

**THE ECONOMIC AND FAMILY SITUATION
OF CHILDREN IN THE U.S.
AND SELECTED STATES:
1990 AND 1997-2001**

FINAL REPORT

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For the Marguerite Casey Foundation

INTRODUCTION

This report presents and discusses results calculated from (1) from the Decennial Census of the Population conducted in 1990, and (2) the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted in years 1997 through 2001, as five year-averages. Population estimates from Census data pertain to 1990, but poverty and work estimates pertain to calendar year 1989 because income and employment data collected in 1990 refer to income received and employment during the year preceding the interview. Similarly, CPS population estimates reflect the average for 1997-2001, while poverty and employment estimates reflect the average for 1996-2000. For ease of presentation, CPS population estimates are referred to as 1999 results reflecting the middle year of data collection for the five-year CPS series, and CPS poverty estimates are referred to as 1998 results reflecting the middle reference year for these estimates.

This report discusses the demography of children during 1989/1990 and 1998/1999 and the demography of young adults during 1998/1999 regarding their chances of living in (1) poor or near-poor families, (2) working-poor or working-near-poor families, and (3) two-parent or one-parent families. Results are presented for the U.S., and for the states of California, New York, Texas, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Mexico, and South Dakota. Children are distinguished by their race/ethnicity, immigrant generation, and age. Data are presented for American Indian and other children in 1989/1990 for the nine states with the largest American Indians populations, and for children in the U.S.-Mexico border region in 1989/1990 and the 1998/1999. These analyses use children as the unit of analysis. In addition, results are presented for 1999, using families with children as the unit of analysis, indicating the number and proportion of families with one or two parents in the home. The text of this report highlights important findings and conclusions, while detailed estimates are presented in the tables that follow the text. The final section of the text presents data sources, definitions, citations, and notes of caution in interpreting the data.

CHILDREN IN THE NINE STATES

In 1999, about 41 percent of children in the U.S. lived in California, New York, Texas, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Mexico, and South Dakota. Most of these children (37 percent of the U.S. total) lived the five states of California (13 percent), Texas (8 percent), New York (7 percent), Illinois or Florida (5 percent each). Because these five states have disproportionately large numbers of race/ethnic minority children (Hispanics, Blacks, Asians, and American Indians), they accounted for 51 percent of all minority children in the U.S. as of 1999. Even more striking, because they are immigrant gateways, these five states included a substantially larger 64 percent of all children in immigrant or minority families.

Reflecting the immigrant gateway status of these five states, very high proportions of children in these states live in immigrant families. In 1999, the proportion of all children in each state who lived immigrant families was 49 percent in California, 31 percent in New York, 30 percent in Florida, 28 percent in Texas, and 18 percent in Illinois. Mainly

because most children in immigrant families are Hispanic or Asian, the proportion of all children in each of these states who were members of minority groups (Hispanic, Black, Asian, or American Indian) also was quite high, at 55 percent in California, 50 percent in Texas, 47 percent in Florida, 39 percent in New York, and 34 percent in Illinois. These proportions are much higher in major metropolitan areas of these states where children in immigrant and minority families are concentrated. In addition, many children in Massachusetts (19 percent) and New Mexico (17 percent) lived in immigrant families in 1999. As states with substantial immigration and historically important minority populations, large proportions of children in these states were members of minority groups, at 19 percent for Massachusetts and a very high 60 percent for New Mexico. Finally, primarily because of their historically large Black and American Indian populations, respectively, 48 percent of children in Mississippi and 16 percent of children in South Dakota were members of minority groups in 1999.

CHILDREN IN POOR FAMILIES

As of 2000, the poverty threshold was \$13,874 for a one-parent family with two children, and \$17,463 for a two-parent family two children. These income levels are only one-third as large as the income level of \$50,890, which was the median income among all families in 2000.

Nearly one-in-five children in the U.S. lived in poverty in 1989 (18 percent), and little change had occurred by 1998 (See Tables 1 & 2). Poverty rates vary enormously across race/ethnic groups and immigrant generations, and to a much smaller degree across ages. White children experienced a poverty rate of 11 percent in 1990, but the rates were half-again greater for Asians at 17 percent, three times greater for Hispanics at 32 percent, and three and a half times greater for Blacks and American Indians at 39-40 percent. Younger children have higher poverty rates than older children, but the differences were smaller, with rates of 20, 18, and 16 percent, respectively, for children ages 0-5, 6-11, and 12-17. Poverty rates changed little for these groups across the decade of economic growth spanning 1989 and the five years centered on 1998. Hispanic, Black, and American Indian children experience especially high poverty for reasons including the comparatively limited educational attainments of their parents, the fact that minority adults at a given educational level earn lower incomes than whites with the same education, and (especially for Blacks) reliance on a single income in one-parent families.

Because the immigrant generation of children can be identified more accurately in the CPS than the Census, the generational focus here is on 1998. Differences in poverty across immigrant generations in 1998 were somewhat smaller than across race/ethnic groups, but nevertheless quite large with poverty rates of 29 percent for the first generation, 24 percent for the second generation, and 17 percent for later generations.

Poverty rates for children in California, New York, Florida, and Illinois were near the national average, ranging from 17-19 percent in 1989. In Massachusetts only 13 percent of children were poor, but child poverty exceeded the national average in South Dakota at 21 percent, and children in Texas, New Mexico, and Mississippi experienced much higher

rates of 24, 27, and 33 percent, respectively. The pattern of national differences in child poverty across specific race/ethnic, immigrant generation, and age groups is, in general, similar within specific states, but states differ sometimes greatly. Poverty rates in 1989 for white children varied across the nine states by only 7 percentage points from 8 to 15 percent depending on the state. But the range across states is much wider for Asians at 14-40 percent, Hispanics at 25-41 percent, Blacks at 31-56 percent, and American Indians at 17-62 percent. By immigrant generation in 1998, within each of the nine states, child poverty is highest for the first generation, lower for the second generation, and lowest for later generation children. As is true for specific race/ethnic groups, poverty rates within immigrant generations differ greatly across various states.

CHILDREN IN POOR AND NEAR-POOR FAMILIES

Near-poor families are defined here as families with incomes that reach at least the official poverty threshold but are less than 150% of the poverty threshold. In 2000, the amount 150% above the poverty threshold was \$20,811 for a one-parent family with two children and \$26,195 for a two-parent family with two children. Thus, poor and near-poor children live in families with incomes no more than about one-half as large as the typical family in the U.S., and many have much lower incomes, as shown in the previous section.

Twenty-eight percent of children lived in poor or near-poor families in 1989, half again more than the 18 percent who lived in poor families considered alone (See Tables 3 and 4, compared to Tables 1 and 2). Among white children, a substantial 19 percent were poor or near-poor, but this increased to 25 percent for Asians and to about 50 percent for Hispanics, Blacks, and American Indians. Children in major age groups experienced rates of poverty or near-poverty in the range of 25-31 percent. Little change occurred between 1989 and 1998. First generation children in 1998 also experienced an overall poverty and near-poverty rate of 50 percent, and although the rate was lower for subsequent generations, it remained high at 31 and 26 percent, respectively, for the second and later generations.

The pattern within states is generally similar to the national pattern for race/ethnic, immigrant generation, and age differences in experience with living in poor or near-poor families. White children in 1989 were least likely within each of the nine states to live in poor or near-poor families. Levels were higher for Asians, and still higher for Hispanics, Blacks, and American Indians. But poverty levels differed substantially across states in 1989. Among whites, Asians, and American Indians the chances of living in poor or near-poor families were higher for children in Mississippi, New Mexico, and South Dakota than for children in the remaining six states. Black children too experienced very high proportions in poverty or near-poverty in Mississippi, but the next highest rates for Black children were found in Florida, Illinois, and Texas. Among Hispanic children, proportions in poverty or near-poverty were highest in Massachusetts, followed in order by New York, Texas, South Dakota, and New Mexico. As of 1989, first generation children were especially likely to live in poor or near-poor families in New Mexico, Texas, and California, at 71, 58, and 57 percent, respectively, and in most of the other states more than 40 percent were poor or near-poor.

CHILDREN IN WORKING-POOR AND WORKING-NEAR-POOR FAMILIES

The proportion of poor children who lived in working-poor families, where at least one parent in the home worked at least part-time during the year, increased from 56 percent in 1990 to 70 percent in 1991 (See Tables 5 and 6). The proportion in 1990 was highest among whites (65 percent) and Hispanics and American Indians (57-58 percent), and slightly less than one-half for Blacks and Asians (45-48 percent). Measured increases by 1998 in parental work among poor children were substantial for each race/ethnic group, but especially for Blacks and Asians. The gaps of 7-20 percentage points that separated whites from the other groups in 1989 had as of 1998 narrowed by one-half to 3-11 percentage points. Among poor children of all ages, parental work increased, by 13 percentage points for ages 0-5 and 6-11, and by a larger 16 percent for adolescents. Although the proportions living in working-poor families differed across states, the patterns of race/ethnic differences and change through time were generally similar to the national patterns.

These patterns of work also held true generally for children in poor and near-poor families combined, both nationally and in specific states (See Tables 7 and 8). Because work is somewhat more prevalent among the near-poor than the poor, however, the proportions of poor and near-poor combined who live in working families is typically greater than for children in poor families alone. The larger increases between 1989 and 1998 for poor children alone than for poor and near-poor children combined indicate that the poor were especially likely to enter the labor force during the decade. The increases in work among children in poor and near-poor minority families appear to have resulted from the increased availability of jobs during the economic expansion of the 1990s, as well changes with associated with the 1996 federal welfare reform designed to encourage work. It should be noted, nevertheless, that the overall rates of poverty and near-poverty changed little during the decade, while increasing proportions of poor and near-poor children lived in families with working parents.

Among immigrant generations in 1998, poor first generation children (77 percent) were more likely than poor second generation children (73 percent) to live in working families, followed by later generation poor children (69 percent). This pattern prevailed for most specific states and for the poor and near-poor combined.

CHILDREN IN TWO-PARENT AND ONE-PARENT FAMILIES

Before distinguishing children who live with at least one parent according to whether they have one or two parents in the home, it is important to note substantial differences across groups in the proportion living with neither parent. The proportion not living with a parent in 1999 was 3 percent for whites and Asians, but this rose to 6 percent for Hispanics and 9 percent for Blacks. Results presented below pertain only to children living with at least one parent.

Twenty-five percent of children living with a parent in 1990 had only one parent in the home. One-parent family living ranged from a low of 17-19 percent in 1990 for whites and Asians, to 32 percent for Hispanics, 40 percent for American Indians, and 60 percent for Blacks. One-parent family living rose between 1990 and 1999 for all children living with a parent from 25 percent to 29 percent. This overall increase occurred because of the rise for whites from 17 to 21 percent; Blacks and Hispanics experienced no change; Asians experienced a decline from 19 to 16 percent.

The national pattern of racial differences in 1990 and 1999 held true broadly for individual states. But Hispanics tended to have lower proportions living with one parent in three states with many immigrants (California, Texas, Illinois), while a substantially higher proportion lived with only one parent in New York which has many Hispanics of Puerto Rican origin who are especially likely to live in one-parent families. Focusing on immigrant generation in 1999, the proportion living with one parent was lowest at 21 percent for first generation children, somewhat higher at 26 percent for the second generation, higher still at 30 percent for later generations.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF YOUNG ADULTS COMPARED TO CHILDREN

As children grow older, they ultimately become young adults. Thus, it is not surprising that broad economic and family differences across race/ethnic groups and immigrant generations among children persist into early adulthood. The transition to adulthood does, however, involve important changes, and many persons immigrate to the U.S. as adolescents or young adults. This section highlights important differences in the circumstances of children and young adults associated with these factors as of 1998/1999.

The poverty rate for young adults (ages 18-24) was slightly lower than for children in 1998, at 17 vs. 18 percent (See Tables 2 and 13). Among whites poverty is slightly higher for young adults than children. But among Blacks and Hispanics poverty is somewhat lower for young adults than children. These differences across ages reduce the excess poverty experienced by Blacks and Hispanics compared to whites. Black and Hispanic young adults, nevertheless, had poverty rates of 25-27 percent, which are more than double the rate for white young adults (12 percent). The most noteworthy generational difference is that second generation poverty is substantially lower for young adults than for children. This may be because second generation young adults were born and educated in the U.S. and have correspondingly higher incomes, compared to many second generation children who depend on the income of their immigrant parent(s), many of whom have limited educational attainments.

Focusing on working-poverty in 1998, among poor young adults the proportion in households with at least one person who worked is greater than the proportion of poor children with at least one parent who worked (Tables 6 and 15). Patterns across race/ethnic and generational groups were broadly similar for young adults and children, but the proportions of poor young adults in working-poor households were notably larger than the proportions of poor children living in working-poor households.

As of 1999, forty-four percent of young adults were living on their own without a parent in the home. These proportions were 39-43 percent for whites, Blacks, and Asians, and somewhat higher at 51 percent for Hispanics. The higher proportion for Hispanics reflects the comparatively large number of first generation immigrants in this group and the comparatively high proportion of Hispanic immigrants who are not living with a parent. Among young adults and children living with at least one parent, the proportions overall and for specific race/ethnic groups who were living with two parents in 1998 were generally similar (See Tables 10 and 17). Differences also were small for the second and third generations. But among the first generation, young adults living with at least one parent were substantially less likely than corresponding children to be living with two parents, perhaps because young adults are more likely than children to participate in sequential chain migration involving one parent at time.

AMERICAN INDIAN CHILDREN

Sixty-one percent of American Indian children in 1990 lived in a total of nine states, Oklahoma, Arizona, California, New Mexico, North Carolina, Washington, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana. The circumstances of American Indian children differ greatly across these states. The child poverty rate for American Indians was more than 50 percent in the five states of Arizona, New Mexico, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana in 1989. These levels were substantially greater than the rates for other race/ethnic groups in those states, with the lone exception of Blacks in Minnesota (See Table 19). In sharp contrast, 23-27 percent of American Indian children in California and North Carolina were poor, levels similar to Hispanics and Blacks, but about three times greater than the rates of whites in those states.

In the five states where American Indian children have especially high poverty rates the proportion living in poverty or near-poverty was to 65-80 percent (See Table 20). Poor and near-poor American Indian children in these five states were much less likely than poor children as whole (and less likely than other race/ethnic minorities) to have a parent in the home who worked. Thus, it appears that the national child poverty rates for American Indians are similar to Blacks largely because extraordinarily high poverty rates of American Indians in Arizona, New Mexico, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana are counter-balanced by comparatively low rates (for American Indians) in California, North Carolina, and perhaps other states.

DATA SOURCES, DEFINITIONS, CAUTIONARY NOTES

Results for 1990 are derived from the Decennial Census of the Population. Results for the late 1990s are derived as the averages for the years 1997 through 2001 from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS). For ease of presentation CPS results are referred to in the text as pertaining simply to 1998 (for income and work data) or 1999 (for family or population data), which is the middle year of the five-year series. Estimates are not reported from the Census if the unweighted denominator is less than 100. Estimates are not reported from the CPS if the unweighted denominator is less than 100, or (usually) if the weighted denominator is less than 500,000.

The racial categories of White, Black, Asian, and American Indian as used here exclude Hispanics, that is, all Hispanics are included only in the category of Hispanic. Asians include Pacific Islanders, and American Indians include Eskimo and Aleut.

First generation children were born in a foreign country to parents born in a foreign country. Second generation children were born in the U.S. to at least one parent who was born in a foreign country. Later generation children were born in the U.S. to parents who were both born in the U.S. Because the immigrant generation of children can be identified more accurately in the CPS than the Census, the focus of discussion for immigrant generations is on 1998 and 1999. Compared to CPS results, the Census data tend to overestimate the number of first generation and later generation children in one-parent families (and hence in poverty), while underestimating the number of second generation children in one-parent families (and hence in poverty)

Children in working-poor families live in poor families where at least one parent in the home worked at least part-time for at least a portion of the previous year. Similarly, children in working-near-poor families live in near-poor families where at least one parent in the home worked at least part-time for at least a portion of the previous year. Young adults in working-poor households live in households where at least one person in the household worked at least part-time for at least a portion of the previous year. Similarly, young adults in working-near-poor households live in households where at least one person in the household worked at least part-time for at least a portion of the previous year.

In discussing results, the text typically begins with conclusions for 1989/1990, because the very large sample sizes allow firm conclusions to be drawn. The text then turns to changes between 1989/1990 and 1998/1999, insofar as the much smaller sample size for 1998/1999 permits such changes be measured in a statistically reliable manner. Because of differences between the Census and the CPS in data collection procedures and measurement, as well as the comparatively small sample size of the CPS, conclusions about change between 1989/1990 and 1998/1999, especially for small states and population groups, must be drawn with considerable caution.

CITATIONS

Hernandez, Donald J. and Evan Charney (eds.). 1998. *From Generation to Generation: The Health and Well-Being of Children in Immigrant Families*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

Hernandez, Donald J. and Katherine Darke. 1999. "Socioeconomic and Demographic Risk Factors and Resources among Children in Immigrant and Native-Born Families: 1910, 1960, and 1990" Pp. 19-125 in Donald J. Hernandez (ed.), *Children of Immigrants: Health, Adjustment, and Public Assistance* Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

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Table 1. Percent of Children in Poverty for the U.S. and Selected States, by Race/Ethnicity, Immigrant Generation, and Age:
1990 Decennial Census

	Total	White, Non Hispanic	Black, Non Hispanic	Asian, Non Hispanic	Indian, Non Hispanic	Hispanic	1st Generation	2nd Generation	3rd + Generation	Age 0-5 Yrs	Age 6-11 Yrs	Age 12-17 Yrs
US	18.1	10.9	39.6	16.7	38.5	31.9	32.9	18.7	16.7	19.8	18.1	16.1
California	18.1	8.7	31.3	18.7	23.1	26.9	35.2	20.0	13.3	18.9	18.1	17.0
New York	18.7	9.7	32.4	16.2	25.5	41.0	27.0	18.3	17.3	20.6	19.2	16.3
Texas	24.1	10.3	39.4	17.3	16.5	39.8	48.2	36.3	19.8	25.2	24.2	22.8
Florida	18.5	10.1	40.7	16.7	24.1	24.6	29.1	17.0	17.1	20.0	18.8	16.4
Illinois	17.1	8.9	43.2	13.8	24.5	24.8	25.0	12.6	16.8	18.9	17.2	14.9
Massachusetts	13.0	7.8	31.8	18.1	31.4	48.4	29.5	11.0	12.1	14.3	13.7	10.7
Mississippi	33.2	14.4	55.6	39.0	36.8	28.6	33.3	23.7	32.3	35.5	33.0	31.1
New Mexico	27.4	12.4	33.1	24.5	52.1	34.6	61.7	36.8	24.9	30.2	27.5	24.3
South Dakota	20.9	15.4	*	22.8	61.8	*	*	23.5	20.0	24.2	19.9	18.7

Table 2. Percent of Children in Poverty for the U.S. and Selected States, by Race/Ethnicity, Immigrant Generation, and Age:
Five-Year Averages for 1997-2001

	Total	White, Non Hispanic	Black, Non Hispanic	Asian, Non Hispanic	Indian, Non Hispanic	Hispanic	1st Generation	2nd Generation	3rd + Generation	Age 0-5 Yrs	Age 6-11 Yrs	Age 12-17 Yrs
US	18.4	10.4	35.2	16.3	*	33.8	29.2	24.2	16.7	20.4	18.9	16.0
California	22.8	11.7	27.4	17.4	*	34.4	37.4	27.2	16.8	24.4	23.4	20.2
New York	23.2	11.3	41.2	17.6	*	43.0	33.6	26.3	21.1	24.3	24.5	20.9
Texas	22.6	7.8	33.1	22.3	*	33.8	37.5	32.0	18.5	25.0	22.5	20.0
Florida	19.9	11.2	37.4	16.7	*	26.3	26.9	21.7	18.5	21.9	21.1	16.7
Illinois	16.3	9.0	34.6	*	*	25.3	23.2	14.9	16.3	19.0	15.4	14.5
Massachusetts	16.4	9.0	44.1	*	*	47.7	24.9	16.8	15.7	15.6	18.9	14.5
Mississippi	22.6	11.0	34.3	*	*	*	*	*	22.5	26.0	22.0	20.0
New Mexico	29.0	16.2	*	*	*	36.0	51.8	*	25.4	30.3	30.3	26.4
South Dakota	12.9	10.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	12.7	15.3	13.3	10.6

* Too few observations for a reliable estimate.

Notes: Children ages 0-17.

Sources: Calculated from U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey, 1997-2001, public use microdata files, and for American Indians from the 1990 Census PUMS data files.

Table 3. Percent of Children in Poverty or Near-Poverty for the U.S. and Selected States, by Race/Ethnicity, Immigrant Generation, and Age:
1990 Decennial Census

	Total	White, Non Hispanic	Black, Non Hispanic	Asian, Non Hispanic	Indian, Non Hispanic	Hispanic	1st Generation	2nd Generation	3rd + Generation	Age 0-5 Yrs	Age 6-11 Yrs	Age 12-17 Yrs
U.S.	28.1	19.3	52.8	25.3	54.0	48.1	49.7	31.3	26.1	30.6	28.3	25.2
California	29.0	14.6	43.1	27.9	36.6	44.6	54.2	35.1	20.7	30.4	29.0	27.2
New York	27.1	16.3	43.3	25.6	43.2	52.8	41.9	27.4	24.9	29.1	27.8	24.2
Texas	36.4	18.6	53.1	26.7	32.5	57.8	66.1	54.8	30.5	38.2	36.3	34.5
Florida	30.1	19.5	57.1	28.1	42.5	40.1	49.5	29.1	28.0	32.0	30.8	27.4
Illinois	25.2	15.3	53.6	20.2	34.0	40.6	43.6	23.1	24.2	27.4	25.3	22.5
Massachusetts	18.8	12.5	42.6	24.7	40.2	61.2	40.6	18.4	17.4	20.1	19.9	16.3
Mississippi	47.2	26.3	72.1	54.0	64.2	45.5	58.4	31.8	46.3	50.0	47.1	44.9
New Mexico	42.3	24.0	47.8	36.8	69.7	52.0	79.4	55.9	39.2	47.3	41.9	37.3
South Dakota	35.1	29.2	*	36.4	79.6	*	*	32.9	34.3	40.2	34.6	30.5

Table 4. Percent of Children in Poverty or Near-Poverty for the U.S. and Selected States, by Race/Ethnicity, Immigrant Generation, and Age:
Five-Year Averages for 1997-2001

	Total	White, Non Hispanic	Black, Non Hispanic	Asian, Non Hispanic	Indian, Non Hispanic	Hispanic	1st Generation	2nd Generation	3rd + Generation	Age 0-5 Yrs	Age 6-11 Yrs	Age 12-17 Yrs
U.S.	29.4	18.5	50.5	24.6	*	52.5	45.1	39.3	26.5	32.1	30.3	25.7
California	35.8	18.5	42.4	25.9	*	54.7	56.7	44.7	25.3	38.6	36.1	32.5
New York	33.1	17.9	56.2	28.6	*	57.4	48.1	39.9	29.1	34.4	34.5	30.3
Texas	36.0	14.6	46.6	36.1	*	53.7	58.0	52.0	29.3	39.6	36.7	31.2
Florida	31.3	19.0	53.3	24.9	*	42.8	46.1	34.0	28.7	33.7	33.0	27.1
Illinois	25.6	15.4	50.3	*	*	39.8	34.2	27.2	25.0	29.2	25.4	22.3
Massachusetts	26.2	17.5	59.7	*	*	63.4	42.4	31.3	24.3	26.5	28.8	23.3
Mississippi	39.5	23.2	56.3	*	*	*	*	*	39.4	42.0	39.3	37.3
New Mexico	44.1	28.9	*	*	*	51.7	70.9	*	39.7	47.1	46.7	38.5
South Dakota	23.4	20.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	23.1	28.8	23.7	18.9

* Too few observations for a reliable estimate.

Notes: Children ages 0-17.

Sources: Calculated from U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census PUMS file, and Current Population Survey, 1997-2001, public use microdata files.

Table 5. Percent of Poor Children with at Least One Working Parent for the U.S. and Selected States, by Race/Ethnicity, Immigrant Generation, and Age: 1990 Decennial Census

	Total	White, Non Hispanic	Black, Non Hispanic	Asian, Non Hispanic	Indian, Non Hispanic	Hispanic	1st Generation	2nd Generation	3rd + Generation	Age 0-5 Yrs	Age 6-11 Yrs	Age 12-17 Yrs
U.S.	56.0	64.6	44.5	47.7	57.3	57.7	58.9	69.7	57.8	57.0	58.5	51.5
California	51.2	48.8	29.7	33.7	44.8	61.7	56.9	66.4	43.5	51.8	53.7	47.4
New York	40.2	59.4	32.7	53.0	44.7	26.1	50.6	49.6	39.9	41.1	41.8	36.9
Texas	66.9	72.5	51.7	60.0	69.7	70.8	75.2	81.8	65.7	68.1	69.3	62.6
Florida	60.8	70.3	51.6	63.3	57.3	64.8	64.7	72.6	64.2	61.3	63.8	56.4
Illinois	47.7	62.1	34.2	51.0	*	53.9	64.0	71.3	47.3	48.0	50.2	44.3
Massachusetts	38.7	47.5	36.4	36.2	*	25.7	38.5	51.8	39.2	37.8	40.4	37.6
Mississippi	59.6	71.5	56.1	53.8	*	*	*	*	63.6	58.7	63.4	56.5
New Mexico	66.5	76.5	57.6	66.9	64.0	64.5	70.6	85.7	66.9	69.1	68.4	60.5
South Dakota	70.3	82.1	*	*	47.6	*	*	*	74.8	68.7	74.6	67.2

Table 6. Percent of Poor Children with at Least One Working Parent for the U.S. and Selected States, by Race/Ethnicity, Immigrant Generation, and Age: Five-Year Averages for 1997-2001

	Total	White, Non Hispanic	Black, Non Hispanic	Asian, Non Hispanic	Indian, Non Hispanic	Hispanic	1st Generation	2nd Generation	3rd + Generation	Age 0-5 Yrs	Age 6-11 Yrs	Age 12-17 Yrs
U.S.	70.0	74.4	63.4	66.1	*	71.6	76.6	72.6	68.6	70.2	71.6	67.6
California	69.8	64.8	51.4	59.0	*	75.3	79.6	74.4	60.2	68.7	71.3	69.4
New York	54.6	66.3	51.8	*	*	44.6	68.4	50.6	54.2	55.0	55.9	52.3
Texas	77.4	79.7	75.0	*	*	77.9	79.3	79.4	76.0	77.0	78.7	76.4
Florida	68.9	71.5	64.7	*	*	72.9	*	68.2	68.0	68.2	71.3	66.6
Illinois	72.8	81.5	62.1	*	*	78.7	*	*	69.9	73.1	73.6	71.2
Massachusetts	52.8	63.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	50.3	*	*	*
Mississippi	72.8	*	73.2	*	*	*	*	*	72.9	*	*	*
New Mexico	73.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	71.9	*	*	*
South Dakota	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Too few observations for a reliable estimate.

Notes: Children ages 0-17. One or both parents working at least part-time for part of the year.

Sources: Calculated from U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census PUMS file, and Current Population Survey, 1997-2001, public use microdata files.

Table 7. Percent of Poor or Near Poor Children with at Least One Working Parent for the U.S. and Selected States, by Race/Ethnicity, Immigrant Generation, and Age: 1990 Decennial Census

	Total	White, Non Hispanic	Black, Non Hispanic	Asian, Non Hispanic	Indian, Non Hispanic	Hispanic	1st Generation	2nd Generation	3rd + Generation	Age 0-5 Yrs	Age 6-11 Yrs	Age 12-17 Yrs
U.S.	67.7	76.6	53.6	59.1	65.5	67.7	66.9	79.1	70.0	68.5	70.2	63.6
California	62.6	63.1	40.0	43.0	58.5	71.1	64.0	76.5	57.0	63.5	64.9	58.5
New York	53.6	72.2	43.2	65.7	60.7	37.0	63.2	63.2	53.7	53.7	55.5	51.1
Texas	75.0	81.7	60.1	71.7	80.2	77.1	78.8	86.8	75.3	75.9	77.3	71.2
Florida	72.2	81.0	61.2	74.4	72.8	75.1	75.3	82.4	75.6	72.2	75.0	68.8
Illinois	60.9	75.5	42.4	61.3	*	67.6	73.3	82.1	60.6	61.0	63.2	58.2
Massachusetts	51.9	62.2	46.5	47.2	*	34.6	50.3	66.7	52.8	50.5	54.0	51.3
Mississippi	68.2	81.3	62.6	62.6	*	71.5	*	80.0	72.3	67.2	71.4	65.8
New Mexico	75.2	85.7	66.8	71.2	*	73.2	75.0	89.5	76.5	77.3	77.1	69.8
South Dakota	80.4	89.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	83.9	79.7	83.7	77.0

Table 8. Percent of Poor or Near Poor Children with at Least One Working Parent for the U.S. and Selected States, by Race/Ethnicity, Immigrant Generation, and Age: Five-Year Averages, 1997-2001 Current Population Survey

	Total	White, Non Hispanic	Black, Non Hispanic	Asian, Non Hispanic	Indian, Non Hispanic	Hispanic	1st Generation	2nd Generation	3rd + Generation	Age 0-5 Yrs	Age 6-11 Yrs	Age 12-17 Yrs
U.S.	78.7	83.0	71.9	73.7	*	79.6	83.2	80.7	77.7	78.8	80.4	76.5
California	77.3	74.2	61.3	65.2	*	81.9	84.4	81.2	69.0	76.0	79.2	76.8
New York	64.3	74.5	61.3	*	*	54.4	74.6	64.6	62.4	65.3	64.9	62.4
Texas	84.0	87.3	79.2	*	*	84.5	86.1	86.3	82.4	83.9	85.5	82.5
Florida	78.0	80.0	73.4	*	*	81.7	83.5	77.7	77.1	77.3	80.5	75.7
Illinois	80.3	87.1	70.0	*	*	85.9	*	90.6	77.6	80.4	81.2	78.8
Massachusetts	66.3	73.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	63.6	64.2	64.6	71.1
Mississippi	81.1	84.1	80.4	*	*	*	*	*	81.1	*	*	*
New Mexico	80.6	85.5	*	*	*	78.1	*	*	80.0	*	*	*
South Dakota	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Too few observations for a reliable estimate.

Notes: Children ages 0-17. Poor or near-poor is less than 150% of official poverty. One or both parents working at least part-time for part of the year.

Sources: Calculated from U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census PUMS file, and Current Population Survey, 1997-2001, public use microdata files.

Table 9. Among Children with at Least One Parent in the Home, Percent with Two Parents in the Home, for the U.S. and Selected States, by Race/Ethnicity, Immigrant Generation, and Age: 1990 Decennial Census

	Total	White, Non Hispanic	Black, Non Hispanic	Asian, Non Hispanic	Indian, Non Hispanic	Hispanic	1st Generation	2nd Generation	3rd + Generation	Age 0-5 Yrs	Age 6-11 Yrs	Age 12-17 Yrs
U.S.	75.0	82.8	40.2	81.1	60.1	68.1	77.2	84.5	73.7	75.2	75.2	74.3
California	74.1	79.8	41.5	84.3	60.0	70.5	77.6	82.6	69.6	74.7	74.4	72.8
New York	71.1	84.3	38.8	79.6	54.0	47.5	67.7	77.8	69.8	71.7	71.0	70.6
Texas	75.3	83.4	44.0	81.8	73.1	74.1	79.9	86.4	72.9	76.0	75.4	74.3
Florida	71.1	80.0	40.4	74.6	63.1	72.2	71.6	79.7	69.5	71.8	71.1	70.3
Illinois	74.1	84.5	32.7	82.4	63.4	72.7	81.8	89.1	71.8	74.6	74.3	73.4
Massachusetts	76.7	82.2	41.1	80.8	48.1	42.9	72.9	85.0	75.6	78.2	75.9	75.6
Mississippi	64.7	84.2	40.2	63.8	52.5	72.4	81.0	89.1	64.4	63.0	65.2	65.9
New Mexico	72.7	81.1	62.8	76.4	54.3	69.9	78.6	84.7	71.2	70.2	73.7	74.4
South Dakota	80.1	85.0	*	77.1	42.0	*	*	87.3	80.0	80.5	80.2	79.7

Table 10. Among Children with at Least One Parent in the Home, Percent with Two Parents in the Home, for the U.S. and Selected States, by Race/Ethnicity, Immigrant Generation, and Age: Five-Year Averages, 1997-2001 Current Population Survey

	Total	White, Non Hispanic	Black, Non Hispanic	Asian, Non Hispanic	Indian, Non Hispanic	Hispanic	1st Generation	2nd Generation	3rd + Generation	Age 0-5 Yrs	Age 6-11 Yrs	Age 12-17 Yrs
U.S.	71.4	78.9	39.7	84.4	*	67.8	79.3	76.0	70.1	72.1	71.3	70.9
California	72.7	76.1	46.1	83.1	*	70.8	78.8	77.6	67.9	72.9	72.8	72.4
New York	66.4	80.7	31.3	91.3	*	48.3	72.3	64.4	66.5	68.7	65.7	64.8
Texas	72.0	80.4	40.5	85.6	*	72.5	83.4	78.2	69.2	72.8	72.9	70.4
Florida	68.3	77.9	39.6	87.2	*	68.6	75.7	72.4	66.1	68.7	67.8	68.4
Illinois	71.4	80.3	34.1	*	*	79.1	86.1	84.7	68.2	71.8	71.5	70.8
Massachusetts	68.4	74.8	45.7	*	*	38.7	68.0	68.2	68.5	72.2	66.7	66.5
Mississippi	62.3	80.2	40.8	*	*	*	*	*	61.8	56.8	66.3	63.7
New Mexico	67.7	74.6	*	*	*	60.9	73.3	*	67.5	68.3	67.2	67.8
South Dakota	74.6	78.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	74.7	76.2	74.7	73.2

* Too few observations for a reliable estimate.

Notes: Children ages 0-17.

Sources: Calculated from U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census PUMS file, and Current Population Survey, 1997-2001, public use microdata files.

Table 11. Among Children with at Least One Parent in the Home, Percent with Only One Parent in the Home, for the U.S. and Selected States, by Race/Ethnicity, Immigrant Generation, and Age: 1990 Decennial Census

	Total	White, Non Hispanic	Black, Non Hispanic	Asian, Non Hispanic	Indian, Non Hispanic	Hispanic	1st Generation	2nd Generation	3rd + Generation	Age 0-5 Yrs	Age 6-11 Yrs	Age 12-17 Yrs
U.S.	25.0	17.2	59.8	18.9	39.9	31.9	22.8	15.5	26.3	24.8	24.8	25.7
California	25.9	20.2	58.5	15.7	40.0	29.5	22.4	17.4	30.5	25.3	25.6	27.2
New York	28.9	15.7	61.2	20.4	46.0	52.5	32.4	22.2	30.2	28.4	29.1	29.4
Texas	24.7	16.6	56.0	18.2	26.9	26.0	20.1	13.6	27.1	24.0	24.6	25.7
Florida	28.9	20.0	59.6	25.4	36.9	27.9	28.4	20.3	30.5	28.2	28.9	29.7
Illinois	25.9	15.5	67.3	17.6	36.6	27.3	18.2	10.9	28.2	25.4	25.7	26.7
Massachusetts	23.3	17.8	58.9	19.3	52.0	57.1	27.1	15.0	24.4	21.8	24.1	24.4
Mississippi	35.3	15.8	59.9	36.2	47.5	27.6	19.0	10.9	35.6	37.0	34.8	34.1
New Mexico	27.3	19.0	37.3	23.6	45.7	30.1	21.4	15.3	28.8	29.8	26.3	25.6
South Dakota	19.9	15.0	*	23.0	58.0	*	*	12.7	20.0	19.5	19.8	20.3

Table 12. Among Children with at Least One Parent in the Home, Percent with Only One Parent in the Home, for the U.S. and Selected States, by Race/Ethnicity, Immigrant Generation, and Age: Five-Year Averages, 1997-2001 Current Population Survey

	Total	White, Non Hispanic	Black, Non Hispanic	Asian, Non Hispanic	Indian, Non Hispanic	Hispanic	1st Generation	2nd Generation	3rd + Generation	Age 0-5 Yrs	Age 6-11 Yrs	Age 12-17 Yrs
U.S.	28.6	21.1	60.3	15.6	*	32.2	20.7	24.0	29.9	27.9	28.7	29.1
California	27.3	23.9	54.0	16.9	*	29.2	21.2	22.5	32.1	27.1	27.2	27.6
New York	33.7	19.4	68.8	8.7	*	51.7	27.7	35.6	33.5	31.3	34.3	35.2
Texas	28.0	19.6	59.5	14.4	*	27.5	16.6	21.8	30.8	27.3	27.1	29.6
Florida	31.7	22.1	60.4	12.8	*	31.4	24.3	27.6	33.9	31.3	32.2	31.7
Illinois	28.7	19.7	65.9	*	*	20.9	13.9	15.3	31.8	28.2	28.6	29.2
Massachusetts	31.6	25.2	54.3	*	*	61.3	32.1	31.8	31.5	27.9	33.3	33.6
Mississippi	37.7	19.8	59.2	*	*	*	*	*	38.2	43.2	33.7	36.3
New Mexico	32.3	25.4	*	*	*	39.1	26.7	*	32.5	31.7	32.8	32.2
South Dakota	25.4	22.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	25.3	23.9	25.3	26.8

* Too few observations for a reliable estimate.

Notes: Children ages 0-17.

Sources: Calculated from U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census PUMS file, and Current Population Survey, 1997-2001, public use microdata files.

Table 13. Percent of Young Adults in Poverty for the U.S. and Selected States, by Race/Ethnicity, and Immigrant Generation: Five-Year Averages for 1997-2001

	Total	White, Non Hispanic	Black, Non Hispanic	Asian, Non Hispanic	Hispanic	1st Generation	2nd Generation	3rd + Generation
U.S.	16.7	12.3	27.4	16.8	25.1	23.8	14.6	15.9
California	20.9	17.3	23.0	20.3	24.8	28.5	16.0	18.5
New York	18.3	11.1	30.6	13.3	29.2	19.9	18.0	17.9
Texas	19.5	13.0	21.6	*	26.7	23.3	23.0	18.1
Florida	18.6	14.3	30.6	*	19.4	20.8	12.2	19.1
Illinois	14.8	9.0	32.9	*	20.7	19.7	8.0	14.9
Massachusetts	13.6	10.7	*	*	35.1	*	8.2	12.9
Mississippi	20.1	11.9	27.9	*	*	*	*	19.8
New Mexico	26.4	19.9	*	*	27.7	*	*	26.2
South Dakota	26.2	23.8	*	*	*	*	*	26.4

Table 14. Percent of Young Adults in Poverty or Near Poverty for the U.S. and Selected States, by Race/Ethnicity and Immigrant Generation: Five-Year Averages for 1997-2001

	Total	White, Non Hispanic	Black, Non Hispanic	Asian, Non Hispanic	Hispanic	1st Generation	2nd Generation	3rd + Generation
U.S.	27.2	20.6	41.0	26.9	41.8	39.7	24.8	25.4
California	33.7	26.8	33.6	31.6	41.9	46.4	27.9	28.6
New York	27.5	17.2	42.3	25.2	44.3	36.6	25.7	24.7
Texas	32.0	21.1	35.4	*	44.1	41.1	37.8	29.1
Florida	29.0	22.1	44.7	*	33.8	34.4	20.9	28.9
Illinois	23.1	14.8	48.0	*	34.1	31.5	15.6	22.9
Massachusetts	21.7	16.6	*	*	56.1	*	11.6	20.6
Mississippi	36.1	24.2	47.9	*	*	*	*	36.2
New Mexico	41.4	31.3	*	*	45.2	*	*	39.9
South Dakota	34.3	31.7	*	*	*	*	*	34.3

* Too few observations for a reliable estimate.

Notes: Young adults ages 18-24. Poverty or near-poverty is less than 150% of official poverty.

Sources: Calculated from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1997-2001, public use microdata files.

Table 15. Percent of Poor Young Adults with at Least One Household Member Working, for the U.S. and Selected States, by Race/Ethnicity and Immigrant Generation: Five-Year Averages for 1997-2001

	Total	White, Non Hispanic	Black, Non Hispanic	Asian, Non Hispanic	Hispanic	1st Generation	2nd Generation	3rd + Generation
U.S.	84.0	88.6	74.4	69.4	86.6	84.2	83.1	84.0
California	84.7	87.7	*	69.8	89.9	84.1	88.0	84.1
New York	71.8	81.3	66.4	*	67.8	77.9	59.9	72.4
Texas	90.4	91.9	*	*	91.9	93.2	92.9	89.2
Florida	83.5	87.6	78.7	*	83.7	81.4	*	84.3
Illinois	84.2	87.8	80.5	*	85.1	*	*	83.9
Massachusetts	80.0	89.0	*	*	*	*	*	79.1
Mississippi	84.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	83.6
New Mexico	91.4	*	*	*	89.2	*	*	90.6
South Dakota	91.3	92.4	*	*	*	*	*	90.9

Table 16. Percent of Poor or Near Poor Young Adults with at Least One Household Member Working, for the U.S. and Selected States, by Race/Ethnicity and Immigrant Generation: Five-Year Averages for 1997-2001

	Total	White, Non Hispanic	Black, Non Hispanic	Asian, Non Hispanic	Hispanic	1st Generation	2nd Generation	3rd + Generation
U.S.	88.9	92.2	81.5	77.7	90.7	89.2	88.4	88.9
California	89.6	91.6	*	78.4	93.4	89.5	91.6	88.8
New York	79.2	86.3	74.4	*	75.4	86.9	69.4	77.7
Texas	93.1	94.6	*	*	94.1	95.3	94.5	92.1
Florida	88.4	90.8	84.9	*	89.1	87.7	*	88.7
Illinois	89.0	92.2	85.3	*	90.3	*	*	88.5
Massachusetts	85.0	92.4	*	*	*	*	*	85.6
Mississippi	90.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	90.2
New Mexico	93.3	*	*	*	91.8	*	*	92.5
South Dakota	93.2	94.3	*	*	*	*	*	92.9

* Too few observations for a reliable estimate.

Notes: Young adults ages 18-24. Poor or near-poor is less than 150% of official poverty. At least one household member working at least part-time for part of the year.

Sources: Calculated from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1997-200, public use microdata files.