

A KIDS COUNT/PRB Report on

CENSUS 2000

Children in Immigrant Families: U.S. and State-Level Findings From the 2000 Census

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KIDS COUNT

KIDS COUNT, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policymakers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local, state, and national discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for all children. At the national level, the principal activity of the initiative is the publication of the annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, which uses the best available data to measure the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children. The Foundation also funds a nationwide network of state-level KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

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KIDS COUNT/PRB Reports on Census 2000

This paper is part of a series of reports on the 2000 Census prepared for the nationwide network of KIDS COUNT projects. These reports have been guided by the recommendations of an expert advisory group of data users and child advocates brought together in a series of meetings by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Population Reference Bureau. Members of the advisory group have provided valuable assistance about how to interpret and use data from the 2000 Census.

A list of the advisory group members can be found at the back of this report.

For more information or for a pdf version of this report, visit the Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT website at www.kidscount.org or PRB's website at www.prb.org.

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Executive Summary

This report is an overview of children in immigrant families, and is based on data from the 2000 Census.¹ Children in immigrant families are defined as those children under age 18 who were either themselves born in countries other than the United States or have at least one foreign-born parent. Children in immigrant families represent a wide range of races, cultures, and social and economic classes. Their needs vary considerably depending on socioeconomic status, level of language proficiency, legal status, and their experiences in their countries of origin.

The following key points summarize the report's major findings:

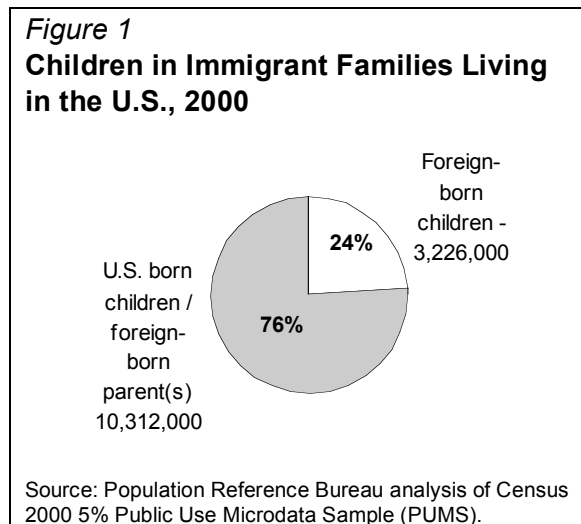
- In 2000, one of every five children living in the United States was living in an immigrant family. There were 13.5 million children in immigrant families under age 18 in the United States in 2000.
- There was a major increase in the number of children in immigrant families living in the United States in the 1990s. The 2000 Census counted 5.2 million more children in immigrant families than in 1990, a 63 percent increase. Although the states with the largest immigrant populations continue to draw immigrant families, the states with the largest percentage increases are states that did not have a strong immigrant presence prior to 2000. Eighteen states more than doubled their numbers of children in immigrant families during the 1990s; and North Carolina, Nevada and Georgia more than tripled their number of children in immigrant families.
- Children in immigrant families are more likely than children in U.S.-born families to live in married-couple families and less likely to live in single-parent families.
- Children in immigrant families are more likely to live in families with incomes below the federal poverty threshold overall; however, this pattern does not hold for all states. In fact, in 13 states and the District of Columbia, children in immigrant families are actually less likely to be poor than children living in entirely U.S.-born families.

- Although children in immigrant families are more likely to live in families without a parent who is employed in a job full-time/year-round, most of these parents are in fact employed but in jobs that are not full-time/year-round.
- Children in immigrant families are far less likely to live in homes that their parents own than are children in U.S.-born families, and are far more likely to live in crowded housing.
- Children in immigrant families are more likely to have parents without a high school diploma. Nearly half of all children living with parents without high school diplomas are children in immigrant families. However, reflecting the wide variety of immigrants that come to the United States, children in immigrant families are only slightly less likely than children in U.S.-born families to have parents with bachelor's degrees.

Demographics

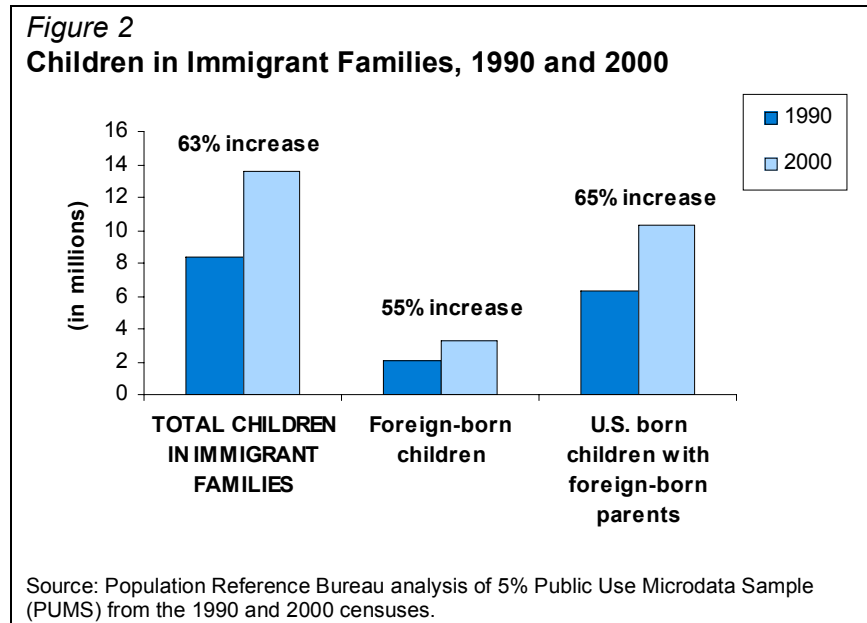
The 2000 Census counted 31.1 million foreign-born people living in the United States.² More recent estimates put this number at 33.5 million.³ At this rate, it is projected that an additional 14 million foreign-born people will enter the United States between 2000 and 2010.⁴

There were 13.5 million children under age 18 in immigrant families in the U.S. in 2000. More than 3.2 million of these children were born in countries other than the United States, but the vast majority (10.3 million) were children who were born in the United States and had at least one foreign-born parent (see Figure 1). Children in immigrant families represent 19 percent of all children under age 18 in the country.



Change Since 1990

The number of children in immigrant families grew by 63 percent in the 1990s—up from 8.3 million in 1990. About four-fifths of the additional 5.2 million children in immigrant families were second-generation immigrants (children of foreign-born parents); their numbers also grew at a faster rate than those of foreign-born children (65 percent versus 55 percent) (see Figure 2).



Geographic Distribution

During the 1990s the population of children in immigrant families increased in every state, except in Maine where there was a slight decrease. California, Texas, New York, and Florida had the largest numbers of new children in immigrant families over the decade, all with increases of more than 350,000 children. California alone added 1.3 million additional children in immigrant families between 1990 and 2000.

But, the states that experienced the largest percentage increases were among those not commonly considered immigrant hubs. Eighteen states more than doubled their immigrant child populations during the 1990s; three of them (North Carolina, Nevada, and Georgia) more than

tripled theirs. A breakdown of the change in the number of children in immigrant families by state in the 1990s can be found in Auxiliary Table 1.

Despite rapid increases in most states, foreign-born individuals tend to remain highly concentrated geographically. In 2003, 37 percent of all foreign-born individuals lived in Western states and 44 percent lived in central cities.⁵ Overall, foreign-born individuals and children in immigrant families, in particular, are highly concentrated in six states: California, Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois, and New Jersey (see Table 1). Slightly more than two of every three children in immigrant families (69 percent) reside in these states. Moreover, in these states and in four other states (Nevada, Hawaii, Arizona, and Rhode Island), children in immigrant families represent more than 20 percent of the state’s child population. Nearly half of all children in the state of California live in immigrant families, and the state is home to nearly one-third of all children in immigrant families in the United States.

Table 1
Ten States With the Highest Percentage of Children in Immigrant Families, 2000

State	Number of children in immigrant families	Percent of all children in the state
California	4,198,000	46
New York	1,372,000	29
Nevada	147,000	29
Texas	1,585,000	27
Hawaii	79,000	27
New Jersey	559,000	27
Florida	943,000	26
Arizona	345,000	25
Rhode Island	53,000	21
Illinois	660,000	20
United States	13,538,000	19

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

Country of Origin

Among children in immigrant families, 52 percent were born or had a parent born in Latin America, 26 percent were born or had a parent born in Asia, 16 percent in Europe, and the remaining 6 percent in other regions. More than one-third of all children in immigrant families were either born in Mexico or have at least one parent who was born in Mexico. Over 5 million children in immigrant families claimed Mexico as their country of origin (see Table 2). The next two largest countries of origin are the Philippines (540,000) and China (445,000).

Table 2
Top 10 Countries of Origin for Children in Immigrant Families, 2000

Country of origin	Number of children in immigrant families	Percent of all children in immigrant families
Mexico	5,294,000	39
Philippines	540,000	4
China	445,000	3
El Salvador	399,000	3
Vietnam	360,000	3
Dominican Republic	349,000	3
India	331,000	2
Korea	324,000	2
Canada	310,000	2
Cuba	245,000	2

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

Mexican children are among the top three groups of children in immigrant families in every state except the New England states, New York, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii. For a breakdown of the top three countries of origin for all states, see Auxiliary Table 2.

According to the 2000 Census, there are approximately 164,000 children under the age of 18 who were born in Puerto Rico and are living in the 50 United States and the District of Columbia. In total, there are 1,142,000 children under the age of 18 living in the United States who identify as Puerto Rican, many of whom have at least one parent born in Puerto Rico. These

children and their parents are U.S. citizens and therefore not counted among the children in immigrant families in this report. Although these Puerto Rican children do not face the same legal constraints as other children in immigrant families, they do face many of the same language and cultural barriers as other children in immigrant families.

Race and Ethnicity

More than eight of 10 children in immigrant families are children of color. A slight majority (52 percent) of children in immigrant families in the United States in 2000 were identified as Hispanic or Latino by the census. The next largest groups were non-Hispanic white alone (19 percent) and non-Hispanic Asian alone (16 percent). In comparison, a solid majority of children living in all U.S.-born families were identified as non-Hispanic white (71 percent). Only 9 percent of children in U.S.-born families were identified as Hispanic or Latino, and less than 1 percent were identified as non-Hispanic Asian alone (see Table 3).

Table 3

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children in Immigrant Families, 2000

	Children in immigrant families		Children in U.S.-born families	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Race/Hispanic origin				
Non-Hispanic				
White alone	2,600,000	19	41,438,000	71
Black alone	906,000	7	9,576,000	16
American Indian Alaskan Native alone	22,000	*	659,000	1
Asian alone	2,201,000	16	200,000	*
Native Hawaiian Other Pacific Islander alone	36,000	*	68,000	*
Other race alone	76,000	1	98,000	*
More than one race	603,000	4	1,390,000	2
Hispanic	7,094,000	52	5,154,000	9
TOTAL	13,538,000	100	58,583,000	100

* less than 0.5 percent

Note: Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

The number of children in immigrant families is increasing rapidly across the country. With majorities of immigrant families having Latin American or Asian roots, the proportion of children who belong to a racial/ethnic minority is also on the rise. This changing landscape has extended to states that do not have the traditional large-city immigrant hubs. Educators, health care providers, and social service workers in these states will certainly face challenges in settling this new growing and diverse group

Living Arrangements

Children in immigrant families are more likely than children in U.S.-born families to live in married-couple families (78 percent and 65 percent, respectively) and less likely to live in single-parent families (19 percent and 28 percent, respectively) (see Table 4). Nearly all (97 percent) children in immigrant families live in households with at least one parent. In 2000, 404,000 foreign-born children did not live with either parent. These children were most likely to live in a household headed by an aunt or uncle or with an older sibling.

Table 4
Living Arrangements of Children Under Age 18, 2000

	Percent of children in immigrant families	Percent of children in all U.S.-born families
Married-couple family	78	65
Single-parent family	19	28
Child does not live with either parent	3	7

Note: Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

Economics and Housing

Median Income

Across the United States, children in immigrant families live in households with incomes at 89 percent of the median income of U.S.-born families. The median income for households

with children in immigrant families was \$44,600 in 2000 compared with \$50,000 in U.S.-born families. There is wide variation in income levels for immigrant families across the country. In five states with significant immigrant child populations (Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, Rhode Island, and California), the median income for immigrant households was 75 percent or less of that for their U.S.-born counterparts. Reflecting the wide range of socioeconomic status for foreign-born individuals living in the United States, in 22 states immigrant families have the same or slightly higher median income than U.S.-born families. A breakdown of median household income by nativity for all 50 states and the District of Columbia can be found in Auxiliary Table 3.

Poverty Status

Poverty rates are among the most commonly used indicators of child well-being. Children living in poverty, especially those in poverty for extended periods of time, are more likely to have health and behavioral problems, experience difficulty in school, become teen parents, and earn less as adults.⁶

Children in immigrant families are more likely to live in families with incomes below the federal poverty threshold than are children in U.S.-born families. Although children in immigrant families represented one of every five children living in the United States, they represented one-fourth of the 11.7 million children living in poverty in the United States in 2000. In 2000, 22 percent of all children in immigrant families lived in poor families, compared with 15 percent of children in entirely U.S.-born families (see Table 5).

Table 5
Children Under Age 18 in Families Living Below the Federal Poverty Threshold, 2000

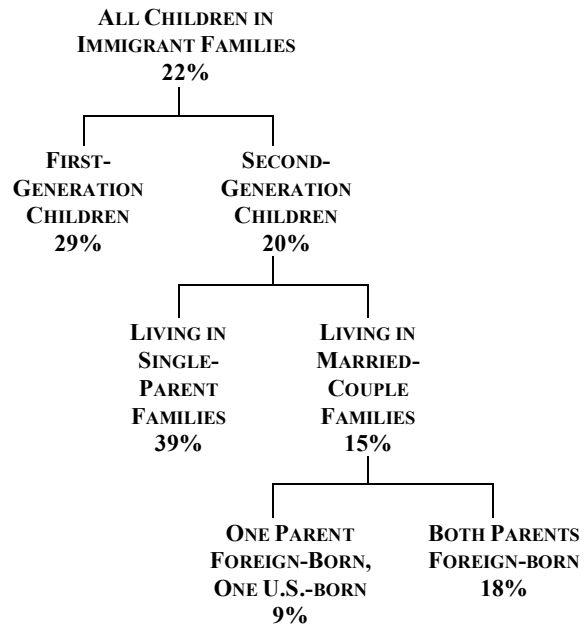
	Below poverty	
	Number	Percent
Children in immigrant families	2,928,000	22
Children in U.S.-born families	8,821,000	15
All children living with a family	11,749,000	17

Note: Data reflect income received in 1999.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

For children in immigrant families, the likelihood of living in a family whose level of income is below the poverty threshold varies considerably depending on whether the child is a first- or second-generation immigrant. Among first-generation immigrant children—those children who were born abroad—29 percent were living below poverty. Among second-generation immigrant children—those children who were born in the United States and have at least one parent born abroad—20 percent were living below poverty. Poverty rates within this group of second-generation immigrant children also vary widely depending on the child’s family structure. Among this second-generation group, 15 percent of those living in married-couple families are living in poverty. That rate more than doubles (to 39 percent) among those second-generation children living in single parent families (See Figure 3).

Figure 3
Percent of Children Under Age 18 in Immigrant Families Living Below Poverty by Type of Family, 2000



Note: Data reflect income received in 1999.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

More than one in four children whose families migrated from Latin America, Canada, and the Caribbean grow up in poverty, compared with one in 10 children whose families migrated from Europe. A closer look within regions reveals wide variation across countries and among sub-regions. For example, children whose families originated in Eastern Europe are three times as likely to be poor as those whose families originated in northern Europe (15 percent and 5 percent, respectively). Similarly, families coming from eastern Africa are five times as likely as those from southern Africa to be poor (31 percent and 6 percent, respectively). A breakdown of child poverty rates by region and sub-region can be found in Auxiliary Table 4.

Nearly one in three children whose families migrated from Mexico live in poverty. As Mexico accounts for more than one in three immigrant children, this relatively high poverty rate (31 percent) is quite significant. Immigrant families with origins in the Philippines and China, the countries with the second-largest and third-largest shares of immigrant children living in the United States, have lower

child poverty rates (5 percent and 11 percent, respectively) (see Figure 4). The child poverty rate for children in immigrant families varies from a high of 36 percent in New Mexico to a low of 9 percent in Vermont and Maryland. Notably, four of the 10 states with the highest poverty rates are in the southwestern states that border Mexico (see Table 6).

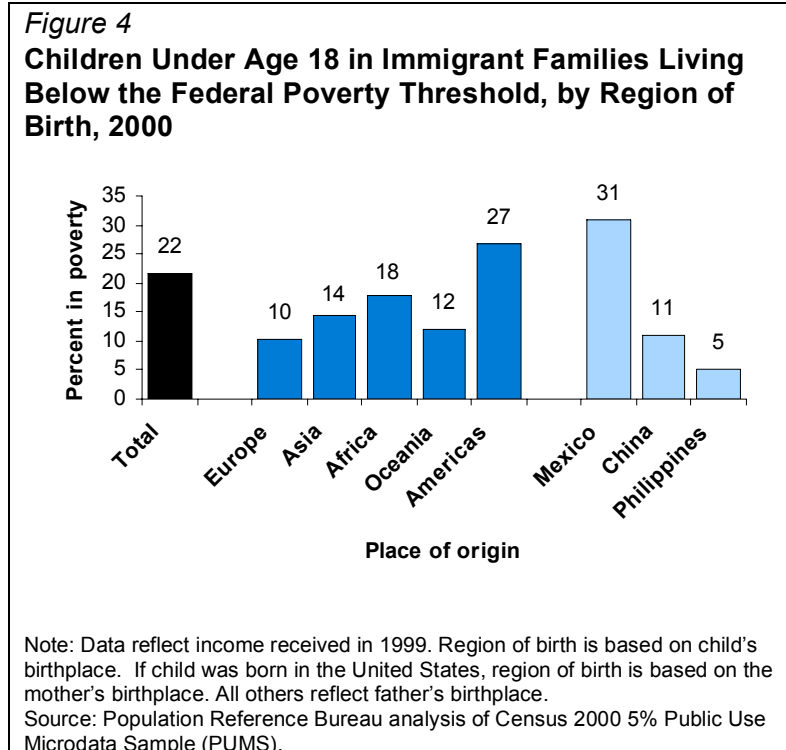


Table 6

**Highest 10 Rated States of Child Poverty Rates
by Immigrant Status, 2000**

State	Percent of children living below the federal poverty threshold	
	Children in immigrant families	Children in U.S.- born families
New Mexico	36	22
Texas	30	17
Arkansas	29	22
Arizona	29	16
Idaho	26	13
Rhode Island	26	15
California	25	15
Minnesota	24	8
New York	23	18
Oregon	23	13
United States	22	15

Note: Data reflect income received in 1999.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census
2000 5% Public Use Microdata Sample.

In the states with the highest immigrant child poverty rates, children in U.S.-born families are far less likely to be poor. While children in U.S.-born families have lower poverty rates than children in immigrant families overall, this is not a universal phenomenon. In 13 states and the District of Columbia, children in immigrant families are actually less likely to be poor than are children living in entirely U.S.-born families. A breakdown of child poverty rates for children in immigrant families and U.S. born families can be found in Auxiliary Table 5.

Parental Employment

Most families come to the United States to pursue work and gain prosperity that was not available in their homelands. Yet many children in immigrant families do not live in households with secure parental employment—households in which at least one parent works full-time/year-

round. In addition, immigrant families are less likely to have both parents in the workforce than are U.S.-born families.

Overall in the United States, children in immigrant families are less likely to live in households with secure parental employment than their U.S.-born counterparts. Less than two-thirds (63 percent) of children in immigrant families live in households where one parent has full-time/year-round employment, compared with 74 percent of children in U.S.-born families. But, the secure parental employment rate for children in immigrant families varies from state to state, from a high of 82 percent in New Hampshire to a low of 55 percent in California. For a breakdown of all states, see Auxiliary Table 6.

Most of the immigrant parents without secure employment are employed, but in jobs that are not full-time/year-round. We refer to these families as underemployed. One of three children in immigrant families lives in a household with an underemployed parent (see Table 7).

Table 7

Percent of Children Living With Parents Who Are Unemployed, Underemployed, or Securely Employed, by Nativity, 2000

Children living with at least one parent	Percent with parent(s) unemployed	Percent with parent(s) underemployed	Percent with parent(s) securely employed
Children in immigrant families	7	30	63
Children in U.S.-born families	6	20	74
Total U.S. children	7	22	72

Note: This analysis only includes children living in households with at least one parent. Full-time/year-round is defined as 35 or more hours per week for 50 or more weeks in the year. Underemployed is defined as having some employment other than full-time/year-round employment.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5% Public Use Microdata Sample.

Employment is not a guarantee of financial security for immigrant families. Not only are immigrants more likely to be employed in jobs that are part-time, temporary, or seasonal, they are far more likely to be employed in low-wage jobs than are their U.S.-born counterparts. In fact, in 2001, foreign-born workers were 14 percent of all workers but 20 percent of all low-wage workers (those earning less than twice the minimum wage⁷).

Housing and Homeownership

Children in immigrant families are far less likely to live in homes that their parents own than are U.S.-born children. Of those children living with at least one parent, only 55 percent of children in immigrant families live in owner-occupied households, compared with 69 percent of children in U.S.-born families. Homeownership rates vary dramatically depending on family composition. Only 36 percent of children in single-parent, immigrant-family households lived in houses owned by their parent, compared with 73 percent of children in married-couple families with one foreign-born parent.

Children in immigrant families are especially at risk of living in crowded housing. A household is considered “crowded” if the number of persons living in the household per room in the household is equal to or greater than 1.01. Overall, children in immigrant families are nearly four times more likely to live in crowded housing than are children in U.S.-born families. Nearly one-half (48 percent) of children in immigrant families live in crowded housing, compared with one-eighth (12 percent) of children in U.S.-born families. Foreign-born children who live in households headed by people other than their parents are the most likely to live in crowded housing; nearly 70 percent of these children live in such households.

Education and Language Isolation

Parental Education

Parental education levels affect child well-being in a variety of ways. The most obvious impact is the connection between higher education levels and earning power. Today, high school completion is the minimum entry credential for employment with modest potential for advancement; postsecondary education substantially improves one’s prospects for achieving earnings sufficient to support a family.

Children in immigrant families are far more likely to have parents without a high school diploma. One in three children in immigrant families (31 percent) live in families where no parent

has at least a high school diploma. This compares with one in 11 children in U.S.-born families. In fact, nearly one-half of the 8.8 million children living with parents who do not have high school diplomas—more than 4 million in all—are children in immigrant families.

Among all children in immigrant families, those living in single-parent families with a foreign-born parent are the most likely to have a parent lacking a high school diploma. Nearly one-half (46 percent) of these children fall into this category. The gap in educational levels is even more dramatic in some states. In Texas, 45 percent of all children in immigrant families have parents without high school diplomas (see Table 8). For a breakdown of all states, see Auxiliary Table 7.

Table 8
10 States With the Highest Percentages of Children in Immigrant Families Whose Parents Lack a High School Diploma, 2000

	Percent children in families where no parent has a high school diploma	
	Immigrant families	U.S.-born families
Texas	45	11
Idaho	44	5
New Mexico	43	10
Nevada	42	9
Arizona	41	9
Arkansas	40	10
California	39	8
Nebraska	38	4
Kansas	36	5
Colorado	35	5
United States	31	9

Note: This calculation only includes children living in households with at least one parent.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

However, analysis of the percent of children living with parents who have higher levels of education reflects the wide variety of individuals who come to the United States. Children in immigrant families (27 percent) are only slightly less likely as children in U.S.-born families (31 percent) to have parents with bachelor’s degrees. In married-couple families with one foreign-

born and one U.S.-born parent, there is an even greater likelihood that at least one parent has a bachelor's degree or higher. Forty percent of U.S.-born children in these families have at least one parent with a bachelor's degree, compared with only 11 percent of U.S.-born children living with a single, foreign-born parent.

Language Isolation

Ability to speak English is closely tied to earning power and overall integration for new arrivals in the United States. In addition to affecting the earnings of parents, children in immigrant families, especially U.S.-born children with foreign-born parents, are often called upon to act as translators for parents. More than 4 million children in the United States live in language-isolated households. A household is considered "language isolated" if no person age 14 or older speaks only English or speaks English "very well." Although this is an issue for many children in immigrant families, only one in four children in immigrant families (27 percent) lived in language-isolated households, according to the 2000 Census. Foreign-born children are the most likely to live in language-isolated households. More than one in three foreign-born children (36 percent) living with at least one parent and 39 percent of foreign-born children living with neither parent live in language-isolated households.

Conclusion

Children living in immigrant families represent an important and growing group in the United States. These families face unique challenges that vary considerably depending on their country of origin, education level, immigration status, and their time in the United States. The expansion of immigrants into new states beyond the traditional immigrant hubs during the 1990s has brought immigrant issues squarely onto the agenda of child advocates across the nation.

Children in immigrant families are far from a homogenous group. Some of these children live in families with well-educated parents in owned homes, while others live in families with

parents who struggle to find employment that will support their families and make ends meet. The increase in children in immigrant families in states without a significant immigrant population before 2000 presents new challenges to systems that lack infrastructures to support these children and their families. In addition, immigration status, and cultural and language barriers often prevent immigrant families from accessing programs and services critical to improving outcomes for their children.

Auxiliary Table 1

Children in Immigrant Families, by State, 1990, 2000

State	1990		2000		1990-2000 change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
United States	8,331,400	13.1	13,538,400	18.8	5,207,000	62.5
Alabama	20,800	2.0	39,000	3.5	18,200	87.5
Alaska	12,900	7.5	20,700	10.9	7,800	60.5
Arizona	149,200	15.3	345,200	25.4	196,000	131.4
Arkansas	12,600	2.0	35,700	5.3	23,100	183.3
California	2,888,400	37.4	4,197,600	45.5	1,309,200	45.3
Colorado	69,800	8.2	173,400	15.8	103,600	148.4
Connecticut	98,700	13.1	135,800	16.2	37,100	37.6
Delaware	9,100	5.6	17,400	9.0	8,300	91.2
District of Columbia	13,400	11.4	19,300	16.8	5,900	44.0
Florida	545,800	19.0	942,700	25.9	396,900	72.7
Georgia	77,100	4.5	235,200	10.9	158,100	205.1
Hawaii	66,900	23.9	79,000	26.9	12,100	18.1
Idaho	16,900	5.7	37,500	10.2	20,600	121.9
Illinois	413,900	14.1	660,200	20.3	246,300	59.5
Indiana	42,300	2.9	79,300	5.1	37,000	87.5
Iowa	16,800	2.3	41,700	5.7	24,900	148.2
Kansas	33,700	5.1	67,600	9.5	33,900	100.6
Kentucky	15,400	1.6	32,200	3.2	16,800	109.1
Louisiana	41,900	3.4	53,200	4.4	11,300	27.0
Maine	14,900	4.8	14,500	4.8	-400	-2.7
Maryland	121,900	10.5	200,800	14.8	78,900	64.7
Massachusetts	205,700	15.2	286,700	19.1	81,000	39.4
Michigan	139,000	5.6	214,000	8.3	75,000	54.0
Minnesota	53,300	4.6	124,200	9.7	70,900	133.0
Mississippi	10,300	1.4	16,600	2.1	6,300	61.2
Missouri	36,100	2.8	65,100	4.6	29,000	80.3
Montana	5,300	2.4	8,000	3.4	2,700	50.9
Nebraska	12,200	2.8	35,300	7.8	23,100	189.3
Nevada	43,700	14.8	147,100	28.7	103,400	236.6
New Hampshire	17,100	6.2	20,900	6.8	3,800	22.2
New Jersey	352,200	19.7	559,100	26.8	206,900	58.7
New Mexico	52,400	11.8	86,400	17.0	34,000	64.9
New York	974,400	23.0	1,372,100	29.4	397,700	40.8
North Carolina	52,400	3.3	178,200	9.1	125,800	240.1
North Dakota	3,600	2.1	6,400	4.0	2,800	77.8
Ohio	92,000	3.3	129,300	4.5	37,300	40.5
Oklahoma	34,300	4.1	61,400	6.9	27,100	79.0
Oregon	57,400	8.0	139,200	16.4	81,800	142.5
Pennsylvania	126,600	4.5	190,700	6.5	64,100	50.6
Rhode Island	40,600	17.8	52,700	21.3	12,100	29.8
South Carolina	20,800	2.3	46,900	4.7	26,100	125.5
South Dakota	3,700	1.9	7,500	3.7	3,800	102.7
Tennessee	27,200	2.3	65,900	4.7	38,700	142.3
Texas	912,800	18.9	1,584,700	27.0	671,900	73.6
Utah	38,800	6.2	84,700	11.8	45,900	118.3
Vermont	6,200	4.3	9,800	6.6	3,600	58.1
Virginia	127,200	8.5	227,000	13.1	99,800	78.5
Washington	138,200	11.0	283,000	18.7	144,800	104.8
West Virginia	7,400	1.7	8,700	2.1	1,300	17.6
Wisconsin	53,300	4.2	93,200	6.8	39,900	74.9
Wyoming	4,600	3.4	5,600	4.4	1,000	21.7

Note: Children in immigrant families is defined as children born in countries other than the U.S. or children born in the U.S. with at least one foreign-born parent. The foreign-born status of children not living with either parent is based solely on the status of the child and no other household member. Children are those younger than 18 years of age.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of the 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) from the 1990 and 2000 censuses.

Auxiliary Table 2

Top Three Countries of Origin for Children in Immigrant Families, by State, 2000

State	1 st largest			2 nd largest			3 rd largest		
	Country	#	%	Country	#	%	Country	#	%
United States	Mexico	5,294,000	39	Philippines	540,000	4	China	445,000	3
Alabama	Mexico	9,600	25	Germany	3,200	8	Korea	1,700	4
Alaska	Philippines	3,900	19	Korea	2,100	10	Mexico	2,000	10
Arizona	Mexico	258,600	75	Canada	7,300	2	Philippines	6,800	2
Arkansas	Mexico	17,500	49	Germany	1,600	5	Vietnam	1,200	3
California	Mexico	2,377,200	57	Philippines	245,300	6	El Salvador	181,300	4
Colorado	Mexico	97,100	56	Germany	6,600	4	Korea	6,300	4
Connecticut	Jamaica	11,700	9	Poland	8,300	6	Italy	7,400	5
Delaware	Mexico	3,600	21	India	1,200	7	Jamaica	1,000	6
District of Columbia	El Salvador	6,000	31	Jamaica	900	5	Nigeria	700	4
Florida	Cuba	169,300	18	Mexico	97,500	10	Haiti	89,500	9
Georgia	Mexico	73,000	31	Korea	9,900	4	India	9,500	4
Hawaii	Philippines	39,700	50	Japan	6,000	8	Korea	5,300	7
Idaho	Mexico	23,700	63	Canada	2,600	7	Germany	1,100	3
Illinois	Mexico	345,800	52	Poland	38,800	6	India	27,600	4
Indiana	Mexico	30,900	39	Canada	4,100	5	India	3,200	4
Iowa	Mexico	14,600	35	Korea	2,300	5	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,800	4
Kansas	Mexico	36,600	54	Vietnam	3,500	5	Germany	2,300	3
Kentucky	Mexico	6,200	19	Germany	3,500	11	Canada	2,000	6
Louisiana	Vietnam	8,800	17	Honduras	5,400	10	Mexico	5,400	10
Maine	Canada	5,000	34	Germany	1,000	7	China	600	4
Maryland	El Salvador	18,900	9	Korea	11,900	6	China	10,800	5
Massachusetts	Dominican Republic	27,700	10	Portugal	19,200	7	Haiti	17,600	6
Michigan	Mexico	30,000	14	Canada	17,000	8	Iraq	16,800	8
Minnesota	Laos	21,400	17	Mexico	21,200	17	Korea	7,300	6
Mississippi	Mexico	3,500	21	Vietnam	2,000	12	Germany	1,200	7
Missouri	Mexico	13,200	20	Germany	4,600	7	China	3,000	5
Montana	Canada	2,300	29	Germany	700	9	Mexico	700	8
Nebraska	Mexico	17,600	50	Vietnam	2,000	6	Korea	1,400	4
Nevada	Mexico	88,400	60	Philippines	11,200	8	El Salvador	6,600	5
New Hampshire	Canada	4,200	20	England	1,200	6	China	1,000	5
New Jersey	Dominican Republic	45,100	8	India	39,500	7	Mexico	28,800	5
New Mexico	Mexico	69,200	80	Germany	1,800	2	Philippines	1,400	2
New York	Dominican Republic	196,300	14	Jamaica	85,700	6	China	80,300	6
North Carolina	Mexico	65,600	37	Canada	7,300	4	Germany	6,800	4
North Dakota	Canada	1,300	21	Mexico	500	7	Philippines	400	7
Ohio	Mexico	9,700	8	Canada	8,200	6	India	7,600	6
Oklahoma	Mexico	32,000	52	Vietnam	2,900	5	Germany	2,800	5
Oregon	Mexico	62,600	45	Canada	7,500	5	Vietnam	6,000	4
Pennsylvania	India	12,000	6	Mexico	11,600	6	China	9,800	5
Rhode Island	Dominican Republic	10,200	19	Portugal	6,800	13	Guatemala	4,300	8
South Carolina	Mexico	12,300	26	Germany	2,600	6	Philippines	2,200	5
South Dakota	Mexico	900	11	Canada	800	11	Philippines	500	7
Tennessee	Mexico	15,800	24	Germany	4,000	6	Canada	3,400	5
Texas	Mexico	1,143,400	72	El Salvador	54,400	3	Vietnam	41,800	3
Utah	Mexico	35,300	42	Canada	6,600	8	Philippines	2,300	3
Vermont	Canada	3,500	35	Vietnam	500	5	Bosnia and Herzegovina	500	5
Virginia	El Salvador	24,000	11	Mexico	15,500	7	Philippines	13,900	6
Washington	Mexico	92,300	33	Philippines	21,600	8	Canada	16,900	6
West Virginia	Mexico	1,000	11	Germany	900	10	Philippines	600	7
Wisconsin	Mexico	27,100	29	Laos	16,400	18	Thailand	4,500	5
Wyoming	Mexico	2,100	38	Korea	400	8	China	400	6

Note: Children in immigrant families is defined as children born in countries other than the U.S. or children born in the U.S. with at least one foreign-born parent. China includes those from China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the Parcel Islands. Korea includes those from Korea, North Korea, and South Korea. The foreign-born status of children not living with either parent is based solely on the status of the child and no other household member. Children are those younger than 18 years of age.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of the 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) from the 1990 and 2000 censuses.

Auxiliary Table 3

Median Household Income of Children in Immigrant Families by State, 2000

State	Foreign-born child or at least one foreign-born parent		U.S.-born child and parents	
	median income (\$)	Children (#)	median income (\$)	Children (#)
United States	44,600	6,873,600	50,000	31,304,100
Alabama	42,500	21,800	40,000	608,400
Alaska	53,700	10,300	56,400	84,400
Arizona	33,700	161,200	50,000	514,300
Arkansas	35,400	17,800	37,800	354,600
California	43,100	1,999,500	58,000	2,602,900
Colorado	45,000	88,700	57,000	498,800
Connecticut	61,200	77,200	66,600	376,000
Delaware	52,900	9,700	54,700	96,000
District of Columbia	51,350	10,700	36,600	51,600
Florida	42,010	519,900	46,500	1,471,700
Georgia	48,000	124,100	48,000	1,055,000
Hawaii	54,000	42,100	56,000	110,900
Idaho	33,865	17,000	45,020	165,400
Illinois	50,250	334,300	56,300	1,338,000
Indiana	51,700	42,400	50,100	794,700
Iowa	42,000	21,600	50,000	361,300
Kansas	40,500	33,400	50,000	336,500
Kentucky	45,000	18,100	40,000	548,500
Louisiana	45,000	28,800	37,900	622,500
Maine	52,000	7,800	46,000	160,100
Maryland	63,100	111,700	61,500	631,800
Massachusetts	53,500	158,900	65,000	651,200
Michigan	59,100	110,100	53,500	1,242,500
Minnesota	51,090	58,500	59,400	600,600
Mississippi	45,500	9,000	35,500	406,400
Missouri	48,300	35,100	46,200	729,000
Montana	40,100	4,300	40,000	115,800
Nebraska	41,400	17,400	49,700	213,800
Nevada	43,300	71,800	53,000	194,000
New Hampshire	60,000	12,200	59,500	157,200
New Jersey	60,000	313,500	68,100	815,500
New Mexico	29,000	43,100	39,500	219,400
New York	44,600	752,600	52,800	1,728,400
North Carolina	42,000	93,700	45,300	1,014,500
North Dakota	47,010	3,100	45,200	80,200
Ohio	58,500	71,300	50,000	1,468,100
Oklahoma	36,000	32,500	39,400	448,000
Oregon	43,000	67,700	49,600	380,600
Pennsylvania	53,000	106,300	50,000	1,457,400
Rhode Island	40,200	28,200	54,000	107,000
South Carolina	47,500	25,300	42,600	536,700
South Dakota	43,510	3,600	44,000	97,300
Tennessee	48,000	35,800	43,000	753,000
Texas	33,500	760,800	48,000	2,279,600
Utah	43,000	38,400	54,000	283,600
Vermont	59,200	5,200	48,000	74,900
Virginia	59,300	125,400	52,040	847,500
Washington	45,770	140,700	54,240	660,800
West Virginia	53,460	4,700	35,320	230,500
Wisconsin	48,000	43,500	54,870	662,500
Wyoming	46,220	3,000	45,500	64,800

Note: Children in immigrant families is defined as children born in countries other than the U.S. or children born in the U.S. with at least one foreign-born parent. The foreign-born status of children not living with either parent is based solely on the status of the child and no other household member. Children are those younger than 18 years of age.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

Auxiliary Table 4

Number and Poverty Rate of Children in Immigrant Families by Region of Birth, 2000

	Number at or below poverty	Number above poverty	Total children in immigrant families	Percent below poverty
TOTAL	2,928,000	10,549,300	13,477,300	22
EUROPE	150,700	1,309,000	1,459,700	10
Northern Europe	17,600	311,700	329,300	5
England	10,100	154,400	164,500	6
United Kingdom	2,300	49,300	51,700	4
Ireland	1,300	41,200	42,500	3
balance of Northern Europe	3,900	66,800	70,600	6
Western Europe	34,000	306,100	340,100	10
Germany	24,600	198,900	223,500	11
France	4,400	46,900	51,200	9
Netherlands	1,600	27,200	28,700	6
balance of Western Europe	3,400	33,100	36,700	9
Southern Europe	30,000	287,000	317,000	9
Italy	8,300	120,300	128,600	6
Portugal	5,000	61,700	66,600	8
Greece	4,300	46,100	50,400	9
balance of Southern Europe	12,400	58,900	71,400	17
Eastern Europe	67,900	395,700	463,600	15
Poland	6,900	106,500	113,500	6
Russia	16,300	84,600	101,000	16
Ukraine	17,500	52,600	70,100	25
balance of Eastern Europe	27,200	152,000	179,000	15
Europe not specified	1,200	8,400	9,600	13
ASIA	440,000	2,633,200	3,073,200	14
Eastern Asia	93,000	779,600	872,600	11
China	50,600	392,700	443,300	11
Korea	33,400	289,800	323,100	10
Japan	9,000	97,100	106,100	8
South Central Asia	72,300	529,400	601,700	12
India	23,300	306,800	330,100	7
Pakistan	21,700	82,900	104,600	21
Iran	9,700	90,100	99,800	10
balance of South Central Asia	17,600	49,600	67,200	26
Southeast Asia	201,700	1,050,500	1,252,300	16
Philippines	29,500	508,600	538,100	5
Vietnam	67,100	292,200	359,300	19
Laos	45,900	97,100	143,100	32
balance of Southeast Asia	59,200	152,600	211,800	28
Western Asia	65,000	247,600	312,600	21
Israel	13,500	58,400	72,000	19
Lebanon	8,500	45,500	54,000	16
Iraq	10,500	28,900	39,400	27
balance of Western Asia	32,500	114,800	147,200	22
Asia not classified	8,100	26,100	34,200	24
AFRICA	68,400	314,600	383,000	18
Eastern Africa	21,100	47,000	68,100	31
Ethiopia	4,400	17,600	22,000	20
Somalia	10,400	6,400	16,800	62
Kenya	3,200	11,500	14,700	22
balance of Eastern Africa	3,100	11,500	14,600	21
Middle Africa	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Northern Africa	12,800	57,800	70,600	18
Egypt	6,400	40,100	46,500	14
Morocco	1,900	10,400	12,300	15
Sudan	3,700	4,000	7,700	48
balance of Northern Africa	800	3,300	4,100	20
Southern Africa	1,800	29,100	30,900	6
South Africa	1,500	24,700	26,200	6
balance of Southern Africa	300	4,400	4,700	6

Auxiliary Table 4

Number and Poverty Rate of Children in Immigrant Families by Region of Birth, 2000

	Number at or below poverty	Number above poverty	Total children in immigrant families	Percent below poverty
Western Africa	20,000	136,400	156,400	13
Nigeria	10,300	71,400	81,700	13
Ghana	2,400	22,900	25,300	9
Liberia	1,900	17,300	19,200	10
balance of Western Africa	5,400	24,800	30,200	18
Africa not classified	12,600	44,300	57,000	22
OCEANIA	10,600	77,200	87,800	12
Australia	1,400	25,300	26,700	5
Samoa	3,400	11,700	15,000	23
Fiji	1,000	11,900	12,900	8
balance of Oceania	4,800	28,300	33,200	14
AMERICAS	2,258,300	6,215,200	8,473,500	27
Caribbean	268,100	941,900	1,210,000	22
Dominican Republic	116,800	231,300	348,000	34
Cuba	32,900	212,200	245,100	13
Jamaica	34,400	196,600	231,000	15
balance of Caribbean	84,000	301,800	385,900	22
Central America	1,857,400	4,349,500	6,207,000	30
Mexico	1,631,500	3,628,200	5,259,700	31
El Salvador	95,700	300,900	396,700	24
Guatemala	57,400	165,000	222,400	26
balance of Central America	72,800	255,400	328,200	22
South America	111,800	618,600	730,400	15
Columbia	33,300	165,100	198,400	17
Ecuador	21,900	90,900	112,800	19
Peru	13,700	92,400	106,100	13
balance of South America	42,900	270,200	313,100	14
Northern America	19,000	294,500	313,400	6
Canada	18,700	290,800	309,500	6
balance of Northern America	300	3,700	3,900	8
Americas not classified	2,100	10,600	12,700	17

Note: Children in immigrant families is defined as children born in countries other than the U.S. or children born in the U.S. with at least one foreign-born parent. Children in group-quarters and unrelated children less than 15 years are excluded. Children are those younger than 18 years of age.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

Auxiliary Table 5

Number and Poverty Rate of Children in Immigrant Families by State, 2000

State	Foreign-born child or parent		U.S. born child and parent		Total children	
	%	#	%	#	%	#
United States	21.7	2,928,000	15.4	8,821,000	16.6	11,749,000
Alabama	18.3	7,100	21.5	230,000	21.3	237,100
Alaska	14.2	2,900	11.2	18,400	11.5	21,300
Arizona	28.8	99,000	15.6	154,800	19.0	253,800
Arkansas	29.0	10,300	21.7	136,600	22.1	146,800
California	24.7	1,030,500	15.1	734,300	19.5	1,764,800
Colorado	19.5	33,600	9.7	88,300	11.3	121,900
Connecticut	9.3	12,600	10.7	73,900	10.4	86,600
Delaware	13.3	2,300	12.1	21,100	12.2	23,400
District of Columbia	19.8	3,800	32.7	30,500	30.5	34,300
Florida	19.4	182,000	17.0	447,900	17.6	629,900
Georgia	15.4	35,800	17.2	326,400	17.0	362,300
Hawaii	11.6	9,200	14.6	30,600	13.8	39,800
Idaho	25.7	9,600	12.8	41,500	14.1	51,100
Illinois	15.2	100,000	14.2	361,200	14.4	461,100
Indiana	13.6	10,800	12.3	179,800	12.4	190,500
Iowa	18.0	7,500	10.3	70,000	10.8	77,500
Kansas	20.2	13,600	11.3	71,500	12.2	85,000
Kentucky	13.6	4,400	21.3	201,500	21.0	205,800
Louisiana	19.5	10,400	26.7	305,900	26.4	316,200
Maine	13.7	2,000	13.4	37,400	13.4	39,400
Maryland	9.1	18,200	10.9	123,000	10.6	141,100
Massachusetts	15.1	43,100	11.4	135,700	12.1	178,700
Michigan	16.3	34,800	13.5	315,200	13.8	350,000
Minnesota	24.1	29,700	8.4	96,400	10.0	126,100
Mississippi	19.4	3,200	27.3	204,600	27.2	207,800
Missouri	18.6	12,100	15.6	208,200	15.7	220,300
Montana	20.2	1,600	19.3	42,400	19.3	44,000
Nebraska	17.1	6,000	11.4	46,300	11.8	52,400
Nevada	17.1	25,100	12.4	44,100	13.8	69,200
New Hampshire	9.7	2,000	7.6	21,400	7.7	23,400
New Jersey	12.2	68,200	10.8	162,400	11.2	230,600
New Mexico	35.6	30,600	22.3	92,800	24.6	123,400
New York	22.7	310,500	18.6	597,200	19.8	907,700
North Carolina	21.7	38,400	15.8	275,900	16.3	314,300
North Dakota	15.3	1,000	14.0	21,300	14.1	22,300
Ohio	12.8	16,600	14.6	395,200	14.5	411,800
Oklahoma	21.8	13,300	19.8	161,100	20.0	174,400
Oregon	22.8	31,500	12.9	89,000	14.6	120,500
Pennsylvania	15.1	28,700	14.6	390,600	14.6	419,400
Rhode Island	25.6	13,500	14.7	28,200	17.1	41,600
South Carolina	17.0	7,900	18.9	178,500	18.8	186,500
South Dakota	20.7	1,500	16.5	31,700	16.7	33,200
Tennessee	19.1	12,500	17.8	232,800	17.8	245,200
Texas	29.6	467,600	17.1	717,500	20.5	1,185,100
Utah	18.7	15,800	9.4	58,500	10.5	74,300
Vermont	9.1	900	11.2	15,300	11.1	16,200
Virginia	10.5	23,800	12.6	186,500	12.3	210,300
Washington	22.4	62,900	11.6	138,800	13.6	201,700
West Virginia	16.8	1,500	24.5	95,500	24.3	97,000
Wisconsin	18.3	17,000	10.9	136,700	11.4	153,700
Wyoming	22.0	1,200	14.1	16,900	14.5	18,100

Note: Children in immigrant families is defined as children born in countries other than the U.S. or children born in the U.S. with at least one foreign-born parent. Analysis only includes children living in households with at least one parent. Children in group quarters and unrelated children younger than 15 years are excluded. Percentages are based on totals (not shown) in each respective column/category. Children are those younger than 18 years of age.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

Auxiliary Table 6

Number and Rate of Children in Immigrant Families With at Least One Parent Working Full Time by State, 2000

State	Foreign-born child or parent with at least one parent working full time		U.S.-born child and parent with at least one parent working full time		Total children living with at least one parent working full time	
	%	#	%	#	%	#
United States	62.6	8,219,900	73.8	40,411,300	71.7	48,631,200
Alabama	68.5	25,700	71.2	722,000	71.1	747,600
Alaska	59.3	12,100	62.4	98,700	62.0	110,800
Arizona	59.9	199,000	72.8	682,400	69.4	881,400
Arkansas	61.7	21,100	70.3	418,000	69.8	439,100
California	55.1	2,242,100	68.4	3,075,000	62.1	5,317,100
Colorado	63.7	105,600	78.3	688,000	76.0	793,700
Connecticut	76.2	101,600	77.4	517,800	77.2	619,400
Delaware	72.0	12,100	78.4	130,200	77.8	142,300
District of Columbia	63.4	11,600	48.6	40,000	51.2	51,600
Florida	68.5	628,400	73.2	1,808,600	72.0	2,437,000
Georgia	70.3	157,400	73.7	1,319,200	73.3	1,476,600
Hawaii	67.5	51,700	67.7	133,100	67.6	184,800
Idaho	59.3	21,700	74.8	236,100	73.2	257,800
Illinois	66.2	425,400	74.1	1,787,500	72.4	2,212,900
Indiana	73.5	56,400	77.6	1,098,200	77.4	1,154,600
Iowa	69.2	27,900	81.7	539,600	81.0	567,500
Kansas	68.2	44,300	80.5	492,700	79.3	537,000
Kentucky	72.5	22,700	69.9	634,900	70.0	657,600
Louisiana	68.4	35,700	64.6	693,200	64.8	728,900
Maine	70.6	10,100	76.5	208,600	76.2	218,800
Maryland	75.9	148,800	78.7	842,600	78.3	991,400
Massachusetts	70.1	197,000	76.7	885,900	75.4	1,082,900
Michigan	68.6	143,000	73.9	1,660,900	73.5	1,803,900
Minnesota	61.3	72,900	81.4	911,700	79.5	984,600
Mississippi	65.2	10,500	64.3	448,200	64.4	458,700
Missouri	70.3	44,400	75.8	975,700	75.6	1,020,100
Montana	61.5	4,800	69.1	146,900	68.8	151,700
Nebraska	69.0	23,600	81.7	324,500	80.7	348,100
Nevada	62.7	89,100	73.1	244,600	70.0	333,700
New Hampshire	82.1	17,000	83.1	230,000	83.1	247,100
New Jersey	72.9	397,300	76.9	1,106,900	75.8	1,504,200
New Mexico	55.8	47,000	66.7	261,500	64.7	308,500
New York	63.0	839,700	70.0	2,134,200	67.9	2,973,800
North Carolina	68.8	116,700	75.3	1,253,100	74.7	1,369,800
North Dakota	71.9	4,600	78.0	115,800	77.7	120,500
Ohio	75.7	95,900	75.8	1,985,800	75.7	2,081,700
Oklahoma	69.7	41,000	72.6	558,500	72.4	599,500
Oregon	62.1	83,600	72.0	477,500	70.3	561,100
Pennsylvania	71.0	132,700	76.0	1,964,100	75.7	2,096,800
Rhode Island	62.4	32,000	72.5	134,300	70.3	166,300
South Carolina	71.2	32,600	73.0	650,500	72.9	683,100
South Dakota	65.3	4,700	79.5	146,700	78.9	151,500
Tennessee	70.3	44,400	73.0	909,800	72.9	954,200
Texas	59.7	919,300	73.0	2,885,200	69.3	3,804,400
Utah	67.5	55,400	78.6	476,200	77.3	531,600
Vermont	79.6	7,800	78.2	104,200	78.3	111,900
Virginia	74.7	164,900	78.3	1,107,600	77.8	1,272,500
Washington	59.8	164,700	72.5	841,700	70.1	1,006,500
West Virginia	71.4	6,000	66.0	248,000	66.1	254,000
Wisconsin	68.6	62,500	79.6	969,200	78.9	1,031,700
Wyoming	63.6	3,500	74.1	85,500	73.6	89,000

Note: Children in immigrant families is defined as children born in countries other than the U.S. or children born in the U.S. with at least one foreign-born parent. Full-time/year-round employment is defined as 35 or more hours per week for 50 or more weeks in the year. Analysis only includes children living in households with at least one parent. Children in group quarters are excluded. Percentages are based on totals (not shown) in each respective column/category. Children are those younger than 18 years of age.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

Auxiliary Table 7

Number and Rate of Children in Immigrant Families Where No Parent Has a High School Diploma, by State, 2000

State	Foreign-born child or parent where no parent has high school diploma		U.S.-born child and parent where no parent has high school diploma		Total children where no parent has high school diploma	
	%	#	%	#	%	#
United States	30.8	4,048,500	8.6	4,725,600	12.9	8,774,100
Alabama	19.2	7,200	13.1	132,600	13.3	139,800
Alaska	12.7	2,600	4.8	7,600	5.7	10,200
Arizona	40.6	134,900	9.4	88,200	17.6	223,200
Arkansas	39.8	13,600	10.3	61,400	11.9	75,000
California	39.4	1,602,700	8.4	376,500	23.1	1,979,200
Colorado	34.5	57,200	5.2	45,900	9.9	103,000
Connecticut	13.0	17,300	7.2	48,200	8.2	65,500
Delaware	17.9	3,000	8.7	14,500	9.6	17,500
District of Columbia	32.8	6,000	20.5	16,900	22.7	22,900
Florida	20.3	186,300	10.2	252,400	13.0	438,800
Georgia	25.4	56,800	11.2	200,200	12.8	257,000
Hawaii	10.7	8,200	4.1	8,100	6.0	16,300
Idaho	44.3	16,200	4.5	14,200	8.6	30,400
Illinois	31.0	198,900	7.6	183,000	12.5	381,900
Indiana	23.3	17,900	9.1	128,200	9.8	146,100
Iowa	31.3	12,600	4.0	26,700	5.6	39,400
Kansas	36.3	23,600	4.5	27,400	7.5	51,100
Kentucky	13.7	4,300	12.3	111,700	12.3	116,000
Louisiana	19.2	10,000	14.9	159,500	15.1	169,500
Maine	9.1	1,300	4.6	12,500	4.8	13,800
Maryland	12.5	24,500	7.3	78,200	8.1	102,700
Massachusetts	18.7	52,600	5.8	67,500	8.4	120,100
Michigan	17.4	36,200	7.6	170,100	8.4	206,300
Minnesota	26.0	30,900	3.1	34,400	5.3	65,300
Mississippi	21.1	3,400	15.8	110,200	15.9	113,500
Missouri	18.4	11,600	8.9	115,100	9.4	126,700
Montana	9.0	700	5.0	10,700	5.1	11,300
Nebraska	37.7	12,900	3.9	15,500	6.6	28,400
Nevada	41.7	59,300	8.5	28,500	18.4	87,800
New Hampshire	9.2	1,900	4.5	12,400	4.8	14,300
New Jersey	14.9	81,000	6.8	98,000	9.0	179,000
New Mexico	42.6	35,900	10.0	39,000	15.7	74,900
New York	21.1	280,600	9.8	297,400	13.2	578,000
North Carolina	30.8	52,200	9.4	156,200	11.4	208,500
North Dakota	10.9	700	4.1	6,200	4.4	6,800
Ohio	10.3	13,100	8.7	228,100	8.8	241,300
Oklahoma	33.7	19,800	8.4	64,700	10.2	84,500
Oregon	30.9	41,600	6.0	40,000	10.2	81,600
Pennsylvania	14.1	26,300	8.2	210,700	8.6	237,000
Rhode Island	26.9	13,800	9.2	17,000	13.0	30,800
South Carolina	21.6	9,900	11.8	105,300	12.3	115,200
South Dakota	29.2	2,100	5.2	9,600	6.1	11,700
Tennessee	18.8	11,900	11.2	140,100	11.6	152,100
Texas	44.9	691,000	10.8	425,500	20.3	1,116,500
Utah	25.3	20,800	4.2	25,700	6.7	46,400
Vermont	6.1	600	4.2	5,600	4.3	6,200
Virginia	15.5	34,300	8.0	113,300	9.0	147,500
Washington	25.6	70,600	5.4	62,800	9.3	133,500
West Virginia	10.7	900	10.5	39,400	10.5	40,300
Wisconsin	27.9	25,400	6.4	77,400	7.9	102,700
Wyoming	21.8	1,200	4.6	5,300	5.4	6,500

Note: Children in immigrant families is defined as children born in countries other than the U.S. or children born in the U.S. with at least one foreign-born parent. Analysis only includes children living in households with at least one parent. Children in group quarters are excluded. Percentages are based on totals (not shown) in each respective column/category. Children are those younger than 18 years of age.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5% Public Use Microdata Sample.

Auxiliary Table 8

Number and Rate of Children in Immigrant Families Living in Crowded Households, by State, 2000

State	Foreign-born child or parent living in a crowded household		U.S.-born child and parent living in a crowded household		Total children living in a crowded household	
	%	#	%	#	%	#
United States	47.5	6,421,500	12.4	7,243,300	19.0	13,664,800
Alabama	29.1	11,300	11.2	120,600	11.8	132,000
Alaska	43.0	8,900	23.3	38,900	25.4	47,800
Arizona	53.5	184,600	21.0	211,900	29.3	396,500
Arkansas	47.0	16,700	13.3	84,500	15.1	101,200
California	63.5	2,664,200	22.6	1,125,500	41.3	3,789,700
Colorado	42.6	73,800	9.5	87,200	14.7	161,000
Connecticut	20.2	27,400	8.0	55,900	10.0	83,300
Delaware	26.1	4,500	8.3	14,700	9.9	19,200
District of Columbia	55.6	10,700	30.2	28,700	34.5	39,400
Florida	38.8	365,000	15.8	424,300	21.8	789,400
Georgia	38.8	91,200	13.2	252,600	16.0	343,800
Hawaii	53.6	42,300	35.0	74,800	40.0	117,100
Idaho	45.9	17,200	12.0	39,500	15.5	56,700
Illinois	40.7	268,300	11.1	286,400	17.1	554,700
Indiana	29.6	23,400	8.6	128,200	9.7	151,600
Iowa	39.6	16,500	5.4	36,800	7.3	53,300
Kansas	43.8	29,600	7.9	50,700	11.4	80,300
Kentucky	25.7	8,300	8.4	80,300	8.9	88,500
Louisiana	30.1	16,000	18.3	212,500	18.9	228,500
Maine	12.6	1,800	5.5	15,600	5.8	17,400
Maryland	27.6	55,500	8.4	96,900	11.3	152,400
Massachusetts	22.6	64,600	6.7	80,500	9.7	145,100
Michigan	27.8	59,300	10.1	238,200	11.5	297,500
Minnesota	45.7	56,800	7.1	82,000	10.8	138,800
Mississippi	32.5	5,400	18.6	140,700	18.9	146,000
Missouri	28.5	18,600	9.4	127,100	10.3	145,600
Montana	20.2	1,600	12.4	27,600	12.6	29,200
Nebraska	46.4	16,400	7.3	30,300	10.4	46,700
Nevada	54.1	79,600	17.0	61,800	27.7	141,400
New Hampshire	14.2	3,000	5.1	14,600	5.7	17,600
New Jersey	29.5	165,000	9.0	136,000	14.5	301,000
New Mexico	44.8	38,600	21.1	88,800	25.1	127,400
New York	43.5	596,800	14.0	457,300	22.7	1,054,100
North Carolina	41.5	73,900	9.8	172,900	12.7	246,700
North Dakota	14.1	900	7.4	11,300	7.6	12,200
Ohio	18.9	24,400	6.8	186,500	7.3	210,900
Oklahoma	41.0	25,200	12.6	103,500	14.5	128,700
Oregon	45.5	63,200	11.9	83,500	17.4	146,700
Pennsylvania	22.3	42,500	7.0	188,500	8.0	231,000
Rhode Island	26.0	13,700	7.0	13,600	11.1	27,400
South Carolina	29.7	13,900	11.7	111,500	12.5	125,400
South Dakota	34.4	2,600	11.8	22,800	12.6	25,400
Tennessee	31.2	20,500	9.9	130,600	10.9	151,100
Texas	52.4	830,400	18.5	785,800	27.7	1,616,200
Utah	40.5	34,200	12.5	78,700	15.9	112,900
Vermont	12.4	1,200	5.4	7,400	5.9	8,700
Virginia	30.4	69,000	7.6	113,900	10.6	182,800
Washington	42.5	120,000	11.5	140,100	17.3	260,100
West Virginia	10.0	900	6.8	26,700	6.9	27,600
Wisconsin	43.8	40,800	8.0	101,700	10.5	142,500
Wyoming	26.6	1,500	10.7	13,000	11.4	14,500

Note: Children in immigrant families is defined as children born in countries other than the U.S. or children born in the U.S. with at least one foreign-born parent. A household is considered "crowded" if the number of persons living in the household per rooms in the household is equal to or greater than 1.01. Analysis only includes children living in households with at least one parent. Children in group quarters are excluded. Percentages are based on totals (not shown) in each respective column/category. Children are those younger than 18 years of age.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of Census 2000 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

References and Notes

¹ Unless otherwise noted, all data in this report came from analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

² U.S. Census Bureau, *The Foreign Born Population: 2000 Census* (December 2003).

³ U.S. Census Bureau: *The Foreign Born Population in the United States: 2003 Population Characteristics* (August 2004).

⁴ Randy Capps, “Immigrant Issues in Child and Family Policy,” presentation to KIDS COUNT Annual Meeting, Sept. 3, 2004.

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⁶ Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, *America’s Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being 2003*.

⁷ Randy Capps et al., “Immigrant Workers and Families: A Profile of the Low-Wage Immigrant Workforce,” *Immigrant Families and Workers: Facts and Perspectives Brief 4* (November 2003).

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