

We the People of More Than One Race in the United States

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By
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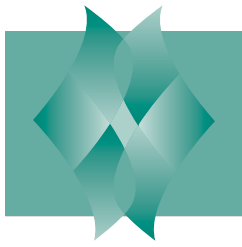
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We the People of More Than One Race in the United States

This report provides a portrait of the Two or More Races population in the United States and discusses the twelve largest race combinations within this population at the national level. It is part of the Census 2000 Special Reports series that presents several demographic, social, and economic characteristics collected from Census 2000.

Census 2000 data showed that, of the 281.4 million people in the United States, 7.3 million or 2.6 percent reported more than one race. Twelve of the 57 race combinations made up 93 percent

of the Two or More Races population and were the only combinations with more than 100,000 people (Table 1).¹

In Census 2000, people were asked to report one or more of the following races: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN), Asian,

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHPI), and Some Other Race (SOR).² The Census 2000 data on race can be divided into two broad categories: the single-race population and the Two or More Races population. People who responded to the question on race

¹ The data contained in this report are based on the people for whom data were collected using the Census 2000 long form. As with all surveys, estimates may vary from the actual values because of sampling variation or other factors. All comparisons made in this report have undergone statistical testing and are significant at the 90-percent confidence level unless otherwise noted.

² This report uses the term Black (in text and graphics) to refer to people who are Black or African American; the acronym AIAN (in text and graphics) to refer to people who are American Indian and Alaska Native; the term Pacific Islander (in text) and the acronym NHPI (in graphics) to refer to people who are Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; and the acronym SOR (in graphics) to refer to people who are Some Other Race.

Table 1.
Two or More Races Population by Combination: 2000

(Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)

Combination	Number	Percent of U.S. population	90-percent confidence interval
Total	7,270,926	2.58	2.58 - 2.59
White and Some Other Race	2,322,356	0.83	0.82 - 0.83
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	1,254,289	0.45	0.44 - 0.45
White and Asian	862,032	0.31	0.30 - 0.31
White and Black	791,801	0.28	*
Black and Some Other Race	462,703	0.16	0.16 - 0.17
Asian and Some Other Race	280,600	0.10	*
Black and American Indian and Alaska Native	206,941	0.07	*
Asian and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	138,556	0.05	*
White and Black and American Indian and Alaska Native	116,897	0.04	*
White and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	111,993	0.04	*
American Indian and Alaska Native and Some Other Race	108,576	0.04	*
Black and Asian	106,842	0.04	*
All other combinations ¹	507,340	0.18	*

* Confidence interval rounds to the percentage shown.

¹ "All other combinations" represents the remaining 45 combinations of people who reported more than one race; none of the remaining combinations numbered more than 100,000 people.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 4.

UNDERSTANDING DATA ON RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN FROM CENSUS 2000

Census 2000 incorporated the federal standards for collecting and presenting data on race and Hispanic origin established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in October 1997, considering race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. For Census 2000, the questions on race and Hispanic origin were asked of every individual living in the United States, and answers were based on self-identification.

The question on Hispanic origin asked respondents if they were Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. (The terms “Hispanic” and “Latino” are used interchangeably in this report.) The question on race asked respondents to report the race or races they considered themselves to be.

Data on race have been collected since the first U.S. decennial census in 1790. The question on race on Census 2000 was different from the one on the 1990 census in several ways. Most significantly, in 2000, respondents were asked to select one or more race categories to indicate their racial identities. Additionally, the 1990 Asian or Pacific Islander category was separated into two categories, Asian and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.* Because of the changes, the Census 2000 data on race are not directly comparable with data from the 1990 census or earlier censuses. Caution must be used when interpreting changes in the racial composition of the U.S. population over time.

The Census 2000 question on race included 15 separate response categories and three areas where

* A more detailed discussion of these changes is provided in Elizabeth M. Grieco and Rachel C. Cassidy, 2001, *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2000*, U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-1. This report is available on the U.S. Census Bureau's Internet site at <www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf>.

respondents could write in a more specific race group. The response categories and write-in answers can be combined to create the five OMB race categories plus Some Other Race. In addition to White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, and Some Other Race, 7 of the 15 response categories are Asian and 4 are Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.

Data on Hispanic origin have been collected on a 100-percent basis in the United States since the 1980 decennial census. (The 1970 census was the first to include a separate question specifically on Hispanic origin, but it was only asked of a 5-percent sample of households.) The question on Hispanic origin for Census 2000 was similar to the 1990 census question, except for its placement on the questionnaire and a few wording changes. For Census 2000, the question on Hispanic origin was asked directly before the question on race. For the 1990 census, the question on race preceded questions on age and marital status, which were then followed by the question on Hispanic origin. Additionally, in Census 2000, a note was included on the questionnaire asking respondents to complete both the question on Hispanic origin and the question on race.

Because Hispanics or Latinos may be any race, data in this report for the race combinations overlap with data for Hispanics. Among respondents who reported only one race in Census 2000, the proportion Hispanic was 8.0 percent for Whites, 1.9 percent for Blacks, 14.6 percent for American Indians and Alaska Natives, 1.0 percent for Asians, 9.5 percent for Pacific Islanders, and 97.1 percent for those reporting Some Other Race. Among those reporting Two or More Races, 31.1 percent reported Hispanic.

by indicating only one race are referred to as the single-race population. For example, respondents who marked only the White category on the census questionnaire would be included in the single-race White population. Individuals who chose more than 1 of the 6 race categories are referred to as the Two or More Races population, or as the group who reported more

than one race. For example, respondents who reported they were White **and** Black or White **and** AIAN **and** Asian³ would be included in the Two or More Races category. The Two or More Races category represents all

³ The race-in-combination categories use the conjunction **and** in bold and italicized print to link the race groups that compose the combination.

respondents who reported more than one race. The six race categories result in 57 possible combinations of two, three, four, five, or six races. This report focuses on the 12 specific race combinations that each comprised at least 100,000 in total population size and 1.5 percent of the total Two or More Races population. Data on all 57 race combinations are available

in Summary File 4 at www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf.

Among the 12 largest Two or More Races combinations, 4 included responses of Some Other Race. These four accounted for about 44 percent, or 3.2 million, of the Two or More Races population. Of the 15.4 million people who reported a single response of Some Other Race, 97 percent were Hispanic, in contrast with 56 percent of the population in all race combinations that included Some Other Race.

To improve readability and facilitate comparisons, the graphics in this report display the specific race combinations in two major groupings. The first grouping consists of combinations including only the five race categories identified by

the Office of Management and Budget, while the second grouping consists of combinations including the category Some Other Race. The specific groupings and order of the 12 race combinations analyzed in this report are listed below:

White **and** AIAN
White **and** Asian
White **and** Black
White **and** NHPI
White **and** Black **and** AIAN
Black **and** AIAN
Black **and** Asian
Asian **and** NHPI

White **and** SOR
Black **and** SOR
AIAN **and** SOR
Asian **and** SOR

Two companion reports provide more information on these concepts and populations. The

Census 2000 Brief *The Two or More Races Population: 2000* analyzes population data collected from the short-form questions in Census 2000 and shows the distribution of the Two or More Races population at both the national and subnational levels.⁴ In addition, the Census 2000 Brief *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2000* referenced earlier provides a complete explanation of the race categories used in Census 2000 and information on each of the six major race groups and the Hispanic-origin population, as well as the distribution of the 57 race combinations at the national level.

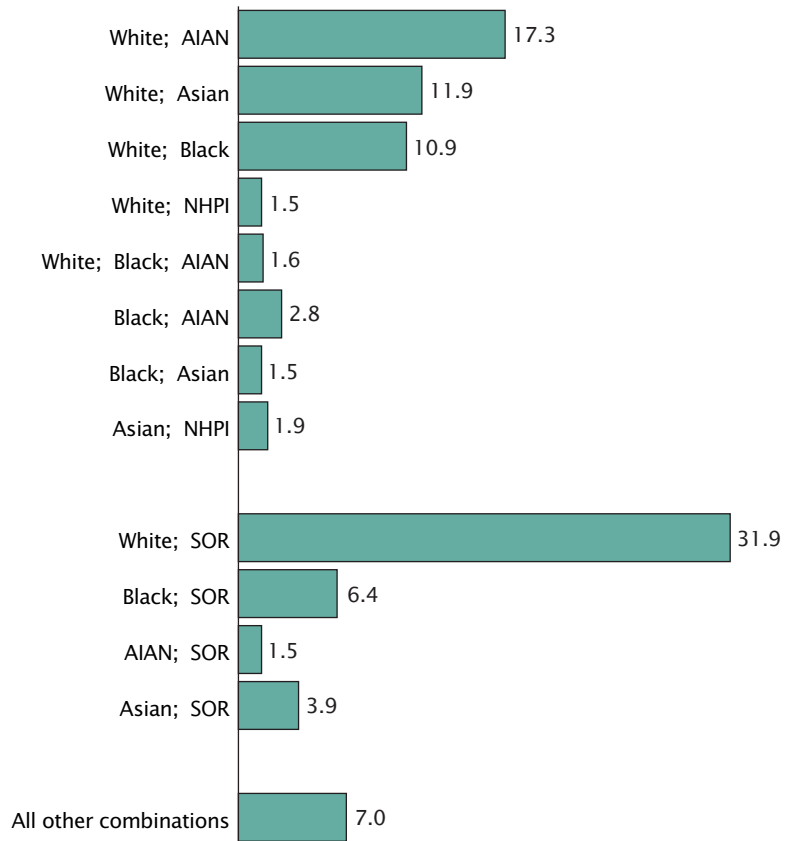
⁴ Nicholas A. Jones and Amy Symens Smith, 2001, *The Two or More Races Population: 2000*, U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-6. This report is available on the U.S. Census Bureau's Internet site at www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-6.pdf.

The Two or More Races population contained a number of diverse groups.

- In Census 2000, the largest race combination was White **and** Some Other Race, which represented 32 percent of the total Two or More Races population. The next three largest combinations were White **and** AIAN (17 percent), White **and** Asian (17 percent), White **and** Asian (12 percent), and White **and** Black (11 percent). Together, these four combinations made up more than 70 percent of the total Two or More Races population.
- Eight other race combinations each accounted for between 1.5 percent and 6.4 percent of the total Two or More Races population: Black **and** Some Other Race, Asian **and** Some Other Race, Black **and** AIAN, Asian **and** Pacific Islander, White **and** Black **and** AIAN, White **and** Pacific Islander, AIAN **and** Some Other Race, and Black **and** Asian.
- The remaining 45 combinations of races (“All other combinations”) accounted for about 7 percent of the total Two or More Races population, with none numbering more than 100,000 in total population.

Figure 1.
Two or More Races Population by Largest Combinations: 2000

(Percent distribution. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



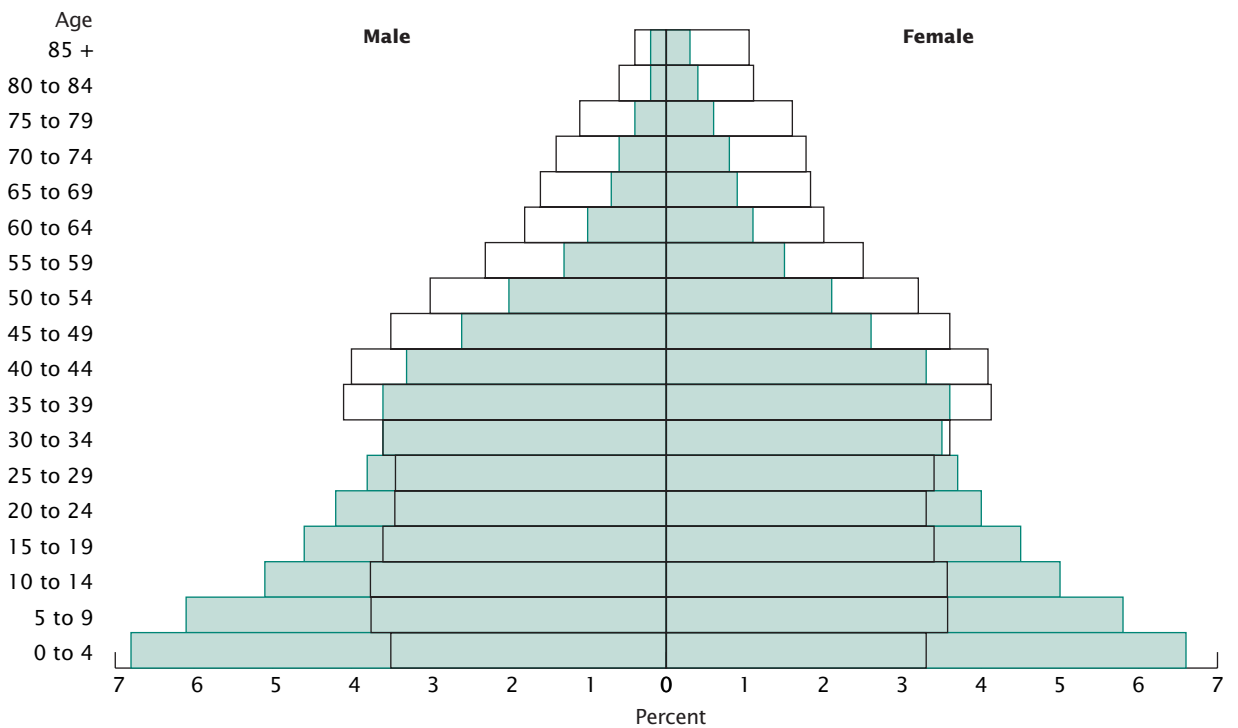
Note: The percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 4.

The Two or More Races population had proportionately more children and young adults, and fewer older people, than the U.S. population.

- With larger proportions in each of the five-year age intervals below 30, people who reported more than one race were younger than the total U.S. population. Some of the largest differences in age between the Two or More Races population and the U.S. population occurred at the youngest ages (under 15).
- Overall, the Two or More Races population had similar numbers of males per 100 females (sex ratio of 100.0), while the U.S. population had more females than males (sex ratio of 96.1).
- In both the U.S. population and the Two or More Races population, men outnumbered women in every age group under 35, while women outnumbered men in every age group above age 44. Among people aged 85 and older, women outnumbered men by more than a 2-to-1 ratio in both the total population and the Two or More Races population.

Figure 2.
Age and Sex: 2000

(Percent distribution. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



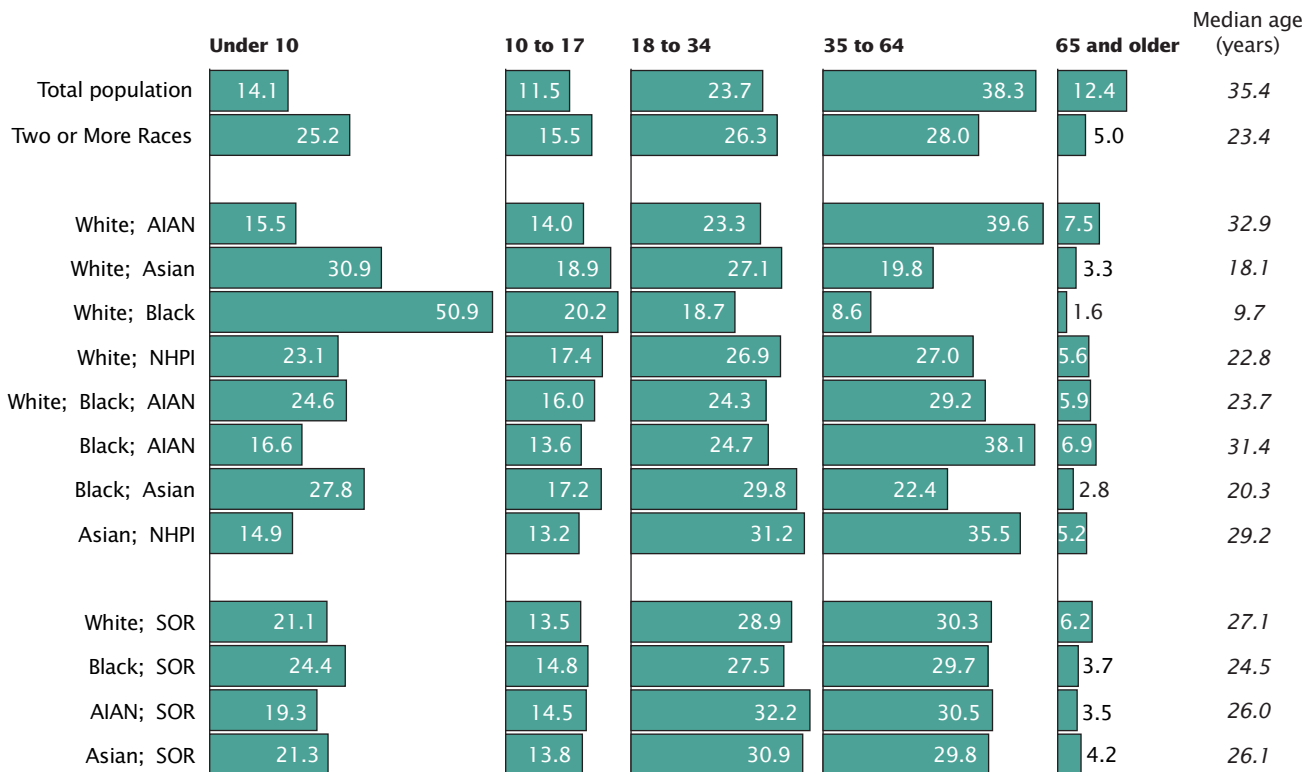
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 4.

The age distribution and median age for Two or More Races combinations varied by group.

- The Two or More Races population was considerably younger than the U.S. population: 41 percent was under age 18, compared with 26 percent of the total population.
- Looking at particular age groups, 25 percent of the Two or More Races population was under 10 years old, compared with 14 percent of the total population; among those aged 10 to 17, the proportions were 15 percent and 12 percent, respectively.
- Differences also were apparent at older ages. The Two or More Races population had a lower proportion aged 35 to 64 (28 percent) than the total population (38 percent) and a lower proportion aged 65 and older (5 percent compared with 12 percent).
- Many of the Two or More Races combinations had a large percentage of people younger than age 18 and a small fraction of people 65 and older. Two combinations were particularly young. With about 31 percent under age 10 and another 19 percent aged 10 to 17, about 50 percent of the White **and** Asian population was under 18. The White **and** Black population was even younger, with 51 percent under age 10 and another 20 percent aged 10 to 17 accounting for over 70 percent of this population.
- The median age of the Two or More Races population was younger than the U.S. population (23.4 years compared with 35.4 years, respectively). The median age of the race combinations ranged from 10 to 33. At the higher end of this median age range were White **and** AIAN (32.9) and Black **and** AIAN (31.4). White **and** Black was the youngest race combination, with a median age of 9.7 years. Additionally, two other combinations (White **and** Asian and Black **and** Asian) had median ages under 21.

Figure 3.
Selected Age Groups and Median Age: 2000

(Percent distribution. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



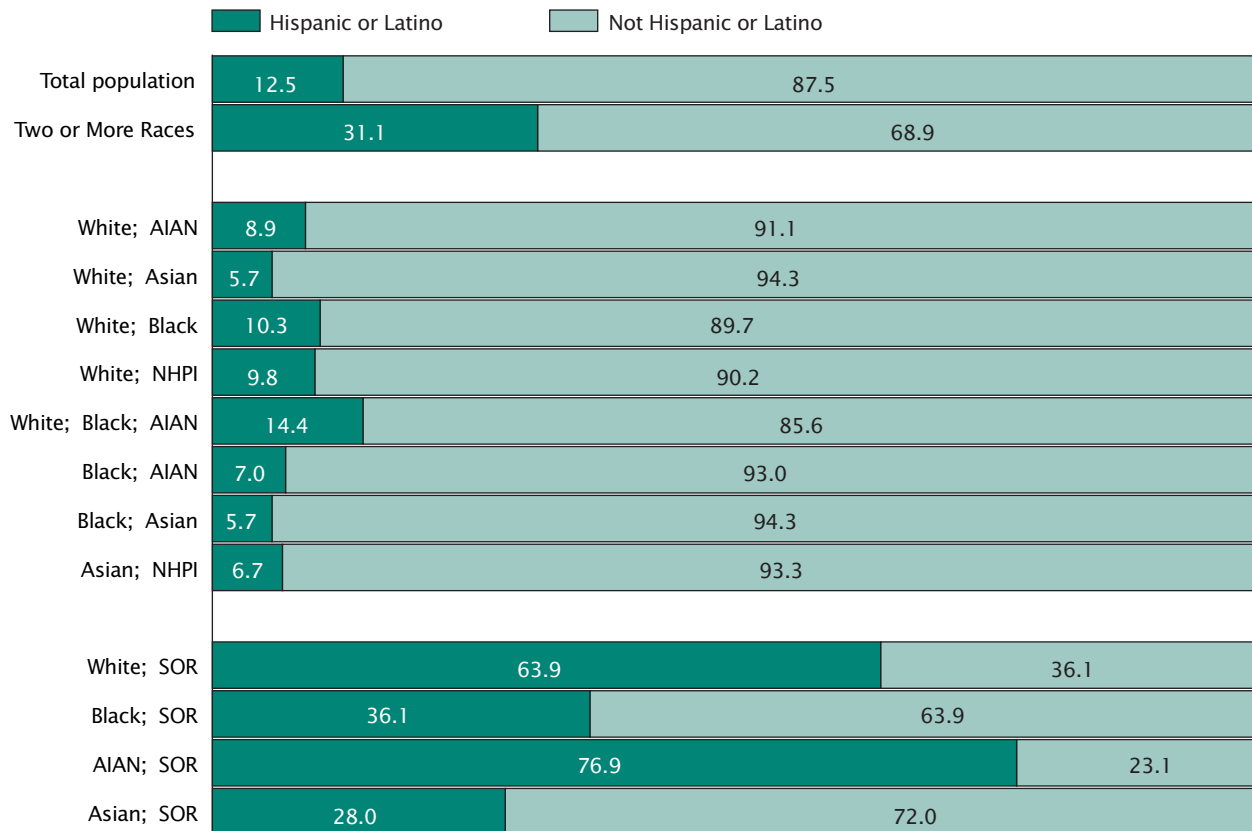
Note: Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 4.

In most of the Two or More Races combinations—but not in the total Two or More Races population—the proportion of Hispanics was lower than in the U.S. population.

- Overall, about 13 percent of the U.S. population and 31 percent of the total Two or More Races population was Hispanic. However, 7 of the 12 Two or More Races combinations had a smaller proportion of Hispanics than did the U.S. population.
- The four combinations that included “Some Other Race” had more than 20 percent reporting they were Hispanic. Two of these combinations had predominantly Hispanic-origin respondents (White *and* Some Other Race and AIAN *and* Some Other Race). These combinations influenced the high Hispanic proportion of the total Two or More Races population because of their large size (White *and* Some Other Race, for example, had a total population of 2.3 million).
- Among the combinations that did not include Some Other Race, all but one (White *and* Black *and* AIAN) had a lower proportion of Hispanic respondents than was found in the total U.S. population. Three combinations that included Asian (White *and* Asian, Black *and* Asian, and Asian *and* Pacific Islander) were among the least likely to be Hispanic.

Figure 4.
Hispanic Origin: 2000

(Percent distribution. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



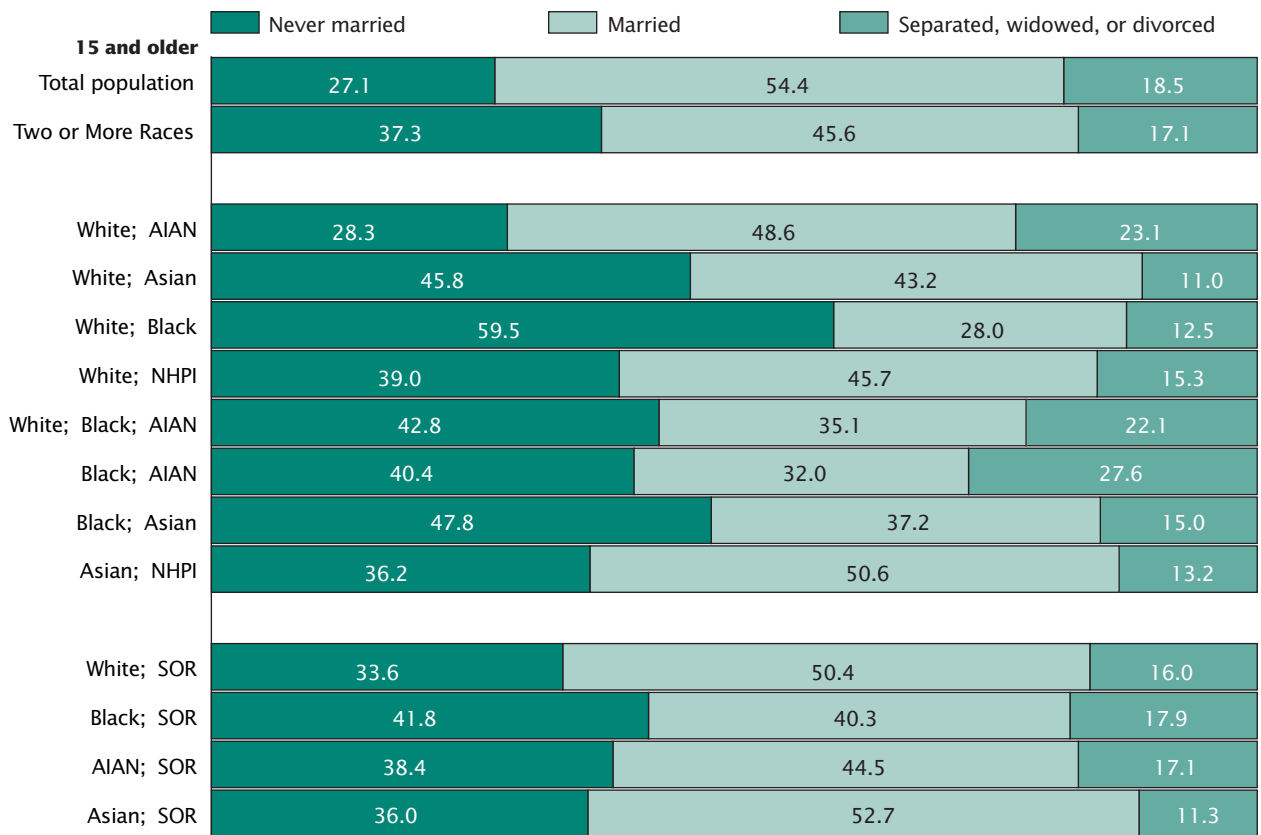
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 4.

Nearly 4 in 10 individuals who reported more than one race had never been married.

- While about 27 percent of the U.S. population 15 and older had never been married, this situation was true for about 37 percent of individuals in the Two or More Races population. In all but one of the race combinations (White **and** AIAN), more than one-third of individuals had never been married. White **and** Black, Black **and** Asian, and White **and** Asian individuals were the most likely to be “never married,” reflecting their younger age distributions. White **and** Black individuals were the most likely to have never been married (about 60 percent).
- About 46 percent of individuals who reported more than one race were married, with the percentage of married people varying from group to group. About one-half of Asian **and** Some Other Race, Asian **and** Pacific Islander, and White **and** Some Other Race respondents were married, the highest proportions among the Two or More Races groups. White **and** Black and Black **and** AIAN had the lowest percentages.
- Three groups had more than 20 percent of their populations with a marital status of separated, widowed, or divorced (Black **and** AIAN, White **and** AIAN, and White **and** Black **and** AIAN).

Figure 5.
Marital Status: 2000

(Percent distribution of population 15 and older. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



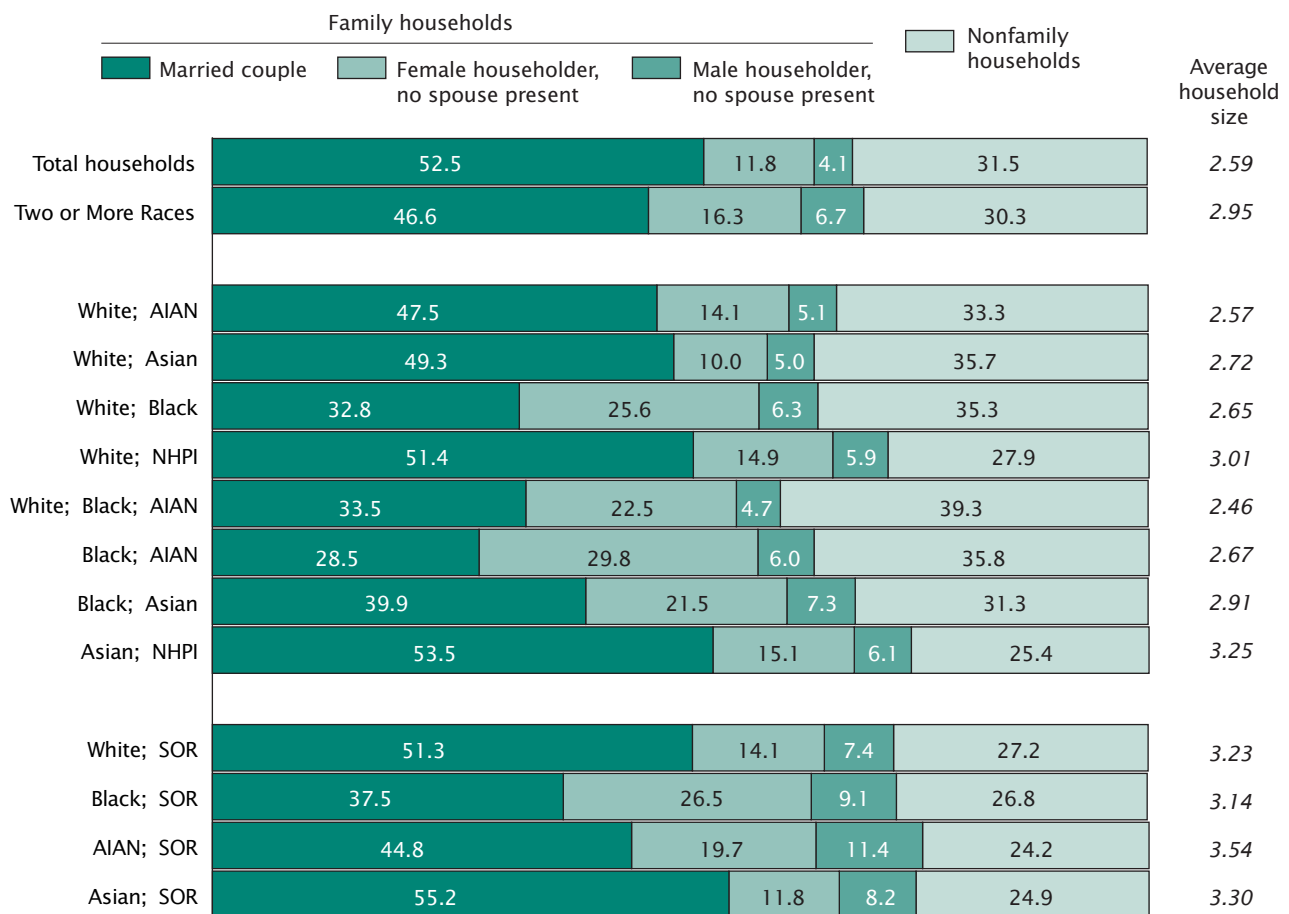
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 4.

The majority of Two or More Races households were family households.

- More than one-half of all households in the United States were maintained by a married couple, compared with slightly less than one-half of households with a Two or More Races householder. In both populations, similar proportions (a little less than one-third) were nonfamily households.
- At least 50 percent of households with White **and** Some Other Race, White **and** Pacific Islander, Asian **and** Pacific Islander, and Asian **and** Some Other Race householders were married-couple families. Black **and** AIAN households were the least likely to be married-couple families and the most likely to be maintained by women with no husband present.
- About 30 percent of all households maintained by a Two or More Races householder were nonfamily households. In four of these groups (White **and** Black, White **and** Asian, Black **and** AIAN, and White **and** Black **and** AIAN), more than one-third of households were nonfamily households.

Figure 6.
Household Type and Average Household Size: 2000

(Percent distribution of households. Households are classified by the race of the householder. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



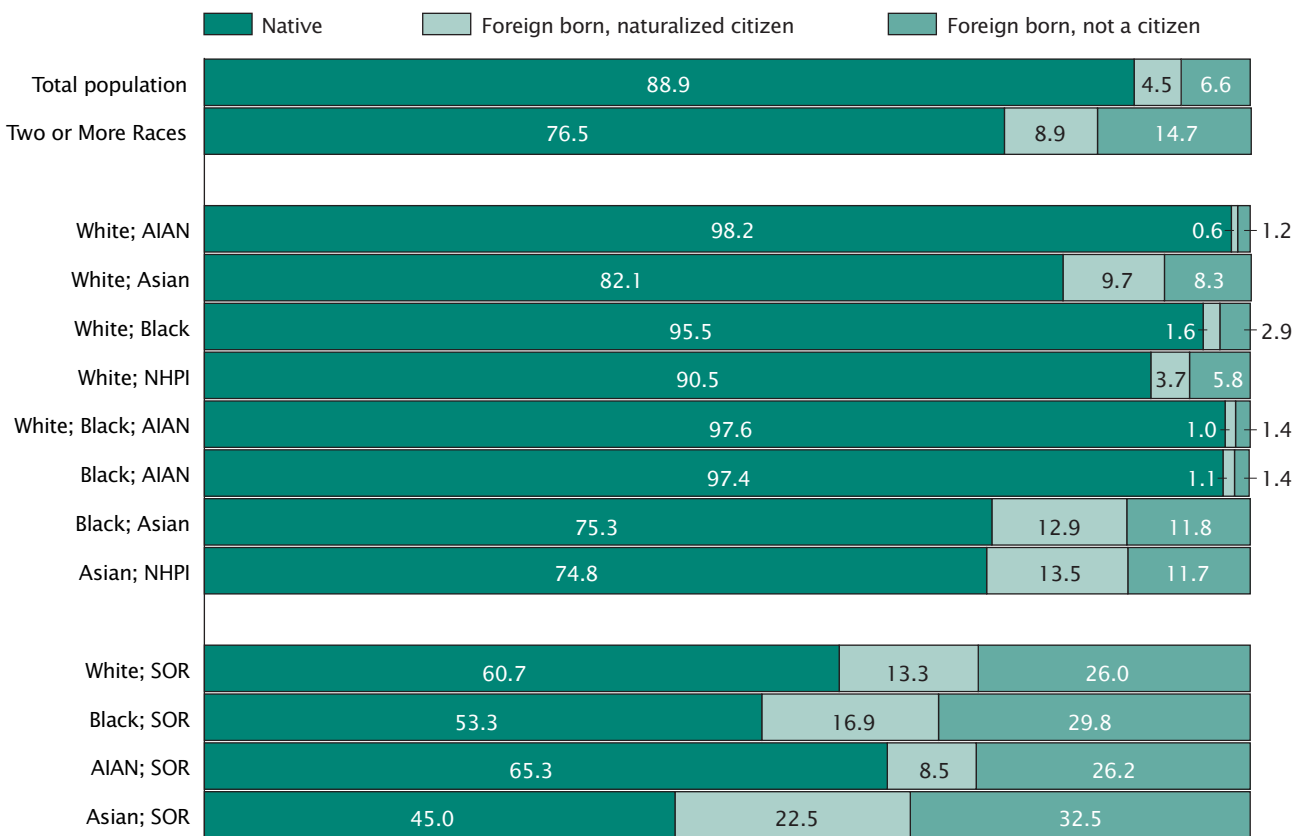
Note: Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 4.

Individuals who reported a race combination involving Some Other Race were more likely to be foreign born.

- About 11 percent of the U.S. population was foreign born, compared with nearly 24 percent of the Two or More Races population.
- This higher foreign-born proportion was driven mainly by race combinations involving Some Other Race and combinations involving Asian. Of these particular combinations, Asian **and** Some Other Race had the highest proportion of foreign-born individuals, followed by Black **and** Some Other Race, White **and** Some Other Race, and AIAN **and** Some Other Race.
- In 4 of the 5 race combinations that did not include Asian or Some Other Race, more than 95 percent of the people were native (White **and** AIAN, White **and** Black **and** AIAN, Black **and** AIAN, and White **and** Black). About 90 percent in the fifth combination (White **and** Pacific Islander) were native.

Figure 7.
Nativity and Citizenship Status: 2000

(Percent distribution. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



Note: Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 4.

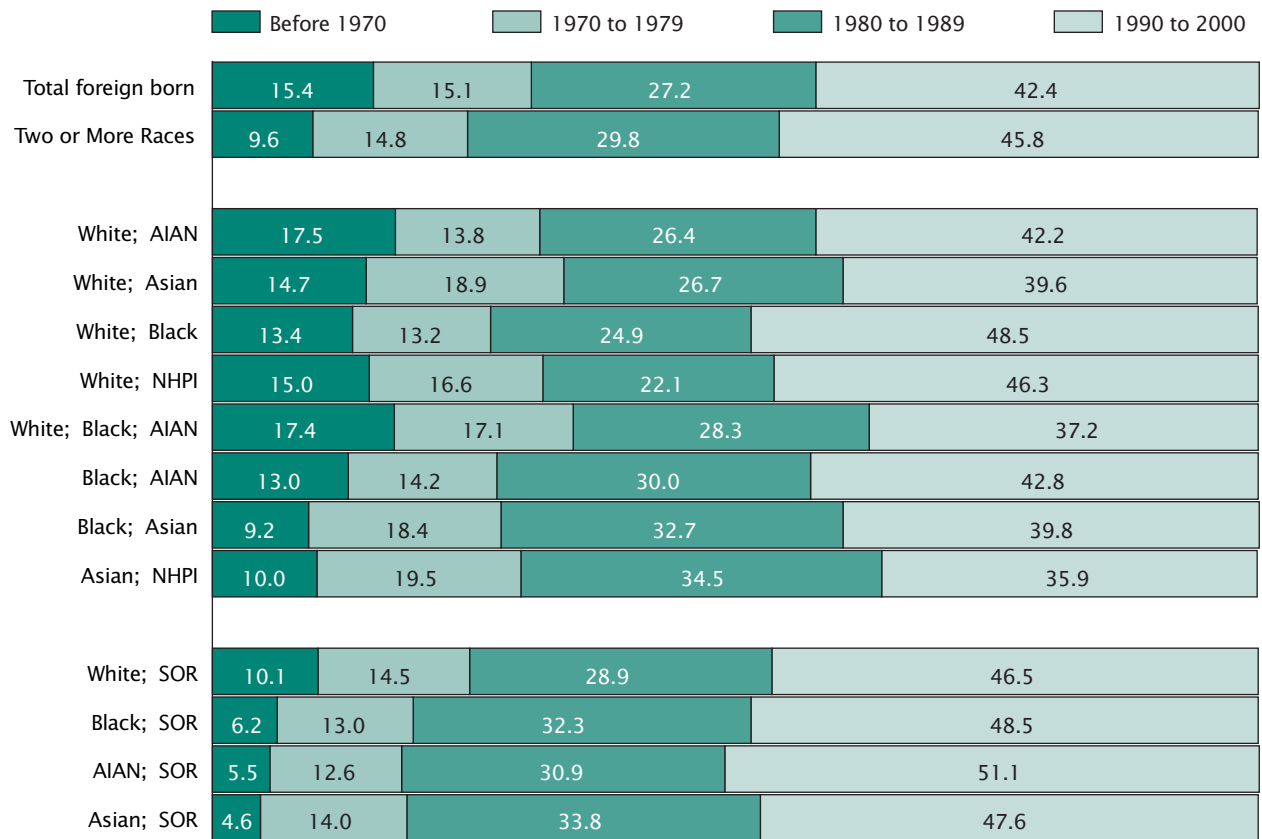
Most foreign-born members of both the Two or More Races population and the total population entered the United States during the last two decades.

- About 46 percent of foreign-born individuals who reported more than one race entered the United States between 1990 and 2000, compared with about 42 percent of the total foreign-born population. In both populations, the next largest proportions (nearly 30 percent) entered between 1980 and 1989.
- In all but one of the race combinations, foreign-born individuals were most likely to have entered the United States during the last decade of the twentieth century.⁵
- About 30 percent or more of foreign-born individuals in several groups entered the United States before 1980: White **and** Black **and** AIAN, White **and** Asian, White **and** Pacific Islander, White **and** AIAN, and Asian **and** Pacific Islander.

⁵ The proportion of the Asian **and** Pacific Islander combination entering between 1990 and 2000 is not statistically different from the proportion entering between 1980 and 1989.

Figure 8.
Foreign Born by Year of Entry: 2000

(Percent distribution. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



Note: Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 4.

Combinations involving Some Other Race or Asian were more likely to speak a language other than English at home.

- Nearly 40 percent of people aged 5 and over who reported more than one race in Census 2000 spoke a language other than English at home, compared with less than 20 percent of the U.S. population.
- Three of the combinations involving Asian (Black **and** Asian, White **and** Asian, and Asian **and** Pacific Islander) had about 25 percent to 35 percent

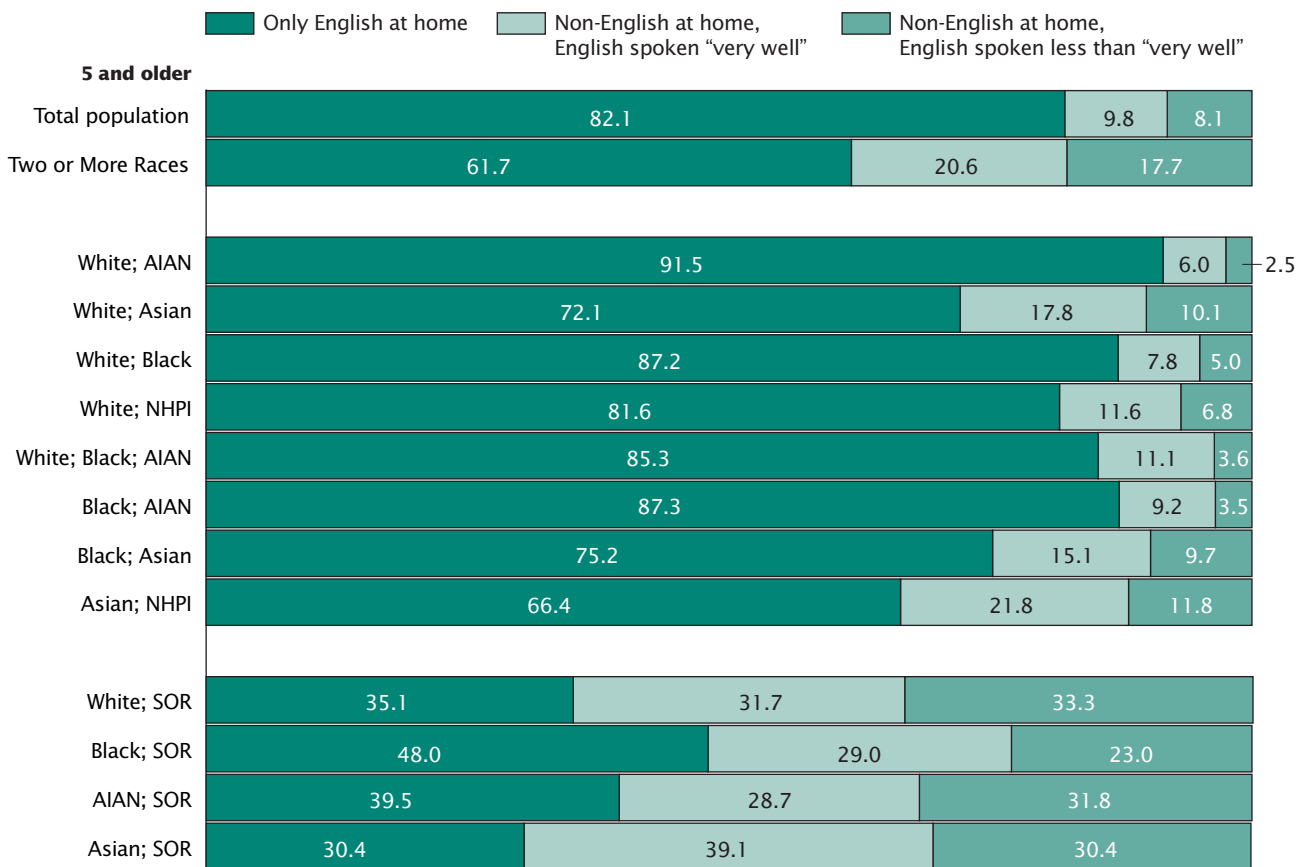
of individuals who spoke a language other than English at home. Three of the combinations involving Some Other Race (Black **and** Some Other Race, AIAN **and** Some Other Race, and White **and** Some Other Race) had higher proportions (over 50 percent). The group representing the combination Asian **and** Some Other Race had the highest percentage (about 70 percent) who

spoke a language other than English at home.

- In most of the race combinations that did not involve Some Other Race, few individuals spoke English less than “very well.” In 5 of these 8 race combinations, the proportion was lower than the U.S. level of about 8 percent, and all 8 were lower than the level for the Two or More Races population.

Figure 9.
Language Spoken at Home and English-Speaking Ability: 2000

(Percent distribution of population 5 and older. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



Note: Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 4.

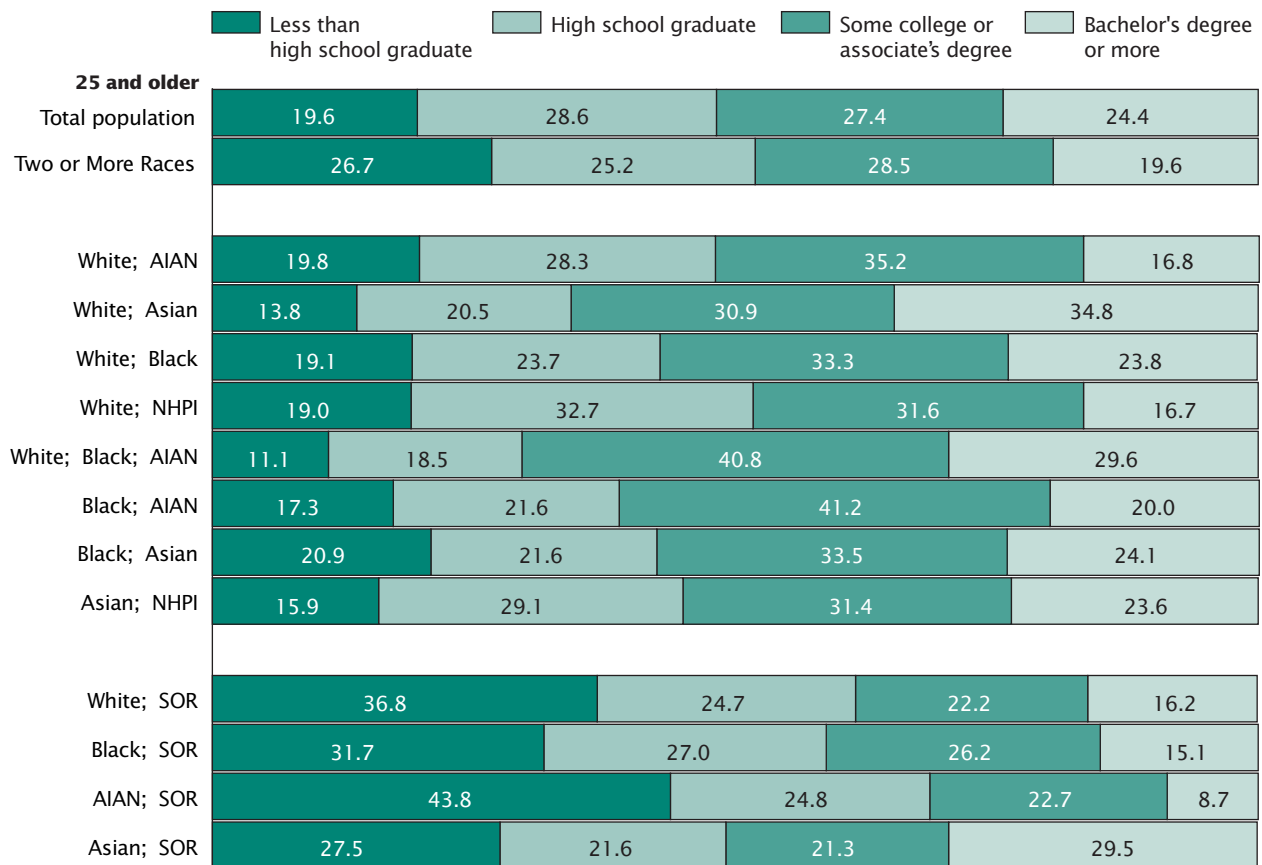
The educational attainment of people who reported more than one race varied by group.

- In the Two or More Races population, the proportion of individuals 25 and older with at least a bachelor's degree was not as high as that of the U.S. population (20 percent compared with 24 percent). However, a larger proportion of Two or More Races individuals than the total population had some college experience or an associate's degree (29 percent compared with 27 percent). The educational attainment levels among the various race combinations differed widely.

 - Individuals in the four race combinations involving Some Other Race had the highest proportions of individuals who were not high school graduates (between about 28 percent and 44 percent).
 - White **and** Asian, Asian **and** Some Other Race, and White **and** Black **and** AIAN combinations had the highest proportions of individuals with at least a bachelor's degree (between about 29 percent and 35 percent).
 - Asian **and** Some Other Race was the only combination with more than 25 percent of people who were not high school graduates and people who had a bachelor's degree or more education.

Figure 10.
Educational Attainment: 2000

(Percent distribution of population 25 and older. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



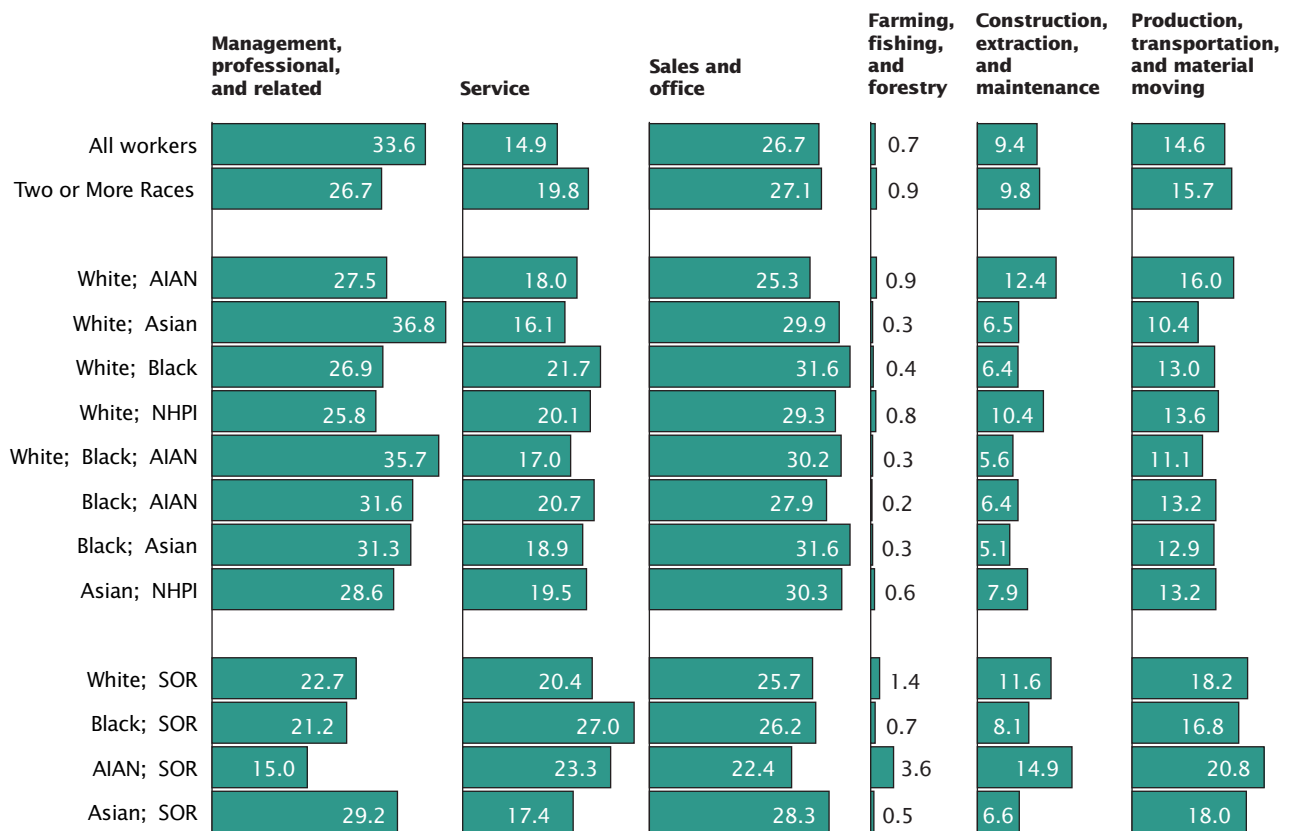
Note: Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 4.

Over one-half of all respondents who reported more than one race were employed in management, professional, and related occupations or sales and office occupations.

- Compared with the U.S. population 16 and older, the Two or More Races population had a larger proportion employed in service occupations but a smaller proportion employed in management, professional, and related occupations. Occupational differences among the various race combinations showed other patterns.
- White *and* Asian and White *and* Black *and* AIAN individuals were the most likely to hold management, professional, and related occupations. These two groups, along with White *and* Black, Black *and* Asian, and Asian *and* Pacific Islander individuals, were among the most likely to hold sales and office occupations.
- Respondents who reported Black *and* Some Other Race had the highest proportion working in service occupations. At least 10 percent of AIAN *and* Some Other Race, White *and* AIAN, and White *and* AIAN, and White *and* Some Other Race individuals held construction, extraction, and maintenance jobs, while between 15 percent and 20 percent of AIAN *and* Some Other Race, White *and* Some Other Race, Asian *and* Some Other Race, Black *and* Some Other Race, and White *and* AIAN individuals worked in production, transportation, and material moving jobs.

Figure 11.
Occupation: 2000

(Percent distribution of employed civilian population 16 and older. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



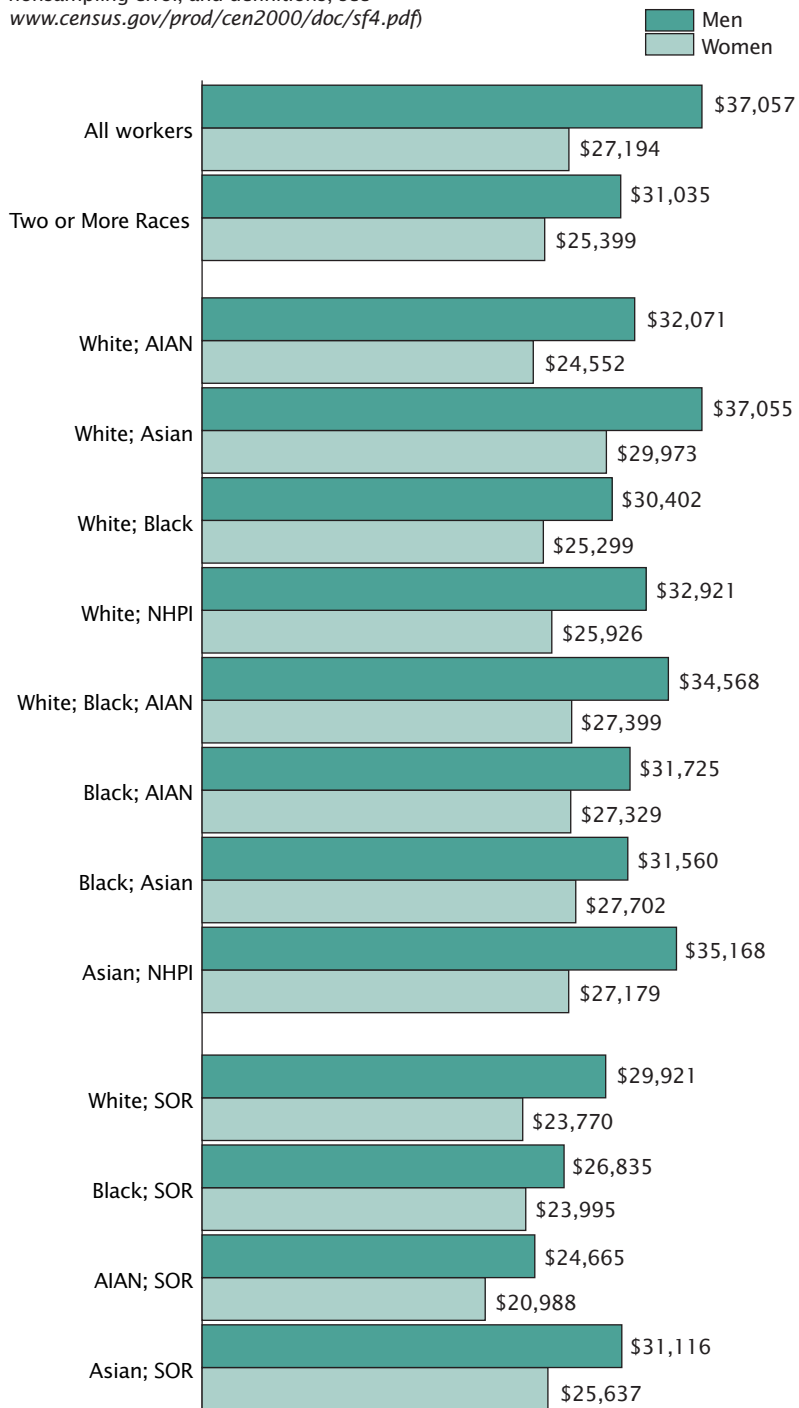
Note: Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 4.

Across the race combinations examined here, the median earnings of full-time, year-round workers ranged between about \$21,000 and \$37,100.

- In 1999, the median earnings of all men 16 and older employed full-time, year-round were nearly \$10,000 higher than the median earnings of comparable women (\$37,100 compared with \$27,200). In contrast, median earnings of men who reported more than one race were nearly \$6,000 higher than those of comparable women (\$31,000 and \$25,400, respectively).
- Within the specified race combinations, median earnings of men ranged from about \$24,700 to \$37,000.
- Within these combinations, median earnings of women ranged from about \$21,000 to \$30,000.

Figure 12.
Median Earnings by Sex: 1999

(For employed, full-time, year-round workers 16 and older. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



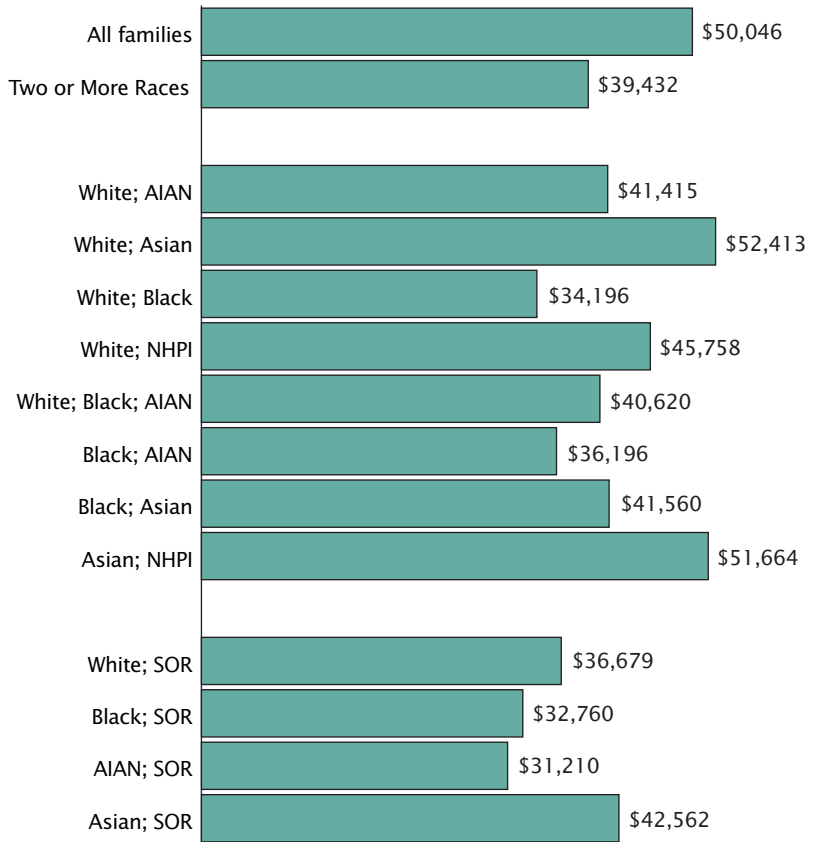
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 4.

While the median income of families with a Two or More Races householder was lower than the median income of all families, median income varied among the race combinations.

- The median income of families with a Two or More Races householder was about \$39,400, compared with \$50,000 for all families in the United States. Among the various race combinations, median family income ranged from about \$31,200 to \$52,400.
- Families with a householder who reported White *and* Asian or Asian *and* Pacific Islander had higher median family incomes than other groups.

Figure 13.
Median Family Income: 1999

(Families classified by race of householder. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 4.

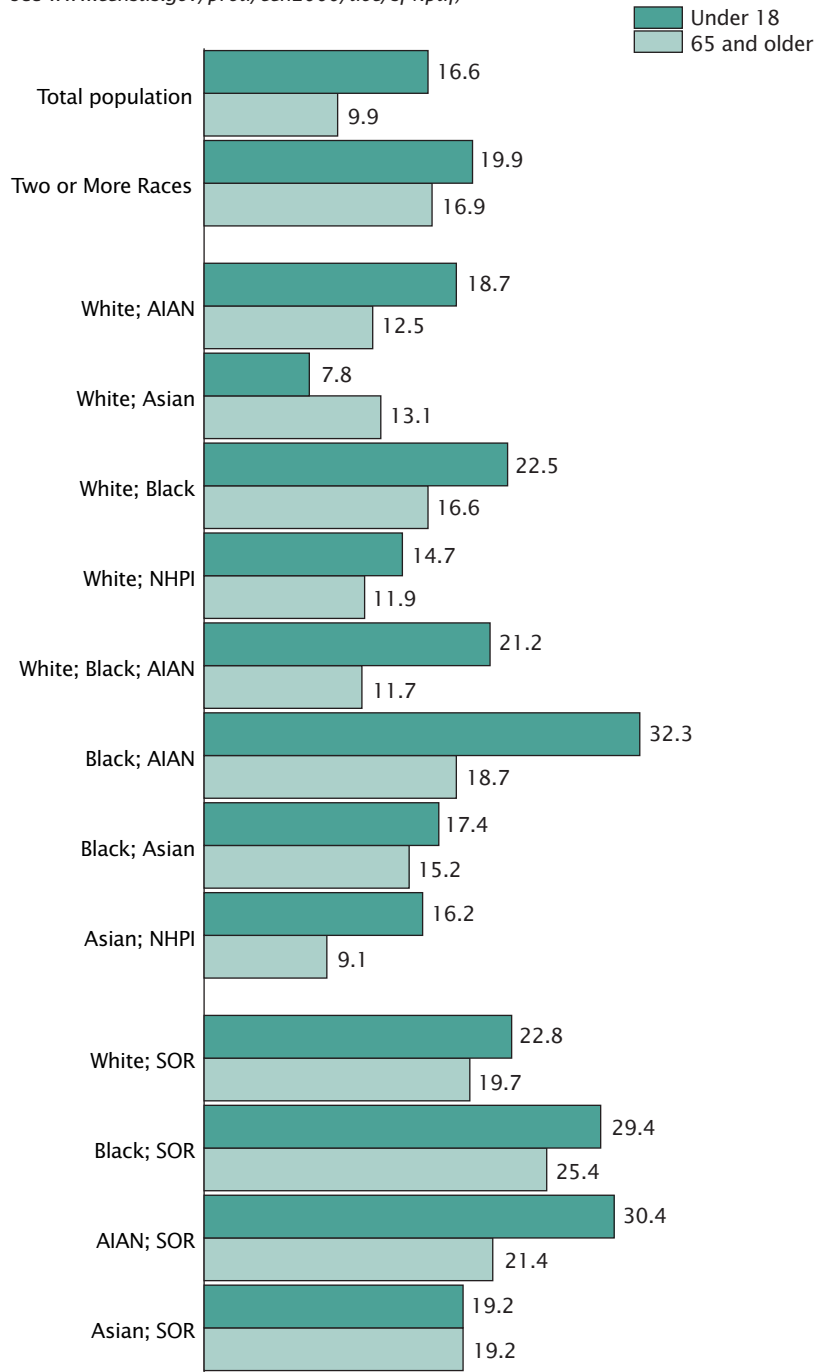
While the poverty rates of children and older people in the Two or More Races population were higher than the rates of their counterparts in the total population, poverty rates varied among the specific race combinations.⁶

- The poverty rate for children (under 18 years) in the Two or More Races population was 19.9 percent compared with 16.6 percent for all children. For people aged 65 and over, the poverty rate was 16.9 percent for the Two or More Races population, compared with 9.9 percent for the U.S. population.
- The difference between the poverty rates of the Two or More Races population and the total population was 7.0 percentage points for the older population. The corresponding difference for children was 3.3 percentage points.
- Among children, Black **and** AIAN, AIAN **and** Some Other Race, and Black **and** Some Other Race combinations had higher poverty rates than children in other race combinations.
- White **and** Asian was the only combination in which a larger proportion of older people than children was in poverty.

⁶ For more information on poverty, see Alemayehu Bishaw and John Iceland, 2003, *Poverty: 1999*, U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR-19. This report is available on the U.S. Census Bureau's Internet site at <www.census.gov/prod/2003pubs/c2kbr-19.pdf>.

Figure 14. Poverty Rate by Broad Age Group: 1999

(Percent of specified group in poverty. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



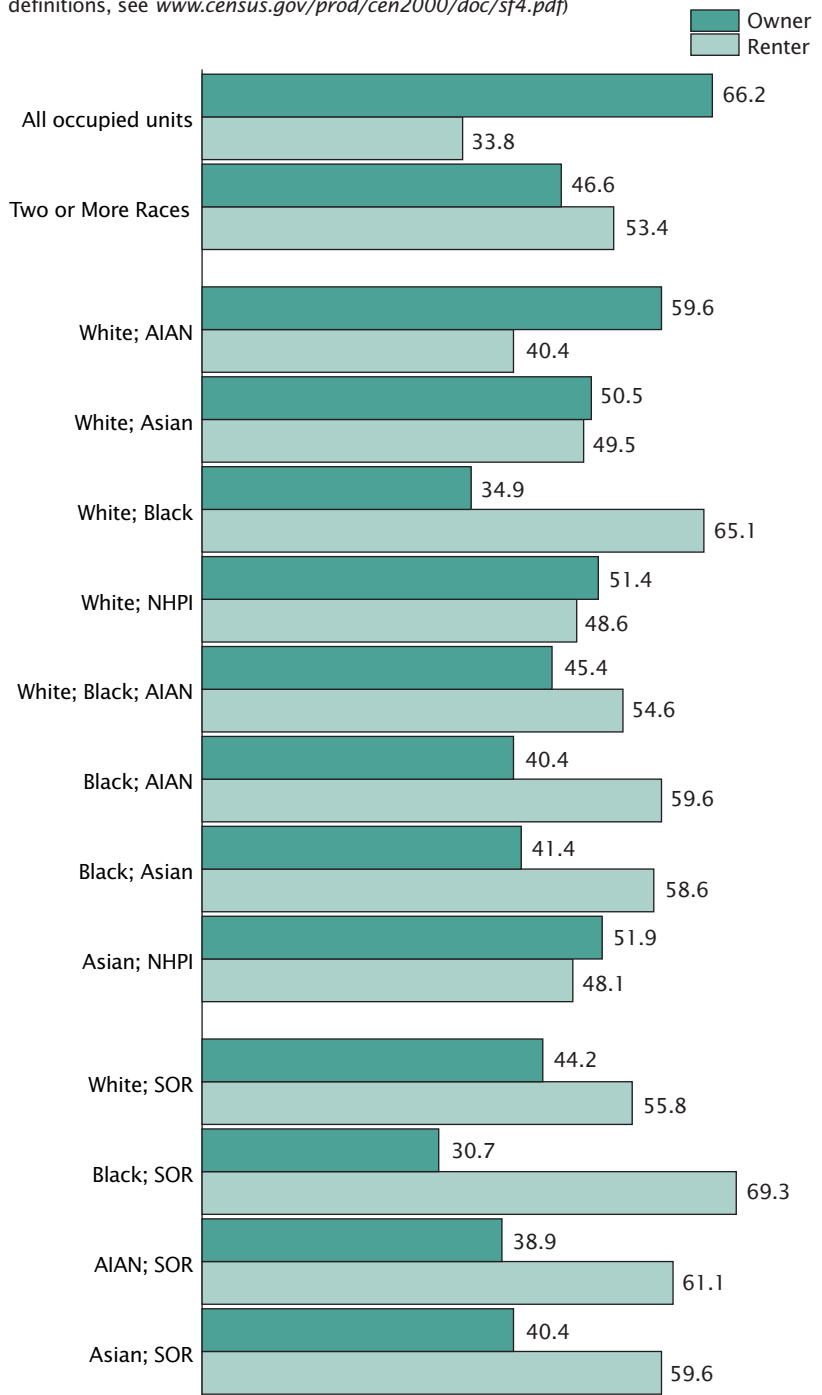
Note: Poverty status was determined for everyone except those in institutions, military group quarters, or college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 4.

The housing tenure patterns of households maintained by a Two or More Races householder differed from those of all households in the United States.

- In the United States, about two-thirds of occupied housing units were owner-occupied, compared with less than one-half of those maintained by individuals who reported more than one race.
- Four of the race combinations had homeownership rates of 50 percent or higher, above that of the total Two or More Races population (White **and** AIAN, Asian **and** Pacific Islander, White **and** Pacific Islander, and White **and** Asian). The remaining race combinations were all between about 30 percent and 45 percent.
- Black **and** Some Other Race and White **and** Black householders were the most likely to be renters. Six additional combinations also had a majority of renter-occupied units (AIAN **and** Some Other Race, Black **and** AIAN, Asian **and** Some Other Race, Black **and** Asian, White **and** Some Other Race, and White **and** Black **and** AIAN).

Figure 15.
Housing Tenure: 2000

(Percent distribution of occupied housing units. Housing tenure of the race combination is shown by the race of householder. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 4.

ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

The data contained in this report are based on people in the sample of households that responded to the Census 2000 long form.

Nationally, approximately 1 out of every 6 housing units was included in this sample. As a result, the sample estimates may differ somewhat from the 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, people within those housing units, and people living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, and so forth. The sample estimates also 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 sampling, 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 universe, 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 electronic processing of the questionnaires.

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 4 Technical Documentation* under Chapter 8, Accuracy of the Data, located at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf>.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways: first, errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and, therefore, should be reflected in the standard errors; and second, 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.

All statements in this Census 2000 Special Report have undergone statistical testing and all comparisons are significant at the 90-percent confidence level unless otherwise noted. The estimates in the table and figures may vary from actual values due to sampling and nonsampling errors. As a result, the estimates used to summarize statistics for one population group may not be statistically different from estimates for another population group. Further information on the accuracy of the data is located

at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf>. For further information on the computation and use of standard errors, contact the Decennial Statistical Studies Division at 301-763-4242.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

The Census 2000 Summary File 3 and Summary File 4 data are available from American FactFinder on the Census Bureau's Web site <factfinder.census.gov>. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, sampling error, and definitions, also see <www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf> or contact the Customer Services Center at 301-763-INFO (4636).

Information on population and housing topics is presented in the Census 2000 Briefs and Census 2000 Special Reports series, located on the Census Bureau's Web site at <www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html>. These series present information on race, Hispanic origin, age, sex, household type, housing tenure, and social, economic, and housing characteristics, such as ancestry, income, and housing costs.

For more information on race in the United States, visit the Census Bureau's Internet site at <www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/race.html>. For more information on Hispanic origin, visit <www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hispanic.html>.

To find information about the availability of data products, including reports, CD-ROMs, and DVDs, call the Customer Services Center at 301-763-INFO (4636).

CENSUS 2000 SPECIAL REPORTS

The Census 2000 Special Report series provides analyses of Census 2000 population and housing topics. The reports utilize discussion text, maps, text tables, and graphics, to examine a wide variety of topics.

Mapping Census 2000: The Geography of U.S. Diversity (CENSR/01-1)
Emergency and Transitional Shelter Population: 2000 (CENSR/01-2)
Racial and Ethnic Residential Segregation in the United States: 1980-2000 (CENSR-3)
Demographic Trends in the 20th Century (CENSR-4)
Married-Couple and Unmarried-Partner Households: 2000 (CENSR-5)
Adopted Children and Stepchildren: 2000 (CENSR-6RV)
Domestic Migration Across Regions, Divisions and States: 1995 to 2000 (CENSR-7)
State-to-State Migration Flows: 1995 to 2000 (CENSR-8)
Migration and Geographic Mobility in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan America: 1995 to 2000 (CENSR-9)
Internal Migration of the Older Population: 1995 to 2000 (CENSR-10)
Migration of Natives and the Foreign Born: 1995 to 2000 (CENSR-11)
Migration of the Young, Single, and College Educated: 1995 to 2000 (CENSR-12)
Migration by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2000 (CENSR-13)
Children and the Households They Live In: 2000 (CENSR-14)
Evidence From Census 2000 About Earnings by Detailed Occupation for Men and Women (CENSR-15)
Areas With Concentrated Poverty: 1999 (CENSR-16, forthcoming)
We the People: Asians in the United States (CENSR-17)
We the People: Hispanics in the United States (CENSR-18)
We the People: Aging in the United States (CENSR-19)
We the People: Women and Men in the United States (CENSR-20)
We the People of Arab Ancestry in the United States (CENSR-21)
We the People of More Than One Race in the United States (CENSR-22)

Available on the U.S. Census Bureau's Web site at

<<http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html#sr>>.

