Children in America's Newcomer Families

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CHILDREN IN IMMIGRANT FAMILIES – THE U.S. AND 50 STATES: ECONOMIC NEED BEYOND THE OFFICIAL POVERTY MEASURE

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Few would deny that reducing child poverty is a worthy goal for this nation, or any nation. Far less agreement exists about the best way to measure poverty. Increasingly, though, informed voices have raised questions about the adequacy of the official U.S. poverty measure.

This Research Brief*, the second in our series on immigrant children, draws on new results from Census 2000 data to examine differences in the poverty rates between children in immigrant families and children in native-born families. The brief reports results for the official poverty measure, but also for two alternatives to the official measure. Most notably, the official poverty measure does not explicitly take into account what families need to spend for housing, food, and other necessities; transportation for work; child care/early education; income and payroll taxes; and differences in the cost of living across geographic areas of the country. We calculated a new "baseline basic budget poverty" measure that takes into account the costs of housing, food, other necessities, transportation for work, and federal income/payroll taxes. We calculated a second new measure—which might be termed "baseline basic budget poverty plus"—that also takes into account the costs for formal child care and early education.*

Our calculations show that when the new Baseline Basic Budget Poverty measure for children is used, the rate of poverty is much higher than that suggested by the official measure. Moreover, children in immigrant families tend to live in states showing large gaps in the two measures and these gaps widen further when the costs for child care and early education are taken into account. These results also suggest that policies and programs to combat childhood poverty, to be truly effective, should consider the full range of costs that strain family budgets. Taking this approach could especially benefit immigrant children, who are more likely to experience poverty than are their native-born peers.

SHORTCOMINGS OF THE OFFICIAL POVERTY MEASURE

The official poverty measure continues to be used frequently to assess economic deprivation in the United States, even though more than a decade ago, a National Research Council (NRC) report urged that the official measure be revised, because "…it no longer provides an accurate picture of the differences in the extent of economic poverty among population groups or geographic areas of the country, nor an accurate picture of trends over time."[1]

Recognizing the limitations of the official approach to measuring economic deprivation, major public programs for children increasingly are setting eligibility criteria at higher levels. For example, most households that are eligible for food stamps can have a gross monthly income equal to or less than 130 percent of the federal poverty threshold.[2] And the eligibility thresholds for the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) in 2006 were set substantially above the official poverty threshold in every state. In particular, 26 states use 200 percent of the official poverty threshold as the upper income eligibility standard; 9 states set the standard in the lower range of 140-185 percent; however, 6 states set the standard in the higher range of 235-280 percent, and 9 states set the standard in the much higher range of 300-350 percent.[3]

As an alternative to the official poverty measure, the 1995 NRC report recommended taking a new approach that would account explicitly for various family costs. These costs include housing, food, other necessities; transportation for work; child care; and federal taxes. The recommended approach also paid particular attention to geographic differences in the cost of living. This *Research Brief* presents two alternative measures that utilize some of the NRC report's recommendations, but not others. The first is the Baseline Basic Budget Poverty measure, which reflects these recommendations regarding housing, food, other necessities, transportation for work, and federal taxes (as these differ by geographic locality), by using or adapting the basic family budget approach developed during the late 1990s by the Economic Policy Institute (EPI).[4] The second measure extends the Baseline Basic Budget Poverty measure by also taking into account the costs of child care and early education (as these differ by geographic locality). However, these two new alternative measures do not take into account medical expenses; therefore, our estimates would be higher if health costs and health insurance coverage were included.

CALCULATING BASELINE BASIC BUDGET POVERTY: FOOD, HOUSING, TRANSPORTATION FOR WORK, OTHER NECESSITIES

We calculated the Baseline Basic Budget Poverty rates shown in Table 1 by taking into account the costs of housing, food, transportation for work, and other necessities, such as clothing, personal care items, household supplies, telephone service, and school supplies. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) estimates "fair market rents" (FMRs) that measure the cost of renting decent, structurally safe, and sanitary housing with specific numbers of bedrooms in specific metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. Food budgets for individual families using the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA's) "low-cost food plans" reflect the costs of nutritionally adequate diets. We drew on these HUD and USDA data for housing costs and food costs, taking into consideration differences in family size and composition.

On the basis of data from the U.S. Consumer Expenditure Survey and the Federal Communications Commission, the Economic Policy Institute (EPI) estimates the cost of "other necessities" as equal to 31 percent of food and housing costs, and we followed this procedure with calculations for individual families. The EPI also estimates costs of transportation for work based on owning and operating a car, according to the size of the metropolitan areas, and on whether the family lives in a nonmetropolitan area. We adopted these estimates, taking into account the number of parents and other family members who worked during the preceding year. Finally, our baseline basic budget poverty rate also factored in estimated payments for federal taxes, Social Security and Medicare payroll taxes, and the federal Earned Income Tax Credit.

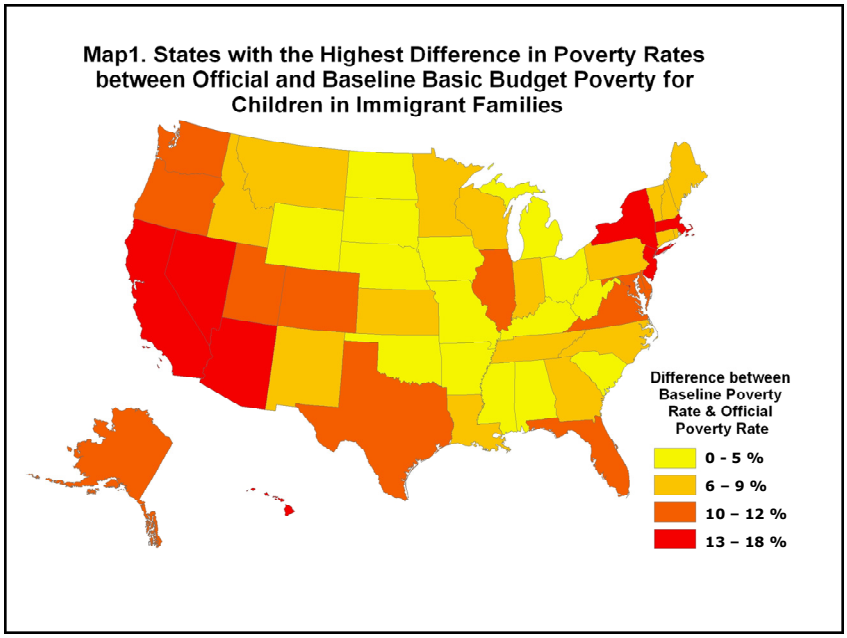
BASELINE BASIC BUDGET POVERTY AMONG ALL CHILDREN

More than one in five U.S. children is baseline basic budget poor. For all children, the baseline basic budget poverty rate in Census 2000 was 21.3 percent, compared with the official poverty rate of 14.8 percent.[5] Providing another standard for poverty comparisons across rich countries, researchers from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF), and others have for nearly two decades relied on a measure based on 50 percent of national median post-tax and transfer income, using data from the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) and other sources.[6] The most comparable poverty estimate for the United States, based on the LIS approach, is 23.5 percent, which is 8.7 percent greater than the official poverty estimate, but only 2.2 percent more than the baseline basic budget poverty estimate of 21.3 percent. The close correspondence of results using the baseline basic budget and LIS poverty measures indicates that, at the national level, the two measures are quite similar in their assessment of U.S. child poverty.

BASELINE BASIC BUDGET POVERTY AMONG CHILDREN IN IMMIGRANT FAMILIES

For children in immigrant families, there is a clear difference in the baseline budget poverty rate and the official poverty rate, but the extent of the difference varies by where the children live.

More than one in three children in immigrant families is baseline basic budget poor. The baseline basic budget poverty rate for children in immigrant families is 34.1 percent, compared with the official poverty rate of 20.7 percent, making for a difference of 13.4 percent. Just as the cost of living varies



greatly across states, so do states' estimated baseline basic budget and official poverty rates for children (See Map 1).

- At one extreme, the baseline basic budget and official poverty rates are quite similar, differing by no more than 2 percent for children in immigrant families in seven states (Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, North Dakota, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wyoming) and by 3-5 percent in eight states (Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina).

- The difference between the baseline basic budget and official poverty rates expands to 10-12 percent in 11 states (Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington), to 13-15 percent in four states (Arizona, Hawaii, Massachusetts, New Jersey), and to 16-18 percent in three states (California, Nevada, New York) and the District of Columbia.

The official poverty rate assesses economic need fairly accurately for children in immigrant families in more than a dozen states with generally low costs of living, as the differences highlighted above suggest. In fact, our estimates indicate that 13 of 15 states (all except Michigan and Ohio) with the smallest difference between the baseline basic budget poverty rate and the official poverty rate are among the 17 states with median baseline budget thresholds for families with two parents and two children that are below $24,000 a year.

In contrast, the official poverty rate substantially underestimates economic deprivation for children in immigrant families in at least 19 states (including the District of Columbia) in which large proportions of the population live in comparatively high-cost metropolitan areas. In fact, 14 of these 19 states account for all the states in which more than 80 percent of children live in metropolitan areas, and 18 of these 19 states are among the 25 states in which the median baseline budget thresholds for families with two parents and two children are at least $25,000 a year.

BASELINE BASIC BUDGET POVERTY IN IMMIGRANT VS. NATIVE-BORN FAMILIES

Just as children in immigrant families are more likely to be poor than are other children, they are more likely to live in states that show larger gaps between the old and new poverty measures.

Children in immigrant families are more likely than are children in native-born families to live in states in which the difference between the baseline basic budget poverty and official poverty rates is large. Six percent of all children in immigrant families live in the 15 states in which the differences in the two poverty rates are smallest, whereas 32 percent live in states in which the two poverty rates differ by 10-12 percent, and 52 percent live in states in which the two poverty rates differ by 13-18 percent.

- Among the 15 states in which the difference between the two poverty rates is no more than 5 percent, children in immigrant families account for 2-7 percent of all children in 13 states and 8-10 percent of all children in the remaining two states.

- In sharp contrast, in the 11 states in which the difference between the two poverty rates is 10-12 percent, children in immigrant families account for as little as 9-14 percent of all children in only four states, but they account for 16-28 percent in the remaining seven states.

- Among the eight states in which the difference in the two poverty rates is still larger, that is, at 13-18 percent, the proportion of all children who live in immigrant families is as low as 18-20 percent in only two states and is in the much higher range of 27-48 percent in the remaining six states.

The overall national difference between the baseline basic budget and official poverty rates for children in immigrant families is nearly three times as large as the difference for children in native-born families (13.4 percent versus 4.7 percent). Thus, the official measure indicates that children in immigrant families are more likely than are those in native-born families to live in poverty (20.7 percent versus 13.4 percent), whereas the baseline basic budget measure indicates that the rates of economic need are substantially higher for both groups, but especially for children in immigrant families (34.1 percent versus 18.1 percent for children in native-born families).

ADDING CHILD CARE AND EARLY EDUCATION INTO THE MIX: FRAMING THE ISSUE

Entering or returning to the work force can enable mothers to boost family income, lowering the risk that a family will fall into poverty, but without adequate child care their efforts are often stymied. At the same time, child care and, more importantly, formal early education programs for young children are much more than a tool to facilitate parents' employment. As the first *Research Brief* in this series emphasized, **early education can play a critical role in fostering positive development for all children and in the successful integration of children in immigrant families**.

Indeed, early education has important economic and social dimensions beyond facilitating mother's employment. High quality early education programs have been found to be beneficial for children, particularly those with disadvantaged family circumstances, and to have salutary consequences for the broader society. These long term impacts include increased high school graduation rates and, during adolescence and the adult years, higher earned incomes, higher homeownership rates, lower rates of welfare receipt, lower rates of out-of-wedlock childbearing, and lower arrest rates.[8] The baseline basic budget poverty rate does not, however, take into account the costs of child care or early education for young children, although the NRC report recommended at least that child care be included as a "work-related expense" in assessing economic deprivation.

The Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) approach to measuring poverty, which is used widely in drawing comparisons across rich countries, also does not take these costs into account. However, in rich European countries, children generally have access to and participate in formal early child education and care arrangements funded by the national government. Further, in these countries, parents of infants and toddlers can care for these very young children at home because of government-guaranteed, job-protected, paid maternal or paternal leave arrangements.[9] Thus, for comparisons involving rich countries other than the United States, it is not necessary to take into account the costs to families of child care or early education, but for the United States, the NRC recommended that at least the child costs be included in calculating the poverty rate.

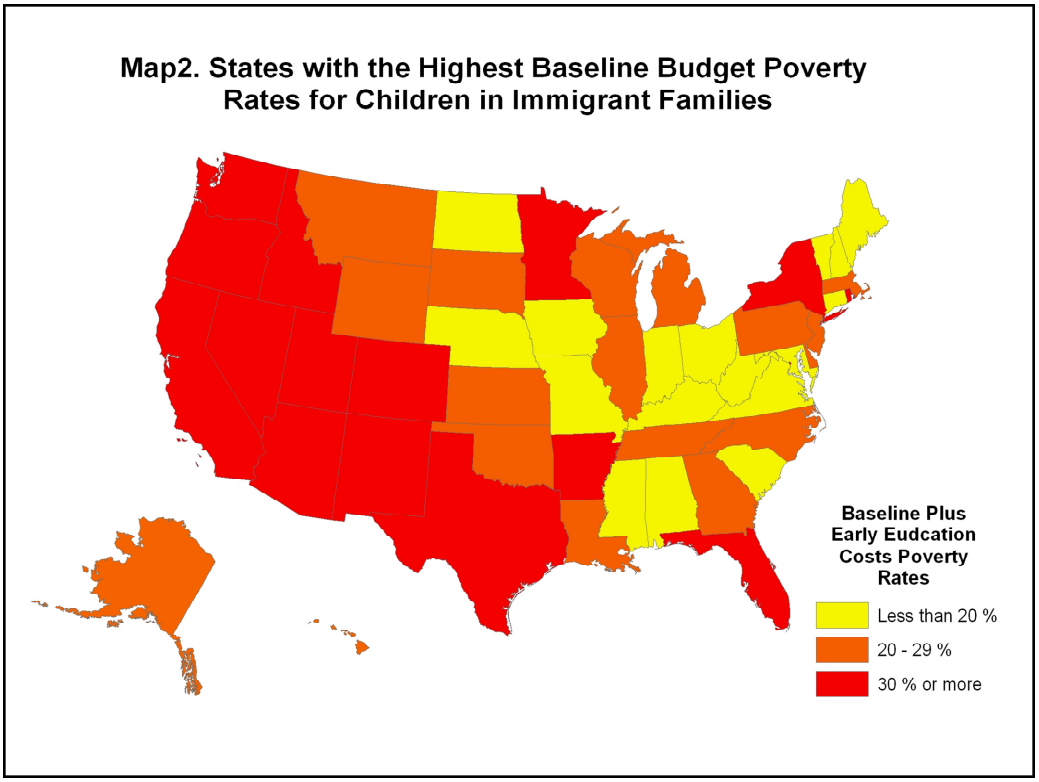
However, the NRC report recommended that child care costs be taken into account only for families in which there is no stay-at-home parent to care for the children and at a level that provides only for the minimum care necessary for the parent to hold down a job, not for care involving educational enrichment.[10] Yet research indicates clearly that high quality early childhood education programs promote school readiness and educational success.[11] In addition, as the first *Research Brief* in this series reported, participation in high-quality preschool programs may be particularly valuable for enhancing the cognitive development of children in immigrant families.[12] The brief also pointed out that socioeconomic barriers can account for most—or perhaps all—of the lower enrollment levels of these children in such programs.[13]

Past research also has found that many mothers who are not in the workforce would seek employment, and many employed mothers would work more hours, if child care were available at reasonable cost. This seems to be especially true for mothers who are young, single, and with low educational levels or little income.[14] For all of these reasons, in this *Research Brief,* our calculations for the second baseline budget poverty rate presented here include costs related to child care and early education for all children regardless of parental work. The empirical estimates for this purpose are based largely on the state-level, center-based child care costs to families made by the Children's Defense Fund (CDF).[15]

Our approach does not address the cost implications of differences between typical center-based care and *high-quality* center-based programs, an important distinction in light of recent research showing that the quality of many early education programs leaves considerable room for improvement.[17] Given a recent estimate that a high-quality preschool program may cost $8,000 per child a year,[18] while the CDF

locality-based estimates indicate that the costs of actual programs range from $3,540 to $7,848 a year, our approach using CDF data tends to substantially underestimate the costs of a high-quality preschool program in most localities across the nation as of Census 2000. Our estimate also allocates the cost of center-based care for very young children, while in European countries the cost of paid maternal/ paternal leave for many new parents assured by national governments is likely much higher. Thus, our approach tends to underestimate costs for very young children compared to comparable benefits provided in European countries.

At the same time, we acknowledge the trend among states to enact voluntary universal prekindergarten (pre-K) programs. Currently, three states (Florida, Georgia, Oklahoma) offer voluntary universal pre-K programs in which parents can enroll their four-year-old children, and four states (Illinois, Iowa, New York, West Virginia) are phasing in such programs.[19] In addition, we acknowledge that some parents receive subsidies from government programs targeted to enroll children in low-income families in child care or early education programs, and that some parents may prefer to remain at home to care for their own children. For these states and for these reasons, baseline basic budget poverty rates that include early education costs may be somewhat lower today than is suggested by data from Census 2000.



Insofar as the precise magnitude of these countervailing tendencies to underestimate and to overestimate the costs of child care and early education cannot be measured, the results presented here should be viewed as approximate. In addition, this imprecision, as well as other limits to available data, point to the value and the need for the collection of additional data on various topics to provide the foundation for further improvements in poverty measurement.[20]

ADDING CHILD CARE AND EARLY EDUCATION INTO THE MIX: LOOKING AT THE NUMBERS

Children in immigrant families experience, as noted above, a national baseline basic budget poverty rate of 34 percent, but this proportion varies from the comparatively low level of 13-19 percent in 11 states

(Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia) to a high level of 30-43 percent in states spread across the West (Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington), the South (Arkansas, Florida, Texas), the Midwest (Minnesota), and the Northeast (District of Columbia, New York, Rhode Island) (See Map 2).

Of the 16 states with baseline basic budget poverty rates of 30 percent or more, children in immigrant families in all except four of these states (California, Arkansas, Florida, New York) experience a *baseline basic budget plus child care and early education costs poverty rate* that is 15-21 percent higher than the baseline basic budget poverty rate alone. Moreover, for California and New York, the difference in the two rates is nearly as large—at 13-14 percent. In 11 additional states, the inclusion of early child care and education costs for children in immigrant families leads to an increase in the estimated baseline basic budget poverty rate in the range of 15-22 percent (Alaska, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Wisconsin). It is important to note that six of these states (Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Oklahoma, New York) are implementing publicly funded universal pre-K programs that may have significantly reduced baseline basic budget plus early education poverty rates in those states since Census 2000.

Including the cost of early education and child care along with other costs in the baseline basic family budget increases the estimated poverty rate for children in immigrant families by 13.8 percent—from 34 percent to 48 percent. The corresponding increase in the estimated poverty rate for children in native-born families is nearly as large—10.6 percent (18.1 percent when costs for early education and child care are not included versus 28.7 percent when these costs are included).

The U.S. Census Bureau has recognized the usefulness of poverty-related measures that set thresholds at levels different from that of the official measure, publishing results for a wide range of ratios of "income to poverty" thresholds since 1975.[21] The alternative measure that is perhaps used most widely in U.S. policy discussions sets the threshold at 200 percent, double the official threshold.[22] Poverty estimates using the baseline basic budget plus child care and early education costs measure are nearly as high as the 200 percent poverty measure. While the baseline basic budget measure adding in the costs of child care and early education would identify 32.4 percent of all children as poor, 35.7 percent of all children are at 200 percent of the official poverty measure. The parallel numbers for children in immigrant families are 47.9 percent (using the baseline basic budget measure adding in the costs of child care and early education) and 48.3 percent (for 200 percent of poverty). For children in native born families the percentages are 28.7 (baseline budget measure adding in the cost of child care and early education) versus 32.7 (200 percent of poverty).

Although the baseline basic budget plus child care and early education costs poverty rate varies greatly across states, in only seven states are the rates as low as 23-29 percent for children in immigrant families. In 19 states, this "baseline basic budget plus" poverty rate ranges from 30-39 percent; in 17 states, it ranges from 40-49 percent; and in seven states (Arizona, California, Idaho, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, Texas) and the District of Columbia, it ranges from 50-61 percent.

Child poverty rates in prosperous European countries offer an instructive counterpoint to rates in the United States. To compare the economic circumstances of children in the United States and rich European countries, results from the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) approach for other countries are especially relevant. These results indicate that the poverty rates for six countries with near universal maternal/paternal leave and preschool (Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, France, Germany) range from 2.4-10.2 percent. In contrast, the baseline basic budget plus child care and early education costs poverty rate is nearly triple this level or more—at 28.7 percent—for U.S. children in native-born fami-

lies and nearly five times this level or more—at 47.9 percent— for U.S. children in immigrant families.[23] The differences would be still larger if our U.S. measure were expanded to include health care costs, because government-funded national health insurance is available to children in all rich countries other than the U.S.

SUMMARY

This *Research Brief* has presented two new sets of poverty estimates that address serious shortcomings in the official poverty measure. Using procedures that draw upon the family budget approach developed by the Economic Policy Institute, we calculated a new "baseline basic budget poverty" measure that takes into account the costs of housing, food, other necessities, transportation for work, and federal income/payroll taxes. We calculated a second new measure—which might be termed "baseline basic budget poverty plus"—that also takes into account the costs for formal child care and early education. Thus, this latter measure provides a basis for comparison with rich European countries that have government-funded early education programs and job-protected paid maternal or paternal leave allowing parents to remain at home and care for their very young children.

The new measures indicate that poverty is much higher than what is suggested by the official measure. The baseline basic budget poverty rate for children in Census 2000 was 21.3 percent, compared with the official poverty rate of 14.8 percent, and taking into account costs for child care and early education increases the baseline basic budget poverty rate to 32 percent. The latter estimate is three or more times greater than the comparable estimates of 2.4 -10.2 percent for six rich European countries with near universal maternal/paternal leave and preschool. Moreover, these differences would be still larger if the lack of access to health insurance in the United States were also taken into account. (The reader should bear in mind that new estimates presented here are approximate, in light of the various countervailing factors noted above.)

The baseline basic budget poverty rate and baseline basic budget plus rate are much higher for children in both native-born and immigrant families than is the official poverty rate. But the differences are larger for children in immigrant families than they are for children in native-born families. The reason for this gap is that the baseline basic budget poverty rates take into account the local cost of living, and children in immigrant families more often live in states where these costs are comparatively high. Thus, the official poverty rates for children in immigrant and native-born families are 20.7 percent and 13.4 percent, respectively, but these proportions rise to 34.1 percent and 18.1 percent, respectively, for the baseline basic budget measure. These proportions rise to 47.9 percent and 28.7 percent, respectively, for the baseline basic budget measure expanded to include child care and early education costs. According to these results, the official measure—because of its deficiencies—understates poverty by more than one-half for children in both groups, representing an understatement of 15.3 percent for children in native-born families and of 27.2 percent for children in immigrant families.

IMPLICATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POLICY AND PROGRAMS

What are the implications of these results for government policies and for public and private programs? As governments and private organizations seek to reduce child poverty, our results serve as a harsh reminder that the magnitude of the task is much larger than the official poverty measure had suggested previously. Because of its shortcoming, that measure tends to understate economic need, and the understatement is especially large for children in immigrant families. Strategies to address these higher levels of economic need could include the following.

- *First*, the level at which eligibility criteria are set for major public programs could be reviewed regularly for *all* programs to make sure that these criteria allow every economically deprived child and family to qualify for needed benefits and services. This strategy would be in keeping with the trend toward increasing the minimum dollar value of income eligibility criteria for major public programs, often to 200 percent of the official poverty threshold, or higher. In view of the large differences in the price of critical goods and services across the United States, it is important that these reviews include considerations of the local cost of living.

- *Second*, approaches directed especially at the specific circumstances of immigrant families could be developed and expanded, because children in immigrant families experience substantially higher poverty rates than do children in native-born families, and the new poverty measures indicate that this gap is much larger than reflected in the official poverty measure. As indicated in the first *Research Brief* in this series, these approaches could include 1) devoting additional resources to assuring that children in immigrant families have access to high-quality early education; 2) improving educational programs' outreach to immigrant parents; and 3) creating more effective two-generation family literacy programs. In addition, the first *Research Brief* recommended developing educational policies, programs, and curricula that encourage bilingual fluency and literacy (reading and writing). Substantial research in 13 countries including the U.S. indicates that children in immigrant families who identify with and participate in both their parents' origin culture and the national culture of the adopted homeland adjust better than adolescents with other patterns of acculturation; that is, children who are bilingual and bicultural children adapt and integrate most successfully.[24]

- *Third*, the federal government could devote additional resources to developing the data needed to accurately assess economic need among children and families in the United States, reflecting the local cost of living and the full range of costs incurred by families seeking a safe and decent quality of life.

CONCLUSION

The official poverty rate substantially understates economic need among children, particularly children in immigrant families. The improved measures presented in this brief aim to correct deficiencies in the official way that the extent of child poverty is assessed in the United States. This information also underscores the need for public and private programs aimed at reducing child poverty to set eligibility criteria for these programs at appropriate levels, taking into account the local cost of living. Finally, results of our analyses underscore the need for programs and policies to address the specific circumstances of children and parents in immigrant families to assure that they will flourish and contribute to the nation—thus benefiting us all.

About This Series

This series of two research briefs uses new results of analyses of Census 2000 data to examine *children in immigrant or newcomer families*, that is, children with at least one foreign-born parent. These results are important because they help to fill in the large gaps in our knowledge about the burgeoning population of children in newcomer families. The new state-specific findings are particularly noteworthy in this regard. Overall, the series seeks to provide information that is useful to policy makers, program administrators, community organizations, advocates, the general public, and the media in fostering the well-being of children in this population.

The Center for Social and Demographic Analysis (CSDA) of the University at Albany, State University of New York, collaborated with Child Trends on this project. CSDA researchers conducted the analyses on which the series is based and wrote the briefs; Child Trends edited, designed, and disseminated them. Both research briefs and more detailed data on children in newcomer families for the United States and various local areas are available at http://www.albany.edu/csda/children.

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Child Trends: www.childtrends.org
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The Center for Social and Demographic Analysis: www.albany.edu/csda/
The Center for Social and Demographic Analysis has just completed 25 years of existence and supports the efforts of population scientists at the University at Albany to conduct innovative research on such demographic topics as immigration, residential segregation, and health disparities.

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TABLES 1-10

Table 1. Official and Basic Budget Poverty for Children in Immigrant and Native Born Families, for United States, 50 States, & the District of Columbia

	Percent of Children in Official Poverty			**Percent of Children in Baseline Basic Budget Poverty** (based on food, housing, other necessities & transportation)			**Difference Between Official and Baseline Basic Budget Poverty**		
	Immigrant Families	Native Born Families	% Difference Immigrant - Native-Born	Immigrant Families	Native Born Families	% Difference Immigrant - Native-Born	Immigrant Families	Native Born Families	% Difference Immigrant - Native-Born
United States	**20.7**	**13.4**	**7.3**	**34.1**	**18.1**	**15.3**	**-13.4**	**-4.7**	**-8.6**
Alabama	17.9	19.8	-1.9	19.8	20.6	-1.0	-1.9	-0.8	-1.1
Alaska	14.2	9.1	5.1	25.5	21.6	3.2	-11.3	-12.5	1.2
Arizona	27.9	13.2	14.7	41.9	19.1	22.2	-14.0	-5.9	-8.1
Arkansas	29.1	19.7	9.4	31.0	21.4	9.5	-1.9	-1.7	-0.3
California	23.7	12.6	11.0	41.3	20.4	20.3	-17.6	-7.8	-9.8
Colorado	18.8	8.2	10.6	29.8	13.7	15.8	-11.0	-5.5	-5.6
Connecticut	8.8	9.0	-0.3	17.9	15.4	2.2	-9.1	-6.4	-2.8
Delaware	11.4	10.0	1.4	23.8	15.8	6.0	-12.4	-5.8	-6.6
DC	18.1	31.7	-13.7	34.8	45.9	-11.1	-16.7	-14.2	-2.5
Florida	18.2	14.4	3.8	30.4	21.0	9.0	-12.2	-6.6	-5.6
Georgia	14.3	15.2	-1.0	23.5	19.9	3.4	-9.2	-4.7	-4.5
Hawaii	10.9	12.8	-1.9	25.7	28.0	-2.2	-14.8	-15.2	0.5
Idaho	24.2	11.6	12.6	31.9	15.9	15.3	-7.7	-4.3	-3.4
Illinois	14.4	12.3	2.1	25.2	16.8	8.3	-10.8	-4.5	-6.3
Indiana	12.2	10.7	1.5	17.9	13.5	4.0	-5.7	-2.8	-2.8
Iowa	17.4	8.9	8.4	19.9	10.7	9.0	-2.5	-1.8	-0.7
Kansas	18.9	10.1	8.8	24.7	12.4	12.0	-5.8	-2.3	-3.5
Kentucky	12.8	19.4	-6.6	17.1	20.0	-3.6	-4.3	-0.6	-3.6
Louisiana	18.0	24.2	-6.2	23.7	27.0	-3.1	-5.7	-2.8	-2.9
Maine	11.3	11.3	0.0	18.5	17.0	0.0	-7.2	-5.7	-1.5
Maryland	8.3	9.3	-1.0	18.4	14.9	3.0	-10.1	-5.6	-4.4
Massachusetts	14.1	9.7	4.3	26.8	16.0	10.5	-12.7	-6.3	-6.4
Michigan	15.4	11.7	3.7	20.5	15.5	4.9	-5.1	-3.8	-1.3
Minnesota	22.8	7.0	15.8	31.5	10.4	20.9	-8.7	-3.4	-5.3
Mississippi	19.3	24.6	-5.3	20.2	26.1	-5.6	-0.9	-1.5	0.6
Missouri	17.4	13.8	3.6	20.2	15.8	4.3	-2.8	-2.0	-0.9
Montana	18.4	17.2	1.2	24.8	22.3	2.6	-6.4	-5.1	-1.2
Nebraska	16.3	10.0	6.3	20.0	13.2	6.9	-3.7	-3.2	-0.5
Nevada	15.9	10.5	5.4	32.0	18.6	13.2	-16.1	-8.1	-8.0
New Hampshire	8.0	5.9	2.1	15.1	11.9	3.4	-7.1	-6.0	-1.1
New Jersey	11.3	9.2	2.0	24.0	16.7	7.1	-12.7	-7.5	-5.3
New Mexico	34.1	19.6	14.5	42.5	25.0	17.4	-8.4	-5.4	-3.0
New York	21.7	16.4	5.4	39.1	24.3	14.1	-17.4	-7.9	-9.5
North Carolina	20.1	14.0	6.1	26.0	17.6	8.1	-5.9	-3.6	-2.3
North Dakota	14.1	12.5	1.6	12.7	12.9	-0.1	1.4	-0.4	1.8
Ohio	12.1	12.9	-0.8	15.7	16.0	0.0	-3.6	-3.1	-0.5
Oklahoma	20.5	17.9	2.6	25.5	19.6	4.9	-5.0	-1.7	-3.3
Oregon	21.4	11.0	10.3	33.1	16.6	16.3	-11.7	-5.6	-6.1
Pennsylvania	14.2	12.8	1.4	22.6	17.2	5.3	-8.4	-4.4	-4.0
Rhode Island	24.3	12.5	11.8	32.9	19.2	13.2	-8.6	-6.7	-1.9
South Carolina	15.7	16.7	-1.0	19.5	19.7	0.0	-3.8	-3.0	-0.8
South Dakota	19.4	14.0	5.4	20.9	16.7	3.9	-1.5	-2.7	1.1
Tennessee	17.7	16.1	1.6	23.3	19.0	4.1	-5.6	-2.9	-2.7
Texas	28.8	15.0	13.8	40.4	20.2	19.8	-11.6	-5.2	-6.3
Utah	17.6	8.3	9.2	29.8	14.0	15.5	-12.2	-5.7	-6.4
Vermont	8.1	9.1	-1.0	15.4	15.9	-0.3	-7.3	-6.8	-0.5
Virginia	9.6	11.0	-1.3	19.3	15.7	3.5	-9.7	-4.7	-5.0
Washington	21.3	9.6	11.7	32.1	15.2	16.7	-10.8	-5.6	-5.3
West Virginia	15.6	22.9	-7.3	17.8	22.8	-5.4	-2.2	0.1	-2.3
Wisconsin	17.1	9.3	7.8	25.0	12.0	12.4	-7.9	-2.7	-5.2
Wyoming	21.9	12.0	9.9	22.8	15.1	8.0	-0.9	-3.1	2.2

Calculated from Census 2000 5pct microdata (IPUMS) by Donald J. Hernandez, Nancy A. Denton, and Suzanne E. Macartney, Center for Social and Demographic Analysis, University at Albany, State University of New York with funding from The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.

Table 2. Official and Basic Budget Poverty for Children in Immigrant and Native Born Families, for United States, 50 States, & the District of Columbia

	Percent of Children in Baseline Basic Budget Poverty (based on food, housing, other necessities & transportation			**Percent of Children in Budget Poverty plus Child Care** (based on food, housing, other necessities, transportation, child care)			**Difference Between Official and Basic Budget Poverty plus Child Care**		
	Immigrant Families	Native Born Families	% Difference Immigrant - Native-Born	Immigrant Families	Native Born Families	% Difference Immigrant - Native-Born	Immigrant Families	Native Born Families	% Difference Immigrant - Native-Born
United States	**34.1**	**18.1**	**15.3**	**47.9**	**28.7**	**19.1**	**-13.8**	**-10.6**	**-3.2**
Alabama	19.8	20.6	-1.0	33.2	31.0	2.2	-13.5	-10.4	-3.0
Alaska	25.5	21.6	3.2	47.5	36.2	11.3	-22.0	-14.6	-7.4
Arizona	41.9	19.1	22.2	56.9	29.3	27.6	-15.0	-10.2	-4.7
Arkansas	31.0	21.4	9.5	42.4	31.5	10.9	-11.4	-10.2	-1.2
California	41.3	20.4	20.3	55.5	30.5	24.9	-14.2	-10.2	-4.0
Colorado	29.8	13.7	15.8	47.3	24.4	22.9	-17.4	-10.8	-6.7
Connecticut	17.9	15.4	2.2	30.2	24.4	5.8	-12.3	-9.1	-3.2
Delaware	23.8	15.8	6.0	37.3	25.2	12.2	-13.5	-9.4	-4.1
DC	34.8	45.9	-11.1	49.5	59.5	-10.1	-14.6	-13.6	-1.0
Florida	30.4	21.0	9.0	40.8	29.9	10.9	-10.4	-8.9	-1.5
Georgia	23.5	19.9	3.4	39.0	30.6	8.3	-15.4	-10.7	-4.7
Hawaii	25.7	28.0	-2.2	36.6	38.4	-1.8	-10.9	-10.4	-0.6
Idaho	31.9	15.9	15.3	53.1	30.6	22.5	-21.2	-14.7	-6.5
Illinois	25.2	16.8	8.3	40.1	26.5	13.6	-14.9	-9.7	-5.2
Indiana	17.9	13.5	4.0	29.8	23.9	5.9	-12.0	-10.4	-1.6
Iowa	19.9	10.7	9.0	40.7	22.3	18.4	-20.8	-11.6	-9.2
Kansas	24.7	12.4	12.0	40.5	21.4	19.1	-15.8	-9.1	-6.7
Kentucky	17.1	20.0	-3.6	29.9	31.1	-1.3	-12.8	-11.1	-1.7
Louisiana	23.7	27.0	-3.1	35.8	36.8	-1.0	-12.1	-9.8	-2.3
Maine	18.5	17.0	0.0	25.4	25.3	0.1	-6.9	-8.4	1.5
Maryland	18.4	14.9	3.0	28.2	23.5	4.7	-9.9	-8.6	-1.3
Massachusetts	26.8	16.0	10.5	41.5	27.8	13.7	-14.7	-11.8	-2.9
Michigan	20.5	15.5	4.9	29.6	23.7	5.8	-9.0	-8.2	-0.8
Minnesota	31.5	10.4	20.9	51.8	23.7	28.2	-20.3	-13.3	-7.0
Mississippi	20.2	26.1	-5.6	32.0	36.1	-4.2	-11.8	-10.1	-1.7
Missouri	20.2	15.8	4.3	33.0	26.6	6.4	-12.8	-10.8	-1.9
Montana	24.8	22.3	2.6	41.7	35.9	5.8	-16.9	-13.5	-3.4
Nebraska	20.0	13.2	6.9	35.5	21.8	13.7	-15.4	-8.5	-6.9
Nevada	32.0	18.6	13.2	46.7	28.5	18.2	-14.6	-9.9	-4.8
New Hampshire	15.1	11.9	3.4	28.1	23.1	5.0	-13.0	-11.1	-1.9
New Jersey	24.0	16.7	7.1	32.8	22.9	9.9	-8.8	-6.2	-2.6
New Mexico	42.5	25.0	17.4	61.0	38.7	22.3	-18.5	-13.7	-4.8
New York	39.1	24.3	14.1	52.3	36.4	15.9	-13.2	-12.0	-1.1
North Carolina	26.0	17.6	8.1	42.2	27.7	14.5	-16.2	-10.1	-6.1
North Dakota	12.7	12.9	-0.1	24.9	23.5	1.4	-12.2	-10.6	-1.6
Ohio	15.7	16.0	0.0	28.1	30.1	-2.0	-12.3	-14.1	1.8
Oklahoma	25.5	19.6	4.9	42.1	31.2	10.9	-16.7	-11.7	-5.0
Oregon	33.1	16.6	16.3	48.8	27.9	20.9	-15.7	-11.3	-4.4
Pennsylvania	22.6	17.2	5.3	33.9	29.1	4.9	-11.4	-11.9	0.5
Rhode Island	32.9	19.2	13.2	48.8	30.6	18.2	-15.9	-11.4	-4.5
South Carolina	19.5	19.7	0.0	33.9	29.9	4.0	-14.4	-10.2	-4.2
South Dakota	20.9	16.7	3.9	33.0	25.6	7.4	-12.1	-9.0	-3.1
Tennessee	23.3	19.0	4.1	35.4	29.5	5.9	-12.1	-10.5	-1.6
Texas	40.4	20.2	19.8	55.8	29.9	25.9	-15.5	-9.7	-5.8
Utah	29.8	14.0	15.5	46.3	25.8	20.5	-16.5	-11.8	-4.7
Vermont	15.4	15.9	-0.3	22.7	24.8	-2.1	-7.3	-9.0	1.7
Virginia	19.3	15.7	3.5	30.5	25.5	5.0	-11.2	-9.8	-1.4
Washington	32.1	15.2	16.7	47.2	28.0	19.2	-15.1	-12.8	-2.3
West Virginia	17.8	22.8	-5.4	29.4	35.5	-6.2	-11.6	-12.7	1.2
Wisconsin	25.0	12.0	12.4	46.3	22.8	23.5	-21.4	-10.8	-10.6
Wyoming	22.8	15.1	8.0	33.5	24.0	9.5	-10.7	-8.9	-1.8

Calculated from Census 2000 5pct microdata (IPUMS) by Donald J. Hernandez, Nancy A. Denton, and Suzanne E. Macartney, Center for Social and Demographic Analysis, University at Albany, State University of New York with funding from The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.

Table 3. Baseline Basic Budget Poverty Thresholds[1] and Baseline Poverty plus Child Care Thresholds, for United States, 50 States, & the District of Columbia

	Baseline basic budget poverty threshold[2] (families with one parent, two children)	**Baseline basic budget poverty threshold**[2] (families with two parents, two children)	**Baseline basic budget threshold**[2] plus child care (families with one parent, two children)	**Baseline basic budget threshold**[2] plus child care (families with two parents, two children)
United States	**$22,831**	**$26,046**	**$30,080**	**$34,095**
Alabama	$19,214	$22,588	$25,425	$29,280
Alaska	$25,891	$29,558	$37,685	$42,042
Arizona	$23,066	$26,103	$29,170	$33,321
Arkansas	$18,824	$22,543	$24,222	$28,307
California	$25,854	$29,183	$34,946	$38,953
Colorado	$23,414	$26,552	$32,831	$37,242
Connecticut	$24,992	$28,777	$34,823	$39,619
Delaware	$23,484	$26,624	$31,254	$35,285
DC	$26,630	$29,746	$40,723	$44,881
Florida	$23,389	$26,482	$28,948	$33,015
Georgia	$22,865	$26,086	$29,490	$33,458
Hawaii	$29,774	$31,900	$36,968	$41,139
Idaho	$20,300	$23,899	$27,708	$32,107
Illinois	$24,708	$27,672	$32,311	$36,161
Indiana	$20,751	$24,054	$28,030	$32,114
Iowa	$19,454	$23,384	$25,421	$31,219
Kansas	$20,074	$23,559	$25,911	$30,469
Kentucky	$18,817	$22,491	$25,976	$29,961
Louisiana	$19,820	$22,992	$26,418	$29,461
Maine	$21,768	$25,781	$25,715	$30,297
Maryland	$24,848	$27,534	$32,114	$36,127
Massachusetts	$26,702	$30,373	$37,756	$43,154
Michigan	$22,127	$25,189	$28,123	$32,130
Minnesota	$22,948	$26,144	$32,123	$36,596
Mississippi	$18,930	$22,521	$24,333	$28,214
Missouri	$20,074	$23,321	$27,248	$30,141
Montana	$20,283	$24,145	$27,758	$31,770
Nebraska	$20,636	$23,788	$25,501	$28,017
Nevada	$24,287	$27,560	$30,728	$36,059
New Hampshire	$24,486	$28,422	$33,278	$37,847
New Jersey	$27,422	$30,707	$33,681	$38,722
New Mexico	$21,719	$24,202	$28,446	$32,355
New York	$27,388	$30,761	$37,300	$41,382
North Carolina	$20,714	$24,321	$27,203	$31,423
North Dakota	$16,582	$20,787	$23,353	$27,752
Ohio	$21,066	$24,318	$31,820	$35,679
Oklahoma	$18,951	$22,728	$24,346	$28,225
Oregon	$22,194	$25,793	$28,987	$33,628
Pennsylvania	$22,403	$24,944	$30,440	$34,455
Rhode Island	$24,023	$27,849	$34,003	$39,280
South Carolina	$20,175	$23,716	$26,190	$30,208
South Dakota	$19,827	$23,679	$24,613	$28,934
Tennessee	$20,403	$23,254	$27,465	$30,192
Texas	$22,351	$25,441	$29,020	$32,818
Utah	$23,085	$25,971	$28,846	$33,835
Vermont	$22,887	$26,148	$29,127	$32,677
Virginia	$22,437	$26,441	$29,708	$34,175
Washington	$23,289	$26,942	$31,630	$37,122
West Virginia	$18,427	$21,783	$26,202	$29,810
Wisconsin	$21,301	$24,326	$29,369	$33,577
Wyoming	$19,862	$23,798	$23,829	$28,257

[1] In 2006 dollars

[2]Baseline basic budget poverty is based on the cost of food, housing, other necessities and transportation for work.

Calculated from Census 2000 5pct microdata (IPUMS) by Donald J. Hernandez, Nancy A. Denton, and Suzanne E. Macartney, Center for Social and Demographic Analysis, University at Albany, State University of New York with funding from The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.

Table 4. Children in Immigrant and Native-Born Families, for United States, 50 States, and the District of Columbia

	Total Population 0-17[a]		Children in Immigrant Families			Children in Native-Born Families		
	Number of Children	Percent of Children	Number	Percent distribution across states	Percent of state	Number	Percent distribution across states	Percent of state
United States	**68,452,050**	**100.0**	**13,363,223**	**100.0**	**19.5**	**55,088,827**	**100.0**	**80.5**
Alabama	1,059,567	1.6	38,226	0.3	3.6	1,021,341	1.9	96.4
Alaska	180,125	0.3	20,727	0.2	11.5	159,398	0.3	88.5
Arizona	1,282,413	1.9	339,454	2.5	26.5	942,959	1.7	73.5
Arkansas	634,805	0.9	34,761	0.3	5.5	600,044	1.1	94.5
California	8,644,760	12.6	4,137,946	31.0	47.9	4,506,814	8.2	52.1
Colorado	1,053,066	1.5	169,318	1.3	16.1	883,748	1.6	83.9
Connecticut	807,231	1.2	135,875	1.0	16.8	671,356	1.2	83.2
Delaware	184,376	0.3	17,414	0.1	9.4	166,962	0.3	90.6
DC	100,976	0.2	18,572	0.1	18.4	82,404	0.2	81.6
Florida	3,425,027	5.0	937,762	7.0	27.4	2,487,265	4.5	72.6
Georgia	2,029,517	3.0	227,287	1.7	11.2	1,802,230	3.3	88.8
Hawaii	276,755	0.4	79,298	0.6	28.7	197,457	0.4	71.4
Idaho	355,165	0.5	36,876	0.3	10.4	318,289	0.6	89.6
Illinois	3,078,544	4.5	650,599	4.9	21.1	2,427,945	4.4	78.9
Indiana	1,506,136	2.2	78,352	0.6	5.2	1,427,784	2.6	94.8
Iowa	706,701	1.0	40,748	0.3	5.8	665,953	1.2	94.2
Kansas	682,441	1.0	66,736	0.5	9.8	615,705	1.1	90.2
Kentucky	949,236	1.4	32,093	0.2	3.4	917,143	1.7	96.6
Louisiana	1,133,645	1.7	53,152	0.4	4.7	1,080,493	2.0	95.3
Maine	291,129	0.4	14,626	0.1	5.0	276,503	0.5	95.0
Maryland	1,276,869	1.9	198,648	1.5	15.6	1,078,221	2.0	84.4
Massachusetts	1,444,774	2.1	284,867	2.1	19.7	1,159,907	2.1	80.3
Michigan	2,475,368	3.6	211,133	1.6	8.5	2,264,235	4.1	91.5
Minnesota	1,246,090	1.8	121,165	0.9	9.7	1,124,925	2.0	90.3
Mississippi	718,185	1.1	16,529	0.1	2.3	701,656	1.3	97.7
Missouri	1,362,517	2.0	64,457	0.5	4.7	1,298,060	2.4	95.3
Montana	222,459	0.3	7,837	0.1	3.5	214,622	0.4	96.5
Nebraska	435,675	0.6	35,171	0.3	8.1	400,504	0.7	91.9
Nevada	483,070	0.7	145,523	1.1	30.1	337,547	0.6	69.9
New Hampshire	300,149	0.4	20,925	0.2	7.0	279,224	0.5	93.0
New Jersey	1,994,372	2.9	552,174	4.1	27.7	1,442,198	2.6	72.3
New Mexico	480,188	0.7	86,223	0.7	18.0	393,965	0.7	82.0
New York	4,413,030	6.5	1,352,899	10.1	30.7	3,060,131	5.6	69.3
North Carolina	1,845,074	2.7	172,504	1.3	9.3	1,672,570	3.0	90.7
North Dakota	155,979	0.2	6,537	0.1	4.2	149,442	0.3	95.8
Ohio	2,772,045	4.1	128,726	1.0	4.6	2,643,319	4.8	95.4
Oklahoma	836,565	1.2	59,586	0.5	7.1	776,979	1.4	92.9
Oregon	806,846	1.2	137,982	1.0	17.1	668,864	1.2	82.9
Pennsylvania	2,793,771	4.1	191,380	1.4	6.9	2,602,391	4.7	93.2
Rhode Island	238,129	0.4	52,133	0.4	21.9	185,996	0.3	78.1
South Carolina	941,761	1.4	46,649	0.4	5.0	895,112	1.6	95.1
South Dakota	193,753	0.3	7,408	0.1	3.8	186,345	0.3	96.2
Tennessee	1,321,356	1.9	64,340	0.5	4.9	1,257,016	2.3	95.1
Texas	5,546,078	8.1	1,563,880	11.7	28.2	3,982,198	7.2	71.8
Utah	692,176	1.0	83,727	0.6	12.1	608,449	1.1	87.9
Vermont	144,369	0.2	9,834	0.1	6.8	134,535	0.2	93.2
Virginia	1,650,168	2.4	223,128	1.7	13.5	1,427,040	2.6	86.5
Washington	1,448,651	2.1	280,640	2.1	19.4	1,168,011	2.1	80.6
West Virginia	388,031	0.6	8,597	0.1	2.2	379,434	0.7	97.8
Wisconsin	1,320,598	1.9	93,075	0.7	7.0	1,227,523	2.2	93.0
Wyoming	122,339	0.2	5,724	0.0	4.7	116,615	0.2	95.3

[a]Tables include only children living with at least one parent, and children of immigrants are identified based only on parents in the home.

Calculated from Census 2000 5pct microdata (IPUMS) by Donald J. Hernandez, Nancy A. Denton, and Suzanne E. Macartney, Center for Social and Demographic Analysis, University at Albany, State University of New York with funding from The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.

Table 5. Family Composition for Children in Immigrant and Native Born Families, for United States, 50 States, and the District of Columbia

	Percent of children in two-parent families			Percent of children in mother-only families			Percent of children in father-only families		
	Immigrant Families	Native Born Families	% Difference Immigrant - Native-Born	Immigrant Families	Native Born Families	% Difference Immigrant - Native-Born	Immigrant Families	Native Born Families	% Difference Immigrant - Native-Born
United States	**84.4**	**74.4**	**10.0**	**12.6**	**21.6**	**-9.0**	**3.0**	**4.0**	**-1.0**
Alabama	87.6	70.7	16.9	9.1	25.4	-16.3	3.3	3.9	-0.6
Alaska	87.2	78.3	8.9	10.2	16.7	-6.5	2.6	5.0	-2.4
Arizona	84.6	74.0	10.6	12.6	20.9	-8.3	2.8	5.1	-2.3
Arkansas	85.2	73.3	11.9	10.3	22.9	-12.6	4.5	3.7	0.8
California	84.4	70.9	13.5	12.5	23.9	-11.4	3.1	5.2	-2.1
Colorado	87.1	78.1	9.0	10.3	17.6	-7.3	2.6	4.2	-1.6
Connecticut	85.4	77.0	8.4	11.6	19.9	-8.3	3.0	3.1	0.0
Delaware	83.2	73.8	9.4	11.5	22.5	-11.0	5.3	3.6	1.7
DC	75.9	37.9	38.0	20.1	56.5	-36.4	4.0	5.6	-1.6
Florida	80.6	70.5	10.1	16.2	25.1	-8.9	3.2	4.4	-1.3
Georgia	86.4	70.6	15.8	10.1	25.6	-15.5	3.5	3.8	-0.3
Hawaii	84.8	74.1	10.7	11.7	20.7	-9.0	3.5	5.2	-1.8
Idaho	92.3	82.9	9.4	5.9	13.2	-7.3	1.8	3.9	-2.1
Illinois	88.5	73.8	14.7	8.9	22.4	-13.5	2.6	3.7	-1.2
Indiana	90.3	77.9	12.4	6.8	18.5	-11.7	2.9	3.6	-0.7
Iowa	87.8	83.0	4.8	9.3	13.9	-4.6	2.9	3.1	-0.2
Kansas	89.2	79.1	10.1	7.9	16.6	-8.7	2.9	4.3	-1.4
Kentucky	90.0	76.3	13.7	7.8	20.0	-12.2	2.2	3.7	-1.5
Louisiana	86.9	66.5	20.4	10.7	29.2	-18.5	2.4	4.4	-2.0
Maine	88.5	80.4	8.1	8.9	16.0	-7.1	2.7	3.7	-1.0
Maryland	85.8	72.4	13.4	11.6	23.6	-12.0	2.6	4.0	-1.4
Massachusetts	80.9	77.1	3.8	16.5	20.2	-3.7	2.7	2.7	-0.1
Michigan	89.3	74.8	14.5	8.3	21.2	-12.9	2.5	4.0	-1.6
Minnesota	84.6	82.7	1.9	13.0	14.2	-1.2	2.4	3.1	-0.7
Mississippi	87.4	65.3	22.1	10.7	30.4	-19.7	1.9	4.3	-2.4
Missouri	88.7	75.6	13.1	9.4	20.6	-11.2	2.0	3.8	-1.9
Montana	91.9	79.5	12.4	4.8	16.3	-11.5	3.2	4.2	-0.9
Nebraska	88.3	80.2	8.1	9.0	16.4	-7.4	2.7	3.4	-0.7
Nevada	85.0	72.2	12.8	11.6	21.7	-10.1	3.5	6.1	-2.7
New Hamp-shire	90.1	82.1	8.0	8.2	14.0	-5.8	1.6	3.9	-2.3
New Jersey	85.3	77.2	8.1	11.8	19.6	-7.8	2.9	3.2	-0.3
New Mexico	84.9	71.8	13.1	12.4	23.2	-10.8	2.7	5.1	-2.4
New York	77.0	71.6	5.4	19.6	24.6	-5.0	3.5	3.7	-0.3
North Carolina	86.9	73.1	13.8	9.6	23.0	-13.4	3.5	3.9	-0.3
North Dakota	90.1	83.5	6.6	9.9	13.0	-3.1	0.1	3.6	-3.5
Ohio	89.2	75.6	13.6	8.4	20.6	-12.2	2.4	3.8	-1.4
Oklahoma	85.7	74.9	10.8	10.2	20.6	-10.4	4.1	4.5	-0.4
Oregon	87.3	78.1	9.2	9.2	17.6	-8.4	3.5	4.3	-0.8
Pennsylvania	86.5	77.1	9.4	11.0	19.4	-8.4	2.5	3.5	-1.0
Rhode Island	75.1	74.0	1.1	22.3	22.7	-0.4	2.6	3.3	-0.7
South Carolina	88.1	69.8	18.3	8.3	26.3	-18.0	3.6	3.9	-0.3
South Dakota	87.4	81.8	5.6	10.2	14.0	-3.8	2.4	4.2	-1.8
Tennessee	88.7	72.7	16.0	8.5	23.3	-14.8	2.8	4.0	-1.2
Texas	86.0	72.6	13.4	11.3	23.3	-12.0	2.7	4.1	-1.3
Utah	88.6	85.4	3.2	9.3	12.1	-2.8	2.1	2.6	-0.5
Vermont	85.8	80.8	5.0	12.6	15.6	-3.0	1.6	3.6	-2.0
Virginia	87.4	74.7	12.7	9.9	21.5	-11.6	2.7	3.8	-1.1
Washington	86.8	77.9	8.9	10.8	17.8	-7.0	2.4	4.3	-1.9
West Virginia	89.0	78.7	10.3	9.4	17.5	-8.1	1.6	3.8	-2.2
Wisconsin	90.0	79.8	10.2	7.2	16.7	-9.5	2.8	3.5	-0.7
Wyoming	86.9	80.6	6.3	8.9	15.3	-6.4	4.2	4.2	0.0

Calculated from Census 2000 5pct microdata (IPUMS) by Donald J. Hernandez, Nancy A. Denton, and Suzanne E. Macartney, Center for Social and Demographic Analysis, University at Albany, State University of New York with funding from The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.

Table 6. Father's Employment for Children in Immigrant and Native Born Families, for United States, 50 States, and the District of Columbia

	Percent of children with father working			Percent of children with father working full-time			Percent of children with father working part-time		
	Immigrant Families	Native Born Families	% Difference Immigrant - Native-Born	Immigrant Families	Native Born Families	% Difference Immigrant - Native-Born	Immigrant Families	Native Born Families	% Difference Immigrant - Native-Born
United States	**81.0**	**74.5**	**6.5**	**61.6**	**63.5**	**-1.9**	**19.3**	**11.0**	**8.3**
Alabama	84.1	69.8	14.3	65.9	59.5	6.4	18.1	10.2	7.9
Alaska	83.7	79.0	4.7	57.0	53.3	3.7	26.7	25.7	1.0
Arizona	81.4	74.7	6.7	62.4	63.0	-0.6	19.0	11.7	7.3
Arkansas	84.4	71.9	12.5	65.0	59.5	5.5	19.3	12.4	6.9
California	80.3	71.6	8.7	58.3	59.2	-0.9	22.0	12.4	9.6
Colorado	83.8	80.0	3.8	63.4	68.9	-5.5	20.3	11.0	9.3
Connecticut	83.5	77.1	6.4	68.5	67.8	0.7	15.0	9.3	5.7
Delaware	83.6	74.8	8.8	65.6	66.4	-0.8	17.9	8.4	9.5
DC	73.1	37.8	35.3	55.8	29.2	26.6	17.3	8.6	8.7
Florida	77.8	70.5	7.4	61.4	60.4	1.0	16.4	10.1	6.3
Georgia	85.2	70.6	14.7	67.2	61.5	5.7	18.0	9.1	8.9
Hawaii	82.1	73.4	8.6	65.2	59.3	5.9	16.9	14.1	2.8
Idaho	89.2	84.8	4.4	63.0	68.7	-5.7	26.2	16.0	10.2
Illinois	85.6	73.9	11.6	66.3	63.5	2.8	19.3	10.5	8.8
Indiana	88.8	78.8	9.9	72.0	68.0	4.0	16.7	10.9	5.8
Iowa	84.4	83.4	1.1	67.2	73.0	-5.8	17.3	10.4	6.9
Kansas	85.2	80.9	4.3	67.4	70.8	-3.4	17.9	10.1	7.8
Kentucky	85.7	72.9	12.9	72.0	60.3	11.7	13.7	12.6	1.1
Louisiana	84.1	64.8	19.3	67.5	52.2	15.3	16.7	12.6	4.1
Maine	83.8	79.8	4.0	66.3	67.4	-1.1	17.5	12.4	5.1
Maryland	84.7	73.6	11.1	70.0	65.5	4.5	14.7	8.1	6.6
Massachu-setts	76.9	76.6	0.3	61.7	67.9	-6.2	15.2	8.8	6.4
Michigan	85.2	75.2	10.0	66.3	64.2	2.1	18.9	11.0	7.9
Minnesota	76.6	83.8	-7.2	58.4	72.6	-14.2	18.2	11.2	7.0
Mississippi	79.9	63.7	16.2	63.4	51.8	11.6	16.5	11.8	4.7
Missouri	84.0	75.7	8.3	66.7	64.9	1.8	17.3	10.8	6.5
Montana	82.1	79.4	2.7	60.9	61.2	-0.3	21.2	18.2	3.0
Nebraska	85.4	81.1	4.2	65.8	71.8	-6.0	19.6	9.3	10.3
Nevada	83.0	75.0	8.0	64.1	62.1	2.0	18.9	12.9	6.0
New Hamp-shire	87.9	83.1	4.8	77.1	74.3	2.8	10.8	8.9	1.9
New Jersey	83.2	77.1	6.2	67.7	67.6	0.1	15.5	9.5	6.0
New Mexico	80.8	70.8	10.0	56.9	57.2	-0.3	23.9	13.6	10.3
New York	72.8	70.4	2.4	55.8	59.9	-4.1	17.0	10.4	6.6
North Carolina	84.4	73.3	11.1	65.8	63.5	2.3	18.7	9.8	8.9
North Dakota	86.7	84.5	2.2	70.0	69.8	0.2	16.7	14.7	2.0
Ohio	86.6	75.7	10.9	72.8	65.1	7.7	13.8	10.6	3.2
Oklahoma	85.3	75.2	10.1	69.8	62.8	7.0	15.5	12.4	3.1
Oregon	85.4	79.0	6.3	62.4	64.3	-1.9	22.9	14.8	8.1
Pennsylvania	82.1	76.7	5.4	65.4	66.3	-0.9	16.7	10.4	6.3
Rhode Island	72.0	73.5	-1.6	55.6	63.4	-7.8	16.3	10.2	6.1
South Caro-lina	85.9	69.4	16.5	68.7	59.6	9.1	17.2	9.8	7.4
South Dakota	84.7	81.7	3.0	59.0	69.6	-10.6	25.7	12.1	13.6
Tennessee	86.4	72.3	14.1	69.6	61.2	8.4	16.7	11.0	5.7
Texas	82.5	73.0	9.5	61.6	62.1	-0.5	21.0	10.9	10.1
Utah	85.6	86.0	-0.4	66.4	74.3	-7.9	19.3	11.7	7.6
Vermont	85.3	81.5	3.8	71.3	69.3	2.0	14.0	12.2	1.8
Virginia	86.6	75.4	11.3	71.8	66.7	5.1	14.8	8.7	6.1
Washington	83.1	78.9	4.2	59.5	65.1	-5.6	23.6	13.7	9.9
West Virginia	85.1	73.6	11.5	72.3	57.6	14.7	12.9	16.1	-3.2
Wisconsin	85.4	81.0	4.4	68.4	70.1	-1.7	17.0	10.9	6.1
Wyoming	86.4	82.0	4.4	60.3	67.9	-7.6	26.1	14.1	12.0

Calculated from Census 2000 5pct microdata (IPUMS) by Donald J. Hernandez, Nancy A. Denton, and Suzanne E. Macartney, Center for Social and Demographic Analysis, University at Albany, State University of New York with funding from The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.

Table 7. Mother's Employment for Children in Immigrant and Native Born Families, for United States, 50 States, and the District of Columbia

	Percent of children with mother working			Percent of children with mother working full-time			Percent of children with mother working part-time		
	Immigrant Families	Native Born Families	% Difference Immigrant - Native-Born	Immigrant Families	Native Born Families	% Difference Immigrant - Native-Born	Immigrant Families	Native Born Families	% Difference Immigrant - Native-Born
United States	**59.5**	**72.7**	**-13.2**	**30.9**	**37.4**	**-6.5**	**28.5**	**35.2**	**-6.7**
Alabama	55.2	69.7	-14.5	27.3	38.4	-11.1	27.8	31.3	-3.5
Alaska	66.3	72.9	-6.6	27.2	31.9	-4.7	39.1	41.0	-1.9
Arizona	52.3	69.3	-17.0	25.7	36.8	-11.1	26.6	32.5	-5.9
Arkansas	58.6	72.7	-14.1	34.9	40.0	-5.1	23.7	32.6	-8.9
California	56.3	68.3	-12.0	27.9	33.9	-6.0	28.4	34.4	-6.0
Colorado	60.7	74.7	-14.0	29.9	37.7	-7.8	30.8	37.0	-6.2
Connecticut	69.1	74.4	-5.3	37.6	34.7	2.9	31.6	39.8	-8.2
Delaware	65.5	77.7	-12.3	33.8	43.4	-9.6	31.7	34.4	-2.7
DC	69.2	64.7	4.5	36.1	36.5	-0.4	33.0	28.2	4.8
Florida	67.0	72.7	-5.7	38.8	41.1	-2.3	28.2	31.6	-3.4
Georgia	61.2	72.9	-11.7	32.4	40.7	-8.3	28.8	32.2	-3.4
Hawaii	72.3	72.7	-0.4	44.5	41.6	2.9	27.8	31.0	-3.2
Idaho	60.2	72.5	-12.4	23.1	31.0	-7.9	37.0	41.6	-4.6
Illinois	61.3	73.1	-11.8	34.4	36.6	-2.2	26.9	36.5	-9.6
Indiana	61.3	75.1	-13.8	29.3	38.2	-8.9	32.0	36.8	-4.8
Iowa	65.4	82.3	-16.9	34.8	45.8	-11.0	30.6	36.5	-5.9
Kansas	64.0	77.4	-13.3	32.5	41.3	-8.8	31.6	36.0	-4.4
Kentucky	58.8	69.4	-10.6	27.8	36.6	-8.8	31.0	32.8	-1.8
Louisiana	58.7	68.4	-9.8	30.7	37.3	-6.6	28.0	31.1	-3.1
Maine	70.5	78.0	-7.5	34.4	37.7	-3.3	36.1	40.3	-4.2
Maryland	71.6	76.3	-4.7	42.0	44.2	-2.2	29.6	32.2	-2.6
Massachusetts	70.0	74.4	-4.4	37.7	32.0	5.7	32.3	42.4	-10.1
Michigan	55.9	73.8	-17.9	24.8	34.5	-9.7	31.0	39.3	-8.3
Minnesota	64.7	82.1	-17.3	33.0	41.2	-8.2	31.7	40.8	-9.1
Mississippi	60.6	71.0	-10.4	27.8	39.4	-11.6	32.8	31.6	1.2
Missouri	65.1	75.5	-10.4	35.4	41.4	-6.0	29.7	34.2	-4.5
Montana	62.1	76.9	-14.8	21.2	33.1	-11.9	40.9	43.8	-2.9
Nebraska	65.8	82.0	-16.2	34.7	44.5	-9.8	31.1	37.5	-6.4
Nevada	63.3	71.3	-7.9	37.8	39.4	-1.6	25.5	31.9	-6.4
New Hampshire	73.5	77.2	-3.7	34.0	38.5	-4.5	39.5	38.7	0.8
New Jersey	65.3	69.9	-4.6	37.9	33.3	4.6	27.4	36.6	-9.2
New Mexico	52.1	69.2	-17.1	23.3	35.2	-11.9	28.8	34.0	-5.2
New York	58.8	67.9	-9.2	32.3	32.8	-0.5	26.5	35.1	-8.6
North Carolina	59.4	74.7	-15.3	31.8	41.6	-9.8	27.6	33.1	-5.5
North Dakota	74.7	80.9	-6.2	31.5	43.4	-11.9	43.3	37.5	5.8
Ohio	62.6	73.6	-11.0	31.9	37.0	-5.1	30.7	36.6	-5.9
Oklahoma	61.0	72.2	-11.2	30.7	37.8	-7.1	30.4	34.4	-4.0
Oregon	63.9	72.9	-9.1	27.6	32.3	-4.7	36.2	40.7	-4.5
Pennsylvania	64.9	71.2	-6.4	34.9	35.0	-0.1	30.0	36.2	-6.2
Rhode Island	68.9	73.5	-4.6	35.4	32.0	3.4	33.5	41.5	-8.0
South Carolina	60.8	74.2	-13.4	29.9	42.1	-12.2	30.9	32.2	-1.3
South Dakota	68.8	82.1	-13.2	43.1	45.7	-2.6	25.8	36.3	-10.5
Tennessee	62.0	72.0	-10.1	30.0	39.0	-9.0	32.0	33.1	-1.1
Texas	51.7	71.5	-19.8	25.6	40.1	-14.5	26.1	31.4	-5.3
Utah	63.6	67.8	-4.3	31.8	25.7	6.1	31.8	42.1	-10.3
Vermont	76.1	79.5	-3.5	36.5	39.4	-2.9	39.5	40.1	-0.6
Virginia	66.5	74.6	-8.1	37.8	41.3	-3.5	28.6	33.2	-4.6
Washington	64.4	71.3	-6.9	27.6	31.9	-4.3	36.8	39.4	-2.6
West Virginia	64.8	63.6	1.2	31.0	30.7	0.3	33.8	32.9	0.9
Wisconsin	66.6	80.1	-13.6	34.9	41.0	-6.1	31.7	39.2	-7.5
Wyoming	56.6	76.9	-20.3	23.6	34.7	-11.1	33.0	42.2	-9.2

Calculated from Census 2000 5pct microdata (IPUMS) by Donald J. Hernandez, Nancy A. Denton, and Suzanne E. Macartney, Center for Social and Demographic Analysis, University at Albany, State University of New York with funding from The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.

Table 8. Other Workers in Home and Parent's Earnings for Children in Immigrant and Native Born Families, for United States, 50 States, and the District of Columbia

	Percent of children with 3 or more other adult workers in the home[a]			Fathers earning 200% or less of minimum wage[b]			Mothers earning 200% or less of minimum wage[b]		
	Immigrant Families	Native Born Families	% Difference Immigrant - Native-Born	Immigrant Families	Native Born Families	% Difference Immigrant - Native-Born	Immigrant Families	Native Born Families	% Difference Immigrant - Native-Born
United States	**15.7**	**8.5**	**7.2**	**33.0**	**19.3**	**13.7**	**50.6**	**44.5**	**6.1**
Alabama	8.8	6.0	2.8	31.6	26.0	5.6	52.5	55.8	-3.2
Alaska	13.3	8.9	4.4	24.7	17.5	7.3	46.5	35.5	11.0
Arizona	13.8	9.6	4.2	42.4	20.5	21.9	62.1	44.1	17.9
Arkansas	11.0	6.9	4.1	47.9	32.7	15.2	60.8	59.9	0.9
California	19.0	8.8	10.2	35.6	15.0	20.6	52.3	34.3	18.1
Colorado	16.0	10.0	6.0	32.1	15.9	16.2	52.7	39.8	12.9
Connecticut	12.8	8.2	4.6	16.6	10.3	6.3	31.8	29.9	1.9
Delaware	10.3	9.7	0.6	29.0	15.9	13.0	42.0	36.9	5.1
DC	17.9	6.0	11.9	33.0	22.7	10.3	41.9	34.0	7.9
Florida	13.3	8.4	4.9	34.6	23.8	10.8	52.6	47.4	5.3
Georgia	17.0	8.4	8.6	32.7	21.0	11.7	51.5	47.0	4.5
Hawaii	24.2	13.7	10.5	25.9	20.8	5.1	42.1	34.8	7.4
Idaho	10.6	8.7	1.9	46.9	23.3	23.6	69.1	55.7	13.5
Illinois	20.1	9.4	10.7	26.1	13.9	12.2	50.2	40.5	9.7
Indiana	13.9	8.8	5.1	26.9	17.2	9.7	50.8	49.0	1.8
Iowa	13.0	10.2	2.8	33.0	22.9	10.1	54.6	49.6	5.0
Kansas	15.5	9.1	6.4	36.9	22.2	14.7	62.4	48.8	13.7
Kentucky	8.2	6.8	1.4	30.5	27.7	2.9	53.9	54.8	-0.9
Louisiana	9.1	6.1	3.0	28.9	26.1	2.8	53.4	57.5	-4.1
Maine	11.4	8.2	3.2	23.1	24.2	-1.1	48.5	49.8	-1.3
Maryland	16.8	9.9	6.9	19.3	13.2	6.1	35.9	32.2	3.7
Massachusetts	12.9	9.2	3.7	21.7	10.3	11.4	39.7	30.6	9.2
Michigan	11.4	8.8	2.6	21.3	15.3	6.1	40.9	43.9	-3.1
Minnesota	14.0	11.2	2.8	26.8	14.5	12.3	40.8	37.4	3.5
Mississippi	10.4	6.6	3.8	26.7	30.5	-3.7	47.1	59.3	-12.2
Missouri	9.5	8.9	0.6	29.6	23.9	5.7	49.8	50.6	-0.8
Montana	5.1	7.7	-2.6	35.1	29.2	5.9	57.2	59.5	-2.3
Nebraska	19.5	9.6	9.9	36.0	24.5	11.5	64.5	50.6	13.9
Nevada	18.8	9.8	9.0	32.6	15.6	17.0	53.3	38.5	14.8
New Hampshire	9.6	10.0	-0.4	17.1	13.8	3.3	39.5	38.6	0.9
New Jersey	15.3	8.6	6.7	20.7	9.9	10.8	38.7	29.9	8.8
New Mexico	8.4	8.4	0.0	52.0	29.8	22.2	68.3	54.7	13.6
New York	13.3	7.3	6.0	30.1	16.0	14.1	40.1	37.0	3.1
North Carolina	14.8	6.7	8.1	40.0	23.4	16.5	58.3	48.6	9.7
North Dakota	16.3	9.9	6.4	27.8	29.2	-1.5	61.4	57.4	4.1
Ohio	9.9	8.4	1.5	20.5	17.8	2.7	41.7	46.6	-4.9
Oklahoma	13.3	7.3	6.0	43.2	30.5	12.7	62.6	57.3	5.3
Oregon	16.1	8.1	8.0	35.8	18.0	17.8	55.9	45.6	10.3
Pennsylvania	9.4	8.0	1.4	23.4	18.1	5.4	42.1	44.9	-2.7
Rhode Island	12.5	8.9	3.6	32.1	14.3	17.8	54.8	36.7	18.0
South Carolina	11.1	7.4	3.7	29.1	24.7	4.4	51.2	52.8	-1.6
South Dakota	11.1	10.3	0.8	24.9	31.7	-6.8	54.2	56.6	-2.4
Tennessee	11.8	7.3	4.5	31.9	25.5	6.4	54.2	53.1	1.2
Texas	13.4	8.5	4.9	43.5	23.4	20.1	64.3	47.8	16.5
Utah	21.0	14.2	6.8	31.5	14.3	17.2	59.2	50.0	9.3
Vermont	6.9	7.5	-0.6	19.1	24.0	-4.9	42.6	46.3	-3.7
Virginia	17.7	7.9	9.8	22.0	19.4	2.7	44.9	44.2	0.8
Washington	13.5	7.9	5.6	30.9	14.4	16.5	52.0	39.1	12.9
West Virginia	5.0	4.5	0.5	24.1	33.4	-9.2	49.9	60.2	-10.4
Wisconsin	15.1	10.5	4.6	31.0	16.1	14.9	54.2	43.9	10.2
Wyoming	17.3	8.9	8.4	33.4	25.4	8.0	58.4	58.6	-0.2

[a] Adult workers are age 18 or more, earning $2500 per year or more.

[b] 200% of minimum wage is at or below $10.30 per hour.

Calculated from Census 2000 5pct microdata (IPUMS) by Donald J. Hernandez, Nancy A. Denton, and Suzanne E. Macartney, Center for Social and Demographic Analysis, University at Albany, State University of New York with funding from The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.

Table 9. Parental Employment for Children in Immigrant and Native Born Families, for United States, 50 States, and the District of Columbia

	Among children Officially Poor, percent with at least one working parent			Among children *not Officially Poor, percent with at least one working parent*		
	Immigrant Families	Native Born Families	% Difference Immigrant - Native-Born	Immigrant Families	Native Born Families	% Difference Immigrant - Native-Born
United States	**75.1**	**68.4**	**6.7**	**97.5**	**97.9**	**-0.5**
Alabama	81.2	66.1	15.1	96.8	97.4	-0.7
Alaska	--	75.4	--	97.5	97.5	0.0
Arizona	81.5	69.1	12.4	97.5	97.6	-0.1
Arkansas	82.3	75.6	6.7	98.0	97.4	0.5
California	74.7	60.9	13.7	96.7	96.7	0.0
Colorado	78.6	75.6	3.1	98.1	98.6	-0.5
Connecticut	74.1	64.6	9.6	98.6	98.5	0.2
Delaware	--	73.9	--	97.8	98.3	-0.4
District of Columbia	--	43.1	--	97.0	91.4	5.6
Florida	74.9	69.7	5.3	97.9	97.5	0.3
Georgia	79.6	70.0	9.6	97.9	97.8	0.0
Hawaii	74.3	66.1	8.2	97.3	96.4	0.9
Idaho	89.4	84.6	4.8	98.8	99.1	-0.3
Illinois	77.8	65.6	12.2	97.9	97.8	0.1
Indiana	83.2	74.3	8.9	98.7	98.7	0.0
Iowa	77.0	80.0	-2.9	97.9	99.2	-1.3
Kansas	79.1	80.1	-1.1	98.5	98.9	-0.4
Kentucky	75.2	66.5	8.7	97.8	97.6	0.2
Louisiana	74.7	67.0	7.7	98.3	97.0	1.4
Maine	--	73.0	--	99.1	98.9	0.2
Maryland	76.1	66.6	9.6	98.8	98.0	0.8
Massachusetts	63.1	55.5	7.7	97.6	98.1	-0.5
Michigan	70.3	71.8	-1.5	97.8	98.1	-0.3
Minnesota	63.0	78.9	-16.0	97.5	99.2	-1.6
Mississippi	--	66.4	--	97.6	96.9	0.7
Missouri	72.9	73.2	-0.3	98.9	98.4	0.5
Montana	--	81.7	--	96.1	98.9	-2.9
Nebraska	82.3	80.2	2.1	96.9	99.1	-2.1
Nevada	84.4	74.6	9.8	97.7	97.8	-0.1
New Hampshire	--	67.4	--	98.3	99.1	-0.8
New Jersey	72.4	61.7	10.8	98.1	97.9	0.1
New Mexico	84.3	70.1	14.2	96.8	96.9	-0.1
New York	63.5	54.7	8.8	96.7	97.1	-0.4
North Carolina	80.3	71.2	9.1	98.4	98.2	0.2
North Dakota	--	80.2	--	100.0	99.3	0.7
Ohio	71.2	70.3	0.9	98.7	98.4	0.3
Oklahoma	83.7	77.5	6.2	98.6	98.1	0.5
Oregon	83.2	75.3	7.9	98.3	98.5	-0.2
Pennsylvania	68.4	67.3	1.1	98.2	98.2	0.0
Rhode Island	57.5	50.7	6.8	99.0	97.7	1.3
South Carolina	72.5	69.8	2.7	98.0	97.5	0.5
South Dakota	--	79.9	--	100.0	99.1	0.9
Tennessee	82.2	69.8	12.4	98.1	97.8	0.3
Texas	81.1	71.1	10.0	97.8	97.9	0.0
Utah	81.8	81.9	0.0	98.1	98.9	-0.9
Vermont	--	72.0	--	99.4	99.0	0.4
Virginia	78.6	71.6	7.0	98.6	98.2	0.4
Washington	77.7	70.3	7.4	98.3	98.4	0.0
West Virginia	--	67.4	--	98.3	96.7	1.6
Wisconsin	74.0	77.3	-3.3	98.7	99.0	-0.3
Wyoming	--	85.8	--	100.0	98.8	1.2

"--" Indicates sample size is too small to produce statistically reliable estimates.

Calculated from Census 2000 5pct microdata (IPUMS) by Donald J. Hernandez, Nancy A. Denton, and Suzanne E. Macartney, Center for Social and Demographic Analysis, University at Albany, State University of New York with funding from The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.

Table 10. Parental Employment for Children in Immigrant and Native Born Families, for United States, 50 States, and the District of Columbia

	Among children Basic Budget Poor[a] percent with at least one working parent			Among children *notBasic Budget Poor*[a] *percent with at least one working parent*		
	Immigrant Families	Native Born Families	% Difference Immigrant - Native-Born	Immigrant Families	Native Born Families	% Difference Immigrant - Native-Born
United States	**82.9**	**74.7**	**8.2**	**97.8**	**98.1**	**-0.3**
Alabama	83.1	67.8	15.3	96.7	97.4	-0.7
Alaska	83.9	85.9	-2.0	98.1	98.1	0.0
Arizona	86.5	76.7	9.8	97.6	97.8	-0.2
Arkansas	83.1	77.1	6.1	97.9	97.4	0.5
California	83.0	71.6	11.4	97.1	97.2	-0.1
Colorado	85.2	83.7	1.5	98.3	98.7	-0.5
Connecticut	85.1	76.2	8.9	98.8	98.8	0.0
Delaware	85.6	81.3	4.3	97.7	98.5	-0.7
District of Columbia	85.1	55.5	29.7	96.5	92.6	4.0
Florida	83.3	76.9	6.4	98.0	97.8	0.2
Georgia	85.8	75.1	10.7	98.0	98.0	0.0
Hawaii	87.6	80.0	7.6	97.2	97.2	0.0
Idaho	91.7	88.1	3.6	98.7	99.1	-0.4
Illinois	85.6	71.7	14.0	98.0	98.1	0.0
Indiana	87.3	78.3	9.0	98.8	98.8	0.0
Iowa	81.1	83.2	-2.1	97.5	99.1	-1.7
Kansas	82.8	83.0	-0.2	98.7	99.0	-0.2
Kentucky	80.1	68.0	12.1	97.8	97.4	0.4
Louisiana	79.1	69.4	9.7	98.6	97.0	1.6
Maine	--	80.8	--	99.2	99.0	0.2
Maryland	87.4	75.8	11.5	99.0	98.3	0.7
Massachusetts	77.1	69.2	7.8	98.3	98.5	-0.3
Michigan	76.1	76.9	-0.9	97.9	98.3	-0.3
Minnesota	72.0	84.5	-12.5	97.6	99.2	-1.7
Mississippi	--	67.6	--	97.5	96.8	0.8
Missouri	76.2	75.8	0.4	98.8	98.4	0.5
Montana	--	85.6	--	95.7	98.9	-3.2
Nebraska	82.0	84.8	-2.8	97.7	99.0	-1.3
Nevada	90.9	82.7	8.1	97.8	98.2	-0.5
New Hampshire	--	82.0	--	99.1	99.2	-0.1
New Jersey	84.6	74.8	9.8	98.3	98.4	0.0
New Mexico	86.1	75.0	11.1	97.1	97.0	0.1
New York	76.7	65.9	10.8	97.2	97.7	-0.5
North Carolina	83.7	76.0	7.7	98.5	98.3	0.3
North Dakota	--	81.0	--	100.0	99.2	0.8
Ohio	76.3	74.8	1.5	98.9	98.5	0.4
Oklahoma	86.2	79.3	6.9	98.6	98.0	0.5
Oregon	87.6	81.9	5.6	98.7	98.7	0.0
Pennsylvania	78.3	73.6	4.8	98.4	98.4	0.0
Rhode Island	67.2	63.9	3.3	99.2	98.3	0.9
South Carolina	77.1	73.3	3.8	98.0	97.6	0.4
South Dakota	--	82.5	--	100.0	99.1	0.9
Tennessee	85.3	73.4	11.9	98.2	97.8	0.4
Texas	85.5	76.9	8.7	97.9	98.0	-0.1
Utah	87.8	88.3	-0.5	98.3	99.0	-0.7
Vermont	--	82.5	--	99.4	99.2	0.2
Virginia	88.3	78.5	9.8	98.6	98.3	0.3
Washington	83.9	79.4	4.5	98.5	98.5	0.1
West Virginia	--	67.7	--	98.2	96.5	1.7
Wisconsin	80.6	81.2	-0.6	98.9	99.1	-0.2
Wyoming	--	89.4	--	100.0	98.6	1.4

"--" Indicates sample size is too small to produce statistically reliable estimates.

[a] Basic Budget Poverty is based on the cost of food, housing, other necessities & transportation.

Calculated from Census 2000 5pct microdata (IPUMS) by Donald J. Hernandez, Nancy A. Denton, and Suzanne E. Macartney, Center for Social and Demographic Analysis, University at Albany, State University of New York with funding from The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.