
TECHNICAL APPENDIX

The Committee on the Health and Adjustment of Immigrant Children and Families was established by the National Research Council and the Institute of Medicine to assess the development of children (ages 0-17), and to identify factors that affect their health and well-being (Hernandez and Charney, 1998). Eleven new studies commissioned by the committee made every effort to draw on available data to correctly identify and to present estimates for children by generation and immigrant status, country of origin, and race and ethnicity. Because few national information systems currently collect the full array of data needed on country of origin and immigrant status, and because few have samples large enough to support conclusions for more than three or four specific countries, the results derived in these studies and the indicators presented in this essay should be viewed as the best available, first step in assessing the circumstances of children in immigrant families.

Especially important is that each of these studies uses children as the unit of analysis, rather than adults or households. This provides the basis for estimates about the number and proportion of children who have particular characteristics or experience particular circumstances; hence, the results presented here may differ from other published estimates. For example, the poverty rate for children will differ from the poverty rate for households with children, and the percent of children with an employed mother will differ from the percent employed among mothers with children, because each child is counted once in these estimates, instead of lumped together with other children in their household. Indicators pertaining to the well-being of children must use children as the unit of analysis to accurately portray their lives.

The specific approaches used to classify children by generation and country of origin differ somewhat among these eleven studies, and the reader is encouraged to consult the original studies for detailed descriptions of data and procedures (Hernandez, 1999). Examples of the limits imposed by current measurement in the data sets that provide the foundation for indicators and results presented here include the following. None explicitly identify undocumented children and parents, and although some undocumented persons may be included in most samples, estimates of under-coverage of the undocumented population in these data systems are not available. Because many data sets do not ascertain detailed country of birth for the foreign-born, information on race and ethnicity (e.g., Chinese, Filipino, Mexican) is often used as a proxy, which may lead to a misclassification of country of birth for some children or parents; for example, some data ascertain whether a child is foreign-born but not the country of birth. In these situations information about race or Hispanic origin (Chinese, Mexican, etc.) may be used as a substitute. But, for example, some Chinese foreign-born children may not have been born in China, but instead in Vietnam or the Philippines.

Similarly, although the 1990 Census and most other data sets do not ask for children the country of birth of their parents, the birth place of a child's parents can be ascertained from the "country of birth" question for the parent, but only if the parent lives in the child's home; hence, second-generation children who have only one foreign-born parent and who do not have that parent in the home are misclassified as third or later generation. More generally, because virtually no information is available regarding the characteristics or circumstances of parents not living in the home of the child, most estimates pertaining children's parents exclude parents not living in the home. In addition, available data do not allow most third- and later-generation children to be classified by country of origin, except through the use of race and ethnicity data.

One additional caveat regarding inferences drawn from these studies should be noted. Differences between the first, second, and third and later generations may reflect changes brought about through the process of intergenerational assimilation; however, differences between the generations may, alternatively, reflect changes over years or decades in the characteristics of successive waves of immigrants. Among the four Central American countries with high U.S. child poverty rates and for which information is available in the 1990 census not only for the first two generations but also for later-generation children, poverty is substantially lower among third- and later-generation children than among second-generation children. Although this might be due to intergenerational socioeconomic assimilation, a more plausible interpretation is that poverty is lower among the later generations, because the grandparents of the third- and later-generation children entered the U.S. in earlier times with much higher socioeconomic status than did the parents of second-generation children who immigrated more recently. Results

presented in this essay suggest that such a change in the characteristics of immigrants from these countries did, in fact, occur; the parental educational attainments associated with children in immigrant families from these four countries in 1960 were much higher, on average, than the parental educational attainments associated with children in immigrant families from these four countries in 1990. The characteristics of successive waves of immigrants from several other countries of origin, including Cuba and Vietnam, also have changed substantially through time.

Estimates presented in graphs and tables from the 1990 census were derived from the 1990 PUMS 5% sample, and most were published in Hernandez and Darke (1999). Basic variables were derived or calculated from the 1990 census as follows. Children age 0-17 were identified as first generation if foreign-born, second generation if native-born with at least one foreign-born parent, and third and later generation if native-born with native-born parents. In the 1990 census, birthplace of parents could be ascertained only for parents living the child, with the result that some second-generation children were misclassified as third generation, because their foreign-born parent's was not in the home and hence the fact of the parents' foreign birth was not available in the data set. The first generation was classified by the child's own country of birth. The second generation was classified by parents' country of birth, or if parents were foreign-born in different countries, by the mother's country of birth. In 1990, the country of origin for third- and later-generation children was approximated using the race or Hispanic origin of the child as a proxy for country of birth, leading to the misclassification of country of birth for some children.

Parental characteristics (labor force participation, educational attainments, etc.) were available only if the parent was present in the household. Hence, all estimates of father's or mother's characteristics are based on only those children who have the indicated parent in the household. Poverty estimates pertain to 1989, because the 1990 census collected income data for 1989. Relative poverty is estimated using the same units of analysis and equivalence scale as the official measure, but with the threshold not only for poverty but for near-poor frugality, middle-class comfort, and luxury-level living, as defined in the text of the essay. Full-time year-round work is defined as 48 or more weeks worked last year, and 35 or more hours worked last week. The number of siblings in the homes of children is estimated as the number of children ever born to the child's mother; thus, estimates are available only for children living with a mother. Overcrowding is defined as more than one person per room, and calculated by dividing the number of persons in the household by the number of rooms in the housing unit.

Estimates from the 1910 and 1960 censuses were derived from the 1910 and 1960 IPUMS files (Ruggles and Sobek, 1995) using procedures as similar as possible to those for 1990. These years were selected for analysis here for the following reasons. The 1990 census provides the best, most recent source of information on socioeconomic and family circumstances for children with origins in a large number of countries. The 1910 census allows for an examination of children's circumstances following the decade of peak immigration to the U.S. (1901-1910), and the 1960 census allows an examination of children's circumstances at the end of the subsequent era of very low immigration (1931-1960). Additional research is planned using census data for intervening years, and stretching back in time to 1850.

Appendix Table A (a - Part1)

Socioeconomic and Demographic Indicators for First- and Second-Generation Children by Country of Origin for First and Second Generations Combined and for Third-and-Later-Generation Children by Race and Ethnicity: 1990

[Countries are listed from highest to lowest official poverty rate for 1st and 2nd generation combined]

	Social and Economic Risk Factors										
	Number of Children (in thousands)	% of children in official poverty	% of children in relative poverty	% of children in middle-class comfort	% of children very well-off financially	% of children in one-parent families	% of children whose fathers have less than a high school education	% of children whose mothers have less than a high school education	% of children with 5 or more siblings	% of children who live in linguistically isolated households	% of children who are not U.S. citizens, or who have at least 1 parent in the home who is not a citizen
White, Non-Hispanic	40201	11	17	42	26	18	12	12	4	0	N/A
Black, Non-Hispanic	8031	40	51	25	9	62	26	29	10	0	N/A
Asian, Non-Hispanic	329	10	14	38	37	25	7	9	6	1	N/A
American Indian	562	38	51	24	7	40	28	29	10	4	N/A
Hispanic	3489	31	42	31	11	42	30	35	8	9	N/A
All First and Second	8373	22	33	31	19	17	39	42	8	26	65
All Third and Later Generations	52685	17	24	39	22	26	15	16	4	1	N/A
First and Second Generations by Country of Origin											
Laos	113	51	65	16	2	15	54	73	35	60	89
Cambodia	64	46	62	19	4	26	57	76	18	60	85
Dominican Republic	179	42	55	24	5	48	49	55	5	41	73
USSR	62	36	42	23	26	10	20	18	5	46	62
Mexico	2618	35	52	22	4	19	74	74	14	38	78
Thailand	69	33	42	29	16	13	34	56	17	42	75
Vietnam	226	31	42	29	13	19	39	54	11	45	63
Guatemala	101	30	46	24	7	28	56	61	5	43	81
Honduras	52	29	46	26	8	31	42	44	5	34	73
El Salvador	203	27	44	26	5	31	61	65	6	46	83
Nicaragua	74	27	43	28	8	27	34	40	8	43	83
Haiti	105	26	39	30	10	36	38	43	8	34	75
Jordan	19	25	35	31	14	7	25	31	13	10	38
Belize	16	23	31	35	12	29	29	29	6	4	72
Iraq	20	21	30	39	17	5	32	42	10	16	44
Ecuador	64	20	31	36	14	24	34	35	3	29	76
Venezuela	22	20	25	37	25	12	14	15	2	19	76
Israel	60	19	25	31	32	5	16	19	16	12	42
Trinidad & Tobago	52	18	28	37	20	37	23	19	5	1	71
Colombia	117	17	27	37	16	23	29	30	2	31	70
Pakistan	39	16	23	36	27	6	8	18	6	13	55
Costa Rica	23	16	26	38	17	19	28	31	3	17	68

NOTE: See Technical Appendix for description of variables.
Source: Hernandez and Darke, 1999.

Appendix Table A (a - Part2)

	Social and Economic Risk Factors										
	Number of Children (in thousands)	% of children in official poverty	% of children in relative poverty	% of children in middle-class comfort	% of children very well-off financially	% of children in one-parent families	% of children whose fathers have less than a high school education	% of children whose mothers have less than a high school education	% of children with 5 or more siblings	% of children who live in linguistically isolated households	% of children who are not U.S. citizens, or who have at least 1 parent in the home who is not a citizen
Panama	40	16	25	37	23	23	12	16	3	7	48
Brazil	31	16	24	39	25	14	20	20	3	22	76
Romania	26	15	22	32	30	8	25	25	18	21	47
Spain	27	15	21	39	27	14	23	26	3	12	65
Lebanon	36	15	23	34	24	6	28	29	8	11	40
Jamaica	132	15	25	37	21	36	27	22	4	0	66
Guyana	46	15	22	41	18	31	25	28	4	1	62
Nigeria	34	15	27	35	15	16	2	5	7	4	82
China	131	14	24	30	30	9	31	35	2	41	46
Indonesia	17	14	19	37	31	8	8	11	3	21	50
Iran	76	14	19	32	37	9	6	11	1	18	67
Cuba	211	14	22	38	27	21	28	27	2	16	47
Peru	61	13	25	37	19	18	18	19	3	25	67
Korea	231	12	19	38	26	9	6	18	0	34	55
Syria	15	12	21	33	29	4	22	25	4	17	43
Taiwan	97	11	15	33	42	10	5	8	1	36	52
Argentina	35	11	19	38	29	11	21	20	2	15	60
Yugoslavia	44	10	16	42	27	10	30	32	3	11	44
Hong Kong	56	10	16	33	37	8	24	29	1	35	39
Chile	21	10	18	37	28	15	14	17	3	18	64
Australia	18	10	16	32	44	9	8	11	7	1	76
Austria	21	9	14	41	38	8	8	8	10	2	29
France	41	9	13	34	41	11	9	9	5	6	56
Hungary	25	9	14	35	39	9	14	13	9	10	27
Egypt	29	9	15	36	39	6	4	8	5	10	34
Germany	258	8	14	40	32	11	8	11	3	2	36
Greece	68	8	16	42	25	6	39	32	1	12	36
Japan	100	8	12	37	41	7	4	7	1	28	73
Barbados	15	8	16	47	21	39	25	21	8	0	58
Poland	80	7	12	45	32	10	19	15	1	22	54
Turkey	15	7	13	32	38	8	18	18	2	11	51
Italy	179	6	11	45	30	6	34	29	2	7	39
Portugal	77	6	11	51	22	8	61	58	1	23	63
United Kingdom	209	6	10	38	41	10	6	9	3	0	64
Canada	263	6	11	39	39	9	10	10	5	1	62
South Africa	15	6	10	25	57	5	2	7	1	1	58
Netherlands	38	5	11	39	38	7	7	6	6	1	43
India	175	5	9	35	47	4	7	12	1	11	68
Philippines	399	5	10	45	32	12	8	13	3	9	44
Ireland	44	4	7	41	39	8	15	14	4	0	48

Appendix Table A (b - Part 1)

Socioeconomic and Demographic Indicators for First- and Second-Generation Children by Country of Origin for First and Second Generations Combined and for Third-and-Later-Generation Children by Race and Ethnicity: 1990

[Countries are listed from highest to lowest official poverty rate for 1st and 2nd generation combined]

	Household and Housing Risk Factors				Parents' Labor Force Participation		
	% of children in households with no car or truck	% of children with no telephone in their homes	% of children living in houses built before 1950	% of children in crowded homes	% of children with fathers not in the labor force	% of children with fathers not working full-time, year-round	% of children with mothers not in the labor force
White, Non-Hispanic	3	5	23	7	4	19	34
Black, Non-Hispanic	30	18	27	26	11	34	33
Asian, Non-Hispanic	4	3	18	21	4	18	29
American Indian	14	32	17	34	14	46	40
Hispanic	17	15	25	30	8	30	43
All First and Second Generations	11	7	24	44	7	31	42
All Third and Later Generations	8	8	24	12	5	21	34
First and Second Generations by Country of Origin							
Laos	17	4	28	78	48	68	66
Cambodia	29	4	31	74	41	60	65
Dominican Republic	54	19	50	52	11	38	52
USSR	23	2	32	40	21	54	46
Mexico	10	15	23	69	7	38	50
Thailand	15	3	24	49	30	46	53
Vietnam	13	1	19	58	19	42	46
Guatemala	18	9	33	67	5	31	41
Honduras	22	9	26	56	8	37	41
El Salvador	15	8	29	75	5	32	34
Nicaragua	13	10	24	71	5	32	31
Haiti	24	10	33	53	8	36	22
Jordan	8	2	23	31	11	30	68
Belize	19	7	35	44	9	33	31
Iraq	4	1	17	34	10	30	61
Ecuador	24	8	41	43	4	30	39
Venezuela	6	4	18	30	8	28	47
Israel	13	1	28	27	7	26	54
Trinidad & Tobago	29	7	39	30	8	34	25
Colombia	13	6	27	42	4	28	38
Pakistan	7	2	17	35	4	26	60
Costa Rica	14	4	28	33	8	31	38
Panama	16	6	25	25	6	27	29
Brazil	7	2	24	24	6	28	47
Romania	8	2	32	31	9	26	46

Appendix Table A (b - Part 2)

	Household and Housing Risk Factors				Parents' Labor Force Participation		
	% of children in households with no car or truck	% of children with no telephone in their homes	% of children living in houses built before 1950	% of children in crowded homes	% of children with fathers not in the labor force	% of children with fathers not working full-time, year-round	% of children with mothers not in the labor force
Spain	8	3	28	20	5	26	40
Lebanon	4	2	26	20	9	27	61
Jamaica	22	5	30	29	6	29	17
Guyana	30	4	40	36	6	28	26
Nigeria	10	3	18	50	6	38	26
China	18	1	33	39	5	27	31
Indonesia	4	1	16	29	10	29	41
Iran	4	1	12	21	8	28	46
Cuba	6	3	17	28	4	22	34
Peru	11	4	26	36	4	27	35
Korea	3	1	13	33	6	26	39
Syria	2	0	20	23	8	32	58
Taiwan	3	0	11	24	6	23	40
Argentina	6	2	20	24	3	21	44
Yugoslavia	6	1	31	16	6	26	42
Hong Kong	9	1	26	34	6	21	31
Chile	6	2	21	28	3	19	38
Australia	5	0	23	9	4	16	49
Austria	5	0	27	11	4	19	35
France	5	1	29	11	3	20	43
Hungary	8	2	26	14	5	20	41
Egypt	4	1	24	20	4	23	42
Germany	3	3	22	8	3	18	37
Greece	4	1	26	9	6	26	46
Japan	3	1	15	12	4	20	58
Barbados	29	4	41	22	5	23	20
Poland	5	1	32	10	4	21	34
Turkey	4	1	22	16	4	20	48
Italy	4	1	31	7	5	21	47
Portugal	4	2	43	14	5	27	29
United Kingdom	3	2	22	7	3	17	38
Canada	2	2	20	8	3	18	38
South Africa	4	1	20	7	4	17	48
Netherlands	2	1	23	8	2	14	39
India	5	1	13	24	2	19	35
Philippines	3	1	15	38	5	22	18
Ireland	4	1	38	8	4	18	42

Appendix Table A (c - Part 1)

Socioeconomic and Demographic Indicators for First- and Second-Generation Children by Country of Origin for First and Second Generations Combined and for Third-and-Later-Generation Children by Race and Ethnicity: 1990

[Countries are listed from highest to lowest official poverty rate for 1st and 2nd generation combined]							
	Parents' Extremely Low and High Education				Children's Language Use and Citizenship		
	% of children with fathers who have 8 or fewer years of education	% of children with mothers who have 8 or fewer years of education	% of children whose fathers have four or more years of college education	% of children whose mothers have four or more years of college education	% of children who do not speak English at home	% of children who do not speak English exclusively or very well	% of children not U.S. citizens
White, Non-Hispanic	3	2	28	20	3	1	N/A
Black, Non-Hispanic	6	4	12	9	3	1	N/A
Asian, Non-Hispanic	1	1	40	31	8	3	N/A
American Indian	8	6	9	7	18	7	N/A
Hispanic	9	10	12	7	43	15	N/A
All First and Second Generations	25	26	24	16	67	27	21
All Third and Later Generations	3	3	26	18	6	2	N/A
First and Second Generations by Country of Origin							
Laos	41	60	7	3	96	61	39
Cambodia	42	60	6	2	93	59	42
Dominican Republic	27	30	9	5	93	39	23
USSR	8	6	41	36	84	45	51
Mexico	55	52	4	2	91	40	21
Thailand	25	45	24	13	66	39	48
Vietnam	21	32	18	8	87	44	34
Guatemala	35	38	9	5	90	40	31
Honduras	23	24	13	7	79	31	29
El Salvador	37	40	6	4	94	44	34
Nicaragua	17	17	21	11	89	46	51
Haiti	14	17	14	10	75	29	22
Jordan	11	12	29	11	62	11	9
Belize	10	7	14	7	18	5	16
Iraq	13	21	25	16	69	11	12
Ecuador	14	13	18	9	85	24	17
Venezuela	6	5	45	28	70	23	31
Israel	5	6	41	32	65	19	18
Trinidad & Tobago	7	5	18	12	6	1	18
Colombia	11	12	22	13	84	23	21
Pakistan	3	8	65	41	72	19	20
Costa Rica	11	12	20	13	68	18	16
Panama	2	3	26	17	42	13	12
Brazil	9	10	40	29	67	25	28
Romania	9	10	38	31	73	23	33

Appendix Table A (c - Part 2)

	Parents' Extremely Low and High Education				Children's Language Use and Citizenship		
	% of children with fathers who have 8 or fewer years of education	% of children with mothers who have 8 or fewer years of education	% of children whose fathers have four or more years of college education	% of children whose mothers have four or more years of college education	% of children who do not speak English at home	% of children who do not speak English exclusively or very well	% of children not U.S. citizens
Spain	12	12	29	19	64	15	17
Lebanon	14	12	35	21	71	16	15
Jamaica	8	5	19	15	6	2	24
Guyana	6	8	23	12	7	2	31
Nigeria	0	2	80	45	23	7	12
China	18	20	39	28	81	36	22
Indonesia	2	4	54	34	41	18	23
Iran	2	3	68	39	68	20	28
Cuba	12	9	25	16	81	18	11
Peru	5	6	29	17	81	26	26
Korea	2	7	43	28	65	23	23
Syria	10	11	41	19	61	15	12
Taiwan	3	4	73	52	80	28	27
Argentina	9	7	34	25	69	17	24
Yugoslavia	18	19	18	14	61	10	9
Hong Kong	13	14	43	30	79	35	24
Chile	5	5	33	22	74	17	19
Australia	3	1	50	33	13	3	18
Austria	2	1	45	37	26	9	4
France	4	2	49	36	46	10	15
Hungary	6	3	39	29	43	13	9
Egypt	1	2	67	44	56	13	10
Germany	2	2	35	22	18	4	5
Greece	23	19	21	17	70	11	3
Japan	2	2	55	32	54	29	31
Barbados	8	4	18	14	3	1	17
Poland	7	5	30	23	66	15	18
Turkey	10	9	41	32	55	8	15
Italy	19	16	19	14	37	8	3
Portugal	43	39	7	5	75	16	14
United Kingdom	1	1	43	26	7	2	13
Canada	3	2	40	26	11	3	11
South Africa	0	1	68	40	12	3	30
Netherlands	2	1	41	26	13	3	5
India	2	4	76	59	63	14	22
Philippines	3	6	39	46	35	11	15
Ireland	5	3	31	19	5	1	8

Appendix Table B (a)

Socioeconomic and Demographic Indicators for First- and Second-Generation Children by Country of Origin for First and Second Generations Separately, and for Third- and Later-Generation Children by Race and Ethnicity: 1990

[Countries are listed from highest to lowest official poverty rate for 1st and 2nd generations combined]

	Social and Economic Risk Factors										Household and Housing Risk Factors				
	Number of Children (in thousands)	% of children in official poverty	% of children in relative poverty	% of children in middle-class comfort	% of children very well-off financially	% of children in one-parent families	% of children whose fathers have less than a high school education	% of children whose mothers have less than a high school education	% of children with 5 or more siblings	% of children who live in linguistically isolated households	% of children who are not U.S. citizens, or who have at least 1 parent in the home who is not a citizen	% of children in households with no car or truck	% of children living in houses built before 1950	% of children with no telephone in their homes	% of children in crowded homes
White, Non-Hispanic	40201	11	17	42	26	18	12	12	4	0	N/A	3	5	23	7
Black, Non-Hispanic	8031	40	51	25	9	62	26	29	10	0	N/A	30	18	27	26
Asian, Non-Hispanic	329	10	14	38	37	25	7	9	6	1	N/A	4	3	18	21
American Indian	562	38	51	24	7	40	28	29	10	4	N/A	14	32	17	34
Hispanic	3489	31	42	31	11	42	30	35	8	9	N/A	17	15	25	30
First and Second Generation Children by Country of Origin															
All First Generation Children	2048	33	47	24	11	23	49	54	17	41	87	17	10	26	62
All Second Generation Children	6288	19	29	33	21	15	36	38	9	21	59	9	6	24	38
Laos - 1st Generation	49	51	64	16	1	17	60	75	29	55	91	18	4	29	78
Laos - 2nd Generation	64	50	65	15	2	13	50	72	39	63	88	17	4	27	79
Cambodia - 1st Generation	30	52	68	14	3	27	65	80	19	58	92	32	5	31	76
Cambodia - 2nd Generation	34	41	57	23	6	25	50	73	17	63	80	27	4	30	73
Dominican Republic - 1st Generation	48	41	57	21	2	51	63	65	6	49	89	60	22	49	63
Dominican Republic - 2nd Generation	131	42	54	25	7	47	44	52	4	38	68	51	18	51	48
USSR - 1st Generation	38	51	60	17	14	11	26	23	7	64	84	32	3	35	54
USSR - 2nd Generation	24	11	14	32	45	10	11	10	2	19	29	8	0	28	17
Mexico - 1st Generation	643	44	63	14	2	23	83	85	19	52	89	15	21	24	83
Mexico - 2nd Generation	1975	32	49	24	5	18	71	71	12	33	74	8	13	23	64
Thailand - 1st Generation	36	59	73	12	3	16	63	76	33	67	94	27	4	34	79
Thailand - 2nd Generation	33	5	10	46	29	9	6	36	1	15	56	2	1	14	16

Note: See Technical Appendix for description of variables.

Source: Hernandez and Darke, 1999.

Appendix Table B (b)

[Countries are listed from highest to lowest official poverty rate for 1st and 2nd generations combined]															
	Social and Economic Risk Factors											Household and Housing Risk Factors			
	Number of Children (in thousands)	% of children in official poverty	% of children in relative poverty	% of children in middle-class comfort	% of children very well-off financially	% of children in one-parent families	% of children in high school education	% of children whose fathers have less than a high school education	% of children whose mothers have less than a high school education	% of children with 5 or more siblings	% of children who live in linguistically isolated households	% of children who are not U.S. citizens, or who have at least 1 parent in the home who is not a citizen	% of children in households with no car or truck	% of children with no telephone in their homes	% of children living in houses built before 1950
Vietnam - 1st Generation	99	42	54	23	7	23	51	64	15	46	81	18	2	21	67
Vietnam - 2nd Generation	33	23	32	35	19	15	30	47	9	44	51	10	1	17	50
Guatemala - 1st Generation	35	36	54	19	3	32	66	73	6	53	91	20	10	32	79
Guatemala - 2nd Generation	66	27	42	27	9	26	52	55	5	38	76	17	8	34	61
Honduras - 1st Generation	17	37	59	19	2	41	49	56	8	49	92	26	12	27	71
Honduras - 2nd Generation	35	25	40	29	10	27	39	39	3	26	64	21	8	25	49
El Salvador - 1st Generation	77	32	50	21	3	36	69	75	8	48	91	16	8	28	82
El Salvador - 2nd Generation	126	25	41	29	7	29	57	60	5	45	79	15	7	30	71
Nicaragua - 1st Generation	39	36	55	20	3	30	40	46	11	54	97	17	13	25	84
Nicaragua - 2nd Generation	35	18	29	37	14	24	28	34	5	30	69	8	6	22	57
Haiti - 1st Generation	28	30	49	25	5	39	49	57	10	39	90	30	13	34	68
Haiti - 2nd Generation	77	24	36	32	12	35	35	38	8	32	71	21	9	33	47
Jordan - 1st Generation	2	47	54	26	8	16	36	40	11	23	79	15	9	15	46
Jordan - 2nd Generation	17	22	33	31	15	6	24	30	13	8	33	7	1	24	29
Belize - 1st Generation	3	23	39	30	11	34	40	42	6	10	80	33	7	35	59
Belize - 2nd Generation	12	23	28	36	13	27	26	26	6	3	70	16	6	35	40
Iraq - 1st Generation	4	34	46	34	10	6	46	59	14	14	78	10	3	31	47
Iraq - 2nd Generation	17	19	27	40	18	5	29	38	9	16	37	3	1	14	31
Ecuador - 1st Generation	12	26	40	30	7	32	43	49	4	42	90	34	11	46	60
Ecuador - 2nd Generation	52	19	28	38	16	22	32	32	3	26	73	22	7	40	39

Appendix Table B (c)

[Countries are listed from highest to lowest official poverty rate for 1st and 2nd generations combined]															
	Social and Economic Risk Factors										Household and Housing Risk Factors				
	Number of Children (in thousands)	% of children in official poverty	% of children in relative poverty	% of children in middle-class comfort	% of children in middle-class financially	% of children very well-off	% of children in one-parent families	% of children whose fathers have less than a high school education	% of children whose mothers have less than a high school education	% of children with 5 or more siblings	% of children who live in linguistically isolated households	% of children who are not U.S. citizens, or who have at least 1 parent in the home who is not a citizen	% of children in households with no car or truck	% of children with no telephone in their homes	% of children living in houses built before 1950
Venezuela - 1st Generation	8	33	39	27	15	19	21	23	2	36	92	11	4	21	50
Venezuela - 2nd Generation	15	13	18	41	30	9	10	12	2	10	68	4	5	16	20
Israel - 1st Generation	13	23	30	35	23	7	15	17	12	22	75	11	2	25	32
Israel - 2nd Generation	46	18	24	30	35	5	17	20	18	9	31	13	1	29	26
Trinidad & Tobago - 1st Generation	12	30	43	27	10	46	37	33	4	2	86	40	9	45	43
Trinidad & Tobago - 2nd Generation	41	14	23	39	23	35	20	16	5	0	68	25	6	37	26
Columbia - 1st Generation	29	19	34	33	9	32	34	42	3	44	90	17	9	29	59
Columbia - 2nd Generation	88	16	24	39	18	21	27	27	1	27	64	11	5	26	36
Pakistan - 1st Generation	11	24	34	32	13	10	10	20	6	21	80	10	2	20	49
Pakistan - 2nd Generation	28	13	18	38	32	4	7	17	6	10	46	6	2	16	29
Costa Rica - 1st Generation	4	29	40	36	6	26	41	36	5	34	91	18	11	22	52
Costa Rica - 2nd Generation	19	14	23	38	20	17	26	30	2	14	63	13	3	30	28
Panama - 1st Generation	6	27	39	39	9	34	15	22	3	19	79	25	3	28	46
Panama - 2nd Generation	33	15	23	36	26	21	11	14	2	5	43	15	7	25	22
Brazil - 1st Generation	9	21	35	33	16	19	24	23	2	45	96	10	2	24	38
Brazil - 2nd Generation	21	13	20	42	29	12	18	19	4	11	68	6	3	25	18
Romania - 1st Generation	11	18	27	33	21	9	32	32	19	34	79	10	5	37	41
Romania - 2nd Generation	15	13	18	31	36	7	21	21	17	13	25	7	0	29	23

Appendix Table B (d)

[Countries are listed from highest to lowest official poverty rate for 1st and 2nd generations combined]																
	Social and Economic Risk Factors												Household and Housing Risk Factors			
	Number of Children (in thousands)	% of children in official poverty	% of children in relative poverty	% of children in middle-class comfort	% of children very well-off financially	% of children in one-parent families	% of children whose fathers have less than a high school education	% of children whose mothers have less than a high school education	% of children with 5 or more siblings	% of children who live in linguistically isolated households	% of children who are not U.S. citizens, or who have at least 1 parent in the home who is not a citizen	% of children in households with no car or truck	% of children living in houses built before 1950	% of children with no telephone in their homes	% of children in crowded homes	
Spain - 1st Generation	6	37	47	28	12	19	43	43	3	29	85	10	4	31	31	
Spain - 2nd Generation	22	9	15	42	31	12	20	23	3	8	60	7	3	27	17	
Lebanon - 1st Generation	8	25	39	22	18	11	47	47	8	21	71	9	1	32	34	
Lebanon - 2nd Generation	28	12	18	37	26	5	23	24	8	9	32	3	2	24	16	
Jamaica - 1st Generation	40	18	30	36	13	44	37	31	5	0	85	29	5	33	39	
Jamaica - 2nd Generation	92	14	23	37	25	33	24	18	4	0	59	19	5	28	25	
Guyana - 1st Generation	18	18	28	38	10	36	38	40	5	2	81	42	3	46	49	
Guyana - 2nd Generation	28	13	19	43	23	28	17	21	4	1	51	23	5	36	28	
Nigeria - 1st Generation	5	28	37	29	7	22	4	8	16	7	89	19	4	18	62	
Nigeria - 2nd Generation	29	13	25	36	16	15	2	5	6	4	81	9	3	18	48	
China - 1st Generation	34	25	42	28	9	10	45	53	3	59	85	36	2	41	59	
China - 2nd Generation	97	10	18	30	37	9	26	28	1	35	32	12	1	30	32	
Indonesia - 1st Generation	4	45	50	22	12	15	20	29	3	48	92	11	2	11	53	
Indonesia - 2nd Generation	13	4	9	43	38	6	5	6	3	11	37	2	1	17	21	
Iran - 1st Generation	24	27	34	29	24	14	13	19	1	34	90	8	1	13	38	
Iran - 2nd Generation	52	8	12	33	43	6	3	7	1	10	57	3	1	12	14	
Cuba - 1st Generation	27	27	40	30	9	25	60	60	2	39	89	12	4	18	48	
Cuba - 2nd Generation	184	13	19	39	29	21	24	22	2	13	42	6	3	17	25	
Peru - 1st Generation	18	22	39	27	12	21	19	23	3	42	89	13	4	26	53	
Peru - 2nd Generation	43	10	19	41	22	16	18	18	2	19	59	10	4	27	29	
Korea - 1st Generation	67	20	29	33	19	11	12	18	0	48	85	5	1	15	49	
Korea - 2nd Generation	163	9	15	40	29	9	4	18	0	28	43	2	1	12	27	

Appendix Table B (e)

[Countries are listed from highest to lowest official poverty rate for 1st and 2nd generations combined]																
	Social and Economic Risk Factors											Household and Housing Risk Factors				
	Number of Children (in thousands)	% of children in official poverty	% of children in relative poverty	% of children in middle-class comfort	% of children in middle-class financially	% of children very well-off	% of children in one-parent families	% of children whose fathers have less than a high school education	% of children whose mothers have less than a high school education	% of children whose mothers have less than a high school education	% of children with 5 or more siblings	% of children who live in linguistically isolated households	% of children who are not U.S. citizens, or who have at least 1 parent in the home who is not a citizen	% of children in households with no car or truck	% of children with no telephone in their homes	% of children living in houses built before 1950
Syria - 1st Generation	2	28	41	41	4	5	32	39	4	40	77	6	0	25	42	
Syria - 2nd Generation	13	9	18	31	34	4	20	22	4	12	37	2	0	19	19	
Taiwan - 1st Generation	32	19	26	35	24	17	9	13	1	47	81	4	0	13	34	
Taiwan - 2nd Generation	65	7	10	31	51	6	3	6	1	31	39	2	0	10	19	
Argentina - 1st Generation	10	18	32	30	18	13	32	32	1	32	91	6	3	15	35	
Argentina - 2nd Generation	26	9	14	41	33	10	17	15	3	9	50	6	2	22	20	
Yugoslavia - 1st Generation	5	12	19	44	19	11	31	35	3	27	86	13	4	39	38	
Yugoslavia - 2nd Generation	39	10	15	42	28	10	30	31	3	9	39	5	1	30	14	
Hong Kong - 1st Generation	17	26	35	31	14	15	49	57	3	54	78	19	1	33	57	
Hong Kong - 2nd Generation	39	3	8	35	47	5	14	17	1	26	23	5	0	23	24	
Chile - 1st Generation	5	19	28	33	17	18	21	28	0	37	90	8	3	27	37	
Chile - 2nd Generation	17	8	15	38	31	14	13	14	4	12	57	5	1	19	26	
Australia - 1st Generation	3	13	17	27	45	11	9	14	2	3	95	6	1	17	9	
Australia - 2nd Generation	14	10	16	33	43	9	8	10	9	1	71	5	0	24	9	
Austria - 1st Generation	1	33	42	30	13	18	23	26	16	24	71	20	0	29	35	
Austria - 2nd Generation	20	7	12	42	40	7	7	7	10	0	26	4	0	27	10	
France - 1st Generation	7	11	14	30	48	11	10	14	1	24	91	5	2	21	11	
France - 2nd Generation	34	8	13	35	39	11	9	9	5	3	49	5	1	30	11	
Hungary - 1st Generation	3	17	20	33	26	8	18	21	13	37	81	16	2	27	33	
Hungary - 2nd Generation	22	8	13	35	41	9	14	12	8	6	20	7	2	25	12	
Egypt - 1st Generation	5	20	29	42	19	12	5	10	4	27	67	7	2	24	35	
Egypt - 2nd Generation	25	7	12	35	43	5	4	8	5	7	28	3	1	24	17	

Appendix Table B (f)

[Countries are listed from highest to lowest official poverty rate for 1st and 2nd generations combined]															
	Social and Economic Risk Factors											Household and Housing Risk Factors			
	Number of Children (in thousands)	% of children in official poverty	% of children in relative poverty comfort	% of children in middle-class	% of children very well-off financially	% of children in one-parent families	% of children whose fathers have less than a high school education	% of children whose mothers have less than a high school education	% of children with 5 or more siblings	% of children who live in linguistically isolated households	% of children who are not U.S. citizens, or who have at least 1 parent in the home who is not a citizen	% of children in households with no car or truck	% of children with no telephone in their homes	% of children living in houses built before 1950	% of children in crowded homes
Germany - 1st Generation	16	25	32	31	25	22	10	18	4	11	84	5	3	19	17
Germany - 2nd Generation	243	7	12	41	33	11	8	10	3	1	34	3	3	22	7
Greece - 1st Generation	3	16	24	44	17	10	45	51	0	33	69	7	2	36	15
Greece - 2nd Generation	65	8	15	42	26	6	39	31	1	11	34	3	1	26	9
Japan - 1st Generation	32	11	13	26	52	3	3	4	1	63	97	2	0	13	14
Japan - 2nd Generation	68	6	11	41	36	9	5	8	1	12	62	3	2	16	12
Barbados - 1st Generation	3	6	25	36	13	54	33	35	7	0	76	38	3	65	39
Barbados - 2nd Generation	11	8	14	51	24	35	24	17	8	0	53	26	4	34	16
Poland - 1st Generation	18	14	22	42	23	15	18	15	1	44	86	9	1	38	19
Poland - 2nd Generation	62	5	9	45	35	8	19	15	1	16	45	4	1	30	8
Turkey - 1st Generation	3	11	23	20	36	4	18	23	0	16	84	6	1	25	20
Turkey - 2nd Generation	12	6	11	35	38	9	18	17	2	9	44	4	2	22	16
Italy - 1st Generation	8	14	20	36	25	10	45	48	4	23	71	13	3	35	18
Italy - 2nd Generation	171	6	11	45	30	6	34	28	2	6	37	3	1	31	6
Portugal - 1st Generation	14	11	17	50	14	12	82	83	2	37	85	9	2	53	23
Portugal - 2nd Generation	64	5	10	51	24	7	56	53	1	20	58	3	1	41	12
United Kingdom - 1st Generation	31	10	13	31	45	16	8	15	1	2	92	5	1	17	11
United Kingdom - 2nd Generation	178	5	9	39	41	9	6	8	3	0	59	3	2	23	7
Canada - 1st Generation	33	9	14	31	47	12	11	13	2	5	92	3	1	13	12
Canada - 2nd Generation	230	6	11	40	38	8	11	10	5	1	57	2	2	21	7

Appendix Table B (g)

[Countries are listed from highest to lowest official poverty rate for 1st and 2nd generations combined]															
	Social and Economic Risk Factors											Household and Housing Risk Factors			
	Number of Children (in thousands)	% of children in official poverty	% of children in relative poverty	% of children in middle-class comfort	% of children very well-off financially	% of children in one-parent families	% of children whose fathers have less than a high school education	% of children whose mothers have less than a high school education	% of children with 5 or more siblings	% of children who live in linguistically isolated households	% of children who are not U.S. citizens, or who have at least 1 parent in the home who is not a citizen	% of children in households with no car or truck	% of children with no telephone in their homes	% of children living in houses built before 1950	% of children in crowded homes
South Africa - 1st Generation	5	7	11	23	58	7	1	6	1	2	84	2	0	14	10
South Africa - 2nd Generation	10	6	9	27	56	5	2	8	1	0	43	5	1	23	6
Netherlands - 1st Generation	2	14	19	24	42	18	5	7	3	3	88	7	1	11	9
Netherlands - 2nd Generation	36	5	11	40	38	7	7	6	6	1	41	1	1	23	8
India - 1st Generation	45	10	17	39	27	13	5	23	1	18	90	11	1	20	42
India - 2nd Generation	130	3	6	33	53	5	95	8	1	9	60	3	0	11	18
Philippines - 1st Generation	83	9	15	48	20	12	88	15	6	16	76	5	1	20	58
Philippines - 2nd Generation	316	4	8	44	35	7	93	13	2	7	36	2	1	14	33
Ireland - 1st Generation	4	12	14	38	26	24	76	23	7	3	90	7	3	29	15
Ireland - 2nd Generation	40	4	7	42	41	14	86	13	4	0	44	4	1	39	7

Appendix Table B (h)

[Countries are listed from highest to lowest official poverty rate for 1st and 2nd generations combined]

	Parents' Labor Force Participation			Parents' With Extremely Low and High Education				Language Use and Citizenship		
	% of children with fathers not working full-time, year-round	% of children with fathers not in the labor force	% of children with mothers not in the labor force	% of children with fathers who have 8 or fewer years of education	% of children with mothers who have 8 or fewer years of education	% of children whose fathers have four or more years of college education	% of children whose mothers have four or more years of college education	% of children who do not speak English at home	% of children who do not speak English exclusively or very well	% of children not U.S. citizens
White, Non-Hispanic	4	19	34	3	2	28	20	1	N/A	N/A
Black, Non-Hispanic	11	34	33	6	4	12	9	1	N/A	N/A
Asian, Non-Hispanic	4	18	29	1	1	40	31	3	N/A	N/A
American Indian	14	46	40	8	6	9	7	7	N/A	N/A
Hispanic	8	30	43	9	10	12	7	15	N/A	N/A
First and Second Generation Children by Country of Origin										
All First Generation Children	12	41	45	34	38	23	14	87	45	84
All Second Generation Children	6	28	41	23	22	25	17	58	19	N/A
Laos - 1st Generation	51	68	64	48	66	8	6	97	57	89
Laos - 2nd Generation	46	68	67	36	56	7	2	95	65	N/A
Cambodia - 1st Generation	51	69	70	51	68	3	2	97	62	89
Cambodia - 2nd Generation	34	53	62	35	53	9	2	87	54	N/A
Dominican Republic - 1st Generation	12	40	45	42	43	8	4	97	55	85
Dominican Republic - 2nd Generation	10	38	54	22	25	10	6	91	31	N/A
USSR - 1st Generation	31	75	53	11	8	36	32	96	61	83
USSR - 2nd Generation	5	21	34	4	3	49	41	57	12	N/A
Mexico - 1st Generation	7	43	50	67	69	3	2	97	59	86
Mexico - 2nd Generation	7	37	50	51	48	4	3	88	32	N/A

Appendix Table B (i)

[Countries are listed from highest to lowest official poverty rate for 1st and 2nd generations combined]

	Parents' Labor Force Participation			Parents' With Extremely Low and High Education				Language Use and Citizenship		
	% of children with fathers not in the labor force	% of children with fathers not working full-time, year-round	% of children with mothers not in the labor force	% of children with fathers who have 8 or fewer years of education	% of children with mothers who have 8 or fewer years of education	% of children whose fathers have four or more years of college education	% of children whose mothers have four or more years of college education	English at home	% of children who do not speak English exclusively or very well	% of children not U.S. citizens
Thailand - 1st Generation	58	73	74	50	68	8	4	95	65	93
Thailand - 2nd Generation	4	21	32	2	21	39	21	32	9	N/A
Vietnam - 1st Generation	30	57	52	32	44	11	5	97	52	78
Vietnam - 2nd Generation	11	33	42	14	23	22	9	76	34	N/A
Guatemala - 1st Generation	6	32	36	45	52	7	3	98	56	89
Guatemala - 2nd Generation	5	31	44	30	32	10	6	83	26	N/A
Honduras - 1st Generation	10	42	38	33	36	13	6	93	48	88
Honduras - 2nd Generation	8	35	43	19	19	13	8	69	18	N/A
El Salvador - 1st Generation	3	35	30	47	51	5	3	98	53	89
El Salvador - 2nd Generation	5	31	36	33	35	7	4	90	35	N/A
Nicaragua - 1st Generation	6	38	25	22	23	23	11	97	58	96
Nicaragua - 2nd Generation	4	26	37	11	12	19	11	75	22	N/A
Haiti - 1st Generation	10	43	21	19	23	7	4	91	47	84
Haiti - 2nd Generation	7	33	22	13	15	17	12	67	21	N/A
Jordan - 1st Generation	26	60	65	14	17	31	11	98	28	72
Jordan - 2nd Generation	9	27	68	11	11	29	11	55	8	N/A
Belize - 1st Generation	11	44	29	20	14	7	7	28	10	72
Belize - 2nd Generation	8	30	32	8	5	16	7	14	3	N/A
Iraq - 1st Generation	21	43	59	21	41	23	9	90	13	72
Iraq - 2nd Generation	8	28	61	12	17	25	17	62	10	N/A
Ecuador - 1st Generation	6	40	31	22	20	16	9	98	38	87
Ecuador - 2nd Generation	4	28	41	12	12	18	9	80	20	N/A

Appendix Table B (i)

[Countries are listed from highest to lowest official poverty rate for 1st and 2nd generations combined]										
	Parents' Labor Force Participation			Parents' With Extremely Low and High Education				Language Use and Citizenship		
	% of children with fathers not in the labor force	% of children with fathers not working full-time, year-round	% of children with mothers not in the labor force	% of children with fathers who have 8 or fewer years of education	% of children with mothers who have 8 or fewer years of education	% of children whose fathers have four or more years of college education	% of children whose mothers have four or more years of college education	% of children who do not speak English at home	% of children who do not speak English exclusively or very well	% of children not U.S. citizens
Venezuela - 1st Generation	14	38	54	11	11	45	25	95	36	90
Venezuela - 2nd Generation	5	24	44	4	3	45	30	49	12	N/A
Israel - 1st Generation	13	34	55	5	6	50	34	91	28	74
Israel - 2nd Generation	5	24	54	5	6	38	32	54	15	N/A
Trinidad & Tobago - 1st Generation	13	49	24	15	12	13	6	7	4	84
Trinidad & Tobago - 2nd Generation	6	30	25	5	4	19	13	5	1	N/A
Columbia - 1st Generation	5	35	34	15	19	20	12	96	38	87
Columbia - 2nd Generation	4	26	40	10	9	22	13	78	17	N/A
Pakistan - 1st Generation	9	35	63	2	12	57	38	94	29	74
Pakistan - 2nd Generation	3	23	59	3	7	68	41	60	14	N/A
Costa Rica - 1st Generation	15	43	47	16	21	18	10	94	38	88
Costa Rica - 2nd Generation	7	29	36	10	10	20	13	61	13	N/A
Panama - 1st Generation	8	32	34	2	8	24	10	86	31	77
Panama - 2nd Generation	6	26	28	2	3	26	18	32	9	N/A
Brazil - 1st Generation	8	36	46	11	13	44	31	93	47	91
Brazil - 2nd Generation	5	25	48	9	9	38	28	50	11	N/A
Romania - 1st Generation	12	33	45	13	18	34	28	91	33	77
Romania - 2nd Generation	6	22	47	7	5	42	34	54	14	N/A
Spain - 1st Generation	7	48	42	30	28	28	15	91	26	83
Spain - 2nd Generation	4	21	40	8	8	30	19	56	12	N/A

Appendix Table B (k)

[Countries are listed from highest to lowest official poverty rate for 1st and 2nd generations combined]											
	Parents' Labor Force Participation			Parents' With Extremely Low and High Education					Language Use and Citizenship		
	% of children with fathers not in the labor force	% of children with fathers not working full-time, year-round	% of children with mothers not in the labor force	% of children with fathers who have 8 or fewer years of education	% of children with mothers who have 8 or fewer years of education	% of children whose fathers have four or more years of college education	% of children whose mothers have four or more years of college education	% of children who do not speak English at home	% of children who do not speak English exclusively or very well	% of children not U.S. citizens	
Lebanon - 1st Generation	12	40	63	28	23	18	11	92	26	69	
Lebanon - 2nd Generation	8	24	60	10	9	40	24	62	12	N/A	
Jamaica - 1st Generation	5	32	12	12	8	14	9	7	2	81	
Jamaica - 2nd Generation	6	28	19	7	4	21	18	6	2	N/A	
Guyana - 1st Generation	4	30	24	12	13	14	4	8	2	80	
Guyana - 2nd Generation	6	27	27	3	5	27	16	7	2	N/A	
Nigeria - 1st Generation	7	51	30	0	4	77	41	59	27	89	
Nigeria - 2nd Generation	6	36	25	0	1	80	46	15	3	N/A	
China - 1st Generation	9	41	27	30	35	28	17	97	63	83	
China - 2nd Generation	4	22	32	13	15	43	32	74	23	N/A	
Indonesia - 1st Generation	34	63	59	9	16	56	27	88	43	89	
Indonesia - 2nd Generation	4	20	35	1	1	53	36	20	6	N/A	
Iran - 1st Generation	17	45	50	4	7	60	29	93	34	89	
Iran - 2nd Generation	5	21	44	1	1	71	43	49	10	N/A	
Cuba - 1st Generation	7	37	37	30	29	11	9	98	36	84	
Cuba - 2nd Generation	4	20	34	10	7	26	17	77	15	N/A	
Peru - 1st Generation	4	34	31	6	8	26	14	98	42	88	
Peru - 2nd Generation	4	25	36	5	5	30	19	69	16	N/A	
Korea - 1st Generation	9	38	37	5	8	46	31	92	38	81	
Korea - 2nd Generation	5	22	39	1	7	42	27	50	14	N/A	

Appendix Table B (I)

[Countries are listed from highest to lowest official poverty rate for 1st and 2nd generations combined]

	Parents' Labor Force Participation			Parents' With Extremely Low and High Education				Language Use and Citizenship		
	% of children with fathers not working full-time, year-round	% of children with fathers not in the labor force	% of children with mothers not in the labor force	% of children with fathers who have 8 or fewer years of education	% of children with mothers who have 8 or fewer years of education	% of children whose fathers have four or more years of college education	% of children whose mothers have four or more years of college education	% of children who do not speak English at home	% of children who do not speak English exclusively or very well	% of children not U.S. citizens
Syria - 1st Generation	13	51	62	16	21	27	14	93	35	77
Syria - 2nd Generation	7	29	57	9	9	44	20	52	10	N/A
Taiwan - 1st Generation	13	36	43	7	7	62	35	96	41	80
Taiwan - 2nd Generation	4	18	39	1	3	77	60	68	16	N/A
Argentina - 1st Generation	6	28	41	14	15	31	26	96	26	89
Argentina - 2nd Generation	2	19	45	7	4	35	24	55	12	N/A
Yugoslavia - 1st Generation	4	32	42	14	20	28	17	94	22	77
Yugoslavia - 2nd Generation	6	26	42	19	19	17	14	57	8	N/A
Hong Kong - 1st Generation	13	41	33	28	31	15	7	97	54	77
Hong Kong - 2nd Generation	3	13	30	7	8	53	39	66	22	N/A
Chile - 1st Generation	4	28	42	9	10	28	17	94	32	87
Chile - 2nd Generation	3	16	36	4	4	35	23	66	12	N/A
Australia - 1st Generation	7	17	74	1	2	63	32	27	3	93
Australia - 2nd Generation	3	16	43	3	0	48	33	8	3	N/A
Austria - 1st Generation	11	32	64	12	3	47	38	84	32	68
Austria - 2nd Generation	4	18	33	1	1	45	37	22	7	N/A
France - 1st Generation	4	18	57	7	8	65	45	91	30	90
France - 2nd Generation	3	20	40	3	1	45	34	35	5	N/A
Hungary - 1st Generation	5	26	46	5	6	51	32	99	28	75
Hungary - 2nd Generation	5	19	40	6	2	38	29	35	11	N/A
Egypt - 1st Generation	7	32	42	2	5	75	59	88	27	65
Egypt - 2nd Generation	3	22	43	1	2	66	41	48	10	N/A

Appendix Table B (m)

[Countries are listed from highest to lowest official poverty rate for 1st and 2nd generations combined]

	Parents' Labor Force Participation			Parents' With Extremely Low and High Education				Language Use and Citizenship		
	% of children with fathers not in the labor force	% of children with fathers not working full-time, year-round	% of children with mothers not in the labor force	% of children with fathers who have 8 or fewer years of education	% of children with mothers who have 8 or fewer years of education	% of children whose fathers have four or more years of college education	% of children whose mothers have four or more years of college education	% of children who do not speak English at home	% of children who do not speak English exclusively or very well	% of children not U.S. citizens
Germany - 1st Generation	6	22	52	2	5	47	27	69	15	78
Germany - 2nd Generation	3	18	36	2	1	34	22	14	4	N/A
Greece - 1st Generation	7	35	51	24	26	24	12	87	27	58
Greece - 2nd Generation	6	26	46	23	18	21	17	69	10	N/A
Japan - 1st Generation	5	22	90	2	2	78	45	94	66	96
Japan - 2nd Generation	3	19	43	2	2	44	26	34	10	N/A
Barbados - 1st Generation	1	28	14	10	13	19	12	7	2	72
Barbados - 2nd Generation	6	22	22	8	2	18	14	2	1	N/A
Poland - 1st Generation	4	26	31	7	6	32	27	96	31	80
Poland - 2nd Generation	4	19	35	6	5	30	22	55	9	N/A
Turkey - 1st Generation	11	23	52	13	17	46	34	87	18	79
Turkey - 2nd Generation	2	20	47	9	7	40	32	45	5	N/A
Italy - 1st Generation	6	30	55	33	34	24	16	85	21	60
Italy - 2nd Generation	5	21	47	19	15	19	14	35	7	N/A
Portugal - 1st Generation	5	37	31	68	65	3	3	96	28	80
Portugal - 2nd Generation	6	25	28	38	34	8	5	69	12	N/A
United Kingdom - 1st Generation										
	3	15	51	1	3	56	27	19	3	90
United Kingdom - 2nd Generation										
	3	17	36	1	1	41	26	5	1	N/A
Canada - 1st Generation	4	19	46	4	3	58	31	30	5	91
Canada - 2nd Generation	3	18	37	3	2	38	26	7	2	N/A

Appendix Table B (n)

[Countries are listed from highest to lowest official poverty rate for 1st and 2nd generations combined]

	Parents' Labor Force Participation			Parents' With Extremely Low and High Education				Language Use and Citizenship		
	% of children with fathers not in the labor force	% of children with fathers not working full-time, year-round	% of children with mothers not in the labor force	% of children with fathers who have 8 or fewer years of education	% of children with mothers who have 8 or fewer years of education	% of children whose fathers have four or more years of college education	% of children whose mothers have four or more years of college education	English at home	% of children who do not speak English exclusively or very well	% of children not U.S. citizens
South Africa - 1st Generation	6	19	50	1	1	63	35	18	4	84
South Africa - 2nd Generation	2	15	46	0	1	70	42	7	2	N/A
Netherlands - 1st Generation	3	16	48	0	3	60	34	77	10	89
Netherlands - 2nd Generation	2	14	39	2	1	40	26	9	3	N/A
India - 1st Generation	4	27	31	4	9	62	46	84	24	84
India - 2nd Generation	2	16	37	1	2	80	63	53	10	N/A
Philippines - 1st Generation	7	29	18	7	9	46	52	75	27	72
Philippines - 2nd Generation	5	20	18	3	6	37	45	21	5	N/A
Ireland - 1st Generation	5	29	56	12	7	36	13	17	5	87
Ireland - 2nd Generation	4	17	41	4	2	31	20	4	0	N/A

Appendix Table C (a)

Socioeconomic and Demographic Indicators for Third-and-Later-Generation Children for Selected Race and Ethnic Groups: 1990

[Groups are listed from highest to lowest official poverty rate]

	Social and Economic Risk Factors										Household and Housing Risk Factors			
	Number of Children [in thousands]	% of children in official poverty	% of children in relative poverty	% of children in middle-class comfort	% of children financially very well-off	% of children in one-parent families	% of children whose fathers have less than a high school education	% of children whose fathers have less than a high school education	% of children whose mothers have less than a high school education	% of children with 5 or more siblings	% of children who live in linguistically isolated households	% of children in households with no car or truck	% of children with no telephone in their homes	% of children living in houses built before 1950
Black, Non-Hispanic	8031	40	51	25	9	62	26	29	7	0	30	30	18	27
Dominican Republic	12	40	50	24	8	70	28	46	4	15	50	20	45	40
American Indian	562	38	51	24	7	40	28	29	8	4	14	14	32	17
Hispanic, Total	3489	31	42	31	11	42	30	35	6	9	17	17	15	25
Mexico	2203	28	39	32	11	38	30	34	6	6	9	14	19	31
Cuba	32	24	31	35	21	47	17	19	3	3	14	8	25	15
India	7	20	22	39	27	43	7	14	6	2	6	1	32	15
Guatemala	4	17	23	31	26	41	16	17	4	3	10	1	30	21
El Salvador	7	17	24	36	29	49	23	17	4	6	7	5	26	22
Ecuador	4	15	21	38	25	50	8	12	1	4	23	6	34	14
Peru	4	15	21	41	31	46	15	11	0	4	4	3	24	10
Honduras	4	14	23	36	29	50	8	13	2	5	8	3	26	10
Nicaragua	4	14	16	42	25	41	14	16	4	5	7	2	25	21
Colombia	13	13	18	33	40	35	9	10	4	3	7	6	27	12
White, Non-Hispanic	40201	11	17	42	26	18	12	12	3	0	3	3	5	23
Panama	4	11	16	45	17	52	5	13	3	0	8	3	23	25
Asian, Non-Hispanic	329	10	14	38	37	25	7	9	4	1	4	4	3	18
Philippines	41	10	16	45	24	37	11	16	3	1	4	3	17	29
China	35	5	7	34	52	20	4	4	4	2	3	2	20	13
Japan	80	3	6	37	51	17	3	2	1	0	1	1	13	13
Korea	64	3	5	40	47	11	2	2	4	0	1	1	24	4

Source: Hernandez and Darke, 1998.

Appendix Table C (b)

[Groups are listed from highest to lowest official poverty rate]

	Parents' Labor Force Participation			Parents' Extremely Low and High Education				Child's Language Use	
	labor force	% of children with fathers not working full-time, year-round	% of children with mothers not in the labor force	% of children with fathers who have 8 or fewer years of education	% of children whose mothers have 8 or fewer years of education	% of children whose fathers have four or more years of college education	% of children whose mothers have four or more years of college education	English at home	% of children who do not speak English exclusively or 'very well'
Black, Non-Hispanic	26	11	34	6	6	4	12	9	3
Dominican Republic	17	43	48	14	12	17	8	61	32
American Indian	34	14	46	40	8	6	9	7	18
Hispanic, Total	30	8	30	43	9	10	12	7	43
Mexico	7	29	40	8	9	11	6	36	13
Cuba	7	22	36	3	3	24	17	29	8
India	6	23	28	2	2	50	40	12	2
Guatemala	4	27	39	5	4	37	31	32	10
El Salvador	9	22	30	7	3	41	31	24	7
Ecuador	2	17	24	2	4	44	30	24	6
Peru	4	15	40	3	3	39	29	28	8
Honduras	5	24	32	5	4	48	42	24	10
Nicaragua	3	13	31	0	2	29	13	25	8
Colombia	1	17	33	3	3	52	34	21	9
White, Non-Hispanic	4	4	19	34	3	2	28	20	3
Panama	5	13	27	0	0	35	23	23	7
Asian, Non-Hispanic	4	4	18	29	1	1	40	31	8
Philippines	4	22	29	1	2	21	15	7	3
China	3	16	24	1	1	59	49	12	5
Japan	2	13	23	0	0	47	41	4	1
Korea	2	13	31	1	0	56	45	2	1