	24.7	28.4	3.6	12.0	7.1	3.1	8.4	8.8	4.8
Texas	58.9	24.3	16.8	23.2	22.4	4.4	7.6	5.9	3.6	6.1	7.1	3.0
Utah	62.1	20.1	17.8	21.4	19.7	2.1	5.5	3.2	4.8	10.8	5.4	2.7
Vermont	56.5	22.5	21.0	22.5	25.8	1.2	6.1	5.8	3.6	9.4	13.1	2.2
Virginia	57.1	24.1	18.8	24.4	25.1	3.8	8.0	4.7	2.5	6.9	6.3	3.7
Washington	59.6	22.6	17.8	21.5	23.1	1.6	6.2	4.6	4.9	8.1	10.8	5.2
West Virginia	48.3	24.2	27.5	28.6	33.9	4.1	11.2	8.8	7.8	10.7	15.3	1.8
Wisconsin	58.6	20.7	20.8	17.8	26.9	3.2	8.0	6.2	3.2	9.1	10.1	3.8
Wyoming	54.0	21.4	24.6	27.8	26.7	3.1	9.0	7.3	5.3	11.3	12.6	3.2
United States	**58.2%**	**23.3%**	**18.6%**	**23.0%**	**23.4%**	**3.3%**	**7.4%**	**5.3%**	**4.0%**	**7.3%**	**8.0%**	**3.8%**

[a] Due to changes in items between survey years, this indicator could not be combined for 2017 and 2018. Data are from 2017 alone.

Source: 2017-2018 National Survey of Children's Health. 2019. "Indicator 6.13: Adverse Childhood Experiences." Data Resource Center for Child & Adolescent Health. https://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/.

More than 700,000 children were arrested in the U.S. in 2018. In 43 states, less than 10 percent of child arrests were for violent crimes.

Table 33: Child Arrests, 2018

	Total Number of Child Arrests	Arrests per 100,000 Children[a]	Percent of Arrests for Violent Crimes
Alabama	3,578	328	8.3%
Alaska	1,687	918	12.2
Arizona	20,478	1,247	5.5
Arkansas	7,697	1,095	5.5
California	42,958	478	16.8
Colorado	17,906	1,415	4.2
Connecticut	7,106	967	4.6
Delaware	2,851	1,400	10.6
District of Columbia	505	396	18.2
Florida	48,213	1,140	6.7
Georgia	15,400	615	5.4
Hawaii	1,762	581	5.9
Idaho	5,993	1,341	3.2
Illinois	7,366	258	10.7
Indiana	8,831	563	7.0
Iowa	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kansas	1,639	232	2.6
Kentucky	2,985	296	5.4
Louisiana	16,533	1,509	7.1
Maine	2,845	1,136	1.8
Maryland	17,825	1,330	10.7
Massachusetts	4,508	330	10.3
Michigan	13,267	613	7.9
Minnesota	19,391	1,489	4.5
Mississippi	2,453	347	3.3
Missouri	15,560	1,130	5.7
Montana	3,722	1,622	2.2
Nebraska	6,985	1,465	3.0
Nevada	10,026	1,455	13.4
New Hampshire	3,283	1,272	1.8
New Jersey	11,513	589	7.6
New Mexico	3,203	664	7.2
New York	14,434	355	8.4
North Carolina	11,088	482	6.8
North Dakota	4,009	2,243	2.3
Ohio	20,003	771	4.4
Oklahoma	7,701	805	5.1
Oregon	8,618	987	4.1
Pennsylvania	36,034	1,360	7.1
Rhode Island	2,373	1,156	5.1
South Carolina	10,803	977	5.7
South Dakota	4,886	2,245	1.9
Tennessee	19,692	1,307	7.2
Texas	55,458	750	7.1
Utah	12,307	1,320	3.0
Vermont	702	605	5.7
Virginia	15,864	848	4.5
Washington	10,996	661	7.9
West Virginia	496	136	7.7
Wisconsin	35,109	2,751	2.9
Wyoming	3,191	2,368	1.6
United States	**728,280**	**992**	**6.9%**

[a] Juvenile arrest rates are based on the number of arrests of children ages 0-17 per 100,000 children ages 0-17 in the resident population.

Notes: "n/a" means the state had a data coverage rate of less than 90 percent. "Violent crimes" include the offenses of robbery, aggravated assault, and homicide.

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. 2018. "Estimated number of juvenile arrests, 2018." OJDDP Statistical Briefing Book. https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/crime/qa05101.asp?qaDate=2018&text=yes; U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2019. "Crime in the United States, 2018," Table 69. https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2018/crime-in-the-u.s.-2018/topic-pages/tables/table-69; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. 2019. "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018," 2018 Population Estimates. https://factfinder.census.gov/.

Nearly 44,000 children were held in residential placement on an average night in 2017. In 14 states and the District of Columbia, Black children made up more than half of all children in residential placements.

Table 34: Children in Residential Placement by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, 2017

		Percent of Children in Residential Placement Who Are:					Percent of Children in Residential Placement Who Are:	
	Number	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Male[a]	Female[a]
Alabama	804	44%	3%	52%	<1%	0%	81%	19%
Alaska	207	35	1	14	4	36	81	19
Arizona	531	31	42	16	<1	5	86	14
Arkansas	585	40[b]	14[b]	42[b]	1	0[b]	82[b]	19[b]
California	5,463	14	56	26	2	<1	85	15
Colorado	993	39	37	22	<1[b]	<1	88	12
Connecticut	99	18[b]	27[b]	49[b]	3[b]	0[b]	88[b]	12[b]
Delaware	129	14	5	81	0	0	93	7
District of Columbia	93	3	3	94	0	0	84	16
Florida	2,712	29	10	61	0	<1[b]	85	15
Georgia	1,068	17	7	73	<1[b]	0	89	11
Hawaii	60	0	20	5	40	0	70	30
Idaho	408	71	16	5	<1	3	80	20
Illinois	1,071	21	11	66	<1	<1	91	9
Indiana	1,335	61	6	26	<1[b]	<1	81	19
Iowa	585	46	10	35	1	2	85	15
Kansas	423	49	15	34	<1	1	89	11
Kentucky	555	55	4	33	1	0	87	13
Louisiana	762	22	<1[b]	76	0	<1	88	12
Maine	93	84	3	10	0	0	81	19
Maryland	549	15	8	77	0	0	90	10
Massachusetts	309	25	41	32	0	0	91	9
Michigan	1,260	42	4	45	0	<1	76	24
Minnesota	675	35	7	42	2	10	85	15
Mississippi	273	30[b]	11[b]	57[b]	0	1[b]	76[b]	24[b]
Missouri	780	54	4	39	<1	0	86	14
Montana	183	62	7	3	2	25	82	18
Nebraska	486	35	20	32	1	6	65	35[b]
Nevada	588	27	28	40	3	2	80	20
New Hampshire	69	61	22	9	0	4	82	18[b]
New Jersey	585	11	23	65	0	0	92	8[b]
New Mexico	318	15	71	7	0	8	83	17
New York	870	29	16	53	<1	1	81	19
North Carolina	366	16	7	73	0	2	89	11
North Dakota	108	36	8	17	0	36	76	24
Ohio	2,079	41	3	49	<1	<1	86	14
Oklahoma	426	36	11	39	<1	10	87	13
Oregon	909	55	21	14	1	7	89	11[b]
Pennsylvania	1,791	34	12	49	0	<1	86	14
Rhode Island	123	46	15	27	0	0	95	5
South Carolina	546	44[b]	14[b]	37[b]	<1[b]	1[b]	88	12
South Dakota	150	44	2[b]	12	0	40	84	16
Tennessee	537	36	8	53	0[b]	0[b]	89[b]	11[b]
Texas	3,963	20	40	38	<1	<1	85	15
Utah	222	49	39	7	3	3	87	13
Vermont	18	83	0	17	0	0	100	0
Virginia	1,062	25	10	62	<1	0	87	13
Washington	834	39	24	21	4	4	87	13
West Virginia	474	80	<1	13	0	0	83	17
Wisconsin	630	33	8	53	1	3	87	13
Wyoming	183	64	20	12[b]	0	5	77	23
United States	**43,580**	**33%**	**21%**	**41%**	**<1%**	**2%**	**85%**	**15%**

[a] Relative to the combined number of children in residential placement who identified as male or female, which may differ from total counts due to rounding.

[b] Interpret data with caution. In these states, 30% or more of the information for age, sex, and/or race/ethnicity was imputed.

Notes: Residential placements range from non-secure community-based group homes to long-term secure facilities. Racial categories (White, Black, Asian, and American Indian/Alaska Native) exclude children of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic children can be of any race. U.S. totals exclude youth in tribal facilities.

Source: Sickmund, Melissa et al. 2019. "Easy Access to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement: 1997-2017." http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezacjrp/.

935 children remained in adult prisons in 2017; a 59 percent decline from 2007. More than half of all children in adult prisons were held in six states—Florida, North Carolina, New York, Georgia, Connecticut, Arizona and Texas.

Table 35: Children in Adult Prisons, Select Years

	Number of Children in Adult Prisons in:			Percent Change in the Number of Children in Adult Prisons 2007-2017	Percent of the 935 Children in Adult Prisons
	2007	2016	2017		
Alabama	108	27	25	-76.9%	2.7%
Alaska[a]	10	4	13	30.0	1.4
Arizona	129	76	54	-58.1	5.8
Arkansas	19	17	24	26.3	2.6
California	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Colorado	37	4	8	-78.4	0.9
Connecticut[a]	444	63	55	-87.6	5.9
Delaware[a]	28	12	11	-60.7	1.2
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	n/a	143	133	n/a	14.2
Georgia	65	67	62	-4.6	6.6
Hawaii[a]	1	0	0	-100.0	0.0
Idaho	1	0	0	-100.0	0.0
Illinois	n/a	3	0	n/a	0.0
Indiana	52	25	24	-53.8	2.6
Iowa	15	7	10	-33.3	1.1
Kansas	10	0	0	-100.0	0.0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Louisiana	11	11	21	90.9	2.2
Maine	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	38	9	13	-65.8	1.4
Massachusetts	4	0	0	-100.0	0.0
Michigan	149	85	40	-73.2	4.3
Minnesota	10	8	8	-20.0	0.9
Mississippi	72	24	18	-75.0	1.9
Missouri	21	7	11	-47.6	1.2
Montana	3	0	0	-100.0	0.0
Nebraska	13	4	5	-61.5	0.5
Nevada	47	15	22	-53.2	2.4
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	21	3	0	-100.0	0.0
New Mexico	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
New York	248	68	67	-73.0	7.2
North Carolina	161	72	76	-52.8	8.1
North Dakota	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ohio	93	30	32	-65.6	3.4
Oklahoma	6	4	12	100.0	1.3
Oregon	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	0.0
Pennsylvania	60	29	27	-55.0	2.9
Rhode Island[a]	5	0	0	-100.0	0.0
South Carolina	123	42	35	-71.5	3.7
South Dakota	5	0	0	-100.0	0.0
Tennessee	25	8	7	-72.0	0.7
Texas	150	45	42	-72.0	4.5
Utah	5	0	1	-80.0	0.1
Vermont[a]	6	0	2	-66.7	0.2
Virginia	30	5	12	-60.0	1.3
Washington	3	0	0	-100.0	0.0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	54	37	22	-59.3	2.4
Wyoming	1	2	1	0.0	0.1
United States	**2,283**	**956**	**935**	**-59.0**	

[a] Prisons and jails in the state form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

Note: "n/a" means data were not available.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics. "Reported Number of Inmates Age 17 or Younger Held in Custody in Federal or State Prisons, December 31, 2000-2016." Generated using the Corrections Statistical Analysis Tool at www.bjs.gov; Bronson, Jennifer and E. Ann Carson. 2019. "Prisoners in 2017," Table 11. Bureau of Justice Statistics. https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p17.pdf.

In 2017, 3,410 children and teens were killed with guns. More than half of all child and teen gun deaths in 2017 occurred in just 10 states: Texas, California, Illinois, Florida, Georgia, Ohio, Pennslyvania, Tennessee, Louisiana and Missouri.

Table 36: Child and Teen Gun Deaths by State, 2008-2017

	Number of Deaths		Rate per 100,000 Children and Teens		
	2017	2008-2017	2017	2008-2017 Average	2008-2017 State Rank[a]
Alabama	84	647	6.9	5.2	44
Alaska	25	166	12.4	8.1	50
Arizona	77	615	4.2	3.4	24
Arkansas	58	363	7.4	4.6	40
California	229	2,977	2.3	2.9	17
Colorado	59	426	4.2	3.1	19
Connecticut	14	146	U	1.6	4
Delaware	12	91	U	3.9	34
District of Columbia	12	142	U	10.7	—
Florida	204	1,665	4.4	3.7	29
Georgia	148	1,104	5.3	4.0	36
Hawaii	<10	18	S	U	1
Idaho	25	177	5.1	3.7	30
Illinois	213	1,690	6.6	5.0	43
Indiana	102	715	5.8	4.0	37
Iowa	28	193	3.4	2.4	11
Kansas	47	266	5.9	3.3	22
Kentucky	72	441	6.4	3.9	33
Louisiana	121	949	9.9	7.7	49
Maine	<10	63	S	2.1	8
Maryland	60	530	4.0	3.5	28
Massachusetts	29	199	1.8	1.2	2
Michigan	88	1,015	3.6	4.0	35
Minnesota	47	330	3.3	2.3	9
Mississippi	58	436	7.3	5.3	45
Missouri	113	864	7.3	5.5	47
Montana	12	140	U	5.6	48
Nebraska	16	142	U	2.7	15
Nevada	45	282	6.0	3.8	32
New Hampshire	<10	52	S	1.7	6
New Jersey	32	443	1.5	2.0	7
New Mexico	32	252	5.9	4.5	38
New York	57	787	1.2	1.6	5
North Carolina	89	878	3.5	3.4	25
North Dakota	<10	63	S	3.4	26
Ohio	136	1,041	4.7	3.5	27
Oklahoma	67	508	6.3	4.8	42
Oregon	27	234	2.8	2.4	12
Pennsylvania	135	1,160	4.5	3.7	31
Rhode Island	<10	32	S	1.3	3
South Carolina	75	557	6.1	4.6	39
South Dakota	11	77	U	3.3	23
Tennessee	129	801	7.7	4.8	41
Texas	346	2,347	4.2	3.0	18
Utah	46	281	4.5	2.9	16
Vermont	<10	34	S	2.3	10
Virginia	86	652	4.1	3.1	21
Washington	56	463	3.1	2.6	13
West Virginia	<10	134	S	3.1	20
Wisconsin	47	402	3.3	2.7	14
Wyoming	<10	82	S	5.4	46
United States	**3,410**	**28,072**	**4.2**	**3.4**	—

[a] States are ranked 1-50 from lowest to highest gun death rate.

Notes: Gun deaths include homicides, suicides, accidents and deaths of unknown or intent, but exclude deaths from legal intervention. Rates are not age adjusted. "S" denotes cases where the number of deaths was below 10 and the exact number was not released to protect the anonymity of the victims. "U" means the rate is unreliable because it is based on fewer than 20 deaths.

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Our steps forward are too small and too slow compared with the obstacles and barriers our children face because of our collective inaction. As a result of our continued failings, the state of our children is unjust, unacceptable and short-sighted. We neglect our children at our own peril.

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