

# New Jersey Immigrant Kids Count 2007

## A Profile of Child Well-Being

### Association for Children of New Jersey

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**New Jersey Immigrant Kids Count** online,  
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The Association for Children of New Jersey would like to thank each of these individuals and agencies for their help and cooperation on this project:

Diana Autin, Statewide Parent Advocacy Network

Jean D'Amico, Population Reference Bureau

Donald Hernandez, University of Albany

Corey Newhouse, Children Now, California

Yolanda Quintero, Statewide Parent Advocacy Network

Daniel Santo Pietro, Hispanic Directors Association of New Jersey

Funding for  
**New Jersey Immigrant Kids Count 2007**  
provided by:

**The Annie E. Casey Foundation**



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## INTRODUCTION

The Association for Children of New Jersey is pleased to present its first *Immigrant Kids Count*, a profile of the well-being of children in immigrant families. Immigrant families as defined in this report have at least one foreign-born member. As this report shows, children in immigrant families account for 30 percent—nearly a third—of all New Jersey children. Close to 90 percent of children in immigrant families are citizens.

With children in immigrant families making up such a large share of New Jersey children, their future will in large part shape the state's future. Their opportunities for success will, to a great degree, determine the state's prosperity. New Jersey has a large stake in ensuring that these children have an equal opportunity to succeed.

This report is divided into three parts. The first focuses on children in immigrant families, the second on immigrant individuals, and the third compares New Jersey immigrant families to immigrant families nationally. The data come primarily from the U.S. Census, which generally groups all immigrants together without regard to legal status; it does not distinguish between legal and undocumented immigrants.

### ***Our findings include:***

- Nearly all New Jersey children in immigrant families, 87 percent, are citizens.
- The vast majority of children in immigrant families speak English; most are fluent in two languages.
- Immigrant families are, on average, more likely than U.S.-born families to have at least one parent with a full-time, year-round job; they are less likely than U.S.-born families to have neither parent working.
- Despite their hard work, immigrant families earn less than U.S.-born families and are more likely to have a hard time meeting basic family needs.
- Children in immigrant families are twice as likely as children in U.S.-born families to lack health insurance.
- New Jersey's foreign-born are slightly more likely than U.S.-born residents to have advanced degrees. At the same time, they are twice as likely to lack even a high school degree.
- The sharply divergent education and income levels among immigrants suggest a socioeconomic divide similar to that for New Jerseyans as a whole.
- New Jersey's foreign-born are a diverse group, coming from nearly 100 countries. The five most common countries of origin are India, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, the Philippines and China.

Behind these facts and figures are, of course, people. ACNJ heard the voices of some in a focus group it held with immigrant mothers. Quotes from some of those mothers appear in this report. Last names have been withheld to protect privacy.



# **Part I: Children in Immigrant Families**

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## Close to One-Third of New Jersey Children Live in Immigrant Families; Nearly All Are U.S. Citizens

Thirty percent of New Jersey children live in immigrant families. That is significantly higher than the national rate of 21 percent. Nearly all New Jersey children in immigrant families, 87 percent, are citizens. Most are citizens by birth in the United States, not through naturalization.

**Children in Immigrant Families, 2005**

	Children in immigrant families	% Children in immigrant families	Children in immigrant families who are citizens	% Children in immigrant families who are citizens
<b>NJ</b>	646,000	30	555,000	87
<b>US</b>	15,657,000	21	13,217,000	84

**This is important because,** for many of these children, New Jersey is the only place they have ever known and they are likely to make the state their lifelong home. In short, these children are growing up American.

Immigrant families are families in which at least one member is foreign-born. Typically, the foreign-born member is a parent.

# Nearly All Children in Immigrant Families Speak English; Most Are Fluent in Two Languages

Nearly two-thirds, 63 percent, of New Jersey children in immigrant families speak two languages. Even more than that—87 percent—speak English without much difficulty. Presumably, as more speak English than are bilingual, a significant number of children in immigrant families speak solely English.

**Children Ages 5-17 in Immigrant Families Who Are Bilingual, 2005**

	Number	% of all children in immigrant families
<b>NJ</b>	281,000	63
<b>US</b>	7,904,000	72

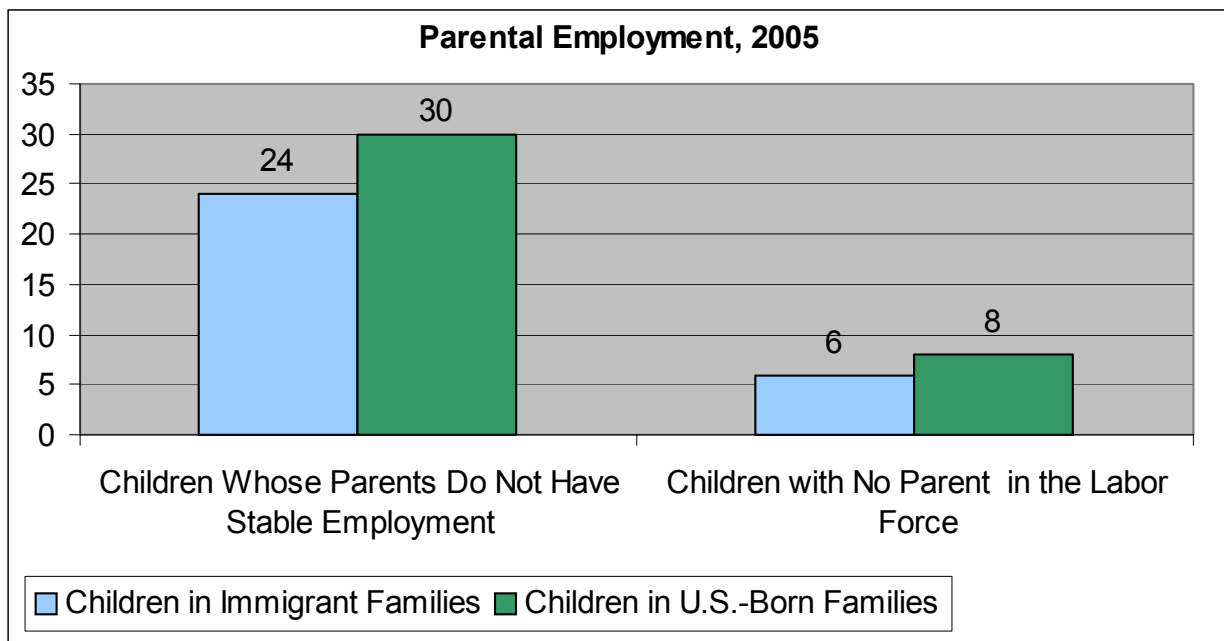
**Children Ages 5-17 in Immigrant Families Who have No Difficulty Speaking English, 2005**

	Number	% of all children in immigrant families
<b>NJ</b>	587,000	87
<b>US</b>	13,430,000	80

**This is important because** people fluent in two languages can be an important asset to New Jersey as the state competes in the global economy. With a good education and family supports, these children have the potential to contribute to the state's economic vibrancy. Investing in these children makes sense for New Jersey's future.

## Parents in Immigrant Families Are More Likely to Have Stable, Full-Time Jobs Than Parents in U.S.-Born Families

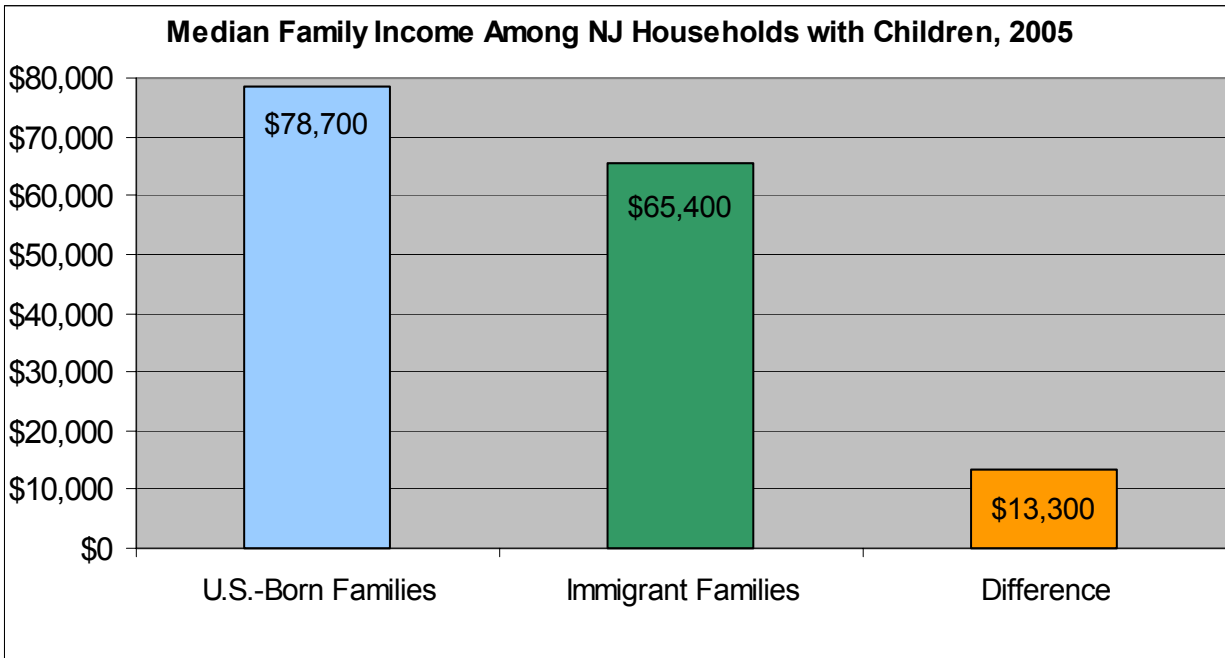
About one-quarter of New Jersey children in immigrant families have parents without year-round, full-time employment, which is lower than the figure for the state's U.S.-born children. Children in immigrant families are also less likely to have unemployed parents than children in U.S.-born families.



**This is important because** it shows the importance of immigrant families to our economy and workforce.

# Despite Their Hard Work, Immigrant Families Earn Less Than U.S.-Born Families

New Jersey's immigrant families earn a median income of \$65,400 per year. That is 83 percent of the median income of the state's U.S.-born families.



**This is important because** although New Jersey immigrant families work as much if not more than the average U.S.-born New Jersey family, they earn 17 percent less. Many have a hard time making ends meet in this high-cost state. This becomes even clearer when looking at the income divide among the state's immigrants (see page 14.) Nearly half earn less than \$25,000 per year.

"When my husband first brought me [to New Jersey], I went to ask at a day care near my house about a block away. They tell me, \$130 a week....I earned \$7 an hour. To pay \$130 for day care? I said, 'What?'"

-Lorenza, a native of Peru who came to this country to work and advance herself.

# Immigrant Families Work Hard, But Can't Make Enough to Meet Basic Family Needs

One-third of children in immigrant families live below 200 percent of the federal poverty threshold—\$41,300 for a family of four in 2007—which research has shown is the approximate amount families must have to meet basic needs. A smaller but still significant proportion, 12 percent, live on far less: They earn below the poverty level, \$20,650 for a family of four in 2007.

## NJ Children Living in Low-income Families

	2000-02		2005	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
Children in Immigrant Families	176,000	32%	212,000	33%
Children in U.S.-Born Families	353,000	24%	363,000	24%

## NJ Children Living Below the Federal Poverty Line

	2000-02		2005	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
Children in Immigrant Families	57,000	10%	80,000	12%
Children in U.S.-Born Families	155,000	11%	172,000	12%

**This is important because** these children are more likely to go without nutritious food, live in unsafe neighborhoods and attend struggling schools. They are more likely to be raised without the resources that could help them succeed.

Julia, from Ecuador, on housing costs and how she feeds her family:

"Food can be stretched and shrunk, but housing is fixed. And you have to make that money somehow.....I'll be honest, I ask for food wherever I go, to the church. One finds the way to save. But my daughters are never left without eating."

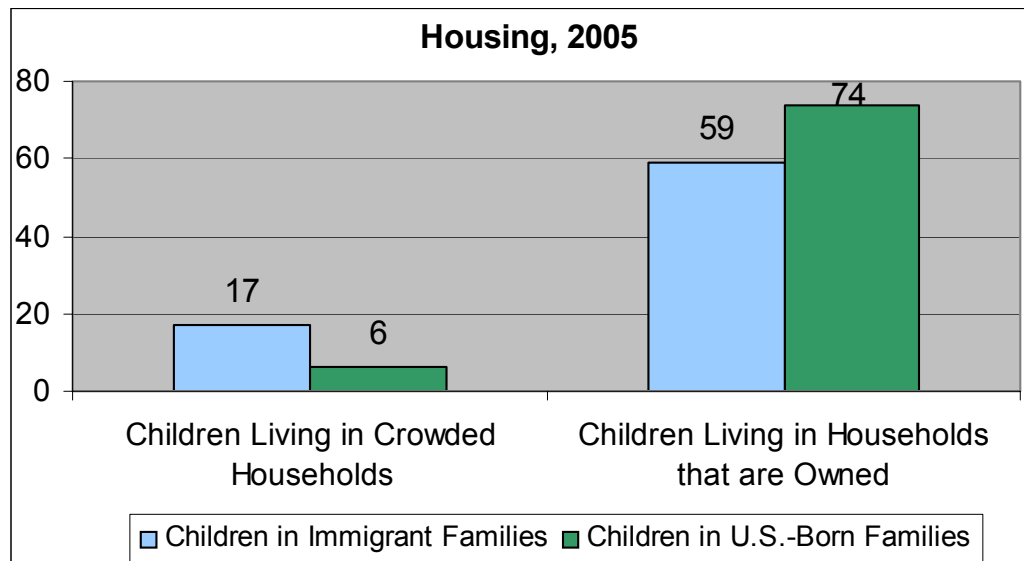
## Most Immigrant Families Own Their Homes

Fifty-nine percent of New Jersey immigrant families own their homes. This is below the home ownership rate of 74 percent for the state's U.S.-born families. It is even with the 58 percent national homeownership rate for immigrant families.

Home ownership, as well as renting, can come at a high price in New Jersey: 49 percent of immigrant families spend too much on housing costs, compared to 40 percent of U.S.-born families. Immigrant families are three times more likely than the U.S.-born to live in crowded housing.

### NJ Children in Families that Spend More than 30 Percent of Income on Housing, 2005

	Number	% of total
Children in Immigrant Families	319,000	49%
Children in U.S.-Born Families	609,000	40%



**This is important because** families that spend too much of their income on housing often have little left over for other essentials, like nutritious food and health care. Living in crowded housing has been shown to have carry an increased risk of illness.

## Children in Immigrant Families are Twice as Likely to Be Uninsured

Seventeen percent of children in immigrant families had no health insurance coverage in 2005. That is more than double the 8 percent figure for children in U.S.-born families.

**NJ Children Who Have No Health Insurance Coverage, 2004-2006**

	New Jersey		United States	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
Children in Immigrant Families	111,000	17	3,171,000	18
Children in U.S.-Born Families	115,000	8	4,790,000	9

**This is important because** children who lack health insurance are less likely to receive preventive medical and dental care. They are thus more prone to developing serious tooth decay, an entirely preventable disease. They are also more likely to have small health problems grow into large ones, such as mild asthma turning severe.

# New Jersey Students with Limited English Are Small in Number But Spread Throughout the State

For a state with so many immigrants, New Jersey has a remarkably low number of public school students who have difficulty speaking English—just 4 percent in kindergarten through 12th grade. However, they are dispersed around the state. About 80 percent of the state’s 593 school districts have some students with limited English.

Although most children in immigrant families are fluent in English, many of their parents and other relatives are not. One in five of all New Jersey children in immigrant families live in homes where no adult speaks English very well.

## Profile of Students Who Are Limited English Proficient, 2006-07

Number of limited English proficient (LEP) students	61,828
Limited English proficient (LEP) students as % of all students	4%
Number of languages represented by New Jersey students	167
Total districts serving limited English proficient (LEP) students	471
Number of districts with bilingual education programs	81

## NJ Children Living in Households Where No Adult Speaks English Very Well, 2005

	Number	% of total
Children in Immigrant Families	128,000	20%
Children in U.S.-born Families	16,000	1%

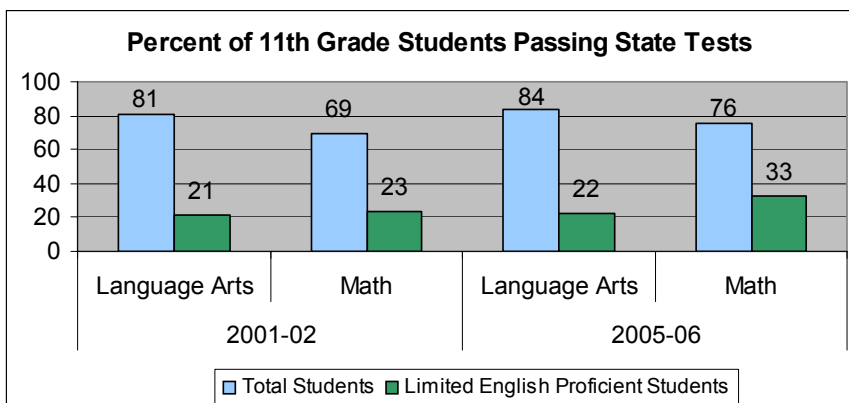
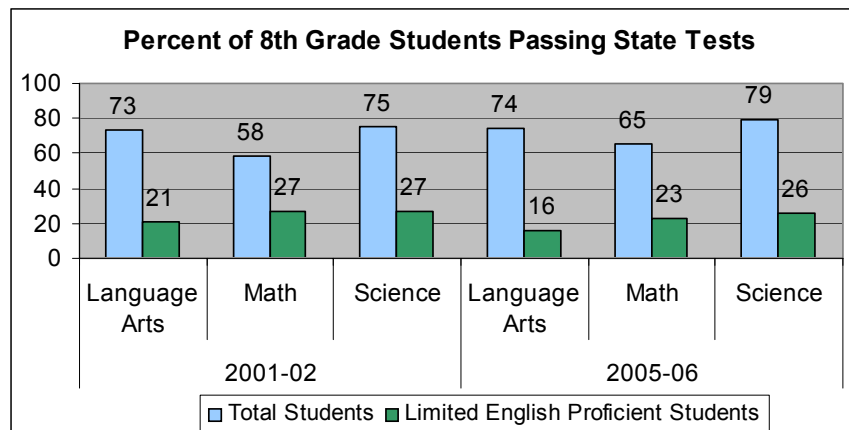
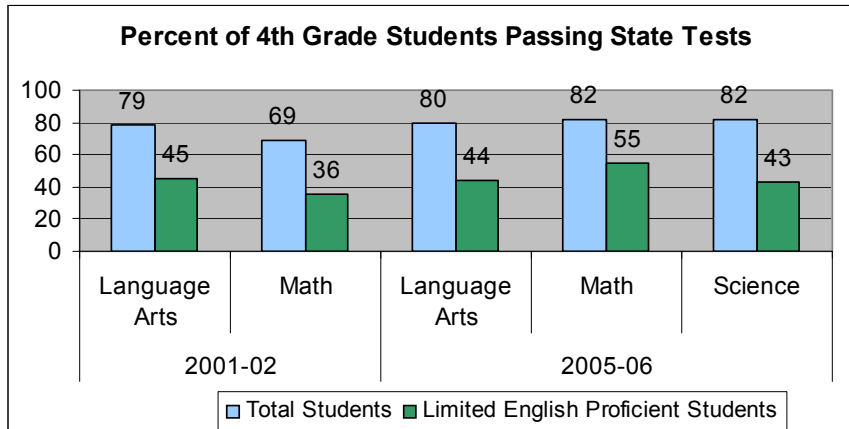
**This is important because** it reinforces that New Jersey children in immigrant families tend to be integrated into American society. The above numbers also point to certain challenges for both the students and their schools.

Children with no adult in the home who speaks English well are less likely to get academic support to help them succeed in school. This puts them at a significant disadvantage compared to families with English-speaking adults.

The fact that students with limited English are so dispersed and that there is such a diversity of foreign languages poses a challenge for school districts. Many districts may have little experience with non-English speaking families. These districts may have to adapt quickly, such as by training staff in how to teach these students and how to communicate with their parents.

# Students with Limited English Perform Far Below Their Peers On All State Tests

As the charts below show, fewer than half of students with limited English pass any state assessment test, far below the performance level of state students overall. One positive trend for limited English students is in 4th and 11th grade math scores, which in 2005-06 significantly improved over four years earlier.



**This is important because** it shows that limited English proficiency profoundly affects students' ability to succeed in school. New Jersey needs to find ways to improve the academic performance of these children.

## **Part II: Foreign-Born Individuals**

## Half of All New Jersey's Foreign-Born Are Naturalized Citizens.

A higher proportion of foreign-born in New Jersey are citizens than in the nation as a whole. To become a naturalized citizen, an immigrant must be a legal permanent resident of the United States for five years, pass tests on English, history and United States government, and relinquish foreign citizenship. They must also pay the government a naturalization fee.

### Citizenship, 2006

	NJ	US
Total Foreign-Born, Naturalized Citizens	847,665	15,767,731
% of All Foreign-Born	48	42
Foreign-Born Adults, Naturalized Citizens	818,167	15,157,761
% of All Adult Foreign-Born	50	44
Foreign-Born Children, Naturalized Citizens	29,498	609,970
% of All Foreign-Born Children	25	20

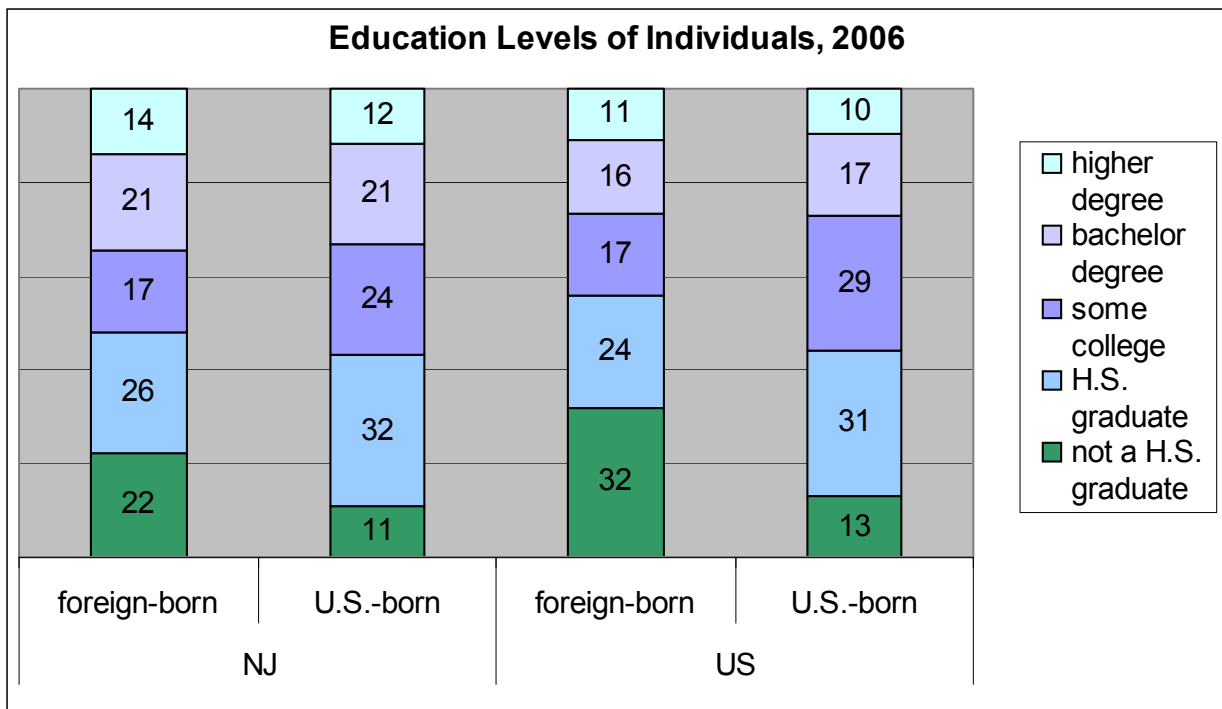
**This is important because** it shows New Jersey's foreign-born are invested in their adopted country. Half of all the state's foreign-born adults have relinquished citizenship in their home countries, a strong signal of their plans to remain in the United States and presumably in New Jersey.

"I would like to learn English because I am married to an American. But I have not been able to... I have to cook, clean and attend to the children... If I had someone who could watch my child, I'd happily study [English]."

Julia, who was a commercial engineer in her native country of Ecuador

# The Divergent Education Levels Among New Jersey's Foreign-Born Reveal a Socioeconomic Divide

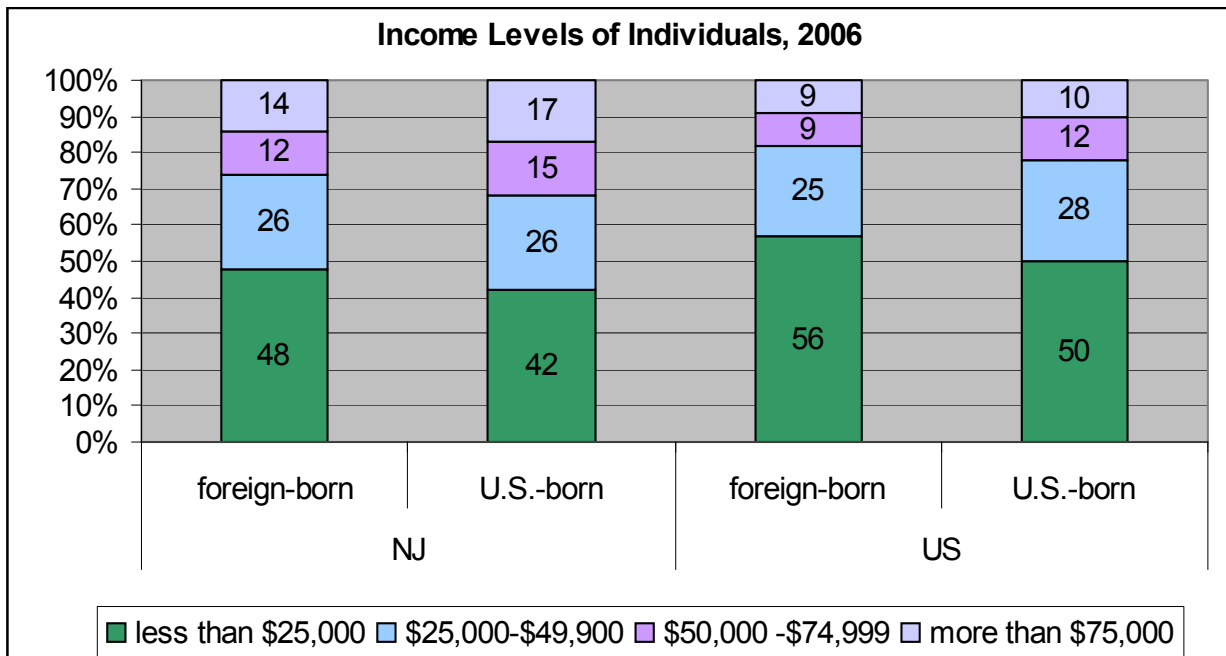
New Jersey immigrants are more likely than the state's U.S.-born residents to have a degree beyond a bachelor's, 14 percent of immigrants vs. 12 percent of U.S.-born. But at the same time 22 percent of immigrants lack even a high school degree, which is twice the rate for U.S.-born residents.



**This is important because** it suggests a socioeconomic divide between highly educated immigrants at the top and the poorly educated at the bottom, mirroring the socioeconomic divide in the state as a whole. Immigrants are nearly as likely as the U.S.-born to have at least some college, 52 percent vs. 57 percent, and slightly more likely to have an advanced degree. But, on the other end of the scale, immigrants are less likely than the U.S.-born to have finished high school.

# The Socioeconomic Divide among New Jersey Immigrants Is Reflected in Their Income

The same proportion of immigrants earn more than \$75,000 a year as hold an advanced degree. But a far larger number, nearly one in two, is at or near the bottom of the earnings scale: Forty-eight percent earn less than \$25,000 a year.

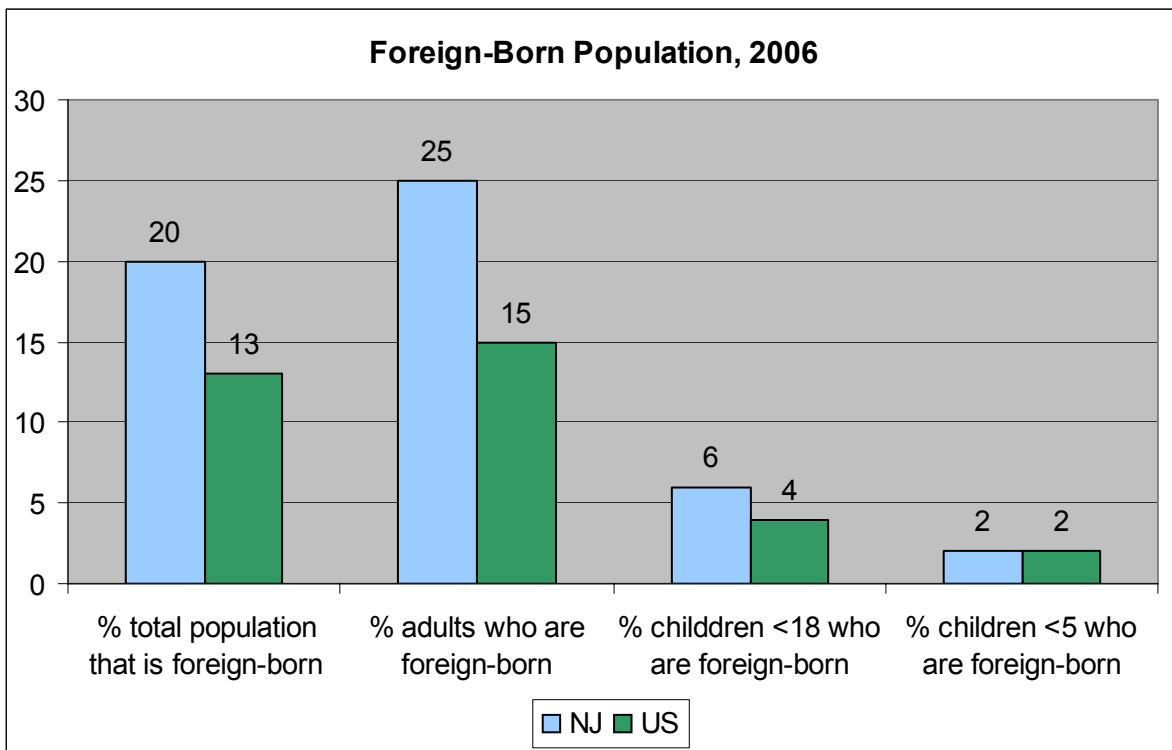


**This is important because** the income divide among immigrants appears to mirror the divide among New Jersey residents in general. Workers at the top of the scale are earning a comfortable living. A far greater number at the bottom are in low-wage work.

"I have been limited because I cannot exercise my profession because of the language. I have felt frustrated," said Celeste, who worked as a nurse in her native country, the Dominican Republic. A parent, she has been in the United States four years.

## One in Five New Jersey Residents Are Foreign-Born

New Jersey ranks third nationally, after California and New York, in the proportion of its immigrant population to total population. More than 1.6 million immigrants called New Jersey home in 2005. Most are adults. Foreign-born children make up just six percent of the total population of children.



**This is important because** for more than a century, New Jersey has been a primary destination for the foreign-born. It remains so. Immigrants are integral to the state.

## New Jersey's Foreign-Born Live Throughout the State

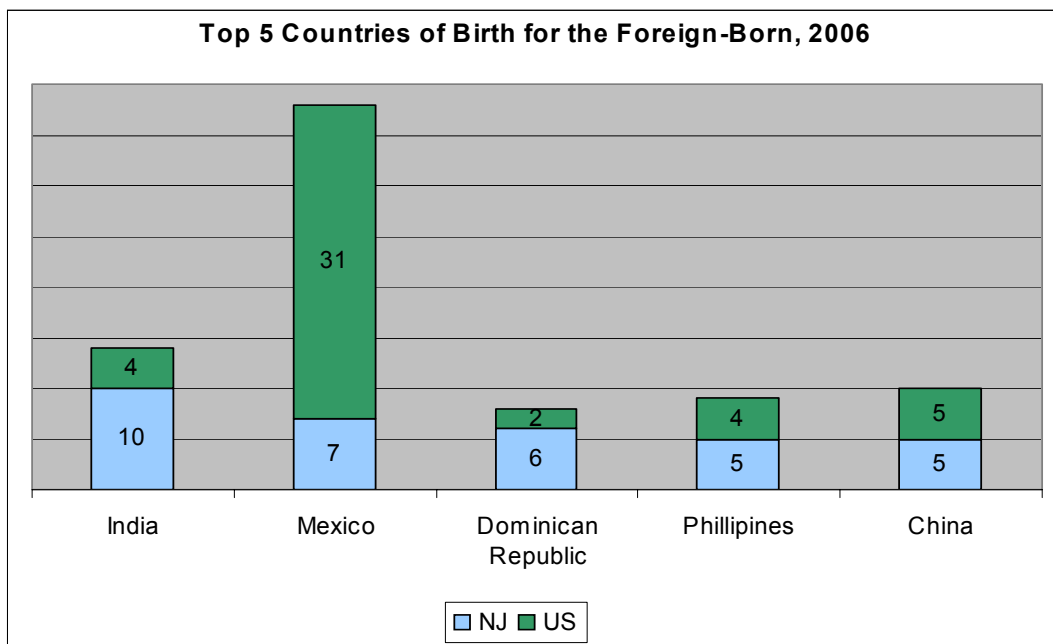
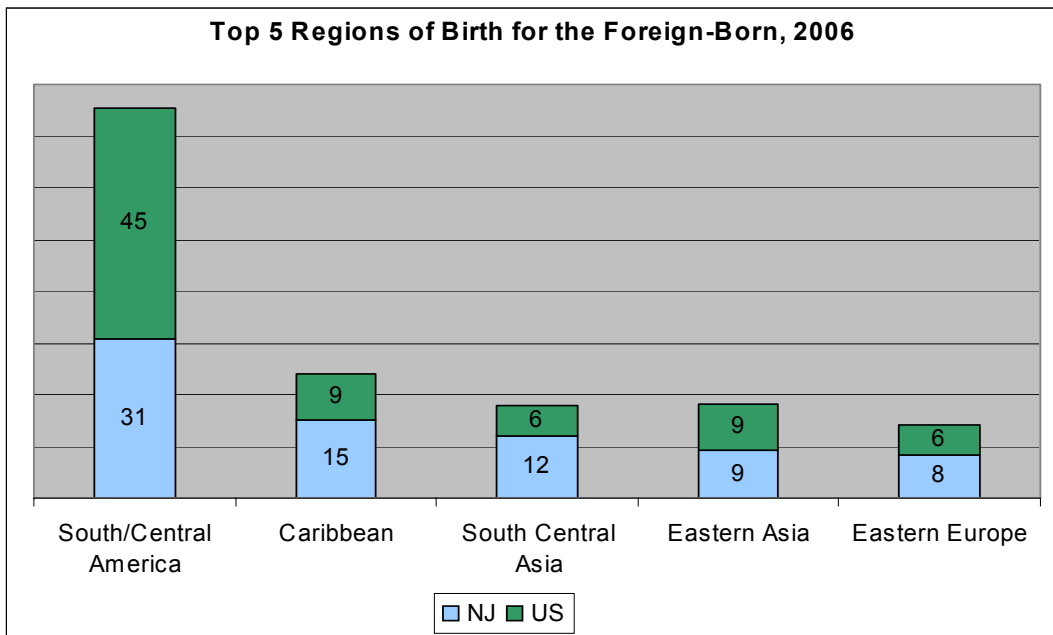
Sine 1990, the foreign-born population has grown in counties that have not always had significant immigrant populations. These include Bergen and Somerset counties.

Foreign-Born by County				
	1990		2006	
	Number	% of total population	Number	% of total population
Atlantic	12,945	6	40,873	15
Bergen	148,861	18	251,065	28
Burlington	18,931	5	39,886	9
Camden	22,531	4	50,503	10
Cape May	2,432	3	3,241	3
Cumberland	6,055	4	14,816	10
Essex	121,336	16	187,301	24
Gloucester	6,621	3	13,295	5
Hudson	169,434	31	243,261	40
Hunterdon	5,374	5	11,641	9
Mercer	28,390	9	71,383	19
Middlesex	95,104	14	221,938	28
Monmouth	41,708	8	80,386	13
Morris	44,465	11	92,402	19
Ocean	26,190	6	42,817	8
Passaic	88,077	19	138,685	28
Salem	1,316	2	2,376	4
Somerset	26,175	11	67,997	21
Sussex	6,147	5	9,403	6
Union	90,735	18	161,134	30
Warren	3,783	4	9,850	9
New Jersey	966,610	13	1,754,253	20

**This is important because**, increasingly, the foreign-born and U.S.-born live alongside each other in communities across the state.

# New Jersey's Immigrant Population is Incredibly Diverse

The state's foreign-born come from about 100 countries. No single country is the place of origin for more than 10 percent of the immigrant population.



**This is important because** it underlines the rich cultural diversity brought to New Jersey by its foreign-born population.



**Part III:  
N.J. Immigrant Families  
vs.  
U.S. Immigrant Families**

# N.J. Immigrant Families vs. U.S. Immigrant Families, 2005

New Jersey immigrants, on average, appear better off than U.S. immigrants. However, such comparisons mask the poverty of New Jersey immigrants at the bottom of the socioeconomic scale. They also fail to account for the state's high cost of living and hide the fact that many immigrants in low-wage jobs can't meet basic needs.

<b>Demographics</b>		
Children in Immigrant Families	NJ	30%
	US	21%
Percent of the Child Population That is Foreign-Born	NJ	6%
	US	4%
Children Who Have Difficulty Speaking English	NJ	13%
	US	20%
Children Whose Parents All Have Less Than a High School Degree	NJ	13%
	US	27%

<b>Income</b>		
Children Living Below the Federal Poverty Line	NJ	12%
	US	22%
Children Living in Low-Income Families (<200% FPL)	NJ	33%
	US	51%
Median Family Income Among Households with Children	NJ	\$65,400
	US	\$46,500

<b>Employment</b>		
Children in Households Where All Resident Parents are in the Labor Force	NJ	62%
	US	56%
Children in Households Where All Resident Parents are Not in the Labor Force	NJ	6%
	US	9%
Children Without Secure Parental Employment	NJ	24%
	US	31%

<b>Housing</b>		
Children in Families that Spend More Than 30% of Income on Housing	NJ	49%
	US	49%
Children Living in Crowded Housing	NJ	17%
	US	29%
Children Living in Homes That Are Owned	NJ	59%
	US	58%

## Section 3: Data Sources and Definitions

### Section 1: Children in Immigrant Families

**Children in Immigrant Families.** Children living in families with at least one foreign-born member. As reported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count State-Level Data, [www.aecf.org](http://www.aecf.org).

**Children in Immigrant Families Who Are United States Citizens.** 2005 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata (PUMS).

**Children in Immigrant Families Who Are Fluent in Two Languages.** 2005 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata (PUMS).

**Children Who Have Difficulty Speaking English.** As reported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count State-Level Data, [www.aecf.org](http://www.aecf.org).

**Children Whose Parents Do Not Have Full-Time, Year-Round Employment.** As reported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count State-Level Data, [www.aecf.org](http://www.aecf.org).

**Children With No Parent in the Labor Force.** As reported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count State-Level Data, [www.aecf.org](http://www.aecf.org).

**Median Family Income Among Households with Children.** As reported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count State-Level Data, [www.aecf.org](http://www.aecf.org).

**Children Living in Low-Income Families.** As reported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count State-Level Data, [www.aecf.org](http://www.aecf.org).

**Children Living Below the Federal Poverty Line.** As reported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count State-Level Data, [www.aecf.org](http://www.aecf.org).

**Children in Families That Spend More Than 30 Percent of Income on Housing.** As reported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count State-Level Data, [www.aecf.org](http://www.aecf.org).

**Children Living in Crowded Households.** Children living in households where there is more than one person per room, as reported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count State-Level Data, [www.aecf.org](http://www.aecf.org).

**Children Living in Households That Are Owned.** As reported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count State-Level Data, [www.aecf.org](http://www.aecf.org).

**Children Who Do Not Have Health Insurance.** Current Population Survey (March supplement), 2004 through 2006.

**Profile of Students Who Are Limited-English Proficient.** As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, Bureau of Bilingual/ESL Education.

**Children Living in Households Where No Adult Speaks English Very Well.** Children in households where no person over age 14 speaks English very well. As reported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count State-Level Data, [www.aecf.org](http://www.aecf.org).

**Students Passing 4<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade State Tests.** As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, School Report Cards.

### Section 2: Foreign-Born Individuals

**Citizenship for the Foreign-Born.** As reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2006 American Community Survey, chart B06001.

**Education Levels of Foreign-Born Individuals.** As reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2006 American Community Survey, chart B06009.

**Income Levels of Foreign-Born Individuals.** As reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2006 American Community Survey, chart B06010.

**Foreign-Born Population.** As reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2006 American Community Survey, chart B06001.

**Top Five Regions of Birth for the Foreign-Born.** As reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2006 American Community Survey, chart B05006.

**Top Five Countries of Birth for the Foreign-Born.** As reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2005 American Community Survey, chart B05006.

**Section 3: N.J. Immigrant Families vs. U.S. Immigrant Families.** As reported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count State-Level Data, [www.aecf.org](http://www.aecf.org).

## Appendix A

This appendix includes all available years of data from Part I of this report, where available. The data are presented in whole numbers.

<b>Children in immigrant families</b>				
	<b>2000-2002</b>	<b>2001-2003</b>	<b>2002-2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
NJ	552,000	577,000	611,000	646,000
US	13,832,000	14,212,000	14,664,000	15,657,000

<b>Children who have difficulty speaking English</b>				
	<b>2000-2002</b>	<b>2001-2003</b>	<b>2002-2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Children in Immigrant Families	65,000	66,000	63,000	59,000
Children in U.S.-born Families	24,000	22,000	18,000	18,000

<b>Children living without full-time, year-round parental employment</b>				
	<b>2000-2002</b>	<b>2001-2003</b>	<b>2002-2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Children in Immigrant Families	136,000	139,000	145,000	155,000
Children in U.S.-born Families	428,000	429,000	445,000	450,000

<b>Children with all available parents not in the labor force</b>				
	<b>2000-2002</b>	<b>2001-2003</b>	<b>2002-2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Children in Immigrant Families	35,000	39,000	40,000	39,000
Children in U.S.-born Families	107,000	111,000	121,000	106,000

<b>Median family income among households with children</b>				
	<b>2000-2002</b>	<b>2001-2003</b>	<b>2002-2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Children in Immigrant Families	\$57,900	\$60,500	\$63,000	\$65,400
Children in U.S.-born Families	\$69,300	\$70,100	\$74,700	\$78,700

<b>Children living in low-income families (below 200% of the poverty threshold)</b>				
	<b>2000-2002</b>	<b>2001-2003</b>	<b>2002-2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Children in Immigrant Families	176,000	184,000	189,000	212,000
Children in U.S.-born Families	353,000	358,000	362,000	363,000

<b>Children living below the poverty threshold</b>				
	<b>2000-2002</b>	<b>2001-2003</b>	<b>2002-2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Children in Immigrant Families	57,000	66,000	73,000	80,000
Children in U.S.-born Families	155,000	159,000	168,000	172,000

<b>Children living with families that spend more than 30 percent of income on housing</b>				
	<b>2000-2002</b>	<b>2001-2003</b>	<b>2002-2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Children in Immigrant Families	218,000	233,000	261,000	319,000
Children in U.S.-born Families	506,000	511,000	544,000	609,000

<b>Children living in crowded households</b>				
	<b>2000-2002</b>	<b>2001-2003</b>	<b>2002-2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Children in Immigrant Families	124,000	128,000	131,000	112,000
Children in U.S.-born Families	98,000	94,000	99,000	94,000

<b>Children living in households that are owned</b>				
	<b>2000-2002</b>	<b>2001-2003</b>	<b>2002-2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Children in Immigrant Families	312,000	329,000	356,000	382,000
Children in U.S.-born Families	1,092,000	1,094,000	1,131,000	1,119,000

<b>Children in households where no adults speaks English very well</b>				
	<b>2000-2002</b>	<b>2001-2003</b>	<b>2002-2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Children in Immigrant Families	128,000	139,000	143,000	128,000
Children in U.S.-born Families	23,000	19,000	15,000	16,000

## Appendix B

This appendix includes all available years of data from Part I of this report, where available. The data are presented in percentages.

<b>Children in Immigrant Families</b>				
	<b>2000-2002</b>	<b>2001-2003</b>	<b>2002-2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
NJ	27%	28%	29%	30%
US	19%	20%	20%	21%

<b>Children who have difficulty speaking English</b>				
	<b>2000-2002</b>	<b>2001-2003</b>	<b>2002-2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Children in Immigrant Families	17%	16%	15%	13%
Children in U.S.-born Families	2%	2%	2%	2%

<b>Children living without secure parental employment</b>				
	<b>2000-2002</b>	<b>2001-2003</b>	<b>2002-2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Children in Immigrant Families	25%	24%	24%	24%
Children in U.S.-born Families	29%	29%	29%	30%

<b>Children with all available parents not in the labor force</b>				
	<b>2000-2002</b>	<b>2001-2003</b>	<b>2002-2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Children in Immigrant Families	6%	7%	7%	6%
Children in U.S.-born Families	8%	8%	8%	8%

<b>Children living in low-income families (below 200% of the poverty threshold)</b>				
	<b>2000-2002</b>	<b>2001-2003</b>	<b>2002-2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Children in Immigrant Families	32%	32%	31%	33%
Children in U.S.-born Families	24%	25%	24%	24%

<b>Children living below the poverty threshold</b>				
	<b>2000-2002</b>	<b>2001-2003</b>	<b>2002-2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Children in Immigrant Families	10%	12%	12%	12%
Children in U.S.-born Families	11%	11%	11%	12%

<b>Children living with families that spend more than 30 percent of income on housing costs</b>				
	<b>2000-2002</b>	<b>2001-2003</b>	<b>2002-2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Children in Immigrant Families	39%	40%	43%	49%
Children in U.S.-born Families	34%	35%	36%	40%

<b>Children living in crowded households</b>				
	<b>2000-2002</b>	<b>2001-2003</b>	<b>2002-2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Children in Immigrant Families	22%	22%	21%	17%
Children in U.S.-born Families	7%	6%	7%	6%

<b>Children living in households that are owned</b>				
	<b>2000-2002</b>	<b>2001-2003</b>	<b>2002-2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Children in Immigrant Families	57%	57%	58%	59%
Children in U.S.-born Families	74%	74%	74%	74%

<b>Children in households where no adults speaks English very well</b>				
	<b>2000-2002</b>	<b>2001-2003</b>	<b>2002-2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Children in Immigrant Families	23%	24%	23%	20%
Children in U.S.-born Families	2%	1%	1%	1%