

**U.S. Families with Children from China:  
An Overview from the 2000 Census  
(Draft)**

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**Abstract:**

Adoptions from China have been increasing rapidly in the United States since the 1990s. By the beginning of 2000, China had become one of the leading “sending” countries of adoptees to the United States and to other countries. The adopted children are mostly girls and are becoming one of the major streams of legal permanent residents from China to the U.S. This paper provides a review of past research on Chinese children adopted by U.S. families in recent years, discusses the reasons for the increasing number and uses U.S. Census 2000 data to describe the characteristics of those families, then makes some comparisons among families with transnational/transracial adopted children. Findings show that adopted Chinese children are the youngest among transracial/transnational adopted kids in the U.S., and they are now living in families with higher stability as well as better socio-economic status.

## **Purpose of the Study**

Adoptions from China to the United States soared from 115 in 1991 to 5,081 by 2000. Mainland China was the number one sending country of adopted children to the U.S. in the fiscal year of 2005 (followed by Russia, Guatemala and South Korea), with 7,906 immigrant visas issued to the orphans coming to the U.S.<sup>1</sup> Figure 1 shows the sharp increasing trend of adoptions from China to the U.S.

Those adopted children have also become the largest component of legal permanent residents from China to the U.S.—in the fiscal year of 1998, the adopted orphans shared 10.81 percent of all legal permanent residents from China, and in 2005, this number has increased to 11.35 percent<sup>2</sup>. This large number of adopted children also makes the age-sex composition of legal immigrants from China to the U.S. concentrated in female children. This is such a unique phenomenon in U.S. history, since “there has never been another cohort of transnational, transracial adoptees that have arrived in the United States in such large numbers, in so few years, of roughly the same age and mostly the same gender”(Volkman, 2003: 30).

On the other hand, adoption is now a popularly accepted idea among U.S. citizens. Results from the National Adoption Attitudes Survey (2002)<sup>3</sup> show that nearly 40 percent of American adults, or 81.5 million people, have considered adopting a child. This research concluded that since there were 134,000 children in foster care waiting for

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<sup>1</sup> Source of Data: the U.S. Department of State, website: [http://travel.state.gov/family/adoption\\_resources\\_02.html](http://travel.state.gov/family/adoption_resources_02.html)

<sup>2</sup> Source of Data: the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, website: <http://www.dhs.gov/ximgtn/statistics/>

<sup>3</sup> The survey was sponsored by Dave Thomas Foundation for Adoption in cooperation with the Evan B. Donaldson Adoption Institute, for more information see <http://www.davethomasfoundationforadoption.org>

families, “these children would all have a home today if just 0.2 percent of these adults actually pursued and completed the adoption process” (Pp 3). At the same time, the procedure to adopt a Chinese child is rather complicated: at least one parent must travel to China, and the processing time is about two years (from application to the final adoption decree, the cost of time will be approximately 20-24 months<sup>4</sup>). Several research questions arise: since the U.S. is not a country that lacks “abandoned” children, why are so many American families choosing transnational/transracial adoptions, particularly to adopt Chinese children? What are the characteristics of those adoptive families? Compared with other families that practice transnational adoptions, what are the differences between those families who adopt Chinese children and those who adopt children from other country/ethnic groups? And, what parts of China do these children come from and what are characteristics of their Chinese families?

This study, using U.S. 2000 census data, tries to describe the characteristics of the families and the children adopted by American families, and explores the reasons why this practice is becoming more and more popular in the U.S.

### **Literature Review**

1. Historical perspective of intercountry adoption and the beginning of Chinese adoptions in the United States.

Historically, the practice of intercountry adoption in the post World War II

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<sup>4</sup> Other than traveling and the long procedure of adopting a child, there are also other requirements for adopting a Chinese child, such as the age of the parents, marital status, average income of the family, number of children in the family, and drug history of the parents. For details see the website of American World Adoption: <http://www.awaa.org/programs/china/requirements.aspx>

period can be classified as two waves (Westhues and Cohen, 1994; Alstein and Simon, 1991). The first wave occurred immediately after the war and lasted up until the mid-1970s. This wave has been characterized as a largely humanitarian response to the predicament of children in “war-torn” countries. The second wave, from the mid-1970s to the present, has also been shaped by humanitarian concerns for children, often in war zones and in conditions of poverty. However, unlike the first wave, the second wave has also been driven by falling fertility rates in the West and a decrease in the number of healthy Caucasian infants available for domestic adoption. In the United States, adoptions from overseas began to take place in noticeable numbers after World War II, as a solution for displaced children (Simon, Alstein, & Melli, 1994).

The relationship between immigration policy and transcountry adoption practice is not only highly interdependent, it has changed in response to national and international realities and social pressure in the post-war period, since immigration policy stresses and is guided by the welfare of the state/nation and society, and with respect to intercountry adoption, the welfare of the child has emerged as the paramount concern (Lovelock, 2000).

Beginning in 1989, the People’s Republic of China informally allowed foreigners to adopt orphaned children on an ad hoc basis, and the formal approval of this practice did not come until 1992 (Tessler et al, 1999). Riley (1997: 98) explains this policy change of allowing foreign adoption as “a practical solution to the numbers of girls abandoned across the country, in numbers that were swelling the orphanages”.

## 2. Opinions about international adoption.

Results from the National Adoption Attitudes Survey (2002) show us that more Americans think that international adoption is easier to complete than domestic adoption, given the concerns of availability of children. And the findings also tell us that both international adoptions and adoptions out of foster care have increased substantially over the last several years. International adoptions increased from just over 11,000 in 1996 to over 19,000 in 2001 and foster care adoptions increased from 28,000 in 1996 to 50,000 in 2000. When it comes to inter-racial adoption, it has been found that Whites tend to perceive higher levels of disapproval of inter-racial adoption in the African-American community than African-Americans do. African-Americans tend to perceive about the same level of disapproval among Whites as Whites themselves do. The survey also suggests that Whites over-estimate the level of opposition to inter-racial adoption in the African-American community. Dorow (2001: 475) addresses that “Serving the children in transracial and intercountry adoptions may best be done by not glossing over but acknowledging tensions of race and culture around transracial adoption, domestic and international. Those tensions both speak to and go beyond whether the children in transracial adoption are doing well in their psychosocial development, begging for direct engagement with what is at stake politically and personally.”

As has been mentioned above, there are still a lot of children in foster care in the U.S., while the preference of those who are seeking adoption from other countries, particularly from China, also lies in the characteristics of Chinese children—a large

proportion of them were just born when being abandoned, which means it is easy to develop close relationships between the children and their new parents; they are perceived to be healthy and smart (because most of them are not abandoned due to health problems); what can be relatively more important is the factor that once they are adopted, the chance that their biological parents will show up some day and redeem them back is very rare, if not absolutely impossible (Rojewski and Rojewski, 2001; Dorow, 2006).

Discussion about overseas adoption seldom includes issues about the difficulties that intercountry adoption might impose on children, or on the “sending” societies (Riley, 1997). Scholars are much more likely to assume that these are humanitarian gestures that are good for all concerned (Rothman, 1989).

### 3. Characteristics of parents who are seeking adoption.

Daly and Sobol (1994: 91) find that there was a high homogeneity that among adoptive parents: they are more likely to be Caucasian, married, Protestant, and have a fertility problem. Women with higher levels of education are more likely to adopt than are less educated women (Bachrach, London, & Maza, 1991), and most adopting women are married and unable to bear biological children (Modell, 1994, p.93). Volkman (2003) states that adoptive parents themselves have a distinctive demographic profile of being “older” (China required parents to be at least thirty-five until 1999. In 1999, the age limit was lowered to thirty years both for foreign adopters and for Chinese parents wishing to adopt in China) and often share a sense of generational history and sensibility. Especially in urban areas, where the largest numbers of children adopted from China live,

such parents typically postponed childbearing, are relatively affluent and well educated, and see themselves as active citizens of the world.

#### 4. The “supply” of Chinese adopted children.

By the 1990s, these changes in the American social landscape intersected with growing political and economic pressures within China (Volkman, 2003). The one-child policy, the Chinese state’s attempt to curtail population growth, called for all couples to limit themselves to a single child. In many areas this became a “one son/two children” policy: parents were allowed to try for a second child—a son—if the firstborn was a daughter. These policies had serious consequences for gender relations, “as peasant women discriminated against their baby daughters in order to ensure the birth and survival of a son” (Greenhalgh and Li 1995, 609-10). Infant abandonment is among the forms of discrimination as is the selective abortion. In the late 1980s, large numbers of healthy abandoned baby girls began to crowd China’s state-run orphanages (Johnson 1993, 1996). Kay Johnson and Chinese researchers noted that in the 1990s, most couples expressed the wish to have a daughter and a son, but felt under intense pressure if they failed to produce the son. Many couples felt they had “no choice” but to abandon the second or the third daughter (Johnson, Banghan, and Liyao 1998, 469-510). “If the unwantedness of a pregnancy was the central issue, abortion would provide a solution. It is the desire and the need for sons, and a program which restricts the total number of children, which is at the root of this behavior.” (Riley, 1997: 96).



## Research Hypotheses

We can infer from the previous research that international and interracial adoption is a relatively new phenomenon that has become more common among U.S. parents or parents-to-be. The sharply increasing trend of adopted Chinese children generates several interesting research questions and hypothesis.

First, we expect adopted Chinese children to be the youngest and the most unbalanced in sex ratio among transnational or transracial adopted children, since there are no indications from the literature that other countries' adopted children are out of sex discrimination.

Second, we expect current adopted Chinese children to be more likely living in White households than other transnational or transracial adopted children (to speak of the "other" adopted children, White and Black children are excluded in this category, since they are the majority of adopted children in the U.S.). It can be referred from the literature that white households are more likely to seek adoption (Daly and Sobol, 1994), but we can't tell that children of various ethnic groups are in the same situation.

Third and finally, we expect householders that adopt Chinese children are older and have higher socioeconomic status, such as being more affluent and having higher educational attainments than other householders who transnationally/transracially adopt children. Transnational adoption agencies have both age and minimum income requirements for adoptive families, for example, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of South Korean requires the income of adoptive couple should be higher than the national average

of their country and sufficient to raise their child, and the adoptive couple should be at age 25-44<sup>5</sup>; while the minimum age for adopting a Chinese child is higher, at the same time, there is a lowest income limit for foreign adopters by Chinese government. Considering that an adoptive family has to be through the long procedure and also have to meet the income and age requirements, we generate the hypothesis that the householders who adopt Chinese children can be older and wealthier.

### **Data and Method**

The long form of U.S. Census in the year of 2000 contains information about an individual's relationship to the householders in a family. This study uses the 5% PUMS data to analyze those householders that have adopted Chinese children (by selecting "Chinese" by the variable "race in detailed version" and the "adopted children" in variable "relation to the household head" in the sample).

The 5% PUMS data contains 6,184,438 households in the year 2000. By selecting those with adopted children, we get 103,051 adopted children who are from 84,340 households. That is to say, 1.36% of the total households in this sample have at least one adopted child. Further, there are 1,480 adopted Chinese children from 1,317 households, which means that of those households having adopted children, 1.56% of them adopted at least one Chinese child.

The analysis begins with a demographic profile of adopted Chinese children,

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<sup>5</sup> For details of the requirements, go to the website of the U.S. Department of State: [http://travel.state.gov/family/adoption/country/country\\_410.html](http://travel.state.gov/family/adoption/country/country_410.html)

the distribution of households with adopted children, and the characteristics of householders of those families. Logistic regression models then test whether there are differences between those households/householders with Chinese adopted children and those with adopted children from other countries or ethnic groups.

## **Results**

### 1. The Profile of Adopted Chinese Children.

There are 103,051 adopted children in the sample. They are dominantly Whites (68,848 cases, 66.81%) and Blacks (14,837 cases, 14.40%), followed by other races (n.e.c, 5,581 cases, 5.42%) and Korean<sup>6</sup> (2,678 cases, 2.60%), Chinese (1,480 cases, 1.44%) and “Black and White” (1,394 cases, 1.35%). The profile will compare Chinese adopted children with the other adopted children (the category of “other children” here refers to children other than Black, White or Chinese). Korean children are not included in “other children” category, because they form a large group of adopted children in the U.S. Chinese adopted children and Korean adopted children will be compared as well.

As Table 1 shows, Chinese adopted children are concentrated in the age group of 0-4 years old, while adopted Korean and “other” children are older, spread across the age group 5-14 (almost half of those children are in this age group) and older. That indicates that Chinese adoptions are very recent behaviors among U.S. citizens. Also,

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<sup>6</sup> Orphaned children from Korea began to come to America at the end of Korean War in 1953 and soon became a primary source of adoptable children for Americans. To adopt a Korean child, the adoptive parents were not required to travel to Korea. And the children were available for adoption initially as a result of military conflict in which the United States were involved. (See Tessler et al. 1999 pp.9-11)

as expected, they are predominantly girls (85%).

Most adopted Chinese children were born in China (80.88%). Another 15.14% of them were born in the U.S. (so far we only know that the process of Chinese adoption are finished in China, but there's no literature talking about the group of adopted Chinese children who were born in the U.S.). In contrast, almost all of the Korean children were born in Korea (94.8%). Among adopted children from other ethnic groups, most were born in the U.S, and the main places of birth outside of the U.S. are: Mexico (5.13%), Central America (4.25%), South America (4.07%), Philippines (3.22%), India (3.43%) and Vietnam (2.31%).

We can clearly see that those families with adopted Chinese children are wealthier, this may due to the minimum requirements of income to adopt a Chinese children—the average family income of them must meet the criteria of at least \$10,000 per member for a year, including the adopted child. A single mother's income must be at least \$30,000 per year (and single persons were not allowed to adopt Chinese children anymore ever since 2007. For details, see AWAA restrictions<sup>7</sup>). While the percentage of adopted Chinese children that are living in affluent families (yearly average income higher than \$50,000) is much higher than adopted Korean and other children.

Figure 2 shows the provinces where those adopted Chinese children were from in the year 1995 and 1996 (New York metropolitan area only). In the two years, Anhui, Jiangsu, Hubei, Zhejiang and Jiangxi were the main “sending” provinces. Those

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<sup>7</sup> Source: <http://www.awaa.org/programs/china/requirements.aspx>

provinces are concentrated in the middle east of China, with large rural areas.

## 2. Distribution of Households with Adopted Children.

Table 2 provides the geographic distribution of the households with adopted Children. About half (46.7%) of households with adopted Chinese children are living in Pacific division and middle Atlantic division of the U.S., and about 30% of these households are concentrated in New York state and California. These two states have large Chinese population. Perhaps more contact with Chinese and Chinese culture makes the idea of adopting a Chinese child more acceptable. Compared to households with adopted Korean children or “other” children, these households with Chinese children are more likely to reside in metropolitan areas.

Furthermore, almost all households with adopted children are non-farmers and have high rate of homeownership. Households with adopted Korean children have the highest homeownership (93.24%), and those with Chinese children are just slightly lower (88.76%), perhaps because homeownership is lower in metropolitan areas. By all means, those are all indicators of high socioeconomic status of those household heads.

## 2. Householders with Adopted Chinese Children

For the convenience of analysis, we also compare householders that adopted Chinese children with those who adopted children from Korea and other races/ethnicities. Again, households with White or Black adopted children are excluded.

Table 3 shows the profile of householders that adopted children from China, Korea and other ethnicities. Those who adopted Chinese children are rarely younger

than 30, which imply the age restriction for foreign adoptive parents in China. At the same time, they are also not very old, only 27.18% of them are older than 50, in contrast with those who adopted Korean children (38.45%) and other ethnicities (38.71%). This is another indicator of how recent U.S. families began to adopt Chinese children.

Families with Chinese Children are the least likely to be headed by females (30.22%). The reason may lie in the fact that most of them are in the two-spouse-families (77.68%), and among those families, males may more likely to be reported as the household heads. While those families who adopt children from Korean or other ethnicities are more diversified in marital status—less than half of those householders are married with spouse present (only 33.67% for Korean-children families and 49.13% for other-children families), those who have adopted Korean children are more likely to be in the single/non-marital families (34.30%), although single people is not eligible for adopting a Child from Korea (Republic of).

A quite large proportion of Chinese children are in Chinese families (27.33%). However, Korean children are unlikely to be adopted by Korean families, although most of them were born in Korea. However, Blacks and other ethnic groups adopted a larger proportion of them. This testifies Riley's hypothesis that, in a society that values bloodline, Korean families were reluctant to adopt these abandoned children, "especially during a time when Korea lacked financial and social resources to provide for these children, foreign adoptions were an immediate answer to a difficult problem" (Riley, 1997: 99).

A very distinctive feature of the household heads that adopt Chinese children is their surprisingly high educational attainment. Nearly 70% of them have more than 4 years of college education. This explains much of the reason why the adopted Chinese children are living in families with higher average yearly income, and this support Volkman's (2003) finding that those who adopt Chinese children are more affluent and better educated.

### 3. Chinese Families vs. White Families

Table 3 provides the information of adoptive householders' ethnicity. About 27 percent of Chinese adopted children are in families headed by Chinese people, and the rest of them are mostly in White families, which make those Chinese families distinguishable because they are the only ethnic groups that largely adopt children of the same race (other than Whites and Blacks). Since there are many differences between the Chinese and the U.S. culture, it is worth making some comparisons between those two kinds of families.

As is shown in Table 4, children in both groups are similar in age. While these Chinese householders are generally older than their White counterparts. Chinese householders are more likely to be married with spouse present than are the Whites (84.44% vs. 74.70%), however, their educational attainment is not as high as those White parents (50.28% vs. 75.90% of 4 or more years of college). And consequently, their average yearly income per family member is not as high either.

The four benchmarks of assimilation among immigrants, as Water et al. (2005)

addressed, are socioeconomic status, spatial concentration, language, and intermarriage. While in the case of adopted children, considering their age structure and other related scenarios, the only way to measure their degree of assimilation (and the only indicator that could infer from the Census data) is the language they are speaking (but here we need to note that about 60% of them are not even old enough for this measurement yet). Table 4 shows that there are not any differences in language spoken by children, whether they are in Chinese families or in White families. Slightly more than 20 percent of those children are speaking English and a little less than 20 percent of them speak Chinese.

#### 4. Who Are More Likely to Adopt Chinese Children?

From the former descriptions of the profile of household heads who adopted Chinese children, we can infer that those who are highly educated (with 4 or more years of college), with higher average income per family member, older. And Whites are adopting more children of other races. Then what makes them choose to adopt Chinese children instead of other children? Table 5 uses logistic regression models to predict the likelihood of adopting Chinese children versus the adoption of children from Korea and other ethnicities.

Results from the two models indicate that average family income is not a predictor of choosing Chinese children among transracial adoptions. However, being married with spouse present, and females with high educational attainment are more likely to adopt Chinese children.



**Discussion**

Although transracial or international adoptions make up only a small portion of adoptions in the U.S., the rapid increasing trend of adopted Chinese children has been recognized and deserves further analysis. We cannot conjecture motivations of those adoptive families from census data, but more importantly, these data show that these children are living in families with higher socioeconomic status. Volkman (2003: 31) argues that among the parents who adopt Chinese children, “many are unmarried”, while from the census data, we see clearly a very high proportion of married people with spouse present among those household heads (84.44%), and it is safe to say that this proportion would be higher since single people are now be excluded from the eligible families.

What is noticeable from the data is that a rather high proportion of families with adopted Chinese children are headed by Chinese people, future research can examine the family structure of those households, such as whether those families contain couples through intermarriage.

Moreover, it is clear that not all of the adopted Chinese children were born in China, more than 15 percent of them were born in the U.S. Who are their biological parents and under what circumstances they were adopted need further explorations.

A general impression about those families, however, is that these children are likely to have better life chance than other adoptees, because their adopted families are mostly from higher socioeconomic groups. Further research may focus on the identity of those children and what kind of culture problems both the parents and the children will

face when they are not sharing the same biological characteristics.

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## Tables and Figures

**Table 1. Profile of Adopted Children by Children's Race/Ethnicity**

	Chinese	Korean	Others (Whites and Blacks are excluded)
Age %			
0-4	57.84	13.48	18.40
5-14	28.45	48.99	49.96
15-29	11.69	36.56	28.38
30+	2.03	0.97	4.26
Female %	85.00	57.02	52.54
Place of Birth			
China	80.88	-	-
Korea	-	94.85	-
Citizenship Status %			
N/A	15.14	4.26	70.96
Born abroad of			
American Parents	1.08	0.93	1.26
Naturalized Citizen	42.70	83.35	14.58
Not a Citizen	41.08	11.46	13.20
Average yearly income per Family member			
0-14,999	26.62	27.18	63.05
15,000-34,999	46.42	54.07	29.08
35,000-49,999	12.09	9.00	4.10
50,000+	14.86	9.75	3.78
N	1,480	2,678	15,208

Source: 5% PUMS Data, U.S. Census 2000

**Table 2. Profile of Households with Adopted Children by Children's Race/Ethnicity**

	Chinese	Korean	Others (Whites and Blacks are excluded)
<b>Region of Residence</b>			
New England Division	9.64	6.96	4.61
Middle Atlantic Division	20.20	21.59	11.07
East North Central Div.	12.98	18.16	10.32
West North Central Div.	4.63	13.62	5.00
South Atlantic Division	11.47	10.68	10.65
East South Central Div.	3.19	2.61	1.93
West South Central Div.	4.94	3.53	11.48
Mountain Division	6.38	5.75	10.87
Pacific Division	26.58	17.10	34.07
<b>Metropolitan Status</b>			
N/A	3.64	7.29	6.05
Not in metro area	7.52	14.73	16.98
<b>Top 2 States of Residence</b>			
California	19.44	8.84	24.24
New York	11.01	10.24	
Texas			8.48
<b>Top 2 Cities of Residence</b>			
New York, NY	5.77	0.97	3.50
San Francisco, CA	2.28		
Los Angeles, CA		0.53	2.47
Not in Identifiable Cities	79.73	90.53	80.25
<b>Farm Status</b>			
Non-Farm	99.70	98.16	99.01
<b>Home Ownership</b>			
Owned (or Being Bought)	88.76	93.24	70.29
N	1,317	2,070	15,208

**Table 3. Profiles of Household Heads with Adopted Children by Children's Race/Ethnicity**

	Chinese Children	Korean Children	Other Children (Whites and Blacks are excluded)
Age %			
29-	0.46	20.10	10.91
30-49	72.36	41.45	41.35
50+	27.18	38.45	47.74
Female %	30.22	48.84	38.71
Race/Ethnicity			
Chinese	27.33	0.82	0.29
White	69.32	62.08	88.94
Black	0.15	12.56	3.50
Korean	0.08	0.58	0.12
Others	3.11	23.96	7.15
Marital Status			
Married, spouse present	77.68	33.67	49.13
Married, spouse absent	1.29	2.37	1.53
Separated	0.99	5.22	2.80
Divorced	5.54	13.96	14.69
Widowed	1.59	10.48	12.83
Never married/single (N/A)	12.91	34.30	19.02
Education			
None or preschool	1.14	3.24	1.48
Grade 1-4	0.30	1.26	0.82
Grade 5-8	1.97	7.63	6.13
Grade 9-12	11.76	42.12	42.09
1-3 yrs of college	16.70	20.24	23.90
4+ yrs of college	68.11	25.51	25.57
N	1317	2070	12573

Source: 5% PUMS Data, U.S. Census 2000



**Table 4. Comparison between Household Heads of Adopted Chinese Children by Race of Household Heads**

	Race of HH heads		Total
	Chinese	White	
Age of Household heads %			
29-	0.83	0.22	0.39
30-49	59.17	78.09	72.74
50+	40.00	21.69	26.87
Age of Adopted Chinese Children %			
0-4	60.28	56.30	57.42
5-14	25.56	30.01	28.75
15-29	12.78	11.06	11.55
30+	1.39	2.63	2.28
Female %	20.56	34.28	30.40
Marital Status %			
Married, spouse present	84.44	74.70	77.45
Married, spouse absent	3.33	0.55	1.34
Separated	0.56	1.20	1.02
Divorced	4.72	6.02	5.66
Widowed	3.06	0.99	1.57
Never married/single (N/A)	3.89	16.54	12.96
Educational Attainment %			
None or preschool	4.17		1.18
Grade 1-4	0.83	0.11	0.31
Grade 5-8	6.67		1.89
Grade 9-12	25.83	6.46	11.94
1-3 yrs of college	12.22	17.52	16.03
4+ yrs of college	50.28	75.90	68.66
Average Yearly Income per Family Member \$	23,769.69	34,094.24	
Language Spoken by Adopted Chinese Children %			
N/A or Blank	60.28	56.30	57.42
English	21.11	23.44	22.78
Chinese	17.78	18.51	18.30
Other languages	0.83	1.75	1.49
N	360	913	1273

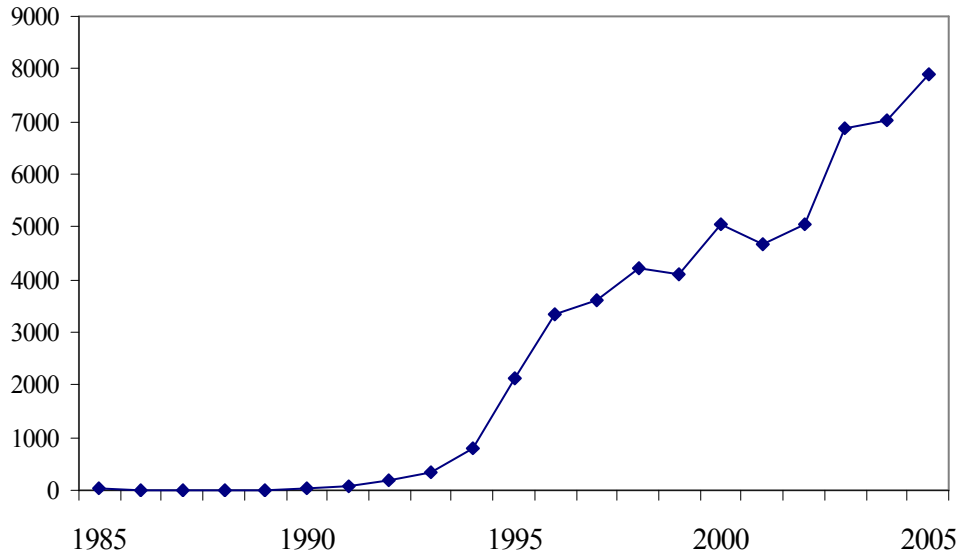
Source: 5% PUMS Data, U.S. Census 2000

**Table 5. Logistic Regression Model, the Likelihood of Adopting Chinese Children or Korean/Other Children**

	Model 1	Model 2
	Chinese (=1) vs. Korean	Chinese (=1) vs. Others
Male Dummy	-0.412***	-0.472***
Age	0.000	-0.009***
Married Dummy	2.114***	1.447***
White Dummy	-0.017	-1.632***
College Dummy	1.794***	1.849***
Average Income per Person	0.000	0.000
Constant	-2.225	-2.035
N	3387	13890
-2 log likelihood	3379.589	6986.580

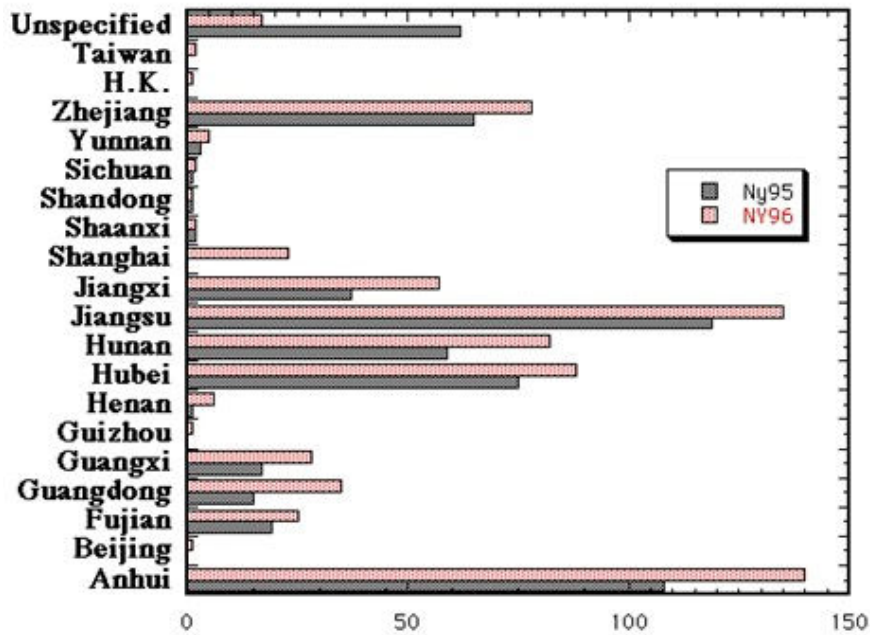
\*\*\*P-value less than 0.001

**Figure 1. The Increasing Trend of Adoptions from China to the U.S.**



Source: Family with Children from China (FCC), website: <http://fwcc.org/statistics.html>

**Figure 2. Adopted Chinese Children by Provinces, New York Metropolitan Region<sup>8</sup>**



<sup>8</sup> Including the New York/Connecticut/New Jersey/Long Island suburbs Area, Source: <http://fwcc.org/statistics.html>