

NEVADA KIDS COUNT NEWSLETTER

JUNE 2004

Dr. William O'Hare of the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Dr. Kenneth Johnson of Loyola U-Chicago authored a report titled "Child Poverty in America." Their report discusses the changes in rural America between 1990 and 2000, and identifies characteristics of the 14 million children living in rural America in 2000, based on the 2000 Census. Some highlights from the report include:

- Between 1990 and 2000, the urban areas experienced a larger increase in the number of children than the nonmetro areas (16 percent versus 4 percent).
- One of every five children in rural America is poor, which amounts to more than 2.6 million children.
- Immigrant children, that is, those who are foreign-born or have at least one foreign-born parent, are more likely to settle in urban areas than rural areas. Only 7 percent of immigrant children lived in rural areas in 2002.
- Although gains have been made in the number of Hispanic children living in rural areas, the largest racial minority group is African Americans.
- In 1999, the rural child-poverty rate ranged from a low of 6.7 in Connecticut to a high of 31.2 in Louisiana. Nevada had a child-poverty rate of 12.3. Among the states (excluding New Jersey), Nevada ranked 9th (highest/best [1] to lowest/worst [49]) on the percentage of rural children in poverty.

O'Hare and Johnson's report can be accessed at the Population Reference Bureau's Rural Families Data Center website: <www.rfdcenter.org>.