CHANGES IN THE LIVES OF U.S. CHILDREN: 1990 – 2000

By Julia Overturf Johnson, Robert Kominski, Kristin Smith, and Paul Tillman

Population Division
U. S. Census Bureau
Washington, DC 20233-8800

November 2005

Population Division Working Paper No. 78

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

NATIONAL CHANGES
Summary Characteristics
Nativity of Children and Their Parents
Family Living Arrangements of Children

APPENDIX A.
Definition of Terms

TABLES

Report Tables
1. Selected Characteristics of Children for the United States: 1990 - 2000.
2. Children's Nativity and Parent's Nativity for the United States, by Selected Characteristics: 1990 - 2000.
3. Household Family Structure of Children for the United States, by Selected Characteristics: 1990 - 2000.

Detailed State Tables

Children's Characteristics
C1. Nativity and Citizenship of Children, for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000.
C2. Language and English Ability of Children, for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000.
C3. Race (alone) and Hispanic Origin of Children, for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000.
C4. School Enrollment for Age Groups of Children, for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000.
C5. Private School Enrollment for Age Groups of Children, for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000.

Characteristics of Children's Families
F1. Household Family Structure of Children, for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000.
F2. Other Living Arrangements of Children, for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000.

Characteristics of Children's Parents
P1. Parental Educational Attainment and Military Employment, for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000.
P2. Parental Nativity and Language, for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000.

Characteristics of Children's Economic Situation
E1. Receipt of Public Assistance for Children, for Regions and States: 1989 - 1999.
E2. Family Income as a Percent of Poverty for Children, for Regions and States: 1989 - 1999.

E3. Married Parents' Labor Force Status, for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000.
E4. Single Parent's Labor Force Status, for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000.

Characteristics of Children's Housing

H1. Household Structural Types for Children, for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000.
H2. Children's Housing and Stability Characteristics, for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000.

STATE CHANGES

MAPS

Section 1: Characteristics of Children

Characteristics of Children 1: Nativity and Citizenship for States: 1990 - 2000

- Foreign-born children
- Children who are not U.S. citizens
- Recent immigrant children

Characteristics of Children 2: Language and English Ability for States: 1990 - 2000

- Speaks a language other than English at home
- Speaks English less than "very well"

Characteristics of Children 3: Race (alone) and Hispanic Origin Groups for States: 1990 - 2000

- White (alone)
- Black(alone)
- American Indian and Alaska Native (alone)
- Asian or Pacific Islander (alone)
- Some other race (alone)
- Hispanic
- Non-Hispanic White (alone)

Characteristics of Children 4: School Enrollment by Age Groups for States: 1990 - 2000

- 3-to 5-year olds enrolled in school
- 6-to 11-year olds enrolled in school
- 12-to17-year olds enrolled in school

Characteristics of Children 5: Private School Enrollment by Age Groups for States: 1990 - 2000

- 3-to 5-year olds enrolled in private school
- 6-to 11-year olds enrolled in private school
- 12-to17-year olds enrolled in private school

Section 2: Characteristics of Children's Families

Characteristics of Children's Families 1: Household Family Structure for States: 1990 - 2000

- Married-couple family
- Mother-only family
- Father-only family
- No parent present

Characteristics of Children's Families 2: Other Living Arrangements for States: 1990 - 2000

- Living in a multigenerational household
- Living in an opposite-sex unmarried partner household
- Living with a never-married single parent

Section 3: Characteristics of Children's Parents

Characteristics of Children's Parents 1: Educational Attainment and Military Employment for States: 1990 - 2000

- Living with at least one parent who had not completed high school
- Living with at least one parent who has a bachelor's degree or higher
- Living with at least one parent who is on active duty in the Armed Forces

Characteristics of Children's Parents 2: Nativity and Language for States: 1990 - 2000

- Living with at least one foreign-born parent
- Living with at least one parent who is a recent immigrant
- Living with at least one parent who speaks other than English at home
- Living with at least one parent who has difficulty speaking English

Section 4: Children's Economic Condition

Children's Economic Condition 1: Receipt of Public Assistance for States: 1989 - 1999

- In household receiving public assistance

Children's Economic Condition 2: Family Income as a Percent of Poverty for States: 1989 - 1999

- In family in poverty (income below poverty level)
- Family income between 100 and 199 percent of poverty level
- Family income between 200 and 399 percent of poverty level
- Family income of 400 percent or more of poverty level

Children's Economic Condition 3: Married Parents' Labor Force Status for States: 1990 - 2000

- Living in married-couple family, both parents in the labor force
- Living in married-couple family, neither parent in labor force
- Living in married-couple family, father only in labor force
- Living in married-couple family, mother only in labor force

Children's Economic Condition 3: Single Parents' Labor Force Status for States: 1990 - 2000

- Living in mother-only family, mother in the labor force
- Living in mother-only family, mother not in the labor force
- Living in father-only family, father in the labor force
- Living in father-only family, father not in the labor force

Section 5. Characteristics of Children's Housing

Characteristics of Children's Housing 1: Structural Types for States: 1990 - 2000

- Living in an owned home
- Lived in the same house five years ago
- Living in crowded housing
- Living in a home with complete plumbing or kitchen

Characteristics of Children's Housing 2: Housing and Stability Characteristics for States: 1990 - 2000

- Living in a one-family housing unit
- Living in an apartment housing unit
- Living in an "other" type of housing unit

ABSTRACT

Data from the 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses is used to look at the current and changing state of children in the U.S. The focus areas included are the social characteristics of children, their families and economic situation, and their housing situation. Tables and maps of the percentage change in these characteristics are shown for each state and the District of Columbia. Detailed tables on characteristics of children by their parents' nativity and their living arrangements are also discussed.

INTRODUCTION

The focus of this report is on the characteristics of children, their families, their households and how they have changed over time. Data from the decennial censuses of 1990 and 2000 are used to present data on a wide variety of children's characteristics and the geographic variation in their changes over the decade. The long form of the decennial census asked questions on a large number of social, economic, and housing characteristics, many of which are relevant to children. Although other data about children is available through governmental, non-profit, and private organizations, the information in this report is uniquely important. This uniqueness stems from the characteristics of the Census long form. The sample size and the complexity and stability of the questionnaire allow detailed analysis at the state level for two points in time. As such, this report provides a rare opportunity to create a detailed picture of children in the United States as they changed between 1990 and 2000.

The universe for this report includes all children under 18 years of age living in households except teenagers who are householders or spouses maintaining their own household or who are parenting a child of their own in a relative's household. These young people are not children in the sense that they are probably no longer dependent on their parents and have taken on some responsibilities normally associated with adulthood.

The characteristics included in this report are grouped into sections that cover five topical "domains." These domains look at characteristics of children themselves, families they live with, their parents in the household, their economic condition, and the housing they live in. These domains were chosen because of their influence on children's lives and the availability from decennial census data. In general, items that changed in

wording or editing between the two censuses were excluded, as one objective of this report is to use consistently measured indicators. An exception to this exclusion was made for race. In this report, estimates used for comparison of race are based on persons who reported a single race even though the race question was changed in 2000 to allow respondents to choose more than one race. This will be discussed in detail later in the report.

A decade is a relatively short period of time to study change, since for the most part, societal change happens very slowly. It does, however, make any measurable change in this ten-year period particularly interesting. A caveat to keep in mind is that two points in time do not define a trend. A difference between 1990 and 2000 may be an isolated occurrence rather than a sign that an aspect of children's lives is different now than it was in the past. Those characteristics that do change should be watched closely in the future to see whether they continue to change, and in what direction they move.

This report begins with a discussion of the various indicators used at the national level for 1990 and 2000 and focuses on data from Table 1. Then, the two sets of selected indicators related to nativity and family living arrangements shown in Tables 2 and 3 will be highlighted. The last section of the report is a series of state-level maps that illustrate the areas of change and the magnitude of this change over the decade. With each map, brief points discuss notable national, regional, and state-level changes that have occurred. Maps are grouped together by the domains discussed earlier. Characteristics that share subject matter within a domain are shown on the same page so they can easily be compared with each other. Some subject matter groups are analyzed collectively in the bullet points on their page. Such groups include percentage distributions such as the

household family structure and labor force participation of parents. Definitions of terms used in the report can be found in Appendix A.

NATIONAL CHANGES

Summary Characteristics

Table 1 provides the complete series of children's characteristics used in this report at the national level for 1990 and 2000, as well as the percentage point change. The composition and characteristics of children changed in a variety of ways over the decade. Using the definition for children used in this report, children as a proportion of the population barely increased, from 25.4 percent to 25.5 percent of the population. Following the general national trend of increasing ethnic diversity, the proportion of children who are Hispanic rose 5 percentage points, from 12 percent to 17 percent of all children.[1]

Direct comparison of race groups between the two decades is unadvisable because of the change in the question format which permitted respondents to choose more than one race in 2000. During this same time, the share of children who were foreign-born rose by 1 percentage point, and those who spoke a language other than English at home increased by 5 percentage points.

As the living arrangements of America's adults continues to diversify, so do the family and household arrangements of children. Table 1 shows that the proportion of children living in a married-couple family dropped 4 percentage points over the decade.

[1] The estimates in this report are based on responses from a sample of the population. As with all surveys, estimates may vary from the actual values because of sampling variation or other factors. All statements made in this report have undergone statistical testing and are significant at the 90-percent confidence level unless otherwise noted.

Concurrently, there were increases in the percentage of children living in families with a never-married parent, in multigenerational households, and in households maintained by opposite-sex unmarried partners (definitions in Appendix A).

Change occurred as well in the characteristics of children's parents. Reflecting national education trends, a larger share of children in 2000 lived in homes with highly-educated parents.[2] The proportion living with parents who spoke a language other than English at home and with parents who had difficulty speaking English also increased. These characteristics are often related to parental nativity which is examined in more detail later in this report.

Changes also were seen in the labor force activity of children's parents. This included decreases in the percentage of children living with married parents where both were in the labor force and where only the father was in the labor force. At the same time, there was an increase in the percentage of children living with married parents and the mother only or neither parent was in the labor force. Increases also occurred in the percentage of children living with a mother only or father only who was in the labor force.

Census data on income and poverty show that the economic situation for many children improved over the decade. The overall percentage of children who lived in families with incomes below the poverty line (in 1989 and 1999 respectively) fell 2 percentage points, while those living in families with incomes in excess of 400-percent of the poverty level rose 4 percentage points. The percentage of children living in

[2] Kurt J. Bauman and Nikki L. Graf, *Educational Attainment: 2000,* U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR-24, Washington D.C., 2003.

households that reported receiving some kind of public assistance (defined in Appendix A) also fell 2 percentage points over the same time period.

The final domain of interest in Table 1 is a series of items about housing. Increases occurred in the percentage of children who lived in an owned home as well as the percentage who lived in crowded housing.

Nativity of Children and Their Parents

During the 1990s, one indicator of the increasing diversity of the population was the changing nativity of the population.[3] Table 2 shows selected characteristics for children grouped by their own nativity and that of their parents. Nativity in the decennial census is determined by place of birth and U.S. citizenship status. A foreign-born person may or may not be a naturalized citizen. Only people who are citizens at birth are considered to be native. Children born abroad to an American citizen are considered citizens at birth, as well as all those born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or U.S. Island Areas. Children born to foreign-born parents in the U.S. may differ in many ways from those children who came to the U.S. as immigrants with their foreign-born parents.

Table 2 provides data on the characteristics of foreign-born and native children with foreign-born parents compared with those of children born to native parents. Only the nativity of parents living with their children at the time of the census can be taken into account. If at least one of a child's parents is foreign born, the child is included in the foreign-born parent category. Children living with only native parents are included in the

[3] Nolan Malone, K.F. Baluja, J.M. Costanza, and C.J. Davis. *The Foreign-Born Population: 2000*, U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR-34, Washington D.C., 2003.

native parent category. The percentages across the child/parent nativity groups do not add to 100 percent because some children do not live with a parent in their homes and are not included in this table.

Foreign-born children of at least one foreign-born parent comprised just 4 percent of all people under 18 in the year 2000. Although there was less than a 1-percentage point increase in this group among all children, it represented a 40 percent growth in the size of this population. There was a larger increase in the proportion of native children with at least one foreign-born parent (4 percentage points). The share of children who had native parents had an even larger change, but it was a decline (6.8 percentage points). Even with the decline, 3 in every 4 children had native parents in 2000.

Language and English-speaking ability

The ability to speak English in the United States is important for communicating with a wide array of institutions on a daily basis. Language questions were asked of every person 5 years and older in both the 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses. Whether a child with a foreign-born parent speaks English fluently can be dependent on many factors, such as whether their country of origin is English-speaking and whether they immigrated to the United States in their early childhood or after they already began speaking another language.

About three-quarters of foreign-born children of foreign-born parents had at least one parent who had difficulty speaking English in 2000, representing an increase of 21 percentage points over the decade. The percentage with a parent who had difficulty

speaking English was 55 percent for native children of foreign-born parents, rising 6 percentage points over the decade.

The patterns in English fluency for foreign-born parents were not necessarily mirrored in the fluency differences among their children. For example, native children of foreign-born parents recorded a 9 percentage point increase in the percentage speaking another language at home between 1990 and 2000. At the same time this group of children had a 19 percentage point decline in the percentage speaking English less than very well. At the same time that increasing percentages of native children with foreign-born parents were speaking their parent's language while at home, increasing percentages were showing fluency in English. In 2000, 6 percent of children with native parents spoke another language and 2 percent had difficulty speaking English.

Living arrangements

Cultural differences, characteristics of those who choose to immigrate to the United States, and the economic situations of immigrants may all affect the living arrangements of families with a foreign-born parent in comparison to native parent families. Among the three nativity combination groups shown in Table 2, native children with at least one foreign-born parent were the most likely to be living in a married-couple family in both 1990 and 2000 – about 8 in every 10 children in both years. For children of native parents the ratio was about 7 in every 10, and the percentage had declined since 1990. Foreign-born children with a foreign-born parent was the only group to see an increase in the percentage living with married parents and the only one to have a decrease in those living with a mother only. The groups all had similar percentages of children

living with only their father in 2000 (5 to 6 percentage points), and all had increases in this arrangement over the decade.

Children who live with one or both parents may be living in a multigenerational household. Higher percentages of children in this living arrangement were observed for children with at least one foreign-born parent than those with only native parents. Thirteen percent of both native and foreign-born children of a foreign-born parent were in a multigenerational household in 2000, and they both increased by over 4 percentage points over the decade. The percentage in 2000 was 8 percent for children with native parents

Economic domain

Among the three nativity combinations, the highest percentage of children in poverty in 1999 was among foreign-born children of at least one foreign-born parent (28 percent). The percentage was twice that of children with native parents. Both of these nativity groups had decreases over the decade in the percent of children in poverty. At the opposite end of the income spectrum, the situation was reversed, with slightly more than twice the percentage of children of native parents than foreign-born children of a foreign-born parent having family incomes of 400 percent or more of the poverty level. The native parent group also experienced the biggest change since 1989, a 6 percentage point increase of children in the highest income group. Native children of a foreign-born parent were in between the other groups' percentages for both of the income categories for both years.

A parental characteristic that is associated with income levels is educational attainment. In 2000, 55 percent of foreign-born children of a foreign-born parent lived with at least one parent who had not completed high school. The corresponding level for children of native parents was 17 percent. The proportion of children in these two nativity groups living with at least one parent with a bachelor's degree were more similar (26 percent and 31 percent, respectively). For both nativity groups, having a parent with less than a high school diploma decreased since 1990 while the percentage with a parent with a bachelor's degree increased.

Housing domain

The final area of interest concerns the characteristics of the child's physical home. Almost twice the percentage of children with native parents than foreign-born children of a foreign-born parent lived in an owned home in 2000. The two groups both had increases over the decade, but the percentage point increase was greater for the foreign-born children and represented a bigger relative increase for that group. Living in a single-family housing unit (as opposed to an apartment, mobile home, or other housing) followed the same pattern as being in an owned home, with the highest percentage in both years belonging to those with native parents. Only children of native parents recorded an increase in this characteristic since 1990 among the three groups.

Crowded housing is defined as homes where there is an average of more than one person per room.[4] This was the living situation in 2000 for 6 in every 10 foreign-born children of a foreign-born parent, a little over 4 in 10 native children of a foreign-born

[4] Robert Bennefield and Robert Bonnette, *Structural and Occupancy Characteristics of Housing: 2000*, U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR-32, Washington D.C., 2003.

parents and about 1 in 10 children of native parents. While there was a 6-percentage point increase in crowded housing for native children with a foreign-born parent, the other two groups experienced declines.

Overall, Table 2 shows that children of these three different nativity arrangements varied across numerous measures, and that the levels of change in these domains varied across the decade as well.

Family Living Arrangements of Children

A second major dimension of importance in understanding the characteristics of children is the kind of family living arrangement they are a part of. Table 3 provides data regarding children's living arrangements and some of the indicators in the domains previously discussed. Three general living arrangements are identified: married-couple families, mother-only families, and father-only families. Together, these three family types account for over 67 million children in 2000, or about 95 percent of children in our universe of study. As Table 3 shows, the percentage of children living with two married parents declined by 4 percentage points between 1990 and 2000. Increases in the percentage of children living with only their mother or only their father absorbed most of the increase over the decade, but there was also slightly under a 2 percentage-point increase in children living with neither parent.

It was more common in 2000 for children living with a single mother or single father to be in a multigenerational household (18 percent and 19 percent, respectively) than children living with both parents (5 percent). The 2-percentage point decline in children of single mothers in multigenerational households since 1990 was the opposite

of the slightly more than 2-percentage point increase for children of married parents. This increase represented a 67 percent increase in the proportion of married-couple children living in multigenerational households.

Less than 1 percent of children in married-couple family groups in both 1990 and 2000 lived in a household where the householder had an unmarried partner (situations where the child and parents were a subfamily).[5] Being in an unmarried partner household was more common for children living with an unmarried father than an unmarried mother. More than 1 in every 3 children with a single father were in an unmarried partner household in 2000 while it was about 1 in every 10 children with a single mother. The incidence of this characteristic increased since 1990 for both mother-only and father-only family groups.

Economic domain

Sixteen percent of children were living in poverty in 1999, a decrease of about 2 percentage points from 1989 (Table 1). In Table 3 we see that the percentage of children with two married parents with an income below the poverty level was half that of all children in 1999 (8 percent) and had also decreased over the decade. While there were larger percentage point decreases in the poverty rate for children living with their mother only or father only, the overall percentages of these children in poverty remained higher in 1999 than for those in married-couple families (39 percent and 20 percent respectively, compared with 8 percent).

[5] Terry Lugaila and Julia Overturf, *Children and the Households They Live In: 2000*, U.S. Census Bureau, Census Special Report, CENSR-14, Washington, D.C., 2003.

A similar pattern was seen in the proportion of children living in households receiving public assistance. The percentage of children in married-couple families receiving assistance increased by less than 1 percentage point over the decade. There were larger decreases in both mother-only and father-only families (13 percentage points and 5 percentage points, respectively). In 2000, children in single-parent families were still more likely to be in households receiving public assistance (22 percent for mother-only and 13 percent for father-only) than children in married-couple families (5 percent).

Finally, while the children in all three family group types experienced increases in the percentage of children living at 400-percent or more of the poverty level, the increase was greatest for children in married-parent families (6 percentage points). This family-group type also had the greatest proportion of children in the highest income bracket in both 1990 and 2000 (30 percent and 36 percent).

Parental characteristics

In general, parental characteristics in this report are shown as whether at least one of the parents in the household has that characteristic. Sometimes though, it may matter more for a child if both of their parents have a certain attribute. For example, if one parent is not a high school graduate while the other has a college degree, the family may experience different job opportunities than if both parents did not complete high school. For this reason, characteristics in the "Parental" section of Table 3 are shown for children in married-couple families by whether one or both parents have the characteristic. The percentage with at least one parent with a characteristic can be calculated by summing the two relevant data lines.

A greater percentage of children in married-couple families in 2000 had one parent as opposed to two parents who had not completed high school (13 percent and 9 percent respectively). This means 22 percent had at least one parent without a high school diploma, compared with 25 percent of children with a mother only and 30 percent of those with a father only. During the decade, this percentage with this characteristic decreased for all family types, while the percentages with one or both parents with a bachelor's degree increased. Eleven percent of children in single parent families in 2000 had a mother or father with a bachelor's degree. In comparison, a total of 38 percent of children in married-couple families lived with at least one parent with a bachelor's degree: 20 percent with one parent with a bachelor's degree and 18 percent with both.

A higher proportion of children in married-couple families had at least one parent who had difficulty speaking English than either group of single-parent children. From Table 2 we can see that a higher percentage of children with foreign-born parents than children of native parents were in married-couple families. Since foreign-born parents are more likely to have difficulty speaking English this helps to explain the relatively high percentage of children with non-fluent married-couple parents in 2000. Among those with married parents, it was more common for both rather than only one to be foreign-born (15 percent compared with 6 percent). The children in the three types of living arrangements all were more likely to live with at least one parent who had difficulty speaking English or who was foreign-born in 2000 than they were in 1990.

Housing domain

In 2000, 77 percent of children with married parents lived in an owned home, an increase of 3 percentage points since 1990. While the percentage of children living in owned homes rose for all family types between 1990 and 2000, the percentage in 2000 was still lower among children in mother-only and father-only families (40 percent and 54 percent, respectively). Living in a single-family housing unit was also more common among children in married-couple households (81 percent) than among those with a mother only (55 percent) and those with a father only (64 percent). The percentage of children living in crowded housing rose somewhat for married-couple families (3 percentage points). The resultant level for these children (17 percent) remained below that of children in one-parent families (21 percent for mother-only and 24 percent for father-only).

STATE CHANGES

The final section of this report focuses on the indicators and domains that have been discussed at the national level, but presents them for each of the fifty states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The data are presented as a series of maps which focus on the percentage-point change that occurred between 1990 and 2000. Accompanying each map are several basic observations about changes that occurred at the national, regional, and state levels.

In all the maps shown, the estimates of change, which are based on sample data, are used to partition the states into groups that reflect a specific percentage-point change

range between 1990 and 2000. These ranges were determined primarily by the national level change when possible. Additional groups were partitioned according to natural breaking points among the states' percentages. For characteristics where many states decreased at the same time that others increased, the national average did not constitute a logical separation. For these map, the groups consist of states that increased, states that decreased, and those that did not change. As with all sample survey estimates, these estimates may vary from the actual values due to sampling and nonsampling errors, which could possibly result in a state being assigned to a different group. States in different groups may not be significantly different from one another, and states in the same group may be significantly different.

ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

The data contained in this report are based on the sample of households who responded to the Census 2000 long form. Nationally, approximately one out of every six housing units was included in this sample. As a result, the sample estimates may differ somewhat from the100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, people within those housing units, and people living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, and so forth. The sample estimates also differ from the values that would have been obtained from different samples of housing units, and hence of people living in those housing units, and people living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error.

In addition to the variability that arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process data. Such errors may include: not enumerating every household or every person in the population, failing to obtain all required information from the respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. In addition, errors can occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, during clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or during the electronic processing of the questionnaires.

While it is impossible to completely eliminate error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Census Bureau attempts to control the sources of such error during the data collection and processing operations. The primary sources of error and the programs instituted to control error in Census 2000 are described in detail in *Summary File 3 Technical Documentation* under Chapter 8, Accuracy of the Data, located at *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf.*

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways: (1) errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and, therefore, should be reflected in the standard errors; and (2) errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will bias both sample and 100-percent data in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their incomes, then the resulting estimates of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard errors.

All statements in this Census 2000 Brief have undergone statistical testing and all comparisons are significant at the 90-percent confidence level, unless otherwise noted. The estimates in tables, maps, and other figures may vary from actual values due to sampling and nonsampling errors. As a result, estimates in one category used to summarize statistics in the maps and figures may not be significantly different from estimates assigned to a different category. Further information on the accuracy of the data is located at *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf*. For further information on the computation and use of standard errors, contact the Decennial Statistical Studies Division at 301-763-4242.

For More Information

For more information on children's relationships to householders in the United States, visit the U.S. Census Bureau's Internet site at *www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam.html*.

Data on children and on the relationship of various household members to the householder from Census 2000 Summary File 3 were released on a state-by-state basis during the summer of 2002. Census 2000 Summary File 3 data are available on the Internet via *factfinder.census.gov* and for purchase on CD-ROM and on DVD.
For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, sampling error, and definitions, also see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf* or contact our Customer Services Center at 301-763-INFO (4636).

Information on other population and housing topics is presented in the Census 2000 Briefs and Census 2000 Special Reports series, located on the U.S. Census Bureau's

Web site at *www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html*. This series presents information on race, Hispanic origin, age, sex, household type, housing tenure, and other social, economic, and housing characteristics.

For more information about Census 2000, including data products, call our Customer Services Center at 301-763-INFO (4636), or e-mail *webmaster@census.gov*.

Appendix A.
Definition of terms

Children: All persons under 18 years living in households except householders, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses. A subfamily does not maintain its own household, but lives in a household where the householder or householder's spouse is a relative.

Foreign born: Includes all people who were not citizens at birth which includes those not born in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. outlying territories, or abroad to American parents.

Recent immigrant: A foreign-born person who came to live in the United States in the five years prior to the survey; only includes those 5 and over.

Difficulty speaking English: Speaks a language other than English at home and speaks English less than "very well". This includes those who speak English "well", "not very well", and "not at all". Language questions were only asked of people ages 5 and over.

Race: The 1990 census allowed respondents to choose only one race. Data on race from Census 2000 are not directly comparable with those from the 1990 census. Census 2000 allowed respondents to choose more than one race. The six major categories are: White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Some other race. The use of the single-race population in this report does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

American Indian and Alaskan Native (alone): In 1990 the group was American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. In 2000 the group was American Indian and Alaskan Native alone.

Asian or Pacific Islander (alone): In 1990 this group was Asian or Pacific Islander. In 2000 the groups were shown separately as Asian alone and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander alone. The percentage for 2000 shown here includes those who marked one or both.

Hispanic or Latino origin: Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race.

School enrollment: For children ages 3-to 5-years of age, enrollment includes nursery school, preschool, kindergarten, or elementary school. Total school enrollment includes public and private schools.

No parent present in household: Child is not the biological, adopted, or step child of the householder or of a subfamily reference person. Includes children who are in other relationships to the householder and those not related to the householder.

Appendix A.- continued

Never-married single parent family: Children living with one parent present whose current marital status is never married.

Opposite-sex unmarried-partner households: Householder lives with unmarried partner; this does not include children who are the unmarried partner of the householder.

Multigenerational household: Households where the householder is living with their son or daughter and their grandchild or where the householder is living with their child and their parent or parent-in-law.

In family in poverty: Poverty data is only shown for children related to the householder and is determined by family income and family size. Data collected in the 1990 and 2000 censuses refer to poverty in calendar year 1989 and 1999 respectively.

Receiving public assistance: Child lives in household that received Supplemental Security Income, other public assistance, or welfare payments in 1989 or 1999, respectively.

Crowded housing: Number of persons per room in the household is greater than one.

Single-family house: A single unit structure either attached or detached to other structures.

Other type of housing: In 2000 this included mobile home and the choice of boat, RV, van, etc. In 1990 this included mobile home or trailer, and other.

Owned home: The owner or co-owner of the housing unit lives in the household and owns the home with a mortgage, loan, or free and clear.

Lived in same house 5 years previously: Only includes children aged 5- to17-years.

Incomplete plumbing or kitchen: Any combination of incomplete plumbing facilities or kitchen facilities.

Table 1.
Selected Characteristics of Children in the United States: 1990 - 2000
(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf)

Subject	1990		2000		Percentage point change [a]
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Children	**63,126,193**	**100.0**	**71,623,390**	**100.0**	
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP OF CHILDREN					
Foreign-born [b]	2,060,887	3.3	3,169,096	4.4	1.2
Not U.S. citizens	1,727,793	2.7	2,631,660	3.7	0.9
Recent immigrants [c]	1,190,037	2.7	1,834,011	3.5	0.8
LANGUAGE OF CHILDREN					
Children 5-to 17-years	**44,889,016**	**100.0**	**52,606,285**	**100.0**	
Speaking a language other than English at home	6,240,932	13.9	9,671,767	18.4	4.5
Difficulty speaking English [d]	2,355,742	5.2	3,453,699	6.6	1.3
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF CHILDREN					
All Children	**63,126,193**	**100.0**	**71,623,390**	**100.0**	
White (alone)	47,489,478	75.2	49,282,114	68.8	-6.4
Non-Hispanic	43,697,133	69.2	43,810,195	61.2	-8.1
Black (alone)	9,409,698	14.9	10,594,324	14.8	-0.1
American Indian Alaskan Native (alone) [e]	680,009	1.1	801,582	1.1	NS
Asian or Pacific Islander (alone) [f]	2,043,382	3.2	2,462,738	3.4	0.2
Some other race (alone)	3,053,626	5.6	5,467,143	7.6	2.1
Hispanic (of any race)	7,557,835	12.0	12,148,066	17.0	5.0
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF CHILDREN					
Children 3-to 5-years [g]	**11,012,834**	**100.0**	**11,666,338**	**100.0**	
Enrolled in School	4,625,939	42.0	7,167,960	61.4	19.4
Private School	1,825,600	16.6	2,628,452	22.5	6.0
Children 6-to 11-years	**21,510,759**	**100.0**	**25,003,886**	**100.0**	
Enrolled in School	20,431,769	95.0	24,670,583	98.7	3.7
Private School	2,237,628	10.4	2,832,430	11.3	0.9
Children 12-to 17-years	**19,695,707**	**100.0**	**23,627,935**	**100.0**	
Enrolled in School	18,689,111	94.9	23,627,935	97.2	2.4
Private School	1,654,447	8.4	2,212,058	9.4	1.0
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILDREN [h]					
All Children	**63,126,193**	**100.0**	**71,623,390**	**100.0**	
Married couple family	45,625,934	72.3	48,746,172	68.1	-4.2
Mother only family	12,663,665	20.1	14,938,921	20.9	0.8
Father only family	2,500,410	4.0	4,145,181	5.8	1.8
No parent present in household	2,336,184	3.7	3,793,116	5.3	1.6
In a multi-generational household [i]	4,577,748	7.3	6,907,297	9.6	2.4
In an opposite-sex unmarried partner household [j]	2,296,323	3.6	3,667,823	5.1	1.5
In never-married single parent family [k]	4,802,630	7.6	7,271,874	10.2	2.5

Note: Children are all people under 18 years living in households except householders, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses.

(NS) Not significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level

a. The percentage point change between unrounded percents in 1990 and 2000.

b. The foreign-born are those not born in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. outlying territories, or abroad to American parents.

c. Percent of children between 5 and 17 years who came to the U.S. within the five years prior to the survey.

d. People with difficulty speaking English speak a language other than English at home and speak English less than 'very well.' This includes those who speak English 'well,' 'not very well,' and 'not at all.'

e. In 1990 the group was American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. In 2000 the group was American Indian and Alaskan Native alone.

f. In 1990 this group was Asian or Pacific Islander. In 2000 the groups were shown separately as Asian alone and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander alone. The percentage for 2000 shown here includes those who marked one or both.

g. Includes enrollment in nursery school, preschool, kindergarten, and elementary school.

h. Determined by relationship of child to householder or reference person in a related subfamily

i. Children living with only one parent who is never married

j. Includes households where a householder is living with their son or daughter and their grandchild; and where a householder is living with their child and their parent or parent-in-law.

k. Does not include children who are the unmarried partner of the householder.

Table 1.
Selected Characteristics of Children in the United States: 1990 - 2000 - Continued
(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf)

Subject	1990		2000		Percentage point change [a]
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Children	**63,126,193**	**100.0**	**71,623,390**	**100.0**	
PARENTAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Living with at least one parent who [l]					
Has not completed High School	15,852,164	25.1	15,672,944	21.9	-3.2
Has a bachelor's degree or higher	16,150,709	25.6	20,680,190	28.9	3.3
Is on active duty in the U.S. Military	1,038,170	1.6	736,412	1.0	-0.6
Is foreign-born	8,170,151	12.9	12,948,270	18.1	5.1
Is a recent immigrant	1,434,200	2.3	2,129,992	3.0	0.7
Speaks language other than English at home	11,213,149	17.8	16,439,389	23.0	5.2
Has difficulty speaking English	5,791,682	9.2	8,922,800	12.5	3.3
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND POVERTY					
In household receiving public assistance [m]	7,621,646	12.1	7,060,836	9.9	-2.2
Related Children [n]	**62,117,011**	**100.0**	**70,349,994**	**100.0**	
In a family in poverty (income below poverty level)	11,010,883	17.7	11,253,475	16.0	-1.7
In a low-income family (income 100 to 199 percent of poverty level)	13,091,202	21.1	14,980,594	21.3	0.2
In a middle-income family (income 200 to 399 percent of poverty level)	23,184,075	37.3	24,477,351	34.8	-2.5
In high-income family (income 400+ percent of poverty level)	14,837,742	23.9	19,638,574	27.9	4.0
PARENT'S LABOR FORCE STATUS					
All Children	**63,126,193**	**100.0**	**71,623,390**	**100.0**	
Married parents, both in labor force	28,329,315	44.9	29,315,308	40.9	-3.9
Married parents, father only in labor force	15,237,302	24.1	14,885,428	20.8	-3.4
Married parents, mother only in labor force	1,009,862	1.6	2,046,529	2.9	1.3
Married parents, neither in labor force	1,049,455	1.7	2,498,907	3.5	1.8
Mother only family, in the labor force	8,310,271	13.2	11,078,486	15.5	2.3
Mother only family, not in the labor force	4,353,394	6.9	3,860,435	5.4	-1.5
Father only family, in the labor force	2,174,091	3.4	3,417,892	4.8	1.3
Father only family, not in the labor force	326,319	0.5	727,289	1.0	0.5
HOUSING					
Living in a single-family house [o]	47,004,211	74.5	53,045,046	74.1	-0.4
Living in an apartment	11,482,442	18.2	13,248,023	18.5	0.3
Living in an "other" type of housing unit [p]	4,631,852	7.3	5,330,321	7.4	0.1
Living in an owned home [q]	40,832,703	64.7	47,860,399	66.8	2.1
Lived in the same house 5 years ago [r]	23,100,932	51.5	27,835,111	52.9	1.4
Living in crowded housing [s]	10,246,166	16.2	13,621,317	19.0	2.8
Living in a house without complete plumbing or kitchen t.	742,061	1.2	679,504	0.9	-0.2

Note: Children are all people under 18 years living in households except householders, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses.
(NS) Not significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level
l. If child lives with 2 parents, both parents are considered.
m. Households where one or more members is receiving Supplemental Security Income or other public assistance or welfare payments.
n. Poverty data is only shown for children related to the householder and is determined by family income and family size. Data collected in the 1990 and 2000 censuses refer to poverty in calendar years 1989 and 1999 respectively.
o. A one-family housing unit, either attached to or detached from other houses.
p. In 2000, the 'other' category of home included boat, RV, van, etc. In 1990, 'other' types were mobile home, trailer, and other.
q. Only includes children between 5 and 17 years.
r. The owner or co-owner of the housing unit lives in the household and owns the home with a mortgage, loan, or free and clear.
s. Number of persons per room in the household is greater than 1.
t. Any combination of incomplete plumbing facilities and kitchen facilities.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 census Summary Tape File 3

Table 1.
Selected Characteristics of Children in the United States: 1990 - 2000
(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf
See Appendix A for further definitions).

Subject	1990		2000		Percentage-point
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	change[a]
All Children	**63,126,193**	**100.0**	**71,623,390**	**100.0**	(X)
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP OF CHILDREN					
Foreign-born	2,060,887	3.3	3,169,096	4.4	1.2
Not U.S. citizens	1,727,793	2.7	2,631,660	3.7	0.9
Recent immigrants	1,190,037	2.7	1,834,011	3.5	0.8
LANGUAGE OF CHILDREN					
Children 5 to 17 years	**44,889,016**	**100.0**	**52,606,285**	**100.0**	(X)
Speaking a language other than English at home	6,240,932	13.9	9,671,767	18.4	4.5
Difficulty speaking English	2,355,742	5.2	3,453,699	6.6	1.3
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF CHILDREN					
All Children	**63,126,193**	**100.0**	**71,623,390**	**100.0**	(X)
White (alone)	47,489,478	75.2	49,282,114	68.8	-6.4
Non-Hispanic	43,697,133	69.2	43,810,195	61.2	-8.1
Black (alone)	9,409,698	14.9	10,594,324	14.8	-0.1
American Indian and Alaska Native (alone)	680,009	1.1	801,582	1.1	NS
Asian or Pacific Islander (alone)	2,043,382	3.2	2,582,021	3.6	0.4
Some other race (alone)	3,053,626	5.6	5,467,143	7.6	2.1
Hispanic (of any race)	7,557,835	12.0	12,148,066	17.0	5.0
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF CHILDREN					
Children 3 to 5 years	**11,012,834**	**100.0**	**11,666,338**	**100.0**	(X)
Enrolled in School	4,625,939	42.0	7,167,960	61.4	19.4
Private School	1,825,600	16.6	2,628,452	22.5	6.0
Children 6 to 11 years	**21,510,759**	**100.0**	**25,003,886**	**100.0**	(X)
Enrolled in School	20,431,769	95.0	24,670,583	98.7	3.7
Private School	2,237,628	10.4	2,832,430	11.3	0.9
Children 12 to 17 years	**19,695,707**	**100.0**	**23,627,935**	**100.0**	(X)
Enrolled in School	18,689,111	94.9	23,627,935	97.2	2.4
Private School	1,654,447	8.4	2,212,058	9.4	1.0
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILDREN[b]					
All Children	**63,126,193**	**100.0**	**71,623,390**	**100.0**	(X)
Married-couple family	45,625,934	72.3	48,746,172	68.1	-4.2
Mother-only family	12,663,665	20.1	14,938,921	20.9	0.8
Father-only family	2,500,410	4.0	4,145,181	5.8	1.8
No parent present in household	2,336,184	3.7	3,793,116	5.3	1.6
In a multigenerational household	4,577,748	7.3	6,907,297	9.6	2.4
In an opposite-sex unmarried partner household	2,296,323	3.6	3,667,823	5.1	1.5
In never-married single parent family	4,802,630	7.6	7,271,874	10.2	2.5

Note: Children are all people under 18 years living in households except householders, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses.
(X) Not applicable. (NS) Not significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level
a. The percentage point change between unrounded percents in 1990 and 2000.
b. Determined by relationship of child to householder or reference person in a related subfamily

Table 1.
Selected Characteristics of Children for the United States: 1990 - 2000 - Continued

Subject	1990		2000		Percentage-point
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	change[a]
All Children	**63,126,193**	**100.0**	**71,623,390**	**100.0**	(X)
PARENTAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Living with at least one parent who [c]					
Has not completed High school	15,852,164	25.1	15,672,944	21.9	-3.2
Has a bachelor's degree or higher	16,150,709	25.6	20,680,190	28.9	3.3
Is on active duty in the U.S. Military	1,038,170	1.6	736,412	1.0	-0.6
Is foreign-born	8,170,151	12.9	12,948,270	18.1	5.1
Is a recent immigrant	1,434,200	2.3	2,129,992	3.0	0.7
Speaks language other than English at home	11,213,149	17.8	16,439,389	23.0	5.2
Has difficulty speaking English	5,791,682	9.2	8,922,800	12.5	3.3
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND POVERTY (1989 and 1999)					
In household receiving public assistance	7,621,646	12.1	7,060,836	9.9	-2.2
Related Children	**62,117,011**	**100.0**	**70,349,994**	**100.0**	(X)
In a family in poverty (income below poverty level)	11,010,883	17.7	11,253,475	16.0	-1.7
In a low-income family (income 100 to 199 percent of poverty level)	13,091,202	21.1	14,980,594	21.3	0.2
In a middle-income family (income 200 to 399 percent of poverty level)	23,184,075	37.3	24,477,351	34.8	-2.5
In high-income family (income 400+ percent of poverty level)	14,837,742	23.9	19,638,574	27.9	4.0
PARENT'S LABOR FORCE STATUS					
All Children	**63,126,193**	**100.0**	**71,623,390**	**100.0**	(X)
Married parents, both in labor force	28,329,315	44.9	29,315,308	40.9	-3.9
Married parents, father only in labor force	15,237,302	24.1	14,885,428	20.8	-3.4
Married parents, mother only in labor force	1,009,862	1.6	2,046,529	2.9	1.3
Married parents, neither in labor force	1,049,455	1.7	2,498,907	3.5	1.8
Mother only family, in the labor force	8,310,271	13.2	11,078,486	15.5	2.3
Mother only family, not in the labor force	4,353,394	6.9	3,860,435	5.4	-1.5
Father only family, in the labor force	2,174,091	3.4	3,417,892	4.8	1.3
Father only family, not in the labor force	326,319	0.5	727,289	1.0	0.5
HOUSING					
Living in a single-family house	47,004,211	74.5	53,045,046	74.1	-0.4
Living in an apartment	11,482,442	18.2	13,248,023	18.5	0.3
Living in an "other" type of housing unit	4,631,852	7.3	5,330,321	7.4	0.1
Living in an owned home	40,832,703	64.7	47,860,399	66.8	2.1
Living in crowded housing	10,246,166	16.2	13,621,317	19.0	2.8
Living in a house without complete plumbing or kitchen	742,061	1.2	679,504	0.9	-0.2
Children 5 to 17 years	**44,889,016**	**100.0**	**52,606,285**	**100.0**	(X)
Lived in the same house 5 years ago	23,100,932	51.5	27,835,111	52.9	1.4

Note: Children are all people under 18 years living in households except householders, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses.
(X) Not applicable. (NS) Not significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level
c. If child lives with 2 parents, both parents are considered.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 census Summary Tape File 3

Table 2.

Children's Nativity and Parent's Nativity[a] for the United States, by Selected Characteristics: 1990 - 2000

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf. See Appendix A for further definitions.)

Characteristic	Children with native parent(s)			Foreign-born children with foreign-born parent(s)			Native children with foreign-born parent(s)		
	Percent		Percentage-point change[b]	Percent		Percentage-point change[b]	Percent		Percentage-point change[b]
	1990	2000		1990	2000		1990	2000	
Children (number)	52,619,858	54,882,004	(X)	1,874,411	2,628,054	(X)	6,295,740	10,320,216	(X)
Percent of all children	83.4	76.6	-6.8	3.0	3.7	0.7	10.0	14.4	4.4
Language[c]									
Speaks language other than English at home	5.6	5.7	0.1	86.9	88.5	1.5	58.1	67.1	9.0
Difficulty speaking English	3.7	1.8	-1.9	43.8	41.1	-2.7	39.5	20.9	-18.6
Living Arrangements[d]									
Married-couple family	73.8	69.8	-4.0	77.8	78.9	1.1	84.5	81.0	-3.5
Mother-only family	22.1	23.9	1.9	16.3	14.9	-1.4	11.7	13.7	1.9
Father-only family	4.1	6.3	2.2	5.9	6.2	0.3	3.7	5.3	1.6
Multigenerational household	7.0	7.8	0.8	8.9	13.2	4.3	8.4	12.9	4.5
Opposite-sex unmarried-partner household	3.1	4.8	1.7	3.1	2.8	-0.3	2.7	4.0	1.4
Economic (1989 and 1999)									
In household receiving public assistance	11.6	8.8	-2.8	14.7	12.0	-2.7	10.4	10.4	(NS)
In a family in poverty (income below poverty level)	16.7	14.1	-2.5	31.8	28.3	-3.5	18.8	19.4	0.6
In high-income family (income 400+ percent of poverty level)	24.7	30.3	5.6	12.4	14.4	2.0	23.3	22.6	-0.7
Parents									
Living with at least one parent who[e]									
Has not completed high school	22.5	17.0	-5.4	59.1	55.0	-4.0	46.6	47.3	0.8
Has a bachelor's degree or higher	26.6	31.4	4.7	23.1	26.0	2.8	27.0	27.0	(NS)
Has difficulty speaking English	2.5	2.2	-0.3	55.8	76.4	20.6	49.1	55.2	6.1
Housing									
Living in a single-family house	76.7	77.5	0.7	48.8	48.9	(NS)	66.2	64.8	-1.5
Living in an owned home	67.0	70.3	3.3	32.4	38.2	5.7	58.5	58.8	0.3
Living in crowded housing	11.5	11.4	-0.2	62.2	60.4	-1.8	38.2	44.0	5.8

(NS) Not significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level. (X) Not applicable.

Note: Children are all people under 18 years living in households except householders, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses. Children living with no parent present are not included in this table.

a. Children living with any foreign-born parents are shown as living with foreign born parents.

b. The percentage point change between unrounded percents in 1990 and 2000.

c. Language questions were only asked only of people aged 5 and over

d. Determined by relationship of child to householder or reference person in a related subfamily.

e. If child lives with 2 parents both parents are considered.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 census Summary Tape File 3

Table 3.

Household Family Structure of Children[a] for the United States, by Selected Characteristics : 1990 - 2000

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf. See Appendix A for further definitions.)

Characteristic	Living in a married-couple family			Living in a mother-only family			Living in a father-only family		
	Percent		Percentage point change[b]	Percent		Percentage point change[b]	Percent		Percentage point change[b]
	1990	2000		1990	2000		1990	2000	
Children (number)	45,625,934	48,746,172	(X)	12,663,665	14,938,921	(X)	2,500,410	4,145,181	(X)
Percent of all children	72.3	68.1	-4.2	20.1	20.9	0.8	4.0	5.8	1.8
Living Arrangements									
Multigenerational household	3.1	5.3	2.1	19.5	17.5	-2.0	18.7	18.8	(NS)
Opposite-sex unmarried partner household	-	-	(NS)	8.1	10.7	2.6	33.2	36.0	2.9
Economic (1989 and 1999)									
In household receiving public assistance	4.8	4.9	0.1	34.7	22.2	-12.6	18.0	13.0	-5.0
In a family in poverty (income below poverty level)	8.9	8.0	-0.9	46.6	38.6	-8.0	22.9	20.0	-2.9
In high-income family (income 400+ percent of poverty level)	29.6	35.7	6.1	6.2	8.3	2.1	15.5	16.0	0.5
Parental									
One parent has not completed high school	14.7	12.9	-1.8	31.5	24.7	-6.8	33.8	29.6	-4.2
Both parents have not completed high school	9.4	9.1	-0.3	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
One parent with bachelor's or higher degree	18.4	19.7	1.3	8.3	11.3	2.9	10.6	11.4	0.7
Both parents with bachelor's or higher degree	14.1	18.3	4.2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
One parent is foreign-born	5.5	6.3	0.8	8.2	12.1	3.8	13.8	17.1	3.4
Both parents are foreign-born	9.4	15.1	5.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
One parent has difficulty speaking English	3.9	5.5	1.6	7.3	8.7	1.4	11.2	12.3	1.1
Both parents have difficulty speaking English	6.1	9.1	3.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Housing									
Living in a single-family house	81.1	81.2	0.1	54.2	55.3	1.1	63.5	63.7	0.2
Living in an owned home	73.9	76.8	2.9	36.2	40.2	3.9	50.6	53.9	3.3
Living in crowded housing	14.0	17.0	3.0	20.9	20.6	-0.3	24.7	24.4	-0.3

(-) Represents or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable. (NS) Not significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level.

Note: Children are all people under 18 years living in households except householders, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses. Children living with no parent present are not included in this table.

a. Determined by relationship of child to householder or reference person in a related subfamily.

b. The percentage point change between unrounded percents in 1990 and 2000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 census Summary Tape File 3

Table C1.
Nativity and Citizenship of Children, for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000
(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf
See Appendix A for further definitions).

Area	Foreign-born			Not U.S. citizens			Recent immigrant		
	Percent		Percentage-point change[a]	Percent		Percentage-point change[a]	Percent		Percentage-point change[a]
	1990	2000		1990	2000		1990	2000	
United States	3.3	4.4	1.2	2.7	3.7	0.9	2.7	3.5	0.8
Region									
Northeast	3.8	4.9	1.1	3.1	3.8	0.7	3.2	3.8	0.6
Midwest	1.1	2.4	1.3	0.9	1.9	1.0	0.9	2.0	1.1
South	2.1	3.6	1.5	1.8	3.1	1.3	1.7	3.1	1.4
West	7.0	7.2	0.2	6.0	6.2	0.2	5.7	5.3	-0.4
State									
Alabama	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.6
Alaska	1.0	2.2	1.2	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.7
Arizona	3.5	6.7	3.2	2.9	6.0	3.0	3.1	5.6	2.5
Arkansas	0.3	1.5	1.2	0.3	1.3	1.0	0.2	1.3	1.1
California	10.9	9.4	-1.5	9.4	8.1	-1.3	9.0	6.5	-2.5
Colorado	1.5	4.5	3.0	1.2	3.9	2.7	1.2	4.1	2.9
Connecticut	2.6	4.0	1.4	2.2	3.0	0.8	2.2	3.4	1.2
Delaware	0.8	2.6	1.7	0.7	2.0	1.4	0.7	2.2	1.5
District of Columbia	4.2	5.1	1.0	3.6	4.2	(NS)	4.5	4.9	(NS)
Florida	5.0	6.3	1.3	4.4	5.4	1.0	4.2	5.3	1.1
Georgia	1.1	3.4	2.3	0.9	2.9	2.0	0.9	3.2	2.2
Hawaii	4.6	5.3	0.7	3.0	3.4	0.4	3.5	4.0	0.5
Idaho	1.0	2.6	1.7	0.8	2.2	1.4	0.9	1.8	0.9
Illinois	2.9	4.8	1.9	2.3	4.1	1.7	2.3	3.8	1.5
Indiana	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.9
Iowa	0.5	1.9	1.4	0.5	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.7	1.2
Kansas	1.1	2.6	1.6	0.8	2.2	1.3	0.8	2.2	1.4
Kentucky	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.7
Louisiana	0.7	0.7	(NS)	0.6	0.6	(NS)	0.4	0.6	0.2
Maine	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4
Maryland	2.6	3.8	1.1	2.2	2.9	0.6	2.4	3.2	0.8
Massachusetts	3.5	4.5	0.9	3.1	3.6	0.5	3.1	3.7	0.5
Michigan	0.9	2.3	1.4	0.7	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.9	1.2
Minnesota	1.2	3.4	2.2	1.1	2.5	1.4	1.0	2.6	1.6
Mississippi	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Missouri	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.9
Montana	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2
Nebraska	0.5	2.5	2.0	0.4	2.0	1.6	0.4	2.2	1.8
Nevada	3.7	6.8	3.1	3.1	5.7	2.6	3.5	5.5	2.0
New Hampshire	0.7	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.9
New Jersey	4.6	6.5	1.8	3.8	5.1	1.3	4.0	5.2	1.2
New Mexico	2.2	3.8	1.6	1.8	3.3	1.4	1.5	2.9	1.4
New York	6.1	7.1	1.0	4.8	5.5	0.7	5.3	5.4	(NS)
North Carolina	0.6	2.9	2.3	0.5	2.5	2.0	0.5	2.8	2.3
North Dakota	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.1	1.0	1.0
Ohio	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.6
Oklahoma	0.7	1.8	1.1	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.5	1.5	1.0
Oregon	1.8	4.4	2.6	1.6	3.7	2.1	1.6	3.5	1.9
Pennsylvania	0.9	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.4	0.7
Rhode Island	4.2	4.5	(NS)	3.6	3.5	(NS)	3.4	3.2	(NS)
South Carolina	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.8
South Dakota	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	1.1	1.0
Tennessee	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.9
Texas	4.0	5.9	1.9	3.3	5.2	1.9	2.9	4.9	2.0
Utah	0.9	3.2	2.3	0.7	2.8	2.0	0.7	3.1	2.4
Vermont	0.4	1.7	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.4	1.1
Virginia	2.2	3.3	1.2	1.8	2.7	0.8	1.9	2.9	1.0
Washington	2.5	5.0	2.5	2.1	4.0	1.9	2.1	3.8	1.7
West Virginia	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Wisconsin	0.9	2.0	1.1	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.7
Wyoming	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4
Puerto Rico	(X)	0.9	(X)	(X)	0.7	(X)	(X)	0.7	(X)

(NS) Not significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level. (X) Substantial differences in 1990 questionnaire make comparison unadvisable.
Note: Children are all people under 18 years living in households except householders, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses.
a. The percentage-point change between unrounded percents in 1990 and 2000.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 census Summary Tape File 3

Table C2.
Language and English Ability of Children Aged 5 and Older, for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000
(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf. See Appendix A for further definitions).

Area	Speaks a language other than English at home			Difficulty speaking English		
	Percent		Percentage-point change[a]	Percent		Percentage-point change[a]
	1990	2000		1990	2000	
United States	13.9	18.4	4.5	5.2	6.6	1.3
Region						
Northeast	16.0	19.3	3.3	5.5	6.0	0.5
Midwest	6.6	9.5	2.9	2.3	3.4	1.2
South	11.5	15.2	3.7	4.2	5.4	1.1
West	24.3	31.2	6.9	10.0	11.9	1.9
State						
Alabama	3.0	3.7	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.4
Alaska	9.4	12.9	3.4	3.5	4.3	0.8
Arizona	22.6	28.8	6.1	8.8	11.0	2.2
Arkansas	2.9	5.4	2.4	0.9	2.3	1.4
California	35.0	42.6	7.6	14.8	16.4	1.6
Colorado	8.4	14.4	6.0	2.9	5.7	2.8
Connecticut	14.9	17.4	2.6	5.1	5.1	(NS)
Delaware	6.4	9.3	2.9	2.4	3.4	1.1
District of Columbia	11.9	14.9	3.0	5.0	5.5	(NS)
Florida	17.8	23.6	5.8	5.6	6.6	1.0
Georgia	4.5	9.4	4.9	1.6	3.9	2.4
Hawaii	14.9	18.2	3.3	5.7	6.2	0.6
Idaho	5.7	9.7	4.0	2.0	3.2	1.2
Illinois	14.4	19.5	5.1	4.8	7.0	2.1
Indiana	4.9	6.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	0.5
Iowa	3.9	6.5	2.6	1.4	2.5	1.1
Kansas	5.2	9.4	4.2	1.8	3.4	1.6
Kentucky	2.8	4.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.4
Louisiana	5.5	5.6	(NS)	1.9	1.7	-0.2
Maine	4.4	4.1	(NS)	1.2	1.1	(NS)
Maryland	8.4	11.4	2.9	2.7	3.4	0.7
Massachusetts	15.2	18.8	3.5	5.3	5.5	(NS)
Michigan	5.4	7.8	2.3	1.6	2.5	0.9
Minnesota	5.1	9.7	4.6	2.0	3.9	1.9
Mississippi	3.0	3.3	0.3	1.1	1.3	0.1
Missouri	3.5	5.1	1.5	1.3	1.9	0.6
Montana	3.4	4.7	1.3	0.9	1.5	0.6
Nebraska	3.6	8.4	4.8	1.1	3.3	2.2
Nevada	11.8	25.6	13.8	4.4	9.4	5.0
New Hampshire	4.4	5.4	1.0	1.3	1.5	(NS)
New Jersey	19.4	24.1	4.7	6.0	6.5	0.5
New Mexico	29.3	31.1	1.8	10.4	10.1	(NS)
New York	23.3	26.9	3.7	8.2	8.8	0.5
North Carolina	4.7	8.2	3.5	1.9	3.5	1.6
North Dakota	2.7	4.1	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.6
Ohio	5.0	5.6	0.6	1.8	2.0	0.2
Oklahoma	4.6	7.7	3.1	1.5	2.7	1.2
Oregon	7.0	14.0	7.0	2.5	5.5	3.0
Pennsylvania	6.8	8.6	1.8	2.5	2.9	0.4
Rhode Island	16.3	20.9	4.6	5.6	6.6	1.0
South Carolina	3.5	4.9	1.4	1.2	2.0	0.8
South Dakota	4.0	5.9	1.9	1.3	2.4	1.1
Tennessee	3.2	4.5	1.3	1.1	1.8	0.7
Texas	28.1	32.3	4.2	11.3	12.1	0.8
Utah	5.5	10.3	4.8	1.8	3.6	1.7
Vermont	3.1	4.4	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.5
Virginia	7.0	10.5	3.5	2.2	3.4	1.2
Washington	8.7	14.4	5.7	3.3	5.3	2.0
West Virginia	2.7	2.4	-0.3	0.8	0.8	(NS)
Wisconsin	5.5	8.4	3.0	2.1	3.3	1.3
Wyoming	3.9	5.4	1.5	1.1	1.5	0.4
Puerto Rico	(X)	85.7	(X)	(X)	76.6	(X)

(NS) Not significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level. (X) Substantial differences in 1990 questionnaire make comparison unadvisable.

Note: For language questions, children include people 5 to 17 years living in households except householders, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses.

a. The percentage point change between unrounded percents in 1990 and 2000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census Summary File 3

Table C3.
Race (alone) and Hispanic Origin of Children, for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000
(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf
See Appendix A for further definitions).

Area	White (alone)			Black (alone)			American Indian and Alaska Native (alone)			Asian or Pacific Islander (alone)		
	Percent		Percentage point	Percent		Percentage point	Percent		Percentage point	Percent		Percentage point
	1990	2000	change[a]	1990	2000	change[a]	1990	2000	change[a]	1990	2000	change[a]
United States	75.2	68.8	-6.4	14.9	14.8	-0.1	1.1	1.1	(NS)	3.2	3.6	0.4
Region												
Northeast	78.2	72.0	-6.2	13.7	13.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	3.0	4.0	1.0
Midwest	83.7	78.6	-5.1	11.9	12.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	(NS)	1.6	2.0	0.4
South	70.5	65.9	-4.7	23.3	23.1	-0.3	0.9	0.9	(NS)	1.4	1.9	0.4
West	70.5	61.2	-9.4	6.1	5.3	-0.8	2.4	2.4	-0.1	8.1	7.5	-0.6
State												
Alabama	66.5	64.5	-2.0	32.2	31.7	-0.4	0.6	0.6	(NS)	0.6	0.7	0.1
Alaska	70.9	61.0	-10.0	4.5	4.1	-0.4	20.0	19.4	-0.6	3.6	4.3	0.8
Arizona	73.0	66.0	-7.0	3.8	3.4	-0.3	8.7	7.1	-1.5	1.5	1.7	0.2
Arkansas	76.6	73.5	-3.1	21.8	20.5	-1.3	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.2
California	61.7	51.5	-10.2	8.5	7.2	-1.3	0.9	1.0	0.1	10.5	10.0	-0.5
Colorado	85.2	77.2	-8.0	4.8	4.3	-0.5	1.0	1.1	0.1	2.1	2.2	(NS)
Connecticut	81.9	75.4	-6.5	11.1	11.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.9	2.6	0.7
Delaware	75.0	67.6	-7.4	21.6	23.5	2.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.4	1.9	0.5
District of Columbia	14.6	15.0	(NS)	80.5	75.1	-5.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.3	1.5	0.2
Florida	74.7	69.0	-5.7	21.1	21.0	(NS)	0.3	0.4	(NS)	1.4	1.7	0.3
Georgia	64.5	58.5	-6.0	33.3	34.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	(NS)	1.3	2.1	0.8
Hawaii	30.6	16.5	-14.1	3.0	1.8	-1.2	0.6	0.2	-0.4	63.8	49.3	-14.4
Idaho	93.2	87.8	-5.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.7	1.6	(NS)	0.9	0.8	(NS)
Illinois	72.4	67.1	-5.4	18.6	18.4	-0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.8	3.1	0.3
Indiana	88.3	84.0	-4.3	9.7	10.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	(NS)	0.7	0.9	0.2
Iowa	95.5	91.1	-4.4	2.3	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	(NS)	1.1	1.3	0.2
Kansas	87.5	81.3	-6.2	7.1	6.8	-0.3	1.1	1.1	(NS)	1.5	1.7	0.1
Kentucky	90.5	87.4	-3.0	8.5	8.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	(NS)	0.6	0.7	0.2
Louisiana	60.2	56.2	-4.0	37.7	39.5	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.1	1.1	1.3	0.2
Maine	97.8	95.5	-2.2	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.8	(NS)	0.8	0.9	(NS)
Maryland	66.2	58.4	-7.8	29.1	31.8	2.7	0.3	0.3	(NS)	3.2	3.7	0.5
Massachusetts	85.7	79.3	-6.4	6.7	7.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	(NS)	2.9	4.0	1.1
Michigan	79.7	74.9	-4.8	16.8	17.2	0.4	0.8	0.7	-0.1	1.4	1.9	0.5
Minnesota	91.5	84.1	-7.4	3.1	4.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	-0.1	2.9	4.2	1.2
Mississippi	53.7	52.5	-1.2	45.2	44.7	-0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.6	(NS)
Missouri	84.7	80.6	-4.1	13.4	14.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	(NS)	0.9	1.0	0.2
Montana	89.7	85.8	-3.9	0.3	0.3	(NS)	8.8	9.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	(NS)
Nebraska	91.8	85.6	-6.2	4.8	5.2	0.4	1.2	1.3	(NS)	1.0	1.3	0.3
Nevada	80.1	68.4	-11.7	8.7	8.0	-0.8	2.1	1.5	-0.5	3.3	4.2	0.9
New Hampshire	97.5	94.9	-2.6	0.8	0.9	(NS)	0.2	0.2	(NS)	1.0	1.4	0.3
New Jersey	73.8	66.9	-6.8	16.6	16.0	-0.6	0.2	0.2	(NS)	4.4	6.1	1.7
New Mexico	69.7	57.5	-12.2	2.3	2.0	-0.3	12.1	12.6	0.6	1.0	0.9	(NS)
New York	68.6	61.9	-6.6	19.4	18.8	-0.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	4.0	5.1	1.1
North Carolina	69.2	65.2	-4.0	27.7	26.3	-1.5	1.7	1.5	-0.1	0.9	1.6	0.7
North Dakota	92.1	87.9	-4.2	0.8	0.8	(NS)	6.2	7.9	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.1
Ohio	85.1	80.6	-4.5	13.0	14.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	(NS)	0.9	1.1	0.2
Oklahoma	76.5	67.7	-8.8	9.4	9.4	(NS)	11.1	10.7	-0.5	1.1	1.2	0.1
Oregon	90.6	81.2	-9.4	2.2	1.9	-0.2	1.9	1.5	-0.4	2.7	3.2	0.5
Pennsylvania	85.4	80.5	-4.9	11.2	12.6	1.4	0.1	0.2	(NS)	1.5	1.9	0.5
Rhode Island	87.4	77.8	-9.6	5.6	5.9	(NS)	0.5	0.8	0.3	2.7	2.7	(NS)
South Carolina	60.9	59.4	-1.5	37.9	36.4	-1.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.2
South Dakota	86.8	82.2	-4.7	0.6	0.7	(NS)	11.6	13.1	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.2
Tennessee	78.2	74.4	-3.7	20.6	21.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	(NS)	0.8	1.0	0.2
Texas	70.1	65.6	-4.5	13.5	12.5	-1.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.9	2.5	0.5
Utah	93.5	87.3	-6.3	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.7	1.5	-0.2	1.9	2.1	0.3
Vermont	98.1	95.3	-2.8	0.6	0.7	(NS)	0.5	0.5	(NS)	0.7	1.1	0.4
Virginia	73.2	66.8	-6.4	22.5	23.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.9	3.5	0.6
Washington	85.3	75.8	-9.5	3.9	3.7	-0.2	2.2	2.0	-0.2	5.1	5.6	0.5
West Virginia	95.6	93.7	-2.0	3.5	3.5	(NS)	0.2	0.2	(NS)	0.5	0.6	0.1
Wisconsin	88.3	83.2	-5.0	7.5	8.2	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.2	1.7	2.4	0.7
Wyoming	92.8	89.4	-3.4	0.8	0.6	-0.2	3.0	3.2	(NS)	0.6	0.6	(NS)
Puerto Rico	(X)	80.5	(X)	(X)	7.3	(X)	(X)	0.3	(X)	(X)	0.3	(X)

Table C3 - continued.
Race (alone) and Hispanic Origin of Children, for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000

Area	Some other race (alone)			Hispanic (of any race)			Non-Hispanic White (alone)		
	Percent		Percentage point	Percent		Percentage point	Percent		Percentage point
	1990	2000	change[a]	1990	2000	change[a]	1990	2000	change[a]
United States	5.6	7.6	2.1	12.0	17.0	5.0	69.2	61.2	-8.1
Region									
Northeast	4.8	6.2	1.4	9.7	12.9	3.2	74.1	67.0	-7.1
Midwest	2.0	3.1	1.1	4.1	6.8	2.8	81.7	75.5	-6.2
South	3.8	5.3	1.5	10.2	14.8	4.6	64.4	57.5	-6.9
West	12.8	16.6	3.8	25.5	33.3	7.8	58.7	48.0	-10.6
State									
Alabama	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	2.2	1.4	66.0	63.5	-2.5
Alaska	1.0	1.7	0.7	3.9	5.3	1.4	68.7	59.0	-9.7
Arizona	13.1	16.5	3.4	26.8	36.1	9.3	60.1	49.9	-10.2
Arkansas	0.3	2.2	1.9	1.2	4.6	3.5	75.8	71.6	-4.2
California	18.4	22.9	4.5	34.8	43.8	9.0	46.3	34.9	-11.4
Colorado	6.9	9.9	3.0	17.5	23.3	5.8	75.1	66.5	-8.5
Connecticut	5.0	6.5	1.5	9.9	13.5	3.7	77.3	69.9	-7.5
Delaware	1.8	3.0	1.2	3.2	7.0	3.7	73.7	64.7	-9.0
District of Columbia	3.4	5.2	1.8	5.8	9.8	4.0	12.7	12.0	(NS)
Florida	2.4	4.2	1.8	13.5	19.1	5.6	64.1	55.7	-8.5
Georgia	0.7	2.8	2.1	1.8	6.2	4.4	63.6	55.7	-7.8
Hawaii	2.1	1.2	-0.9	10.9	11.7	0.8	27.6	15.0	-12.6
Idaho	3.8	6.0	2.2	7.1	11.5	4.3	90.1	83.6	-6.5
Illinois	6.0	8.0	2.0	11.0	17.0	5.9	67.6	59.5	-8.2
Indiana	1.1	2.2	1.1	2.4	4.7	2.3	86.9	81.9	-5.1
Iowa	0.7	2.0	1.3	1.7	4.3	2.6	94.5	89.2	-5.2
Kansas	2.7	4.8	2.1	5.4	10.2	4.8	85.0	77.2	-7.8
Kentucky	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.8	1.1	90.0	86.6	-3.4
Louisiana	0.5	0.8	0.3	2.1	2.5	0.4	58.7	54.9	-3.8
Maine	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.2	97.0	94.9	-2.2
Maryland	1.2	2.3	1.1	3.0	5.3	2.3	64.6	56.1	-8.4
Massachusetts	4.4	5.7	1.3	7.6	10.3	2.7	82.6	75.6	-7.1
Michigan	1.3	1.8	0.4	3.0	4.6	1.6	78.1	72.7	-5.3
Minnesota	0.8	1.8	1.1	1.8	4.2	2.4	90.5	82.3	-8.2
Mississippi	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.8	53.3	51.9	-1.4
Missouri	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.6	3.0	1.3	83.7	79.2	-4.5
Montana	0.6	0.7	0.1	2.4	3.3	0.9	88.2	84.1	-4.1
Nebraska	1.3	3.9	2.5	3.3	8.1	4.8	89.9	82.2	-7.7
Nevada	5.8	11.3	5.5	13.8	28.5	14.8	72.7	54.1	-18.5
New Hampshire	0.5	0.9	0.4	1.6	2.4	0.8	96.4	93.6	-2.8
New Jersey	5.0	6.8	1.8	12.1	16.1	4.0	67.5	59.6	-7.8
New Mexico	15.0	21.1	6.1	45.5	50.9	5.3	40.0	32.7	-7.3
New York	7.7	9.2	1.6	15.4	18.9	3.4	62.5	55.1	-7.4
North Carolina	0.6	3.0	2.4	1.3	6.0	4.6	68.5	62.8	-5.7
North Dakota	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.3	1.8	0.5	91.3	87.0	-4.3
Ohio	0.9	1.1	0.3	1.8	2.7	0.9	84.1	79.4	-4.7
Oklahoma	1.9	3.5	1.6	4.0	7.8	3.7	74.8	64.9	-9.9
Oregon	2.6	6.4	3.8	6.0	12.6	6.6	87.4	76.7	-10.7
Pennsylvania	1.8	2.5	0.7	3.0	5.0	2.0	84.3	78.7	-5.6
Rhode Island	3.8	8.1	4.2	6.9	14.0	7.1	84.2	73.1	-11.1
South Carolina	0.3	1.2	0.9	1.0	2.7	1.8	60.4	58.3	-2.1
South Dakota	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.2	2.1	0.9	86.2	81.3	-4.9
Tennessee	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	2.7	1.8	77.6	73.2	-4.4
Texas	14.1	15.3	1.2	33.2	40.5	7.3	51.2	42.7	-8.5
Utah	2.3	4.8	2.5	5.5	10.6	5.1	90.5	82.8	-7.7
Vermont	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.3	97.4	94.6	-2.8
Virginia	1.1	2.5	1.4	3.0	5.8	2.9	71.5	64.2	-7.3
Washington	3.5	5.9	2.4	6.5	11.5	5.0	82.6	71.7	-10.9
West Virginia	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.4	95.2	93.1	-2.1
Wisconsin	1.3	2.2	0.9	2.9	5.4	2.5	86.7	80.9	-5.9
Wyoming	2.7	3.1	0.4	7.3	8.6	1.3	88.6	85.3	-3.3
Puerto Rico	(X)	7.5	(X)	(X)	98.9	(X)	(X)	0.9	(X)

(NS) Not significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level. (X) Substantial differences in 1990 questionnaire make comparison unadvisable.
Note: Children are all people under 18 years living in households except householders, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses.
a. The percentage point change between unrounded percents in 1990 and 2000.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 census Summary File 3

Table C4.
School Enrollment for Age Groups of Children, for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000
(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf
See Appendix A for further definitions).

Area	3-to 5-year olds enrolled in school			6-to 11-year olds enrolled in school			12-to 17-year olds enrolled in school		
	Percent		Percentage-point change[a]	Percent		Percentage-point change[a]	Percent		Percentage-point change[a]
	1990	2000		1990	2000		1990	2000	
United States	42.0	61.4	19.4	95.0	98.7	3.7	94.9	97.2	2.4
Region									
Northeast	47.8	67.7	19.9	94.8	98.7	3.9	94.9	97.7	2.8
Midwest	39.7	59.6	19.9	95.2	98.8	3.6	95.4	97.6	2.1
South	41.4	62.0	20.6	95.0	98.7	3.7	94.6	97.0	2.3
West	40.7	57.7	17.0	94.9	98.5	3.6	94.7	97.0	2.3
State									
Alabama	40.7	59.4	18.7	95.1	98.7	3.7	94.4	97.1	2.7
Alaska	37.2	51.6	14.4	95.8	98.5	2.7	95.0	96.9	1.8
Arizona	35.1	53.0	18.0	94.9	98.3	3.4	93.9	95.6	1.7
Arkansas	33.9	56.5	22.6	95.0	98.7	3.7	95.0	97.1	2.1
California	43.0	59.8	16.8	94.7	98.6	3.9	94.4	97.4	3.0
Colorado	40.5	61.5	21.0	95.3	98.7	3.3	95.7	96.2	0.6
Connecticut	53.7	72.2	18.5	95.3	99.0	3.6	95.4	98.0	2.6
Delaware	47.5	64.1	16.6	95.3	98.7	3.4	94.6	96.6	2.0
District of Columbia	57.4	76.4	19.0	92.7	98.0	5.2	92.5	96.5	4.0
Florida	44.3	65.0	20.7	94.5	98.6	4.1	93.9	96.7	2.8
Georgia	40.3	67.3	27.0	94.7	98.7	4.0	94.2	96.5	2.4
Hawaii	50.5	63.4	12.9	96.0	98.0	2.0	96.0	97.7	1.7
Idaho	33.5	50.0	16.5	96.1	98.5	2.4	95.8	96.9	1.1
Illinois	44.6	64.1	19.5	95.0	98.7	3.6	94.7	97.1	2.4
Indiana	35.2	50.9	15.6	95.0	98.6	3.7	94.5	97.1	2.6
Iowa	40.7	58.8	18.1	95.4	98.9	3.5	95.9	98.0	2.1
Kansas	37.0	59.4	22.4	95.5	99.0	3.5	95.8	97.7	2.0
Kentucky	33.6	57.1	23.5	95.6	98.9	3.3	95.0	97.0	2.0
Louisiana	45.6	66.9	21.3	95.3	98.7	3.4	94.5	96.9	2.4
Maine	39.7	58.0	18.3	95.8	98.7	3.0	95.4	97.9	2.6
Maryland	50.9	69.5	18.6	94.4	98.7	4.3	94.5	97.4	2.9
Massachusetts	49.1	69.7	20.6	95.2	98.9	3.7	95.2	97.9	2.8
Michigan	46.3	63.0	16.7	95.4	98.8	3.4	95.4	97.5	2.2
Minnesota	35.7	58.6	22.8	95.3	98.9	3.6	96.3	98.4	2.1
Mississippi	43.2	62.8	19.6	94.7	98.4	3.7	94.7	97.0	2.2
Missouri	35.7	58.0	22.3	95.1	98.8	3.7	94.8	96.9	2.1
Montana	32.6	54.1	21.5	95.9	98.5	2.6	96.2	97.4	1.1
Nebraska	36.7	57.9	21.2	95.7	99.0	3.2	96.2	97.7	1.5
Nevada	34.1	49.5	15.4	94.6	98.3	3.7	94.5	95.8	1.3
New Hampshire	39.5	61.9	22.4	94.5	98.7	4.2	95.5	97.7	2.2
New Jersey	51.4	72.8	21.4	94.2	98.7	4.5	94.7	97.8	3.1
New Mexico	33.7	52.9	19.2	95.2	98.4	3.2	94.8	96.5	1.7
New York	50.1	69.4	19.3	94.8	98.6	3.8	94.8	97.5	2.6
North Carolina	39.3	62.1	22.8	94.9	98.6	3.8	94.0	96.4	2.4
North Dakota	28.6	48.4	19.7	96.5	99.0	2.6	97.3	98.4	1.1
Ohio	37.6	59.2	21.6	94.9	98.8	3.9	95.7	97.7	2.1
Oklahoma	36.3	58.9	22.6	95.0	98.7	3.6	95.4	97.3	1.8
Oregon	36.7	53.2	16.5	94.4	98.2	3.8	94.3	96.5	2.1
Pennsylvania	41.9	60.6	18.7	94.5	98.6	4.1	94.8	97.7	2.9
Rhode Island	45.1	65.8	20.7	94.4	98.9	4.6	94.1	97.2	3.1
South Carolina	46.8	65.1	18.3	95.2	98.8	3.5	94.7	97.1	2.4
South Dakota	30.2	52.5	22.4	96.1	98.8	2.7	95.6	97.3	1.7
Tennessee	35.3	56.9	21.5	95.0	98.7	3.8	94.8	97.7	2.8
Texas	40.0	58.4	18.4	95.3	98.7	3.3	95.0	96.8	1.9
Utah	37.9	53.3	15.4	96.3	98.8	2.5	96.3	97.6	1.4
Vermont	41.1	61.7	20.6	96.1	98.7	2.5	95.2	97.8	2.7
Virginia	44.2	63.8	19.6	95.0	98.7	3.8	95.3	97.8	2.5
Washington	39.9	56.9	17.0	94.7	98.3	3.6	95.0	97.3	2.3
West Virginia	30.9	50.5	19.6	95.5	99.0	3.5	95.4	97.4	2.1
Wisconsin	38.3	58.7	20.4	95.5	98.9	3.4	96.6	98.1	1.6
Wyoming	34.6	55.2	20.6	96.0	98.8	2.8	96.5	98.0	1.5
Puerto Rico	(X)	57.4	(X)	(X)	99.0	(X)	(X)	96.5	(X)

(NS) Not significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level. (X) Substantial differences in 1990 questionnaire make comparison unadvisable.
Note: Children are all people under 18 years living in households except householders, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses.
a. The percentage point change between unrounded percents in 1990 and 2000.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 census Summary File 3

Table C5.
Private School Enrollment for Age Groups of Children, for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000
(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf
See Appendix A for further definitions).

Area	3-to 5-year olds enrolled in private school			6-to 11-year olds enrolled in private school			12-to 17-year olds enrolled in private school		
	Percent		Percentage-point change[a]	Percent		Percentage-point change[a]	Percent		Percentage-point change[a]
	1990	2000		1990	2000		1990	2000	
United States	16.6	22.5	6.0	10.4	11.3	0.9	8.4	9.4	1.0
Region									
Northeast	20.9	28.6	7.7	14.2	13.7	-0.5	12.8	12.3	-0.5
Midwest	14.8	20.7	5.9	12.4	13.6	1.2	9.3	10.2	0.9
South	16.1	22.5	6.4	8.2	10.1	1.9	6.5	8.5	2.0
West	15.6	19.7	4.1	8.4	9.2	0.8	6.6	7.5	1.0
State									
Alabama	15.6	23.5	7.9	8.0	10.5	2.6	6.3	9.5	3.2
Alaska	11.5	16.8	5.3	5.3	6.9	1.6	3.5	6.0	2.5
Arizona	13.0	16.3	3.3	5.3	6.3	1.1	4.9	5.3	0.4
Arkansas	11.0	16.6	5.6	6.3	7.9	1.6	4.0	6.2	2.2
California	16.3	19.6	3.3	10.2	10.2	(NS)	7.8	8.2	0.5
Colorado	16.4	22.4	6.0	6.8	9.1	2.3	5.1	7.3	2.3
Connecticut	22.7	27.8	5.1	10.2	10.1	(NS)	12.5	10.3	-2.3
Delaware	21.2	29.3	8.1	17.4	19.0	1.6	15.0	15.0	(NS)
District of Columbia	17.1	18.2	(NS)	14.8	13.3	(NS)	16.6	17.8	(NS)
Florida	21.4	28.5	7.0	10.6	12.1	1.5	8.5	10.0	1.5
Georgia	17.2	22.9	5.6	6.9	8.6	1.7	6.3	7.8	1.5
Hawaii	22.4	24.8	2.4	14.4	13.2	-1.2	16.8	18.0	1.2
Idaho	10.8	18.6	7.8	4.4	7.7	3.3	3.1	5.6	2.6
Illinois	17.4	22.2	4.8	14.7	14.1	-0.5	12.0	11.4	-0.6
Indiana	14.8	22.7	7.9	10.1	12.8	2.7	6.9	9.1	2.2
Iowa	14.4	18.7	4.3	10.0	11.6	1.6	6.9	7.8	0.9
Kansas	13.9	21.1	7.1	8.6	12.0	3.4	6.2	8.3	2.1
Kentucky	10.7	17.2	6.4	9.6	12.4	2.8	7.1	10.2	3.1
Louisiana	17.2	23.1	5.9	15.1	17.8	2.7	13.4	16.0	2.6
Maine	13.4	20.1	6.7	5.3	7.1	1.8	4.7	7.8	3.1
Maryland	20.9	29.3	8.4	13.0	15.3	2.2	12.0	13.4	1.3
Massachusetts	22.4	30.6	8.2	11.3	11.0	(NS)	12.1	11.1	-1.0
Michigan	13.1	17.7	4.6	11.5	11.7	(NS)	8.4	9.1	0.7
Minnesota	12.4	19.2	6.7	11.2	12.6	1.4	7.6	8.1	0.5
Mississippi	12.8	18.6	5.8	9.0	10.5	1.5	7.5	9.6	2.1
Missouri	16.6	22.1	5.5	13.5	14.0	0.5	10.5	11.7	1.3
Montana	11.2	18.0	6.8	5.1	8.0	2.9	4.3	5.9	1.6
Nebraska	14.1	21.4	7.3	11.7	14.8	3.1	9.4	11.8	2.3
Nevada	12.5	15.5	3.1	4.8	4.8	(NS)	4.2	4.4	(NS)
New Hampshire	23.8	32.7	8.9	9.9	10.4	(NS)	7.1	9.1	1.9
New Jersey	24.9	34.8	9.8	14.7	13.8	-0.9	13.6	12.4	-1.2
New Mexico	9.9	14.6	4.7	5.6	7.9	2.4	4.9	7.9	3.0
New York	20.2	26.6	6.4	14.8	14.2	-0.6	13.4	13.1	-0.4
North Carolina	14.4	22.5	8.1	5.5	8.6	3.1	3.9	6.7	2.9
North Dakota	7.9	11.1	3.2	5.9	7.6	1.7	4.0	6.0	2.0
Ohio	15.5	21.5	6.0	12.9	14.9	2.0	10.1	11.6	1.5
Oklahoma	12.8	15.1	2.3	5.3	6.7	1.4	4.2	5.7	1.5
Oregon	16.3	22.4	6.2	7.6	10.1	2.6	5.3	7.8	2.5
Pennsylvania	19.2	27.6	8.4	17.3	16.8	-0.6	13.6	13.3	-0.4
Rhode Island	19.1	25.7	6.6	13.2	12.8	(NS)	12.3	12.2	(NS)
South Carolina	15.7	23.2	7.5	7.1	9.9	2.8	5.1	7.7	2.5
South Dakota	8.6	16.3	7.7	6.3	8.9	2.6	4.8	5.7	0.9
Tennessee	12.5	19.3	6.8	7.2	9.5	2.3	6.6	9.5	2.9
Texas	14.6	19.4	4.7	6.2	7.2	1.1	3.9	5.7	1.7
Utah	13.6	19.9	6.3	2.8	4.4	1.6	1.8	3.3	1.5
Vermont	13.3	21.6	8.3	5.3	7.2	1.9	7.2	8.3	1.2
Virginia	19.0	28.8	9.9	7.4	10.1	2.7	5.9	7.9	2.1
Washington	17.5	23.5	5.9	8.1	9.6	1.5	5.9	7.5	1.6
West Virginia	8.8	12.6	3.9	4.6	5.8	1.2	3.1	4.4	1.3
Wisconsin	14.4	21.2	6.8	16.4	17.1	0.7	10.9	11.3	0.4
Wyoming	11.9	15.7	3.8	3.2	5.0	1.8	1.6	3.0	1.4
Puerto Rico	(X)	19.0	(X)	(X)	19.0	(X)	(X)	15.7	(X)

(NS) Not significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level. (X) Substantial differences in 1990 questionnaire make comparison unadvisable.
Note: Children are all people under 18 years living in households except householders, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses.
a. The percentage point change between unrounded percents in 1990 and 2000.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 census Summary File 3

Table F1.

Household Family Structure of Children,[a] for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf
See Appendix A for further definitions).

Area	Married-couple family			Mother-only family			Father-only family			No parent present in household		
	Percent		Percentage-point change[b]	Percent		Percentage-point change[b]	Percent		Percentage-point change[b]	Percent		Percentage-point change[b]
	1990	2000		1990	2000		1990	2000		1990	2000	
United States	72.3	68.1	-4.2	20.1	20.9	0.8	4.0	5.8	1.8	3.7	5.3	1.6
Region												
Northeast	72.5	68.8	-3.7	20.6	21.4	0.8	3.6	5.3	1.6	3.3	4.6	1.3
Midwest	74.9	70.4	-4.5	18.8	19.7	0.8	3.4	5.5	2.1	2.9	4.4	1.5
South	70.0	65.5	-4.5	21.9	22.9	1.0	4.0	5.7	1.7	4.1	5.9	1.8
West	72.6	69.0	-3.6	18.2	18.6	0.5	4.9	6.6	1.7	4.3	5.8	1.5
State												
Alabama	68.7	64.0	-4.7	23.6	25.0	1.4	3.7	5.1	1.5	4.0	5.8	1.9
Alaska	76.1	70.3	-5.8	15.2	17.2	2.0	5.2	7.7	2.5	3.5	4.8	1.3
Arizona	71.1	66.5	-4.6	19.9	19.9	(NS)	5.2	7.4	2.3	3.8	6.1	2.3
Arkansas	71.9	65.8	-6.1	20.6	22.5	1.9	3.5	5.7	2.1	4.0	6.1	2.1
California	70.4	67.4	-3.0	19.2	19.3	(NS)	5.3	6.8	1.5	5.1	6.5	1.4
Colorado	75.3	72.7	-2.6	17.9	17.3	-0.7	3.9	5.7	1.8	2.9	4.3	1.4
Connecticut	74.8	71.0	-3.8	19.5	20.4	0.9	3.0	4.6	1.6	2.7	3.9	1.3
Delaware	72.0	64.9	-7.1	19.8	23.3	3.5	4.4	5.9	1.6	3.9	5.9	2.0
District of Columbia	35.7	33.0	-2.7	49.3	47.6	-1.7	6.6	7.5	0.9	8.5	11.9	3.4
Florida	67.9	63.4	-4.5	22.4	23.7	1.3	4.8	6.6	1.8	4.8	6.3	1.4
Georgia	67.7	64.1	-3.6	24.2	24.2	(NS)	3.8	5.5	1.7	4.3	6.3	1.9
Hawaii	74.3	67.0	-7.3	16.6	18.8	2.3	5.1	7.0	1.9	4.1	7.2	3.1
Idaho	81.9	77.1	-4.8	12.3	14.1	1.8	3.4	5.3	1.9	2.4	3.5	1.1
Illinois	72.0	68.9	-3.1	21.1	20.4	-0.8	3.6	5.3	1.7	3.3	5.5	2.2
Indiana	75.6	70.5	-5.1	17.9	19.4	1.5	3.5	5.7	2.2	3.0	4.5	1.4
Iowa	80.9	75.9	-5.0	13.8	15.7	1.9	2.9	5.1	2.2	2.4	3.3	0.9
Kansas	78.9	74.3	-4.6	15.3	16.5	1.3	3.1	5.3	2.2	2.7	3.9	1.2
Kentucky	75.2	69.4	-5.8	18.3	20.6	2.3	3.3	5.3	2.0	3.2	4.8	1.5
Louisiana	64.2	58.4	-5.8	27.6	28.6	1.0	4.1	6.2	2.1	4.2	6.9	2.7
Maine	77.1	71.5	-5.6	16.1	18.3	2.2	3.6	6.1	2.5	3.2	4.1	0.8
Maryland	69.5	65.8	-3.7	22.3	22.6	(NS)	4.2	5.8	1.6	4.0	5.8	1.8
Massachusetts	74.5	71.4	-3.1	20.2	20.7	0.5	2.7	4.4	1.7	2.5	3.5	1.0
Michigan	70.9	67.8	-3.1	22.2	21.8	-0.4	3.6	5.7	2.1	3.3	4.7	1.4
Minnesota	80.9	76.2	-4.7	14.0	15.8	1.8	3.0	4.9	1.9	2.1	3.2	1.0
Mississippi	62.1	56.4	-5.7	29.0	30.0	1.1	4.3	6.1	1.8	4.6	7.4	2.8
Missouri	74.3	68.1	-6.2	19.2	21.4	2.2	3.3	5.9	2.5	3.2	4.7	1.5
Montana	77.7	72.3	-5.4	15.6	17.1	1.5	3.8	6.3	2.5	2.8	4.2	1.4
Nebraska	80.7	75.1	-5.6	14.4	16.5	2.1	2.8	4.7	1.9	2.1	3.6	1.5
Nevada	70.4	65.8	-4.6	19.5	19.7	(NS)	5.5	8.3	2.8	4.5	6.2	1.7
New Hampshire	80.7	75.5	-5.2	13.2	15.4	2.2	3.4	5.8	2.3	2.7	3.3	0.6
New Jersey	73.8	72.0	-1.8	19.4	18.6	-0.8	3.7	5.0	1.2	3.1	4.4	1.3
New Mexico	70.1	63.3	-6.8	20.0	22.6	2.7	6.2	8.4	2.2	3.8	5.8	1.9
New York	68.3	64.8	-3.5	23.7	24.3	0.6	4.0	5.5	1.5	4.0	5.4	1.5
North Carolina	70.1	66.3	-3.8	21.8	22.4	0.6	3.9	5.5	1.6	4.2	5.8	1.6
North Dakota	83.1	77.1	-6.0	12.4	15.0	2.6	2.6	4.9	2.2	1.8	3.0	1.2
Ohio	73.5	68.3	-5.2	20.1	21.6	1.5	3.4	5.7	2.3	2.9	4.5	1.5
Oklahoma	74.3	67.9	-6.4	18.3	20.4	2.1	3.7	6.0	2.2	3.6	5.7	2.1
Oregon	74.6	70.9	-3.7	16.7	17.8	1.1	4.7	6.3	1.6	4.0	5.0	1.0
Pennsylvania	74.8	69.9	-4.9	18.5	20.2	1.7	3.6	5.6	2.0	3.0	4.3	1.2
Rhode Island	73.7	66.8	-6.9	20.2	24.4	4.2	3.5	5.2	1.7	2.6	3.5	1.0
South Carolina	66.9	61.7	-5.2	24.7	25.9	1.2	3.9	5.9	2.0	4.5	6.5	2.0
South Dakota	79.6	73.0	-6.6	14.1	16.6	2.5	3.6	6.1	2.5	2.6	4.3	1.6
Tennessee	70.7	65.6	-5.1	21.8	23.2	1.4	3.7	5.5	1.8	3.8	5.7	1.9
Texas	72.6	68.7	-3.9	19.6	20.2	0.6	4.0	5.4	1.5	3.8	5.6	1.8
Utah	84.3	81.2	-3.1	11.5	11.9	0.3	2.3	3.8	1.5	1.9	3.2	1.3
Vermont	77.6	72.9	-4.7	15.3	17.5	2.2	4.3	6.3	2.0	2.7	3.4	0.6
Virginia	73.8	69.4	-4.4	18.8	20.4	1.6	3.6	5.2	1.6	3.8	5.0	1.2
Washington	75.2	71.6	-3.6	16.8	17.7	0.9	4.2	6.1	2.0	3.8	4.5	0.8
West Virginia	76.9	70.5	-6.4	16.3	18.7	2.4	3.7	6.2	2.5	3.1	4.6	1.4
Wisconsin	77.5	73.3	-4.2	16.8	17.7	0.9	3.1	5.2	2.2	2.6	3.8	1.2
Wyoming	79.8	73.6	-6.2	14.0	16.5	2.5	3.6	5.8	2.2	2.6	4.0	1.5
Puerto Rico	(X)	62.3	(X)	(X)	27.8	(X)	(X)	4.8	(X)	(X)	5.1	(X)

(NS) Not significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level. (X) Substantial differences in 1990 questionnaire make comparison unadvisable.

Note: Children are all people under 18 years living in households except householders, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses.

a. Determined by relationship of child to householder or to a reference person in a related subfamily.

b. The percentage point change between unrounded percents in 1990 and 2000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 census Summary File 3

Table F2.
Other Living Arrangements of Children, for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000
(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf
See Appendix A for further definitions).

Area	In a multigenerational household			In an opposite-sex unmarried partner household			Living with a never-married single parent		
	Percent		Percentage-point change[a]	Percent		Percentage-point change[a]	Percent		Percentage-point change[a]
	1990	2000		1990	2000		1990	2000	
United States	7.3	9.6	2.4	3.6	5.1	1.5	7.6	10.2	2.5
Region									
Northeast	7.5	9.5	2.0	3.8	5.2	1.4	8.4	11.1	2.7
Midwest	5.6	7.0	1.4	3.5	5.2	1.8	7.0	9.8	2.8
South	8.2	10.2	2.0	3.2	4.7	1.5	8.4	10.7	2.3
West	7.4	11.5	4.1	4.4	5.6	1.2	6.5	9.0	2.5
State									
Alabama	9.0	9.4	0.4	2.2	3.4	1.3	9.6	11.7	2.1
Alaska	4.6	6.8	2.2	5.2	6.7	1.5	6.0	8.6	2.7
Arizona	7.7	11.4	3.7	5.1	6.6	1.6	7.2	9.9	2.7
Arkansas	7.3	8.5	1.2	2.7	4.3	1.6	7.4	9.4	2.0
California	9.0	13.9	4.9	4.6	5.6	1.0	7.7	10.0	2.3
Colorado	4.1	7.0	2.9	3.4	4.2	0.8	4.7	6.8	2.1
Connecticut	6.0	8.0	2.1	3.5	4.9	1.4	7.9	10.8	2.9
Delaware	7.3	9.7	2.4	4.7	6.4	1.7	9.9	12.9	3.0
District of Columbia	20.1	18.9	-1.2	5.1	6.1	1.0	32.8	37.2	4.5
Florida	8.6	11.1	2.5	4.5	6.2	1.7	8.3	10.7	2.4
Georgia	8.5	10.5	2.0	3.1	4.7	1.6	10.0	12.6	2.6
Hawaii	15.9	21.3	5.3	3.4	5.1	1.7	6.8	10.2	3.4
Idaho	3.0	5.1	2.1	2.6	4.1	1.5	2.0	4.1	2.0
Illinois	7.9	10.7	2.8	3.5	4.6	1.1	9.4	11.2	1.8
Indiana	5.4	6.4	1.0	3.8	5.7	1.8	5.8	8.9	3.1
Iowa	2.5	3.8	1.3	3.2	5.1	2.0	3.8	6.5	2.7
Kansas	3.5	5.3	1.8	2.6	4.0	1.4	3.8	6.1	2.2
Kentucky	5.6	6.4	0.7	2.8	4.8	1.9	5.4	7.8	2.4
Louisiana	9.7	12.0	2.3	3.5	5.2	1.7	12.7	15.8	3.1
Maine	3.6	4.3	0.7	5.0	7.3	2.3	4.2	7.2	2.9
Maryland	9.2	11.0	1.9	4.4	5.2	0.8	10.7	12.7	2.0
Massachusetts	5.6	8.0	2.4	3.1	4.7	1.6	7.2	9.8	2.7
Michigan	7.4	7.8	0.5	3.9	5.7	1.8	9.1	11.9	2.7
Minnesota	2.4	4.3	1.9	3.4	4.9	1.5	4.6	7.4	2.8
Mississippi	11.7	13.3	1.5	3.3	5.3	2.0	14.2	17.3	3.1
Missouri	5.6	6.6	1.1	3.3	5.6	2.3	6.6	9.9	3.3
Montana	3.0	5.3	2.3	3.2	5.1	1.9	3.7	6.1	2.4
Nebraska	2.6	4.2	1.6	2.4	4.1	1.7	4.3	6.7	2.4
Nevada	6.7	10.8	4.1	5.3	7.2	1.9	5.6	9.0	3.4
New Hampshire	4.1	5.1	1.0	3.9	6.0	2.1	3.1	5.9	2.8
New Jersey	9.1	11.3	2.2	3.7	4.5	0.8	8.5	10.0	1.5
New Mexico	7.6	11.2	3.6	5.5	7.6	2.0	8.4	12.9	4.5
New York	9.0	11.4	2.4	3.9	5.2	1.2	10.2	12.7	2.5
North Carolina	7.5	8.4	0.9	3.0	4.6	1.6	8.8	11.1	2.3
North Dakota	1.9	3.0	1.2	2.2	4.9	2.7	3.5	6.8	3.3
Ohio	5.9	6.7	0.7	3.3	5.7	2.4	7.2	10.9	3.8
Oklahoma	5.2	7.2	2.1	2.9	4.4	1.5	4.8	7.5	2.7
Oregon	4.1	6.9	2.8	4.8	5.7	0.8	4.3	7.1	2.8
Pennsylvania	6.7	8.0	1.2	3.7	5.4	1.7	7.5	11.0	3.5
Rhode Island	5.9	7.9	2.0	3.4	6.0	2.5	7.0	12.2	5.2
South Carolina	10.0	10.5	0.5	2.9	4.9	2.1	10.7	13.4	2.7
South Dakota	3.3	5.4	2.1	3.6	5.7	2.1	4.4	8.0	3.6
Tennessee	7.4	8.8	1.3	2.6	4.3	1.6	8.0	10.3	2.3
Texas	8.4	11.6	3.2	2.9	4.1	1.1	5.9	8.1	2.2
Utah	3.3	7.0	3.8	1.8	2.4	0.6	2.1	3.7	1.6
Vermont	2.8	3.9	1.2	5.6	6.8	1.2	4.5	6.8	2.3
Virginia	7.1	8.6	1.5	2.9	4.2	1.3	7.3	9.4	2.1
Washington	4.1	6.5	2.4	4.4	5.7	1.3	4.5	7.1	2.6
West Virginia	5.3	6.5	1.3	3.1	5.8	2.7	4.3	7.5	3.2
Wisconsin	3.7	5.0	1.3	3.8	5.4	1.6	6.2	8.8	2.6
Wyoming	2.6	4.9	2.2	2.9	5.4	2.5	2.7	5.6	2.9
Puerto Rico	(X)	13.6	(X)	(X)	3.1	(X)	(X)	13.6	(X)

(NS) Not significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level. (X) Substantial differences in 1990 questionnaire make comparison unadvisable.
Note: Children are all people under 18 years living in households except householders, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses.
a. The percentage point change between unrounded percents in 1990 and 2000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 census Summary File 3

Table P1.
Parental Educational Attainment and Military Employment,[a] for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000
(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf
See Appendix A for further definitions).

Area	Living with at least one parent who has not completed high school			Living with at least one parent with a bachelor's or higher degree			Living with at least one parent who is on active duty in the Armed Forces		
	Percent		Percentage-point change[b]	Percent		Percentage-point change[b]	Percent		Percentage-point change[b]
	1990	2000		1990	2000		1990	2000	
United States	25.1	21.9	-3.2	25.6	28.9	3.3	1.6	1.0	-0.6
Region									
Northeast	21.9	17.7	-4.1	30.2	34.6	4.4	0.7	0.3	-0.3
Midwest	20.0	16.3	-3.6	25.4	30.1	4.7	0.7	0.4	-0.3
South	29.3	23.8	-5.5	23.0	26.3	3.3	2.5	1.7	-0.8
West	27.1	27.6	0.5	25.9	27.1	1.2	2.2	1.2	-1.0
State									
Alabama	30.4	24.1	-6.3	20.7	24.0	3.3	1.6	1.1	-0.5
Alaska	16.0	13.7	-2.3	26.2	27.1	0.9	10.9	7.8	-3.1
Arizona	28.0	28.1	(NS)	23.1	24.3	1.2	1.8	1.0	-0.7
Arkansas	30.6	23.2	-7.4	18.5	20.8	2.3	1.3	0.7	-0.6
California	33.1	34.1	1.0	24.3	25.1	0.8	1.8	0.8	-1.0
Colorado	17.4	17.3	(NS)	33.1	37.2	4.1	3.0	1.8	-1.2
Connecticut	19.1	14.5	-4.6	37.3	41.4	4.1	1.1	0.6	-0.5
Delaware	21.0	16.5	-4.5	27.9	30.1	2.2	2.4	1.7	-0.7
District of Columbia	31.1	26.7	-4.4	21.6	21.7	(NS)	2.3	1.3	-1.0
Florida	27.0	22.9	-4.1	23.4	26.3	2.9	2.3	1.2	-1.1
Georgia	29.0	21.5	-7.5	23.1	28.0	4.9	2.4	1.8	-0.6
Hawaii	18.2	13.7	-4.5	26.8	28.7	1.9	12.2	8.0	-4.2
Idaho	18.9	18.0	-0.9	26.8	29.1	2.3	1.4	1.2	-0.2
Illinois	23.4	20.4	-3.0	27.1	31.4	4.4	0.6	0.3	-0.3
Indiana	22.5	17.8	-4.7	22.1	26.3	4.2	0.5	0.1	-0.3
Iowa	13.6	11.9	-1.8	25.9	31.2	5.2	0.2	0.2	(NS)
Kansas	16.6	15.1	-1.5	30.3	34.8	4.5	2.7	1.6	-1.1
Kentucky	33.1	23.6	-9.5	18.2	22.6	4.4	1.8	1.4	-0.4
Louisiana	31.5	25.3	-6.1	19.3	21.1	1.8	1.7	1.0	-0.7
Maine	16.8	11.3	-5.5	26.1	30.7	4.6	2.3	1.1	-1.2
Maryland	18.7	14.3	-4.4	33.3	37.9	4.6	2.6	1.7	-0.9
Massachusetts	19.9	14.8	-5.1	35.1	41.7	6.7	0.7	0.2	-0.5
Michigan	20.5	16.2	-4.4	22.9	27.9	5.0	0.4	0.1	-0.2
Minnesota	12.0	10.8	-1.2	30.5	36.8	6.3	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Mississippi	35.6	26.1	-9.5	17.5	19.2	1.6	1.4	1.2	-0.2
Missouri	22.2	17.9	-4.3	25.3	28.6	3.3	0.9	0.7	-0.3
Montana	14.6	12.1	-2.5	29.3	31.9	2.6	1.6	1.1	-0.5
Nebraska	12.3	12.3	(NS)	29.8	34.2	4.4	2.7	1.6	-1.1
Nevada	24.6	28.1	3.5	20.0	20.0	(NS)	2.8	1.2	-1.6
New Hampshire	16.5	11.3	-5.3	34.5	38.7	4.1	1.3	0.2	-1.1
New Jersey	20.9	16.4	-4.5	35.3	40.0	4.7	0.7	0.3	-0.4
New Mexico	28.7	26.5	-2.2	21.7	22.1	0.4	2.8	1.7	-1.2
New York	25.4	22.1	-3.3	27.6	31.0	3.4	0.5	0.3	-0.2
North Carolina	27.3	20.6	-6.7	22.1	27.4	5.3	3.7	2.6	-1.1
North Dakota	13.2	8.9	-4.3	30.6	35.1	4.5	4.1	3.4	-0.7
Ohio	22.2	16.1	-6.1	23.3	28.0	4.7	0.5	0.3	-0.2
Oklahoma	23.5	20.6	-2.9	24.4	25.3	0.9	2.3	1.7	-0.6
Oregon	18.7	19.0	0.3	27.4	29.0	1.6	0.3	0.2	-0.1
Pennsylvania	19.8	15.4	-4.4	26.6	31.0	4.4	0.4	0.2	-0.2
Rhode Island	25.1	21.7	-3.4	30.5	32.6	2.1	1.9	1.0	-1.0
South Carolina	29.9	22.0	-7.9	20.0	24.0	4.1	3.8	1.7	-2.2
South Dakota	15.7	12.8	-3.0	27.1	31.3	4.2	2.6	1.2	-1.3
Tennessee	30.2	22.1	-8.1	21.6	24.8	3.3	1.2	1.0	-0.2
Texas	33.7	31.4	-2.3	22.8	24.7	1.9	1.7	1.2	-0.6
Utah	13.2	14.1	1.0	35.7	36.7	1.0	1.1	0.7	-0.4
Vermont	17.2	11.3	-5.9	31.7	37.1	5.4	0.3	0.3	(NS)
Virginia	23.3	16.8	-6.5	30.9	35.8	4.9	7.6	5.3	-2.3
Washington	17.1	17.1	(NS)	29.0	31.5	2.5	2.9	2.2	-0.7
West Virginia	31.1	22.5	-8.5	17.9	20.5	2.6	0.2	0.4	0.1
Wisconsin	17.3	14.9	-2.4	25.2	30.5	5.3	0.3	0.2	-0.1
Wyoming	15.6	13.2	-2.3	26.1	26.5	(NS)	2.0	1.9	(NS)
Puerto Rico	(X)	35.5	(X)	(X)	22.4	(X)	(X)	0.2	(X)

(NS) Not significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level. (X) Substantial differences in 1990 questionnaire make comparison unadvisable.
Note: Children are all people under 18 years living in households except householders, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses.
a. If child lives with 2 parents both parents are considered.
b. The percentage point change between unrounded percents in 1990 and 2000.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 census Summary File 3

Table P2.

Parental Nativity and Language,[a] for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf
See Appendix A for further definitions).

Area	Living with at least one foreign-born parent			Living with at least one parent who is a recent immigrant			Living with at least one parent who speaks a language other than English at home			Living with at least one parent who has difficulty speaking English		
	Percent		Percentage point-change[b]	Percent		Percentage point-change[b]	Percent		Percentage point-change[b]	Percent		Percentage point-change[b]
	1990	2000		1990	2000		1990	2000		1990	2000	
United States	12.9	18.1	5.1	2.3	3.0	0.7	17.8	23.0	5.2	9.2	12.5	3.3
Region												
Northeast	15.4	19.6	4.2	2.7	3.1	0.4	19.8	24.2	4.3	9.9	12.0	2.1
Midwest	5.7	8.7	3.0	0.9	1.8	0.9	8.6	12.0	3.4	3.9	6.0	2.2
South	9.2	14.2	5.0	1.6	2.8	1.2	14.6	19.5	4.9	7.1	9.9	2.8
West	24.7	31.9	7.2	4.5	4.3	-0.3	31.1	37.9	6.8	17.7	23.0	5.3
State												
Alabama	2.0	3.1	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	3.9	5.4	1.5	1.3	2.1	0.8
Alaska	7.7	9.7	2.0	1.3	1.5	(NS)	16.9	19.7	2.8	6.1	7.5	1.4
Arizona	15.1	24.2	9.1	2.8	5.0	2.2	32.0	37.4	5.4	14.0	19.9	5.8
Arkansas	1.9	4.9	3.0	0.3	1.2	0.9	3.9	7.4	3.5	1.4	3.8	2.4
California	36.4	44.3	7.8	6.7	4.9	-1.8	41.4	49.0	7.6	25.9	31.8	5.8
Colorado	8.0	14.9	6.9	1.3	3.6	2.3	14.6	20.4	5.8	5.6	10.6	5.0
Connecticut	13.2	15.7	2.5	2.2	2.9	0.7	19.1	23.0	3.9	9.0	9.9	0.9
Delaware	5.3	8.5	3.1	0.7	1.8	1.1	8.9	12.9	4.0	3.4	5.6	2.3
District of Columbia	11.4	15.7	4.2	3.2	3.1	(NS)	12.5	16.7	4.2	6.1	9.7	3.6
Florida	18.8	25.2	6.4	3.4	4.6	1.2	21.1	28.5	7.4	10.7	14.4	3.7
Georgia	4.3	10.3	6.0	1.0	2.8	1.8	6.2	12.0	5.8	2.6	6.3	3.7
Hawaii	23.6	26.1	2.5	4.0	3.7	(NS)	28.0	31.0	2.9	13.8	14.9	1.1
Idaho	5.6	9.7	4.1	0.9	1.7	0.8	9.8	14.1	4.4	4.0	7.0	3.0
Illinois	14.0	19.6	5.6	2.0	3.4	1.4	17.5	23.4	5.9	9.7	13.8	4.1
Indiana	2.8	4.7	1.9	0.4	1.1	0.7	6.4	8.8	2.4	2.5	3.6	1.1
Iowa	2.3	5.2	2.9	0.4	1.5	1.1	4.6	8.1	3.5	1.8	4.0	2.2
Kansas	5.0	9.2	4.2	0.9	2.1	1.2	7.9	12.4	4.5	3.3	6.6	3.3
Kentucky	1.7	2.9	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.5	3.5	5.4	1.9	1.3	2.0	0.8
Louisiana	3.4	4.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	11.4	9.3	-2.0	3.5	3.0	-0.5
Maine	4.7	4.1	-0.6	0.7	0.6	(NS)	10.3	8.5	-1.8	2.4	1.9	-0.5
Maryland	10.3	14.5	4.3	2.1	2.6	0.5	11.1	15.3	4.2	4.5	6.7	2.2
Massachusetts	15.1	18.6	3.5	2.8	3.1	0.3	19.0	23.3	4.3	9.8	11.5	1.7
Michigan	5.6	7.9	2.3	0.8	1.9	1.1	7.6	10.5	2.9	2.9	4.6	1.7
Minnesota	4.4	9.1	4.7	1.0	2.1	1.1	6.5	11.3	4.8	2.8	6.0	3.2
Mississippi	1.3	2.0	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	3.6	4.5	0.9	1.4	1.6	0.2
Missouri	2.7	4.2	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.7	4.9	6.8	1.9	1.8	2.9	1.1
Montana	2.5	3.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	(NS)	6.4	7.5	1.1	1.7	2.1	0.4
Nebraska	2.9	7.4	4.5	0.4	1.9	1.5	5.8	10.5	4.7	2.0	5.8	3.8
Nevada	14.3	27.8	13.6	2.8	4.8	2.0	17.9	31.4	13.6	8.4	19.2	10.8
New Hampshire	6.4	6.7	(NS)	0.7	1.4	0.6	9.7	9.6	(NS)	2.8	3.2	0.4
New Jersey	19.5	25.8	6.3	3.5	4.3	0.8	24.3	30.4	6.1	12.5	15.2	2.7
New Mexico	11.8	16.8	4.9	1.7	2.6	0.9	48.3	47.6	(NS)	16.8	17.8	1.1
New York	22.9	28.4	5.5	4.0	4.2	0.2	27.5	32.4	4.9	14.4	17.2	2.8
North Carolina	3.3	8.5	5.3	0.7	2.5	1.8	5.3	10.8	5.5	2.0	5.6	3.7
North Dakota	2.1	3.1	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.6	7.2	6.7	(NS)	1.7	2.0	(NS)
Ohio	3.4	4.1	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.4	6.5	8.0	1.5	2.4	2.9	0.6
Oklahoma	4.1	6.9	2.8	0.6	1.5	0.8	7.4	10.5	3.1	2.9	4.9	2.0
Oregon	7.9	15.3	7.3	1.5	3.1	1.6	10.1	17.8	7.6	4.6	10.4	5.8
Pennsylvania	4.5	6.1	1.6	0.7	1.2	0.5	8.6	11.3	2.6	3.7	4.7	1.0
Rhode Island	16.9	20.4	3.5	3.2	2.7	-0.5	20.7	26.0	5.3	11.3	13.9	2.7
South Carolina	2.5	4.3	1.9	0.4	1.1	0.7	4.5	6.6	2.1	1.6	2.7	1.2
South Dakota	1.8	3.0	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.5	8.6	9.0	(NS)	2.3	3.2	0.9
Tennessee	2.3	4.4	2.1	0.4	1.1	0.7	4.1	6.6	2.5	1.5	2.9	1.3
Texas	18.9	26.2	7.3	2.8	4.7	1.9	35.0	40.7	5.8	18.6	21.8	3.2
Utah	6.1	11.2	5.2	0.9	2.7	1.8	10.5	16.6	6.1	3.3	7.3	4.0
Vermont	4.4	5.4	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.7	6.7	7.3	(NS)	1.5	2.0	0.6
Virginia	8.2	12.6	4.3	1.8	2.5	0.7	9.6	14.3	4.7	4.0	6.7	2.7
Washington	10.9	17.7	6.8	2.1	3.6	1.4	12.5	19.9	7.4	5.9	11.1	5.2
West Virginia	1.5	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	(NS)	3.2	3.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	(NS)
Wisconsin	4.1	6.4	2.2	0.8	1.2	0.5	6.9	10.0	3.1	3.0	4.8	1.9
Wyoming	3.2	4.1	1.0	0.4	0.6	(NS)	8.2	8.3	(NS)	2.6	2.6	(NS)
Puerto Rico	(X)	4.5	(X)	(X)	0.8	(X)	(X)	83.1	(X)	(X)	73.2	(X)

(NS) Not significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level. (X) Substantial differences in 1990 questionnaire make comparison unadvisable.

Note: Children are all people under 18 years living in households except householders, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses.

a. If child lives with 2 parents both parents are considered.

b. The percentage point change between unrounded percents in 1990 and 2000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 census Summary File 3

Table E1.
Receipt of Public Assistance for Children, for Regions and States: 1989 - 1999
(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf. See Appendix A for further definitions).

Area	In household receiving government public assistance		
	Percent		Percentage-point change[a]
	1990	2000	
United States	12.1	9.9	-2.2
Region			
Northeast	12.2	10.4	-1.8
Midwest	12.6	8.4	-4.2
South	11.3	9.1	-2.2
West	12.8	11.9	-0.9
State			
Alabama	10.8	8.6	-2.2
Alaska	10.7	13.3	2.6
Arizona	10.9	9.1	-1.8
Arkansas	11.1	9.6	-1.5
California	15.2	14.6	-0.6
Colorado	8.4	5.8	-2.6
Connecticut	9.5	8.0	-1.5
Delaware	8.6	7.9	-0.7
District of Columbia	22.5	25.5	3.0
Florida	9.9	9.2	-0.7
Georgia	12.3	8.6	-3.7
Hawaii	11.9	17.0	5.1
Idaho	7.0	6.2	-0.7
Illinois	13.2	9.4	-3.7
Indiana	8.6	7.0	-1.6
Iowa	9.1	7.3	-1.8
Kansas	8.1	6.0	-2.1
Kentucky	13.1	11.9	-1.2
Louisiana	17.0	11.1	-5.9
Maine	11.5	10.5	-1.0
Maryland	9.8	6.7	-3.1
Massachusetts	12.2	8.8	-3.5
Michigan	16.5	10.2	-6.3
Minnesota	9.8	7.8	-2.0
Mississippi	18.4	12.5	-6.0
Missouri	11.1	9.3	-1.7
Montana	11.1	8.9	-2.2
Nebraska	7.7	6.8	-0.9
Nevada	7.1	6.0	-1.0
New Hampshire	5.2	6.0	0.8
New Jersey	9.5	7.5	-2.1
New Mexico	12.4	13.1	0.7
New York	14.8	13.5	-1.2
North Carolina	10.3	8.3	-2.1
North Dakota	9.3	6.9	-2.5
Ohio	14.2	9.0	-5.2
Oklahoma	10.1	8.6	-1.5
Oregon	9.9	8.7	-1.1
Pennsylvania	11.5	9.2	-2.3
Rhode Island	12.9	14.3	1.4
South Carolina	11.4	8.0	-3.4
South Dakota	10.6	8.0	-2.6
Tennessee	12.1	10.8	-1.3
Texas	10.5	9.0	-1.6
Utah	6.8	6.2	-0.6
Vermont	10.1	10.0	(NS)
Virginia	8.0	6.8	-1.2
Washington	11.3	9.7	-1.5
West Virginia	15.0	12.3	-2.8
Wisconsin	12.2	5.5	-6.7
Wyoming	9.2	7.0	-2.3
Puerto Rico	(X)	27.2	(X)

(NS) Not significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level.
(X) Substantial differences in 1990 questionnaire make comparison unadvisable.
Note: Children are all people under 18 years living in households except householders, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses.
a. The percentage point change between unrounded percents in 1990 and 2000.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 census Summary File 3

Table E2.
Family Income as a Percent of Poverty for Children, for Regions and States: 1989 - 1999
(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf
See Appendix A for further definitions).

Area	In family in poverty (income below poverty level)			In low-income family (income 100 - 199 percent of poverty level)			In middle-income family (income 200-399 percent of poverty level)			In high-income family (income 400+ percent of poverty level)		
	Percent		Percentage-point	Percent		Percentage-point	Percent		Percentage-point	Percent		Percentage-point
	1990	2000	change[a]	1990	2000	change[a]	1990	2000	change[a]	1990	2000	change[a]
United States	17.7	16.0	-1.7	21.1	21.3	0.2	37.3	34.8	-2.5	23.9	27.9	4.0
Region												
Northeast	14.9	14.7	-0.1	16.8	17.6	0.8	38.0	33.7	-4.3	30.4	34.0	3.7
Midwest	16.0	12.8	-3.2	20.1	19.4	-0.7	41.2	38.7	-2.5	22.8	29.1	6.4
South	21.0	18.2	-2.8	23.3	23.3	(NS)	35.1	33.9	-1.2	20.6	24.6	4.0
West	16.9	16.8	-0.1	22.3	23.0	0.7	36.0	33.3	-2.7	24.8	27.0	2.1
State												
Alabama	23.7	21.0	-2.7	24.5	23.8	-0.7	34.9	34.2	-0.6	17.0	21.0	4.0
Alaska	10.8	11.0	(NS)	18.4	20.7	2.3	34.0	36.4	2.5	36.9	31.9	-5.0
Arizona	21.5	18.6	-2.9	24.2	25.1	1.0	35.2	33.9	-1.3	19.2	22.4	3.2
Arkansas	24.7	21.2	-3.5	28.5	27.6	-0.9	34.2	34.8	0.6	12.6	16.4	3.9
California	17.6	18.8	1.2	21.3	23.4	2.1	33.2	30.0	-3.1	28.0	27.8	-0.2
Colorado	14.8	10.7	-4.1	20.9	18.7	-2.1	39.1	37.0	-2.1	25.3	33.6	8.3
Connecticut	10.3	10.0	-0.3	11.2	13.7	2.5	36.5	32.0	-4.4	42.1	44.3	2.3
Delaware	11.5	11.8	(NS)	18.1	18.2	(NS)	39.5	36.5	-3.0	30.9	33.6	2.7
District of Columbia	24.8	31.0	6.2	21.7	21.9	(NS)	29.9	24.3	-5.6	23.6	22.9	(NS)
Florida	18.1	17.0	-1.1	23.8	23.6	-0.2	36.4	34.8	-1.6	21.8	24.7	2.9
Georgia	19.6	16.6	-3.0	22.0	21.6	-0.4	35.8	34.3	-1.5	22.6	27.5	4.9
Hawaii	11.0	13.4	2.4	19.8	20.4	0.6	39.4	36.8	-2.6	29.9	29.5	(NS)
Idaho	15.6	13.6	-2.0	31.4	27.8	-3.5	39.0	39.7	0.7	14.0	18.8	4.8
Illinois	16.6	13.8	-2.7	17.8	18.3	0.5	39.2	35.6	-3.5	26.4	32.2	5.7
Indiana	13.7	11.6	-2.1	21.8	20.3	-1.4	43.3	41.0	-2.2	21.3	27.0	5.7
Iowa	13.8	10.4	-3.5	23.7	21.1	-2.6	44.4	43.9	-0.5	18.1	24.6	6.6
Kansas	13.8	11.4	-2.4	23.7	21.7	-2.0	41.6	40.3	-1.3	20.9	26.7	5.7
Kentucky	24.2	20.2	-4.0	23.7	23.2	-0.5	35.8	34.7	-1.1	16.3	21.9	5.6
Louisiana	30.9	26.1	-4.8	23.3	23.5	(NS)	31.1	31.3	(NS)	14.7	19.1	4.4
Maine	13.1	12.9	(NS)	22.9	21.7	-1.2	43.8	40.9	-2.9	20.2	24.5	4.3
Maryland	10.8	10.2	-0.6	14.6	15.3	0.7	37.5	34.5	-3.0	37.1	40.1	2.9
Massachusetts	12.8	11.5	-1.3	13.6	14.4	0.8	38.3	32.8	-5.5	35.3	41.3	6.0
Michigan	18.1	13.3	-4.7	18.0	18.5	0.5	38.7	36.8	-1.9	25.3	31.4	6.1
Minnesota	12.3	9.1	-3.2	18.6	16.5	-2.0	43.3	39.2	-4.1	25.8	35.2	9.4
Mississippi	33.1	26.5	-6.6	26.2	26.5	0.3	29.0	31.3	2.3	11.7	15.7	4.0
Missouri	17.2	15.1	-2.1	22.4	22.3	(NS)	39.9	37.8	-2.1	20.5	24.8	4.3
Montana	19.8	18.2	-1.6	27.5	27.4	(NS)	39.5	37.5	-2.0	13.2	16.9	3.7
Nebraska	13.3	11.7	-1.6	25.7	22.3	-3.4	43.5	41.7	-1.9	17.5	24.3	6.8
Nevada	12.7	13.4	0.7	22.1	22.4	(NS)	41.2	38.4	-2.9	24.0	25.8	1.9
New Hampshire	7.0	7.2	(NS)	14.9	14.7	(NS)	45.0	40.2	-4.8	33.2	37.8	4.7
New Jersey	10.9	10.7	-0.2	13.2	14.4	1.1	36.0	31.5	-4.5	39.8	43.4	3.6
New Mexico	27.2	24.4	-2.8	27.0	28.0	1.1	32.1	30.8	-1.3	13.8	16.8	3.0
New York	18.6	19.5	0.8	17.8	19.2	1.4	35.3	31.6	-3.7	28.3	29.8	1.5
North Carolina	16.7	15.6	-1.1	24.2	22.9	-1.3	38.9	36.2	-2.7	20.2	25.3	5.1
North Dakota	16.6	13.4	-3.2	27.0	22.8	-4.2	41.9	43.4	1.5	14.4	20.4	6.0
Ohio	17.4	13.9	-3.5	19.4	19.6	0.2	41.3	38.6	-2.8	21.8	27.9	6.1
Oklahoma	21.1	19.0	-2.2	26.0	27.2	1.1	36.4	35.2	-1.2	16.4	18.7	2.3
Oregon	15.0	13.9	-1.2	23.6	22.7	-0.9	41.7	37.6	-4.1	19.8	25.9	6.2
Pennsylvania	15.2	14.2	-1.0	19.9	19.8	(NS)	41.5	37.5	-4.0	23.4	28.6	5.2
Rhode Island	13.4	16.4	3.0	17.3	17.3	(NS)	42.0	35.4	-6.6	27.3	30.9	3.6
South Carolina	20.5	18.3	-2.2	25.4	24.1	-1.3	36.5	35.9	-0.6	17.6	21.7	4.1
South Dakota	19.9	16.5	-3.4	29.1	24.0	-5.1	38.9	40.6	1.7	12.1	18.8	6.8
Tennessee	20.5	17.5	-3.0	24.0	23.4	-0.6	36.6	36.2	-0.4	18.9	23.0	4.0
Texas	23.8	20.0	-3.8	24.1	25.2	1.1	32.3	31.2	-1.1	19.8	23.6	3.8
Utah	12.0	9.6	-2.5	28.3	23.1	-5.3	45.4	44.1	-1.2	14.3	23.2	8.9
Vermont	11.4	10.6	-0.8	21.6	21.2	-0.4	44.2	41.3	-2.8	22.9	26.9	4.0
Virginia	12.9	11.8	-1.1	19.5	19.1	-0.4	38.0	35.6	-2.4	29.7	33.5	3.8
Washington	13.9	13.0	-0.8	20.0	19.4	-0.7	41.3	37.2	-4.1	24.8	30.4	5.6
West Virginia	25.6	23.7	-2.0	24.8	26.1	1.3	35.3	33.8	-1.5	14.3	16.4	2.1
Wisconsin	14.4	10.7	-3.7	19.9	17.9	-2.0	44.6	41.9	-2.7	21.1	29.5	8.5
Wyoming	14.0	13.7	(NS)	24.8	23.2	-1.6	43.3	42.2	-1.1	17.9	20.9	2.9
Puerto Rico	(X)	57.9	(X)	(X)	23.9	(X)	(X)	13.4	(X)	(X)	4.8	(X)

(NS) Not significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level. (X) Substantial differences in 1990 questionnaire make comparison unadvisable.
Note: Children are all people under 18 years living in households except householders, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses.

Note: Poverty and poverty related characteristics include only children who are related to the householder. Children in poverty live in a family whose income and family size put the child below the poverty threshold. Poverty data collected in the 1990 and 2000 censuses refer to poverty in calender year 1989 and 1999, respectively. The average poverty threshold for a family of four was $12,674 in 1989 and $17,029 in 1999.

a. The percentage point change between unrounded percents in 1990 and 2000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 census Summary File 3

Table E3.
Married Parents' Labor Force Status, for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000
(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf
See Appendix A for further definitions)

Area	Living in married-couple family, both parents in the labor force			Living in married-couple family, only father is in the labor force			Living in married-couple family, only mother is in the labor force			Living in married-couple family, neither parent in the labor force		
	Percent		Percentage-point change[a]	Percent		Percentage-point change[a]	Percent		Percentage-point change[a]	Percent		Percentage-point change[a]
	1990	2000		1990	2000		1990	2000		1990	2000	
United States	44.9	40.9	-3.9	24.1	20.8	-3.4	1.6	2.9	1.3	1.7	3.5	1.8
Region												
Northeast	44.2	41.9	-2.2	25.4	21.1	-4.4	1.5	2.8	1.3	1.4	3.0	1.6
Midwest	49.0	46.4	-2.5	23.2	19.2	-3.9	1.4	2.5	1.1	1.4	2.3	1.0
South	43.6	38.8	-4.7	23.1	20.3	-2.8	1.7	2.9	1.2	1.6	3.5	1.8
West	42.9	37.9	-5.0	25.7	22.8	-2.9	1.7	3.2	1.5	2.3	5.1	2.8
State												
Alabama	42.8	38.0	-4.7	22.6	20.1	-2.4	1.8	3.0	1.2	1.6	2.9	1.3
Alaska	46.3	43.3	-3.1	25.1	20.4	-4.7	2.5	3.9	1.4	2.2	2.8	0.6
Arizona	41.1	35.3	-5.8	26.1	23.3	-2.8	1.9	3.0	1.1	1.9	4.9	3.0
Arkansas	45.8	40.5	-5.3	21.8	19.0	-2.8	2.3	3.3	1.0	2.1	3.0	0.9
California	40.3	34.7	-5.7	25.7	22.7	-3.0	1.6	3.5	1.9	2.9	6.5	3.7
Colorado	49.5	45.2	-4.3	23.1	21.9	-1.2	1.6	2.6	1.0	1.1	3.0	1.9
Connecticut	49.1	46.2	-2.9	23.8	20.4	-3.5	1.1	2.5	1.4	0.8	2.0	1.2
Delaware	49.2	43.2	-6.0	20.6	17.5	-3.1	1.5	2.3	0.8	0.7	2.0	1.3
District of Columbia	25.6	20.3	-5.3	8.0	8.0	(NS)	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.9	2.7	1.8
Florida	43.3	37.8	-5.5	21.6	18.8	-2.8	1.8	3.2	1.4	1.3	3.6	2.3
Georgia	44.6	38.7	-6.0	20.4	20.0	-0.4	1.6	2.6	1.1	1.1	2.8	1.7
Hawaii	50.7	43.4	-7.3	19.4	16.2	-3.2	2.3	3.6	1.3	1.9	3.8	1.9
Idaho	50.1	47.0	-3.2	28.8	26.0	-2.9	1.6	2.1	0.5	1.3	2.1	0.8
Illinois	45.1	41.7	-3.4	24.6	20.9	-3.7	1.2	2.7	1.5	1.1	3.5	2.4
Indiana	49.5	45.5	-4.0	23.8	20.7	-3.1	1.3	2.2	0.9	1.0	2.0	1.0
Iowa	59.3	57.1	-2.2	19.3	14.8	-4.5	1.3	2.4	1.1	0.9	1.6	0.7
Kansas	53.2	49.6	-3.6	23.3	20.0	-3.2	1.3	2.4	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.1
Kentucky	43.1	41.1	-2.0	26.2	20.8	-5.4	2.2	3.6	1.4	3.7	3.9	0.2
Louisiana	35.3	33.8	-1.5	24.4	18.5	-5.9	2.1	2.9	0.8	2.3	3.2	0.8
Maine	51.5	49.3	-2.2	22.0	17.2	-4.8	1.9	3.0	1.1	1.6	1.9	0.3
Maryland	47.6	43.6	-4.0	20.1	17.6	-2.5	1.1	2.4	1.2	0.6	2.2	1.5
Massachusetts	48.9	46.5	-2.4	22.6	19.4	-3.2	1.6	2.7	1.1	1.4	2.8	1.3
Michigan	43.4	42.1	-1.3	24.3	20.9	-3.4	1.5	2.5	1.0	1.6	2.2	0.6
Minnesota	58.5	55.5	-3.0	19.6	16.4	-3.2	1.4	2.3	0.9	1.4	2.0	0.6
Mississippi	39.7	34.6	-5.1	18.5	15.9	-2.6	2.1	3.1	1.0	1.7	2.8	1.0
Missouri	48.7	45.0	-3.8	22.6	18.5	-4.1	1.6	2.6	1.0	1.4	2.0	0.6
Montana	50.4	49.0	-1.4	22.9	18.1	-4.8	2.4	3.0	0.6	2.0	2.2	0.2
Nebraska	58.2	54.7	-3.5	20.0	16.1	-3.9	1.5	2.3	0.8	1.0	2.1	1.1
Nevada	45.0	37.2	-7.8	23.2	20.5	-2.7	1.3	3.1	1.8	0.9	5.0	4.1
New Hampshire	56.4	51.9	-4.5	22.0	20.0	-2.0	1.5	2.3	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.5
New Jersey	44.6	42.5	-2.1	27.1	23.5	-3.5	1.2	2.8	1.6	0.9	3.2	2.3
New Mexico	39.2	34.6	-4.6	25.7	20.4	-5.3	2.5	3.5	1.0	2.7	4.8	2.1
New York	39.2	36.8	-2.4	25.8	20.9	-4.9	1.6	3.1	1.5	1.7	4.0	2.3
North Carolina	48.7	41.7	-7.0	18.9	19.4	0.5	1.6	2.7	1.1	1.0	2.6	1.6
North Dakota	58.9	58.4	(NS)	20.1	14.4	-5.7	2.3	2.6	0.3	1.8	1.7	(NS)
Ohio	44.9	43.7	-1.1	25.3	20.2	-5.1	1.5	2.4	0.8	1.8	1.9	0.2
Oklahoma	45.1	40.4	-4.6	25.7	21.7	-4.0	2.0	2.9	0.9	1.5	2.8	1.3
Oregon	46.2	43.4	-2.8	25.3	22.6	-2.8	1.8	2.6	0.8	1.3	2.3	1.0
Pennsylvania	44.9	43.5	-1.4	27.0	21.8	-5.2	1.4	2.5	1.1	1.5	2.1	0.6
Rhode Island	49.1	45.0	-4.1	21.2	16.4	-4.7	2.2	2.7	0.5	1.3	2.8	1.5
South Carolina	45.3	38.8	-6.5	18.9	17.4	-1.5	1.6	3.0	1.4	1.1	2.5	1.4
South Dakota	57.5	55.4	-2.1	18.5	12.9	-5.6	1.9	2.6	0.7	1.7	2.1	0.4
Tennessee	45.0	40.2	-4.9	22.3	20.2	-2.0	1.7	2.8	1.0	1.7	2.5	0.8
Texas	41.7	36.8	-4.8	27.4	23.8	-3.7	1.7	3.0	1.2	1.8	5.2	3.4
Utah	49.1	45.0	-4.0	33.0	31.8	-1.2	1.3	2.1	0.8	1.0	2.2	1.2
Vermont	55.1	53.6	-1.6	19.5	15.5	-4.0	1.7	2.3	0.6	1.2	1.4	0.2
Virginia	48.5	44.1	-4.4	23.0	20.4	-2.6	1.3	2.5	1.3	1.1	2.4	1.4
Washington	45.7	43.0	-2.7	26.3	23.1	-3.2	1.6	2.8	1.2	1.6	2.6	1.0
West Virginia	37.5	37.8	(NS)	32.0	23.9	-8.1	2.4	4.0	1.6	4.9	4.9	(NS)
Wisconsin	54.8	52.9	-1.9	20.1	15.9	-4.2	1.3	2.4	1.1	1.3	2.0	0.7
Wyoming	51.4	49.2	-2.2	25.5	20.5	-5.0	1.7	2.2	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.6
Puerto Rico	(X)	21.3	(X)	(X)	20.9	(X)	(X)	4.6	(X)	(X)	15.5	(X)

(NS) Not significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level. (X) Substantial differences in 1990 questionnaire make comparison unadvisable.
Note: Children are all people under 18 years living in households except householders, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses.
a. The percentage point change between unrounded percents in 1990 and 2000.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 census Summary File 3

Table E4.
Single Parents' Labor Force Status, for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000
(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf
See Appendix A for further definitions)

Area	Living in mother-only family, mother in the labor force			Living in mother-only family, mother not in the labor force			Living in father-only family, father in the labor force			Living in father-only family, father not in the labor force		
	Percent		Percentage-point	Percent		Percentage-point	Percent		Percentage-point	Percent		Percentage-point
	1990	2000	change[a]	1990	2000	change[a]	1990	2000	change[a]	1990	2000	change[a]
United States	13.2	15.5	2.3	6.9	5.4	-1.5	3.4	4.8	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.5
Region												
Northeast	12.4	15.2	2.8	8.1	6.2	-2.0	3.1	4.3	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.5
Midwest	12.3	15.3	3.0	6.5	4.4	-2.1	3.0	4.6	1.7	0.4	0.8	0.4
South	15.1	17.0	1.9	6.8	5.9	-0.9	3.4	4.7	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.5
West	11.7	13.6	1.9	6.5	5.1	-1.4	4.3	5.4	1.1	0.6	1.2	0.6
State												
Alabama	16.2	17.6	1.4	7.4	7.4	(NS)	3.1	4.0	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.5
Alaska	9.8	13.3	3.5	5.4	3.9	-1.5	4.3	6.4	2.1	0.9	1.3	0.4
Arizona	13.6	14.6	1.0	6.3	5.3	-1.0	4.5	6.1	1.6	0.7	1.3	0.6
Arkansas	14.3	16.4	2.0	6.2	6.1	(NS)	3.0	4.6	1.6	0.6	1.1	0.5
California	11.7	13.4	1.7	7.6	6.0	-1.6	4.6	5.4	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.7
Colorado	12.7	13.8	1.1	5.2	3.5	-1.7	3.5	4.9	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.4
Connecticut	12.1	15.8	3.7	7.4	4.6	-2.8	2.7	4.0	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.3
Delaware	14.3	18.4	4.1	5.5	4.9	-0.6	3.9	5.2	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.3
District of Columbia	32.2	30.6	-1.6	17.1	17.0	(NS)	5.1	5.6	0.4	1.4	1.9	0.5
Florida	16.2	17.8	1.6	6.2	5.9	-0.3	4.2	5.4	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.6
Georgia	16.4	18.1	1.7	7.8	6.1	-1.7	3.3	4.5	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.5
Hawaii	10.8	14.1	3.3	5.8	4.8	-1.0	4.5	5.6	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.7
Idaho	9.4	11.5	2.1	2.9	2.6	-0.4	3.1	4.7	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.3
Illinois	13.6	15.4	1.8	7.6	5.0	-2.6	3.1	4.3	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.6
Indiana	13.1	15.3	2.2	4.8	4.1	-0.7	3.2	5.0	1.8	0.3	0.7	0.4
Iowa	9.7	12.7	3.1	4.2	3.0	-1.2	2.7	4.5	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.3
Kansas	11.1	13.5	2.5	4.2	3.0	-1.2	2.9	4.6	1.7	0.3	0.7	0.4
Kentucky	11.3	14.6	3.3	7.0	6.0	-1.0	2.7	4.2	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.5
Louisiana	16.5	20.2	3.6	11.0	8.4	-2.6	3.2	4.7	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.6
Maine	10.6	14.2	3.7	5.5	4.1	-1.4	3.2	5.3	2.1	0.4	0.9	0.4
Maryland	15.9	17.8	2.0	6.4	4.8	-1.7	3.8	4.9	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.5
Massachusetts	11.9	14.7	2.8	8.3	6.0	-2.3	2.4	3.7	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.3
Michigan	13.5	16.9	3.4	8.7	4.9	-3.8	3.1	4.8	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.3
Minnesota	9.3	12.9	3.6	4.7	2.9	-1.8	2.6	4.3	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.3
Mississippi	19.0	21.0	2.0	9.9	9.0	-0.9	3.4	4.6	1.2	0.9	1.5	0.6
Missouri	13.6	16.4	2.9	5.7	5.0	-0.7	3.0	5.0	2.0	0.4	0.9	0.5
Montana	10.6	14.0	3.4	5.0	3.1	-1.9	3.3	5.6	2.3	0.5	0.8	0.3
Nebraska	11.2	13.5	2.3	3.2	3.0	-0.2	2.6	4.2	1.6	0.2	0.6	0.3
Nevada	14.8	15.4	0.5	4.7	4.4	-0.3	5.1	7.0	1.9	0.5	1.3	0.8
New Hampshire	10.4	12.6	2.2	2.9	2.8	(NS)	3.1	5.2	2.1	0.3	0.6	0.3
New Jersey	12.9	13.8	0.9	6.5	4.8	-1.7	3.3	4.0	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.5
New Mexico	12.8	16.3	3.5	7.1	6.4	-0.8	5.3	6.7	1.4	0.9	1.7	0.8
New York	13.5	16.3	2.8	10.2	8.1	-2.2	3.3	4.3	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.5
North Carolina	15.8	17.1	1.3	6.0	5.3	-0.7	3.5	4.7	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.4
North Dakota	8.4	12.1	3.7	4.0	2.9	-1.2	2.3	4.3	2.0	0.3	0.5	0.2
Ohio	12.3	16.5	4.2	7.8	5.1	-2.7	3.0	4.8	1.9	0.5	0.8	0.4
Oklahoma	13.0	15.6	2.7	5.3	4.7	-0.6	3.2	5.0	1.8	0.6	1.0	0.4
Oregon	11.9	14.1	2.2	4.8	3.7	-1.2	4.3	5.6	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.4
Pennsylvania	11.5	15.1	3.6	7.0	5.1	-1.9	3.1	4.7	1.6	0.5	0.9	0.4
Rhode Island	11.6	16.1	4.5	8.7	8.3	(NS)	3.1	4.2	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.7
South Carolina	17.8	19.4	1.5	6.9	6.6	-0.3	3.4	4.8	1.4	0.5	1.2	0.6
South Dakota	10.2	13.4	3.2	3.9	3.2	-0.7	3.1	5.2	2.1	0.5	1.0	0.4
Tennessee	15.0	17.0	2.0	6.8	6.2	-0.7	3.1	4.6	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.4
Texas	13.6	15.0	1.4	6.0	5.2	-0.7	3.4	4.4	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5
Utah	8.5	9.5	1.0	3.0	2.4	-0.6	2.1	3.3	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.3
Vermont	10.6	13.6	3.0	4.7	3.9	-0.8	3.8	5.7	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.1
Virginia	13.6	16.0	2.4	5.1	4.4	-0.8	3.2	4.4	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.4
Washington	11.2	13.9	2.7	5.6	3.8	-1.8	3.7	5.3	1.6	0.5	0.8	0.3
West Virginia	9.4	13.0	3.5	6.9	5.8	-1.1	2.9	4.8	1.9	0.8	1.4	0.5
Wisconsin	11.3	14.2	2.9	5.5	3.6	-2.0	2.8	4.5	1.7	0.3	0.7	0.4
Wyoming	10.1	14.0	3.9	3.9	2.5	-1.4	3.3	5.3	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.2
Puerto Rico	(X)	12.5	(X)	(X)	15.3	(X)	(X)	2.9	(X)	(X)	1.9	(X)

(NS) Not significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level. (X) Substantial differences in 1990 questionnaire make comparison unadvisable.
Note: Children are all people under 18 years living in households except householders, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses.
a. The percentage point change between unrounded percents in 1990 and 2000.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 census Summary File 3

Table H1.
Housing Structural Types for Children, for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000
(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf
See Appendix A for further definitions)

Area	Living in a single-family house			Living in an apartment			Living in an "other" type of housing		
	Percent		Percentage-point change[a]	Percent		Percentage-point change[a]	Percent		Percentage-point change[a]
	1990	2000		1990	2000		1990	2000	
United States	74.5	74.1	-0.4	18.2	18.5	0.3	7.3	7.4	0.1
Region									
Northeast	66.9	68.5	1.6	29.5	29.0	-0.4	3.6	2.5	-1.1
Midwest	80.5	80.7	0.3	14.2	14.2	(NS)	5.4	5.0	-0.3
South	74.0	72.8	-1.3	14.3	14.6	0.3	11.7	12.6	1.0
West	74.8	73.7	-1.1	19.2	20.5	1.3	5.9	5.8	-0.1
State									
Alabama	72.5	69.6	-2.8	11.5	10.9	-0.6	16.0	19.5	3.4
Alaska	69.6	72.2	2.6	22.0	20.6	-1.4	8.4	7.2	-1.2
Arizona	74.5	72.9	-1.6	15.0	16.4	1.4	10.6	10.8	0.2
Arkansas	75.6	72.5	-3.1	8.9	10.2	1.3	15.4	17.3	1.9
California	72.8	72.1	-0.7	24.1	25.1	1.0	3.1	2.8	-0.3
Colorado	81.0	79.7	-1.3	12.8	14.1	1.2	6.2	6.3	(NS)
Connecticut	70.5	73.3	2.8	28.3	26.3	-2.0	1.2	0.4	-0.8
Delaware	79.2	79.3	(NS)	11.0	11.9	0.9	9.7	8.8	-0.9
District of Columbia	52.8	53.1	(NS)	46.5	46.8	(NS)	0.6	0.1	-0.6
Florida	72.5	72.8	0.3	18.3	18.6	0.3	9.2	8.6	-0.6
Georgia	70.2	70.3	(NS)	16.0	15.9	(NS)	13.8	13.8	(NS)
Hawaii	75.3	74.6	-0.7	23.5	25.1	1.7	1.2	0.3	-1.0
Idaho	81.2	80.0	-1.2	6.7	8.2	1.4	12.1	11.8	(NS)
Illinois	71.2	72.7	1.5	25.6	24.7	-1.0	3.2	2.6	-0.6
Indiana	82.7	82.7	(NS)	10.4	10.9	0.4	6.8	6.5	-0.4
Iowa	88.0	86.8	-1.2	7.4	8.4	1.0	4.6	4.8	0.2
Kansas	84.7	84.6	(NS)	8.0	8.2	0.2	7.3	7.2	(NS)
Kentucky	73.4	72.1	-1.2	11.9	11.6	-0.2	14.8	16.2	1.4
Louisiana	71.8	70.2	-1.7	14.0	14.3	0.3	14.2	15.6	1.4
Maine	72.8	74.8	2.0	16.7	13.9	-2.9	10.4	11.3	0.9
Maryland	82.4	83.7	1.2	15.3	14.8	-0.4	2.3	1.5	-0.8
Massachusetts	64.6	67.8	3.2	34.4	31.8	-2.6	1.0	0.4	-0.6
Michigan	84.2	83.8	-0.4	9.9	10.1	0.2	5.9	6.1	0.2
Minnesota	84.5	84.9	0.4	10.6	10.9	0.3	4.9	4.2	-0.8
Mississippi	73.3	68.4	-4.8	10.7	11.6	0.8	16.0	20.0	4.0
Missouri	80.9	80.2	-0.7	11.1	11.0	(NS)	8.0	8.8	0.8
Montana	76.6	76.5	(NS)	7.4	8.3	0.9	16.1	15.3	-0.8
Nebraska	87.9	86.5	-1.4	7.1	8.9	1.7	5.0	4.6	-0.4
Nevada	66.0	67.7	1.7	22.5	24.1	1.5	11.5	8.3	-3.2
New Hampshire	74.4	76.8	2.4	19.8	18.3	-1.5	5.8	5.0	-0.9
New Jersey	70.9	72.4	1.5	27.6	27.2	-0.5	1.4	0.5	-1.0
New Mexico	70.4	66.0	-4.3	9.5	8.9	-0.6	20.1	25.0	4.9
New York	53.4	54.7	1.3	42.9	42.9	(NS)	3.7	2.4	-1.3
North Carolina	70.7	68.8	-1.9	11.2	11.2	(NS)	18.1	20.0	1.9
North Dakota	79.3	79.6	(NS)	9.8	10.6	(NS)	10.9	9.8	-1.1
Ohio	80.7	81.3	0.7	14.3	14.4	(NS)	5.0	4.3	-0.7
Oklahoma	81.1	79.2	-1.9	8.4	8.9	0.5	10.4	11.8	1.4
Oregon	79.4	75.1	-4.3	11.5	15.7	4.2	9.2	9.3	(NS)
Pennsylvania	83.7	85.2	1.6	10.8	10.5	-0.3	5.5	4.3	-1.3
Rhode Island	64.6	64.9	(NS)	34.2	34.6	(NS)	1.2	0.5	-0.7
South Carolina	68.3	63.4	-4.9	11.3	10.6	-0.7	20.4	26.0	5.6
South Dakota	81.7	80.5	-1.2	7.1	8.0	1.0	11.2	11.4	(NS)
Tennessee	75.0	73.8	-1.2	14.1	13.6	-0.5	10.9	12.6	1.7
Texas	75.1	73.1	-2.1	16.0	16.6	0.7	8.9	10.3	1.4
Utah	85.4	85.1	-0.3	10.7	11.4	0.7	3.9	3.6	-0.4
Vermont	73.5	75.5	2.0	16.8	15.6	-1.2	9.7	8.9	-0.8
Virginia	78.0	79.2	1.2	14.7	14.2	-0.4	7.3	6.5	-0.8
Washington	78.3	76.2	-2.2	13.1	15.4	2.3	8.5	8.4	(NS)
West Virginia	74.4	71.8	-2.6	6.4	7.1	0.6	19.1	21.1	2.0
Wisconsin	78.6	80.2	1.6	17.3	16.6	-0.7	4.1	3.2	-0.9
Wyoming	74.9	74.1	-0.8	7.5	8.1	0.5	17.6	17.8	(NS)
Puerto Rico	(X)	84.6	(X)	(X)	15.1	(X)	(X)	0.3	(X)

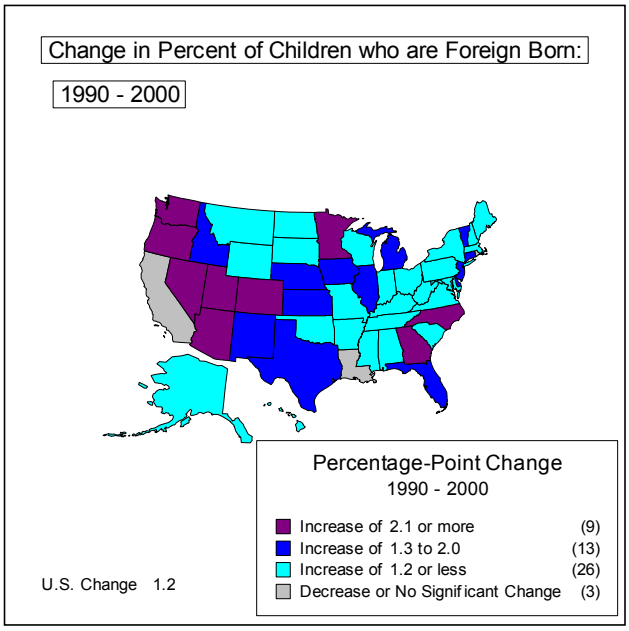
(NS) Not significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level. (X) Substantial differences in 1990 questionnaire make comparison unadvisable.
Note: Children are all people under 18 years living in households except householders, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses.
a. The percentage point change between unrounded percents in 1990 and 2000.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 census Summary File 3

Table H2.
Children's Housing and Stability Characteristics, for Regions and States: 1990 - 2000
(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf
See Appendix A for further definitions)

Area	Living in an owned home			Lived in the same house 5 years ago[a]			Living in crowded housing			Living in house without complete plumbing or kitchen		
	Percent		Percentage-point change[b]	Percent		Percentage-point change[b]	Percent		Percentage-point change[b]	Percent		Percentage-point change[b]
	1990	2000		1990	2000		1990	2000		1990	2000	
United States	64.7	66.8	2.1	51.5	52.9	1.4	16.2	19.0	2.8	1.2	0.9	-0.2
Region												
Northeast	65.0	66.0	1.0	60.0	60.9	0.8	12.7	14.6	1.9	0.9	0.9	(NS)
Midwest	70.7	73.4	2.7	54.5	55.3	0.9	9.4	11.1	1.8	0.8	0.7	(NS)
South	64.3	67.1	2.8	49.2	50.1	0.9	16.4	17.8	1.4	1.5	0.9	-0.6
West	58.4	60.6	2.2	44.3	48.6	4.2	26.6	31.9	5.3	1.3	1.3	(NS)
State												
Alabama	68.2	70.9	2.7	53.6	53.9	(NS)	13.3	11.7	-1.7	1.8	0.7	-1.1
Alaska	59.0	65.3	6.2	42.9	47.6	4.6	20.8	24.8	4.0	8.9	7.3	-1.6
Arizona	63.9	66.8	2.9	42.8	44.4	1.5	25.4	29.5	4.1	2.7	1.9	-0.8
Arkansas	64.8	64.6	(NS)	49.7	47.9	-1.7	15.2	15.0	(NS)	1.7	0.9	-0.9
California	52.5	54.3	1.8	43.1	49.6	6.5	34.6	41.3	6.7	1.3	1.4	0.1
Colorado	65.8	71.3	5.5	43.9	44.7	0.8	9.6	14.7	5.1	0.4	0.5	0.1
Connecticut	67.6	69.6	2.0	55.9	56.7	0.8	8.6	9.7	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.1
Delaware	70.6	71.7	1.0	52.3	55.0	2.7	8.4	10.1	1.7	1.0	0.4	-0.6
District of Columbia	37.9	37.3	(NS)	55.9	54.4	(NS)	31.5	35.6	4.1	1.1	1.8	0.7
Florida	62.4	66.4	4.0	40.8	46.3	5.4	19.8	22.0	2.2	0.8	0.8	(NS)
Georgia	63.6	66.7	3.1	46.9	47.3	(NS)	13.9	15.9	2.1	1.3	0.7	-0.6
Hawaii	51.9	53.7	1.8	50.0	54.7	4.6	37.3	40.3	3.0	1.5	1.3	-0.2
Idaho	71.5	73.1	1.6	49.4	49.7	(NS)	14.0	15.8	1.8	0.7	0.6	-0.1
Illinois	66.7	70.3	3.6	53.7	56.7	2.9	14.1	17.0	2.9	0.8	0.9	0.1
Indiana	72.1	73.7	1.6	53.3	52.7	-0.6	8.6	9.2	0.6	0.9	0.8	-0.1
Iowa	72.1	76.7	4.6	56.8	56.1	-0.7	5.9	7.9	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.1
Kansas	68.8	72.5	3.7	48.6	50.7	2.1	8.9	11.3	2.3	0.5	0.5	(NS)
Kentucky	67.9	69.7	1.8	53.7	51.8	-1.9	9.8	8.6	-1.2	2.8	0.9	-1.9
Louisiana	63.3	65.7	2.4	57.2	57.2	(NS)	20.1	18.9	-1.2	1.4	0.9	-0.5
Maine	74.7	76.4	1.7	55.5	59.4	3.8	6.3	5.5	-0.8	1.4	0.6	-0.7
Maryland	65.6	69.8	4.2	50.0	53.9	4.0	9.3	11.2	1.9	0.8	0.6	-0.2
Massachusetts	64.6	68.7	4.0	59.2	60.6	1.3	8.8	9.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.2
Michigan	72.7	76.0	3.3	55.3	55.6	(NS)	9.6	11.7	2.1	0.6	0.7	0.1
Minnesota	80.5	82.6	2.1	57.1	59.6	2.6	7.1	10.6	3.5	0.5	0.6	0.1
Mississippi	67.4	67.9	0.5	56.4	55.7	(NS)	21.0	18.4	-2.5	2.7	1.2	-1.5
Missouri	70.4	71.7	1.3	51.2	51.0	(NS)	9.8	10.2	0.4	0.9	0.8	-0.1
Montana	69.3	71.1	1.8	49.3	52.4	3.0	10.0	12.5	2.5	0.6	1.0	0.4
Nebraska	68.4	71.4	3.0	55.1	54.4	(NS)	6.3	9.9	3.6	0.4	0.4	0.1
Nevada	57.4	61.1	3.7	33.8	36.2	2.3	19.6	27.3	7.8	0.5	0.7	0.2
New Hampshire	74.1	76.7	2.7	51.9	56.4	4.4	5.8	5.9	(NS)	0.5	0.4	(NS)
New Jersey	67.8	69.1	1.2	59.0	59.5	0.5	12.4	14.6	2.2	0.9	0.8	-0.1
New Mexico	67.0	70.5	3.4	50.4	54.1	3.7	24.2	25.1	0.9	3.5	2.5	-1.0
New York	56.2	56.0	-0.2	61.8	62.0	(NS)	19.7	22.8	3.1	1.2	1.1	(NS)
North Carolina	65.8	67.9	2.1	51.8	50.1	-1.8	11.1	12.7	1.7	1.5	0.7	-0.8
North Dakota	71.5	74.3	2.7	57.9	58.7	(NS)	7.4	8.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	-0.3
Ohio	69.0	70.7	1.7	54.8	55.3	0.4	7.2	7.3	0.1	0.9	0.7	-0.2
Oklahoma	65.2	66.1	0.9	46.6	47.1	(NS)	12.1	14.1	1.9	0.8	0.6	-0.1
Oregon	63.8	64.4	0.6	43.3	45.3	2.0	12.3	17.5	5.2	0.6	0.5	-0.1
Pennsylvania	73.7	74.8	1.0	61.5	62.3	0.8	7.3	8.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	-0.1
Rhode Island	63.1	63.0	(NS)	55.1	56.4	(NS)	8.8	11.1	2.3	0.7	0.8	0.1
South Carolina	67.7	70.9	3.2	53.8	53.7	(NS)	14.9	12.6	-2.3	1.8	0.7	-1.1
South Dakota	68.0	71.8	3.8	55.6	57.2	1.6	11.6	13.3	1.7	1.6	1.2	-0.4
Tennessee	66.7	69.0	2.3	49.9	50.1	(NS)	10.8	11.3	0.5	1.3	0.7	-0.6
Texas	60.7	64.9	4.2	47.4	48.6	1.2	24.8	27.8	3.0	1.8	1.3	-0.5
Utah	76.1	78.1	2.0	56.3	53.3	-3.1	15.2	15.4	(NS)	0.5	0.6	(NS)
Vermont	75.2	76.0	0.7	54.3	61.6	7.3	6.0	6.0	(NS)	0.9	0.5	-0.4
Virginia	66.1	68.4	2.3	47.0	50.2	3.3	9.3	10.6	1.2	1.7	0.7	-1.0
Washington	65.1	66.7	1.6	44.4	48.5	4.1	12.2	16.9	4.7	0.6	0.6	(NS)
West Virginia	73.0	73.4	0.4	61.2	59.6	-1.6	7.7	6.6	-1.1	2.4	0.7	-1.7
Wisconsin	70.6	73.5	2.9	56.9	56.8	(NS)	8.4	10.3	1.9	0.8	0.9	0.1
Wyoming	70.4	71.7	1.4	47.3	50.3	3.1	9.1	10.6	1.5	0.5	0.5	(NS)
Puerto Rico	(X)	64.6	(X)	(X)	71.4	(X)	(X)	44.9	(X)	(X)	5.5	(X)

(NS) Not significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level. (X) Substantial differences in 1990 questionnaire make comparison unadvisable.
Note: Children are all people under 18 years living in households except householders, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses.
a. Only includes children aged 5-to 17-years.
b. The percentage point change between unrounded percents in 1990 and 2000.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 census Summary File 3

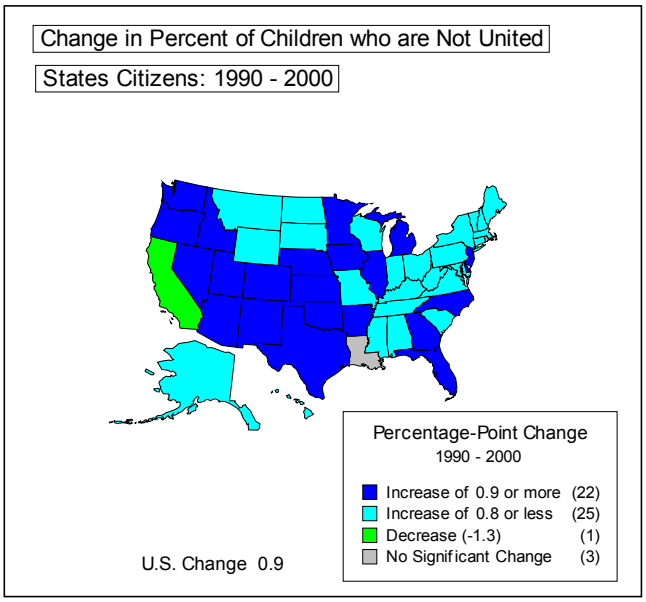
Characteristics of Children 1: Nativity and Citizenship: 1990 - 2000



● In 1990, 3.3 percent of children living in the United States were foreign born. The percentage rose to 4.4 percent by 2000.

●All regions and almost all states had an increase in their proportion of foreign-born children, with Colorado, Arizona, and Nevada having increases of around 3 percentage points.

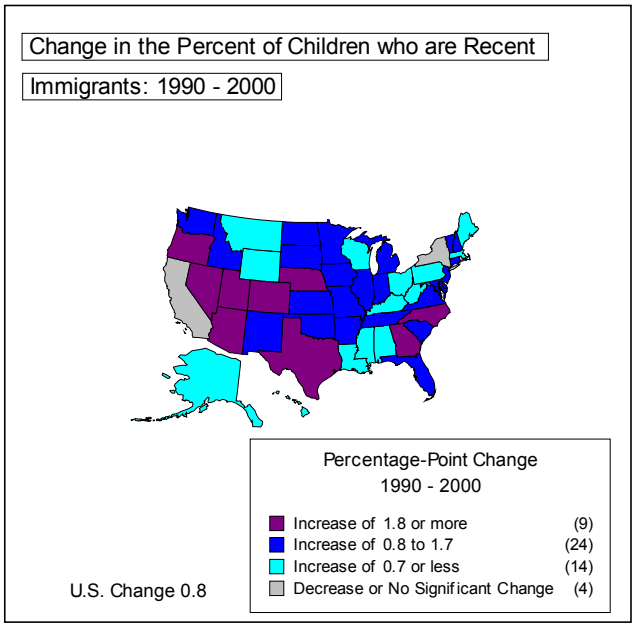
● California was the only state that had a decrease. Even with the 1.5-percentage point decrease, however, California still had the highest percentage of foreign-born children among the states at 9.4 percent in 2000.



● There was a 0.9 percentage-point increase in the number of children living in the United States who were not citizens. This brought the national percentage in 2000 to 3.7 percent.

● All regions and most of the states experienced increases in the percent of non-citizen children. Many of the states that had increases above the national average are in the Western half of the United States.

● As was the case for foreign born and recent immigrants, California was the only state to have a decrease.

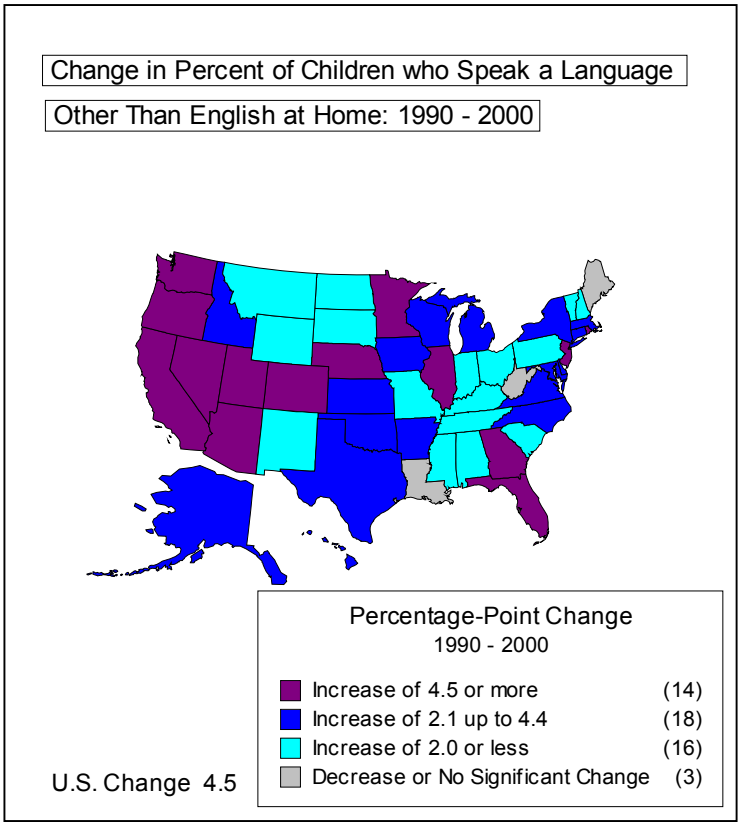


● In 2000, 3.5 percent of children in the United States were immigrants who had entered within the previous 5 years, an increase from 2.7 percent in 1990.

● While the Western region had the highest percentage of recent immigrant children in both 1990 and 2000, it actually decreased over the decade, the only region to do so.

● Most states increased their percentages of children who were recent immigrants, but New York, with one of the highest levels in 1990, did not.

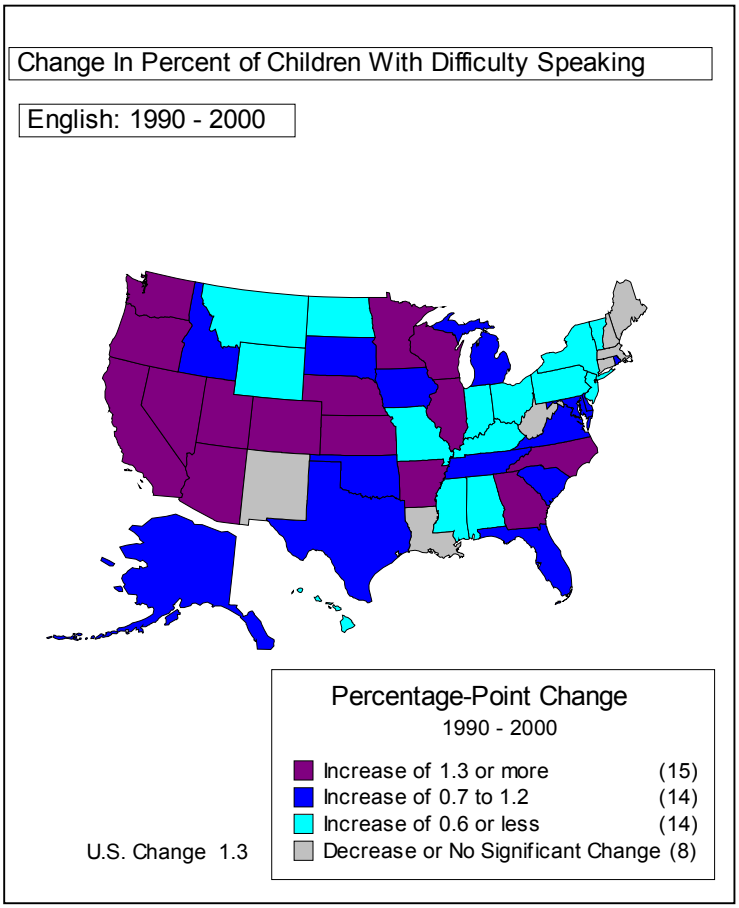
Characteristics of Children 2 : Language and English Ability: 1990 - 2000



- Nationally, the percentage of children speaking a language other than English at home increased 4.5 percentage points to 18.4 percent in 2000.

- All regions and most states had increases over the decade. Nevada more than doubled its percentage of children who spoke a language other than English at home.

- West Virginia was one of a few states that did not follow the national trend. It had a slight decrease. In both decades this state had one of the lowest levels of children speaking a language other than English at home.



- Nationally, the percentage of children with at least some difficulty speaking English increased from 5.2 percent to 6.6 percent.

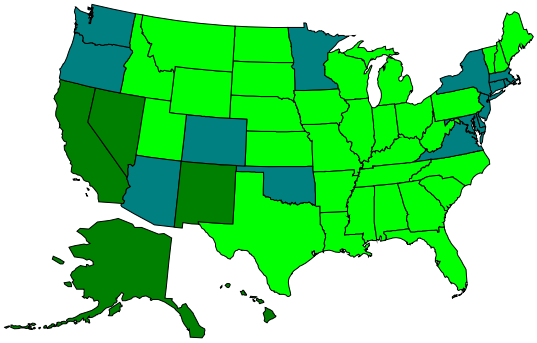
- All regions and most states also had increases, with many states in the West having increases above the national average.

- Nevada experienced a 5.0 percentage-point increase from 1990 to 2000.

Characteristics of Children 3: Race (alone) and Hispanic Origin: 1990 - 2000

Change in Percent of Children who are White (alone):

1990 - 2000



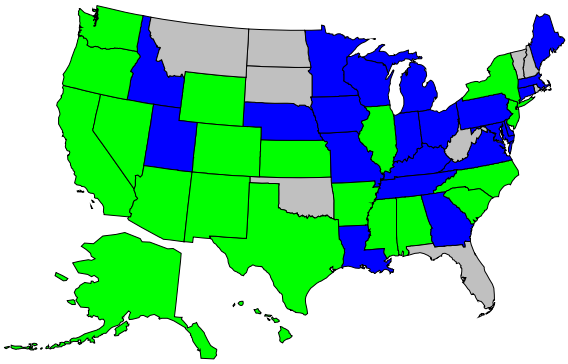
Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Decrease of 6.3 or less (31)
- Decrease of 6.4 to 9.9 (14)
- Decrease of 10.0 or more (5)
- No Significant Change (1)

U.S. Change -6.4

Change in Percent of Children who are Black (alone):

1990 - 2000

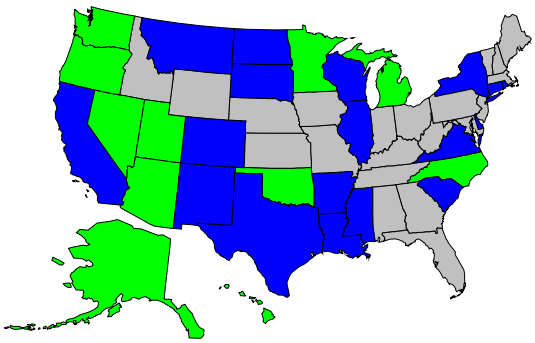


Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Increase (0.1 to 2.7) (21)
- Decrease (-0.1 to -5.5) (21)
- No Significant Change (9)

U.S. Change -0.1

Change in Percentage of Children who are American Indian and Alaska Native (alone): 1990 - 2000

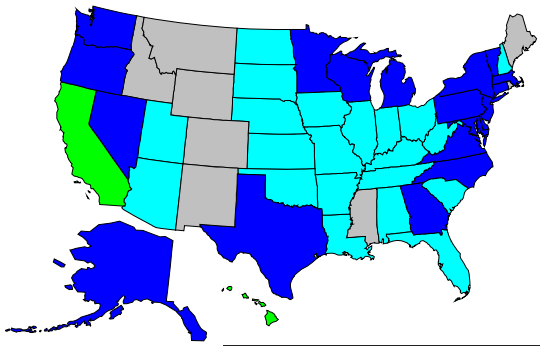


Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Increase (0.1 to 1.7) (19)
- Decrease (-0.1 to -1.5) (11)
- No Significant Change (21)

U.S. Change NS

Change in Percent of Children who are Asian or Pacific Islander (alone): 1990 - 2000



Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Increase of 0.4 or more (19)
- Increase of 0.3 or less (22)
- Decrease (-0.5 to -14.4) (2)
- No Significant Change (8)

U.S. Change 0.4

Characteristics of Children 3: Race (alone) and Hispanic Origin: 1990 - 2000

- Examining percentage-point changes in the race and Hispanic origin of children is complicated by the fact that the race measure used in 2000 differed significantly from that used in 1990.

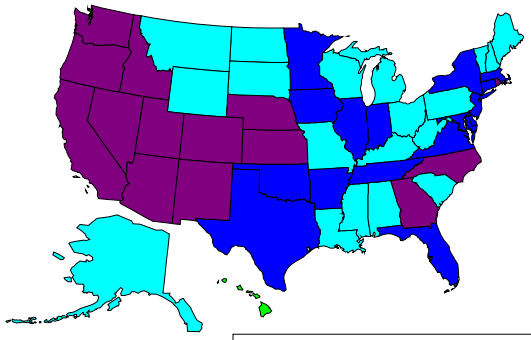
- Keeping this change in mind, the data show that the percentage of children who were white declined in every state between 1990 and 2000.

- There was variation among states in changes in the proportion of children who were Black, American Indian and Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander . This change was due, at least in part, to the change in the measurement standard itself.

- Meanwhile, the percentage of children who were of Hispanic origin (of any race) rose by 5 percentage points in the United States and also rose in every region and state, as well as the District of Columbia.

Characteristics of Children 3: Race (alone) and Hispanic Origin: 1990 - 2000 - Continued

Change in Percent of Children who are Some Other Race (alone): 1990 - 2000

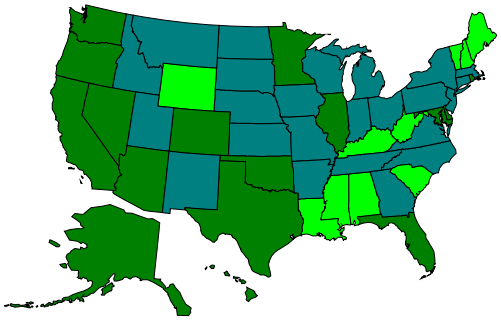


Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Increase of 2.1 or more (14)
- Increase of 1.0 to 2.0 (17)
- Increase of 0.9 or less (19)
- Decrease (-0.9) (1)

U.S. Change 2.1

Change in Percent of Children who are non-Hispanic White (alone): 1990 - 2000

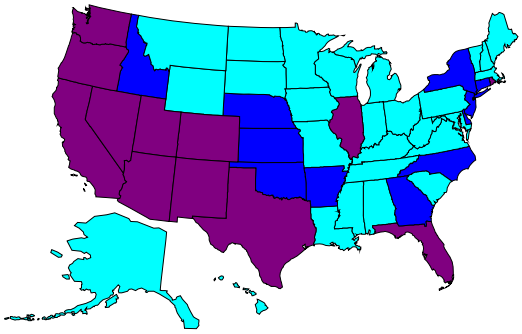


Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Decrease of 4.0 or less (10)
- Decrease of 4.1 to 8.0 (24)
- Decrease of 8.1 or more (16)
- No Significant Change (1)

U.S. Change -8.1

Change in Percent of Children who are of Hispanic Origin (any race): 1990 - 2000

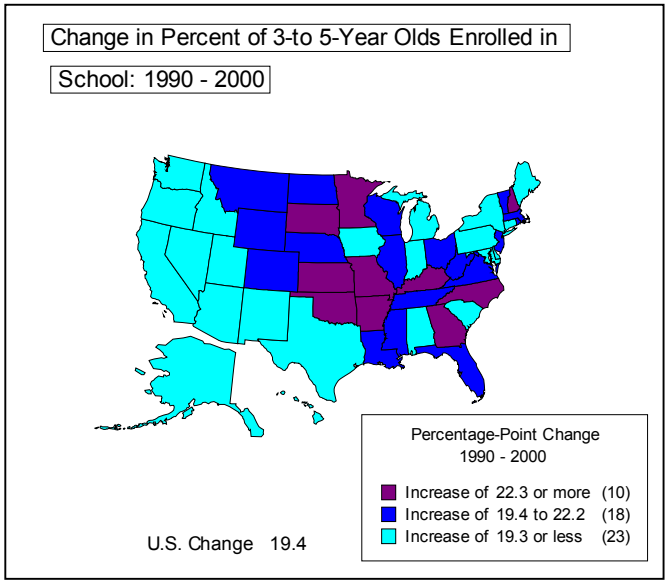


Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

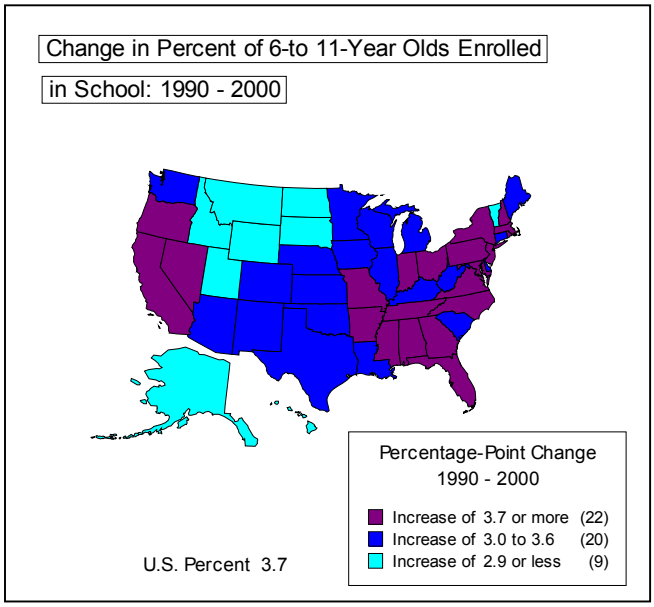
- Increase of 5.0 or more (12)
- Increase of 3.0 to 4.9 (12)
- Increase of 2.9 or less (27)

U.S. Change 5.0

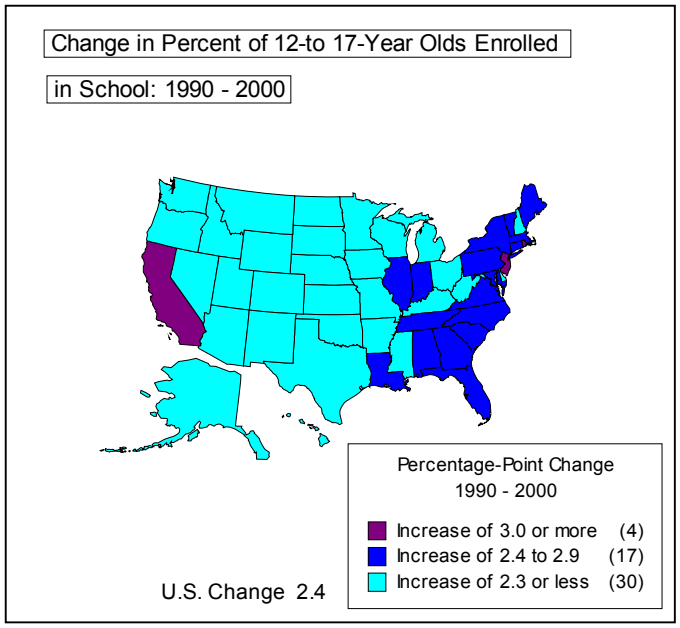
Characteristics of Children 4: School Enrollment for Age Groups: 1990 - 2000



- Nationally, the proportion of 3-to 5-year old children enrolled in school increased from 42.0 percent in 1990 to 61.4 percent in 2000.
- All regions and states saw increases in the proportion of young children enrolled in school.
- Many Western states, while still increasing, experienced relatively smaller increases.

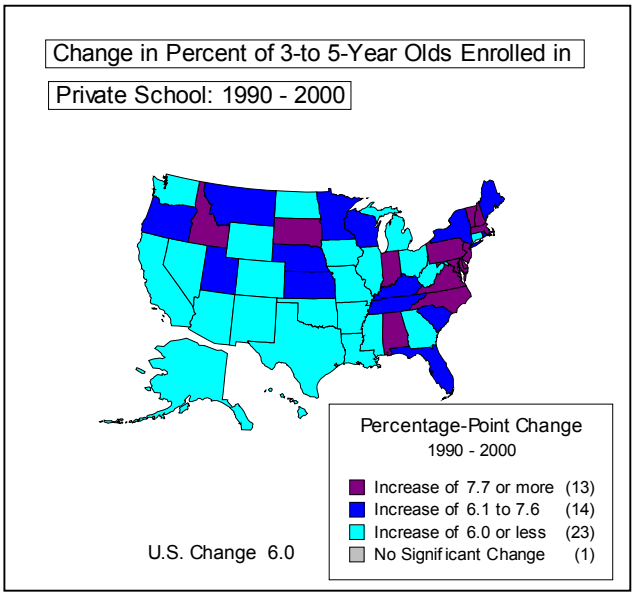


- The percent of 6-to 11-year olds enrolled in school in the United States increased from 95.0 percent in 1990 to 98.7 percent in 2000.
- All of the states and the District of Columbia experienced an increase.
- Many of the largest increases were seen among some of the states on the Eastern seaboard.



- In 2000, 97.2 percent of all 12-to 17-year olds were enrolled in school, a slight increase of 2.4 percentage points from 1990.
- All of the states had small increases, many near the national average.
- California, New Jersey and Rhode Island all had increases of around 3 percentage points.

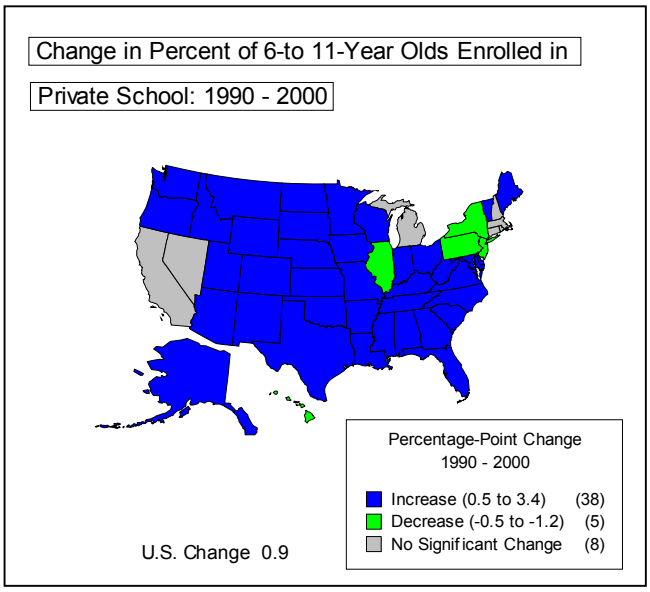
Characteristics of Children 5: Private School Enrollment for Age Groups: 1990 - 2000



● Nationally, the percent of 3-to 5-year olds in private school increased from 16.6 percent in 1990 to 22.5 percent in 2000.

● All states experienced an increase in private school enrollment. While some states had increases nearing 10 percentage points, others had increases of only a few points.

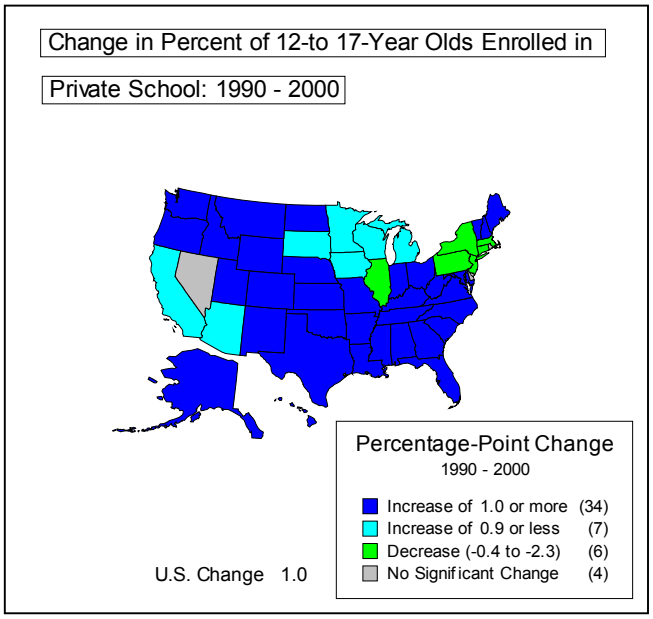
● North Dakota and West Virginia both had small increases (3.2 and 3.9 percent respectively) while their respective neighboring states (South Dakota and Virginia) had increases above the national average.



● Nationally, the percentage of children ages 6 to 11 that attended private school increased from 10.4 percent in 1990 to 11.3 percent in 2000.

● The Northeast region had a 0.5 percentage point-decline while the South increased by 1.9 percentage points.

● Changes among the states varied. Most states experienced increases, but a few decreased and a few did not change at all.



● Nationally, the percentage of children aged 12 to 17 years that attended private school increased by 1 point, from 8.4 percent in 1990 to 9.4 percent in 2000.

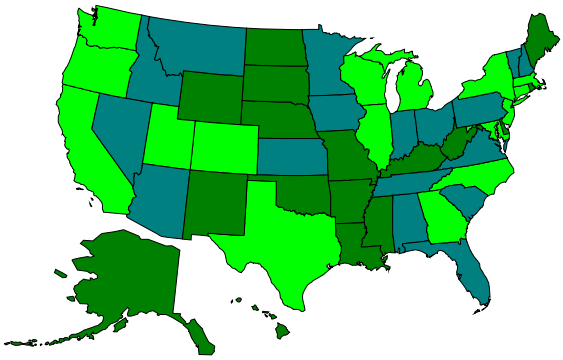
● Around 18 percent of 12-to 17-year olds in Hawaii and the District of Columbia were in private school in 2000.

● Most states had increases around the national average. Decreases were found mostly in New England and Mid-Atlantic states, with Illinois being the one exception.

Characteristics of Children's Families 1: Household Family Structure: 1990 - 2000

Change in Percent of Children Living in

Married-Couple Families: 1990 - 2000



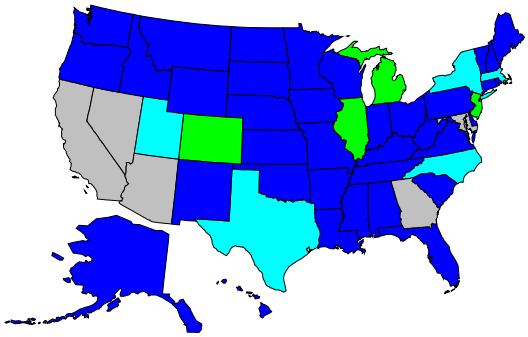
Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Decrease of 4.1 or less (17)
- Decrease of 4.2 to 5.5 (17)
- Decrease of 5.6 or more (17)

U.S. Change -4.2

Change In Percent of Children Living in a

Mother-Only Family: 1990 - 2000



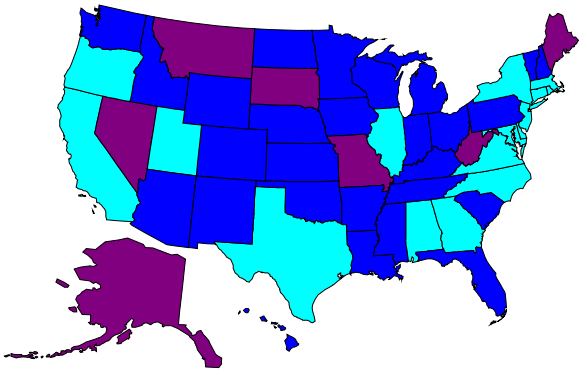
Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Increase of 0.8 or more (36)
- Increase of 0.7 or less (5)
- Decrease (-0.4 to -1.7) (5)
- No Significant Change (5)

U.S. Change 0.8

Change in Percent of Children Living in a

Father-Only Family: 1990 - 2000



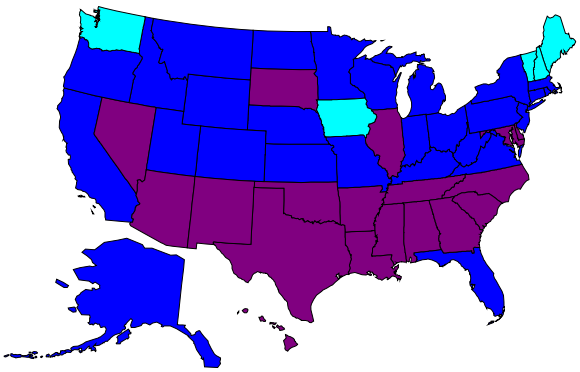
Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Increase of 2.5 or more (7)
- Increase of 1.8 to 24 (27)
- Increase of 1.7 or less (17)

U.S. Change 1.8

Change in Percent of Children Living With No Parent

Present in Household: 1990 - 2000



Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Increase of 1.6 or more (19)
- Increase of 1.0 to 1.5 (27)
- Increase of 0.9 or less (5)

U.S. Change 1.6

Characteristics of Children's Families 1: Household Family Structure: 1990 - 2000

● Nationally, the percentage of children in married-couple families declined by 4.2 percentage points, to 68.1 percent.

● About one out of every five children lived with a mother but no father in the household, in both 1990 and 2000 (0.8 percentage point increase). The proportion of children living with only their father increased from 4.0 percent in 1990 to 5.8 percent in 2000. There was also an increase in children who lived with no parent (1.6 percentage-points).

● A decrease in the percentage of children living in married-couple families occurred across all 50 states, with Hawaii experiencing a decrease of 7.3 percentage points.

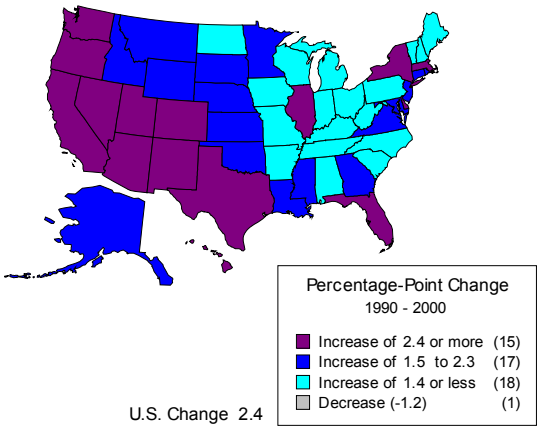
● While the percentage of children living in a mother-only family increased by 0.8 percentage points nationally, a few states such as Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, and New Jersey experienced declines.

● All states experienced increases in the percentage of children living in father-only families, including an increase of 2.8 percentage points in Nevada.

● All states experienced increases in the percentage of children living with no parent present, with some of the larger increases occurring in Southern states.

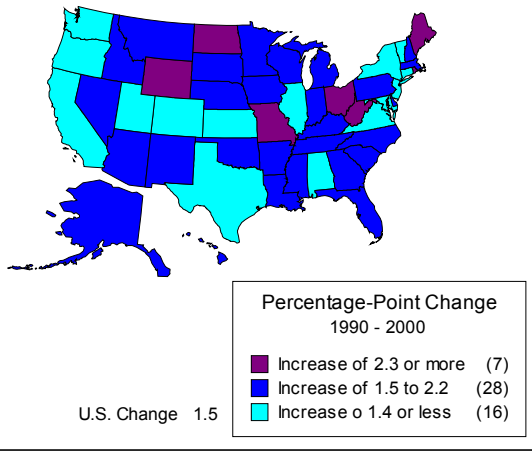
Characteristics of Children's Families 2: Other Living Arrangements: 1990 - 2000

Change in Percent of Children in Multigenerational Households: 1990 - 2000



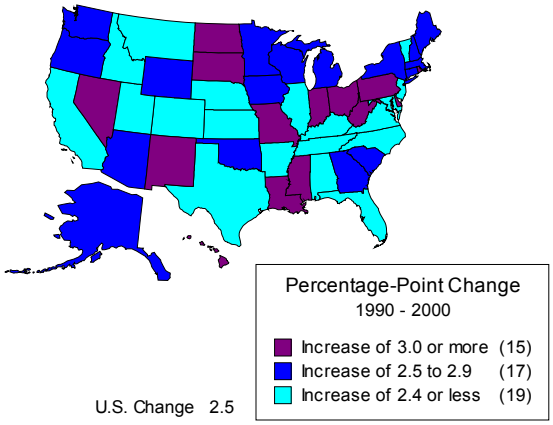
- The percentage of children living in a multigenerational household in the U.S. increased from 7.3 percent in 1990 to 9.6 percent in 2000.
- The prevalence of this characteristic grew in every region and state, but not in the District of Columbia, which had a decrease.
- Hawaii, California, and Nevada were among the states with the largest percentage point increases.

Change in Percent of Children Living in an Opposite-Sex Unmarried Partner Household: 1990 - 2000



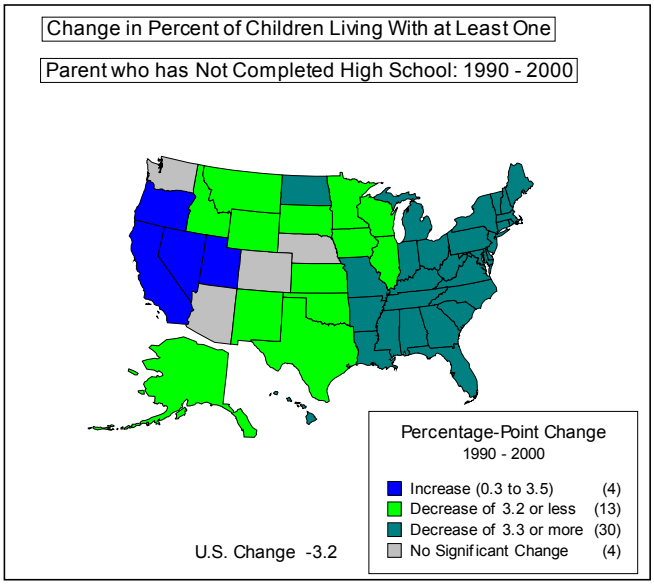
- In 2000, 5.1 percent of children lived in an opposite-sex unmarried partner household in the U.S. This was an increase from 1990 when 3.6 percent of all children were in such households.
- All states experienced increases between 0.6 and 2.7 percentage points.
- The Midwest had the largest increase among the regions (1.8 percentage points). The West had the smallest increase, but still had the highest percentage of children in this type of living arrangement in 2000.

Change in Percent of Children Living With a Never-Married Single Parent: 1990 - 2000



- One in ten children in the United States were living with a never-married single parent in 2000. This represented an increase of 2.5 percentage points since 1990.
- Every region had an increase similar to that of the nation as a whole.
- There was variation among the states in children living in never married single-parent families. They ranged from 3.7 percent in Utah to 17.3 percent of children in Mississippi in 2000.

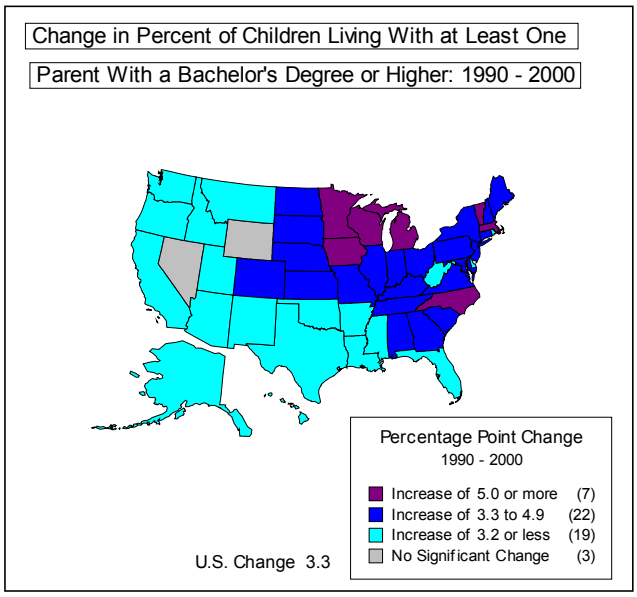
Characteristics of Children's Parents 1: Parental Educational Attainment and Military Employment: 1990 - 2000



● In 1990 one in four children in the United States lived with a parent who had not completed high school. By 2000, this had dropped to 21.9 percent of all children.

● All regions decreased except the West, which increased by half a percentage point. Only four states had an increase and they were all in the West.

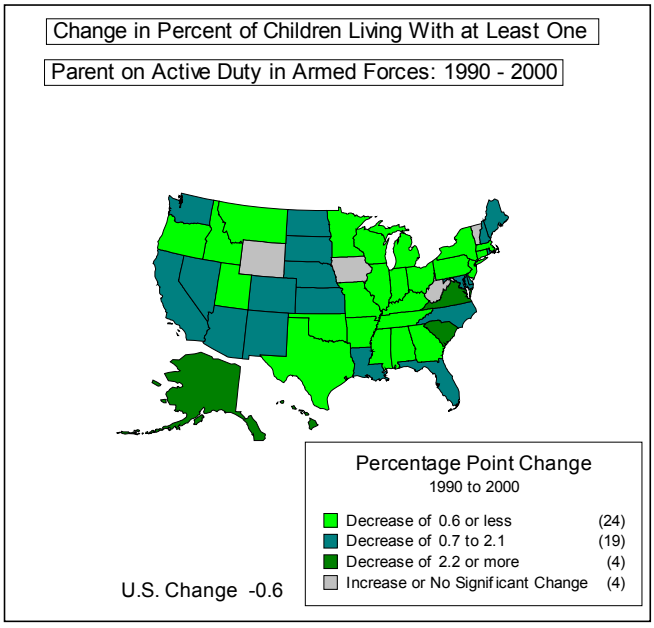
● Kentucky and Mississippi were among the states with the largest decreases, both dropping by 9.5 percentage points.



● The percentage of children in the United States living with a parent who had a bachelor's degree or higher increased from 25.6 percent in 1990 to 28.9 percent in 2000.

● All regions and almost all states experienced an increase, but few grew by more than 5 percentage points.

● Among the states that did have increases, New Mexico had the smallest point increase of 0.4 percentage points.



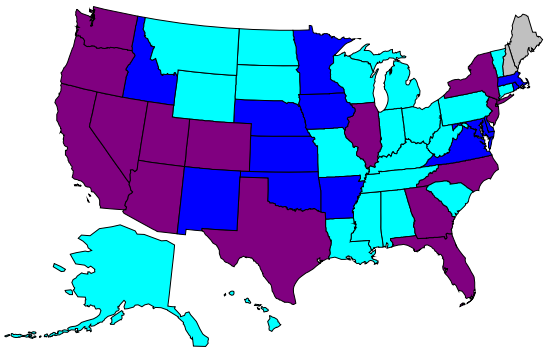
● Nationally, the percentage of children who had at least one parent on active duty in the Armed Forces decreased slightly, to 1.0 percent in 2000.

● Hawaii decreased by 4.2 percentage points compared to national decrease of 0.6 points. Only West Virginia experienced an increase.

● Despite decreases over the decade, Hawaii and Alaska had the highest percentage of children living in households with at least one parent on active military duty in 2000 and 1990.

Characteristics of Children's Parents 2: Parental Nativity and Language: 1990 - 2000

Change in Percent of Children Living With at Least One Foreign-Born Parent: 1990 - 2000

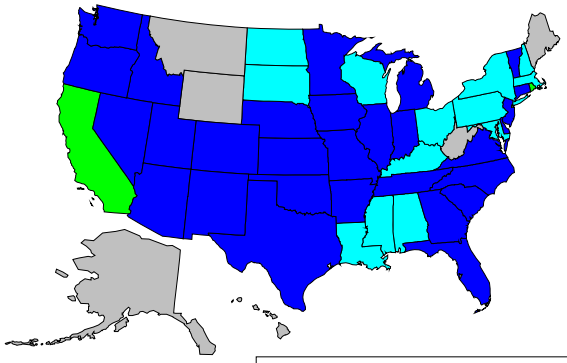


Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Increase of 5.1 or more (14)
- Increase of 2.8 to 5.0 (14)
- Increase of 2.7 or less (21)
- Decrease or No Significant Change (2)

U.S. Change 5.1

Change in Percent of Children Living With at Least One Parent who is a Recent Immigrant: 1990 - 2000

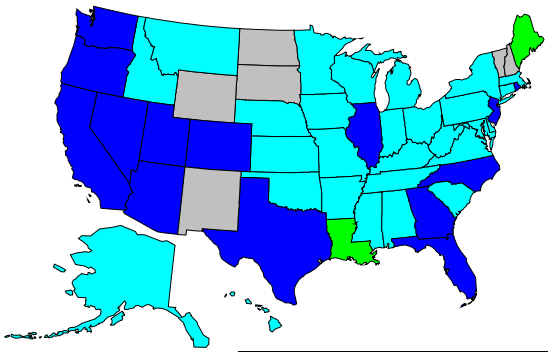


Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Increase of 0.7 or more (29)
- Increase of 0.6 or less (13)
- Decrease (-0.5 to -1.8) (2)
- No Significant Change (7)

U.S. Change 0.7

Change in Percent of Children With at Least One Parent who Speaks a Language Other Than English: 1990 - 2000

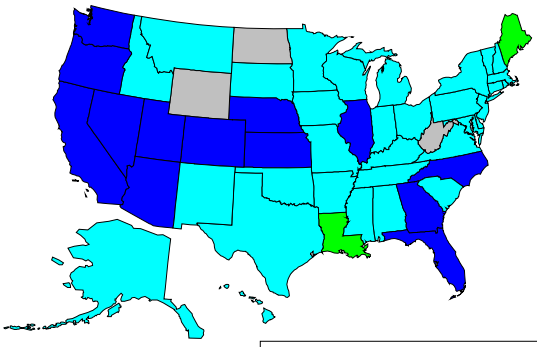


Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Increase of 5.2 or more (14)
- Increase of up to 5.1 (29)
- Decrease (-1.8 to -2.0) (2)
- No Significant Change (6)

U.S. Change 5.2

Change in Percent of Children With at Least One Parent With Difficulty Speaking English: 1990 - 2000



Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Increase of 3.3 or more (14)
- Increase of 3.2 or less (32)
- Decrease (-0.5) (2)
- No Significant Change (3)

U.S. Change 3.3

Characteristics of Children's Parents 2: Nativity and Language: 1990 - 2000

● Children living with at least one foreign-born parent in the United States increased by 5.1 percentage points over the 1990s to 18.1 percent in 2000. Nationally, the percentage of children whose parents immigrated to the U.S. in the previous five years increased to 3.0 percent by 2000.

● Among the regions, the West had the largest increase in the percentage of children living with at least one foreign-born parent. Maine was the only state to have a decrease. Several western states had increases ranging between 7 and 14 percentage points.

● West Virginia had less than 2 percent of its children living with at least one foreign-born parent in 2000 . In contrast, 44.3 percent of children in California in 2000 had a foreign-born parent.

● Most states saw little change in the percentage of children living with at least one recently immigrated parent. While Arizona, Colorado, and Nevada experienced increases in the percentage of these children over the decade, the percentage in California fell 1.8 points.

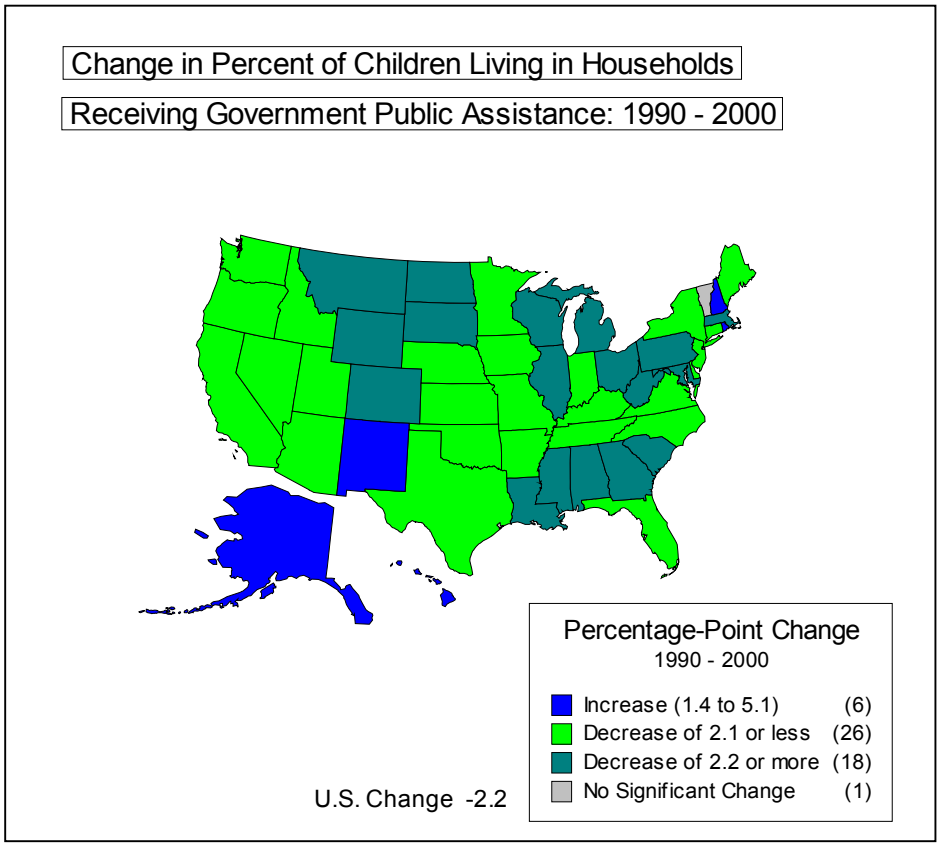
● The percentage of children living with at least one parent who speaks a language other than English at home increased from 17.8 percent in 1990 to 23.0 percent in 2000. The pattern of change among the states was similar for the percentage of children with at least one parent with difficulty speaking English. The percentage rose nationally from 9.2 percent in 1990 to 12.5 percent in 2000.

● The Midwest had the smallest regional increase in parents speaking another language while the Northeast had the smallest increase in children with a parent with difficulty speaking English. The West had the largest changes among the regions.

● Louisiana and Maine were the only two states to experience decreases in both the percentage of children with parents speaking another language at home and parents having difficulty speaking English.

● Almost half of all children in New Mexico and California lived with a parent who spoke a language other than English at home in 2000. This was true for 3.7 percent of children in West Virginia.

Children's Economic Condition 1: Receipt of Public Assistance: 1990 - 2000



● Children receiving public assistance live in households where one or more members is receiving Supplemental Security Income, other public assistance, or welfare payments. The percent of children in the United States in such households decreased by 2.2 percentage points over the decade to 9.9 percent in 2000.

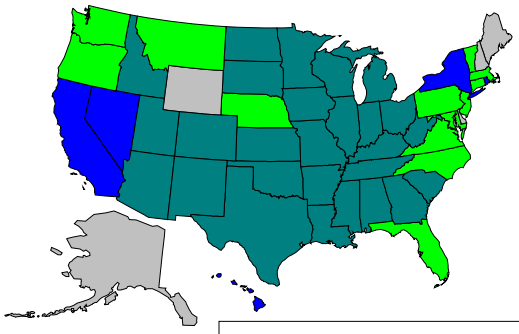
● All regions and most states had decreases in the percentage of children living in households that received aid. Five states and the District of Columbia saw increases, with a 5.1 percentage-point increase in Hawaii.

● Some of the largest decreases occurred in southern states such as Louisiana and Mississippi and midwestern states like Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Children's Economic Condition 2: Family Income as a Percent of Poverty: 1990 - 2000

Change in Percent of Children in Families in Poverty

(Income Below Poverty Level): 1990 - 2000



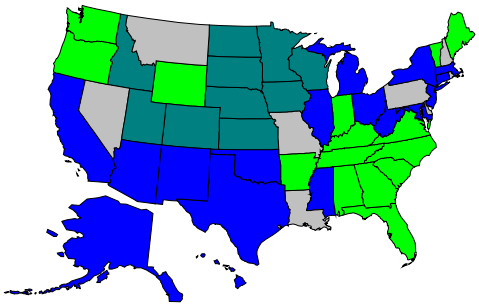
Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Increase (0.7 to 6.2) (6)
- Decrese of 1.6 or less (13)
- Decrease of 1.7 or more (27)
- No Significant Change (5)

U.S. Change -1.7

Change in Percent of Children in Low-Income Families

(100 - 199 Percent of Poverty Level): 1990 - 2000



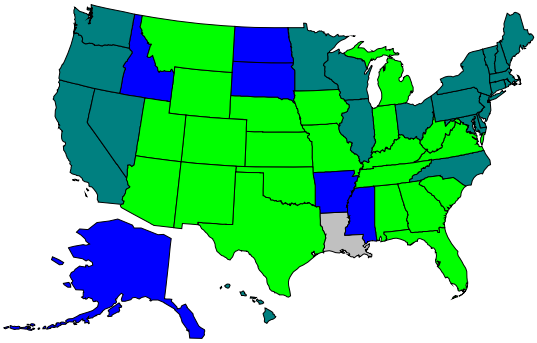
Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Increase (0.2 to 2.5) (17)
- Decrease of 1.9 or less (15)
- Decrease of 2.0 or more (10)
- No Significant Change (9)

U.S. Change -0.2

Change in Percent of Children in Middle-Income Families

(200 - 399 Percent of Poverty Level): 1990 - 2000



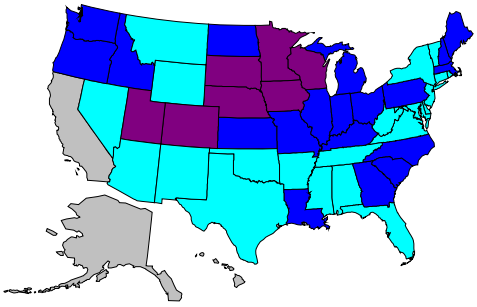
Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Increase (0.6 to 2.5) (6)
- Decrease of 2.4 or less (22)
- Decrease of 2.5 or more (22)
- No Significant Change (1)

U.S. Change -2.5

Change in the Percent of Children in High-Income

Families (400+ Percent of Poverty Level): 1990 - 2000



Percentage-Point Change
1990-2000

- Increase of 6.6 or more (7)
- Increase of 4.1 to 6.5 (19)
- Increase of 4.0 or less (21)
- Decrease or No Significant Change (4)

U.S. Change 4.0

Children's Economic Condition 2: Family Income as a Percent of Poverty: 1990 - 2000

● Child poverty decreased for the nation as a whole from 17.7 percent in 1990 to 16.0 percent in 2000. Despite the national decrease, the percentage of children in poverty increased significantly over the decade in California, Hawaii, Nevada, New York, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia.

● The Midwest had both the largest percentage-point decrease in children in poverty and largest increase of children in the highest income group (3.2 percentage points and 6.4 percentage points respectively).

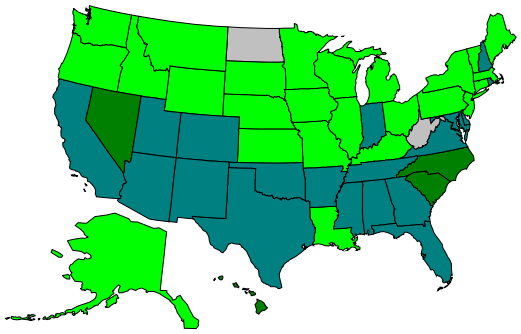
● Of the four family income groups, the largest change nationally was the 4.0 percentage point increase seen in children in families in the highest income group, those with incomes of 400 percent or more of the poverty level.

● The percentage of children in high income families decreased only in Alaska and California. Among the other states, Colorado, Minnesota, Utah and Wisconsin had some of the larger percentage-point increases in this family income group.

● Minnesota simultaneously had a 3.2 percentage-point decrease in children in poverty and a 9.4 percentage point increase in children in the highest income category. Utah had a 5.3 percentage point decline in children living in low-income (100 - 199 percent of poverty level) families and a 8.9 percentage point gain in children in the highest income category.

Children's Economic Condition 3: Married Parents' Labor Force Status: 1990 - 2000

Change in Percent of Children Living in Married-Couple Families, Both Parents in Labor Force: 1990 - 2000

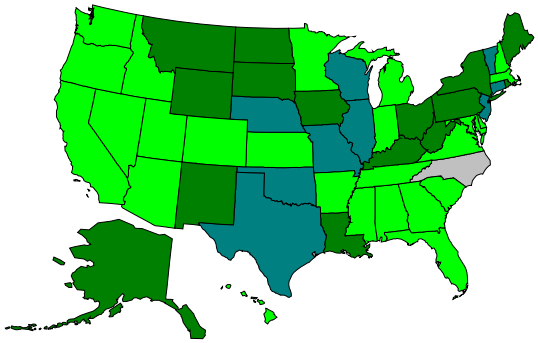


Percentage-Point Change
1990-2000

- No Significant Change (2)
- Decrease of 3.9 or less (25)
- Decrease of 4.0 to 6.4 (20)
- Decrease of 6.5 or more (4)

U.S. Change -3.9

Change in the Percent of Children Living in Married-Couple Families, Father Only in Labor Force: 1990 - 2000

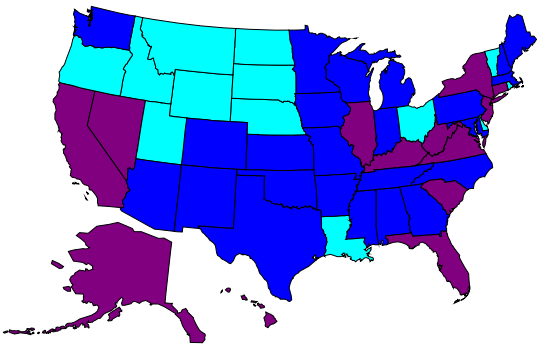


Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Increase or No Significant Change (2)
- Decrease of 3.4 or less (25)
- Decrease of 3.5 to 4.4 (9)
- Decrease of 4.5 or more (15)

U.S. Change -3.4

Change in Percent of Children Living in Married-Couple Families, Mother Only in Labor Force: 1990 - 2000

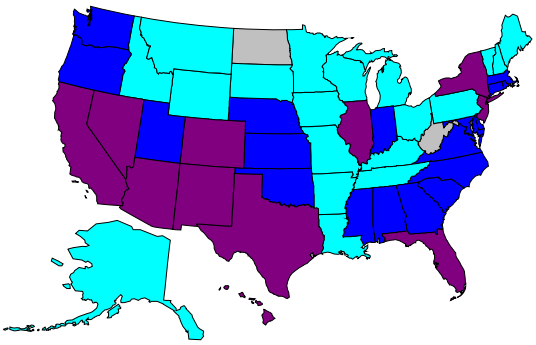


Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Increase of 1.3 or more (13)
- Increase of 0.9 to 1.2 (24)
- Increase of 0.8 or less (14)

U.S. Change 1.3

Change in Percent of Children Living in Married-Couple Families, Neither Parent in Labor Force: 1990 - 2000



Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Increase of 1.8 or more (12)
- Increase of 1.0 to 1.7 (18)
- Increase of 0.9 or less (19)
- No Significant Change (2)

U.S. Change 1.8

Children's Economic Condition 3: Married Parents' Labor Force Status: 1990 - 2000

● In 2000, a greater percentage of children in the United States were living in a married-couple family with both parents in the labor force than in any other family/labor force combination. Over the decade, the percentage of children in this category fell by 3.9 percentage points. If a parent was employed or actively looking for work they were considered to be in the labor force.

● The second most common arrangement was that of a child living in a married-couple family where only the father was in the labor force. The percentage of children in this group fell by 3.4 percentage points over the decade.

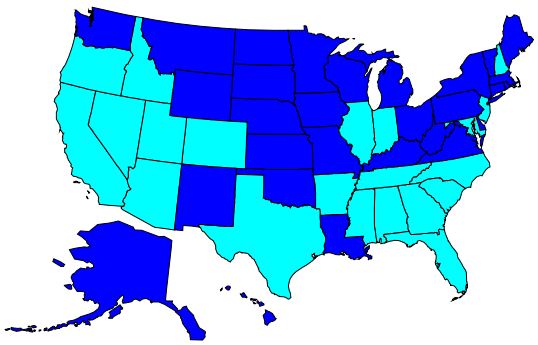
● Over the decade, the nation saw percentage-point increases in children living in married-couple families, both where neither parent was in the labor force and where only the mother was in the labor force.

● Compared with the other regions, the West had the largest decrease in children living with married parents where both were in the labor force and the largest increase in children living with married parents and neither were in the labor force.

● Among states, some of the biggest changes occurred in the percentage of children living with married parents where both were in the labor force. Large decreases were seen in Hawaii, Nevada, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

Children's Economic Condition 4: Economic: Single Parents' Labor Force Status: 1990 - 2000

Change in Percent of Children Living in Mother-Only Families, Mother in Labor Force: 1990 - 2000

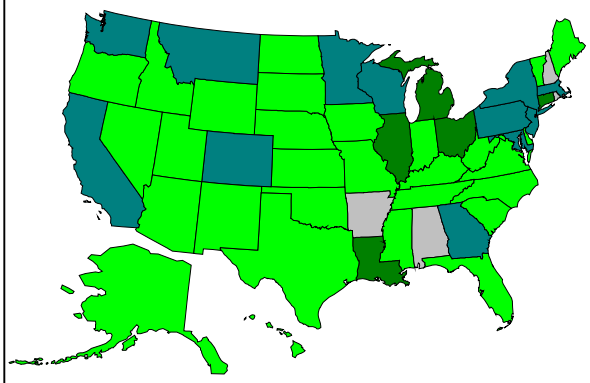


Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Increase of 2.3 or more (29)
- Increase of up to 2.2 (21)
- Decrease (-1.6) (1)

U.S. Change 2.3

Change in Percent of Children Living in Mother-Only Families, Mother not in Labor Force: 1990 - 2000

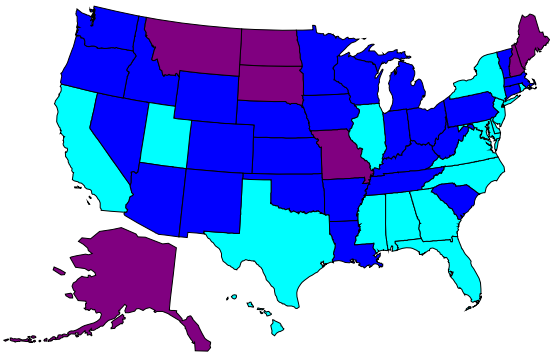


Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Decrease of 1.5 or less (29)
- Decrease of 1.6 to 2.5 (12)
- Decrease of 2.6 or more (5)
- No Significant Change (5)

U.S. Change -1.5

Change in Percent of Children Living in Father-Only Families, Father in Labor Force: 1990 - 2000

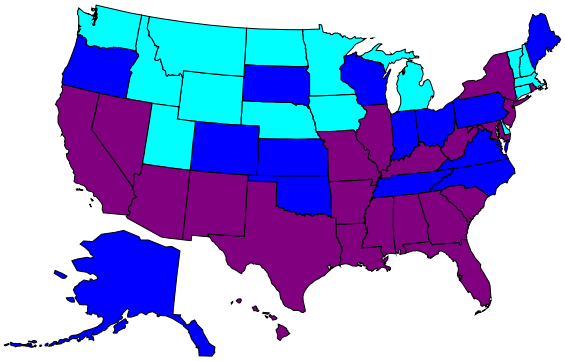


Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Increase of 2.0 or more (7)
- Increase of 1.3 to 1.9 (27)
- Increase of 1.2 or less (17)

U.S. Change 1.3

Change in Percent of Children Living in Father-Only Families, Father not in Labor Force: 1990 - 2000



Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Increase of 0.5 or more (22)
- Increase of 0.4 (14)
- Increase of 0.3 or less (15)

U.S. Change 0.5

Children's Economic Condition 4: Economic: Single Parents' Labor Force Status: 1990 - 2000

● In 2000, a little over one-quarter of all children lived with a single parent, having increased 2.7 percentage points during the decade. A majority of children in single-parent families were living with a parent in the labor force.

● Nationally, the proportion of children in all but one of these family types increased, reflecting the overall increase in children in single-parent families over the decade. The arrangement that decreased was that of children living with a mother who was not in the labor force. It decreased by 1.5 percentage points.

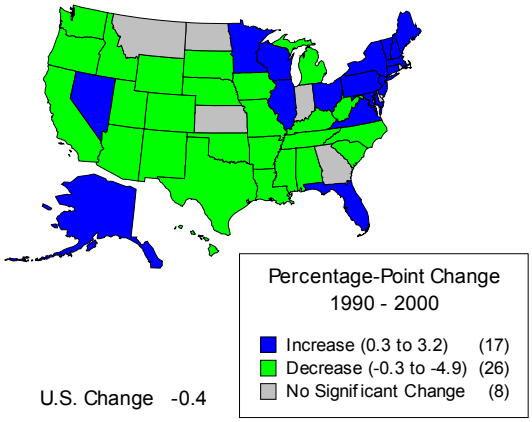
● The Southern and Western regions had increases in the percentage of children living with single mothers in the labor force that were below the national average.

● All but five of the states saw decreases in the proportion of their children living in mother-only families where the mother was not in the labor force. More than half of states had decreases smaller than the national average.

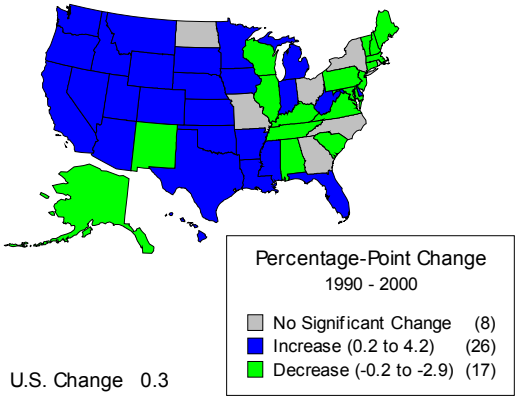
● Every state and the District of Columbia had increases in children living in father-only family groups, both where the father worked and where he did not.

Children's Housing Characteristics 1: Structural Types: 1990 - 2000

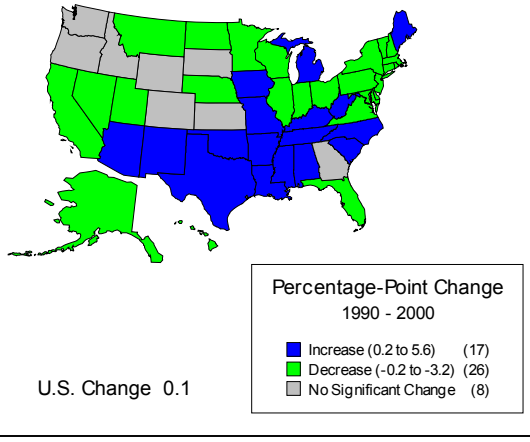
Change in Percent of Children Living in a Single-Family House: 1990 - 2000



Change in Percent of Children Living in an Apartment: 1990 - 2000



Change in Percent of Children Living in an "Other" Type of Housing Unit: 1990 - 2000



● Almost 3 in 4 children in the United States lived in a single-family house in both 1990 and 2000. There was a 0.4 percentage-point decrease over the decade. The percentage of children in apartments increased by 0.3-percentage-points to 18.5 percent in 2000. Children living in "other housing", such as a mobile homes, RVs, or boats increased slightly to 7.4 percent from 7.3 percent in 1990.

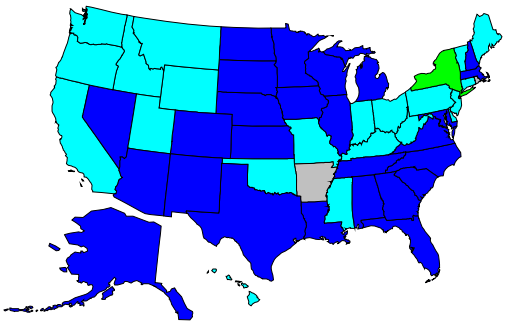
● The direction and level of change in these three housing types was more varied among the regions and states. The percentage of children in the Northeast living in a single-family houses increased by 1.6 points while the West decreased by 1.1 points. While the West saw growth in the percentage of children living in apartments, the South showed the largest regional gain in children living in "other housing".

● In several states, a relatively large drop in the percentage of children living in single-family homes occurred at the same time that there was an increase in those who lived in "other housing." These states include Alabama, Mississippi, New Mexico, and South Carolina.

● In Oregon, a 4.3-percentage-point decrease in children living in single-family homes was countered by a 4.2-percentage-point increase in children living in apartments. Massachusetts, meanwhile, showed a 3.2-percentage-point increase in those in single-family houses, along with a 2.6 percentage point decrease in children in apartments.

Children's Housing Characteristics 2: Household Characteristics and Stability: 1990 - 2000

Change in Percent of Children Living in an Owned Home: 1990 - 2000

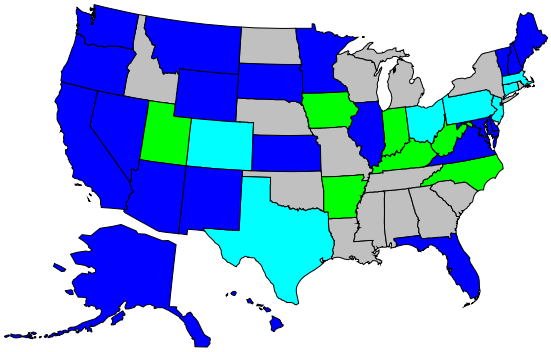


Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Increase of 2.1 or more (26)
- Increase 2.0 or less (21)
- Decrease (-0.2) (1)
- No Significant Change (3)

U.S. Change 2.1

Change In Percent of Children who Lived in Same House Five Years Ago: 1990 - 2000

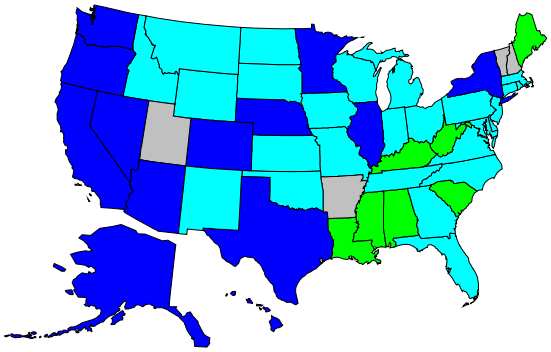


Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Increase of 1.4 or more (21)
- Increase of 1.3 or less (7)
- Decrease (-0.6 to -3.1) (7)
- No Significant Change (16)

U.S. Change 1.4

Change in Percent of Children Living in Crowded Housing: 1990 - 2000

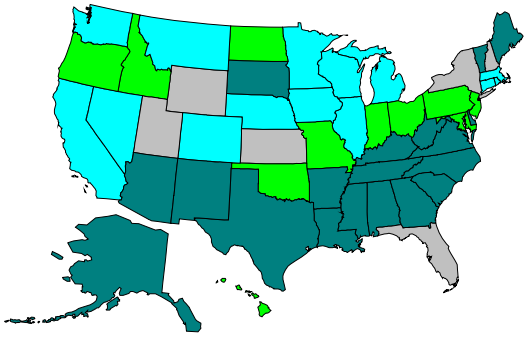


Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Increase of 2.8 or more (14)
- Increase of 2.7 or less (26)
- Decrease (-0.8 to -2.5) (7)
- No Significant Change (4)

U.S. Change 2.8

Change in Percent of Children Living in Houses Without Complete Plumbing or Kitchens: 1990 - 2000



Percentage-Point Change
1990 - 2000

- Increase (0.1 to 0.7) (15)
- Decrease of 0.2 or less (11)
- Decrease of 0.3 or more (19)
- No Significant Change (6)

U.S. Change -0.2

Children's Housing Characteristics 2: Household Characteristics and Stability: 1990 - 2000

● Nationally, a greater percentage of children lived in owned homes in 2000 than in 1990. This increase occurred in all regions and most states, with the only decline occurring in New York.

● In 2000, slightly over half of children ages 5 to 17 years had not moved during the previous five years. This represented an increase in the measure from a decade earlier. The percentage of children who moved increased by 4.2 points in the West, which had the most mobile population in 2000.

● Vermont's 7.3 percent increase in children living in the same house as they did five years ago raised its percentage of nonmover children to 62 percent.

● Crowded housing is defined as an average of more than one person per room living in a household. After increasing by 2.8 percentage points during the decade, 19 percent of children lived in crowded housing in 2000. The gain in the West of 5.3 points was the largest among the regions.

● There was wide variation among the states in children living in crowded housing: California, Colorado, Nevada, and Oregon had some of the largest increases while Mississippi and South Carolina were among the few states that had decreases.

● The vast majority of children live in homes with adequate plumbing and kitchens. The national total of those who do not was 0.9 percent in 2000, which represents a relative decrease of 25 percent since 1990.

●Due to the overall low occurrence of inadequate plumbing and kitchens, most changes over the decade were small. Relative improvement though was sizable in the South and in Alaska.