

A KIDS COUNT/PRB Report on

# CENSUS 2000

## The Child Population: First Data from the 2000 Census

*By William P. O'Hare*



The Annie E. Casey Foundation and  
The Population Reference Bureau  
June 2001



## **KIDS COUNT**

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

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Founded in 1929, the Population Reference Bureau is the leader in providing timely, objective information on U.S. and international population trends and their implications. PRB informs policymakers, educators, the media, and concerned citizens working in the public interest around the world through a broad range of activities, including publications, information services, seminars and workshops, and technical support. PRB is a nonprofit, nonadvocacy organization. Our efforts are supported by government contracts, foundation grants, individual and corporate contributions, and the sale of publications.

## **KIDS COUNT/PRB Reports on Census 2000**

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

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

For more information or for a pdf version of this report, visit the Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT Web site at [www.kidscount.org](http://www.kidscount.org) or PRB's Ameristat Web site at [www.ameristat.org](http://www.ameristat.org).

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## **Executive Summary**

This report provides an overview of American children based on the first data released from the 2000 Census. The detailed changes reported here will help readers understand some of the key demographic shifts in the 1990s. The report is intended to supplement a series of briefs the Census Bureau is publishing based on the first results from the 2000 Census, which cover a variety of other groups and issues.<sup>1</sup>

Results of the 2000 Census underscore several key points regarding children:

- At 72.3 million in 2000, the number of children recorded in the 2000 Census was the largest in our country's history—even larger than during the height of the post-World War II baby boom.
- There was a substantial increase in the number of children during the 1990s, as the under-18 population grew 8.7 million over the past decade. In the 20th century, the 1950s was the only decade that saw a bigger numerical increase than the 1990s.
- Minority children accounted for 98 percent of the growth in the child population during the 1990s. Only 200,000 of the 8.7 million children added to the population between 1990 and 2000 were non-Hispanic white children.
- State-level changes in the number of children ranged from a 72 percent increase in Nevada to a 9 percent decrease in West Virginia. Besides West Virginia, four other states and the District of Columbia also saw a decrease in the number of children over the decade.

- Racial diversity among children is increasing at a fast pace. Minority children (that is, any group other than non-Hispanic white) accounted for 39 percent of the population under 18 in 2000, compared with 31 percent in 1990.
- Racial and Hispanic minorities account for a significantly larger share of children than of adults. In 2000, about 39 percent of children were minorities, compared with 28 percent of adults.

## Introduction

The Census Bureau released the first detailed data from the 2000 Census in March 2001. These data, widely known as the Public Law 94-171 or redistricting data files, provide our first glimpse of children from the 2000 Census. The number of children are not directly reported in these files, but data on the number of children under age 18 can be derived by subtracting the voting age population (ages 18 and over) from the total population. Data are available on the number of children for geographic areas down to the block level, along with detailed data on race and Hispanic origin status. The raw data analyzed here are available for all states, large cities, counties, and congressional districts on the KIDS COUNT website ([www.kidscount.org](http://www.kidscount.org)). This is part of the ongoing effort of the KIDS COUNT program to provide easily accessible statistical information on children. Additional 2000 Census data on children will be posted to the KIDS COUNT website as they become available.

In the 1990 Census, the undercount of children was an important issue, in part, because children were missed at twice the rate of adults.<sup>2</sup> While preliminary data from the Census Bureau indicate that more than one million children were missed in the 2000 Census, the Bureau decided not to make adjustments for this undercount in the data released in March 2001.<sup>3</sup> This decision was based largely on inconsistencies within different datasets that led the Census Bureau staff to question the reliability of their undercount calculations. The Bureau indicated that it might make such adjustments in the fall of 2001, if further analysis supports such a decision. Therefore, it is important to recognize that the data examined here do not contain adjustments for children missed in the census.

This report begins with a look at changes in the number of children during the 1990s relative to changes over the past century. Next, state-level changes in the size of the child population are examined. Third, the paper points out changes in cities and counties from 1990 to 2000. The final section examines recent changes in the racial composition of the population under age 18.

The Big Picture: Changes During the 20th Century

Demographically speaking, we are much less of a child-centered society now than we were 100 years ago. The number of children under age 18 rose 136 percent during the past century—from 30.7 million in 1900 to 72.3 million in 2000 (see Table 1). However, the number of adults grew nearly twice as fast—increasing 270 percent between 1900 and 2000.

Table 1. Number and percent of children, 1900 to 2000

Year	Total population (in thousands)	Population under age 18	
		Number (in thousands)	Percent
1900	76,094	30,715	40.4%
1910	92,407	35,061	37.9%
1920	106,461	39,622	37.2%
1930	123,077	43,008	34.9%
1940	132,122	40,359	30.5%
1950	151,684	47,060	31.0%
1960	180,671	64,525	35.7%
1970	204,879	69,702	34.0%
1980	226,546	63,755	28.1%
1990	248,710	63,604	25.6%
2000	281,422	72,294	25.7%

Source: (1900–1970 data) Table 1. Estimates and Projections of the Population by Age, Race and Hispanic Origin 1900–2050. In Donald J. Hernandez, “Trends in the Well Being of America’s Children and Youth 1996.” Accessed online at [aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/trends/pf1.pdf](http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/trends/pf1.pdf) (May 2001). (1980 data) U.S. Census Bureau, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1985* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1985); and KIDS COUNT 2000 Census data, accessed online at [www.aecf.org/kidscount/census](http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/census) (May 2001). (1990 data) U.S. Census Bureau, accessed online at [www.census.gov/population/cen2000/tab04.txt](http://www.census.gov/population/cen2000/tab04.txt) (December 28, 2000); and KIDS COUNT 2000 Census data, accessed online at [www.aecf.org/kidscount/census](http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/census) (May 2001). (2000 data) U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Redistricting Data (P.L. 94-171).

Children accounted for 40 percent of the population in 1900, but only 26 percent in 2000. This is the result of two demographic trends. First, the movement toward smaller families over the century meant fewer children were being born late in the century compared to early in the century. Second, increases in life expectancy led to a larger adult population in 2000, because more Americans now survive to older ages.

Much of the decline in the relative size of the population under age 18 occurred during the second half of the century. In 1960, near the height of the baby boom, 36 percent of the population was under age 18. Just 40 years later, children's share of the U.S. population had dropped 10 percentage points.

Such a big change in the composition of the population over a relatively short period of time is likely to have important social implications. For example, the percentage of households with at least one child fell steeply in the second half of the 20th century. The 1960 census revealed that more than half (51 percent) of all households had at least one child, compared with only 36 percent in 2000.<sup>4</sup> While this paper is not focused on the implications of these changes, one has to wonder how the steep decline in children as a share of our total population has affected our society and our public policy priorities.

#### More Recent Trends: Changes in the 1990s

Nationwide, the number of children grew 14 percent between 1990 and 2000—from 63.6 million to 72.3 million. This increase contrasts sharply with the 1970s and 1980s when there were actually decreases in the number of children (see Table 2). The increase in the number of children during the 1990s was the second highest numerical increase of any decade in the past century, surpassed only by the baby-boom decade of the 1950s.



The 8.7 million children added during the 1990s was less than half the 17.5 million kids added during the 1950s.

Table 2. Change in the number and percent of children, 1900 to 2000

Year	Population under age 18			
	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total population	Numerical change during the decade (in thousands)	Percent change
1900	30,715	40.4%		
1910	35,061	37.9%	4,346	14.1%
1920	39,622	37.2%	4,561	13.0%
1930	43,008	34.9%	3,386	8.5%
1940	40,359	30.5%	-2,649	-6.2%
1950	47,060	31.0%	6,701	16.6%
1960	64,525	35.7%	17,465	37.1%
1970	69,702	34.0%	5,177	8.0%
1980	63,755	28.1%	-5,947	-8.5%
1990	63,604	25.6%	-151	-0.2%
2000	72,294	25.7%	8,690	13.7%

Source: (1900–1970 data) Table 1. Estimates and Projections of the Population by Age, Race and Hispanic Origin 1900–2050. In Donald J. Hernandez, “Trends in the Well Being of America's Children and Youth, 1996, Part 2.” Accessed online at [aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/trends/pf1.pdf](http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/trends/pf1.pdf).

(1980 data) KIDS COUNT census data, accessed online at [www.aecf.org/kidscount/census](http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/census) (May 2001).

(1990 data) KIDS COUNT census data, accessed online at [www.aecf.org/kidscount/census](http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/census) (May 2001).

(2000 data) U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Redistricting Data (P.L. 94-171).

In percentage terms, the increase in the 1990s was also relatively high, but the 14 percent increase seen in the 1990s pales in comparison to the 37 percent increase of the 1950s. In addition, three other decades in the past century (the 1900s, 1910s, and 1940s) had percentage increases in the same range as the 1990s.

Unlike the 1950s when the number of children grew because of an increased number of births to mostly non-Hispanic white parents, immigration fueled much of the increase seen in the 1990s. Of the 8.7 million children added to the population between 1990 and 2000, 4.5 million were Hispanic. Racial minorities (Asians, blacks, and American Indians) accounted for most of the remaining increase. However, pinpointing the exact

size of changes in these racial groups is complicated by the fact that the racial categories reported in the 2000 Census are not equivalent to those used in the 1990 census.<sup>5</sup>

Based on our experience with the effects of the baby boom in the 1950s, it is clear that the recent increase in America's under-18 population will put heavy new demands on our already struggling public education, child care, and family support systems. In addition to the sheer numbers of children added to the population, a very large share of these children come from families where English may not be the primary language at home and from cultural traditions that may be unfamiliar to many educators and service providers.

One specific implication of the dramatic increase in the number of children is the increase in the number of school children. The Census Bureau reports that the number of children enrolled in elementary and secondary schools now matches the all-time high, set when the youngest baby boomers were entering first grade in 1970.<sup>6</sup> Of course, in percentage terms the figure is lower now than 30 years ago, because the overall population size is larger today.

There were important improvements to the well-being of children during the 1990s, such as the dramatic plunge in the infant mortality rate, a drop in the teen birth rate, and by 1999, the lowest child poverty rates since the late 1970s.<sup>7</sup> The census data suggest that in order to sustain this recent progress, we must keep pace with the needs of this larger and more diverse generation of American children.

## State Population Changes in the 1990s

The growth of the child population between 1990 and 2000 was not spread evenly across the country. While some states and cities experienced a dramatic increase in the number of children, others experienced little growth—or in some cases a decline—in the number of children.

State-by-state changes in the number of children between 1990 and 2000 are shown in Appendix Table A, where states are ranked by percent change in the child population between 1990 and 2000. Nevada experienced the biggest increase (72 percent) followed by Arizona (39 percent). Between 1990 and 2000, the number of children grew at least 15 percent in 16 states and at least 20 percent in 8 states. In five states and the District of Columbia, the number of children decreased over the decade. West Virginia had the largest decrease (-9 percent) followed by North Dakota (-8 percent).

It is important to note that the child population is growing rapidly in many states where child outcomes are among the worst in the country. Of the five states that experienced the largest increases in the number of children during the 1990s (California, Texas, Florida, Georgia, and New York), none rank in the top half of states based on a comprehensive measure of child well-being presented in the *2001 KIDS COUNT Data Book*.<sup>8</sup> These five states account for almost half (48 percent) of the growth in the number of children between 1990 and 2000.

Even so, the national implications of these regional patterns are unclear. It may mean that more children will experience the negative outcomes reflected by the KIDS COUNT rankings, or it may mean that families moving into these states will bring

important financial, human, and social capital with them that will improve the collective outcomes for children in those states.

### Local Area Changes

While the state-level numbers presented in the previous section are useful, the census is important largely because it provides the same data for every community in the country. This section provides a brief examination of data for the 245 largest cities (all those with 100,000 or more people in 2000) and for the 3,141 counties and county equivalents.

Collectively, the number of children living in the 245 largest cities<sup>9</sup> grew from 16.4 million in 1990 to 19.2 million in 2000. During the 1990s, 197 of these cities had an increase in the number of children; however, in many cities the number of adults increased even more rapidly. Only about half (121 cities) of the 245 largest cities had an increase in the percentage of the population that were children.

Looking across all 245 large cities collectively, the share of the population made up of children increased slightly from 25 percent in 1990 to 26 percent in 2000. (Nationally, children's share of the U.S. population was virtually unchanged in the 1990s.) This may be the result of more families with children moving into large cities (especially immigrant families), more adults (especially those 65 and older) moving out, or some combination of these factors.

Between 1990 and 2000, 22 cities saw an increase of at least 50 percent in the number of children. Not surprisingly, New York City had the most children in 2000; it is noteworthy, however, that the "Big Apple" also had the biggest numerical increase

between 1990 and 2000 (more than 253,000). After New York City, the nine cities that added the most children in the 1990s were in the South and West (see Table 3). The South and West also had the 10 cities with the biggest *percentage* increases from 1990 and 2000 (see Table 4). Most of these fast-growing cities are relatively small; Gilbert, Arizona, where the number of children grew 258 percent in the 1990s, had only 10,467 children in 1990. Las Vegas, Nevada was the largest of the fast-growing cities, adding 60,000 children (a 92 percent increase).

Table 3. Top ten cities (of at least 100,000 population) ranked by increase in number of children between 1990 and 2000

Rank	City	Total population under 18		Increase in number of children 1990-2000
		1990	2000	
1	New York, NY	1,686,718	1,940,269	253,551
2	Los Angeles, CA	863,277	981,311	118,034
3	Phoenix, AZ	267,127	382,435	115,308
4	Houston, TX	435,894	536,658	100,764
5	Dallas, TX	251,378	315,576	64,198
6	Las Vegas, NV	64,461	124,055	59,594
7	San Antonio, TX	271,798	326,657	54,859
8	Austin, TX	107,357	147,548	40,191
9	Charlotte, NC	95,718	133,635	37,917
10	San Diego, CA	256,062	293,908	37,846

Source: KIDS COUNT census data, accessed online at [www.aecf.org/kidscount/census](http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/census) (May 2001).

Table 4. Top ten cities (of at least 100,000 population) ranked by percent increase in number of children between 1990 and 2000

Rank	City	Total population under 18		Percent increase in number of children 1990-2000
		1990	2000	
1	Gilbert, AZ	10,467	37,482	258%
2	Vancouver, WA	10,827	38,348	254%
3	Pembroke Pines, FL	13,286	35,205	165%
4	North Las Vegas, NV	16,311	39,190	140%
5	Henderson, NV	18,366	44,012	140%
6	Peoria, AZ	14,719	30,741	109%
7	Spring Valley, NV	12,094	24,854	106%
8	Las Vegas, NV	64,461	124,055	92%
9	Paradise, NV	21,345	39,365	84%
10	Chandler, AZ	28,796	52,625	83%

Source: KIDS COUNT census data, accessed online at [www.aecf.org/kidscount/census](http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/census) (May 2001).

In approximately one-fifth of all large cities, the number of children in 2000 was smaller than the number counted in 1990. Baltimore lost the largest number of children between 1990 and 2000, followed by St. Louis and Cincinnati (see Table 5). Most of the cities with population losses were located in the Northeast and Midwest. In six large cities (Gary, Indiana; Dayton, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Flint, Michigan; St. Louis, Missouri; and Baltimore, Maryland), the number of children decreased more than 10 percent in the 1990s.

Table 5. Bottom ten cities (of at least 100,000 population) ranked by decrease in number of children between 1990 and 2000

Rank	City	Total population under 18		Decrease in number of children 1990-2000
		1990	2000	
1	Baltimore, MD	179,869	161,353	-18,516
2	St. Louis, MO	100,040	89,657	-10,383
3	Cincinnati, OH	91,352	81,144	-10,208
4	New Orleans, LA	136,462	129,408	-7,054
5	Pittsburgh, PA	73,379	66,508	-6,871
6	Detroit, MI	302,315	295,709	-6,606
7	Birmingham, AL	67,252	60,807	-6,445
8	Gary, IN	37,066	30,715	-6,351
9	Dayton, OH	46,999	41,732	-5,267
10	Toledo, OH	87,203	82,131	-5,072

Source: KIDS COUNT census data, accessed online at [www.aecf.org/kidscount/census](http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/census) (May 2001).

Table 6. Top ten counties ranked by increase in number of children between 1990 and 2000

Rank	State	County	Total population under 18		Increase in number of children 1990-2000
			1990	2000	
1	California	Los Angeles	2,326,110	2,667,976	341,866
2	Arizona	Maricopa	555,791	828,003	272,212
3	Texas	Harris	805,009	984,556	179,547
4	California	Orange	589,303	768,419	179,116
5	Nevada	Clark	181,809	351,770	169,961
6	California	Riverside	333,261	468,691	135,430
7	Florida	Broward	256,618	382,929	126,311
8	Texas	Dallas	495,648	619,031	123,383
9	Illinois	Cook	1,280,045	1,397,819	117,774
10	California	San Bernardino	439,223	552,047	112,824

Source: KIDS COUNT census data, accessed online at [www.aecf.org/kidscount/census](http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/census) (May 2001).

The number of children grew in 1,866 of the 3,141 counties (59 percent) during the 1990s. Nine of the 10 counties that added the most children between 1990 and 2000 were located in Southern or Western states—with Cook County, Illinois (where Chicago is located) being the only exception (see Table 6). Four of the top ten are located in Southern California in the greater Los Angeles area.

### Race and Hispanic Origin

One of the major trends documented by the 2000 Census data is the growing diversity of the U.S. population. This increasing diversity is reflected among children more than adults, due mostly to immigration and fertility trends. Immigrants are typically young adults, who are more likely to bring children with them when they immigrate and/or have children soon after arriving. About one-fifth of today's children are immigrants or children of immigrants. Also, minorities as a whole—and Hispanics in particular—have higher birth rates than non-Hispanic whites.<sup>10</sup> Analysis of data from the 2000 Census reveals that minorities account for 39 percent of the child population, compared with 28 percent of the adult population.

Tabulating data by race has become more complex as the number of racial categories in the census has grown.<sup>11</sup> Because the 2000 Census allowed respondents to mark more than one racial category, many detailed racial categories are not comparable with data from earlier censuses.<sup>12</sup> Therefore, this analysis begins by looking at broader changes in minorities and non-Hispanic whites—two groups that have been defined relatively consistently since 1980.

While non-Hispanic whites remain the largest population group, racial and Hispanic minorities grew at a more rapid pace during the past few decades. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of non-Hispanic white children increased only slightly, from 43.8 million to 44 million (see Table 7). While non-Hispanic white children are still the majority, they now comprise 61 percent of the total population under age 18, compared with 69 percent a decade ago, and 74 percent in 1980. By contrast, the number of minority children increased 43 percent in the past decade (from 19.8 million to 28.3 million). Minority children accounted for 98 percent of the increase in the child population between 1990 and 2000.

Table 7. White non-Hispanic and minority children, 1980 to 2000

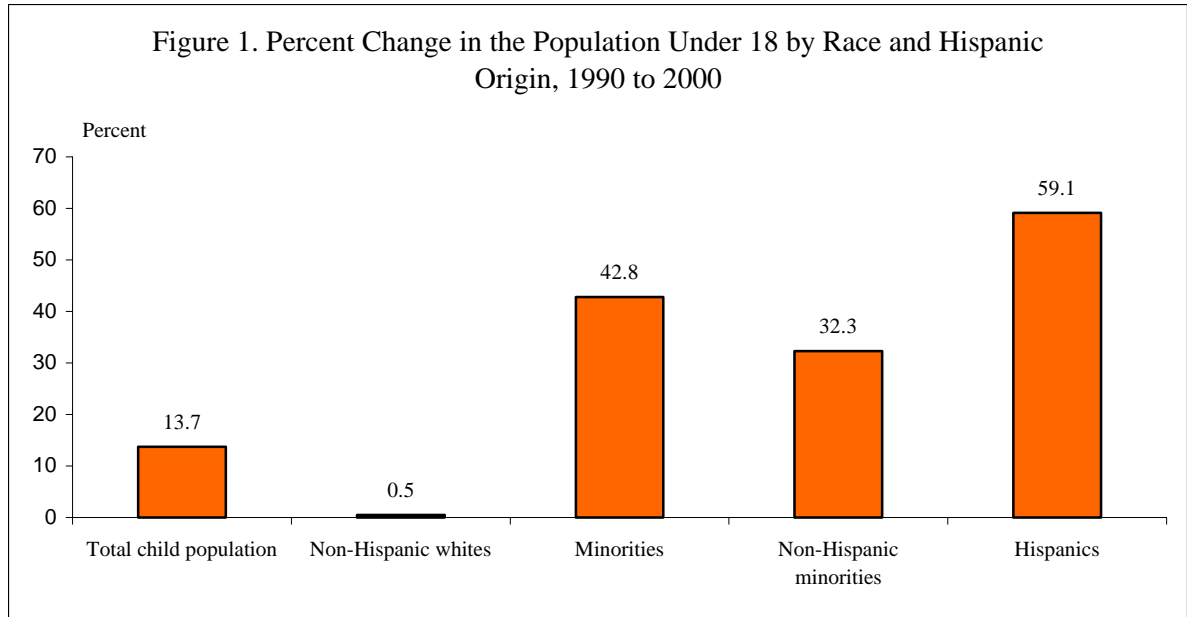
	1980		1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population under age 18	63,754,960	100.0	63,604,432	100.0	72,293,812	100.0
Non-Hispanic whites	47,035,526	73.8	43,807,311	68.9	44,027,087	60.9
Minorities	16,719,434	26.2	19,797,121	31.1	28,266,725	39.1
Non-Hispanic	11,091,478	17.4	12,039,621	18.9	15,924,466	22.0
Hispanic	5,627,956	8.8	7,757,500	12.2	12,342,259	17.1

Note: Children who marked white and another racial category in the 2000 Census are classified as minorities, consistent with the spirit of the civil rights guidelines issued by U.S. Office of Management and Budget.<sup>13</sup>

Source: KIDS COUNT census data, accessed online at [www.aecf.org/kidscount/census](http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/census) (May 2001).

Hispanic children accounted for most of the minority increase. The number of Hispanic children increased by 4.5 million (59 percent) between 1990 and 2000, while the number of all other minority children grew by 3.9 million (32 percent) over the decade (see Figure 1).





Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Redistricting Data (P.L. 94-171).

In the 2000 Census (consistent with past practice) racial categories and Hispanic origin status are separate questionnaire items. Therefore, everyone who marked Hispanic was also instructed to mark one or more racial categories. Table 8 provides mutually exclusive categories where anyone who marked Hispanic is included in the Hispanic category but is excluded from the figures for whatever racial categories they might have selected. Each individual is reflected in one and only one category.

According to one Census Bureau data series, between 1998 and 1999 the number of Hispanic children surpassed the number of black children.<sup>14</sup> The 2000 Census confirms this analysis, indicating that there were 12.3 million Hispanic children compared to 10.6 million non-Hispanic black children (see Table 8). The 2000 Census data also show that there were 10.9 million children who marked only black (including those who also marked Hispanic) and 11.8 million who marked black, regardless of other race categories they selected (including those who also marked Hispanic).

Table 8. Number and percent of children, by race and Hispanic origin, 2000

	Number	Percent
Total population under age 18	72,293,812	100.0
One race only*	58,045,361	80.3
White*	44,027,087	60.9
Black or African American*	10,610,264	14.7
American Indian or Alaskan Native*	685,911	0.9
Asian*	2,420,274	3.3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander*	109,499	0.2
Some Other Race*	192,326	0.3
Two or more races*	1,906,192	2.6
Hispanic	12,342,259	17.1

\*Only persons who are not of Hispanic origin are included in these categories.

Note: On the 2000 Census form, for the first time, people could check more than one race.

Source: KIDS COUNT census data, accessed online at [www.aecf.org/kidscount/census](http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/census) (May 2001).

Hispanics now account for 17 percent of all children. Of the non-Hispanic racial minorities, blacks account for almost 15 percent of children and Asians account for just over 3 percent. Other racial minorities (American Indians, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, and those who marked “Some other race”) account for less than 1 percent each. In the 2000 Census, there were more than 5.5 million children who were identified as “Some other race,” but nearly all of them were Hispanic.

Figures in Table 8 indicate that a little under 3 percent of non-Hispanic children are in the “Two or more races” category. Among all children, about 4 percent are in the “two or more races” category.

It is important to note that the number of children in racial groups shown in Table 8 would be higher if Hispanic children were included in each racial category. Figures for individual race groups would also be higher if those who marked more than one race were shown in each race group that they selected. In other words, a child who marked black and white is not shown in the figures for blacks in Table 8, but instead is shown in the “Two or more races” category.

### Upcoming Data on Children

Between June and September 2001, the Census Bureau will release more detailed tables from the census short form, or 100-percent questionnaire. These data will include detailed cross-tabulations of age, gender, race, Hispanic origin, home ownership, and relationship to householder. Since data from the “relationship to householder” question will help us identify the kinds of families (single-parent, married couple, unmarried couple, etc.) children live in, it is probably the most interesting item in this first set of data. Data from the 100-percent questionnaire will be available for geographic areas down to the block level.

Data from the long-form (or sample) questionnaire are scheduled to be released between March 2002 and September 2002, but some of the more detailed data files will not be available until 2003. Long-form tables will include information on a variety of social and economic characteristics including child poverty; welfare assistance; parental employment, earnings, and educational attainment; school enrollment; idle teens (high school dropouts who are not working); physical limitation; children in linguistically isolated households; nativity status; and migration in the past five years. Data from the long form will be available for geographic areas down to the block group (or neighborhood) level.

Appendix Table A. Percent change in the number of children, by state, 1990 to 2000

Ranked by percent change, 1990-2000				
	State	Total population under 18		Percent change 1990-2000
		1990	2000	
1	Nevada	296,948	511,799	72.4%
2	Arizona	981,119	1,366,947	39.3%
3	Colorado	861,266	1,100,795	27.8%
4	Florida	2,866,237	3,646,340	27.2%
5	Georgia	1,727,303	2,169,234	25.6%
6	North Carolina	1,606,149	1,964,047	22.3%
7	Texas	4,835,839	5,886,759	21.7%
8	Washington	1,261,387	1,513,843	20.0%
9	Idaho	308,405	369,030	19.7%
10	California	7,750,725	9,249,829	19.3%
11	Delaware	163,341	194,587	19.1%
12	Oregon	724,130	846,526	16.9%
13	Maryland	1,162,241	1,356,172	16.7%
14	New Jersey	1,799,462	2,087,558	16.0%
15	Virginia	1,504,738	1,738,262	15.5%
16	Tennessee	1,216,604	1,398,521	15.0%
17	Utah	627,444	718,698	14.5%
18	New Mexico	446,741	508,574	13.8%
19	Connecticut	749,581	841,688	12.3%
20	New Hampshire	278,755	309,562	11.1%
21	Massachusetts	1,353,075	1,500,064	10.9%
22	Alaska	172,344	190,717	10.7%
23	Minnesota	1,166,783	1,286,894	10.3%
24	Illinois	2,946,366	3,245,451	10.2%
25	New York	4,259,549	4,690,107	10.1%
26	Rhode Island	225,690	247,822	9.8%
27	South Carolina	920,207	1,009,641	9.7%
28	Arkansas	621,131	680,369	9.5%
29	Missouri	1,314,826	1,427,692	8.6%
30	Indiana	1,455,964	1,574,396	8.1%
31	Kansas	661,614	712,993	7.8%
32	Oklahoma	837,007	892,360	6.6%
33	Wisconsin	1,288,982	1,368,756	6.2%
34	Alabama	1,058,788	1,123,422	6.1%
35	Hawaii	280,126	295,767	5.6%
36	Michigan	2,458,765	2,595,767	5.6%
37	Nebraska	429,012	450,242	4.9%
38	Pennsylvania	2,794,810	2,922,221	4.6%
39	Kentucky	954,094	994,818	4.3%
40	Mississippi	746,761	775,187	3.8%
41	Montana	222,104	230,062	3.6%
42	Ohio	2,799,744	2,888,339	3.2%
43	Vermont	143,083	147,523	3.1%
44	South Dakota	198,462	202,649	2.1%
45	Iowa	718,880	733,638	2.1%
46	Louisiana	1,227,269	1,219,799	-0.6%
47	Maine	309,002	301,238	-2.5%
48	Wyoming	135,525	128,873	-4.9%
49	North Dakota	175,385	160,849	-8.3%
50	West Virginia	443,577	402,393	-9.3%
n/r	District of Columbia	117,092	114,992	-1.8%

Source: KIDS COUNT census data, accessed online at [www.aecf.org/kidscount/census](http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/census) (May 2001).

## Endnotes

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<sup>1</sup> A list of scheduled Census Briefs can be found at [www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html).

<sup>2</sup> William P. O'Hare, *The Overlooked Undercount: Children Missed in the Decennial Census*, (Baltimore, MD: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1999). The paper can also be accessed online at [www.kidscount.org](http://www.kidscount.org).

<sup>3</sup> A report on the decision not to adjust the 2000 Census numbers is available from the U.S. Census Bureau, "Report of the Executive Steering Committee for Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation Policy." Accessed online at [www.census.gov/dmd/www/EscapRep.html](http://www.census.gov/dmd/www/EscapRep.html) (May 2001).

<sup>4</sup> The 1960 data come from Steven Ruggles and Mathew Sobek et.al, *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 2.0* (Minneapolis, MN: Historical Census Projects, University of Minnesota, 1997). Accessed online at <http://www.ipums.umn.edu/usa/cite.html> (May 2001); the 2000 data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, "Profile of General Demographic Characteristics for the United States, 2000." Accessed online at [www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2001/cb01cn67.html](http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2001/cb01cn67.html) (May 2001).

<sup>5</sup> Sharon M. Lee, "Using the New Racial Categories in the 2000 Census," *A KIDS COUNT/PRB Report on Census 2000*, (Washington DC: Population Reference Bureau, 2001). The paper can also be accessed online at [www.kidscount.org](http://www.kidscount.org).

<sup>6</sup> Amie Jamieson, Andrea Curry, and Gladys Martinez, "School Enrollment in the United States – Social and Economic Characteristics of Students," *Current Population Reports*, P20-533, (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001).

<sup>7</sup> The Annie E. Casey Foundation, *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2001*, (Baltimore, MD: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2001).

<sup>8</sup> More information about the annual KIDS COUNT Data Book can be found at [www.kidscount.org](http://www.kidscount.org).

<sup>9</sup> In Census Bureau terminology these are incorporated places or Census Designated Places which are also known as CDPs.

<sup>10</sup> Stephanie J. Ventura, Joyce Martin, Sally Curtin, Fay Menacker, and Brady Hamilton, "Births: Final Data for 1999," *National Vital Statistics Reports* 49, no. 1 (Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2000), Table 6.

<sup>11</sup> Claudette Bennett, "Racial Categories Used in the Decennial Census," *Government Information Quarterly*, 17, no. 2 (2000): 161-180. For more information on the new racial categories used in the 2000 Census. See "Using the New Racial Categories in the 2000 Census," by Sharon M. Lee. The paper can be accessed at [www.kidscount.org](http://www.kidscount.org).

<sup>12</sup> Office of Management and Budget, "Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity," *Federal Register*, 62, no. 210 (1997): 58782-58790.

<sup>13</sup> Office of Management and Budget, "Guidance on Aggregation and Allocation of Data on Race for Use in Civil Rights Monitoring and Enforcement." Accessed online at [raceandhealth.hhs.gov/sidebars/sbwhats15.htm](http://raceandhealth.hhs.gov/sidebars/sbwhats15.htm) (May 2001).

<sup>14</sup> Joseph Dalaker and Bernadette D. Proctor, "Poverty in the United States: 1999," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-210, (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001), Table B-2.

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