

The Changing Child Population of the United States: Analysis of Data from the 2010 Census

About the Author

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Acknowledgements

We would also like to thank the staff at Population Reference Bureau for their help securing some of the data shown in this report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides an overview of changes in the U.S. child population based on the first data released from the 2010 census. The detailed changes reported here will help readers appreciate some of the key demographic shifts among our country's youngest cohort.

Today the number of children in the United States (74.2 million) is at an all-time high, but the share of the national population who are children (24 percent) is at an all-time low. The number of children in the population grew by 1.9 million between 2000 and 2010, but the overall national figure masks many important details and divergent paths. Some areas of the country and some demographic groups grew significantly over the decade while the number of children in other areas and in other groups fell.

Results of the 2010 census underscore several key changes in the child population that are outlined below:

Overall

- » There was a relatively small increase in the number of children during the 2000 to 2010 period, as the under-18 population grew by 1.9 million. The increase was much lower than the increase during the 1990s when the child population grew by 8.7 million.
- » Between 2000 and 2010 the number of children grew by 3 percent compared to 14 percent between 1990 and 2000.

Race and Hispanic Origin

- » All of the growth in the child population since 2000 has been among groups other than Non-Hispanic whites.
- » Three major groups experienced significant increases between 2000 and 2010:
 - Children of mixed race grew at a faster rate than any other group over the past decade; from 1.9 million in 2000 to 2.8 million in 2010 (a 46 percent increase);
 - The number of Hispanic children grew by 4.8 million (or 39 percent) between 2000 and 2010; and
 - The number of non-Hispanic Asian and Pacific Islander children grew by nearly 800,000 (or 31 percent) between 2000 and 2010.

- » Three major groups experienced decreases between 2000 and 2010:
 - The number of non-Hispanic white children fell by 4.3 million (or nearly 10 percent) between 2000 and 2010;
 - The number of non-Hispanic black children fell by about 250,000 (or 2 percent) between 2000 and 2010; and
 - The number of non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaskan Native children fell by about 39,000 (or 6 percent) between 2000 and 2010.
- » Minority children (that is, any group other than non-Hispanic white) accounted for 46 percent of the population under 18 in 2010, compared with 39 percent in 2000 and 31 percent in 1990.
- » Racial and Hispanic minorities account for a significantly larger share of children than of adults. In 2010, 46 percent of children were minorities, compared with only 33 percent of adults.

State-Level Changes

- » State-level changes in the number of children ranged from a 30 percent increase in Nevada to a 12 percent decrease in Vermont and the District of Columbia.
- » In terms of numbers, Texas gained the largest number of children (+979,065) while New York lost the most (-365,178). Nine states added at least 100,000 children between 2000 and 2010 (Texas, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Colorado and Virginia). Six states lost more than 100,000 children between 2000 and 2010 (New York, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Louisiana).
- » In several states, non-Hispanic white children are now less than half of all children. The 10 states (and Washington, DC) with a "minority majority" child population are Hawaii (87 percent); Washington, DC (83 percent); New Mexico (74 percent); California (73 percent); Texas (66 percent); Nevada (61 percent); Arizona (58 percent); Florida (54 percent); Maryland (54 percent); Georgia (53 percent); and Mississippi (51 percent). On the

other hand, there are eight states where non-Hispanic white children are over 80 percent of the child population. The eight states are Vermont (91 percent); West Virginia (90 percent); Maine (90 percent); New Hampshire (88 percent); North Dakota (82 percent); Iowa (81 percent); Kentucky (81 percent); and Montana (80 percent).

- » The number of minority (other than non-Hispanic white) children grew in every state except New York, Louisiana, and Washington, DC. The states where the number of minority children grew the fastest were Texas, California, and Florida. The states where minority children increased the fastest in terms of percentage were New Hampshire, Nevada, and Utah.

Changes in Large Cities

- » The 2010 census found 14.2 million children living in the country's largest 100 cities. This represents 19 percent of all children in the country.
- » Nearly three-quarters of the child population in the 100 largest cities belong to a racial or Hispanic minority group.
- » The percent who are minority ranges from a high of 98 percent in Laredo, Texas, to a low of 27 percent in Lincoln, Nebraska.
- » Fifty-five of the 100 largest cities experienced an increase in the number of children between 2000 and 2010.
- » The top 10 cities in terms of increase in the number of children between 2000 and 2010 are all in the Sunbelt (North Las Vegas, Raleigh, Fort Worth, Charlotte, Nashville-Davidson, Bakersfield, San Antonio, Austin, Phoenix, and Las Vegas).
- » Most of the 10 cities with the largest decrease in child population between 2000 and 2010 are in the Midwest (Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis) and Northeast (Baltimore; New York, Philadelphia), but the top 10 also includes Los Angeles, New Orleans, and Long Beach.

The Changing Child Population of the United States: Analysis of Data from the 2010 Census

INTRODUCTION

It is probably an overstatement to say “demography is destiny,” but it is fair to say that demographic trends have strongly influenced the socioeconomic structure of our country. From the great westward migration of the 1800s, to the influx of new immigrants from Eastern and Southern Europe a century ago, to the baby-boom generation of the post World War II era, our country has been significantly shaped by demographic trends and patterns.

Today, the country is undergoing a new demographic transformation. The current geographic growth patterns and shifts in the racial/ethnic composition of children¹ are quite different than those of a decade or two ago. Moreover, given the aging of today’s children into tomorrow’s adults, today’s child demographics have a predictable impact on the future of our country.

Changes can be easily seen by comparing the cohort of today’s political leaders with today’s youngsters. When today’s leaders (mostly in their 50s and 60s) were growing up, children in this country were overwhelming non-Hispanic white children and the vast majority of those who were not white were black. But a growing number of places today have child populations that are “majority-minority.” Fifty years ago, the Midwest and the Northeast were flourishing but current population growth is largely occurring in other areas of the country.

This report extends previous reports² on this topic by presenting 2010 census data along with more historical data, discussing more of the implications of the demographic changes identified, and focusing more on state and local changes.

First, the report provides a review of national-level changes in the number of children historically, with a

specific focus on the 2000 to 2010 period relative to changes over the past century, followed by an examination of changes in the racial composition of the child population. Second, state-level changes in the size and racial composition of the child population are examined. Third, the paper highlights some changes in large cities from 2000 and 2010. Finally, a few key implications of these demographic changes are discussed.

The Data

The Census Bureau released the first detailed data from the 2010 census during February and March 2011. These data, widely known as the Public Law 94-171 or redistricting data files, provide our first glimpse of data on children from the 2010 census.³ This data set provides data for the total population and for populations 18 and over, by subtracting the two numbers the population for children below age 18 can be calculated. There is no way to break out important subgroups like preschoolers or teenagers. By comparing these figures to those from 2000 we can assess demographic change over the first decade of the 21st century, and perhaps get a glimpse of what lies ahead as we move into the new century. (See Box on Undercount of Children in the Census, page 19.)

Unlike the past several censuses, the 2010 Decennial Census only collected data on a few key demographic characteristics (age, sex, race/Hispanic origin, and relationship to the householder) as well as data on homeownership. Socioeconomic topics, like income, poverty, education, and employment that were formerly collected in the Decennial Census are now collected in the Census Bureau’s ongoing American Community Survey (ACS).⁴

The Big Picture: Changes Over the Past Century

Demographically speaking, we are much less of a child-centered society now than we were 100 years ago. While the number of children under age 18 rose by nearly 44 million (from 30.7 million in 1900 to 74.2 million in 2010) the number of adults grew by 189 million between 1900 and 2010 (see Table 1). The result is a population where children are now a much smaller share of the total.

There are only very limited data available from the first census in 1790, but they show that slightly more than 50 percent of the white male population were under age 16. So children are only about half as prevalent in society today as they were at the country's founding.

Table 1. Number and Percent of Children, 1900 to 2010

Year	Total Population (thousands)	Population Under Age 18		Change Over Previous Decade	
		Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
1900	76,094	30,715	40	n/a	n/a
1910	92,407	35,061	38	4,346	14
1920	106,461	39,622	37	4,561	13
1930	123,077	43,008	35	3,386	9
1940	132,122	40,359	31	-2,649	-6
1950	151,684	47,060	31	6,701	17
1960	180,671	64,525	36	17,465	37
1970	204,879	69,702	34	5,177	8
1980	226,546	63,755	28	-5,947	-9
1990	248,710	63,604	26	-151	0
2000	281,422	72,294	26	8,690	14
2010	308,746	74,182	24	1,887	3

Source: 1900 to 2000 data were taken from William P. O'Hare, 2001, *The Child Population: First Data from the 2000 Census*, The Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD, available online at www.kidscount.org; 2010 data derived from U.S. Census Bureau, News Release, "U.S. Census Bureau Delivers Final State Census Population Totals for Legislative Redistricting," CB 11-CN.123, March 24, 2011.

Children accounted for 40 percent of the population in 1900, but they account for only 24 percent today. Much of the decline in the relative size of the population under age 18 occurred during the second half of the last century. In 1960, near the height of the baby boom, 36 percent of the population was under age 18. Just 50 years later, children's share of the U.S. population had dropped almost 12 percentage points.

This is the result of two demographic trends. First, the movement toward smaller families over the past 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 2010—because more Americans now survive to older ages, children are a smaller share of the total.

The percentage of households with at least one child fell steeply over the past 50 years. The 1960 census revealed that more than half (51 percent) of all households had at least one child, compared with only 34 percent in 2009.⁵

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 over the past half century. For example, has the reduced percentage of households with children diminished the public resources that go to children? Studies show that the federal government provides \$23,500 for each elderly person, but only \$3,348 for each child.⁶ The growing fiscal pressures brought on by the retiring baby-boom generation and the relatively small share of households with children is likely to lead to political pressures that will make this imbalance grow rather than shrink. Such sociopolitical change based on changing demographics was predicted by demographers almost 30 years ago.⁷

Moreover, while the share of the population who are children is projected to remain at the current level (24 percent), the share of the population who are elderly (age 65+) is projected to increase from 13 percent to 19 percent from 2010 to 2030.⁸

2000 to 2010 Trends

Nationwide, the number of children grew by only 1.9 million between 2000 and 2010—from 72.3 million to 74.2 million. This increase contrasts sharply with the 1990s when the child population grew by almost 9 million (see Table 1). The modest growth since 2000 also contrasts sharply with the 1970s and 1980s when the number of children actually declined. The 1.9 million children added since 2000 pales by comparison to the 1950s when 17.5 million kids were added to the population during the "baby boom" years.

Over the past decade, the number of adults (age 18+) grew by over 25 million, which led to children being a smaller share of the overall population in 2010 than in 2000. The share of the population made up of children fell from 26 percent in 2000 to 24 percent in 2010.

This difference between the growth of the child population and the growth in the adult population is largely due to the fact that much of the growth over the past decade was due to immigration, and immigrants are much more likely to be adults rather than children. The 2009 American Community Survey shows there were 35.8 million foreign-born adults in the country, compared to only 2.7 million foreign-born children.⁹

While the share of the U.S. population who are children is at an all-time low, it is worth noting that many other developed countries are experiencing the same demographic trend and in many cases it is more pronounced. In several developed countries, including Japan, France, Germany, and Canada, to name a few, the share of population made up of children is lower than that in the United States. In these countries the prospect of not having enough future workers to support a growing elderly population is even more ominous than in the United States.

Race and Hispanic Origin

One of the major trends documented by the 2010 census data is the growing racial and ethnic diversity of the U.S. population, and this is most clearly reflected among children. Analysis of data from the 2010 census reveals that minorities account for 46 percent of the child population, compared with just 33 percent of the adult population.

In this section, shifts in majority (non-Hispanic white) and minority population collectively are examined first, followed by an examination of demographic reasons for those shifts, and a detailed look at race and Hispanic minority groups is also provided.

Categorizing people by race is complicated because race and Hispanic origin are two different measures and tabulating data by race has become more complex because the federal government now allows respondents to mark more than one racial category. Thus, the number of racial categories has exploded as various combinations are now unique categories and today's categories are not comparable with data from earlier censuses.¹⁰ For more information about how data on race and Hispanic origin status is collected in the census, see Box on Measuring Race in the Census on p. 17.

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. Children who marked white along with another racial category in the census are classified as minorities,

consistent with the spirit of the civil rights guidelines issued by U.S. Office of Management and Budget.¹¹

Table 2. Percent Distribution of White Non-Hispanic and Minority Children Under 18, 1980 to 2010

	1980	1990	2000	2010
Non-Hispanic Whites*	74	69	61	54
Minorities	26	31	39	46
Non-Hispanic	17	19	22	23
Hispanic	9	12	17	23

Source: 1980 to 2000 data from William P. O'Hare, 2001, *The Child Population: First Data from the 2000 Census*, KIDS COUNT Working Paper, available online at www.aecf.org/upload/publicationfiles/childpercent20population.pdf; 2010 data derived from U. S. Census Bureau, News Release, "U.S. Census Bureau Delivers Final State Census Population Totals for Legislative Redistricting," CB 11-CN.123, March 24, 2011

*This category only includes those who marked white and no other race category

Non-Hispanic whites remain the largest population group in 2010, but racial and Hispanic minorities grew at a more rapid pace during the past few decades.

In 2010, non-Hispanic white children comprise only 54 percent of the total population under age 18, compared to 74 percent in 1980 (see Table 2). The share of all children who are from a racial or Hispanic minority group increased from 26 percent in 1980 to 46 percent in 2010.

Between 1980 and 2010, the number of non-Hispanic white children actually fell by 7.3 million or 16 percent while the number of minority children grew by 17.7 million or 106 percent (see Table 3).

Looking only at the period between 2000 and 2010, the number of non-Hispanic white children decreased, from 44.0 million to 39.7 million. By contrast, over the past decade the number of minority children increased from 28.3 million in 2000 to 34.5 million in 2010, a 22 percent increase.

Within the minority population, the Hispanic category has remained consistently defined since the 1980 census. Hispanic children accounted for most of the minority child population growth. The number of Hispanic children increased from 12.3 million in 2000 to 17.1 million in 2010 (39 percent increase), while the number of all non-Hispanic minority children grew from 15.9 million in 2000 to 17.3 million in 2010 (9 percent increase) over the decade.

The growth in the minority child population is due to three factors: immigration, differential fertility, and differences

Table 3. Changes in the Number of White Non-Hispanic and Minority Children, 1980 to 2010

	1980	1990	2000	2010	Change 1980 to 2010	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Percent
Total Population Under Age 18	63,754,960	63,604,432	72,293,812	74,181,467	10,426,507	16
Non-Hispanic Whites*	47,035,526	43,807,311	44,027,087	39,716,652	-7,318,874	-16
Minorities	16,719,434	19,797,121	28,266,725	34,464,815	17,745,381	106
Non-Hispanic	11,091,478	12,039,621	15,924,466	17,333,924	6,242,446	56
Hispanic	5,627,956	7,757,500	12,342,259	17,130,891	11,502,935	204

Source: 1980 to 2000 data were taken from William P. O'Hare, 2001, *The Child Population: First Data from the 2000 Census*, The Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD, available online at www.kidscount.org; 2010 Data derived from U.S. Census Bureau, News Release, "U.S. Census Bureau Delivers Final State Census Population Totals for Legislative Redistricting," CB 11-CN.123, March 24, 2011.

*This category only includes those who marked white and no other race category

in age structure of the immigrant population (largely Hispanics and Asians) and the native-born population.

More than one-fifth of today's children are immigrants or children of immigrants.¹² The KIDS COUNT Data Center website shows that 23 percent of children in the United States live in an immigrant family—meaning they or at least one of their parents were foreign-born.¹³

While one cannot get immigrant status from the Decennial Census, the Census Bureau's annual American Community Survey indicates there were about 2.7 million foreign-born children in the population in 2009. Had it not been for the roughly 2.7 million foreign-born children counted in the 2010 census, the total number of children would have declined between 2000 and 2010. In other words, the number of children aging out of the child population between 2000 and 2010 (those born between 1982 and 1992) was slightly larger than the number born into the child population (those born between 2000 and 2010).

The fact that there are more children aging out of the child population than being born has implications for the changing overall racial composition as there have been large changes in the racial/Hispanic composition of births in the United States over the past two decades. A change to the child population through the aging out of older children being replaced by births has implications for changing overall

racial composition because there have been big changes in the racial/Hispanic composition of births in this country over the past two decades. Of the 4.2 million births in 2008, the most recent birth data available from the National Center for Health Statistics, slightly more than one million, or 25 percent, were to Hispanic women and 6 percent were to Asian women.¹⁴ Only 53 percent of births were to non-Hispanic white mothers in 2008. In 1990, only 14 percent of births were to Hispanic women, 2 percent were to Asian women, and 63 percent were to Non-Hispanic white women.¹⁵

A disproportionately high share of immigrants belongs to a racial or Hispanic minority group. Data from the 2009 ACS indicate that among people of all ages, there are 18 million foreign-born Hispanics and 9 million foreign-born Asians in the United States. Thus, immigration has had a major impact on the racial and ethnic composition of the childbearing population.

Among children, there are 1.4 million foreign-born Hispanics and about 650,000 foreign-born Asians. There are nearly a quarter million foreign-born black children.¹⁶

Also, minorities as a whole—and Hispanics in particular—have higher birth rates than non-Hispanic whites (see Table 4).

Table 4. Total Fertility Rates* by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2008

Race/Ethnicity	Fertility Rate
Non-Hispanic White	1.8
Hispanic	2.9
Black	2.1
American Indian and Alaskan Native	1.8
Asian and Pacific Islander	2.1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Report, Births: Final Data for 2008*, Vol. 59, No. 1, Tables 4 and 8.

*This is the number of births per woman for a hypothetical group of women over their lifetime if they experienced today's age-specific birth rates.

Immigrants are typically young adults, who often have children relatively soon after arriving. Foreign-born persons are more likely than native-born people to be in their peak childbearing years. Data from the 2009 ACS show that 51 percent of foreign-born people are age 18-44 compared to 35 percent of native-born people.¹⁷ So even if foreign-born and native-born women had the same fertility rates, foreign-born women would produce proportionately more children because larger shares are in their peak childbearing years.

Examination of More Detailed Race/Hispanic Categories

Pinpointing the exact size of changes in detailed racial groups prior to 2000 is complicated by the fact that the racial categories reported in the 2000 and 2010 censuses are not the same as those used in previous censuses.¹⁸ In the 2000 and 2010 censuses, respondents were allowed to mark more than one race, which was not the case in earlier censuses.

Table 5 provides a set of detailed mutually exclusive racial/Hispanic categories for 2000 and 2010. Anyone who marked Hispanic is included in the Hispanic category but not included in the figures for whatever racial categories they might have selected. And those who marked more than one race category are included in a category of "more than one race." Thus, each individual is reflected in one and only one category. (For more data on children by race, see Box on Measuring Race in the Census on p. 17.)

Table 5. Distribution of Children in Race and Hispanic Categories, 2000 and 2010

	2000		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population Under Age 18	72,293,812	100	74,181,467	100
Non-Hispanic White (alone)*	44,027,087	61	39,716,562	54
Non-Hispanic Black (alone)*	10,610,264	15	10,362,183	14
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaskan Native (alone)*	685,911	1	647,321	1
Non-Hispanic Asian (alone)*	2,420,274	3	3,176,129	4
Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (alone)*	109,499	rounds to zero	135,590	rounds to zero
Some Other Race (alone)*	192,326	rounds to zero	223,220	rounds to zero
Two or More Races*	1,906,192	3	2,789,571	4
Hispanic	12,342,259	17	17,130,891	23

Source: 2000 data from William P. O'Hare, 2001, *The Child Population: First Data from the 2000 Census*, KIDS COUNT Working Paper, available online at www.aecf.org/upload/publicationfiles/childpercent20population.pdf; 2010 data derived from U. S. Census Bureau, News Release, "U.S. Census Bureau Delivers Final State Census. Population Totals for Legislative Redistricting," CB 11-CN.123, March 24, 2011.

*Only persons who marked just one race are included in these categories. Those who marked more than one race are in the "two or more races" category.

Non-Hispanic white children are still the majority of all children (54 percent), but Hispanics now account for 23 percent of all children (see Table 5). Blacks account for almost 14 percent of children and Asians account for just over 4 percent of the child population. Children in the two or more races category also account for 4 percent of all children. Other racial minorities (American Indians, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, and those who marked "some other race") account for less than 1 percent each.

Table 6 shows changes in detailed race and Hispanic origin categories between 2000 and 2010.

Table 6. Numerical Changes in Children by Race and Hispanic Categories, 2000 and 2010

	Changes from 2000 to 2010	
	Number	Percent
Total Population Under Age 18	1,887,655	3
Non-Hispanic White (alone)*	-4,310,525	-10
Non-Hispanic Black (alone)*	-248,081	-2
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaskan Native (alone)*	-38,590	-6
Non-Hispanic Asian (alone)*	755,855	31
Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (alone)*	26,091	24
Some Other Race (alone)*	30,894	16
Two or More Races*	883,379	46
Hispanic	4,788,632	39

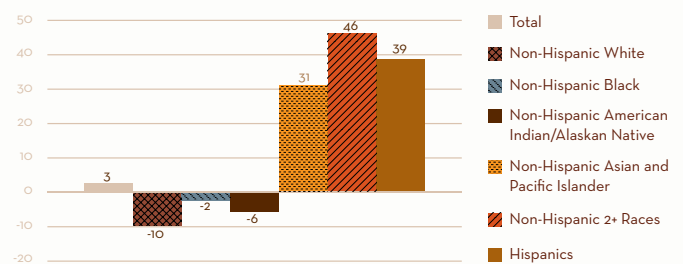
*Only persons who marked just one race are included in these categories. Those who marked more than one race are in the “two or more races” category.

Source: 2000 and 2010 Decennial Census

Figure 1 shows the percent change in child populations in various race/Hispanic categories from 2000 to 2010. Non-Hispanic Asian (alone) and Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (alone) were combined in Figure 1 to reduce the number of groups.

The overall child population increase of 3 percent was driven by big increases in the “two or more races” (+46 percent), Hispanics (+39 percent) and Asians/Pacific Islanders (+31 percent) categories. On the other hand, the number of non-Hispanic white children fell by 10 percent, the number of non-Hispanic black children fell by 2 percent and American Indian/Alaskan native children fell by 6 percent.

Figure 1. Percent Change in Child Population 2000 to 2010 by Race and Hispanic Origin



In the 2010 census, there were nearly 2.8 million children who were identified as non-Hispanic two or more races, an increase of 46 percent over the decade. This probably reflects increasing rates of inter-marriage, an increasing sensitivity to recognizing all family forbearers, and perhaps the emergence of famous Americans like Tiger Woods and President Obama who are multi-racial.

State Population Changes

The modest growth of the child population between 2000 and 2010 was not spread evenly across the country. While some states experienced a dramatic increase in the number of children, others experienced little growth or a decline in the number of children.

Moreover, the state-level changes from 2000 to 2010 are quite different than those from 1990 to 2000. Over the past decade, the child population declined in 23 states and Washington, DC, but during the 1990s the child population declined in only six states.

Map 1 shows that the biggest percentage increases in the number of children between 2000 and 2010 were concentrated in the Rocky Mountain states as well as Texas, Georgia, and North Carolina. Nevada, Utah, and Arizona were the three states with the largest percentage increase in children between 2000 and 2010. The three states with the largest percentage decrease were Vermont, Michigan, and Rhode Island (Washington, DC also lost a high percentage of children). Losses were mostly in the Midwest and New England states.

Map 1. States Categorized by Percent Change in Child Population, 2000 to 2010

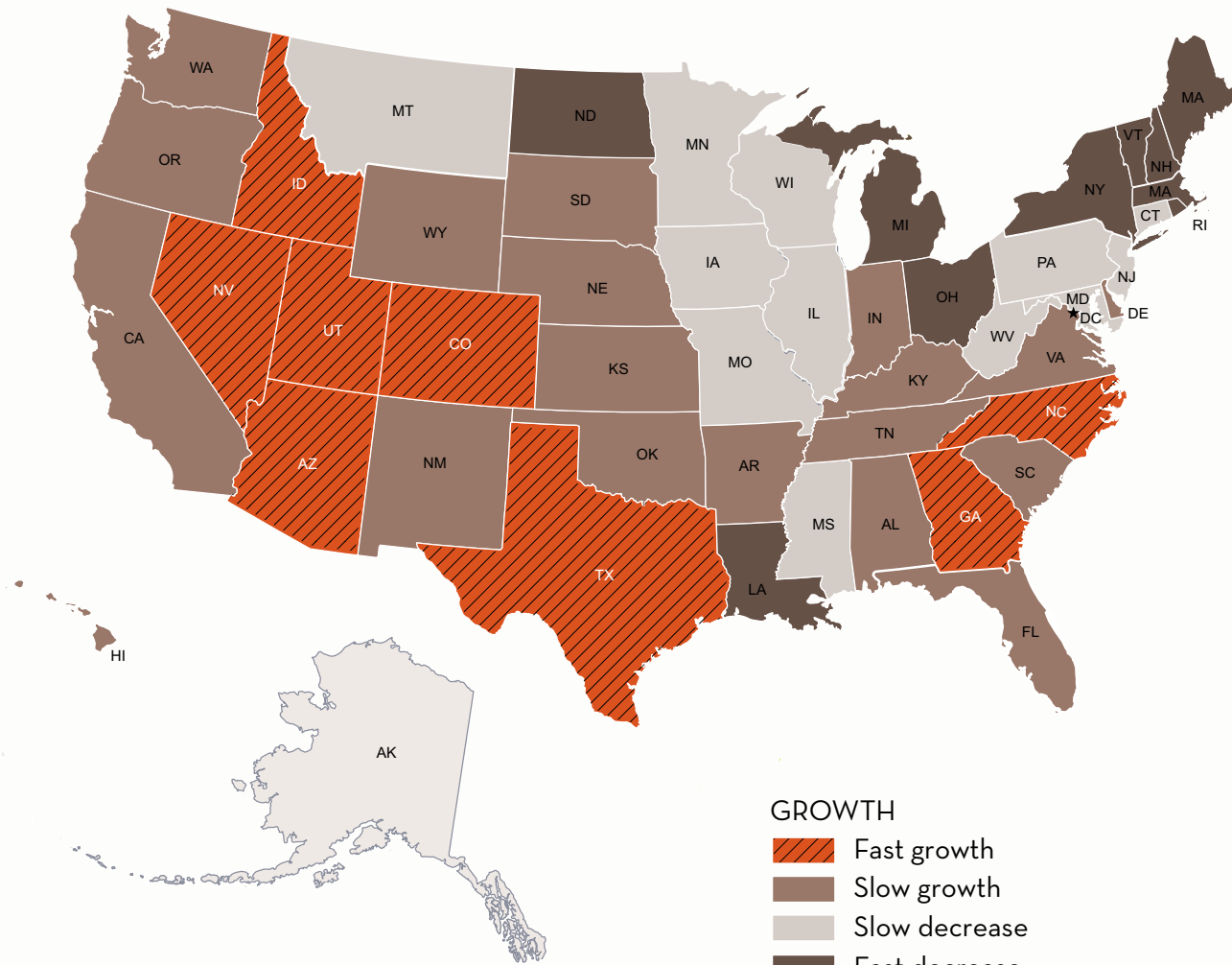


Table 7 shows the states ranked by percent change in the child population between 2000 and 2010. Nevada has the highest percentage increase in the number of children with a rate of 30 percent. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of children grew by at least 15 percent in seven states. However, in about half the states (23 states and Washington, DC) the number of children actually decreased over the decade. Vermont had the biggest percentage decrease, losing over 12 percent of its 2000 child population. Washington, DC lost about 12 percent of its 2000 child population.

State-by-state changes in child population between 1990 and 2010 are shown in Appendix A on page 20.

In terms of change in numbers, Texas experienced the

biggest increase of any state, with an increase of almost a million children (+979,065) between 2000 and 2010. Texas was followed by Florida (+355,751), Georgia (+322,318), North Carolina (+317,588), and Arizona (+262,067).

The state with the largest numerical decline in the child population between 2000 and 2010 was New York (-365,178), followed by Michigan (-251,699), Ohio (-157,588), and Pennsylvania (-130,066).

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 since 2000 (Texas, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Arizona), none rank in the top half of states

Table 7. States Ranked by Percent Change in Child Population 2000 to 2010

Rank	State	Total Child Population Change 2000 to 2010	Percent Change
1	Nevada	153,209	30
2	Utah	152,329	21
3	Arizona	262,067	19
4	Texas	979,065	17
5	Idaho	60,042	16
6	North Carolina	317,588	16
7	Georgia	322,318	15
8	Colorado	124,814	11
9	Florida	355,751	10
10	South Carolina	70,833	7
11	Tennessee	97,480	7
12	Virginia	115,415	7
13	Delaware	11,178	6
14	Wyoming	6,529	5
15	Arkansas	31,106	5
16	Washington	31,106	5
17	Oklahoma	37,306	4
18	Kentucky	28,553	3
19	Hawaii	8,051	3
20	Oregon	19,927	2
21	Indiana	33,902	2
22	Nebraska	8,979	2
23	New Mexico	10,098	2
24	Kansas	13,946	2
25	Alabama	9,037	1
26	California	45,211	1

Rank	State	Total Child Population Change 2000 to 2010	Percent Change
27	South Dakota	148	rounds to 0
28	Missouri	-2,256	rounds to 0
29	Minnesota	-2,831	rounds to 0
30	Maryland	-2,831	rounds to 0
31	Iowa	-5,645	-1
32	New Jersey	-22,344	-1
33	Alaska	-3,339	-2
34	Wisconsin	-29,264	-2
35	Mississippi	-19,632	-3
36	Montana	-6,499	-3
37	Connecticut	-24,673	-3
38	Illinois	-116,272	-4
39	West Virginia	-14,975	-4
40	Pennsylvania	-130,066	-5
41	Massachusetts	-81,141	-5
42	Ohio	-157,588	-6
43	North Dakota	-10,978	-7
44	New Hampshire	-22,328	-7
45	New York	-365,178	-8
46	Louisiana	-101,784	-8
47	Maine	-26,705	-9
48	Rhode Island	-23,866	-10
49	Michigan	-251,699	-10
50	DC	-14,177	-12
51	Vermont	-18,290	-12
	Total	1,887,655	3

Source: Author's analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

based on the comprehensive measure of child well-being presented in the 2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book.¹⁹ In fact, Texas 35th, Florida 36th, Arizona 37th, North Carolina 38th, and Georgia 42nd, all rank in the bottom third of states in terms of child well-being. Collectively the child population in these five states grew by 2.2 million between 2000 and 2010. On the other hand, in many of the states where child outcomes are the best, like New Hampshire, Minnesota, and Massachusetts the number of children in 2010 was lower than that in 2000.

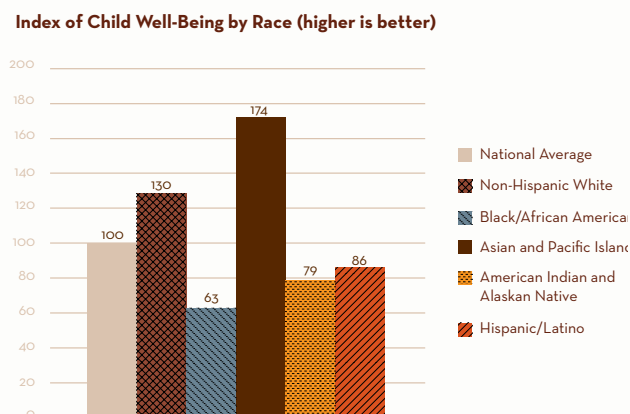
The national distribution of children by race and Hispanic Origin status varies widely across the states. Appendix B shows the distribution of children in each state by race and Hispanic Origin.

In several states, non-Hispanic white children are now less than half of all children. The 10 states (and Washington, DC) with a “minority majority” child population are Hawaii (87 percent); Washington, DC (83 percent); New Mexico (74 percent); California (73 percent); Texas (66 percent); Nevada (61 percent); Arizona (58 percent); Florida (54 percent); Maryland (54 percent); Georgia (53 percent); and Mississippi (51 percent). On the other hand, there are eight states where non-Hispanic white children are over 80 percent of the child population. The eight states are Vermont (91 percent); West Virginia (90 percent); Maine (90 percent); New Hampshire (88 percent); North Dakota (82 percent); Iowa (81 percent); Kentucky (81 percent); and Montana (80 percent).

It is also worth noting that among the states that have a growing child population, most of the growth is due to increases in the Hispanic child population. Hispanic children have relatively good health outcomes (low infant mortality and child death rates, for example) but poor outcomes in the education and socioeconomic areas (like high school graduation and poverty rates).²⁰

Each year the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* provides data on the 10 key measures it uses to rank states for major race groups and Hispanics. Data from the 2010 *Data Book* were used to produce an overall index of well-being for each group by combining the 10 scores together. The results are mixed (see Figure 2). The fastest-growing group of children (Hispanics) had outcomes below the national average, but the second fastest-growing group (Asians) had outcomes well above the national average—even better than non-Hispanic white children.

Figure 2. Well-Being of Children by Race and Hispanic Origin Status



State Changes by Race and Hispanic Origin Status

The nationwide race and Hispanic origin changes outlined in the previous section mask enormous variation by group and by state. For example, while the non-Hispanic white child population declined between 2000 and 2010 in 46 of the 50 states, the Hispanic child population increased in every state over that period. In addition, the Hispanic child population in California increased by over 700,000 between 2000 and 2010, at the same time that the non-Hispanic white child population fell by almost the same amount over the same period. Table 8 outlines some of the key state-level changes for each major racial and Hispanic group. Washington, DC is treated as a state in the analysis below.

Table 8 indicates that for the most part, growth among the various race/Hispanic groups is not concentrated, but spread over many different states. Interestingly, North Carolina is the only state that experienced an increase among every race/Hispanic group examined here. No state lost population in every race/Hispanic group.

Table 8. Summary Table of State Changes from 2000 to 2010 in Child Population by Race and Hispanic Origin Status

	Number of States (including DC) Where Child Population Increased Between 2000 and 2010	3 States with the Largest Increase in Numbers	3 States with the Largest Increase in Percentage Terms	3 States with Smallest Increase or Biggest Loss in Numbers	3 States with Smallest Increase or Biggest Loss in Percentage Terms
Total	27	Texas (979,065) Florida (355,751) Georgia (322,318)	Nevada (30 percent) Utah (21 percent) Arizona (19 percent)	New York (-365,178) Michigan (-365,178) Ohio (-157,588)	Vermont (-12 percent) DC (-12 percent) Michigan (-10 percent)
Non-Hispanic White (alone)	5	Utah (66,068) North Carolina (31,201) Idaho (21,967)	DC (28 percent) Utah (11 percent) Idaho (7 percent)	California (-676,463) New York (-357,041) Pennsylvania (-303,042)	California (-21 percent) Rhode Island (-21 percent) New Mexico (-18 percent)
All Minority Children*	49	Texas (1,163,551) California (721,674) Florida (548,232)	New Hampshire (72 percent) Nevada (81 percent) Utah (68 percent)	Louisiana (-23,101) DC (-18,013) New York (-8,137)	DC (-18 percent) Louisiana (-4 percent) New York (-0.4 percent)
Hispanic	51	Texas (931,012) California (705,395) Florida (402,085)	South Carolina (192 percent) Tennessee (178) Alabama (170)	DC (-613) Vermont (-1,044) North Dakota (-2,200)	DC (-5 percent) New York (-9 percent) New Mexico (-17 percent)
Non-Hispanic Black (alone)	29	Georgia (97,810) Texas (77,736) New York (51,760)	Maine (150 percent) South Dakota (131 percent) Vermont (106 percent)	New York (-145,565) California (-130,295) Illinois (-83,466)	DC (-23 percent) Hawaii (-22 percent) California (-20 percent)
Non-Hispanic Asian (alone)	49	California (110,241) Texas (92,232) New York (51,760)	Nevada (99 percent) Arizona (91 percent) New Hampshire (87 percent)	Hawaii (-6,999) DC (-124) Montana (-58)	Hawaii (-8 percent) DC (-7 percent) Rhode Island (-2 percent)
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaskan Native (alone)	16	Oklahoma (6,369) Texas (1,411) North Carolina (973)	South Carolina (15 percent) Mississippi (14 percent) Georgia (13 percent)	California (-11,882) Arizona (-8,211) New Mexico (-6,337)	Vermont (-34 percent) Rhode Island (-25 percent) DC (-25 percent)
Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian other Pacific Islander (alone)	35	Washington (4,638) Utah (2,947) Hawaii (2,282)	Arkansas (318 percent) Iowa (195 percent) Alabama (122 percent)	Illinois (-147) New Jersey (-142) New York (-139)	DC (-55 percent) Massachusetts (-29 percent) New Jersey (-26 percent)
Non-Hispanic Some Other Race (alone)	38	Florida (4,922) Texas (4,314) Massachusetts (3,083)	Utah (71 percent) South Carolina (63 percent) Georgia (52 percent)	Michigan (-1,371) New York (-710) Washington (-474)	Hawaii (-31 percent) Michigan (-23 percent) Vermont (-22 percent)
Non-Hispanic Two or More Races	51	Texas (55,020) North Carolina (46,060) California (45,859)	South Carolina (131 percent) North Carolina (128 percent) Georgia (108 percent)	DC (-1,051) Wyoming (-1,207) Vermont (-1,353)	New York (-8 percent) Hawaii (-10 percent) California (-13 percent)

Source: Author's analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau's P.L. 94-171 file.

* Minority children are those who marked something other than Non-Hispanic White (alone).

Table 9 shows how concentrated each race/Hispanic group is in just a few states and how concentration has changed over the past decade. The table shows the percent of the total population in each group that resides in one of the five states with the largest number of children in that group. If children in a racial/Hispanic group are dispersed across the country, we would expect this number to be low. Data show some groups are much more concentrated in a few states than others and that some groups have dispersed more than others between 2000 and 2010.

Table 9. Percent Population in Top Five States 2000 and 2010

	Percent 2000	Percent 2010
Total Population	37	37
Non-Hispanic White (alone)	29	28
Non-Hispanic Black or African American (alone)	35	36
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaskan Native (alone)*	48	47
Non-Hispanic Asian (alone)	60	56
Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (alone)	77	71
Non-Hispanic Some Other Race (alone)	44	44
Non-Hispanic Two or More Races	39	33
Hispanic	70	63

Source: Author's analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau

Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders were the most highly concentrated in both 2000 and 2010, but that is not surprising given their extremely high numbers in Hawaii and California. This group is less concentrated in the top five states in 2010 than it was in 2000.

Hispanic children are also highly concentrated, with nearly two-thirds living in just five states in 2010. However, consistent with other research, Table 9 shows that the Hispanic child population is dispersing across a wider array of states—as evidenced by the fact that 70 percent were living in just five states in 2000, but only 63 percent lived in the top five states in 2010. Non-Hispanic Asian-American children are also relatively highly concentrated but dispersing. Table 9

shows 56 percent of Asian children lived in just five states in 2010, but that is down from 60 percent in 2000.

As stated earlier, 46 of the 50 states and DC experienced a decline in the number of non-Hispanic white children between 2000 and 2010. The state with the largest increase in the number of non-Hispanic white children between 2000 and 2010 was Utah (+66,068). While the District of Columbia had the largest percentage increase (28 percent), it should be pointed out that DC started from a very small base.

The state that had the largest numeric loss of non-Hispanic white children between 2000 and 2010 was California (-676,463). California was also the state with the largest decline in percentage terms (-21 percent).

For the non-Hispanic black child population, a little more than half (29 of 50) states experienced an increase between 2000 and 2010. The state with the largest increase in the number of non-Hispanic black children between 2000 and 2010 was Georgia (+97,810), while Maine had the largest percentage increase (150 percent), it should be pointed out that Maine started from a very small base.

The state that had the largest numeric loss of non-Hispanic black children between 2000 and 2010 was New York (-145,565) and Washington, DC had the largest decline in percentage terms (-23 percent).

For the Hispanic child population, every state experienced an increase between 2000 and 2010. The state with the largest increase in the number of Hispanic children between 2000 and 2010 was Texas (+931,012), while South Carolina had the largest percentage increase (192 percent).

Washington DC had the smallest numeric increase (+613) of Hispanic children between 2000 and 2010 along with the smallest percentage increase (5 percent).

Changes in Large Cities

The national and state-level numbers presented in the previous sections are interesting and useful, but the Decennial 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 100 largest cities. However, it is worth noting that the kinds of data that are presented here are available for every city and town in the country.

In the 100 largest cities as of the 2010 census, there were 14.2 million children.²¹ That means 19 percent of all children in the United States live in one of these 100 largest cities. Clearly whatever happens to the children living in these large cities, in terms of their movement from childhood to adulthood, will have a big impact on our country's future.

The majority (73 percent) of the children in the 100 largest cities are children in racial and Hispanic minority groups (anyone other than non-Hispanic white). The range runs from 98 percent minority in Laredo, Texas, to 27 percent in Lincoln, Nebraska and Scottsdale City, Arizona. Racial compositions of children and adults within a city are sometimes quite different. For example, 17 percent of the child population in Washington, DC is non-Hispanic white compared to 38 percent of the adult population.

Collectively, the number of children living in the largest cities²² fell very slightly from 14,228,783 in 2000 to 14,162,847 in 2010. Since 2000, only 55 of these large cities had an increase in the number of children. While the number of cities that gained children and the number that lost children are about the same, the cities that lost children had much bigger losses. Among the cities that

lost children the average loss was 23,416, while among the cities that gained the average gain was only 12,917.

Tables 10 and 11 show that Fort Worth, Texas, grew the most (+66,576) and New York City lost the most (-172,158). Besides New York, three other large cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, and Detroit) lost more than 100,000 children between 2000 and 2010. It is noteworthy, however, that New York City had the biggest numerical increase between 1990 and 2000 (more than 253,000). The 10 cities that lost the most children were mostly in the Northeast and Midwest, but they also included New Orleans, Los Angeles, and Long Beach.

The top 10 cities in terms of an increase in the number of children were all in the Sunbelt. The top three include Fort Worth, Texas (+66,576), Charlotte, North Carolina (+51,016), and Nashville-Davidson, Tennessee (+36,207).

Looking across all 100 large cities collectively, the share of the population made up of children fell by 2 percentage points from 26 percent in 2000 to 24 percent in 2010. This may be the result of more families with children moving out of large cities, more adults (especially those 65 and older) moving in, or some combination of these factors.

Table 10. Top 10 Large Cities in Terms of Number and Percent Increase in Child Population 2000 to 2010

Cities Ranked by <u>Number</u> Increase			
		Changes 2000 to 2010	
Rank		Number	Percent
1	Fort Worth, Texas	66,576	44
2	Charlotte, North Carolina	51,016	38
3	Nashville-Davidson, Tennessee	36,207	36
4	Raleigh, North Carolina	35,630	62
5	San Antonio, Texas	29,343	9
6	North Las Vegas, Nevada	29,279	75
7	Bakersfield, California	28,796	36
8	Austin, Texas	27,917	19
9	Phoenix, Arizona	25,906	7
10	Las Vegas, Nevada	25,700	21

Cities Ranked by <u>Percent</u> Increase			
		Changes to 2000 to 2010	
Rank		Number	Percent
1	North Las Vegas, Nevada	29,279	75
2	Raleigh, North Carolina	35,630	62
3	Fort Worth, Texas	66,576	44
4	Charlotte, North Carolina	51,016	38
5	Chula Vista, California	18,262	37
6	Nashville-Davidson, Tennessee	36,207	36
7	Irvine, California	12,120	36
8	Bakersfield, California	28,796	36
9	Henderson, Nevada	14,351	33
10	Laredo, Texas	20,061	32

Table 11. Top 10 Large Cities in Terms of Number and Percent Decrease in Child Population 2000 to 2010

Cities Ranked by <u>Number</u> Decrease			
		Changes 2000 to 2010	
Rank		Number	Percent
1	New York, New York	-172,158	-9
2	Chicago, Illinois	-138,210	-18
3	Los Angeles, California	-106,786	-11
4	Detroit, Michigan	-105,362	-36
5	New Orleans, Louisiana	-56,193	-43
6	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	-39,632	-10
7	Cleveland, Ohio	-38,746	-28
8	Baltimore, Maryland	-27,793	-17
9	St. Louis, Missouri	-22,118	-25
10	Long Beach, California	-19,496	-15

Cities Ranked by <u>Percent</u> Decrease			
		Changes to 2000 to 2010	
Rank		Number	Percent
1	New Orleans, Louisiana	-56,193	-43
2	Detroit, Michigan	-105,362	-36
3	Cleveland, Ohio	-38,746	-28
4	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	-16,709	-25
5	Birmingham, Alabama	-15,116	-25
6	St. Louis, Missouri	-22,118	-25
7	Buffalo, New York	-15,381	-20
8	Cincinnati, Ohio	-15,438	-19
9	Chicago, Illinois	-138,210	-18
10	Hialeah, Florida	-9,069	-17

Selected Implications

The demographic changes outlined in the previous sections of this report hold many implications for the future of our country. A couple key implications are discussed here.

Changes in child demographics provide good news and bad news on the education front. One specific implication of the slower pace of growth for children is a likely reduction in the demand for new schools, more teachers, and related infrastructure. Since educators will be less occupied with simply making sure there is enough space and enough teachers for all the new students, this may provide a bit of breathing room for the many educational reforms that are now underway.

On the other hand, Hispanics have grown more than any other racial/ethnic group since 2000, and the chart below shows they have poor reading outcomes by the 4th grade—a key benchmark for future educational success.²³

Table 12. Percent of 4th Graders Reading Below Basic Level by Race and Hispanic Origin 2009

Race/Ethnicity	Percent
White	22
Black	52
Hispanic	51
Asian/Pacific Islander	20
American Indian	50
Total	33

Source: *Early Warning! Why Reading by the End of Third Grade Matters*, The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2010, Table 2.

In addition, the large number of Hispanic children in immigrant families often increases the need for teaching English as a Second Language. There are more than 5 million English Language Learners—those children who must learn English as well as the subject matter—in our school system, which means they make up about 10 percent of all K-12 students.²⁴ These children are often geographically concentrated, and percentages are much higher in some areas.

While people are frequently grouped together as immigrants because of their common experience of migrating to this country, in reality immigrant groups are often quite different from one another. It is easy to see differences in the two major immigrant groups, Hispanics and Asians, but there are also differences within those groups. This point will be illustrated using child poverty rates, even though many indicators could be used to make the same point. All members of selected Hispanic and Asian subgroups were analyzed, rather than just immigrants, because data on immigrants are not easily available.

While the difference in child poverty rates for Hispanics (31 percent) and Asians (13 percent) is large, one can see differences within each group that are nearly as large as the difference between the two groups (see Table 13). For example, the child poverty rate for Mexican-American children (33 percent) is twice that of Cuban-American children (16 percent). And the poverty rate for Cambodian-American children (23 percent) is more than three times that of Japanese-American children (7 percent).

Table 13. Child Poverty Rates for Detailed Asian and Hispanic Categories

	Poverty Rate
All U.S. Children*	20
All Hispanics*	31
Non-Hispanic White*	12
Asian*	13
Selected Hispanic Subgroups	
Mexican**	33
Puerto Rican**	32
Dominican**	33
Cuban**	16
Colombian**	15
Argentinean**	16
Selected Asian Subgroups	
Cambodian*	23
Chinese**	11
Filipino**	6
Korean**	12
Laotian**	20
Vietnamese**	18
Japanese**	7

*2009 ACS using Census Bureau's Factfinder system.

**Author's analysis of ACS Public-Use Microdata Sample based in the IPUMS system at the University of Minnesota. These groups are based on the ancestry question rather than race question.

Conclusions

The number of children in the United States grew modestly between 2000 and 2010 (3 percent) but that increase pales in relation to the increase seen in the 1990s when the child population grew by more than 13 percent. The modest increase in the number of children has led to a situation where the share of the U.S. population who are children is at the lowest point in our country's history.

Changes in the number of children are interesting and informative, but the rapidly changing racial and Hispanic composition is even more compelling. The racial/Hispanic composition of this country is changing and children are leading the way. Minority children, particularly Hispanics and Asians, are growing rapidly while the non-Hispanic white child population decreased by nearly 10 percent over the past decade.

Both the changes in overall number of children and the changes in individual racial/Hispanic groups are uneven across the country. Some states experienced a rapid increase in the number of children while others experienced a decrease. Much the same can be said for specific racial/Hispanic groups.

The recent demographic changes in the child population hold many implications for the country's future. One of the foremost lessons is the need to educate today's diverse cohort of children so they can be successful workers in tomorrow's economy, in part, so they can support the growing retired population.

Box. Measuring Race in the Census

There are three important points to make regarding the measurement of race and Hispanic Origin in the census. First, it should be noted that race is based on self-identification in the census—it is not assigned by the Census Bureau. Second, in the 2010 census (consistent with past practice) racial categories and Hispanic Origin status are separate questionnaire items (see Figure 3). Therefore, everyone who marked Hispanic was also instructed to mark one or more racial categories. Third, respondents can now mark as many of the racial categories as they feel apply.

In the data presented in this paper, a set of collectively exhaustive and mutually exclusive categories were used to facilitate analysis of all groups. However, this is not the only way to provide counts for racial groups. It is important to recognize that the number of children in racial groups would be higher than numbers shown in the body of this report if Hispanic children were included in each racial category. For example, someone who marked black and Hispanic is only included in the Hispanic categories in my classification scheme. In 2010, there were nearly 500,000 children who marked black and Hispanic. This analysis includes these children in the Hispanic 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, in this report a child who marked black and white is not included in the figures for either blacks or whites, but instead is shown in the “two or more races” category.

There are at least four different counts for each race group as outlined in the list below:

- » Non-Hispanic Race Alone
- » Race Alone (Regardless of Hispanic Status)
- » Non-Hispanic Race Alone or in Combination
- » Race Alone or in Combination (Regardless of Hispanic Status)

The Census Bureau often provides race data for two different groups. One group represents those who marked only one race—this is denoted as “Race Alone.” But they also provide data for those who marked a particular race category either alone or in combination with another race—this is denoted as “race alone or in combination.” For some groups, the difference in these two tabulation methods is relatively small, but for other groups the differences are significant. There were about 890,000 children who marked American Indian or Alaskan Native as the only race category. But there were more than 1.6 million children who marked American Indian or Alaskan Native alone or in combination with other races. Table 14 shows some of the alternative figures for counting groups.

Figure 3. Questions on Hispanic Origin and Race from the 2010 Census Form

→ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.**

5. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin

Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano

Yes, Puerto Rican

Yes, Cuban

Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — *Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.* ↴

6. What is this person's race? Mark one or more boxes.

White

Black, African Am., or Negro

American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↴

Asian Indian Japanese Native Hawaiian

Chinese Korean Guamanian or Chamorro

Filipino Vietnamese Samoan

Other Asian — *Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.* ↴

Other Pacific Islander — *Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on.* ↴

Some other race — *Print race.* ↴

Table 14. National Detailed Race and Hispanic Categories from 2010 Census – Children (Under Age 18)

Race Alone	2010	2000
Total Population	74,181,467	72,293,812
One Race	70,013,071	
White	48,418,349	49,598,289
Black	10,841,316	10,885,696
American Indian/Alaska Native	888,372	840,312
Asian	3,251,636	2,464,999
Native Hawaiian other Pacific Islander	157,604	127,179
Some Other Race	6,455,794	5,520,451
Two or More Races	4,168,396	2,856,886
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race		
Total Population	17,130,891	12,342,259
Not Hispanic or Latino	57,050,576	59,951,553
One Race	54,261,005	
White	39,716,562	44,027,087
Black	10,362,183	
American Indian/Alaska Native	647,321	
Asian	3,176,129	
Native Hawaiian other Pacific Islander	135,590	
Some Other Race	223,220	

Race Alone or in Combination	2010	2000
Total Population	74,181,467	72,293,812
White	52,021,385	51,963,909
Black	12,637,169	11,845,257
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,651,224	1,383,502
Asian	4,493,688	3,221,910
Native Hawaiian other Pacific Islander	420,184	313,471
Some Other Race	7,526,097	6,666,001
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race		
Total Population	17,130,891	12,342,259
Not Hispanic or Latino	57,050,576	59,951,553
White	42,213,931	
Black	11,798,807	
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,196,769	
Asian	4,206,704	
Native Hawaiian other Pacific Islander	328,943	
Some Other Race	347,265	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011, "U.S. Census Bureau Delivers Final State 2010 Census Population Totals for Legislative Redistricting," U.S. Census Bureau News CB11-CN.123, Tables 2 and 3.

In addition, some groups who are often regarded as a minority in a social context are not always included in one of the traditional minority groups. For example, there are nearly 700,000 children who were identified as having Arab ancestry in the United States, but they are largely included in the white category.²⁵

There are a number of growing issues about the race and Hispanic categories offered by the Census Bureau. Many Hispanics don't feel like they belong in any of the current race categories as evidenced by the fact that 18.5 million Hispanics marked the "some other race" category in the 2010 census.

Other issues with the current Census Bureau race categories that were raised during the 2010 census include the fact that many Americans with Caribbean roots feel they should have their own separate race category. Also many Arab-Americans don't believe they belong to the "white" race, which is currently the default used by the Census Bureau.

In addition, respondents are not allowed to mark more than one Hispanic subgroup. So if a child has a Puerto Rican father and a Cuban mother, the child can only be put in one Hispanic subgroup category.

In the 1970s and the 1990s, the federal government changed the way it classified people by race and Hispanic origin. Many observers believe the federal government may be approaching another time when changes in official racial categories are called for. The Census Bureau is experimenting with new ways to collect data on race and Hispanic origin, including at least one alternative that would include Hispanic as a racial category. The racial categories that will be used in the 2020 census will probably be different than those used in the 2010 census.

Box. The Undercount of Children in the Census

The census undercount of children has been documented historically in the United States and in many other countries. In the 1990 census, the undercount of children was an important issue, in part, because children were missed at twice the rate of adults.²⁶ In the 2000 census, the undercount of young children (under age 5) was also a big issue because preschoolers were undercounted at a higher rate than any other age group.²⁷

Data are not yet available to make a complete assessment of the accuracy of the 2010 census data for children but the evidence is rapidly unfolding. Despite several indicators suggesting that the 2010 census was very good by historical standards,²⁸ preliminary data indicate that a significant share of children were missed in the 2010 census, and minority children were missed more often than others.

Chart 1 shows there was a net undercount of 1.7 percent for all children, compared to an overcount of 0.7 percent for adults. Moreover, black and Hispanic children were undercounted at a slightly higher rate than others. While the high undercount of minority children is disconcerting, the relatively small gap between the undercount rates for different groups is an improvement over previous years.

The 1.7 percent net undercount for children in 2010 is significantly higher than the overall net undercount for children in the 2000 census, which was near zero.²⁹ The increased net undercount rate for children in the 2010 census relative to the 2000 census is clearly a move in the wrong direction.

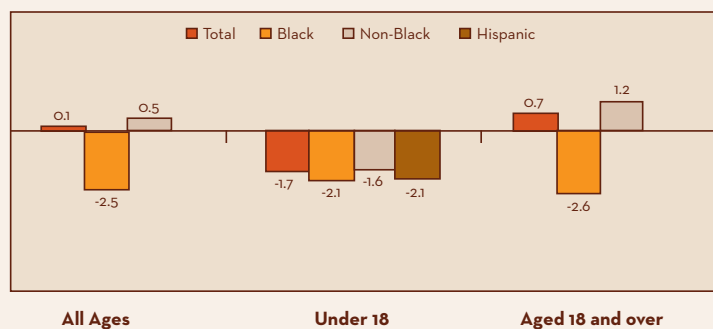
The major undercount of children in the 2000 census was the under age 5 population. The undercount rate of preschoolers in the 2010 census was not available as this report was being written, but the fact the undercount rate for all children was higher in 2010 than it was in 2000 suggests that the undercount rate for young children (under age 5) will be high.

It is important to examine the results of the 2010 census in detail in order to try and eliminate or at least reduce the net undercount of children in the 2020 census.

The census count of children is also important because the numbers are tied to public funds. A recent analysis identified more than 215 federal programs that use Decennial Census data in the distribution of funds.³⁰ Collectively, these programs distributed more than \$400 billion in fiscal year 2007. Many of these programs are focused on children, including Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (\$16.5 billion), Title 1 Grants for Education (\$12.8 billion), Title IV-E Foster Care (\$4.7 billion), WIC (\$5.5 billion), Special Education (\$10.8 billion), and the Child Care & Development Block Grant (\$2.9 billion). For low-income communities, these programs translate into schools, clinics, child care centers, and other vital facilities that can make life better for children. Opportunities for children are diminished when communities do not get their fair share of these resources because their population was undercounted in the census.

Chart 1

Percent Difference Between the Census and Demographic Analysis for Selected Race Groups and Hispanic Origin: 2010



Source: United States Census Bureau.

Note: Black refers to Black alone with Some Other Race recorded

Appendix A. State Changes in Child Population 1990, 2000, and 2010
Table A1. Change in Number of Children 1990 to 2010 by State

State	Total Population Under Age 18			Percent Change	
	1990	2000	2010	1990 to 2010	2000 to 2010
Alabama	1,058,788	1,123,422	1,132,459	6	1
Alaska	172,344	190,717	187,378	11	-2
Arizona	981,119	1,366,947	1,629,014	39	19
Arkansas	621,131	680,369	711,475	10	5
California	7,750,725	9,249,829	9,295,040	19	0
Colorado	861,266	1,100,795	1,225,609	28	11
Connecticut	749,581	841,688	817,015	12	-3
Delaware	163,341	194,587	205,765	19	6
District of Columbia	117,092	114,992	100,815	-2	-12
Florida	2,866,237	3,646,340	4,002,091	27	10
Georgia	1,727,303	2,169,234	2,491,552	26	15
Hawaii	280,126	295,767	303,818	6	3
Idaho	308,405	369,030	429,072	20	16
Illinois	2,946,366	3,245,451	3,129,179	10	-4
Indiana	1,455,964	1,574,396	1,608,298	8	2
Iowa	718,880	733,638	727,993	2	-1
Kansas	661,614	712,993	726,939	8	2
Kentucky	954,094	994,818	1,023,371	4	3
Louisiana	1,227,269	1,219,799	1,118,015	-1	-8
Maine	309,002	301,238	274,533	-3	-9
Maryland	1,162,241	1,356,172	1,352,964	17	0
Massachusetts	1,353,075	1,500,064	1,418,923	11	-5
Michigan	2,458,765	2,595,767	2,344,068	6	-10
Minnesota	1,166,783	1,286,894	1,284,063	10	0
Mississippi	746,761	775,187	755,555	4	-3
Missouri	1,314,826	1,427,692	1,425,436	9	0
Montana	222,104	230,062	223,563	4	-3
Nebraska	429,012	450,242	459,221	5	2
Nevada	296,948	511,799	665,008	72	30
New Hampshire	278,755	309,562	287,234	11	-7
New Jersey	1,799,462	2,087,558	2,065,214	16	-1
New Mexico	446,741	508,574	518,672	14	2
New York	4,259,549	4,690,107	4,324,929	10	-8
North Carolina	1,606,149	1,964,047	2,281,635	22	16
North Dakota	175,385	160,849	149,871	-8	-7
Ohio	2,799,744	2,888,339	2,730,751	3	-5
Oklahoma	837,007	892,360	929,666	7	4
Oregon	724,130	846,526	866,453	17	2
Pennsylvania	2,794,810	2,922,221	2,792,155	5	-4
Rhode Island	225,690	247,822	223,956	10	-10
South Carolina	920,207	1,009,641	1,080,474	10	7
South Dakota	198,462	202,649	202,797	2	0
Tennessee	1,216,604	1,398,521	1,496,001	15	7
Texas	4,835,839	5,886,759	6,865,824	22	17
Utah	627,444	718,698	871,027	15	21
Vermont	143,083	147,523	129,233	3	-12
Virginia	1,504,738	1,738,262	1,853,677	16	7
Washington	1,261,387	1,513,843	1,581,354	20	4
West Virginia	443,577	402,393	387,418	-9	-4
Wisconsin	1,288,982	1,368,756	1,339,492	6	-2
Wyoming	135,525	128,873	135,402	-5	5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000, and 2010 Decennial Census.

Table A2. States Ranked on Change in Number of Children from 2000 to 2010

Rank	State	Total Child Population Change 2000 to 2010	Percent Change
1	Texas	979,065	17
2	Florida	355,751	10
3	Georgia	322,318	15
4	North Carolina	317,588	16
5	Arizona	262,067	19
6	Nevada	153,209	30
7	Utah	152,329	21
8	Colorado	124,814	11
9	Virginia	115,415	7
10	Tennessee	97,480	7
11	South Carolina	70,833	7
12	Washington	67,511	4
13	Idaho	60,042	16
14	California	45,211	0
15	Oklahoma	37,306	4
16	Indiana	33,902	2
17	Arkansas	31,106	5
18	Kentucky	28,553	3
19	Oregon	19,927	2
20	Kansas	13,946	2
21	Delaware	11,178	6
22	New Mexico	10,098	2
23	Alabama	9,037	1
24	Nebraska	8,979	2
25	Hawaii	8,051	3
26	Wyoming	6,529	5
27	South Dakota	148	0
28	Missouri	-2,256	0
29	Minnesota	-2,831	0
30	Maryland	-3,208	0
31	Alaska	-3,339	-2
32	Iowa	-5,645	-1
33	Montana	-6,499	-3
34	North Dakota	-10,978	-7
35	DC	-14,177	-12
36	West Virginia	-14,975	-4
37	Vermont	-18,290	-12
38	Mississippi	-19,632	-3
39	New Hampshire	-22,328	-7
40	New Jersey	-22,344	-1
41	Rhode Island	-23,866	-10
42	Connecticut	-24,673	-3
43	Maine	-26,705	-9
44	Wisconsin	-29,264	-2
45	Massachusetts	-81,141	-5
46	Louisiana	-101,784	-8
47	Illinois	-116,272	-4
48	Pennsylvania	-130,066	-4
49	Ohio	-157,588	-5
50	Michigan	-251,699	-10
51	New York	-365,178	-8
	Total	1,887,655	3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, and 2010 Decennial Census.

Appendix B. Distribution of Children (under age 18) by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010

Change in Number of Children 1990 to 2010 by State (Non-Hispanic)									
State	Total Population	White	Black or African America	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
Alabama	1,132,459	673,641	342,159	6,357	12,708	562	2,191	27,575	67,266
Alaska	187,378	98,333	5,820	33,173	9,576	2,723	393	22,548	14,812
Arizona	1,629,014	677,752	66,852	82,219	38,192	2,759	3,035	54,259	703,946
Arkansas	711,475	464,562	133,215	5,307	8,857	2,338	1,089	21,151	74,956
California	9,295,040	2,546,395	523,525	37,230	965,988	32,178	26,563	406,941	4,756,220
Colorado	1,225,609	710,280	49,967	7,298	32,225	1,557	2,772	47,285	374,225
Connecticut	817,015	499,714	89,103	1,841	33,605	229	3,678	28,705	160,140
Delaware	205,765	109,116	51,798	576	6,641	61	696	9,792	27,085
District of Columbia	100,815	17,531	65,804	179	1,597	21	432	3,210	12,041
Florida	4,002,091	1,826,285	817,197	10,187	95,895	2,189	17,760	127,954	1,104,624
Georgia	2,491,552	1,171,406	837,854	4,955	77,528	1,453	9,034	74,635	314,687
Hawaii	303,818	39,813	4,242	500	78,721	37,528	525	97,221	45,268
Idaho	429,072	329,714	3,217	4,972	4,315	638	613	12,488	73,115
Illinois	3,129,179	1,657,218	515,713	4,403	129,178	575	6,877	92,034	723,181
Indiana	1,608,298	1,189,121	175,135	3,217	24,942	449	5,410	55,686	154,338
Iowa	727,993	593,148	29,842	2,543	13,028	616	1,075	24,534	63,207
Kansas	726,939	498,360	46,550	6,077	17,060	589	1,321	34,882	122,100
Kentucky	1,023,371	828,136	91,960	1,670	12,910	643	2,873	35,230	49,949
Louisiana	1,118,015	587,223	422,838	8,140	15,689	392	2,253	27,011	54,469
Maine	274,533	247,274	6,120	2,131	3,658	79	411	8,450	6,410
Maryland	1,352,964	628,452	434,433	3,093	71,157	475	5,044	61,986	148,324
Massachusetts	1,418,923	955,342	103,170	2,559	78,406	278	15,676	52,613	210,879
Michigan	2,344,068	1,609,241	385,447	14,594	61,239	477	4,544	96,679	171,847
Minnesota	1,284,063	942,498	94,453	17,411	66,982	509	2,685	58,103	101,422
Mississippi	755,555	374,041	329,262	4,405	6,038	216	895	14,194	26,504
Missouri	1,425,436	1,061,456	197,538	5,665	22,881	1,845	2,640	52,753	80,658
Montana	223,563	179,440	1,126	20,953	1,300	145	173	9,281	11,145
Nebraska	459,221	332,797	25,978	5,160	8,502	280	1,070	16,250	69,184
Nevada	665,008	262,783	55,548	5,679	36,475	4,173	1,681	36,702	261,967
New Hampshire	287,234	252,119	4,189	569	7,419	65	566	8,537	13,770
New Jersey	2,065,214	1,065,312	292,645	3,443	173,533	400	8,792	60,088	461,001
New Mexico	518,672	135,962	8,009	53,406	5,349	259	1,117	12,493	302,077
New York	4,324,929	2,205,951	688,411	14,766	286,133	1,118	24,940	131,088	972,522
North Carolina	2,281,635	1,259,670	539,085	29,534	54,042	1,468	7,921	82,125	307,790
North Dakota	149,871	122,321	2,563	12,776	1,276	71	144	5,317	5,403
Ohio	2,730,751	2,028,838	396,099	4,208	45,257	1,011	8,471	111,117	135,750
Oklahoma	929,666	519,877	76,525	100,850	15,224	1,276	1,162	82,202	132,550
Oregon	866,453	573,013	18,038	10,844	31,213	3,884	1,717	47,430	180,314
Pennsylvania	2,792,155	1,983,376	363,225	3,746	81,612	606	7,086	92,265	260,239
Rhode Island	223,956	142,862	14,335	1,087	6,731	65	2,474	10,462	45,940
South Carolina	1,080,474	596,973	347,106	4,001	13,611	551	2,889	33,837	81,506
South Dakota	202,797	152,433	3,582	27,153	2,031	76	216	8,104	9,202
Tennessee	1,496,001	1,013,205	298,738	3,297	23,023	750	3,410	45,525	108,053
Texas	6,865,824	2,322,661	810,543	18,730	231,458	5,008	12,775	146,872	3,317,777
Utah	871,027	658,151	9,544	8,643	12,418	9,190	1,438	27,797	143,846
Vermont	129,233	117,664	2,103	404	1,999	23	190	3,970	2,880
Virginia	1,853,677	1,053,065	388,689	4,506	102,158	1,103	7,505	91,683	204,968
Washington	1,581,354	960,500	61,426	24,161	101,661	12,141	4,231	117,799	299,435
West Virginia	387,418	349,455	14,004	591	2,460	82	624	12,698	7,504
Wisconsin	1,339,492	984,738	116,372	14,092	41,442	365	1,982	44,267	136,234
Wyoming	135,402	107,344	1,086	4,020	786	101	161	3,743	18,161
Total	74,181,467	39,716,562	10,362,183	647,321	3,176,129	135,590	223,220	2,789,571	17,130,891

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000, and 2010 Decennial Census.

Endnotes

- ¹ In this publication children are consistently defined as those under 18 years of age.
- ² Frey, William H., 2011, America's Diverse Future: Initial Glimpses at the U.S. Child Population from the 2010 Census, Brookings Institution, Metropolitan Policy Program, April 12, 2011; Humes, Karen R., Nicholas A. Jones, and Roberto R. Ramirez, 2011, Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010, U.S. Bureau of the Census, C2010BR-02, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC; Howden, Lindsey M., and Julie A. Meyer, 2011, Age and Sex Composition: 2010, 2010 Census Brief, C2010BR-03, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.
- ³ The number of children is 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.
- ⁴ For a glimpse at the kinds of data provided by the ACS, go to the KIDS COUNT website at www.kidscount.org, where dozens of measures from the ACS are made available.
- ⁵ The 1960 data come from Steven Ruggles and Mathew Sobek, et al., Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 2.0, Historical Census Projects, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, 1997, accessed online at www.ipums.umn.edu/usa/cite.html (May 2001); the 2009 data are from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2009, Table B11005, Households by presence of people under age 18 years by household type.
- ⁶ Isaacs, Julie, Stephanie Rennane, C. Eugene Steuerle, and Jennifer Macomber, 2010, Kids' Share 2010: Report on Federal Expenditure on Children Through 2009, Urban Institute/Brookings Institution, Washington, DC, Figure 6.
- ⁷ Preston, Samuel H., 1984, "Children and the Elderly: Divergent Paths for America's Dependents," Demography, Vol. 21, No. 4, pp. 435-458.
- ⁸ Jacobsen, Linda A., Mary Kent, Marlene Lee, and Mark Mather, 2011, "America's Aging Population," Population Bulletin, Vol. 66, No. 1, Population Reference Bureau, Washington DC, Figure 2.
- ⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey accessed through American Factfinder, Table C05003.
- ¹⁰ 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; Claudette Bennett, "Racial Categories Used in the Decennial Census," Government Information Quarterly, 17, no. 2 (2000), 161-180; For more information on the 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.
- ¹¹ 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 <http://raceandhealth.hhs.gov/sidebars/sbwhats15.htm> (May 2001).
- ¹² The Future of Children, 2011, Immigrant Children, Vol. 21, No. 1, Spring.
- ¹³ Available online at www.kidscount.org.
- ¹⁴ National Center for Health Statistics, 2010, Births: Final Data for 2008, National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 59, No. 1, December 2010, Table 5.
- ¹⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2009, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2010 (129th Edition), Washington DC, Table 81.
- ¹⁶ Data from the American Community Survey through Factfinder, Tables B05503D, B05503I.
- ¹⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, through Factfinder, Table B05003.
- ¹⁸ Sharon M. Lee, 2001, "Using the New Racial Categories in the 2000 Census," A KIDS COUNT/PRB Report on Census 2000, Population Reference Bureau, Washington DC. The paper can also be accessed online at www.kidscount.org.
- ¹⁹ More information about the annual KIDS COUNT Data Book can be found at www.kidscount.org.
- ²⁰ The Annie E Casey Foundation, 2011, The 2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book, State Profiles of Child Well-Being, The Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore MD, Table 2, available online at www.kidscount.org.
- ²¹ The 100 largest cities are those with populations of 210,000 or more in 2010.
- ²² In Census Bureau terminology, these are incorporated places or Census Designated Places, which are also known as CDPs.
- ²³ Hernandez, Donald, J., 2011, Double Jeopardy: How Third Grade Reading Skills and Poverty Influence High

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²⁴ Calderon, Margarita, Robert Slavin, Marta Sanchez, 2011, "Effective Instruction for English Learners," in Future of Children, Immigrant Children, Vol. 21, No. 1, Spring, pp. 103-127.

²⁵ Calculated from the 2009 ACS on the IPUMS system at the University of Minnesota by author.

²⁶ O'Hare, William P., 1999, The Overlooked Undercount: Children Missed in the Decennial Census, The Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD, available online at www.kidscount.org.

²⁷ O'Hare, William P., 2010, "What Do We Know About the Undercount of Young Children in the Decennial Census?" American Statistical Association Annual Conference, Poster Session, Vancouver, Canada. ; O'Hare, William, 2009, "Why Are Young Children Missed So Often in the Census?" posted on Census Project Blog November 2009, <http://censusprojectblog.org/2009/11/>; O'Hare, William P., 2009, Why Are Young Children Missed So Often in the Census? KIDS COUNT Working Paper, The Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD, available online at www.aecf.org.

²⁸ See presentation by Dr. Robert Groves at the Census Advisory Committee on February 1, 2010.

²⁹ O'Hare, William P., 2010, "What Do We Know About the Undercount of Young Children in the Decennial Census?" American Statistical Association Annual Conference, Poster Session, Vancouver, Canada.

³⁰ Reamer, Andrew D., 2010, Counting for Dollars, Brookings Institution, Metropolitan Policy Program, Washington, DC, available online at http://funderscommittee.org/files/Reamer_CountingforDollars.pdf.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private charitable organization dedicated to helping build better futures for disadvantaged children in the United States. It was established in 1948 by Jim Casey, one of the founders of UPS, and his siblings, who named the Foundation in honor of their mother. The primary mission of the Foundation is to foster public policies, human-service reforms, and community supports that more effectively meet the needs of today's vulnerable children and families. In pursuit of this goal, the Foundation makes grants that help states, cities, and communities fashion more innovative, cost-effective responses to these needs.

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