Census Atlas of the United States

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U.S. Department of Commerce
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Foreword

On behalf of the U.S. Census Bureau, I am pleased to present the *Census Atlas of the United States*. It is the product of extensive efforts on the part of many talented individuals, and I am proud of their work.

You should prepare yourself before turning through the pages of this book. The *Census Atlas of the United States* is an invitation to spend several hours considering the characteristics of our country. These maps do not merely offer graphic representations of facts and data. They reveal the relationships among our nation's people and the states, cities, and counties where they have chosen to live. In short, the book tells the story of our nation—its past, present, and future.

The *Year of Maximum Population* map provides a succinct history of the United States in one illustration. The color patterns capture the migration flows and growth of the nation's population and its history, including the eras of westward expansion, sectional crisis and the Civil War, the end of the frontier, the industrial revolution, and the rise of the post-World War II suburban culture. The map of *Prevalent Ancestry* reveals a range of ancestries—millions of diverse people living among one another. Herbert Hoover once observed that "the real basis of American democracy" was "freedom of opportunity and equal chance." These concepts were the foundation of our success. The range of ancestries living together is the proof of freedom and opportunity's enticements to the many peoples from throughout the world who have made this nation their home. Throughout our nation's history we have proven that diversity is a strength and an opportunity, as we have worked together to build a successful nation.

In addition, these maps can tell us quite a lot about our recent history and our future. The regional migration maps, particularly the map of *Migration Between California and Other States*, as well as the college education completion maps, show that remarkable changes have taken place since the 1950s. The United States of my childhood is no more, a new America is emerging…different opportunities are becoming available, new occupations and industries are rising throughout the country. The rise of educational achievement in recent decades has offered new prospects for millions of Americans—not only extending the hope for individual success, but also changing the foundations of our economy. The map depicting the *Total Dependency Ratio* and the other dependency ratio maps tell something of where our country may be going in the future. The demographic composition of many regions foretells opportunities, as well as difficult choices, as we contemplate our nation's future.

In short, the *Census Atlas of the United States* offers lessons from our past and hints of our future. Look through this book. Enjoy it. In fact, look through it again and again. Each time I have seen this publication—from its beginning proposals to the final product—it has induced new associations, new insights, and new perspectives about our nation's heritage and its future. These maps remind us of what we should not forget. The United States is a unique nation that has faced varied challenges and it must continue to draw on its unique strengths to succeed in the future. I hope you will not only learn from the pages of this atlas but also enjoy it.

Charles Louis Kincannon, Director
December 2006

Acknowledgments

This book was prepared by **Trudy A. Suchan**, **Marc J. Perry**, **James D. Fitzsimmons**, and **Anika E. Juhn** of the U.S. Census Bureau with **Alex Tait** of International Mapping Associates and **Cynthia A. Brewer** of The Pennsylvania State University. It was finalized with oversight by **Howard R. Hogan**, Associate Director for Demographic Programs, and **Enrique J. Lamas**, Chief of the Population Division. Earlier oversight was provided by **Nancy M. Gordon**, former Associate Director for Demographic Programs, and **John F. Long**, former Chief of the Population Division. In the Division, the Population Distribution Branch staff managed or contributed to much of the work to produce this report. **Michael R. Ratcliffe** and **Rachel S. Franklin** managed compilation and organization of a considerable amount of historical and contemporary census data, respectively, with significant contributions from **Darryl T. Cohen**, **Donna L. Defibaugh**, **Todd K. Gardner**, **Colleen D. Joyce**, **Paul J. Mackun**, **Pedro Martinez**, **Jason P. Schachter**, and **Steven G. Wilson**. Several seasons of interns worked with enthusiasm on the project: **Richard A. Nicholson**, **Kevin D. Rudy**, **Timothy W. Schulz**, **Wendy L. Wallace**, and **Ronald L. Whisler**.

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David R. Rain acquired components for the international border population densities on map 02-08; **Gordon Deecker** and **Carolyn C. Weiss**, Statistics Canada, provided geographic boundaries and data for this map.

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Janet S. Sweeney, **Jamie A. Peters**, and **Diane Oliff Michael**, of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided graphics design and composition, editorial review, and printing expertise. General direction and production management were provided by **James R. Clark**, Assistant Division Chief, and **Wanda K. Cevis**, Chief, Publications Services Branch. Earlier direction was also provided by **Susan L. Rappa** and **Gregory Carroll**.

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At International Mapping Associates, **Jim Miller** made thousands of maps to aid topic selection and to populate this book in its draft versions. Many thanks to **Erin Bolton**, who finalized maps, figures, and other components of the book with a keen eye for detail. Thanks also to **Kim Clark**, **Thomas Frogh**, **Michael E. Means**, and **Judith Nielsen** at International Mapping Associates. Book design originated at Image Media Services where **Jackie Nesbitt-Krick** was project manager and **Sang Kim** the art manager. The book design was further developed by Naylor Design Inc.

We are grateful that the Library of Congress has made nineteenth-century U.S. census atlases available to the public at its Web site <www.loc.gov>. Maps 02-30 and 05-09 are based on its images.

Thanks to **James E. Meacham** and **Jeannine M. Schonta** for expert and detailed map editing and to **James P. Allen** and **Eugene Turner** for commenting on a late draft. These four improved the book with their perspective as experienced atlas authors. Thanks also to **Dennis McClendon** and others from the MAP-MAC list who applied their local knowledge to the city reference maps. Finally, the authors would like to thank colleagues in the cartographic community for many helpful conversations during product development.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

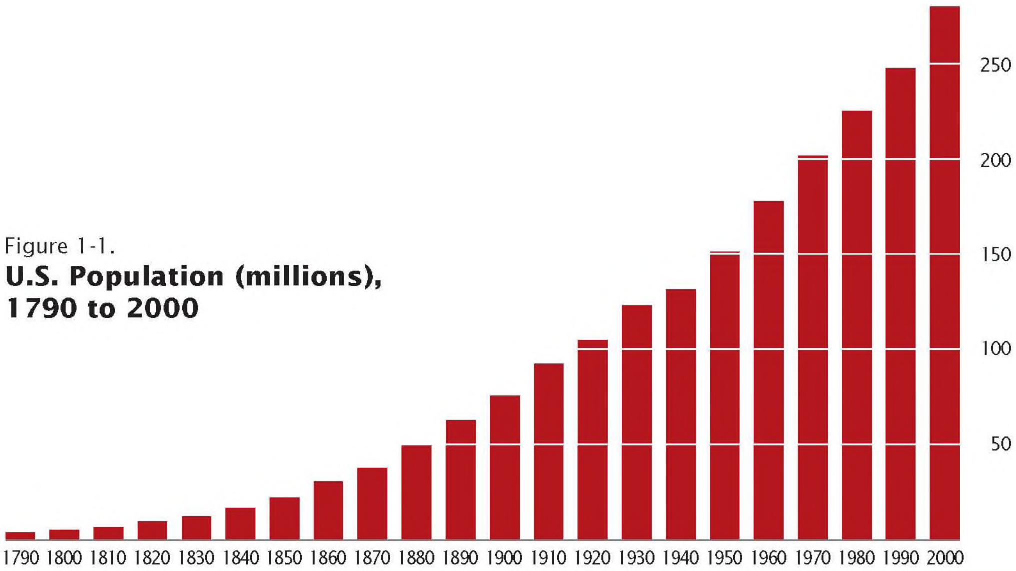
Chapter 1

Introduction

This volume is the first comprehensive atlas produced by the U.S. Census Bureau since the early twentieth century. It highlights demographic, social, and economic conditions and changes for both people and housing in the United States and Puerto Rico. The atlas illustrates the wide range of data collected by the U.S. decennial censuses of population from the first in 1790 to the latest in 2000.

The census is conducted every ten years to apportion representatives among the states for the House of Representatives, as required by Article 1, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution. The 1790 population of 3.9 million resided on 860,000 square miles; in 2000 the population was 281 million distributed over 3.5 million square miles (Figure 1-1). In addition to the population count required for apportionment, population statistics on the geographic distribution of the population are available for 21 decades. Data on demographic, social, and economic characteristics are available for varying numbers of decades, depending on when topics were first included in the census. Since 1940, a census of housing has been conducted in conjunction with the census of population.

Figure 1-1.
U.S. Population (millions), 1790 to 2000



This atlas reflects access to the full range of data for Census 2000 and earlier censuses, both digital and in print. These resources enable the atlas to demonstrate in graphic form the continuous record of the changing population of the United States.

Geographic Coverage

Most maps in the atlas feature county-level detail for the United States and Puerto Rico. Territories prior to statehood are also included, in the case of maps for 1950 and earlier. Small state-level maps are frequently used to present topical series as well as time series when detailed historical data are not available. Where it is useful to provide detail at the level of the neighborhood, a topic is covered in a series of maps based on census tracts in selected cities or metropolitan areas. The selected cities are those with populations of 1 million people or more in 2000. The metropolitan areas are those with 4 million or more people in 2000.

The maps of the 9 largest cities are shown at a scale of approximately 1:550,000. Maps of the 11 largest metropolitan areas are approximately 1:2,900,000 scale. Showing the city or metropolitan area maps across two pages and using the same scale for all of the maps in each series reveals the differences in total land area among the most populous cities and metropolitan areas. Among the cities, for instance, Houston, with 579 square miles of land area, is more than 4 times as large as Philadelphia, which has 135 square miles.

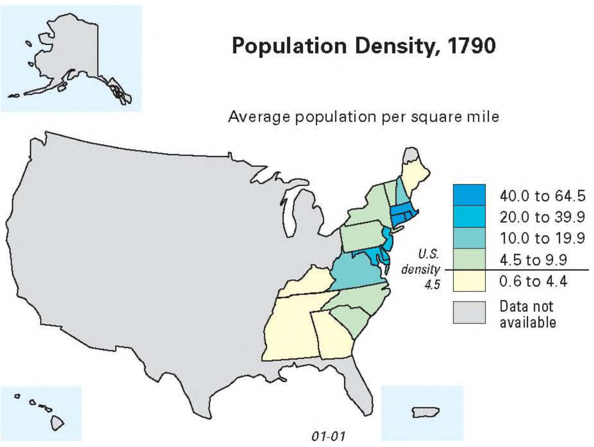
U.S. maps by county and by state are presented at multiple scales, but the scale relationship of map components is constant: Alaska is half the scale, Puerto Rico twice the scale, and Hawaii the same scale as the conterminous United States.

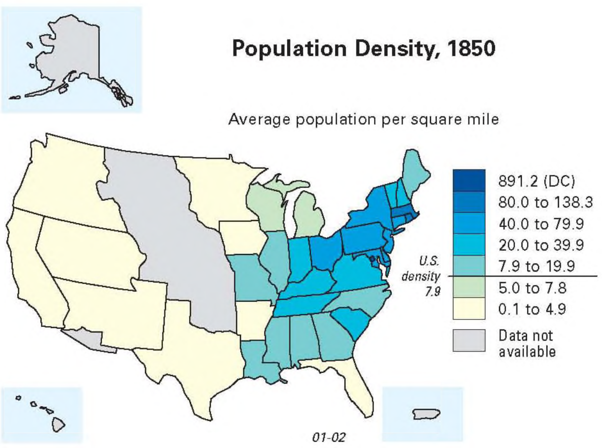
The relative size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population is seen on maps of reservations and smaller cities, while it often does not come to light on maps of the United States by county and on largest-city maps. Similarly, some Asian groups have small national totals but are visible on small-area maps when the populations are concentrated in local communities. Special maps illustrate the distribution of these populations.

The scales of the maps are appropriate to emphasize the geographic distribution of the population and housing characteristics but are not large enough to include place labels. Reference maps for states and selected cities and metropolitan areas showing geographic names and other features are in the section beginning on page 258. Detailed county maps that identify each of the 3,141 counties and county equivalents and 78 Puerto Rican municipios at the time of Census 2000 are on eleven pages beginning on page 265.

Organization and Content

The atlas is arranged in topical chapters, grouped into three general themes: who we are (Chapters 2 through 5), where we come from (Chapters 6 through 9), and what we do (Chapters 10 through 14). All chapters





except this introduction begin with one large map focusing on a primary aspect of the topic covered in the chapter. Within each chapter, pages presenting two, three, or four county-level maps (or up to 12 state-level maps) encourage visual comparison, either between points in time or groups of the population. Some chapters include a set of state-level maps that may present a longer historical time series than is shown in the county maps. Alternatively, such state-level maps may illustrate more information about specific population groups or more specific categories of variables or characteristics covered within the chapter.

On map pages, map titles and key titles usually provide the explanatory text. A glossary of key terms pertaining to specific subject matter areas is provided beginning on page 294. In a few cases, comparisons of the historical usage and the Census 2000 definitions of terms are included. Details of data sources and particulars of maps and figures are contained in the Notes section beginning on page 278.

Census Data

The census data used in this atlas were obtained from published sources, from digital data sets available to the public, and from special tabulations. The data used are consistent with the population totals recorded at the time the census data were released, and they do not reflect adjustments or corrections to the original data.

Maps in the first four chapters use data collected from the entire population, while maps in the remaining chapters are typically based on sample data. Data collected on a 100-percent basis—from every person—are subject to nonsampling error, while those collected on a sample basis are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. The Notes section provides information concerning the effects of sampling and nonsampling error on the accuracy of the data.

Changes in census questions or concepts can affect comparability of data in time series. For example, race-group terminology has changed over time. Starting with Census 2000, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) required federal agencies to collect and report data for a minimum of five race categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. In addition, specifically for Census 2000, OMB approved a sixth category, "Some Other Race." A question on Hispanic or Latino origin was asked separately from the question on race. Census 2000 data on race are available for people who indicated one race category only (termed that race "alone") and for people who indicated a race category regardless of whether they also reported one or more other races (this group is sometimes termed the "race alone or in combination" population). Maps in this publication show data for the single-race or race-alone population. All respondents who indicated more than one race are included in the Two or More Races category, which, combined with the six "alone" categories, yields seven mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories.

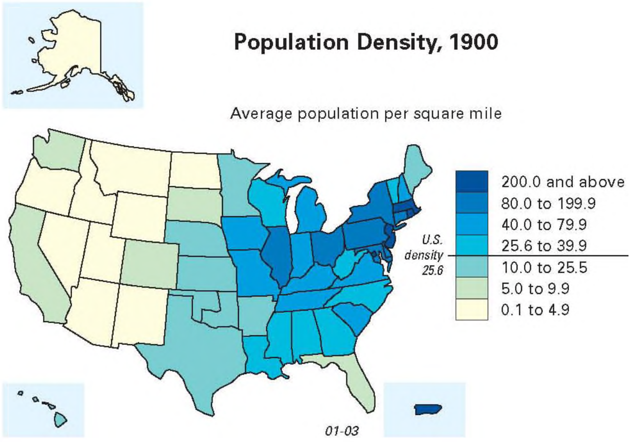
Additional Information to Assist Understanding of the Maps

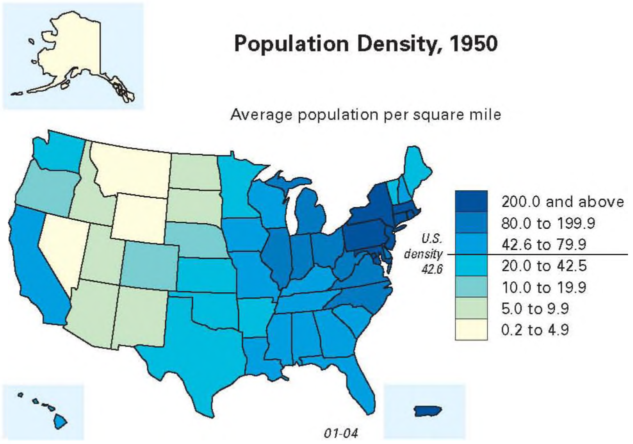
The geographic boundaries on Census 2000 maps are as of January 1, 2000, the geographic reference date for that census. Historical base maps were developed specifically for this publication to reflect the geographic boundaries of states, territories, and counties (or equivalent areas) that were used to conduct selected decennial censuses. See the Notes section for additional information.

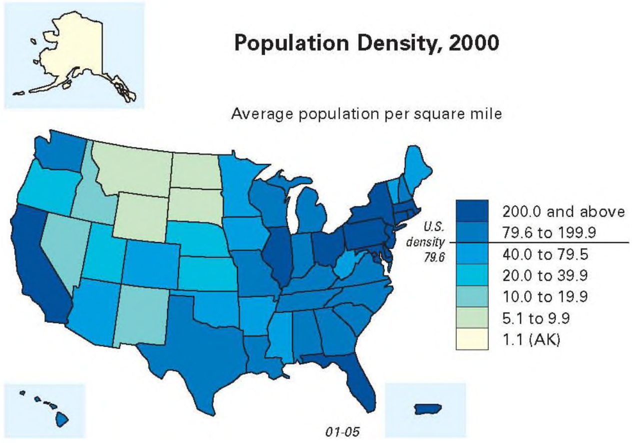
Census 2000 was the first time Puerto Rican households received the same questionnaire as those in the United States. For 1990 and earlier, maps show information for Puerto Rico when the data are available and comparable. Puerto Rico data, however, are not included in data totals for the United States, which comprises the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

To facilitate comparisons between maps in pairs or among those in series, the same data classes are used across the maps whenever possible. The class breaks on the maps were chosen using a combination of national rates and rounded breaks shared among maps for each topic. Class breaks may differ on county-level maps depending on whether they were classed alone, with other county-level maps, or with tract-level data in a city or metropolitan area series.

Map titles, legends, and other notations follow a consistent format from one map to the next. Map components and symbolization types are shown on the following two pages.



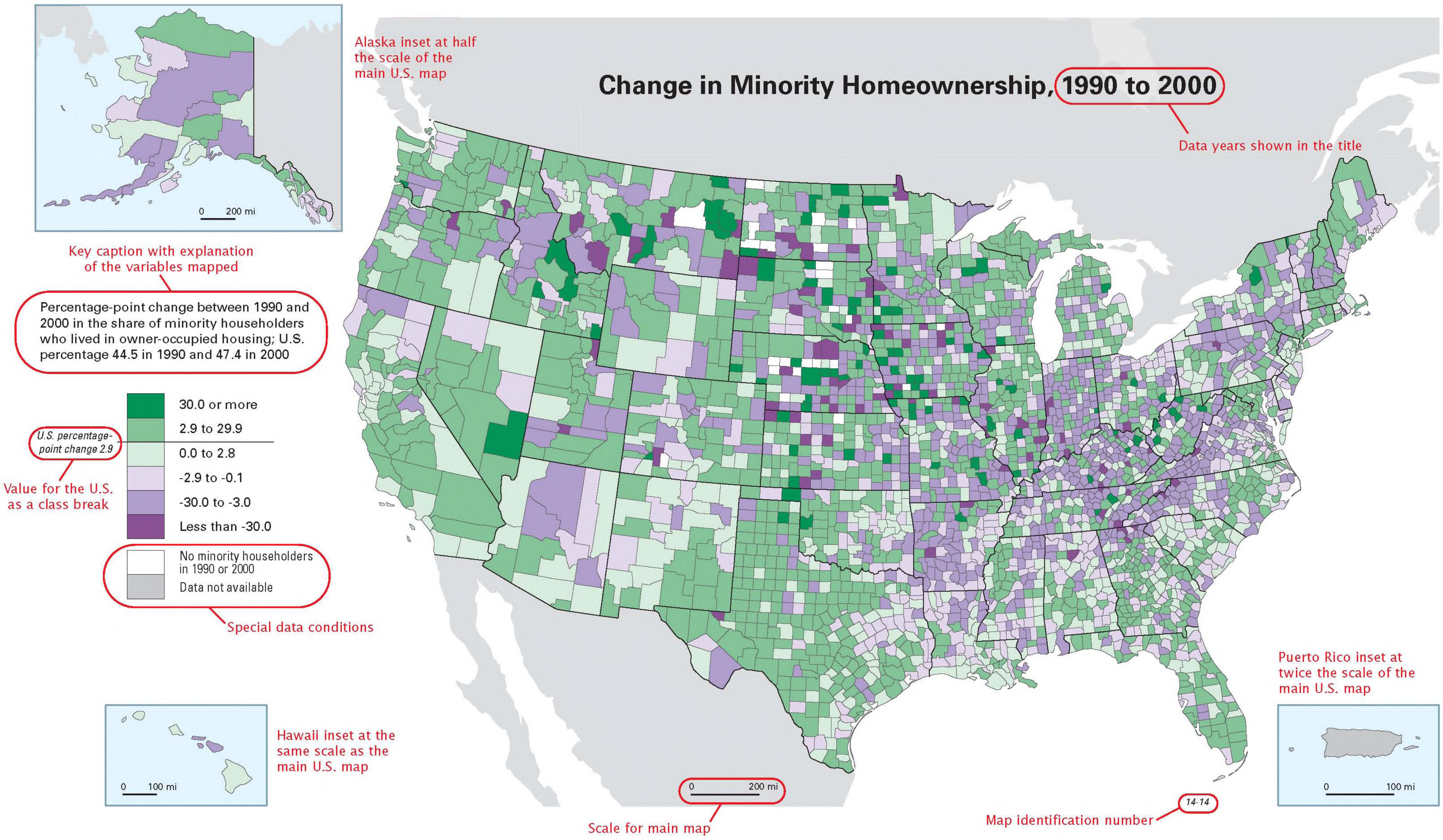




Map Elements

Illustrated below is a typical map from the atlas. Notes in red provide orientation to map elements and what they mean.

Refer to the Notes section (page 278) for information on the data and mapping techniques for each map.



Alaska inset at half the scale of the main U.S. map

Data years shown in the title

Key caption with explanation of the variables mapped

Value for the U.S. as a class break

Special data conditions

Puerto Rico inset at twice the scale of the main U.S. map

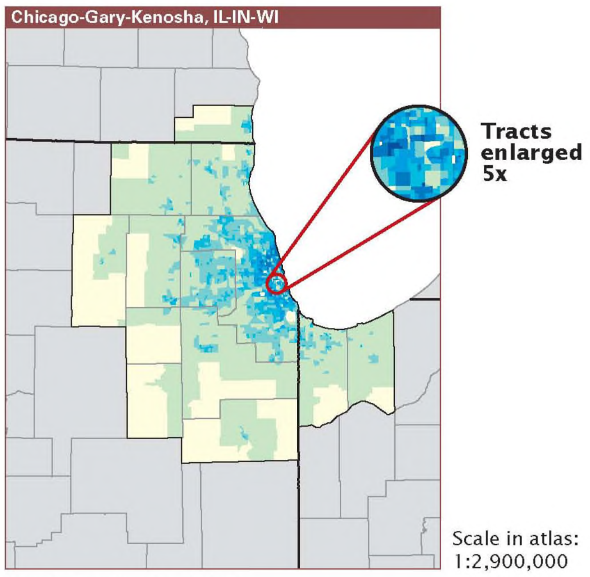
Hawaii inset at the same scale as the main U.S. map

Scale for main map

Map identification number

Census Tract Maps

Census tracts are used in maps for both largest metropolitan areas and largest cities. Because of the difference in scale between the two sets of maps, the tracts appear smaller on the metropolitan areas maps and larger on the cities maps.



Scale in atlas: 1:2,900,000

Population Density, 2000;
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha metropolitan area

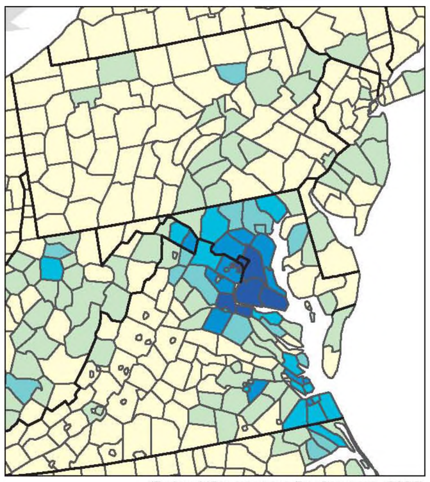
Scale in atlas: 1:550,000

Population Density, 2000;
Chicago city

Choropleth Map (Quantitative)

Choropleth maps show derived values such as percentages and medians. Colors fill geographic areas to represent data values.

Areas are shaded so that as the data value increases—or on some maps decreases—the color becomes darker and more intense.



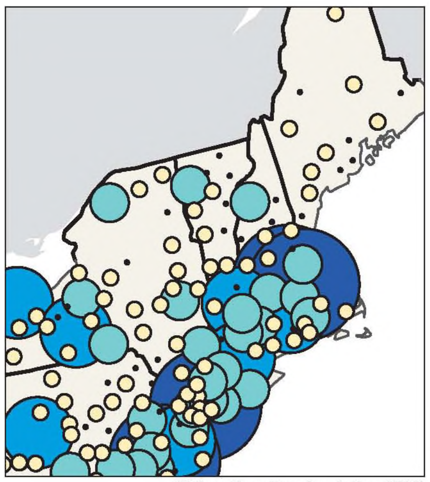
(Federal Government Employment, 2000)

Graduated Symbol Map

Graduated symbol maps show numbers of people or other quantities. Symbol size is larger for higher data values. Symbols also are shaded so that the highest numbers are shown in the darkest colors.

Symbols show geographic area totals and are placed at the center of those areas.

Smaller circles are placed on top of larger circles. In areas of high symbol density, some circles may be hidden.

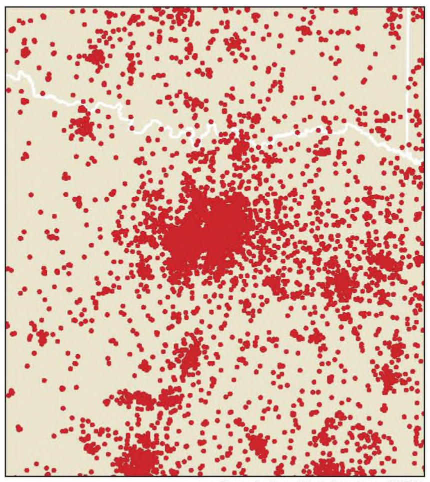


(College Dormitory Population, 2000)

Dot Density Map

Each dot represents a specified number of people. The number per dot is noted on the map.

The distribution of dots provides a visual sense of population density. Dots coalesce where population is densest and form areas of color.

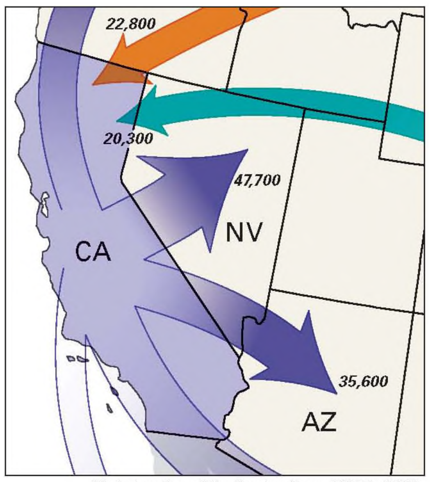


(Population Distribution, 2000)

Flow Map

Flow maps in the atlas use arrows to show migration of people.

The width of the flow arrow is proportional to the number of migrants. In this example, arrows coming from the same states are grouped by color.



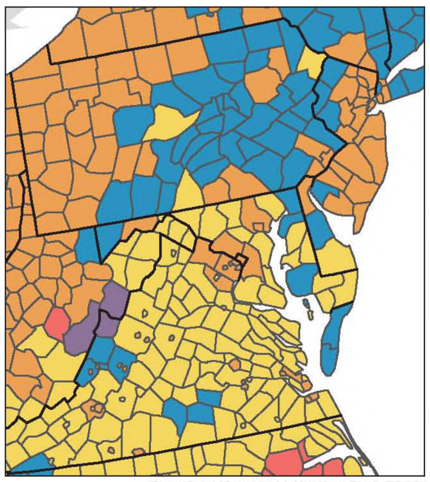
(Outmigration of the Foreign Born, 1995 to 2000: California, New York, and Texas)

Choropleth Map (Qualitative)

Colors fill geographic areas to show data organized into categories.

Areas are colored by the most commonly occurring category.

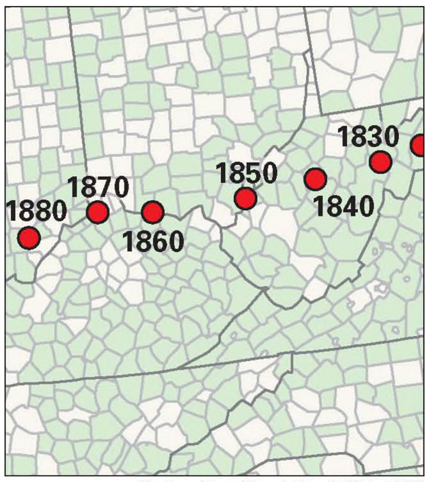
Different hues are used rather than shades of one color to avoid the impression of higher and lower values for the categories.



(Prevalent Household Heating Fuel, 2000)

Dot Location Map

Dots are centered on specific locales to represent a point of data at a point in time at that location.

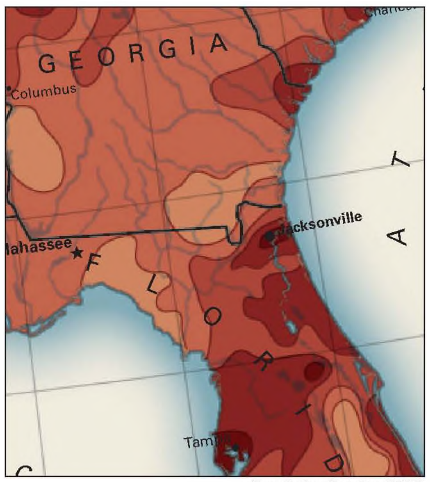


(Center of Rural Population, 1790 to 2000)

Isoplethic Map

An isoplethic map gives an impression of continuous population distribution with varying densities.

Lines connecting equal values are drawn between points of data. Darker shades represent areas with higher values.

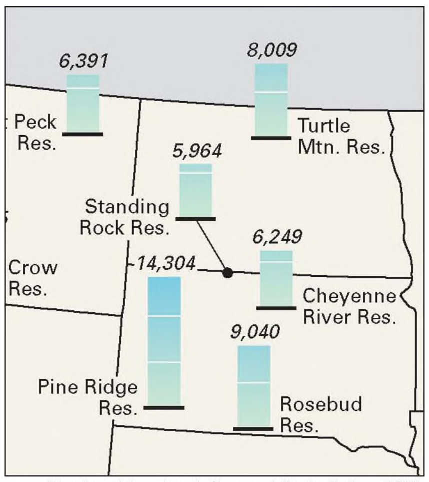


(Population Density, 2000)

Proportioned Bar Map

The height of the bar indicates magnitude of the population phenomenon at a specified location.

In this example, bars show data for American Indian reservations with the largest American Indian and Alaska Native populations. Color gradients fill bars and show high values with a different hue compared to low values.



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

Chapter 2

Population Distribution

Chapter 2

Population Distribution

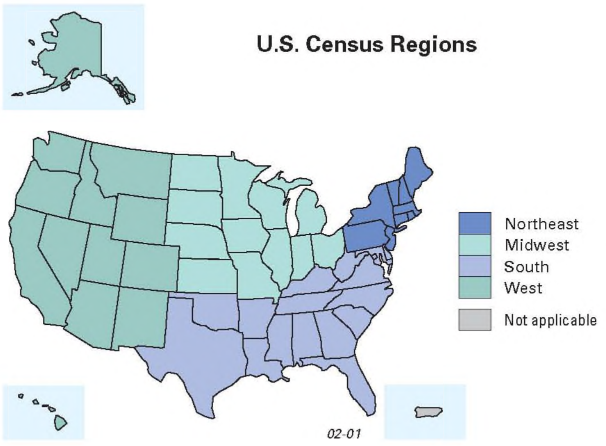
One of the key characteristics of a population is the way in which it is geographically distributed. Is the population primarily urban, for instance, with people living in densely settled cities and adjacent or nearby communities? Or is the population spread across a sparsely settled, rural landscape, with sizable distances separating communities? To give geographic context to the social and economic characteristics of the U.S. population shown in subsequent chapters, it is useful to know the size and geographic distribution of the population and how these features have changed over time.

Historical Changes in Population Distribution

When the United States conducted its first census in 1790, the new nation's population of 3.9 million people was overwhelmingly rural. The most populous settlements at that time were the port cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Charleston, and Baltimore. There were 24 urban places (population of 2,500 or more), nearly all located on or close to the Atlantic coastline. The largest urban place was New York, with 33,000 inhabitants.

By 1900, the country's population had grown to 76.2 million. Population centers such as St. Louis, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Memphis emerged near major rivers, and cities such as Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Milwaukee grew up around the Great Lakes. Also during this period, the railroad penetrated the West, and railroad towns such as Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis; and Denver developed. The South remained predominantly rural, while the industrial Northeast and Midwest were home to most of the larger cities. (Map 02-01 displays the boundaries of the four census regions.)

At the end of the twentieth century, the country's population totaled 281.4 million, over 70 times as large as the population in 1790, and it continued to be distributed unevenly across the landscape. High population densities existed in some parts of the country, such as the populous "megalopolis" region stretching from Boston to Washington, DC, and the urbanized regions on the Great Lakes and along the Pacific Coast. Many areas of the Great Plains and the West continued to have low population densities.

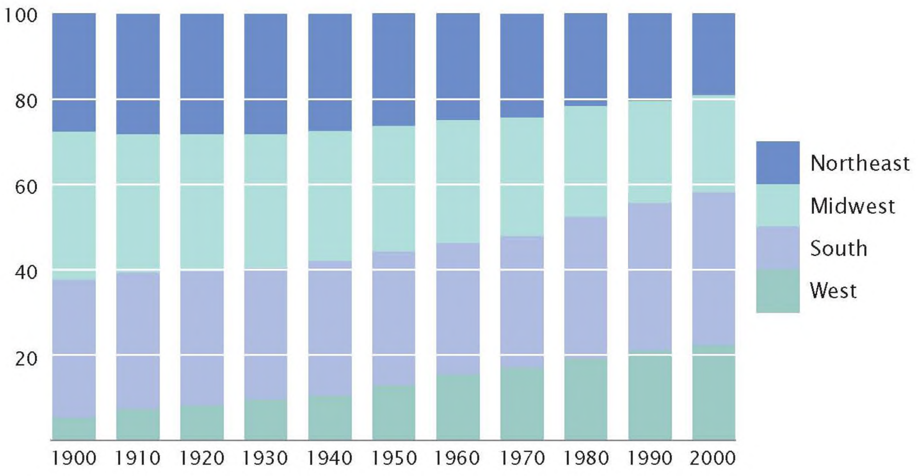


Population Growth by Region

While all four census regions of the United States—the Northeast, the Midwest, the South, and the West—grew considerably during the twentieth century, the South and the West experienced the largest increases in population, 76 million and 59 million, respectively. Combined, these two regions increased by 471 percent during the century, compared with the combined increase of 149 percent for the Northeast and the Midwest. Between 1900 and 2000, the total increase of 135 million people in the South and the West represented 66 percent of the U.S. population's increase of 205 million people. The population in the West was more than 14 times as large in 2000 as in 1900, increasing from 4.3 million in 1900 to 63 million.

In 1950, the proportion of the total U.S. population in the West (13 percent) was half that of the next-largest region, the Northeast (26 percent). By 1990, the population in the West had surpassed the population in the Northeast, and by 2000 it was close to overtaking the Midwest as the country's second-most-populous region.

Figure 2-1.
Percent Distribution of Population by Region, 1900 to 2000



Increased Urbanization, 1900 to 2000

U.S. population growth during the twentieth century occurred against a backdrop of increasing population density. In 1900, the urban share of the U.S. population was 39.6 percent, and the percentages for individual states and territories ranged from under 10 percent urban to over 80 percent (map 02-02). Several states in the Northeast were more than 60 percent urban, while most states in the South were less than 20 percent urban.

By 1950, the percentage urban for the nation as a whole had increased to 64 percent, with noticeable increases since 1900 in the percentage urban for states in the South and the West (map 02-03). While several states in the Northeast continued to be highly urban, other states had urbanized at faster rates. In all states, at least 26 percent of the population was urban.

In 2000, 79 percent of the U.S. population was urban (map 02-04), and the differences in percentage urban among the states were smaller than in previous decades. The West, which grew most rapidly during the twentieth century, was the most urbanized region in 2000 and included five of the ten most urbanized states (California, Nevada, Hawaii, Utah, and Arizona). Nevada in 2000 had a higher percentage urban than Massachusetts, while Utah and Arizona both had higher percentages urban than New York.

Increasing Metropolitanization

In addition to becoming more urban, the population has become more metropolitan. For Census 2000, the general concept of a metropolitan area was that of a core area containing a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent counties (or minor civil divisions in New England) having a high degree of social and economic integration with that core. Over the course of the twentieth century, increasing proportions of the U.S. population lived in metropolitan areas. In 1910, less than a third (28 percent) of the total population lived in metropolitan areas (known as metropolitan districts at the time); by 1950, the proportion in metropolitan areas had grown to more than half of the U.S. population (56 percent). By 2000, the metropolitan population represented 80 percent of the U.S. total of 281.4 million people (Figure 2-2).

Metropolitan areas include central cities and their suburbs. Between 1910 and 1960, a larger proportion of the total population lived in central cities than in suburbs. For example, in 1910, 21 percent of the total U.S. population lived in central cities and 7 percent lived in suburbs. From 1940 onward, suburbs experienced more population growth than central cities, and by 1960, the proportion of the total U.S. population living in suburbs (territory within metropolitan areas but outside central cities) was 31 percent, almost equal to the proportion of the population living in central cities (32 percent). By 2000, half of the entire U.S. population lived in the suburbs of metropolitan areas.

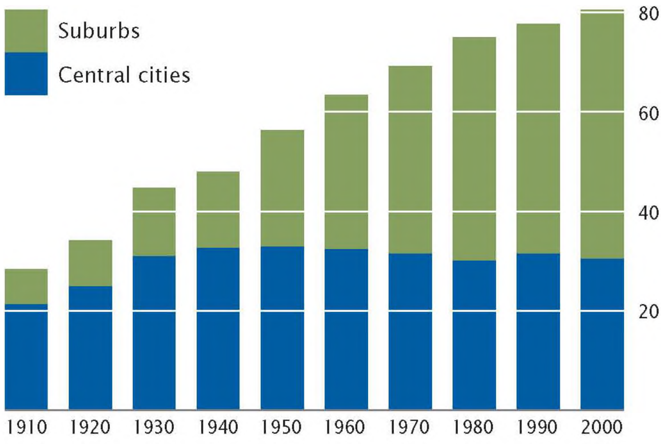
Population Change for States and Counties, 1990 to 2000

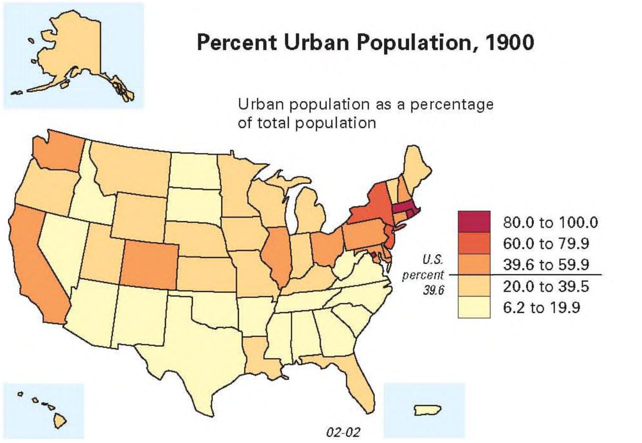
Between 1990 and 2000, all 50 states gained population, with the largest percentage increases in states in the West or the South (map 02-05). Nevada had the highest percentage gain for the decade, increasing by 66 percent, compared with the U.S. gain of 13 percent. Five other states had gains of 25 percent to 40 percent: Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and Georgia. All states in the Northeast and the Midwest grew at rates lower than the U.S. rate. The District of Columbia's population declined by 6 percent.

During the 1990s, counties with rapid population growth were found throughout the nation but most often within or adjacent to rapidly growing

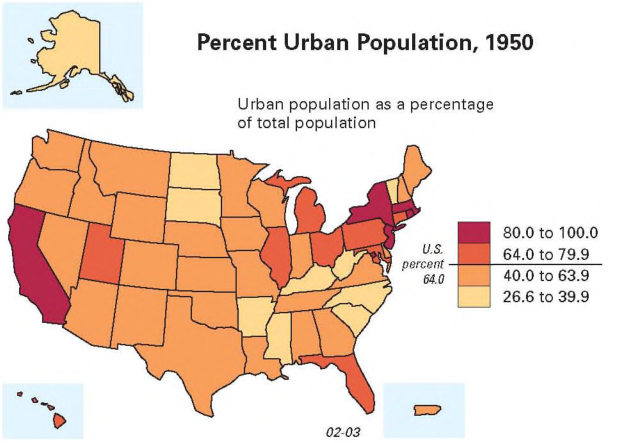
Figure 2-2.

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

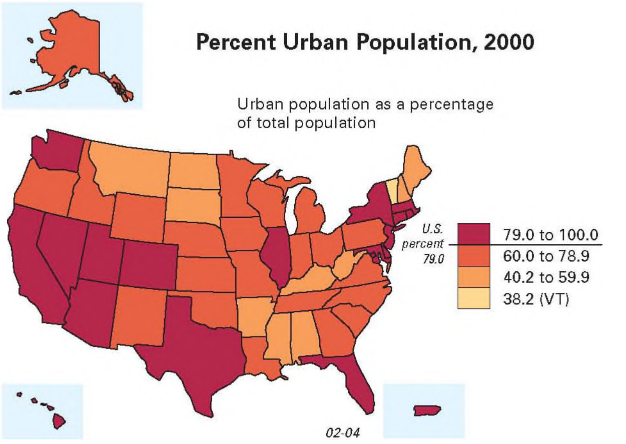



Percent Urban Population, 1900

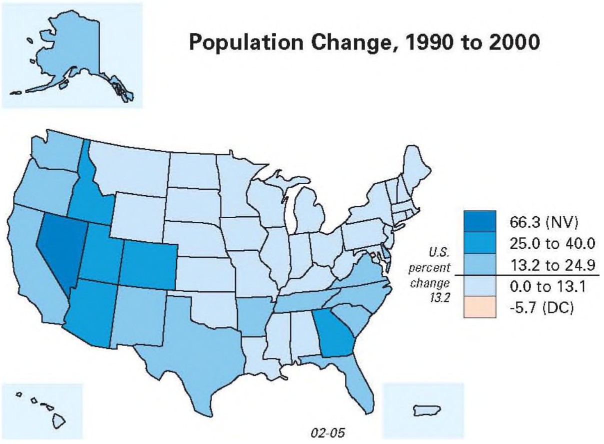
Urban population as a percentage of total population


Percent Urban Population, 1950

Urban population as a percentage of total population


Percent Urban Population, 2000

Urban population as a percentage of total population



Population Change, 1990 to 2000

metropolitan areas in the South or the West. High rates of growth also occurred in some counties in the interior West that had natural resource amenities (scenic lakes, mountain vistas, or mild climates), as well as in some coastal counties along the Atlantic seaboard that were attractive to retirees.

Many of the counties that lost population during the 1990s are located in a large band of sparsely populated nonmetropolitan counties in the Great Plains stretching from North Dakota to western Texas. Other pockets of population decline included some Appalachian counties and the Mississippi Delta. Population declines also occurred in some large cities in the Northeast and the Midwest, such as Philadelphia and Detroit.

This Chapter's Maps

Patterns of population distribution and redistribution in the United States can be seen in the various types of changes over the centuries, such as the westward and southward movement of the population, twentieth-century suburbanization, population declines in the rural Midwest, and continued urban and metropolitan growth—particularly in the South and the West.

Map 02-07 portrays the country's overall population distribution in 2000, with each dot on the map representing 1,000 people. The uneven distribution of the population illustrated in this map is a key underlying dimension of patterns displayed in many maps in subsequent chapters.

Maps 02-09 through 02-20 show that all states had periods of rapid growth, and many states had swings in their growth rates over time. Nevada was the fastest-growing state for the four final decades of the twentieth century, yet it was also the state with the largest drop in population in consecutive decades, falling 23.9 percent between 1880 and 1890, and a further 10.6 percent between 1890 and 1900.

The different state-level rates of population growth are also evident in maps 02-58 through 02-81, which show the changes in the distribution of congressional seats between 1789 and 2002. Some states have experienced only increases in the size of their congressional delegation over time; other states have seen both increases and decreases. The final map in the series, showing the number of seats each state was apportioned for the 107th Congress in 2002, is a state-level representation of the cumulative impact of two centuries of population growth and redistribution.

Population trends are also seen in map 02-23, showing the year of maximum population by county. While in 2000 many counties had their largest decennial-census population ever, a large number of counties nationwide experienced their census year of maximum population decades earlier. The prominence of the Great Plains, Appalachia, and parts of the lower Mississippi River Valley illustrates the latter pattern. Several dozen counties in the Midwest had their maximum decennial population in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Maps 02-24 through 02-29 chart the increase in the number of large cities (populations of 100,000 or more) in the United States, from 3 in 1840 to 234 in 2000. The series of six maps also demonstrates the emergence of large cities across all four regions of the country. While almost all of the large cities in 1890 were located in the Northeast or the Midwest, by 2000, many were also in the South and the West.

Variations exist in the tract-level population density patterns for the largest cities in 2000 (maps 02-43 through 02-51). New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Los Angeles all contained many census tracts with densities of 10,000 or more people per square mile. Densities were generally lower across the tracts in Phoenix, San Antonio, Dallas, and Houston.

Reflecting regional population trends discussed earlier, many cities and metropolitan areas of the West and the South had much larger populations in 2000 than in earlier decades. In 1950, the city of Phoenix, Arizona contained just over 100,000 people; by 2000, its population had increased to 1.3 million. The percentage of the population residing in northeastern and midwestern cities of 100,000 or more decreased from 36 percent in 1950 to 23 percent in 2000. The percentage residing in southern and western cities increased from 20 percent in 1950 to 29 percent in 2000. So, while Americans were slightly less likely to live in a large city in 2000 than 50 years earlier (56 percent in 1950; 52 percent in 2000), the region where that large city is located was far more likely to be in the South or the West than it was 50 years earlier.

Still, the national patterns of relative population density in 2000 were visible over a century ago, as shown in maps 02-30 and 02-31 on national patterns of population density in 1880 and 2000. Map 02-30 is reproduced from *Scribner's Statistical Atlas of the United States*, created following the 1880 census. This map shows that density levels were higher across the eastern half of the continental United States and along urban stretches of the Pacific coast and lower in much of the interior of the West. Denver and Salt Lake City are visible pockets of higher density in low-density regions. Population distribution in 2000, seen in map 02-31, displays a similar pattern. While the 2000 map contains an additional category (1,000 and above), and densities were much higher in parts of California, Florida, and Texas, the basic patterns in the two maps are roughly similar.

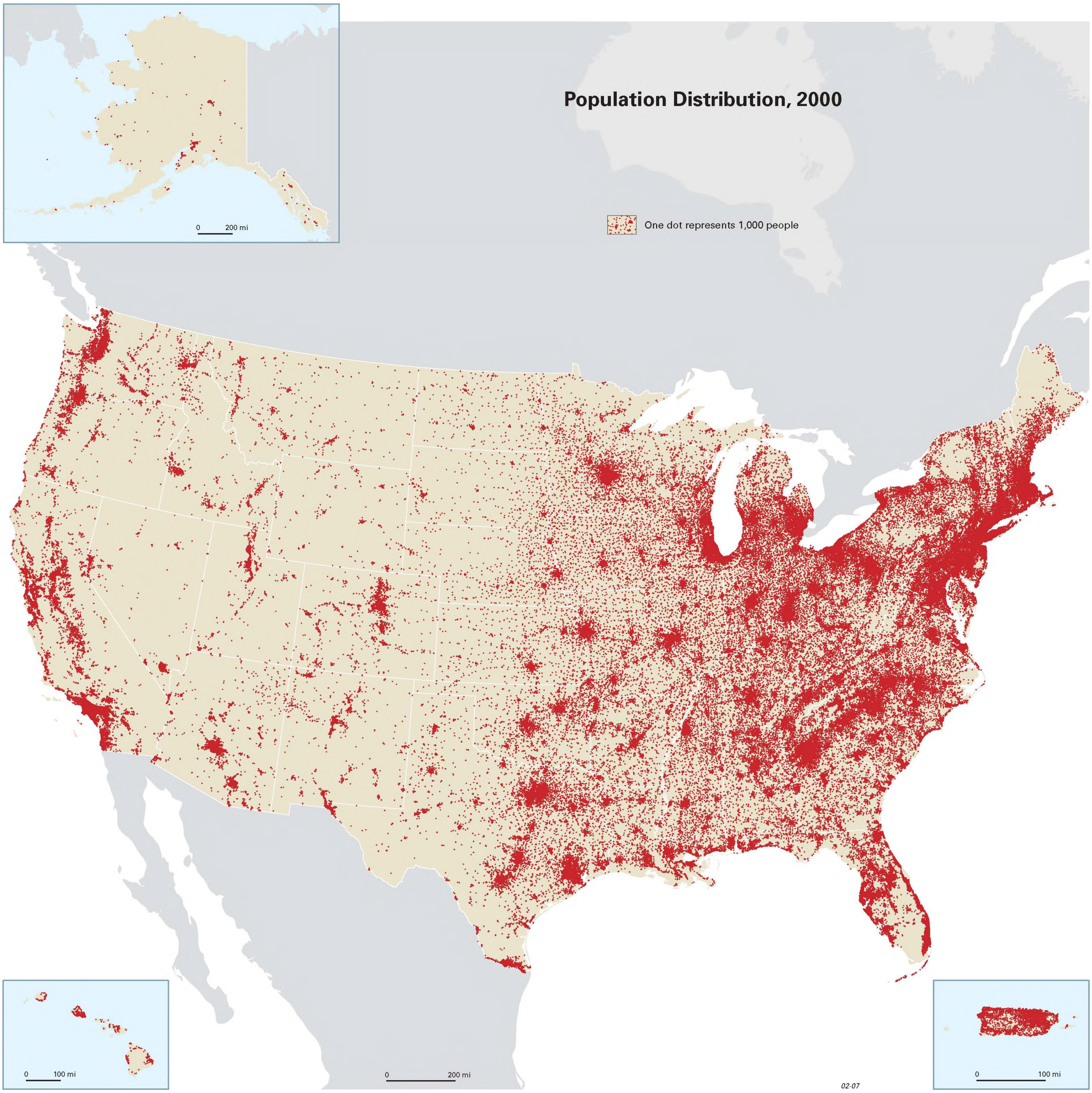
Center of Population, 1790 to 2000

With Territorial Expansion

Each decade, as part of its tabulation and publication activities following the decennial census, the U.S. Census Bureau calculates the country's center of population. The center is determined as the place where an imaginary, flat, weightless, and rigid map of the United States would balance perfectly if all residents were of identical weight. For Census 2000, the mean center of population was at 37°42'N latitude and 91°49'W longitude. (Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico were not included in the calculation of the center of population.)

This location was in Phelps County, Missouri, approximately 2.8 miles east of the rural community of Edgar Springs. The center of population had moved 12.1 miles south and 32.5 miles west of the 1990 center of population, which was 9.7 miles southeast of Steelville, Missouri.

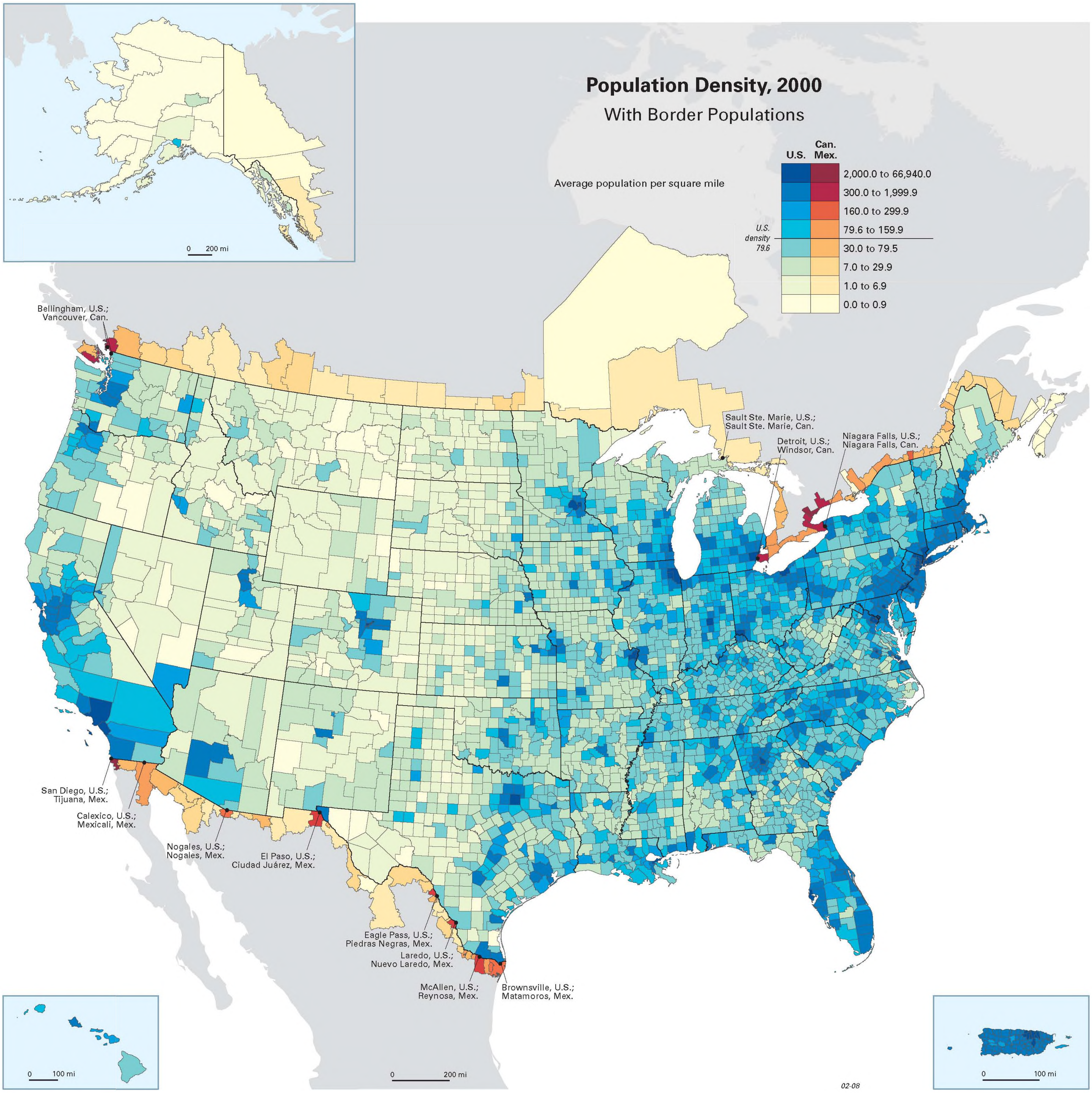
Historically, the movement of the center of population has reflected the expansion of the country, the settling of the frontier, waves of immigration, and migration west and south. Since 1790, the center of population has moved steadily westward, angling to the southwest in recent decades. The center of population in 2000 was more than 1,000 miles from the first center in 1790, located near Chestertown, Maryland.



Population Distribution, 2000

The U.S. population in 2000 continued to be distributed unevenly across the country. Solid dark areas in the above map contained large numbers of people in relatively densely settled territory, while the lighter-shaded areas contained few, if any, permanent residents. The eastern half of the United States contained a sizable number of settled areas in 2000, with the nearly uninterrupted string of densely settled territory stretching from southern Maine to northern Virginia clearly visible. In the eastern half of the United States, the most visible areas with few residents are the Everglades of southern Florida and the wilderness areas of southern Georgia, upstate New York, and northern Maine.

Unlike the eastern half of the United States, where population density generally lessens gradually as distance from an urban center increases, the West is an area of population extremes, containing populous metropolitan areas surrounded by large areas of mainly unpopulated terrain. As the Los Angeles area shows, density transitions in the West can often be abrupt. The thin lines of population concentration connecting larger metropolitan areas in the West—for instance, between Las Vegas and Salt Lake City—are often the locations of highways or rivers or both.



Population Density, 2000

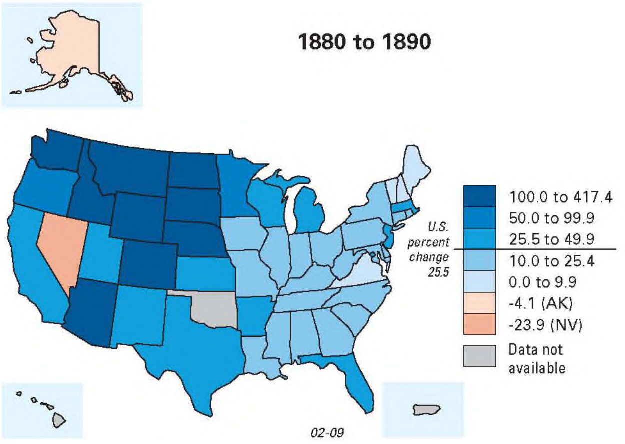
With Border Populations

The border populations in the United States, as this map reminds us, often coexist with neighboring population concentrations across the border in Canada or Mexico. While much of the U.S. border—for instance, along the Canadian border from Minnesota to Washington—is lightly populated and has low population densities, other areas have sizable population concentrations, as shown by the darker shadings of some border U.S. counties, Canadian census areas, and Mexican municipios on this map.

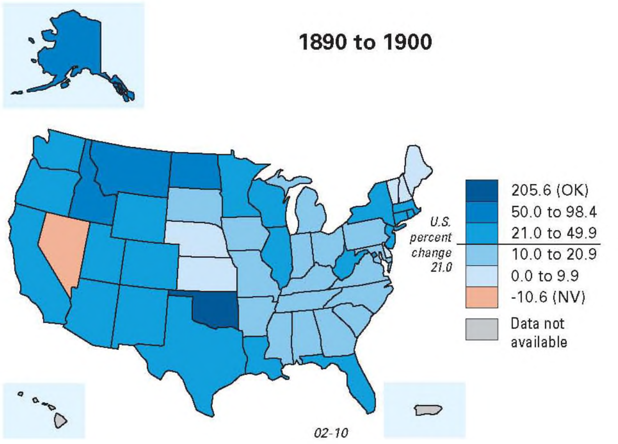
The pairs of cities shown represent major centers within cross-border urban areas. The duplication or near-duplication of city names on both sides of the border in some instances is testament to their intertwined histories and longstanding relationships.

Data for Mexican municipios are from 2000. Data for Canadian census areas are from 2001.

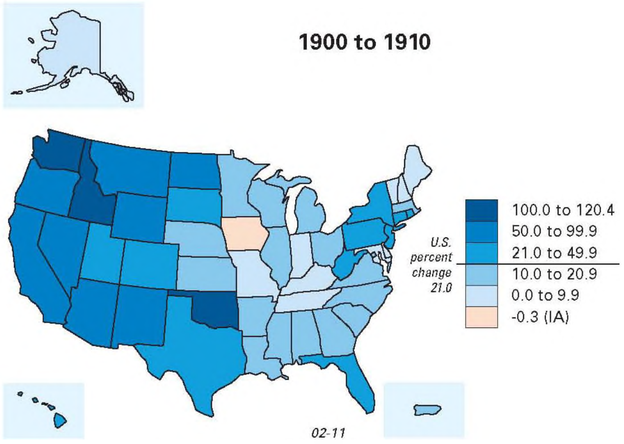
PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION



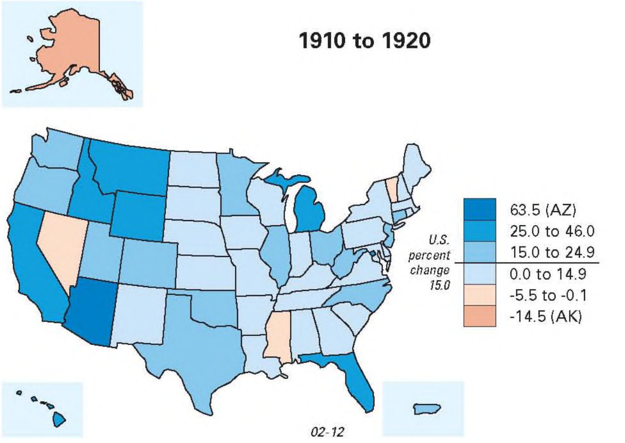
1880 to 1890



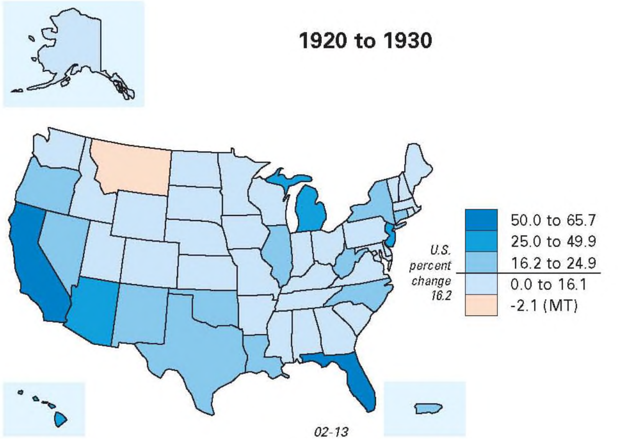
1890 to 1900



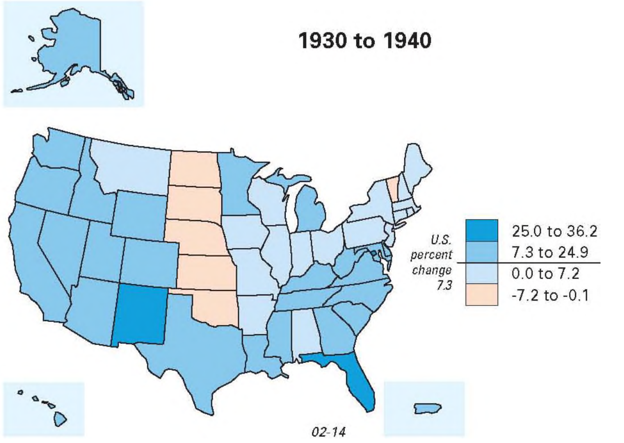
1900 to 1910



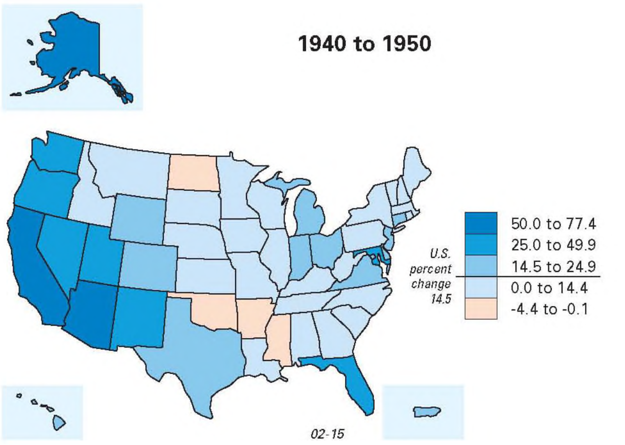
1910 to 1920



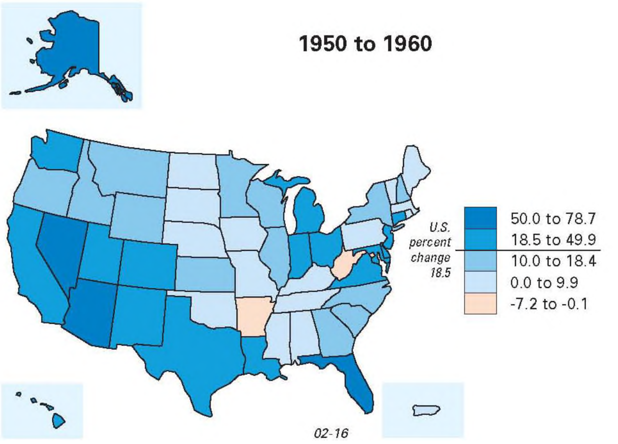
1920 to 1930



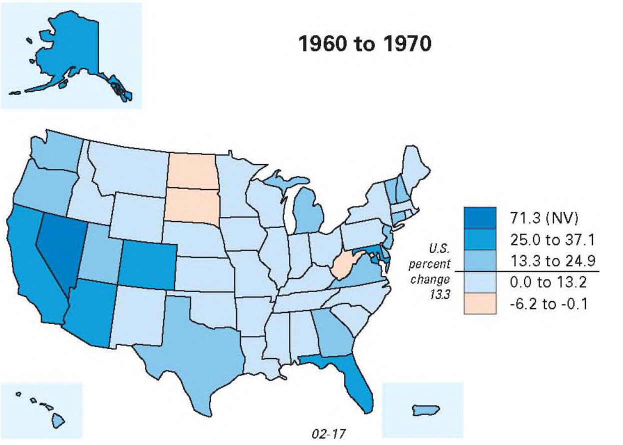
1930 to 1940



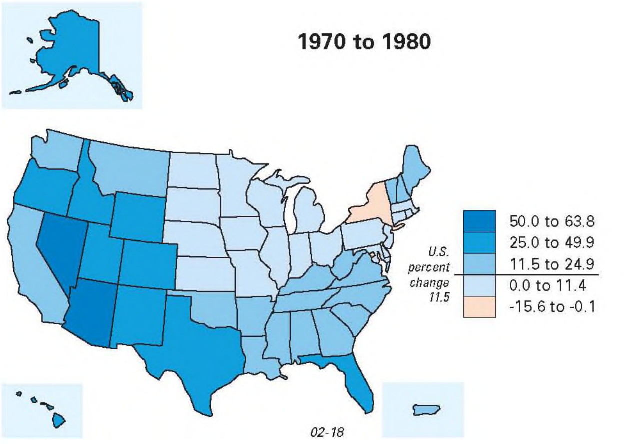
1940 to 1950



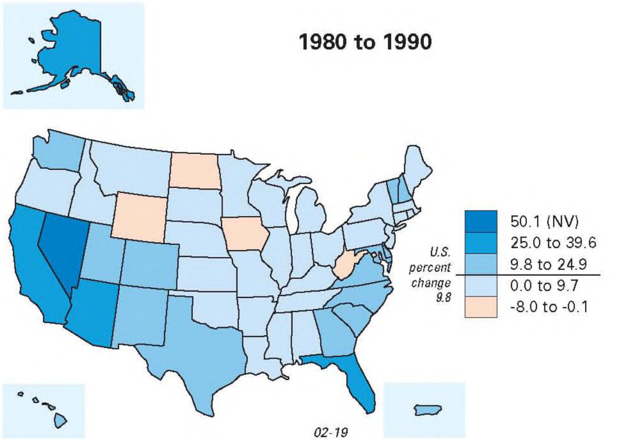
1950 to 1960



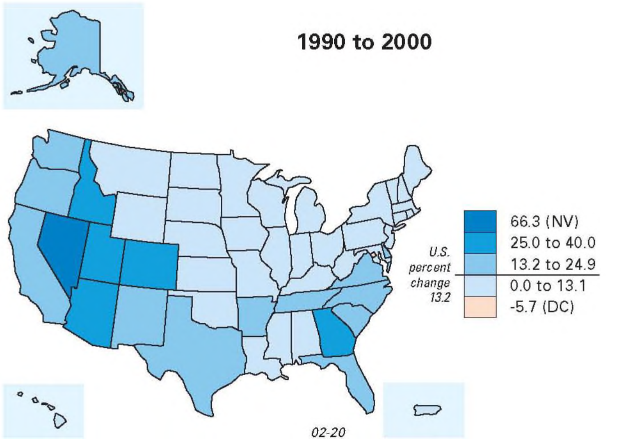
1960 to 1970



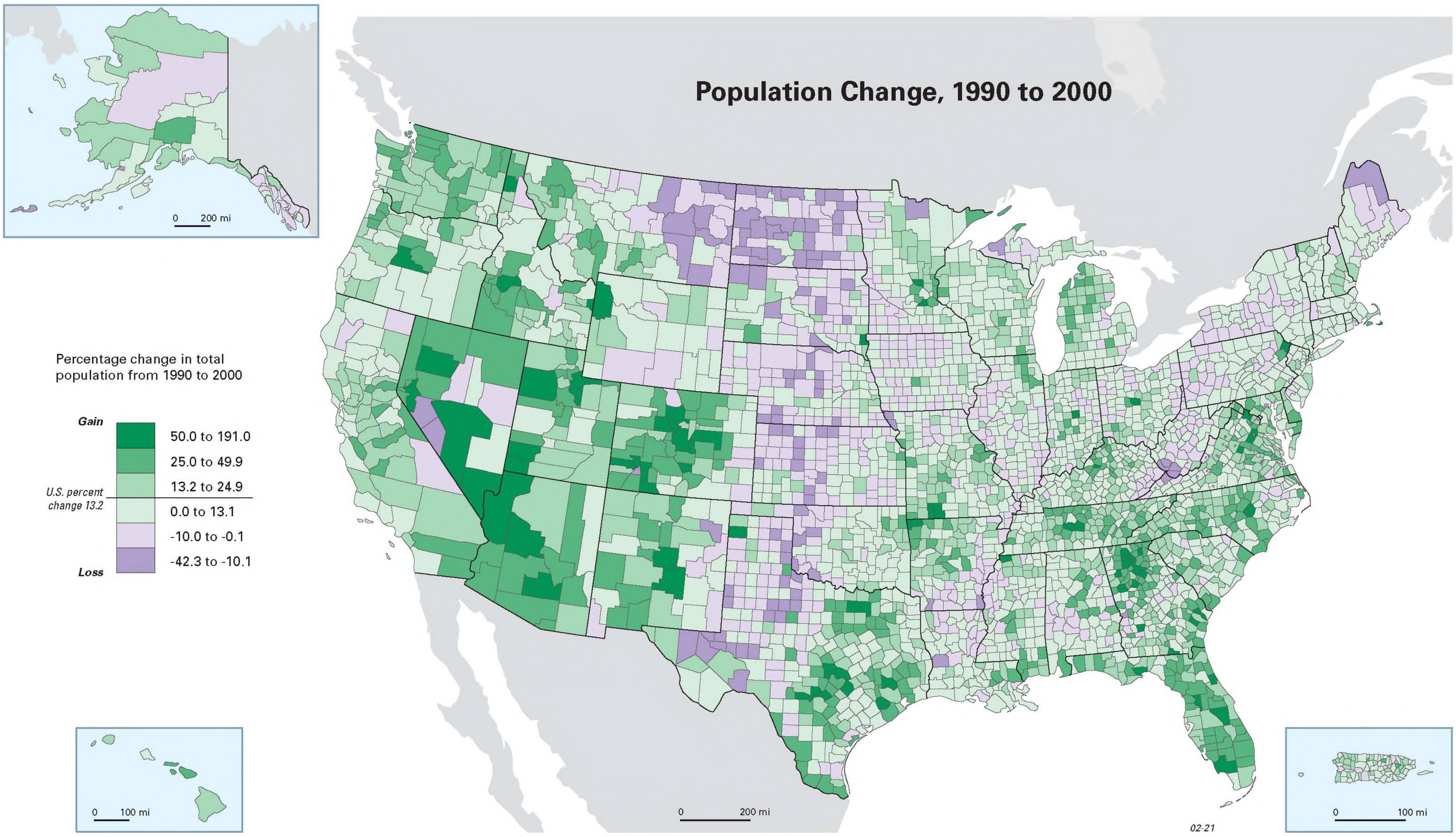
1970 to 1980

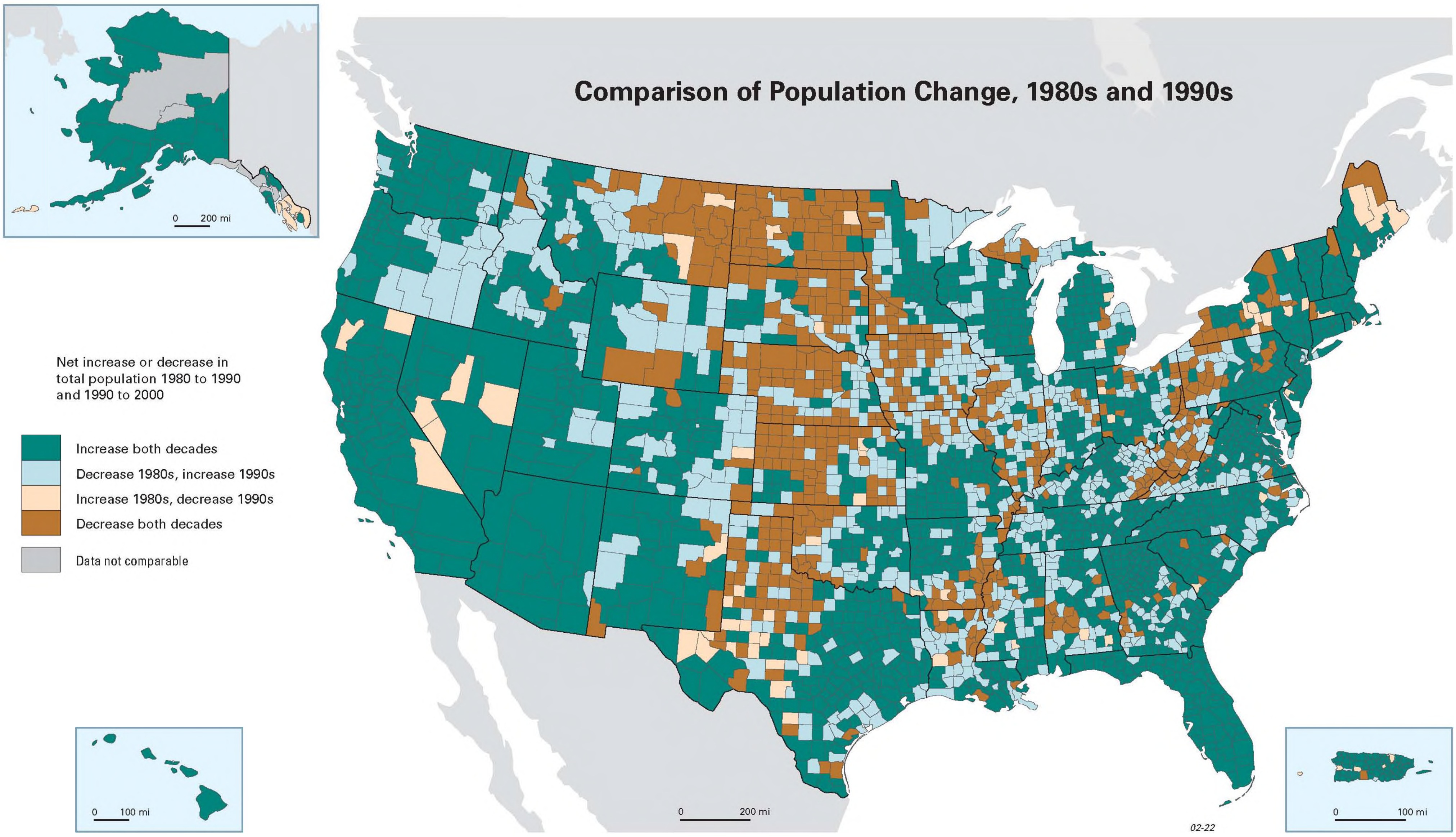


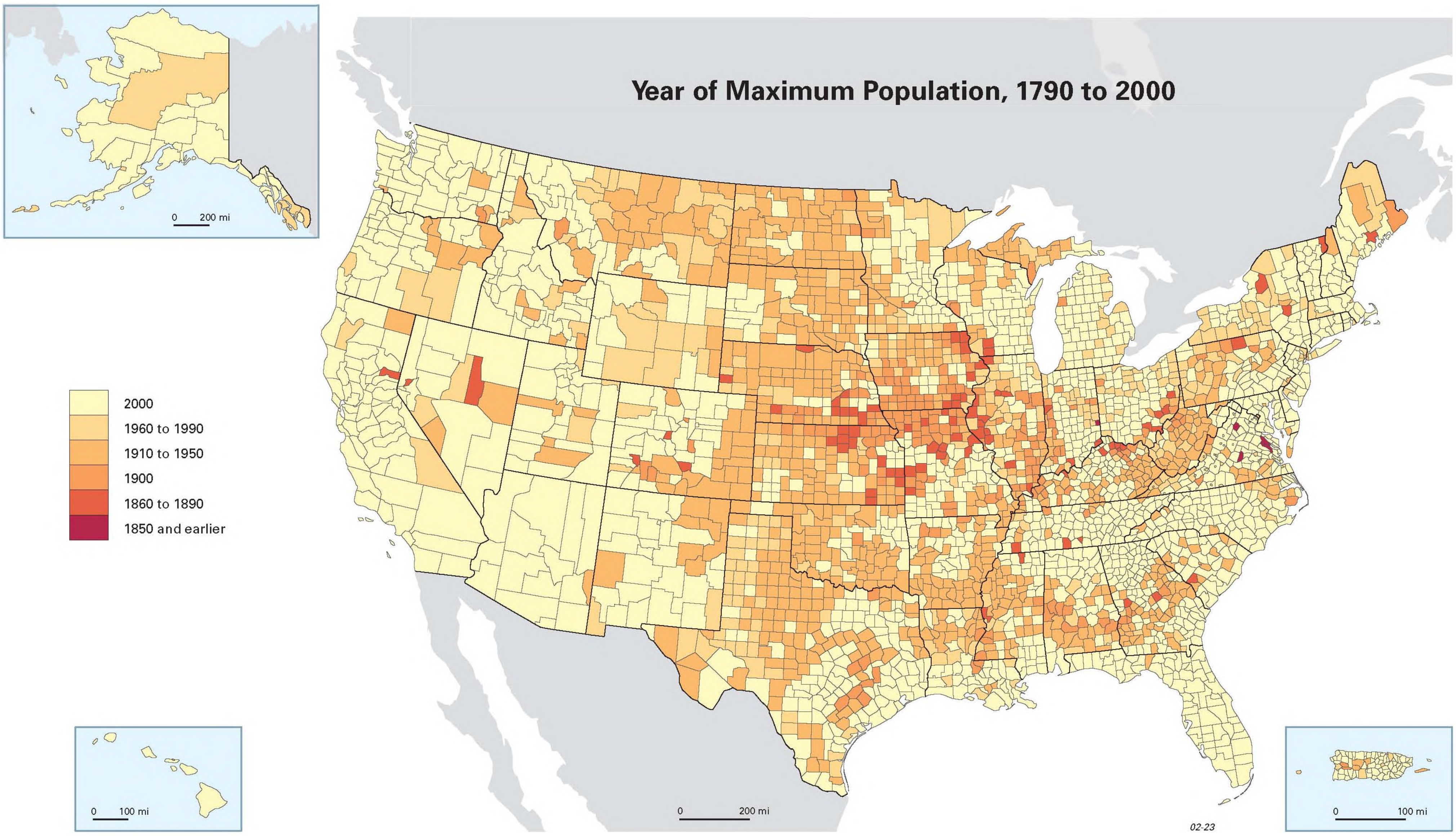
1980 to 1990

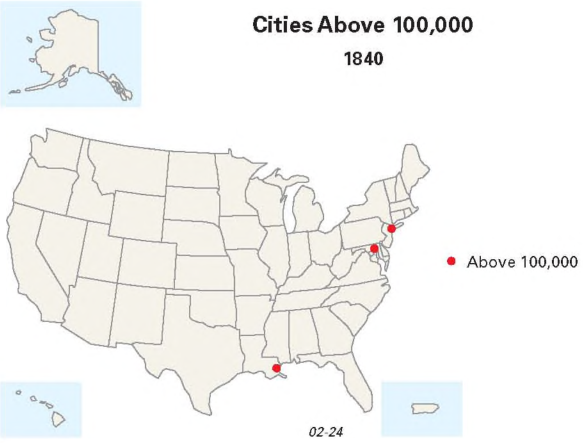


1990 to 2000

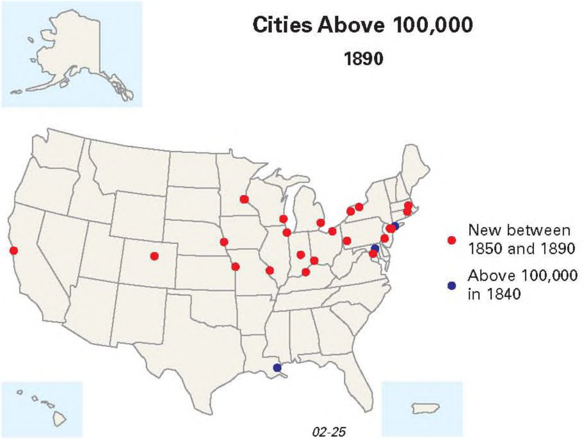

Population Change, 1990 to 2000
Percentage change in total population from 1990 to 2000
Gain
50.0 to 191.0
25.0 to 49.9
13.2 to 24.9
U.S. percent change 13.2
0.0 to 13.1
-10.0 to -0.1
-42.3 to -10.1
Loss
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
02-21


Comparison of Population Change, 1980s and 1990s
Net increase or decrease in total population 1980 to 1990 and 1990 to 2000
Increase both decades
Decrease 1980s, increase 1990s
Increase 1980s, decrease 1990s
Decrease both decades
Data not comparable
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
02-22

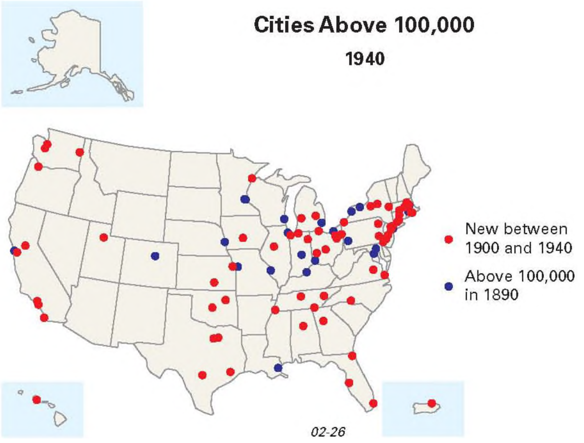



Cities Above 100,000

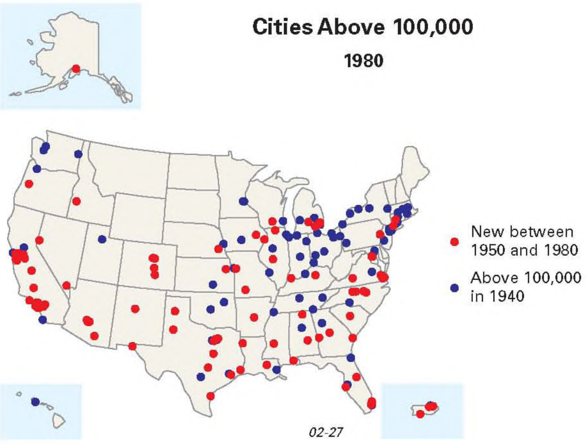
1840


Cities Above 100,000

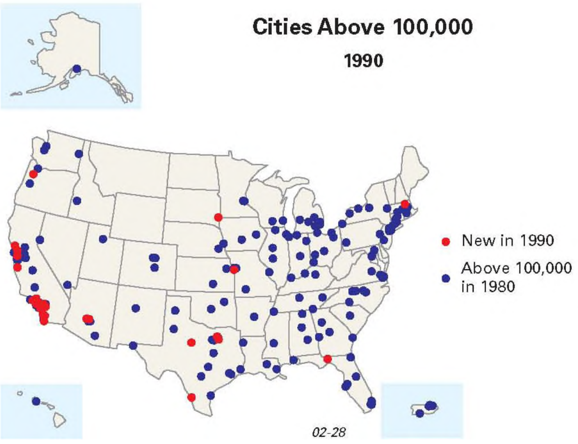
1890


Cities Above 100,000

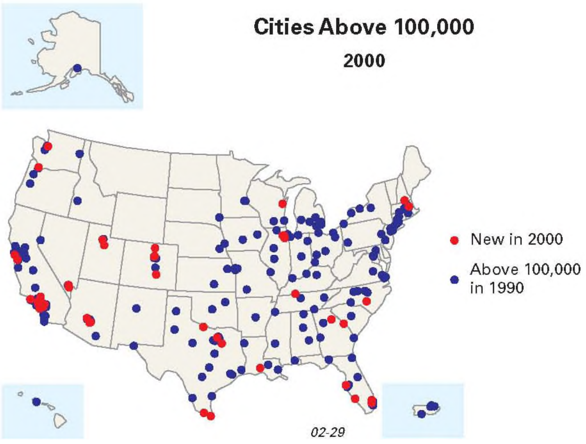
1940


Cities Above 100,000

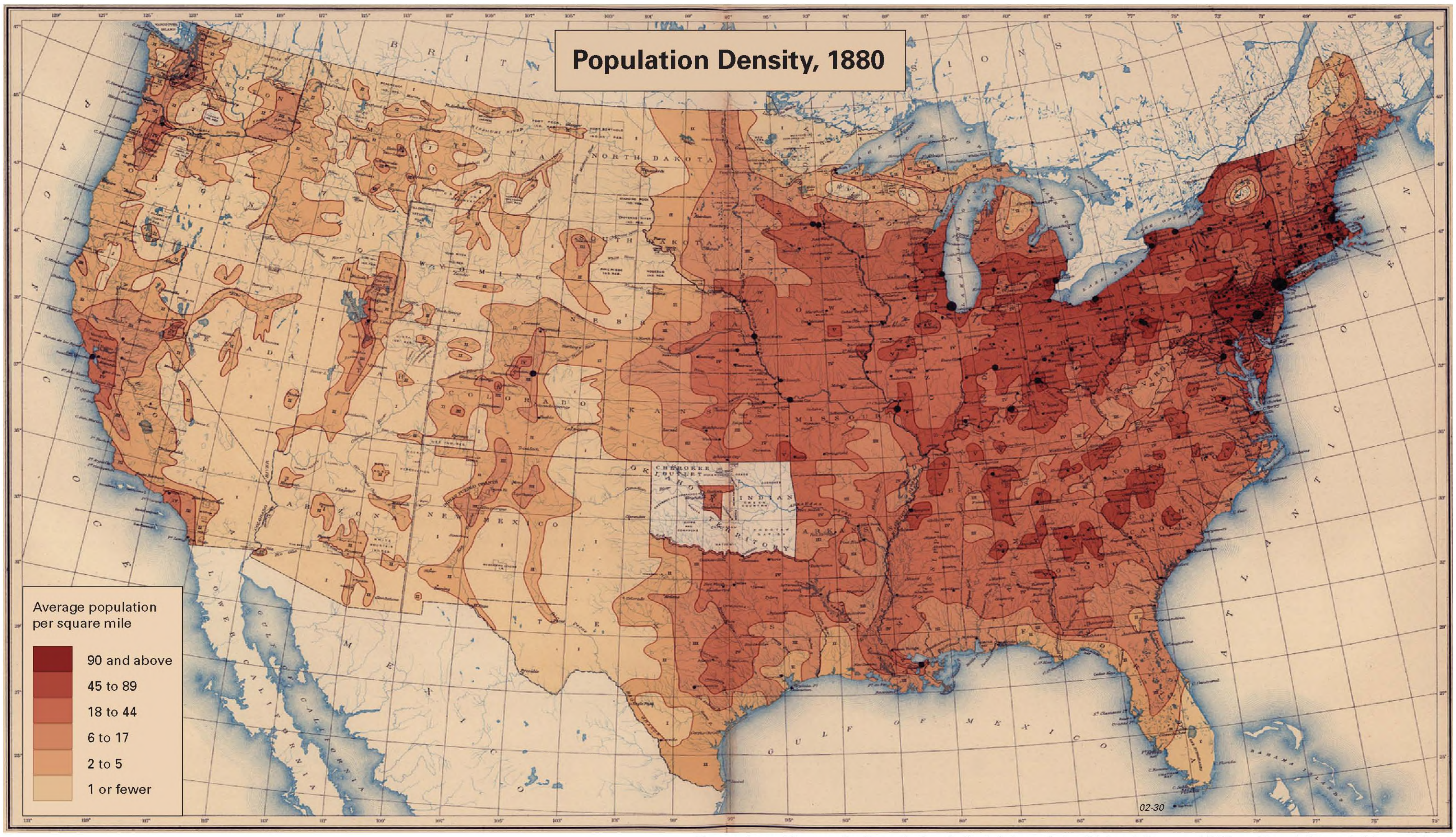
1980


Cities Above 100,000

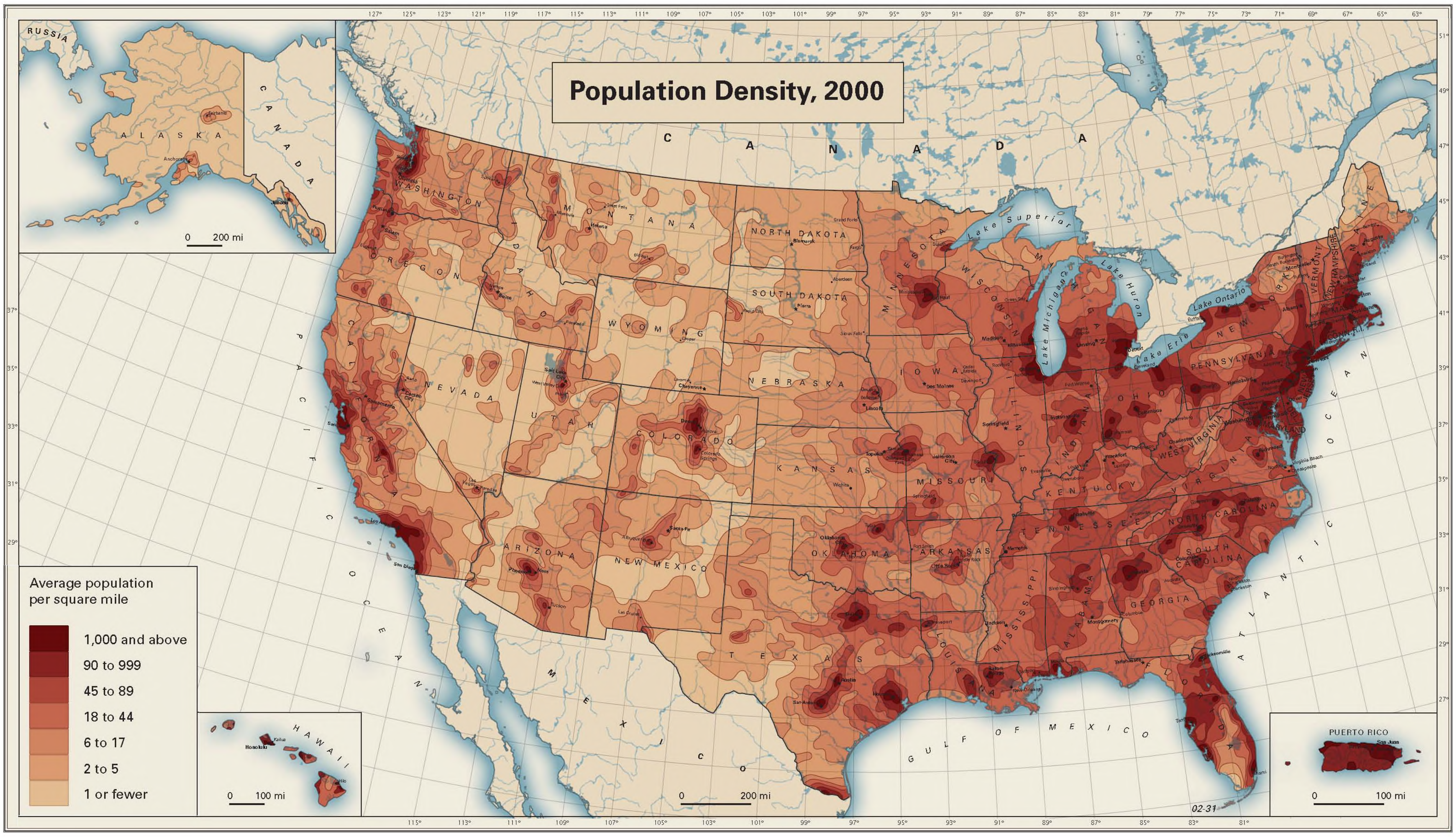
1990


Cities Above 100,000

2000



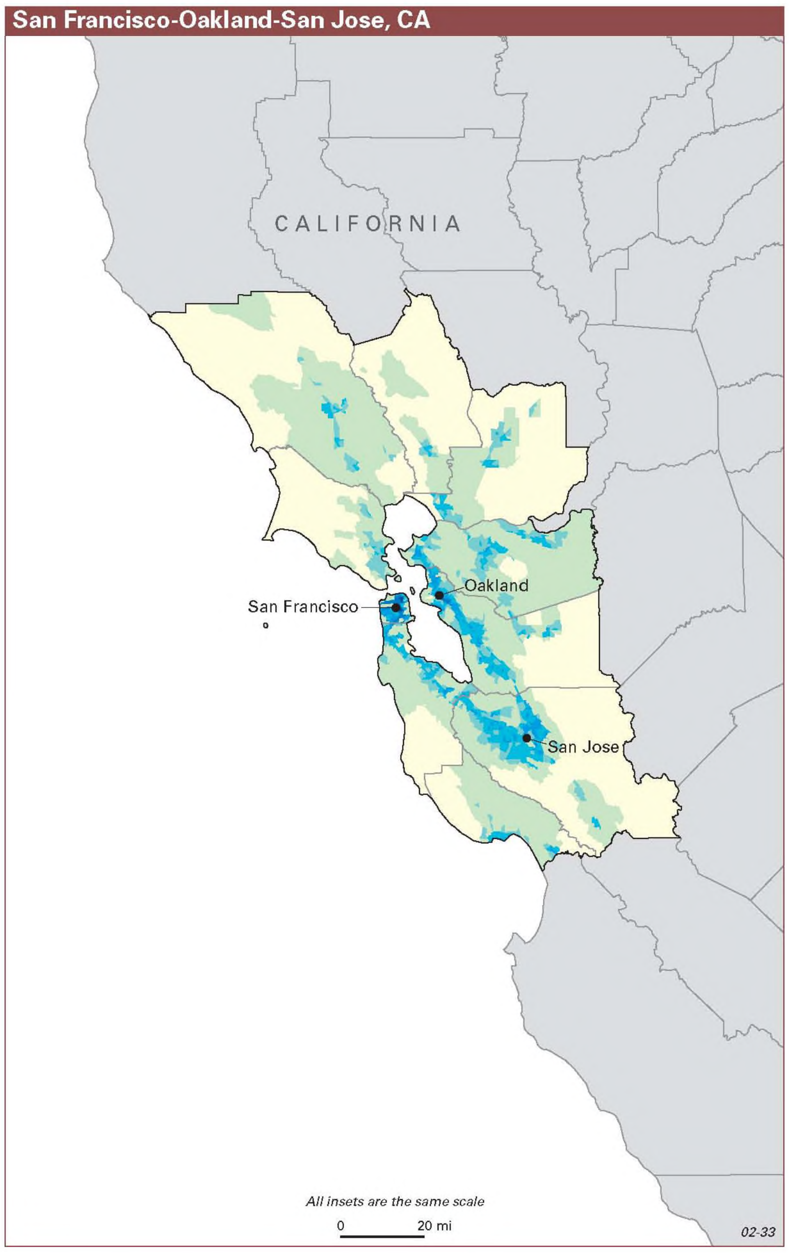
Reproduced from: *Scribner's Statistical Atlas of the United States*: 1883, with additional title and key.

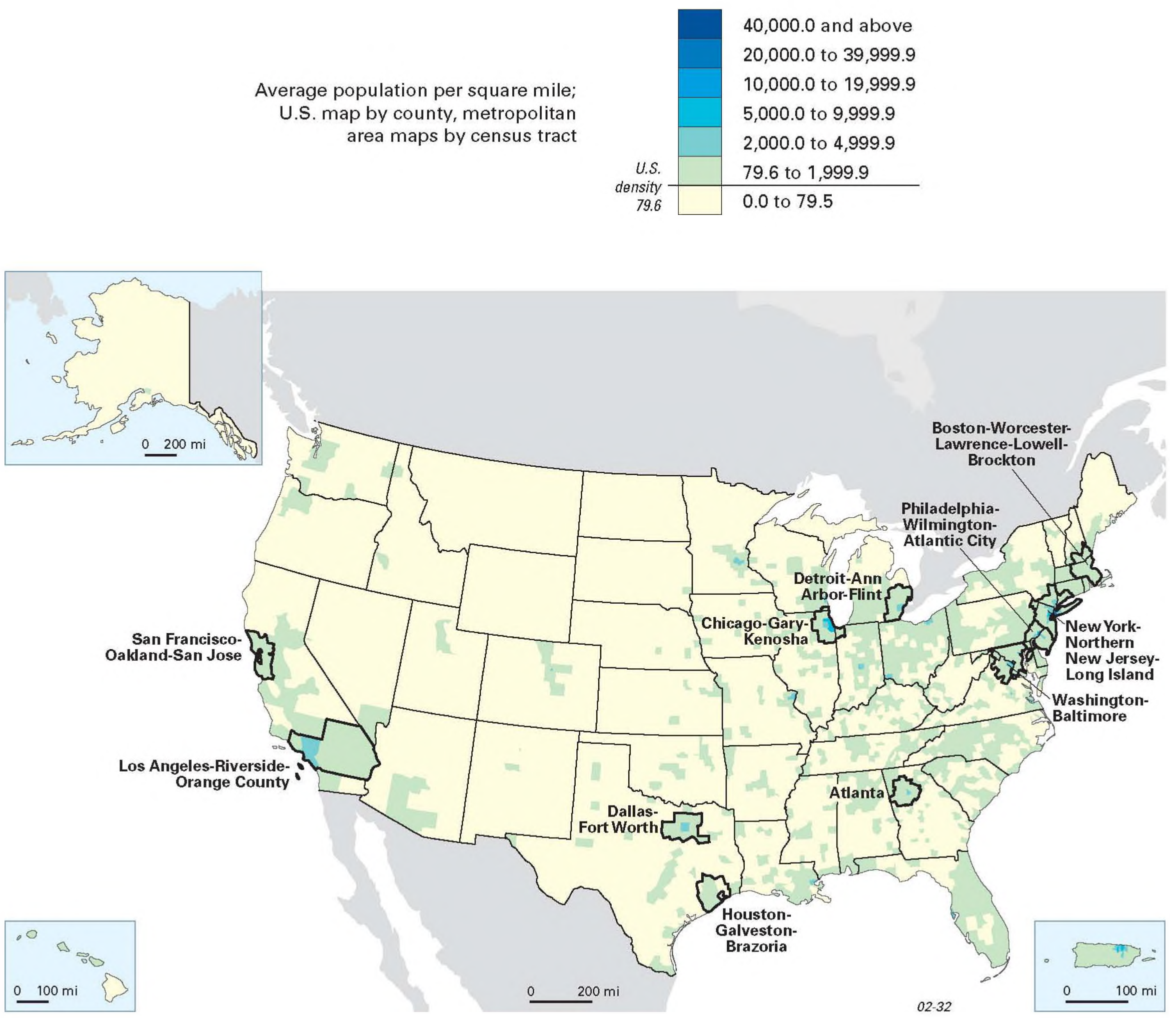


Population Density, 2000

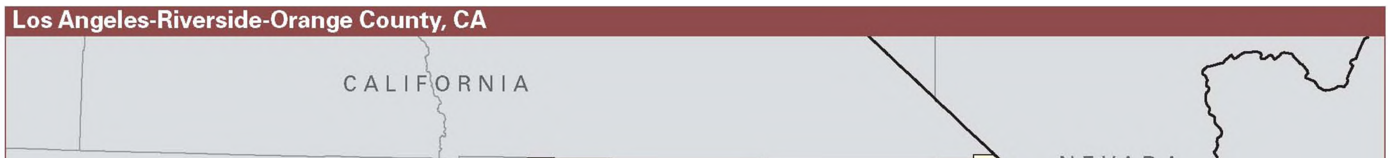
Largest Metropolitan Areas

San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA



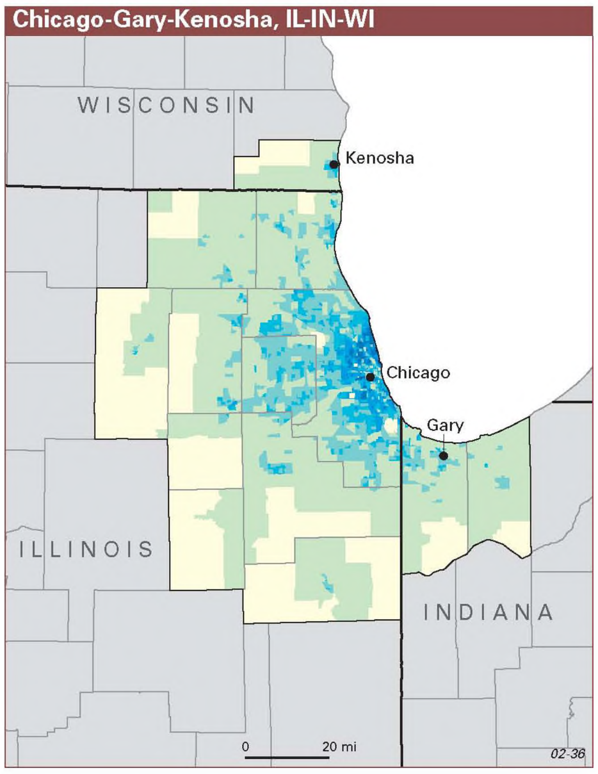


Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA

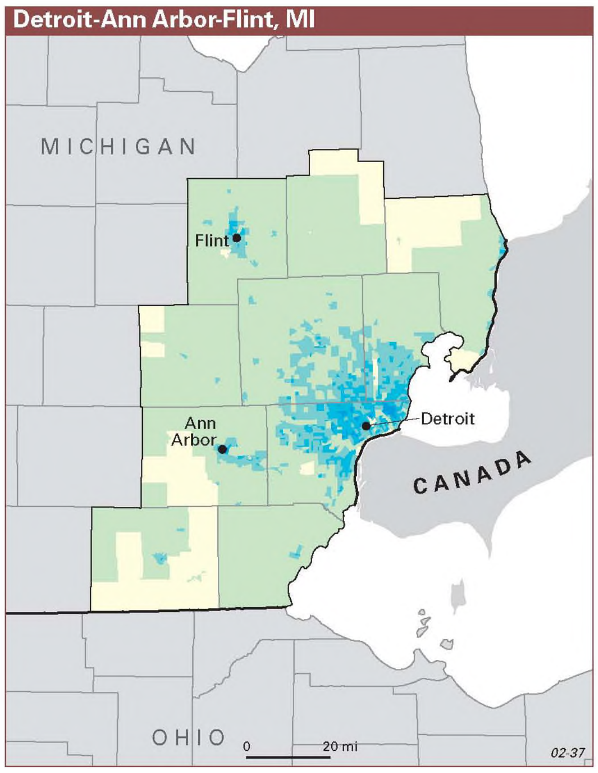


Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX

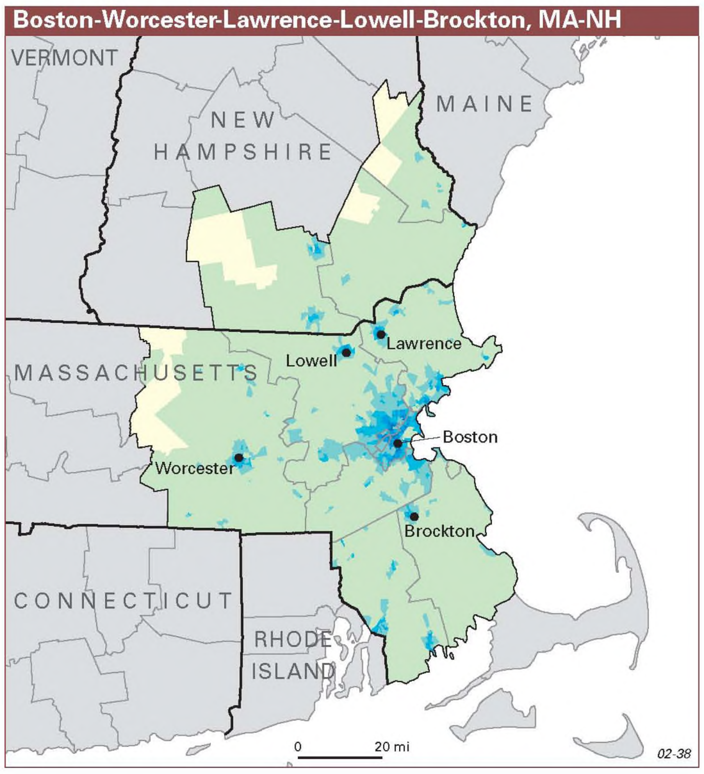
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI



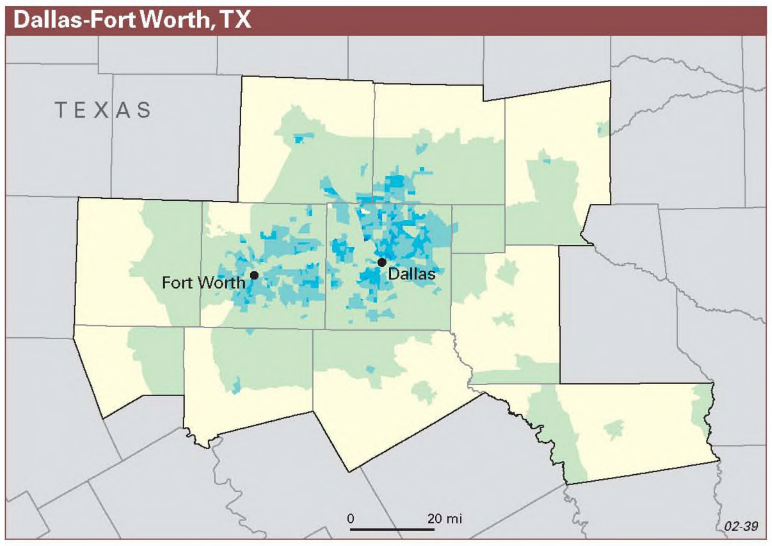
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI



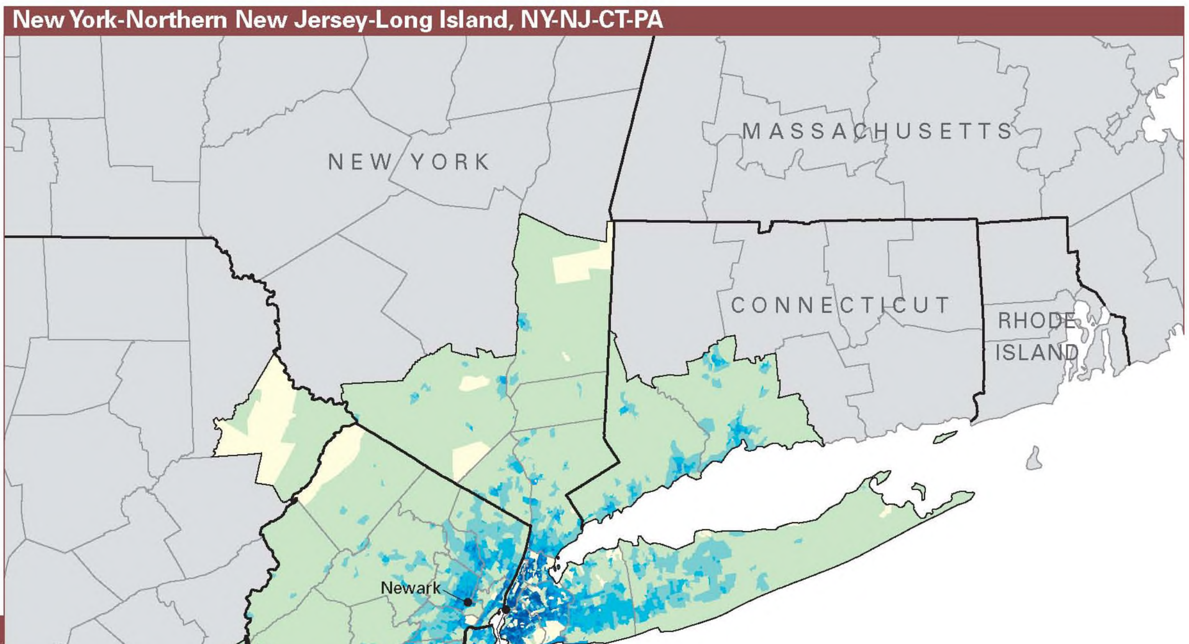
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH



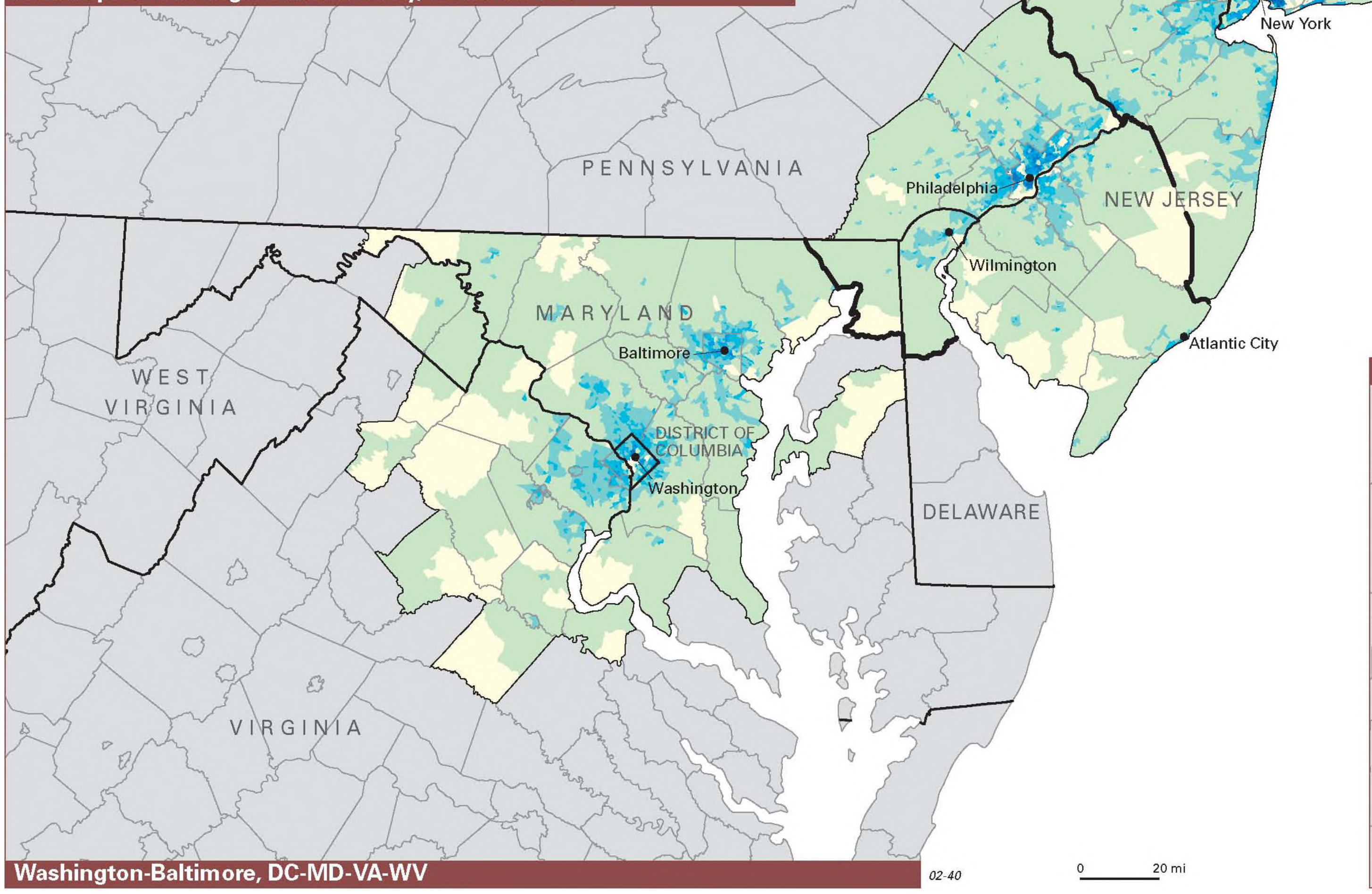
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX



New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA



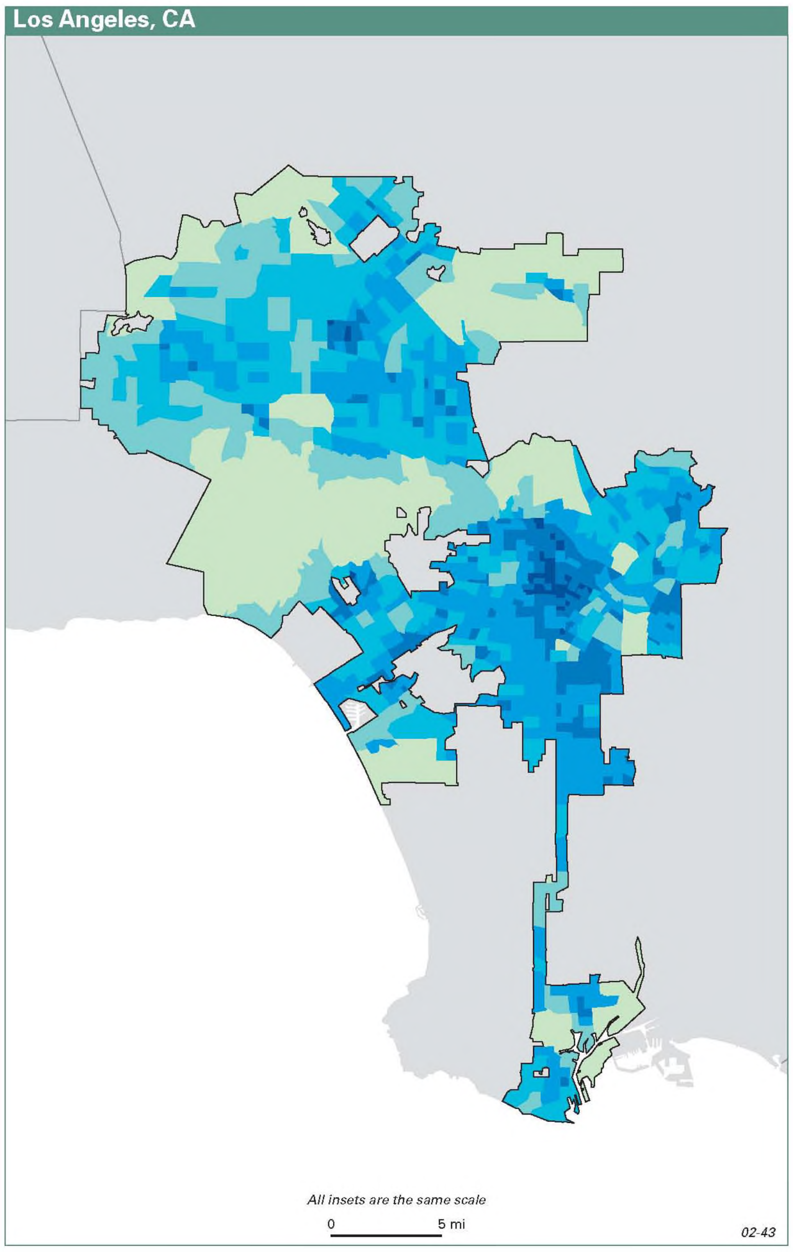
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD



Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV

Atlanta, GA

Los Angeles, CA



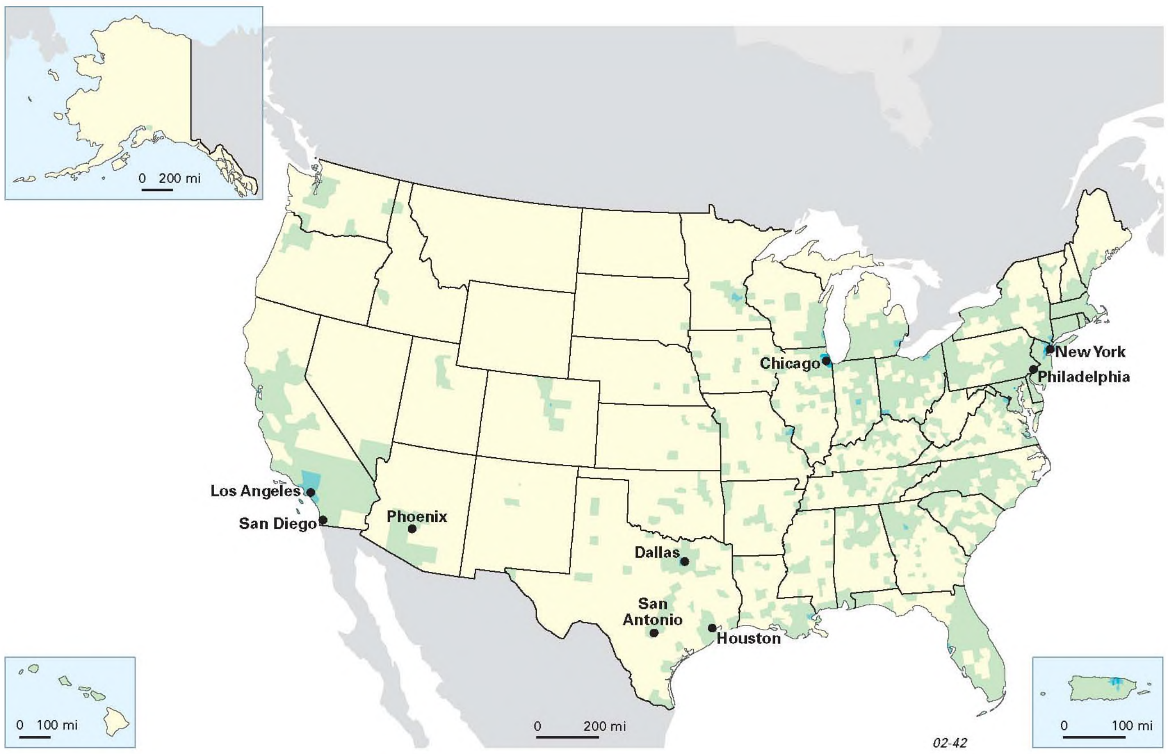
Population Density, 2000

Largest Cities

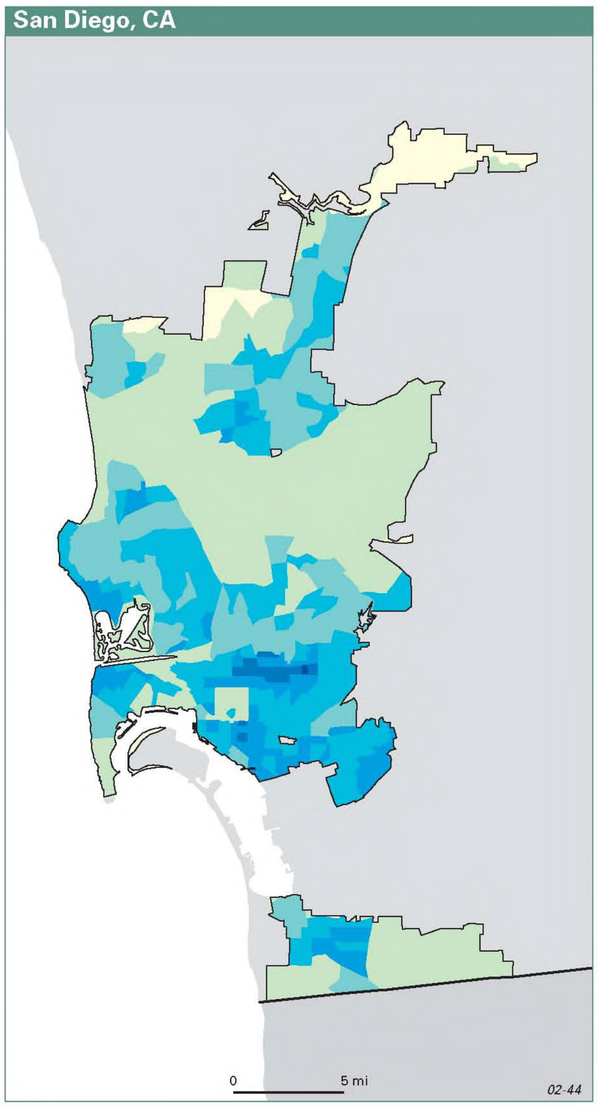
Average population per square mile; U.S. map by county, city maps by census tract

🟦	40,000.0 and above
🟦	20,000.0 to 39,999.9
🟦	10,000.0 to 19,999.9
🟦	5,000.0 to 9,999.9
🟦	2,000.0 to 4,999.9
🟩	79.6 to 1,999.9
⬜	0.0 to 79.5

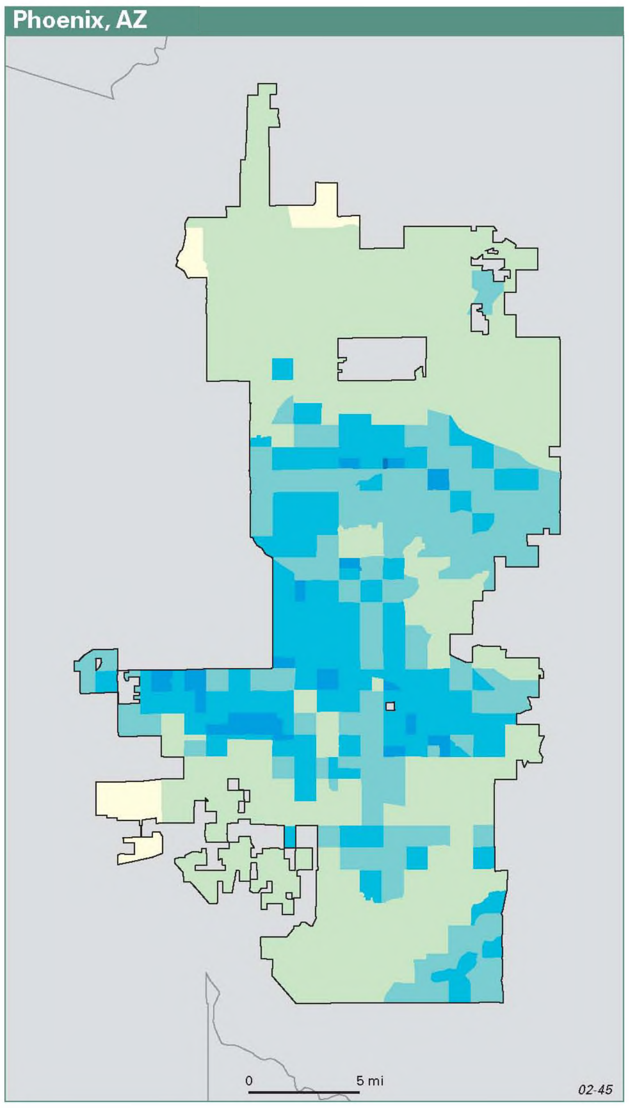
U.S. density 79.6



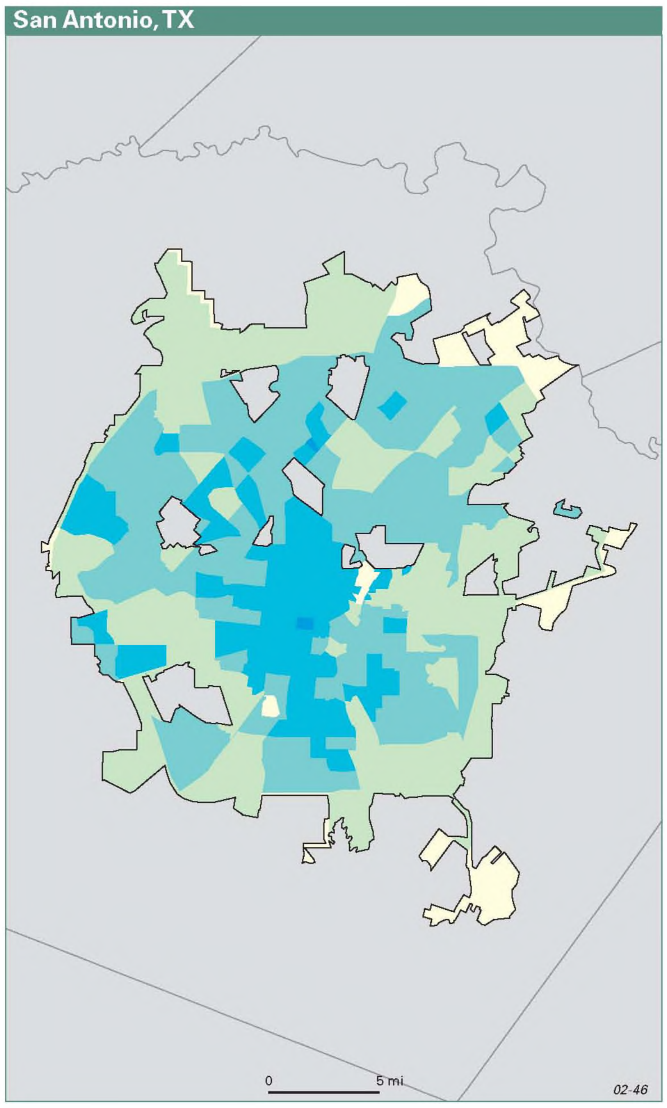
San Diego, CA



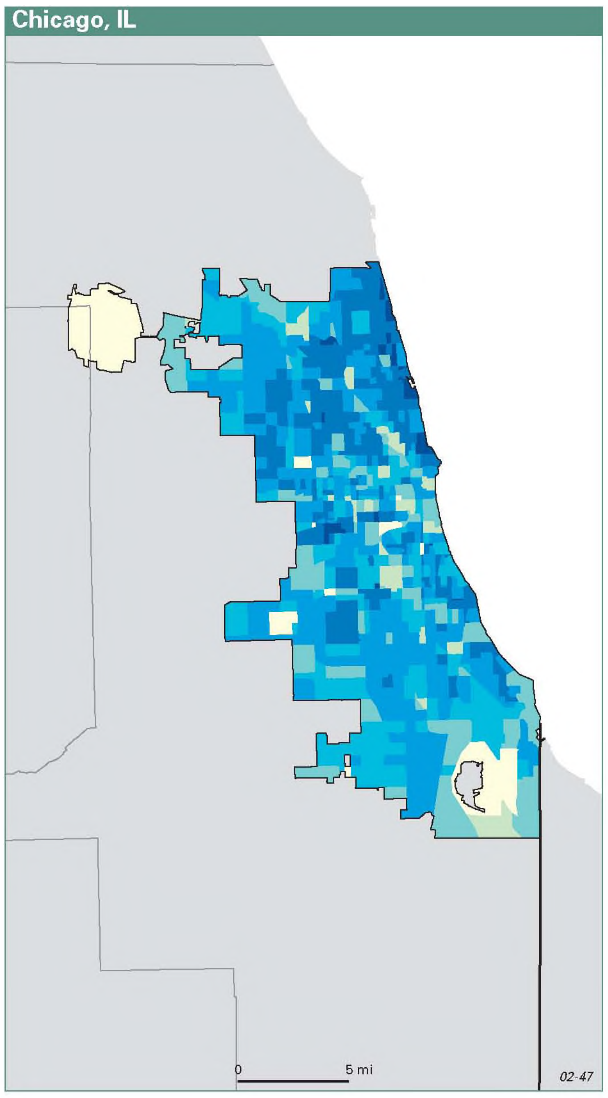
Phoenix, AZ



San Antonio, TX



Chicago, IL



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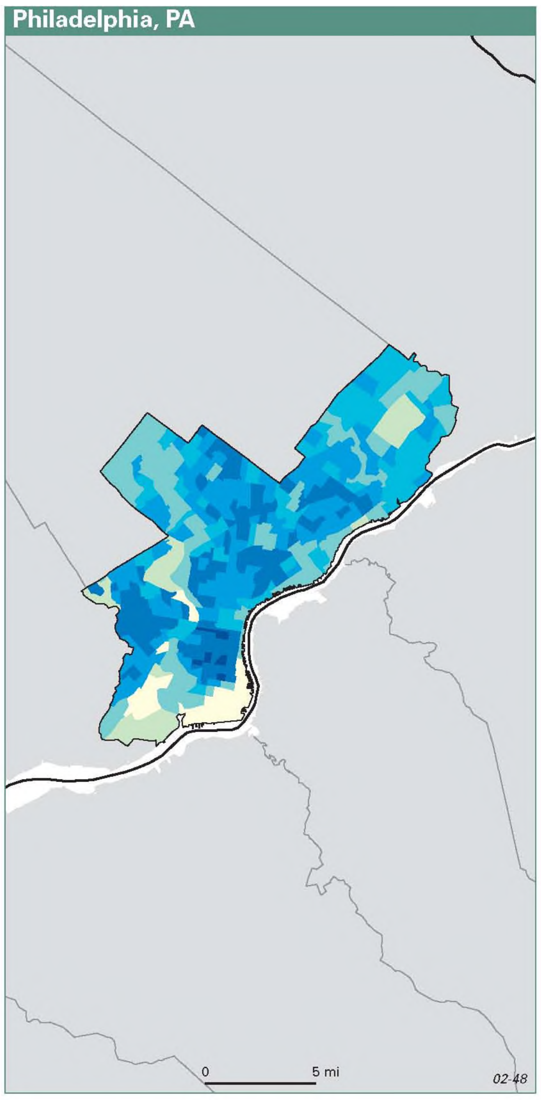

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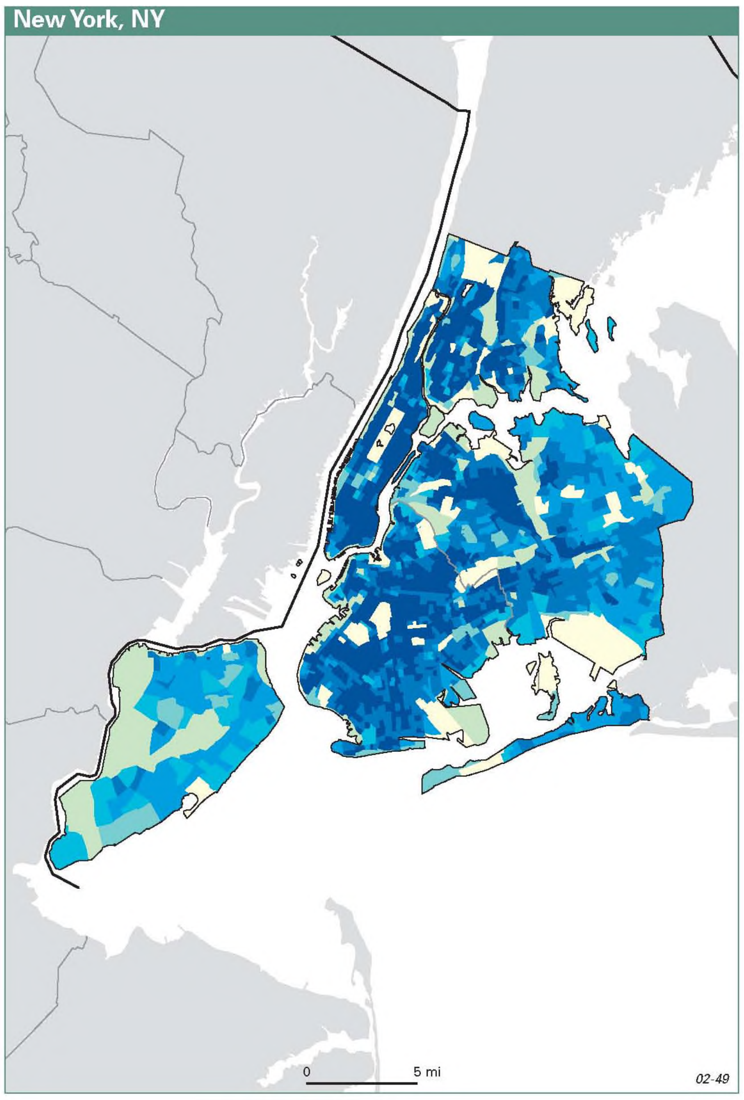

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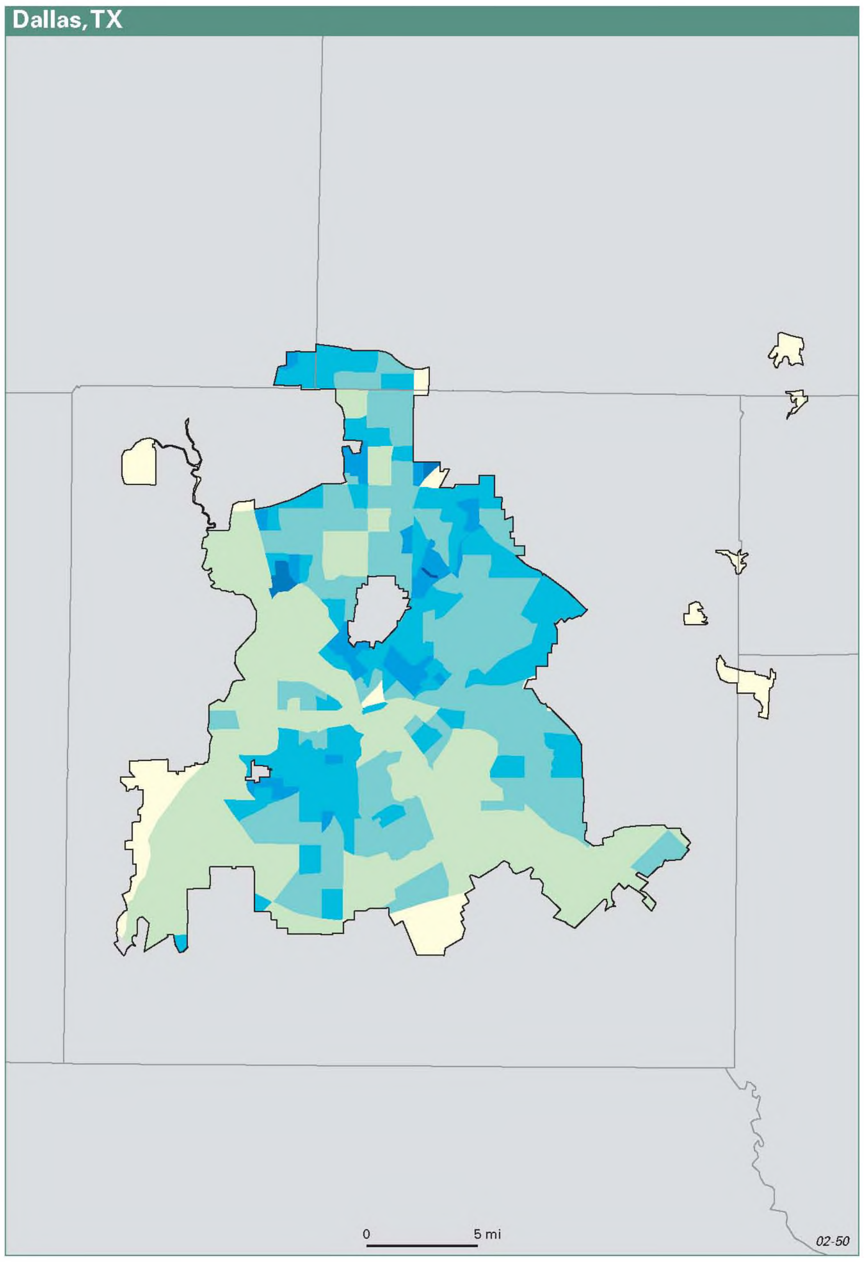
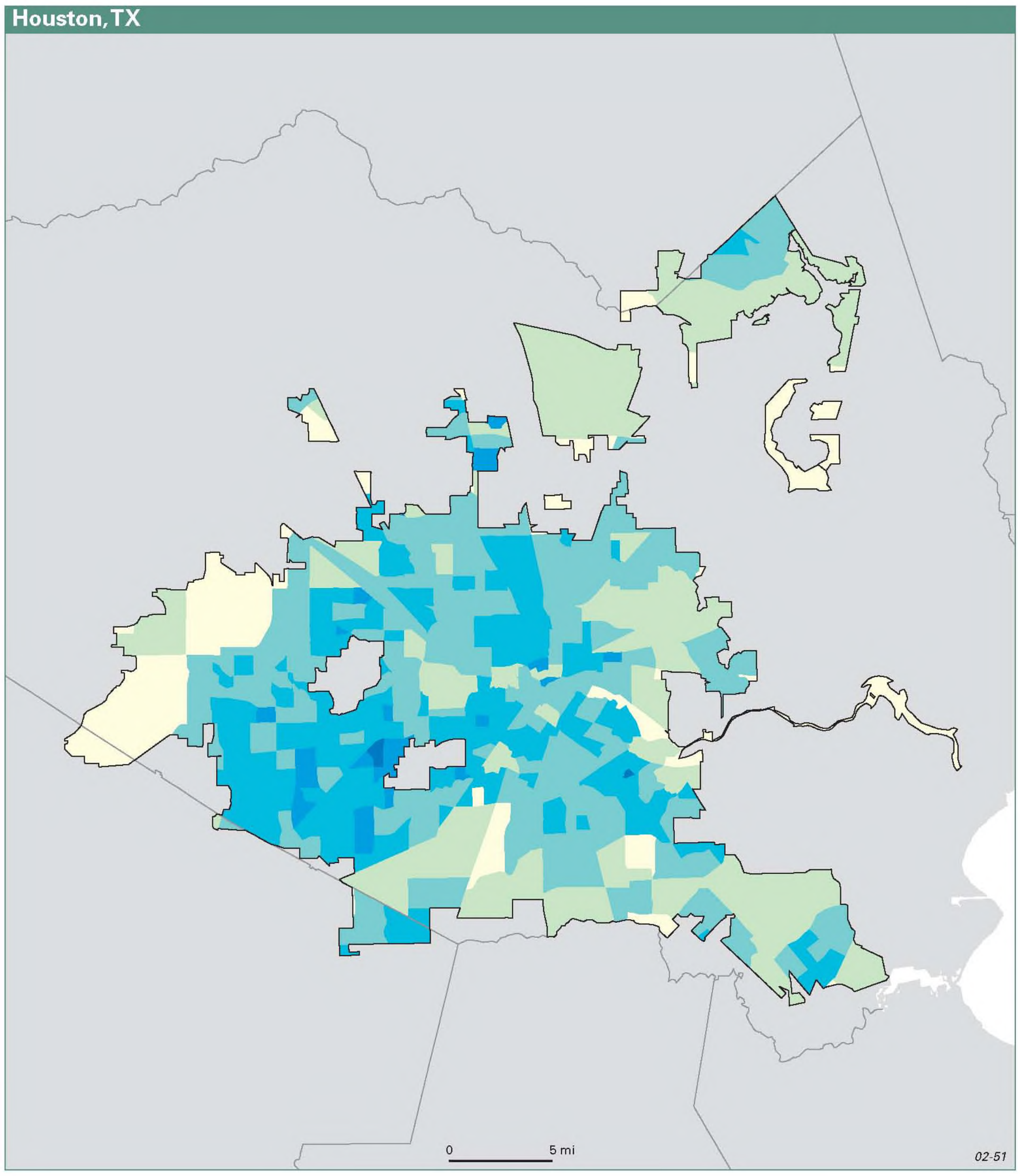
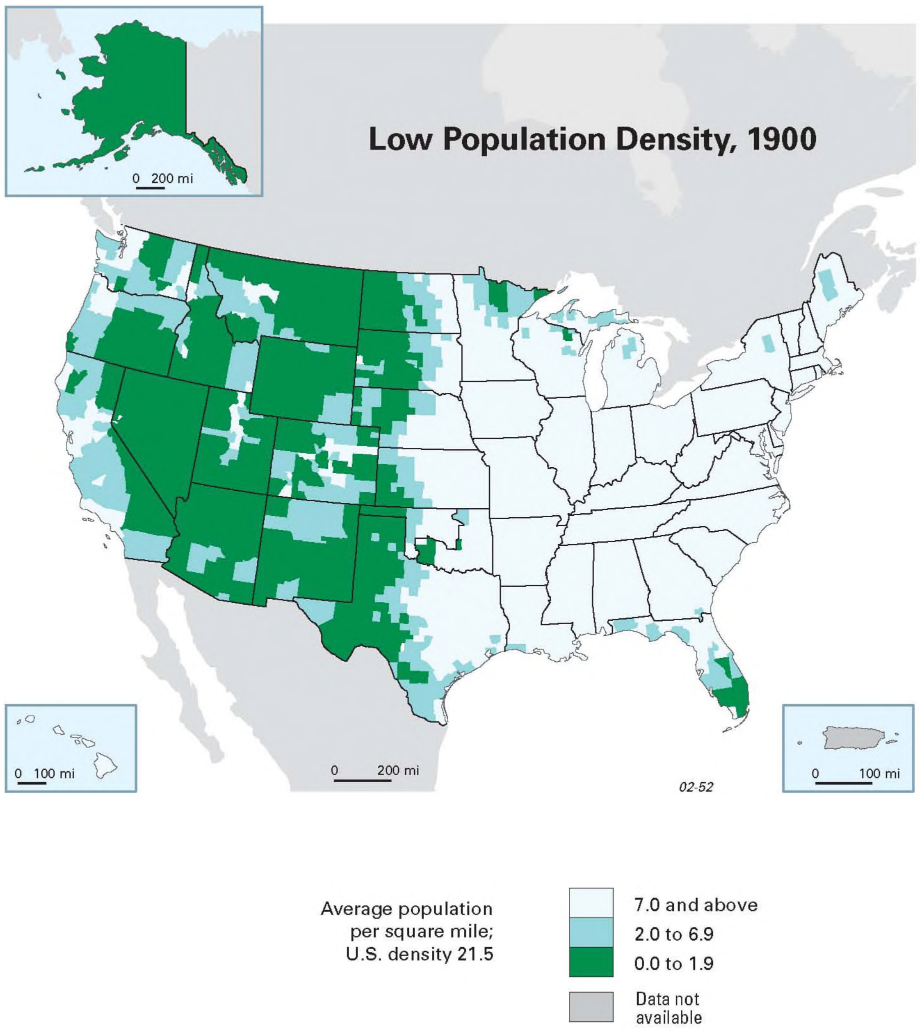
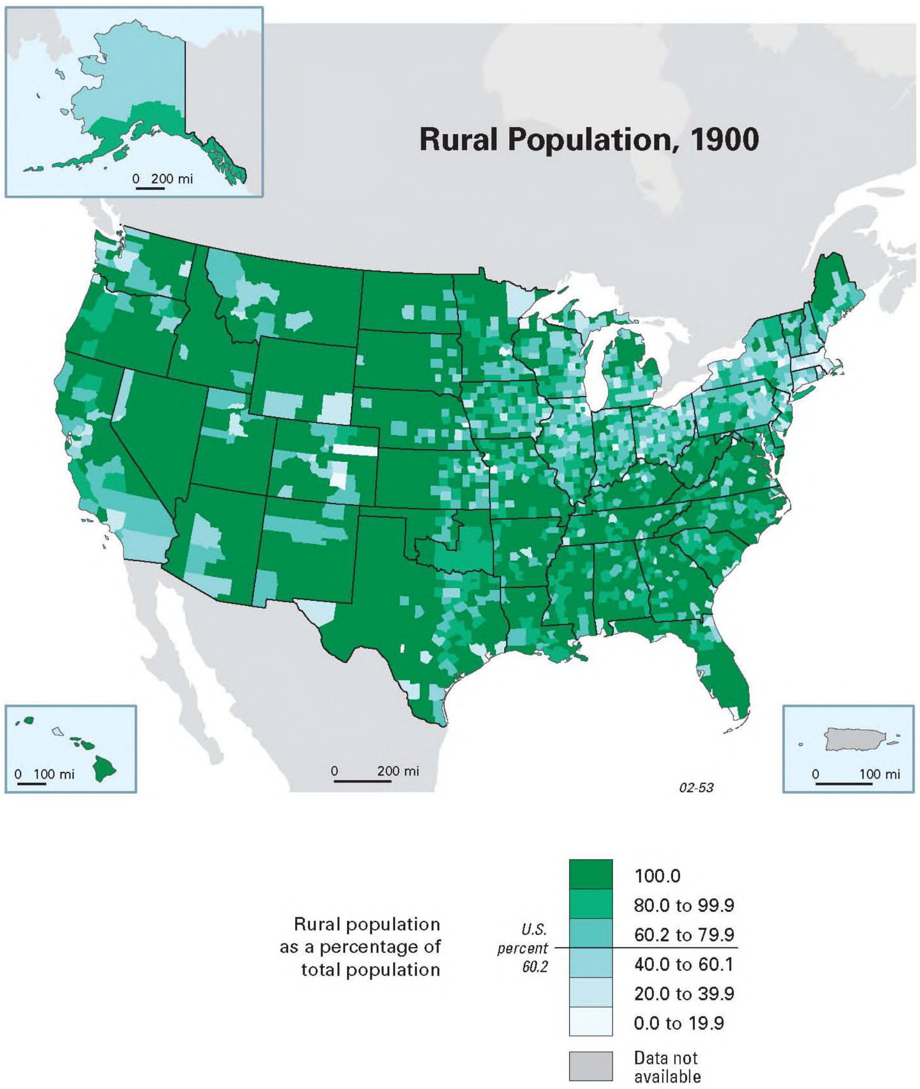
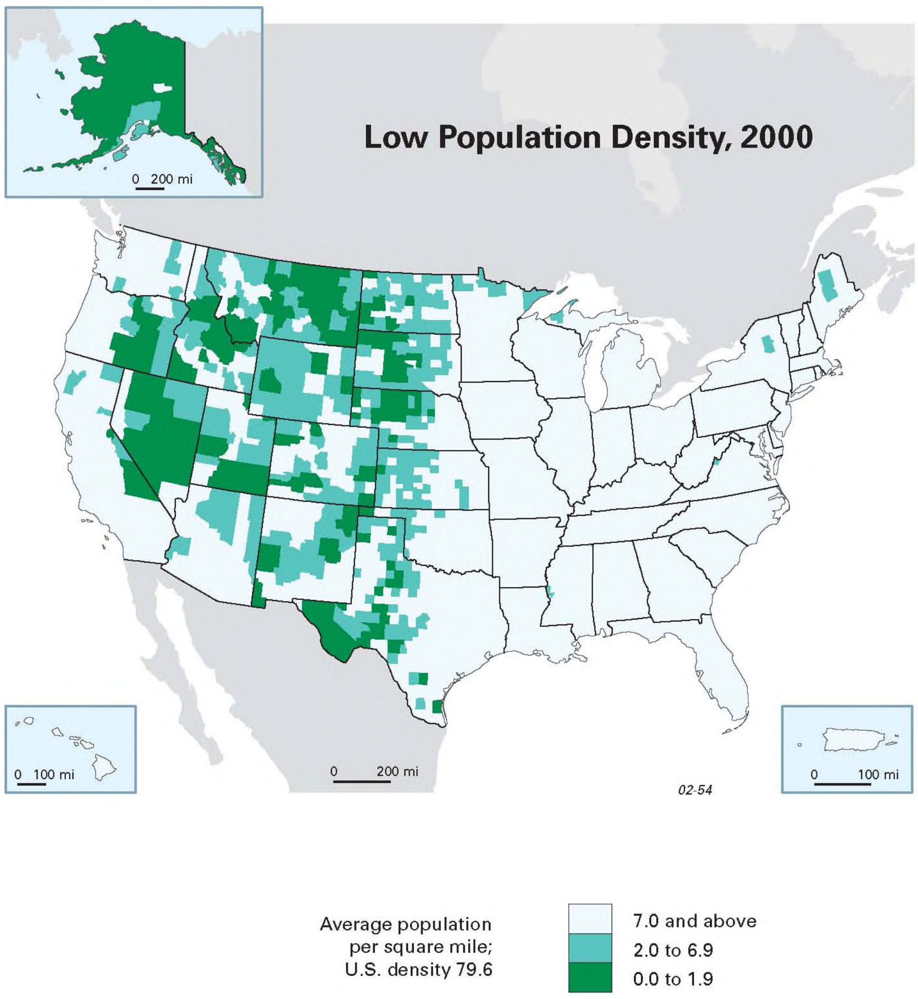


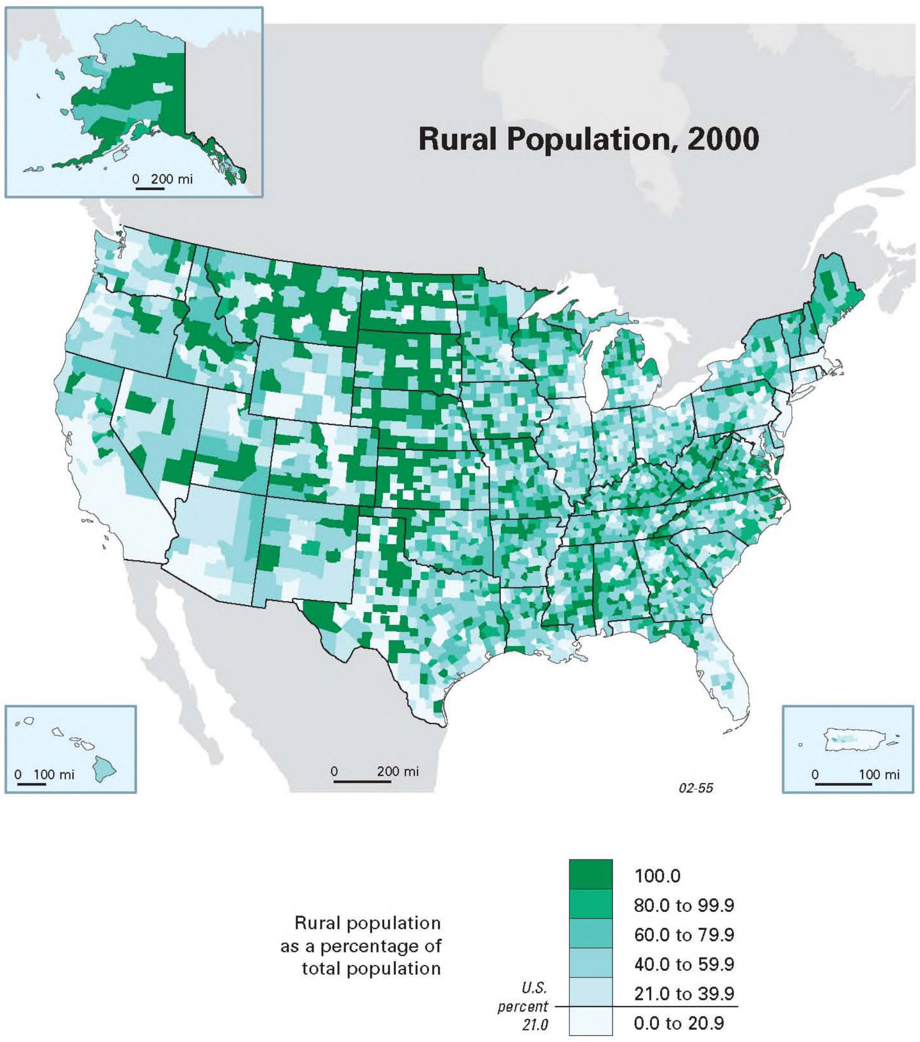
Houston, TX

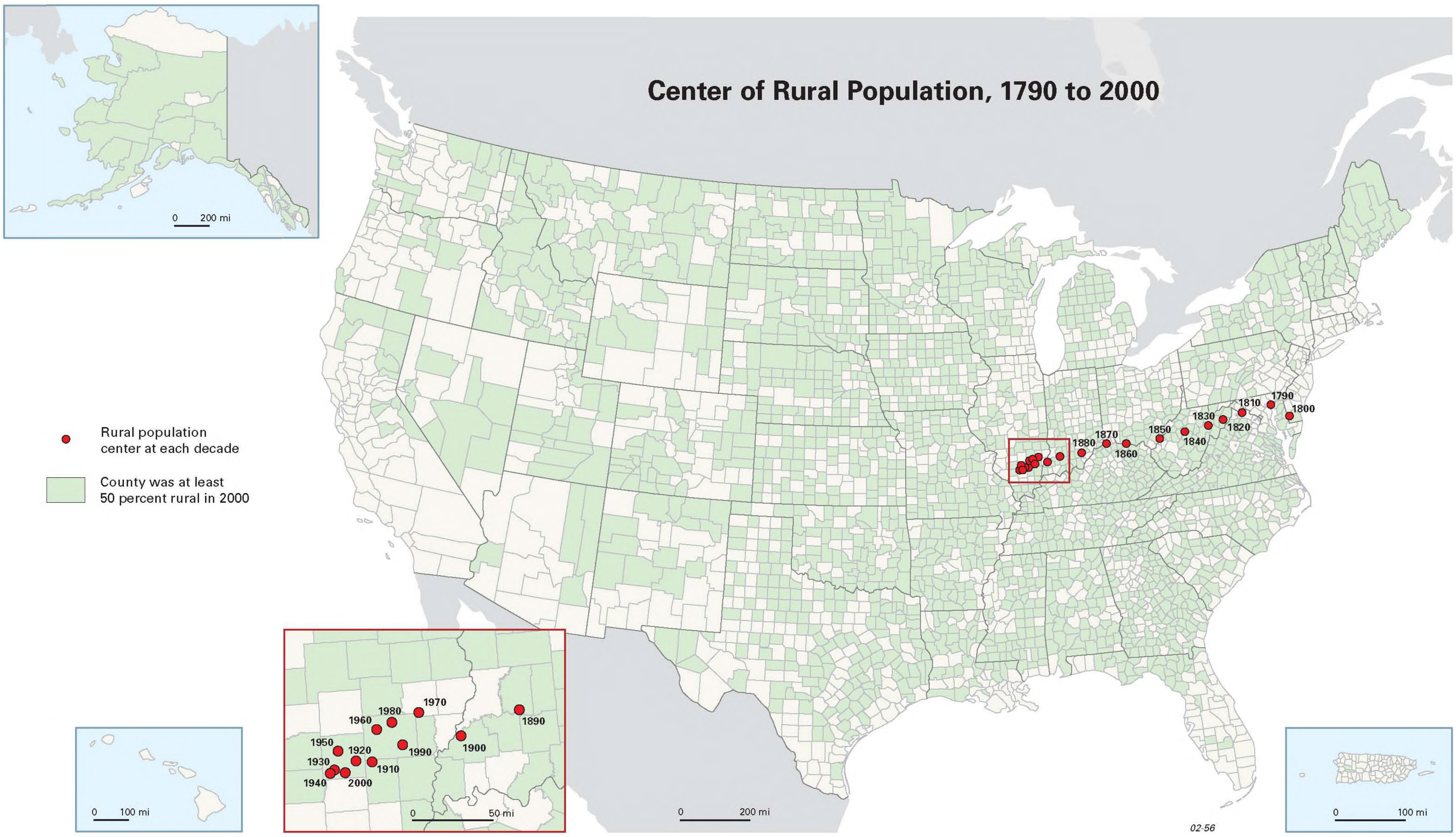



Low Population Density, 1900
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
02-52
0 100 mi
Average population per square mile; U.S. density 21.5
7.0 and above
2.0 to 6.9
0.0 to 1.9
Data not available

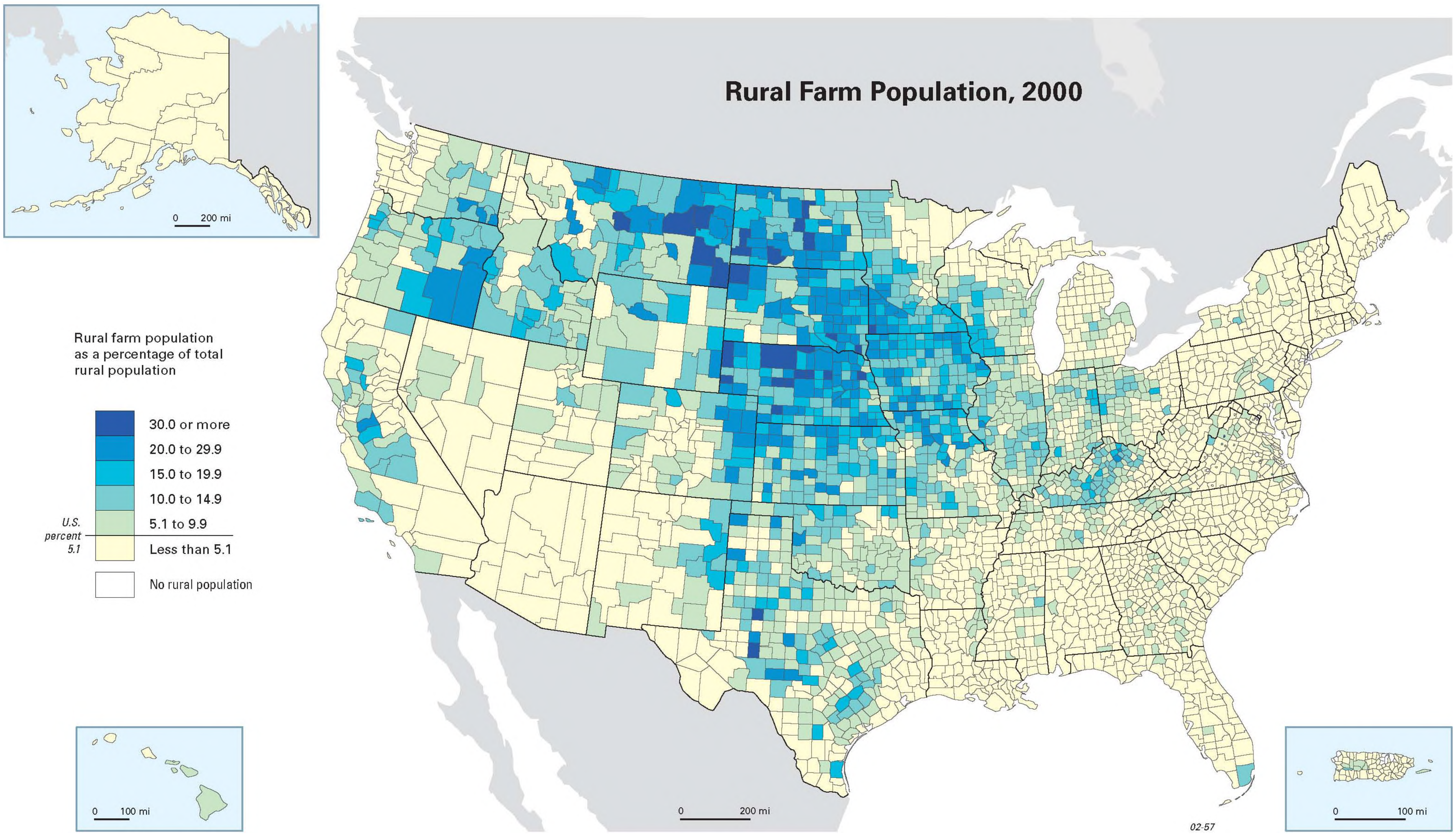

Rural Population, 1900
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
02-53
0 100 mi
Rural population as a percentage of total population
U.S. percent 60.2
100.0
80.0 to 99.9
60.2 to 79.9
40.0 to 60.1
20.0 to 39.9
0.0 to 19.9
Data not available


Low Population Density, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
02-54
0 100 mi
Average population per square mile; U.S. density 79.6
7.0 and above
2.0 to 6.9
0.0 to 1.9


Rural Population, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
02-55
0 100 mi
Rural population as a percentage of total population
U.S. percent 21.0
100.0
80.0 to 99.9
60.0 to 79.9
40.0 to 59.9
21.0 to 39.9
0.0 to 20.9

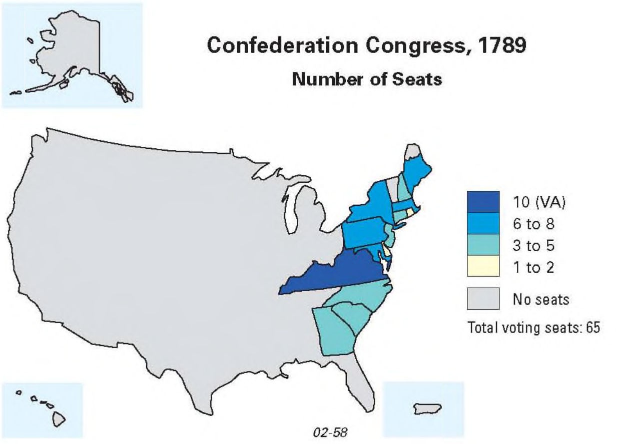


Center of Rural Population, 1790 to 2000

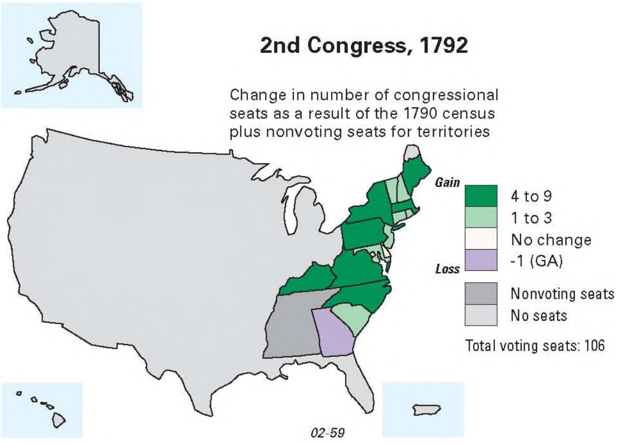


Rural Farm Population, 2000

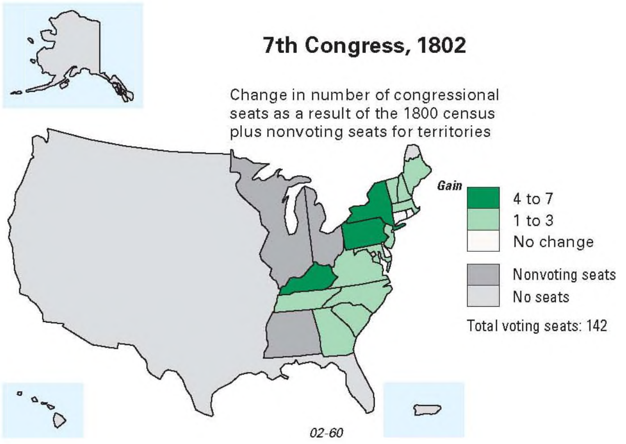
CHANGE IN DISTRIBUTION OF CONGRESSIONAL SEATS


Confederation Congress, 1789

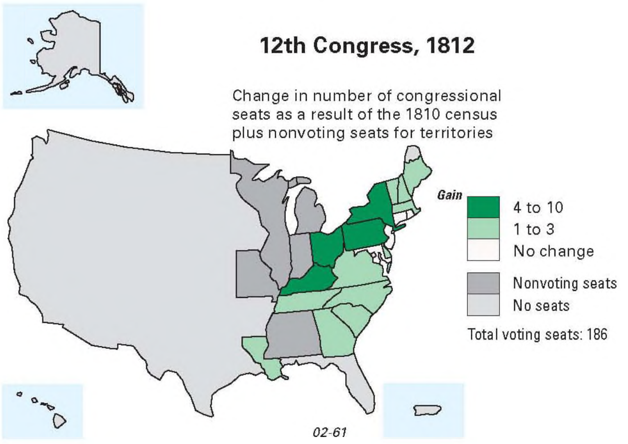
Number of Seats


2nd Congress, 1792

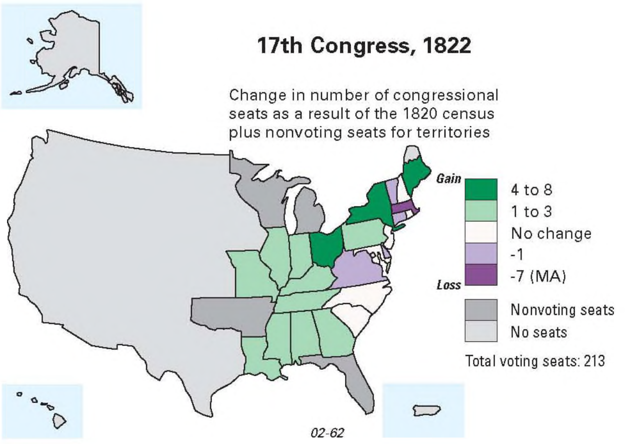
Change in number of congressional seats as a result of the 1790 census plus nonvoting seats for territories


7th Congress, 1802

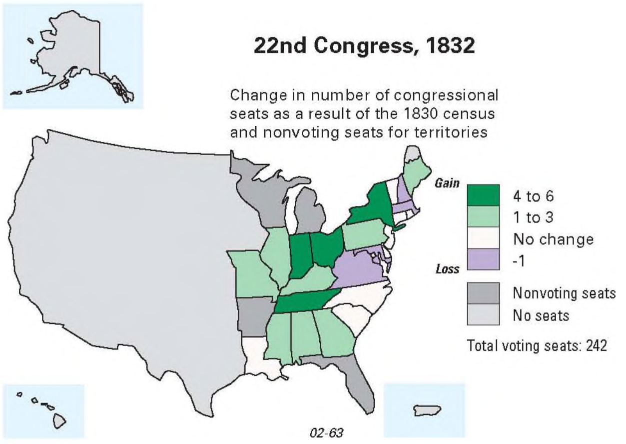
Change in number of congressional seats as a result of the 1800 census plus nonvoting seats for territories


12th Congress, 1812

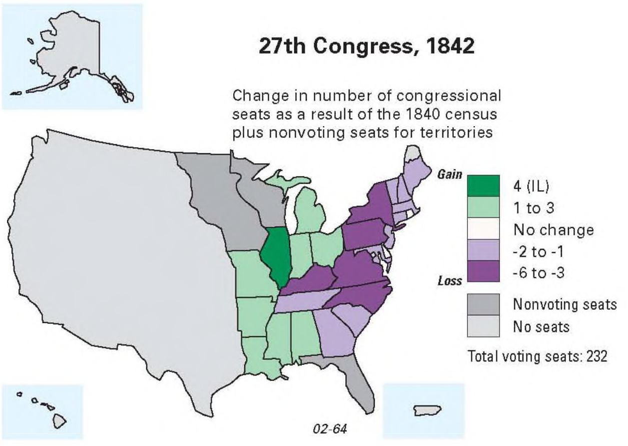
Change in number of congressional seats as a result of the 1810 census plus nonvoting seats for territories


17th Congress, 1822

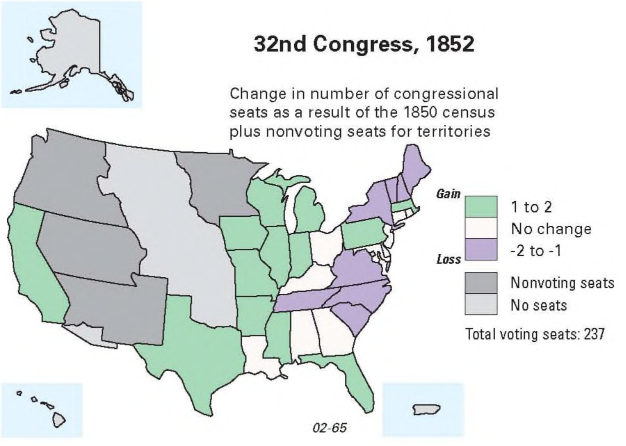
Change in number of congressional seats as a result of the 1820 census plus nonvoting seats for territories


22nd Congress, 1832

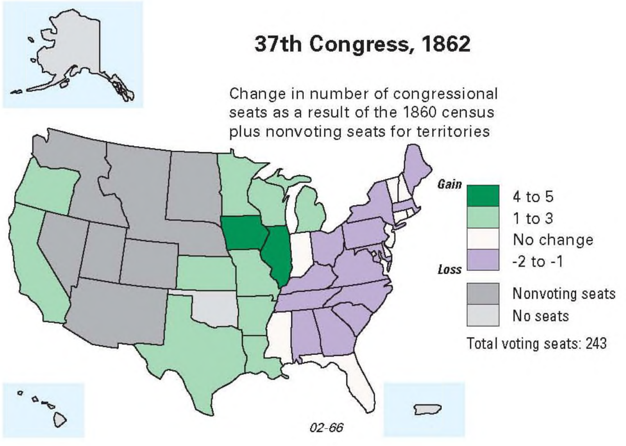
Change in number of congressional seats as a result of the 1830 census and nonvoting seats for territories


27th Congress, 1842

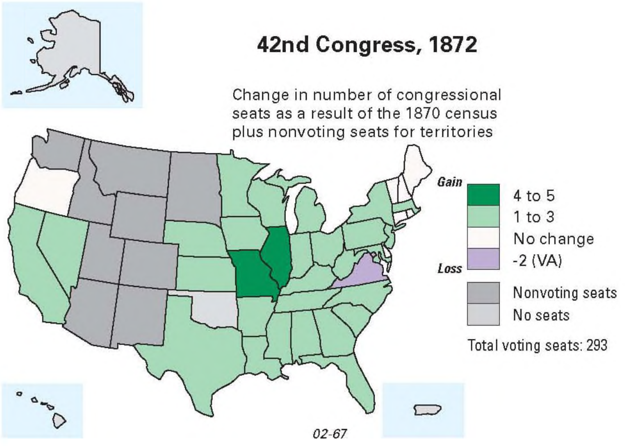
Change in number of congressional seats as a result of the 1840 census plus nonvoting seats for territories


32nd Congress, 1852

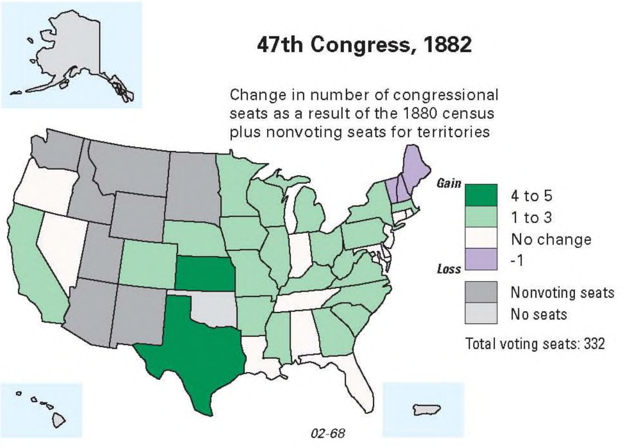
Change in number of congressional seats as a result of the 1850 census plus nonvoting seats for territories


37th Congress, 1862

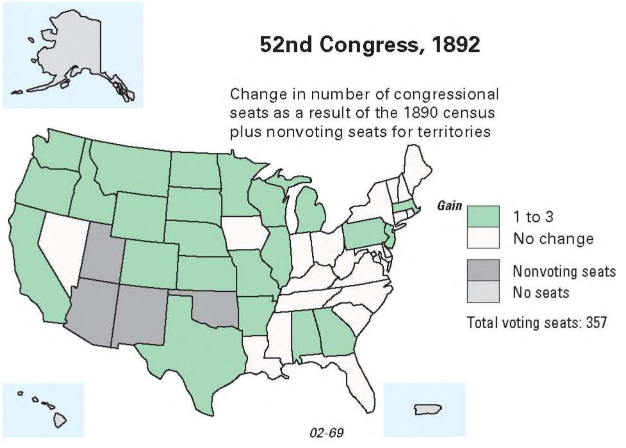
Change in number of congressional seats as a result of the 1860 census plus nonvoting seats for territories


42nd Congress, 1872

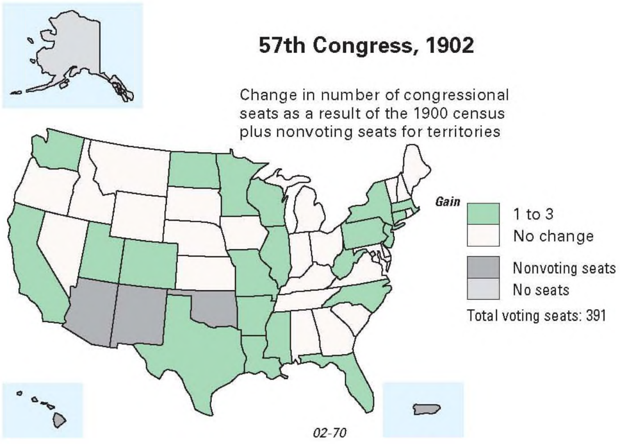
Change in number of congressional seats as a result of the 1870 census plus nonvoting seats for territories


47th Congress, 1882

Change in number of congressional seats as a result of the 1880 census plus nonvoting seats for territories

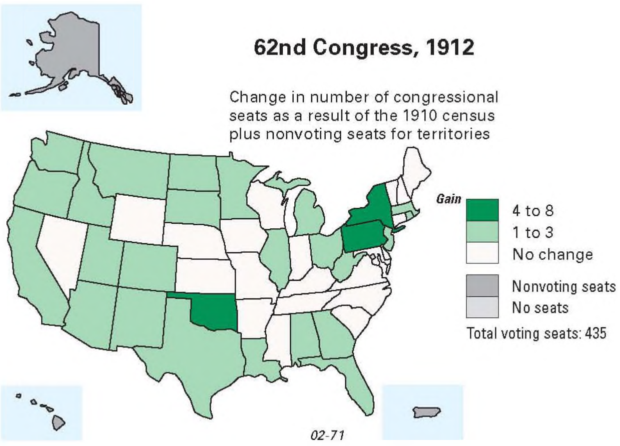

52nd Congress, 1892

Change in number of congressional seats as a result of the 1890 census plus nonvoting seats for territories



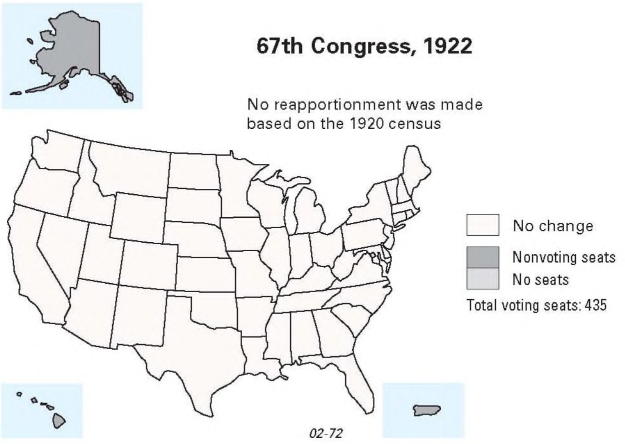
57th Congress, 1902

Change in number of congressional seats as a result of the 1900 census plus nonvoting seats for territories



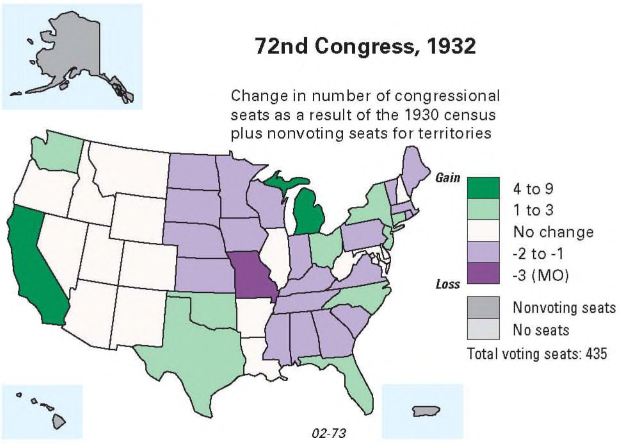
62nd Congress, 1912

Change in number of congressional seats as a result of the 1910 census plus nonvoting seats for territories



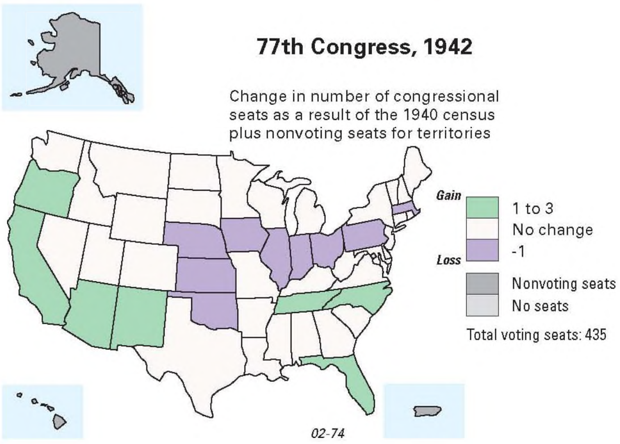
67th Congress, 1922

No reapportionment was made based on the 1920 census



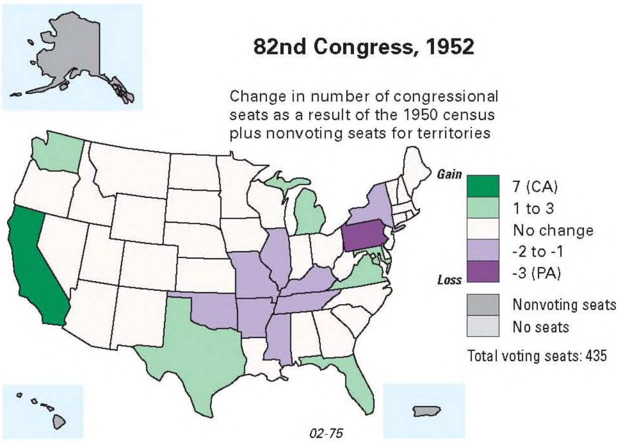
72nd Congress, 1932

Change in number of congressional seats as a result of the 1930 census plus nonvoting seats for territories



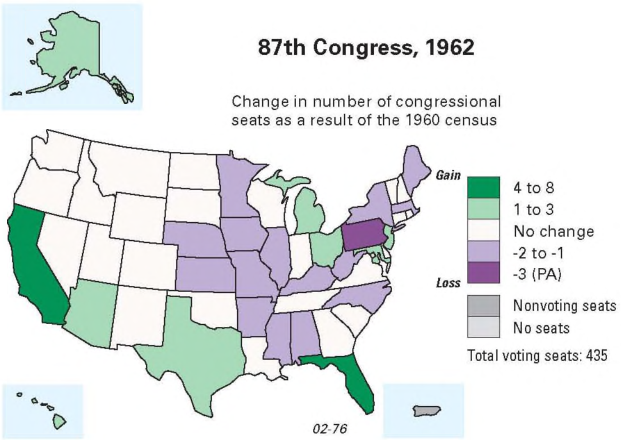
77th Congress, 1942

Change in number of congressional seats as a result of the 1940 census plus nonvoting seats for territories



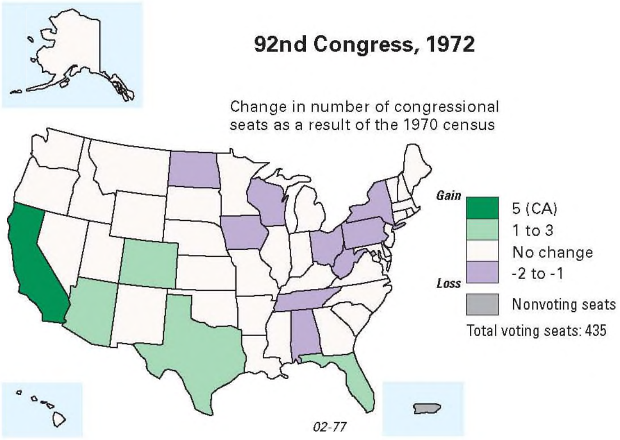
82nd Congress, 1952

Change in number of congressional seats as a result of the 1950 census plus nonvoting seats for territories



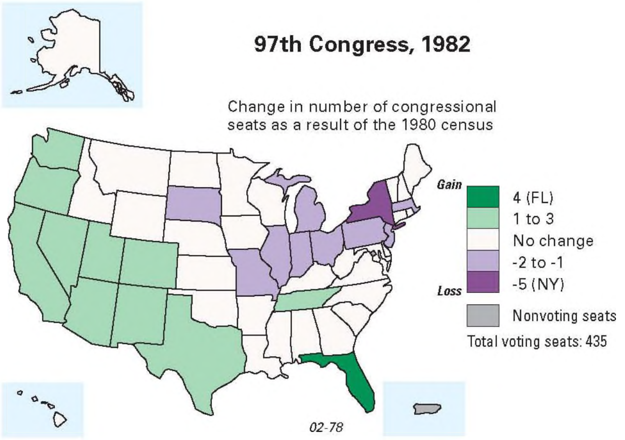
87th Congress, 1962

Change in number of congressional seats as a result of the 1960 census



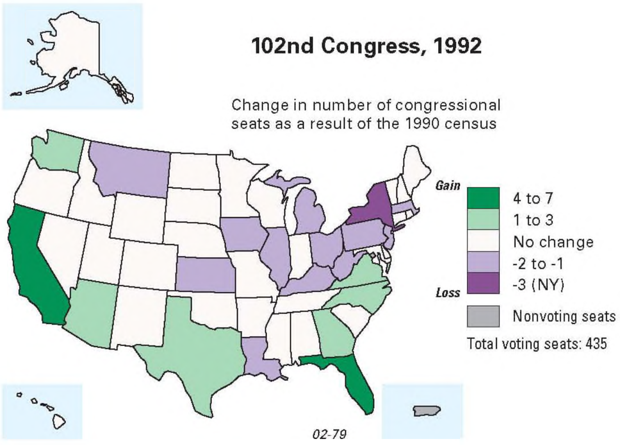
92nd Congress, 1972

Change in number of congressional seats as a result of the 1970 census



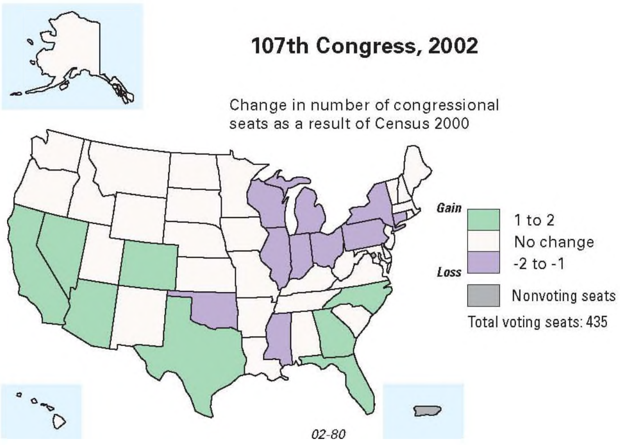
97th Congress, 1982

Change in number of congressional seats as a result of the 1980 census



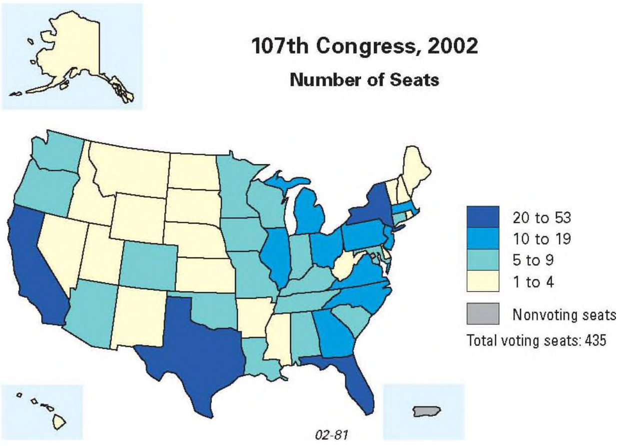
102nd Congress, 1992

Change in number of congressional seats as a result of the 1990 census



107th Congress, 2002

Change in number of congressional seats as a result of Census 2000



107th Congress, 2002

Number of Seats

Chapter 3

Race and Hispanic Origin

Chapter 3

Race and Hispanic Origin

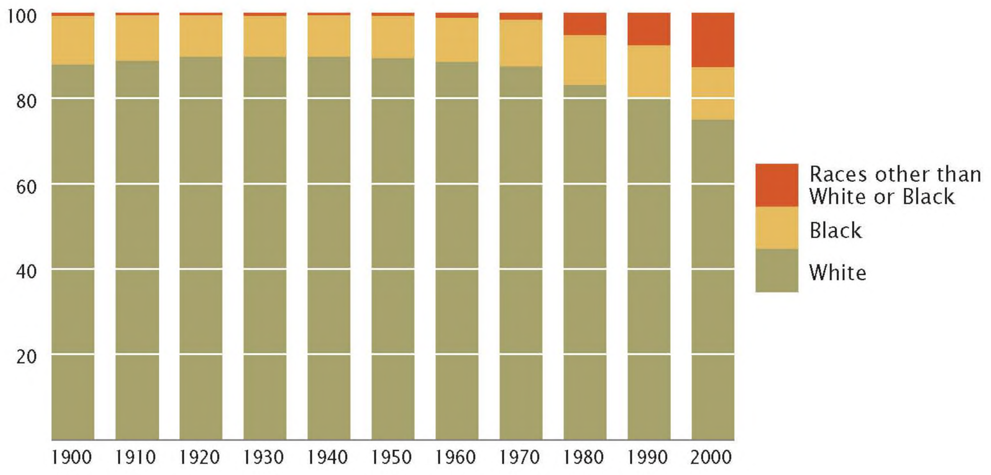
Increasing racial and ethnic diversity characterized the population of the United States during the latter half of the twentieth century. Large-scale immigration between 1970 and 2000, primarily from Latin America and Asia, has fueled the increase in diversity. In the last two decades of the century, the Asian and Pacific Islander population tripled, and the Hispanic population more than doubled.

Every decennial census of population in the United States has collected data on race, beginning with the first national enumeration in 1790. The number of specific groups identified generally increased over time, and Census 2000 was the first U.S. census to allow individuals to identify themselves as being of more than one race.

This atlas generally uses six groups in showing Census 2000 data by race: White, Black, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Two or More Races. (See the glossary for more detailed information on the racial data categories used, including the Some Other Race group.) The data collected by Census 2000 on race can be divided into two broad categories: people who responded to the question on race by indicating only one race, referred to as the single-race or as the race-alone population, and those who reported more than one race, referred to as the race-in-combination population. The maps and figures in this book refer to the single-race populations, unless otherwise indicated. However, this does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data; the U.S. Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

The federal government considers race and ethnicity to be separate concepts. People of a specific race may have any ethnic origin, and people of a specific ethnic origin may be any race. The Hispanic-origin population is defined as an ethnic group for federal statistical purposes, and Hispanics may be any race. Prior to 1970, determinations of Hispanic origin were made indirectly, such as through information on Spanish surname or by tabulating data on people who reported Spanish as their "mother tongue." The 1970 census was the first to include a question about Hispanic origin; it was asked of a 5-percent sample of the population. Beginning with the 1980 census, information on Hispanic origin was collected on a 100-percent basis.

Figure 3-1.
Percent of Population by Race, 1900 to 2000



Note: In 2000, the percent distribution is based on the reporting of race alone for Whites and Blacks.

Racial Composition

The White population, which includes White Hispanics, continues to be the largest race group in the United States. As recently as 1970, nearly the entire U.S. population was either White or Black, as the population of other races was 2.9 million, or 1.4 percent of the population. By 2000, the number of people in the United States who were races other than White or Black (including all people of two or more races) had grown to 35 million, comparable in size to the Black population.

Numerically, the White population more than tripled in the twentieth century, from 66.8 million in 1900 to over 100 million by 1930 and 211.5 million in 2000. The proportion single-race White in 2000 was 75.1 percent, while the proportion non-Hispanic White was 69.1 percent. The Black population also increased steadily throughout the century, from 8.8 million in 1900 to about 4 times as large in 2000 (34.7 million people reported the single race Black, and 36.4 million people reported Black only or Black in combination with one or more other races). The single-race Black population in 2000 was 12.3 percent of the population. Compared with the combined population of races other than White or Black, the Black population in 1960 was more than 10 times as large, in 1980 it was slightly more than double, and in 2000 it was of comparable size, reflecting the rapid growth of the population of other races in the United States.

Race groups other than White or Black include American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian, Other Pacific Islander, Two or More Races, and Some Other Race. Hereafter, AIAN is sometimes used to refer to people who reported being American Indian or Alaska Native and the term "Pacific Islander" to refer to people who reported being Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. The number of people reporting two or more races in 2000 was 6.8 million.

The Asian, Pacific Islander, and Some Other Race (who are primarily Hispanic) populations experienced large increases during the period from 1970 to 2000. The Asian and Pacific Islander population was 1.4 million in 1970; in 2000, the Asian population stood at 10.2 million (3.6 percent of the population), and the Pacific Islander population was 399,000 (0.1 percent of the U.S. population). (In Census 2000, the Asian and Pacific Islander group was split into "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander." When showing comparisons with earlier decades in this book, these two groups are combined.) In 1970, the population other than White or Black was 0.5 million, whereas in 2000 the Some Other Race population was 15.4 million (5.5 percent of the U.S. population). International migration contributed to these rapid population increases.

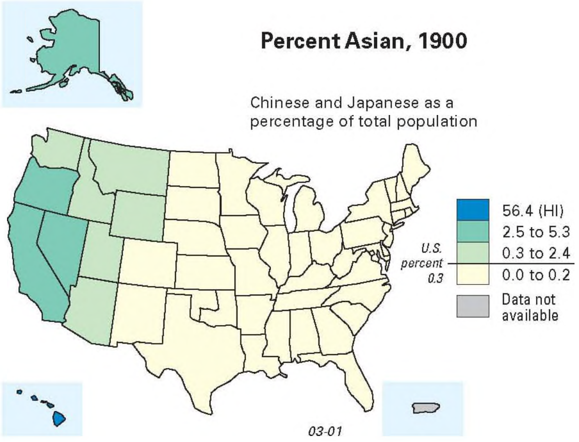
Increasing Diversity From 1900 to 2000

In general, Blacks, Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaska Natives, and Hispanics represented increasing shares of the national population throughout the twentieth century. In 1900, about 1 out of 8 Americans was of a race other than White. By 2000, that proportion had increased to about 1 out of 4. As recently as 1970, the White population's share of the U.S. total was just slightly smaller than it had been at the beginning of the century. The Black population also represented a slightly smaller share of the total U.S. population in 1970 than in 1900, and at the century's close, its share was less than 1 percentage point higher than in 1900. The decline since 1970 in the proportion of the U.S. population that is White resulted mainly from faster growth of the Asian, Pacific Islander, and Some Other Race populations.

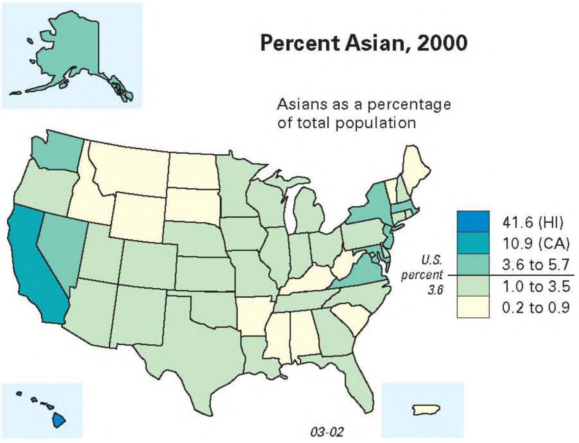
Regional Racial Patterns

The geographic distributions by race and Hispanic origin also changed between 1900 and 2000 as a result of trends in both international migration and migration among the states. In 1900, for instance, the Asian population (0.3 percent of the U.S. population) was primarily located in the West. All 11 states and territories with percentages exceeding that of the United States were located in that region (map 03-01), and the percentage Asian was higher in the western state of Nevada than in New York. In 2000, 3.6 percent of the U.S. population was Asian, and states with percentages exceeding the U.S. figure were located in the Northeast, South, and West (map 03-02).

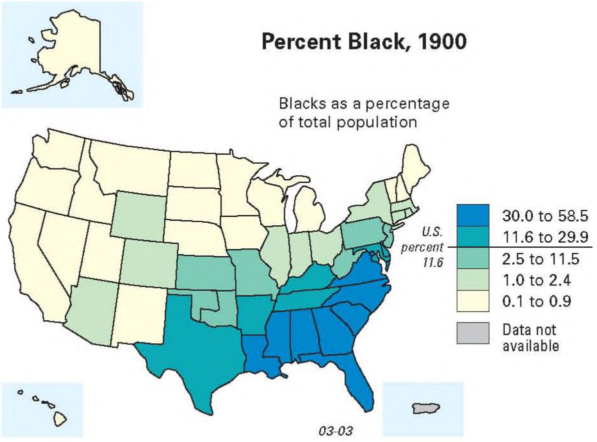
The Black population in 1900, 11.6 percent of the U.S. total, had a strong regional presence in the South (map 03-03), which had nearly 90 percent of the Black population. Large Black outmigration from the South to metropolitan areas in the Northeast and Midwest during much of the twentieth century resulted in lower percentages Black for some states in the South and higher percentages Black for a number of states outside the South (map 03-04). In Michigan, for example, Blacks increased from 0.7 percent of the population in 1900 to 13.9 percent in 2000. The number of states with less than 1 percent Black in their population dropped from 18 in 1900 to 9 in 2000.


Percent Asian, 1900

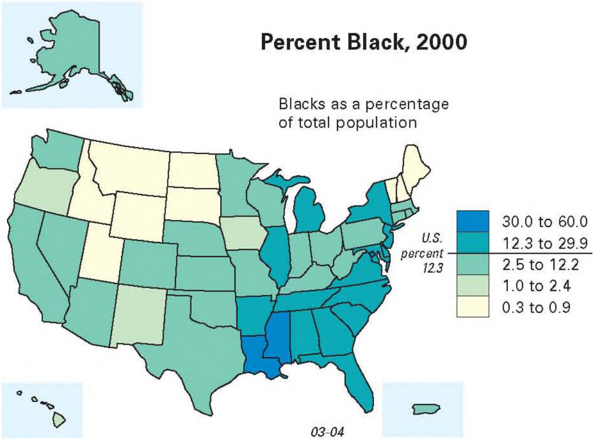
03-01


Percent Asian, 2000

03-02


Percent Black, 1900

03-03


Percent Black, 2000

03-04

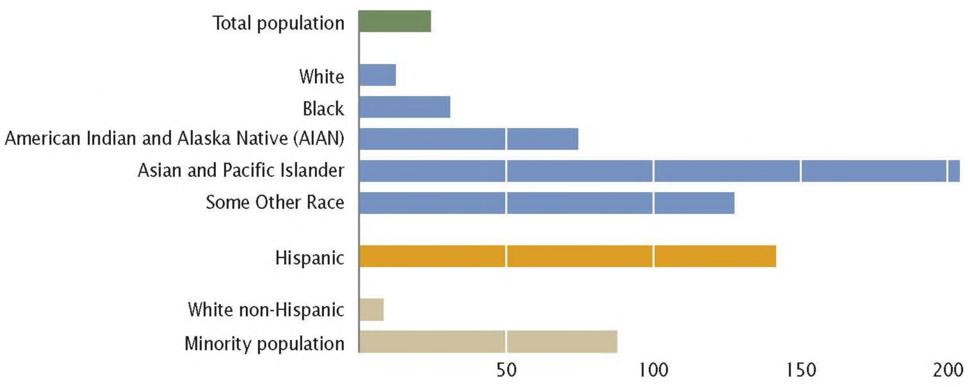
Population Growth Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin

Considering race without regard to Hispanic origin, the White population grew more slowly from 1980 to 2000 than every other group in percentage terms (Figure 3-2). The rapid growth of the Some Other Race population reflects the large number of people in this group who are Hispanic, a group with a high growth rate. The large percentage change of the AIAN population in part may be attributed to a higher tendency among respondents to report as this race in 2000 than in 1980, as well as changes in census procedures and improvements in census coverage of this population.

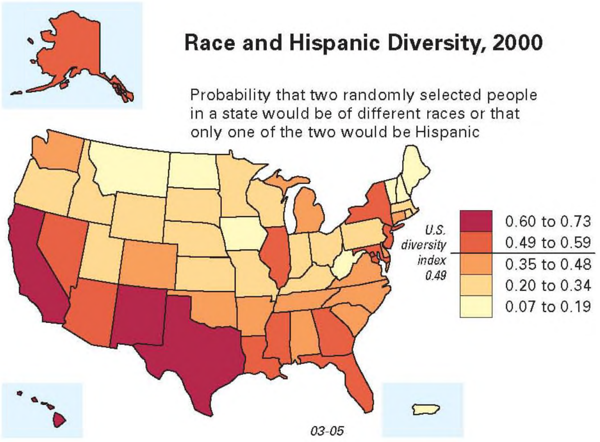
Considering both race and Hispanic origin, the non-Hispanic White population grew by 7.9 percent between 1980 and 2000, while the aggregate minority population (people of races other than White plus those of Hispanic origin) increased 11 times as fast (88 percent) during the 20-year period. Among all the population groups shown in Figure 3-2, only the White and the non-Hispanic White populations grew at a slower rate than the total population. The higher percentage increases for each individual race other than White and for the Hispanic population produced a high percentage growth for the minority population, resulting in an increase in the minority share of the U.S. population from 20 percent in 1980 to 31 percent in 2000 and a corresponding decrease in the non-Hispanic White share.

The Hispanic population has grown rapidly in recent decades, more than doubling in size between 1980 and 2000. In every state except Hawaii, the percentage of the population that was Hispanic increased during the 20-year period from 1980 to 2000. In 1980, New Mexico was the only state in which Hispanics represented at least one-fourth of the population. By 2000, Hispanics made up at least 25 percent of the population in three additional states (California, Arizona, and Texas). All four of these states are on the U.S.-Mexico border.

Figure 3-2.
Percent Change in Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, 1980 to 2000



Note: In 2000, the percent distribution is based on the reporting of race alone.



This Chapter's Maps

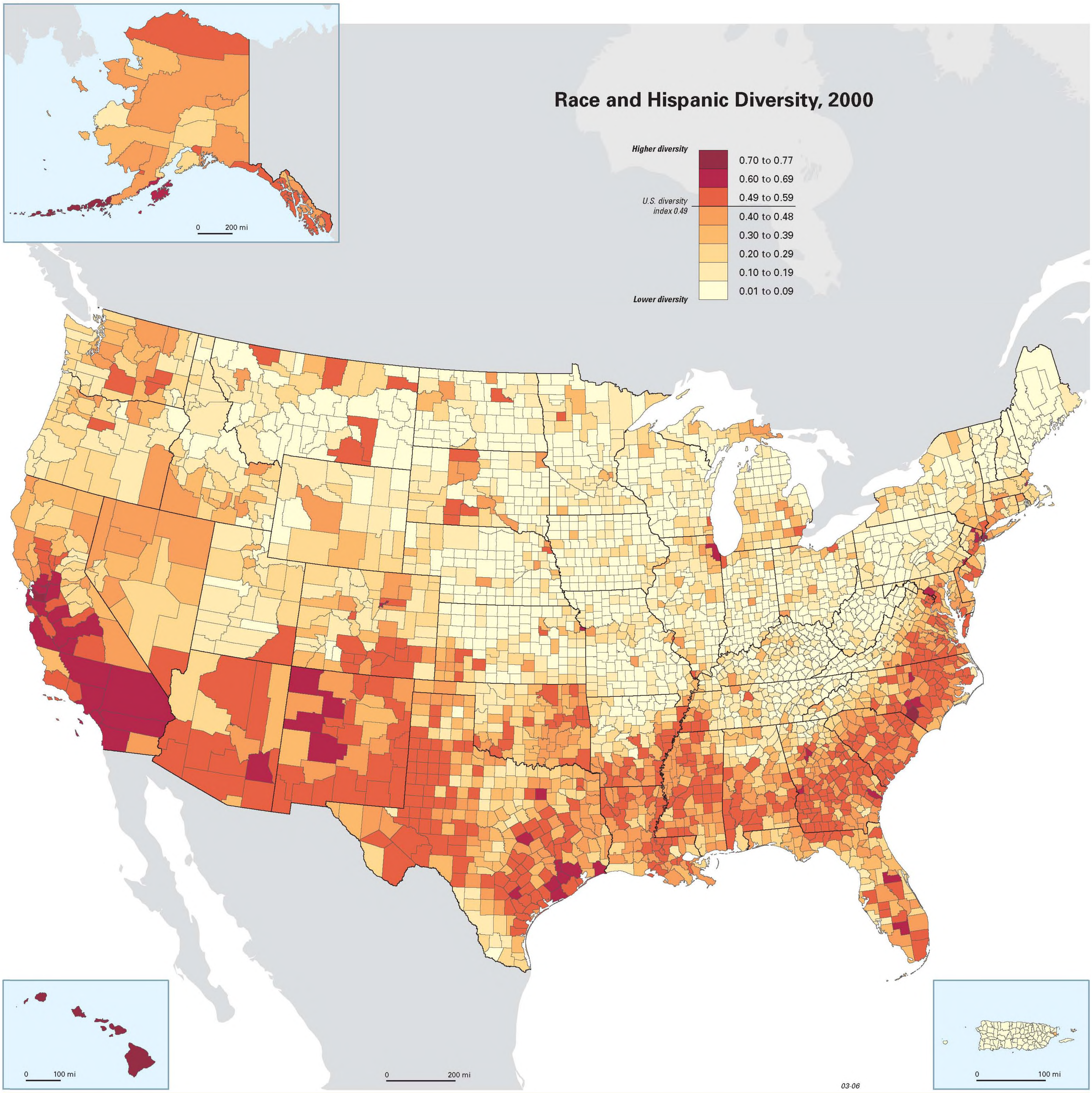
In addition to map 03-05, the diversity of the U.S. population by race and Hispanic origin in 2000 is evidenced in other ways in this chapter. The map of the White ***and*** AIAN population in 2000 (map 03-15) shows strong regional presence in Alaska and parts of Oklahoma, as does the subset map for children of these two races (map 03-23). (The race-in-combination categories use the conjunction ***and*** in italicized and bold-face print to link the race groups that compose the combination.)

For a majority of counties, the prevalent group in 2000 was non-Hispanic White (map 03-28). Predominantly Hispanic counties are found in the southwest, close to the Mexican border, while predominantly Black counties are generally found in the South, especially along the Mississippi River. Predominantly AIAN counties are present across much of Alaska and in counties containing sizable American Indian and Alaska Native reservations.

The map of prevalent minority groups in 2000 (map 03-29) shows distinct regional patterns in identifying the largest group other than non-Hispanic White. In the South and much of the Northeast, the prevalent minority group was Black, while Hispanics were the prevalent minority group across much of the West and Midwest and in smaller numbers of counties in the South and Northeast. The Two or More Races population and the Asian population were the prevalent minority groups for a scattering of counties across the country, with Asians particularly noticeable in the upper Midwest.

With respect to the most common Hispanic group, the prevalent Hispanic group in 2000 for most counties was Mexican (map 03-43). In the Northeast and some counties in Florida, the prevalent Hispanic group was Puerto Rican. This pattern is also reflected in the tract-level metropolitan area maps 03-52 through 03-60, where Puerto Rican was the most common Hispanic group for many tracts in metropolitan areas in the Northeast.

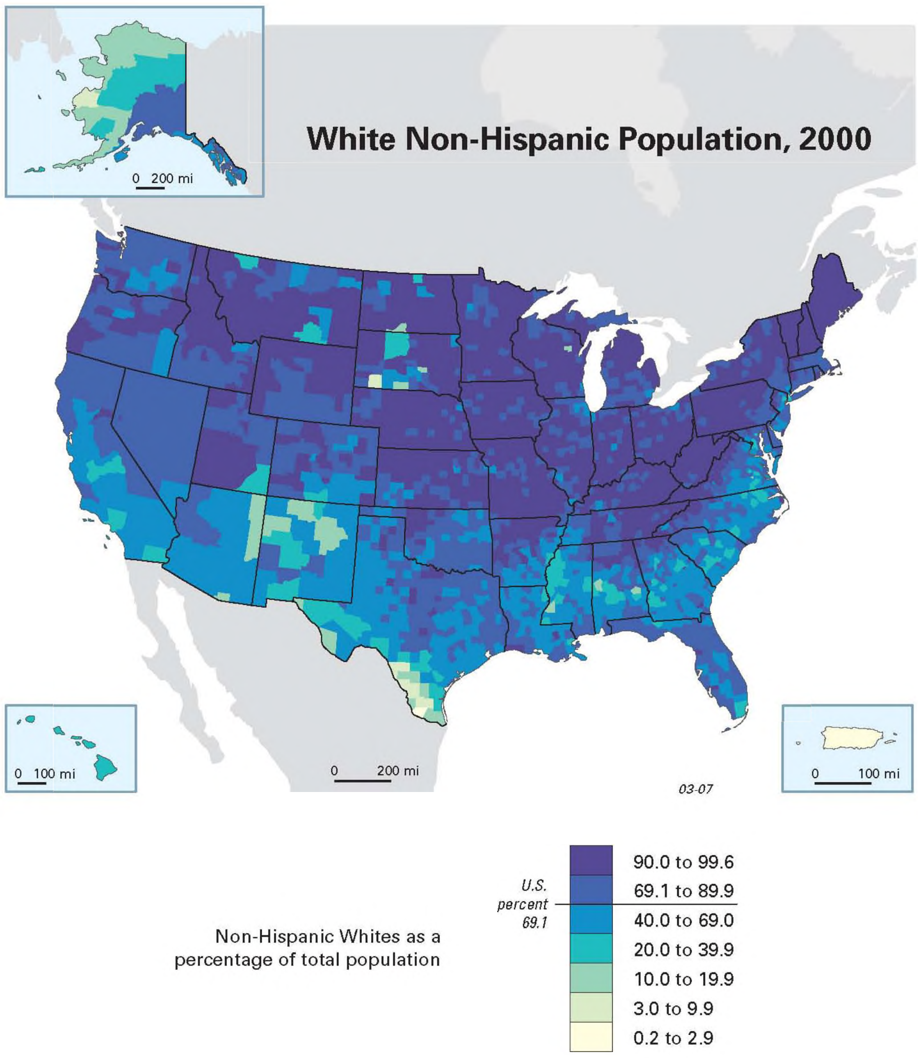
Maps 03-34 through 03-42 reveal the top metropolitan areas of residence for each of the nine largest Asian groups. In general, the metropolitan areas that were home to the largest Asian groups in 2000 were located in California or New York—the two states with the largest Asian populations in 2000—and they usually had large overall populations. For the Hmong, a different pattern emerged. The metropolitan area with the largest Hmong population in 2000 was the Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI metropolitan statistical area (MSA). Smaller Hmong populations existed in two smaller metropolitan areas in Wisconsin—the Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA and the Wausau, WI MSA. The fact that relatively large populations of a small Asian group are located in these less populous metropolitan areas demonstrates the geographic dispersal of our country's race groups.

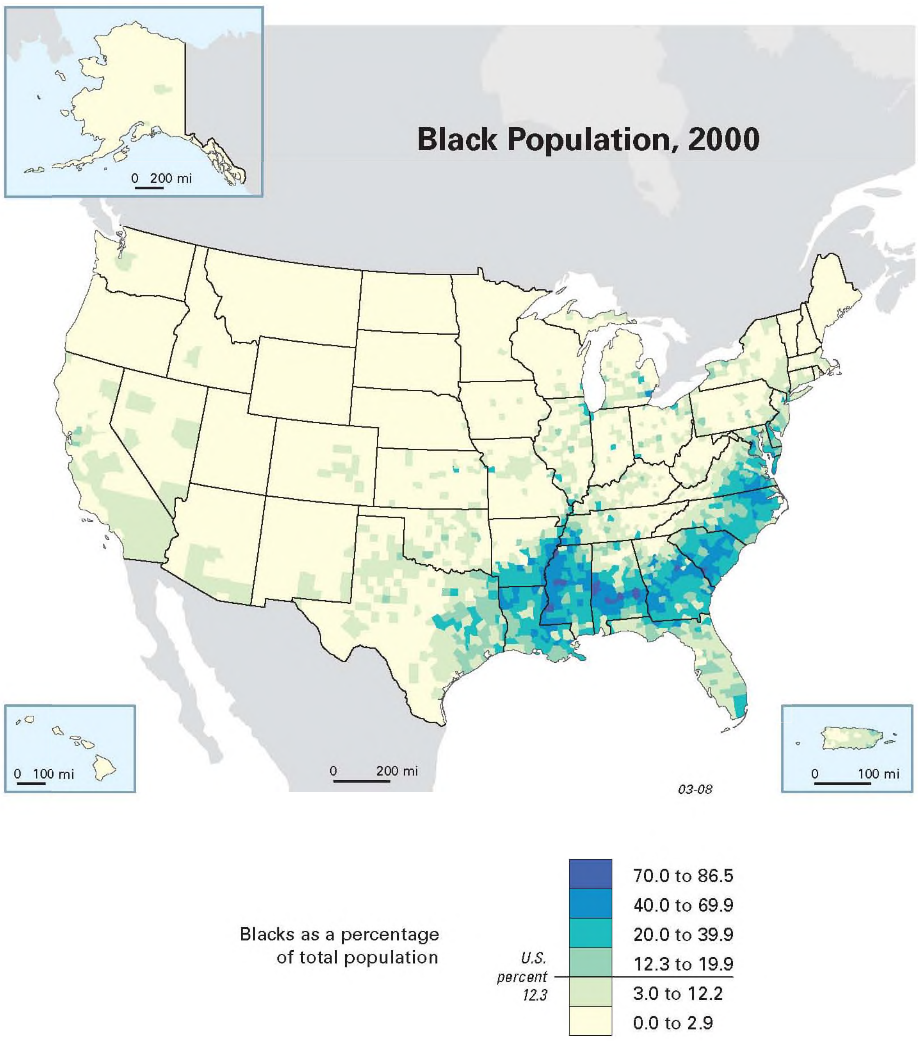


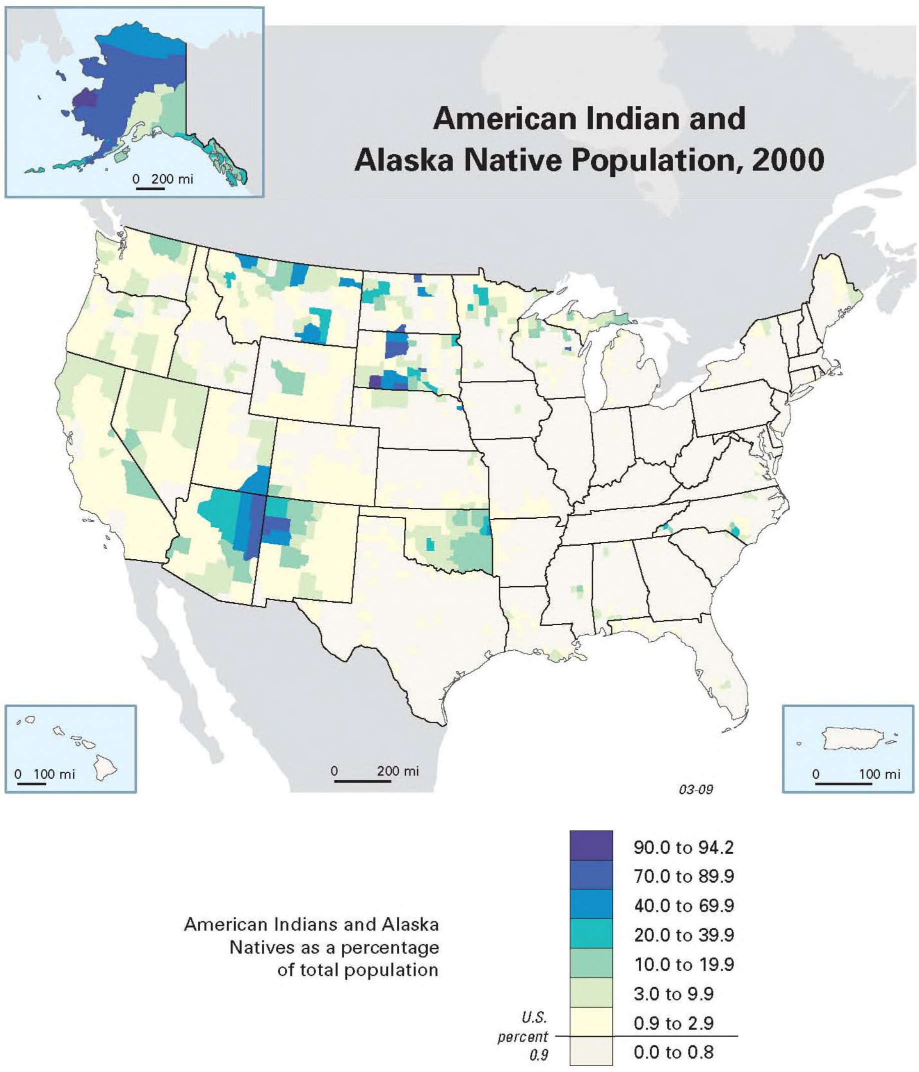
The diversity index displayed on this map reflects the probability that two randomly selected people in a state would be of different races or that only one of the two would be Hispanic. The index is calculated by summing the squares of the proportion of the total population in each of the selected groups and subtracting the sum from 1.00, so more diversity is represented by a higher index value. The groups included in this calculation are Hispanic, non-Hispanic White, Black, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic Two or More Races, and non-Hispanic Some Other Race.

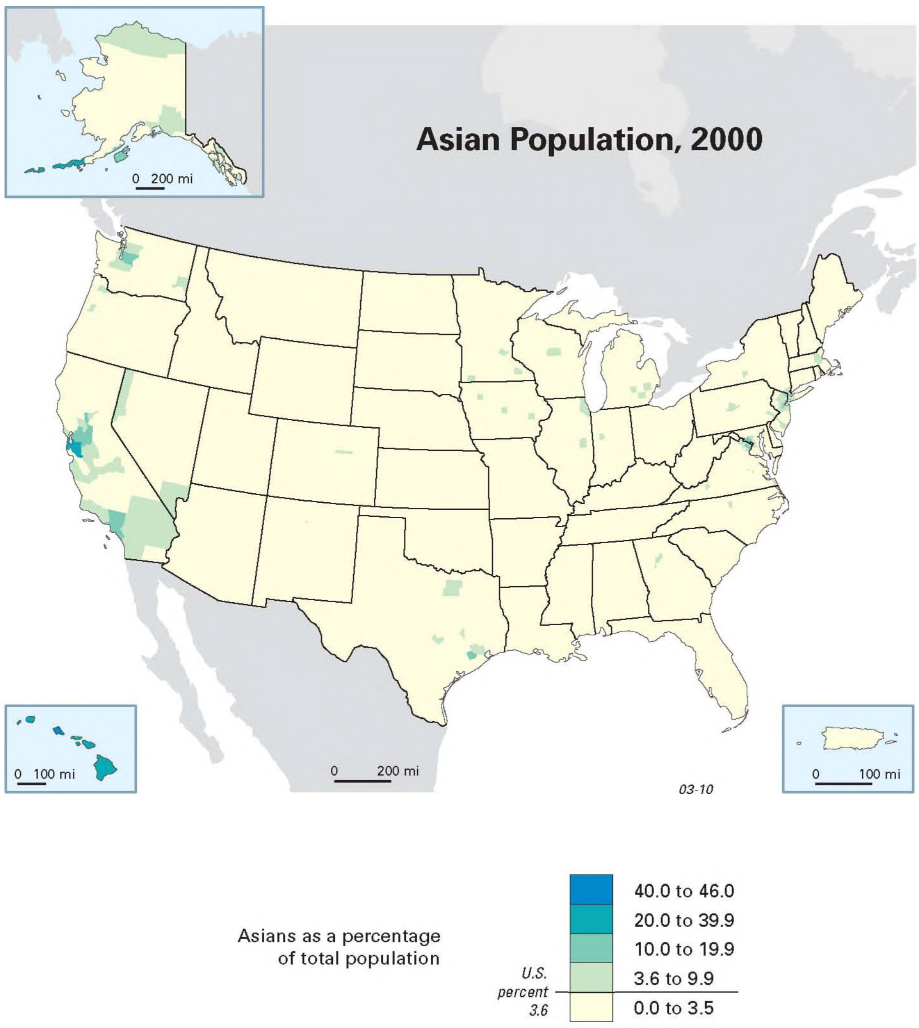
While the diversity index for the United States in 2000 was 0.49, the diversity index of individual counties varied, as seen in the above map. Higher values of the index—the darker-shaded counties in the map—are present in some areas in the West, for instance California, Hawaii, and New Mexico. The South shows numerous counties in the middle range of the diversity index, with a solid band of such counties stretching from Maryland through much of the South across to Texas.

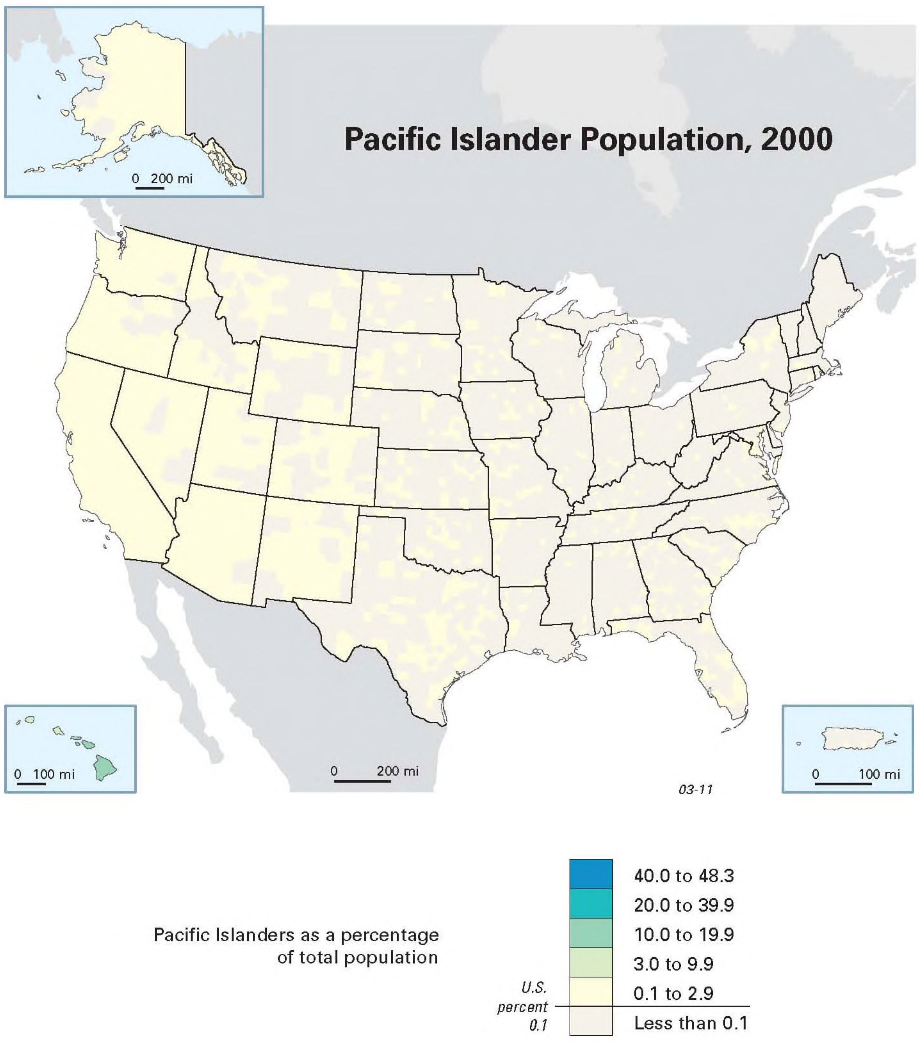
Lower values of the diversity index are seen in much of the Northeast and the Midwest. Pockets of higher diversity indexes are visible in counties in the New York and Chicago metropolitan areas.

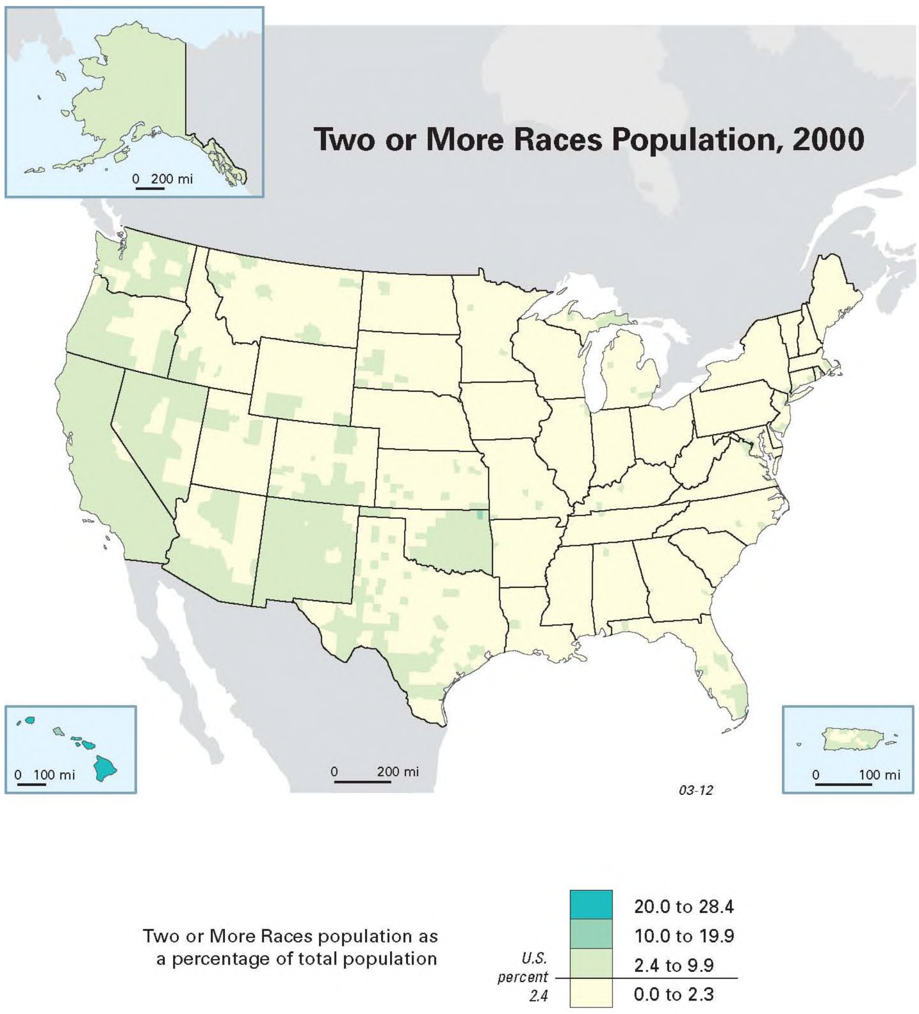

White Non-Hispanic Population, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
03-07
Non-Hispanic Whites as a percentage of total population
U.S. percent 69.1
90.0 to 99.6
69.1 to 89.9
40.0 to 69.0
20.0 to 39.9
10.0 to 19.9
3.0 to 9.9
0.2 to 2.9

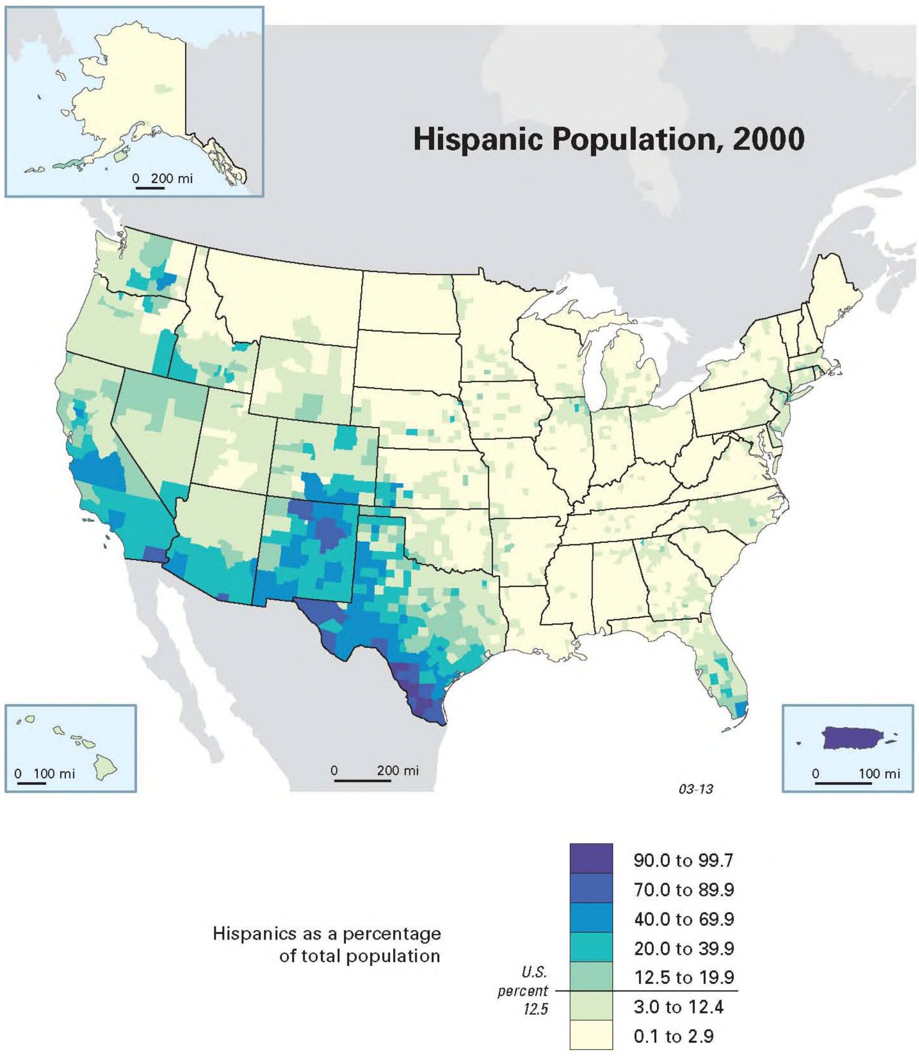

Black Population, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
03-08
Blacks as a percentage of total population
U.S. percent 12.3
70.0 to 86.5
40.0 to 69.9
20.0 to 39.9
12.3 to 19.9
3.0 to 12.2
0.0 to 2.9

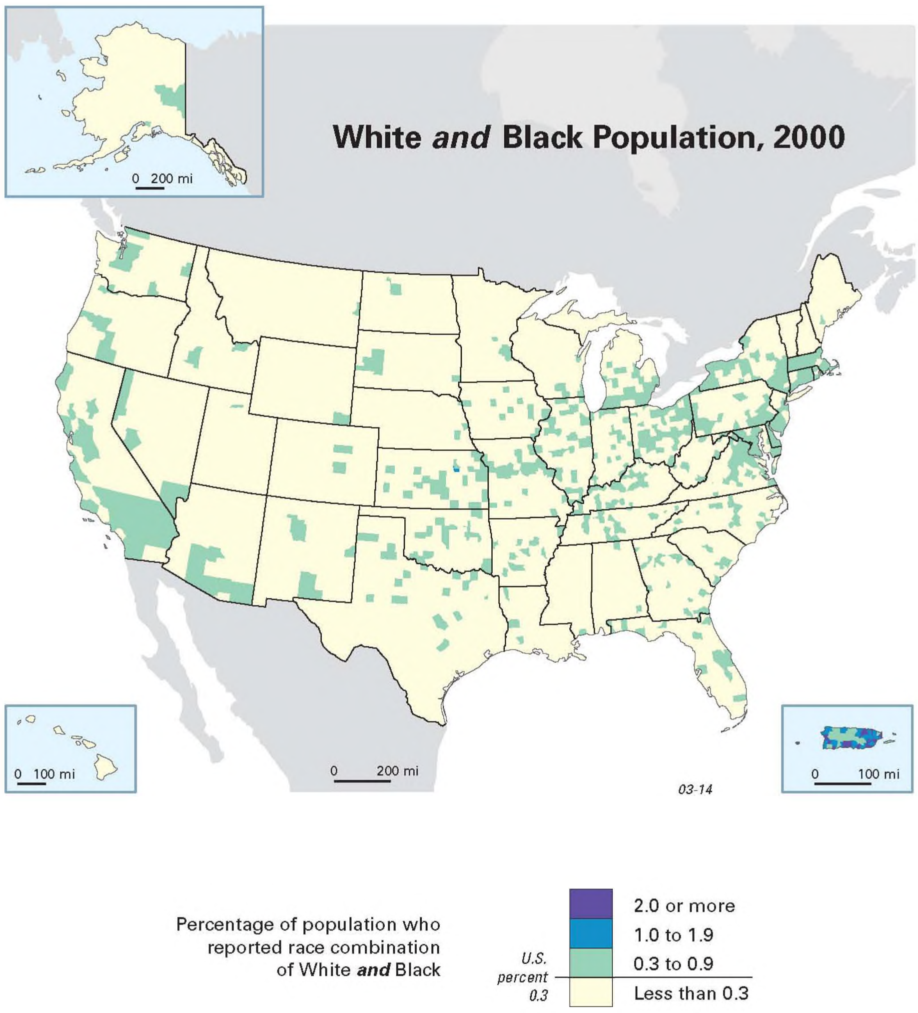

American Indian and Alaska Native Population, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
03-09
American Indians and Alaska Natives as a percentage of total population
U.S. percent 0.9
90.0 to 94.2
70.0 to 89.9
40.0 to 69.9
20.0 to 39.9
10.0 to 19.9
3.0 to 9.9
0.9 to 2.9
0.0 to 0.8

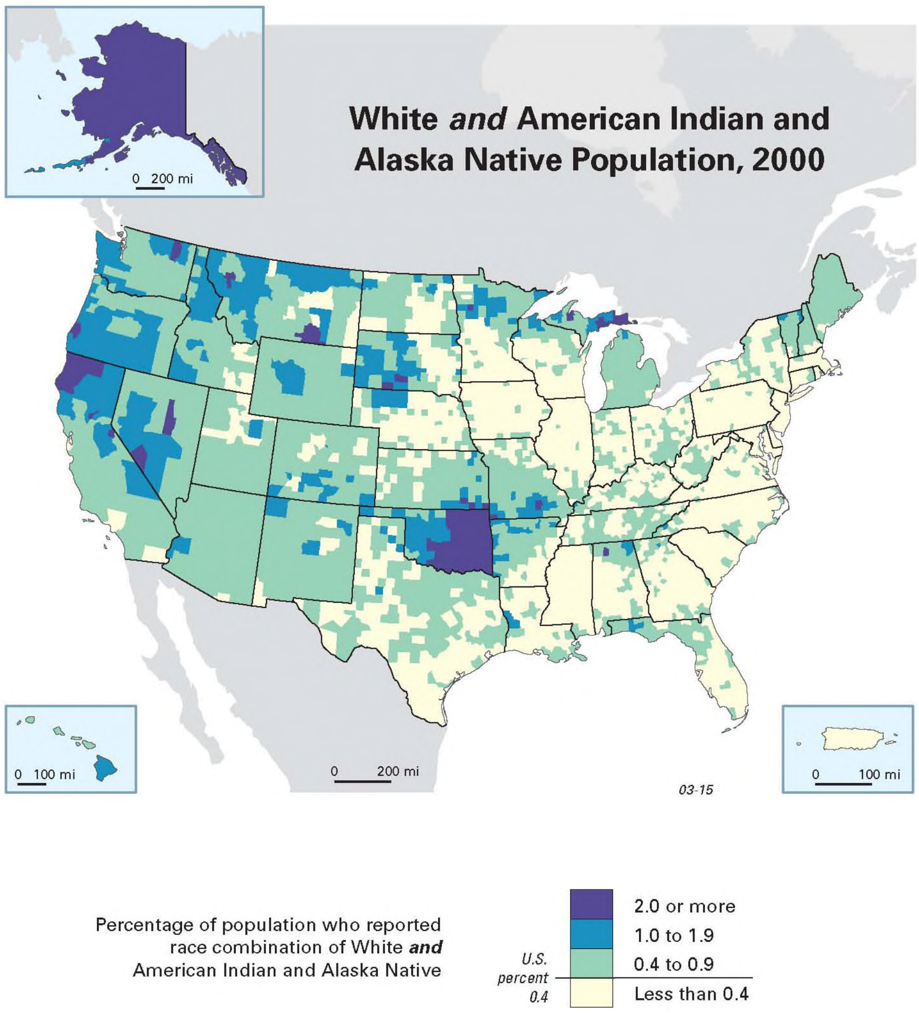

Asian Population, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
03-10
Asians as a percentage of total population
U.S. percent 3.6
40.0 to 46.0
20.0 to 39.9
10.0 to 19.9
3.6 to 9.9
0.0 to 3.5

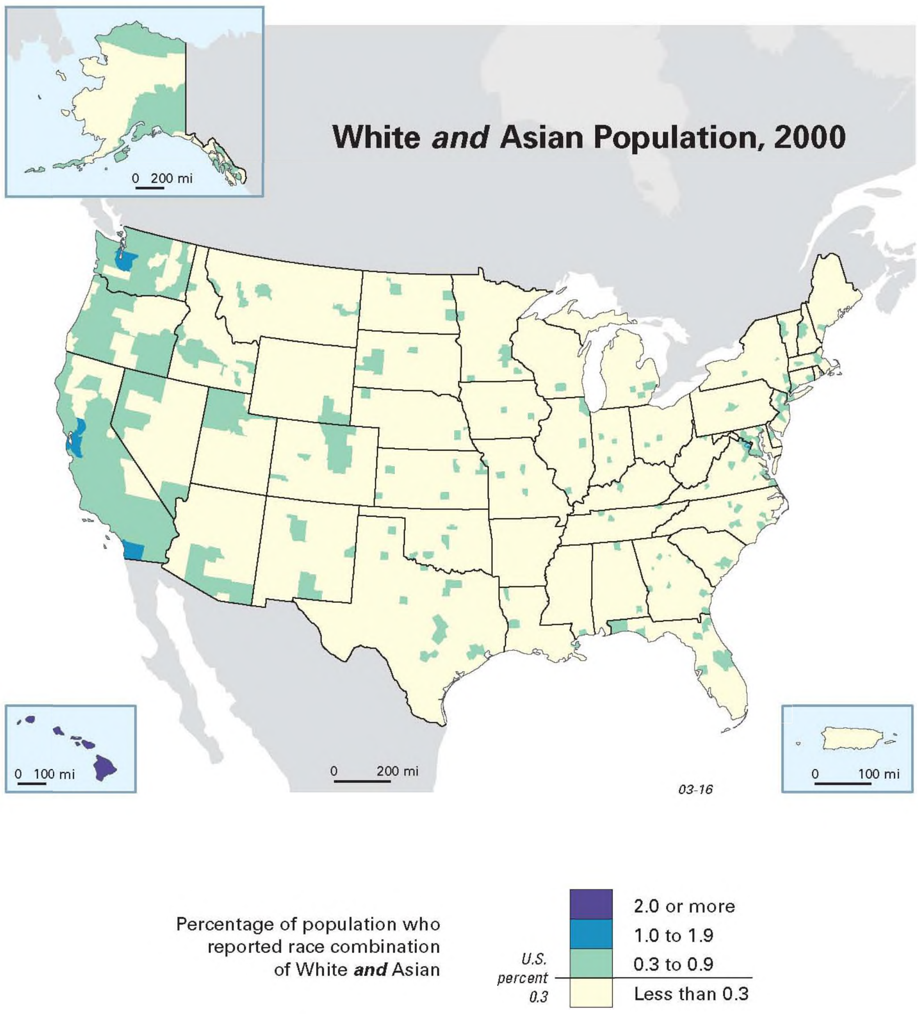

Pacific Islander Population, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
03-11
Pacific Islanders as a percentage of total population
40.0 to 48.3
20.0 to 39.9
10.0 to 19.9
3.0 to 9.9
0.1 to 2.9
Less than 0.1
U.S. percent 0.1

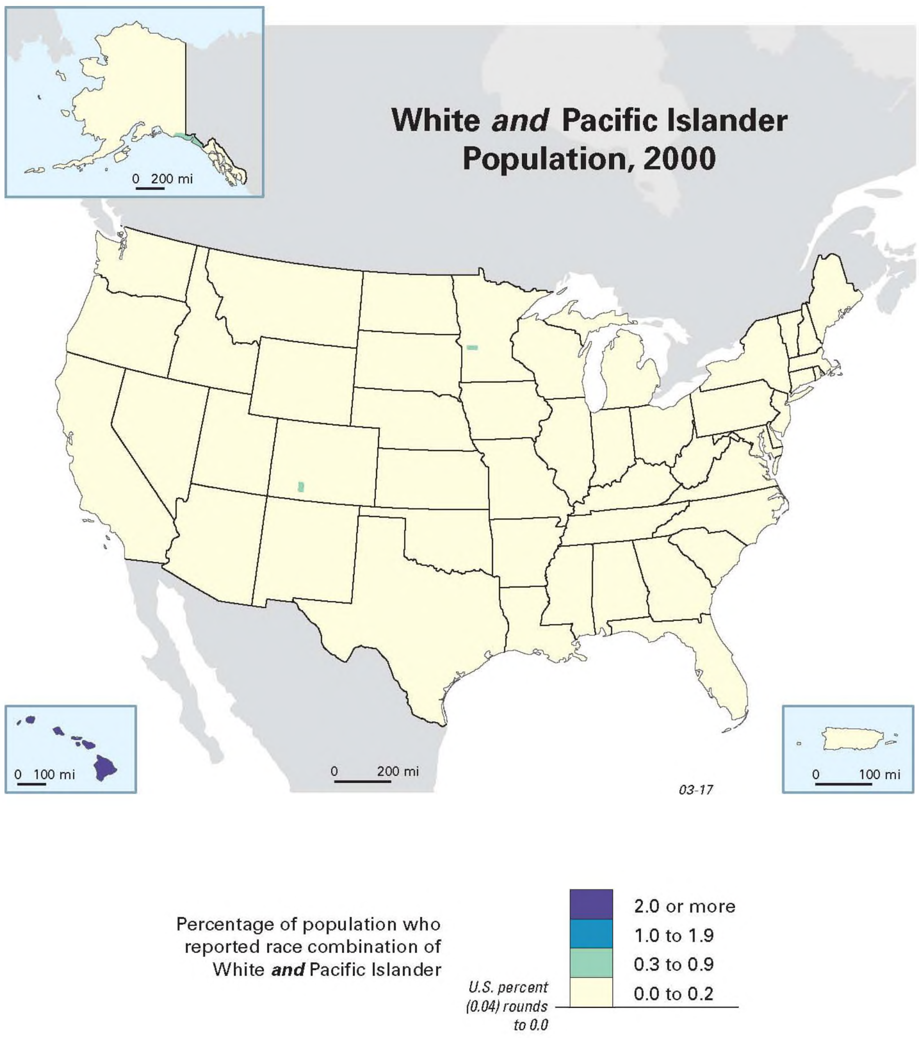

Two or More Races Population, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
03-12
Two or More Races population as a percentage of total population
20.0 to 28.4
10.0 to 19.9
2.4 to 9.9
0.0 to 2.3
U.S. percent 2.4

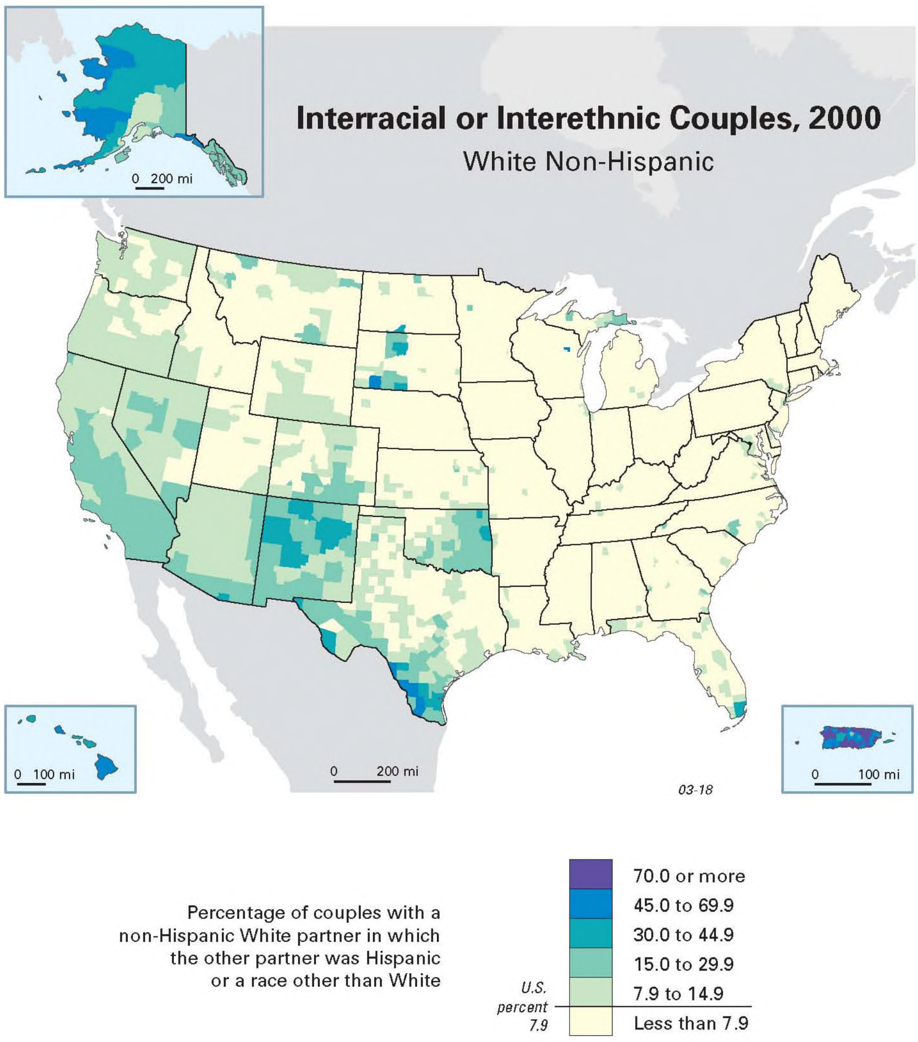

Hispanic Population, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
03-13
Hispanics as a percentage of total population
90.0 to 99.7
70.0 to 89.9
40.0 to 69.9
20.0 to 39.9
12.5 to 19.9
3.0 to 12.4
0.1 to 2.9
U.S. percent 12.5


White *and* Black Population, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
03-14
Percentage of population who reported race combination of White **and** Black
U.S. percent 0.3
2.0 or more
1.0 to 1.9
0.3 to 0.9
Less than 0.3


White *and* American Indian and Alaska Native Population, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
03-15
Percentage of population who reported race combination of White **and** American Indian and Alaska Native
U.S. percent 0.4
2.0 or more
1.0 to 1.9
0.4 to 0.9
Less than 0.4


White *and* Asian Population, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
03-16
Percentage of population who reported race combination of White **and** Asian
U.S. percent 0.3
2.0 or more
1.0 to 1.9
0.3 to 0.9
Less than 0.3

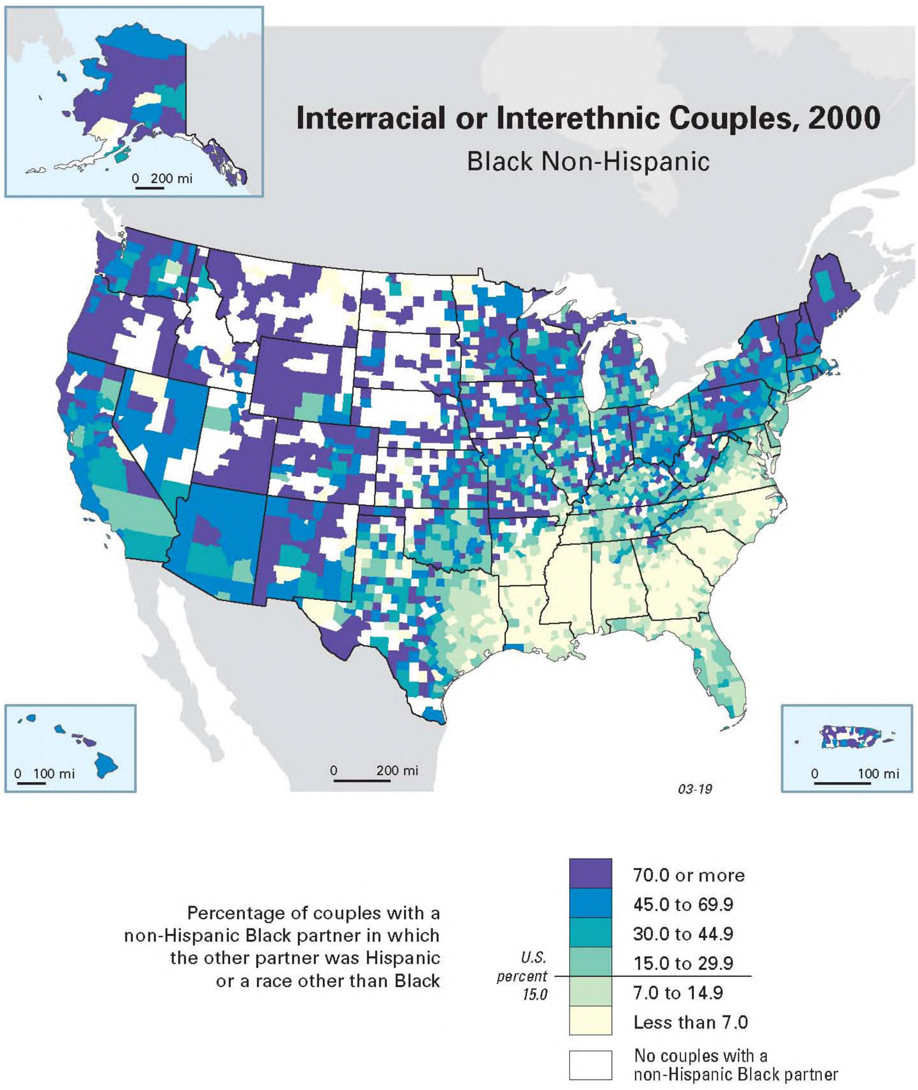

White *and* Pacific Islander Population, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
03-17
Percentage of population who reported race combination of White **and** Pacific Islander
U.S. percent (0.04) rounds to 0.0
2.0 or more
1.0 to 1.9
0.3 to 0.9
0.0 to 0.2



Interracial or Interethnic Couples, 2000

White Non-Hispanic

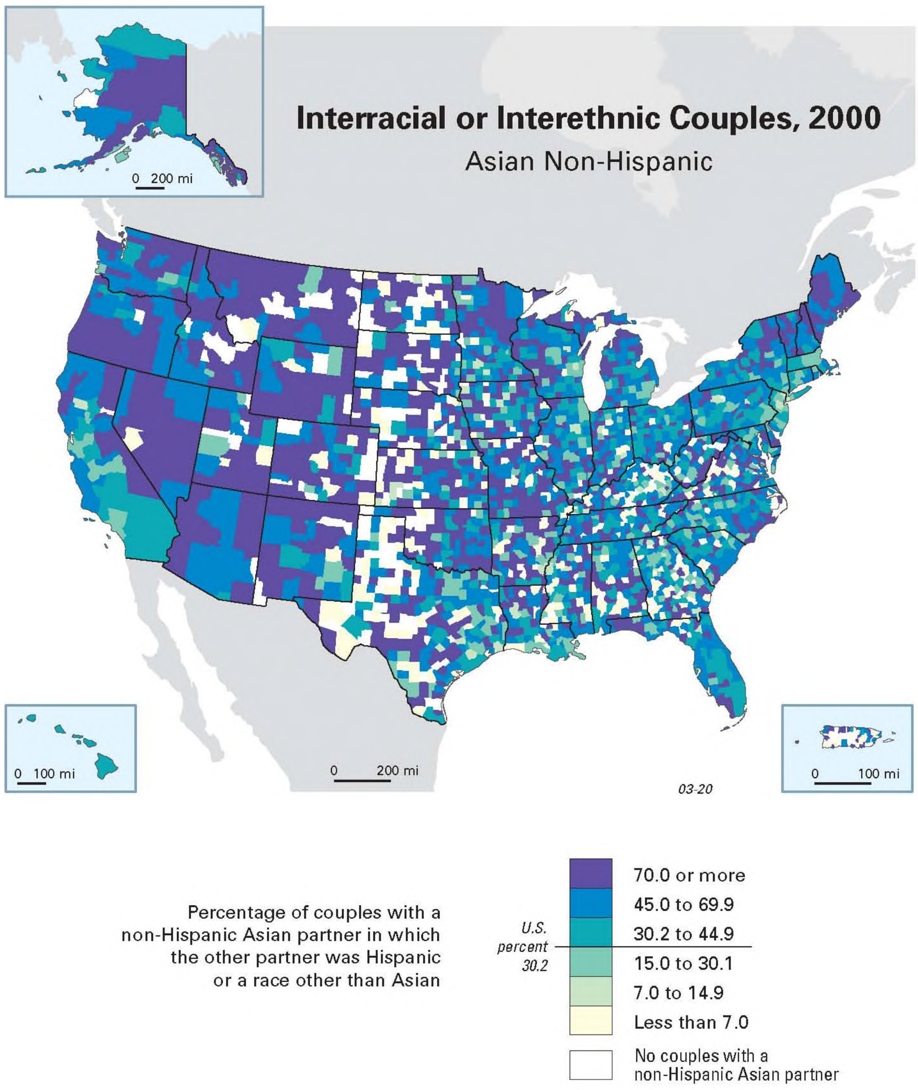
Percentage of couples with a non-Hispanic White partner in which the other partner was Hispanic or a race other than White



Interracial or Interethnic Couples, 2000

Black Non-Hispanic

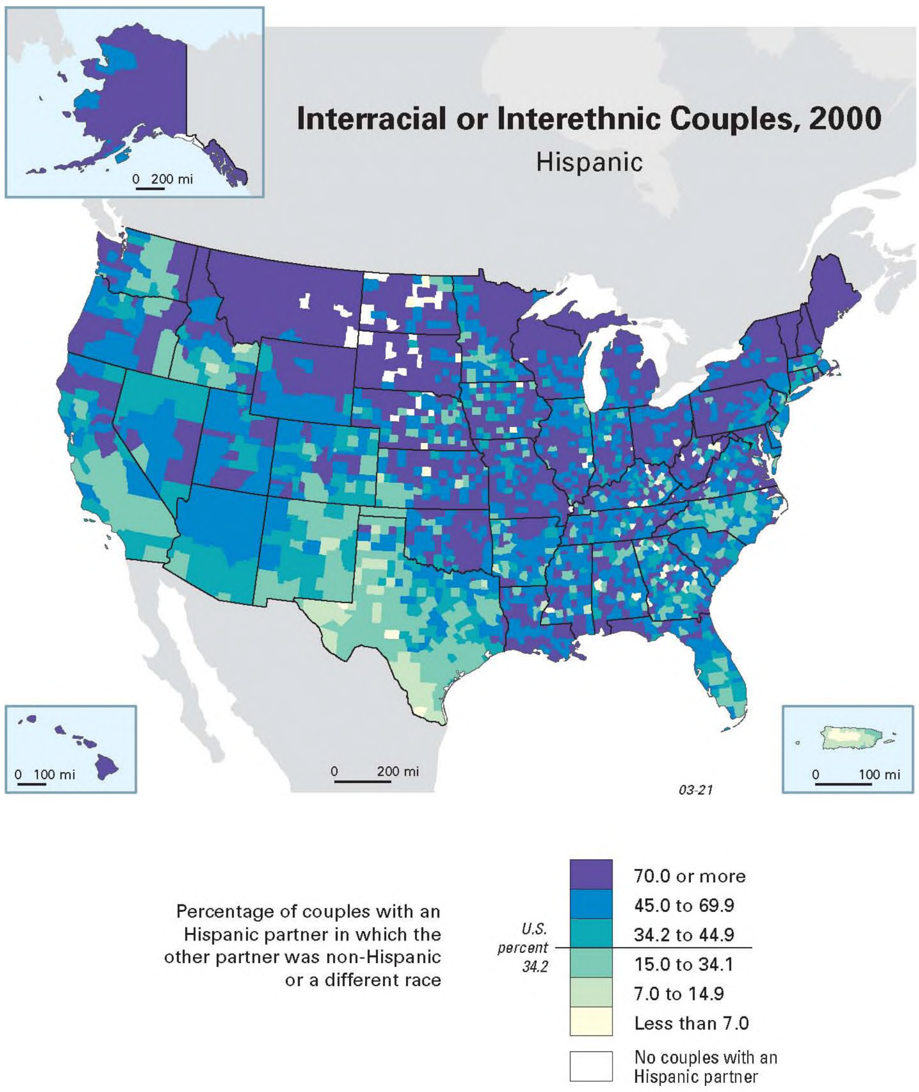
Percentage of couples with a non-Hispanic Black partner in which the other partner was Hispanic or a race other than Black



Interracial or Interethnic Couples, 2000

Asian Non-Hispanic

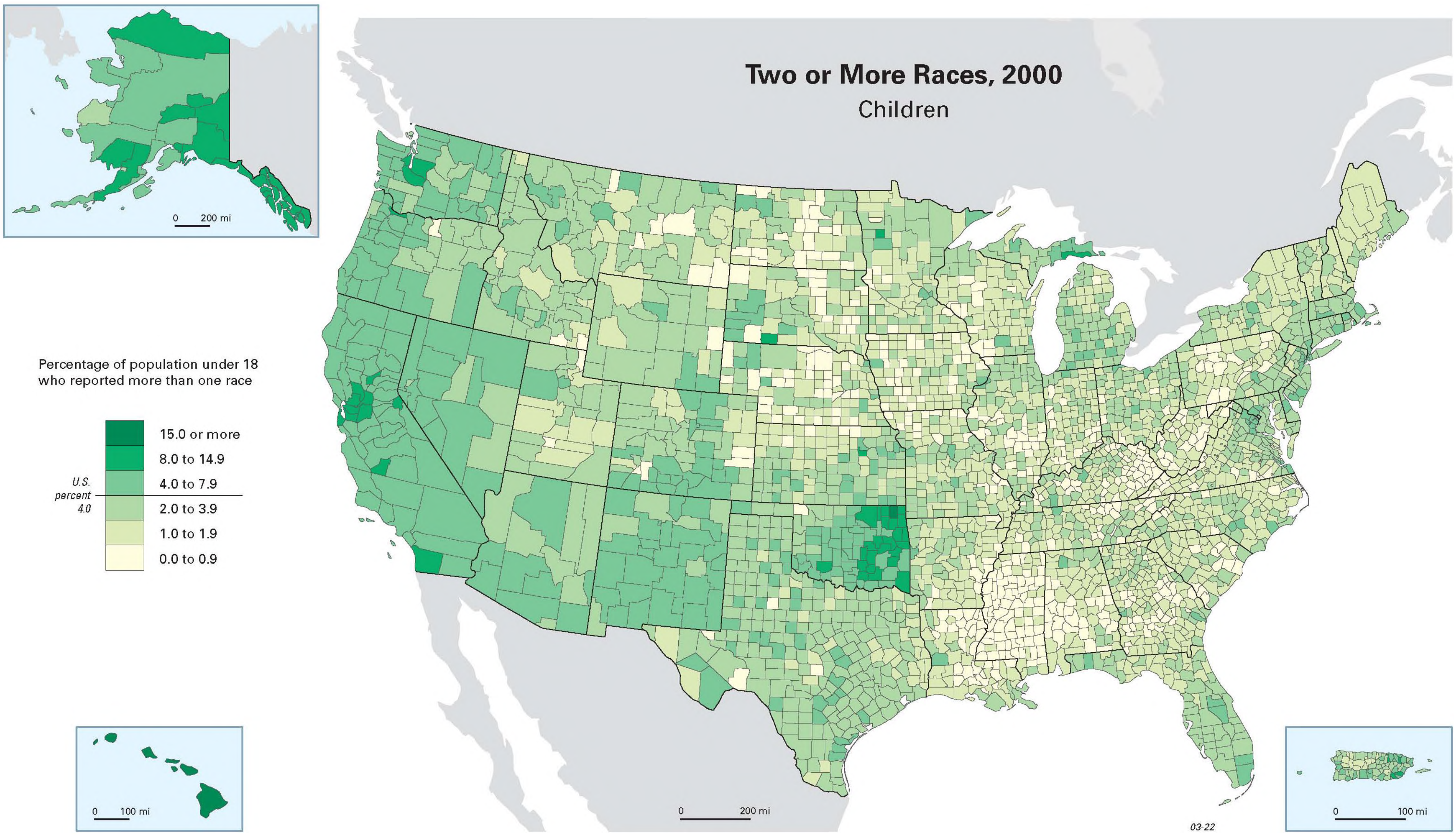
Percentage of couples with a non-Hispanic Asian partner in which the other partner was Hispanic or a race other than Asian

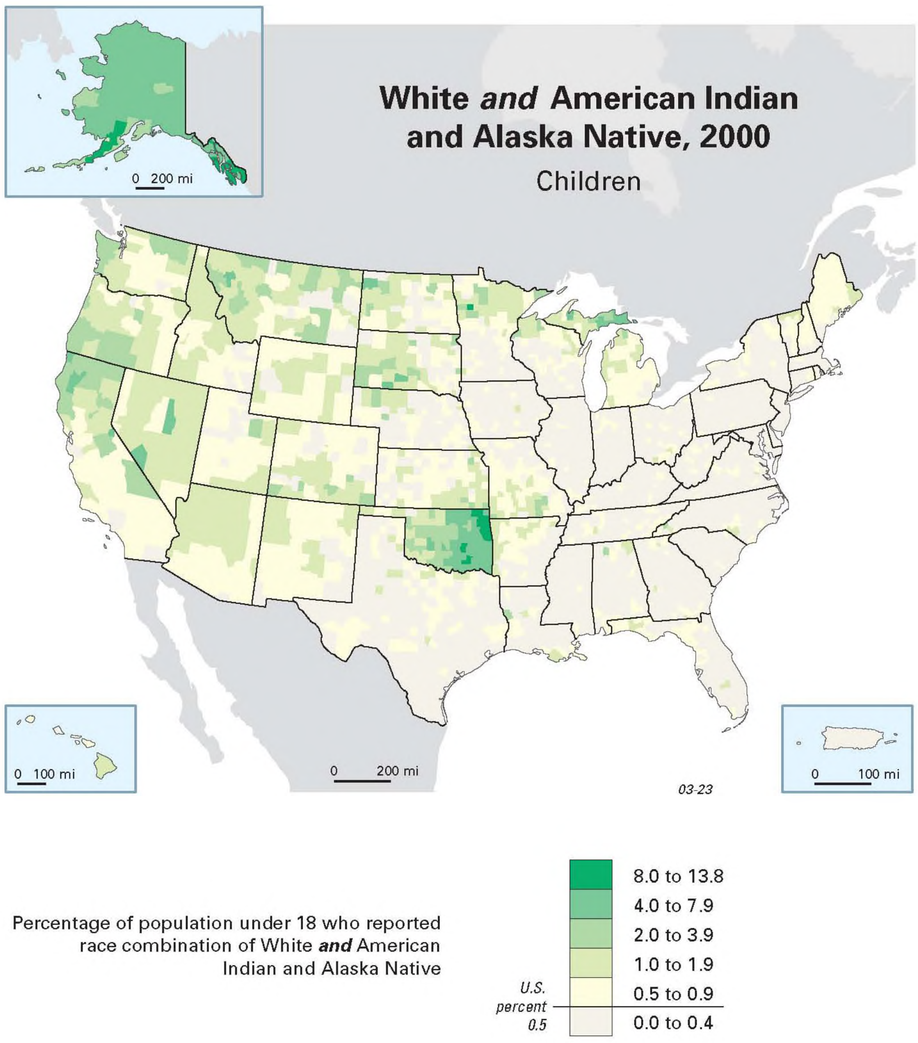


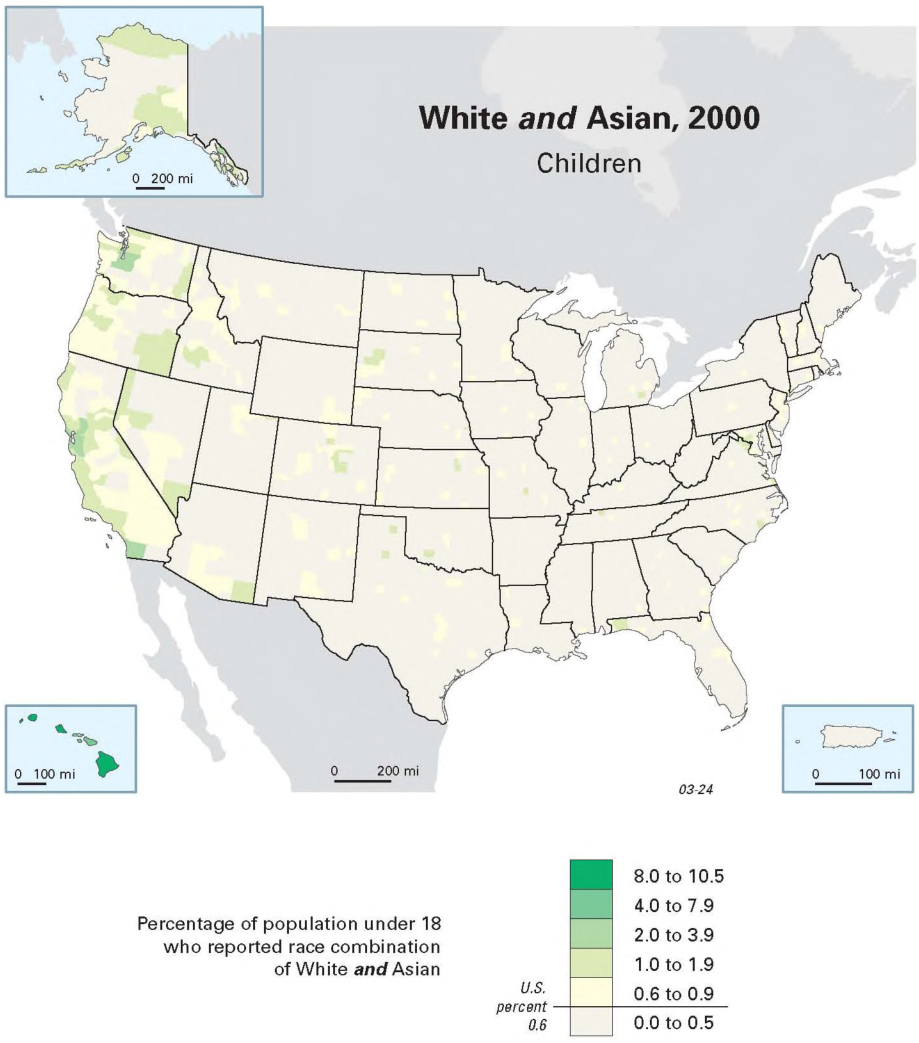
Interracial or Interethnic Couples, 2000

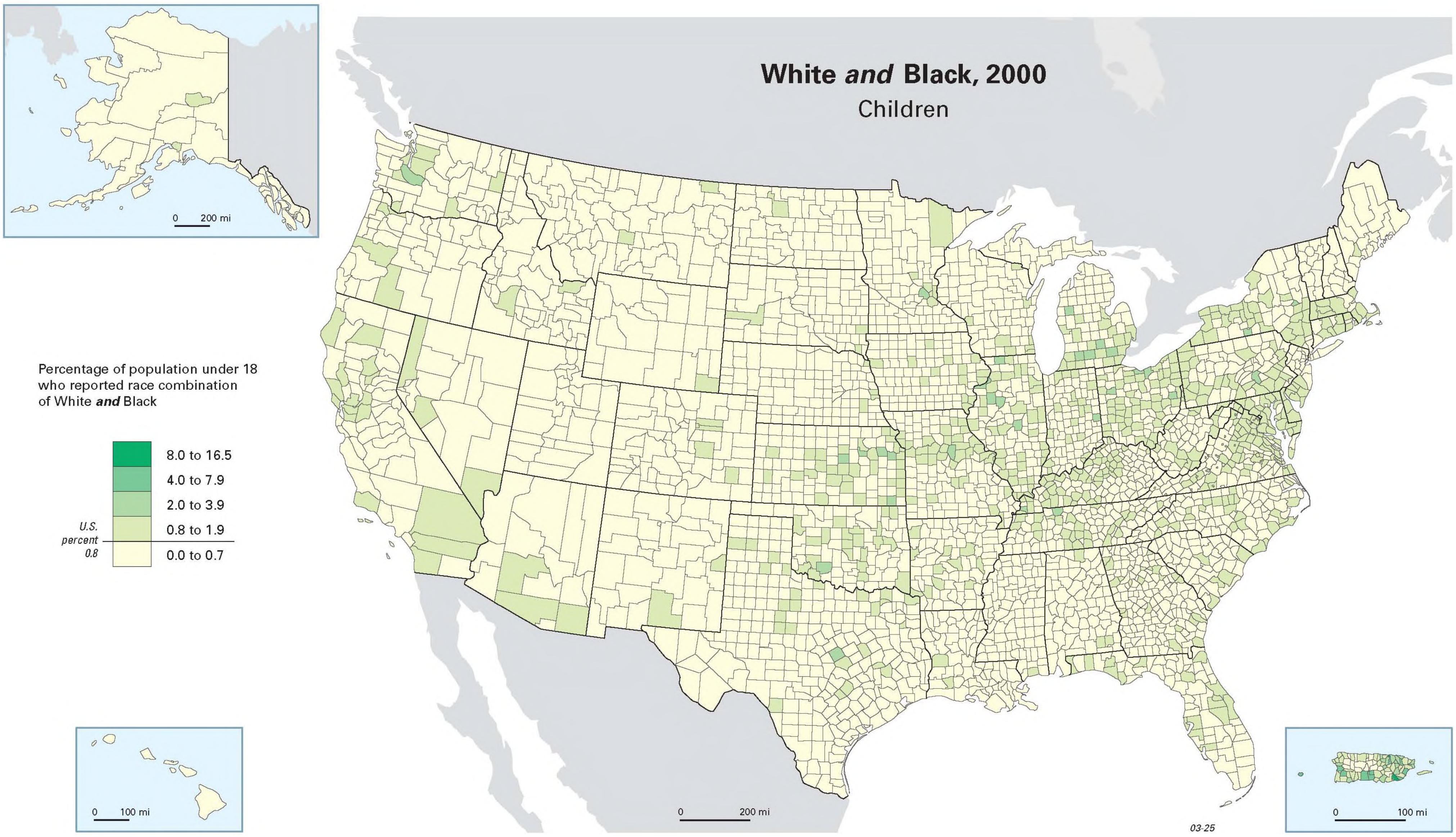
Hispanic

Percentage of couples with an Hispanic partner in which the other partner was non-Hispanic or a different race


Two or More Races, 2000
Children
Percentage of population under 18 who reported more than one race
15.0 or more
8.0 to 14.9
4.0 to 7.9
U.S. percent 4.0
2.0 to 3.9
1.0 to 1.9
0.0 to 0.9
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
03-22

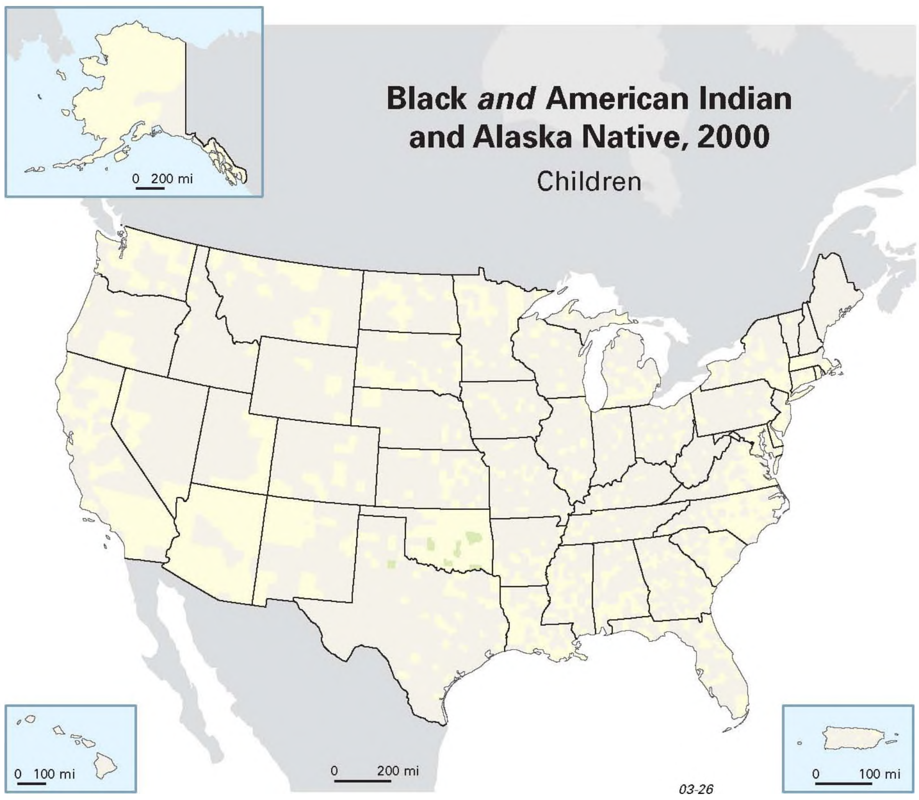

White *and* American Indian and Alaska Native, 2000
Children
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
03-23
Percentage of population under 18 who reported race combination of White ***and*** American Indian and Alaska Native
8.0 to 13.8
4.0 to 7.9
2.0 to 3.9
1.0 to 1.9
0.5 to 0.9
U.S. percent 0.5
0.0 to 0.4


White *and* Asian, 2000
Children
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
03-24
Percentage of population under 18 who reported race combination of White ***and*** Asian
8.0 to 10.5
4.0 to 7.9
2.0 to 3.9
1.0 to 1.9
0.6 to 0.9
U.S. percent 0.6
0.0 to 0.5



White *and* Black, 2000

Children



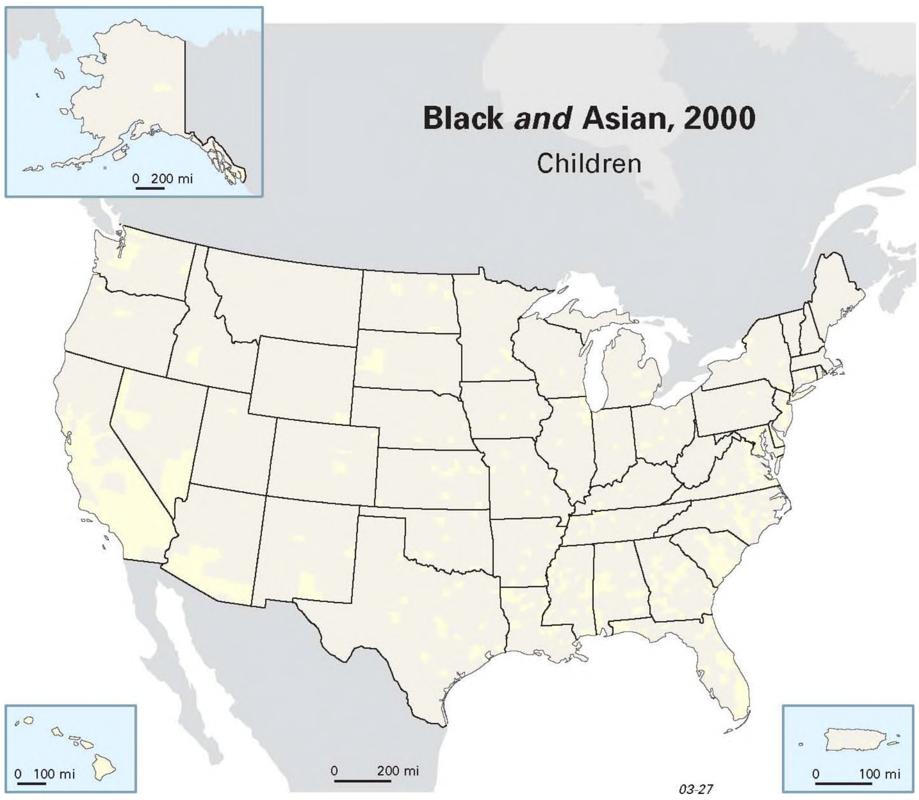
Black *and* American Indian and Alaska Native, 2000

Children

Percentage of population under 18 who reported race combination of Black ***and*** American Indian and Alaska Native

U.S. percent 0.1

- 🟩 1.0 to 1.2
- 🟨 0.1 to 0.9
- ⬜ Less than 0.1



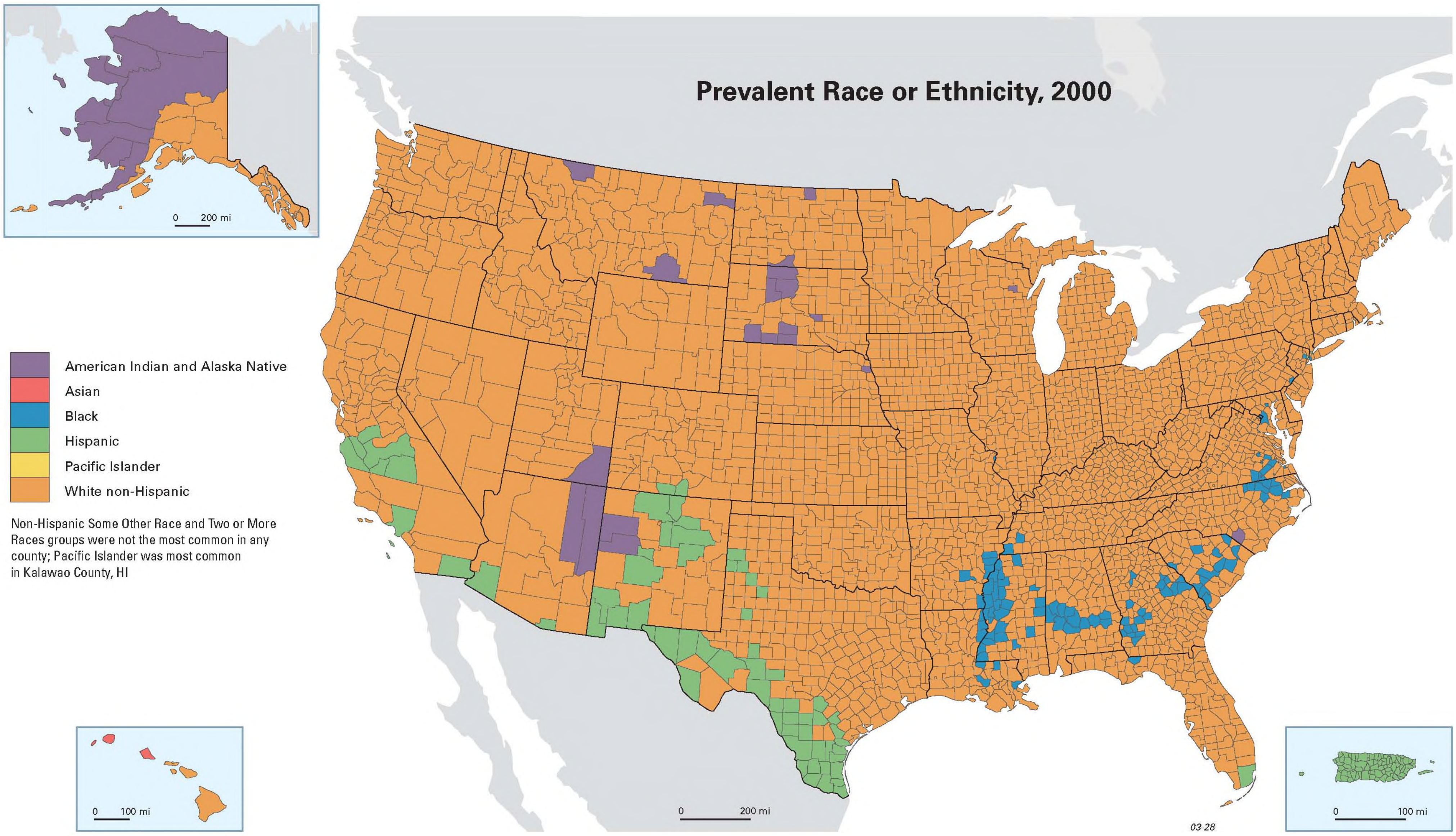
Black *and* Asian, 2000

Children

Percentage of population under 18 who reported race combination of Black ***and*** Asian

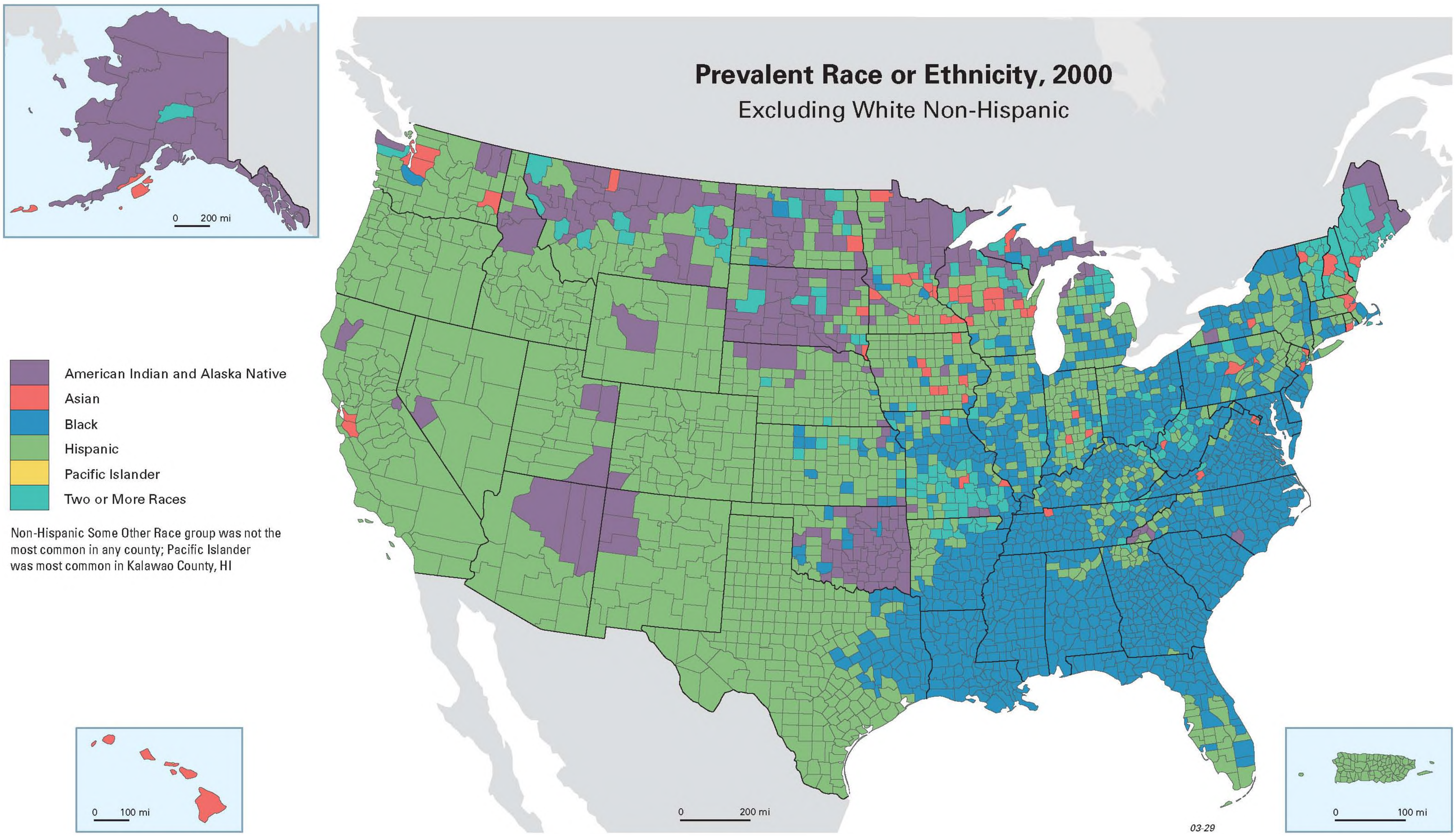
U.S. percent 0.1

- 🟨 0.1 to 0.7
- ⬜ Less than 0.1



Prevalent Race or Ethnicity, 2000

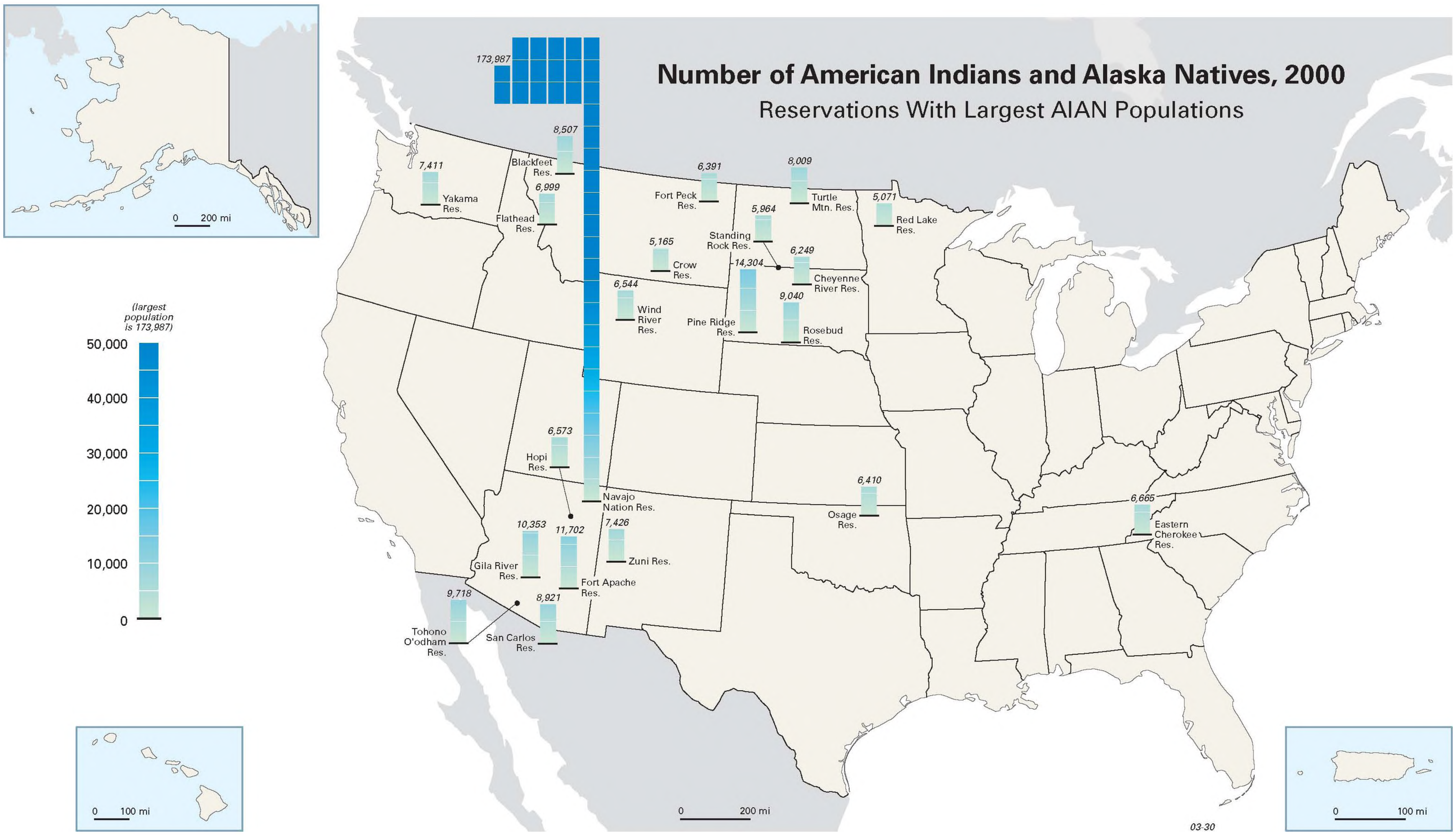
Non-Hispanic Some Other Race and Two or More Races groups were not the most common in any county; Pacific Islander was most common in Kalawao County, HI



Prevalent Race or Ethnicity, 2000

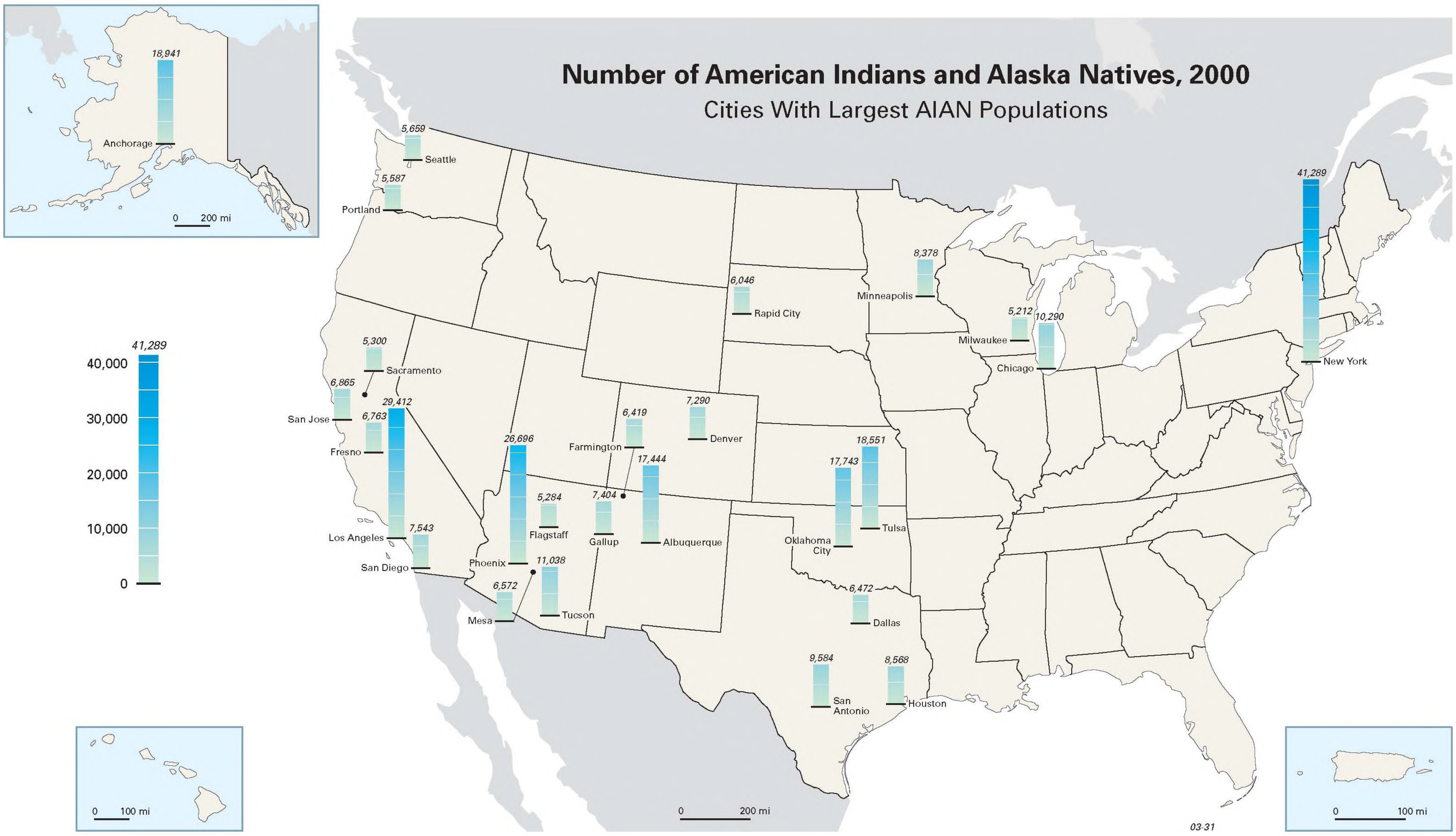
Excluding White Non-Hispanic

Non-Hispanic Some Other Race group was not the most common in any county; Pacific Islander was most common in Kalawao County, HI



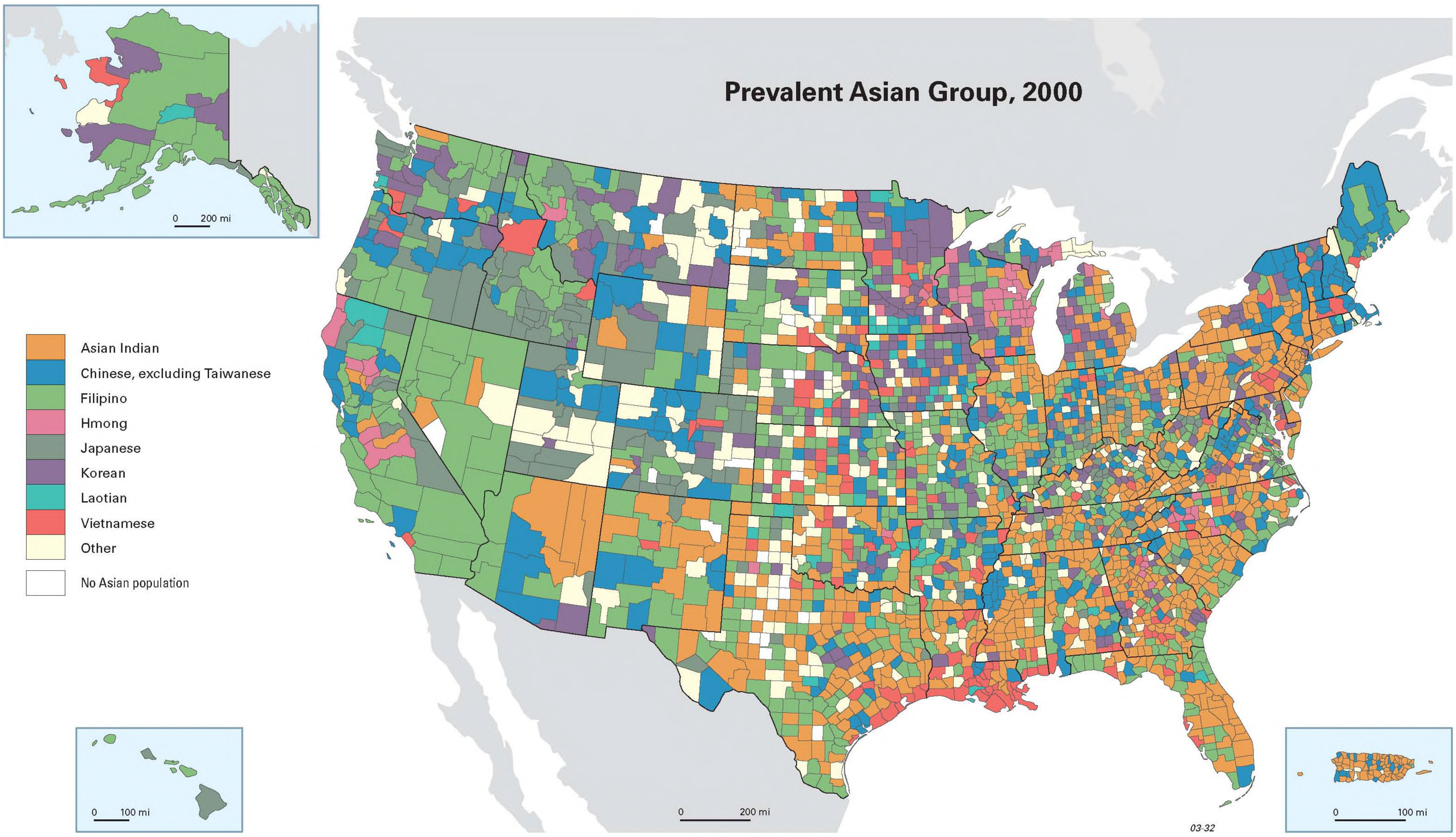
Number of American Indians and Alaska Natives, 2000

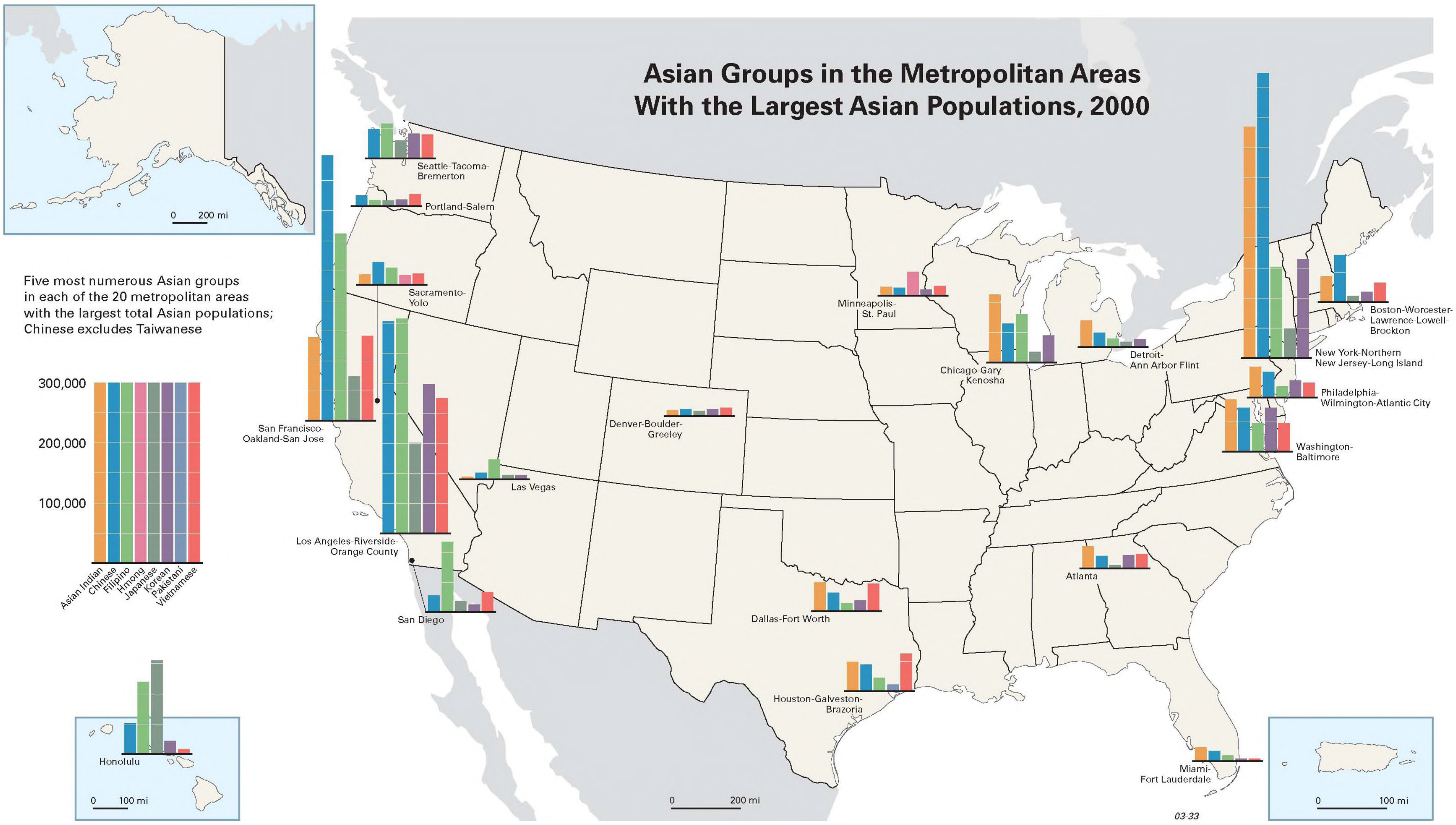
Reservations With Largest AIAN Populations

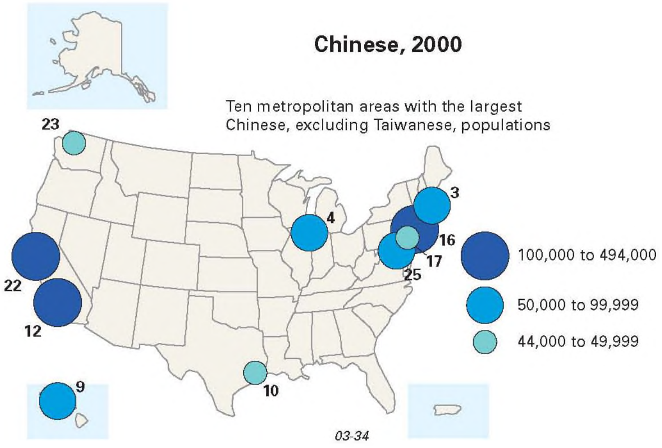


Number of American Indians and Alaska Natives, 2000

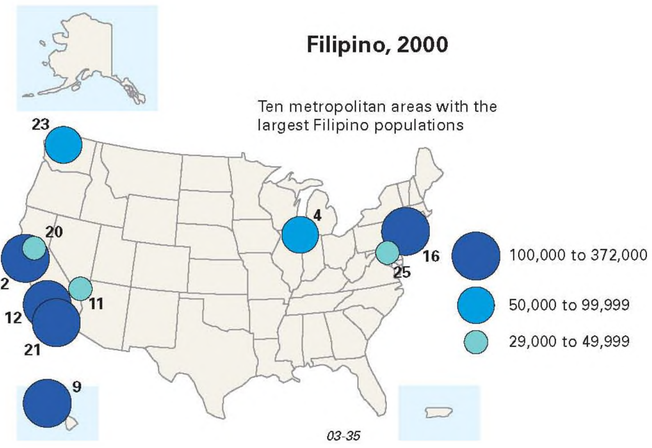
Cities With Largest AIAN Populations


Prevalent Asian Group, 2000
Asian Indian
Chinese, excluding Taiwanese
Filipino
Hmong
Japanese
Korean
Laotian
Vietnamese
Other
No Asian population
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
03-32

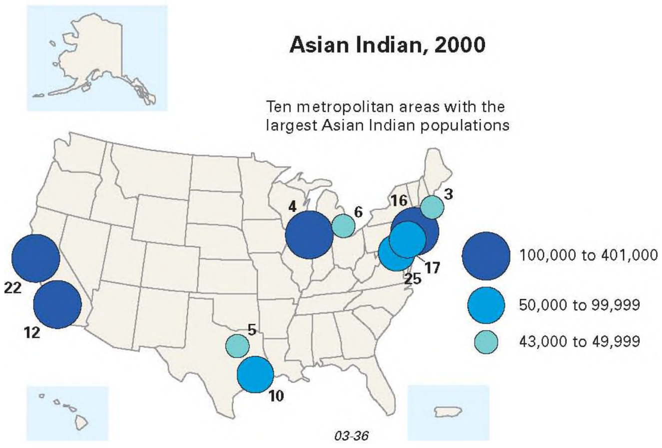

Asian Groups in the Metropolitan Areas
With the Largest Asian Populations, 2000
Five most numerous Asian groups
in each of the 20 metropolitan areas
with the largest total Asian populations;
Chinese excludes Taiwanese
300,000
200,000
100,000
Asian Indian
Chinese
Filipino
Hmong
Japanese
Korean
Pakistani
Vietnamese
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton
Portland-Salem
Sacramento-Yolo
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County
San Diego
Las Vegas
Denver-Boulder-Greeley
Minneapolis-St. Paul
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint
Dallas-Fort Worth
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria
Atlanta
Miami-Fort Lauderdale
Washington-Baltimore
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton
Honolulu
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
03-33


Chinese, 2000

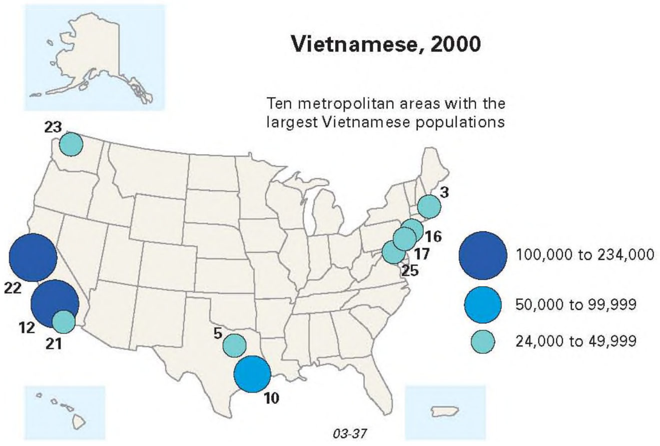
Ten metropolitan areas with the largest Chinese, excluding Taiwanese, populations


Filipino, 2000

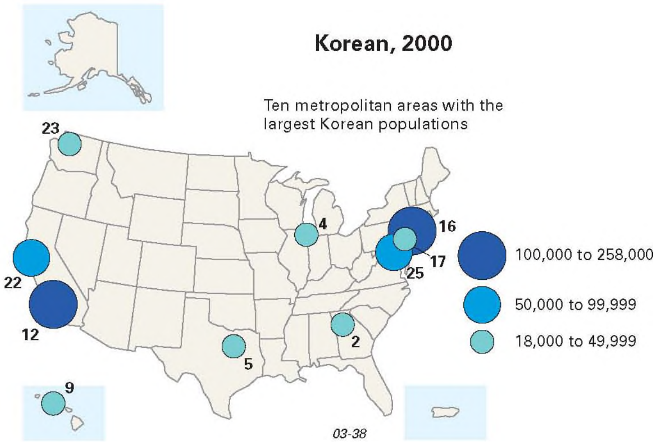
Ten metropolitan areas with the largest Filipino populations


Asian Indian, 2000

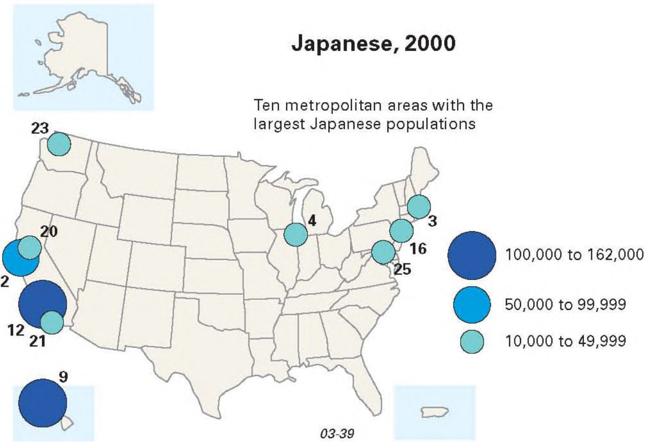
Ten metropolitan areas with the largest Asian Indian populations


Vietnamese, 2000

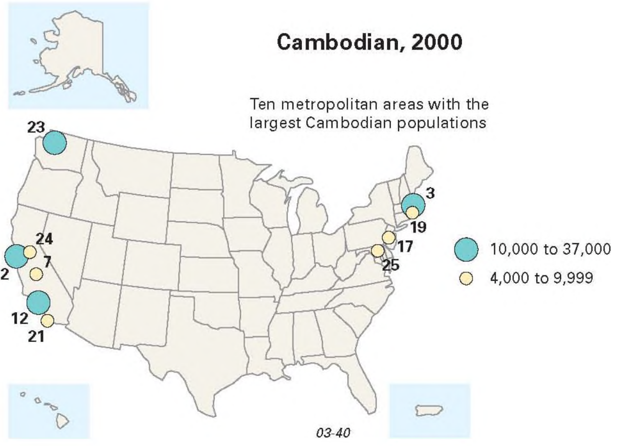
Ten metropolitan areas with the largest Vietnamese populations


Korean, 2000

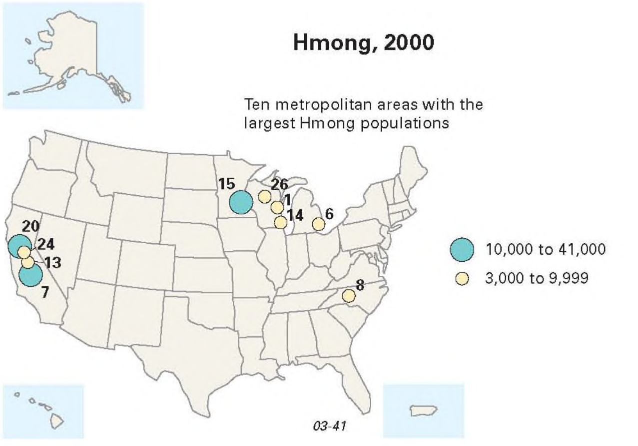
Ten metropolitan areas with the largest Korean populations


Japanese, 2000

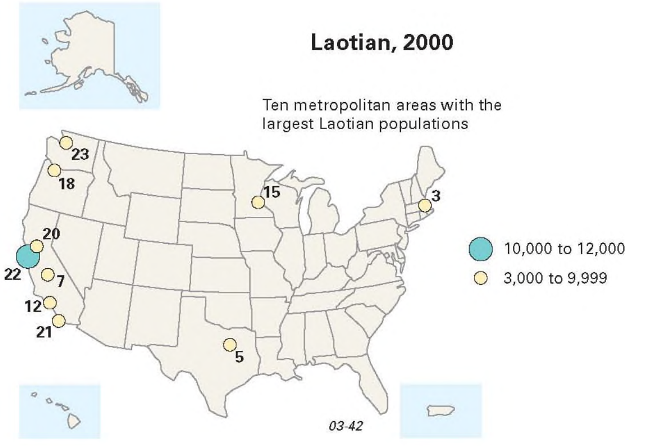
Ten metropolitan areas with the largest Japanese populations


Cambodian, 2000

Ten metropolitan areas with the largest Cambodian populations


Hmong, 2000

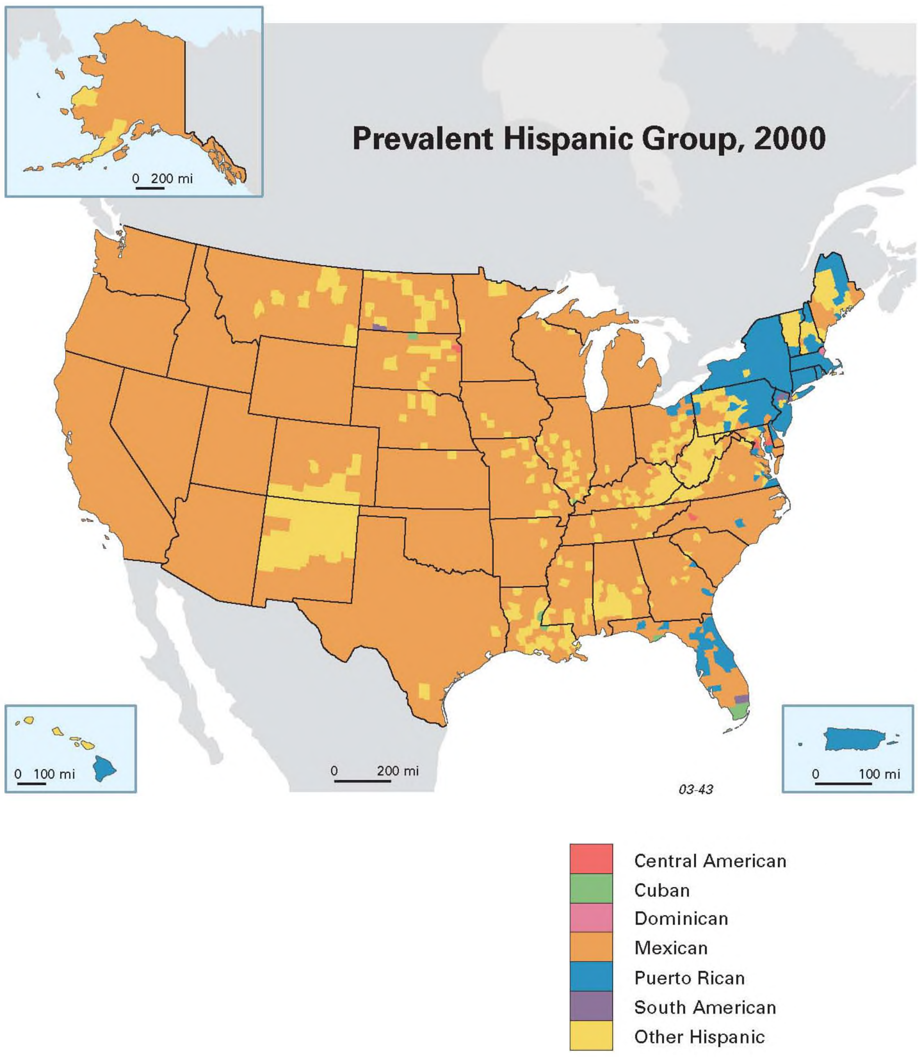
Ten metropolitan areas with the largest Hmong populations

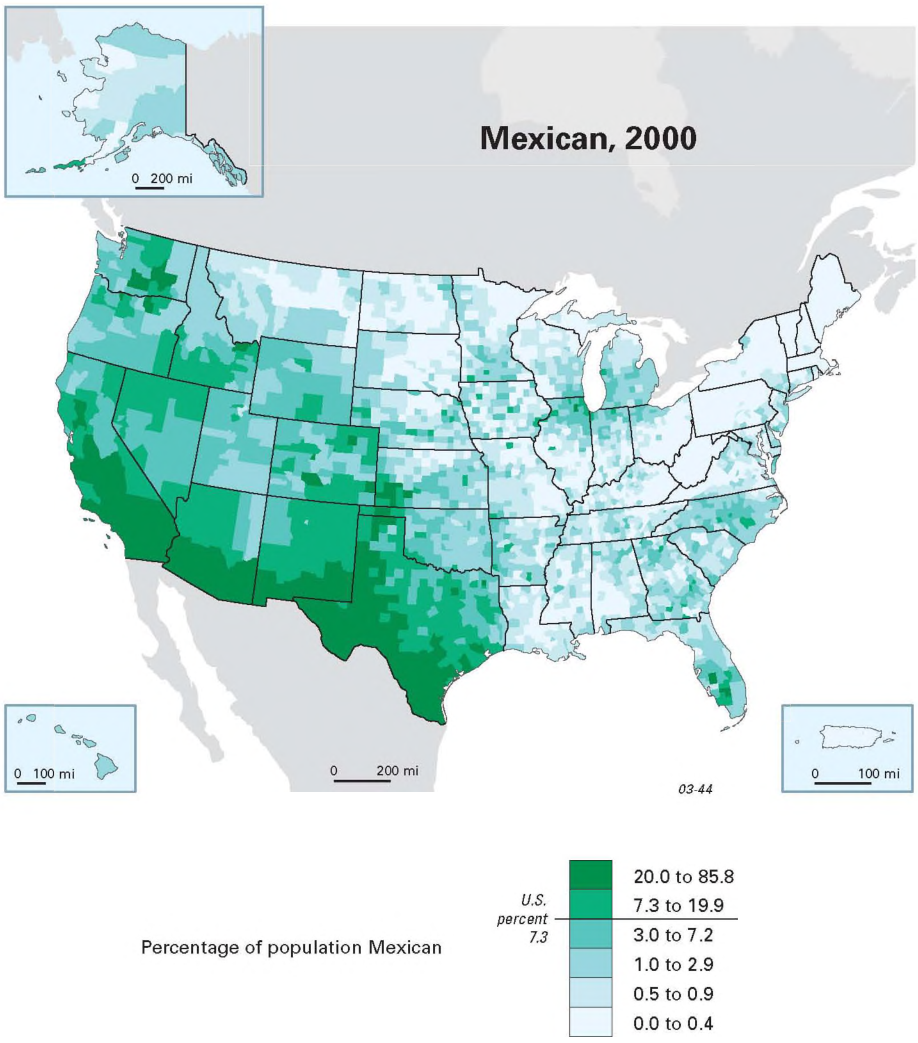

Laotian, 2000

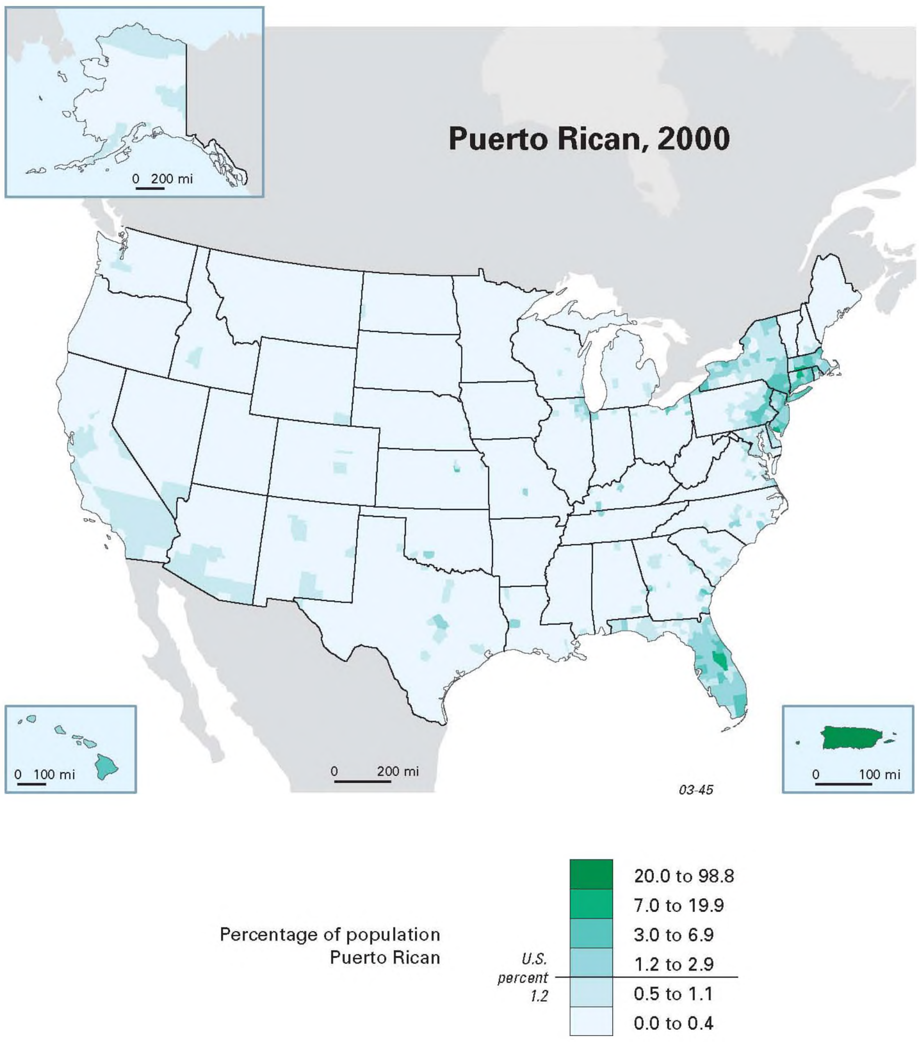
Ten metropolitan areas with the largest Laotian populations

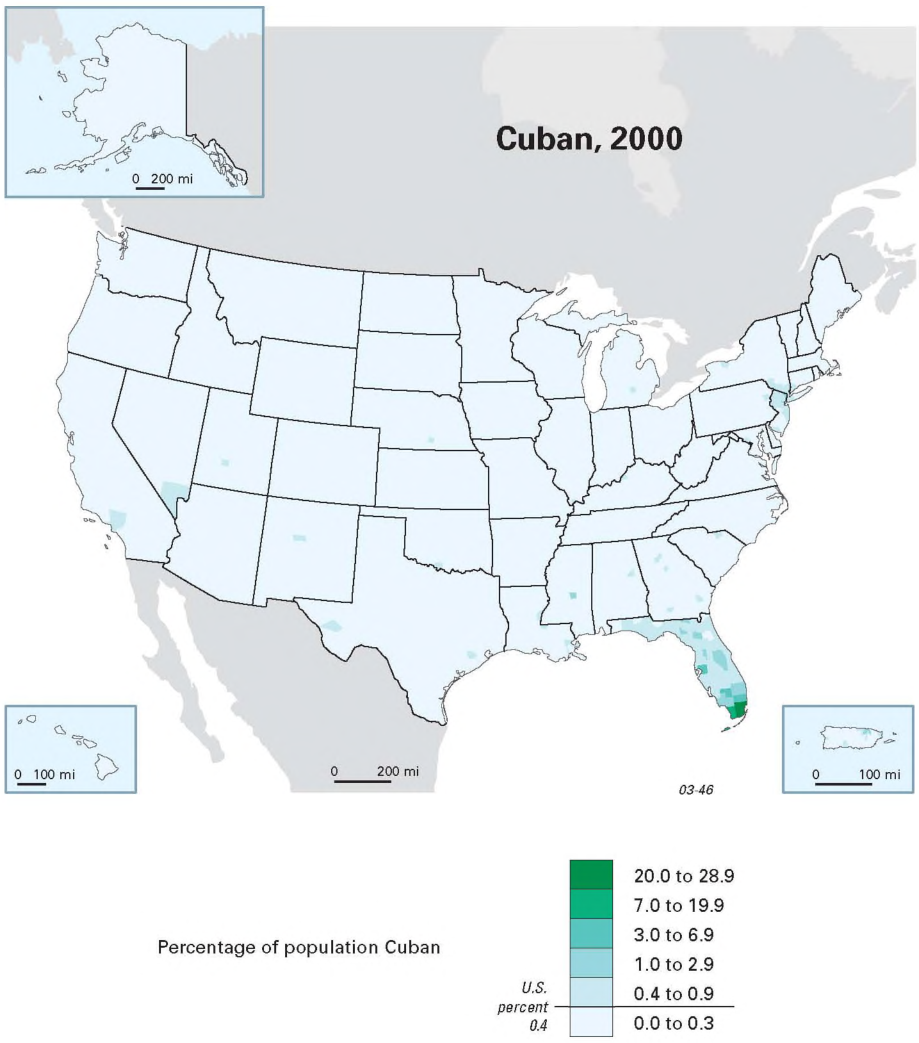
Key to metropolitan areas

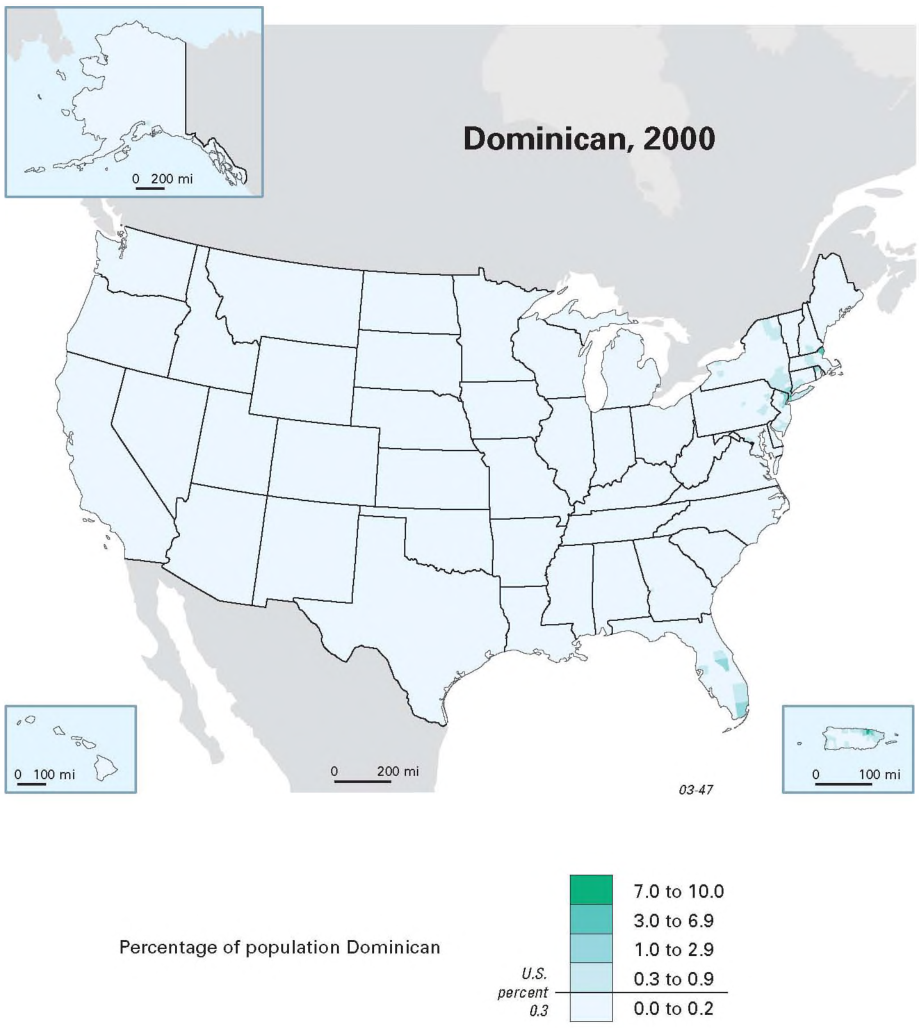
1 Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI
2 Atlanta, GA
3 Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH
4 Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI
5 Dallas-Fort Worth, TX
6 Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI
7 Fresno, CA
8 Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir, NC
9 Honolulu, HI
10 Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX
11 Las Vegas, NV-AZ
12 Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA
13 Merced, CA
14 Milwaukee-Racine, WI
15 Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI
16 New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA
17 Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD
18 Portland-Salem, OR-WA
19 Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA
20 Sacramento-Yolo, CA
21 San Diego, CA
22 San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA
23 Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA
24 Stockton-Lodi, CA
25 Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV
26 Wausau, WI

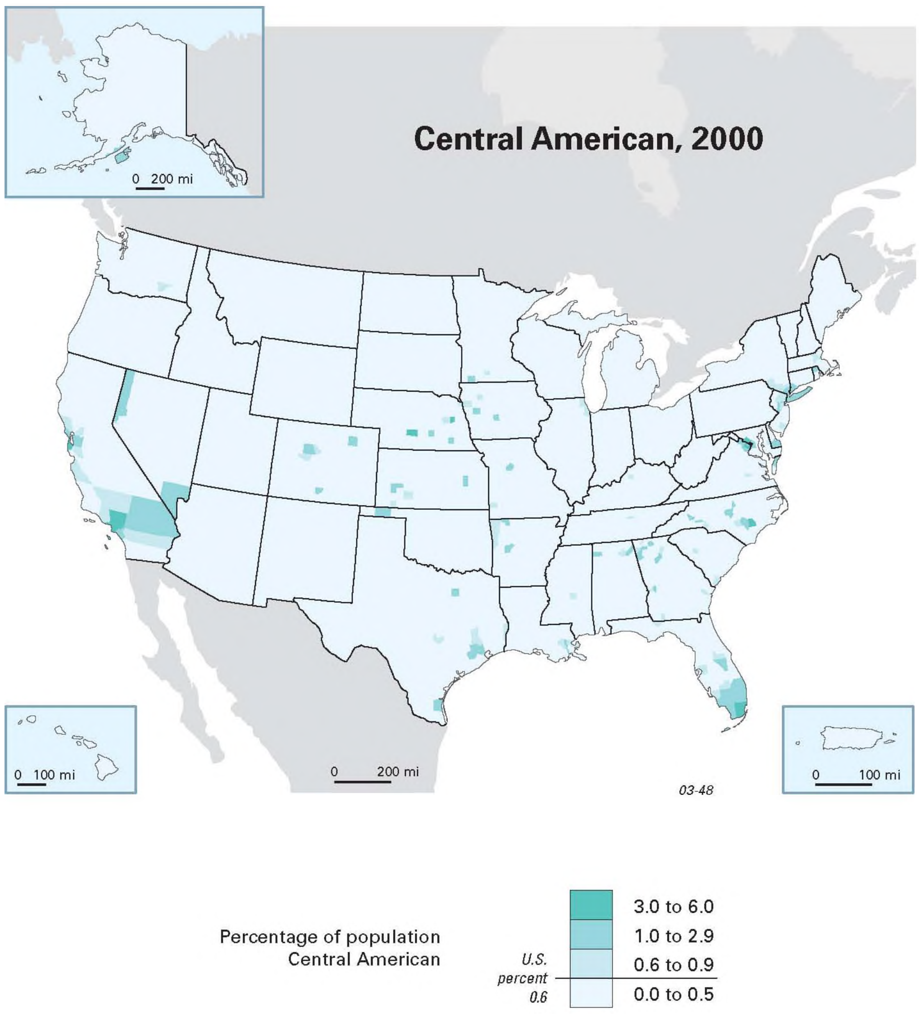

Prevalent Hispanic Group, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
03-43
Central American
Cuban
Dominican
Mexican
Puerto Rican
South American
Other Hispanic

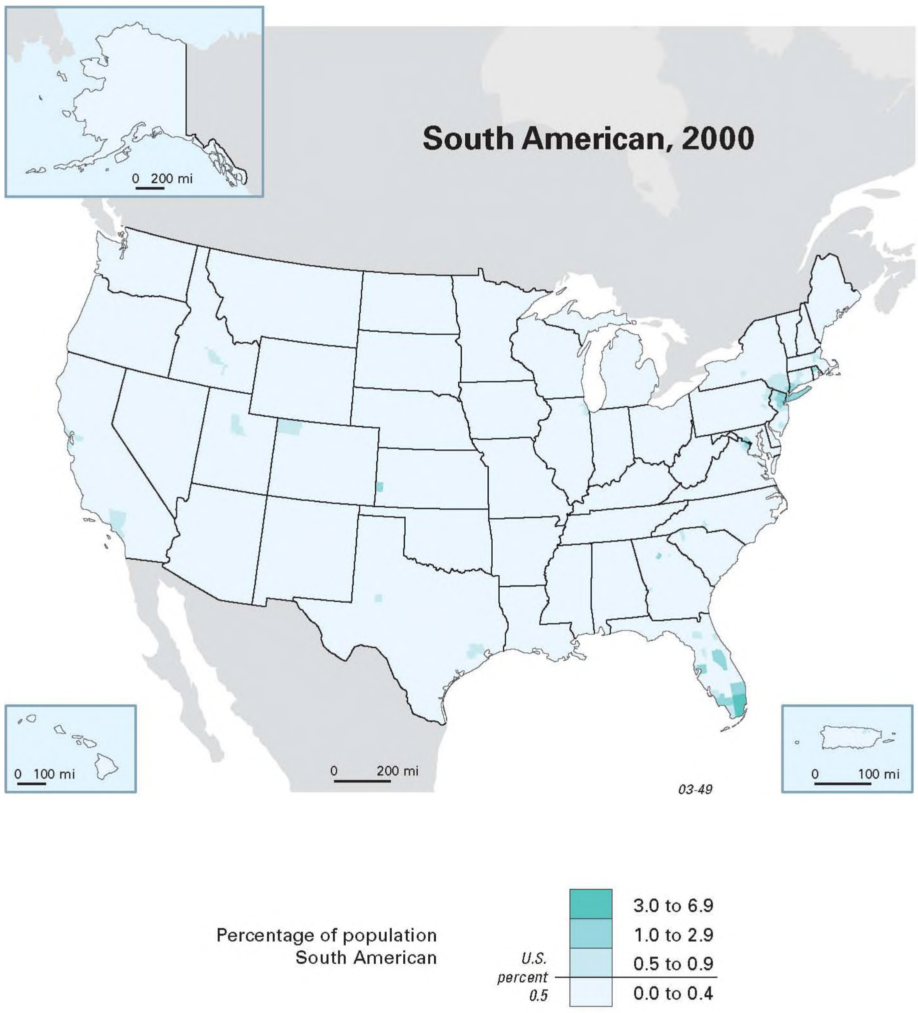

Mexican, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
03-44
Percentage of population Mexican
U.S. percent 7.3
20.0 to 85.8
7.3 to 19.9
3.0 to 7.2
1.0 to 2.9
0.5 to 0.9
0.0 to 0.4

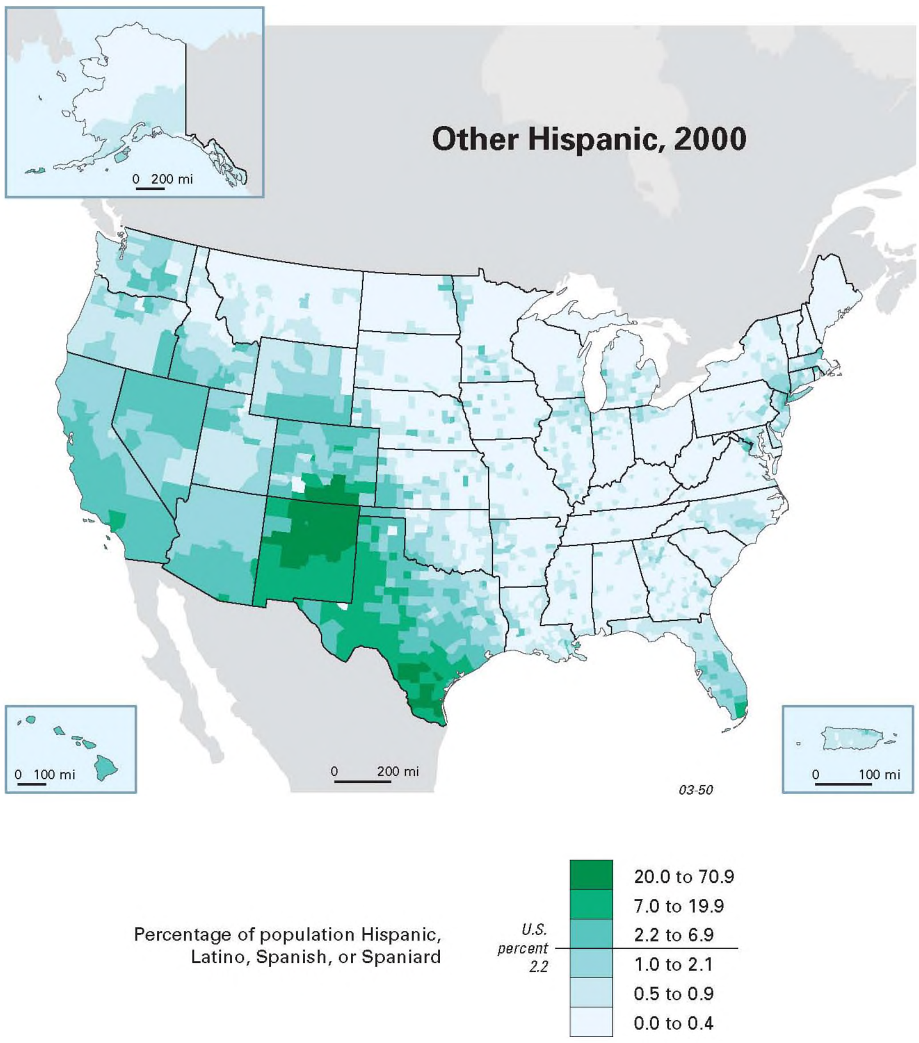

Puerto Rican, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
03-45
Percentage of population Puerto Rican
U.S. percent 1.2
20.0 to 98.8
7.0 to 19.9
3.0 to 6.9
1.2 to 2.9
0.5 to 1.1
0.0 to 0.4


Cuban, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
03-46
Percentage of population Cuban
U.S. percent 0.4
20.0 to 28.9
7.0 to 19.9
3.0 to 6.9
1.0 to 2.9
0.4 to 0.9
0.0 to 0.3


Dominican, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
03-47
Percentage of population Dominican
7.0 to 10.0
3.0 to 6.9
1.0 to 2.9
U.S. percent 0.3
0.3 to 0.9
0.0 to 0.2


Central American, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
03-48
Percentage of population Central American
3.0 to 6.0
1.0 to 2.9
U.S. percent 0.6
0.6 to 0.9
0.0 to 0.5

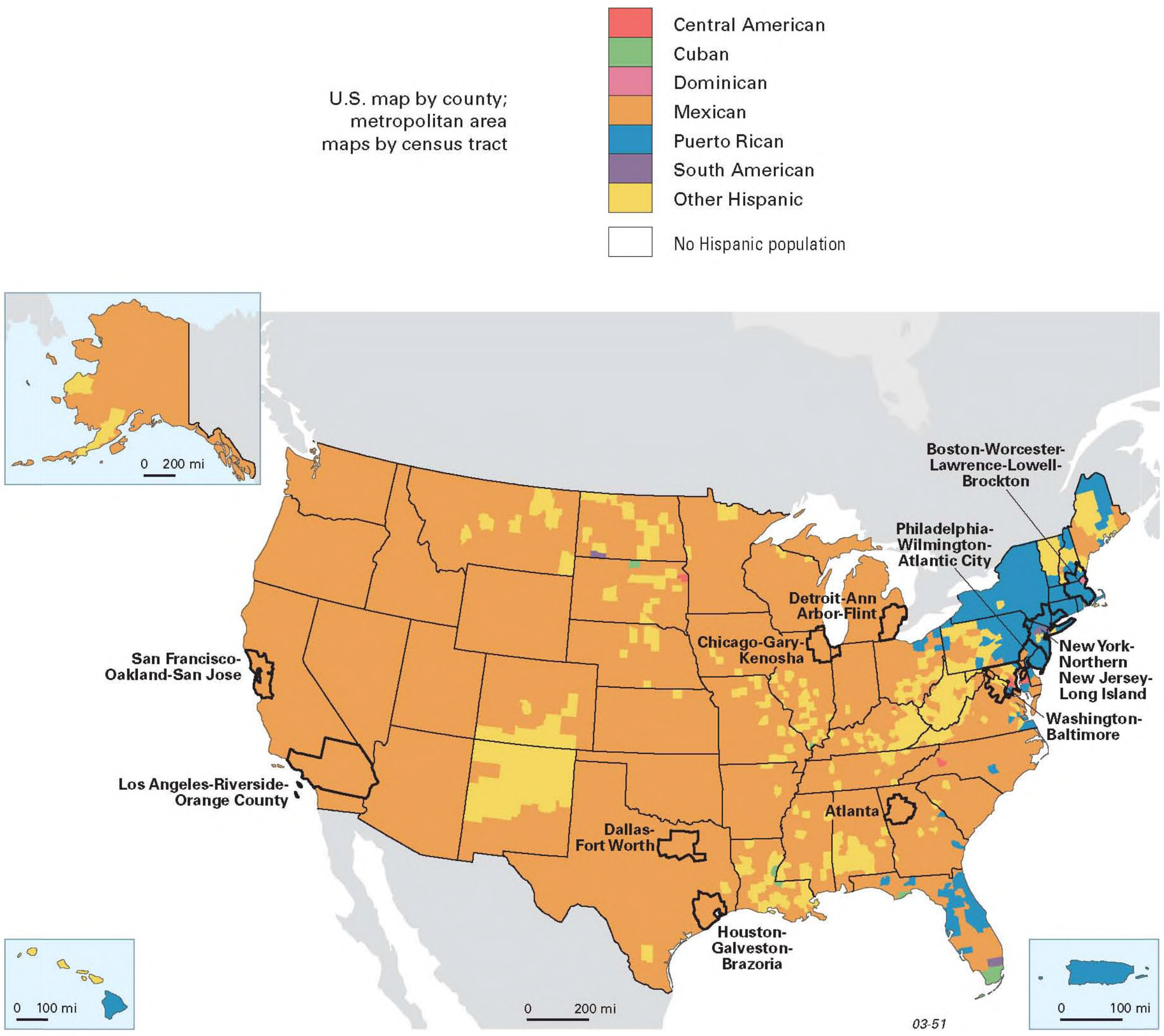

South American, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
03-49
Percentage of population South American
3.0 to 6.9
1.0 to 2.9
U.S. percent 0.5
0.5 to 0.9
0.0 to 0.4

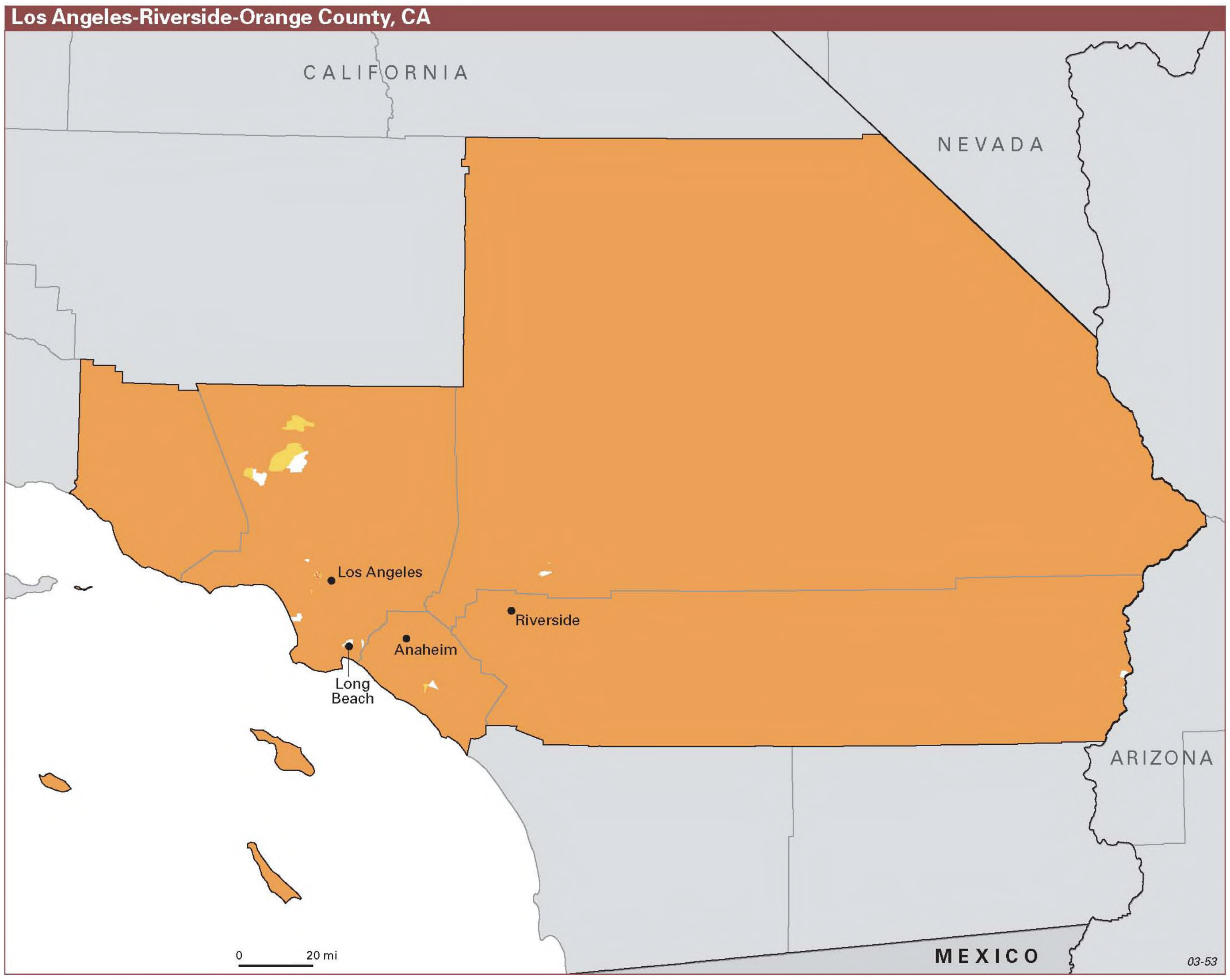

Other Hispanic, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
03-50
Percentage of population Hispanic, Latino, Spanish, or Spaniard
20.0 to 70.9
7.0 to 19.9
U.S. percent 2.2
2.2 to 6.9
1.0 to 2.1
0.5 to 0.9
0.0 to 0.4

Prevalent Hispanic Group, 2000

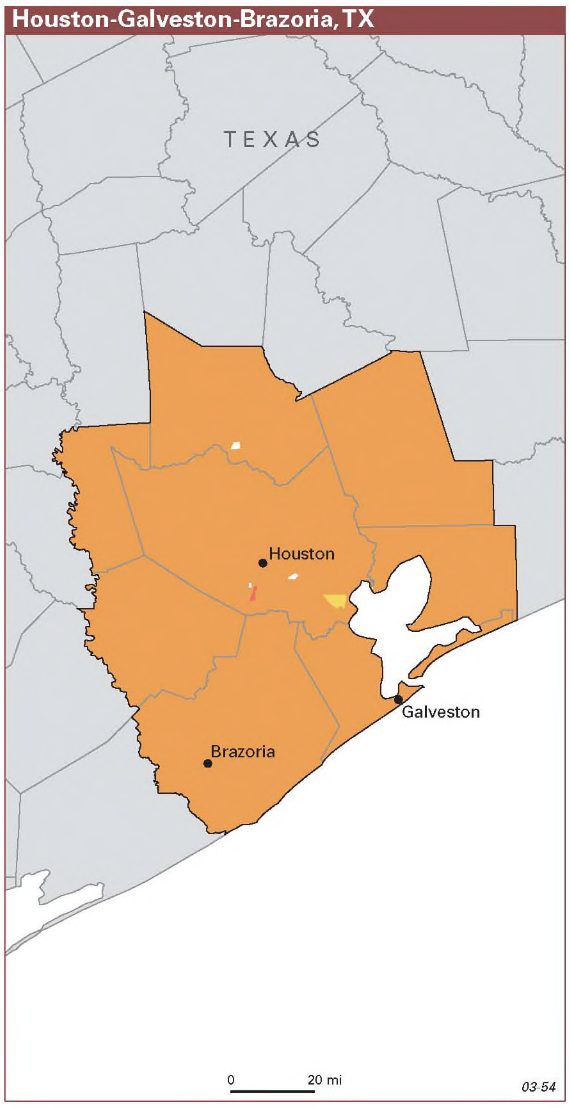
Largest Metropolitan Areas

San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA





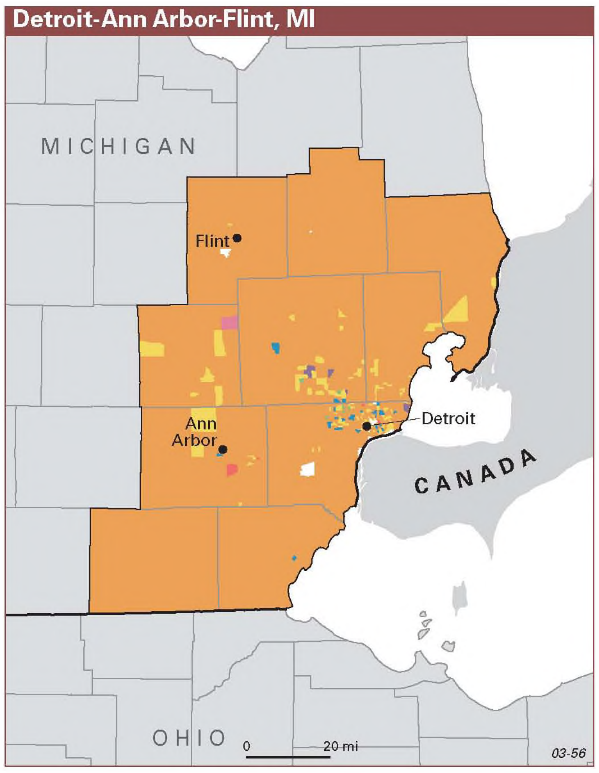
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA



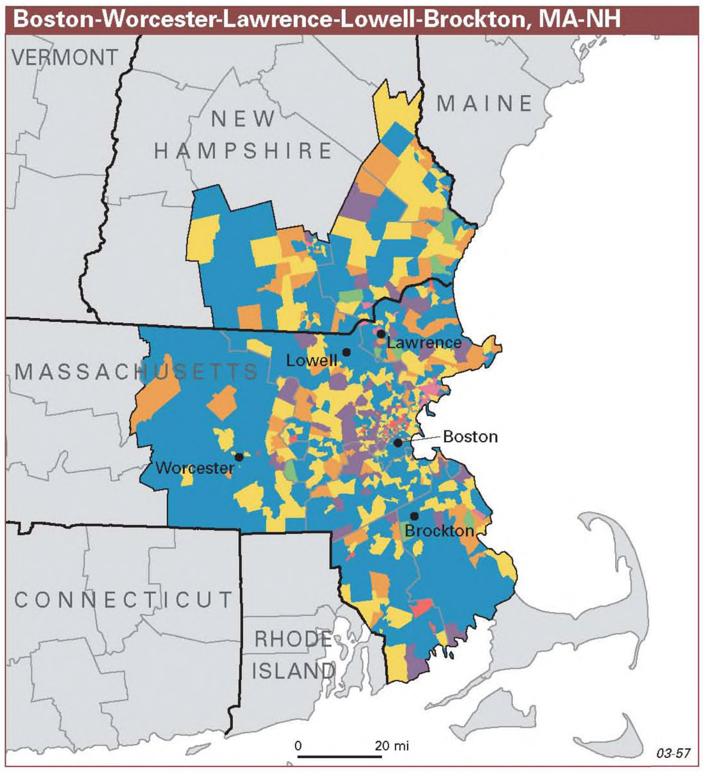
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX

Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI

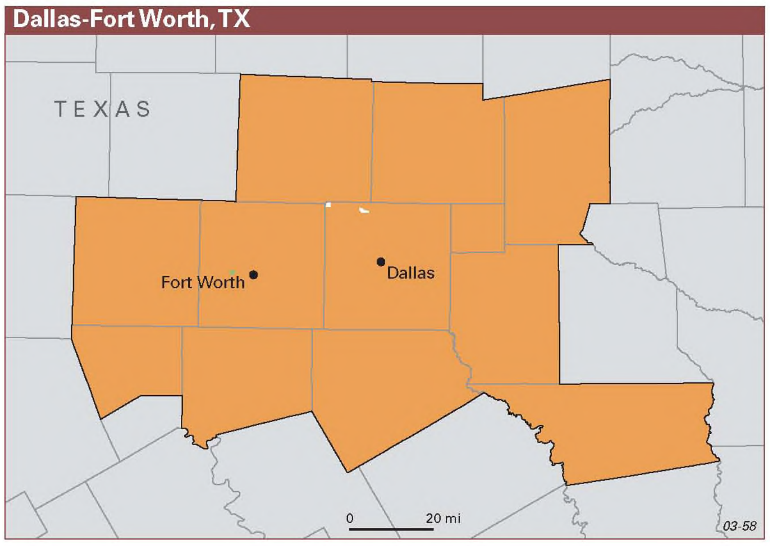
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI



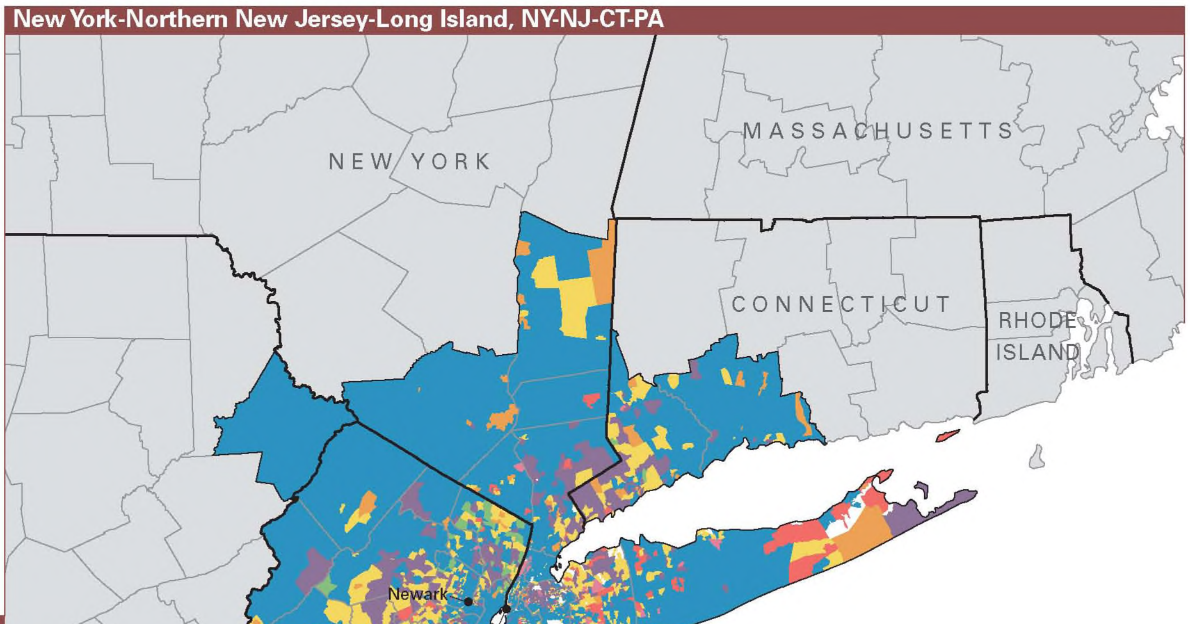
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH



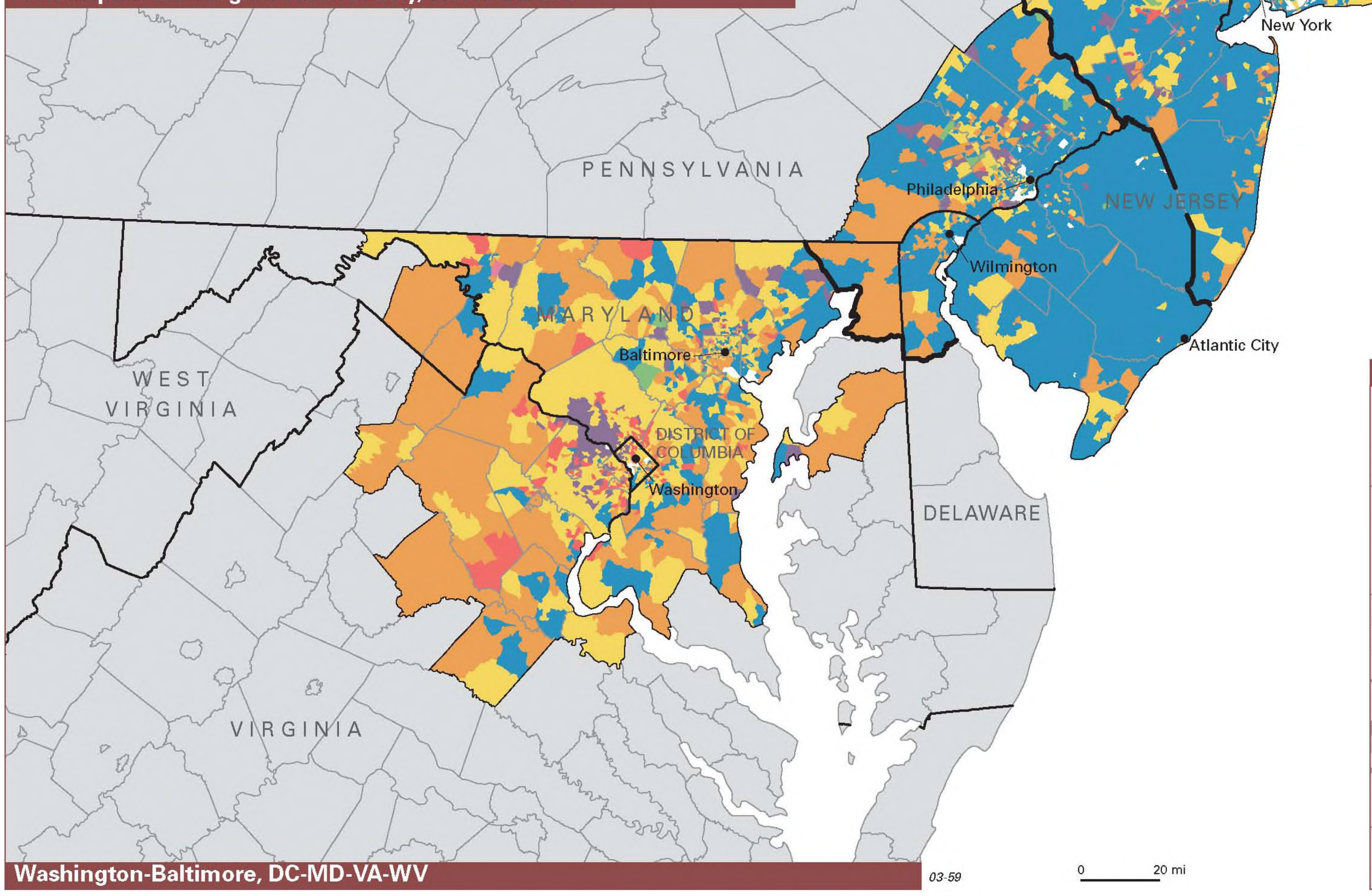
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX



New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA

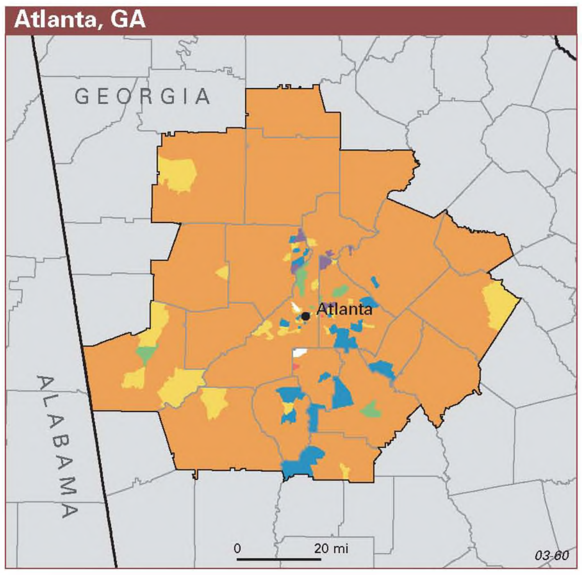


Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD



Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV

Atlanta, GA

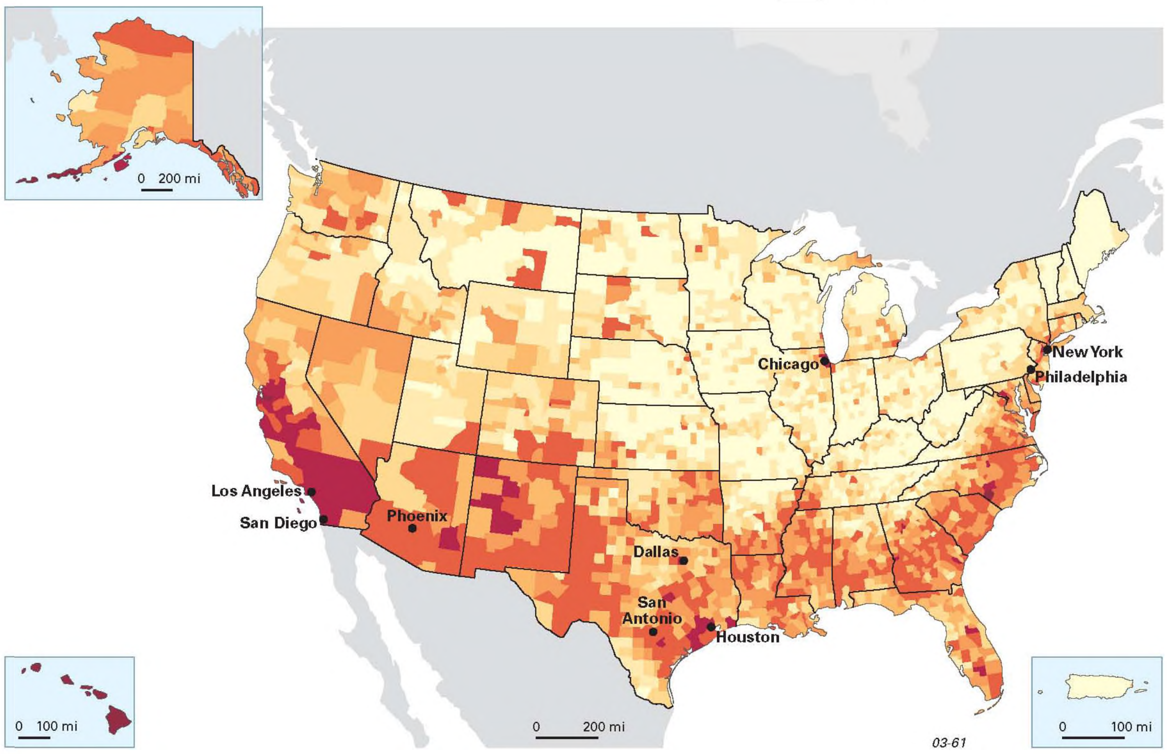


Race and Hispanic Diversity, 2000

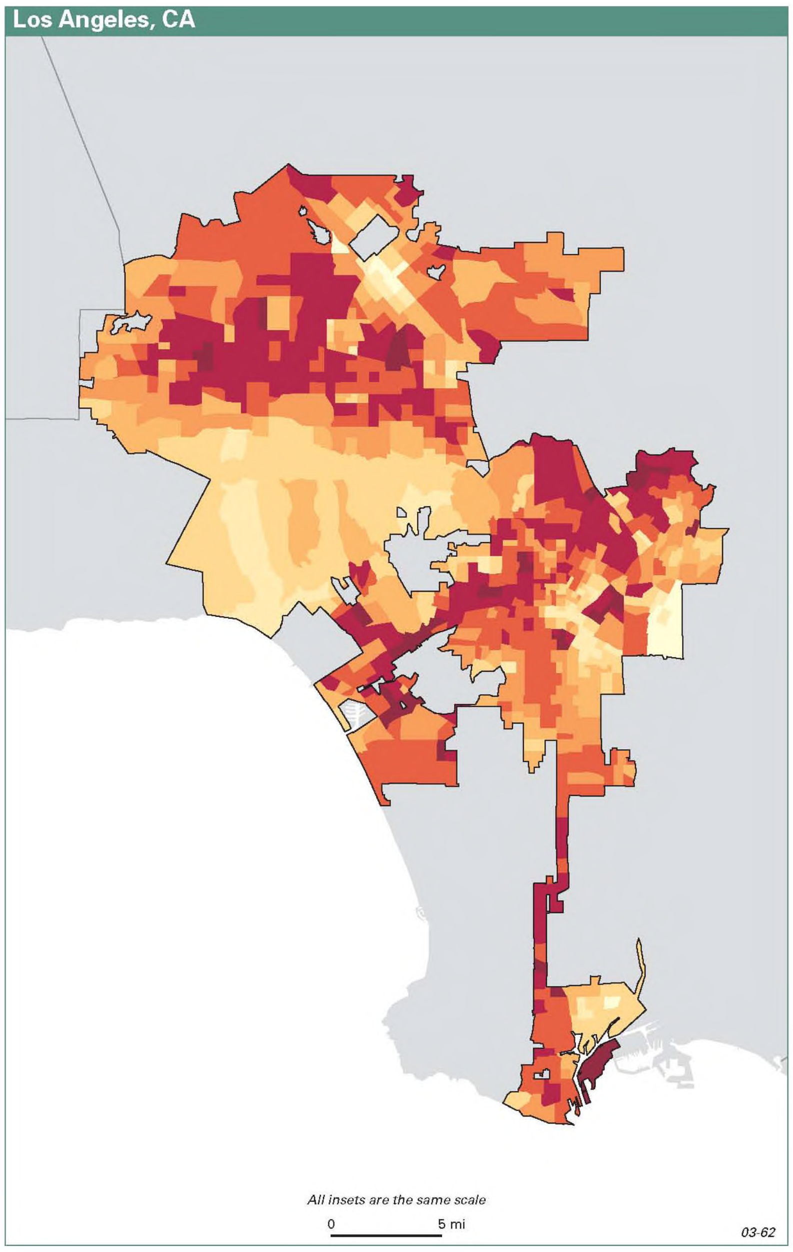
Largest Cities

Probability that two randomly selected people in an area would be of different races or that only one of the two would be Hispanic; U.S. map by county, city maps by census tract

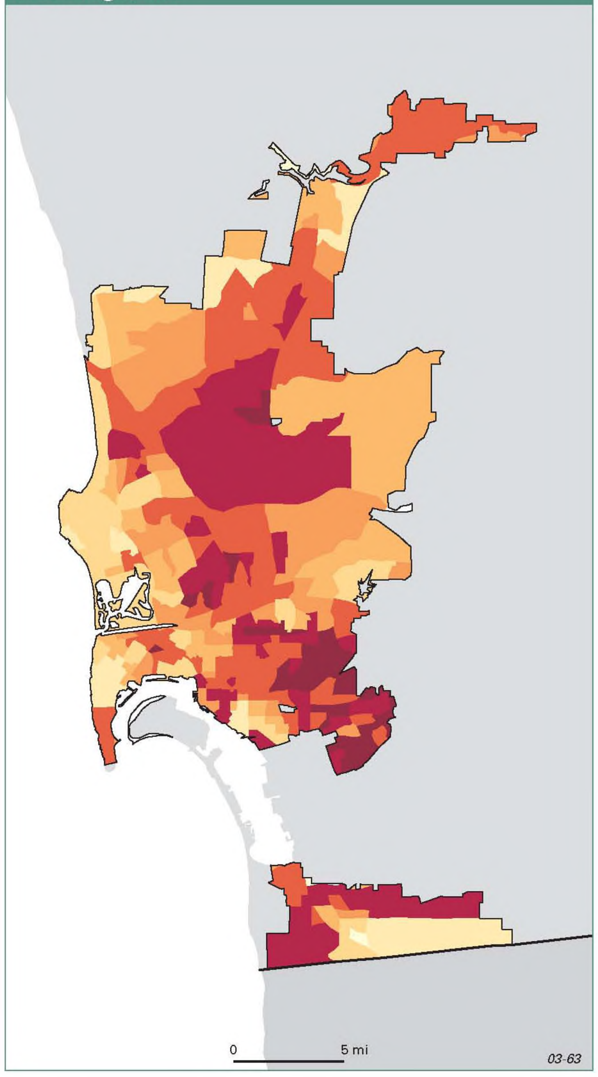
Higher diversity	🟥	0.70 to 0.82
	🟥	0.60 to 0.69
	🟧	0.49 to 0.59
U.S. diversity index 0.49	🟧	0.40 to 0.48
	🟧	0.30 to 0.39
	🟨	0.20 to 0.29
	🟨	0.10 to 0.19
Lower diversity	🟨	0.01 to 0.09
	☐	No population



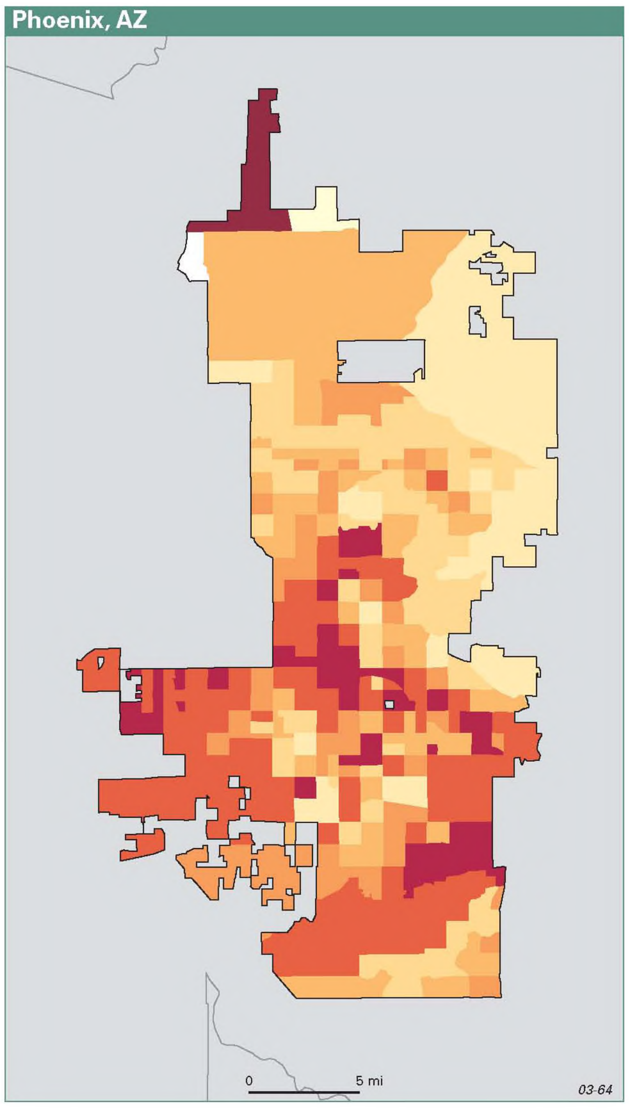
Los Angeles, CA



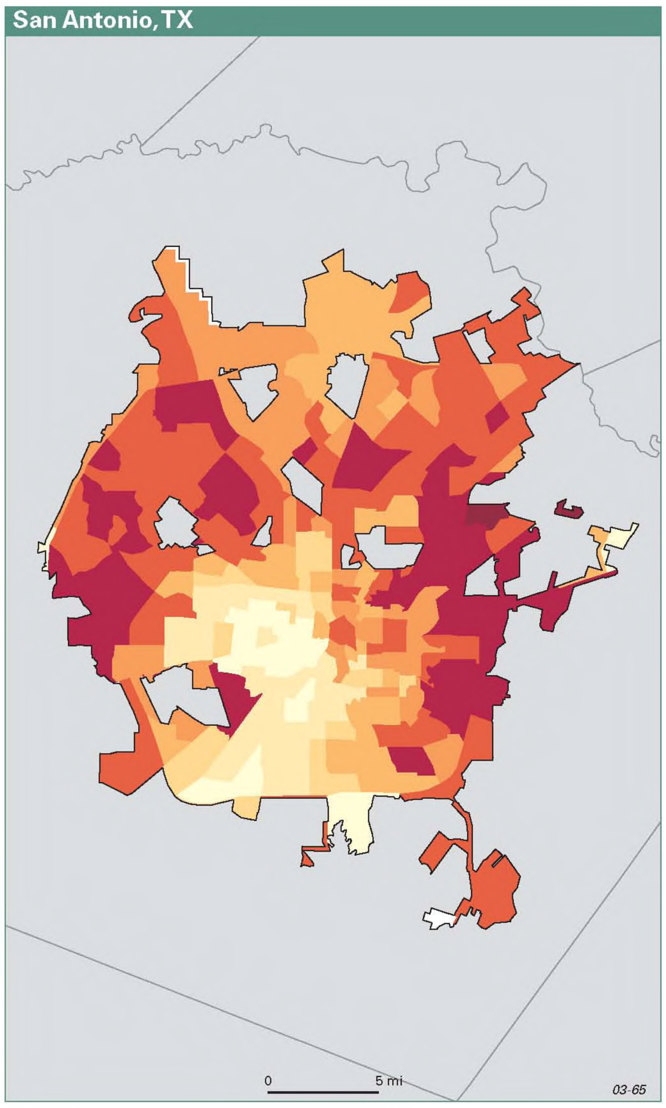
San Diego, CA



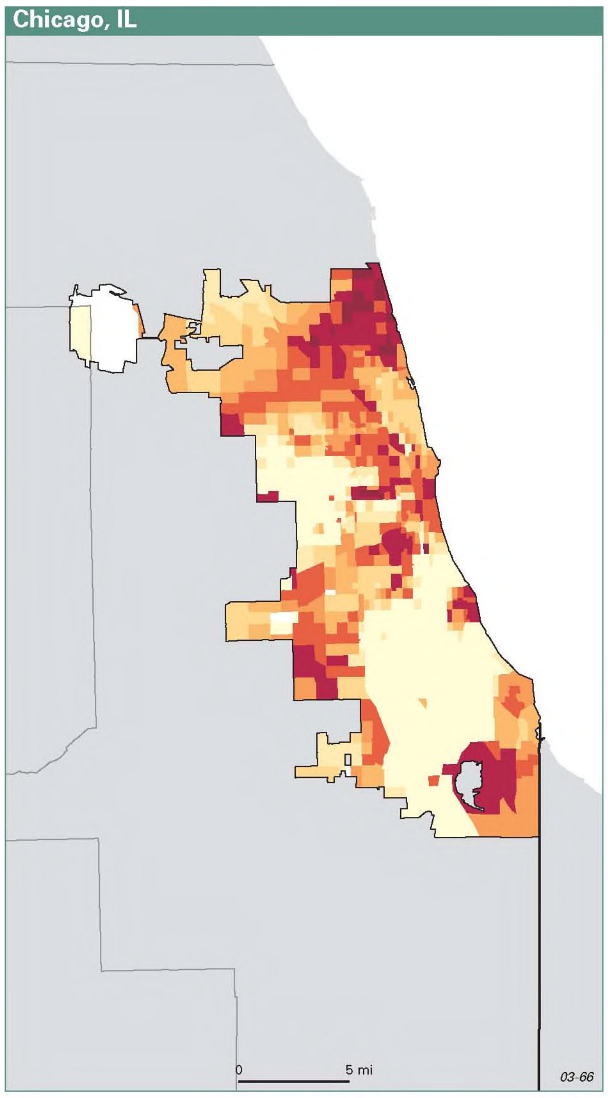
Phoenix, AZ



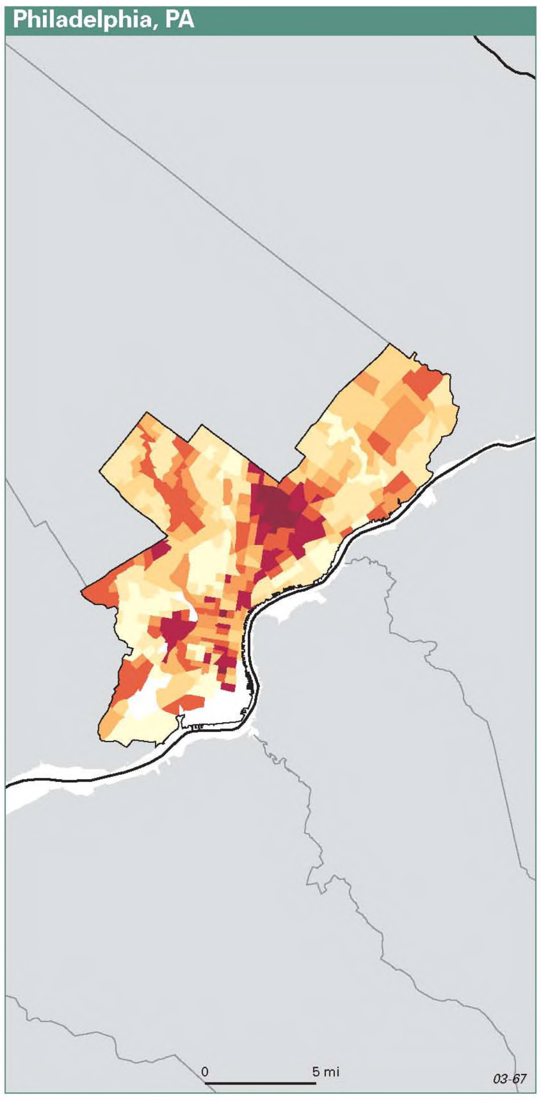
San Antonio, TX



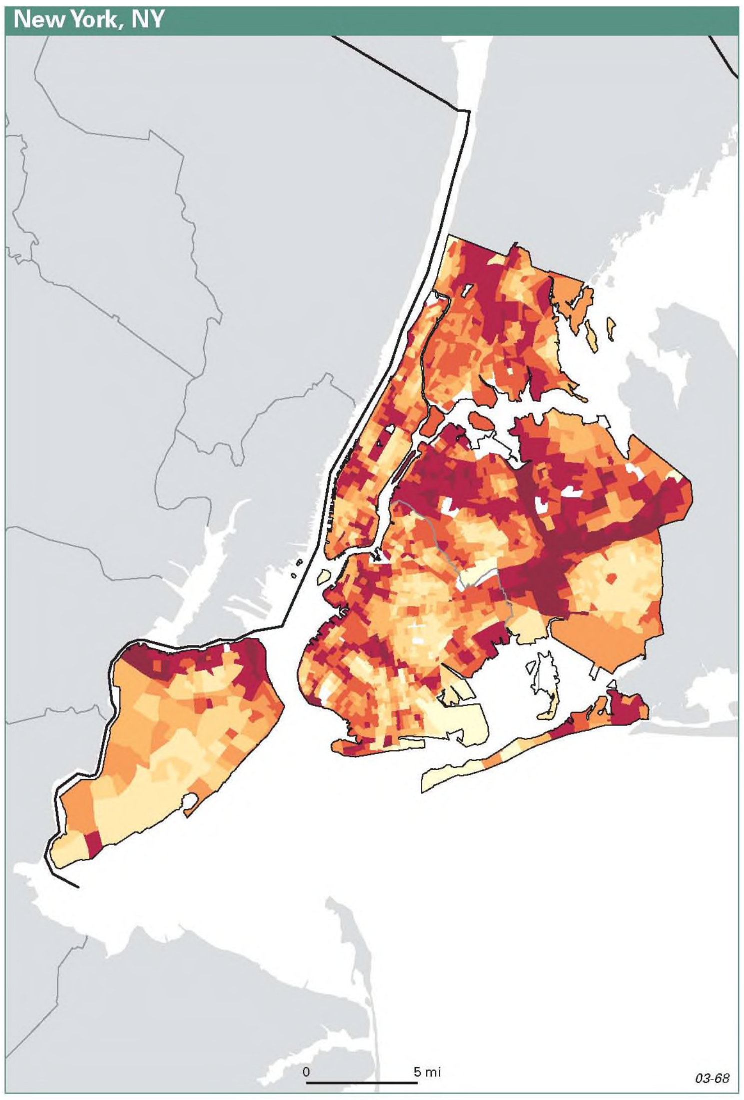
Chicago, IL



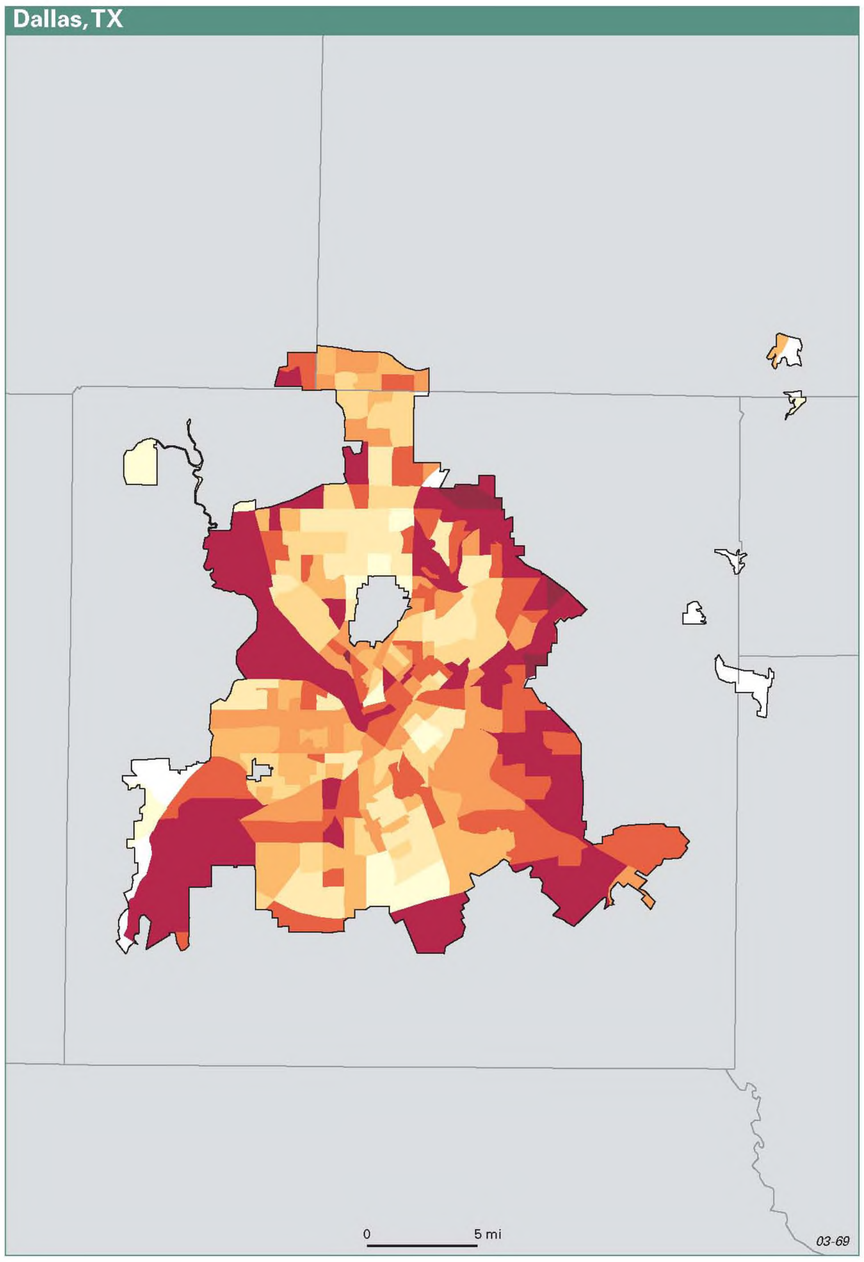
Philadelphia, PA



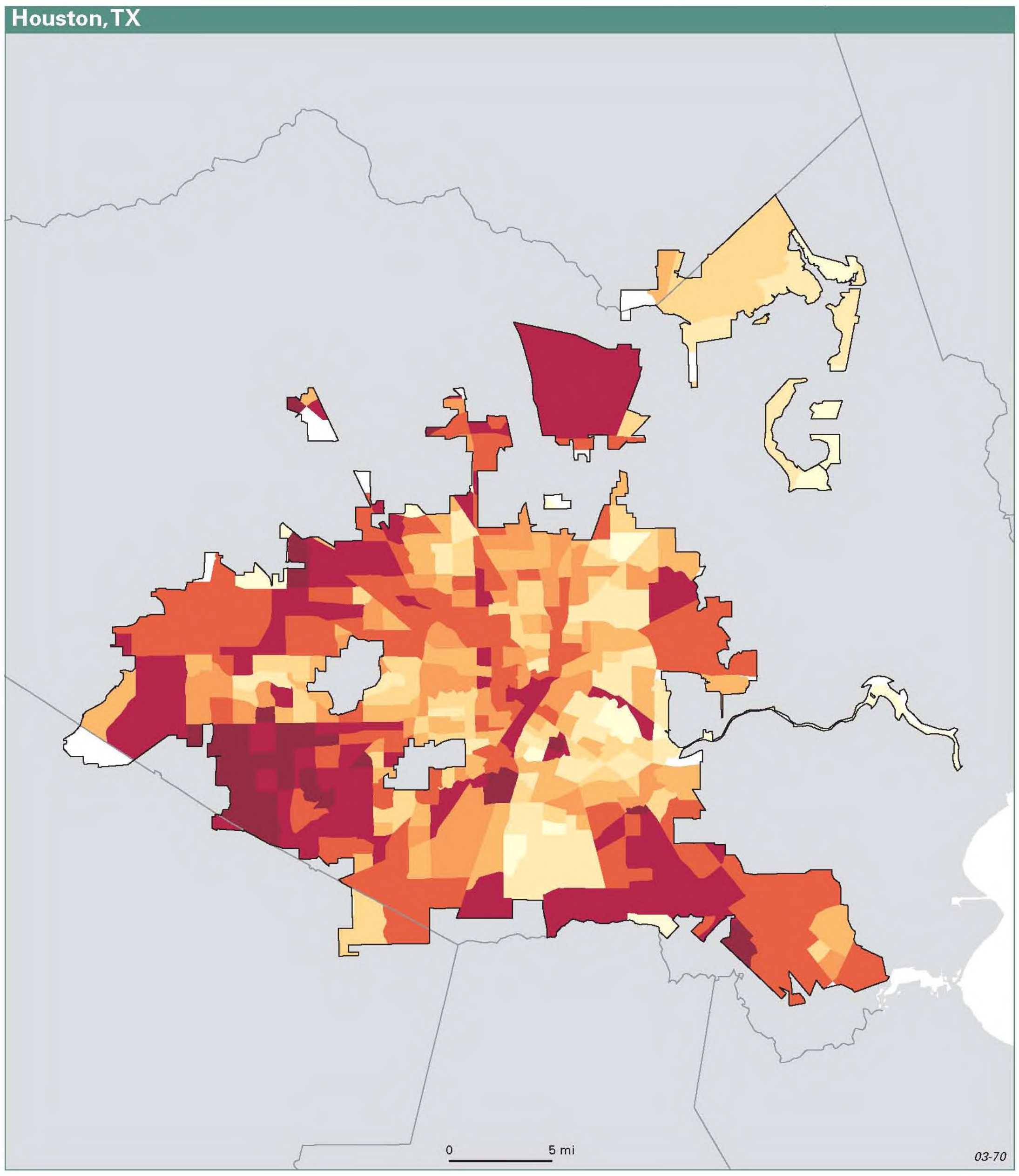
New York, NY



Dallas, TX



Houston, TX



Chapter 4

Age and Sex

Chapter 4

Age and Sex

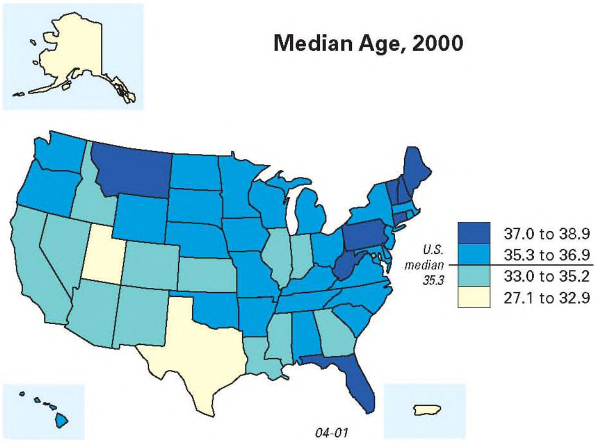
Age and sex composition provides a glimpse of a country's demographic history—reflecting past trends in births, deaths, and migration—as well as a view toward its demographic future. The age and sex structure of the U.S. population affects many of the characteristics described in other chapters of this atlas. For example, knowing that many Great Plains counties have high median ages and relatively few young people in their populations provides insight into the patterns of population decline seen in some maps in Chapter 2. In some cases, maps and graphics have been disaggregated by age or sex to make the impact of these demographic characteristics more apparent.

Changes in Age and Sex Structure

The age and sex structure of the U.S. population changed during the twentieth century, as shown by the population pyramids in Figure 4-1. Each of the bars in the population pyramids represents the percentage of the total population in that age-sex group. The distribution of the population by age and sex in 1900 exhibited the classic pyramid shape, wider at the bottom and narrower at the top. This broad-based shape characterizes a young, relatively high-fertility population. In 1900, children under 5 years old accounted for 12 percent of the U.S. population, while people aged 65 and older accounted for less than 5 percent.

The low fertility of the Great Depression years is evidenced by the “pinch” in the age structure in the 1950 pyramid, as people born during the 1930s were 10 to 19 years old. By 1950, the onset of the post World War II Baby Boom had altered the bottom of the pyramid, as 11 percent of the population was under age 5, giving the second age-sex pyramid a large base of very young people.

Figure 4-1.
Percent Distribution of Population by Age and Sex, 1900, 1950, and 2000



The more rectangular shape of the lower half of the Census 2000 age-sex pyramid shows the aging of the U.S. population in the second half of the twentieth century, due primarily to low fertility following the Baby Boom. A pinch in the pyramid for the 20-to-29 age group resulted from the relatively low number of births during the 1970s. The Baby Boom bulge appears in the 2000 pyramid in the 35-to-54-year age range. Another feature of the 2000 age-sex pyramid is the less cone-like shape at the top of the pyramid compared with the 1900 and 1950 pyramids. The larger proportions of the population in older age groups in 2000 resulted in part from sustained low fertility rates and partly from relatively larger declines in mortality at older ages than at younger ages.

Trends in Median Age

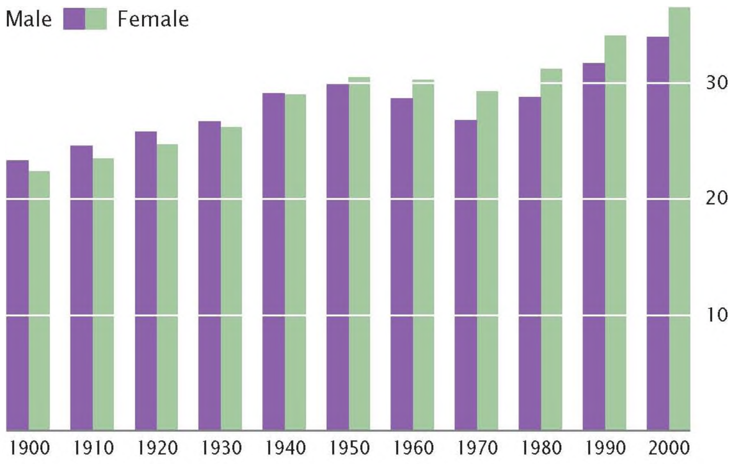
Another way of summarizing the overall age structure of a population is with its median age—the age at which half the population is older and half is younger. The median age of the population in 1900 was 22.9 years. The median age rose in 8 of the next 10 decades, reaching a record high of 35.3 years in 2000 (Figure 4-2). The only two decades of the twentieth century when the median age did not increase were 1950–1960 and 1960–1970, when the large number of births during the Baby Boom (1946–1964) resulted in a decline in median age from 30.2 years in 1950 to 28.1 years in 1970.

At the state level, the median age in 2000 was lowest in Utah (27.1 years), Texas (32.3), Alaska (32.4), and Idaho (33.2). The median age was highest in West Virginia (38.9), Florida (38.7), Maine (38.6), and Pennsylvania (38.0). States with lower median ages in 2000 were generally located in the West and the South (map 04-01).

Along with the overall rise in median age between 1950 and 2000, the county-level maps of median age in this chapter show distinct geographic patterns. In 2000, the highest median ages occurred in counties in the upper Great Plains and the interior Northeast, and also in Florida, coastal areas of the Pacific Northwest, and northern portions of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

The large proportion of those aged 65 and older in Florida in 2000 was, in part, the product of a well-established pattern of retiree migration to that state. Relatively few members (8.9 percent) of this group were born in Florida. In contrast, many of the counties in the Northeast and Midwest with older populations reflected what is known as “aging in place.” In those areas, the high percentage aged 65 and older was often a result of older people remaining while younger people migrated elsewhere. Whether the pattern is due to the inmigration of retirees or the outmigration of young adults, the result is counties with large proportions of people 65 and older.

Figure 4-2.
Median Age by Sex, 1900 to 2000



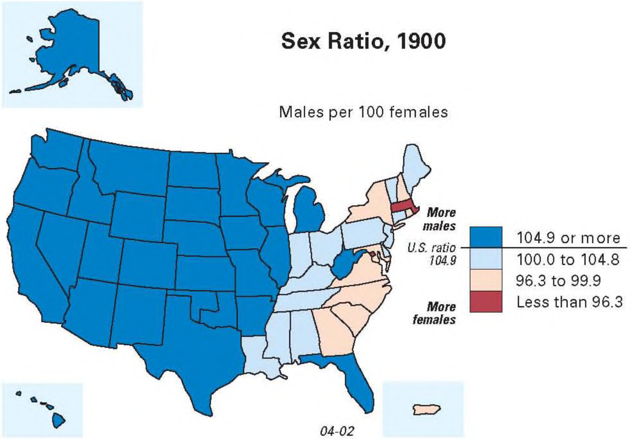
Changes in Sex Ratios, 1900 to 2000

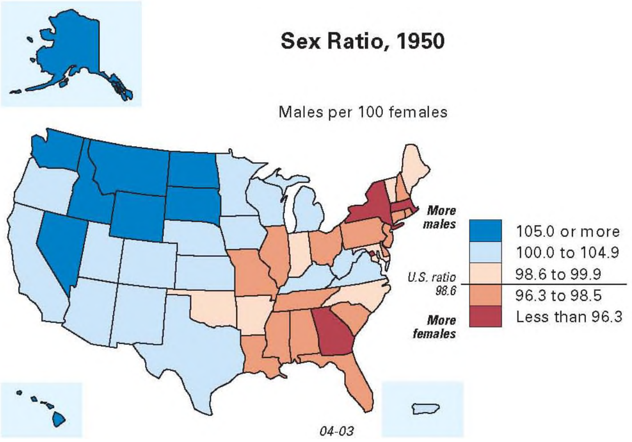
While the overall sex ratio—the number of males per 100 females—in the United States declined during the twentieth century, a sustained East-West dichotomy is evident in maps 04-02 through 04-04. In 1900, the sex ratios in most western states were higher than the U.S. figure of 104.9, and lower sex ratios were found in states along the Atlantic coast. By 1950, only Alaska and Hawaii had a sex ratio above 105, and Massachusetts had the lowest sex ratio among the 48 states (93.8). In 2000, the sex ratio for the United States was 96.3, and most states in the eastern half of the country had a sex ratio below that figure.

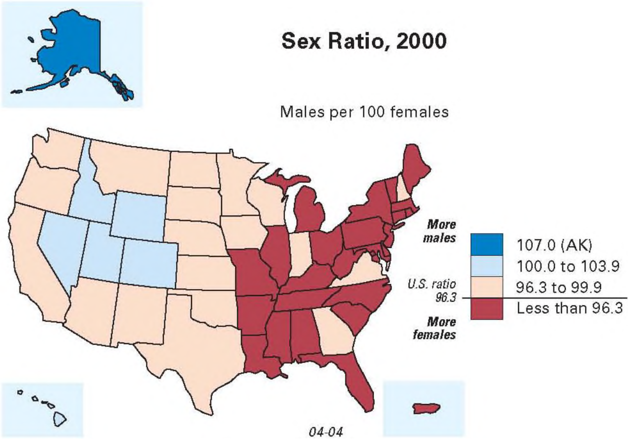
Growth of the Male and Female Populations

Between 1990 and 2000, the male population grew slightly faster (13.9 percent) than the female population (12.5 percent). In 1990, females outnumbered males by 6.2 million, a difference that dropped to 5.3 million in 2000. This decline resulted in the sex ratio (males per 100 females) increasing from 95.1 in 1990 to 96.3 in 2000.

Despite this increase, the sex ratio in the United States decreased during most of the twentieth century. After a peak of 106.2 in 1910, the sex ratio declined to a low of 94.5 in 1980. This long decline resulted







mainly from the relatively larger reduction in female mortality rates during the period. The sex ratio then increased between 1980 and 1990, as male death rates declined faster than female death rates and as more male immigrants than female immigrants entered the country.

This Chapter's Maps

The maps in this chapter illustrate the age and sex composition of the U.S. population both historically and in 2000. They also show the geographic distribution of the young and old populations by race and Hispanic origin. Historical maps in the chapter highlight the aging of the U.S. population and the gradual disappearance of high sex ratios in western states.

Map 04-07 shows patterns of median age by county in 2000. Counties with a high median age are found in Appalachia, much of Florida, the midsection of the country, and the northern Rockies. Counties with a low median age are seen in Utah and Alaska. Throughout the country, some individual counties have a markedly lower median age than neighboring counties, due in some cases to the presence of a large university or military base.

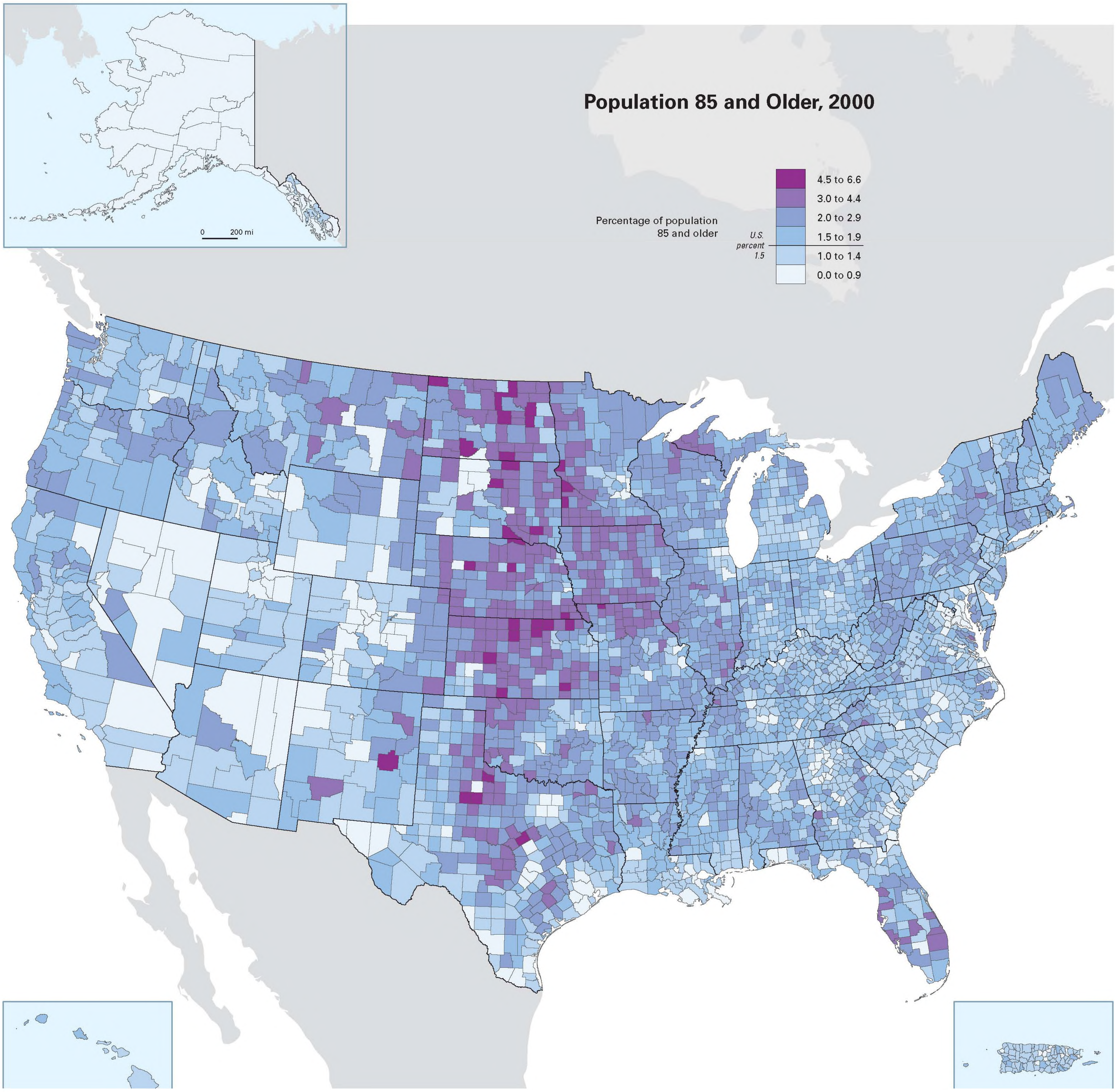
The ratios of people under 18 and people 65 and older to the population aged 18 to 64 are shown in maps 04-08 through 04-10. Many counties in Utah and Alaska have high youth dependency ratios, meaning that they have larger-than-average numbers of young people compared with the sizes of their 18-to-64 populations. On the other hand, some counties in the Great Plains and Florida have relatively high older population dependency ratios. Taken together, the total dependency ratio shows the relationship between the number of people younger than age 18 or 65 and older to those aged 18 to 64. A handful of counties have ratios of 100 or more, while central Colorado has a number of counties with a total dependency ratio below 40.

The percentage of the population under age 18 varied by race and Hispanic origin in 2000. The Two or More Races population and the Hispanic population had the highest percentages under 18 in 2000, at 41.9 percent and 35 percent, respectively. For the United States as a whole, 25.7 percent was under age 18. The county-level variations in these percentages are seen in maps 04-11 through 04-13.

The percentage of the population 65 and older also varied by race and Hispanic origin in 2000, with the highest percentage found in the non-Hispanic White population (15 percent), followed by the Black population (8.1 percent). For the United States as a whole, 12.4 percent of the population in 2000 was 65 and older, and the county-level percentages exhibited a strong geographic concentration (map 04-14). Counties with 20 percent or more of their population aged 65 and older are located in the country's midsection and across much of Florida. The geographic patterns of the older, non-Hispanic White population are similar to those of the entire older population, with high percentages of the non-Hispanic White population aged 65 and older in counties in Florida, the Great Plains, and parts of the desert southwest (map 04-15). The counties with higher percentages of Blacks who were 65 and older in 2000 were located in the South, the Great Plains, and the Ohio River Valley (map 04-16).

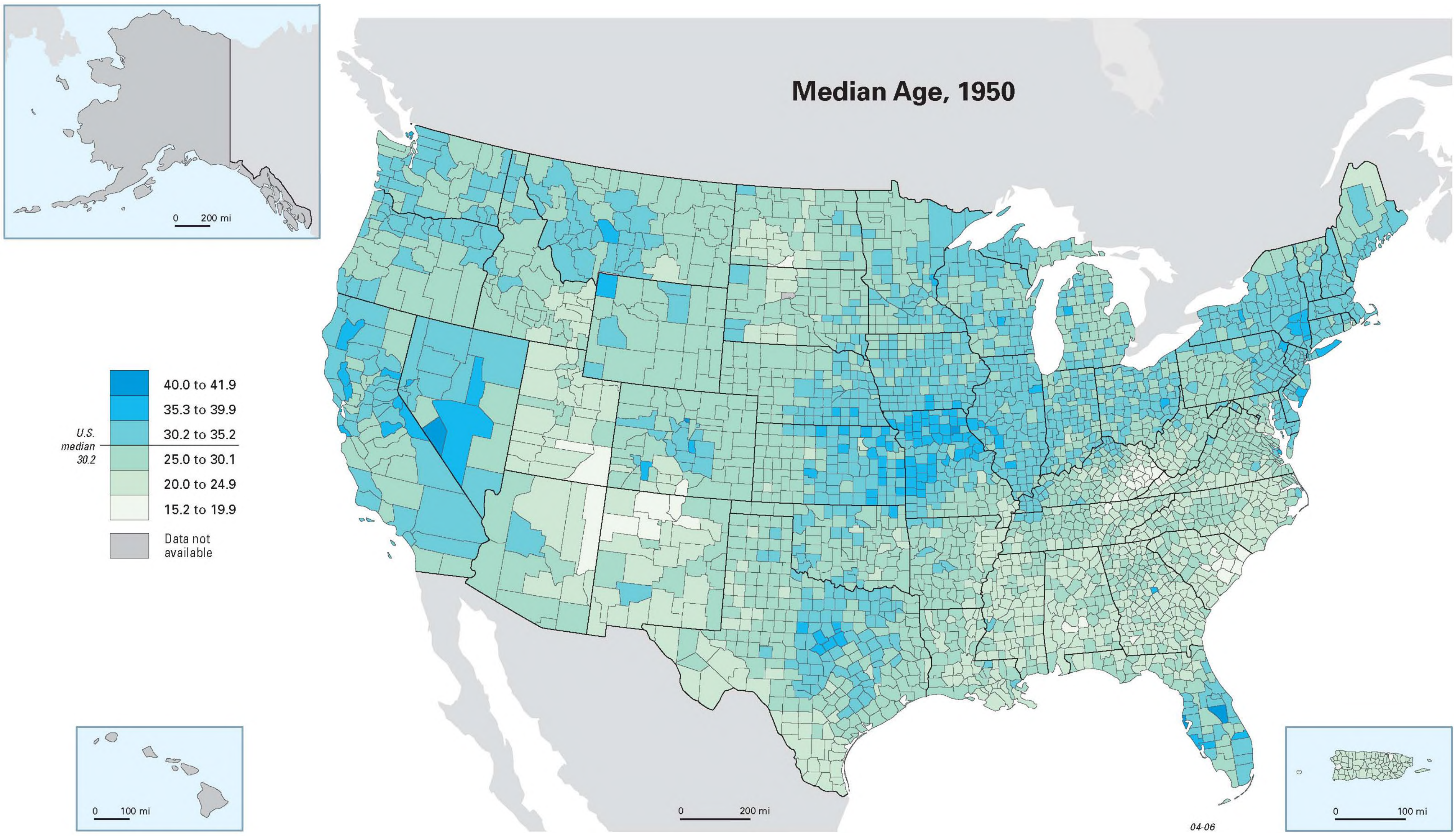
A series of tract-level maps displays the percentage of the population under age 5 for the country's largest metropolitan areas (maps 04-17 through 04-26). For the United States as a whole, 6.8 percent of the population in 2000 was under age 5. While the tract-level patterns varied among metropolitan areas, one pattern was common across all of the metropolitan areas: suburban tracts with high percentages under age 5 were almost always located in rapidly growing areas with high percentages of new housing and young families.

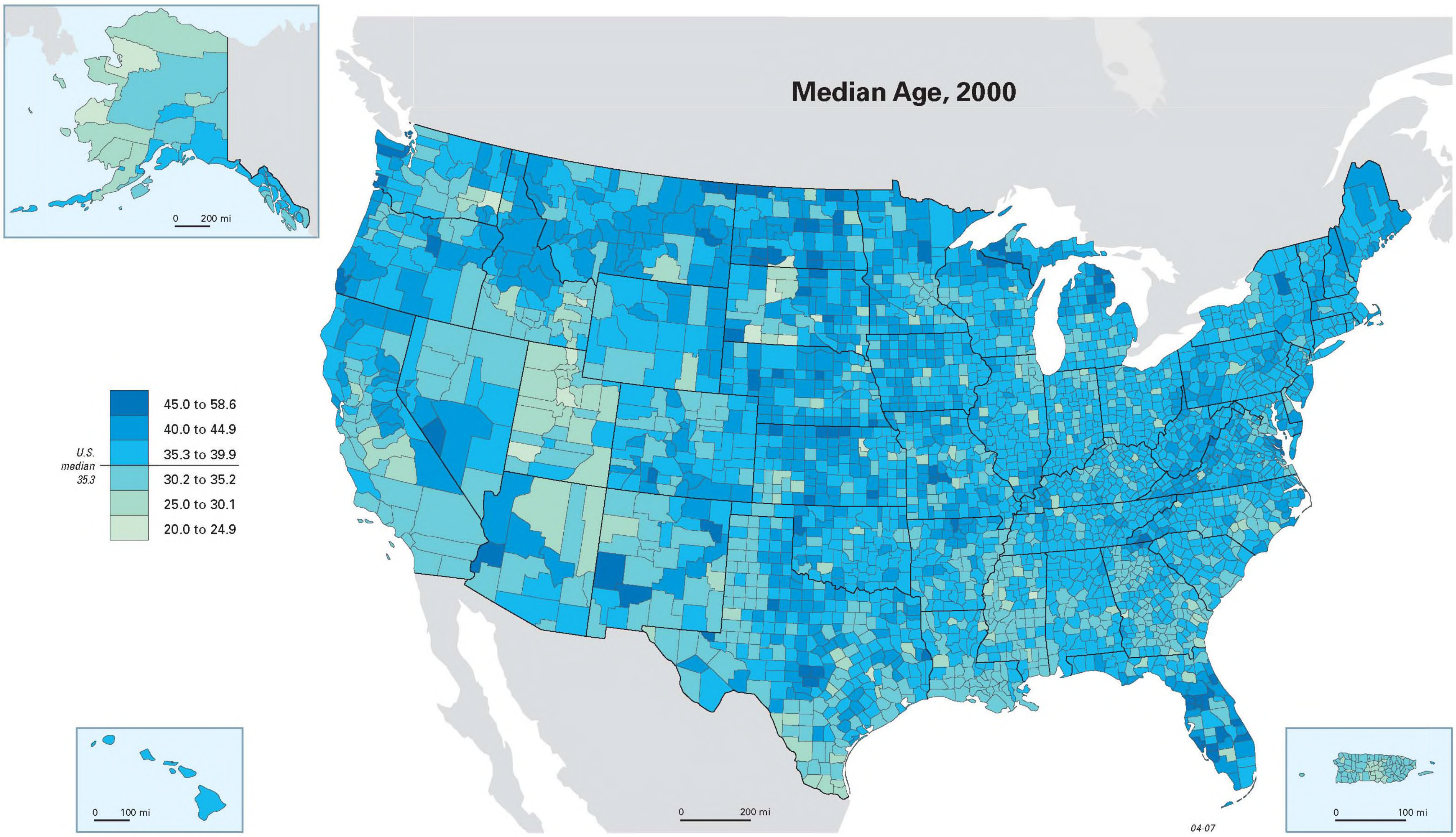
Some of the chapter's map patterns may be unexpected. For instance, in the map showing the percentages of the total population that were aged 85 and older in 2000 (map 04-05), no Arizona or Nevada county fell within the two highest percentage ranges, although these areas are generally perceived to be popular destinations for retirees. The maps in the chapter on migration show that Arizona and Nevada are indeed magnets for retirees, and at the same time they are also destinations for younger migrants. In 2000, the median ages for Arizona (34.2) and Nevada (35.0) were both below the U.S. median of 35.3 years.

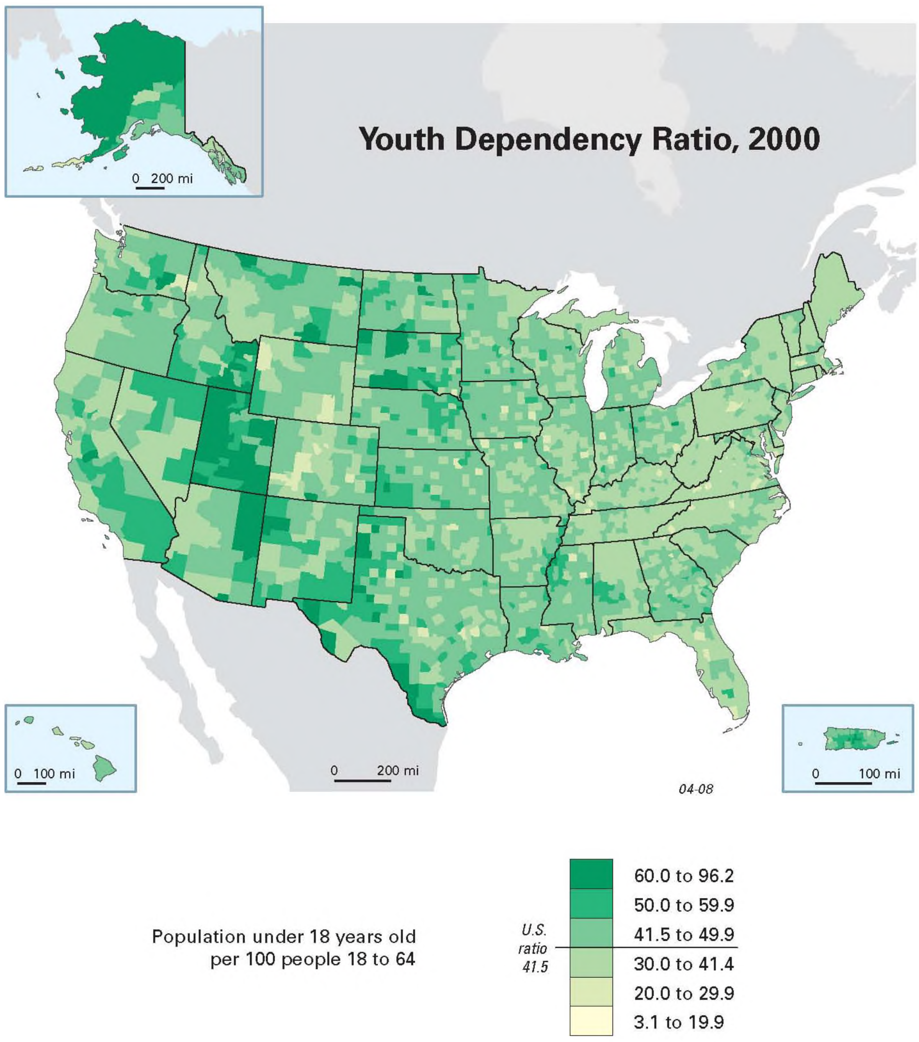


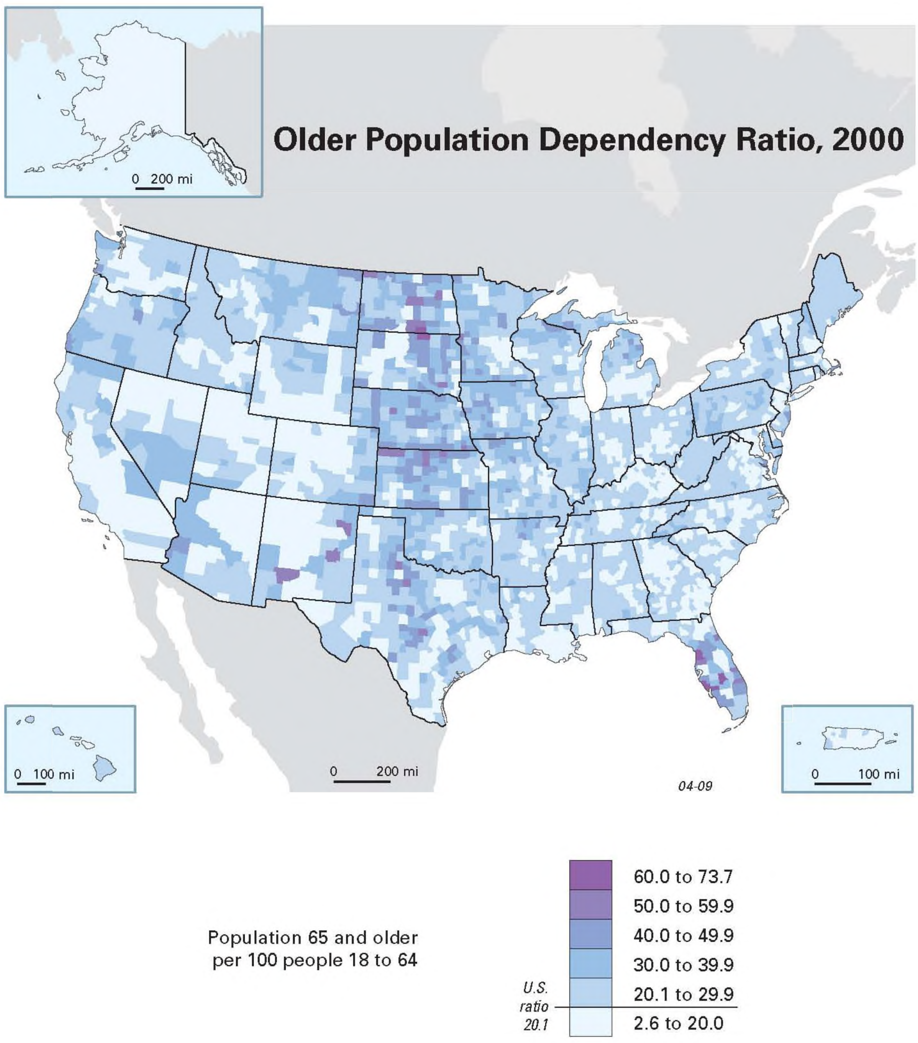
In 2000, 1.5 percent of the U.S. population was 85 and older. The darkest-shaded counties in the map above had 4.5 percent or more of their population in this age group. These counties stretch through the country's midsection from central Texas through Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota. They are generally thinly populated and rural. The population in many of these counties declined in recent decades, in part due to the outmigration of younger people. Numerous other counties in the Great Plains are in the second- and third-highest categories. Some Florida counties also had relatively high percentages of their populations 85 and older, partly reflecting the large number of retirees who moved to the state.

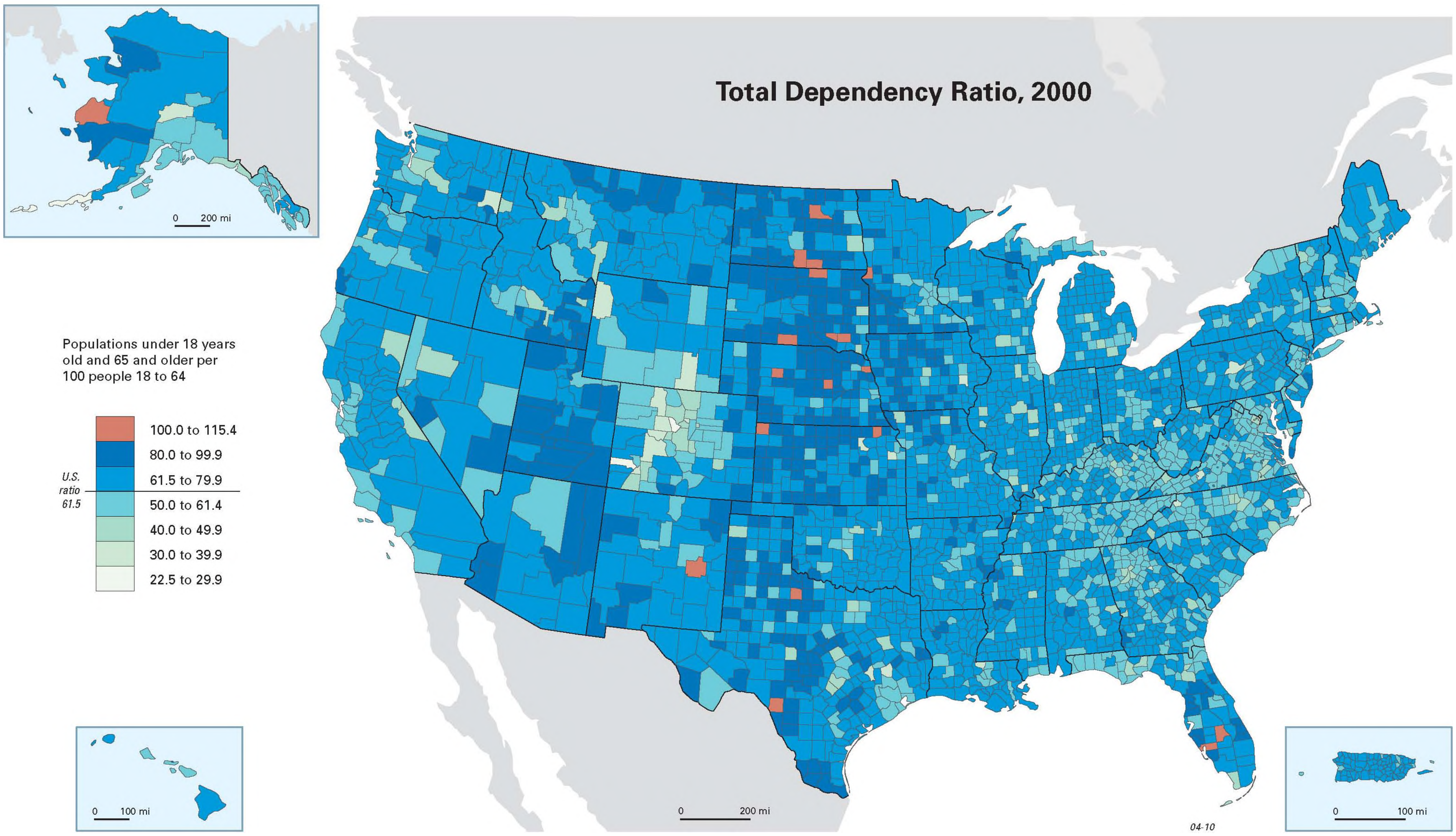
Many metropolitan-area counties have low percentages of population aged 85 and older. Indeed, visible within the area of darker-shaded counties in the middle of the country are lighter-shaded counties in metropolitan areas such as Dallas-Fort Worth and Minneapolis-St. Paul. Many counties in interior western states also have generally low percentages 85 and older.

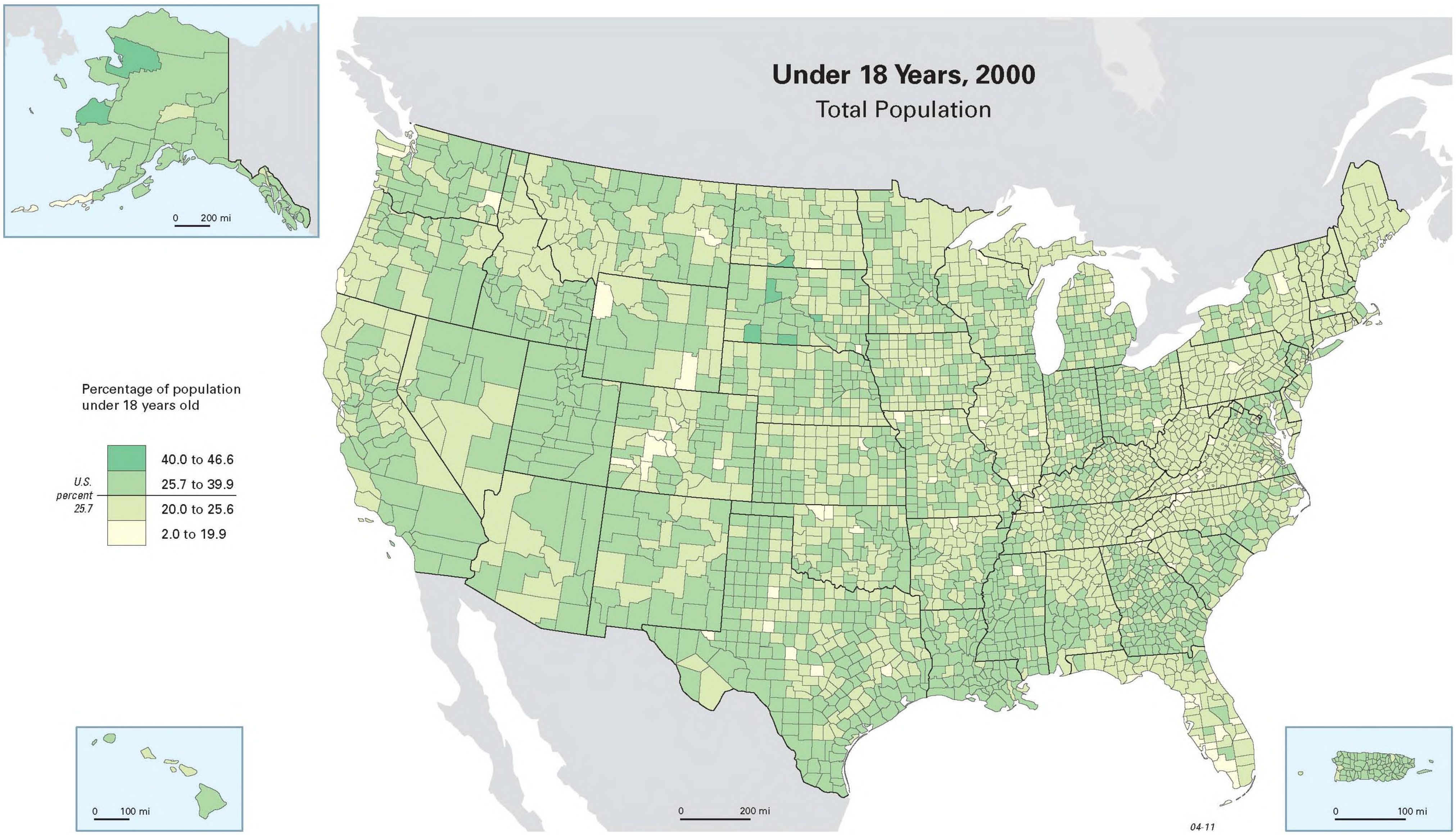

Median Age, 1950
40.0 to 41.9
35.3 to 39.9
U.S. median 30.2
30.2 to 35.2
25.0 to 30.1
20.0 to 24.9
15.2 to 19.9
Data not available
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
04-06

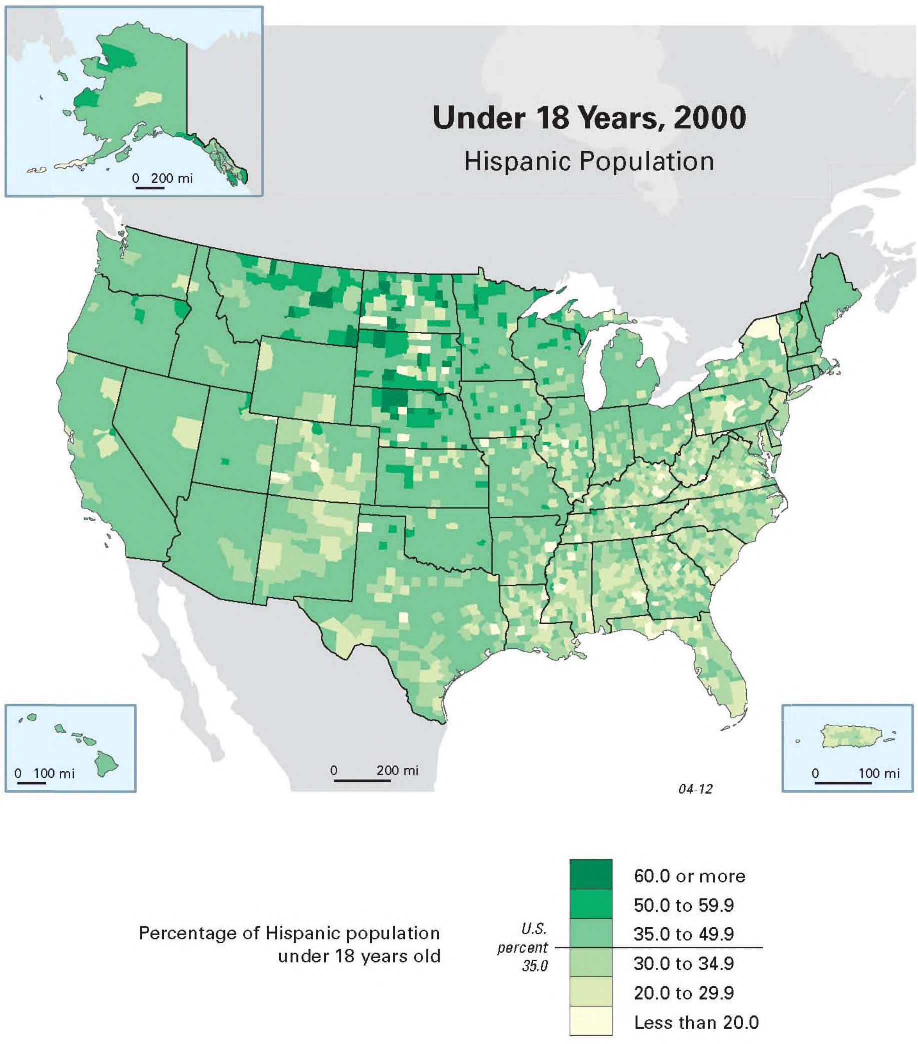

Median Age, 2000
45.0 to 58.6
40.0 to 44.9
U.S. median 35.3
35.3 to 39.9
30.2 to 35.2
25.0 to 30.1
20.0 to 24.9
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
04-07

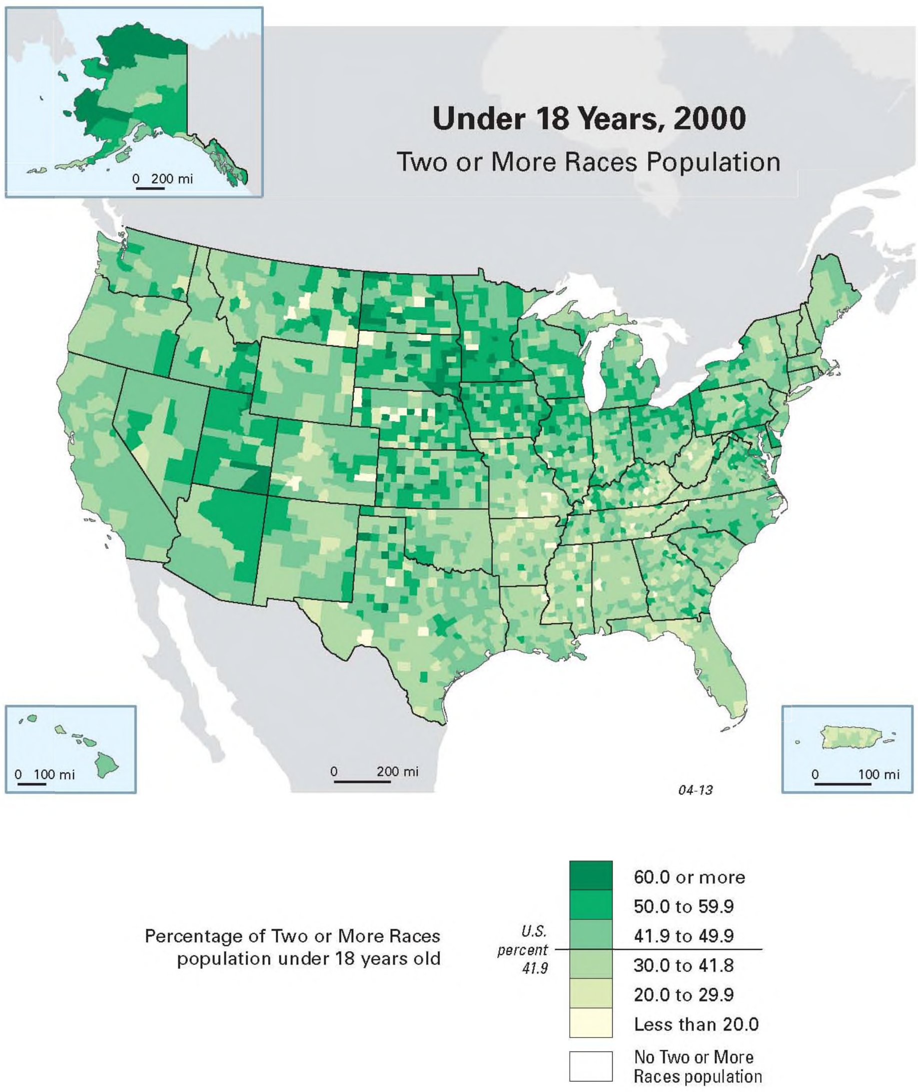

Youth Dependency Ratio, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
04-08
Population under 18 years old per 100 people 18 to 64
U.S. ratio 41.5
60.0 to 96.2
50.0 to 59.9
41.5 to 49.9
30.0 to 41.4
20.0 to 29.9
3.1 to 19.9

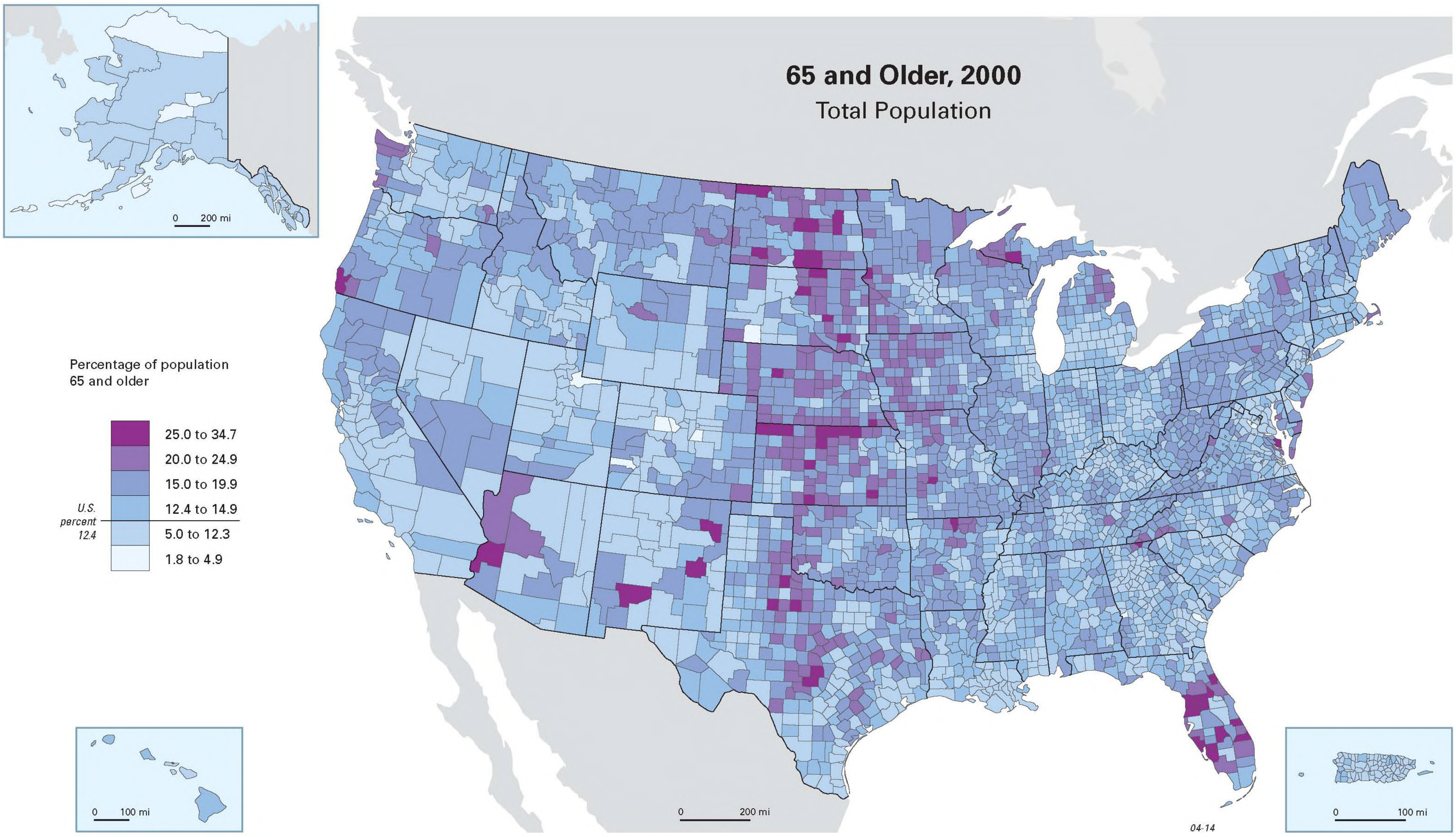

Older Population Dependency Ratio, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
04-09
Population 65 and older per 100 people 18 to 64
U.S. ratio 20.1
60.0 to 73.7
50.0 to 59.9
40.0 to 49.9
30.0 to 39.9
20.1 to 29.9
2.6 to 20.0

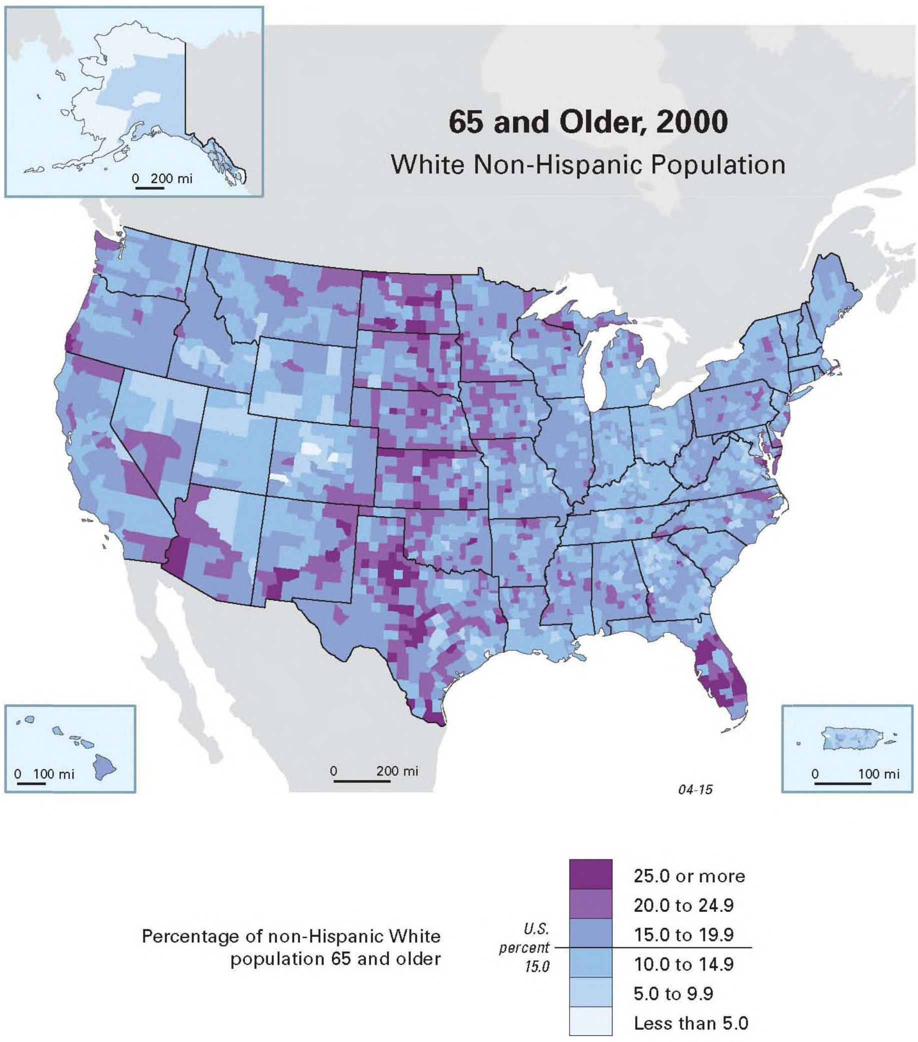

Total Dependency Ratio, 2000
0 200 mi
Populations under 18 years old and 65 and older per 100 people 18 to 64
U.S. ratio 61.5
100.0 to 115.4
80.0 to 99.9
61.5 to 79.9
50.0 to 61.4
40.0 to 49.9
30.0 to 39.9
22.5 to 29.9
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
04-10
0 100 mi

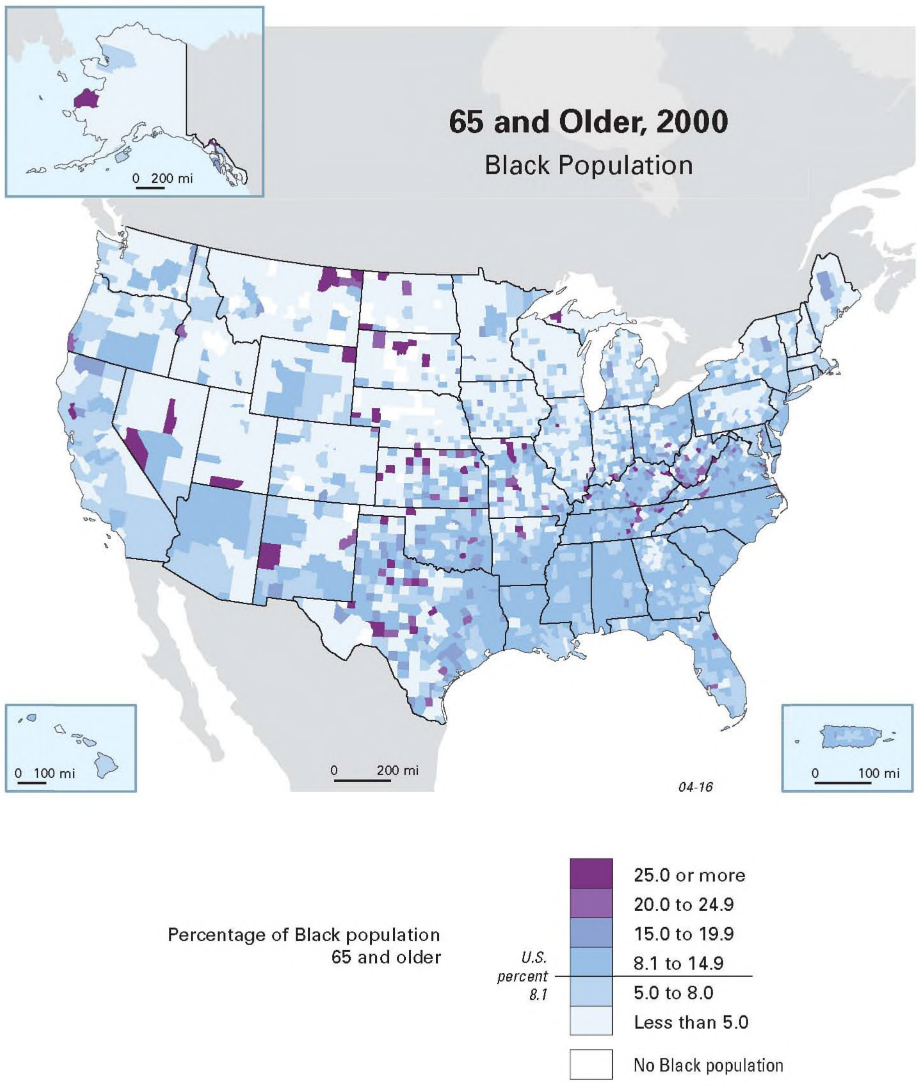

Under 18 Years, 2000
Total Population
Percentage of population under 18 years old
U.S. percent 25.7
40.0 to 46.6
25.7 to 39.9
20.0 to 25.6
2.0 to 19.9
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
04-11


Under 18 Years, 2000
Hispanic Population
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
04-12
Percentage of Hispanic population under 18 years old
U.S. percent 35.0
60.0 or more
50.0 to 59.9
35.0 to 49.9
30.0 to 34.9
20.0 to 29.9
Less than 20.0


Under 18 Years, 2000
Two or More Races Population
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
04-13
Percentage of Two or More Races population under 18 years old
U.S. percent 41.9
60.0 or more
50.0 to 59.9
41.9 to 49.9
30.0 to 41.8
20.0 to 29.9
Less than 20.0
No Two or More Races population


65 and Older, 2000
Total Population
Percentage of population 65 and older
25.0 to 34.7
20.0 to 24.9
15.0 to 19.9
12.4 to 14.9
5.0 to 12.3
1.8 to 4.9
U.S. percent 12.4
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
04-14


65 and Older, 2000
White Non-Hispanic Population
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
04-15
Percentage of non-Hispanic White population 65 and older
U.S. percent 15.0
25.0 or more
20.0 to 24.9
15.0 to 19.9
10.0 to 14.9
5.0 to 9.9
Less than 5.0


65 and Older, 2000
Black Population
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
04-16
Percentage of Black population 65 and older
U.S. percent 8.1
25.0 or more
20.0 to 24.9
15.0 to 19.9
8.1 to 14.9
5.0 to 8.0
Less than 5.0
No Black population

Under 5 Years, 2000

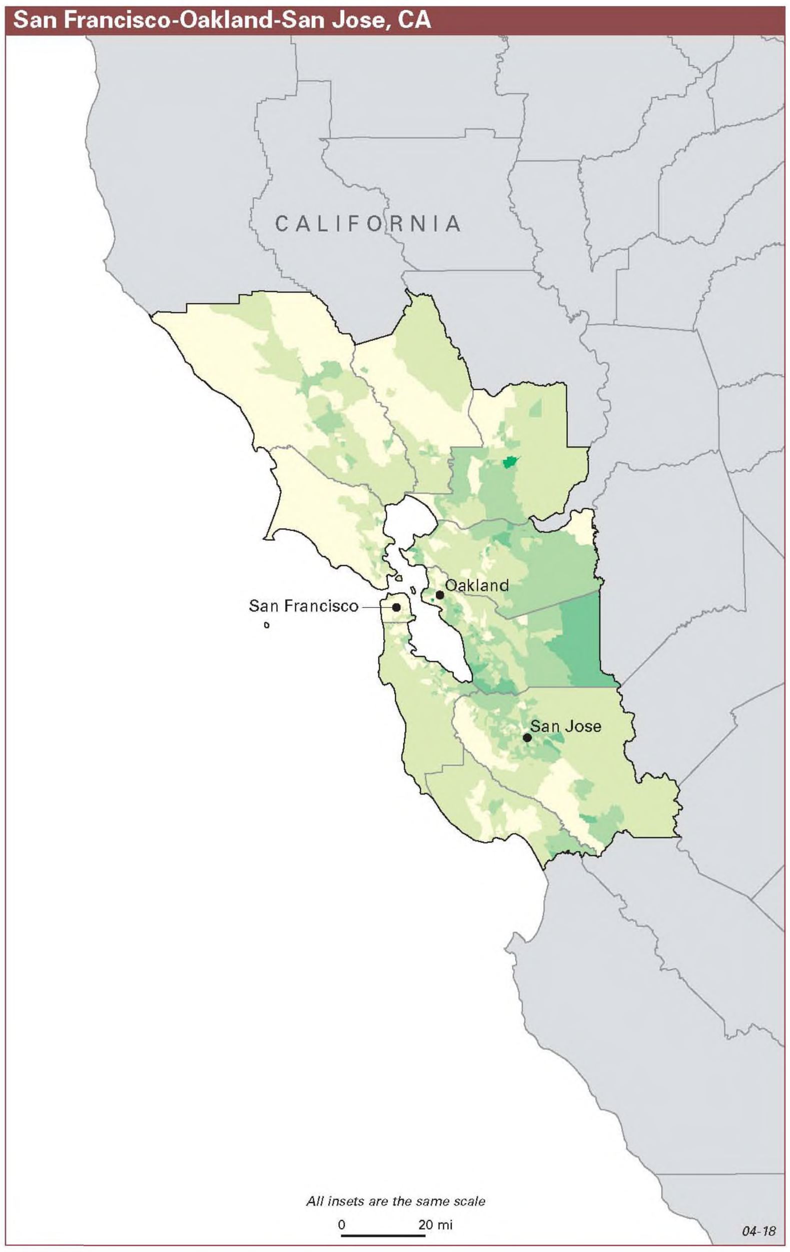
Largest Metropolitan Areas

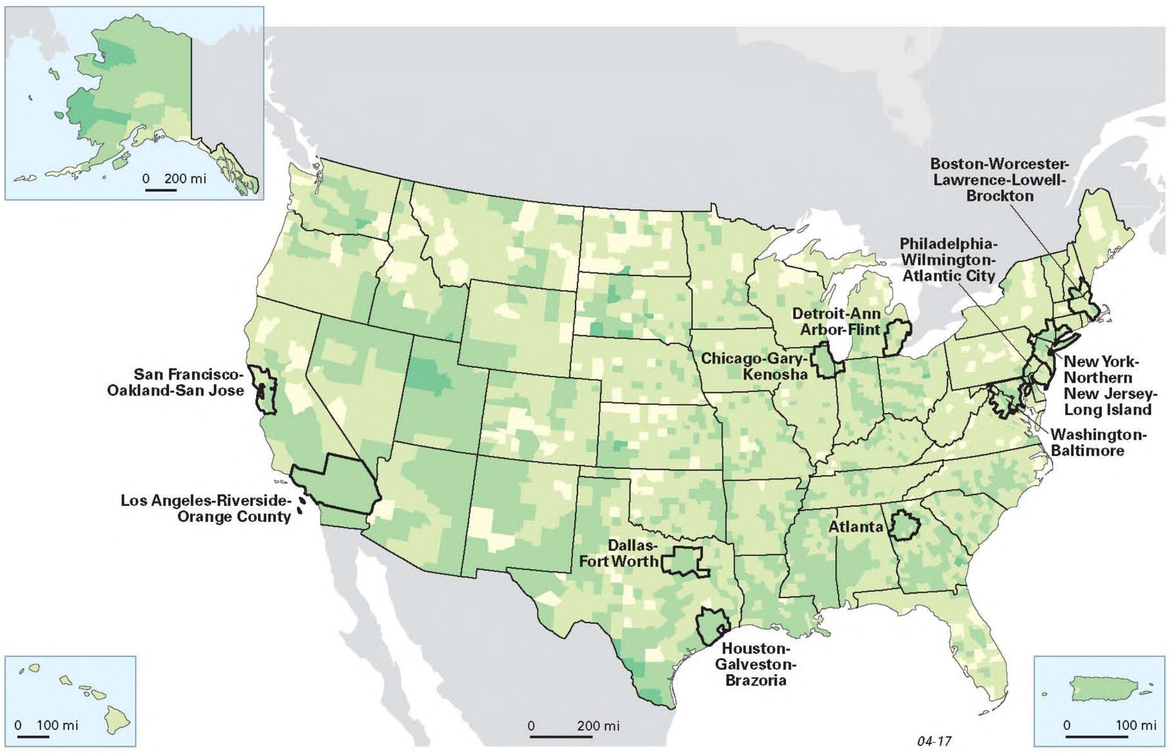
Percentage of population under 5 years old; U.S. map by county, metropolitan area maps by census tract

🟩	20.0 to 31.5
🟩	13.0 to 19.9
🟩	10.0 to 12.9
🟩	6.8 to 9.9
🟩	5.0 to 6.7
🟨	0.0 to 4.9
☐	No population

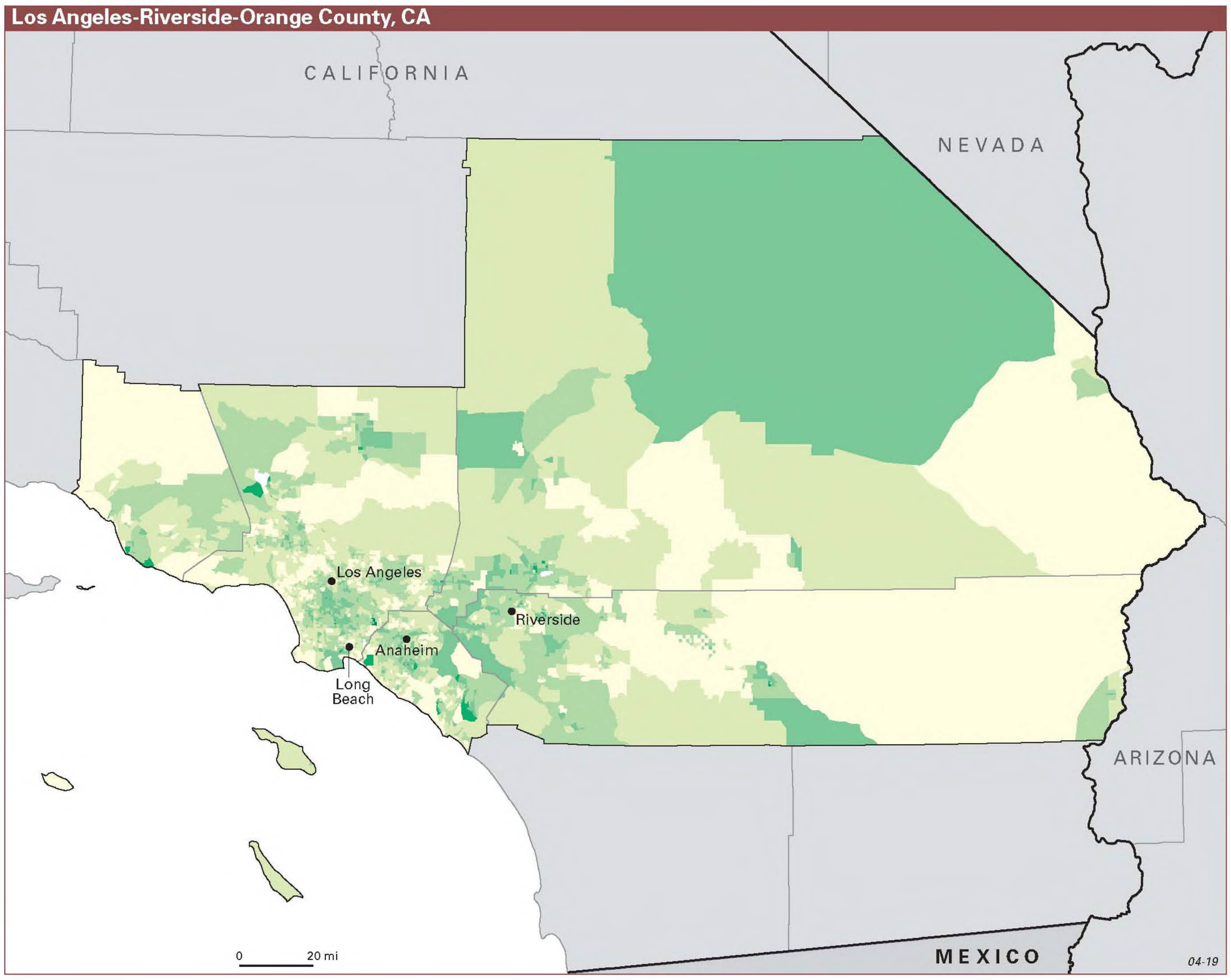
U.S. percent 6.8

San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA

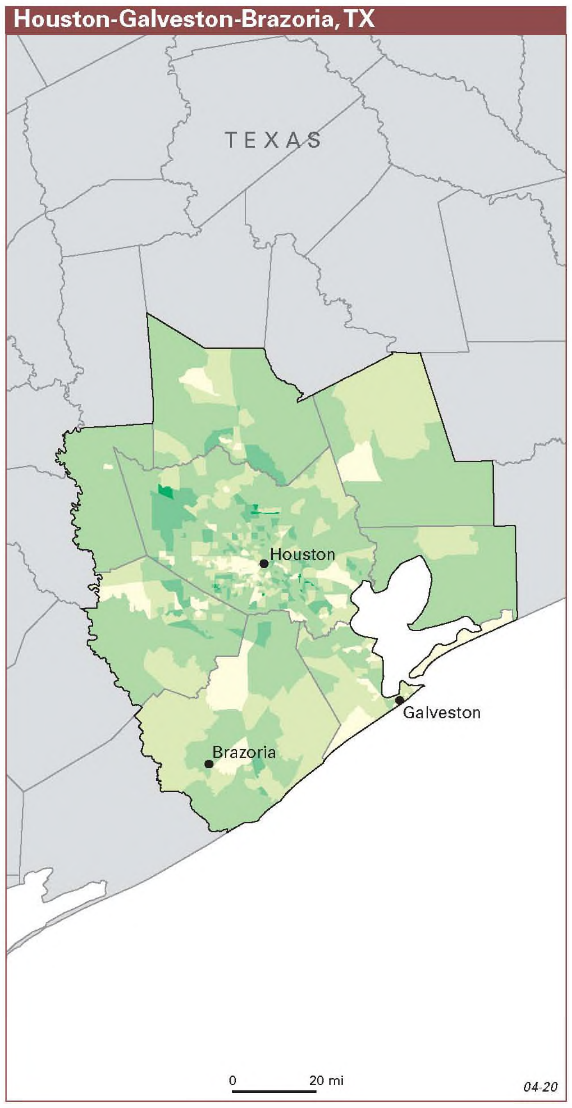




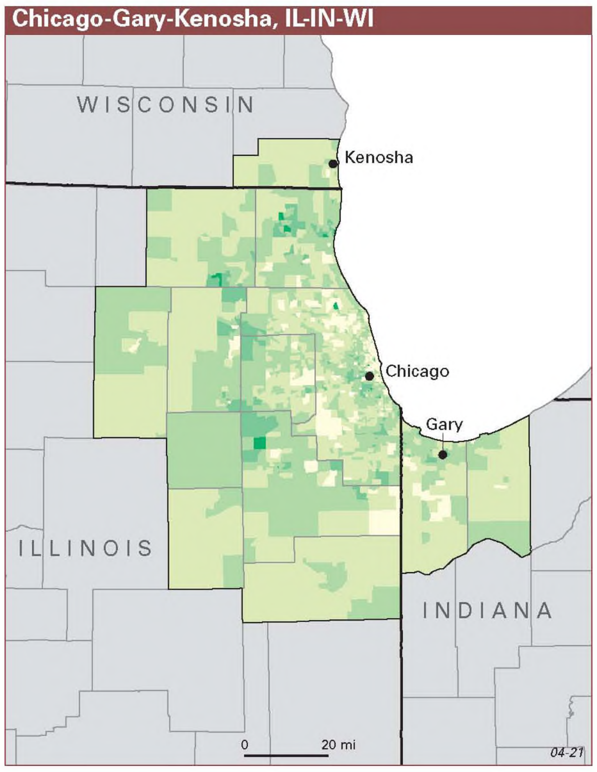
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA



Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX

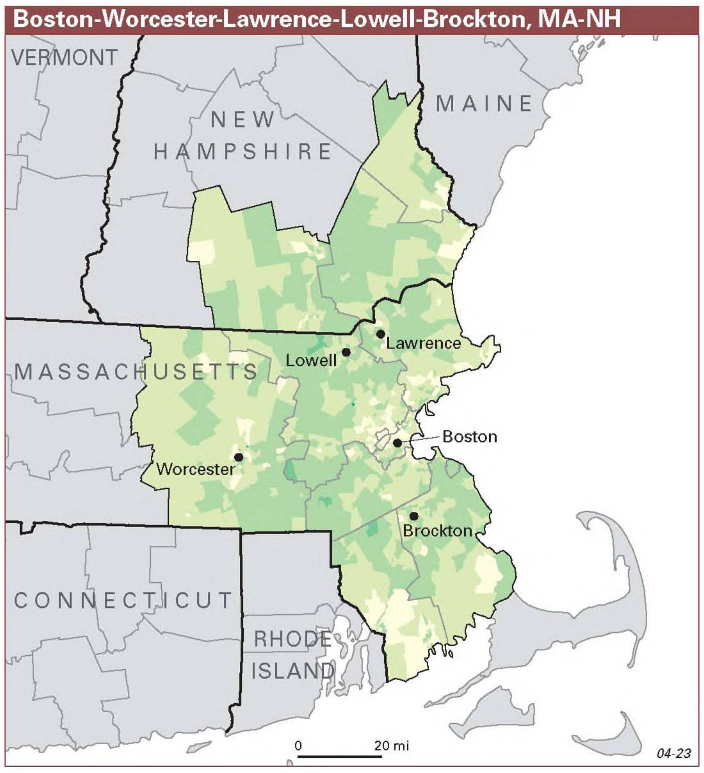


Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI

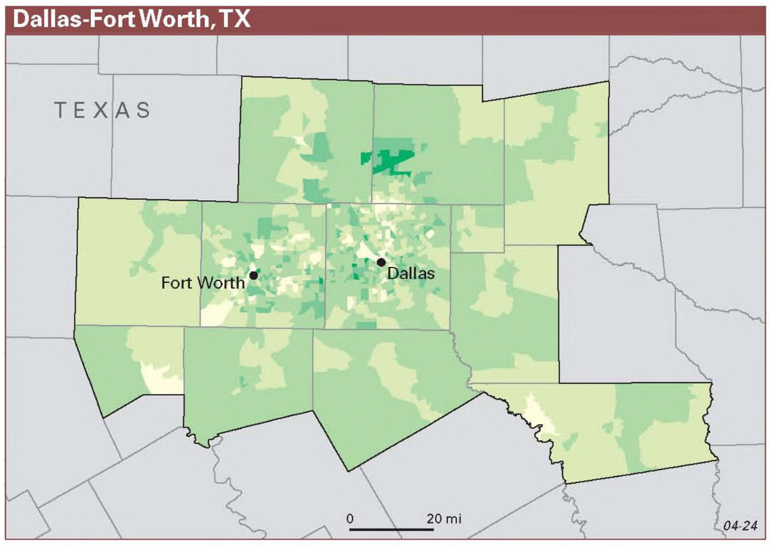


Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI

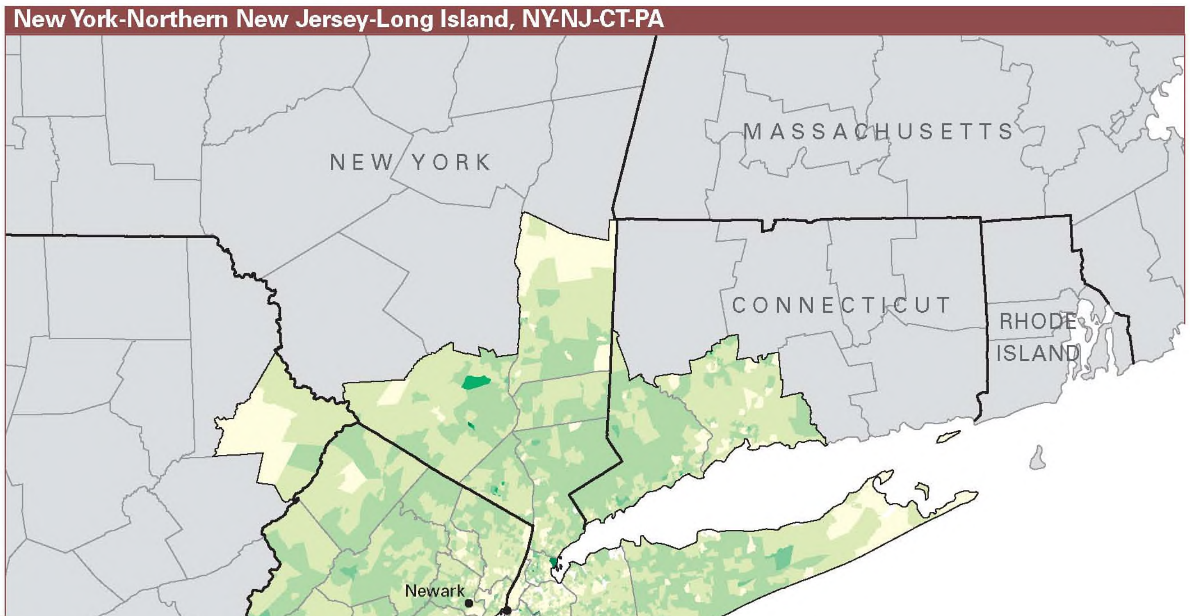
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH



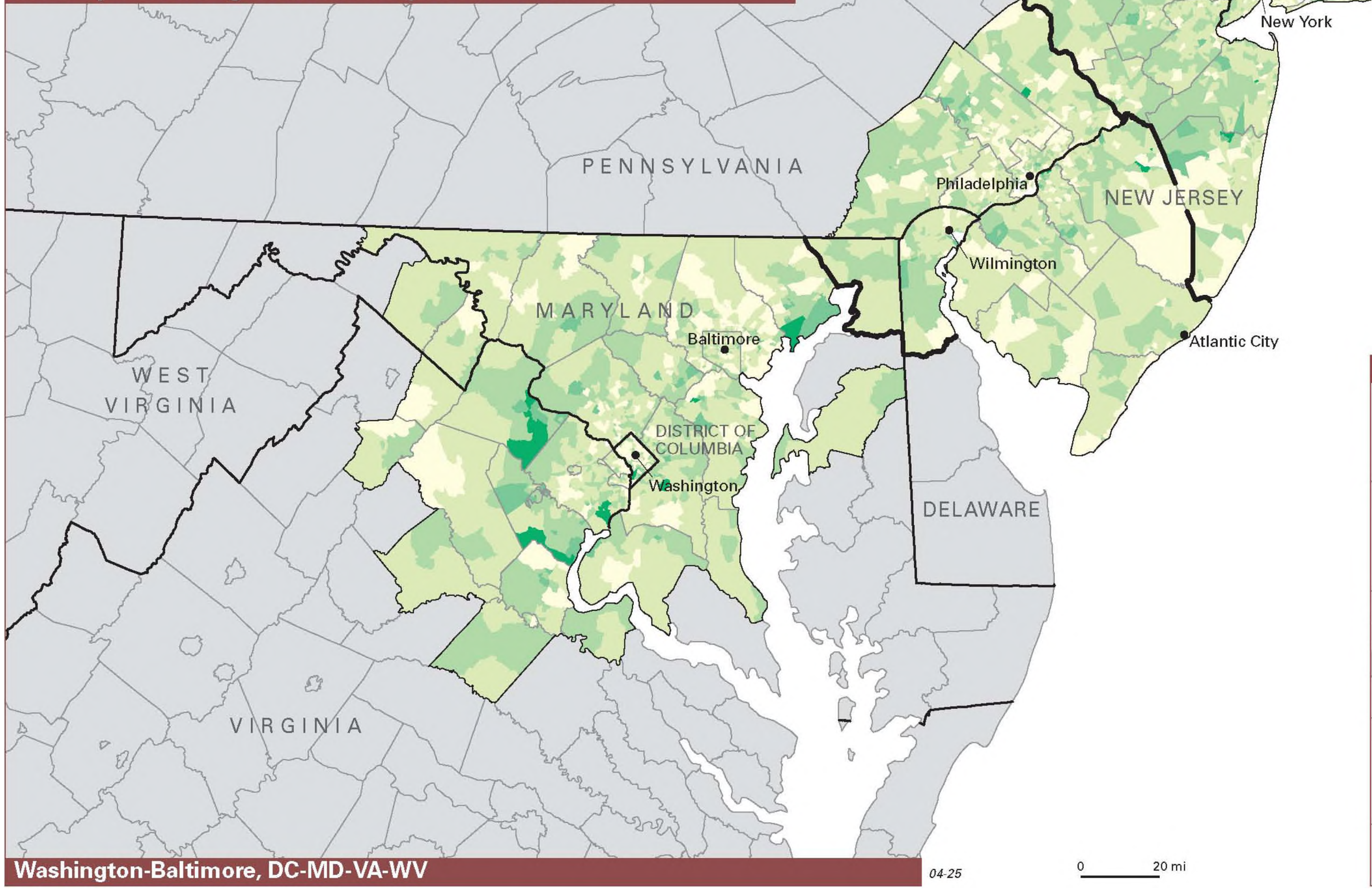
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX



New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA

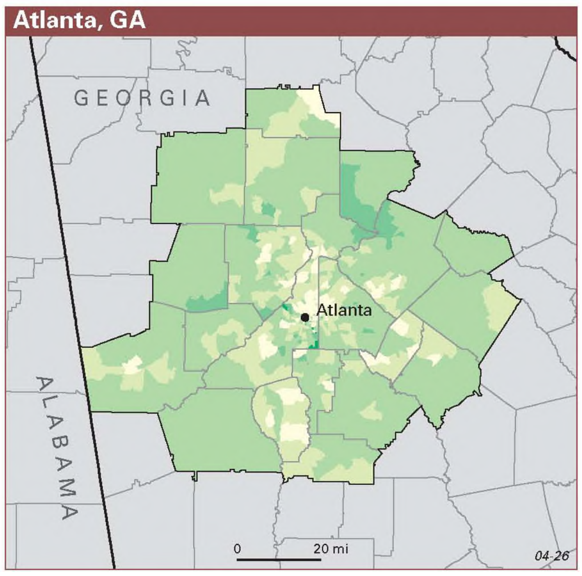


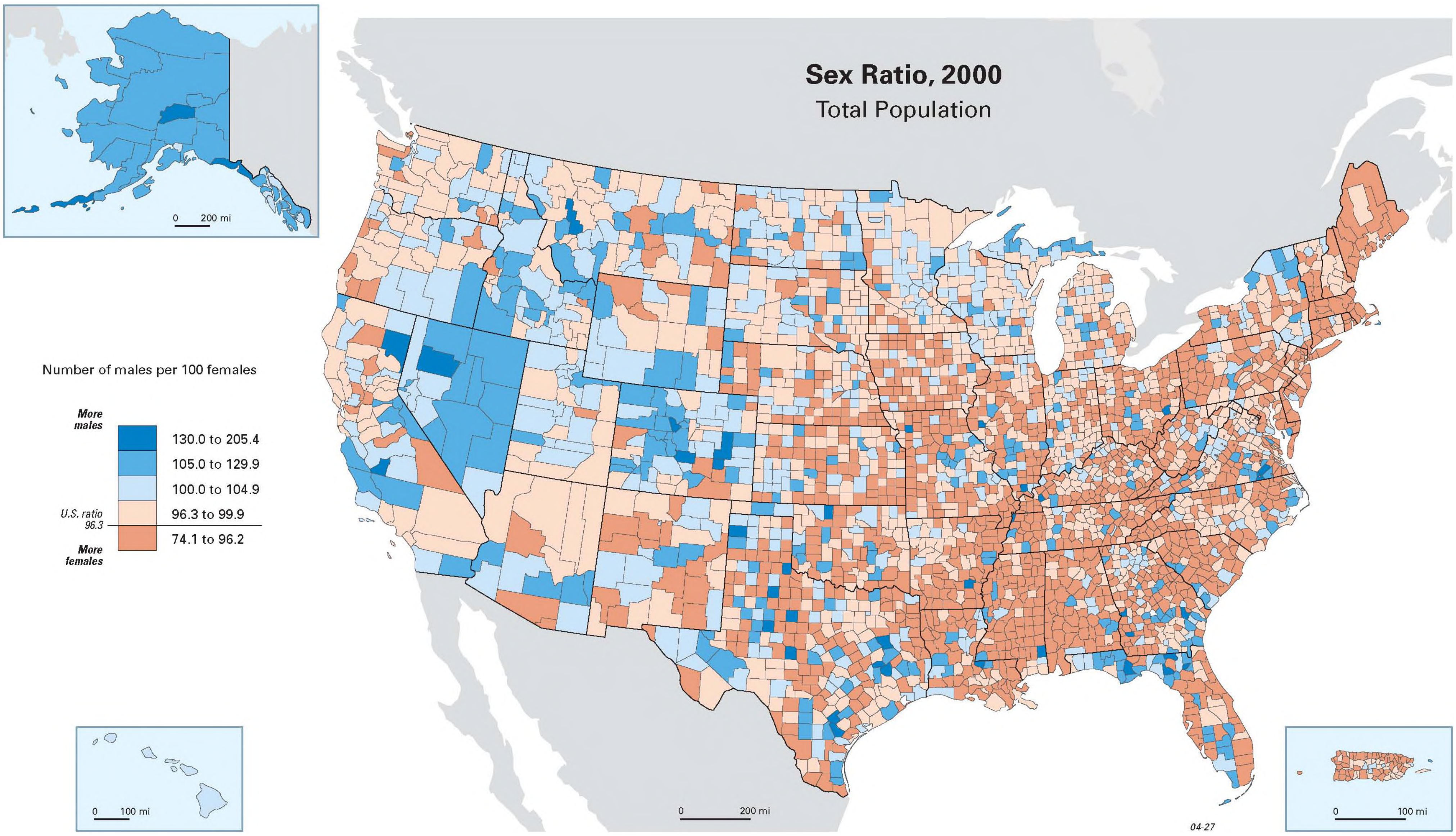
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD

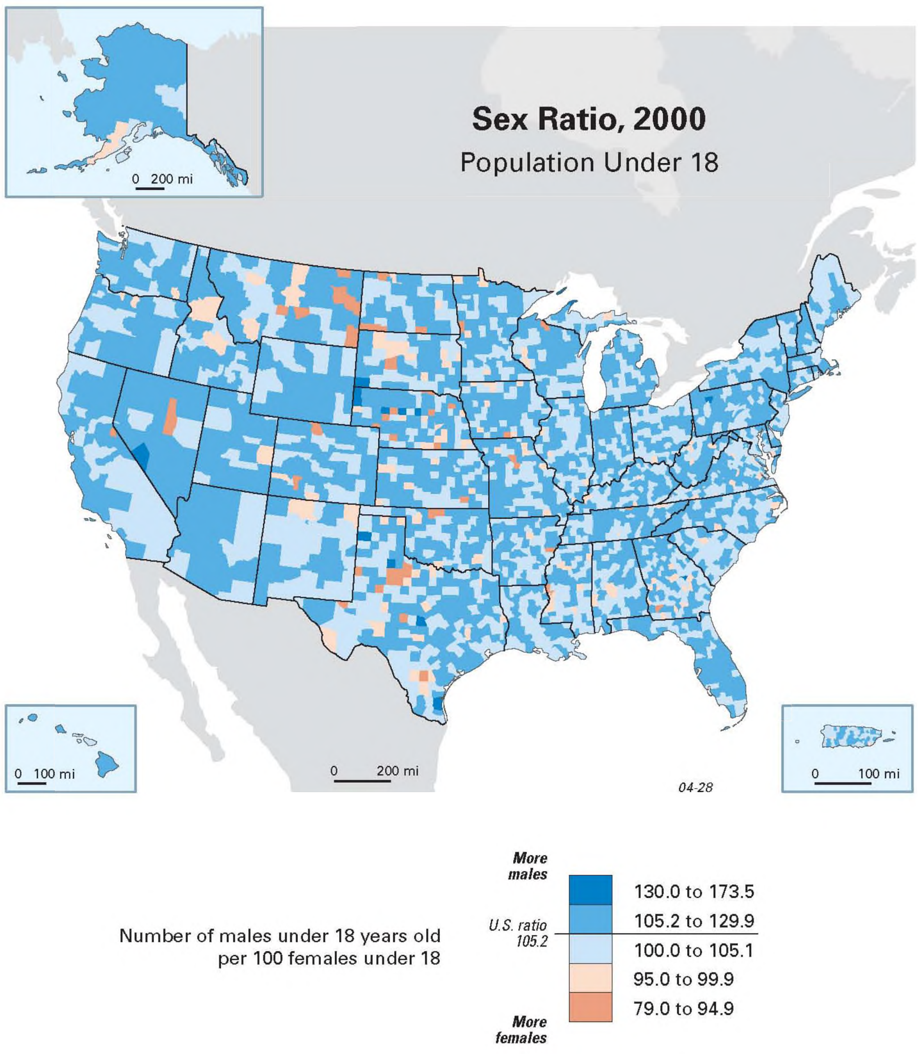


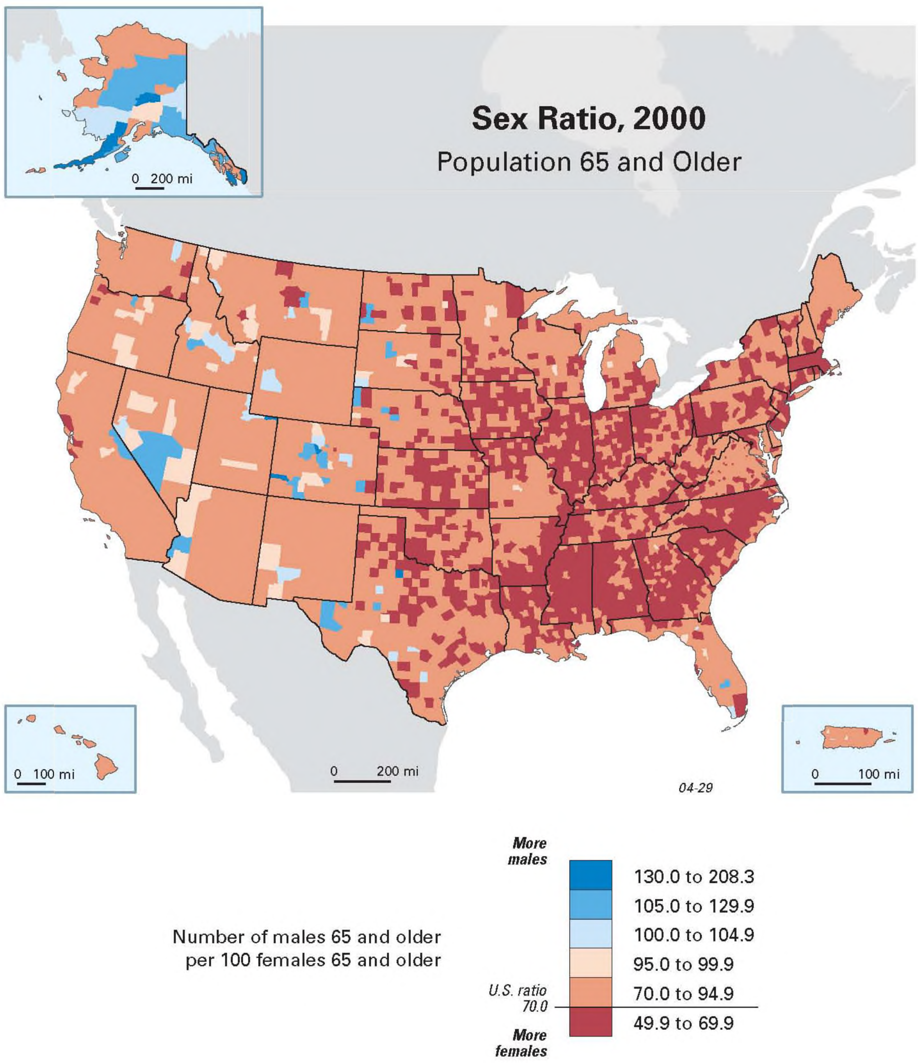
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV

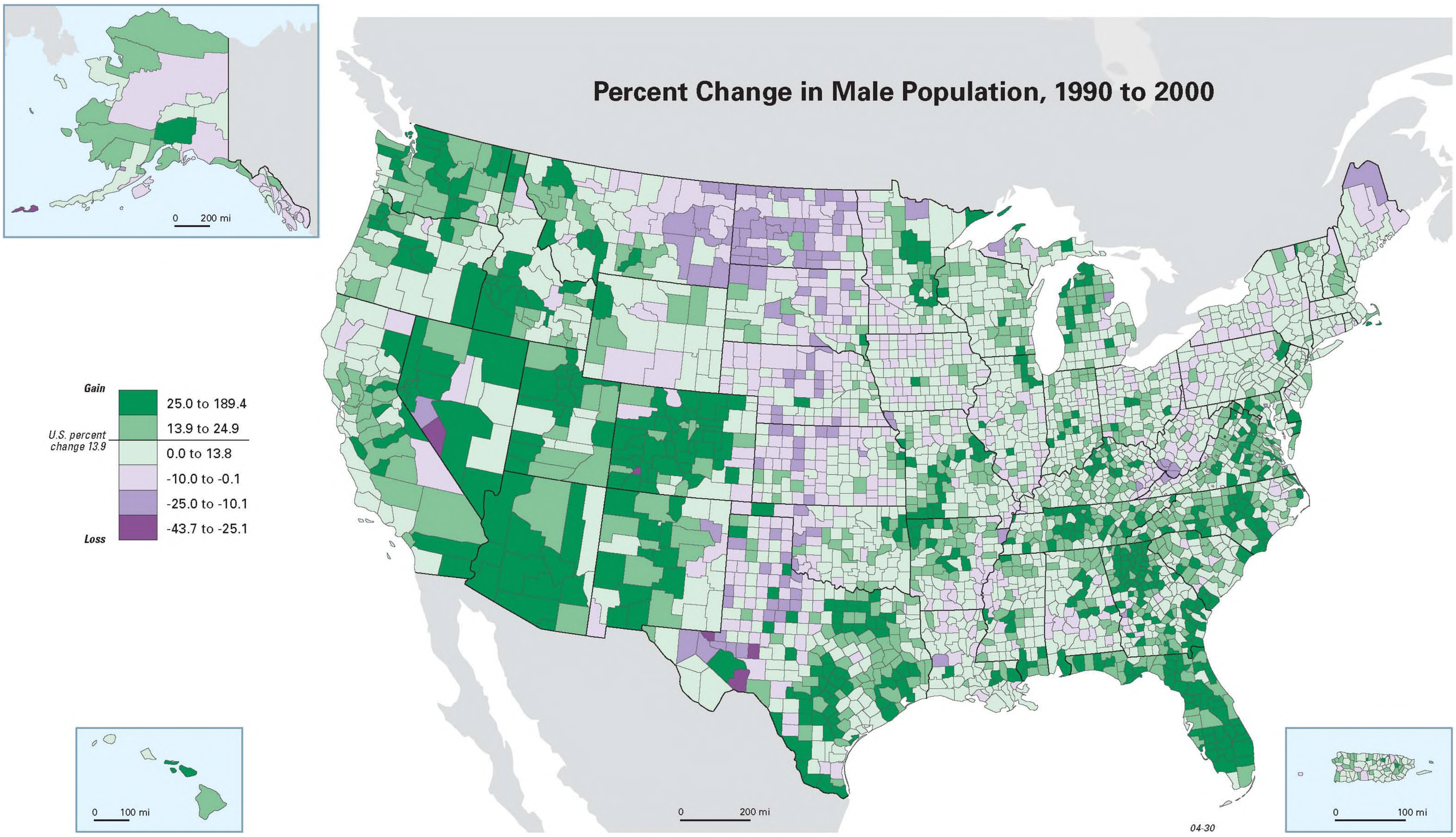
Atlanta, GA



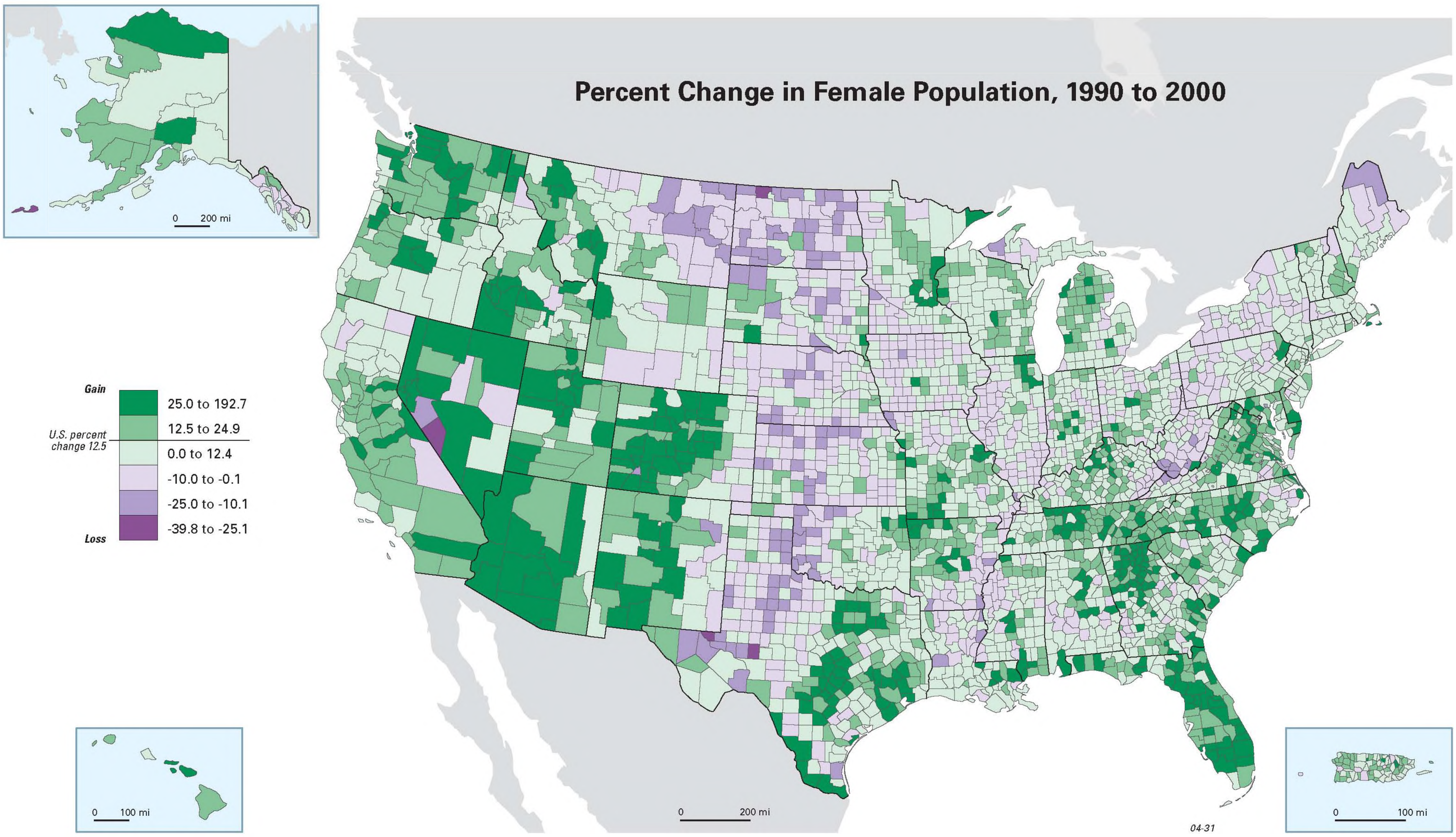

Sex Ratio, 2000
Total Population
Number of males per 100 females
More males
130.0 to 205.4
105.0 to 129.9
100.0 to 104.9
U.S. ratio 96.3
96.3 to 99.9
74.1 to 96.2
More females
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
04-27


Sex Ratio, 2000
Population Under 18
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
04-28
Number of males under 18 years old per 100 females under 18
More males
130.0 to 173.5
U.S. ratio 105.2
105.2 to 129.9
100.0 to 105.1
95.0 to 99.9
79.0 to 94.9
More females

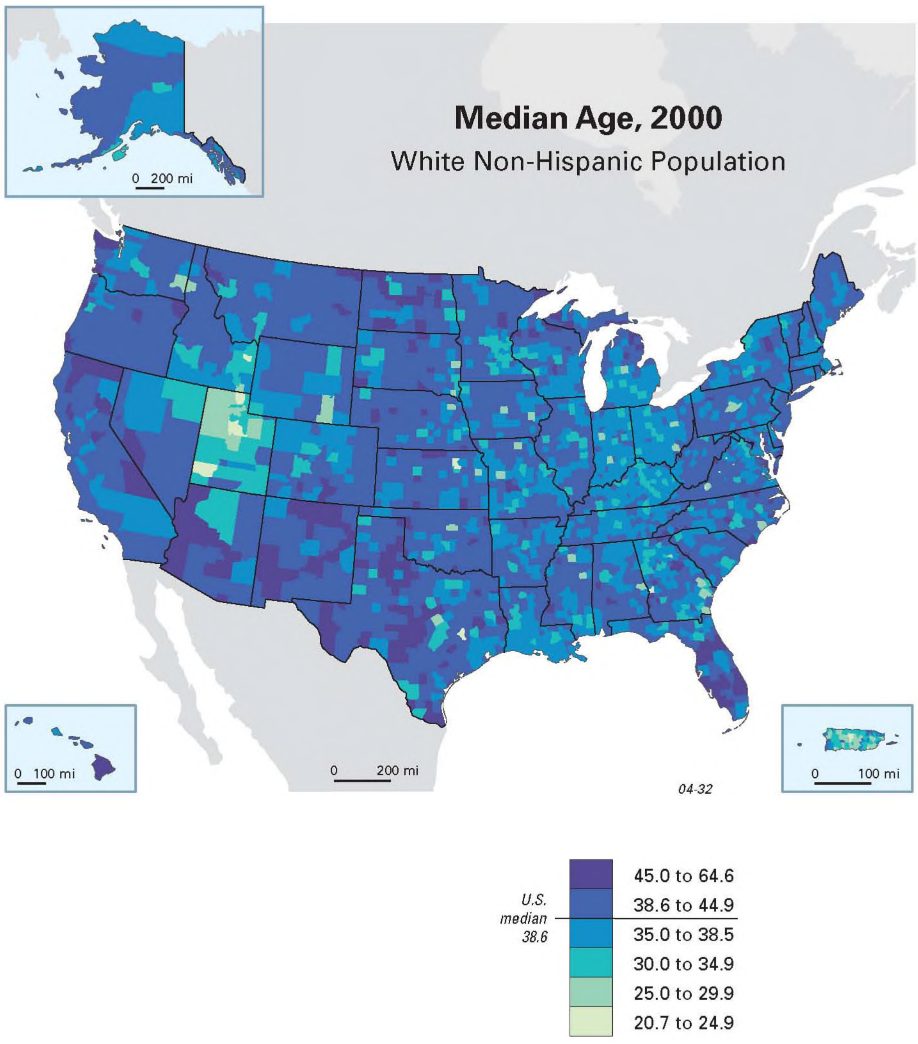

Sex Ratio, 2000
Population 65 and Older
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
04-29
Number of males 65 and older per 100 females 65 and older
More males
130.0 to 208.3
105.0 to 129.9
100.0 to 104.9
95.0 to 99.9
U.S. ratio 70.0
70.0 to 94.9
49.9 to 69.9
More females

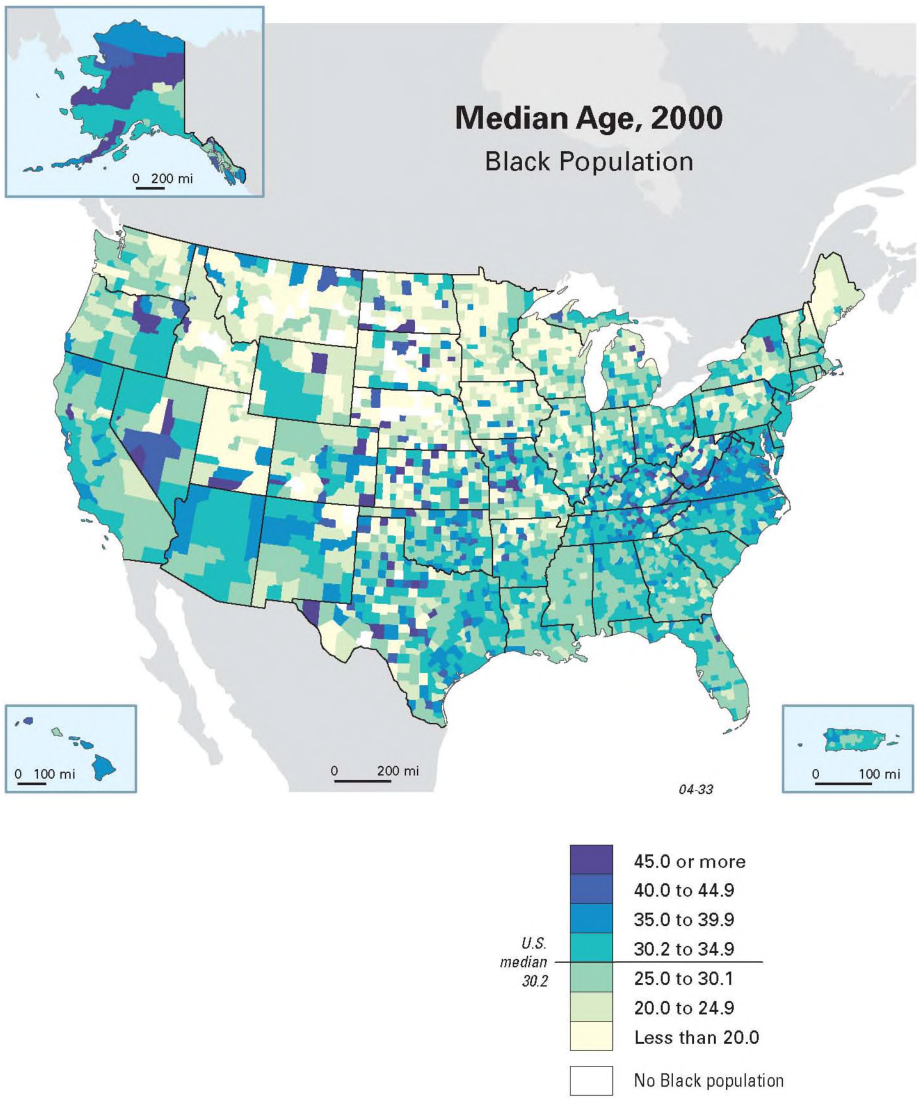


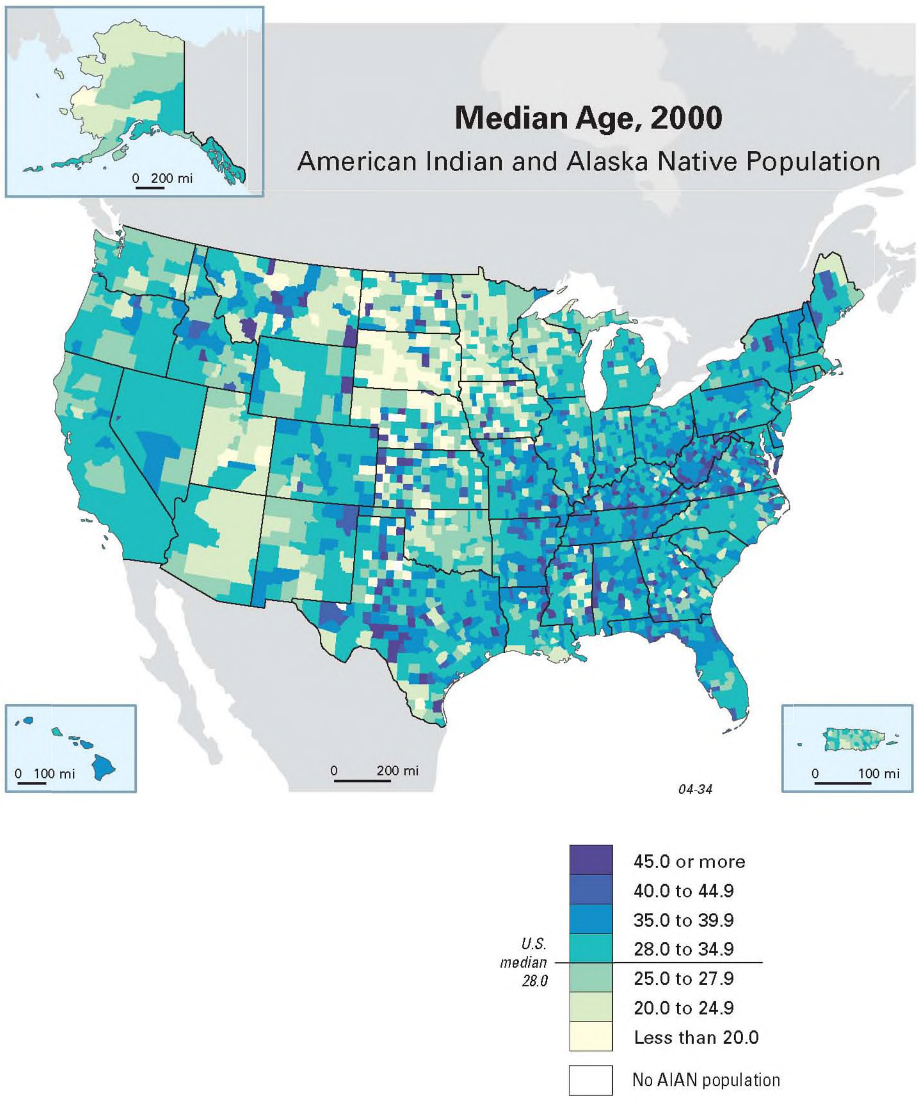
Percent Change in Male Population, 1990 to 2000

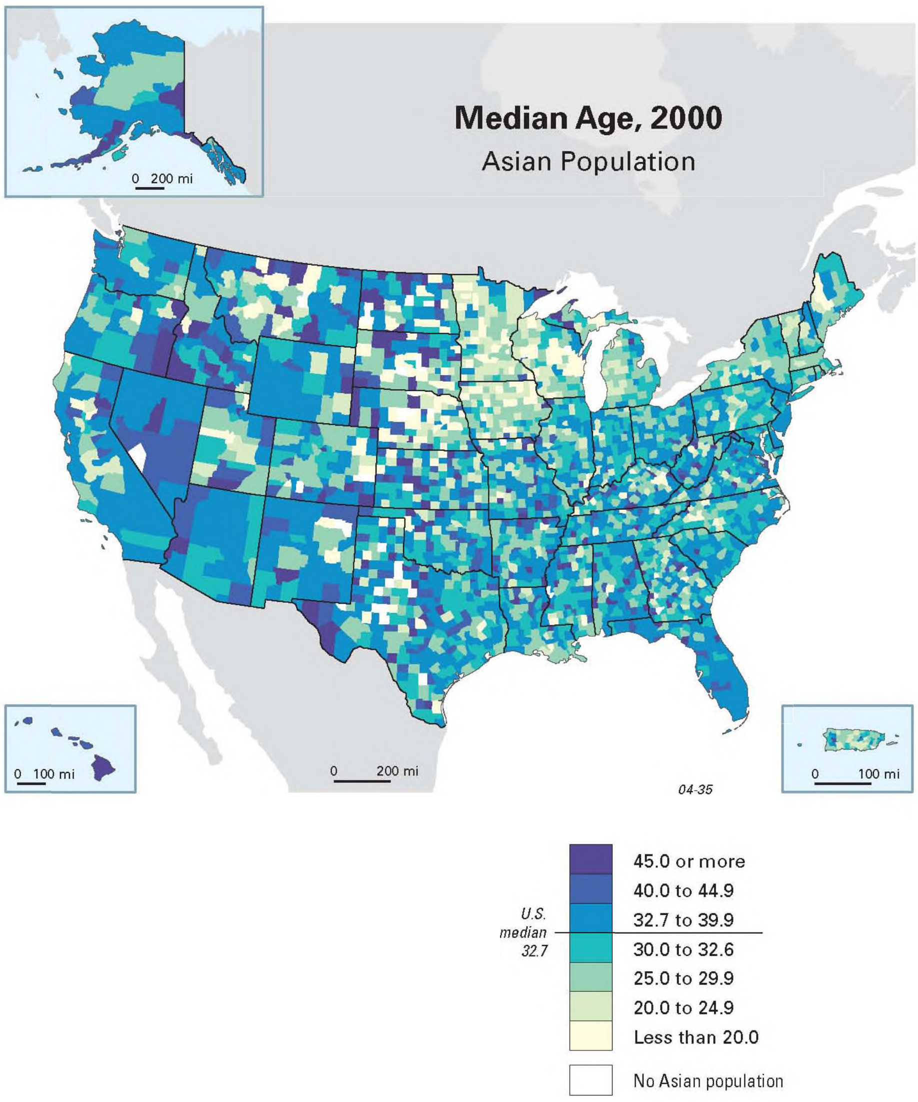


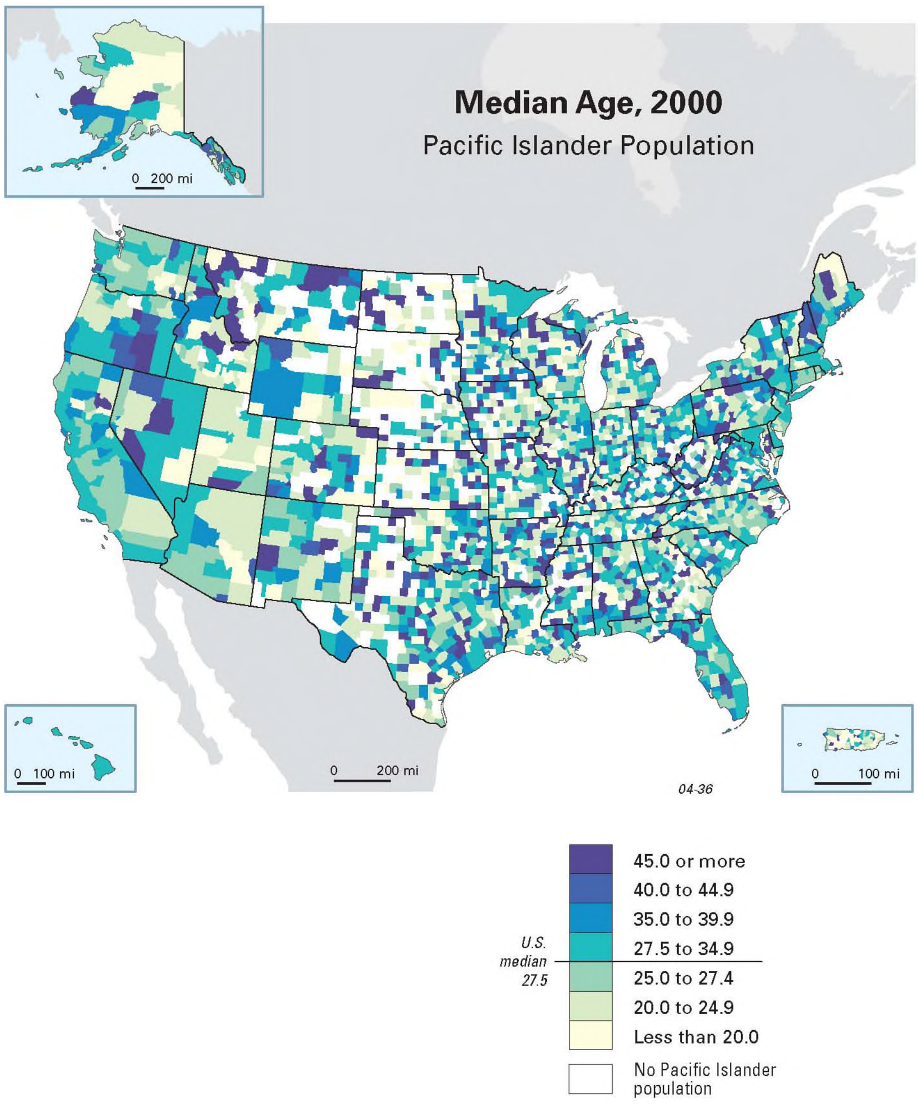
Percent Change in Female Population, 1990 to 2000

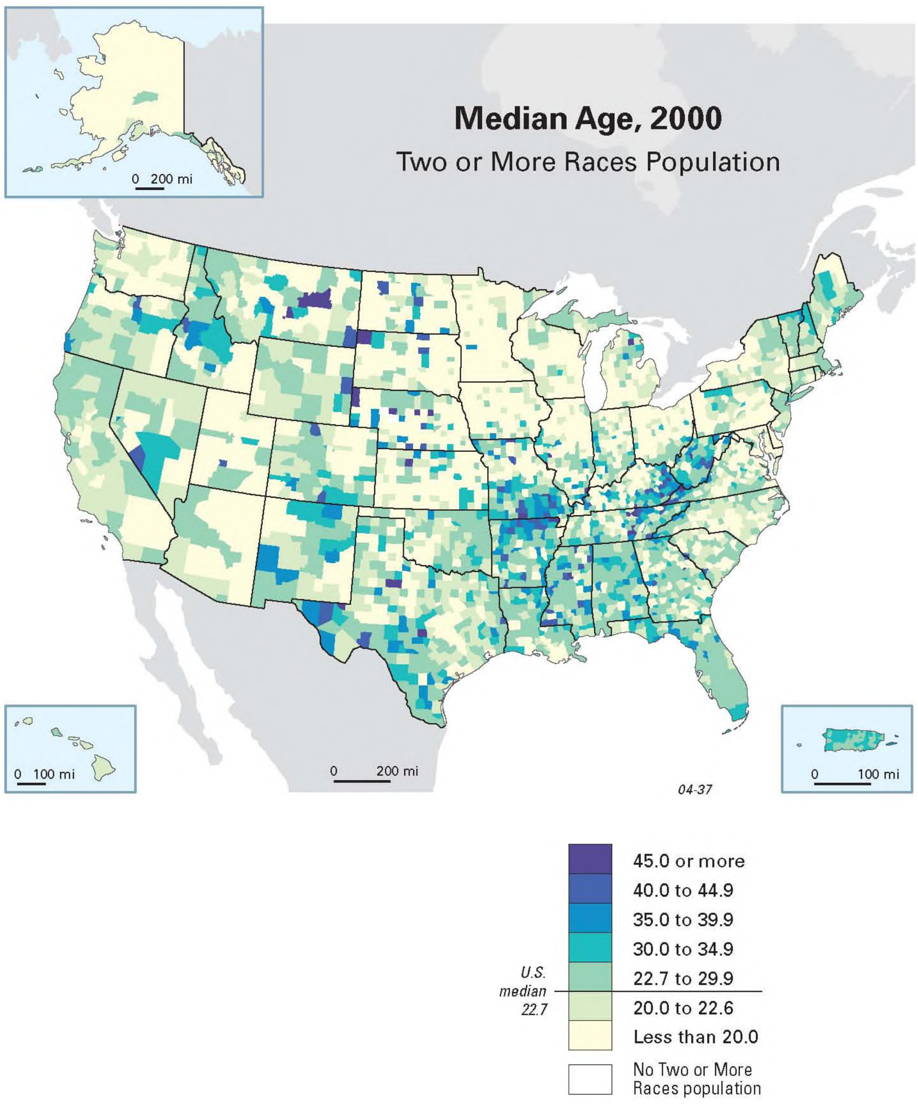

Median Age, 2000
White Non-Hispanic Population
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
04-32
45.0 to 64.6
38.6 to 44.9
35.0 to 38.5
30.0 to 34.9
25.0 to 29.9
20.7 to 24.9
U.S. median 38.6

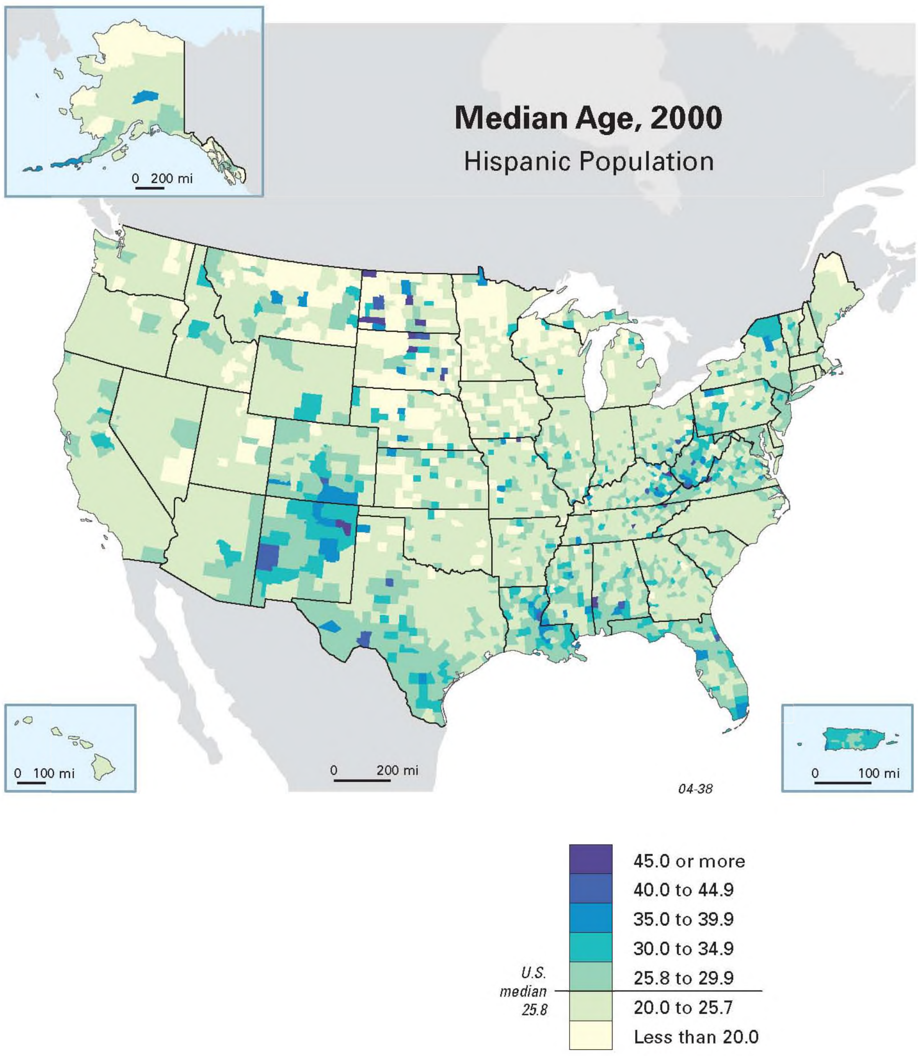

Median Age, 2000
Black Population
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
04-33
45.0 or more
40.0 to 44.9
35.0 to 39.9
30.2 to 34.9
25.0 to 30.1
20.0 to 24.9
Less than 20.0
No Black population
U.S. median 30.2


Median Age, 2000
American Indian and Alaska Native Population
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
04-34
45.0 or more
40.0 to 44.9
35.0 to 39.9
28.0 to 34.9
25.0 to 27.9
20.0 to 24.9
Less than 20.0
No AIAN population
U.S. median 28.0


Median Age, 2000
Asian Population
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
04-35
45.0 or more
40.0 to 44.9
32.7 to 39.9
30.0 to 32.6
25.0 to 29.9
20.0 to 24.9
Less than 20.0
No Asian population
U.S. median 32.7


Median Age, 2000
Pacific Islander Population
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
04-36
45.0 or more
40.0 to 44.9
35.0 to 39.9
27.5 to 34.9
U.S. median 27.5
25.0 to 27.4
20.0 to 24.9
Less than 20.0
No Pacific Islander population


Median Age, 2000
Two or More Races Population
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
04-37
45.0 or more
40.0 to 44.9
35.0 to 39.9
30.0 to 34.9
22.7 to 29.9
U.S. median 22.7
20.0 to 22.6
Less than 20.0
No Two or More Races population


Median Age, 2000
Hispanic Population
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
04-38
45.0 or more
40.0 to 44.9
35.0 to 39.9
30.0 to 34.9
25.8 to 29.9
U.S. median 25.8
20.0 to 25.7
Less than 20.0

Chapter 5

Living Arrangements

Chapter 5

Living Arrangements

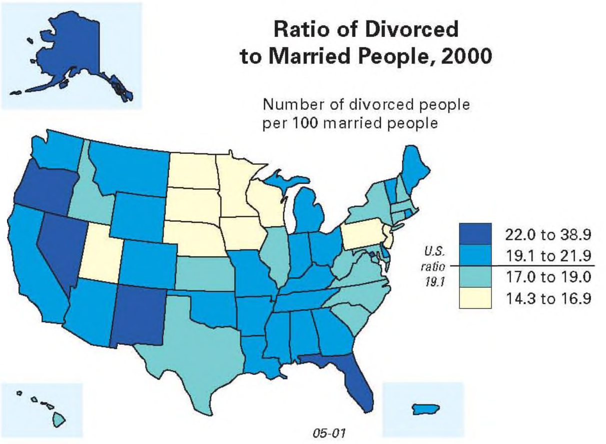
Households and families are social units that both influence and reflect changes that occur in the larger society. Information about the living arrangements of a society also illuminates certain facets of individuals' needs and resources. For example, family care may be more readily available for younger children when they live with their grandparents, and living alone may create special needs for older people. This chapter's maps show data on family and household structure, marital status, family size, the presence of multigenerational family households, and grandparents who reside with, and are responsible for, their grandchildren.

Questions about the marital status of the population and the relationship of members of a household to the householder have been asked in the decennial census since 1880. (Data on marital status were first published in 1890, while data on relationship to the householder were first published in 1930.) From 1880 through 1940, marital status was categorized as "single," "married," "widowed," or "divorced." "Separated" was added as a category in 1950. In various years, additional related questions were asked, including age at first marriage, whether the person was married in the last year, whether ever-married people had married more than once, and the dates of current and first marriages. New in Census 2000 was a question about grandparents who were responsible for the care of their grandchildren.

Marriage and Divorce Patterns

Of the 221.1 million people 15 and older in 2000, 120.2 million people (54.4 percent) were currently married, while 59.9 million people (27.1 percent) had never married. In addition, 21.6 million people (9.7 percent) were divorced, 14.7 million people (6.6 percent) were widowed, and 4.8 million people (2.2 percent) were separated.

Marital patterns vary by age. For people aged 25 to 29 in 2000, 49 percent of men and 38 percent of women had never married. For men and women aged 75 to 84, the corresponding figure was about 4 percent. Higher percentages of adults were separated and divorced in 2000 than in 1950. From 1950 to 2000, the percentage of people aged 25 to 34 who were divorced increased from 2 percent to 6 percent for men and from 3 percent to 9 percent for women. The corresponding increases for people aged 35 to 59 were from 3 percent to 13 percent for men and from 3 percent to 16 percent for women.



For 25-to-34-year-olds, the percentage divorced increased from 1950 to 1980 and then subsequently decreased by several percentage points between 1980 and 2000 for both men and women. For men and women aged 35 to 59, the percentages divorced increased during both periods.

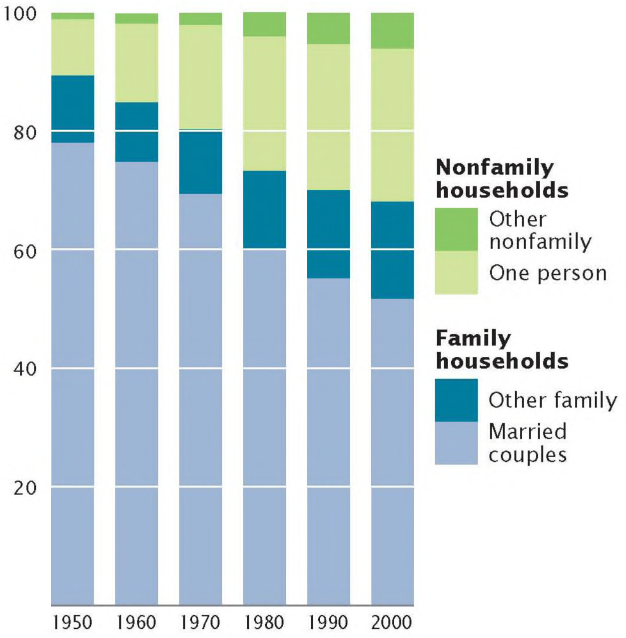
For the population 15 and older in 2000, there were 19.1 divorced people for every 100 married people (map 05-01). The ratio was higher in some states in the South and West and lower in parts of the Northeast and upper Midwest.

Households and Families

The majority of households in 2000 were family households. A *household* is a person or group of people who occupy a housing unit. The *householder* is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the housing unit is owned, being bought, or rented. A *family household* consists of a householder and one or more people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; it may also include people unrelated to the householder. If the householder is married and living with his or her spouse, then the household is designated a *married-couple household.* The remaining types of family households not maintained by a married couple are designated by the sex of the householder (for instance, *male householder, no spouse present*). A *nonfamily household* consists of a person living alone or a householder who shares the home with nonrelatives only (for example, with roommates or an unmarried partner).

In 2000, there were 105.5 million households in the United States, an increase of 15 percent from the 1990 figure of 91.9 million households. Of the 105.5 million households in 2000, 68.1 percent (71.8 million) were family households and 31.9 percent (33.7 million) were nonfamily households.

Figure 5-1.
Percent of Households by Type, 1950 to 2000



The total population living in those households in 2000 was 273.6 million. The country's remaining 7.8 million people lived in group quarters—dwelling places that are not housing units. Group quarters include both institutionalized populations—for example, people in correctional facilities or nursing homes—and noninstitutionalized populations, such as college dormitories and military quarters. Maps 05-57 through 05-60 at the end of this chapter illustrate the distributions of these often geographically concentrated group-quarters populations.

Family and Nonfamily Households

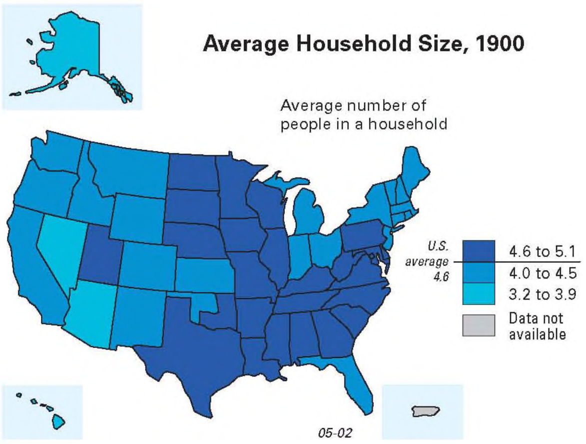
The majority of family households in 2000 were married-couple households (76 percent, or 54.5 million). Family households maintained by women with no husband present numbered 12.9 million, almost 3 times the number maintained by men with no wife present (4.4 million). Among nonfamily households, one-person households predominated (27.2 million) and were more than 4 times as numerous as nonfamily households with two or more people (6.5 million).

Although all household types have increased numerically since 1950, the slower rate of increase of married-couple households in each decade has resulted in a continual decline in the proportion of U.S. households that are married-couple households (Figure 5-1). Between 1950 and 2000, married-couple households declined from more than 3 out of every 4 households (78 percent) to just over one-half (52 percent) of all households. Other family households declined as a proportion of all households in the 1950s and then increased every decade thereafter. By 2000, other family households represented about 1 of every 6 U.S. households (16 percent).

The shares of all U.S. households represented by both types of nonfamily households (one-person and other nonfamily households) increased every decade during the period 1950 to 2000. The proportional share of one-person households increased more than any other type. In 1950, one-person households composed 9.5 percent of households. By 2000, the proportion was 26 percent. The proportional share of other nonfamily households (excluding one-person households) increased every decade, from 1.1 percent in 1950 to 6.1 percent of all households in 2000.

Household Size

Average household size in the United States declined from 4.6 people in 1900 to 2.6 in 2000. High average household sizes in 1900 can be found in many of the rural states in the South and the Midwest (map 05-02). Utah's average household size of 3.1 people in 2000 was the highest in the country, exceeding the U.S. figure of 2.6. Maine had the lowest average household size among the states in 2000, 2.4 people per household (map 05-03).



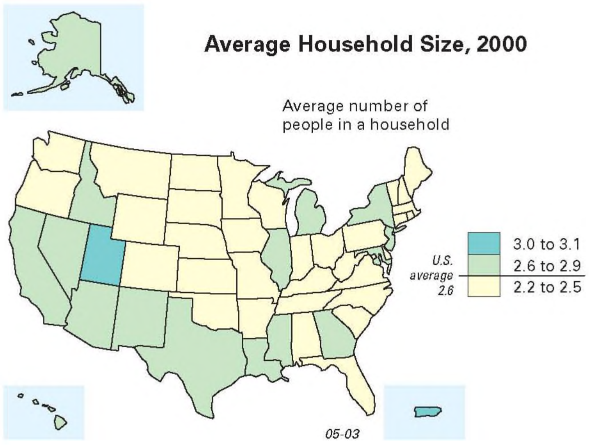
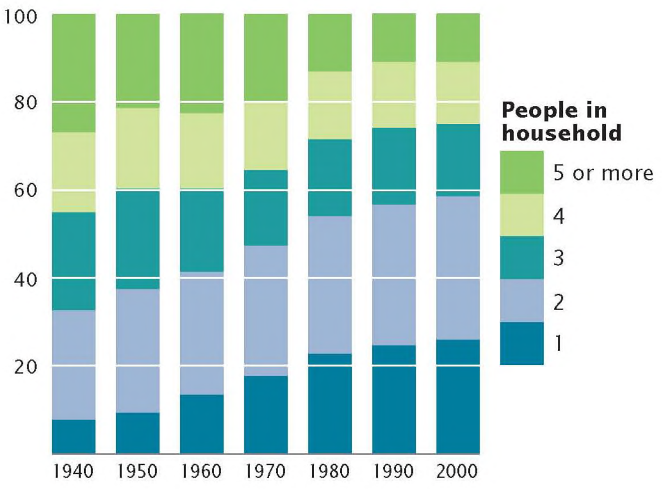


Figure 5-2.

Percent of Households by Size, 1940 to 2000



The proportion of households with five or more people declined from 27 percent in 1940 to 11 percent in 2000 (Figure 5-2). Declines occurred also in four-person households (from 18 to 14 percent) and three-person households (from 22 to 17 percent). The shares of both one-person and two-person households increased since 1940, with two-person households climbing from 25 percent to 33 percent and one-person households increasing from 8 percent to 26 percent by 2000. Since 1980, households of one or two people have represented an increasing majority of households in the United States, reaching 58 percent of all households by 2000.

In 2000, one-person households represented at least 25 percent of all households in 36 of the 50 states, where the proportion ranged narrowly from 25.0 percent to 29.3 percent (led by North Dakota). The next highest-ranking states in the percentage of one-person households were all in the Northeast—Rhode Island, New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. One-person households represented 44 percent of all households in the District of Columbia in 2000. Map 05-07 later in this chapter illustrates the county-level geographic patterns of the percentage of one-person households in 2000. Scattered across the midsection of the country, primarily in the Great Plains, are a number of counties where 33 percent or more of households in 2000 were one-person households—often a widow or widower. Nationally, 8.8 percent of all one-person households consisted of a male 65 or older, while 26.9 percent consisted of a female 65 or older.

Multigenerational Households

Multigenerational households are family households consisting of more than two generations, such as a householder living with his or her own children and grandchildren. Data presented in this chapter are based on three types of commonly encountered multigenerational households: (1) householder-child-grandchild, (2) parent (or parent-in-law) of householder-householder-child, and (3) parent (or parent-in-law) of householder-householder-child-grandchild.

Multigenerational family households may be more likely to reside in areas where new immigrants live with their relatives, in areas where housing shortages or high costs force families to combine their living arrangements, or in areas where unwed mothers tend to live (with their children) in their parents' homes. In 2000, there were 3.9 million multigenerational family households, representing 3.7 percent of all households. Hawaii had the highest percentage of multigenerational family households (8.2 percent). Other states exceeding 5 percent in 2000 were California (5.6 percent) and Mississippi (5.2 percent). North Dakota had the lowest figure (1.1 percent).

Several regional clusterings of counties had higher rates of multigenerational households, as shown in map 05-34 later in the chapter. Two groupings, one in South Dakota and the other in Arizona and New Mexico, largely mirror the distribution of Native American populations in those areas. Another band of counties stretches through the Mississippi Delta region and across the Deep South, while a fourth one runs along the border with Mexico from Texas to California.

Coresident Grandparents

Of the 158.9 million people aged 30 and older living in households in the United States, 5.8 million (or 3.6 percent) lived with their grandchildren under 18 years of age. The percentage of grandparents living with their grandchildren varied by race and Hispanic origin. While 3.6 percent of all people 30 and older lived with their grandchildren, 2 percent of non-Hispanic Whites did so. Higher proportions were found among other groups: 6 percent of Asians, 8 percent of Blacks, 8 percent of American Indians and Alaska Natives, and 10 percent of Pacific Islanders.

Among grandparents living with their grandchildren, 2.4 million (42 percent) were also "grandparent caregivers," people who had primary responsibility for their coresident grandchildren younger than 18. Maps 05-35 through 05-44 in the chapter provide a look at geographic patterns of grandparents as caregivers in the largest metropolitan areas.

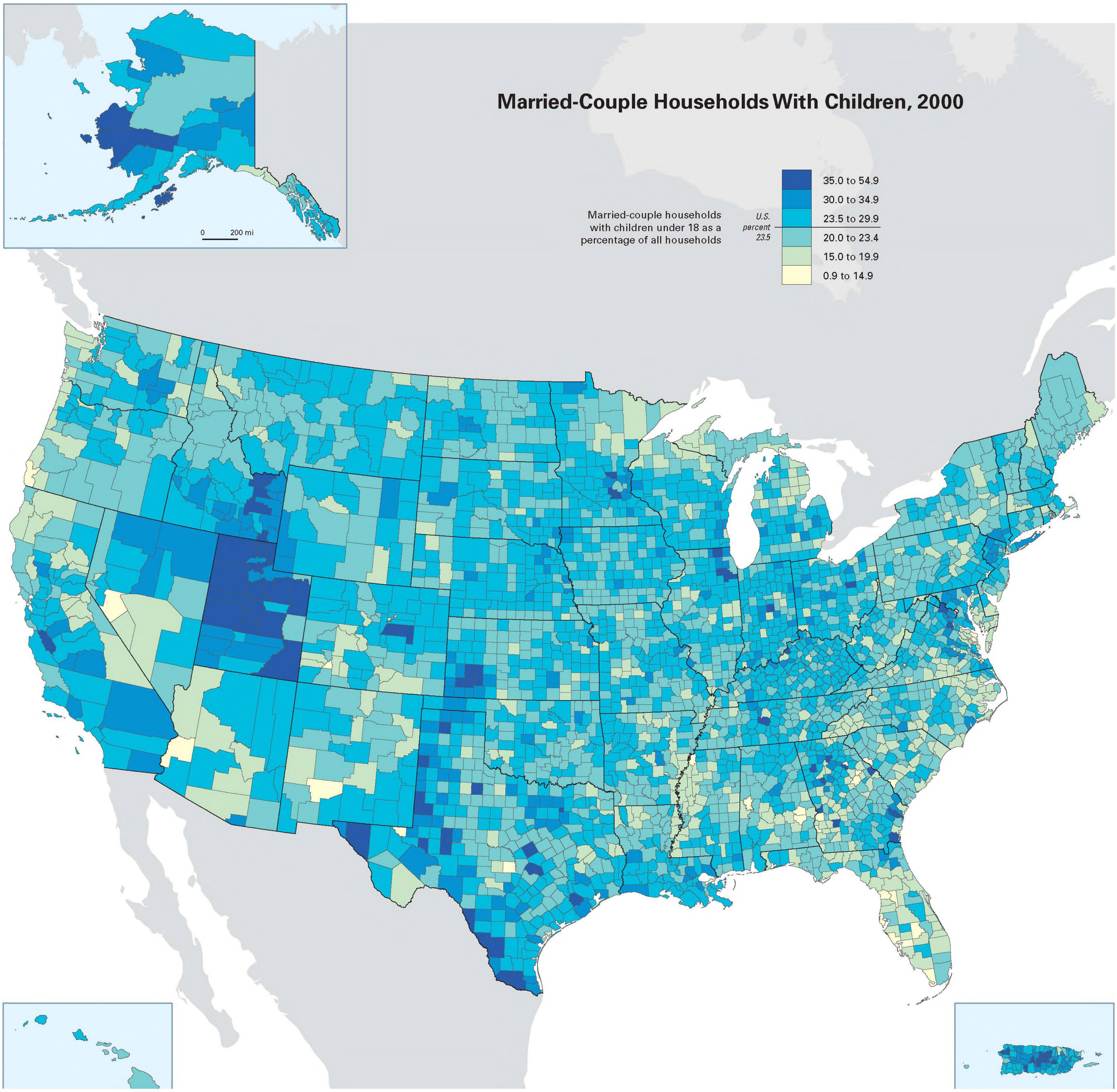
This Chapter's Maps

The maps in this chapter focus predominantly on the characteristics of America's households and families in 2000. Maps from previous censuses provide a historical context for contemporary living arrangements, revealing changes such as those in household and family structure and in average household size. Map 05-09, reproduced from the atlas published following the 1890 census, broadly presents the higher ratios of divorced to married people for most western states and territories. Viewing it with map 05-10 allows comparison of more than a century of change in marital status patterns in the United States.

The child-to-woman ratio in 2000, shown in map 05-33, gives a broad indication of the relative rate of recent childbearing among women aged 15 to 49. The ratio is affected by age structure within this age span and to a lesser degree by infant and childhood mortality. Counties with the highest values are seen in nearly all parts of the country and are prominent in a band stretching from southern Idaho through Utah into parts of Arizona and New Mexico.

Maps 05-13 and 05-14 portray the geographic patterns of families with children, headed by married couples or by parents without a spouse present. One broad swath of counties in the Great Plains and another stretching through Utah and southern Idaho have higher percentages of families with children that are headed by married couples. Maps 05-17 through 05-30 continue this theme, examining spatial patterns of family types, for families that include children, by race and Hispanic origin.

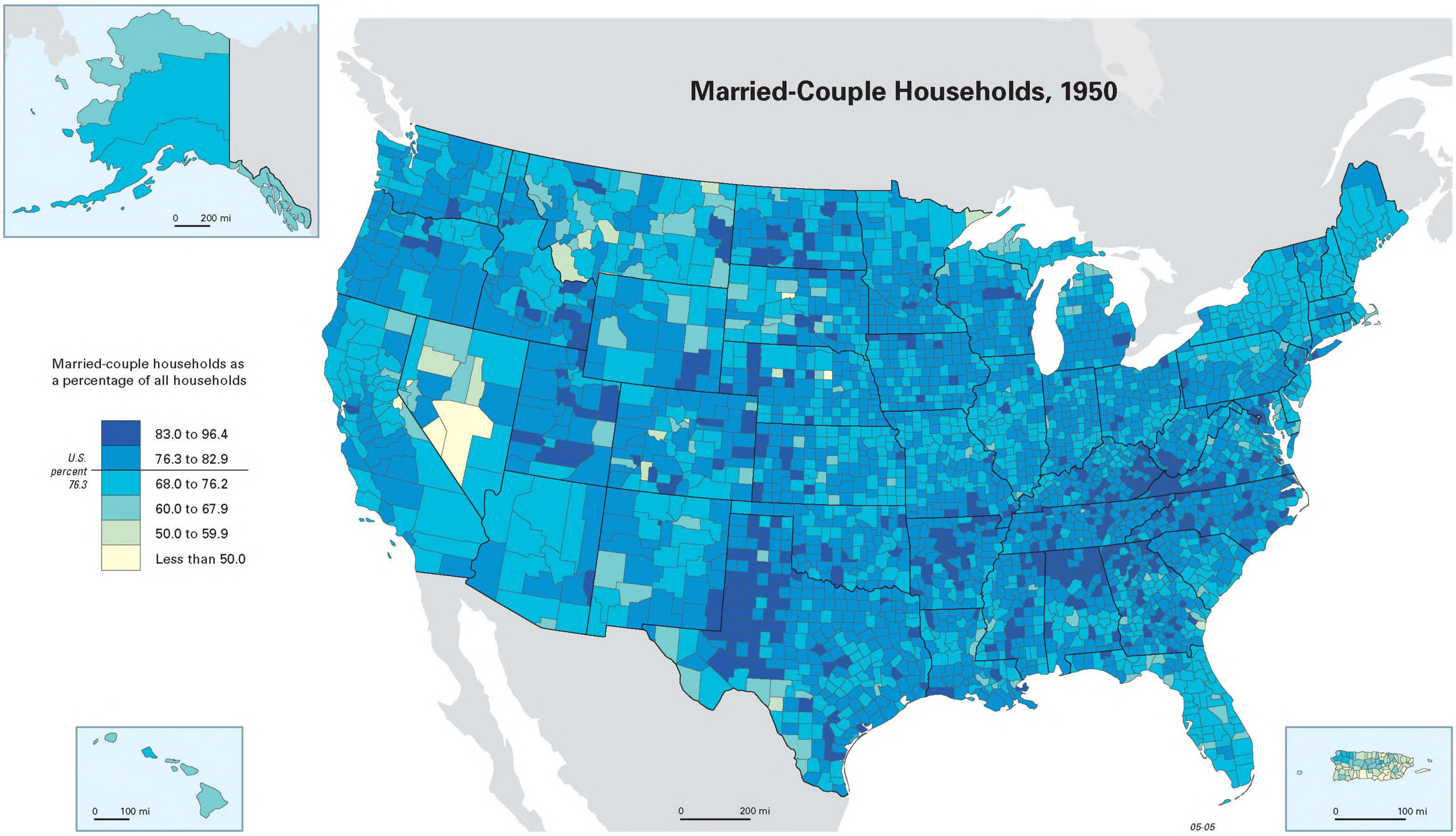
Married-Couple Households With Children, 2000

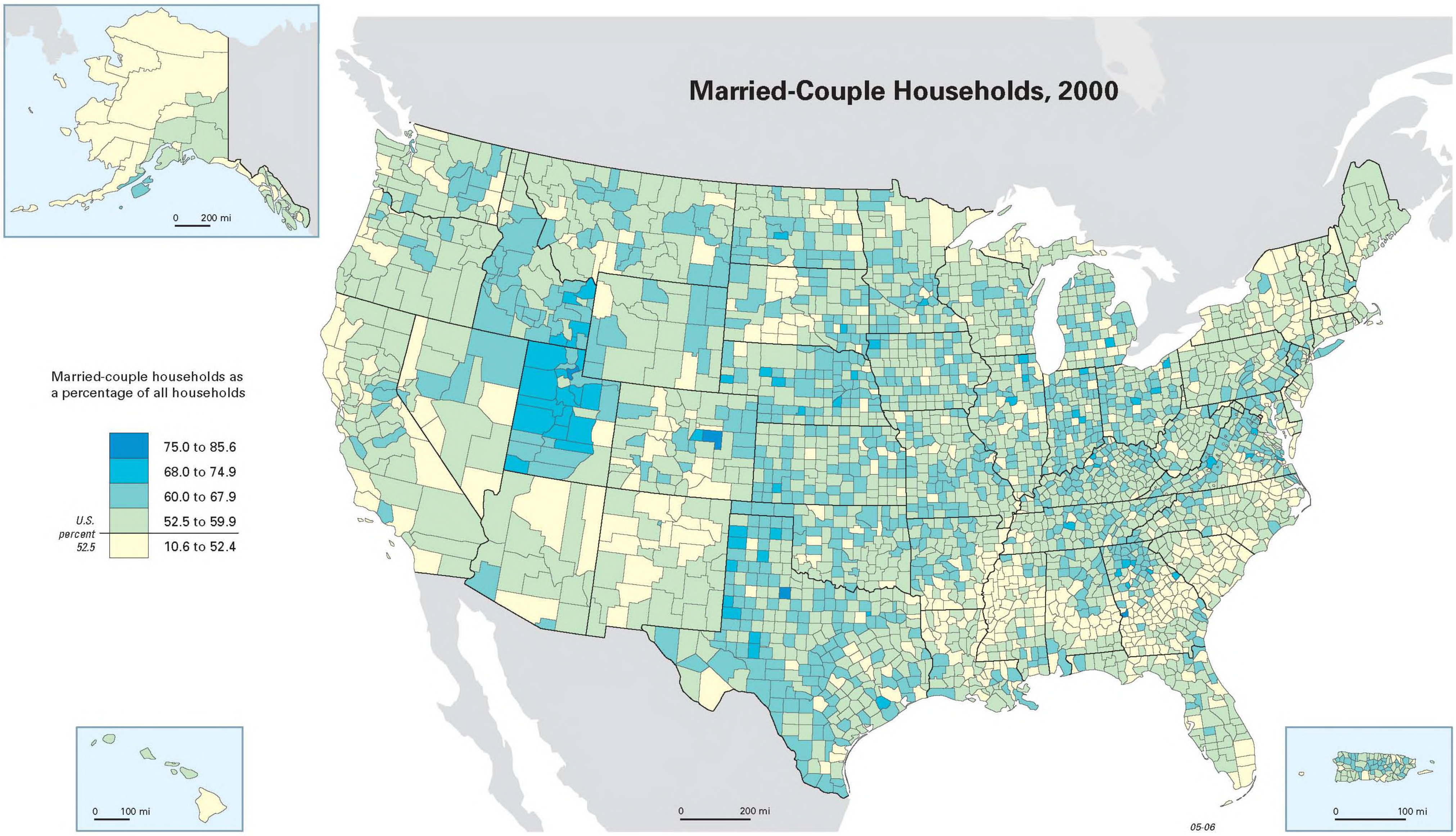


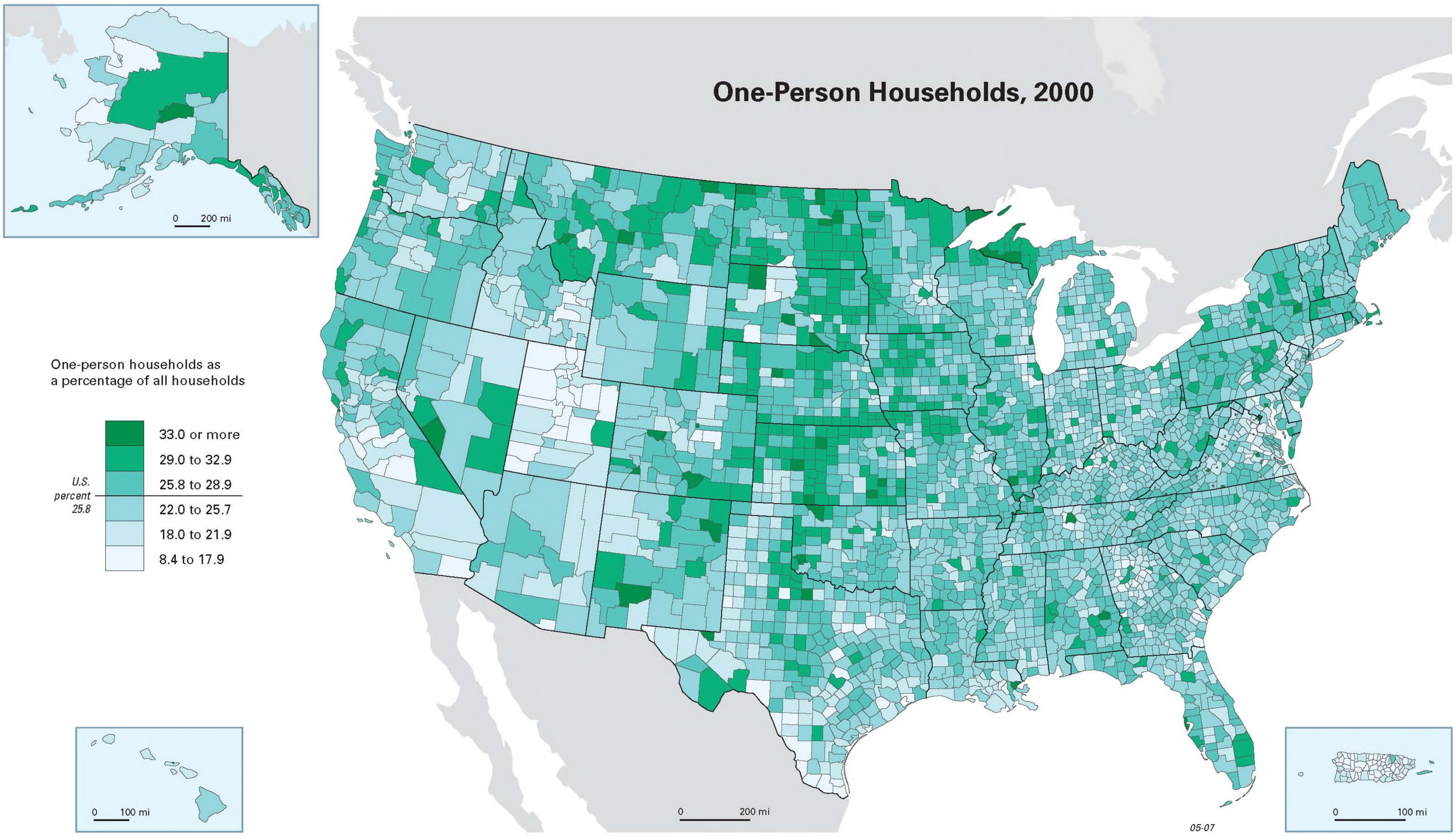
Counties with relatively high percentages of households containing married couples and their own children under 18 years old are found throughout the country. Concentrations of such counties appear in Alaska, southern Idaho, southwestern Kansas, Utah, and Texas.

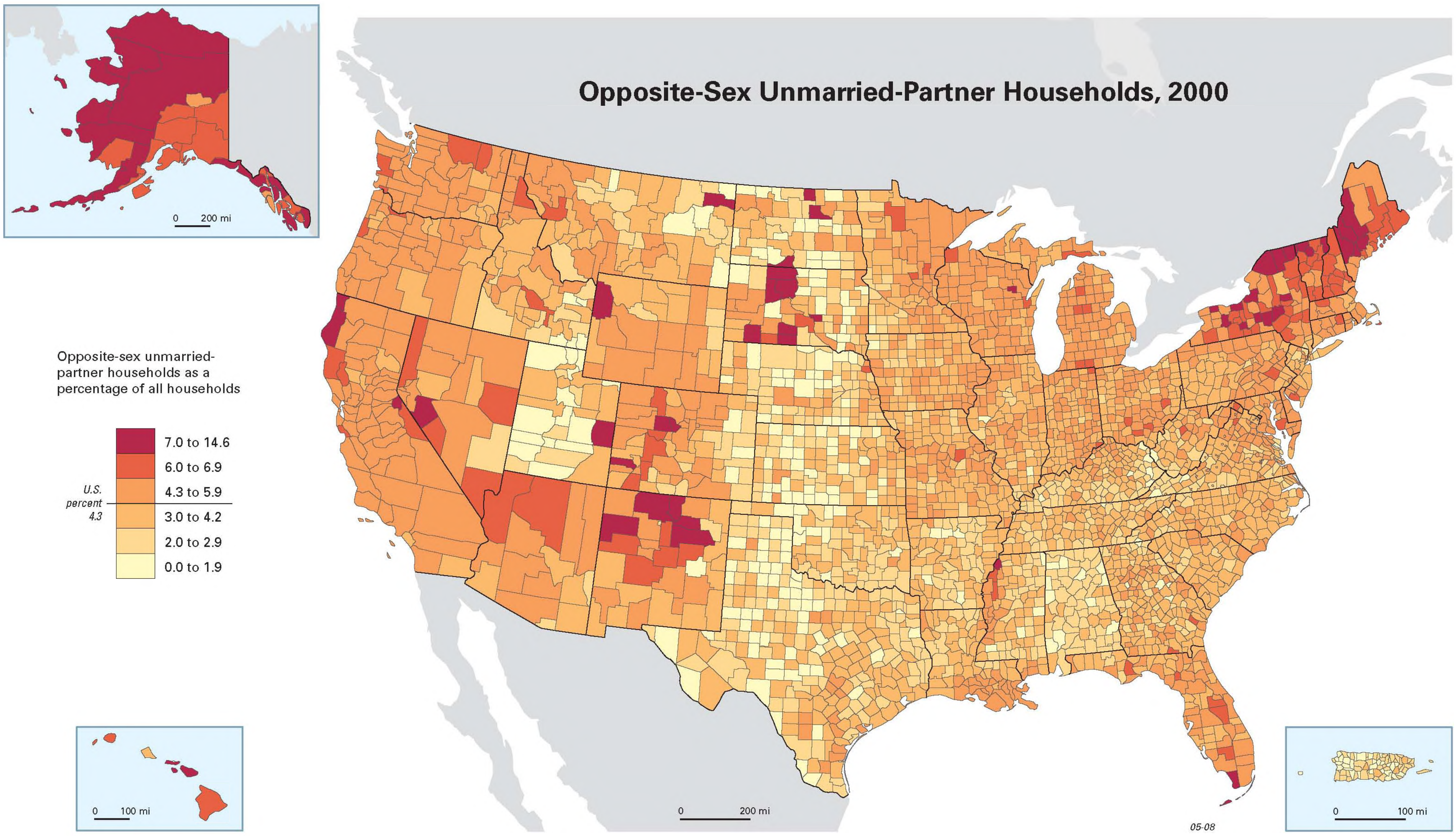
Outlying counties of some metropolitan areas also have higher percentages of households composed of married couples with children. Notable examples are counties surrounding Chicago, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and Washington, DC.

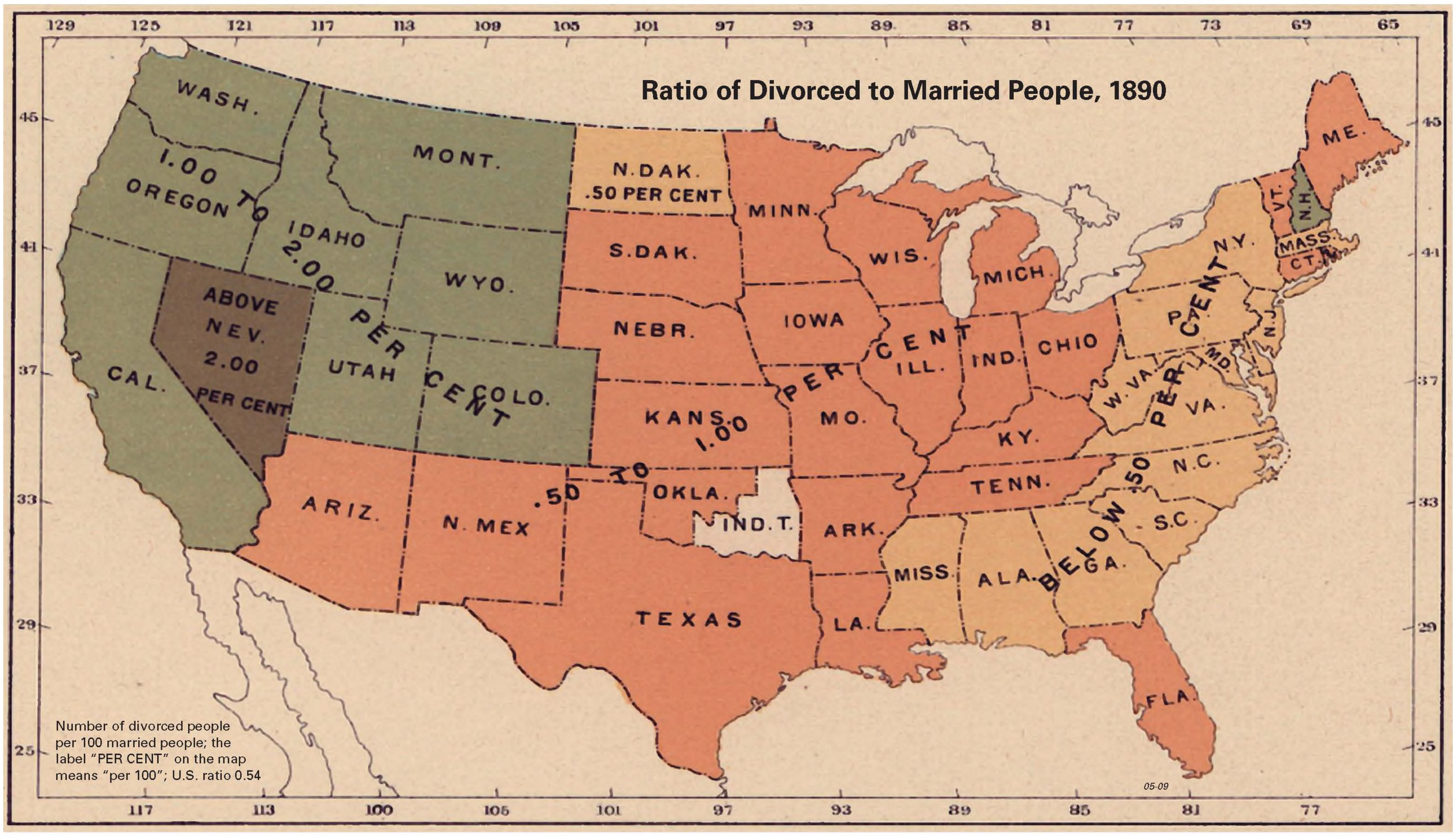
Counties with low percentages also appear throughout the country. In some cases, such as Florida, Arizona, and the upper Great Lakes, these areas are popular retirement destinations.


Married-Couple Households, 1950
Married-couple households as a percentage of all households
83.0 to 96.4
76.3 to 82.9
68.0 to 76.2
60.0 to 67.9
50.0 to 59.9
Less than 50.0
U.S. percent 76.3
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
05-05


Married-Couple Households, 2000
Married-couple households as a percentage of all households
75.0 to 85.6
68.0 to 74.9
60.0 to 67.9
52.5 to 59.9
10.6 to 52.4
U.S. percent 52.5
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
05-06


One-Person Households, 2000
One-person households as a percentage of all households
33.0 or more
29.0 to 32.9
25.8 to 28.9
U.S. percent 25.8
22.0 to 25.7
18.0 to 21.9
8.4 to 17.9
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
05-07

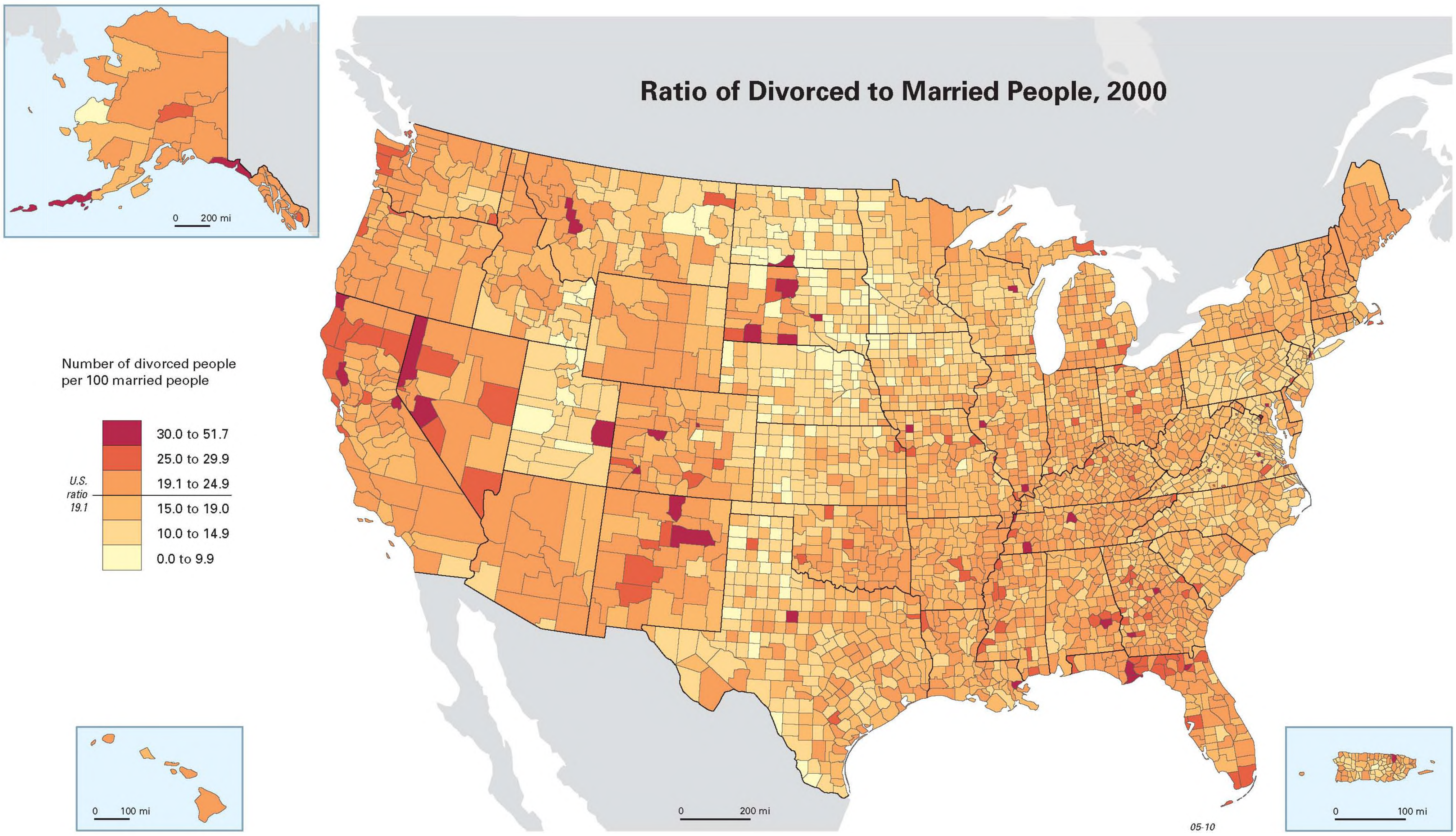

Opposite-Sex Unmarried-Partner Households, 2000
Opposite-sex unmarried-partner households as a percentage of all households
7.0 to 14.6
6.0 to 6.9
4.3 to 5.9
U.S. percent 4.3
3.0 to 4.2
2.0 to 2.9
0.0 to 1.9
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
05-08



Ratio of Divorced to Married People, 1890

Number of divorced people per 100 married people; the label "PER CENT" on the map means "per 100"; U.S. ratio 0.54

Reproduced from: *Statistical Atlas of the United States:* 1898, with additional title and note.

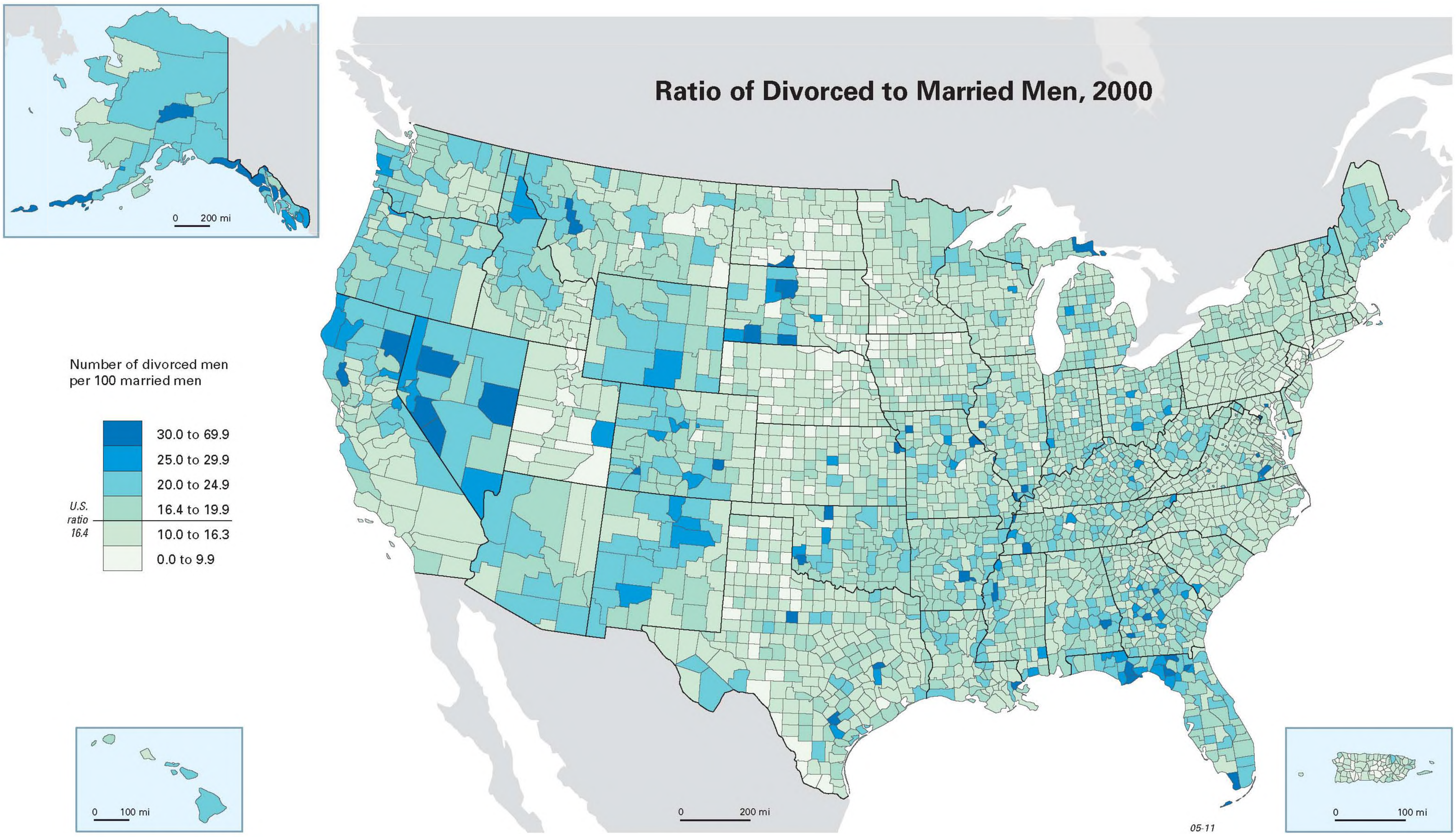


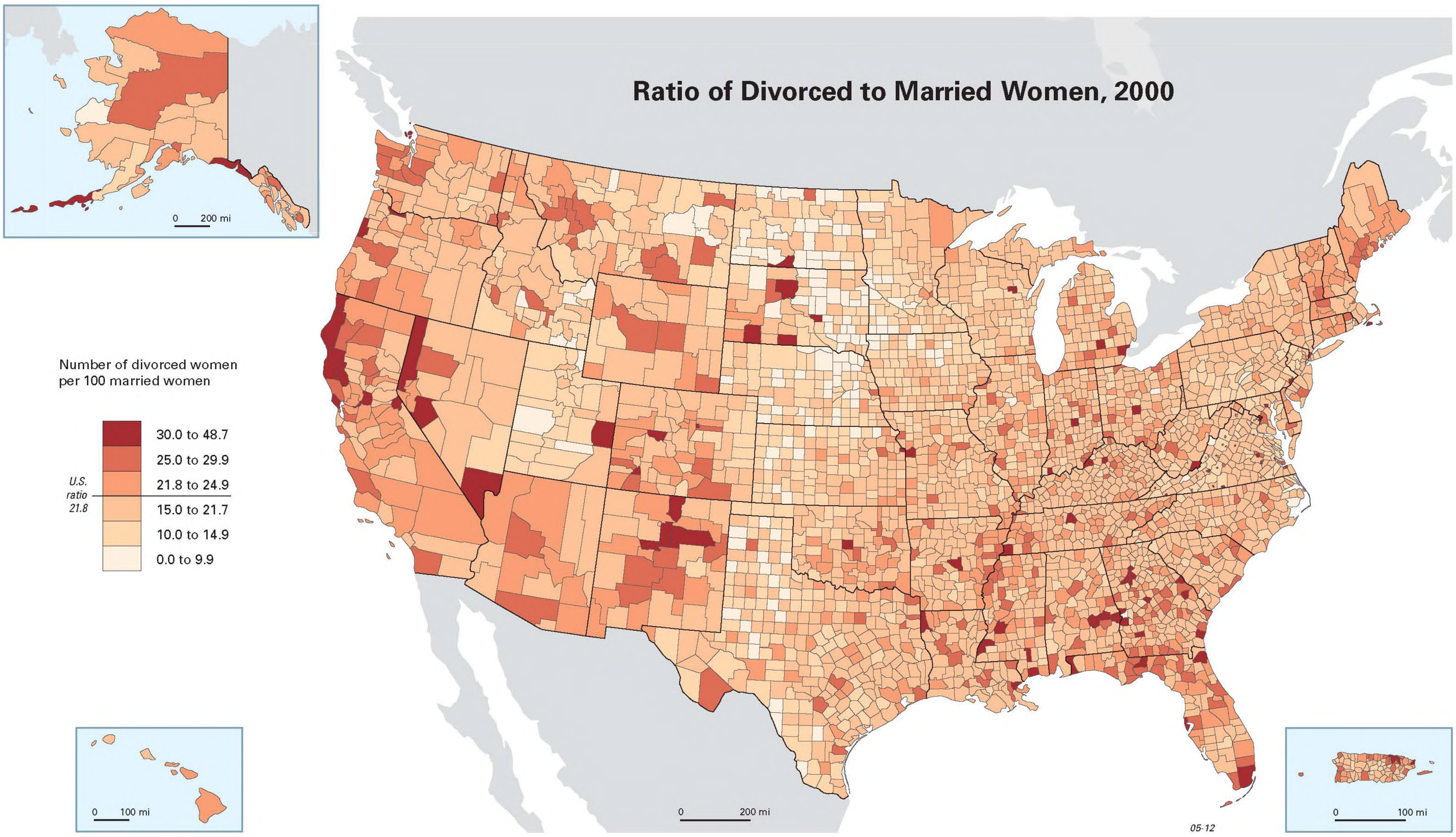
Ratio of Divorced to Married People, 2000

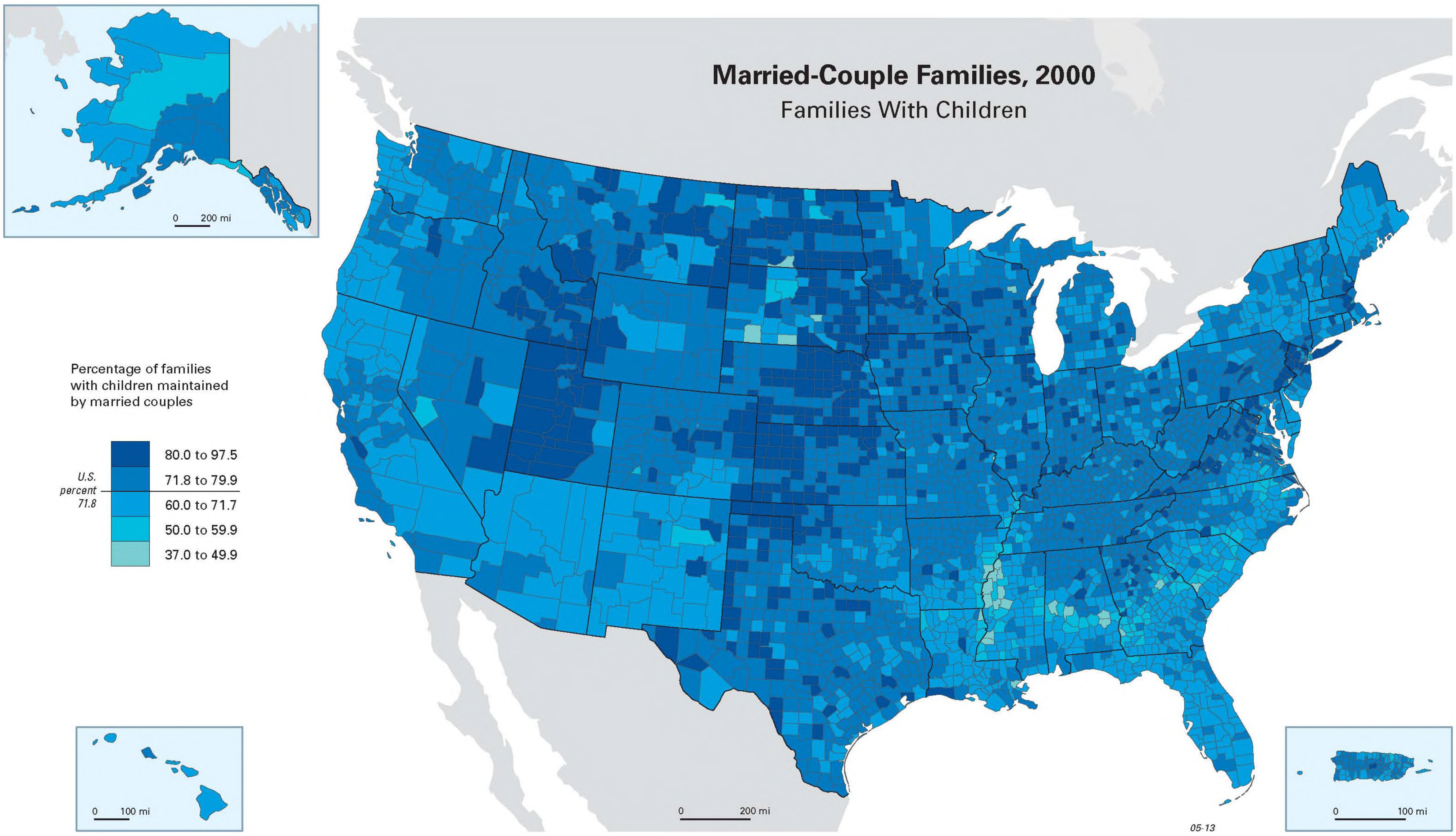
Number of divorced people per 100 married people

🟥	30.0 to 51.7
🟥	25.0 to 29.9
🟧	19.1 to 24.9
🟧	15.0 to 19.0
🟨	10.0 to 14.9
🟨	0.0 to 9.9

U.S. ratio 19.1

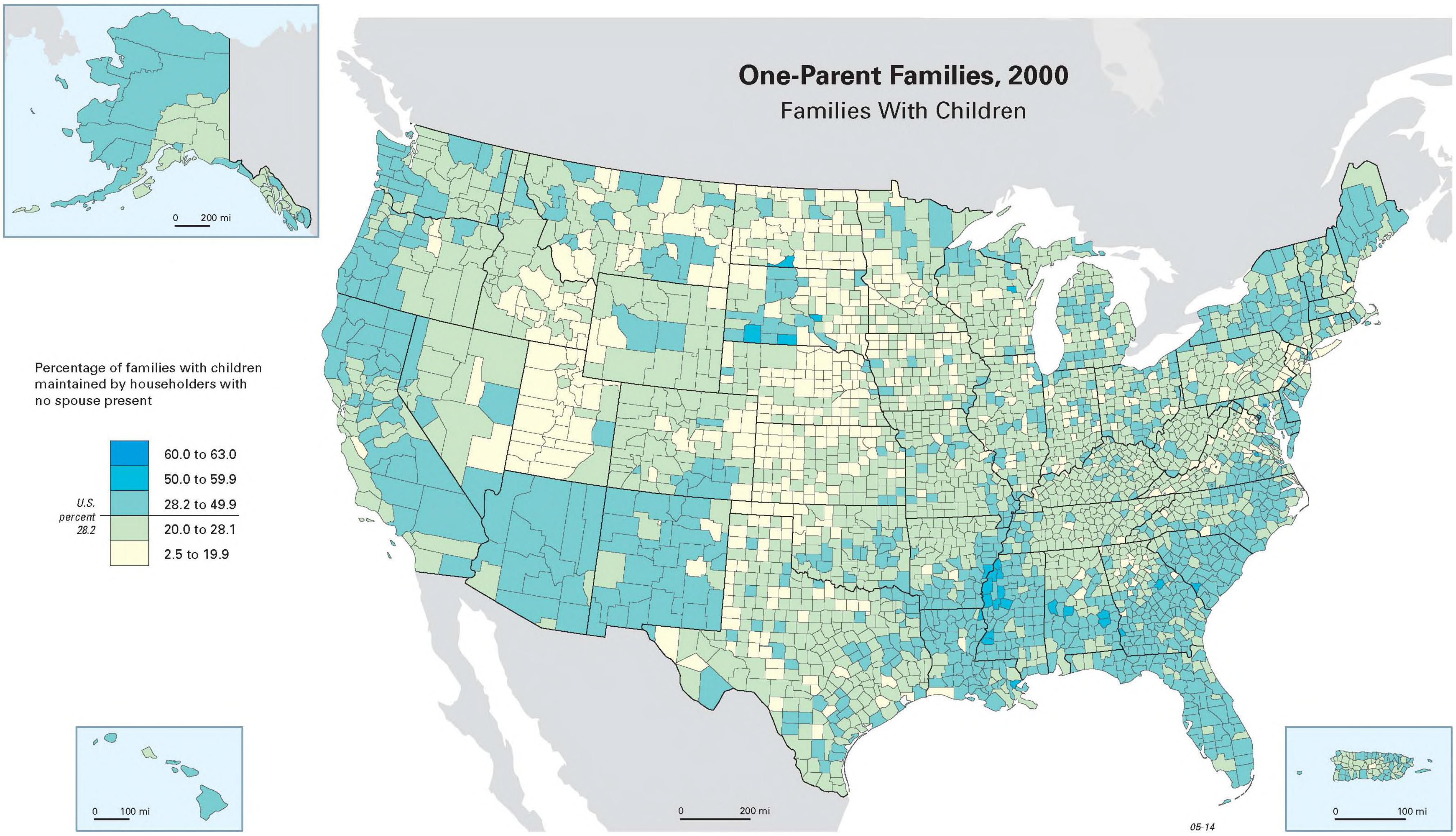

Ratio of Divorced to Married Men, 2000
Number of divorced men per 100 married men
30.0 to 69.9
25.0 to 29.9
20.0 to 24.9
U.S. ratio 16.4
16.4 to 19.9
10.0 to 16.3
0.0 to 9.9
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
05-11


Ratio of Divorced to Married Women, 2000
Number of divorced women per 100 married women
30.0 to 48.7
25.0 to 29.9
21.8 to 24.9
U.S. ratio 21.8
15.0 to 21.7
10.0 to 14.9
0.0 to 9.9
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
05-12



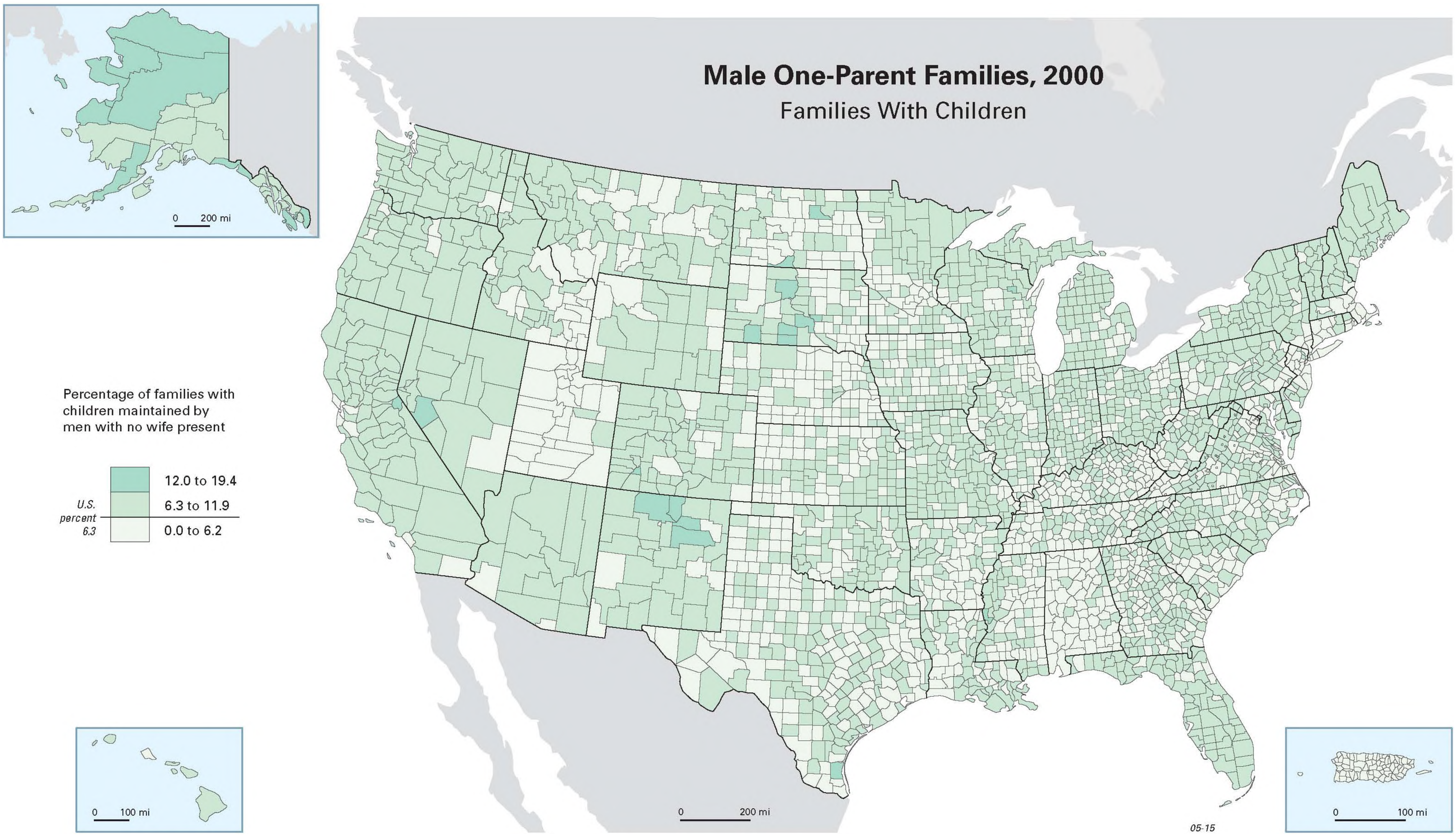
Married-Couple Families, 2000

Families With Children



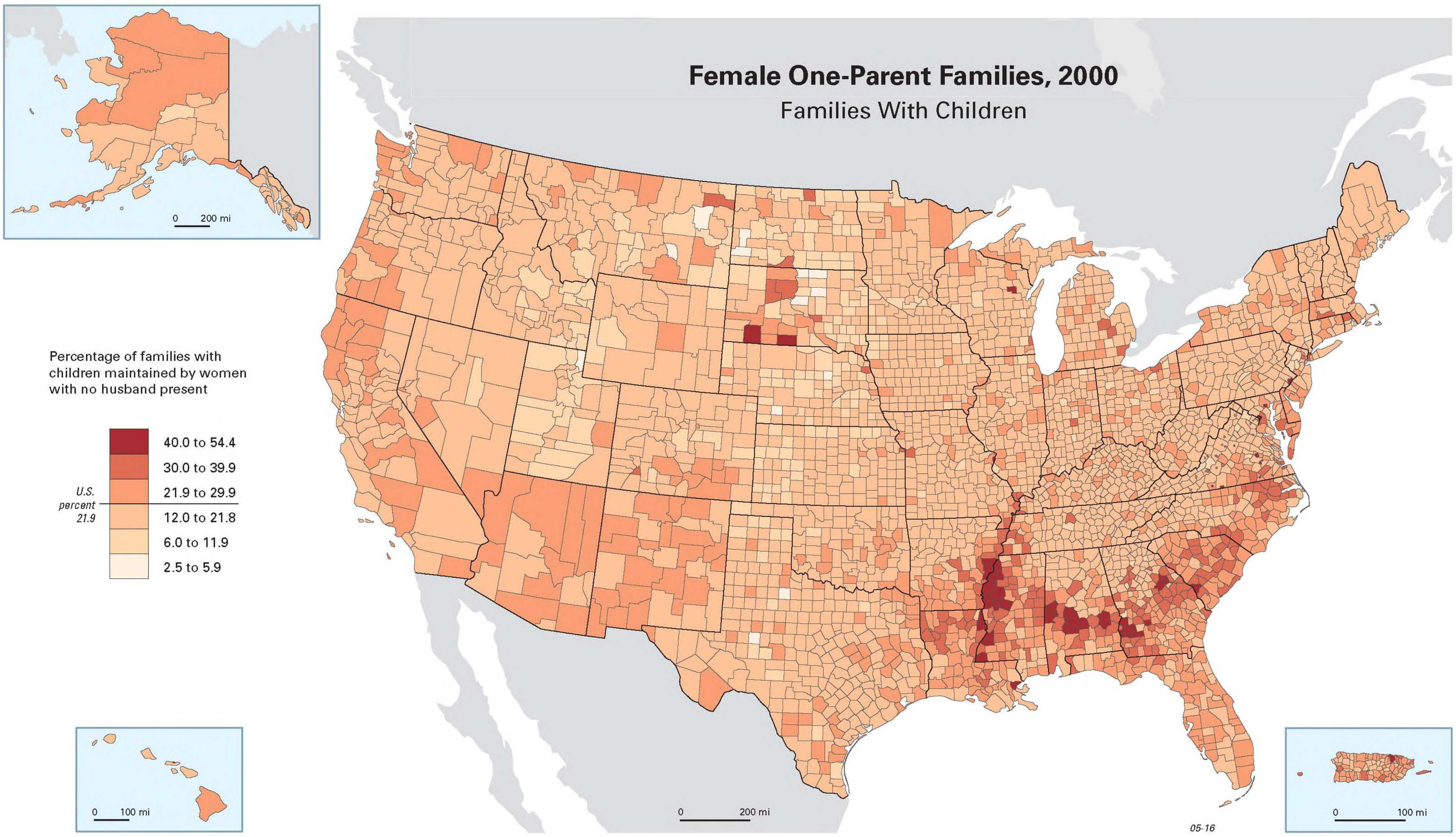
One-Parent Families, 2000

Families With Children



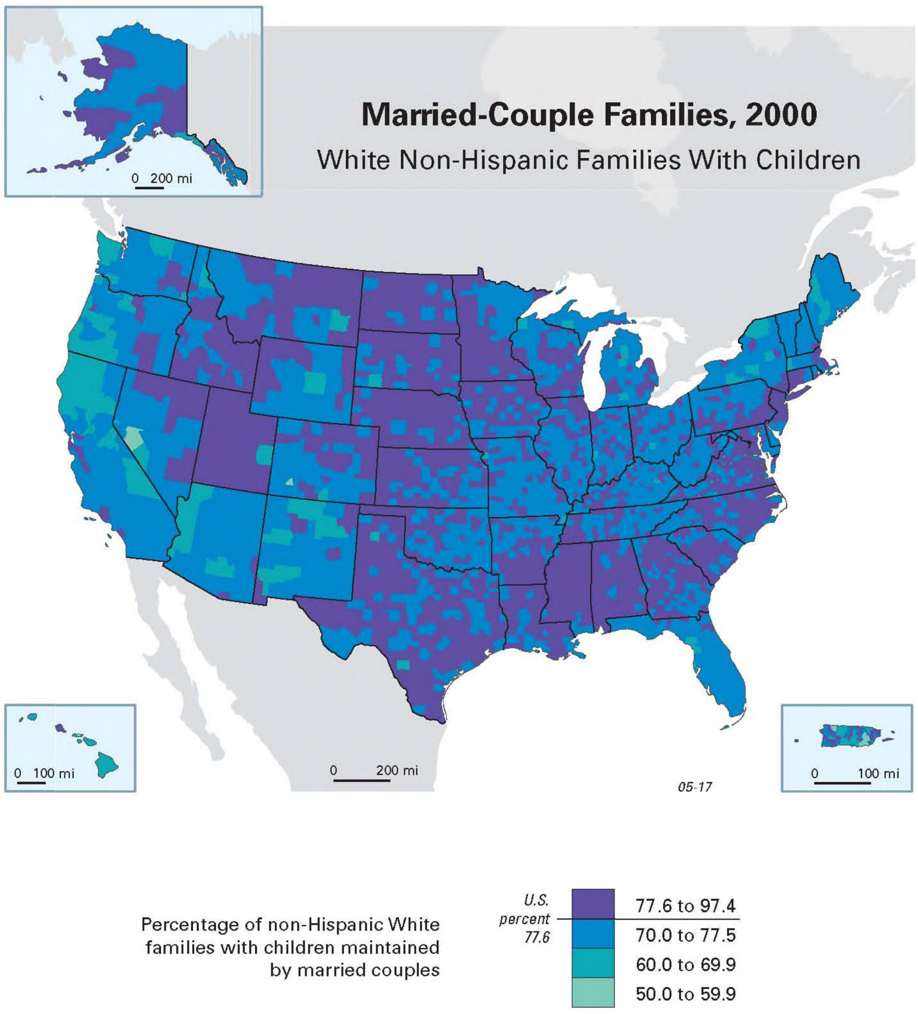
Male One-Parent Families, 2000

Families With Children



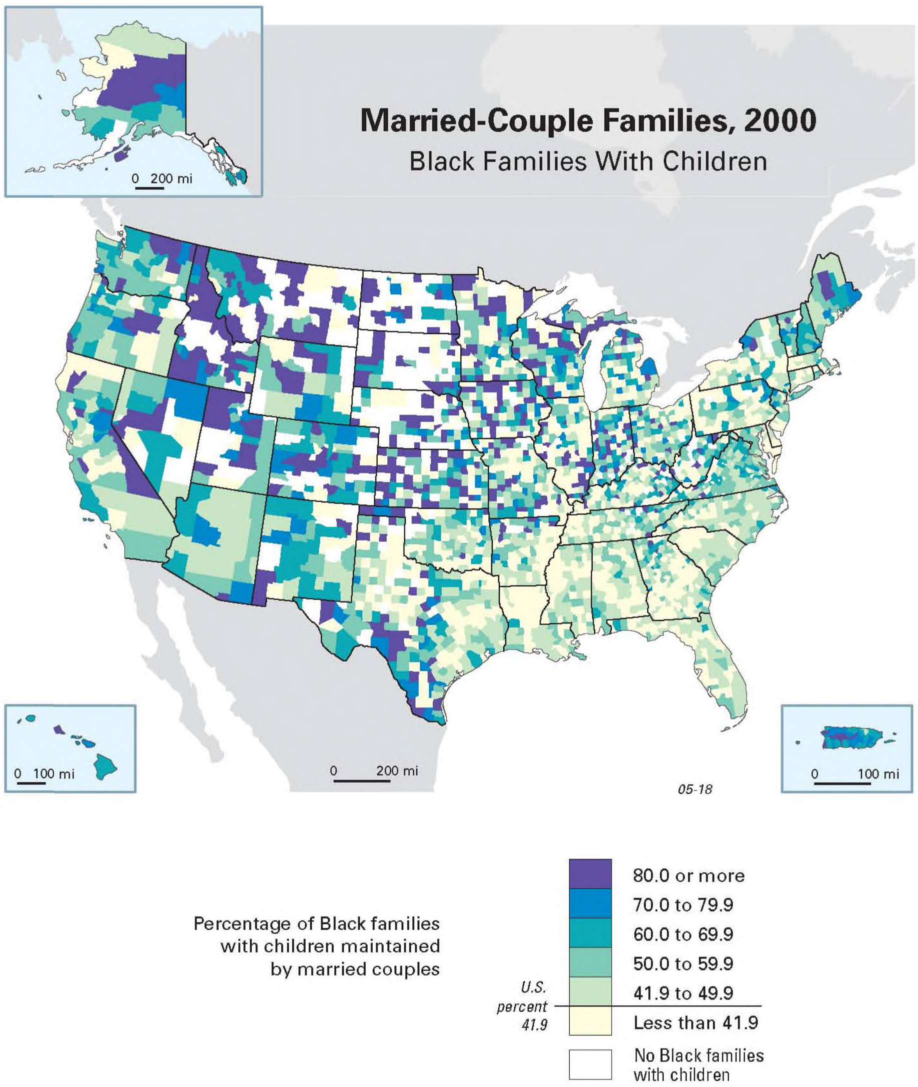
Female One-Parent Families, 2000

Families With Children



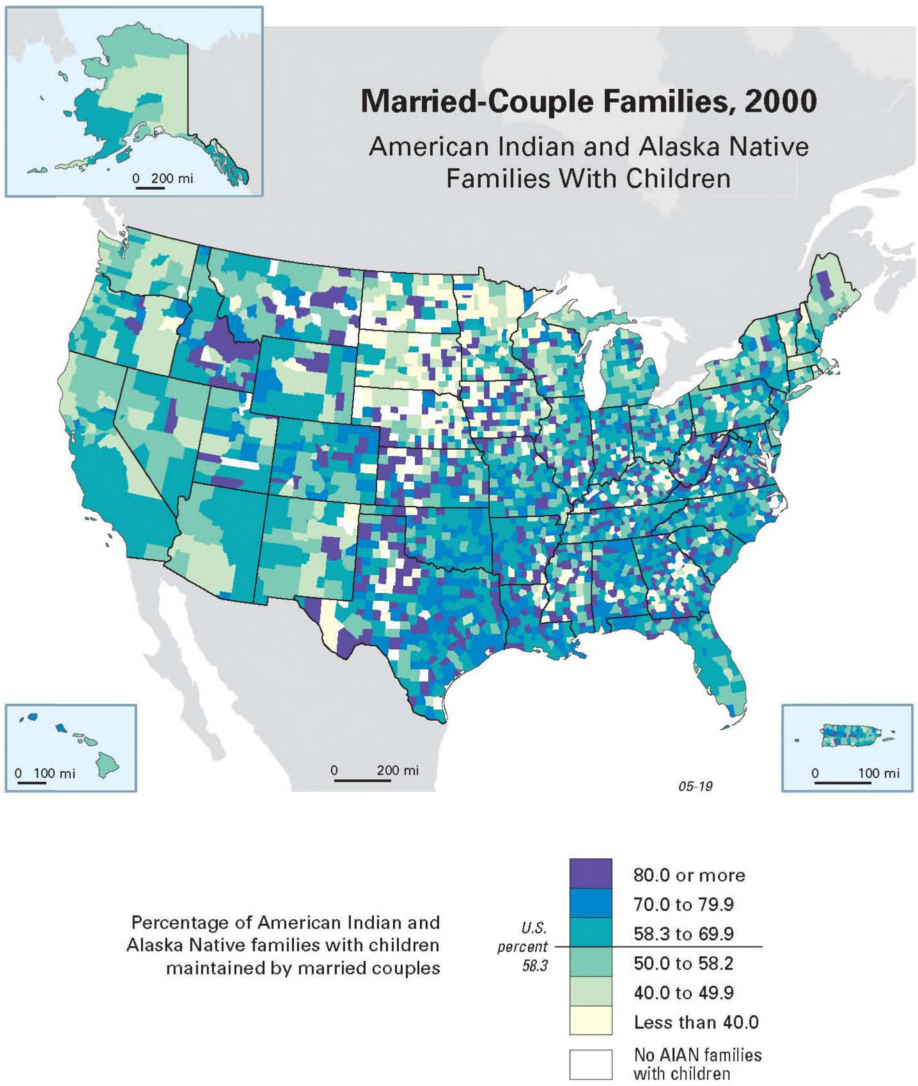
Married-Couple Families, 2000

White Non-Hispanic Families With Children



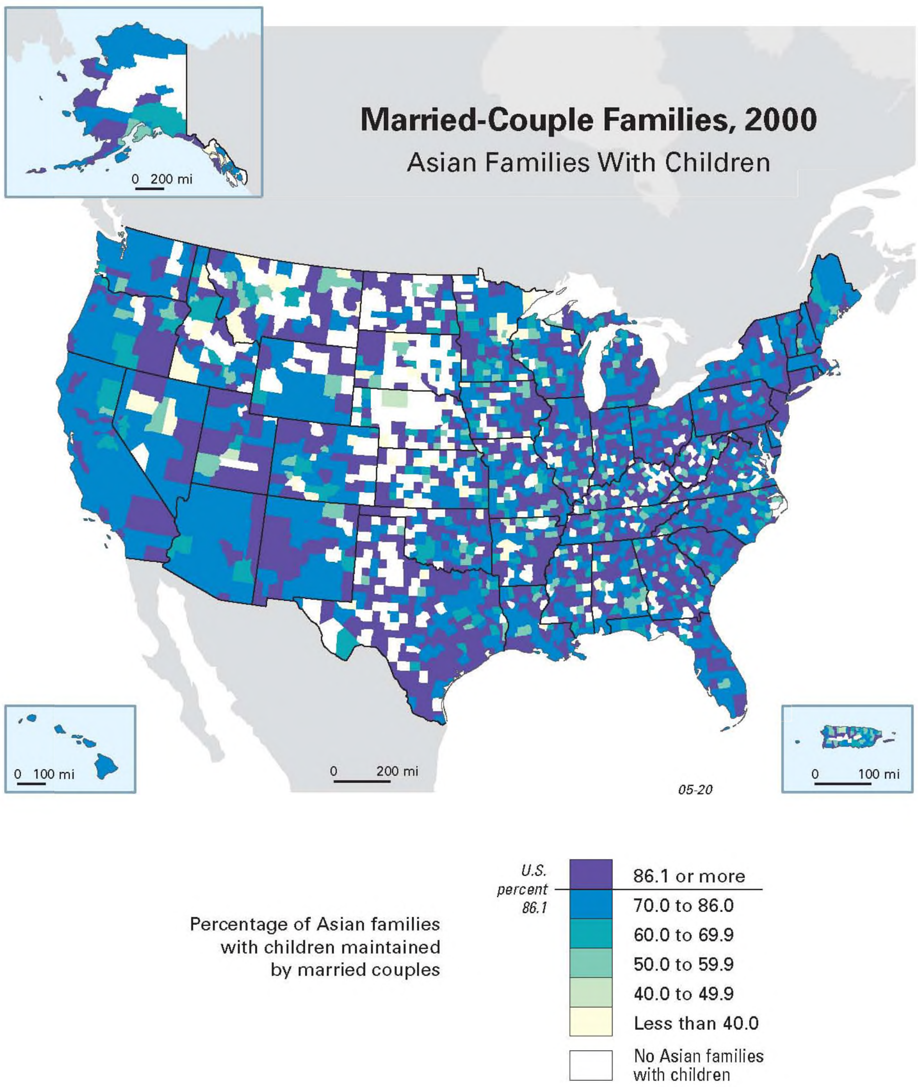
Married-Couple Families, 2000

Black Families With Children



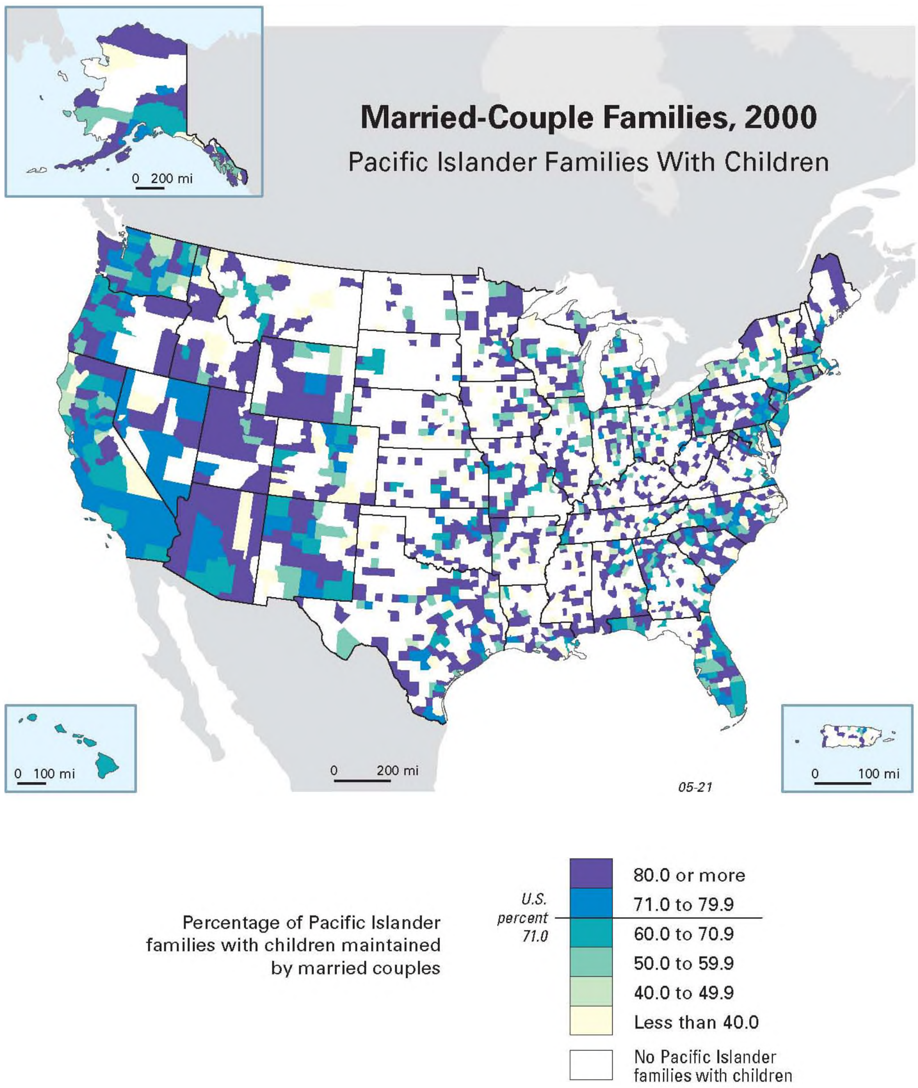
Married-Couple Families, 2000

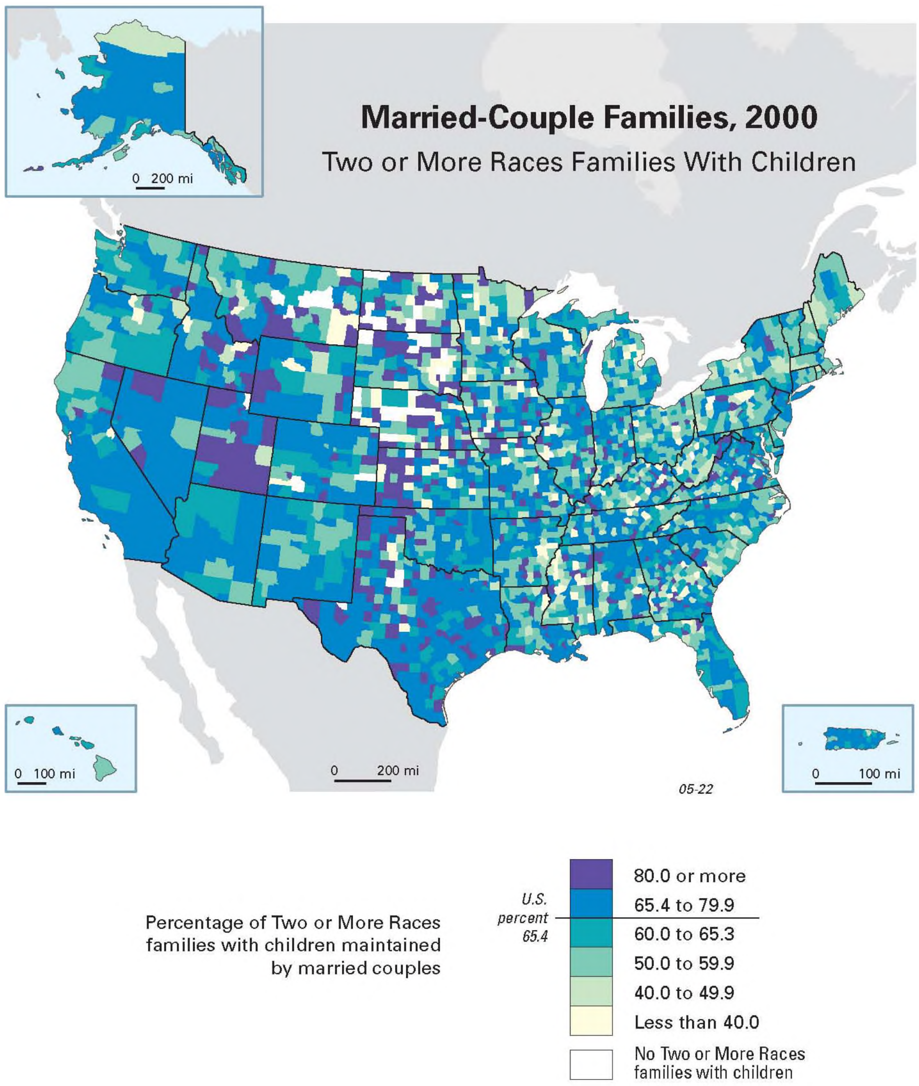
American Indian and Alaska Native Families With Children

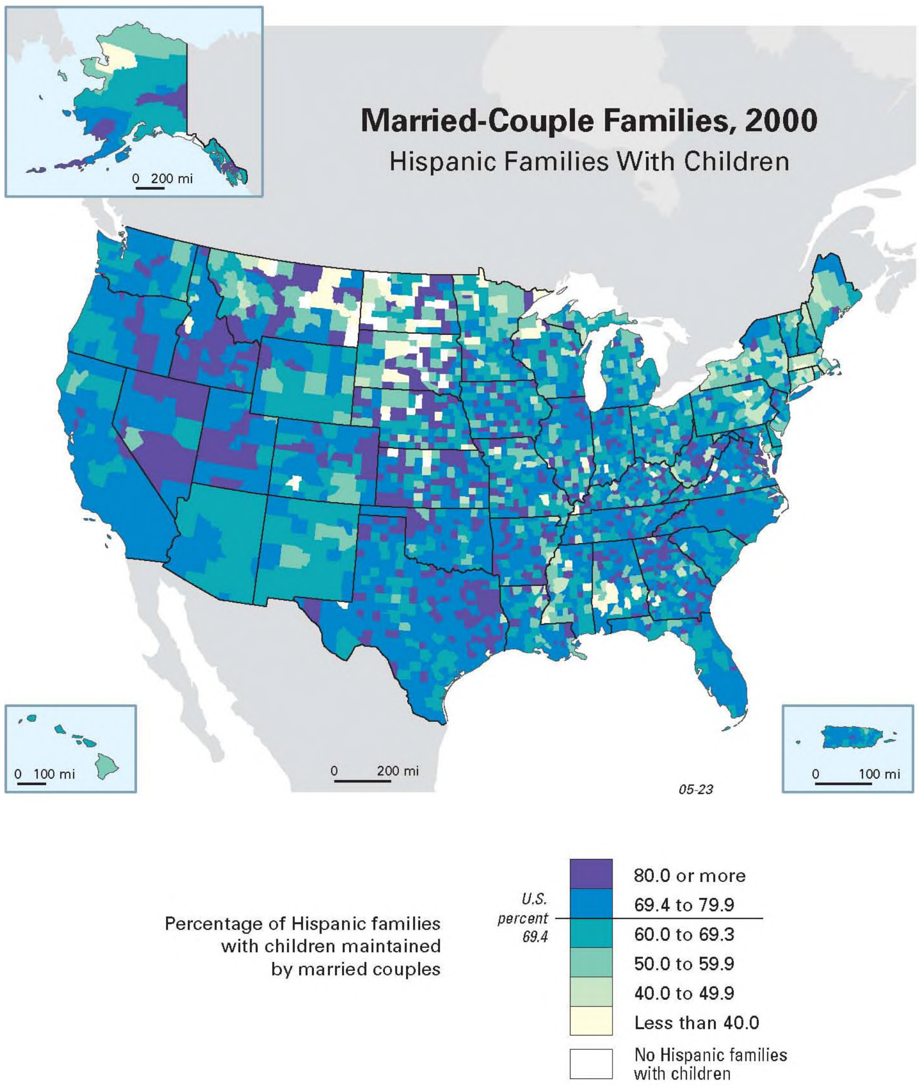


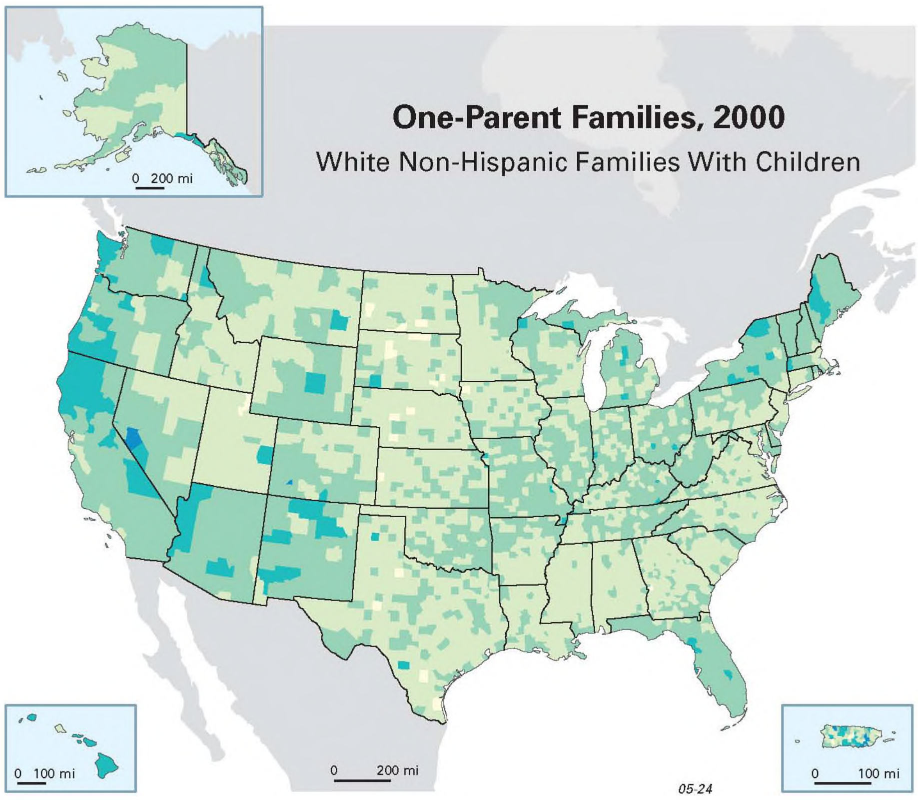
Married-Couple Families, 2000

Asian Families With Children


Married-Couple Families, 2000
Pacific Islander Families With Children
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
05-21
Percentage of Pacific Islander families with children maintained by married couples
U.S. percent 71.0
80.0 or more
71.0 to 79.9
60.0 to 70.9
50.0 to 59.9
40.0 to 49.9
Less than 40.0
No Pacific Islander families with children

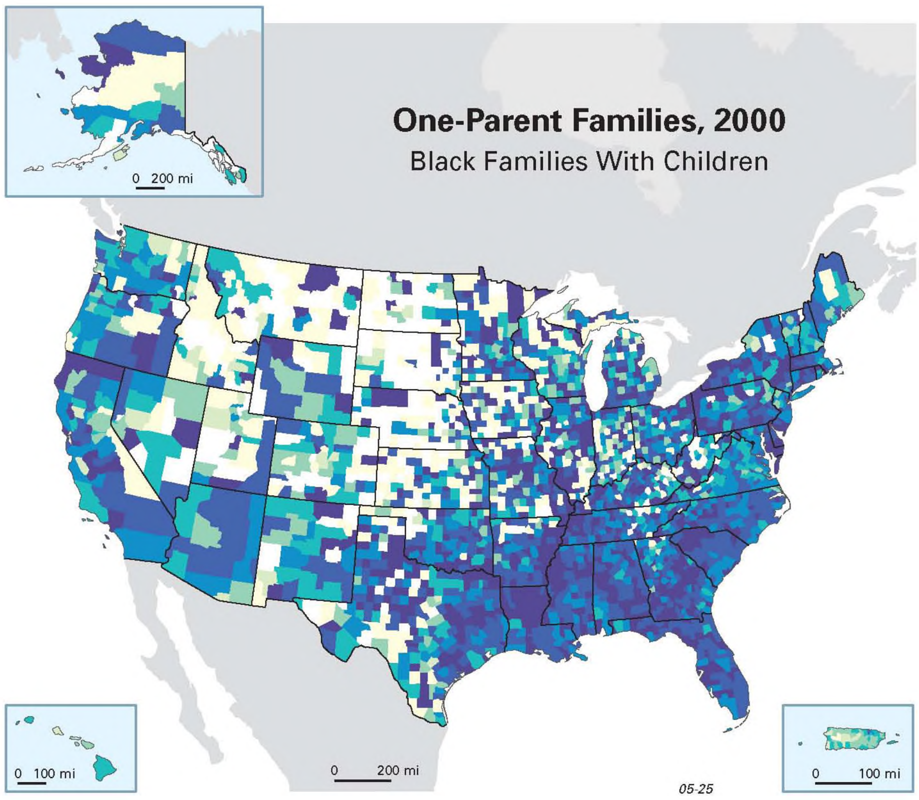

Married-Couple Families, 2000
Two or More Races Families With Children
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
05-22
Percentage of Two or More Races families with children maintained by married couples
U.S. percent 65.4
80.0 or more
65.4 to 79.9
60.0 to 65.3
50.0 to 59.9
40.0 to 49.9
Less than 40.0
No Two or More Races families with children


Married-Couple Families, 2000
Hispanic Families With Children
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
05-23
Percentage of Hispanic families with children maintained by married couples
U.S. percent 69.4
80.0 or more
69.4 to 79.9
60.0 to 69.3
50.0 to 59.9
40.0 to 49.9
Less than 40.0
No Hispanic families with children



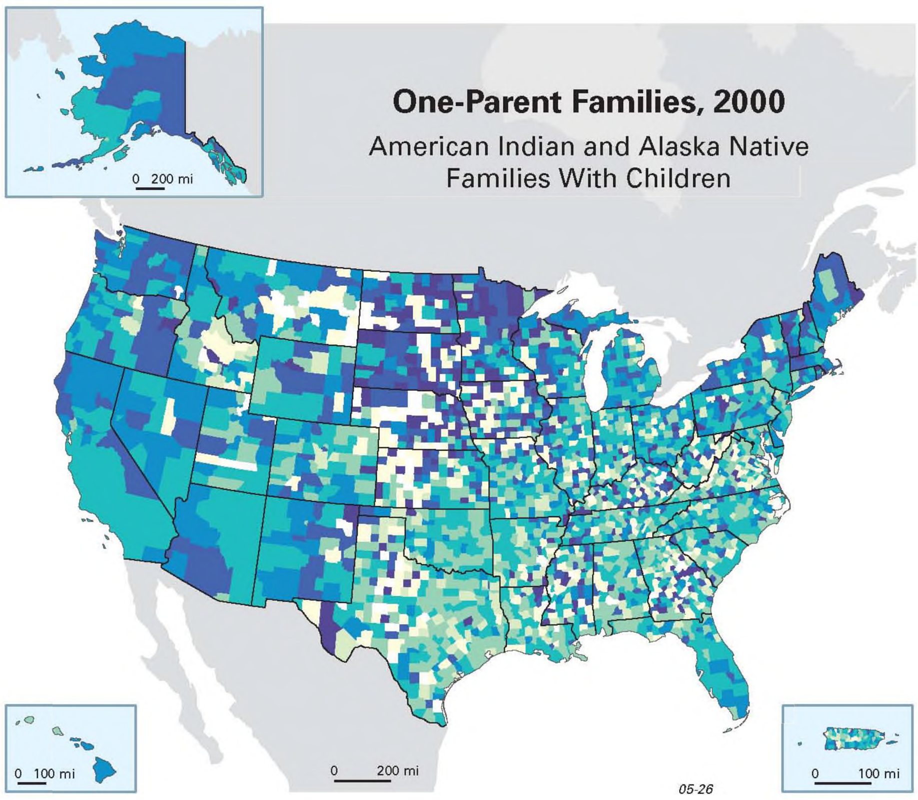
Percentage of non-Hispanic White families with children maintained by men or women with no spouse present

40.0 to 50.0
30.0 to 39.9
22.4 to 29.9
U.S. percent 22.4
10.0 to 22.3
Less than 10.0



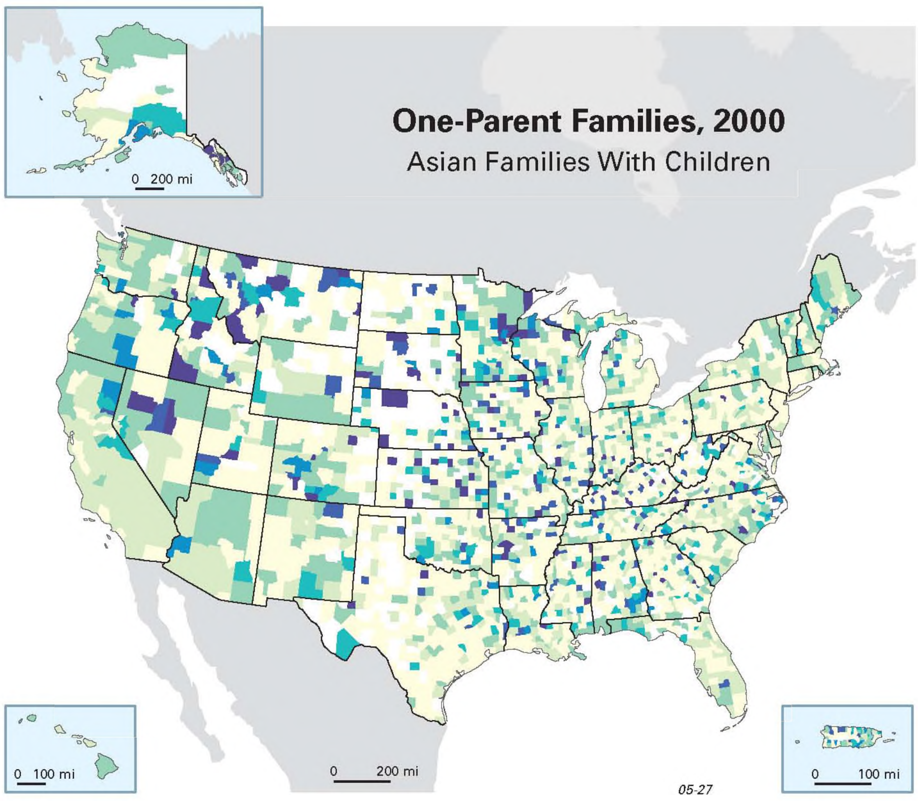
Percentage of Black families with children maintained by men or women with no spouse present

58.1 or more
U.S. percent 58.1
50.0 to 58.0
40.0 to 49.9
30.0 to 39.9
20.0 to 29.9
10.0 to 19.9
Less than 10.0
No Black families with children



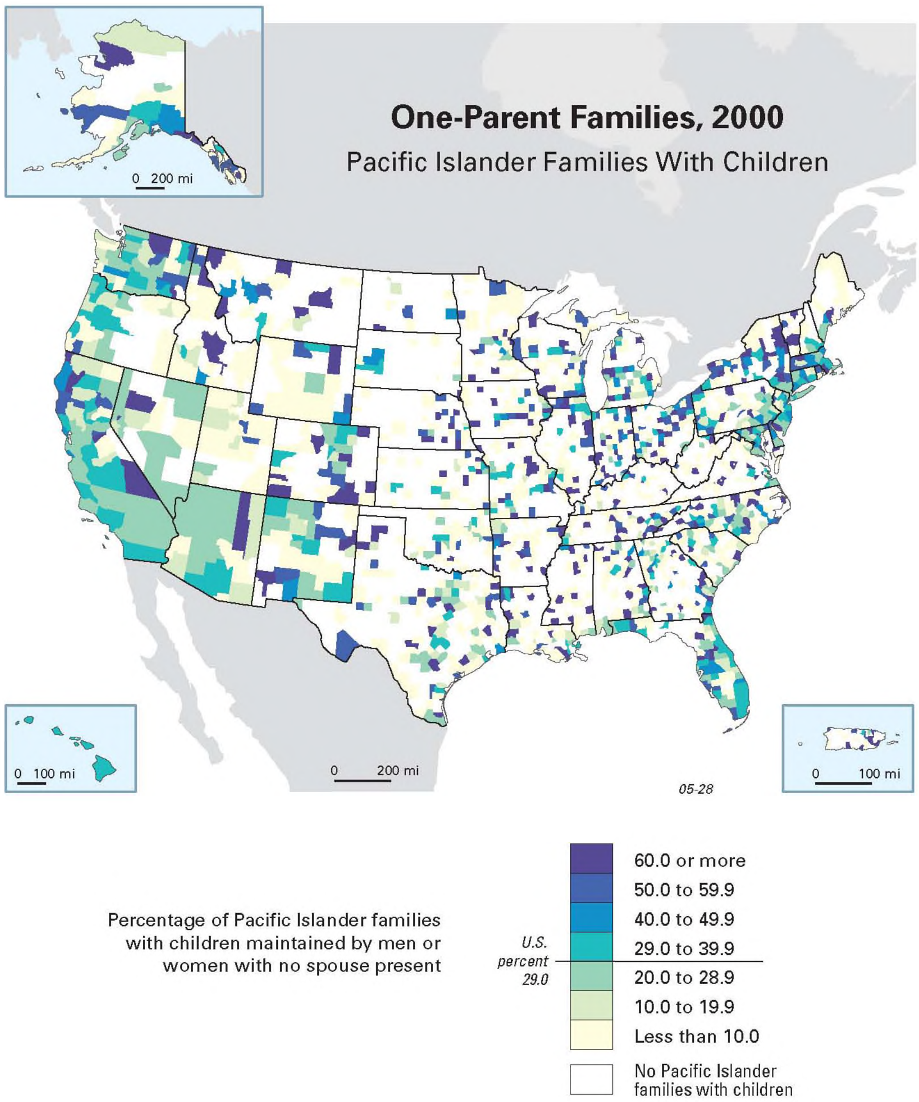
Percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native families with children maintained by men or women with no spouse present

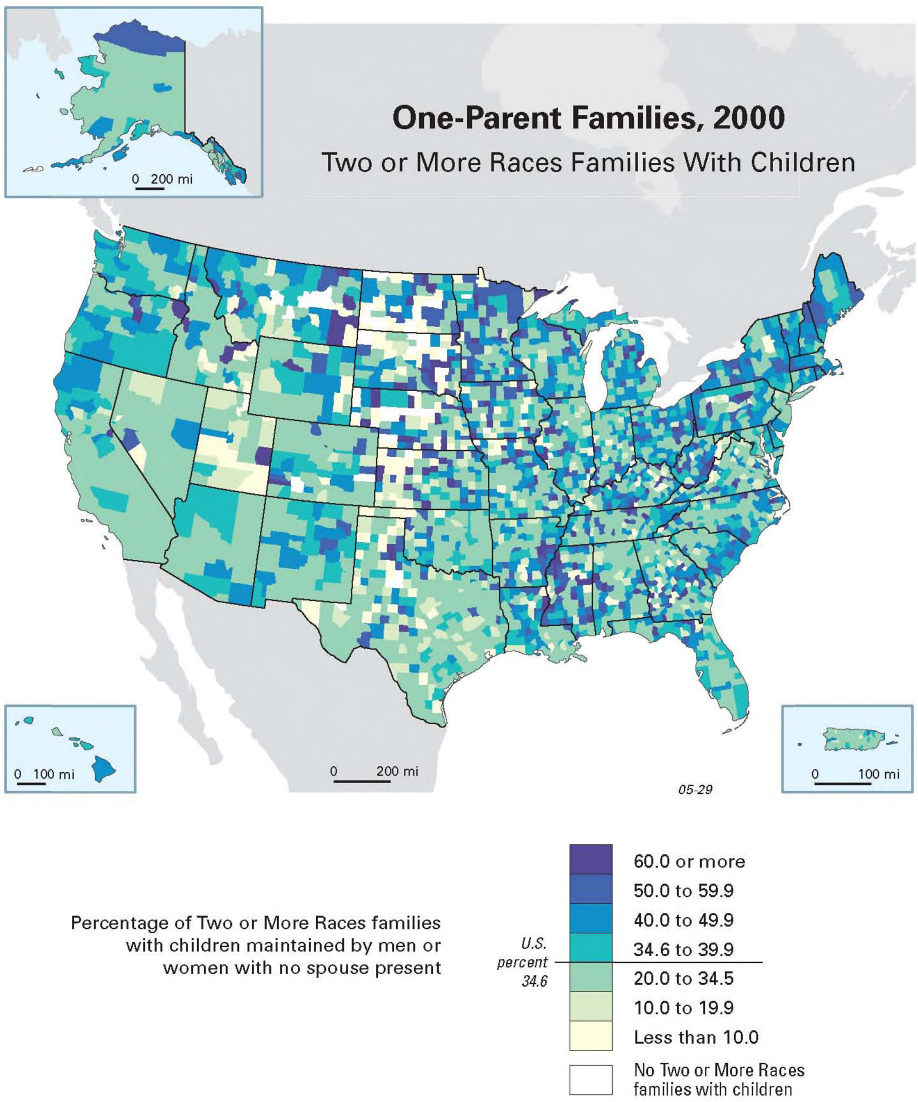
60.0 or more
50.0 to 59.9
41.7 to 49.9
U.S. percent 41.7
30.0 to 41.6
20.0 to 29.9
10.0 to 19.9
Less than 10.0
No AIAN families with children

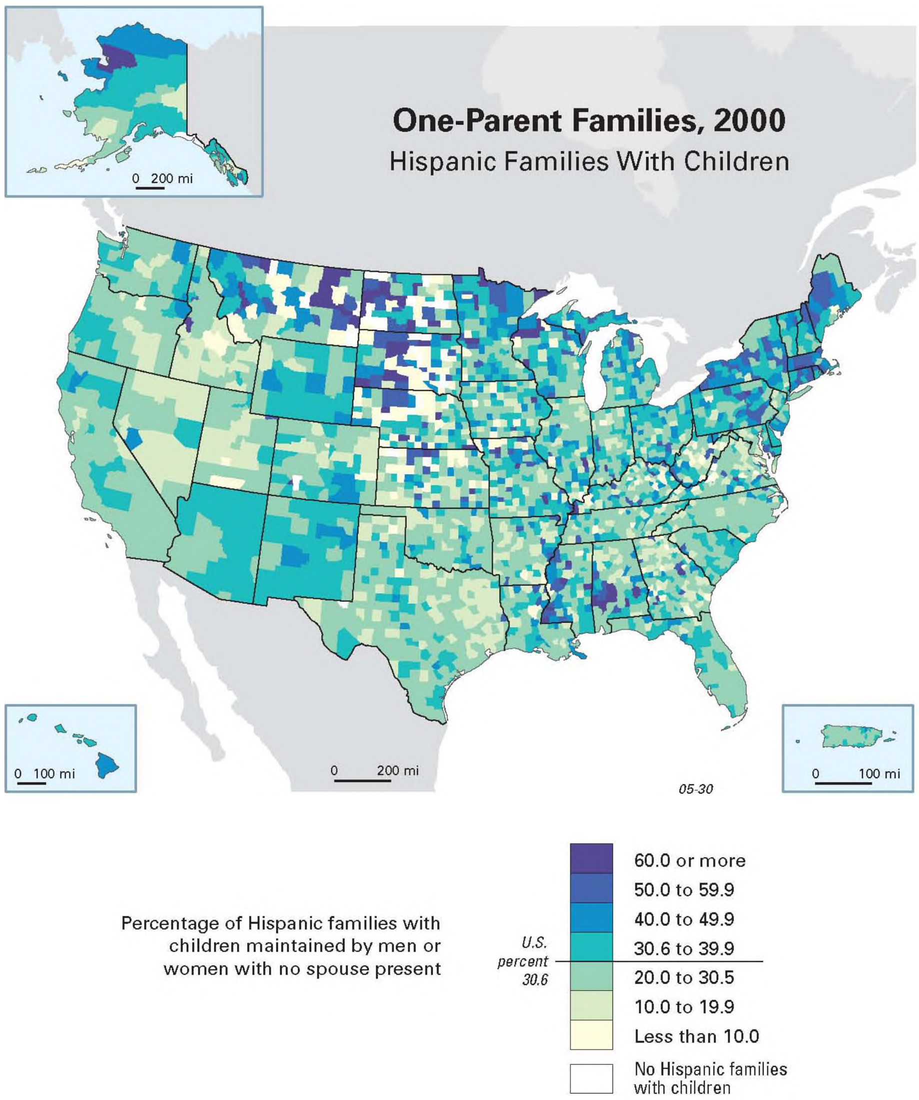


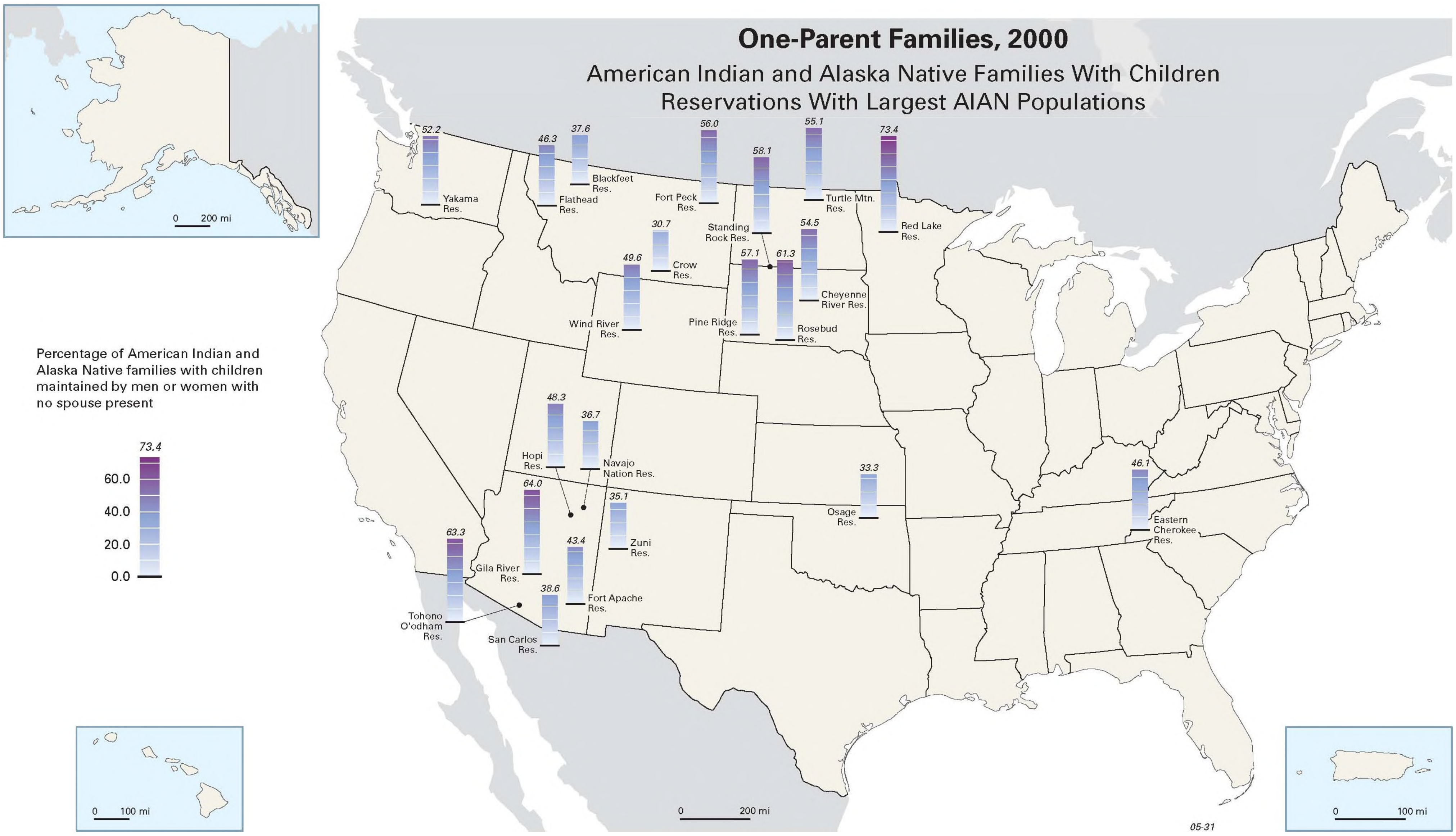
Percentage of Asian families with children maintained by men or women with no spouse present

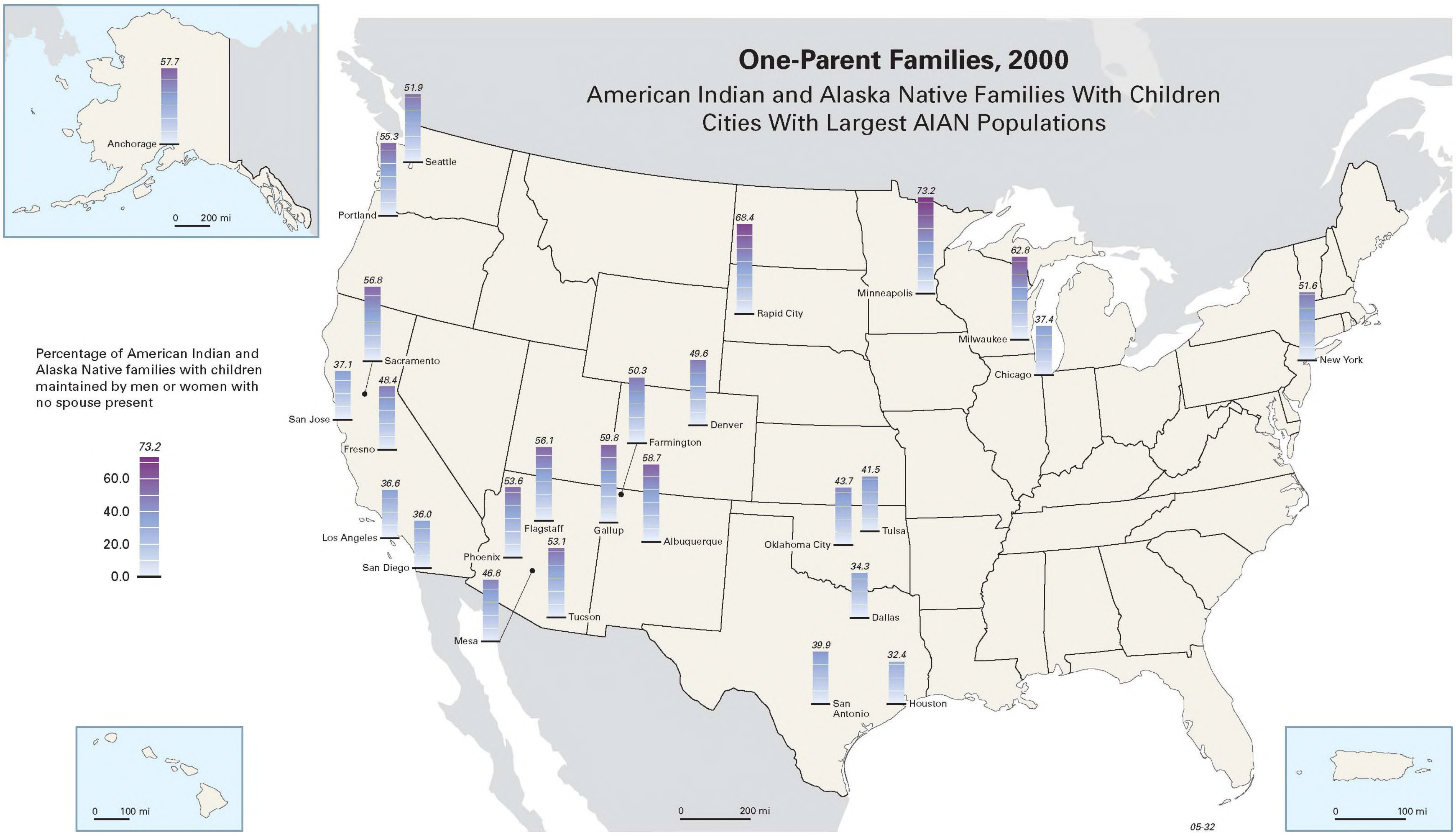
60.0 or more
50.0 to 59.9
40.0 to 49.9
30.0 to 39.9
20.0 to 29.9
13.9 to 19.9
U.S. percent 13.9
Less than 13.9
No Asian families with children

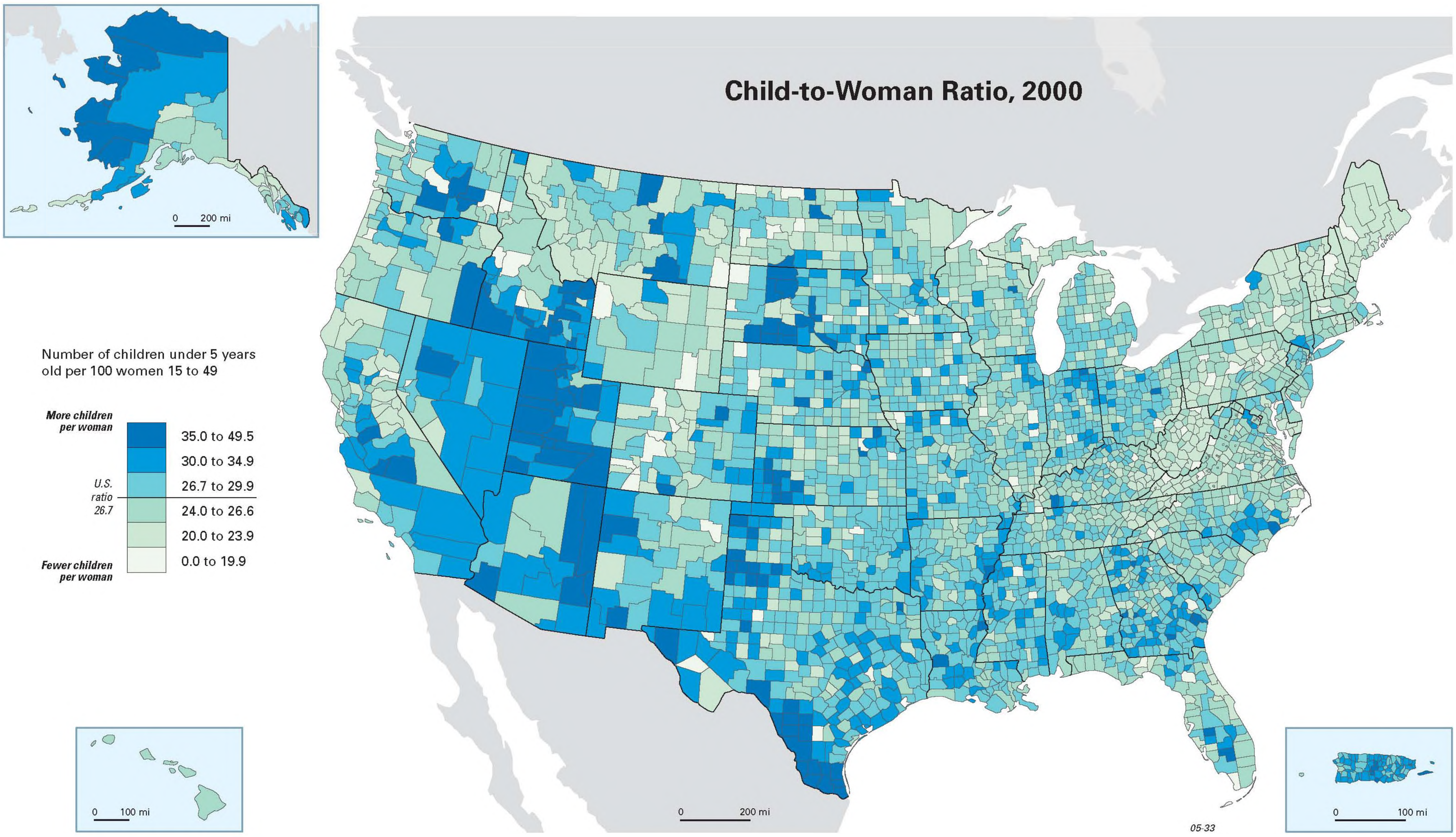

One-Parent Families, 2000
Pacific Islander Families With Children
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
05-28
Percentage of Pacific Islander families with children maintained by men or women with no spouse present
U.S. percent 29.0
60.0 or more
50.0 to 59.9
40.0 to 49.9
29.0 to 39.9
20.0 to 28.9
10.0 to 19.9
Less than 10.0
No Pacific Islander families with children

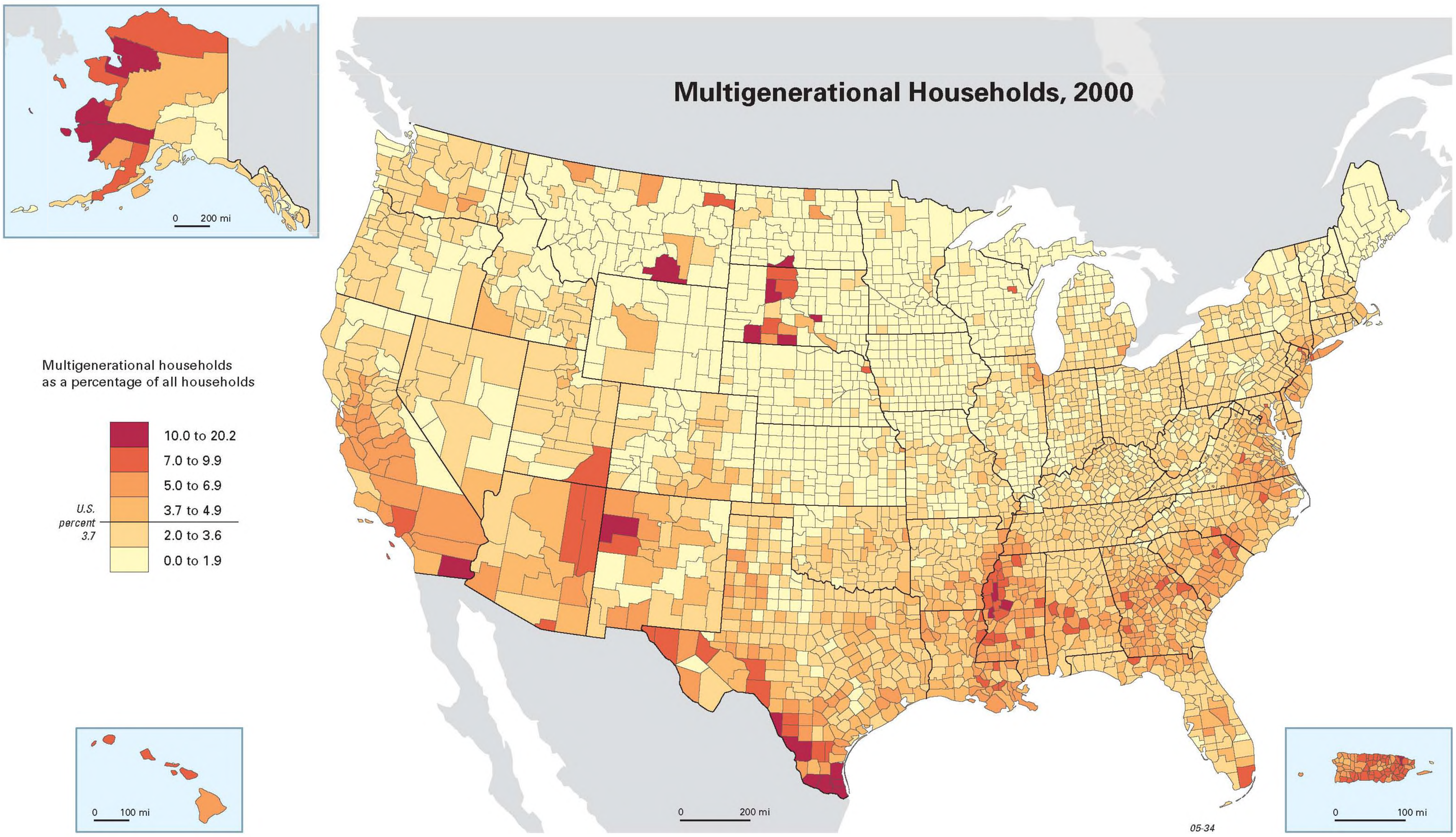

One-Parent Families, 2000
Two or More Races Families With Children
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
05-29
Percentage of Two or More Races families with children maintained by men or women with no spouse present
U.S. percent 34.6
60.0 or more
50.0 to 59.9
40.0 to 49.9
34.6 to 39.9
20.0 to 34.5
10.0 to 19.9
Less than 10.0
No Two or More Races families with children


One-Parent Families, 2000
Hispanic Families With Children
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
05-30
Percentage of Hispanic families with children maintained by men or women with no spouse present
U.S. percent 30.6
60.0 or more
50.0 to 59.9
40.0 to 49.9
30.6 to 39.9
20.0 to 30.5
10.0 to 19.9
Less than 10.0
No Hispanic families with children


One-Parent Families, 2000
American Indian and Alaska Native Families With Children
Reservations With Largest AIAN Populations
Percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native families with children maintained by men or women with no spouse present
73.4
60.0
40.0
20.0
0.0
52.2 Yakama Res.
46.3 Flathead Res.
37.6 Blackfeet Res.
56.0 Fort Peck Res.
58.1 Standing Rock Res.
55.1 Turtle Mtn. Res.
73.4 Red Lake Res.
30.7 Crow Res.
54.5 Cheyenne River Res.
49.6 Wind River Res.
57.1 Pine Ridge Res.
61.3 Rosebud Res.
48.3 Hopi Res.
36.7 Navajo Nation Res.
64.0 Gila River Res.
35.1 Zuni Res.
43.4 Fort Apache Res.
63.3 Tohono O'odham Res.
38.6 San Carlos Res.
33.3 Osage Res.
46.1 Eastern Cherokee Res.
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
05-31


One-Parent Families, 2000
American Indian and Alaska Native Families With Children
Cities With Largest AIAN Populations
Percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native families with children maintained by men or women with no spouse present
73.2
60.0
40.0
20.0
0.0
57.7 Anchorage
51.9 Seattle
55.3 Portland
56.8 Sacramento
37.1 San Jose
48.4 Fresno
36.6 Los Angeles
36.0 San Diego
53.6 Phoenix
56.1 Flagstaff
53.1 Tucson
46.8 Mesa
59.8 Gallup
50.3 Farmington
58.7 Albuquerque
49.6 Denver
68.4 Rapid City
73.2 Minneapolis
62.8 Milwaukee
37.4 Chicago
51.6 New York
43.7 Oklahoma City
41.5 Tulsa
34.3 Dallas
39.9 San Antonio
32.4 Houston
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
05-32

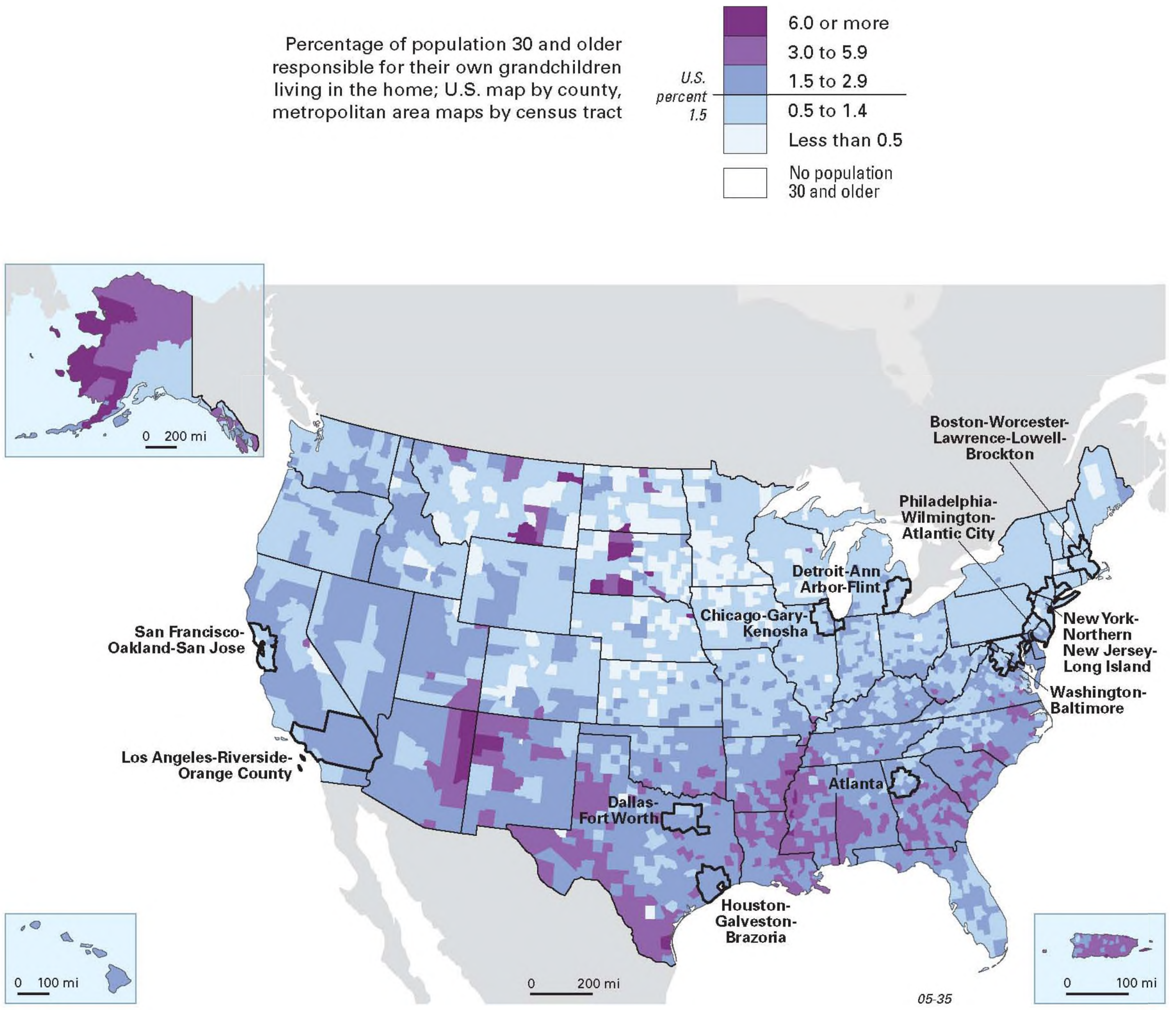

Child-to-Woman Ratio, 2000
Number of children under 5 years old per 100 women 15 to 49
More children per woman
35.0 to 49.5
30.0 to 34.9
U.S. ratio 26.7
26.7 to 29.9
24.0 to 26.6
20.0 to 23.9
0.0 to 19.9
Fewer children per woman
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
05-33


Multigenerational Households, 2000
Multigenerational households as a percentage of all households
10.0 to 20.2
7.0 to 9.9
5.0 to 6.9
U.S. percent 3.7
3.7 to 4.9
2.0 to 3.6
0.0 to 1.9
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
05-34

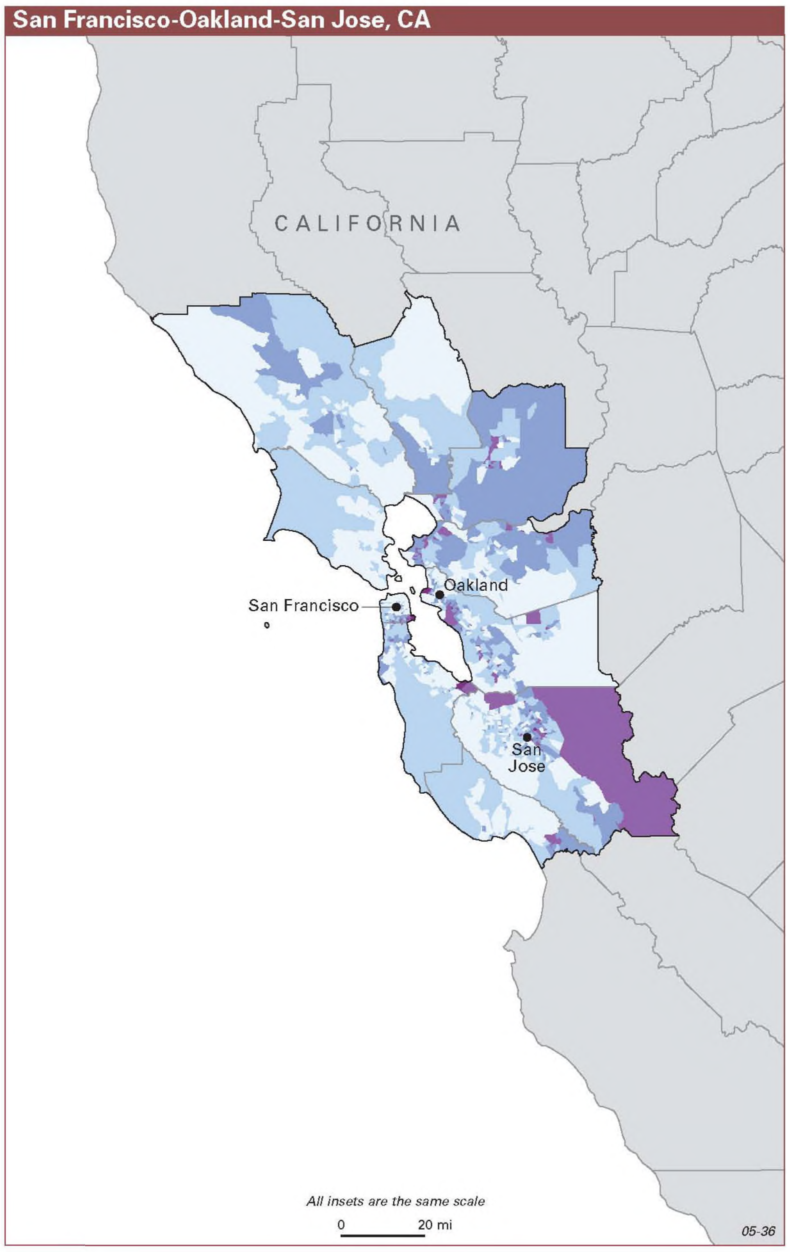
Grandparents Responsible for Their Own Grandchildren, 2000

Largest Metropolitan Areas

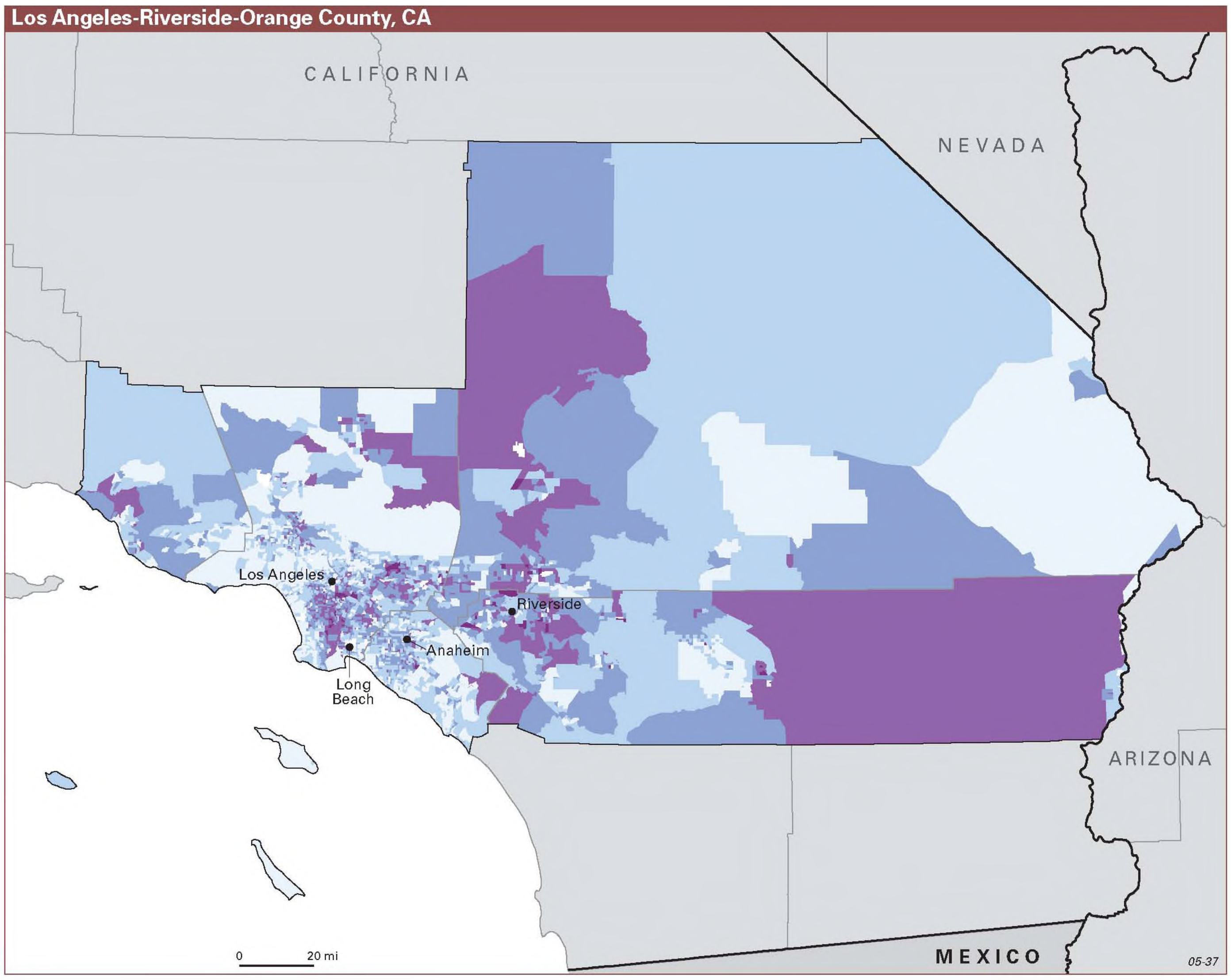
Percentage of population 30 and older responsible for their own grandchildren living in the home; U.S. map by county, metropolitan area maps by census tract



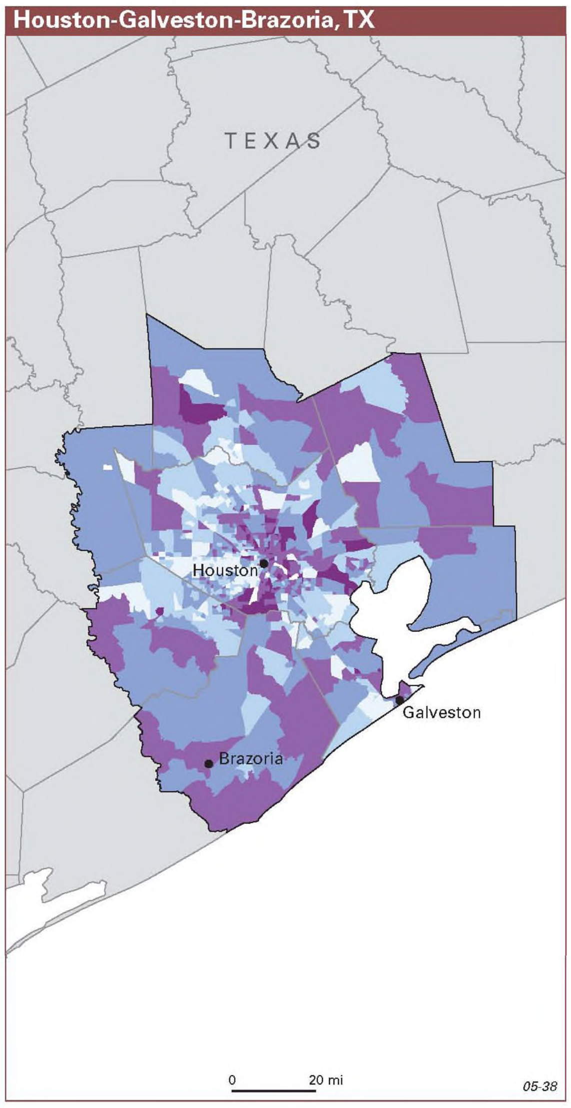
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA



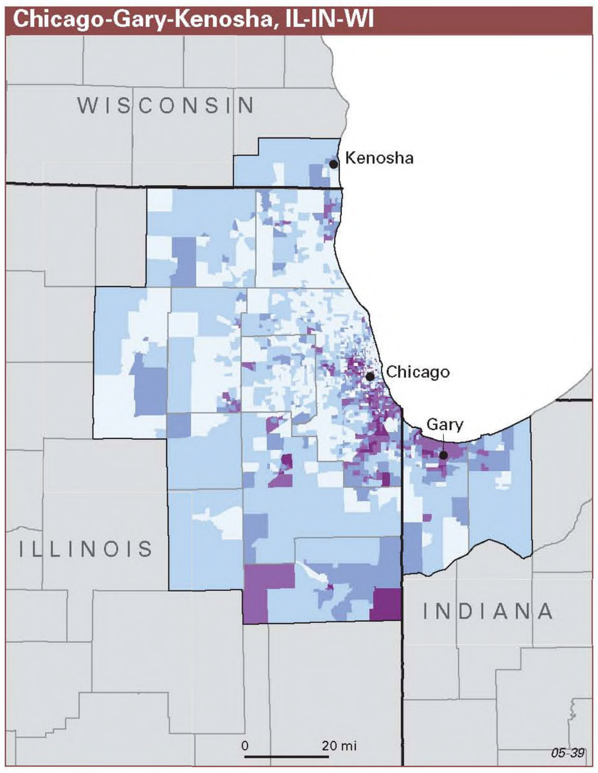
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA



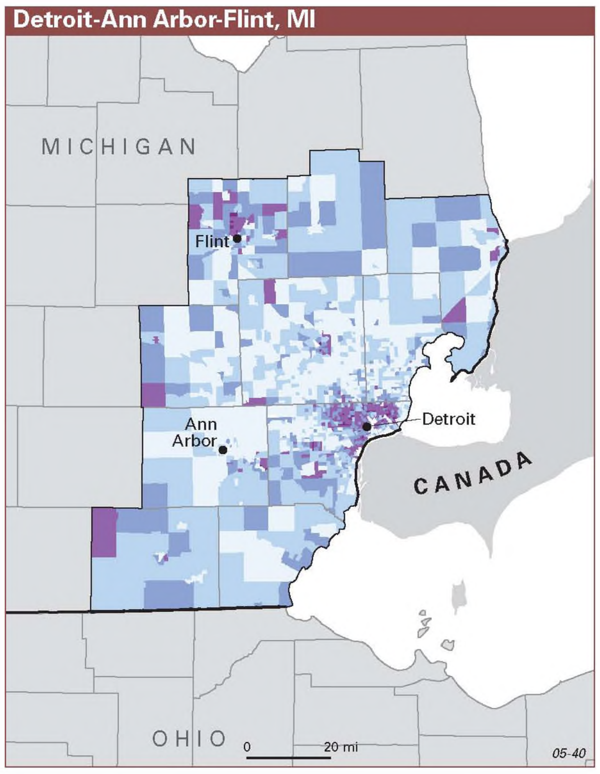
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX



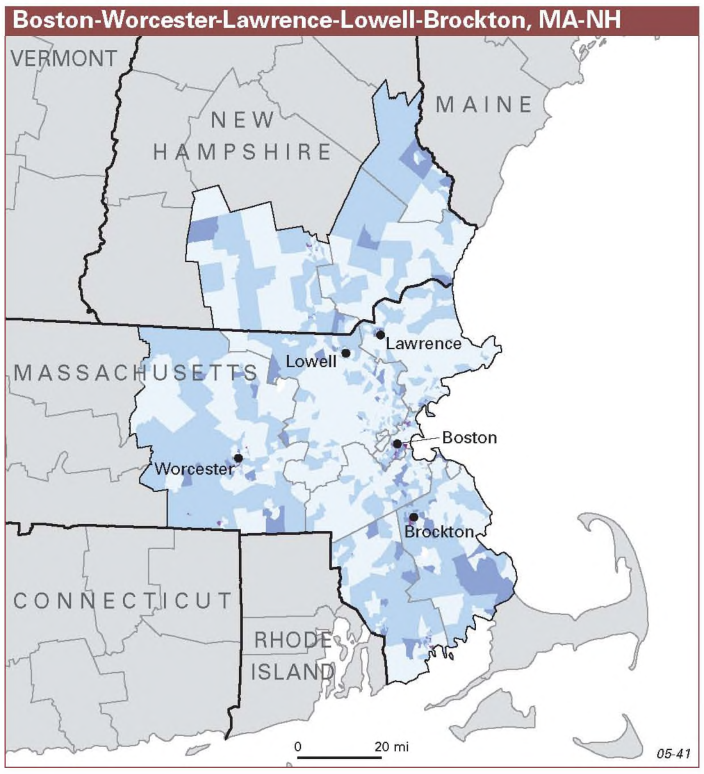
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI



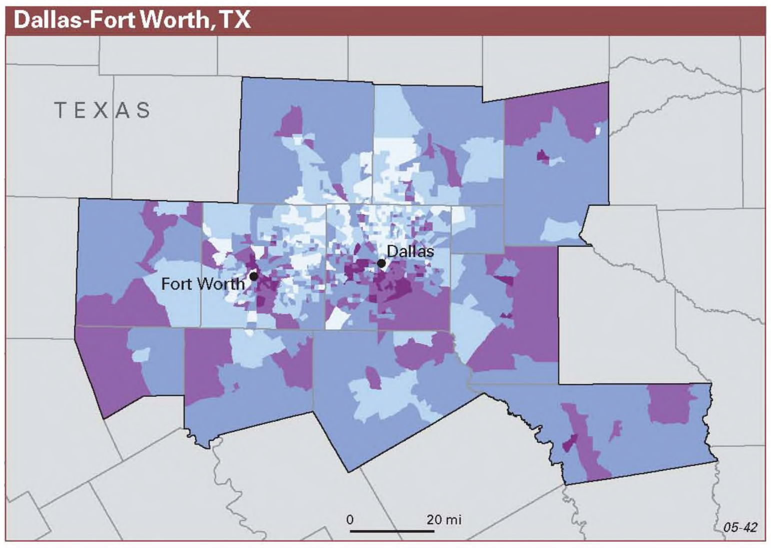
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI



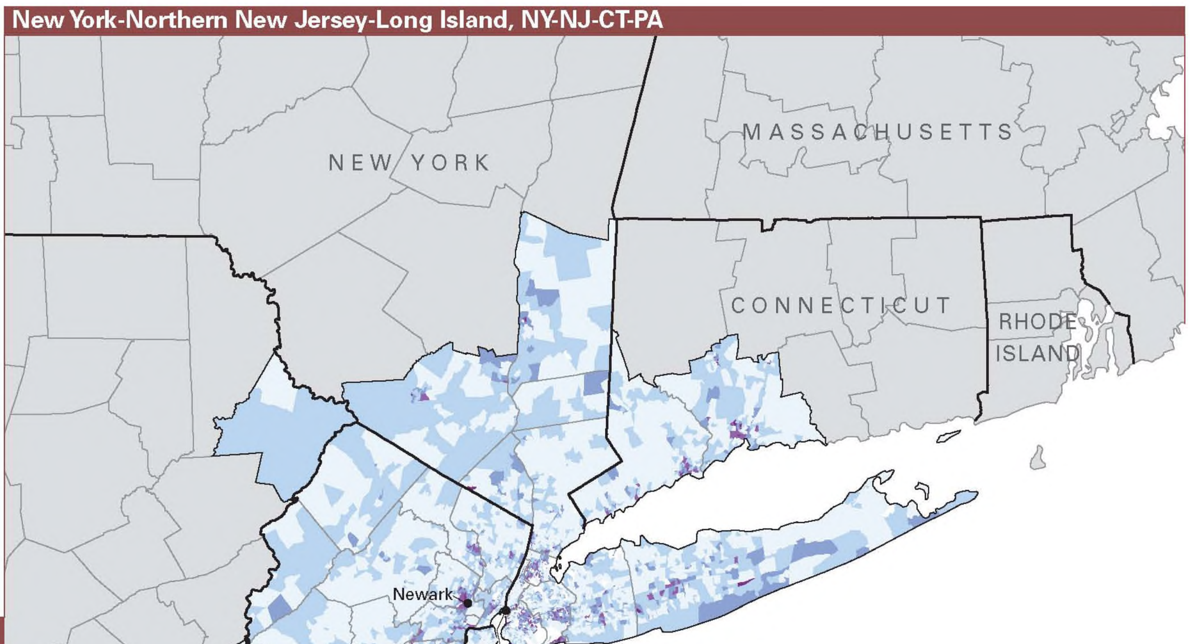
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH



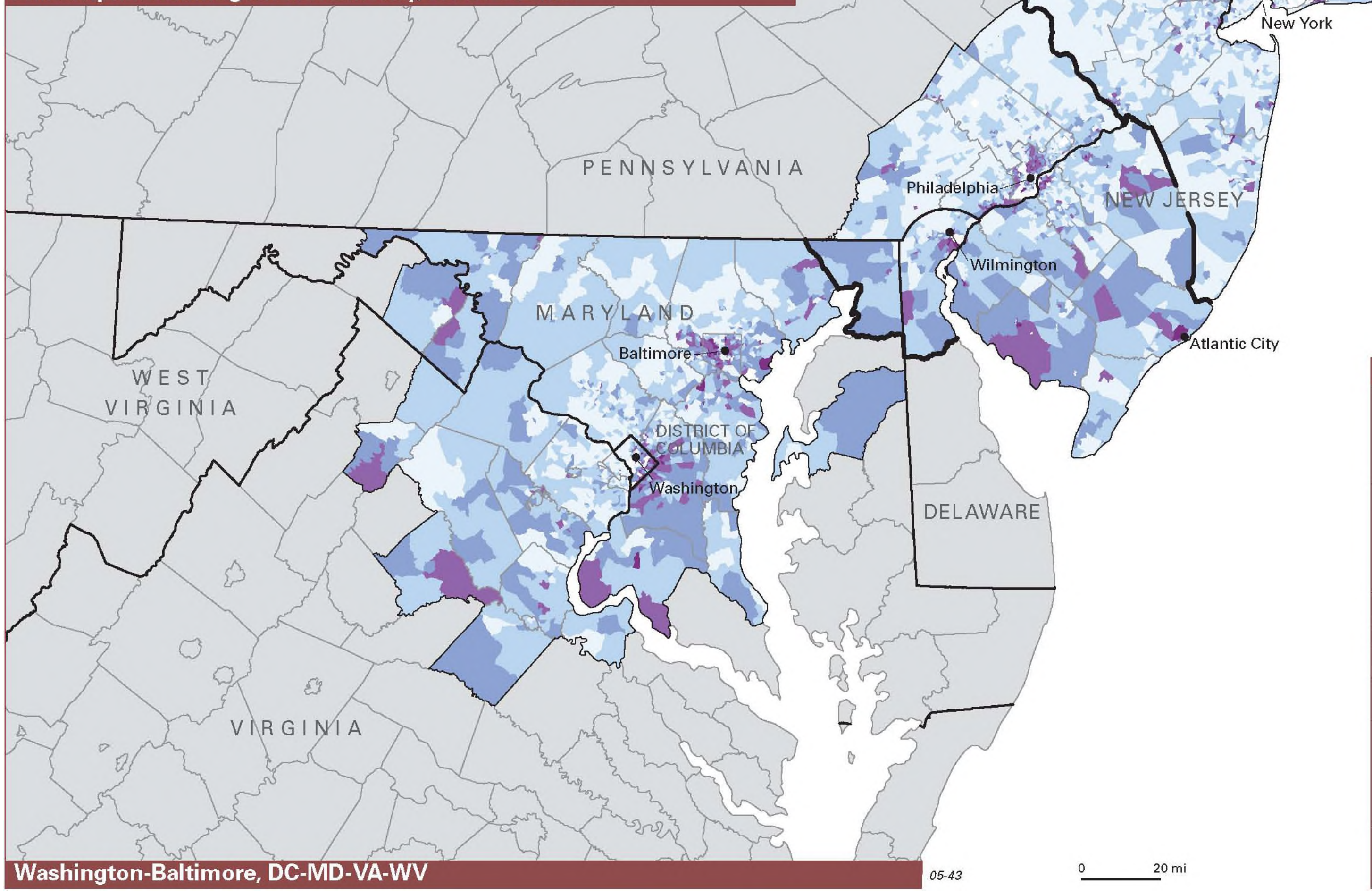
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX



New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA

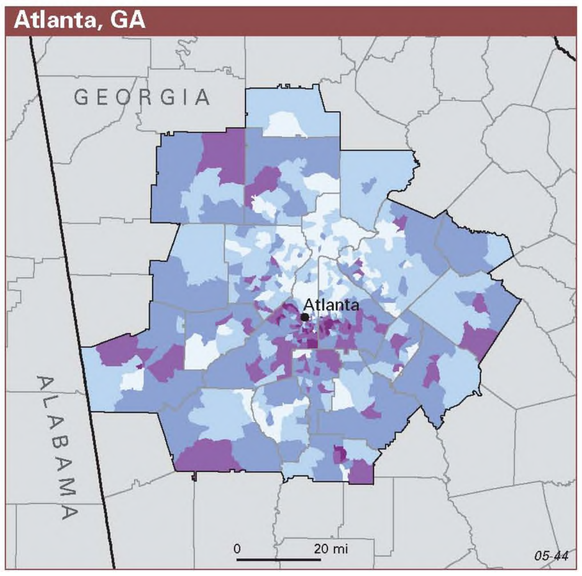


Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD



Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV

Atlanta, GA



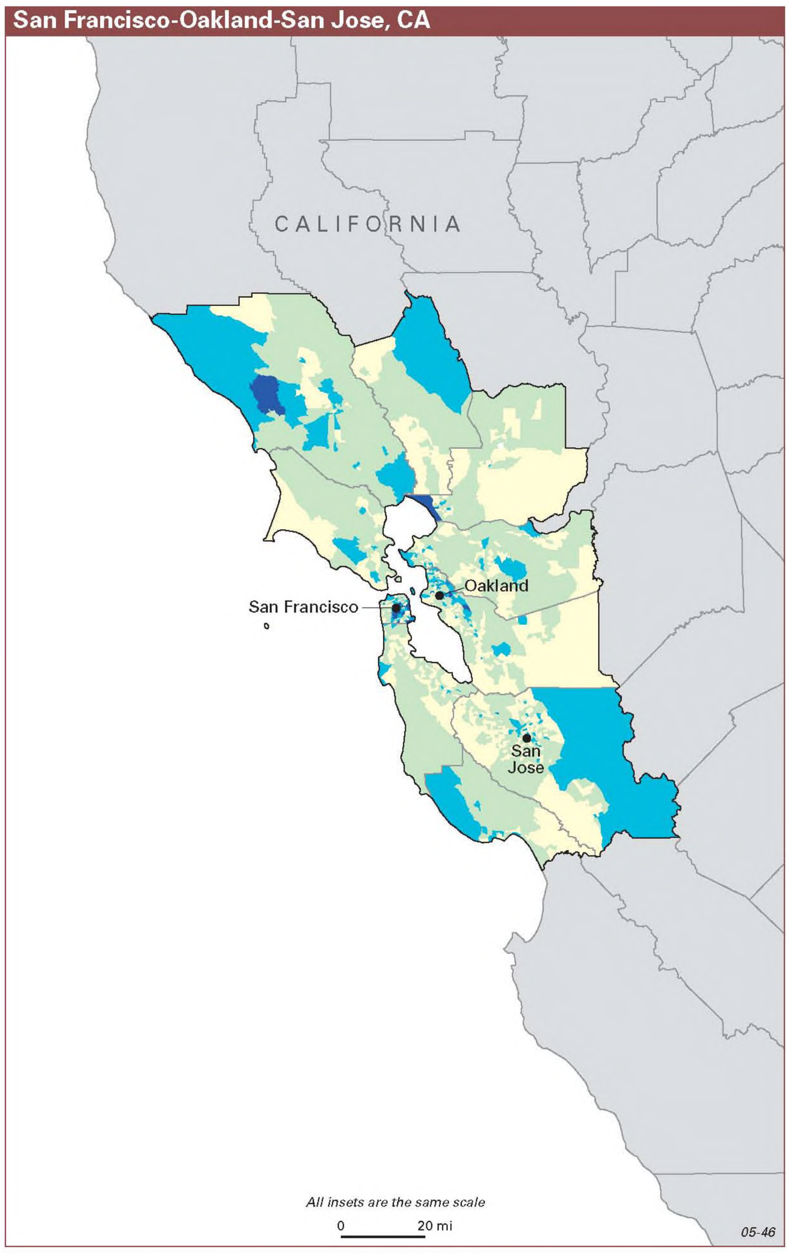
Same-Sex Unmarried-Partner Households, 2000
Largest Metropolitan Areas

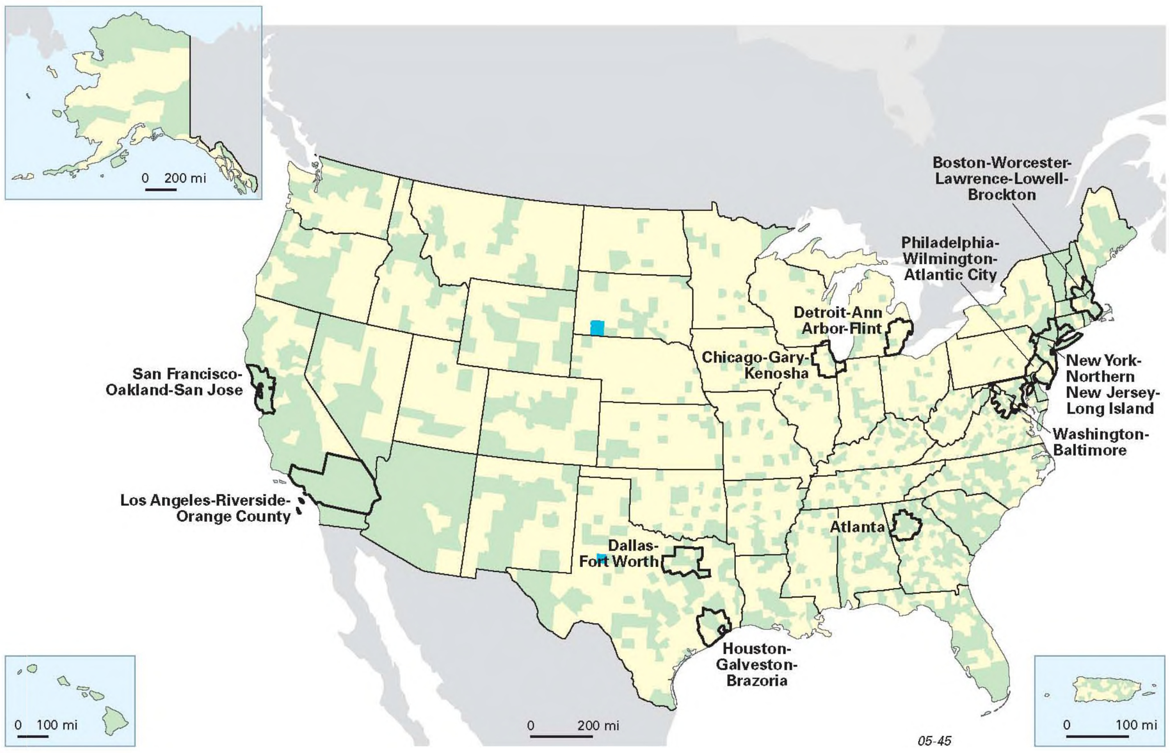
Same-sex unmarried-partner households as a percentage of all households; U.S. map by county, metropolitan area maps by census tract

- 5.0 or more
- 4.0 to 4.9
- 2.0 to 3.9
- 0.6 to 1.9
- Less than 0.6
- No households

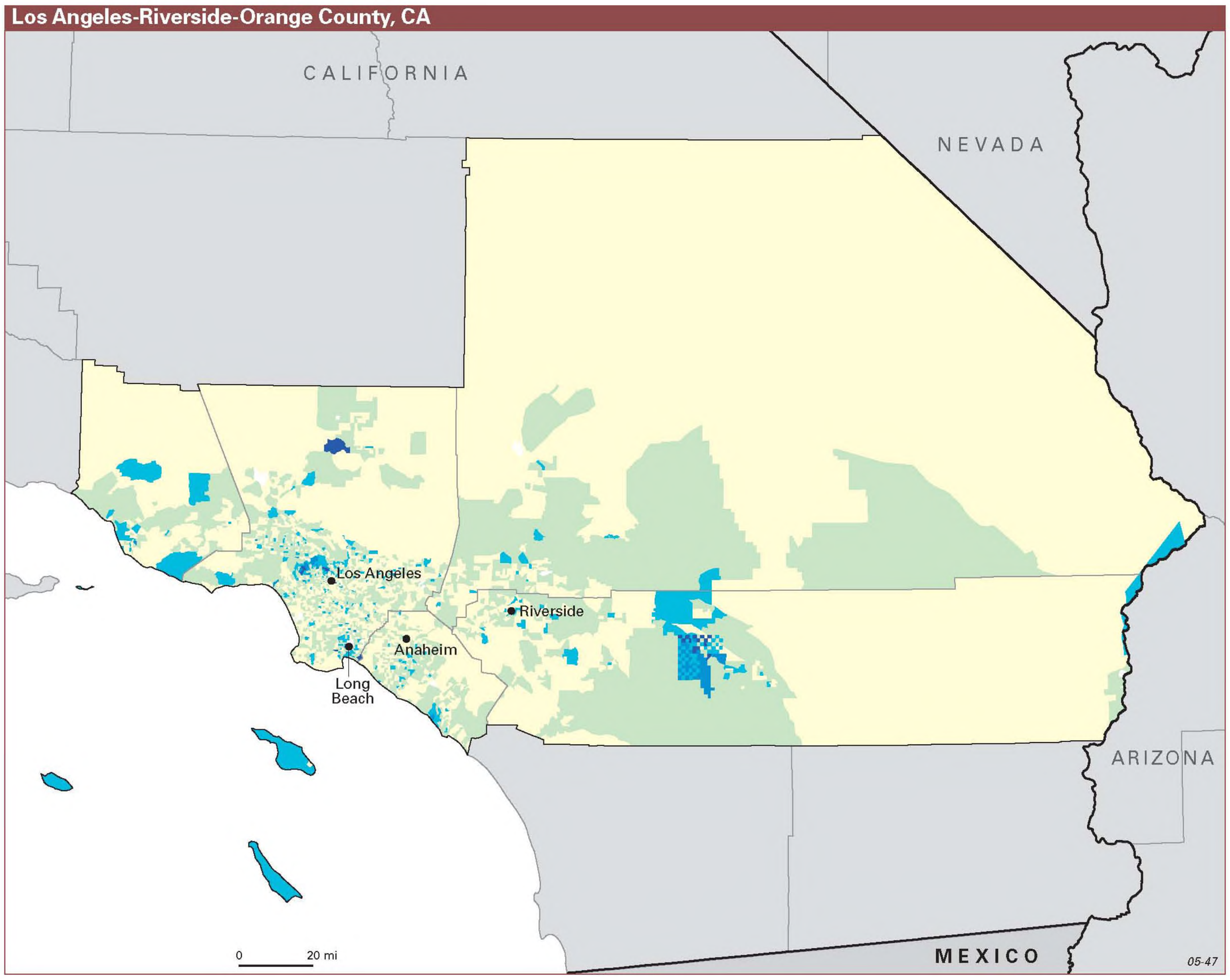
U.S. percent 0.6

San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA

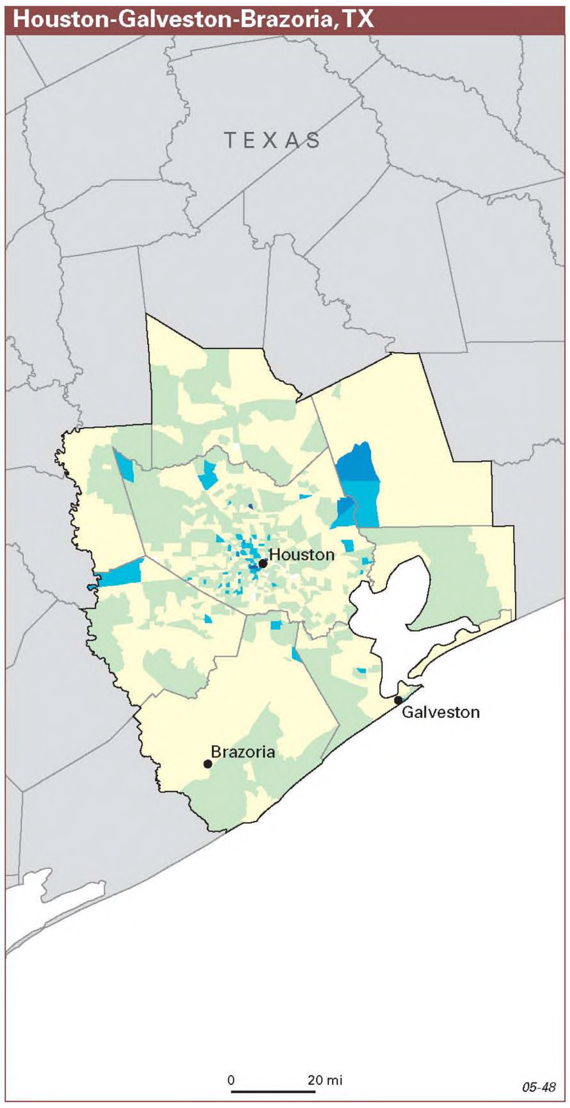




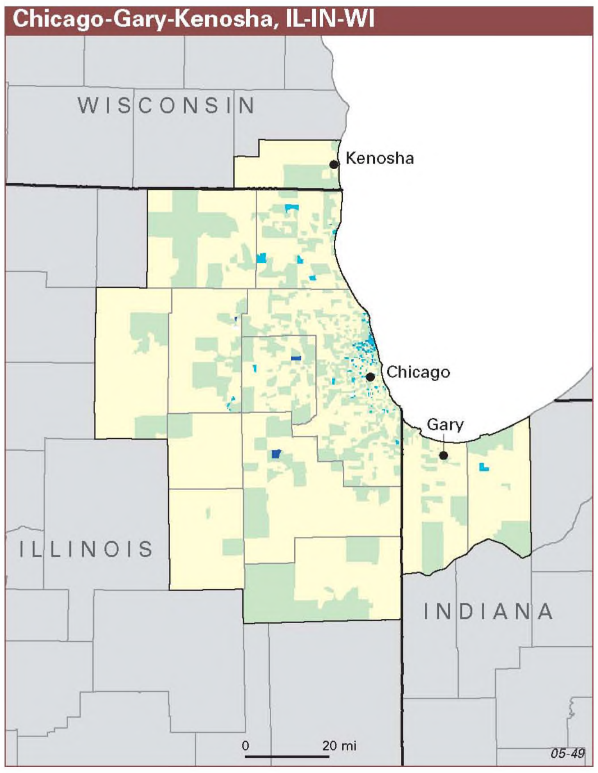
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA



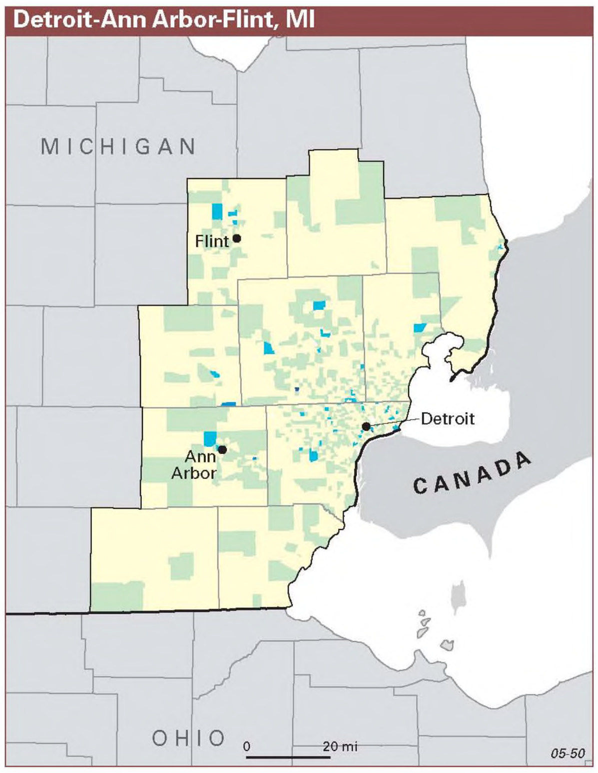
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX



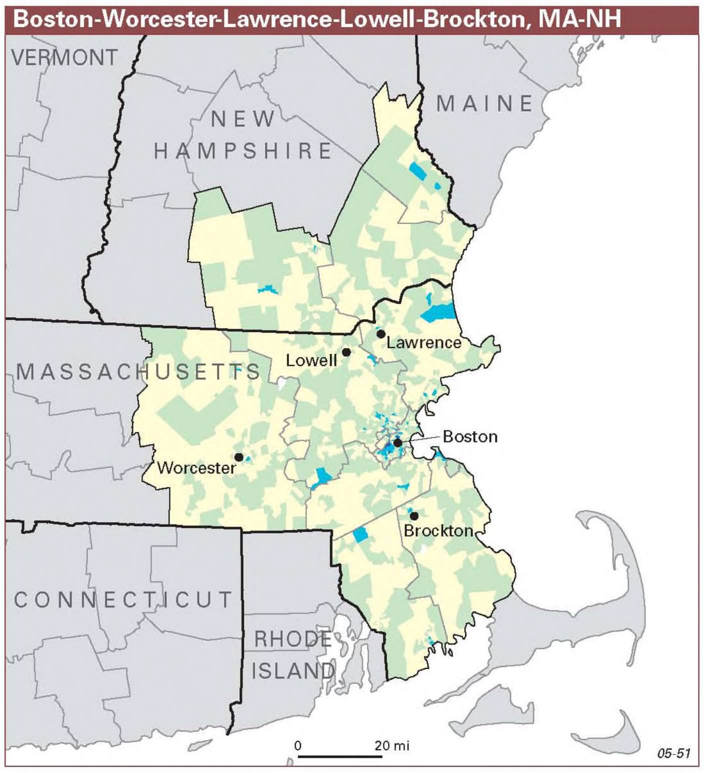
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI



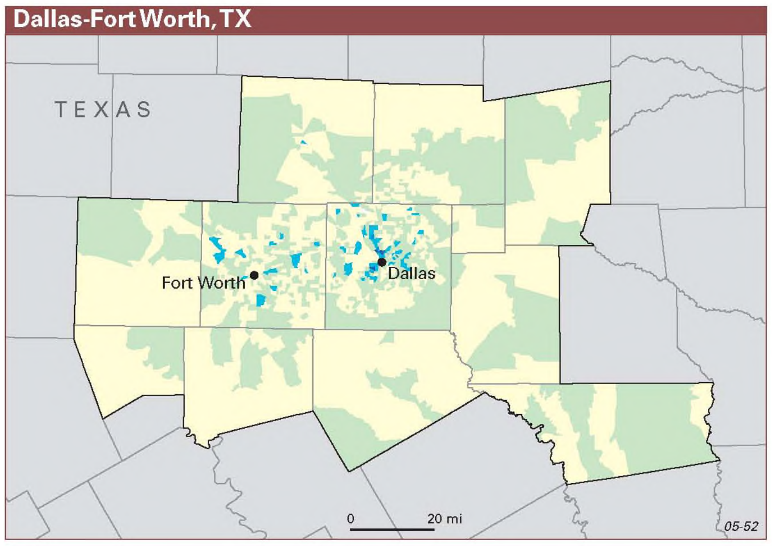
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI



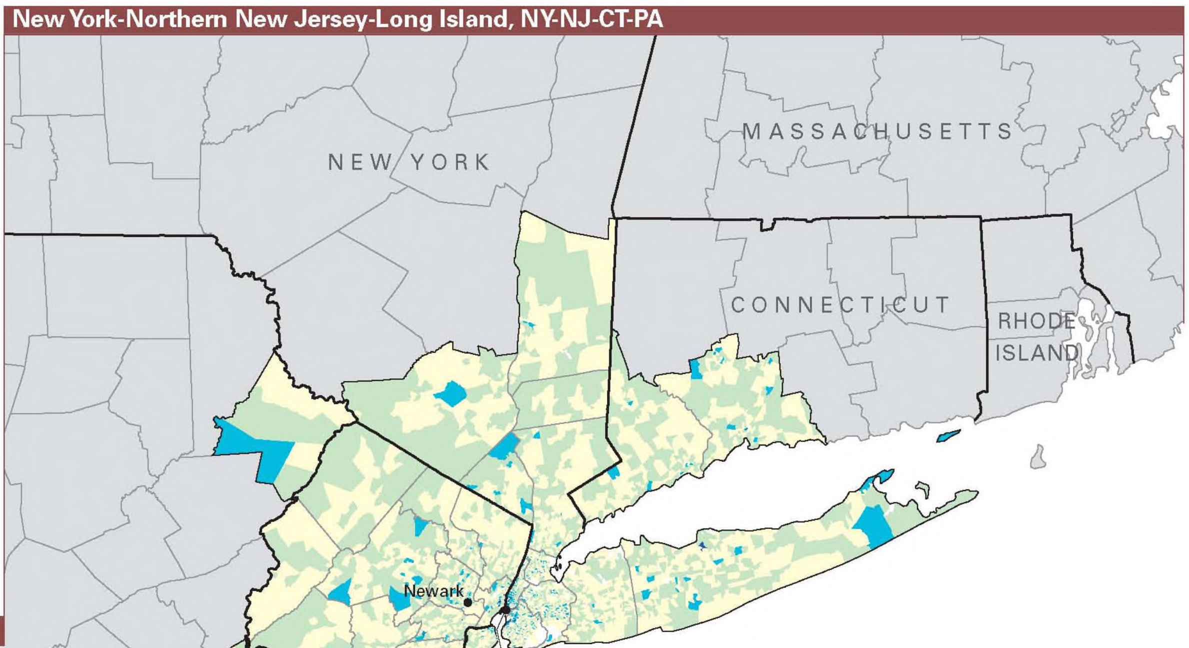
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH



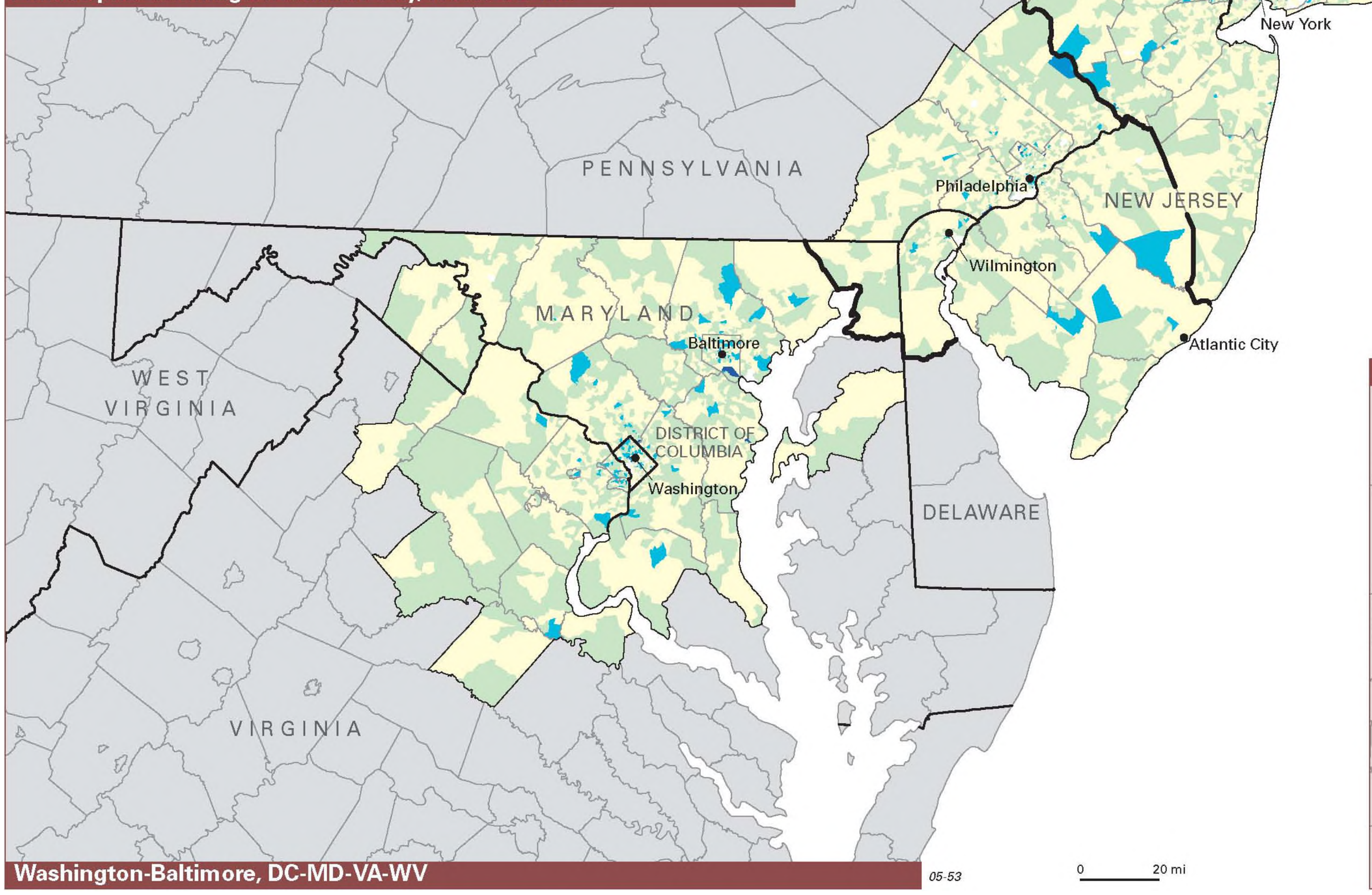
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX



New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA

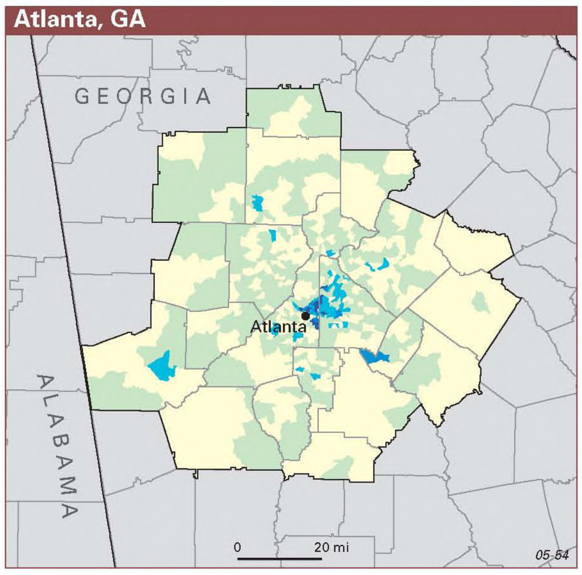


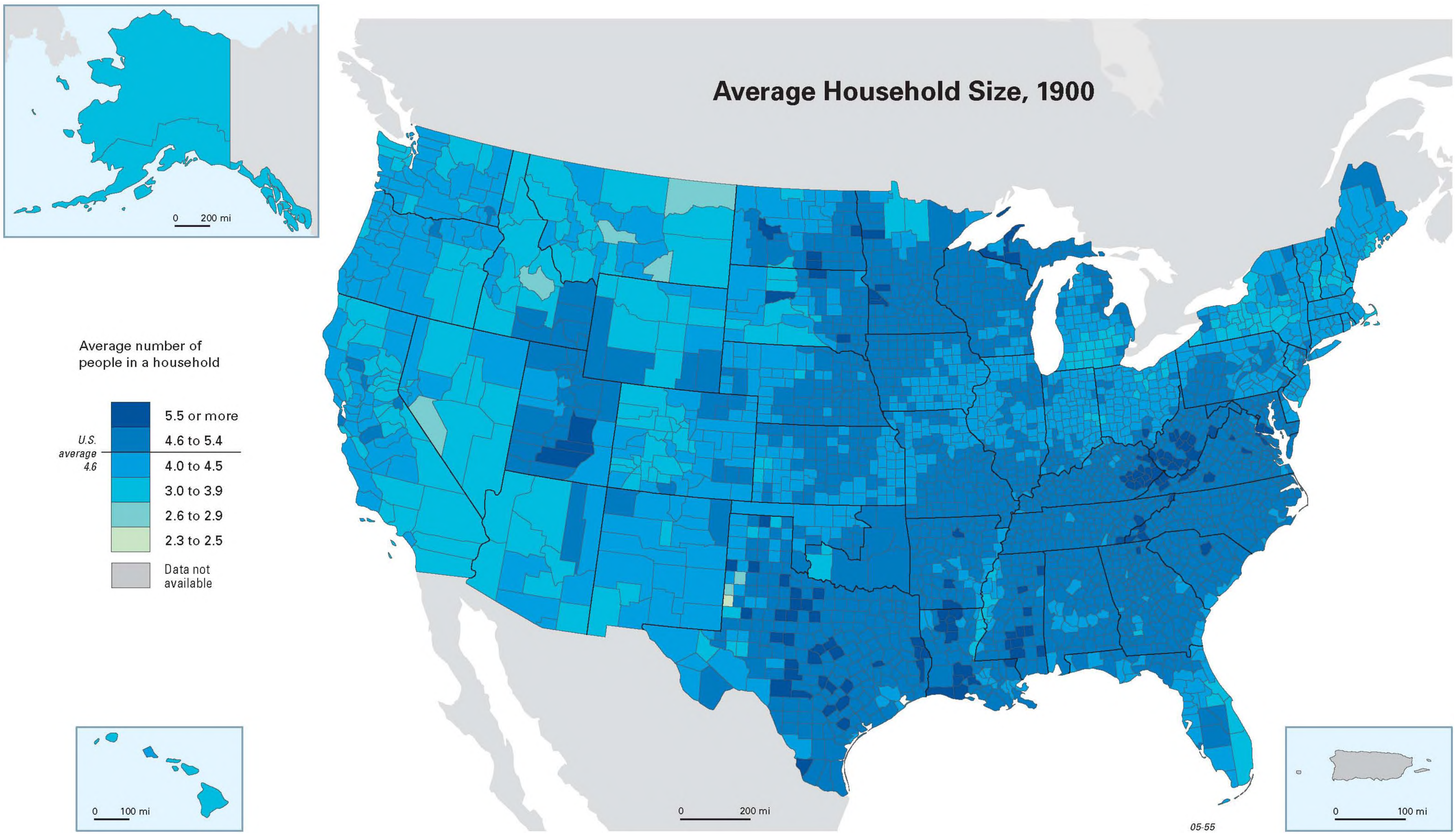
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD

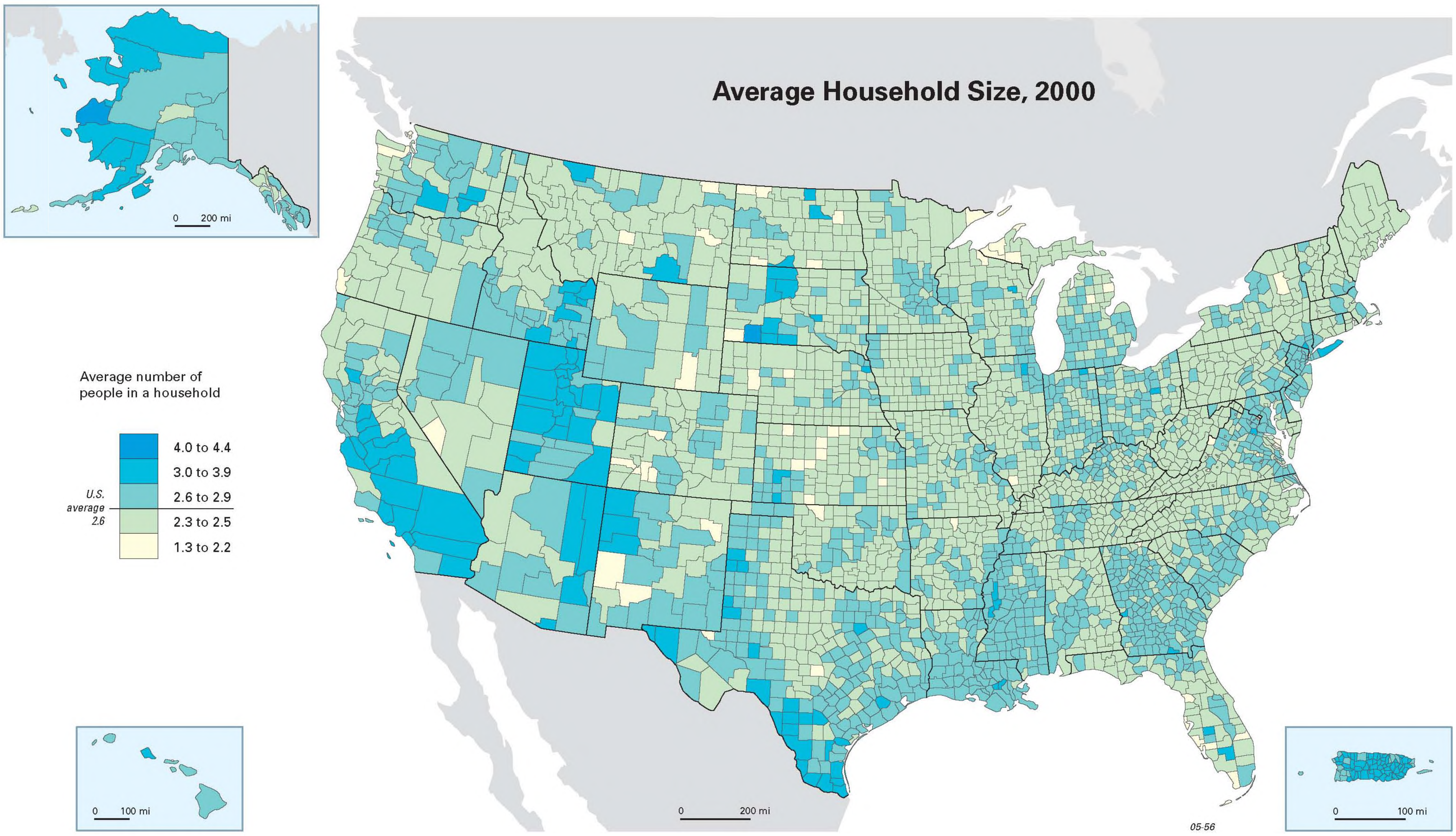


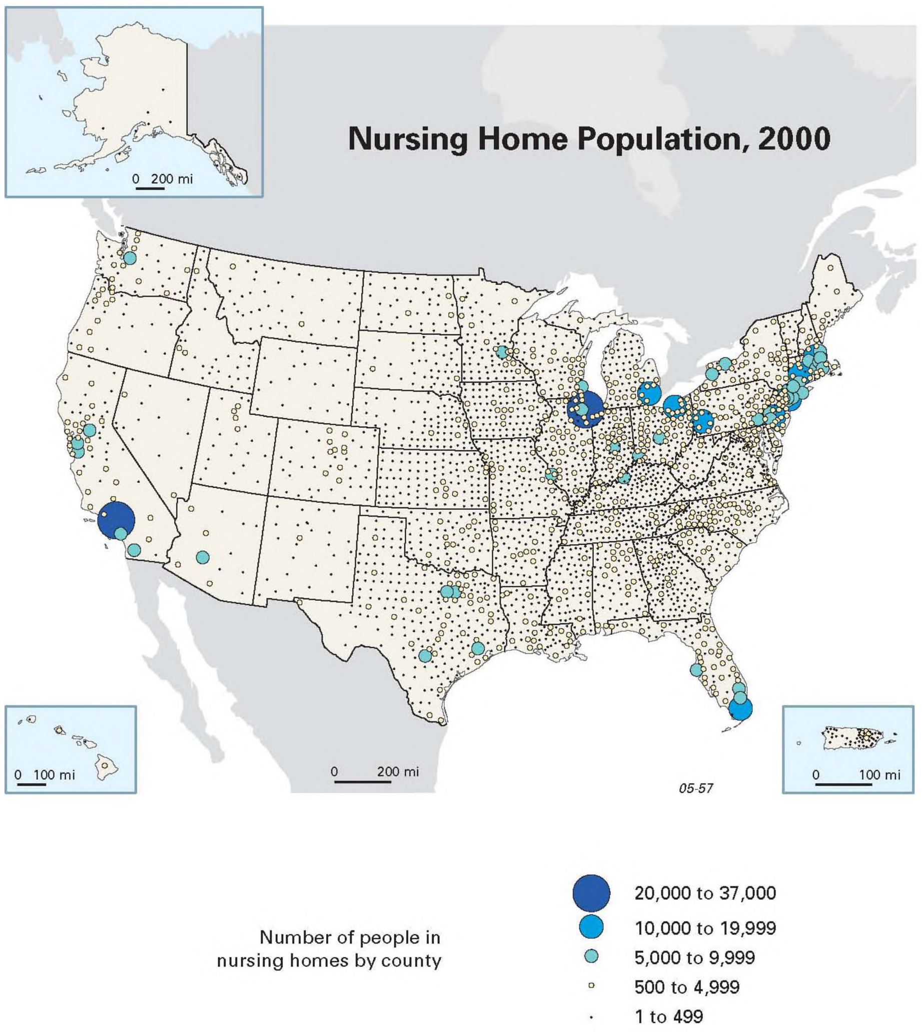
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV

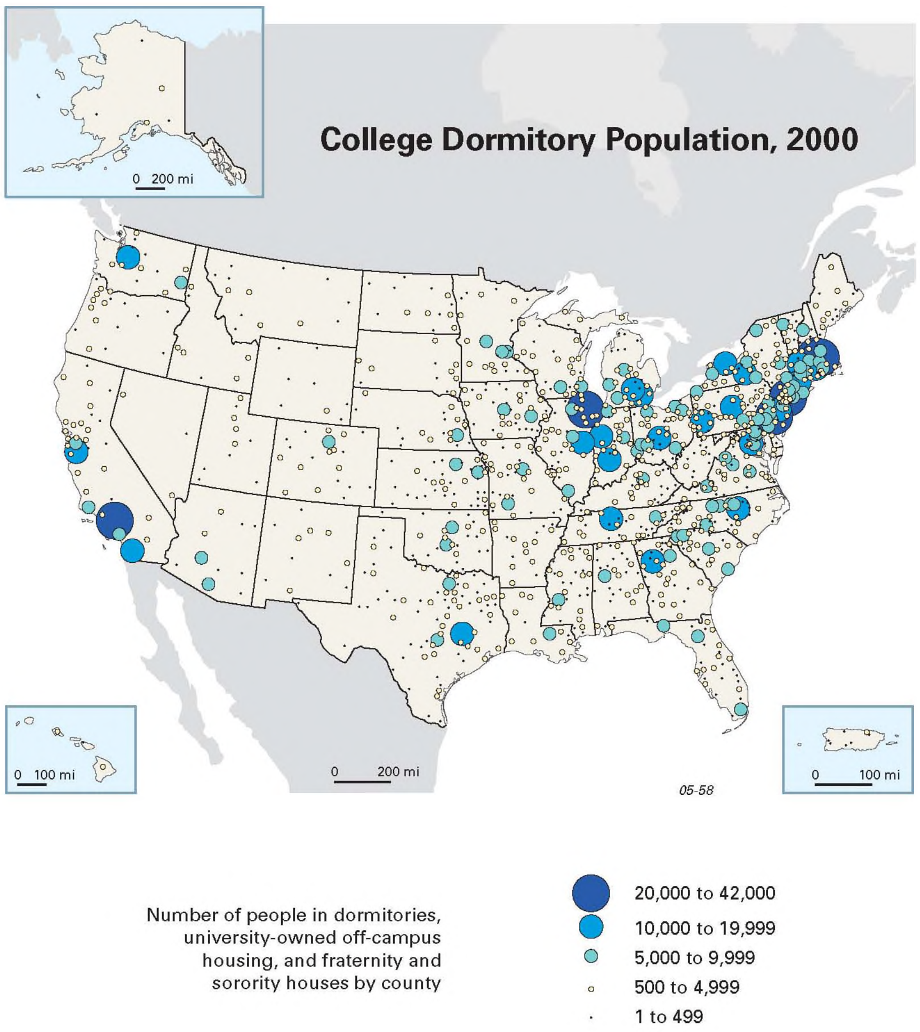
Atlanta, GA

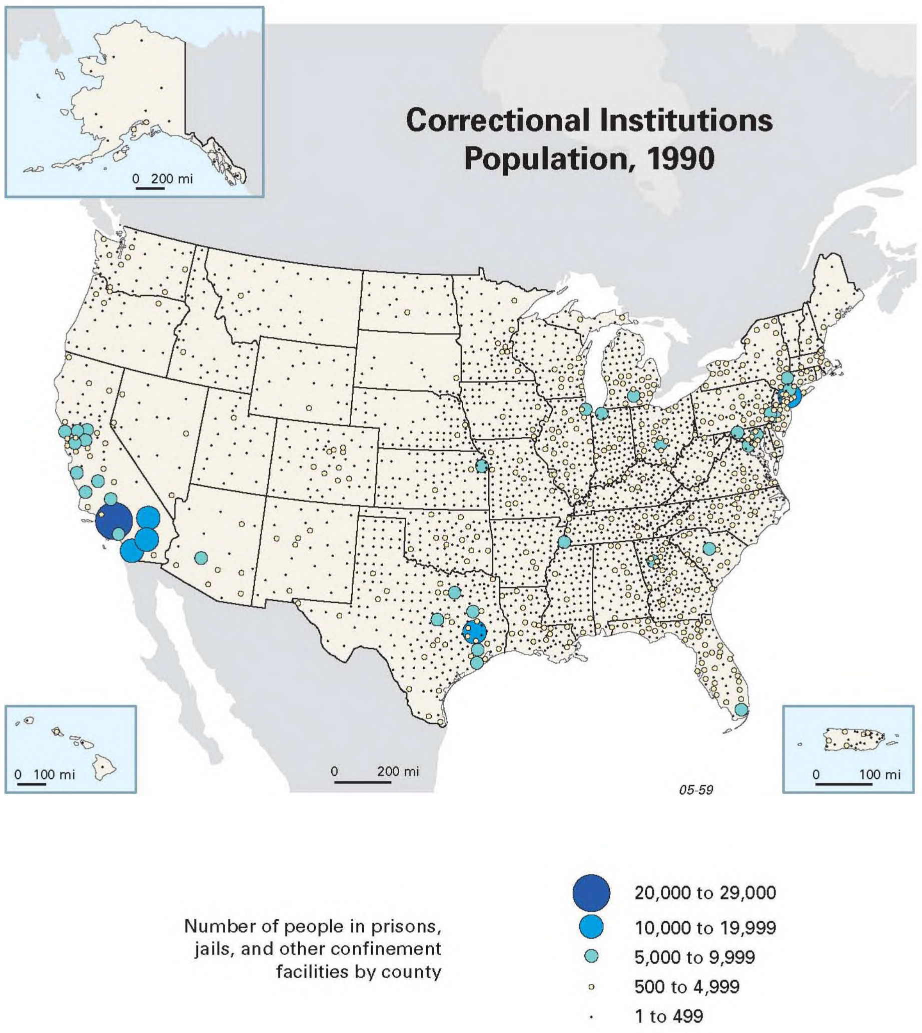


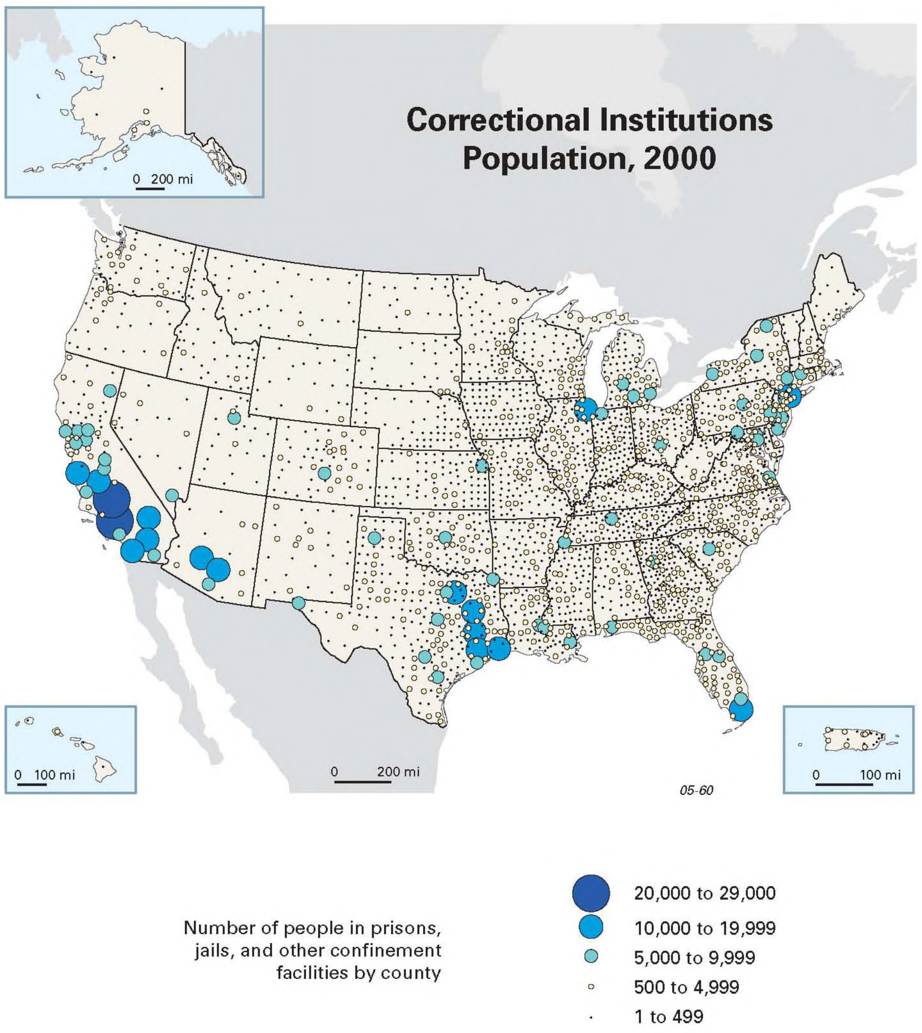

Average Household Size, 1900
Average number of people in a household
5.5 or more
4.6 to 5.4
U.S. average 4.6
4.0 to 4.5
3.0 to 3.9
2.6 to 2.9
2.3 to 2.5
Data not available
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
05-55


Average Household Size, 2000
Average number of people in a household
4.0 to 4.4
3.0 to 3.9
2.6 to 2.9
U.S. average 2.6
2.3 to 2.5
1.3 to 2.2
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
05-56


Nursing Home Population, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
05-57
Number of people in nursing homes by county
20,000 to 37,000
10,000 to 19,999
5,000 to 9,999
500 to 4,999
1 to 499


College Dormitory Population, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
05-58
Number of people in dormitories, university-owned off-campus housing, and fraternity and sorority houses by county
20,000 to 42,000
10,000 to 19,999
5,000 to 9,999
500 to 4,999
1 to 499


Correctional Institutions Population, 1990
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
05-59
Number of people in prisons, jails, and other confinement facilities by county
20,000 to 29,000
10,000 to 19,999
5,000 to 9,999
500 to 4,999
1 to 499


Correctional Institutions Population, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
05-60
Number of people in prisons, jails, and other confinement facilities by county
20,000 to 29,000
10,000 to 19,999
5,000 to 9,999
500 to 4,999
1 to 499

Chapter 6

Place of Birth and U.S. Citizenship

Chapter 6

Place of Birth and U.S. Citizenship

Of the 281.4 million people in the United States in 2000, 31.1 million (or 11.1 percent) were foreign born. Individuals from Latin America represented 52 percent of the total foreign-born population, followed by those from Asia (26 percent), Europe (16 percent), and other areas of the world (6 percent).

Natives are those born in the United States or Puerto Rico, born in a U.S. island area (such as Guam), or born abroad of a U.S.-citizen parent. The U.S. Census Bureau considers anyone who is not born a U.S. citizen or a U.S. national to be foreign born. Because a person may be born outside the United States and be a U.S. citizen at birth (i.e., born abroad to a U.S.-citizen parent), information on place of birth cannot be used alone to determine whether an individual is native or foreign born.

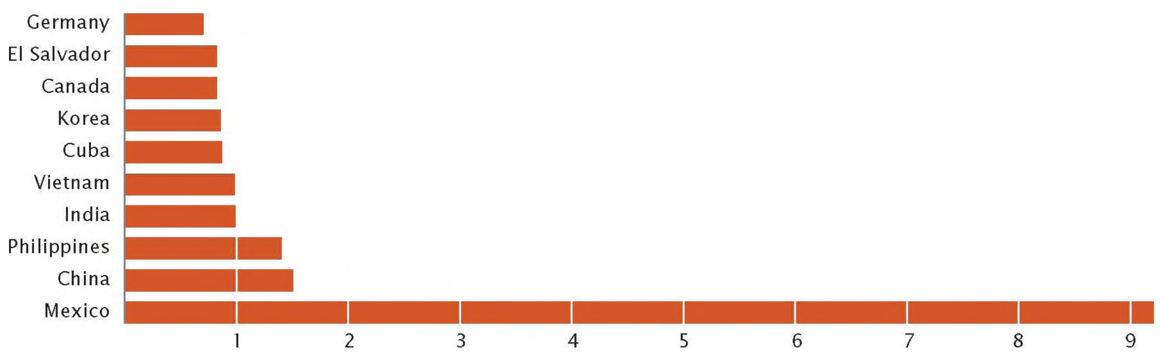
The concept and measurement of citizenship and nativity have evolved across censuses. In the 1820 and 1830 decennial censuses, enumerators recorded the number of individuals who were “aliens” (foreigners who were not naturalized citizens). Questions concerning an individual’s place of birth have been asked in the decennial census since 1850. In many decennial censuses, an additional question asked for the year in which a person born outside the United States came to live in the United States.

Foreign-Born Population Gains From 1990 to 2000

Between 1990 and 2000, the foreign-born population increased by 57 percent, from 19.8 million to 31.1 million, compared with an increase of 9.3 percent for the native population and 13 percent for the total U.S. population. The foreign born who were naturalized citizens of the United States increased by 56 percent (from 8.0 million to 12.5 million), compared with an increase of 58 percent for those who were not U.S. citizens (from 11.8 million to 18.6 million).

Figure 6-1.

Foreign Born (millions) by Place of Birth, 2000



Note: China includes those who responded China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, or the Paracel Islands.
Korea includes those who responded Korea, North Korea, or South Korea.

The number of foreign born increased by 88 percent in the South between 1990 and 2000, followed by 65 percent in the Midwest, 50 percent in the West, and 38 percent in the Northeast. The West had the largest foreign-born population in 2000 (11.8 million), followed by the South (8.6 million), the Northeast (7.2 million), and the Midwest (3.5 million).

Foreign-born residents accounted for 19 percent of the population in the West and 14 percent of the population in the Northeast, exceeding the national level of 11.1 percent. The proportion was below the national level in the South (8.6 percent) and the Midwest (5.5 percent).

Origins of the Foreign-Born Population in 2000

In 2000, over 16 million foreign-born individuals were from Latin America, representing 52 percent of the total foreign-born population. Of the foreign born from Latin America, 11.2 million people (36 percent of all foreign born) were from Central America (including Mexico), 3.0 million people (10 percent) were from the Caribbean, and 1.9 million people (6.2 percent) were from South America.

The foreign born from Asia and Europe accounted for 26 percent (8.2 million) and 16 percent (4.9 million) of the total foreign-born population, respectively. The foreign born from Africa, Northern America, and Oceania each composed 3 percent or less of the total foreign-born population. The foreign born from Mexico accounted for 9.2 million people, or 30 percent of the total U.S. foreign-born population, making Mexico the largest country of birth (Figure 6-1). China (1.5 million) and the Philippines (1.4 million) were the next largest sources, providing 4.9 percent and 4.4 percent of the total foreign born, respectively.

Foreign-born groups are distributed unevenly across the United States. In 2000, 45 percent of the foreign born from Asia, 34 percent from Northern America, and 66 percent from Oceania lived in the West, home to the largest concentrations of these populations in the United States. Individuals from Europe were most likely to live in the Northeast (38 percent), while the foreign born from Africa lived primarily in the South (35 percent) and the Northeast (31 percent).

The proportion of the foreign born who were from Latin America ranged from 63 percent in the South to 36 percent in the Midwest. The proportion from Asia ranged from 32 percent in the West to 19 percent in the South, and those from Europe ranged from 26 percent in the Midwest and Northeast to 10 percent in the West.

State-Level Patterns

In 2000, 21.3 million foreign born (68 percent of the total) lived in the six states with foreign-born populations of 1 million or more: California, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, and Texas. Fifty percent of the foreign-born population (15.6 million people) lived either in California (8.9 million), New York (3.9 million), or Texas (2.9 million). The foreign-born population ranged from 500,000 up to 1 million in eight states and from 100,000 up to 500,000 in 19 states. The foreign born numbered fewer than 100,000 in the 17 remaining states and the District of Columbia.

From 1990 to 2000, the foreign born increased by 200 percent or more in three states: North Carolina (274 percent), Georgia (233 percent), and Nevada (202 percent). In 16 states, this group grew by 100 percent to 199 percent; in 12 states by 57 percent (the national average) to 100 percent; and in the remaining 19 states and the District of Columbia by less than 57 percent. The only growth rate below 10 percent occurred in Maine (1.1 percent).

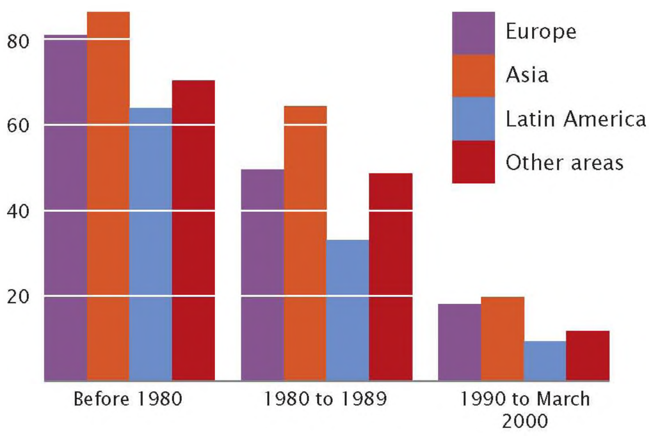
The foreign born represented 26 percent of the population in California in 2000, the highest proportion in any state (maps 06-01 and 06-02). The percentage also exceeded the national average (11.1 percent) in nine other states and the District of Columbia: New York (20 percent), New Jersey and Hawaii (18 percent each), Florida (17 percent), Nevada (16 percent), Texas (14 percent), the District of Columbia and Arizona (13 percent each), and Illinois and Massachusetts (12 percent each).

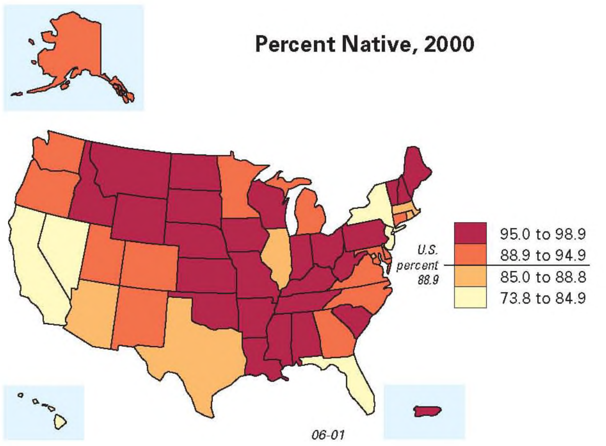
Foreign-Born Populations in "Gateway" Areas and Large Cities

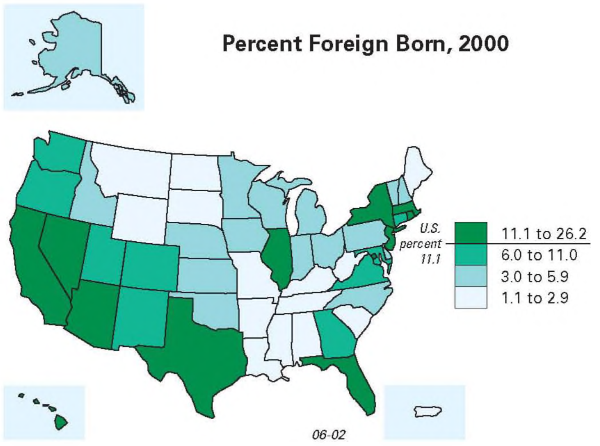
In 2000, the percentage foreign born was at or above the U.S. average in 199 of the 3,141 counties in the United States. Many of these counties are in areas that have been gateways for immigrants in recent decades: southwestern border states (California to Texas) and the New York and Miami metropolitan areas. Additional areas with high concentrations of the foreign-born population included the Pacific Northwest and the Washington, DC metropolitan area.

Figure 6-2.

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

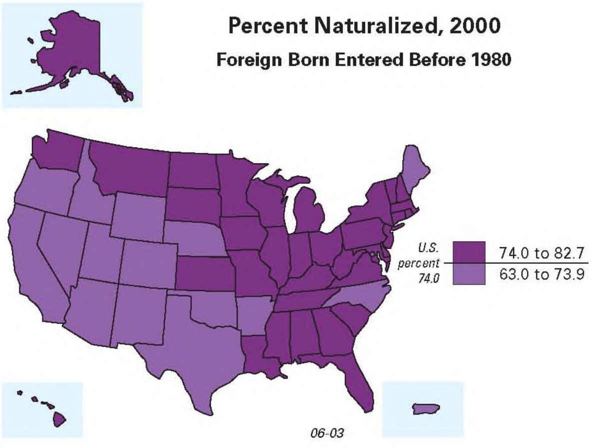


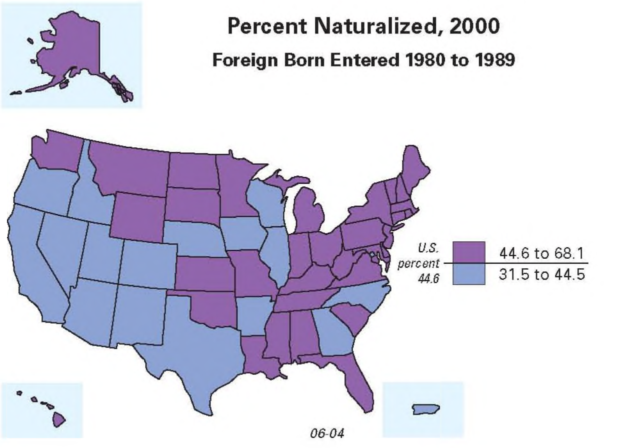


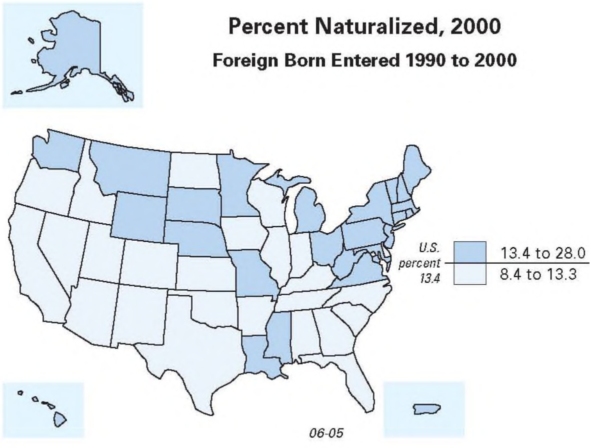


The foreign born were the majority of the population in one U.S. county: Miami-Dade County, Florida, which was home to 1.1 million foreign born—51 percent of the county's population. The foreign born represented 20 percent or more in 60 additional counties, some of which are far from the "gateway" areas noted earlier.

Among cities, the largest foreign-born populations in 2000 were in New York (2.9 million), Los Angeles (1.5 million), Chicago (629,000), and Houston (516,000). Together, their share of the nation's foreign-born population was 18 percent, while their share of the total population was 5.9 percent. In three cities, the total population was not among the ten largest, while the foreign-born


Percent Naturalized, 2000
Foreign Born Entered Before 1980


Percent Naturalized, 2000
Foreign Born Entered 1980 to 1989


Percent Naturalized, 2000
Foreign Born Entered 1990 to 2000

population was—San Jose (330,000 foreign born), San Francisco (286,000), and Miami (216,000).

Citizenship Status, Race, and Hispanic-Origin Patterns

In 2000, 40.3 percent of the foreign born were naturalized U.S. citizens, down slightly from 40.5 percent in 1990. The percentage naturalized varied by period of entry: 74 percent of the foreign born who entered the United States prior to 1980 and 13 percent of those who entered in 1990 or later were naturalized U.S. citizens by 2000 (Figure 6-2 and maps 06-03 through 06-05).

The foreign born who were naturalized U.S. citizens (40 percent nationally) outnumbered those who were not citizens in seven states in 2000: Alaska, Hawaii, Maine, Montana, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and West Virginia. The proportion naturalized ranged from 60 percent in Hawaii to 26 percent in North Carolina.

In 2000, the foreign born were less likely than natives to report that they were non-Hispanic White (43 percent compared with 79 percent), and more likely than natives to report being Asian (23 percent compared with 1.3 percent). Almost half—46 percent—of the foreign-born population was Hispanic, compared with 8.4 percent of natives.

Within separate race and Hispanic-origin categories, the foreign born represented the majority in one group—69 percent of Asians were foreign born. The foreign born accounted for 24 percent of the population of Two or More Races, 20 percent of Pacific Islanders, 6.1 percent of Blacks, and 3.5 percent of the non-Hispanic White population. Among Hispanics, 40 percent were foreign born.

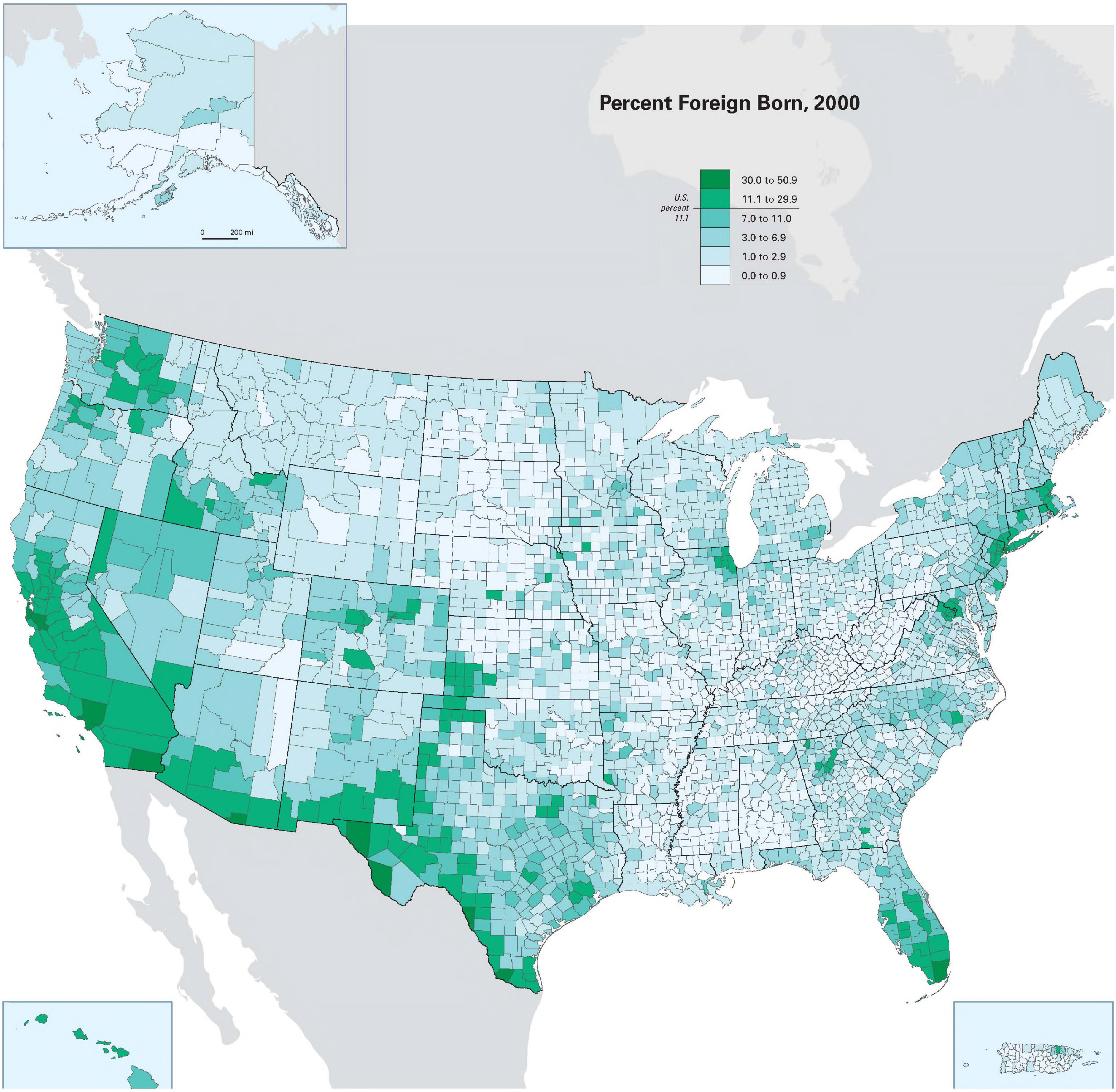
This Chapter's Maps

The foreign-born presence in the largest cities is seen in maps 06-23 through 06-31, which show the percent foreign born by census tract. Chicago, for example, contains neighborhoods with large percentages foreign born as well as neighborhoods with small percentages foreign born. Philadelphia also has a sizable number of census tracts with relatively low percentages foreign born. In New York and Los Angeles, many census tracts have high percentages foreign born.

Maps 06-37 through 06-60 present sex ratios for the foreign born from selected Latin American countries of origin and years of entry. The overall sex ratio for Mexicans who entered from 1996 to 2000 was 144.1. For many states in the southeastern United States, the ratio was considerably higher. The sex ratio for those from Cuba was 107.4, while for the foreign born from the Dominican Republic the sex ratio was 90.8.

The percentage foreign born by age group varied across the country, as shown in maps 06-19 through 06-21. Nationally, 14 percent of the population 18 to 64 years old in 2000 was foreign born, compared with 10 percent of the population 65 and older and 5 percent of the population aged 5 to 17. These age groups broadly represent populations of school age, working age, and retirement age. The geographic patterns for all three age groups were similar, with higher percentages foreign born found in the immigrant gateway areas noted earlier.

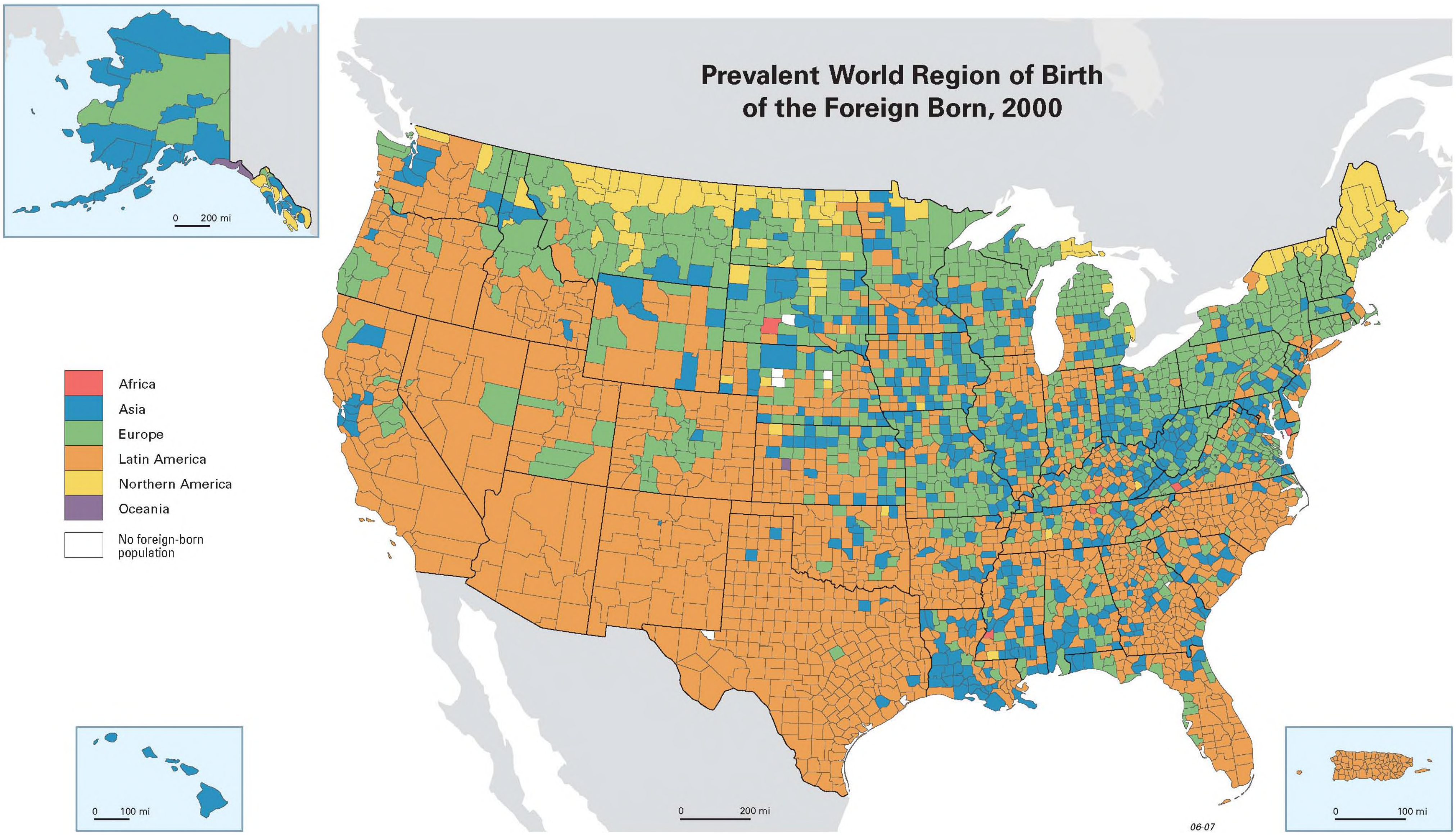
By the end of the twentieth century, the United States had experienced three decades of large-scale immigration, reminiscent in relative magnitude to the large-scale immigration from the 1840s until World War I. This chapter's maps demonstrate the geographic impact of immigration and the growth of the foreign-born population across the country. In 2000, people born outside the United States constituted sizable populations in many parts of the country, from neighborhoods in the largest cities to rural counties in the Midwest and the South.



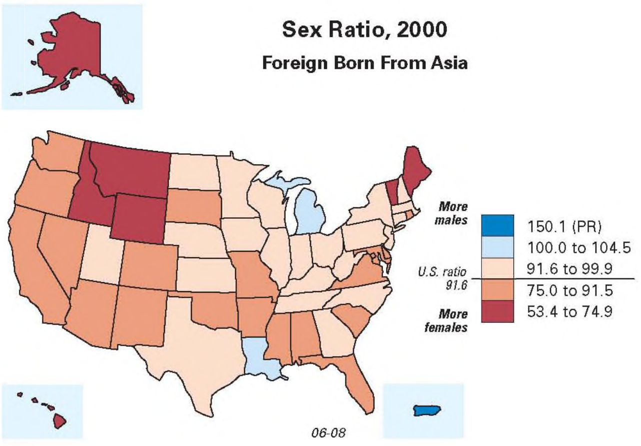
Percent Foreign Born, 2000

Census 2000 data revealed that the foreign-born population was 31.1 million, representing 11.1 percent of the country's total population. The percentage of the population that was foreign born varied by county. Nationwide, most counties in 2000 had percentages under the U.S. figure, but a handful of counties had populations that were more than one-third foreign born. Many of the counties that had foreign-born percentages at or above the U.S. figure also had large total populations. Some counties with relatively small populations also had high percentages of foreign-born residents.

The foreign-born population in 2000 was geographically concentrated. The high-percentage counties were generally located in southern Florida, southwestern Kansas, western Oklahoma, and in the West—particularly in areas near the border with Mexico, central California, and Washington. Other pockets of counties with high percentages of their populations foreign born included counties within the Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, New York, and Washington-Baltimore metropolitan areas.

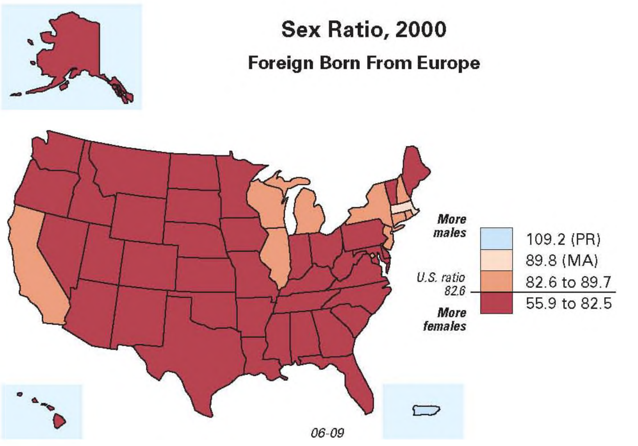


Prevalent World Region of Birth of the Foreign Born, 2000



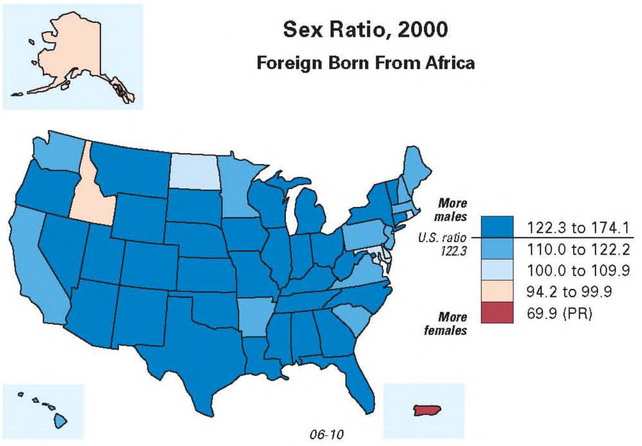
Sex Ratio, 2000

Foreign Born From Asia



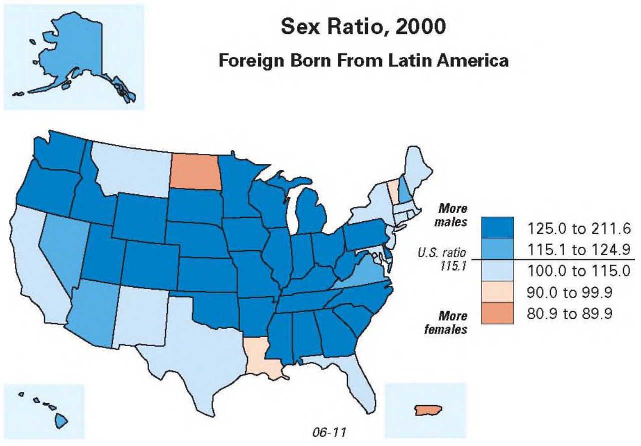
Sex Ratio, 2000

Foreign Born From Europe



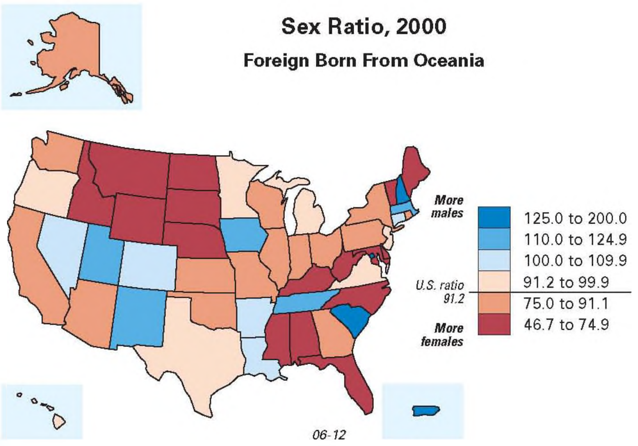
Sex Ratio, 2000

Foreign Born From Africa



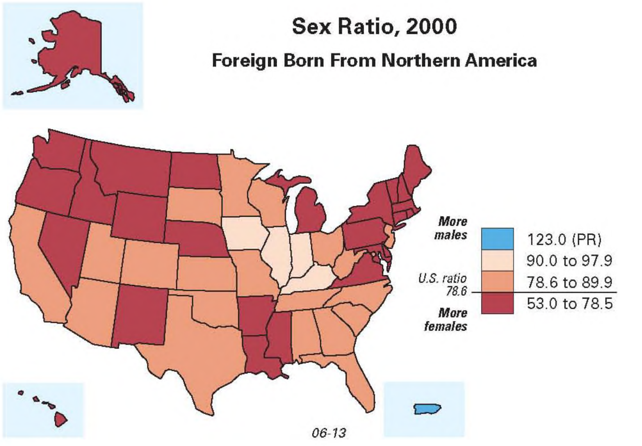
Sex Ratio, 2000

Foreign Born From Latin America



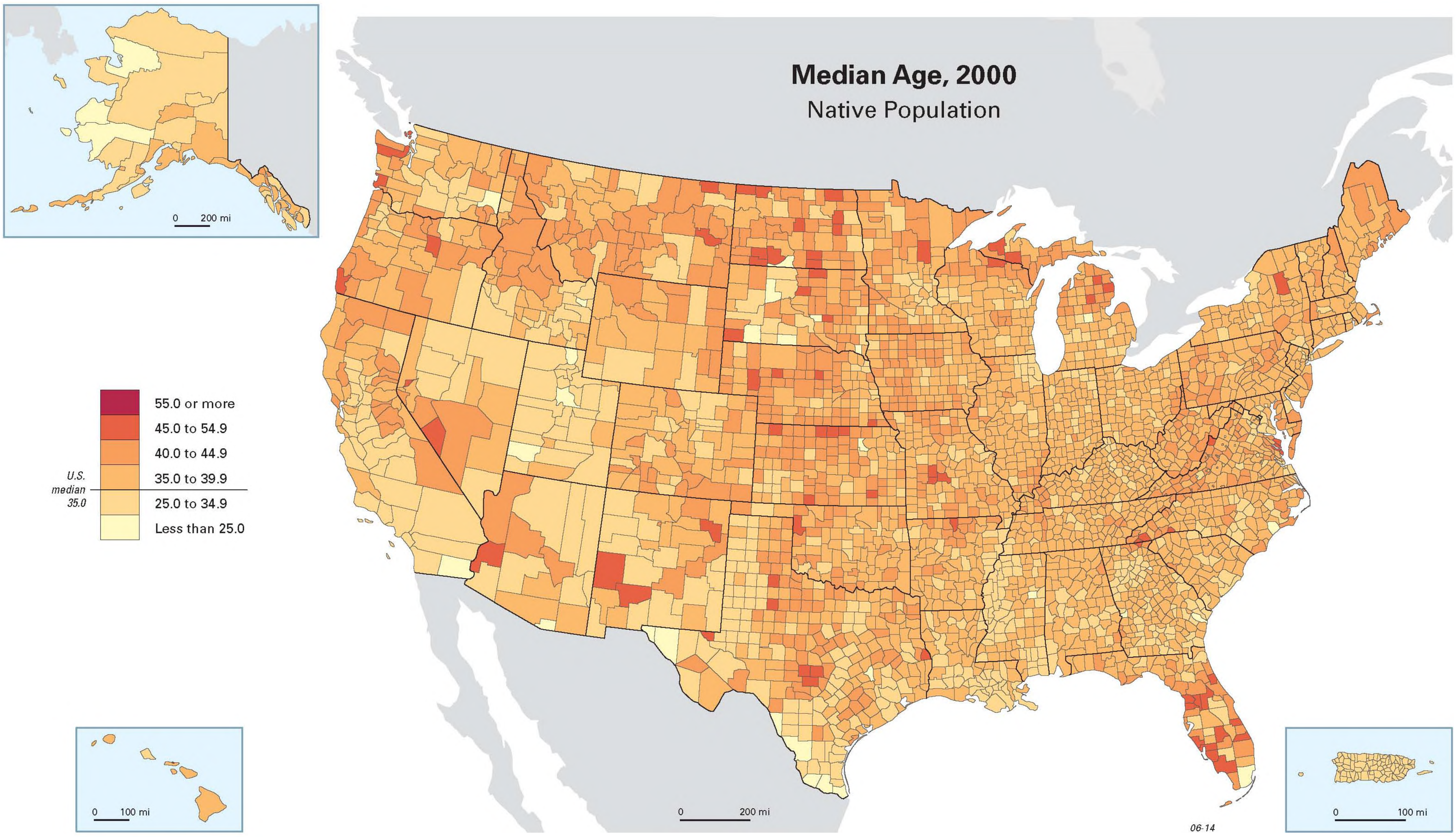
Sex Ratio, 2000

Foreign Born From Oceania



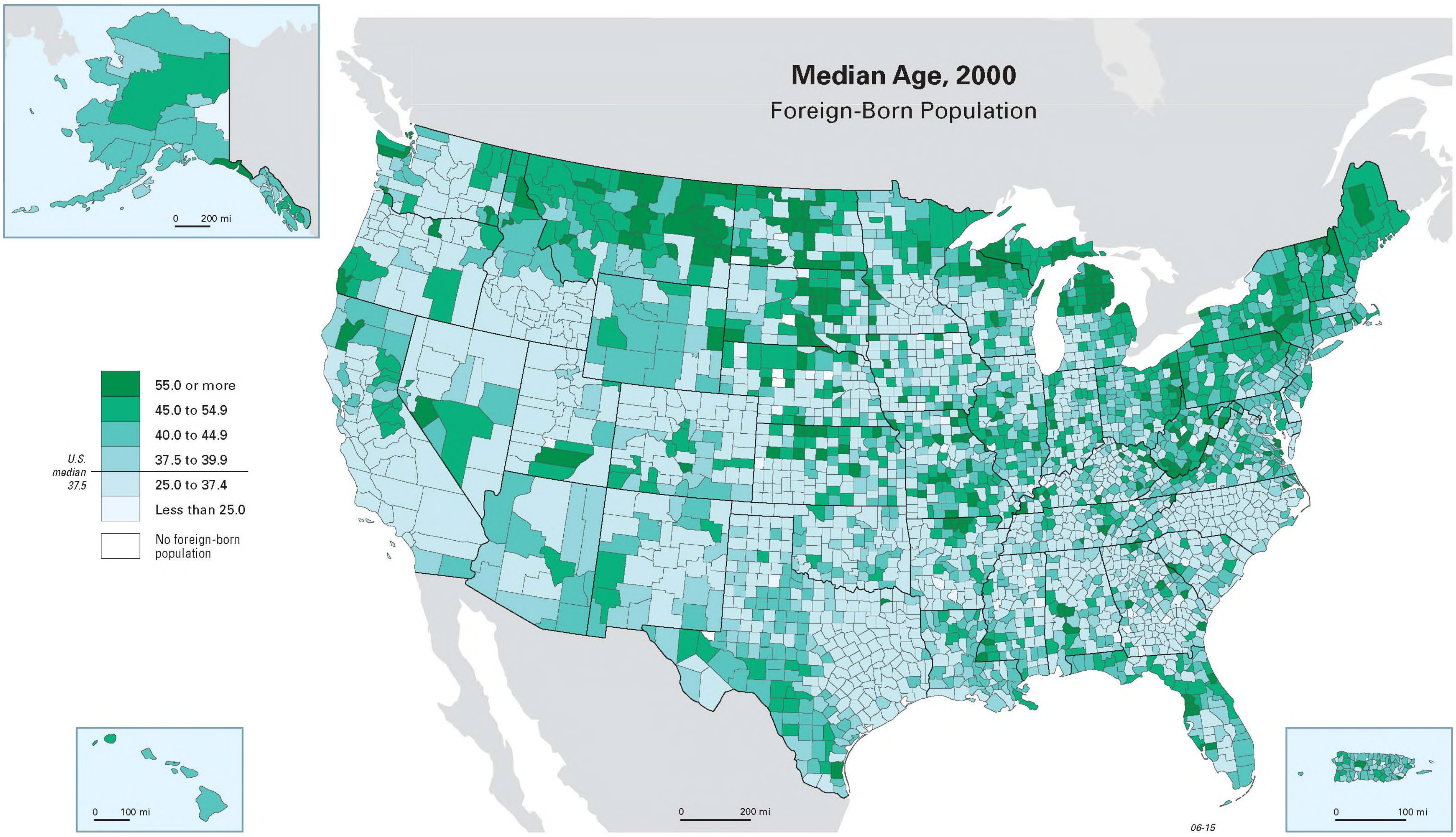
Sex Ratio, 2000

Foreign Born From Northern America



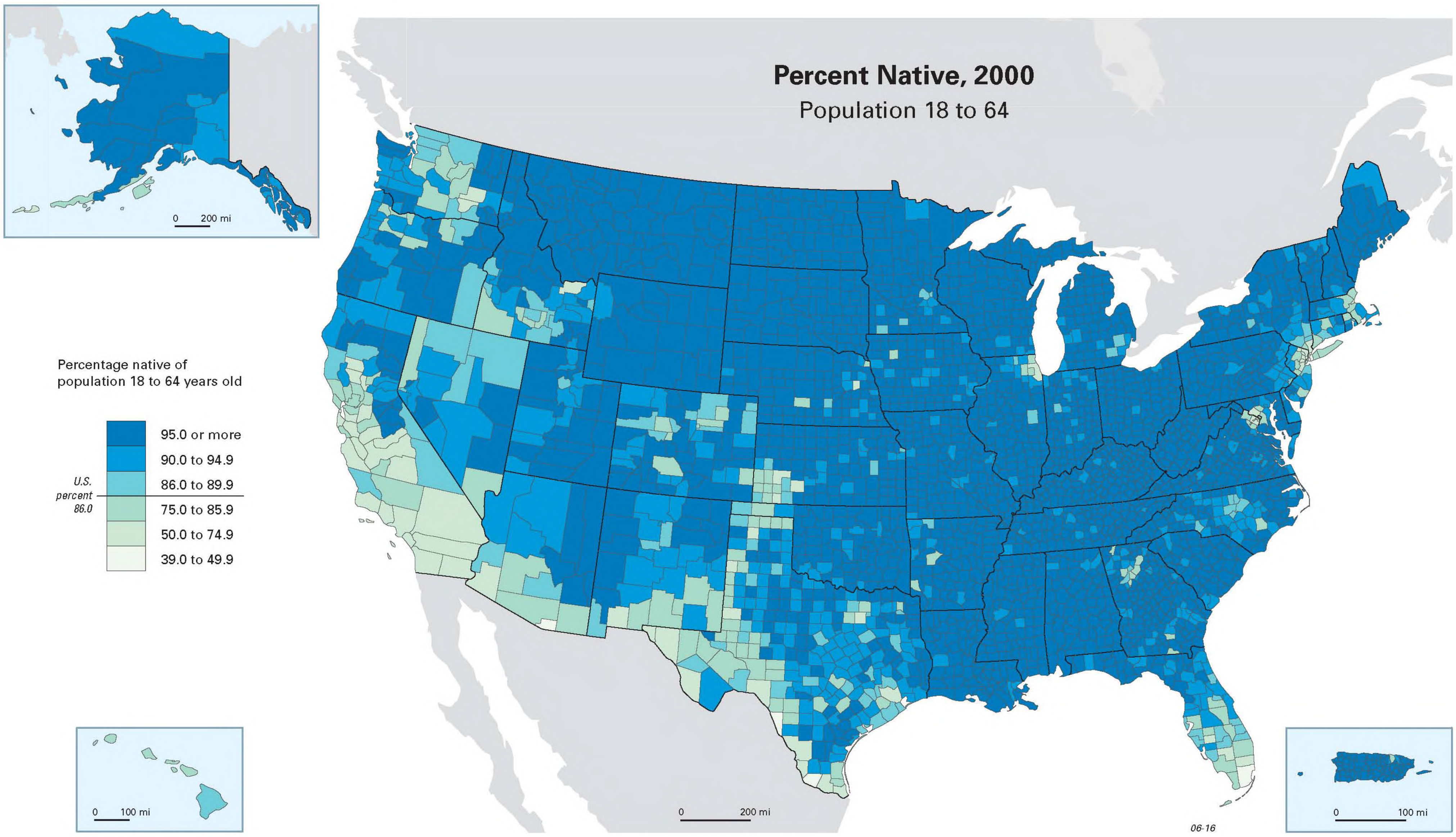
Median Age, 2000

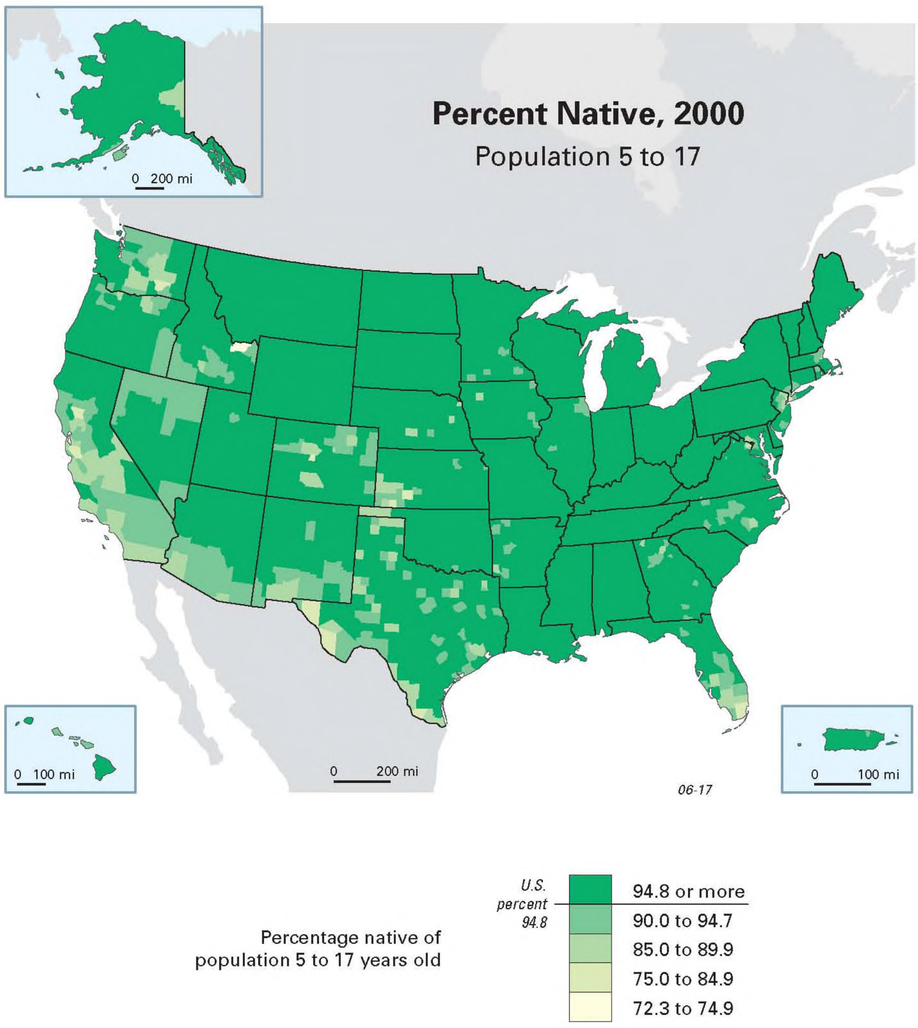
Native Population

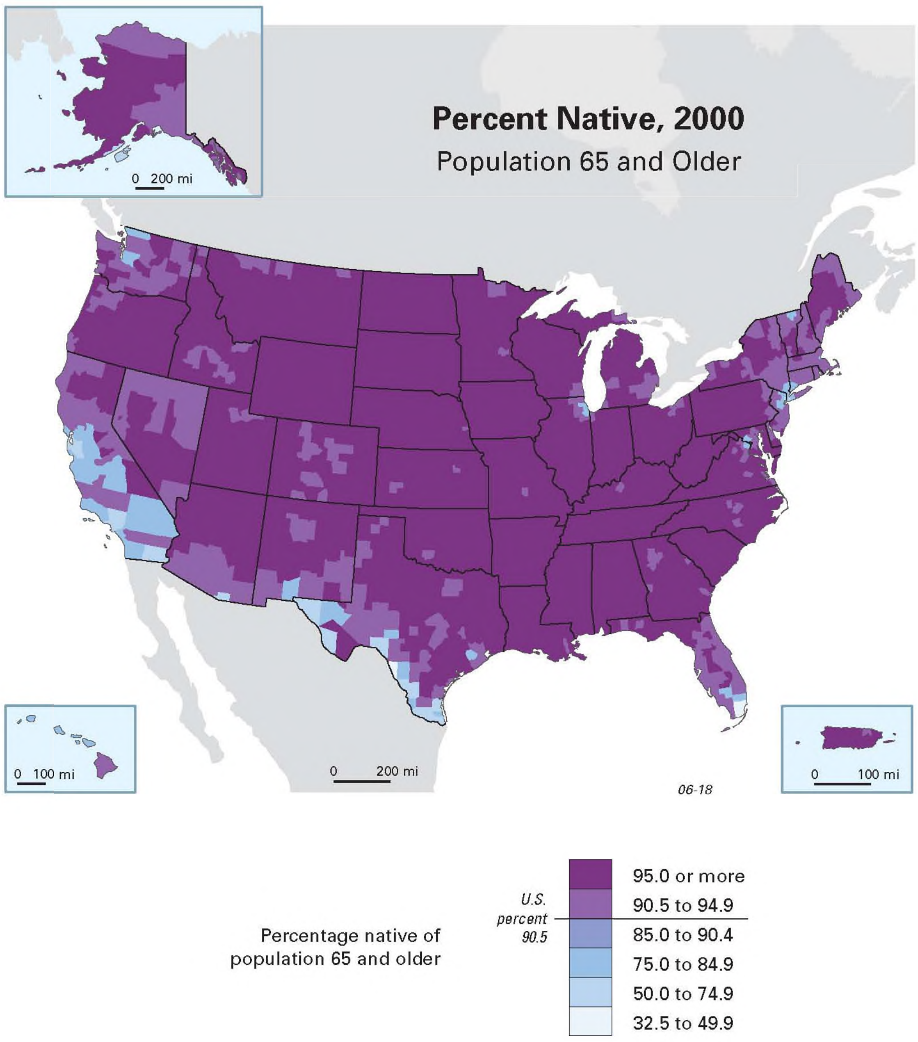


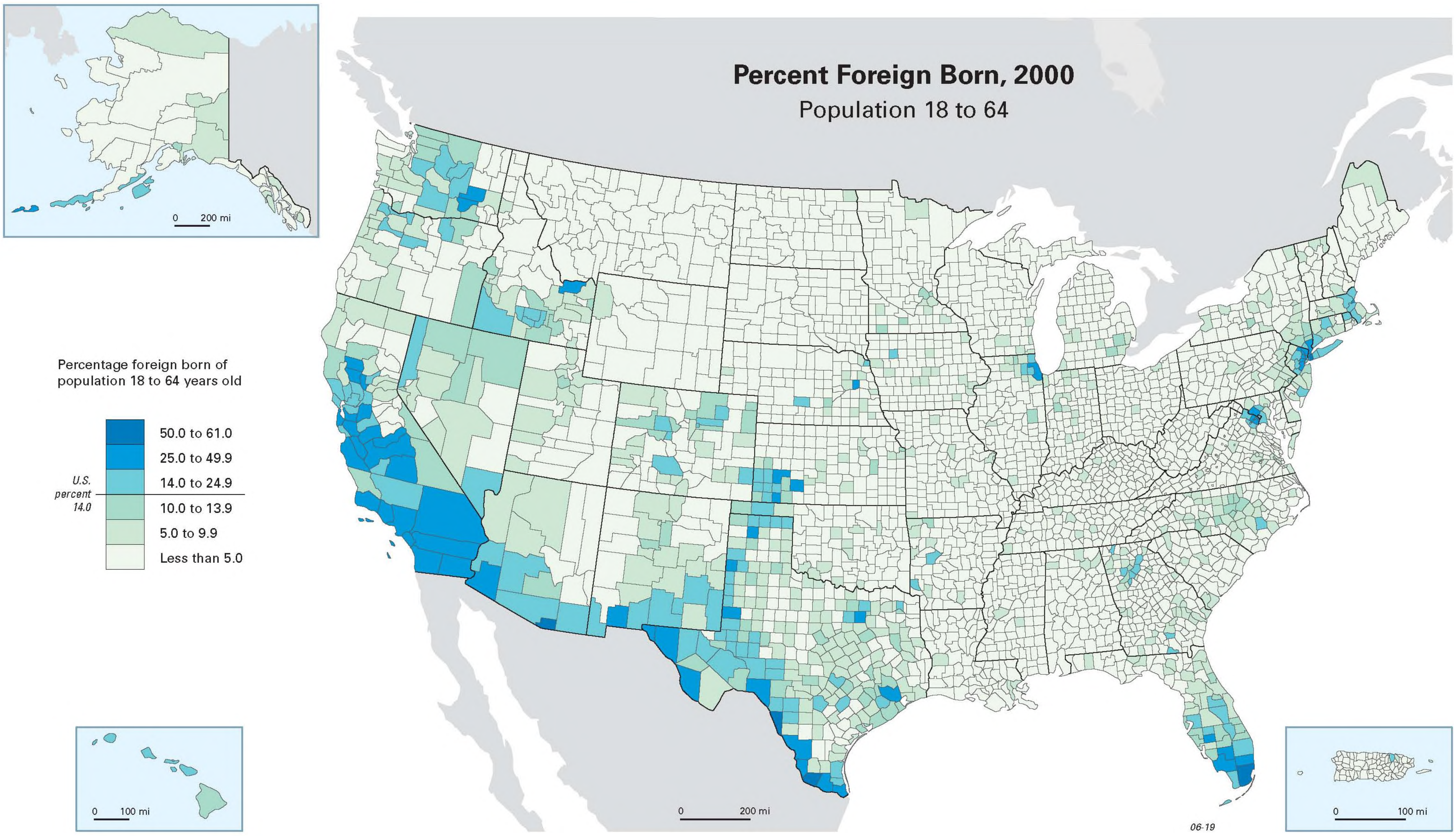
Median Age, 2000

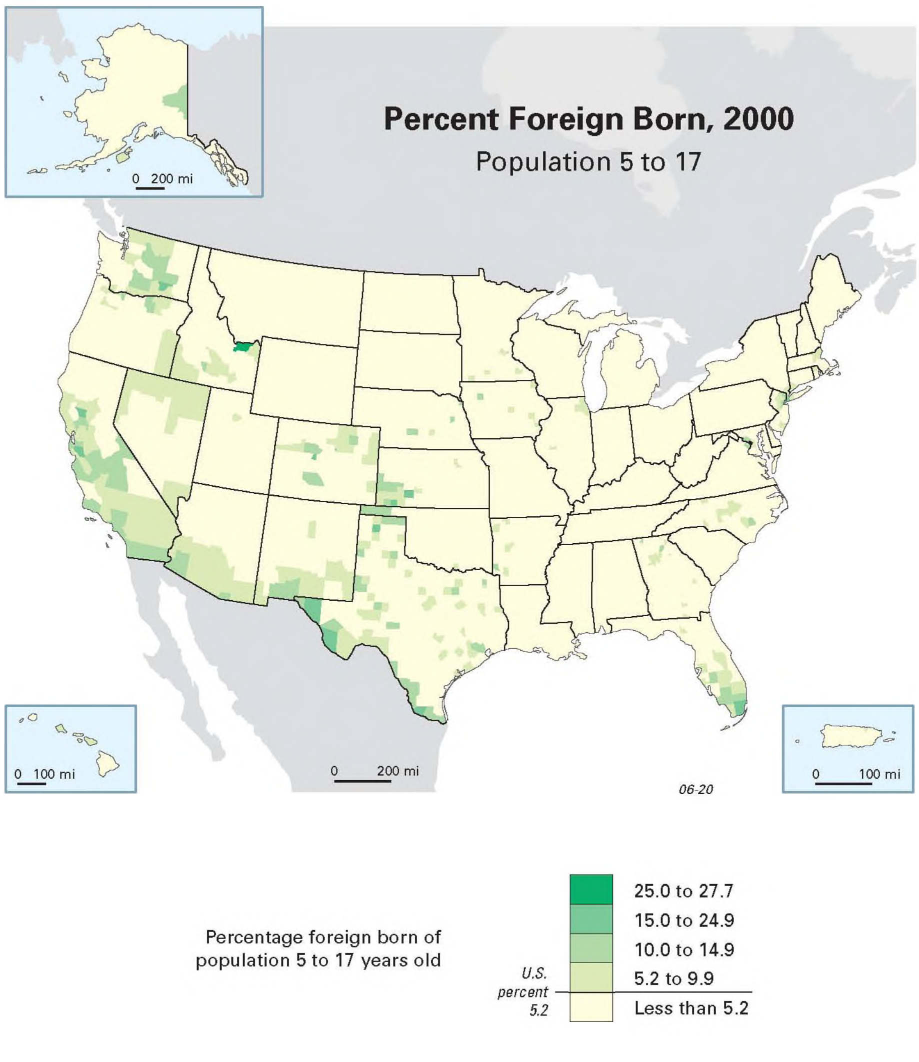
Foreign-Born Population

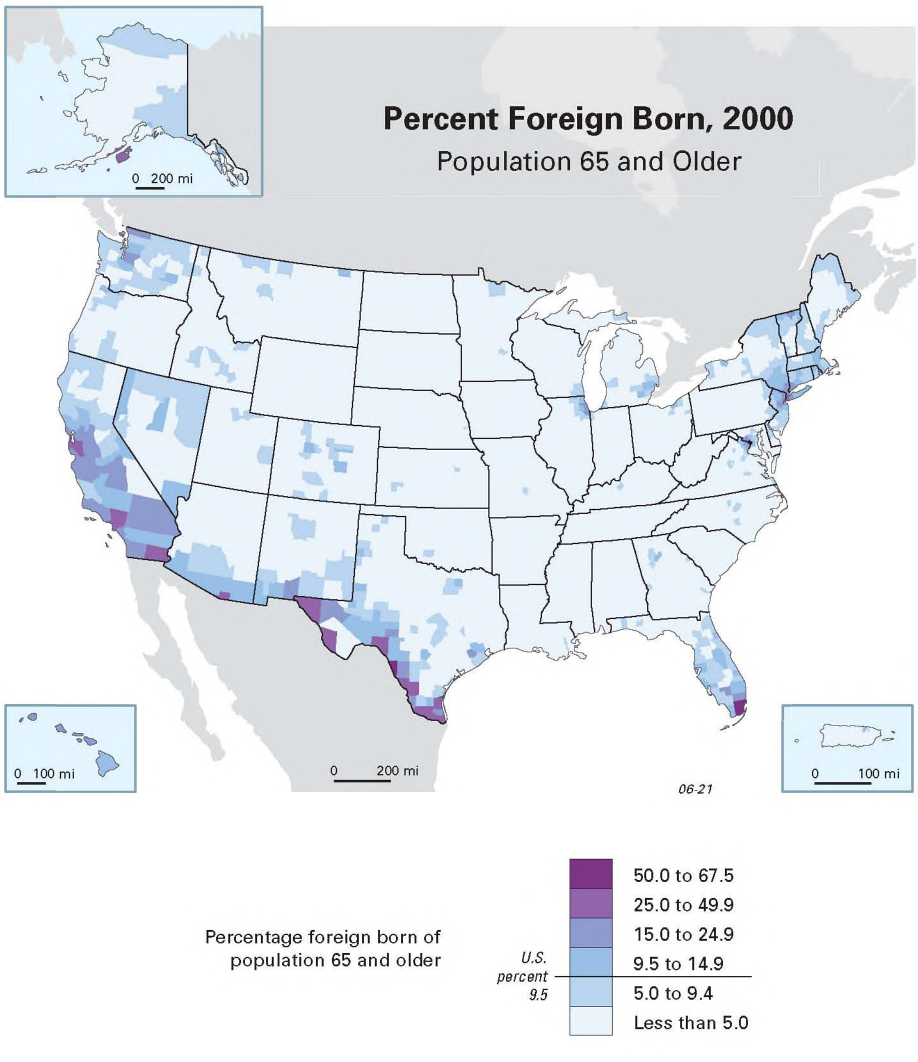

Percent Native, 2000
Population 18 to 64
Percentage native of population 18 to 64 years old
95.0 or more
90.0 to 94.9
86.0 to 89.9
U.S. percent 86.0
75.0 to 85.9
50.0 to 74.9
39.0 to 49.9
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
06-16


Percent Native, 2000
Population 5 to 17
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
06-17
Percentage native of population 5 to 17 years old
U.S. percent 94.8
94.8 or more
90.0 to 94.7
85.0 to 89.9
75.0 to 84.9
72.3 to 74.9


Percent Native, 2000
Population 65 and Older
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
06-18
Percentage native of population 65 and older
U.S. percent 90.5
95.0 or more
90.5 to 94.9
85.0 to 90.4
75.0 to 84.9
50.0 to 74.9
32.5 to 49.9


Percent Foreign Born, 2000
Population 18 to 64
Percentage foreign born of population 18 to 64 years old
50.0 to 61.0
25.0 to 49.9
14.0 to 24.9
U.S. percent 14.0
10.0 to 13.9
5.0 to 9.9
Less than 5.0
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
06-19


Percent Foreign Born, 2000
Population 5 to 17
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
06-20
Percentage foreign born of population 5 to 17 years old
25.0 to 27.7
15.0 to 24.9
10.0 to 14.9
5.2 to 9.9
U.S. percent 5.2
Less than 5.2


Percent Foreign Born, 2000
Population 65 and Older
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
06-21
Percentage foreign born of population 65 and older
50.0 to 67.5
25.0 to 49.9
15.0 to 24.9
9.5 to 14.9
U.S. percent 9.5
5.0 to 9.4
Less than 5.0

Percent Foreign Born, 2000

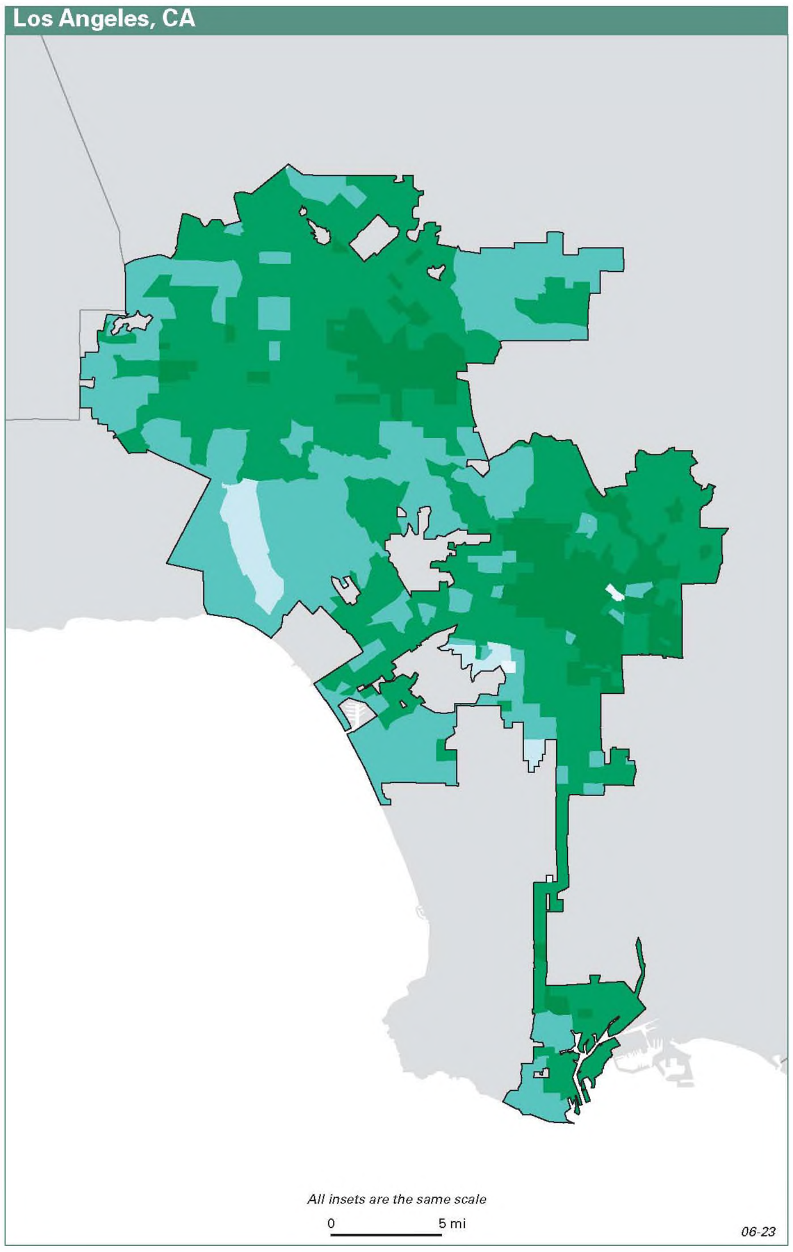
Largest Cities

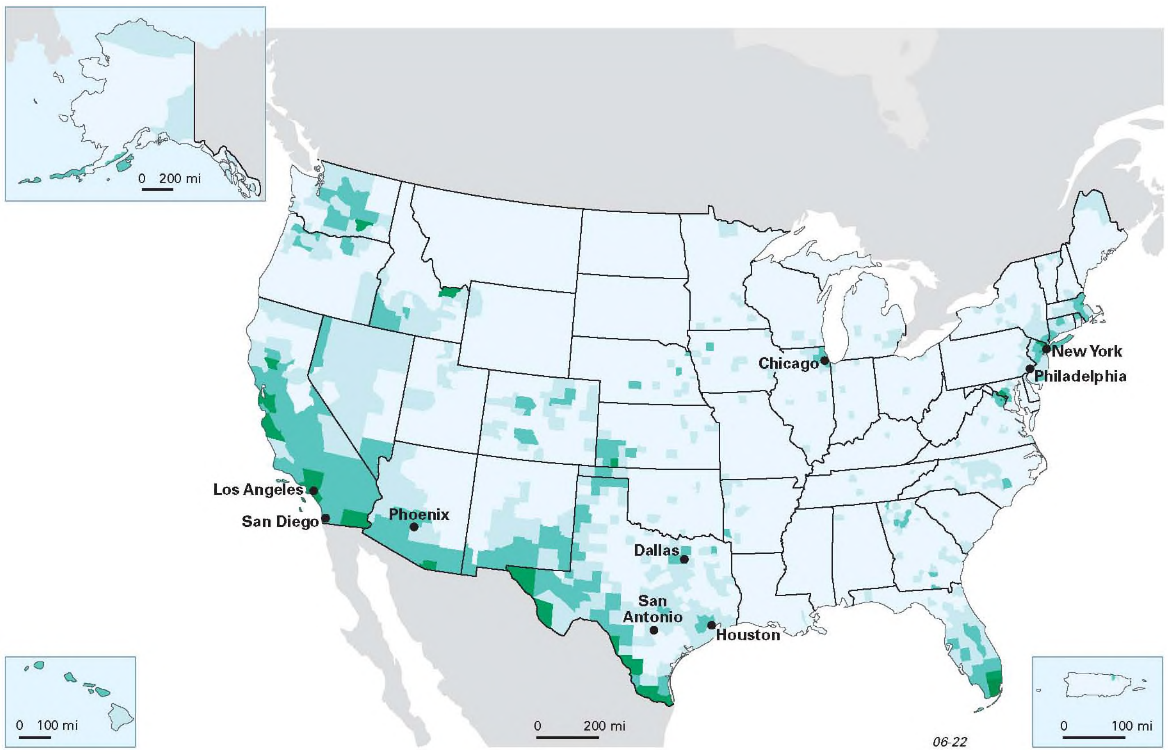
Percentage of population foreign born; U.S. map by county, city maps by census tract

U.S. percent 11.1

🟩	50.0 or more
🟩	25.0 to 49.9
🟩	11.1 to 24.9
🟦	5.0 to 11.0
⬜	Less than 5.0
☐	No population

Los Angeles, CA





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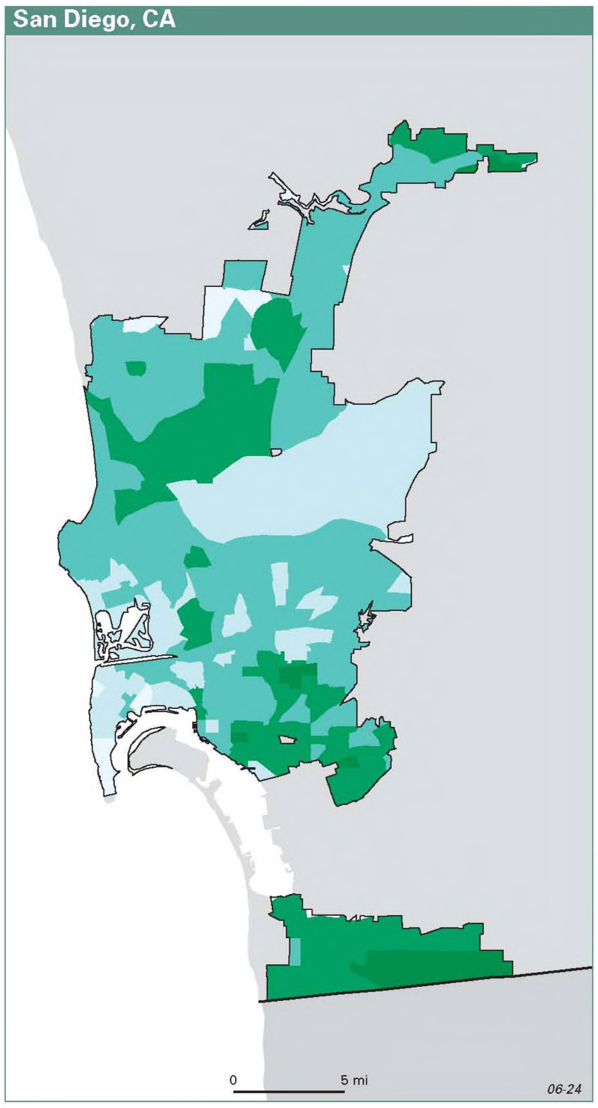
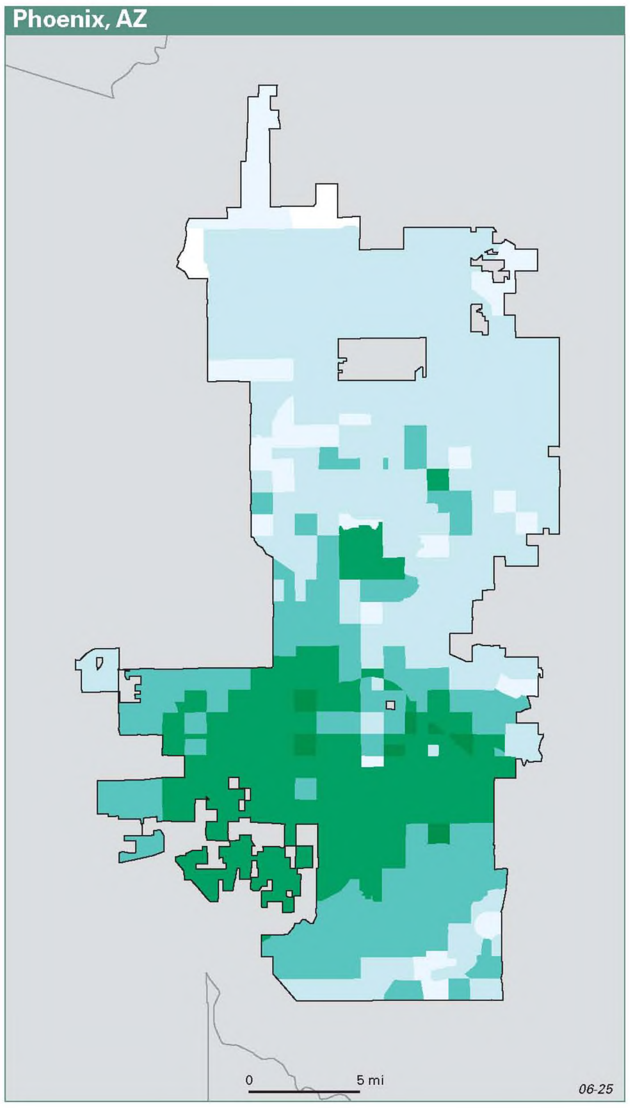
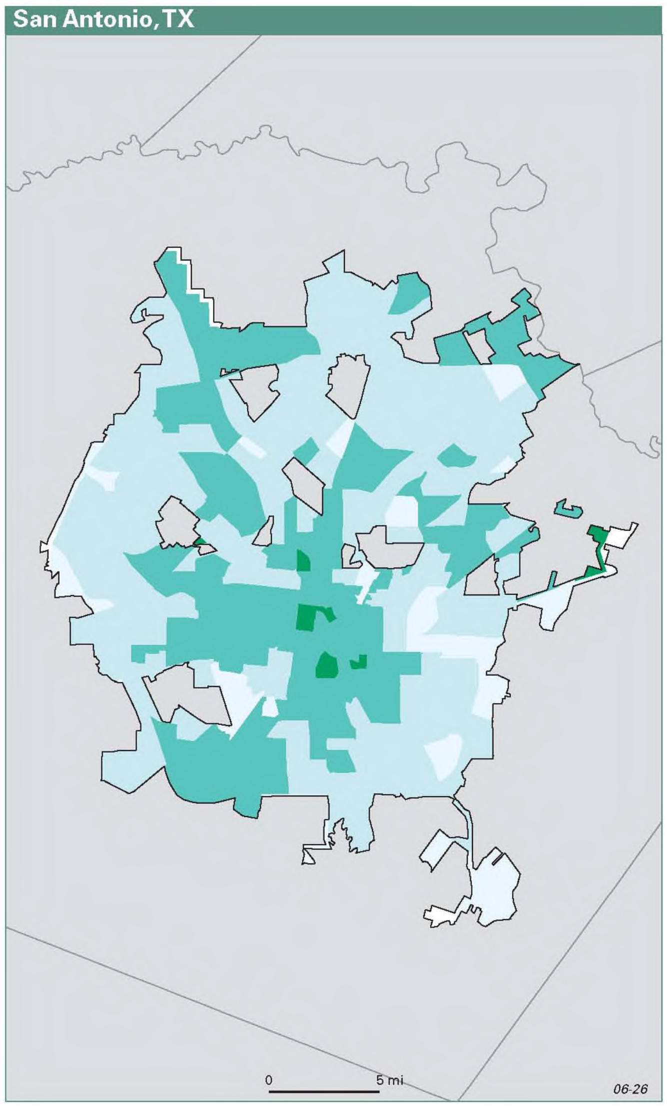


Phoenix, AZ



San Antonio, TX



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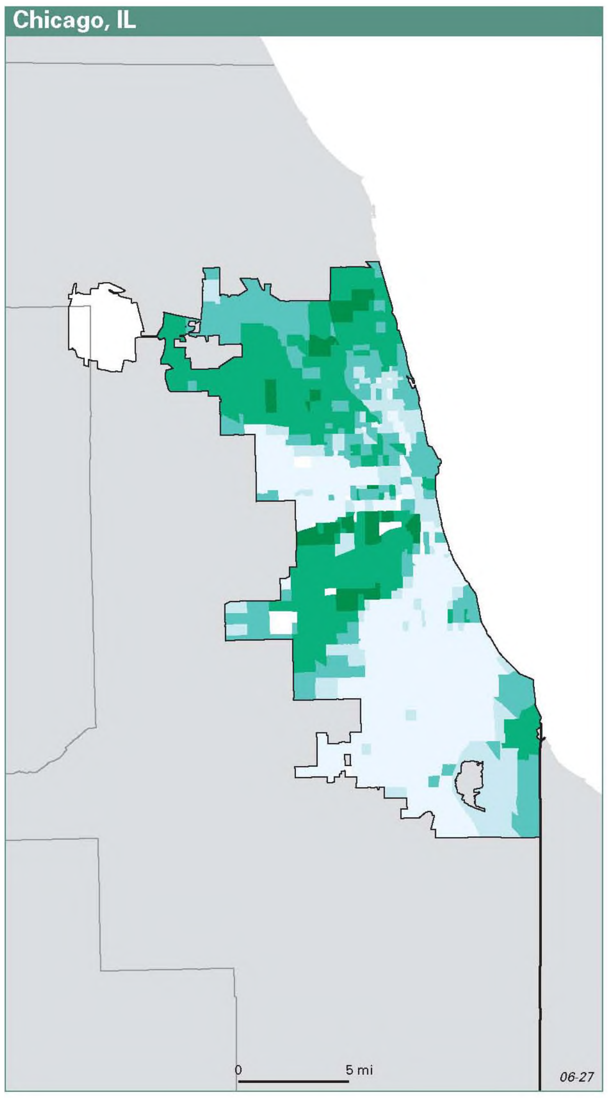

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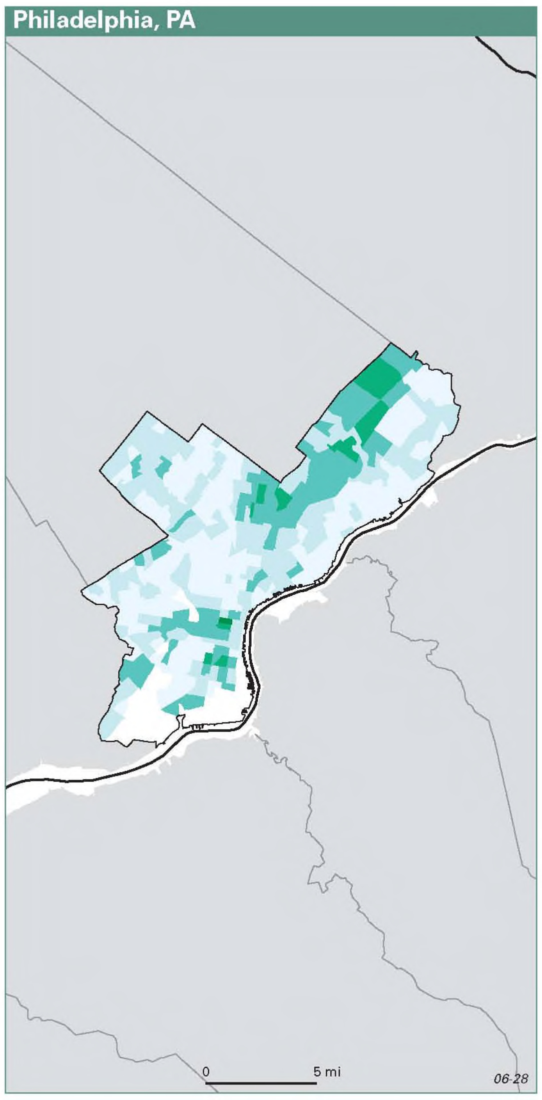

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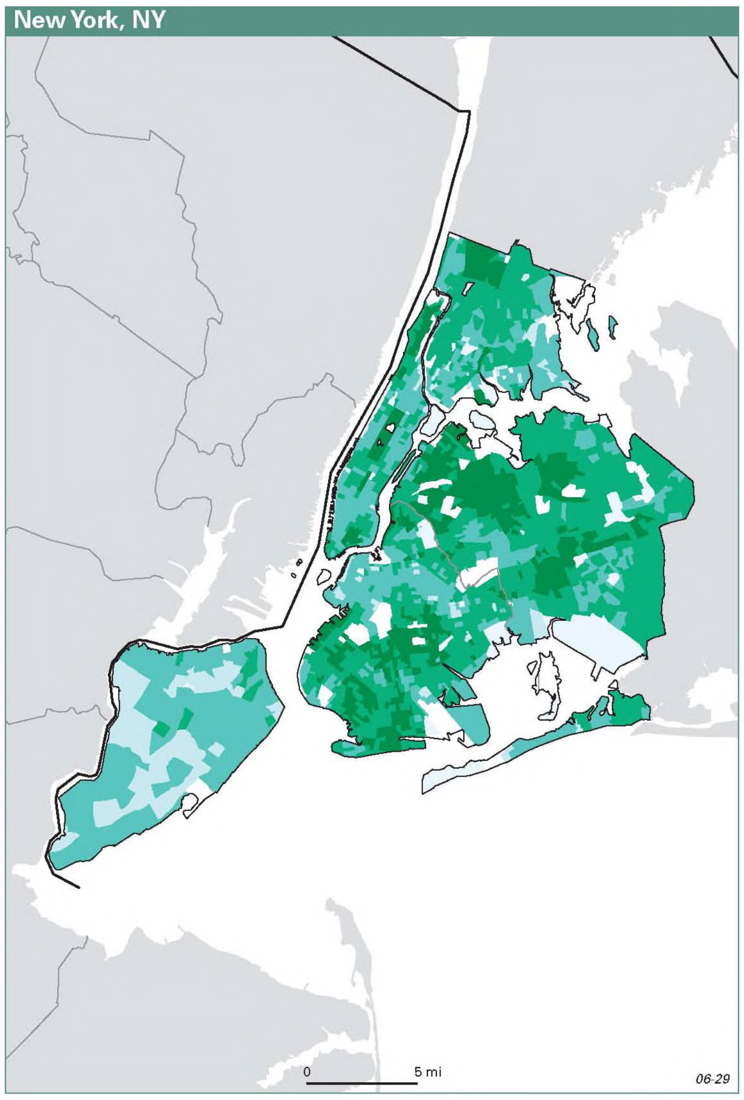

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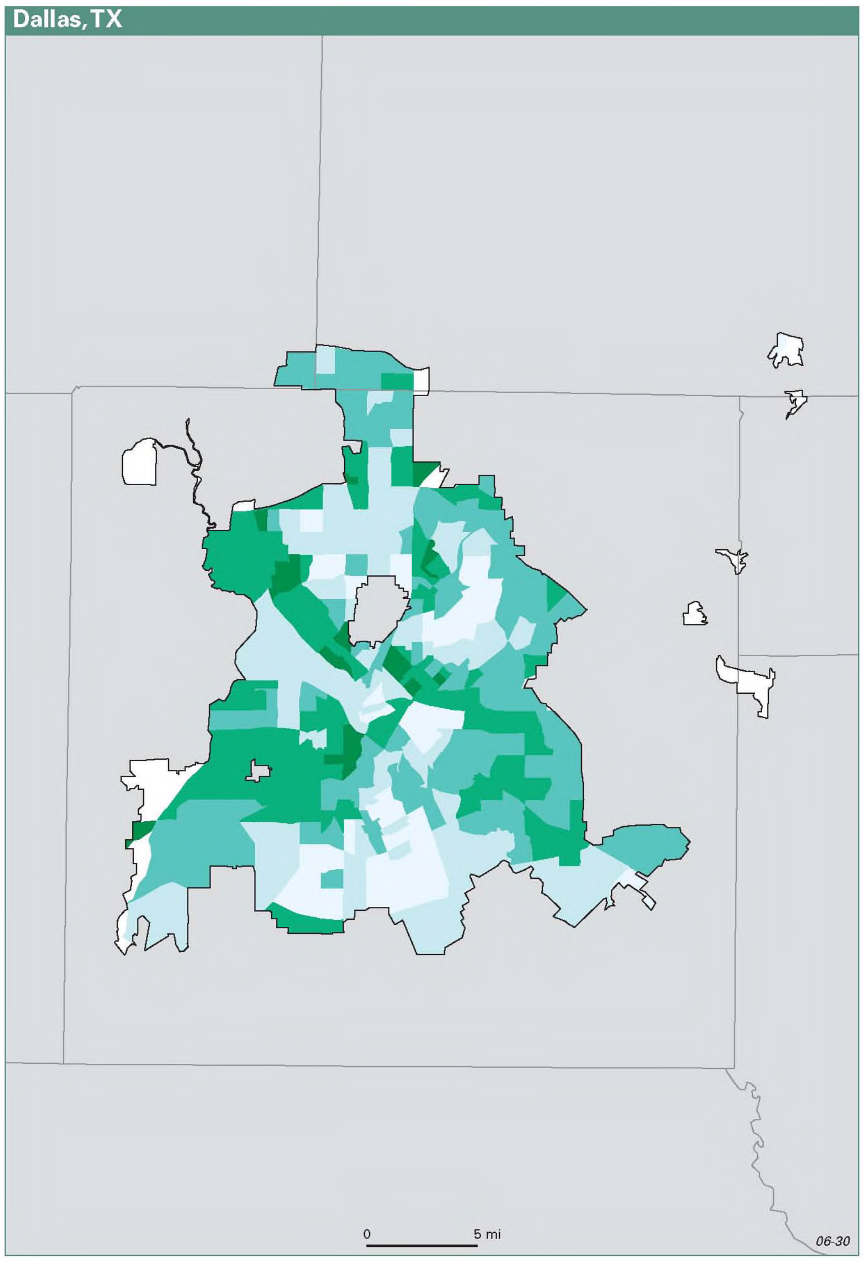
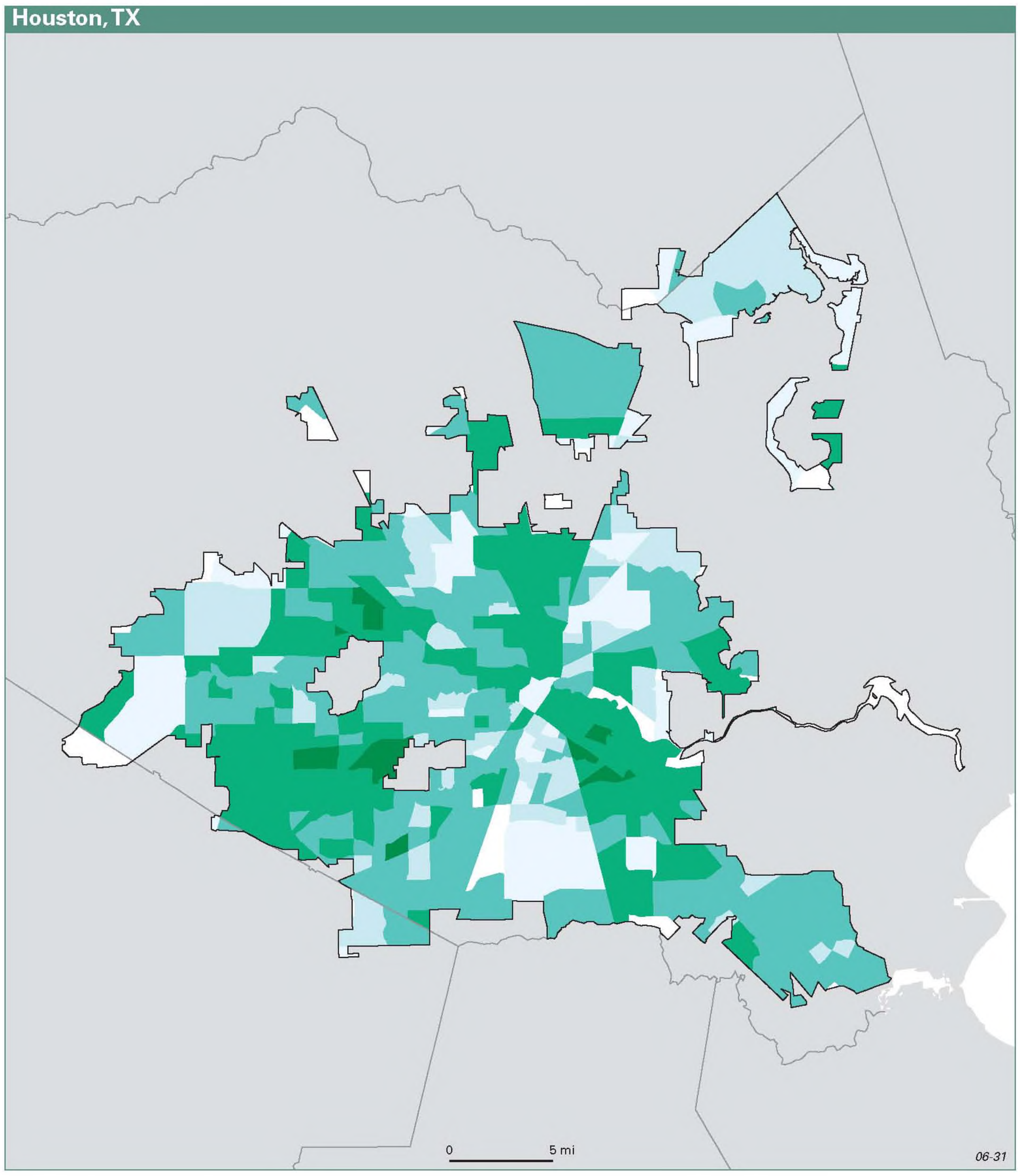
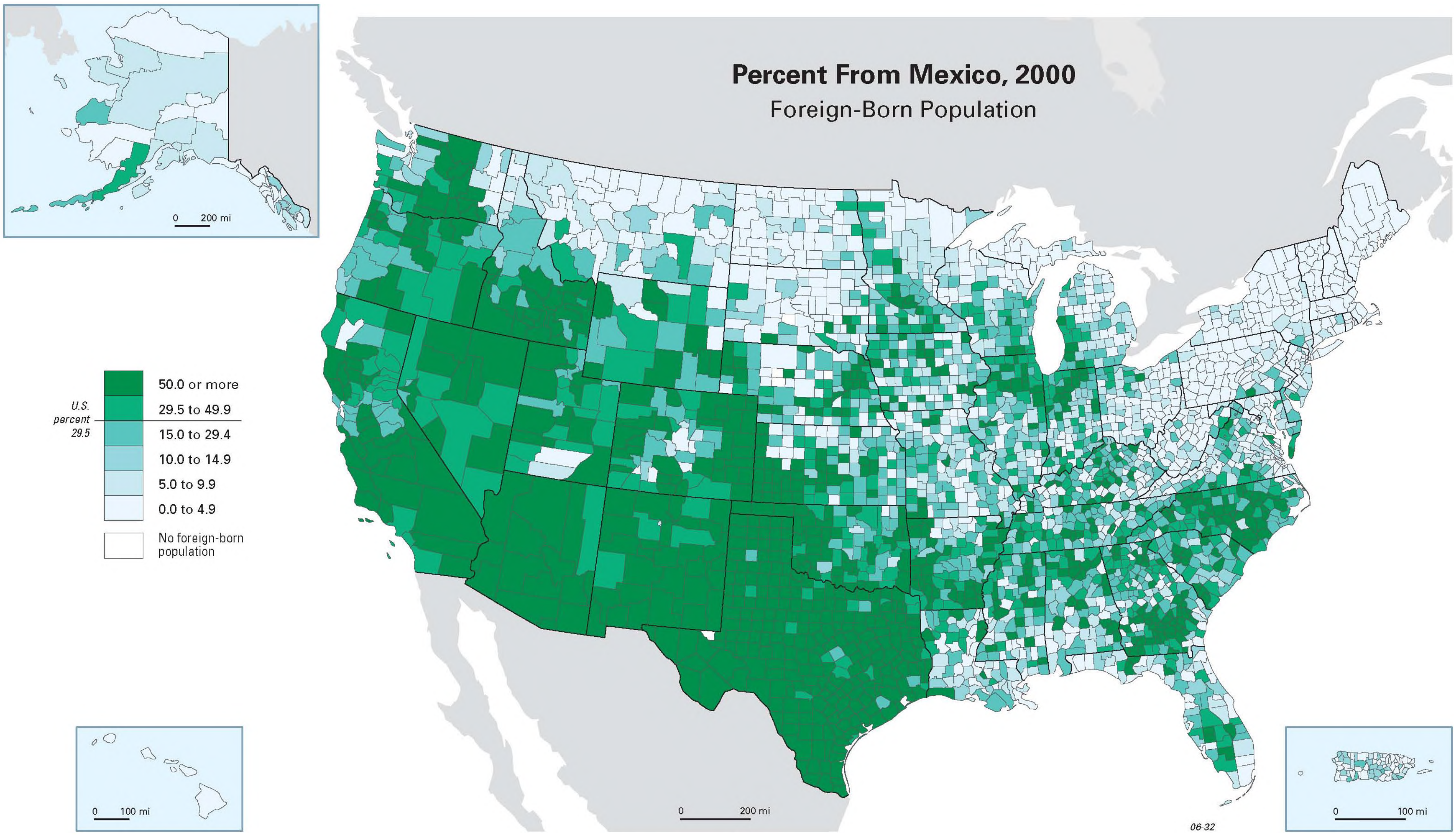


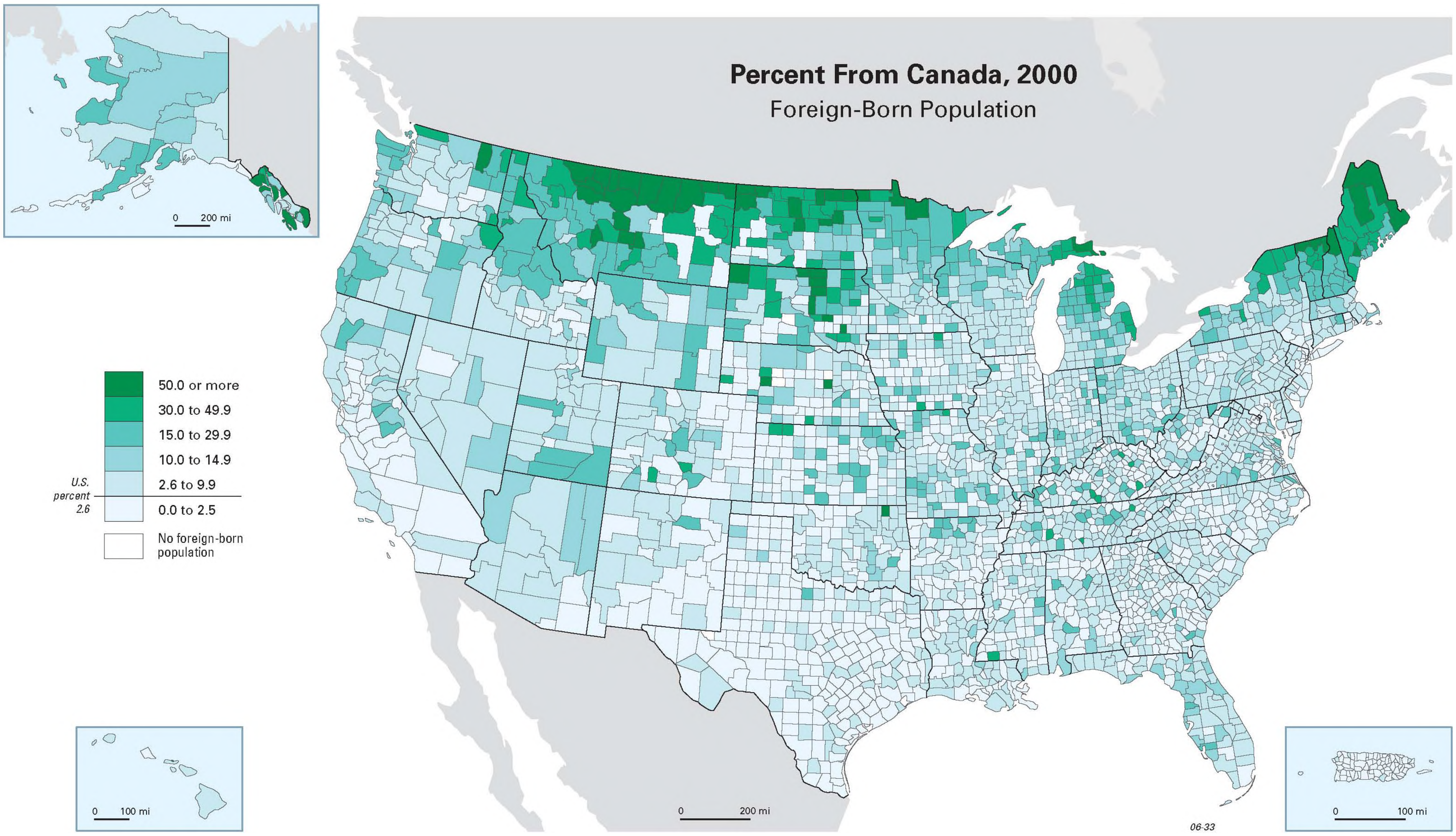
Houston, TX





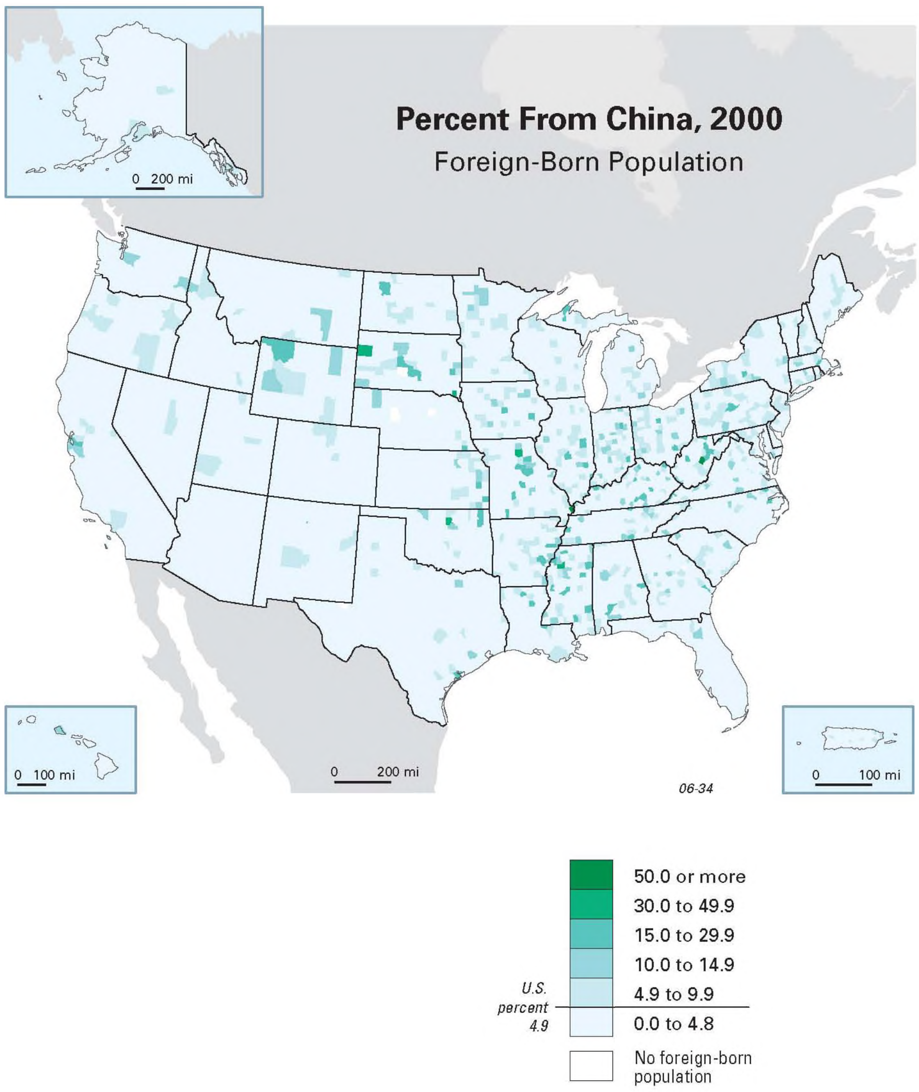
Percent From Mexico, 2000

Foreign-Born Population

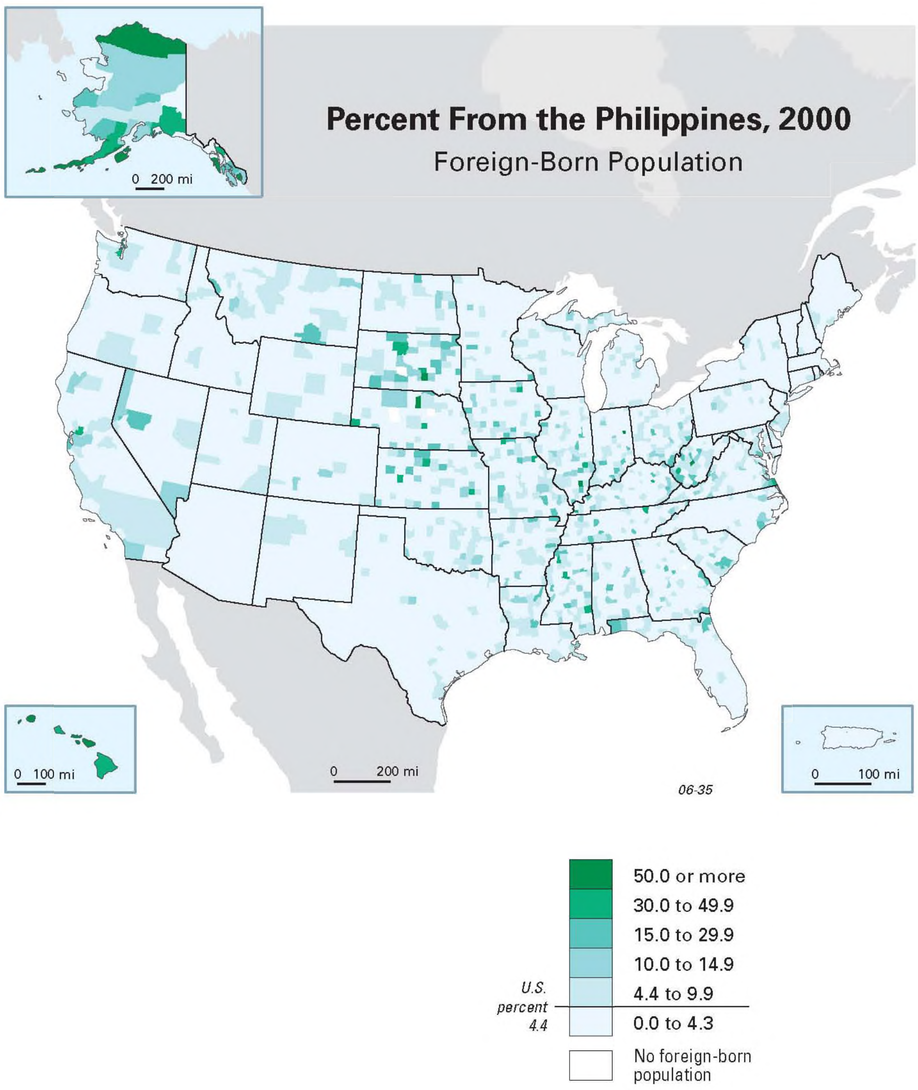


Percent From Canada, 2000

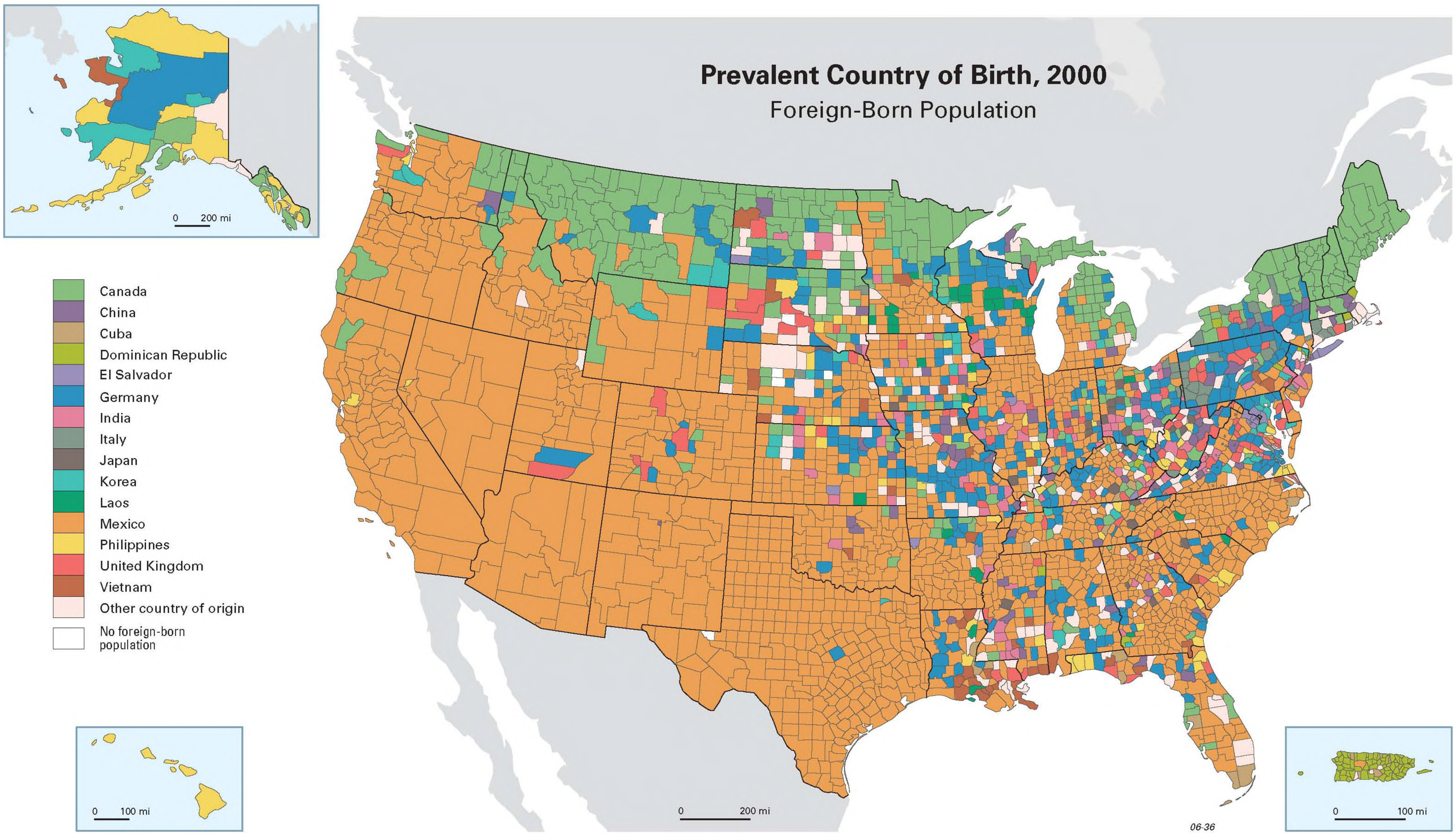
Foreign-Born Population


Percent From China, 2000

Foreign-Born Population

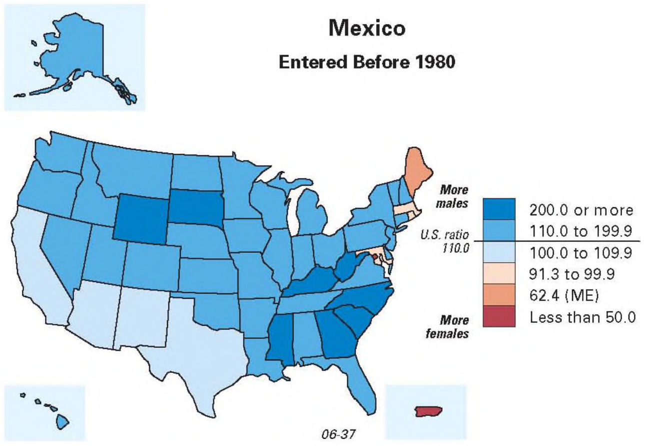

Percent From the Philippines, 2000

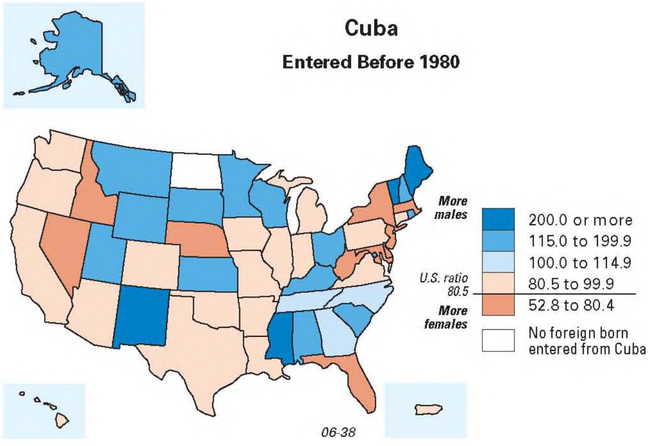
Foreign-Born Population

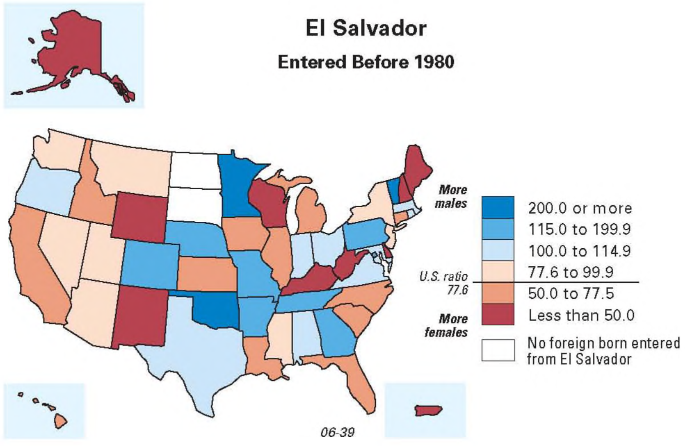

Prevalent Country of Birth, 2000

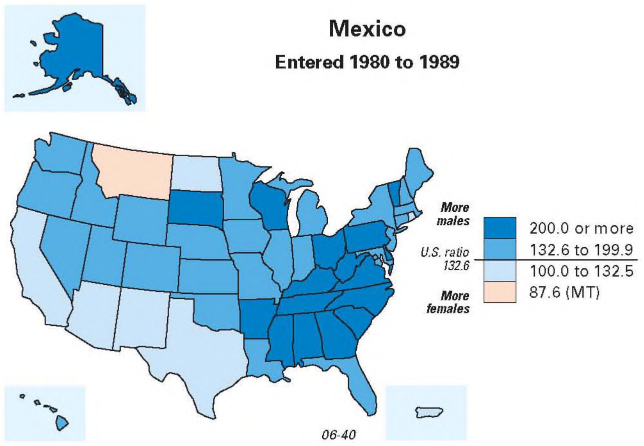
Foreign-Born Population

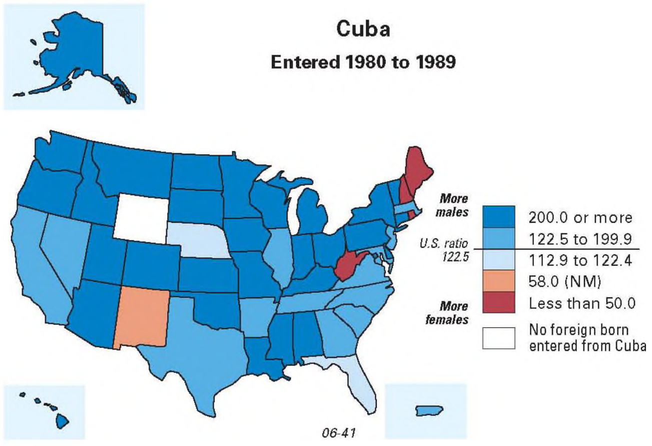
SEX RATIOS (MALES PER 100 FEMALES) FOR LARGEST FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS FROM LATIN AMERICA

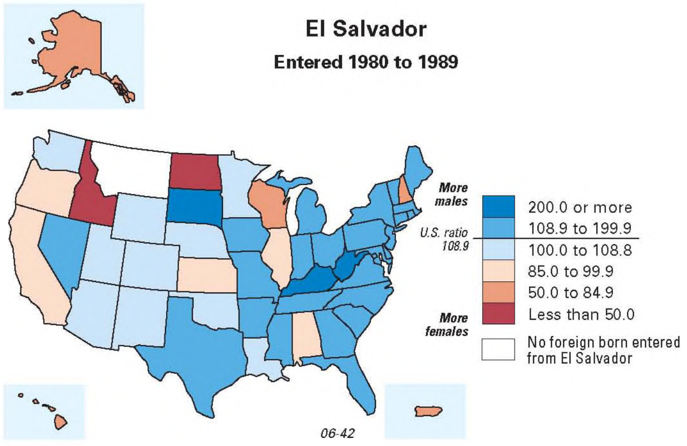

Mexico
Entered Before 1980

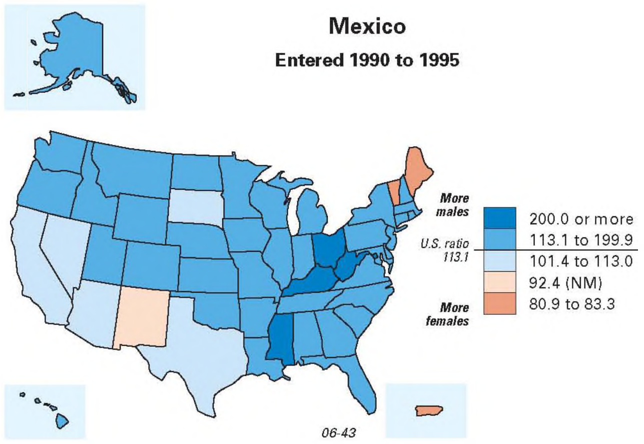

Cuba
Entered Before 1980

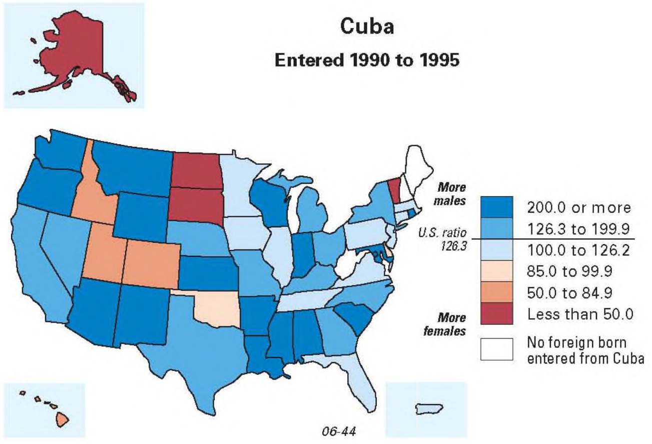

El Salvador
Entered Before 1980


Mexico
Entered 1980 to 1989


Cuba
Entered 1980 to 1989


El Salvador
Entered 1980 to 1989


Mexico
Entered 1990 to 1995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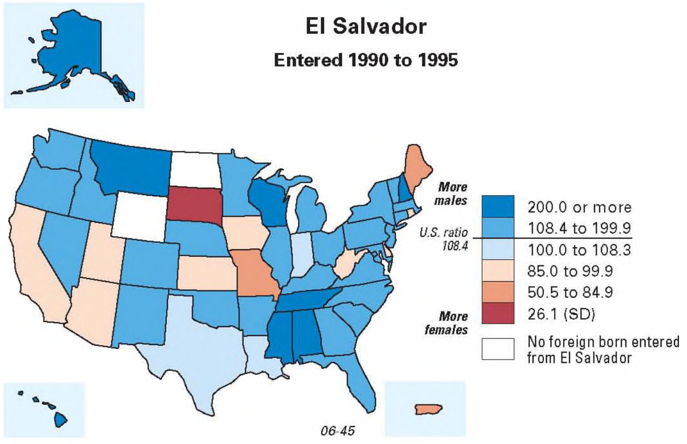
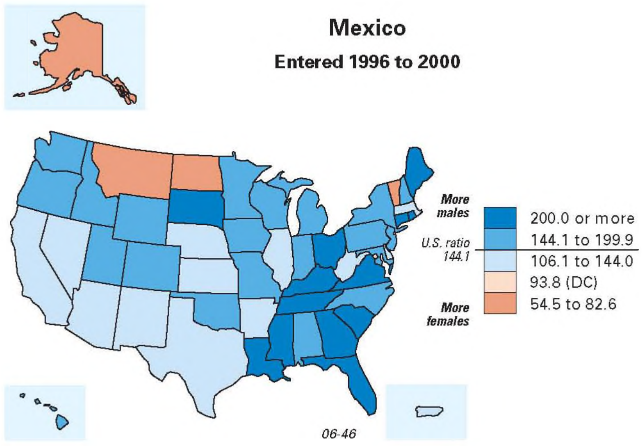
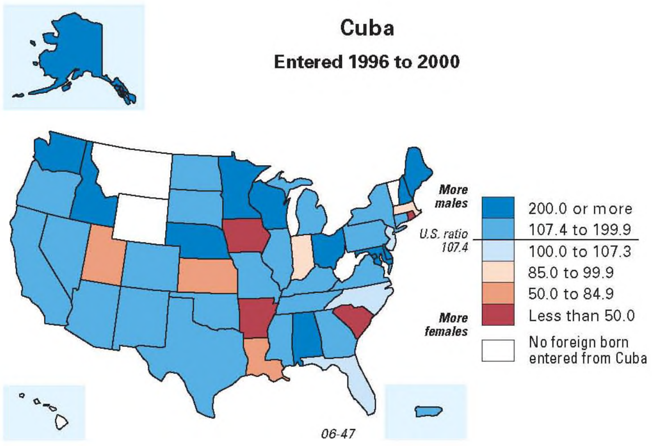
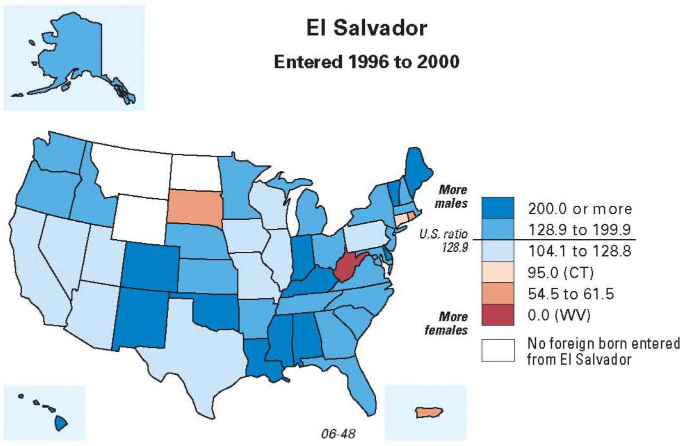
Entered 1990 to 1995

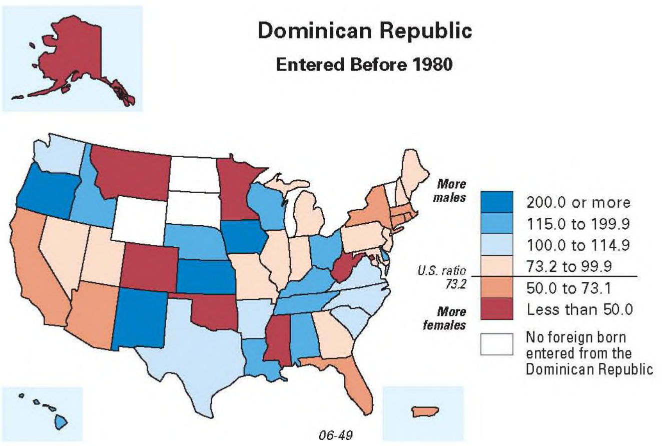

El Salvador
Entered 1990 to 1995


Mexico
Entered 1996 to 2000


Cuba
Entered 1996 to 2000


El Salvador
Entered 1996 to 2000

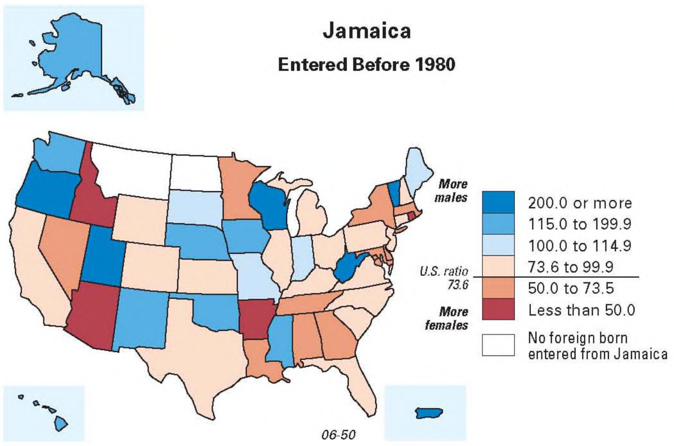
SEX RATIOS (MALES PER 100 FEMALES) FOR LARGEST FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS FROM LATIN AMERICA



Dominican Republic

Entered Before 1980

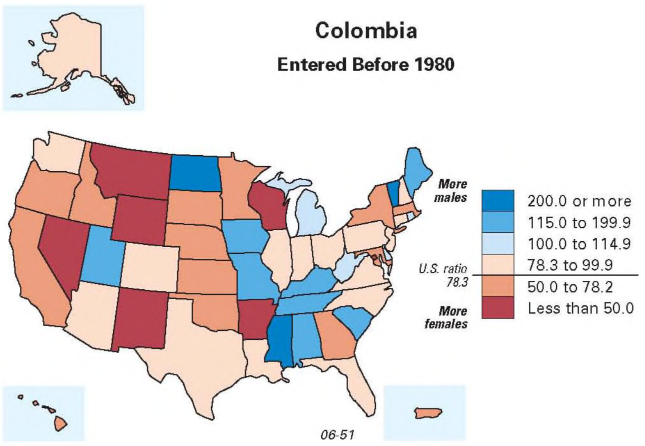
06-49



Jamaica

Entered Before 1980

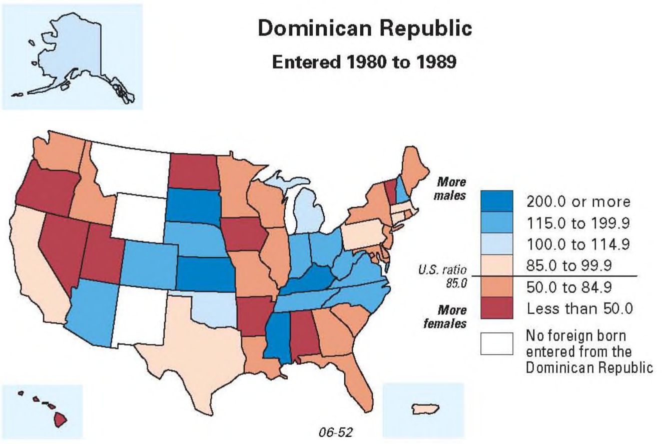
06-50



Colombia

Entered Before 1980

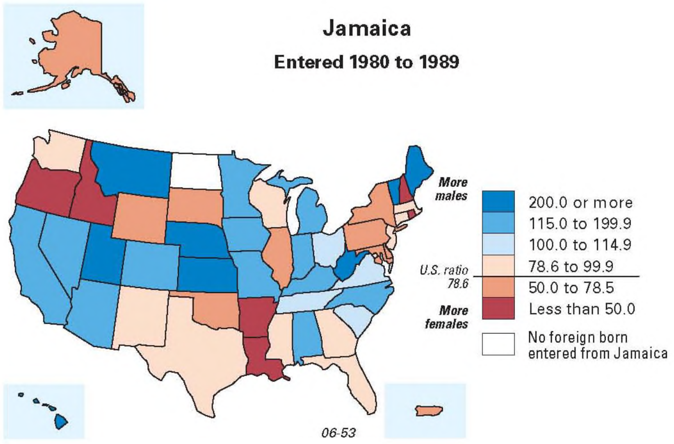
06-51



Dominican Republic

Entered 1980 to 1989

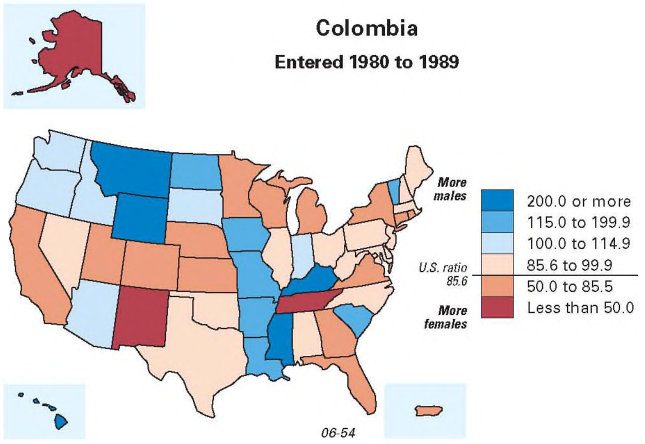
06-52



Jamaica

Entered 1980 to 1989

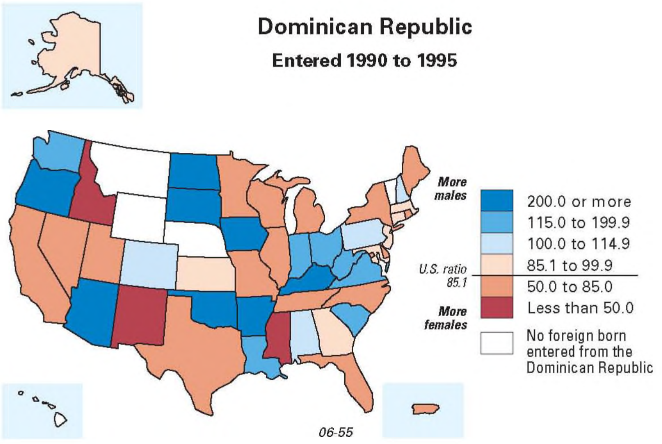
06-53



Colombia

Entered 1980 to 1989

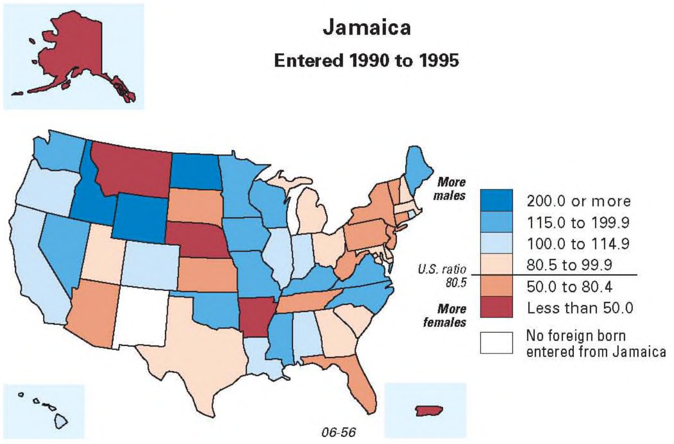
06-54



Dominican Republic

Entered 1990 to 1995

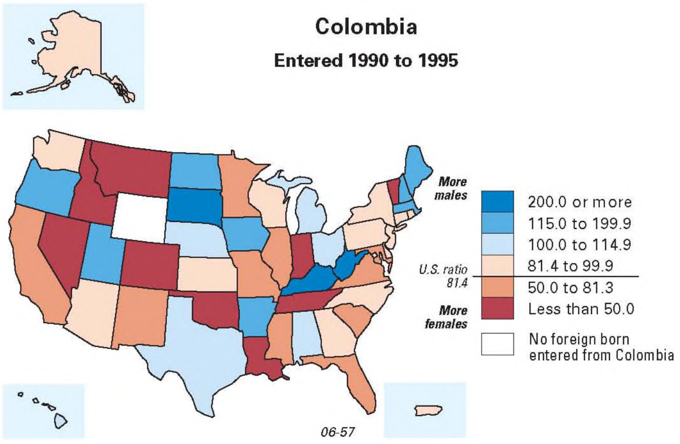
06-55



Jamaica

Entered 1990 to 1995

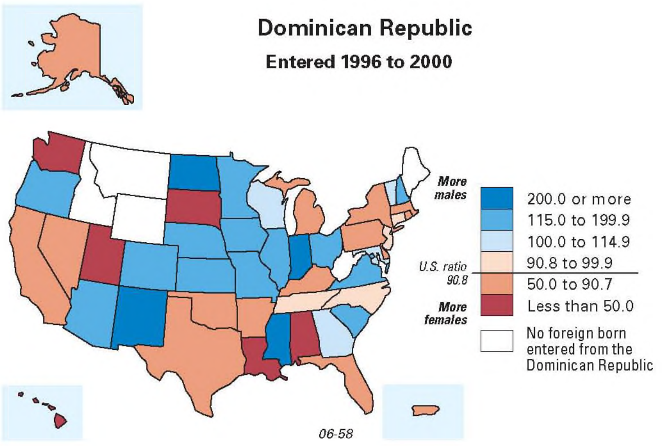
06-56



Colombia

Entered 1990 to 1995

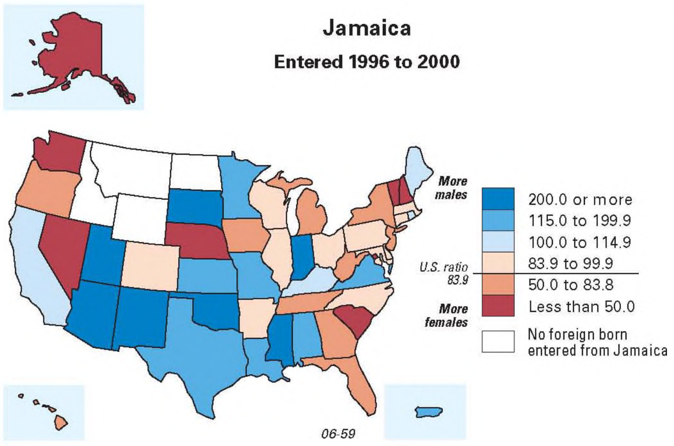
06-57



Dominican Republic

Entered 1996 to 2000

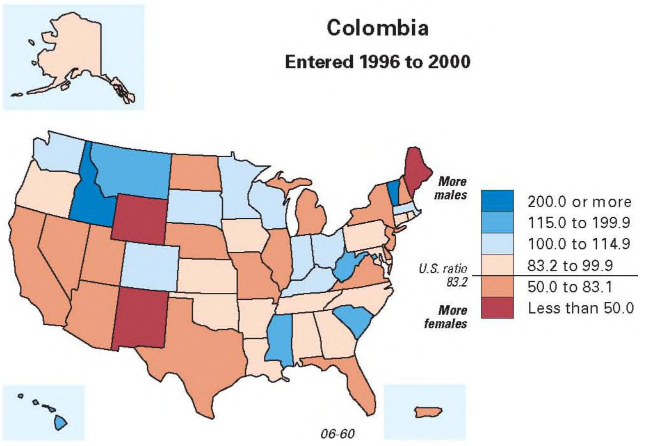
06-58



Jamaica

Entered 1996 to 2000

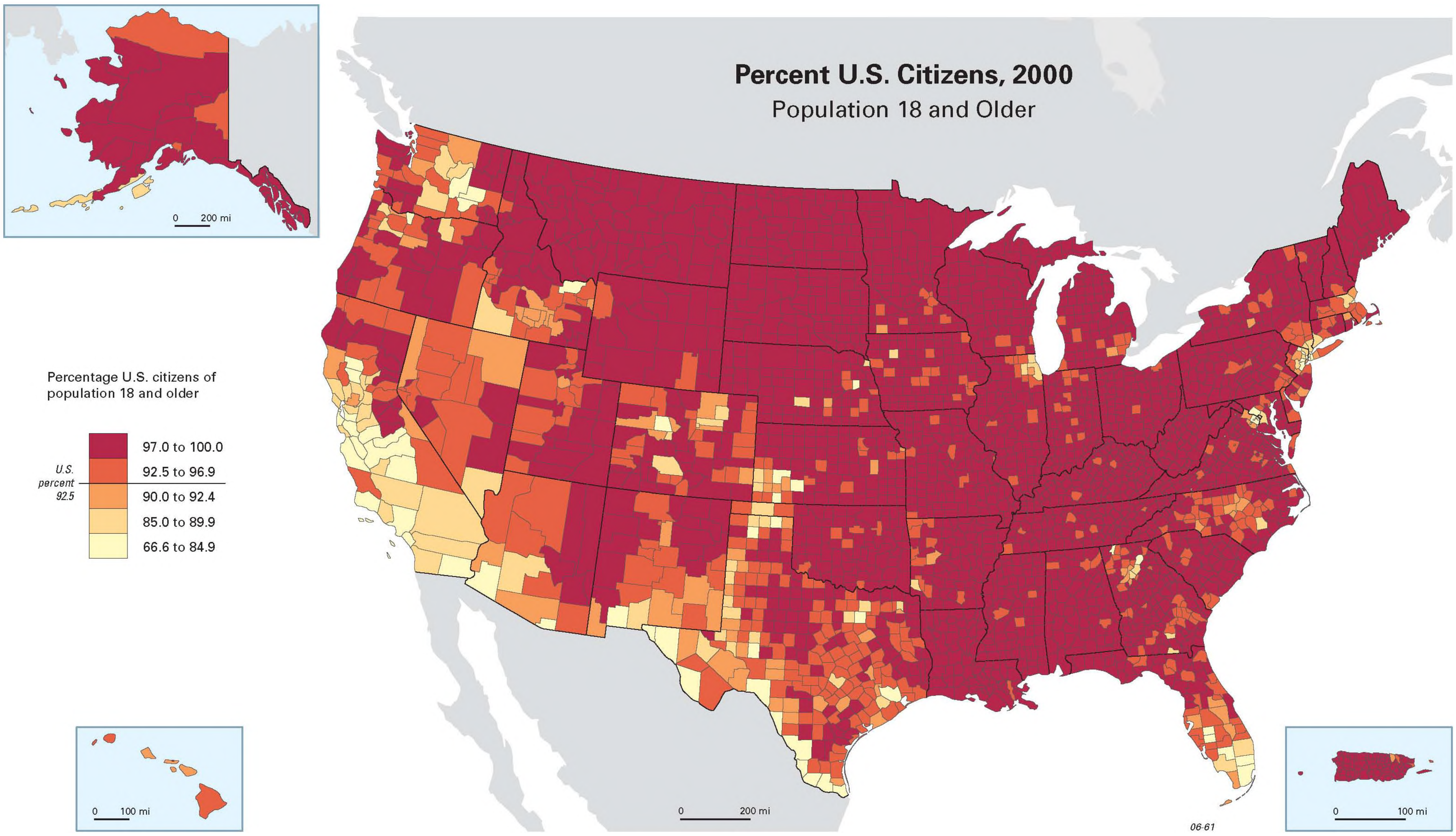
06-59



Colombia

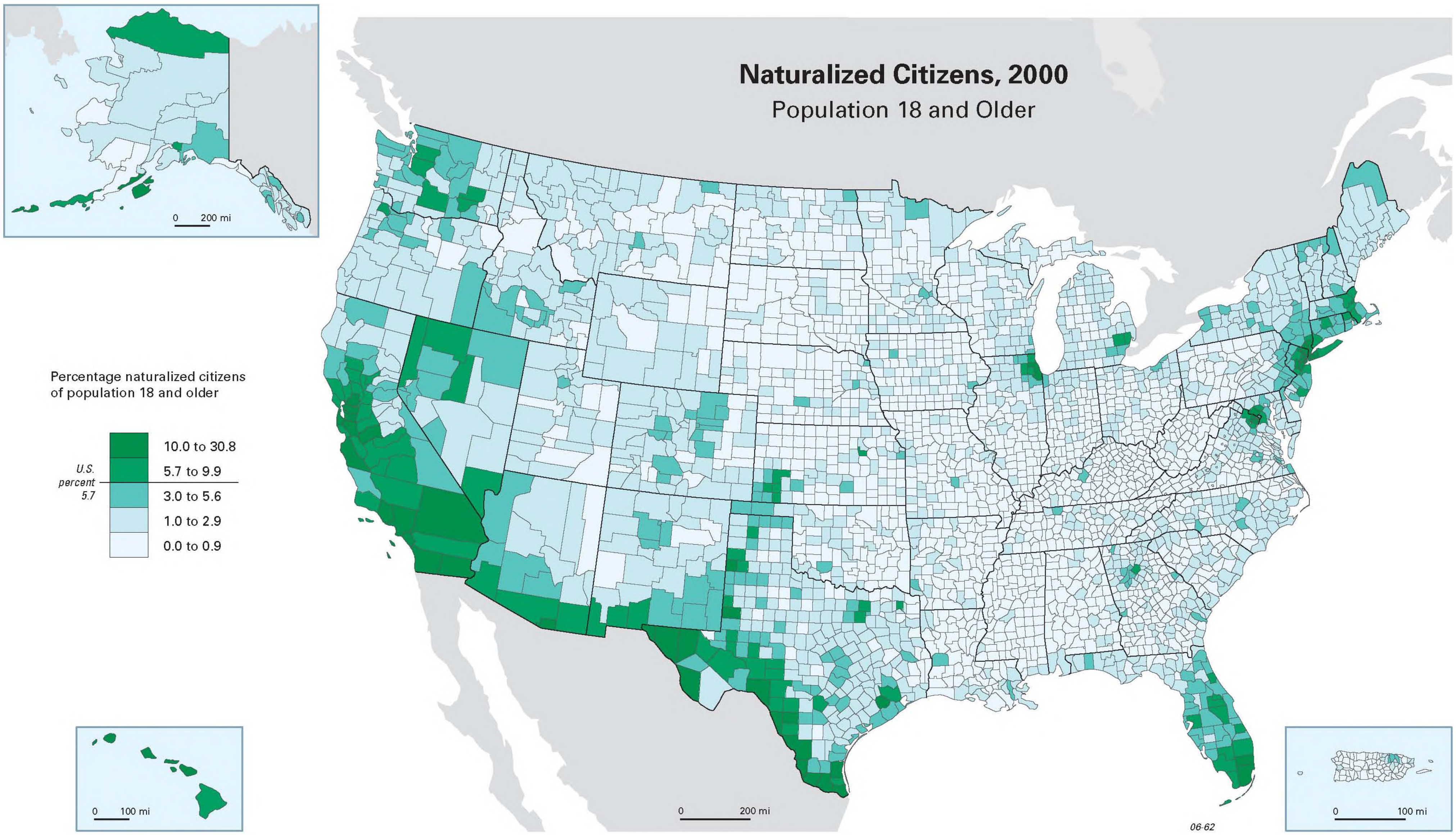
Entered 1996 to 2000

06-60



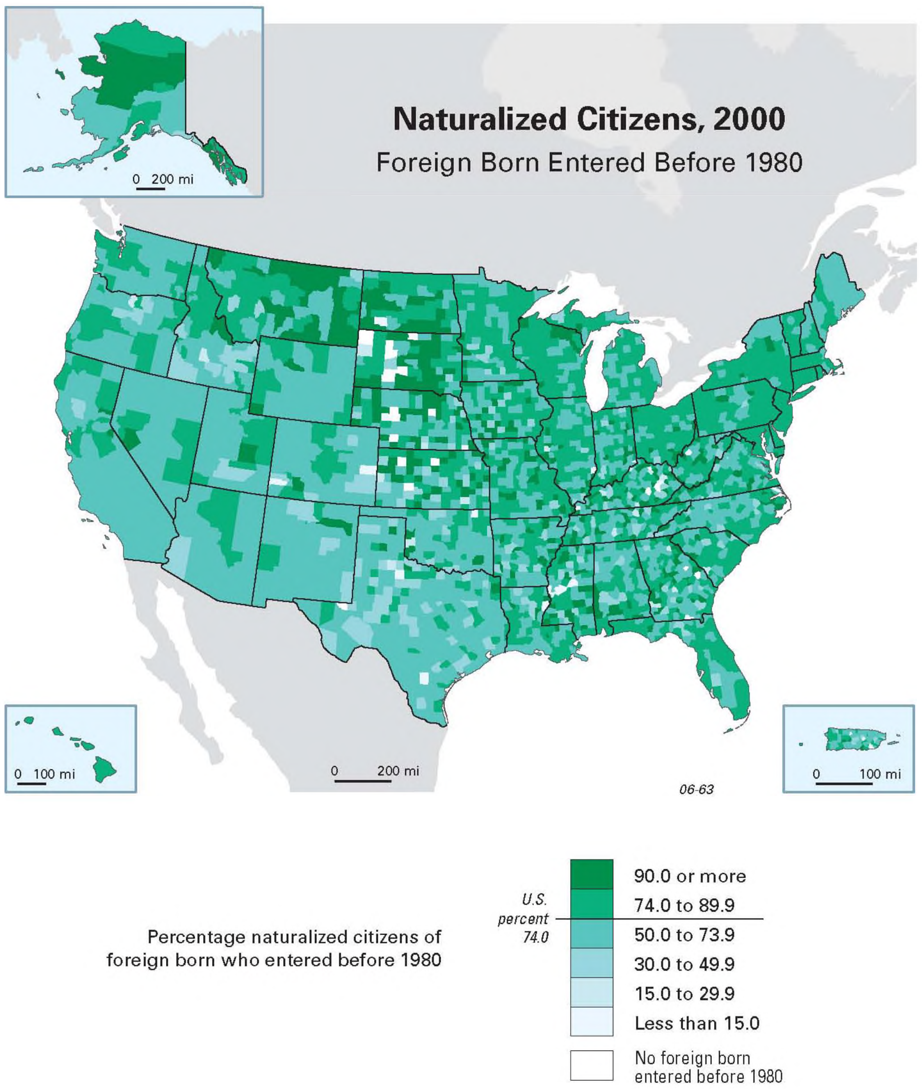
Percent U.S. Citizens, 2000

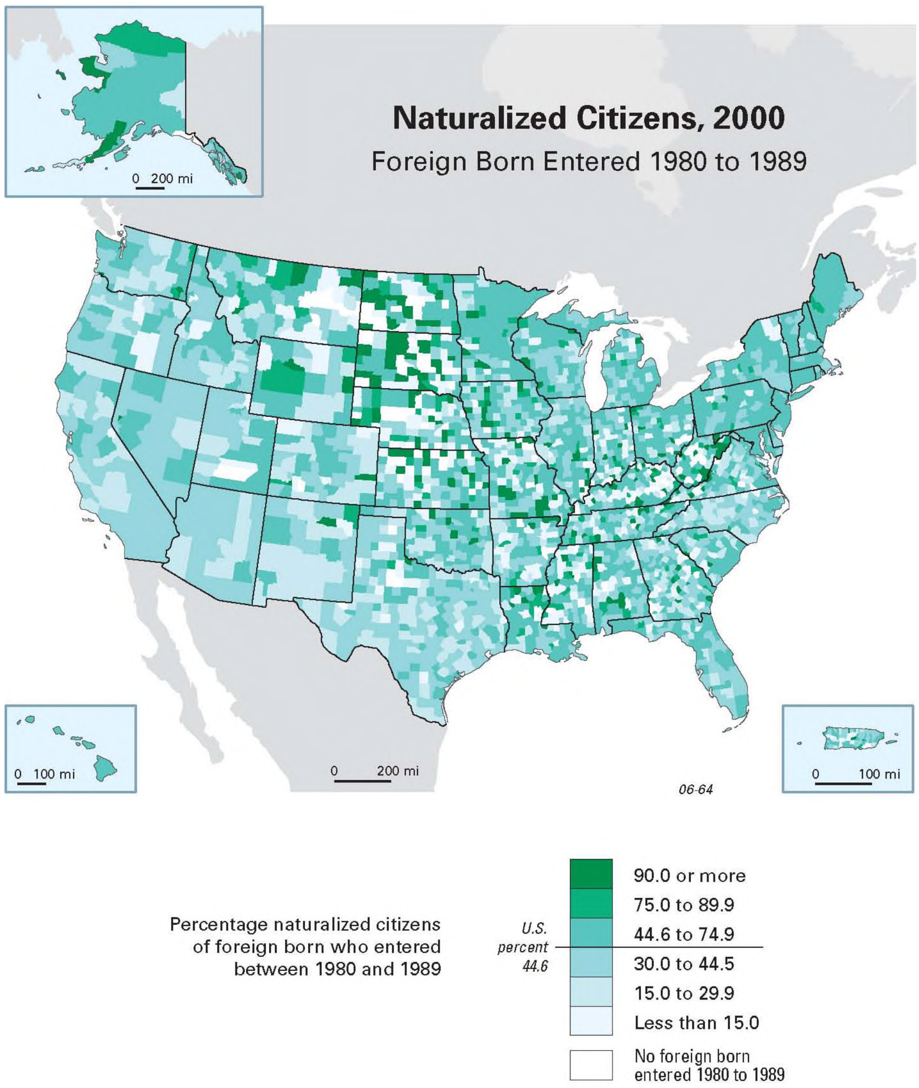
Population 18 and Older

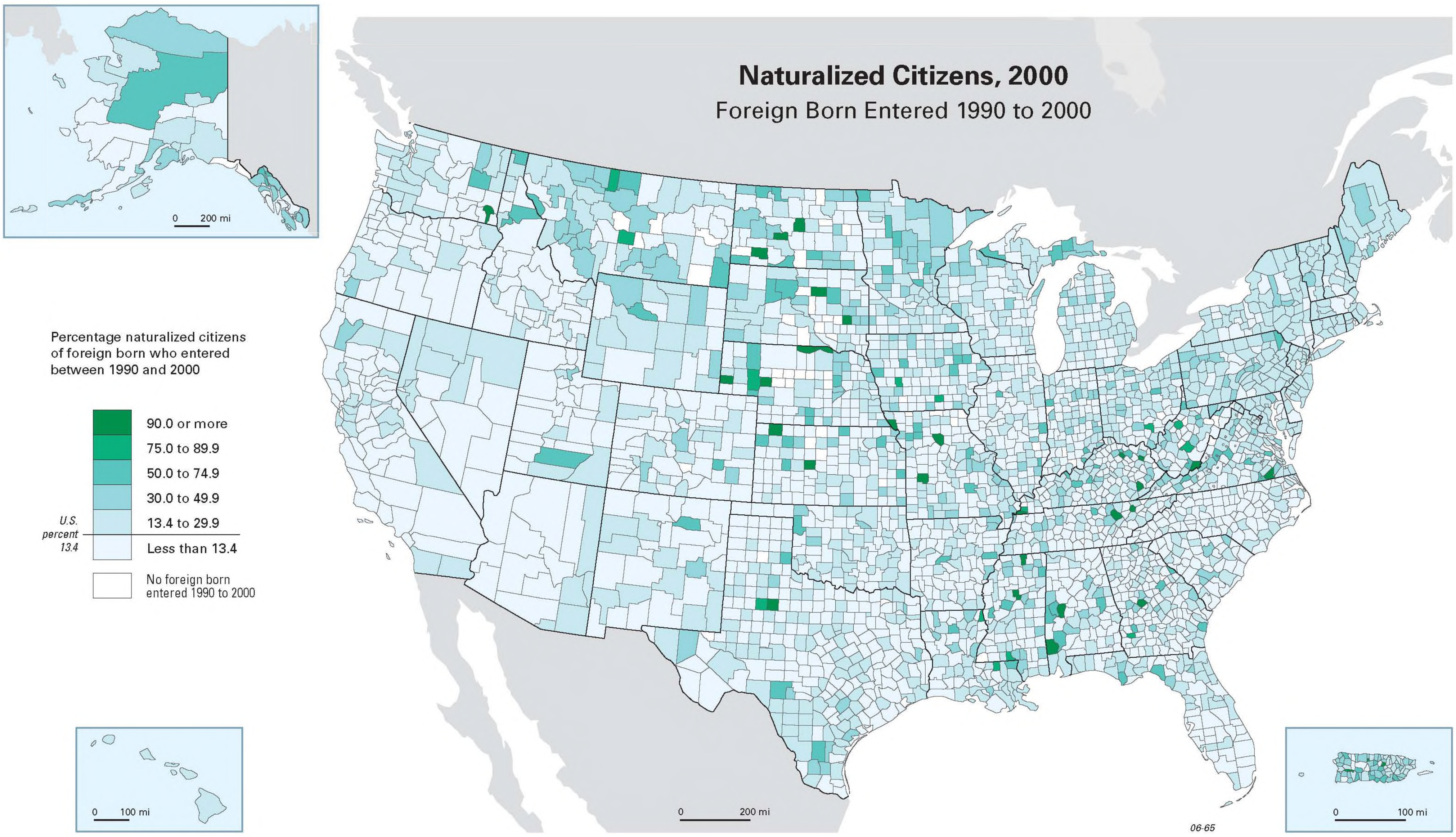


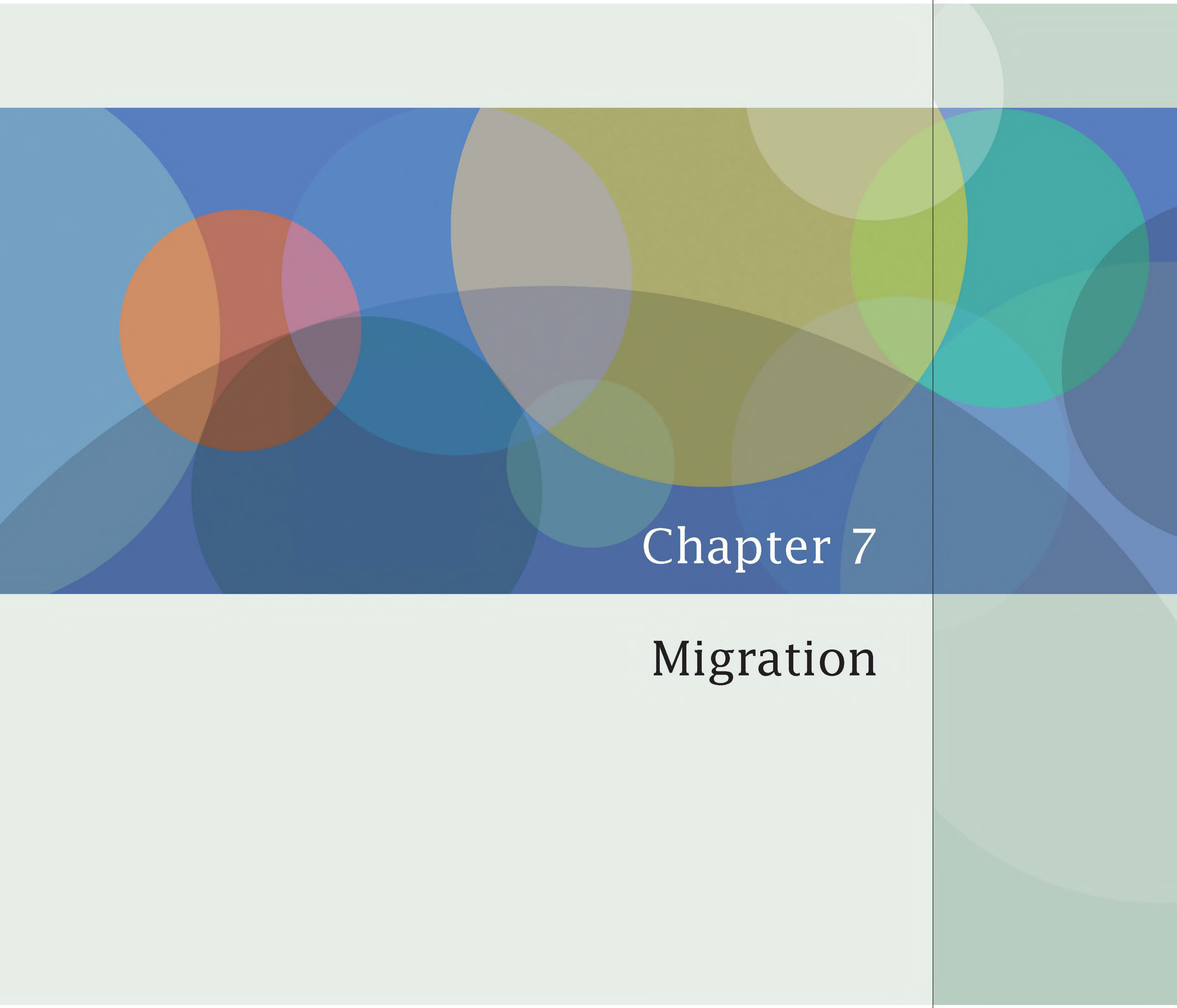
Naturalized Citizens, 2000

Population 18 and Older


Naturalized Citizens, 2000
Foreign Born Entered Before 1980
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
06-63
Percentage naturalized citizens of foreign born who entered before 1980
U.S. percent 74.0
90.0 or more
74.0 to 89.9
50.0 to 73.9
30.0 to 49.9
15.0 to 29.9
Less than 15.0
No foreign born entered before 1980


Naturalized Citizens, 2000
Foreign Born Entered 1980 to 1989
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
06-64
Percentage naturalized citizens of foreign born who entered between 1980 and 1989
U.S. percent 44.6
90.0 or more
75.0 to 89.9
44.6 to 74.9
30.0 to 44.5
15.0 to 29.9
Less than 15.0
No foreign born entered 1980 to 1989


Naturalized Citizens, 2000
Foreign Born Entered 1990 to 2000
0 200 mi
Percentage naturalized citizens of foreign born who entered between 1990 and 2000
90.0 or more
75.0 to 89.9
50.0 to 74.9
30.0 to 49.9
13.4 to 29.9
U.S. percent 13.4
Less than 13.4
No foreign born entered 1990 to 2000
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
06-65
0 100 mi



Chapter 7

Migration

Chapter 7

Migration

Americans have traditionally been highly mobile, with nearly 1 in 7 people changing residence each year. Some of these moves occur within the same neighborhood; others are to a different state or region. People move for many reasons, including a search for economic opportunities, the desire for a different social environment or lifestyle, the beckoning lights of a bigger city, or the lure of a better climate. Regardless of the reason for moving, migration has brought about substantial and continued redistribution of the nation's people.

Migration is commonly defined as a move that crosses a jurisdictional boundary, such as that of a county or state. *Residential mobility* includes migration as well as moves within a jurisdictional boundary. Moves between counties are referred to as *intercounty* migration, while moves that also cross state boundaries are called *interstate* migration. Further, migration can be differentiated as movement among the 50 states and District of Columbia (*domestic*, or *internal*, migration) and movement into and out of the United States (*international* migration).

Migration's Impact

Population redistribution has consequences for the origin and the destination communities as well as the individual migrants. Migration can result in population decline or population growth for an area, depending on whether the net movement of people to the area is positive (more inmigrants than outmigrants) or negative (more outmigrants than inmigrants). Migration trends also can affect the size, age-sex structure, and other characteristics of an area's population. For instance, the average educational level of an area's population can increase if inmigrants to the area have higher levels of educational attainment than the area's residents or outmigrants.

Why People Move

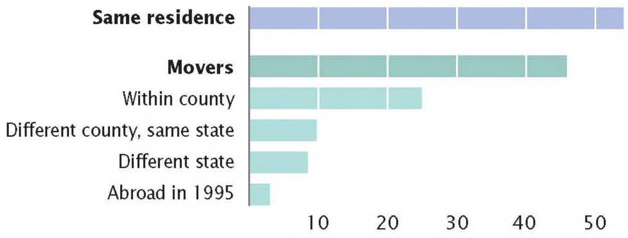
There are mixed and multiple motives behind migration. Combinations of economic and noneconomic factors can help explain the reasons why people move and how far away they choose to move. Some of the economic factors include cost of housing, employment opportunities, and commuting time to work. Noneconomic factors include proximity to family, change in marital status, and a desire for better housing.

The socioeconomic characteristics of movers, such as level of education and income, can also play a role in the decisions people make. In general, the likelihood of migrating decreases with age (until retirement), and long-distance migration is more common among the highly-educated.

Distances of Moves

Census 2000 revealed that most people were living in the same residence in 2000 as in 1995 (Figure 7-1). Of the 262.4 million people aged 5 and older in 2000, 142.0 million, or 54.1 percent, were living in the same residence as in 1995. In contrast, 120.3 million people were living in a different residence in 2000 than in 1995. Most of the movers had not moved a long distance. Indeed, 65.4 million of the 120.3 million movers lived in a different residence within the same county in 1995 and 2000, while 22.1 million people had moved from a different state. In 2000, 7.5 million people reported they had lived abroad in 1995.

Figure 7-1.
Percent of Population 5 and Older by Type of Move, 1995 to 2000



"Go West, Young Man"

Westward migration has been a hallmark of American migration for more than two centuries, and as the nation gradually expanded westward, the location of the "West" shifted accordingly. In the early to mid-nineteenth century, migrants from New England and the Northeast settled much of the Great Lakes region of the Midwest. In the Dust Bowl years of the 1930s, many thousands of farm families in the hard-hit states of the Great Plains and elsewhere migrated westward to California in search of work. Stark regional differences in migration patterns from 1935 to 1940 are seen in map 07-01, with the net domestic outmigration in the Great Plains states contrasting with the net domestic inmigration for many western states. (Alaska and Hawaii, which became states in 1959, were not part of the domestic migration universe in the 1940 census.) The flow of migrants to California continued in the decades following World War II, with the result that in the early 1960s, California surpassed New York to become the nation's most populous state.

In the 1950s and 1960s, some southern states, such as Alabama and Mississippi, continued to experience net outmigration to the rest of the country, while others, including Florida and Texas, received considerable net domestic inmigration. These migration patterns were due, in part, to shifting economic conditions. Florida, in particular, was the destination of many migrants from other states. Between 1965 and 1970, Florida had net domestic migration of 573,000 people, a rate of 110.2 per 1,000 residents in 1965 (map 07-02).

Between 1975 and 1980, net domestic inmigration occurred in the majority of southern states, as Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee joined Florida, Georgia, and Texas in experiencing net domestic inmigration from the rest of the country.

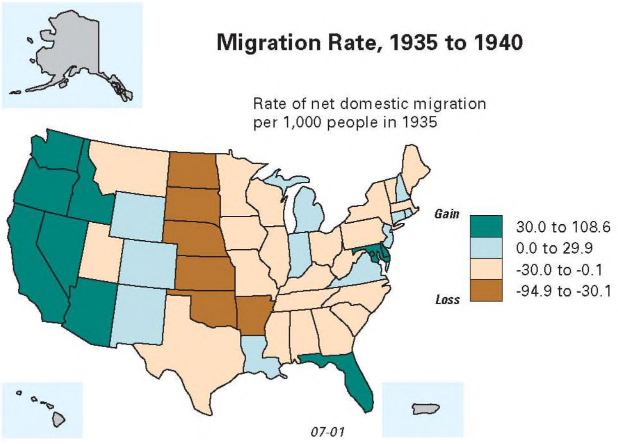
In the 1985-to-1990 period, net domestic inmigration occurred in southeastern states and in much of the West, while net domestic outmigration occurred in many states in the Northeast and Midwest. Four states (Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wyoming) that had net domestic inmigration between 1975 and 1980 saw their migration patterns reverse to net domestic outmigration 10 years later. Migration patterns in these four states were likely affected by the economic hardships in the energy industry during the period 1985 to 1990.

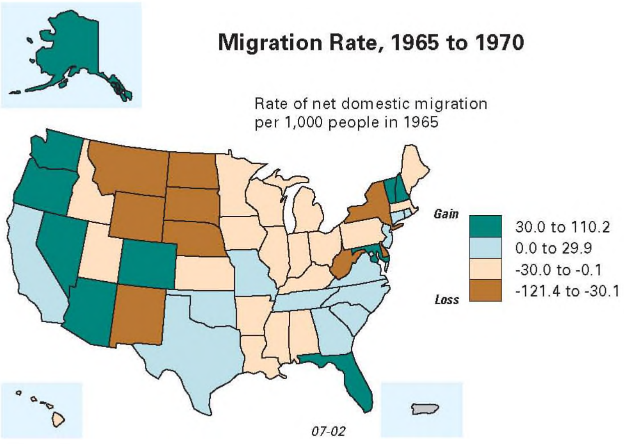
Contemporary Migration Patterns

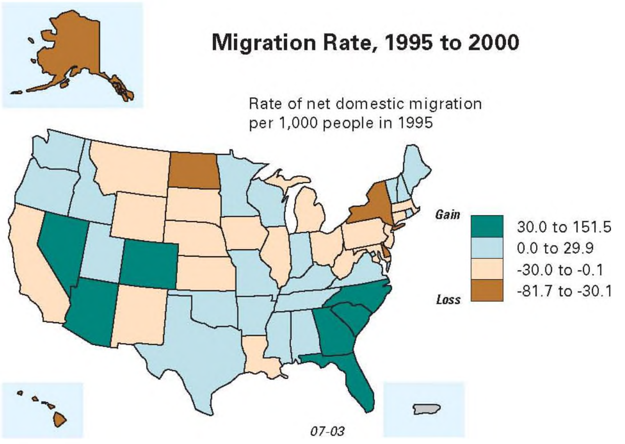
State-level domestic migration patterns shifted again for the period 1995 to 2000. California, historically a destination for migrants from elsewhere in the United States, changed roles and experienced net domestic outmigration of about 756,000. California's population still grew—from both natural increase (births minus deaths) and net international migration—but its experience in the 1990s illustrates that migration patterns often change over time. The states with the highest rates of net domestic migration between 1995 and 2000 are located in the southeast and parts of the West (map 07-03).

Although some western states like Arizona, Nevada, and Colorado have attracted many new migrants in recent decades, the top destination region for migrants in the 1990s was the South (Figure 7-2). Census 2000 migration data revealed that the South had the highest levels of net domestic inmigration among the four regions, with a net gain of 1.8 million migrants in the preceding 5 years. The South was the only region that experienced substantial net domestic inmigration. The West had net domestic inmigration of 12,000. The Northeast had domestic net outmigration of 1.3 million people, while the Midwest had net outmigration of 0.5 million people.

In 2000, 8 percent of the U.S. population indicated that they were living in a different state 5 years earlier. Three regional patterns are visible on map 07-04. First, a group of western states (with California as a notable exception) had high percentages of their

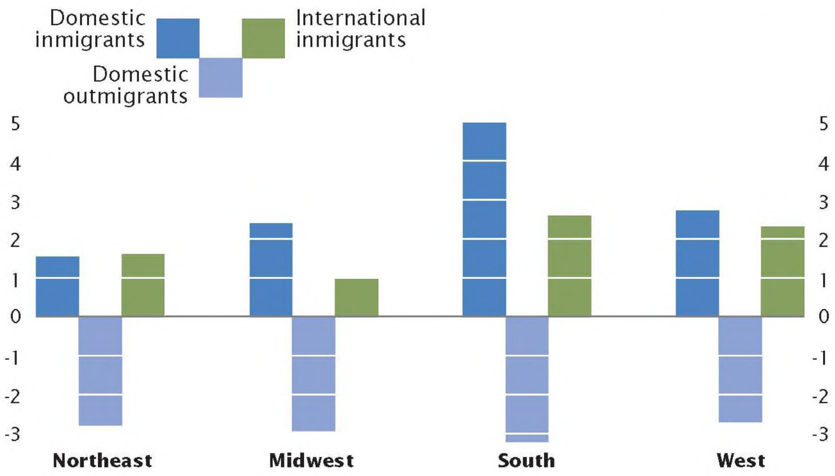

Migration Rate, 1935 to 1940


Migration Rate, 1965 to 1970


Migration Rate, 1995 to 2000

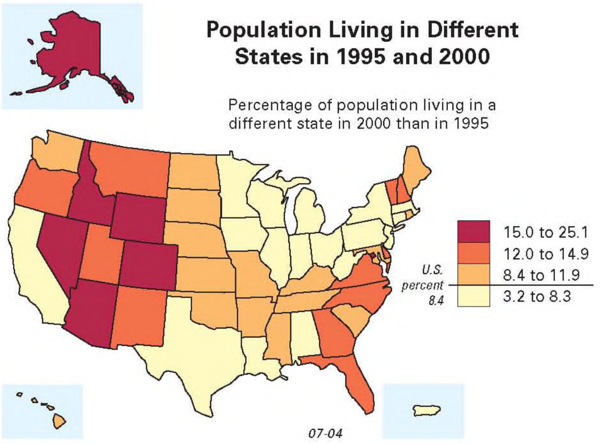
population living in another state 5 years earlier. Second, states surrounding the Great Lakes all had lower percentages living in a different state 5 years earlier. Finally, some states along the southern Atlantic coast had percentages exceeding the U.S. figure.

Figure 7-2.
Migrants (millions) by Type and Region, 1995 to 2000



This Chapter's Maps

This chapter's maps reveal a country of varied migration patterns. For some nonmetropolitan counties in the Great Plains and in Pennsylvania, 20 percent or more of householders in 2000 reported that they were living in the same house in 1969 (map 07-27). In many counties in Florida and the West, in contrast, less than 6 percent of householders reported living in the same residence in 1969. Some counties nationwide have mobile populations, with 30 percent or more of their householders in 2000 reporting that they had changed residences in the previous year (map 07-28). For some counties, over one-fifth of the population in 2000 was living in a different state 5 years earlier (map 07-30). Counties with the highest percentages of inmigrants from other states often border one or more of these other states. Many coastal counties in the South also were in the highest category.



The percentage of a county's 65-and-older population that was born in its current state of residence varied geographically in 2000 (map 07-32). Some of the counties with low percentages of their older population born in their state reflect the inmigration of retirees in recent decades. For other counties, the older adult populations migrated from other states as young adults or children. Many areas in southern California are in the lowest category on the map, reflecting that much of its older population in 2000 had moved to California from other states in earlier decades.

The series of maps illustrating net domestic migration as captured in the 1970 through 2000 censuses (maps 07-06 through 07-09) shows that domestic migration patterns for states also may differ from one period to the next. Texas and Colorado, for instance, saw migration reversals over the decades, with domestic net inmigration between 1975 and 1980, net outmigration between 1985 and 1990, and net inmigration between 1995 and 2000.

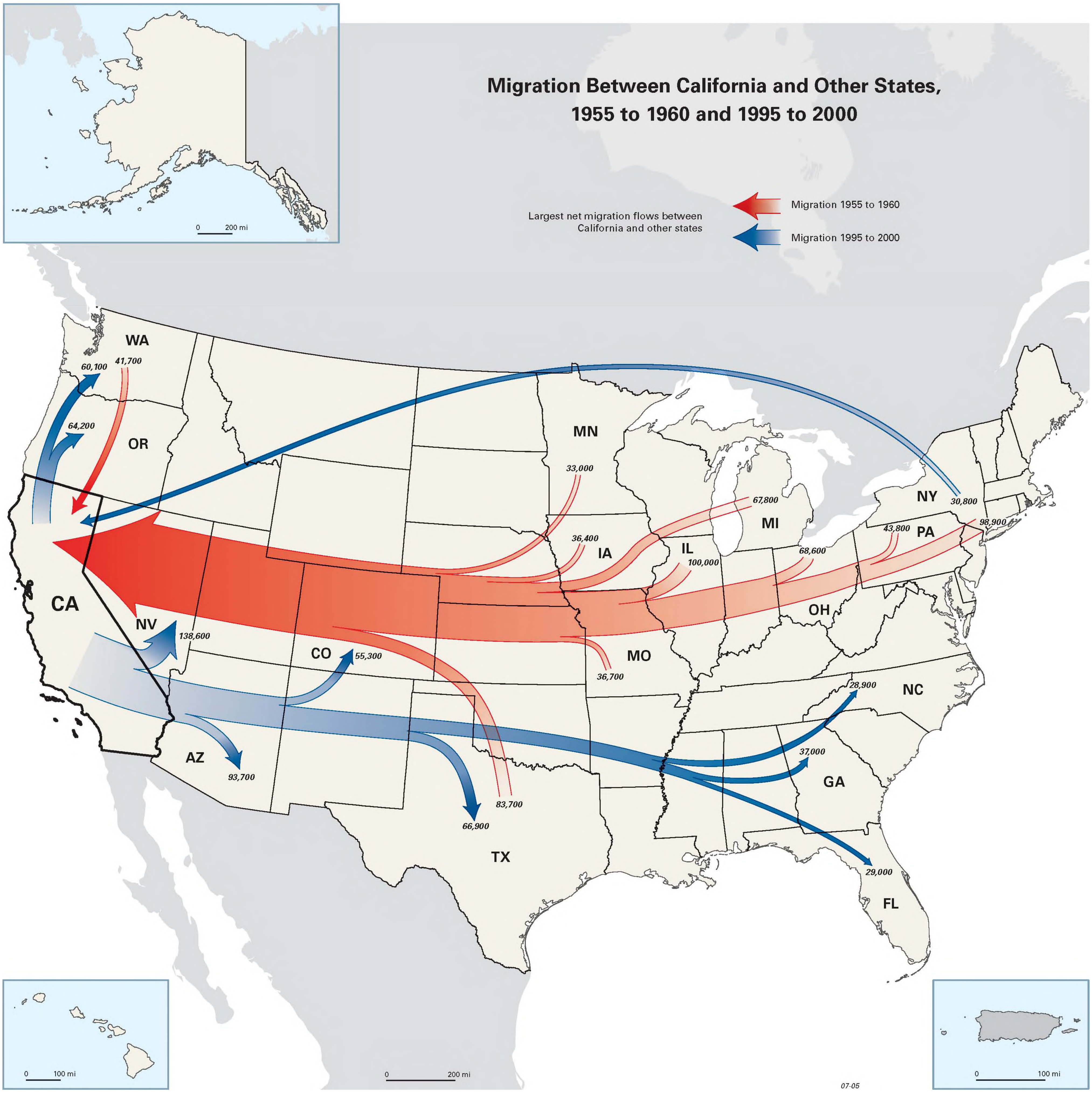
The maps with arrows in this chapter graphically represent flows of migrants among the states by various characteristics. The width of each arrow is proportional to the migration flow.

Region-to-region migration patterns have changed somewhat over time, as maps 07-10 and 07-11 demonstrate. Between 1955 and 1960, the Northeast had net outmigration to all three other regions, the Midwest had net outmigration to the South and the West, and the South had net outmigration to the West. Between 1995 and 2000, the Northeast again had net outmigration to the Midwest, the South, and the West; and the Midwest had net outmigration to the South and the West. Unlike in the earlier period, however, the West had net outmigration to the South between 1995 and 2000.

In some cases, the maps confirm commonly held beliefs about migration patterns. Between 1995 and 2000, the largest state-to-state net flow of migrants aged 65 and older was from New York to Florida (map 07-15). Patterns shown in some maps may be less expected, however. One of the larger net flows of 25-to-39-year-olds was from Florida to Georgia (map 07-14).

A majority of immigrants to the United States between 1995 and 2000 lived in one of the six immigration gateway states with foreign-born populations of 1 million or more in 2000: California, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, and Texas. Three of those states—New York, California, and Illinois—also experienced considerable outmigration of their foreign-born populations to other states during that same period. This secondary migration redistributed some of the foreign-born population out of the gateway states to other states.

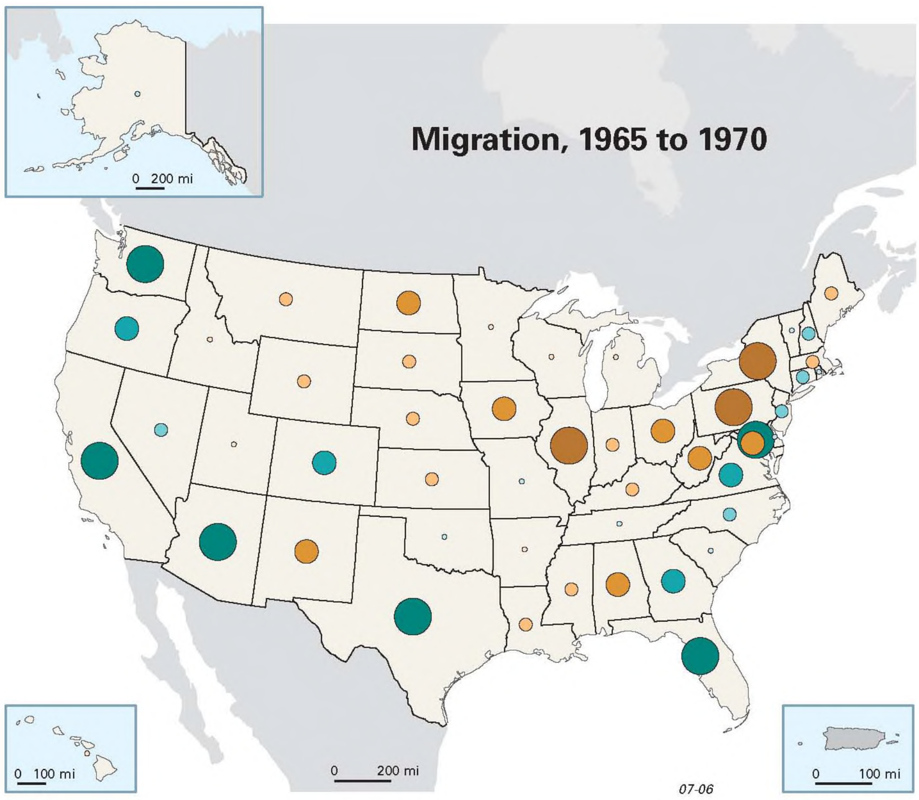
States receiving large numbers of foreign-born migrants from California included Nevada, Texas, Arizona, and Washington (map 07-18). California's role as a source of population redistribution was not limited to neighboring states in the West—Georgia had higher net foreign-born migration from California than from more geographically proximate gateway states such as Florida or New York. New York's largest flows of foreign-born migrants were to Florida, New Jersey, and California.



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

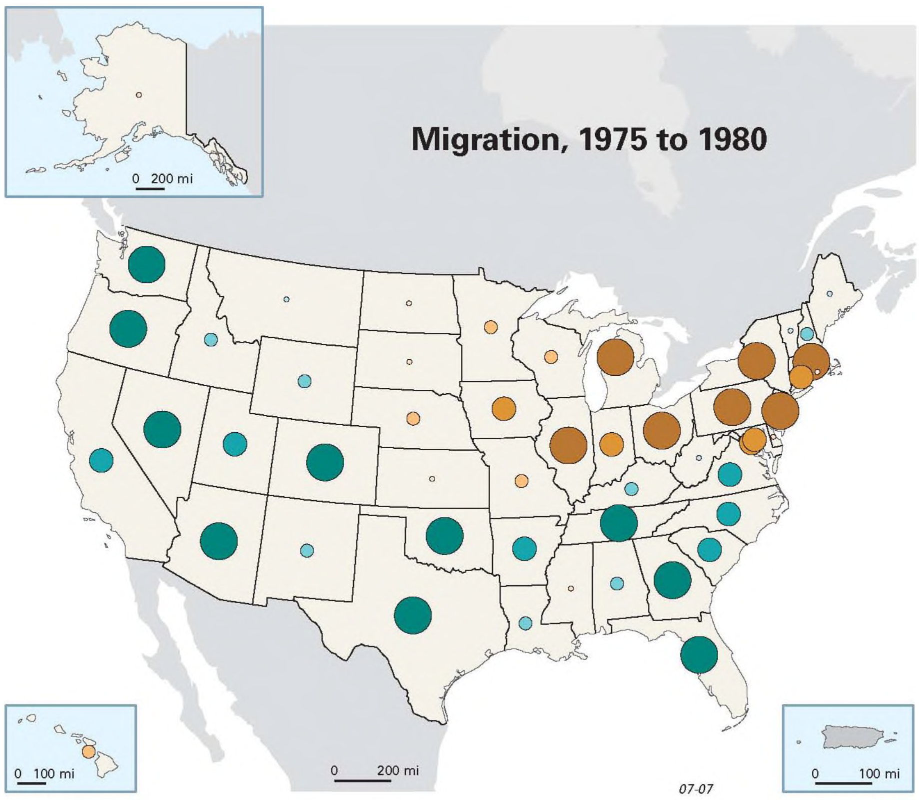
The above map portrays the largest state-to-state net migration flows involving California for the periods 1955 to 1960 and 1995 to 2000. For the earlier period, the largest flows involving California were all inflows to the state, generally from states in the midwestern or northeastern parts of the country. In the 1995 to 2000 period, nearly all of the largest flows involving California were outflows—that is, outmigration from California to other states, generally elsewhere in the West but also to states in the southeastern part of the country. The only inflow to California among its largest flows was from New York.

The contrasts in internal migration for the two periods illustrate a recent shift in migration patterns for California, which historically had been a destination for migrants from elsewhere in the country. Between 1955 and 1960, California had net inmigration from nearly every state and an overall net gain of 1.1 million migrants. During the 1990s, in contrast, California experienced sustained net outmigration to other states for the first time. In the 1995 to 2000 period, this net domestic outmigration from California totaled 756,000—second only to New York's net domestic outmigration of 874,000.



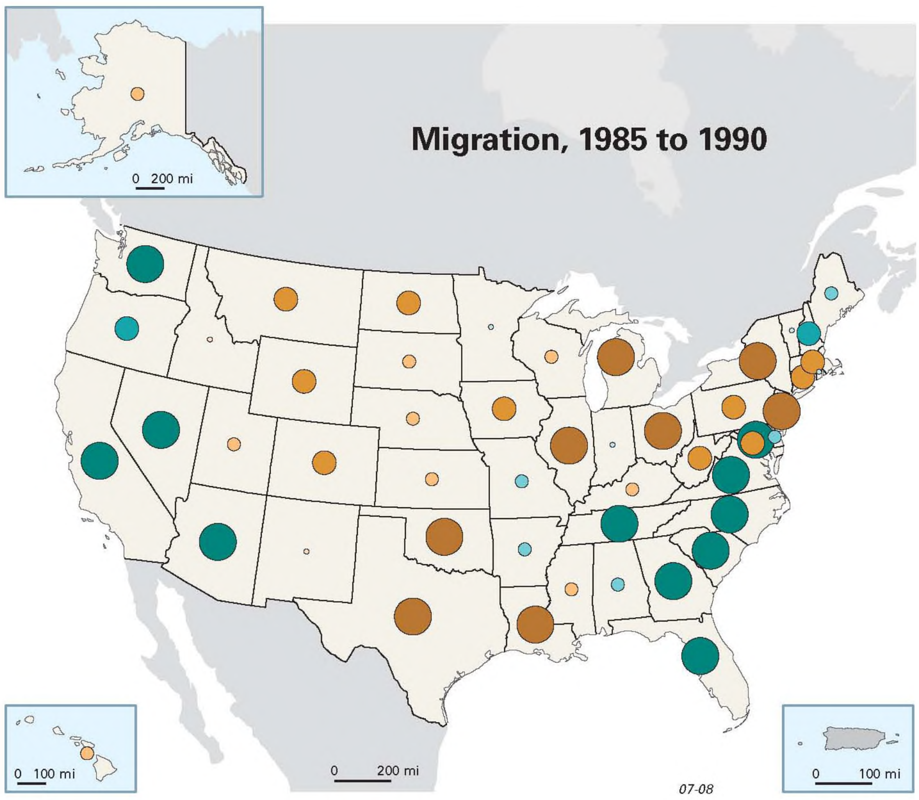
Net domestic migration
into or out of the 50 states
and District of Columbia

● 100,000 to 574,000
● 50,000 to 99,999
● 20,000 to 49,999
○ 0 to 19,999
○ -20,000 to -1
● -50,000 to -20,001
● -100,000 to -50,001
● -568,000 to -100,001



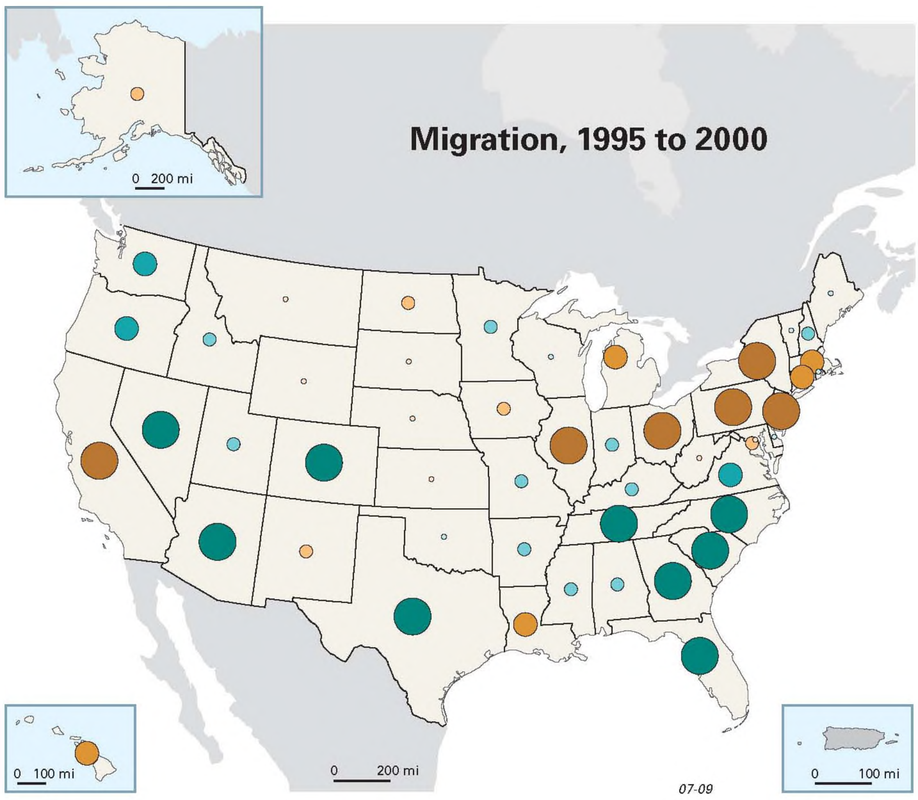
Net domestic migration
into or out of the 50 states
and District of Columbia

● 100,000 to 824,000
● 50,000 to 99,999
● 20,000 to 49,999
○ 0 to 19,999
○ -20,000 to -1
● -50,000 to -20,001
● -100,000 to -50,001
● -1,098,000 to -100,001



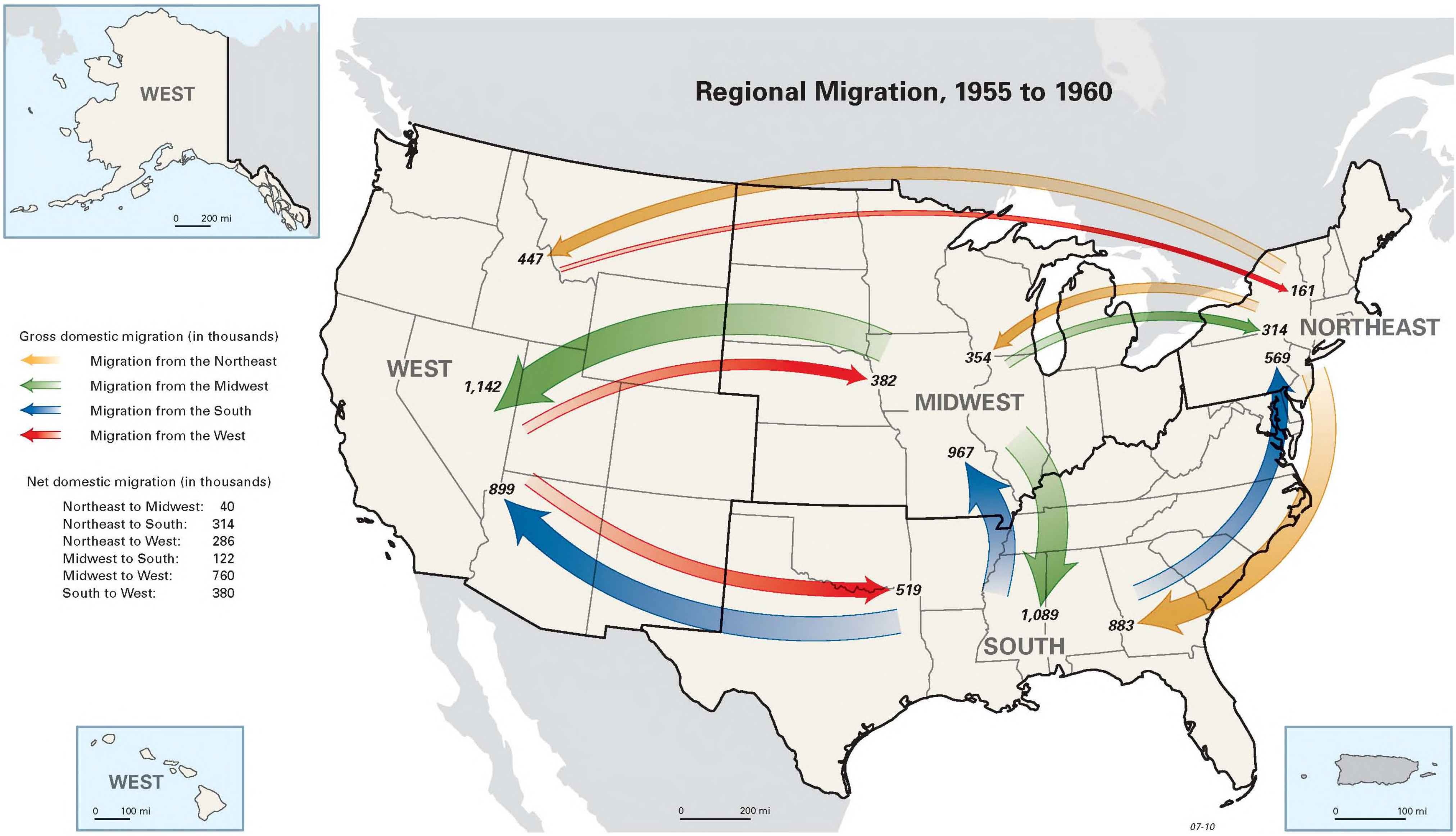
Net domestic migration
into or out of the 50 states
and District of Columbia

● 100,000 to 1,072,000
● 50,000 to 99,999
● 20,000 to 49,999
○ 0 to 19,999
○ -20,000 to -1
● -50,000 to -20,001
● -100,000 to -50,001
● -821,000 to -100,001

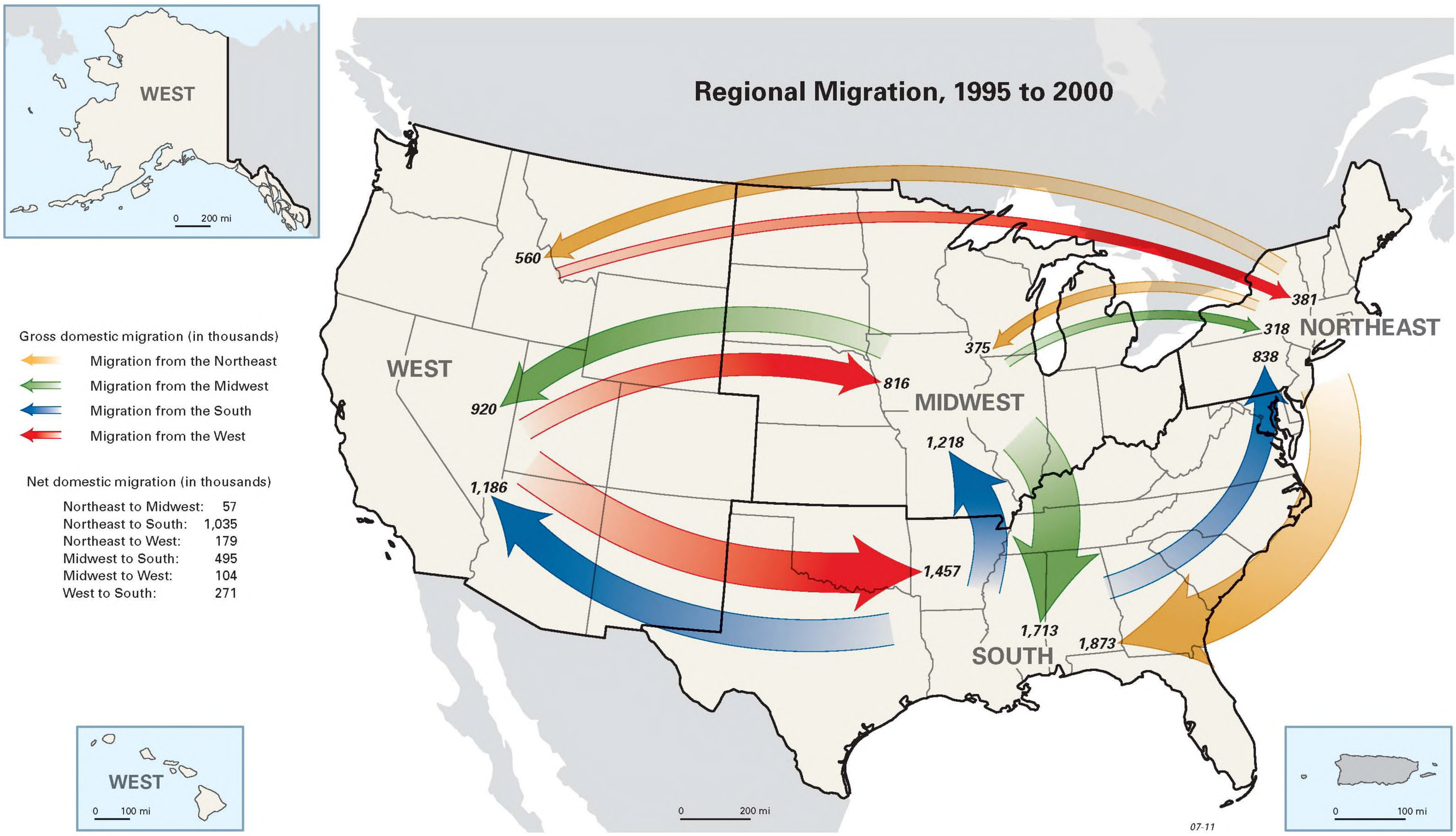


Net domestic migration
into or out of the 50 states
and District of Columbia

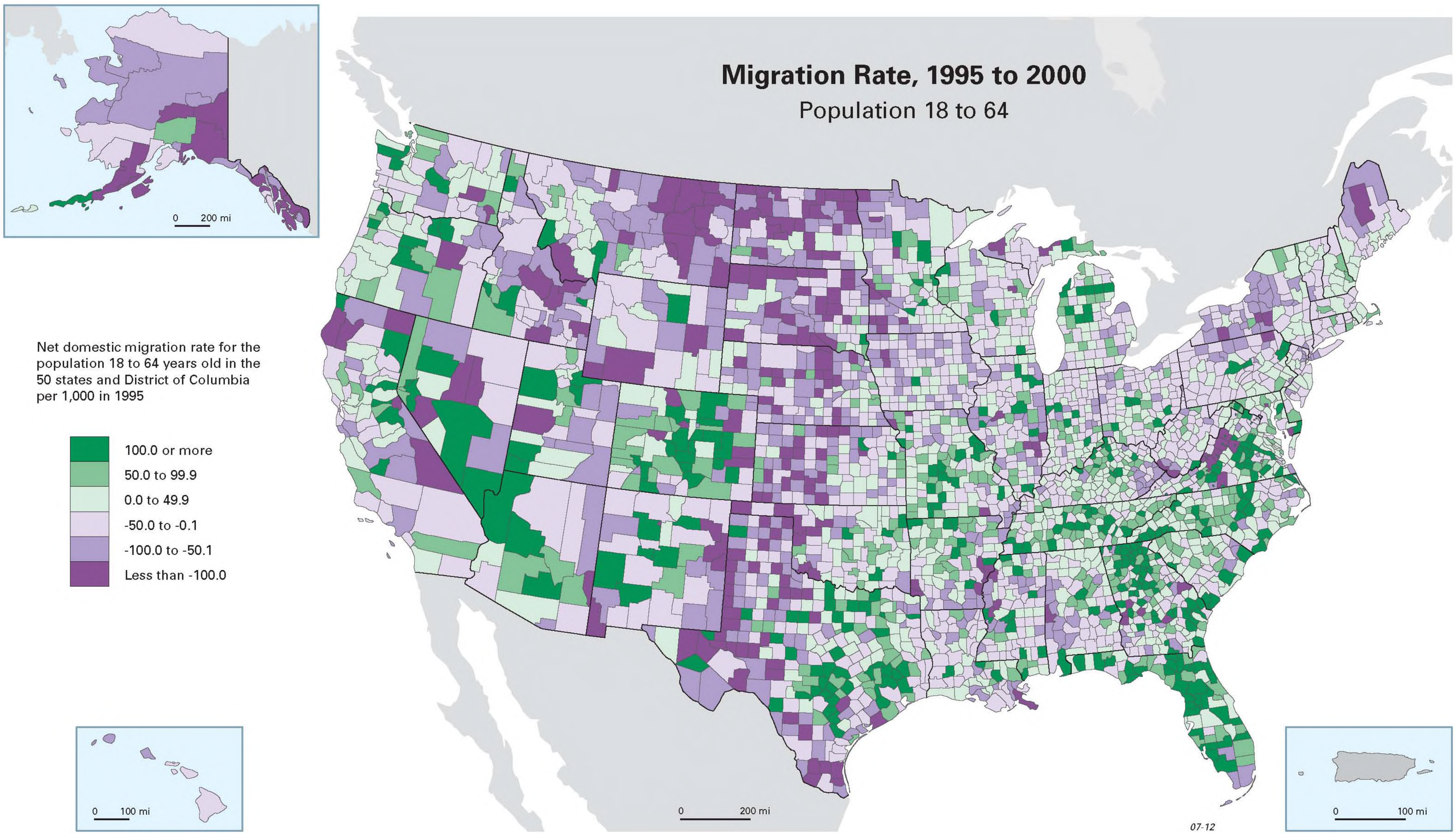
● 100,000 to 608,000
● 50,000 to 99,999
● 20,000 to 49,999
○ 0 to 19,999
○ -20,000 to -1
● -50,000 to -20,001
● -100,000 to -50,001
● -875,000 to -100,001



Regional Migration, 1955 to 1960



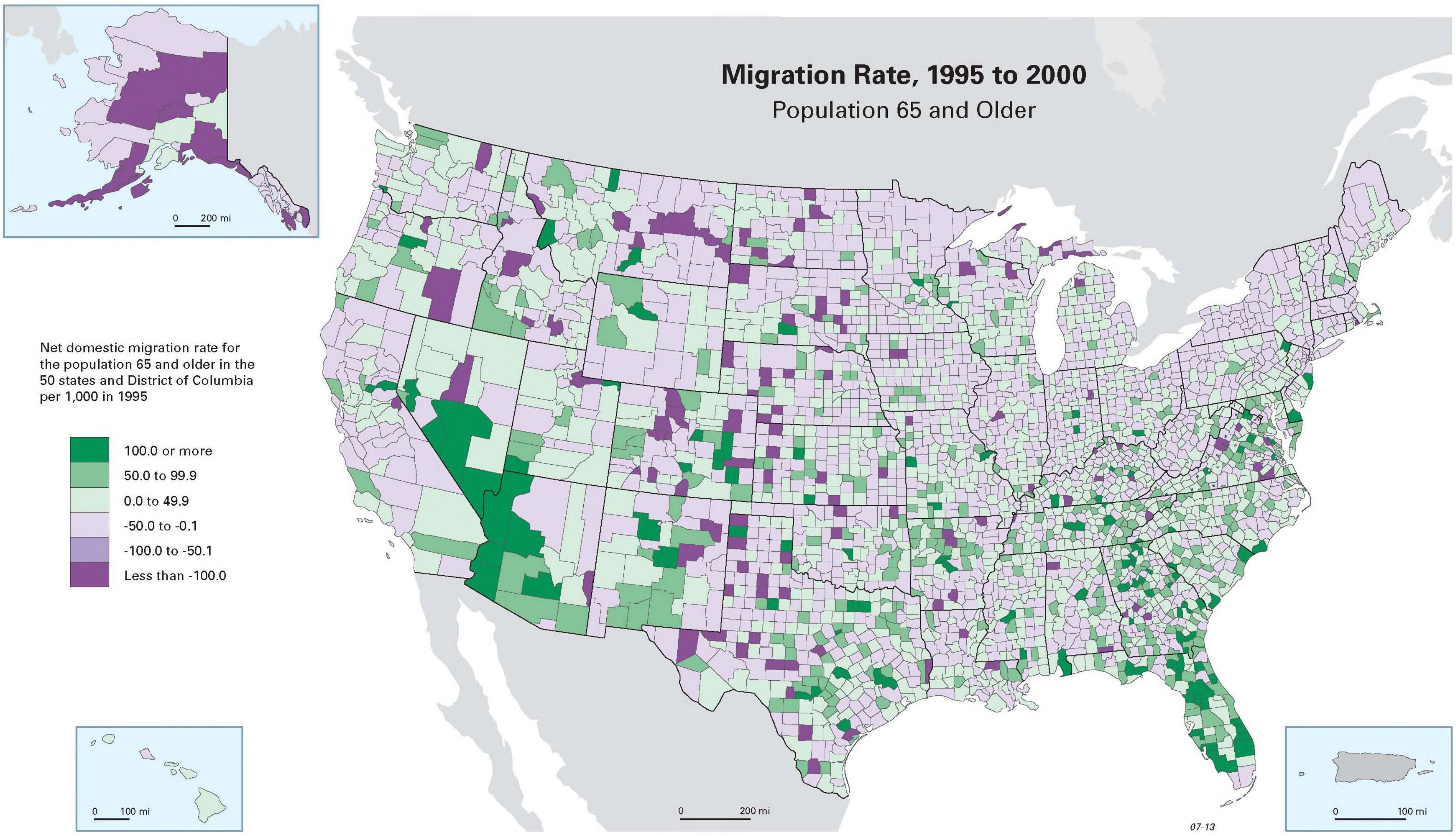
Regional Migration, 1995 to 2000



Migration Rate, 1995 to 2000

Population 18 to 64

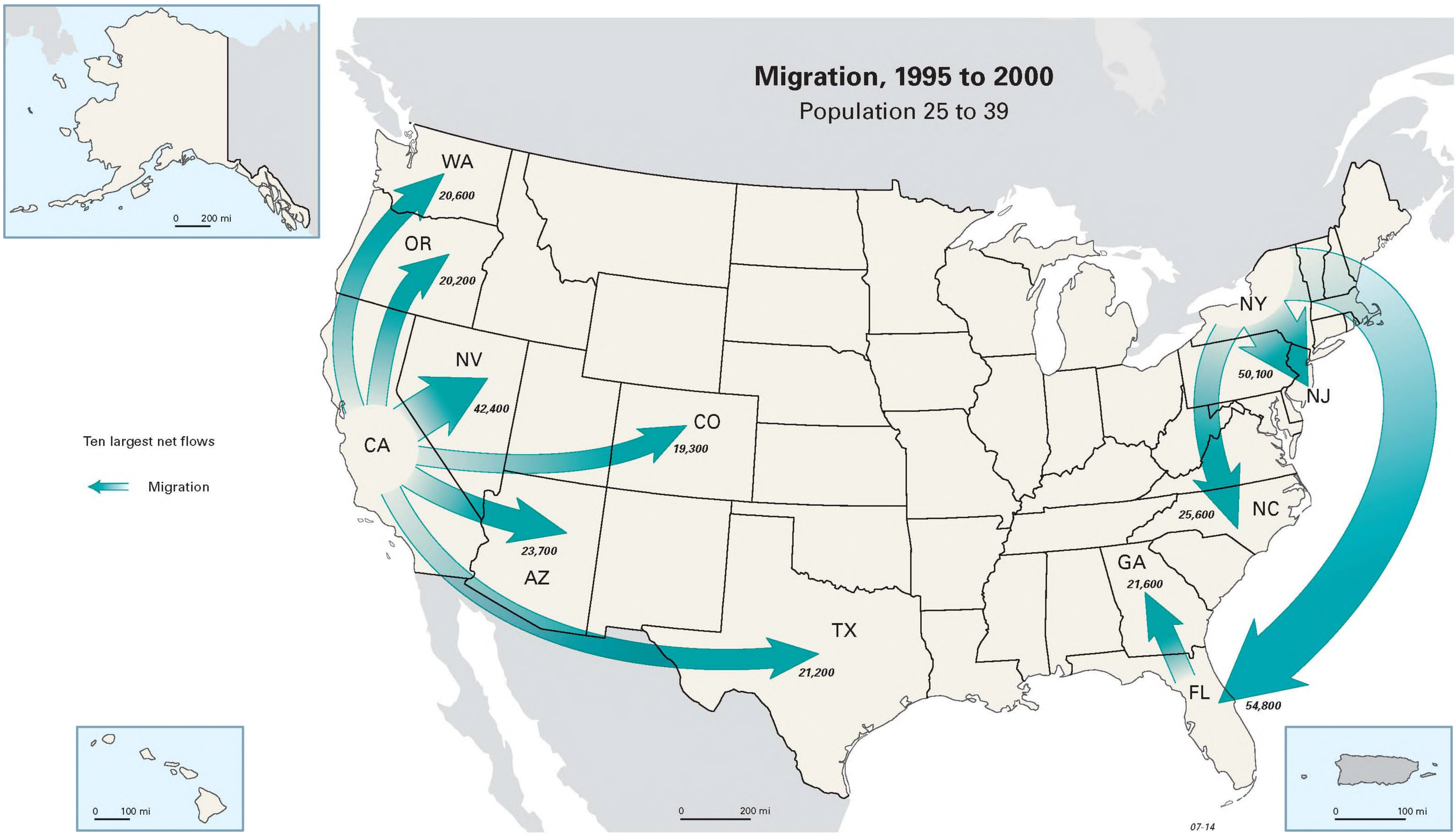
Net domestic migration rate for the population 18 to 64 years old in the 50 states and District of Columbia per 1,000 in 1995



Migration Rate, 1995 to 2000

Population 65 and Older

Net domestic migration rate for the population 65 and older in the 50 states and District of Columbia per 1,000 in 1995



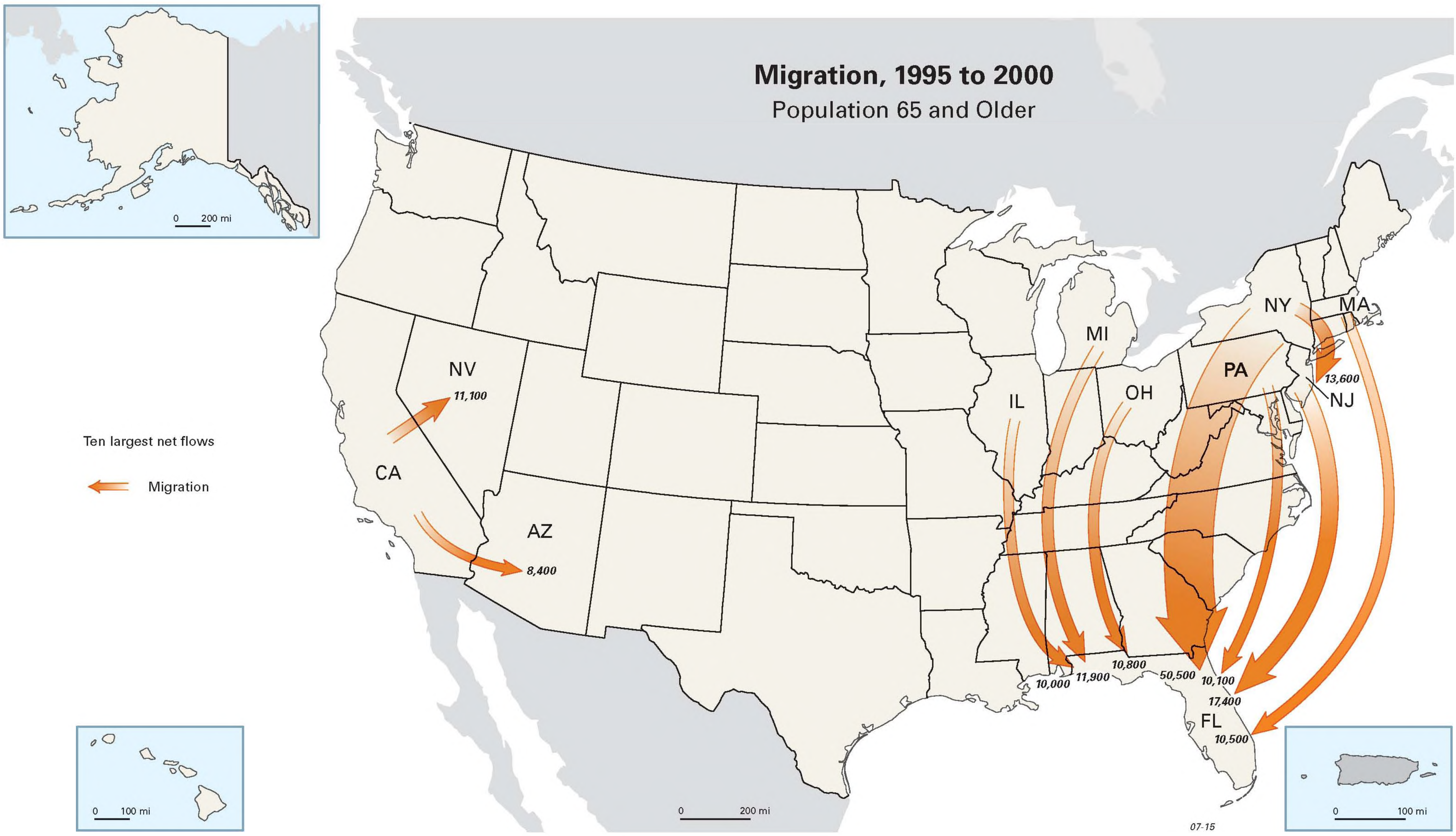
Migration, 1995 to 2000

Population 25 to 39

Ten largest net flows

Migration

07-14



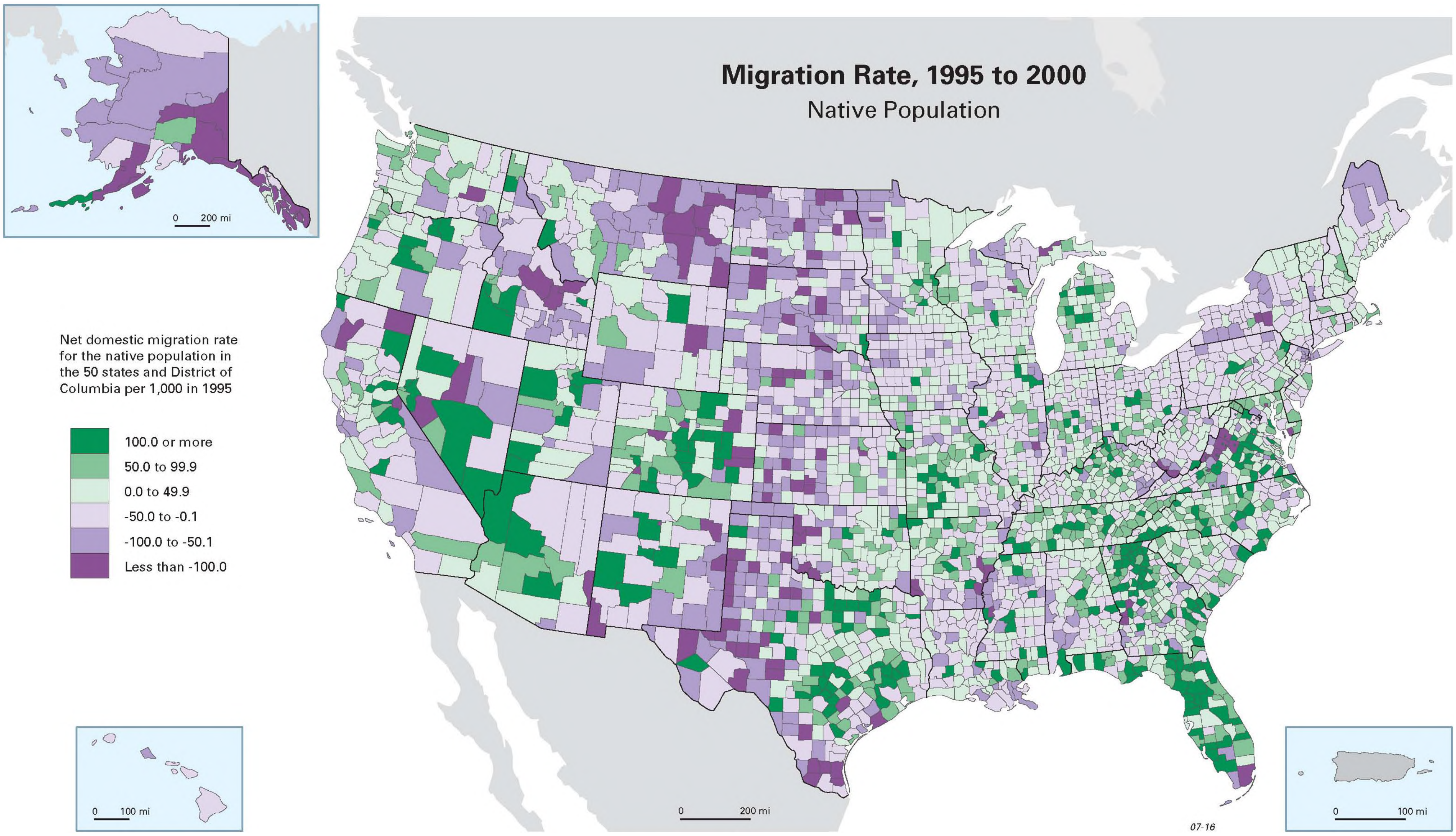
Migration, 1995 to 2000

Population 65 and Older

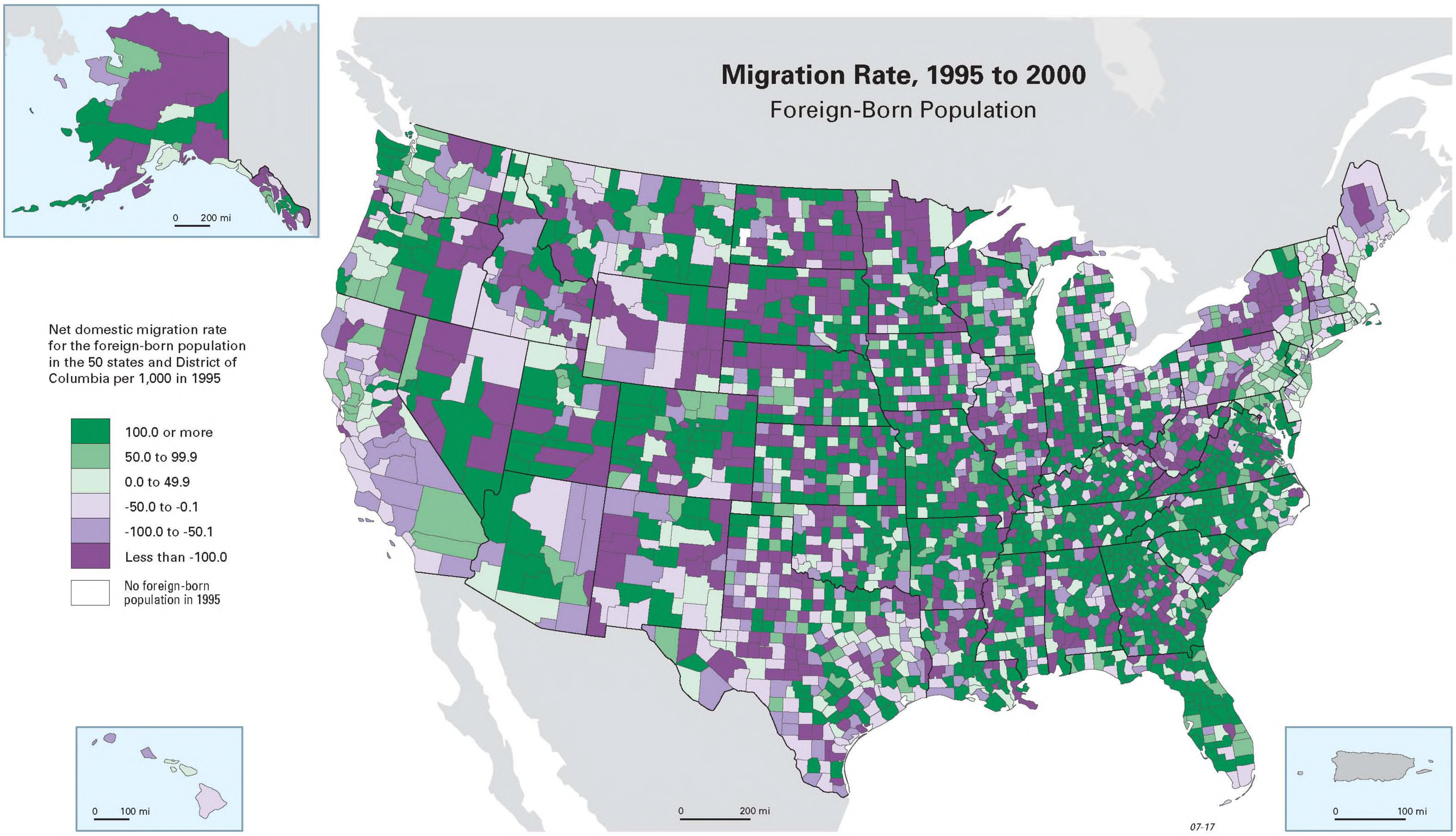
Ten largest net flows

Migration

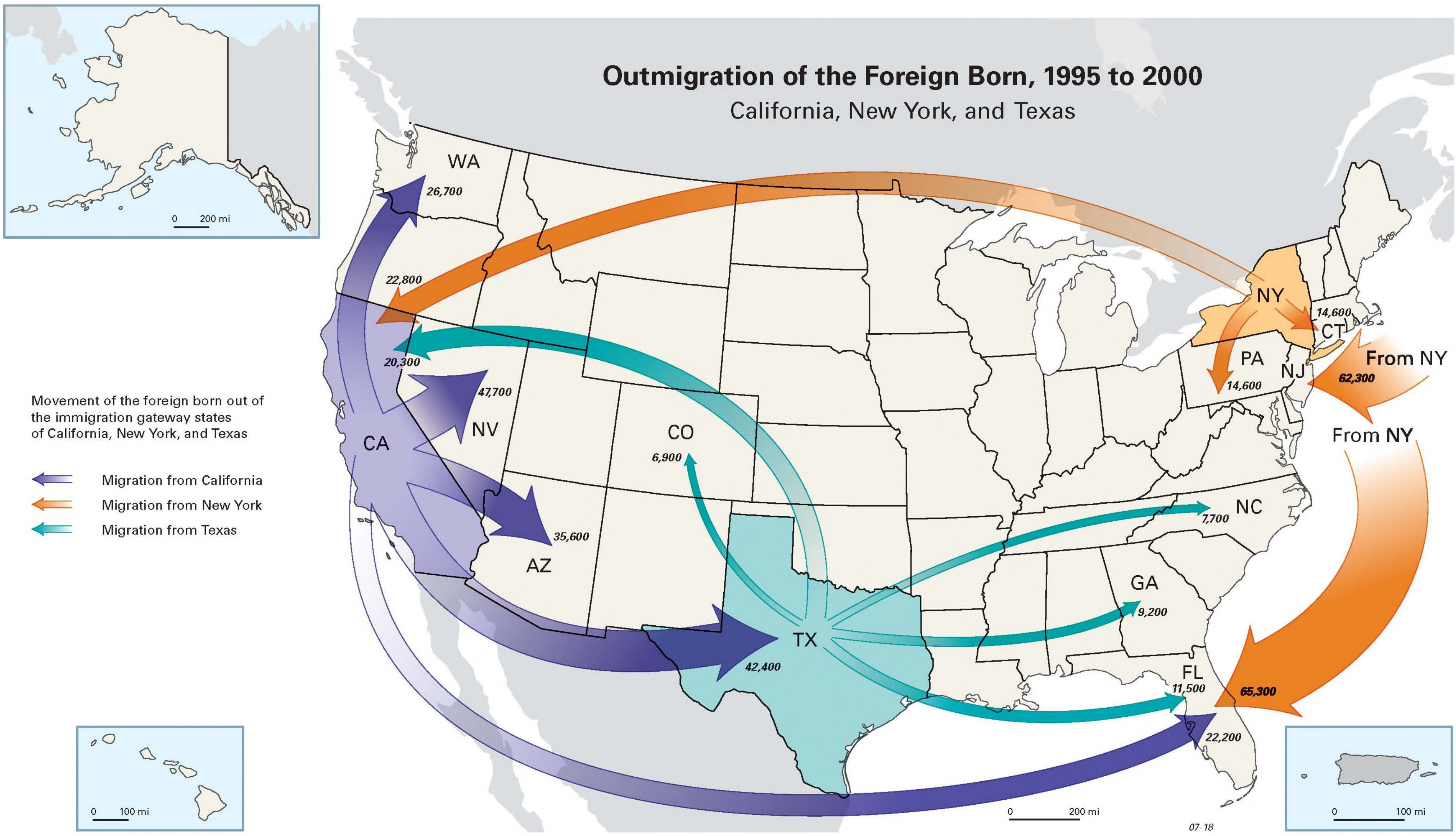
07-15



Migration Rate, 1995 to 2000
Native Population

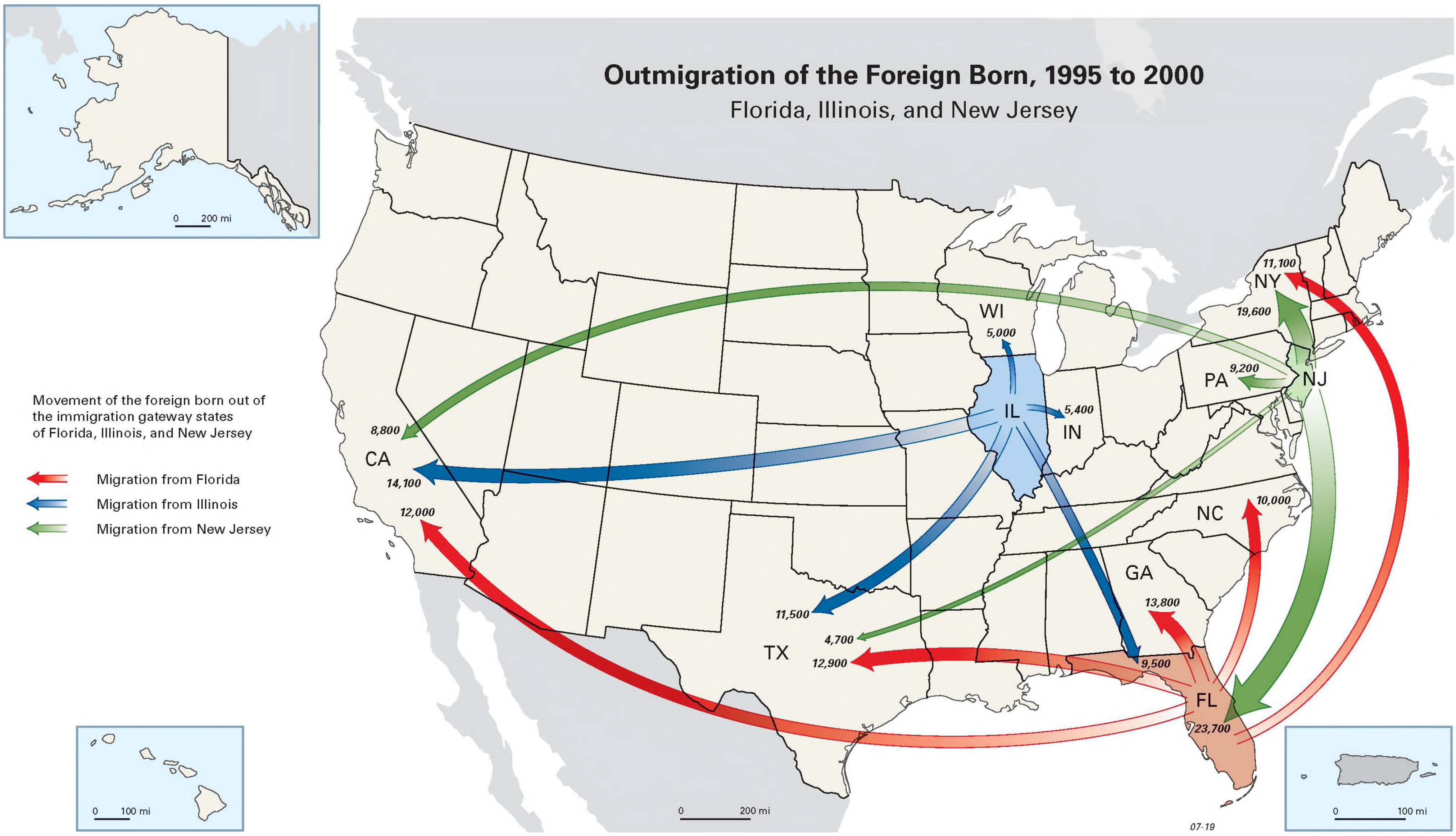


Migration Rate, 1995 to 2000
Foreign-Born Population



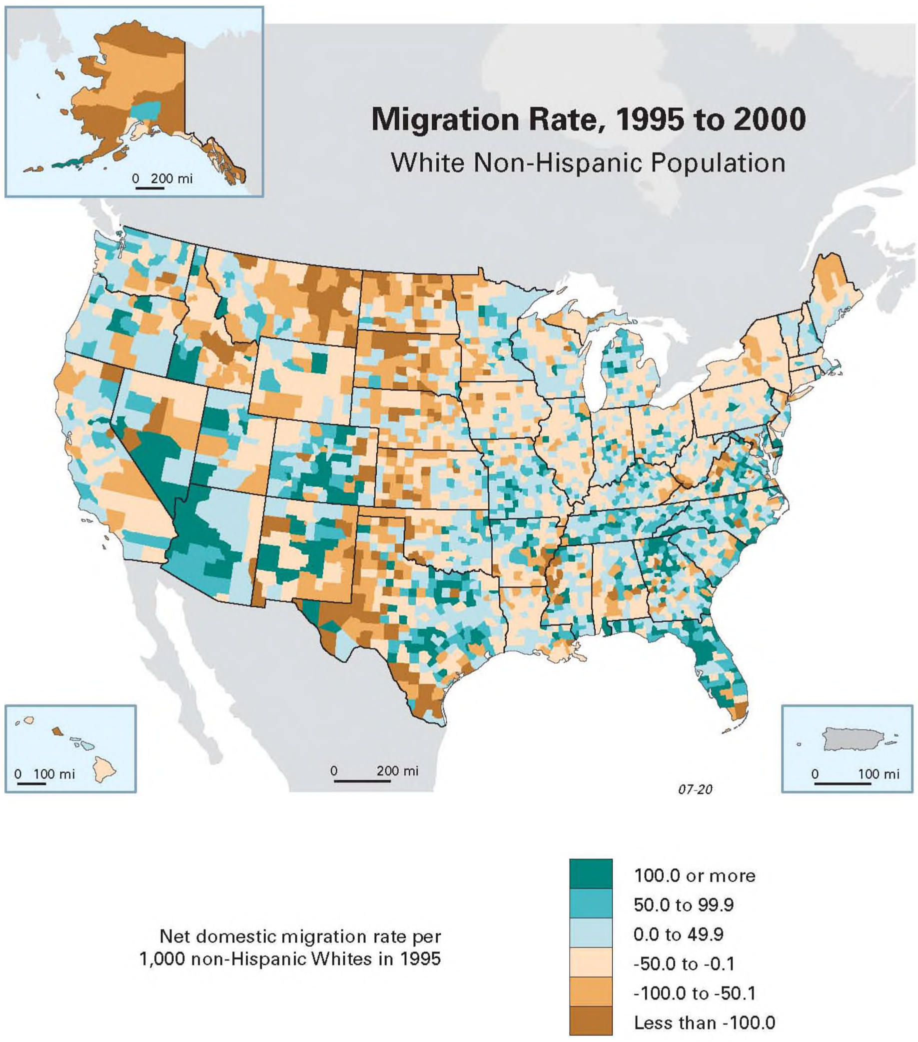
Outmigration of the Foreign Born, 1995 to 2000

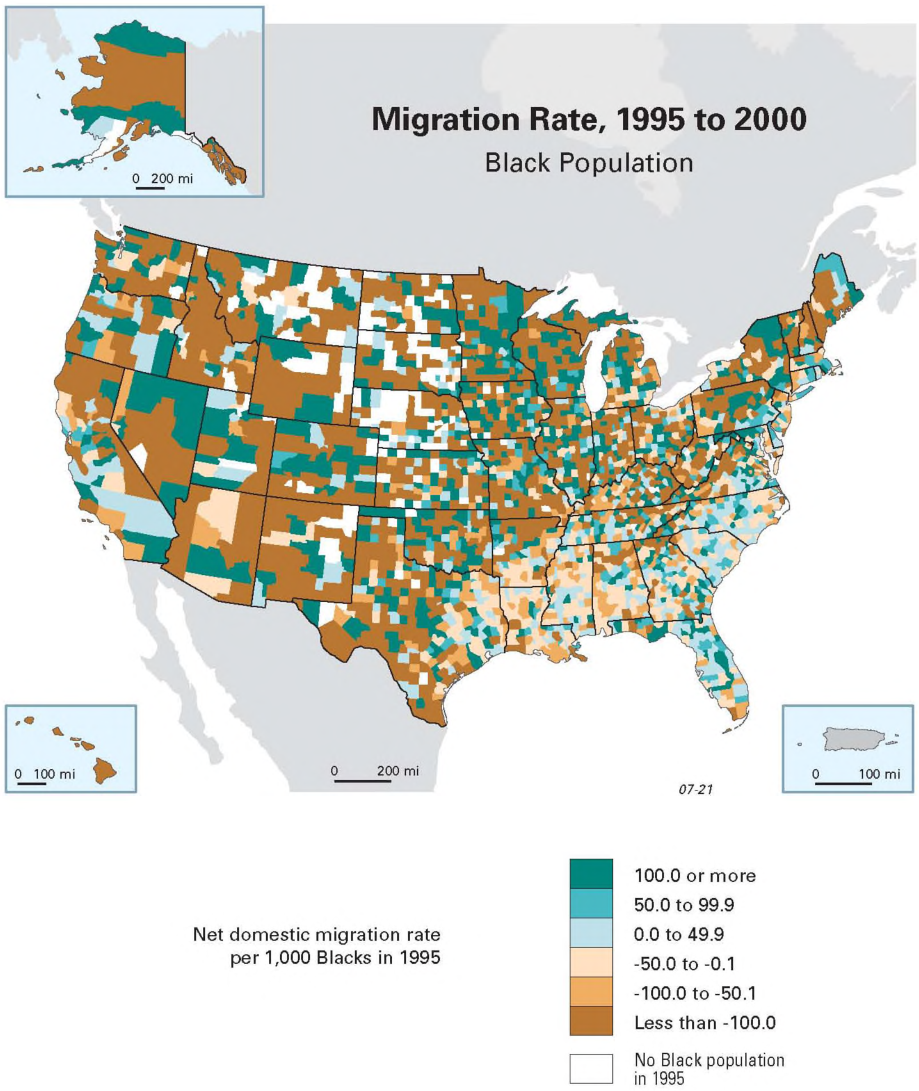
California, New York, and Texas

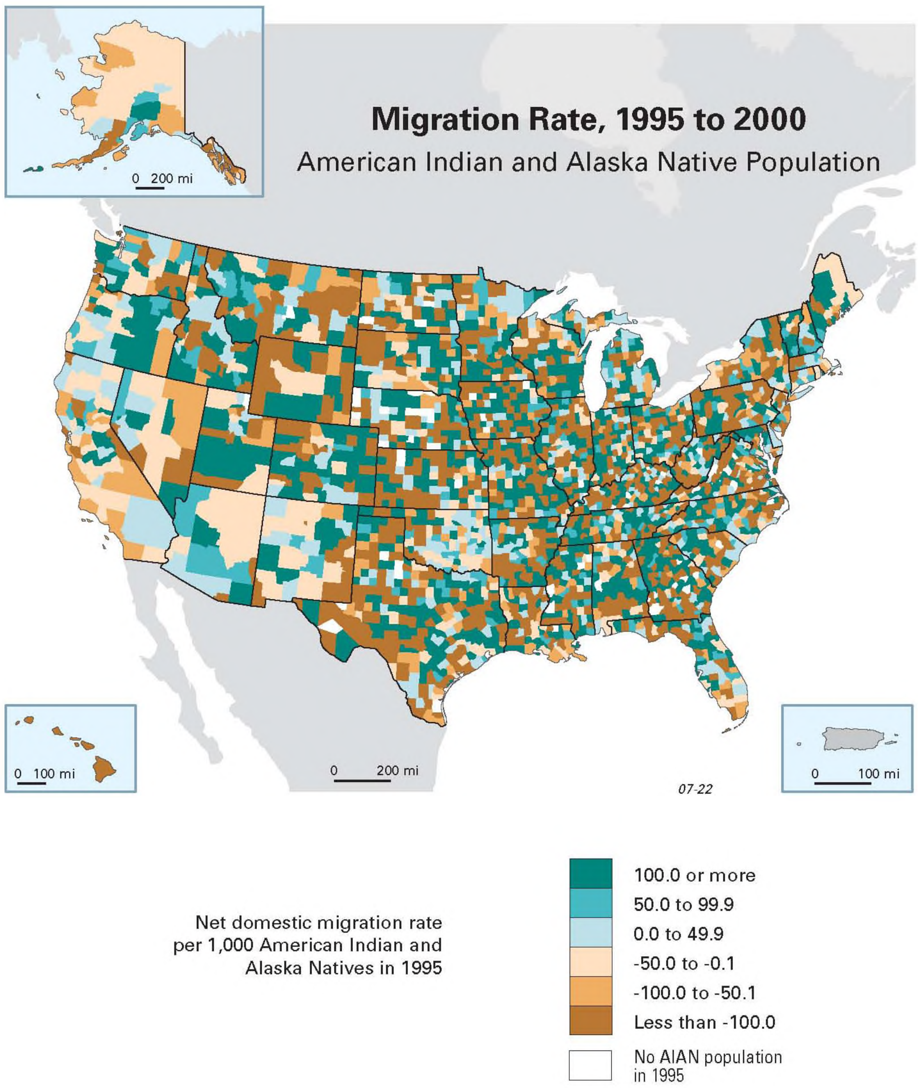


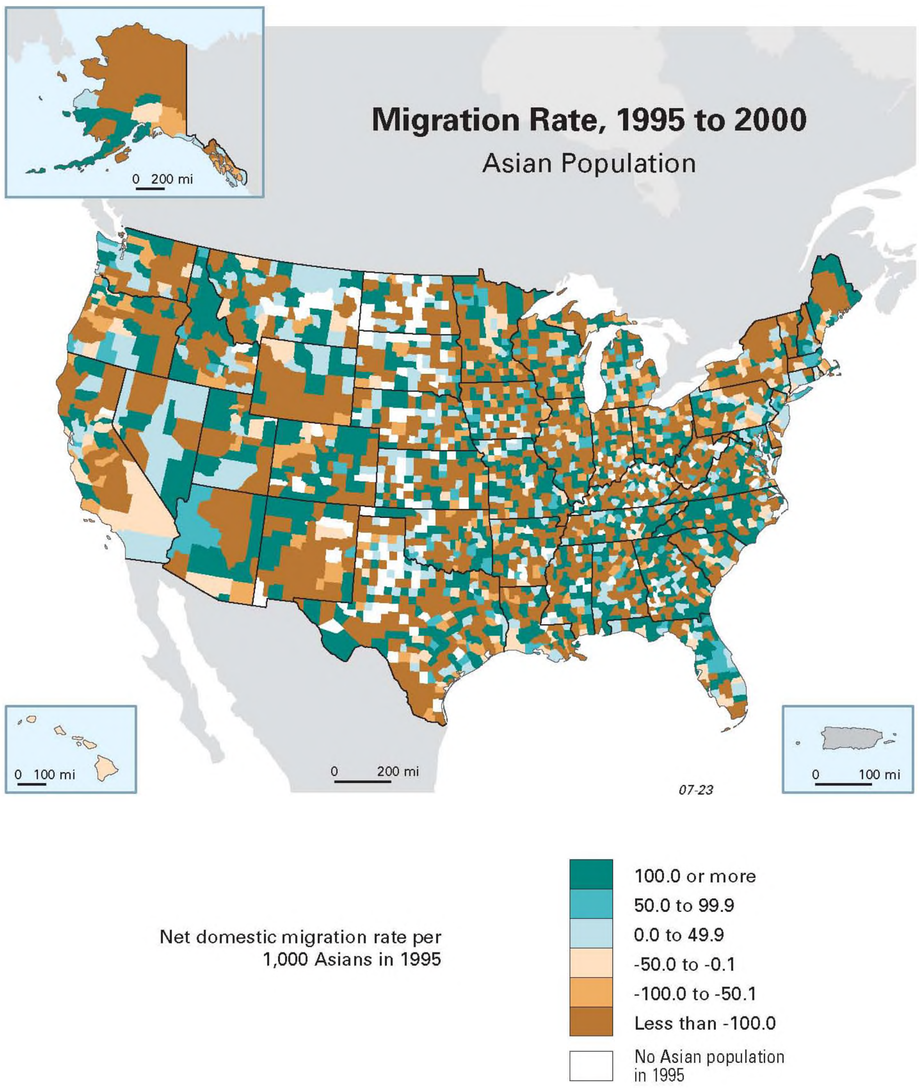
Outmigration of the Foreign Born, 1995 to 2000

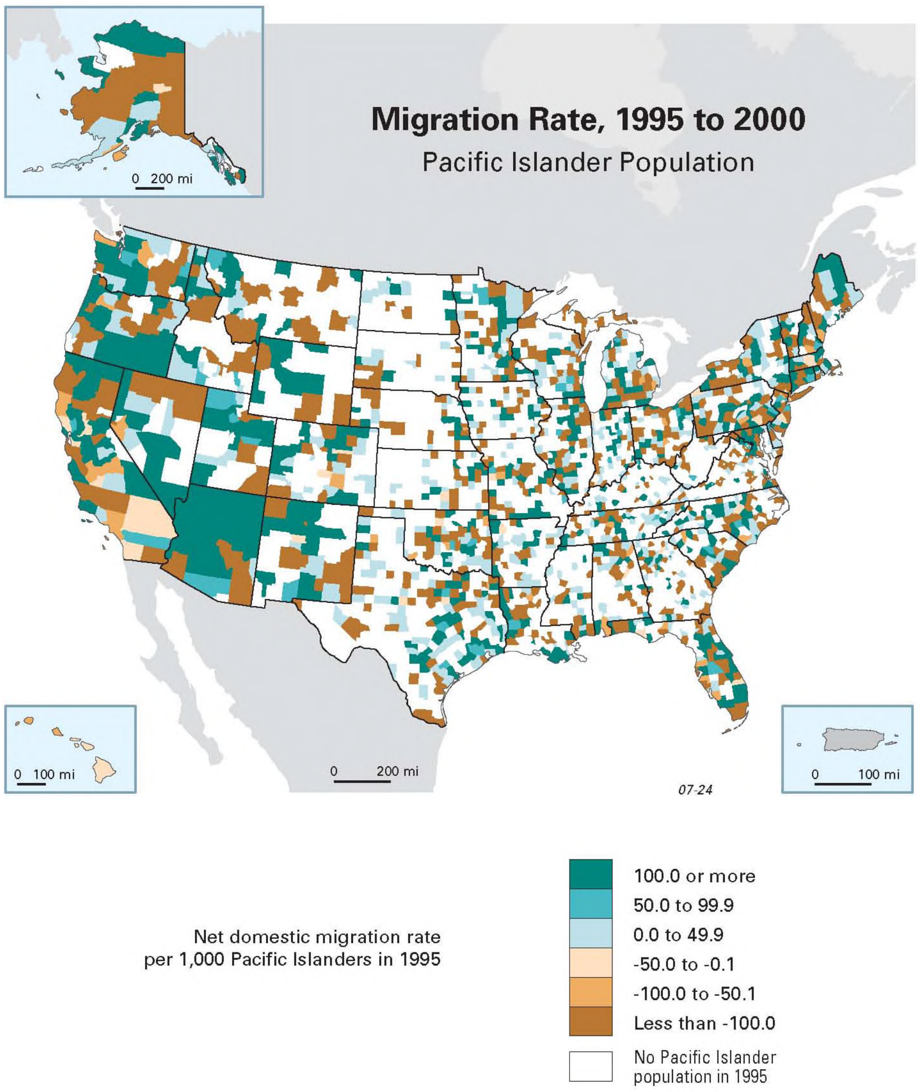
Florida, Illinois, and New Jersey


Migration Rate, 1995 to 2000
White Non-Hispanic Population
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
07-20
0 100 mi
Net domestic migration rate per 1,000 non-Hispanic Whites in 1995
100.0 or more
50.0 to 99.9
0.0 to 49.9
-50.0 to -0.1
-100.0 to -50.1
Less than -100.0


Migration Rate, 1995 to 2000
Black Population
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
07-21
0 100 mi
Net domestic migration rate per 1,000 Blacks in 1995
100.0 or more
50.0 to 99.9
0.0 to 49.9
-50.0 to -0.1
-100.0 to -50.1
Less than -100.0
No Black population in 1995

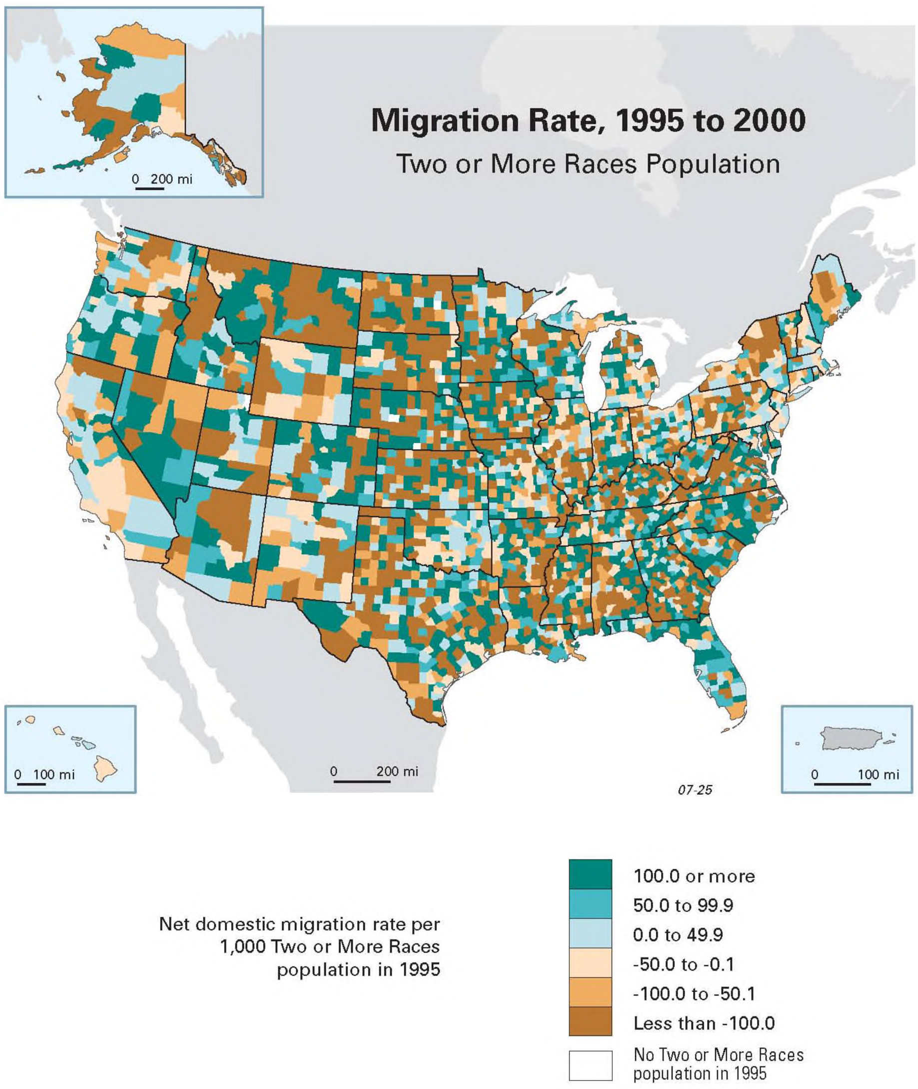

Migration Rate, 1995 to 2000
American Indian and Alaska Native Population
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
07-22
0 100 mi
Net domestic migration rate per 1,000 American Indian and Alaska Natives in 1995
100.0 or more
50.0 to 99.9
0.0 to 49.9
-50.0 to -0.1
-100.0 to -50.1
Less than -100.0
No AIAN population in 1995


Migration Rate, 1995 to 2000
Asian Population
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
07-23
0 100 mi
Net domestic migration rate per 1,000 Asians in 1995
100.0 or more
50.0 to 99.9
0.0 to 49.9
-50.0 to -0.1
-100.0 to -50.1
Less than -100.0
No Asian population in 1995



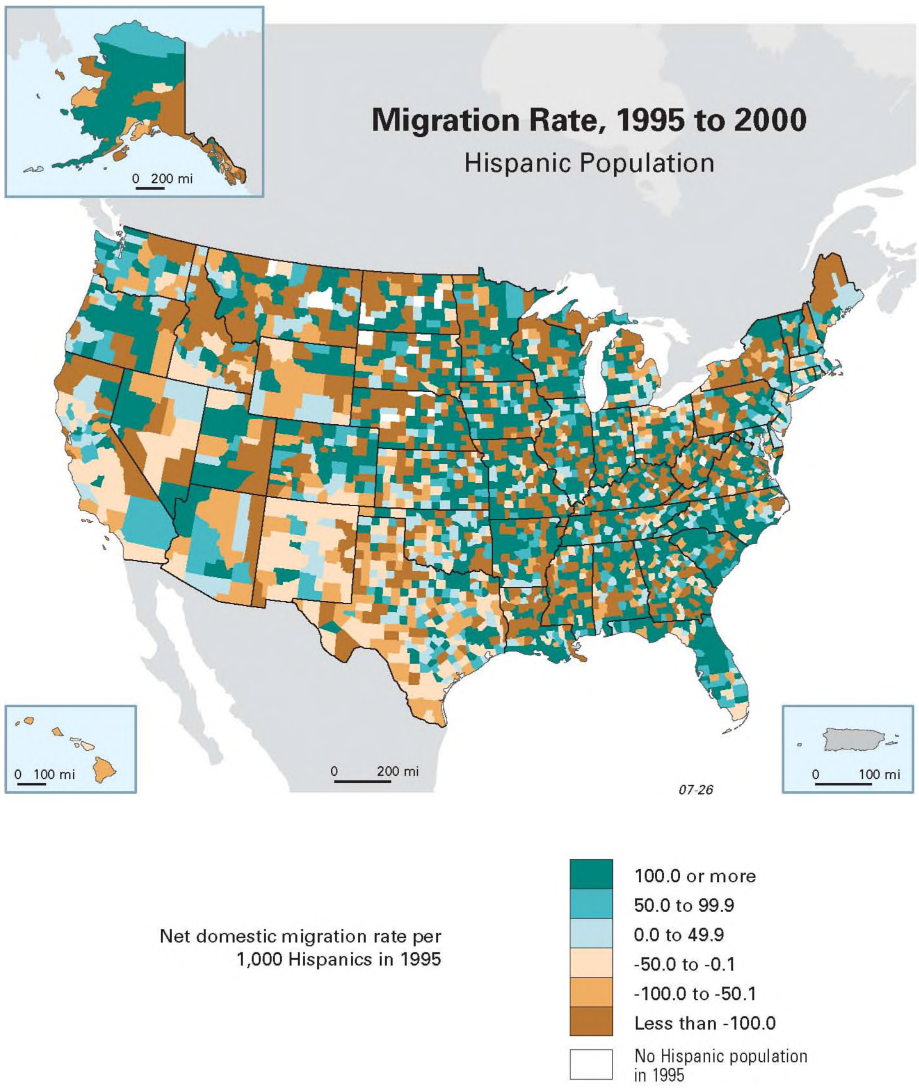
Migration Rate, 1995 to 2000

Pacific Islander Population



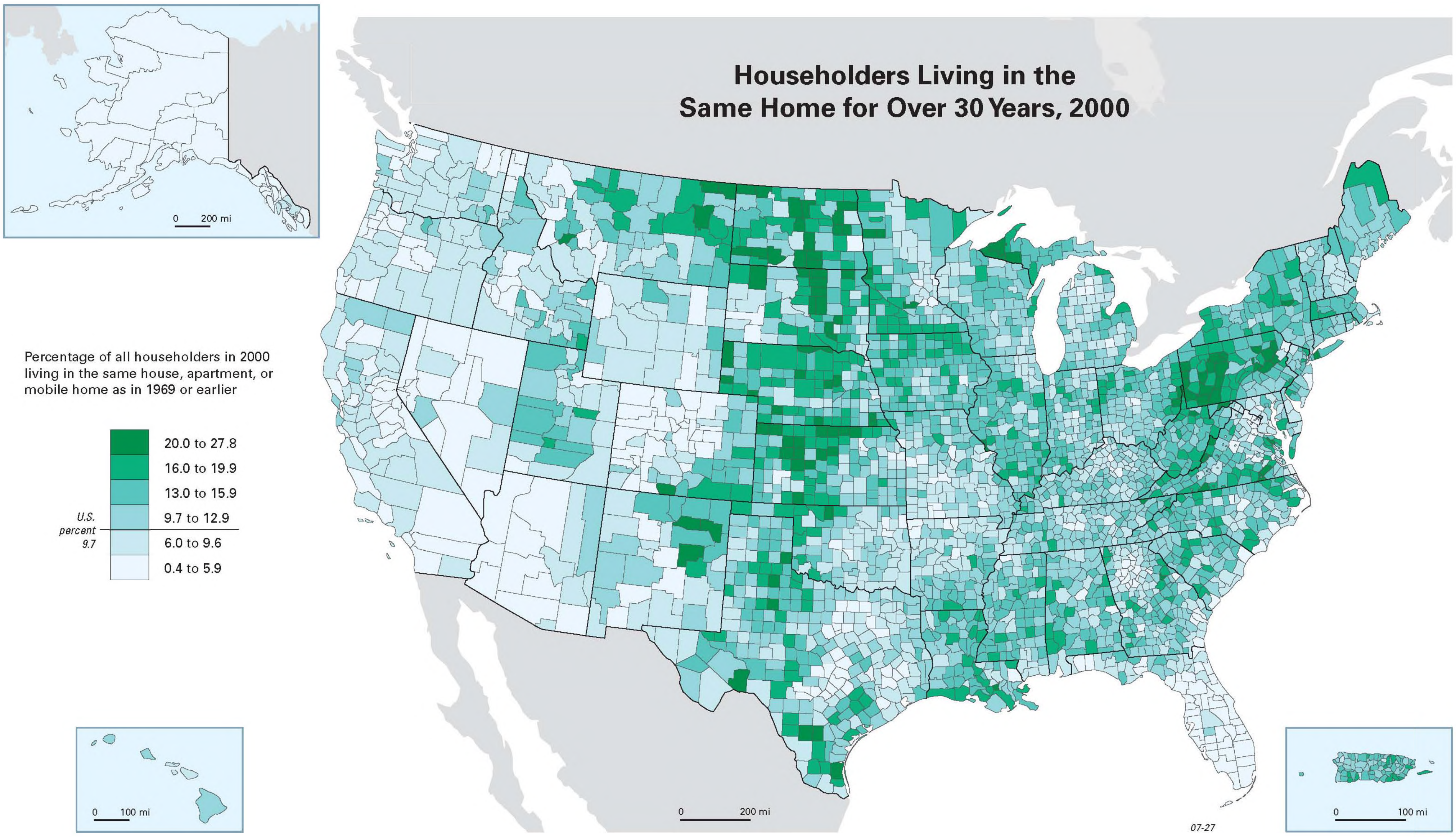
Migration Rate, 1995 to 2000

Two or More Races Population



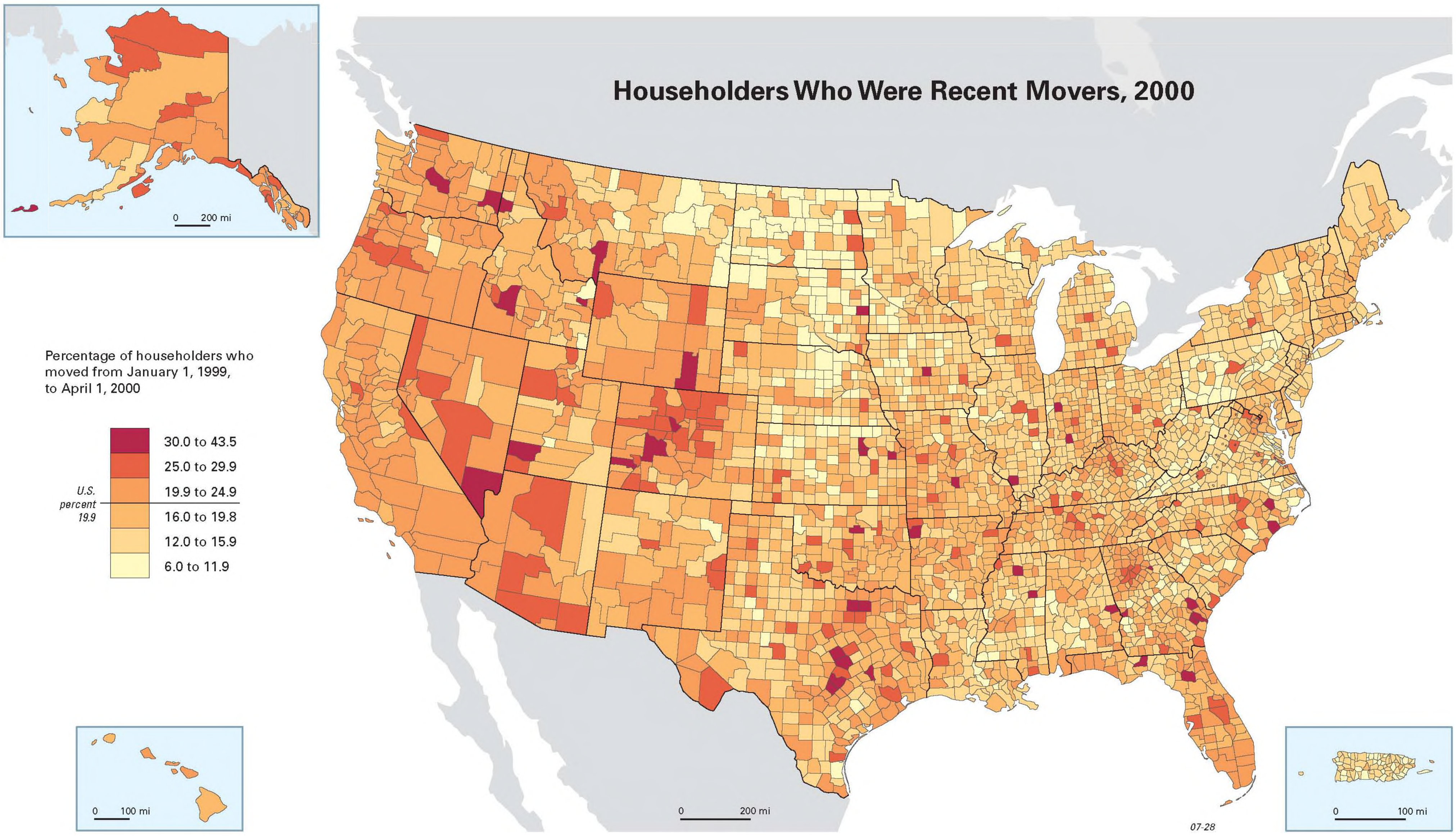
Migration Rate, 1995 to 2000

Hispanic Population



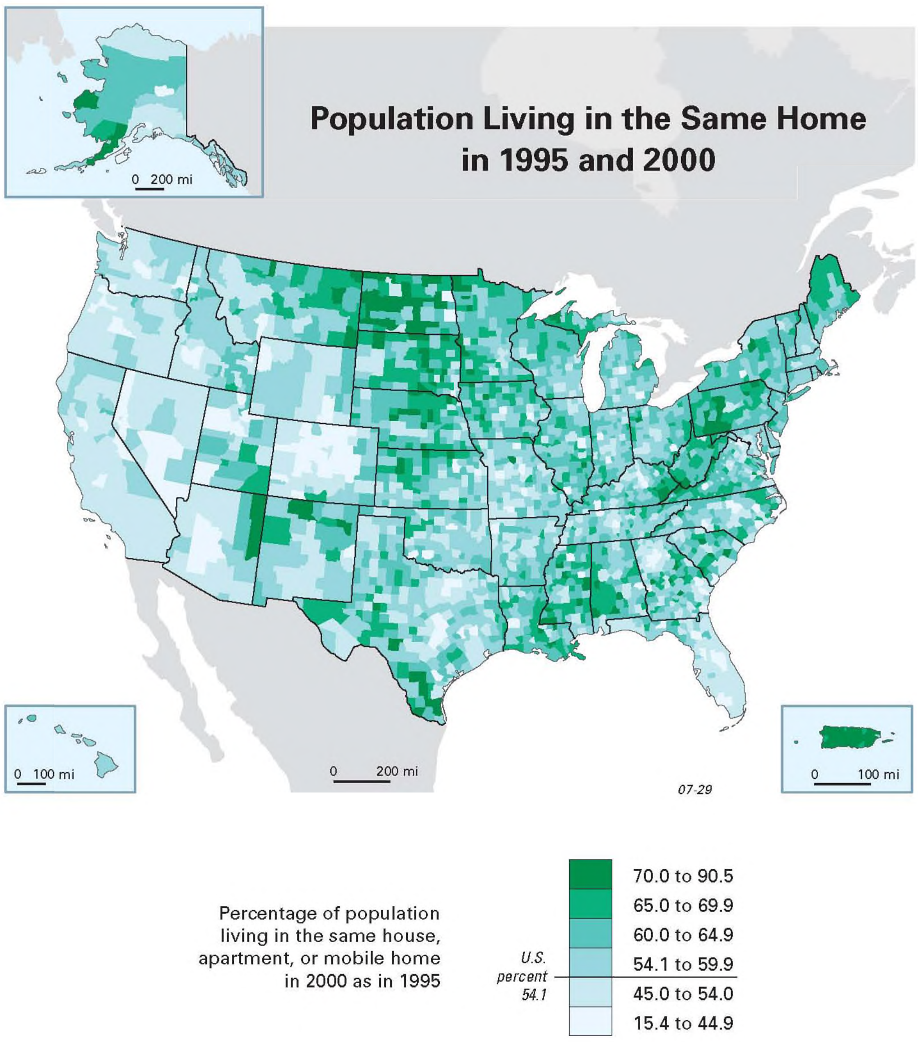
Householders Living in the Same Home for Over 30 Years, 2000

Percentage of all householders in 2000 living in the same house, apartment, or mobile home as in 1969 or earlier

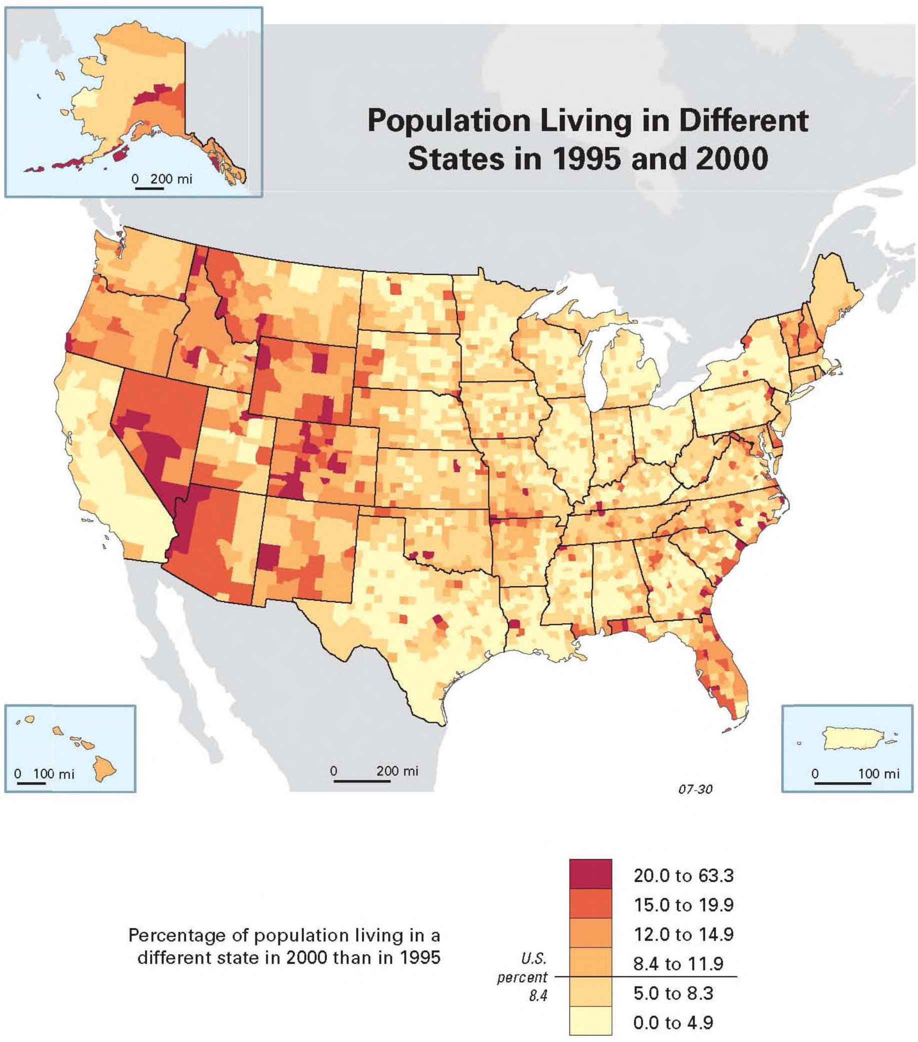


Householders Who Were Recent Movers, 2000

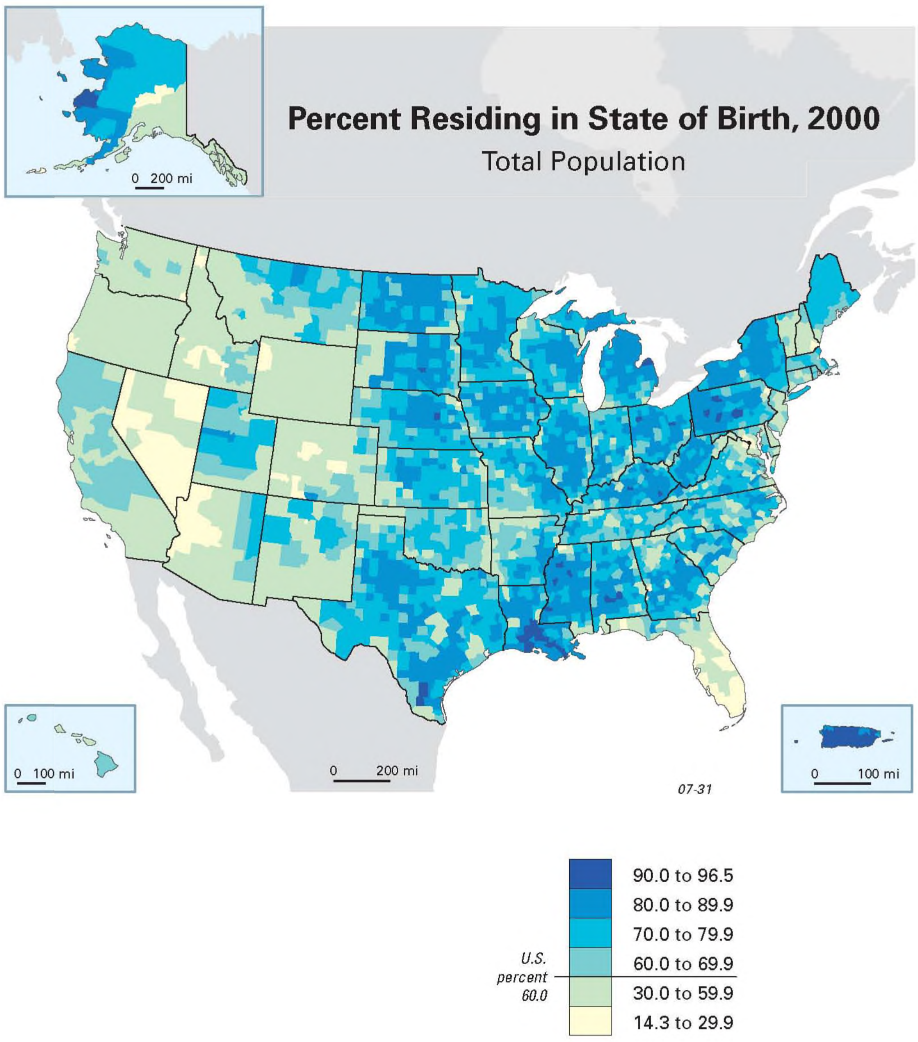
Percentage of householders who moved from January 1, 1999, to April 1, 2000



Population Living in the Same Home in 1995 and 2000

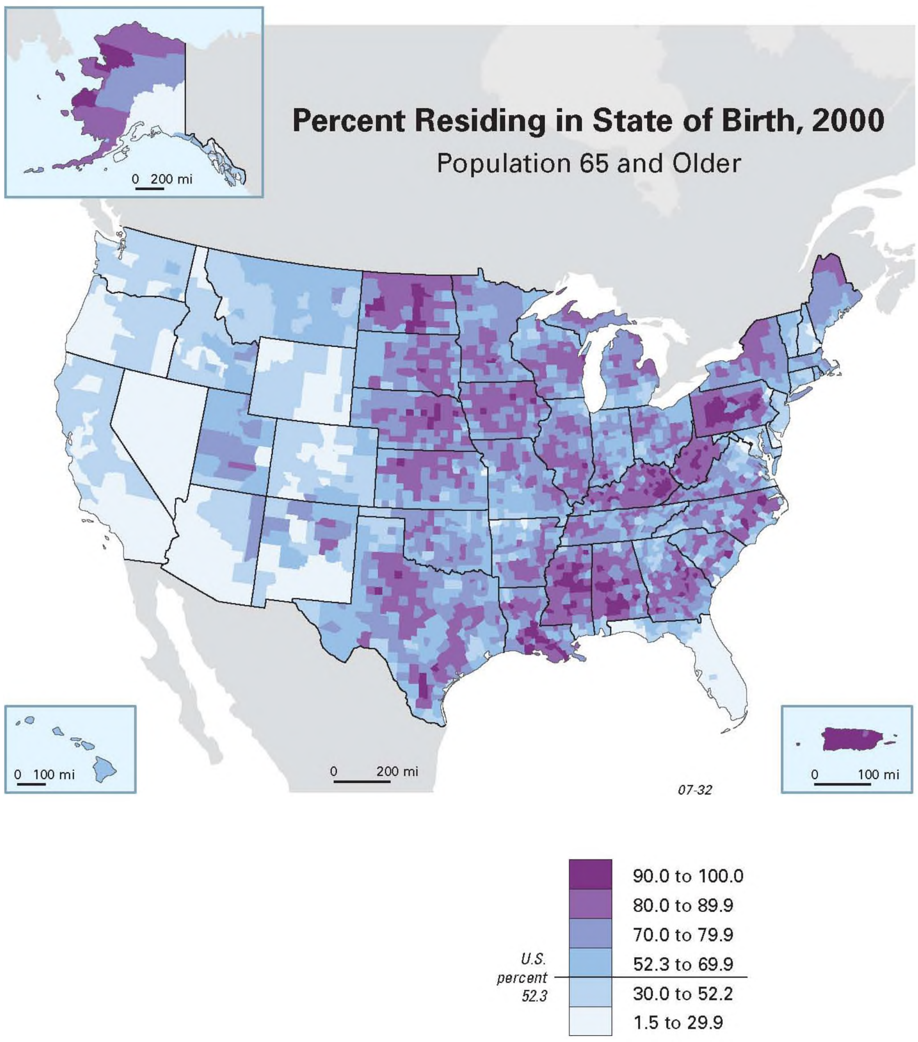


Population Living in Different States in 1995 and 2000



Percent Residing in State of Birth, 2000

Total Population

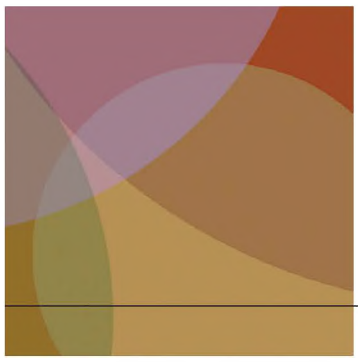


Percent Residing in State of Birth, 2000

Population 65 and Older

Chapter 8

Language



Chapter 8

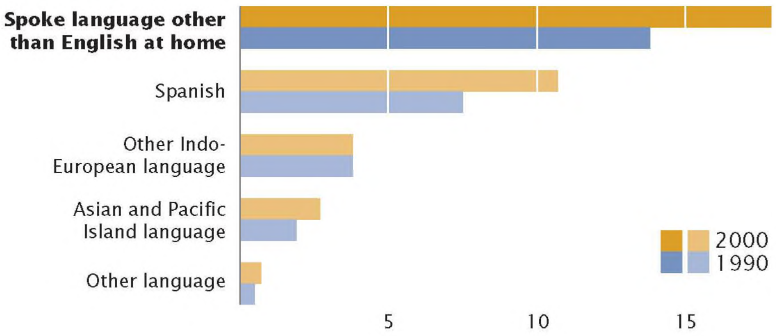
Language

The languages spoken in the United States today reflect the diversity of the country's population. In Census 2000, as in the two previous censuses, the U.S. Census Bureau asked people aged 5 and older if they spoke a language other than English at home. Among the 262.4 million people aged 5 and older, 47.0 million (18 percent) spoke a language other than English at home. The maps in this chapter demonstrate the geographic patterns of language use in the United States. Many of the map patterns seen in this chapter echo patterns seen in other chapters' maps, particularly those showing distributions of the foreign-born population or of ancestries.

The History of Census Bureau Data on Language

Various questions pertaining to language were asked in the censuses from 1890 to 1970, including a question on "mother tongue" (the language spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child). Census 2000 asked respondents whether they spoke a language other than English at home. Those who responded "yes" to this question were asked what language they spoke. The responses created about 380 categories of single languages or language families.

Figure 8-1.
Percent of Population 5 and Older Who Spoke a Language Other Than English at Home by Language Group, 1990 and 2000



People who indicated that they spoke another language at home were also asked to indicate how well they spoke English. Respondents who said they spoke English "very well" were considered to have no difficulty with English. The remaining respondents who reported they spoke English "well," "not well," or "not at all" are shown together as those who spoke English less than "very well."

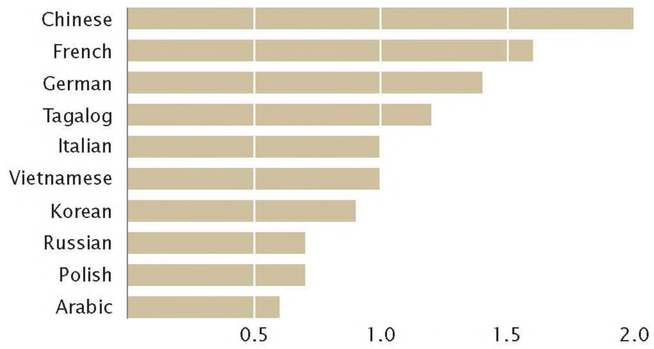
Non-English-Language Speakers

The number and percentage of people in the United States who spoke a language other than English at home increased between 1980 and 2000. In 2000, 18 percent of the total population aged 5 and older, or 47.0 million people, reported they spoke a language other than English at home. These figures were up from 14 percent (31.8 million) in 1990 and 11 percent (23.1 million) in 1980. The number of people who spoke a language other than English at home grew by 38 percent in the 1980s and by 47 percent in the 1990s.

Historical Patterns of Language Use

The number and types of languages spoken in the United States have changed over time, reflecting shifts in the countries sending immigrants to the United States. In the nineteenth century, most immigrants to the United States came from Northern and Western Europe. As the main sources of immigration shifted to Southern and Eastern Europe at the turn of the twentieth century, the number of people who spoke Italian, Yiddish, and Polish increased. Recent language patterns reflect the fact that most new immigrants to the United States now hail from Latin America and Asia.

Figure 8-2.
Speakers (millions) of Languages Most Frequently Spoken at Home, Other Than English and Spanish, 2000



After English (215.4 million speakers) and Spanish (28.1 million speakers), Chinese was the language most commonly spoken at home in 2000 (2.0 million), followed by French (1.6 million) and German (1.4 million) (Figure 8-2).

Spanish speakers grew by about 60 percent between 1990 and 2000 (Figure 8-1), and Spanish continued to be the non-English language most frequently spoken at home in the United States. Chinese jumped from the fifth to the second-most widely spoken non-English language, as the number of Chinese speakers rose from 1.2 to 2.0 million people. The number of Vietnamese speakers doubled over the decade, from about 507,000 speakers to just over 1 million speakers.

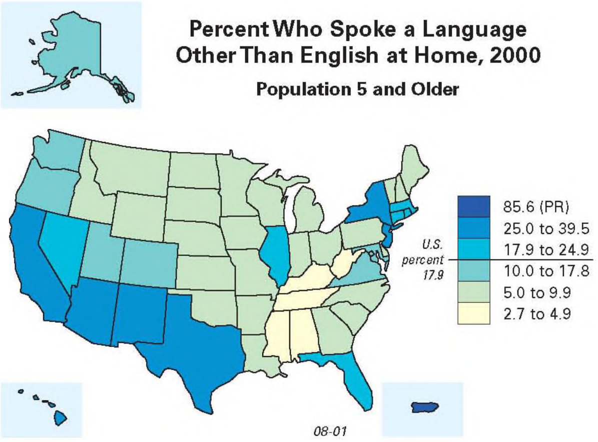
Of the 20 non-English languages most frequently spoken at home, the largest proportional increase was for Russian, whose speakers nearly tripled from

242,000 to 706,000. The second-largest percentage increase was for French Creole speakers (the language group that includes Haitian Creoles), whose numbers more than doubled from 188,000 to 453,000.

State-Level Language Patterns in 2000

In seven states, more than one-quarter of the population aged 5 and older spoke a language other than English at home in 2000 (map 08-01). California had the largest percentage of non-English-language speakers (39 percent), followed by New Mexico (37 percent), Texas (31 percent), New York (28 percent), Hawaii (27 percent), and Arizona and New Jersey (each about 26 percent). The five states where less than 5 percent of the population 5 and older spoke a language other than English at home were all in the South—Tennessee (4.8 percent), Alabama and Kentucky (each 3.9 percent), Mississippi (3.6 percent), and West Virginia (2.7 percent).

During the 1990s, California surpassed New Mexico as the state with the largest proportion of non-English-language speakers. In New Mexico, the proportion increased from 36 to 37 percent; in California, it rose from 31 to 39 percent.


Percent Who Spoke a Language Other Than English at Home, 2000

Population 5 and Older

The number of non-English-language speakers at least doubled in six states from 1990 to 2000. The largest percentage increase occurred in Nevada, where the number increased by 193 percent. (Nevada also had the highest rate of population increase [66 percent] during the decade.) Georgia's non-English-language-speaking residents increased by 164 percent, followed by North Carolina (151 percent), Utah (110 percent), Arkansas (104 percent), and Oregon (103 percent). The percentage increases between Arkansas and Utah and between Arkansas and Oregon were not statistically different from one another.

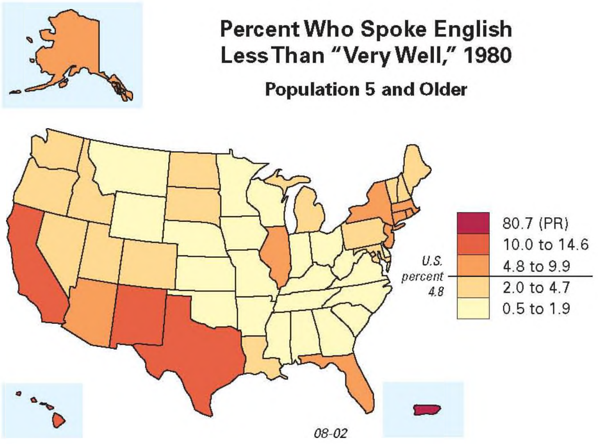
Between 1990 and 2000, the number of people speaking a language other than English decreased in three states. North Dakota had the largest decrease (19 percent), followed by Maine (11 percent) and Louisiana (2 percent). These three states also had low rates of population growth from 1990 to 2000.

In 2000, most people who spoke a language other than English at home reported they spoke English "very well" (55 percent, or 25.6 million people). When they are combined with those who spoke only English at home, 92 percent of the population aged 5 and older had no difficulty speaking English.

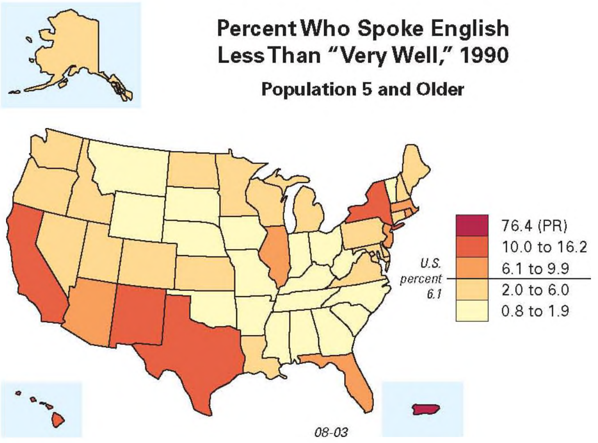
The proportion of the population aged 5 and older who spoke English less than "very well" grew from 4.8 percent in 1980 to 6.1 percent in 1990, and to 8.1 percent in 2000 (maps 08-02 through 08-04).

Linguistically Isolated Households

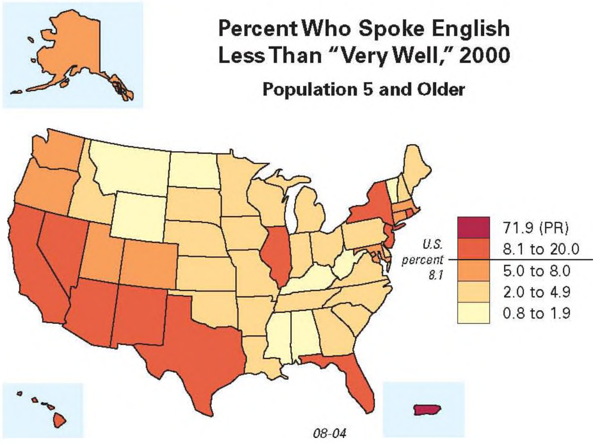
A linguistically isolated household is defined as one in which no person aged 14 and older speaks only English at home or speaks another language at home and speaks English "very well." In 2000, 4.4 million


Percent Who Spoke English Less Than "Very Well," 1980

Population 5 and Older


Percent Who Spoke English Less Than "Very Well," 1990

Population 5 and Older


Percent Who Spoke English Less Than "Very Well," 2000

Population 5 and Older

households, with 11.9 million people, were linguistically isolated. The corresponding numbers were lower in 1990, when 2.9 million households with 7.7 million people were linguistically isolated.

This Chapter's Maps

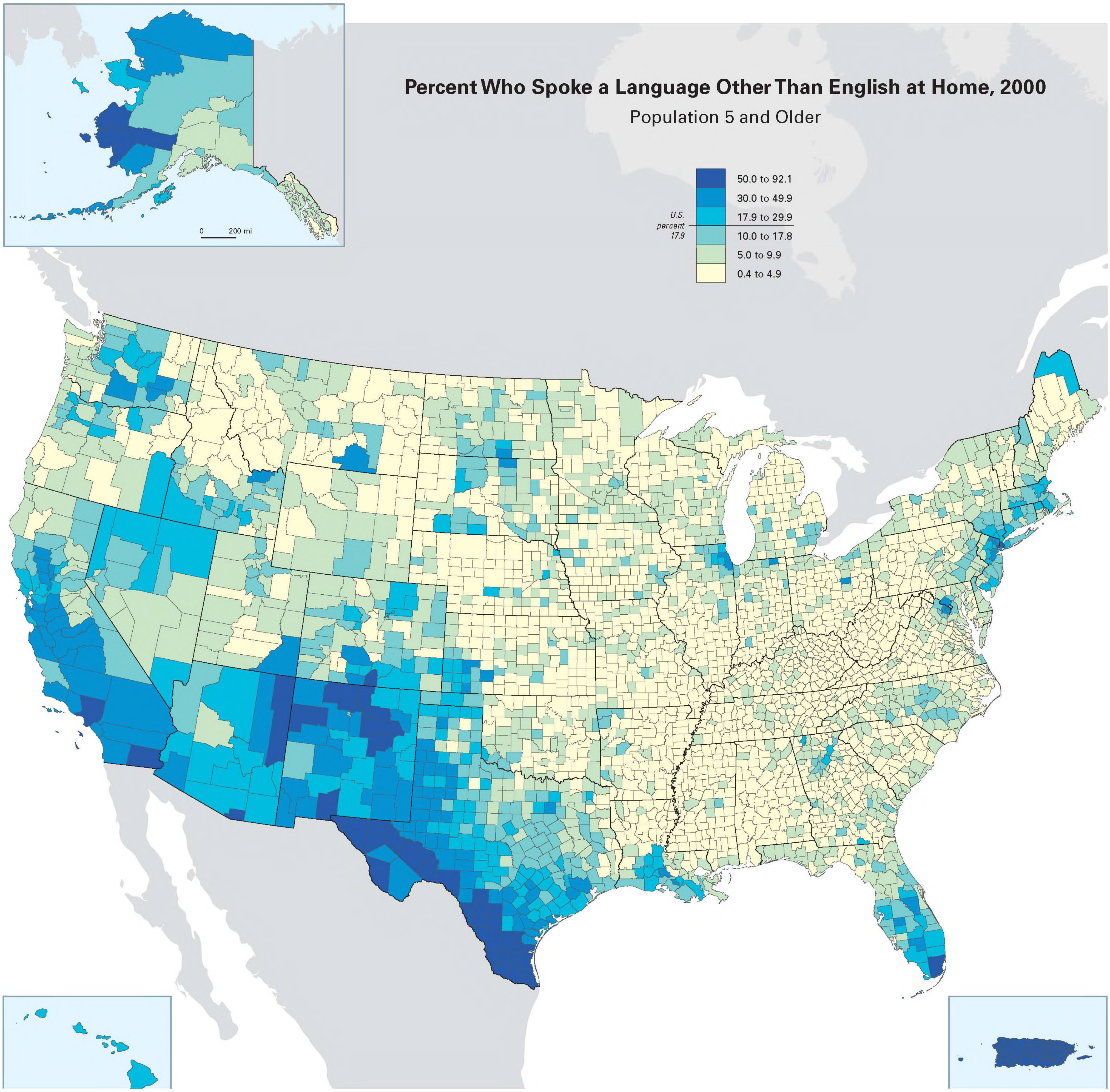
For a majority of counties in 2000, the prevalent language spoken at home, excluding English, was Spanish (map 08-06). Exceptions included parts of Louisiana, where the prevalent language for parishes in the southern half of the state was French (including Patois and Cajun). French was also the prevalent non-English language for most counties in northern New England. German was the prevalent non-English language spoken at home for a band of counties in the Dakotas and other parts of the Midwest, while Navajo was the prevalent non-English language for several counties in northeast Arizona. After excluding both English and Spanish, the language most commonly spoken at home in 2000 for many counties was German (map 08-21), including counties in nearly every state. Many similarities in patterns exist between those displayed in language prevalence maps and map 09-04 (prevalent ancestry) at the start of the ancestry chapter.

Native North American languages are prominent in the two maps on prevalent language by county (maps 08-06 and 08-21). Maps 08-30 and 08-31 focus on the American Indian and Alaska Native population in more detail. The percentage of AIAN populations speaking a native North American language at home varied widely, with high figures for some reservations and cities in the southwest and lower percentages for many of the other large reservations and cities.

Map 08-34 shows the geographic distribution of the 8.1 percent of the total population who reported speaking English less than "very well" in 2000. The ability to speak English for the school-aged population is explored in maps 08-11 through 08-20, which show the distribution in the largest cities of the population 5 to 17 years old who spoke English less than "very well" (6.6 percent). Similarities exist between the patterns shown on these maps, map 08-07 on linguistically isolated households, and earlier maps on the percent foreign born in the chapter on the foreign-born population.

The relationship between nativity and the tendency to speak Spanish at home in 2000 is revealed in maps 08-09 and 08-10. In 2000, 6.4 percent of natives and 43.4 percent of foreign-born people reported speaking Spanish at home. Counties with high percentages of natives speaking Spanish at home often also had high percentages of their foreign-born populations speaking Spanish at home.

A diverse group of languages is spoken in the United States, as shown in this chapter's state-, county-, and census tract-level maps. From Navajo and other native North American languages spoken on the largest American Indian and Alaska Native reservations to English-speaking ability among the school-aged population in our largest cities, the maps in this chapter illustrate the linguistic diversity in the United States.



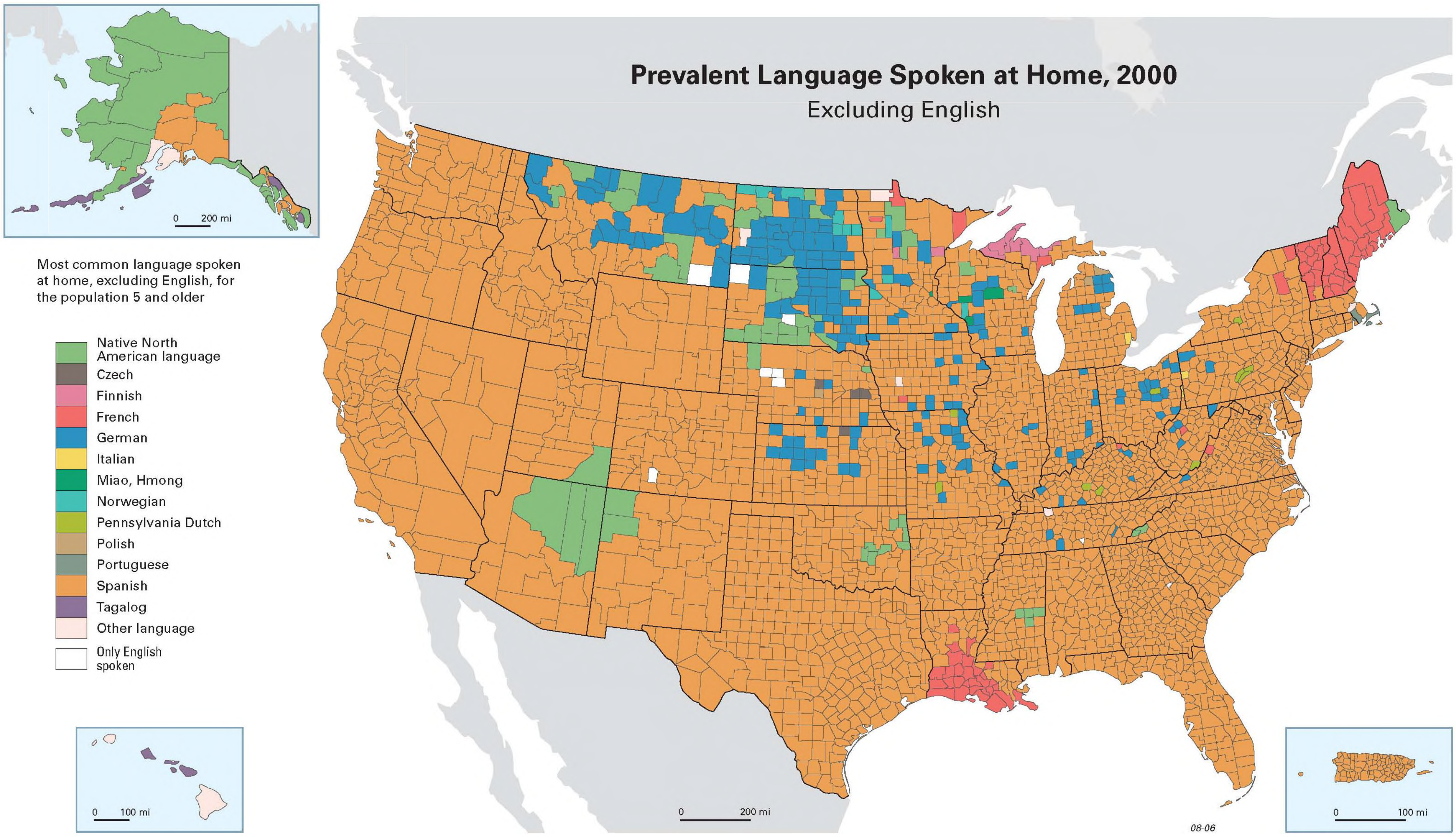
Percent Who Spoke a Language Other Than English at Home, 2000

Population 5 and Older

In 2000, many of the counties with a large percentage of their population speaking a language other than English at home stretched along the border with Mexico from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. Many of these counties also had a large percentage of their population born outside the United States.

Outside the southwestern and western parts of the country, other areas—also with sizable foreign-born populations in 2000—had high proportions speaking a language other than English at home. These areas included counties in south Florida, the Boston to Washington metropolitan corridor, metropolitan Atlanta, and metropolitan Chicago.

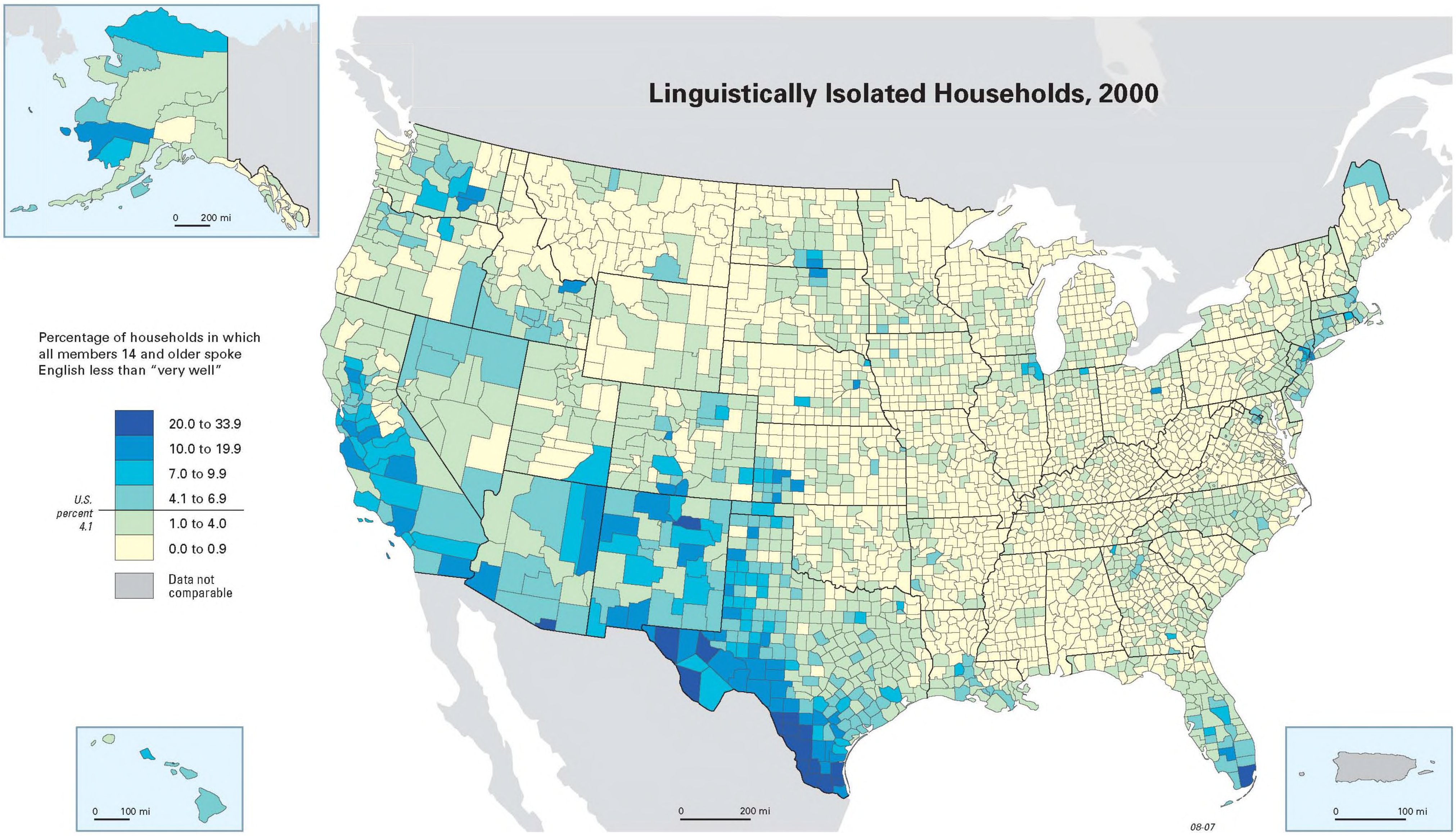
Not all of the darker-shaded counties in the above map had large numbers of foreign-born residents. Some counties in Alaska, the rural Midwest, and the West contained sizable American Indian and Alaska Native communities. Navajo speakers in the Navajo Nation Indian Reservation, spanning counties in Arizona and New Mexico, accounted for a large proportion of the population in those counties that spoke a language other than English at home. Several sparsely populated counties in North Dakota and South Dakota had high percentages of the native population that spoke German at home in 2000.



Prevalent Language Spoken at Home, 2000

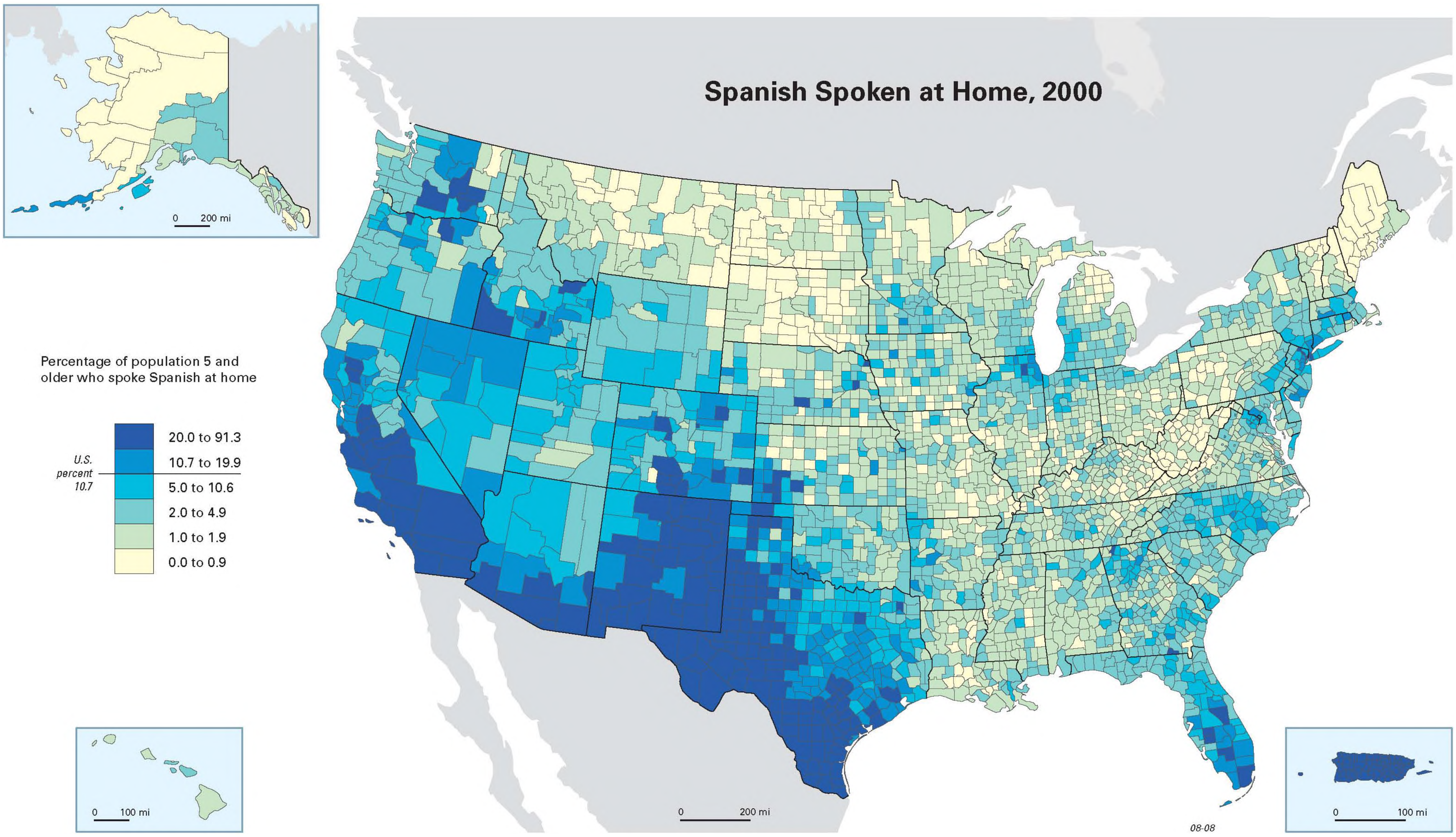
Excluding English

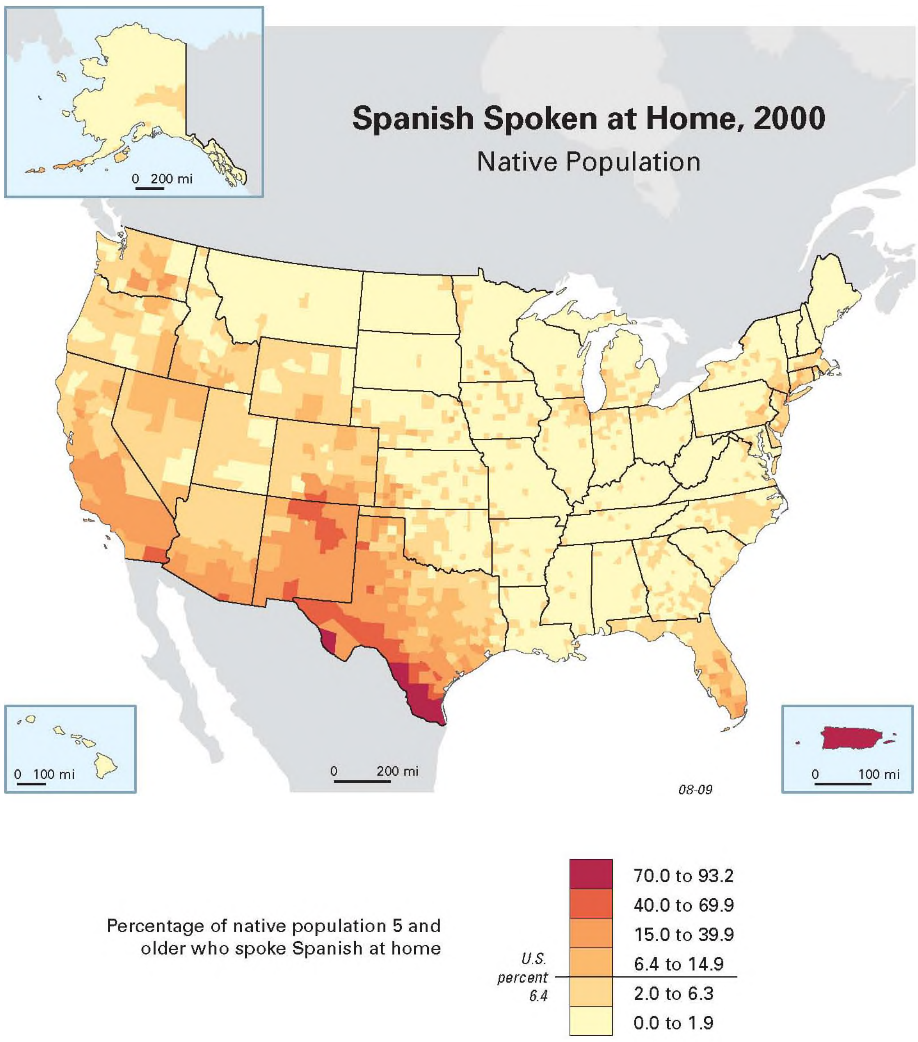
Most common language spoken at home, excluding English, for the population 5 and older

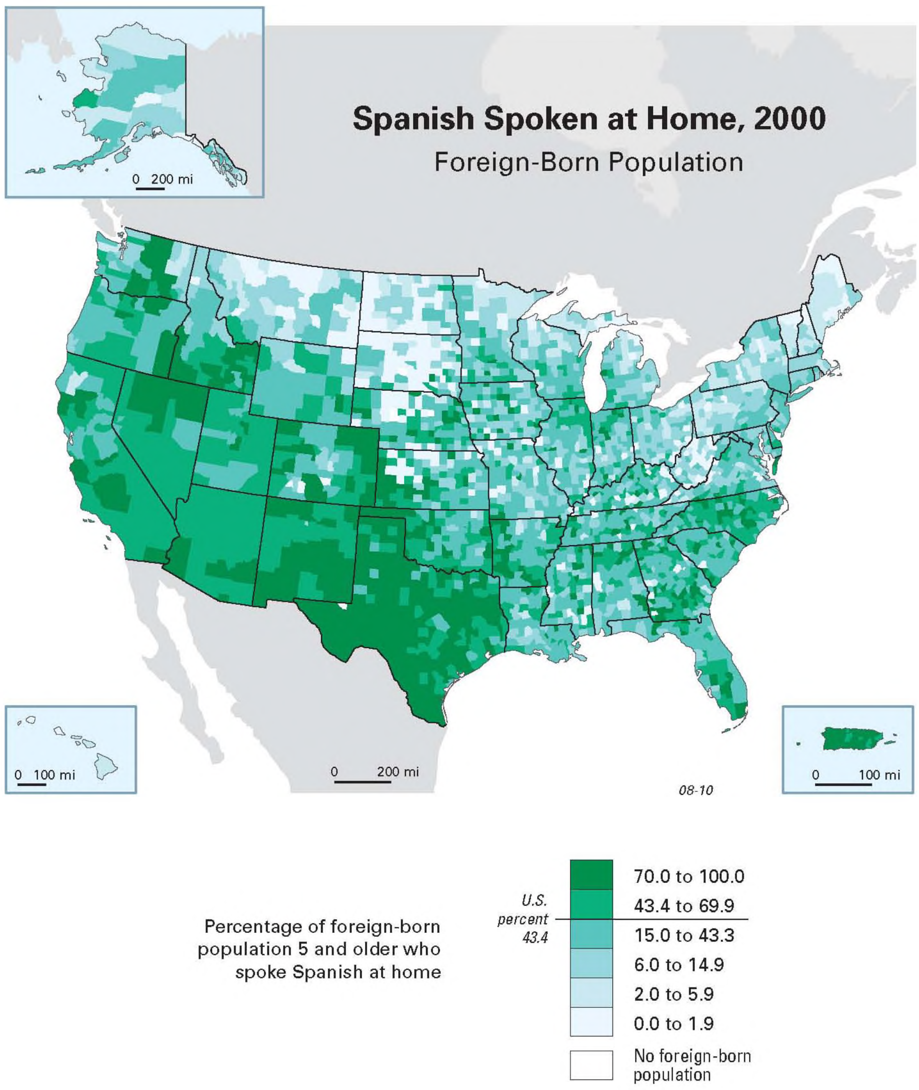


Linguistically Isolated Households, 2000

Percentage of households in which all members 14 and older spoke English less than "very well"


Spanish Spoken at Home, 2000
Percentage of population 5 and older who spoke Spanish at home
20.0 to 91.3
10.7 to 19.9
5.0 to 10.6
2.0 to 4.9
1.0 to 1.9
0.0 to 0.9
U.S. percent 10.7
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
08-08


Spanish Spoken at Home, 2000
Native Population
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
08-09
Percentage of native population 5 and older who spoke Spanish at home
70.0 to 93.2
40.0 to 69.9
15.0 to 39.9
6.4 to 14.9
2.0 to 6.3
0.0 to 1.9
U.S. percent 6.4


Spanish Spoken at Home, 2000
Foreign-Born Population
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
08-10
Percentage of foreign-born population 5 and older who spoke Spanish at home
70.0 to 100.0
43.4 to 69.9
15.0 to 43.3
6.0 to 14.9
2.0 to 5.9
0.0 to 1.9
No foreign-born population
U.S. percent 43.4

Spoke English Less Than “Very Well,” 2000

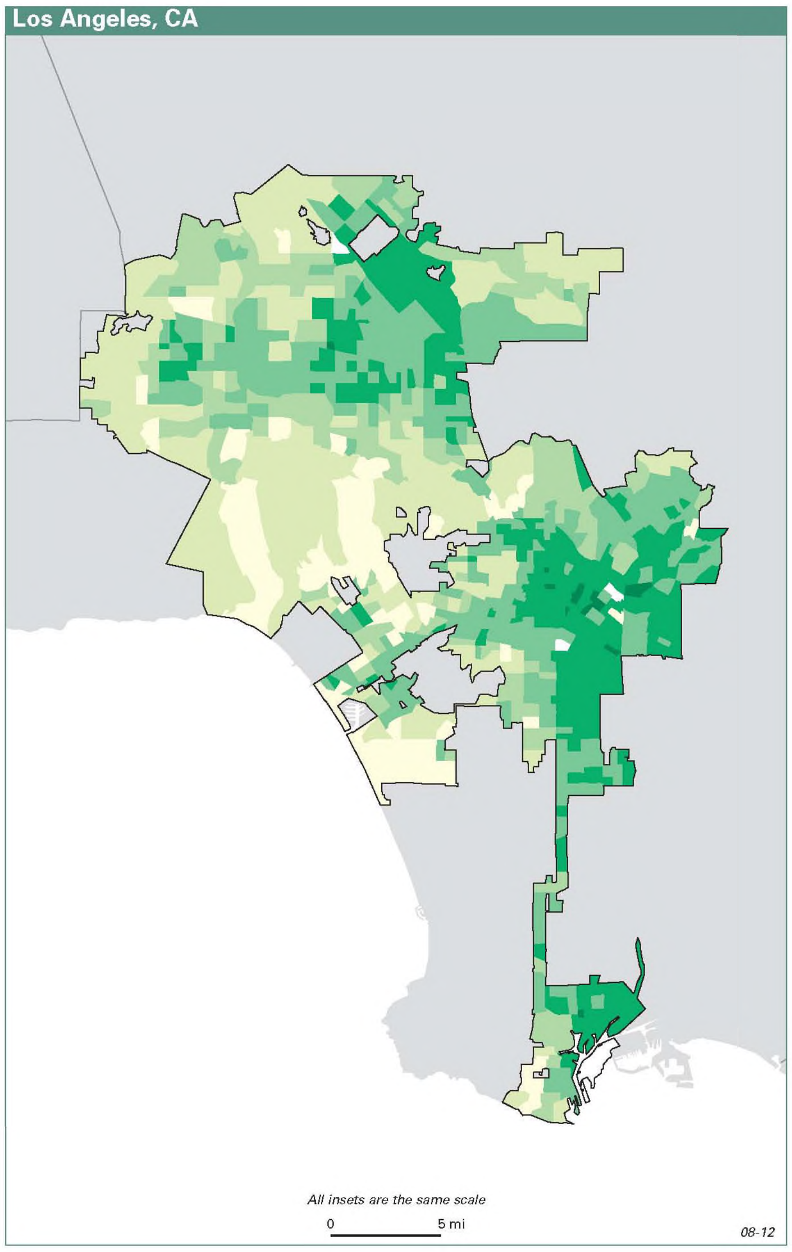
School-Age Population
Largest Cities

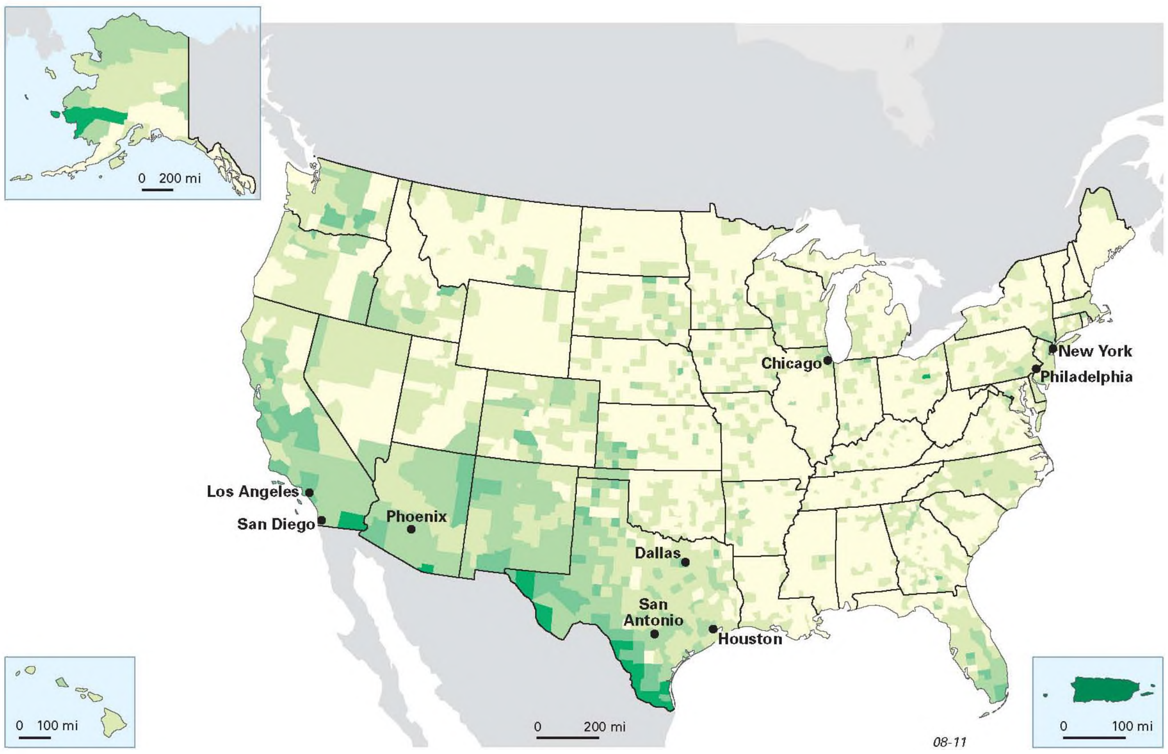
Percentage of population 5 to 17 years old who spoke English “well,” “not well,” or “not at all”; U.S. map by county, city maps by census tract

U.S. percent 6.6

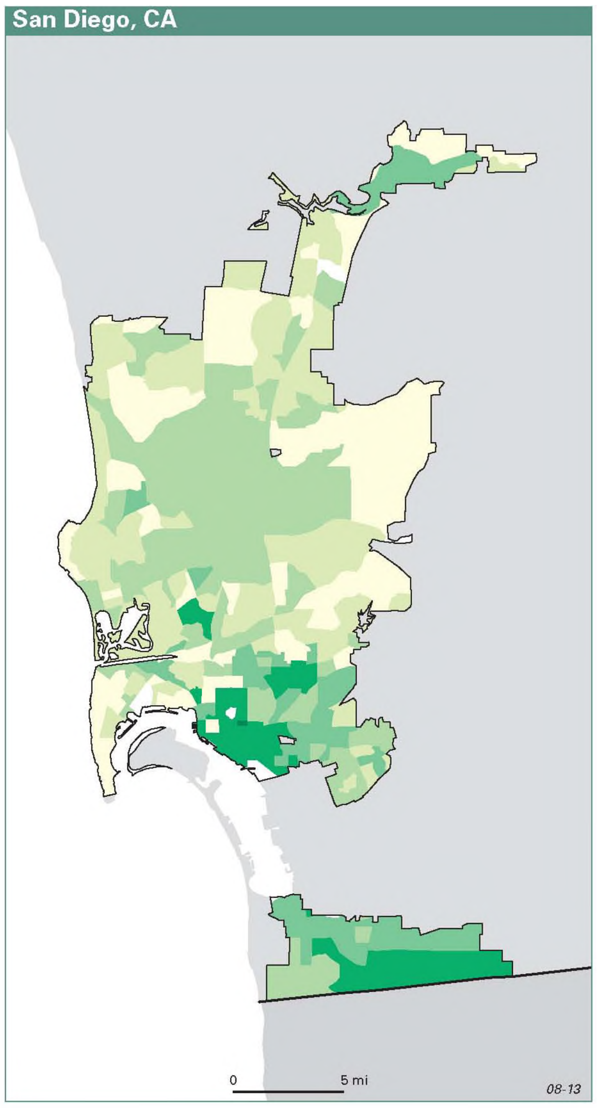
- 🟩 60.0 to 100.0
- 🟩 30.0 to 59.9
- 🟩 15.0 to 29.9
- 🟩 6.6 to 14.9
- 🟩 2.0 to 6.5
- 🟨 0.0 to 1.9
- ☐ No population 5 to 17

Los Angeles, CA

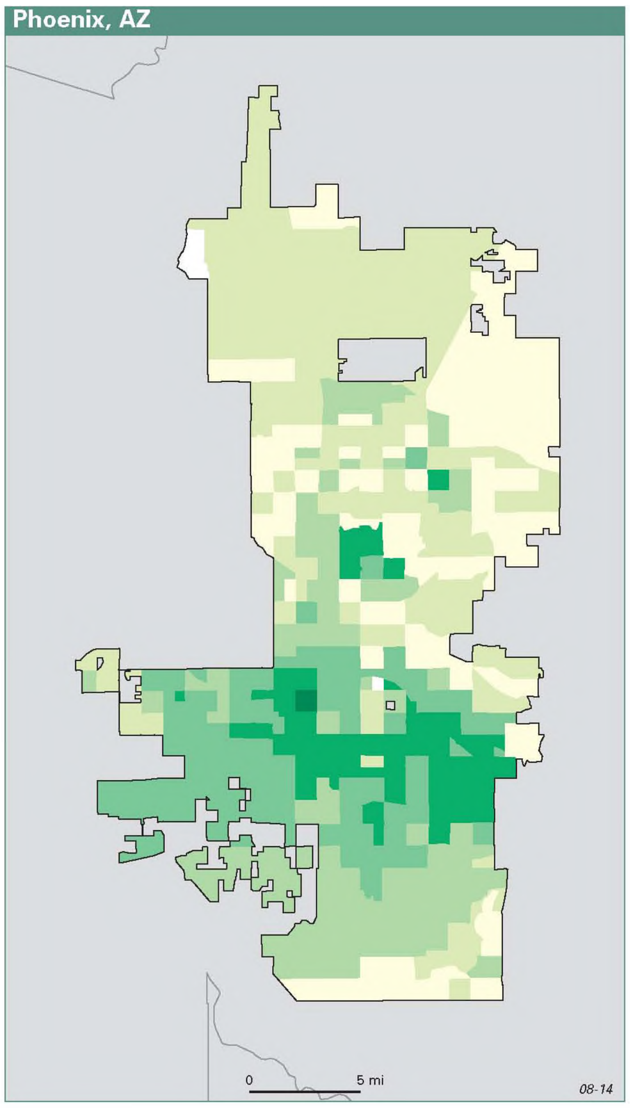




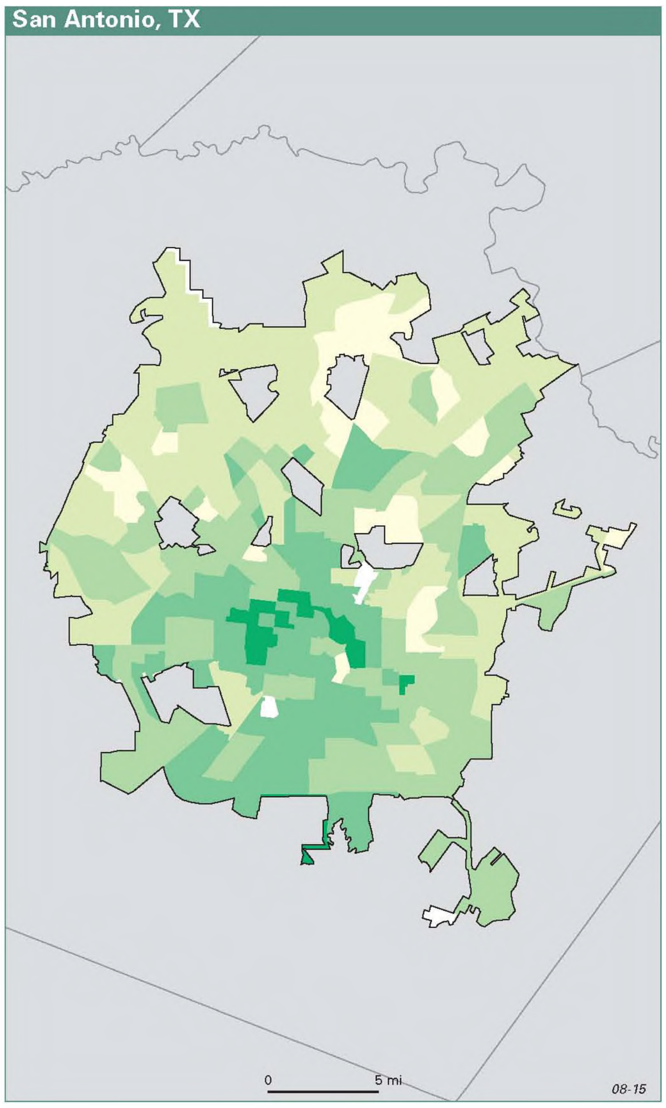
San Diego, CA



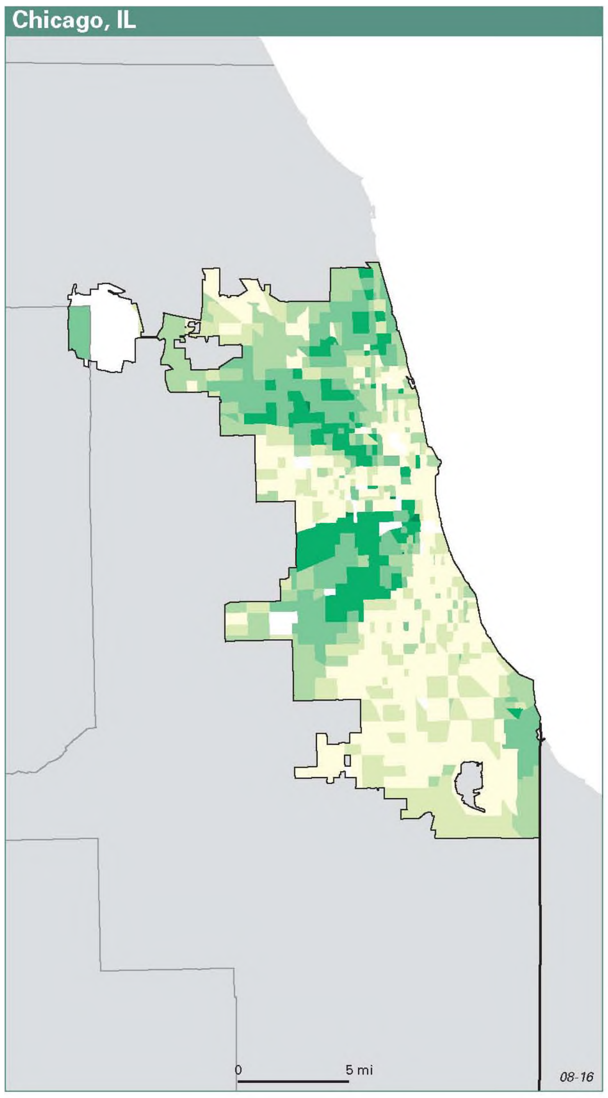
Phoenix, AZ



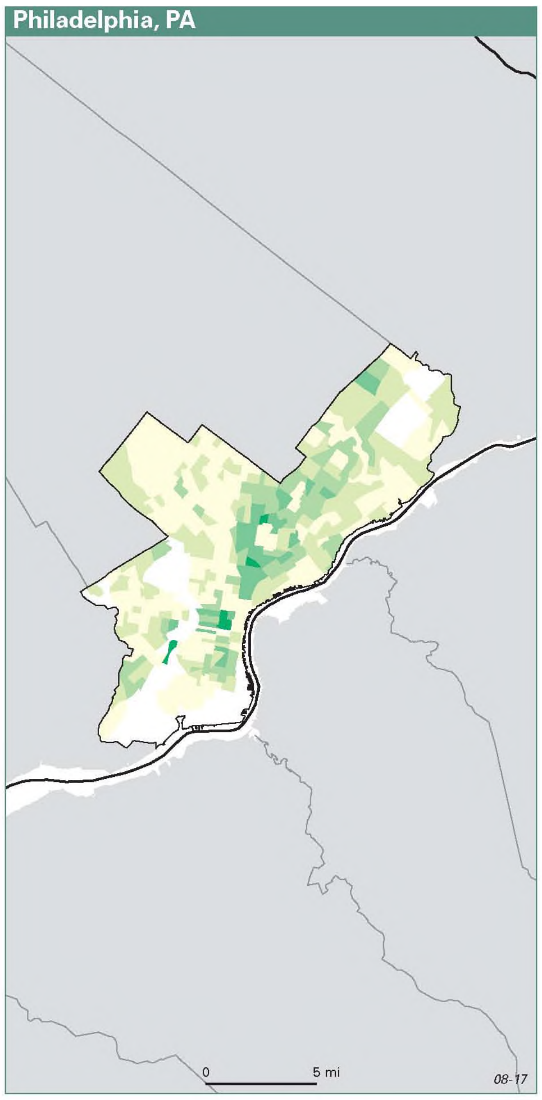
San Antonio, TX



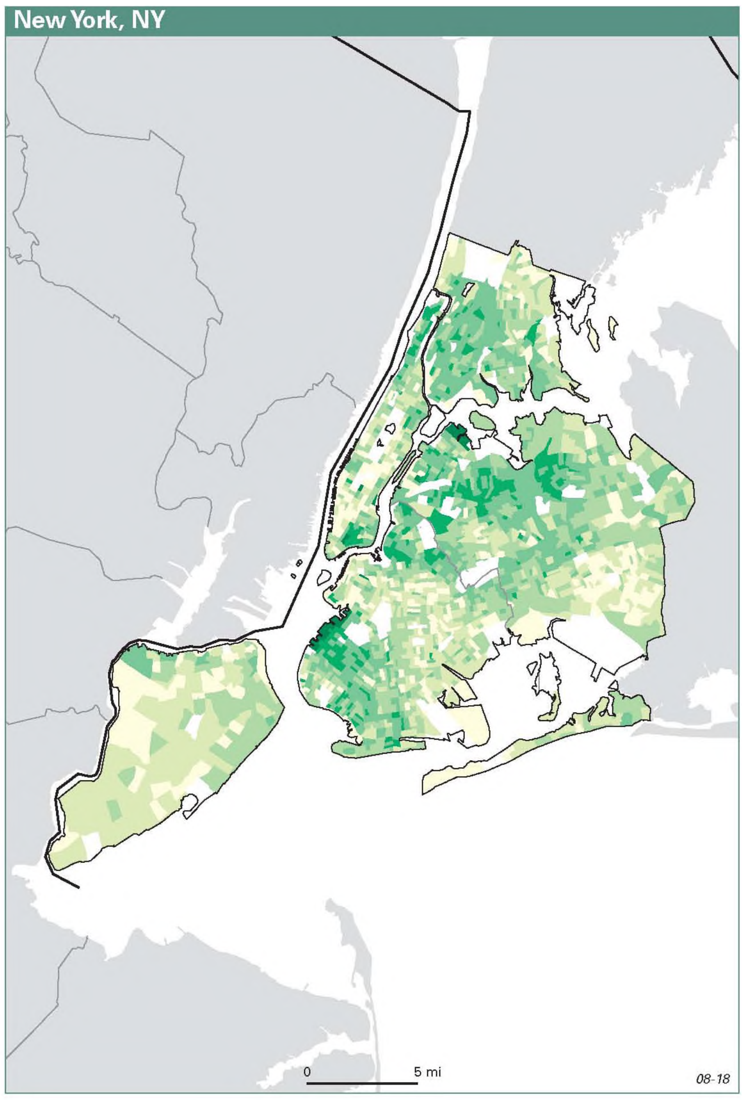
Chicago, IL



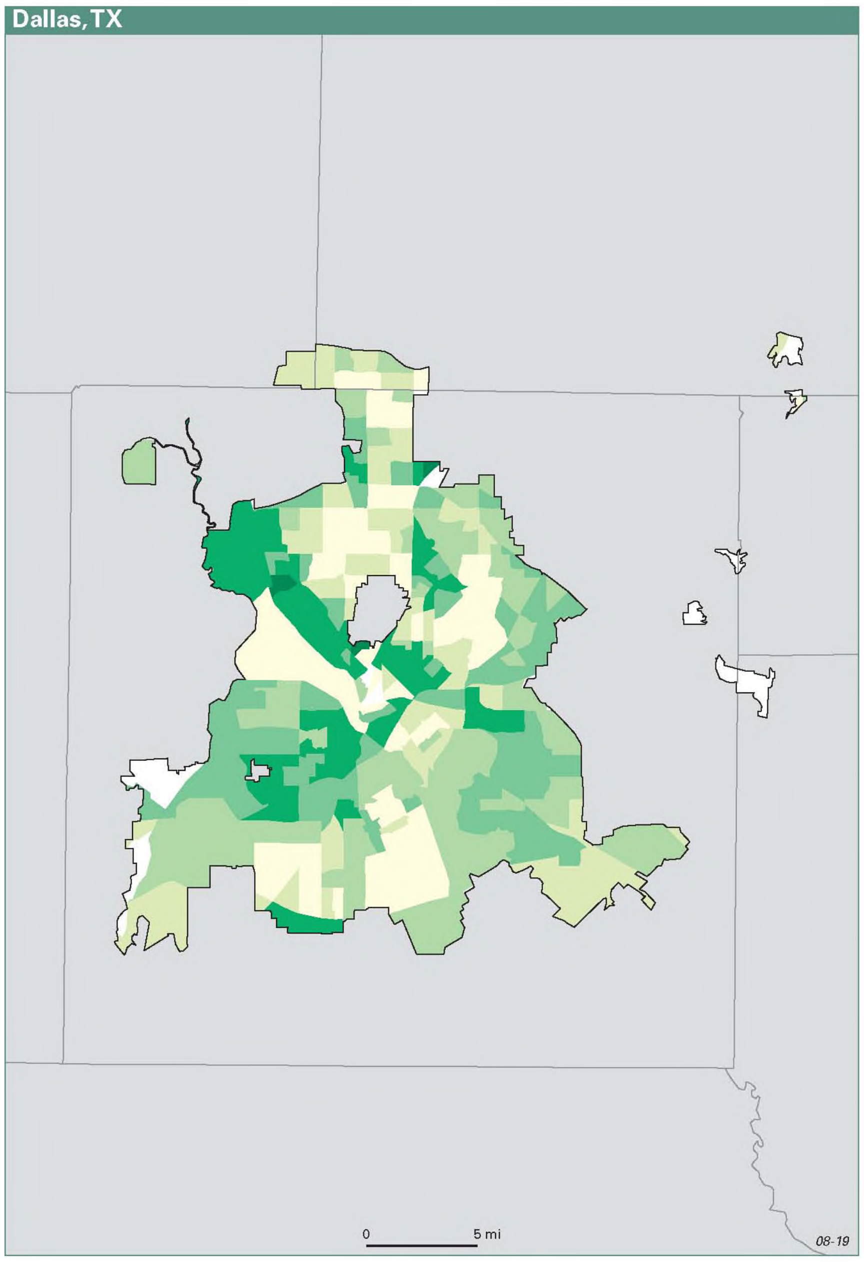
Philadelphia, PA



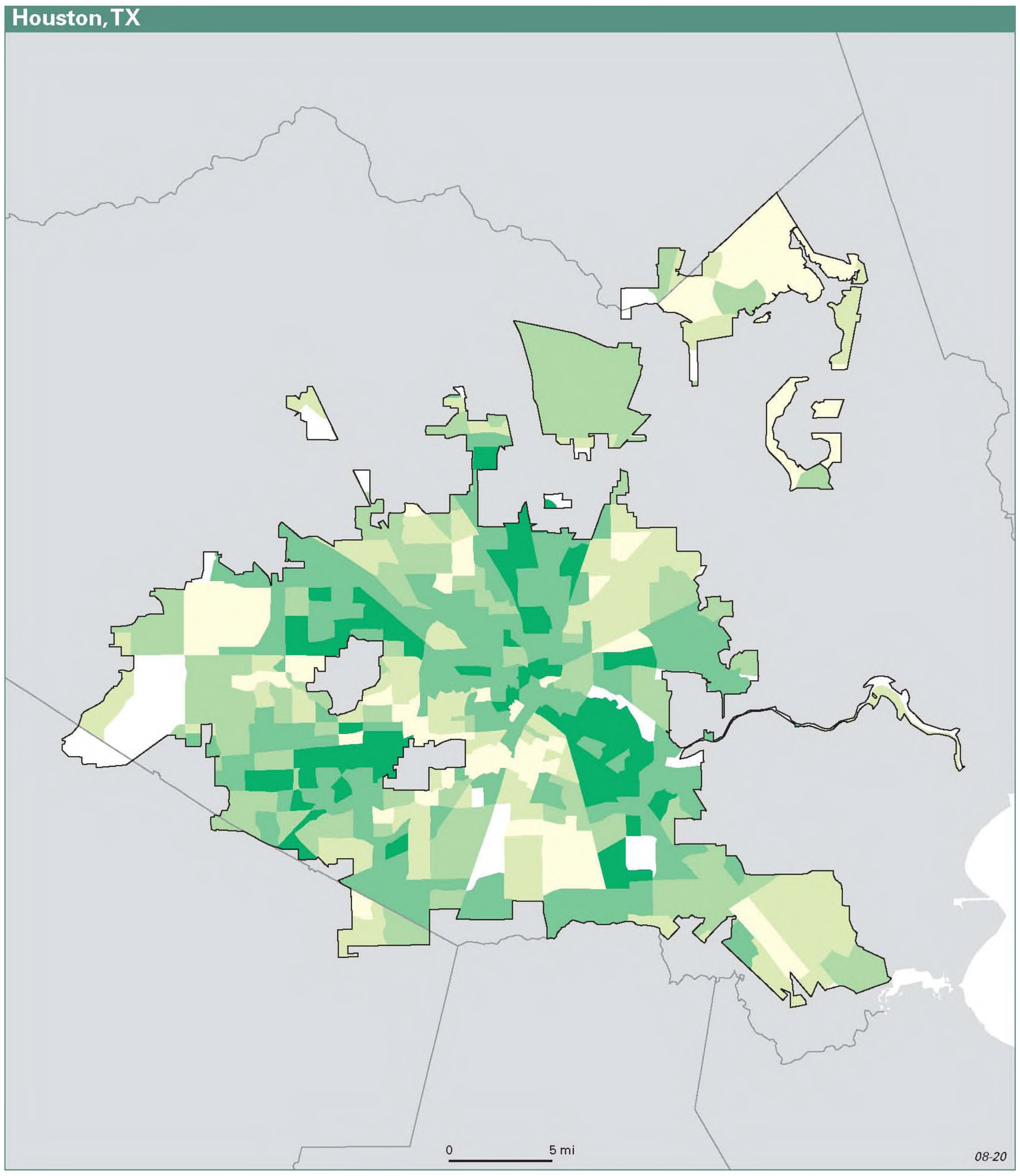
New York, NY

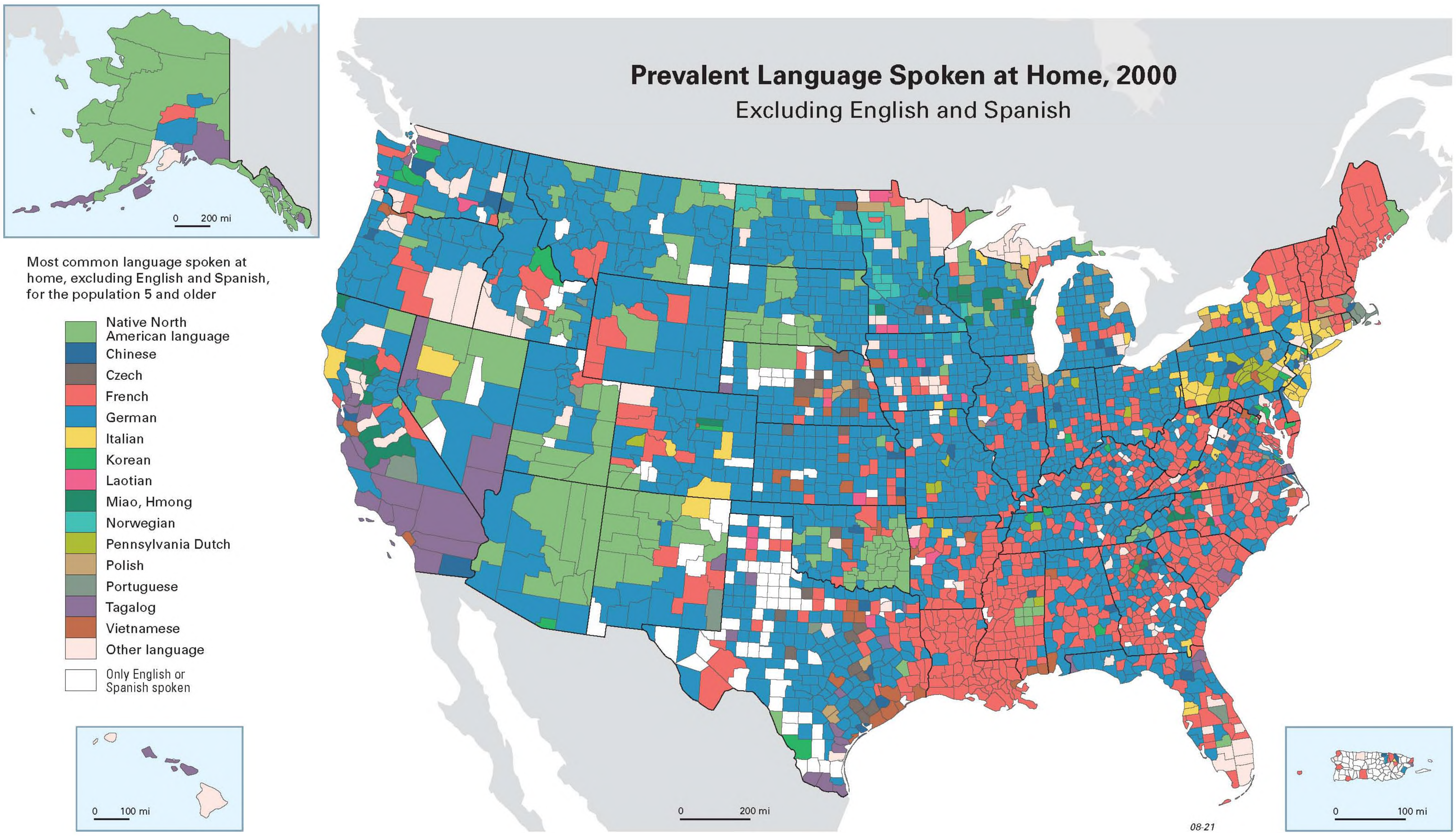


Dallas, TX



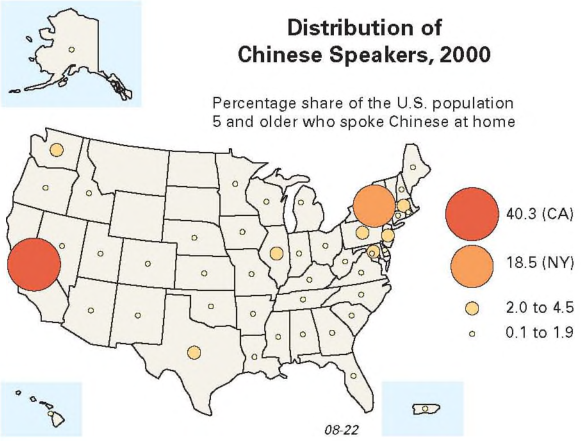
Houston, TX





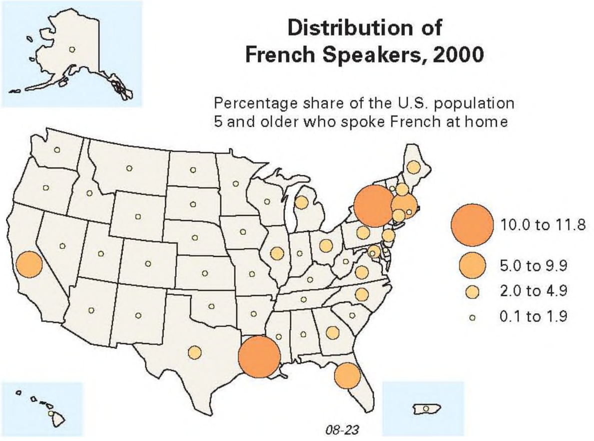
Prevalent Language Spoken at Home, 2000

Excluding English and Spanish



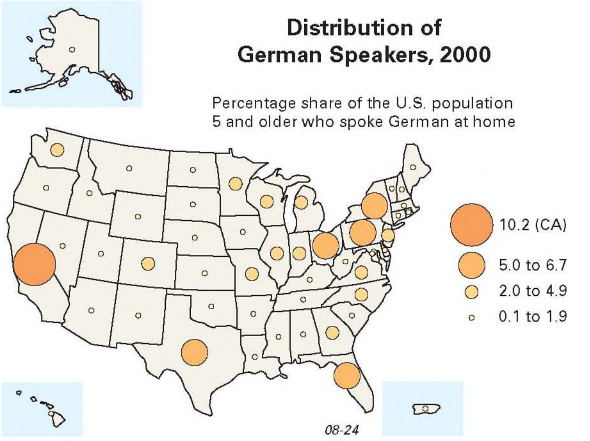
Distribution of Chinese Speakers, 2000

Percentage share of the U.S. population 5 and older who spoke Chinese at home



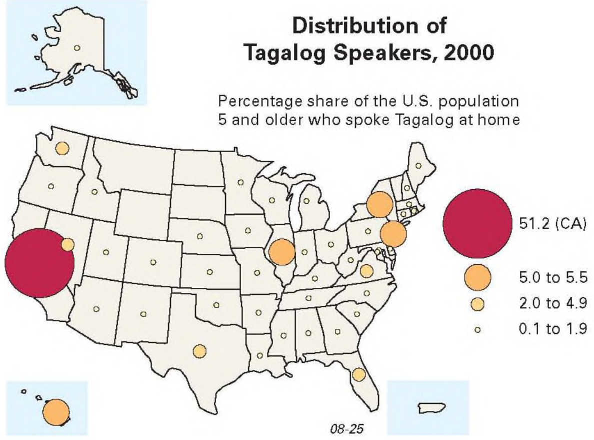
Distribution of French Speakers, 2000

Percentage share of the U.S. population 5 and older who spoke French at home



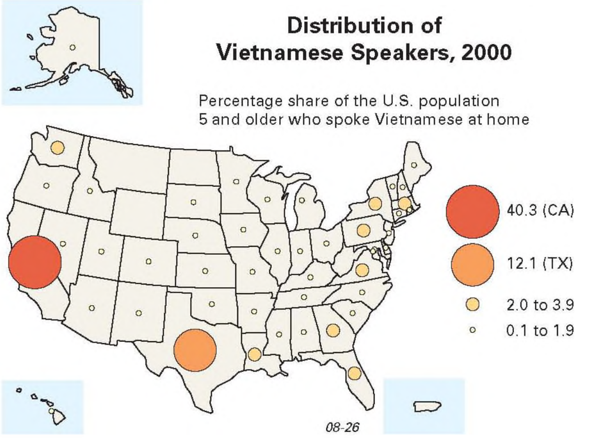
Distribution of German Speakers, 2000

Percentage share of the U.S. population 5 and older who spoke German at home



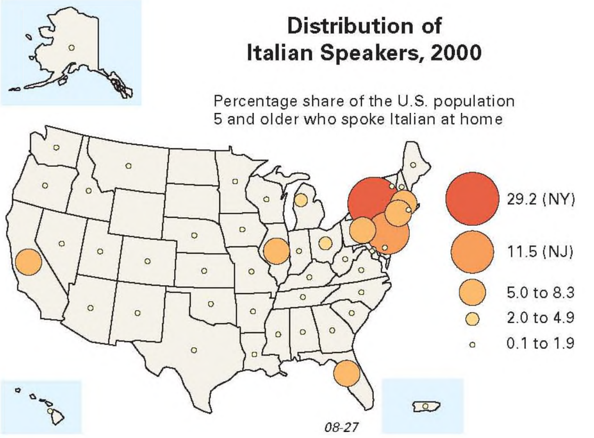
Distribution of Tagalog Speakers, 2000

Percentage share of the U.S. population 5 and older who spoke Tagalog at home



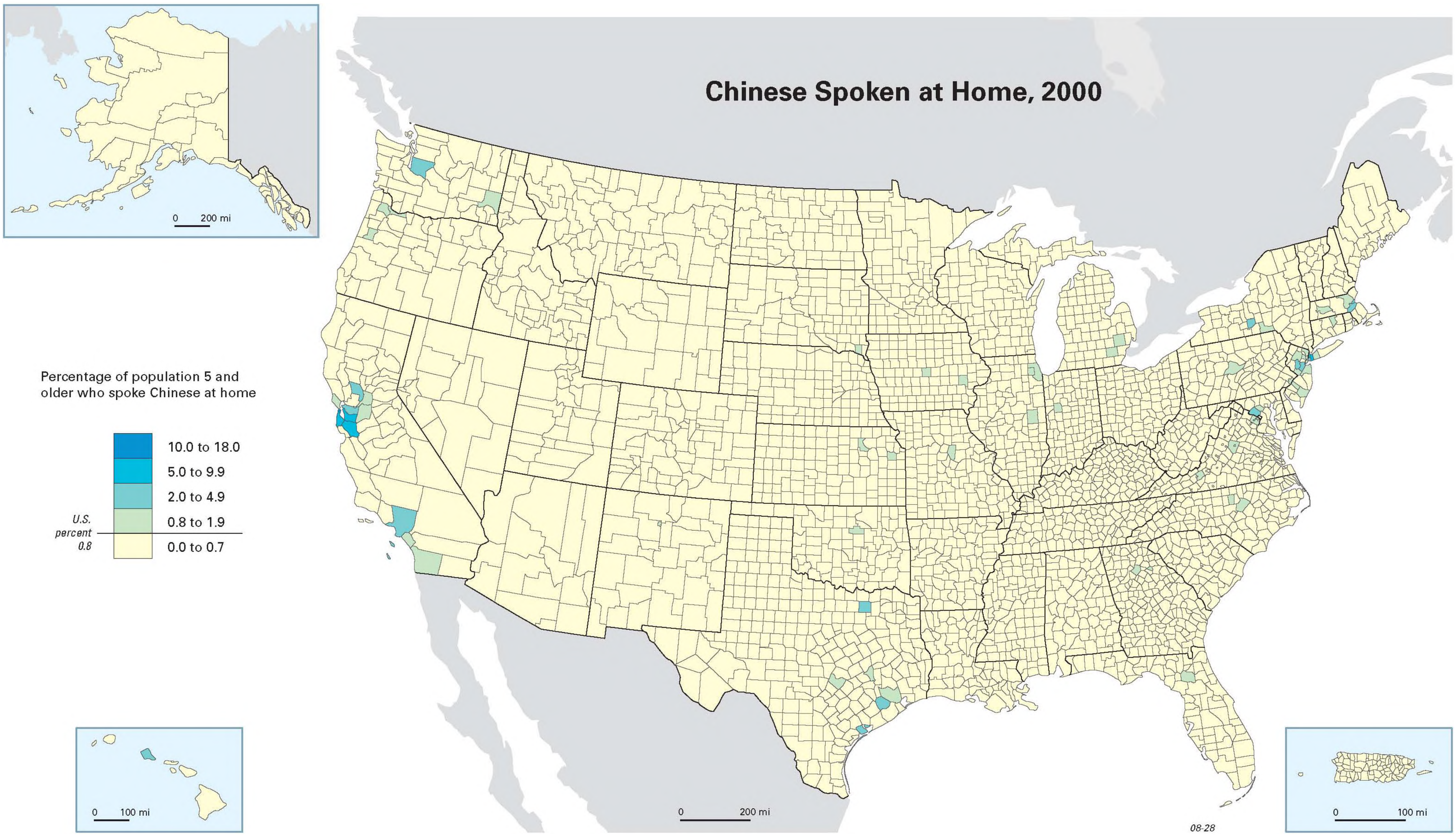
Distribution of Vietnamese Speakers, 2000

Percentage share of the U.S. population 5 and older who spoke Vietnamese at home

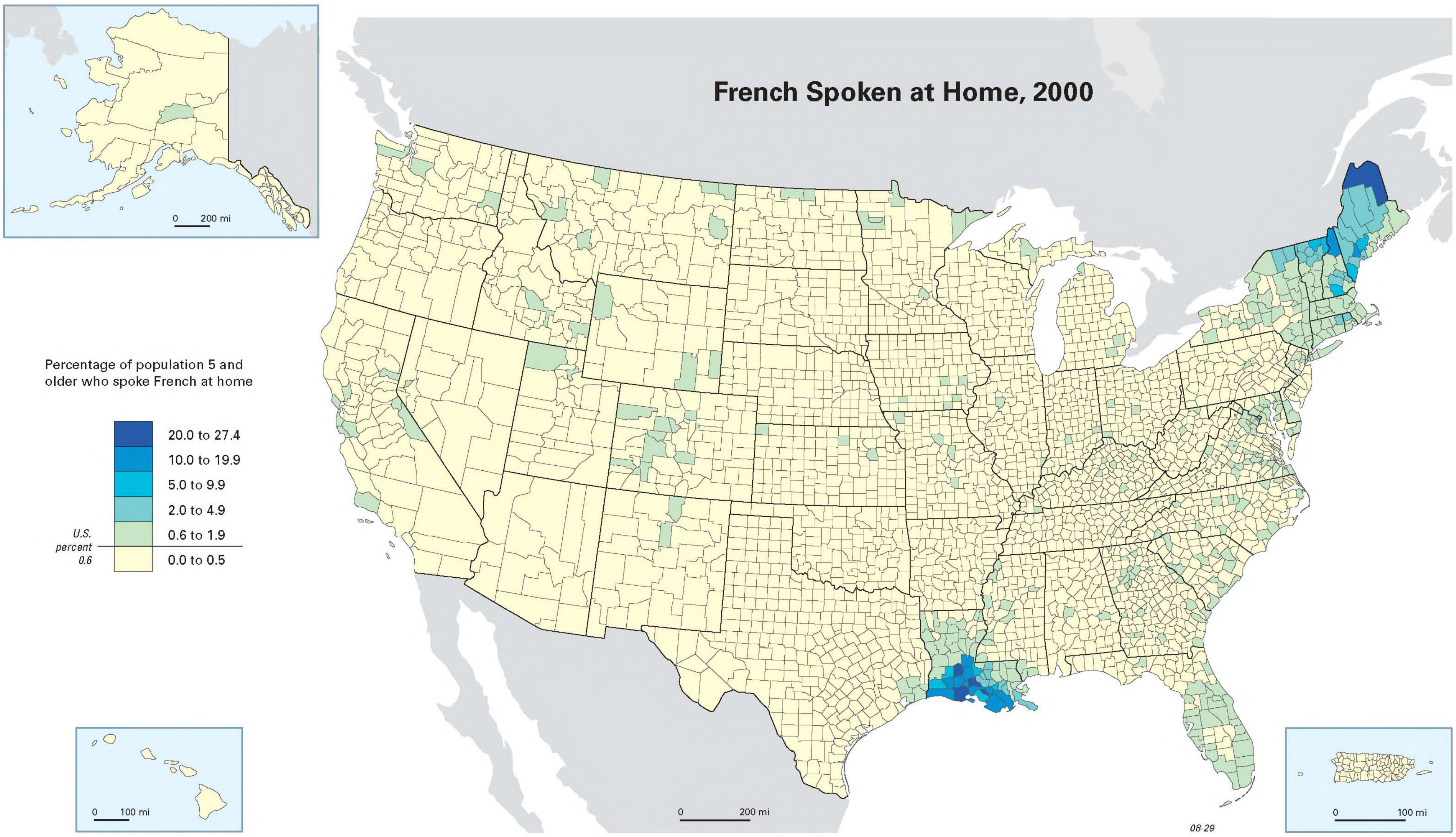


Distribution of Italian Speakers, 2000

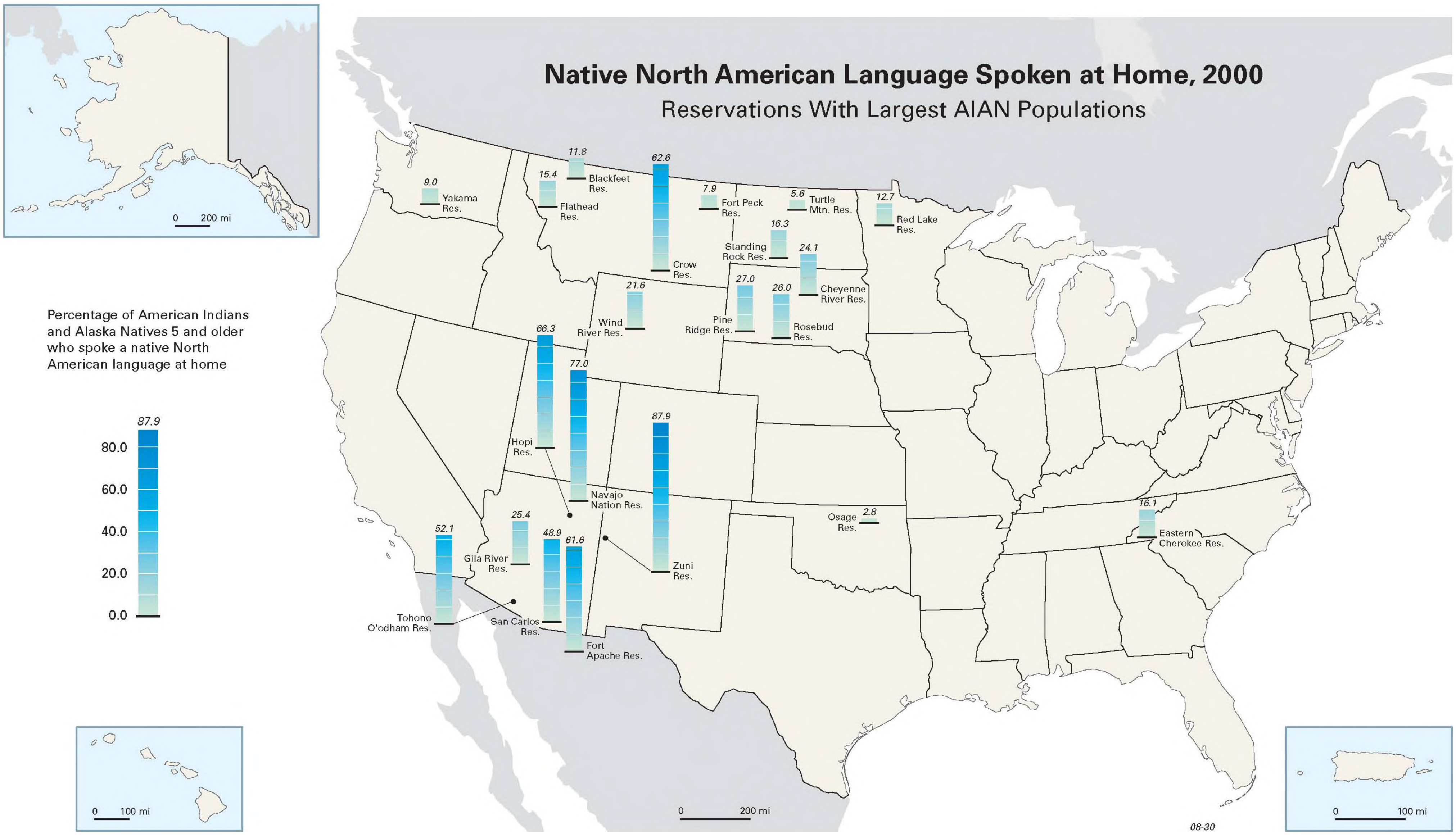
Percentage share of the U.S. population 5 and older who spoke Italian at home



Chinese Spoken at Home, 2000

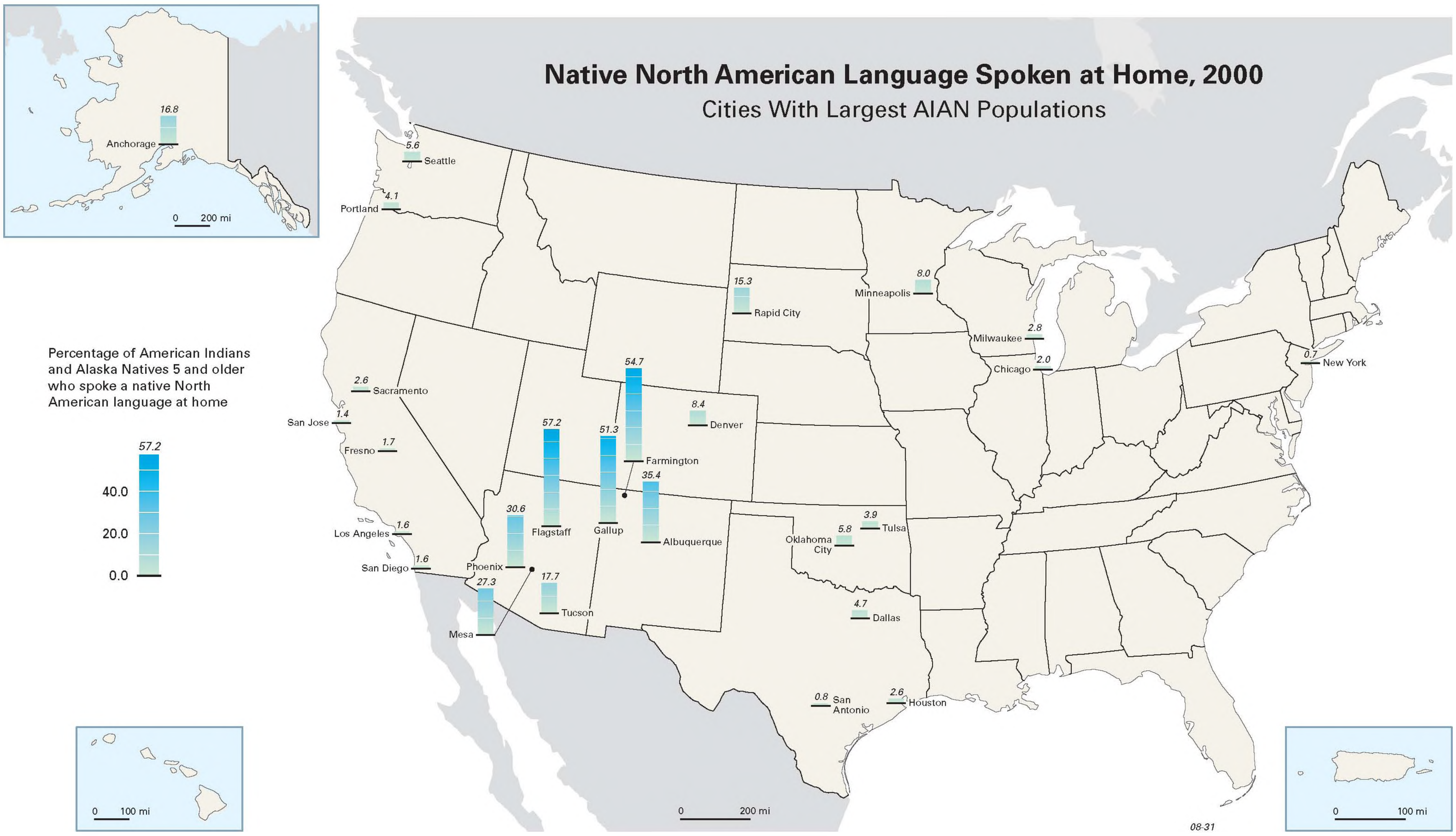


French Spoken at Home, 2000



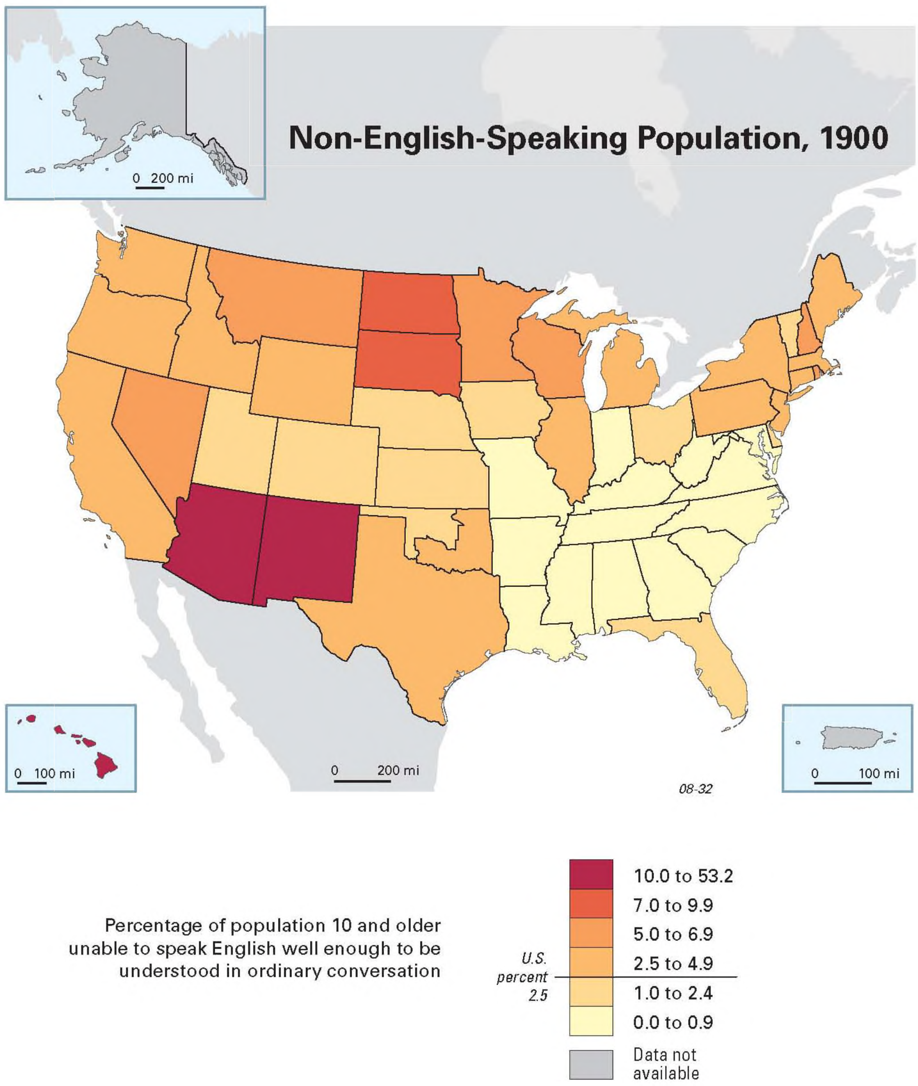
Native North American Language Spoken at Home, 2000

Reservations With Largest AIAN Populations

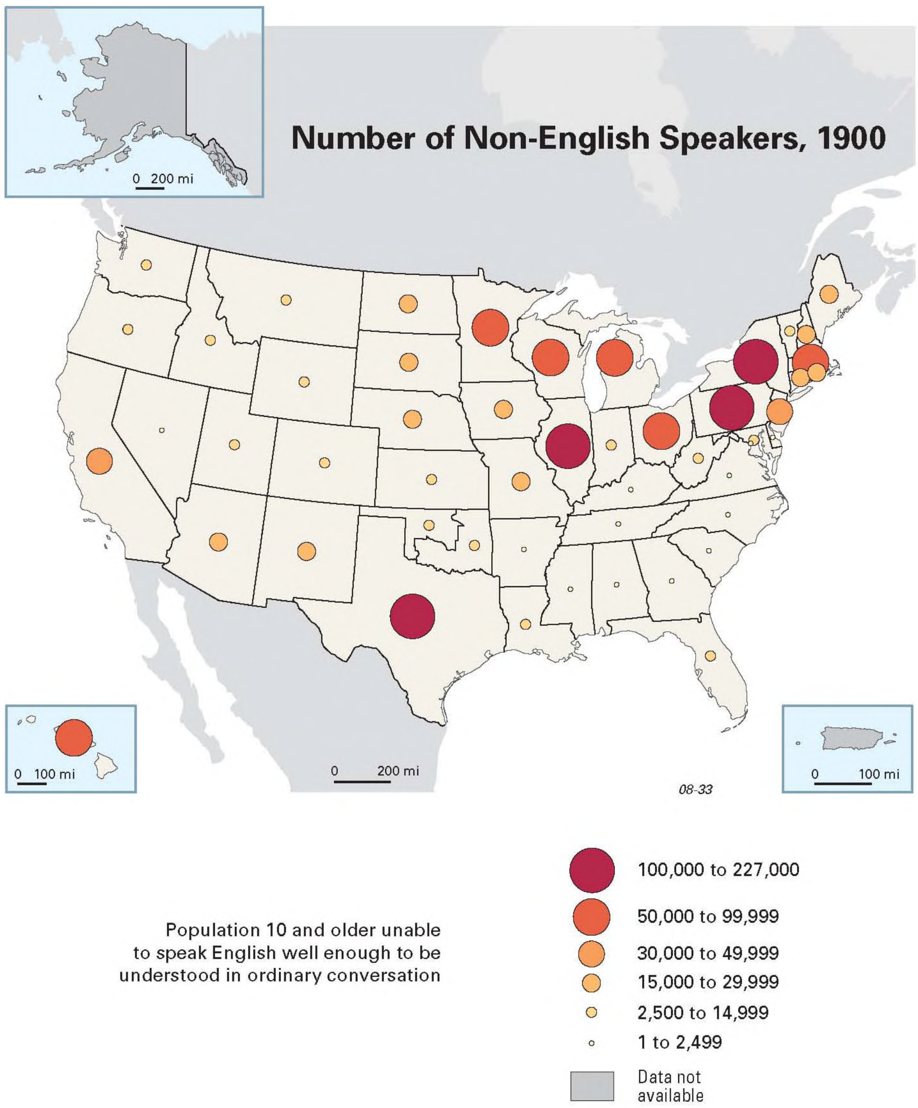


Native North American Language Spoken at Home, 2000

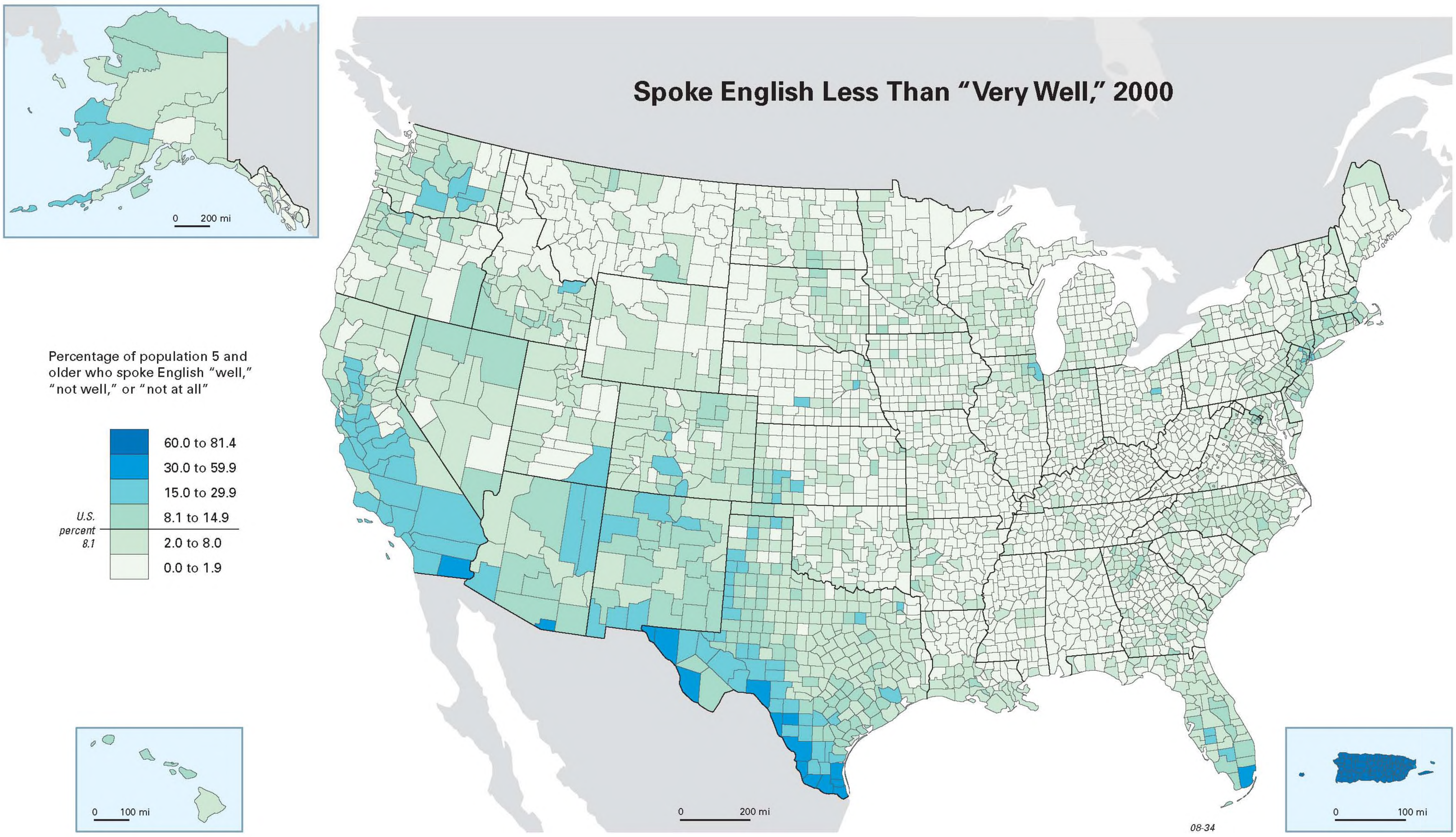
Cities With Largest AIAN Populations



Non-English-Speaking Population, 1900



Number of Non-English Speakers, 1900



Spoke English Less Than "Very Well," 2000

Chapter 9

Ancestry

Chapter 9

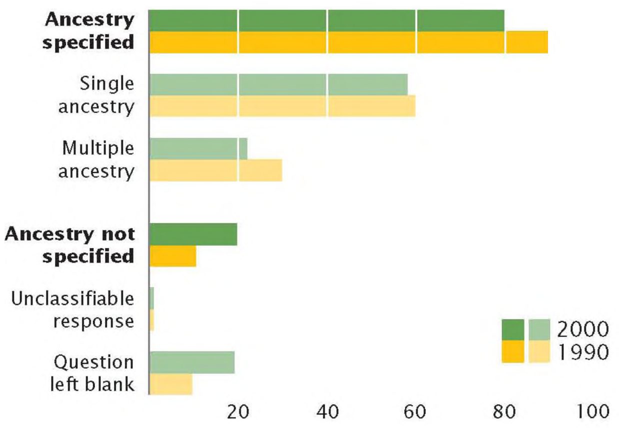
Ancestry

Ancestry is a broad concept that can mean different things to different people; it can be described alternately as where a person's ancestors are from, where individuals or their parents were born, or simply how people see themselves ethnically. Some people may have one distinct ancestry, while others are descendents of several ancestry groups, and still others may know only that their ancestors were from a particular region of the world or they may not know their ethnic origins at all. The U.S. Census Bureau defines ancestry as a person's ethnic origin, heritage, descent, or "roots," and it may reflect a person's place of birth, the birthplace of his or her parents or ancestors, or ethnic identities that have evolved within the United States.

Collecting Data on Ancestry

The question about ancestry first appeared on the census form in 1980, replacing a question about where a person's parents were born. The parental birthplace question provided foreign-origin data only for people having one or both parents born outside the United States. The Census 2000 ancestry question allowed respondents to give one or two attributions of their "ancestry or ethnic origin" and enabled people to identify an ethnic background, such as German, Lebanese, Nigerian, or Portuguese.

Figure 9-1.
Percent of Population by Response to Ancestry Question, 1990 and 2000

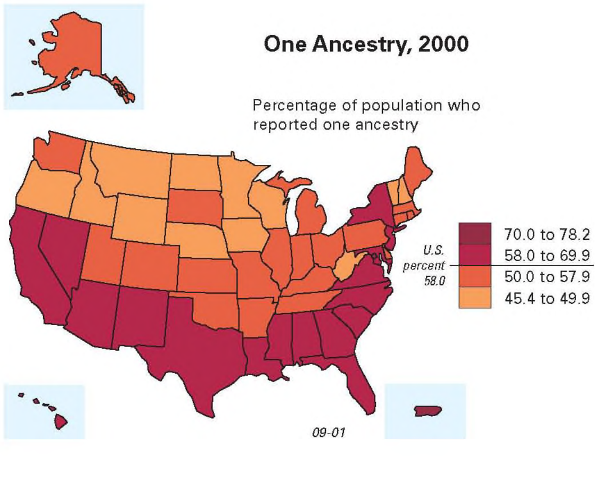


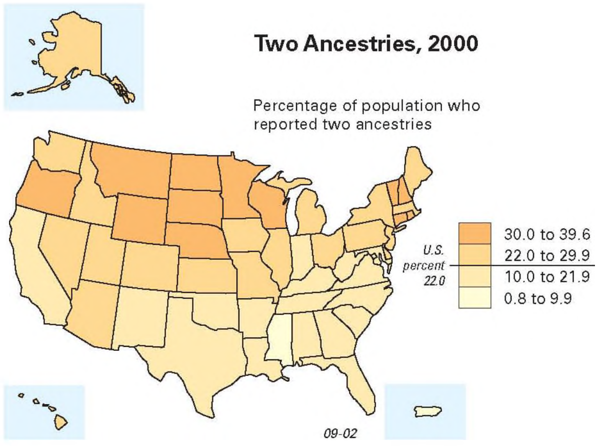
Ancestries discussed in this chapter also include the groups covered in the Census 2000 questions on race and Hispanic origin, such as African American, Mexican, American Indian, and Chinese. For these groups, the results from the ancestry question and the race and Hispanic-origin questions differed, and the latter are the official sources of data for race groups and Hispanics. In some cases, the totals reported on the Census 2000 ancestry question were lower than the numbers from the race or Hispanic-origin questions. For instance, nearly 12 million fewer people specified "African American" as their ancestry than gave that response to the race question. One reason for this difference is that some people who reported Black or African American on the race question reported their ancestry more specifically, such as Jamaican, Haitian, or Nigerian, and thus were not counted in the African American ancestry category. Similarly, more than 2 million fewer people reported Mexican ancestry than gave that answer to the Hispanic-origin question. In other cases, the ancestry question produced higher numbers, such as for Dominicans, whose estimated totals were over 100,000 higher from the ancestry question than from the Hispanic-origin question, to which many Dominicans may have reported a general term (such as Hispanic) or checked "other" without writing a detailed response.

Ancestry Results From Census 2000

In 2000, about 225 million U.S. residents reported an ancestry, with 163.3 million specifying one ancestry and 62.0 million providing multiple ancestries. Another 53.7 million did not report any ancestry, while 2.4 million gave an ancestry that was not classifiable.

Nationally, 58 percent of the population specified only one ancestry, 22 percent provided two ancestries, 19 percent did not report any ancestry at all, and 1 percent reported an unclassifiable ancestry such as "mixture" or "adopted" (Figure 9-1).



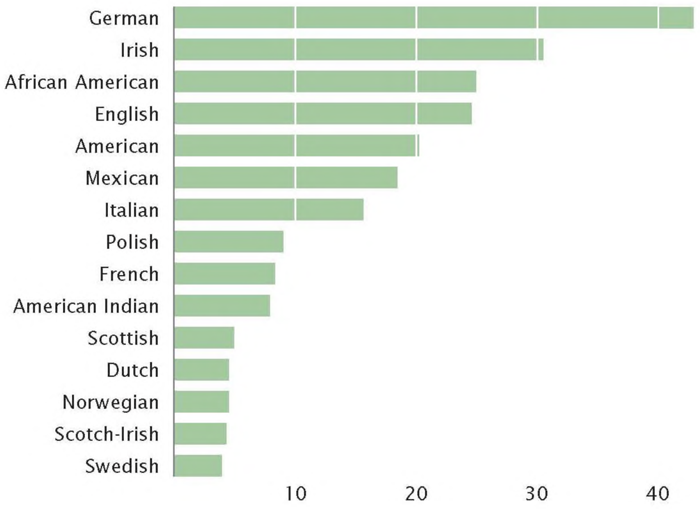


The percentage of the population reporting either one or two ancestries varied by state (maps 09-01 and 09-02). Many states in New England and the upper Midwest had relatively higher percentages of their populations reporting two ancestries, while a number of states in the South had relatively lower percentages reporting two ancestries.

Common Ancestries in 2000

In 2000, 42.8 million people (15 percent of the population) considered themselves to be of German (or part-German) ancestry, the most frequent response to the census question (Figure 9-2). Other ancestries with over 15 million people reported in 2000 were Irish (30.5 million, or 11 percent), African American (24.9 million, or 9 percent), English (24.5 million, or 9 percent), American (20.2 million, or 7 percent), Mexican (18.4 million, or 7 percent), and Italian (15.6 million, or 6 percent).

Figure 9-2.
Fifteen Largest Ancestries (millions of people), 2000



Other ancestries with 4 million or more people were Polish, French, American Indian, Scottish, Dutch, Norwegian, Scotch-Irish, and Swedish. In total, seven ancestries were reported by more than 15 million people in 2000, 37 ancestries were reported by more than 1 million people, and 92 ancestries were reported by more than 100,000 people.

Changes Between 1990 and 2000

The three largest ancestries in 1990 were German, Irish, and English. In 2000, those groups still were among the largest European ancestries, but each had decreased in size by at least 8 million and by more than 20 percent. As a proportion of the population, German ancestry decreased from 23 percent in 1990 to 15 percent in 2000, while Irish and English decreased as a proportion of the population from 16 percent to 11 percent and from 13 percent to 9 percent, respectively.

The number of people who reported African American ancestry increased by nearly 1.2 million, or 4.9 percent, between 1990 and 2000, making this group the third-largest ancestry. At the same time, the proportion reporting African American ancestry decreased slightly over the decade, from 9.5 percent to 8.8 percent. The population of many ancestries, such as Mexican, Chinese, Filipino, and Asian Indian, increased during the decade, reflecting sizable immigration, especially from Latin America and Asia. Several small ancestry populations at least doubled, including Brazilian, Pakistani, Albanian, Honduran, and Trinidadian and Tobagonian.

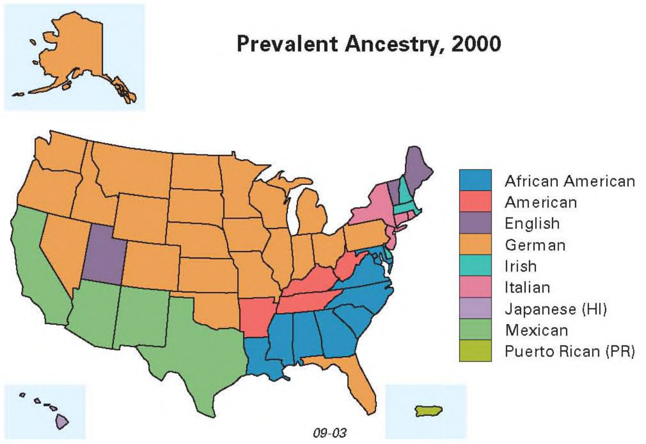
The number who reported American and no other ancestry increased from 12.4 million in 1990 to 20.2 million in 2000, the largest numerical growth of any group during the 1990s. (American was considered a valid ancestry response when it was the only ancestry provided by a respondent.) This figure represents an increase of 63 percent, as the proportion rose from 5.0 percent to 7.2 percent of the population.

Regional and State-level Patterns

Among the four U.S. regions, the most common ancestries in 2000 were Irish in the Northeast (16 percent), African American in the South (14 percent), German in the Midwest (27 percent), and Mexican in the West (16 percent).

Eight different ancestries were the most frequently reported in one or more states. German was the most common in 23 states, including every state in the Midwest, the majority of states in the West, and one state in the South (map 09-03). In three of those states, German was reported by more than 40 percent of the population: North Dakota (44 percent), Wisconsin (43 percent), and South Dakota (41 percent).

The other leading ancestries at the state level were African American in eight contiguous states from Louisiana to Maryland and in the District of Columbia



(also notably high at 43 percent); American in Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and West Virginia; Italian in Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island; Mexican in the four border states of California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas; English in Maine, Utah, and Vermont; Irish in Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire; and Japanese in Hawaii.

Many other ancestries were not the largest ancestry in any state but represented more than 10 percent of a state's population, including American Indian in Oklahoma (12 percent) and Alaska (11 percent); Filipino (18 percent) and Hawaiian (16 percent) in Hawaii; French in Maine (14 percent), Vermont (15 percent), and Rhode Island (11 percent); French Canadian in New Hampshire (10 percent); and Norwegian in North Dakota (30 percent), Minnesota (17 percent), South Dakota (15 percent), and Montana (11 percent).

Other ancestries not noted above were among the five largest in a state but represented less than 10 percent of the state's population, including Chinese in Hawaii (8.3 percent), Czech in Nebraska (4.9 percent), Danish in Utah (6.5 percent), Eskimo in Alaska (6.1 percent), Polish in Michigan (8.6 percent), Portuguese in Rhode Island (8.7 percent), Spanish in New Mexico (9.3 percent), and Swedish in Minnesota (9.9 percent).

This Chapter's Maps

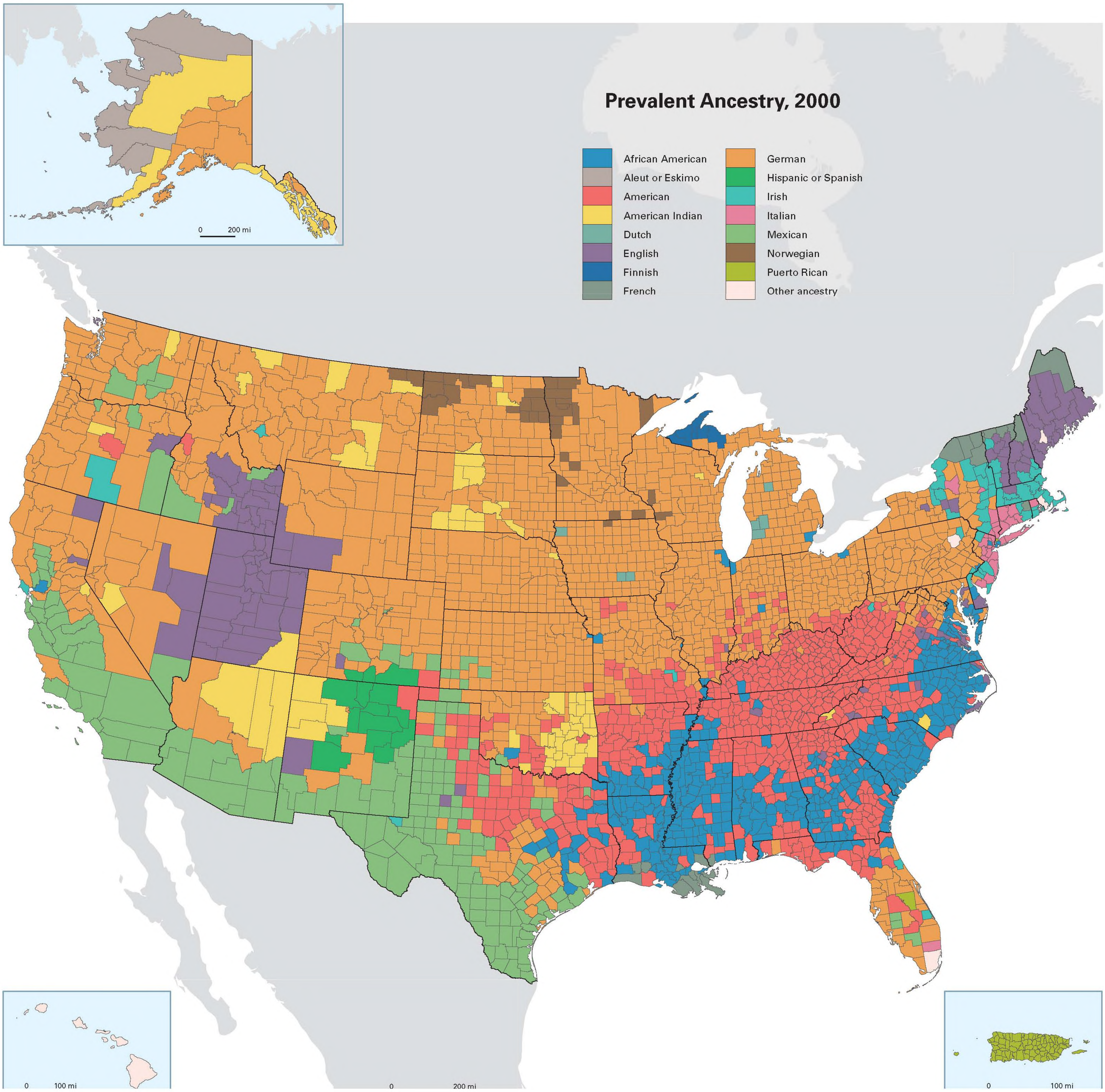
The ancestry maps in this chapter echo some of the findings reported in previous chapters concerning the wide assortment of cultures and ethnicities that exist within the United States. The maps are based on the first and second ancestries reported by respondents in Census 2000.

Maps 09-05 through 09-52 contain a series of state-level graduated symbol maps for 48 ancestries reported in Census 2000. The category sizes are roughly consistent across the series, making it possible to compare the sizes of the symbols both within and across maps. The series reveals that some ancestries, such as Irish and German, are present in large numbers in nearly every state, while other ancestries, such as Slovak, are smaller in size and more geographically concentrated.

Maps 09-54 through 09-62 present the most frequently reported ancestry in each census tract for the nation's largest metropolitan areas. In some cases, an ancestry is prevalent in a series of tracts arcing outward from the central city, suggesting a pattern of suburbanization for a particular group. In Chicago, for instance, clusters of tracts with Irish or African American ancestries radiate south of the central city, and in the Boston area, Italian-prevalent census tracts appear in the city of Boston and communities to the north. A similar series (maps 09-64 through 09-72) shows the most commonly reported ancestry for census tracts in cities with populations of 1 million or more.

The geographic patterns of ancestry data show the endurance of the awareness of ancestries even when a group's largest immigration to the United States occurred many decades ago. This phenomenon is demonstrated by the pairs of county-level maps that present distributions of the largest foreign-born populations, as reported in the 1900 census, alongside their ancestry counterparts from Census 2000 (maps 09-73 through 09-92).

For some ancestries, continuity in geographic distribution from 1900 to 2000 is evident. For instance, in 1900, Norwegians were a large share of the foreign-born population in parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. One hundred years later, ancestry data from Census 2000 still indicated high percentages of Norwegian ancestry in these states' populations. The geographic distributions of Russian, Polish, and Swedish ancestries in 2000 also mirror their foreign-born distributions in 1900. In some cases, the specific county-by-county foreign-born patterns evident in 1900—with a high share in a particular county and lower shares in its neighboring counties—continued to exist in 2000, despite 100 years of migration and other demographic changes. For instance, Las Animas County in southern Colorado had a large Italian share in its 1900 foreign-born population and in 2000, many of its residents reported Italian ancestry. Ancestry data reveal the country's links to many heritages and illuminate our diverse roots.

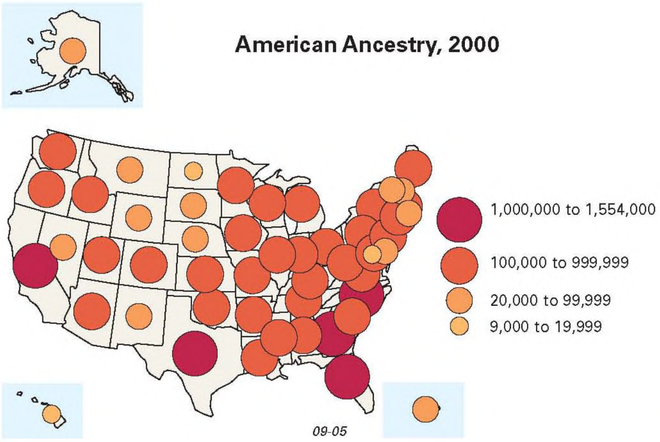


This map classifies counties by the most frequently reported ancestry. In 2000, the ancestries prevalent in counties across the country reflected historical settlement patterns. German was the prevalent ancestry reported in many counties in the northern half of the country, from Pennsylvania to Washington. Mexican was the prevalent ancestry along the southwestern border of the United States, and American and African American were the most commonly reported ancestries in many southern counties, from Virginia to eastern Texas and Arkansas.

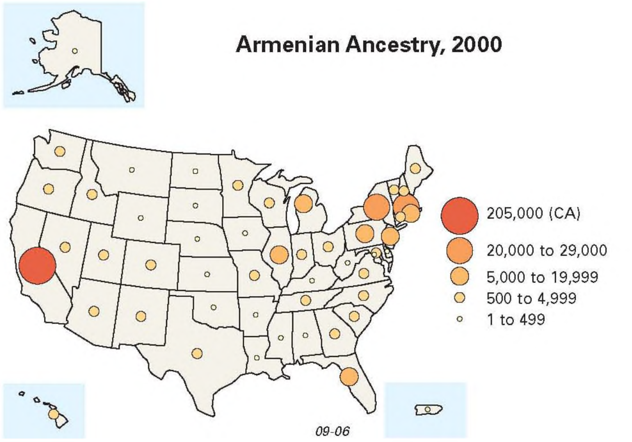
Some ancestries appear primarily in smaller clusters of counties. English was the most common ancestry in many counties in Utah and southern Idaho, for instance, while American Indian ancestry was the most common in parts of Arizona, New Mexico, and eastern Oklahoma. Irish was prevalent in some counties in Massachusetts, and Italian was the most common ancestry in many counties in Connecticut and New Jersey. Norwegian was common in parts of Minnesota and North Dakota. French was prevalent in several counties of Louisiana, New York, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS, 2000

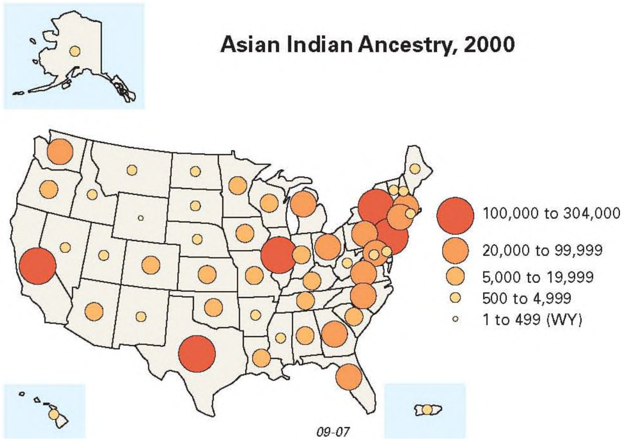
American Ancestry, 2000



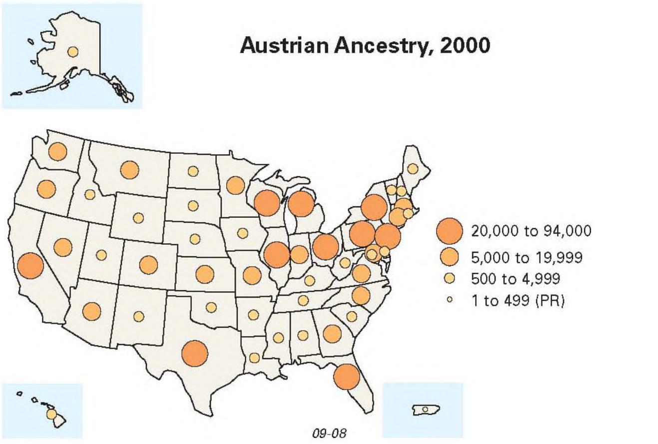
Armenian Ancestry, 2000



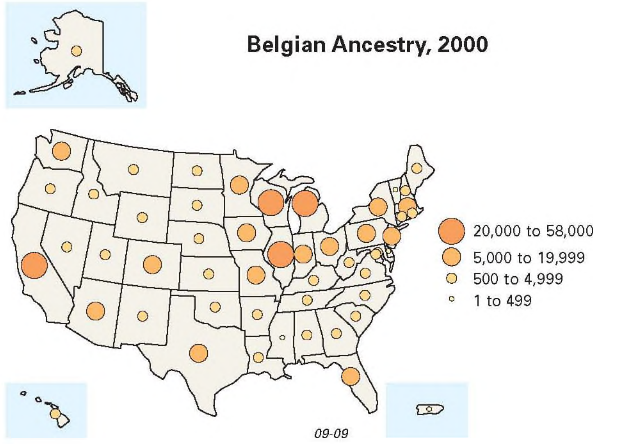
Asian Indian Ancestry, 2000



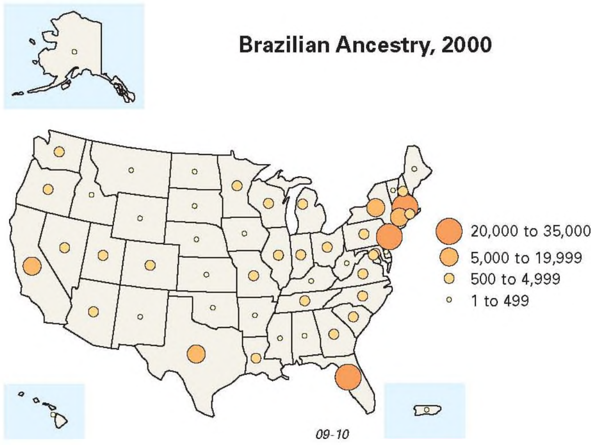
Austrian Ancestry, 2000



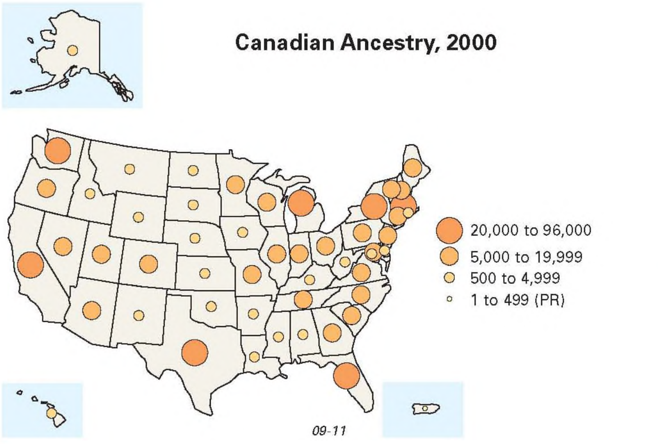
Belgian Ancestry, 2000



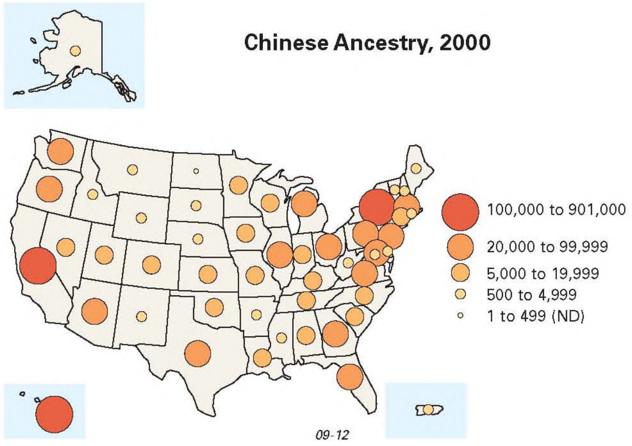
Brazilian Ancestry, 2000



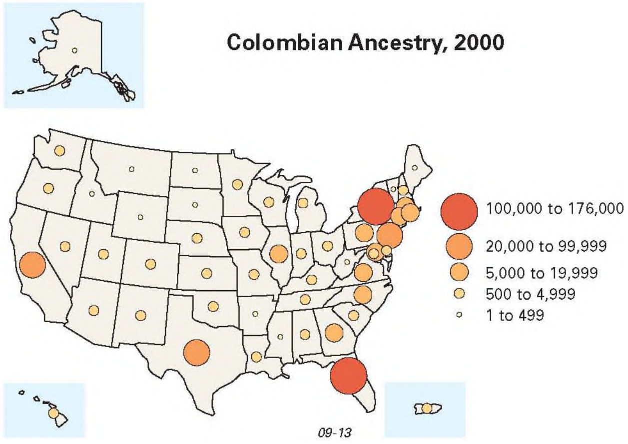
Canadian Ancestry, 2000



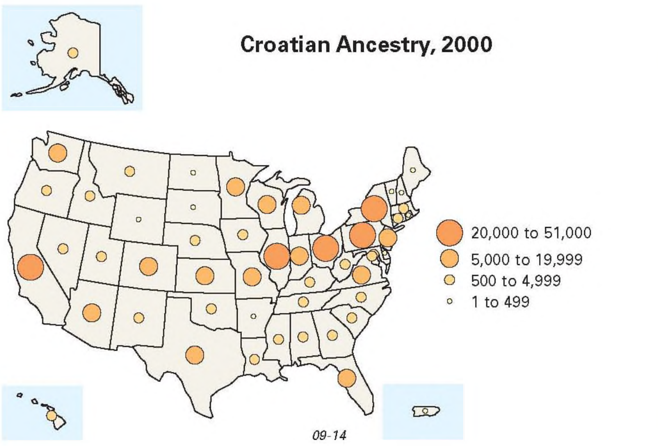
Chinese Ancestry, 2000



Colombian Ancestry, 2000



Croatian Ancestry, 2000



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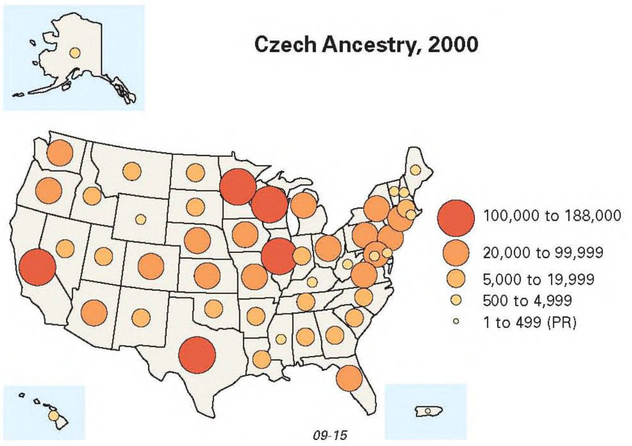
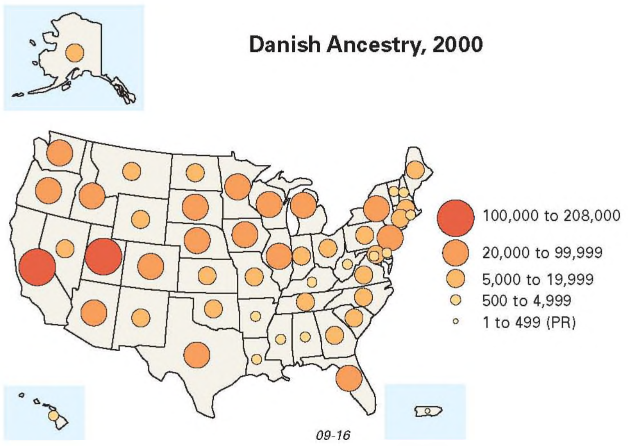
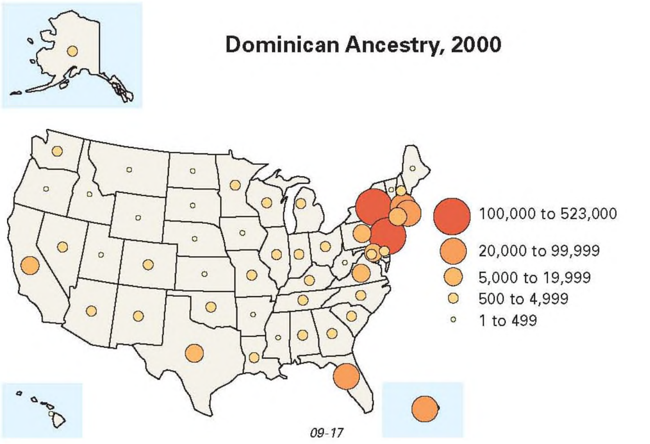


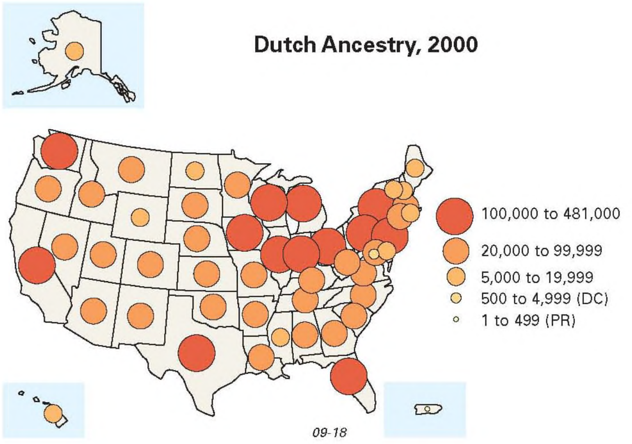
Danish Ancestry, 2000



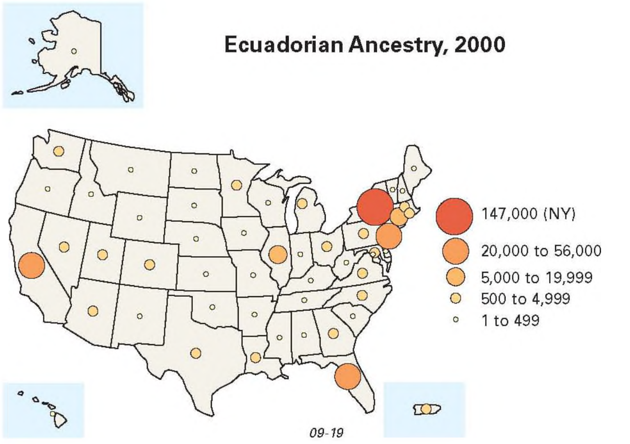
Dominican Ancestry, 2000



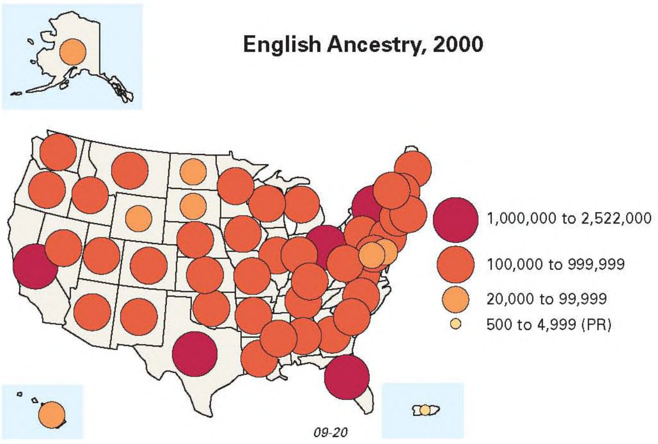
Dutch Ancestry, 2000



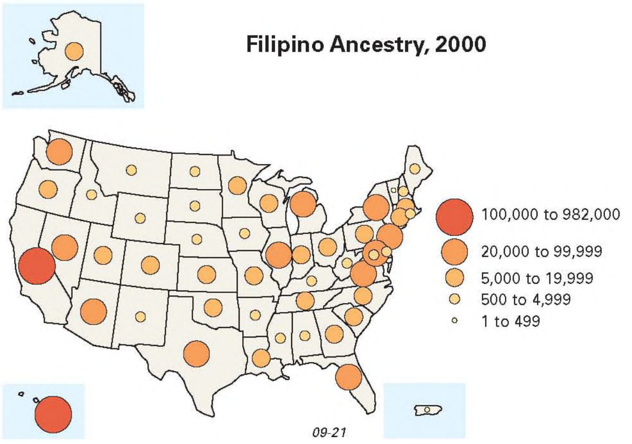
Ecuadorian Ancestry, 2000



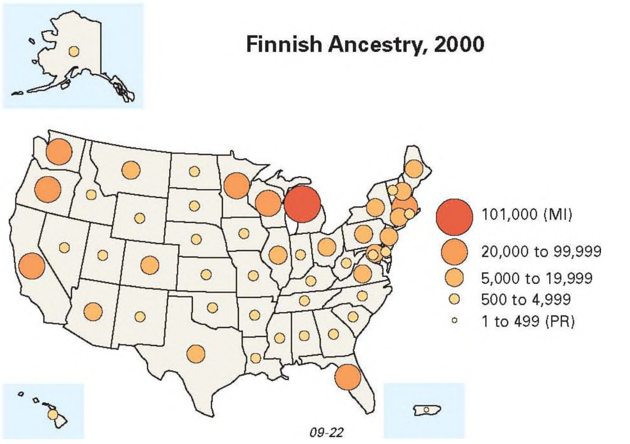
English Ancestry, 2000



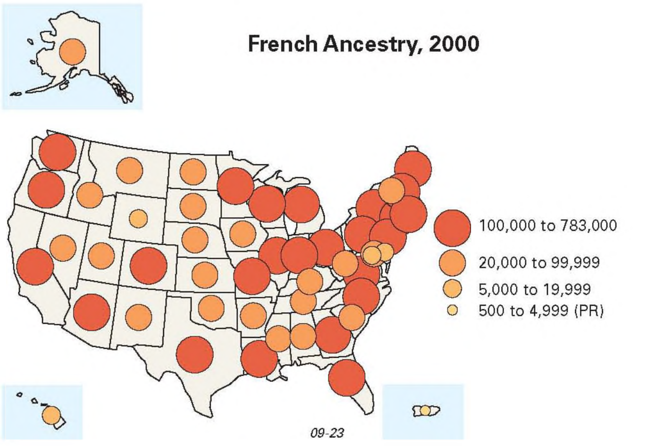
Filipino Ancestry, 2000



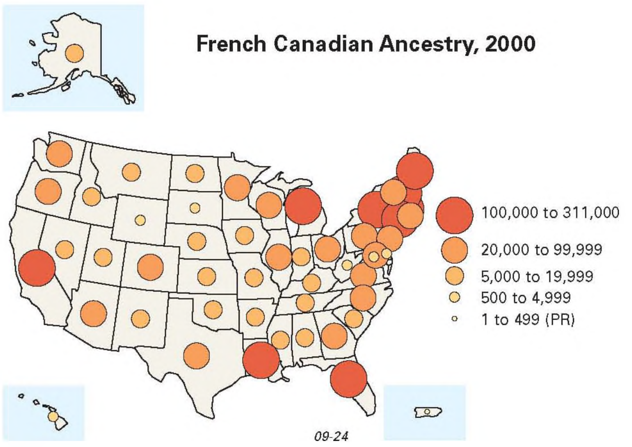
Finnish Ancestry, 2000



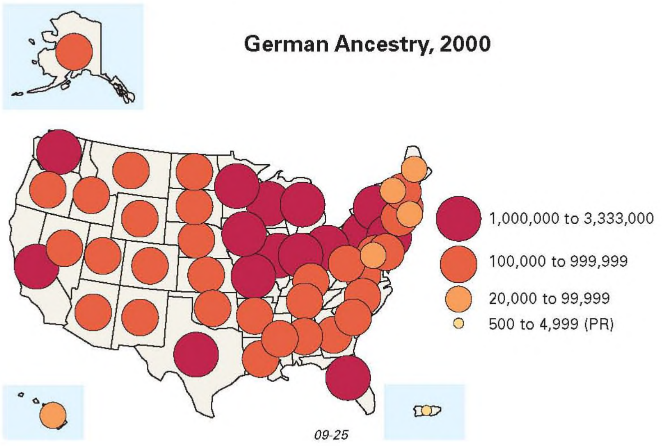
French Ancestry, 2000



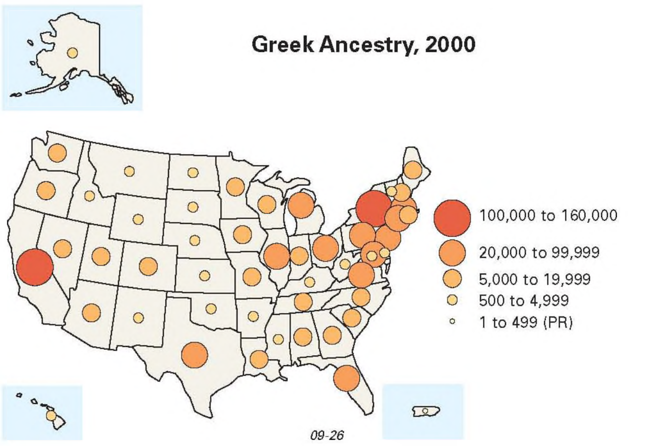
French Canadian Ancestry, 2000



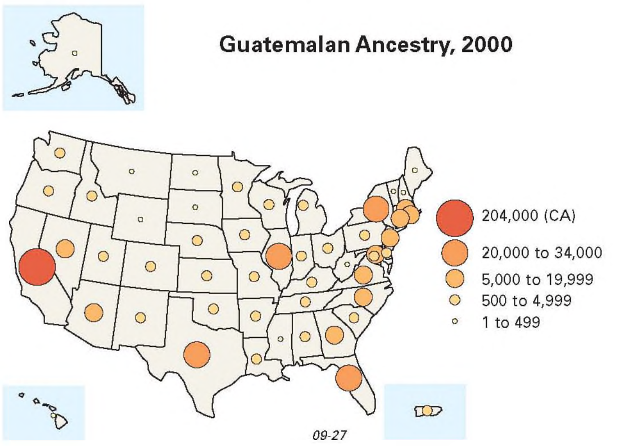
German Ancestry, 2000



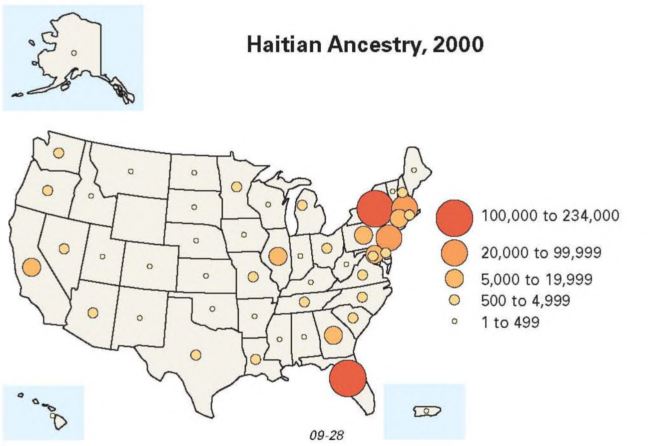
Greek Ancestry, 2000



Guatemalan Ancestry, 2000

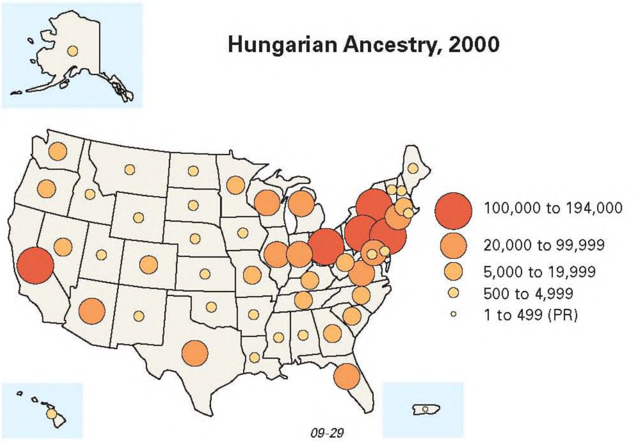


Haitian Ancestry, 2000

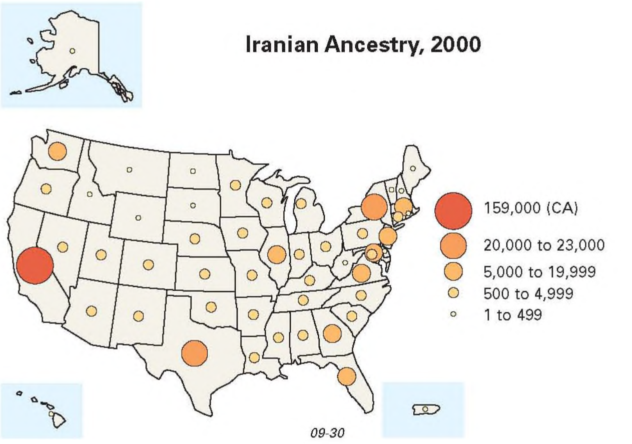


SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS, 2000

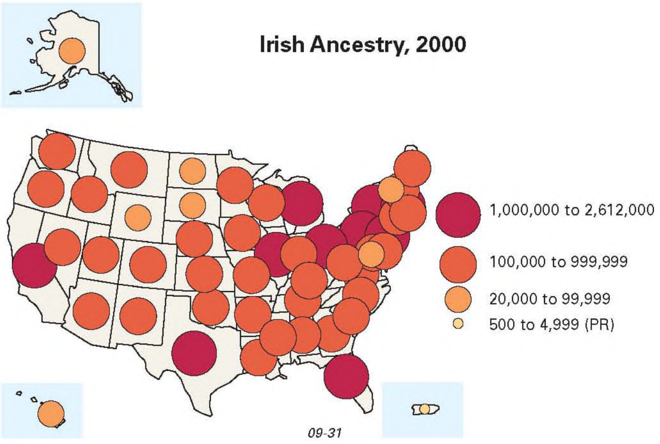
Hungarian Ancestry, 2000



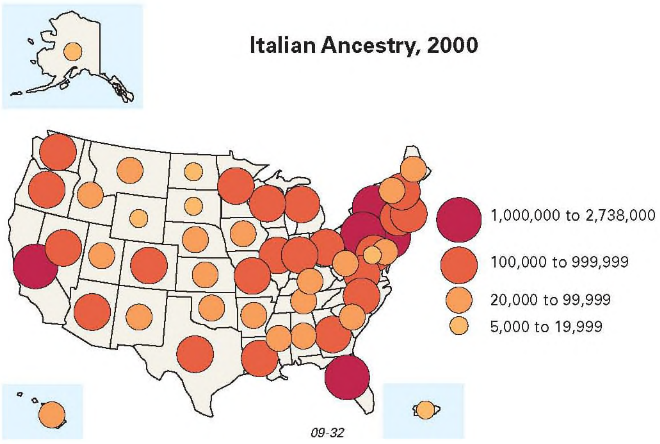
Iranian Ancestry, 2000



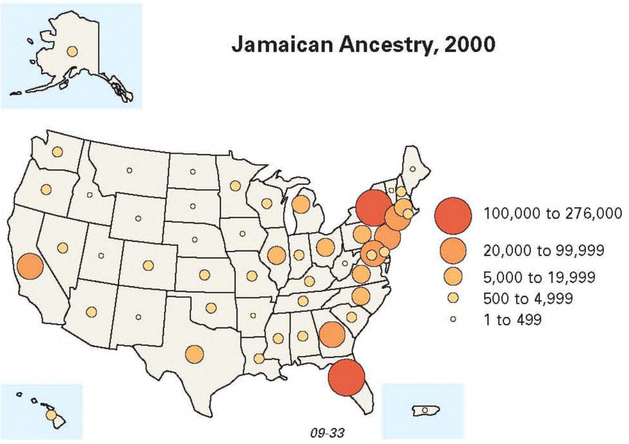
Irish Ancestry, 2000



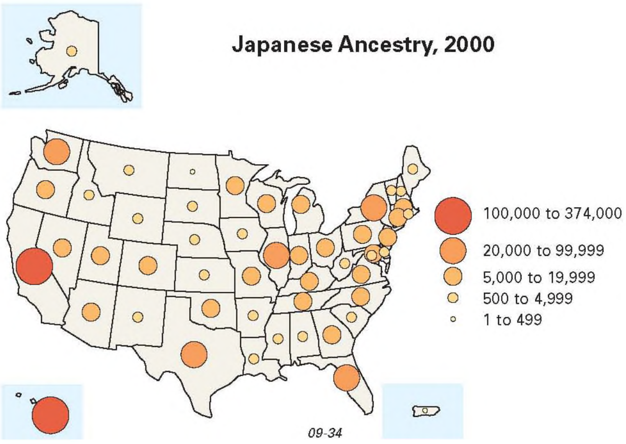
Italian Ancestry, 2000



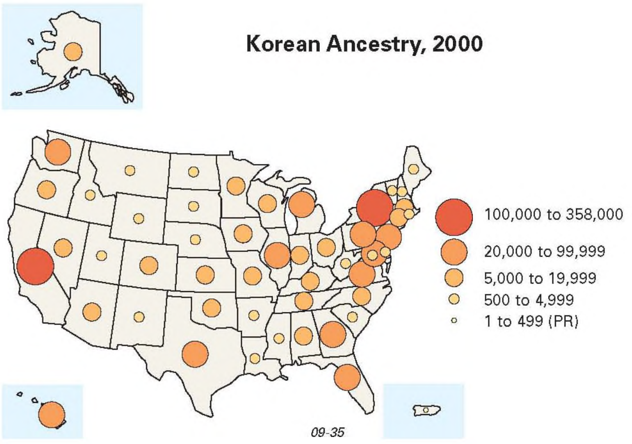
Jamaican Ancestry, 2000



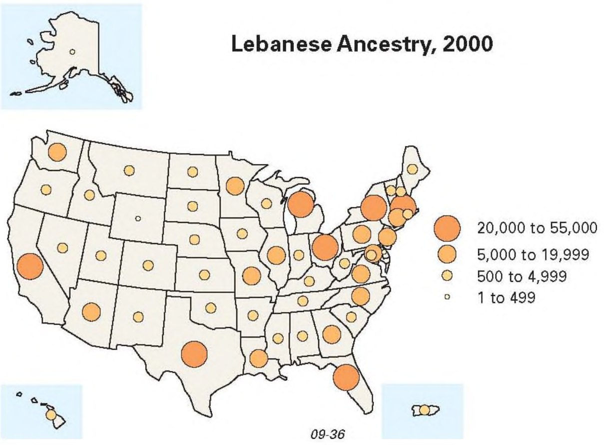
Japanese Ancestry, 2000



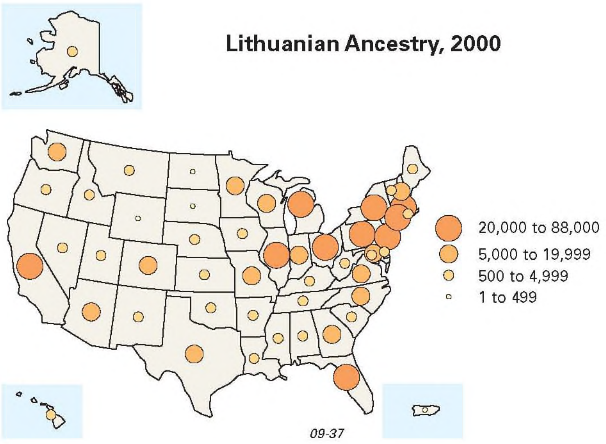
Korean Ancestry, 2000



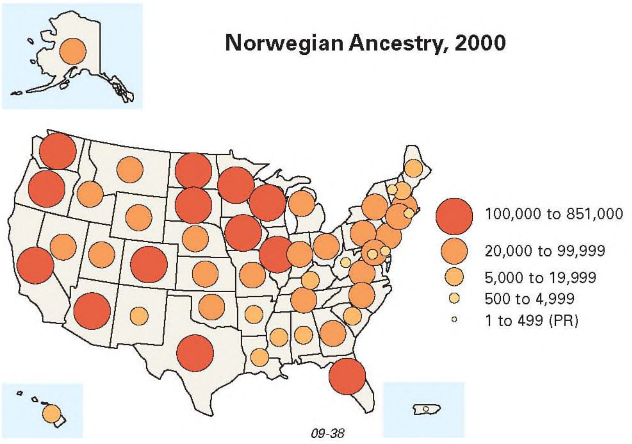
Lebanese Ancestry, 2000



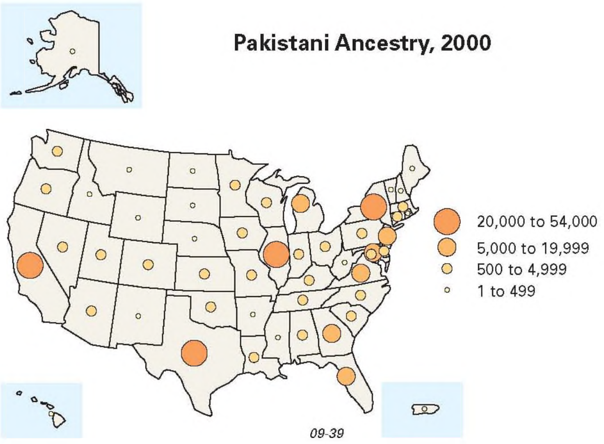
Lithuanian Ancestry, 2000



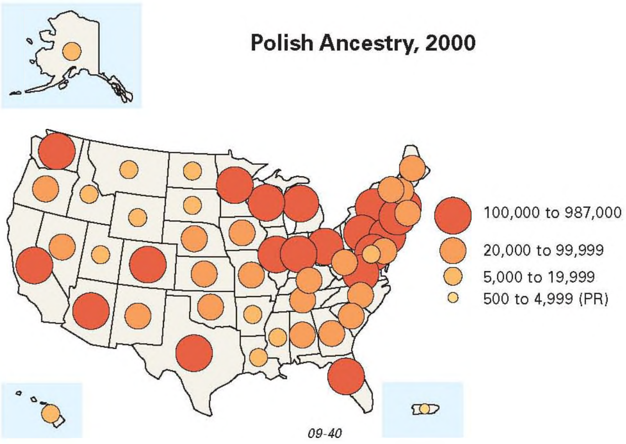
Norwegian Ancestry, 2000



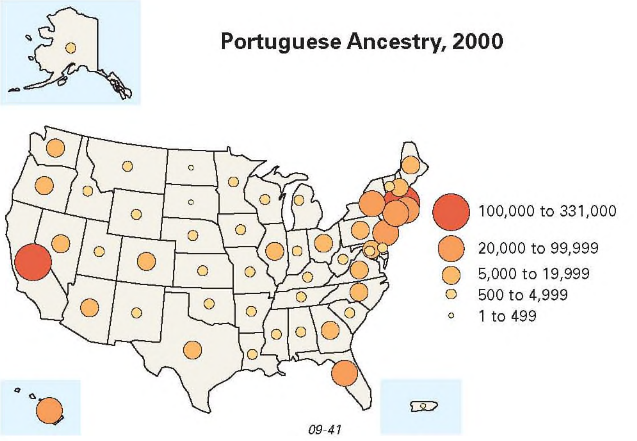
Pakistani Ancestry, 2000



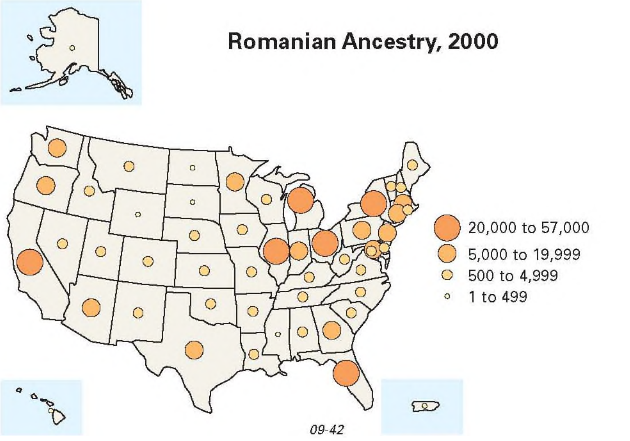
Polish Ancestry, 2000



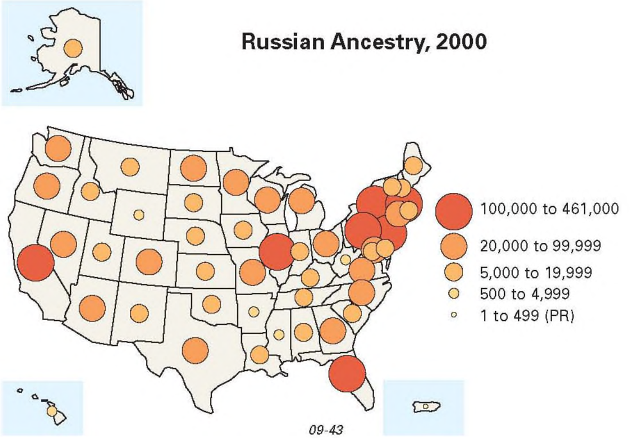
Portuguese Ancestry, 2000



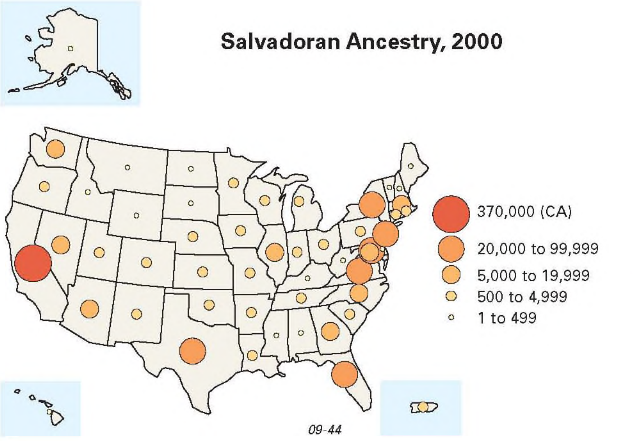
Romanian Ancestry, 2000



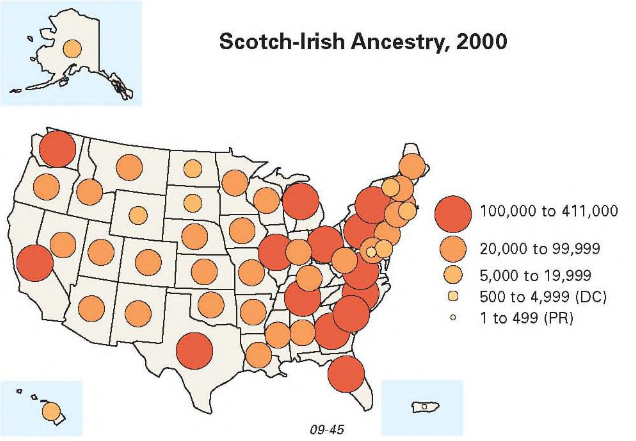
Russian Ancestry, 2000



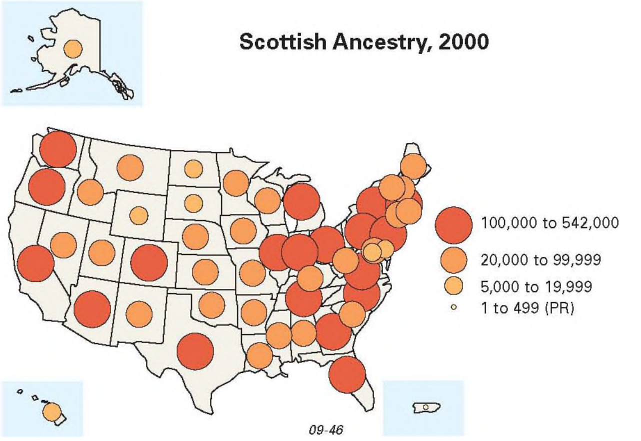
Salvadoran Ancestry, 2000



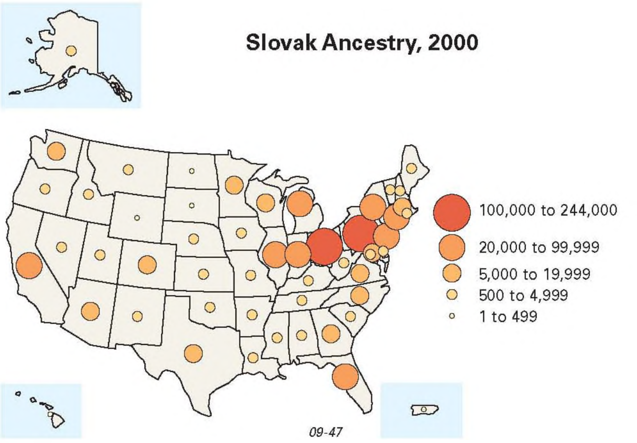
Scotch-Irish Ancestry, 2000



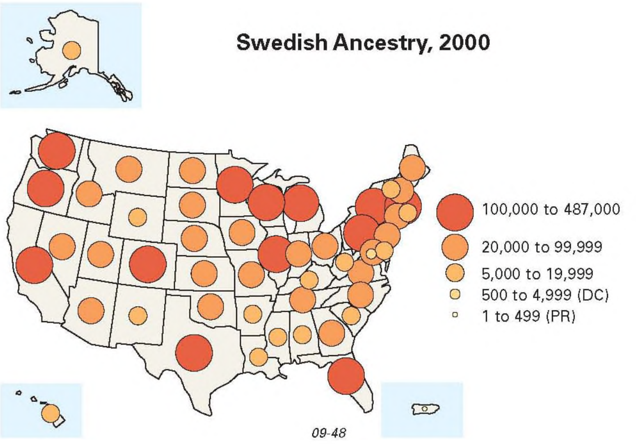
Scottish Ancestry, 2000



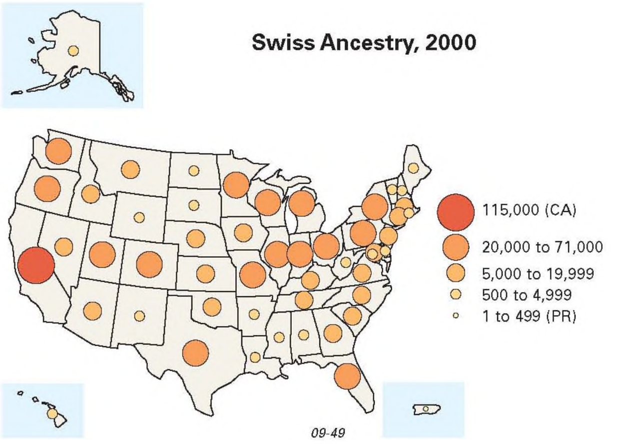
Slovak Ancestry, 2000



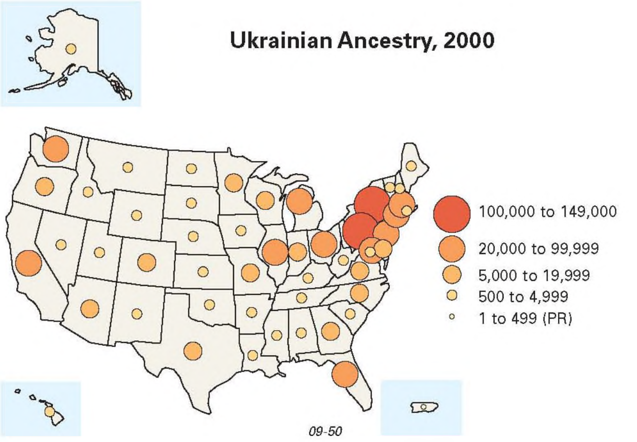
Swedish Ancestry, 2000



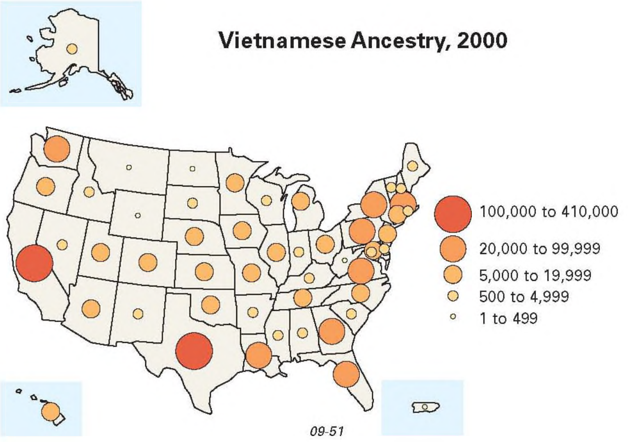
Swiss Ancestry, 2000



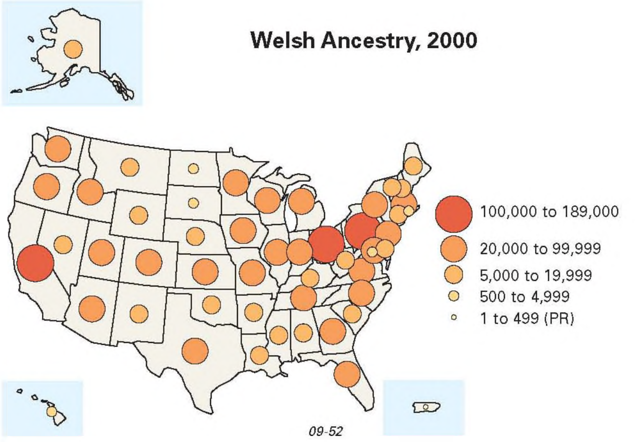
Ukrainian Ancestry, 2000



Vietnamese Ancestry, 2000

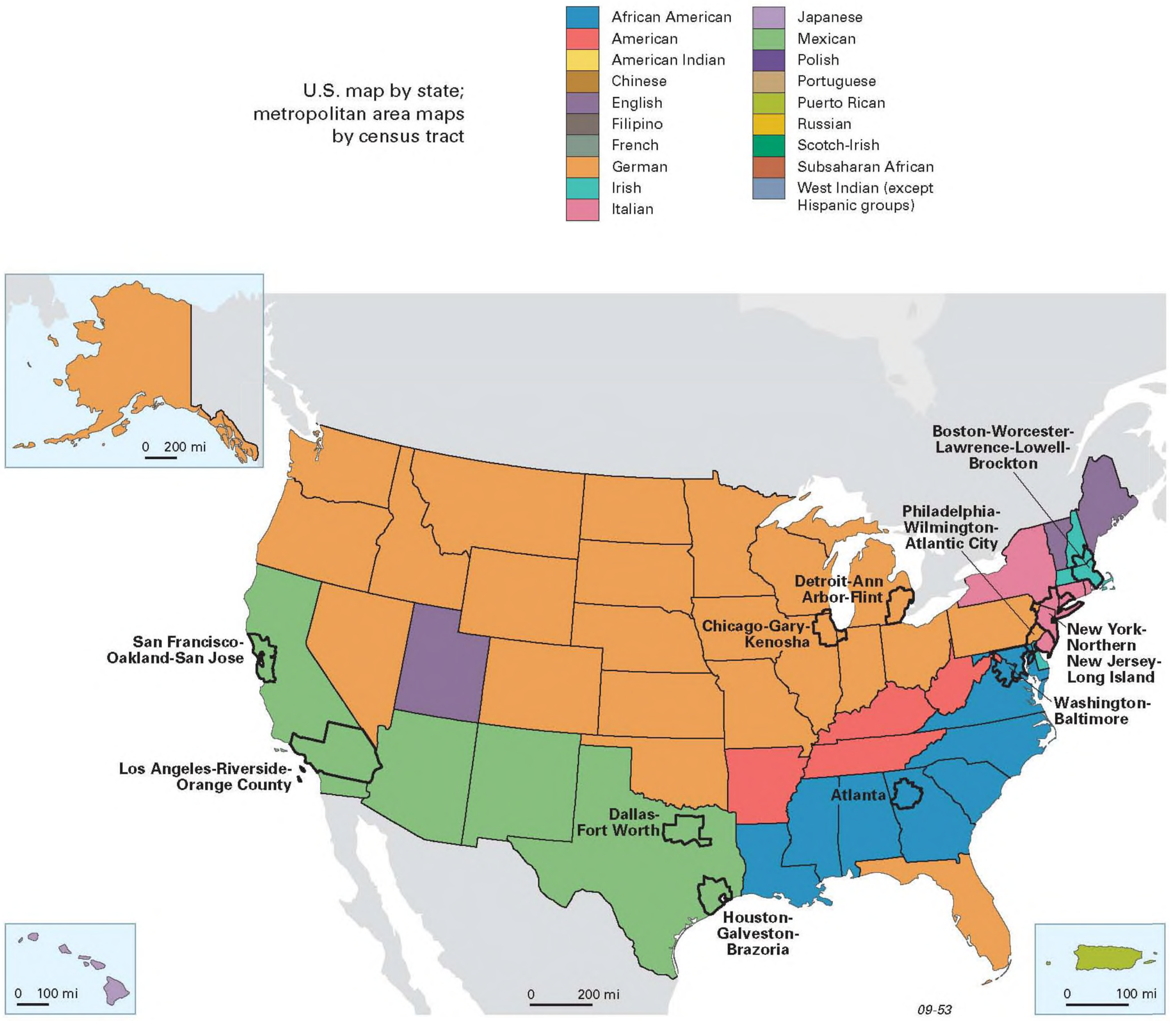


Welsh Ancestry, 2000

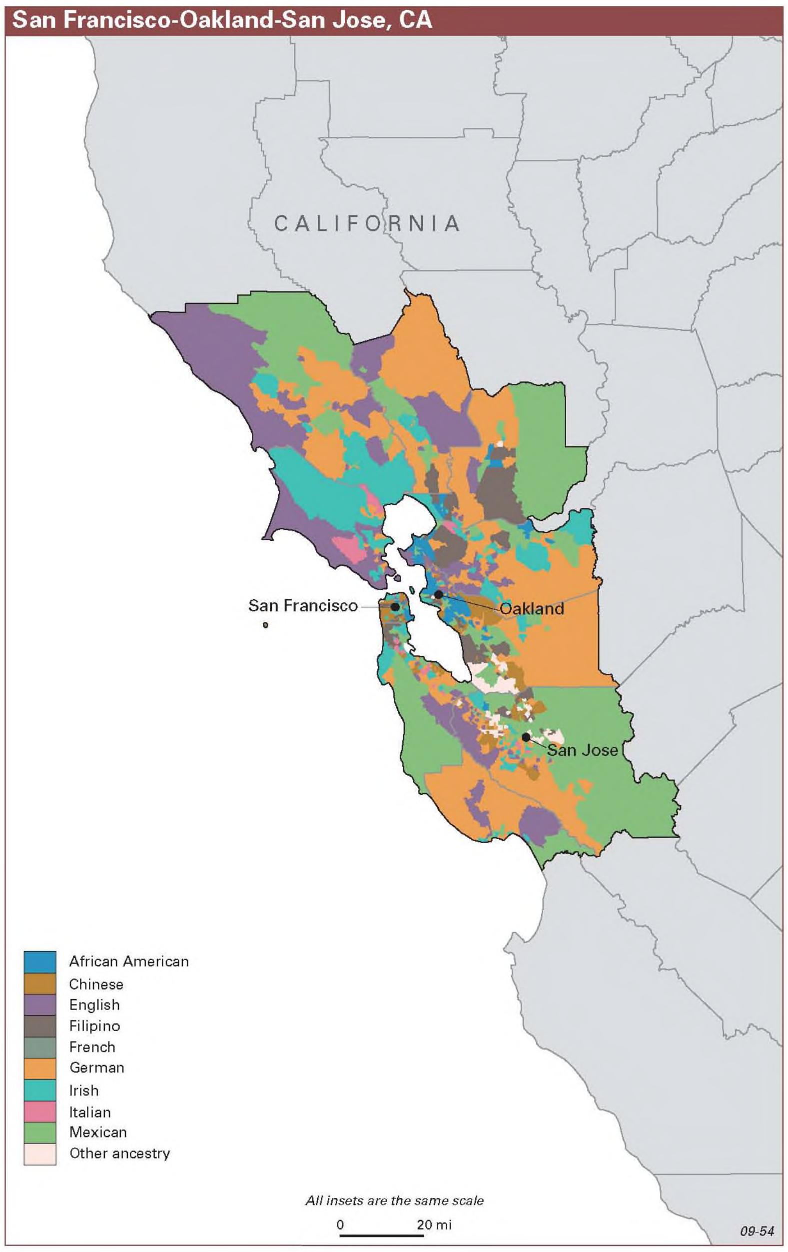


Prevalent Ancestry, 2000

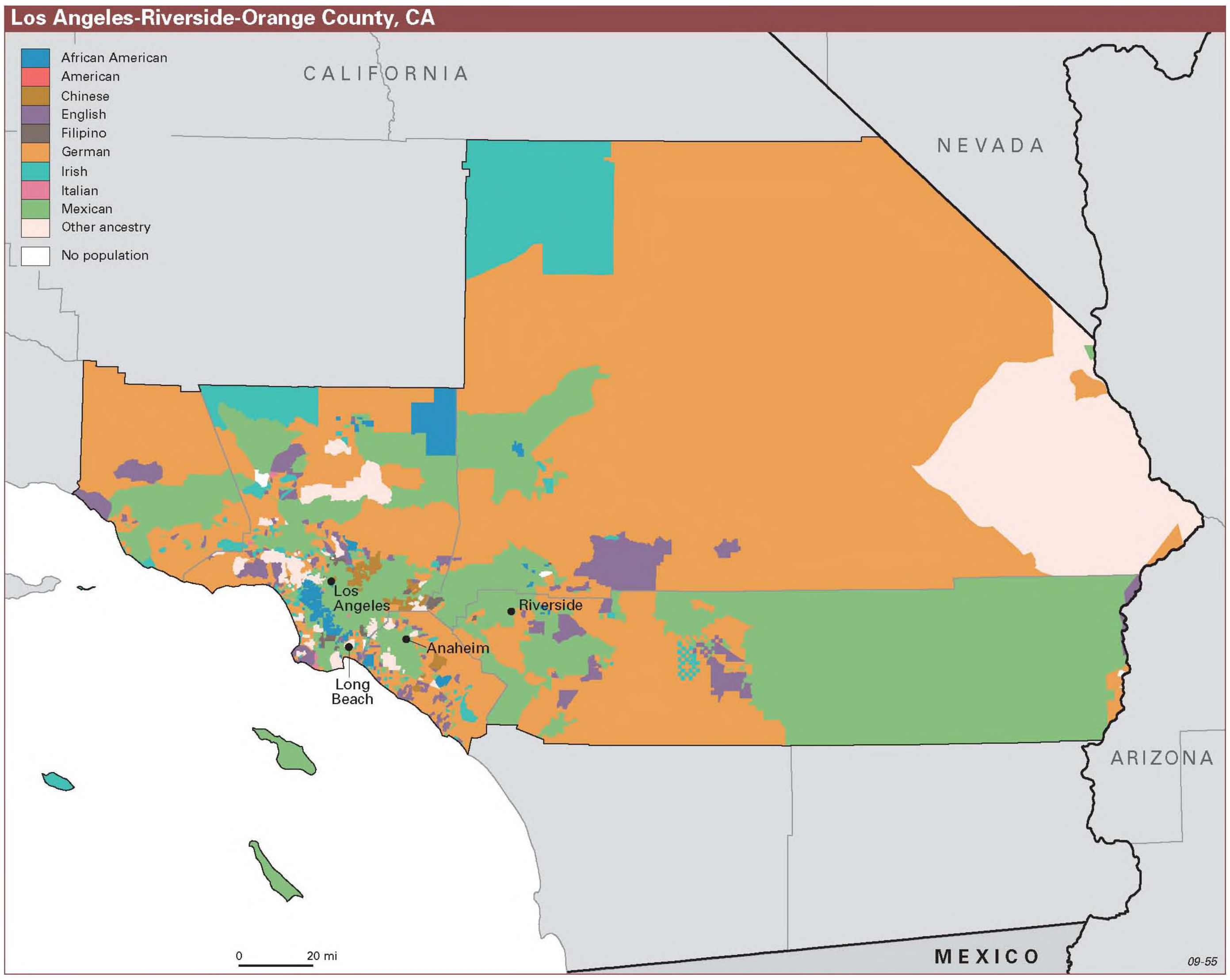
Largest Metropolitan Areas



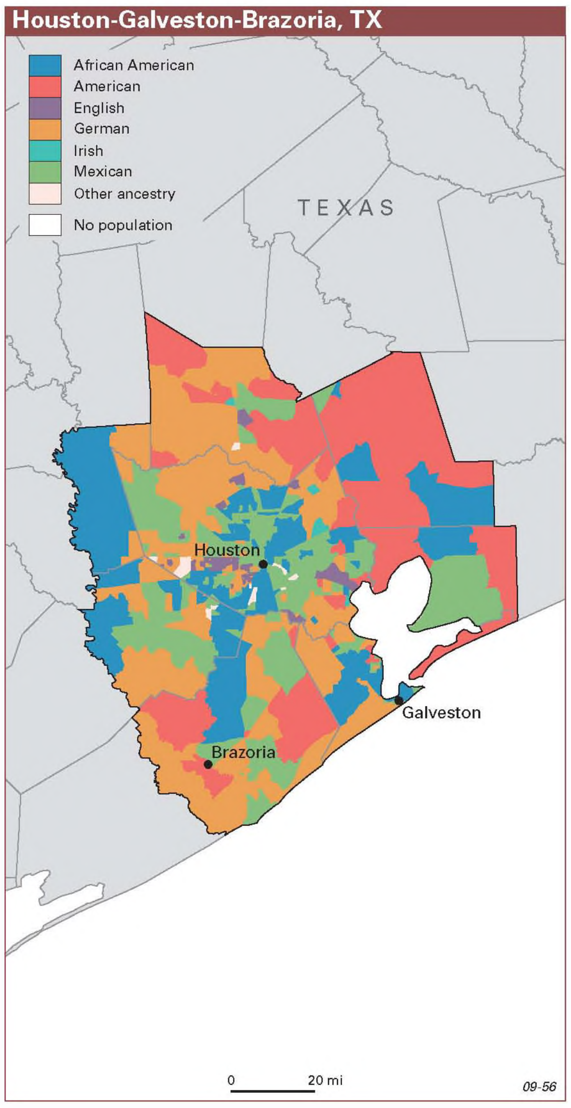
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA



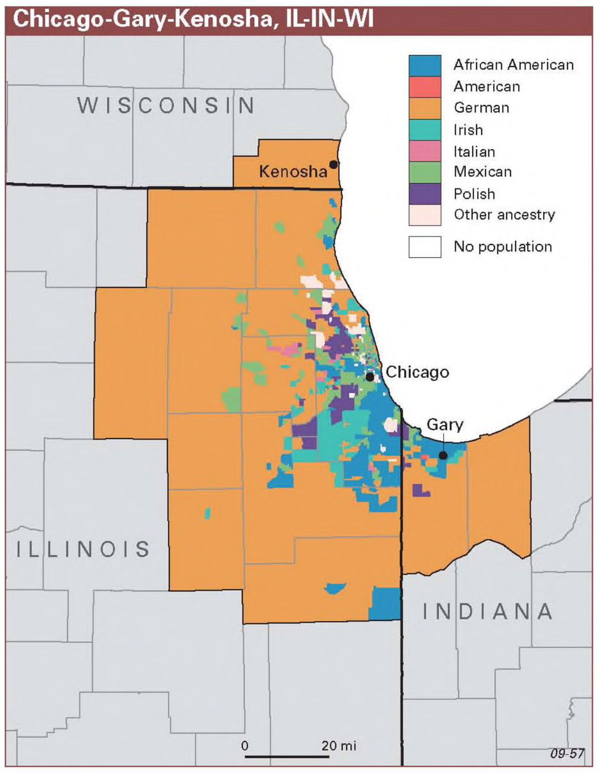
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA



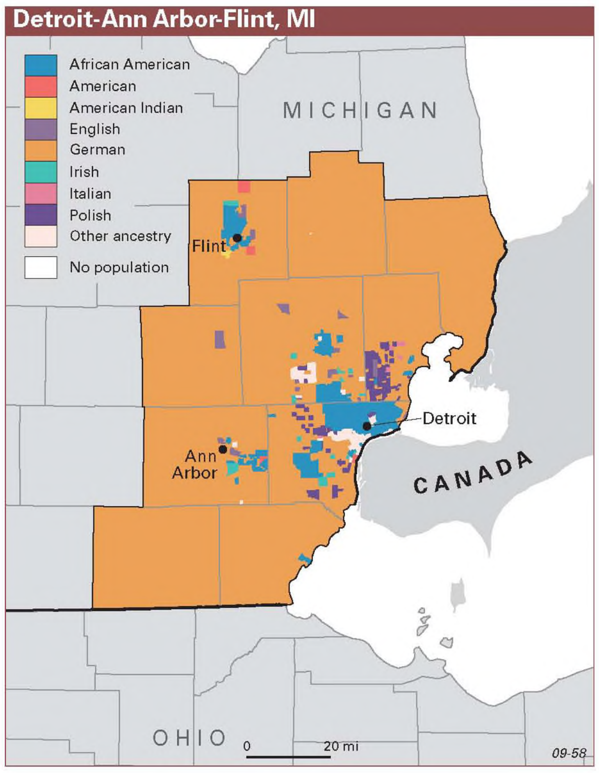
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX



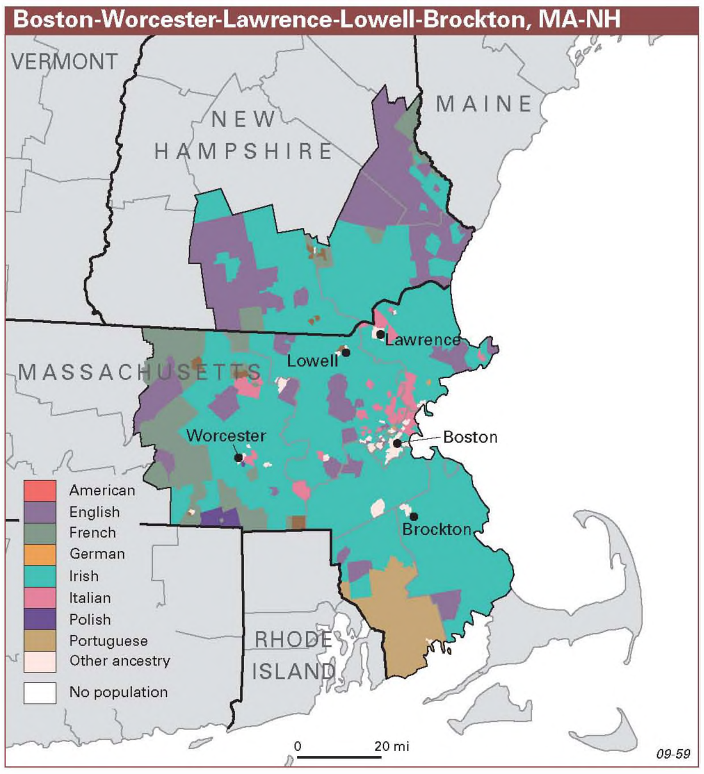
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI



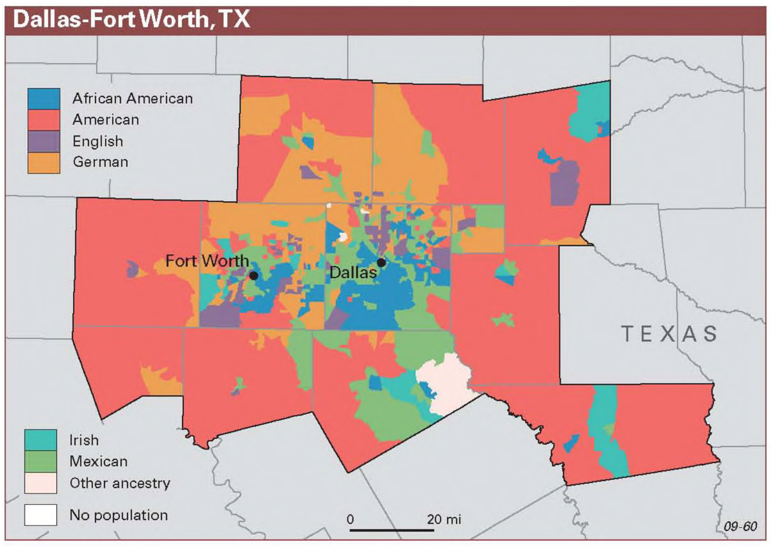
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI



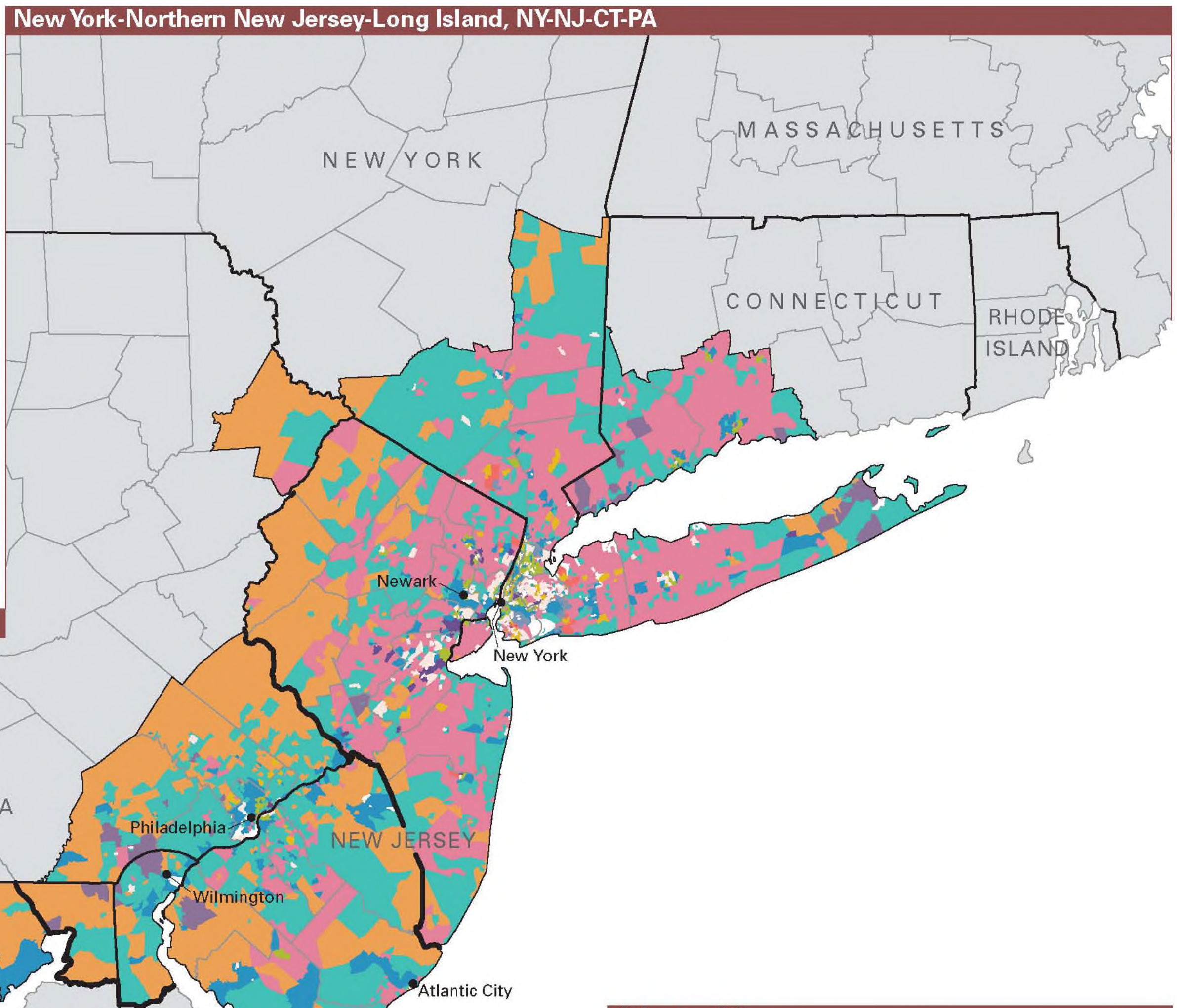
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH



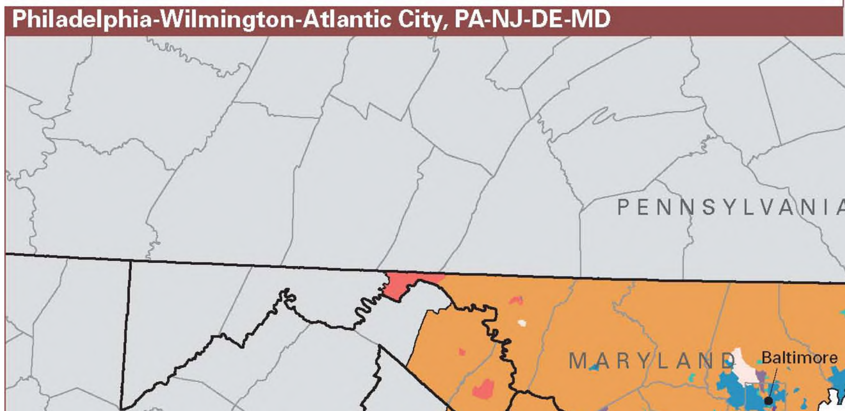
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX

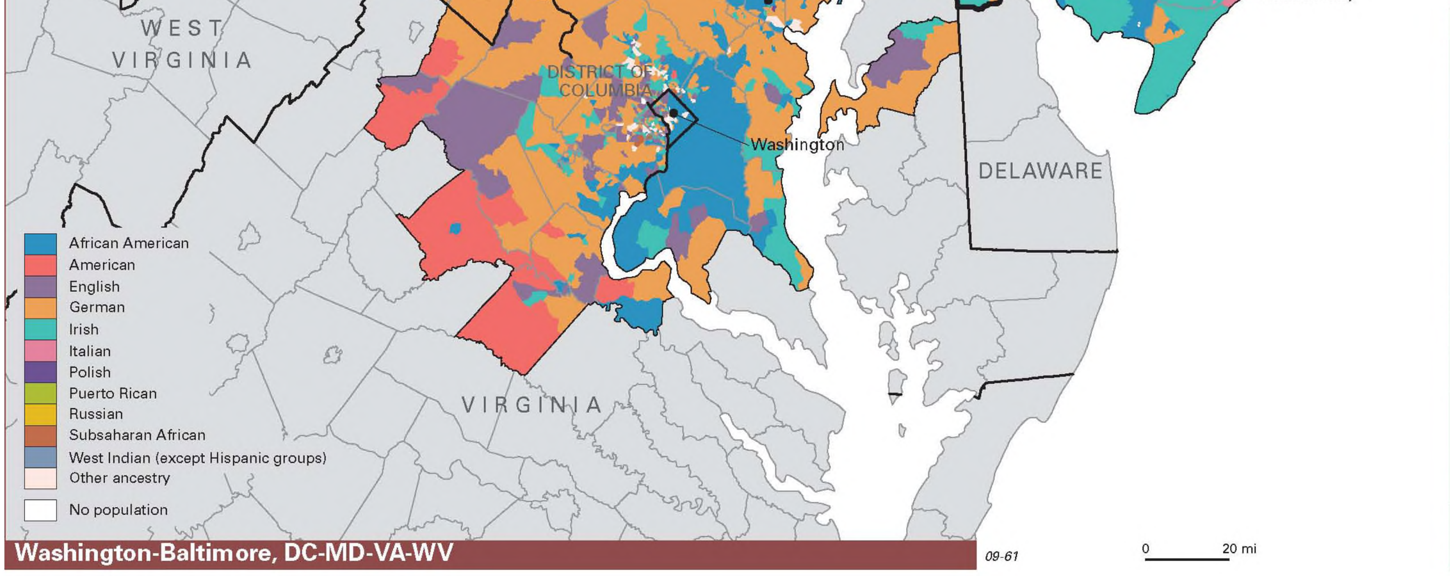


New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA



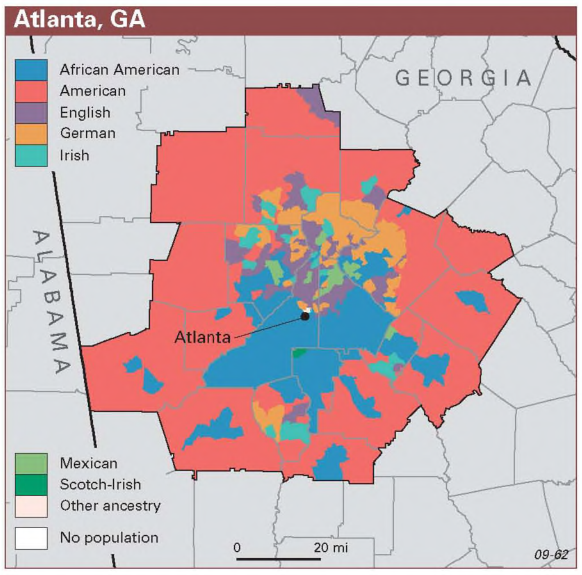
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD





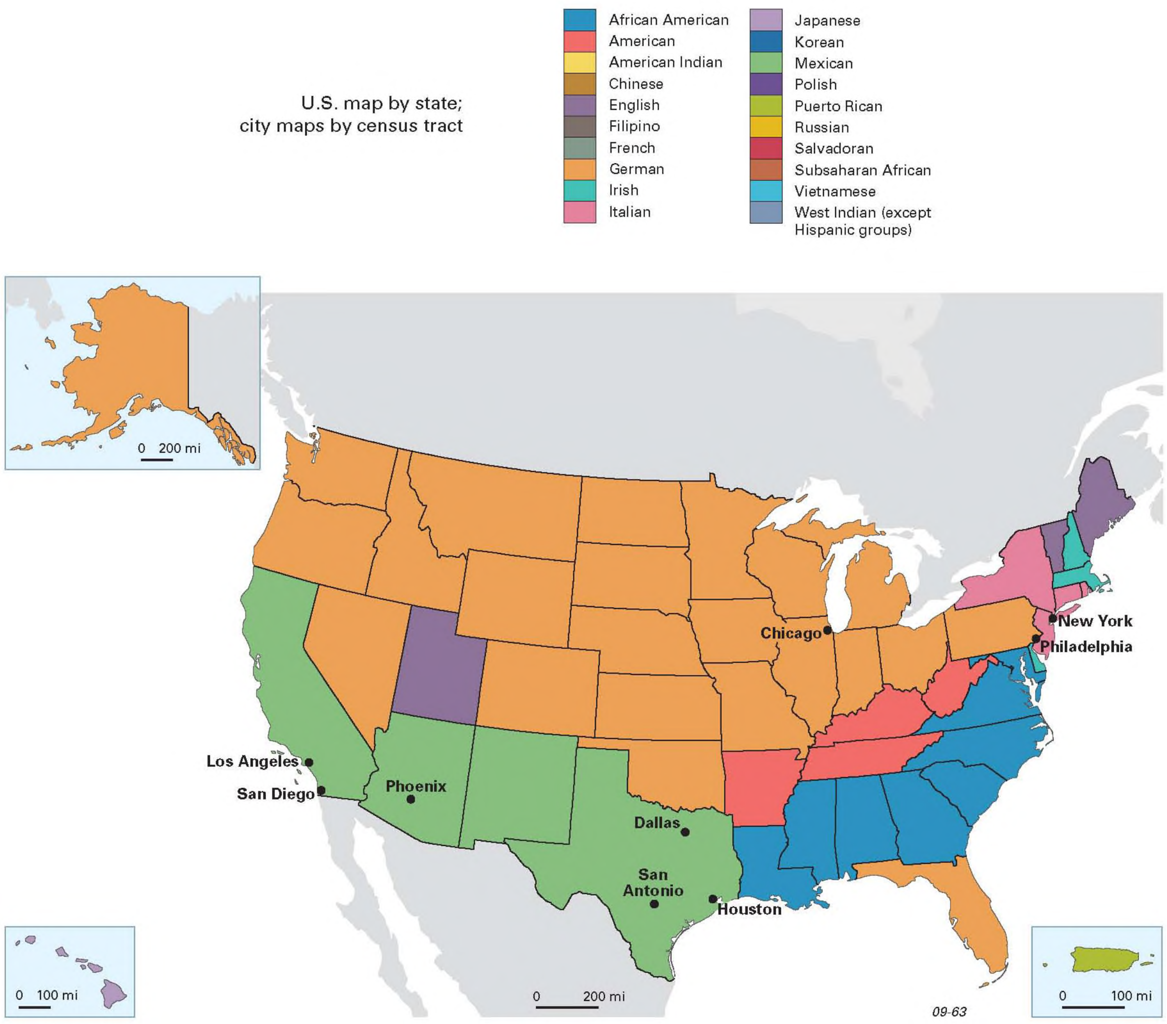
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV

Atlanta, GA

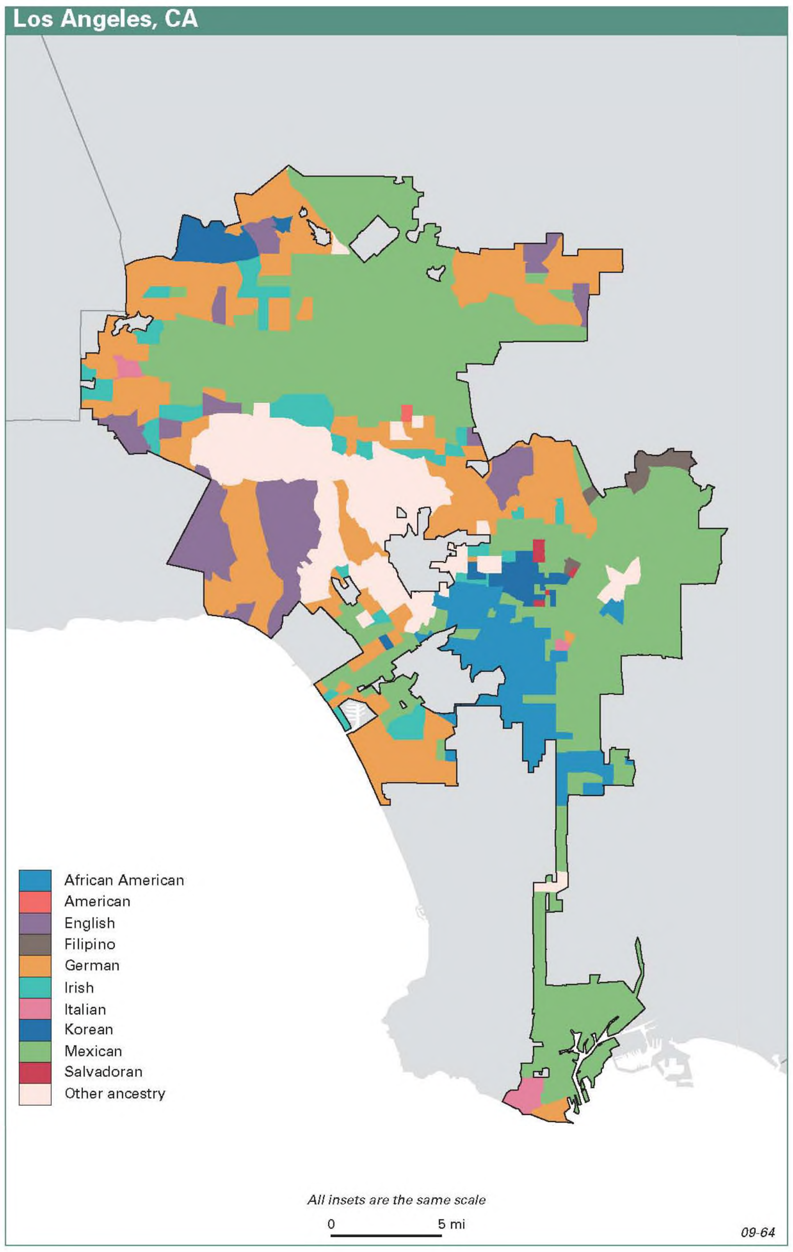


Prevalent Ancestry, 2000

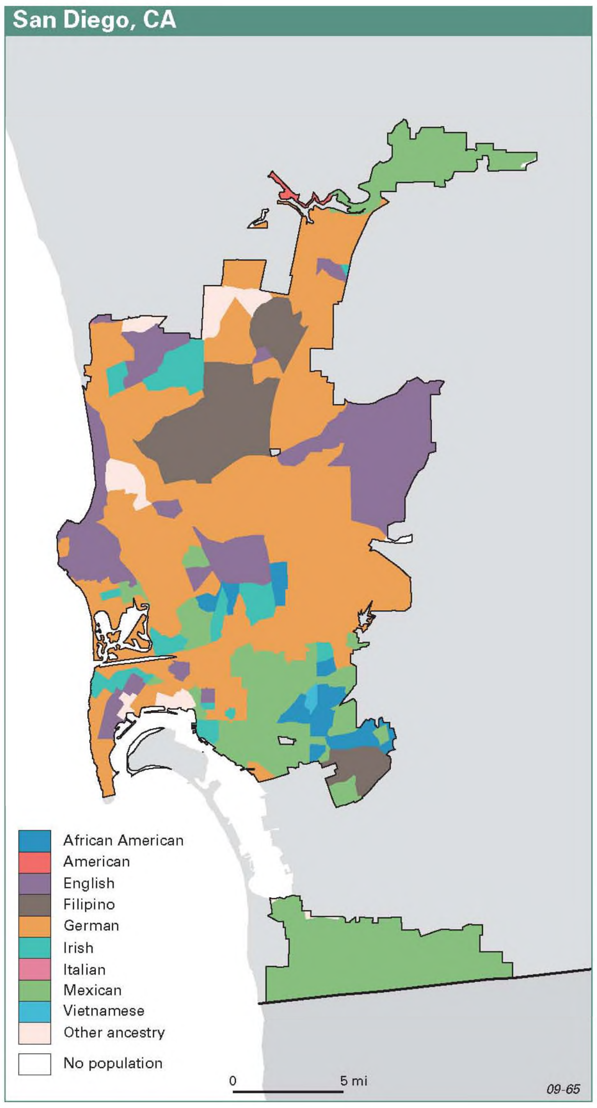
Largest Cities



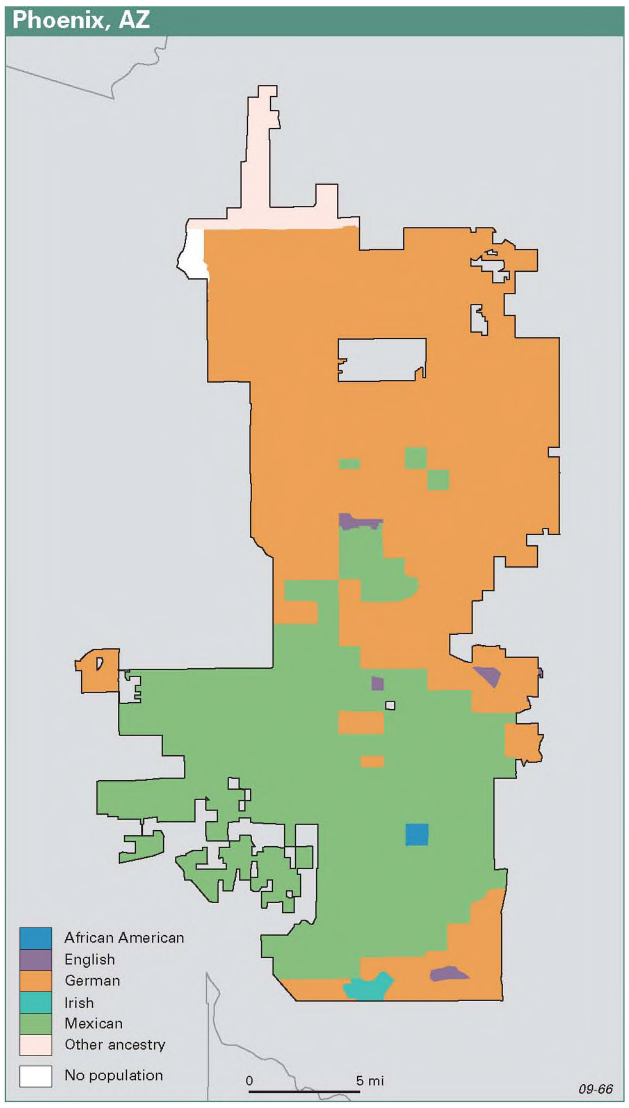
Los Angeles, CA



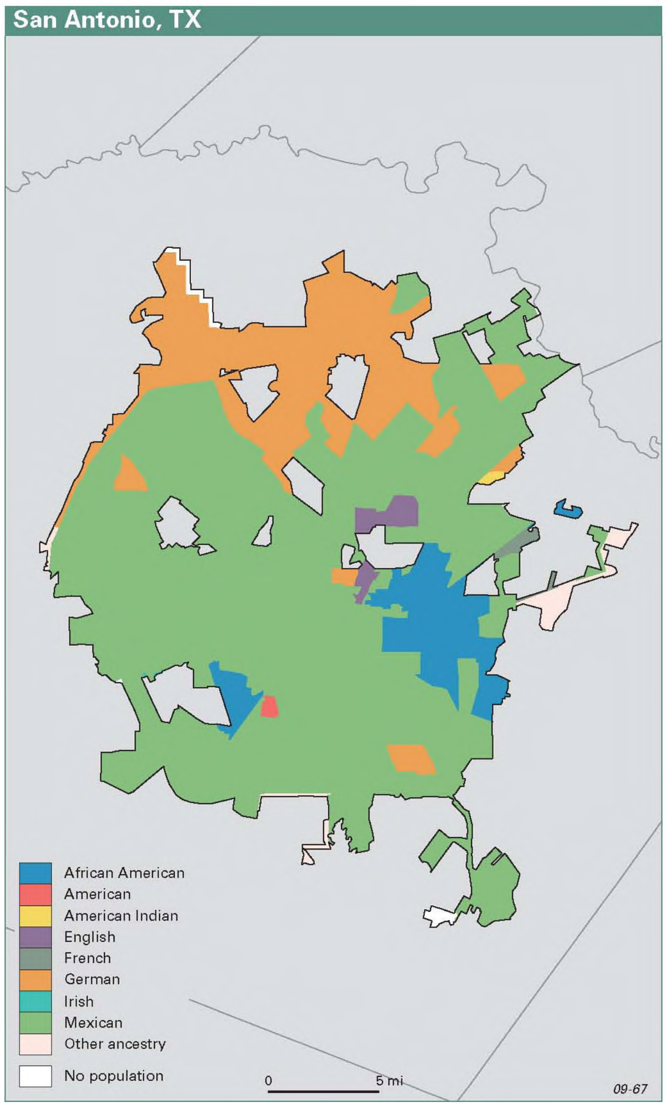
San Diego, CA



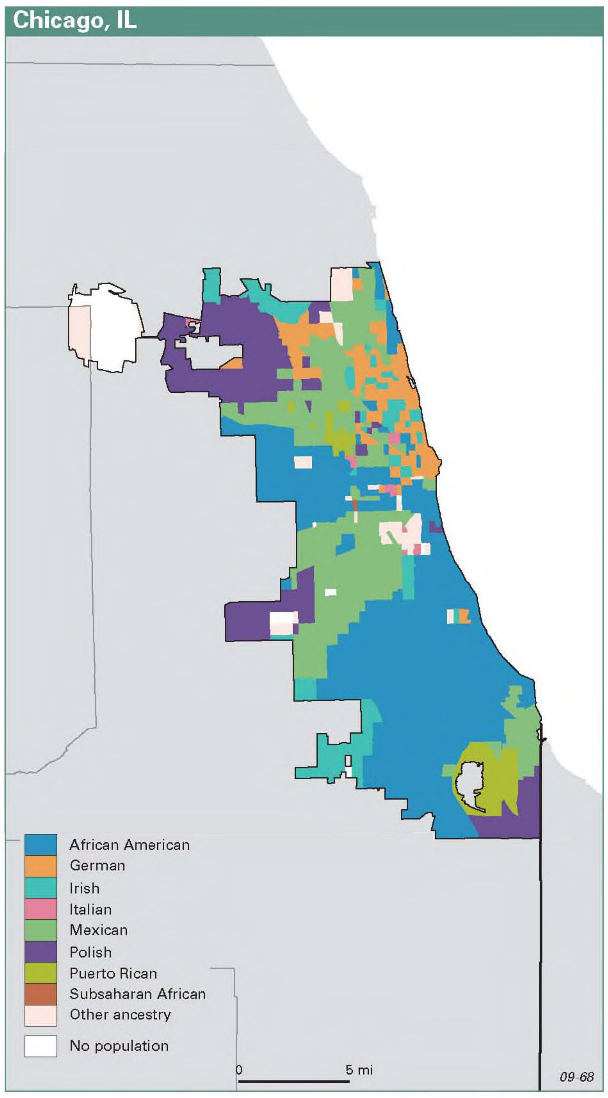
Phoenix, AZ



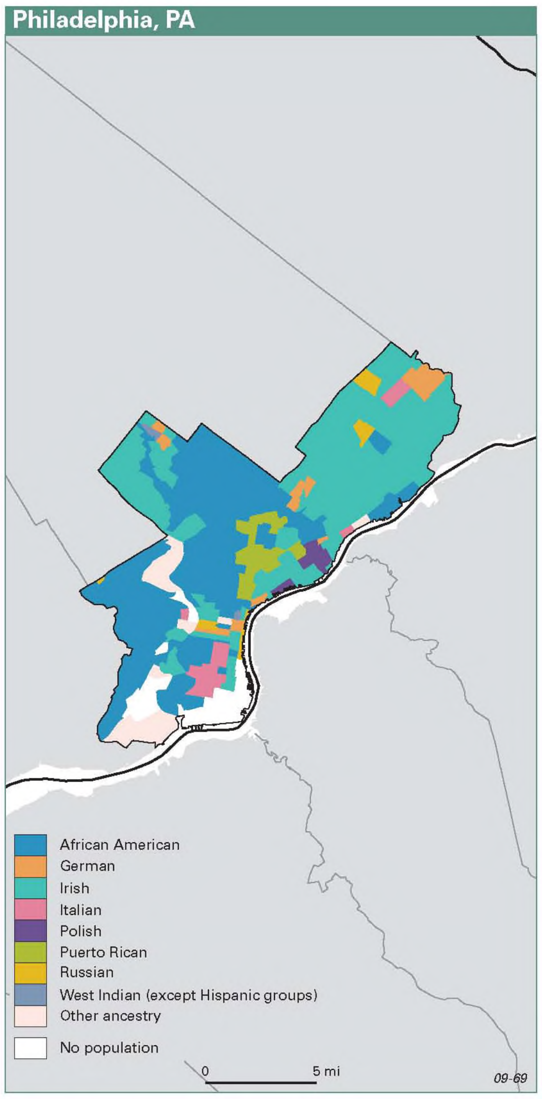
San Antonio, TX



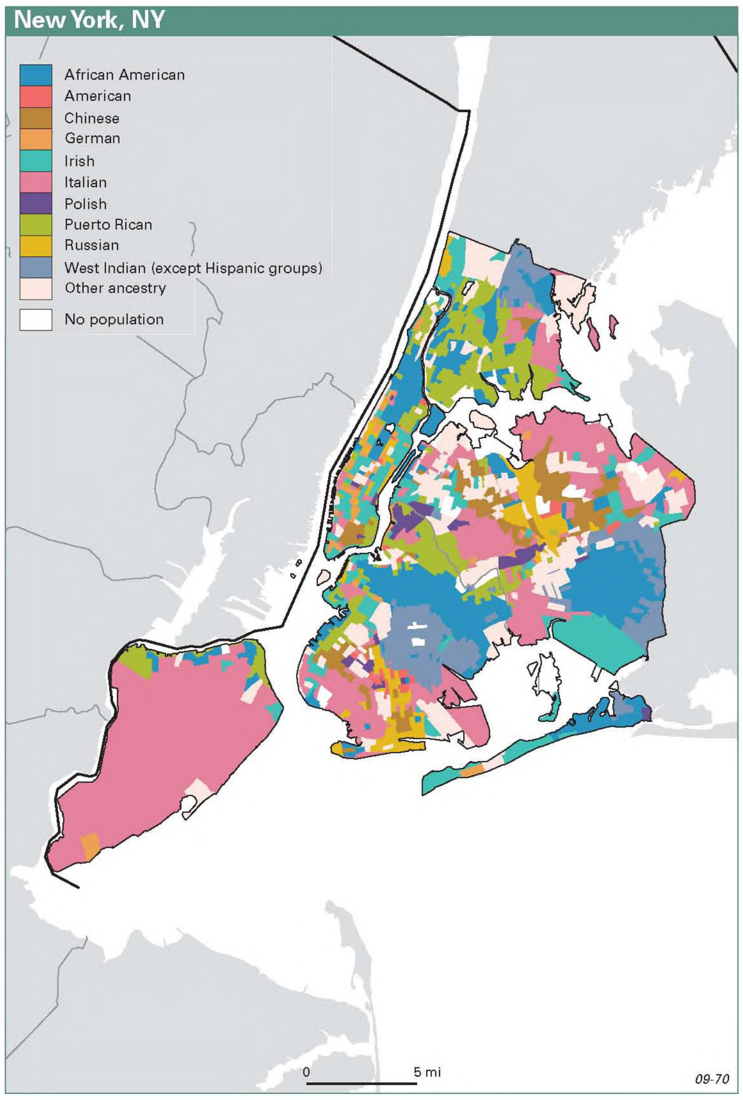
Chicago, IL



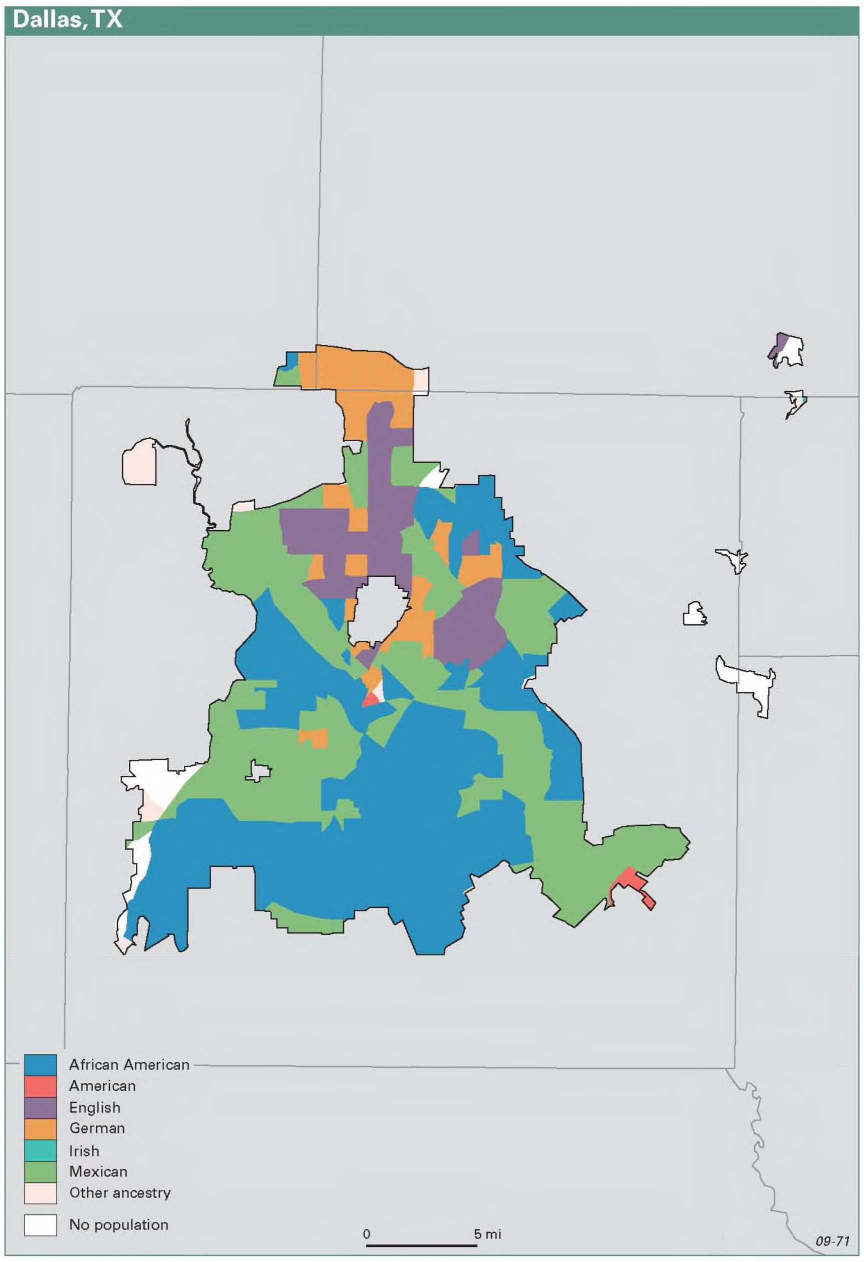
Philadelphia, PA



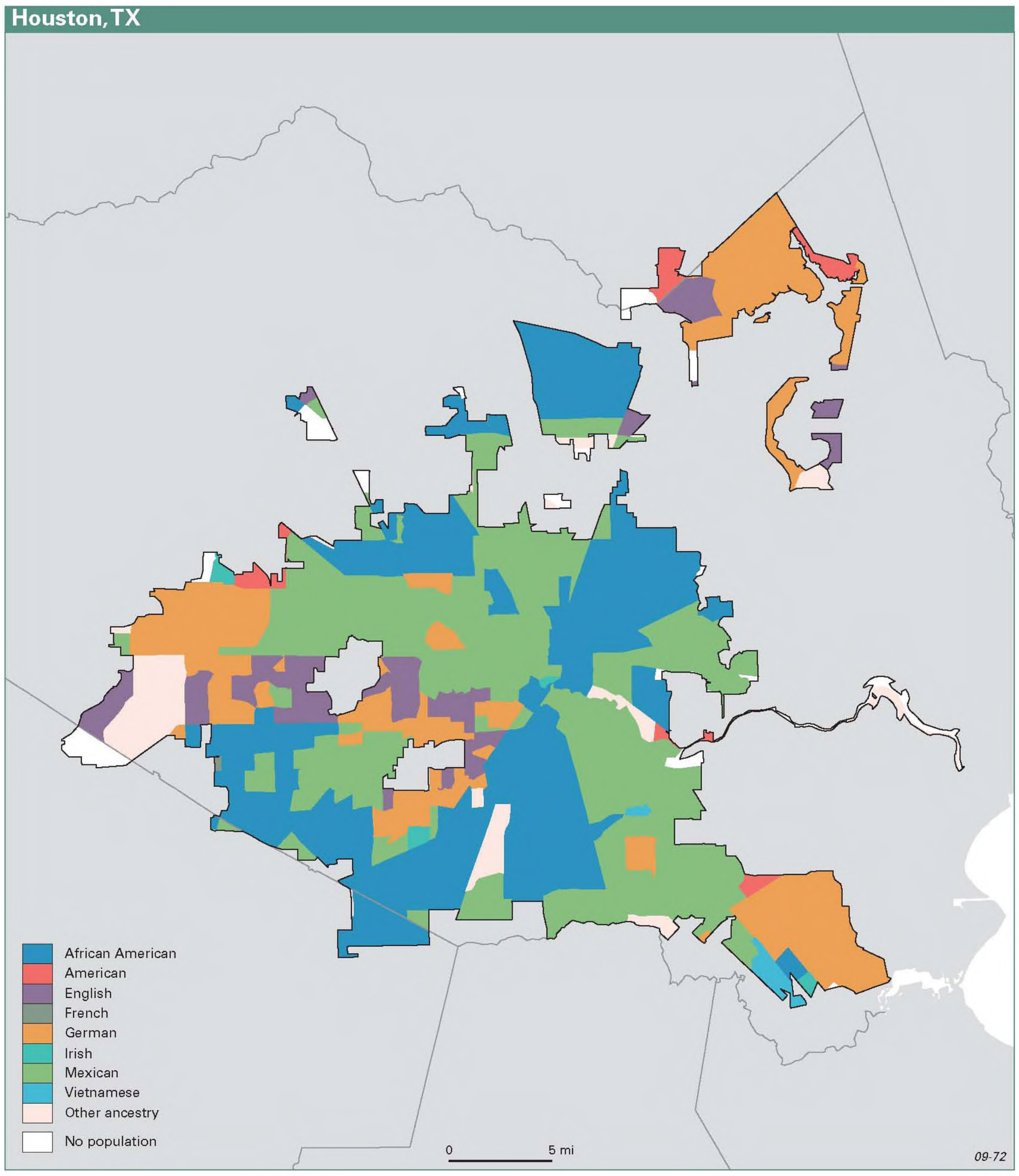
New York, NY

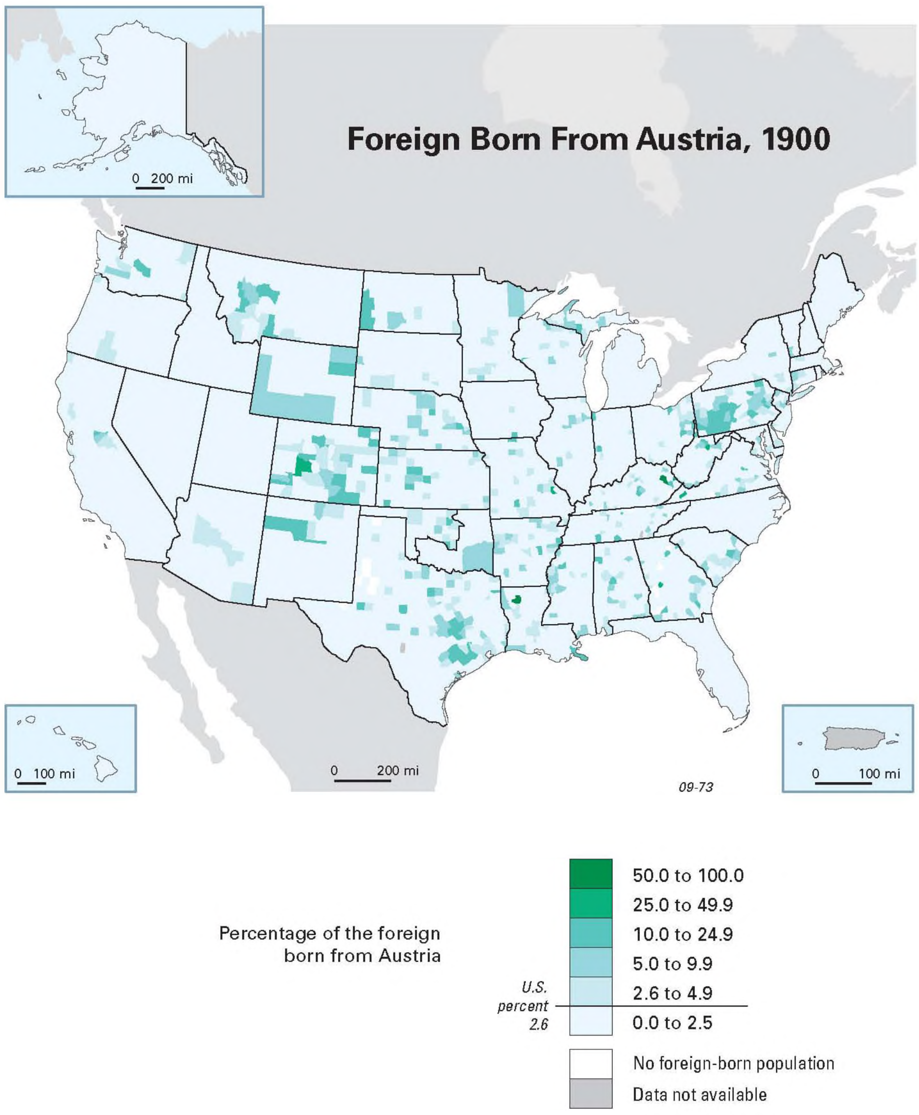


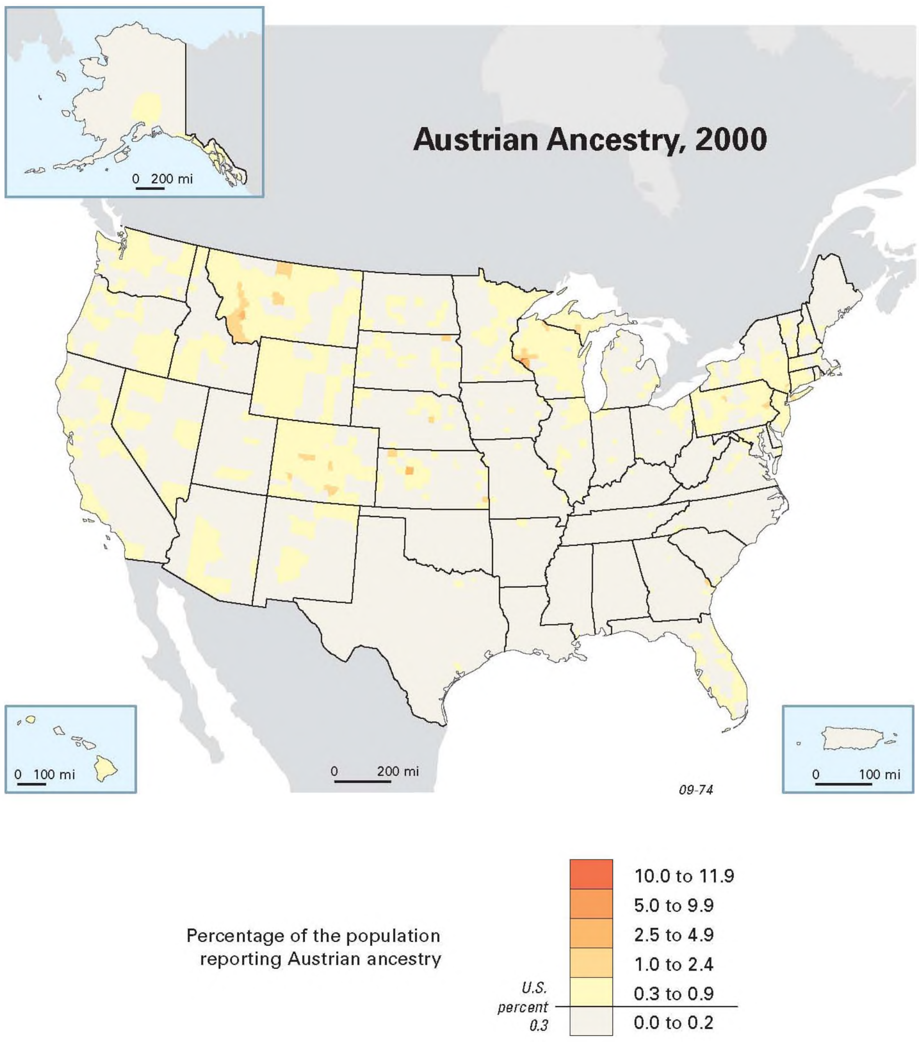
Dallas, TX

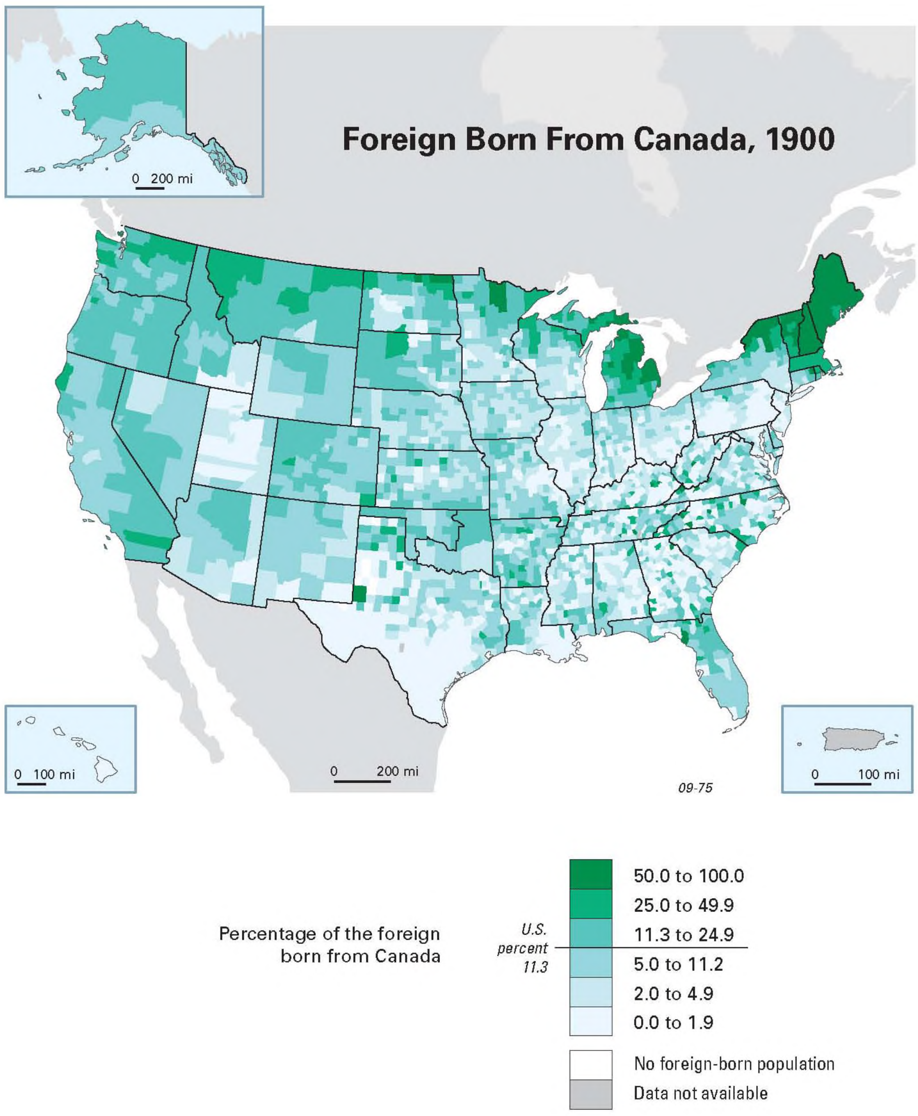


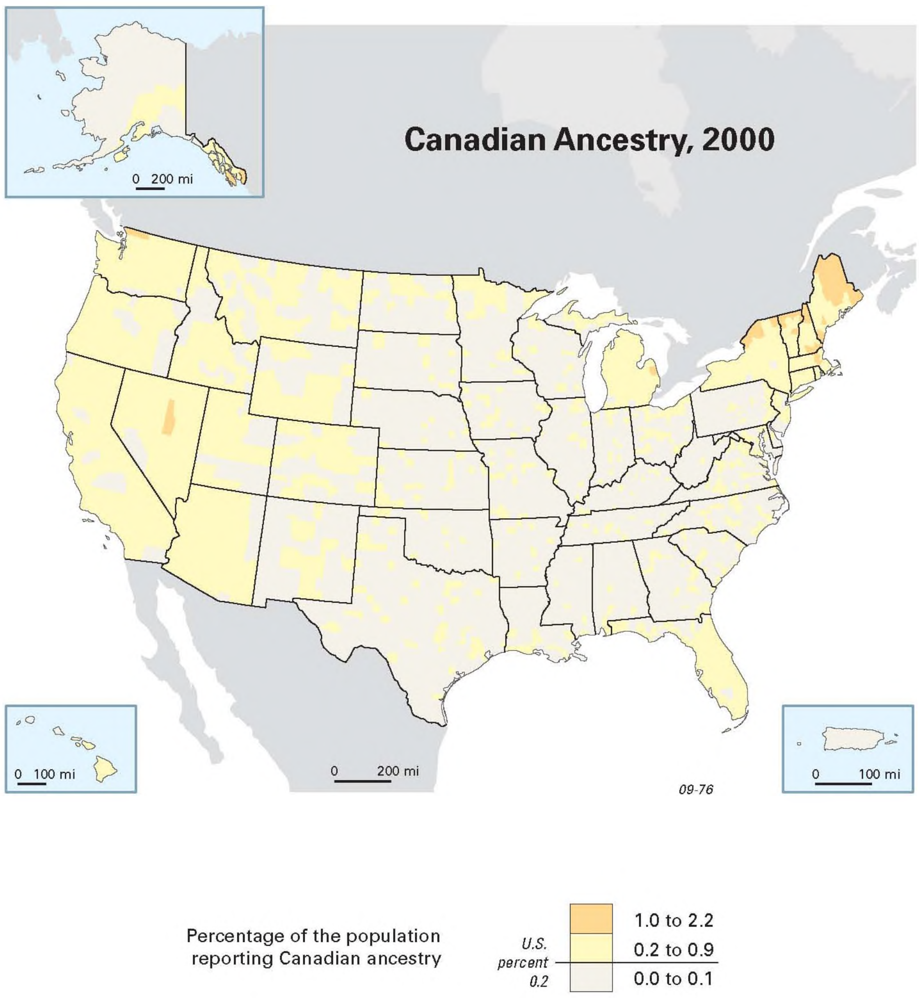
Houston, TX

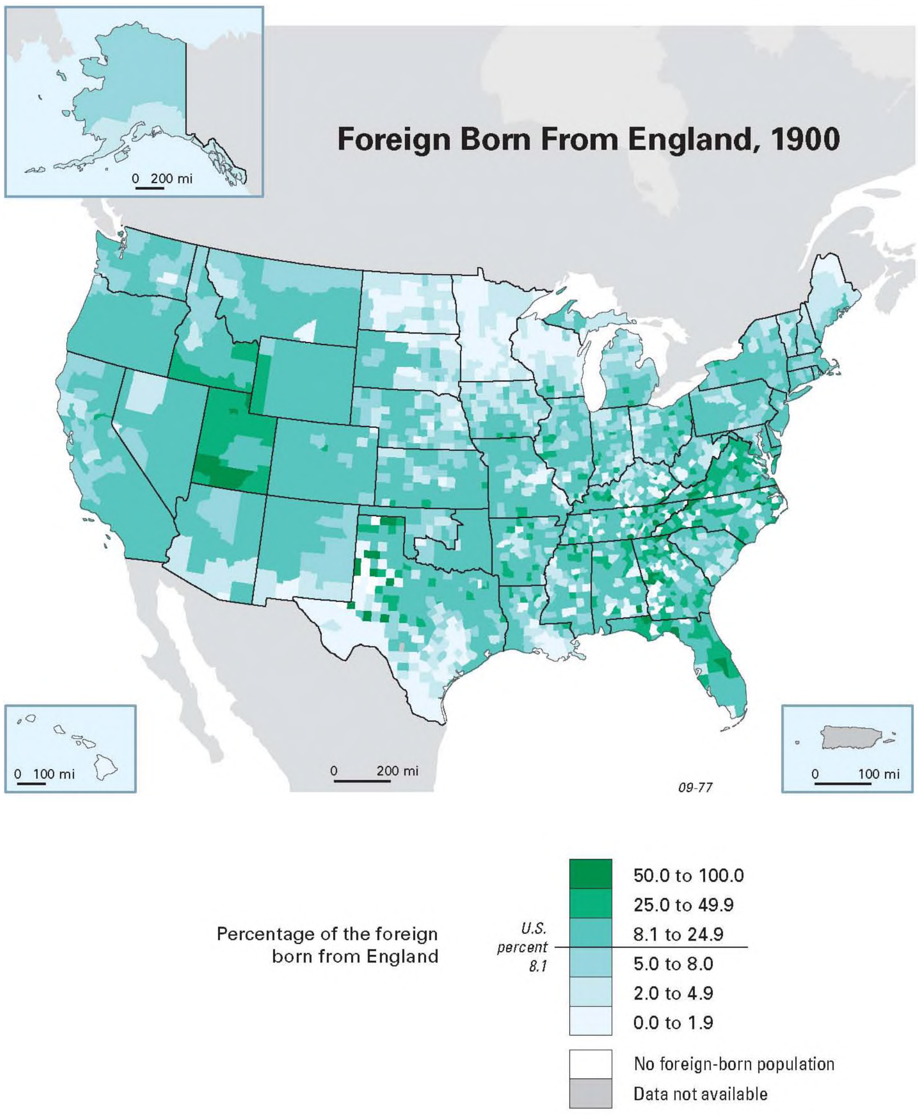


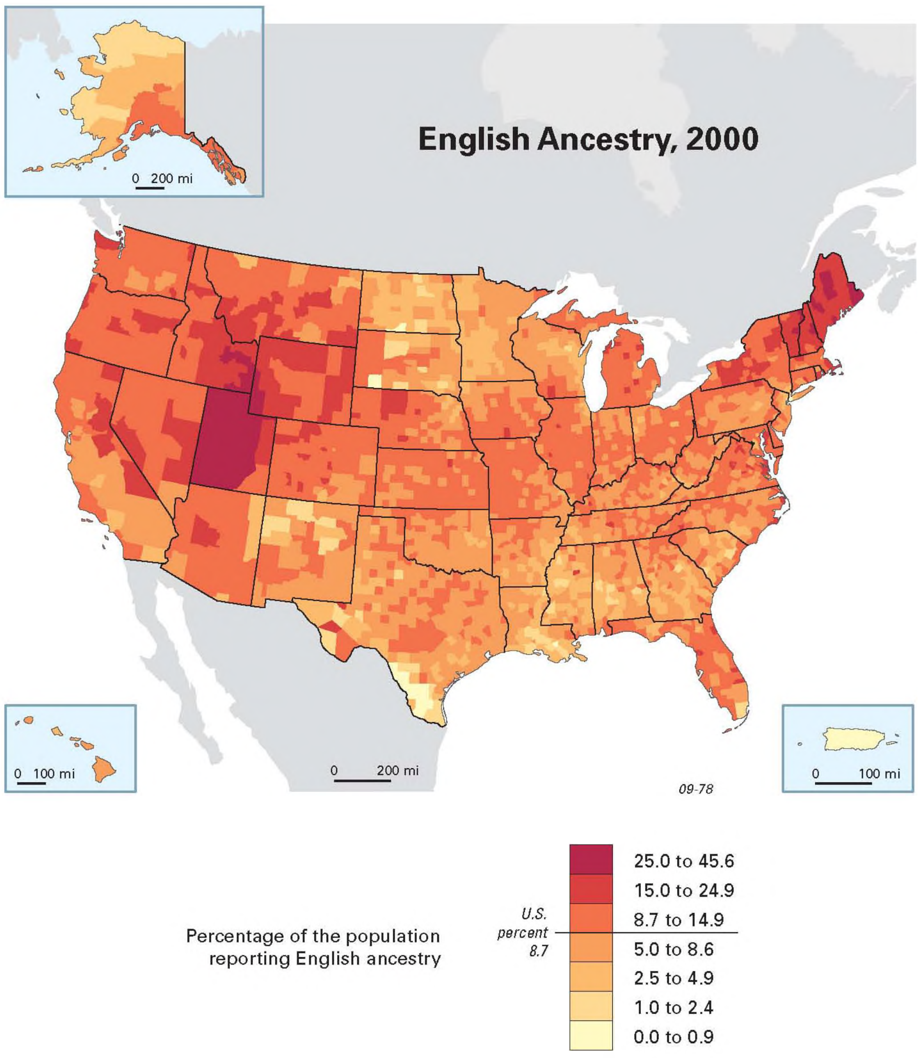

Foreign Born From Austria, 1900

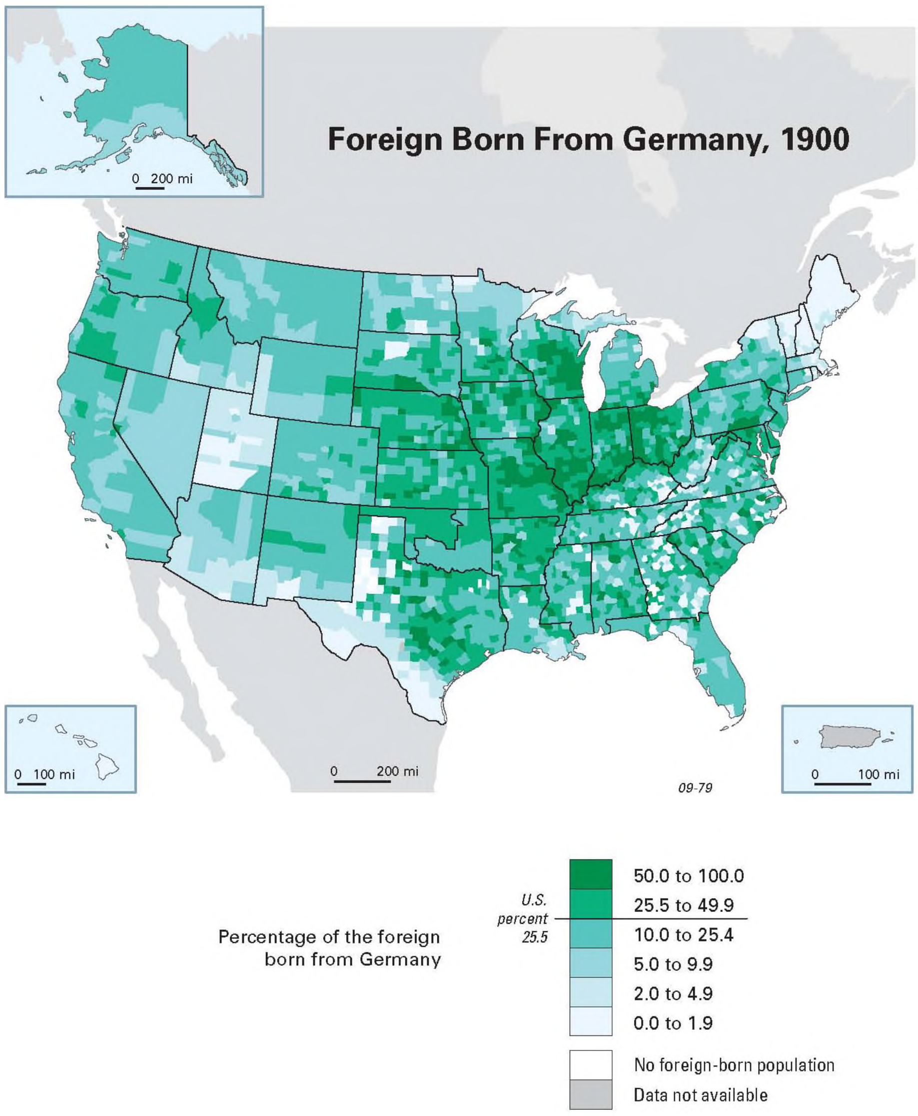

Austrian Ancestry, 2000

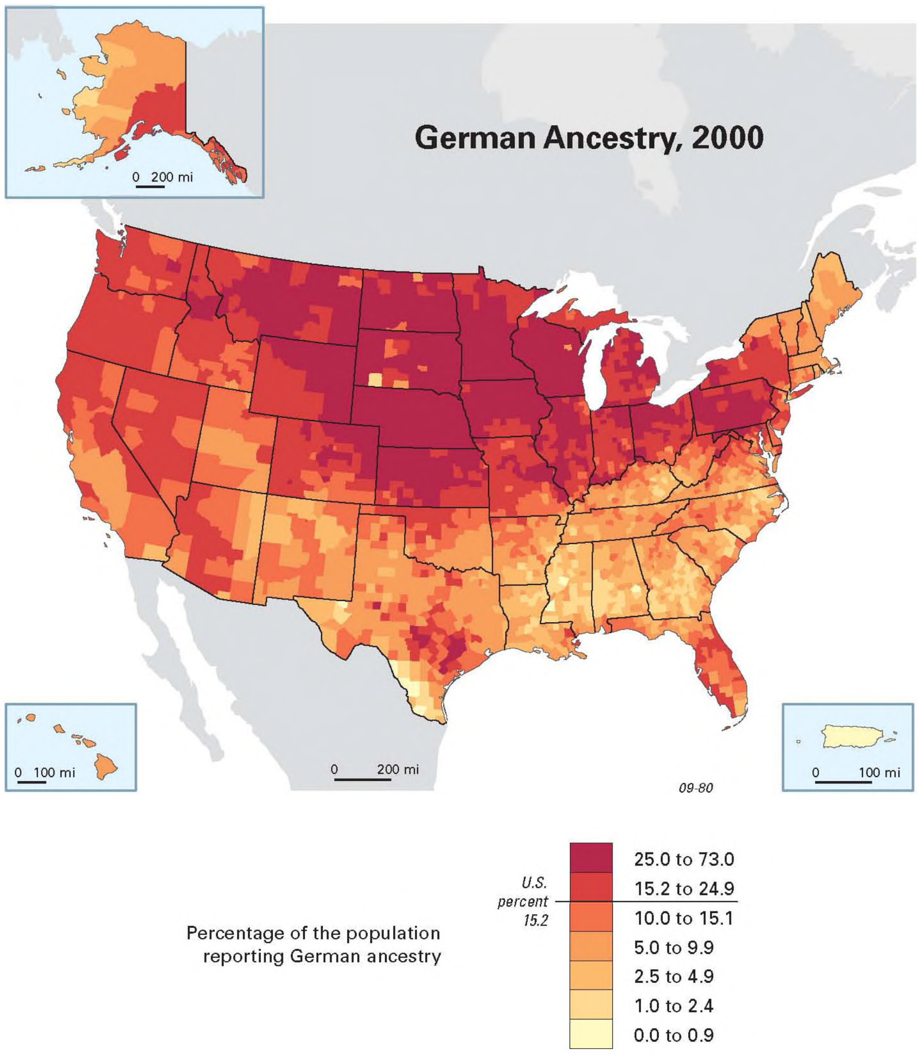

Foreign Born From Canada, 1900

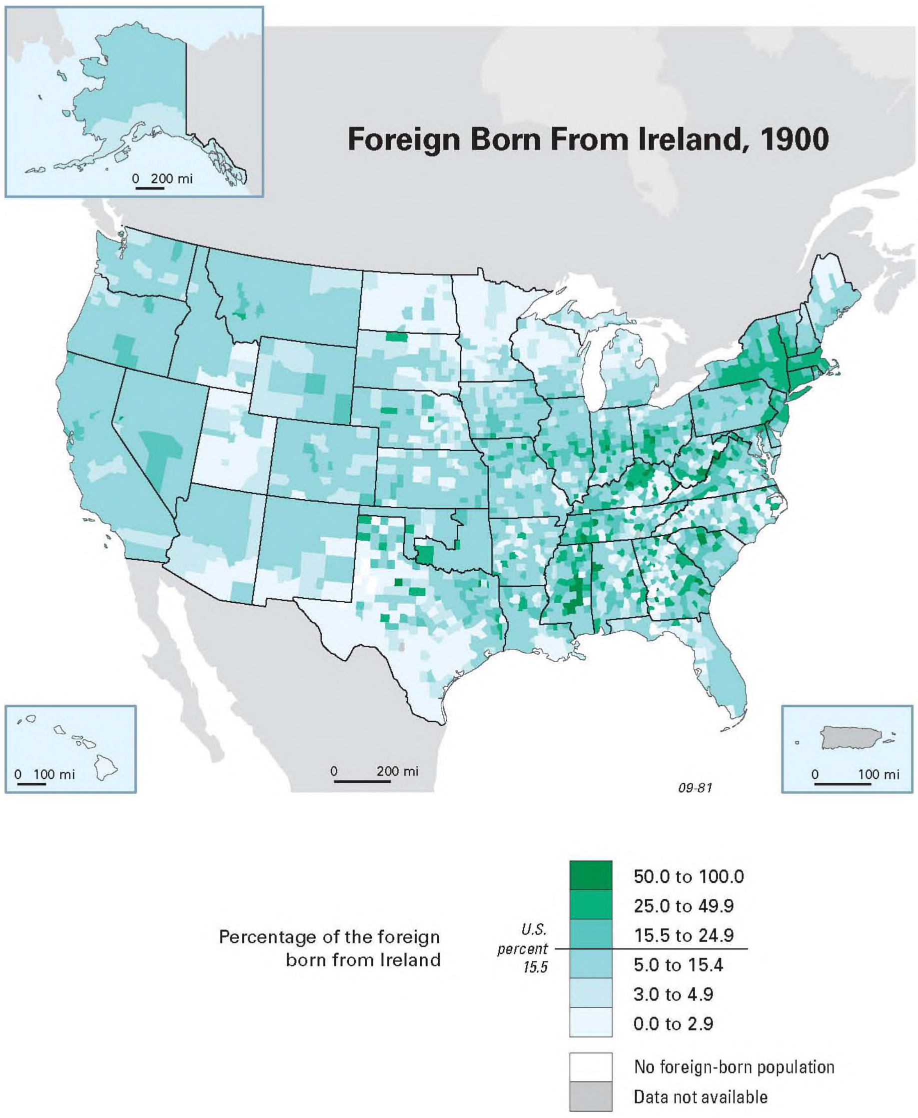

Canadian Ancestry, 2000

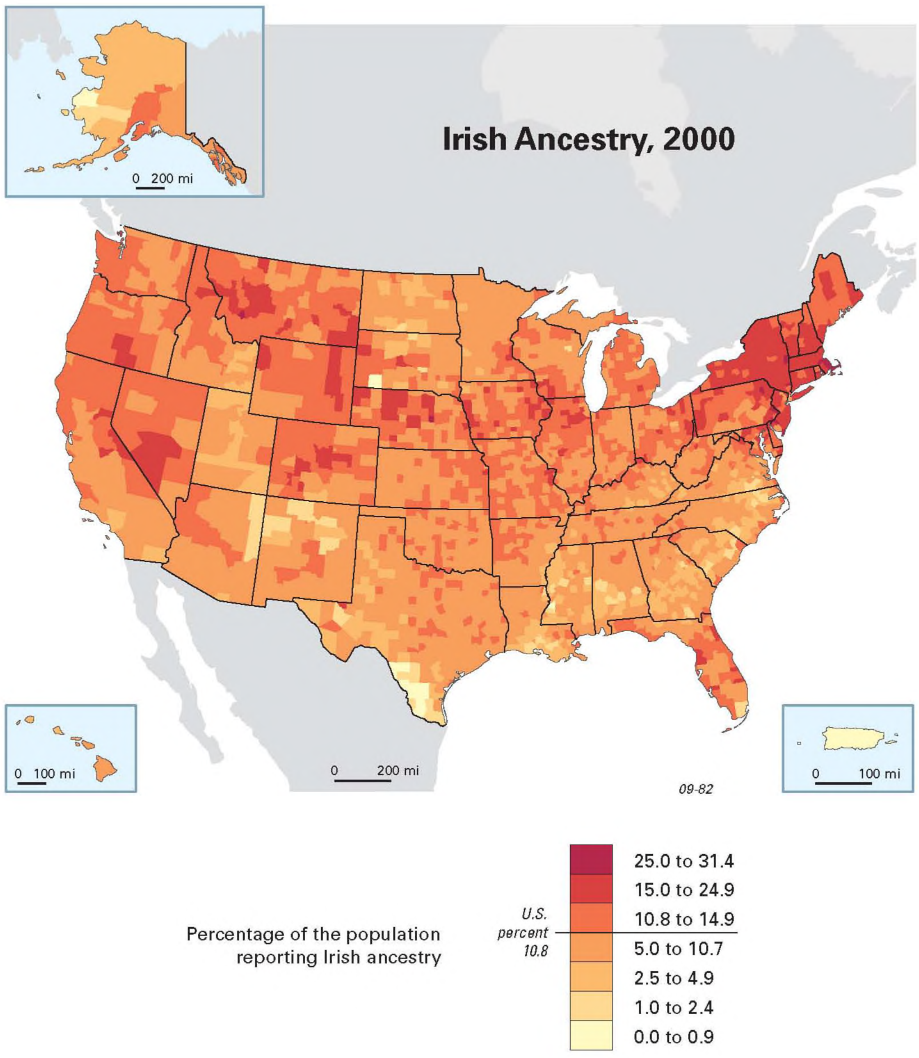

Foreign Born From England, 1900

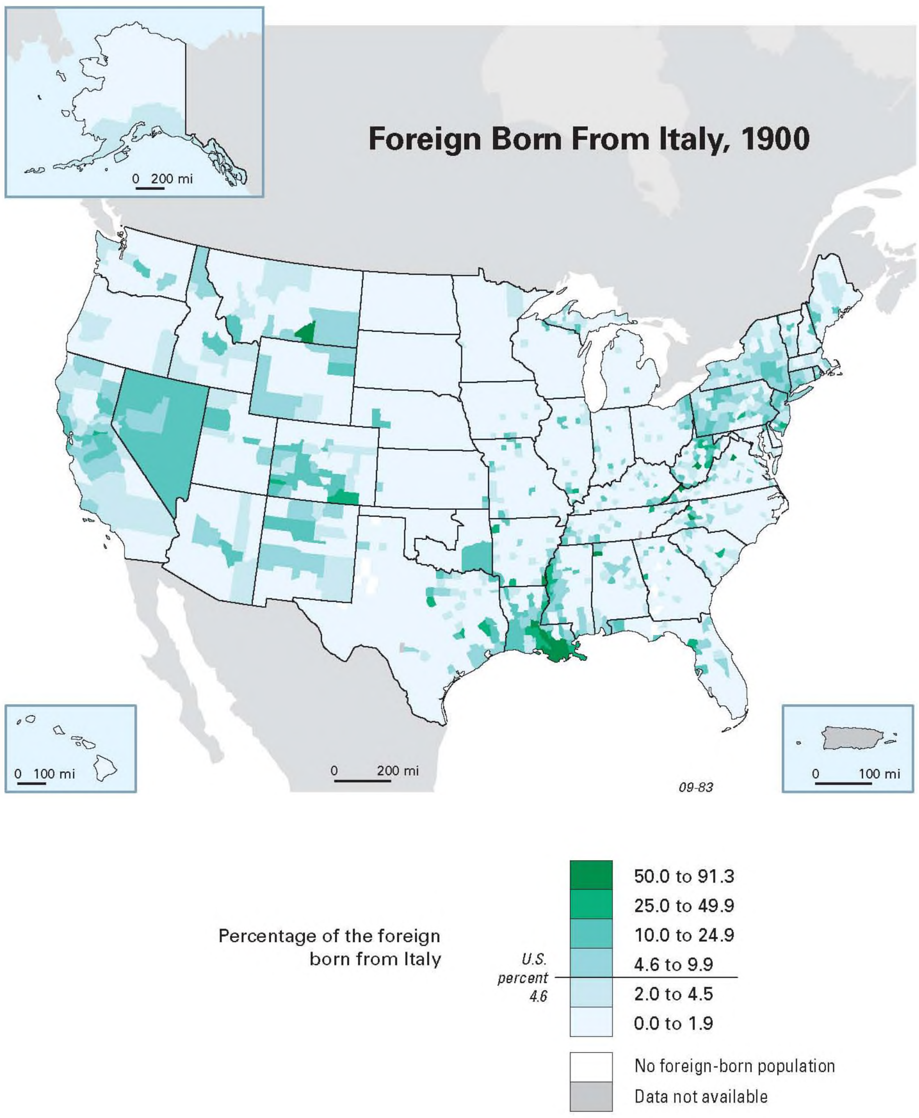

English Ancestry, 2000

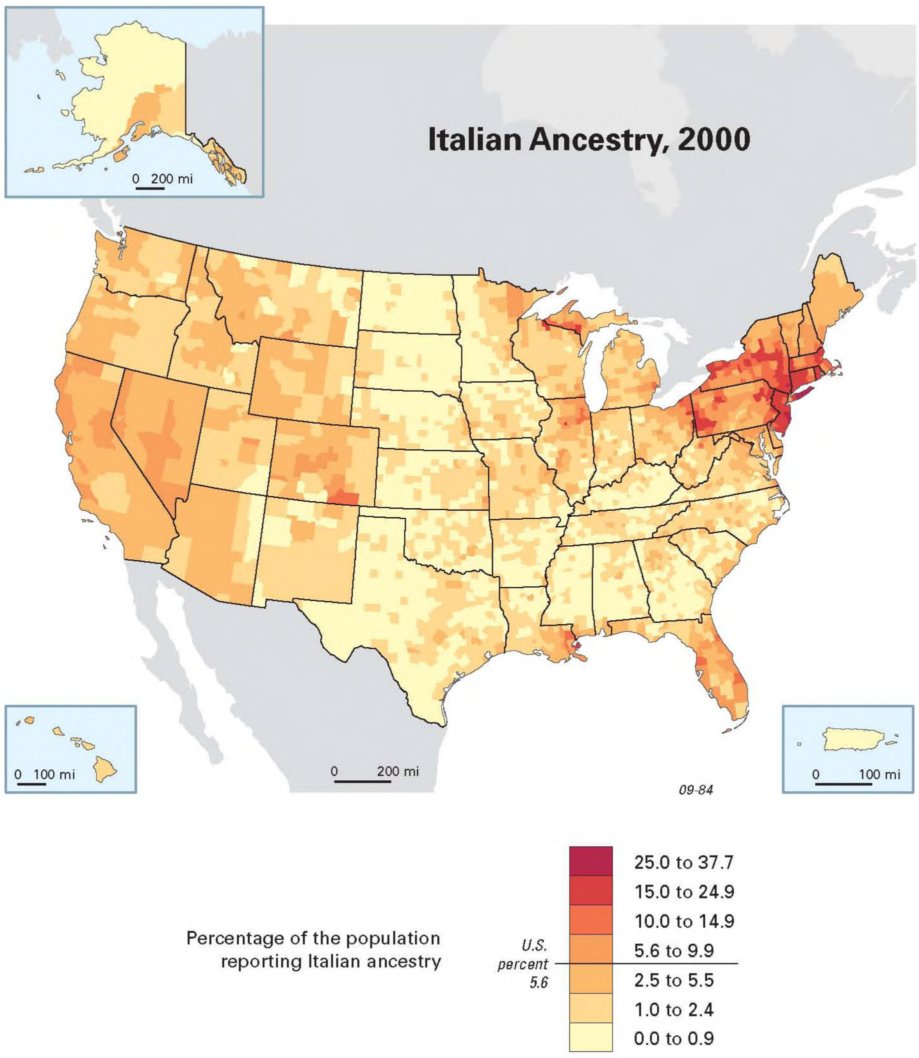

Foreign Born From Germany, 1900

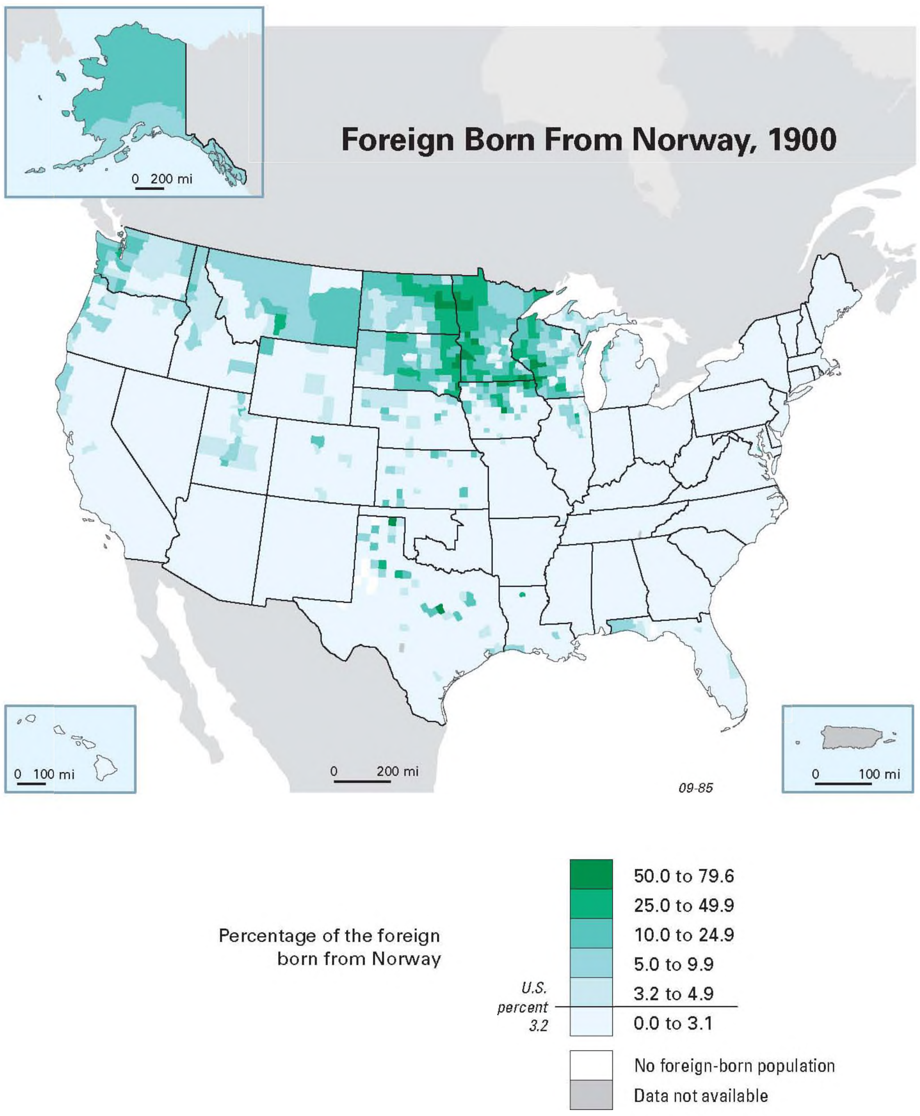

German Ancestry, 2000

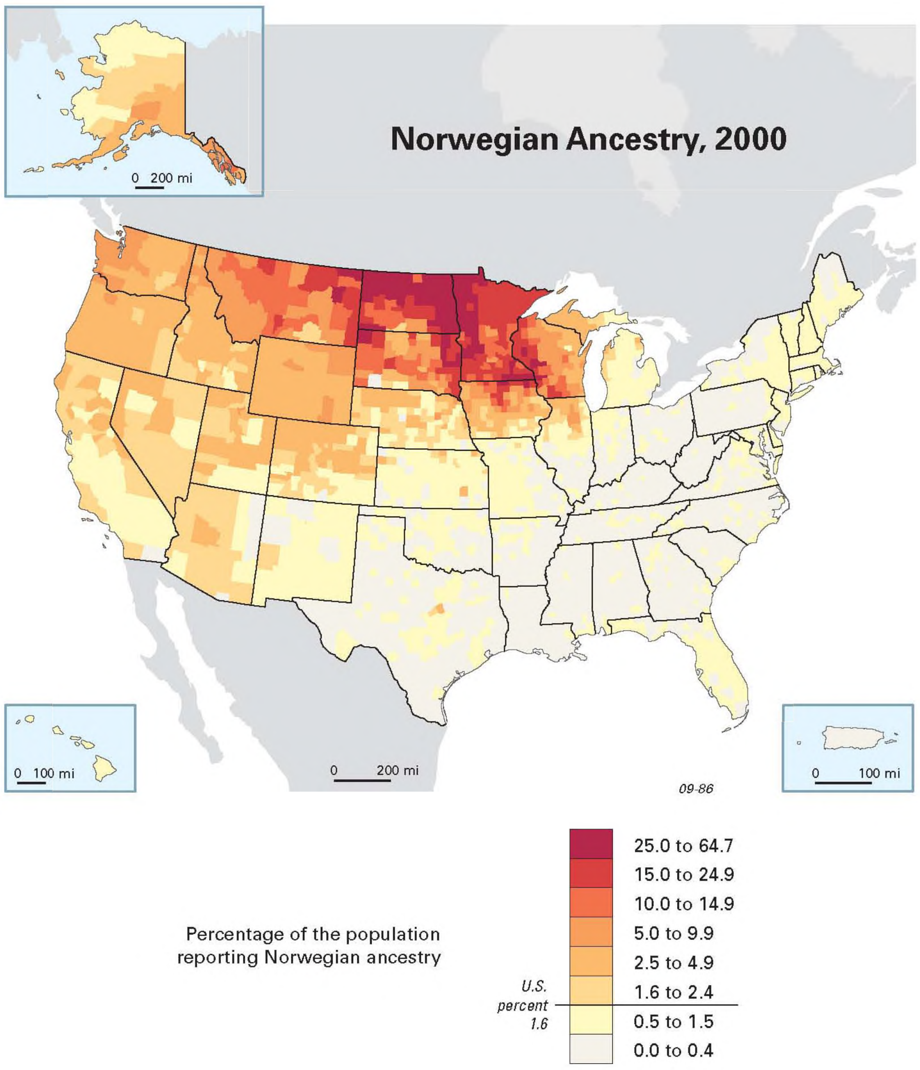

Foreign Born From Ireland, 1900
0 200 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 100 mi
09-81
Percentage of the foreign born from Ireland
U.S. percent 15.5
50.0 to 100.0
25.0 to 49.9
15.5 to 24.9
5.0 to 15.4
3.0 to 4.9
0.0 to 2.9
No foreign-born population
Data not available

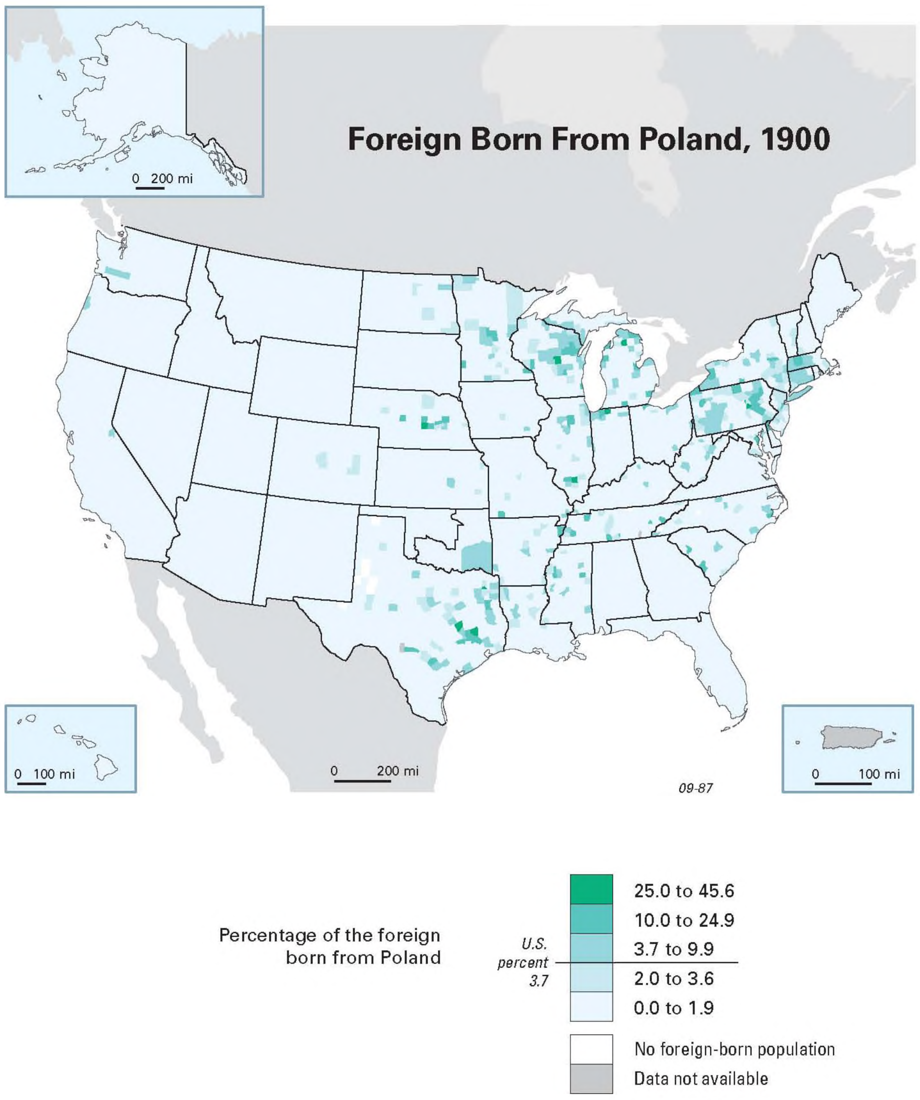

Irish Ancestry, 2000
0 200 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 100 mi
09-82
Percentage of the population reporting Irish ancestry
U.S. percent 10.8
25.0 to 31.4
15.0 to 24.9
10.8 to 14.9
5.0 to 10.7
2.5 to 4.9
1.0 to 2.4
0.0 to 0.9

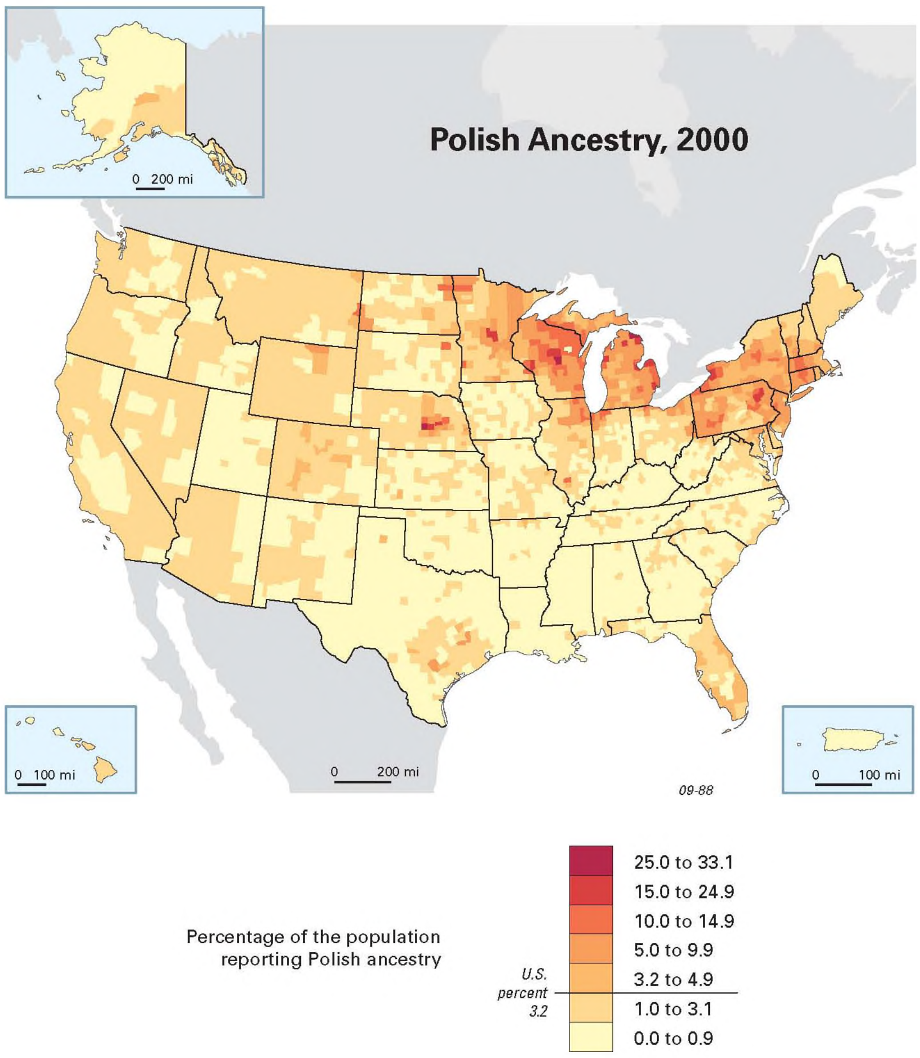

Foreign Born From Italy, 1900
0 200 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 100 mi
09-83
Percentage of the foreign born from Italy
U.S. percent 4.6
50.0 to 91.3
25.0 to 49.9
10.0 to 24.9
4.6 to 9.9
2.0 to 4.5
0.0 to 1.9
No foreign-born population
Data not available

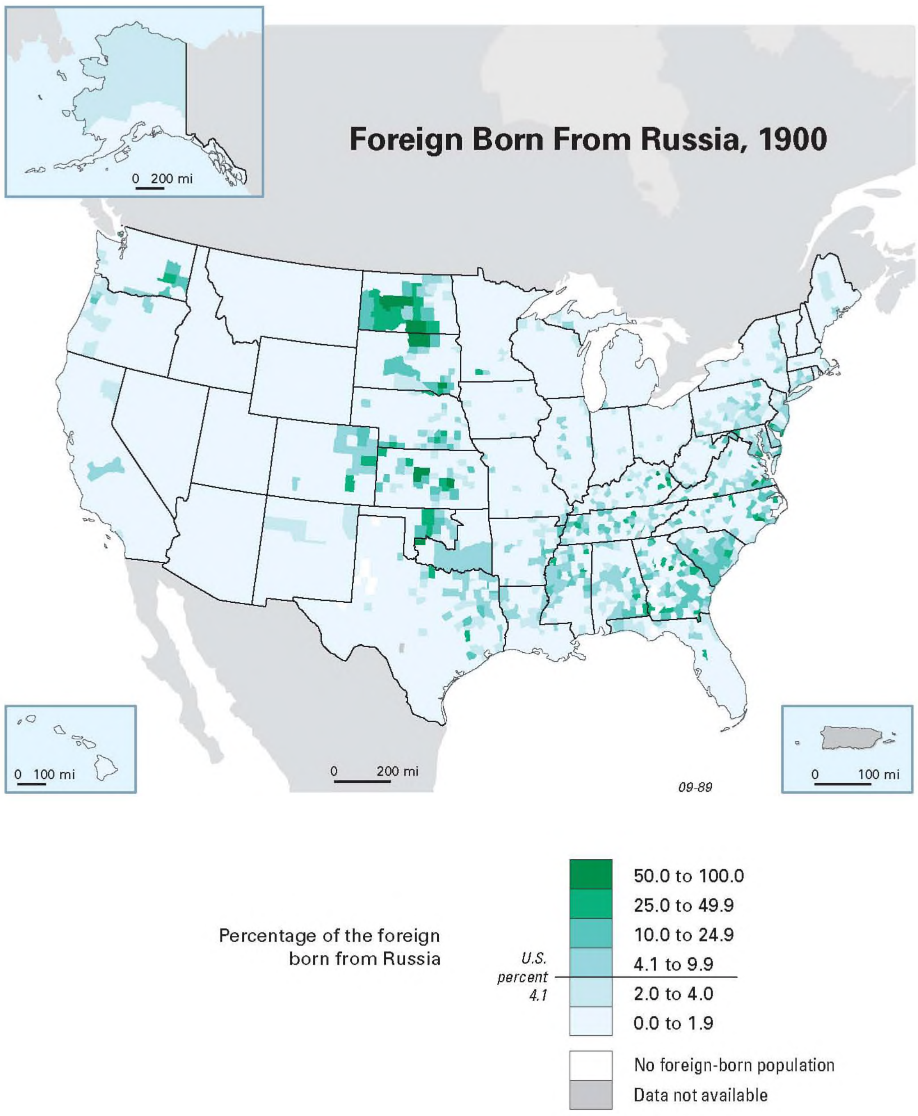

Italian Ancestry, 2000
0 200 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 100 mi
09-84
Percentage of the population reporting Italian ancestry
U.S. percent 5.6
25.0 to 37.7
15.0 to 24.9
10.0 to 14.9
5.6 to 9.9
2.5 to 5.5
1.0 to 2.4
0.0 to 0.9

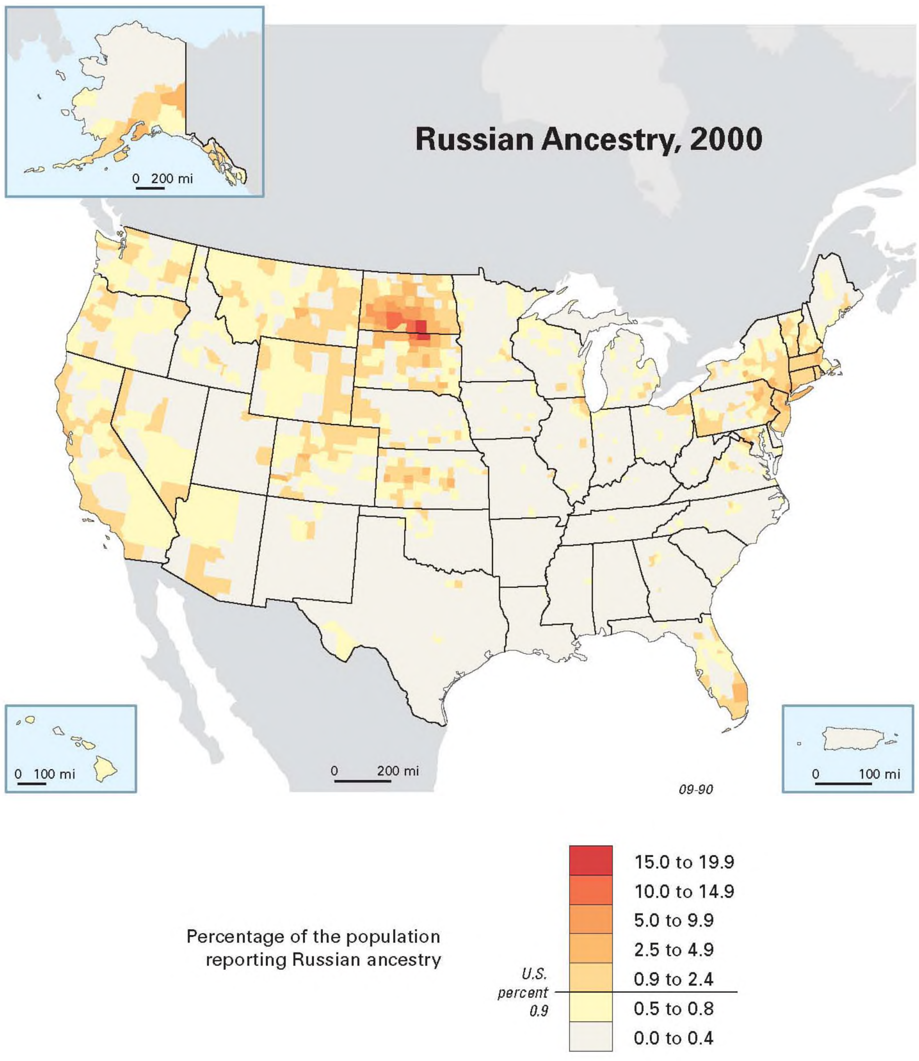

Foreign Born From Norway, 1900
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
09-85
Percentage of the foreign born from Norway
U.S. percent 3.2
50.0 to 79.6
25.0 to 49.9
10.0 to 24.9
5.0 to 9.9
3.2 to 4.9
0.0 to 3.1
No foreign-born population
Data not available

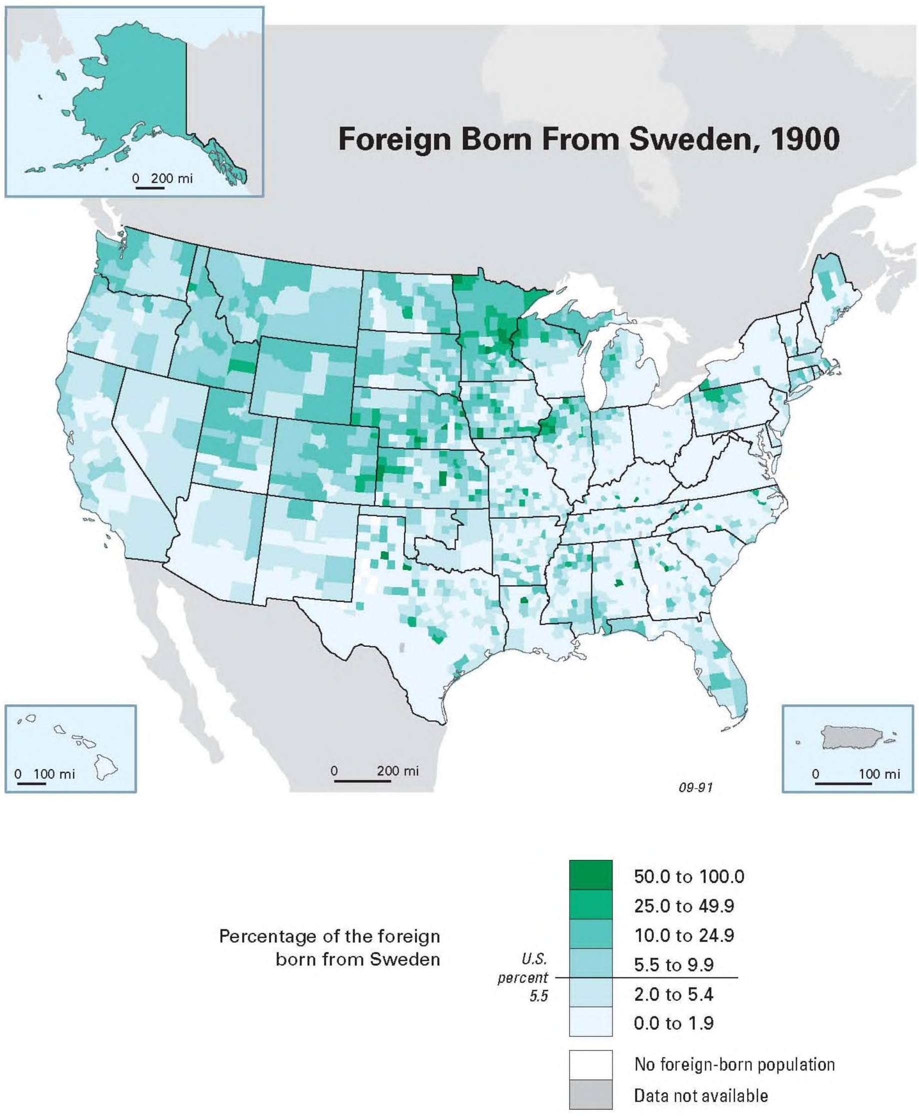

Norwegian Ancestry, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
09-86
Percentage of the population reporting Norwegian ancestry
U.S. percent 1.6
25.0 to 64.7
15.0 to 24.9
10.0 to 14.9
5.0 to 9.9
2.5 to 4.9
1.6 to 2.4
0.5 to 1.5
0.0 to 0.4

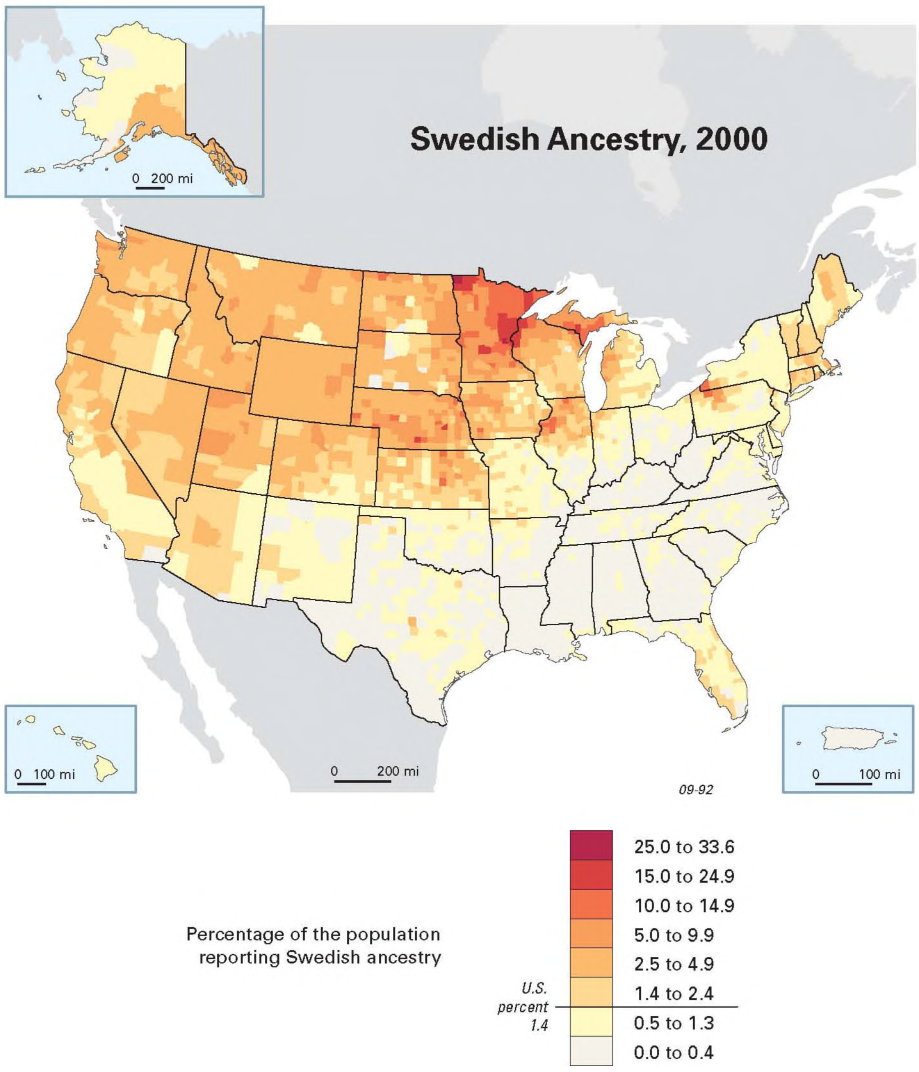

Foreign Born From Poland, 1900
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
09-87
Percentage of the foreign born from Poland
U.S. percent 3.7
25.0 to 45.6
10.0 to 24.9
3.7 to 9.9
2.0 to 3.6
0.0 to 1.9
No foreign-born population
Data not available

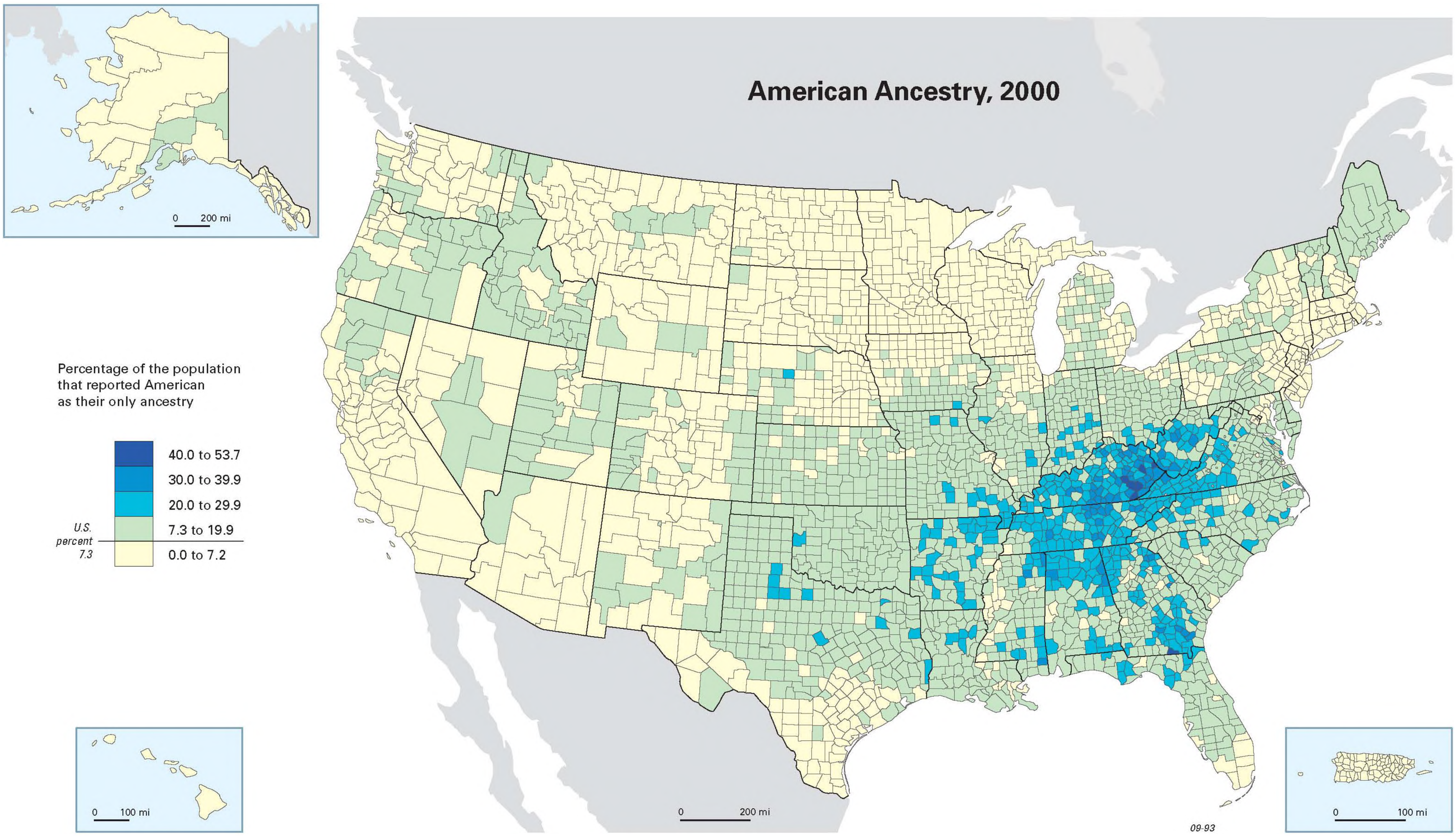

Polish Ancestry, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
09-88
Percentage of the population reporting Polish ancestry
U.S. percent 3.2
25.0 to 33.1
15.0 to 24.9
10.0 to 14.9
5.0 to 9.9
3.2 to 4.9
1.0 to 3.1
0.0 to 0.9

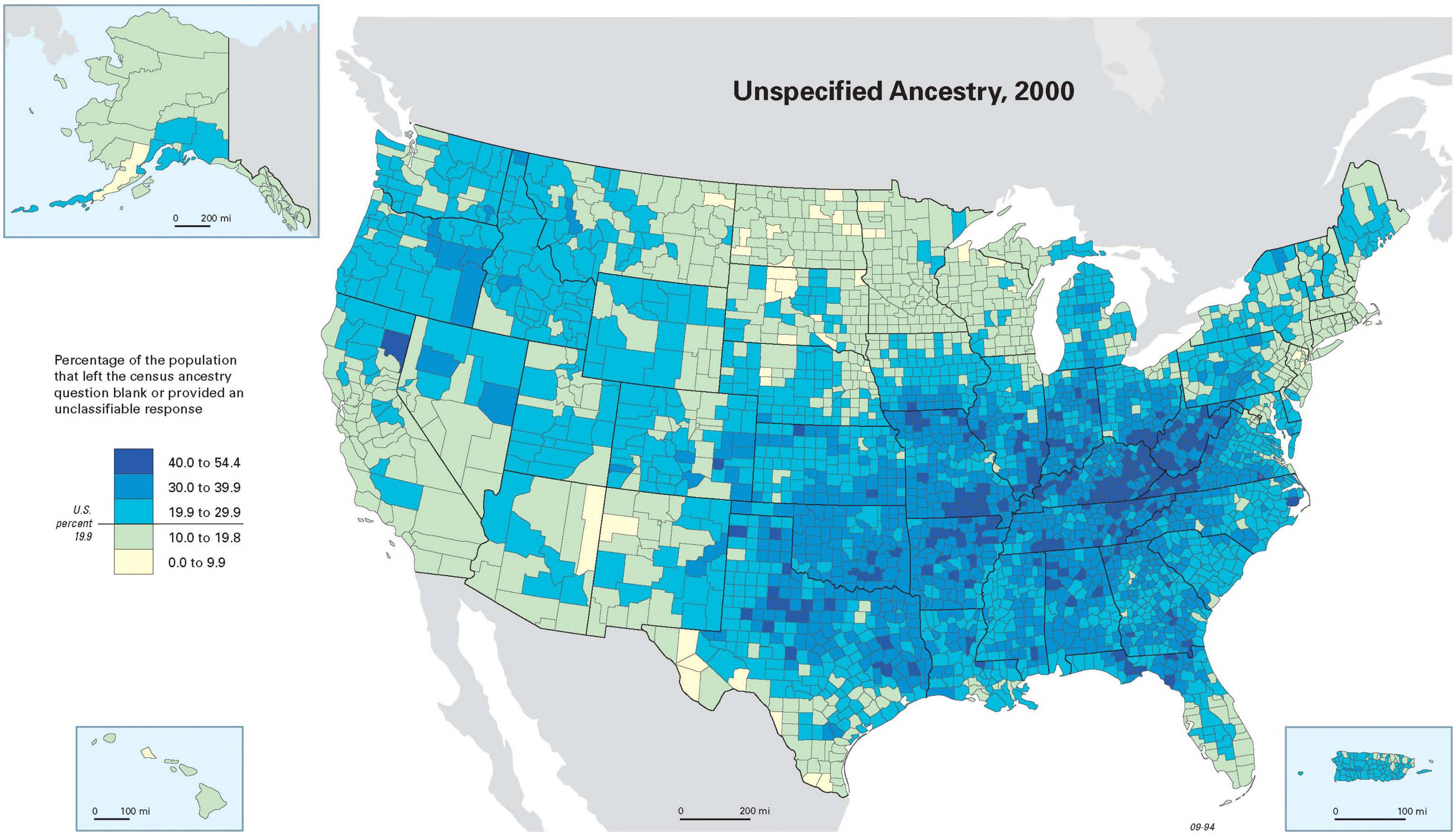

Foreign Born From Russia, 1900


Russian Ancestry, 2000


Foreign Born From Sweden, 1900


Swedish Ancestry, 2000


American Ancestry, 2000
Percentage of the population that reported American as their only ancestry
40.0 to 53.7
30.0 to 39.9
20.0 to 29.9
7.3 to 19.9
0.0 to 7.2
U.S. percent 7.3
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
09-93


Unspecified Ancestry, 2000
Percentage of the population that left the census ancestry question blank or provided an unclassifiable response
40.0 to 54.4
30.0 to 39.9
19.9 to 29.9
10.0 to 19.8
0.0 to 9.9
U.S. percent 19.9
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
09-94

Chapter 10

Education

Chapter 10

Education

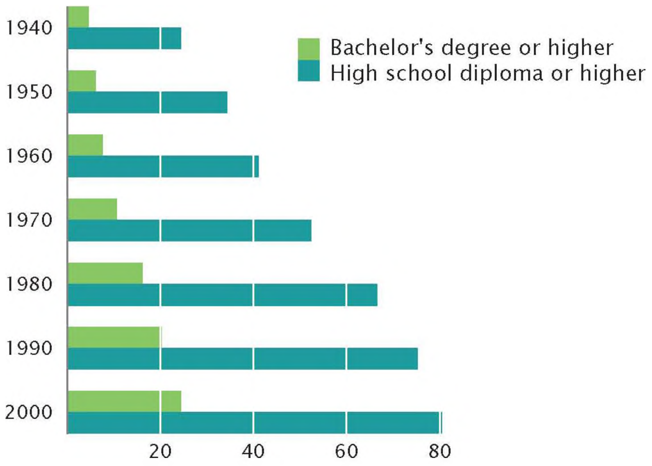
Levels of school enrollment and educational attainment both reached all-time highs in data reported from Census 2000. Of the 182.2 million people aged 25 and older in 2000, 80 percent had a high school diploma or more education and 24 percent had completed at least a bachelor's degree. With respect to school enrollment, the 50 million students in the country's elementary and high schools represented the highest figure recorded in a decennial census.

Historical Increases in Educational Attainment

Inquiry related to education has been included in the U.S. decennial census questionnaire since the 1840 census, when literacy rates were first determined for people aged 20 and older and revealed a nation whose people had limited education. Census questions on literacy continued through the 1930 census. Beginning in 1940, the census inquired about educational attainment as measured in years of schooling completed. In 1990, the question on educational attainment was changed to ask for the highest level completed. School attendance has been included in the decennial census questionnaire for all censuses from 1850 to 2000.

As recently as 1950, 34 percent of the population 25 and older had completed 4 years of high school or more (Figure 10-1 and map 10-01). Steady increases in educational attainment have taken place since then, with the result that by 2000, a record 80 percent of the population 25 and older had a high school diploma or more education (map 10-02). During a span of 50 years, completion of high school went from being the mark of the educated minority of the population to the minimum education level attained by 4 out of 5 adults.

Figure 10-1.
Percent of Population 25 and Older Who Completed High School or College, 1940 to 2000



Note: Prior to 1990, educational attainment was measured by years of completed schooling.

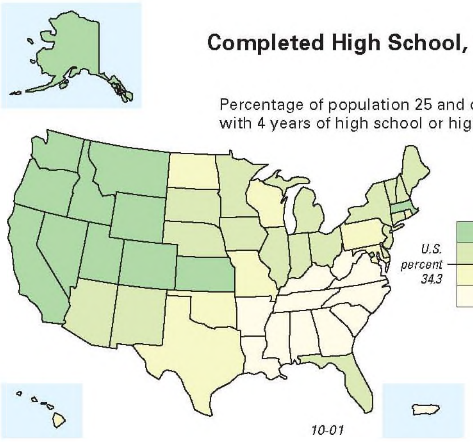
The share of the adult population with a bachelor's degree also increased in recent decades. While just under 1 adult in 20 had completed at least 4 years of college in 1940, almost 1 adult in 4 had attained a bachelor's degree or higher in 2000. For both levels of schooling presented in Figure 10-1 (high school and higher, and bachelor's degree and higher), the largest percentage increases were in the period 1960 to 1980. From 1990 to 2000, the increase in the percentage of people completing a bachelor's or higher degree was about the same as the percentage increase for the previous decade, and slightly below the rate from 1970 to 1980.

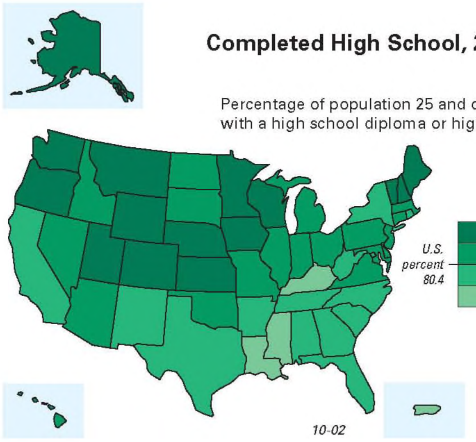
Educational Attainment in 2000

Most American adults in 2000 had graduated from high school. With respect to highest educational level attained, the three most commonly achieved education levels in 2000 were high school graduate (29 percent), bachelor's degree (16 percent), and 1 or more years of college but no degree (14 percent). Other common educational attainment levels were master's degree (6 percent), associate's degree (6 percent), and some college, but less than 1 year (7 percent). Professional and doctoral degrees were relatively rare, as were the categories of education below high school; no one of those education levels accounted for as much as 4 percent of the population 25 and older (Figure 10-2).

In 2000, more than half of the U.S. population 25 and older (52 percent) had completed at least some college education. Just under one-quarter (24 percent) had a bachelor's or higher degree (map 10-04). Nine percent had an advanced degree (master's degree, professional degree, or doctoral degree) (map 10-05).

Men and women had nearly equal rates of high school completion in 2000, with women having the slight edge—81 percent compared with 80 percent. At higher levels of education, men had higher completion rates. For example, among people 25 years or older in





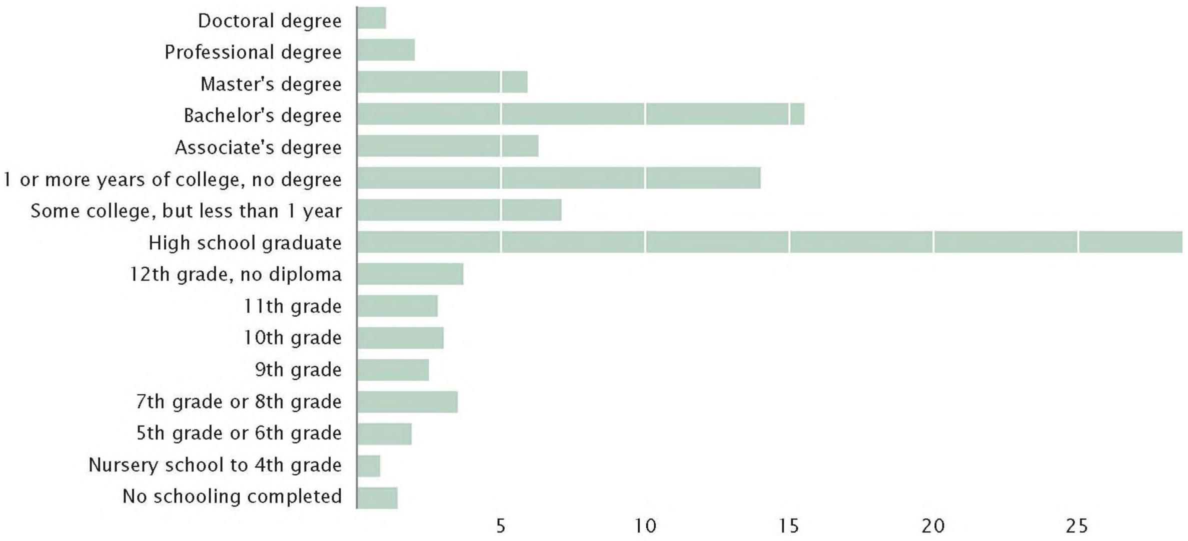
2000, 26 percent of men had bachelor's degrees or more education, compared with 23 percent of women. Men also led women in holding advanced degrees, 10 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

No one region could claim to have the best-educated population; the regions' ranks depended on the level of education being examined. The Midwest had the largest percentage of its population 25 and older holding a high school diploma or higher (83 percent), while the West had the largest percentage having completed at least some college (58 percent). The population in the Northeast had the highest bachelor's degree and advanced degree levels, 27 percent and 11 percent respectively. While the South had the lowest completion rates from high school through college, the Midwest had the lowest advanced-degree completion rate, at 7.9 percent, slightly below the proportion in the South, 8.1 percent.

College Attendance Patterns

Just over one-third of young adults (18 to 24 years old) were attending college in April 2000. Among young-adult women, 37 percent attended college, compared with 31 percent of men. Even though there were slightly more men than women in this age group in the general population, the college student body aged 18 to 24 was dominated by women (54 percent compared with 46 percent).

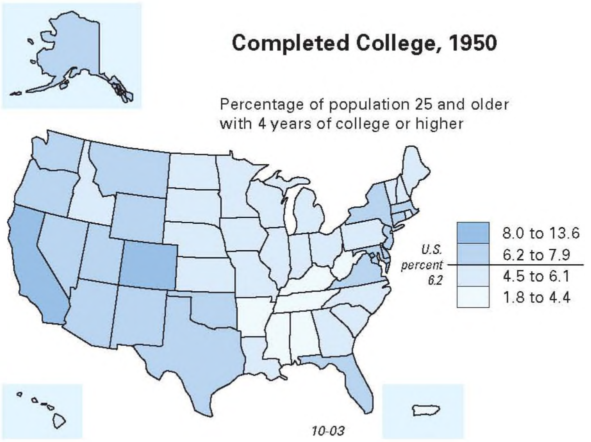
Figure 10-2.
Percent of Population 25 and Older by Highest Educational Attainment Level, 2000

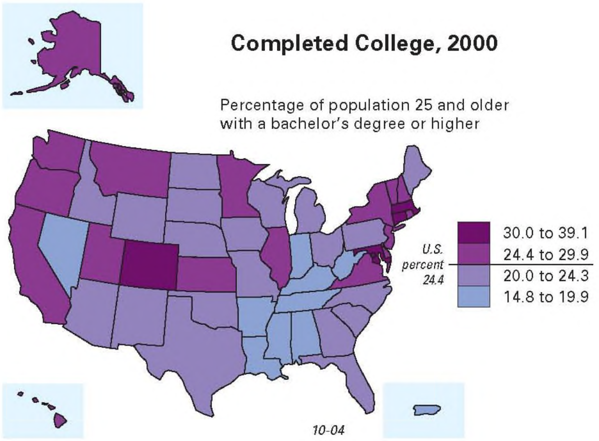


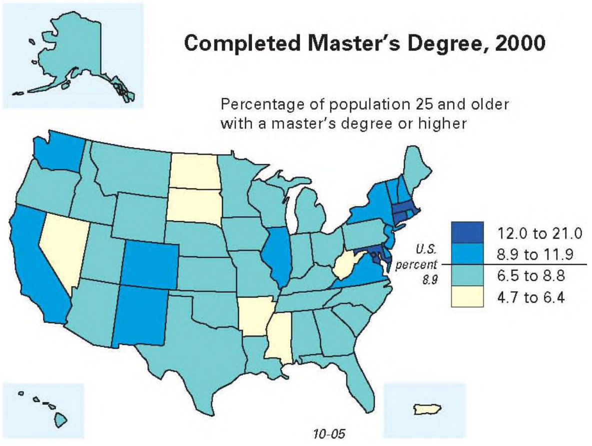
College attendance among young adults differed by race and Hispanic origin. More than one-half of young-adult Asians and more than one-third of non-Hispanic White young adults were enrolled in college in 2000. Thirty-six percent of young adults of two or more races were in college, as were 30 percent of Pacific Islanders. Twenty-seven percent of young-adult Blacks, 21 percent of American Indians and Alaska Natives, and 14 percent of Hispanics were enrolled in college.

Enrollment Levels in Census 2000

According to findings from Census 2000, more than one-fourth of the U.S. population aged 3 and older attended school in the spring of 2000, and enrollment levels reached a new high in April 2000. The 76.6







million students included 5 million enrolled in nursery school, 4.2 million in kindergarten, 33.7 million in elementary school, 16.4 million in high school, 14.4 million in college (undergraduate), and 3.1 million in graduate school.

Among all students, more than one-half (56 percent) were enrolled in preschool, kindergarten, or elementary school; 21 percent attended high school; and 23 percent were enrolled in colleges across the country. Although the percentage of people aged 3 and older who were enrolled increased modestly between 1990 and 2000, from 27 to 28 percent, this statistic conceals the sizable numerical increase in the student population—over the decade, the total number of students grew by 12 million, or by 18 percent.

Growth of the number of school-aged children (those aged 5 to 17) accounts for most of this increased enrollment. During the decade, elementary and high schools added another 8 million students to their classrooms, reaching a record of 50 million students by April 2000.

School attendance is compulsory for children between 7 and 15 years old. (The minimum and maximum ages of compulsory school attendance vary by state law, but all cover ages 7 to 15.) In 2000, 98.7 percent of children in this age group were enrolled in school. Forty-nine percent of children 3 and 4 years old were enrolled in school, as were 91 percent of 5- and 6-year-olds. More than one-third (36 percent) of adults aged 20 to 24 and 12 percent of people aged 25 to 34 were enrolled in college.

This Chapter's Maps

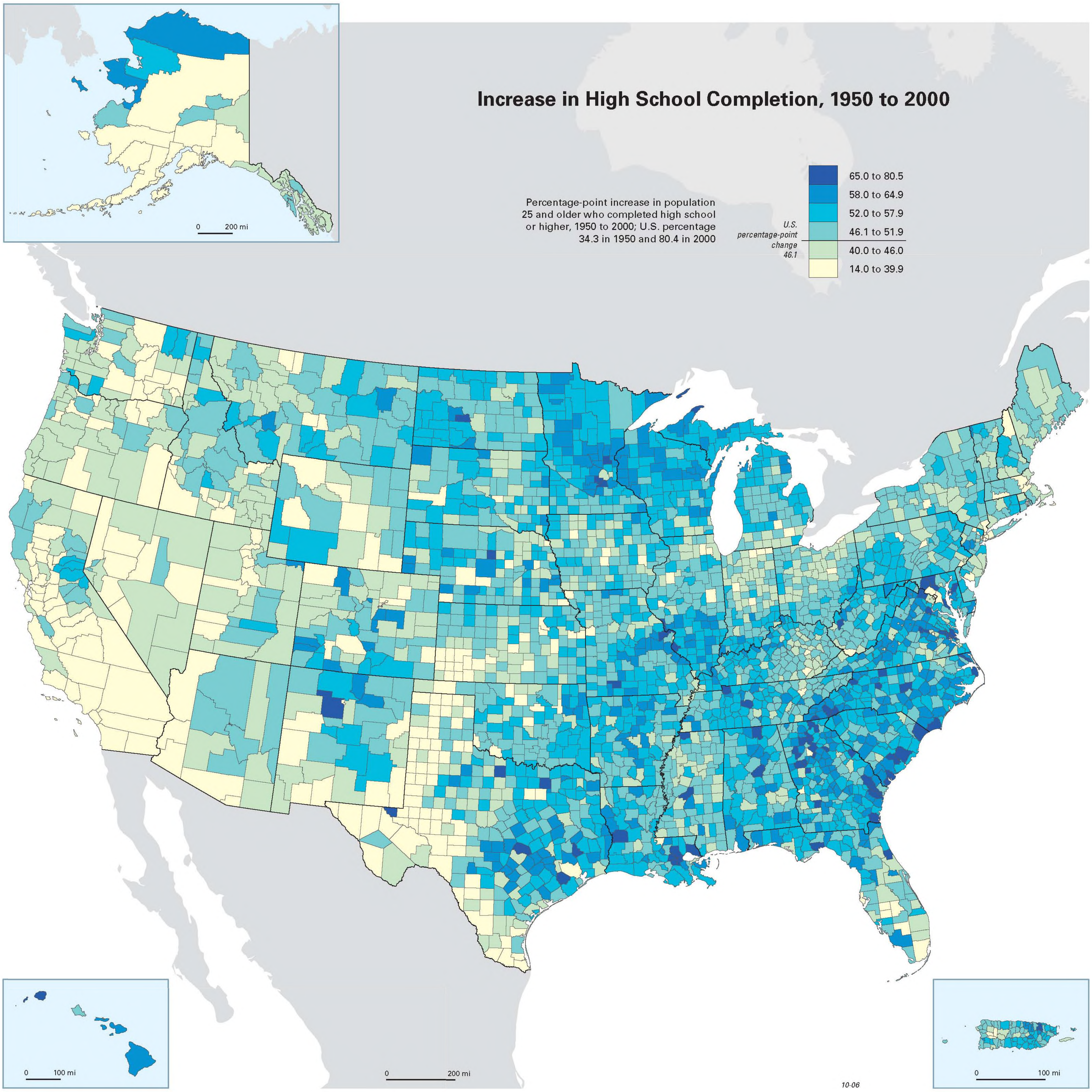
The chapter's maps on school enrollment reveal demographic and geographic dimensions. Enrollment patterns in American schools are in part a reflection of the current age structure and historical fertility trends of the American population. Map 10-36 presents the percentage-point change in the share of the U.S. population aged 3 to 17. In 1970, when members of the Baby Boom were between the ages of 6 and 24, fully 29.3 percent of the population was between ages 3 and 17; in 2000 the share was 21.6 percent, a 7.6 percentage-point decline. Counties in the category with the largest percentage-point declines were located throughout the country, especially in the southeast, Appalachia, the Dakotas, and parts of New Mexico and Colorado.

In 1950, when 34.3 percent of the population 25 and older in the United States had completed at least 4 years of high school, many counties in the South had percentages of 14.9 percent or less (map 10-07). In 2000, 80.4 percent of the population 25 and older had a high school diploma, and an increasing number of counties in the South—particularly in metropolitan areas—had percentages at or above the U.S. rate. While some other southern counties continued in the lowest category, their percentages now ranged from 34.7 percent to 44.9 percent.

The percentage of the population 25 and older with at least a bachelor's degree also increased in the 1950-to-2000 period, from 6.2 to 24.4 percent (maps 10-09 and 10-10). In 1950, counties with lower percentages of their populations having 4 or more years of college were found in parts of the South and the northern Great Plains. In 2000, counties with higher percentages were seen throughout the country and were prominent in the metropolitan corridor from Boston to Washington, Colorado, California, and elsewhere in the West. The percentage with at least a bachelor's degree also varied by race and Hispanic origin, as seen in maps 10-15 through 10-21, and by sex, as seen in maps 10-12 and 10-14.

The percentage of the population 25 and older that completed college is shown by census tract for the most populous metropolitan areas in 2000 in maps 10-23 through 10-31. As the county-level map accompanying this series demonstrates, many of the counties in 2000 with high percentages completing college are located within the country's largest metropolitan areas. As the tract-level maps reveal, large differences in college completion rates exist within the metropolitan areas themselves. In the Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County metropolitan area, for instance, college diplomas were more common among the adult population residing in census tracts on the western side of the city of Los Angeles and were less common in tracts on the south side of the city. Similarly, in both the Dallas-Fort Worth and Chicago areas, the percentage of the population with a bachelor's degree was higher in many tracts in their northern sections. In the San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose metropolitan area, relatively few census tracts had percentages below the U.S. figure.

The maps in this chapter reveal broad geographic differences in educational attainment and school enrollment patterns nationwide, from high school and college completion rates to the private school enrollment of elementary and high school students. Comparisons of maps for various levels of educational attainment show that some areas have nearly universal high school completion and relatively low rates of college completion. Such areas had few high school dropouts, in other words, yet also had few college graduates. Other areas, often in larger cities or metropolitan areas, had distinctly bimodal patterns, with high percentages of both high school dropouts and college graduates.

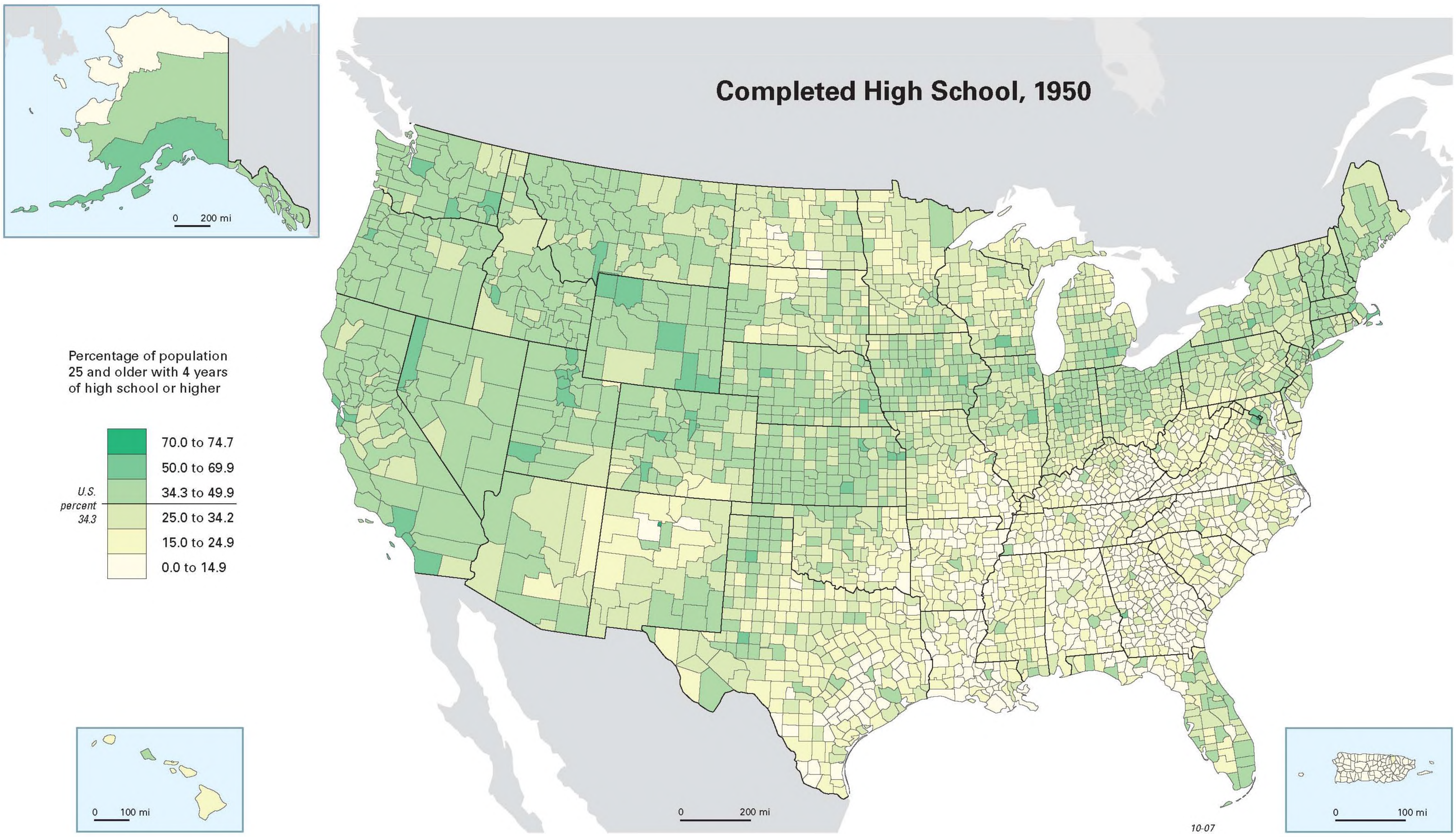


Increase in High School Completion, 1950 to 2000

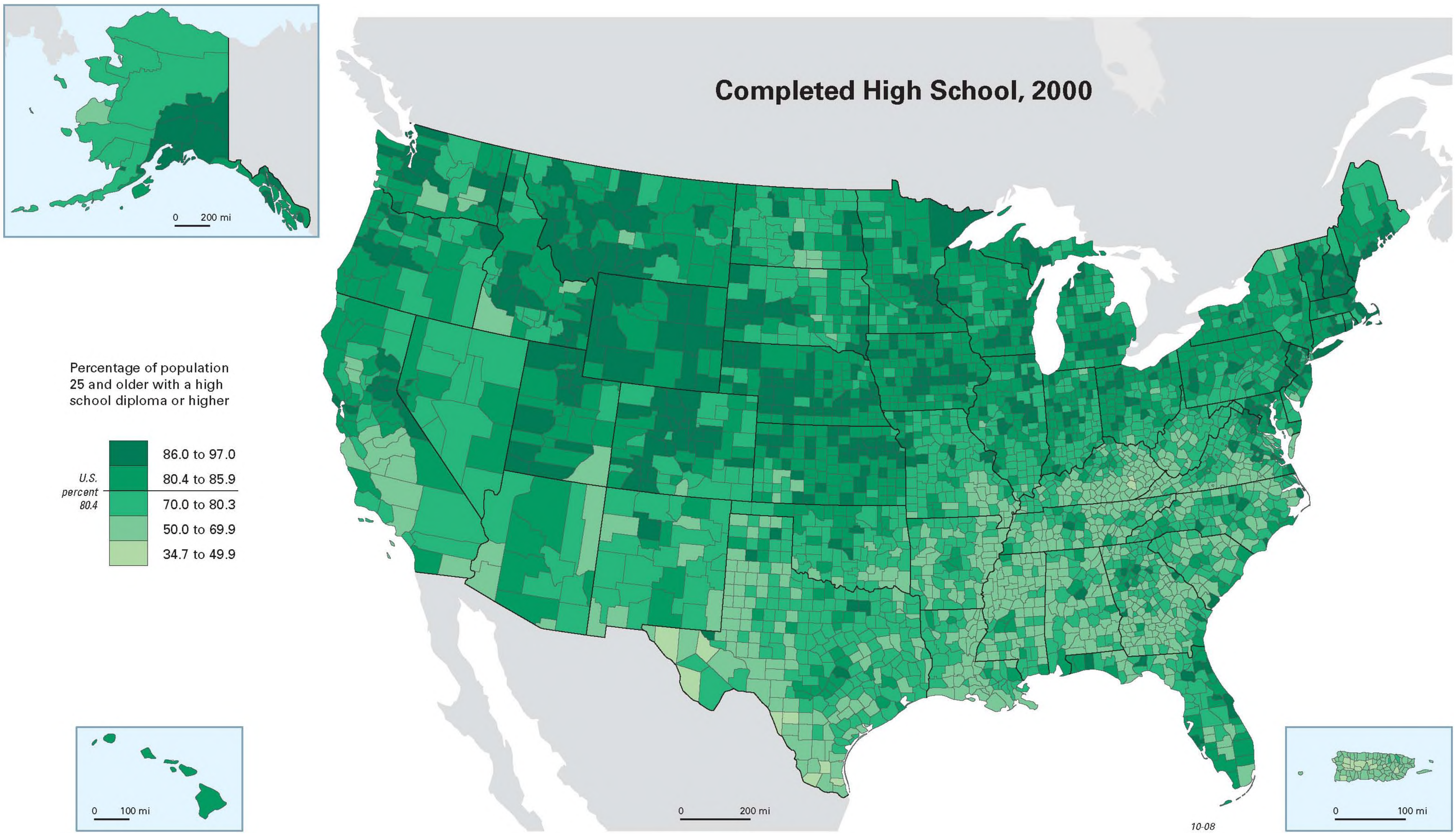
Between 1950 and 2000, the percentage of the population 25 and older with a high school diploma rose from 34.3 percent to 80.4 percent, an increase of 46.1 percentage points. While increases were widespread across the country, some counties' increases were considerably larger than the national average. Some of these counties also had high rates of high school completion in 2000, while others did not. High school completion rates in 1950 and 2000 are shown in other maps in this chapter.

Many counties in southern states had large percentage-point increases in high school completion. Parts of the Midwest also show large increases, especially in the southern portions of Illinois and Missouri, and in Michigan and Wisconsin.

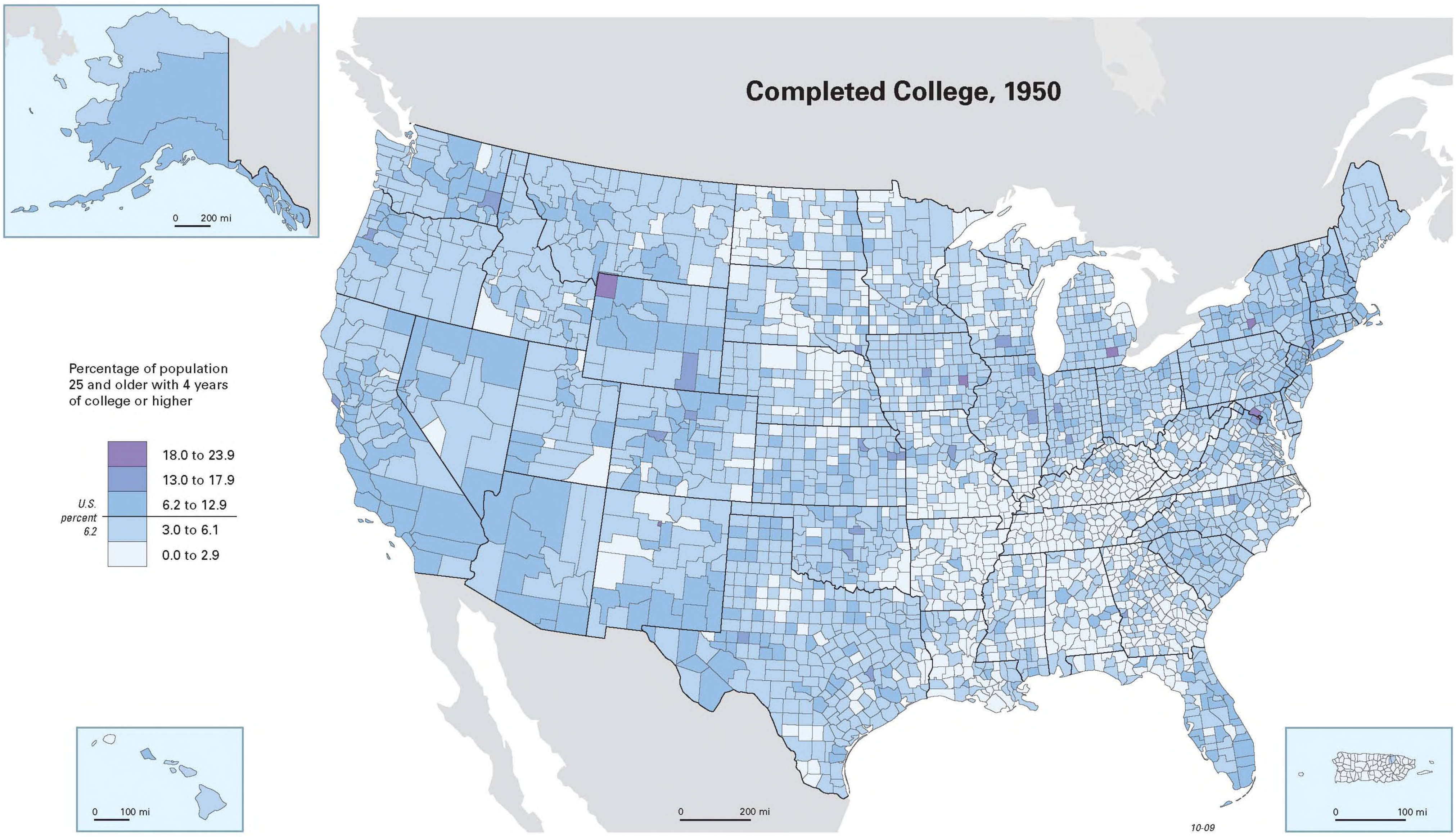
In some Texas counties in the western part of the state and along the border with Mexico, the percentage-point changes were lower than the national average. The West, particularly California, also contained a number of counties with smaller percentage-point increases in high school completion.


Completed High School, 1950
Percentage of population 25 and older with 4 years of high school or higher
70.0 to 74.7
50.0 to 69.9
34.3 to 49.9
U.S. percent 34.3
25.0 to 34.2
15.0 to 24.9
0.0 to 14.9
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi

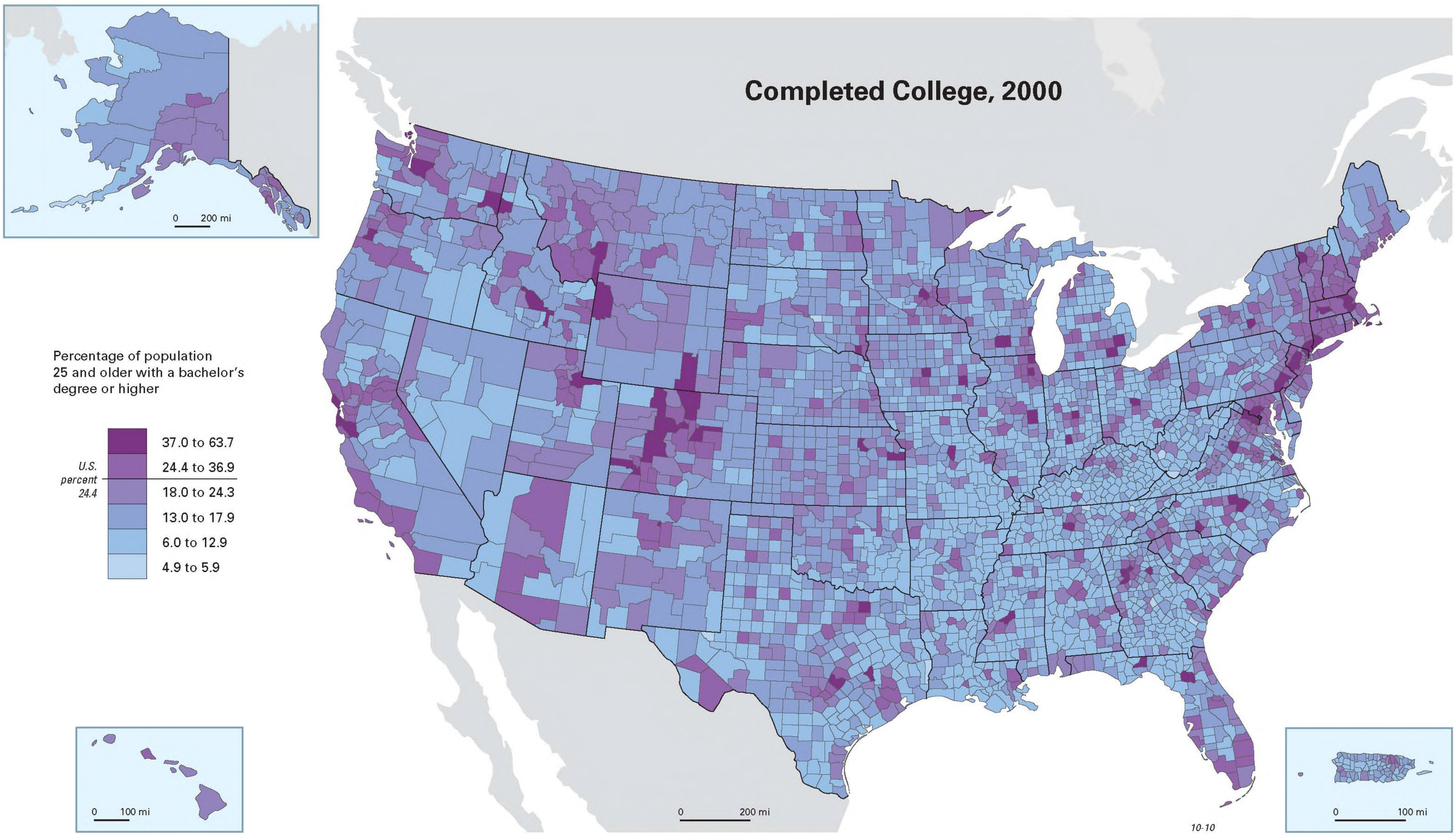
10-07


Completed High School, 2000
Percentage of population 25 and older with a high school diploma or higher
86.0 to 97.0
80.4 to 85.9
U.S. percent 80.4
70.0 to 80.3
50.0 to 69.9
34.7 to 49.9
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi

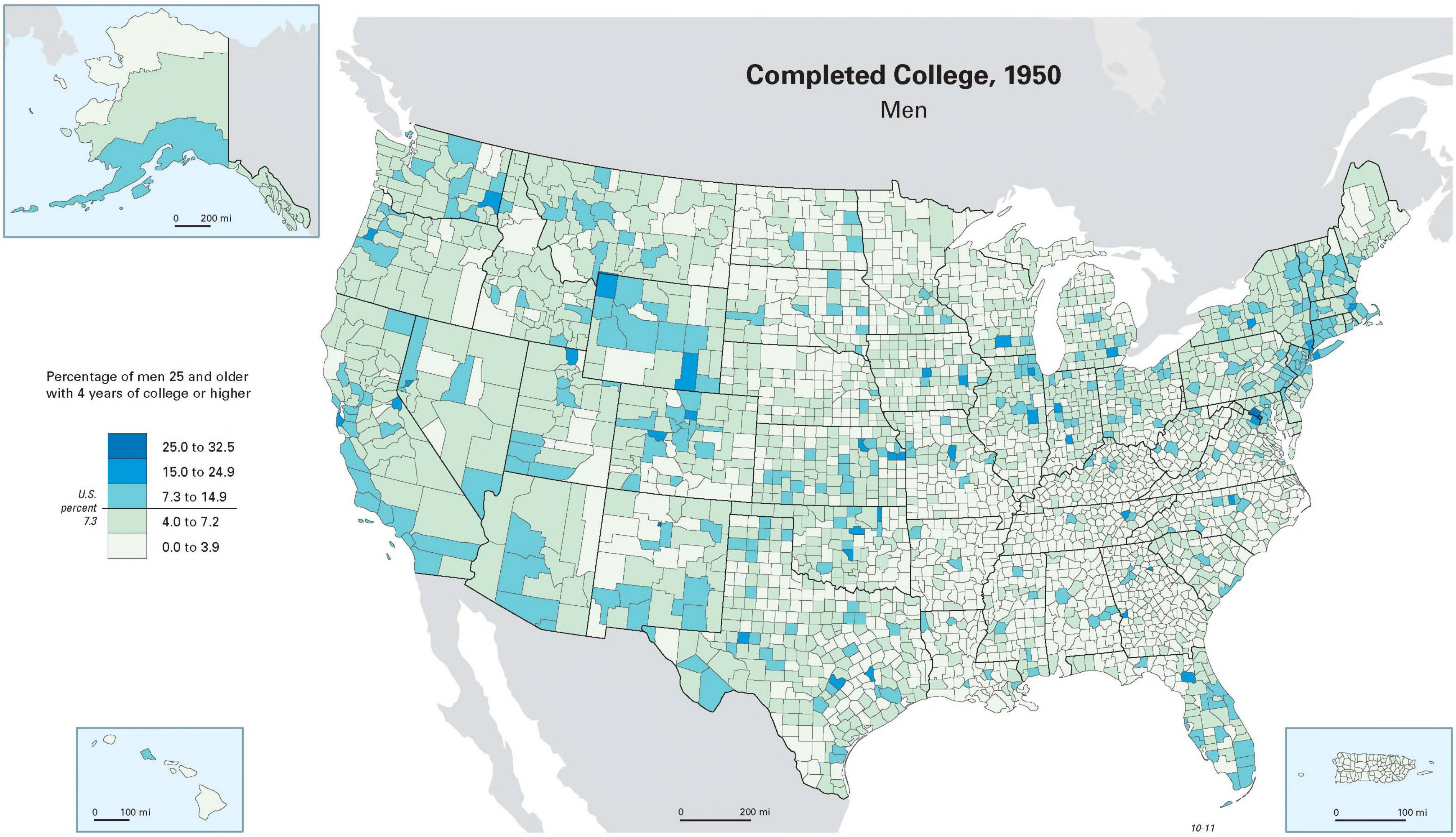
10-08

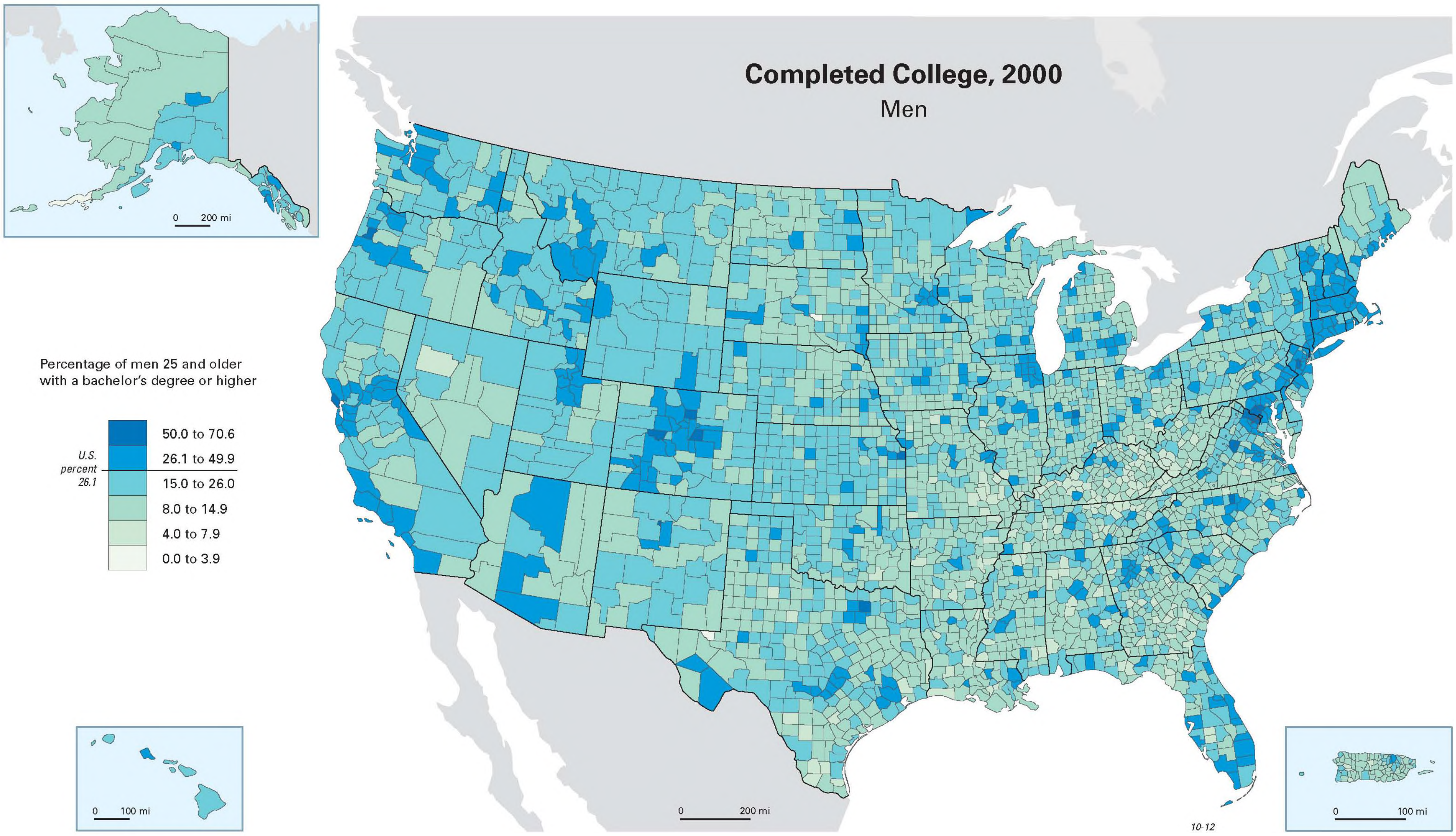


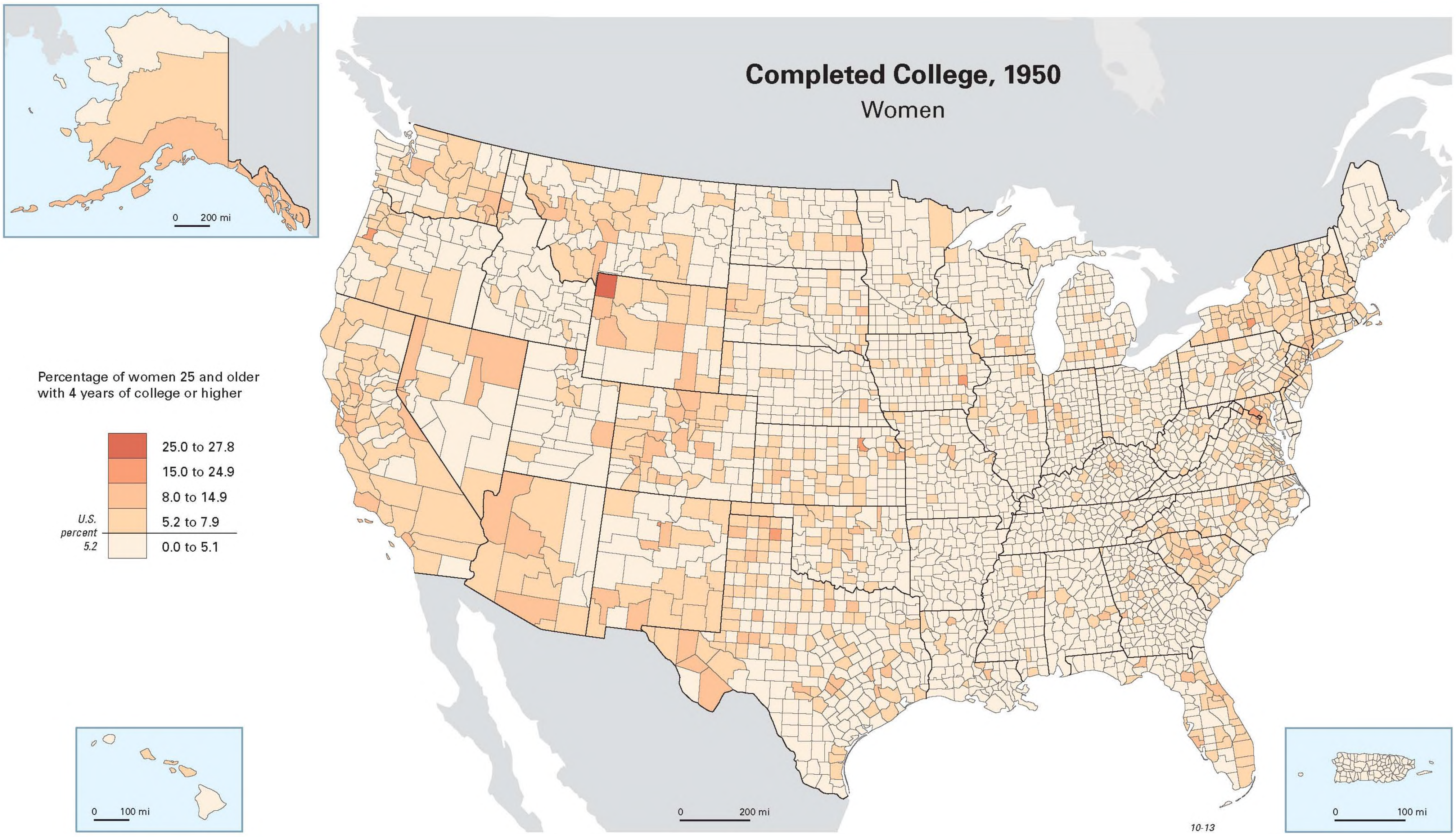
Completed College, 1950

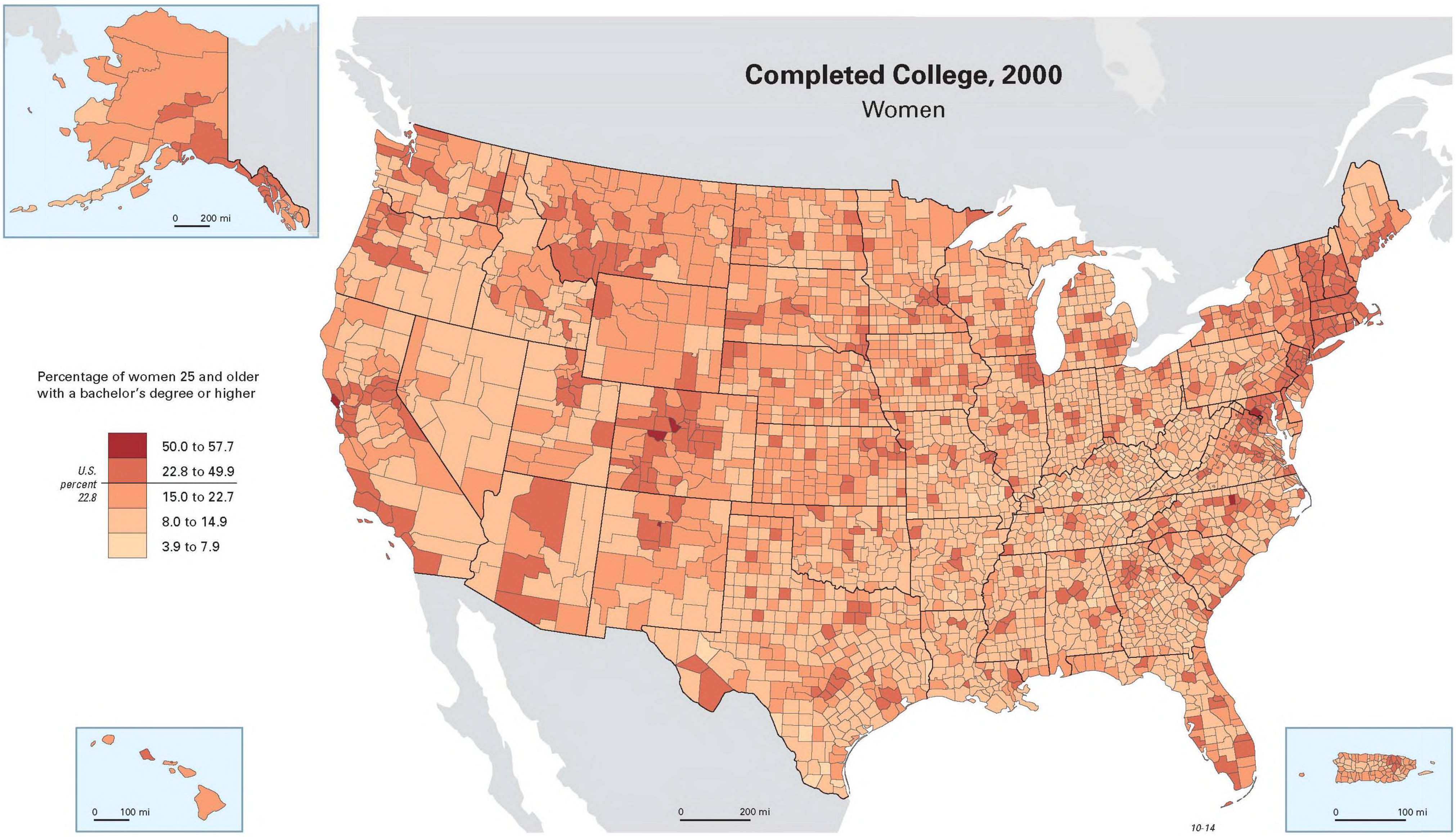


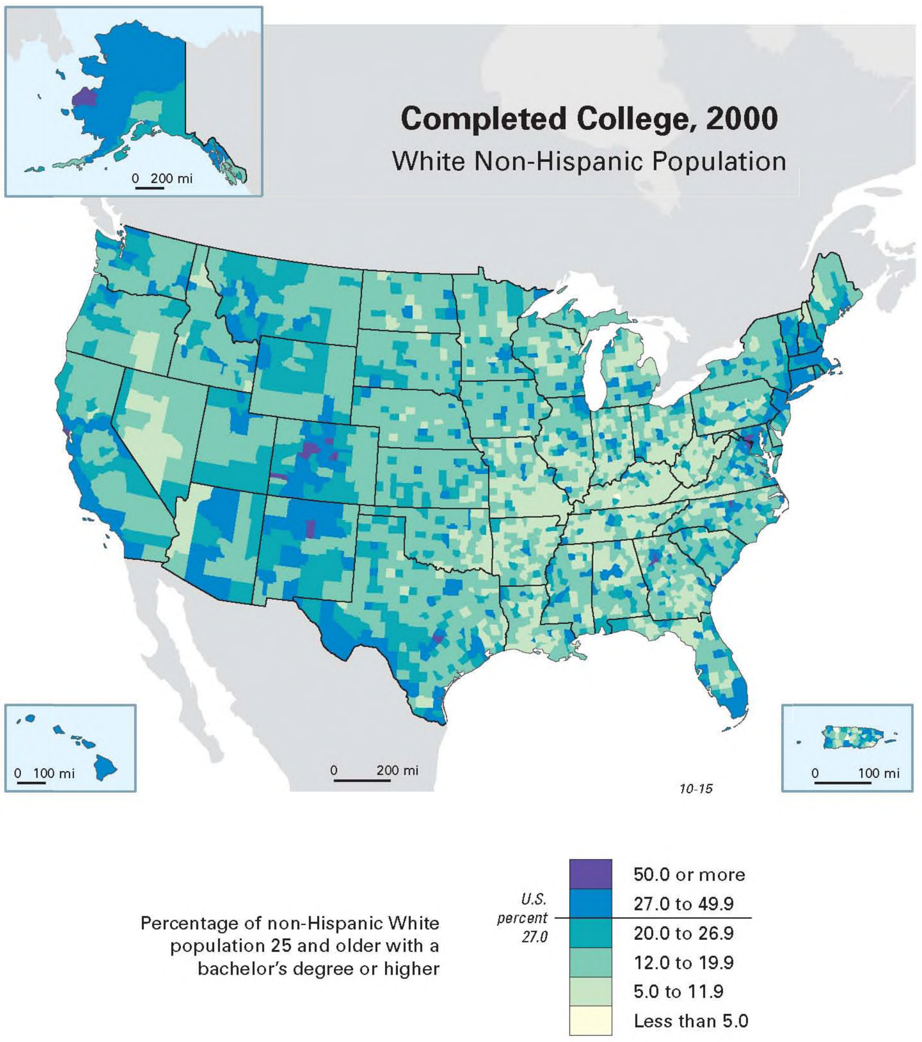
Completed College, 2000

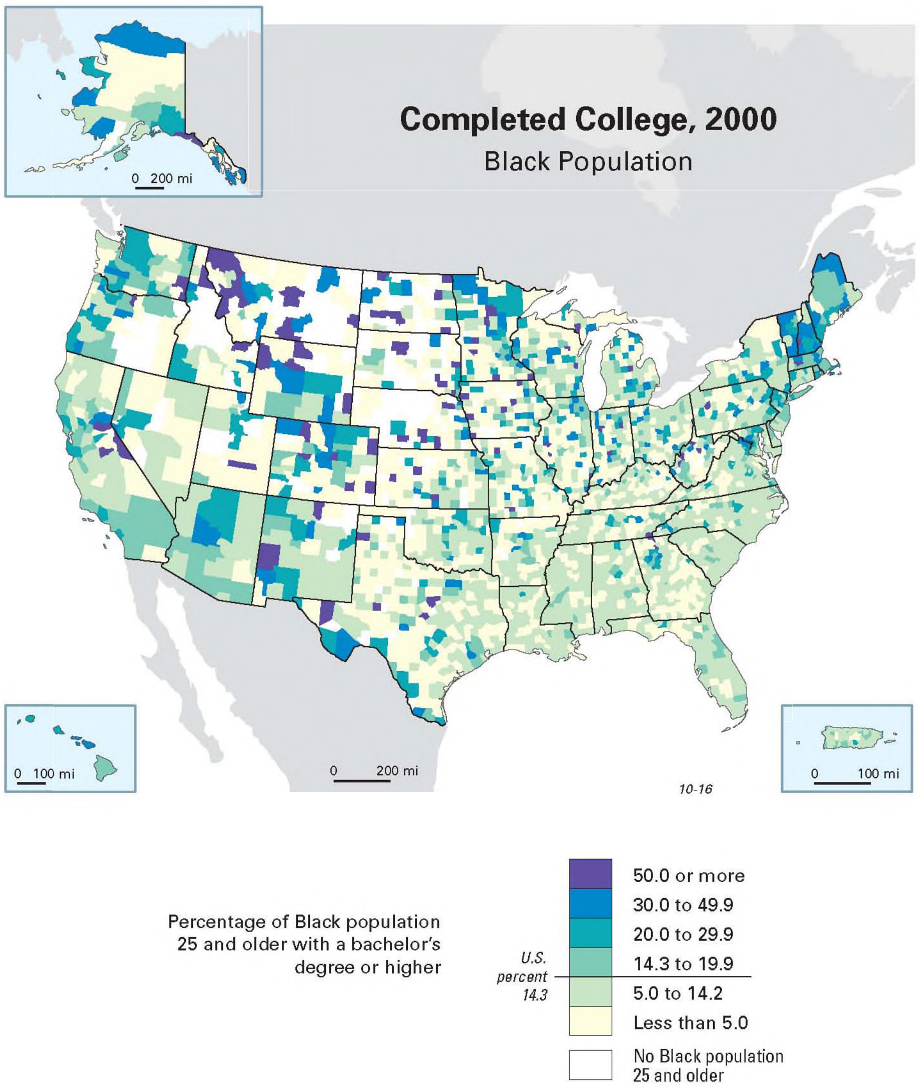

Completed College, 1950
Men
Percentage of men 25 and older with 4 years of college or higher
25.0 to 32.5
15.0 to 24.9
7.3 to 14.9
4.0 to 7.2
0.0 to 3.9
U.S. percent 7.3
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
10-11

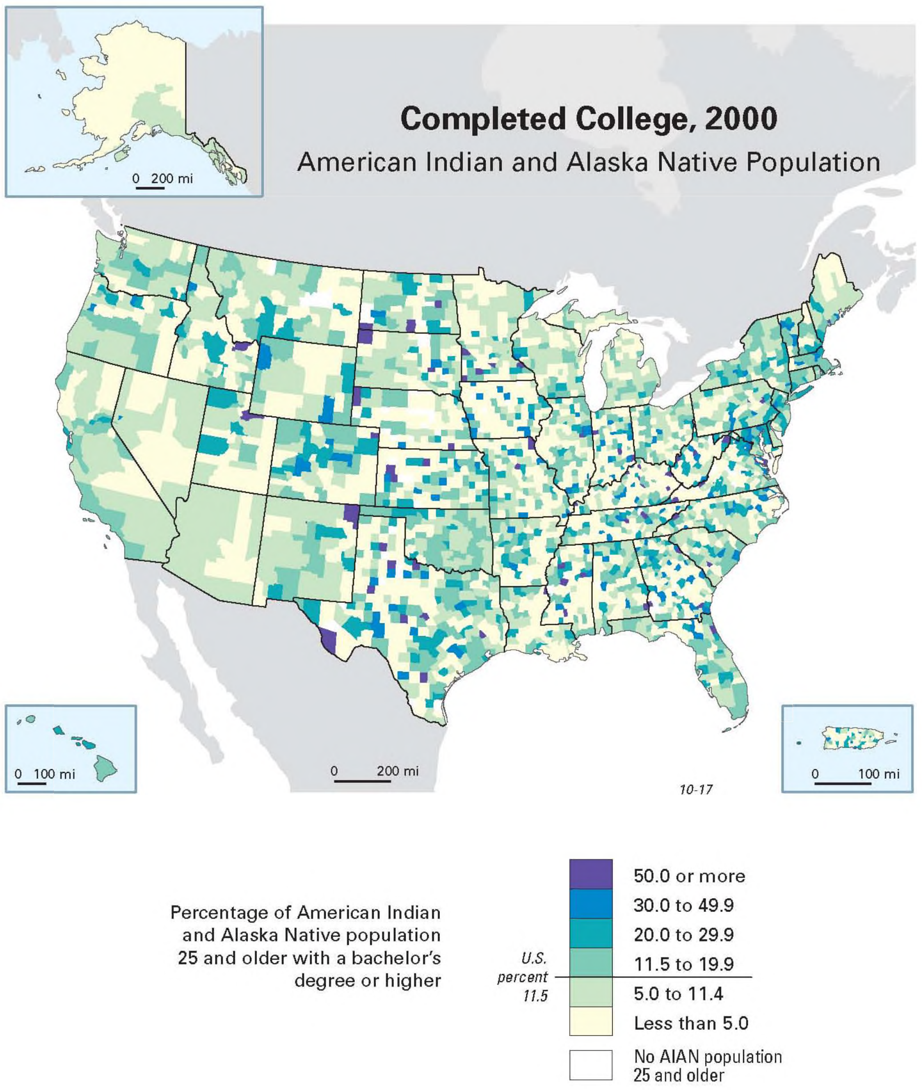

Completed College, 2000
Men
Percentage of men 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher
50.0 to 70.6
26.1 to 49.9
15.0 to 26.0
8.0 to 14.9
4.0 to 7.9
0.0 to 3.9
U.S. percent 26.1
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
10-12

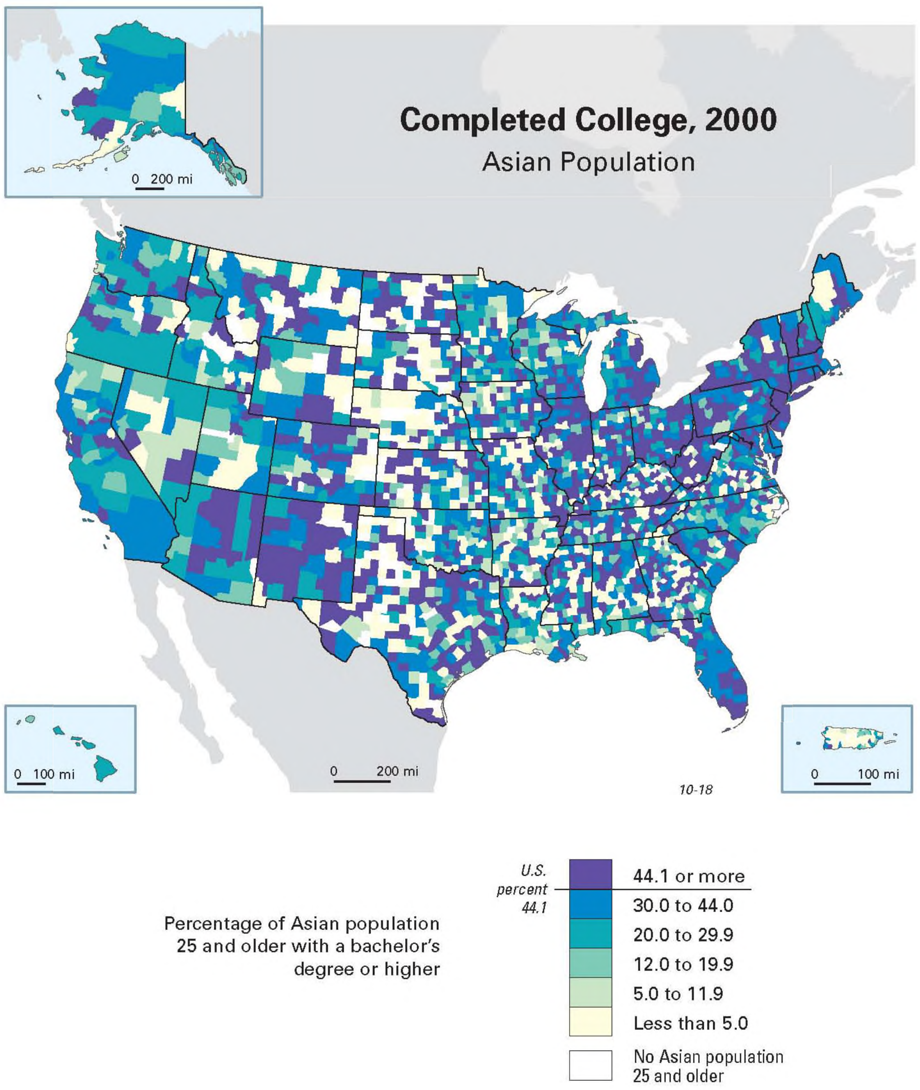

Completed College, 1950
Women
Percentage of women 25 and older with 4 years of college or higher
25.0 to 27.8
15.0 to 24.9
8.0 to 14.9
5.2 to 7.9
0.0 to 5.1
U.S. percent 5.2
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
10-13

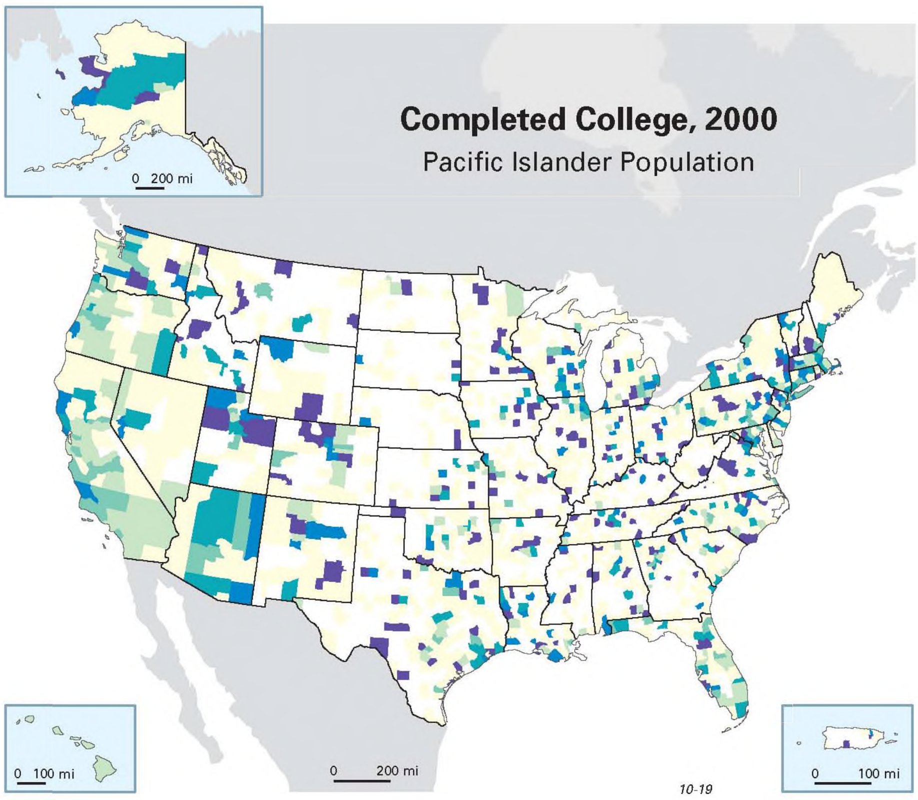

Completed College, 2000
Women
Percentage of women 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher
50.0 to 57.7
22.8 to 49.9
15.0 to 22.7
8.0 to 14.9
3.9 to 7.9
U.S. percent 22.8
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
10-14


Completed College, 2000
White Non-Hispanic Population
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
10-15
Percentage of non-Hispanic White population 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher
U.S. percent 27.0
50.0 or more
27.0 to 49.9
20.0 to 26.9
12.0 to 19.9
5.0 to 11.9
Less than 5.0


Completed College, 2000
Black Population
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
10-16
Percentage of Black population 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher
U.S. percent 14.3
50.0 or more
30.0 to 49.9
20.0 to 29.9
14.3 to 19.9
5.0 to 14.2
Less than 5.0
No Black population 25 and older


Completed College, 2000
American Indian and Alaska Native Population
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
10-17
Percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native population 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher
U.S. percent 11.5
50.0 or more
30.0 to 49.9
20.0 to 29.9
11.5 to 19.9
5.0 to 11.4
Less than 5.0
No AIAN population 25 and older


Completed College, 2000
Asian Population
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
10-18
Percentage of Asian population 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher
U.S. percent 44.1
44.1 or more
30.0 to 44.0
20.0 to 29.9
12.0 to 19.9
5.0 to 11.9
Less than 5.0
No Asian population 25 and older



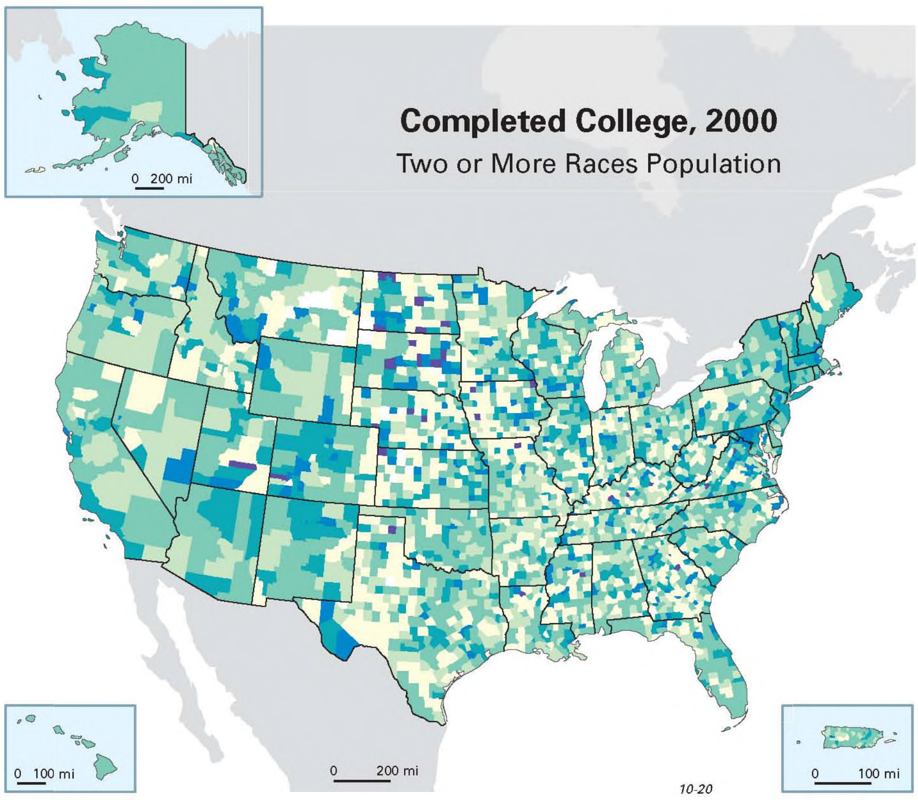
Completed College, 2000

Pacific Islander Population

Percentage of Pacific Islander population 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher

U.S. percent 13.8

- 50.0 or more
- 30.0 to 49.9
- 20.0 to 29.9
- 13.8 to 19.9
- 5.0 to 13.7
- Less than 5.0
- No Pacific Islander population 25 and older



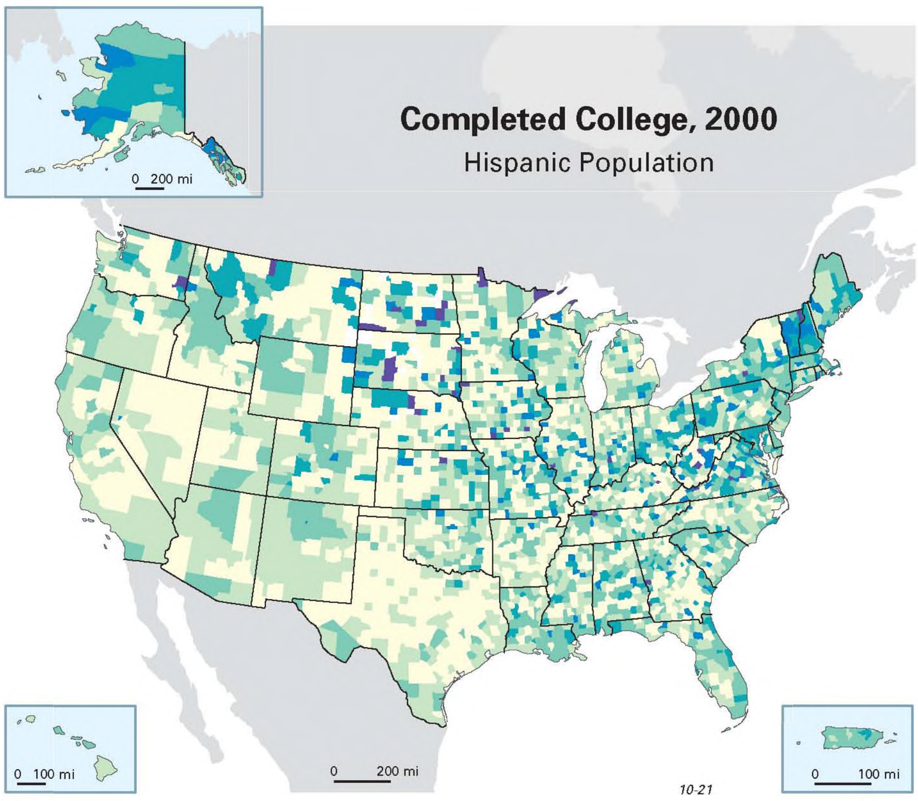
Completed College, 2000

Two or More Races Population

Percentage of Two or More Races population 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher

U.S. percent 19.6

- 50.0 or more
- 30.0 to 49.9
- 19.6 to 29.9
- 10.0 to 19.5
- 5.0 to 9.9
- Less than 5.0
- No Two or More Races population 25 and older



Completed College, 2000

Hispanic Population

Percentage of Hispanic population 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher

U.S. percent 10.4

- 50.0 or more
- 30.0 to 49.9
- 20.0 to 29.9
- 10.4 to 19.9
- 5.0 to 10.3
- Less than 5.0
- No Hispanic population 25 and older

Completed College, 2000

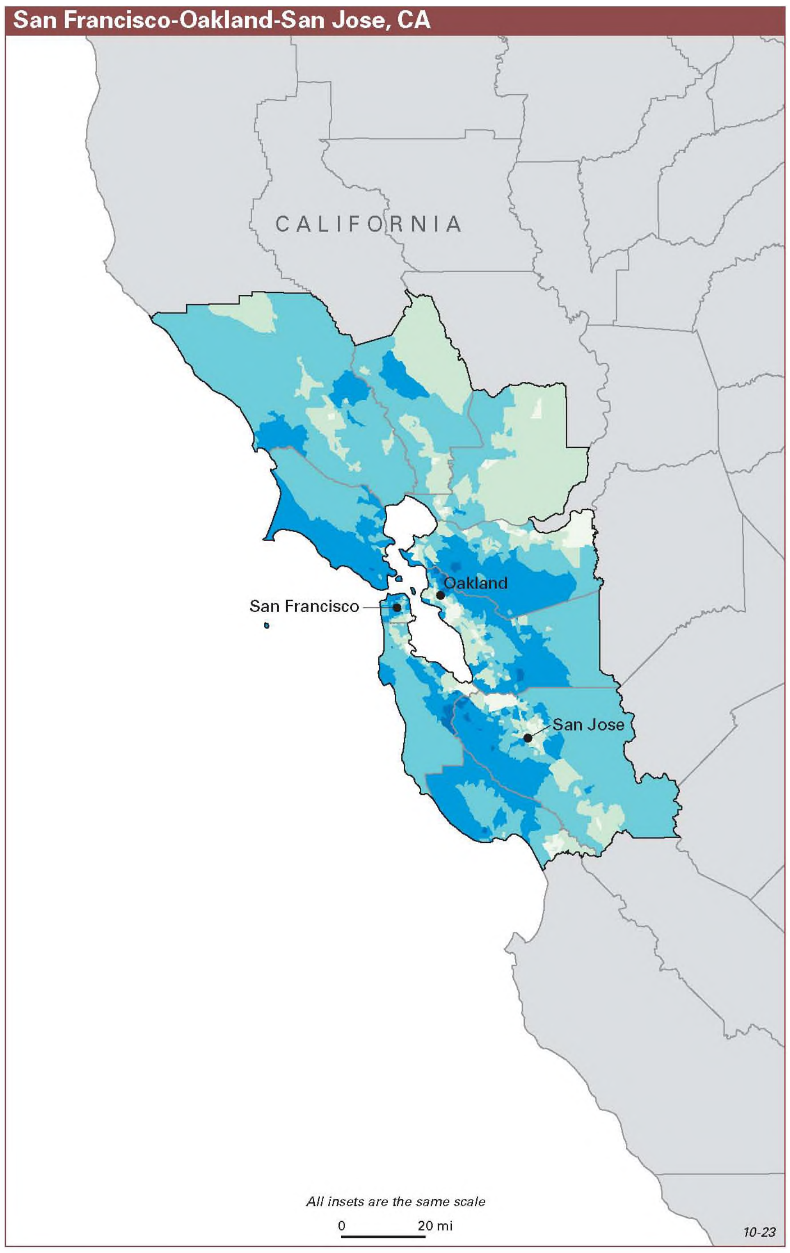
Largest Metropolitan Areas

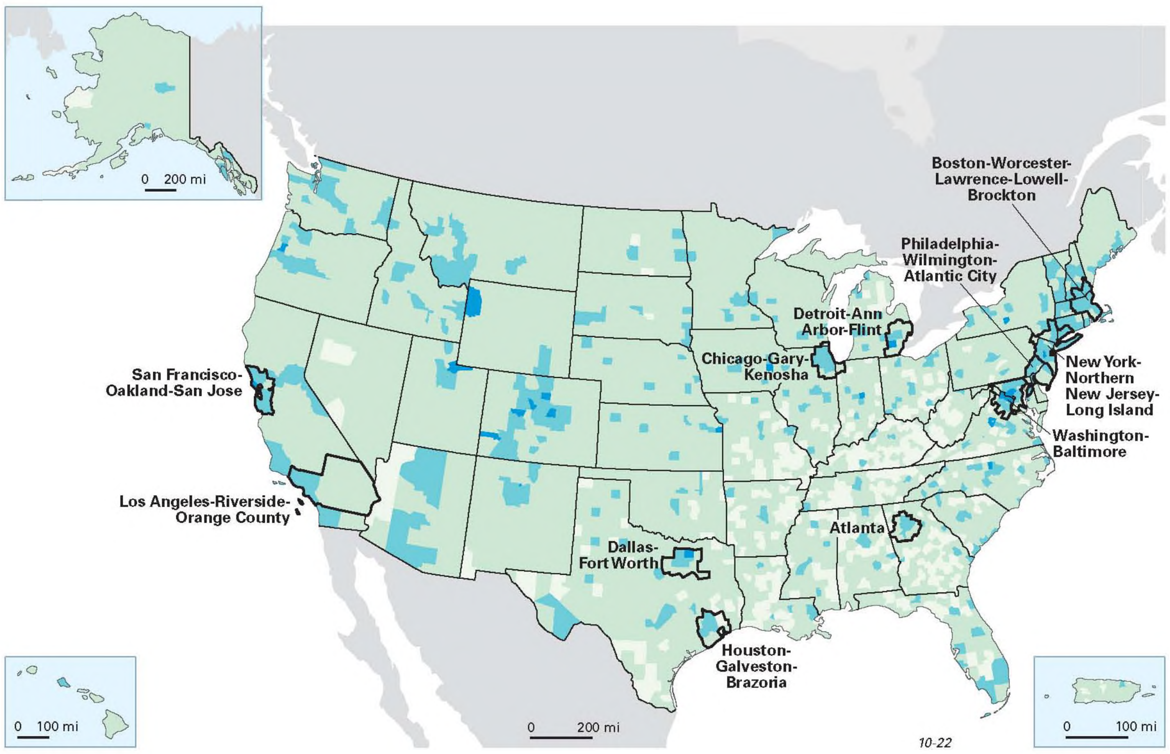
Percentage of population 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher; U.S. map by county, metropolitan area maps by census tract

U.S. percent 24.4

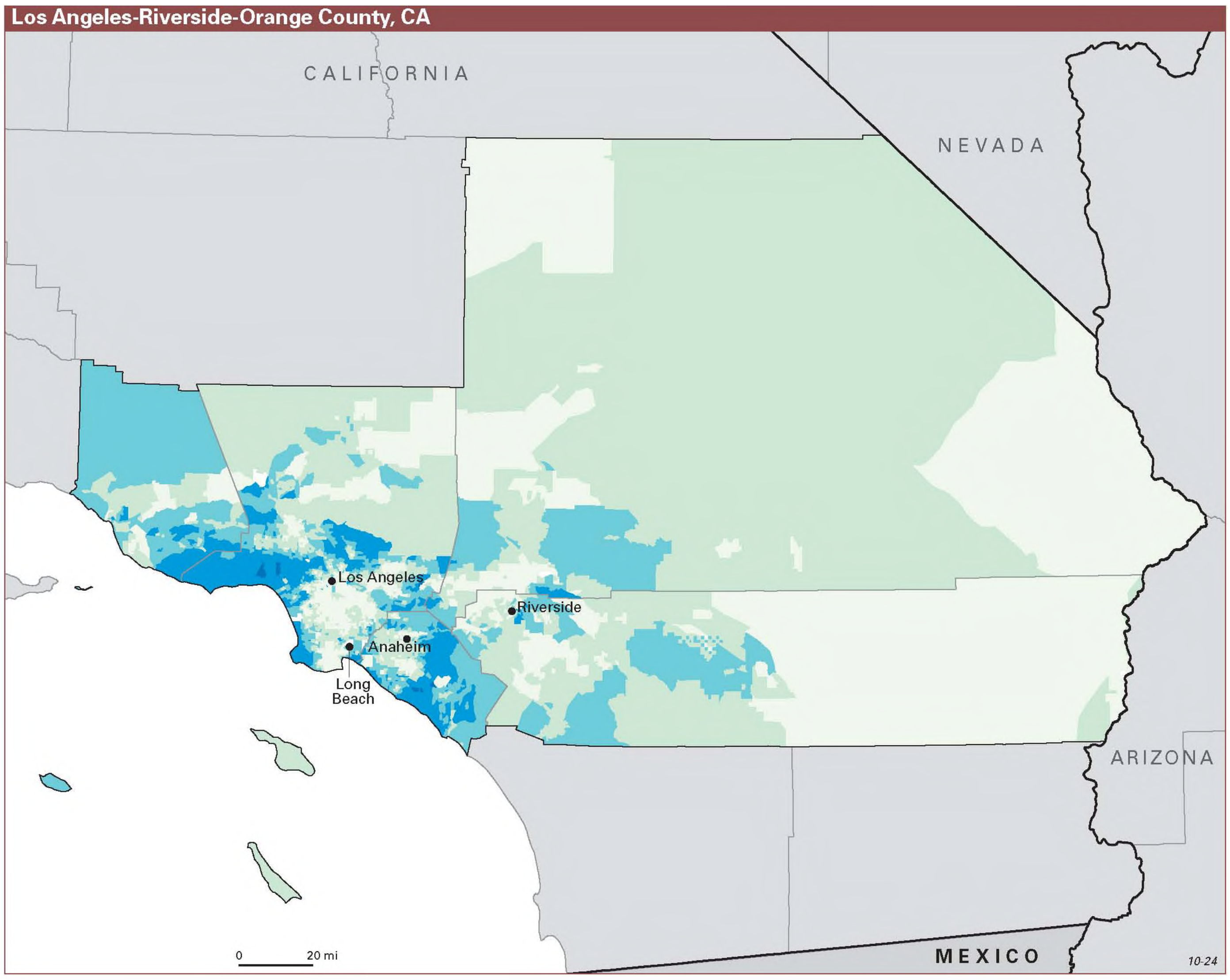
■	75.0 or more
■	45.0 to 74.9
■	24.4 to 44.9
■	10.0 to 24.3
■	Less than 10.0
☐	No population 25 and older

San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA

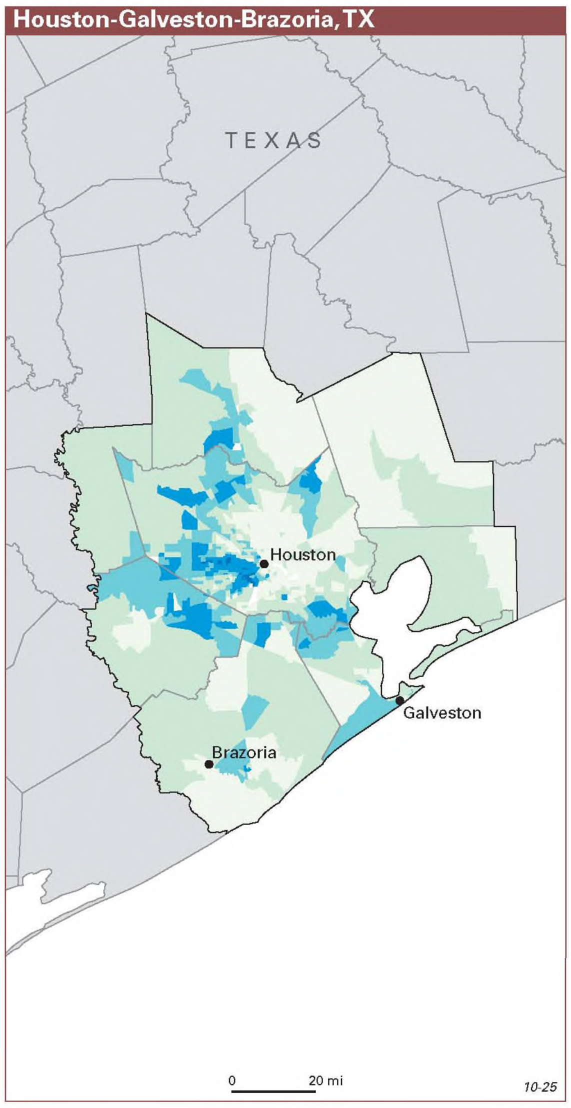




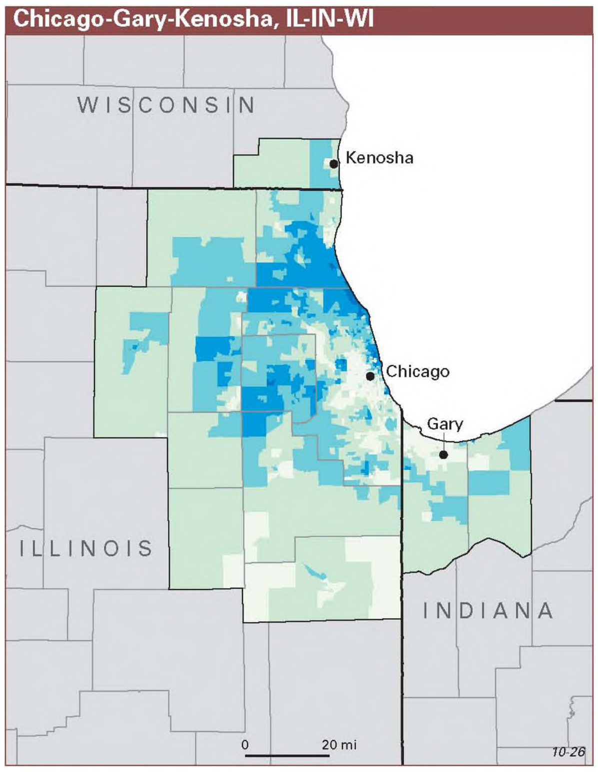
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA



Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX

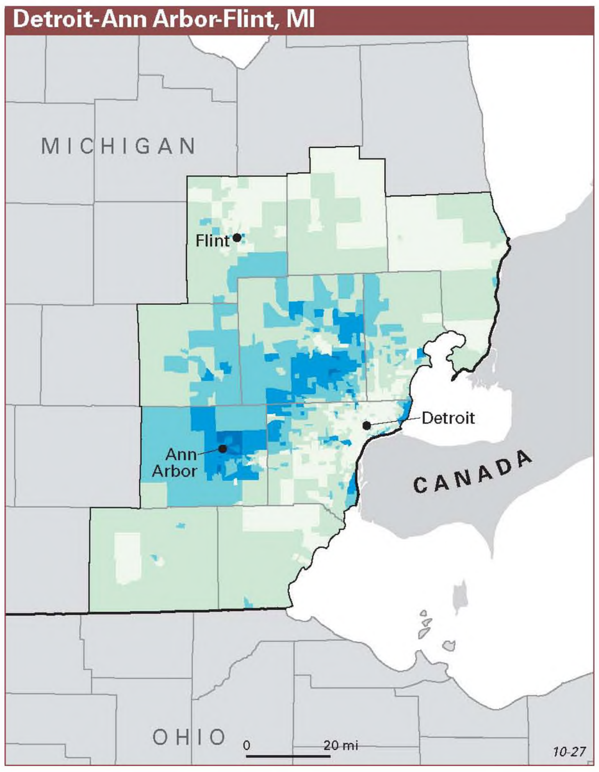


Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI



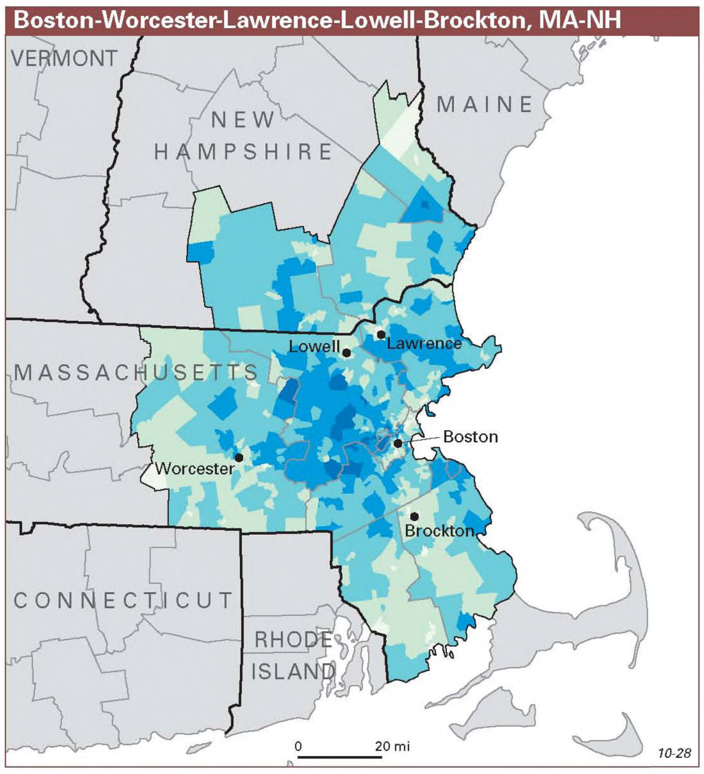
10-26

Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI



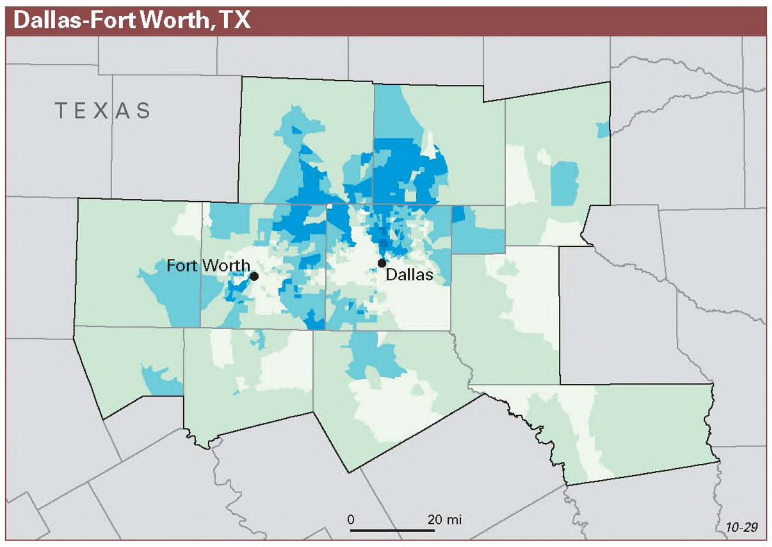
10-27

Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH



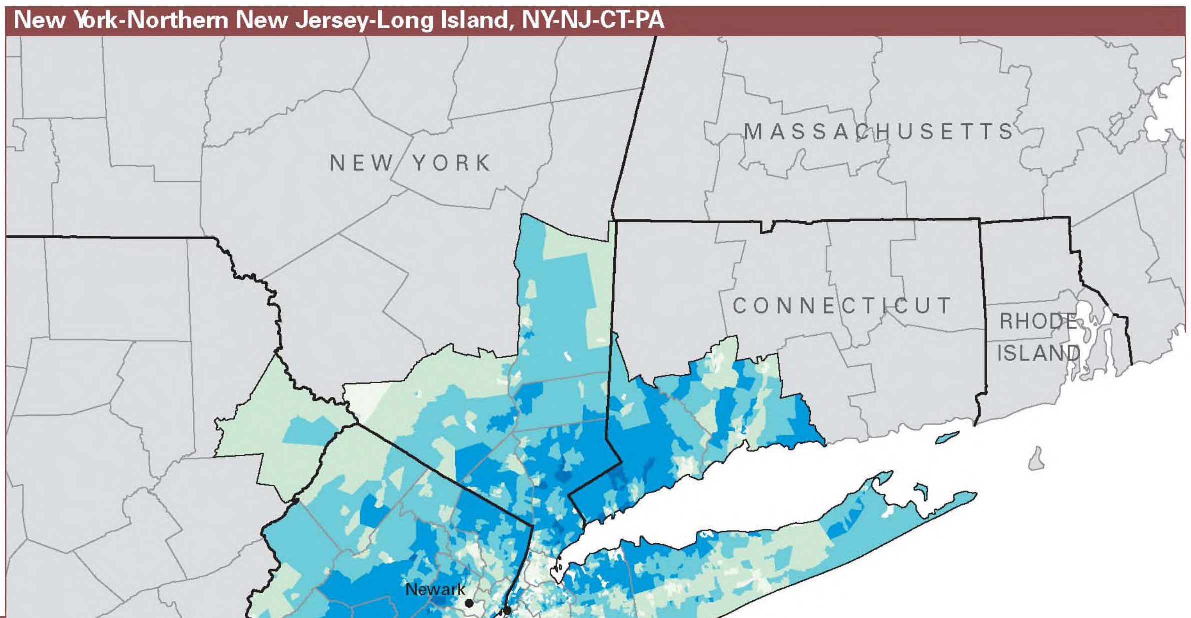
10-28

Dallas-Fort Worth, TX

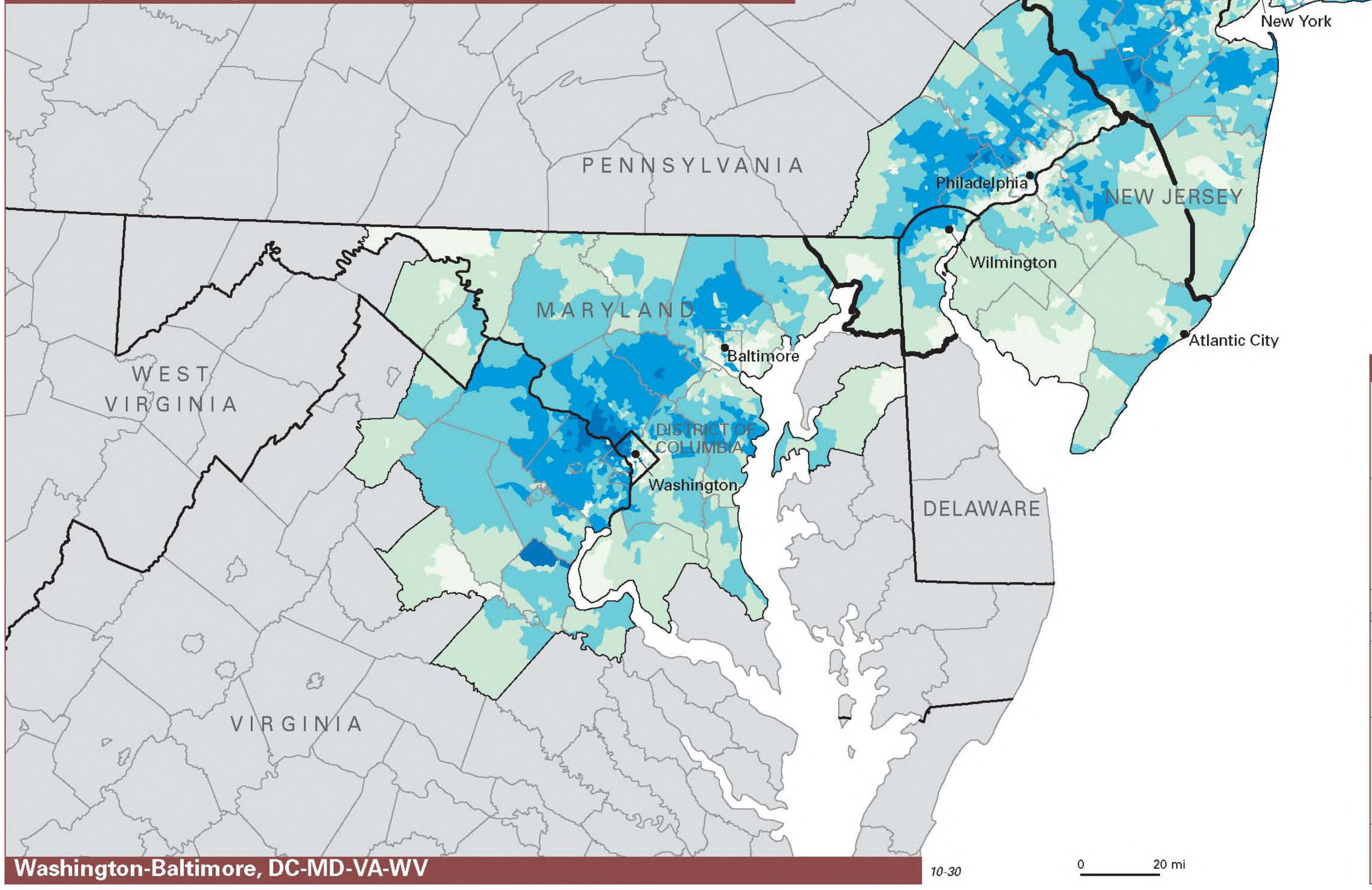


10-29

New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA



Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD

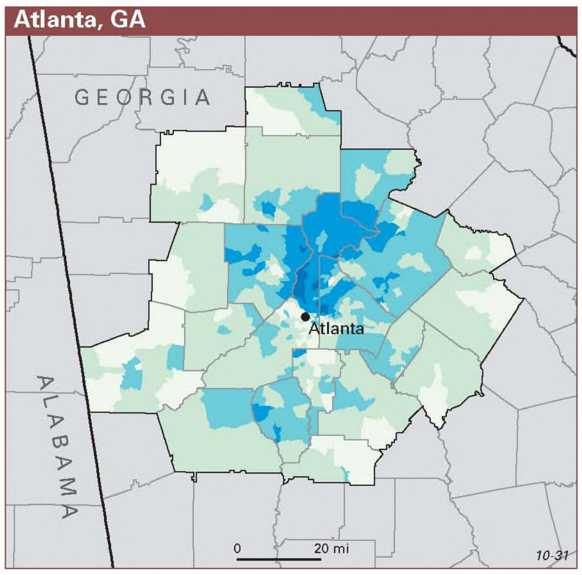


Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV

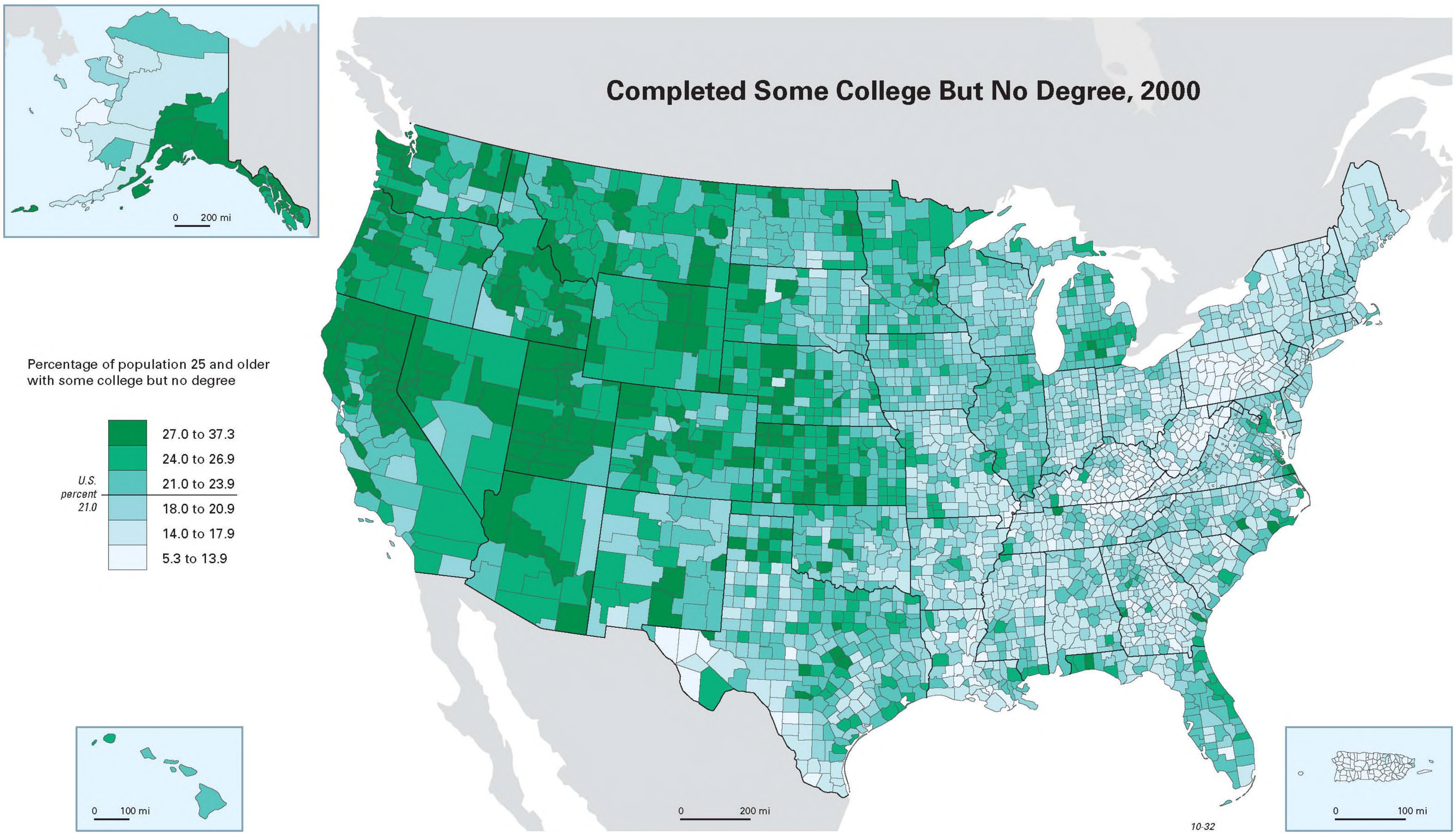
10-30

0
20 mi

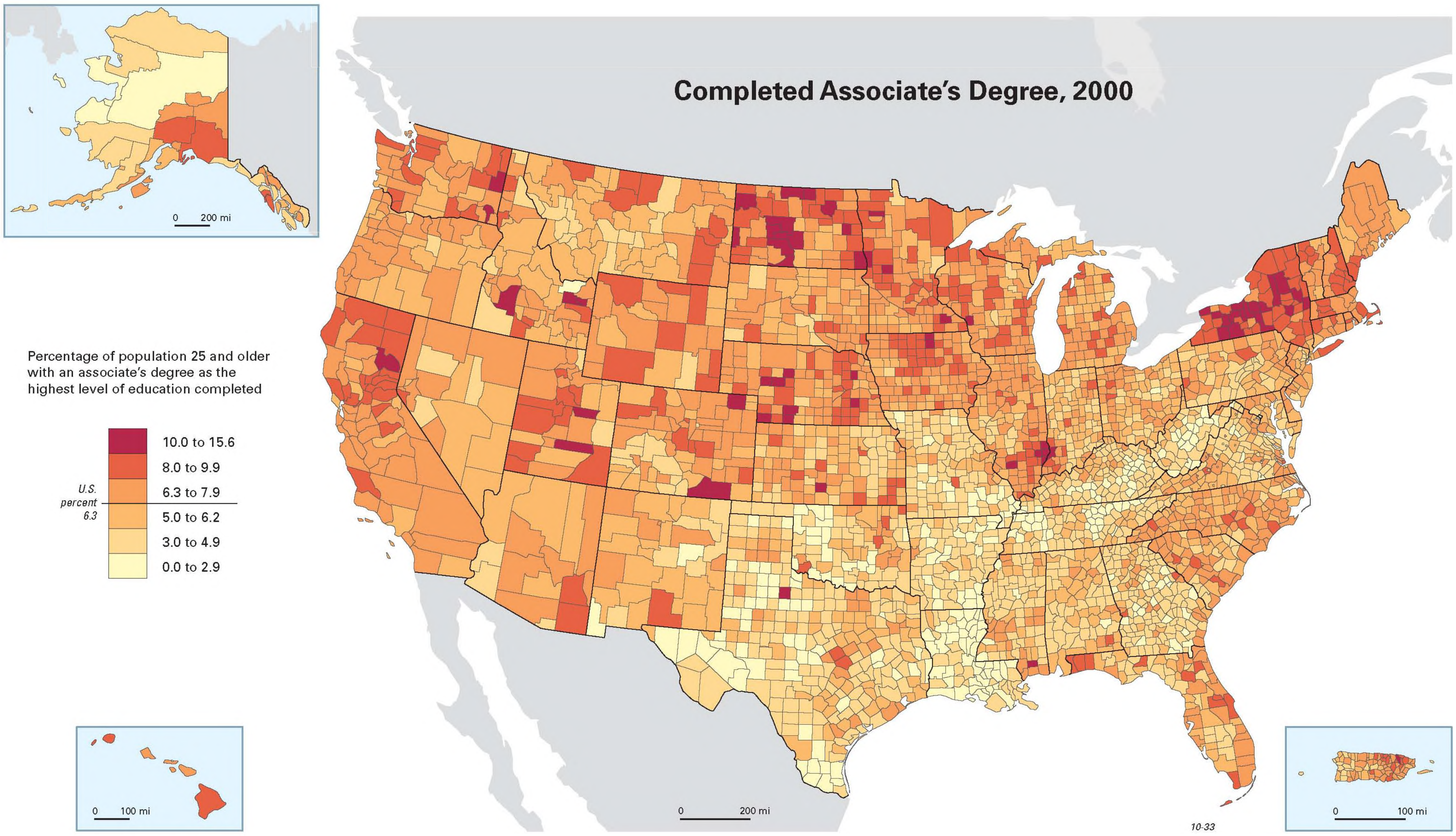
Atlanta, GA



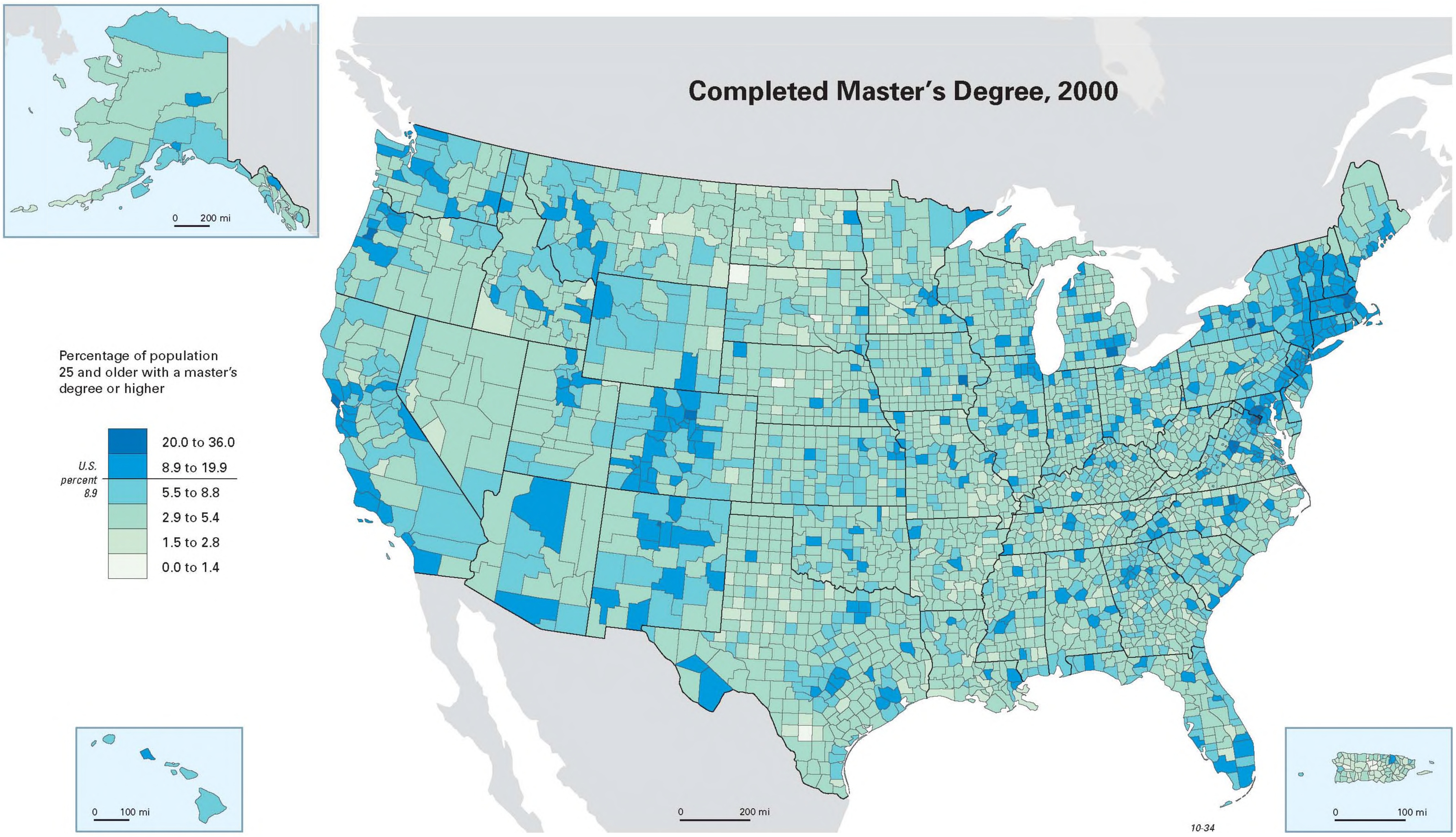
10-31



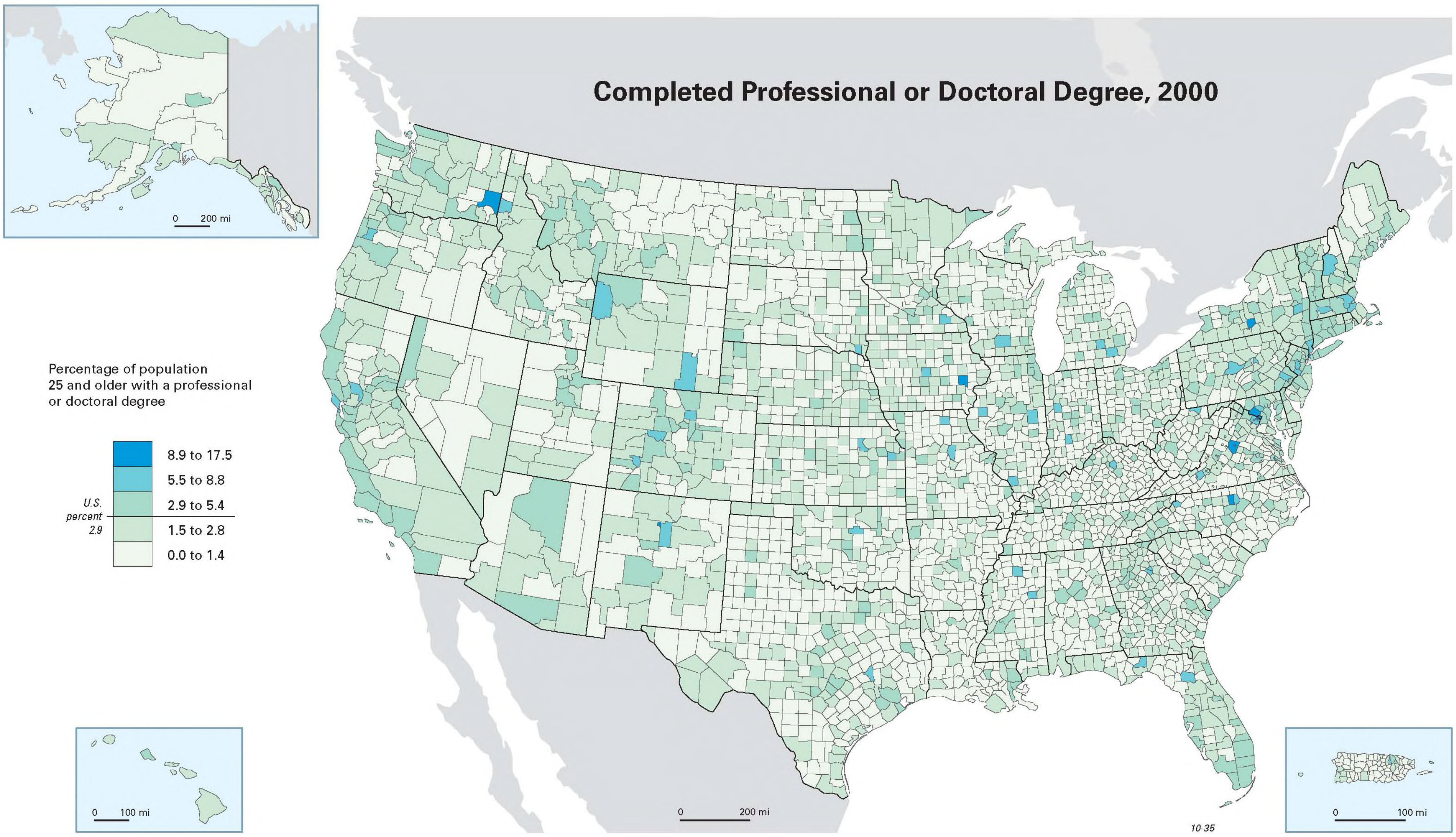
Completed Some College But No Degree, 2000



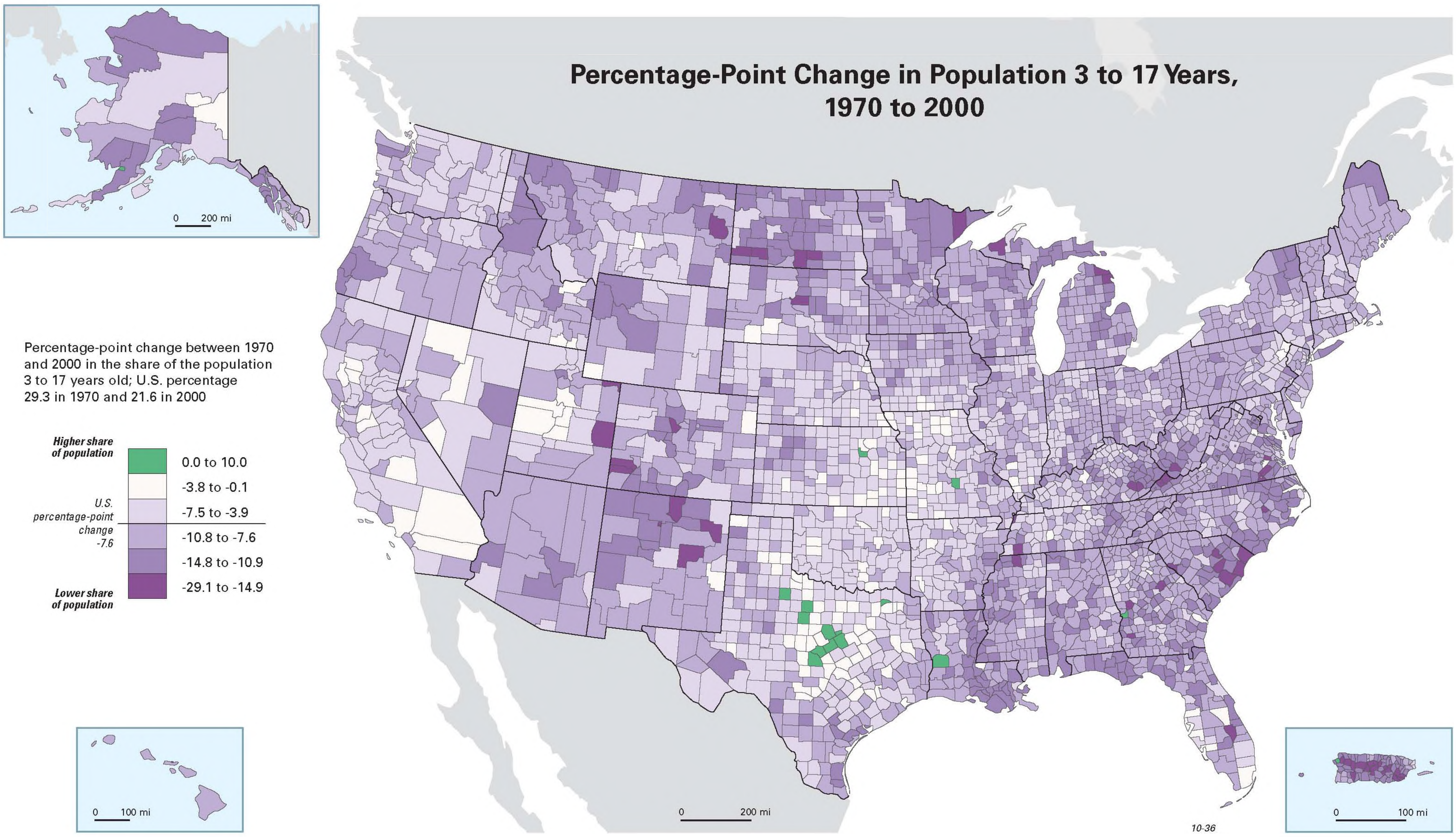
Completed Associate's Degree, 2000



Completed Master's Degree, 2000

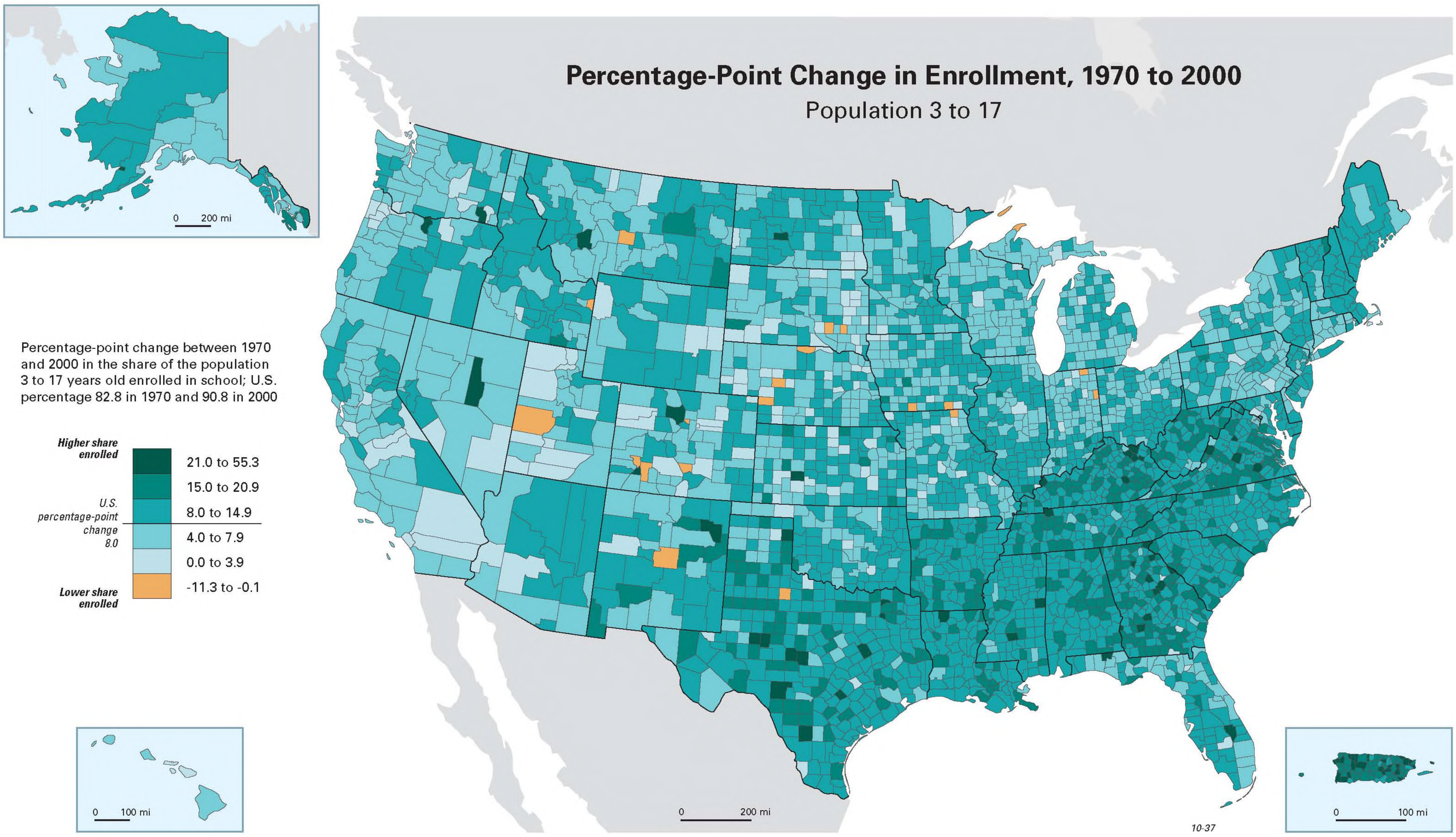


Completed Professional or Doctoral Degree, 2000



Percentage-Point Change in Population 3 to 17 Years, 1970 to 2000

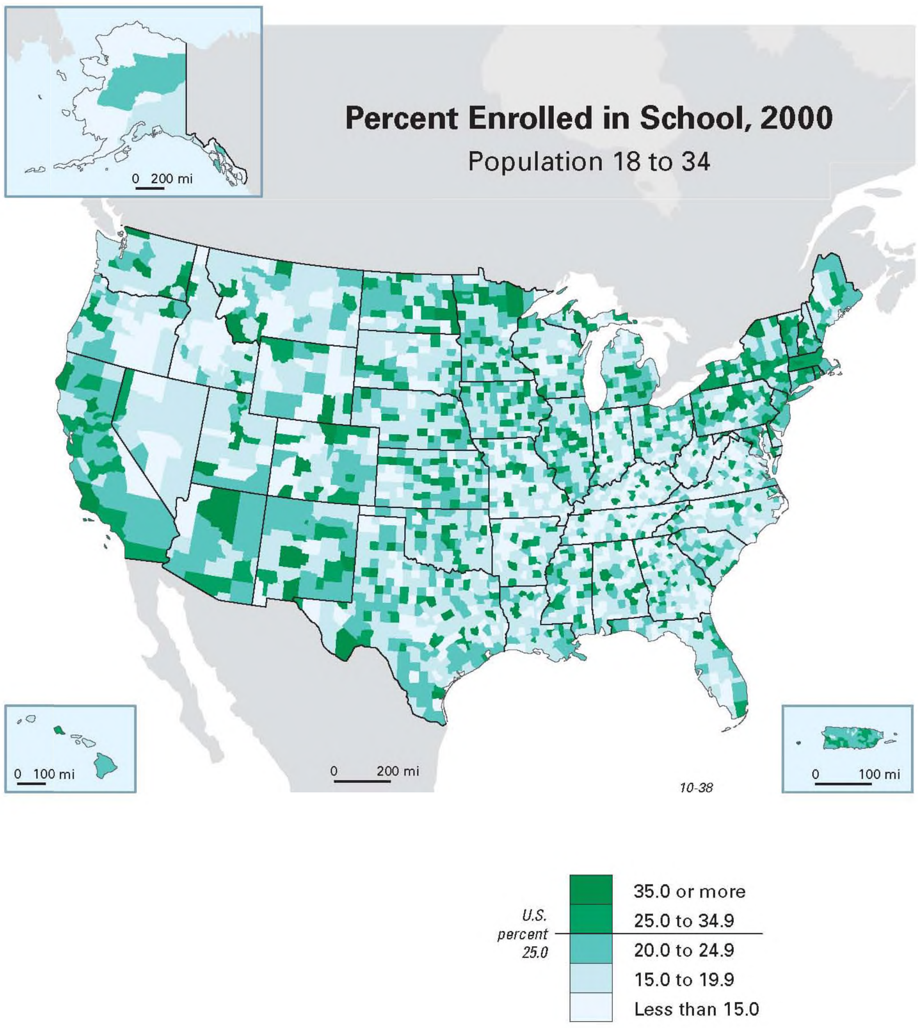
Percentage-point change between 1970 and 2000 in the share of the population 3 to 17 years old; U.S. percentage 29.3 in 1970 and 21.6 in 2000

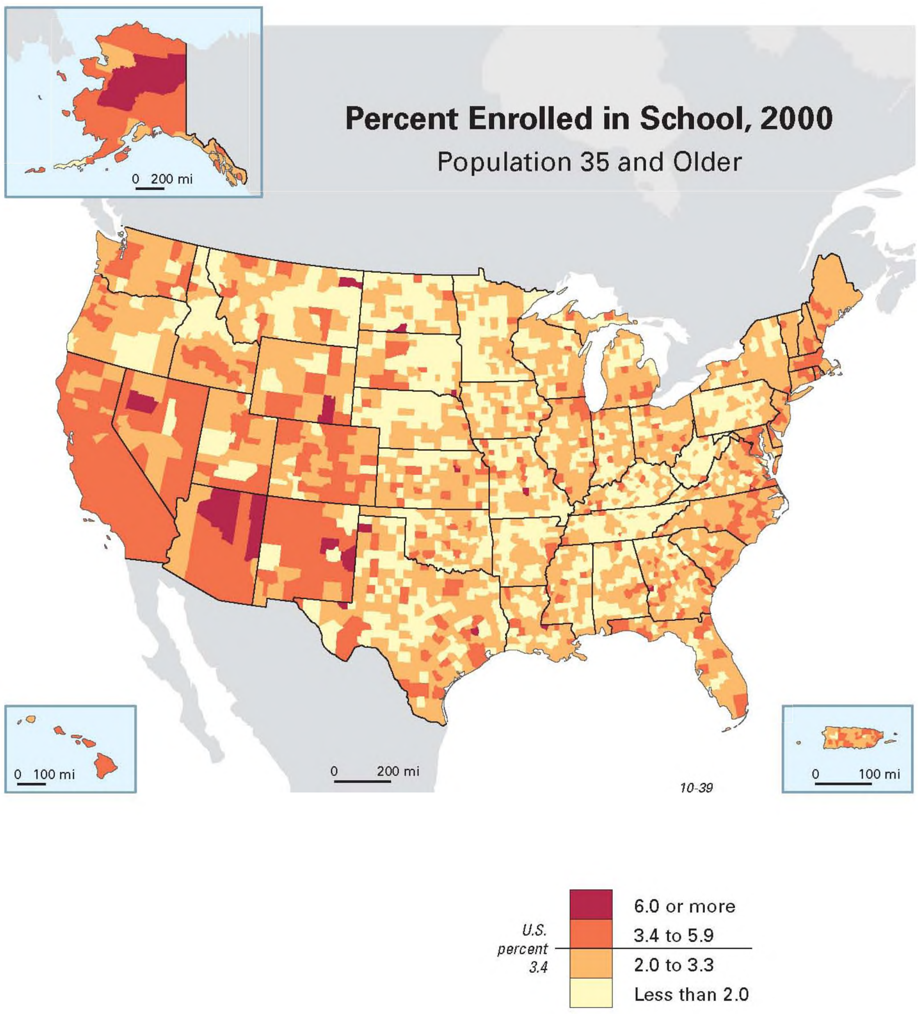


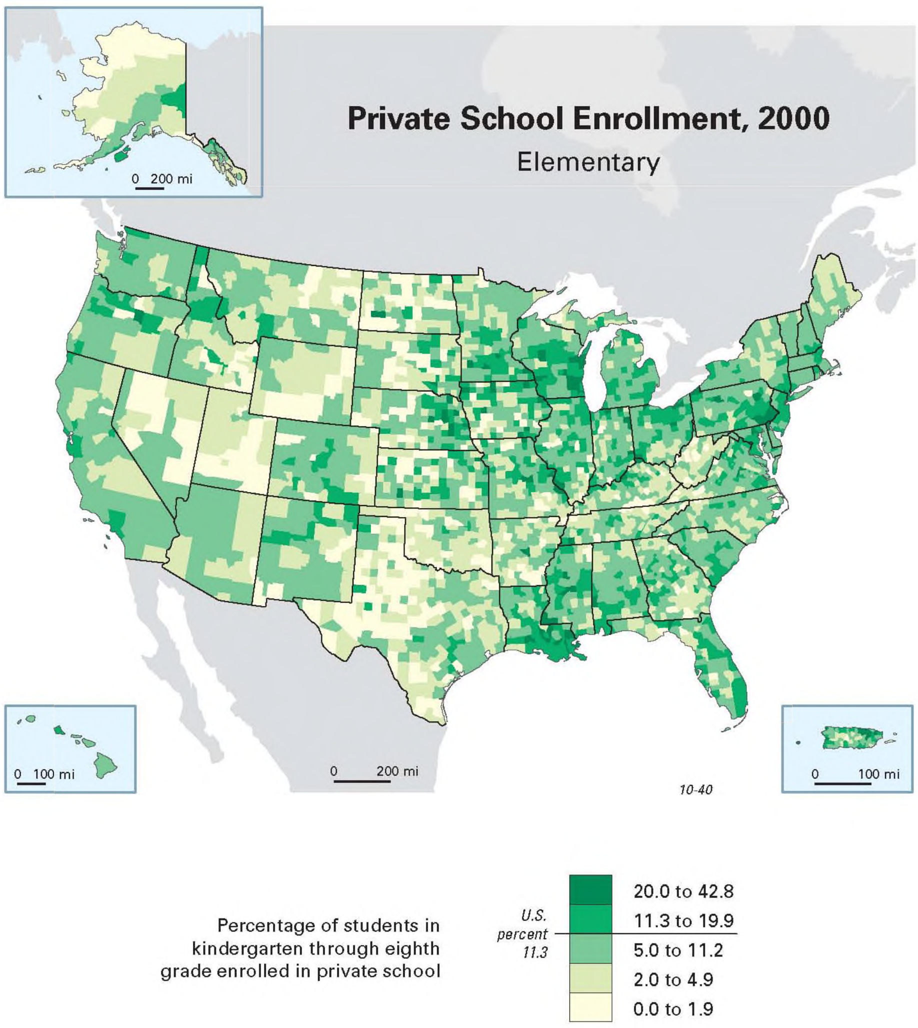
Percentage-Point Change in Enrollment, 1970 to 2000

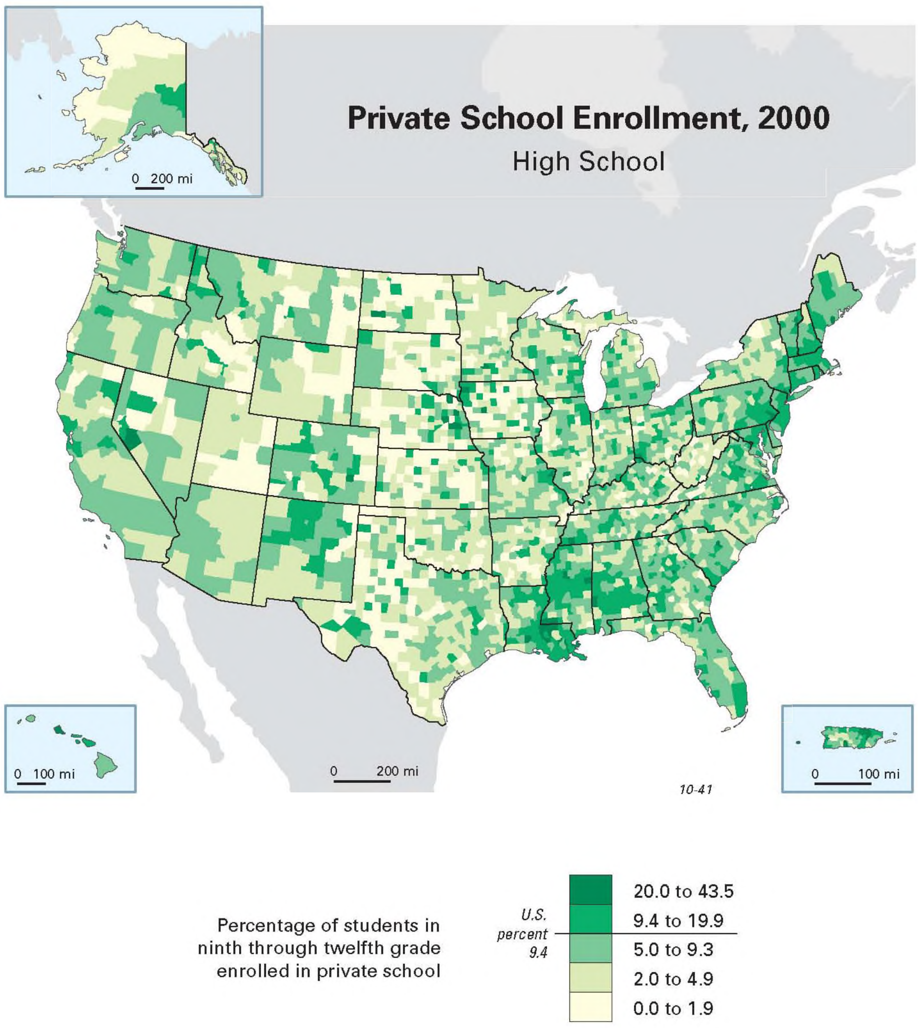
Population 3 to 17

Percentage-point change between 1970 and 2000 in the share of the population 3 to 17 years old enrolled in school; U.S. percentage 82.8 in 1970 and 90.8 in 2000


Percent Enrolled in School, 2000
Population 18 to 34
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
10-38
U.S. percent 25.0
35.0 or more
25.0 to 34.9
20.0 to 24.9
15.0 to 19.9
Less than 15.0


Percent Enrolled in School, 2000
Population 35 and Older
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
10-39
U.S. percent 3.4
6.0 or more
3.4 to 5.9
2.0 to 3.3
Less than 2.0


Private School Enrollment, 2000
Elementary
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
10-40
Percentage of students in kindergarten through eighth grade enrolled in private school
U.S. percent 11.3
20.0 to 42.8
11.3 to 19.9
5.0 to 11.2
2.0 to 4.9
0.0 to 1.9


Private School Enrollment, 2000
High School
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
10-41
Percentage of students in ninth through twelfth grade enrolled in private school
U.S. percent 9.4
20.0 to 43.5
9.4 to 19.9
5.0 to 9.3
2.0 to 4.9
0.0 to 1.9

Chapter 11

Work

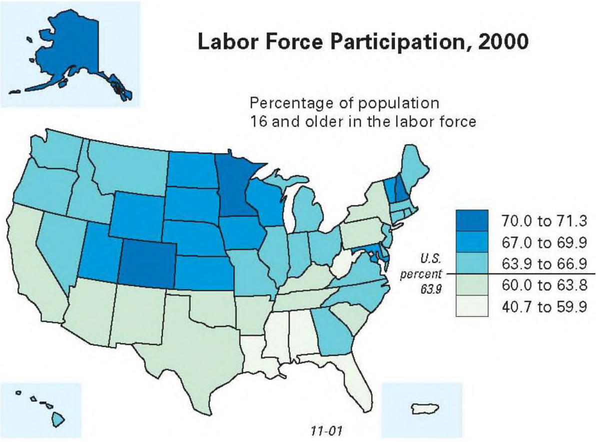
Chapter 11

Work

Work affects our lives in many ways. The need to commute from place of residence to place of work means that work often influences decisions about where to live. Salary levels, workforce safety, and the time of day (or night) employees report to work can all affect workers' experiences. This chapter focuses on the nature of work conducted by America's labor force, covering both the workplace and the workforce. Maps detail geographic patterns, both by industry (the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization) and by occupation (the kind of work a person does on a job). The maps in this chapter reveal patterns relating to a variety of issues, from the likelihood of participating in the labor force to differences in methods and schedules of commuting.

Labor Force Participation in 2000

The population 16 years and older numbered 217.2 million people according to Census 2000, of whom 138.8 million, or 63.9 percent, were in the labor force (map 11-01). Within the labor force, 1.2 million were in the armed forces, leaving 137.7 million (63.4 percent) in the civilian labor force. Within the civilian labor force, 8.0 million were unemployed in 2000, resulting in 129.7 million people in the employed civilian labor force. The maps in this chapter utilize a variety of different universes (civilian labor force, total labor force, workers who do not work at home), depending on the specific map topic.



Labor force participation rates in 2000 were highest in Alaska and Minnesota, at 71.3 percent and 71.2 percent, respectively (map 11-01). A cluster of states in the Midwest also had high labor force participation rates in 2000. The state with the lowest rate was West Virginia, 54.5 percent, followed by Florida, at 58.6 percent. In both of these states, large shares of the populations are 65 and older. Labor force participation was also low in many other southern states.

Historical Changes in the Economy and Workforce

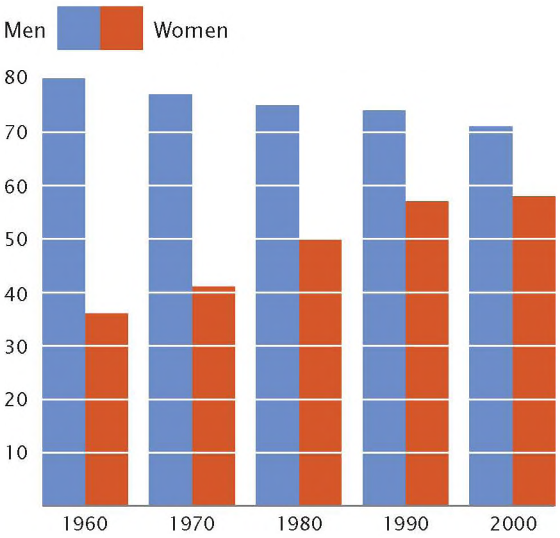
The nature of work in the United States changed dramatically in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, as the country evolved from a nation of farmers to a global leader in the production of manufactured goods and the provision of public, personal, business, and producer services. In 1950, 11.9 percent of American workers were employed in agricultural occupations, including more than one-half of all workers in some counties. By the close of the twentieth century, less than 2 percent of the country's workforce was employed in agricultural occupations.

As the economy has shifted over time—from a natural resource basis to a production basis to a service basis—the characteristics of the workers who drive the economy have also changed. One trend in the twentieth century was the sizable increase in female labor force participation rates. In 1960, about 36 of every 100 women 16 and older participated in the labor force, a figure that reached 57 in 1990 and then increased slightly to 58 in 2000 (Figure 11-1). The labor force participation of men, on the other hand, declined from 80 percent in 1960 to 71 percent in 2000.

Industry and Occupation Patterns in 2000

Industries in the United States can be categorized in many ways. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) was developed as the standard for use by federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the collection, analysis, and publication of statistical data related to the business economy of the United States. NAICS was adopted in 1997 to replace the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

Figure 11-1.
Percent of Population 16 and Older in the Labor Force by Sex, 1960 to 2000



The Census 2000 industry data in this volume are classified into one of ten groupings of industry sectors. The groupings, and their shares of the employed civilian population 16 and older, are: natural resources and mining (1.9 percent); construction and manufacturing (20.9 percent); trade, transportation, and utilities (20.5 percent); information (3.1 percent); financial activities (6.9 percent); professional and business services (9.3 percent); education and health services (19.9 percent); leisure and hospitality services (7.9 percent); other services (4.9 percent); and public administration (4.8 percent).

Census 2000 occupation classifications are based on the government-wide 2000 Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system. The SOC was overhauled in 1998 (with additional revisions in 2000) to create a classification system that more accurately reflected the occupational structure in the United States at the time of the revisions.

The census classified occupations at various levels, from the least detailed summary level—six occupational groups—to the most detailed level—509 occupational categories. Of the six major categories of occupations in 2000, more than one-third of all civilian workers (33.6 percent) worked in management, professional, or related occupations. An additional 26.7 percent worked in sales and office occupations, while 14.9 percent worked in service occupations, which included health, protective, food, building and grounds, and personal services. Production, transportation, and material-moving occupations accounted for 14.6 percent of all workers, while construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations contained 9.4 percent of all workers. The smallest percentage of workers, 0.7 percent, worked in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.

More non-Hispanic White workers (36.6 percent) worked in management, professional, and related occupations than in any other occupational category, while the highest percentage of Black workers (27.3 percent) worked in sales and office occupations. Sales and office occupations also accounted for the highest percentages of Pacific Islander workers (28.8 percent) and Hispanic workers (23.1 percent). The highest degree of occupational specialization was found among Asian workers, of whom 44.6 percent worked in management, professional, and related occupations.

Nearly four-fifths (79 percent) of all civilian workers aged 16 and older in 2000 were private wage and salary workers. Government workers constituted 14.6 percent of workers, while an additional 7 percent of workers were self-employed in their own (not incorporated) business.

Commuting Patterns in 2000

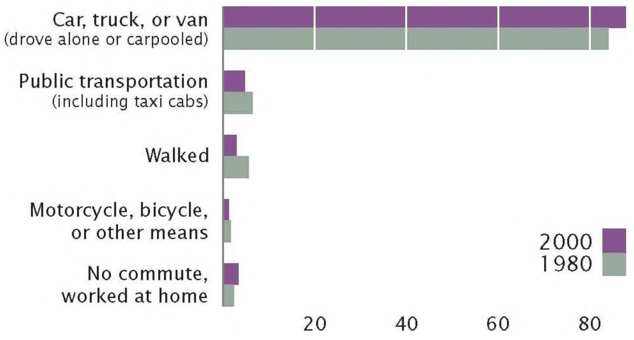
Of the 128.3 million workers who reported in Census 2000 that they worked at some point during the week preceding the day of the census (April 1, 2000), 96.7 percent of them worked somewhere other than their homes. For the vast majority of workers (87.9 percent of all workers aged 16 and older), a car, truck, or van was the primary mode of transportation to work. Some 97.1 million workers (75.7 percent) reported that they drove to work alone. Carpooling was the mode of transportation for 12.2 percent of all workers, while public transportation was used by 4.7 percent of workers.

Use of public transportation for commuting varied by state in 2000. States with higher percentages were located in the Northeast or the West, with lower percentages seen for states in the midsection of the country and the South.

The mode of transportation used by workers shifted between 1980 and 2000. In 1980, 64.4 percent of workers drove to work alone using a car, truck, or van; in 2000 this figure had increased to 75.7 percent. Meanwhile, the percentage of workers who carpooled in a car, truck, or van declined from 19.7 percent in 1980 to 12.2 percent in 2000. The share using public transportation fell from 6.4 percent in 1980 to 4.7 percent in 2000. Walking also declined as a means of transportation to work, dropping from 5.6 percent in 1980 to 2.9 percent in 2000 (Figure 11-2).

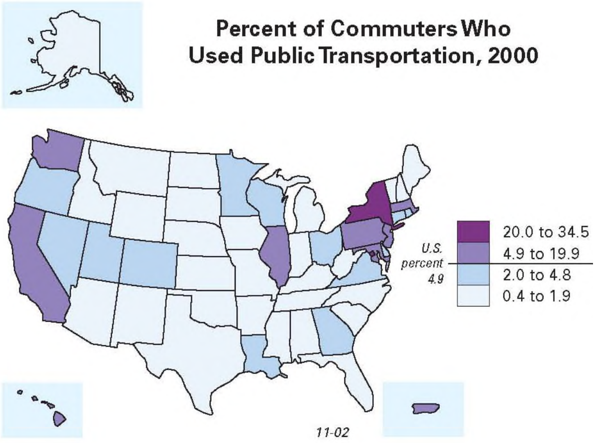
Figure 11-2.

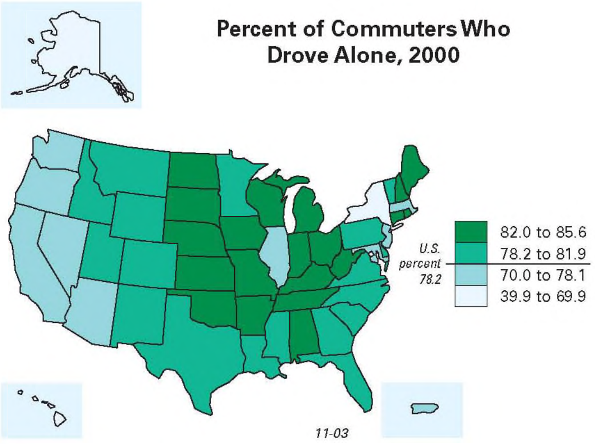
Percent of Workers by Means of Transportation to Work, 1980 and 2000

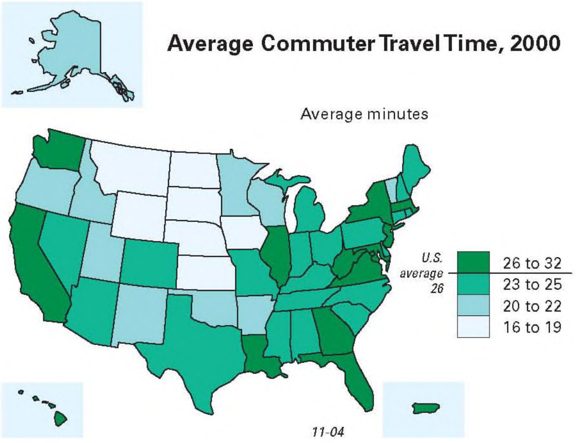


In 2000, 26.7 percent of workers aged 16 and older (34 million people) worked outside the county in which they lived, compared with 21.2 percent in 1980 and 15.5 percent in 1960. The eastern United States—where counties are often geographically smaller than the national average—had higher percentages of workers cross county boundaries to commute between home and work than did counties in the West, where counties are often larger than the national average in area.

Travel times generally increased between 1980 and 2000. Of those workers who did not work at home, the proportion who spent 45 minutes or more


Percent of Commuters Who Used Public Transportation, 2000


Percent of Commuters Who Drove Alone, 2000


Average Commuter Travel Time, 2000

traveling to work rose from 12 percent in 1980 to 13 percent in 1990 and to 15 percent in 2000. Average travel time has followed a similar trend, increasing from 21.7 minutes in 1980, to 22.4 minutes in 1990, and to 25.5 minutes in 2000 (map 11-04).

The lowest average travel times in 2000 at the state level were in a band of states stretching westward from Iowa to Wyoming and Montana. States such as New York, California, and Illinois that contain large metropolitan areas typically had higher average travel times.

This Chapter's Maps

The maps in this chapter address many of the elements of the nature of work in 2000, including labor force participation, employment by industry and occupation, and commuting to work.

Maps 11-06 and 11-07 present the labor force participation rates for women in 1950 and 2000, revealing the large increases in the percentages of women in the labor force that occurred during the second half of the twentieth century. Labor force participation rates for women varied by the presence and age of children (maps 11-08 and 11-09). Nationally, the rate for women with children under age 6 was 63.5 percent in 2000, while that for women with school-aged children was 75.0 percent.

Both spouses were working in most married-couple families (59.5 percent) in the United States in 2000. As seen in map 11-10, counties with the highest percentages of families with both spouses working tended to be located in the northern part of the country, particularly in the Midwest and mountain states. The highest percentages of single-worker families were found in the South, as well as in the western states of Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico (map 11-11).

The regional industrial variations in the U.S. economy are displayed in the map showing the most common industry by county in 2000 for ten broad groupings of industries (map 11-19). For many counties in the eastern half of the country, the most common category was construction and manufacturing. Natural resources and mining was most common in a band of counties in the Great Plains and the West. Following that map is a series of maps displaying shares of the population employed in each of the ten broad groupings.

Employment in local, state, and federal government in 2000 is seen in maps 11-30 through 11-32. Areas with relatively large percentages of workers employed in state government are often state capitals or the locations of large public universities. Federal government employment in 2000 was concentrated in a handful of areas nationwide, including the Washington, DC metropolitan area.

Agriculture commands an ever-smaller share of total employment in the United States. In 1950, workers in agricultural occupations constituted 11.9 percent of the population 14 and older (map 11-35); in numerous southern and midwestern counties the figure was 50 percent or more. In 2000, 1.6 percent of workers in the United States were employed in agricultural occupations (map 11-36). Even in the agricultural Midwest, few counties were in the highest category (35 percent or more of workers employed in agricultural occupations).

Map 11-34 shows which of the summary-level occupational groups employed the most civilian workers in each county in 2000. Sales and office occupations was the prevalent occupational category for most counties nationwide, and production and transportation was common for many counties in the eastern half of the country. Management was the prevalent occupation for a band of counties in the Great Plains. The predominance of this occupation in several rural and sparsely populated counties in states such as Montana, the Dakotas, and Nebraska reflects the 1998 overhaul of the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system that classified farm and ranch owners as managers. In this map, managers and professionals are shown in separate categories.

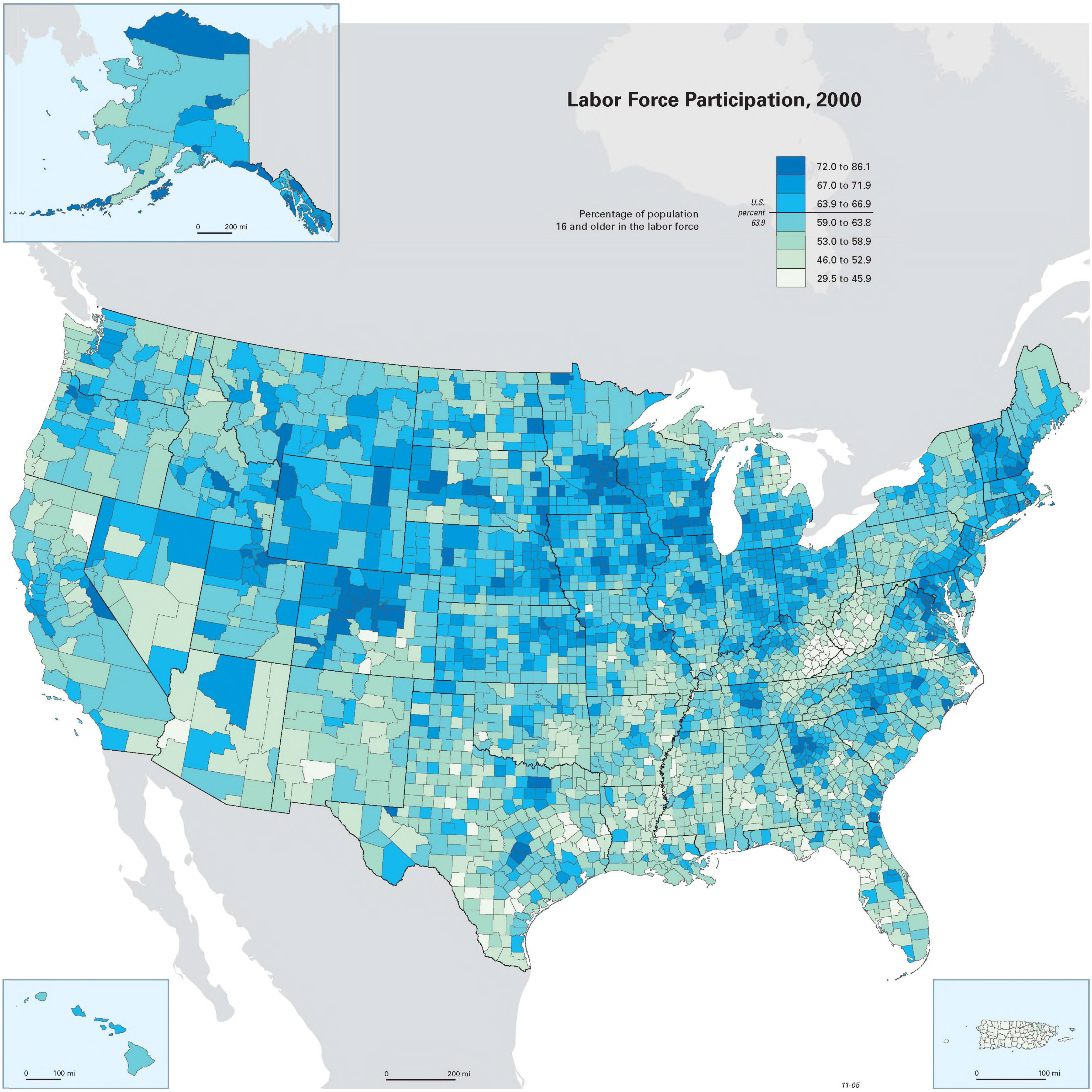
This chapter also explores travel time to work, departure time for work, intercounty commuting, and means of transportation to work for commuters (workers who did not work at home).

In 1980, the percentage of commuters whose travel time to work was 1 hour or more was 6 percent (map 11-38); in 2000 the figure was 8 percent (map 11-39). Fewer counties were contained in the lowest category (less than 3 percent) in 2000 than in 1980.

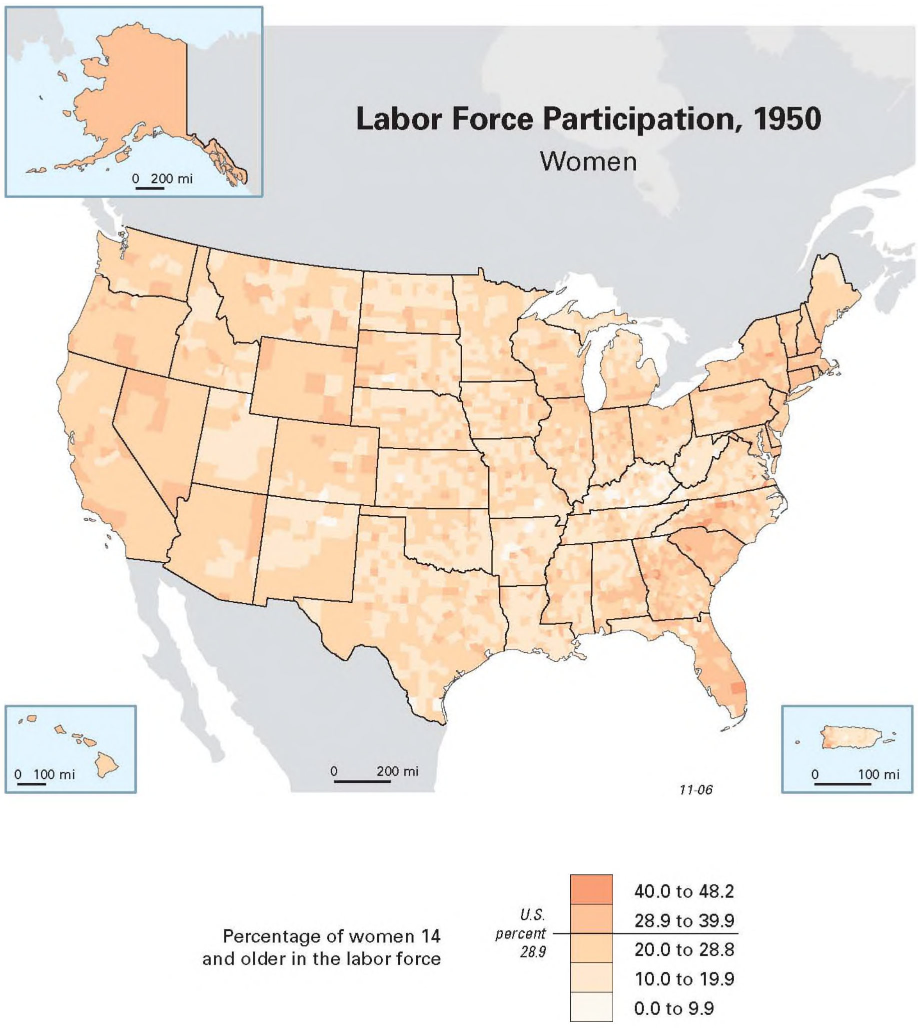
A higher share of commuters in 2000 began their journey to work before 6 a.m. than did so in 1990 (maps 11-40 and 11-41). In 1990, 8.9 percent of all commuters left home before 6 a.m.; in 2000 this figure was 11 percent. Similar geographic patterns are seen in the 1990 and 2000 maps. In both cases, many of the counties with higher shares of their commuters beginning their commutes early in the morning are located in the South, the Midwest, and the West, while counties with lower percentages of early-morning commuters are located in the Great Plains.

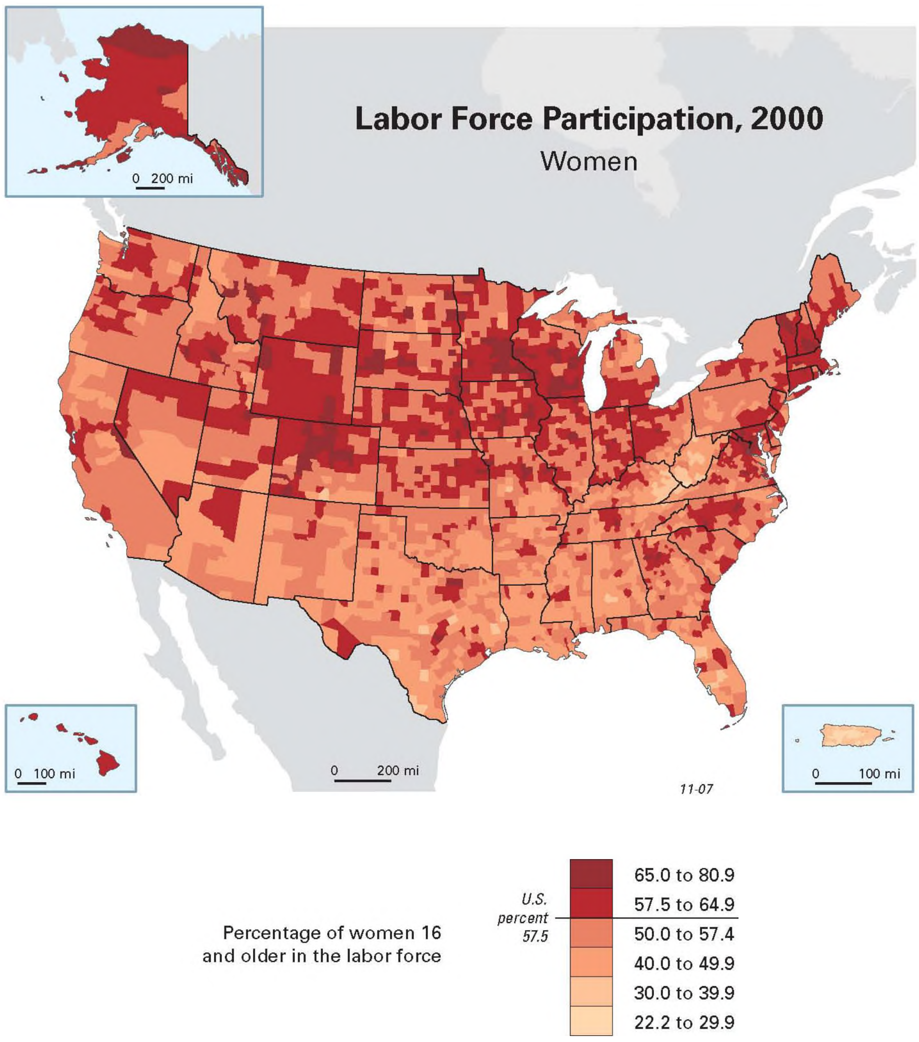
In 2000, 78.2 percent of commuters drove alone to work. Within the largest metropolitan areas, driving alone was more common in tracts in the outlying counties (maps 11-48 through 11-56) and was less common for many tracts in central cities.

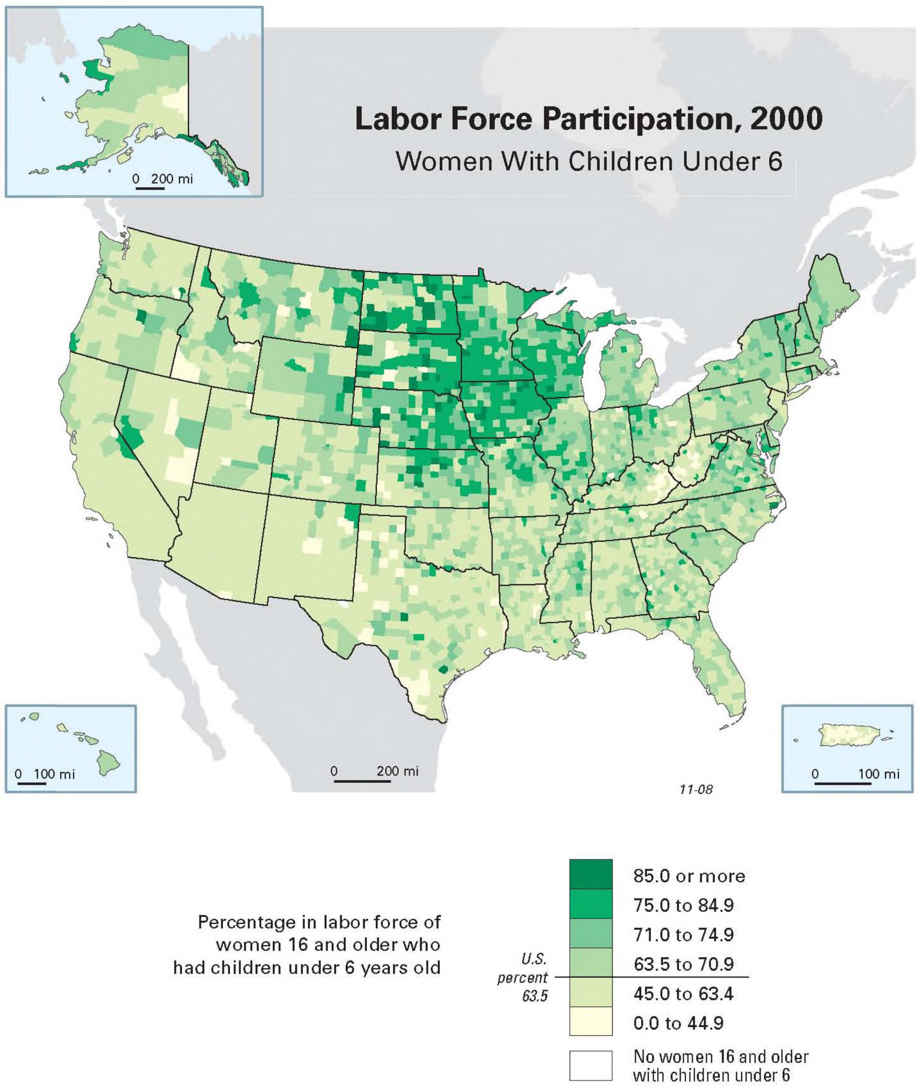
For the United States as a whole, 4.9 percent of commuters in 2000 traveled to work via public transportation (map 11-46), and many counties across the country saw less than 1 percent of commuters using public transportation to get to work. In the denser, more urbanized parts of the country, including the Boston to Washington metropolitan corridor and sections of California, Illinois, and south Florida, sizable shares of workers in 2000 used public transportation to get to work.

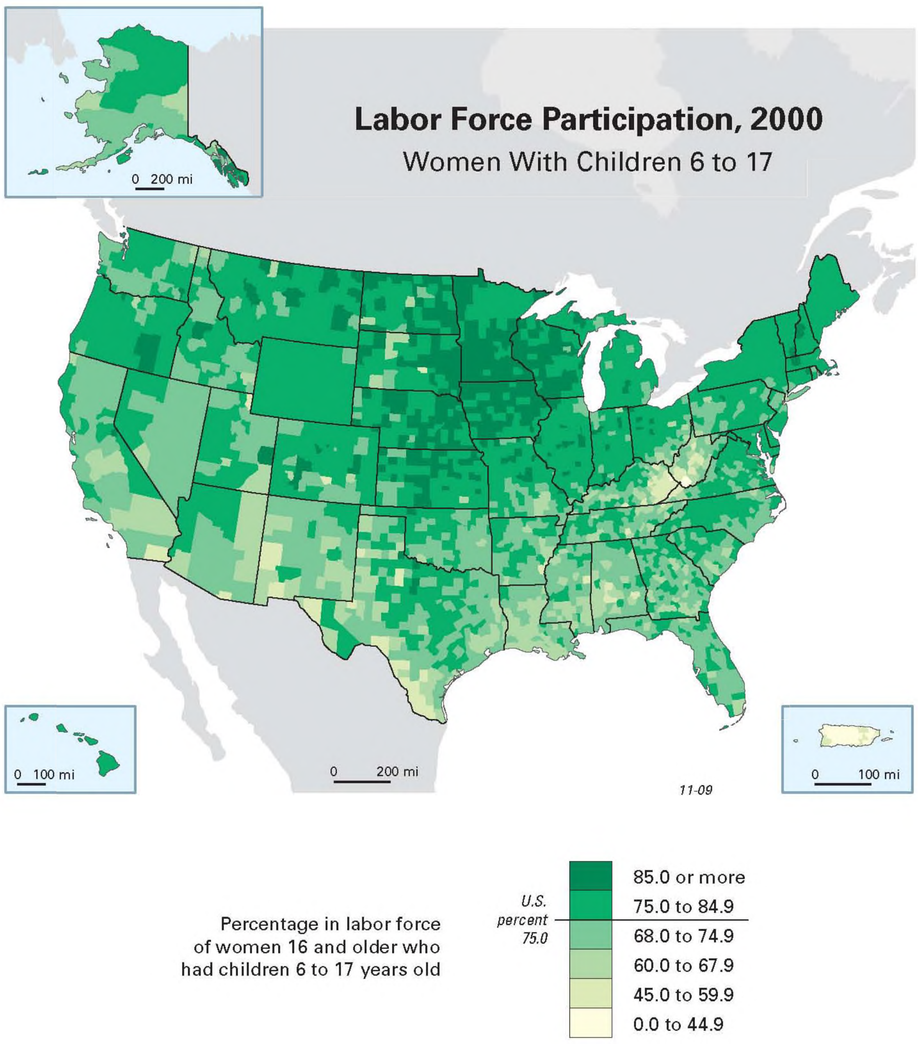


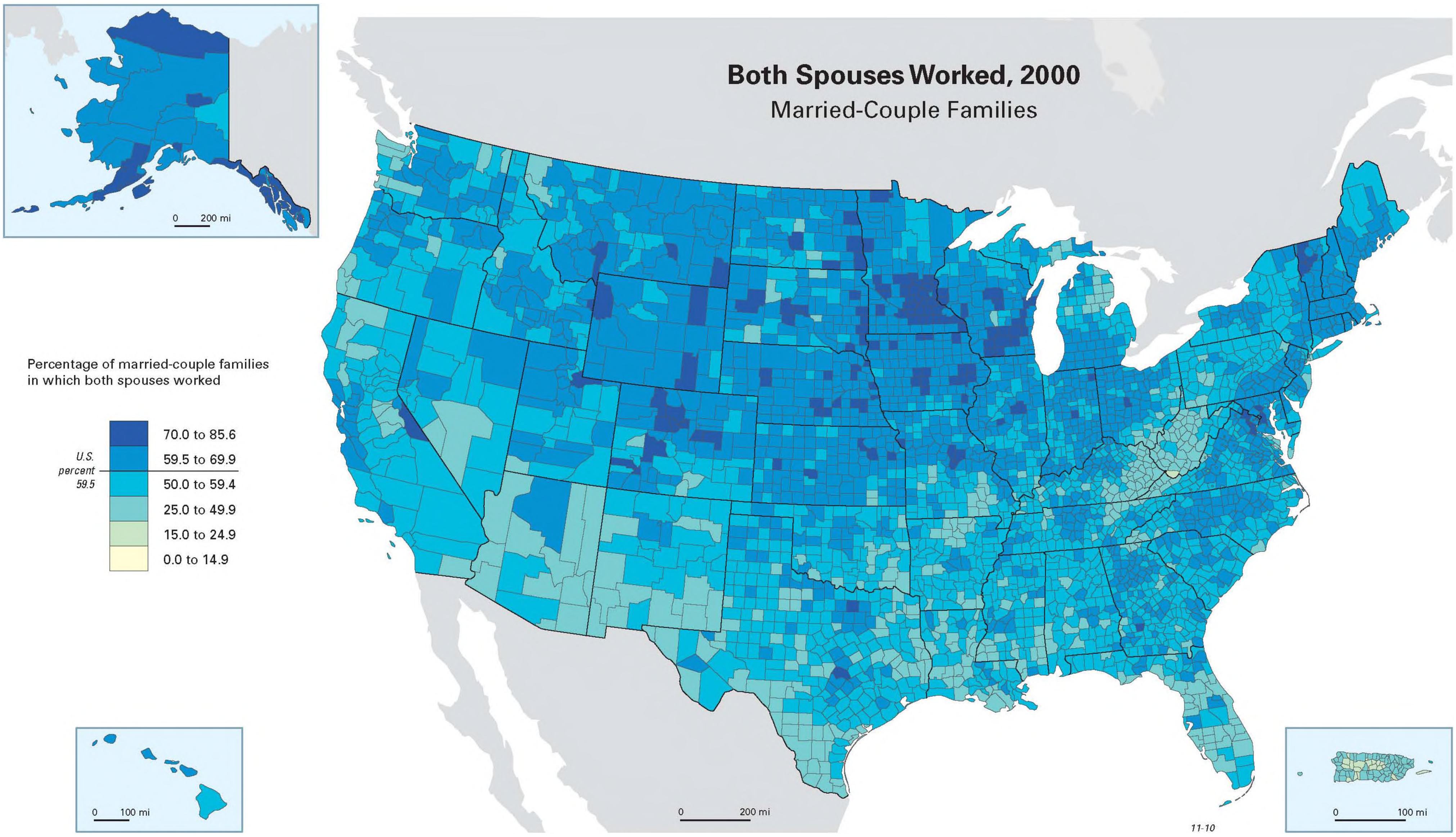
Census 2000 found that 63.9 percent of the 217.2 million people 16 and older in the United States were in the labor force. High rates of labor force participation characterized a number of counties from Chicago to Minneapolis-St. Paul and in a band of counties stretching from southern Maine to northern Virginia. Labor force participation rates also were high in a number of counties in Colorado, as well as in several metropolitan areas in the South, including Atlanta, Nashville, Dallas-Fort Worth, and Austin. Low labor force participation was found in many Appalachian counties and in scattered nonmetropolitan counties throughout the South. In some counties, low labor force participation rates reflect the presence of large retiree populations.

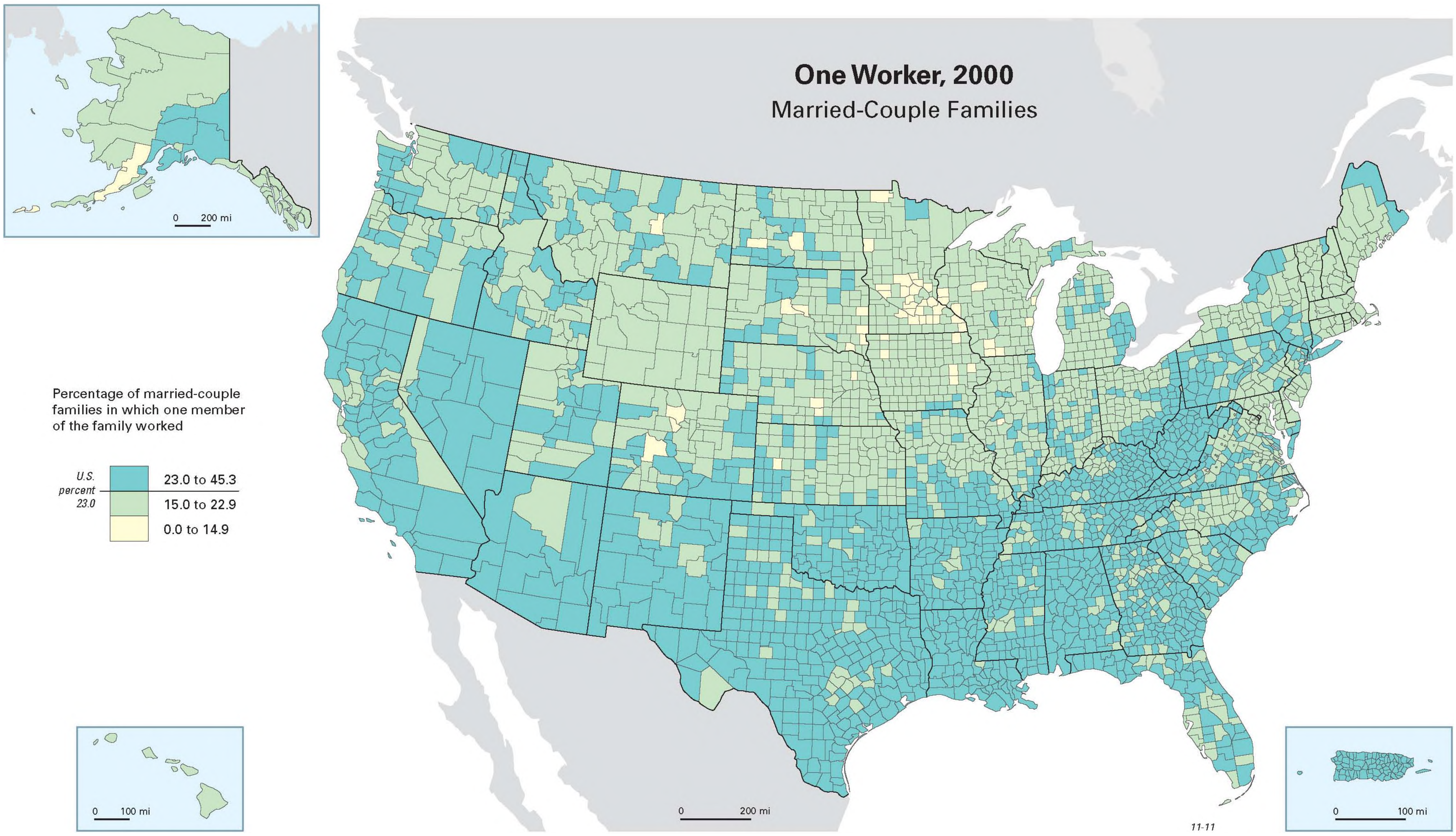

Labor Force Participation, 1950
Women
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
11-06
Percentage of women 14 and older in the labor force
U.S. percent 28.9
40.0 to 48.2
28.9 to 39.9
20.0 to 28.8
10.0 to 19.9
0.0 to 9.9

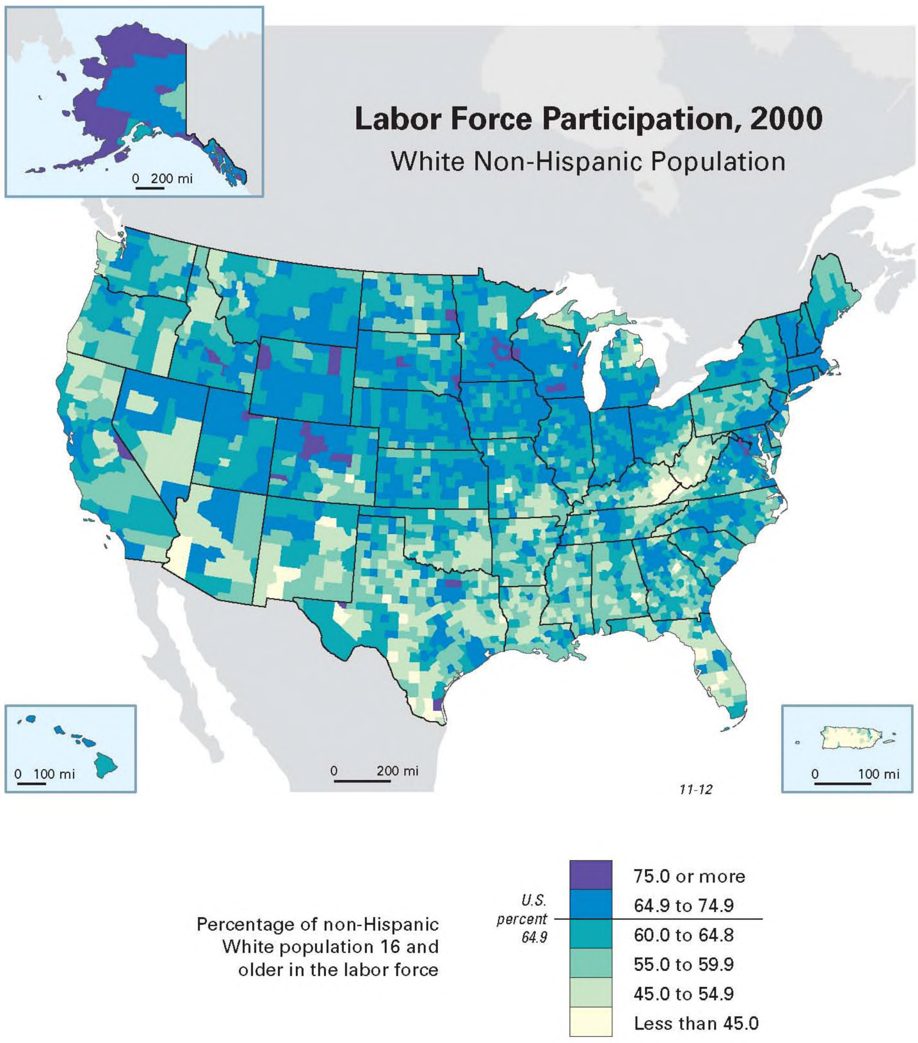

Labor Force Participation, 2000
Women
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
11-07
Percentage of women 16 and older in the labor force
U.S. percent 57.5
65.0 to 80.9
57.5 to 64.9
50.0 to 57.4
40.0 to 49.9
30.0 to 39.9
22.2 to 29.9

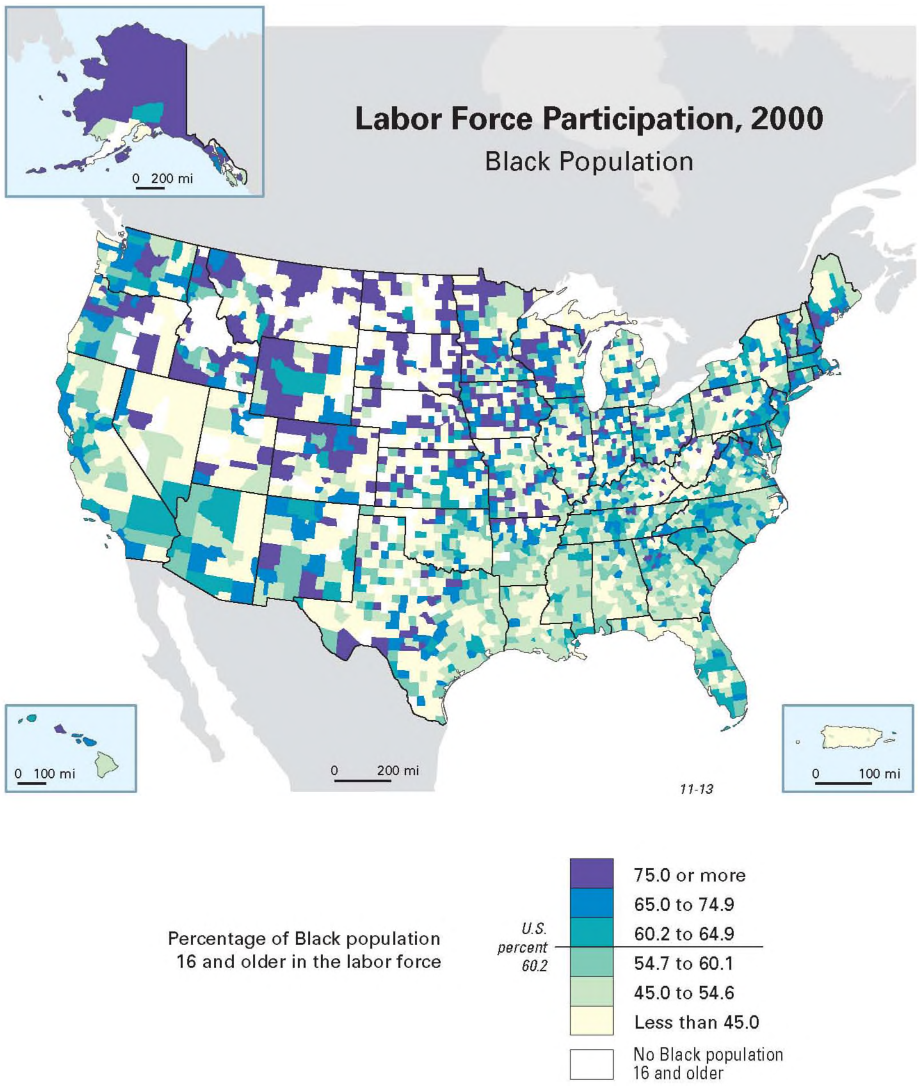

Labor Force Participation, 2000
Women With Children Under 6
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
11-08
Percentage in labor force of women 16 and older who had children under 6 years old
U.S. percent 63.5
85.0 or more
75.0 to 84.9
71.0 to 74.9
63.5 to 70.9
45.0 to 63.4
0.0 to 44.9
No women 16 and older with children under 6

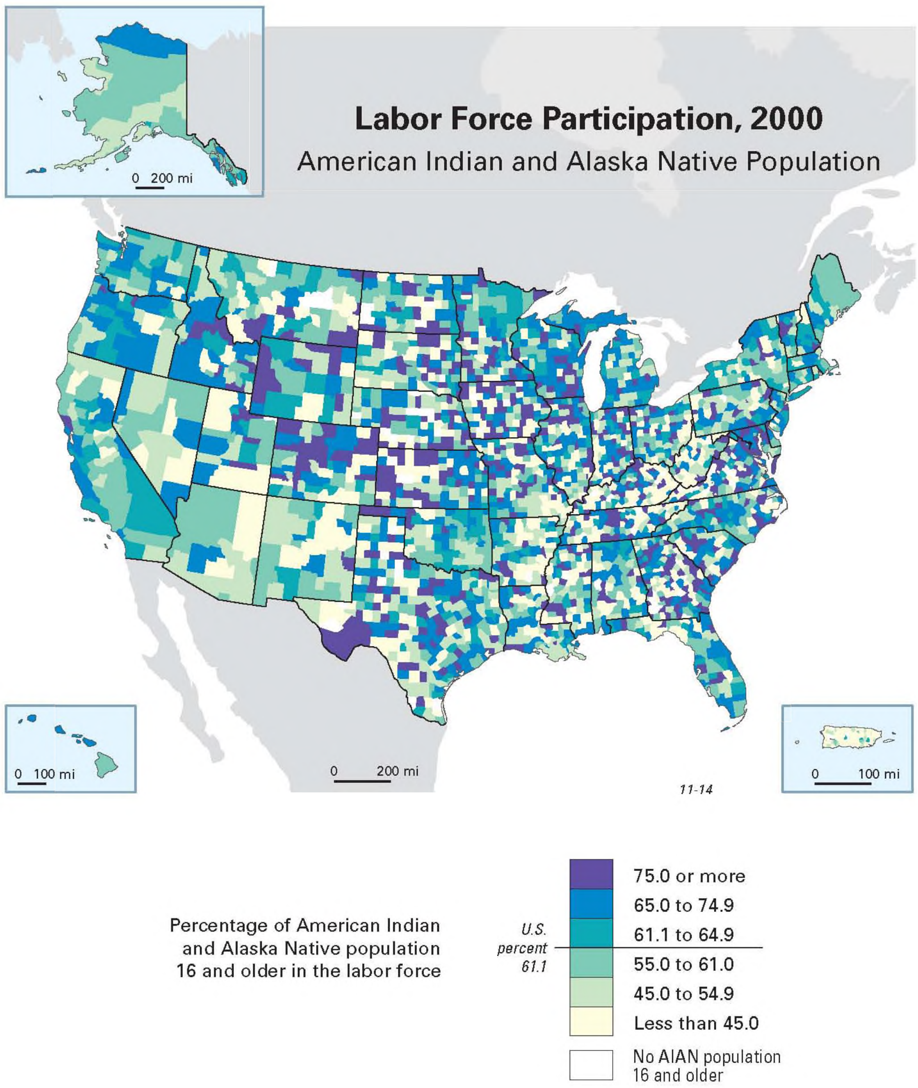

Labor Force Participation, 2000
Women With Children 6 to 17
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
11-09
Percentage in labor force of women 16 and older who had children 6 to 17 years old
U.S. percent 75.0
85.0 or more
75.0 to 84.9
68.0 to 74.9
60.0 to 67.9
45.0 to 59.9
0.0 to 44.9

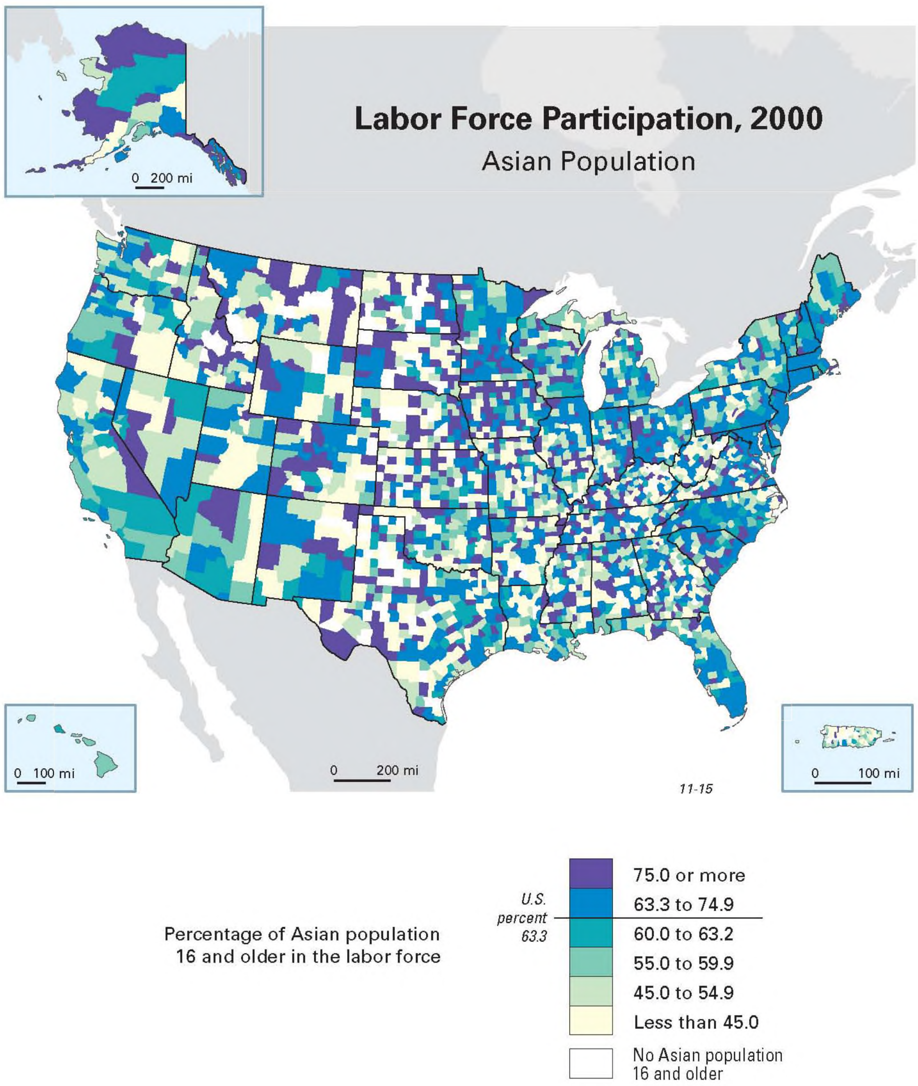

Both Spouses Worked, 2000
Married-Couple Families
Percentage of married-couple families in which both spouses worked
U.S. percent 59.5
70.0 to 85.6
59.5 to 69.9
50.0 to 59.4
25.0 to 49.9
15.0 to 24.9
0.0 to 14.9
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
11-10

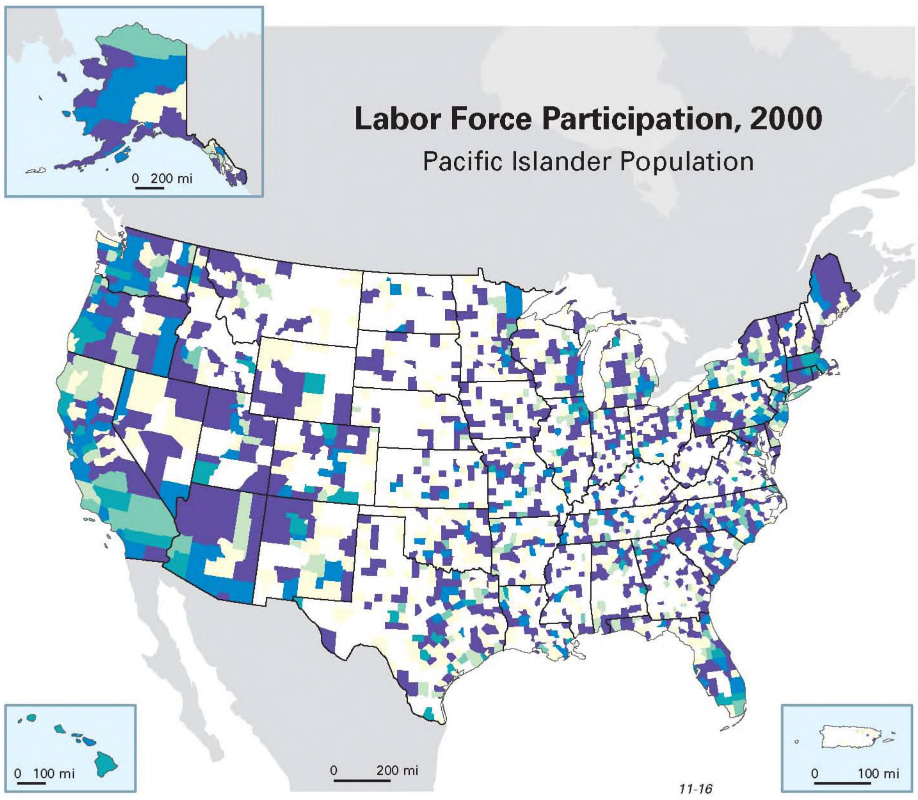

One Worker, 2000
Married-Couple Families
Percentage of married-couple families in which one member of the family worked
U.S. percent 23.0
23.0 to 45.3
15.0 to 22.9
0.0 to 14.9
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
11-11


Labor Force Participation, 2000
White Non-Hispanic Population
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
11-12
Percentage of non-Hispanic White population 16 and older in the labor force
U.S. percent 64.9
75.0 or more
64.9 to 74.9
60.0 to 64.8
55.0 to 59.9
45.0 to 54.9
Less than 45.0


Labor Force Participation, 2000
Black Population
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
11-13
Percentage of Black population 16 and older in the labor force
U.S. percent 60.2
75.0 or more
65.0 to 74.9
60.2 to 64.9
54.7 to 60.1
45.0 to 54.6
Less than 45.0
No Black population 16 and older


Labor Force Participation, 2000
American Indian and Alaska Native Population
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
11-14
Percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native population 16 and older in the labor force
U.S. percent 61.1
75.0 or more
65.0 to 74.9
61.1 to 64.9
55.0 to 61.0
45.0 to 54.9
Less than 45.0
No AIAN population 16 and older


Labor Force Participation, 2000
Asian Population
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
11-15
Percentage of Asian population 16 and older in the labor force
U.S. percent 63.3
75.0 or more
63.3 to 74.9
60.0 to 63.2
55.0 to 59.9
45.0 to 54.9
Less than 45.0
No Asian population 16 and older



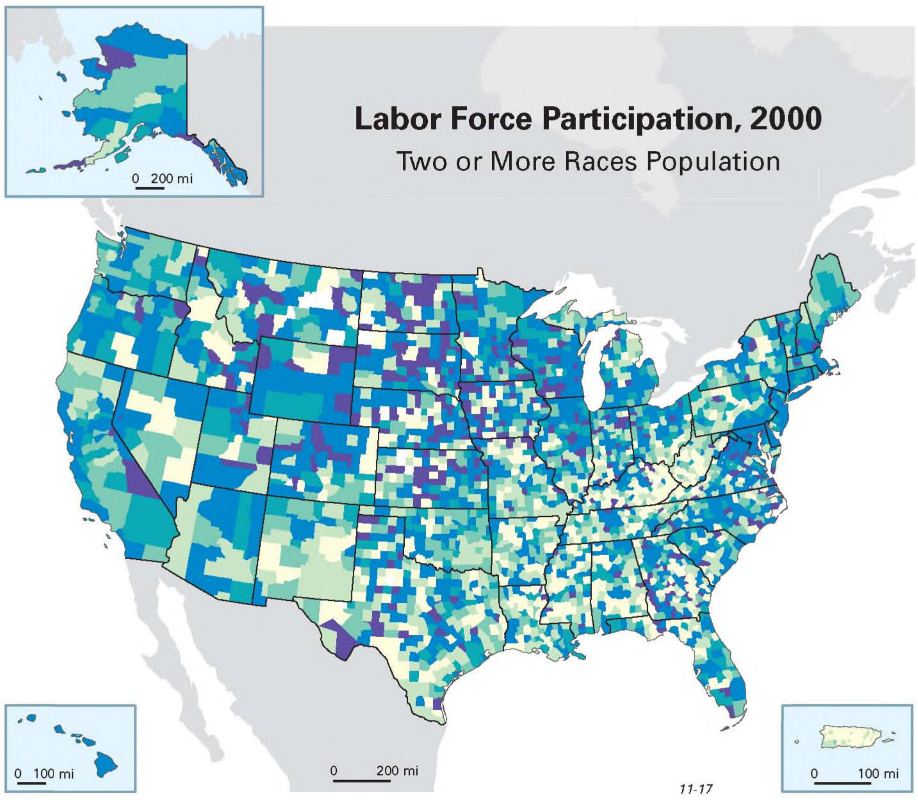
Labor Force Participation, 2000
Pacific Islander Population

11-16

Percentage of Pacific Islander population 16 and older in the labor force

U.S. percent 66.2

■	75.0 or more
■	66.2 to 74.9
■	60.0 to 66.1
■	55.0 to 59.9
■	45.0 to 54.9
■	Less than 45.0
☐	No Pacific Islander population 16 and older



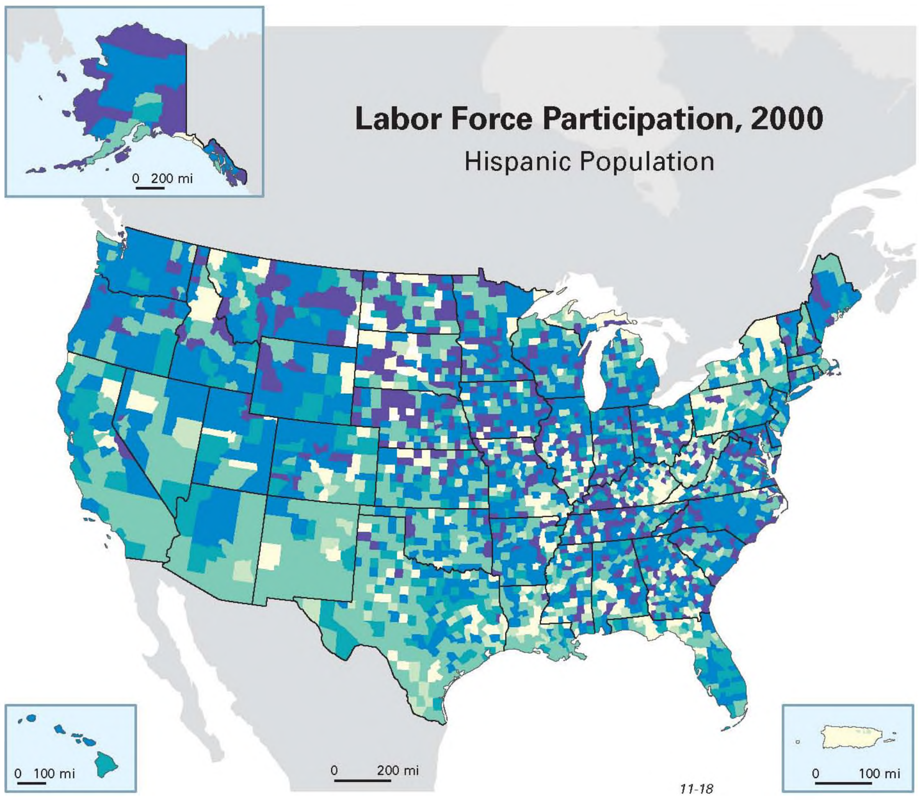
Labor Force Participation, 2000
Two or More Races Population

11-17

Percentage of Two or More Races population 16 and older in the labor force

U.S. percent 64.1

■	75.0 or more
■	64.1 to 74.9
■	60.0 to 64.0
■	55.0 to 59.9
■	45.0 to 54.9
■	Less than 45.0
☐	No Two or More Races population 16 and older



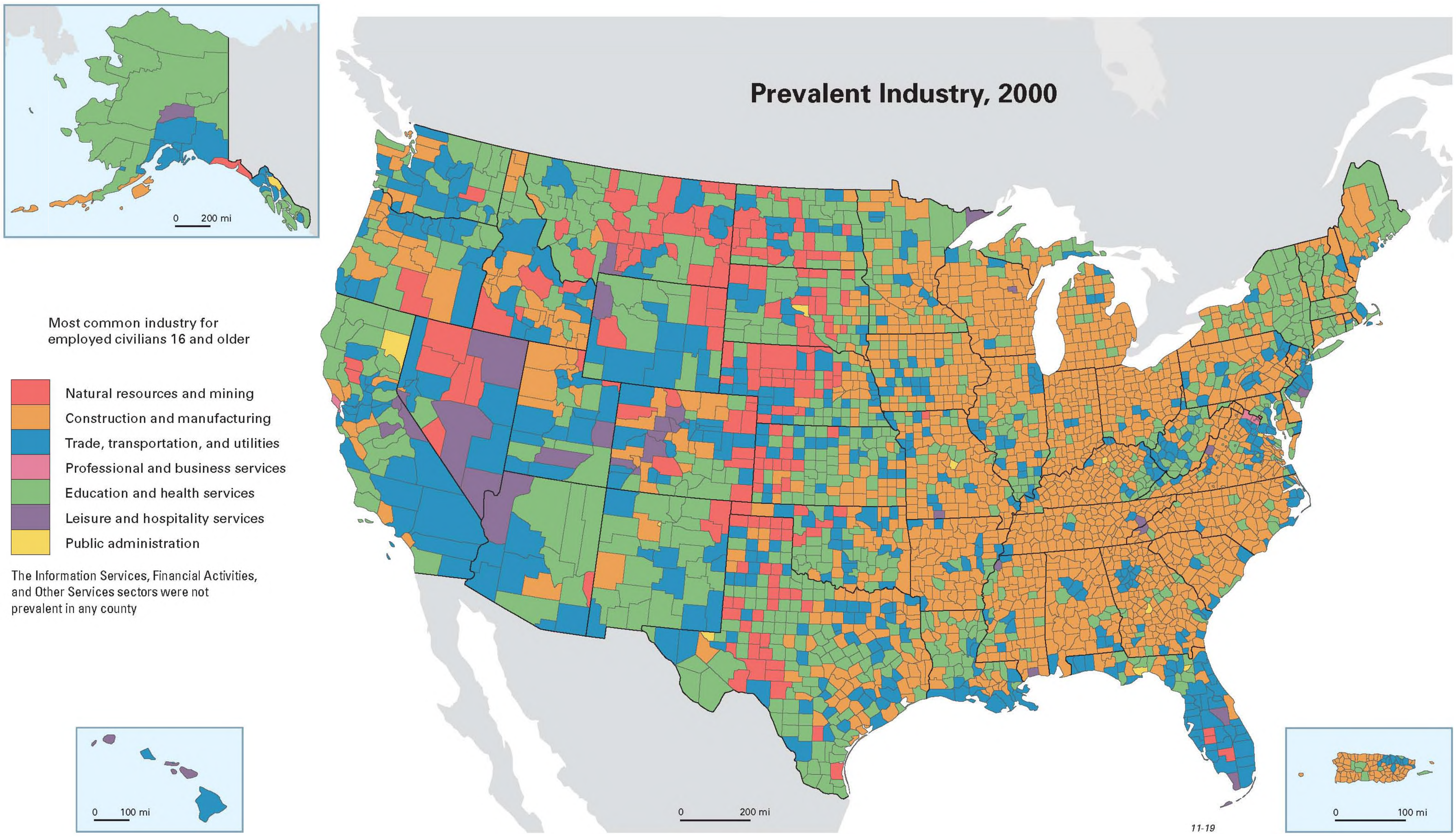
Labor Force Participation, 2000
Hispanic Population

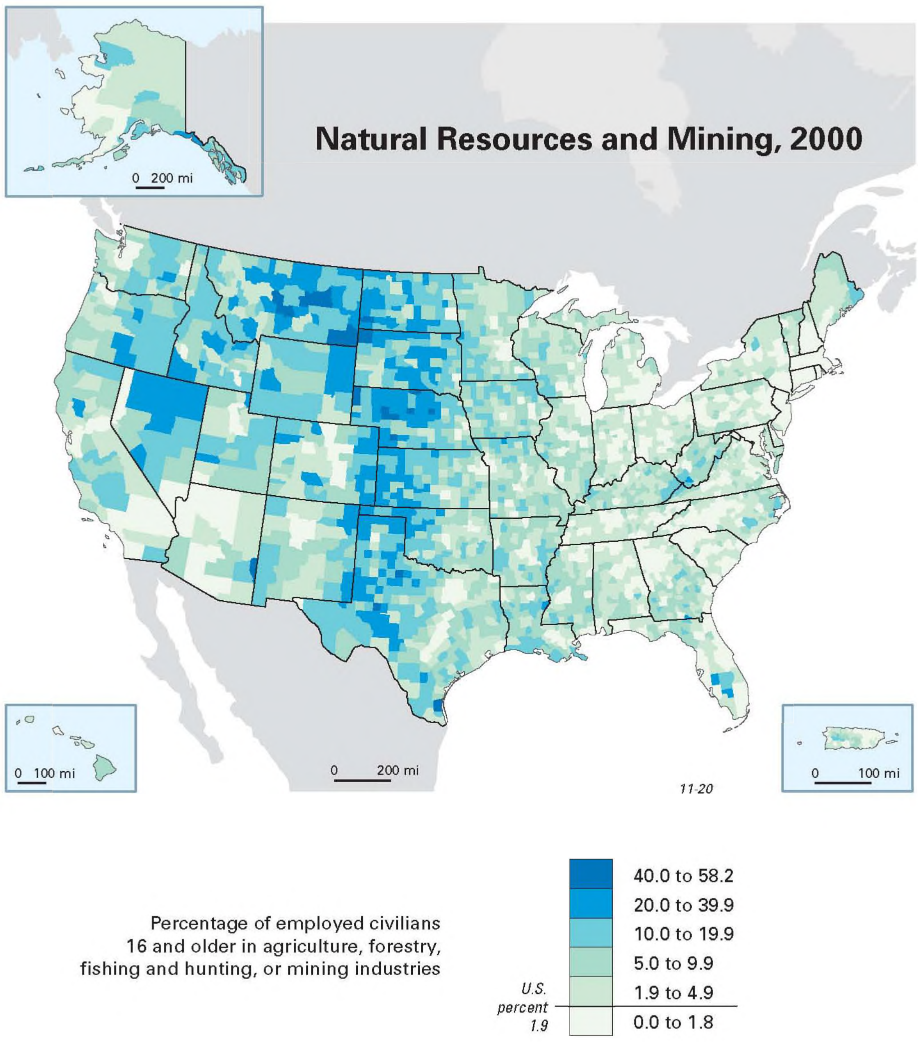
11-18

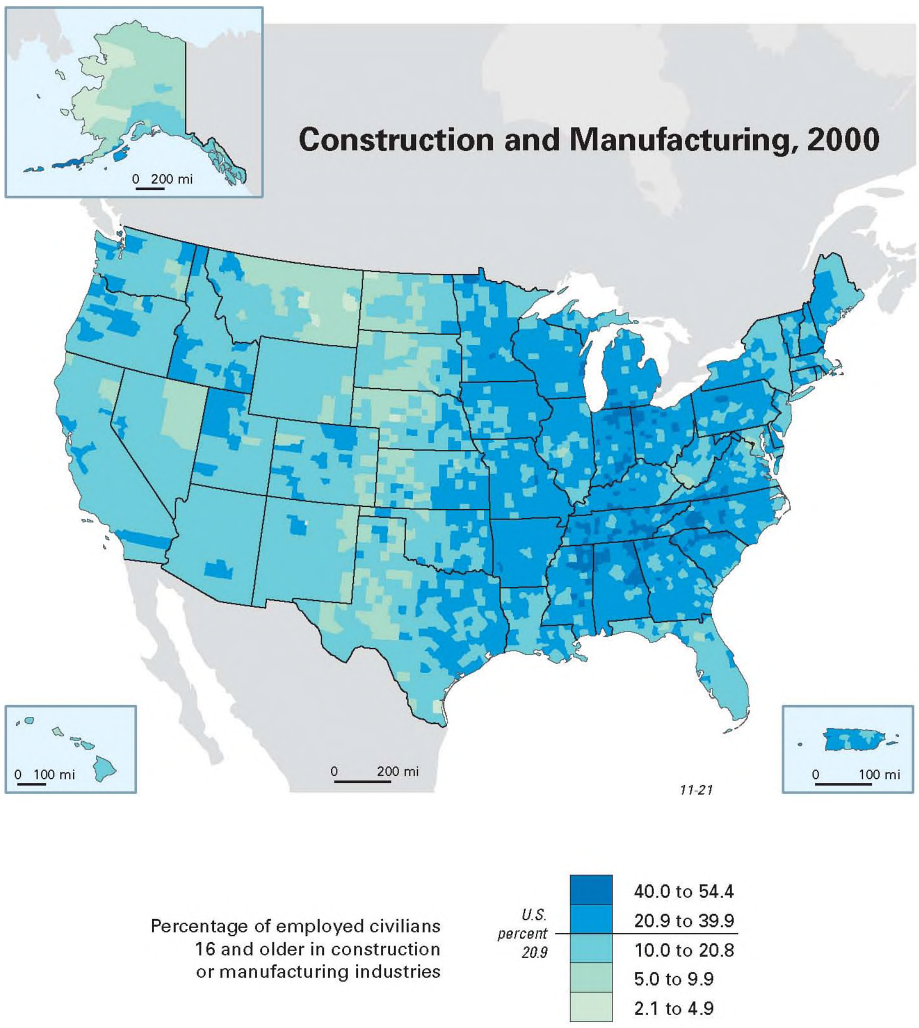
Percentage of Hispanic population 16 and older in the labor force

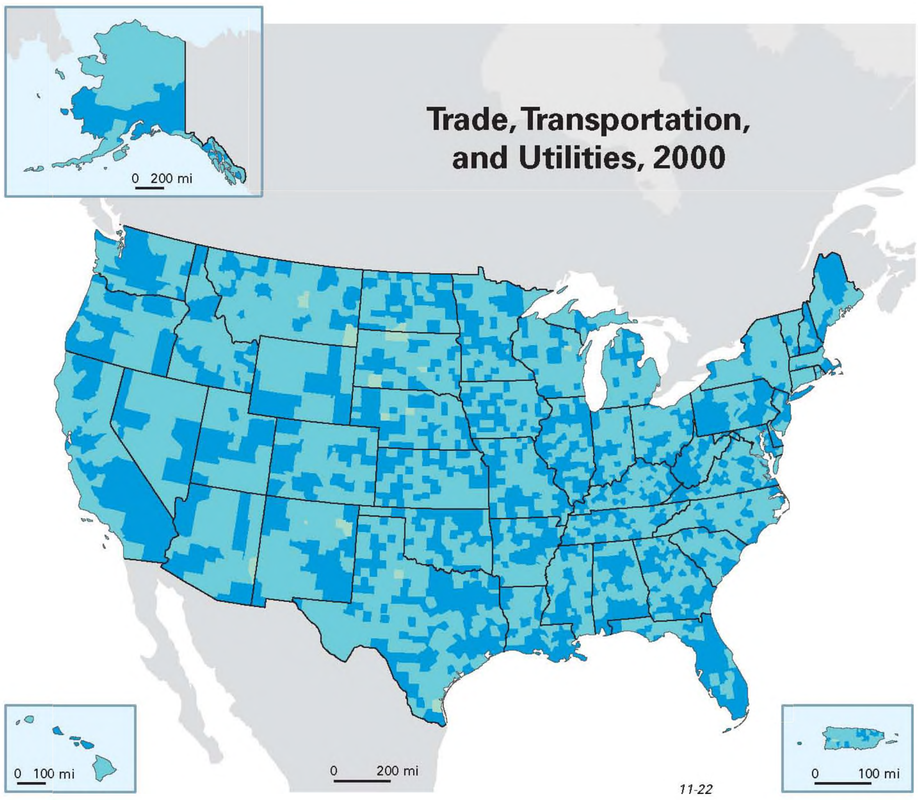
U.S. percent 61.4

■	75.0 or more
■	65.0 to 74.9
■	61.4 to 64.9
■	50.0 to 61.3
■	45.0 to 49.9
■	Less than 45.0
☐	No Hispanic population 16 and older


Prevalent Industry, 2000
Most common industry for employed civilians 16 and older
🟥 Natural resources and mining
🟧 Construction and manufacturing
🟦 Trade, transportation, and utilities
Professional and business services
🟩 Education and health services
🟪 Leisure and hospitality services
🟨 Public administration
The Information Services, Financial Activities, and Other Services sectors were not prevalent in any county
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
11-19

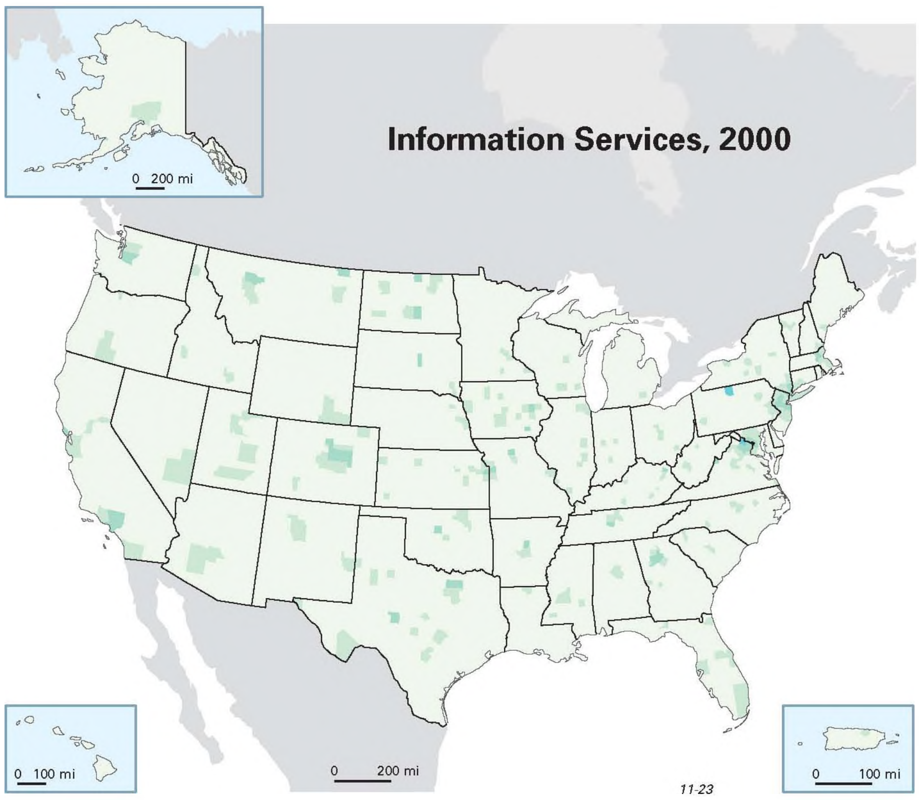

Natural Resources and Mining, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
11-20
Percentage of employed civilians 16 and older in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, or mining industries
40.0 to 58.2
20.0 to 39.9
10.0 to 19.9
5.0 to 9.9
1.9 to 4.9
0.0 to 1.8
U.S. percent 1.9


Construction and Manufacturing, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
11-21
Percentage of employed civilians 16 and older in construction or manufacturing industries
40.0 to 54.4
20.9 to 39.9
10.0 to 20.8
5.0 to 9.9
2.1 to 4.9
U.S. percent 20.9



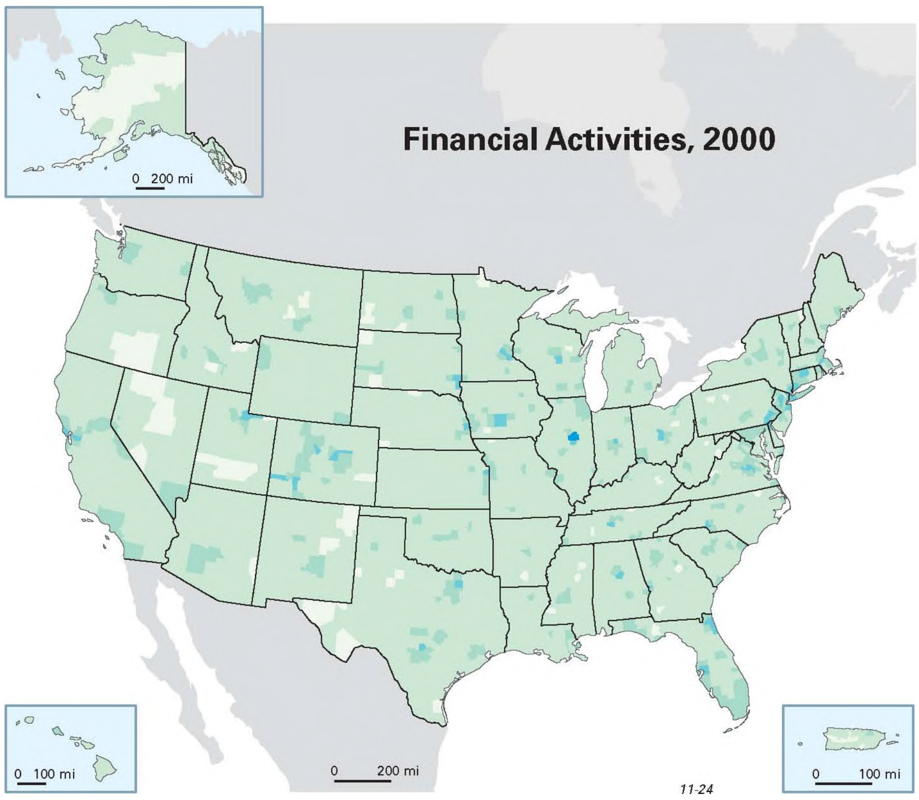
11-22

Percentage of employed civilians 16 and older in wholesale trade, retail trade, transportation and warehousing, or utilities industries



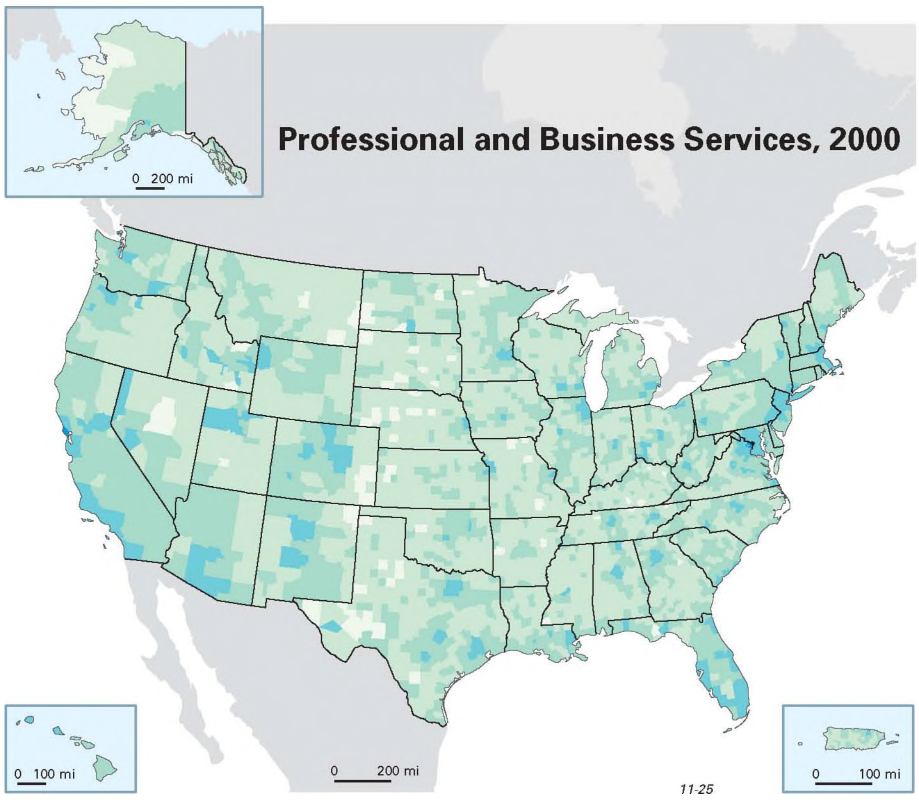
11-23

Percentage of employed civilians 16 and older in publishing, telecommunications, software and data processing, or other information services industries



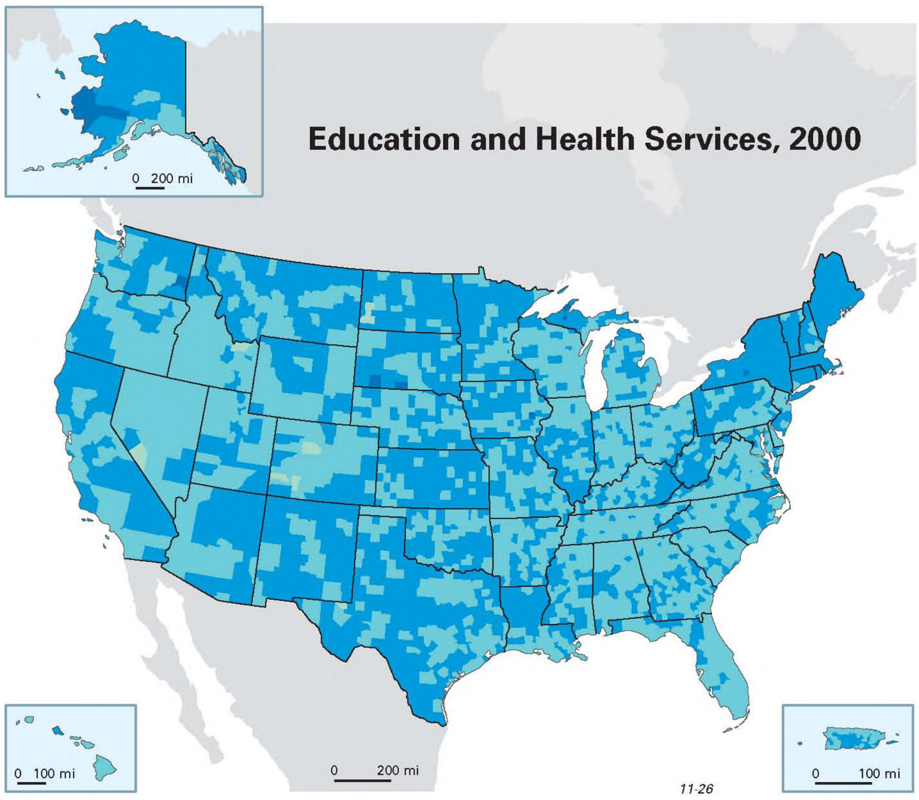
11-24

Percentage of employed civilians 16 and older in finance and insurance, real estate, or rental and leasing industries

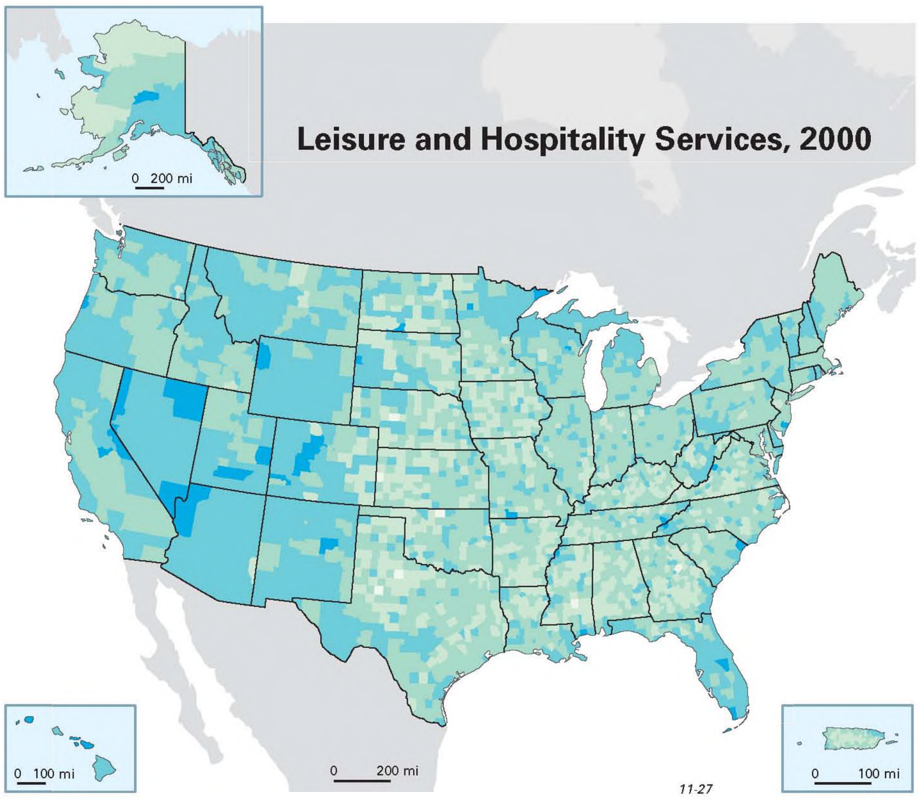


11-25

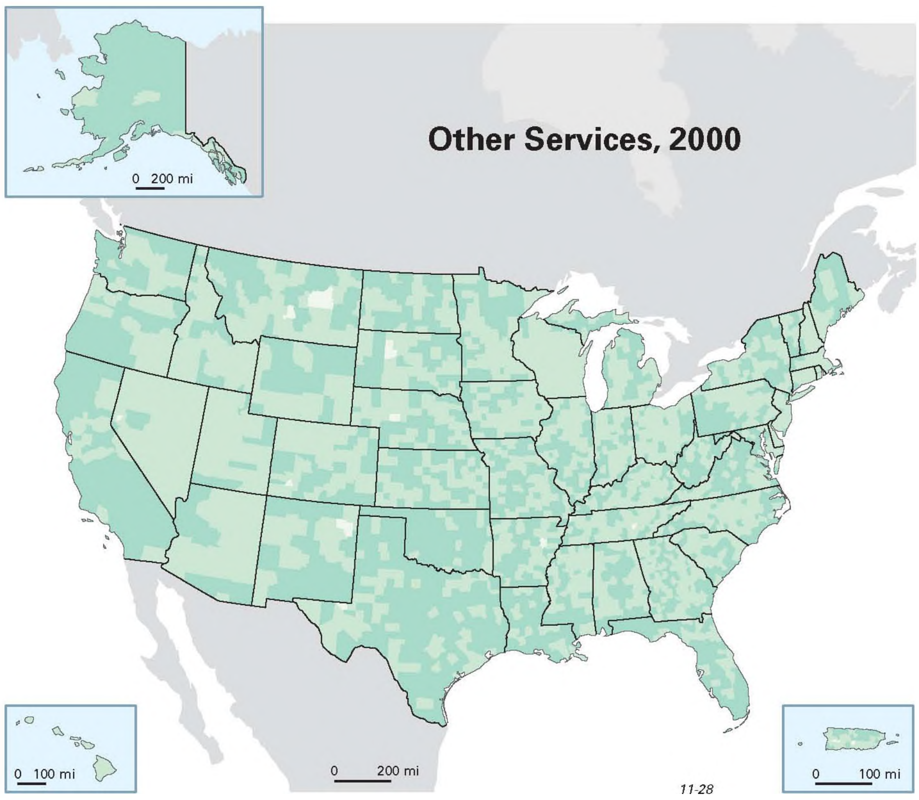
Percentage of employed civilians 16 and older in professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies; or administrative and support services industries



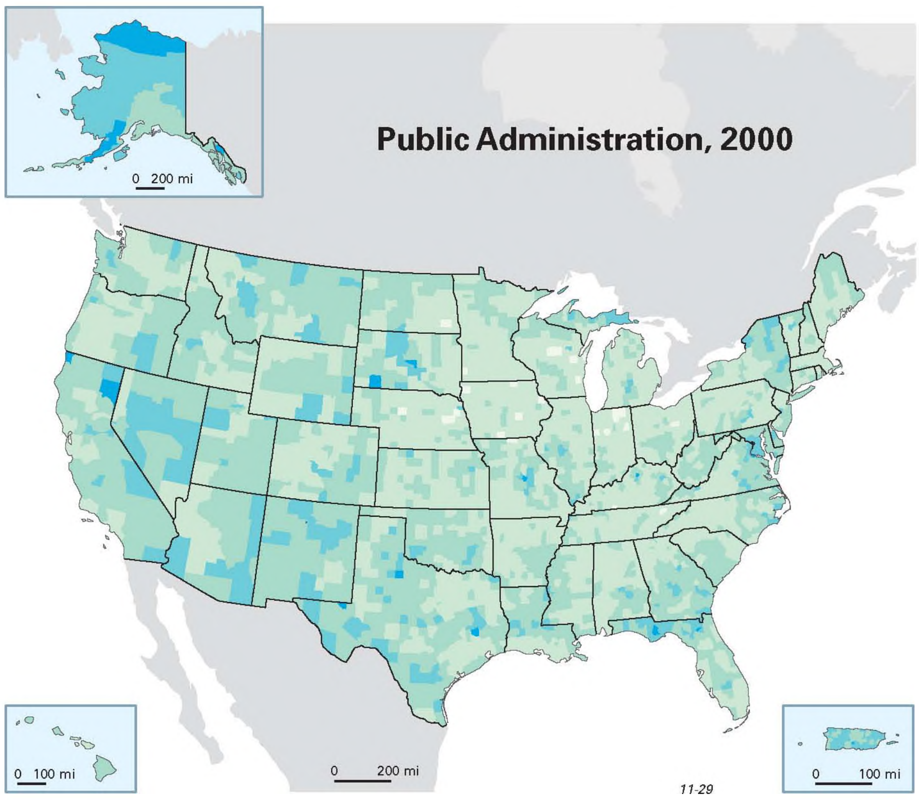
Percentage of employed civilians 16 and older in educational services, health care, or social assistance industries



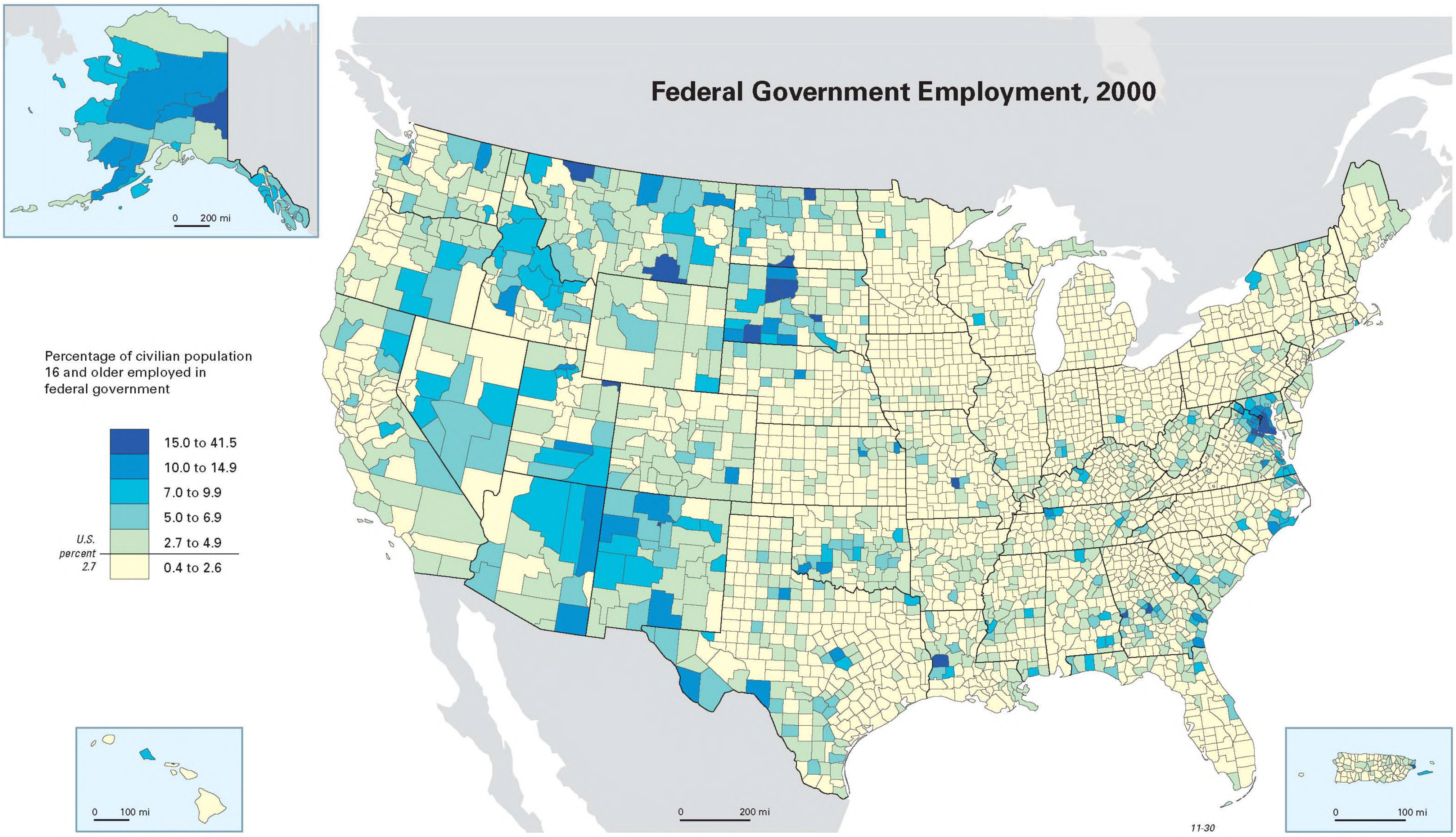
Percentage of employed civilians 16 and older in arts, entertainment, and recreation; or accommodation and food services industries

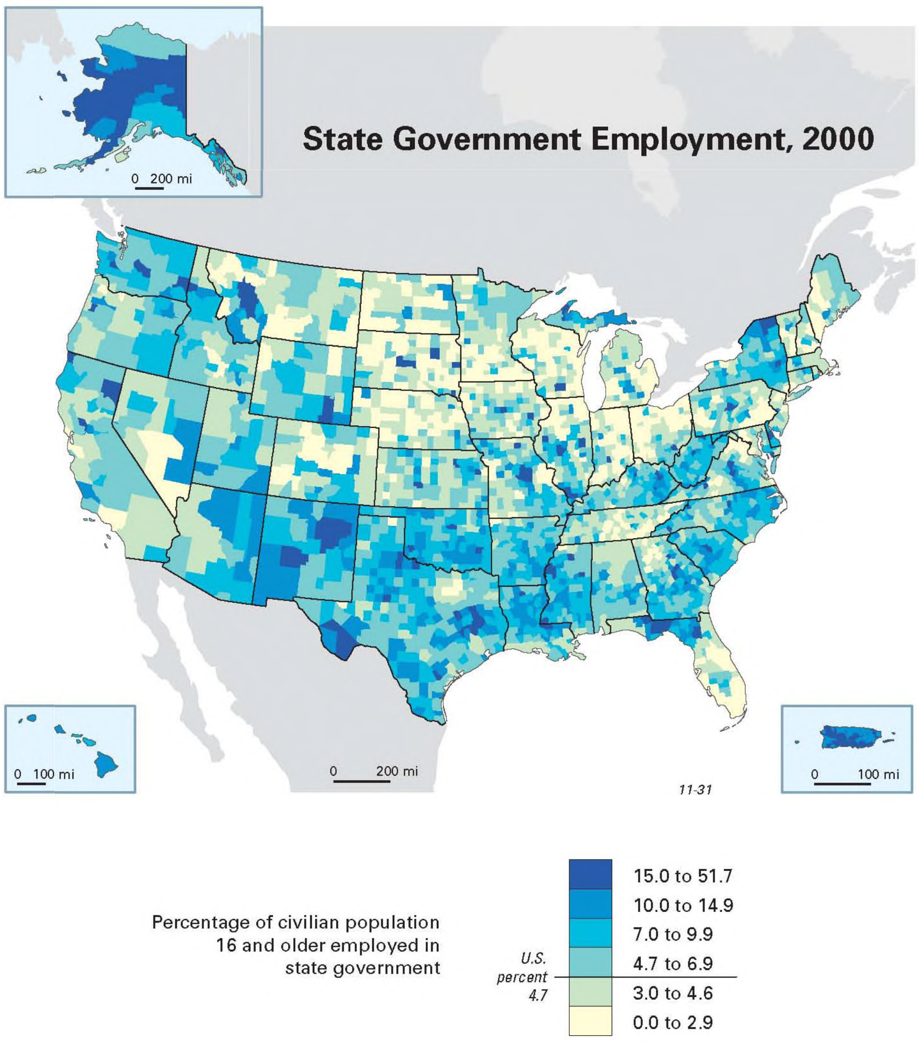


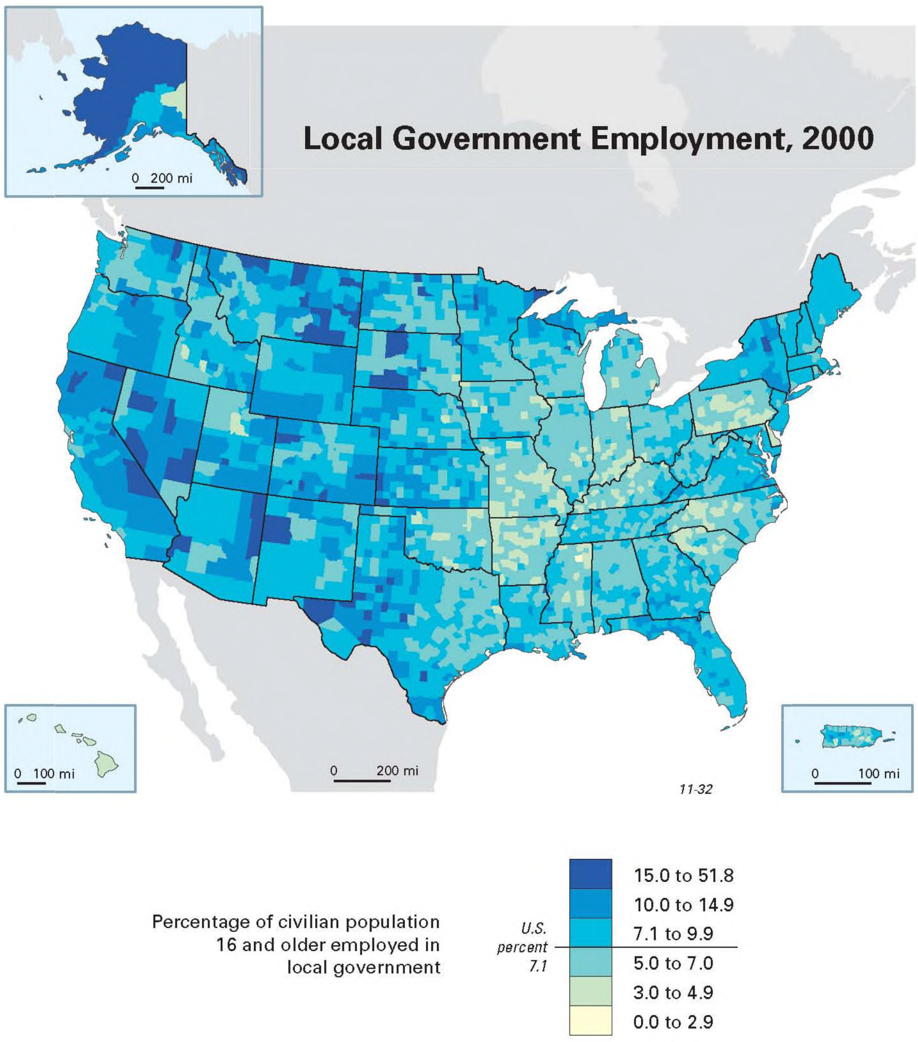
Percentage of employed civilians 16 and older in other service industries except public administration

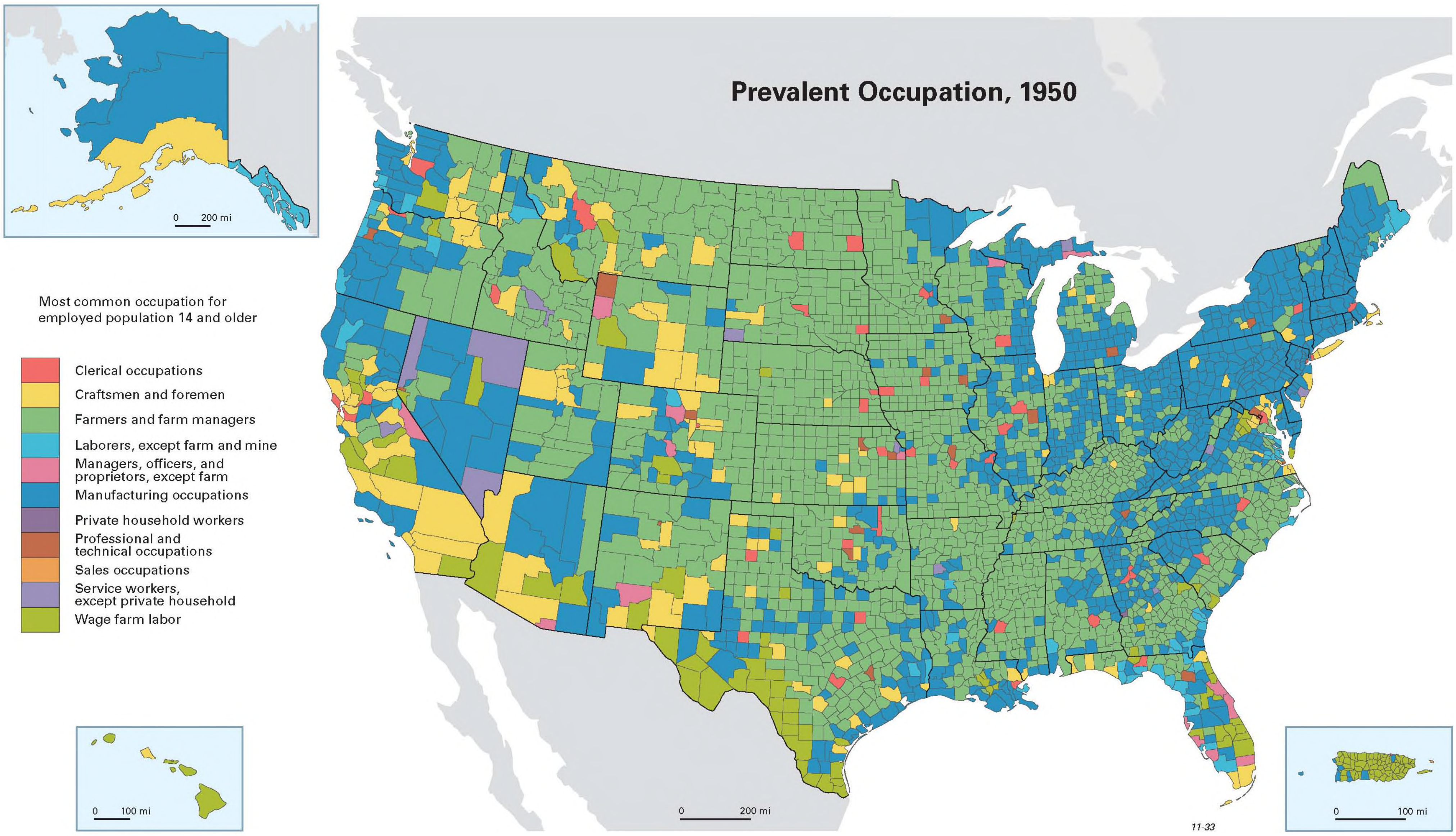


Percentage of employed civilians 16 and older in public administration

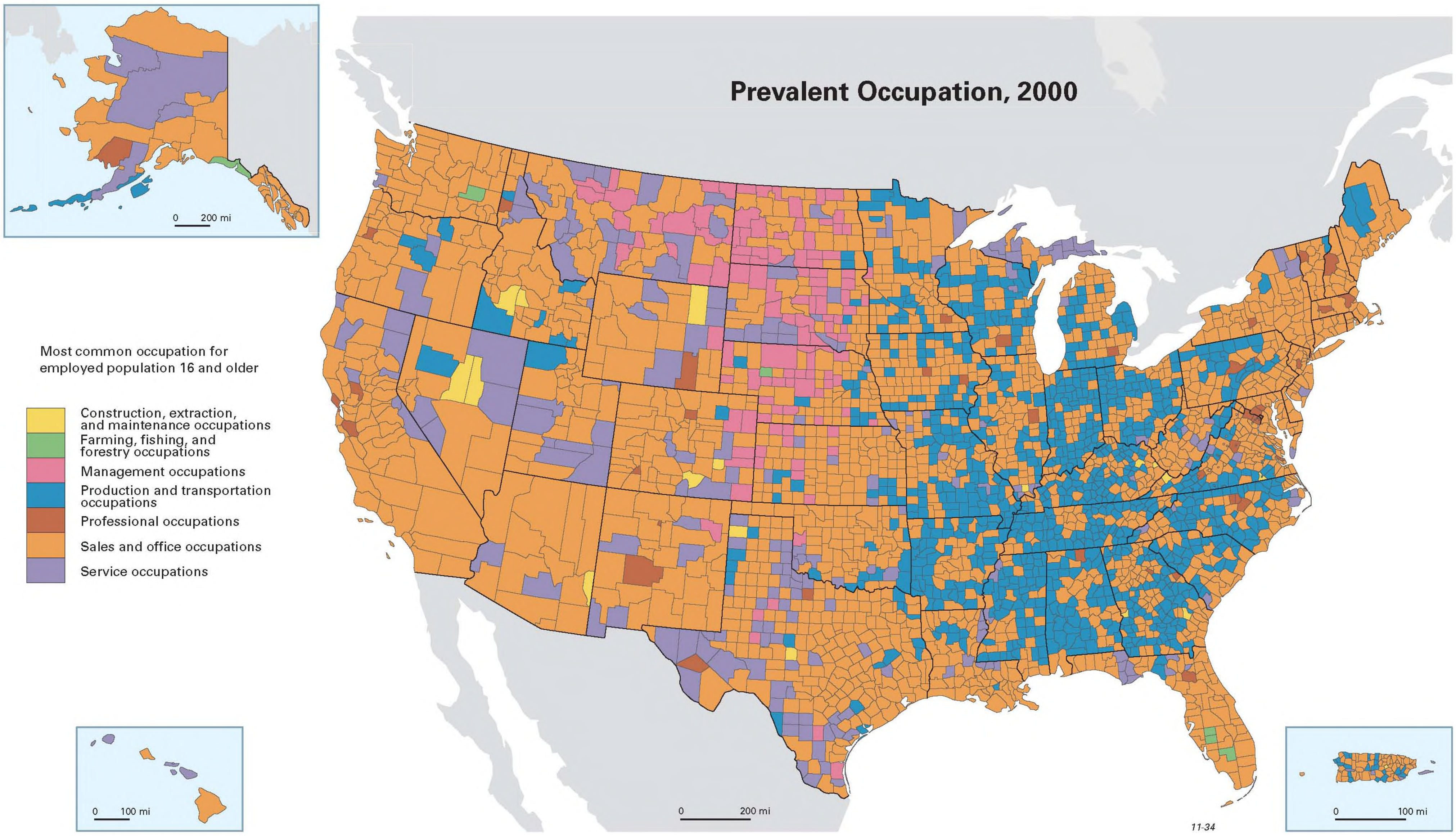

Federal Government Employment, 2000
Percentage of civilian population 16 and older employed in federal government
15.0 to 41.5
10.0 to 14.9
7.0 to 9.9
5.0 to 6.9
2.7 to 4.9
0.4 to 2.6
U.S. percent 2.7
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
11-30


State Government Employment, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
11-31
Percentage of civilian population 16 and older employed in state government
15.0 to 51.7
10.0 to 14.9
7.0 to 9.9
4.7 to 6.9
3.0 to 4.6
0.0 to 2.9
U.S. percent 4.7

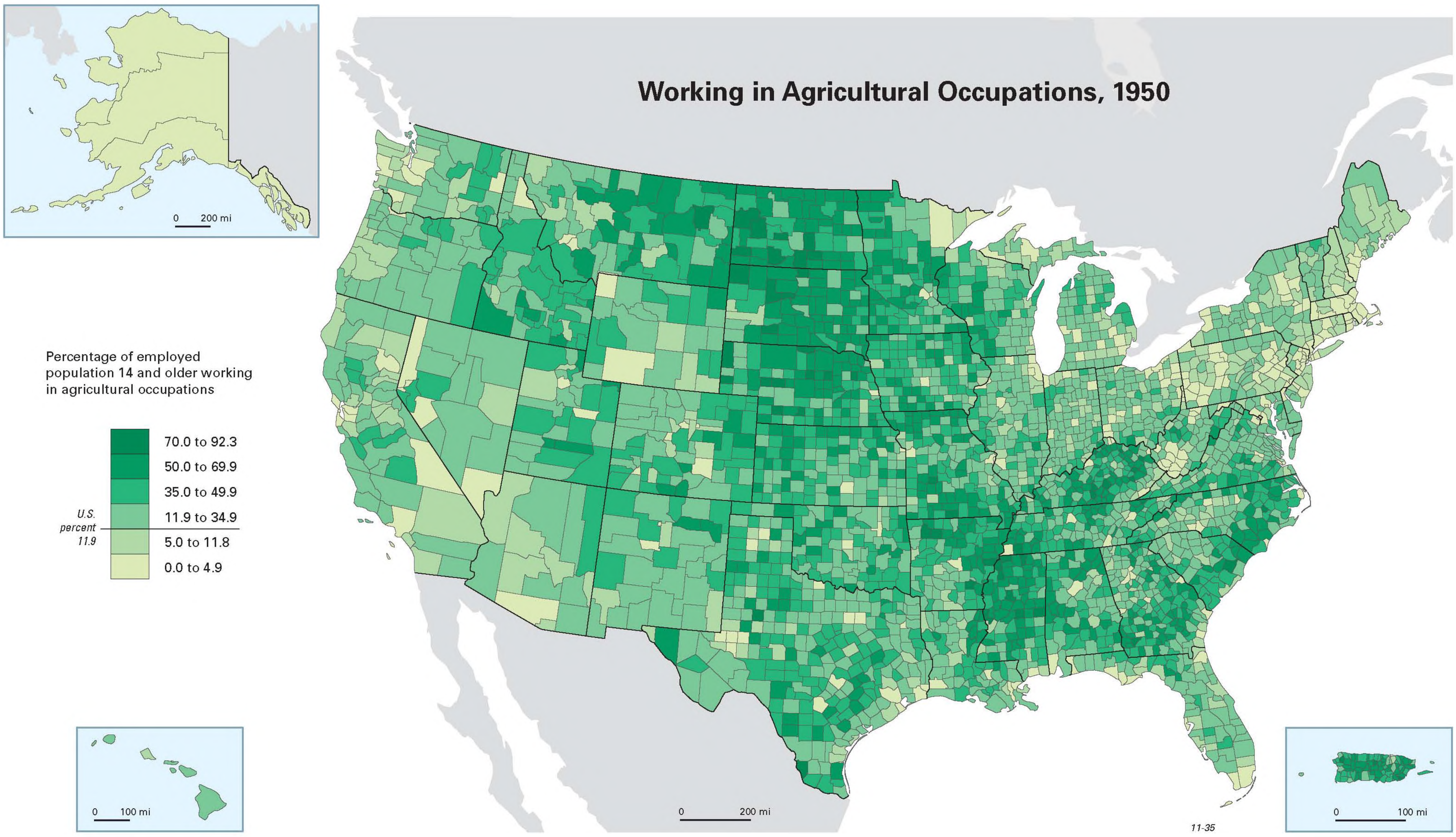

Local Government Employment, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
11-32
Percentage of civilian population 16 and older employed in local government
15.0 to 51.8
10.0 to 14.9
7.1 to 9.9
5.0 to 7.0
3.0 to 4.9
0.0 to 2.9
U.S. percent 7.1



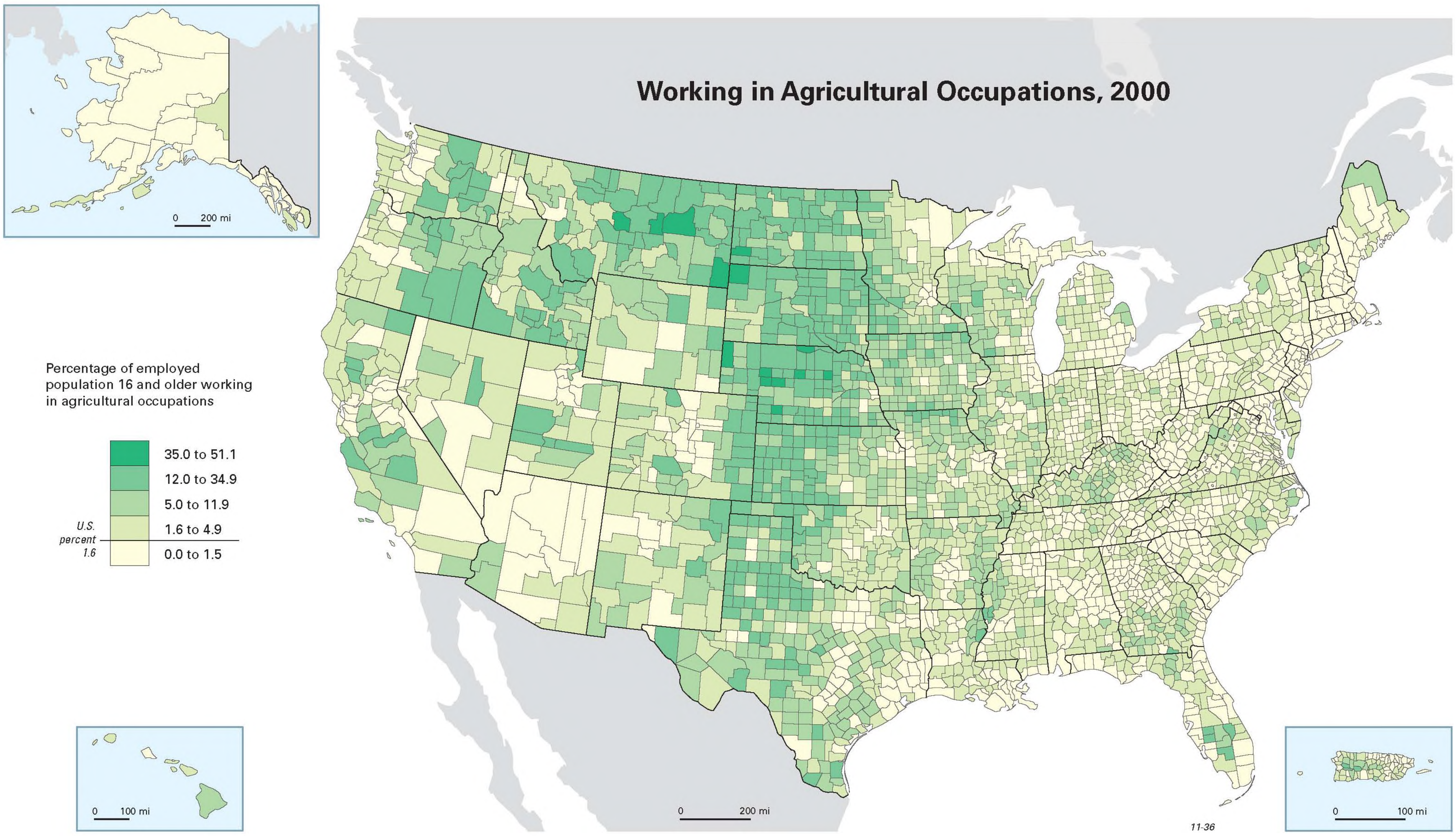
Prevalent Occupation, 1950



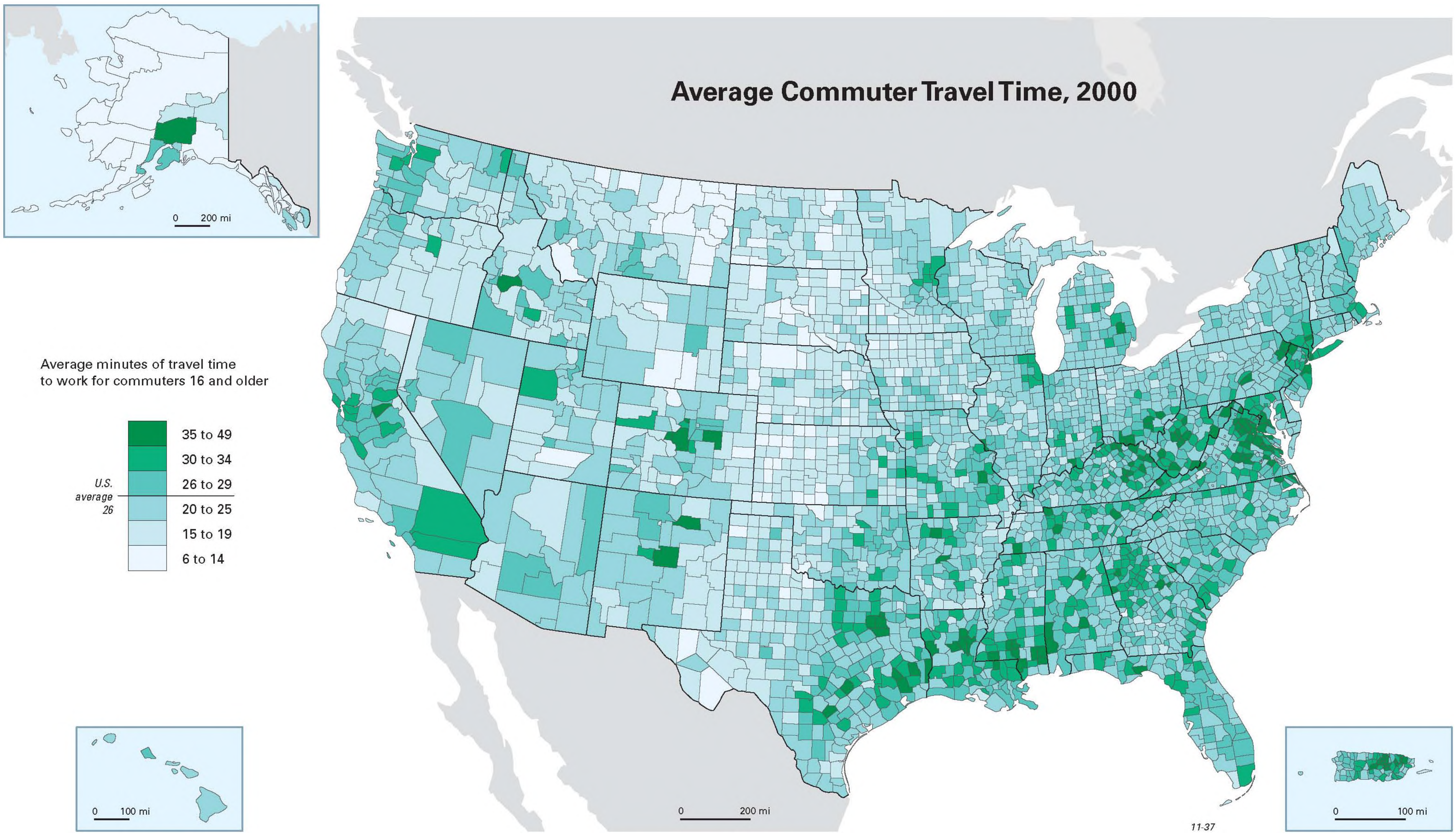
Prevalent Occupation, 2000

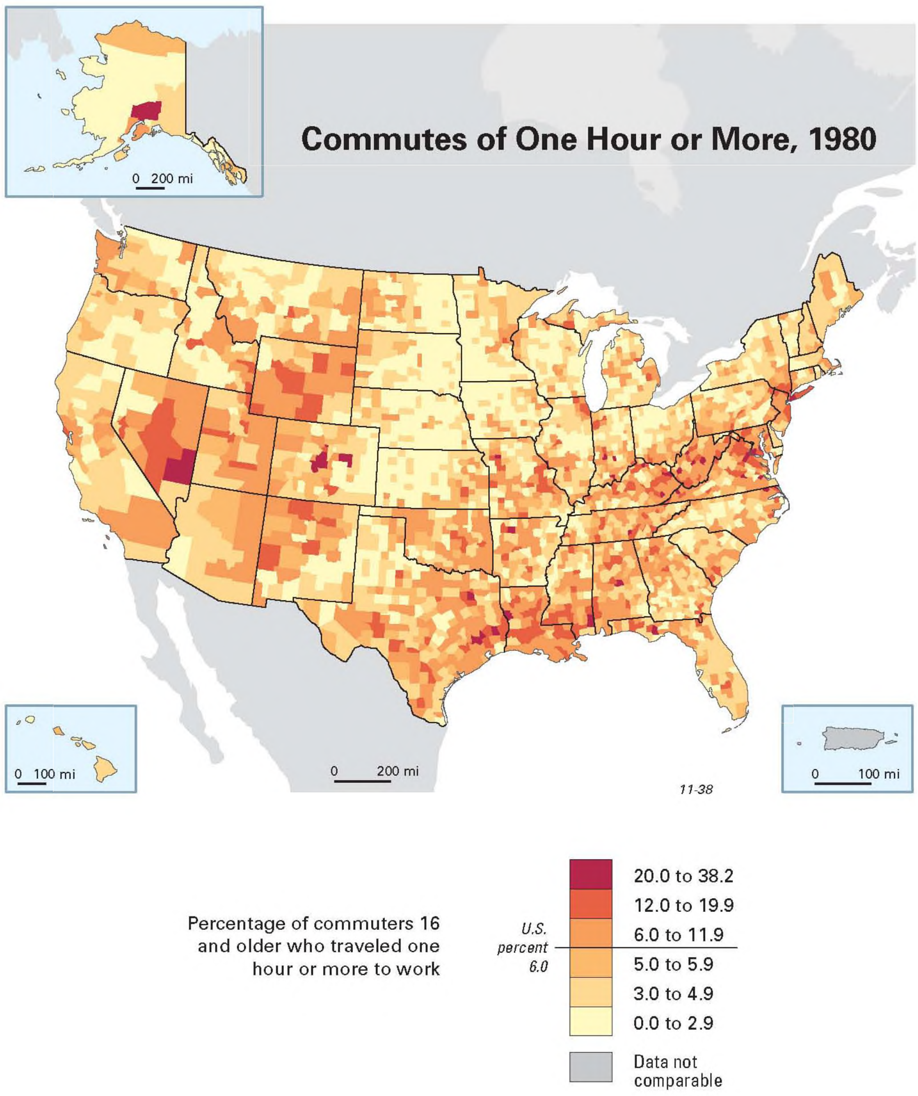


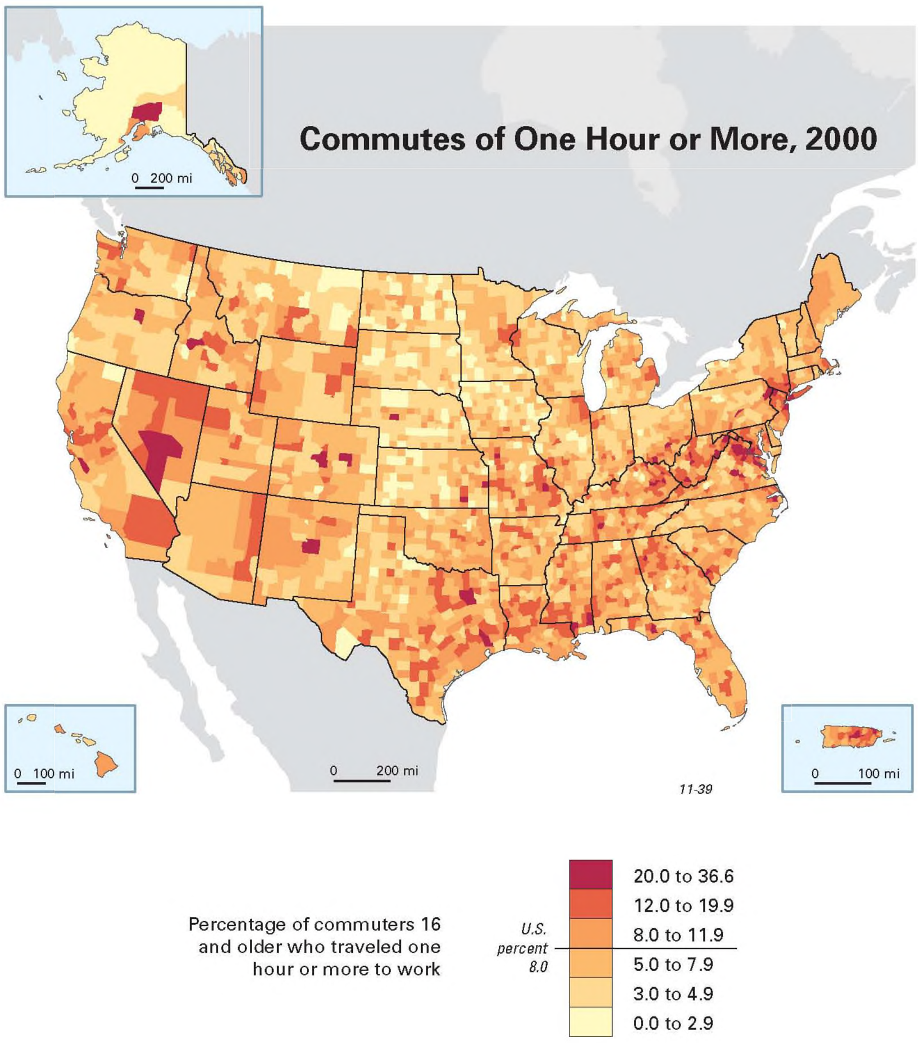
Working in Agricultural Occupations, 1950

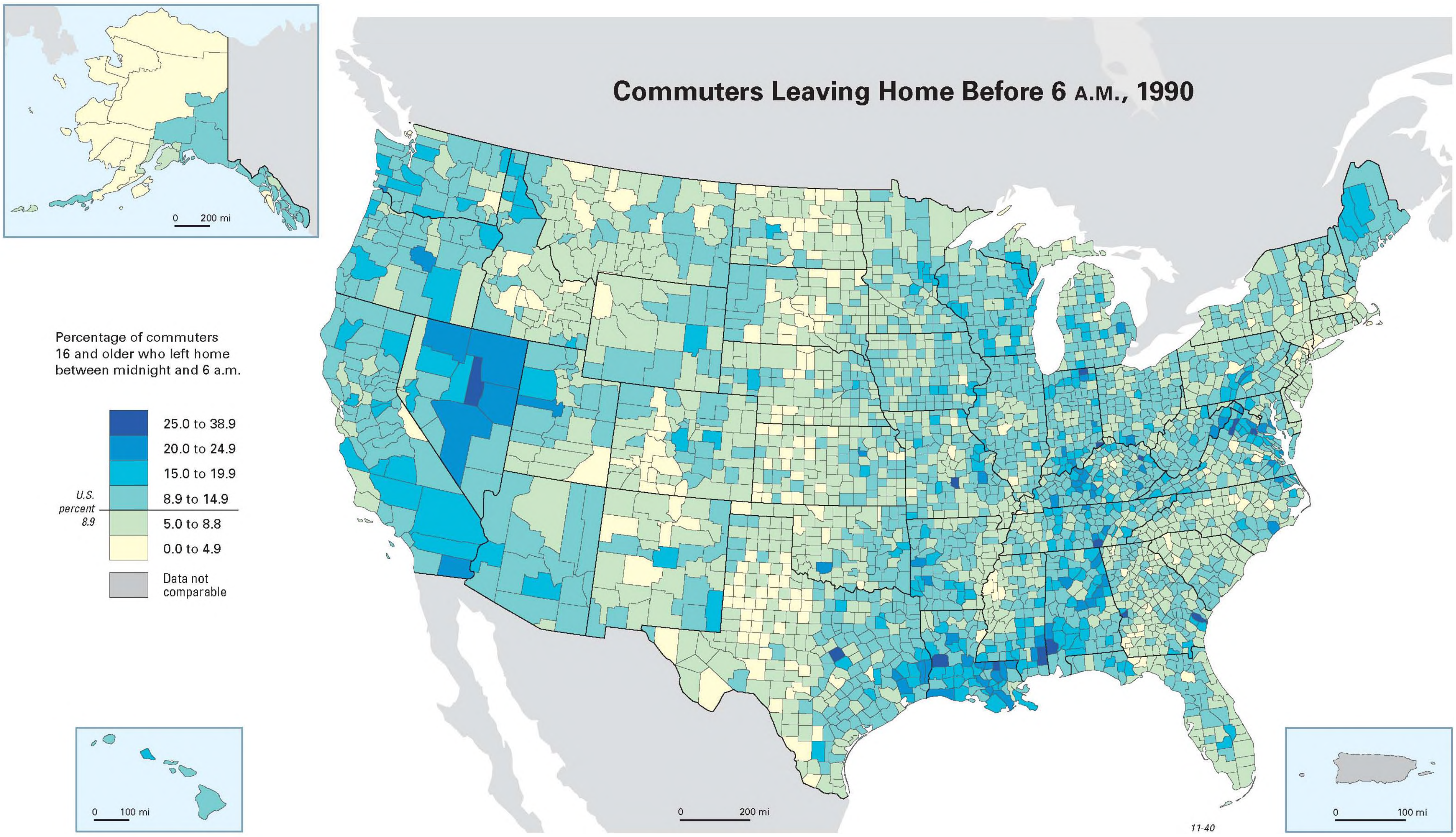


Working in Agricultural Occupations, 2000

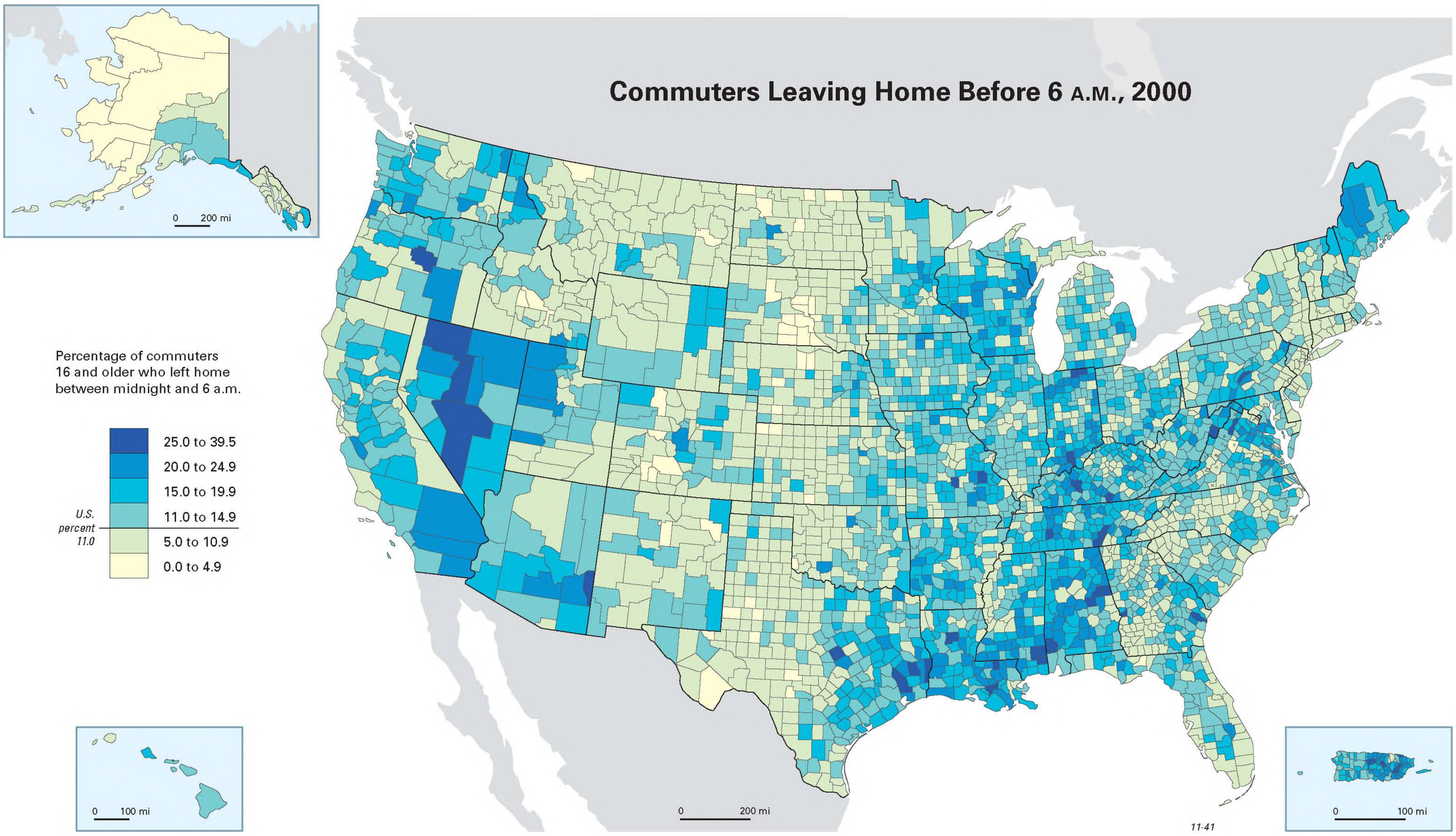

Average Commuter Travel Time, 2000


Commutes of One Hour or More, 1980

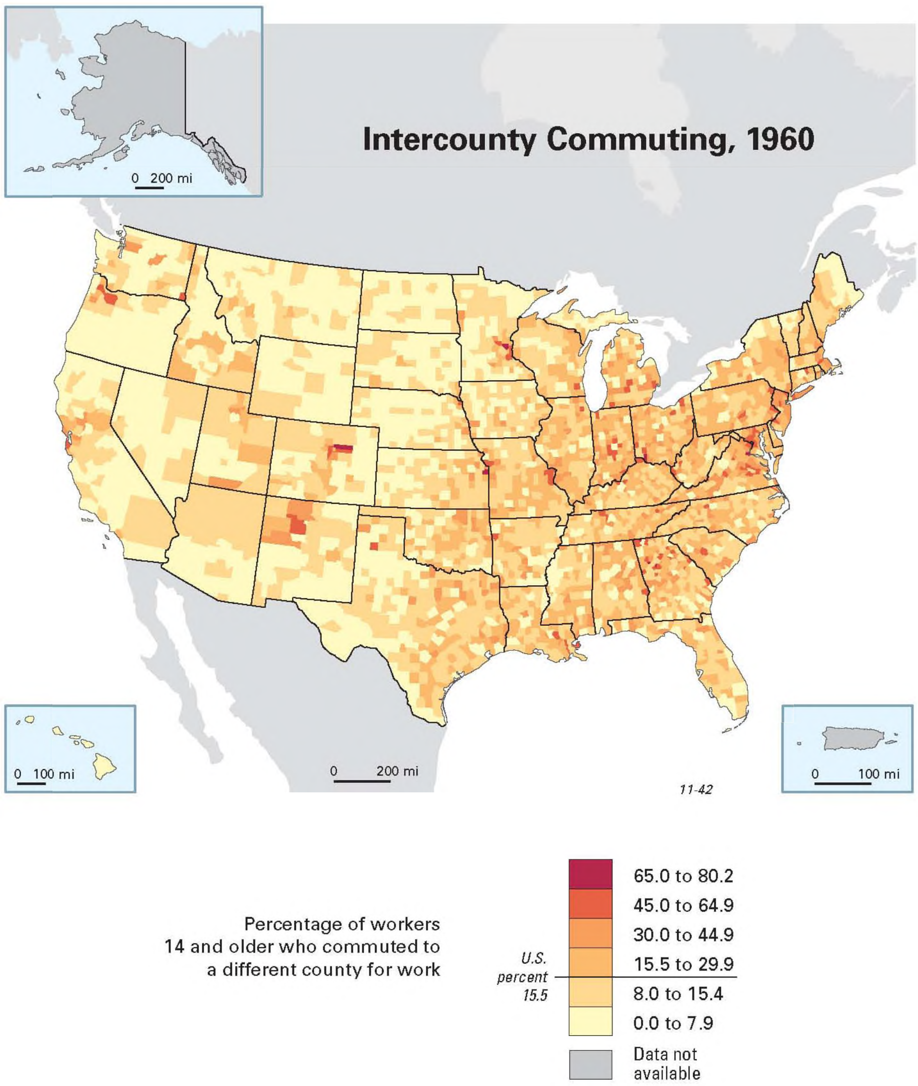

Commutes of One Hour or More, 2000

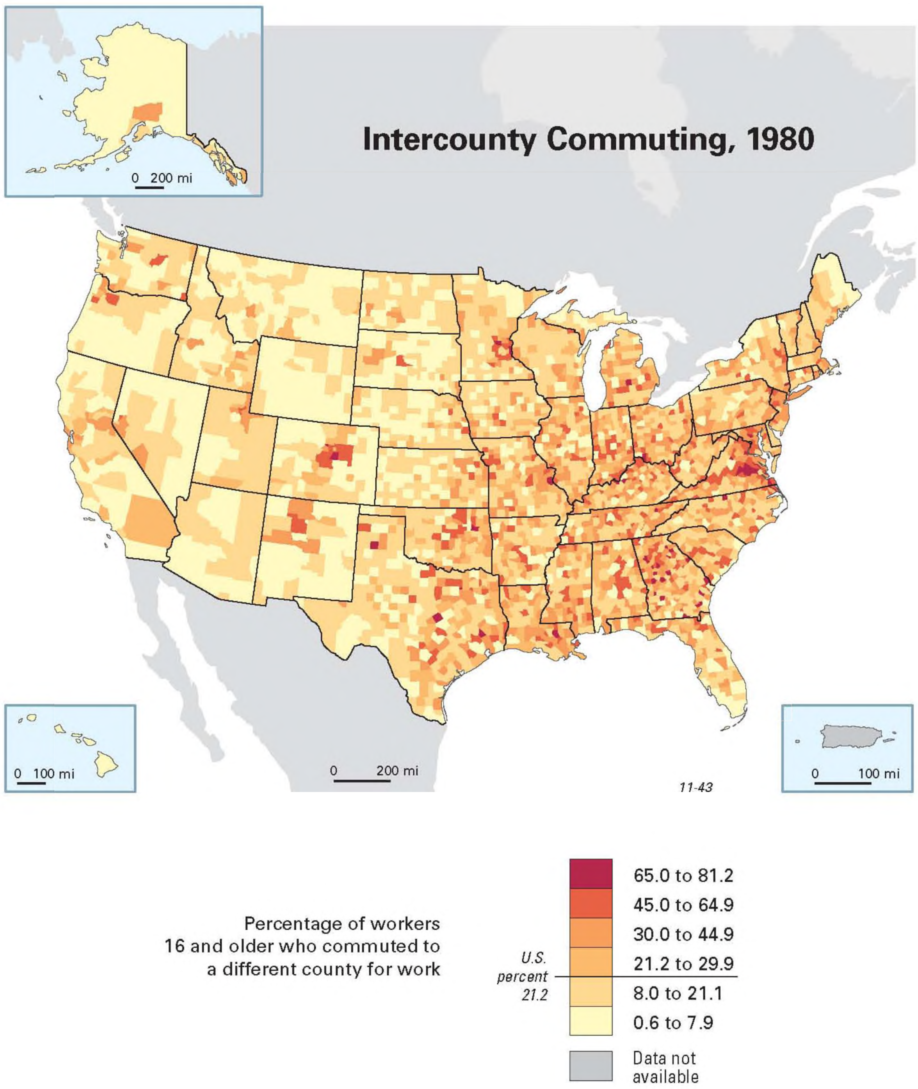


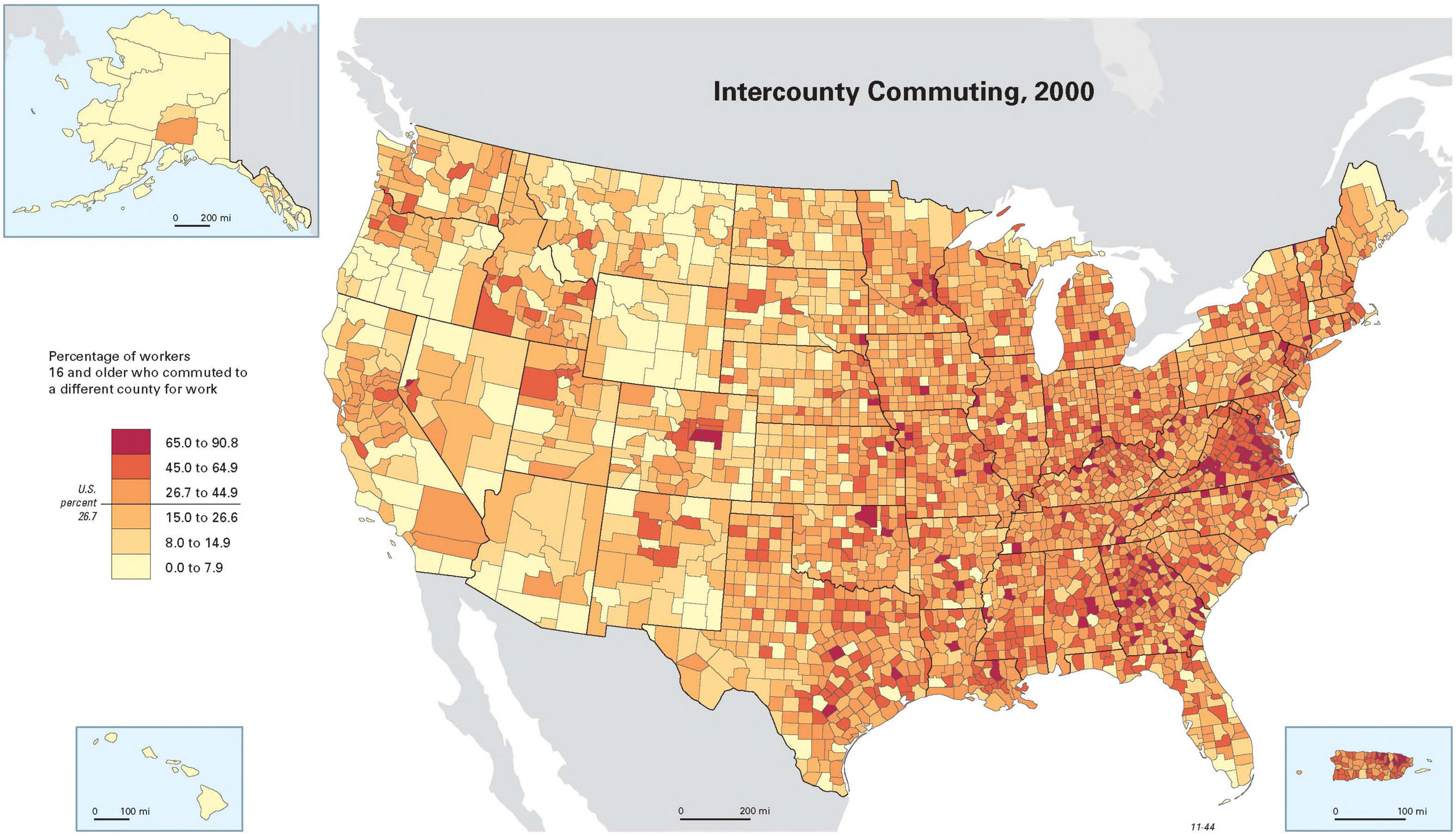
Commuters Leaving Home Before 6 A.M., 1990

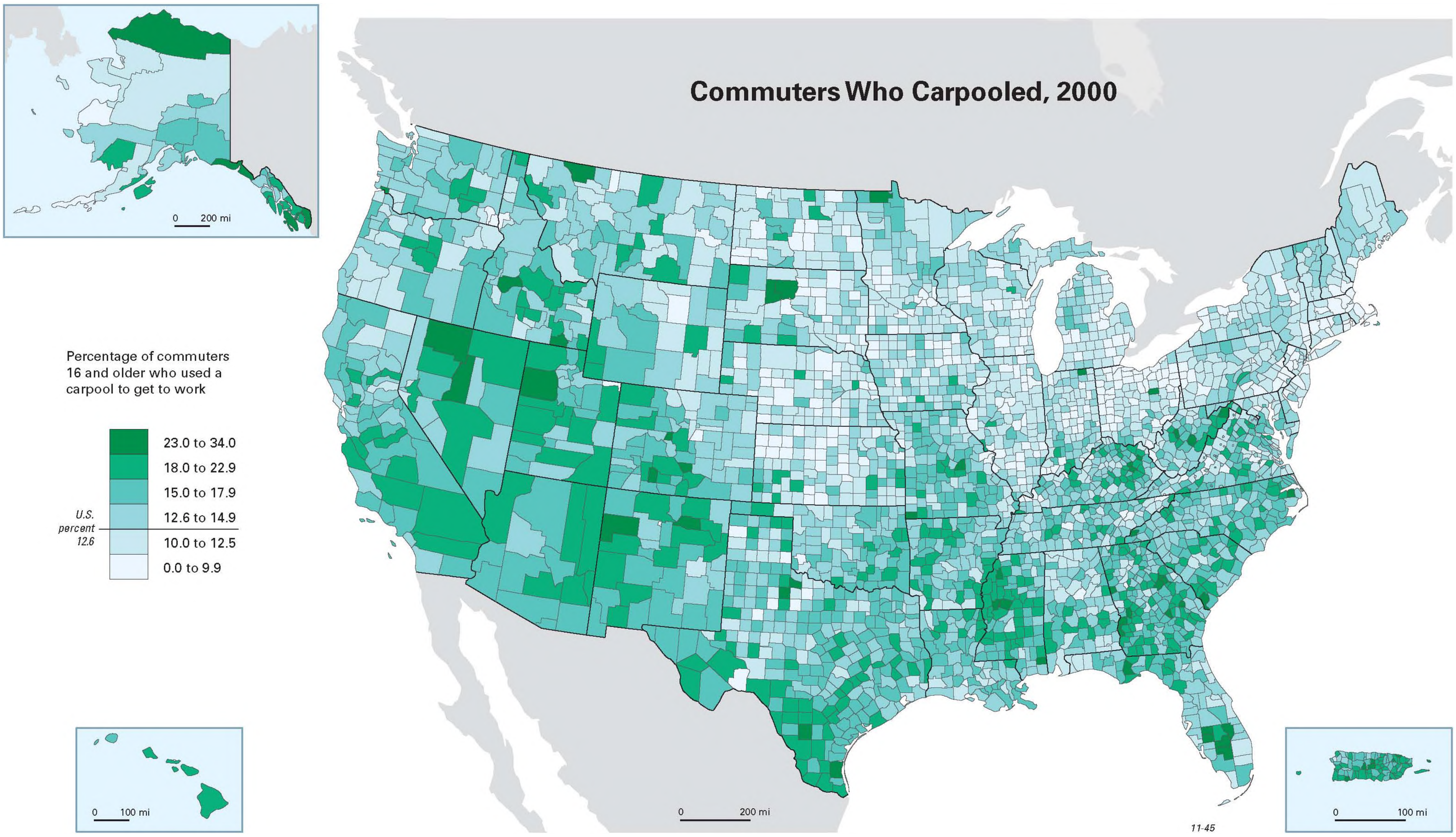


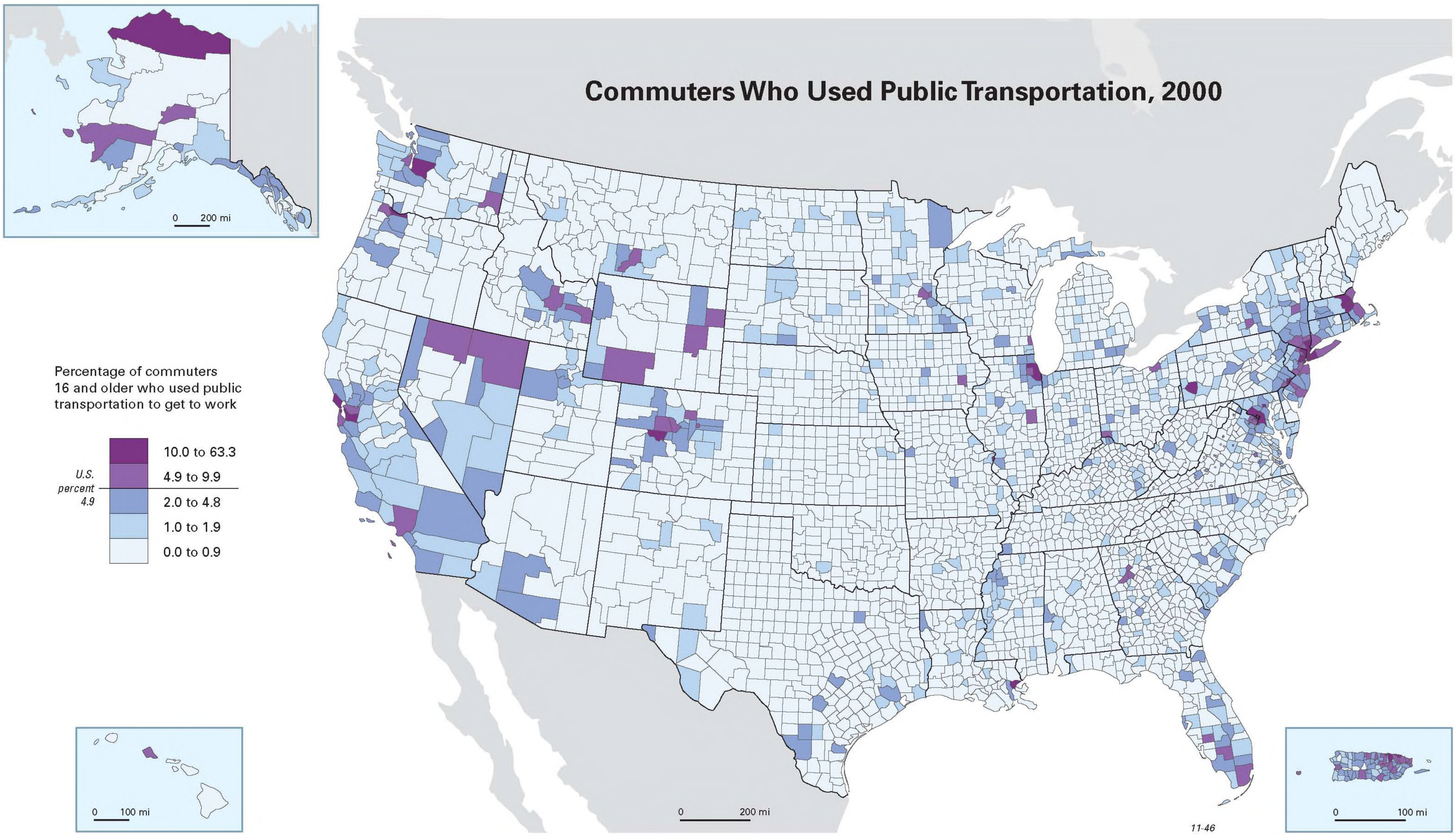
Commuters Leaving Home Before 6 A.M., 2000


Intercounty Commuting, 1960
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
11-42
Percentage of workers 14 and older who commuted to a different county for work
U.S. percent 15.5
65.0 to 80.2
45.0 to 64.9
30.0 to 44.9
15.5 to 29.9
8.0 to 15.4
0.0 to 7.9
Data not available


Intercounty Commuting, 1980
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
11-43
Percentage of workers 16 and older who commuted to a different county for work
U.S. percent 21.2
65.0 to 81.2
45.0 to 64.9
30.0 to 44.9
21.2 to 29.9
8.0 to 21.1
0.6 to 7.9
Data not available


Intercounty Commuting, 2000
0 200 mi
Percentage of workers 16 and older who commuted to a different county for work
U.S. percent 26.7
65.0 to 90.8
45.0 to 64.9
26.7 to 44.9
15.0 to 26.6
8.0 to 14.9
0.0 to 7.9
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
11-44


Commuters Who Carpooled, 2000
Percentage of commuters 16 and older who used a carpool to get to work
23.0 to 34.0
18.0 to 22.9
15.0 to 17.9
U.S. percent 12.6
12.6 to 14.9
10.0 to 12.5
0.0 to 9.9
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
11-45


Commuters Who Used Public Transportation, 2000
Percentage of commuters 16 and older who used public transportation to get to work
10.0 to 63.3
U.S. percent 4.9
4.9 to 9.9
2.0 to 4.8
1.0 to 1.9
0.0 to 0.9
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
11-46

Commuters Who Drove Alone, 2000

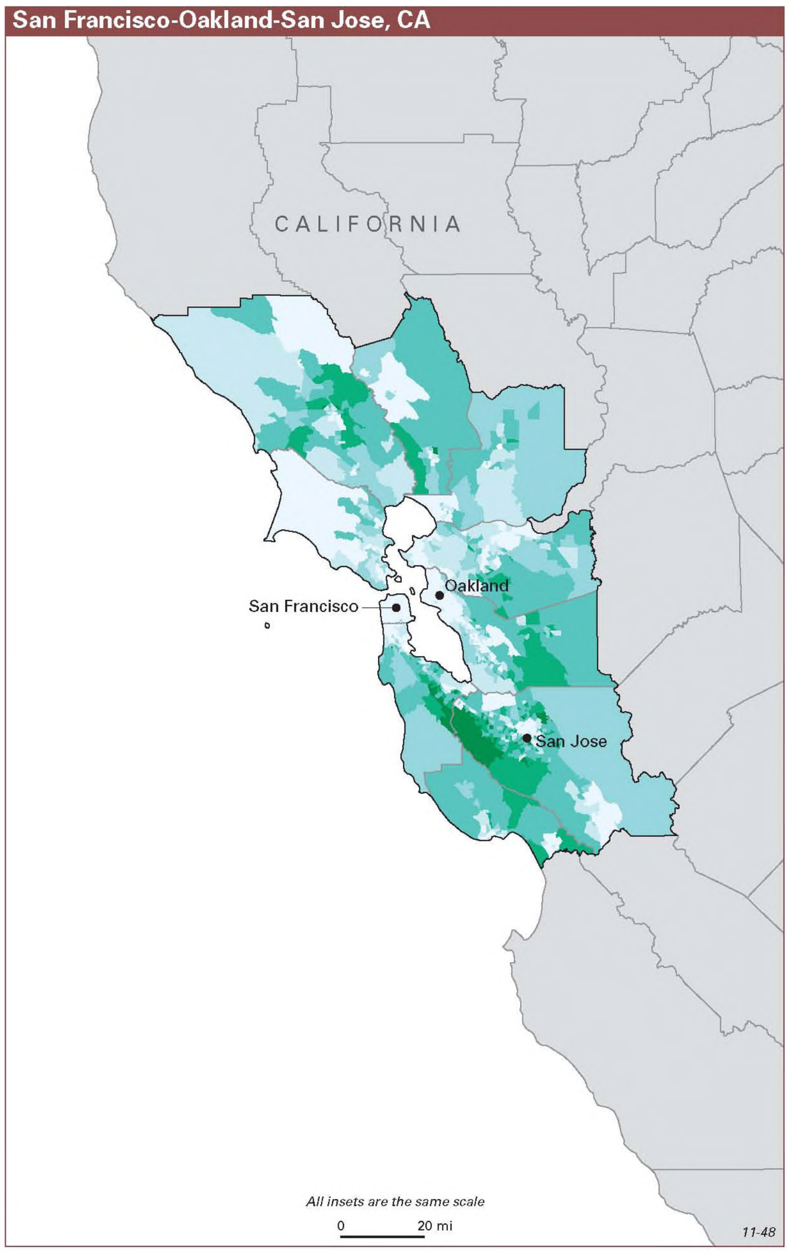
Largest Metropolitan Areas

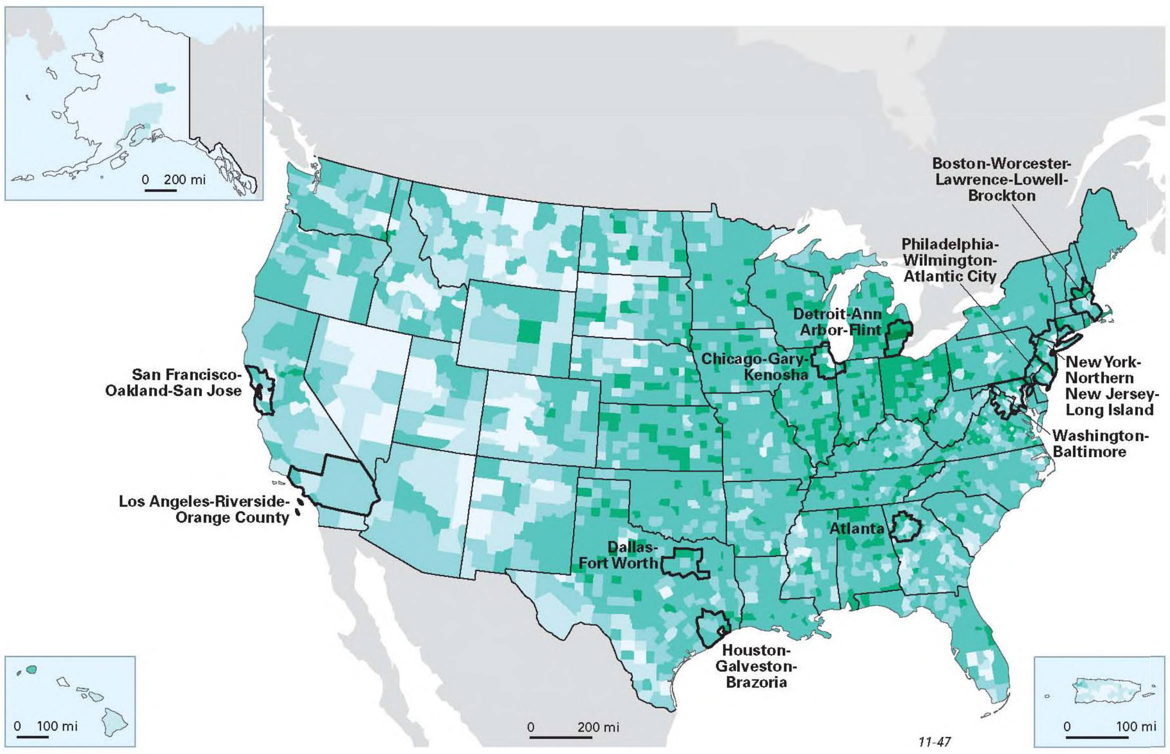
Percentage of commuters who drove to work alone; U.S. map by county, metropolitan area maps by census tract

U.S. percent 78.2

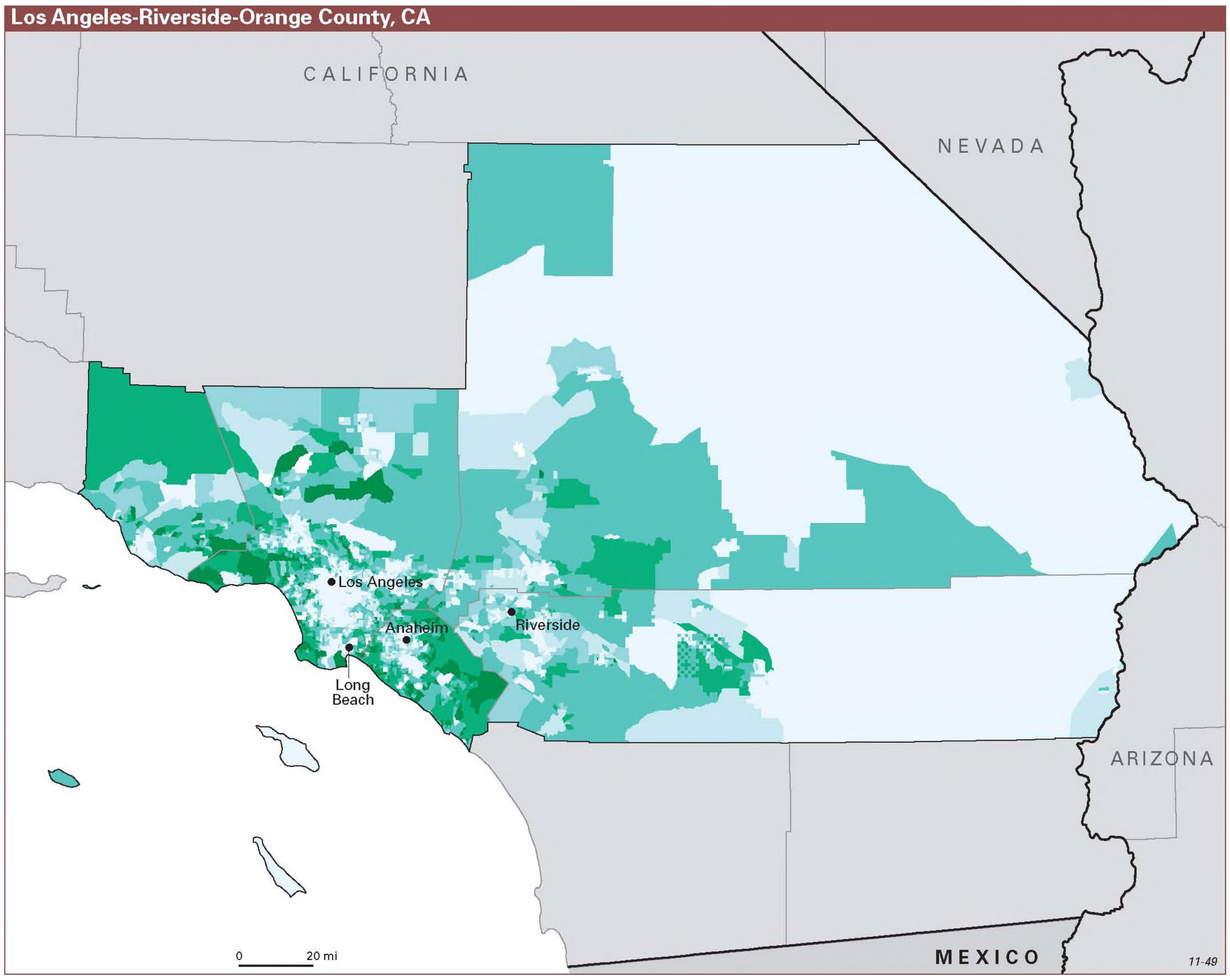
🟩	90.0 to 100.0
🟩	85 to 89.9
🟩	78.2 to 84.9
🟦	75.0 to 78.1
🟦	70.0 to 74.9
🟦	Less than 70.0
☐	No commuters 16 and older

San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA

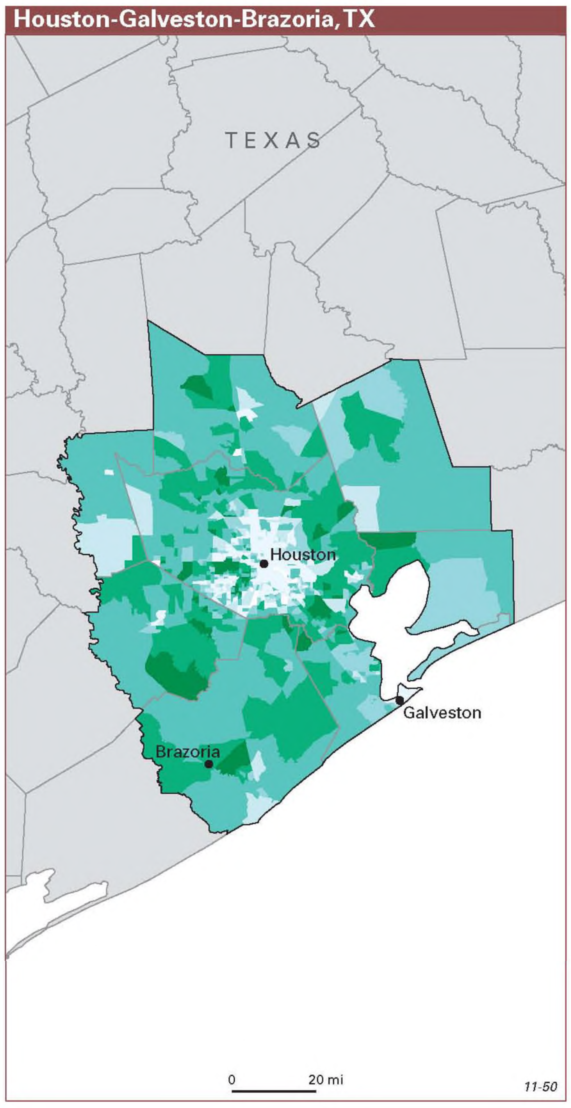


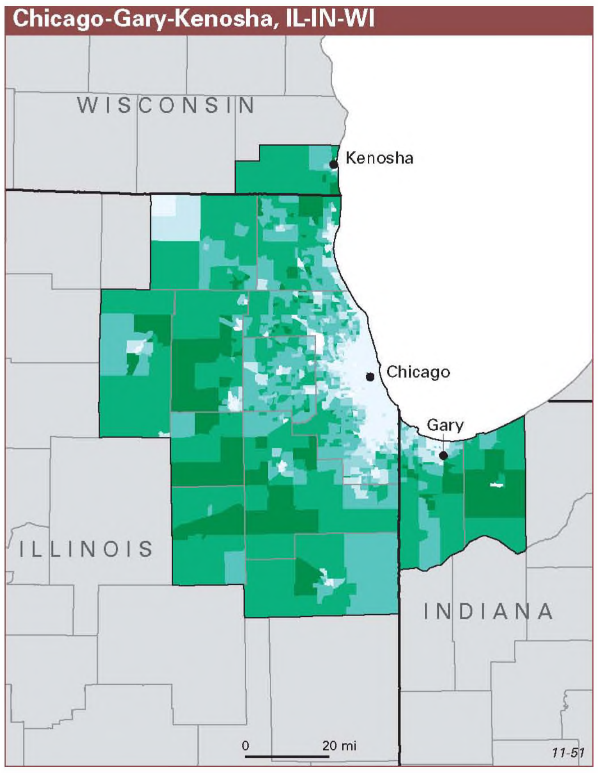


Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA

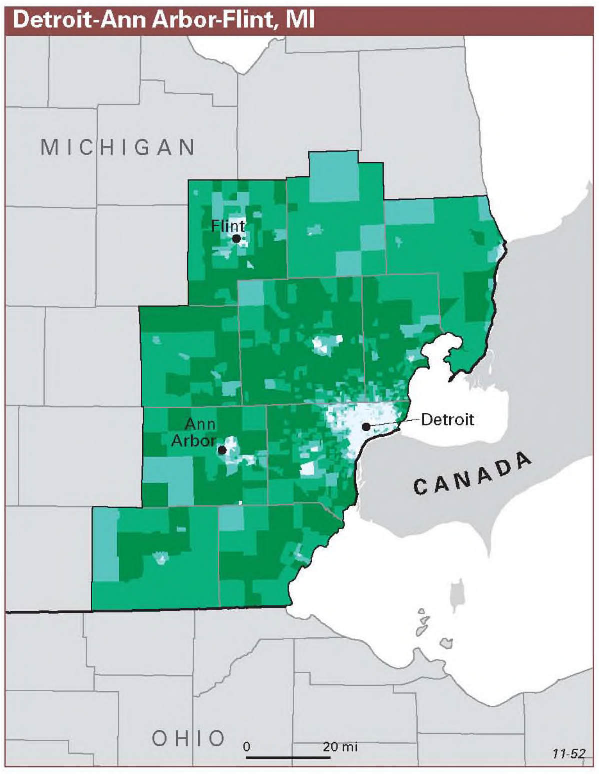


Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX

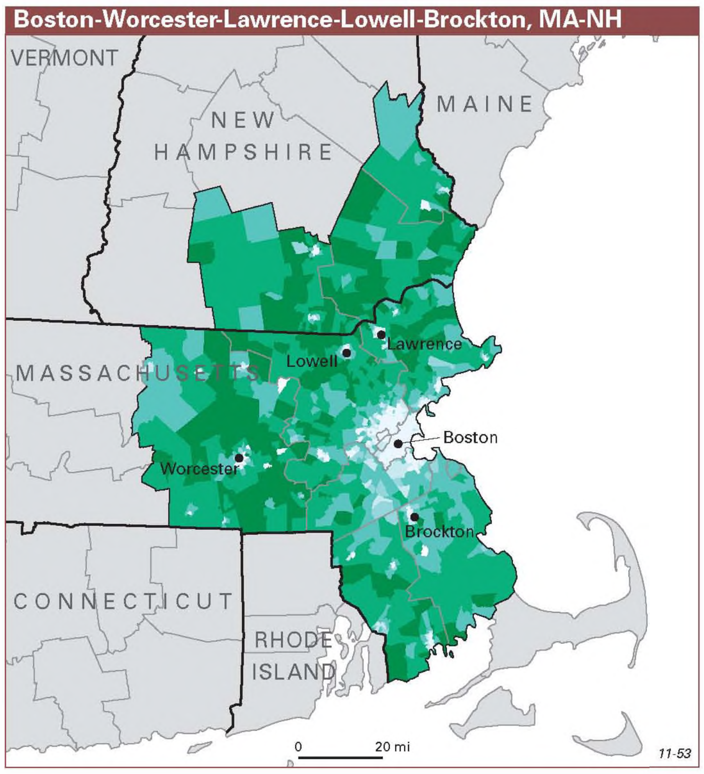




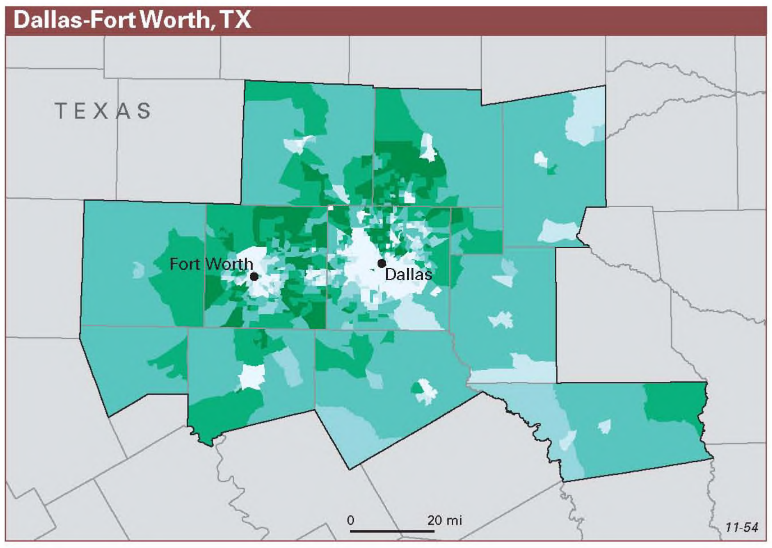
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI



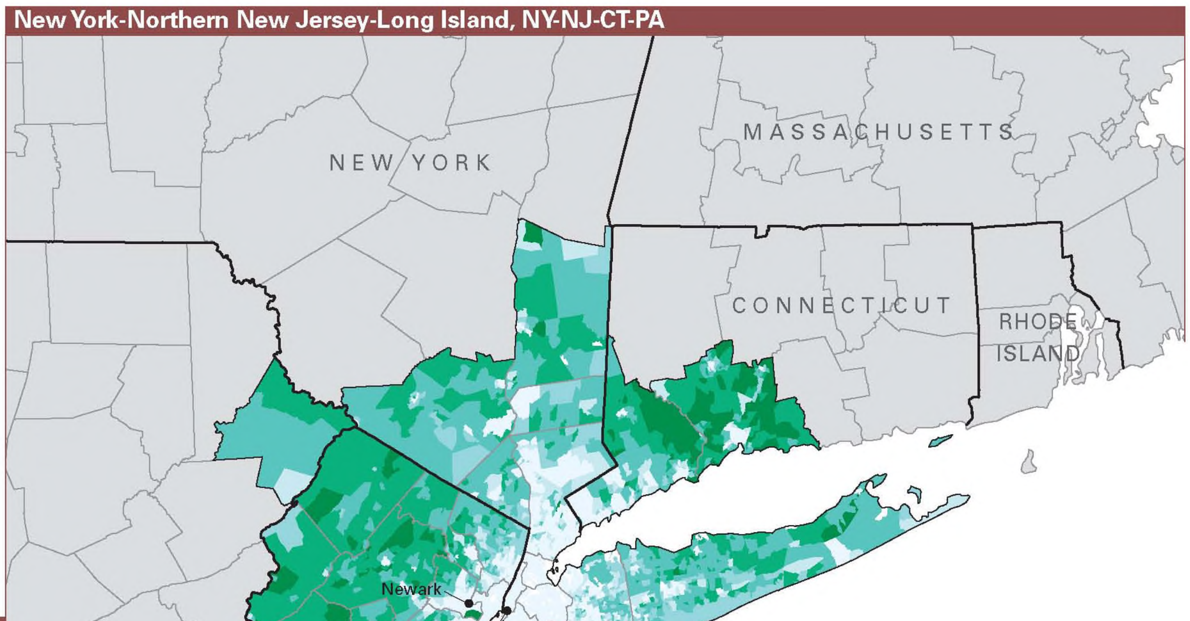
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI



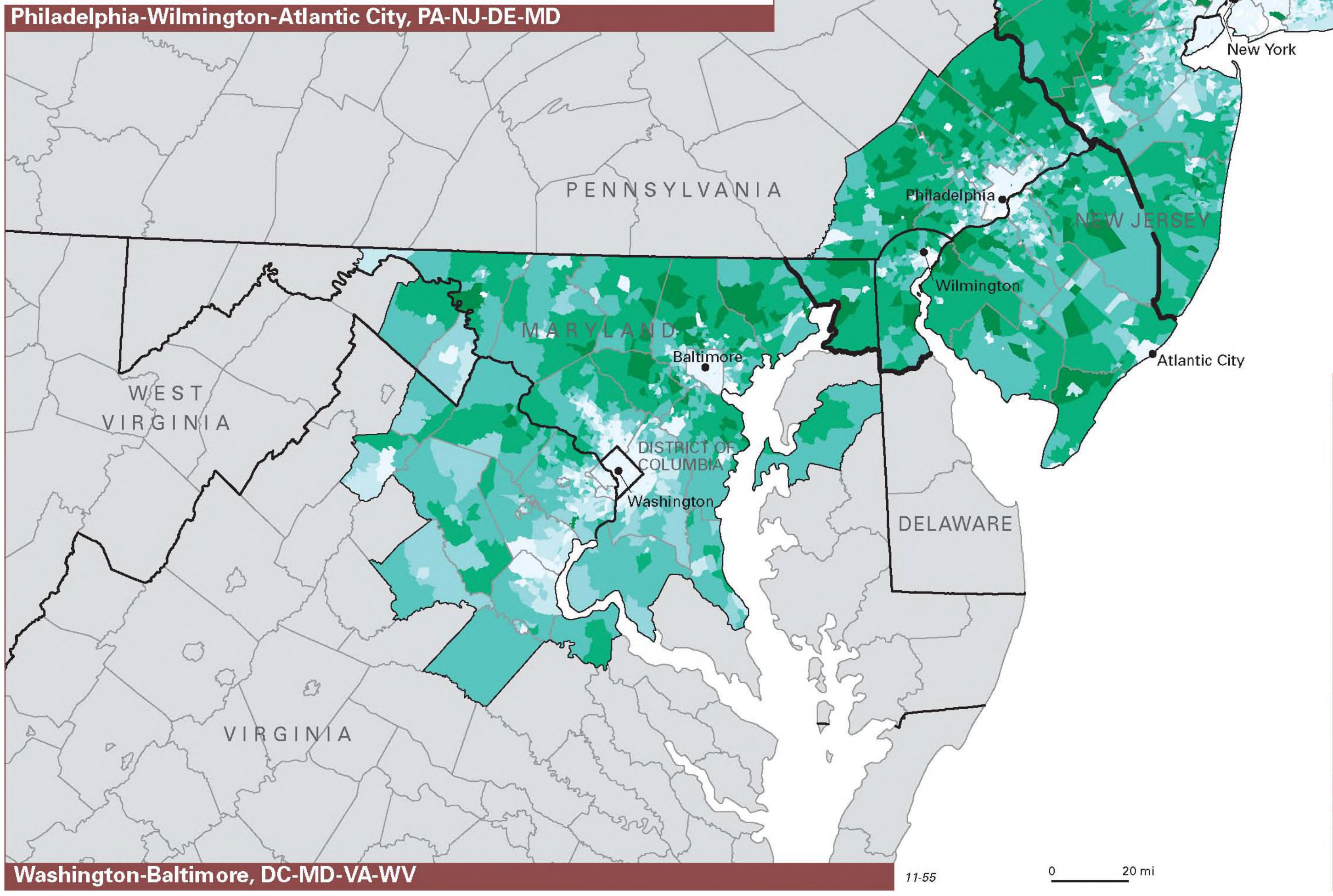
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH



Dallas-Fort Worth, TX

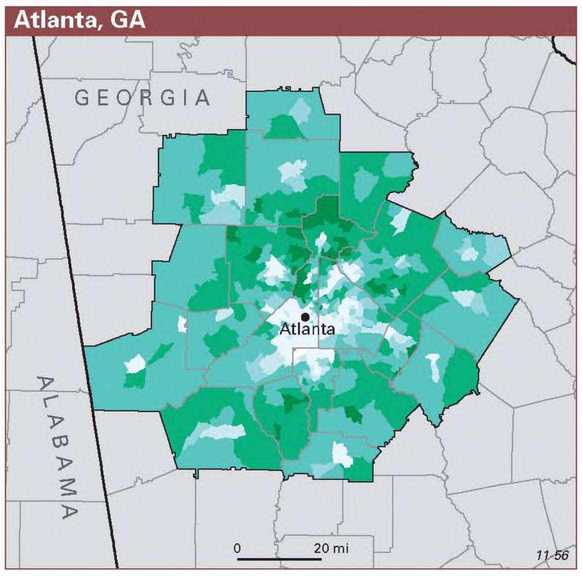


New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA



Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD

Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV



Atlanta, GA

Chapter 12

Military Service

Chapter 12

Military Service

This chapter addresses current or former active-duty members of the armed forces in the United States. According to Census 2000, 1.2 million active-duty members of the armed forces resided in the United States. Census 2000 also counted 208.1 million civilians 18 and older in the country, of whom 26.4 million (12.7 percent) were veterans. A civilian veteran was defined as someone 18 or older who was not currently on active duty but who once served on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or who served in the Merchant Marine during World War II. (Active duty does not include time spent training in the military reserves or National Guard, such as the 4 to 6 months of initial training or yearly summer camps.) This definition includes people who served for even a short time.

Census 2000 collected data about the periods and length of service for veterans. Period-of-military-service data distinguish veterans who served during wartime from those who served during peacetime. Questions about period and length of military service provide information necessary to estimate the number of veterans who are eligible to receive specific benefits.

Since 1840, many decennial censuses have included a question on veterans. The Census 2000 long-form questionnaire asked respondents about any active-duty service in the U.S. armed forces, military reserves, or National Guard; about periods of service; and about the number of years of active-duty military service.

Veteran Status by Period of Service

Vietnam-era veterans constituted the largest group of veterans in Census 2000, accounting for 8.4 million people, or 31.7 percent of the total veteran population (Figure 12-1). World War II veterans made up the next-largest group (5.7 million people, or 21.7 percent of all veterans), followed by veterans who served from February 1955 to July 1964 (4.4 million or 16.5 percent) and those who served during the Korean War (4.0 million or 15.3 percent). Veterans who served during the period from September 1980 to July 1990 accounted for 3.8 million people, or 14.4 percent of the veteran population. Finally, those who served between May 1975 and August 1980 (2.8 million or 10.5 percent) and those who served in August 1990 or later (3.0 million or 11.5 percent) made up the smallest percentages of the total veteran population. This last group includes Gulf War veterans. (The percentages sum to more than 100 percent because some veterans served in more than one period.)

In 2000, the median age of all veterans living in the United States was 57.4 years. The median age ranged from 33.3 years for those serving since August 1990 to 76.7 years for World War II veterans. In total, 16.7 million veterans were under the age of 65 and 9.7 million were 65 or older.

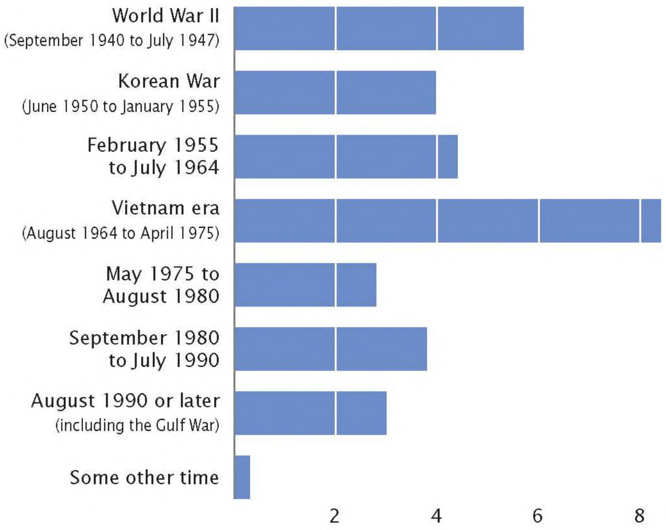
Recent Declines in the Veteran Population

During the last 20 years of the twentieth century, the veteran population declined as older veterans, particularly Korean War, World War II, and World War I veterans, died. The number dropped from 28.5 million in 1980 to 27.5 million in 1990 and to 26.4 million in 2000. The declines occurred exclusively among the male veteran population, which fell from 27.4 million in 1980 to 24.8 million in 2000.

Regional and State-level Patterns

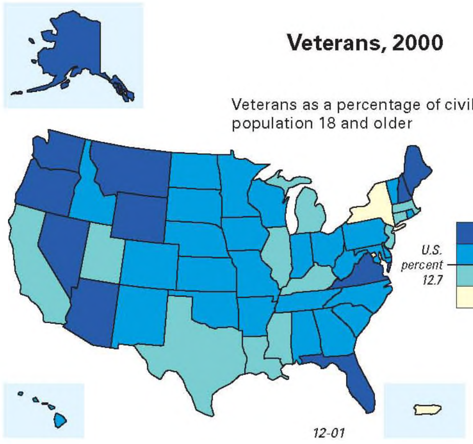
The veteran population in 2000 was largest in the South (9.9 million) and the Midwest (6.1 million), the two most populous regions of the country in 2000. The West and the Northeast had veteran populations of 5.7 million and 4.6 million, respectively. The percentage of civilians 18 and older who were veterans varied slightly among the regions, ranging from 11.5 percent in the Northeast to 13.4 percent in the South.

Figure 12-1.
Civilian Veterans (millions) by Period of Service, 2000



Between 1990 and 2000, the number of veterans decreased in every region except the South, where it increased by 6.7 percent. The largest decline was in the Northeast, where the number of veterans dropped from 5.5 million to 4.6 million, or 15.4 percent. The veteran population fell 7.6 percent in the Midwest and 2.7 percent in the West.

Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, Alaska had the highest percentage of veterans in 2000, 17.1 percent (map 12-01). Veterans



accounted for 16.2 percent of the adult population in Montana, followed by Nevada, Wyoming, and Maine (percentages were not statistically different in the four states). New York state (9.5 percent) and the District of Columbia (9.8 percent) had the lowest percentages of veterans in their populations (again, the two percentages were not statistically different). Map 12-15, appearing later in the chapter, shows the proportion of veterans in 2000 at the county level nationwide.

Even though the number of veterans fell nationwide between 1990 and 2000, some states saw increases. The state with the most rapidly growing veteran population was Nevada, the state that also had the fastest-growing total population. In Nevada, veterans increased by 30.8 percent, from 182,000 to 238,000. Increases of 10 percent or more were recorded in the veteran populations in Arizona, Idaho, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Utah.

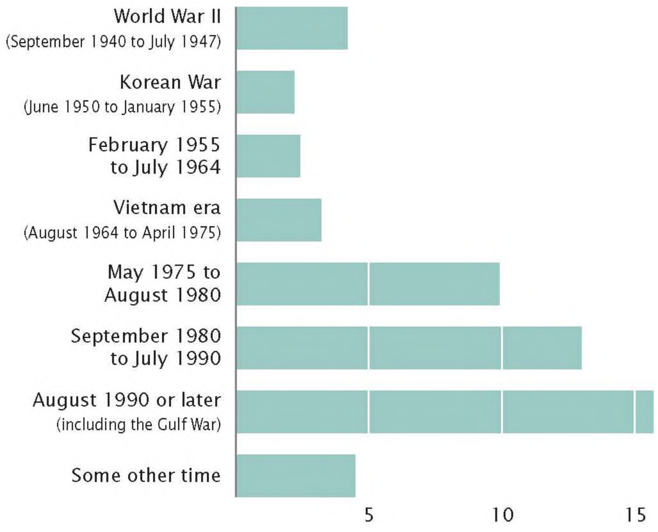
Twenty-five states and the District of Columbia recorded declines in their veteran populations during the 1990s. Among the states, New York had the largest decline, falling by 20.3 percent. The 23.1-percent decline in the veteran population in the District of Columbia was not statistically different from declines in New York, New Jersey, or Connecticut.

The percentage of the civilian population 18 and older who were veterans fell in every state and the District of Columbia between 1990 and 2000. Nevada, the state with the largest percentage increase in the number of veterans, was also the state with the largest decline in veterans as a percent of the total population 18 and older. Because of rapid growth of the nonveteran population in Nevada, the veteran population dropped from 19.7 percent to 16.1 percent.

Veteran Status by Sex and Employment Status

Of the 26.4 million veterans in the United States in 2000, 24.8 million were men and 1.6 million were women. Women made up 6 percent of the total veteran population in 2000 and their percentages have steadily increased in recent decades (Figure 12-2). Nearly 10 percent of veterans who served from May 1975 to August 1980 and 13 percent of those who served from September 1980 to July 1990 were women. In the most recent period of service, August 1990 or later, 15.7 percent were women. In contrast, in 2000, women made up 4.2 percent of the World War II veteran population and 2.2 percent of the Korean War veteran population.

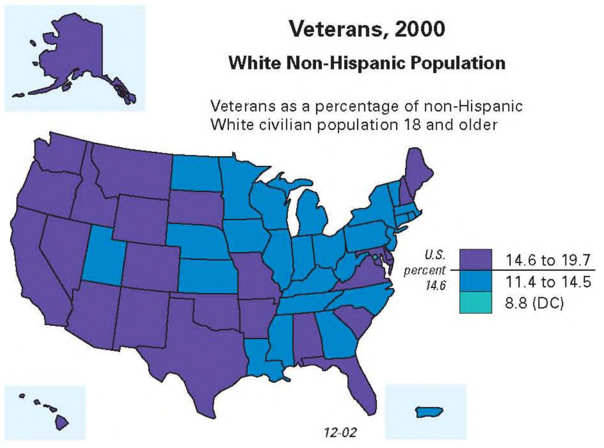
Figure 12-2.
Percent Women of Civilian Veterans by Period of Service, 2000

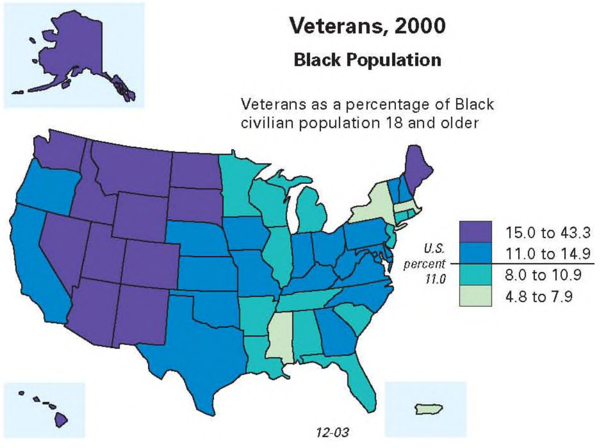


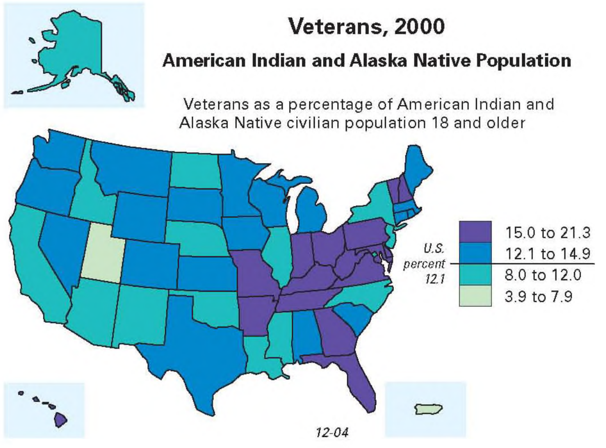
The majority of U.S. veterans (54.7 percent) were employed in 2000. This was slightly below the figure of 59.7 percent for the general population aged 16 and above. Reflecting the relationship between age and employment, veterans who served most recently were most likely to be employed in 2000. Among veterans serving in August 1990 or later, 81.4 percent were employed, while 82.7 percent of those who served from September 1980 to July 1990 were employed. They were closely followed by veterans who served from May 1975 to August 1980 (78.0 percent). More than three-quarters (75.4 percent) of veterans of the Vietnam era were employed in 2000, as were more than half (51.4 percent) of those who served from February 1955 to July 1964. The percentage employed was lower for Korean War veterans (24.6 percent) and World War II veterans (11.6 percent), most of whom were of retirement age.

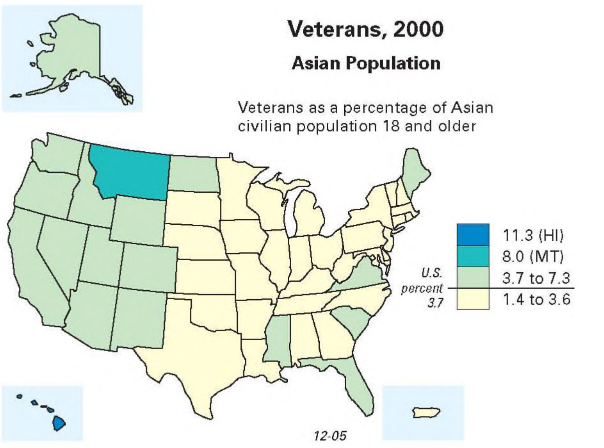
Veteran Status by Race and Hispanic Origin

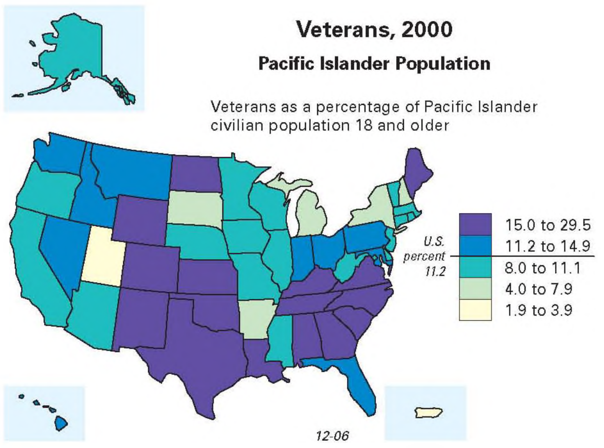
Veteran status for the civilian population 18 and older varied by race and Hispanic origin, as seen in maps 12-02 through 12-08. In 2000, 3.7 percent of the civilian Asian population 18 and older had veteran status;

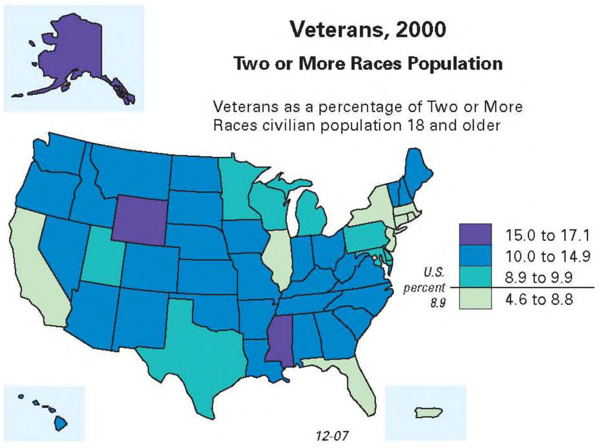

Veterans, 2000
White Non-Hispanic Population
Veterans as a percentage of non-Hispanic White civilian population 18 and older

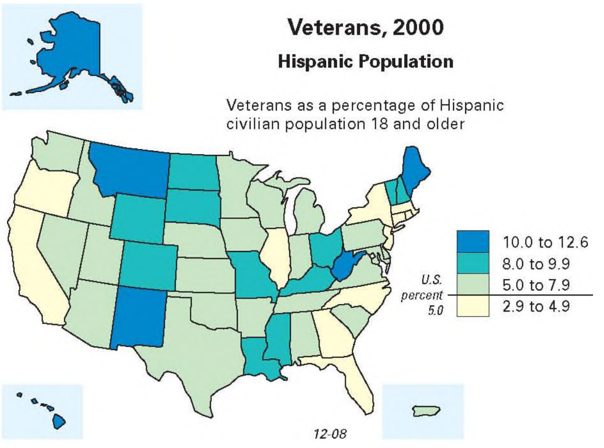

Veterans, 2000
Black Population
Veterans as a percentage of Black civilian population 18 and older


Veterans, 2000
American Indian and Alaska Native Population
Veterans as a percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native civilian population 18 and older


Veterans, 2000
Asian Population
Veterans as a percentage of Asian civilian population 18 and older


Veterans, 2000
Pacific Islander Population
Veterans as a percentage of Pacific Islander civilian population 18 and older


Veterans, 2000
Two or More Races Population
Veterans as a percentage of Two or More Races civilian population 18 and older


Veterans, 2000
Hispanic Population
Veterans as a percentage of Hispanic civilian population 18 and older

the corresponding figure for the non-Hispanic White population was 14.6 percent.

Geographic patterns are also visible in the maps. For the Black population, for instance, veteran percentages were higher in most states in the West and lower in most states elsewhere. For the non-Hispanic White population, too, most states in the western half of the country displayed elevated percentages of veterans.

This Chapter's Maps

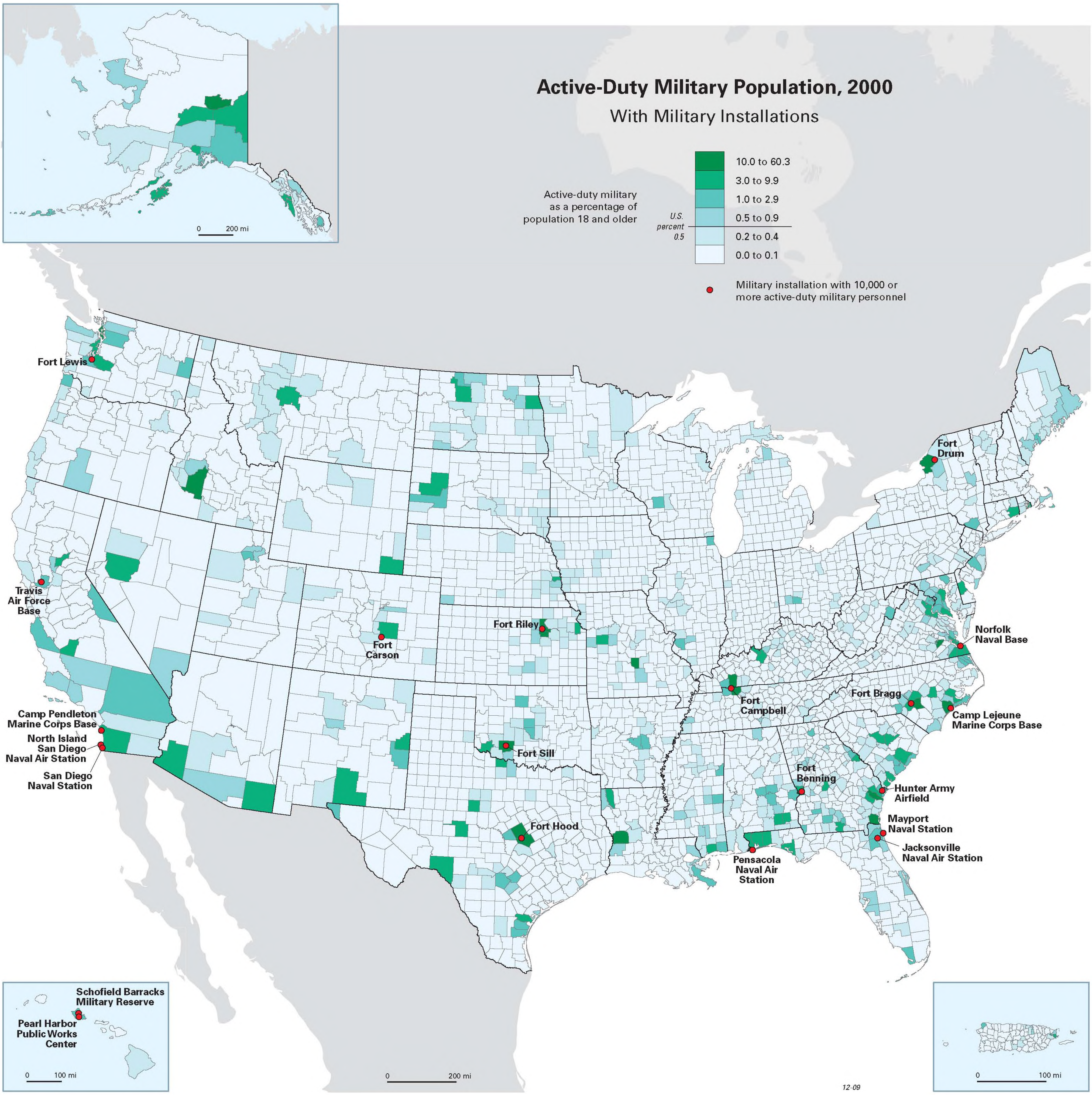
The maps in this chapter present both the historical and the contemporary portraits of the veteran population, including changes in the active-duty military population living in group quarters, the total veteran population, and the proportion of military households with an employed spouse or partner.

The active-duty military population represents less than 1 percent of the nation's total population but is sometimes a far higher share in those parts of the country—including the southeastern United States, southern California, and Hawaii—where there are military installations with large numbers of active-duty personnel (map 12-09). Maps 12-10 and 12-11 use graduated symbols to indicate the locations of the largest military group-quarters populations in 1990 and 2000.

While there was a decrease in the total number of veterans between 1990 and 2000, many counties had high percentages of veterans in both decades, particularly in parts of the southeastern United States, Florida, the Ozark region of Missouri and Arkansas, the northern Great Lakes region, and the West (maps 12-14 and 12-15). Some of these counties also are locations of military installations, while others—such as those in Florida, the Ozarks, and the northern Great Lakes—have become popular destinations for retirees.

Maps 12-24 through 12-28 show the distributions of veterans by state from 1960 to 2000. The declines in the overall veteran population between 1970 and 2000 are due to deaths of World War I, World War II, and Korean War veterans.

The veterans' share of the population, according to period of service, varied geographically. The series of maps 12-18 through 12-21 show the distribution of veterans as a percentage of civilians who would have been 18 or older in the last year of the selected period of service. World War II veterans—representing 23.9 percent of the civilian population aged 71 and older in 2000—were a higher share in popular retiree destinations. Veterans of the Korean War (10.2 percent of the civilian population aged 63 and older in 2000) and Vietnam-era veterans (7.8 percent of the civilian population aged 43 and older) had broadly similar geographic distributions. Veterans of the Gulf War had a different spatial distribution. While their share of the population was low (1.5 percent of the population 23 and older in 2000), the percentages were higher in a handful of counties containing large military installations, a reflection of the recency of their service.

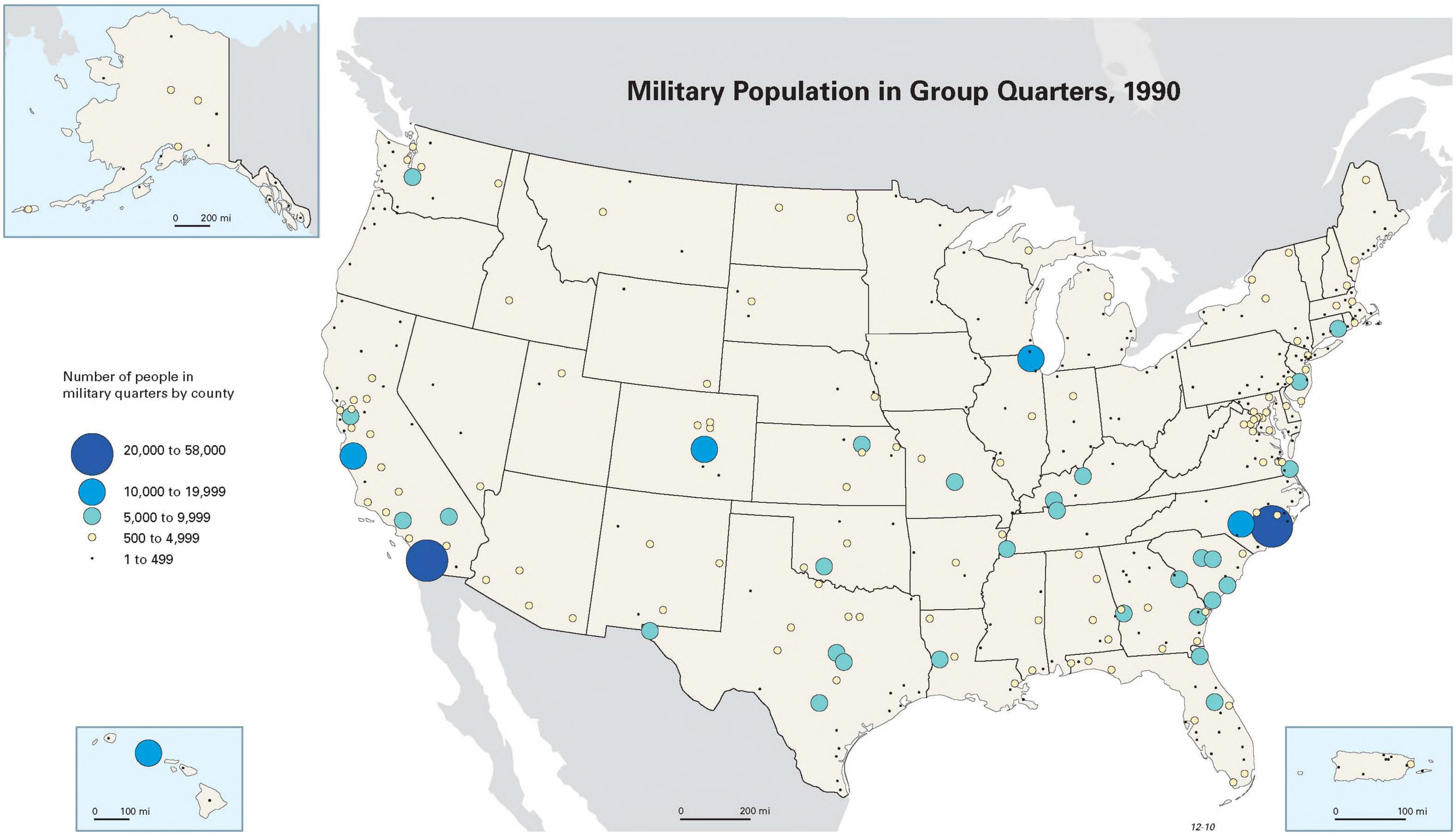


Active-Duty Military Population, 2000

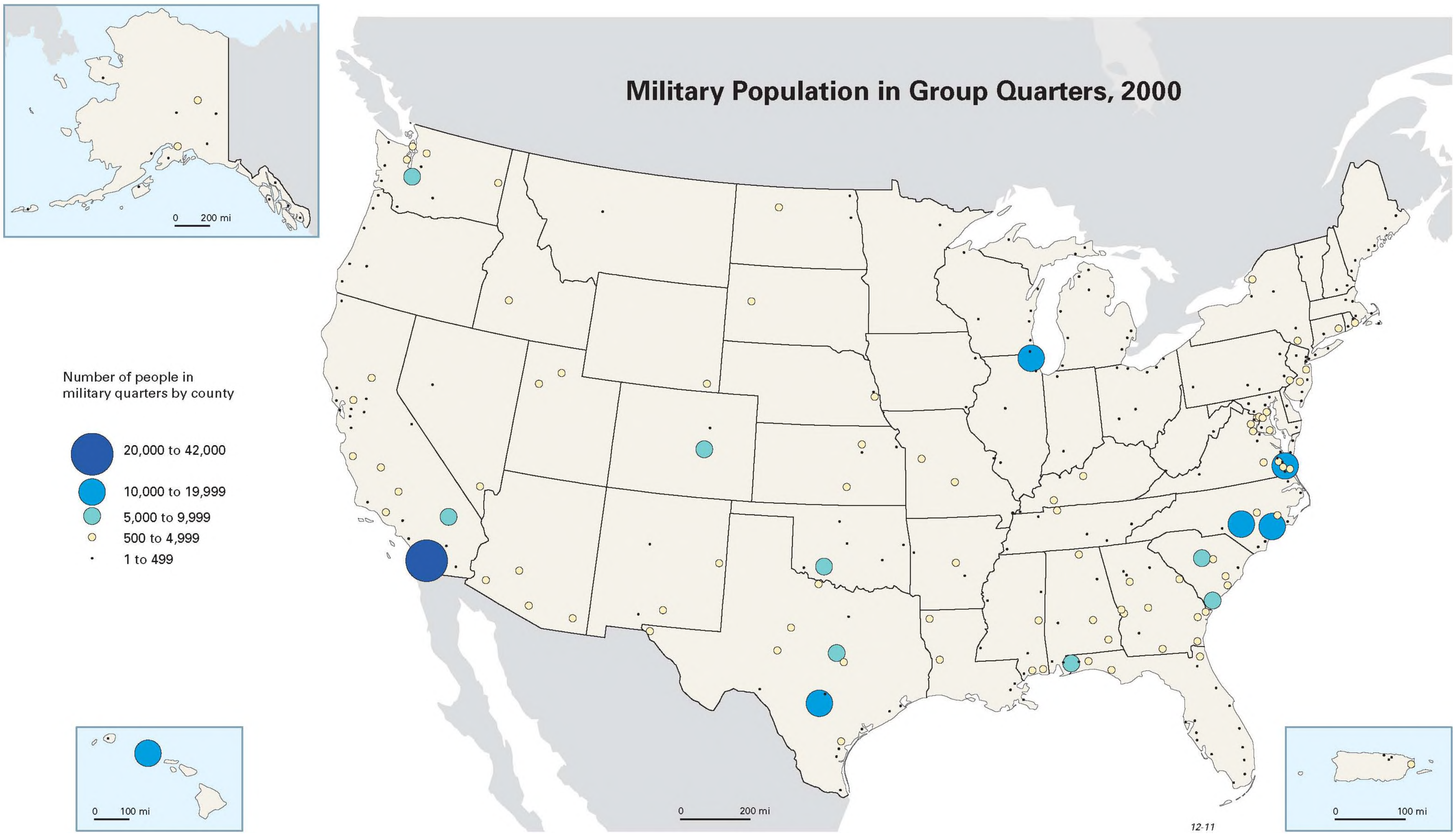
With Military Installations

According to Census 2000, the active-duty military population in the United States was about 1.2 million, roughly 0.5 percent of the population 18 and older. In a small number of counties across the country—shaded darkest in the above map—the active-duty military population constituted 10 percent or more of the population 18 and older. These counties often contained one or more large military installations (symbolized by a dot in the above map), and the high proportions of active-duty military can result in unusual demographic profiles for the county, such as distinct age-sex structures. In a majority of counties, no military installations were present and the active-duty military population represented less than 1 percent of the population.

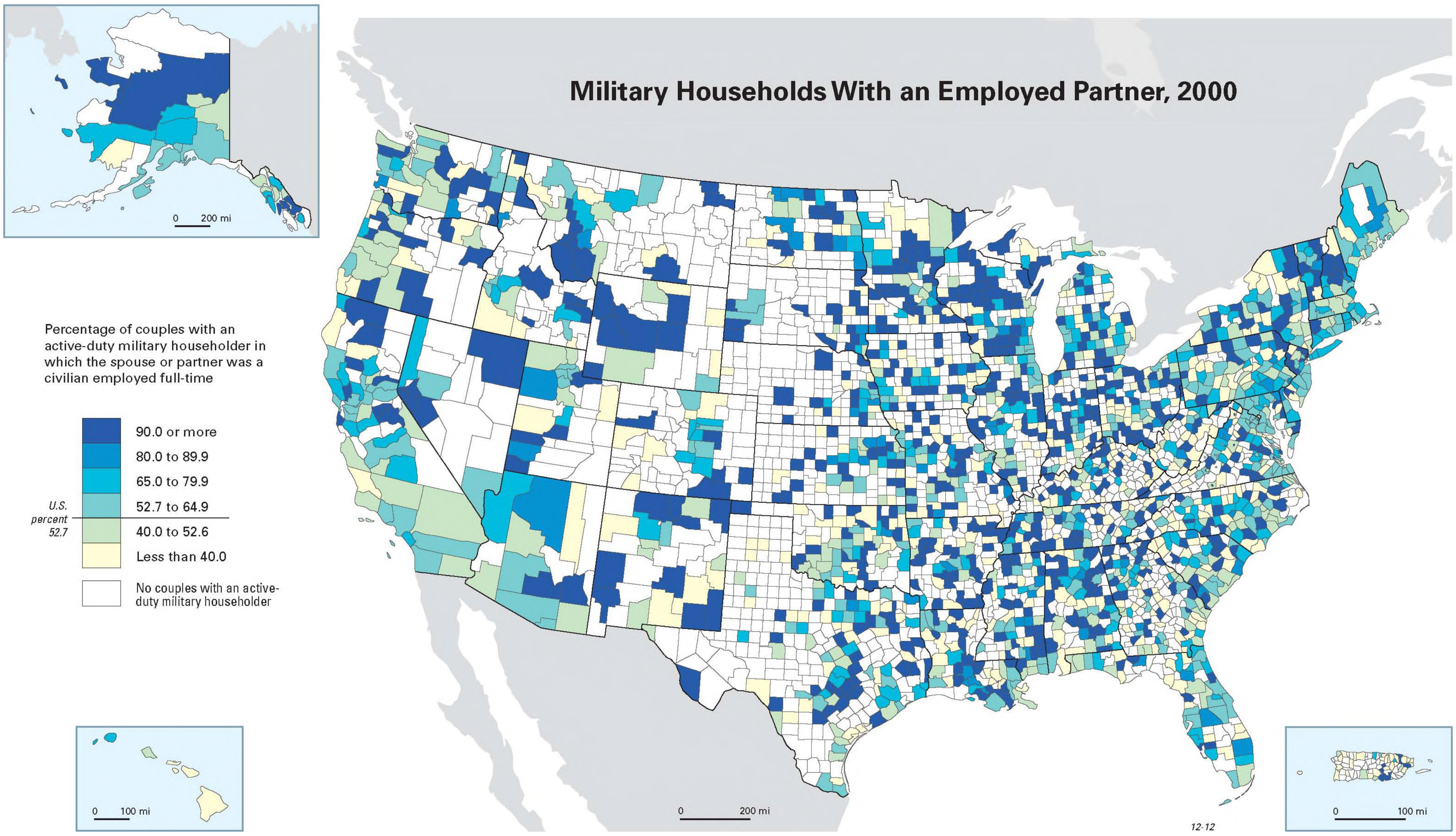
Counties with a large percentage of their population consisting of active-duty members of the military are found in nearly every state, from populous California and Texas to sparsely populated Wyoming and North Dakota. Higher-than-average percentages of active-duty military populations are found in Washington, DC and its Maryland and Virginia suburbs, as well as in a number of coastal counties stretching from southeastern Virginia to northern Florida.

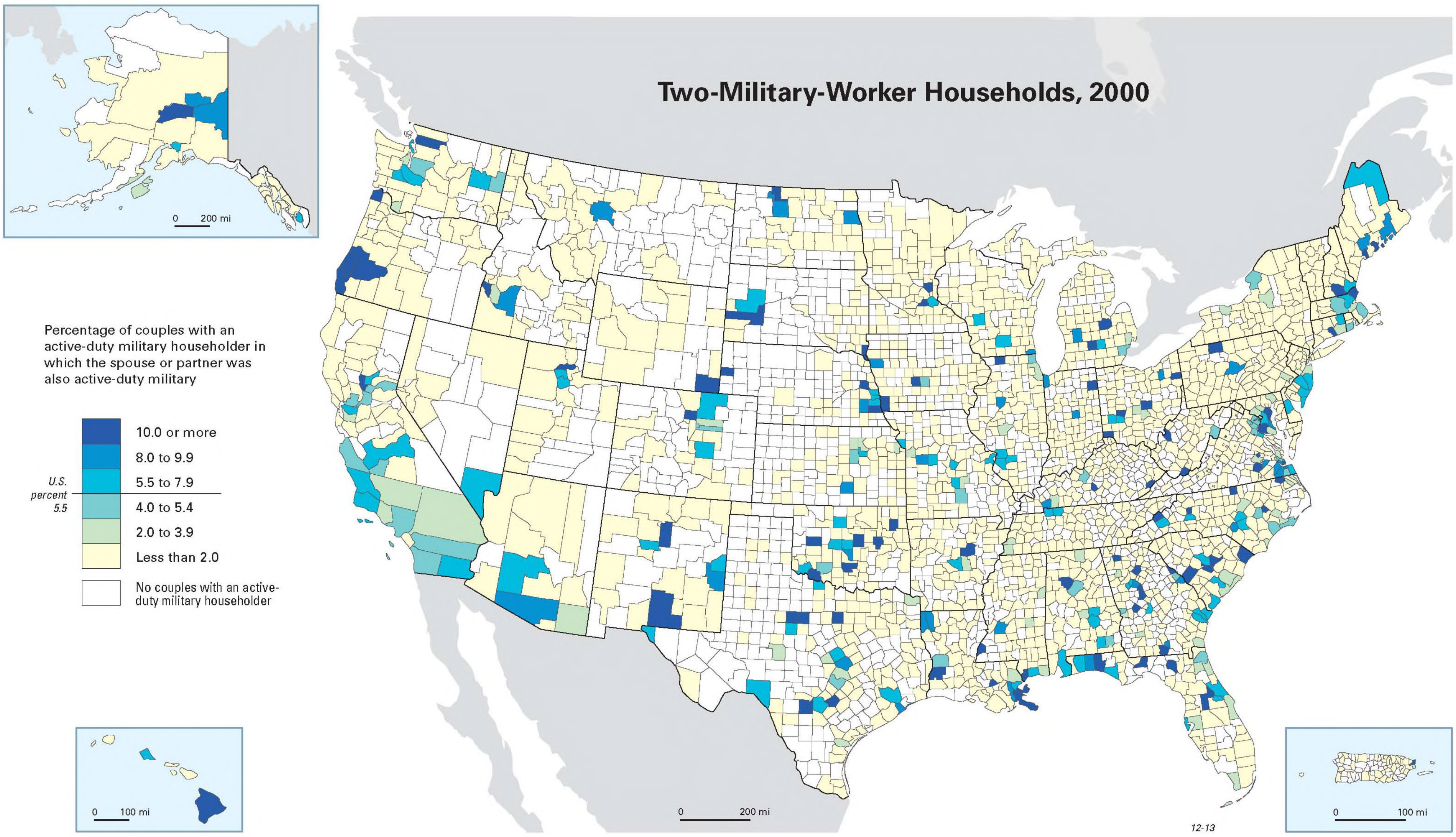


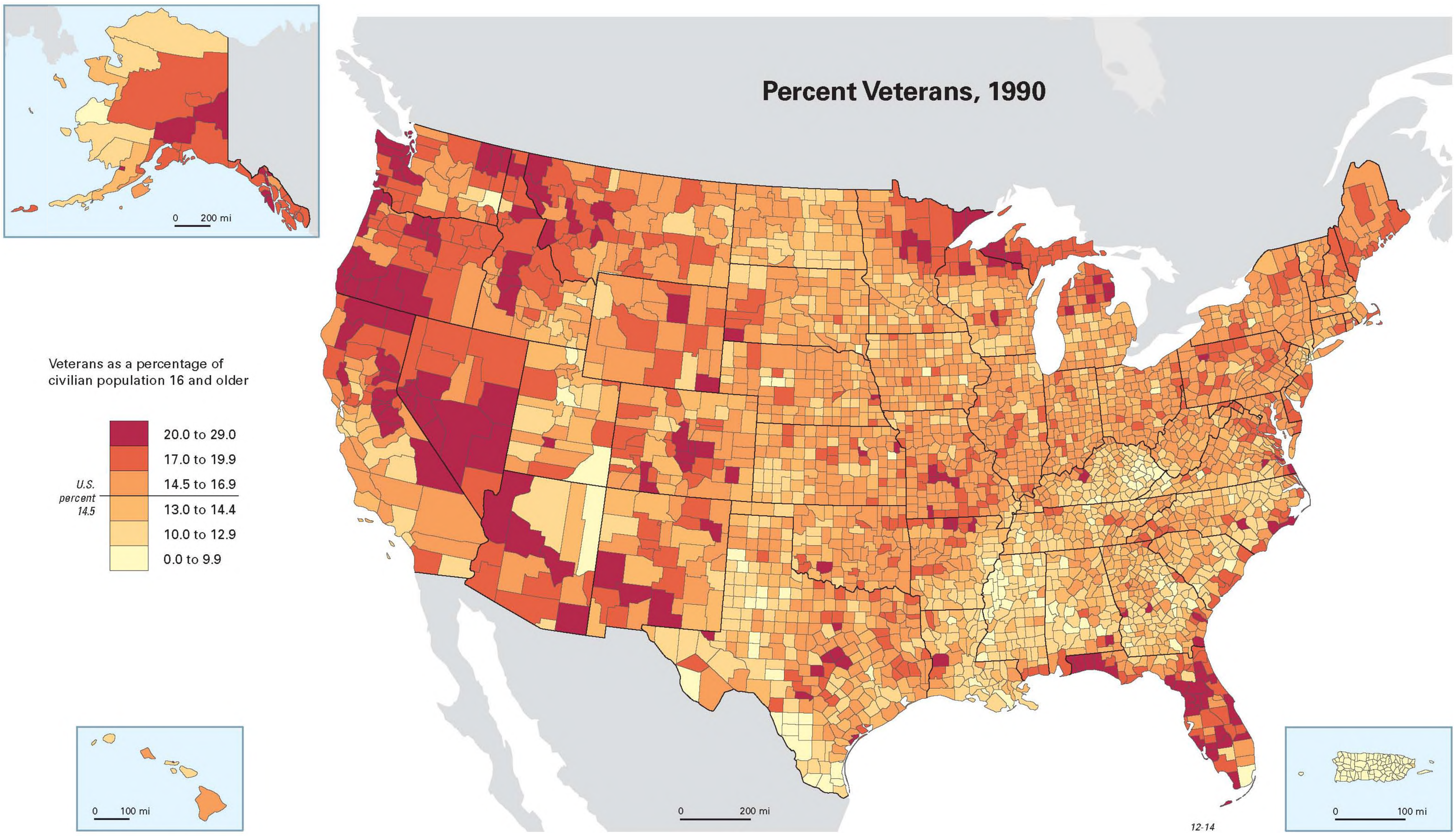
Military Population in Group Quarters, 1990

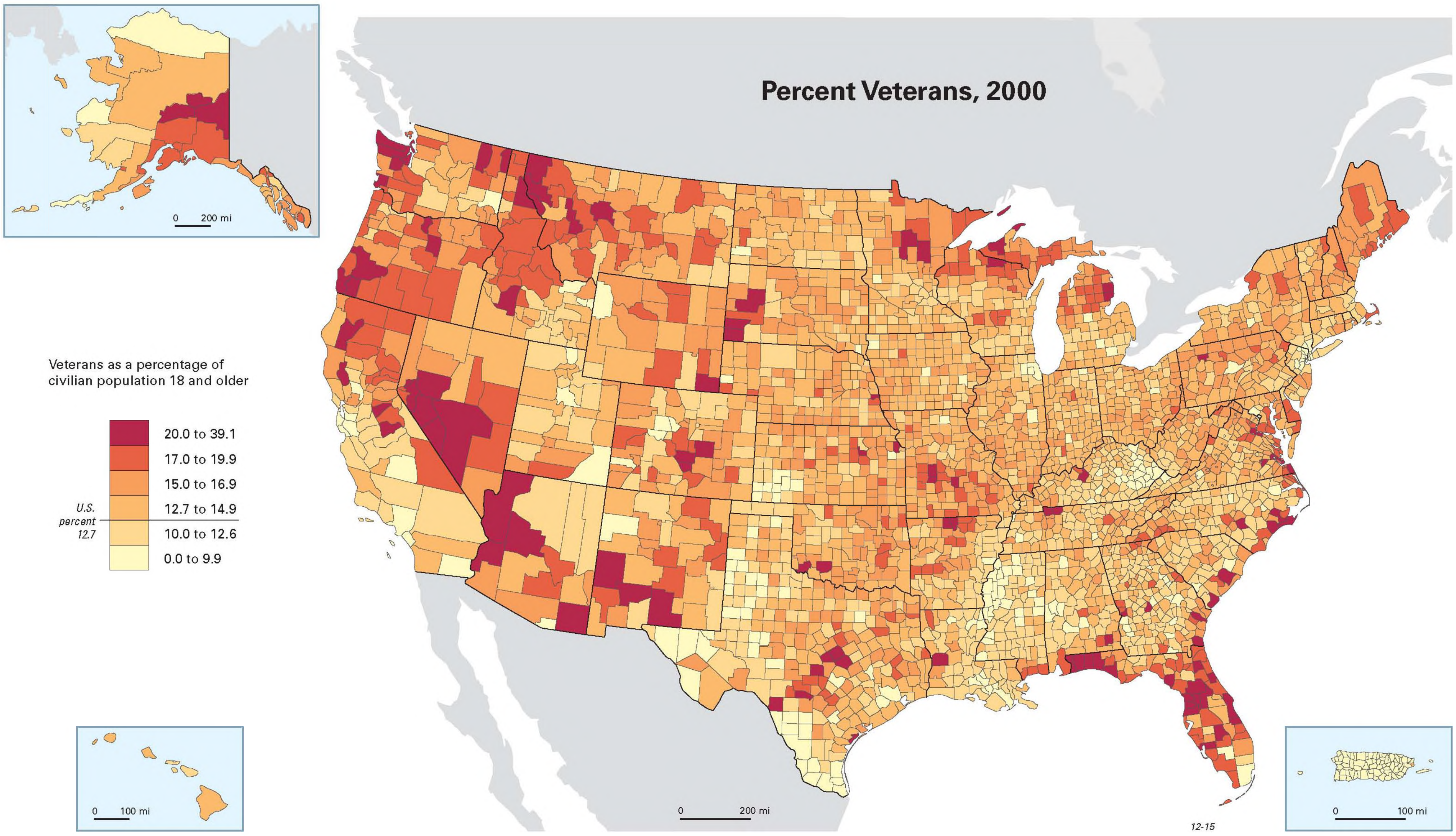


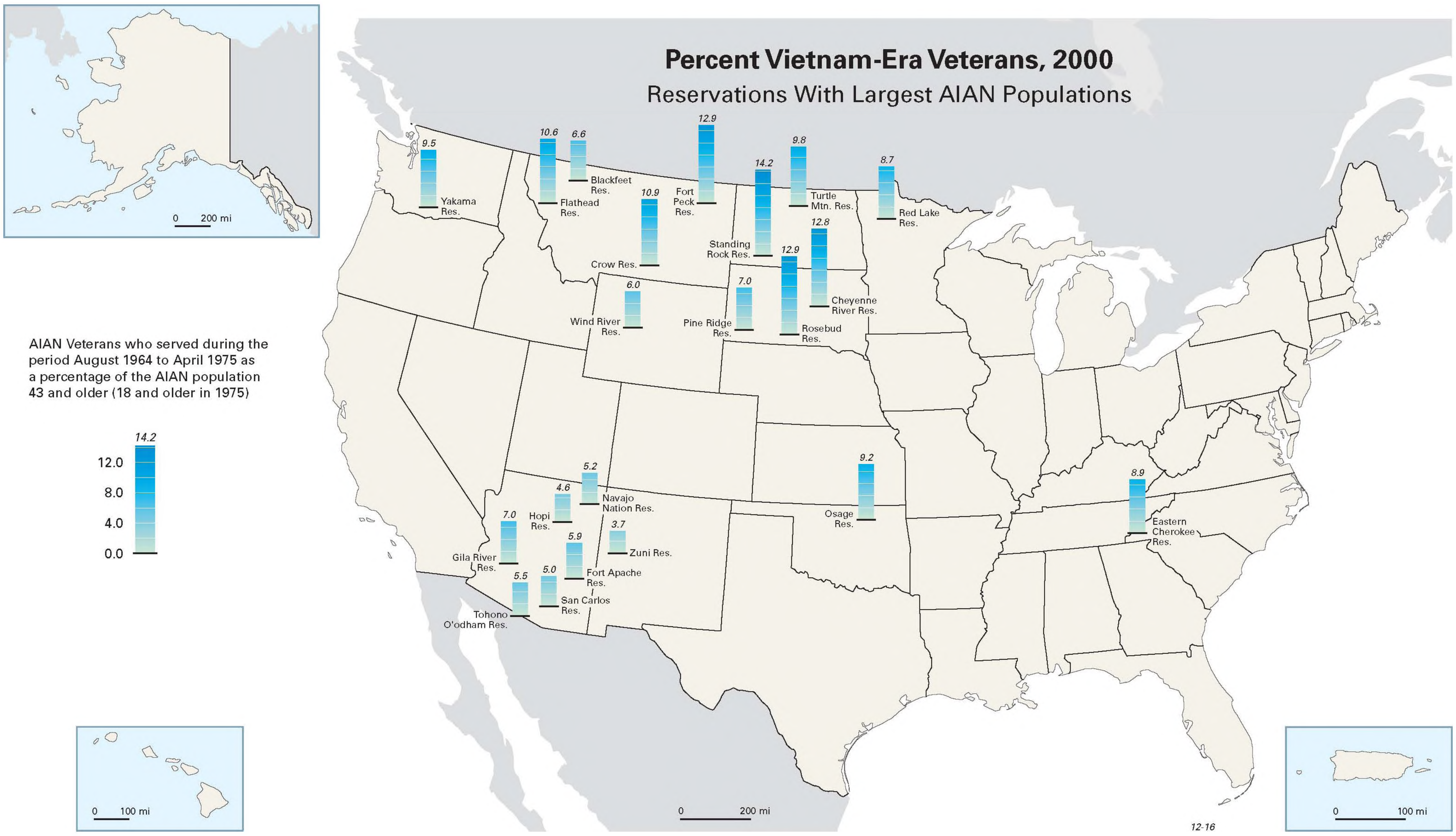
Military Population in Group Quarters, 2000


Military Households With an Employed Partner, 2000
Percentage of couples with an active-duty military householder in which the spouse or partner was a civilian employed full-time
90.0 or more
80.0 to 89.9
65.0 to 79.9
U.S. percent 52.7
52.7 to 64.9
40.0 to 52.6
Less than 40.0
No couples with an active-duty military householder
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
12-12


Two-Military-Worker Households, 2000
Percentage of couples with an active-duty military householder in which the spouse or partner was also active-duty military
10.0 or more
8.0 to 9.9
U.S. percent 5.5
5.5 to 7.9
4.0 to 5.4
2.0 to 3.9
Less than 2.0
No couples with an active-duty military householder
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
12-13


Percent Veterans, 1990
Veterans as a percentage of civilian population 16 and older
20.0 to 29.0
17.0 to 19.9
14.5 to 16.9
U.S. percent 14.5
13.0 to 14.4
10.0 to 12.9
0.0 to 9.9
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
12-14


Percent Veterans, 2000
Veterans as a percentage of civilian population 18 and older
20.0 to 39.1
17.0 to 19.9
15.0 to 16.9
12.7 to 14.9
U.S. percent 12.7
10.0 to 12.6
0.0 to 9.9
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
12-15

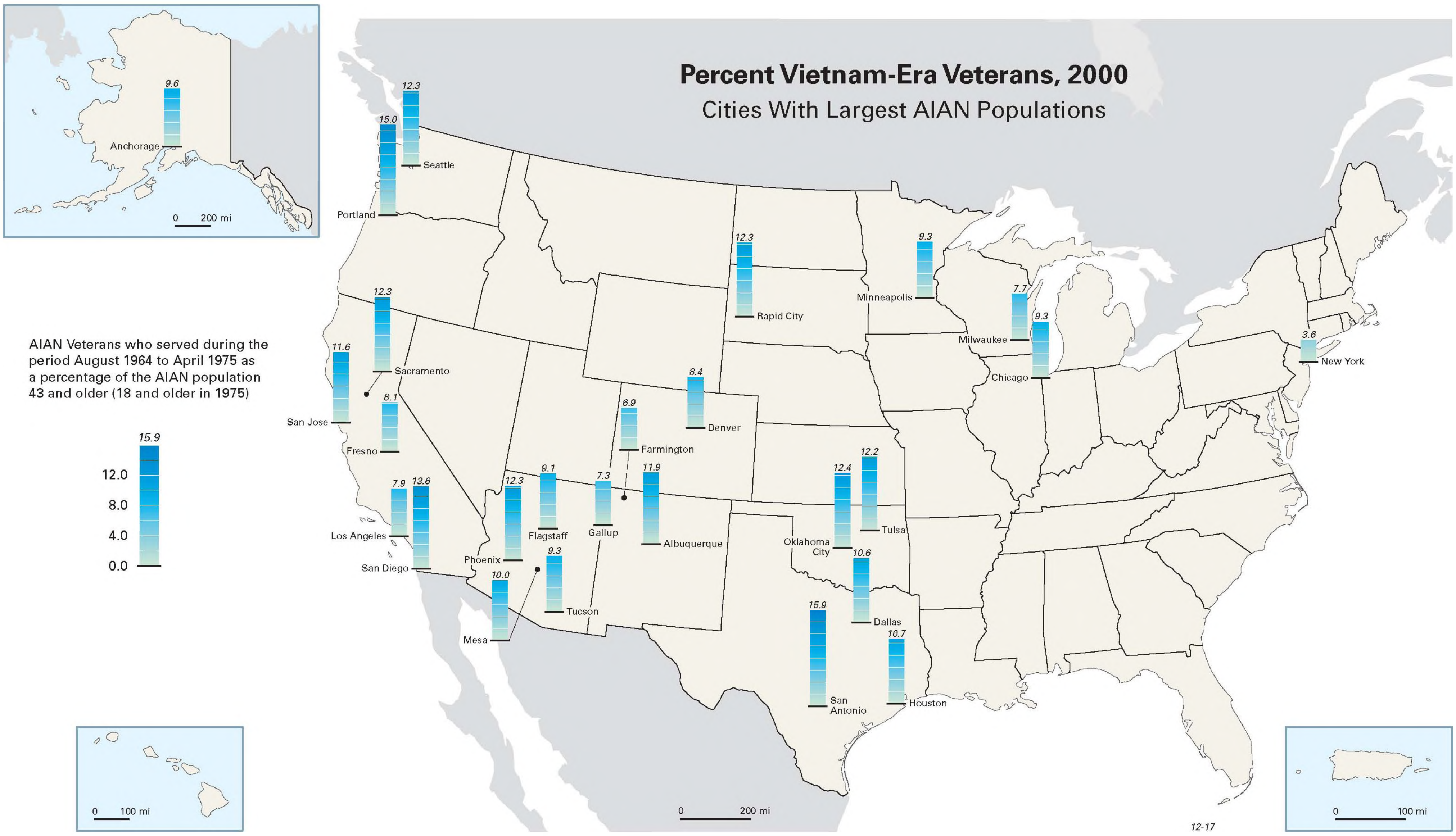


Percent Vietnam-Era Veterans, 2000

Reservations With Largest AIAN Populations

AIAN Veterans who served during the period August 1964 to April 1975 as a percentage of the AIAN population 43 and older (18 and older in 1975)

12-16

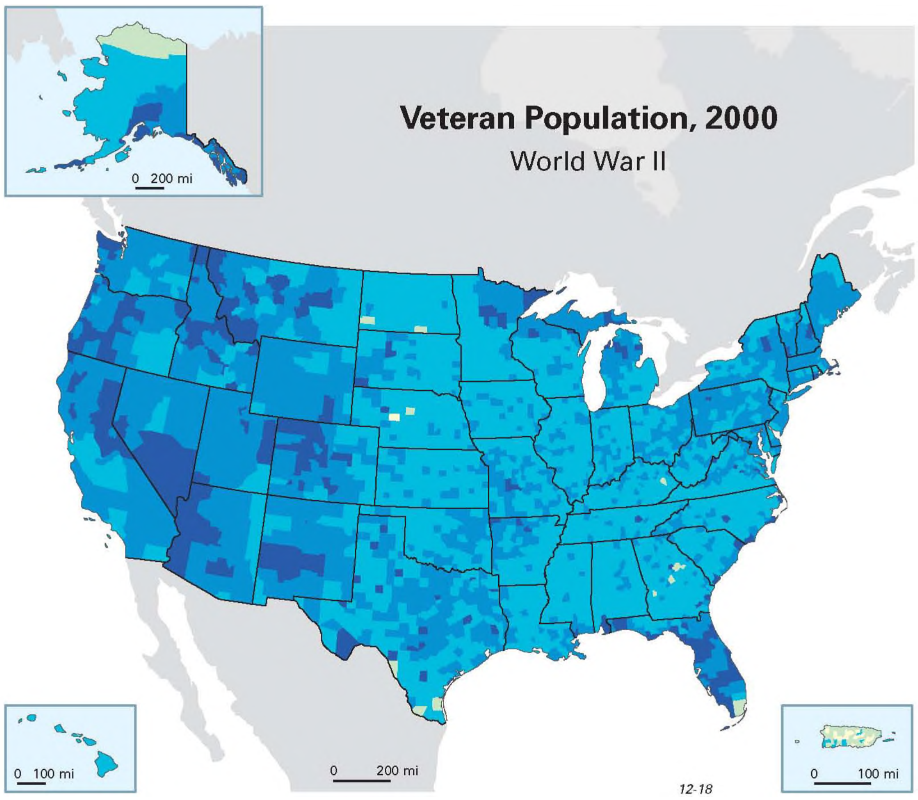


Percent Vietnam-Era Veterans, 2000

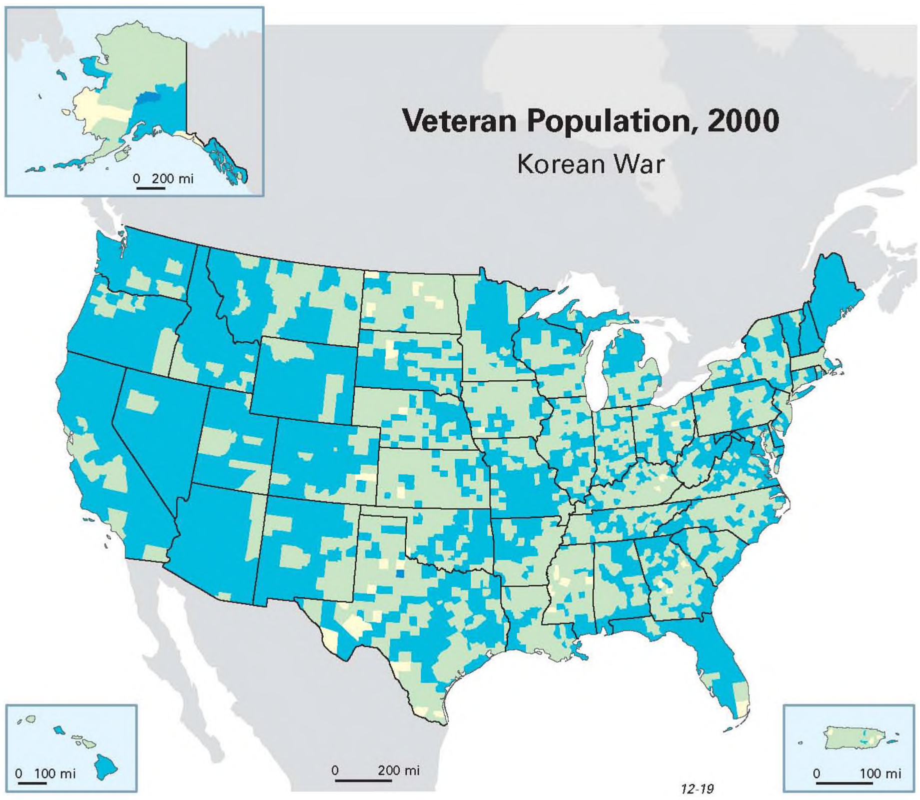
Cities With Largest AIAN Populations

AIAN Veterans who served during the period August 1964 to April 1975 as a percentage of the AIAN population 43 and older (18 and older in 1975)

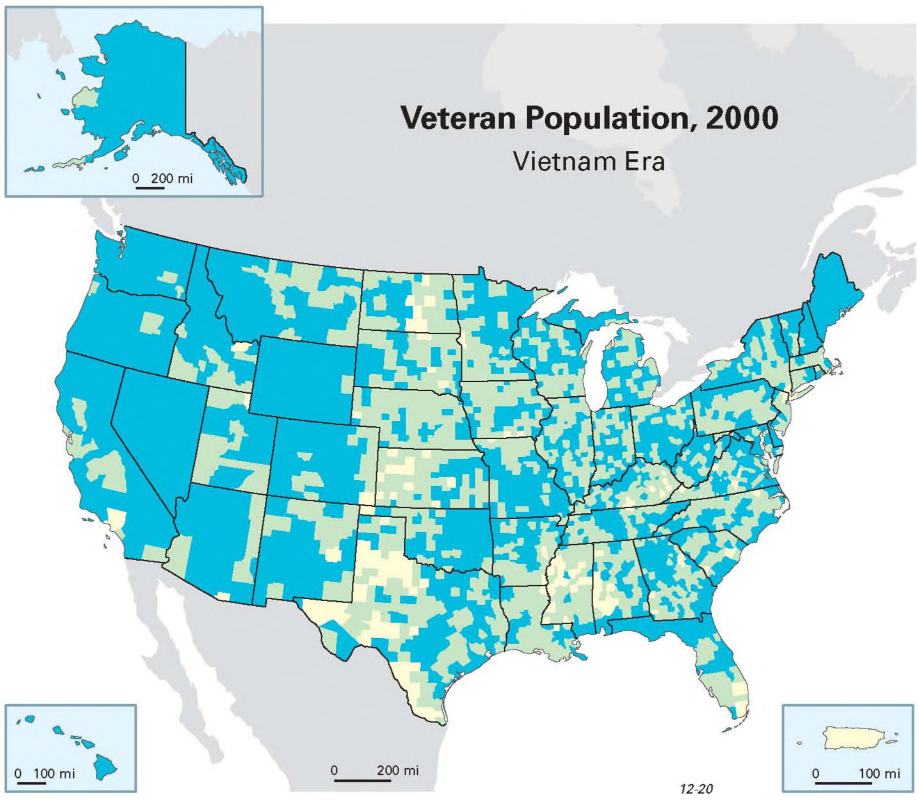
12-17



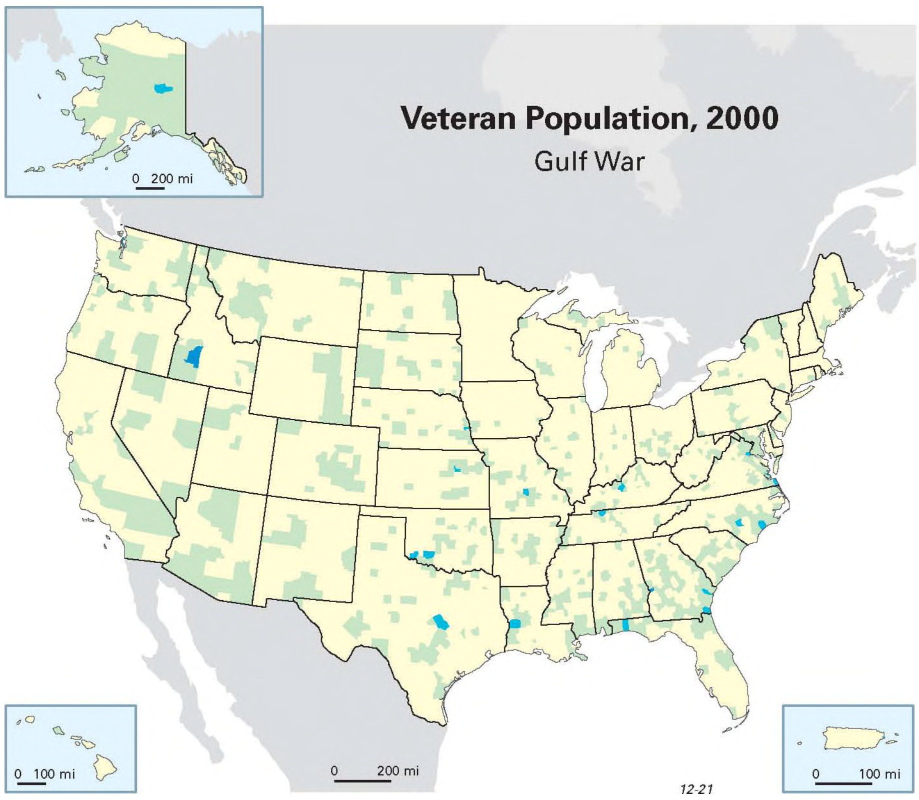
Veterans who served during the period September 1940 to July 1947 as a percentage of the population 71 and older (18 and older in 1947)



Veterans who served during the period June 1950 to January 1955 as a percentage of the population 63 and older (18 and older in 1955)

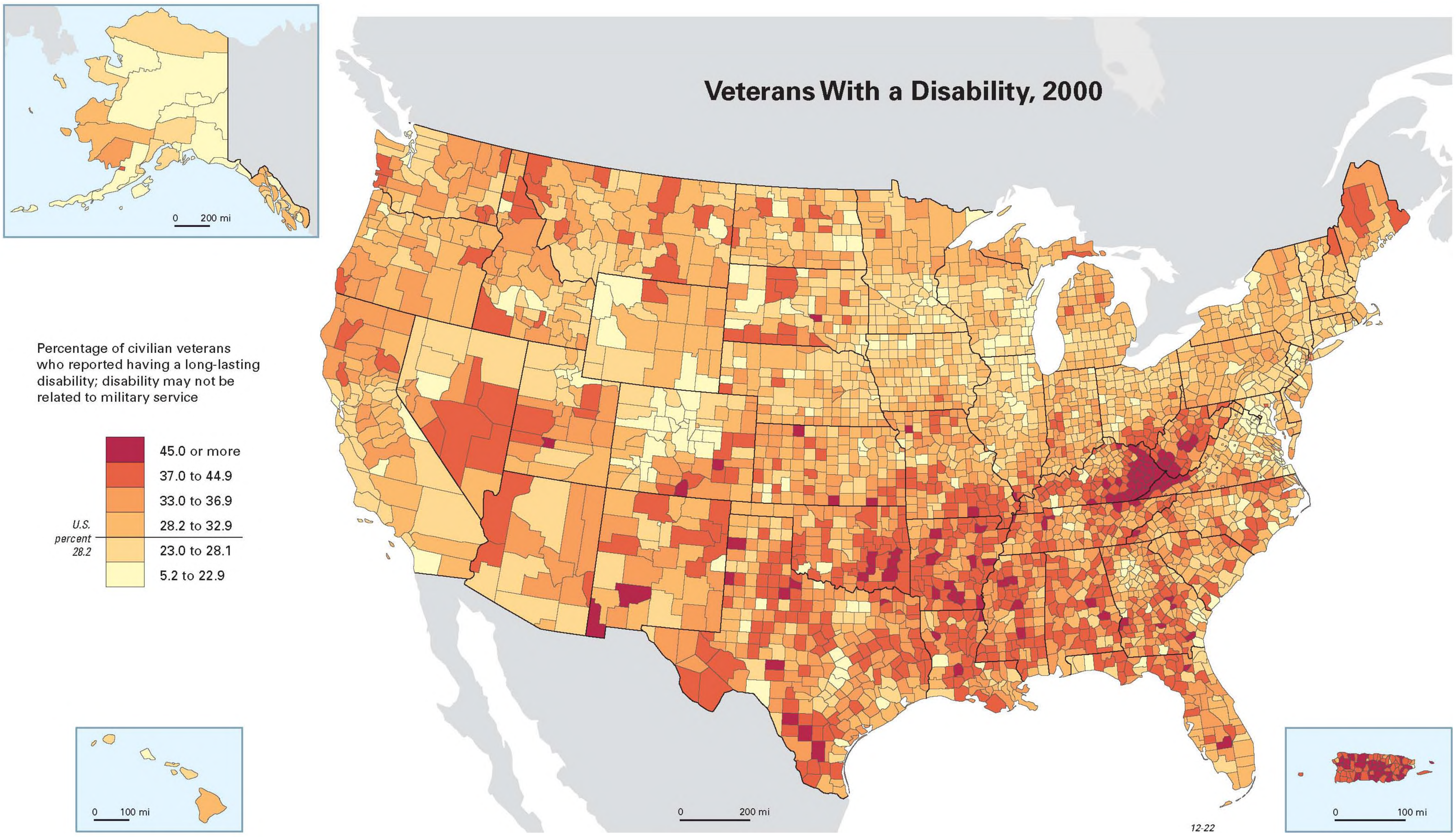


Veterans who served during the period August 1964 to April 1975 as a percentage of the population 43 and older (18 and older in 1975)



Veterans who served during the period August 1990 to March 1995 as a percentage of the population 23 and older (18 and older in 1995)

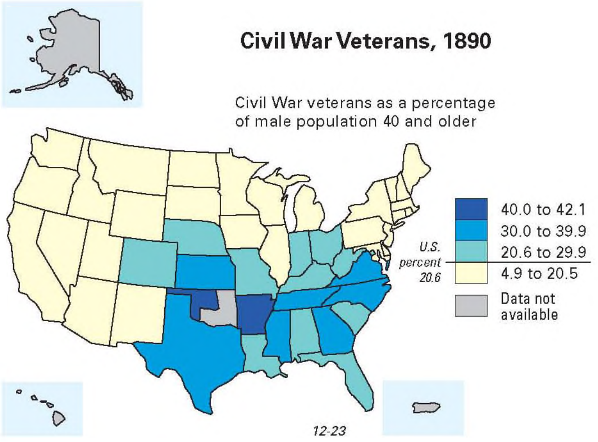
Veterans With a Disability, 2000



12-22

Civil War Veterans, 1890

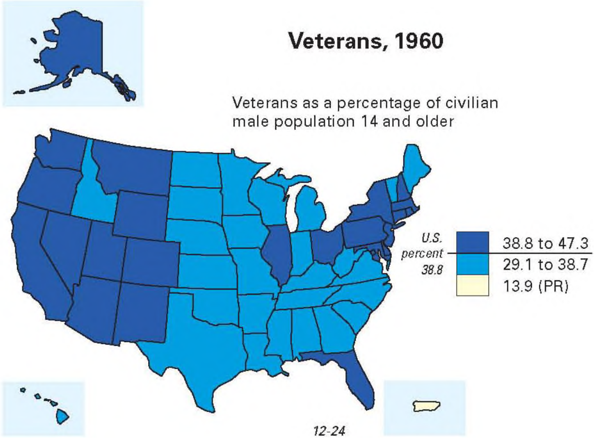
Civil War veterans as a percentage of male population 40 and older



12-23

Veterans, 1960

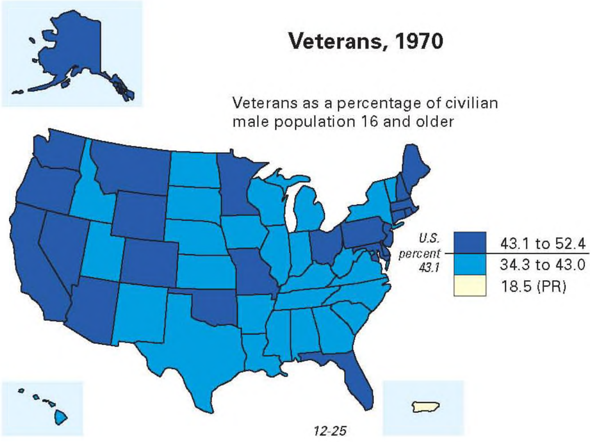
Veterans as a percentage of civilian male population 14 and older



12-24

Veterans, 1970

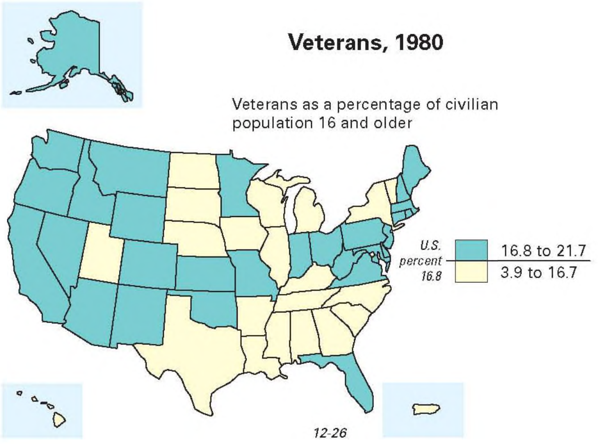
Veterans as a percentage of civilian male population 16 and older



12-25

Veterans, 1980

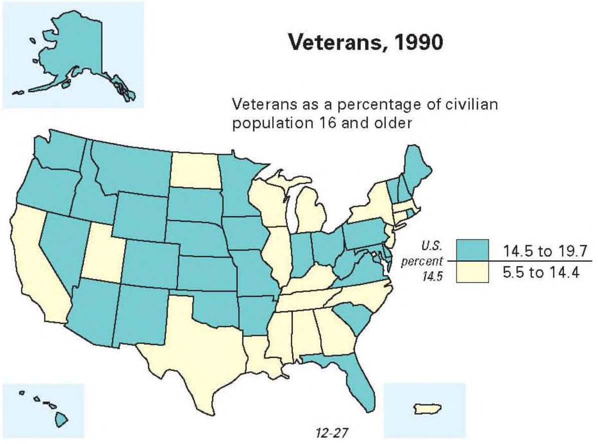
Veterans as a percentage of civilian population 16 and older



12-26

Veterans, 1990

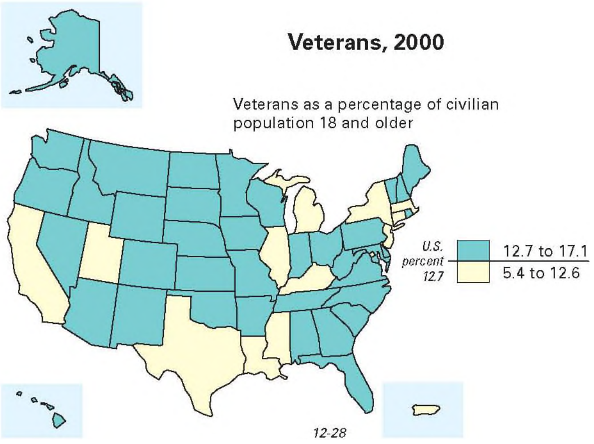
Veterans as a percentage of civilian population 16 and older



12-27

Veterans, 2000

Veterans as a percentage of civilian population 18 and older

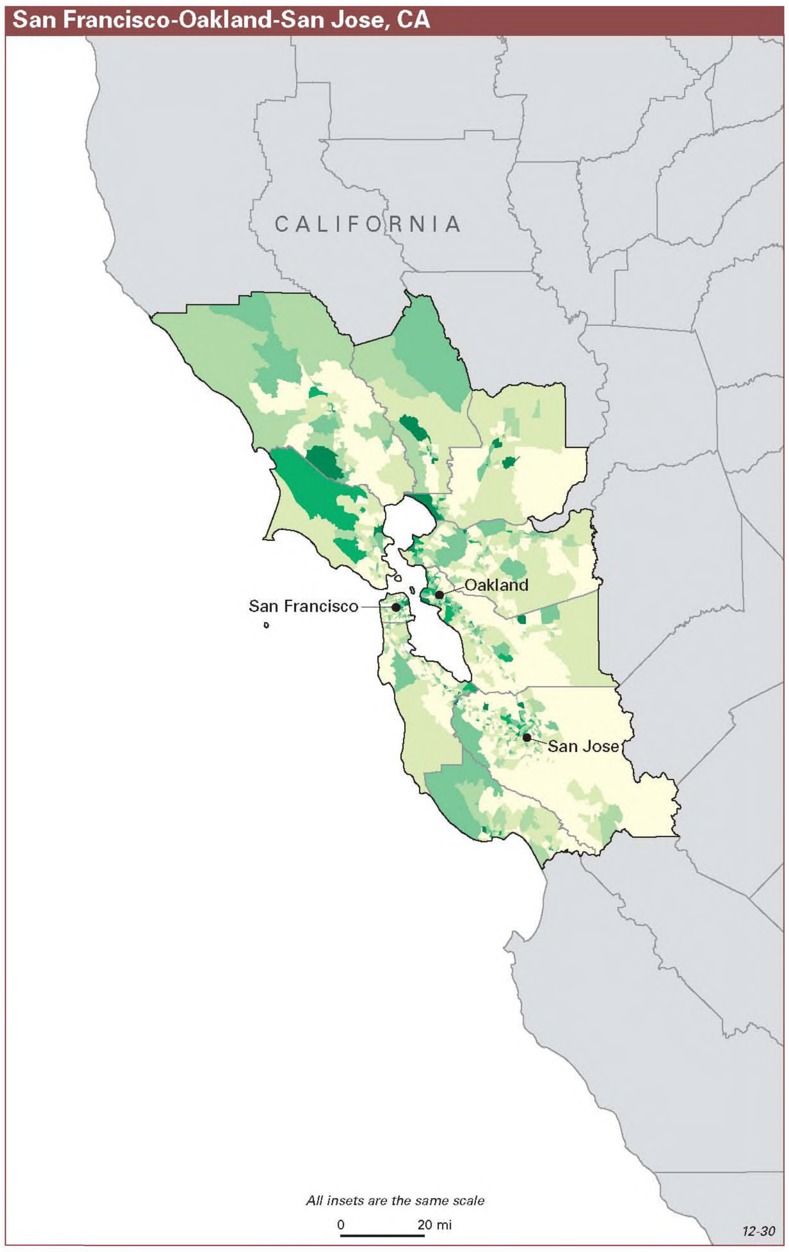


12-28

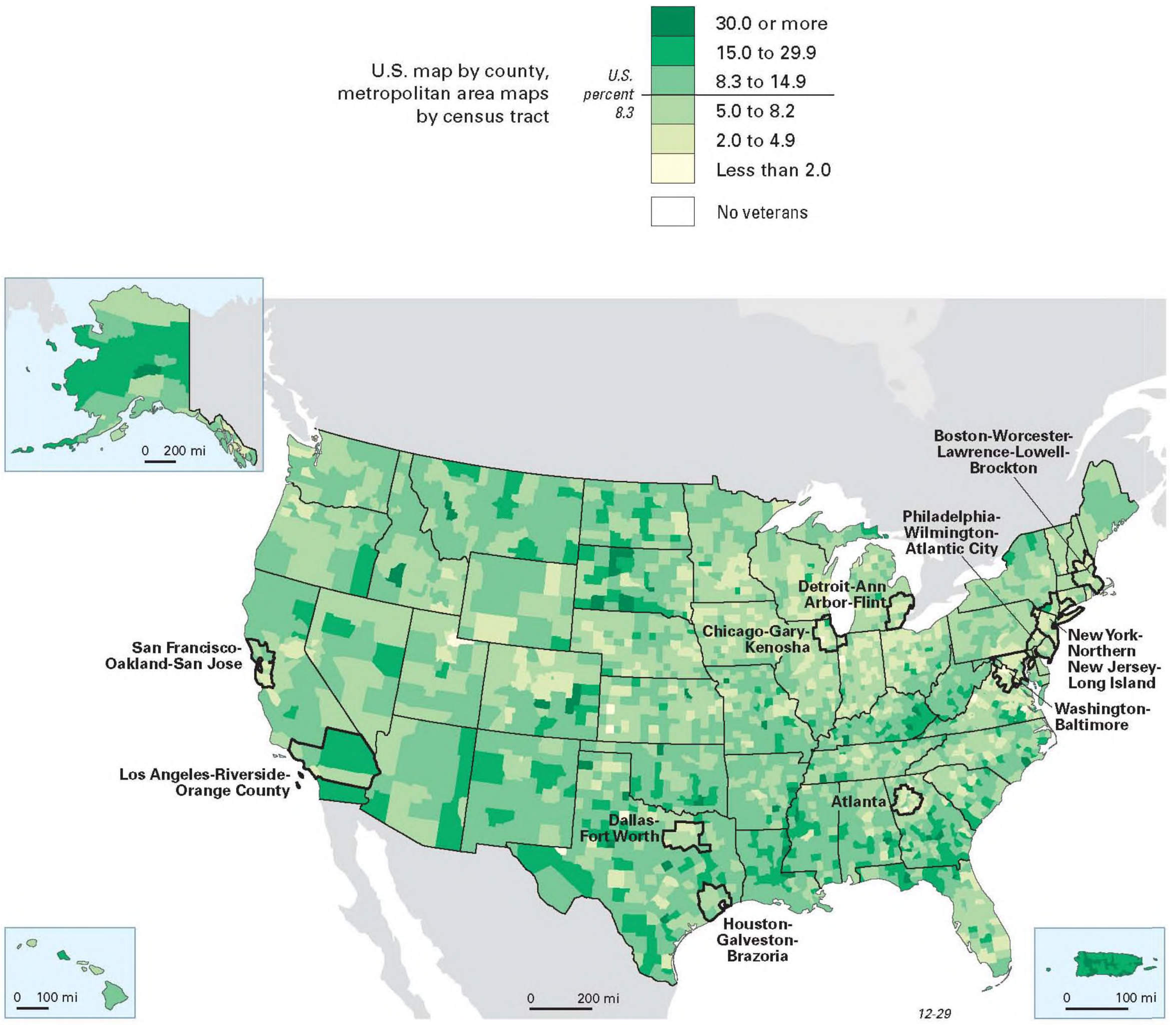
Percent of Veterans in Poverty, 2000

Largest Metropolitan Areas

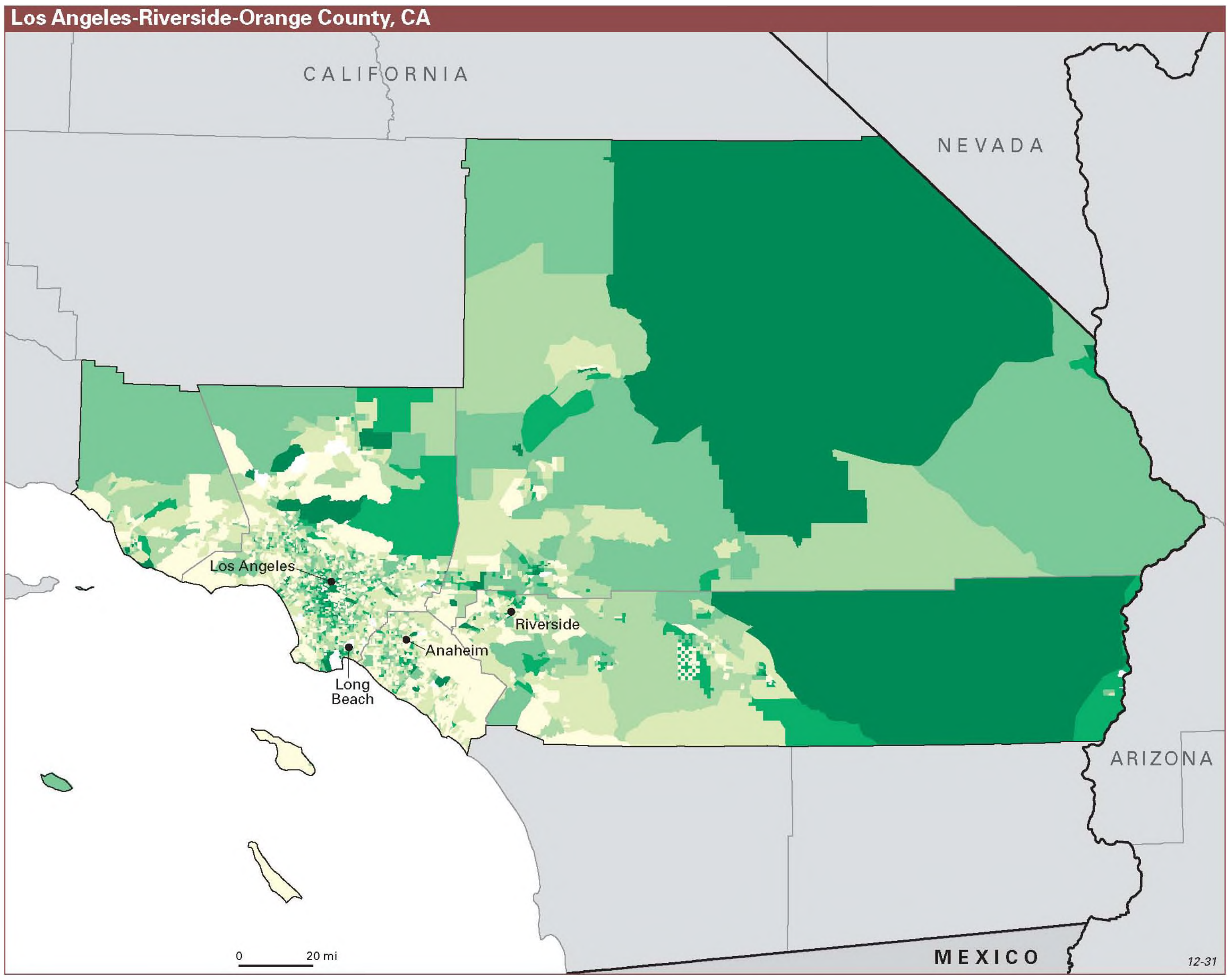
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA



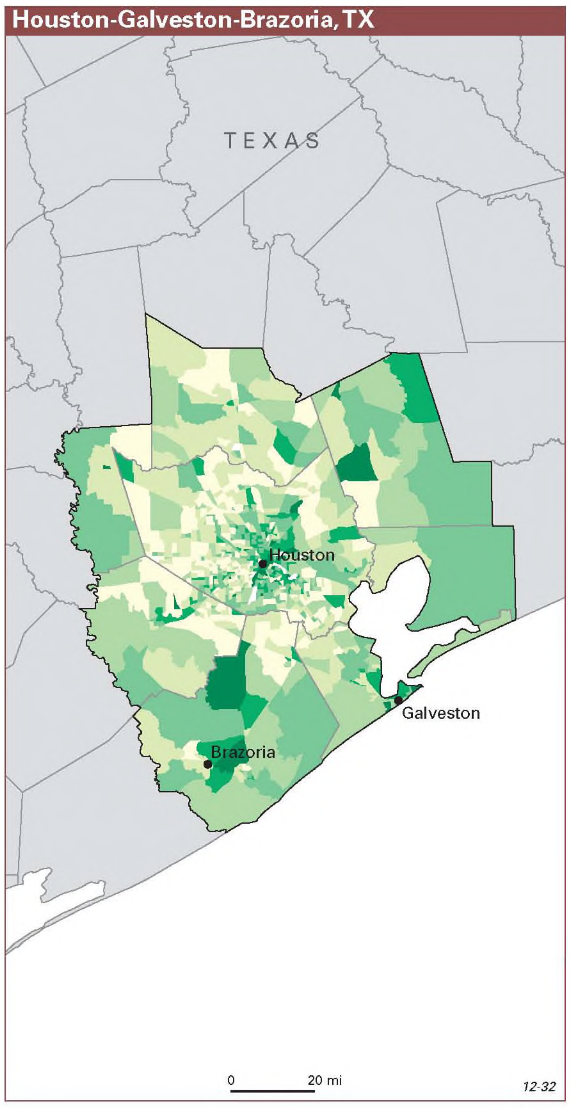
All insets are the same scale



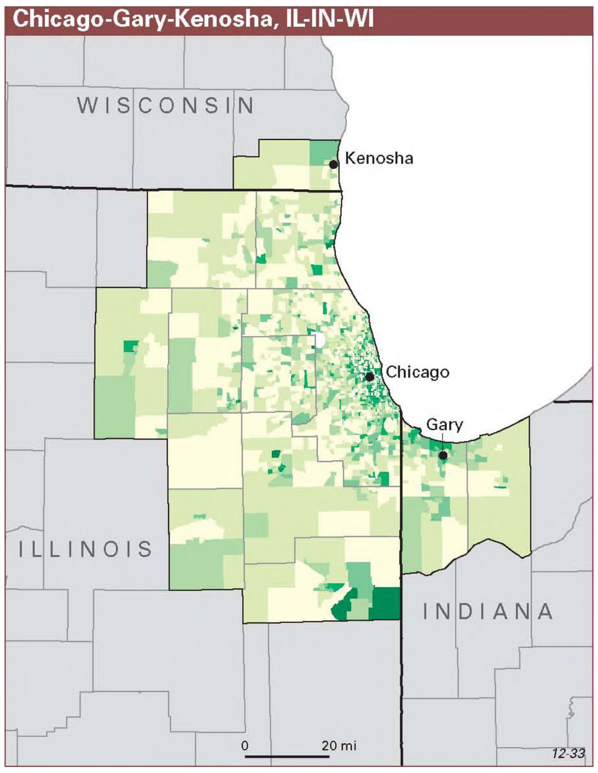
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA



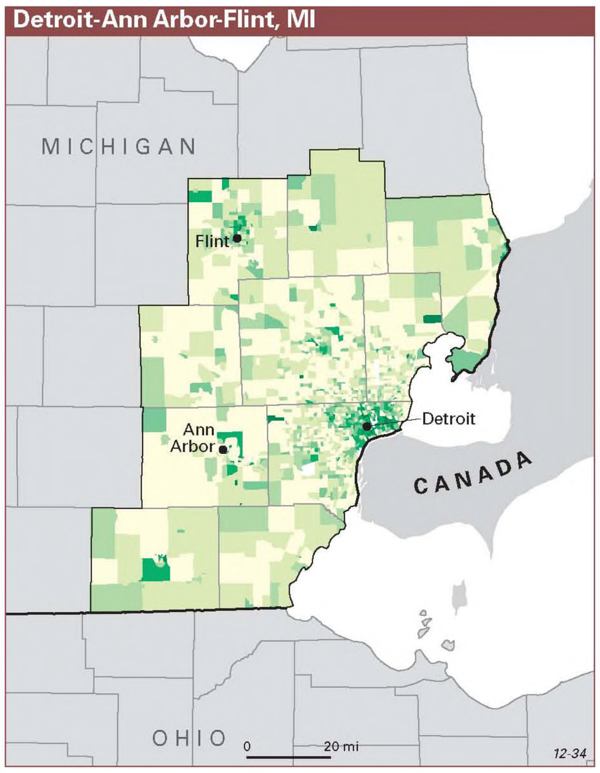
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX



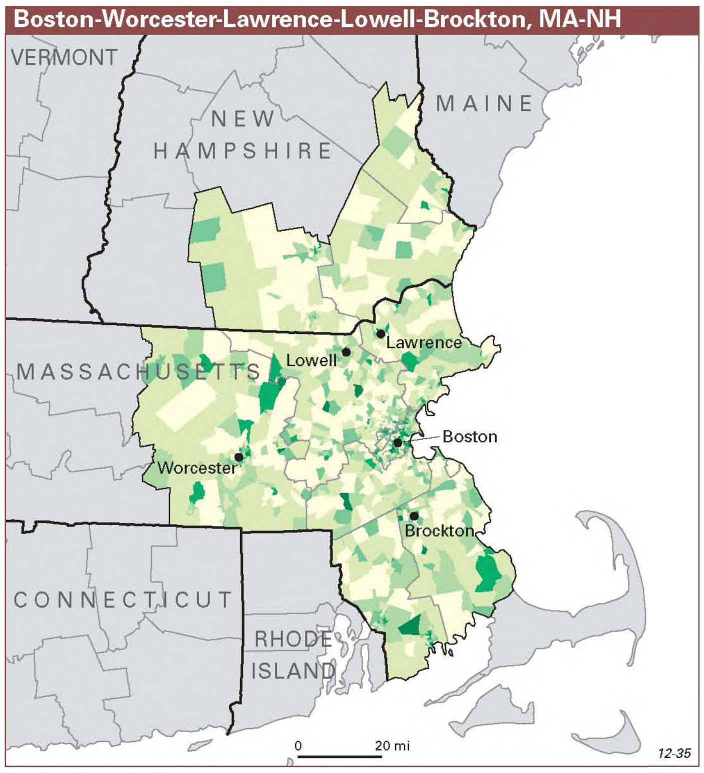
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI



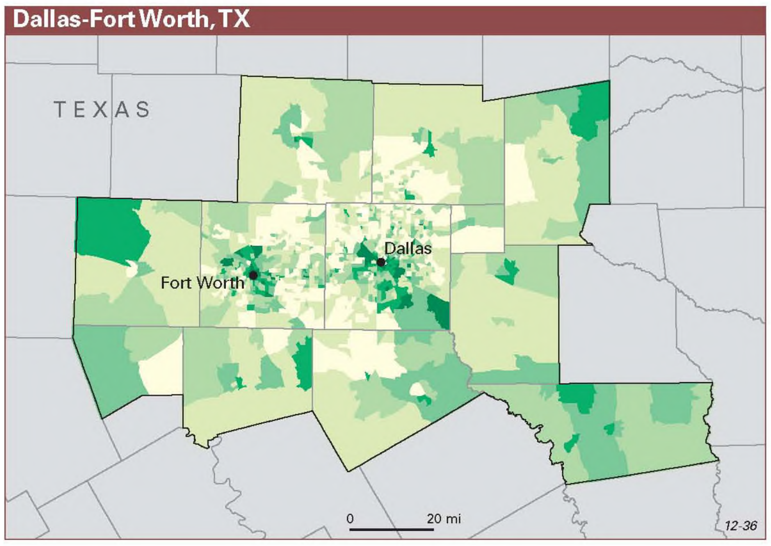
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI



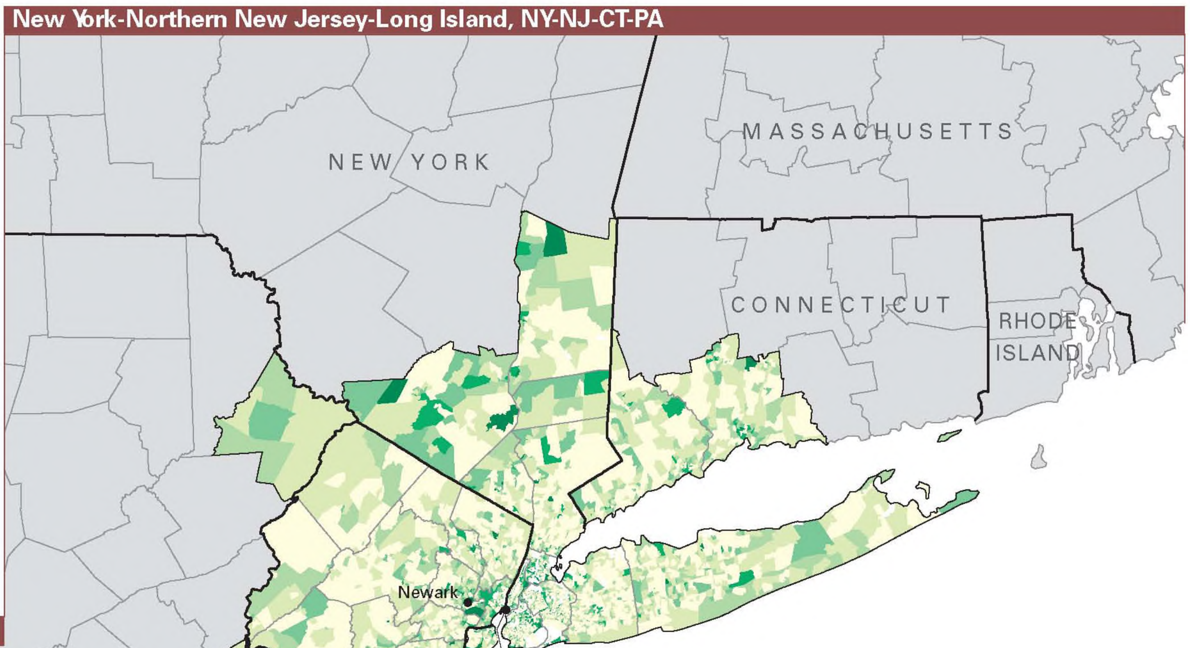
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH



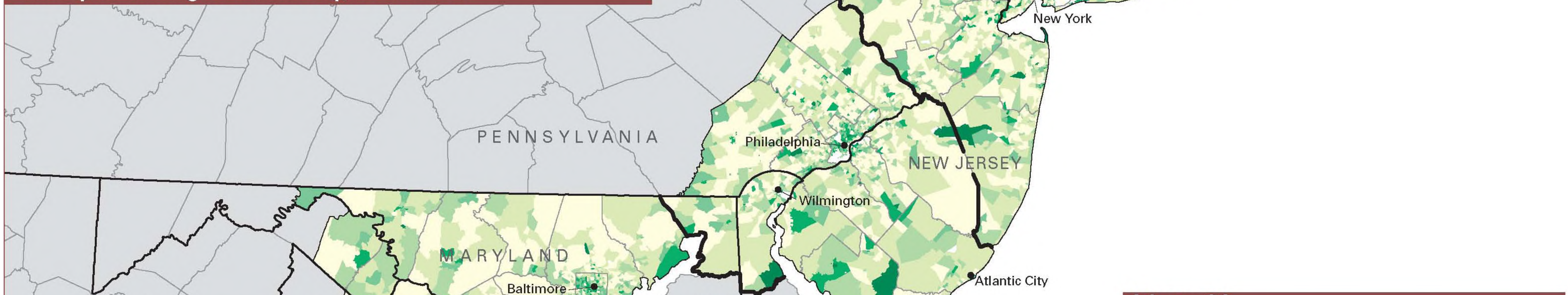
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX

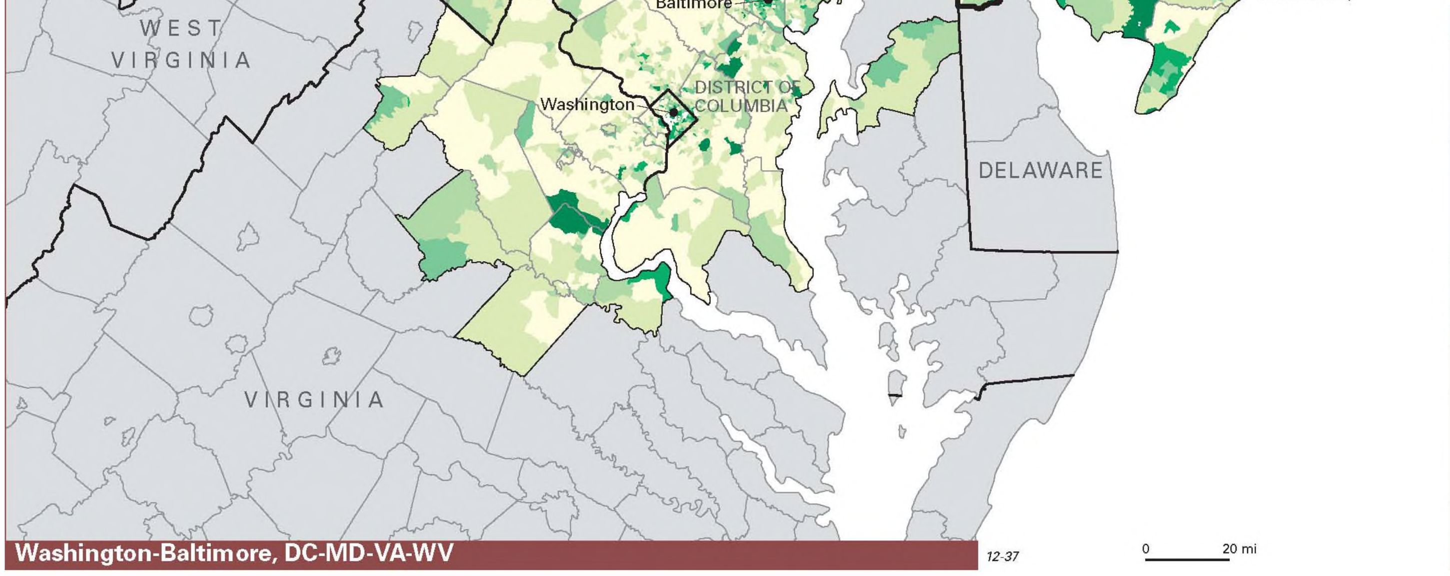


New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA



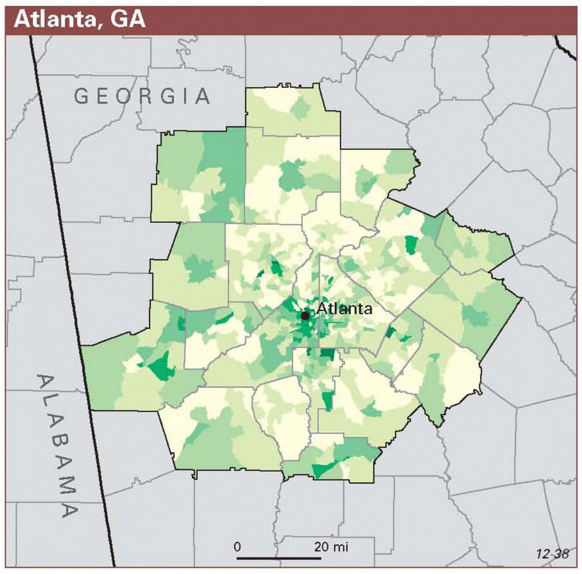
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD





Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV

Atlanta, GA



Chapter 13

Income and Poverty

Chapter 13

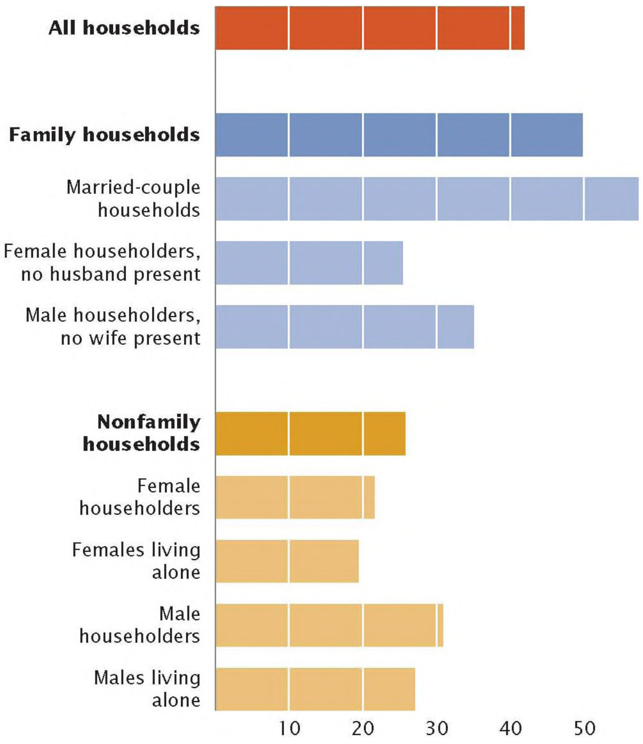
Income and Poverty

Census income and poverty data measure general economic circumstances and provide insight into one element of the lives of Americans. Also, income and poverty are often related to other social and economic indicators, and some of the geographic patterns seen in this chapter's maps echo those shown for other topics in earlier chapters.

Income Data

The 1940 decennial census was the first to include a question about income. Later censuses expanded and refined approaches to collecting income data. The most recent refinements included adding a question about Supplemental Security Income and combining separate farm and nonfarm self-employment income questions into a single question. Census 2000 counted 105.5 million households in the United States and collected data on income for the calendar year 1999. Income from wages and salary, self-employment, interest and dividends, Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, public assistance, retirement, and all other sources were aggregated for all individuals in a household to form household income.

Figure 13-1.
Median Household Income (thousands of dollars) by Household Type, 1999



Median Income of Households and Families

Median household income in 1999 was $41,994, up 7.7 percent from 1989 in real terms (after adjusting for 30 percent inflation over the period). In 1999, 12.3 percent of households had incomes over $100,000 and 22.1 percent had incomes below $20,000. Median family income in the United States in 1999 was $50,046. Median family income tends to be higher than median household income because many households consist of people who live alone (Figure 13-1). About 15 percent of all families reported incomes of $100,000 or more.

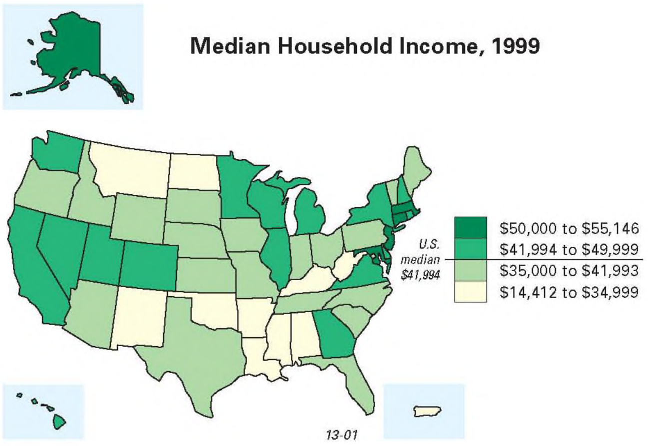
Median Household Income by State

Median household income in 1999 ranged from $29,696 in West Virginia to $55,146 in New Jersey. The relative standings of the states changed little between 1989 and 1999. The same four states ranked highest in median income in 1989 and 1999 (New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland, and Alaska). New Jersey climbed two places to replace Connecticut as the state with the highest median income. The four states with the lowest median incomes in 1989 (Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and West Virginia) were also the lowest in 1999, with West Virginia falling one place to replace Mississippi as the state with the lowest median income (map 13-01).

Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin and by Age of Householder

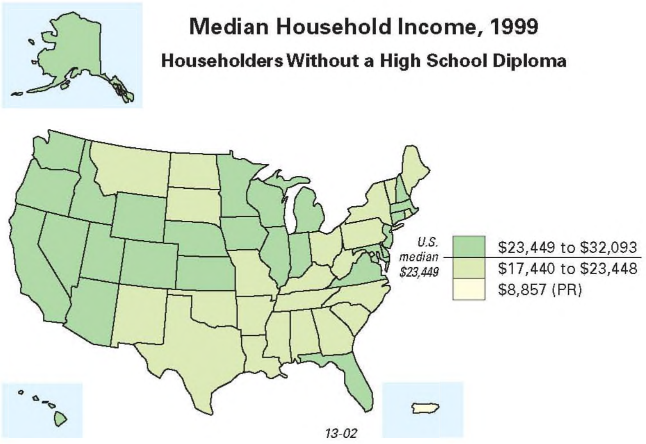
Median income in 1999 was highest for Asian households ($51,908) and lowest for Black households ($29,423). The median income for non-Hispanic White households was $45,367. The median income for Hispanic households was $33,676. Asian households also had the highest percentage (19.8 percent) of households with incomes of $100,000 or more; 10.0 percent reported incomes below $10,000. Black households had the highest percentage (19.1 percent) of households with incomes below $10,000; 5.9 percent reported incomes over $100,000. Maps 13-30 through 13-36 later in the chapter illustrate geographic patterns of median income by race and Hispanic origin at the county level in 1999.

Households with a householder 45 to 54 years old reported the highest median income ($56,300). Median income was lowest among households with a householder 15 to 24 years old ($22,679) and households with a householder 75 years old and older ($22,259).



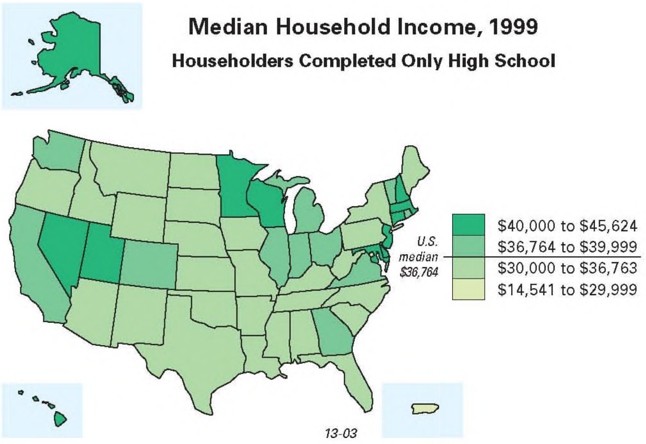
Median Household Income by Educational Attainment and Nativity of Householder

Median household income also varies by the educational attainment of the householder. Median household income in 1999 for households maintained by people without a high school diploma was $23,449. The comparable figure for households maintained by someone who completed high school



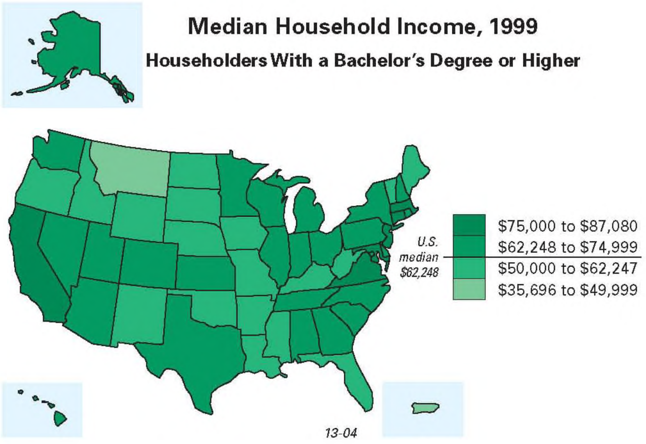
Median Household Income, 1999

Householders Without a High School Diploma



Median Household Income, 1999

Householders Completed Only High School



Median Household Income, 1999

Householders With a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

only was $36,764, and for households maintained by someone who completed college, it was $62,248. Maps 13-02 through 13-04 illustrate state-level patterns in median household income for these three educational categories.

Median income in 1999 for foreign-born households (those with a foreign-born householder) was $39,444, while the median income for native households was $42,299. The state-level geographic patterns for median income by nativity—seen in maps 13-05 and 13-06—appear broadly similar to the overall national pattern.

Changes in Median Household Income by Region and State

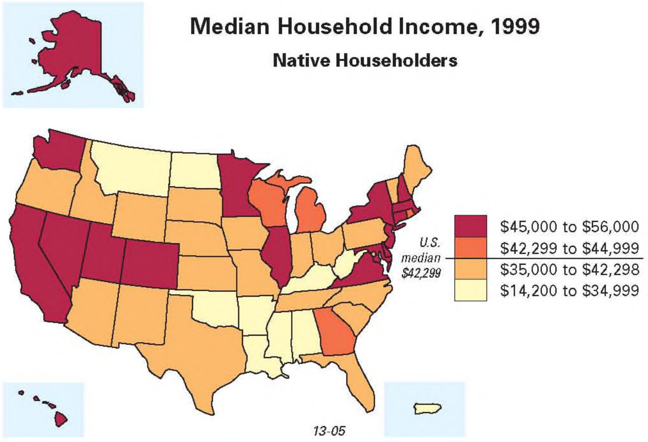
All regions and nearly all states posted increases in real median household income between 1989 and 1999. The Northeast had the highest median household income in 1999 ($45,481), followed by the West ($45,084), the Midwest ($42,414), and the South ($38,790). From 1989 to 1999, real median household income grew more in the South and the Midwest than in the Northeast or the West. In the South and Midwest, median income increased by 11.4 percent; the West and Northeast posted gains of 7.6 percent and 3.6 percent, respectively.

All states showed an increase in median household income with the exception of Alaska, Connecticut, Hawaii, and Rhode Island. The District of Columbia also did not show an increase in real median household income. Colorado and South Dakota experienced the largest increases in real median household income (21 percent each).

New Jersey and Connecticut had the largest proportions of high-income households in 1999. Thirty-two percent of households in New Jersey and 30 percent of Connecticut's households had household income above $79,663 (the eightieth percentile figure for the United States). West Virginia, while not statistically different from Arkansas, Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota, had the lowest concentration of high-income households, at 9 percent. Nationally, 21.1 million households had incomes higher than $79,663.

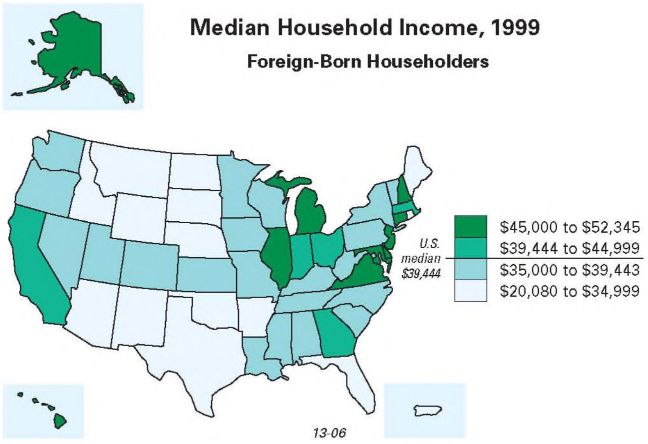
The Poverty Rate

In 1999, 12.4 percent of the U.S. population, or 33.9 million people, were living in poverty, down from 13.1 percent in 1989. (The glossary provides more information on the poverty definition and poverty thresholds.) Poverty rates declined for most age groups (Figure 13-2). The poverty rate for children declined by 1.7 percentage points, from 18.3 percent in 1989 to 16.6 percent in 1999. The poverty rate for people 75 and older fell from 16.5 percent in 1989 to 11.5 percent in 1999.



Median Household Income, 1999

Native Householders



Median Household Income, 1999

Foreign-Born Householders

The child poverty rate in 1999 exceeded rates for adults. In 1999, the poverty rate for people aged 18 to 64, for example, was 11.1 percent, and the rates for people 65 to 74 years old and those 75 and older were 8.5 percent and 11.5 percent, respectively.

Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin

At 8.1 percent, non-Hispanic Whites had the lowest poverty rate in 1999. Poverty rates were higher for Asians and for Pacific Islanders (12.6 percent and 17.7 percent, respectively) and among Blacks and the American Indian and Alaska Native population (24.9 percent and 25.7 percent, respectively). Hispanics had a poverty rate of 22.6 percent.

Poverty rates also varied by family type and the presence and number of children. The poverty rate for all married-couple families in 1999 (4.9 percent) was lower than the rate for male-householder families with no spouse present (13.6 percent) and female-householder families with no spouse present (26.5 percent). Among the latter group, the poverty rate for those with related children under 18 was 34.3 percent in 1999, down from 42.3 percent in 1989.

Regional and State Poverty Rates

Census 2000 found differences in poverty rates among the four U.S. regions. Overall, the South had the highest poverty rate in 1999 (13.9 percent), followed by the West (13.0 percent). The Northeast had a lower poverty rate (11.4 percent), with the Midwest experiencing the lowest rate among the four regions (10.2 percent). Poverty rates at the state level varied from a low of 6.5 percent in New Hampshire to a high of 19.9 percent in Mississippi. The poverty rate in the District of Columbia—20.2 percent—was not statistically different from the poverty rate for Mississippi (map 13-07).

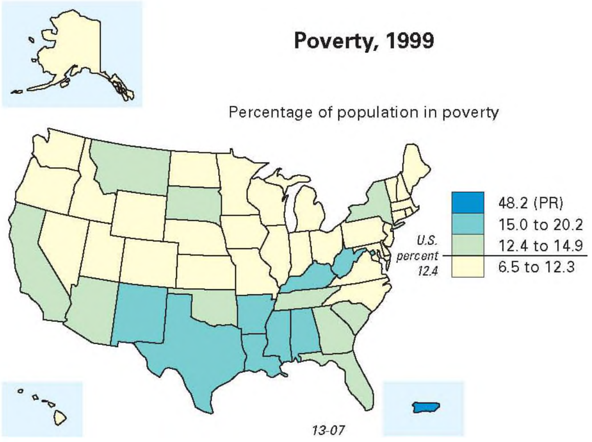
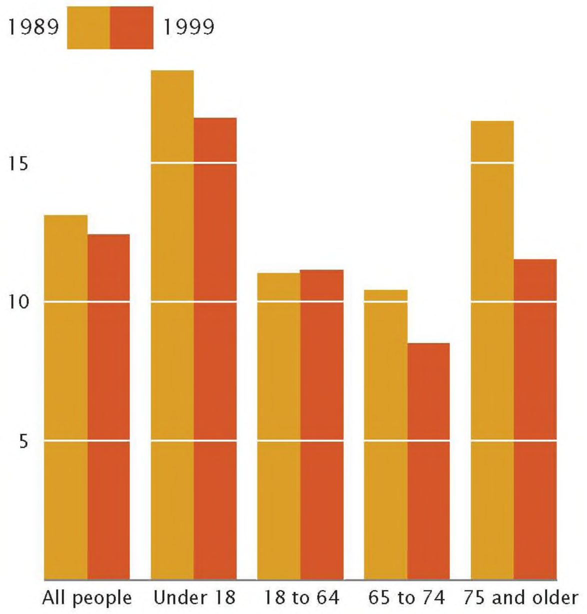


Figure 13-2.
Percent in Poverty by Age Group, 1989 and 1999



This Chapter's Maps

The maps in this chapter provide a close look at the geographic distributions of income levels and poverty rates in the United States. A number of the maps examine income and poverty by various characteristics, such as age, family structure, or citizenship status.

Trends in median household income at the county level from 1969 through 1989 can be seen in maps 13-09 through 13-11. In all three maps, the incomes were adjusted to current (1999) dollars. When viewed in conjunction with the chapter's county-level map on median household income in 1999 (map 13-08), changes over time in geographic patterns are evident. Much of the South was in the lowest income category in 1969 and moved into higher income categories by 1999. Likewise, the major metropolitan areas in Texas are more prominent at the end of the period as more of their counties moved into higher income categories. At the same time, the higher income counties in the Northeast's urban corridor and the Great Lakes area in the Midwest are prominent in 1969 and less so by 1999, as incomes in counties throughout the country increased.

Maps 13-12 and 13-13 illustrate income levels and education levels in 1950 and 2000. Each county was categorized as higher or lower on median household income and higher or lower on education (relative to the U.S. national percentage that completed college). In 1950, many rural counties in the West had median incomes at or above the median for the United States, with a considerable proportion of those counties also showing college completion rates below the national average. By 2000, the West had fewer counties with median household incomes at or above the national figure. Many counties with higher incomes and college completion rates were in metropolitan areas. Counties on the periphery of metropolitan areas often also had median incomes at or above the national median but college completion rates below the U.S. percentage.

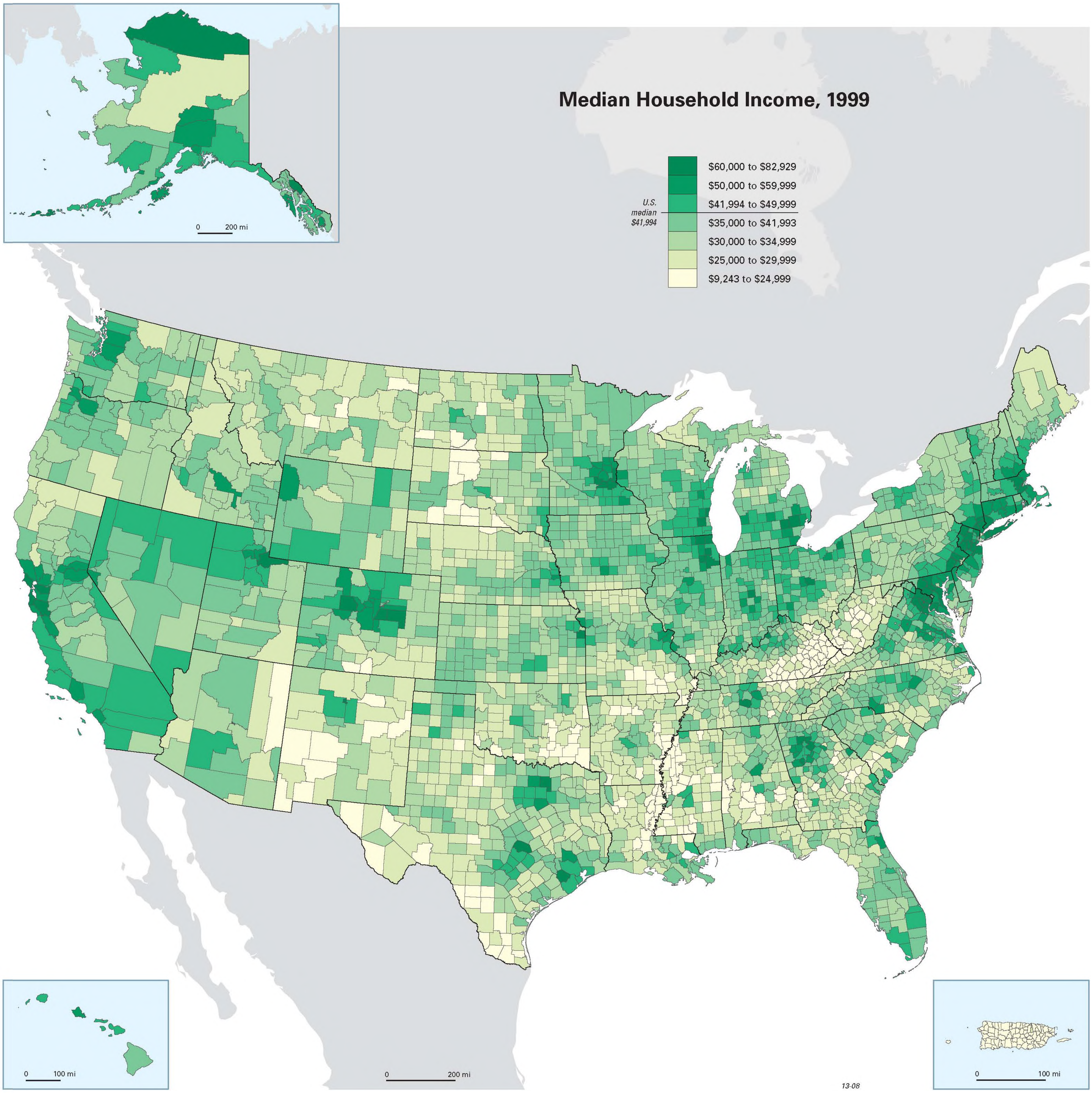
Median household income in 1999 by census tract for the most populous metropolitan areas is shown in maps 13-15 through 13-23. A general pattern emerges, with many of the lower household income tracts found in the largest cities of metropolitan areas and many of the tracts with high median household incomes seen in suburban areas.

Map 13-24 reveals the ratio of median earnings of younger workers (16-to-44-year-olds) to older workers (45-to-64-year-olds). The ratio for the country as a whole was 0.73 in 1999.

Another series of maps, 13-43 through 13-46, presents counties classified by poverty rates for 1969, 1979, 1989, and 1999. While counties shift in and out of the various categories over time, a decline in the number of counties with higher rates of poverty is visible.

The geographic distribution of poverty within the largest metropolitan areas in 1999 is seen in maps 13-48 through 13-56. Echoing the geographic patterns seen in median household income within metropolitan areas, the tracts with the lowest poverty rates are generally in suburban areas, while the tracts with the highest poverty rates are usually found in the central city or cities. In 1999, the overall poverty rate for central cities of metropolitan areas was 17.6 percent, while the rate for suburbs (the areas inside metropolitan areas but outside the central city) was 8.4 percent. The poverty rate for nonmetropolitan territory in 1999 was 14.6 percent.

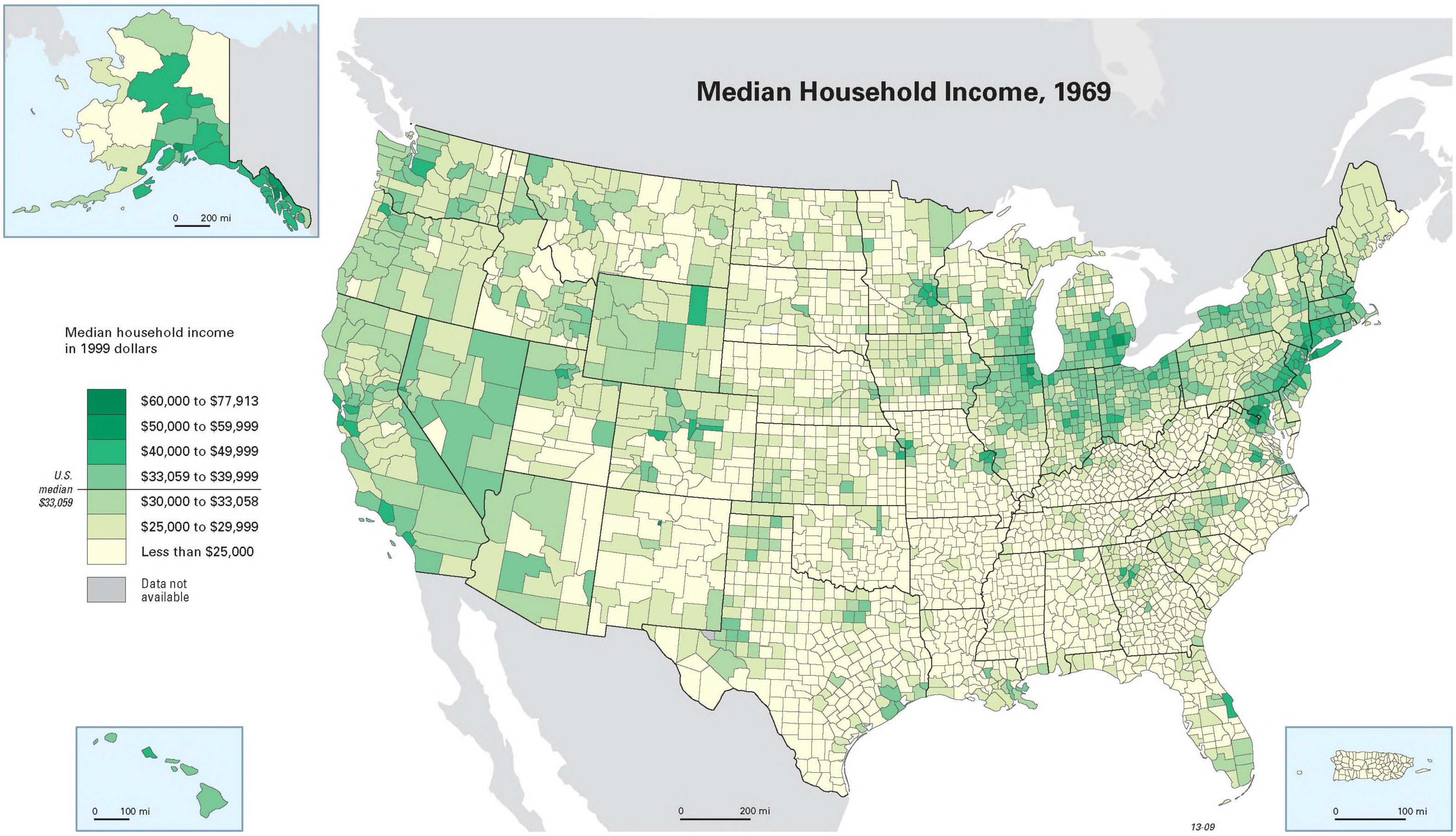
Maps 13-60 and 13-61 compare the geographic distributions of children living in poverty and children living in high-income households. In 1999, 16.6 percent of children were in poverty, while 8.1 percent lived in households with incomes of $125,000 or more (roughly 3 times the U.S. median household income). The geographic pattern on the map of children in poverty is similar to that of map 13-41, the map of overall poverty. The map of children living in high-income households has a different pattern altogether. Aside from the Boston to Washington area and coastal California, metropolitan areas are more prominent than regions. Counties with high percentages of children in high-income households are generally metropolitan and are often suburban.

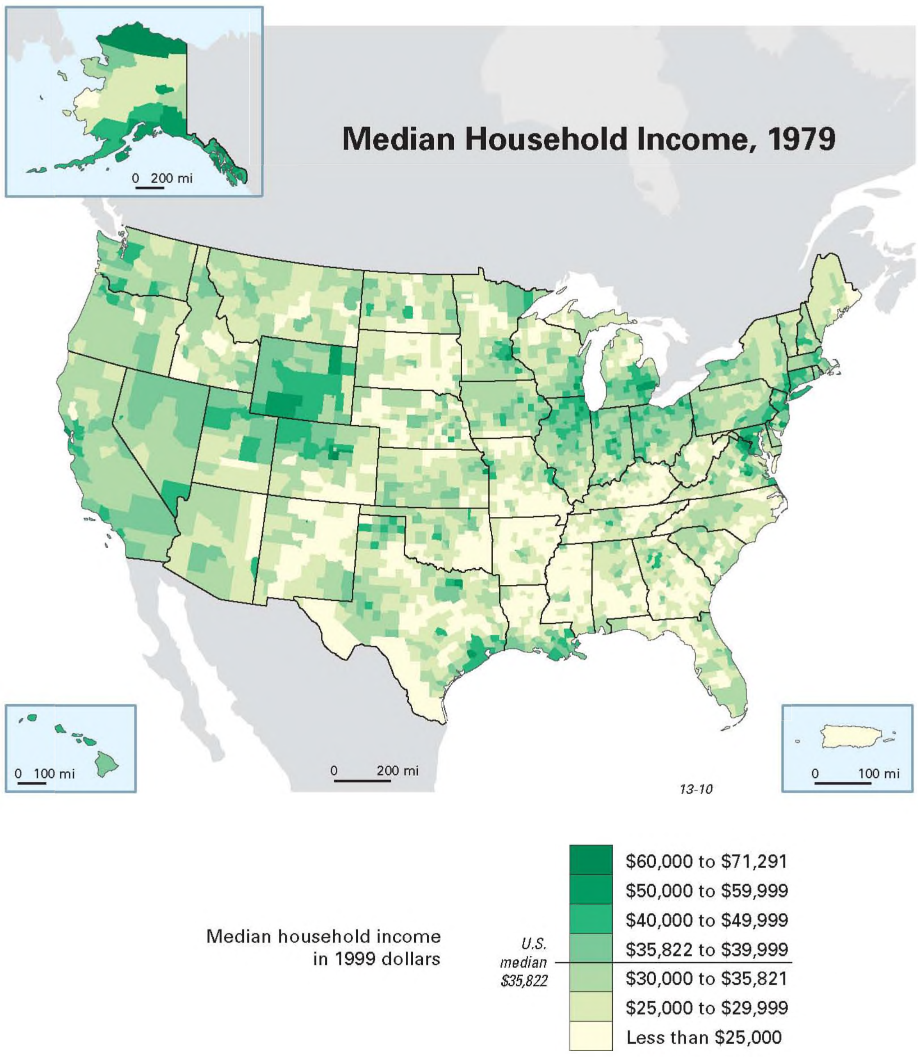


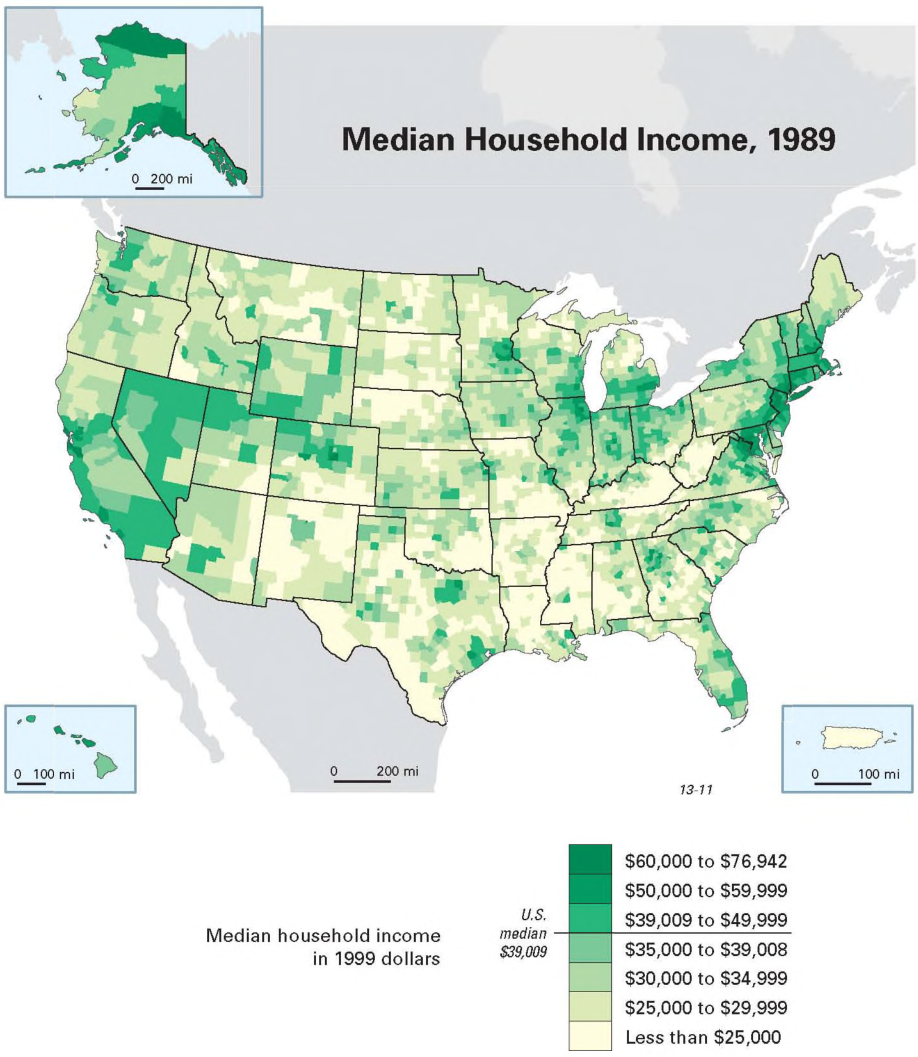
According to Census 2000, the median household income in the United States in 1999 was $41,994, indicating that half of all households had income above that figure and half had income below it. For individual counties, the median household income varied.

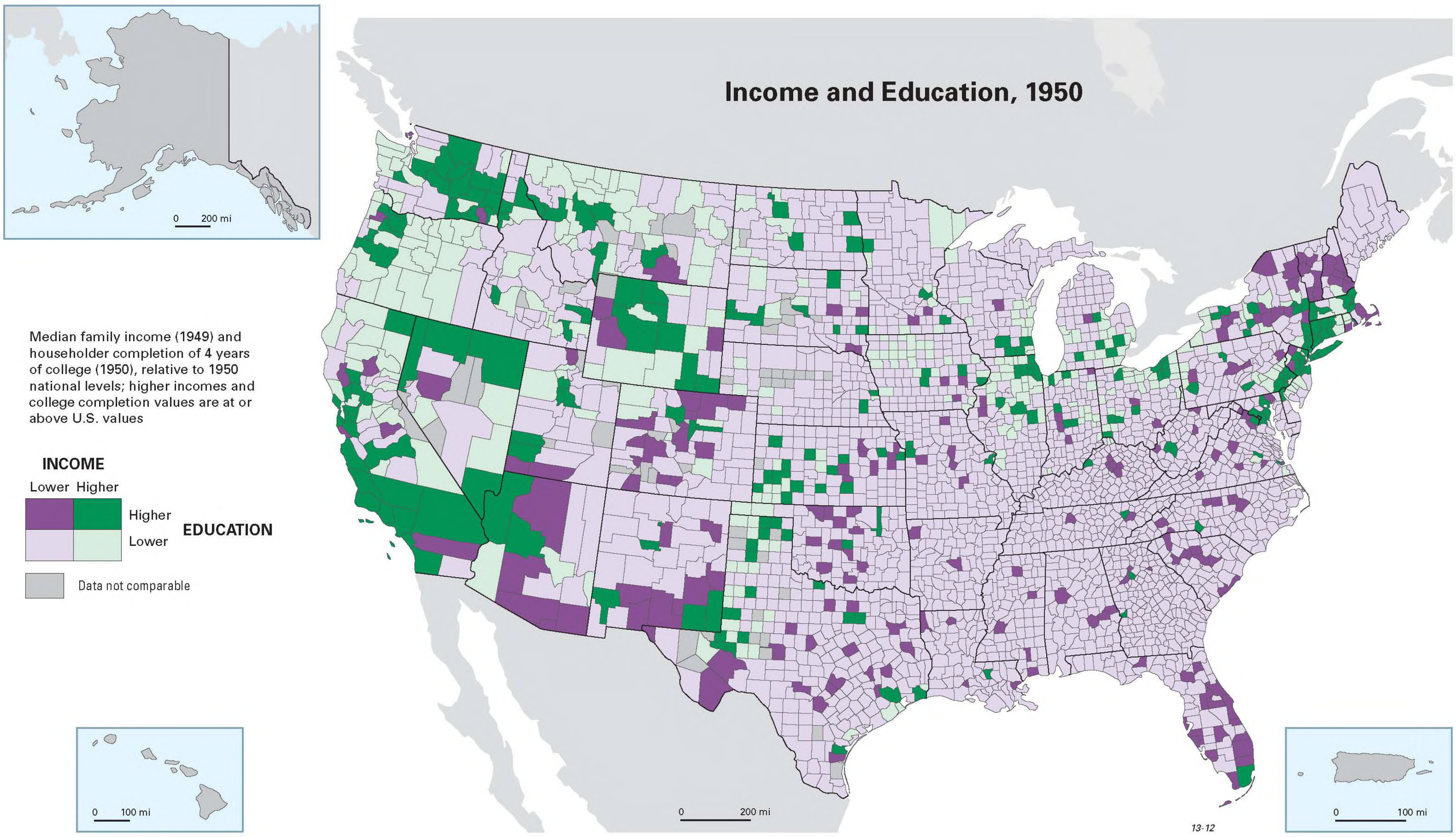
As shown in the map above, counties with relatively high median household income in 1999 are located in several parts of the country, with one area stretching across the heavily populated area in the Northeast, from southern Maine to northern Virginia, and a second large band found in the Midwest, from Ohio to Wisconsin. Other areas with higher median household income include Colorado, Utah, and California. One area of counties with relatively low median household income is found in eastern Kentucky and West Virginia; a second group of counties with lower household income hugs the lower Mississippi River in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Median household income in 1999 in metropolitan areas ($44,755) was higher than in nonmetropolitan counties ($33,687), and counties with higher median household income are often located within metropolitan areas. This pattern can be seen in Texas, north Georgia, Oregon, and Washington.

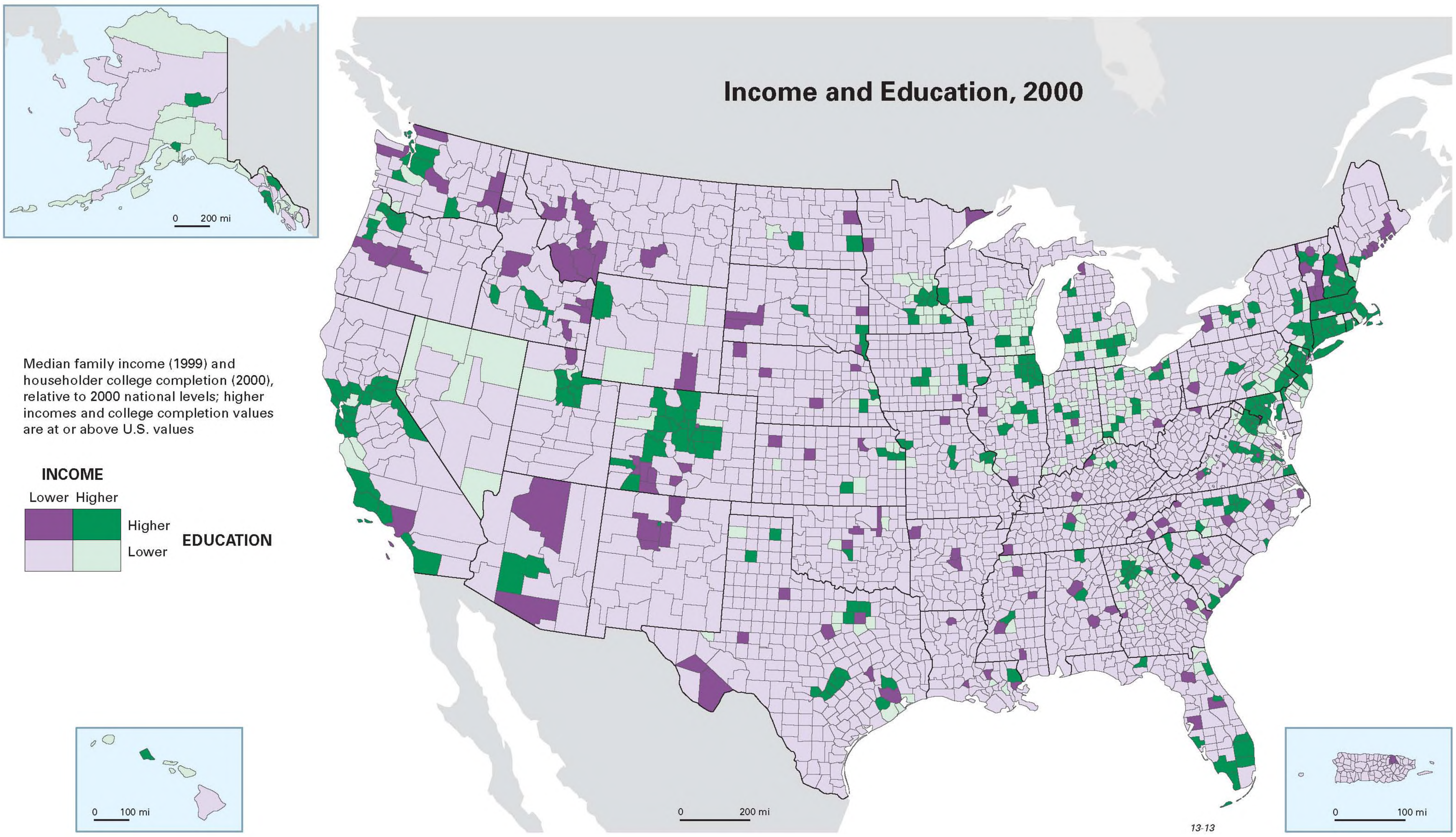

Median Household Income, 1969
Median household income in 1999 dollars
$60,000 to $77,913
$50,000 to $59,999
$40,000 to $49,999
$33,059 to $39,999
U.S. median $33,059
$30,000 to $33,058
$25,000 to $29,999
Less than $25,000
Data not available
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
13-09


Median Household Income, 1979
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
13-10
Median household income in 1999 dollars
$60,000 to $71,291
$50,000 to $59,999
$40,000 to $49,999
$35,822 to $39,999
U.S. median $35,822
$30,000 to $35,821
$25,000 to $29,999
Less than $25,000


Median Household Income, 1989
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
13-11
Median household income in 1999 dollars
$60,000 to $76,942
$50,000 to $59,999
U.S. median $39,009
$39,009 to $49,999
$35,000 to $39,008
$30,000 to $34,999
$25,000 to $29,999
Less than $25,000

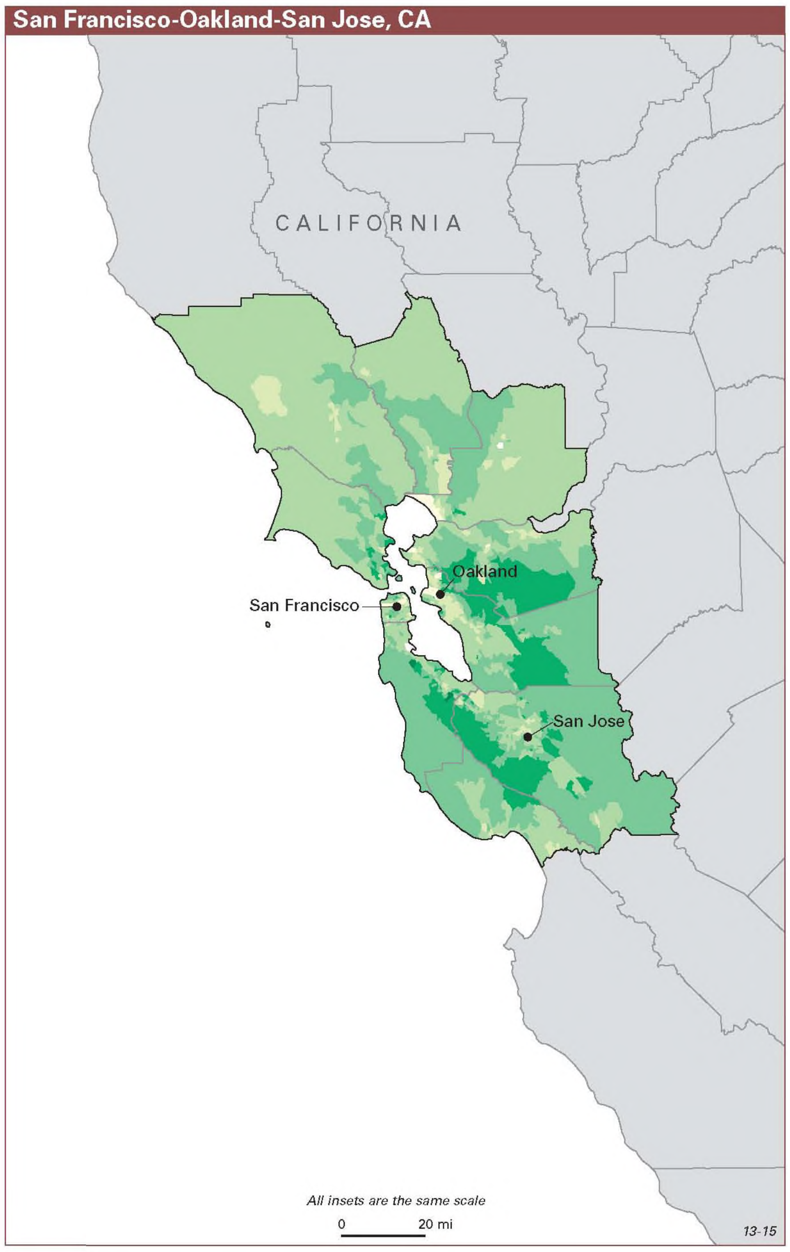

Income and Education, 1950

Median family income (1949) and householder completion of 4 years of college (1950), relative to 1950 national levels; higher incomes and college completion values are at or above U.S. values


Income and Education, 2000

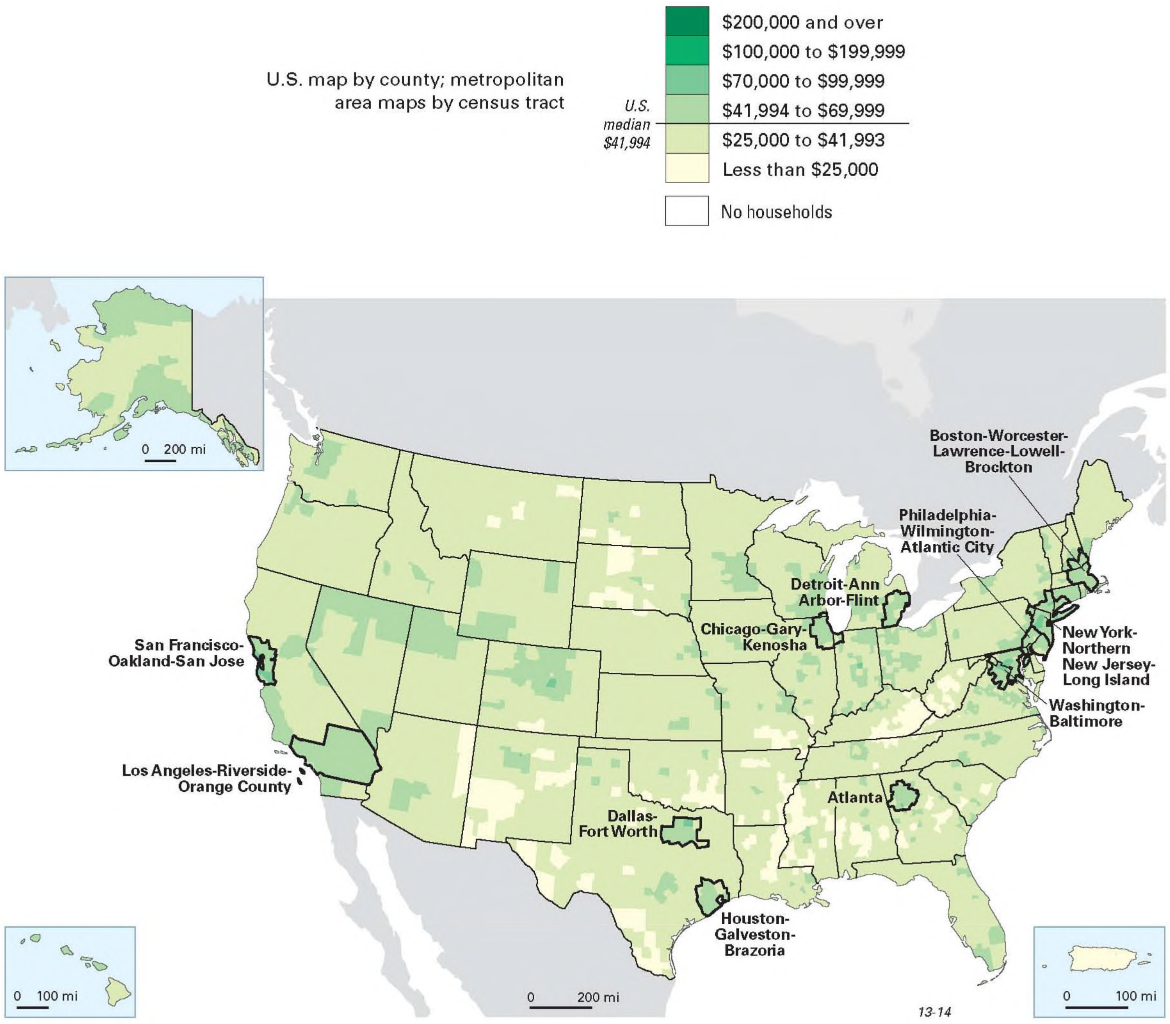
Median family income (1999) and householder college completion (2000), relative to 2000 national levels; higher incomes and college completion values are at or above U.S. values

San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA

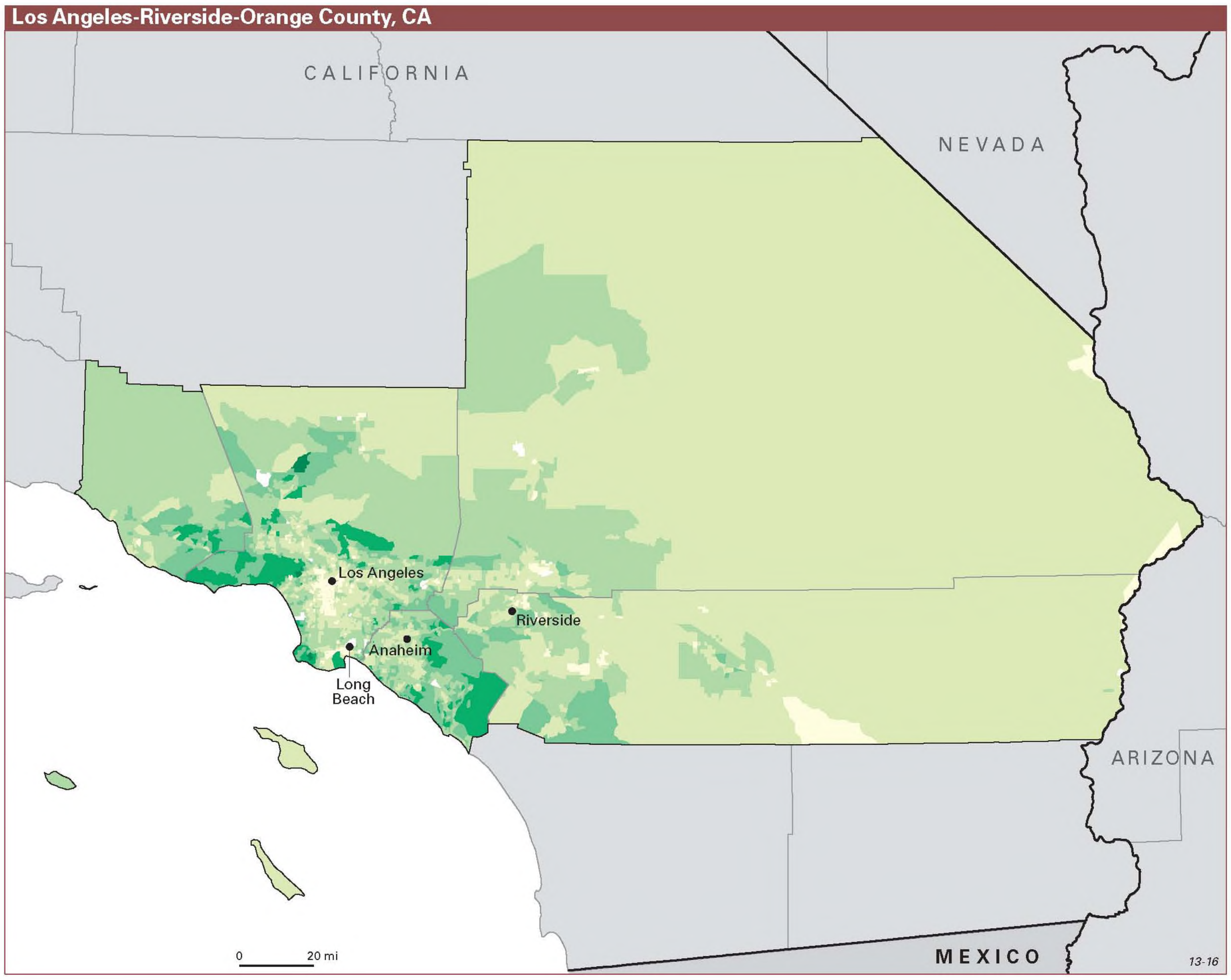


Median Household Income, 1999

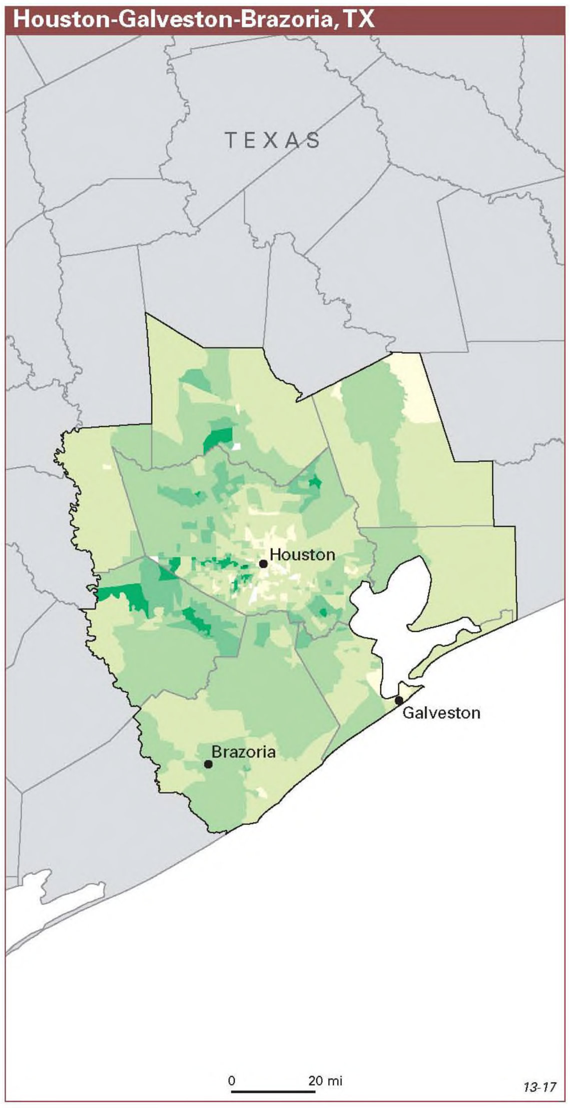
Largest Metropolitan Areas



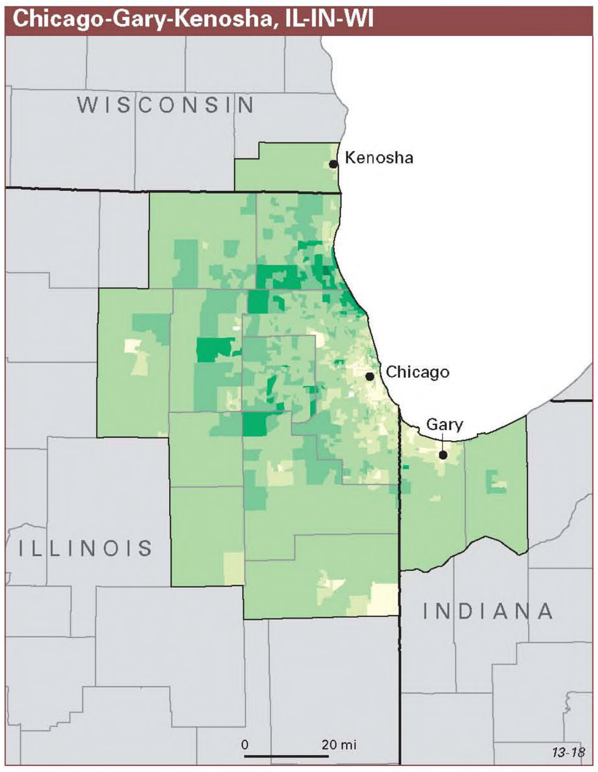
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA



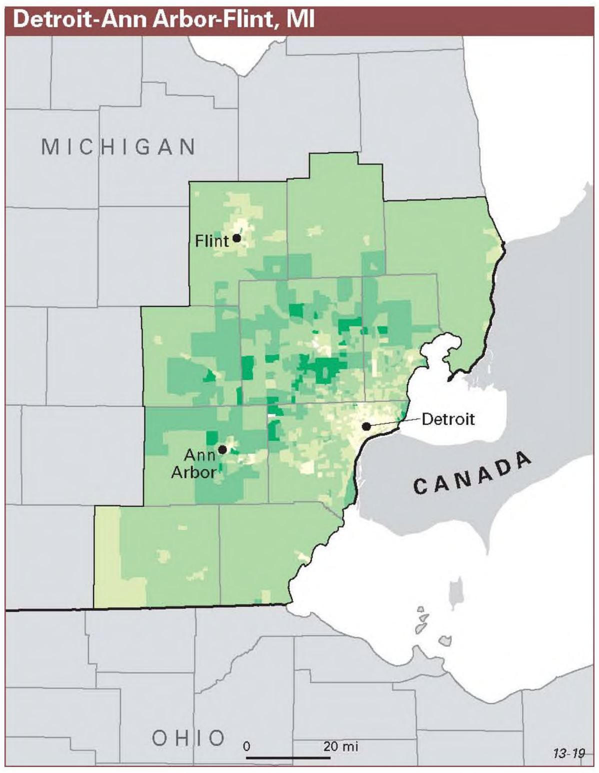
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX



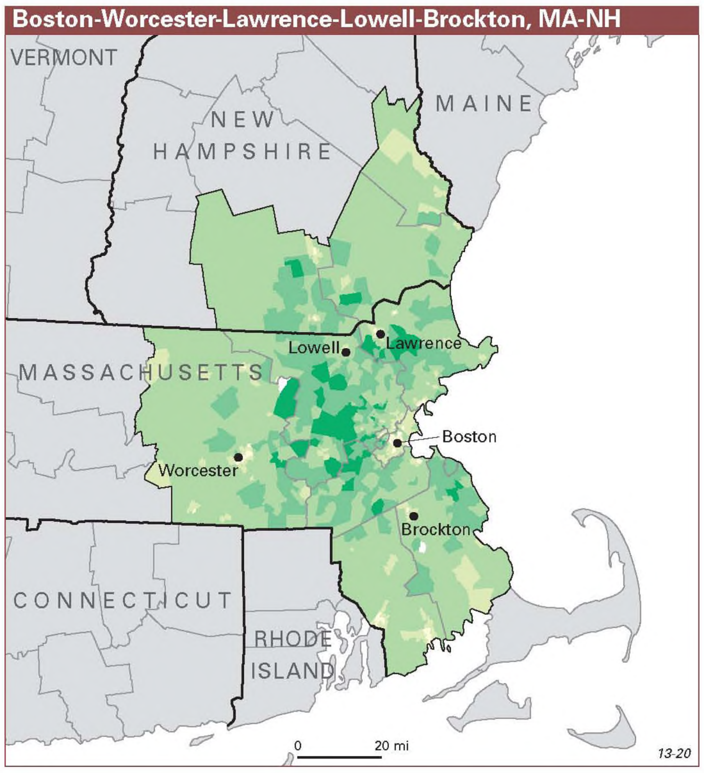
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI



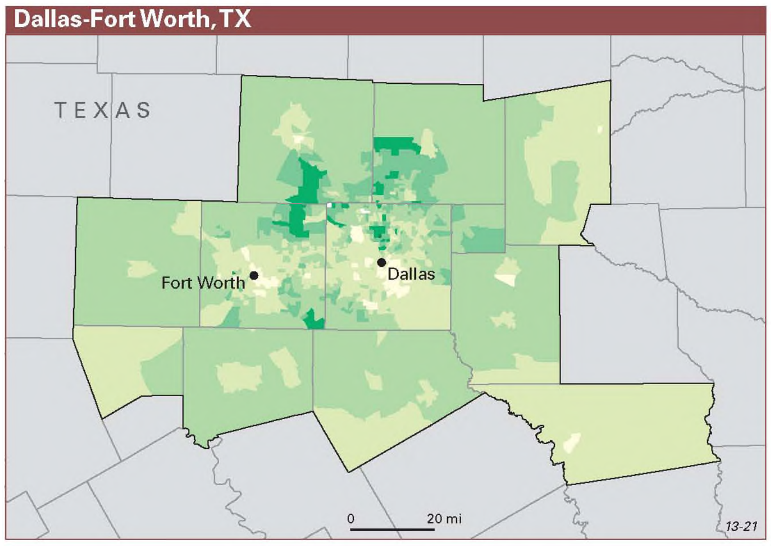
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI



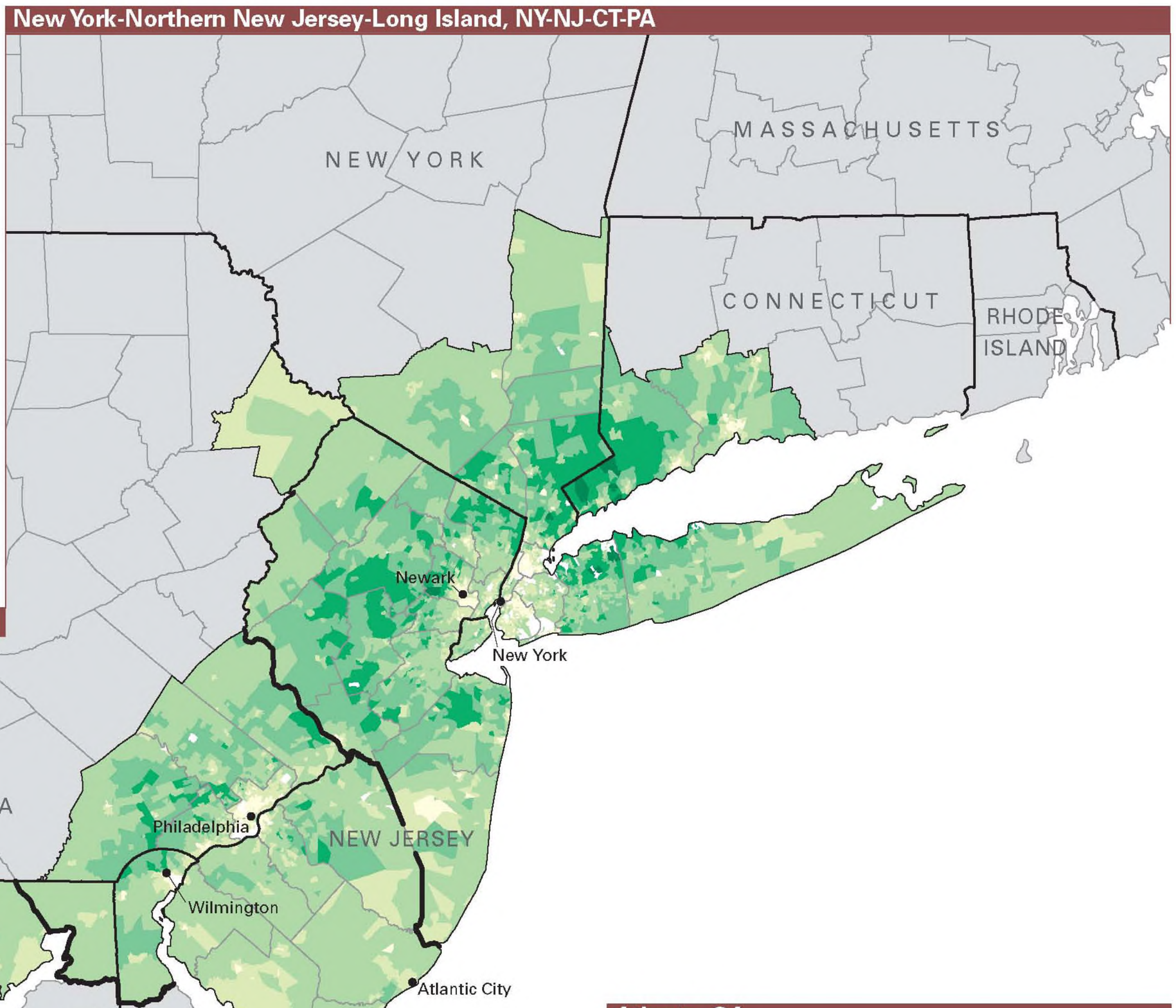
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH



Dallas-Fort Worth, TX

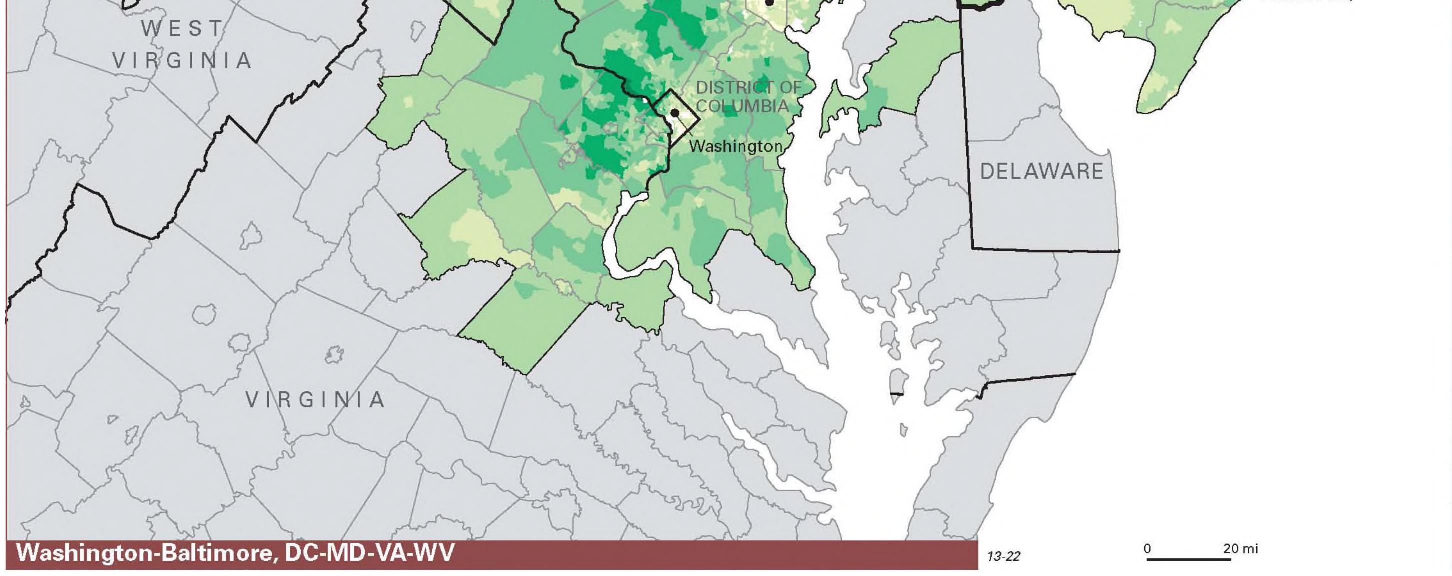


New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA

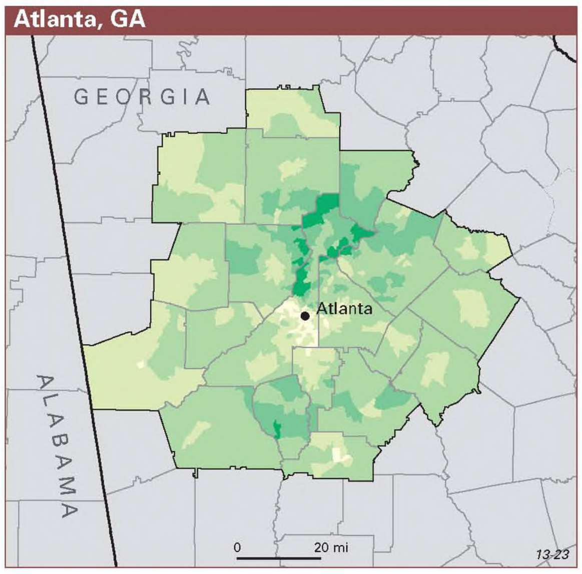


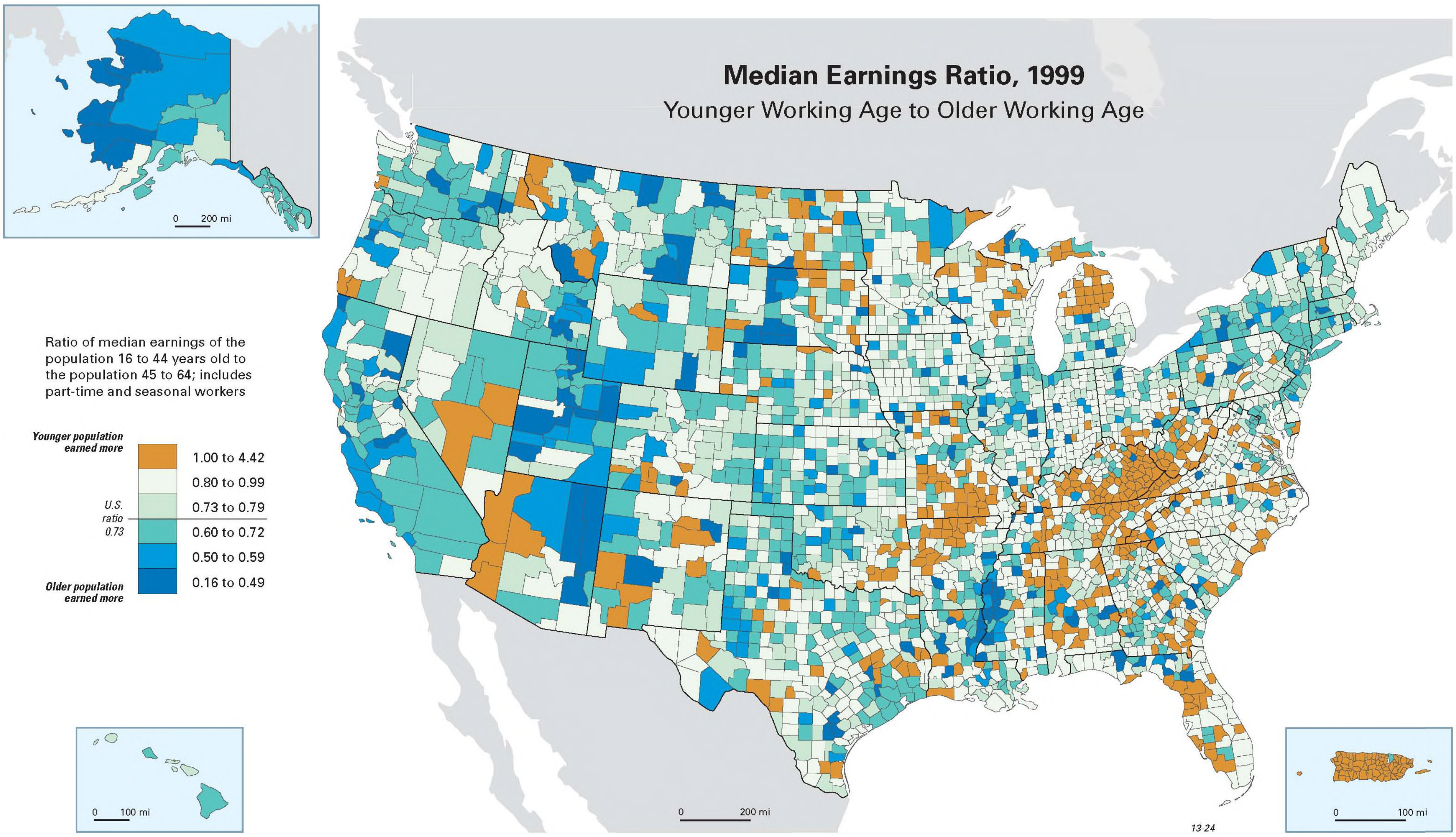
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD

Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV



Atlanta, GA

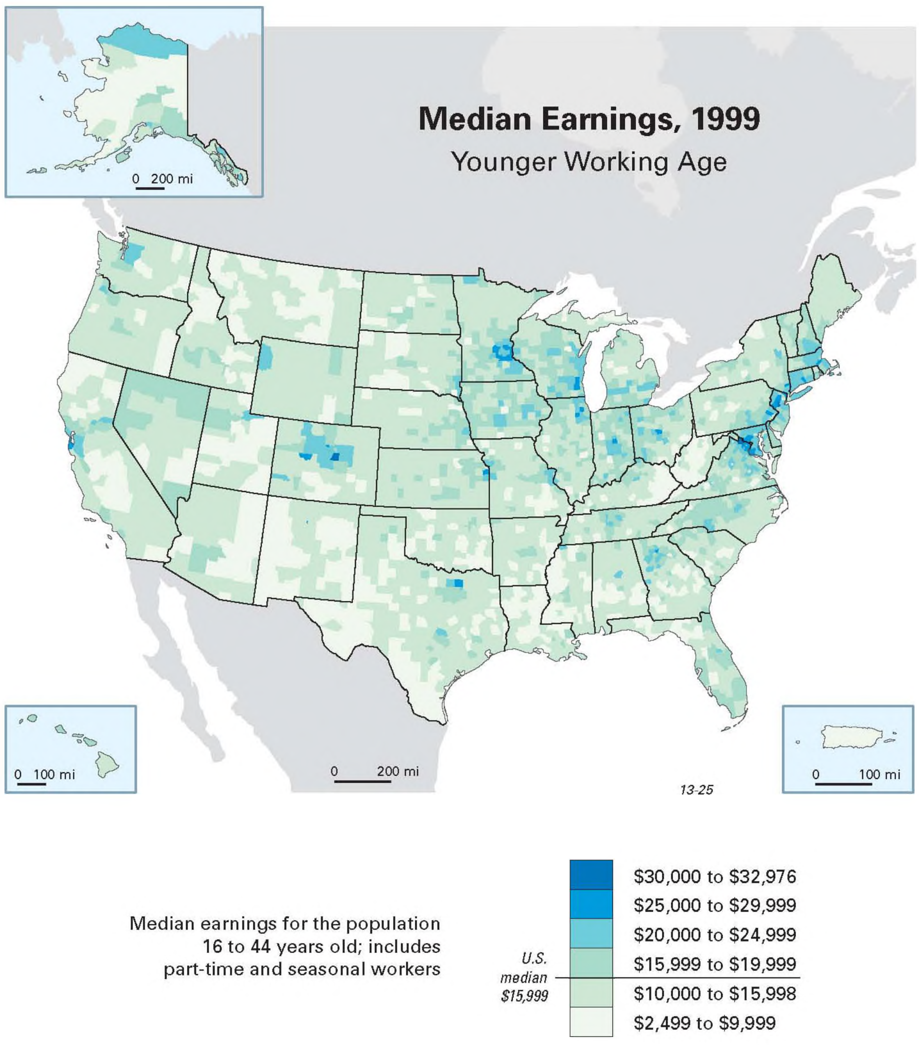




Median Earnings Ratio, 1999

Younger Working Age to Older Working Age

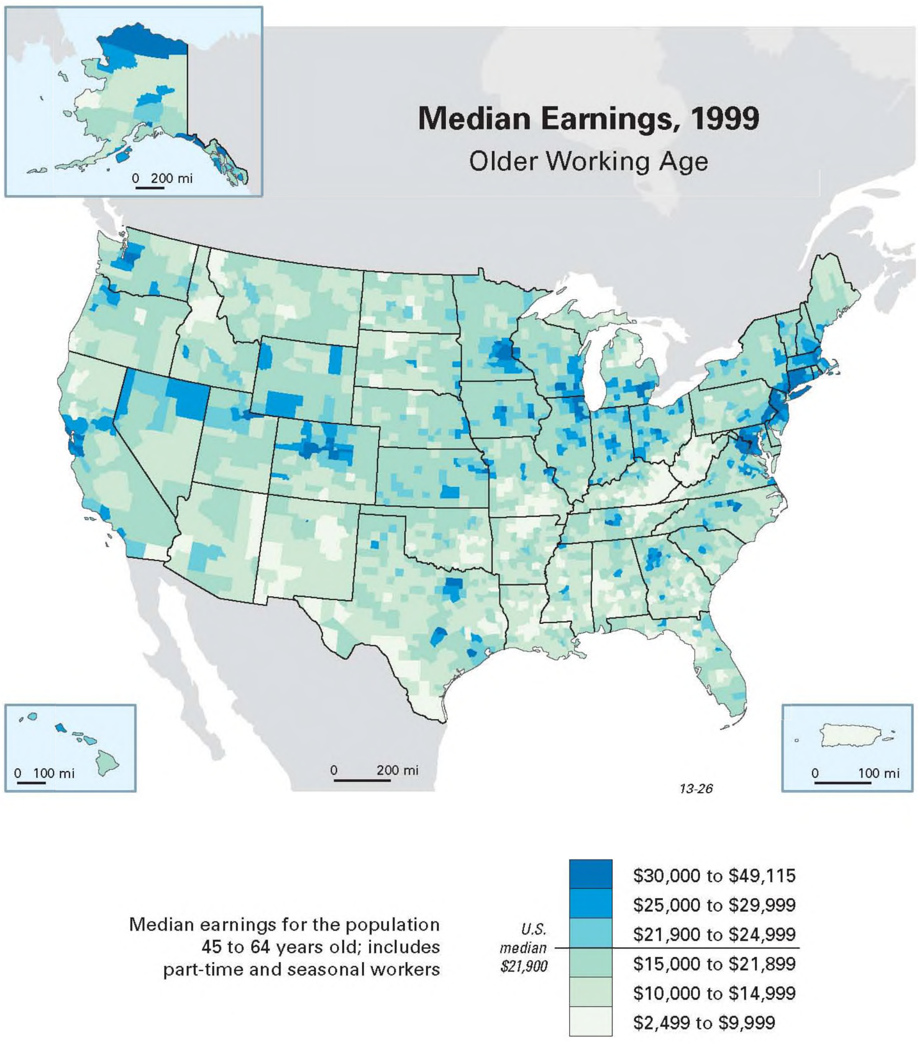
Ratio of median earnings of the population 16 to 44 years old to the population 45 to 64; includes part-time and seasonal workers



Median Earnings, 1999

Younger Working Age

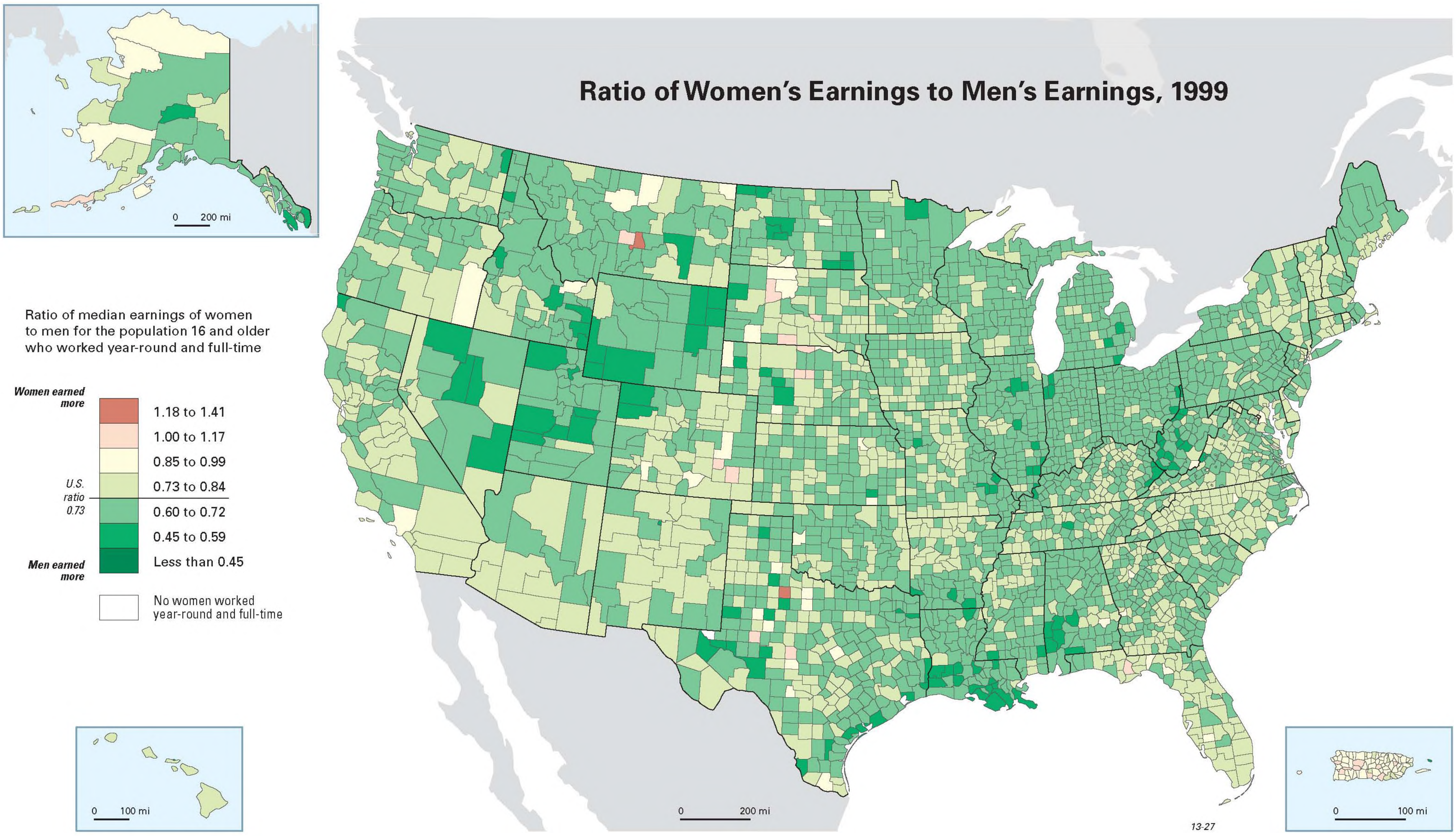
Median earnings for the population 16 to 44 years old; includes part-time and seasonal workers

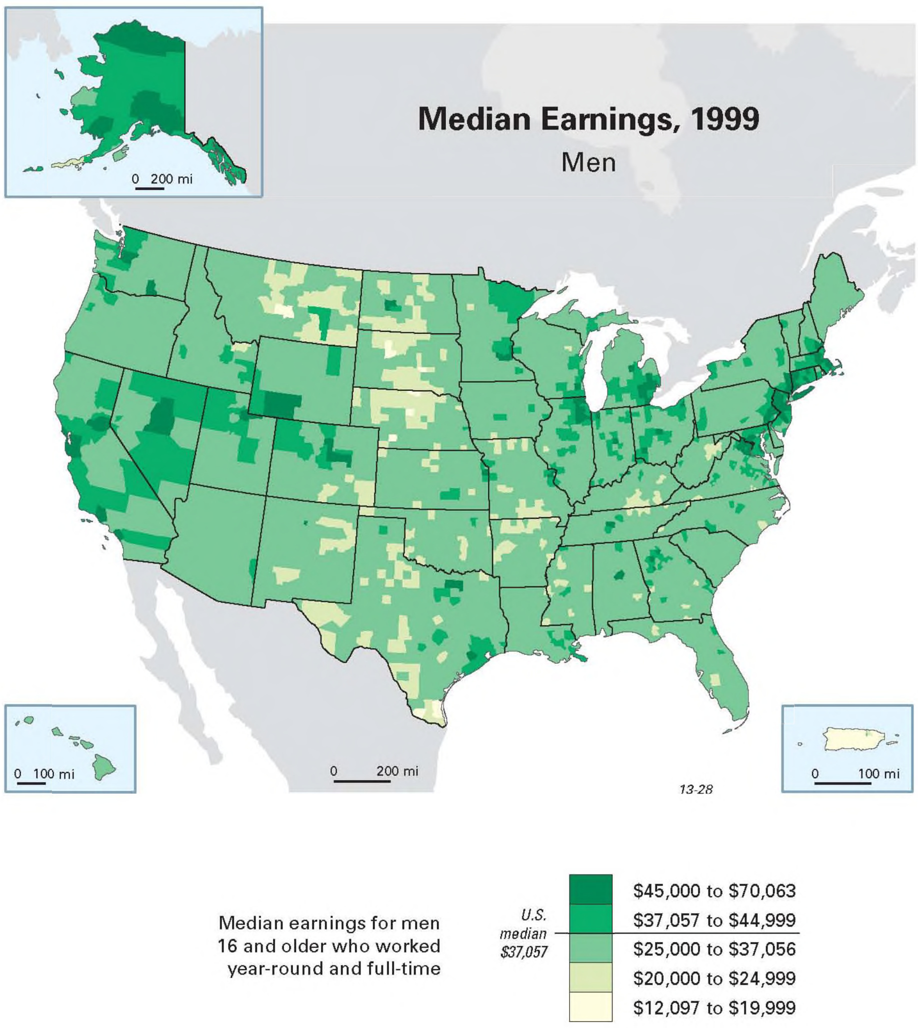


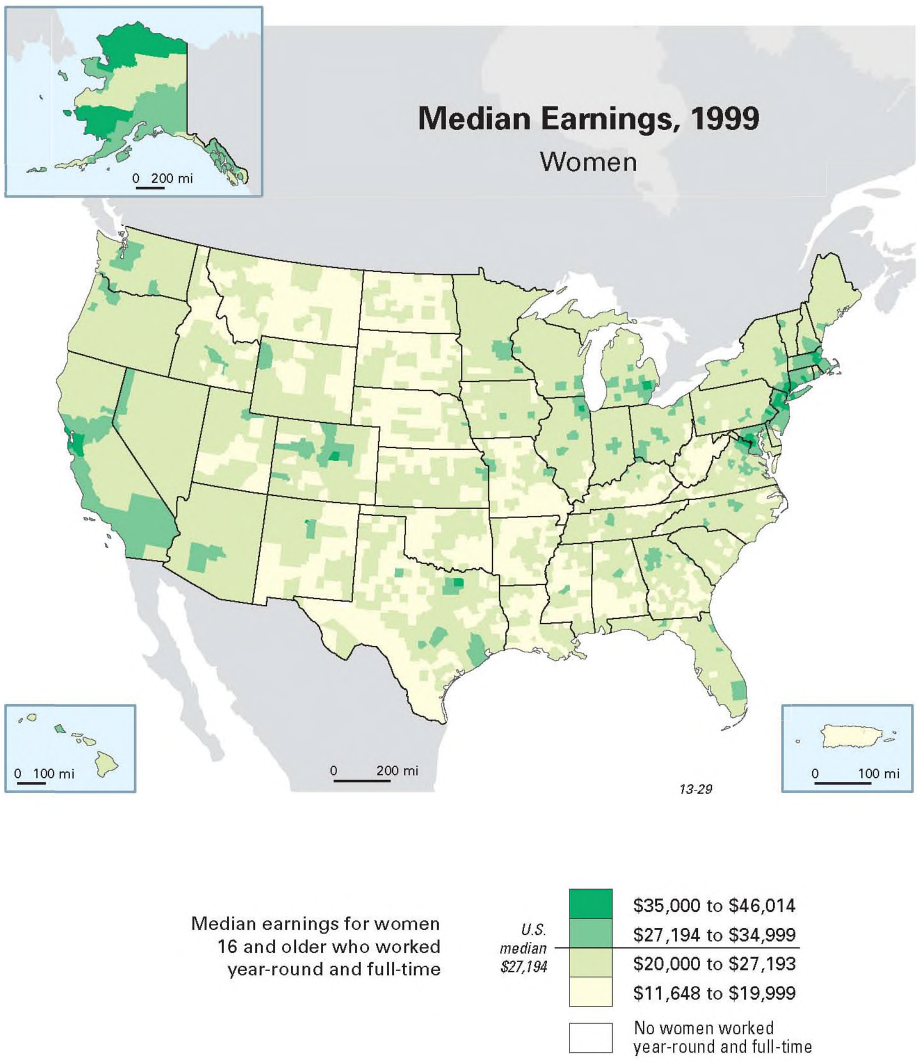
Median Earnings, 1999

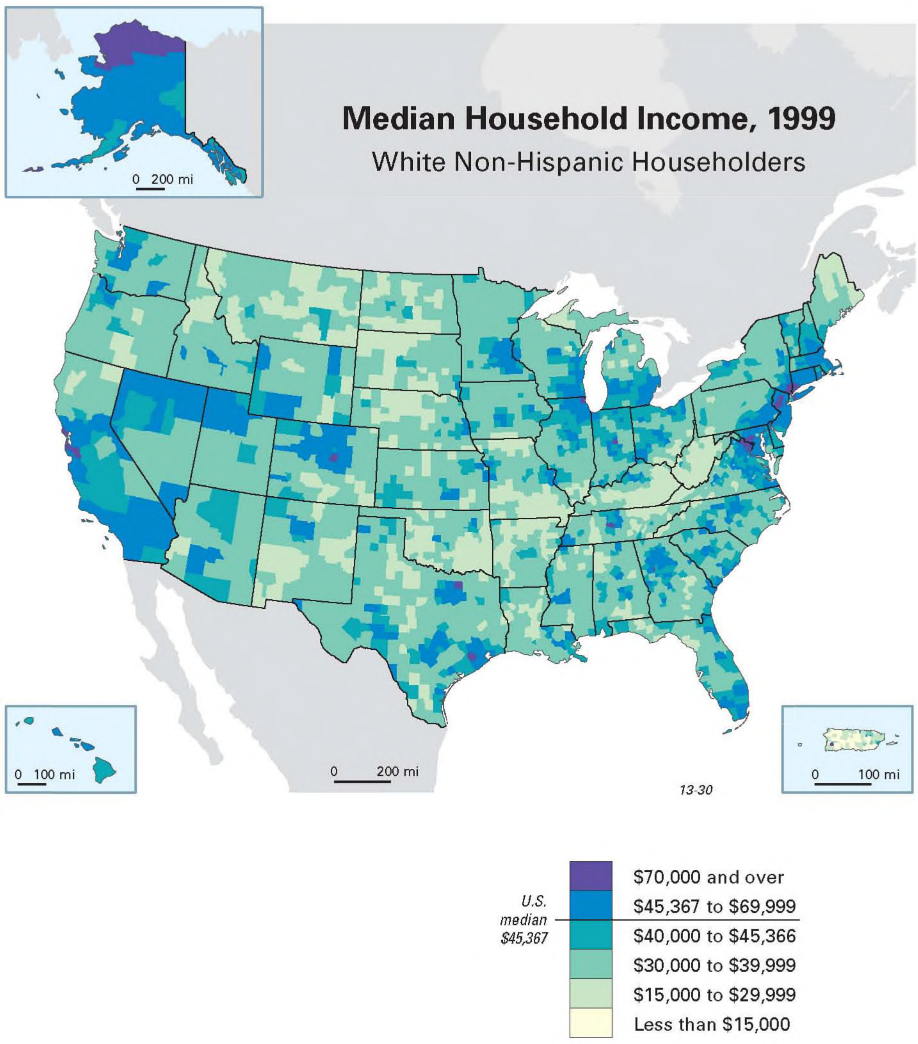
Older Working Age

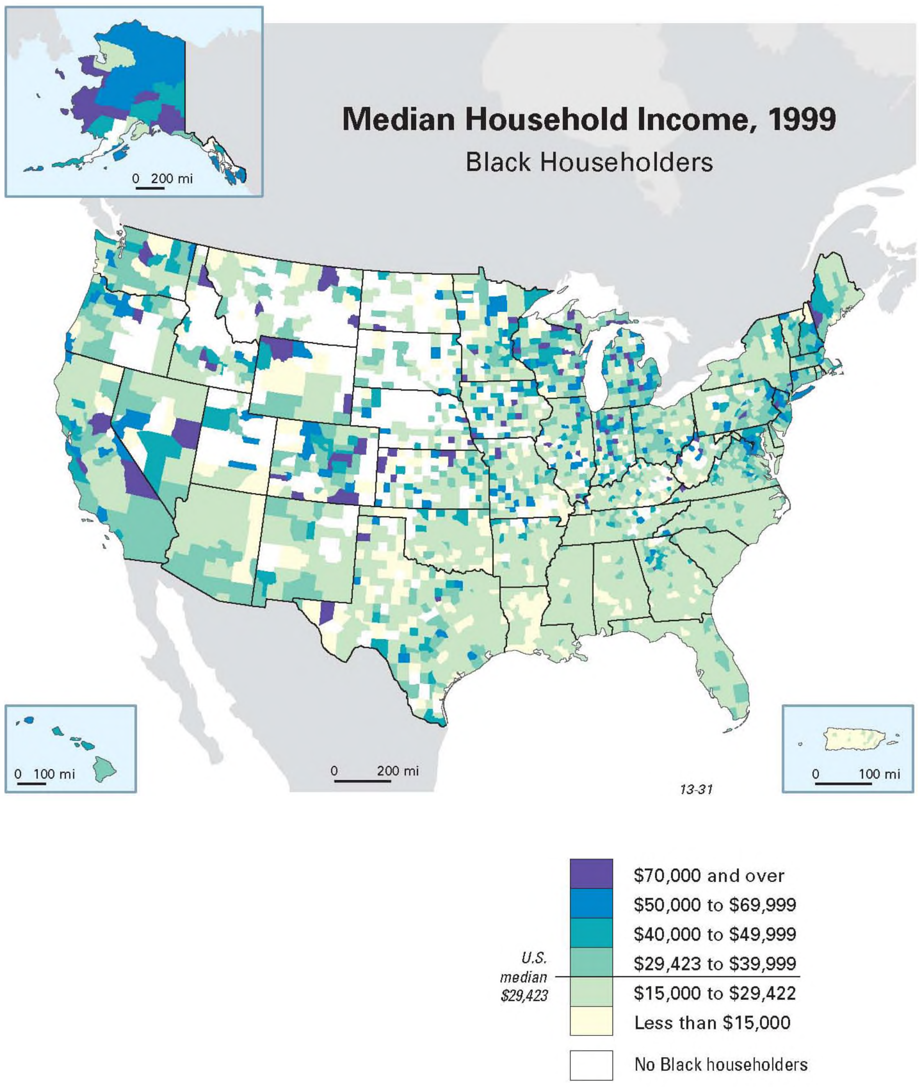
Median earnings for the population 45 to 64 years old; includes part-time and seasonal workers

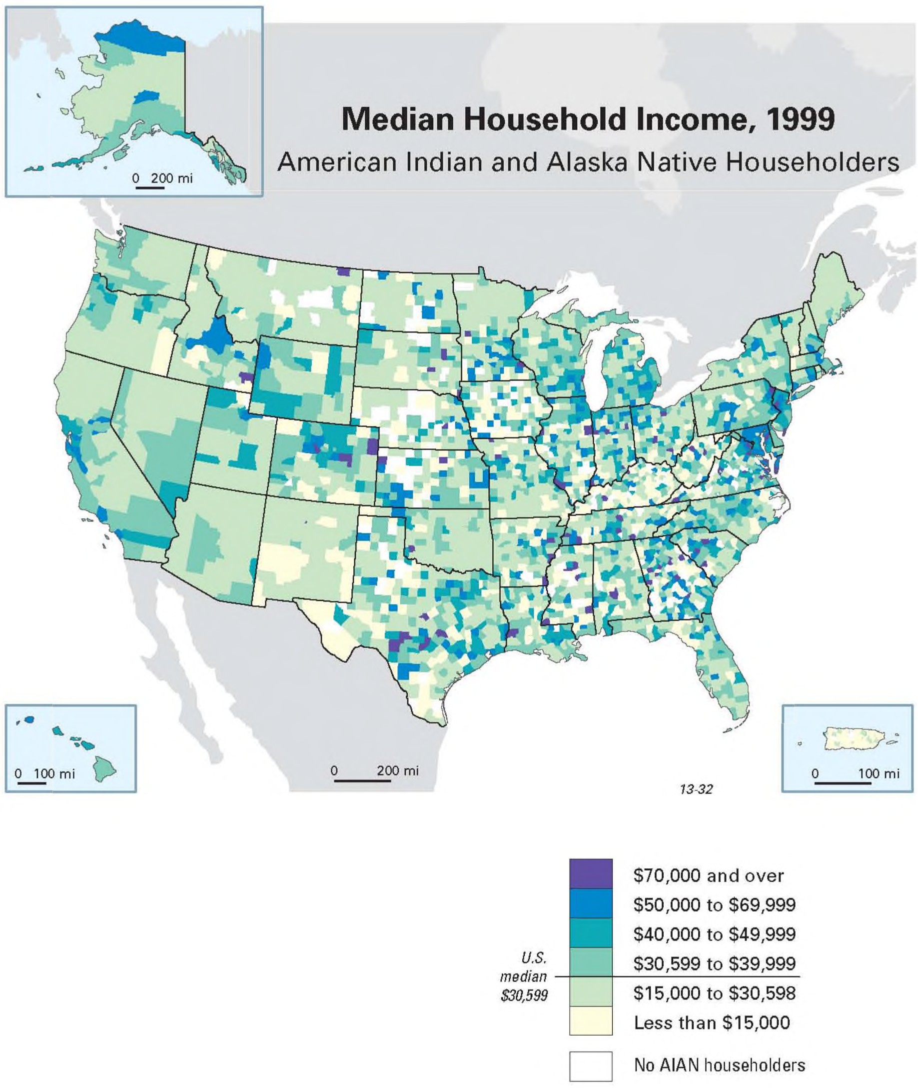

Ratio of Women's Earnings to Men's Earnings, 1999
Ratio of median earnings of women to men for the population 16 and older who worked year-round and full-time
Women earned more
1.18 to 1.41
1.00 to 1.17
0.85 to 0.99
0.73 to 0.84
U.S. ratio 0.73
0.60 to 0.72
0.45 to 0.59
Less than 0.45
Men earned more
No women worked year-round and full-time
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
13-27

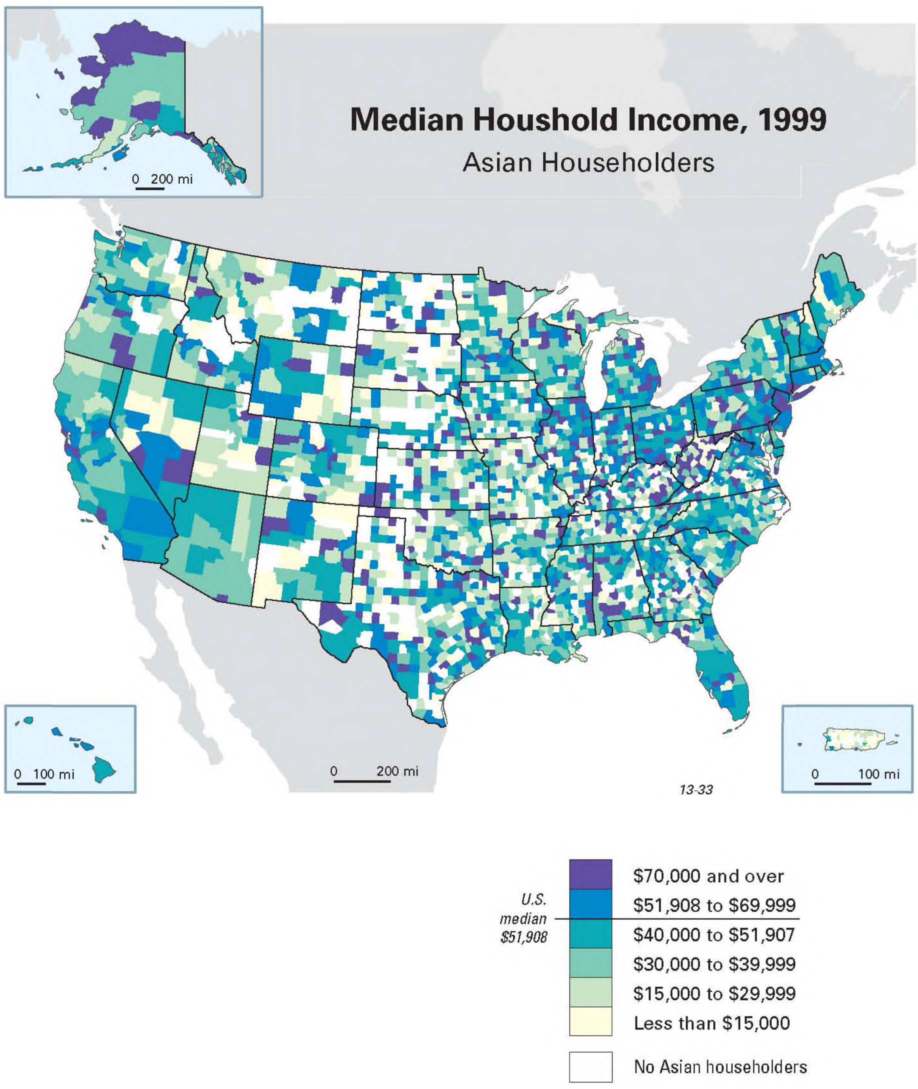

Median Earnings, 1999
Men
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
13-28
Median earnings for men 16 and older who worked year-round and full-time
U.S. median $37,057
$45,000 to $70,063
$37,057 to $44,999
$25,000 to $37,056
$20,000 to $24,999
$12,097 to $19,999

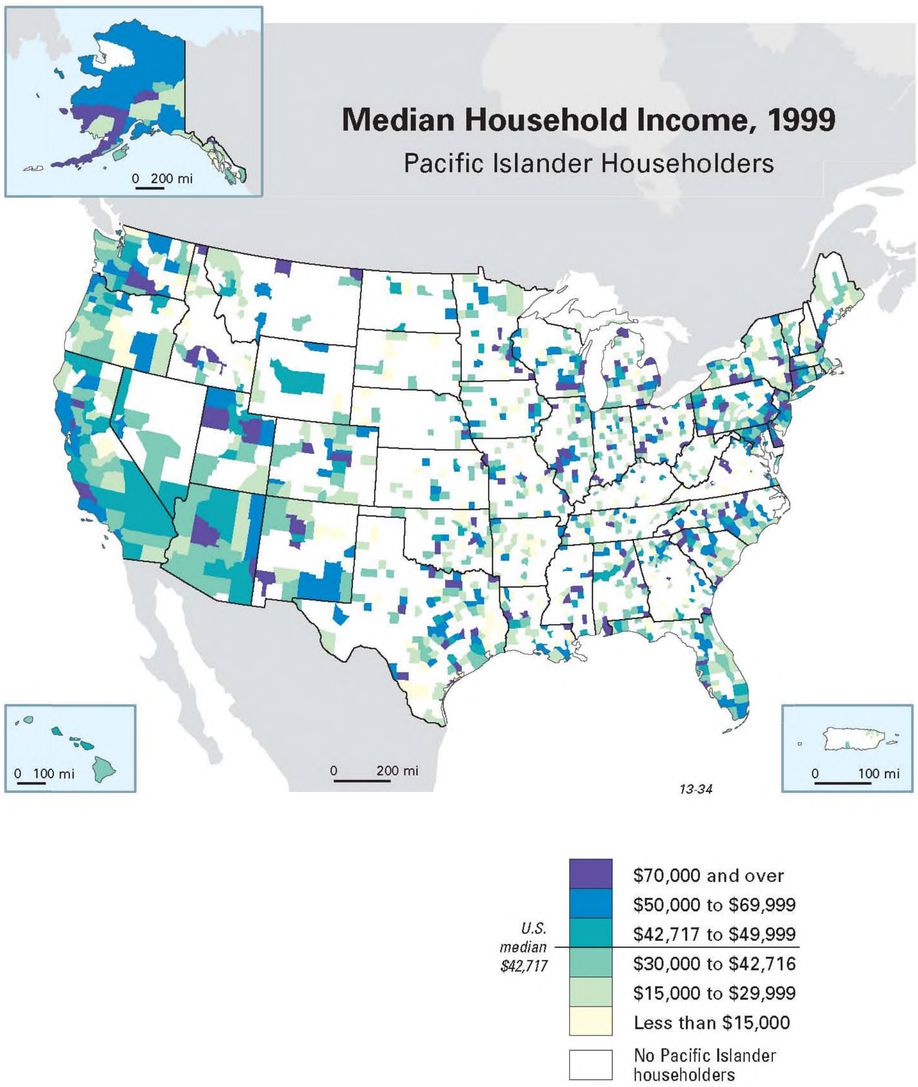

Median Earnings, 1999
Women
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
13-29
Median earnings for women 16 and older who worked year-round and full-time
U.S. median $27,194
$35,000 to $46,014
$27,194 to $34,999
$20,000 to $27,193
$11,648 to $19,999
No women worked year-round and full-time

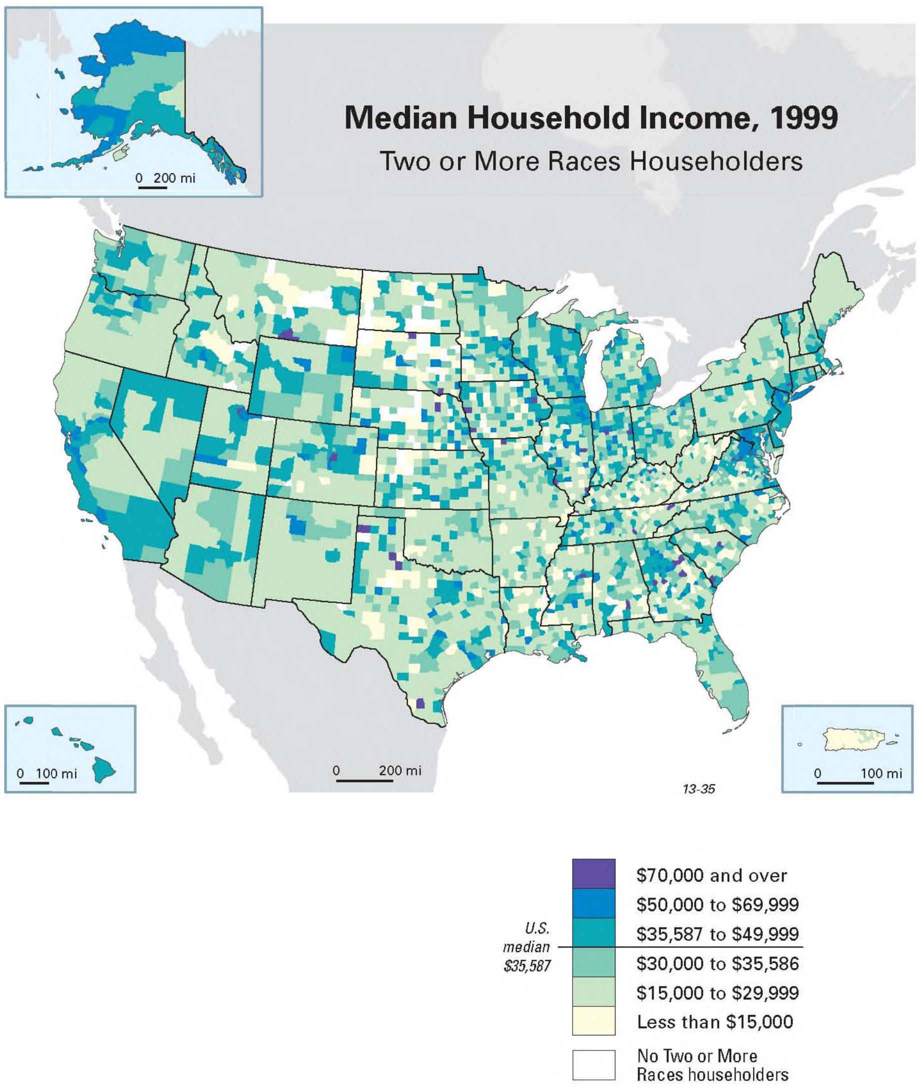

Median Household Income, 1999
White Non-Hispanic Householders
0 200 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 100 mi
13-30
$70,000 and over
$45,367 to $69,999
$40,000 to $45,366
$30,000 to $39,999
$15,000 to $29,999
Less than $15,000
U.S. median $45,367

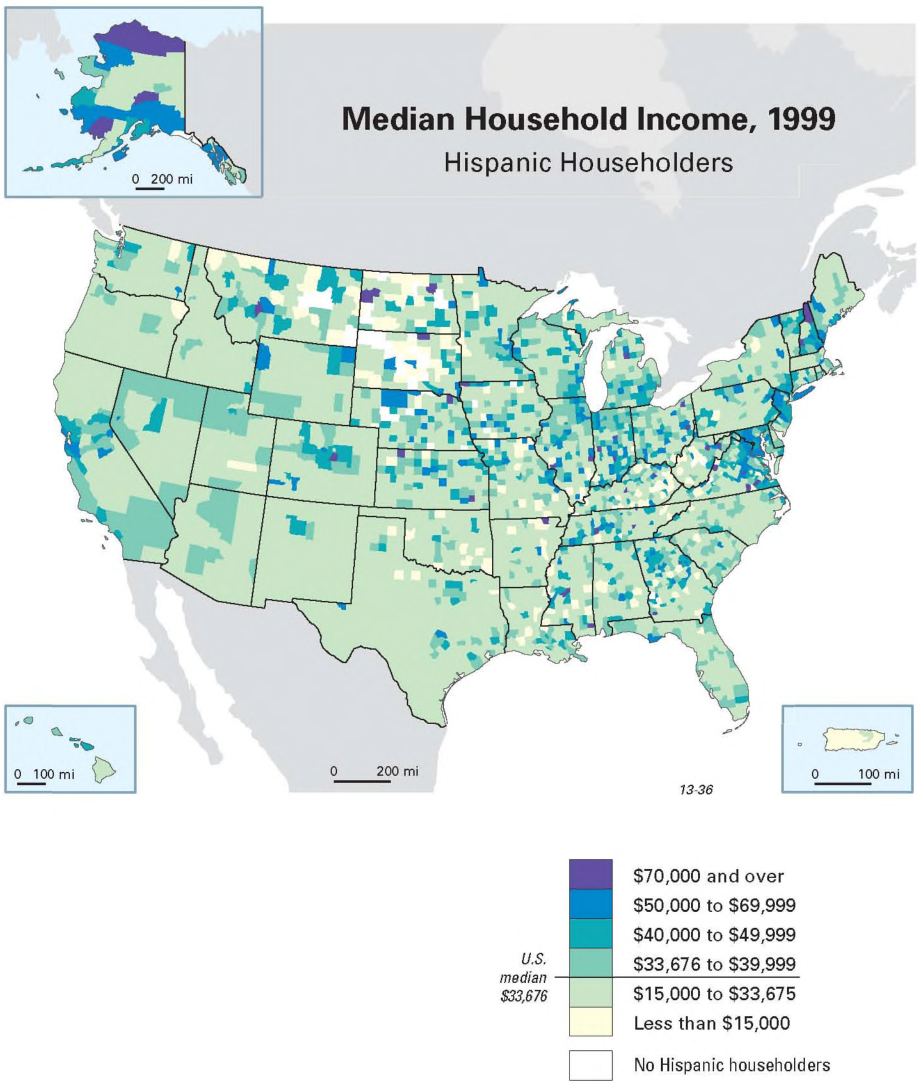

Median Household Income, 1999
Black Householders
0 200 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 100 mi
13-31
$70,000 and over
$50,000 to $69,999
$40,000 to $49,999
$29,423 to $39,999
$15,000 to $29,422
Less than $15,000
No Black householders
U.S. median $29,423

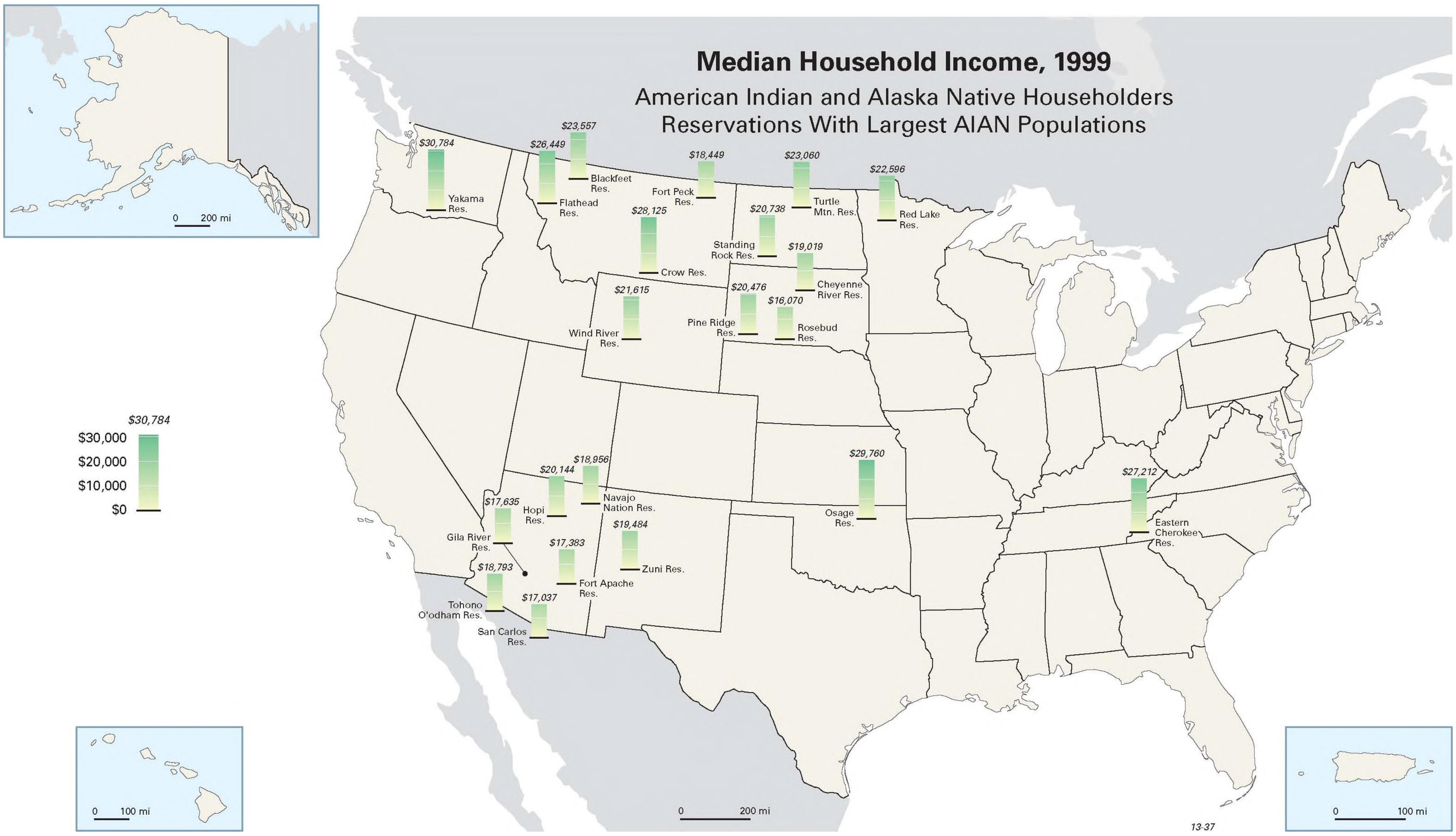

Median Household Income, 1999
American Indian and Alaska Native Householders
0 200 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 100 mi
13-32
$70,000 and over
$50,000 to $69,999
$40,000 to $49,999
$30,599 to $39,999
$15,000 to $30,598
Less than $15,000
No AIAN householders
U.S. median $30,599

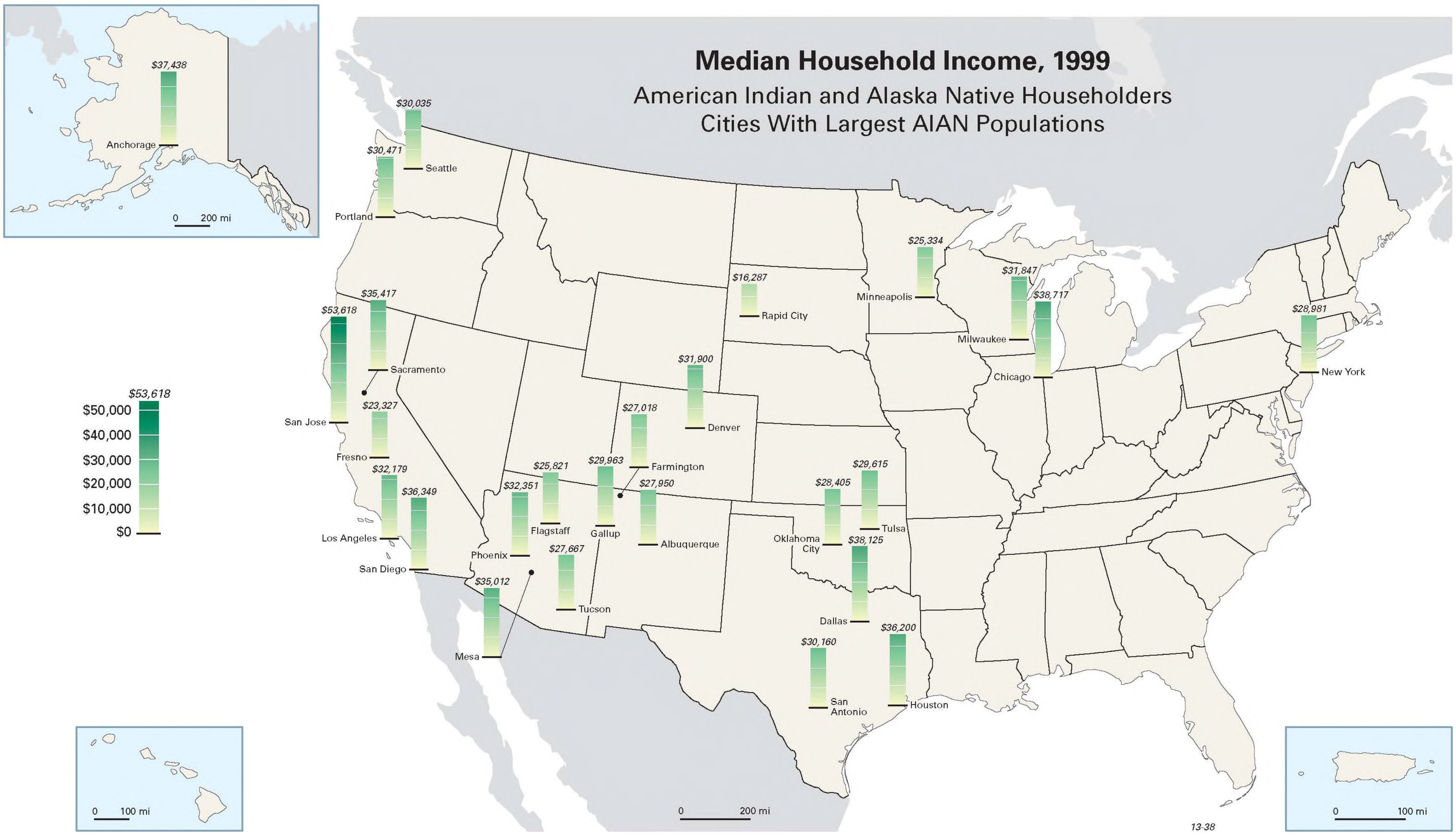

Median Houshold Income, 1999
Asian Householders
0 200 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 100 mi
13-33
$70,000 and over
$51,908 to $69,999
$40,000 to $51,907
$30,000 to $39,999
$15,000 to $29,999
Less than $15,000
No Asian householders
U.S. median $51,908

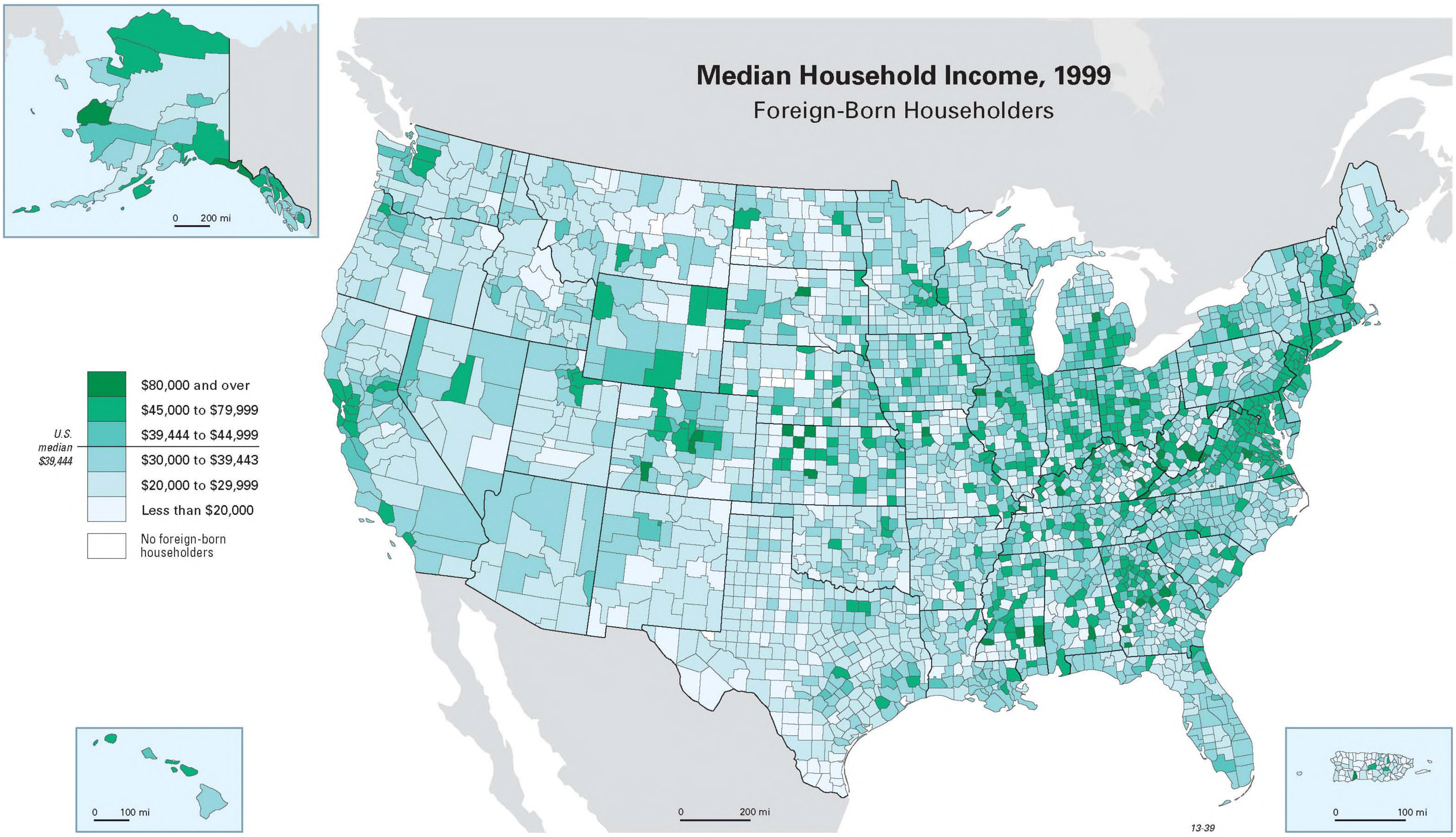

Median Household Income, 1999
Pacific Islander Householders
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
13-34
U.S. median $42,717
$70,000 and over
$50,000 to $69,999
$42,717 to $49,999
$30,000 to $42,716
$15,000 to $29,999
Less than $15,000
No Pacific Islander householders


Median Household Income, 1999
Two or More Races Householders
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
13-35
U.S. median $35,587
$70,000 and over
$50,000 to $69,999
$35,587 to $49,999
$30,000 to $35,586
$15,000 to $29,999
Less than $15,000
No Two or More Races householders


Median Household Income, 1999
Hispanic Householders
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
13-36
U.S. median $33,676
$70,000 and over
$50,000 to $69,999
$40,000 to $49,999
$33,676 to $39,999
$15,000 to $33,675
Less than $15,000
No Hispanic householders

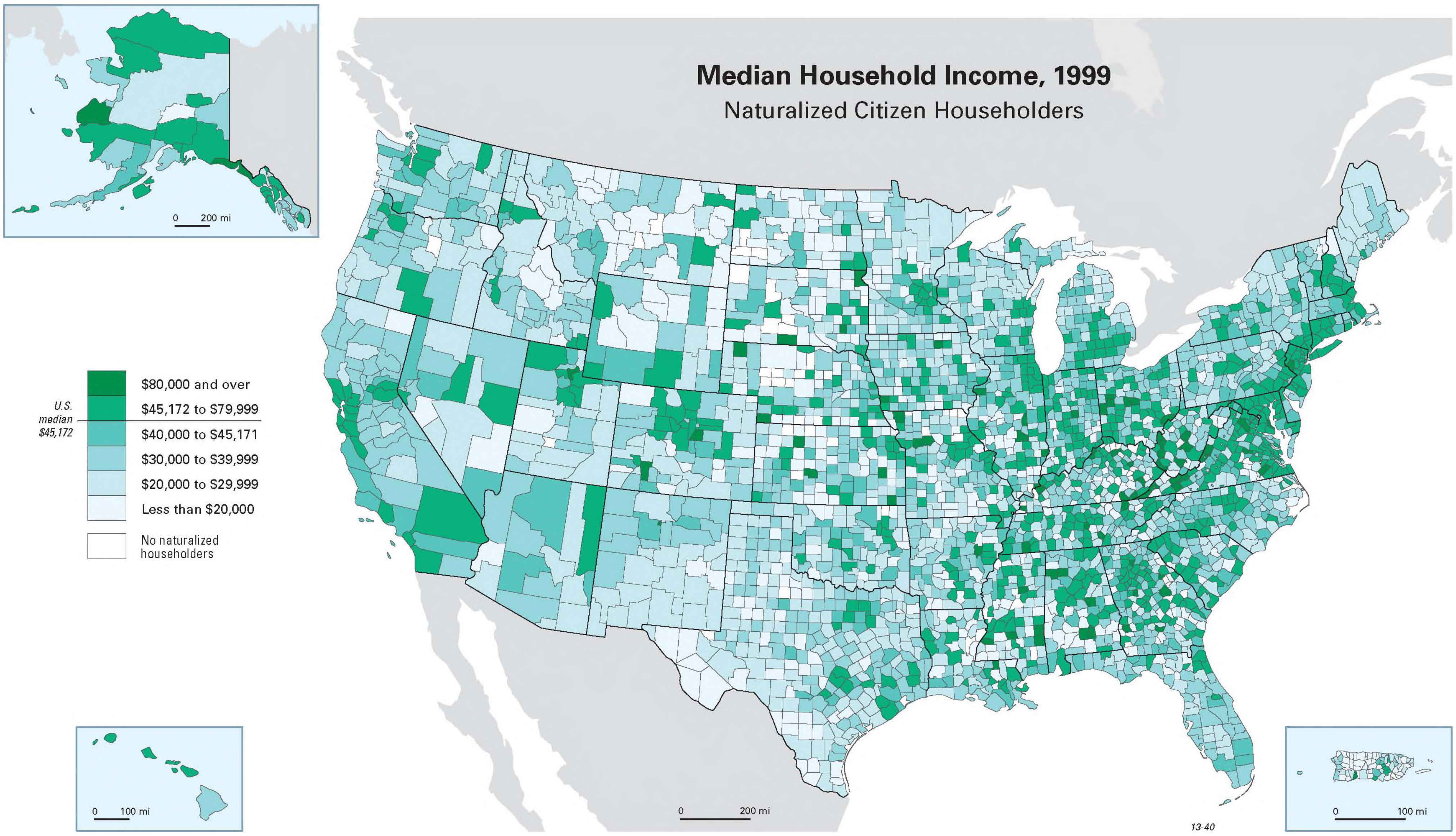

Median Household Income, 1999
American Indian and Alaska Native Householders
Reservations With Largest AIAN Populations
$30,784
Yakama Res.
$26,449
Flathead Res.
$23,557
Blackfeet Res.
$18,449
Fort Peck Res.
$28,125
Crow Res.
$23,060
Turtle Mtn. Res.
$20,738
Standing Rock Res.
$22,596
Red Lake Res.
$19,019
Cheyenne River Res.
$21,615
Wind River Res.
$20,476
Pine Ridge Res.
$16,070
Rosebud Res.
$29,760
Osage Res.
$27,212
Eastern Cherokee Res.
$18,956
Navajo Nation Res.
$20,144
Hopi Res.
$17,635
Gila River Res.
$19,484
Zuni Res.
$17,383
Fort Apache Res.
$18,793
Tohono O'odham Res.
$17,037
San Carlos Res.
$30,784
$30,000
$20,000
$10,000
$0
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
13-37


Median Household Income, 1999
American Indian and Alaska Native Householders
Cities With Largest AIAN Populations
$37,438
Anchorage
$30,035
Seattle
$30,471
Portland
$35,417
Sacramento
$53,618
San Jose
$23,327
Fresno
$32,179
Los Angeles
$36,349
San Diego
$25,821
Flagstaff
$32,351
Phoenix
$27,667
Tucson
$35,012
Mesa
$29,963
Gallup
$27,018
Farmington
$27,950
Albuquerque
$31,900
Denver
$16,287
Rapid City
$25,334
Minneapolis
$31,847
Milwaukee
$38,717
Chicago
$28,981
New York
$28,405
Oklahoma City
$29,615
Tulsa
$38,125
Dallas
$30,160
San Antonio
$36,200
Houston
$53,618
$50,000
$40,000
$30,000
$20,000
$10,000
$0
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
13-38



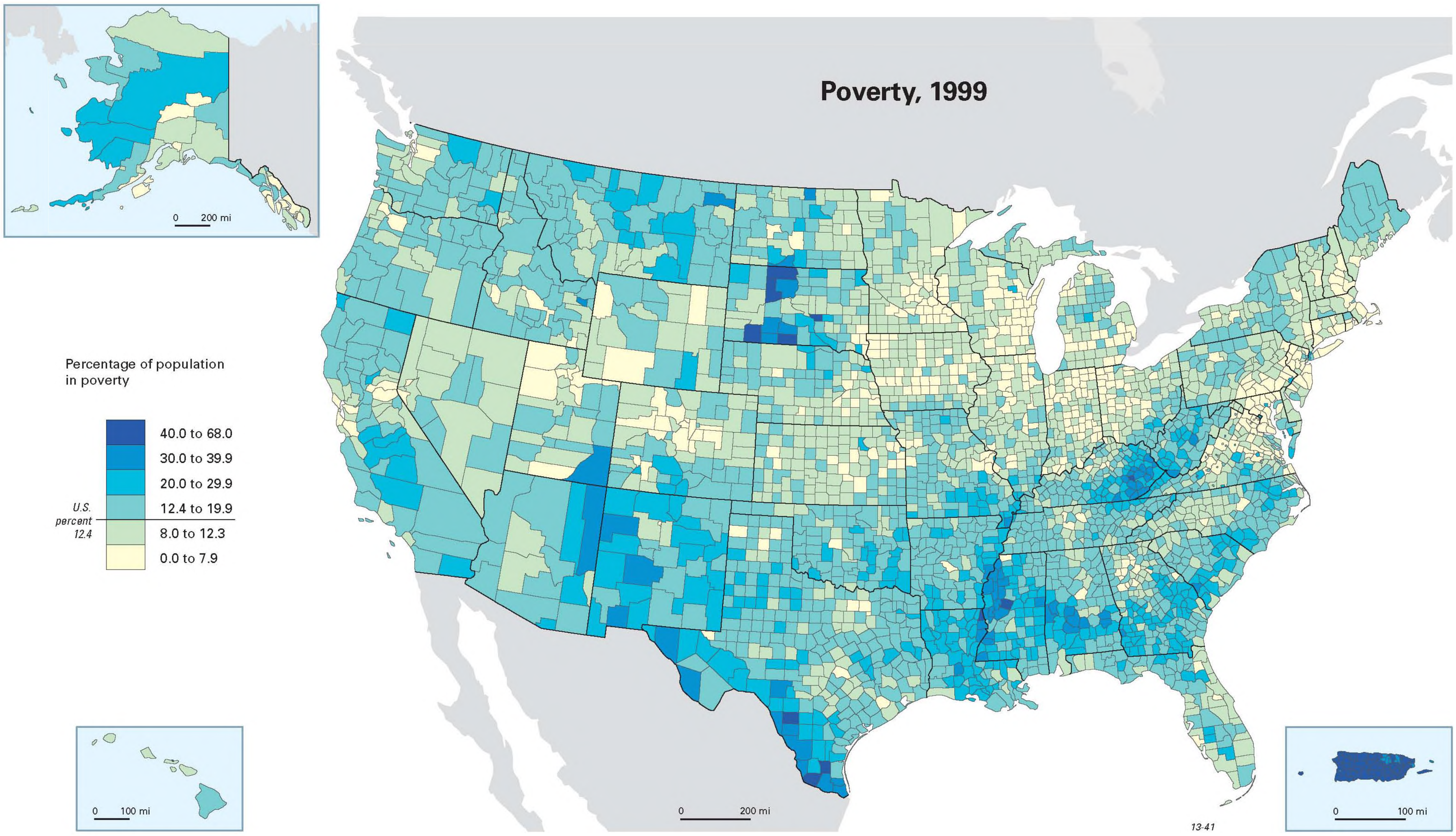
Median Household Income, 1999

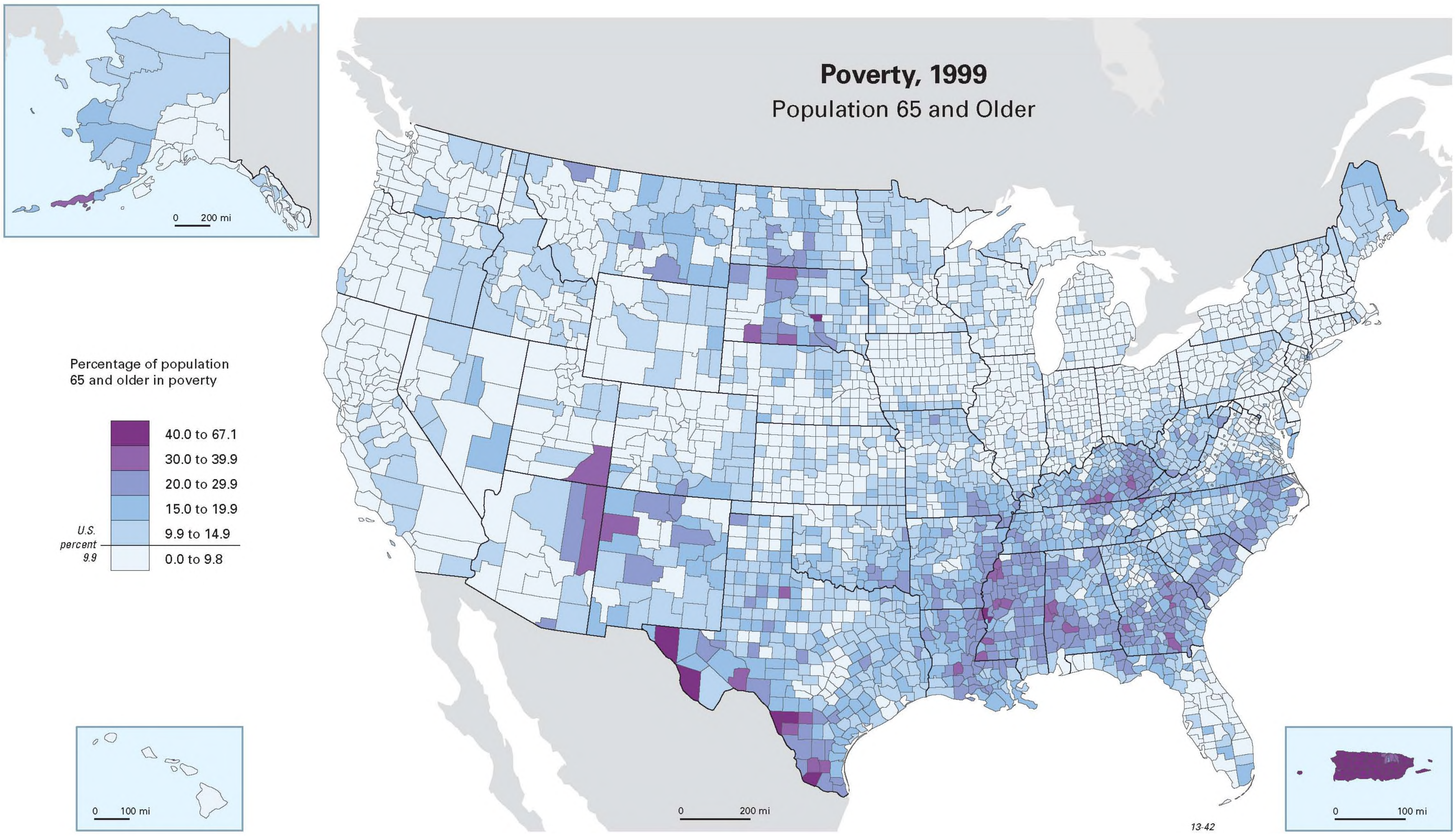
Foreign-Born Householders

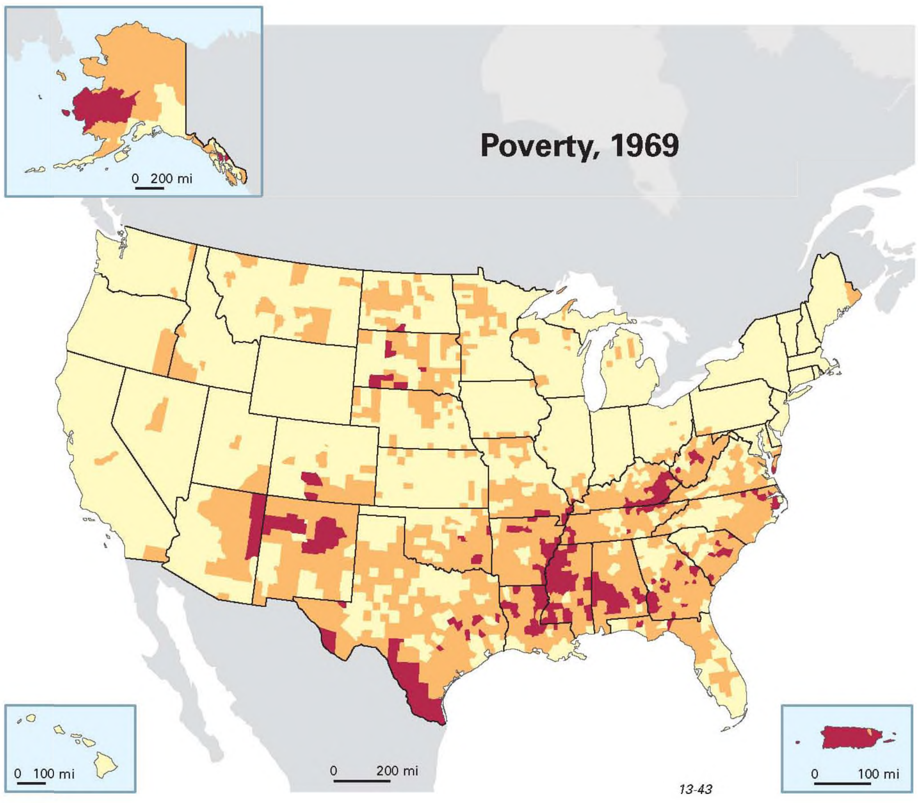


Median Household Income, 1999

Naturalized Citizen Householders

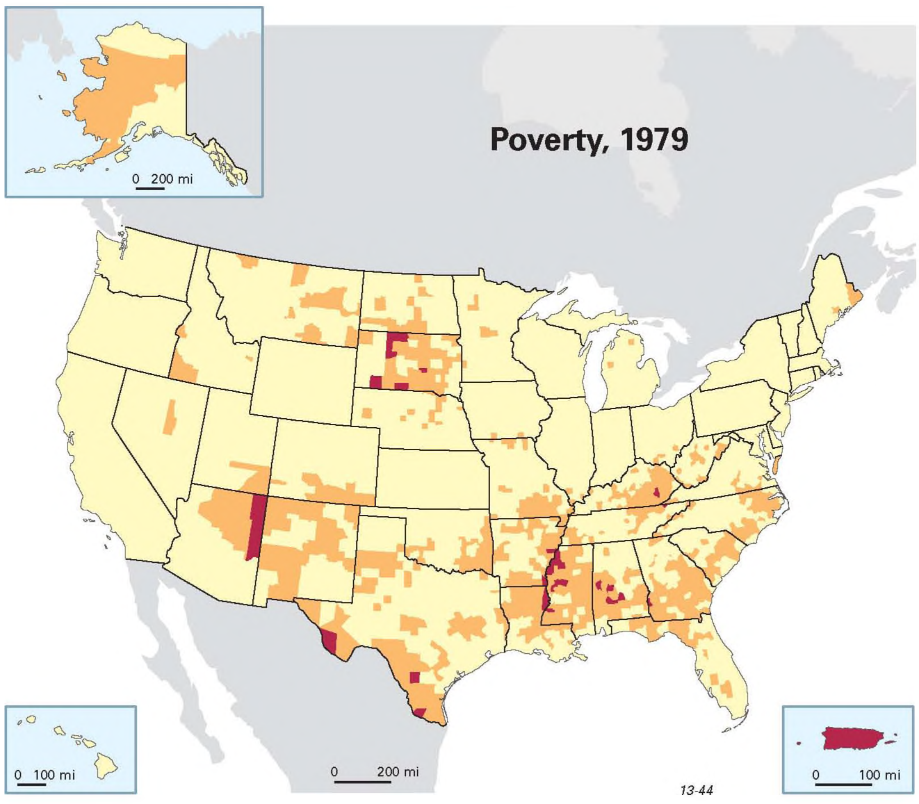

Poverty, 1999
Percentage of population in poverty
40.0 to 68.0
30.0 to 39.9
20.0 to 29.9
12.4 to 19.9
8.0 to 12.3
0.0 to 7.9
U.S. percent 12.4
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
13-41


Poverty, 1999
Population 65 and Older
Percentage of population 65 and older in poverty
40.0 to 67.1
30.0 to 39.9
20.0 to 29.9
15.0 to 19.9
9.9 to 14.9
0.0 to 9.8
U.S. percent 9.9
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
13-42



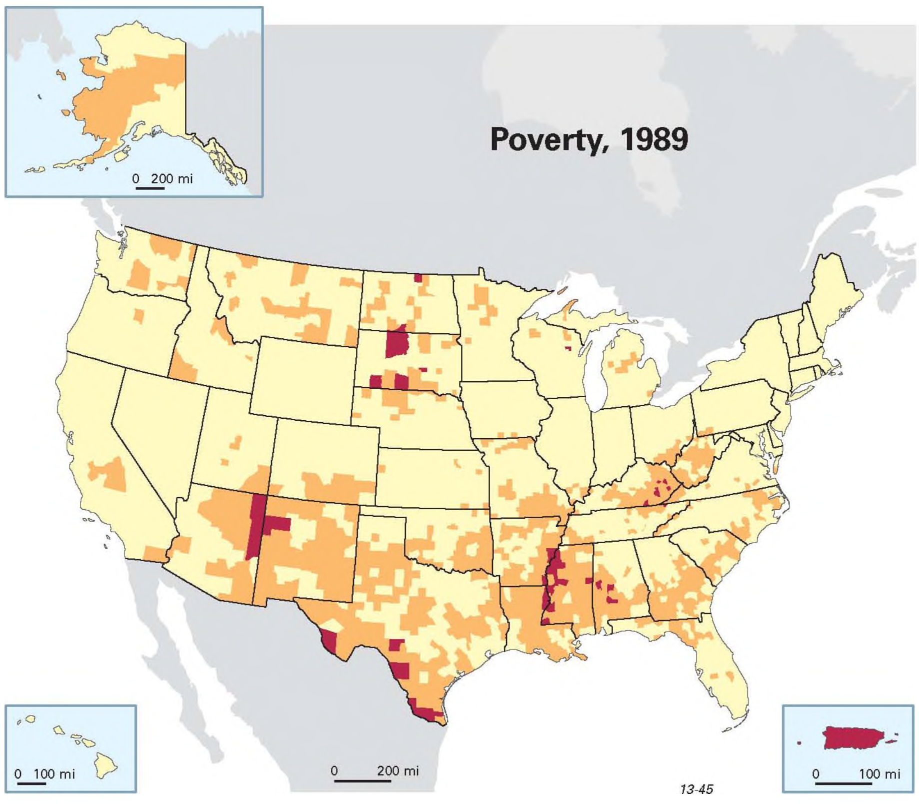
Percentage of population in poverty; U.S. percentage 13.7

🟥 40.0 or more
🟧 20.0 to 39.9
🟨 Less than 20.0



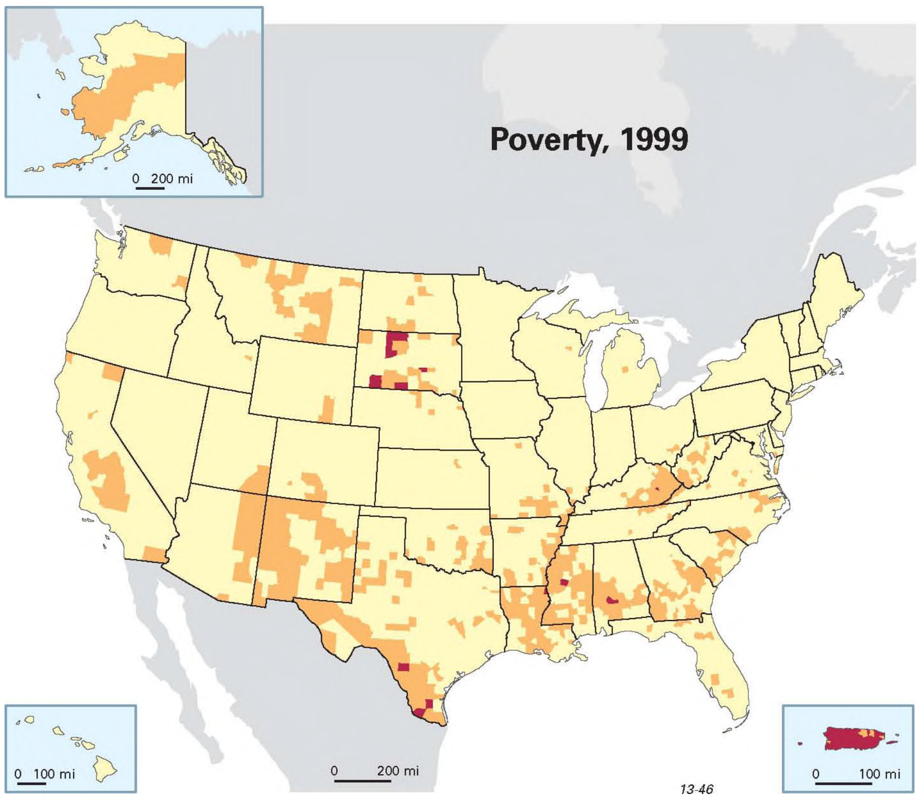
Percentage of population in poverty; U.S. percentage 12.4

🟥 40.0 or more
🟧 20.0 to 39.9
🟨 Less than 20.0



Percentage of population in poverty; U.S. percentage 13.1

🟥 40.0 or more
🟧 20.0 to 39.9
🟨 Less than 20.0



Percentage of population in poverty; U.S. percentage 12.4

🟥 40.0 or more
🟧 20.0 to 39.9
🟨 Less than 20.0

Poverty, 1999

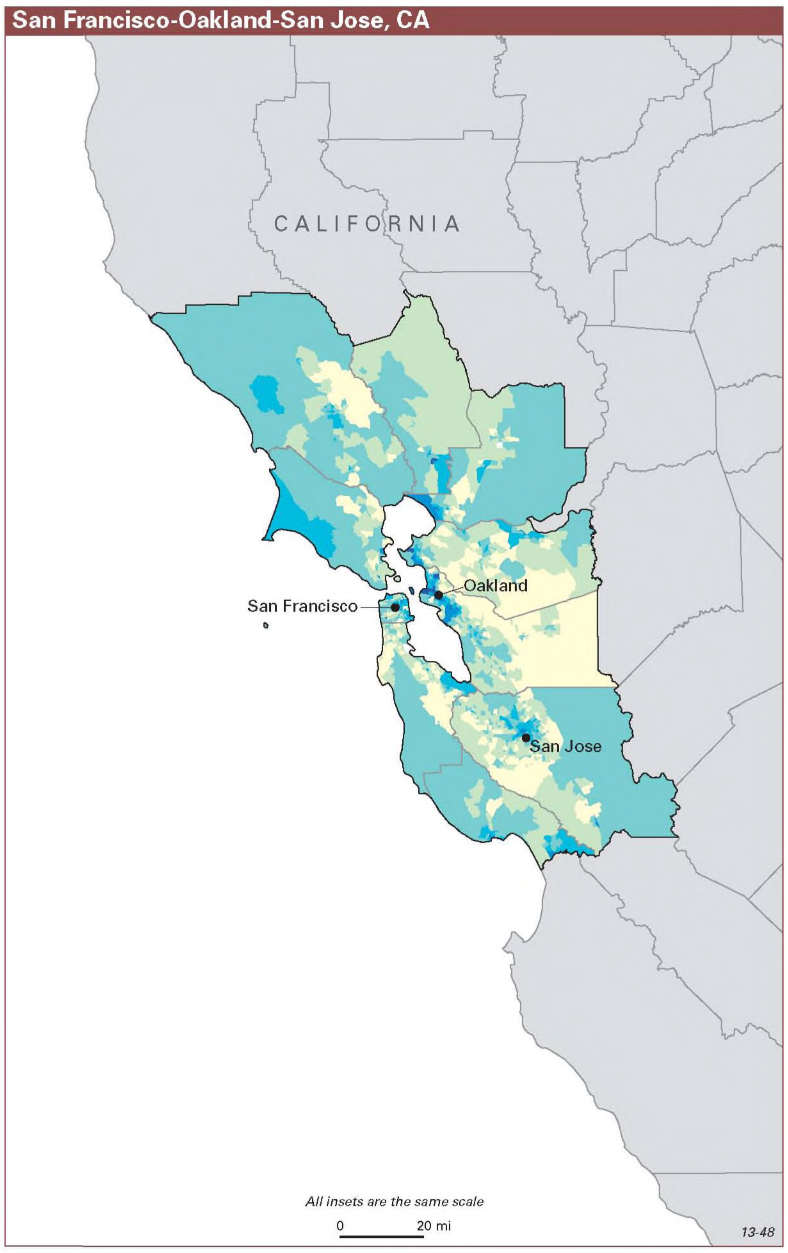
Largest Metropolitan Areas

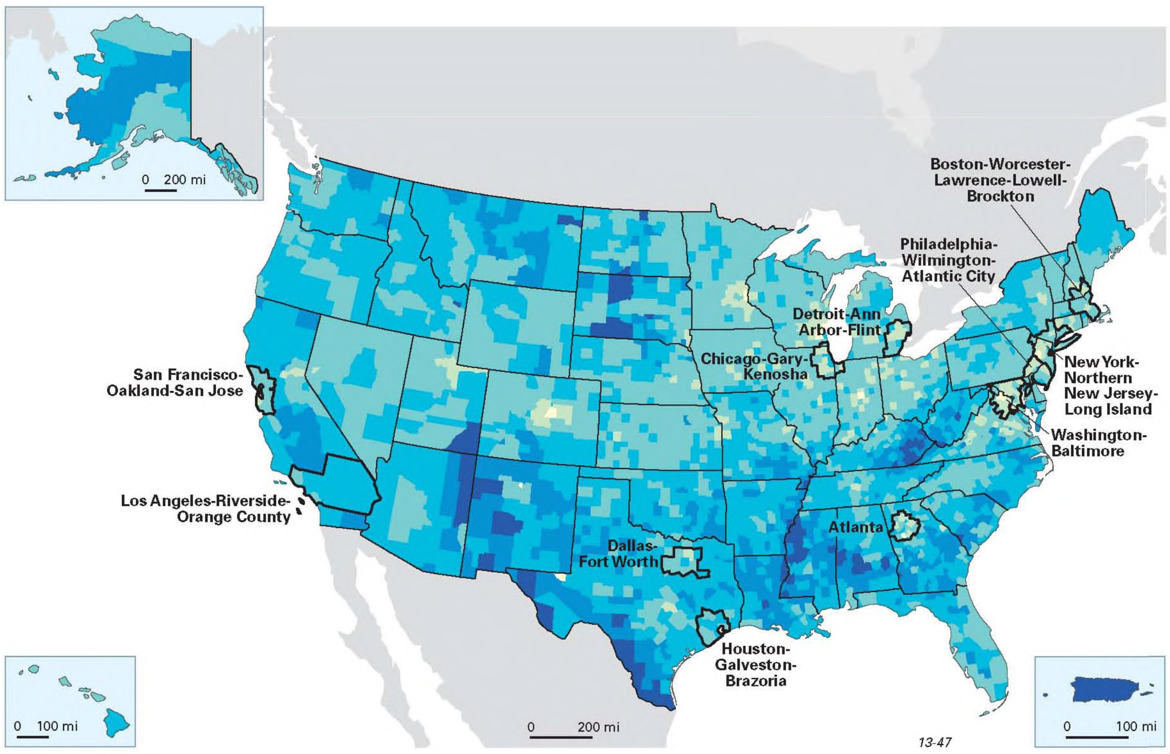
Percentage of population in poverty;
U.S. map by county, metropolitan
area maps by census tract

- 30.0 or more
- 20.0 to 29.9
- 12.4 to 19.9
- 6.0 to 12.3
- 3.0 to 5.9
- Less than 3.0
- No population

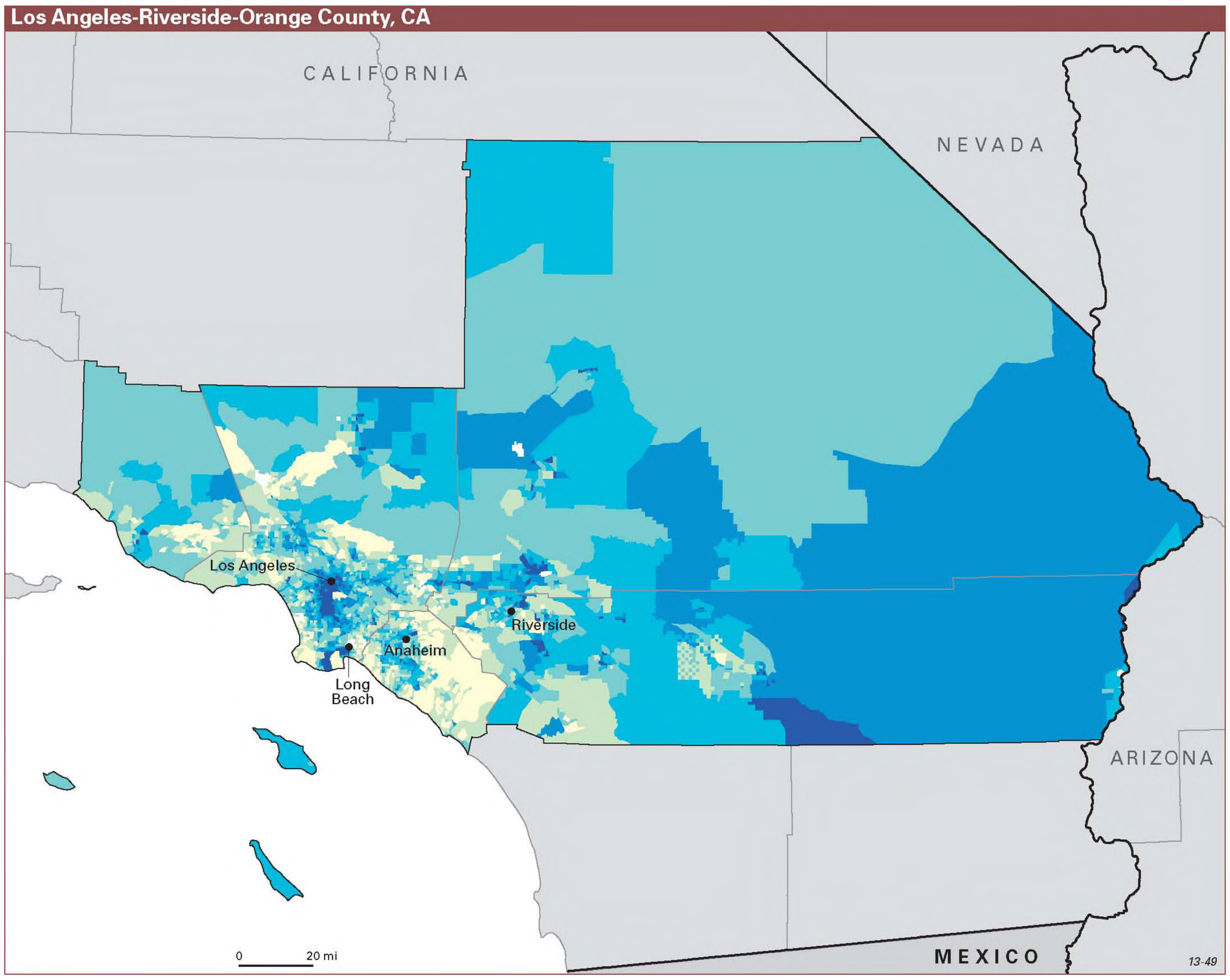
U.S. percent 12.4

San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA

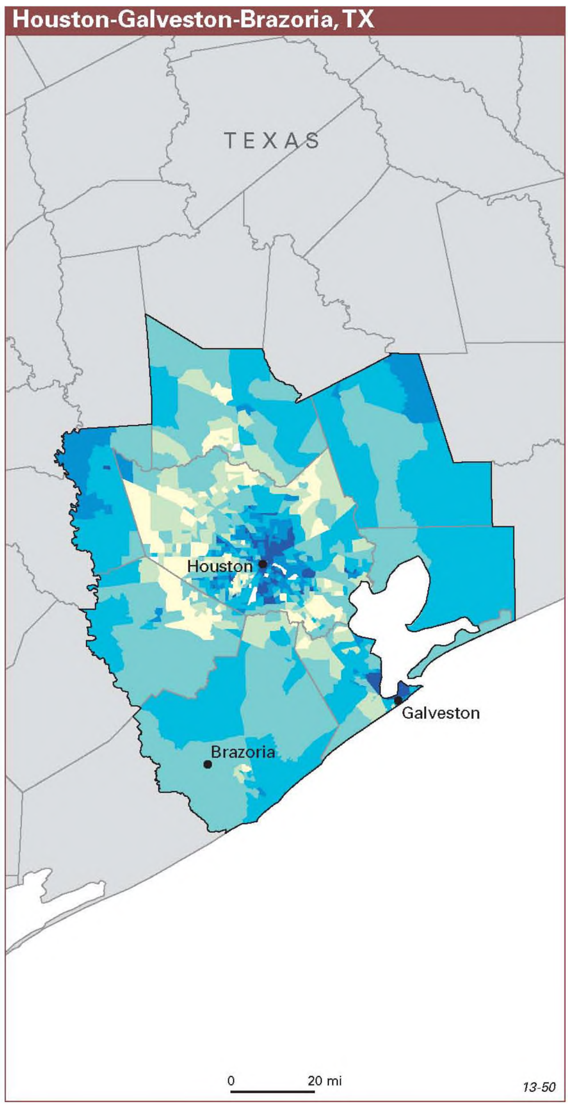




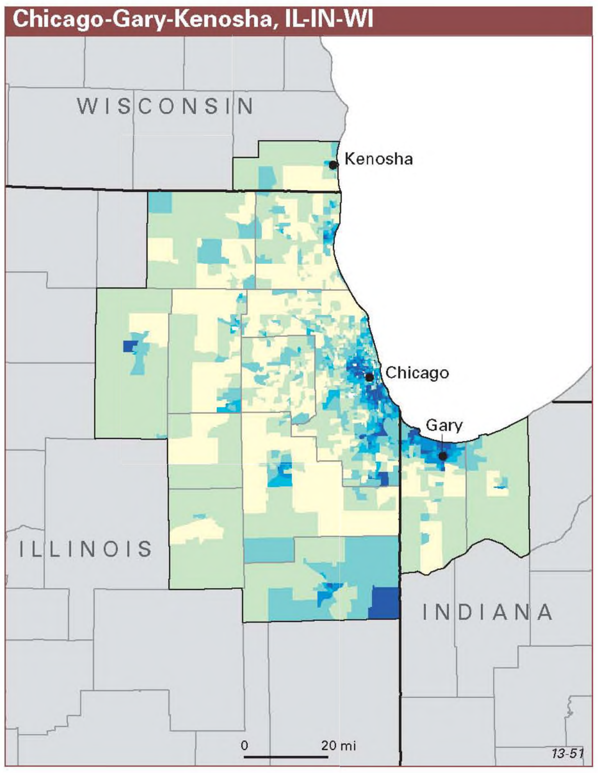
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA



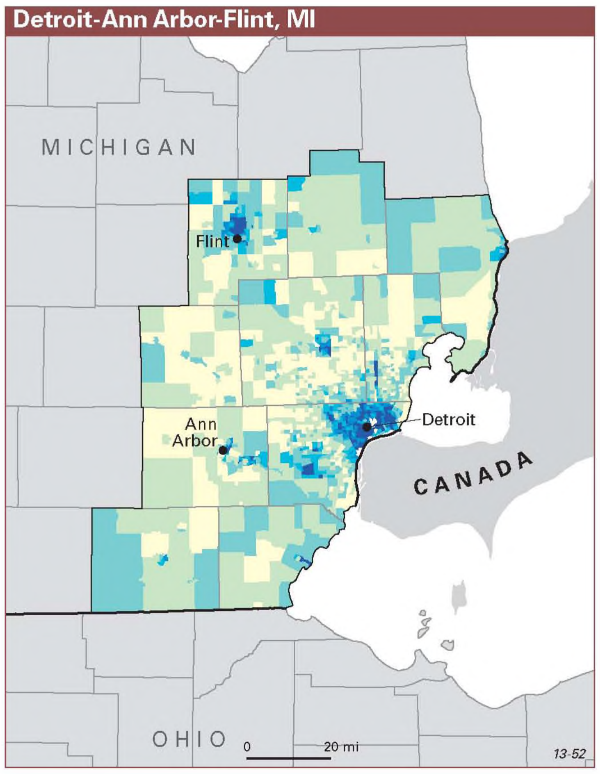
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX



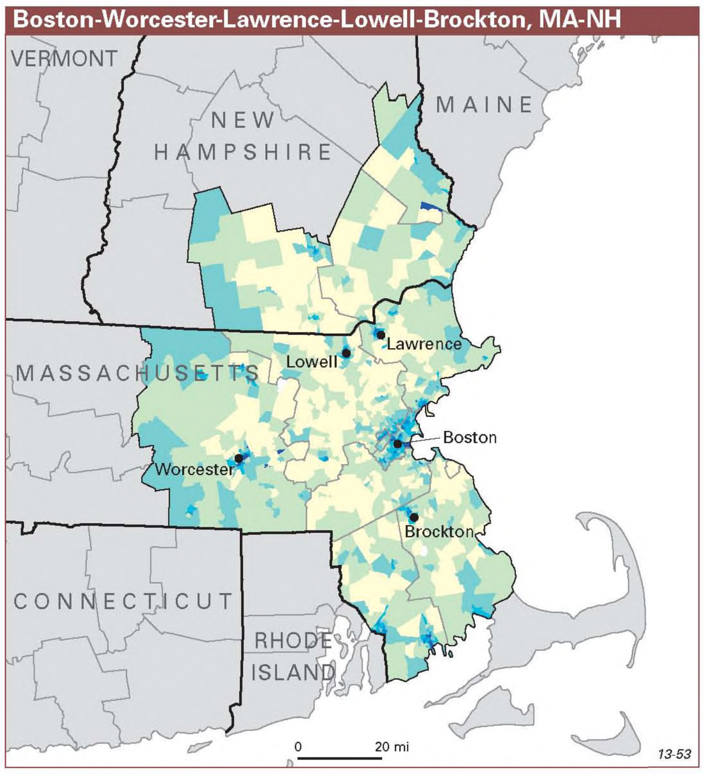
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI



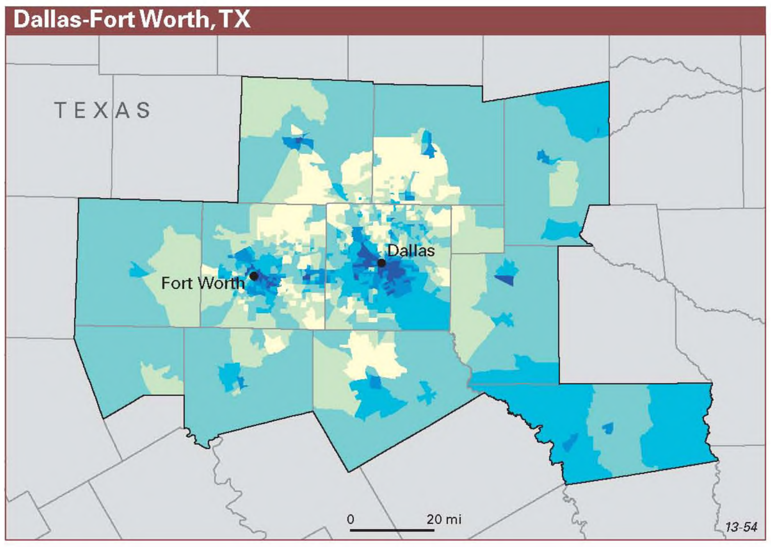
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI



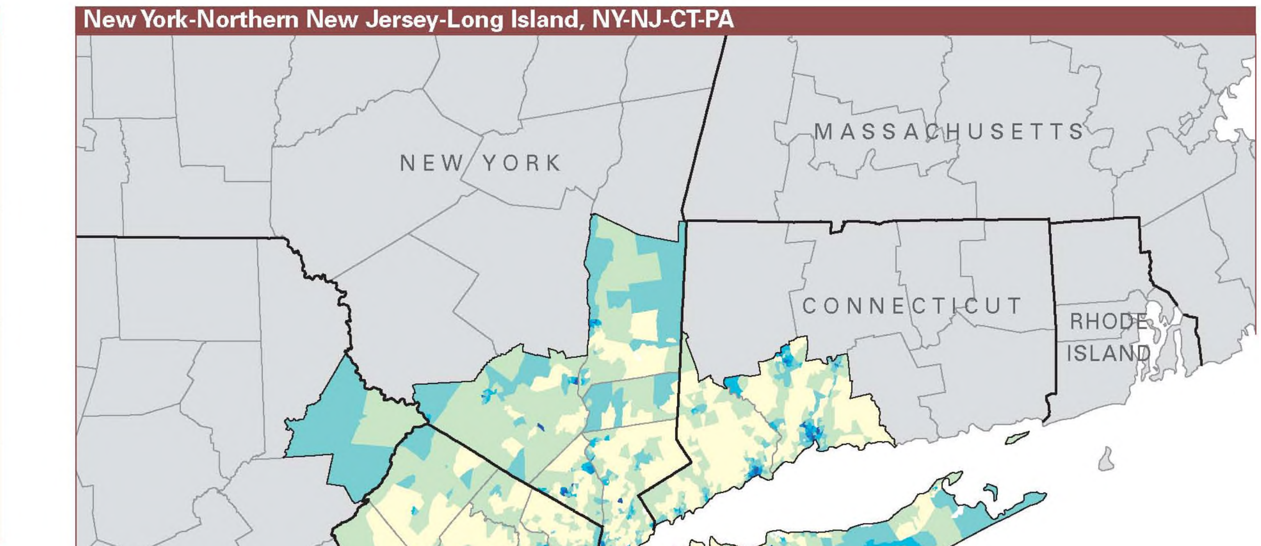
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH



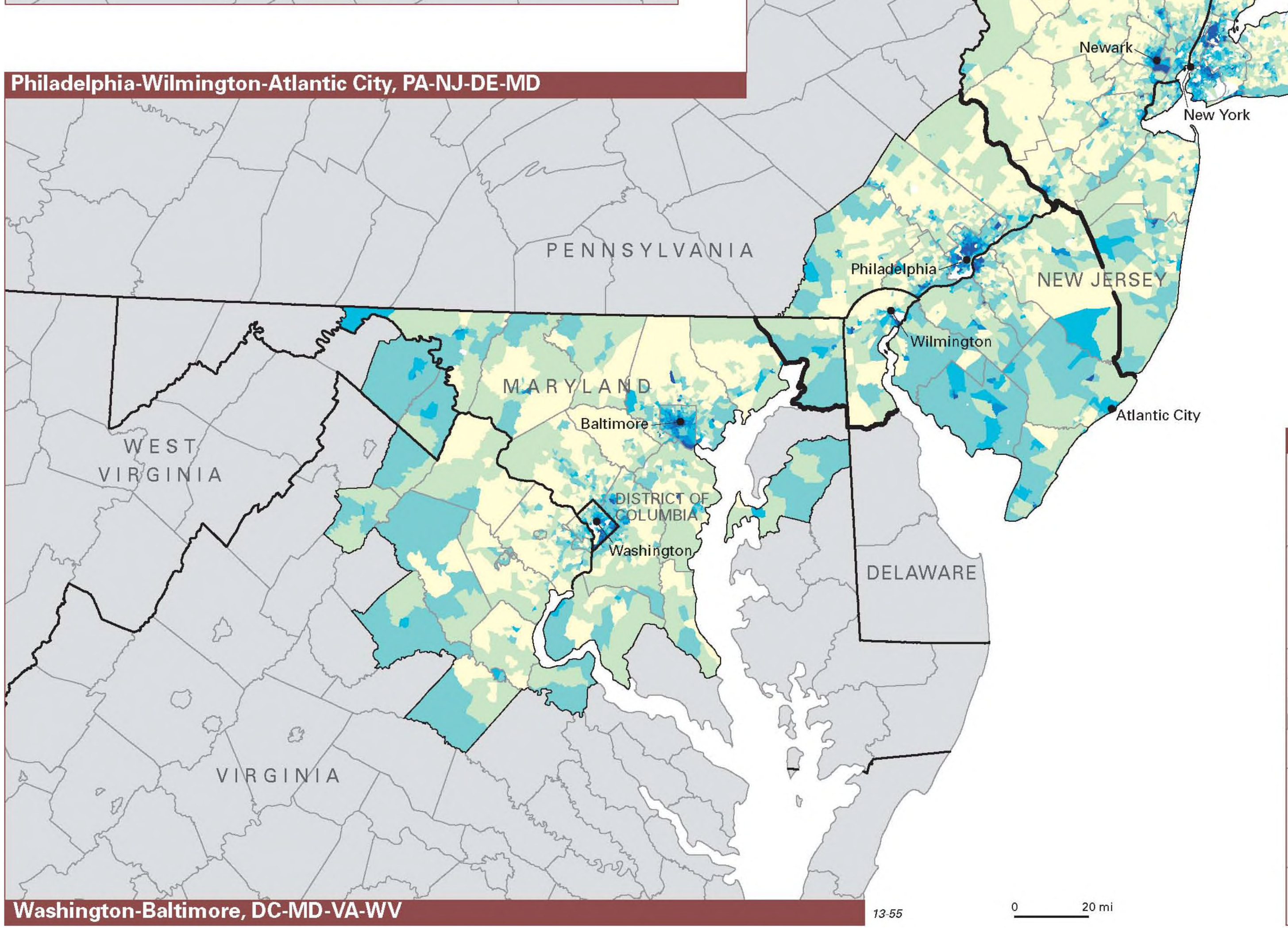
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX



New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA

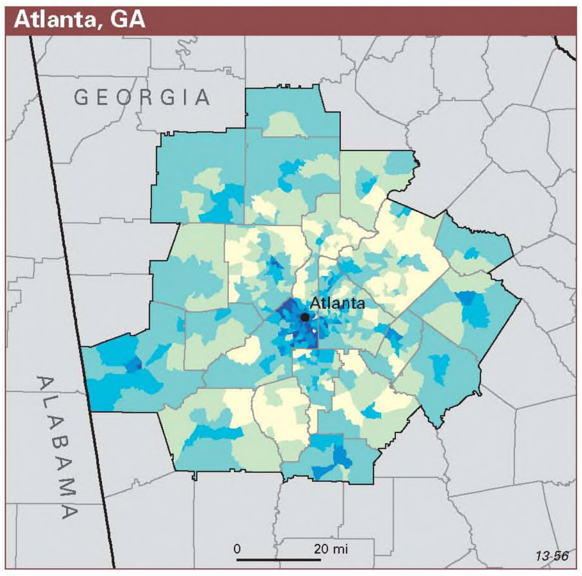


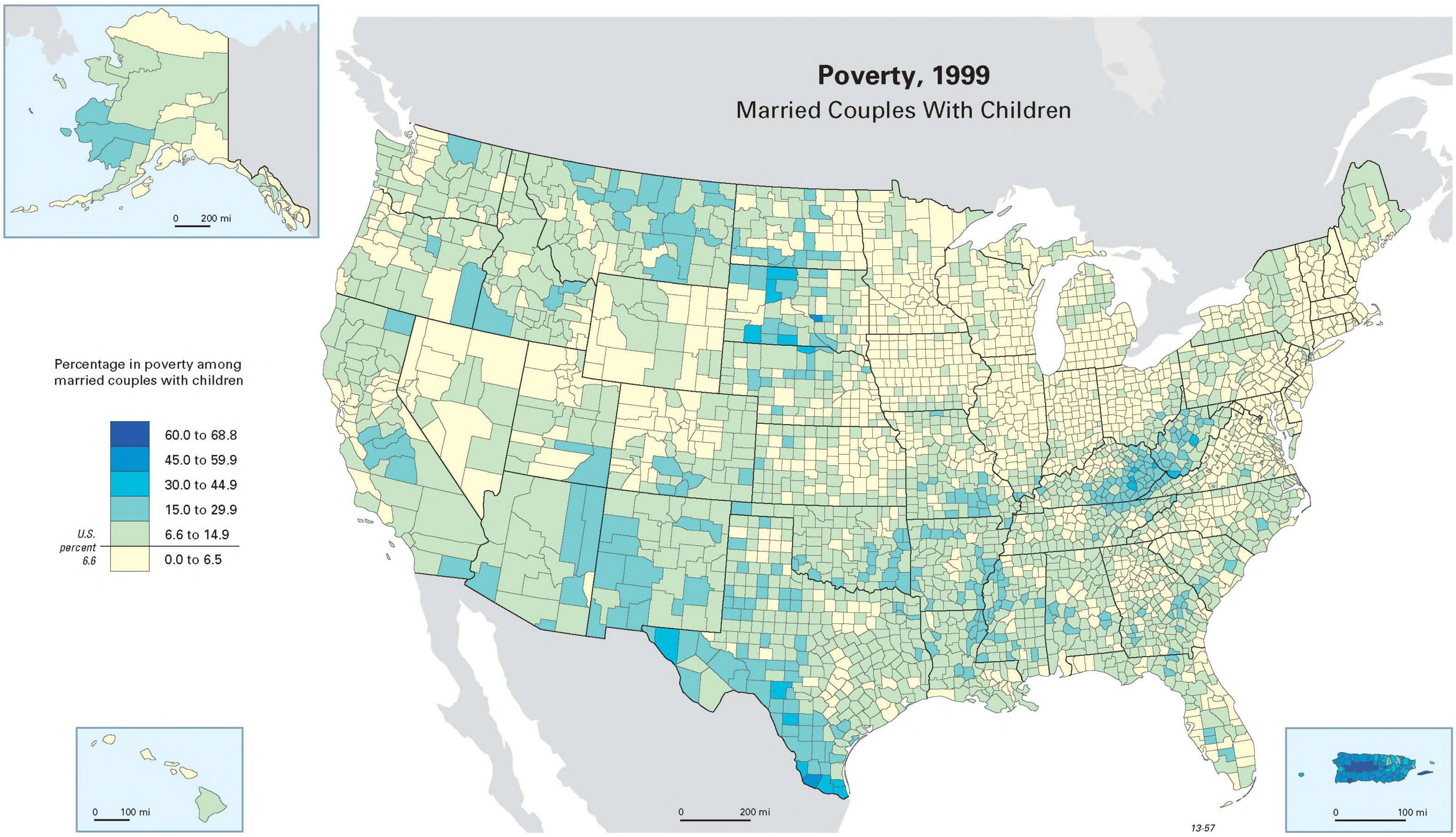
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD

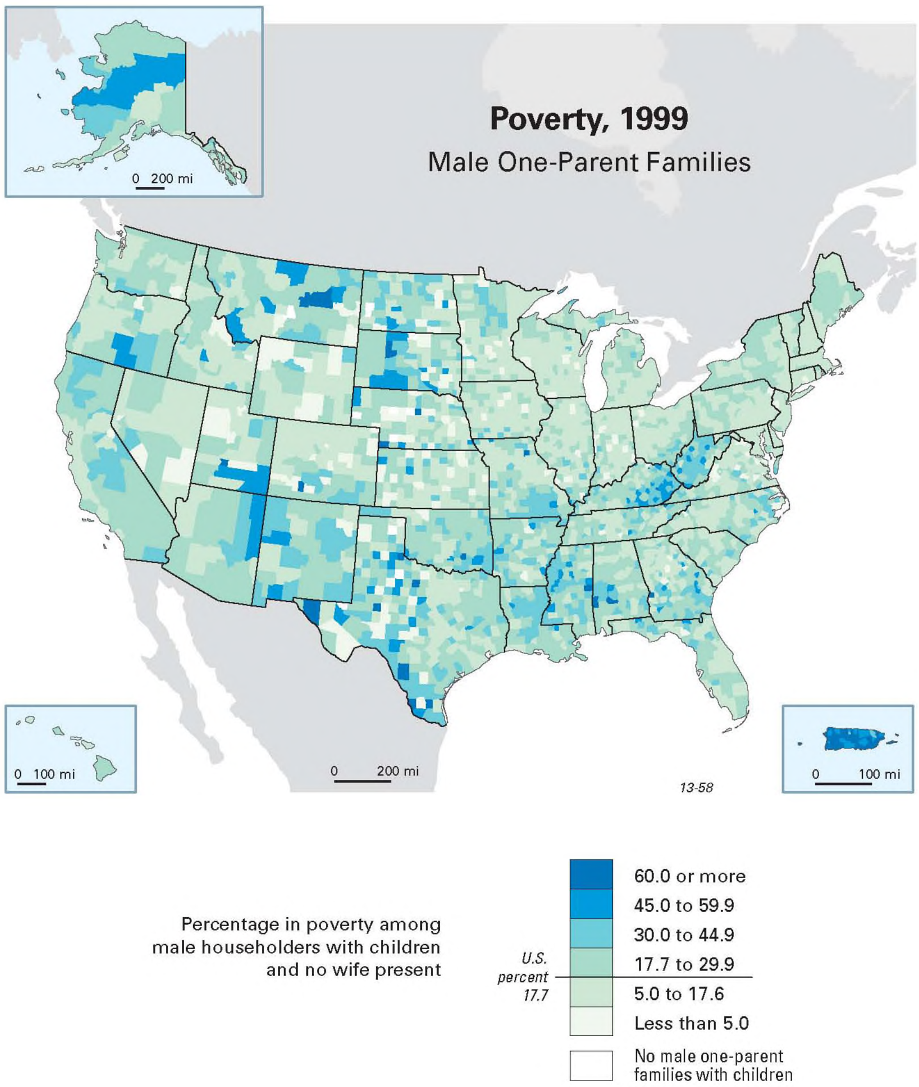


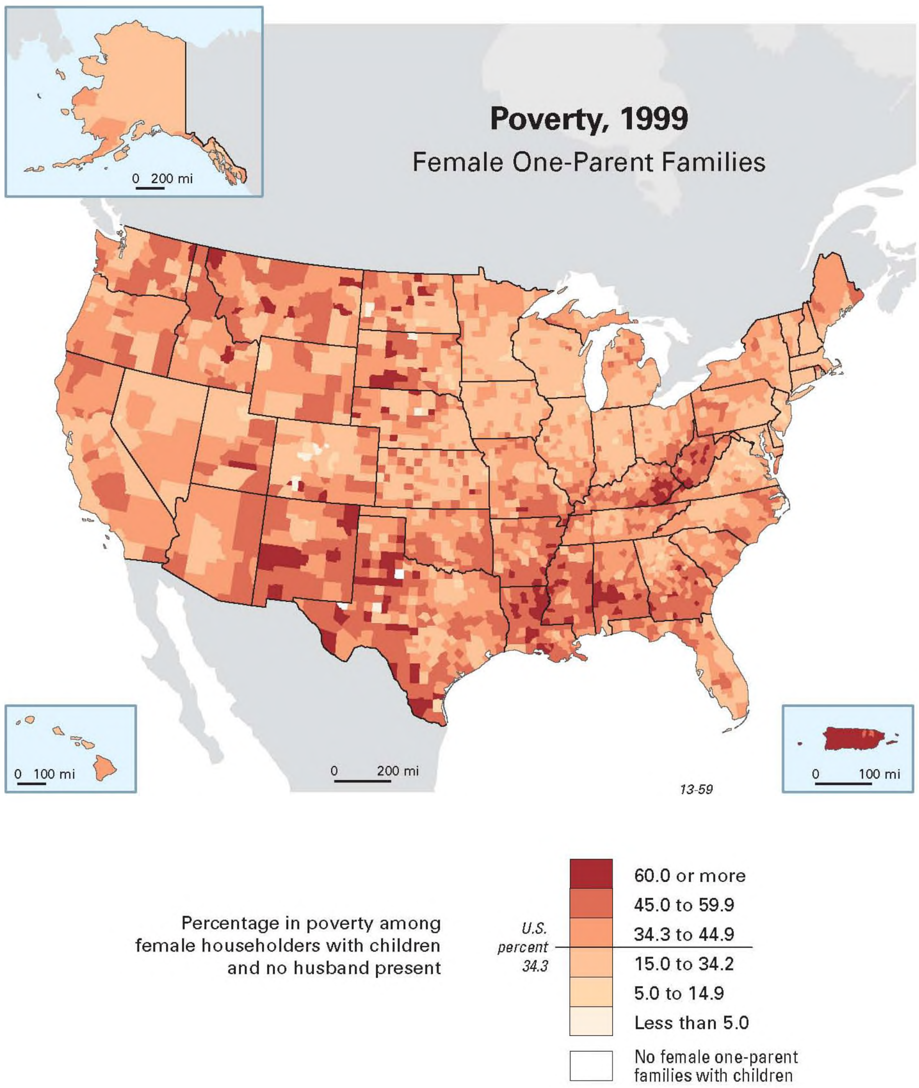
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV

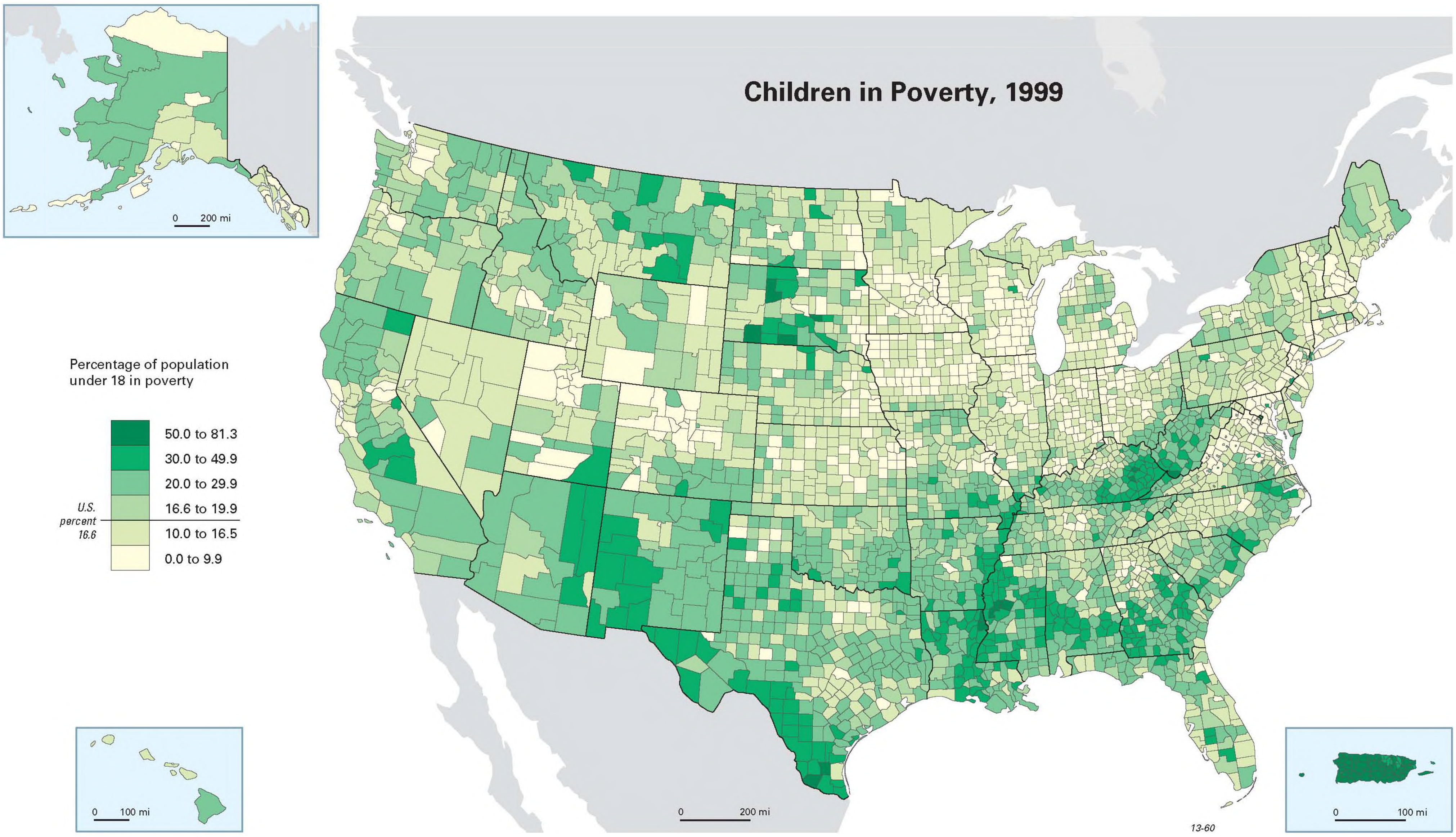
Atlanta, GA



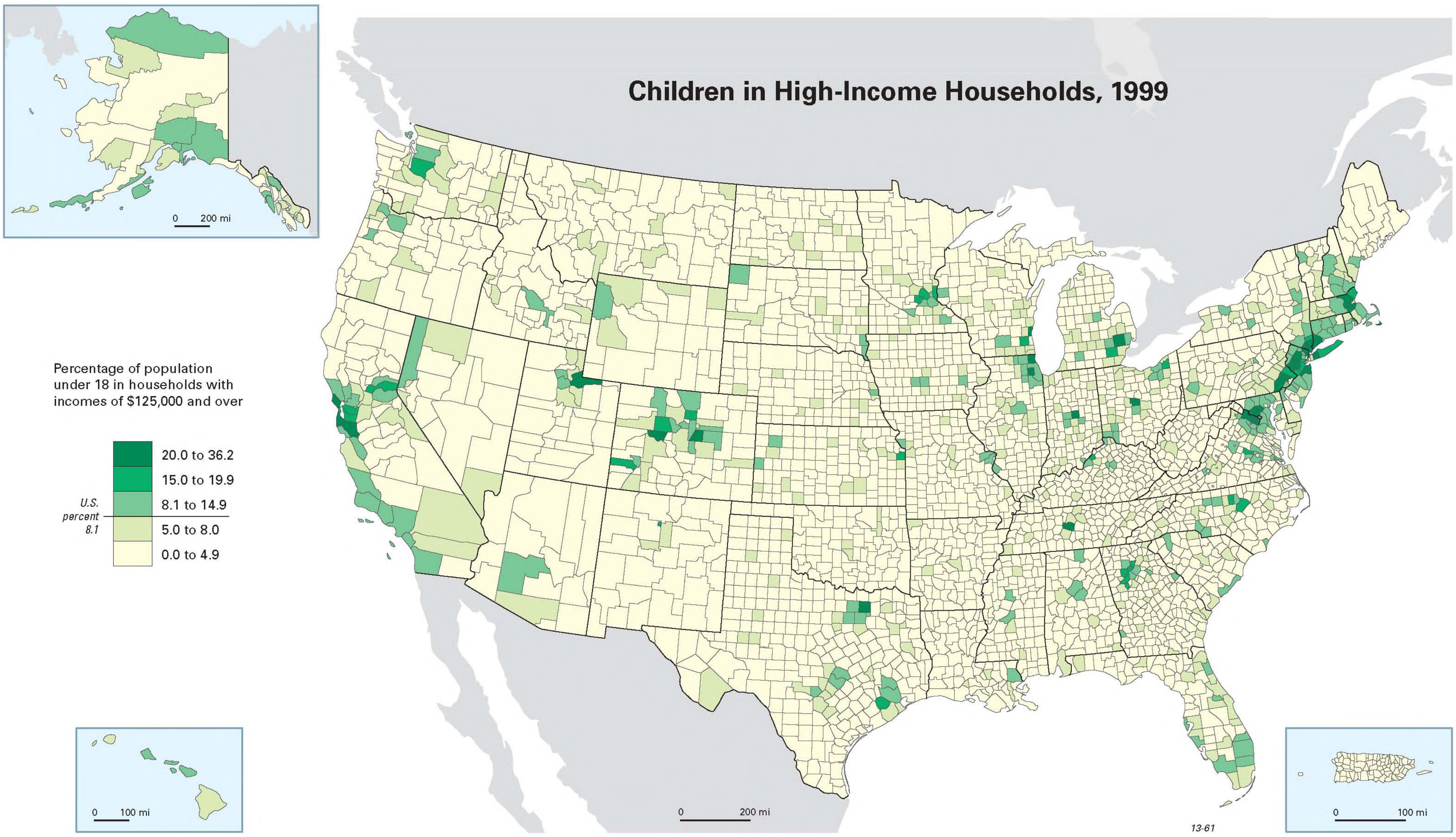

Poverty, 1999
Married Couples With Children
Percentage in poverty among married couples with children
60.0 to 68.8
45.0 to 59.9
30.0 to 44.9
15.0 to 29.9
U.S. percent 6.6
6.6 to 14.9
0.0 to 6.5
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
13-57


Poverty, 1999
Male One-Parent Families
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
13-58
Percentage in poverty among male householders with children and no wife present
60.0 or more
45.0 to 59.9
30.0 to 44.9
U.S. percent 17.7
17.7 to 29.9
5.0 to 17.6
Less than 5.0
No male one-parent families with children

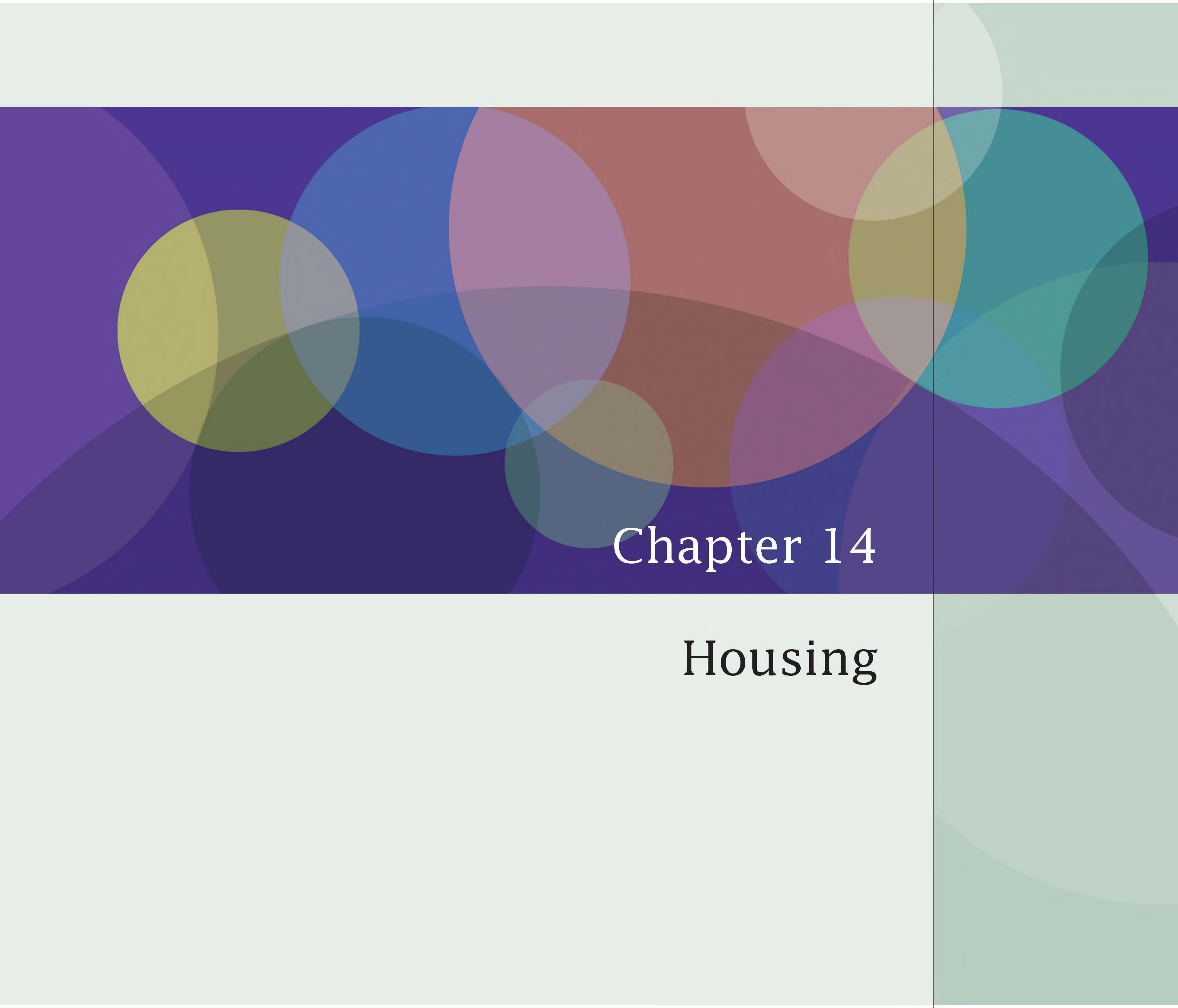

Poverty, 1999
Female One-Parent Families
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
13-59
Percentage in poverty among female householders with children and no husband present
60.0 or more
45.0 to 59.9
U.S. percent 34.3
34.3 to 44.9
15.0 to 34.2
5.0 to 14.9
Less than 5.0
No female one-parent families with children



Children in Poverty, 1999
Percentage of population under 18 in poverty
50.0 to 81.3
30.0 to 49.9
20.0 to 29.9
16.6 to 19.9
10.0 to 16.5
0.0 to 9.9
U.S. percent 16.6
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
13-60



Children in High-Income Households, 1999
Percentage of population under 18 in households with incomes of $125,000 and over
20.0 to 36.2
15.0 to 19.9
8.1 to 14.9
5.0 to 8.0
0.0 to 4.9
U.S. percent 8.1
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
13-61



Chapter 14

Housing

Chapter 14

Housing

Changes in the housing stock in the United States reflect some of the demographic changes portrayed elsewhere in this atlas. The characteristics of the 115.9 million housing units in the United States include features such as whether individuals are homeowners or renters, live in a newly constructed home or an older one, and heat their home with utility gas or with wood.

Growth in the Housing Stock

When the U.S. Census Bureau conducted the first census of housing in 1940, it found 37.3 million housing units. (Prior to 1940, the population census collected limited information on the number of occupied housing units in the United States.) Between 1940 and 2000, the U.S. population more than doubled in size, from 132.2 million to 281.4 million, and the number of housing units more than tripled, to 115.9 million. The largest census-to-census housing unit increase, both in numerical and percentage terms, occurred during the 1970s, with the entry of the Baby Boom generation into young adulthood. Between 1970 and 1980, the number of housing units grew by 19.7 million, an increase of 29 percent. While the smallest numerical increase in housing units (8.7 million) occurred in the 1940s, the lowest percentage increase (13 percent) occurred during the 1990s.

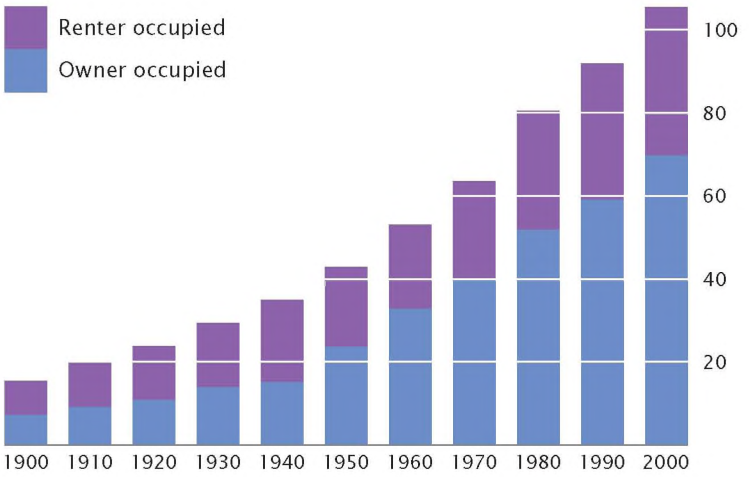
Of the 115.9 million housing units in 2000, 60.3 percent (69.9 million) were single-family houses not attached to any other structure. Another 5.6 percent (6.4 million) were single-family houses attached to one or more other structures (usually other homes). Structures with 2 to 19 housing units composed an additional 17.7 percent of all housing units, and 8.6 percent of housing units were in structures with 20 or more units. Mobile homes accounted for 7.6 percent of all housing units.

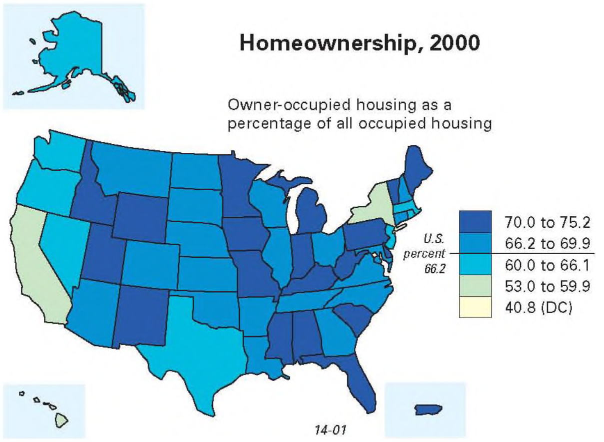
Owner- and Renter-Occupied Housing

Occupied housing units are classified as either owned or rented. Nationally, renter-occupied housing units outnumbered owner-occupied housing units from 1900 to 1940 (Figure 14-1). In 1900, there were 8.2 million renter-occupied housing units and 7.2 million owner-occupied housing units. By 1950, the number of owner-occupied housing units had tripled to 23.6 million, while the number of renter-occupied housing units had more than doubled to 19.3 million. From 1950 to 2000, the increase in owner-occupied units far outpaced the growth of renter-occupied units. Owner-occupied units grew by 46.3 million, to a total of 69.8 million in 2000, while renter-occupied units increased by 16.4 million, to a total of 35.7 million. In 2000, 66.2 percent of the 105.5 million occupied housing units were owner occupied, the highest homeownership rate of the twentieth century.

Figure 14-1.

Occupied Housing Units (millions) by Tenure, 1900 to 2000





Homeownership rates in 2000 varied widely among the states (map 14-01). In 2000 (as in 1990), West Virginia and Minnesota had the highest proportions of owner-occupied housing. While the majority of occupied units in all 50 states were owner occupied, about 3 out of 4 households in West Virginia (75.2 percent) and Minnesota (74.6 percent) owned their homes. As in 1990, New York ranked at the bottom with respect to homeownership (53.0 percent) in 2000. The homeownership rate for the District of Columbia reached 40.8 percent in 2000, its highest-ever rate during the twentieth century.

Homeownership rates in 2000 also varied by the race and Hispanic origin of the householder (Figure 14-2). Non-Hispanic White households had the highest homeownership rates in 2000, at 72 percent. American Indian and Alaska Native households and Asian households had the next-highest homeownership rates, respectively, with lower rates for households with a householder who was Black, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, or Two or More Races.

Median Home Values

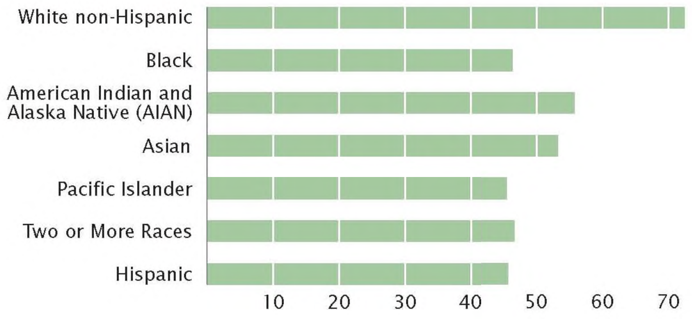
Among all owner-occupied housing (69.8 million units), the median home value in 2000 was $111,800. For the 56.3 million single-family detached homes, the median value was $121,100. This estimate was somewhat higher than the $112,500 for single-family attached units, which numbered 3.8 million and included townhouses, row houses, and duplexes. The median value for owner-occupied homes in buildings of two or more units (3.8 million) was $116,600. The median value for mobile homes (5.9 million) in 2000 was $31,200.

The median home value in 2000 for all owner-occupied housing varied by state (map 14-02). States in the highest category (median values of $150,000 or more) were located in the West (California, Colorado, Hawaii, and Washington) or the Northeast (Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey). States with the lowest values (median values of $64,700 to $84,999) were located in the South and the Midwest. The figure for the District of Columbia was $153,500.

Many areas with higher median home values also have higher-than-average income levels, but the relationship between housing values and incomes is not uniform across the country. Nationally, in 2000, the ratio of median value of owner-occupied housing ($111,800) to median household income in 1999 ($42,000) was 2.7, but this figure varied by state, as seen in map 14-03. The ratio was at or below 2.2 for a band of states in the country's midsection, stretching from Texas to North Dakota, and a handful of other states in the Midwest and the South. The ratio was at or above 3.0 for a number of states in the Northeast and the West. Map 14-31 later in the chapter illustrates this pattern at the county level nationwide.

Figure 14-2.

Homeownership Rate by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder, 2000



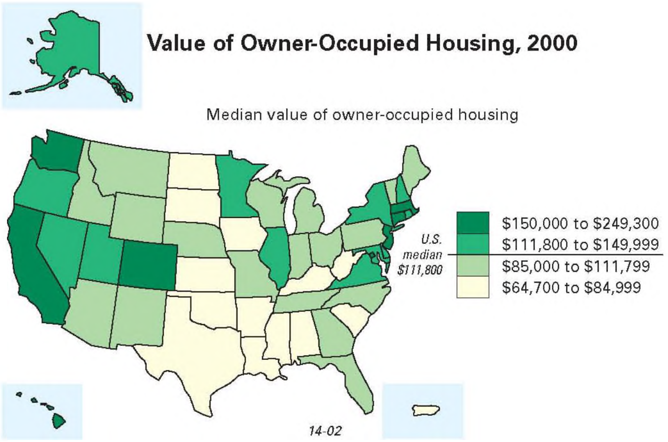
Characteristics of Housing

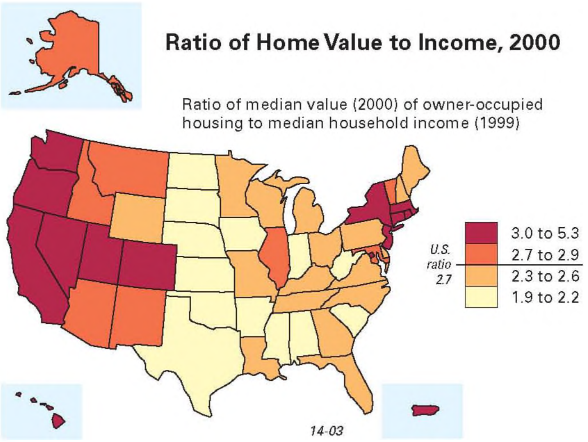
Nationally, 9.7 percent of all housing units in 2000 were built between 1995 and 2000. The percentage of "new" housing was considerably higher in some fast-growing states such as Nevada (26.2 percent) and Arizona (18.8 percent) (map 14-04). New housing constituted a smaller share of all housing for states in the Northeast; these states' population growth rates in the 1990s were all lower than the U.S. average.

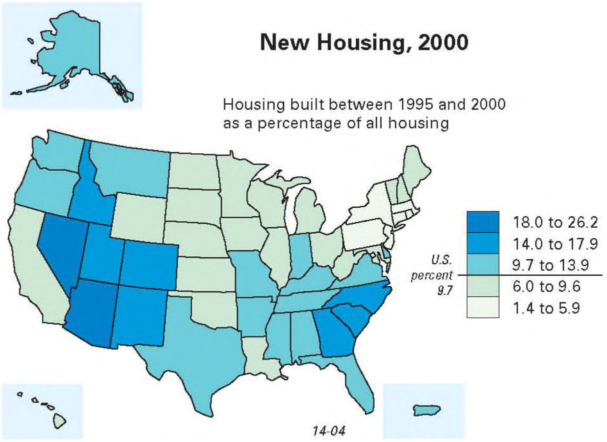
Occupied units are defined as crowded if more than one person occupies each room. Nationally, 5.7 percent of occupied units in 2000 were crowded, an increase from 1990 when 4.9 percent of housing units were crowded. The percentage-point increases were highest in California (from 12.3 percent to 15.2 percent) and Nevada (from 6.4 percent to 8.6 percent). Nationally, occupied housing units with a foreign-born householder accounted for slightly more than one-half (51.7 percent) of all crowded units.

Complete plumbing facilities—defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet—were nearly universal in American housing units in 2000, with 0.6 percent of homes lacking complete plumbing facilities. This level is a dramatic change from 1940, when nearly half of homes lacked complete plumbing, or from the 1970 figure of 6.9 percent.

Telephone service in U.S. housing units was also nearly universal in 2000, with 2.4 percent of housing units lacking telephone service. Only a few decades ago the picture was different. In 1960, 21.5 percent of all households nationally had no telephone service







available; the figures for Mississippi and Arkansas were 54.7 percent and 48.6 percent, respectively. In 1970, the U.S. figure was 13.0 percent and by 1980 it had fallen to 7.1 percent.

This Chapter's Maps

The nature of our housing reflects some aspects of how we live our lives. Many of the characteristics of the U.S. population first seen in other chapters of this atlas, from income patterns to overall population growth, are also reflected in this chapter's maps.

Distinctive, familiar geographic patterns are seen in a number of maps in the chapter, including map 14-07, which portrays the median value of owner-occupied housing in 2000. Strong regional patterns are visible on the map, with bands of counties in the Boston to Washington corridor and along the Pacific coast in the highest categories. Many of the largest metropolitan areas are prominent on the map.

Some counties had ratios of median value of owner-occupied housing to median household income that were considerably higher than the national figure of 2.7 in 2000 (map 14-31). In southern New England, parts of the interior West, and coastal California, the ratio for some counties was 4.0 or higher. In many of these counties, large percentages of the housing was valued at $300,000 or more in 2000 (map 14-33) and large shares of renters spent 35 percent or more of their income on rent (map 14-32).

The median value of owner-occupied housing also varied both within and among the largest metropolitan areas (maps 14-36 through 14-44). Many of the census tracts within the San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose metropolitan area were in the top categories of housing value in 2000, in contrast to the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria and Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan areas, which had relatively few tracts in the highest categories.

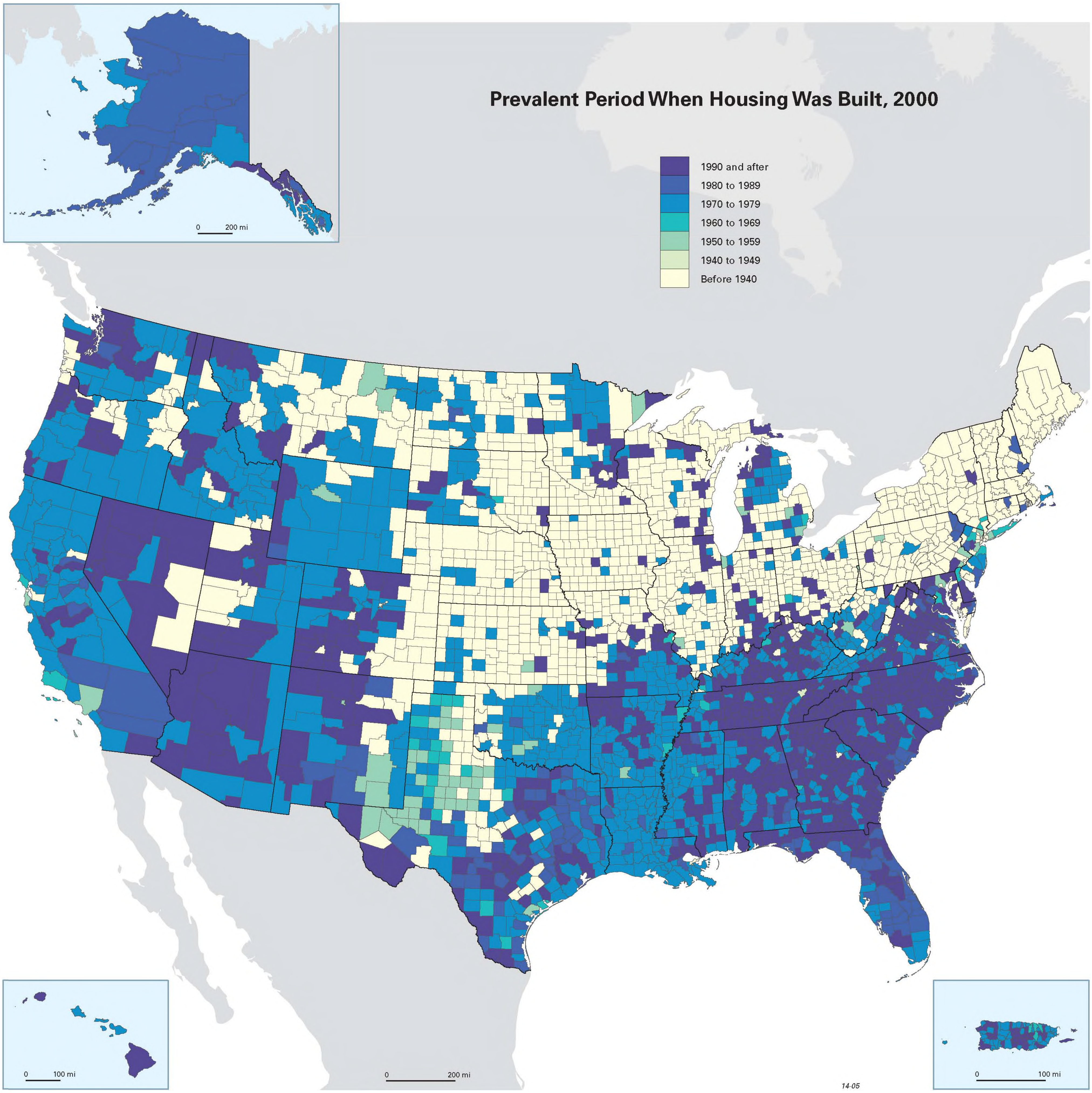
Counties in the southern and southwestern parts of the United States that experienced rapid population growth during the 1990s often had newer housing stock than the nation overall. In some of these counties, between one-fourth and one-half of all housing units in 2000 had been built in the previous 5 years (map 14-45). The Great Plains region had lower proportions of new housing in 2000; much of the existing housing in its rural areas was on farms (map 14-46).

In recent decades, the fastest-growing type of housing has been mobile homes (also called "manufactured housing"). The 8.8 million mobile homes in 2000 were unevenly distributed across the country, with relatively large numbers in some counties in Florida and the southwestern United States (map 14-47). While mobile homes represented 7.6 percent of all housing units nationally, they were 30.0 percent or more of the housing stock in many counties in the southeastern and southwestern areas of the country.

Housing stock variation also existed among the country's largest cities in 2000 (maps 14-52 through 14-60). For some cities, such as San Diego and San Antonio, the prevalent housing type in 2000 in most census tracts was a single-family, detached house. In Philadelphia, the prevalent housing type in many census tracts was a single-family, attached house. In Chicago, the prevalent housing type varied by proximity to Lake Michigan. In the neighborhoods closest to the lake, the prevalent housing type was often structures of five or more units, while in tracts farther away from the lake, the prevalent type often was structures of two to four units. Single-family, detached homes were the prevalent type in Chicago's tracts farthest from Lake Michigan.

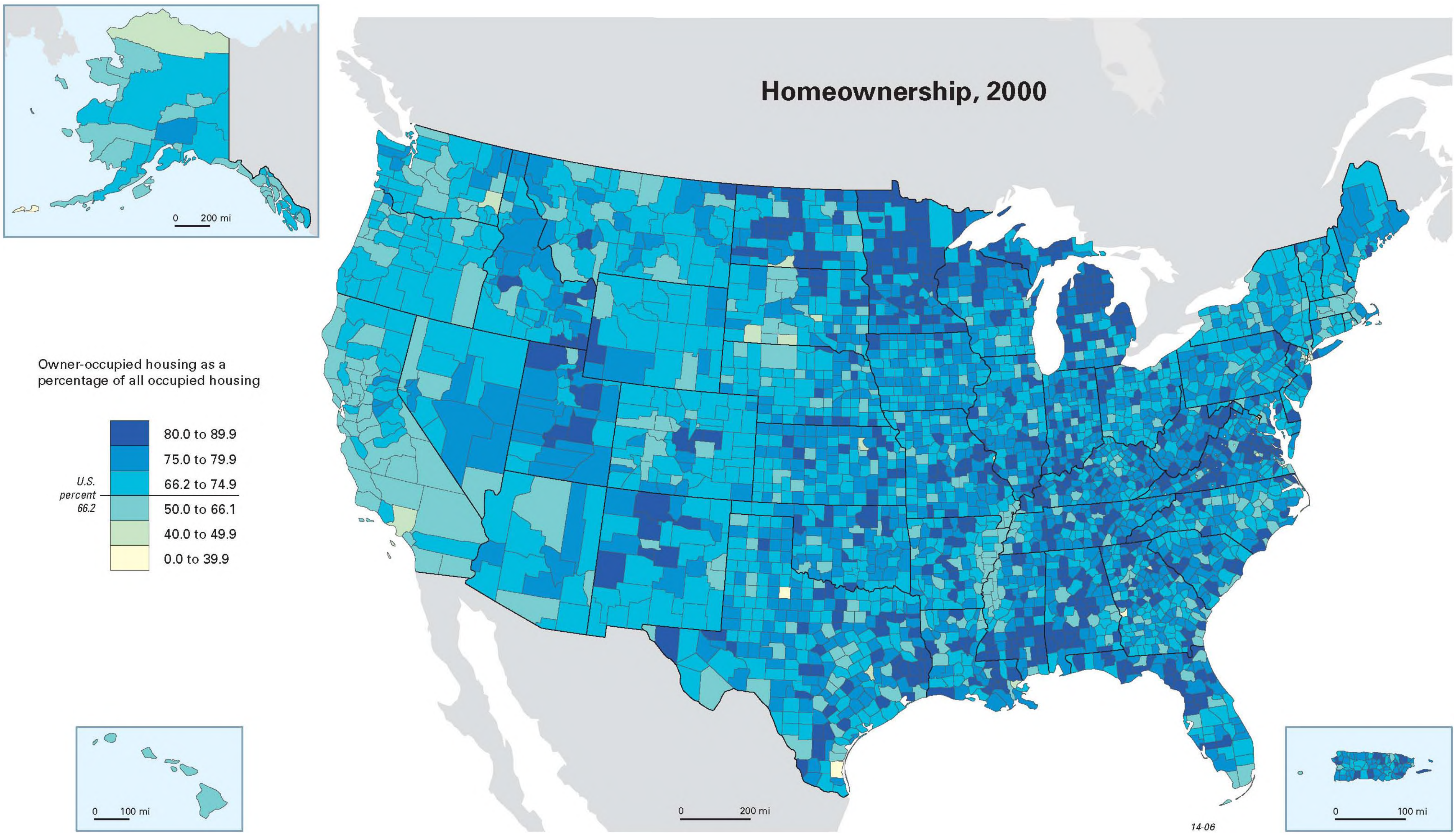
Tracing the history of home heating fuels from 1940 onward illustrates one way homes have changed in little over a half-century (maps 14-63 through 14-65). Coal was the prevalent source of heat in 1940 in many northern states, while wood was the prevalent source of heat in much of the South, the Pacific Northwest, and northern New England. Gas was the most common heating fuel in 1940 for California and Oklahoma, while electricity was so rare as a source of heat in 1940 that the Census Bureau did not yet tally its usage.

By 1970, gas had become the prevalent heating fuel for most of the country. Fuel oil (which includes kerosene and other liquid fuels) was the most common heating fuel in the Pacific Northwest and much of the East, stretching from Maine to South Carolina. Electricity was the most common heating fuel in Florida and Tennessee, while coal and wood were no longer the most common heating fuels in any state. In 2000, gas remained the most common heating fuel in many states, while electricity became the prevalent heating fuel in an increasing number of states in the South and the West. Fuel oil remained the prevalent heating fuel in most states in New England.

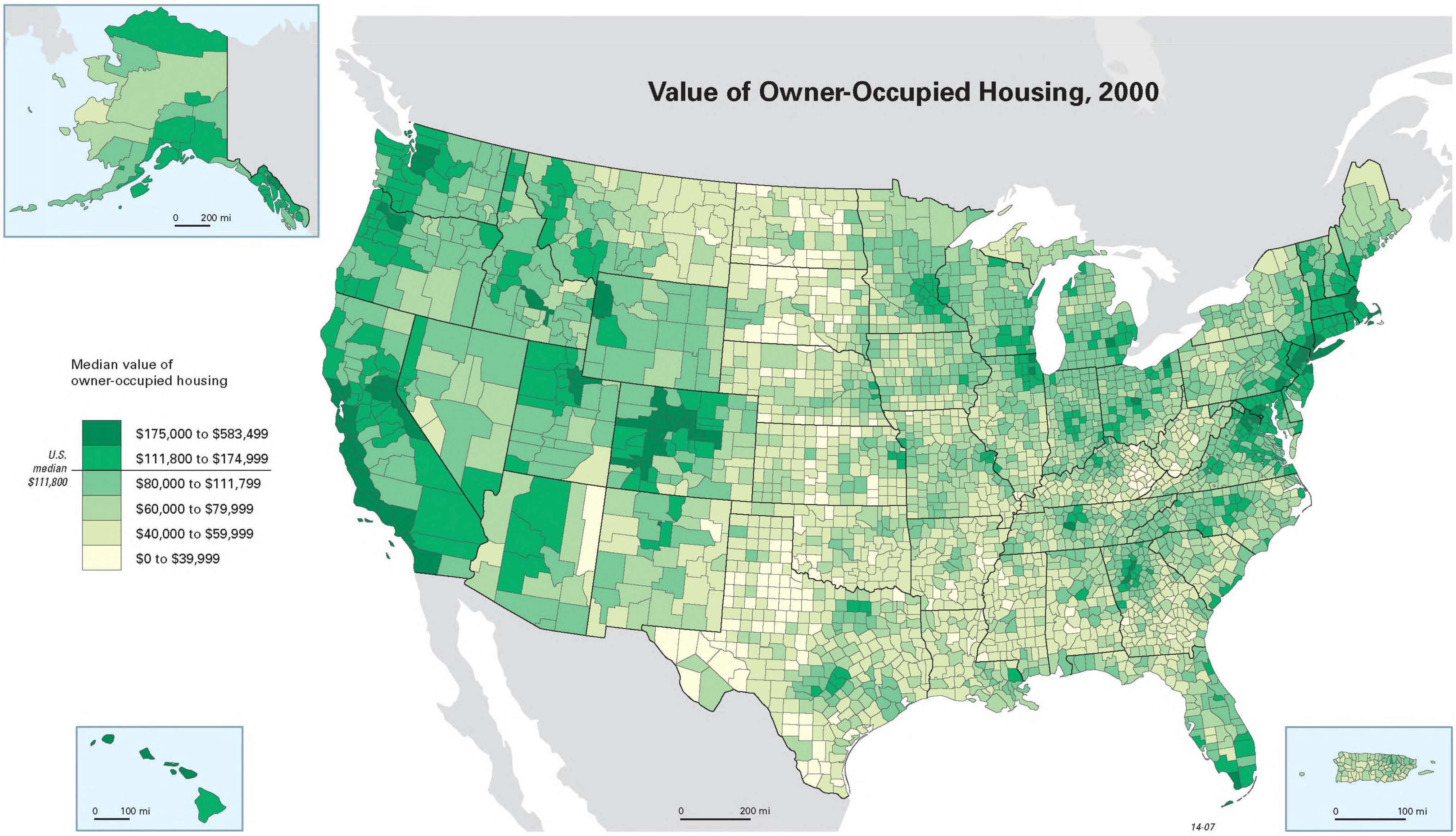


National trends in population growth and redistribution are reflected in the above map showing the most common period in which a county's housing was constructed. Many of the counties in which most of the current housing stock was built was before 1940 have had minimal population growth or population decline in recent decades. These counties are found in a wide swath stretching across much of the Northeast and the Midwest into a large portion of the Great Plains. Nationwide, most housing was built either before 1940 or in 1970 and later.

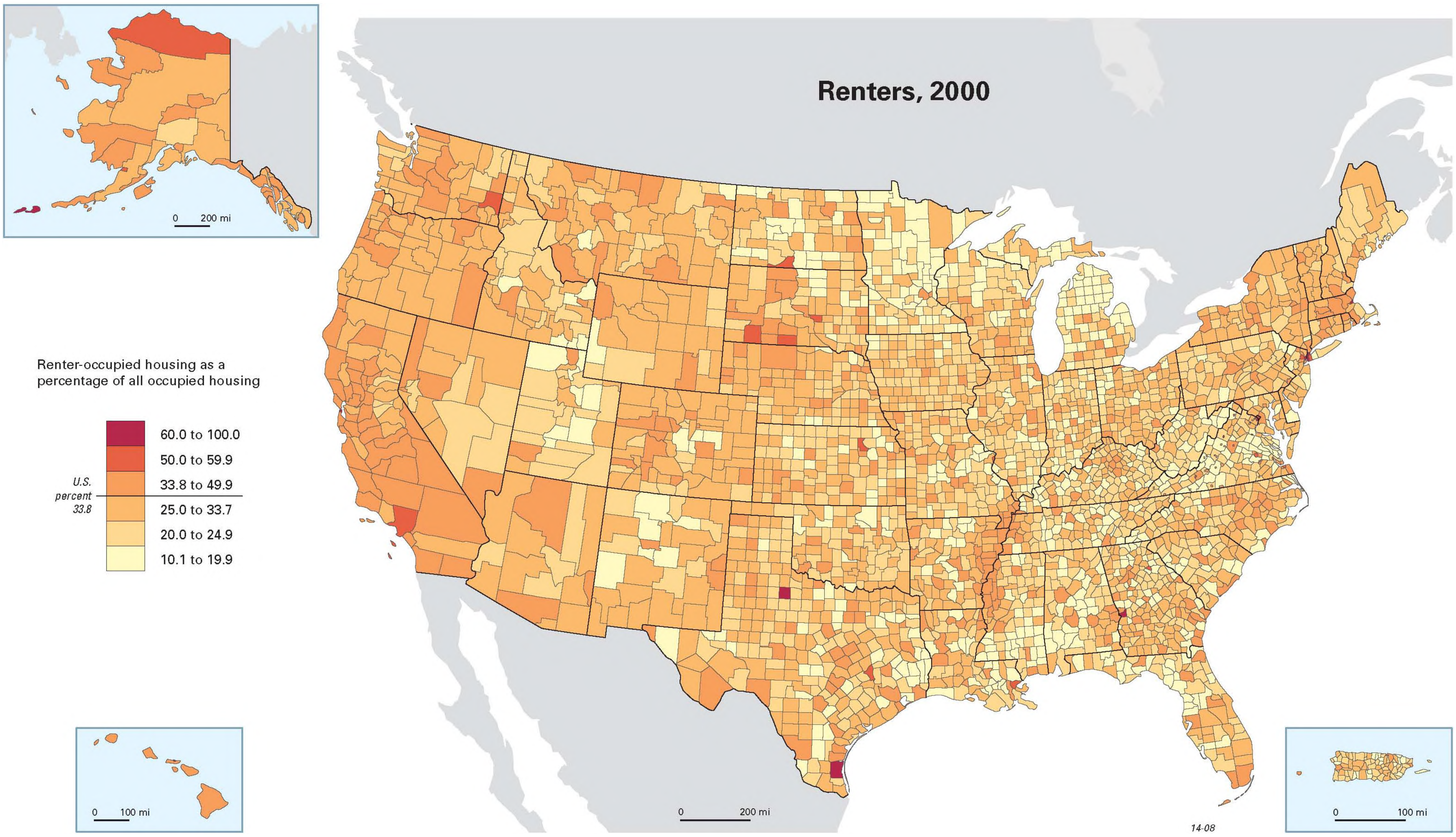
Outside of Florida and Texas, relatively few counties saw most of their housing constructed during the 1980s, in part because many counties that had rapid population growth in the 1980s continued to grow rapidly in the 1990s. Counties in the most recent category, 1990 to 2000, are seen across the map but are most visible in the South and the West—areas that experienced rapid population growth in the 1990s. These fast-growing counties with large proportions of new housing sometimes ring the central counties of metropolitan areas. The Dallas-Fort Worth and Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan areas exemplify this phenomenon.

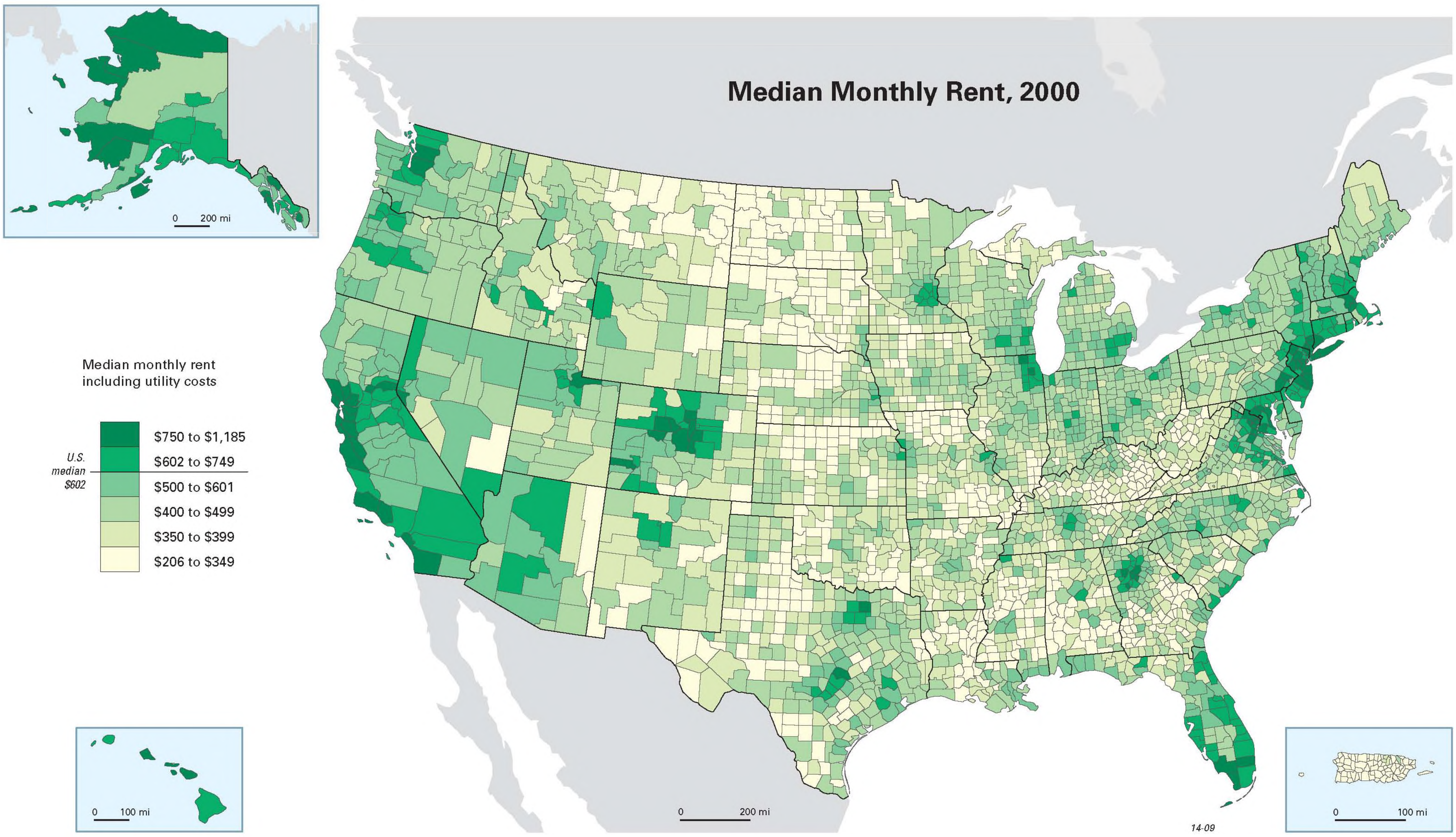


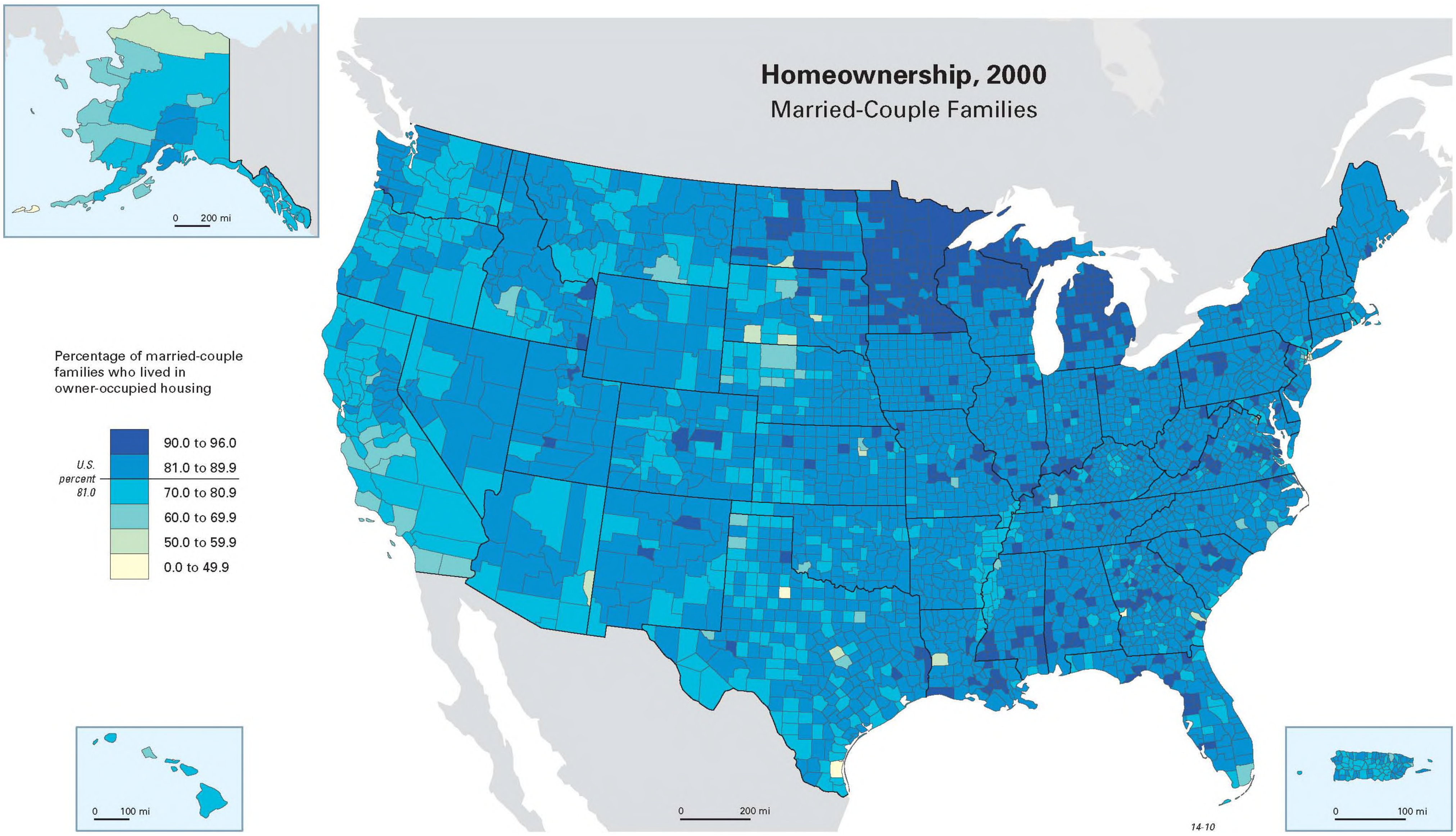
Homeownership, 2000



Value of Owner-Occupied Housing, 2000


Renters, 2000
Renter-occupied housing as a percentage of all occupied housing
60.0 to 100.0
50.0 to 59.9
33.8 to 49.9
U.S. percent 33.8
25.0 to 33.7
20.0 to 24.9
10.1 to 19.9
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
14-08

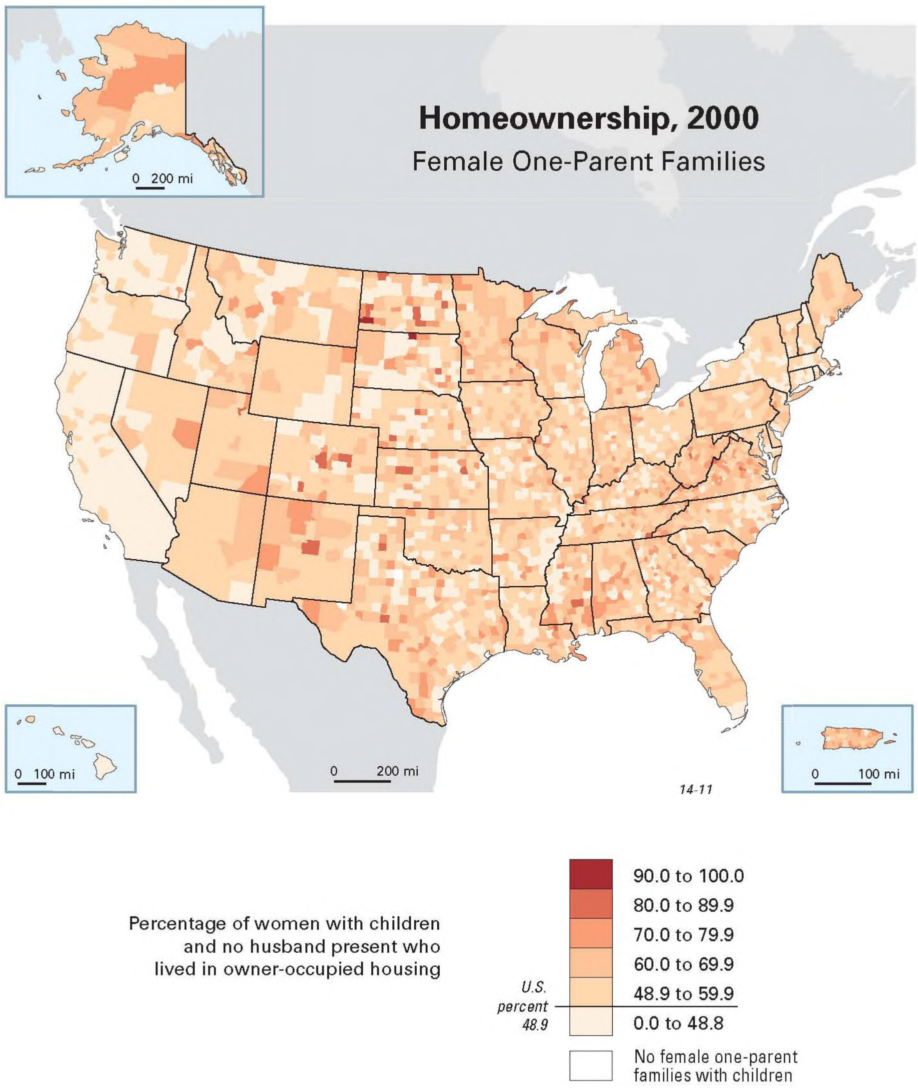

Median Monthly Rent, 2000
Median monthly rent including utility costs
$750 to $1,185
$602 to $749
U.S. median $602
$500 to $601
$400 to $499
$350 to $399
$206 to $349
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
14-09



Homeownership, 2000

Married-Couple Families

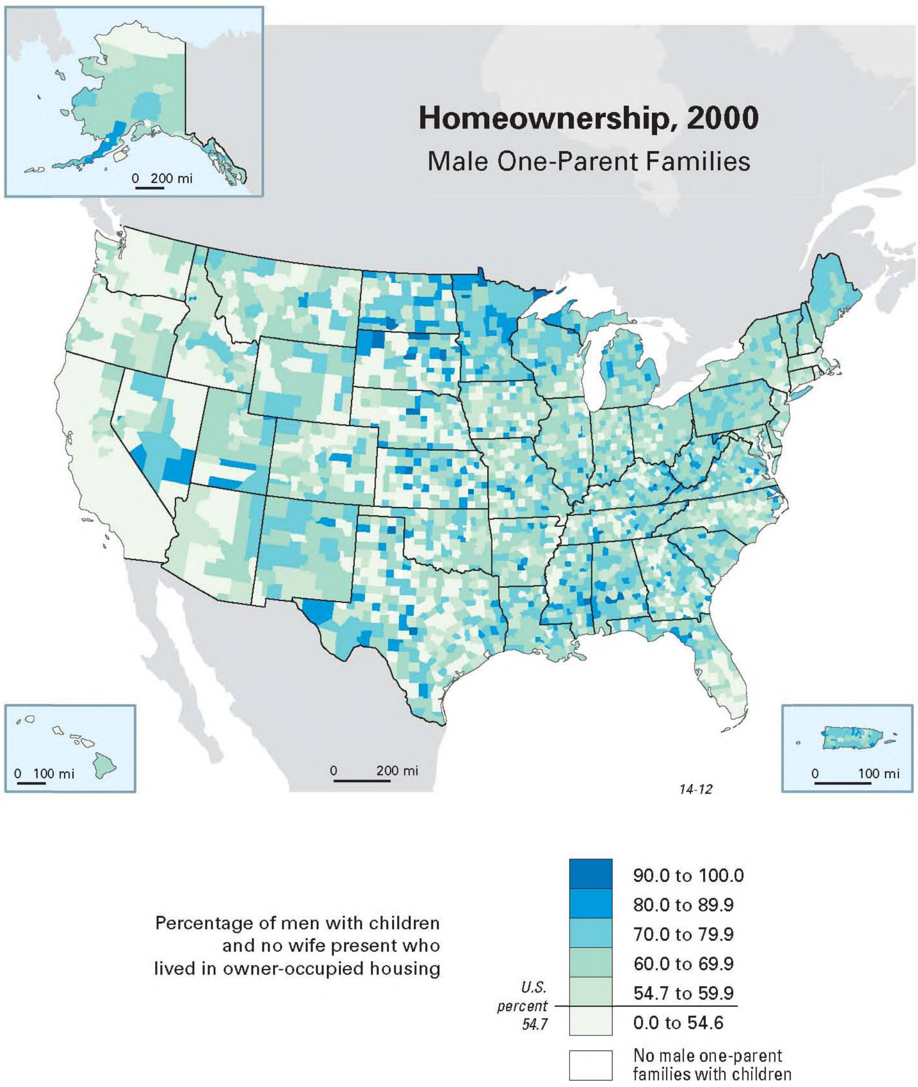
14-10



Homeownership, 2000

Female One-Parent Families

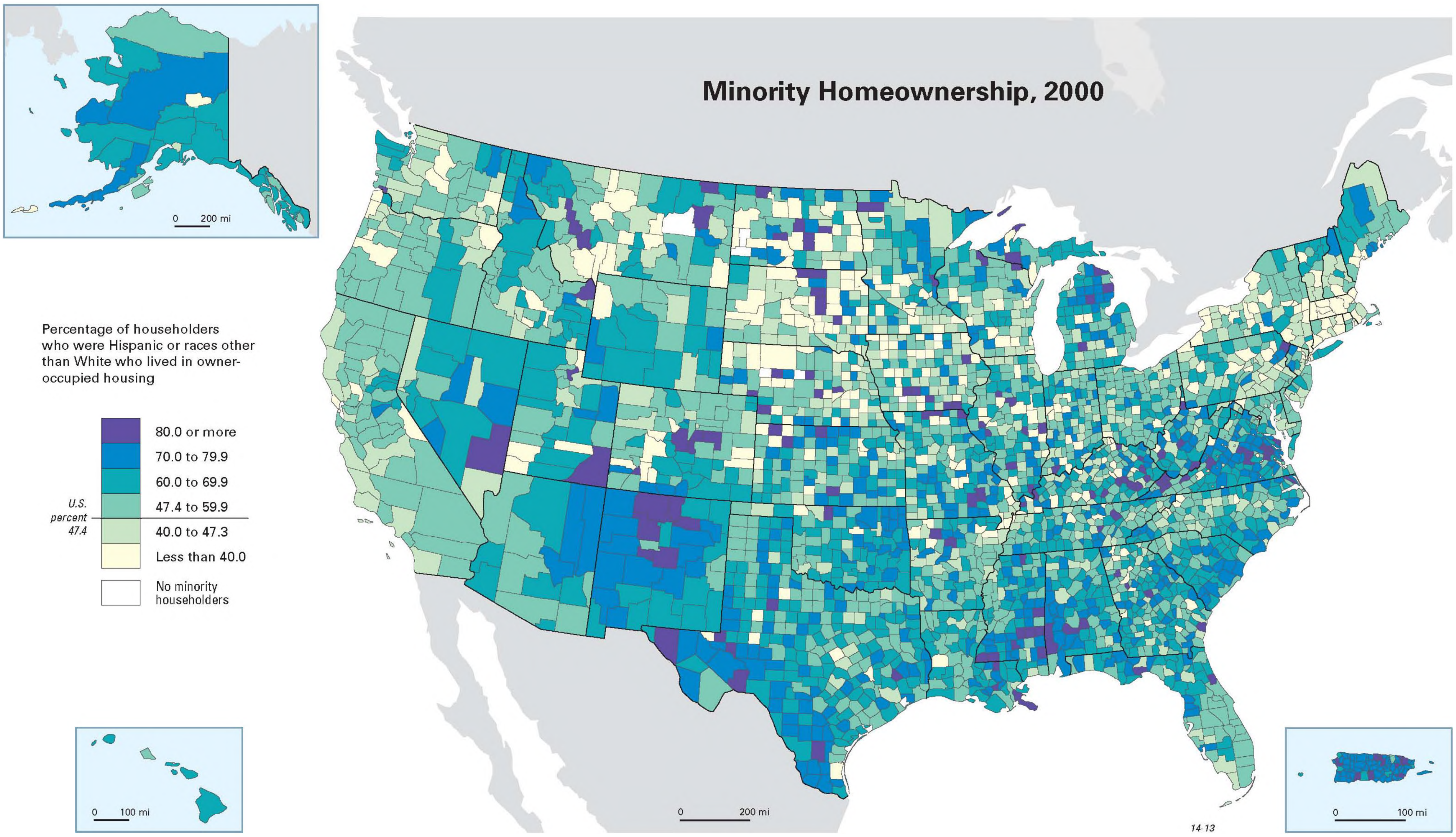
14-11



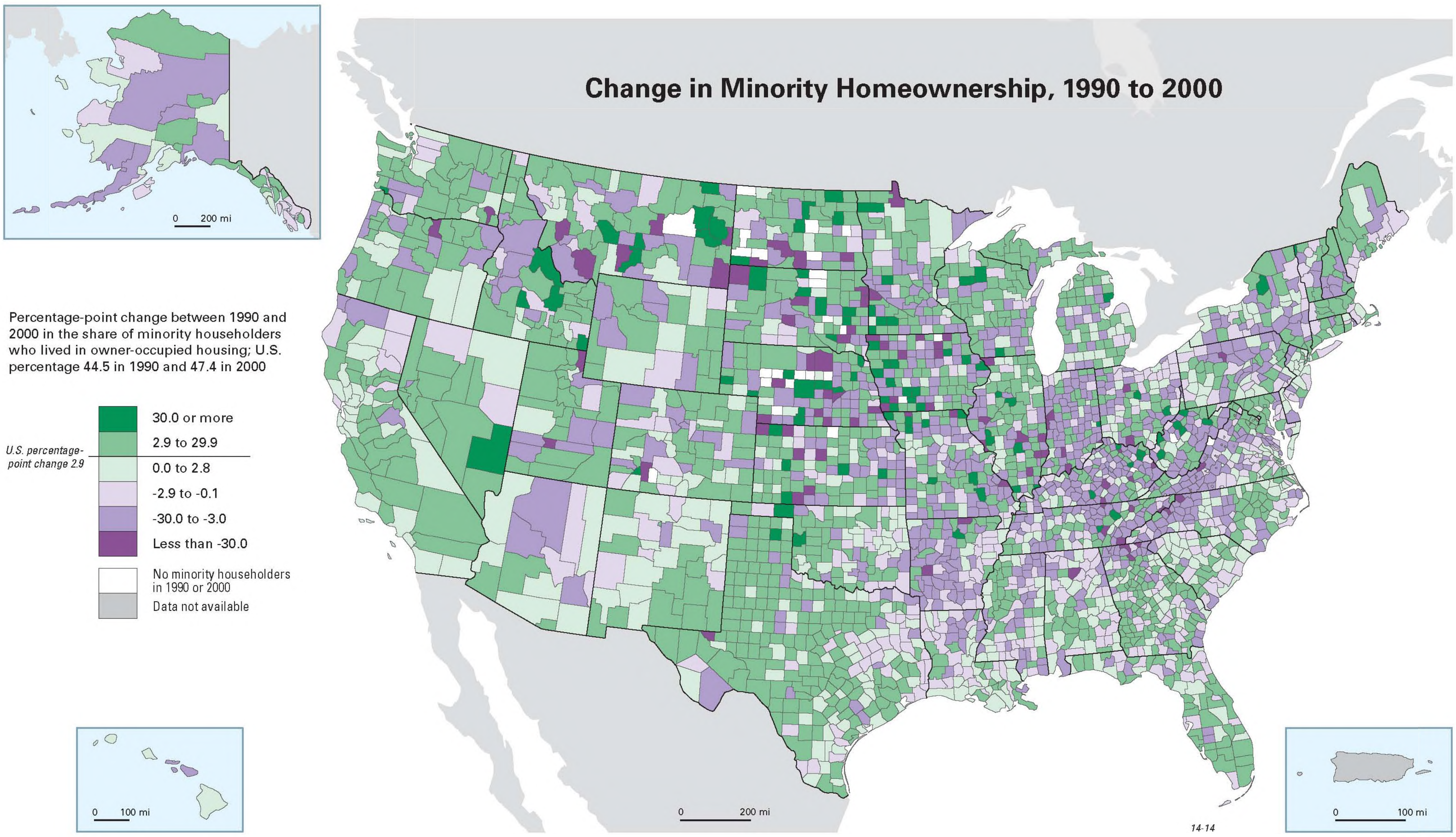
Homeownership, 2000

Male One-Parent Families

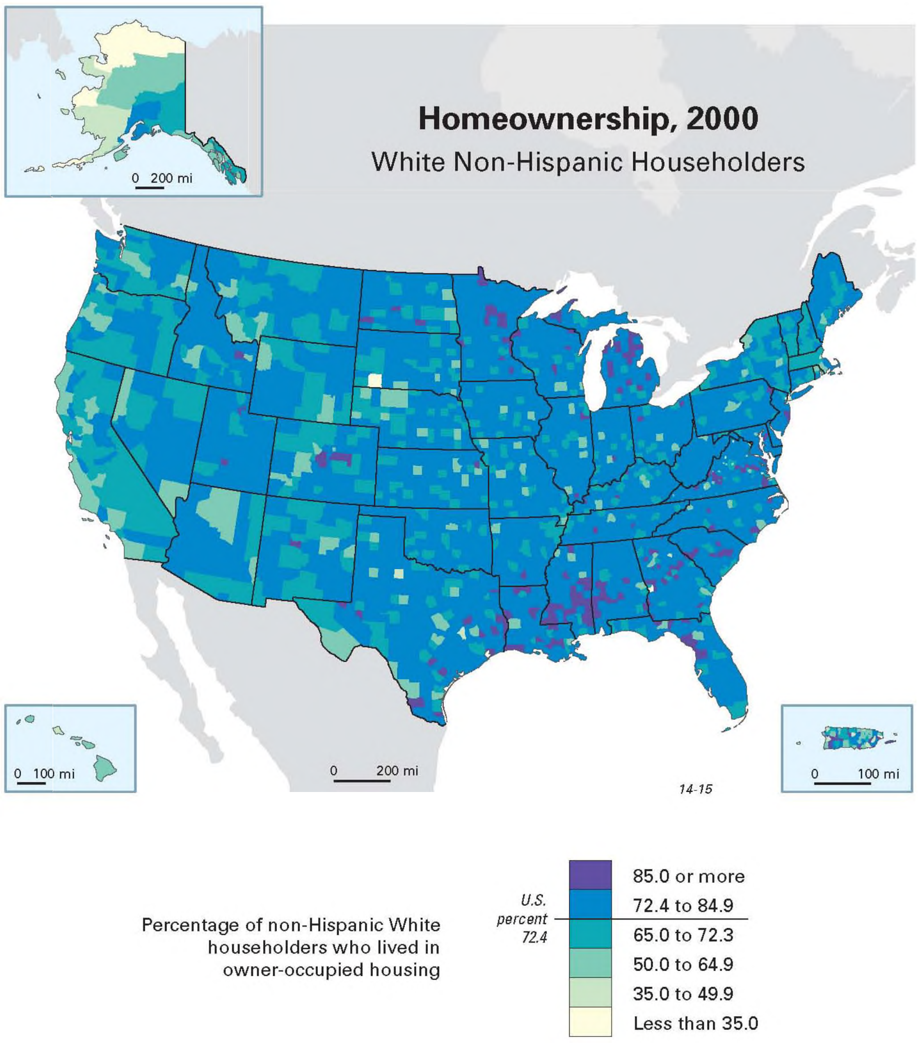
14-12

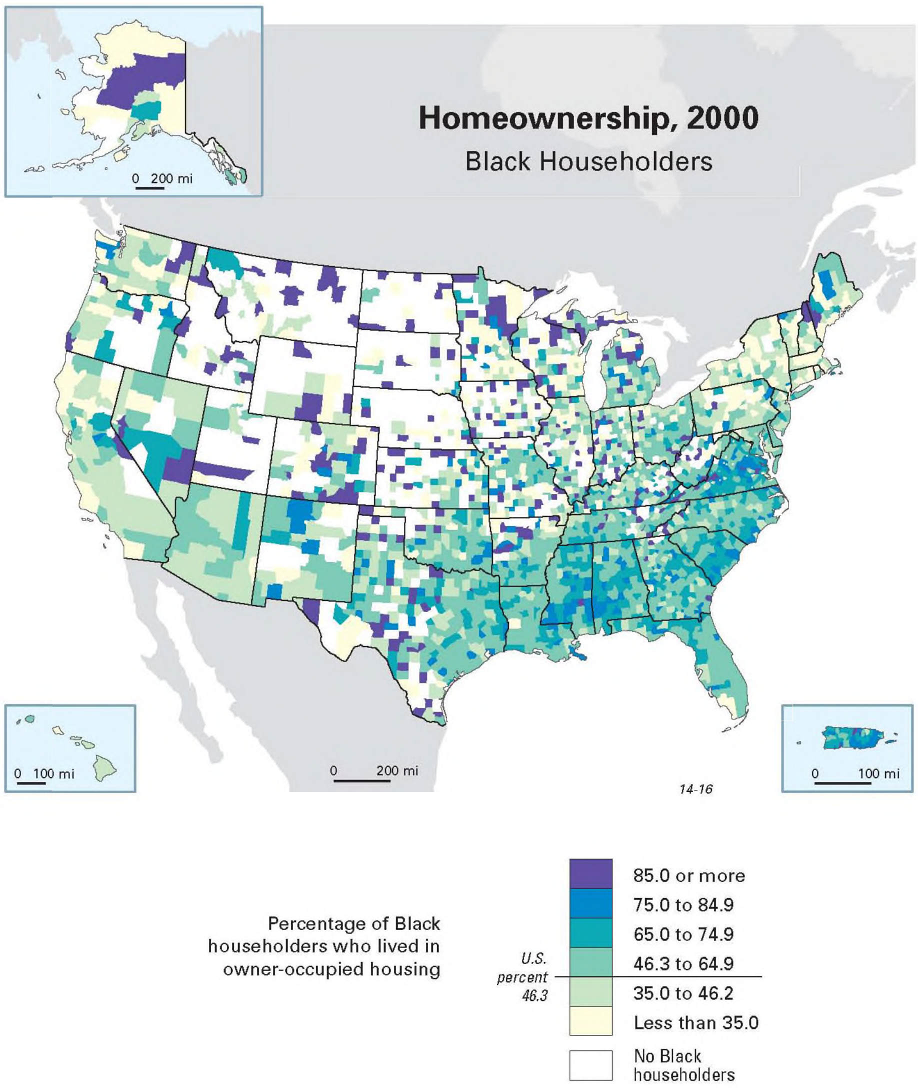


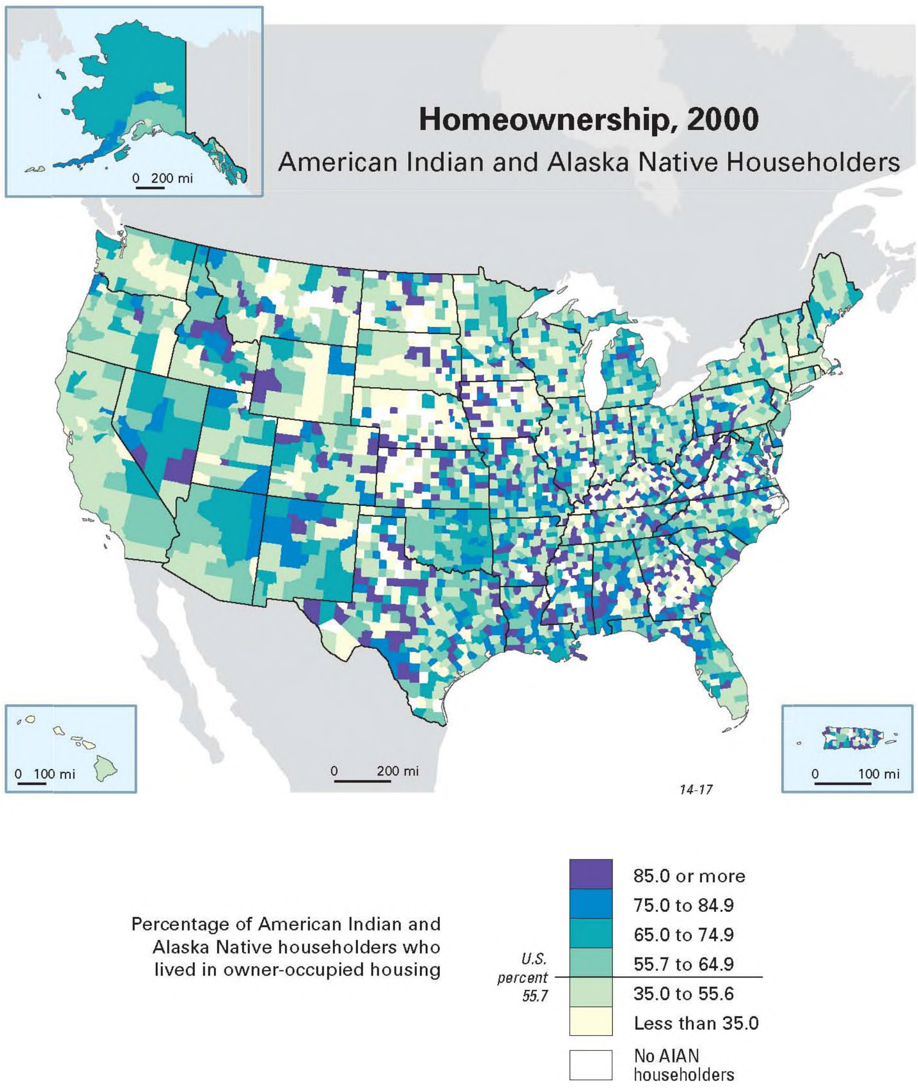
Minority Homeownership, 2000

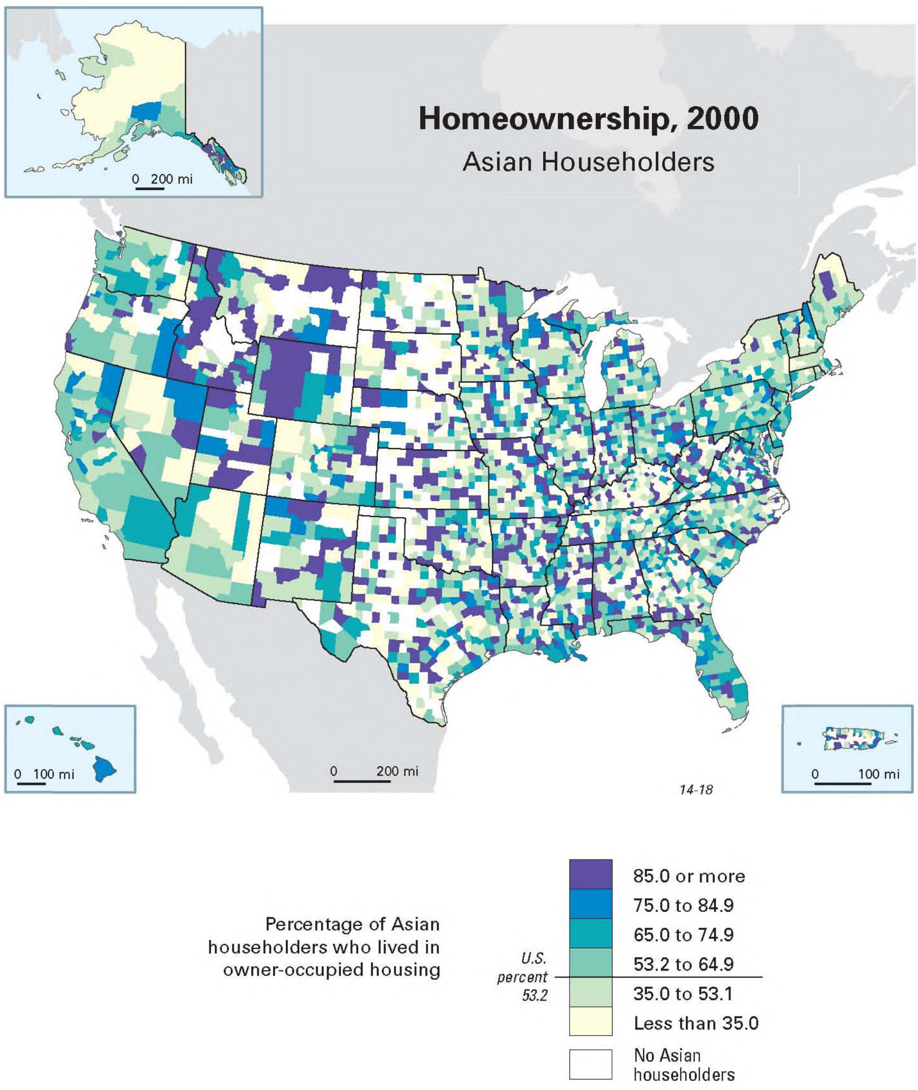


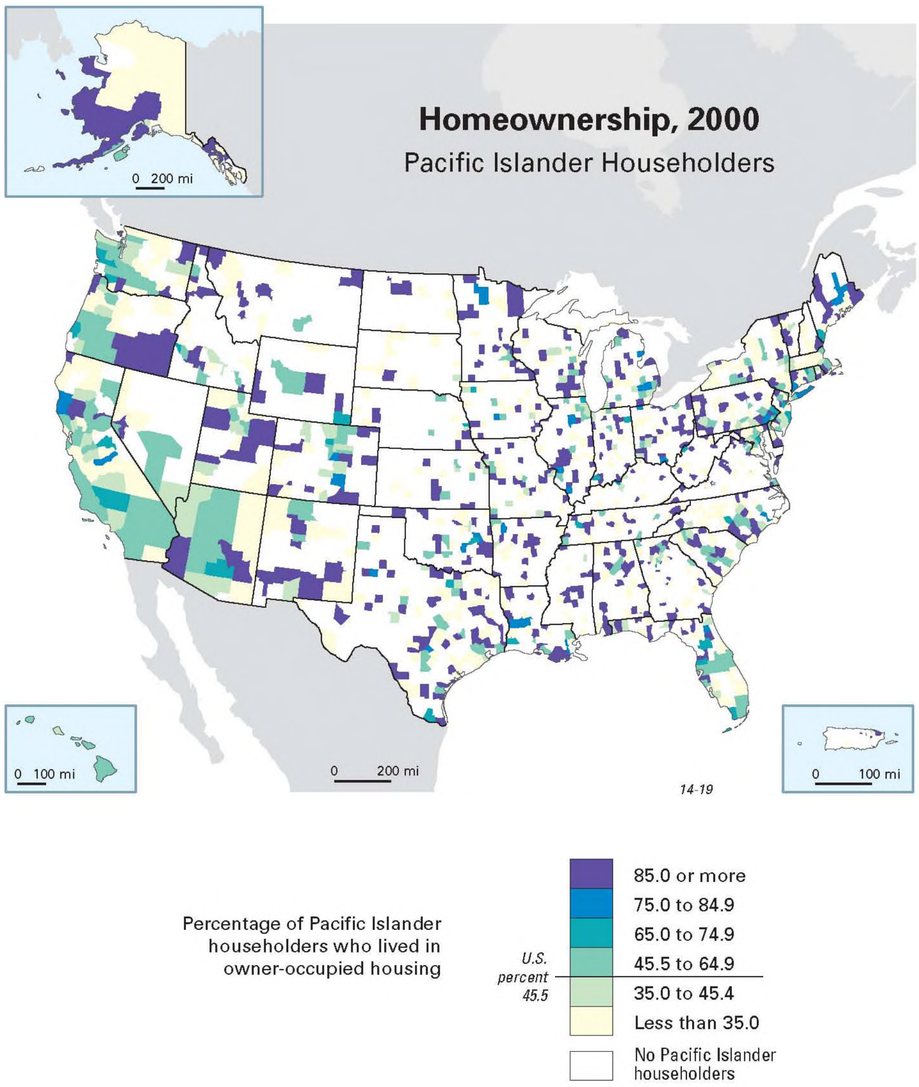
Change in Minority Homeownership, 1990 to 2000

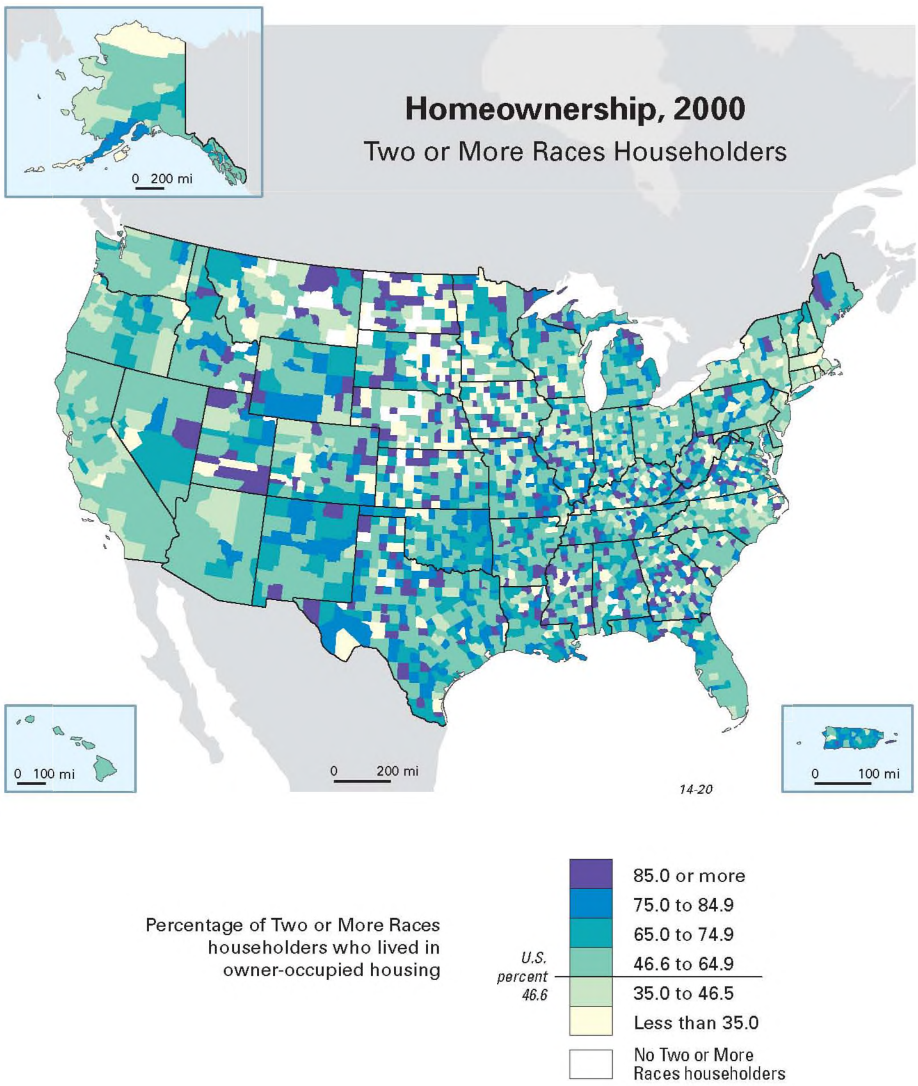

Homeownership, 2000
White Non-Hispanic Householders
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
14-15
Percentage of non-Hispanic White householders who lived in owner-occupied housing
U.S. percent 72.4
85.0 or more
72.4 to 84.9
65.0 to 72.3
50.0 to 64.9
35.0 to 49.9
Less than 35.0

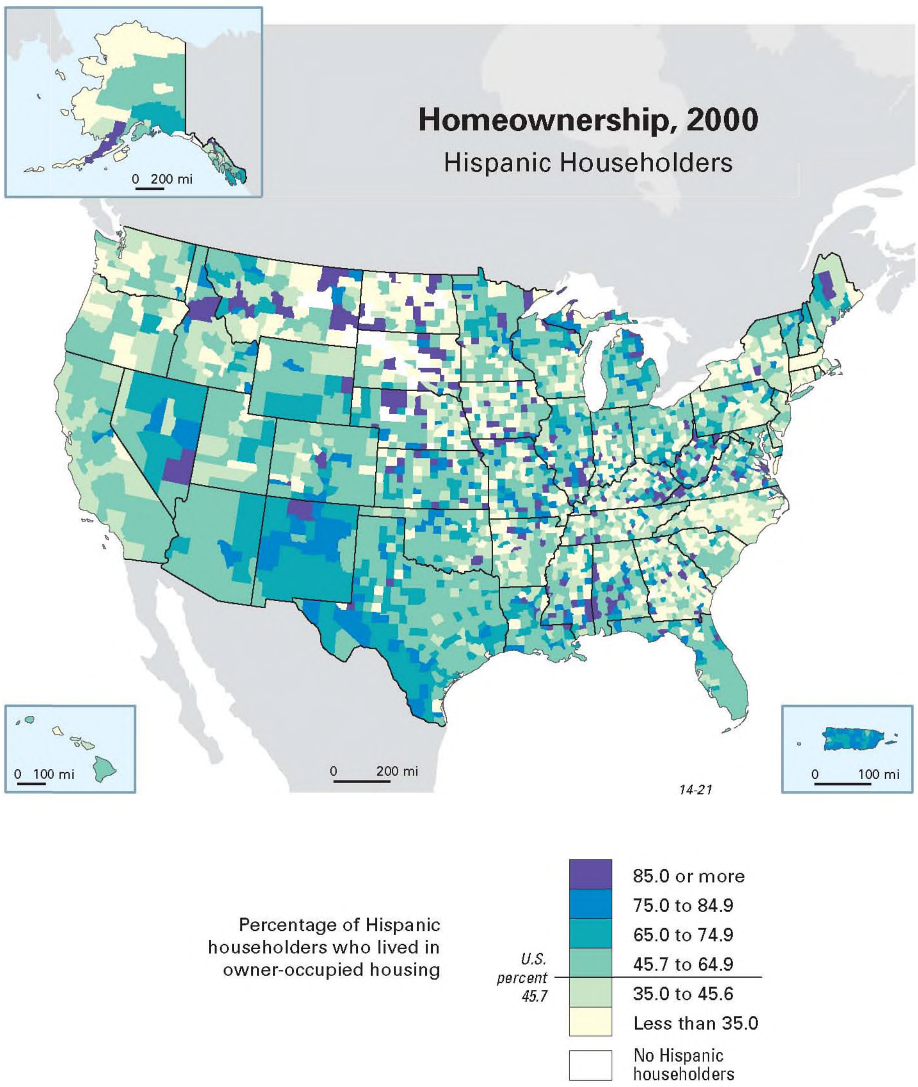

Homeownership, 2000
Black Householders
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
14-16
Percentage of Black householders who lived in owner-occupied housing
U.S. percent 46.3
85.0 or more
75.0 to 84.9
65.0 to 74.9
46.3 to 64.9
35.0 to 46.2
Less than 35.0
No Black householders

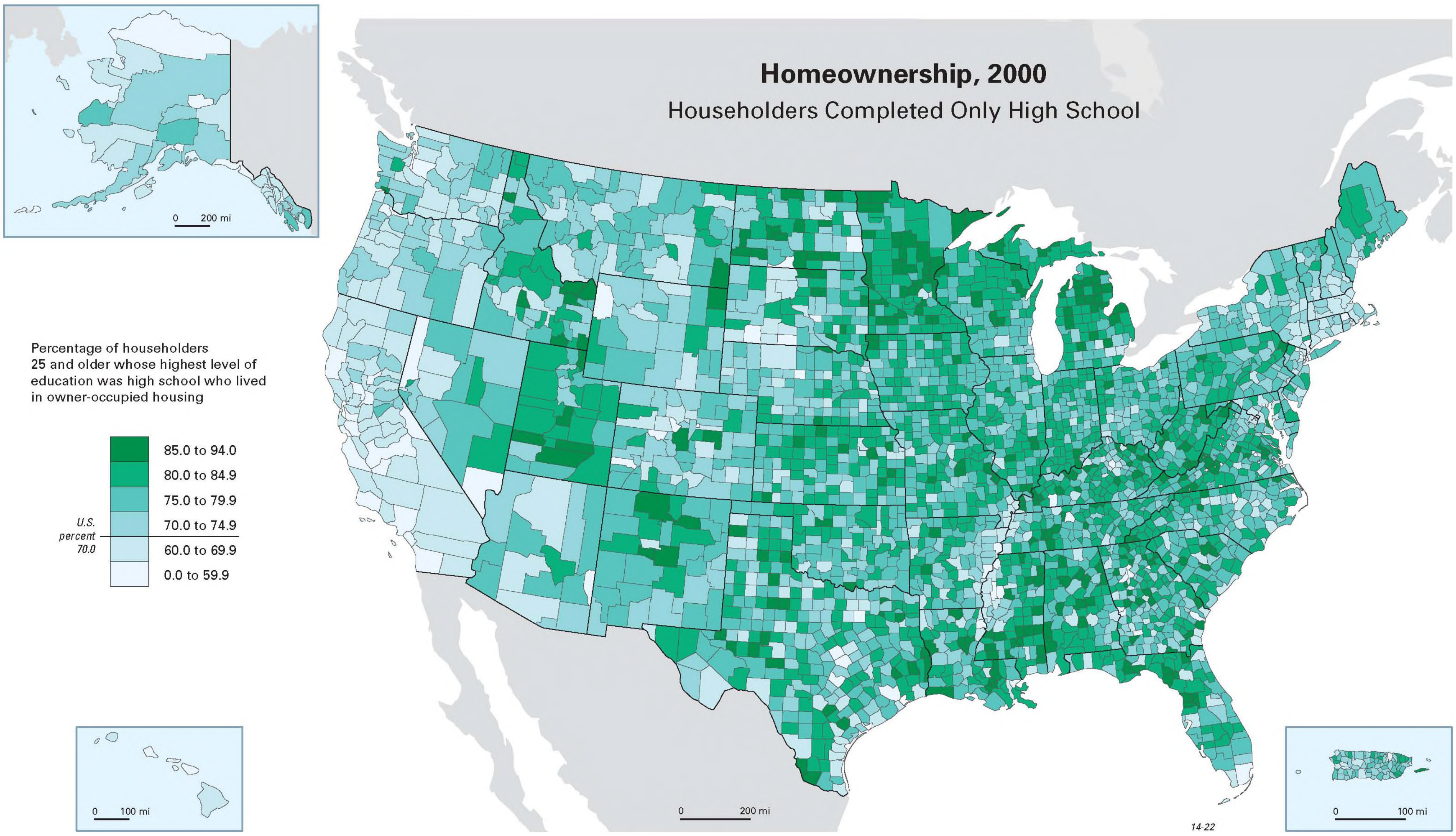

Homeownership, 2000
American Indian and Alaska Native Householders
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
14-17
Percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native householders who lived in owner-occupied housing
U.S. percent 55.7
85.0 or more
75.0 to 84.9
65.0 to 74.9
55.7 to 64.9
35.0 to 55.6
Less than 35.0
No AIAN householders

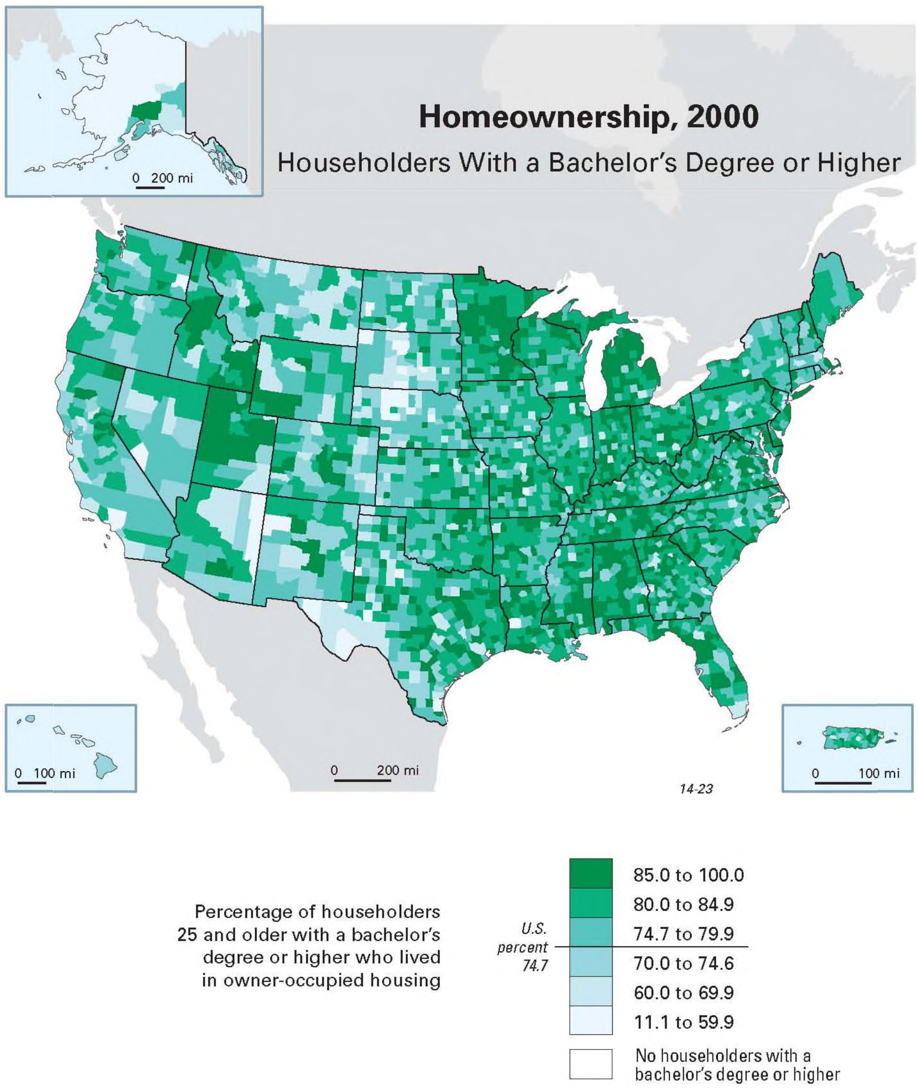

Homeownership, 2000
Asian Householders
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
14-18
Percentage of Asian householders who lived in owner-occupied housing
U.S. percent 53.2
85.0 or more
75.0 to 84.9
65.0 to 74.9
53.2 to 64.9
35.0 to 53.1
Less than 35.0
No Asian householders

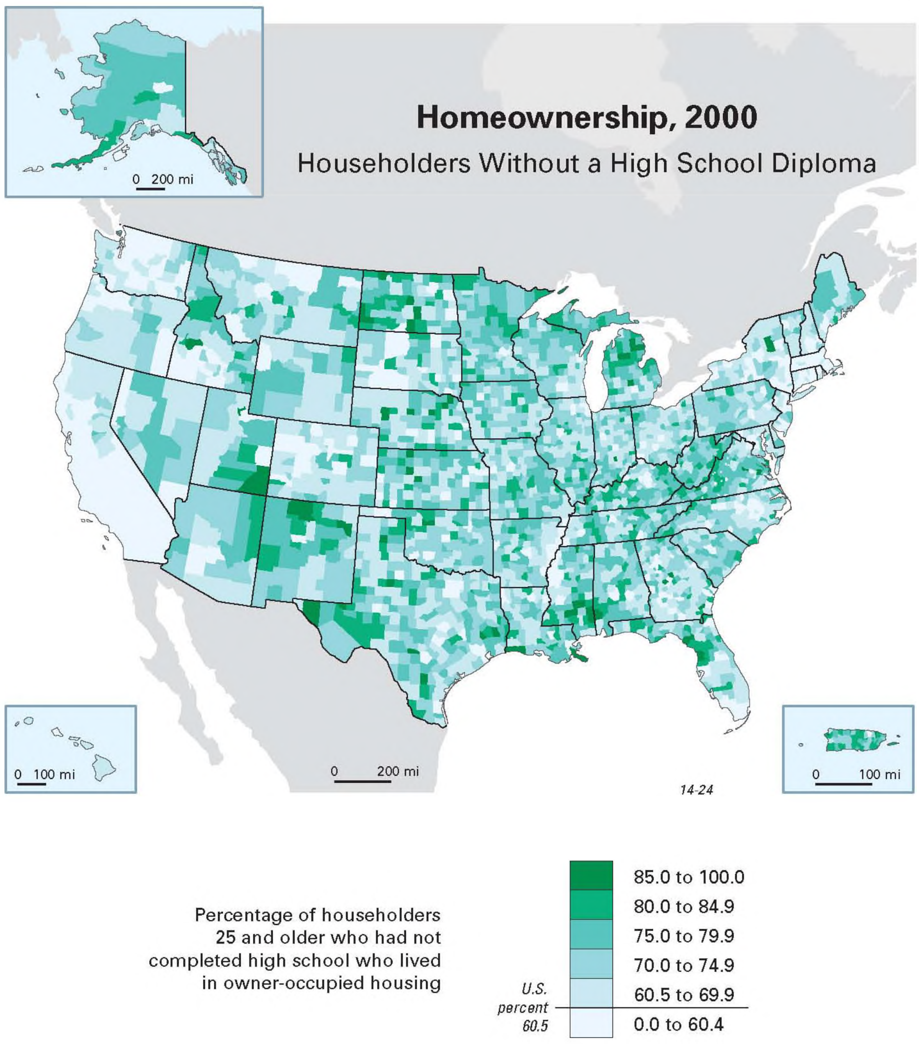

Homeownership, 2000
Pacific Islander Householders
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
14-19
Percentage of Pacific Islander householders who lived in owner-occupied housing
U.S. percent 45.5
85.0 or more
75.0 to 84.9
65.0 to 74.9
45.5 to 64.9
35.0 to 45.4
Less than 35.0
No Pacific Islander householders

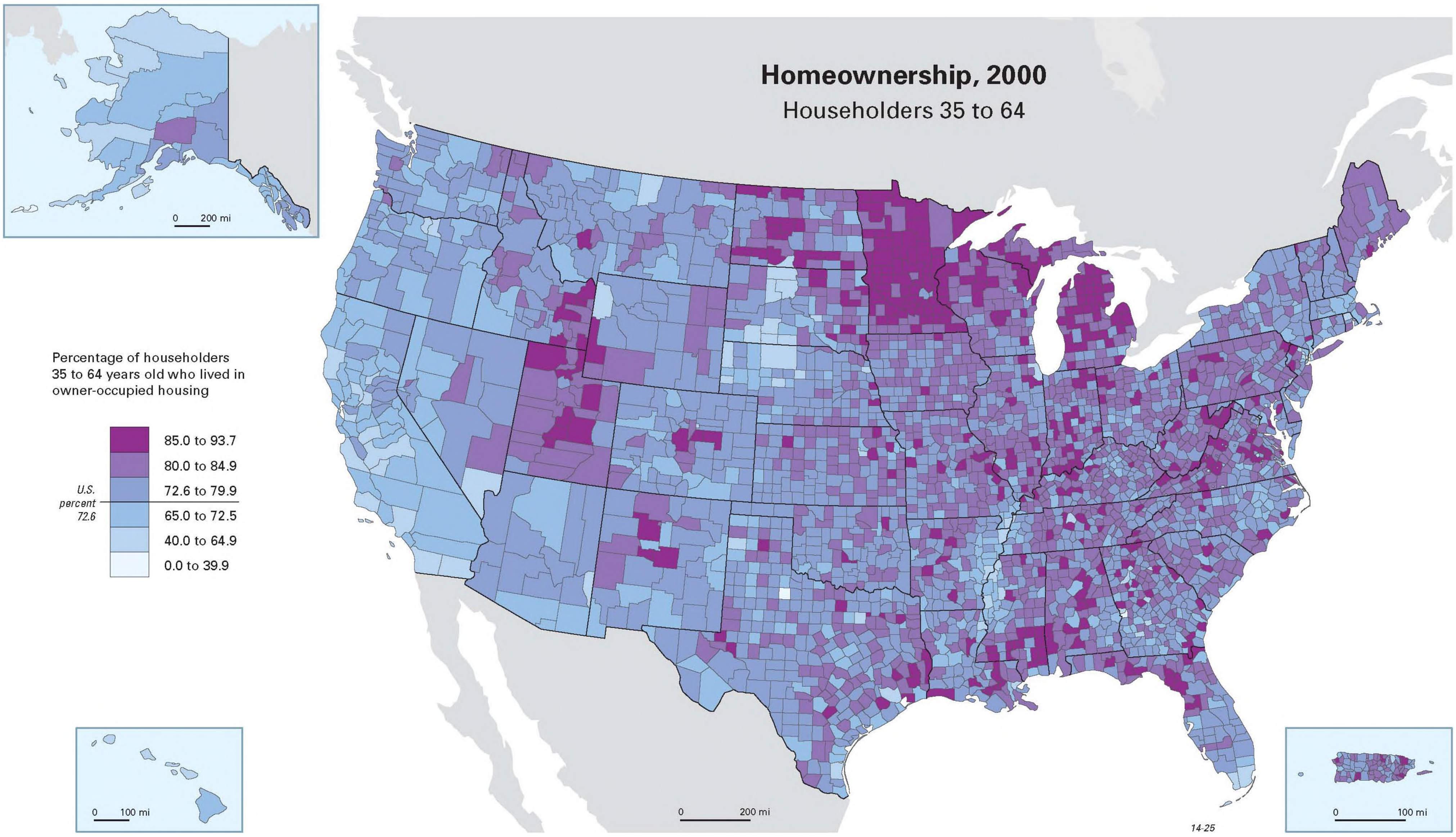

Homeownership, 2000
Two or More Races Householders
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
14-20
Percentage of Two or More Races householders who lived in owner-occupied housing
U.S. percent 46.6
85.0 or more
75.0 to 84.9
65.0 to 74.9
46.6 to 64.9
35.0 to 46.5
Less than 35.0
No Two or More Races householders


Homeownership, 2000
Hispanic Householders
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
14-21
Percentage of Hispanic householders who lived in owner-occupied housing
U.S. percent 45.7
85.0 or more
75.0 to 84.9
65.0 to 74.9
45.7 to 64.9
35.0 to 45.6
Less than 35.0
No Hispanic householders


Homeownership, 2000
Householders Completed Only High School
Percentage of householders 25 and older whose highest level of education was high school who lived in owner-occupied housing
85.0 to 94.0
80.0 to 84.9
75.0 to 79.9
U.S. percent 70.0
70.0 to 74.9
60.0 to 69.9
0.0 to 59.9
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
14-22

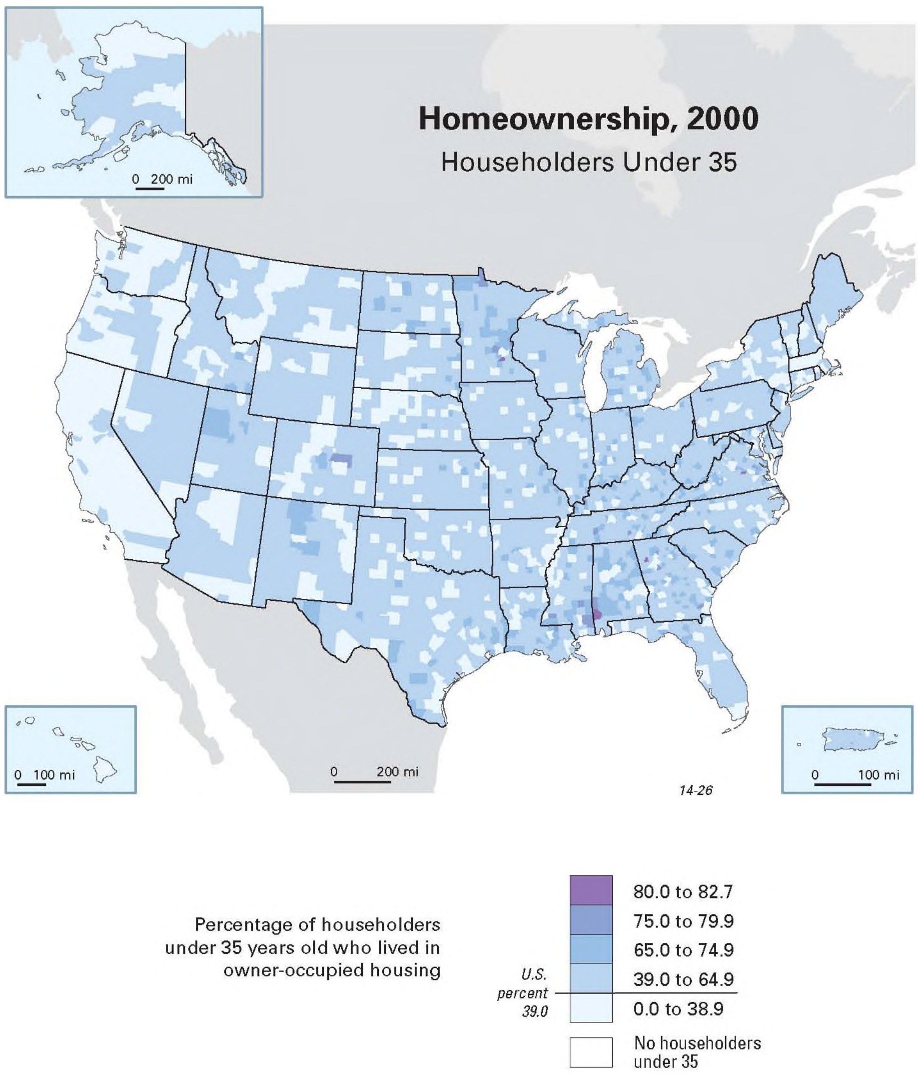

Homeownership, 2000
Householders With a Bachelor's Degree or Higher
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
14-23
Percentage of householders 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher who lived in owner-occupied housing
85.0 to 100.0
80.0 to 84.9
74.7 to 79.9
U.S. percent 74.7
70.0 to 74.6
60.0 to 69.9
11.1 to 59.9
No householders with a bachelor's degree or higher


Homeownership, 2000
Householders Without a High School Diploma
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
14-24
Percentage of householders 25 and older who had not completed high school who lived in owner-occupied housing
85.0 to 100.0
80.0 to 84.9
75.0 to 79.9
70.0 to 74.9
60.5 to 69.9
U.S. percent 60.5
0.0 to 60.4



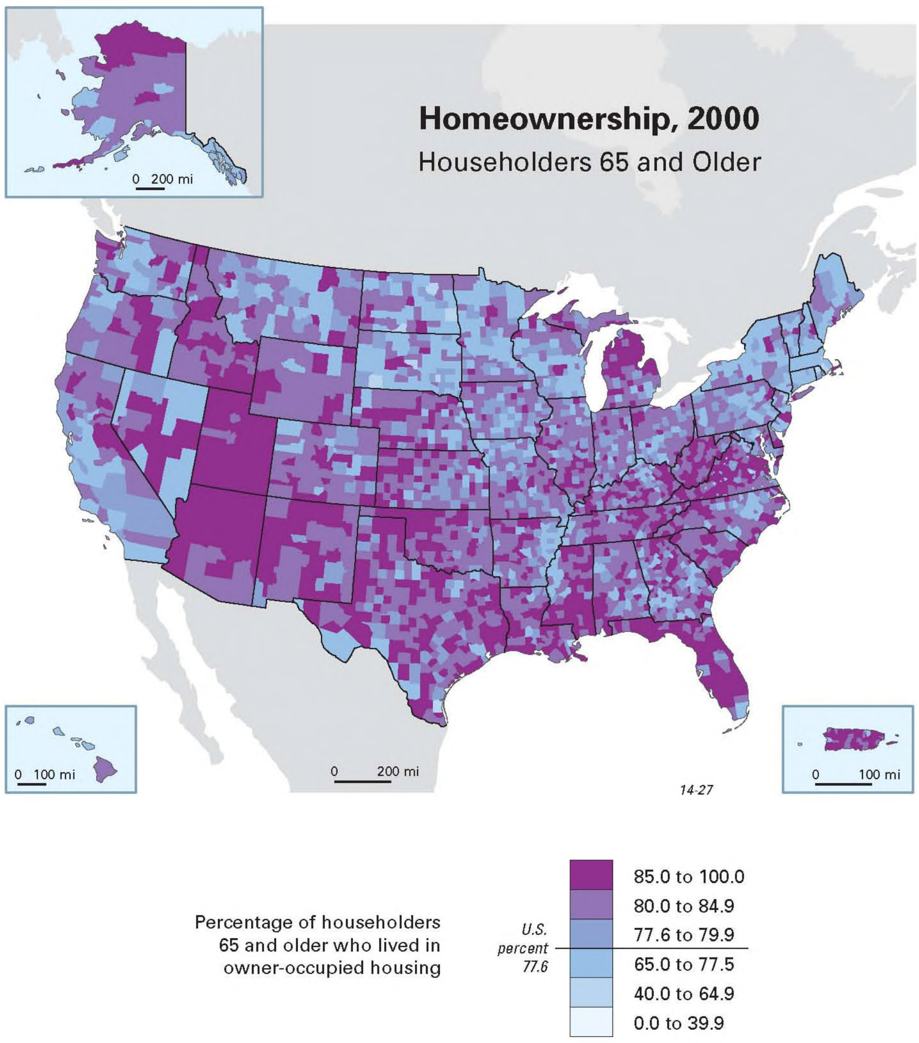
Homeownership, 2000

Householders 35 to 64



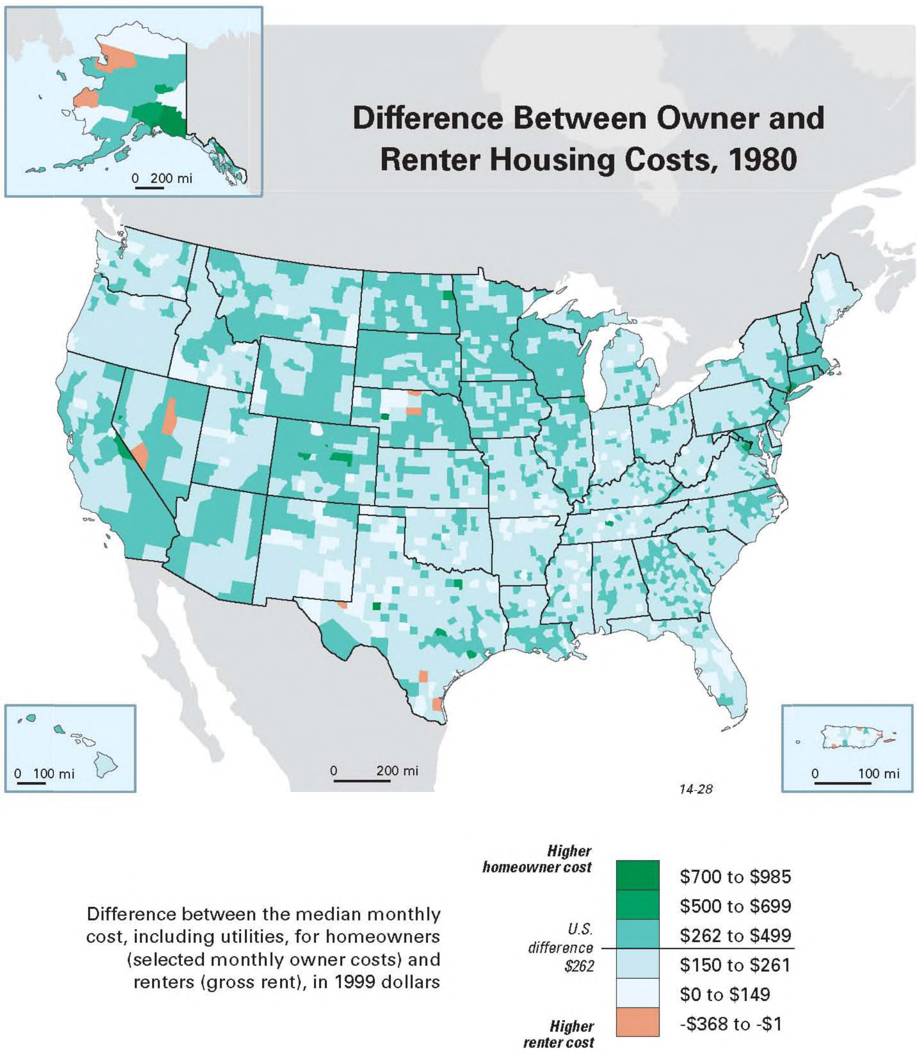
Homeownership, 2000

Householders Under 35



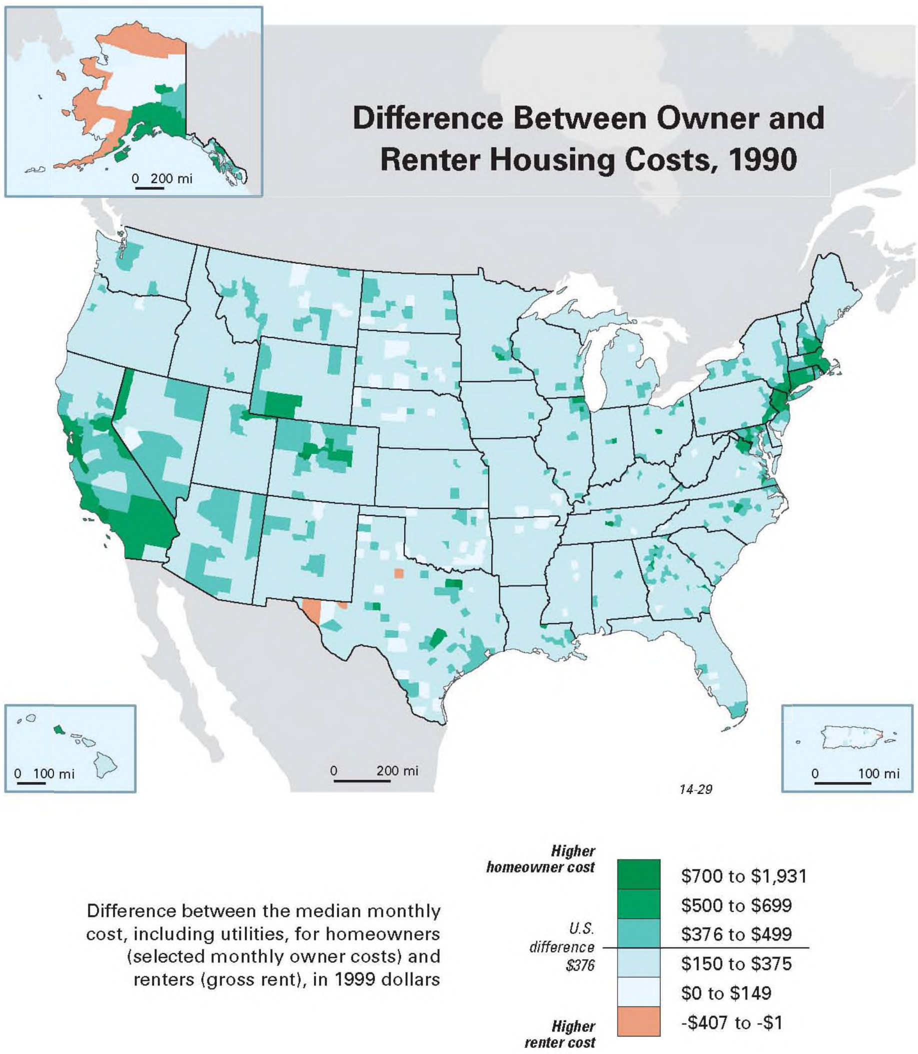
Homeownership, 2000

Householders 65 and Older



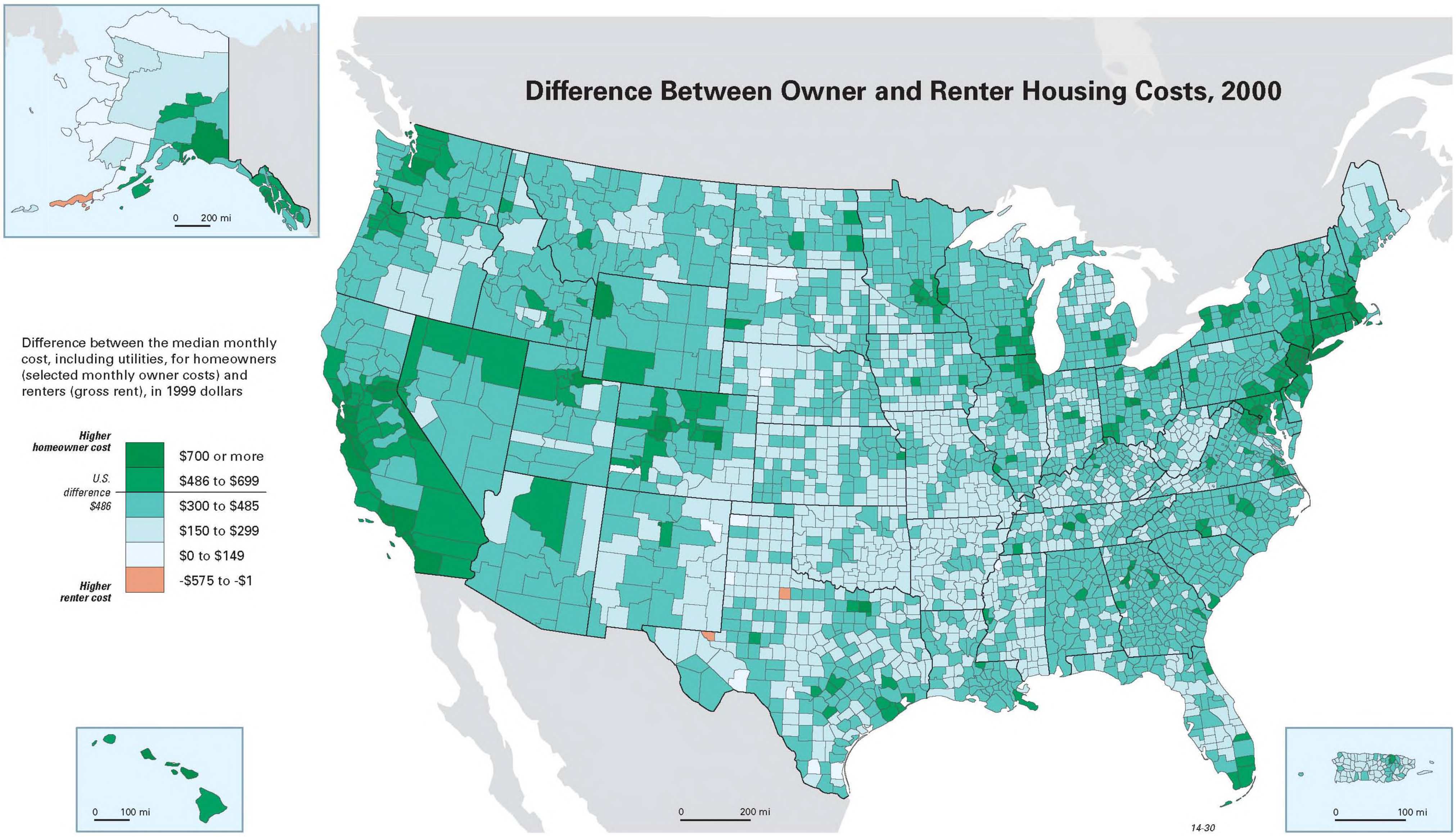
Difference Between Owner and Renter Housing Costs, 1980

Difference between the median monthly cost, including utilities, for homeowners (selected monthly owner costs) and renters (gross rent), in 1999 dollars



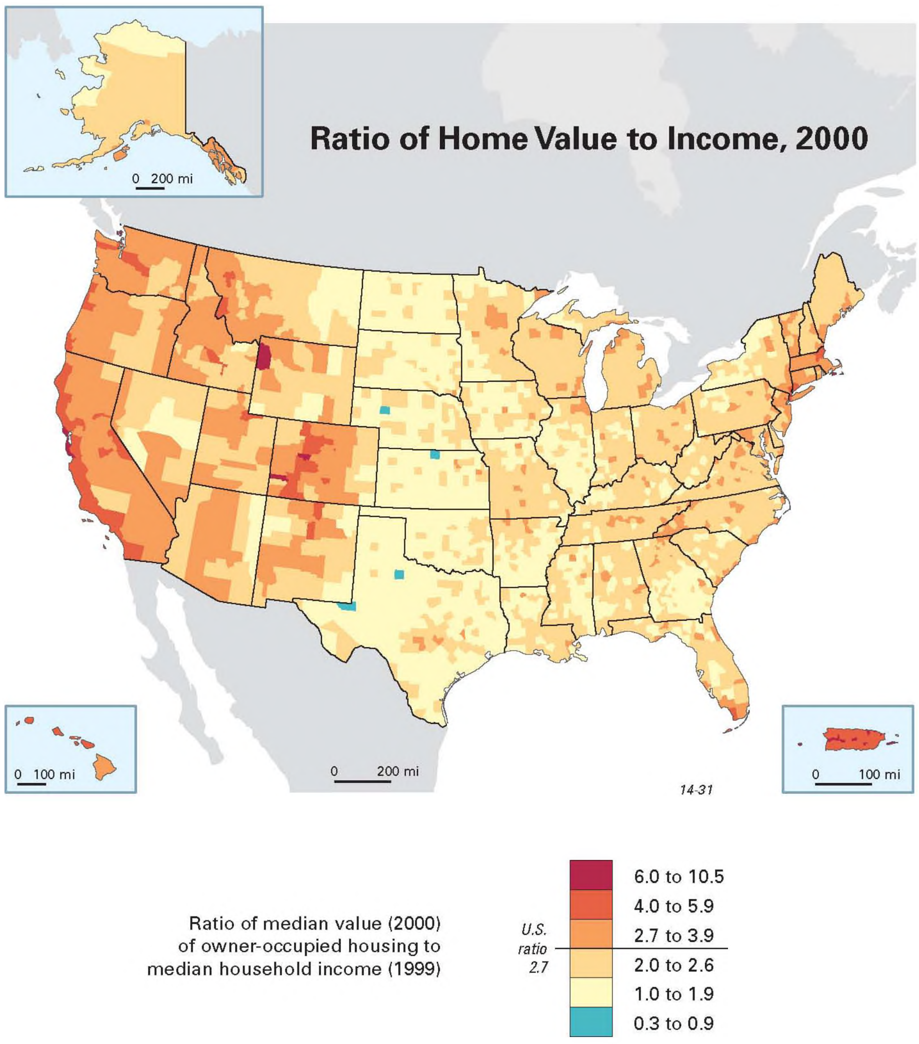
Difference Between Owner and Renter Housing Costs, 1990

Difference between the median monthly cost, including utilities, for homeowners (selected monthly owner costs) and renters (gross rent), in 1999 dollars



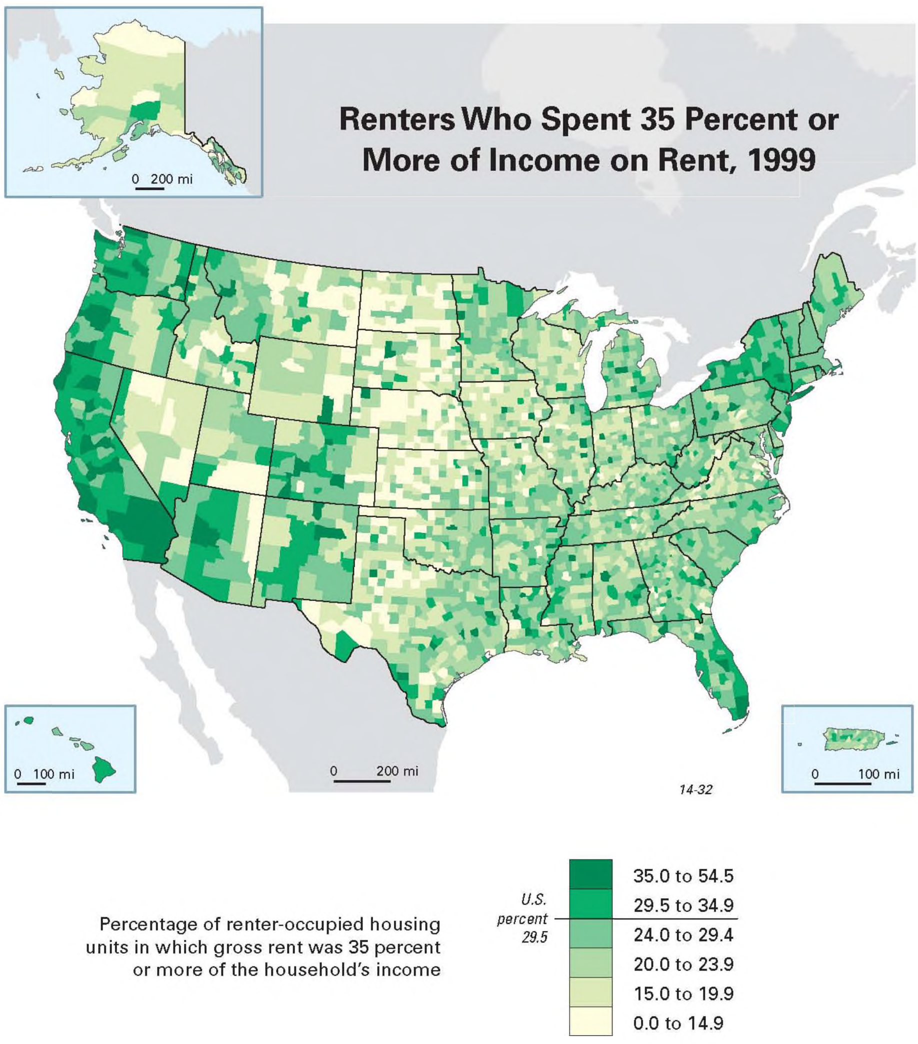
Difference Between Owner and Renter Housing Costs, 2000

Difference between the median monthly cost, including utilities, for homeowners (selected monthly owner costs) and renters (gross rent), in 1999 dollars



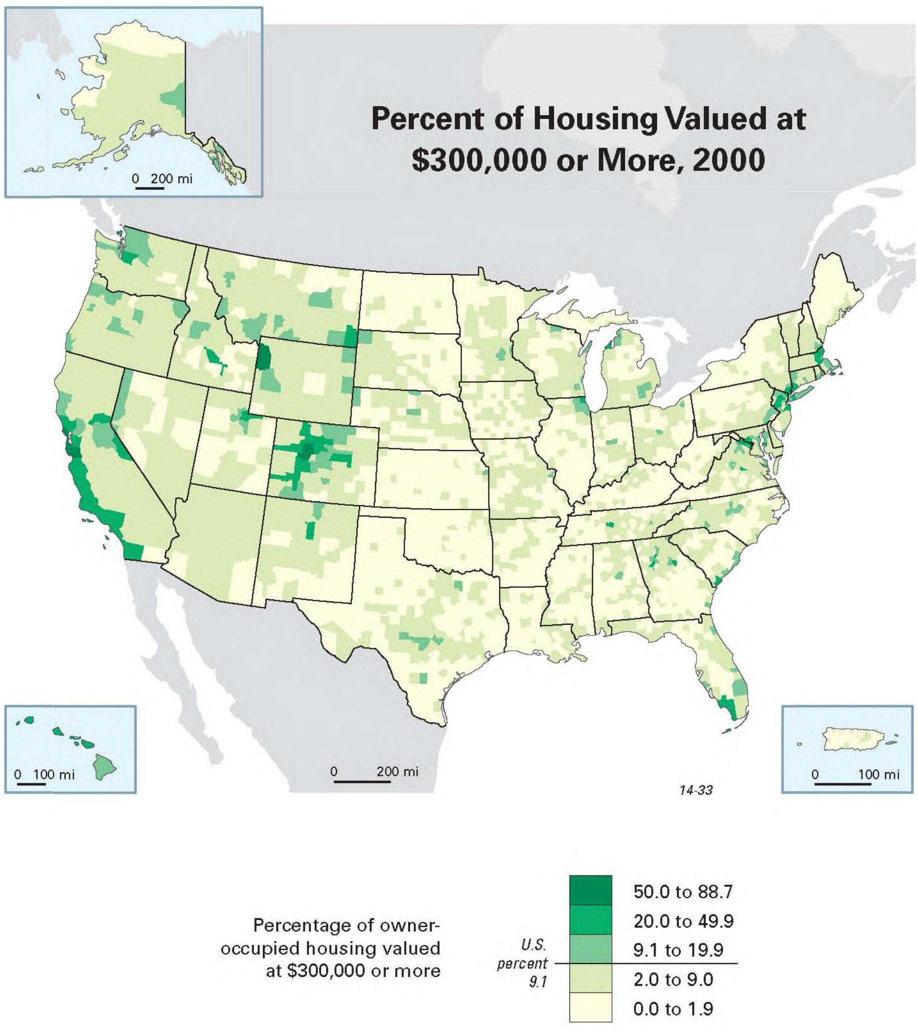
Ratio of Home Value to Income, 2000

Ratio of median value (2000) of owner-occupied housing to median household income (1999)



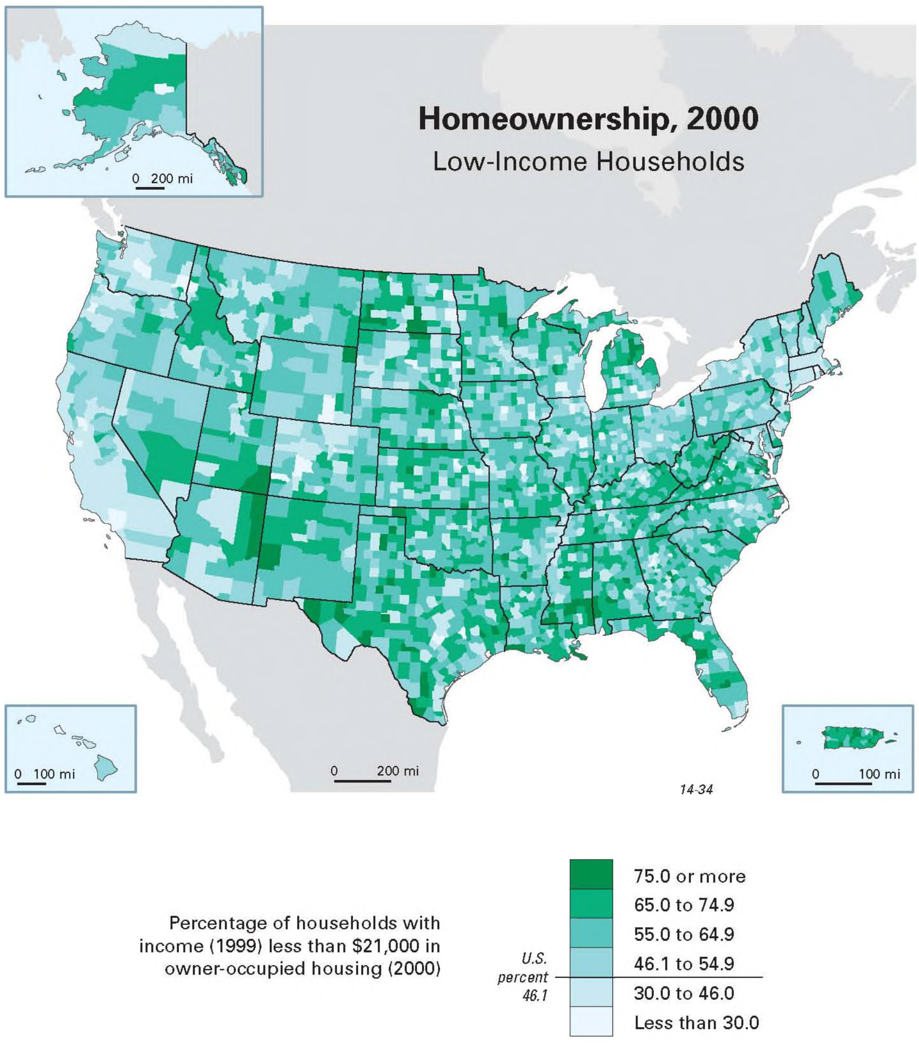
Renters Who Spent 35 Percent or More of Income on Rent, 1999

Percentage of renter-occupied housing units in which gross rent was 35 percent or more of the household's income



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

Percentage of owner-occupied housing valued at $300,000 or more



Homeownership, 2000

Low-Income Households

Percentage of households with income (1999) less than $21,000 in owner-occupied housing (2000)

Value of Owner-Occupied Housing, 2000

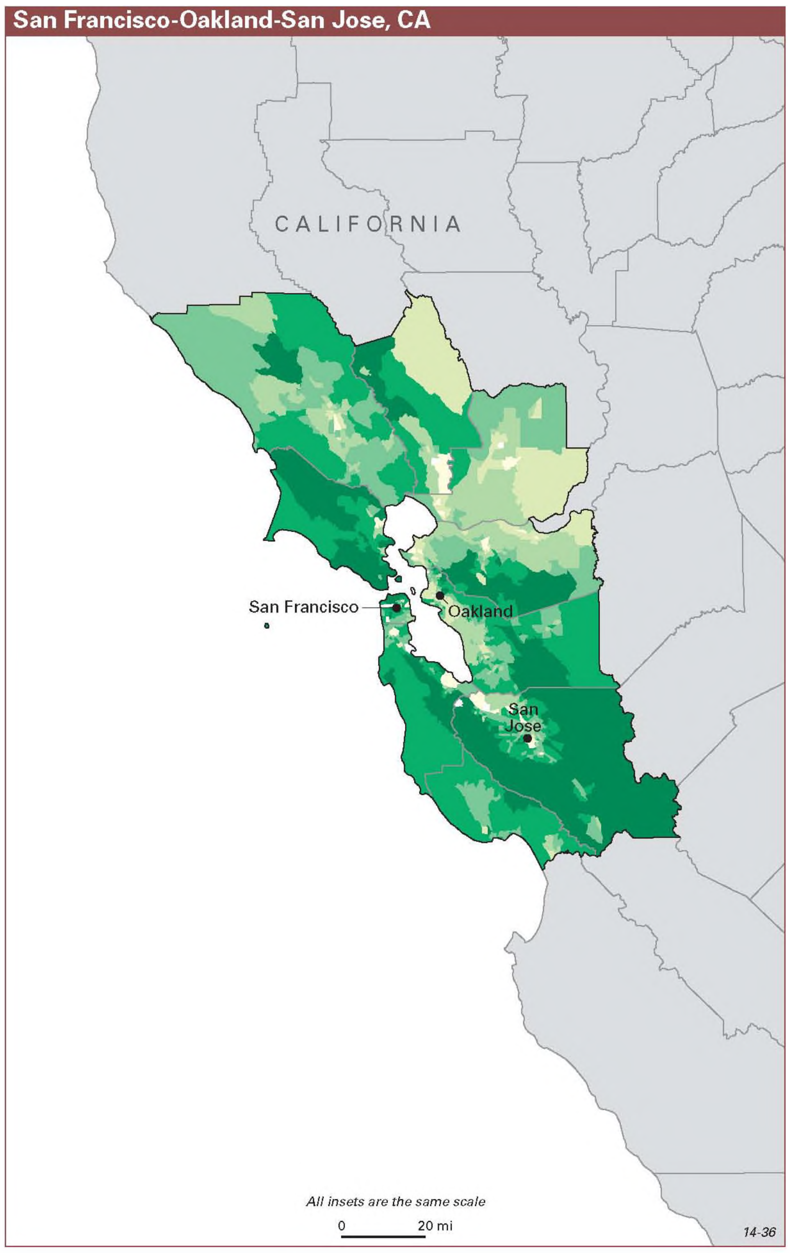
Largest Metropolitan Areas

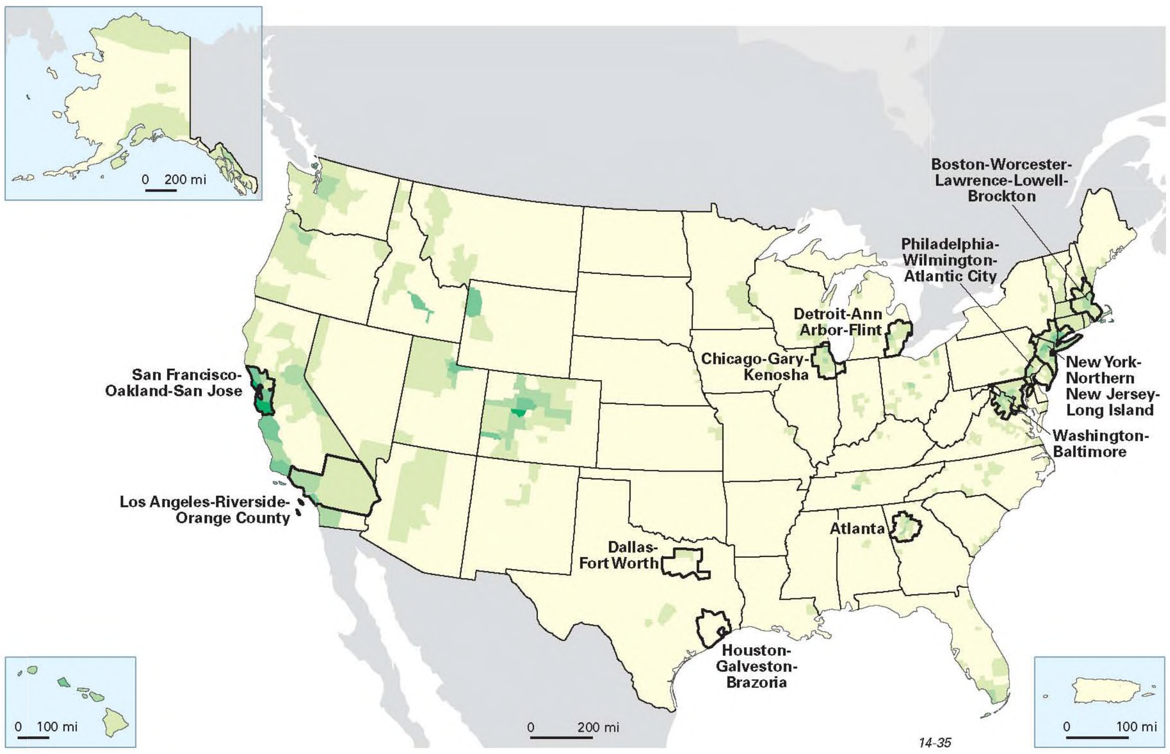
Median value of owner-occupied housing; U.S. map by county, metropolitan area maps by census tract

🟩 $500,000 and over
🟩 $350,000 to $499,999
🟩 $250,000 to $349,999
🟩 $175,000 to $249,999
🟩 $111,800 to $174,999
🟨 Less than $111,800
☐ No owner-occupied housing

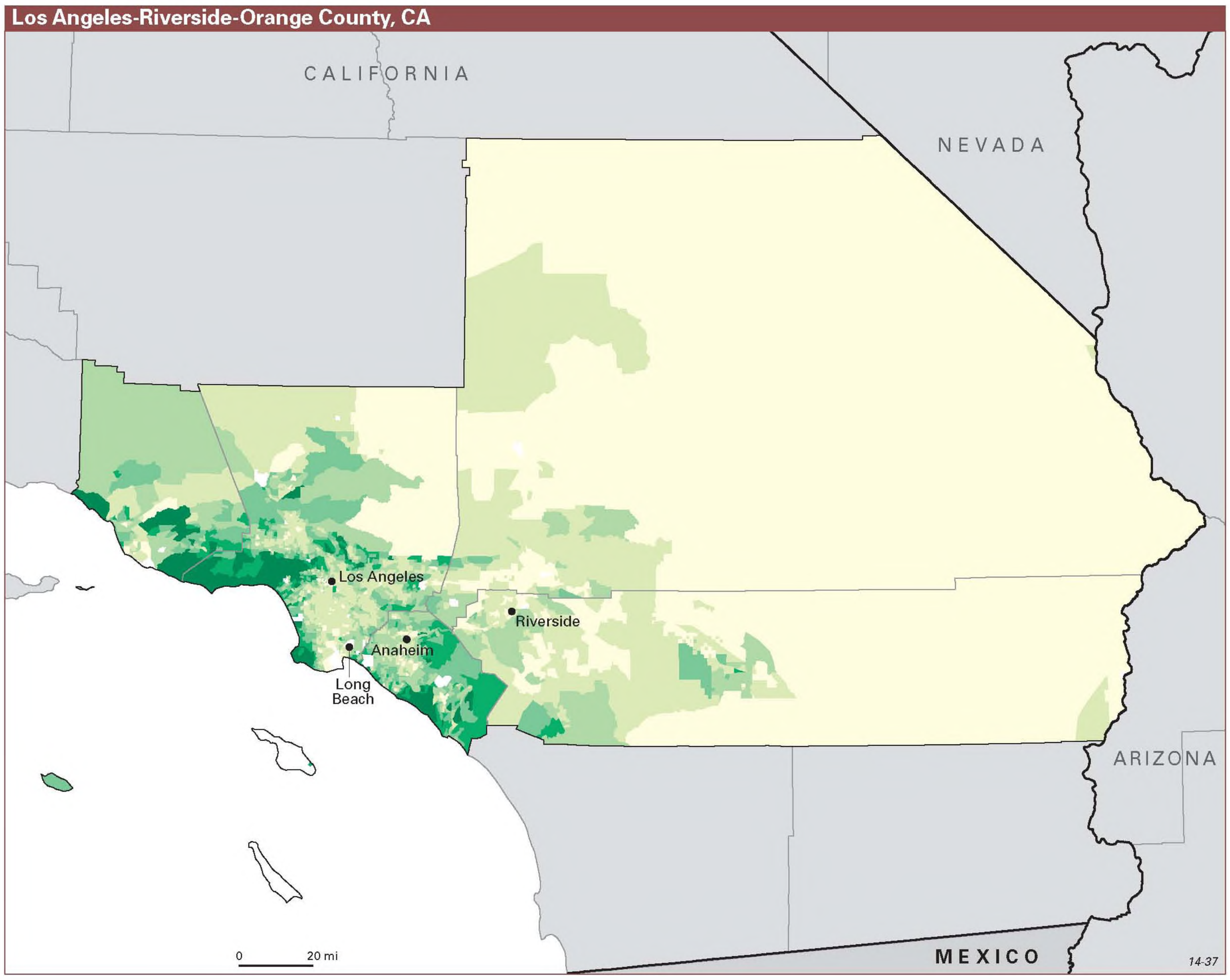
U.S. median $111,800

San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA

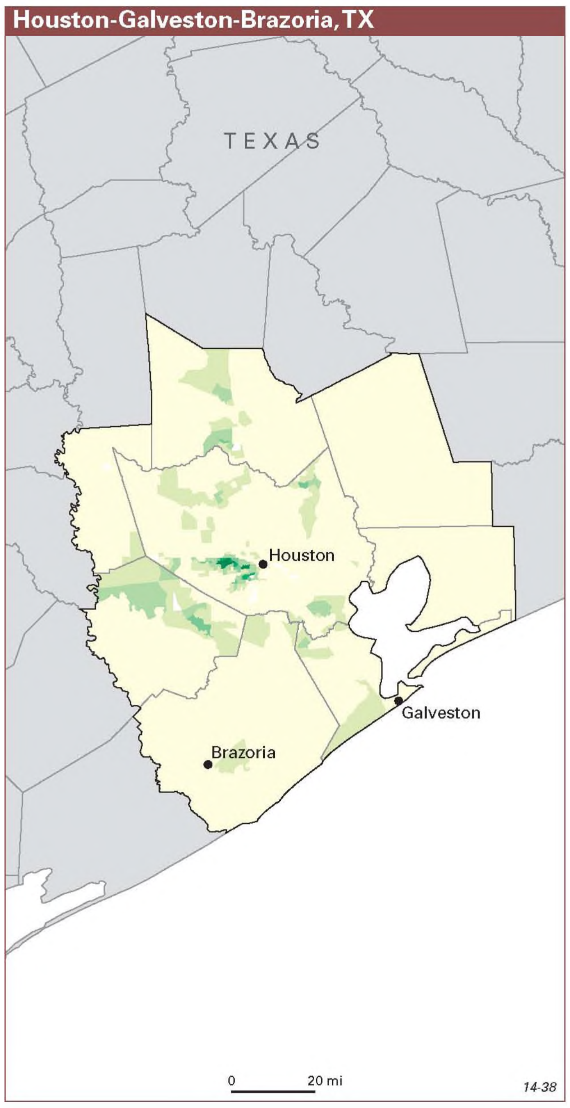




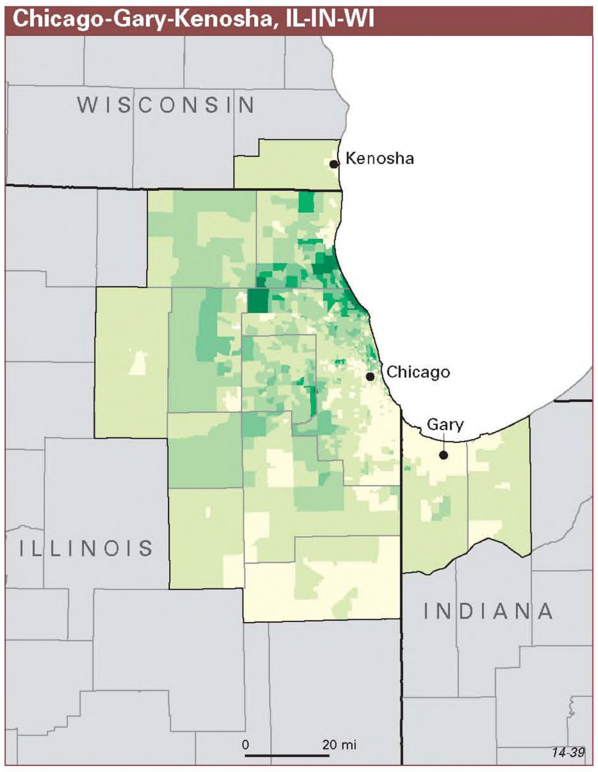
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA



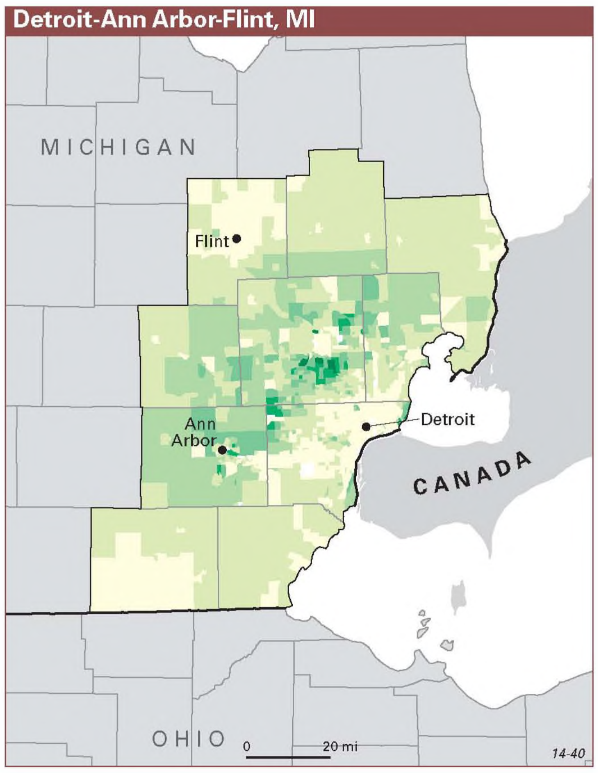
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX



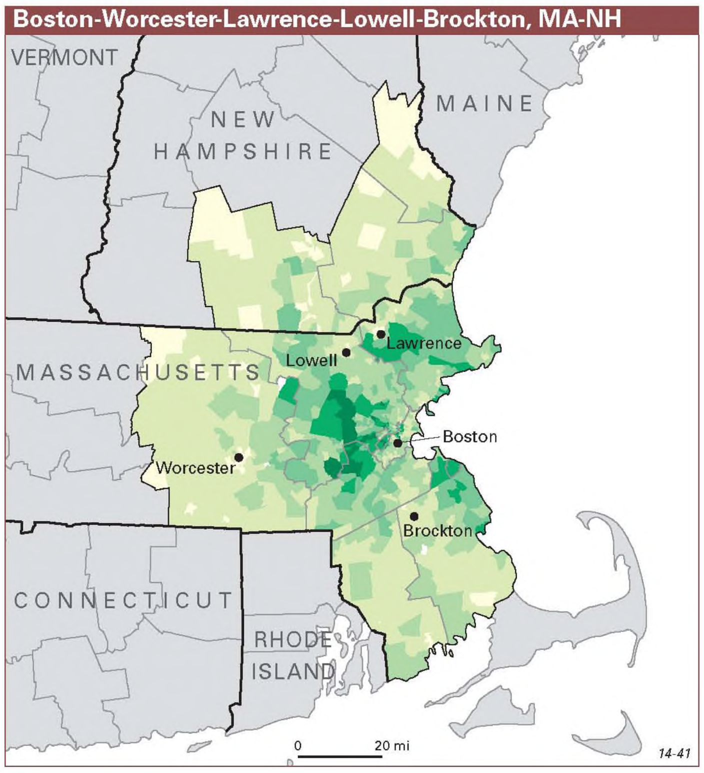
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI



Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI



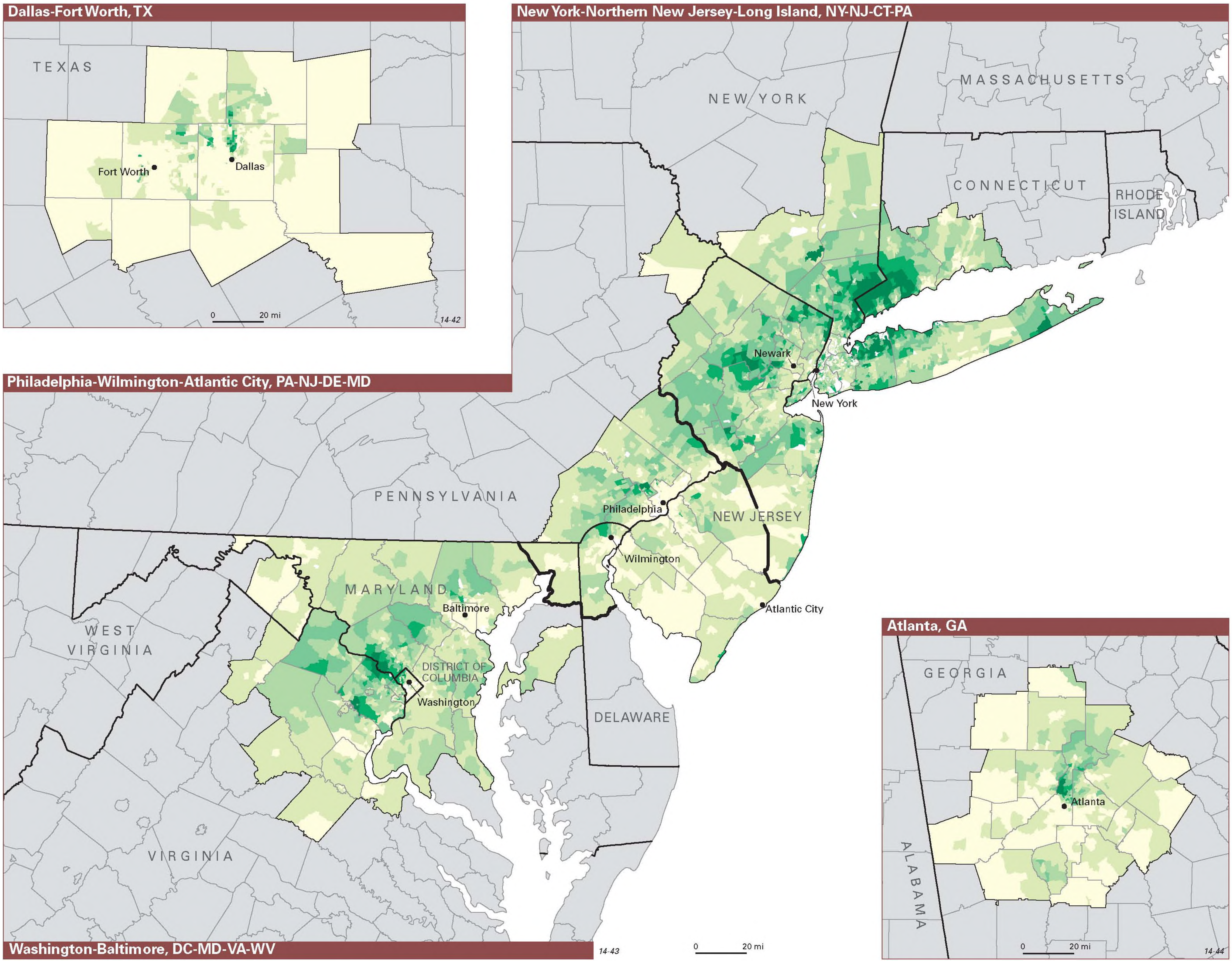
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH



Dallas-Fort Worth, TX

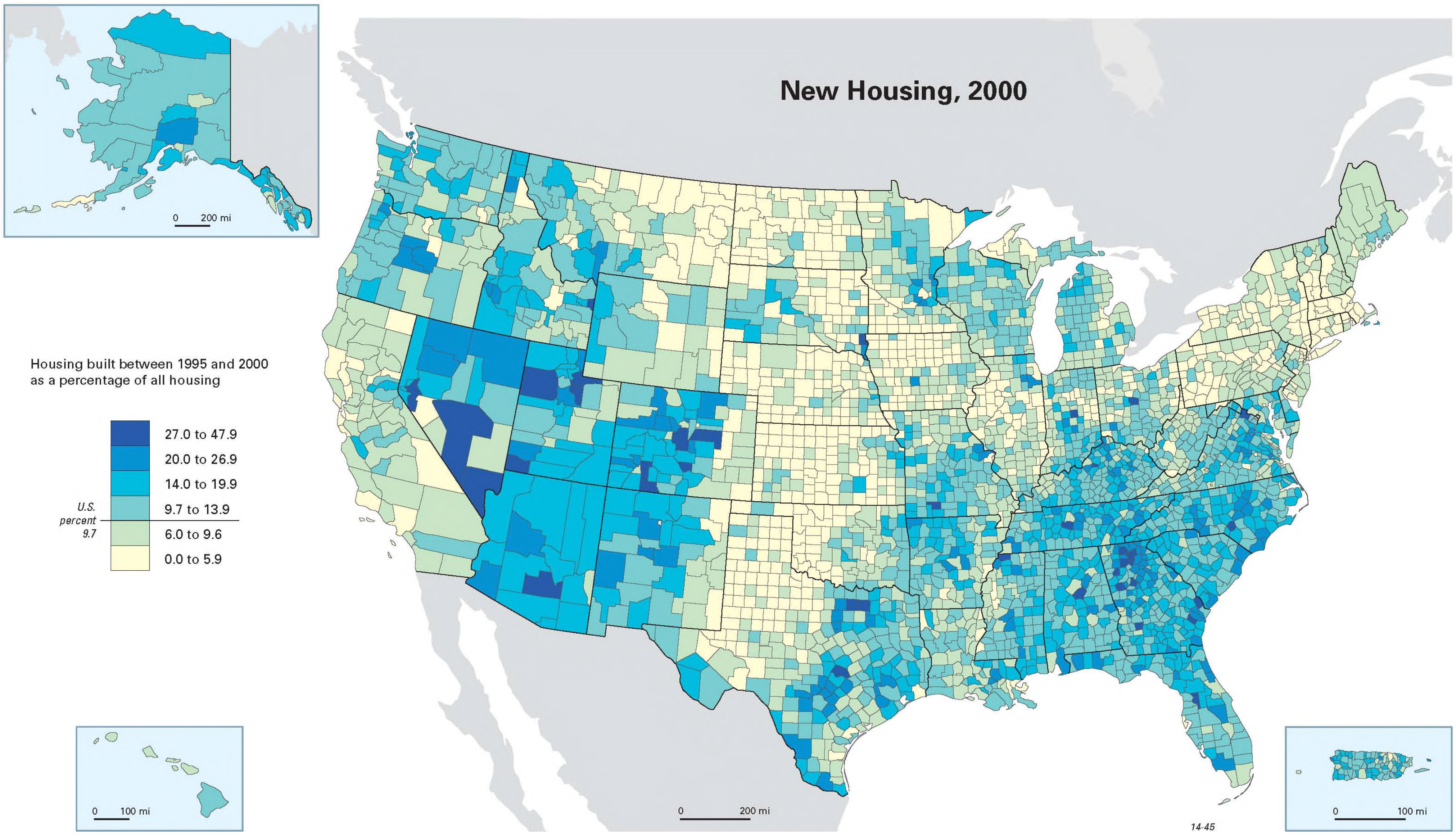
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA

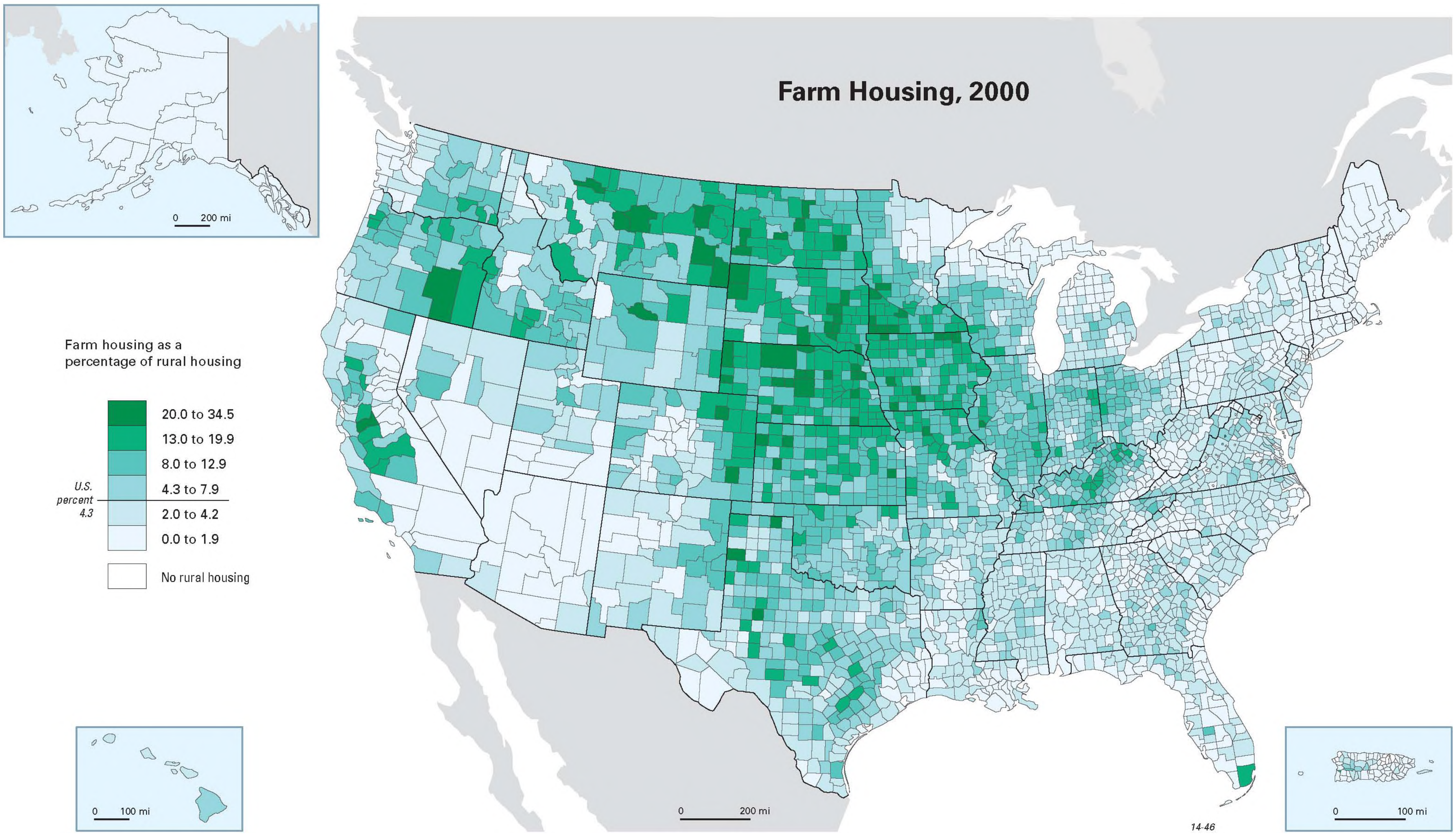
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD

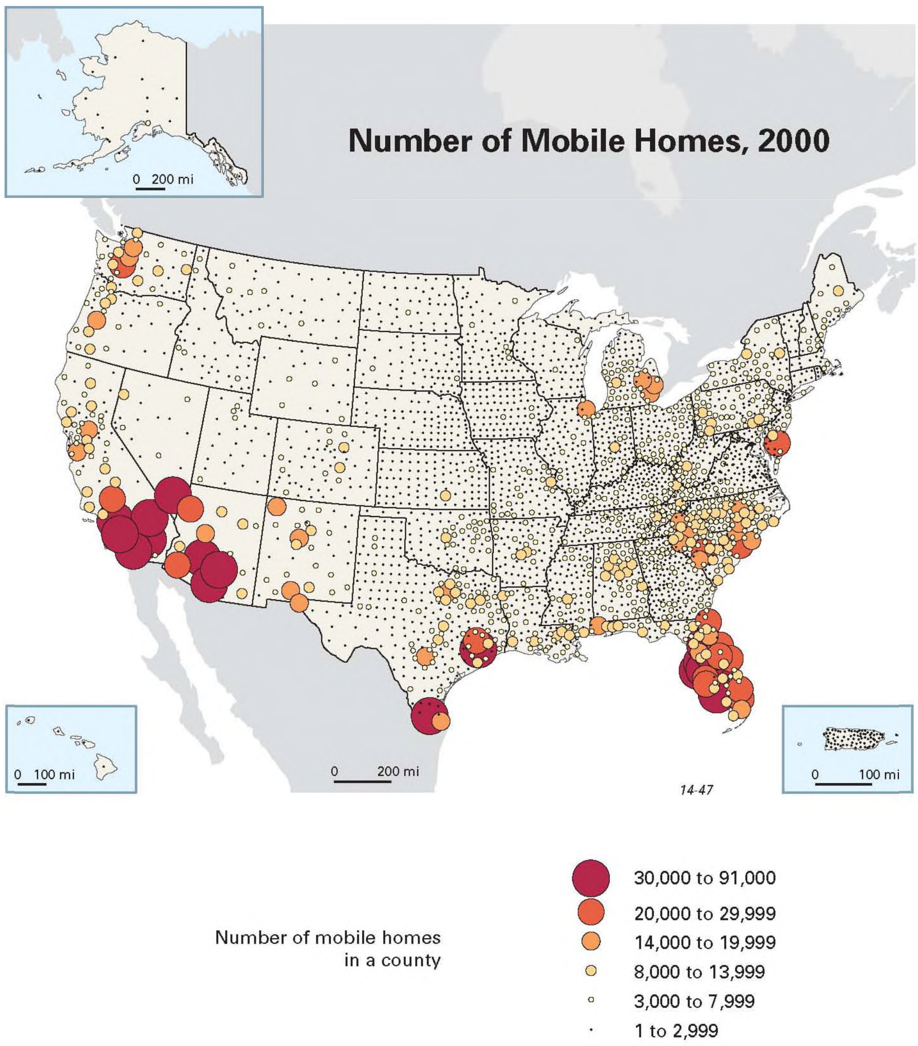


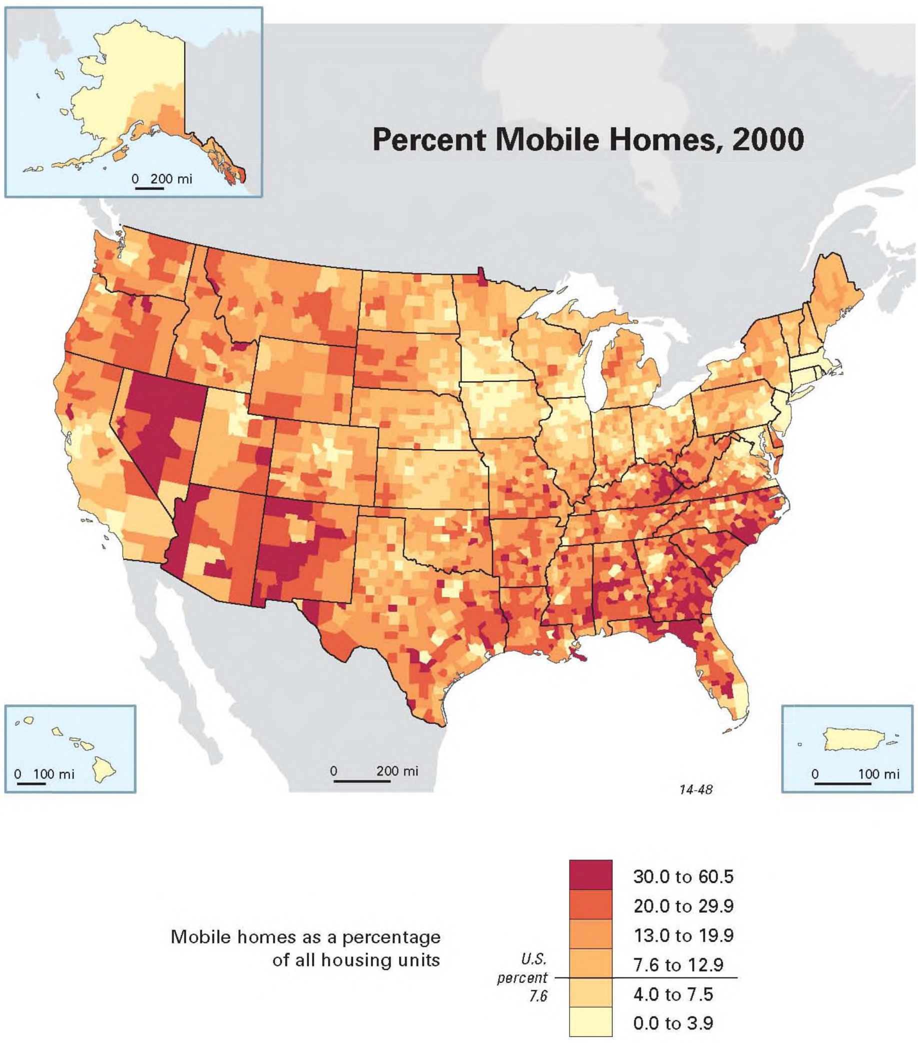
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV

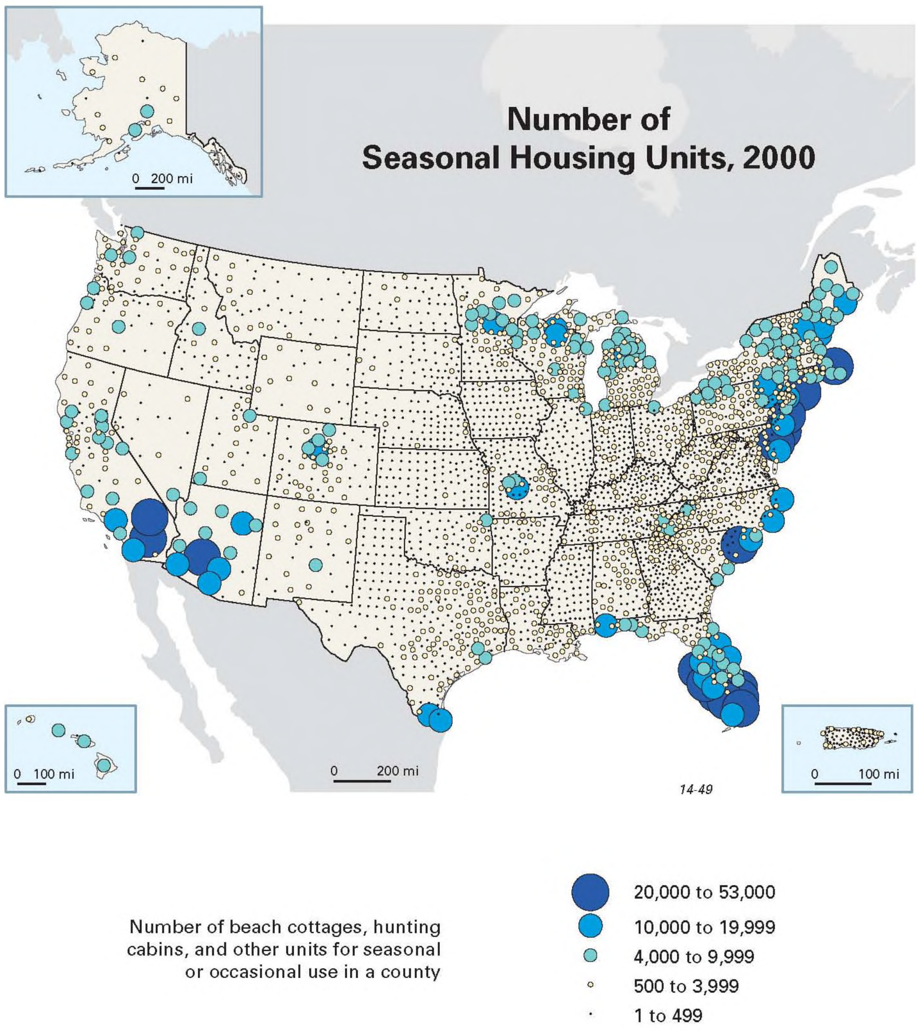
Atlanta, GA

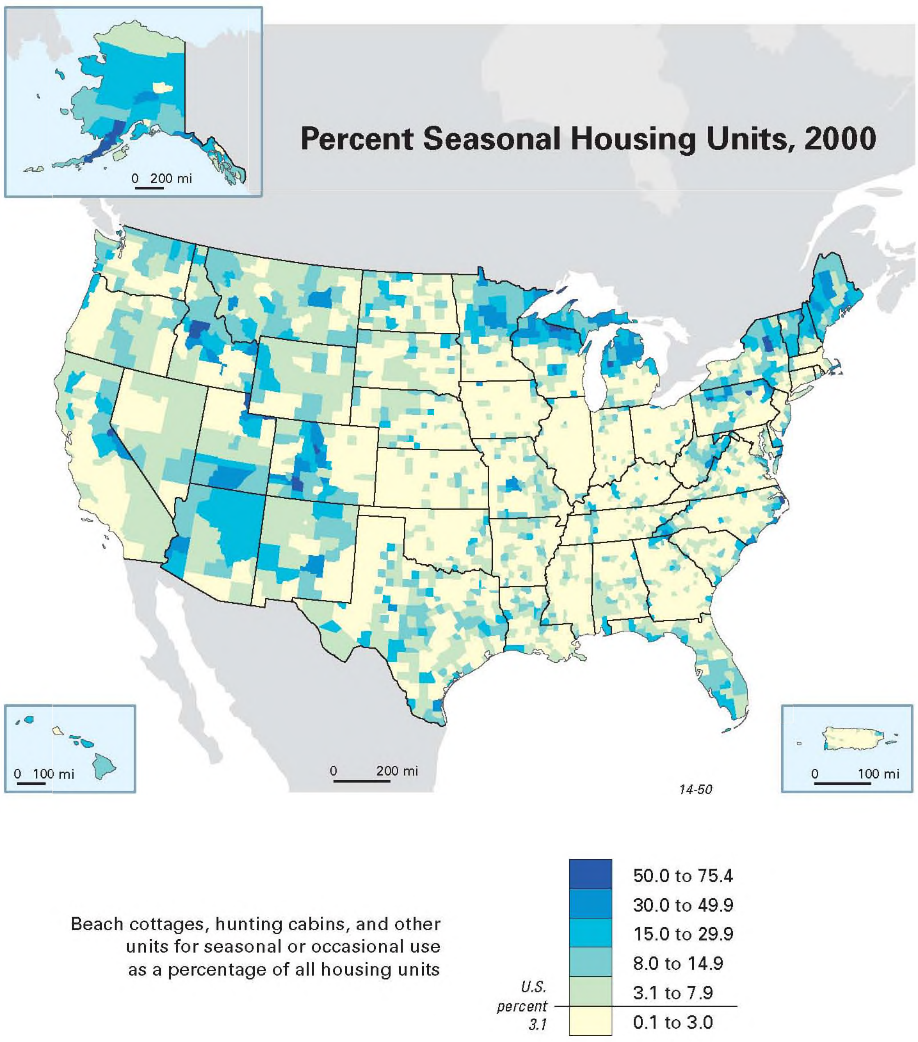

New Housing, 2000
Housing built between 1995 and 2000 as a percentage of all housing
27.0 to 47.9
20.0 to 26.9
14.0 to 19.9
9.7 to 13.9
6.0 to 9.6
0.0 to 5.9
U.S. percent 9.7
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
14-45


Farm Housing, 2000
Farm housing as a percentage of rural housing
20.0 to 34.5
13.0 to 19.9
8.0 to 12.9
4.3 to 7.9
2.0 to 4.2
0.0 to 1.9
No rural housing
U.S. percent 4.3
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
14-46

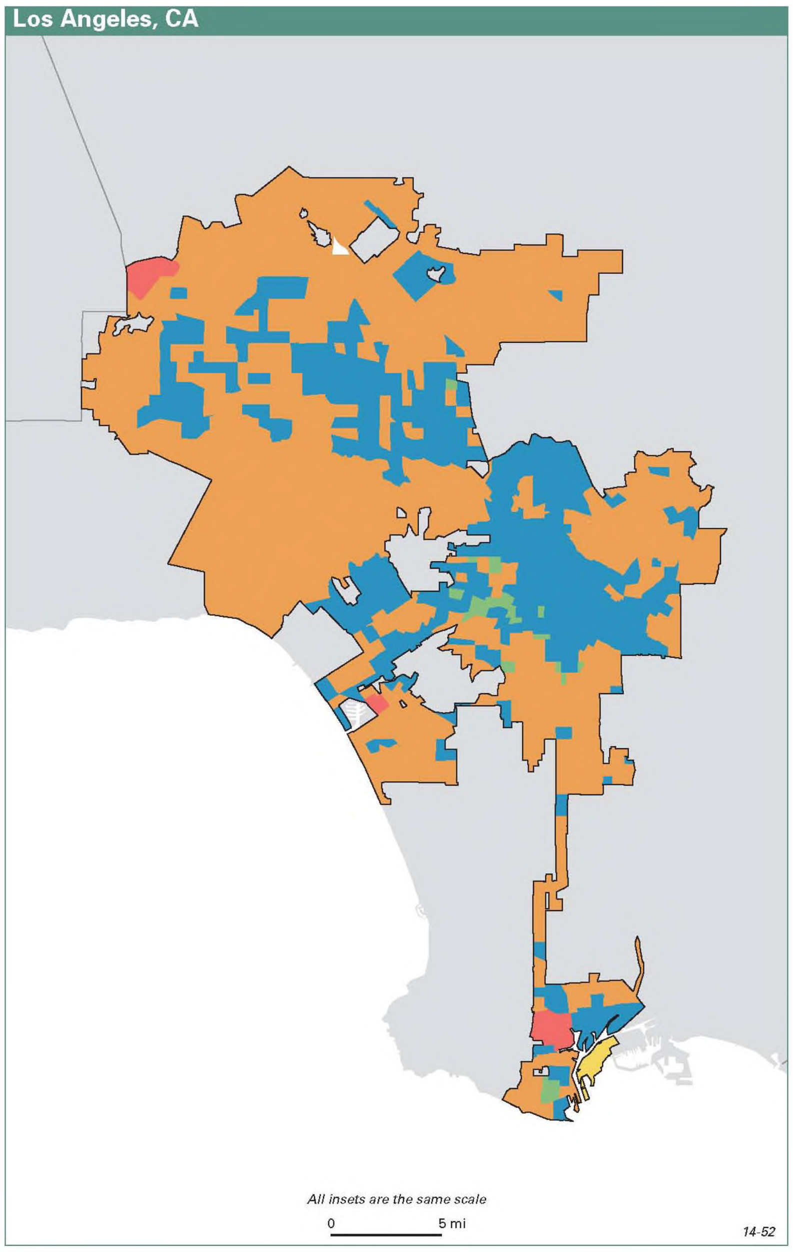

Number of Mobile Homes, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
14-47
Number of mobile homes in a county
30,000 to 91,000
20,000 to 29,999
14,000 to 19,999
8,000 to 13,999
3,000 to 7,999
1 to 2,999


Percent Mobile Homes, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
14-48
Mobile homes as a percentage of all housing units
30.0 to 60.5
20.0 to 29.9
13.0 to 19.9
7.6 to 12.9
U.S. percent 7.6
4.0 to 7.5
0.0 to 3.9


Number of Seasonal Housing Units, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
14-49
Number of beach cottages, hunting cabins, and other units for seasonal or occasional use in a county
20,000 to 53,000
10,000 to 19,999
4,000 to 9,999
500 to 3,999
1 to 499


Percent Seasonal Housing Units, 2000
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
0 100 mi
14-50
Beach cottages, hunting cabins, and other units for seasonal or occasional use as a percentage of all housing units
50.0 to 75.4
30.0 to 49.9
15.0 to 29.9
8.0 to 14.9
3.1 to 7.9
U.S. percent 3.1
0.1 to 3.0

Los Angeles, CA

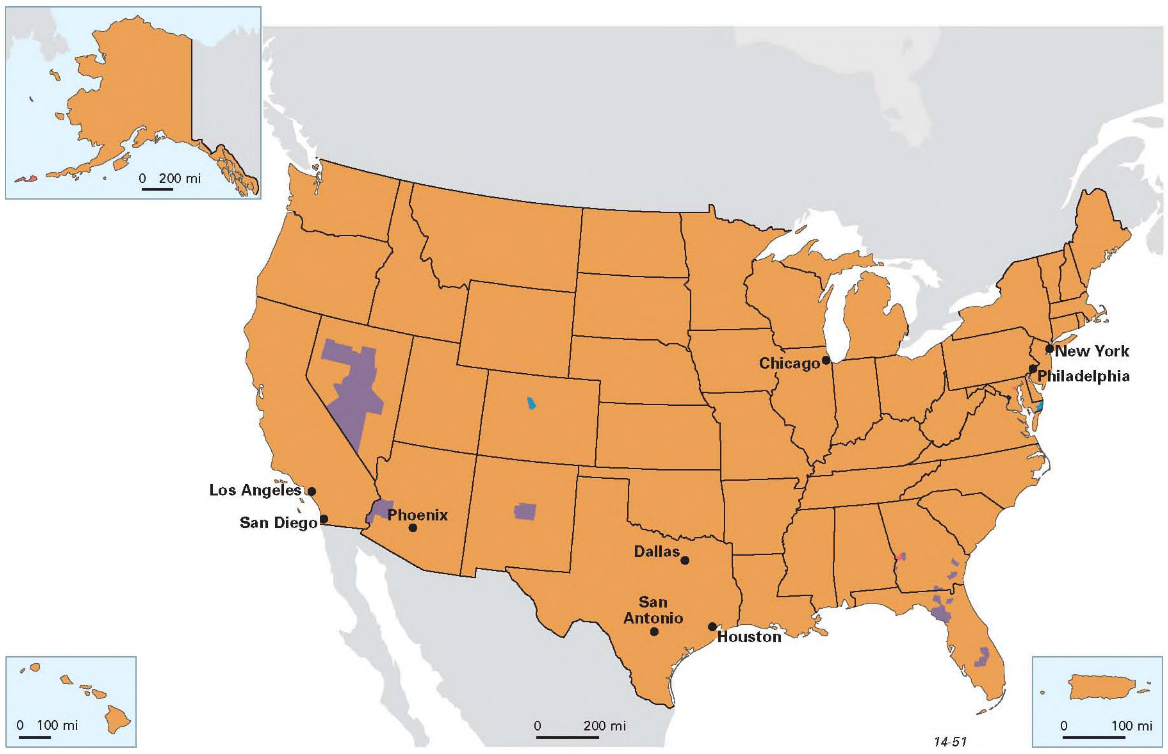


Prevalent Housing Type, 2000

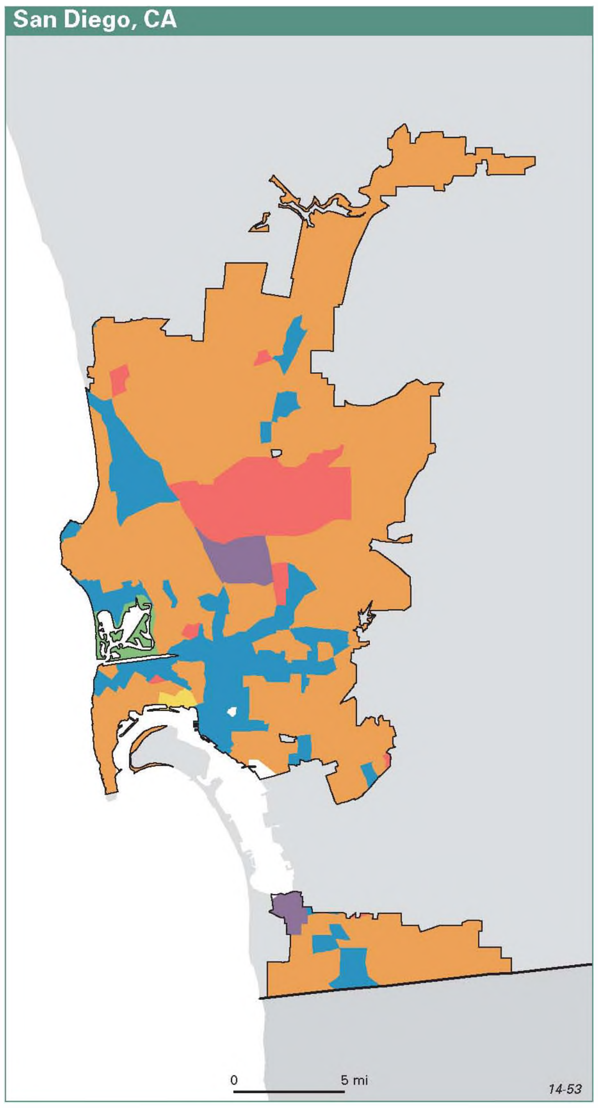
Largest Cities

Most common type of housing based on the total number of units of each structure type; U.S. map by county, city maps by census tract

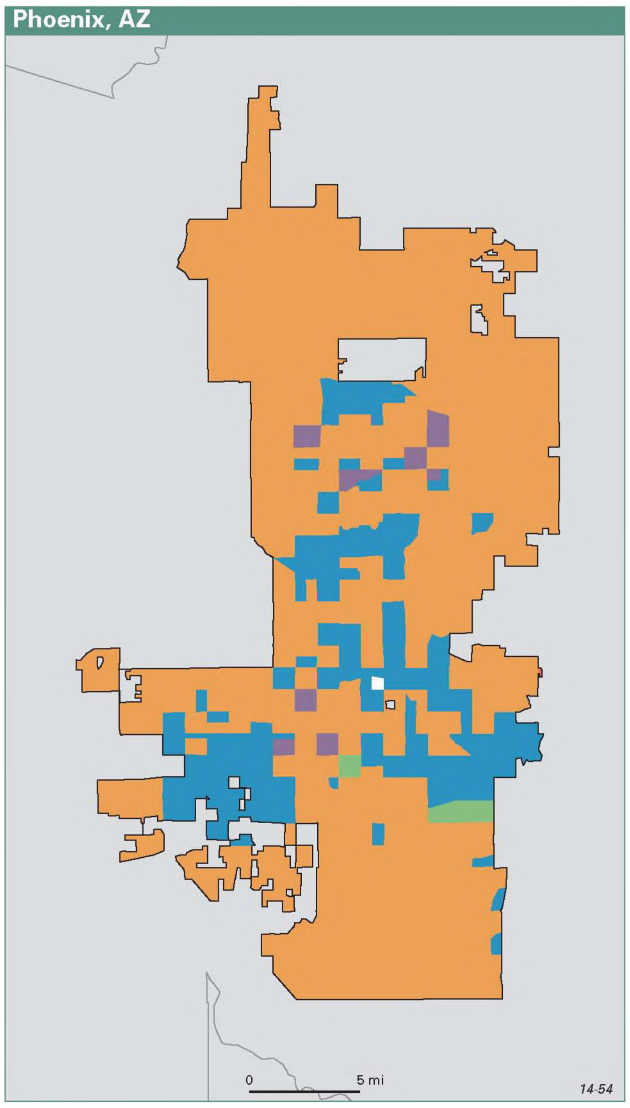
🟨 Boat, RV, or van
🟦 Five units or more
🟪 Mobile home
🟥 Single-family, attached
🟧 Single-family, detached
🟩 Two to four units
⬜ No housing units



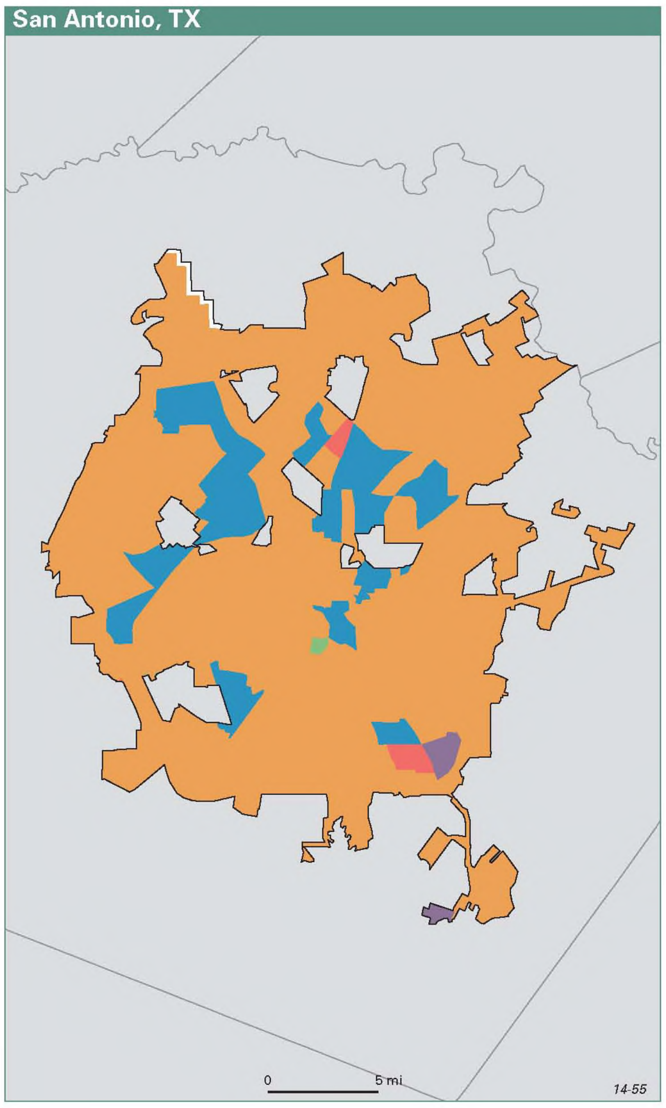
San Diego, CA



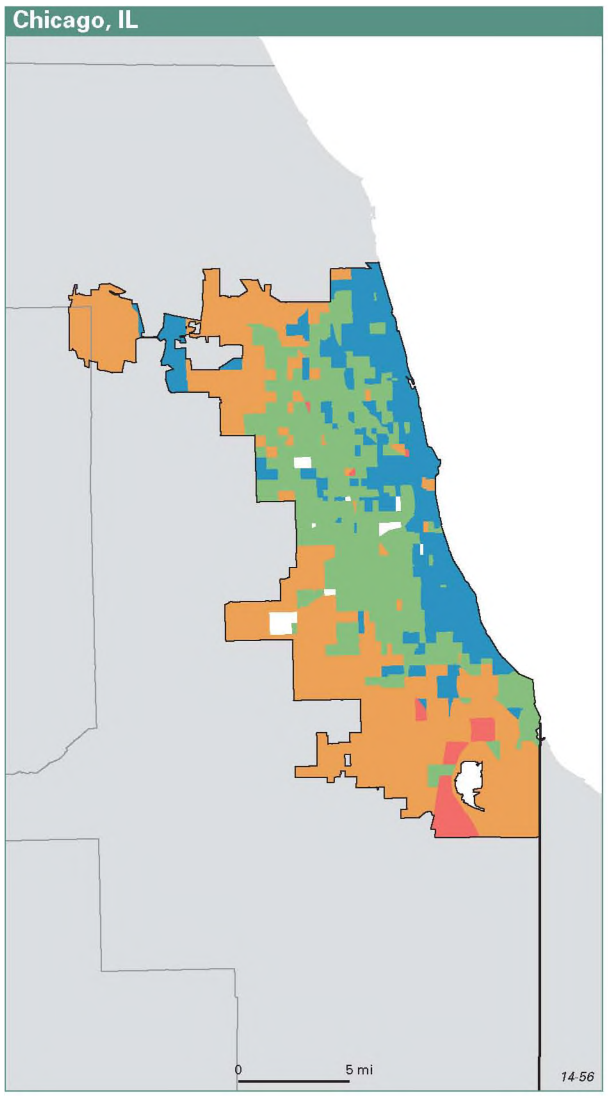
Phoenix, AZ



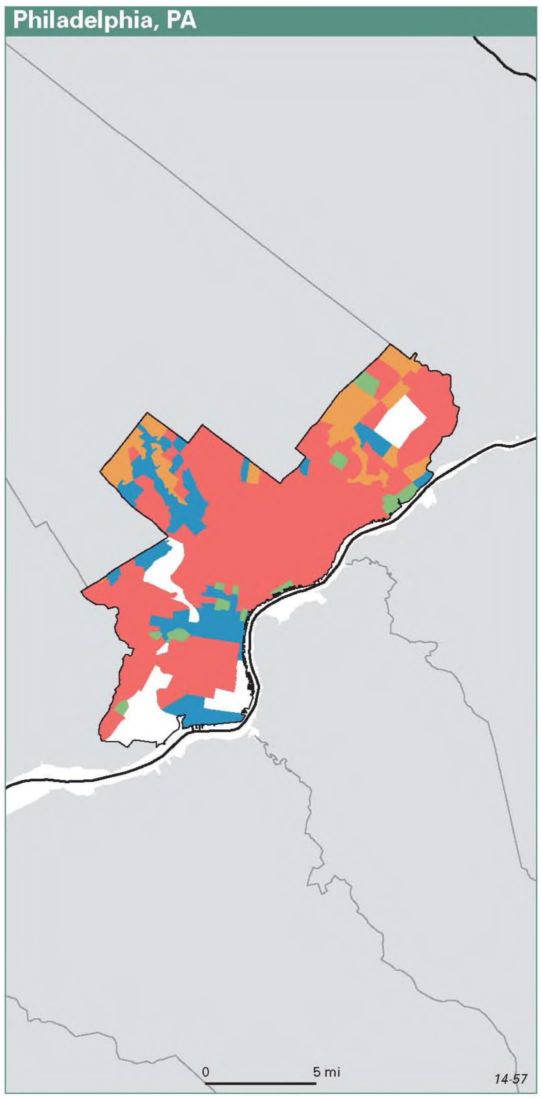
San Antonio, TX



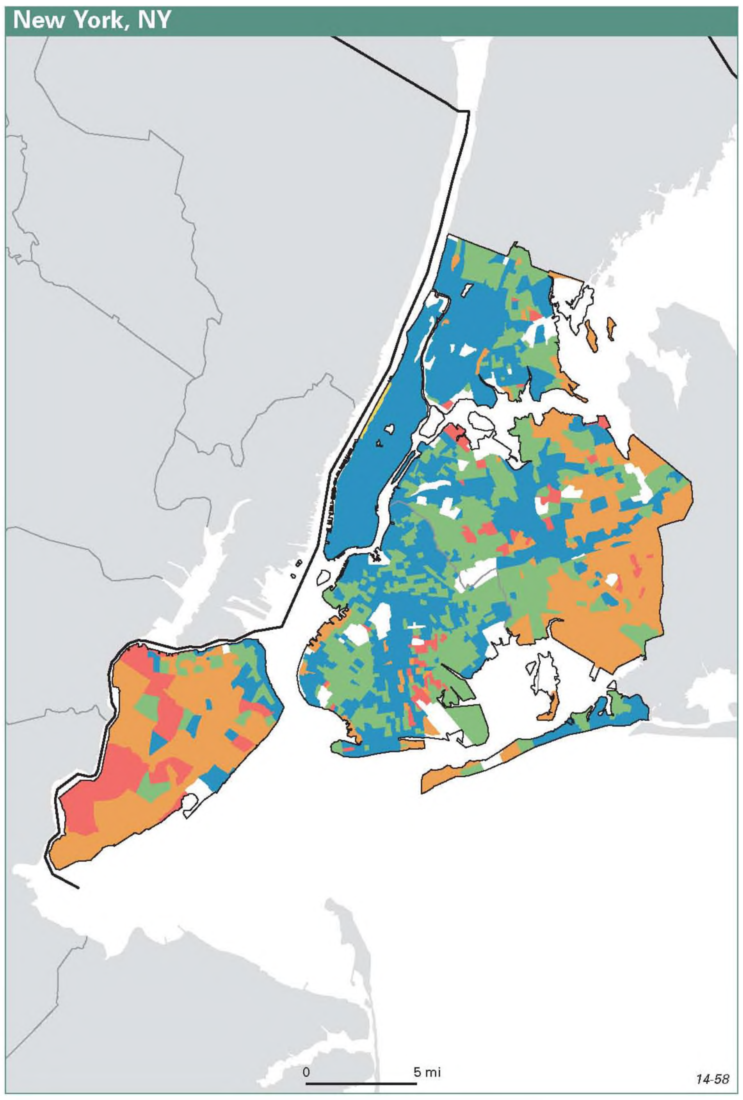
Chicago, IL



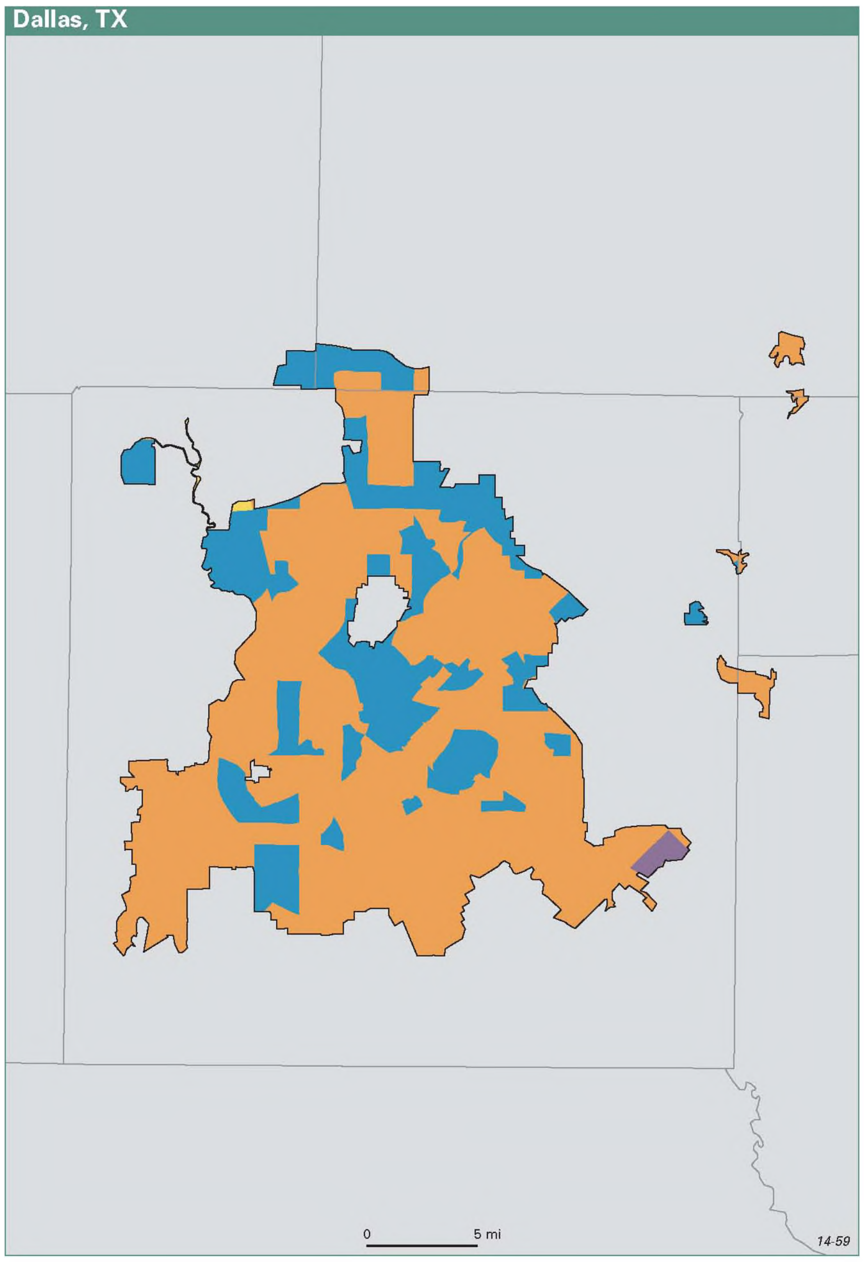
Philadelphia, PA



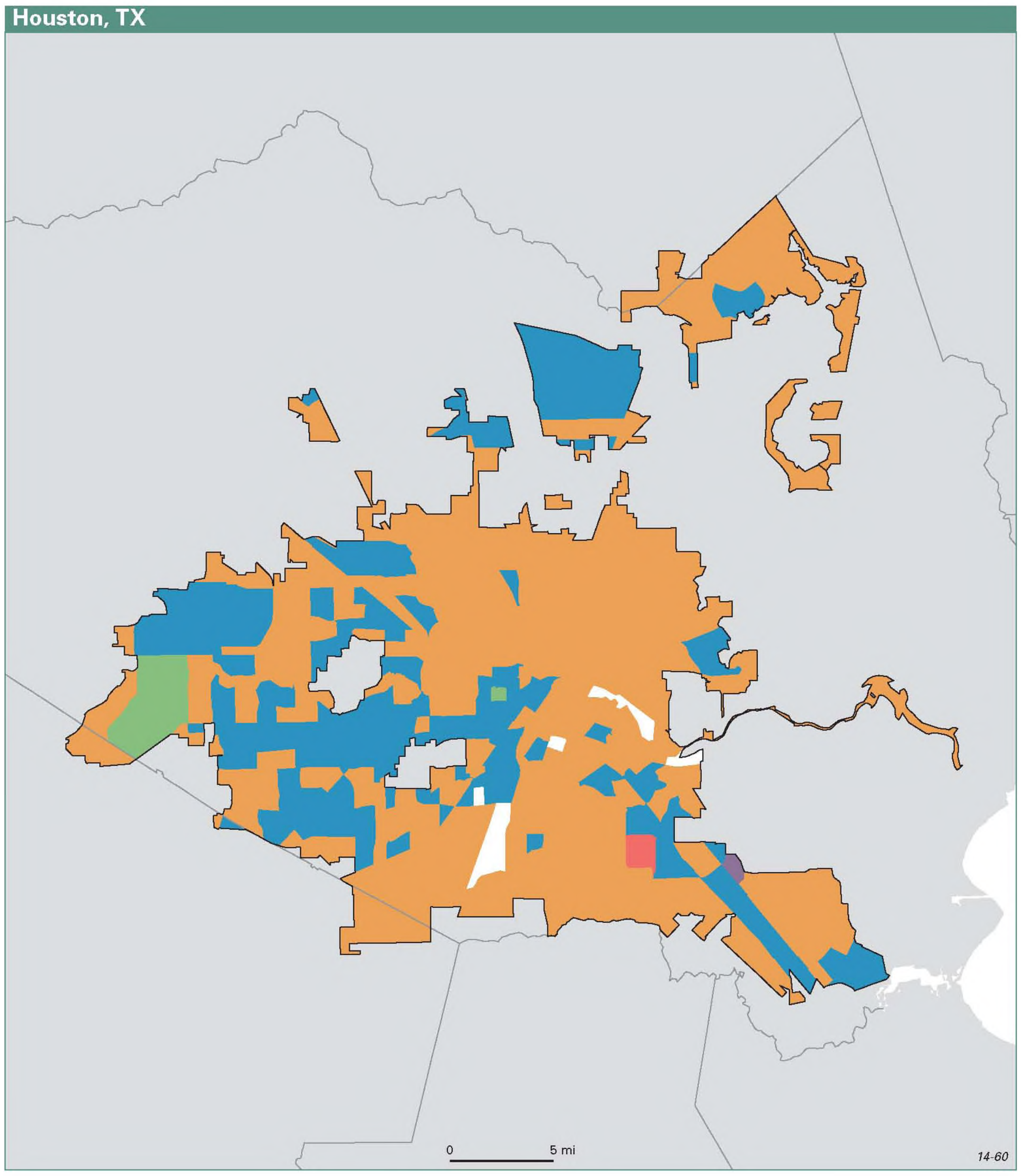
New York, NY

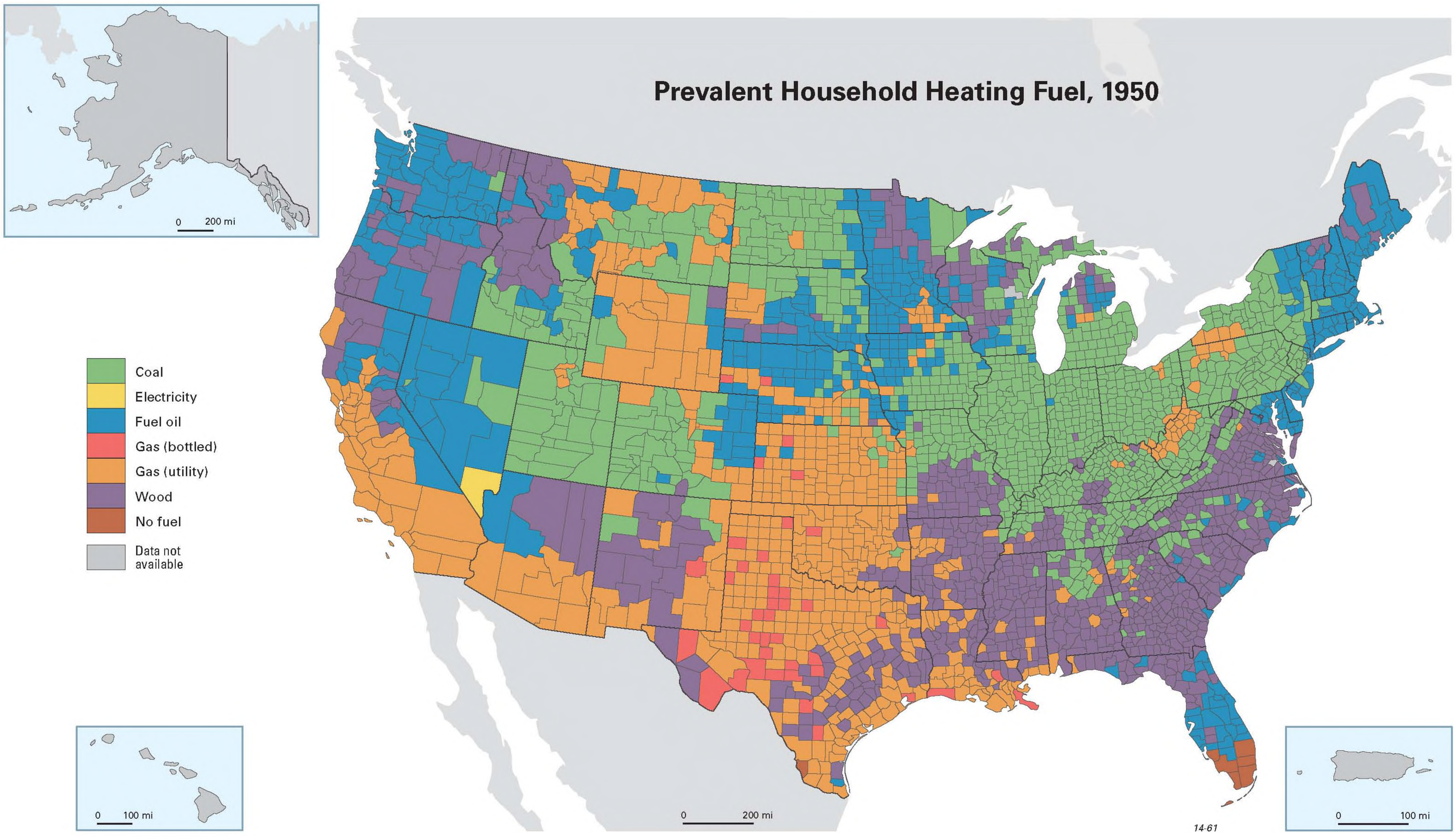


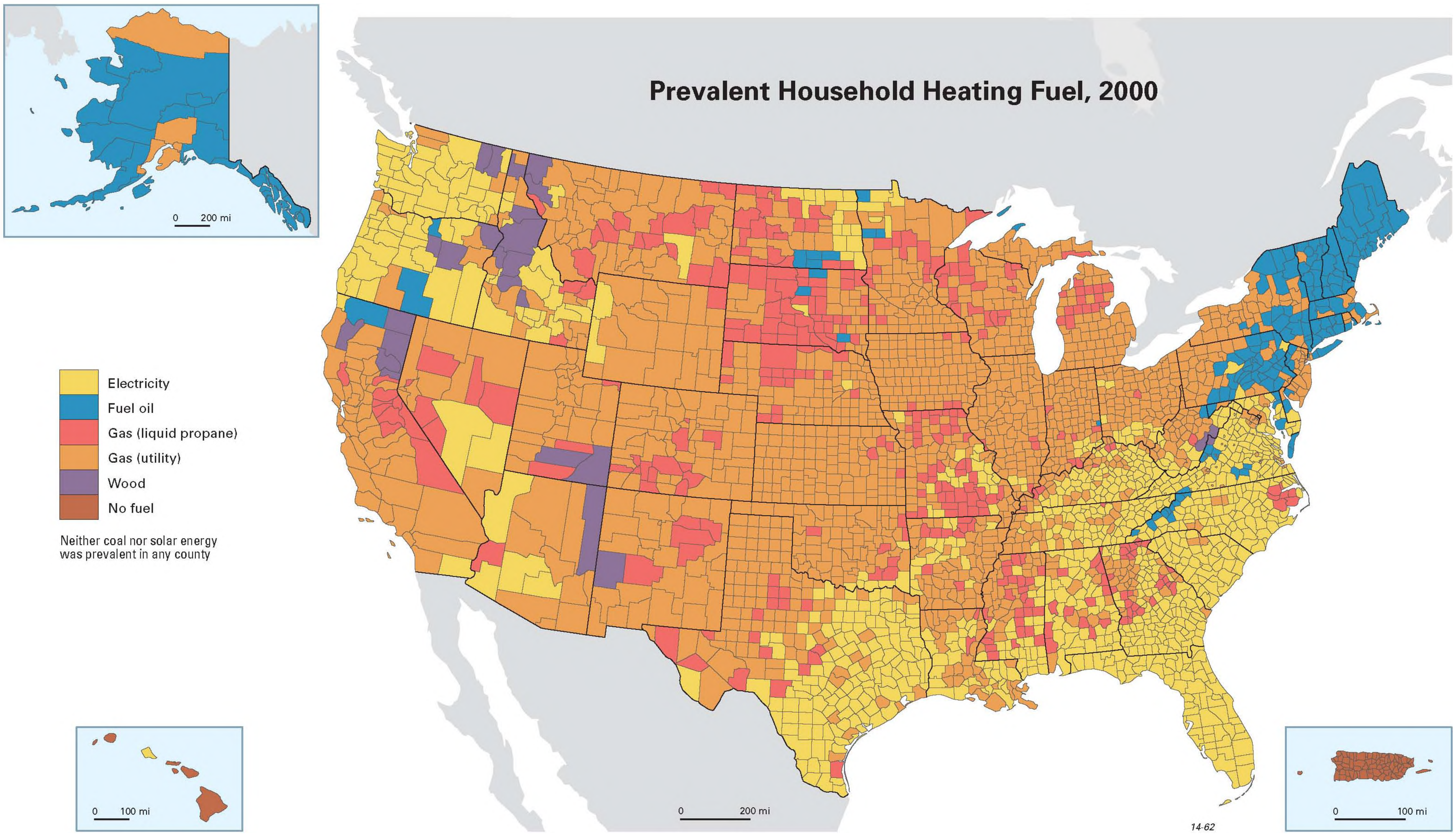
Dallas, TX

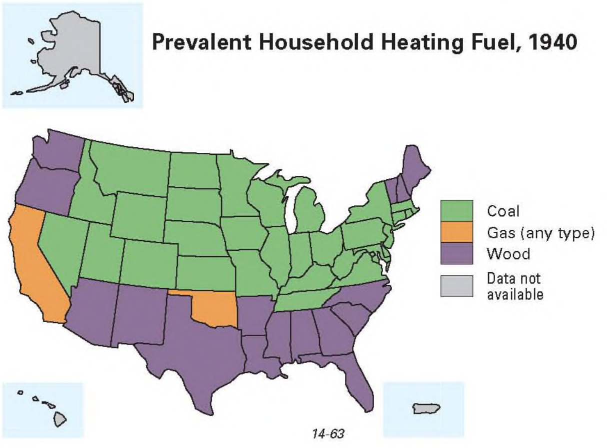


Houston, TX



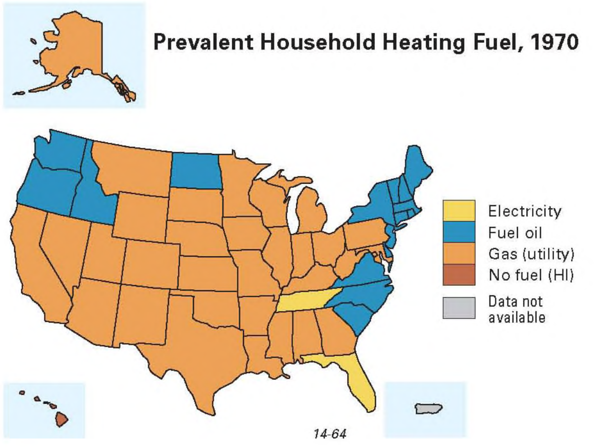

Prevalent Household Heating Fuel, 1950


Prevalent Household Heating Fuel, 2000



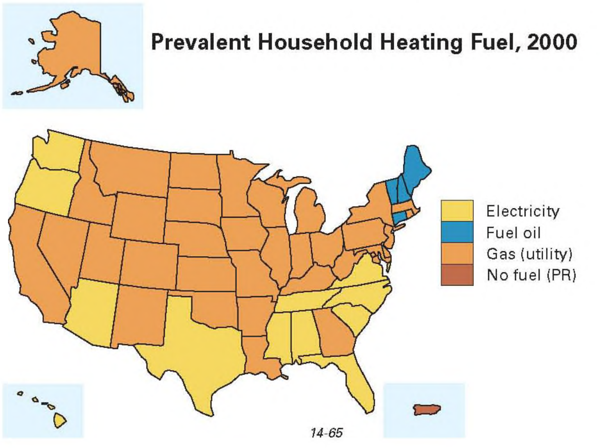
Prevalent Household Heating Fuel, 1940

14-63



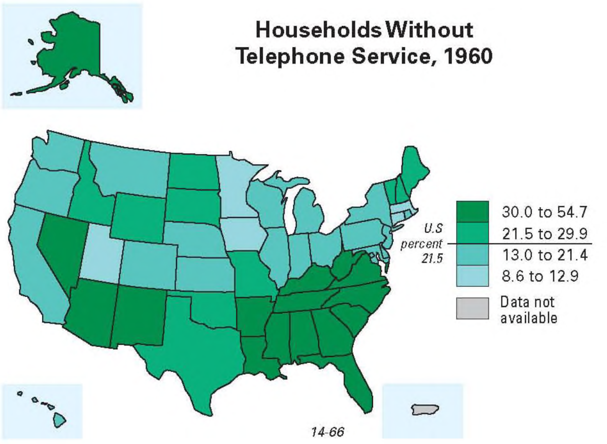
Prevalent Household Heating Fuel, 1970

14-64



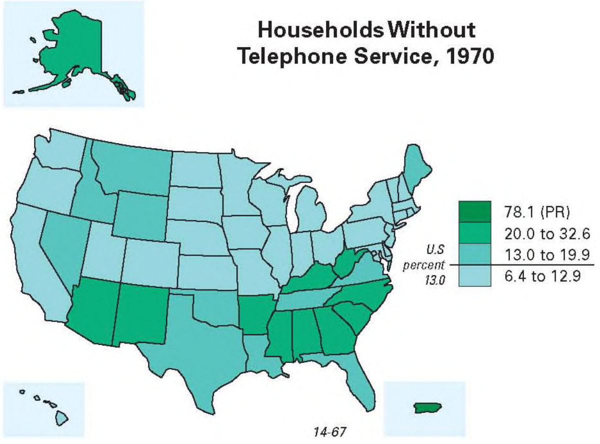
Prevalent Household Heating Fuel, 2000

14-65



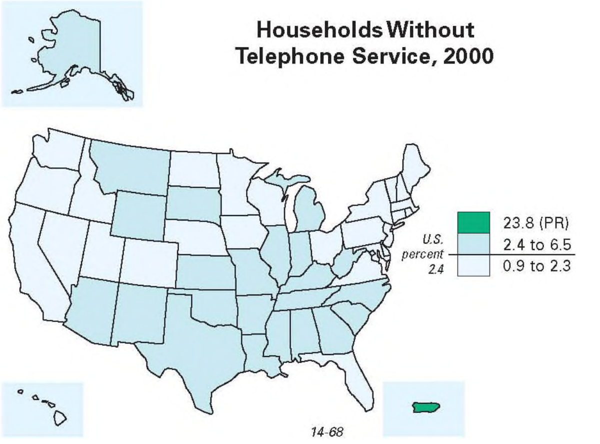
Households Without Telephone Service, 1960

14-66



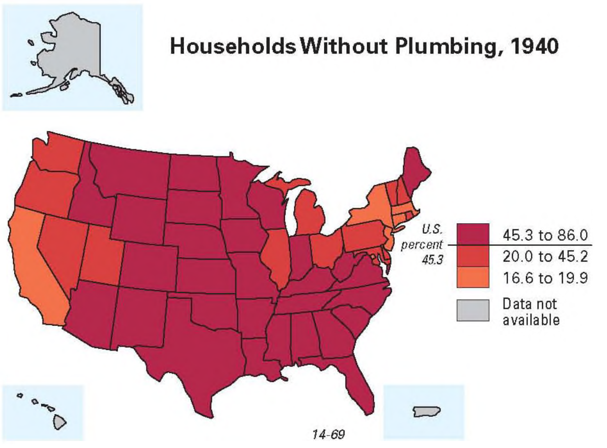
Households Without Telephone Service, 1970

14-67



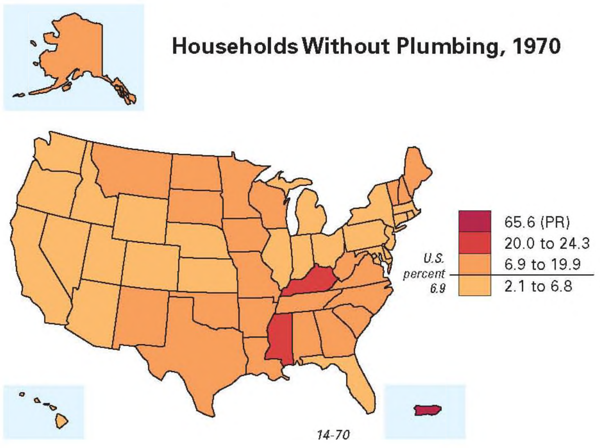
Households Without Telephone Service, 2000

14-68



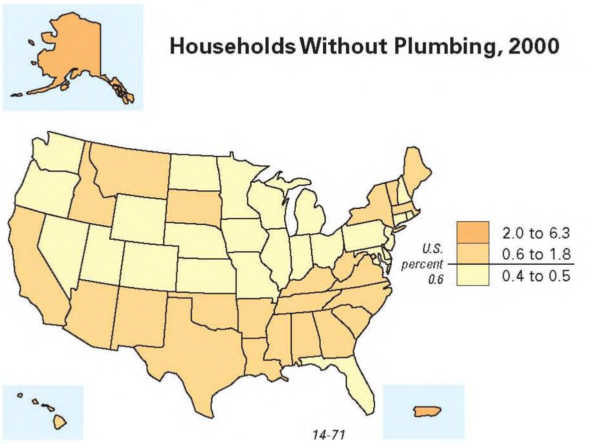
Households Without Plumbing, 1940

14-69



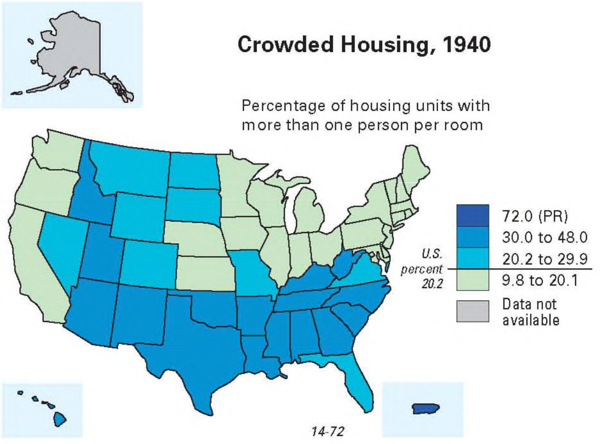
Households Without Plumbing, 1970

14-70



Households Without Plumbing, 2000

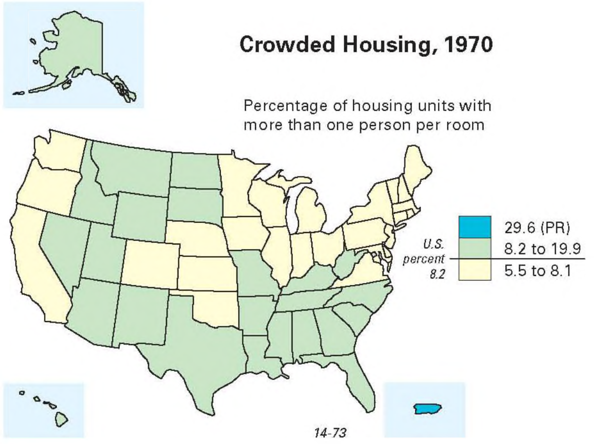
14-71



Crowded Housing, 1940

Percentage of housing units with more than one person per room

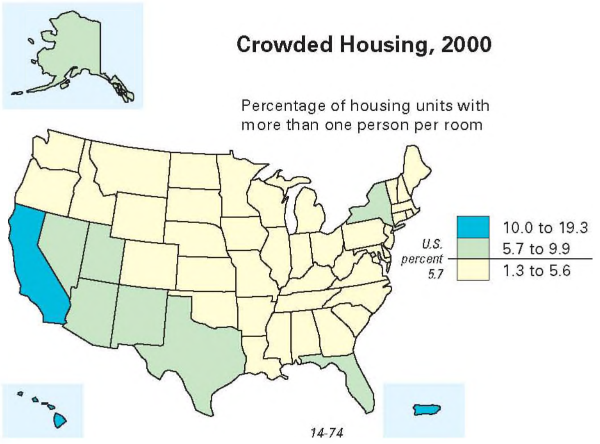
14-72



Crowded Housing, 1970

Percentage of housing units with more than one person per room

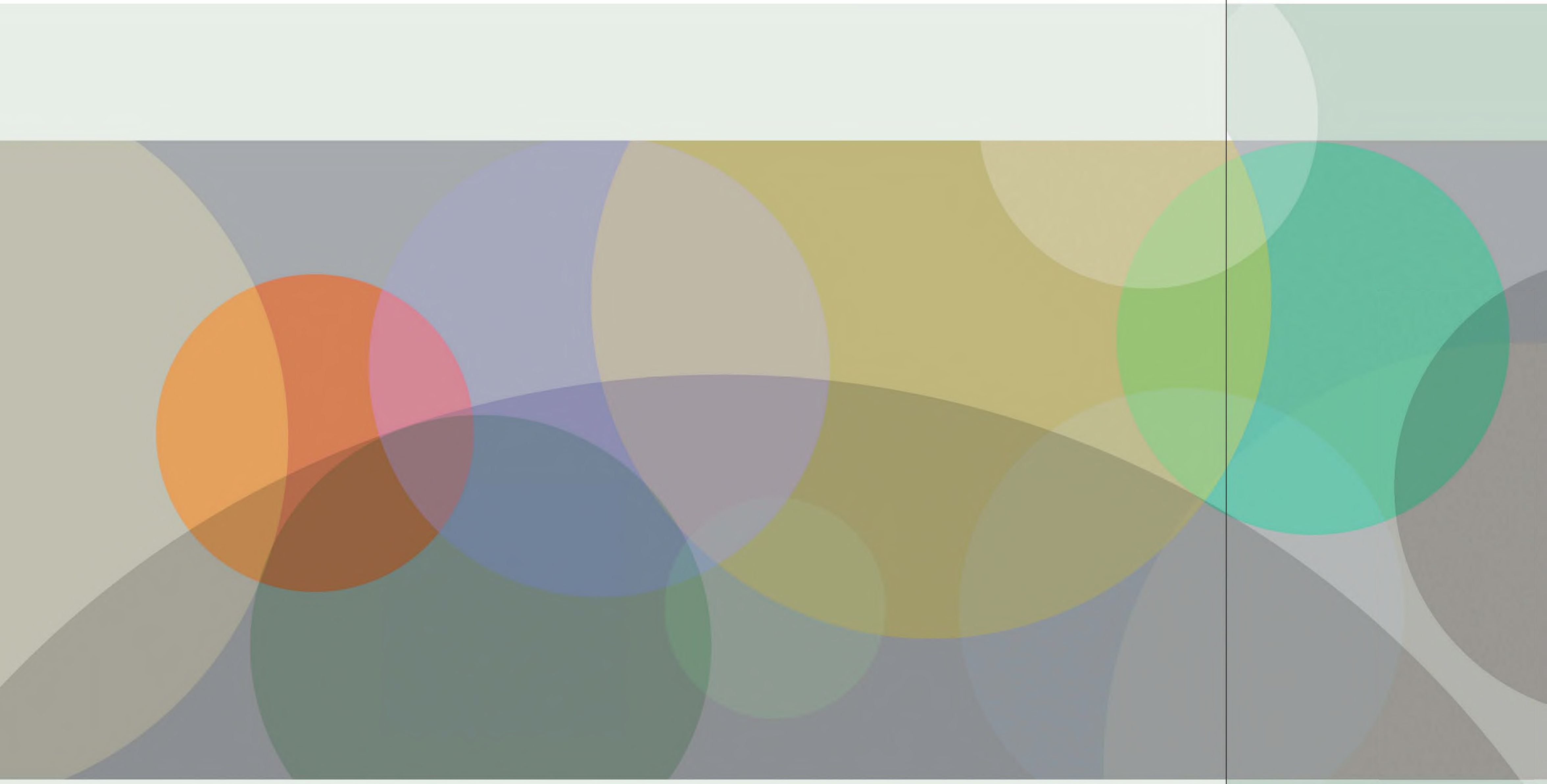
14-73



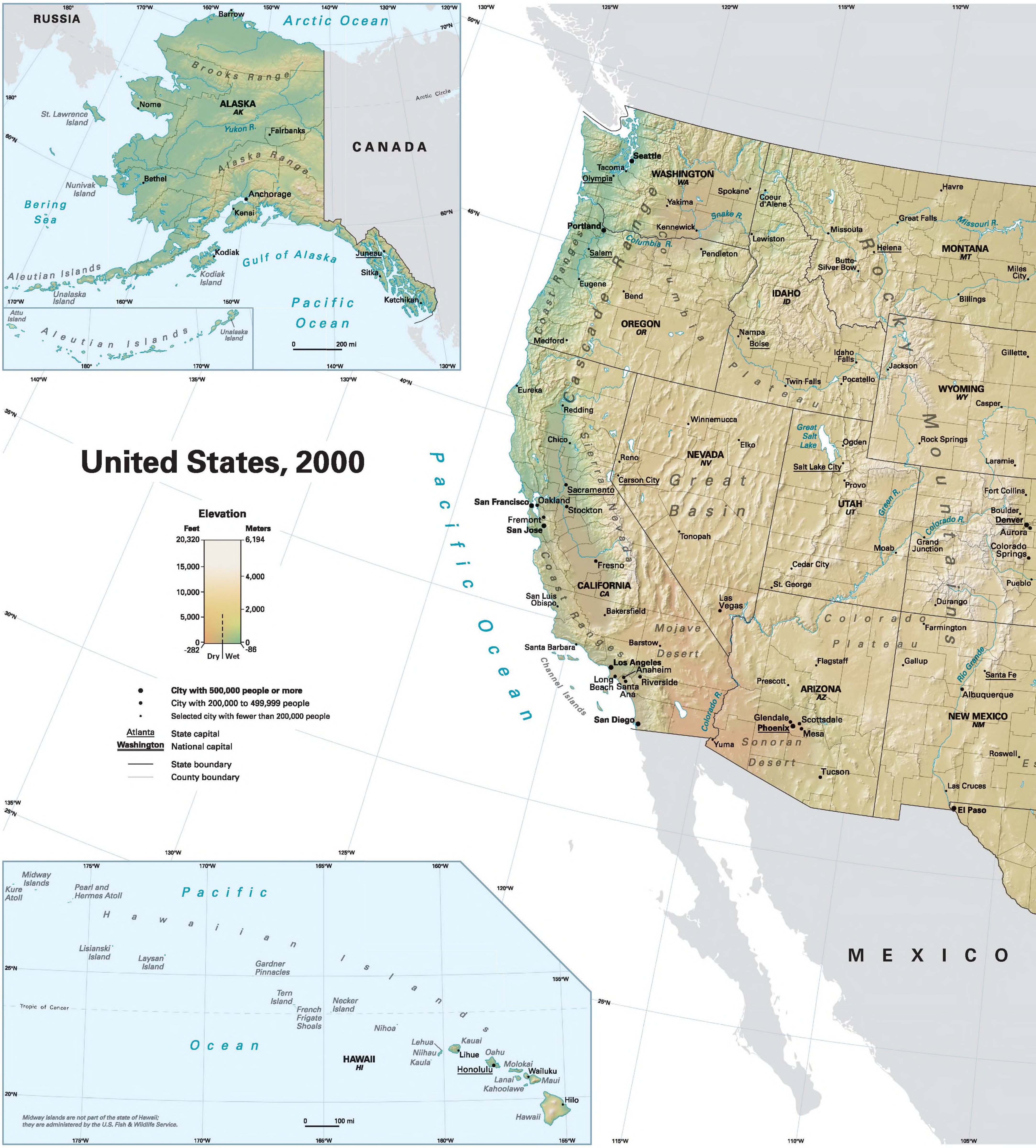
Crowded Housing, 2000

Percentage of housing units with more than one person per room

14-74



Reference Maps



United States, 2000


C A N A D A
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
Atlantic Ocean
Gulf of Mexico
Great Plains
Black Hills
Llano Estacado
Ozark Plateau
Appalachian Mountains
Coastal Plain
Mississippi R.
Missouri R.
Ohio R.
Tennessee R.
Arkansas R.
Red R.
N. Platte R.
Rio Grande
Potomac R.
Alabama R.
Lake Okeechobee
Florida Keys
NORTH DAKOTA ND
SOUTH DAKOTA SD
NEBRASKA NE
KANSAS KS
OKLAHOMA OK
TEXAS TX
COLORADO CO
MINNESOTA MN
IOWA IA
MISSOURI MO
ARKANSAS AR
LOUISIANA LA
WISCONSIN WI
ILLINOIS IL
MICHIGAN MI
INDIANA IN
OHIO OH
KENTUCKY KY
TENNESSEE TN
MISSISSIPPI MS
ALABAMA AL
GEORGIA GA
FLORIDA FL
SOUTH CAROLINA SC
NORTH CAROLINA NC
VIRGINIA VA
WEST VIRGINIA WV
PENNSYLVANIA PA
NEW YORK NY
VERMONT VT
NEW HAMPSHIRE NH
MAINE ME
MASSACHUSETTS MA
RHODE ISLAND RI
CONNECTICUT CT
NEW JERSEY NJ
DELAWARE DE
MARYLAND MD
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DC
Williston
Minot
Grand Forks
Bismarck
Fargo
Aberdeen
Pierre
Watertown
Rapid City
Sioux Falls
Scottsbluff
Cheyenne
Sterling
North Platte
Grand Island
Norfolk
Omaha
Lincoln
Salina
Topeka
Kansas City
Lamar
Dodge City
Wichita
Amarillo
Clovis
Lubbock
Wichita Falls
Oklahoma City
Norman
Lawton
Tulsa
Midland
Odessa
Abilene
Fort Worth
Arlington
Plano
Garland
Dallas
Waco
Austin
San Antonio
Houston
Galveston
Del Rio
Laredo
Corpus Christi
McAllen
International Falls
Duluth
St. Cloud
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Rochester
Sioux City
Des Moines
Waterloo
Cedar Rapids
Davenport
Iowa City
Columbia
Jefferson City
St. Louis
Springfield
Joplin
Cape Girardeau
Fayetteville
Fort Smith
Little Rock
Jonesboro
Texarkana
Shreveport
Monroe
Alexandria
Lafayette
Beaumont
Baton Rouge
New Orleans
Marquette
Sault Ste. Marie
Wausau
Eau Claire
Green Bay
Madison
Milwaukee
Rockford
Chicago
Aurora
Peoria
Springfield
Traverse City
Grand Rapids
Lansing
Warren
Detroit
Gary
South Bend
Fort Wayne
Indianapolis
Evansville
Louisville
Owensboro
Bowling Green
Paducah
Frankfort
Lexington-Fayette
Toledo
Cleveland
Akron
Columbus
Dayton
Cincinnati
Huntington
Charleston
Parkersburg
Nashville-Davidson
Knoxville
Chattanooga
Johnson City
Memphis
Tupelo
Huntsville
Birmingham
Tuscaloosa
Montgomery
Jackson
Meridian
Hattiesburg
Gulfport
Biloxi
Mobile
Pensacola
Dothan
Tallahassee
Atlanta
Macon
Columbus
Augusta-Richmond County
Savannah
Jacksonville
Gainesville
Orlando
Tampa
St. Petersburg
Fort Myers
Fort Lauderdale
Hialeah
Miami
Greenville
Columbia
Charleston
Myrtle Beach
Florence
Charlotte
Winston-Salem
Greensboro
Raleigh
Wilmington
Roanoke
Richmond
Charlottesville
Norfolk
Virginia Beach
Chesapeake
Morgantown
Pittsburgh
Erie
Buffalo
Rochester
Syracuse
Utica
Binghamton
Albany
Scranton
Allentown
Harrisburg
Philadelphia
Wilmington
Newark
Dover
Baltimore
Columbia
Silver Spring
Annapolis
Washington
Trenton
Paterson
Newark
Jersey City
New York
Bridgeport
New Haven
Hartford
Springfield
Worcester
Providence
Warwick
Boston
Manchester
Nashua
Concord
Rutland
Montpelier
Burlington
Berlin
Lewiston
Portland
Augusta
Bangor
Presque Isle
Atlantic Ocean
San Juan
Bayamón
Carolina
Caguas
Mayagüez
PUERTO RICO PR
Ponce
Culebra
Vieques
Isla Mona
Caribbean Sea
0
100 mi
0
200 mi
105°W
100°W
95°W
90°W
85°W
80°W
75°W
70°W
65°W
60°N
45°N
40°N
35°N
30°N
25°N
18°N
67°W
66°W
REF-01

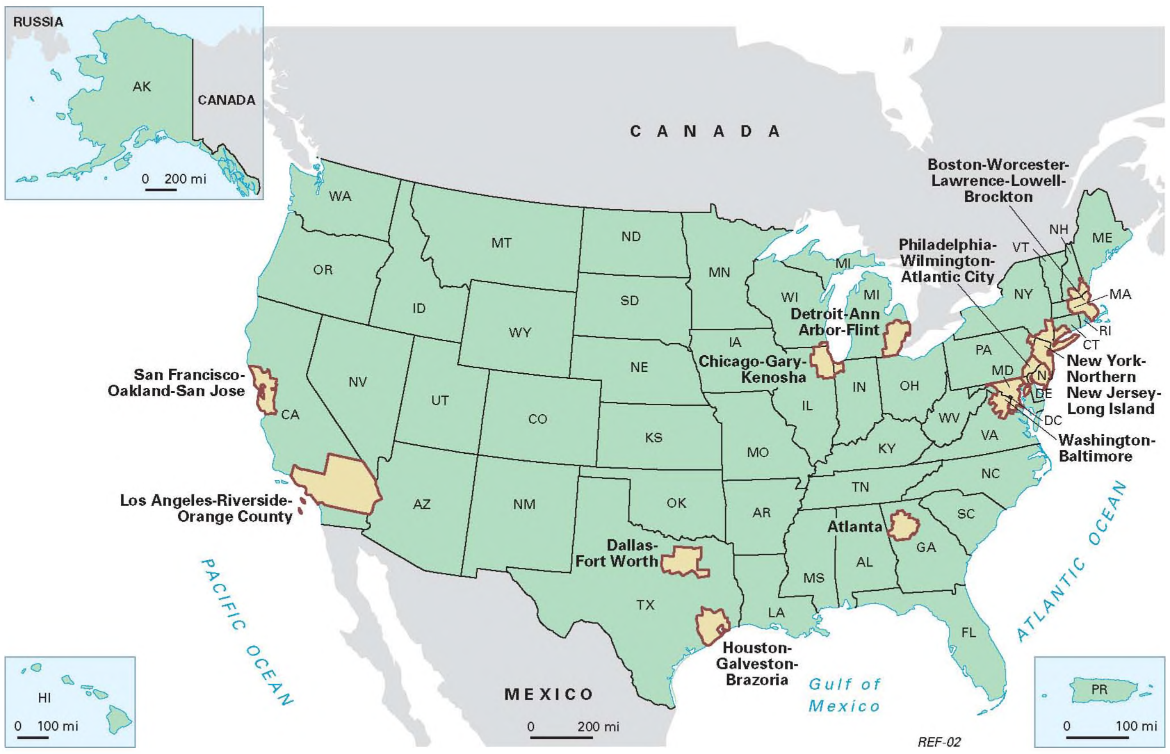
Largest Metropolitan Areas, 2000

With at Least 4 Million People

HARRIS County
*BALTIMORE** Independent City
— Metropolitan area boundary
— State boundary
— County boundary
⊛ National capital
★ State capital
● Selected city with 200,000 people or more
• Selected city with fewer than 200,000 people

Metropolitan areas shown are as of January 1, 2000. 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. Atlanta, GA is a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Other areas shown are Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs).

San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA



Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA

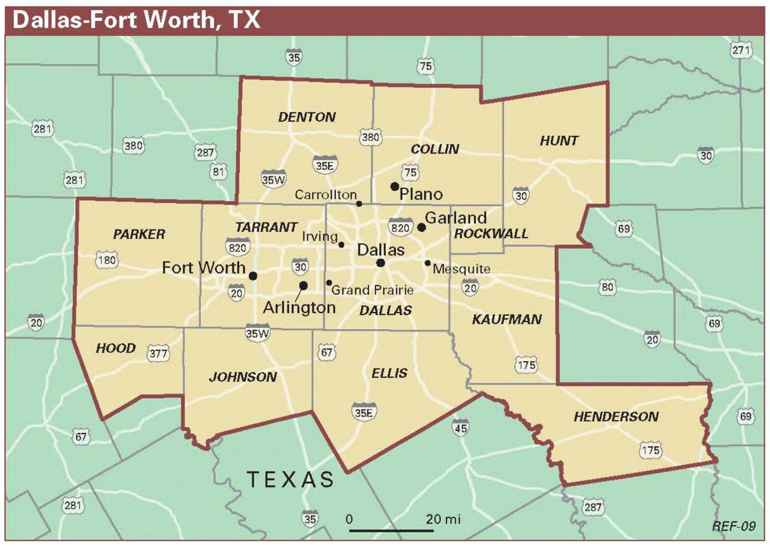
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX

Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI

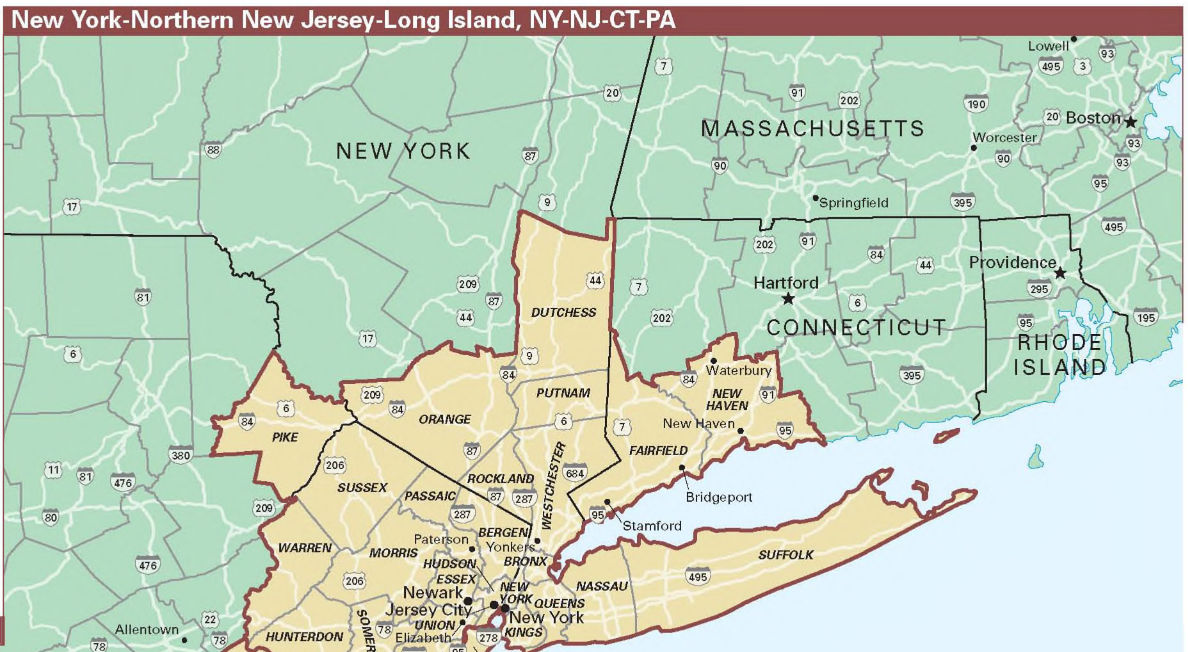
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI

Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH

Dallas-Fort Worth, TX



New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA



Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD

Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV

Atlanta, GA

Largest Cities, 2000

With at Least 1 Million People

Phoenix City

HARRIS County

Madison Neighborhood

● Selected city

🟨 City limits

—— State boundary

—— County boundary

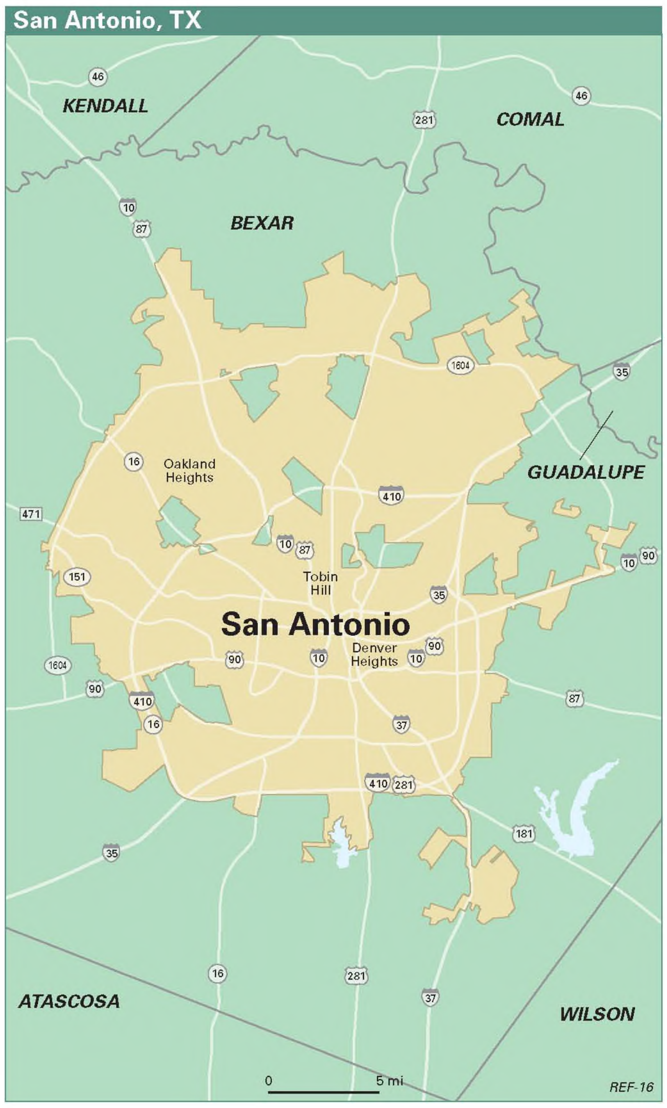
Municipal boundaries are as of January 1, 2000.

Los Angeles, CA

San Diego, CA

Phoenix, AZ

San Antonio, TX

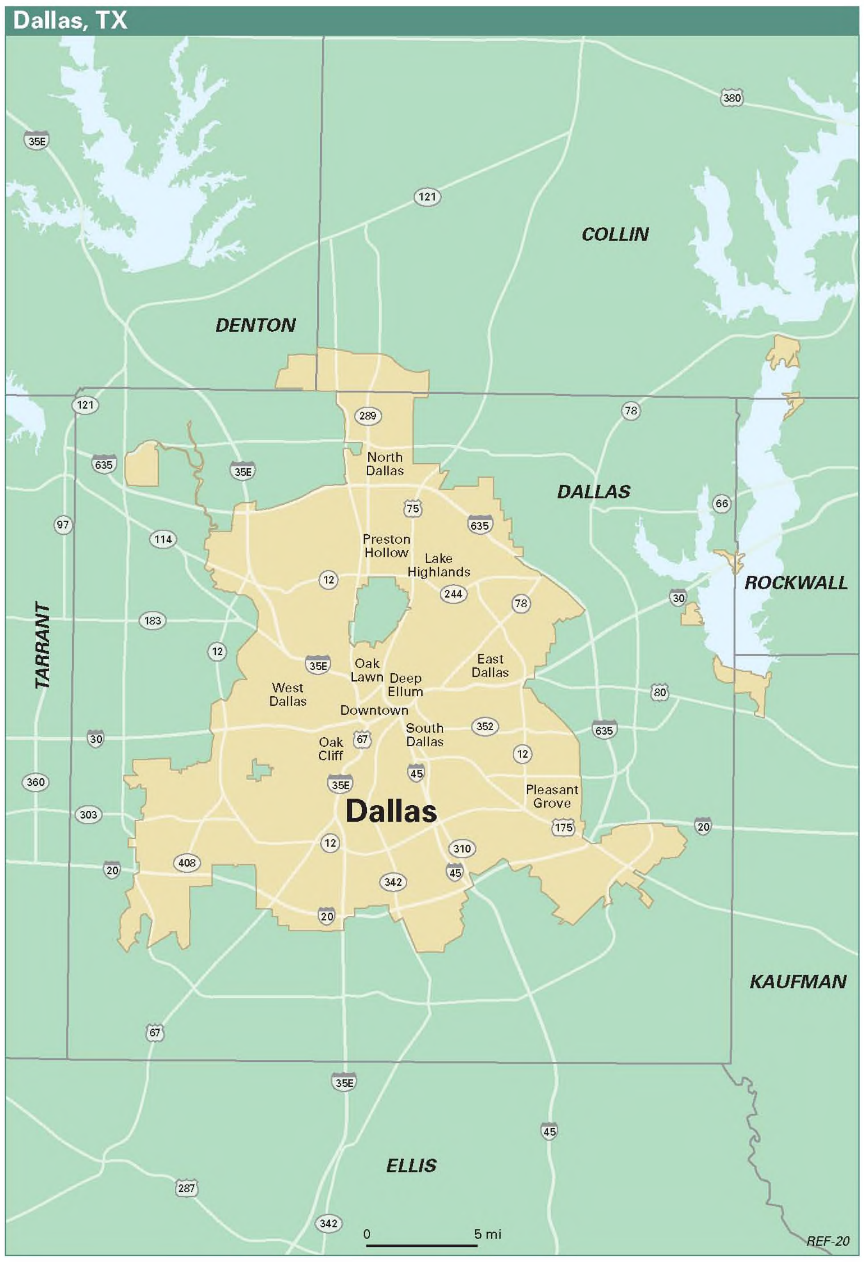


Chicago, IL

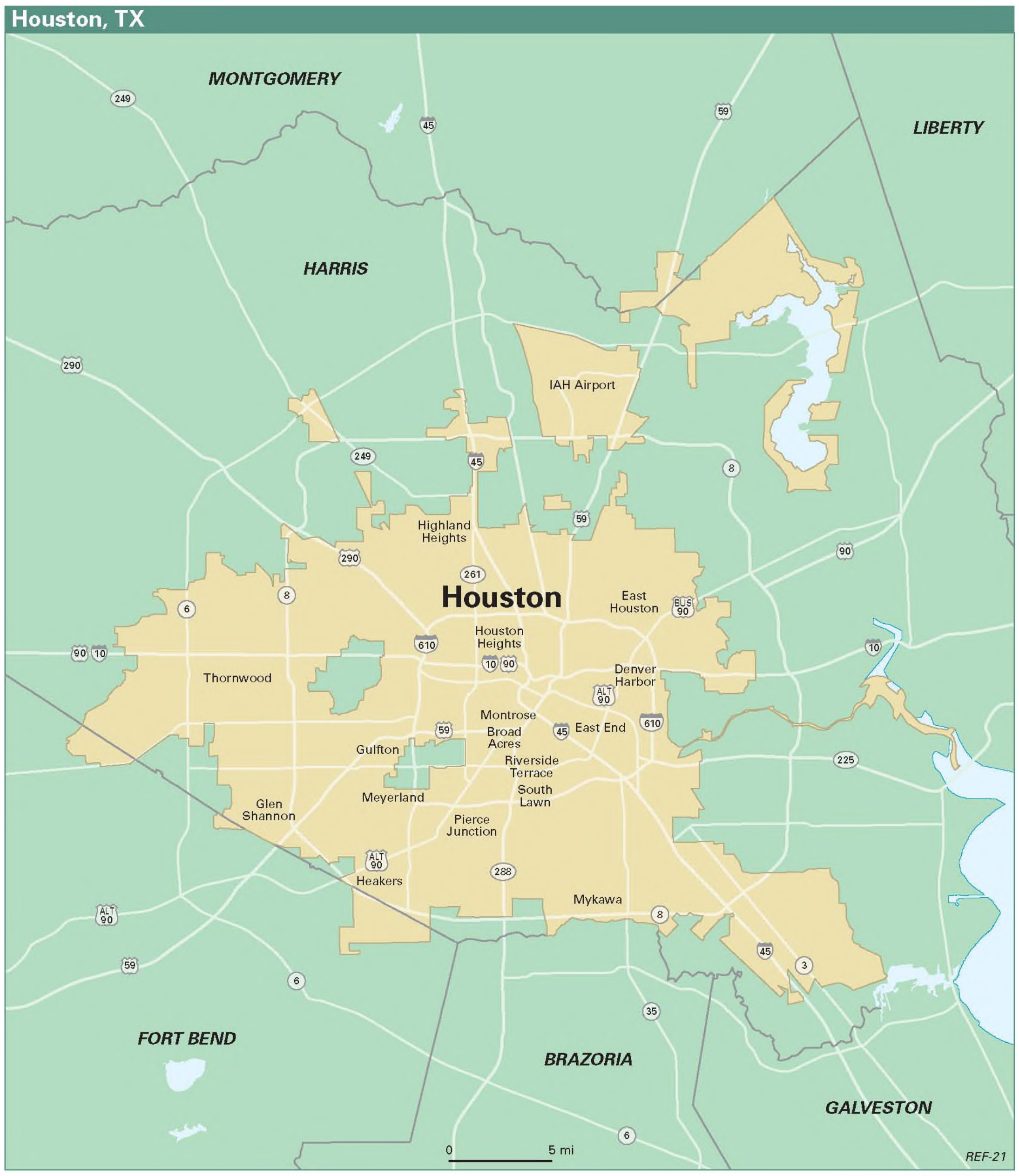
Philadelphia, PA

New York, NY

Dallas, TX

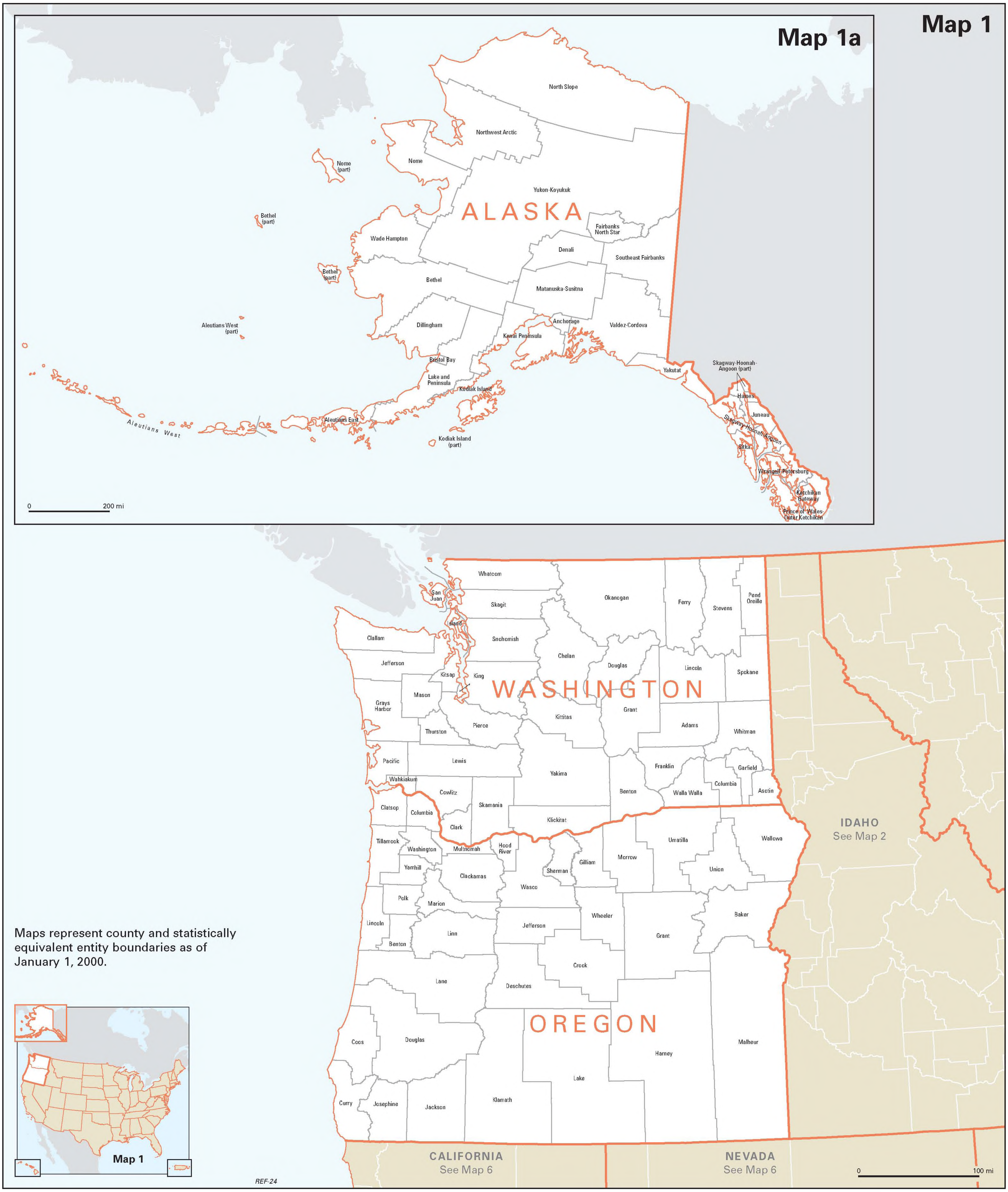


Houston, TX

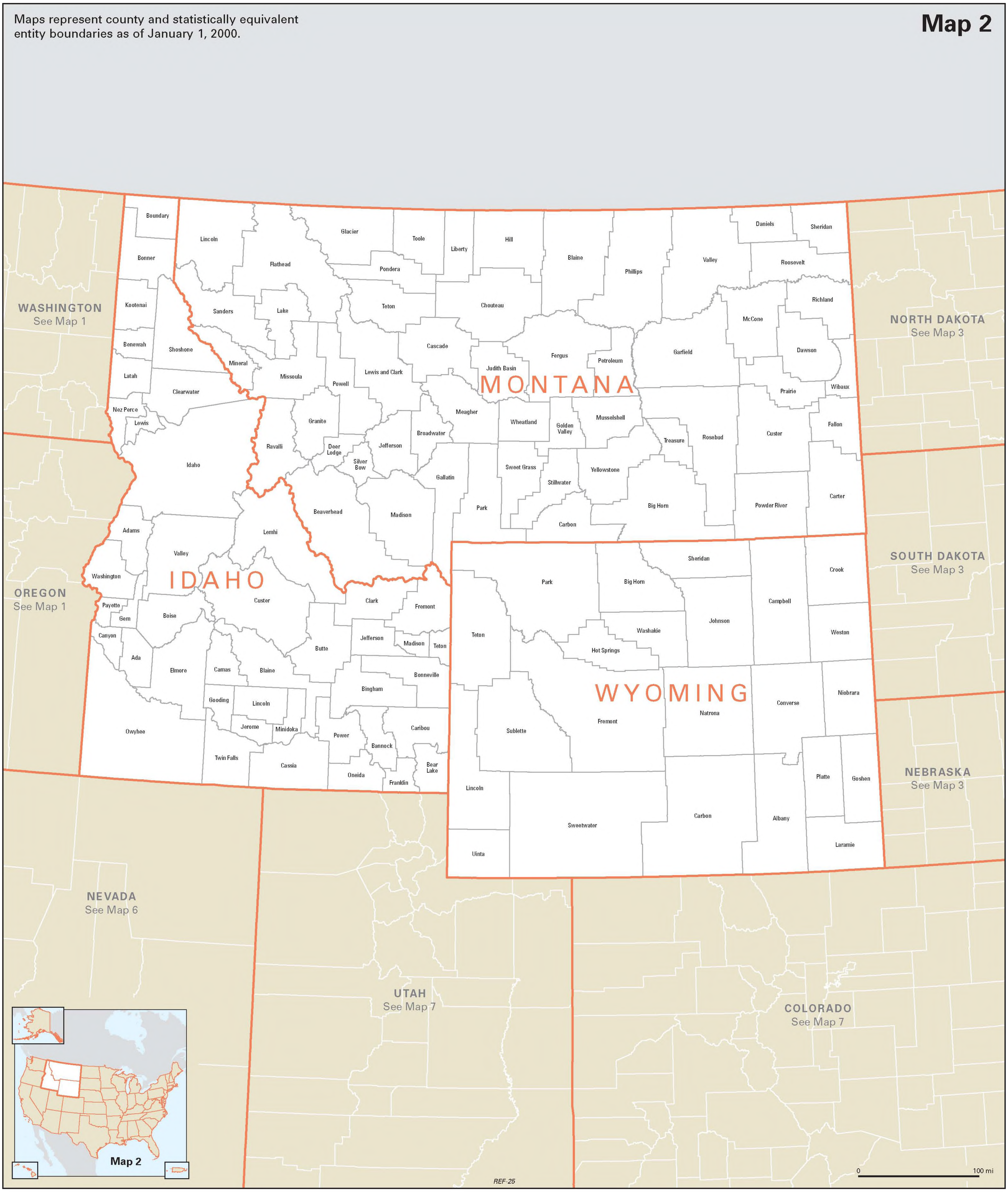


Major Roads, 2000


Key for County Reference Maps
Map 1a
0 200 mi
Map 1
Map 2
Map 3
Map 4
Map 5
Map 6
Map 7
Map 8
Map 9
Map 10
Map 6a
0 100 mi
0 200 mi
REF-23
Map 10a
0 100 mi

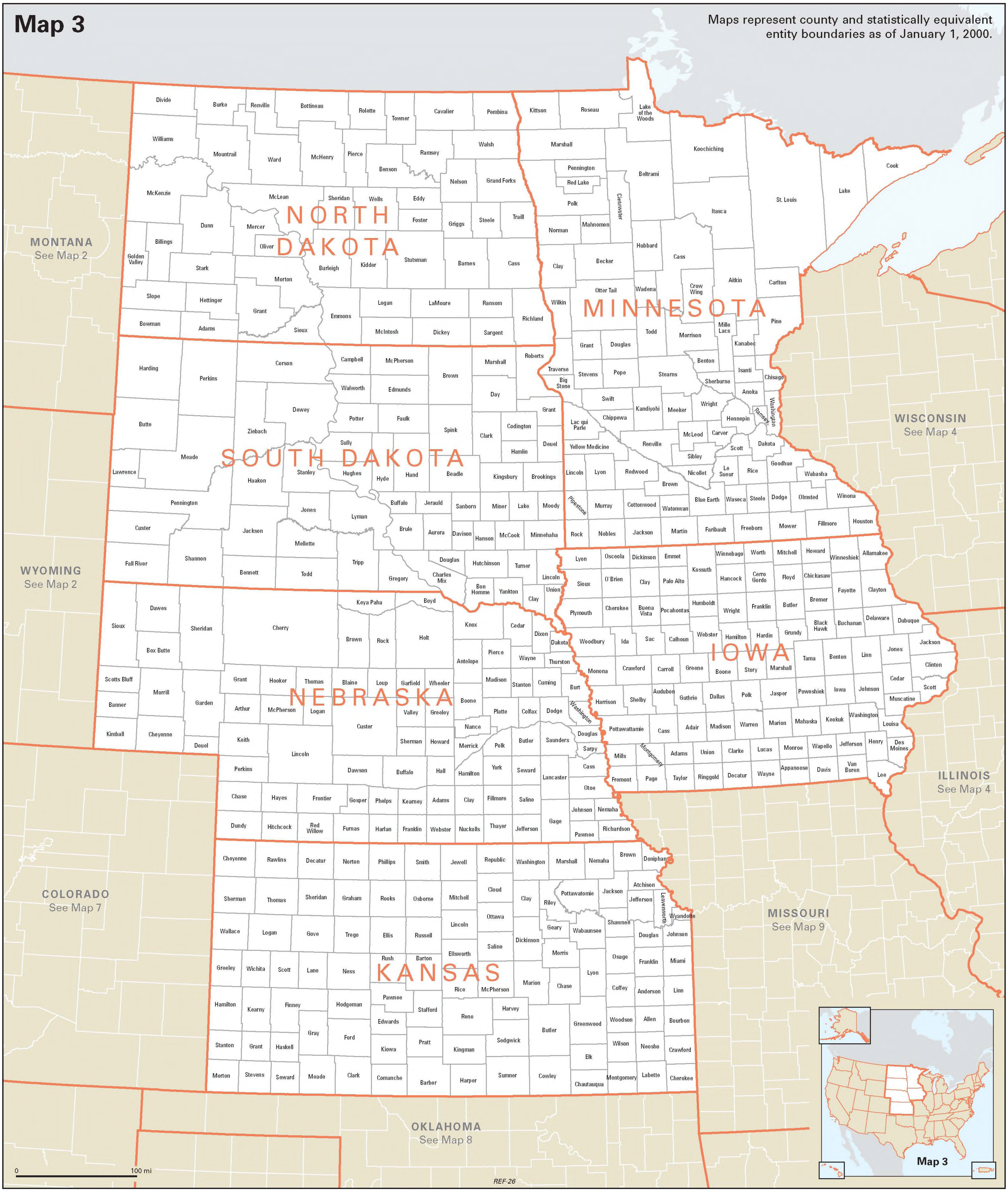


Maps represent county and statistically equivalent entity boundaries as of January 1, 2000.



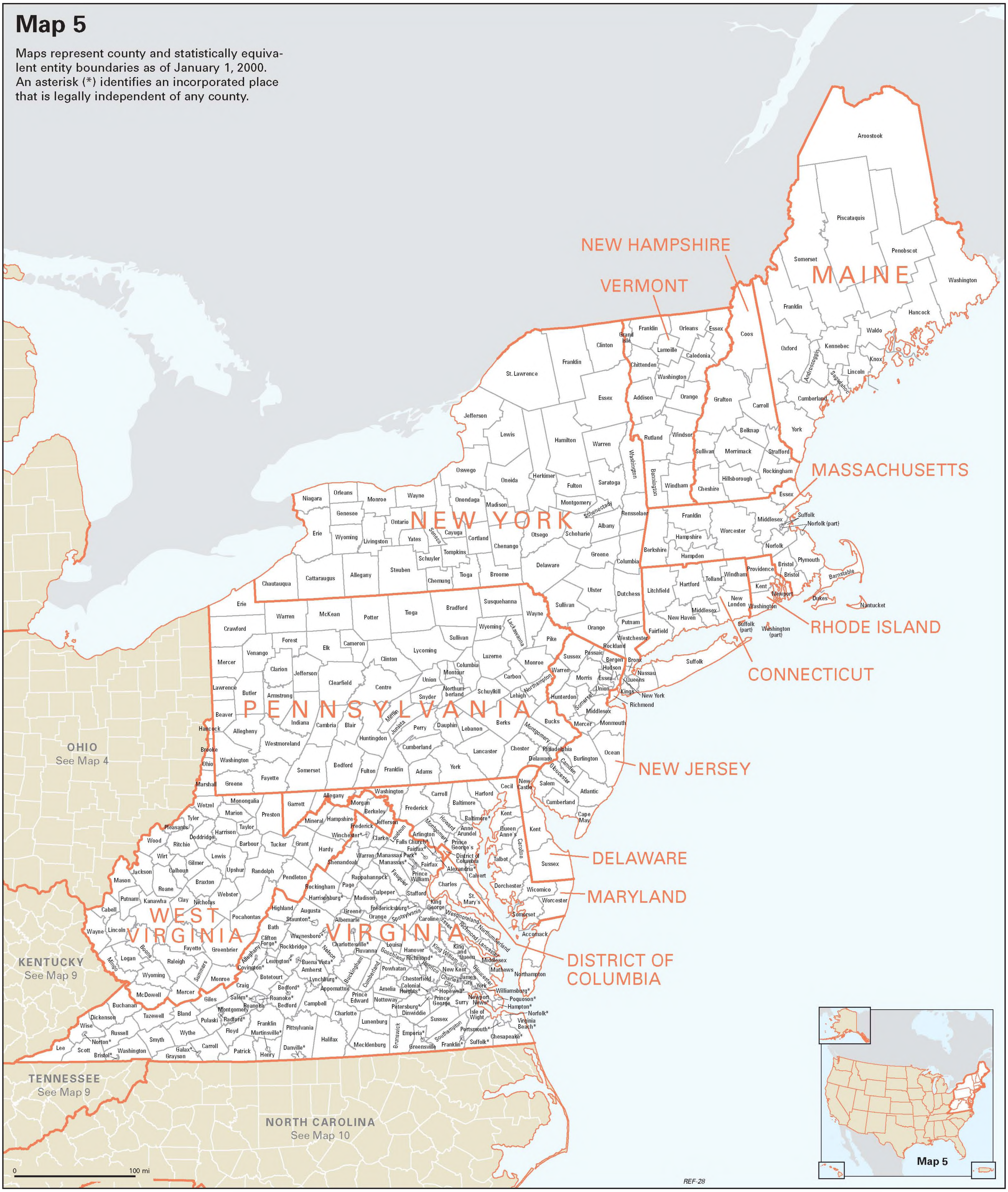
Map 2

Maps represent county and statistically equivalent entity boundaries as of January 1, 2000.


Map 3
Maps represent county and statistically equivalent entity boundaries as of January 1, 2000.
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
MINNESOTA
IOWA
MONTANA See Map 2
WYOMING See Map 2
COLORADO See Map 7
OKLAHOMA See Map 8
MISSOURI See Map 9
ILLINOIS See Map 4
WISCONSIN See Map 4
Divide
Burke
Renville
Bottineau
Rolette
Towner
Cavalier
Pembina
Williams
Mountrail
Ward
McHenry
Pierce
Ramsey
Benson
Walsh
Nelson
Grand Forks
McKenzie
McLean
Sheridan
Wells
Eddy
Foster
Griggs
Steele
Traill
Dunn
Mercer
Oliver
Burleigh
Kidder
Stutsman
Barnes
Cass
Billings
Golden Valley
Stark
Morton
Slope
Hettinger
Grant
Emmons
Logan
LaMoure
Ransom
Richland
Bowman
Adams
Sioux
McIntosh
Dickey
Sargent
Harding
Perkins
Corson
Campbell
McPherson
Brown
Marshall
Roberts
Walworth
Edmunds
Day
Butte
Dewey
Potter
Faulk
Spink
Clark
Codington
Grant
Ziebach
Sully
Hamlin
Deuel
Meade
Stanley
Hughes
Hyde
Hand
Beadle
Kingsbury
Brookings
Lawrence
Haakon
Buffalo
Jerauld
Sanborn
Miner
Lake
Moody
Pennington
Jones
Lyman
Custer
Jackson
Brule
Aurora
Davison
Hanson
McCook
Minnehaha
Mellette
Fall River
Shannon
Bennett
Todd
Tripp
Douglas
Hutchinson
Turner
Lincoln
Gregory
Charles Mix
Bon Homme
Yankton
Clay
Union
Keya Paha
Boyd
Sioux
Dawes
Sheridan
Cherry
Knox
Cedar
Dixon
Dakota
Box Butte
Brown
Rock
Holt
Pierce
Wayne
Thurston
Antelope
Scotts Bluff
Grant
Hooker
Thomas
Blaine
Loup
Garfield
Wheeler
Madison
Stanton
Cuming
Burt
Morrill
Banner
Garden
Arthur
McPherson
Logan
Valley
Greeley
Boone
Platte
Colfax
Dodge
Washington
Kimball
Cheyenne
Keith
Custer
Nance
Deuel
Sherman
Howard
Merrick
Polk
Butler
Saunders
Douglas
Sarpy
Lincoln
Perkins
Dawson
Buffalo
Hall
Hamilton
York
Seward
Lancaster
Cass
Otoe
Chase
Hayes
Frontier
Gosper
Phelps
Kearney
Adams
Clay
Fillmore
Saline
Johnson
Nemaha
Gage
Dundy
Hitchcock
Red Willow
Furnas
Harlan
Franklin
Webster
Nuckolls
Thayer
Jefferson
Pawnee
Richardson
Cheyenne
Rawlins
Decatur
Norton
Phillips
Smith
Jewell
Republic
Washington
Marshall
Nemaha
Brown
Doniphan
Atchison
Sherman
Thomas
Sheridan
Graham
Rooks
Osborne
Mitchell
Cloud
Clay
Riley
Pottawatomie
Jackson
Jefferson
Leavenworth
Wyandotte
Wallace
Logan
Gove
Trego
Ellis
Russell
Lincoln
Ottawa
Geary
Wabaunsee
Shawnee
Douglas
Johnson
Saline
Dickinson
Morris
Osage
Franklin
Miami
Ellsworth
Greeley
Wichita
Scott
Lane
Ness
Rush
Barton
Rice
McPherson
Marion
Chase
Lyon
Coffey
Anderson
Linn
Hamilton
Kearny
Finney
Hodgeman
Pawnee
Stafford
Reno
Harvey
Edwards
Greenwood
Woodson
Allen
Bourbon
Gray
Ford
Butler
Stanton
Grant
Haskell
Kiowa
Pratt
Kingman
Sedgwick
Wilson
Neosho
Crawford
Elk
Morton
Stevens
Seward
Meade
Clark
Comanche
Barber
Harper
Sumner
Cowley
Chautauqua
Montgomery
Labette
Cherokee
Kittson
Roseau
Lake of the Woods
Marshall
Koochiching
Pennington
Red Lake
Beltrami
Cook
Polk
Clearwater
Itasca
St. Louis
Lake
Norman
Mahnomen
Hubbard
Cass
Clay
Becker
Aitkin
Carlton
Otter Tail
Wadena
Crow Wing
Wilkin
Todd
Mille Lacs
Pine
Grant
Douglas
Morrison
Kanabec
Traverse
Stevens
Pope
Stearns
Benton
Isanti
Big Stone
Sherburne
Chisago
Anoka
Swift
Kandiyohi
Meeker
Wright
Hennepin
Ramsey
Washington
Lac qui Parle
Chippewa
McLeod
Carver
Yellow Medicine
Renville
Scott
Dakota
Sibley
Goodhue
Lincoln
Lyon
Redwood
Nicollet
Le Sueur
Rice
Wabasha
Brown
Pipestone
Murray
Cottonwood
Watonwan
Blue Earth
Waseca
Steele
Dodge
Olmsted
Winona
Rock
Nobles
Jackson
Martin
Faribault
Freeborn
Mower
Fillmore
Houston
Lyon
Osceola
Dickinson
Emmet
Kossuth
Winnebago
Worth
Mitchell
Howard
Winneshiek
Allamakee
Sioux
O'Brien
Clay
Palo Alto
Hancock
Cerro Gordo
Floyd
Chickasaw
Fayette
Clayton
Plymouth
Cherokee
Buena Vista
Pocahontas
Humboldt
Wright
Franklin
Butler
Bremer
Black Hawk
Buchanan
Delaware
Dubuque
Woodbury
Ida
Sac
Calhoun
Webster
Hamilton
Hardin
Grundy
Jackson
Monona
Crawford
Carroll
Greene
Boone
Story
Marshall
Tama
Benton
Linn
Jones
Clinton
Harrison
Shelby
Audubon
Guthrie
Dallas
Polk
Jasper
Poweshiek
Iowa
Johnson
Cedar
Scott
Muscatine
Pottawattamie
Cass
Adair
Madison
Warren
Marion
Mahaska
Keokuk
Washington
Louisa
Mills
Montgomery
Adams
Union
Clarke
Lucas
Monroe
Wapello
Jefferson
Henry
Des Moines
Fremont
Page
Taylor
Ringgold
Decatur
Wayne
Appanoose
Davis
Van Buren
Lee
0
100 mi
REF-26
Map 3

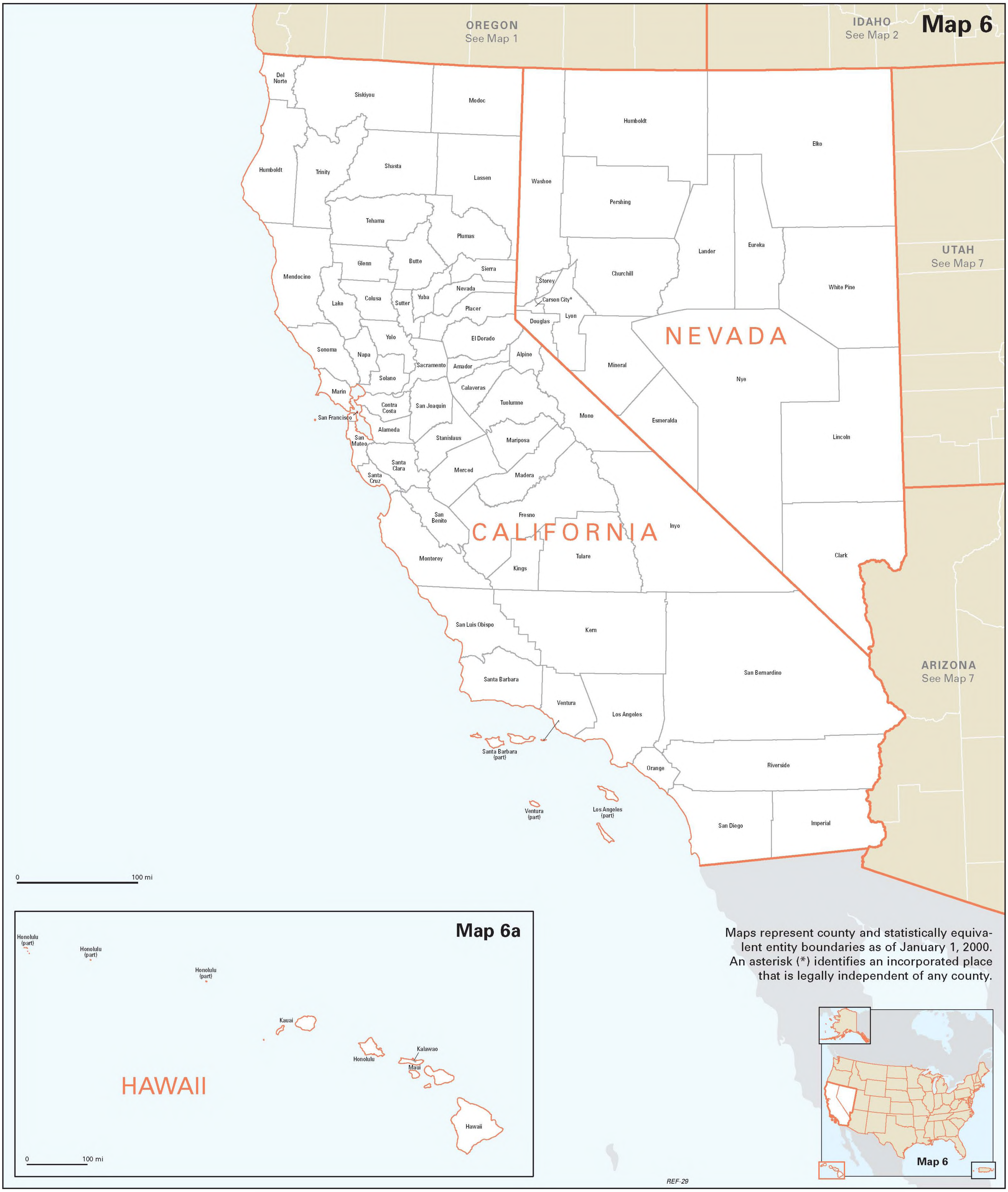
Map 4

Maps represent county and statistically equivalent entity boundaries as of January 1, 2000.

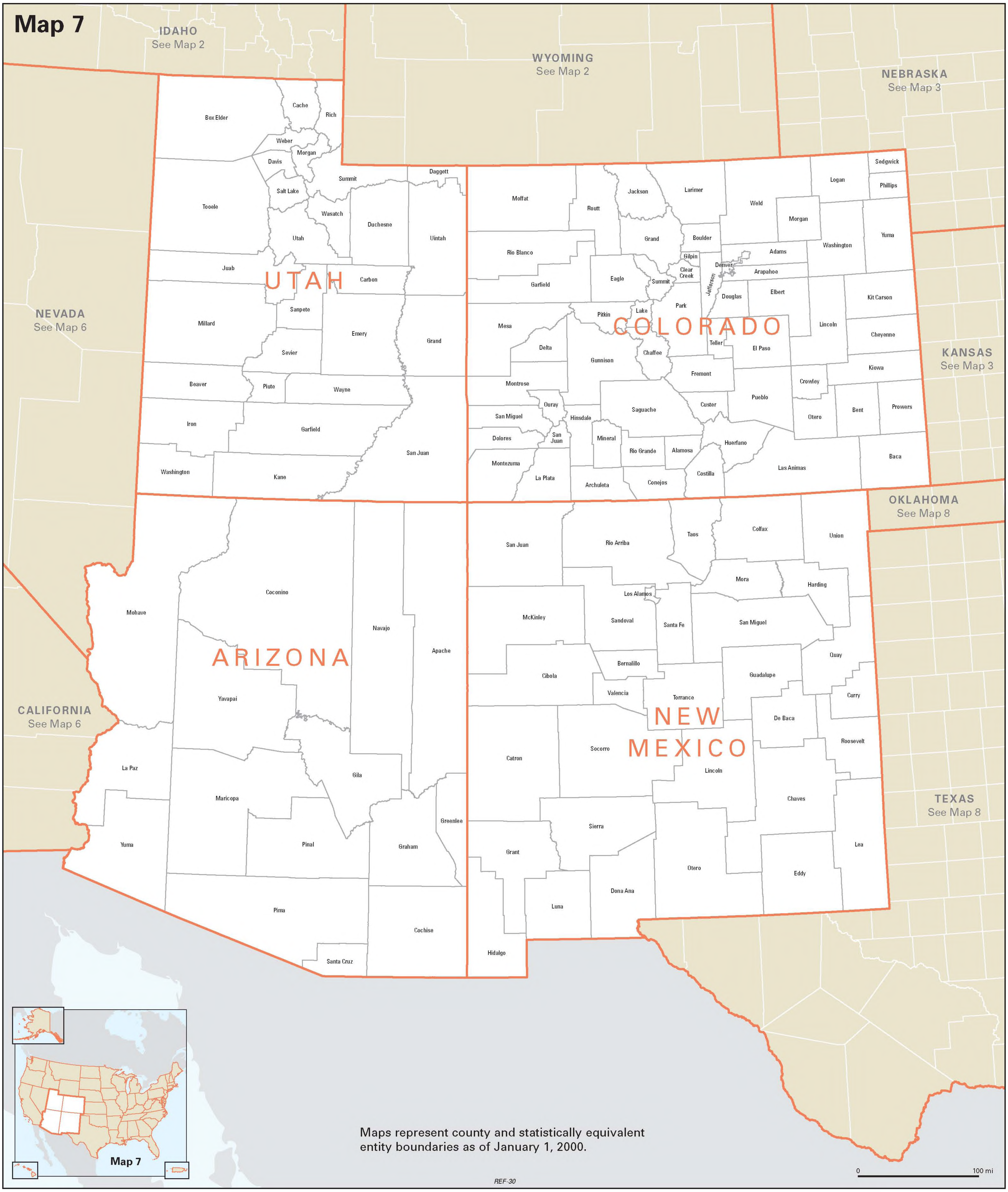


Map 5

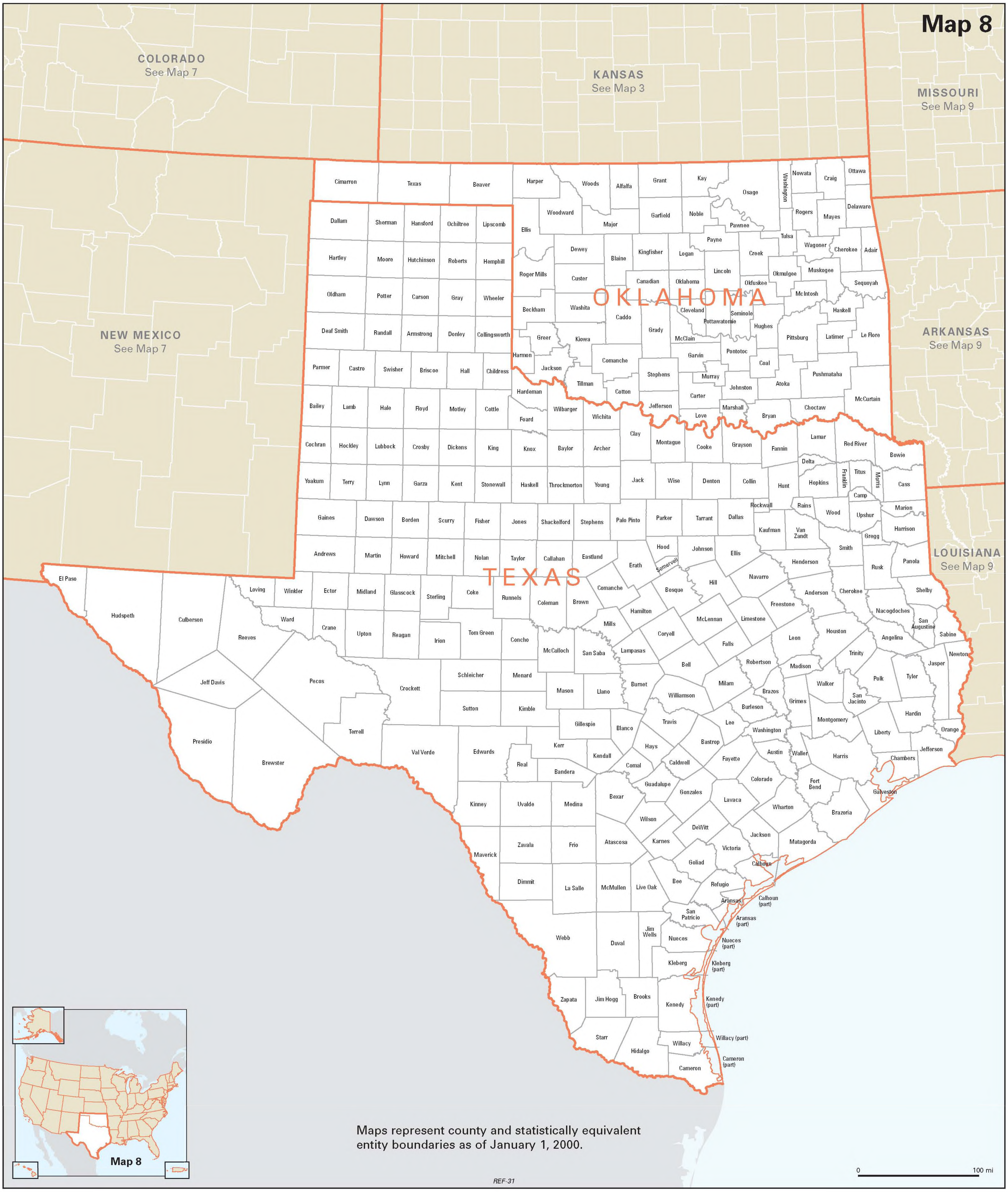
Maps represent county and statistically equivalent entity boundaries as of January 1, 2000. An asterisk (*) identifies an incorporated place that is legally independent of any county.



Maps represent county and statistically equivalent entity boundaries as of January 1, 2000. An asterisk (*) identifies an incorporated place that is legally independent of any county.

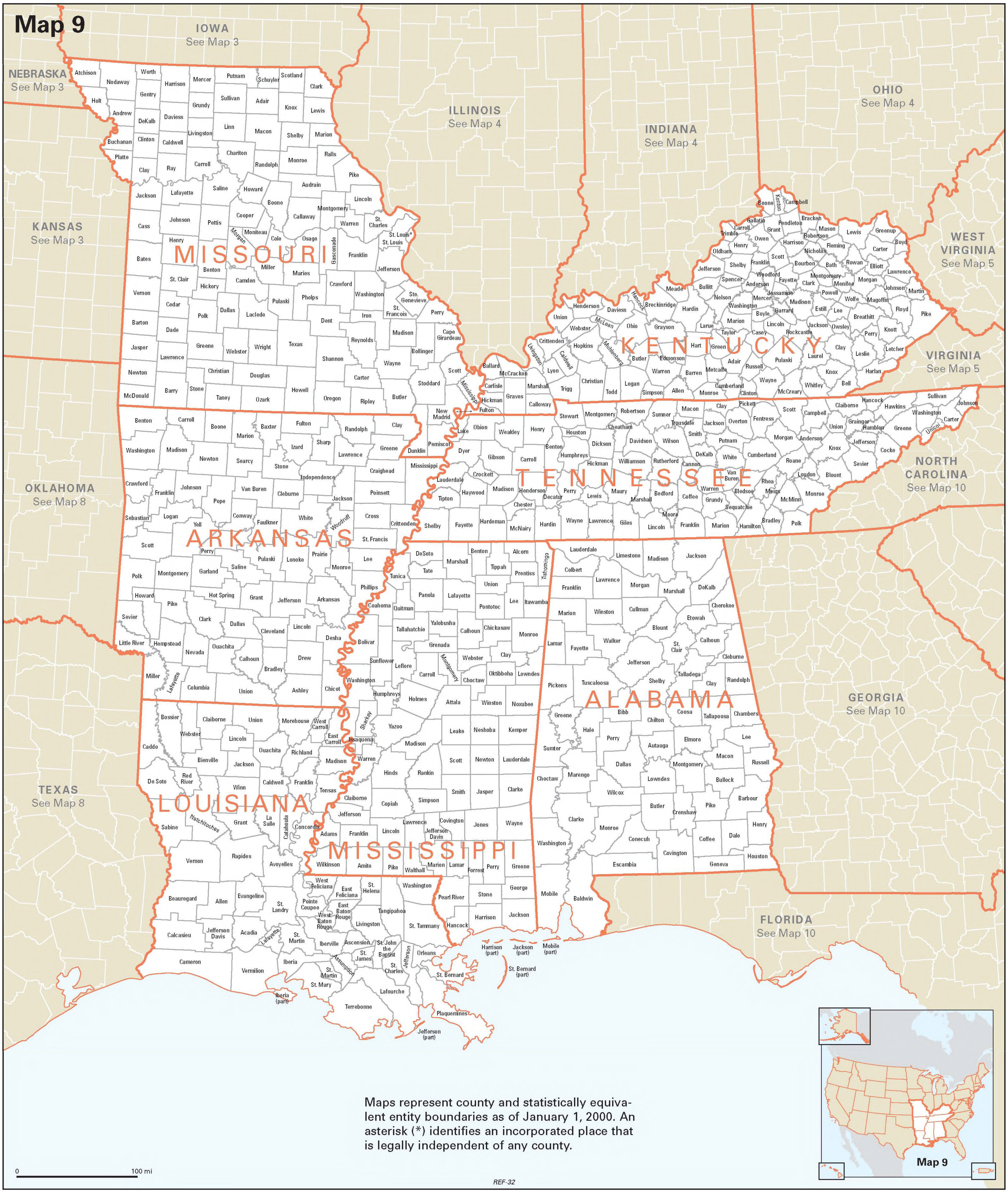


Maps represent county and statistically equivalent entity boundaries as of January 1, 2000.



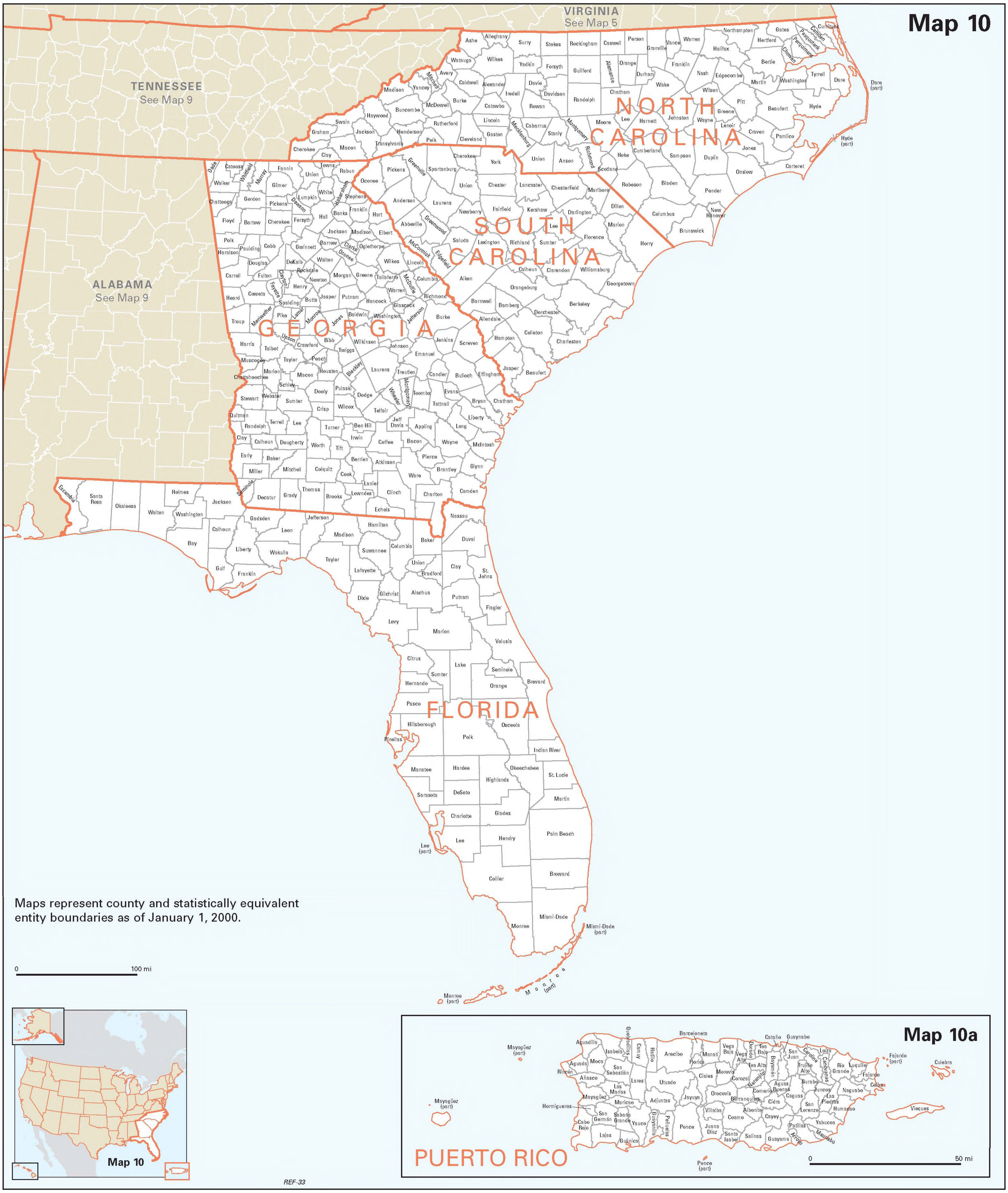
Maps represent county and statistically equivalent entity boundaries as of January 1, 2000.

Map 9



Maps represent county and statistically equivalent entity boundaries as of January 1, 2000. An asterisk (*) identifies an incorporated place that is legally independent of any county.

REF-32



Maps represent county and statistically equivalent entity boundaries as of January 1, 2000.

REF-33

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 an 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 the100-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 CENSR-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 CENSR-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 CENSR-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, Castillian, 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 inmigrants.

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 Provencal.

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 Provencal.

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.

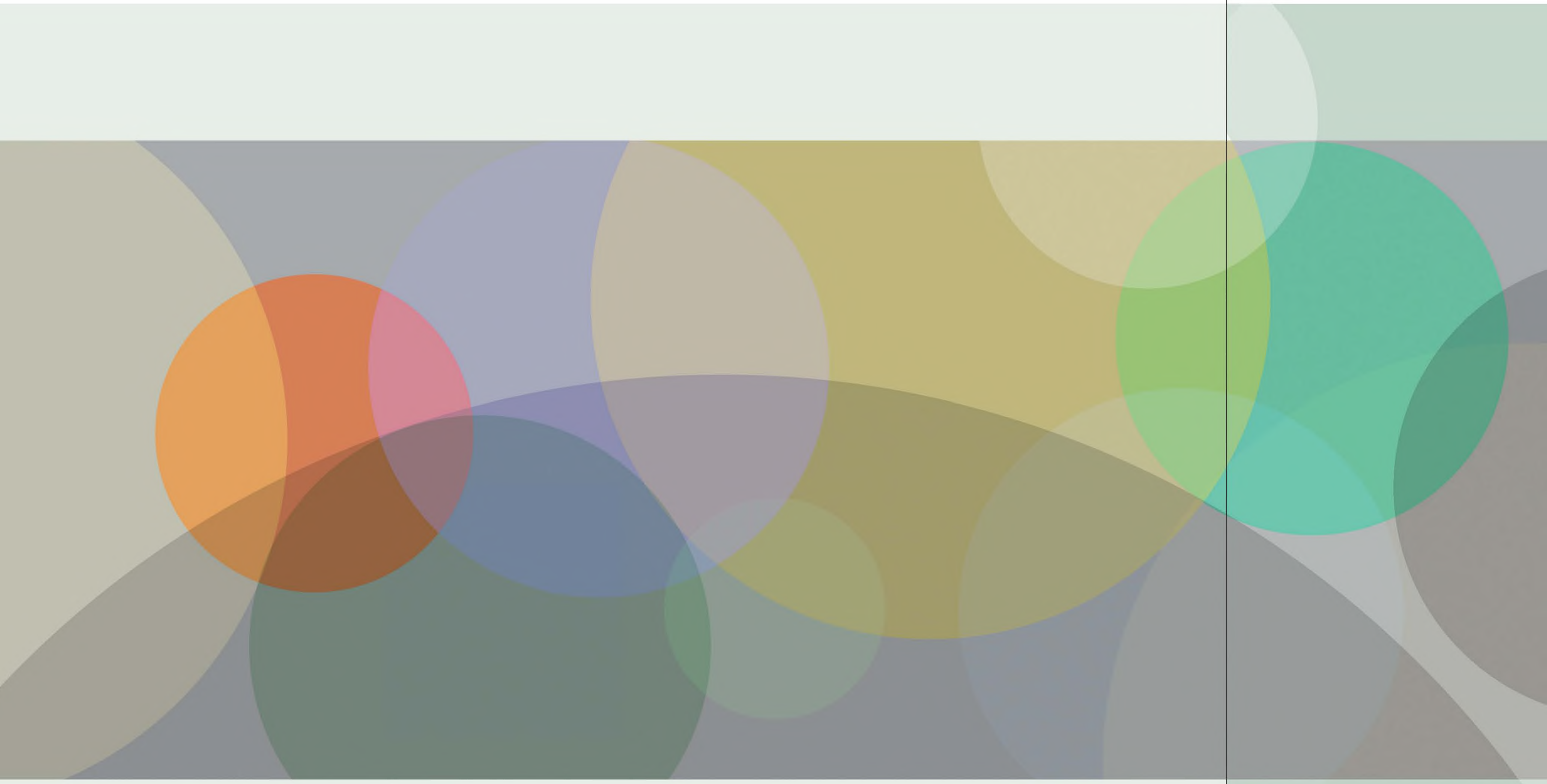
REF-02 through REF-11
Largest Metropolitan Areas, 2000: With at Least 4 Million People
Census 2000, SF1; National Atlas of the United States, <http://nationalatlas.gov>.

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.



Glossary

Glossary

A

Ability to speak English
For respondents who speak a language other than English at home, a self-assessment of English-speaking ability, from "very well" to "not at all."

AIAN
See *American Indian and Alaska Native.*

American Indian and Alaska Native
In Census 2000, a person with origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment. *American Indian* includes people who indicated their race as American Indian, entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian and Spanish-American Indian. *Alaska Native* includes written responses of Eskimos, Aleuts, and Alaska Indians, as well as entries such as Arctic Slope and Inupiat.

American Indian reservation
Land that has been set aside for the use of the tribe. There are two types of American Indian reservations, federal and state. Entities included may be colonies, communities, pueblos, ranches, rancherias, reservations, reserves, tribal towns, or villages.

Ancestry
A person's self-identification of heritage, ethnic origin, descent, or close identification to an ethnic group. Examples of ancestry groups are Arab, Brazilian, Canadian, Czech, Irish, Italian, Russian, Subsaharan African, and West Indian.

See also *Place of birth.*

Apportionment
The process of dividing the memberships, or seats, in the U.S. House of Representatives among the states.

See also *Decennial census.*

Armed forces
See *Military population.*

Asian
In Census 2000, a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent.

Asian and Pacific Islander
A person with origins in any of the Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander races. The term Asian and Pacific Islander is used to maximize data comparability over the century despite changes that took place in the terms used to describe each race, the race categories collected on the questionnaire, and the manner in which the data were tabulated. Where used in this publication in reference to data from Census 2000, the single-race group Asian and the single-race group Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander were added together to form the category Asian and Pacific Islander.

Average
Also known as the mean. A value derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items by the total number of items in that group. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the total of all income reported by people 15 and older who are in families by the total number of families.

B

Bachelor's degree
See *Educational attainment.*

Black or African American
In Census 2000, a person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa.

See also *Race.*

C

Carpool
See *Means of transportation to work.*

Census designated place
A statistical entity defined for each decennial census according to U.S. Census Bureau guidelines, comprising a densely settled concentration of population that is not within an incorporated place but is locally identified by a name. Census designated places (CDPs) are delineated cooperatively by state and local officials and the Census Bureau, following Census Bureau guidelines. Beginning with Census 2000, there are no size limits.

Census tract
A small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision of a county delineated by a local committee of census data users for the purpose of presenting data. Census tract boundaries normally follow visible features, but may follow governmental unit boundaries and other nonvisible features, and they always nest within counties. Designed to be relatively homogeneous units with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions at the time of establishment, census tracts average about 4,000 inhabitants.

Center of population, mean
The place on a map where an imaginary, flat, and rigid map of the United States would balance perfectly if all residents were of identical weight. The calculation of the *mean center of rural population* considers only residents living outside of urban areas or in places with fewer than 2,500 people.

Central city
The largest city in a metropolitan area (MA) or an additional city inside an MA that functions as a population and employment center, as defined by criteria and standards set forth by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) or its predecessor agency.

See also *Metropolitan area.*

Child (Children)
This publication uses multiple definitions of children. A householder's *own children* refers to those less than 18 years old who are sons or daughters by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption. For tabulations based on 100-percent data (Summary File 1), the category "own children" consists of a householder's sons or daughters who are under 18. For tabulations based on sample data (Summary File 3), the category consists of a householder's sons or daughters who are under 18 and who have never been married. Therefore, numbers of own children of householders may be different in these two tabulations. *Related children* are those in a household under the age of 18 who are related to the householder, regardless of marital status. This does not include the householder's spouse or foster children, regardless of age. *Children* can also refer to the population under 18.

Citizenship status
A person's self-reported status of being a citizen, either by birth or naturalization, or not a citizen.

See also *Naturalization.*

City
A type of incorporated place in 49 states and the District of Columbia. Hawaii is the only state that has no incorporated places recognized by the U.S. Census Bureau.

College
A post-secondary educational institution offering 2-year, 4-year, or advanced degrees. Included are community colleges, universities, and graduate schools.

See also *Educational attainment.*

College dormitory
University-owned, on-campus and off-campus housing for unmarried residents.

See also *Group quarters population.*

Commuter
A worker who usually does not work at home.

Commuting, intercounty
The regular travel to a workplace that is in a different county than the one in which a commuter resides.

Congressional seats
See *Apportionment.*

Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA)
For the 1990 census and Census 2000, an area that qualifies as a metropolitan area and has more than 1 million people. To qualify as a CMSA, a metropolitan area must also contain two or more primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs). PMSAs consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties (cities and towns in New England) that demonstrate very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. CMSAs and PMSAs are established only where local governments favor such designations for a large metropolitan area.

See also *Metropolitan area.*

Correctional institution
An institution type that includes prisons, federal detention centers, military disciplinary barracks and jails, police lockups, halfway houses used for correctional purposes, local jails, and other confinement facilities such as work farms.

County and equivalent entity
The primary legal subdivision of most states. In Louisiana, these subdivisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are boroughs, a legal subdivision, and census areas, a statistical subdivision. In four states (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county and thus constitute primary subdivisions of their states. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county. In Puerto Rico, municipios are treated as county equivalents.

Couple
A self-identified status that indicates a pair of married or unmarried individuals who maintain a household together.

D

Decennial census
The census of population (1790 through 1930) and the census of population and housing (1940 through 2000) taken by the U.S. Census Bureau in years ending in zero. Article I of the U.S. Constitution requires that a census be taken every 10 years for the purpose of reapportioning the U.S. House of Representatives.

See also *Apportionment.*

Density
The quantity of something, per a unit of something. Density indicates the extent to which spaces or objects are packed within a given area.

See also *Population density.*

Dependency ratio
See *Older population dependency ratio*, *Total dependency ratio*, *Youth dependency ratio.*

Disability
A long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition. This condition can make it difficult for a person to do activities such as walking, climbing stairs, dressing, bathing, learning, or remembering. This condition can also impede a person from being able to go outside the home alone or to work at a job or business.

Divorced
See *Marital status.*

E

Earnings
The sum of wage or salary income and net income from self-employment. Earnings represent the amount of income received regularly for people 16 and older before deductions such as personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, and Medicare deductions.

Educational attainment
The highest level of schooling completed by a person. *(2000)* Grades of school completed or highest degree (if any) held by a respondent. *(1950)* Number of years of school completed by a respondent. In this publication, people with 4 years of high school were considered to be high school graduates, while those with 4 or more years of college were considered to be college graduates.

Elementary school
A school with the first through the eighth grades. It can include both elementary and intermediate or middle schools.

Employed
Civilians 16 years and older who were either “at work” or were “with a job but not at work.” People on active duty in the U.S. armed forces are not included. *Unemployed* civilians are those who were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, were actively looking for work during the 4 weeks before the census, and were available to accept a job. Also included are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week, were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, and were available for work except for temporary illness.

Ethnicity
See *Ancestry*, *Hispanic or Latino origin.*

F

Family household (Family)
A householder and one or more people living together in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder’s family in census tabulations.

See also *Household.*

Family type
Families are classified by type as either a *married-couple family* or *other family* according to the presence of a spouse. A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household is a *married-couple family. Other family* types include *male householder, no wife present*; *female householder, no husband present*; and *nonfamily households.* A householder living alone or with nonrelatives is a *nonfamily household.*

Farm housing
Occupied single-family houses or mobile homes located on a property of 1 acre or more with at least $1,000 worth of agricultural product sales in 1999. Group quarters and housing units that are in multiunit buildings or are vacant are not included.

Foreign-born population
People living in the United States who are not native.

See also *Immigration*, *Native population.*

G

Grandparents as caregivers
Grandparents who have assumed the care of their grandchildren on a temporary or permanent live-in basis.

Gross rent
The amount of the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if paid for by the renter. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials that result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment.

Group quarters population
The U.S. Census Bureau classifies all people not living in households as living in group quarters. There are two types of group quarters: institutional (for example, correctional facilities, nursing homes, and mental hospitals) and noninstitutional (for example, college dormitories, military barracks, group homes, missions, and shelters).

H

Heating fuel
Fuel used most often to heat the house, apartment, or mobile home. Types include utility gas, liquid propane (LP) gas, electricity, fuel oil, coal, wood, solar energy, and other fuel.

Hispanic or Latino origin
(2000) Based on self-identification, a person who reports origins such as “Mexican,” “Mexican-American,” “Chicano,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban.” Also included are those who indicate that they are “other Spanish,” “Hispanic,” or “Latino.” Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as “Spanish,” “Hispanic,” or “Latino” may be any race.

Homeowner with mortgage
See *Selected monthly owner costs.*

Homeownership
See *Owner-occupied housing unit.*

Household
One person or a group of people living in a housing unit.

See also *Family household*, *Group quarters population.*

Household income
Income of the householder and all other individuals in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not. Although the household income statistics cover the calendar year preceding the census, the characteristics of individuals and the composition of households are as of the day of the census. *(2000, 1990, 1980)* The incomes of household members 15 and older were included. *(1970)* The incomes of household members 14 and older were included.

See also *Income.*

Household type
Households are classified according to the householder’s relationship to the other people living in the housing unit. A *family household* is a householder living with one or more people related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. A *nonfamily household* is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only. *(1900)* In this publication, *private families* are considered to be comparable to households. In the 1900 census, this category excluded groups of laborers and those living in group quarters.

See also *Family household*, *Group quarters population.*

Householder
The person in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented. The person who designates himself or herself as the householder (or head of household) is the “reference person” to whom the relationship of all other household members, if any, is recorded.

See also *Family household*, *Group quarters population.*

Housing costs
See *Gross rent*, *Selected monthly owner costs.*

Housing unit
A house, apartment, mobile home, group of rooms, or single room that is occupied, or intended for occupancy, as separate living quarters. In separate living quarters, occupants live separately from any other people in the building and have direct access to the quarters from outside the building or through a common hall.

Housing value
For owner-occupied homes, the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale.

See also *Owner-occupied housing unit.*

I

Immigration
The movement of population into a new country of residence. For example, a person who immigrates to the United States enters from another country to live in the United States.

See also *Foreign-born population.*

Income
(2000) The sum of the amounts reported by respondents 15 and older for wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips; self-employment income from own nonfarm or farm businesses; interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts; social security or railroad retirement income; Supplemental Security Income; any public assistance or welfare payments; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and any other sources of income received regularly, such as veterans' payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony. Although the income statistics cover the calendar year preceding the census, the characteristics of individuals are as of the day of the census. The income data collected in the 1990, 1980, and 1970 censuses are similar to Census 2000 data, but details of the questions varied. *(1970)* Income data were collected and presented for the population 14 and older.

See also *Household income.*

Industry
The kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization. For employed people, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the largest number of hours. Examples of industrial groups include agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; construction; manufacturing; wholesale or retail trade; transportation and communication; personal, professional, and entertainment services; and public administration.

See also *Occupation.*

Inmigration
See *Migration.*

Internal migration
See *Migration.*

International migration
See *Migration.*

Interracial or interethnic couple
If either spouse or partner was not in the same single race as the other spouse or partner, or if at least one spouse or partner is in a multiple-race group, then the couple was classified as an interracial couple in this publication. The seven race groups used in the calculation were White alone (i.e., single race), Black or African American alone, American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, Some Other Race alone, and Two or More Races. In this publication, a couple was classified as interethnic if one partner was Hispanic and the other was non-Hispanic.

L

Labor force
All employed or unemployed people, including members of the U.S. armed forces.

See also *Employed.*

Language spoken at home
The language used by a respondent at home, either "English only" or a non-English language, used in addition to, or in place of, English.

See also *Ability to speak English.*

Latin America
Area including Central America (including Mexico), the Caribbean, and South America.

Linguistic isolation
A household in which all members 14 and older speak a non-English language at home and also speak English less than "very well."

See also *Ability to speak English.*

M

Marital status
People are generally classified as being currently married, never married, separated, divorced, or widowed. *(2000)* Marital status data are presented for the population 15 and older. *(1950)* Marital status data are presented for the population 14 and older. *(1890)* Classification as single, married, widowed, or divorced was made regardless of the respondent's age.

Married-couple family
See *Family type.*

Mean
See *Average.*

Means of transportation to work
The principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the worker usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Workers who usually *drove alone* to work are those who drove themselves to work. Workers who *carpooled* reported that two or more people usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. Workers using *public transportation* usually used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car (Público in Puerto Rico), subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab.

See also *Reference week.*

Median
A measure representing the middle value in an ordered list of data values. The median divides the total frequency distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. For instance, the median age divides the age distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the population is younger than the median age and one-half is older.

Metropolitan area
A large population nucleus together with adjacent communities having a high degree of social and economic integration with that nucleus. Since 1950, metropolitan areas have been defined based on criteria and standards set forth by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) or its predecessor agency.

Migration
Commonly defined as moves that cross jurisdictional boundaries. This publication includes moves that crossed county, state, or region boundaries within the United States. Moves within a jurisdiction are referred to as *residential mobility.* Migration can be differentiated as movement within the United States (*domestic*, or *internal*, migration) and movement into and out of the United States (*international migration*). *Inmigration* is the number of domestic migrants who moved into an area during a given period, while *outmigration* is the number of domestic migrants who moved out of an area during a given period. *Net migration* is the difference between inmigration and outmigration during a given time. A positive net, or *net inmigration*, indicates that more migrants entered an area than left during a period of time. A negative net, or *net outmigration*, means that more migrants left an area than entered it.

See also *Mobility, Residence 5 years ago.*

Military population
Members of the U.S. armed forces (people on active duty with the U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Military quarters
A type of group quarters that includes barracks and dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Minority
In this publication, people who are races other than White (White alone or single-race White in Census 2000) or are Hispanic.

Mobility
Refers to all spatial, physical, or geographic movement, regardless of distance, and includes both moves within a jurisdiction as well as moves that cross jurisdictional boundaries.

See also *Migration.*

Multigenerational households
A family household consisting of more than two generations, such as a householder living with his or her children and grandchildren. Three types of commonly encountered multigenerational households are represented in this publication: (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 households represent a subset of all possible multigenerational households.

Municipios
Primary legal geographic divisions of Puerto Rico. These are treated as county equivalents.

See also *County and equivalent entity.*

N

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
(2000) A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. *(1990, 1980)* Data on Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders were presented under the term *Pacific Islander* and they were included in the broader race category *Asian and Pacific Islander.*

Native population
People 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.

Naturalization
The conferring, by any means, of citizenship upon a person after birth. In census data, a *naturalized citizen* is a foreign-born person who reports having been naturalized.

See also *Citizenship status.*

Net migration
See *Migration.*

New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA)
A county-based alternative to the city- and town-based metropolitan areas of New England. Outside of New England, all metropolitan areas are county-based.

See also *Metropolitan area.*

Northern America
Area including the United States, Canada, Bermuda, Greenland, and St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Nursing home
A place providing continuous nursing and other services to patients. While the majority of patients are elderly, people of any age who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be residing in these homes. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are convalescent and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged with nursing care.

O

Occupation
The kind of work a person does on the job. Examples of occupational groups include managerial occupations, business and financial specialists, scientists and technicians, entertainment, health care, food service, personal services, sales, office and administrative support, farming, maintenance and repair, and production workers.

See also *Employed, Industry.*

Oceania
Area including Australia, New Zealand, and island countries in Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia.

Older population dependency ratio
Also referred to as the old-age dependency ratio in traditional demographic literature, this measure is derived in this book by dividing the population 65 years and older by the 18-to-64 population and multiplying by 100. It is the number of people 65 and older per 100 people aged 18 to 64.

See also *Total dependency ratio, Youth dependency ratio.*

Outmigration
See *Migration.*

Own children
See *Child.*

Owner-occupied housing unit
A housing unit in which the owner or co-owner lives, even if the unit is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

See also *Housing unit.*

P

Pacific Islander
See *Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.*

Percentage
A measure calculated by taking the number of items in a group possessing a particular characteristic and dividing by the total number of items in that group, then multiplying by 100.

Place of birth
The U.S. state or foreign country where a person was born. Information on place of birth and citizenship status was used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born.

See also *Foreign-born population, Native population.*

Place of work
The geographic location at which a worker carried out occupational activities during the reference week.

See also *Labor force, Reference week.*

Population
See *Total population.*

Population density
Total population within a geographic entity, such as a state or county, divided by the area of that entity.

Poverty
Poverty status is determined by comparing total family income with the poverty threshold appropriate to the family's size and composition. If the total income of a family is less than the threshold appropriate to the family, then the family and all individuals in the family are considered to have income below the poverty level ("living in poverty"). For instance, a family consisting of a married couple and two related children under 18 years old with a total income in 1999 of less than $16,895 would be classified as "living in poverty." If a person is not living with anyone related by birth, marriage, or adoption, then the person's own income is compared to his or her poverty threshold.

Private school
A school supported and controlled primarily by private groups, such as religious organizations or practitioners of a particular educational philosophy.

Public transportation
See *Means of transportation to work.*

Puerto Rico
The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is treated as the equivalent of a state for data presentation purposes. Puerto Rico is divided into legal government municipios, which are statistically equivalent to counties.

R

Race
For Census 2000, *race alone* includes the five single-race categories required by the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) (White alone, Black or African American alone, American Indian or Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander alone), plus the Some Other Race alone category (included by the U.S. Census Bureau with the approval of the OMB). *Race alone-or-in-combination* includes people who marked only one race (a "race alone" category) and also those who marked that race and at least one other race.

Ratio
A measure of the relative size of one number to a second number expressed as the quotient of the first number divided by the second.

Reference week
The 1-week time period, Sunday through Saturday, preceding the date on which a respondent completed the census questionnaire.

Region
Four groupings of states (Northeast, South, Midwest, and West) established by the U.S. Census Bureau in 1942 for the presentation of census data. The *Northeast* region includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The *Midwest* region includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. The *South* region includes Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. The *West* region includes Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, and Hawaii. Puerto Rico and the U.S. island areas (the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands) are not part of any of these regions.

Rent
See *Gross rent.*

Renter-occupied housing unit
An occupied housing unit that is not owner occupied, regardless of whether cash rent is paid by a member of the household.

Reservation
See *American Indian reservation.*

Residence 5 years ago
In Census 2000, respondents 5 and older who reported they lived in a different house on April 1, 1995, were asked where they lived in 1995. Similar questions were asked in the 1940, 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Data on residence 5 years ago is used in conjunction with data on location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various states, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

Respondent
The person supplying survey or census information.

Rural
Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban. This classification cuts across other hierarchies and can be in metropolitan or nonmetropolitan areas.

See also *Urban.*

Rural farm population
People in households who are living in farm residences located in rural areas. In Census 2000, farm residence is an occupied single-family house or mobile home located on a property of 1 acre or more with at least $1,000 worth of agricultural product sales in 1999. Group quarters and housing units that are in multiunit buildings or are vacant are not included as farm residences.

S

Seasonal housing unit
Seasonal, recreational, or occasional-use housing units include vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons, on weekends, or for other occasional use throughout the year. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared ownership or time-share condominiums, are included.

Selected monthly owner costs
The sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on a property; real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on a property; utilities; fuels; condominium fees; and mobile home costs.

Sex
An individual's classification as male or female.

Sex ratio
A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females, then multiplying by 100.

Some Other Race
In Census 2000, this race category included respondents who provided write-in entries to the census question on race such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban and did not report they were in any of the race-alone or race-in-combination groups White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.

See also *Race.*

State and equivalent entity
The primary legal geographic subdivision of the United States. In this publication, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are treated as the statistical equivalents of states.

Suburban
The area inside metropolitan areas but outside central cities.

See also *Central city, Metropolitan area.*

T

Total dependency ratio
Also known as the age dependency ratio, this measure is derived in this book by dividing the combined under-age-18 and 65-and-older population by the 18-to-64-year-old population and multiplying by 100. The total dependency ratio is based on the proportion of people in different age groups, as opposed to different economic groups, and should not be confused with the economic dependency ratio. Even though the total dependency ratio is specific to age, it is commonly used as a demographic proxy that could indicate economic dependency.

Total population
All people, male and female, child and adult, living in a given geographic area.

Tract
See *Census tract.*

Travel time to work
The total number of minutes that it usually took a worker to get from home to work each day. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and engaging in other activities related to getting to work.

Two or More Races
A respondent who provided more than one race response either by marking two or more race response check boxes, by providing certain multiple write-in responses, or by indicating some combination thereof. There are 57 possible combinations of two, three, four, five, or six races.

See also *Race.*

U

Unmarried-partner household
A household in which a person reports he or she is the "unmarried partner" of the householder by checking that box in the census questionnaire item regarding relationship to the householder. In contrast, people sharing the same living quarters but doing so just to share living expenses were offered the opportunity to identify themselves as roommates or housemates.

Urban
For Census 2000, all territory, population, and housing units located within an urbanized area (UA) or an urban cluster (UC). UA and UC boundaries encompass densely settled territory, which consists of core census block groups or blocks that have a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile and surrounding census blocks with a density of at least 500 people per square mile. For censuses from 1950 to 1990, the definition included urbanized areas and places of 2,500 or more persons. In censuses prior to 1950, the definition included incorporated places of 2,500 and some areas based on special rules relating to population size and density.

V

Veteran
Based on self-identification, a person who once served on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or who served in the Merchant Marine during World War II. A *civilian veteran* is a person who served on active duty but was not on active duty at the time of the census. Veteran status is presented for the population *(2000)* 18 and older, *(1990, 1980)* 16 and older, *(1970)* male and 16 and older, *(1960)* male and 14 and older, and *(1890)* male and served as a soldier, sailor, or marine during the Civil War.

W

White
A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicate their race is White or report entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

See also *Race.*

Work
See *Employed, Industry, Occupation.*

Worker
In Census 2000, a member of the armed forces or a civilian 16 and older who was employed and at work in the reference week.

See also *Reference week.*

Y

Youth dependency ratio
Also referred to as the child dependency ratio in traditional demographic literature, this is derived in this book by dividing the population under age 18 by the 18-to-64 year old population and multiplying by 100. It is the number of people under age 18 per 100 people aged 18 to 64.

Map and Figure Index

Map and Figure Index