



## Six facts about child well-being in Mississippi



As of 2018, 33% of Mississippi children lived in families lacking secure parental **employment**.



In 2018, 35,000 Mississippi children ages 18 and below lacked **health insurance**. Hispanic children were three times more likely to lack health insurance.



In 2017, 22.9% of Mississippi children lived in households facing **food insecurity**.



In 2017, only 52% of Mississippi children ages 3 to 4 were enrolled in **prekindergarten programs**.



68% of Mississippi children scored below proficient in **fourth grade reading achievement**.



Mississippi ranks 47th in the nation in the children's **economic well-being domain**.

Sources: Mississippi KIDS COUNT, KIDS COUNT Data Center

In the US today, 52.1% of children (38.5 million children) are poor or low-income.<sup>1</sup> When more than half of our children do not know if they will have a place to sleep, nutritious meals, or safe communities, we are failing our families and compromising the future of this country.



More than 1.5 million public school students experienced homelessness<sup>2</sup> during the 2017-2018 school year. LGBTQ+ youth are at a much higher risk of homelessness than their peers.<sup>3</sup>



In 2016, there was a resurgence in school re-segregation. Predominantly white school districts received \$2,200 more per student in funding.<sup>4</sup> Funding for tribals schools has fallen from \$400 million to \$133 million over the past 10 years.<sup>5</sup>



A child or teen is killed with a gun every 2 hours and 34 minutes.<sup>6</sup> African American and Native children and teens are more likely to be killed by law enforcement than any other ethnic groups.



Due to consistent underfunding, Early Head Start served only 5% of eligible infants and toddlers in 2016.<sup>7</sup>



SNAP benefits 17.5 million children,<sup>8</sup> but current attacks on SNAP will mean that 1 million children will no longer receive school meals.<sup>9</sup>



In 2019, student debt totaled more than \$1.5 trillion<sup>10</sup> and affected about 44 million Americans.<sup>11</sup>

It does not need to be this way. Investing in our children's education could grow the economy by \$32 trillion over the long-term.<sup>12</sup> A Wall Street tax of 0.1% in trading could raise \$70 billion to provide free public college for all.<sup>13</sup> A cut of just 1% to the military budget would cover nearly 8 million additional Head Start spots.<sup>14</sup>

Sources: 1. [Kairos Center](#) 2. [Department of Education](#) 3. [National LGBTQ Task Force](#) 4. [The New York Times](#) 5. [Center for Budget and Policy Priorities](#) 6. [Center for Disease Control and Prevention](#) 7. [Children's Defense Fund](#) 8. [Department of Agriculture](#) 9. [Food Research and Action Center](#) 10. [New York Fed](#) 11. [National Student Loan Data Center](#) 12. [National Bureau of Economic Research](#) 13. [Office of Senator Bernie Sanders](#) 14. [National Priorities Project](#)  
[The Souls of Poor Folk Audit](#), [PPC Moral Budget](#), [KIDS COUNT Data Center](#)



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