

## September 2009 Issue

*Center on the Family • University of Hawai`i at Mānoa*

### WHAT'S NEW

1. Children of Immigrants: National and State Characteristics
2. Recently updated Hawai`i-specific data on KIDS COUNT
3. Teen birth data for 73 of the largest cities in the United States

#### **1. Children of Immigrants: National and State Characteristics**

The above report from the Urban Institute indicates that in 2007, more than one in five children in the nation had at least one immigrant parent. Between 1990 and 2007, the number of children of immigrants doubled from 8 million (13%) to about 16.4 million, or 23% of all children from 0 to 17 years of age.

Between 1990 and 2005/2006, the number of immigrant children in Hawai`i grew by 11,422 (17%). While Hawai`i was not among the 10 states with the fastest increases in children of immigrants, it ranked 8th among the top 10 states with the highest share of children with immigrant parents in 2005/2006 (27%).

National data for 2006 show that children of immigrants were more likely to be poor (22%) and low income (51%) compared to children of native-born parents (16% and 35%, respectively). The exceptions to this trend were Hawai`i, Maryland, Virginia, Vermont, and North Dakota, wherein the poverty rates for children of immigrants were a few percentage points lower than for children of native-born parents.

The report also includes findings on various risk and protective factors for children of immigrants, such as:

- the child's or parents' lack of citizenship
- the parents' limited English proficiency and education
- the greater likelihood of living in two-parent families and larger families
- high parental work effort
- immigrant families' low use of public benefits.

This report is a companion to the Urban Institute's new interactive Children of Immigrants Data Tool.

For the complete report, please see

[http://www.urban.org/uploadedpdf/411939\\_childrenofimmigrants.pdf](http://www.urban.org/uploadedpdf/411939_childrenofimmigrants.pdf)

## 2. Recently updated Hawai`i-specific data on KIDS COUNT

- **Child abuse & neglect, ages 0-17**  
In 2007, the rate of abuse and neglect for every 1,000 children in Hawai`i was 8.9, with the highest rate occurring in Hawai`i County (13.2) and the lowest rate occurring in Honolulu and Kauai Counties (both 8.2).
- **Free or reduced-cost lunch**  
In 2008, 38.6% of Hawai`i public school children received free or reduced-cost lunch, with the highest percentage among children in Hawai`i County (48.1%) and the lowest percentage among those in Maui County (33.1%).
- **Public school enrollment**  
In 2008, the number of students enrolled in public schools was 170,420 for the state of Hawai`i. The majority was from the City and County of Honolulu (116,787), followed by Hawai`i (23,972), Maui (20,297), and Kauai (9,364) Counties.
- **On time graduation**  
In 2008, the percentage of students who graduated within four years of the first time they entered the ninth grade was 80.1% for the state of Hawai`i, with the highest percentage occurring in Kauai County (85.1%) and the lowest percentage occurring in Hawai`i County (78.2%).
- **College going rate**  
In 2008, the percentage of high school seniors who reported being accepted into higher education or training in May of the graduating year was 54.0% for the state of Hawai`i, with the highest percentage occurring in Hawai`i County (59.2%) and the lowest percentage occurring in Maui County (45.4%).

For more information, please see

<http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/bystate/StateLanding.aspx?state=HI>

## 3. Teen birth data for 73 of the largest cities in the United States

The recently published 2009 edition of Child Trends' annual factsheet includes a range of national, state and city data on teen births, as well as state data on students' experience with dating violence, forced sex, substance abuse before last sex, and sex with four or more partners. The following are some of the report's city and state highlights on teen birth statistics:

- In 2006, Detroit had the highest percentage of teen births (20% of all births were to women below age 20), followed by Cleveland (19.0%), Jackson, MS, and Memphis (both 18%).
- San Francisco had the lowest percentage of teen births (3% of all births were to women below age 20), followed by Seattle (4%) and Honolulu (6%).
- Dallas had the highest percentage of teen births that were repeat births (28% of all teen births in the city were second or higher order births) while Honolulu, at 14%, was among the five cities with the lowest percentage of repeat births to teenage mothers.
- Teen birth rates ranked from lowest to highest by state in 2006 indicate that Hawai`i ranked 27 at about 41 teen births per 1,000 women. The lowest was New Hampshire and the highest was Mississippi (18.7 and 68.4 births per 1,000 women, respectively).

For the complete report, please see

[http://www.childtrends.org/Files//Child\\_Trends-2009\\_08\\_31\\_FG\\_Edition.pdf](http://www.childtrends.org/Files//Child_Trends-2009_08_31_FG_Edition.pdf)

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