



Notes



Notes

Introduction

This section provides general information about geographic areas, explains data sources, and broadly describes the data sets used in this book. Notes that follow provide more detailed information for each map and figure.

Geographic Areas

Base maps for states and counties for Census 2000 originally were developed for use in: Cynthia A. Brewer and Trudy A. Suchan, *Mapping Census 2000: The Geography of U.S. Diversity*, Series CENSR/01-1, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2001, available at <www.census.gov>.

All other base maps of geographic areas were developed specifically for this book.

Each of the mapped areas was drawn using a customized version of the Albers equal area conic projection.

Metropolitan areas shown by census tract are those with the largest populations in Census 2000 and are based on the June 30, 1999, Office of Management and Budget metropolitan area definitions. Most areas shown are Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs). Atlanta, GA is a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMAs) are used as alternatives to the city- and town-based metropolitan areas in the Boston area and in Connecticut. The Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton MA-NH area is a NECMA. The Connecticut portion of the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA area is based on the New Haven-Bridgeport-Stamford-Waterbury-Danbury, CT NECMA.

For maps by census tracts of the cities with the largest populations in 2000, areas are defined by the municipal boundaries of the city as of January 1, 2000.

Boundaries for 1990 and earlier censuses represent the geographic areas as they existed at the time of each census. There are, however, two exceptions. Data for Kalawao County, Hawaii were treated as part of Maui County data in the 1940, 1950, and 1970 censuses. Independent cities in Virginia are considered county equivalents but were combined with the counties from which they were originally formed to create datasets for years other than 2000. For more information regarding the combination of independent cities and counties in Virginia, see *Population of Counties by Decennial Census, 1900 to 1990*, compiled and edited by Richard L. Forstall, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, April 1995, available at <www.census.gov>.

Maps for 1880 and earlier do not show data for American Indian areas. The U.S. government identified American Indian settlement areas as early as the census of 1790 and excluded such areas from the enumeration process.

Historical census data were distributed to Census 2000 county boundaries to show change for the intervals 1950 to 2000, 1970 to 2000, and 1990 to 2000. For counties and equivalent entities that formed out of a single county in existence at the time of a previous census, the total for the original county was used to calculate the

change between the historical census and Census 2000 data. For example, when calculating the percentage-point change in the population with at least a high school diploma between 1950 and 2000 (map 10-06), the percentage for Yuma County, Arizona, in 1950 was used to calculate the change for both Yuma and La Paz counties. The same assumption of uniform distribution was made for the 1950 Alaska boroughs and census areas, but the boundaries changed in more complex ways by 2000, so the calculations included the estimation of shares of 1950 geographic units within 2000 geographic units.

The primary source for historical boundaries is: Richard L. Forstall, *Population of States and Counties of the United States: 1790 to 1990*, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 1996.

Many maps show tracts, counties, or states with white fill, which indicates that the area does not have any of the base population of interest. For these cases, a special category appears in the legend with an explanatory note. Because of its small population and land area, when Kalawao County, Hawaii, was the only entity with no base population of interest, that county is mapped with a white fill but no descriptive category appears in the legend.

Data Sources

Each decennial census enumerated all people living within the boundaries of the United States, including all states and territories. For details on each census, see: U.S. Census Bureau, *Measuring America: The Decennial Censuses From 1790 to 2000*, POL/02-MA(RV), Washington, DC, 2001, <www.census.gov>.

Data from U.S. decennial censuses of population and housing are used exclusively in this book, with the addition of Canadian and Mexican population data on map 02-08. Most data for the 1790 through 1970 censuses were obtained from *Historical, Demographic, Economic, and Social Data: the United States, 1790-1970*, [Computer file], Ann Arbor, MI, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [producer and distributor]. For this atlas, the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) files may have been modified or augmented using data from Census Bureau printed decennial census volumes.

Most of the 1990 and 2000 census data are from sources available to the public. Some maps and figures for these census years are based on data from the Sample Edited Detail File (SEDF), which is used for tabulation purposes and is not released to the public. Specific sources of information for each map and figure are listed in the Map and Figure Details section.

For years prior to statehood in 1959, data for Alaska and Hawaii were included when decennial census data published in volumes for the territories were comparable in content and level of geography to those published for the United States. Calculations of national percentages, medians, and other measures do not include data for these areas for years during which they were territories.

Data for Puerto Rico were included when comparable in content and level of geography to those available for the United States. For censuses prior to 1990, data were acquired from tables in published

volumes. Data for 1990 maps are from Summary Tape Files 1 and 3 and the SEDF. Data for 2000 maps are from Summary Files 1, 2, 3, and 4 and the SEDF. Data for Puerto Rico were not included in the calculations of national percentages, medians, and other measures.

In addition to the ICPSR data file, decennial census data were acquired from the following sources, published by the U.S. Census Bureau. Sources are arranged from the earliest publication to the most current.

Vol. I Report on population of the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890, Part 2, Washington, DC, 1897.

Twelfth Census of the United States: 1900, Vol. II Population, Part 2, Washington, DC, 1902.

Thirteenth Census of the United States taken in the year 1910, Vol. I Population, General Report and Analysis, Washington, DC, 1913.

Territories and Possessions: Population, Housing, Business, and Manufactures: Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Washington, DC, 1943.

1950 Census of Housing Vol. I General Characteristics, Parts 1-7, Washington, DC, 1953.

1950 Census of Population Vol. II Characteristics of the Population, Parts 1-54, Washington, DC, 1953-1954.

1960 Census of Population Vol. I Characteristics of the Population, Parts 1-53, Washington, DC, 1963.

1960 Census of Population Vol. II Subject Reports, Washington, DC, 1963-1968.

1970 Census of Housing Vol. I Housing Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties, Parts 1-53, Washington, DC, 1972.

1970 Census of Population Vol. I Characteristics of the Population, Parts 1-53, Washington, DC, 1973.

1980 Census of Housing Vol. I Characteristics of Housing Units, Washington, DC, 1982.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980, Summary Tape File 1A (STF1A), [machine-readable data file], Washington, DC, 1981.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980, Summary Tape File 3A (STF3A), [machine-readable data file], Washington, DC, 1982.

1980 Census of Population Vol. I Characteristics of the Population, Washington, DC, 1983.

1990 Census of Population and Housing CPH-2 Population and Housing Unit Counts, Washington, DC, 1993.

1990 Census of Population and Housing, Sample Edited Detail File (SEDF).

1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 1A (STF1), [machine-readable data file], Washington, DC, 1991, data also available through American FactFinder, <factfinder.census.gov>.

1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3A (STF3), [machine-readable data file], Washington, DC, 1992, data also available through American FactFinder, <factfinder.census.gov>.

Census 2000 Migration Data: Gross and Net Migration Tabulations and County-to-County Migration Flow Data (1995 to 2000), [DVD], issued October 2003.

Census 2000, Sample Edited Detail File (SEDF).

Census 2000, Summary File 1 (SF1), [machine-readable data file], Washington, DC, 2003, data also available through American FactFinder, <factfinder.census.gov>.

Census 2000, Summary File 2 (SF2), [machine-readable data file], Washington, DC, 2003, data also available through American FactFinder, <factfinder.census.gov>.

Census 2000, Summary File 3 (SF3), [machine-readable data file], Washington, DC, 2003, data also available through American FactFinder, <factfinder.census.gov>.

Census 2000, Summary File 4 (SF4), [machine-readable data file], Washington, DC, 2003, data also available through American FactFinder, <factfinder.census.gov>.

Decennial Censuses 1790 to 2000

No data have been modified or adjusted to incorporate any subsequent postcensal corrections.

From 1790 to 1930, the Census Bureau collected all census information from 100 percent of the population. Beginning with the 1940 census of population and housing, the Census Bureau collected information on both a 100-percent and a sample basis. This book uses both 100-percent and sample-based data.

For the 1790 through 1840 censuses, each household provided the name of the head of the household and a count of the number of people in the following categories: free white males, free white females, all other free people (by sex and color), and slaves. The only segment of the population not enumerated during this period was "Indians not taxed."

The 1850 census was the first in which each individual (with the exception of slaves) was listed separately on the census questionnaire, with information collected regarding the name, age, sex, and race of each individual in a household. The 1860 and earlier censuses used a separate schedule to tally the number of slaves. The 1870

census was the first in which all people (with the continuing exception of "Indians not taxed") were enumerated together on the same forms. A separate form was created for the 1880 census to enumerate Indians living on reservations.

The 1940 census was the first to include sample questions as a means of collecting additional detailed information. One in twenty individuals was asked a variety of "supplementary" or "sample-line" questions pertaining to characteristics such as parental birthplace, mother tongue, and veteran status. The year 1940 also marked the beginning of the census of housing. The 1950 census included sample-line questions, but the density of the 1950 sample was higher than in 1940, 1 in 5.

The 1960 census was the first to use a mailed form that was completed by the respondent; it was also the first to be tabulated by computer. Basic demographic information was collected for the entire population and further information was collected from a 25-percent sample of households.

Similarly, the 1970 census included a small number of questions asked of 100 percent of the population and a larger set of questions asked of a sample of the population. Some of the sample questions were asked of 5 percent of the population, others were asked of 15 percent of the population, and some were asked of both sample groups (20 percent).

The 1980 census continued the practice of asking basic demographic questions of 100 percent of the population and asking more detailed questions of a sample of the population. After testing the use of a mail-out and mail-back census questionnaire in 1970, the 1980 census covered 95.5 percent of the population through mailed surveys. One in five households received the sample form in 1980. About 1 in 6 households received the sample form in 1990.

For Census 2000, Puerto Rico was enumerated at the same time and with the same questionnaire as was used in the United States.

Starting with Census 2000, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) required federal agencies to use a minimum of five race categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. For the Census 2000 questionnaire, the OMB approved including a sixth category, "Some Other Race." A question on Hispanic or Latino origin was asked separately.

Census 2000 data on race are available for people who reported one race category alone and for people who reported a race category in combination with other race categories. In this book, population characteristics for specific race groups are shown for respondents who reported only one race. Respondents who reported more than one race are included in the Two or More Races group. This does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. A few maps and figures in this publication include data on race from earlier censuses to provide a historical backdrop for Census 2000 patterns. See the glossary entry for "race" and the detailed notes to maps and figures with historical data for information about comparability over time. For

more information on Census 2000 race and ethnicity definitions and data, see Elizabeth M. Grieco and Rachel C. Cassidy, *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin*, Census 2000 Brief C2KBR/01-1, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, available at <www.census.gov>.

Accuracy of the Estimates

The estimates in this report (which may be shown in text, figures, and maps) that are based on responses from a sample of the population may differ from actual values because of sampling variability or other factors. As a result, apparent differences between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are significant at the 90-percent confidence level unless otherwise noted in the detailed notes for maps and figures.

Some of the data contained in this publication are based on a sample of households. In Census 2000, approximately 1 of every 6 housing units was included in this sample. The sample estimates may differ somewhat from the 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, people within those housing units, and people living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, and so forth. The sample estimates also may differ from the values that would have been obtained from different samples of housing units, and hence of people living in those housing units, and people living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error.

In addition to the variability that arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process data. Such errors may include: not enumerating every household or every person in the population, failing to obtain all required information from the respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. In addition, errors can occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, during clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or during the processing of the questionnaires.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways: (1) errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and, therefore, should be reflected in the standard errors; and (2) errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will bias both sample and 100-percent data in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their incomes, then the resulting estimates of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard errors.

While it is impossible to completely eliminate error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Census Bureau attempts to control the sources of such error during the data collection and processing operations. The primary sources of error and the programs instituted to control error in Census 2000 are described in detail in *Summary File 3 Technical Documentation* under Chapter 8, "Accuracy of the Data," at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf>.

Map and Figure Details

Chapter 1. Introduction

Figure 1-1

U.S. Population (millions), 1790 to 2000

Census 2000, SF1; U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, "1990 Population and Housing Unit Counts: United States," (CPH-2), Washington, DC, 1993.

01-01

Population Density, 1790

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1920*, Washington, DC, 1921.

Average population per square mile for states and counted territories.

01-02

Population Density, 1850

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1920*, Washington, DC, 1921.

Average population per square mile for states and counted territories.

01-03

Population Density, 1900

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1920*, Washington, DC, 1921.

Average population per square mile for states, counted territories, and Puerto Rico.

01-04

Population Density, 1950

1950 Census of Population, Vol. II

01-05

Population Density, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

Chapter 2. Population Distribution

Figure 2-1

Percent Distribution of Population by Region, 1900 to 2000

Frank Hobbs and Nicole Stoops, *Demographic Trends in the 20th Century*, Census 2000 Special Report CENS-4, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2002.

Figure 2-2

Percent of Population in Metropolitan Areas by Central Cities and Suburbs, 1910 to 2000

Frank Hobbs and Nicole Stoops, *Demographic Trends in the 20th Century*, Census 2000 Special Report CENS-4, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2002.

Metropolitan area data in this figure are based on the decennial census data tabulated for metropolitan districts from 1910 to 1940. In 1910 and 1920, cities with populations between 100,000 and 200,000 were also included. Metropolitan area data from 1950 to 2000 are based on the population in metropolitan areas, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

02-01

U.S. Census Regions

U.S. Census Bureau, Geography Division, *Census 2000: Census Regions*, Cartographic Boundary Files, Washington, DC, 2000, available at <www.census.gov>.

02-02

Percent Urban Population, 1900

U.S. Census Bureau, "Urban and Rural Population: 1900 to 1990," released October 1995, available at <www.census.gov>; United States War Department, *Report on the census of Porto Rico, 1899/Lt. Col. J.P. Sanger, inspector-general, director; Henry Gannett, Walter F. Willcox, statistical experts*, Washington, DC, 1900.

02-03

Percent Urban Population, 1950

U.S. Census Bureau, "Urban and Rural Population: 1900 to 1990," released October 1995, available at <www.census.gov>.

02-04

Percent Urban Population, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

02-05

Population Change, 1990 to 2000

Census 2000, SF1; 1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF1

02-06

Center of Population, 1790 to 2000: With Territorial Expansion

Mean centers of population 1790 to 2000 from U.S. Census Bureau, Geography Division, "Centers of Population Computation for 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000," issued April 2001, available at <www.census.gov>. Consulted for historical reference: *Historical Atlas of the United States*, National Geographic Society, 1988.

Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico were not included in the calculation of the mean geographic center of population.

02-07

Population Distribution, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

02-08

Population Density, 2000: With Border Populations

Census 2000, SF1; National Atlas of the United States available at <<http://nationalatlas.gov>>; ESRI Data & Maps [CD-ROM], Environmental Systems Research Institute, Redlands, CA, 2002.

Data for Canada census divisions are from Statistics Canada, Geography Division, 2001 Census Division Cartographic Boundary File and 2001 census data. These copyrighted data are used with the permission of Statistics Canada. See <www.statcan.ca> for more information. Data for Mexico municipios are from the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI), XII Census of Population and Housing, 2000, available at <www.inegi.gob.mx>.

02-09 through 02-20

Percent Change in Population

Census 2000, SF1; Richard L. Forstall, *Population of States and Counties of the United States: 1790 to 1990*, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 1996, available at <www.census.gov>; Puerto Rico data from published decennial census volumes.

02-21

Population Change, 1990 to 2000

Census 2000, SF1; 1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF1
1990 data were distributed to January 1, 2000, county boundaries.

02-22

Comparison of Population Change, 1980s and 1990s

Census 2000, SF1; 1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF1; 1980 Census of Population and Housing, STF1

1980 and 1990 data were distributed to January 1, 2000, county boundaries. At the time of the 1980 census, Martin County, IN had a population of 11,001 in the 1980 census, 10,369 in the 1990 census, and 10,369 in Census 2000. The county is mapped in the category showing counties that experienced population decrease in the 1980s and increase in the 1990s.

02-23

Year of Maximum Population, 1790 to 2000

Census 2000, SF1; 1990 Census of Housing, CPH-2; 1940 Census of Population and Housing; 1910 Census of Population, Vol. I; Richard L. Forstall, *Population of States and Counties of the United States: 1790 to 1990*, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 1996.

The year of maximum population is determined for the period starting with the first census following the last major county boundary change and ending with Census 2000.

02-24 through 02-29

Cities Above 100,000

Census 2000, SF1; 1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF1; 1980 Census of Population, Vol. I; 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I; 1960 Census of Population, Vol. I; 1950 Census of Population, Vol. II; Campbell Gibson, "Population of the 100 Largest Cities and Other Urban Places in the United States: 1790 to 1990," Population Division Working Paper No. 27, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 1998.

Included are incorporated places in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, as well as minor civil divisions in the six New England states and the census designated places of Honolulu, HI and Arlington, VA. Because different entities are recognized as incorporated places, the units shown on these maps may be cities, towns, townships, villages, or boroughs.

02-30

Population Density, 1880

Fletcher W. Hewes and H. Gannett, *Scribner's Statistical Atlas of the United States*, New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1883.

02-31

Population Density, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

02-32 through 02-41

Population Density, 2000: Largest Metropolitan Areas

Census 2000, SF1

02-42 through 02-51

Population Density, 2000: Largest Cities

Census 2000, SF1

02-52

Low Population Density, 1900

Population data from ICPSR and area data from U.S. Census Bureau, *Area in Square Miles of States, Territories, and Counties*, Bulletin No. 57, 1901.

Area is land only.

02-53

Rural Population, 1900

ICPSR

Data are for the population living outside of incorporated places of 2,500 or more population.

02-54

Low Population Density, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

02-55

Rural Population, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

02-56

Center of Rural Population, 1790 to 2000

Census 2000, SF1; 1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF1; ICPSR

The calculation of mean center of rural population is based on rural population by county, using the formula described in U.S. Census Bureau, Geography Division, "Centers of Population Computation for 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000," issued April 2001, available at <www.census.gov>. Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico are not included in the calculation of the geographic center of rural population.

02-57

Rural Farm Population, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

02-58 through 02-81

Distribution of Congressional Seats

Number of seats from Office of the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives, "Representatives Apportioned to Each State: 1st to 22nd Census (1790-2000)," <http://clerk.house.gov/histHigh/Congressional_History/congApp.html>. Territorial status from Office of the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives, "State Representation 1789 to Present," <http://clerk.house.gov/histHigh/Congressional_History/stateRep.html>. District of Columbia delegate information from Office of the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives, "Biographical Directory of the United States Congress 1774-Present," <<http://clerk.house.gov/histHigh/biodirectory.html>>.

Geographic changes and seat-count changes are shown for the year of the first congressional election following the decennial census. Seat-counts are cumulative from the previous census and do not capture changes before the next census. The total number of seats does not include nonvoting seats. In 1922, Congress did not approve reapportionment of seats in Congress based on the 1920 census. As a result, the size of each state's delegation in the House of Representatives remained unchanged from the size based on the 1910 census.

Chapter 3. Race and Hispanic Origin

Data in this chapter are based on responses to the census questions on race and Hispanic origin.

Figure 3-1

Percent of Population by Race, 1900 to 2000

Frank Hobbs and Nicole Stoops, *Demographic Trends in the 20th Century*, Census 2000 Special Report CENS-4, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2002.

Figure 3-2

Percent Change in Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, 1980 to 2000

Frank Hobbs and Nicole Stoops, *Demographic Trends in the 20th Century*, Census 2000 Special Report CENSR-4, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2002.

Prior to 1950, all published race data could be classified into one of four categories: White; Black; Asian and Pacific Islander; and American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut. Beginning with the 1950 census, the category Other or Some Other Race became a fifth major category. This figure shows trends for the four categories mentioned above as well as the Some Other Race and the Two or More Races groups. The group Asian and Pacific Islander refers to the Census 2000 race groups of Asian and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Except for the Asian and Pacific Islander category, Census 2000 race group names are used. For a discussion of historical census population data on race, see Campbell Gibson and Kay Jung, *Historical Census Statistics on Population Totals by Race, 1790 to 1990, and by Hispanic Origin, 1970 to 1990, for the United States, Regions, Divisions, and States*, Population Division Working Paper No. 56, U.S. Census Bureau, 2002, available at <www.census.gov>.

03-01

Percent Asian, 1900

ICPSR

Race data in 1900 were based on the observations of the census enumerator.

03-02

Percent Asian, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

03-03

Percent Black, 1900

ICPSR

Race data in 1900 were based on the observations of the census enumerator.

03-04

Percent Black, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

03-05

Race and Hispanic Diversity, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

The diversity index reports the percentage of times two randomly selected people would differ by race or ethnicity. The index is calculated in three steps: A. Square the percent for each group, B. Sum the squares, and C. Subtract the sum from 1.00. For more information, see Stanley Lieberson, "Measuring Population Diversity," *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 34, No. 6, December 1969. Eight groups were used for the index: 1. White, not Hispanic; 2. Black; 3. American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN); 4. Asian; 5. Pacific Islander; 6. Two or More Races, not Hispanic; 7. Some Other Race, not Hispanic, and 8. Hispanic. People indicating Hispanic origin who also indicated Black, AIAN, Asian, or Pacific Islander were counted only in their race group (0.5 percent of the population) and they were not included in the Hispanic group.

03-06

Race and Hispanic Diversity, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

See note for map 03-05.

03-07

White Non-Hispanic Population, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

03-08

Black Population, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

03-09

American Indian and Alaska Native Population, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

03-10

Asian Population, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

03-11

Pacific Islander Population, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

03-12

Two or More Races Population, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

03-13

Hispanic Population, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

03-14

White and Black Population, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

03-15

White and American Indian and Alaska Native Population, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

03-16

White and Asian Population, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

03-17

White and Pacific Islander Population, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

03-18

Interracial or Interethnic Couples, 2000: White Non-Hispanic

Census 2000, SEDF

If either spouse or partner was not of the same single race as the other spouse or partner, or if at least one spouse or partner was in a multiple-race group, then the couple was classified as an interracial couple. The seven race groups used in this calculation were White alone, Black alone, American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Pacific Islander alone, Some Other Race alone, and Two or More Races. A couple was classified as interethnic if one partner was Hispanic and the other was non-Hispanic. For more information, see Tavia Simmons and Martin O'Connell, *Married-Couple and Unmarried-Partner Households: 2000*, Census 2000 Special Report CENSR-5, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2001.

03-19

Interracial or Interethnic Couples, 2000: Black Non-Hispanic

Census 2000, SEDF

See note for map 03-18.

03-20

Interracial or Interethnic Couples, 2000: Asian Non-Hispanic

Census 2000, SEDF

See note for map 03-18.

03-21

Interracial or Interethnic Couples, 2000: Hispanic

Census 2000, SEDF

See note for map 03-18.

03-22

Two or More Races, 2000: Children

Census 2000, SF1

03-23

White and American Indian and Alaska Native, 2000: Children

Census 2000, SF1

03-24

White and Asian, 2000: Children

Census 2000, SF1

03-25

White and Black, 2000: Children

Census 2000, SF1

03-26

Black and American Indian and Alaska Native, 2000: Children

Census 2000, SF1

03-27

Black and Asian, 2000: Children

Census 2000, SF1

03-28

Prevalent Race or Ethnicity, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

People of Hispanic origin who are not White were counted in the Hispanic group and were also counted in the Black, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander group they indicated. Each of these people was counted twice in the comparison of percentages (0.5 percent of the population).

03-29

Prevalent Race or Ethnicity, 2000: Excluding White Non-Hispanic

Census 2000, SF1

See note for map 03-28.

03-30

Number of American Indians and Alaska Natives, 2000: Reservations With Largest AIAN Populations

Census 2000, SF1

Data are for federal reservations, including off-reservation trust lands, with American Indian and Alaska Native race alone populations of 5,000 or more.

03-31

Number of American Indians and Alaska Natives, 2000: Cities With Largest AIAN Populations

Census 2000, SF1

Data are for cities with American Indian and Alaska Native race alone populations of 5,000 or more.

03-32

Prevalent Asian Group, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

Included in the Other category are: Cambodian; Pakistani; Thai; Sri Lankan; Taiwanese; Other Asian; and Other Asian, not specified. The category also includes counties in which there was a tie between two groups based on fewer than 100 people. Ties for three counties with more than 100 people were broken based on the Asian group prevalent in the largest number of adjacent counties.

03-33

Asian Groups in the Metropolitan Areas With the Largest Asian Populations, 2000

Census 2000, SF2

03-34 through 03-42

Largest Asian Groups, 2000

Census 2000, SF2

Includes people who reported their race as Asian alone, not in combination with any other race, and who reported the detailed Asian group alone. People who reported two or more detailed Asian groups, such as Korean and Filipino, were tabulated in the "Other Asian" category, which is not mapped in this series.

03-43

Prevalent Hispanic Group, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

Most common Hispanic group reported. See notes for maps 03-44 through 03-50 for information on the composition of each group.

03-44

Mexican, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

Includes respondents who checked the box for Mexican or reported one of the following: Mexican, Mexican American, Mexicano, Chicano, La Raza, Mexican American Indian, or Mexico.

03-45

Puerto Rican, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

03-46

Cuban, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

03-47

Dominican, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

03-48

Central American, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

Includes respondents who reported one of the following: Costa Rican, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, Central American, Central American Indian, or Canal Zone.

03-49

South American, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

Includes respondents who reported one of the following: Argentinean, Bolivian, Chilean, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Paraguayan, Peruvian, Uruguayan, Venezuelan, South American Indian, Criollo, or South American.

03-50

Other Hispanic, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

Includes respondents who checked the box for Other Spanish/Hispanic or reported one of the following: Hispanic, Spanish, Californio, Tejano, Nuevo Mexicano, Spanish American, Spanish American Indian, Meso American Indian, Mestizo, Caribbean, Latin American, Latin, Latino, Spaniard, Andalusian, Asturian, Castilian,

Catalonian, Balearic Islander, Gallego, Valencian, Canarian, Spanish Basque, or another Hispanic group not classified elsewhere.

03-51 through 03-60

Prevalent Hispanic Group, 2000: Largest Metropolitan Areas
Census 2000, SF1

See notes for maps 03-44 through 03-50 for information on the composition of the groups.

03-61 through 03-70

Race and Hispanic Diversity, 2000: Largest Cities
Census 2000, SF1

See note for map 03-05.

Chapter 4. Age and Sex

Figure 4-1

Percent Distribution of Population by Age and Sex, 1900, 1950, and 2000

Frank Hobbs and Nicole Stoops, *Demographic Trends in the 20th Century*, Census 2000 Special Report CENSR-4, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2002.

Figure 4-2

Median Age by Sex, 1900 to 2000

Frank Hobbs and Nicole Stoops, *Demographic Trends in the 20th Century*, Census 2000 Special Report CENSR-4, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2002.

04-01

Median Age, 2000
Census 2000, SF1

04-02

Sex Ratio, 1900
1900 Census of Population, Vol. II; ICPSR

04-03

Sex Ratio, 1950
1950 Census of Population, Vol. II; ICPSR

04-04

Sex Ratio, 2000
Census 2000, SF1

04-05

Population 85 and Older, 2000
Census 2000, SF1

04-06

Median Age, 1950
1950 Census of Population, Vol. II

04-07

Median Age, 2000
Census 2000, SF1

04-08

Youth Dependency Ratio, 2000
Census 2000, SF1

04-09

Older Population Dependency Ratio, 2000
Census 2000, SF1

04-10

Total Dependency Ratio, 2000
Census 2000, SF1

04-11

Under 18 Years, 2000: Total Population
Census 2000, SF1

04-12

Under 18 Years, 2000: Hispanic Population
Census 2000, SF1

04-13

Under 18 Years, 2000: Two or More Races Population
Census 2000, SF1

04-14

65 and Older, 2000: Total Population
Census 2000, SF1

04-15

65 and Older, 2000: White Non-Hispanic Population
Census 2000, SF1

04-16

65 and Older, 2000: Black Population
Census 2000, SF1

04-17 through 04-26

Under 5 Years, 2000: Largest Metropolitan Areas
Census 2000, SF1

04-27

Sex Ratio, 2000: Total Population
Census 2000, SF1

04-28

Sex Ratio, 2000: Population Under 18
Census 2000, SF1

04-29

Sex Ratio, 2000: Population 65 and Older
Census 2000, SF1

04-30

Percent Change in Male Population, 1990 to 2000
Census 2000, SF1; 1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF1
1990 data were distributed to January 1, 2000, county boundaries.

04-31

Percent Change in Female Population, 1990 to 2000
Census 2000, SF1; 1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF1
1990 data were distributed to January 1, 2000, county boundaries.

04-32

Median Age, 2000: White Non-Hispanic Population
Census 2000, SF1

04-33

Median Age, 2000: Black Population
Census 2000, SF1

04-34

Median Age, 2000: American Indian and Alaska Native Population
Census 2000, SF1

04-35

Median Age, 2000: Asian Population
Census 2000, SF1

04-36

Median Age, 2000: Pacific Islander Population
Census 2000, SF1

04-37

Median Age, 2000: Two or More Races Population
Census 2000, SF1

04-38

Median Age, 2000: Hispanic Population
Census 2000, SF1

Chapter 5. Living Arrangements

Unless otherwise specified in this chapter, “children” are the householder’s own children, which includes those under 18 years old, who are a son or daughter by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption. While the legal age of marriage may vary by state, marital status data for Census 2000 are presented for the population 15 and older.

Figure 5-1

Percent of Households by Type, 1950 to 2000

Frank Hobbs and Nicole Stoops, *Demographic Trends in the 20th Century*, Census 2000 Special Report CENSR-4, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2002.

Figure 5-2

Percent of Households by Size, 1940 to 2000

Frank Hobbs and Nicole Stoops, *Demographic Trends in the 20th Century*, Census 2000 Special Report CENSR-4, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2002.

05-01

Ratio of Divorced to Married People, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

05-02

Average Household Size, 1900
1900 Census of Population, Vol. II

Data are for private families, which exclude groups of laborers and those living in group quarters.

05-03

Average Household Size, 2000
Census 2000, SF1

05-04

Married-Couple Households With Children, 2000
Census 2000, SF1

05-05

Married-Couple Households, 1950
1950 Census of Population, Vol. II; ICPSR
Marital status data are for the population 14 and older.

05-06

Married-Couple Households, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

05-07

One-Person Households, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

05-08

Opposite-Sex Unmarried-Partner Households, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

05-09

Ratio of Divorced to Married People, 1890
Map reproduced from Henry Gannett, *Statistical Atlas of the United States*, Eleventh (1890) Census, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1898.

Marital status data are for the entire population.

05-10

Ratio of Divorced to Married People, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

Married people are those who reported they were married and their spouse was present.

05-11

Ratio of Divorced to Married Men, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

See note for map 05-10.

05-12

Ratio of Divorced to Married Women, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

See note for map 05-10.

05-13

Married-Couple Families, 2000: Families With Children
Census 2000, SF1

05-14

One-Parent Families, 2000: Families With Children
Census 2000, SF1

05-15

Male One-Parent Families, 2000: Families With Children
Census 2000, SF1

05-16

Female One-Parent Families, 2000: Families With Children
Census 2000, SF1

05-17

Married-Couple Families, 2000: White Non-Hispanic Families With Children
Census 2000, SF1
Data are for families in which the householder is non-Hispanic White.

05-18

Married-Couple Families, 2000: Black Families With Children
Census 2000, SF1

Data are for families in which the householder is Black.

05-19

Married-Couple Families, 2000: American Indian and Alaska Native Families With Children
Census 2000, SF1

Data are for families in which the householder is American Indian and Alaska Native.

05-20

Married-Couple Families, 2000: Asian Families With Children
Census 2000, SF1

Data are for families in which the householder is Asian.

05-21

Married-Couple Families, 2000: Pacific Islander Families With Children

Census 2000, SF1

Data are for families in which the householder is Pacific Islander.

05-22

Married-Couple Families, 2000: Two or More Races Families With Children

Census 2000, SF1

Data are for families in which the householder is two or more races.

05-23

Married-Couple Families, 2000: Hispanic Families With Children

Census 2000, SF1

Data are for families in which the householder is Hispanic or Latino.

05-24

One-Parent Families, 2000: White Non-Hispanic Families With Children

Census 2000, SF1

Data are for families in which the householder is non-Hispanic White.

05-25

One-Parent Families, 2000: Black Families With Children

Census 2000, SF1

Data are for families in which the householder is Black.

05-26

One-Parent Families, 2000: American Indian and Alaska Native Families With Children

Census 2000, SF1

Data are for families in which the householder is American Indian and Alaska Native.

05-27

One-Parent Families, 2000: Asian Families With Children

Census 2000, SF1

Data are for families in which the householder is Asian.

05-28

One-Parent Families, 2000: Pacific Islander Families With Children

Census 2000, SF1

Data are for families in which the householder is Pacific Islander.

05-29

One-Parent Families, 2000: Two or More Races Families With Children

Census 2000, SF1

Data are for families in which the householder is two or more races.

05-30

One-Parent Families, 2000: Hispanic Families With Children

Census 2000, SF1

Data are for families in which the householder is Hispanic.

05-31

One-Parent Families, 2000: American Indian and Alaska Native Families With Children: Reservations With Largest AIAN Populations

Census 2000, SF1

Data are for federal reservations, including off-reservation trust lands, with American Indian and Alaska Native race alone populations of 5,000 or more. Families are those in which the householder is American Indian and Alaska Native.

05-32

One-Parent Families, 2000: American Indian and Alaska Native Families With Children: Cities With Largest AIAN Populations

Census 2000, SF1

Data are for cities with American Indian and Alaska Native race alone populations of 5,000 or more. Families are those in which the householder is American Indian and Alaska Native.

05-33

Child-to-Woman Ratio, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

The child-to-woman ratio is calculated by dividing the total number of children under 5 by the total number of women aged 15 to 49 and multiplying the result by 100.

05-34

Multigenerational Households, 2000

Census 2000, SEDF

Three types of commonly encountered multigenerational households are represented: (1) householder with child and grandchild; (2) householder with parent or parent-in-law and child; (3) householder with parent or parent-in-law, child, and grandchild. The child may be the natural born child, adopted child, or stepchild of the householder. These numbers, then, represent a subset of all possible multigenerational households. Data were not tabulated in 1990 for multigenerational households. For more information, see Tavia Simmons and Grace O'Neill, *Households and Families: 2000*, Census 2000 Brief C2KBR/01-8, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2001.

05-35 through 05-44

Grandparents Responsible for Their Own Grandchildren, 2000: Largest Metropolitan Areas

Census 2000, SF3

05-45 through 05-54

Same-Sex Unmarried-Partner Households, 2000: Largest Metropolitan Areas

Census 2000, SF3

05-55

Average Household Size, 1900

1900 Census of Population, Vol. II

Data are for private families, which exclude groups of laborers and those living in group quarters.

05-56

Average Household Size, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

05-57

Nursing Home Population, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

05-58

College Dormitory Population, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

05-59

Correctional Institutions Population, 1990

1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF1

05-60

Correctional Institutions Population, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

Chapter 6. Place of Birth and U.S. Citizenship

Natives are those born in the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The native population also includes people born in a foreign country to at least one U.S.-citizen parent. The foreign-born population includes all people who are not native.

Figure 6-1

Foreign Born (millions) by Place of Birth, 2000

Nolan Malone, Kaari F. Baluja, Joseph M. Costanzo, and Cynthia J. Davis, *The Foreign-Born Population: 2000*, Census 2000 Brief C2KBR-34, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2003.

There is no statistical difference between the estimated number of foreign born from Cuba and Korea or Canada and El Salvador.

Figure 6-2

Percent Naturalized of the Foreign-Born Population by Year of Entry and World Region of Birth, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

06-01

Percent Native: 2000

Census 2000, SF3

06-02

Percent Foreign Born: 2000

Census 2000, SF3

06-03

Percent Naturalized, 2000: Foreign Born Entered Before 1980

Census 2000, SF3

Year of entry is based on a respondent's report of the year in which he or she came to live in the United States, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. island areas (the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands).

06-04

Percent Naturalized, 2000: Foreign Born Entered 1980 to 1989

Census 2000, SF3

See note for map 06-03.

06-05

Percent Naturalized, 2000: Foreign Born Entered 1990 to 2000

Census 2000, SF3

See note for map 06-03. The naturalization process requires that the foreign-born applicant reside continuously in the United States for 5 years (or less for special categories of migrants) following admission as a lawful permanent resident. Therefore, most of the foreign born who entered between 1995 and 2000 were not eligible to become U.S. citizens, resulting in a lower overall percentage naturalized of the foreign born who entered between 1990 and 2000.

06-06

Percent Foreign Born, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

06-07

Prevalent World Region of Birth of the Foreign Born, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

Most common world region of birth for the foreign-born population.

06-08

Sex Ratio, 2000: Foreign Born From Asia

Census 2000, SEDF

06-09

Sex Ratio, 2000: Foreign Born From Europe

Census 2000, SEDF

06-10

Sex Ratio, 2000: Foreign Born From Africa

Census 2000, SEDF

06-11

Sex Ratio, 2000: Foreign Born From Latin America

Census 2000, SEDF

06-12

Sex Ratio, 2000: Foreign Born From Oceania

Census 2000, SEDF

06-13

Sex Ratio, 2000: Foreign Born From Northern America

Census 2000, SEDF

06-14

Median Age, 2000: Native Population

Census 2000, SEDF

06-15

Median Age, 2000: Foreign-Born Population

Census 2000, SEDF

06-16

Percent Native, 2000: Population 18 to 64

Census 2000, SEDF

06-17

Percent Native, 2000: Population 5 to 17

Census 2000, SEDF

06-18

Percent Native, 2000: Population 65 and Older

Census 2000, SEDF

06-19

Percent Foreign Born, 2000: Population 18 to 64

Census 2000, SEDF

06-20

Percent Foreign Born, 2000: Population 5 to 17

Census 2000, SEDF

06-21

Percent Foreign Born, 2000: Population 65 and Older

Census 2000, SEDF

06-22 through 06-31

Percent Foreign Born, 2000: Largest Cities

Census 2000, SF3

06-32

Percent From Mexico, 2000: Foreign-Born Population

Census 2000, SF3

06-33

Percent From Canada, 2000: Foreign-Born Population
Census 2000, SF3

06-34

Percent From China, 2000: Foreign-Born Population
Census 2000, SF3

Data includes the foreign-born populations from Hong Kong and Taiwan.

06-35

Percent From the Philippines, 2000: Foreign-Born Population
Census 2000, SF3

06-36

Prevalent Country of Birth, 2000: Foreign-Born Population
Census 2000, SF3

Country of birth of the largest number of foreign-born respondents. Korea includes responses of Korea, North Korea, or South Korea. China includes Hong Kong and Taiwan. Ties were resolved by choosing the country of origin that was prevalent most frequently in the United States. The Other category includes countries of origin prevalent in fewer than 15 counties.

06-37 through 06-60

Sex Ratios (Males Per 100 Females) for Largest Foreign-Born Populations From Latin America
Census 2000, SEDF

See note for map 06-03.

06-61

Percent U.S. Citizens, 2000: Population 18 and Older
Census 2000, SEDF

06-62

Naturalized Citizens, 2000: Population 18 and Older
Census 2000, SF4; Census 2000, SF3

06-63

Naturalized Citizens, 2000: Foreign Born Entered Before 1980
Census 2000, SF3

See note for map 06-03.

06-64

Naturalized Citizens, 2000: Foreign Born Entered 1980 to 1989
Census 2000, SF3

See note for map 06-03.

06-65

Naturalized Citizens, 2000: Foreign Born Entered 1990 to 2000
Census 2000, SF3

See notes for maps 06-03 and 06-05.

Chapter 7. Migration

Migration data are derived from the census questionnaire item related to residence 5 years ago, which was not asked of children under 5 years old. Unless otherwise specified, maps in this chapter are for the population aged 5 and older. Domestic migration includes people moving within or between the 50 states and the District of Columbia and excludes those moving to or from Puerto Rico, which is considered international migration. Calculations of net domestic migration are based on an approximated population in the earlier year of the time period in question. Approximations do not account for deaths or international migration (population moving into or out of the United States, defined as the 50 states and the District of Columbia).

Figure 7-1

Percent of Population 5 and Older by Type of Move, 1995 to 2000

Bonny Berkner and Carol S. Faber, *Geographical Mobility: 1995 to 2000*, Census 2000 Brief C2KBR-28. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2003.

Movers from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, U.S. island areas, U.S. minor outlying areas, and those who were living at sea in 1995 are included in the category Abroad in 1995.

Figure 7-2

Migrants (millions) by Type and Region, 1995 to 2000

Bonny Berkner and Carol S. Faber, *Geographical Mobility: 1995 to 2000*, Census 2000 Brief C2KBR-28. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2003.

Movers from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, U.S. island areas, U.S. minor outlying areas, and those who were living at sea in 1995 are included in the category International immigrants.

07-01

Migration Rate, 1935 to 1940

Larry E. Long, *Migration and Residential Mobility in the United States*, Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1988. (Original source, U.S. Census Bureau).

07-02

Migration Rate, 1965 to 1970

Larry E. Long, *Migration and Residential Mobility in the United States*, Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1988. (Original source, U.S. Census Bureau).

07-03

Migration Rate, 1995 to 2000

Census 2000 Migration DVD

07-04

Population Living in Different States in 1995 and 2000

Census 2000, SF3

07-05

Migration Between California and Other States, 1955 to 1960 and 1995 to 2000

Census 2000, SEDF; U.S. Census Bureau, *U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Subject Reports, Migration Between State Economic Areas*, Final Report PC(2)-2E, Washington, DC, 1967.

07-06

Migration, 1965 to 1970

Larry E. Long, *Migration and Residential Mobility in the United States*, Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1988. (Original source, U.S. Census Bureau).

07-07

Migration, 1975 to 1980

Larry E. Long, *Migration and Residential Mobility in the United States*, Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1988. (Original source, U.S. Census Bureau).

07-08

Migration, 1985 to 1990

1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF3

07-09

Migration, 1995 to 2000

Rachel S. Franklin, *Domestic Migration Across Regions, Divisions, and States: 1995 to 2000*, Census 2000 Special Report CENSR-7, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2003.

07-10

Regional Migration, 1955 to 1960

1960 Census of Population, Vol. II

07-11

Regional Migration, 1995 to 2000

Rachel S. Franklin, *Domestic Migration Across Regions, Divisions, and States: 1995 to 2000*, Census 2000 Special Report CENSR-7, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2003.

07-12

Migration Rate, 1995 to 2000: Population 18 to 64

Census 2000, SEDF; also available from the Census 2000 Migration DVD

The net migration rate is based on an approximated 1995 population, which is the number of people 18 to 64 years old (in 2000) who reported having lived in a given area in 1995.

07-13

Migration Rate, 1995 to 2000: Population 65 and Older

Census 2000, SEDF; also available from the Census 2000 Migration DVD

The net migration rate is based on an approximated 1995 population, which is the number of people 65 and older (in 2000) who reported having lived in a given area in 1995.

07-14

Migration, 1995 to 2000: Population 25 to 39

Census 2000, SEDF; also available from the Census 2000 Migration DVD

The net migration flows are based on reports of people 25 to 39 years old (in 2000) who reported having lived in a given area in 1995.

07-15

Migration, 1995 to 2000: Population 65 and Older

Census 2000, SEDF; also available from the Census 2000 Migration DVD

The net migration flows are based on reports of people 65 and older (in 2000) who reported having lived in a given area in 1995.

07-16

Migration Rate, 1995 to 2000: Native Population

Census 2000, SEDF; also available from the Census 2000 Migration DVD

The net migration rate is based on an approximated 1995 native population.

07-17

Migration Rate, 1995 to 2000: Foreign-Born Population

Census 2000, SEDF; also available from the Census 2000 Migration DVD

The net migration rate is based on an approximated 1995 foreign-born population.

07-18

Outmigration of the Foreign Born, 1995 to 2000: California, New York, and Texas

Census 2000, SEDF; also available from the Census 2000 Migration DVD

The map shows gross migration of the foreign born out of the selected states.

07-19

Outmigration of the Foreign Born, 1995 to 2000: Florida, Illinois, and New Jersey

Census 2000, SEDF; also available from the Census 2000 Migration DVD

The map shows gross migration of the foreign born out of the selected states.

07-20

Migration Rate, 1995 to 2000: White Non-Hispanic Population

Census 2000, SEDF; also available from the Census 2000 Migration DVD

The net migration rate is based on an approximated 1995 non-Hispanic White population.

07-21

Migration Rate, 1995 to 2000: Black Population

Census 2000, SEDF; also available from the Census 2000 Migration DVD

The net migration rate is based on an approximated 1995 Black population.

07-22

Migration Rate, 1995 to 2000: American Indian and Alaska Native Population

Census 2000, SEDF; also available from the Census 2000 Migration DVD

The net migration rate is based on an approximated 1995 American Indian and Alaska Native population.

07-23

Migration Rate, 1995 to 2000: Asian Population

Census 2000, SEDF; also available from the Census 2000 Migration DVD

The net migration rate is based on an approximated 1995 Asian population.

07-24

Migration Rate, 1995 to 2000: Pacific Islander Population

Census 2000, SEDF; also available from the Census 2000 Migration DVD

The net migration rate is based on an approximated 1995 Pacific Islander population.

07-25

Migration Rate, 1995 to 2000: Two or More Races Population

Census 2000, SEDF; also available from the Census 2000 Migration DVD

The net migration rate is based on an approximated 1995 Two or More Races population.

07-26

Migration Rate, 1995 to 2000: Hispanic Population

Census 2000, SEDF; also available from the Census 2000 Migration DVD

The net migration rate is based on an approximated 1995 Hispanic population.

07-27

Householders Living in the Same Home for Over 30 Years, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

Data are for householders who responded to the census question regarding the year they moved into the housing unit by checking the box labeled 1969 or earlier.

07-28

Householders Who Were Recent Movers, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

Data are for householders who responded to the census question regarding the year they moved into the housing unit by checking the box labeled 1999 or 2000.

07-29

Population Living in the Same Home in 1995 and 2000

Census 2000, SF3

07-30

Population Living in Different States in 1995 and 2000

Census 2000, SF3

07-31

Percent Residing in State of Birth, 2000: Total Population

Census 2000, SF3

07-32

Percent Residing in State of Birth, 2000: Population 65 and Older

Census 2000, SF3

Chapter 8. Language

Data on language spoken at home and English-speaking ability are for the population 5 years and older.

Figure 8-1

Percent of Population 5 and Older Who Spoke a Language Other Than English at Home by Language Group, 1990 and 2000

Census 2000, SF3; 1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF3

Also see Hyon B. Shin and Rosalind Bruno, *Language Use and English-Speaking Ability: 2000*, Census 2000 Brief C2KBR-29, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2003.

Figure 8-2

Speakers (millions) of Languages Most Frequently Spoken at Home, Other Than English and Spanish, 2000

Hyon B. Shin and Rosalind Bruno, *Language Use and English-Speaking Ability: 2000*, Census 2000 Brief C2KBR-29, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2003.

The number of Vietnamese speakers and the number of Italian speakers were not statistically different from one another. The number of speakers of some languages shown in this figure may not be statistically different from the number of speakers of languages not shown.

08-01

Percent Who Spoke a Language Other Than English at Home, 2000: Population 5 and Older

Census 2000, SF3

08-02

Percent Who Spoke English Less Than "Very Well," 1980: Population 5 and Older

1980 Census of Population, Vol. I

Data for Puerto Rico show the percentage of the population 5 and older that reported they spoke English "with difficulty" or were "unable to speak English."

08-03

Percent Who Spoke English Less Than "Very Well," 1990: Population 5 and Older

1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF3

Data for Puerto Rico show the percentage of the population 5 and older that reported they spoke English "with difficulty" or were "unable to speak English."

08-04

Percent Who Spoke English Less Than "Very Well," 2000: Population 5 and Older

Census 2000, SF3

08-05

Percent Who Spoke a Language Other Than English at Home, 2000: Population 5 and Older

Census 2000, SF3

08-06

Prevalent Language Spoken at Home, 2000: Excluding English

U.S. Census Bureau, *Language Spoken at Home for the United States: 2000*, Special Tabulation 224, released April 2004, available at <www.census.gov>.

Native North American languages include the American Indian and Alaska native languages and some indigenous languages of Central and South America. Languages prevalent in a single county are included in the Other languages category.

08-07

Linguistically Isolated Households, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

08-08

Spanish Spoken at Home, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

08-09

Spanish Spoken at Home, 2000: Native Population

Census 2000, SF3

08-10

Spanish Spoken at Home, 2000: Foreign-Born Population

Census 2000, SF3

08-11 through 08-20

Spoke English Less Than "Very Well," 2000: School-Age Population: Largest Cities

Census 2000, SF3

08-21

Prevalent Language Spoken at Home, 2000: Excluding English and Spanish

U.S. Census Bureau, *Language Spoken at Home for the United States: 2000*, Special Tabulation 224, released April 2004, available at <www.census.gov>.

Native North American languages include the American Indian and Alaska native languages and some indigenous languages of Central and South America. Languages prevalent in fewer than twenty counties are included in the Other languages category.

08-22

Distribution of Chinese Speakers, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

Chinese includes Hakka, Kan, Cantonese, Mandarin, Fuchow, Formosan, and Wu.

08-23

Distribution of French Speakers, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

French includes Patois, Cajun, and Provençal.

08-24

Distribution of German Speakers, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

German includes Luxembourgian.

08-25

Distribution of Tagalog Speakers, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

08-26

Distribution of Vietnamese Speakers, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

08-27

Distribution of Italian Speakers, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

08-28

Chinese Spoken at Home, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

Chinese includes Hakka, Kan, Cantonese, Mandarin, Fuchow, Formosan, and Wu.

08-29

French Spoken at Home, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

French includes Patois, Cajun, and Provençal.

08-30

Native North American Language Spoken at Home, 2000: Reservations With Largest AIAN Populations

Census 2000, SEDF

Data are for federal reservations, including off-reservation trust lands, with American Indian and Alaska Native race alone populations of 5,000 or more. Native North American languages include the

American Indian and Alaska native languages and some indigenous languages of Central and South America.

08-31

Native North American Language Spoken at Home, 2000: Cities With Largest AIAN Populations

Census 2000, SEDF

Data are for cities with American Indian and Alaska Native race alone populations of 5,000 or more. Native North American languages include the American Indian and Alaska native languages and some indigenous languages of Central and South America.

08-32

Non-English-Speaking Population, 1900

1900 Census of Population, Vol. II

For this map, it is assumed that the native White population of native parentage spoke English. The census question on English-speaking ability was asked in the Indian Territory (eastern portion of what is now Oklahoma) and Hawaii. The question was not asked in Alaska or in the 1899 census of Puerto Rico, which was conducted by the War Department.

08-33

Number of Non-English Speakers, 1900

1900 Census of Population, Vol. II

See note for map 08-32.

08-34

Spoke English Less Than "Very Well," 2000

Census 2000, SF3

Chapter 9. Ancestry

Data in this chapter are based on responses to the census question on ancestry. In Census 2000, respondents could write in multiple ancestries. Only the first two ancestries reported were coded and tabulated. Unless otherwise specified, Census 2000 data are for the total number of responses for a given ancestry, whether reported as first or second.

Figure 9-1

Percent of Population by Response to Ancestry Question, 1990 and 2000

Angela Brittingham and G. Patricia de la Cruz, *Ancestry: 2000*, Census 2000 Brief C2KBR-35, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2004.

Figure 9-2

Fifteen Largest Ancestries (millions of people), 2000

Angela Brittingham and G. Patricia de la Cruz, *Ancestry: 2000*, Census 2000 Brief C2KBR-35, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2004.

Data are for total number of people.

09-01

One Ancestry, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

Data include those who reported only one ancestry.

09-02

Two Ancestries, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

In Census 2000, respondents could write in multiple ancestries. Only the first two ancestries reported were coded and tabulated.

09-03

Prevalent Ancestry, 2000

Census 2000, SEDF

09-04

Prevalent Ancestry, 2000

Census 2000, SEDF

The most common ancestry for an area is based on the number of people reporting a given ancestry as their first or second ancestry. The following ancestries were prevalent in fewer than three counties and are included in the Other category: Chinese (San Francisco County, CA), Cuban (Miami-Dade County, FL), Dominican (New York County, NY), Filipino (Kauai and Maui counties, HI), French Canadian (Androscoggin County, ME), Hawaiian (Hawaii and Kalawao counties, HI), Japanese (Honolulu County, HI), Polish (Luzerne County, PA), and Portuguese (Bristol County, MA and Bristol County, RI).

09-05

American Ancestry, 2000

Census 2000, SEDF

Data include those who provided only an American ancestry response, including any of the following: United States, a state name, Southerner, American, or Northern American. A person who wrote in an ancestry such as Japanese-American would not be tallied in this group.

09-06

Armenian Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

09-07

Asian Indian Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

09-08

Austrian Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

09-09

Belgian Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

09-10

Brazilian Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

09-11

Canadian Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

09-12

Chinese Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

Chinese includes Cantonese, Manchurian, and Mandarin.

09-13

Colombian Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

09-14

Croatian Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

09-15

Czech Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

Czech includes Bohemian, Moravian, and Czechoslovakian.

09-16

Danish Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

Danish includes Faeroe Islander.

09-17

Dominican Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

09-18

Dutch Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

Dutch includes Frisian.

09-19

Ecuadorian Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

09-20

English Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

English includes Cornish.

09-21

Filipino Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

09-22

Finnish Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

Finnish includes Karelian.

09-23

French Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

French includes Lorraine, Breton, Corsican, and Occitan.

09-24

French Canadian Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

09-25

German Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

German includes Bavaria, Berlin, Hamburg, Hannover, Hessian, Lubecker, Pomeranian, Prussian, Saxon, Sudetenlander, Westphalian, East German, and West German.

09-26

Greek Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

Greek includes Cretan and Cyclades.

09-27

Guatemalan Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

09-28

Haitian Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

09-29

Hungarian Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

Hungarian includes Magyar.

09-30

Iranian Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

09-31

Irish Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

Irish includes North Irish.

09-32

Italian Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

Italian includes Friulian, Ladin, Trieste, Abruzzi, Apulian, Basilicata, Calabrian, Amalfin, Emilia Romagna, Rome, Ligurian, Lombardian, Marche, Molise, Neapolitan, Piedmontese, Puglia, Sardinian, Sicilian, Tuscany, Trentino, Umbrian, Valle d'Aost, Venetian, and San Marino.

09-33

Jamaican Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

09-34

Japanese Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

Japanese includes Issei, Nisei, Sansei, Yonsei, and Gonsei.

09-35

Korean Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

09-36

Lebanese Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

09-37

Lithuanian Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

09-38

Norwegian Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

09-39

Pakistani Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

09-40

Polish Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

Polish includes Kashubian.

09-41

Portuguese Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

Portuguese includes Azores Islander and Madeira Islander.

09-42

Romanian Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

Romanian includes Bessarabian, Moldavian, and Wallachian.

09-43

Russian Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

Russian includes Muscovite.

09-44

Salvadoran Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

09-45

Scotch-Irish Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

09-46

Scottish Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

09-47

Slovak Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

09-48

Swedish Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

Swedish includes Aland Islander.

09-49

Swiss Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

Swiss includes Suisse, Switzer, Romansh, and Suisse Roman.

09-50

Ukrainian Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

Ukrainian includes Lemko, Bioko, and Husel.

09-51

Vietnamese Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

Vietnamese includes Katu, Ma, and Mnong.

09-52

Welsh Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

09-53 through 09-62

Prevalent Ancestry, 2000: Largest Metropolitan Areas
Census 2000, SEDF

The most common ancestry for an area is based on the total number of responses reported as first or second ancestry. The ancestry groups displayed in the tract-level maps are based on their representation in the 11 largest metropolitan areas in the country. Therefore, the ancestry groups shown in this series differ from those shown in map 09-04. See note for map 09-05 for more information regarding the category American.

09-63 through 09-72

Prevalent Ancestry, 2000: Largest Cities
Census 2000, SEDF

See note for maps 09-53 through 09-62.

09-73

Foreign Born From Austria, 1900
ICPSR

Includes those born in Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary.

09-74

Austrian Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

09-75

Foreign Born From Canada, 1900
ICPSR

Includes those born in Newfoundland.

09-76

Canadian Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

09-77

Foreign Born From England, 1900
ICPSR

09-78

English Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

09-79
Foreign Born From Germany, 1900
ICPSR

09-80
German Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

09-81
Foreign Born From Ireland, 1900
ICPSR

09-82
Irish Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

09-83
Foreign Born From Italy, 1900
ICPSR

09-84
Italian Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

09-85
Foreign Born From Norway, 1900
ICPSR

09-86
Norwegian Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

09-87
Foreign Born From Poland, 1900
ICPSR

Poland was not an independent country in the nineteenth century, but was split between Germany, Austria, and Russia. This map shows the distribution of people who indicated that they were born in the Polish portions of those countries, as well as those who simply responded that they were born in Poland. For more information, see U.S. Census Bureau, *Measuring America: The Decennial Censuses From 1790 to 2000*, POL/02-MA(RV), Washington, DC, 2001, available at <www.census.gov>.

09-88
Polish Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

09-89
Foreign Born From Russia, 1900
ICPSR

09-90
Russian Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

09-91
Foreign Born From Sweden, 1900
ICPSR

09-92
Swedish Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

09-93
American Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

See note for map 09-05 for more information regarding the category American.

09-94
Unspecified Ancestry, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

Chapter 10. Education

Educational attainment data are presented for the population 25 and older. Data for 1950 exclude those who did not report their level of education on the census questionnaire (nonrespondents). For years prior to 1990, educational attainment was measured by years of schooling completed.

Figure 10-1
Percent of Population 25 and Older Who Completed High School or College, 1940 to 2000
Kurt J. Bauman and Nikki L. Graf, *Educational Attainment: 2000*, Census 2000 Brief C2KBR-24, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2003.

Figure 10-2
Percent of Population 25 and Older by Highest Educational Attainment Level, 2000
Kurt J. Bauman and Nikki L. Graf, *Educational Attainment: 2000*, Census 2000 Brief C2KBR-24, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2003.

10-01
Completed High School, 1950
1950 Census of Population, Vol. II; ICPSR

10-02
Completed High School, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

10-03
Completed College, 1950
1950 Census of Population, Vol. II; ICPSR

10-04
Completed College, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

10-05
Completed Master's Degree, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

10-06
Increase in High School Completion, 1950 to 2000
Census 2000, SF3; 1950 Census of Population, Vol. II; ICPSR
1950 data were distributed to January 1, 2000, county boundaries.

10-07
Completed High School, 1950
1950 Census of Population, Vol. II; ICPSR

10-08
Completed High School, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

10-09
Completed College, 1950
1950 Census of Population, Vol. II; ICPSR

10-10
Completed College, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

10-11
Completed College, 1950: Men
1950 Census of Population, Vol. II; ICPSR

10-12
Completed College, 2000: Men
Census 2000, SF3

10-13
Completed College, 1950: Women
1950 Census of Population, Vol. II; ICPSR

10-14
Completed College, 2000: Women
Census 2000, SF3

10-15
Completed College, 2000: White Non-Hispanic Population
Census 2000, SF3

10-16
Completed College, 2000: Black Population
Census 2000, SF3

10-17
Completed College, 2000: American Indian and Alaska Native Population
Census 2000, SF3

10-18
Completed College, 2000: Asian Population
Census 2000, SF3

10-19
Completed College, 2000: Pacific Islander Population
Census 2000, SF3

10-20
Completed College, 2000: Two or More Races Population
Census 2000, SF3

10-21
Completed College, 2000: Hispanic Population
Census 2000, SF3

10-22 through 10-31
Completed College, 2000: Largest Metropolitan Areas
Census 2000, SF3

10-32
Completed Some College But No Degree, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

10-33
Completed Associate's Degree, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

10-34
Completed Master's Degree, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

10-35
Completed Professional or Doctoral Degree, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

10-36
Percentage-Point Change in Population 3 to 17 Years, 1970 to 2000
Census 2000, SF1; 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I
1970 data were distributed to January 1, 2000, county boundaries. Due to rounding, the U.S. value shown on the key differs from that which would be calculated from the values shown in the key caption.

10-37
Percentage-Point Change in Enrollment, 1970 to 2000: Population 3 to 17
Census 2000, SF3; 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I
1970 data were distributed to January 1, 2000, county boundaries.

10-38
Percent Enrolled in School, 2000: Population 18 to 34
Census 2000, SF3

10-39
Percent Enrolled in School, 2000: Population 35 and Older
Census 2000, SF3

10-40
Private School Enrollment, 2000: Elementary
Census 2000, SF3

10-41
Private School Enrollment, 2000: High School
Census 2000, SF3

Chapter 11. Work

Figure 11-1
Percent of Population 16 and Older in the Labor Force by Sex, 1960 to 2000
Sandra Luckett Clark and Mai Weismantle, *Employment Status: 2000*, Census 2000 Brief C2KBR-18, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2003.

Figure 11-2
Percent of Workers by Means of Transportation to Work, 1980 and 2000
Census 2000, SF3; 1980 Census of Population, Vol. I

11-01
Labor Force Participation, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

11-02
Percent of Commuters Who Used Public Transportation, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

Data are for workers 16 and older, excluding those who worked at home, who usually used public transportation to get to work in the reference week. Public transportation includes bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car (Público in Puerto Rico), subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, and taxicab.

11-03
Percent of Commuters Who Drove Alone, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

Data are for workers 16 and older, excluding those who worked at home, who usually drove to work alone during the reference week.

11-04

Average Commuter Travel Time, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

Average travel time for the journey from home to work. Respondents were not asked to provide information about their journey home from work.

11-05

Labor Force Participation, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

11-06

Labor Force Participation, 1950: Women

1950 Census of Population, Vol. II; ICPSR

11-07

Labor Force Participation, 2000: Women

Census 2000, SF3

11-08

Labor Force Participation, 2000: Women With Children Under 6

Census 2000, SF3

11-09

Labor Force Participation, 2000: Women With Children 6 to 17

Census 2000, SF3

11-10

Both Spouses Worked, 2000: Married-Couple Families

Census 2000, SF3

11-11

One Worker, 2000: Married-Couple Families

Census 2000, SF3

11-12

Labor Force Participation, 2000: White Non-Hispanic Population

Census 2000, SF3

11-13

Labor Force Participation, 2000: Black Population

Census 2000, SF3

11-14

Labor Force Participation, 2000: American Indian and Alaska Native Population

Census 2000, SF3

11-15

Labor Force Participation, 2000: Asian Population

Census 2000, SF3

11-16

Labor Force Participation, 2000: Pacific Islander Population

Census 2000, SF3

11-17

Labor Force Participation, 2000: Two or More Races Population

Census 2000, SF3

11-18

Labor Force Participation, 2000: Hispanic Population

Census 2000, SF3

11-19

Prevalent Industry, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

Categories are based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS) alternative grouping of industry sectors. See the NAICS Alternate Aggregation Structure for Use By U.S. Statistical Agencies, Clarification Memorandum No. 2, available at <www.census.gov>.

11-20

Natural Resources and Mining, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

See note for map 11-19.

11-21

Construction and Manufacturing, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

See note for map 11-19.

11-22

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

See note for map 11-19.

11-23

Information Services, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

See note for map 11-19.

11-24

Financial Activities, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

See note for map 11-19.

11-25

Professional and Business Services, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

See note for map 11-19.

11-26

Education and Health Services, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

See note for map 11-19.

11-27

Leisure and Hospitality Services, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

See note for map 11-19.

11-28

Other Services, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

See note for map 11-19.

11-29

Public Administration, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

See note for map 11-19.

11-30

Federal Government Employment, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

11-31

State Government Employment, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

11-32

Local Government Employment, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

11-33

Prevalent Occupation, 1950

1950 Census of Population, Vol. II; ICPSR

Those working in manufacturing occupations were listed as Operatives in the decennial census publications for 1950.

11-34

Prevalent Occupation, 2000

Census 2000, SEDF

11-35

Working in Agricultural Occupations, 1950

1950 Census of Population, Vol. II; ICPSR

11-36

Working in Agricultural Occupations, 2000

Census 2000, SEDF

11-37

Average Commuter Travel Time, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

See note for map 11-04.

11-38

Commutes of One Hour or More, 1980

1980 Census of Population and Housing, STF3

Data are for the journey to work. Respondents were not asked to provide information about their journey home from work.

11-39

Commutes of One Hour or More, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

Data are for the journey to work. Respondents were not asked to provide information about their journey home from work.

11-40

Commuters Leaving Home Before 6 A.M., 1990

1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF3

Data published for Puerto Rico did not cover the same hours of the day as those published for the United States.

11-41

Commuters Leaving Home Before 6 A.M., 2000

Census 2000, SF3

11-42

Intercounty Commuting, 1960

Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Information System (REIS) CD-ROM 1969-96*, Item No. RCN-0295, published June of 1998.

This dataset includes U.S. Census Bureau estimates on intercounty commuting flows for 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) derived the journey-to-work data from the decennial censuses of population. The data reflect editing by BEA (primarily, assigning unusually long-distance commuting flows to the place-of-work elsewhere category). Data are for the population 14 and older who worked during the reference week.

11-43

Intercounty Commuting, 1980

See note for map 11-42. Data are for the population 16 and older who worked during the reference week.

11-44

Intercounty Commuting, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

Data are for the population 16 and older who worked during the reference week.

11-45

Commuters Who Carpooled, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

Data are for workers 16 and older, excluding those who worked at home, who usually used a carpool to get to work.

11-46

Commuters Who Used Public Transportation, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

See note for map 11-02.

11-47 through 11-56

Commuters Who Drove Alone, 2000: Largest Metropolitan Areas

Census 2000, SF3

See note for map 11-03.

Chapter 12. Military Service

Figure 12-1

Civilian Veterans (millions) by Period of Service, 2000

Christy Richardson and Judith Waldrop, *Veterans: 2000*, Census 2000 Brief C2KBR-22, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2003.

Figure 12-2

Percent Women of Civilian Veterans by Period of Service, 2000

Christy Richardson and Judith Waldrop, *Veterans: 2000*, Census 2000 Brief C2KBR-22, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2003.

12-01

Veterans, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

12-02

Veterans, 2000: White Non-Hispanic Population

Census 2000, SF3

12-03

Veterans, 2000: Black Population

Census 2000, SF3

12-04

Veterans, 2000: American Indian and Alaska Native Population

Census 2000, SF3

12-05

Veterans, 2000: Asian Population

Census 2000, SF3

12-06

Veterans, 2000: Pacific Islander Population

Census 2000, SF3

12-07

Veterans, 2000: Two or More Races Population

Census 2000, SF3

12-08

Veterans, 2000: Hispanic Population

Census 2000, SF3

12-09

Active-Duty Military Population, 2000: With Military Installations

Census 2000, SF3; Department of Defense area names from the National Atlas of the United States, <<http://nationalatlas.gov>>.

12-10

Military Population in Group Quarters, 1990

1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF1

12-11

Military Population in Group Quarters, 2000

Census 2000, SF1

12-12

Military Households With an Employed Partner, 2000

Census 2000, SEDF

12-13

Two-Military-Worker Households, 2000

Census 2000, SEDF

12-14

Percent Veterans, 1990

1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF3

12-15

Percent Veterans, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

12-16

Percent Vietnam-Era Veterans, 2000: Reservations With Largest AIAN Populations

Census 2000, SEDF

Data are for federal reservations, including off-reservation trust lands, with American Indian and Alaska Native race alone populations of 5,000 or more.

12-17

Percent Vietnam-Era Veterans, 2000: Cities With Largest AIAN Populations

Census 2000, SEDF

Data are for cities with American Indian and Alaska Native race alone populations of 5,000 or more.

12-18

Veteran Population, 2000: World War II

Census 2000, SEDF

12-19

Veteran Population, 2000: Korean War

Census 2000, SEDF

12-20

Veteran Population, 2000: Vietnam Era

Census 2000, SEDF

12-21

Veteran Population, 2000: Gulf War

Census 2000, SEDF

12-22

Veterans With a Disability, 2000

Census 2000, SEDF

12-23

Civil War Veterans, 1890

1890 Census of Population, Vol. I

12-24

Veterans, 1960

1960 Census of Population, Vol. I

12-25

Veterans, 1970

1970 Census of Population, Vol. I

12-26

Veterans, 1980

1980 Census of Population, Vol. I

12-27

Veterans, 1990

1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF3

12-28

Veterans, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

12-29 through 12-38

Percent of Veterans in Poverty, 2000: Largest Metropolitan Areas

Census 2000, SEDF

Chapter 13. Income and Poverty

Poverty data are presented for the population for whom poverty status is determined.

Figure 13-1

Median Household Income (thousands of dollars) by Household Type, 1999

Ed Welniak and Kirby Posey, *Household Income: 1999*, Census 2000 Brief C2KBR-36, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2005.

Figure 13-2

Percent in Poverty by Age Group, 1989 and 1999

Alemayehu Bishaw and John Iceland, *Poverty: 1999*, Census 2000 Brief C2KBR-19, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2003.

Poverty status was determined for all people except institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the numerator and the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

13-01

Median Household Income, 1999

Census 2000, SF3

13-02

Median Household Income, 1999: Householders Without a High School Diploma

Census 2000, SEDF

Median income data are for householders 25 and older who do not have a high school diploma.

13-03

Median Household Income, 1999: Householders Completed Only High School

Census 2000, SEDF

Median income data are for householders 25 and older whose highest level of education is a high school diploma.

13-04

Median Household Income, 1999: Householders With a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

Census 2000, SEDF

Median income data are for householders 25 and older who have a bachelor's degree or higher level of education.

13-05

Median Household Income, 1999: Native Householders

Census 2000, SEDF

13-06

Median Household Income, 1999: Foreign-Born Householders

Census 2000, SEDF

13-07

Poverty, 1999

Census 2000, SF3

See note for Figure 13-2.

13-08

Median Household Income, 1999

Census 2000, SF3

See note for Figure 13-2.

13-09

Median Household Income, 1969

U.S. Census Bureau, Historical Income Tables for Counties, "Median Household Income by County: 1969, 1979, and 1989," available at <www.census.gov>.

Values have been adjusted to 1999 dollars using the CPI-U-RS inflation table.

13-10

Median Household Income, 1979

U.S. Census Bureau, Historical Income Tables for Counties, "Median Household Income by County: 1969, 1979, and 1989," available at <www.census.gov>.

Values have been adjusted to 1999 dollars using the CPI-U-RS inflation table.

13-11

Median Household Income, 1989

U.S. Census Bureau, Historical Income Tables for Counties, "Median Household Income by County: 1969, 1979, and 1989," available at <www.census.gov>.

Values have been adjusted to 1999 dollars using the CPI-U-RS inflation table.

13-12

Income and Education, 1950

1950 Census of Population, Vol. II; ICPSR

13-13

Income and Education, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

13-14 through 13-23

Median Household Income, 1999: Largest Metropolitan Areas

Census 2000, SF3

13-24

Median Earnings Ratio, 1999: Younger Working Age to Older Working Age

Census 2000, SEDF

13-25

Median Earnings, 1999: Younger Working Age

Census 2000, SEDF

13-26

Median Earnings, 1999: Older Working Age

Census 2000, SEDF

13-27

Ratio of Women's Earnings to Men's Earnings, 1999

Census 2000, SF3

13-28

Median Earnings, 1999: Men

Census 2000, SF3

13-29

Median Earnings, 1999: Women

Census 2000, SF3

13-30

Median Household Income, 1999: White Non-Hispanic Householders

Census 2000, SF3

13-31

Median Household Income, 1999: Black Householders

Census 2000, SF3

13-32

Median Household Income, 1999: American Indian and Alaska Native Householders

Census 2000, SF3

13-33

Median Household Income, 1999: Asian Householders

Census 2000, SF3

13-34

Median Household Income, 1999: Pacific Islander Householders

Census 2000, SF3

13-35

Median Household Income, 1999: Two or More Races Householders

Census 2000, SF3

13-36

Median Household Income, 1999: Hispanic Householders

Census 2000, SF3

13-37

Median Household Income, 1999: American Indian and Alaska Native Householders: Reservations With Largest AIAN Populations

Census 2000, SF3

Data are for federal reservations, including off-reservation trust lands, with American Indian and Alaska Native race alone populations of 5,000 or more.

13-38
Median Household Income, 1999: American Indian and Alaska Native Householders: Cities With Largest AIAN Populations
 Census 2000, SF3

Data are for cities with American Indian and Alaska Native race alone populations of 5,000 or more.

13-39
Median Household Income, 1999: Foreign-Born Householders
 Census 2000, SEDF

13-40
Median Household Income, 1999: Naturalized Citizen Householders
 Census 2000, SEDF

13-41
Poverty, 1999
 Census 2000, SF3

See note for Figure 13-2.

13-42
Poverty, 1999: Population 65 and Older
 Census 2000, SF3

See note for Figure 13-2.

13-43
Poverty, 1969
 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I; ICPSR; U.S. value from 1990 Census of Population and Housing, "Persons by Poverty Status in 1969, 1979, and 1989, by State," (CPH-L-162), Washington, DC, 1991, available at <www.census.gov>.

Poverty status was determined for all people except institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years old. These groups also were excluded from the numerator and the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

13-44
Poverty, 1979
 1980 census of population
 See note for Figure 13-2.

13-45
Poverty, 1989
 1990 census of population
 See note for Figure 13-2.

13-46
Poverty, 1999
 Census 2000, SF3
 See note for Figure 13-2.

13-47 through 13-56
Poverty, 1999: Largest Metropolitan Areas
 Census 2000, SF3
 See note for Figure 13-2.

13-57
Poverty, 1999: Married Couples With Children
 Census 2000, SF3
 See note for Figure 13-2. In this map, children are those in the household under the age of 18, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder. The householder's spouse or foster children are not included, regardless of age.

13-58
Poverty, 1999: Male One-Parent Families
 Census 2000, SF3
 See note for Figure 13-2. In this map, children are those in the household under the age of 18, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder. The householder's foster children are not included, regardless of age.

13-59
Poverty, 1999: Female One-Parent Families
 Census 2000, SF3
 See note for Figure 13-2. In this map, children are those in the household under the age of 18, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder. The householder's foster children are not included, regardless of age.

13-60
Children in Poverty, 1999
 Census 2000, SF3
 See note for Figure 13-2. In this map, children refers to people under 18 years old for whom poverty status is determined.

13-61
Children in High-Income Households, 1999
 Census 2000, SEDF
 In this map, children are people in a household under the age of 18.

Chapter 14. Housing

Figure 14-1
Occupied Housing Units (millions) by Tenure, 1900 to 2000
 Frank Hobbs and Nicole Stoops, *Demographic Trends in the 20th Century*, Census 2000 Special Report CENSR-4, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2002.

Figure 14-2
Homeownership Rate by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder, 2000
 Census 2000, SF3

14-01
Homeownership, 2000
 Census 2000, SF1

14-02
Value of Owner-Occupied Housing, 2000
 Census 2000, SF3

14-03
Ratio of Home Value to Income, 2000
 Census 2000, SF3

14-04
New Housing, 2000
 Census 2000, SF3

14-05
Prevalent Period When Housing Was Built, 2000
 Census 2000, SF3
 Ties for four counties were broken based on the time period prevalent in the largest number of adjacent counties.

14-06
Homeownership, 2000
 Census 2000, SF1

14-07
Value of Owner-Occupied Housing, 2000
 Census 2000, SF3

14-08
Renters, 2000
 Census 2000, SF1

14-09
Median Monthly Rent, 2000
 Census 2000, SF3
 Data are for specified renter-occupied housing units, which exclude single-family detached houses on 10 acres or more.

14-10
Homeownership, 2000: Married-Couple Families
 Census 2000, SF3

14-11
Homeownership, 2000: Female One-Parent Families
 Census 2000, SF3

14-12
Homeownership, 2000: Male One-Parent Families
 Census 2000, SF3

14-13
Minority Homeownership, 2000
 Census 2000, SF3

14-14
Change in Minority Homeownership, 1990 to 2000
 Census 2000, SF3; 1990 Census of Population and Housing, SEDF
 Data on race and Hispanic origin were not collected in Puerto Rico in 1990.

14-15
Homeownership, 2000: White Non-Hispanic Householders
 Census 2000, SF3

14-16
Homeownership, 2000: Black Householders
 Census 2000, SF3

14-17
Homeownership, 2000: American Indian and Alaska Native Householders
 Census 2000, SF3

14-18
Homeownership, 2000: Asian Householders
 Census 2000, SF3

14-19
Homeownership, 2000: Pacific Islander Householders
 Census 2000, SF3

14-20
Homeownership, 2000: Two or More Races Householders
 Census 2000, SF3

14-21
Homeownership, 2000: Hispanic Householders
 Census 2000, SF3

14-22
Homeownership, 2000: Householders Completed Only High School
 Census 2000, SEDF

14-23
Homeownership, 2000: Householders With a Bachelor's Degree or Higher
 Census 2000, SEDF

14-24
Homeownership, 2000: Householders Without a High School Diploma
 Census 2000, SEDF

14-25
Homeownership, 2000: Householders 35 to 64
 Census 2000, SF3

14-26
Homeownership, 2000: Householders Under 35
 Census 2000, SF3

14-27
Homeownership, 2000: Householders 65 and Older
 Census 2000, SF3

14-28
Difference Between Owner and Renter Housing Costs, 1980
 1980 Census of Housing, Vol. I
 Data are for specified owner-occupied housing and specified renter-occupied housing. Specified owner-occupied housing excludes mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multiunit buildings. Specified renter-occupied housing excludes single-family detached houses on 10 acres or more. Values have been adjusted to 1999 dollars using the CPI-U-RS inflation table. 1980 data were distributed to January 1, 2000, county boundaries.

14-29
Difference Between Owner and Renter Housing Costs, 1990
 1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF3
 Data are for specified owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage and specified renter-occupied housing units. See note for map 14-28 for more information. Values have been adjusted to 1999 dollars using the CPI-U-RS inflation table. 1990 data were distributed to January 1, 2000, county boundaries.

14-30
Difference Between Owner and Renter Housing Costs, 2000
 Census 2000, SF3
 Data are for specified owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage and specified renter-occupied housing units. See note for map 14-28 for more information.

14-31
Ratio of Home Value to Income, 2000
 Census 2000, SF3

14-32
Renters Who Spent 35 Percent or More of Income on Rent, 1999
 Census 2000, SF3
 Data are for specified renter-occupied housing units, which exclude single-family detached houses on 10 acres or more.

14-33

Percent of Housing Valued at \$300,000 or More, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

14-34

Homeownership, 2000: Low-Income Households
Census 2000, SEDF

The U.S. median household income for 1999 was \$41,994. Low-income households are those with income less than or equal to one-half of the U.S. median or \$20,997 (rounded to \$21,000).

14-35 through 14-44

Value of Owner-Occupied Housing, 2000: Largest Metropolitan Areas
Census 2000, SF3

14-45

New Housing, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

14-46

Farm Housing, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

14-47

Number of Mobile Homes, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

14-48

Percent Mobile Homes, 2000
Census 2000, SEDF

14-49

Number of Seasonal Housing Units, 2000
Census 2000, SF1

14-50

Percent Seasonal Housing Units, 2000
Census 2000, SF1

14-51 through 14-60

Prevalent Housing Type, 2000: Largest Cities
Census 2000, SF3

14-61

Prevalent Household Heating Fuel, 1950
1950 Census of Housing, Vol. I

Fuel most commonly used by households for heating.

14-62

Prevalent Household Heating Fuel, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

Fuel most commonly used by households for heating.

14-63

Prevalent Household Heating Fuel, 1940
U.S. Census Bureau, Housing Characteristics in the U.S., "House Heating Fuel: 1940-2000," available at <www.census.gov>.

Fuel most commonly used by households for heating. Gas includes utility, bottled, and liquid propane (LP) types.

14-64

Prevalent Household Heating Fuel, 1970
U.S. Census Bureau, Housing Characteristics in the U.S., "House Heating Fuel: 1940-2000," available at <www.census.gov>.

Fuel most commonly used by households for heating.

14-65

Prevalent Household Heating Fuel, 2000
Census 2000, SF3

14-66

Households Without Telephone Service, 1960

U.S. Census Bureau, Housing Characteristics in the U.S., "Telephones: 1960-2000," available at <www.census.gov>.

A household was considered to have telephone service if the householder reported that the occupants of the housing unit could be reached by telephone. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

14-67

Households Without Telephone Service, 1970

U.S. Census Bureau, Housing Characteristics in the U.S., "Telephones: 1960-2000," available at <www.census.gov>; 1970 Census of Housing, Vol. I

See note for map 14-66.

14-68

Households Without Telephone Service, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

A household was considered to have telephone service if the householder reported that a telephone was available in the house, apartment, or mobile home.

14-69

Households Without Plumbing, 1940

U.S. Census Bureau, Housing Characteristics in the U.S., "Plumbing Facilities: 1940-1990," available at <www.census.gov>; 1940 Census of Population and Housing, Territories and Possessions

For a housing unit to be considered to have complete plumbing, all three of the following facilities needed to be available for the exclusive use of the inhabitants: hot/cold piped water, bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet.

14-70

Households Without Plumbing, 1970

U.S. Census Bureau, Housing Characteristics in the U.S., "Plumbing Facilities: 1940-1990," available at <www.census.gov>; 1970 Census of Housing, Vol. I

For a housing unit to be considered to have complete plumbing, all three of the following facilities needed to be available for the exclusive use of the inhabitants: hot/cold piped water, bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet.

14-71

Households Without Plumbing, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

For a housing unit to be considered to have complete plumbing, all three of the following facilities needed to be available: hot/cold piped water, bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet.

14-72

Crowded Housing, 1940

U.S. Census Bureau, Housing Characteristics in the U.S., "Crowding: 1940-2000," available at <www.census.gov>; 1940 Census of Population and Housing, Territories and Possessions

The number of rooms reported for a dwelling unit includes all rooms used or available for use as living quarters for the household. Bathrooms, closets, pantries, halls, screened porches, and unfinished rooms in the basement or the attic are not counted as rooms. Data are for occupied units.

14-73

Crowded Housing, 1970

U.S. Census Bureau, Housing Characteristics in the U.S., "Crowding: 1940-2000," available at <www.census.gov>; 1970 Census of Housing, Vol. I

Whole rooms used for living purposes are counted. This excludes bathrooms, foyers, utility rooms, etc. Data are for occupied units.

14-74

Crowded Housing, 2000

Census 2000, SF3

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger rooms. Excluded are strip kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space. Data are for occupied units.

Reference Maps

REF-01

United States, 2000

Census 2000 SF1; U.S. Geological Survey digital elevation model (DEM); National Atlas of the United States, <http://nationalatlas.gov>; Digital Chart of the World (DCW) from Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI), released 1994.

REF-02 through REF-11

Largest Metropolitan Areas, 2000: With at Least 4 Million People

Census 2000, SF1; National Atlas of the United States, <http://nationalatlas.gov>.

The metropolitan areas shown are based on the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of June 1999. The Connecticut portion of the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA area is based on the New Haven-Bridgeport-Stamford-Waterbury-Danbury, CT NECMA. In some areas, census tracts are defined to follow the boundary of an American Indian reservation. If the reservation has a checkerboard pattern, the census tract will also have this pattern. Such patterns can be seen on many of the tract-level maps showing data for Riverside County, California.

REF-12 through REF-21

Largest Cities, 2000: With at Least 1 Million People

U.S. Census Bureau cartographic boundary files available at <www.census.gov>; Digital Chart of the World (DCW) from Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI), released 1994; ESRI Data & Maps [CD-ROM], Environmental Systems Research Institute, Redlands, CA, 2002.; and the U.S. Geological Survey 1:100,000 map series and Geographic Names Information System, <http://geonames.usgs.gov>.

REF-22

Major Roads, 2000

National Atlas of the United States, <http://nationalatlas.gov>; Digital Chart of the World (DCW) from Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI), released 1994.

REF-23 through REF-33

County Reference maps

National Atlas of the United States, <http://nationalatlas.gov>; Digital Chart of the World (DCW) from Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI), released 1994.

