Demographic Trends in the 20th Century

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By
Frank Hobbs
and
Nicole Stoops

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HIGHLIGHTS

Population Size and Geographic Distribution

The U.S. population more than tripled from 76 million people in 1900 to 281 million people in 2000. The growth of 32.7 million people in the 1990s represented the largest numerical increase of any decade in U.S. history.

The U.S. population grew increasingly metropolitan each decade, from 28 percent in 1910 to 80 percent in 2000. Suburbs, rather than central cities, accounted for most of the metropolitan growth. By 2000, half of the U.S. population lived in suburban areas.

The population of the West grew faster than the population in each of the other three regions of the country in every decade of the 20th century. The Northeast was the most densely populated region and had the highest percentage of its population living in metropolitan areas throughout the century.

Between 1900 and 2000, the mean center of population shifted 324 miles west and 101 miles south, moving from Bartholomew County, Indiana, to Phelps County, Missouri.

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Age and Sex Composition

At the beginning of the century, half of the U.S. population was less than 22.9 years old. At the century's end, half of the population was more than 35.3 years old, the country's highest median age ever.

Children under age 5 represented the largest 5-year age group in 1900 and again in 1950. During the last half of the century, the baby-boom generation's entry into an age group had a major impact on the growth of that age group. By 2000, the largest 5-year age groups were ages 35 to 39 years and 40 to 44 years, a large segment of the baby-boom generation.

During the century, the population age 65 and over increased tenfold, from 3.1 million in 1900 to 35.0 million in 2000. The proportion of the population age 65 and over declined for the first time in the 1990s, due partly to the relatively low number of births in the late 1920s and early 1930s. Rapid growth of the population age 65 and over will begin again in 2011, when the first of the baby-boom generation reaches age 65, and will continue for many years.

The United States' gender composition shifted from a majority male population to a majority female population around midcentury. The sex ratio (males per 100 females) declined every decade from 1910 to 1980, then increased in the 1980s and the 1990s. Among the regions, the West had the highest sex ratio and the Northeast had the lowest sex ratio for the entire century. Only seven states, all in the West, still had a larger male than female population at the end of the century.

Race and Hispanic Origin

From 1900 to 2000, the number of non-Southern states with populations of at least 10 percent races other than White increased from 2 to 26, reflecting the spread of diversity across the country.

In the Northeast, the Midwest, and the South, Blacks constituted the largest share of the population of races other than White in every decade of the 20th century, while in the West each of the races other than White represented the largest share during the century.

Only five states—Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, and West Virginia—had a lower percentage of races other than White in 2000 than in 1950.

From 1980 to 2000, the Hispanic population (of any race) more than doubled.

By the end of the century, three states—California, Hawaii, and New Mexico—and the District of Columbia had majority "Minority" populations (including Hispanics).

Housing

Prior to 1950, over half of all occupied housing units were rented. By 1950, homeownership became more prevalent than renting. The homeownership rate continued to increase until 1980, decreased slightly in the 1980s, then increased in the 1990s, reaching the highest level of the century (66 percent) in 2000.

Each region's highest homeownership rate of the century was recorded in 2000. The Midwest had the highest homeownership rate for every decade of the century, except in 1910, when the West ranked first. The 1930s was the only decade when the proportion of owner-occupied housing units declined in every region. The largest increase in homeownership rates for each region occurred in the following decade, the 1940s, as the economy recovered from the Depression and experienced post-World War II prosperity.

Every region experienced an increase in vacancy rates during the 1950s, 1970s, and 1980s and a decrease in vacancy rates during the 1960s and the 1990s.

At the end of the 20th century, householders who were Black, Hispanic, or of two or more races were more likely to rent rather than own their homes.

Households

In 1900, the most common household contained seven or more people; from 1940 to 2000, it contained two people.

In 1900, nearly half of the U.S. population lived in households of six or more people; by 2000, more than half lived in households of one, two, or three people.

Between 1950 and 2000, married-couple households declined from more than three-fourths of all households (78 percent) to just over one-half (52 percent). One-person households represented 1 of every 10 households (9.5 percent) in 1950, but constituted 1 of every 4 households (26 percent) by 2000.

During the period 1960 to 2000, women age 65 and over accounted for 27 percent to 33 percent of one-person households, but just 5 percent to 8 percent of the total population.

In 1970, women represented about 1 of every 5 (21 percent) householders in the United States. By 2000, women composed more than 1 of every 3 (36 percent) U.S. householders.

In the last several decades of the century, male householders represented a greater share of one-person households. And male family householders with no wife present became increasingly likely to have children present in their households.

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INTRODUCTION

In 2002, the U.S. Census Bureau celebrates 100 years as an agency of the government of the United States. The first national population census was conducted in 1790, but it was not until March 6, 1902, that Congress passed legislation establishing a permanent Census Office in the Interior Department. The Census Office then officially opened its doors for business on July 1, 1902. One year later, the Census Office became the Bureau of the Census, as part of the newly formed Department of Commerce and Labor. The Census Bureau became part of the Department of Commerce in 1913, when the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor were separated.

Since its inception, the U.S. Census Bureau has collected, tabulated, and published information on the population of the United States. Over the last century, these efforts grew increasingly complex and their implementation increasingly sophisticated. The Census Bureau obtained information on a basic core of items from the entire population throughout the century, while evolving the methods and concepts used to collect data over the decades. This report consolidates information from each census, 1900 to 2000, to illustrate the remarkable changes in the American population in the 20th century.

The population trends in the United States reflect the country's trends in fertility and mortality and in internal and international migration. These components underlie the changes in the size of our population, its geographic distribution, its age and sex composition, and its racial and ethnic composition. They also influence changes in the country's housing and household composition. The trends examined in this report represent the subject areas covered by the population census of the United States on a 100-percent basis in Census 2000. That is, the data reflect information collected in census questionnaires for the entire population. Subject items collected on a sample basis (about one-sixth of all U.S. households since 1980) are not included.

This publication highlights the broad trends that have served to redraw America's demographic portrait continually over the course of the 20th century. As the United States entered the 20th century, most of the population lived in the Northeast or the Midwest, in nonmetropolitan areas, was male, under 23 years old, White, and rented a home; nearly half lived in a household with five or more other people. One hundred years later, as the United States entered the 21st century, most of the population lived in the South or the West, in metropolitan areas, was female, at least 35 years old, White (but much less so), owned a home, and lived alone or in a household with one or two other people.

These noteworthy population shifts often did not occur in a continuous or uniform fashion from census to census or for each geographic area. To examine the trends, this report covers the major decade-to-decade changes for each of the major subject areas of population size, growth, geographic distribution, age, sex, race and ethnic composition, housing, and households over the period 1900 to 2000. The report focuses on overall trends for the country, regions, and states, with additional trends shown for metropolitan areas. The population trends are shown through the use of "headline-style" findings, maps, figures, and accompanying text. Appendix A provides detailed tables with more data for each decade of the century.

With minor exceptions, the data used to depict the demographic trends represent the population totals recorded at the time each census report was issued and do not reflect adjustments or corrections to the original data. While in-depth analytical studies of any of the individual subjects covered in this report could produce refined trends of the numbers themselves, such refinements would not alter the broad substantive findings. In terms of geographic coverage, most trends cover the conterminous 48 states and the District of Columbia for the period 1900 to 1950 and include data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning with 1960, the first census after they became states. State trends based on total population size include the 50 states and the District of Columbia for the entire century. For a detailed discussion of the sources and quality of the data used in this report for each subject area covered, see Appendix C.

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Chapter 1

POPULATION SIZE AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

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Chapter Highlights

POPULATION SIZE AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

National Trends

The United States population more than tripled from 76 million people in 1900 to 281 million people in 2000.

The United States ranked as the fourth most populous country in the world from the start of the century until the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991, and as the world's third most populous country since then, after China and India.

The population growth of 32.7 million people in the 1990s was the largest numerical increase of any decade in U.S. history.

U.S. population density increased twofold during the period 1900 to 2000, but the level in 2000 (an average of 80 people per square mile) remained low in comparison with the density in most countries, and lower than the world population density of 120 people per square mile.

Between 1900 and 2000, the center of population shifted 324 miles west and 101 miles south, moving from Bartholomew County, Indiana, to Phelps County, Missouri.

The U.S. population grew increasingly metropolitan each decade, from 28 percent in 1910 to 80 percent in 2000.

The suburban portion of metropolitan areas, rather than central cities, accounted for most metropolitan growth during the century. By 2000, half of the U.S. population lived in suburban areas.

Nearly one-third of Americans lived in a metropolitan area with 5 million or more residents by the close of the century.

Regional Trends

In 1900, the majority (62 percent) of the U.S. population lived in either the Northeast or the Midwest. However, by the end of the century, the majority (58 percent) of the population resided in either the South or West.

The population of the West grew faster than the population in each of the other three regions of the country in every decade of the 20th century.

The population density of the Northeast far exceeded the densities of the other regions from 1900 to 2000.

The Northeast also had the highest percentage of its population living in metropolitan areas for the entire 20th century.

State Trends

In 1900, New York's population of 7.3 million exceeded that of any other state. In 2000, California had the largest population (33.9 million), and 10 other states (including New York) had populations larger than New York's population at the beginning of the century.

The 1990s was the first decade when none of the 50 states lost population, although the District of Columbia's population declined for the fifth consecutive decade.

From 1900 to 2000, Florida's ranking in population size increased more than any other state, from 33rd to 4th, followed by Arizona's, from 48th to 20th. Iowa's ranking declined the most, from 10th in 1900 to 30th in 2000.

Among the 50 states, Rhode Island had the highest population density from 1900 to 1960, and New Jersey had the highest population density from 1970 to 2000.

Alaska had the lowest population density of all states throughout the century. Excluding Alaska prior to its statehood in 1959, Nevada had the lowest population density every decade.

The percentage of population living in metropolitan areas increased for every state from 1910 to 2000. By 2000, the majority of the population in 37 of the 50 states lived in a metropolitan area.

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Chapter 1
POPULATION SIZE AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

The trends in the size and geographic distribution of the United States population reflect the country's historical trends in fertility, mortality, and internal and international migration. Over the course of the 20th century, the United States population experienced several major changes. Overall growth was substantial in both numerical and in percentage terms, although it varied from decade to decade. Although U.S. population growth was remarkable compared with other industrialized countries, the U.S. share of the world's population declined as less developed countries grew more rapidly. Population growth resulted in the country becoming increasingly more densely populated, but the large land area of the United States kept overall population density at a comparatively moderate level in global terms.

Regionally, the distribution of the U.S. population generally experienced a shift toward the South and the West. These regions dominated the 20th century's population growth, especially in the latter half of the century. The gains in total population share of the South and the West occurred at the expense of corresponding losses in population share of the Northeast and the Midwest.

State trends in population size, percentage growth, and rankings varied considerably. California accounted for one-sixth of national population growth during the 100-year period. Just eight states—California, Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and New Jersey—were responsible for more than half of the total population gain from 1900 to 2000. Not all states gained population in every decade. While several states in the South and the West stood out as clear leaders in population growth trends during the century, states in the Northeast consistently ranked among the most densely populated.

"Metropolitanization" particularly characterized the demographic change of the United States in the 20th century. Prior to World War II, the majority of Americans lived outside of metropolitan territory. By the end of the century, 4 out of every 5 people in the United States resided in a metropolitan area. The growth of metropolitan areas in the 20th century was essentially a growth of the suburban population (defined here as the metropolitan population living outside of central cities), especially in the latter half of the century. In 2000, the central city population represented a smaller share of the U.S. population than it did in 1950. By the end of the century, the percentage metropolitan in the regions ranged from 74 percent in the Midwest to 90 percent in the Northeast. Eight states—California, Connecticut, Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island—had all reached at least 90 percent metropolitan population by 2000.

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The graphics and text in this chapter portray the decade-to-decade trends in the U.S. population. State trends often are covered graphically through the use of thematic maps showing data for the beginning, middle, and end of the century. Trends in population density and metropolitan population are also discussed. Detailed data for each decade for the United States, regions, and states on total population size, population density, and metropolitan classification are provided in Appendix Tables 1, 2, and 3. State trends and rankings based on total population size include Alaska and Hawaii.

The U.S. population more than tripled from 76 million in 1900 to 281 million in 2000.

The United States population more than tripled, growing from 76 million people in 1900 to 281 million people in 2000 (see Figure 1-1). From the start of the century until the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991, the United States ranked as the fourth most populous country in the world, and since 1991 as the world's third most populous country. The net addition of more than 200 million people to the U.S. population over the course of the 20th century represents more than the current population of every country in the world, except China, India, and Indonesia.

Net change in the U.S. population results from adding births, subtracting deaths, adding people who migrated to the United States, and subtracting people who left the country. During the past 100 years, net immigration to the United States was roughly 40 million people. In the same period, about 330 million babies were born, and nearly 165 million people died. The subtraction of total births minus total deaths yields a natural increase of about 165 million people, which includes the natural increase contribution resulting from births and deaths to migrants.

Many social and demographic factors contributed to the huge growth of the U.S. population in the 20th century. Declining mortality was one such factor. As public sanitation, personal hygiene, and scientific and medical technology improved, life expectancy improved. Average life expectancy at birth increased by about 30 years over the course of the 20th century, from about 47 years in 1900 to about 77 years in 2000. Infants, in particular, benefited from 20th century advances in health and medicine. The infant mortality rate (the number of deaths to infants less than 1 year of age per 1,000 births), decreased sharply over the century, from a rate well in excess of 100 per 1,000 births at the start of the century, to a rate less than 10 per 1,000 births by the century's end.

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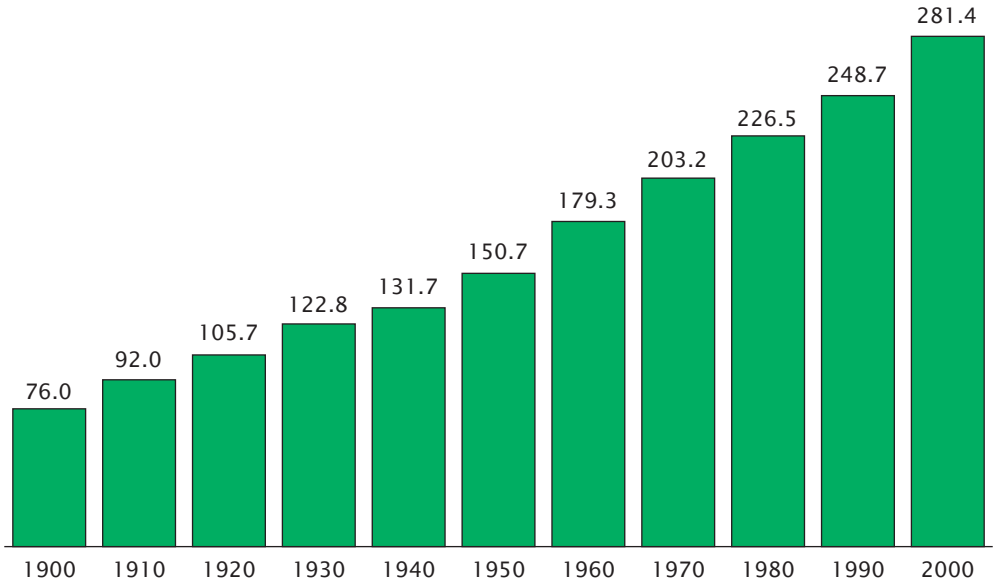
Figure 1-1.
Total Population: 1900 to 2000
(Millions)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

The 1990 to 2000 population increase was the largest in U.S. history.

Population growth in the United States varied greatly throughout the century, both numerically and in percentage terms. The population growth of 32.7 million in the 1990s was the largest numerical increase in U.S. history (see Figure 1-2).[1] The previous record increase was in the 1950s, a gain fueled primarily by the post-World War II baby boom (1946 to 1964).

Population growth in the 1930s was the smallest of any decade during the period 1900 to 2000. The low growth in this Depression-era decade was due to low levels of fertility and negligible net international migration.

The decade-to-decade pattern of the percentage change in population followed the same up-and-down course as the numerical population change. However, while the maximum numerical population increase occurred in the last decade of the century, the highest percentage increase in the total U.S. population took place at the start of the century, 1900-1910.[2] During this period, the country experienced relatively high birth rates and, most significantly, the arrival of an exceptionally large number of immigrants. Immigration and high fertility levels also contributed to the high growth of the following two decades, 1910-1920 and 1920-1930.

The 1930s, which was the decade with the lowest numerical increase in population, also was the decade with the lowest percentage increase (7.2 percent). After this low point, the population growth rate increased in the 1940s and 1950s.

While the first period of rapid population growth was due primarily to immigration, the second period, from 1950 to 1960, was due primarily to the post World War II baby boom. The 1950s represented the second highest decade of population increase during the century in both numerical (28.6 million) and percentage (19.0 percent) terms.

After the high growth rate in the 1950s, the percentage increase in population declined over the next three decades. The U.S. population continued to grow, but at an increasingly slower rate. However, the rate of population growth increased during the 1990s for the first decade since the 1950s, exceeding the growth rate of the 1970s and 1980s, but still less than in the first three decades of the century.

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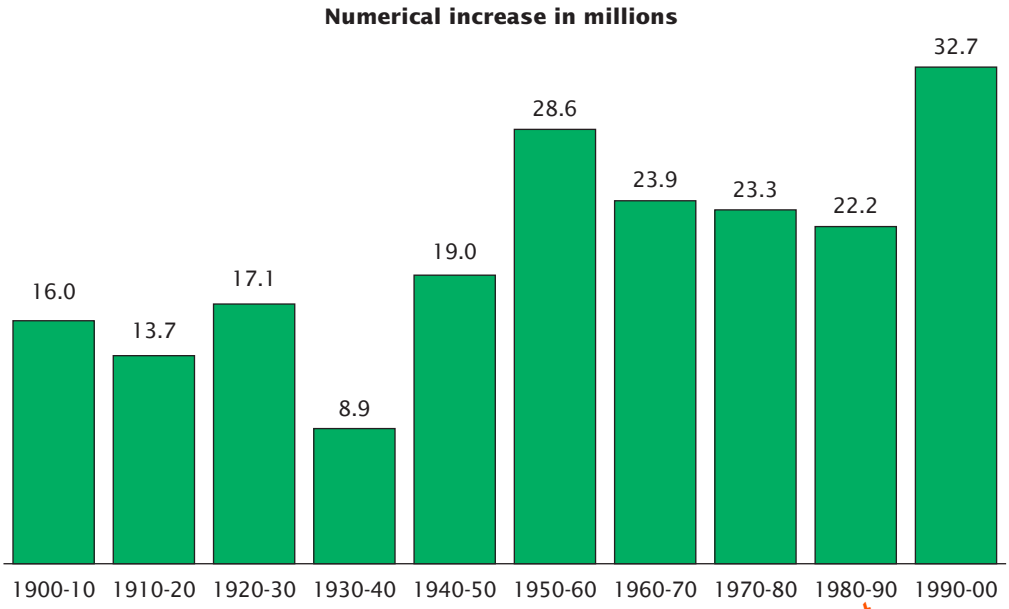
[1] See U.S. Census Bureau, 2001g, *Population Change and Distribution: 1990 to 2000*, by Marc J. Perry and Paul J. Mackun. Population change in any decade may result from changes in census coverage, as well as from births, deaths, and net international migration.

[2] The higher percentage increase results because the total population base in 1900 (76.0 million) is much smaller than the population base in 1990 (248.7 million).

Figure 1-2.
Population Increase by Decade: 1900 to 2000



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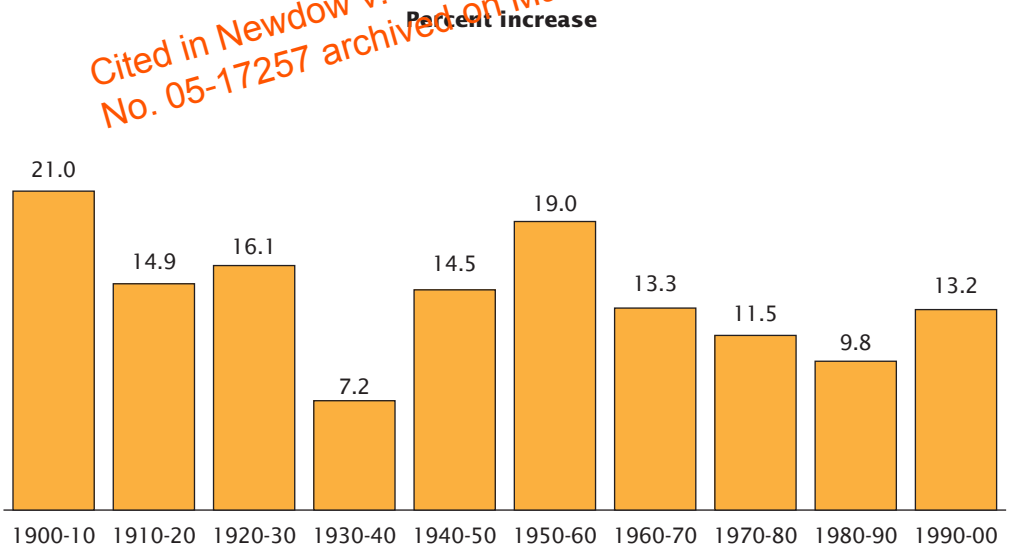

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

From 1950 to 2000, the United States and the rest of the developed world comprised a declining share of the world's population.

Population estimates prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau for all countries of the world provide an opportunity to view the trend in U.S. population growth in a global context.[3] As noted earlier, the United States ranked as the fourth most populous country in the world from 1900 until the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991 and has ranked as the world's third most populous country since then. China and India ranked 1st and 2nd, respectively, in total population size throughout the 20th century.

In 1950, using present-day boundaries, the ten most populous countries were (in order): China, India, the United States, Russia, Japan, Indonesia, Germany, Brazil, the United Kingdom, and Italy. By 2000, the ten most populous countries were: China, India, the United States, Indonesia, Brazil, Russia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Japan, and Nigeria.

Over the 50-year period, seven countries stayed among the ten most populous countries. The countries that dropped out of the top ten (Germany, the United Kingdom, and Italy) were among the world's more developed countries (MDCs), and were replaced by Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Nigeria, all less developed countries (LDCs).[4] Furthermore, Russia and Japan (both MDCs) dropped in rank, while the ranks of Indonesia and Brazil (both LDCs) increased.

China constituted about one-fifth of the world's population throughout the latter half of the century (see Figure 1-3). More than one-third of the world's population lived in either China or India. The U.S. share of the world's population declined each decade, from 6.0 percent in 1950 to 4.5 percent in 2000. Due to faster growth rates of LDCs than of MDCs, the combined share of the United States and all other MDCs fell from about one-third (32 percent) of the world's population in 1950 to about one-fifth (19 percent) in 2000. In contrast, the share of world population increased in each of the less developed regions.

[3] See U.S. Census Bureau, the International Data Base, at *www.census.gov/ipc/www/idbnew.html*.

[4] For the definition of more developed countries and less developed countries, see the Glossary.

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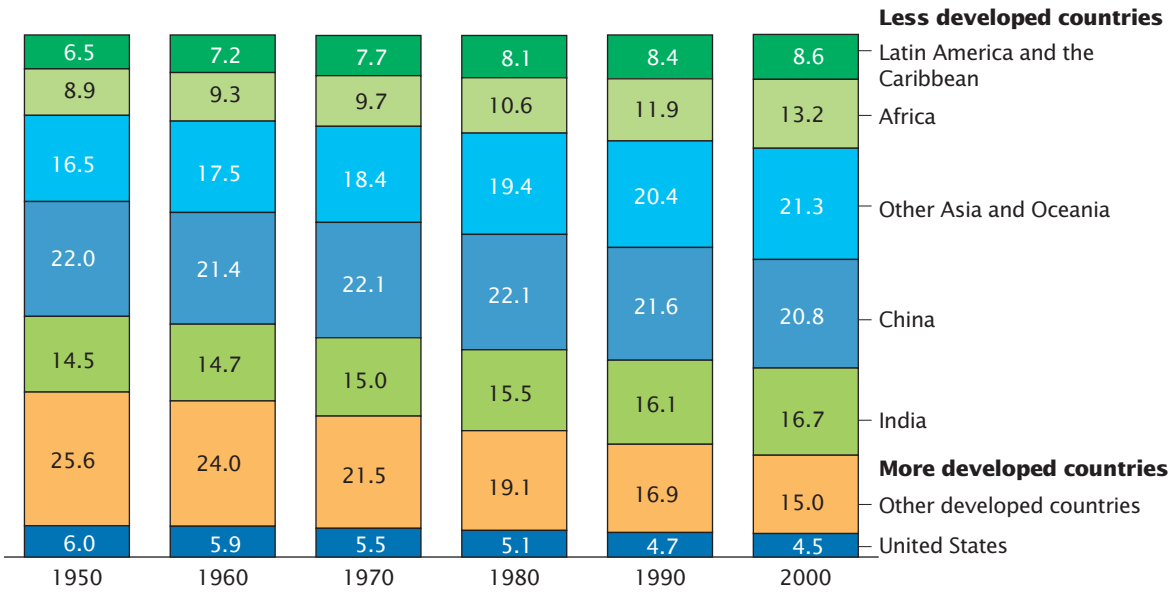
Figure 1-3.
World Population Distribution: 1950 to 2000
(Percent)



Note: Estimates are for July 1.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base, *www.census.gov/ipc/www/idbnew.html*.

U.S. population density tripled between 1900 and 2000, but remained relatively low compared to most countries.

Given a fixed land area, any increase or decrease in population is accompanied by a corresponding increase (or decrease) in population density.[5] Over the course of the century, the population density of the United States tripled from 26 people per square mile of land area in 1900 to 80 people per square mile in 2000 (see Figure 1-4).

In 1959, Alaska and Hawaii became the 49th and 50th states, respectively. The addition of Alaska, the largest U.S. state in terms of land area, had a major impact on population density. In interpreting the historical trend, population density actually declined slightly from 1950 (not including Alaska and Hawaii prior to statehood) to 1960 (including Alaska and Hawaii). The effect of including Alaska and Hawaii on the trend in population density for the period 1900 to 1950 is shown in Figure 1-4.

Although population density tripled during the period 1900 to 2000, the U.S. density level in 2000 remained relatively low in comparison with most countries of the world, and lower than the overall world population density of 120 people per square mile.

Density levels vary considerably among the countries of the world. Among countries with 5 million or more people in 2000, Australia, Canada, and Libya each had population densities less than 10 people per square mile, while the Netherlands and South Korea had densities of over 1,200 people per square mile, and Bangladesh a density of nearly 2,500. Of the world's ten most populous countries in 2000, Russia, Brazil, and the United States all had relatively low density levels (less than 100), followed by Indonesia, Nigeria, China, and Pakistan (in the 300 to 500 range), Japan and India (829 and 883, respectively), and then Bangladesh.[6]

[5] Density represents the average number of people per unit of land area (such as square miles, square kilometers). All density calculations for the United States, regions, and states in this report are based on land area measurement used for Census 2000.

[6] See U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2000* (120th edition), Washington, DC.

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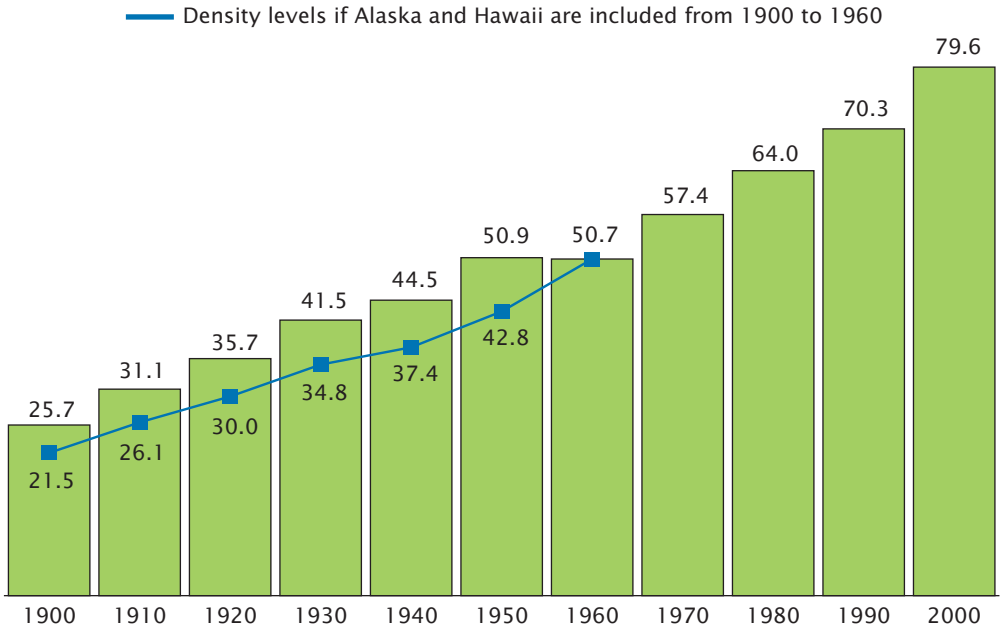
Figure 1-4.
Population Density: 1900 to 2000
(People per square mile of land area)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

Between 1900 and 2000, the mean center of the U.S. population moved about 324 miles west and 101 miles south.

Each decade, after tabulating the results of the decennial census, the Census Bureau calculates the mean and median centers of population. The "mean center of population" refers to the point at which an imaginary, flat, weightless, and rigid map of the United States would balance perfectly if weights of identical value were placed on it so that each weight represented the location of one person on the date of the census.

Historically, the mean center of population has followed a trail that reflects the movement of the country's population across America. The trend follows a path indicating the settling of the frontier, waves of immigration, and internal migration west and south.

Over the course of the 20th century, the mean center of population continually moved westward, starting from Bartholomew County, Indiana, in 1900, progressing through Indiana, crossing Illinois, and by 2000 stopping in Phelps County, Missouri (see Figure 1-5). This represents a shift of 324 miles west and 101 miles south from its location at the start of the century.

From 1900 through 1940, the mean center of population was in the southern part of Indiana. From 1950 through 1970, it was in Illinois, and from 1980 through 2000, it was in Missouri.

During the second half of the century, the mean center continued to shift westward, and during the last five decades, began also to move in an increasingly southerly direction. Of the 101 miles the mean moved southward from 1900 to 2000, 22 miles were moved between 1900 and 1950, but 79 miles between 1950 and 2000.[7]

[7] The calculation of the mean center of population for 1900 through 1950 is based on the population of the conterminous United States and for 1960 through 2000 includes the populations of Alaska and Hawaii. Including Alaska and Hawaii in 1960 had the effect of shifting the mean center about 2 miles farther south and about 10 miles farther west.

Another measure of the geographic center of population is the "median center of population." The median center is located at the intersection of two median lines, a north-south line constructed so that half of the country's population lives east and half lives west of it, and an east-west line selected so that half of the country's population lives north and half lives south of it. The median center of population is less sensitive to population shifts than the mean center, since it is only affected by population movements that cross the north-south or the east-west median lines.

In every decade of the 20th century, the median center of population was located in either Indiana or Ohio. In 1900 and 1910, the median was in Randolph County, Indiana. At the next three censuses, 1920, 1930, and 1940, the median was located farther east in Darke County, Ohio, a southwestern county in Ohio bordering Indiana. The eastward trend of the median in 1920, 1930, and 1940 compared with 1900 and 1910 may be attributed in part to the impact of migration to industrial urban areas in the Northeast.

The relatively strong westward and southerly shift of the mean center of population in the latter half of the 20th century is paralleled by movement of the median center during the same period. In 1950, the median center had returned to Indiana in a county (Wayne county) adjacent to and south of its location in 1900 and 1910 (Randolph county). Over the next five decades, the median center moved much farther south and west within the state of Indiana, reaching Daviess County at the close of the century. The largest shifts in the median center of population occurred during the 1970s and 1980s.

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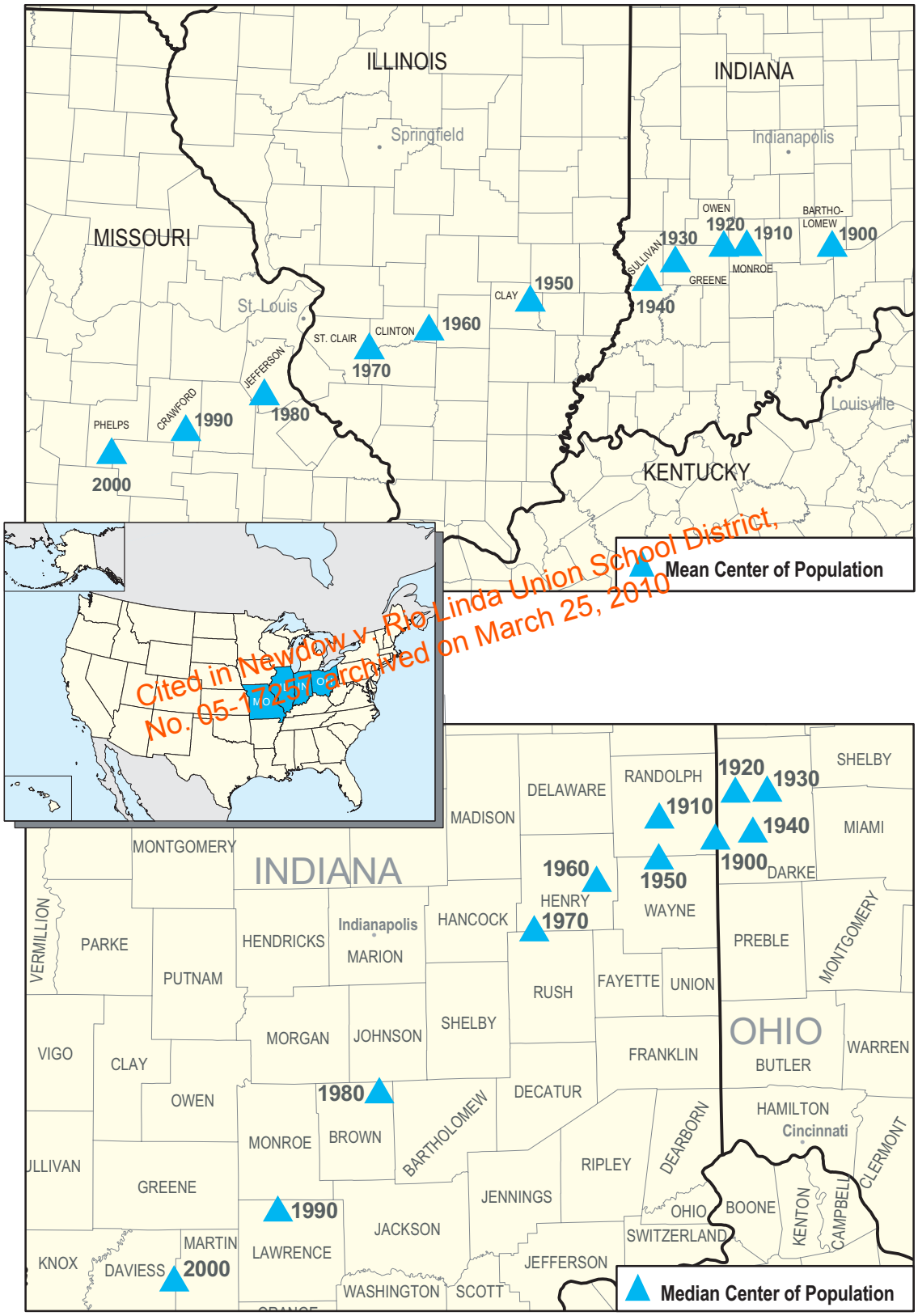
Figure 1-5.

Mean and Median Centers of Population: 1900 to 2000



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Geography Division.

The South and West accounted for nearly two-thirds of the U.S. population increase from 1900 to 2000.

While all four regions[8] of the United States grew considerably in the 20th 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 Midwest. Between 1900 and 2000, the combined increase of 135 million people in the South and the West represented 66 percent of the U.S. population increase of 205 million people.

From 1900 to 2000, the population more than doubled in the Northeast (21 million to 54 million) and in the Midwest (26 million to 64 million). The South's population during this period quadrupled from 25 million to 100 million, while the West's population was more than fifteen times larger in 2000, increasing from 4 million in 1900 to 63 million at the end of the century (see Figure 1-6).

From 1900 to 1930, the Midwest was the most populous region of the country. From 1940 onward, the South had the largest population of all the regions. By 2000, the West's population (63 million) had nearly reached the Midwest's population (64 million). The Northeast (by far the smallest in land area) became the country's least populous region by 1990 and remained the least populous in 2000.

Despite the West's phenomenal growth in population, it remained the region with the smallest proportion of the U.S. population as recently as 1980 (see Figure 1-7). As recently as 1950, the West's proportion (13 percent) of the total U.S. population was just half of the next largest region (Northeast, 26 percent). Yet by 1990, the West's population had become a larger proportion of the total U.S. population than the Northeast's, and appears likely to overtake the Midwest as the country's second most populous region in the near future.

One of the most significant demographic trends of the 20th century has been the steady shifting of the population west and south. (See the earlier discussion of the mean and median centers of population, Figure 1-5.) In 1900, the majority (62 percent) of the population lived in either the Northeast or the Midwest. This combined proportion declined each decade during the century. By 1980, the majority (52 percent) of the country's population resided in either the South or the West. This trend continued to the end of the century, with the combined South and West regional populations representing 58 percent of the total population of the United States in 2000.

More than one-third of the U.S. population lived in the South in 2000, and about one-third (between 31 to 36 percent) lived in this region over the entire century. The Northeast represented about one-fourth of the U.S. population for most of the century (ranging between 24 percent to 28 percent during the period 1900 to 1970), but its share declined every decade since 1910, to about one-fifth of the U.S. population in 2000. The Midwest's share of the country's total population declined every decade throughout the century, and its percentage-point decline was even more than the Northeast's. The Midwest's share fell by 12 percentage points, from more than one-third (35 percent) of the total population in 1900 to just under one-fourth (23 percent) in 2000. The West represented just 5 percent of the country's population in 1900, but its share increased every decade of the century and reached 22 percent in 2000. As a result of the changing regional distribution of population over the course of the century, the West, Midwest, and Northeast each represented similar fractions (around one-fifth) of the total U.S. population in 2000.

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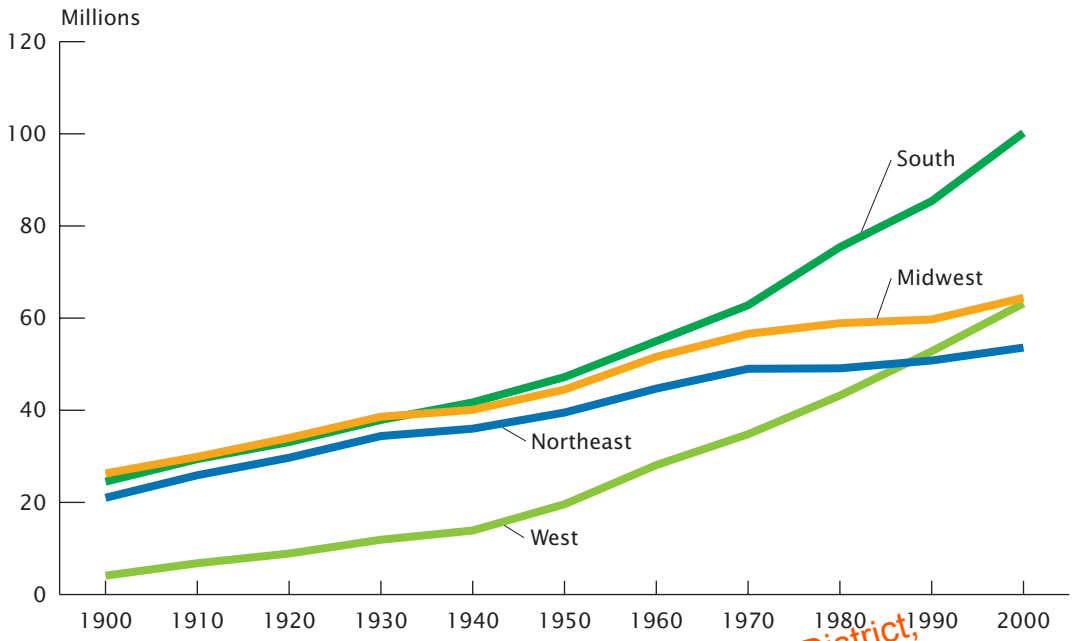
[8] Since the 1950 census, the U.S. Census Bureau has classified all states and the District of Columbia into one of four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. For the definition of each region by state, see the Glossary.

Figure 1-6.
Total Population by Region: 1900 to 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

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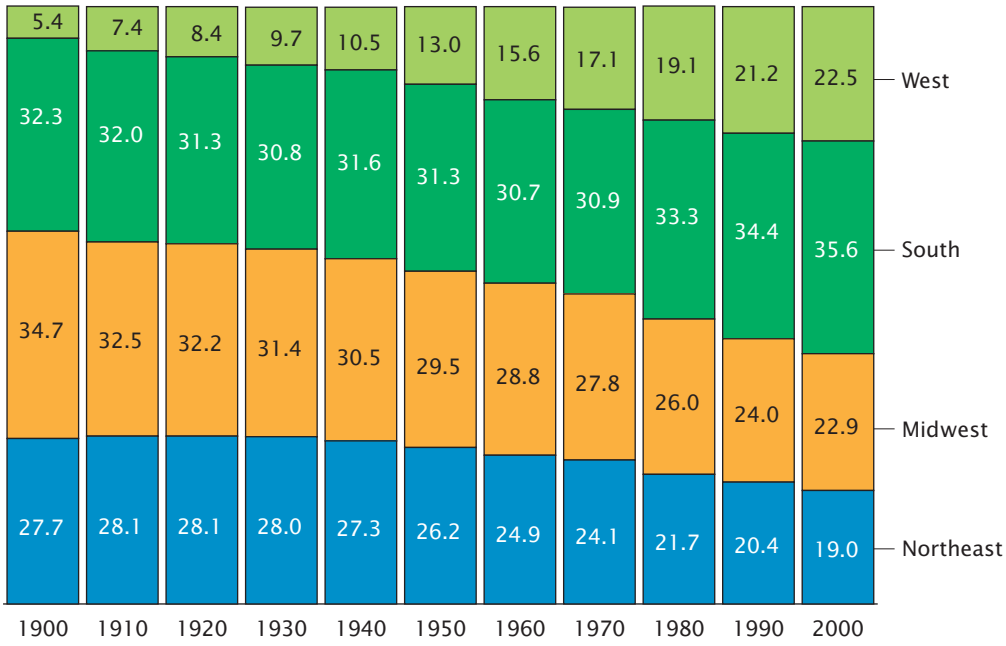
Figure 1-7.
Population Distribution by Region: 1900 to 2000
(Percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

The West grew faster every decade than all other U.S. regions.

The population of the West grew faster than the other three regions of the country in every decade of the 20th century (see Figure 1-8). In fact, with the exception of the 1930s, the rate of growth in the West was at least double the rate of the other regions for the decades from 1900 to 1960.

For most of the century, the West and the South experienced relatively higher growth rates than the Northeast and the Midwest. The Northeast and the Midwest both had relatively lower growth rates in the 1930s and each decade from the 1960s through the 1990s. The Northeast also had a growth rate below 10 percent in the 1940s. Every region had growth rates above 10 percent during the century's first three decades, when net immigration and fertility rates were generally higher, and again in the 1950s during the peak baby boom years.

In the first third of the century (i.e., 1900 to 1930), the Northeast had the second highest growth rate among the regions. The South replaced the Northeast as the second fastest growing region in the country in the 1930s and remained so for the rest of the century.

The Northeast and Midwest experienced similar growth rate trends every decade since the 1910 to 1920 period. Either the Northeast or the Midwest was the slowest-growing region during every decade of the century, with the exception of 1910 to 1920, when the South had a slightly lower growth rate than the other regions.

The growth of the population peaked in the decade 1900 to 1910 for both the Northeast (23 percent) and the West (67 percent). The 1950s represented the peak decade for the growth of the population in the Midwest (16 percent), and the 1970s was the fastest-growing decade in the South (20 percent).

The growth of the population reached its lowest point for both the South (10 percent) and the West (17 percent) in the 1930s Depression-era decade, which was the period with the lowest growth rate for the United States as a whole. The West's lowest percentage growth during the century (in the 1930s) exceeded the Midwest's highest percentage growth (in the 1950s). The lowest growth decade for the Northeast was the 1970s, with an increase of just 0.2 percent, and the Midwest's lowest growth decade was the 1980s (1.4 percent).

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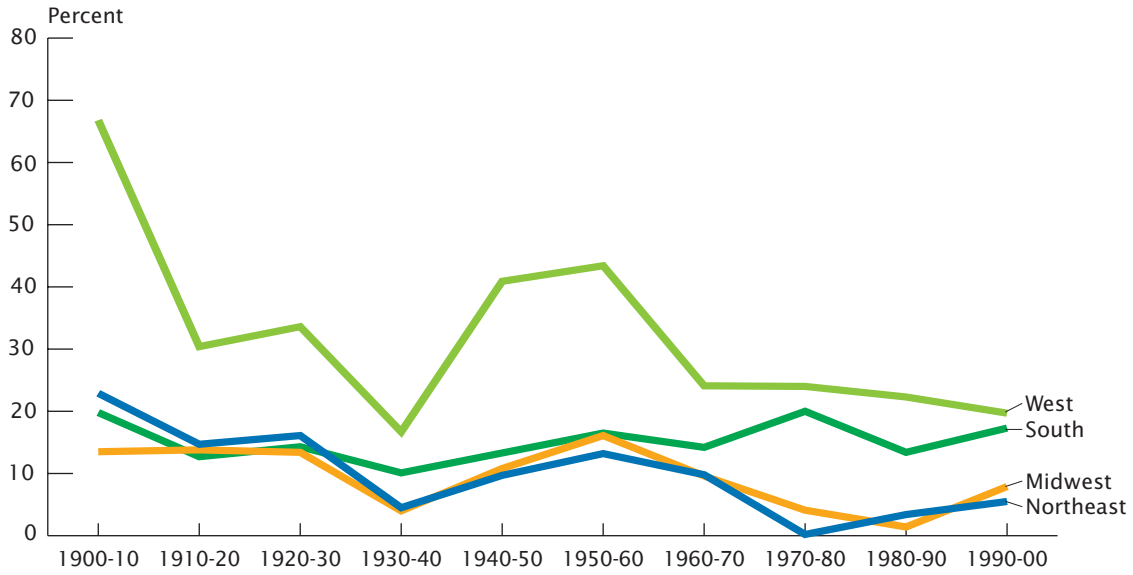
Figure 1-8.
Percent Change in Population per Decade by Region: 1900 to 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

The Northeast was the most densely populated region throughout the 20th century.

While the Midwest (until 1930) and the South (since 1940) had the largest populations among the regions, and the West grew the fastest each decade, the population density of the Northeast far exceeded the densities of the other regions from 1900 to 2000 (see Figure 1-9). The West's land area, which constitutes nearly half of the total U.S. land area, had the fewest people per square mile of the regions.

The Midwest and the South had similar density levels and trends over the period 1900 to 1970, with the Midwest's density slightly higher than the South's. Since 1980, the South's density level has exceeded the Midwest's level, making the South the second most densely populated region, and the gap between these two regions widened between 1980 and 2000.

Population density levels reflect a combination of population and land area. Although the Northeast represented the smallest share (19 percent) of the U.S. population in 2000, it represented an even smaller share (about 5 percent) of the U.S. land area. Thus, the Northeast had about one-fifth of the U.S. population living in just one-twentieth of the country's land area.

In contrast, while the West also represented about one-fifth (22 percent) of the U.S population in 2000, this population lived in 50 percent of the U.S. land area, resulting in low population density. In 2000, the Midwest's shares of population and land area were similar, 23 and 21 percent, respectively, while the South's population share (36 percent) was greater than its share (25 percent) of the U.S. land area.

Density levels, along with total population, increased every decade for each region of the country, except for the West, where a slight decline occurred from 1950 to 1960, due to the addition to the region of Alaska, a large-area, low-density state (see Appendix Table 2). Even after 100 years of population growth and high rates of growth in the West and, in recent decades, the South, density levels in the Midwest, South, and West in 2000 were still less than the Northeast's population density at the start of the century. Between 1900 and 2000, the average number of people per square mile increased from 130 to 330 in the Northeast, from 35 to 86 in the Midwest, from 28 to 115 in the South, and from 3 to 36 in the West.

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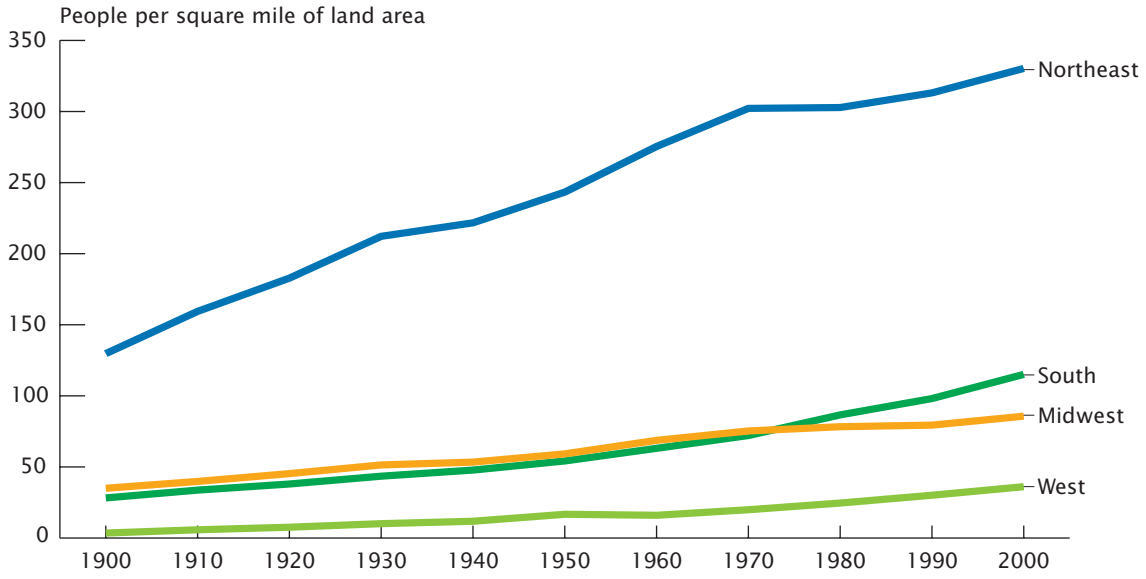
Figure 1-9.
Population Density by Region: 1900 to 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

In 1900, nearly half of the states had fewer than 1 million people. By 2000, only 7 states (and the District of Columbia) had a population under 1 million.

At the beginning of the century, no state had 10 million or more people. In 1900, state population totals ranged from a low of 42,000 in Nevada to 7.3 million in New York (see Appendix Table 1). By 1950, three states, New York, Pennsylvania, and California had passed the 10-million mark. At the end of the century, 7 states had reached a population of at least 10 million—California, Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. The state with the most people in 2000 was California, with a population of 33.9 million.

In 1900, New York and Pennsylvania were the only states with populations of at least 5 million (see Figure 1-10). By 1950, four states—Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Texas had between 5 and 10 million people. (As noted above, after the first five decades of the century, New York and Pennsylvania had crossed the threshold of 10 million.) By 2000, a total of 13 states had a population size between 5 and 10 million, comprised of 12 new states, plus 1 holdover, Michigan, from 1950.

Twenty-three states had fewer than 1 million residents in 1900, and 12 of these states were in the West.[9] By 1950, the number of states with fewer than 1 million residents had fallen to 16, and 9 of these were western states. Only 7 states had populations of less than 1 million throughout the century. In 2000, Wyoming had the fewest people, with a population of 494,000, followed by Vermont, Alaska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Delaware, and Montana.[10]

[9] The District of Columbia, considered a state equivalent for statistical purposes, had less than 1 million residents for the entire century.

[10] The District of Columbia, with 572,059 residents in 2000, had a smaller population than every state, except Wyoming.

Florida was the only state to grow from a population of less than 1 million at the start of the century to a population of over 10 million by the century's end.

Only 4 states—California, Illinois, Ohio, and Texas—grew from between 1 and 5 million in 1900 to join the 10-million-and-over club by the end of the century. California had already grown to a population of over 10 million by midcentury, increasing greatly from just 1.5 million people in 1900 to 10.6 million people in 1950. Illinois reached 10 million by 1960 and Ohio and Texas by 1970.

Arizona and Washington were the only states to increase from less than 1 million population in 1900 to between 5 million and 10 million (5.1 and 5.9 million, respectively) in 2000.

In 2000, California was the only state with a population of more than 30 million. Texas (with a population of 20.9 million in 2000) was the only other state to have crossed the 20-million threshold.

As mentioned above, New York's total population of 7.3 million in 1900 was greater than any other state. By 2000, the populations of 11 states exceeded this figure: in addition to the 7 states with 10 million or more population listed above, Michigan (9.9 million), Georgia (8.2 million), New Jersey (8.4 million), and North Carolina (8.0 million) had populations that were larger than New York's had been at the start of the 20th century.

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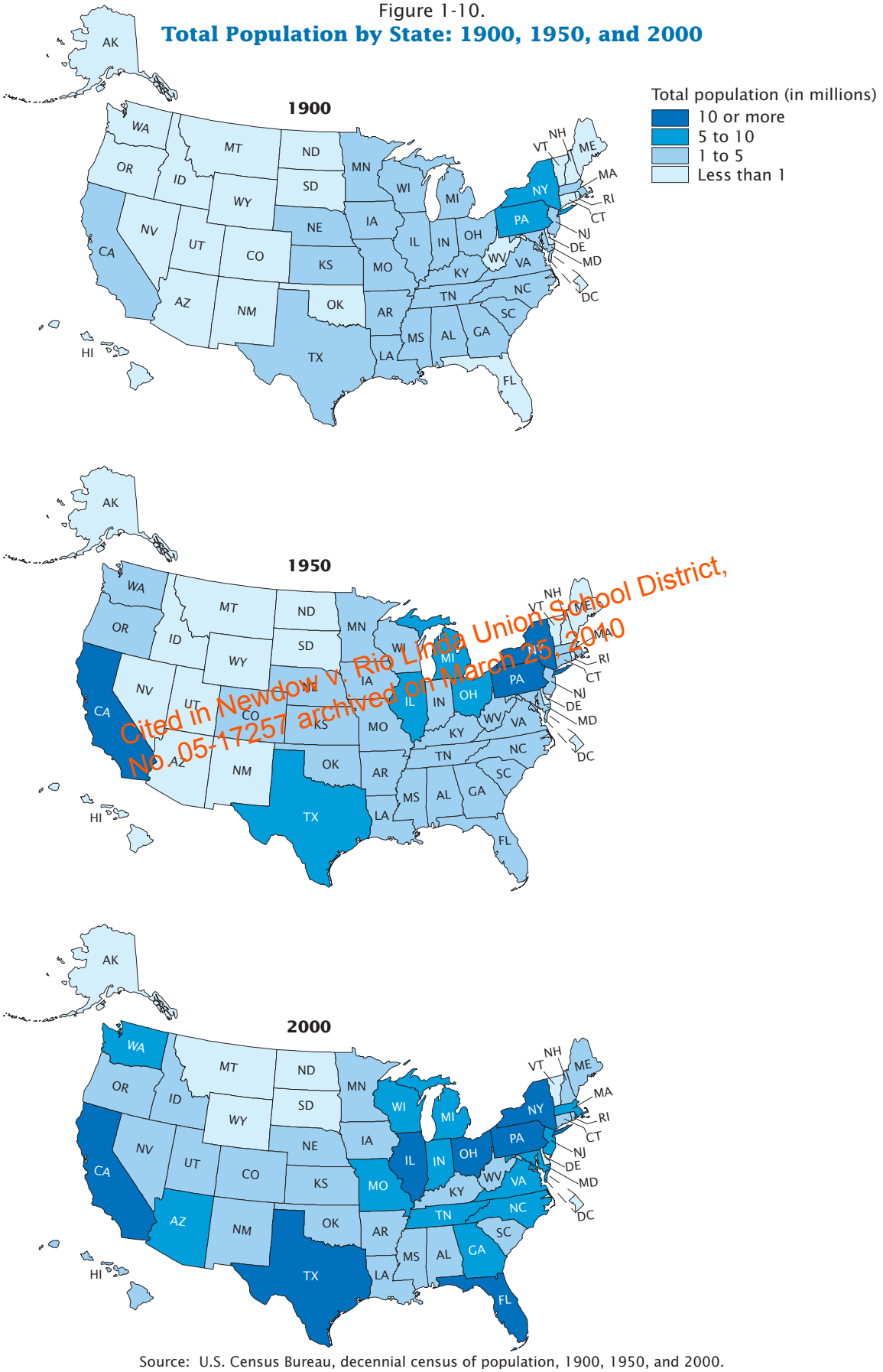
Figure 1-10.

Total Population by State: 1900, 1950, and 2000



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900, 1950, and 2000.

California, Texas, Florida, and New York accounted for more than one-third (38 percent) of the U.S. population increase in the 20th century.

The U.S. population increased by more than 200 million people between 1900 and 2000. The population increases in the 4 most populous states at the end of the century—California (32.4 million), Texas (17.8 million), Florida (15.5 million), and New York (11.7 million)—together represented 38 percent of the total growth in the United States over the past 100 years. These were also the only states that increased by more than 10 million people over this period (see Figure 1-11).

California's increase alone accounted for nearly one-sixth of the total U.S. increase and was more than the combined increase of 27 states. In 1900, California's population was about the same as the population of Kansas (1.5 million) but, over the next 10 decades, California increased by 32.4 million while Kansas grew by an additional 1.2 million people.

Over one-half of the U.S. population increase in the 20th century occurred in just eight states. They included Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and New Jersey, in addition to California, Texas, New York, and Florida. The population increase in ten additional states represented another 25 percent of the total U.S. increase. Thus, over three-fourths of the population increase in the United States from 1900 to 2000 took place in just 18 states.

The population of 10 states increased between 5 million and 10 million during the period from 1900 to 2000. With the exception of Arizona, all of these states are "coastal" states, meaning states bordering either the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, or the Great Lakes.

Thirteen states (and the District of Columbia) gained fewer than 1 million people during the 20th century. Several of these states are geographically contiguous, such as Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont in New England, and the northern interior states of Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Iowa.

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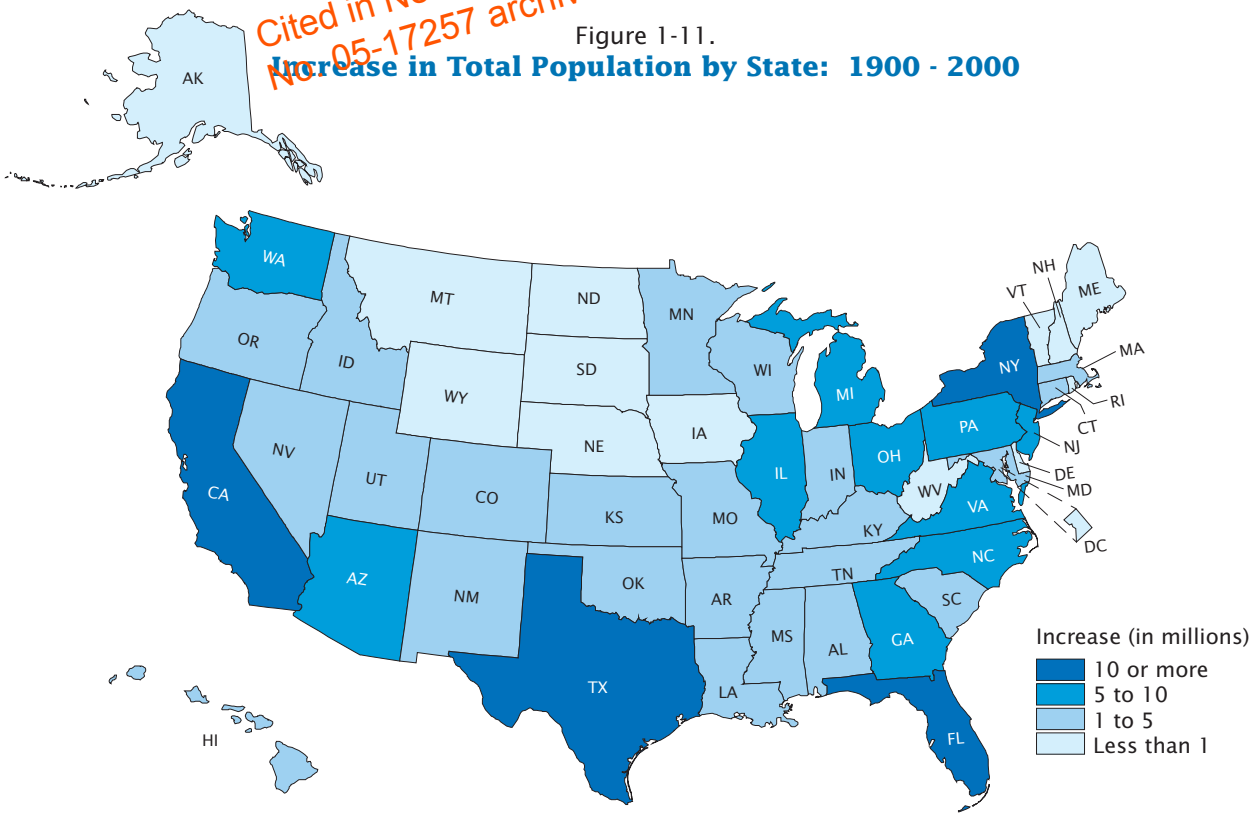
Figure 1-11.
Increase in Total Population by State: 1900 - 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 and 2000.

The population declined in more states in the 1930s than during any other 20th century decade, and the 1990s was the first decade when no state's population declined.

Although every state's population was larger at the century's end than at the start, the population of every state did not grow in each individual decade. During the century, a decline in population from one census to the next in either a state or the District of Columbia occurred 32 times (see Table 1-1).

The 32 instances of population decline during the ten decades of the century took place in just 15 states (and the District of Columbia). The District of Columbia's population declined most often during the period, losing population every decade since the 1950s. North Dakota's population fell four times between censuses; Mississippi's and West Virginia's populations fell three times; and Arkansas's, Iowa's, Oklahoma's, South Dakota's, and Vermont's populations each fell twice. Seven states experienced one decade of population decline during the century: Alaska, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Nevada, and Wyoming. By region, the group represents five states in the Midwest, four (and the District of Columbia) in the South, four in the West, and two in the Northeast.

Of the 32 instances of population decline, southern states (and the District of Columbia) accounted for 15, midwestern states for 10, western states for 4, and northeastern states for 3 declines.

More states declined in population in the 1930s than in any other decade of the 20th century. Nearly all the state population declines in this period occurred in Great Plains states, extending northward from Oklahoma to Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota.

Only states in the South and Midwest lost population between censuses during the period 1940 to 1970. In the 1950s, only southern states lost population. The only states outside the South and the Midwest to lose population since 1930 were New York (1970s), Vermont (1930s), and Wyoming (1980s). New York's population decline (679,000) was by far the largest of any decade: no other state level decline exceeded 200,000.

The 1990s was the first decade when none of the 50 states lost population, although the District of Columbia's population declined for the fifth consecutive decade.

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Table 1-1.
States Experiencing Intercensal Population Decline: 1900-1910 to 1990-2000

Decade and state	Region	Change
1900-1910		
Iowa	Midwest	-7,082
1910-1920		
Vermont	Northeast	-3,528
Mississippi	South	-6,496
Alaska	West	-9,320
Nevada	West	-4,468
1920-1930		
Montana	West	-11,283
1930-1940		
Vermont	Northeast	-380
Kansas	Midwest	-79,971
Nebraska	Midwest	-62,129
North Dakota	Midwest	-38,910
South Dakota	Midwest	-49,888
Oklahoma	South	-59,606
1940-1950		
North Dakota	Midwest	-22,299
Arkansas	South	-39,876
Mississippi	South	-4,882
Oklahoma	South	-103,083
1950-1960		
Arkansas	South	-123,239
District of Columbia	South	-38,222
Mississippi	South	-773
West Virginia	South	-145,131
1960-1970		
North Dakota	Midwest	-14,685
South Dakota	Midwest	-15,007
District of Columbia	South	-7,446
West Virginia	South	-116,184
1970-1980		
New York	Northeast	-678,895
District of Columbia	South	-118,177
1980-1990		
Iowa	Midwest	-137,053
North Dakota	Midwest	-13,917
District of Columbia	South	-31,433
West Virginia	South	-156,167
Wyoming	West	-15,969
1990-2000		
District of Columbia	South	-34,841

Note: The District of Columbia is considered a state equivalent for statistical purposes.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

Nine western states and Florida accounted for the ten fastest-growing states from 1900 to 1950 and eight western states plus Florida and Texas were the fastest growing from 1950 to 2000.

At the state level, patterns of percentage change in population portray a different picture than patterns of numerical population change. In any period, a state with a small base population may not grow a large amount in terms of population numbers, but may increase by a large proportion of its original population size.

From 1900 to 2000, Nevada's population grew faster (4,620 percent) than the population of any other state. Arizona ranked second, with an increase of 4,074 percent. Western states accounted for 9 of the 10 fastest-growing states during this period. The southern state of Florida ranked third, with an increase of 2,924 percent.

In contrast, no western state ranked among the ten slowest-growing states during the century, while states in each of the other regions did. Iowa had the lowest percentage increase (31 percent) from 1900 to 2000, followed by Nebraska (60 percent).

During the first half of the century, states in the West also accounted for 9 of the 10 states with the highest percentage growth in population (see Figure 1-12). The top five states from 1900 to 1950 were (in rank order): California, Arizona, Florida, Washington, and Nevada. During this period, California grew by more than 600 percent. The populations of the ten fastest-growing states at least tripled (increased by 200 percent or more). The populations of an additional 12 states (and the District of Columbia) more than doubled in size.

From 1900 to 1950, the ten slowest-growing states all grew by less than 50 percent. Vermont grew the slowest (10 percent), followed by Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, and New Hampshire.

Western states also accounted for 8 of the 10 fastest-growing states in the 1950 to 2000 period. From 1950 to 2000, the five fastest-growing states (in rank order) were: Nevada, Arizona, Florida, Alaska, and Colorado. Nevada's population increased by more than 1,100 percent during this period.

During the second half of the century, the populations of 7 states at least tripled, while the populations of 11 additional states more than doubled.

From 1950 to 2000, the ten states or state equivalent with the lowest percentage changes were: the District of Columbia, West Virginia, North Dakota, Iowa, South Dakota, Pennsylvania, New York, Nebraska, Mississippi, and Rhode Island. During this period, the populations of the District of Columbia and West Virginia declined by 29 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

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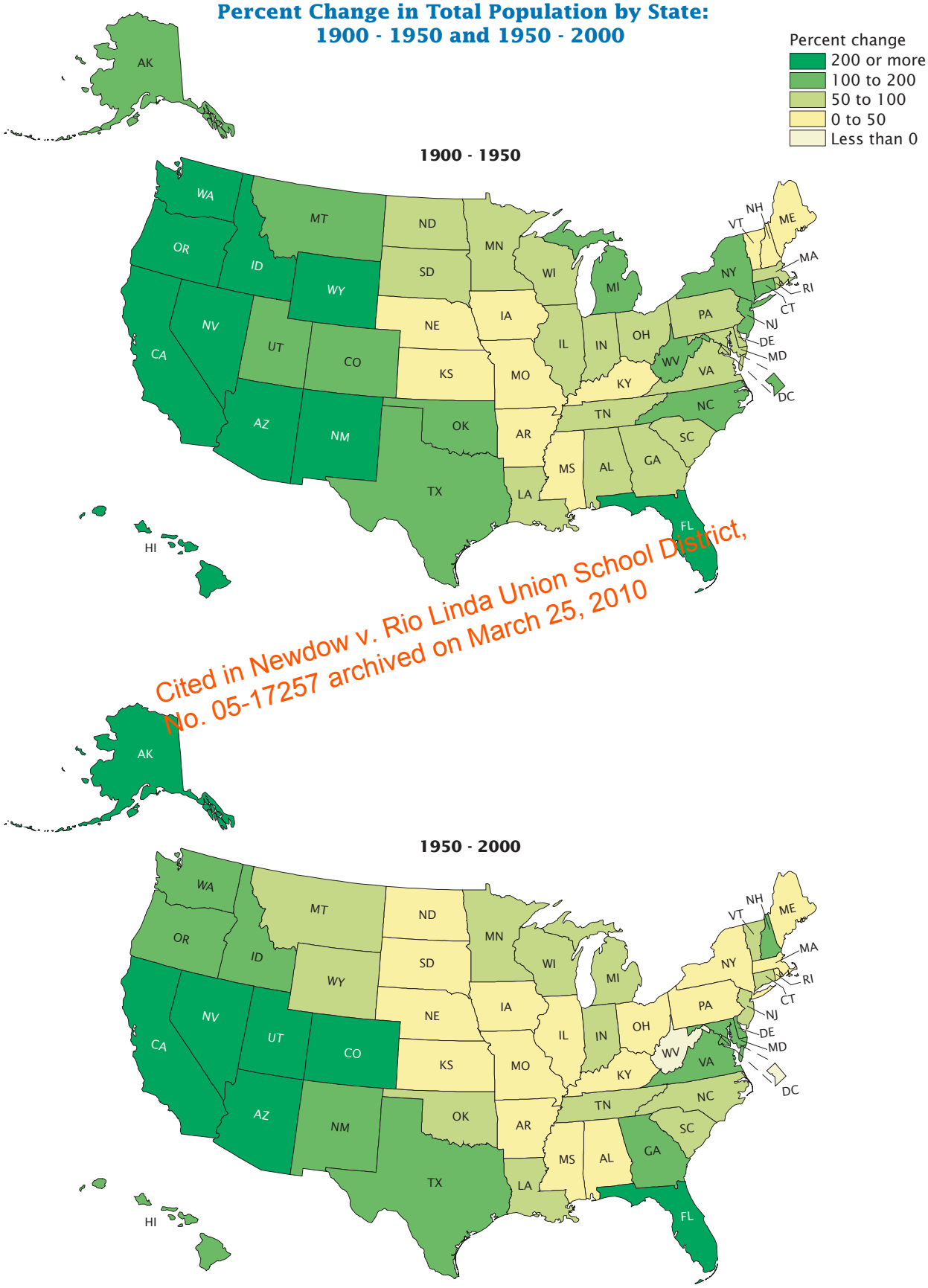
Comparing population change in the first and second halves of the century, California grew fastest in the first part and Nevada in the second half. Nevada, Arizona, and Florida ranked among the five fastest-growing states in both periods. In addition, California, New Mexico, and Washington ranked among the ten fastest-growing states for each 50-year period.

Iowa was the only state to appear among the five slowest-growing states in population for both halves of the century, while Nebraska and Mississippi were among the ten slowest-growing states.

The population of 11 western states, Florida, and Texas at least doubled in size during both 50-year periods.

Figure 1-12.

Percent Change in Total Population by State: 1900 - 1950 and 1950 - 2000



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900, 1950, and 2000.

Florida's rank by population size jumped the most, while Iowa's fell the most from 1900 to 2000.

The numeric and percentage change in population size for the 50 states and the District of Columbia varied widely over the century. These differences produced marked shifts in the relative ranking of states in terms of population size (see Table 1-2).

Between 1900 and 2000, 15 states ranked among the 10 most populous at least once. Six of them were among the ten largest throughout the century—Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Of the remaining nine, four were among the ten largest in 1900 but then dropped below this rank and never re-entered—Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and Massachusetts; three entered the ten largest and never left—California, Florida, and New Jersey; North Carolina was the tenth largest in 1950; and Georgia was the tenth largest state in 1910 and in 2000 (see Appendix Table 1).

New York had the largest state population from 1900 through the 1960 census. California became the largest state by the 1970 census and has remained the most populous. Texas became the second largest state by 2000, dropping New York to third.

State rankings fluctuate from census to census depending on population growth. However, some state rankings progressively increased during the century, while others progressively declined. In 2000, 15 states were ranked at their highest level of the century. All of these states were either in the West (ten states or the South (five states). In contrast, 11 states ranked at their highest point during the century in 1900. Most of these are in the Northeast (Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and the Midwest (Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska). None of these states is in the West. Although five states in the South were at their peak rank in 2000 (Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Texas, and Virginia), three states in the South had their highest population rank in 1900—Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

While population changes altered the state ranking order, most state ranks did not vary by more than ten positions during the 100-year period. Five states increased their ranking by more than ten places: four states in the West (Arizona, California, Nevada, and Washington), plus Florida, which increased in rank more than any other state, from 33rd to 4th. (Arizona's rank increased nearly as much, from 48th in 1900 to 20th in 2000.)

Seven states and the District of Columbia dropped by more than ten places in their ranking over the century, all of them either in the Midwest or the South. Iowa's ranking declined the most, from 10th in 1900 to 30th in 2000.

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Table 1-2.
States Ranked by Population Size: 1900, 1950, and 2000

State	1900	1950	2000
Alabama	18	17	23
Alaska	50	51	48
Arizona	48	38	20
Arkansas	25	30	33
California	21	2	1
Colorado	32	34	24
Connecticut	29	28	29
Delaware	45	48	45
District of Columbia	41	36	50
Florida	33	20	4
Georgia	11	13	10
Hawaii	47	46	42
Idaho	46	44	39
Illinois	3	4	5
Indiana	8	12	14
Iowa	10	22	30
Kansas	22	31	32
Kentucky	12	19	25
Louisiana	23	21	22
Maine	31	35	40
Maryland	26	24	19
Massachusetts	7	9	13
Michigan	9	7	8
Minnesota	19	18	21
Mississippi	20	36	31
Missouri	5	11	17
Montana	43	43	44
Nebraska	27	33	38
Nevada	52	50	35
New Hampshire	37	45	41
New Jersey	16	8	9
New Mexico	44	40	36
New York	1	1	3
North Carolina	15	10	11
North Dakota	40	42	47
Ohio	4	5	7
Oklahoma	30	25	27
Oregon	36	32	28
Pennsylvania	2	3	6
Rhode Island	35	37	43
South Carolina	24	27	26
South Dakota	38	41	46
Tennessee	14	16	16
Texas	6	6	2
Utah	42	39	34
Vermont	39	47	49
Virginia	17	15	12
Washington	34	23	15
West Virginia	28	29	37
Wisconsin	13	14	18
Wyoming	49	49	51

Note: States in color are or have ranked in the top ten most populous states.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900, 1950, and 2000.

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Among the 50 states, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut had the highest population densities throughout the century.

Since population density is determined both by population size and by land area, relatively less-populated states can have a high population density, and relatively more-populated states can have a low population density. For example, Rhode Island ranked first among the 50 states in population density in each census from 1900 through 1960, even though it ranked among the smaller states in population size.[11] Conversely, Texas, which became the second-most populated state in 2000, still ranked 28th in terms of population density at the end of the century.

At the beginning of the century, all the more densely populated states were in the eastern half of the country (see Figure 1-13). State densities generally increased over time as the population increased, since the changes in the land area of states during the period were minimal.[12] Even in 2000, the eastern half of the country remained more densely populated than the western half.

Most of the states with a high population density have a relatively small total land area. As noted above, Rhode Island had the highest population density among the 50 states from 1900 to 1960. By 1970, New Jersey had become the country's most densely populated state and has remained so since then. At the end of the century, both of these states had population densities of more than 1,000 people per square mile (see Appendix Table 2). Massachusetts had the second or third highest density level throughout the century, and Connecticut ranked fourth every decade from 1900 to 2000.

Throughout the 20th century, all of the least densely populated states were relatively large-area states in the West and Midwest regions. Maine was the Northeast region's least densely populated state throughout the century. From 1900 to 1950, the least densely populated state in the South was either Florida or Texas. From 1960 to 2000, Oklahoma and Arkansas had the lowest population densities in the South. For the West region and for the United States, Alaska (with just over one person per square mile in 2000) had the lowest population density of all the states, a result of the combination of a relatively small population size and a very large land area. Prior to Alaska's statehood in 1960, the state with the lowest population density every decade was Nevada.

The number of states with more than 200 people per square mile increased from 3 (New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts) in 1900 to 12 in 2000. The nine additional states, ranked by density in 2000, are: Connecticut, Maryland, New York, Delaware, Florida, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and California.

In 1900, 14 states (and Alaska) had densities of fewer than 10 people per square mile. They included Florida and California, which, as noted above, had increased to more than 200 people per square mile by the end of the century. Five states—South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Alaska—still had fewer than ten people per square mile in 2000.

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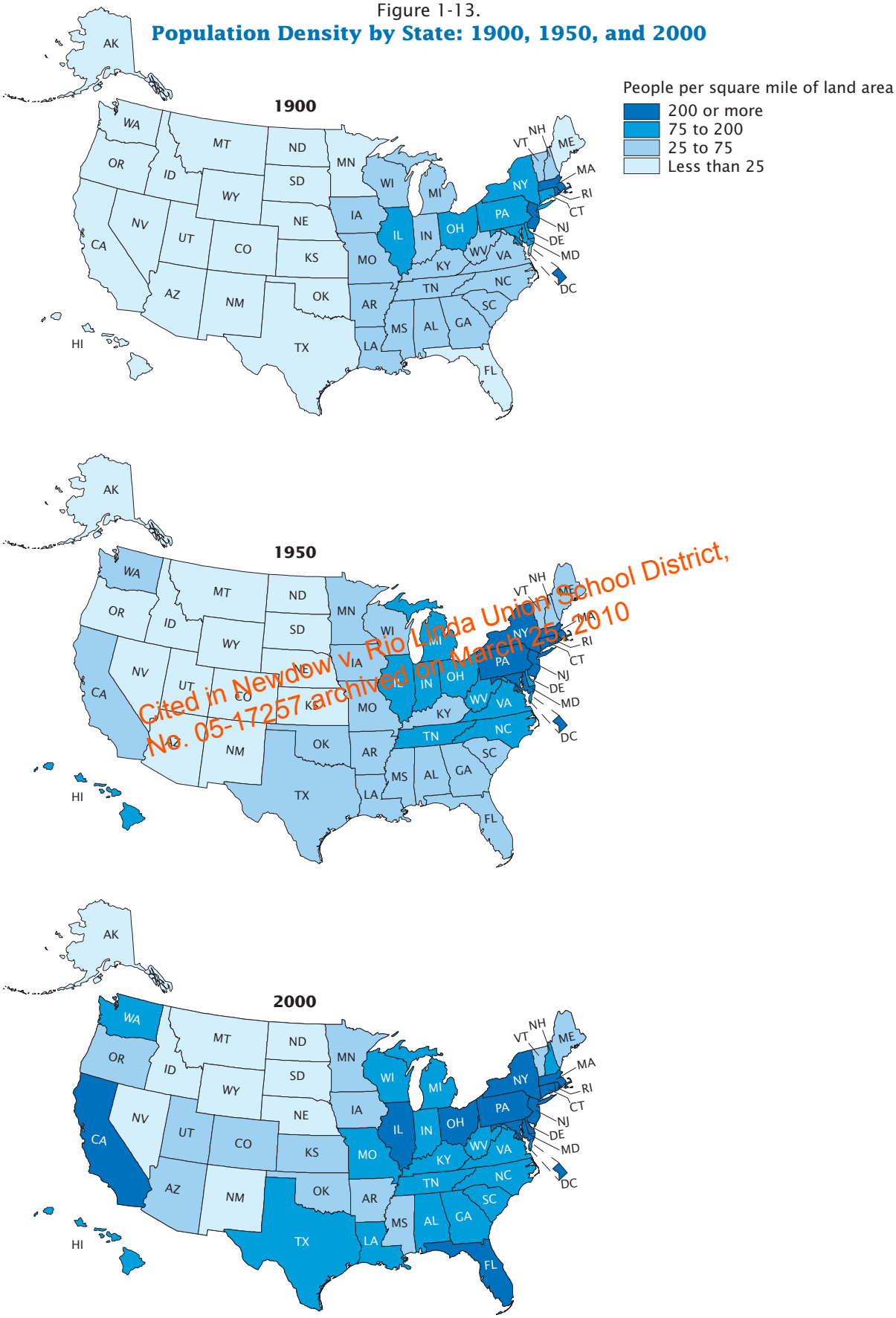
[11] The District of Columbia is usually considered a state equivalent for statistical purposes, and its density was higher by far than all 50 states throughout the century. However, it is excluded from the general discussion of state population density due to its lesser comparability attributable to a relatively small land area and its greater comparability to other cities, rather than states.

[12] State population density calculations in this report are based on land area measurement used for Census 2000.

Figure 1-13.

Population Density by State: 1900, 1950, and 2000



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900, 1950, and 2000.

In 1950, the U.S. population became predominantly metropolitan and became increasingly more metropolitan in each subsequent decade.

The U.S. Census Bureau defined metropolitan population concentrations[13] for the first time in 1910. At that time, 26.1 million people lived in 19 metropolitan districts of 200,000 or more population and cities of 100,000 to 200,000 and their adjacent territory, leaving 65.9 million who lived in nonmetropolitan territory. With each passing decade, the metropolitan population increased, while the nonmetropolitan population generally decreased (see Figure 1-14).

While metropolitan concentrations certainly grew as a result of births and migration, they also grew as a result of territorial expansion. Over the course of the century, the changing definition of "metropolitan" caused new areas to achieve metropolitan status and existing metropolitan areas to acquire more territory.

During the early part of the century, the metropolitan population grew quickly, due in part to the influx of immigrants into large cities, while the nonmetropolitan population changed very little. The smallest increase in the metropolitan population occurred during the 1930s (8.2 million people). This was also the last decade when the nonmetropolitan population increased, although it remained larger than the metropolitan population into the 1940s.

By 1950, the U.S. population had become predominantly metropolitan for the first time, and the metropolitan population exceeded the nonmetropolitan population by 18.3 million people. By 2000, the metropolitan population (226 million) was four times the size of the nonmetropolitan population (55 million).

From 1910 to 2000, the metropolitan population grew by nearly 200 million people, with the largest increase, 33.3 million, occurring from 1990 to 2000.

[13] The 1910 forerunner of a metropolitan area was the "metropolitan district." Metropolitan districts/areas were redefined at each census. The definition of metropolitan areas was based on county boundaries for the first time in 1950 (see the Glossary). Data presented in Figures 1-14 through 1-19 are based on the definition of metropolitan at the time of each census.

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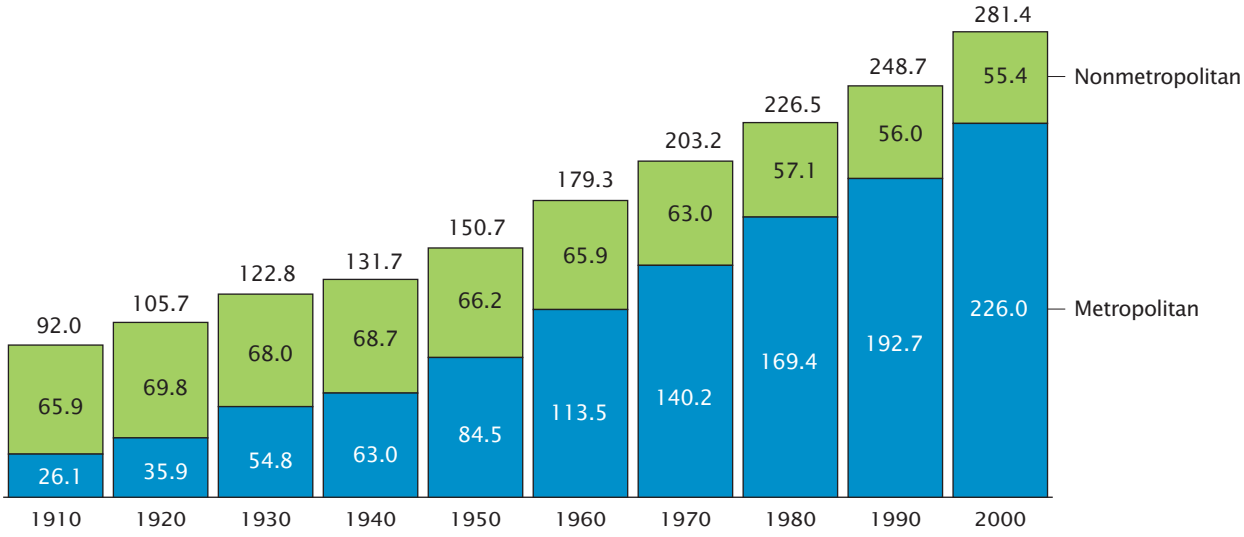
Figure 1-14.
Total Population by Metropolitan Status: 1910 to 2000

(Millions)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1910 to 2000.

While the metropolitan population grew rapidly during the century, most of that growth occurred in the suburbs, with little change in the percentage of population living in central cities.

Metropolitan areas accounted for a growing proportion of the U.S. population over the course of the century. In 1910, less than a third (28 percent) of the total population lived in metropolitan areas, but by 1950, more than half of the U.S. population lived in metropolitan areas. In 2000, the metropolitan population represented 80 percent of the U.S. resident total of 281.4 million people (see Figure 1-15).

The highest percentage increase in metropolitan population growth occurred from 1920 to 1930, when metropolitan areas grew by 52 percent. The lowest metropolitan percentage growth occurred from 1980 to 1990, when metropolitan areas grew by 14 percent.

Metropolitan areas include two parts: central cities and suburbs.[14] From 1910 to 2000, suburbs accounted for most of the growth of metropolitan areas.

From 1910 to 1960, the population of central cities accounted for a larger proportion of the total population than the population living in suburbs. For example, in 1910, 21 percent of the total U.S. population lived in central cities, while only 7 percent of the population lived in suburbs.

From 1910 to 1930, both central cities and suburbs grew rapidly. Growth in the 1930s continued, but at a slower pace. From 1940 onward, suburbs accounted for more population growth than central cities and, by 1960, the proportion of the total U.S. population living in the suburbs (31 percent) was almost equal to the proportion of the population living in the central cities (32 percent).

From 1940 to 2000, the proportion of the population living in central cities remained relatively stable, while the suburbs continued to grow substantially. By 2000, half of the entire U.S. population lived in the suburbs of metropolitan areas.

[14] For the definitions of metropolitan, central city, and suburb, see the Glossary.

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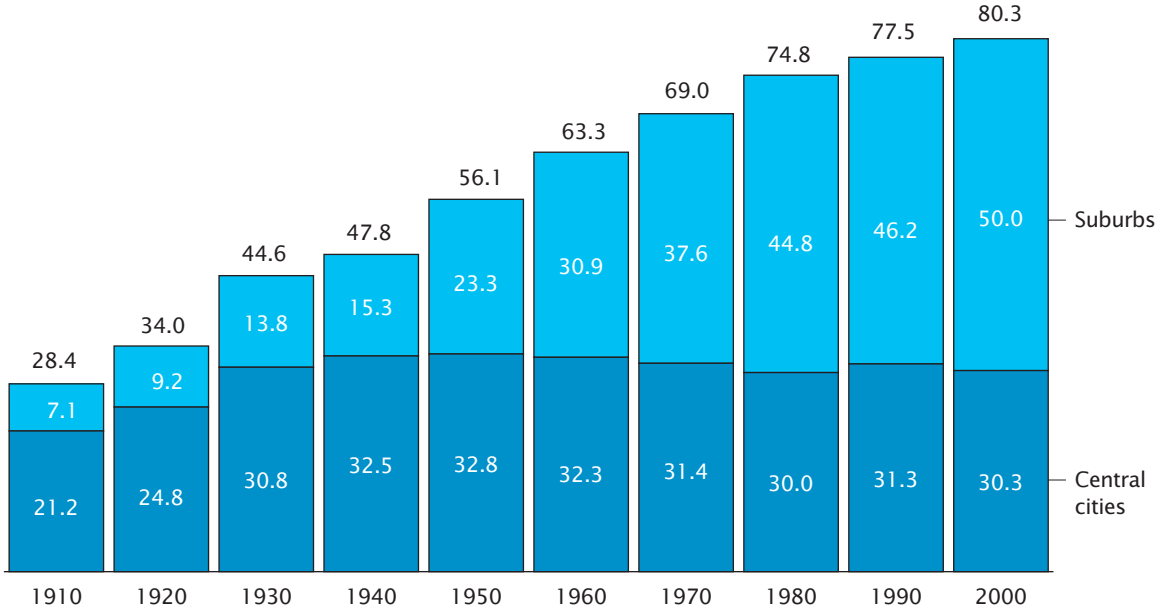
Figure 1-15.
Percent of Total Population Living in Metropolitan Areas and in Their Central Cities and Suburbs: 1910 to 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1910 to 2000.

Since 1990, more than half of the U.S. population has lived in metropolitan areas of at least 1 million people.

Most of the metropolitan population lives in relatively large concentrations (see Figure 1-16). In 1950, only 14 metropolitan areas had populations of at least 1 million people, which constituted less than a third (29 percent) of the total U.S. population. By 2000, 50 metropolitan areas had populations of at least 1 million people, which accounted for over half (57 percent) of the total U.S. population.[15]

From 1950 to 2000, the population living in metropolitan areas of at least 1 million people increased by 117.1 million and accounted for 83 percent of the total metropolitan growth and 90 percent of the total U.S. population growth. It is important to note that the growth of the different size categories of metropolitan areas is directly affected by the addition of new metropolitan areas, the movement of existing metropolitan areas into larger size categories due to population increase, and the territorial growth of metropolitan areas due to changing metropolitan boundaries, which often adds counties to existing metropolitan areas.

Between 1950 and 2000, the share of the population living in metropolitan areas with 1 million up to 5 million people and with 5 million or more people increased greatly (by 10.2 and 17.7 percentage points, respectively), while the share of the population living in the other two size categories stayed within a narrow range. Although the share of the population living in metropolitan areas of 250,000 up to 1 million, and less than 250,000 increased in two decades during the 50-year period, a smaller share of the U.S. population lived in these areas in 2000 than in 1950. For the two larger size classes, the lowest population share occurred in 1950, while for the two smaller size classes, the lowest population share occurred in 2000.

[15] Metropolitan trends have been limited in most figures to censuses since 1950, when metropolitan areas based on county units were first defined.

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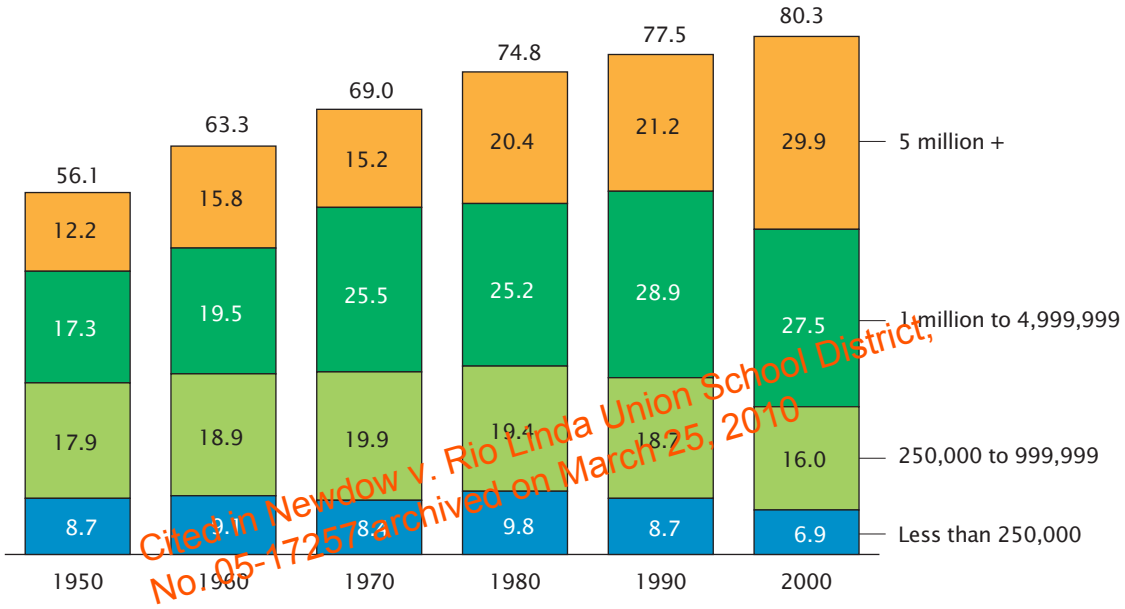
Figure 1-16.

Percent of Total Population Living in Metropolitan Areas by Size of Metropolitan Area Population: 1950 to 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1950 to 2000.

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From 1950 to 2000, New York was the most populous metropolitan area.

Since 1950, the ten largest metropolitan areas have always had populations of 1 million or more. In 1950, Cleveland, Ohio, the 10th largest metropolitan area had nearly 1.5 million people. By 2000, the 10th largest metropolitan area, Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, Texas, had a population of 4.7 million (see Table 1-3).

In 1950, New York and Chicago were the only metropolitan areas with populations of 5 million or more. Their combined population in 1950 (18.4 million) accounted for 12.2 percent of the total U.S. population.[16] By 2000, they had been joined by 7 other metropolitan areas,[17] creating a combined population of 84.1 million, or 29.9 percent of the U.S. total. By 2000, nearly 1 in 3 Americans lived in a metropolitan area with 5 million or more residents.

While metropolitan areas grew significantly from 1950 to 2000, some relatively slower-growing metropolitan areas in the Northeast and the Midwest dropped out of the category of the ten largest metropolitan areas. For example, the tenth largest metropolitan area in 1950, Cleveland, Ohio, was no longer in the top ten by 1960. St. Louis, Missouri, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, dropped out of the top ten by 1980, when Houston-Galveston, Texas, and Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas, were added for the first time.

From 1950 to 2000, New York was the largest metropolitan area in the United States, with a population ranging from 12.9 million people in 1950 to 21.2 million people in 2000.[18] In 2000, New York accounted for 7.5 percent of the total U.S. population. From 1950 to 1970, Chicago and Los Angeles were the second and third largest metropolitan areas in the United States, respectively. However, from 1980 to 2000, they switched ranks and Los Angeles was the second most populous metropolitan area.

While New York remained by far the largest metropolitan area in the United States from 1950 to 2000, its proportional lead over the second largest metropolitan area slowly closed from 1950 to 1990 and then slightly increased from 1990 to 2000. In 1950, New York was more than twice the size of Chicago, the second largest metropolitan area. However, by 2000, New York was about 1.3 times the size of Los Angeles, the next largest metropolitan area.

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[16] See U.S. Census Bureau. 1991. *Metropolitan Areas and Cities.* 1990 Census Profile, Number 3.

[17] Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, Washington-Baltimore, San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, and Dallas-Fort Worth.

[18] Although metropolitan areas were first classified as such in 1950, clearly New York ranked first in metropolitan population throughout the entire century.

Table 1-3.
Ten Most Populous Metropolitan Areas: 1950 to 2000

Year and area	Region	Population
1950		
New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey SMA	Northeast	12,911,994
Chicago, Ill. SMA	Midwest	5,495,364
Los Angeles, Calif. SMA	West	4,367,911
Philadelphia, Pa. SMA	Northeast	3,671,048
Detroit, Mich. SMA	Midwest	3,016,197
Boston, Mass. SMA	Northeast	2,369,986
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif. SMA	West	2,240,767
Pittsburgh, Pa. SMA	Northeast	2,213,236
St. Louis, Mo. SMA	Midwest	1,681,281
Cleveland, Ohio SMA	Midwest	1,465,511
1960		
New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey SCA	Northeast	14,759,429
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Indiana SCA	Midwest	6,794,461
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif. SMSA	West	6,742,696
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J. SMSA	Northeast	4,342,897
Detroit, Mich. SMSA	Midwest	3,762,360
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif. SMSA	West	2,783,359
Boston, Mass. SMSA	Northeast	2,589,301
Pittsburgh, Pa. SMSA	Northeast	2,405,435
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill. SMSA	Midwest	2,060,103
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va. SMSA	South	2,001,897
1970		
New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey SCA	Northeast	16,178,700
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Indiana SCA	Midwest	7,612,314
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif. SMSA	West	7,032,075
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J. SMSA	Northeast	4,817,914
Detroit, Mich. SMSA	Midwest	4,199,931
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif. SMSA	West	3,109,519
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va. SMSA	South	2,861,123
Boston, Mass. SMSA	Northeast	2,753,700
Pittsburgh, Pa. SMSA	Northeast	2,401,245
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill. SMSA	Midwest	2,363,017
1980		
New York-Newark-Jersey City, N.Y.-N.J.-Conn. SCSA	Northeast	16,121,297
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, Calif. SCSA	West	11,497,568
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, Ill.-Ind.-Wis. SCSA	Midwest	7,869,542
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, Pa.-Del.-N.J.-Md. SCSA [1]	Northeast	5,547,902
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, Calif. SCSA	West	5,179,784
Detroit-Ann Arbor, Mich.SCSA	Midwest	4,618,161
Boston-Lawrence-Lowell, Mass.-N.H. SCSA	Northeast	3,448,122
Houston-Galveston, Tex. SCSA	South	3,101,293
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va. SMSA	South	3,060,922
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex. SMSA	South	2,974,805
1990		
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA	Northeast	18,087,251
Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA	West	14,531,529
Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA	Midwest	8,065,633
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA	West	6,253,311
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA [1]	Northeast	5,899,345
Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA	Midwest	4,665,236
Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Northeast	4,171,643
Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA	South	3,923,574
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	South	3,885,415
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	South	3,711,043
2000		
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA	Northeast	21,199,865
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA CMSA	West	16,373,645
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI CMSA	Midwest	9,157,540
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	South	7,608,070
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA	West	7,039,362
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA [1]	Northeast	6,188,463
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT CMSA	Northeast	5,819,100
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI CMSA	Midwest	5,456,428
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	South	5,221,801
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	South	4,669,571

[1] A small portion of the Philadelphia SCSA (1980) and CMSA (1990 and 2000) includes population in states of the South region (Delaware and Maryland).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1950 to 2000.

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The density of central cities declined during the second half of the century, yet remained far higher than the densities of suburban areas, which increased, and the densities of nonmetropolitan areas, which were steady during the period.

Metropolitan population density levels remained higher than nonmetropolitan density (see Figure 1-17) since 1950, when metropolitan areas were first defined. From 1950 to 2000, the density of metropolitan areas ranged from 299 to 407 people per square mile, and the density of nonmetropolitan territory ranged from 19 to 24 people per square mile.

While the density of nonmetropolitan areas remained relatively stable from 1950 to 2000, the density of metropolitan areas fluctuated.[19] The peak of metropolitan population density in the last half of the century occurred in 1950. Then, it declined steadily from 1950 to 1980, driven primarily by the steep decline in the population of central cities, one of the components of metropolitan areas. As Figure 1-17 shows, the density of central cities was substantially higher than the density of suburban and nonmetropolitan areas throughout the second half of the century, although it declined every decade during this period, from a peak of 7,517 people per square mile in 1950 to a low of 2,716 people per square mile in 2000.

The decline of central city populations was partly offset by the movement of population into the suburbs, the other component of metropolitan areas. The density of suburban areas steadily increased from 1950 to 1970, however, this increase had little effect on the overall density of metropolitan areas. To some extent, this phenomenon reflects the addition of land area (usually relatively lower density suburban counties) to metropolitan areas as a whole with each passing census.[20] Increased land area, coupled with population declines of many central cities, resulted in an overall decline in metropolitan density between 1950 and 2000.

In the 1980s, metropolitan area density increased slightly, then decreased slightly in the 1990s. Similarly, the density of the suburban areas increased slightly from 1980 to 1990, then leveled off from 1990 to 2000. Although the density of central cities continued to decline in both the 1980s and 1990s, the rate of the decline slowed considerably during this period.

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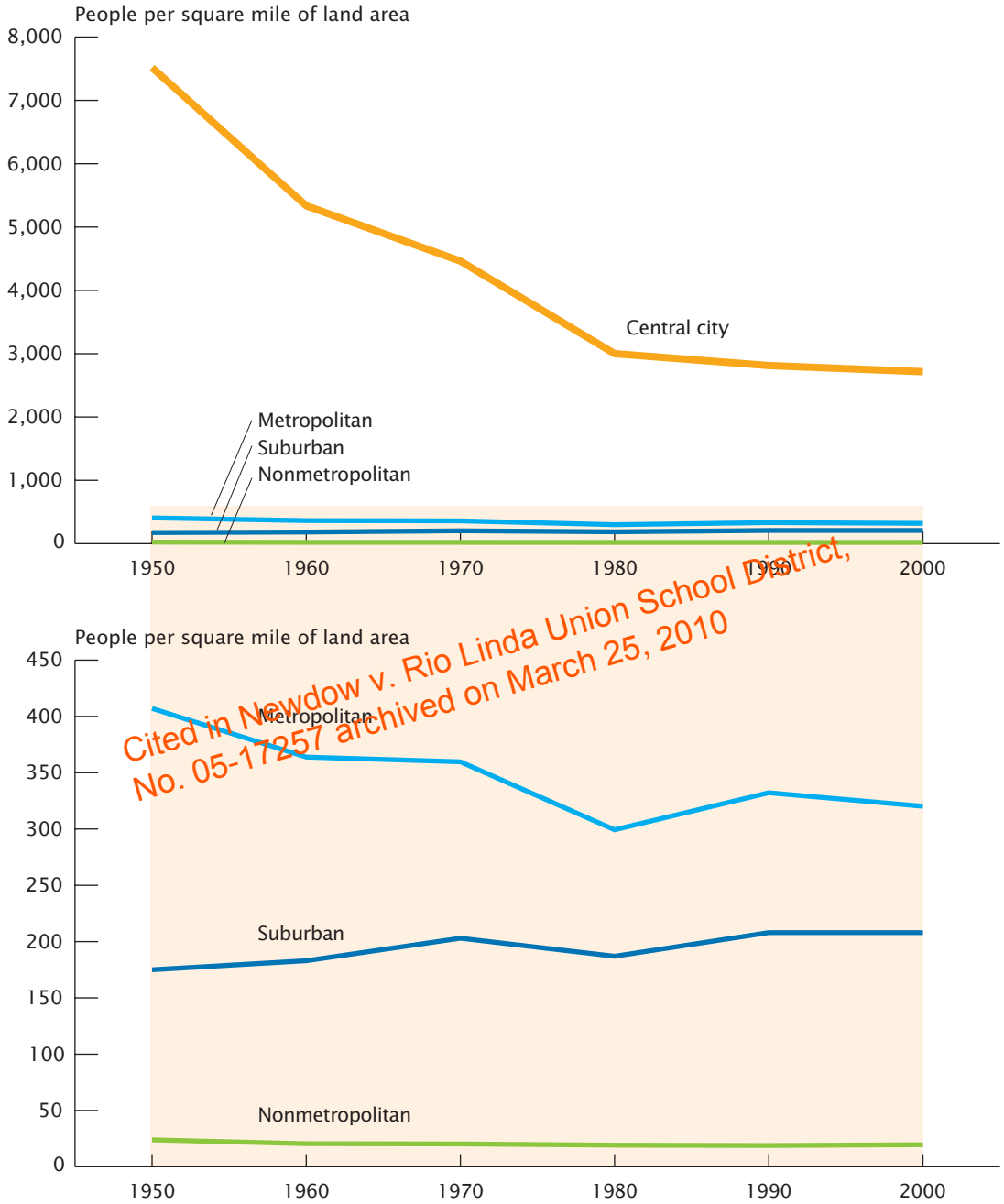
[19] The relative stability of nonmetropolitan density occurred even though the nonmetropolitan population was smaller in 2000 than in 1950. A corresponding decline in the total area of nonmetropolitan territory partially offset the drop in population.

[20] The density levels for suburban areas shown in Figure 1-17 should be interpreted with caution. Suburban population as used in this report refers to the population living in metropolitan areas, outside central cities. Using this definition includes a nontrivial portion of county land area that is predominantly rural. This produces lower density levels than would result if suburban were defined by using the population living in the "urban fringe" of urbanized areas.

Figure 1-17.
Population Density by Metropolitan Area Status: 1950 to 2000



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1950 to 2000.

The Northeast had the highest percentage of people living in metropolitan areas of all four regions for the entire century.

The percentage of people living in metropolitan areas increased in every decade for every region. In 1910, more than half of the Northeast's population, about a quarter of the Midwest's and the West's, and about a tenth of the South's population was metropolitan. By 2000, at least three quarters of the populations in the Northeast, the South, and the West were metropolitan and nearly three quarters (73.8 percent) of the population in the Midwest lived in metropolitan areas (see Figure 1-18).

The proportions of the populations that lived in metropolitan areas grew relatively faster in the South and the West than in the Northeast and the Midwest. In the South, the metropolitan population increased from 9 percent in 1910 to 75 percent in 2000, and in the West it grew from 28 percent in 1910 to 87 percent in 2000.

The ranking of the regions in terms of percentage metropolitan remained fairly stable over the century. The Northeast had the highest percentage of people living in metropolitan areas for the entire century. From 1910 to 1990, the Northeast was followed by the West, the Midwest, and then the South. However, the South passed the Midwest for the first time in 2000, making the Midwest the least metropolitan of the regions.

Comparing the regions to the national average in terms of percentage of metropolitan population, the Northeast remained above the national average throughout the century and the West stayed above the national average from 1930 to 2000. However, the percentage metropolitan in the South and Midwest remained below the national average for the whole century.

As all four regions increased their metropolitan populations, the difference in the proportion living in metropolitan areas between the regions converged. The largest differential (54 percentage points) between the regions in the percentage metropolitan was in 1930 (94 percent in the Northeast compared with 20 percent in the South). By 2000, the difference between the regions had narrowed to 16 percentage points (90 percent in the Northeast compared with 74 percent in the Midwest).

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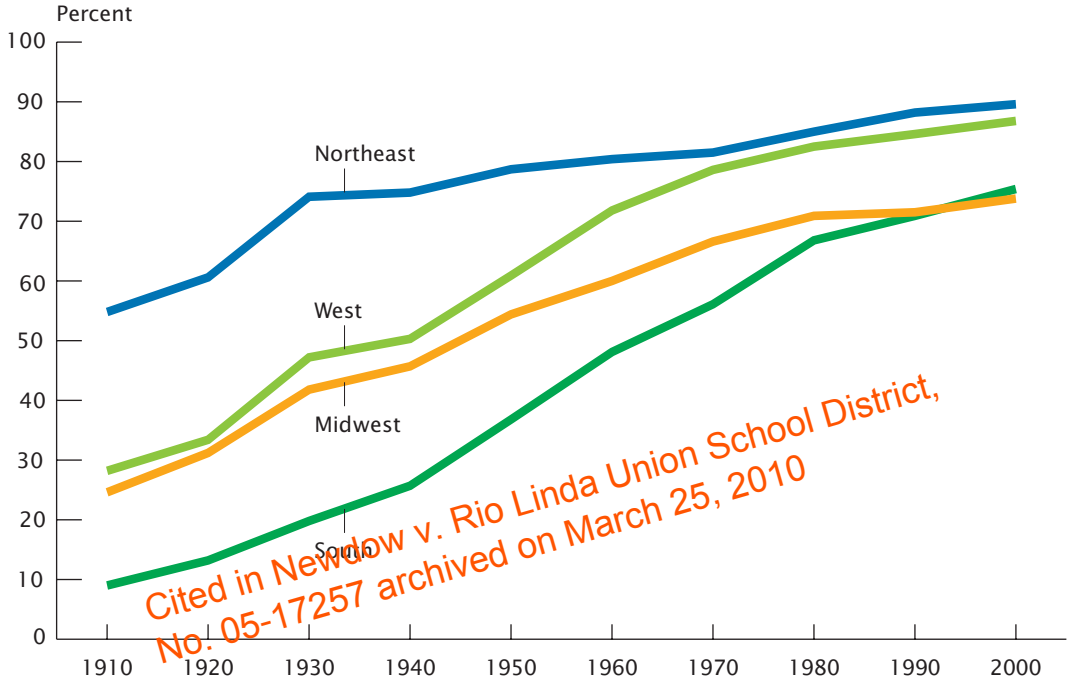
Figure 1-18.
Percent of Population Living in Metropolitan Areas by Region: 1910 to 2000



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1910 to 2000.

In 1910, no state had 75 percent or more of its population living in metropolitan areas. In 2000, more than one-third of the states had 75 percent or more of their populations living in metropolitan areas.

The percentage of population living in metropolitan areas increased for every state from 1910 to 2000. In 1910, only five states (Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island), concentrated primarily along the northeastern seaboard, had a majority of their populations living in metropolitan areas and no state had 75 percent or more of its population living in metropolitan areas.[21] Thirty-three states had less than a quarter of their populations living in metropolitan areas, of which 19 states had no metropolitan population.

By 1950, the number of states with a majority metropolitan population had tripled to 15, and these states were more dispersed throughout the country, spreading into parts of the Midwest and West. By 2000, at least 50 percent of the population in 37 states lived in metropolitan areas, and no states had less than 25 percent metropolitan. As Figure 1-19 shows, by 2000, more than one-third (21) of the states had 75 percent or more of their populations living in metropolitan areas and they were distributed among every region. Some clustering of these states occurred along the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts to Virginia and into the large midwestern states (Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois). Still another cluster extended inland from California including Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and Colorado.

While increasing numbers of states were becoming mostly metropolitan, as late as 1970, three states (Alaska, Vermont, and Wyoming) had no metropolitan population at all. By 1980, all 50 states had a portion of their populations living in metropolitan areas.

The top ten states with the highest percentage metropolitan remained fairly stable from 1910 to 2000. Seven states (California, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island) were consistently among the top ten. By 2000, all seven of these states, plus Florida, were at least 90 percent metropolitan. Illinois and Pennsylvania were also among the states with the highest proportions of metropolitan population for large portions of the century (1910 to 1970 for Illinois, and 1910, 1930 to 1960, and 1990 for Pennsylvania).

On the other hand, five states (Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming) remained among the ten states with the lowest percentage metropolitan and, by 2000, none of these states had a majority metropolitan population. Three more states, Maine, Mississippi, and Montana, each ranked among the ten states with the lowest percentage metropolitan for all but one census during the period 1910 to 2000.

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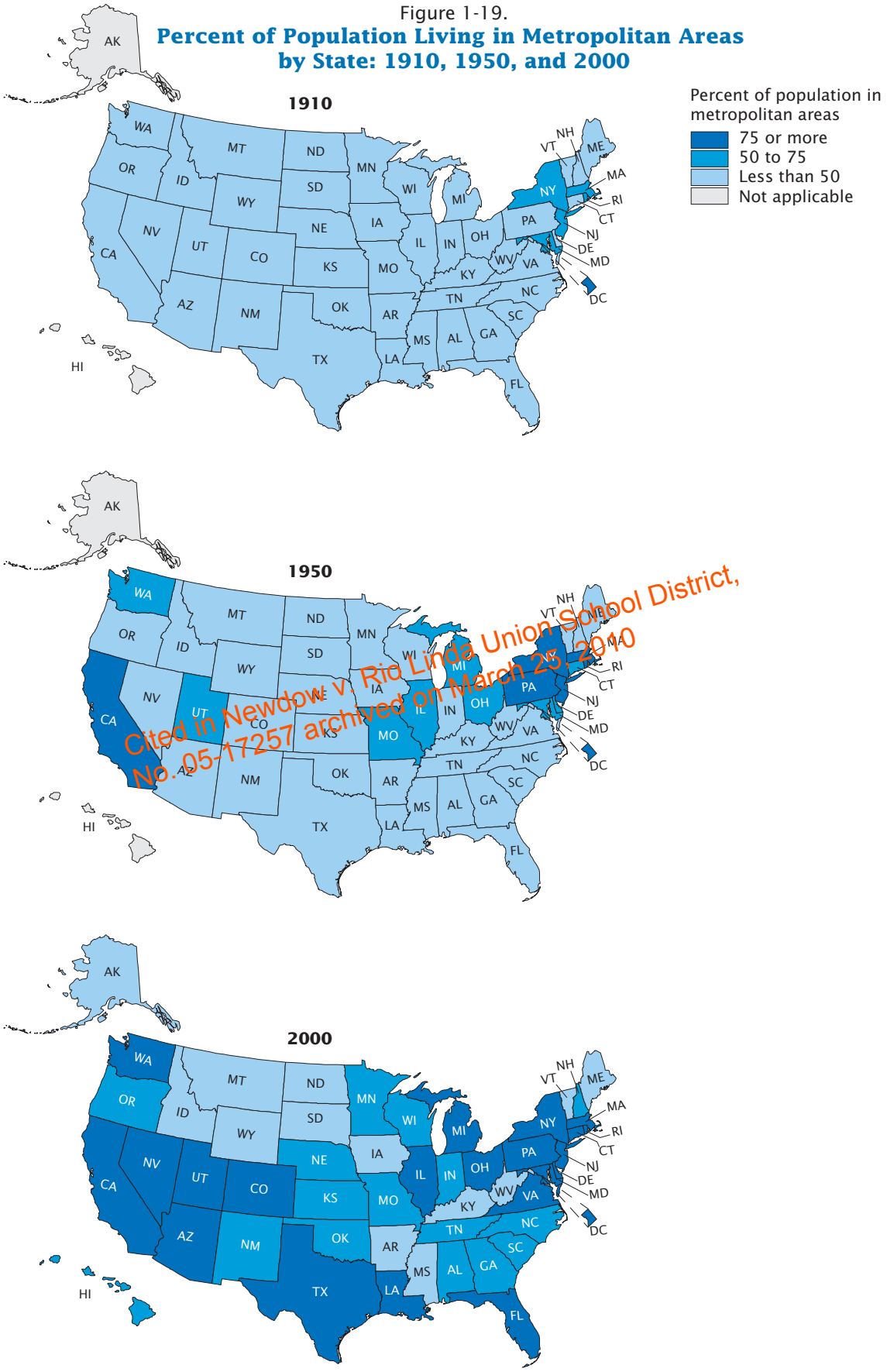
[21] The District of Columbia is usually considered a state equivalent for statistical purposes, and its percentage metropolitan was 100 percent in every census from 1910 to 2000. However, it is excluded from the general discussion of the percentage metropolitan by state due to its particularly greater comparability to other cities, rather than states, on this population measure.

Figure 1-19.

Percent of Population Living in Metropolitan Areas by State: 1910, 1950, and 2000



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1910, 1950, and 2000.

The percentage of the U.S. population living in the ten largest cities increased to a peak in 1930, then declined every following decade of the century.

Despite the significant growth of metropolitan areas in the United States, the percentage of the population living in the ten largest cities grew steadily in the first three decades of the 20th century, but declined appreciably over the next seven decades. The percentage of the population living in the ten largest cities peaked in 1930 (15.5 percent) and fell every decade thereafter, reaching its lowest point in 2000 (8.5 percent, see Figure 1-20).

The growth of the ten largest cities from 1900 to 1930 and their subsequent decline as a proportion of the U.S. population mirrors the growth and decline of the total central city population in the United States in the 20th century. During the first part of the century, immigrants as well as natives poured into the cities. In the second half of the century, the growth of cities slowed and in some cases even declined as the proportion of the population living in the suburbs increased.

In 1900, 8 of the 10 largest cities were northeastern or midwestern cities. Among the largest cities, San Francisco was the only western city, and Baltimore was the only southern city (see Appendix Table 4). New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, the only cities with 1 million or more population in 1900, also were the only cities to rank among the 10 largest throughout the century.

Los Angeles and Detroit grew rapidly, and by 1930 had crossed the 1-million-or-more population threshold. By mid-century, Buffalo, San Francisco, and Cincinnati had dropped out of the group of the ten largest cities, and had been replaced by Los Angeles (ranked 4th), Detroit (5th), and Washington, DC (9th). (Pittsburgh ranked among the ten largest cities from 1910 to 1940.)

Over the last half of the century, the growth and change in the ten largest cities reflected the growth of the U.S. population in the Sunbelt. During this period, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland, and Washington, DC, dropped out of the ten largest cities. They were either replaced by cities in Texas (Houston, Dallas, and San Antonio) or in the West (Phoenix and San Diego). None of the cities that fell from the list of the 10 largest ever reached 1 million population, while all the cities that replaced them passed the 1 million mark. In 2000, for the first time in U.S. history, a city (Detroit) declined from a population above 1 million to a population below 1 million.

Throughout the century, New York's population far exceeded the population of any other city, ranging from 3.4 million to 8.0 million. From 1900 to 2000, its population was always at least double the population of the second largest city.

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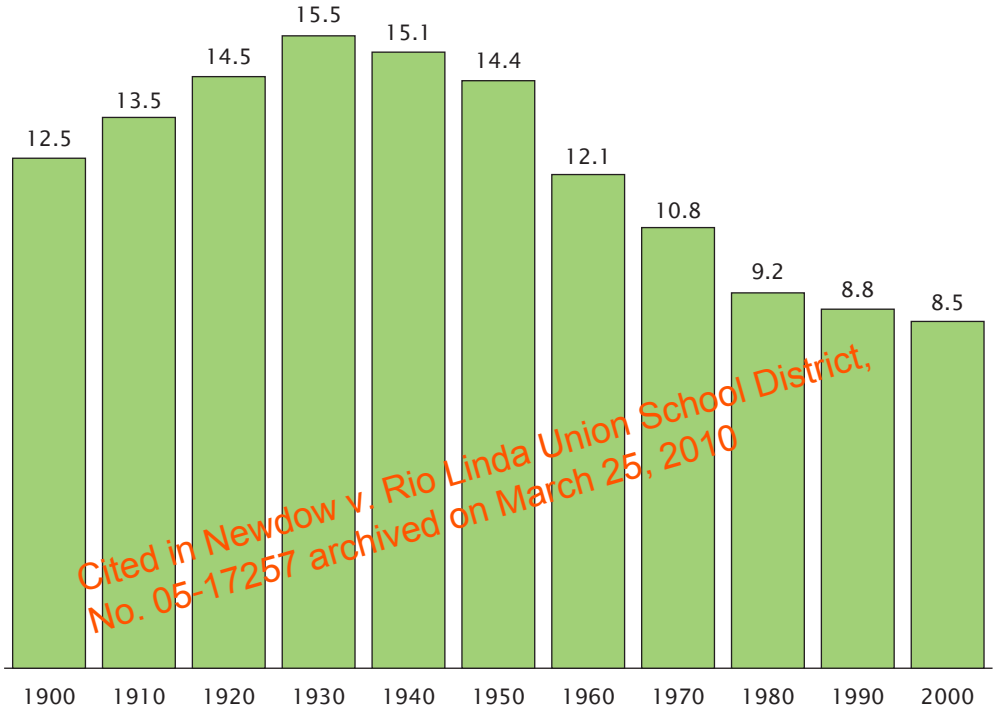
Figure 1-20.

Percent of Total Population Living in the Ten Largest Cities: 1900 to 2000



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

Chapter 2

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION

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Chapter Highlights

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION

National Trends

Past fertility trends exerted the strongest influence on the U.S. age structure in the 20th century. Relatively high fertility at the start of the century, lower fertility in the late 1920s and during the 1930s, higher fertility of the baby-boom period, followed by lower fertility of the baby-bust period, all affected the country's age composition.

At the beginning of the century, half of the U.S. population was less than 22.9 years old. At the century's end, half of the population was less than 35.3 years old, the country's highest median age ever.

Children under age 5 represented the largest 5-year age group in 1900 and again in 1950. By 2000, the largest 5-year age groups were ages 35 to 39 years and 40 to 44 years, a large segment of the baby-boom generation.

During the last half of the century, the baby-boom generation's entry into an age group had a major impact on the growth of that age group. This effect on the age distribution will continue into the 21st century. For example, rapid growth of the population age 65 and over will begin in 2011, when the first of the baby-boom generation reaches age 65, and will continue for many years.

The population age 65 and over increased tenfold during the century, from 3.1 million in 1900 to 35.0 million in 2000, compared with a twofold increase for the total population.

The proportion of the population age 65 and over declined for the first time in the 1990s, due partly to the relatively low number of births in the late 1920s and early 1930s.

Prior to 1950, the male population outnumbered the female population. From 1950 to 2000, the female population outnumbered the male population.

The sex ratio (males per 100 females) declined every decade from 1910 to 1980, then increased in the 1980s and the 1990s.

Central cities had lower sex ratios than suburban and nonmetropolitan areas.

Throughout the century, women represented most of the population age 85 and over, and their predominance in this age group greatly increased between 1900 and 2000.

Regional Trends

From 1900 to 1960, the South had the highest proportion of children under age 15 and the lowest proportion of people 65 and over, making it the "youngest" region. The West had the highest percentage under age 15 in 1990 and 2000, and the lowest percentage 65 and over from 1970 to 2000.

Among the regions, the Northeast had the highest proportion age 65 and over for each census of the 20th century, except from 1910 to 1950, when the Midwest's proportion age 65 and over ranked highest.

The West had the highest sex ratio, and the Northeast had the lowest sex ratio among the regions for the entire century.

State Trends

From 1900 to 2000, only Mississippi and Utah ranked among the ten states with the highest percentage of the population under age 15 in every decade.

Florida's rank in terms of percentage of the population 65 and over jumped from 42nd in 1900 to 1st by 1970, and remained 1st through 2000, while its rank on percentage under age 15 fell from 14th in 1900 to 49th in 2000.

In 1900, Arkansas ranked as the 4th youngest state, but by the end of the century ranked as the 9th oldest. California changed in the opposite direction, moving from the 6th oldest state in 1900 to the 6th youngest state in 2000.

In 2000, only seven western states—Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming—had a larger male population than female population.

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Chapter 2
AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION

The age and sex composition of the United States population changed considerably during the 20th century, as a consequence of fluctuations in births, deaths, and migration. Marriage patterns and changes in contraceptive use are among many factors affecting birth trends. Medical advances affecting mortality rates, especially infant mortality in the first part of the century and old age mortality in recent decades, also shaped the country's age structure. Laws and policies influencing international migration further contributed to U.S. age and sex composition in the past and continue to have an impact today.

In 1900, the U.S. population had an age and sex composition similar to many of today's developing countries. That is, the country was characterized by its "youngness." The median age (half of the population younger and half older) was about 23 years. Although the U.S. population aged during the century, with a median age of about 35 years in 2000, the extended length of the baby-boom period (1946 to 1964), plus the continued infusion of migrants kept the country's age structure younger than that of most developed countries of the world. Although the population in each 5-year age group increased numerically, younger age groups fell as a proportion of the total population, while the proportion in older age groups rose. Apart from these general trends, changes in age and sex structure varied from one decade to the next. Past U.S. fertility trends exerted the strongest influence on age composition. Low fertility from the late 1920s through the early 1940s, the post World War II baby boom, and a subsequent return to low fertility altered the composition of the U.S. population by age. The effect of the baby boom on the age and sex structure of the United States will extend several decades into the 21st century as the baby boomers age through the life cycle.

Between 1900 and 2000, overall regional and state trends followed the basic U.S. trend. Regionally, the title of the "youngest" region shifted from the South to the West during the century, while that of the "oldest" region shifted from the Midwest to the Northeast. States in the South and the West consistently ranked among the youngest and those from the Midwest and the Northeast among the oldest throughout the century. The relative changes in age structure were more pronounced in some states. In terms of percentage of population age 65 and over, Florida ranked 42nd in 1900, but has ranked 1st since 1970. Arkansas transformed from one of the ten youngest states in 1900 to one of the ten oldest in 2000. Conversely, California ranked among the ten oldest states at the beginning of the century, but ranked among the ten youngest states in 2000.

The United States gender composition shifted from a majority male population to a majority female population around midcentury. Larger gains for women than men in life expectancy and attrition of the large number of immigrants in decades prior to World War I (who were predominantly male) accounted for this shift. The West had the highest regional proportion of male population and the Northeast the highest proportion of female population during every decade of the 20th century. Only seven states, all in the West, still had a larger male than female population at the end of the century.

The graphics and text in this chapter depict the evolution of the number and proportional distribution of people in the United States by age and sex. These changes are described for the total population, regions, and states. Age trends focus on broad age groups, with particular emphasis on the population under age 15 and on the population age 65 and over. Trends in sex composition are discussed with the age distribution and separately by examining the trends in the relative numbers of the male and female populations at each age by region, state, and metropolitan status. Detailed data for each decade for the United States for 5-year age groups by sex are provided in Appendix Table 5. Detailed data for the United States, regions, and states for the male and female population and for broad age groups are provided in Appendix Tables 6 and 7, respectively.

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At the beginning and the middle of the century, the most populous 5-year age group was under age 5. In 2000, people age 35 to 39 years outnumbered all other age groups.

The number of people in each age group grew during the course of the 20th century, but some age groups grew much more than others. The growth and the changing age and sex composition of the U.S. population can be portrayed through the use of population pyramids. The overall shape of the pyramid and the size of the bars for each age group depict the changes.

Both the male and female populations increased between 1900 and 1950 and again between 1950 and 2000 for every 5-year age group. This is shown in the superimposed population pyramids in Figure 2-1.

Under age 5 represented the largest 5-year age group in 1900, with a population of 9.2 million (4.6 million males and 4.5 million females). As Figure 2-1 shows, each successive age group in 1900 was smaller than the preceding age group, creating the traditional pyramid shape or "broad-based" population.

In 1920, the largest 5-year age group was still children under age 5, with a population of 11.6 million (see Appendix Table 5). The sizable decline in fertility starting in the 1920s and continuing through the Depression changed the age composition. By 1940, the 15-to-19 year age group (corresponding essentially to people born from 1920 to 1924) was the largest (12.3 million).

In 1950, as a result of the post-World War II baby boom (1946 to 1964), the group under age 5 was again the largest, with a population of 16.2 million. With each passing decade since 1950, the largest 5-year age group has fallen in the range of ages that included the baby boomers. In 2000, the largest age groups were the 35-to-39 and 40-to-44 age groups (corresponding essentially to people born from 1960 to 1964 and 1955 to 1959, respectively).[22]

Further evidence of the impact of the baby boom on the U.S. age structure is seen in the measure of total population growth by age group from 1900 to 2000. The age groups 35-to-39 years, 40-to-44 years, and 45-to-49 years experienced the largest increases in population of any age group from the beginning to the end of the century (17.7 million, 18.2 million, and 18.6 million, respectively).

[22] See U.S. Census Bureau. 2001a. *Age: 2000*, by Julie Meyer.

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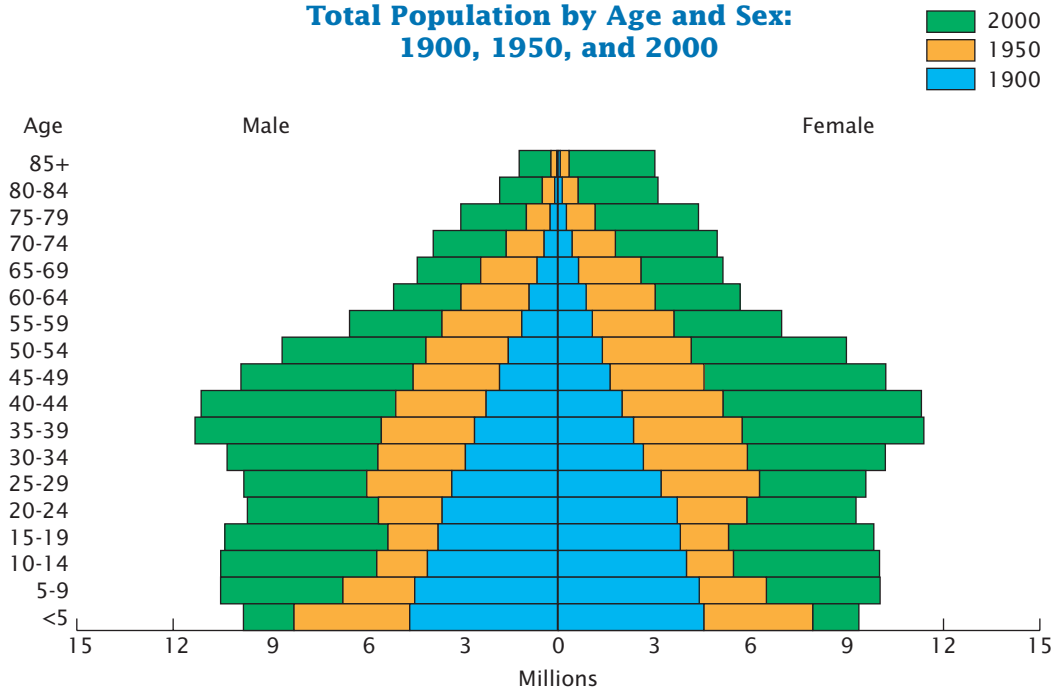
Figure 2-1.
Total Population by Age and Sex: 1900, 1950, and 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900, 1950, and 2000.

Over the century, the age distribution of the U.S. population changed from relatively young to relatively old.

Changes in the U.S. age structure over the century may be illustrated by population pyramids where each bar represents the percentage of the total population in each age-sex group.[23]

The distribution of the population by age and sex in 1900 exhibits the classic pyramid shape, wider at the bottom and narrower at the top (see Figure 2-2). This broad-based shape characterizes a young, relatively high fertility population. In 1900, children under age 5 accounted for 12 percent of the U.S. population.

The general shape of the pyramid remained essentially the same into the 1920s, although declining fertility rates led to smaller proportions of the total population in the youngest age groups. By 1940, the base of the pyramid had taken on a more rectangular look. Younger age groups (under 5 through 29 years) still comprised a relatively large proportion of the population, but each 5-year age group was roughly equal in size at 8 or 9 percent of the population, rather than exhibiting the steadily declining proportions by age of the 1900 pyramid.

[23] This method standardizes (to 100 percent) the total area of each pyramid. In this representation, the shape of the pyramid is more useful than the length of each bar when making pyramid-to-pyramid comparisons.

By 1950, the onset of the baby boom altered the bottom of the pyramid, as 11 percent of the population was under age 5. Once again, the age-sex pyramid had a large base of very young people. The low fertility of the Depression years is evidenced by the "pinch" in the age structure, as people born during the 1930s were 10 to 19 years old.

The aging of the U.S. population in the second half of the 20th century is shown by the more rectangular shape of the Census 2000 age-sex pyramid. The proportions do not begin to decline with each successive age group until after ages 35 to 39 years. Some variability in the pyramid's shape occurs in the 20-to-29 age group, where the slight "pinch" in the pyramid results from a relatively low number of births during the 1970s. Also, the baby-boom bulge appears in the 2000 pyramid in the 35 to 54-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 part result from sustained low fertility levels and from relatively larger declines in mortality at older ages in the latter part of the century.

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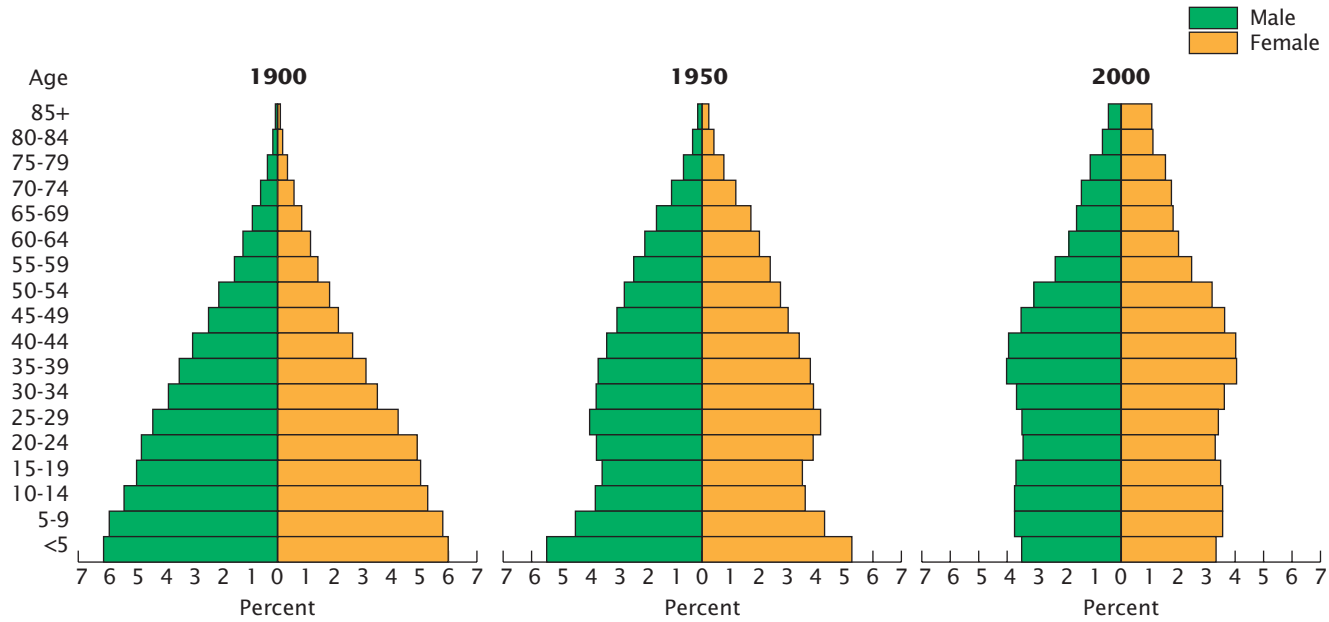
Figure 2-2.
Age and Sex Distribution of the Total Population: 1900, 1950, and 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900, 1950, and 2000.

Population growth in broad age groups varied throughout the century, with major fluctuations due to changing fertility.

The U.S. population in every age group at the end of the 20th century was much larger than at the start of the century. The decadal trends in specific broad age groups show that for some groups, such as ages 25 to 44 years, 45 to 64 years, and 65 and over, population increases occurred during every 10-year period (see Figure 2-3). In contrast, the under-15 age group and the 15-to-24-year age group experienced some population declines between censuses.

The population declines for people under age 15 from 1930 to 1940 and for people age 15 to 24 from 1940 to 1950 reflect the drop in fertility starting in the 1920s. Similarly, the population declines for those under age 15 from 1970 to 1980 and for those 15 to 24 from 1980 to 1990 result from the drop in fertility after the baby boom.

Large population increases from one decade to the next also are closely related to these fluctuations in fertility. This is especially evident in the rapid increases in the population under age 15 in the 1950s, 15 to 24 years in the 1960s, 25 to 44 years in the 1970s and 1980s, and 45 to 64 in the 1990s (see Appendix Table 5). The entry of the baby-boom generation into each of these age groups yielded rapid population growth. The population age 65 years and over will begin to increase rapidly starting in 2011, when the first of the baby-boom generation reaches age 65, and the rapid growth of this age group will continue for two decades.

In 1900, the youngest broad age group (under 15 years) had the most members, and the oldest group (65 years and over) had the least. In 2000, the oldest group was still the smallest, but people age 25 to 44 and those age 45 to 64 outnumbered the population under age 15 years.

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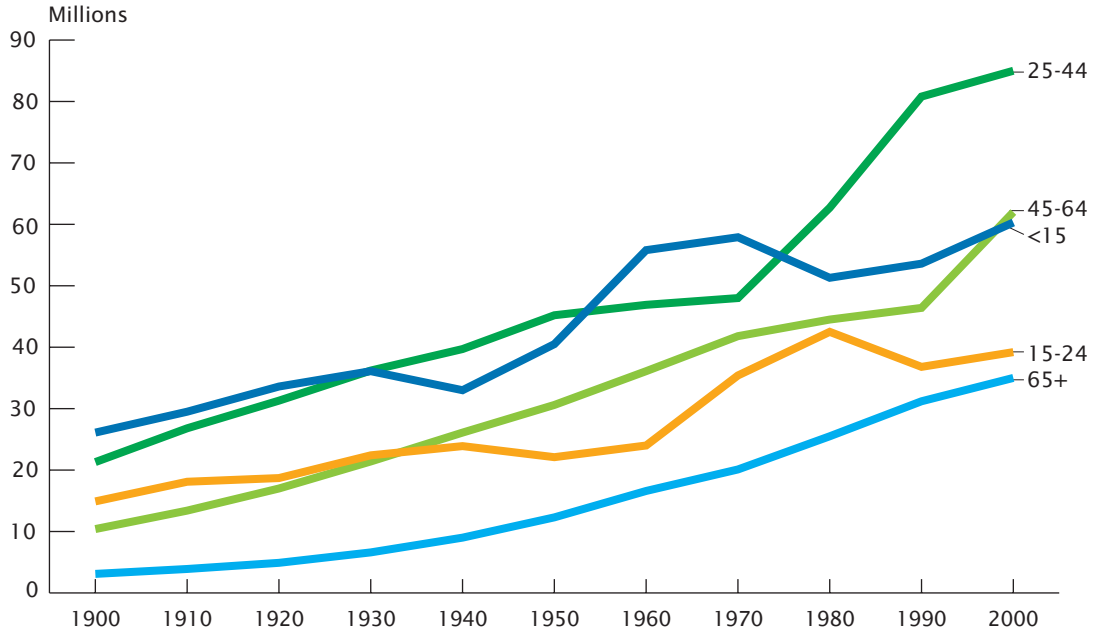
Figure 2-3.
Total Population by Broad Age Group: 1900 to 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

The share of the population under age 15 declined more than the share of any other broad age group.

Although the populations in the five broad age groups all increased in size over the course of the century, their proportional shares of the total population changed in different directions as a result of the different rates of growth for each group. In general, the shares of the population of the older age groups increased, while those of the younger age groups declined (see Figure 2-4).

The proportion of the U.S. population that was under age 15 declined more than the proportion of any other broad age group. At the beginning of the century, 1 out of every 3 people was under age 15 years. By 2000, only 1 of every 5 people was under age 15.

The total population share represented by 15-to-24 year olds generally declined from 1900 onward, reaching a low of 13 percent in 1960. This was followed by increases in the 1960s and 1970s, as the baby-boom cohort passed through this age group, and by declines as the baby-boom cohort moved out of the age group.

The share of the U.S. population represented by the age group 25 to 44 reached its lowest level of any census during the 20th century in 1970, and then increased over the next two decades to its maximum level in 1990. As with many of the changes in age structure experienced in the second half of the century, this trend largely reflects the entrance of the baby-boom cohort into this age group.

Both the population age 45 to 64 years and the population age 65 years and over were at their lowest proportional levels of the U.S. total population at the beginning of the century. Their shares of the total population increased each decade until 1950 and 1990, respectively. After some fluctuation and decline, the proportion age 45 to 64 increased sharply in the 1990s, largely fueled by people born during the first half of the baby boom, and reached its highest level (22 percent) of the century in 2000. The decade of the 1990s was the first to show a decline in the proportion of the population age 65 and over, reflecting the relatively low number of births during the late 1920s and early 1930s.

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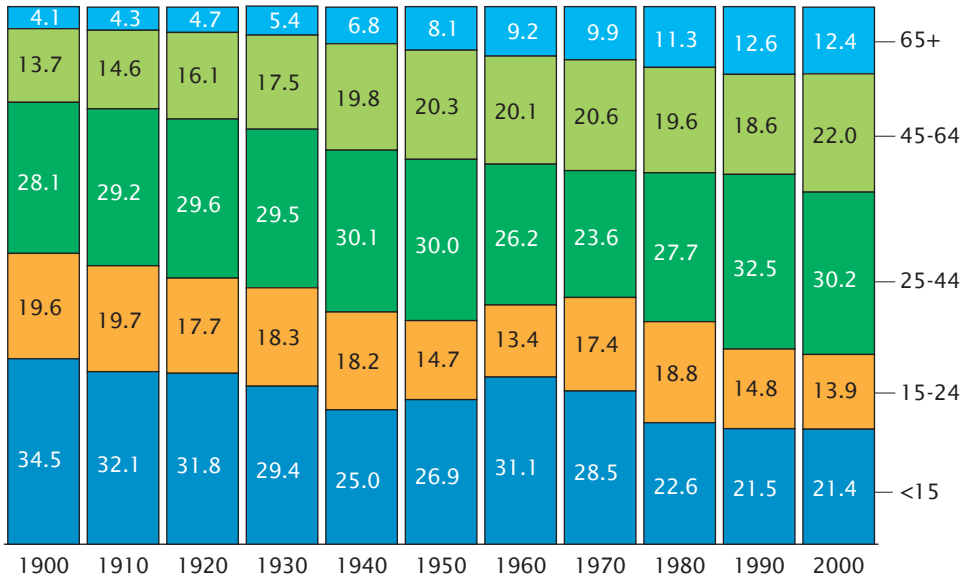
Figure 2-4.
Percent Distribution of the Total Population by Age: 1900 to 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

The median age rose from 23 in 1900 to 35 in 2000 but declined between 1950 and 1970.

The median age[24] of a population often is used to describe a population as "young" or "old." Populations with a median age under 20 years may be classified as relatively young, and those with a median age of 30 years or more as relatively old. The United States population aged over the course of the century, although not in each decade.

[24] The median age is the age that divides the population into two equal-size groups. Half of the population is older than the median age and the other half is younger. See the Glossary.

The median age rose gradually from 23 in 1900 to 26 in 1930 and then rose more rapidly to 29 in 1940 with the relatively small number of births during the 1930s (see Figure 2-5). After increasing to 30 in 1950, the median age fell, as a result of the baby boom, to 28 in 1970.

Beginning in the 1970s, lower fertility combined with the aging of the baby boom generation (the oldest turned age 30 in 1976), pushed the median age sharply higher. It reached 30 in 1980—the same median age as in 1950—and continued to increase to a record high of 35 in 2000.

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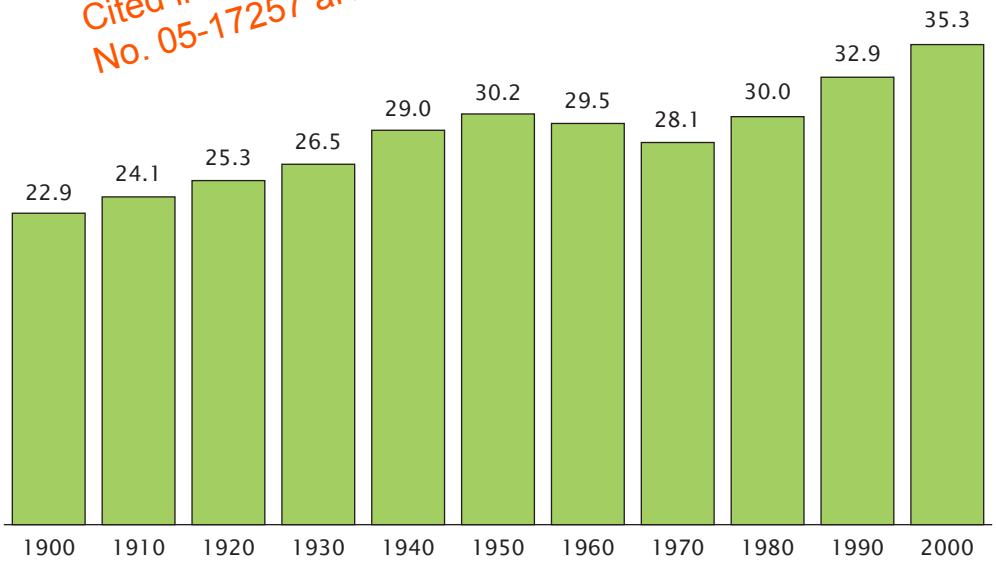
Figure 2-5.
Median Age: 1900 to 2000
(Years)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

The population age 65 years and older increased more than tenfold between 1900 and 2000.

As discussed earlier, the United States population aged during the 20th century as the growth rate of the elderly[25] population far exceeded the growth rate of the total population. In this century, the total population more than tripled, while the 65 years and over population grew more than tenfold, from 3.1 million in 1900 to 35.0 million in 2000 (see Figure 2-6).

The faster rate of growth of the elderly population increased its share of the U.S. population from 4.1 percent in 1900 to 12.6 percent in 1990 (see Figure 2-7). The 65-to-74 age group made up the majority of the 65 and over population throughout the century. In most decades, this age group also accounted for the largest share of the growth of the 65 and over population (see Appendix Table 5).

From 1900 to 1990, the elderly population grew faster than the total population in each decade, but between 1990 and 2000, for the first time in the history of the census, the 65 years and over population grew slower than the total population.[26] During the 1990s, the total population increased by 13.2 percent, while the population 65 years and over increased by only 12.0 percent. As a result, people age 65 and over represented a slightly smaller share of the U.S. population in 2000 (12.4 percent) than in 1990 (12.6 percent).

The declining proportion of the 65 and over population from 1990 to 2000 is directly related to the low fertility of the late 1920s and early 1930s. (People born during this period entered the 65 and over age group during the 1990s.) In particular, the population 65 to 69 years dropped from 10.1 million in 1990 to 9.5 million in 2000. The decline in the proportion of elderly in the population is expected to reverse as the baby boomers (born from 1946 to 1964) reach age 65, starting in 2011.

Among the elderly population, growth of the population 85 years and over is particularly notable, increasing from 122,000 in 1900 to 4.2 million in 2000. From 1940 to 2000, the 85 and over population increased at a more rapid rate than 65-to-74 year olds and 75-to-84 year olds in every decade.

The 85 and over age group also increased as a proportion of the elderly population, from 4 percent in 1900 to 12 percent in 2000, although they represented just 1.5 percent of the total U.S. population at the end of the 20th century.

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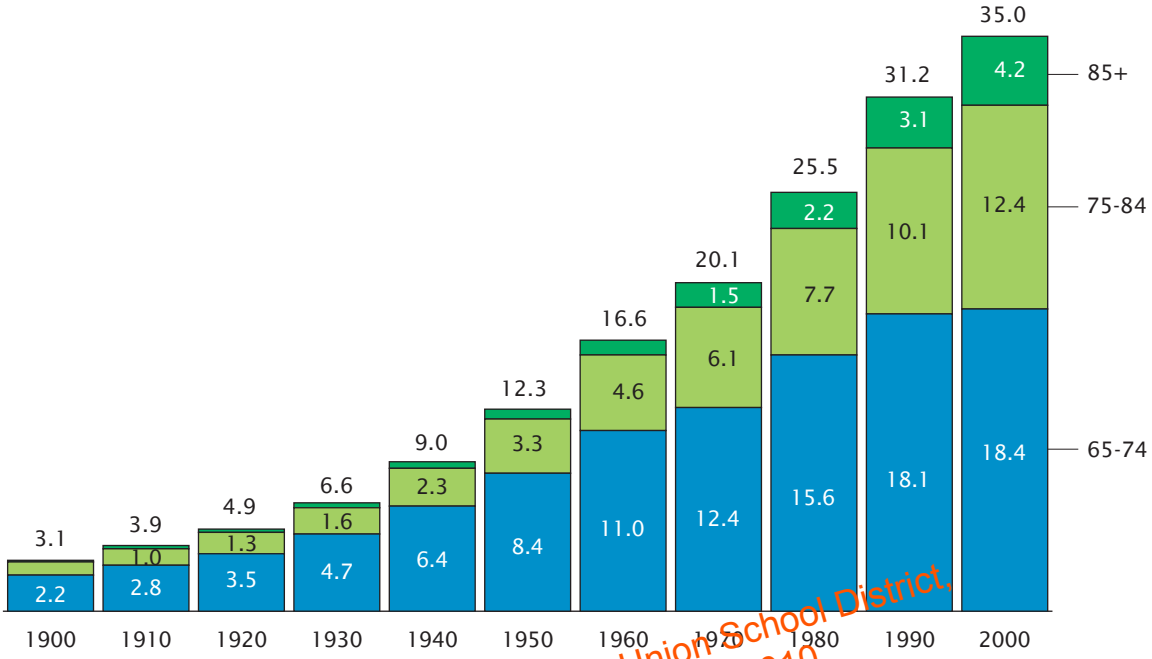
[25] In this report, the term elderly refers to individuals aged 65 years and over.

[26] See U.S. Census Bureau. 2001h. *The 65 Years and Over Population*, by Lisa Hetzel and Annetta Smith.

Figure 2-6.
Population Age 65 and Over: 1900 to 2000
(Millions)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

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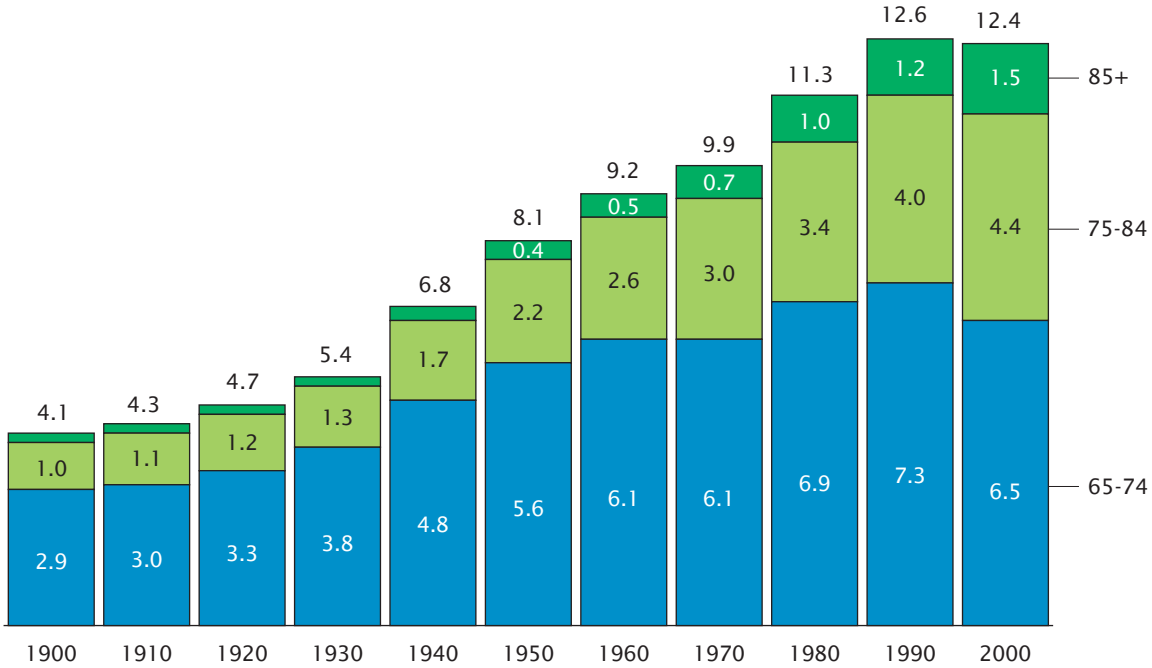
Figure 2-7.
Percent of Total Population Age 65 and Over: 1900 to 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

The South had the youngest regional age structure in the first half of the century but was replaced by the West by the end of the century. The Midwest generally had the oldest population during the first half of the century, and the Northeast had the oldest during the latter half.

The trends in the proportions of people under 15 years old and those age 65 and over generally moved in opposite directions during the century. Every region's proportion of people under age 15 in 2000 declined substantially from its level in 1900, while the proportion of people 65 years and over increased (see Figure 2-8).

The proportion under 15 years fell from regional highs (in the Northeast, Midwest, and South) in the range of 30 percent to 40 percent in 1900 to lows of 20 percent to 23 percent in 1990 and 2000. However, the highest percentage under age 15 in the West occurred in 1960 rather than in 1900. The lowest regional percentage under age 15 occurred in 1990 or 2000 in every region.

Regional lows in the percentage 65 years and over occurred in 1910 in the Northeast and in 1900 for the other regions, and ranged from 3 percent in the South to 5 percent in the Northeast. Regional highs occurred in 2000 in the West and in 1990 for the other regions, and ranged from 11 percent in the West to 14 percent in the Northeast.

From 1900 through 1960, the South had the highest proportion of people under age 15 and the lowest proportion of people age 65 and over, making it the "youngest" region (see Appendix Table 7). The highest percentage under age 15 resided in the Midwest in 1970, the South in 1980, and the West since 1990. The West had the lowest percentage 65 years and over from 1970 to 2000. The relative "youngness" of the South in the first half of the century was in part due to relatively higher fertility among Blacks, who represented a larger proportion of the South's population. Similarly, the relative "youngness" of the West's population in the latter part of the century is in part due to relatively higher fertility among Hispanics, who constituted a larger share of the region's population. Although the West had the highest percentage under age 15 since 1990, it had the lowest proportion of people in this age group from 1910 to 1930.

The Northeast had the highest regional proportion in the elderly group in 1900 but was replaced by the Midwest from 1910 to 1940. The Northeast returned to having the highest proportion age 65 and over in 1950 and remained the "oldest" region throughout the rest of the century.

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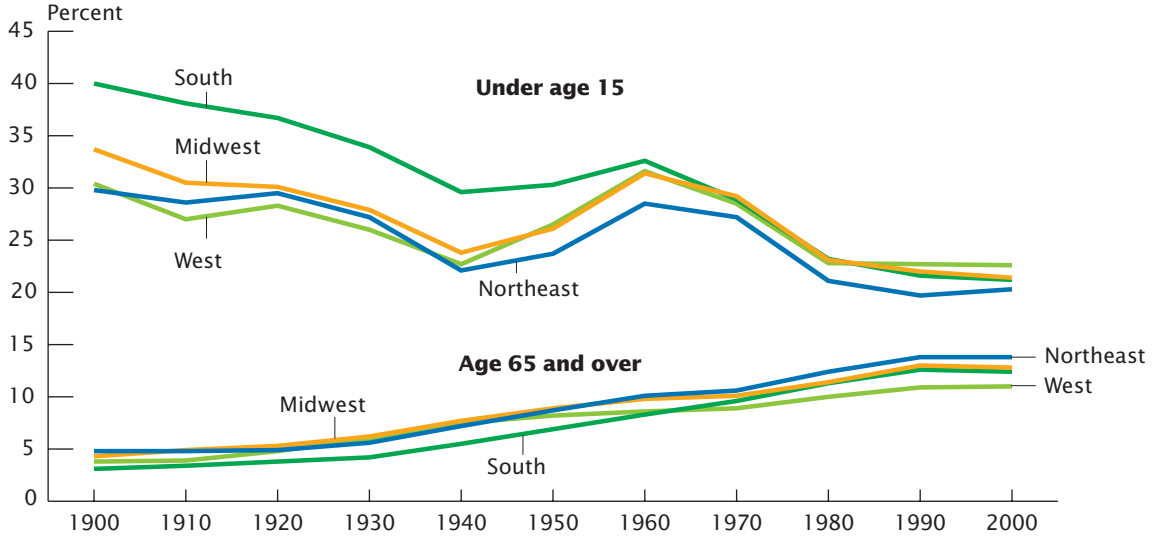
Figure 2-8.
Percent Under Age 15 and Percent Age 65 and Over by Region: 1900 to 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

Mississippi's and Utah's populations ranked among the ten youngest in every decade of the 20th century.

While the U.S. population as a whole aged over the 20th century, many states remained relatively "younger" or "older" during the period. Still, every state and the District of Columbia had a lower percentage under age 15 in 2000 than in 1900. Similarly, every state had a much higher percentage age 65 and over in 2000 than 100 years earlier.

All ten states with the highest percentage under age 15 in 1900, 1950, and 2000 were in the South and the West. The regional composition of these youngest states shifted from nine in the South and one in the West in 1900 to four in the South and six in the West in 2000.

From 1900 to 2000, only Mississippi and Utah ranked among the ten states with the highest percentage of people under age 15 every decade (see Appendix Table 7). In 1900, 42 percent of Mississippi's population and 41 percent of Utah's population were under age 15, ranking them second and ninth, respectively (see Table 2-1). By 2000, the percentage under age 15 in Mississippi had declined to 22 percent and in Utah to 27 percent. Even so, Utah had become the youngest state. South Carolina also ranked among the ten youngest states in the country for most of the century (1900 to 1980).

States in the Northeast and the Midwest tended to have relatively higher proportions of elderly[27] people over the period 1900 to 2000. These regions accounted for eight of the ten oldest states in 1900, all ten in 1950, and seven of the ten oldest in 2000. Three northeastern states, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont and one midwestern state, Iowa, ranked among the ten states with the highest percentage elderly for much of the century.

Florida's ranking in terms of percentage 65 and over jumped from 42nd in 1900 to 1st since 1970. Correspondingly, Florida's ranking of percentage under age 15 fell from 14th in 1900 to 49th in 2000. Arkansas and California also experienced marked changes in their relative "youngness" or "oldness." At the beginning of the century, Arkansas ranked as the fourth youngest state, but by the end of the century ranked as the ninth oldest. California changed in the opposite direction, moving from the sixth oldest state in 1900 to the sixth youngest state in 2000.

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[27] For the purposes of this report, elderly refers to the population 65 years and over.

Table 2-1.
Ten States With the Highest Percents Under Age 15 and Age 65 and Over: 1900, 1950, and 2000

Rank	1900		1950		2000	
	State	Percent	State	Percent	State	Percent
	Percent under age 15 years					
1	South Carolina	42.8	New Mexico	34.8	Utah	26.6
2	Mississippi	42.0	South Carolina	34.8	Alaska	25.2
3	Texas	41.8	Mississippi	34.0	Texas	23.5
4	Arkansas	41.6	Utah	33.5	Idaho	23.4
5	Oklahoma	41.5	Alabama	32.7	New Mexico	23.0
6	Georgia	41.5	North Carolina	32.3	California	23.0
7	North Carolina	41.4	Arkansas	31.9	Mississippi	22.5
8	Alabama	41.3	Arizona	31.9	Arizona	22.4
9	Utah	41.1	West Virginia	31.7	Louisiana	22.4
10	Louisiana	40.7	Idaho	31.7	Georgia	22.2
	Percent age 65 years and over					
1	Vermont	8.1	New Hampshire	10.8	Florida	17.6
2	Maine	8.0	Vermont	10.5	Pennsylvania	15.6
3	New Hampshire	7.9	Iowa	10.4	West Virginia	15.3
4	Connecticut	5.6	Missouri	10.3	Iowa	14.9
5	Nevada	5.4	Maine	10.2	North Dakota	14.7
6	California	5.2	Kansas	10.2	Rhode Island	14.5
7	Massachusetts	5.1	Massachusetts	10.0	Maine	14.4
8	Ohio	5.0	Nebraska	9.8	South Dakota	14.3
9	Michigan	5.0	Indiana	9.2	Arkansas	14.0
10	Wisconsin	5.0	Minnesota	9.0	Connecticut	13.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900, 1950, and 2000.

Prior to 1950, the male population outnumbered the female population. Since then, the female population has outnumbered the male population.

A frequently used measure to summarize the balance between the male and female population is known as the sex ratio.[28] A sex ratio of 100 indicates a balance between the male and female populations, ratios above 100 indicate a larger male population, and ratios below 100 indicate a larger female population. Figure 2-9 shows the trend in the sex ratio for the United States for every decade since 1900.

For each census from 1900 to 1940, the sex ratio was above 100. Males outnumbered females by a high of 2.7 million in 1910 but by only about 0.5 million in 1940 (see Appendix Table 6).

Several demographic factors contributed to the excess of males in the early part of the century. First, the influx of male immigrants to the United States at the turn of the century exceeded the influx of female immigrants. Also, younger populations tend to have higher sex ratios than older populations and the United States, as discussed earlier, had a much younger population in the early part of the century.[29]

By the 1950 census, the sex ratio had dropped below 100. Over the next several decades, the numeric difference between the sexes continued to grow. The excess of the female population in the second half of the century ranged from 1.0 million in 1950 to 6.4 million in 1980 (see Appendix Table 6).

The sex ratio declined during every decade from 1910 to 1980. However, after declining to a low of 94.5 in 1980, the sex ratio increased in the following two decades to 96.3 in 2000. This is due to the fact that the male population increased at a more rapid rate than the female population during both the 1980s and 1990s. Higher net male than female immigration and relatively greater declines in male mortality rates contributed to this reversal of the downward trend in the sex ratio.

[28] Calculated as the male population divided by the female population, times 100. See the Glossary.

[29] Differences in census coverage also affect the sex ratio. In the United States, men generally have been less completely counted than women. This implies that the census-based sex ratio is slightly lower than if all people had been completely counted (see J. Gregory Robinson, "Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation: Demographic Analysis Results," March 12, 2001.)

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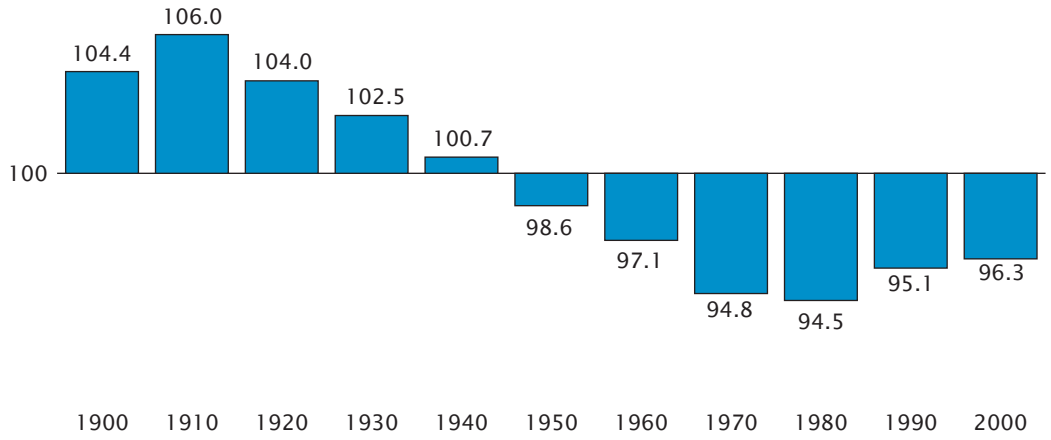
Figure 2-9.
Sex Ratio: 1900 to 2000

(Males per 100 females)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

While the shift to a larger female than male population occurred in every region, the West maintained the highest sex ratio of all U.S. regions throughout the century.

While all four regions had similar trends in the sex ratio to that of the United States, they differed in the degree to which their male and female populations counterbalanced throughout the century (see Figure 2-10). The peak sex ratio for every region occurred in 1910, and the lowest ratio occurred in 1970 in the West, 1980 in the Northeast and the South, and 1990 in the Midwest.

Every region had relatively higher sex ratios during the first half of the century. The sex ratio in the Northeast and the South dropped below 100 during the 1930s, followed by the Midwest during the 1940s. The West, which did not have a larger female population until the 1960s, had the highest sex ratio among the regions for the entire century.

The sex ratios in the West in 1900 (128.1) and 1910 (128.9) were the highest of the 100-year period. In general, the high ratios in the West during the first several decades of the century reflect the "frontier" character of this region and both international and internal migration starting in the late 19th century of men who were attracted in part by employment opportunities in male-dominated industries, including mining and railroad construction.

During the entire century, the Midwest consistently had the second highest sex ratio (except for 1990), followed by the South, with the third highest sex ratio. The Northeast consistently had the lowest sex ratio of all U.S. regions.

The widest regional difference in the sex ratio occurred in 1900, when the sex ratio ranged from 100.0 in the Northeast to 128.1 in the West. The regional differences narrowed each decade, until 1970, when the sex ratio ranged from 92.5 in the Northeast to 97.7 in the West. In 2000, the sex ratio ranged from 93.5 in the Northeast to 99.6 in the West.

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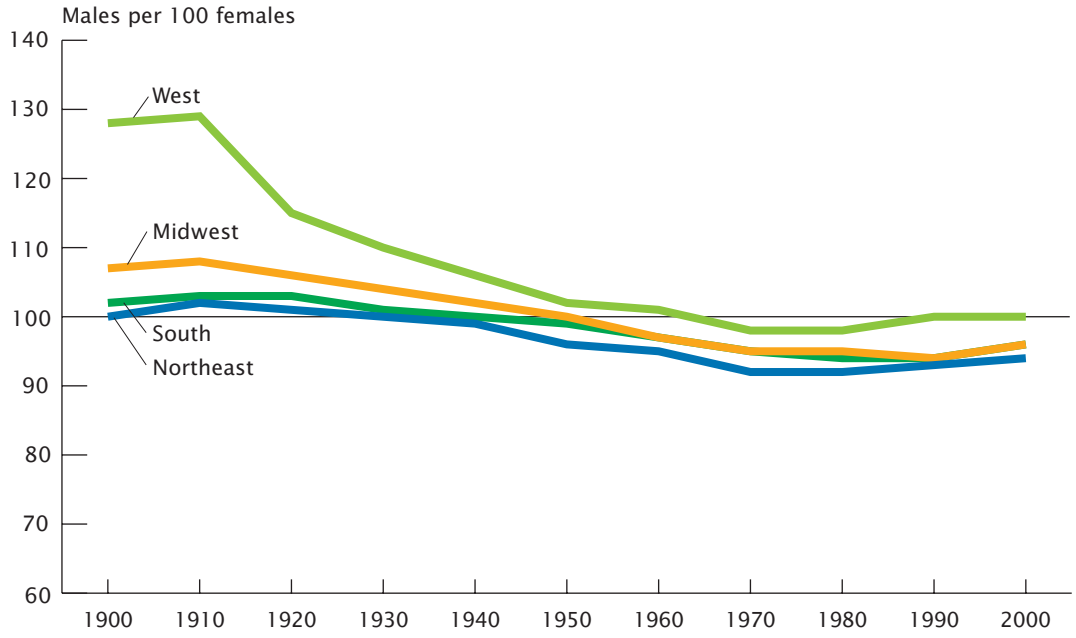
Figure 2-10.
Sex Ratio by Region: 1900 to 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

The number of states with a larger female than male population quadrupled from 11 in 1900 to 44 in 2000.

As the century progressed, an increasing number of states had a larger female population than male population. In 1900, the female population exceeded the male population in only 11 states (including the District of Columbia), all in the Northeast or the South (see Figure 2-11).

By 1950, 27 states (including the District of Columbia) had a sex ratio below 100. The trend had spread into the Midwest as well as into more states in the Northeast and the South. All states in the West still had a sex ratio above 100.

Between 1900 and 2000, the number of states with a larger female than male population quadrupled to 44 (including the District of Columbia). In 2000, only seven western states (Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming) remained with a larger male population.[30]

The sex ratio of every state was lower in 2000 than in 1900. In other words, the female population had increased relatively more than the male population over the 100-year period. Despite this shift among all states toward a proportionately larger female population, Nevada and Wyoming maintained a sex ratio above 100 throughout the century (see Appendix Table 6). In addition, both Alaska and Hawaii have had an excess of males in every decade since their inclusion as states in the census of 1960. Massachusetts, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and the District of Columbia had larger female populations throughout the century.

Throughout the century, several states remained among the highest or lowest ranking in terms of their sex ratio. States consistently ranking among the highest included Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and Wyoming. Since the overwhelming majority of states had larger female than male populations by 2000, even some of the states with the highest-ranking sex ratios had proportionally larger female populations. Montana, for example, had a sex ratio of 99.3 in 2000. Only Massachusetts and the District of the Columbia remained among the ten states (or equivalent) with the lowest sex ratios for the entire century.

Prior to Alaska's statehood, either Nevada or Wyoming had the country's highest sex ratio every decade from 1900 to 1950. Once Alaska became a state, it had the highest sex ratio from 1960 through 2000. The sex ratio in Alaska steadily declined from 132.3 in 1960 to 107.0 in 2000.

Among the 50 states, Massachusetts had the lowest sex ratio every decade from 1900 through 1960.[31] In 1970 and 1980, New York held this distinction. The state with the lowest sex ratio changed to Mississippi in 1990 and then to Rhode Island in 2000.

The gap between the highest and the lowest state sex ratios generally narrowed during the century. After 1910, the difference became smaller each decade until 1960, when the gap widened because Alaska was included as a state. The gap then continued to narrow each decade, reaching the smallest gap in the century in 2000, when the sex ratio ranged from a low of 92.5 in Rhode Island (89.0 in the District of Columbia) to 107.0 in Alaska.

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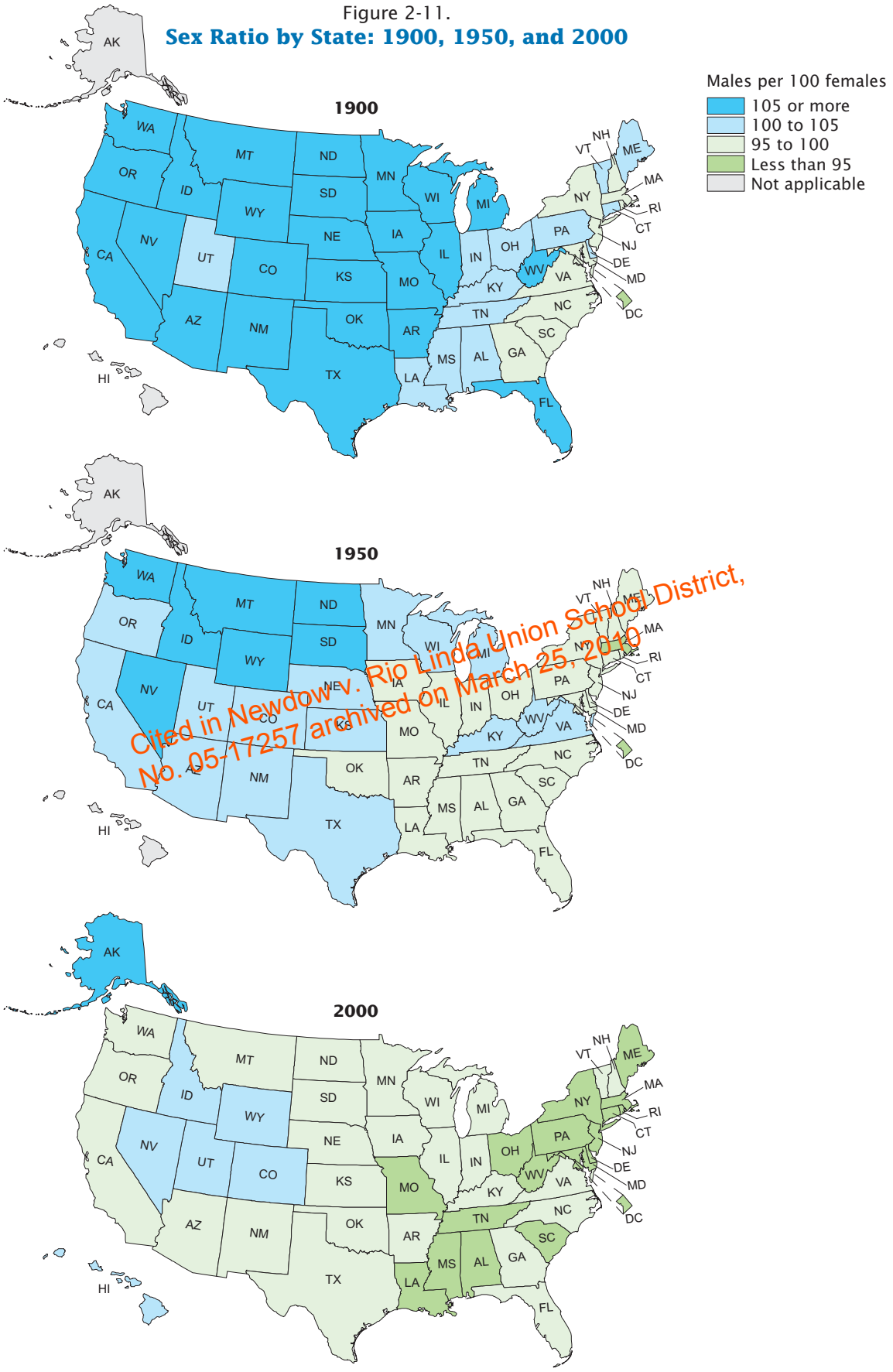
[30] See U.S. Census Bureau. 2001b. *Gender: 2000*, by Denise I. Smith and Reneé E. Spraggins.

[31] The District of Columbia, a state equivalent for statistical purposes, had the lowest sex ratio for every decade throughout the century.

Figure 2-11.

Sex Ratio by State: 1900, 1950, and 2000



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900, 1950, and 2000.

Central cities had relatively larger female than male populations compared with suburban and nonmetropolitan areas.

Decennial data available by sex for metropolitan areas from 1950 to 2000 indicate that the sex ratio trend for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas followed a path similar to that of the United States as a whole.[32] The sex ratio in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas declined steadily from 1950 to 1980 (see Figure 2-12). The nonmetropolitan sex ratio remained stable from 1980 to 1990, whereas the metropolitan sex ratio followed the U.S. pattern of increasing sex ratios from 1980 to 1990 and again from 1990 to 2000.

The nonmetropolitan sex ratio exceeded the metropolitan sex ratio for the entire period from 1950 to 2000, indicating a greater predominance of the female population in metropolitan areas than in the nonmetropolitan population. In fact, in 1950 the male population in nonmetropolitan areas still outnumbered the female population, although the sex ratio in the United States had already fallen below 100. Over the latter half of the century, the nonmetropolitan sex ratio ranged from 96.0 to 101.6 (in 1990 and 1950, respectively), and the metropolitan sex ratio ranged from 93.9 to 96.4 (in 1980 and 1950, respectively, see Appendix Table 16).

In 1950, there was a relatively large gap between the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan sex ratios, which steadily narrowed from 1950 to 1990. However, in the 1990s, the sex ratio in nonmetropolitan areas increased more than in metropolitan areas, widening the gap again.

Within metropolitan areas, sex ratios were much lower in central cities than they were in the suburbs. In the central cities, the sex ratio ranged from 90.7 in 1970 to 94.6 in 2000, which was its highest point in 40 years. In the suburbs, the sex ratio stayed within a narrow range during the period, from a low of 96.0 in 1980 to a high of 98.6 in 1960.

[32] Metropolitan areas were formally defined beginning with the 1950 census.

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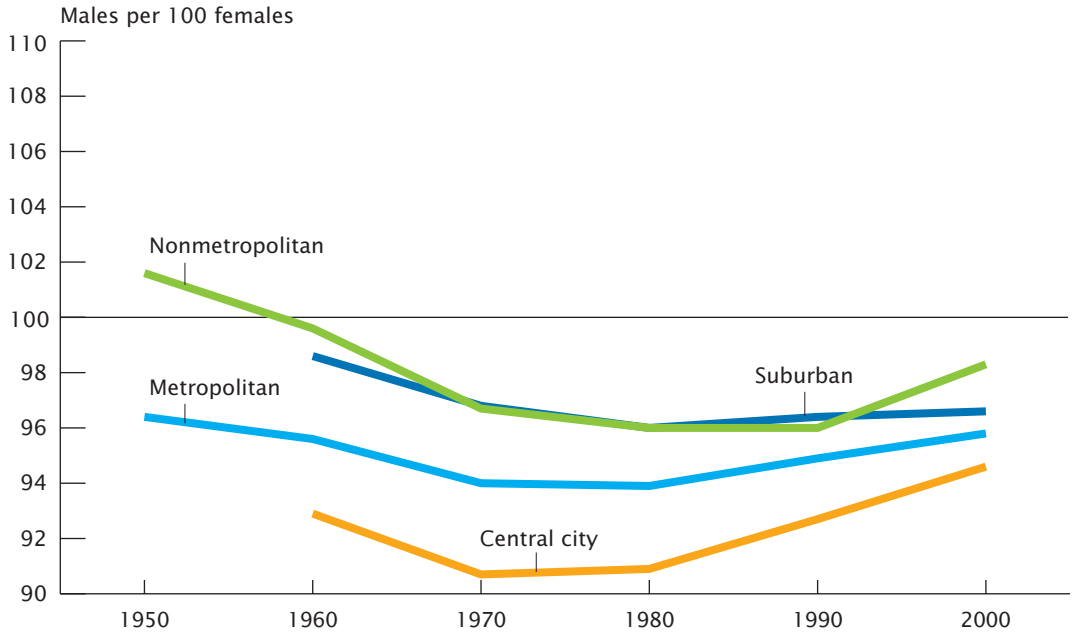
Figure 2-12.
Sex Ratio by Metropolitan Area Status: 1950 to 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1950 to 2000.

Throughout the century, women represented most of the population age 85 and over, and the predominance of women greatly increased between 1900 and 2000.

In the absence of migration, sex ratios tend to decrease with age due to higher male mortality rates at each age.[33] The sex ratio at birth is about 105. Higher male mortality decreases the sex ratio, and the age at which the sex ratio drops below 100 (i.e., the female population exceeds the male population) depends on both the level of mortality and differences in age-specific mortality rates by sex. The predominance of women is most pronounced among the elderly and especially among the population 85 years and over.

While sex ratios in the United States for broad age groups largely reflect the typical pattern (see Figure 2-13), prior to 1960, U.S. sex ratios did not consistently decrease with age. In the early part of the century, the highest sex ratios occurred for the 45-to-64 age group, reflecting the predominantly male, large-scale immigration in preceding decades. This age group had the century's highest sex ratio (115.2 in 1920). Since 1960, sex ratios by age have followed the expected pattern, with the highest sex ratio in the under 15 age group and steadily decreasing ratios for each subsequently older age group.

From 1920 to 1980, the sex ratios of the 45 to 64, 65 to 84, and 85 and over age groups all steadily declined. Generally, the declining sex ratios over time resulted from greater improvements in female mortality rates than in male mortality rates during these decades. The sex ratio for the under 15 age group remained fairly stable during the century, although slight, steady increases occurred during most decades.

From 1980 to 2000, the sex ratio increased for most age groups, except the 85-and-over group, which had a declining sex ratio in the 1980s. In 1990, this group had the century's lowest sex ratio: 38.6, and during both decades women outnumbered men by more than 2-to-1.

[33] In 1999, average life expectancy at birth (based on age-specific mortality rates in 1999) was 73.9 years for males and 79.4 years for females. See U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, 2002, *United States Life Tables, 1999*, Table A.

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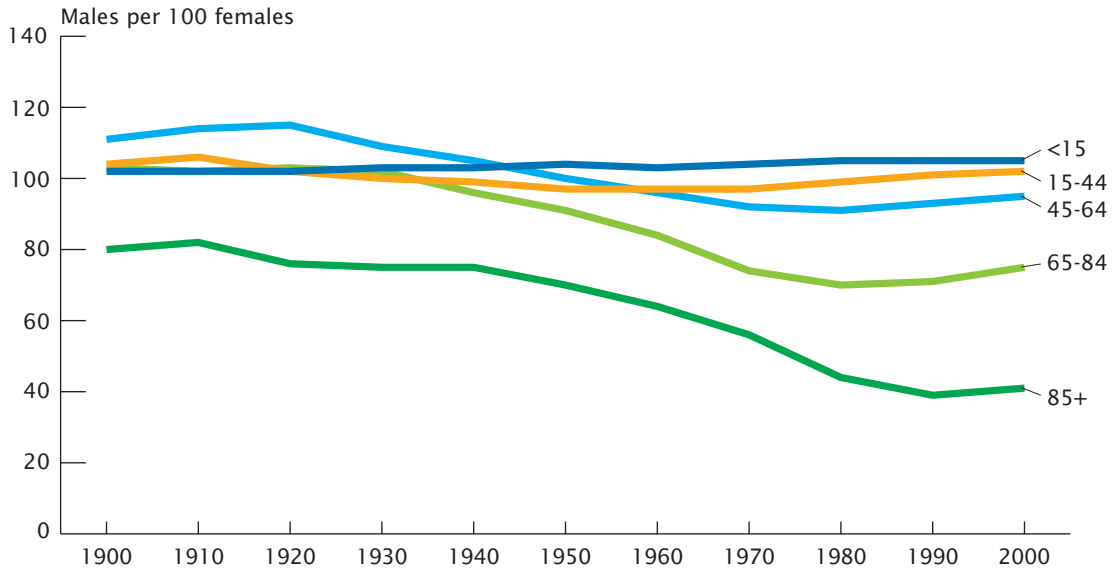
Figure 2-13.
Sex Ratio by Broad Age Group: 1900 to 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

Chapter 3

RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

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Chapter Highlights
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

RACE

National Trends

The United States population was much more racially diverse in 2000 than in 1900. At the beginning of the century, 1 out of 8 Americans was of a race other than White; at the end of the century, the ratio was 1 out of 4.

The increased diversity in the United States was largely a phenomenon of the latter part of the century. Both the White population and the Black population represented a slightly smaller share of the U.S. total population in 1970 than they did in 1900.

From 1970 to 2000, the population of races other than White or Black grew considerably and, by 2000, was comparable in size to the Black population.

Among the races, the American Indian and Alaska Native population had the highest percentage under age 15 for most of the 20th century (peaking at 42 percent in 1960). In 2000, the Two or more races population (identified in Census 2000 for the first time) had the highest proportion (36 percent).

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Regional Trends

The Black population was concentrated in the South and the Asian and Pacific Islander population in the West from 1900 to 2000. However, these regional concentrations declined during the century.

The American Indian and Alaska Native population also was heavily concentrated in the West, and this concentration remained relatively stable throughout the century.

The South had the highest percentage of races other than White in every census from 1900 to 1980. The West had the highest percentage of races other than White in 1990 and 2000.

In the Northeast, the Midwest, and the South, Blacks constituted the largest share of the population of races other than White in every decade of the 20th century, while in the West, each of the races other than White represented the largest share during the century.

State Trends

Increased racial diversity characterized most states during the 20th century. By 2000, 40 states and the District of Columbia had populations with at least 10 percent races other than White. The 10 states with 90 percent or more White in 2000 were: Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Only five states—Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, and West Virginia—had a lower percentage of races other than White in 2000 than in 1950.

HISPANIC ORIGIN

National, Regional, and State Trends

From 1980 to 2000, the Hispanic population (of any race) more than doubled.

More than 40 percent of the Hispanic population lived in the West from 1980 to 2000.

In every region, the percentage of Hispanics increased during the 1980s and again during the 1990s.

New Mexico had the highest proportion of Hispanics in its population of any state in 1980, 1990, and 2000. By 2000, 42 percent of New Mexico's population was Hispanic.

MINORITY AND WHITE NON-HISPANIC

National, Regional, and State Trends

The aggregated Minority population (people of races other than White or of Hispanic origin) increased by 88 percent between 1980 and 2000, while the White non-Hispanic population grew by only 7.9 percent during the 20-year period.

Younger age groups had a higher percentage of Minority population than did older age groups. By 2000, the percentage of Minority population ranged from 16 percent for people age 65 and over to 39 percent for those under age 25.

In 1980, more than 50 percent of the population in Hawaii and the District of Columbia was Minority. By 2000, California and New Mexico had also become more than 50 percent Minority, and Texas was the only other state with at least 40 percent Minority (48 percent).

Chapter 3
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

Racial and ethnic diversity increasingly characterized the population of the United States during the last half of the 20th century, especially in the last three decades of the century. Race and ethnicity are separate concepts as defined by the federal government. People of a specific race may be of any ethnic origin, and people of a specific ethnic origin may be of any race. Large-scale immigration, primarily from Latin America and Asia, underlies both increased racial and ethnic diversity. In just the last two decades of the century, the Asian and Pacific Islander population tripled, and the Hispanic population more than doubled.

Every population census in the United States collected data on race, beginning with the first national enumeration in 1790. The number of specific groups identified in a census generally increased over time. Census 2000 was the first U.S. census to allow individuals to identify themselves as being of more than one race. The trends by race in this chapter cover the following five groups: White, Black, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian and Pacific Islander, and Some other race. For additional detail on the data on race included in this report, see Appendix C, Sources and Quality of Data.

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The population of Hispanic origin is defined as another group for federal statistical purposes and may be of any race. Prior to 1970, determinations of Hispanic origin were only made indirectly, such as through questions on Spanish surname, or tabulating people who reported Spanish as their "mother tongue." The 1970 census was the first to include a question on Hispanic origin, but it was asked only for a 5-percent sample of all households. Beginning with the 1980 census, information on Hispanic origin was collected on a 100-percent basis. The analysis of trends in the Hispanic population in this chapter covers the period from 1980 to 2000. For additional detail on the data on Hispanic origin included in this report, see Appendix C, Sources and Quality of Data.

In general, Blacks, Asians and Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaska Natives, and Hispanics have represented increasing shares of the national population and of each region's population. The Black share of the South's population, which declined from 32 percent in 1900 to 19 percent in 2000, is a notable exception. In 1900, only two non-Southern states (Nevada and Arizona) had populations with at least 10 percent races other than White but, by 2000, 26 non-Southern states had at least 10 percent races other than White, reflecting the spread of diversity across the country. By the end of the century, three states—California, Hawaii, and New Mexico—and the District of Columbia had more than 50 percent Minority populations (including Hispanics).

Data on age by race and Hispanic origin revealed increased "aging" of every population, but also important differences among the groups, showing Whites (and White non-Hispanics) and Asians and Pacific Islanders as relatively older groups and Blacks, Hispanics, and American Indians and Alaska Natives as relatively younger groups. Also, younger age groups consistently had higher levels of racial and ethnic diversity than older age groups.

The graphics and text in this chapter depict trends in the number and proportional distribution of the U.S. population by race from 1900 to 2000 and by Hispanic origin from 1980 to 2000. Changes in racial and ethnic composition are described for the total population, regions, and states. Trends in Hispanic origin, when discussed irrespective of race, are compared with the non-Hispanic population, and when discussed along with race, include the White non-Hispanic population trend for comparison. The chapter introduces data on changes in an aggregate Minority population, which pertains to the population of races other than White and people who are Hispanic, regardless of their race. In addition to examining trends in total size, proportional distribution, and geographic distribution by race and Hispanic origin, this chapter also examines age and sex composition trends and metropolitan concentration by race and Hispanic origin. Detailed data for each decade for the United States, regions, and states for individual race groups and for the population by Hispanic origin are provided in Appendix Tables 8, 9, and 10, and detailed data by age, race, and Hispanic origin for the United States are provided in Appendix Table 11.

Since 1970, the population of races other than White or Black has grown significantly; however, Whites remained the largest race group.

The White population continues to be the largest race group in the United States (see Figure 3-1). As recently as 1970, the U.S. population was nearly entirely classified as either White or Black, and the population of races other than White or Black was only 2.9 million, or 1.4 percent of the population. By 2000, the number of people in the United States who were of races other than White or Black had grown to 35 million, comparable in size to the Black population.

Numerically, the White population increased substantially in the 20th century. The White population grew from 66.8 million in 1900, exceeded 100 million by 1930, and passed the 200 million mark by 2000. The combined population of all races other than White in 2000 was comparable in size to the White population at the beginning of the 20th century.

The Black population increased steadily throughout the century from 8.8 million in 1900 to about 4 times larger in 2000 (34.7 million people reported Black alone and 36.4 million people reported Black alone or in combination with one or more other races). Compared with the combined population of races other than White or Black, the Black population in 1960 was more than 10 times larger, in 1980 was slightly more than double, and in 2000 was of comparable size, reflecting the rapid growth of these other races in the United States.

Races other than White and Black include American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian and Pacific Islander, and Some other race (see Figure 3-2).[34] For the first time, Census 2000 also included a count of the number of people reporting two or more races, which at 6.8 million exceeded the American Indian and Alaska Native population.

The Asian and Pacific Islander and the Some other race (who are primarily Hispanic) populations particularly increased during the period from 1970 to 2000. International migration and subsequent births to the immigrant population contributed to this rapid population increase.

Within the groups comprising the races other than White or Black, Some other race was the smallest in 1970, but has been the largest group since the 1980 census. The size of this race group is greatly influenced by the overwhelming number of Hispanics who answer the question on race by reporting themselves as a specific Hispanic-origin group that is categorized as Some other race.

Figure 3-1 and Figure 3-2 show two values for the population of each race in Census 2000. The smaller value represents the number of people who reported belonging to that race alone and no other race, while the larger value represents the number of people who reported the specified race only, plus those who reported the specified race and one or more other races. These numbers may be thought of as representing the minimum-maximum range for the number of people in the particular race group. The basic trends in population size by race over the 20th century shown in Figure 3-1 and Figure 3-2 hold up, regardless of which value is used from Census 2000.

[34] In Census 2000, the Asian and Pacific Islander group was split into "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander." For comparability throughout the century, this report combines these two groups. Separate data for each group from Census 2000 are provided in Appendix Table 9.

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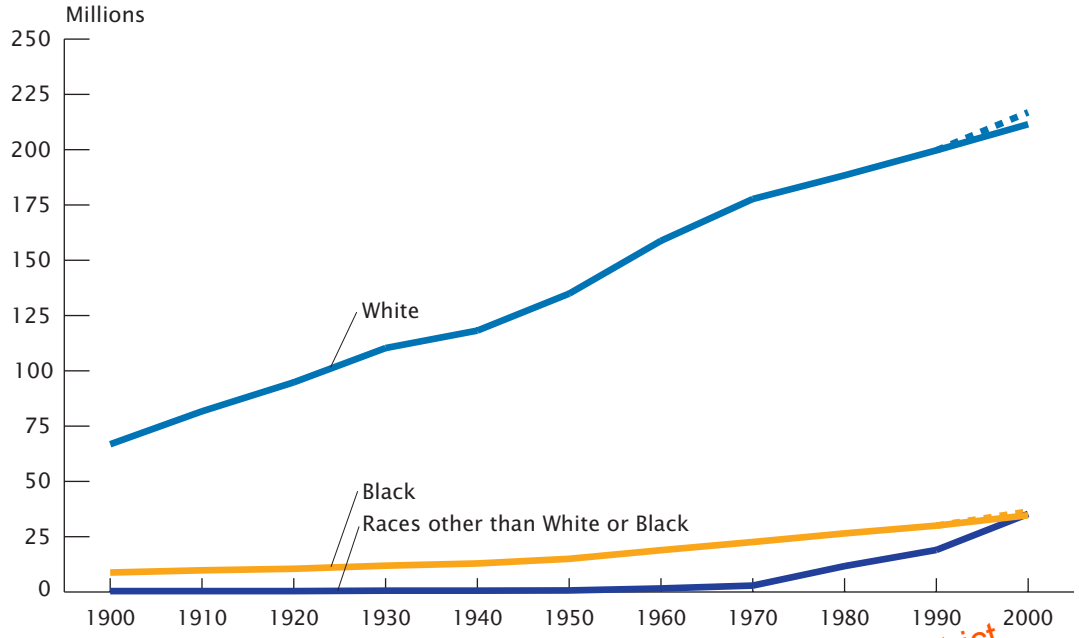
Figure 3-1.
Total Population by Race: 1900 to 2000



Note: For Census 2000, the lower value represents people reporting the specified race alone, while the higher value represents people reporting the specified race, whether or not they reported any other races.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

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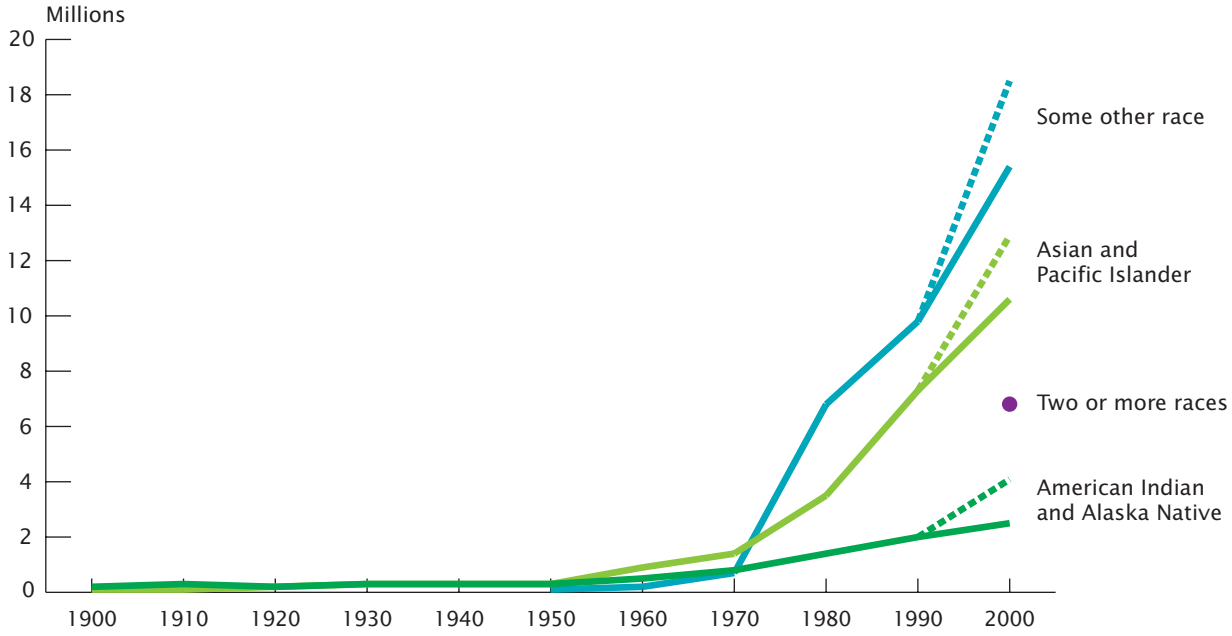
Figure 3-2.
Population of Races Other Than White or Black by Race: 1900 to 2000



Note: For Census 2000, the lower value represents people reporting the specified race alone, while the higher value represents people reporting the specified race, whether or not they reported any other races.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

In 1900, about 1 out of 8 Americans was of a race other than White. By 2000, about 1 out of 4 Americans was of a race other than White.

While the White population grew in every decade throughout the 20th century, its share of the total U.S. population did not follow this same pattern (see Figure 3-3). Between 1900 and 1930, the percentage White of the U.S. population increased, while the percentage Black declined. Since then, the White share of the total population has decreased every decade, while the Black share has increased.[35]

People of races other than White or Black represented less than 1 percent of the U.S. population between 1900 and 1960. In recent decades, the share this group composed of the U.S. total increased greatly, from 1.4 percent in 1970 to 12.5 percent by 2000.

Figure 3-4 illustrates the details of the rapid growth in races other than White or Black over the course of the century. Prior to 1950, all people in this broad grouping were reported as either American Indians and Alaska Natives or as Asians and Pacific Islanders. Beginning in 1950 and continuing for the remainder of the century, people could also be identified as Some other race. In 2000, the category Two or more races was used for the first time.

The American Indian and Alaska Native population and its share of the U.S. total increased each decade in the second half of the century, although its share represented about 1 percent in 2000. In contrast, the growth of Asians and Pacific Islanders and people in the Some other race category primarily accounted for the large increase in the share of the U.S. population comprised of people of races other than White or Black.

Comparing the beginning and the end of the century, the United States in 2000 is clearly much more racially diverse than in 1900. At the beginning of the century, just 1 out of 8 Americans was of a race other than White. At the end of the century, the proportion was 1 out of 4. The decade-to-decade trend shows that this increasing diversity is largely a phenomenon of the second half of the century. As recently as 1970, the White population's share of the U.S. total was slightly smaller than at the beginning of the century. The Black population also represented a slightly smaller share of the U.S. total population in 1970 than in 1900, and even at the century's close, its share was less than 1 percentage point higher than in 1900.

The significant decline since 1970 in the White share of the U.S. population mainly resulted from the much faster growth of the Asian and Pacific Islander and the Some other race populations. The decline of 12.3 percentage points in the White share between 1970 and 2000 may be attributed to the following percentage point increases: 5.1 for Some other race; 3.1 for Asian and Pacific Islander; 2.4 for Two or more races (who may be any combination of the individual races, including combinations with White); 1.2 for Black; and 0.5 for American Indian and Alaska Native.

As noted previously, the increased shares for Asians and Pacific Islanders and Some other race may largely be explained by large increases in international migration and subsequent births to the immigrants for these groups. (The high immigration of Hispanics, who frequently are categorized as Some other race, and changes in the reporting of race by Hispanics account for much of the increase in the Some other race share of the total population.)

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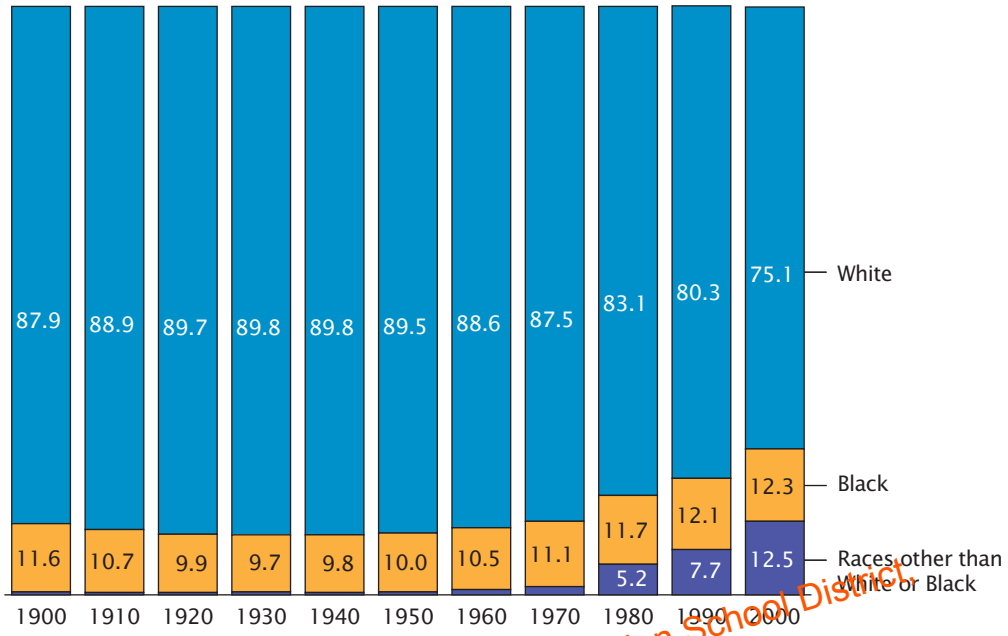
[35] In Figure 3-3 and all following graphics including a percentage of the population for a specific race group, the percentage shown for Census 2000 is based on the number of people reporting the specified race *alone* rather than the number reporting the specified race *alone or in combination* with any other race. The use of the race *alone* concept does not imply that it is a preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. In general, either the *alone* population or the *alone or in combination* population can be used, depending on the purpose of the analysis. The Census Bureau uses both approaches. See U.S. Census Bureau, 2001f, *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin*, by Elizabeth M. Grieco and Rachel C. Cassidy.

Figure 3-3.
Distribution of Total Population by Race: 1900 to 2000

(Percent)



Note: In 2000, the percent distribution is based on the reporting of race alone for Whites and Blacks.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

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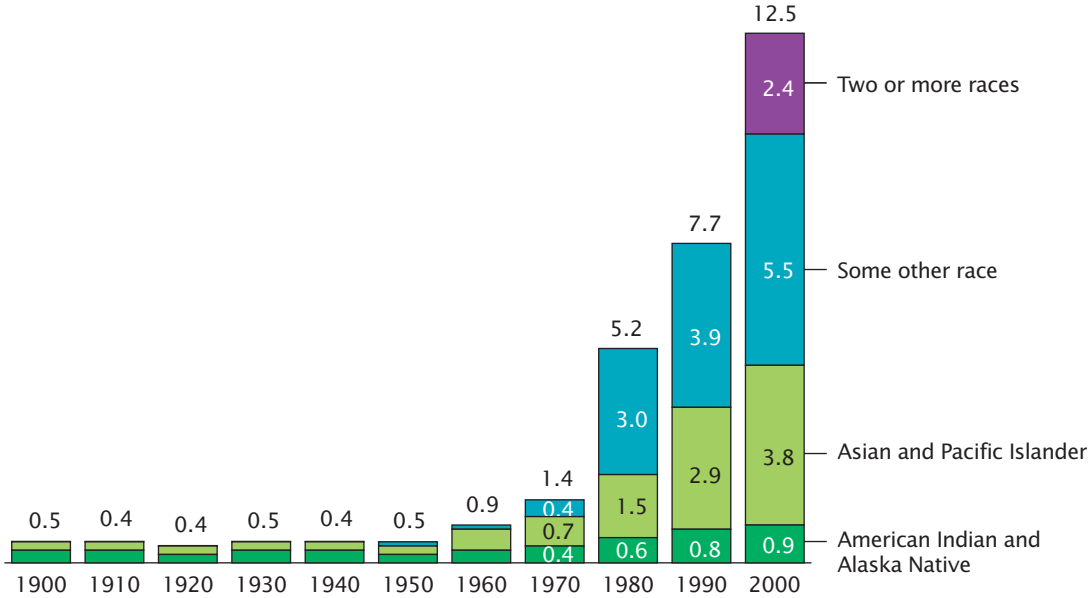
Figure 3-4.
Percent Races Other Than White or Black by Race: 1900 to 2000

(Percent of total population)



Note: In 2000, the percents are based on the reporting of the specified race alone.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

The Hispanic population more than doubled in size from 1980 to 2000.

The Hispanic population includes people who may be of any race.[36] As discussed earlier, the 1980 census was the first to include a separate question on Hispanic origin asked of every individual in the United States.[37]

The Hispanic population more than doubled in size from 1980 to 2000 (see Figure 3-5). In 1980, there were 14.6 million Hispanics in the United States. From 1980 to 1990, they grew by 7.7 million people, or 53 percent, to 22.4 million, and in the next decade the growth rate was even higher. During the 1990s, the Hispanic population increased by 13.0 million people, or 58 percent, reaching a population of 35.3 million at the century's close.

Overall, the Hispanic population grew by 20.7 million people from 1980 to 2000. High levels of immigration contributed to this rapid growth, coupled with relatively high fertility levels.

The much more rapid growth of the Hispanic population relative to the non-Hispanic population increased the Hispanic share of the total population in both decades. In 1980, Hispanics constituted 6.4 percent of the total population. By 1990, their share had increased to 9.0 percent, and during the 1990s, their share increased by an additional 3.5 percentage points, so that by 2000, Hispanics represented 12.5 percent of the U.S. population, nearly twice the proportion than just 20 years earlier.

[36] For a more detailed discussion about race and Hispanic origin, see the Sources and Quality of Data section.

[37] The 1970 census included a question on the Hispanic origin of individuals asked of a 5-percent sample. In this report, data on Hispanic origin are shown from 1980 to 2000.

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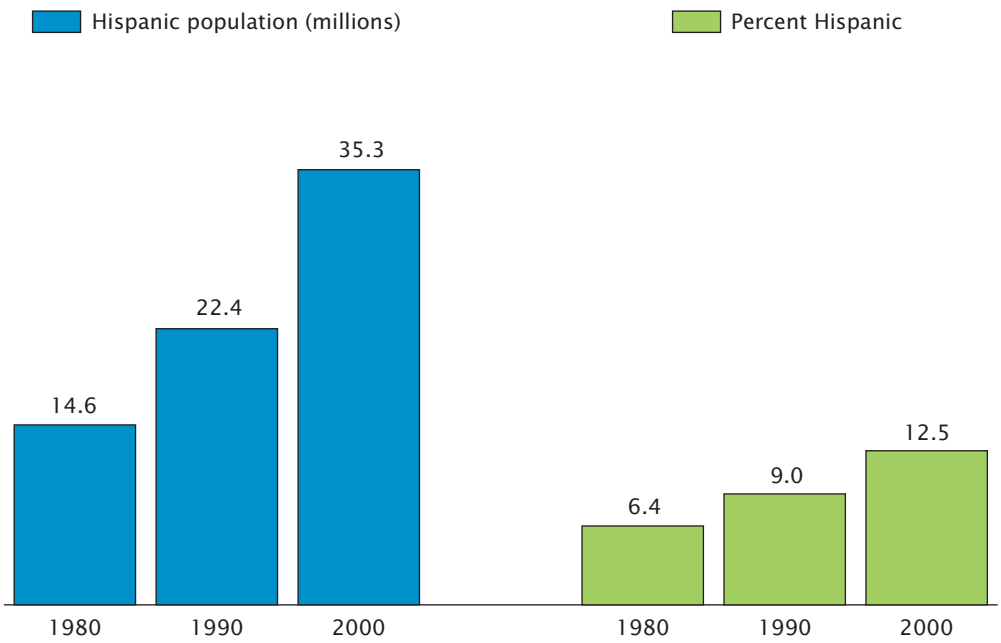
Figure 3-5.
Hispanic Population and Percent Hispanic of Total Population: 1980 to 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1980 to 2000.

The White population grew more slowly than every other race group in the second half of the 20th century and for the century as a whole.

By the end of the 20th century, the fact that the U.S. population had become increasingly diverse was generally well-known. However, when the century is split into halves, this conventional wisdom does not entirely hold true. The White population grew at a lower rate, on average, than each of the other race groups for the periods 1900-2000 and 1950-2000 (Figure 3-6), when some groups grew many times faster. However, during the first half of the century, the White population grew at a faster rate than either the Black population or the American Indian population.

The trend in the average annual growth rates by race moved in an opposite direction for Whites compared with every other race. That is, the White population had a higher average annual growth rate (1.4 percent) during the first half of the century than during the second half (0.9 percent), while the 50-year average annual growth rate for each of the other races was higher in the second half of the century.

Among races with available data throughout the century, Asians and Pacific Islanders grew faster than the other groups in both halves of the 100-year period. This high growth rate resulted from a combination of considerable immigration and a relatively small population size. American Indians and Alaska Natives increased at the slowest rate of the groups in the first half of the century, but grew rapidly during the latter period, a statistical change that is partly due to changes in reporting. The growth rate of the Black population, which is much less influenced by immigration, increased from an average rate of 1.1 percent in the first half of the century to 1.7 percent in the second half.

The "other race" category (not shown) had the highest growth rate during the century: an average annual increase of 9.9 percent from 1950 to 2000. In part, this high rate of growth resulted from the fact that the Hispanic population increased rapidly during this period and a large proportion of the responses of Hispanics to the question on race were categorized as Some other race (beginning in 1980), since the number of Hispanics is determined from a separate question. Another contributing factor is the small population size of the "other race" category in 1950.[38]

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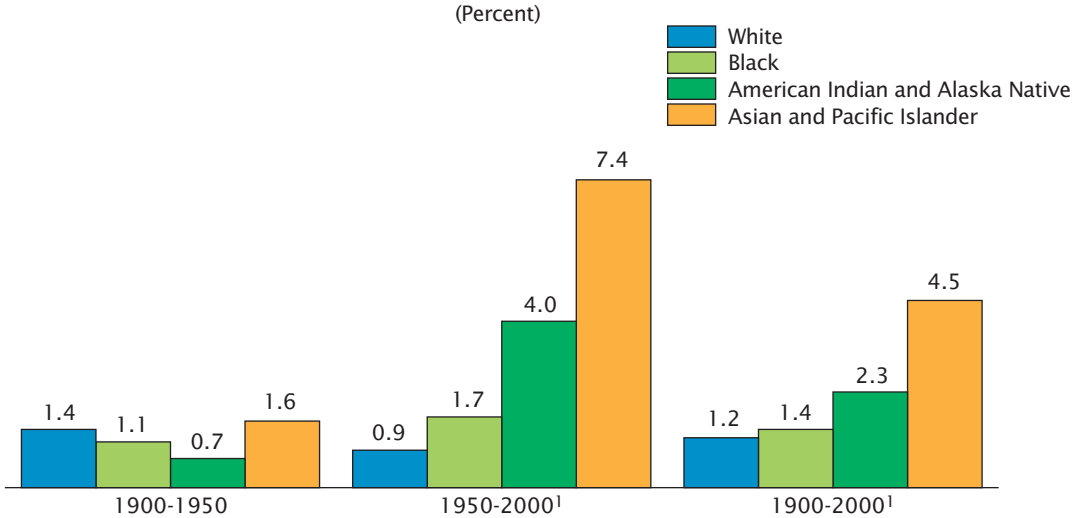
[38] Since the write-in responses to race prior to 1950 were tabulated as specific races and were classifiable into one of the four specific race groups, no fifth other race category is applicable for these censuses. As a result, growth rates are not available for this classification for the 1900-1950 and 1900-2000 periods shown in Figure 3-6.

Figure 3-6.
Average Annual Growth Rate by Race: 1900-1950, 1950-2000, and 1900-2000



[1]The rate excludes Alaska and Hawaii at the beginning date and includes Alaska and Hawaii at the ending date. This has the effect of increasing the rate, particularly for American Indians and Alaska Natives and for Asians and Pacific Islanders.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900, 1950, and 2000.

The Minority population grew 11 times as rapidly as the White non-Hispanic population between 1980 and 2000.

Immigration and subsequent births to the new arrivals during the last few decades of the century played a major role in changing the racial and ethnic composition of the U.S. population. These influences are indicated by the very high percentage increases in the Asian and Pacific Islander (204 percent) and the Hispanic (142 percent) populations from 1980 to 2000 (see Figure 3-7).

Considering race without regard to Hispanic origin, the White population grew slower than every other race. The rapid growth of the Some other race population was strongly influenced by the large number of people in this group who are Hispanic. (For example, Census 2000 results showed that 97 percent of the population who reported Some other race alone were Hispanic.)[39] The high percentage change of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in part may be attributed to a higher tendency among respondents to report as this race in Census 2000 than in 1980, as well as changes in methodology and improvements in coverage of this population.

Considering Hispanic origin without regard to race, Hispanics grew much faster than non-Hispanics. Combining race and Hispanic origin, the White non-Hispanic population grew by only 7.9 percent between 1980 and 2000, while the aggregated Minority population (people of races other than White and people of every race who were of Hispanic origin) increased 11 times as fast (88 percent) during the 20-year period.

Among all the population groups shown in Figure 3-7, only the White, the non-Hispanic, and the White non-Hispanic populations grew more slowly 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 White non-Hispanic share.

[39] See U.S. Census Bureau. 2001f. *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin*, by Elizabeth M. Grieco and Rachel C. Cassidy.

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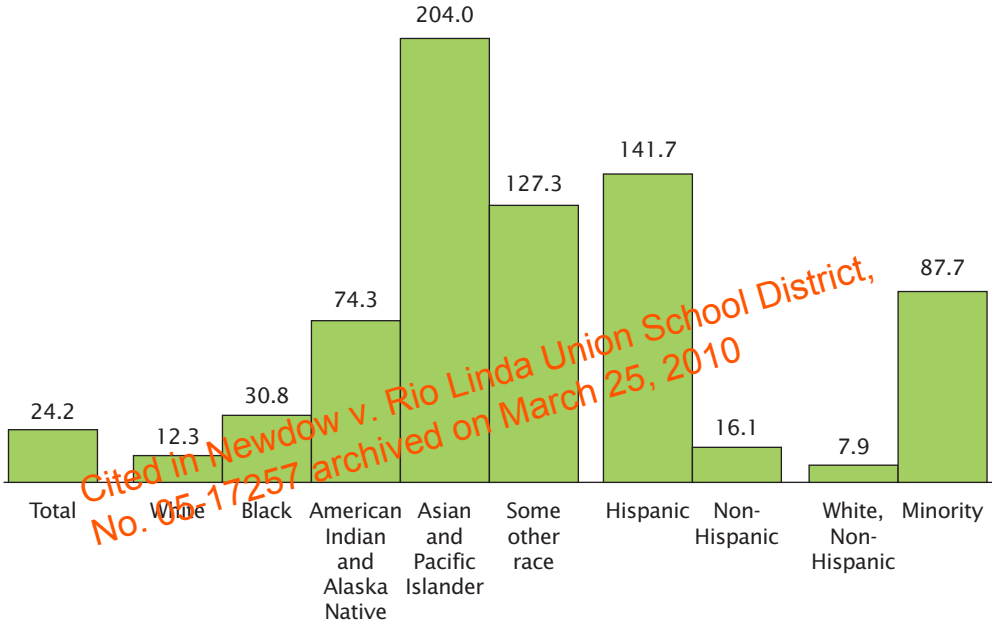
Figure 3-7.
Percent Change in Population Size by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1980-2000



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1980 and 2000.

Blacks, along with Asians and Pacific Islanders, have been the most regionally concentrated races. More than half of Blacks still live in the South and, until 2000, more than half of Asians and Pacific Islanders lived in the West.

The population of each race was not evenly distributed across the regions of the United States in the 20th century (see Figure 3-8). The trend in the distribution of the White population by region most closely mirrored the regional distribution of the total U.S. population. This, of course, reflects the fact that the White population represents such a large percentage of the U.S. population.

The Black, Asian and Pacific Islander, and American Indian and Alaska Native populations all exhibited strong regional concentrations. Each race also followed quite different decade-to-decade trends in their regional distributions.

The Black population was, and continues to be, concentrated in the South. However, the extent of this concentration diminished considerably during the 20th century. For the first two decades of the century, nearly 9 out of 10 Blacks lived in the South. In 1940, over three-fourths of the Black population lived in the South. After World War II, the percentage of the Black population in the South declined more rapidly, reflecting the effect of substantial Black migration, especially to large metropolitan areas in the Midwest and Northeast. This migration contributed to the corresponding rise in the proportion of the Black population in these regions through 1970. This trend generally reversed toward the end of the century. By 2000, the Northeast's and the Midwest's shares of the Black population had dropped below their shares in 1970, while the South's share had increased. Throughout the century, the West had the smallest share of the Black population Even though the West's share of the Black population increased every decade from 1900 to 1990, by the end of the century fewer than 10 percent of all Blacks lived in the West.

The Asian and Pacific Islander population also had a strong regional concentration, particularly in the first half of the century. During the period 1900 to 1940, about 4 out of 5 Asians and Pacific Islanders lived in the West. The proportion in the West dropped significantly between 1940 and 1950, primarily due to a decline in the Japanese population in California, Washington, and Oregon and a corresponding increase in the Japanese populations in Illinois (increasing the Midwest's share) and in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania (increasing the Northeast's share). The sharp increase in the West's share from 1950 to 1960 resulted from the addition of Hawaii as the 50th state.

As with the Black population, the regional concentration of Asians and Pacific Islanders diminished during the century. The Northeast's and the South's shares of Asians and Pacific Islanders increased rapidly during this period, with the Northeast's share ranking 2nd among the regions and the South's share surpassing the Midwest's, although the Midwest's share also generally rose in the last half of the century.

The American Indian and Alaska Native population also was characterized by concentration in the West. In contrast to the trends of other races, however, their regional distribution remained fairly stable throughout the century. Of the total U.S. population of American Indians and Alaska Natives, the Northeast had the lowest proportion, and, with the exception of 1950, the South had the 2nd highest share.

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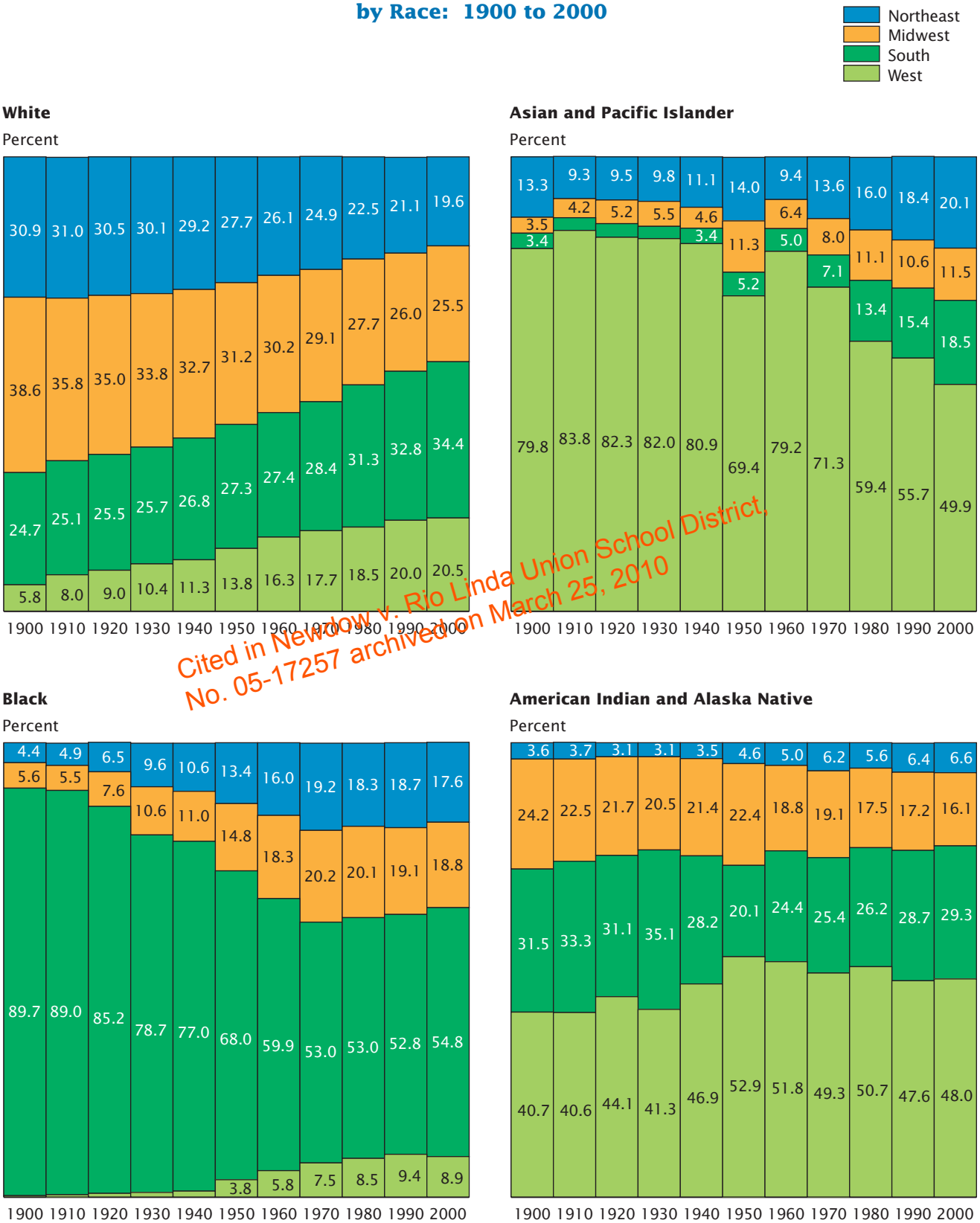
Figure 3-8.

Regional Distribution of Total Population by Race: 1900 to 2000



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

The percentage of races other than White was highest in the South from 1900 to 1980 and highest in the West since 1990.

During the first half of the 20th century, the population of races other than White composed 5 percent or less of the total population in the Northeast, the Midwest, and the West (see Figure 3-9). In contrast, the South had much higher percentages of races other than White during this period, even though this percentage declined each decade, from a high of 33 percent in 1900 to 22 percent in 1950.

The South differed from the other regions in both the level and trend of the percentage of races other than White. In terms of the level, the South had the highest percentage of races other than White during every decade 1900 to 1980. During the second half of the century, the rapid growth of races other than White in the West made it the region with the highest percentage of races other than White in 1990 and 2000. The percentage of people other than White in the Northeast's population increased every decade, as it did in the Midwest (except from 1900 to 1910). The West experienced little change until 1940, but increased every decade thereafter. The South's share of its population represented by races other than White declined every decade from 1900 to 1970 and the percentage White increased. From 1970 to 2000, the percentage of races other than White increased in every region.

As the percentage of races other than White in the South declined, the corresponding percentages in other regions increased, narrowing the differences between the regions. The widest gap occurred in 1900, when the percentage of races other than White ranged from a low of 1.9 percent in the Northeast to 32.6 percent in the South. The gap narrowed each succeeding decade, reaching the smallest regional difference in 1980, when the percentage of races other than White ranged from 11.3 percent in the Midwest to 21.8 percent in the South. Since 1980 the gap widened, as the increase in the percentage of races other than White in the West exceeded the increase in the other regions.

The specific racial composition of the population of races other than White also differed by region. In the Northeast, the Midwest, and the South, Blacks constituted the largest share of races other than White in every decade of the 20th century. However, in the West, American Indians and Alaska Natives represented the largest share in 1900, Asians and Pacific Islanders the largest share from 1910 to 1940, Blacks the largest share from 1950 to 1970, and Some other race (which is nearly all Hispanic) represented the largest share from 1980 to 2000.

While Hispanics may be of any race, a sizable proportion are classified as Some other race. (The question on race is separate from the question on Hispanic or Latino origin.) The high growth rate of the Hispanic population since 1980 is reflected by the relatively high share that the "Some other race" group represents of the total percentage of races other than White. Since 1980, the share of Some other race exceeded the shares of Asians and Pacific Islanders and American Indians and Alaska Natives in every region.

Census 2000 was the first to include the option for individuals to identify themselves as more than one race. Among the regions, the percentage of the population categorized as Two or more races ranged from 1.6 percent in the Midwest to 4.3 percent in the West. In Figure 3-9, the totals for the percentage in each specific race group for 2000 represent those people who reported that specific race alone. Those who reported any specific race in combination with any other race (including people who reported White as one of the races) are shown in the Two or more races category. In every region, the percentage of the population of Two or more races exceeded the percentage American Indian and Alaska Native.

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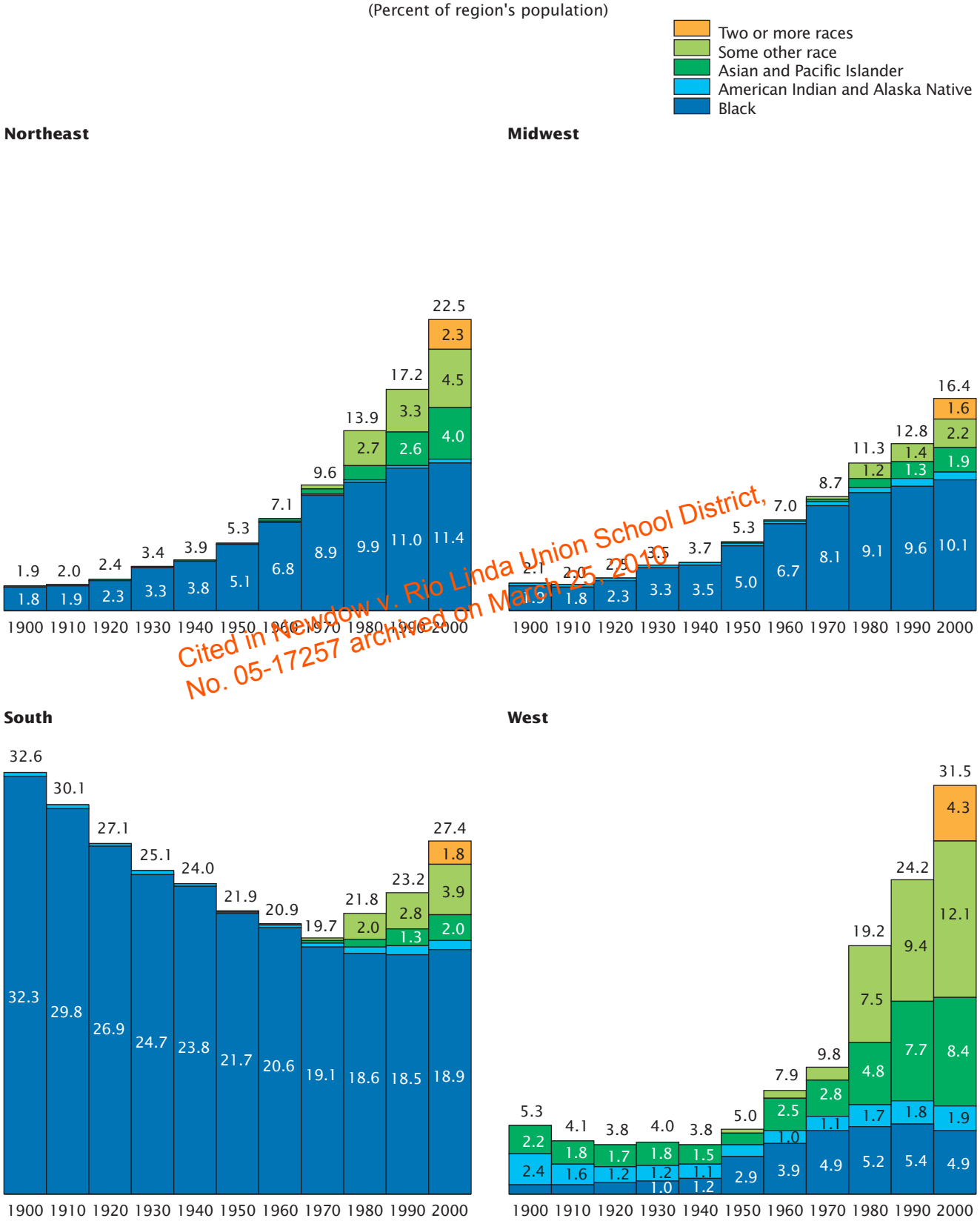
Figure 3-9.

Percent Races Other Than White by Race and Region: 1900 to 2000

(Percent of region's population)



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

While the Hispanic population was concentrated in the West, the percentage Hispanic increased in every region from 1980 to 2000.

The regional distribution of the Hispanic population remained relatively stable from 1980 to 2000. The majority of Hispanics lived in the South and the West, with smaller proportions living in the Northeast and the Midwest, respectively.

More than 40 percent of the Hispanic population lived in the West from 1980 to 2000 (see Figure 3-10). This reflects the fact that all the states along the U.S.-Mexico border (except Texas) are western states and most of the Hispanic population is Mexican in origin. From 1980 to 1990, the proportion of Hispanics living in the West increased from 43 percent to 45 percent and then declined to 43 percent in 2000.

A slightly higher proportion of Hispanics lived in the South in 2000 (33 percent) than in 1980 (31 percent). In 2000, more than three-quarters of the Hispanic population lived in the South or the West.[40]

The Northeast was the only region in the United States with a steadily declining share of Hispanics, dropping from 18 percent in 1980 to 15 percent in 2000.

Hispanics were least likely to live in the Midwest. Although their share increased from 1990 to 2000 after dropping during the 1980s, fewer than 1 of 10 Hispanics lived in the Midwest at the century's close.

While the regional distribution of Hispanics did not change very much between 1980 and 2000, their total numbers and proportion of each region's population increased during both the 1980s and the 1990s in every region (see Figure 3-11).

The West had the highest proportion of Hispanics of any region from 1980 to 2000, rising rapidly from 14 percent of the region's population in 1980 to 24 percent in 2000. The West was the only region in which the proportion of Hispanics exceeded the national level (see Appendix Table 10).

The proportion of Hispanics in the South's population nearly doubled from 5.9 percent in 1980 to 11.6 percent in 2000. Although the South's proportion of Hispanics ranked 2nd among the regions, its proportion at the end of the century was less than half the proportion Hispanic in the West.

The Northeast and the Midwest had the smallest proportions of Hispanics in their populations, less than 10 percent and less than 5 percent, respectively, in 2000.

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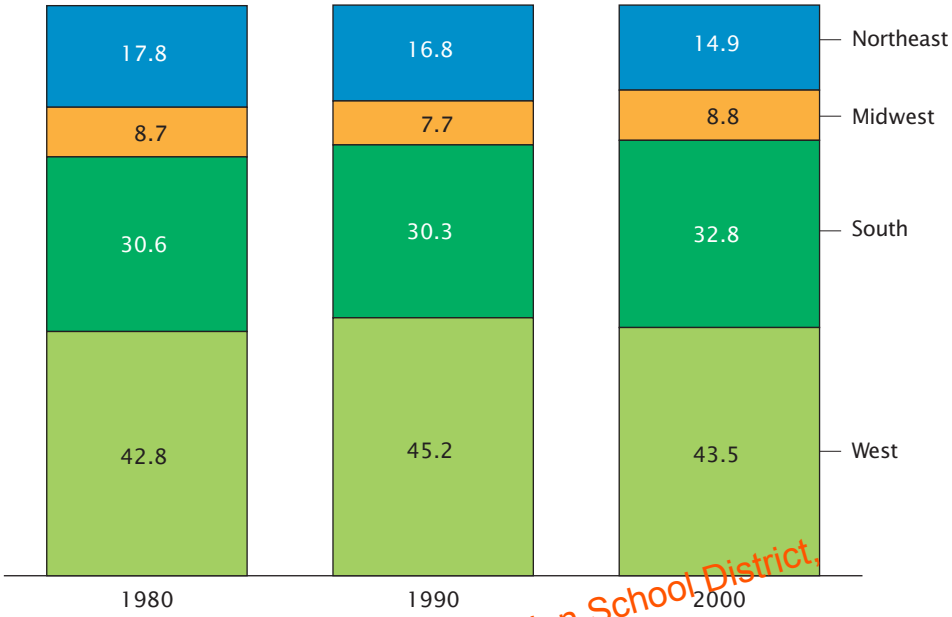
[40] See U.S. Census Bureau, 2001c, *The Hispanic Population: 2000*, by Betsy Guzmán.

Figure 3-10.
Hispanic Population Distribution by Region: 1980 to 2000

(Percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1980 to 2000.

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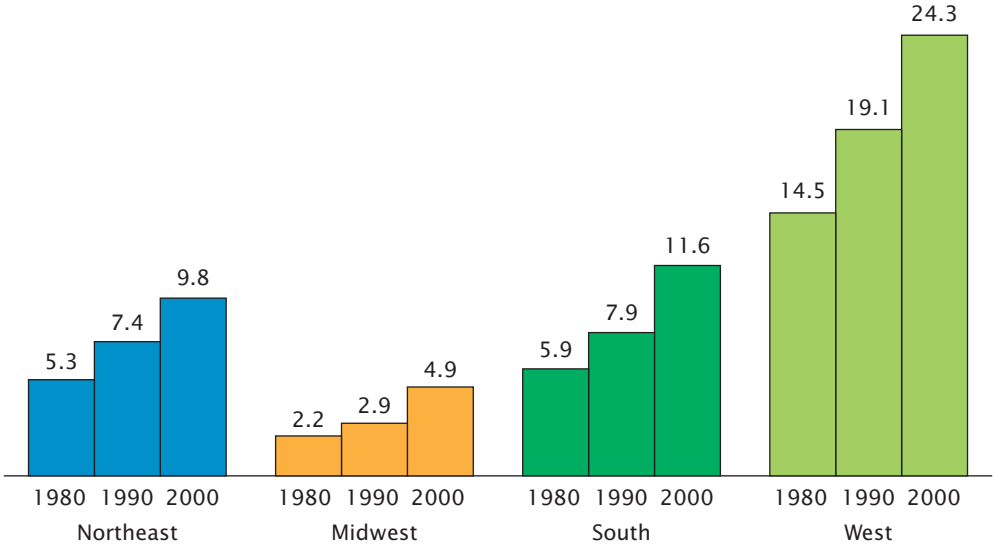
Figure 3-11.
Percent Hispanic of Regional Population: 1980 to 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1980 to 2000.

The percentage Minority increased rapidly in every region since 1980, especially in the West.

The increasing racial and ethnic diversity of the U.S. population in the 20th century has largely been a post-1970 development, with regional patterns generally reflecting the trend of the United States as a whole. From 1980 to 2000, the percentage Minority[41] markedly increased in every region, and each region's percentage-point increase was larger in the 1990s than in the 1980s (see Figure 3-12).

Each region's rank according to its percentage of Minority population remained the same from 1980 to 2000. At each census, the West had the highest percentage Minority, followed by the South, the Northeast, and the Midwest.

In 1980, the percentage Minority in the West (27 percent) narrowly exceeded the percentage Minority in the South (26 percent). Since 1980, the West has experienced an especially rapid increase in its percentage Minority, and the difference between the West and the other regions widened. In 2000, the Minority population represented 42 percent of the total population of the West and 34 percent of the population of the South.

The lack of data on Hispanic origin precludes calculating the percentage Minority for most of the century. However, since the Black population represented, by far, most of the Minority population during this period, the South would have ranked as the region with the highest percentage Minority during the first half of the century.

From 1980 to 2000, percentage-point increases in the percentage Minority in the Northeast exceeded those of the Midwest. By 2000, the Minority population in the Northeast had grown to 27 percent, comparable to the West and the South two decades earlier. Although the percentage Minority increased rapidly in the Midwest in the 1990s, it remained less than half that of the West in 2000 (19 percent and 42 percent, respectively).

[41] In this report, the Minority population refers to the aggregate number of people who are races other than White (and other than White alone for Census 2000) or who are Hispanic.

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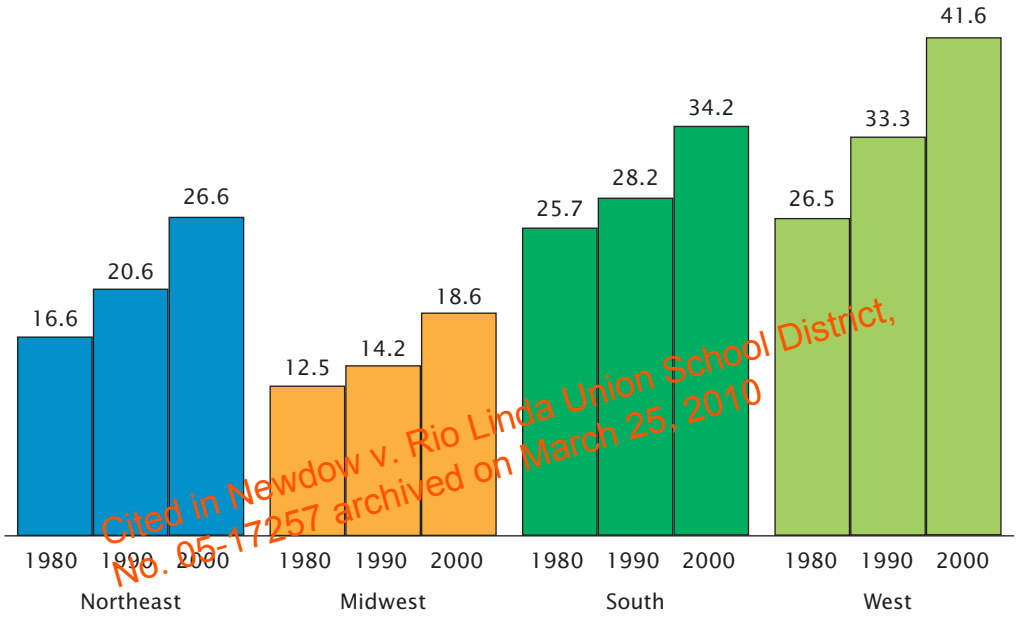
Figure 3-12.
Percent Minority by Region: 1980 to 2000



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1980 to 2000.

From 1900 to 2000, the number of non-Southern states with populations of at least 10 percent races other than White increased from 2 to 26.

At the beginning of the century, less than 10 percent of the people in most states were of races other than White. Nevada and Arizona had the only populations outside of the South with at least 10 percent races other than White. In contrast, the population of every Southern state, except West Virginia, had at least 10 percent races other than White (see Figure 3-13). The percentage of races other than White in the Southern coastal states stretching from Virginia to Louisiana exceeded 30 percent. In two of these states, Mississippi and South Carolina, the majority of the population was races other than White in 1900.

By 1950, the state pattern of the percentage of races other than White had changed little. Arizona was the sole non-Southern state with more than 10 percent races other than White. The number of Southern states with less than 10 percent races other than White increased to include Kentucky and Oklahoma, in addition to West Virginia. While the percentages in 1950 were still relatively high in the South, they had declined in every Southern state except West Virginia.[42]

The increased diversity of the United States that occurred between 1950 and 2000 is evident from the state map for 2000 shown in Figure 3-13. By 2000, only 10 states had populations with less than 10 percent races other than White: Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming. In the other 40 states, the percentage ranged from 10 percent in Nebraska to 76 percent in Hawaii. The District of Columbia's population had 69 percent races other than White.

At the end of the century, states with relatively higher percentages (20 percent or more) of races other than White were generally coastal and U.S-Mexican border states, extending south from New York and across the southern and southwestern states to California. States in the South still had relatively high percentages of races other than White at the century's close and were joined by several states outside the region. In 1900 and 1950, no state outside the South had at least 30 percent races other than White.[43] In 2000, five non-Southern states—Alaska, California, Hawaii, New Mexico, and New York—each had over 30 percent races other than White.

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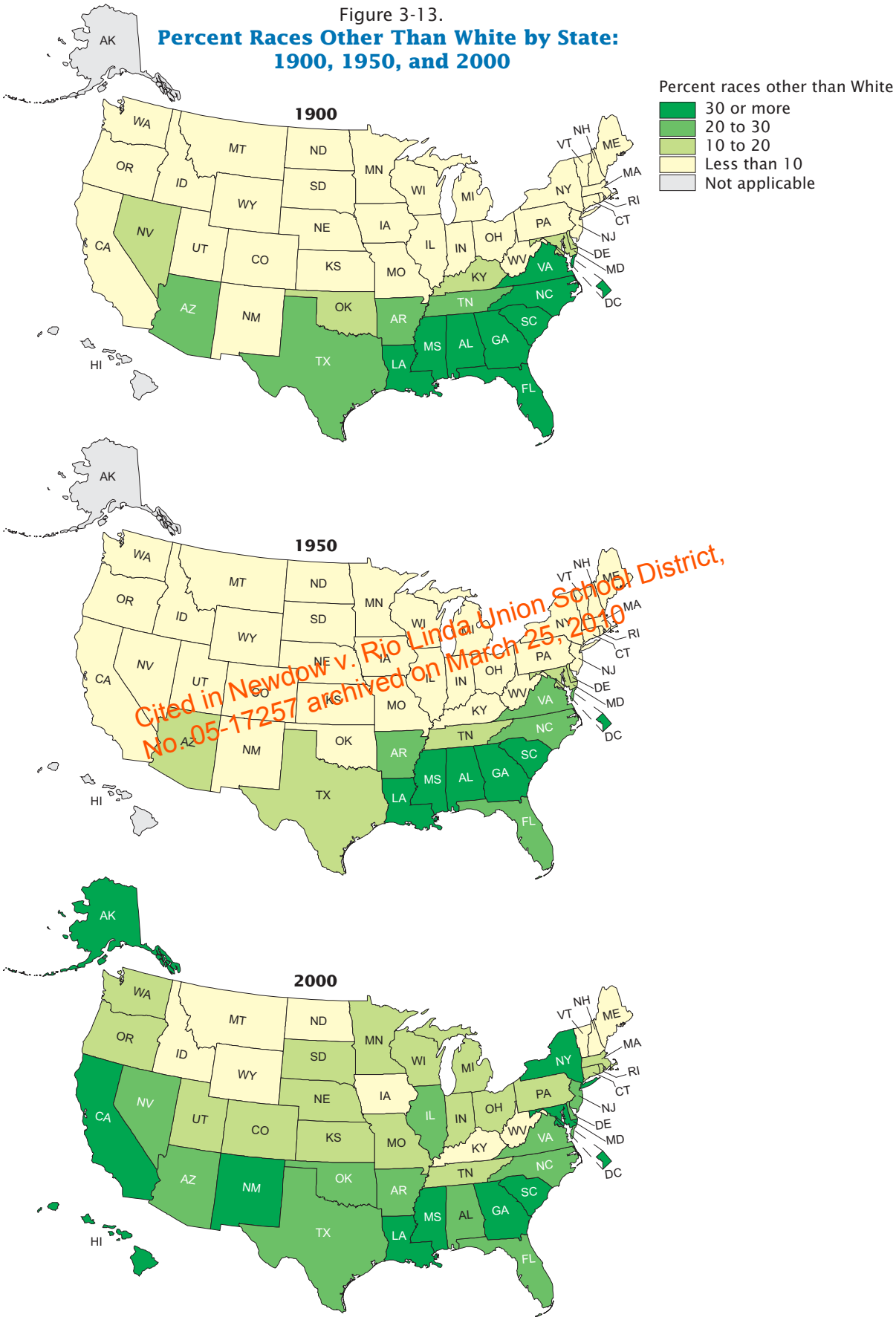
Across the country and in most states, the proportions of people other than White increased during the course of the century. Although all Southern states except West Virginia had a lower percentage of races other than White in 1950 than in 1900, their proportions remained at a high level. In nearly all states, the percentage of races other than White was higher in 2000 than in 1950. The five exceptions were: Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, and West Virginia, where the percentage of races other than White was lower in 2000 than in 1950, so, their percentage White was higher at the century's end than at midcentury.

[42] In addition to West Virginia, the percentage of races other than White was also higher in 1950 than in 1900 in the District of Columbia, considered a state equivalent for statistical purposes and also part of the U.S. Census Bureau's South region.

[43] Alaska and Hawaii were not included in the calculations prior to statehood. If included from 1900 to 1950, Hawaii would have had more than 30 percent races other than White in every census and Alaska in each census from 1900 through 1940.

Figure 3-13.

Percent Races Other Than White by State: 1900, 1950, and 2000



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900, 1950, and 2000.

The ten states with the highest percentage Black were all in the South in 1900, 1950, and 2000; no state in the Northeast ranked among the ten highest in percentage American Indian and Alaska Native; and while the ten states with the highest percentage Asian and Pacific Islander were all in the West in 1900, every region was represented by 2000.

Previous discussion of the increased diversity of the U.S. population as measured by the percentage of people who are races other than White showed that this diversity is becoming widespread throughout the 50 states. At the same time, examination of the states with the highest percentages of their populations in specific race groups reveals that some groups remained concentrated in particular states throughout the century (see Table 3-1).

Among the 50 states, Mississippi had the highest percentage of Blacks in its population in every decade, 1900 to 2000. (The District of Columbia, treated as a state equivalent for statistical purposes, has ranked first in percentage Black since 1960.) In 1900, 1950, and 2000, all ten states (including the District of Columbia) with the highest percentages Black were in the South.

In 1900, Blacks constituted the majority in Mississippi and South Carolina and remained more than 50 percent of the population in these states until 1930 and 1920, respectively (see Appendix Table 8). The population in the District of Columbia has been 50 percent or more Black since 1960. The highest-ranking states in percentage Black in 1950 were the same as in 1900, although the ranking shifted among the states. In 2000, 8 of these 10 states were still among the top ten in percentage Black, and Maryland and Delaware had replaced Florida and Arkansas.

The states with the highest percentage of American Indians and Alaska Natives in their populations have also generally remained the same throughout the century. Eight of the ten states with the highest percentage American Indian and Alaska Native in 1900 were also among the ten highest in 1950 and in 2000. Washington dropped out of the ten highest-ranked states by 1950, replaced by Utah. However, by 2000, Utah dropped out of the ten highest-ranked states, along with Nevada, and they were replaced by Washington, which reentered the ten highest-ranked states, and by Alaska, which was not ranked prior to statehood. (If Alaska were included, it would have ranked 1st among all states in the percentage of population American Indian and Alaska Native throughout the century.) The Northeast was the only region without a state ranked among the 10 highest percentages American Indian and Alaska Native during the century.

The changes in the rankings of states according to their percentage Asians and Pacific Islanders varied more than the changes in rankings for Blacks and American Indians and Alaska Natives. In 1900, the states with the ten highest percentages of Asians and Pacific Islanders were all in the West. Of these ten, only California, Nevada, and Washington also were among the ten highest in 1950 and 2000. In 1950, 9 of the 10 highest-ranking states were still in the West, with only the District of Columbia outside the region. However, by the end of the century, the number of Western states among the ten highest had fallen to five, which were joined by the southern states of Maryland and Virginia and by the northeastern states of Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York. Alaska and Hawaii each ranked among the ten highest states in percentage Asian and Pacific Islander in 2000. (Neither state was ranked prior to 1960, the first census after they became the 49th and 50th states, respectively. However, Hawaii would have ranked 1st among all states in the percentage of population Asian and Pacific Islander if it had been included.)

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Table 3-1.

Ten States With the Highest Percents Black, American Indian and Alaska Native, and Asian and Pacific Islander: 1900, 1950, and 2000

Rank	1900		1950		2000	
	State	Percent	State	Percent	State	Percent
	Black					
1	Mississippi	58.5	Mississippi	45.3	District of Columbia	60.0
2	South Carolina	58.4	South Carolina	38.8	Mississippi	36.3
3	Louisiana	47.1	District of Columbia	35.0	Louisiana	32.5
4	Georgia	46.7	Louisiana	32.9	South Carolina	29.5
5	Alabama	45.2	Alabama	32.0	Georgia	28.7
6	Florida	43.7	Georgia	30.9	Maryland	27.9
7	Virginia	35.6	North Carolina	25.8	Alabama	26.0
8	North Carolina	33.0	Arkansas	22.3	North Carolina	21.6
9	District of Columbia	31.1	Virginia	22.1	Virginia	19.6
10	Arkansas	28.0	Florida	21.8	Delaware	19.2
	American Indian and Alaska Native					
1	Arizona	21.5	Arizona	8.8	Alaska	15.6
2	Nevada	12.3	New Mexico	6.2	New Mexico	9.5
3	Oklahoma	8.2	South Dakota	3.6	South Dakota	8.3
4	New Mexico	6.7	Nevada	3.1	Oklahoma	7.9
5	South Dakota	5.0	Montana	2.8	Montana	6.2
6	Montana	4.7	Oklahoma	2.4	Arizona	5.0
7	Idaho	2.6	North Dakota	1.7	North Dakota	4.9
8	North Dakota	2.2	Wyoming	1.1	Wyoming	2.3
9	Washington	1.9	Idaho	0.6	Washington	1.6
10	Wyoming	1.8	Utah	0.6	Idaho	1.4
	Asian and Pacific Islander					
1	California	3.8	California	1.4	Hawaii	51.0
2	Nevada	3.7	Utah	0.7	California	11.3
3	Oregon	3.1	Washington	0.6	Washington	5.9
4	Washington	1.8	Colorado	0.4	New Jersey	5.7
5	Montana	1.7	Nevada	0.4	New York	5.6
6	Idaho	1.7	Oregon	0.4	Nevada	4.9
7	Arizona	1.4	Idaho	0.4	Alaska	4.5
8	Wyoming	0.9	Arizona	0.4	Maryland	4.0
9	Utah	0.4	District of Columbia	0.3	Massachusetts	3.8
10	New Mexico	0.2	Wyoming	0.2	Virginia	3.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900, 1950, and 2000.

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Hawaii had the highest percentage (21 percent) of people who reported as more than one race in 2000.

Census 2000 was the first time individuals were allowed to identify themselves as more than one race in the history of census-taking in the United States. Of the total population (281.4 million) in 2000, 6.8 million people, or 2.4 percent, reported as more than one race. Regionally, the West had the highest number (2.7 million) and the highest proportion (4.3 percent) of people of two or more races.

Among the states, Hawaii had, by far, the largest percentage (21.4 percent) of its population reporting more than one race. Only three other states—Alaska (5.4 percent), California (4.7 percent) and Oklahoma (4.5 percent)—had 4.0 percent or more of their populations reporting more than one race (see Figure 3-14). In fourteen states, the percentage reporting more than one race exceeded the U.S. level of 2.43 percent.[44] In addition to the four states already named, the other ten were: Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, and Washington.

Most states (36) and the District of Columbia had lower percentages reporting as more than one race than the overall United States percentage. Twenty-five of these states were in the 1 percent to 2 percent range, while 6 states and the District of Columbia ranged from 2 percent up to the U.S. level (2.43 percent). In five states (four of which are in the South), less than 1 percent of the population reported being more than one race: Alabama, Maine, Mississippi, South Carolina, and West Virginia.

The three states with the largest populations, California, Texas, and New York, were also the three states with the largest numbers of people reporting two or more races (1.6 million, 515,000 and 590,000, respectively, see Appendix Table 9).

[44] See U.S. Census Bureau. 2001i. *The Two or More Races Population: 2000*, by Nicholas A. Jones and Amy Symens Smith.

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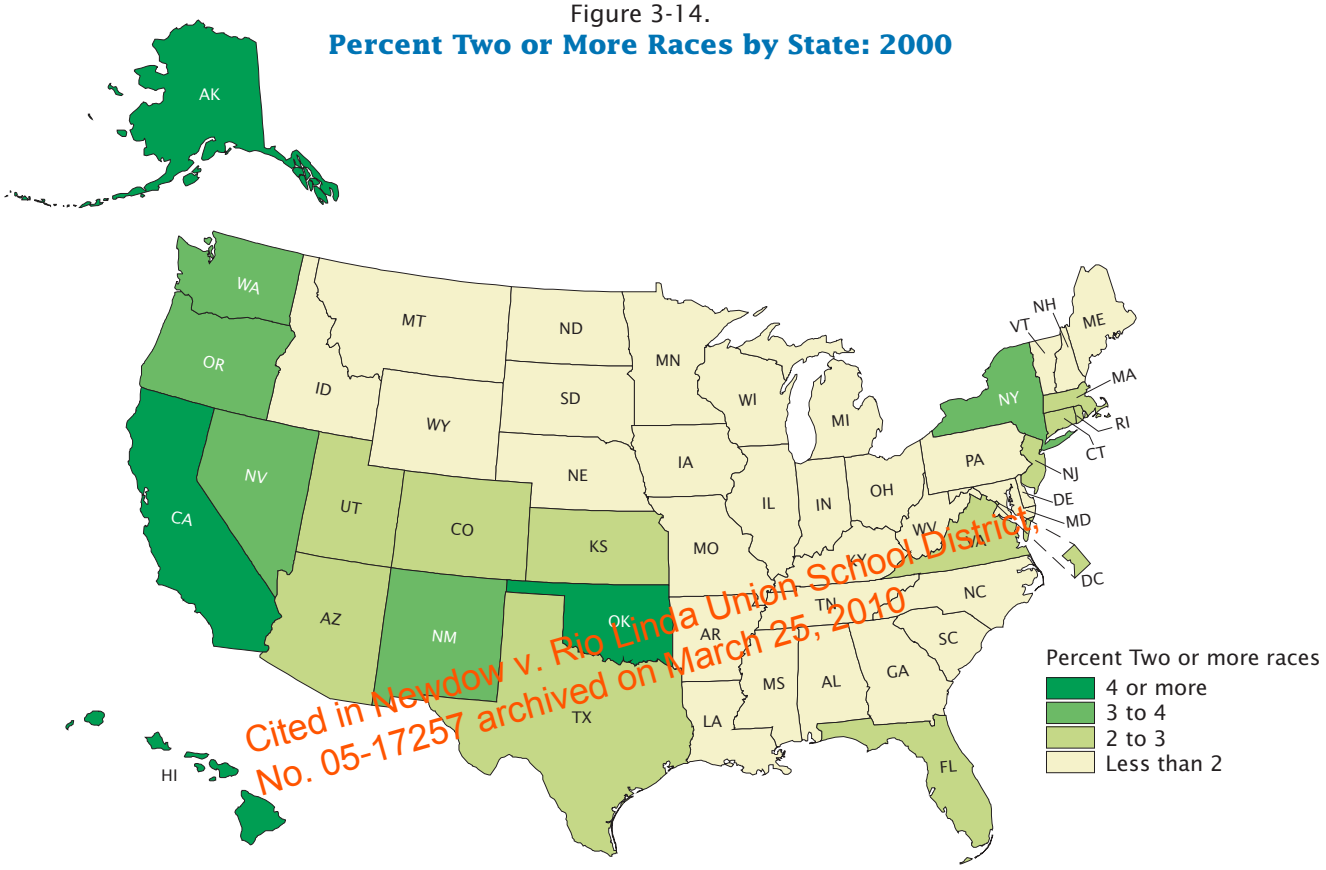
Figure 3-14.

Percent Two or More Races by State: 2000



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1.

In 1980, Colorado was the only state not bordering Mexico which had an Hispanic population of at least 10 percent. By 2000, five more nonborder states had populations which were at least 10 percent Hispanic.

In every state except Hawaii, the percentage of the population that was Hispanic increased during the 20-year period from 1980 to 2000. The percentage Hispanic in Hawaii decreased by less than 1 percentage point and Hawaii was among the top 20 states in terms of its percentage of Hispanic population (see Appendix Table 10).

The number of states with populations of at least 10 percent Hispanic doubled from five to ten between 1980 and 2000. In 1980, only Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas had populations that were at least 10 percent Hispanic (see Figure 3-15). By 1990, three more states, Florida, New York, and Nevada, were added to the list. In 2000, the number of states with populations that were at least 10 percent Hispanic increased to ten, with the addition of Illinois and New Jersey.

In 1980, New Mexico was the only state in which Hispanics represented at least one-fourth of its population. By 2000, Hispanics made up at least 25 percent of the population in three additional states (Arizona, California, and Texas). All four of these states are on the U.S.-Mexico border.

In 1980, Colorado was the only state with a 10 percent or greater Hispanic population that did not share a border with Mexico. By 2000, Hispanics represented at least 10 percent of the population in five additional nonborder states: Florida, Illinois, Nevada, New Jersey, and New York.

The states with the highest proportion of Hispanics were concentrated primarily in the West. In 1980, 7 of the 12 states that were at least 5 percent Hispanic were in the West. Nearly all of the states in the Midwest, the South, and the Northeast had less than 5 percent Hispanic in their populations. However, four states outside the West (Florida, New Jersey, New York, and Texas) ranked among the ten states with the highest percentages of Hispanics from 1980 to 2000. By 2000, the proportions of Hispanics among the midwestern states remained relatively low. Illinois was the only state in the Midwest with Hispanics representing at least 10 percent of its population.

New Mexico had the highest proportion of Hispanics in its population of any state in 1980, 1990, and 2000 (see Appendix Table 10). More than one-third of New Mexico's population was Hispanic in 1980. By 2000, 42 percent of its population was Hispanic.

Following New Mexico in terms of percentage Hispanic were Texas and California. In 1980, Hispanics represented 21 percent of Texas' population and 19 percent of California's. In 1990, California surpassed Texas with a slightly higher proportion of Hispanics. In 2000, California and Texas remained ranked second and third, respectively, in terms of percentage Hispanic, with Hispanics making up nearly a third of their populations.

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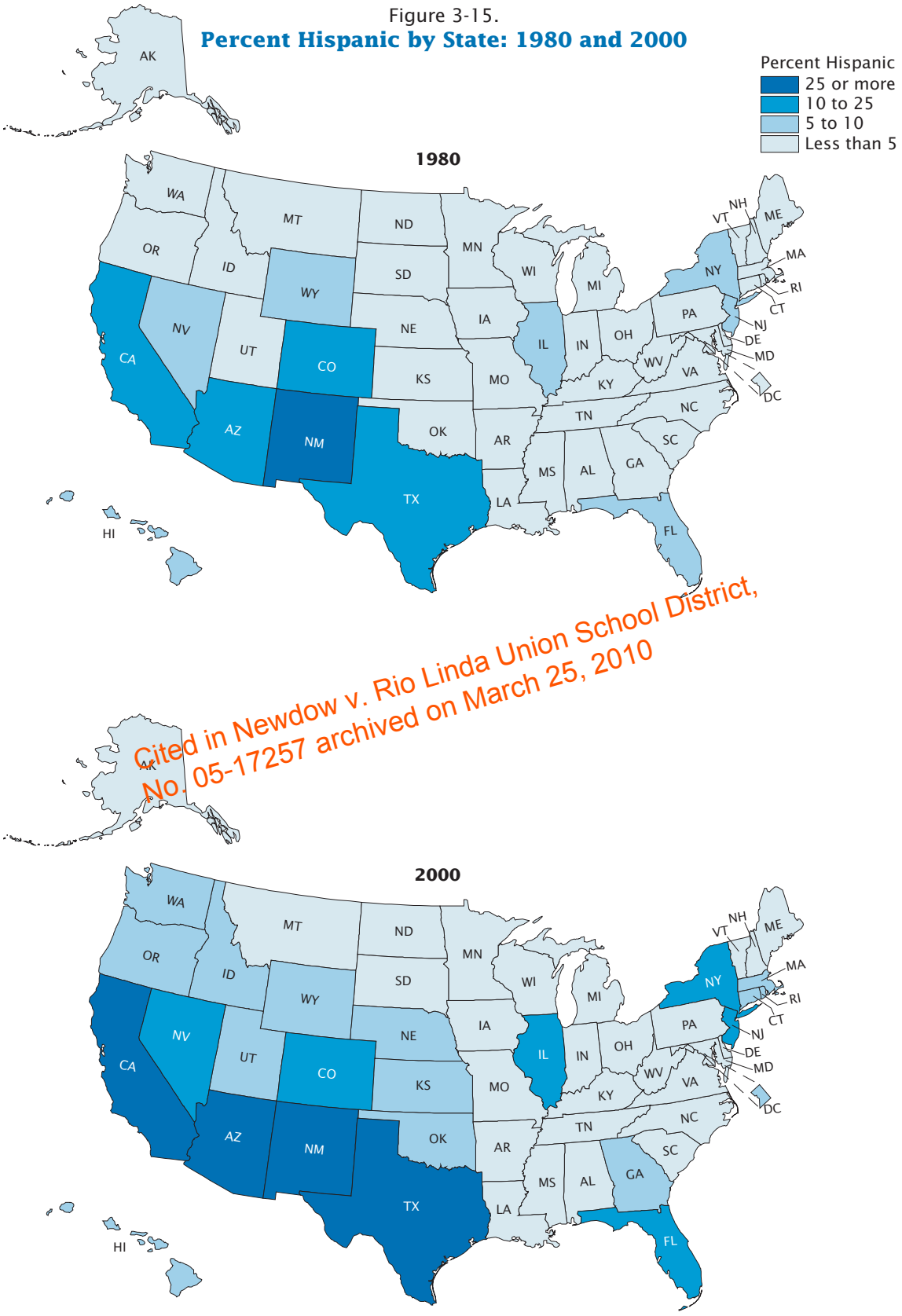
Figure 3-15.

Percent Hispanic by State: 1980 and 2000



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau decennial census of population, 1980 and 2000.

Among the 50 states, Hawaii, New Mexico, Mississippi, Texas, and California had the 5 highest percentage Minority populations from 1980 to 2000.

As noted earlier, between 1980 and 2000 the White non-Hispanic population of the United States increased much less than the aggregated Minority (people of races other than White or of Hispanic origin) population (7.9 percent and 88 percent, respectively). The more rapid increase of the Minority population results in this collective group representing a larger share of the total population. The faster growth of the Minority population occurred in all 50 states. Thus, the percentage Minority increased in each of the 50 states between 1980 and 2000. (The percentage Minority in the District of Columbia declined from 74 percent in 1980 to 72 percent in 2000).

Figure 3-16 illustrates the widespread shift to higher proportions of Minority population throughout the United States during the 20-year period, 1980 to 2000. In 1980, 21 states had populations with less than 10 percent Minority. By 2000, the number of such states had dwindled to 6—Iowa, Maine, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, and West Virginia. The number of states with 30 percent or higher percentage Minority population doubled, from just 8 states (including the District of Columbia) in 1980 to 17 states in 2000. In 1980, all 8 states with 30 percent or more Minority populations were in the West or the South. These two regions also accounted for 6 of the 9 states added to this category in 2000, the remaining being Illinois, New Jersey, and New York.

Over time, several state populations became "majority Minority." In 1980, only Hawaii and the District of Columbia had populations with more than 50 percent Minority. By 2000, California and New Mexico had also become majority Minority. Texas, with 48 percent Minority in 2000, was the only other state with at least 40 percent Minority.

Among the 50 states, the percentage-point increases from 1980 to 2000 in the Minority population ranged from 1 percentage point in West Virginia to 20 percentage points in California.[45] The Minority population share rose by 10 percentage points or more in 14 states. After California, the next largest increases were in Nevada (18 percentage points), and Texas, New Jersey, and New York (13 percentage points each). The Minority population share in the remaining nine states with substantial percentage-point increases—Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Maryland, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Washington—all increased by 10 to 12 percentage points.

The large increases in the percentage Minority during the period 1980 to 2000 occurred across all categories in states with relatively low, moderate, and high initial levels of percentage Minority in 1980. For example, the Minority population shares in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Washington each increased by at least 10 percentage points, yet all had less than 10 percent Minority in 1980. At the same time, California and Texas also had large increases in their Minority population shares, even though they already ranked among the states with the highest shares in 1980.

The District of Columbia had the highest percentage Minority in 1980. In 2000, Hawaii (77 percent) had the highest Minority population share. Among the 50 states, Hawaii, New Mexico, Mississippi, Texas, and California had the 5 highest percentages Minority in both 1980 and 2000. In 1980, the percentage Minority in these states ranged from 33 percent in California to 69 percent in Hawaii. At the end of the century, the Minority share in these states ranged from 39 percent in Mississippi to 77 percent in Hawaii. In 1980, Vermont had the lowest Minority share (1.5 percent). At the century's close, Maine had the lowest percentage Minority (3.5 percent).

[45] The percentage Minority is equivalent to 100 minus the percentage White non-Hispanic (see Appendix Table 10).

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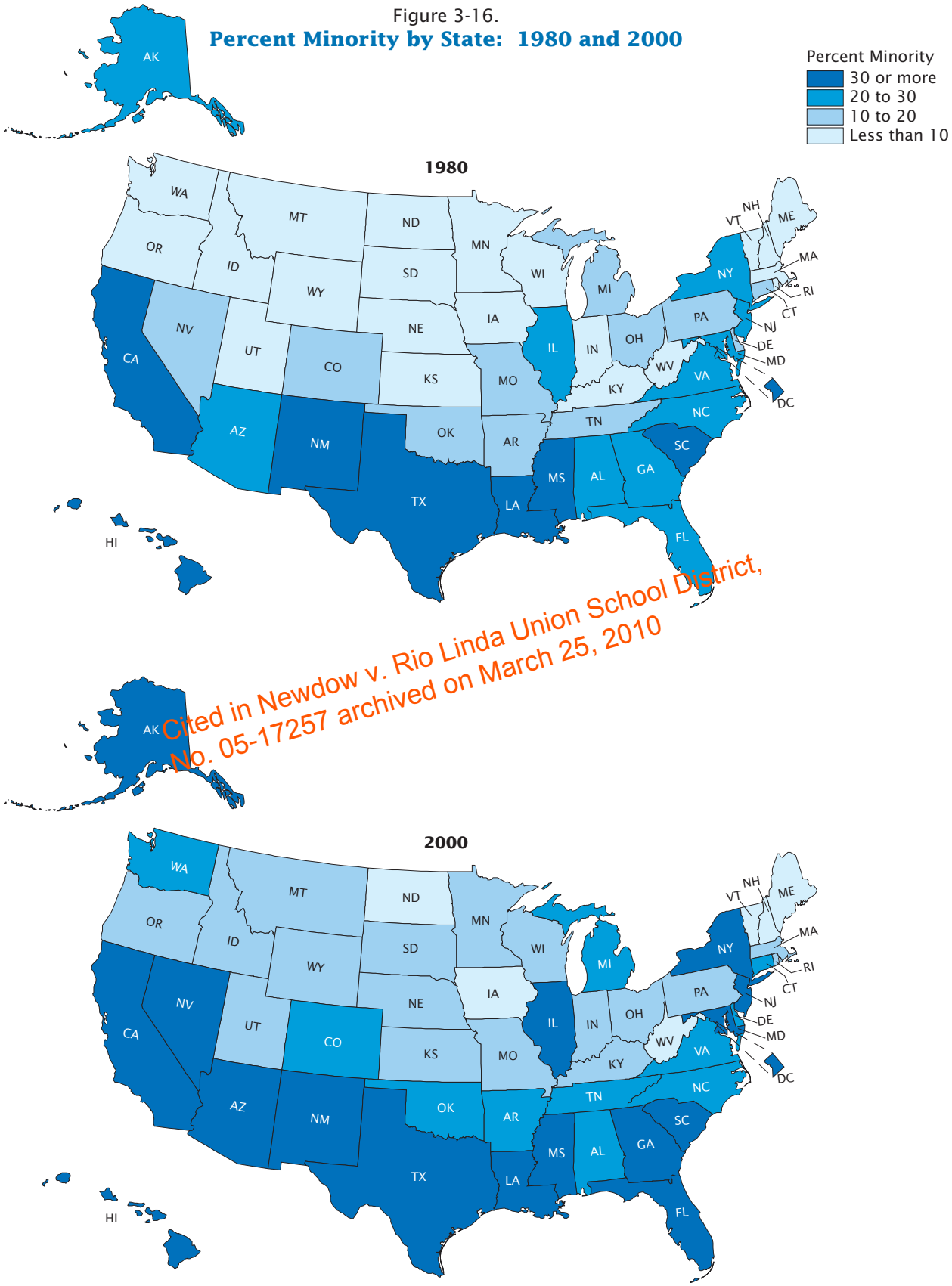
Figure 3-16.
Percent Minority by State: 1980 and 2000



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1980 and 2000.

From 1970 to 2000, Asians and Pacific Islanders were most likely, and American Indians and Alaska Natives were least likely, to live in metropolitan areas.

The percentage of each race and Hispanic origin group living in metropolitan areas increased every decade from 1960 to 2000 (see Figure 3-17). This trend follows the U.S. pattern of an increasing share of the total population living in metropolitan areas over the course of the century.

The percentage metropolitan for each group increased, and every race and ethnic group maintained its relative ranking every decade. For censuses with available data, Asians and Pacific Islanders have been most likely, and American Indians and Alaska Natives least likely, to live in metropolitan areas. By 2000, nearly 96 percent of all Asians and Pacific Islanders lived in a metropolitan area (see Appendix Table 16). In contrast, the American Indian and Alaska Native population lived primarily in nonmetropolitan areas before the 1990 census, when a majority (51 percent) lived in metropolitan areas for the first time.

After Asians and Pacific Islanders, Hispanics had the second highest proportion living in metropolitan areas. From 1980 to 2000, the percentage of Hispanics living in a metropolitan area increased from 88 to 91 percent.

In 1960, 65 percent of Blacks and 63 percent of Whites lived in metropolitan areas. The shares of the Black and the White populations living in metropolitan areas increased every decade, 1960 to 2000, but the gap grew wider every 10 years. By 2000, the difference widened to 8 percentage points, with 86 percent of Blacks and 78 percent of Whites living in a metropolitan area.

Although American Indians and Alaska Natives consistently had the least likelihood of living in a metropolitan area from 1970 to 2000, their percentage metropolitan increased more than every other group during the period. As a result, the range between the highest and lowest percentages metropolitan declined between 1970 and 2000.

Among people who reported being more than one race, a choice available for the first time in Census 2000, a relatively high percentage (88 percent) lived in metropolitan areas. They were slightly less likely than Asians and Pacific Islanders and Hispanics, but more likely than Blacks, Whites, and American Indians and Alaska Natives to live in a metropolitan area.

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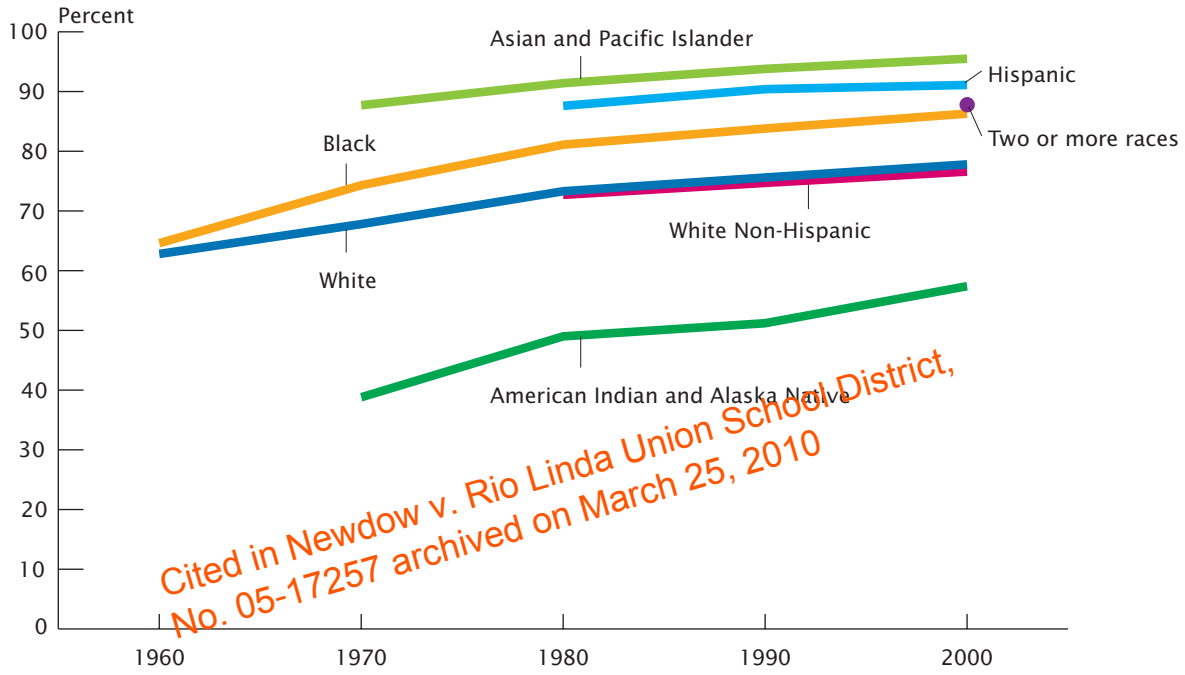
Figure 3-17.
Percent Metropolitan by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1960 to 2000



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Note: Data on Hispanic origin have been available on a 100-percent basis since 1980 only, and data on the population of Two or more races are available from Census 2000 only.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1960 to 2000.

The White, Black, and American Indian and Alaska Native populations all aged over the century.

As Figure 3-18 shows, every race group's age structure changed considerably from 1900 to 2000. The White and Black populations followed a somewhat similar pattern while the changes among the American Indian and Alaska Native population and the Asian and Pacific Islander population were more distinct. While fertility and mortality trends have influenced the age structure changes in all these populations, immigration trends have also been a major factor underlying changes in the age structure of the Asian and Pacific Islander population.

In 1900, the White, Black, and American Indian and Alaska Native populations were all relatively young, which can be seen by the pyramid shape of their age structures. The under 5 age group was the largest for all three races (see Appendix Table 11). On the other hand, the Asian and Pacific Islander population in 1900 consisted largely of working-age men, as a result of the heavy influx of Chinese and Japanese workers to the United States during the late 19th century. The largest 5-year age group was 35-to-39 year olds, who made up 15 percent of the Asian and Pacific Islander population. The absence of women in the population pyramid reflects the effects of various exclusionary immigration policies. As a result of the unique immigration patterns of the Asian and Pacific Islander population, its age pyramid in 1900 differed sharply from that of the other races and this marked difference continued for decades.

From 1900 to 1950, the White and Black populations became older as fertility declined, but somewhat large proportions of their populations were still under age 10. The largest 5-year age group for both Blacks and Whites in 1950 was children under age 5. This reflects the fertility during the start of the post World War II baby boom.

The American Indian and Alaska Native population remained a very young population in 1950, and the base of its age pyramid had not narrowed since 1900 as it did in the White and Black populations. This was due to the relatively high fertility of the American Indian and Alaska Native population. Graphically, the age structure generally remained in the classic pyramid shape of five decades earlier. The under 5 age group among American Indians and Alaska Natives was still proportionally larger (15 percent of the total) than the rest of the other 5-year age groups.

By 2000, the age structures of the White, Black, and American Indian and Alaska Native populations had taken on a more rectangular shape, characteristic of older populations. While all three groups had older populations, the White population was the oldest. In 2000, 7.0 percent of the White population was 75 years or older compared with only 2.1 percent of the American Indian and Alaska Native population and 3.5 percent of the Black population.

The age structure of the Asian and Pacific Islander population changed significantly during both halves of the century. From 1900 to 1950, it became much less unbalanced among the different age groups and also between the sexes. By 2000, the age structure of the Asian and Pacific Islander population more closely resembled the age structures of the White, Black, and American Indian and Alaska Native populations, with a more balanced sex ratio. However, the influence of international migration remained, as evidenced by the relatively high proportion in the young adult age groups.

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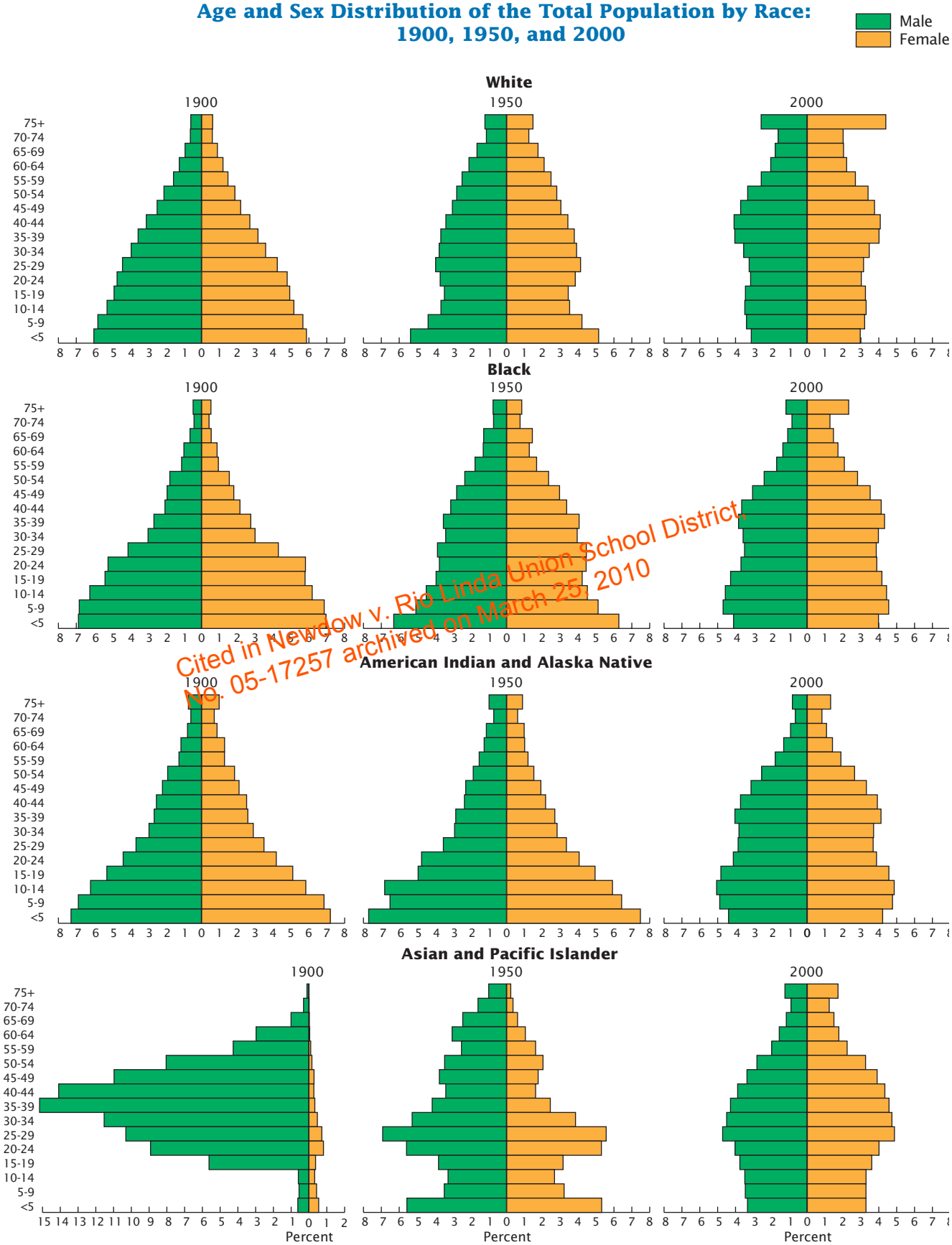
Figure 3-18.

Age and Sex Distribution of the Total Population by Race: 1900, 1950, and 2000



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900, 1950, and 2000.

In 1980 and 2000, Hispanics were much younger than non-Hispanics.

The age and sex distributions for the Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations for 1980 and 2000 are shown by the population pyramids in Figure 3-19. The shapes of the pyramids reveal that Hispanics were much younger than non-Hispanics in 1980 and 2000, although both populations "aged" over the 20-year period.

The age and sex distributions of the Hispanic population in 1980 and 2000 show large proportions at young ages and progressively smaller proportions at older ages, indicating a relatively young population. The wider base of the pyramid reflects relatively high Hispanic fertility. Comparatively, the age and sex pyramid of the non-Hispanic population has a much more rectangular shape, indicative of an older population. The base of the non-Hispanic pyramid is narrower, and the proportion of the population in the older age groups is much higher.

In 1980, children under age 5 represented the largest 5-year age group (11 percent) of the Hispanic population, compared with non-Hispanics, who had only 7 percent of their population under age 5. In contrast to Hispanics, 20-to-24-year olds represented the largest 5-year age group for the non-Hispanic population in 1980 (see Appendix Table 11).

Two decades later, the Hispanic population had grown older, but remained relatively young. In 2000, the largest 5-year age group in the Hispanic population was still children under age 5. Among non-Hispanics, the largest 5-year age group in 2000 had shifted to the 40-to-44-year olds, reflecting the aging of the group born during the peak years of the baby boom (1956 to 1960) over the period 1980 to 2000.

The Hispanic age and sex structure maintained a "bulge" around the broad age range of 15 to 29 years in both 1980 and 2000. While the individual 5-year age groups within that range did not exceed the proportion of the population in the under 5 age group, together they accounted for nearly one-third of the Hispanic population (31 percent). This bulge resulted primarily from the continued migration of Hispanics to the United States.

For non-Hispanics, the bulge in the 1980 age distribution was also concentrated around the younger age groups, extending roughly from the ages of 15 to 34 years. However, the bulge in the non-Hispanic population in these ages coincides with the presence of the baby-boom generation (roughly ages 16 to 34 in 1980). Unlike the Hispanic age distribution, the bulge in the non-Hispanic population shifted to the age range 35-to-54 years by 2000, again reflecting the aging of the baby-boom generation.

The youthfulness of the Hispanic population compared with the non-Hispanic population is also apparent from the proportions of their populations at older ages. While the age distributions of both populations become progressively smaller with age, non-Hispanics had much larger proportions in older age groups than Hispanics. About 5 percent of the Hispanic population was 65 years and over in both 1980 and 2000, whereas people age 65 and over represented 12 percent of non-Hispanics in 1980 and 14 percent in 2000.

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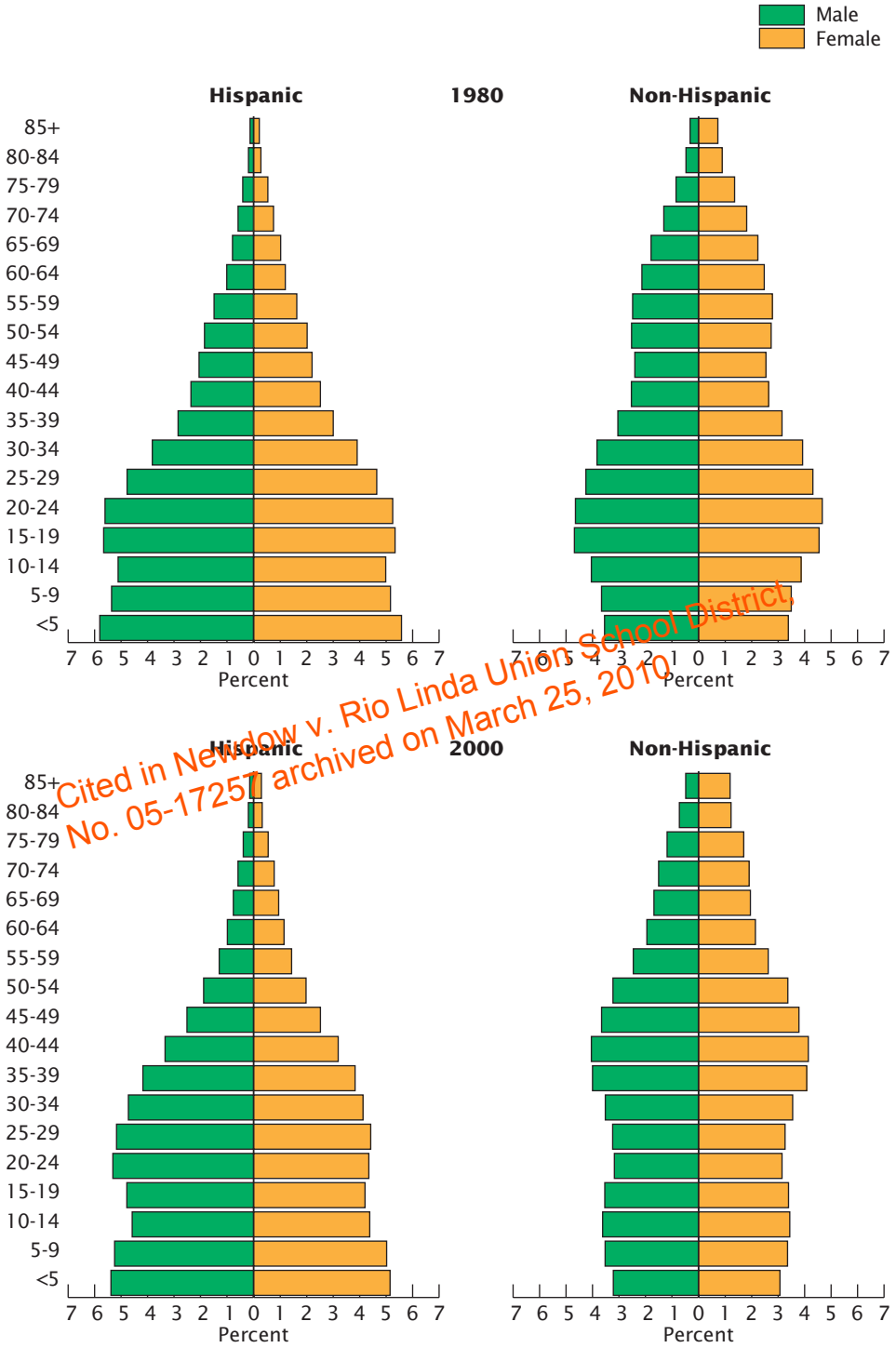
Figure 3-19.

Age and Sex Distribution of the Total Population by Hispanic Origin: 1980 and 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1980 and 2000.

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The Black and the American Indian and Alaska Native populations were younger than the White and the Asian and Pacific Islander populations during the entire century.

The trends in median age by race and Hispanic origin over the course of the century reveal some similarities and some marked differences (see Figure 3-20). For example, the White and the Black populations followed similar patterns of change, with increasing median ages every decade during the first half of the century, declining median age in the 1950s and 1960s, and increasing median ages throughout the remainder of the century.

In contrast, the American Indian and Alaska Native and the Asian and Pacific Islander populations followed quite different trends. From 1900 and for most of the century, the median age for American Indians and Alaska Natives changed little, and more than half of this population was under 21 years old (see Appendix Table 11). Asians and Pacific Islanders, on the other hand, had their highest median age at the outset of the century, and it generally declined until 1980. The high median ages at the beginning of the century are a by-product of predominantly adult male migration.

Apart from the general trends of each group, there have been fairly consistent differences in the relative levels of median ages across race and Hispanic origin. Both Blacks and American Indians and Alaska Natives had younger median ages throughout the century than did other races. Hispanic origin data, first collected on a 100-percent basis in 1980, show that Hispanics also had a young median age. Furthermore, Census 2000 showed that people who reported more than one race are another very young population group. By comparison, the White and the Asian and Pacific Islander populations consistently had higher median ages. Between the race and Hispanic-origin groups, the White non-Hispanic population has had the "oldest" median age, increasing from 31.7 in 1980 to 38.6 in 2000.

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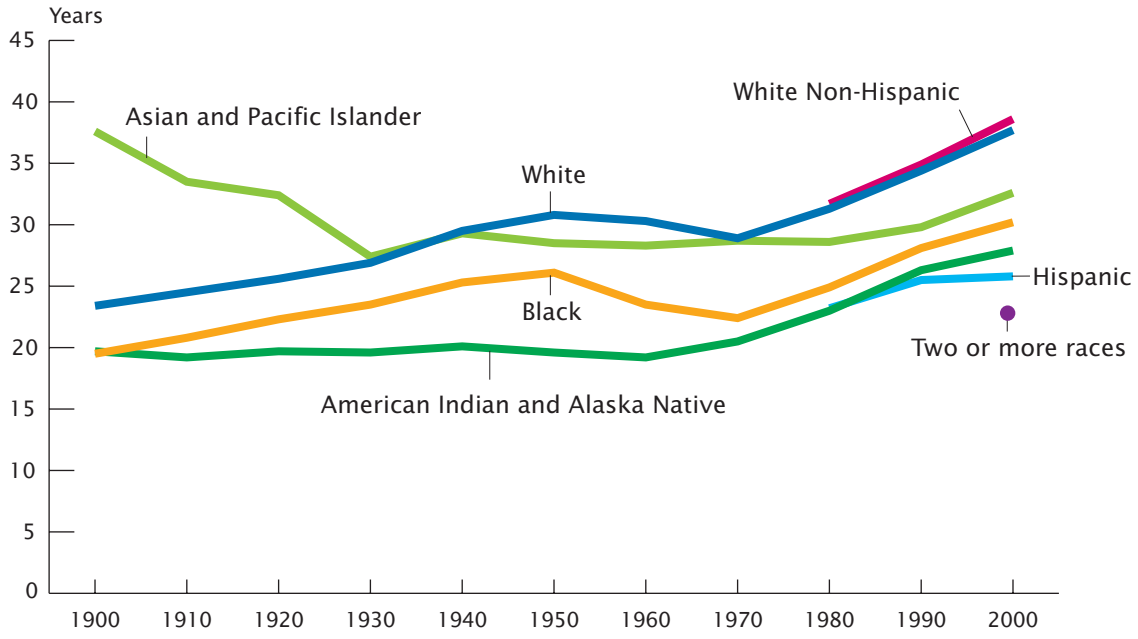
Figure 3-20.
Median Age by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1900 to 2000



Note: Data on Hispanic origin have been available on a 100-percent basis since 1980 only, and data on the population of Two or more races are available from Census 2000 only.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

Younger age groups had the highest percentage Minority, and older age groups had the lowest.

The rapidly increasing diversity of the U.S. population in the last two decades of the 20th century is indicated by the trend in the age distribution of the aggregate Minority population (see Figure 3-21).[46] Each broad age group increased in a consistent pattern over the last 20 years of the century.

Figure 3-21 demonstrates that younger age groups have had a higher percentage Minority than older age groups. In 1980, the percentage Minority ranged from 12 percent for the population age 65 and over to 25 percent for people under age 25. By 2000, the percentage Minority ranged from 16 percent for the population age 65 and over to 39 percent for people under age 25.

For every age group, the percentage-point increase in the 1990s for the Minority population exceeded the 1980s increase. In addition to an overall higher percentage Minority, younger age groups experienced greater percentage-point gains than older age groups in both the 1980s and the 1990s. As a result, the difference between the youngest and the oldest age groups in their percentage of Minority population widened over the 20-year period.

The trends in the percentage Minority for most age groups reflect the relatively high levels of international migration of Asians and Hispanics in recent decades. Since immigration is a less significant factor for the population age 65 years and over, the increase in the percentage Minority for this age group has been less pronounced.

[46] The aggregate Minority population as shown in this report represents people who are races other than White (and other than White alone for Census 2000) or who are Hispanic. For more details, see the Sources and Quality of Data section and the Glossary.

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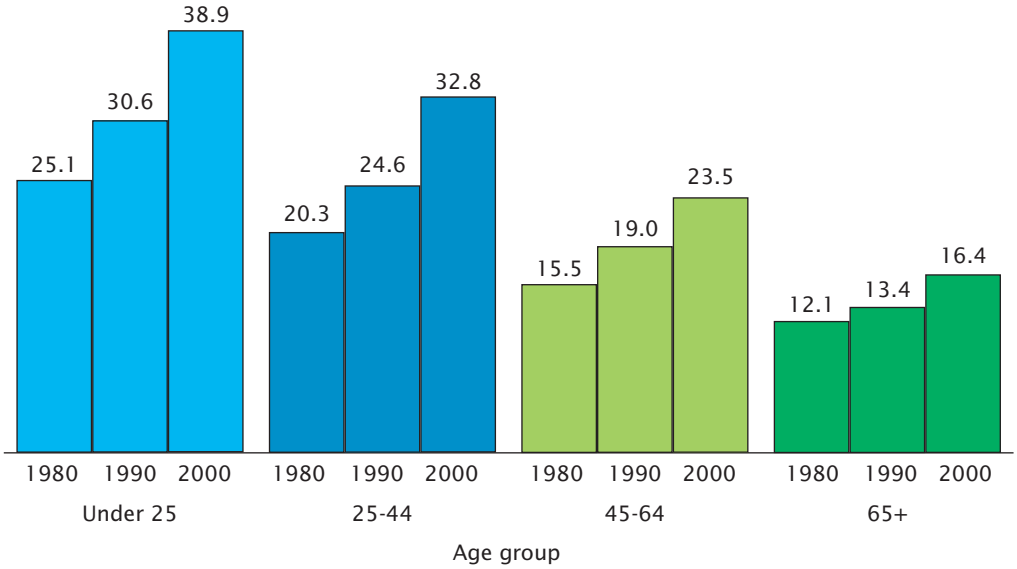
Figure 3-21.
Percent Minority by Broad Age Group: 1980 to 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1980 to 2000.

American Indians and Alaska Natives had the highest percentage under age 15 and Blacks the second highest, for most of the 20th century.

During the 20th century, race groups in the United States had varying rates of fertility, the principal factor determining the proportion of young people in a population. Even so, nearly every race group experienced a general decline in their young populations.

The proportion under age 15 was lower in 1940 than in 1900 for every race group, with the exception of the Asian and Pacific Islander population (see Figure 3-22). Asians and Pacific Islanders experienced a large increase in their young population due to a combination of factors, including the increased immigration of families and their natural increase.

The only period of increase in the under age 15 population for every race group occurred from 1940 to 1960. This period coincides with the majority of the baby-boom years (1946 to 1964). However, from the 1960s onward, the proportion of young people in each race group's population continued to decline as fertility rates declined. Hispanics experienced a slight increase in the proportion under age 15 years during the 1990s.

The Black and the American Indian and Alaska Native populations had much higher proportions of people under 15 years of age compared with the White and the Asian and Pacific Islander populations. The American Indian and Alaska Native population had the highest percentage under age 15 for most of the 20th century, and in 1960 had a higher proportion (42 percent) than any race or ethnic group during the entire century (see Appendix Table 11).

In 1980, when data first became available for the Hispanic population at the 100-percent level, Hispanics had the highest percentage under age 15 (32 percent) among the groups considered, although just slightly higher than the American Indian and Alaska Native population. Relatively high fertility of the Hispanic population mainly accounts for this high proportion. On the other hand, White non-Hispanics had the lowest percentage under age 15 from 1980 to 2000. In 2000, the Two or more races population (available in Census 2000 for the first time) had the highest proportion of people under age 15 (36 percent).

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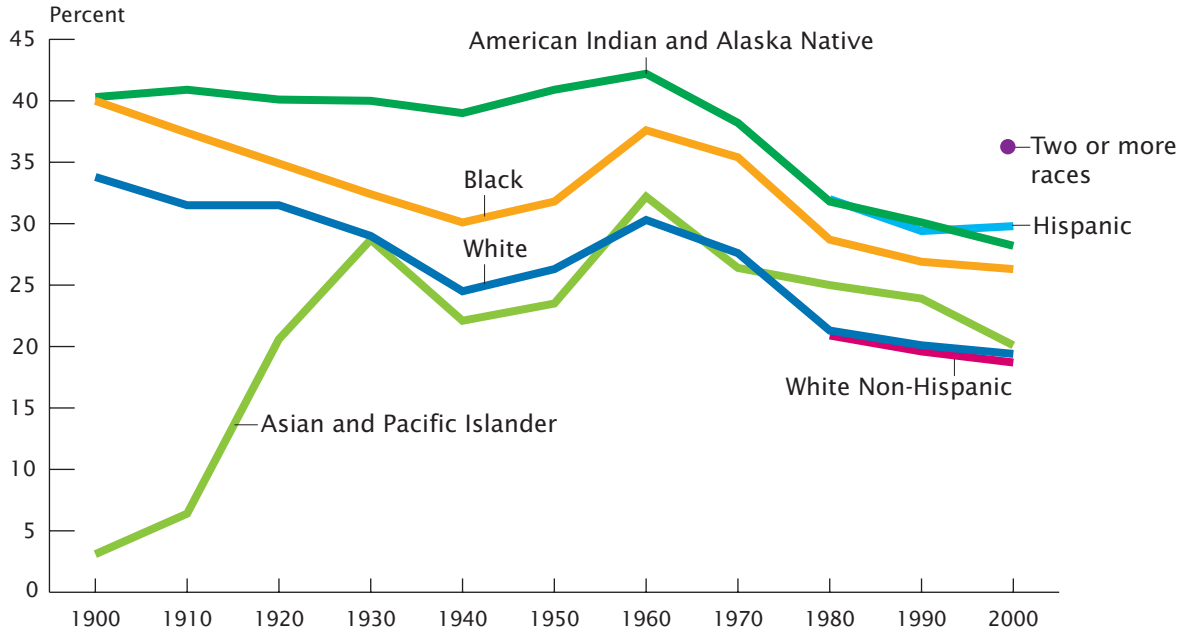
Figure 3-22.
Percent Under Age 15 by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1900 to 2000



Note: Data on Hispanic origin have been available on a 100-percent basis since 1980 only, and data on the population of Two or more races are available from Census 2000 only.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

Since 1930, the White (and since 1980 the White non-Hispanic) population has had the highest percentage age 65 years and over.

The proportion of the population age 65 years and over was higher in 2000 than in 1900 for every race (see Figure 3-23), but different trends occurred among the groups. For the Black and White populations, the proportion elderly grew steadily, in contrast to the fluctuation in the proportion 65 years and over for the Asian and Pacific Islander population. The proportion elderly for American Indians and Alaska Natives fluctuated slightly, but remained relatively stable over the course of the century.

The White population experienced the largest increase in its proportion elderly, from 4 percent in 1900 to 14 percent in 2000. Conversely, the American Indian and Alaska Native population experienced the least change in its proportion elderly, varying from 4.6 percent in 1900 to 5.8 percent in 1990 (see Appendix Table 11).

The American Indian and Alaska Native population had the highest proportion elderly from 1900 to 1920, but then had one of the lowest proportions elderly by the end of the century. By 1930, the proportion of the White population that was 65 years and over had surpassed that of the American Indian and Alaska Native population. Since then, the White, and since 1980, the White non-Hispanic, populations have had, by far, the highest percentage elderly. In 2000, the White non-Hispanic population had the century's highest proportion age 65 years and over of any race or ethnic group (15 percent). This results primarily from the sustained lower fertility levels of this population group.

Over the decades, the group with the lowest proportion of elderly shifted across race and ethnic groups. Asians and Pacific Islanders had the lowest proportion elderly from 1900 to 1940 (and the lowest of the century—1.5 percent in 1900), followed by American Indians and Alaska Natives from 1950 to 1970. Since 1980, when data on the Hispanic population were first collected on a 100-percent basis, Hispanics have had the lowest proportion of elderly in each census. Relatively high levels of fertility combined with large-scale immigration of young adults have kept the proportion of elderly low among Hispanics. Census 2000, the first census to allow individuals to report themselves as more than one race, found that the Two or more races population also had a low proportion age 65 and over (5.0 percent), comparable to that of the Hispanic population (4.9 percent).

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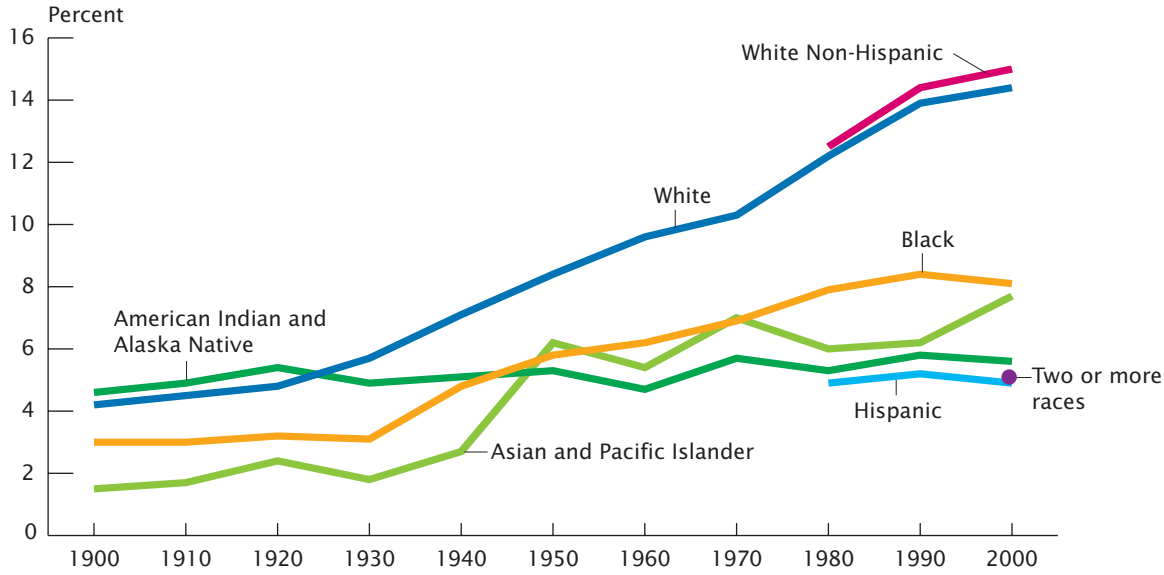
Figure 3-23.
Percent Age 65 and Over by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1900 to 2000



Note: Data on Hispanic origin have been available on a 100-percent basis since 1980 only, and data on the population of Two or more races are available from Census 2000 only.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

Black females outnumbered Black males in every decade of the century.

The sex ratio trends of the Black and the White populations have been similar during the century, while the Asian and Pacific Islander population and the American Indian and Alaska Native population have followed two distinct patterns (see Figure 3-24).

The sex ratios of the White and the Black populations increased early in the century, steadily declined to 1980, then increased to 2000. The arrival of relatively more male immigrants at the beginning of the century contributed to the initial sex ratio increase for Whites. Greater improvement in female than male mortality rates generally explains the declining sex ratios up to 1980 for the White and Black populations, while greater improvement in male than female mortality rates in part explains the 1980 to 2000 increase.

The sex ratio for Asians and Pacific Islanders varied much more than for other race groups. In 1900, Asian and Pacific Islanders had the highest sex ratio (1,974) of the century. This extreme excess of males originated because Asian and Pacific Islander immigrants in the late 19th century were almost exclusively men. As late as 1950, Asians and Pacific Islanders had a sex ratio of 145 (see Appendix Table 16). The sex ratio declined as family immigration and fertility among the immigrants increased the representation of women within the Asian and Pacific Islander population.

The sex ratio trend for the American Indian and Alaska Native population also followed a unique path. In general, the sex ratio rose from 1900 to 1950, declined to 1970, and increased slightly for the remainder of the century. Interpreting the factors contributing to this trend is problematic, as documentation of changes in the American Indian and Alaska Native population have been affected by changes in census procedures and changes in racial affiliation.[47]

Between the race and Hispanic-origin groups, Blacks had the lowest sex ratio throughout the century. Black females outnumbered Black males every decade, and the Black population had the century's lowest sex ratio (89.6) in 1980. Differences in the census coverage of Black males relative to Black females contributed to overall lower sex ratios for the Black population, as did a comparatively lower sex ratio at birth.

Asians and Pacific Islanders had the highest sex ratio of the race and ethnic groups from 1900 to 1970. Hispanics maintained the highest sex ratio of these groups from 1980 to 2000.

At the end of the century, the male population exceeded the female population among Hispanics and (slightly) for the Two or more races population. For all other race and ethnic groups, the female population outnumbered the male population.

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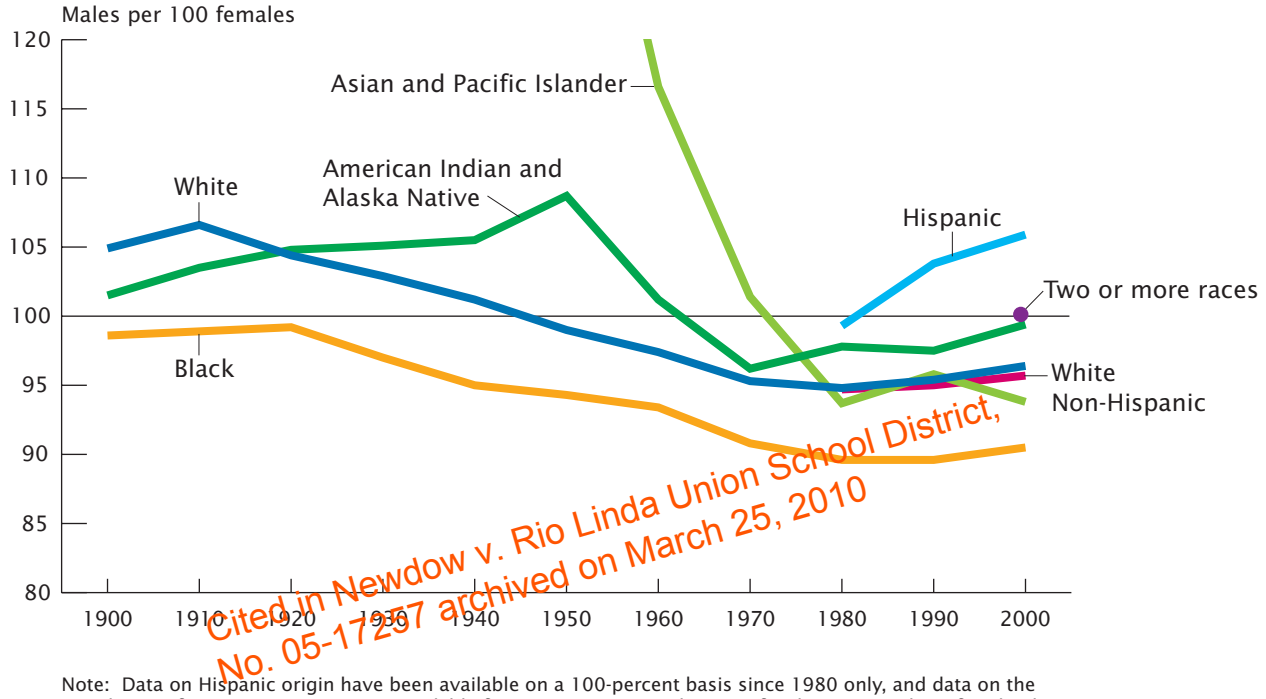
[47] For further discussion of the history of population data on the American Indian and Alaska Native population, see C. Matthew Snipp, 2000, "American Indians and Alaska Natives," *Encyclopedia of the U.S. Census*, Margo J. Anderson (ed.).

Figure 3-24.

Sex Ratio by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1900 to 2000



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Note: Data on Hispanic origin have been available on a 100-percent basis since 1980 only, and data on the population of Two or more races are available from Census 2000 only. Data for the Asian and Pacific Islander population by sex are available prior to 1960 but the sex ratios are not shown since the values far exceed the highest level shown in Figure 3-24. The sex ratios for the Asian and Pacific Islander population declined from 1,974 in 1900 to 145 in 1950.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

Chapter 4

HOUSING

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Chapter Highlights
HOUSING

National Trends

From 1940 to 2000, the number of housing units in the United States more than tripled—from 37.3 million to 115.9 million.

From 1940 to 2000, the largest housing unit increase (19.7 million) occurred in the 1970s, and the smallest increase (8.7 million) took place in the 1940s.

The number of vacant housing units increased in every decade from 1940 to 2000, except for the 1960s, when they declined by 73,000. The lowest housing vacancy rate (6.6 percent) occurred in 1940, and the highest vacancy rate (10.1 percent) in 1990.

Prior to 1950, over half of all occupied housing units were rented. By 1950, homeownership became more prevalent than renting. The homeownership rate continued to increase until 1980, decreased slightly in the 1980s, and then increased in the 1990s, reaching the highest level of the century (66 percent) in Census 2000.

From 1960 to 2000, nonmetropolitan areas had higher homeownership rates than metropolitan areas. Within metropolitan areas, the homeownership rate was much higher in the suburbs than in central cities.

From 1960 to 2000, householders age 65 years and over were more likely to own their homes than householders under age 65.

At the end of the 20th century, householders who were Black, Hispanic, or of two or more races were more likely to rent than own their homes.

From 1940 to 2000, householders living alone were less likely to own their homes than householders living with other people.

Regional Trends

Every region experienced an increase in vacancy rates during the 1950s, 1970s, and 1980s and a decrease in vacancy rates during the 1960s and the 1990s.

From 1940 to 1960, the West had the highest vacancy rate, then from 1970 to 2000, the South had the highest vacancy rate.

The 1930s was the only decade when the proportion of owner-occupied housing units declined in every region. The largest increase in homeownership rates for each region then occurred in the following decade, the 1940s, as the economy recovered from the Depression and experienced post-World War II prosperity.

Each region's highest homeownership rate of the century was recorded in 2000.

The Midwest had the highest homeownership rate for every decade of the century, except in 1910, when the West ranked first.

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State Trends

Ohio and Illinois ranked among the ten states with the lowest vacancy rates in every census from 1940 to 2000.

Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, and Vermont all ranked among the ten states with the highest vacancy rates every census from 1940 to 2000.

South Carolina's homeownership rate experienced the largest percentage point increase (42 percentage points) during the century, from 31 percent in 1900 to 72 percent in 2000. North Dakota experienced the largest percentage point drop (14 percentage points) in its homeownership rate, from 81 percent in 1900 to 67 percent in 2000.

Michigan and Minnesota were the only two states to be among the ten states with the highest homeownership rates for every census. States with consistently low homeownership rates included Alaska, Hawaii, Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island.

Chapter 4
HOUSING

Prior to 1940, the population census collected limited information on the number of occupied housing units in the United States. More detailed information on the characteristics of housing units became available when the first census of housing was conducted in 1940. Information on housing tenure (owner occupied or renter occupied) has been collected on a 100-percent basis since 1900 and information on occupancy status (occupied or vacant) since 1940. Many other characteristics of housing units were collected in Census 2000, but only on a sample-basis.

In the 20th century, a basic American dream of owning a home became a reality for the majority of U.S. households. In the censuses of 1900 to 1940, most Americans reported renting their homes. By 1950, most Americans owned their homes, and by 2000, homeownership in the United States had reached its highest level (66 percent) ever. Economic prosperity, changes in the mortgage financing system, and corresponding increases in the proportion of households that could afford to buy a home propelled these 20th century trends.

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The number of housing units in the United States tripled from 37.3 million in 1940 to 115.9 million in 2000. During the same period, the number of vacant housing units increased from 2.5 million to 10.4 million, representing 9 percent of all U.S. housing units in 2000. Vacancy rates both nationally and in each region fluctuated over the years. From 1970 to 2000, the South had the highest proportion of vacant housing units. Most state vacancy rates were higher in 2000 than in 1940, and the 11 states whose vacancy rates decreased were in either the Northeast or the West. Only Ohio and Illinois consistently ranked among the ten states with the lowest vacancy rates from 1940 to 2000, while Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, and Vermont all consistently ranked among the ten states with the highest vacancy rates during this period. These high vacancy rate states have high proportions of "seasonal vacants."

While the homeownership rate in the United States reached its highest level ever in Census 2000, important geographic differences and differences by the characteristics of the householder remained. Regionally, the Midwest (except for 1910) had the highest rate of homeownership throughout the century. By the end of the century, homeowners represented the majority of householders in the 50 states. (In the District of Columbia, a state equivalent for statistical purposes, renters continued to outnumber homeowners.) Census data reveal that from 1960 to 2000, central city householders had lower levels of homeownership than suburban householders and nonmetropolitan householders throughout the period. Considering householder characteristics, older householders, White and White non-Hispanic householders, and householders living with at least one other person were more likely to be homeowners than younger householders, Hispanic or race-other-than-White householders, or people living alone, respectively.

The graphics and text in this chapter depict the trends in the number and proportional distribution of total, occupied, and vacant housing units and in the numbers and proportions of owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing units. Trends are shown for different periods of time depending on the availability of data. Housing unit and homeownership trends are examined for the United States, regions, and states (and by metropolitan status for homeownership). Additionally, the chapter discusses homeownership trends by the age, race, and Hispanic origin of the householder and by the size of the household. Appendix Table 12 provides detailed data by occupancy and tenure.

Between 1940 and 2000, about 90 percent of all housing units were occupied.

In 1940, when the U.S. Census Bureau conducted the first census of housing, there were 37.3 million housing units (see Figure 4-1).[48] By 2000, the number of housing units had more than tripled to 115.9 million. The largest numerical census-to-census increase in housing units (19.7 million) and the highest percentage increase (29 percent) occurred from 1970 to 1980. While the smallest numerical increase in housing units (8.7 million) took place in the 1940s, the lowest percentage increase (13 percent) occurred in the 1990s.

As Figure 4-1 shows, housing units are classified as either occupied or vacant. From 1940 to 2000, the number of occupied housing units increased every decade. In 1940, there were 34.9 million occupied housing units. By 2000, the number of occupied housing units had tripled to 105.5 million. As was true for total housing units, both the largest numerical and percentage increases in occupied units occurred in the 1970s (16.9 million and 27 percent, respectively). The smallest numerical increase in occupied housing units (8.0 million) occurred in the 1940s and the lowest percentage increase (14 percent) in the 1980s.

Vacant housing units increased every decade except for the 1960s, when they declined by 1.4 percent, or by 73,000 units (see Appendix Table 12). In 1940, there were 2.5 million vacant housing units. By 2000, there were 10.4 million vacant housing units. The largest increase in vacant housing units (2.8 million) coincided with the largest increase in occupied housing units from 1970 to 1980, while the highest percentage increase (68 percent) occurred in the 1950s.

From 1940 to 2000, the proportion of all housing units that were occupied remained fairly stable (see Figure 4-2). Vacant housing units exist for a number of reasons, such as local economic conditions, seasonal housing units, or the result of people moving from one residence to another.[49]

In 1940, only 6.6 percent of all housing units were vacant, the lowest vacancy rate from 1940 to 2000. Between 1940 and 1960, the proportion of vacant housing units increased slightly, while from 1960 onward the proportion of vacant housing units fluctuated. The highest vacancy rate was in 1990, when 10.1 percent of all housing units in the United States were vacant.

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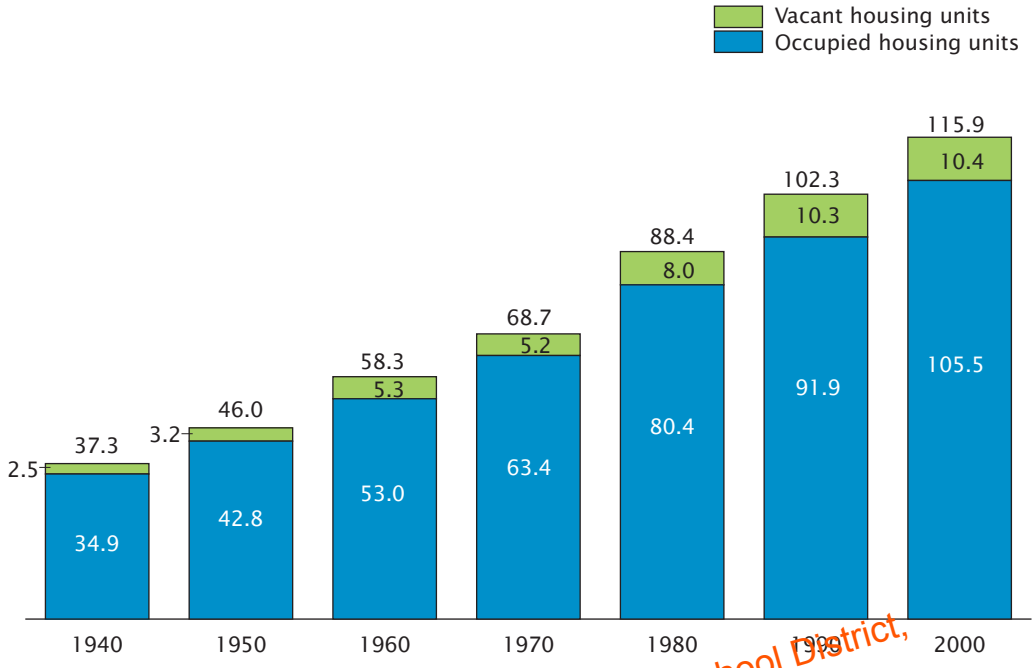
[48] See the Glossary for the definition of a housing unit.

[49] Census 2000 subdivided vacant housing units into six housing market classifications: for rent; for sale only; rented or sold, not occupied; for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use; for migrant workers; and other vacant.

Figure 4-1.
Total Housing Units by Occupancy Status: 1940 to 2000

(Millions)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of housing, 1940 to 2000.

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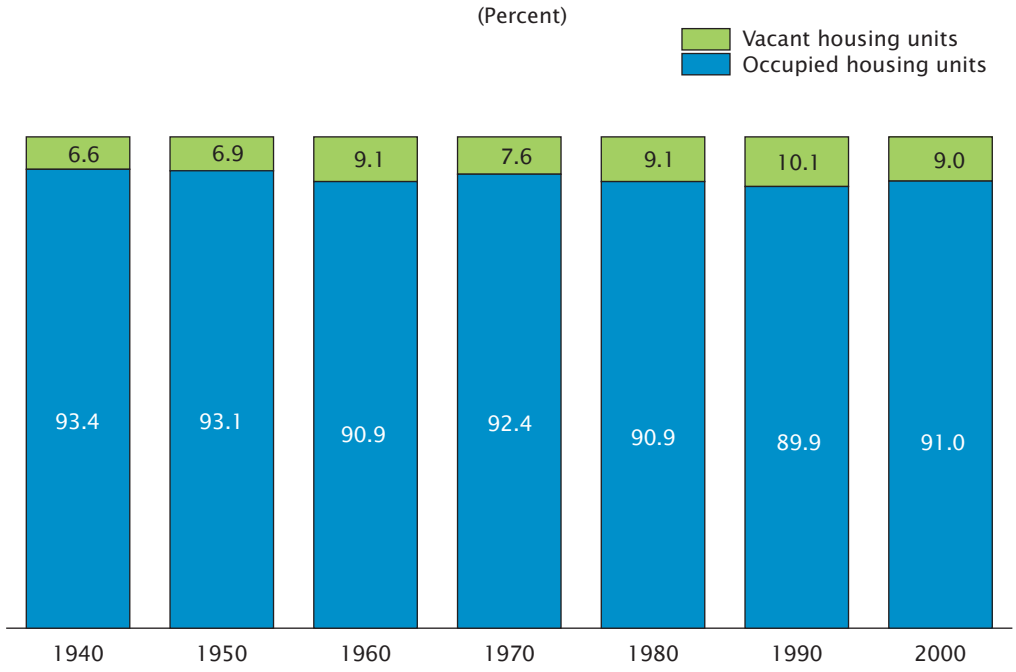
Figure 4-2.
Distribution of Total Housing Units by Occupancy Status: 1940 to 2000

(Percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of housing, 1940 to 2000.

From 1970 to 2000, the South had the highest housing vacancy rate.

The regions generally followed similar patterns in the changes in their proportion of vacant housing units from 1940 to 2000 (see Figure 4-3). Every region experienced an increase in vacancy rates during the 1950s, 1970s, and 1980s and a decrease in vacancy rates during the 1960s and the 1990s.

The Northeast, the Midwest, and the South had their highest vacancy rate in 1990 (9.3 percent, 8.9 percent, and 11.8 percent, respectively). The lowest vacancy rate in the Midwest and the South occurred in 1940 (5.5 percent for both), and the Northeast's lowest vacancy rate occurred in 1950 (6.8 percent). The West differed from the other regions, as its highest vacancy rate was in 1960 (9.8 percent) and was followed by its lowest vacancy rate in 1970 (7.1 percent).

The regions experienced different ranges in their vacancy rates over the 1940 to 2000 period. The Northeast experienced the narrowest range (2.5 percentage points), and the South experienced the widest gap (6.3 percentage points).

From 1940 to 1960, the West had the highest vacancy rate among the regions. From 1970 to 2000, the South recorded the highest vacancy rates in the country, including the highest vacancy rate of any region during the period from 1940 to 2000 (11.8 percent in 1990). The Midwest or the Northeast had the lowest vacancy rate in every census from 1940 to 1990. The West had the lowest vacancy rate (7.9 percent) in 2000, becoming the only region to have had both the lowest and the highest (from 1940 to 1960) vacancy rates during the 1940 to 2000 period.

The difference in the vacancy rates between the region with the highest rate and the region with the lowest rate varied. The largest differential (3.5 percentage points) occurred in 1940, when the West had a vacancy rate of 8.9 percent and the Midwest a vacancy rate of 5.5 percent. By 1960, the difference in vacancy rates decreased to 1.4 percentage points, the smallest difference of the period. The difference increased to 2.9 percentage points in 1990 and then decreased to 2.4 percentage points in 2000.

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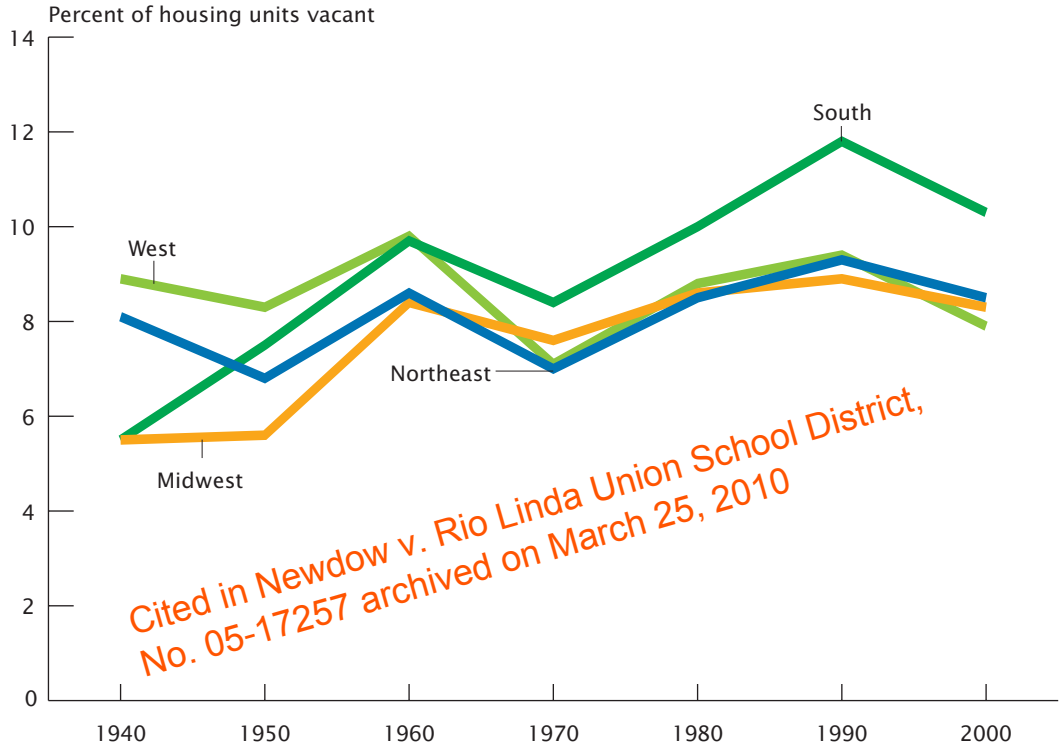
Figure 4-3.
Vacancy Rate by Region: 1940 to 2000



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of housing, 1940 to 2000.

From 1940 through 2000, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Montana ranked among the ten states with the highest vacancy rates.

Most states had higher vacancy rates in 2000 than they did in 1940, but only 11 states in the Northeast or the West had lower rates: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Washington.

From 1940 to 2000, an increasing number of states had a housing vacancy rate of 10 percent or more (see Figure 4-4). In 1940, eight states (Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, and Vermont) had vacancy rates of at least 10 percent. In some cases, particularly in Florida and Maine, higher vacancy rates result from a relatively high proportion of housing units classified as "Vacant for seasonal, recreational, and occasional use," also known as "vacation" homes.

By 2000, the number of states with a vacancy rate of 10 percent or more tripled to 24. Four states (Maine, New Hampshire, New Mexico, and Vermont) maintained a vacancy rate of 10 percent or higher from 1940 through 2000 (see Appendix Table 12).

Ohio and Illinois were the only states to be among the ten states with the lowest vacancy rates every decade from 1940 to 2000. The vacancy rate remained below 7 percent for the entire period in Illinois, and from 1940 to 1990 in Ohio.

The lowest vacancy rate during the period from 1940 to 2000 occurred in the District of Columbia in 1950, when only 2.4 percent of its housing units were vacant. Among the 50 states, West Virginia had the lowest vacancy rate during the period: 3.2 percent in 1940. However, by 2000, the vacancy rate in West Virginia had risen to 13 percent, a rate well above the national average of 9 percent.

Maine had the highest vacancy rate from 1940 to 2000, at 24 percent in 1970. Even at its lowest level of vacancy in 1940, 16 percent of the housing units in Maine were vacant. Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, and Vermont all ranked among the ten states with the highest vacancy rates every decade from 1940 to 2000.

The six states which were below the national vacancy rate every decade from 1940 to 2000 were Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, Tennessee, and Virginia.

From 1940 to 2000, more states (25) experienced their lowest vacancy rate in 1940 than in any other census year. On the other hand, more states (22, including the District of Columbia) experienced their highest vacancy rate in 1990 than in any other census year.

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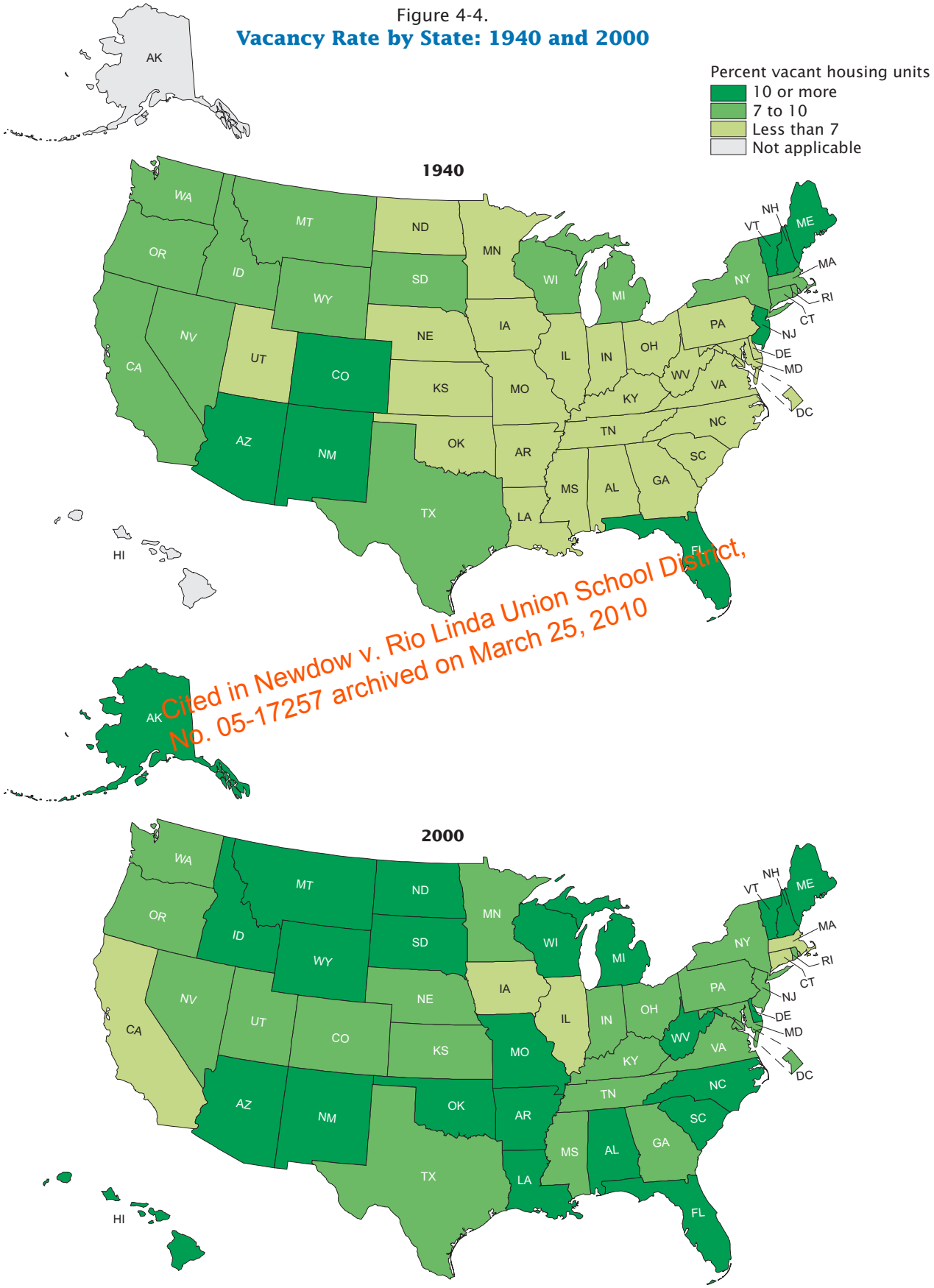
Figure 4-4.
Vacancy Rate by State: 1940 and 2000



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of housing, 1940 and 2000.

Since 1950, more than half of all occupied housing units have been owner occupied.

Occupied housing units are classified as either owned or rented. Renter-occupied housing units outnumbered owner-occupied housing units from 1900 to 1940 (see Figure 4-5). In 1900, there were 8.2 million renter-occupied housing units and 7.2 million owner-occupied housing units. Owner-occupied units increased by only 1.2 million from 1930 to 1940, while renter-occupied units increased by 4.3 million.

As the U.S. economy improved during the 1940s, so did the level of homeownership. From 1940 to 1950, owner-occupied units increased by 8.4 million while renter-occupied units decreased by about 400,000, the only decrease in either owner- or renter-occupied housing units to take place during the century.

From 1900 to 1950, the number of owner-occupied housing units tripled to 23.6 million. The number of renter-occupied units more than doubled to 19.3 million. By 1950, owner-occupied units outnumbered renter-occupied units and continued to do so for the remainder of the century.

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 only 16.4 million, to a total of 35.7 million in 2000.

In 1900, 47 percent of housing units were owner occupied (see Figure 4-6), a proportion that remained fairly stable until the 1930s, when the depression lowered homeownership rates. By 1940, only 44 percent of housing units were owner occupied, the lowest proportion of owners during the entire century.

By 1950, more than half of all occupied housing units were owned. Homeownership rates had surpassed rental rates and continued to increase until 1980, when 64 percent of housing units were owner occupied. The homeownership rate decreased slightly during the 1980s, but increased during the 1990s to reach the highest homeownership rate of the century in 2000 at 66 percent.

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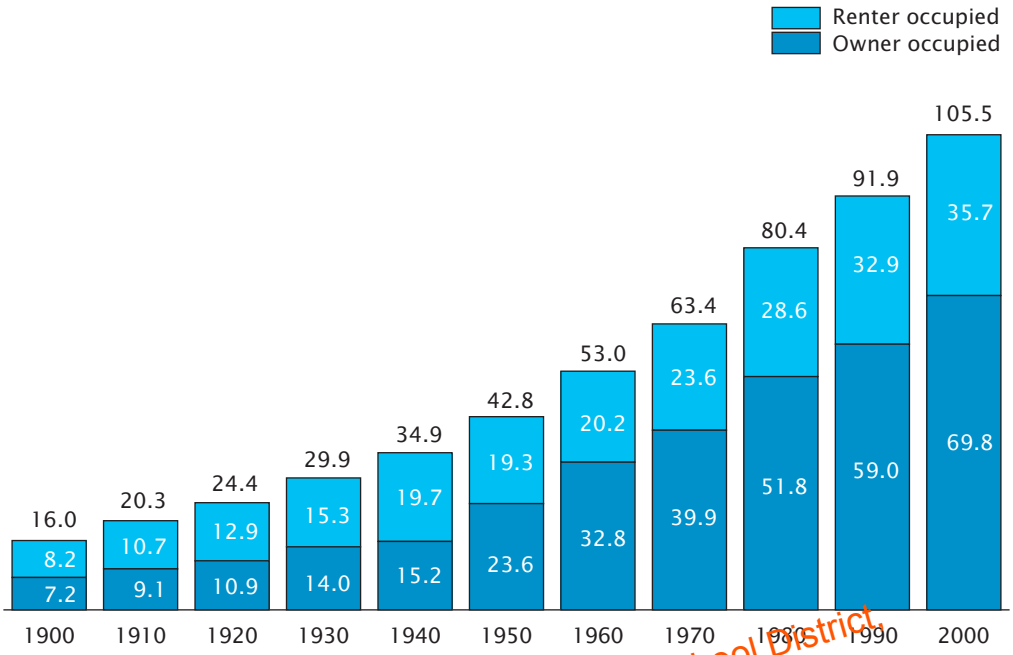
Figure 4-5.
Occupied Housing Units by Tenure: 1900 to 2000
(Millions)



Note: Totals for 1900 to 1930 include occupied housing units with tenure unknown.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 1930, and decennial census of housing, 1940 to 2000.

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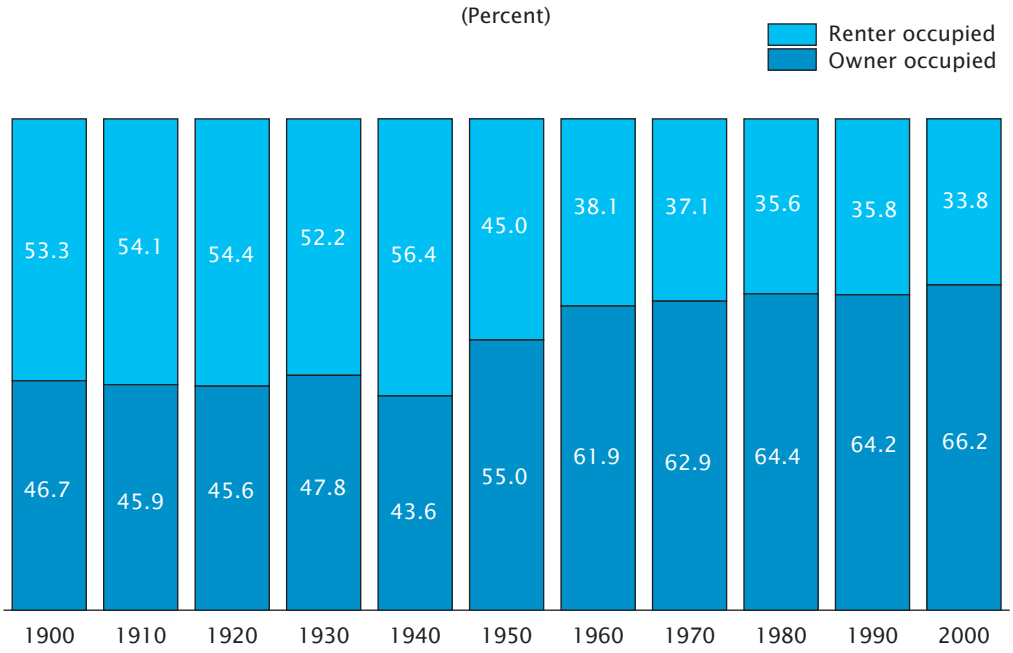
Figure 4-6.
Distribution of Occupied Housing Units by Tenure: 1900 to 2000
(Percent)



Note: Percents for 1900 to 1930 are based on occupied housing units with tenure reported.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 1930, and decennial census of housing, 1940 to 2000.

For every decade, except the 1910s, the Midwest had the highest homeownership rate.

Every region followed a relatively similar pattern in homeownership rates over the century and had a higher homeownership rate in 2000 than in 1900 (see Figure 4-7). Homeownership rates among the regions ranged from 37 percent in the Northeast in 1910 to 70 percent in the Midwest in 2000.

The period from 1930 to 1940 was the only decade in which the proportion of owner-occupied housing units declined in every region. Conversely, the largest percentage-point increase in homeownership rates for every region took place during the following decade, from 1940 to 1950, as the U.S. economy rebounded and home building expanded after World War II.

Homeownership rates continued to increase during the 1950s. By the 1960 census, the rate of homeownership was 50 percent or higher in every region for the first time, and it remained above 50 percent through the end of the century.

In 1940, the Midwest, the South, and the West recorded their lowest homeownership rates of any decennial census during the century, while the Northeast experienced its lowest rate in 1910. Each region's highest homeownership rate of the century occurred in 2000.

Among the regions, the Midwest had the highest homeownership rate for every decade of the century, except in 1910, when the West ranked first. More than half of all housing units in the Midwest and in the West were owner occupied at every census, except in 1940, when the homeownership rate declined to 49 percent. During the first half of the century, the West ranked behind the Midwest in terms of homeownership but was replaced by the South from 1960 to 2000. The Northeast had the lowest homeownership rate for most of the century, except for the South in 1930 and the West in 1990 and 2000.

Since 1910, the gap between the region with the highest homeownership rate and the region with the lowest homeownership rate narrowed each decade, except in the 1940s. The widest differential was 18.7 percentage points in 1910 (55 percent in the West and 37 percent in the Northeast). The smallest differential was 8.7 percentage points in 2000 (70 percent in the Midwest and 61 percent in the West).

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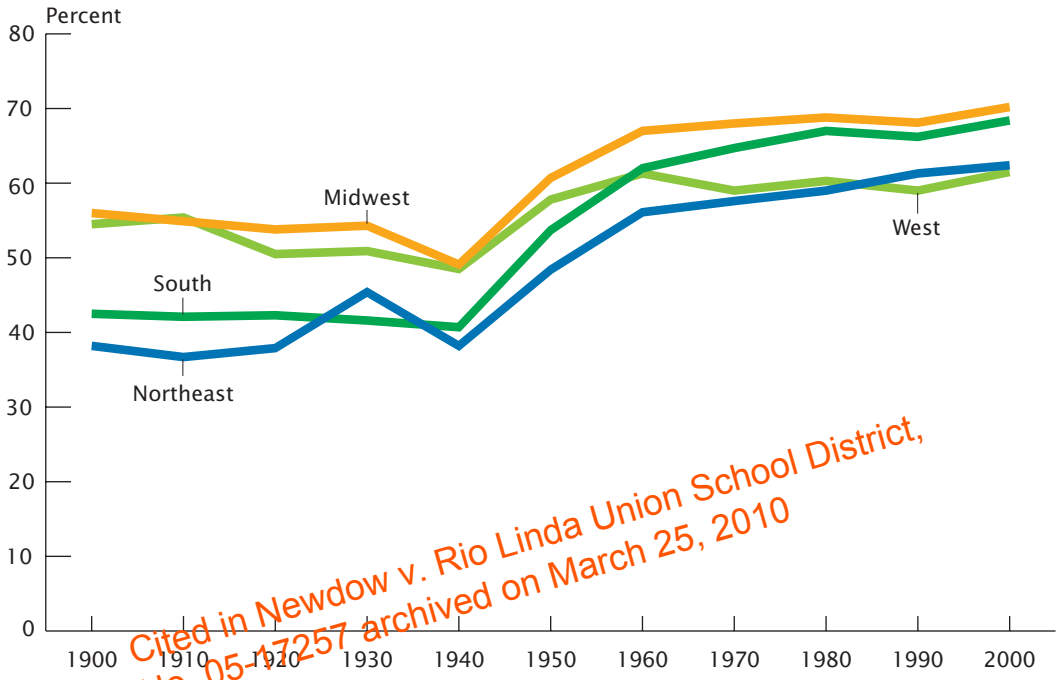
Figure 4-7.

Percent Owner-Occupied Housing Units by Region: 1900 to 2000



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 1930, and decennial census of housing, 1940 to 2000.

Michigan and Minnesota were the only states to rank among the ten states with the highest homeownership rates throughout the century.

Overall, homeownership rates among the states and the District of Columbia were higher in 2000 than they were in 1900 (see Figure 4-8). Idaho, Nevada, North Dakota, and South Dakota were the only states with lower homeownership rates in 2000 than in 1900. The lowest and the highest homeownership rates of the century occurred in 1900 (24 percent in the District of Columbia and 81 percent in North Dakota).

In 1900, 26 states had homeownership rates of 50 percent or higher. Of those 26, only 3 states, Idaho, South Dakota, and North Dakota, had homeownership rates of 70 percent or higher. By 2000, all 50 states had a homeownership rate of 50 percent or higher and the number of states with a homeownership rate of 70 percent or more had increased to 17.

Several states experienced significant increases or decreases in their homeownership rates from 1900 to 2000. South Carolina experienced the largest percentage-point increase, from 31 percent in 1900 to 72 percent in 2000 (an increase of 42 percentage points). Other states that experienced increases of 30 percentage points or more were Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. North Dakota experienced the largest percentage-point drop (14 percentage points) in its homeownership rate, from 81 percent in 1900 to 67 percent in 2000.

Several states had consistently high (50 percent or more) homeownership rates over the century (see Appendix Table 12). These states are concentrated in the upper Midwest and the West. For example, Michigan and Minnesota were the only states that ranked among the ten states with the highest homeownership rates at every census. Idaho, Maine, and Utah were also among the top ten, with the exception of a decade or two. Utah was the only state in which the homeownership rate never dropped below 60 percent.

On the other hand, states with consistently lower homeownership rates included Alaska, Hawaii, Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island. In 1980, New York was the only state with more renters than homeowners, but by 1990, it reached a homeownership rate exceeding 50 percent. The District of Columbia, a state equivalent for statistical purposes, had the lowest homeownership rate for every census but one (Georgia was lowest in 1930) and never reached a homeownership rate of 50 percent. In 2000, it reached its highest homeownership rate at 41 percent.

The ranking of the rate of homeownership by state changed significantly during the century. Comparing rankings in 1900 with those in 2000, Alabama, Delaware, Mississippi, and South Carolina experienced the largest increases, led by South Carolina's jump from 47th to 9th in 2000. Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, and South Dakota experienced the largest decreases in their rank of homeownership, led by Nevada's drop from 6th in 1900 to 46th in 2000.

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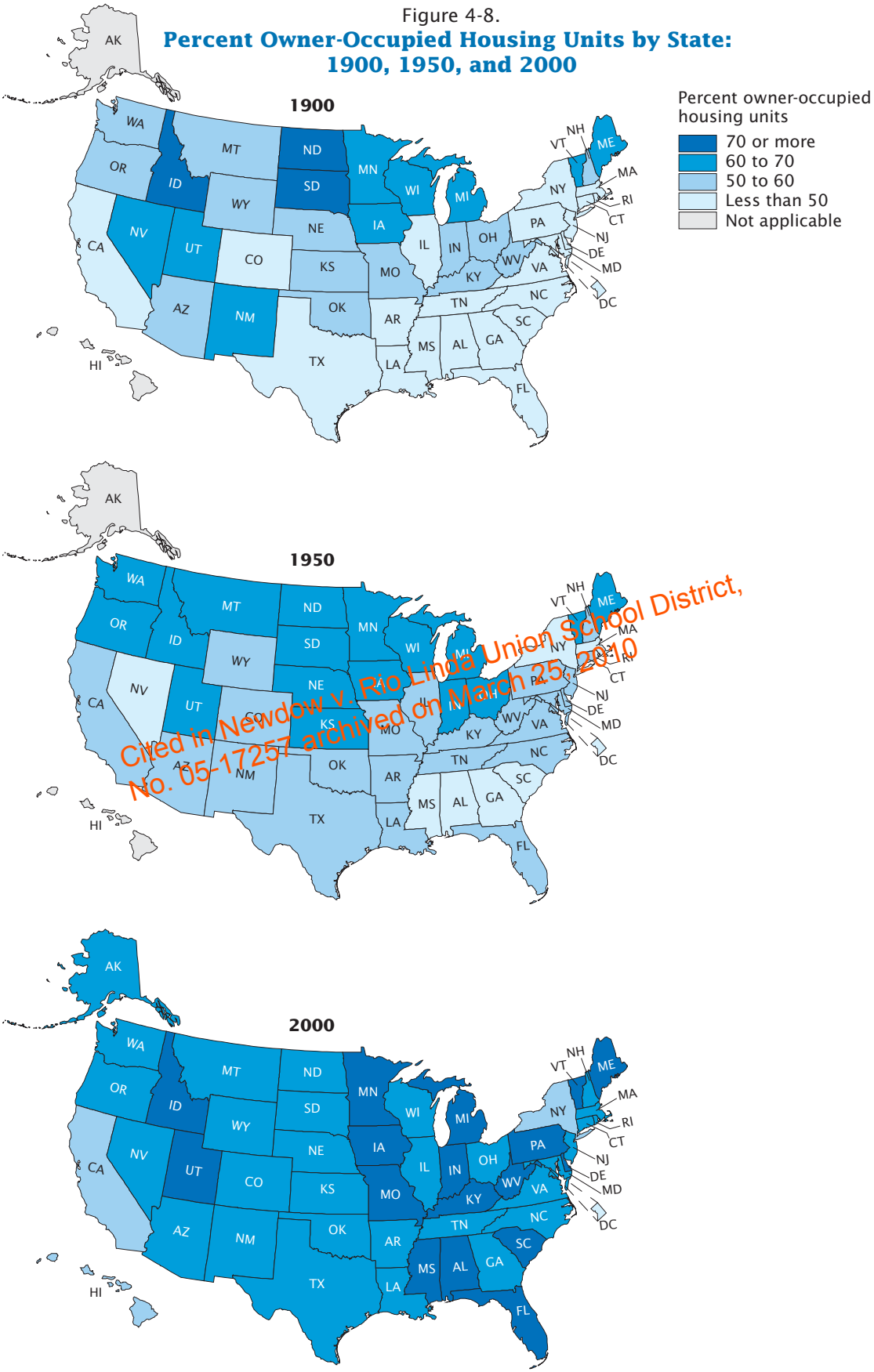
Figure 4-8.

Percent Owner-Occupied Housing Units by State: 1900, 1950, and 2000



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900, and decennial census of housing, 1950 and 2000.

Residents in central cities have been much less likely to own their homes.

From 1960 to 2000, nonmetropolitan[50] areas had higher homeownership rates than metropolitan areas (see Figure 4-9). Homeownership rates in nonmetropolitan areas ranged from 67 percent in 1960 to 74 percent in 2000. Homeownership rates in metropolitan areas ranged from 59 percent in 1960 to 64 percent in 2000. Even at its highest point, the homeownership rate in metropolitan areas was still below the lowest homeownership rate in nonmetropolitan areas (see Appendix Table 16).

Homeownership rates were higher in 2000 than in 1960 for both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. The homeownership rate increased every decade from 1960 to 2000 for metropolitan areas, while the rate in nonmetropolitan areas increased from 1960 to 1980, declined during the 1980s, and then increased again during the 1990s.

Within metropolitan areas, the homeownership rate in the suburbs was much higher than in central cities. During the period 1960 to 2000, the homeownership rate ranged from 70 percent to 73 percent in the suburbs but from 47 percent to 51 percent in central cities. In 1960, the homeownership rate in the suburbs was higher than in nonmetropolitan areas, but from 1970 onward, nonmetropolitan areas have had a higher homeownership rate than either suburban areas or central cities.

Less than half of occupied housing units in central cities were owner occupied from 1960 to 1990. Owner-occupied units exceeded renter-occupied units in central cities for the first time in Census 2000.

[50] See the Glossary for definitions of metropolitan areas, nonmetropolitan areas, suburbs, and central cities.

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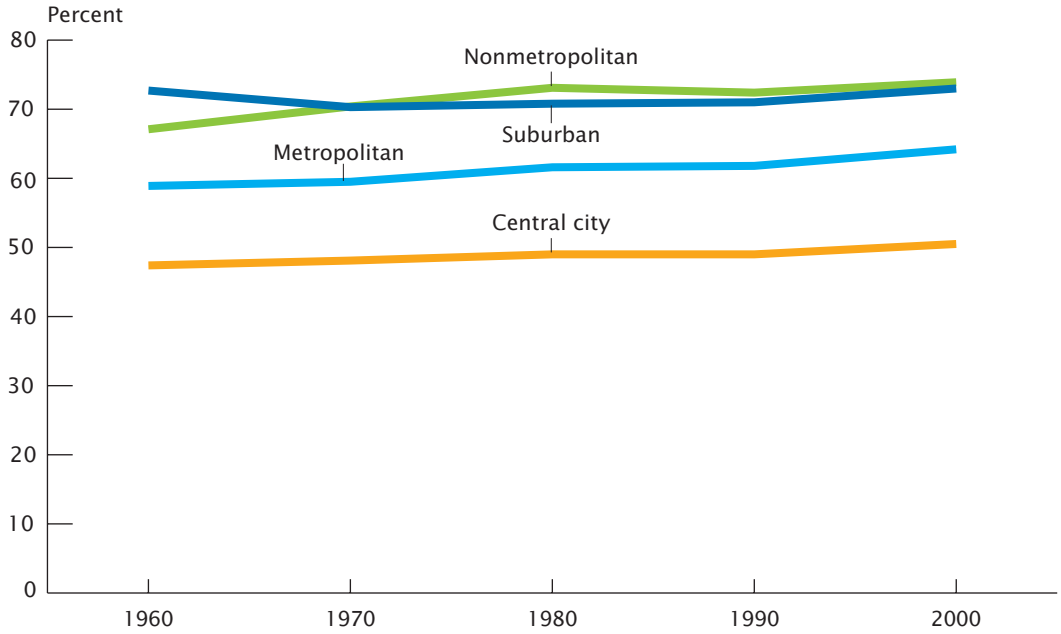
Figure 4-9.
Percent Owner-Occupied Housing Units by Metropolitan Status: 1960 to 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of housing, 1960 to 2000.

Householders age 65 years and over were more likely to own a home than householders under age 65.

As people age, they are more likely to have characteristics that make it easier to own a home, such as being married and having a higher income. In general, homeownership rates increase as age increases, peaking at 65-to-74 years of age and declining with age thereafter.[51] As Figure 4-10 shows, from 1960 to 2000, householders age 65 years and over were more likely to own their homes than householders under age 65.

The homeownership rate among householders age 65 and over declined between 1960 and 1970; among householders under age 65 it declined between 1980 and 1990, but both groups attained their highest homeownership rates in 2000, 78 percent and 63 percent, respectively.

In addition to having higher homeownership rates, elderly[52] homeowners experienced a larger percentage-point increase in their homeownership rate from 1960 to 2000, increasing by 6.2 percentage points, than householders under age 65, who increased by 4.7 percentage points.

The difference between the homeownership rates of householders age 65 and over and householders under age 65 converged to its lowest point in 1970, 5.8 percentage points. From 1970 to 2000, the difference in their homeownership rates steadily widened. The homeownership rate among householders age 65 and over steadily increased. The homeownership rate among householders under age 65 increased during the 1970s, decreased during the 1980s, and then increased again during the 1990s. In 2000, the differential between their homeownership rates was the largest in the 1960 to 2000 period: 15.1 percentage points.

[51] U.S. Census Bureau. 2001e. *Housing Characteristics: 2000*, by Jeanne Woodward and Bonnie Damon.

[52] In this report, "elderly" is defined as anyone 65 years old or older. See the Glossary.

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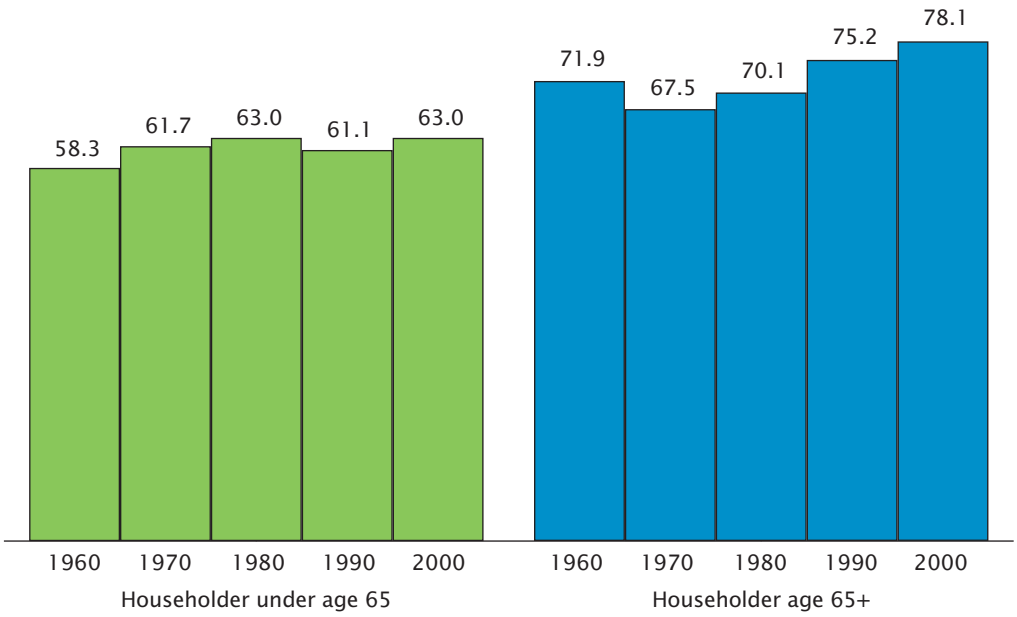
Figure 4-10.
Homeownership Rate by Age of Householder: 1960 to 2000

(Percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of housing, 1960 to 2000.

In 1980 and 2000, householders who were Black, Hispanic, or of two or more races were more likely to rent than to own their homes.

Homeownership rates were higher in 2000 than in 1980 for all race groups and for Hispanics, however, there were also distinct differences among these groups (see Figure 4-11).

White non-Hispanic householders had the highest homeownership rates in 1980 and 2000, 68 percent and 72 percent, respectively, and White householders[53] had only slightly lower rates. The homeownership rates of all other races and of Hispanics were much lower and below the national averages of 1980 and 2000 (64 percent and 66 percent, respectively).

Following White householders, American Indian and Alaska Native householders and Asian and Pacific Islander householders had the next highest homeownership rates, respectively. Their homeownership rates were in the 52 percent to 56 percent range in 1980 and 2000.

Blacks and Hispanics had similar homeownership rates in 1980 and 2000, below 50 percent. In 1980, the rate for Blacks was 44 percent and for Hispanics it was 43 percent. In 2000, the homeownership rate for both groups and for householders who reported themselves as more than one race was 46 percent. At the end of the century, householders who were Black, Hispanic, or of two or more races were more likely to rent than to own their homes.

In addition to having the highest homeownership rate, White non-Hispanic householders also had the largest increase in their homeownership rate from 1980 to 2000 of any race group and Hispanics (4.0 percentage points). Asian and Pacific Islander householders had the smallest increase in their homeownership rate (0.7 percentage points).

[53] Including White Hispanic householders.

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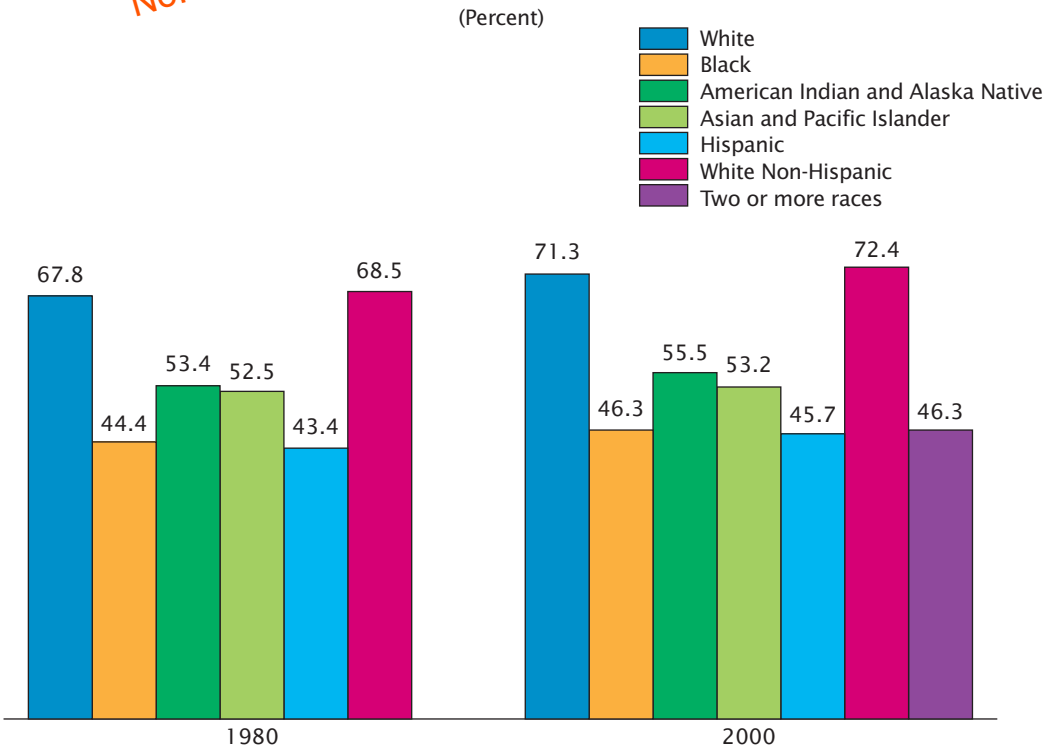
Figure 4-11.

Homeownership Rate by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1980 and 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of housing, 1980 and 2000.

People living alone were less likely to own their homes than householders living with other people.

From 1940 to 2000, householders living alone were less likely to own their homes than householders living with other people (see Figure 4-12). In part, this reflects higher mobility rates and the generally more limited economic resources available for one-person households. In addition, some one-person householders may prefer to rent, rather than own, their homes.

The homeownership rate of householders living with other people rose from 44 percent in 1940 to 71 percent in 2000. The homeownership rate for householders living alone ranged from 39 percent in 1940 to 52 percent in 2000, the first time people living alone became more likely to own, rather than rent, their homes. Both groups experienced their lowest homeownership rate in 1940 and their highest homeownership rate in 2000.

Both types of householders experienced one decade of decline in their homeownership rate, during the 1950s for one-person households and the 1980s for householders living with other people. The 1980s was also the decade in which householders living alone experienced the largest increase in their homeownership rate.

From 1940 to 1980, the differential between the homeownership rates of householders living alone and householders living with other people widened. The difference in their homeownership rates increased from 4.6 percentage points in 1940 to 27 percentage points in 1980. From 1980 to 2000, the differential converged.

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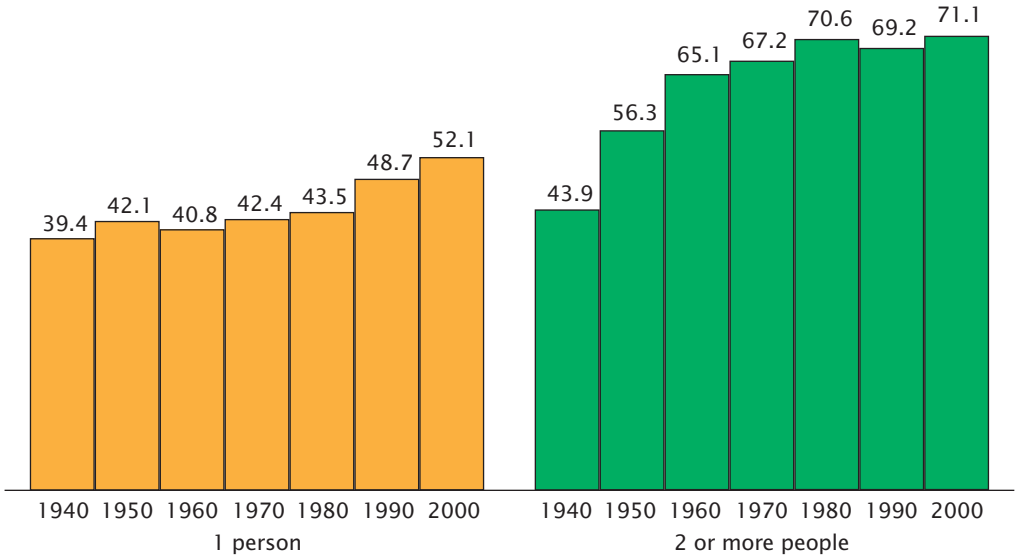
Figure 4-12.
Homeownership Rate by Household Size: 1940 to 2000
(Percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of housing, 1940 to 2000.

Chapter 5

HOUSEHOLDS

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Chapter Highlights
HOUSEHOLDS

National Trends

In 1900, the most common household contained seven or more people. From 1940 to 2000, households with two people represented the most common household size.

Average household size declined from 4.60 in 1900 to 2.59 in 2000, or by 44 percent.

Householders age 45 and over represented the majority of all householders during the period 1950 to 2000.

Between 1950 and 2000, married-couple households declined from more than three-fourths of all households (78 percent) to just over one-half (52 percent) of all households.

The proportional share of one-person households increased more than any other size. In 1950, one-person households represented 1 of every 10 households (9.5 percent), but by 2000, they composed 1 of every 4 households (26 percent).

During the period 1960 to 2000, women age 65 and over accounted for 27 percent to 33 percent of one-person households, but just 5 percent to 8 percent of the total population.

In every census from 1970 to 2000, approximately three-fourths of all female householders age 65 and over lived alone.

The proportion of one-person households maintained by women decreased in each census, 1970 to 2000, although women still constituted the majority (57 percent) of one-person households in 2000.

In 1970, women represented about 1 of every 5 (21 percent) householders in the United States. By 2000, the proportion had grown to more than 1 of every 3 (36 percent) U.S. householders.

For total, married-couple, and other family households, the proportion of female householders among Black householders exceeded the proportion of female householders among householders of any other race or Hispanics.

In 1960, 3 of every 5 (59 percent) married-couple households included at least one of their own children under age 18. By 1990 (and in 2000), less than half (46 percent) of married-couple households had an own child under age 18.

In 1950, only 1 of every 5 (19 percent) male family households with no wife present had an own child under age 18. By 2000, half (50 percent) of all male family households with no wife present had at least one own child under age 18.

Regional Trends

The West's share of all U.S. households increased during every decade of the century, while the slow growth of households in the Midwest led to this region representing an ever-shrinking share of all households.

By 2000, one-person households represented about one-fourth of all households in each region.

The West had the highest proportion of one-person households for each census from 1940 to 1970. The Northeast had the highest regional proportion from 1980 to 2000.

State Trends

In 1940, fewer than 20 percent of the households in every state were one-person households. In 1970, only California, the District of Columbia, and New York had at least 20 percent one-person households. By 2000, every state, except Utah, had at least 20 percent one-person households.

Nevada, California, Arizona, and Idaho ranked among the 10 states with the highest percentage of one-person households in 1900 and 1940, but ranked among the 12 states with the lowest percentage of one-person households in 2000.

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Chapter 5
HOUSEHOLDS

The number, size, types, and age, sex, and racial composition of households in the United States markedly changed in the 20th century, particularly in the later decades. Contributing factors included women having fewer children, changes in age at first marriage, increased mobility of the population, affordability of homes, and the overall increase in the racial and ethnic diversity of the U.S. population. A small proportion of the U.S. population lives in group quarters: of the 281.4 million people counted in Census 2000, 273.6 million people lived in households, while 7.8 million people lived in group quarters (such as correctional institutions, nursing homes, and college dormitories).

In 1900, nearly half of the U.S. population lived in households of six or more people. By 2000, more than half of the population lived in households of one, two, or three people. The trends in the number and proportion of householders by age through the last half of the century followed the movement of the baby-boom generation through the census years. Married-couple households fell from over three-fourths (78 percent) of all households in 1950 to just over one-half (52 percent) of all households in 2000. Other major household types increased, especially one-person households. In the last several decades of the century, the share of one-person households maintained by male householders increased and male householders with no wife present became increasingly likely to have children in their households.

Between 1900 and 2000, overall regional and state trends in the number and distribution of households followed the population trends for these areas. Regionally, the South's and the West's shares of all households increased during the century, while the Northeast's and the Midwest's shares decreased. The proportions of one-person households in all states and regions increased rapidly in the latter part of the century. Notably, in the first half of the century, most western states had much higher proportions of one-person households than states in other regions, but the ranking of some western states changed markedly during the century. For example, Arizona, California, Idaho, and Nevada ranked among the states with the highest proportions of one-person households in 1900, but the lowest proportions in 2000.

The graphics and text in this chapter depict the trends in the number and proportional distribution of households, sizes of households, and various household types by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin of the householder. These changes are described for the United States, regions, and states. Age of householder trends focus on broad age groups, and trends in the gender of the householder are discussed for specific family types and by race and Hispanic origin. Detailed data by size and type of household are provided in Appendix Tables 13, 14, and 15.

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The proportion of households with five or more people declined significantly from 1900 to 2000.

While the total U.S. population increased greatly during the 20th century, the percentage increase in the number of households was even greater, reflecting the trend of higher proportions of people living in smaller households. From 1900 to 2000, the total U.S. population increased from 76 million to 281 million, an increase of 270 percent. By comparison, the total number of U.S. households grew from 16 million in 1900 to 105 million in 2000, an increase of 561 percent (see Figure 5-1 and Appendix Table 13).

Available data on the number of households by size shows that, in absolute numbers, households with one, two, three, or four members increased every decade. Households with five or more people declined in the 1940s, then increased until 1970, declined again in the 1970s and 1980s, and increased again in the 1990s.

Most of the increase in the number of households from 1900 to 2000 (89.5 million) occurred among households having one or two members. These categories accounted for nearly two-thirds (65 percent) of the total U.S. increase in the number of households over the 100-year period, while households with 5 or more members represented just 5 percent of the total increase in U.S. households.

In 1900, households with seven or more people represented the most common household size (see Appendix Table 13), reflecting the high fertility in the United States at that time, plus a greater tendency for people to live in extended family households. Two-person households became the most common household size by 1940 and remained so for the rest of the century.

The proportion of households with five or more people declined significantly from 1900 to 2000, from 45 percent to just 11 percent (see Figure 5-2). The share of households with four people, while generally decreasing, remained in the range of 14 percent to 18 percent of all households during the century. Similarly, three-person households remained in the range of 17 percent to 23 percent over the period. Still, the shares of both three-person and four-person households were at their lowest levels at the end of the century.

The shares of both one-person and two-person households greatly increased during the 20th century. In 1900, only 1 of every 5 (20 percent) U.S. households had one or two people. Since 1980, households of one or two people have represented an increasing majority of households in the United States, reaching a combined 58 percent of all households by 2000. The shares of one-person and two-person households increased nearly every decade, and the share of each of these household sizes was at its highest level at the end of the century. In 2000, about 1 out of every 3 U.S. households (33 percent) had two people, and 1 out of every 4 households (26 percent) had one person.

The proportion of the household population living in large households has, by definition, always been much larger than the proportion of households that are large. In 1900, the 45 percent of households with five or more people accounted for 66 percent of the household population, and the 30 percent of households with six or more people accounted for 50 percent of the household population. In 2000, the 11 percent of households with five or more people accounted for 24 percent of the household population, and the 4 percent of households with six or more people accounted for 11 percent of the household population (see Appendix Table 13).

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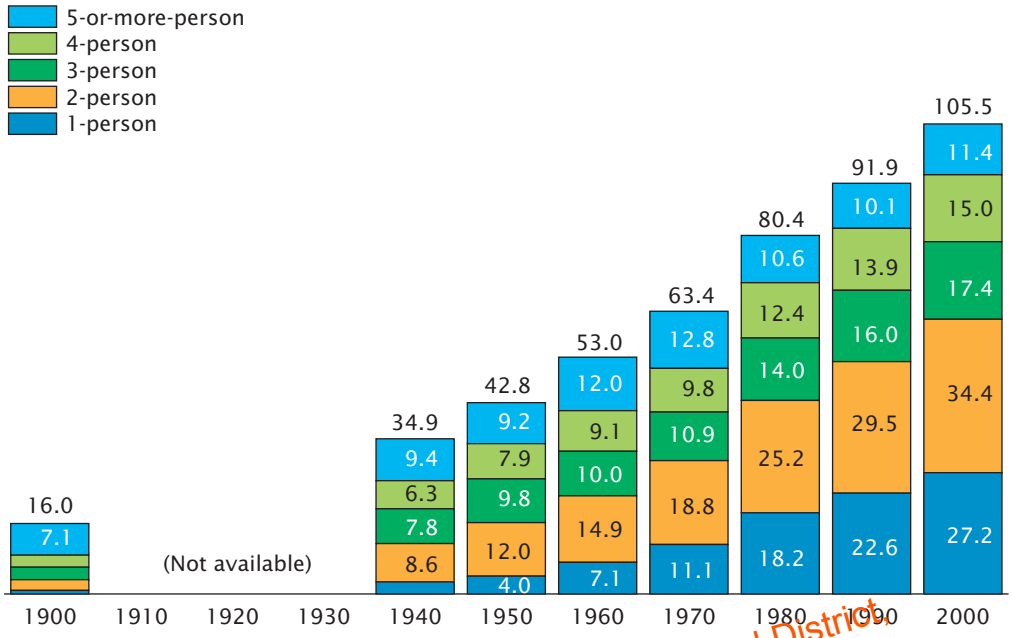
Figure 5-1.
Households by Size: 1900 and 1940 to 2000
(Millions)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900, and decennial census of housing, 1940 to 2000.

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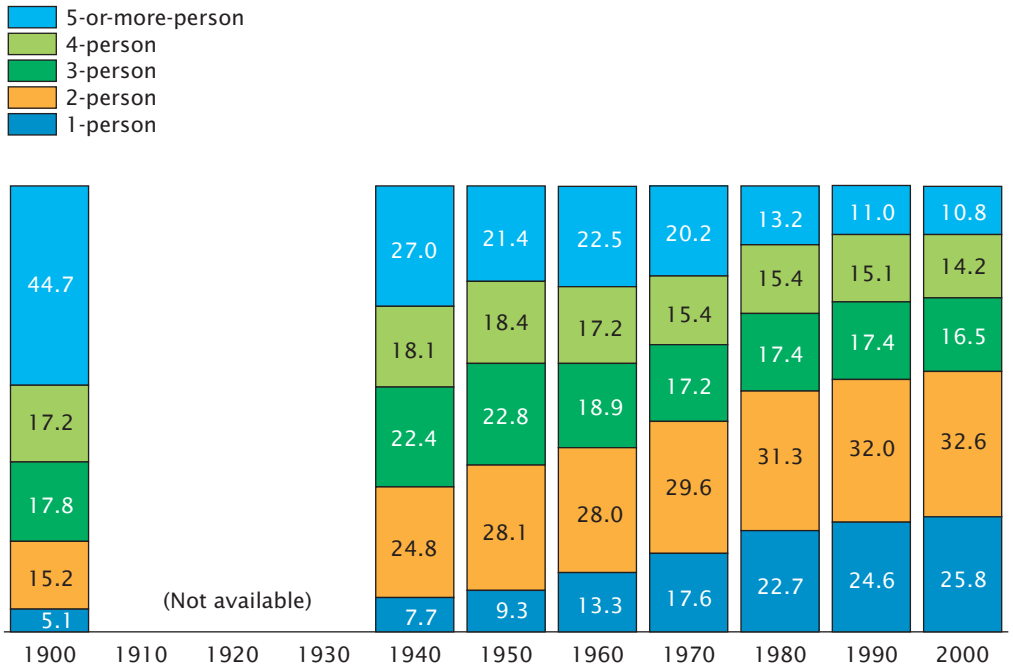
Figure 5-2.
Distribution of Households by Size: 1900 and 1940 to 2000
(Percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900, and decennial census of housing, 1940 to 2000.

Average household size declined by 2 people per household during the century, from 4.6 people per household in 1900 to 2.6 in 2000.

The total population of the United States consists of people who live in households and those who live in group quarters.[54] Average household size is determined by dividing the total household population (or equivalently, the total population excluding the group quarters population) by the total number of households. In the United States, as the proportion of the population living in one-person and two-person households grew, the average number of people per household declined.

Available data for each census year indicates a continuous decline in average household size during the century (see Figure 5-3). Over the first four decades of the 20th century, average household size declined by an average of nearly 1 person, from 4.60 to 3.68 people per household. Then, over the next five decades, average household size again dropped by another person, from 3.68 in 1940 to 2.63 in 1990. Average household size declined the least in the 1990s, from just 2.63 to 2.59 people per household. Over the century, average household size declined by 2 people per household, from 4.60 in 1900 to 2.59 in 2000.

Steep declines in average household size occurred in the 1930s and 1940s, in part reflecting the low fertility through the end of World War II. The baby-boom period (1946 to 1964) then had a leveling effect on average household size for the 1950 to 1970 period. The steepest decline in average household size occurred in the 1970s, a period coinciding with the baby-bust period, relatively low levels of immigration, and increasing proportions of people living alone.

As mentioned above, the smallest decline in average household size occurred in the 1990s. Relatively higher immigration levels and the tendency for immigrants to live in larger households may have kept average household size relatively unchanged from 1990 to 2000.

[54] See Appendix Table 13. For definitions of households and group quarters, see the Glossary. In Census 2000, 97.2 percent of the population lived in households and 2.8 percent in group quarters.

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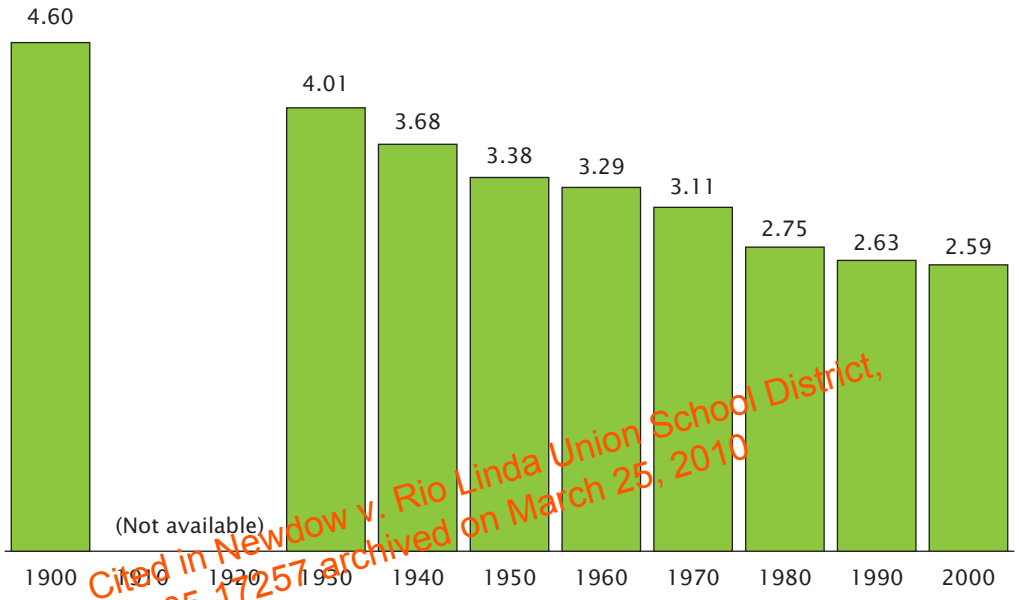
Figure 5-3.
Average Household Size: 1900 and 1930 to 2000
(People per household)



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 and 1930 to 2000, and decennial census of housing, 1940.

From 1900 to 1970, the majority of U.S. households were in the Northeast and Midwest, but since 1980, the majority were in the South and West.

The pattern of change in the total number of households by region mirrors the pattern of change in total population size. The total number of households increased every decade in each region, growing rapidly in the West throughout the century and sharply in the South after 1960.

The Midwest had more households than any other region throughout the period 1900 to 1950 (see Figure 5-4). By 1960, the South had overtaken the Midwest, and the gap between these two regions widened with each decade. The West had far fewer households than any other region until 1990, when it surpassed the Northeast.

Among the regions, the Midwest and the Northeast had the most similar patterns of growth in their total number of households during the 100-year period. In the Midwest, the number of households was 4.4 times larger in 2000 compared with 1900, and in the Northeast it was 4.5 times larger. In contrast, in the South, the number of households in 2000 was 7.8 times larger (38.0 million) than in 1900 (4.9 million), and in the West, it was 25.3 times larger (see Appendix Table 14).

The growth of households differed by region, altering each region's proportional share of the total number of U.S. households. Rapid growth in the West increased its share of all households during every decade of the century to 21 percent by 2000 (see Figure 5-5). Conversely, the slow growth of households in the Midwest reduced its share of all households from 35 percent in 1900 to 23 percent in 2000. The proportional share of U.S. households in the Northeast also generally declined during the century, dropping from 29 percent in 1900 to 19 percent by 2000. The South's share of households followed a more distinctive pattern, declining during the first part of the century, increasing in the 1930s, followed by a period of stability from 1940 to 1960, and then greatly increasing from 1960 through the end of the century.

The Midwest's proportional share of U.S. households declined the most (12 percentage points) during the period 1900 to 2000, from 35 percent in 1900 to 23 percent in 2000. The Northeast experienced a 9-percentage-point loss in share during the century. The West experienced the greatest gain (16 percentage points) in share of all households over the 100-year period.

As noted above, the South's share of U.S. households declined during the first three decades of the century. From 1900 to 1930, its proportional share of all households fell by nearly 2 percentage points. After less than a percentage point increase in the 1930s, followed by a stable period from 1940 to 1960, the South's proportional share of all households rose by 7 percentage points from 1960 to 2000. Overall, the South had the most stable proportional share of all households, ranging from 29 percent to 36 percent.

Combined, the Northeast and Midwest regions represented the majority of all U.S. households during the period 1900 to 1970. However, this majority became smaller every decade, declining from 64 percent in 1900 to 52 percent in 1970. By 1980, the South and West represented the majority (52 percent) of all U.S. households. By 2000, the South and West together accounted for 57 percent of all households.

Throughout the century, the proportional shares of households remained highly correlated with population size, differing to the extent that the average number of people per household varied by region. For example, at the end of the century, the Northeast, the Midwest, and the South had slightly higher proportional shares of households than population, while the West held a higher proportion of the population than households. This occurs because the West had a relatively larger average household size (2.75 people per household) than the Northeast, the Midwest, and the South (2.56, 2.53, and 2.56 people per household, respectively).[55]

[55] See U.S. Census Bureau. 2001d. *Households and Families: 2000*, by Tavia Simmons and Grace O'Neill.

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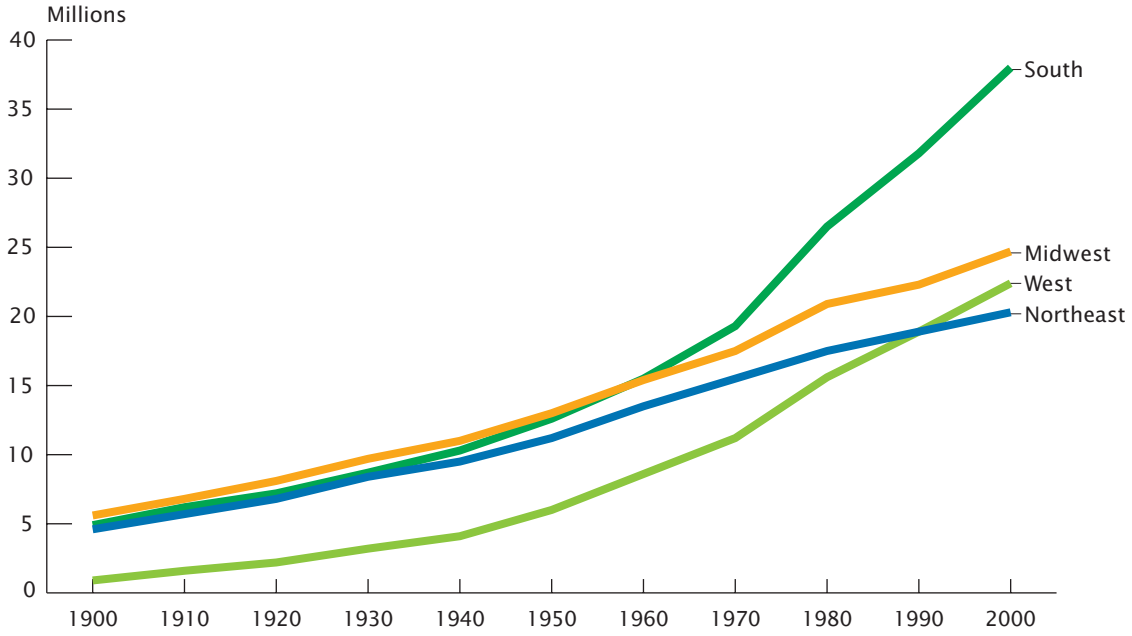
Figure 5-4.
Total Households by Region: 1900 to 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population 1900 to 1930, and decennial census of housing, 1940 to 2000.

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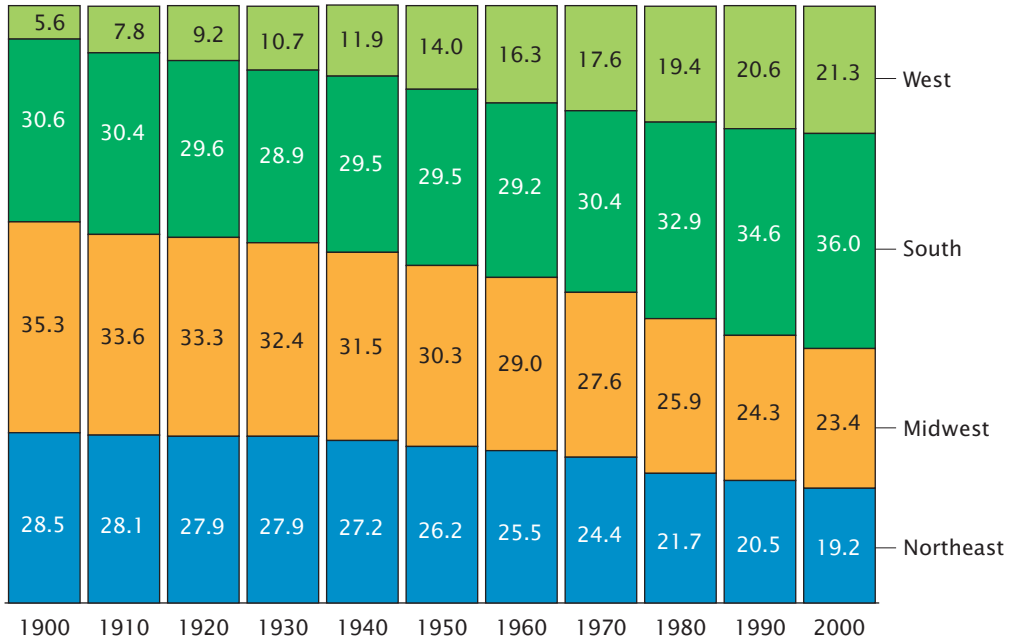
Figure 5-5.
Distribution of Households by Region: 1900 to 2000

(Percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population 1900 to 1930, and decennial census of housing, 1940 to 2000.

From 1950 to 2000, slightly more than half of all households were maintained by people age 45 years and over.

The census-to-census growth from 1950 to 2000 in the number of households in categories defined by the age of the householder reflects the changing population by age during this period. The number of householders age 25 to 44 years, 45 to 64 years, and 65 years and over increased every census (see Figure 5-6). Households maintained by a person under age 25 years increased until 1980, declined during the 1980s, then increased slightly in the 1990s. The decline of 1.7 million householders under age 25 in the 1980s coincides with a large decline (5.7 million people) in the population age 15 to 24 years, as the baby-boom generation moved out of this age group during the decade.

As the baby-boom cohort became householders and aged, it greatly affected the number of householders in particular age groups. For example, the relatively large increases in the number of households maintained by people under age 25 in the 1960s and 1970s, by people age 25 to 44 in the 1970s and 1980s, and by people age 45 to 64 in the 1990s all occurred as the baby-boom cohort moved into these age ranges during these decades.

The maximum increase in the number of householders in the second half of the 20th century occurred in the 1970s for the total number of households and for every broad age group, except householders age 45 to 64 years, who increased the most in the 1990s. The decade with the minimum census-to-census change in the number of households varied by age group. During the 50-year period, the only decline in the number of householders among the age groups considered occurred in the 1980s for householders under age 25.

Each of the four broad age groups had a decade in the period 1950 to 2000 when it was the fastest-growing group in terms of percentage change in the number of households. Three of the four groups (all except householders age 65 and over) also had at least one decade when it was the slowest-growing group. Householders age 25 to 44 years most often (in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1990s) grew by the least percentage.

The shares that each age group represented of the total number of households varied over the decades (see Figure 5-7). These fluctuations particularly occurred for householders age 25 to 44 years and 45 to 64 years. Householders under age 25 represented an increasing proportion of all households from 1950 to 1980, then declined in the 1980s and 1990s. Householders age 65 and over increased as a proportion of all householders from 1950 to 1990, then declined in the 1990s.

Householders age 45 and over represented the majority of all householders during the period 1950 to 2000. This group's share increased from 1950 to 1970, declined from 1970 to 1990, then increased again from 1990 to 2000. The share of all householders age 45 and over ranged from a low of 51 percent in 1990 to a high of 56 percent in 1970.

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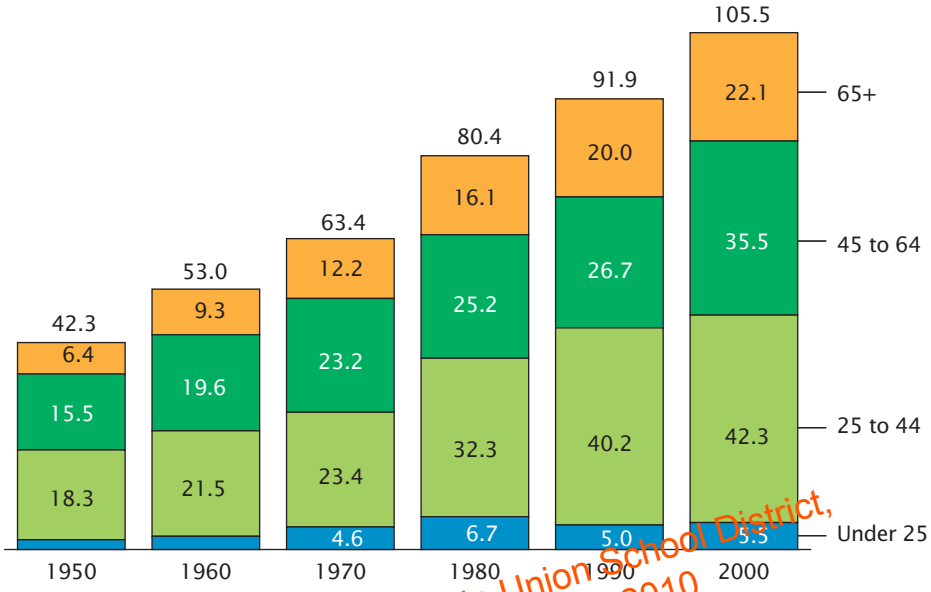
Figure 5-6.
Total Households by Age of Householder: 1950 to 2000
(Millions)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1950 to 2000.

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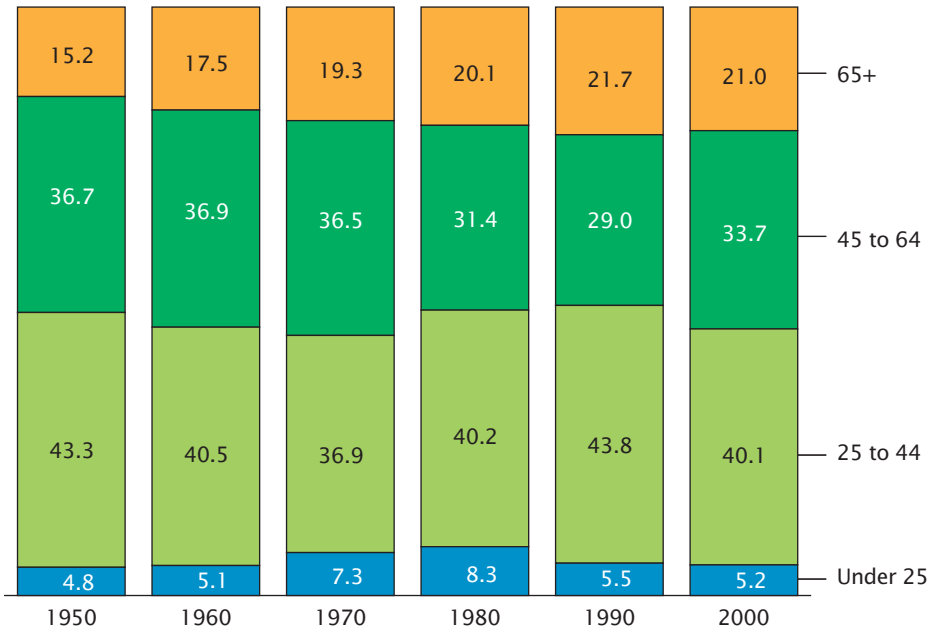
Figure 5-7.
Distribution of Households by Age of Householder: 1950 to 2000
(Percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1950 to 2000.

Married-couple households declined from more than 3 out of every 4 households (78 percent) in 1950 to just over one-half (52 percent) in 2000.

Households may be classified as either family households or nonfamily households. Within family households, married-couple households represent the most common type. Within nonfamily households, one-person households (people living alone) represent the most common type.[56]

All types of households increased numerically between each census 1950 to 2000 (see Figure 5-8). The largest decadal increase in the number of households for 3 of the 4 major household types (all except married-couple households) occurred in the 1970s. The largest numerical increase of married-couple households occurred in the 1950s.

Although married-couple households remain the most common type of household, one-person households increased more than any other type during the 50-year period. Of the total increase of 63 million households, one-person households accounted for 23 million, married couples for 21 million, other family households for 13 million, and other nonfamily households for 6 million.

During each decade from 1950 to 2000, one of the nonfamily household types grew fastest. Other nonfamily households had the highest percentage increase every decade except for the 1960s, when one-person households grew fastest. Conversely, one of the family household types grew the slowest each decade. Married-couple households increased by the lowest percentage each decade except for the 1950s, when other family households grew the slowest.

While all household types increased numerically from decade to decade, the slower increase of married-couple households resulted in a continual shrinking of the proportion of all U.S. households represented by married-couple households (see Figure 5-9). 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, but 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 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 represented about 1 of every 10 households (9.5 percent). By 2000, one-person households comprised 1 out of every 4 households (26 percent). The proportional share of other nonfamily households also increased every decade. In 1950, other nonfamily households represented only 1.1 percent of households in the United States. By 2000, this category still represented the smallest share of the major household types, but it had increased to 6.1 percent of all U.S. households.

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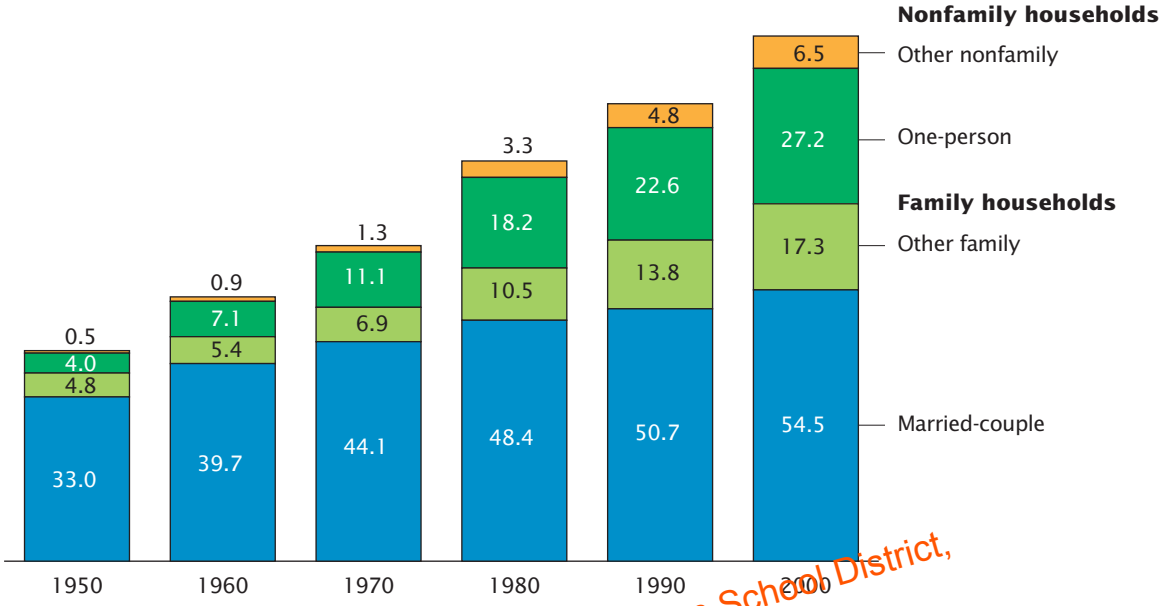
[56] For definitions of households, householders, and various household types, see the Glossary.

Figure 5-8.
Households by Type: 1950 to 2000
(Millions)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1950 to 2000, and decennial census of housing, 1950 and 1960.

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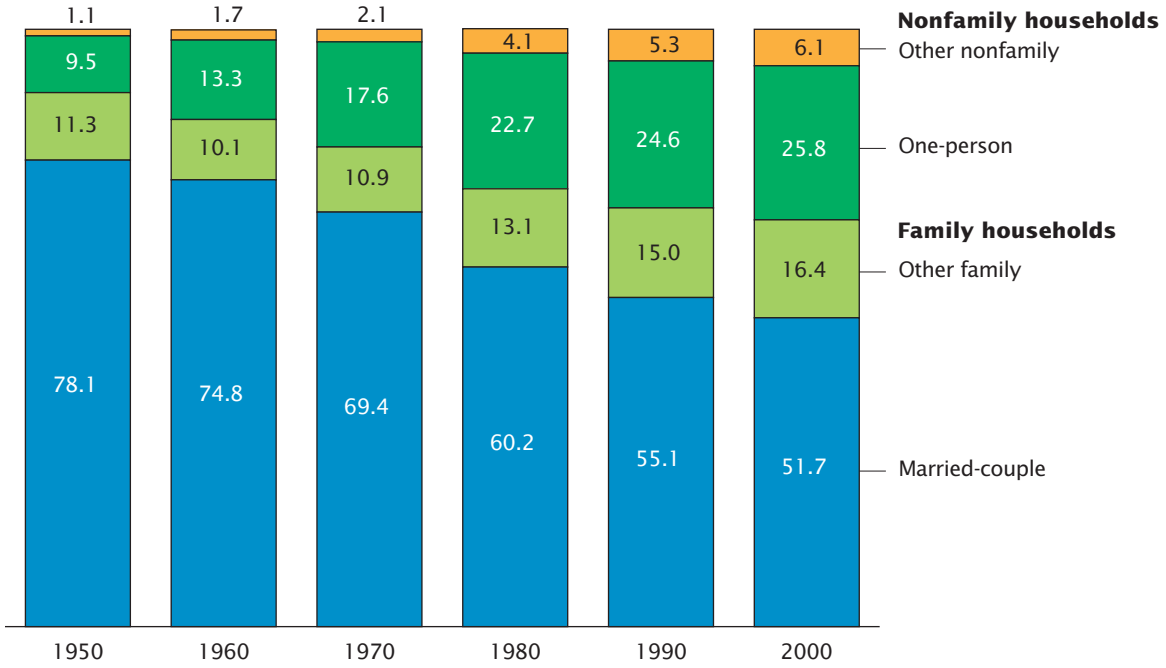
Figure 5-9.
Distribution of Households by Type: 1950 to 2000
(Percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1950 to 2000, and decennial census of housing, 1950 and 1960.

All regions had increasing proportions of one-person households, reaching around one-fourth of all households in 2000.

As noted previously, the proportional share of all U.S. households represented by one-person households increased more than any other major household type, comprising one-fourth of all U.S. households (26 percent) by 2000. Similar regional trends occurred over the decades, with one-person households also representing about one-fourth of the households in each region by the end of the century (see Figure 5-10 and Appendix Table 14).

During the century, the Northeast, the Midwest, and the South all had similar proportions and patterns of growth of one-person households. The West also had an increasing proportion of one-person households 1900 to 2000, but its levels and pattern of change followed the most distinct trend of the regions.

In 1900, the West's proportion of one-person households (13 percent) far exceeded the proportions of the other regions, and it maintained the highest proportion of one-person households for each census, 1940 to 1970. Since 1980, the Northeast ranked 1st among the regions in the proportion of one-person households.

The gap between the regions with the highest and the lowest proportion of one-person households narrowed with each census from 1900 to 1990, then became slightly wider in the 1990s. Differences between the Northeast's, the Midwest's, and the South's proportions of one-person households remained within a narrow range throughout the century, from 0.9 percentage points in 1900 to a maximum of 2.4 percentage points in 1970.

Although the West held the highest regional proportion of one-person households through 1970, the gap narrowed as every other region's increase in their proportion of one-person households exceeded the West's increase. By 1990 and again in 2000, the West had the smallest proportion of one-person households among the regions.

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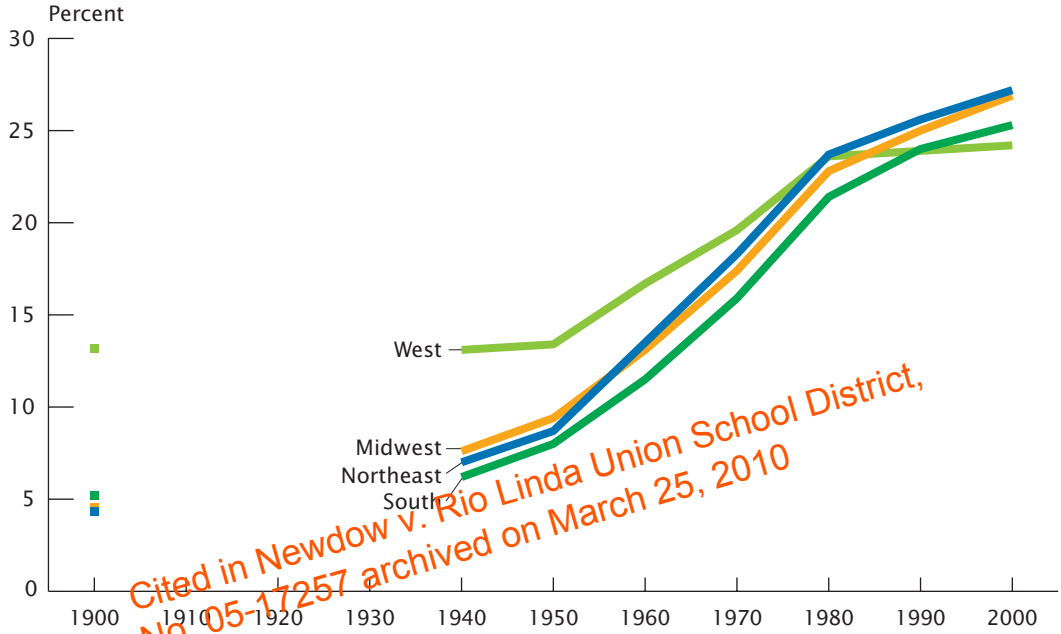
Figure 5-10.

Percent One-Person Households by Region: 1900 and 1940 to 2000



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900, and decennial census of housing, 1940 to 2000.

No state had at least 20 percent one-person households in 1940, but all states except Utah exceeded this level in 2000.

The major growth in the proportion of one-person households occurred in the second half of the century. Data available from the population census of 1900 show that one-person households constituted at least 10 percent of all households in only 11 states, 10 western states, plus North Dakota (see Appendix Table 14). Although data are not available from the 1910 through 1930 censuses, data from the first census of housing in 1940 show the number of states with at least 10 percent one-person households remained essentially unchanged: Nevada, Montana, Washington, California, Oregon, Wyoming, Arizona, Colorado, and Idaho (just nine states). All of them had been among the 11 with at least 10 percent one-person households in 1900, and all were in the West. Of the 11 states with at least 10 percent one-person households in 1900, New Mexico's and North Dakota's proportions declined below 10 percent by 1940 (to 8.4 percent and 7.9 percent, respectively). The proportion of one-person households increased in 34 states and the District of Columbia between 1900 and 1940 and declined in 14 states.

No state had at least 20 percent one-person households in 1940. The only states with at least 15 percent one-person households in 1940 were Nevada (18 percent) and Montana (15 percent, see Figure 5-11).

While little growth occurred in the proportions of one-person households in the first 40 years of the century, 30 years later, one-person households comprised at least 10 percent of the total number of households in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Most states in 1970 had proportions of one-person households ranging between 15 percent and 20 percent of all households. Only California, the District of Columbia, and New York had at least 20 percent one-person households. All 11 states with less than 15 percent one-person households were either in the South or the West.

The proportion of one-person households was higher in every state in 1970 than in 1940. Of the 48 states in 1940, the proportions of one-person households in the states with the 10 highest proportions increased but did not double. However, in 35 of the remaining 38 states (all except New Hampshire, New Mexico, and Utah), the proportion of one-person households more than doubled from 1940 to 1970.

Between 1970 and 2000, the proportions of one-person households again increased in every state and the District of Columbia. While no state's proportion of one-person households doubled from 1970 to 2000, one-person households represented at least 20 percent of all households in 49 of the 50 states by the end of the century, when only Utah (18 percent) had less than 20 percent one-person households.

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 percentage one-person households were all in the Northeast—Rhode Island, New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania.[57]

Among the 14 states with the lowest percentage (less than 25 percent) one-person households in 2000, four of these states—Nevada, California, Arizona, and Idaho—had ranked among the 10 states with the highest percentage one-person households in 1900 and 1940. Nevada and California also had ranked among the states with the 10 highest percentage one-person households as recently as 1980.

[57] One-person households represented 44 percent of all households in the District of Columbia in 2000.

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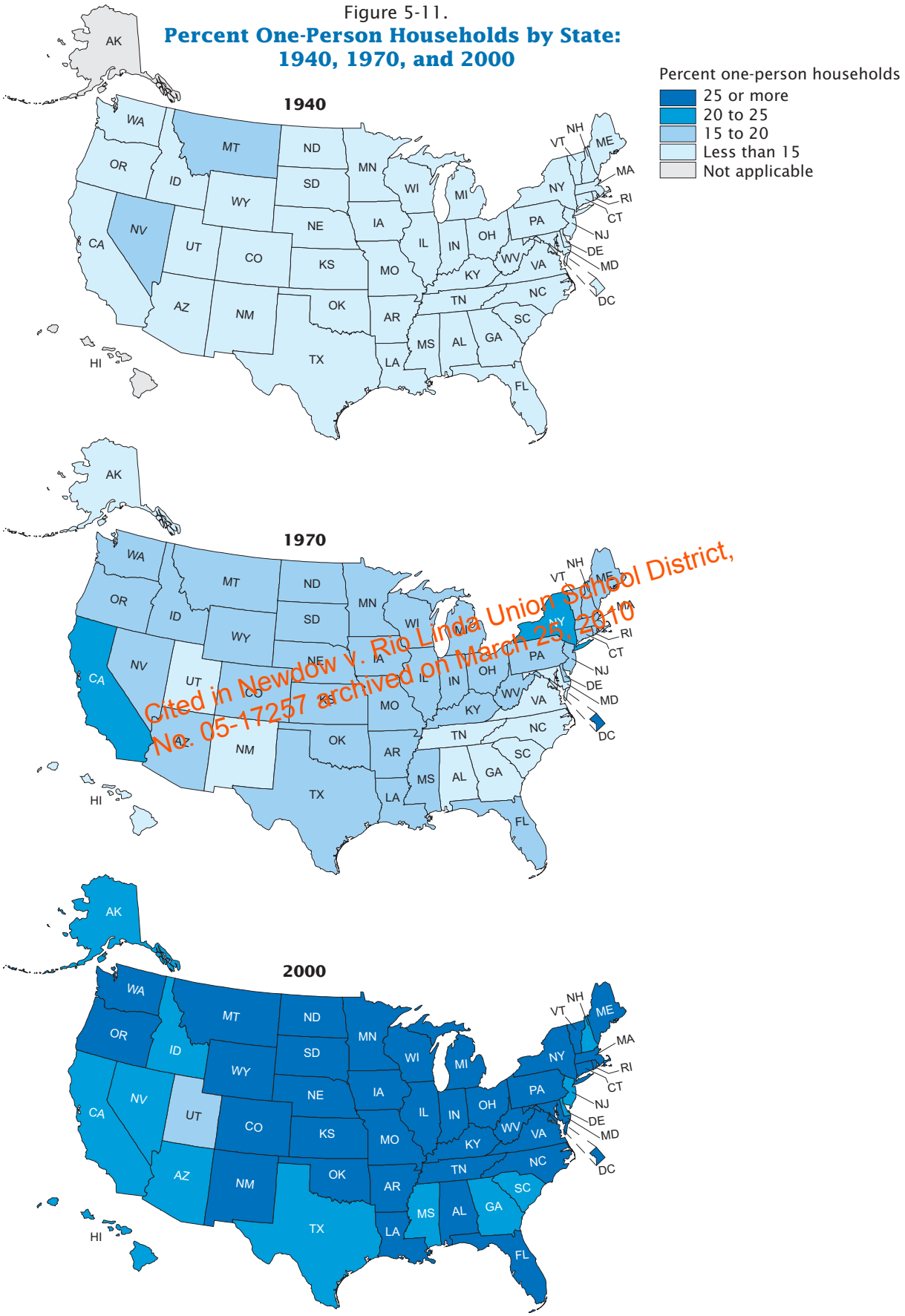
Figure 5-11.

Percent One-Person Households by State: 1940, 1970, and 2000



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of housing, 1940, 1970, and 2000.

The number of one-person households increased every census, 1960 to 2000, for men, women, younger householders, and older householders.

From 1960 to 2000, the number of one-person households increased for both male and female householders and for householders both under age 65 and age 65 and over. Between 1960 and 2000, the number of men under age 65 living alone increased by 7.6 million, women under age 65 living alone by 5.7 million, men age 65 and over living alone by 1.5 million, and women age 65 and over living alone by 5.3 million (see Figure 5-12).

Of the four age-sex groups shown in Figure 5-12, the number of women age 65 and over living alone increased more than any other group in the 1960s, but the number of men under age 65 living alone increased the most for each decade thereafter.

The largest decadal increase in the number of one-person households for each group occurred in the 1970s, with the exception of men age 65 and over, who increased the most in the 1990s. The number of men under age 65 living alone more than doubled in the 1970s, the highest proportional increase in any decade during the period among the four groups considered. In part, the increases in one-person households in the 1970s coincide with the influx of the baby-boom generation into new households and increasing levels of divorce. Increases for women age 65 and over living alone throughout the period 1960 to 2000 suggest that growing numbers of women in this age group are living alone as a result of widowhood.

In 1960, more women under age 65 lived alone than did any of the other groups. In 1970, women age 65 and over living alone outnumbered people living alone in the other groups. In each census, 1980 to 2000, men under age 65 represented the age and sex group with the most one-person households. Men age 65 and over had both the fewest one-person households and the least increase in one-person households each census, 1960 to 2000.

From 1970 to 2000, men under age 65 living alone increased their share of the total number of one-person households (see Figure 5-13). From 1960 to 1990, the proportion of one-person households composed of women under age 65 decreased.

Over the period 1960 to 2000, women under age 65 and men age 65 and over had their largest proportional shares of one-person households in 1960; women 65 and over in 1970, and men under age 65 in 2000.

Although both men and women householders under age 65 represented sizable proportions of all one-person households, these proportions were much less than these age groups' share of the total population. For example, while men under age 65 represented a range of 25 percent to 34 percent of all one-person households over the years 1960 to 2000, this age group represented 44 percent to 45 percent of the population during this same period. Similarly, women under age 65 represented from 29 percent to 34 percent of one-person households, but 44 percent to 46 percent of the population.

In contrast, men, and especially women, age 65 and over represented proportionally larger shares of one-person households than they did of the total population. From 1960 to 2000, men age 65 and over represented just 4 percent to 5 percent of the total population, but a range of 8 percent to 12 percent of all one-person households. Women age 65 and over represented just 5 percent to 8 percent of the total population during this period, but a disproportionately higher range (27 percent to 33 percent) of the total number of one-person households.

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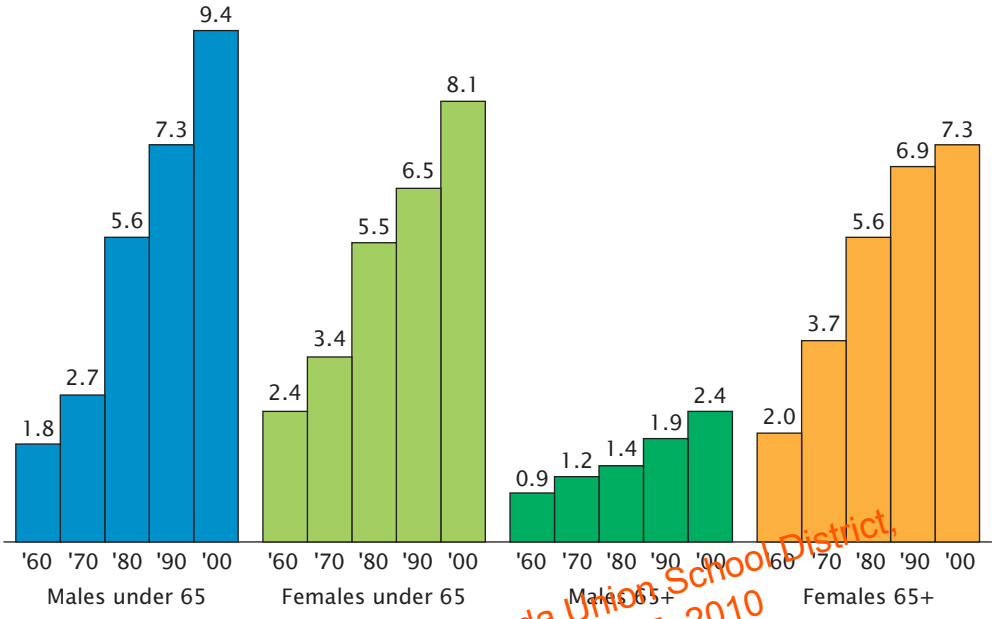
Figure 5-12.
One-Person Households by Age and Sex of Householder: 1960 to 2000

(Millions)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1960 to 2000.

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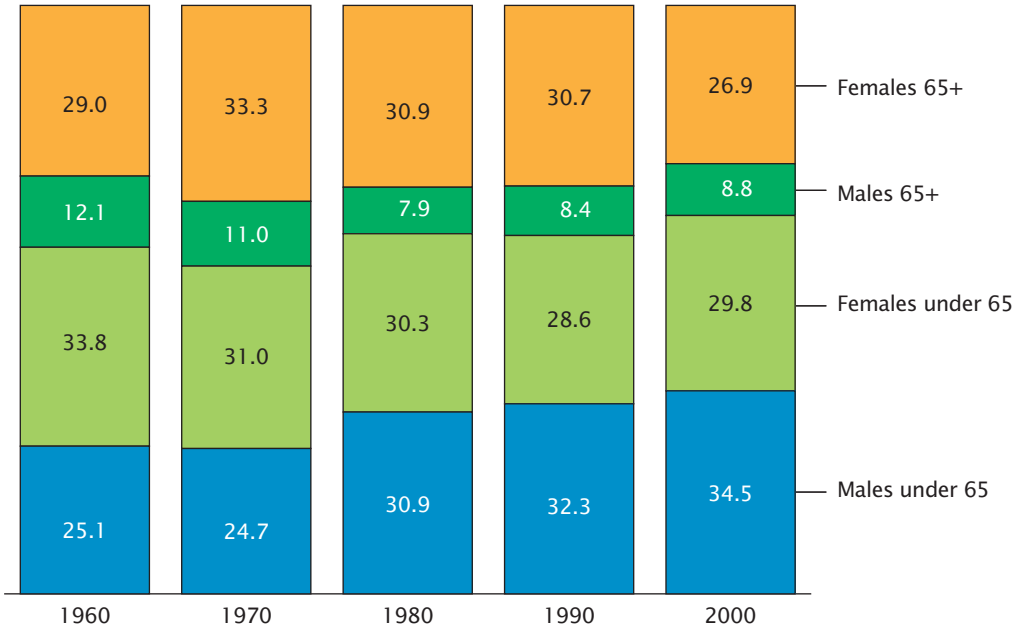
Figure 5-13.
Distribution of One-Person Households by Age and Sex of Householder: 1960 to 2000

(Percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1960 to 2000.

Older female householders were far more likely to live alone than younger female householders and than younger and older male householders.

Older female householders had a much greater likelihood of living alone than did younger female householders or male householders, regardless of age (see Figure 5-14). In every census from 1970 to 2000, between 73 to 77 percent of all female householders age 65 and over lived alone.

Younger female householders were also more likely to live alone than both younger male householders and older male householders. In 1960 and 1970, 40 percent and 41 percent, respectively, of all female householders under age 65 lived alone, however, this proportion declined each census after 1970 to 29 percent in 2000.

From 1960 to 2000, the proportion of all male householders under age 65 living alone increased each census, from 4.7 percent to 16.9 percent, but this group was the least likely to be living alone. This fact derives from the very high proportion of men who are identified as the householder among married-couple households.[58]

[58] Prior to 1980, men were identified as the householder for all married-couple households.

The proportion of all male householders age 65 and over living alone also generally increased during the period 1960 to 2000, with a slight decline occurring in the 1970s. A higher proportion of male householders age 65 and over lived alone than male householders under age 65 at each census during the period, although the gap between these two groups reached its narrowest point at the end of the century. By 2000, 1 out of every 5 male householders age 65 and over lived alone.

The generally declining proportions of female householders under age 65 who lived alone, combined with increasing proportions of both under-65 and 65-and-over male householders who lived alone, reduced the gap between these three groups to its narrowest point by 2000. However, the gap between the proportion of women householders under age 65 and those age 65 and over who lived alone widened, except in the 1990s.

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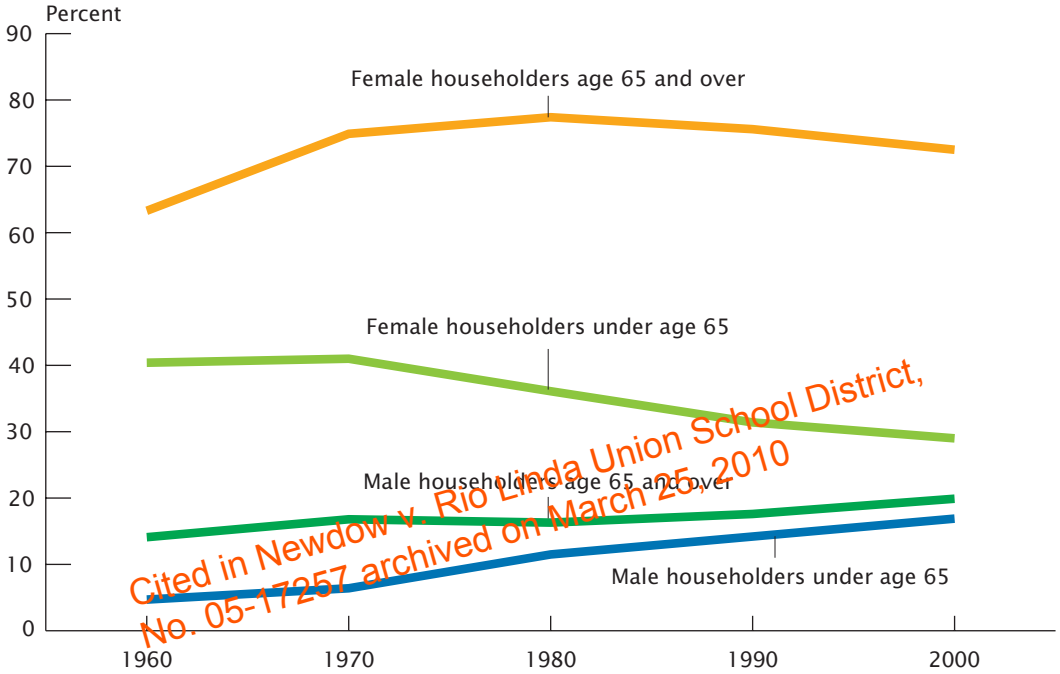
Figure 5-14.
Percent One-Person Households Within Specific Age-Sex Groups: 1960 to 2000



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1960 to 2000.

Female householders increased as a proportion of total householders.

Female-maintained households represented an increasing proportion of all U.S. households from 1970 to 2000 (see Figure 5-15). In 1970, women represented about 1 of every 5 (21 percent) householders in the United States; by 2000, the proportion was more than 1 of every 3 (36 percent). However, different trends occurred among the major household types during the last 30 years of the century.

As noted earlier, all households may be broadly classified as either family households or nonfamily households. Family households may be further broken down into married-couple households and other family households. Similarly, nonfamily households may be separated into one-person households and other nonfamily households.

Prior to 1980, every U.S. population census automatically designated the husband as the householder of all married-couple families. Since then, either the husband or the wife may be the householder, depending on which one lists himself or herself as the first person on the questionnaire. From 1980 to 2000, the proportion of female householders in married-couple households increased, from 3.7 percent in 1980 to 12.9 percent in 2000. In contrast, the proportion of female householders in each of the other major household types was lower in 2000 than in 1970.

Among the major household types, women represented the largest proportion of other family householders each census, 1970 to 2000. Female-maintained other family households declined as a proportion of all other family households, but still represented 75 percent of all such households in 2000. (This decline implies that male-maintained other family households increased as a percentage of all other family households.)

The proportion of one-person households maintained by women declined each census, 1970 to 2000, but remained the majority (57 percent) of all one-person households in 2000. Among other nonfamily households, women represented the majority of householders in 1970. However, this proportion fell substantially by 1980, then increased to the point that females maintained 42 percent of other nonfamily households in 2000.

The proportion of all family households with a female householder increased each census, from 11 percent in 1970 to 28 percent in 2000. In contrast, the proportion of female householders among all nonfamily households decreased each census, from 63 percent in 1970 to 54 percent in 2000. Furthermore, although the share of female householders among married-couple households increased, the share of female householders of all households other than married couples declined, from 69 percent in 1970 to 61 percent in 2000.

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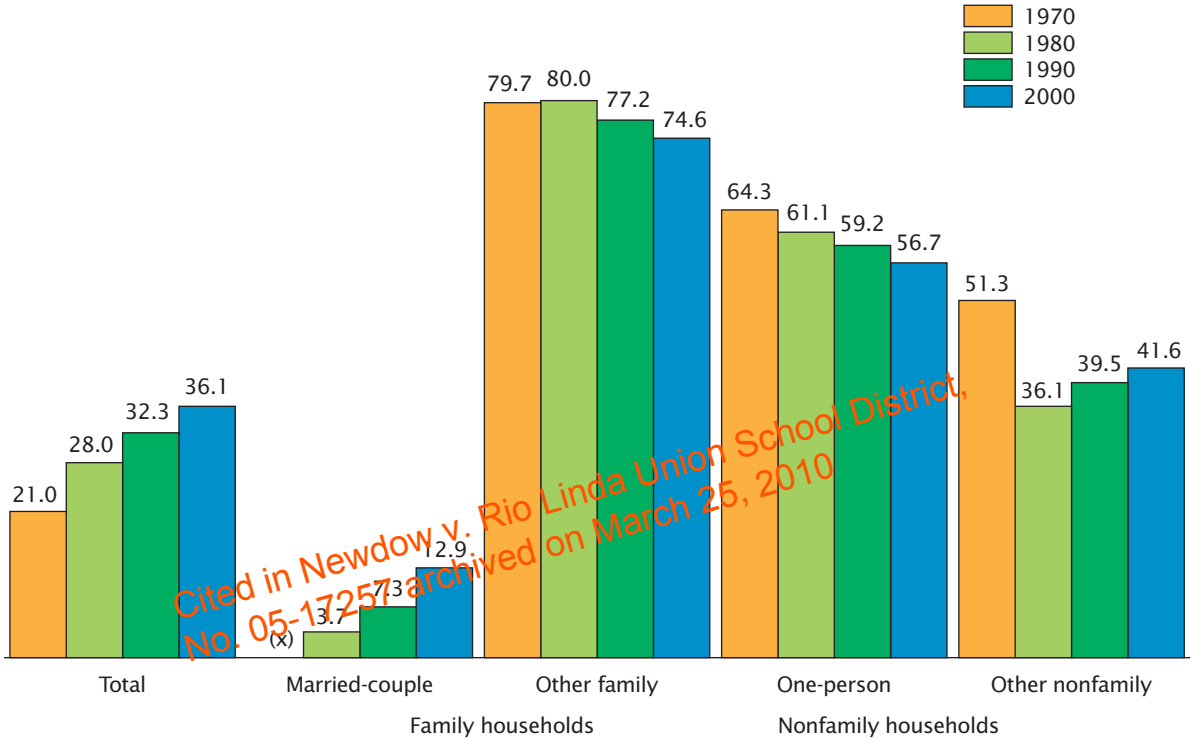
Figure 5-15.
Percent of Households With a Female Householder by Type of Household: 1970 to 2000



(x) Not applicable.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1970 to 2000.

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For total, married-couple, and other family households, the proportion of female householders among Black householders exceeded the proportion of female householders among householders of any other race or of Hispanic householders.

Between 1980 and 2000, an increasing trend occurred in the proportion of householders who were women for every race and Hispanic-origin group (see Figure 5-16). However, while strong similarities occurred in the patterns of change from census to census, important differences among the groups in 1980 remained in 2000.

The proportion of all householders who were female increased for each race and Hispanic group from 1980 to 2000. Women consistently represented the highest proportion of householders among Blacks, followed by American Indians and Alaska Natives. Among all Black householders, women have been more likely than men to be identified as the householder since 1990. Throughout the 20-year period, the lowest proportion of female householders was found among Asian and Pacific Islander households.

Women also represented an increasing proportion of all married-couple householders for every race and Hispanic-origin group since 1980, when women first became eligible to be identified as the householder of a married-couple household. Black women householders accounted for a higher proportion of married-couple households than women of any other race or Hispanic origin for each census, 1980 to 2000. White (and White non-Hispanic) women and Asian and Pacific Islander women were least likely to be identified as the householder within married-couple households.

Women were listed as the householder in the vast majority of other-family households for every race and Hispanic-origin group between 1980 and 2000. In 1980, females represented at least three-fourths of all other-family householders for every race and Hispanic-origin group, except for Asians and Pacific Islanders. Although Asian and Pacific Islander other-family households had the lowest proportion of female householders throughout the period, they still represented around two-thirds of these households. Blacks had the highest proportion of female-maintained other-family households, with women maintaining 84 percent to 86 percent of Black other-family households throughout the period.

Among nonfamily households, the direction of change between 1980 and 2000 in the proportion of female householders varied by group. Female householders represented a slightly declining proportion of nonfamily householders between 1980 and 2000 among White, American Indian and Alaska Native, and Hispanic householders, and a slightly increasing proportion among Black and Asian and Pacific Islander householders.

In 1980 and 2000, White female householders and Black female householders (and in 2000, White non-Hispanic female householders) represented slightly over one-half of all nonfamily householders. In contrast, male householders represented the majority of nonfamily householders for every other group. Among the groups, Black female householders represented the highest proportion of married-couple householders and other-family householders, while White (and White non-Hispanic) female householders represented the highest proportion of nonfamily householders.

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Figure 5-16.

Percent Female Householders of Total Householders by Type of Household and Race and Hispanic Origin of the Householder: 1980 and 2000

(Percent)

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1980 and 2000.

Each decade from 1960 to 2000, married-couple households were less likely to include children under age 18, while male family households with no wife present were more likely to include children under age 18.

Family households consist of married-couple households and other family households. Other family households include those maintained by a man with no wife present or by a woman with no husband present. Family households also may be characterized by the presence or absence of one or more of the householders' own children.[59] The trend in the proportion of family households with their own children under age 18 varied considerably by family type during the period 1950 to 2000 (see Figure 5-17 and Appendix Table 15).

Among married-couple households, the proportion with their own children under age 18 has declined since 1960. In 1960, 3 out of every 5 married-couple households (59 percent) had at least one own child under age 18. By 1990 (and in 2000), less than half (46 percent) of married-couple households had any own children under age 18.

Among female family households with no husband present, the proportion with their own children under age 18 increased from 1 out of every 3 (34 percent) households in 1950 to 3 out of every 5 households (60 percent) by 1980. This proportion declined slightly in the 1980s, then increased slightly in the 1990s, while remaining fairly stable.

Among male family households with no wife present, the proportion with their own children under age 18 increased in every decade from 1950 to 2000. In 1950, only 1 out of every 5 (19 percent) male family households with no wife present had own children under age 18. By 2000, half (50 percent) of these households had own children under age 18.

In addition to the overall differences among family types, the trends in the age composition of the children within each type also display some important differences. For example, among male family households with no wife present, the proportions of these households including their own children under age 6 (and no other own children) increased in every census from 1960 to 2000. In fact, by the end of the century, male family households with no wife present were more likely to have children under age 6 only than either married-couple households or female family households with no husband present. In contrast, the trend in the proportion of married-couple households with children under age 6 only went in the opposite direction, declining from 15 percent in 1960 to 11 percent in 2000.

The trends in the proportions of households with their own children only within the ages 6 to 17 years fluctuated for each family type. Among married-couple households, the proportion remained within a narrow range during the period 1960 to 2000, from 24 percent to 28 percent. For female family households with no husband present, the proportion with children only within the ages 6 to 17 increased to a peak of 39 percent in 1980, declined during the 1980s to 34 percent in 1990, then increased in the 1990s to 37 percent in 2000. Among the family types, female family households with no husband present were the most likely to have children ages 6 to 17 years only in the household. For male family households with no wife present, the proportion generally increased from 1960 to 2000, with one slight decline in the 1980s.

The proportion of married-couple households with children under age 6 and children age 6 to 17 generally declined, from about one-fifth (18 percent) of married-couple households in 1960 to just one-tenth (10 percent) in 2000. In comparison, the proportion of female family households with no husband present and with their own children under age 6 and age 6 to 17 remained steady at around one-tenth during the 40-year period. The percentage of male family households with no wife present and with children under age 6 and age 6 to 17 generally increased during the period, although they remained the family type least likely to have children of both age groups in the household.

[59] See the Glossary for a definition of own children.

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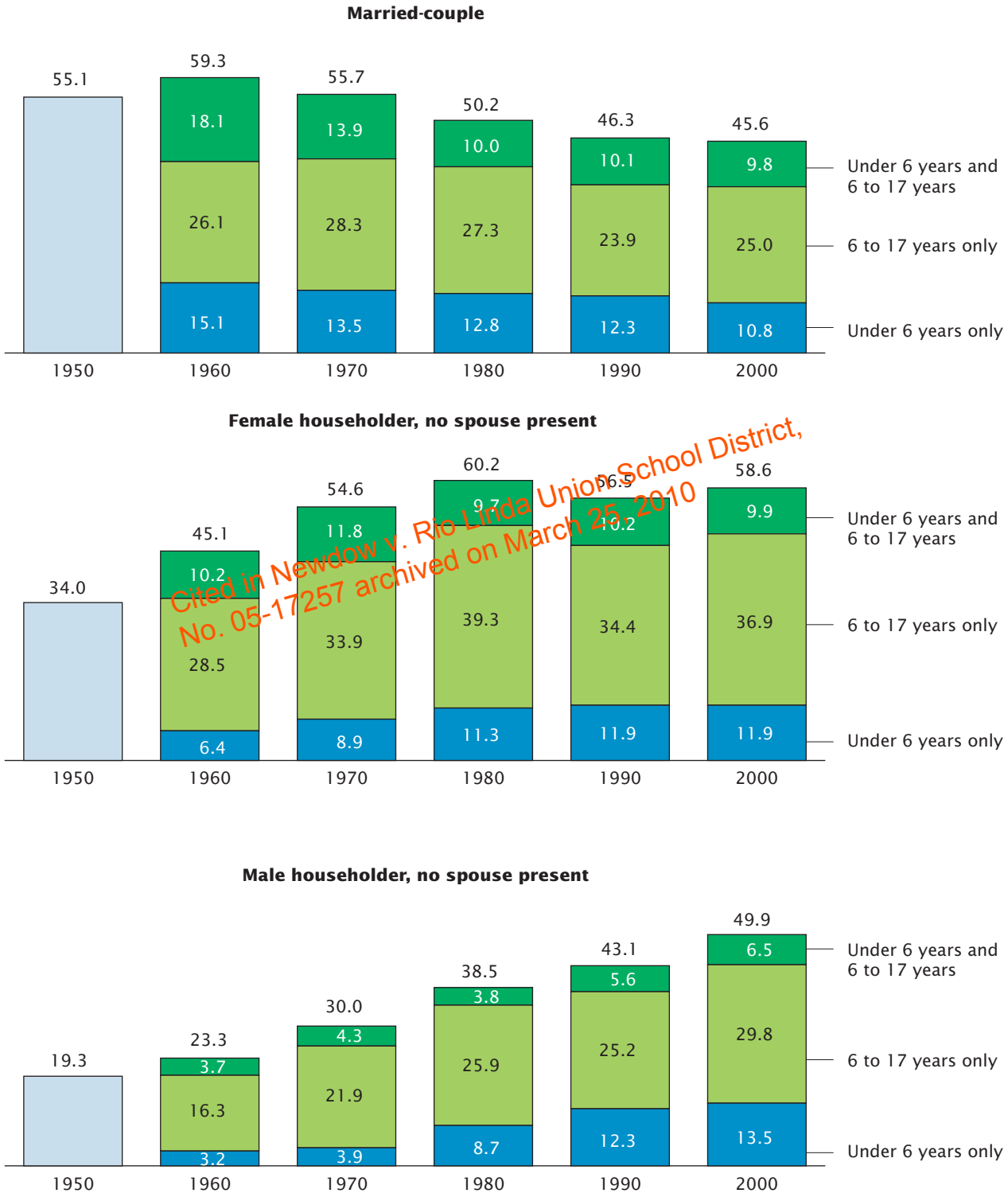
Figure 5-17.

Percent of Family Households With Own Children Under 18 by Family Type and Age of Children: 1950 to 2000



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Note: Data for 1950 on own children under 18 are not available in the detailed age categories shown.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1950 to 2000.

Appendix A.
DETAILED TABLES

Table 1. Total Population for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 2000

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States[1]	**75,994,575**	**91,972,266**	**105,710,620**	**122,775,046**	**131,669,275**	**150,697,361**	**179,323,175**	**203,211,926**	**226,545,805**	**248,709,873**	**281,421,906**
Region											
Northeast	21,046,695	25,868,573	29,662,053	34,427,091	35,976,777	39,477,986	44,677,819	49,040,703	49,135,283	50,809,229	53,594,378
Midwest	26,333,004	29,888,542	34,019,792	38,594,100	40,143,332	44,460,762	51,619,139	56,571,663	58,865,670	59,668,632	64,392,776
South	24,523,527	29,389,330	33,125,803	37,857,633	41,665,901	47,197,088	54,973,113	62,795,367	75,372,362	85,445,930	100,236,820
West[1]	4,091,349	6,825,821	8,902,972	11,896,222	13,883,265	19,561,525	28,053,104	34,804,193	43,172,490	52,786,082	63,197,932
State											
Alabama	1,828,697	2,138,093	2,348,174	2,646,248	2,832,961	3,061,743	3,266,740	3,444,165	3,893,888	4,040,587	4,447,100
Alaska[1]	63,592	64,356	55,036	59,278	72,524	128,643	226,167	300,382	401,851	550,043	626,932
Arizona	122,931	204,354	334,162	435,573	499,261	749,587	1,302,161	1,770,900	2,718,215	3,665,228	5,130,632
Arkansas	1,311,564	1,574,449	1,752,204	1,854,482	1,949,387	1,909,511	1,786,272	1,923,295	2,286,435	2,350,725	2,673,400
California	1,485,053	2,377,549	3,426,861	5,677,251	6,907,387	10,586,223	15,717,204	19,953,134	23,667,902	29,760,021	33,871,648
Colorado	539,700	799,024	939,629	1,035,791	1,123,296	1,325,089	1,753,947	2,207,259	2,889,964	3,294,394	4,301,261
Connecticut	908,420	1,114,756	1,380,631	1,606,903	1,709,242	2,007,280	2,535,234	3,031,709	3,107,576	3,287,116	3,405,565
Delaware	184,735	202,322	223,003	238,380	266,505	318,085	446,292	548,104	594,338	666,168	783,600
District of Columbia	278,718	331,069	437,571	486,869	663,091	802,178	763,956	756,510	638,333	606,900	572,059
Florida	528,542	752,619	968,470	1,468,211	1,897,414	2,771,305	4,951,560	6,789,443	9,746,324	12,937,926	15,982,378
Georgia	2,216,331	2,609,121	2,895,832	2,908,506	3,123,723	3,444,578	3,943,116	4,589,575	5,463,105	6,478,216	8,186,453
Hawaii[1]	154,001	191,909	255,912	368,336	423,330	499,794	632,772	768,561	964,691	1,108,229	1,211,537
Idaho	161,772	325,594	431,866	445,032	524,873	588,637	667,191	712,567	943,935	1,006,749	1,293,953
Illinois	4,821,550	5,638,591	6,485,280	7,630,654	7,897,241	8,712,176	10,081,158	11,113,976	11,426,518	11,430,602	12,419,293
Indiana	2,516,462	2,700,876	2,930,390	3,238,503	3,427,796	3,934,224	4,662,498	5,193,669	5,490,224	5,544,159	6,080,485
Iowa	2,231,853	2,224,771	2,404,021	2,470,939	2,538,268	2,621,073	2,757,537	2,824,376	2,913,808	2,776,755	2,926,324
Kansas	1,470,495	1,690,949	1,769,257	1,880,999	1,801,028	1,905,299	2,178,611	2,246,578	2,363,679	2,477,574	2,688,418
Kentucky	2,147,174	2,289,905	2,416,630	2,614,589	2,845,627	2,944,806	3,038,156	3,218,706	3,660,777	3,685,296	4,041,769
Louisiana	1,381,625	1,656,388	1,798,509	2,101,593	2,363,880	2,683,516	3,257,022	3,641,306	4,205,900	4,219,973	4,468,976
Maine	694,466	742,371	768,014	797,423	847,226	913,774	969,265	992,048	1,124,660	1,227,928	1,274,923
Maryland	1,188,044	1,295,346	1,449,661	1,631,526	1,821,244	2,343,001	3,100,689	3,922,399	4,216,975	4,781,468	5,296,486
Massachusetts	2,805,346	3,366,416	3,852,356	4,249,614	4,316,721	4,690,514	5,148,578	5,689,170	5,737,037	6,016,425	6,349,097
Michigan	2,420,982	2,810,173	3,668,412	4,842,325	5,256,106	6,371,766	7,823,194	8,875,083	9,262,078	9,295,297	9,938,444
Minnesota	1,751,394	2,075,708	2,387,125	2,563,953	2,792,300	2,982,483	3,413,864	3,804,971	4,075,970	4,375,099	4,919,479
Mississippi	1,551,270	1,797,114	1,790,618	2,009,821	2,183,796	2,178,914	2,178,141	2,216,912	2,520,638	2,573,216	2,844,658
Missouri	3,106,665	3,293,335	3,404,055	3,629,367	3,784,664	3,954,653	4,319,813	4,676,501	4,916,686	5,117,073	5,595,211
Montana	243,329	376,053	548,889	537,606	559,456	591,024	674,767	694,409	786,690	799,065	902,195
Nebraska	1,066,300	1,192,214	1,296,372	1,377,963	1,315,834	1,325,510	1,411,330	1,483,493	1,569,825	1,578,385	1,711,263
Nevada	42,335	81,875	77,407	91,058	110,247	160,083	285,278	488,738	800,493	1,201,833	1,998,257
New Hampshire	411,588	430,572	443,083	465,293	491,524	533,242	606,921	737,681	920,610	1,109,252	1,235,786
New Jersey	1,883,669	2,537,167	3,155,900	4,041,334	4,160,165	4,835,329	6,066,782	7,168,164	7,364,823	7,730,188	8,414,350
New Mexico	195,310	327,301	360,350	423,317	531,818	681,187	951,023	1,016,000	1,302,894	1,515,069	1,819,046
New York	7,268,894	9,113,614	10,385,227	12,588,066	13,479,142	14,830,192	16,782,304	18,236,967	17,558,072	17,990,455	18,976,457
North Carolina	1,893,810	2,206,287	2,559,123	3,170,276	3,571,623	4,061,929	4,556,155	5,082,059	5,881,766	6,628,637	8,049,313
North Dakota	319,146	577,056	646,872	680,845	641,935	619,636	632,446	617,761	652,717	638,800	642,200
Ohio	4,157,545	4,767,121	5,759,394	6,646,697	6,907,612	7,946,627	9,706,397	10,652,017	10,797,630	10,847,115	11,353,140
Oklahoma	790,391	1,657,155	2,028,283	2,396,040	2,336,434	2,233,351	2,328,284	2,559,229	3,025,290	3,145,585	3,450,654
Oregon	413,536	672,765	783,389	953,786	1,089,684	1,521,341	1,768,687	2,091,385	2,633,105	2,842,321	3,421,399
Pennsylvania	6,302,115	7,665,111	8,720,017	9,631,350	9,900,180	10,498,012	11,319,366	11,793,909	11,863,895	11,881,643	12,281,054
Rhode Island	428,556	542,610	604,397	687,497	713,346	791,896	859,488	946,725	947,154	1,003,464	1,048,319
South Carolina	1,340,316	1,515,400	1,683,724	1,738,765	1,899,804	2,117,027	2,382,594	2,590,516	3,121,820	3,486,703	4,012,012
South Dakota	401,570	583,888	636,547	692,849	642,961	652,740	680,514	665,507	690,768	696,004	754,844
Tennessee	2,020,616	2,184,789	2,337,885	2,616,556	2,915,841	3,291,718	3,567,089	3,923,687	4,591,120	4,877,185	5,689,283
Texas	3,048,710	3,896,542	4,663,228	5,824,715	6,414,824	7,711,194	9,579,677	11,196,730	14,229,191	16,986,510	20,851,820
Utah	276,749	373,351	449,396	507,847	550,310	688,862	890,627	1,059,273	1,461,037	1,722,850	2,233,169
Vermont	343,641	355,956	352,428	359,611	359,231	377,747	389,881	444,330	511,456	562,758	608,827
Virginia	1,854,184	2,061,612	2,309,187	2,421,851	2,677,773	3,318,680	3,966,949	4,648,494	5,346,818	6,187,358	7,078,515
Washington	518,103	1,141,990	1,356,621	1,563,396	1,736,191	2,378,963	2,853,214	3,409,169	4,132,156	4,866,692	5,894,121
West Virginia	958,800	1,221,119	1,463,701	1,729,205	1,901,974	2,005,552	1,860,421	1,744,237	1,949,644	1,793,477	1,808,344
Wisconsin	2,069,042	2,333,860	2,632,067	2,939,006	3,137,587	3,434,575	3,951,777	4,417,731	4,705,767	4,891,769	5,363,675
Wyoming	92,531	145,965	194,402	225,565	250,742	290,529	330,066	332,416	469,557	453,588	493,782

[1] Population totals for the United States and the West region exclude Alaska and Hawaii for 1900 through 1950. Data for Alaska and Hawaii prior to 1960 were collected for these territories in each decennial census of population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 2. **Population Density for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 2000**

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States[1]	**25.7**	**31.1**	**35.7**	**41.5**	**44.5**	**50.9**	**50.7**	**57.4**	**64.0**	**70.3**	**79.6**
Region											
Northeast	129.7	159.4	182.8	212.2	221.7	243.3	275.4	302.2	302.8	313.1	330.3
Midwest	35.0	39.8	45.3	51.4	53.4	59.2	68.7	75.3	78.3	79.4	85.7
South	28.2	33.7	38.0	43.5	47.8	54.2	63.1	72.1	86.6	98.1	115.1
West[1]	3.5	5.8	7.6	10.1	11.8	16.7	16.0	19.9	24.6	30.1	36.1
State											
Alabama	36.0	42.1	46.3	52.1	55.8	60.3	64.4	67.9	76.7	79.6	87.6
Alaska[1]	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1
Arizona	1.1	1.8	2.9	3.8	4.4	6.6	11.5	15.6	23.9	32.3	45.2
Arkansas	25.2	30.2	33.7	35.6	37.4	36.7	34.3	36.9	43.9	45.1	51.3
California	9.5	15.2	22.0	36.4	44.3	67.9	100.8	127.9	151.8	190.8	217.2
Colorado	5.2	7.7	9.1	10.0	10.8	12.8	16.9	21.3	27.9	31.8	41.5
Connecticut	187.5	230.1	285.0	331.7	352.8	414.3	523.3	625.8	641.4	678.5	702.9
Delaware	94.6	103.6	114.2	122.0	136.4	162.8	228.5	280.6	304.2	341.0	401.1
District of Columbia	4,539.2	5,391.7	7,126.2	7,929.1	10,799.0	13,064.1	12,441.7	12,320.4	10,395.8	9,883.9	9,316.5
Florida	9.8	14.0	18.0	27.2	35.2	51.4	91.8	125.9	180.7	239.9	296.4
Georgia	38.3	45.1	50.0	50.2	53.9	59.5	68.1	79.3	94.3	111.9	141.4
Hawaii[1]	24.0	29.9	39.8	57.3	65.9	77.8	98.5	119.7	150.2	172.6	188.6
Idaho	2.0	3.9	5.2	5.4	6.3	7.1	8.1	8.6	11.4	12.2	15.6
Illinois	86.7	101.4	116.7	137.3	142.1	156.7	181.4	200.0	205.6	205.6	223.4
Indiana	70.2	75.3	81.7	90.3	95.6	109.7	130.0	144.8	153.1	154.6	169.5
Iowa	39.9	39.8	43.0	44.2	45.4	46.9	49.4	50.6	52.2	49.7	52.4
Kansas	18.0	20.7	21.6	23.0	22.0	23.3	26.6	27.5	28.9	30.3	32.9
Kentucky	54.0	57.6	60.8	65.8	71.6	74.1	76.5	81.0	92.1	92.8	101.7
Louisiana	31.7	38.0	41.3	48.2	54.3	61.6	74.8	83.6	96.6	96.9	102.6
Maine	22.5	24.1	24.9	25.8	27.5	29.6	31.4	32.1	36.4	39.8	41.3
Maryland	121.6	132.5	148.3	166.9	186.3	239.7	317.2	401.3	431.5	489.2	541.9
Massachusetts	357.8	429.4	491.4	542.0	550.6	598.3	656.7	725.7	731.8	767.4	809.8
Michigan	42.6	49.5	64.6	85.2	92.5	112.2	137.7	156.2	163.1	163.6	175.0
Minnesota	22.0	26.1	30.0	32.2	35.1	37.5	42.9	47.8	51.2	55.0	61.8
Mississippi	33.1	38.3	38.2	42.8	46.6	46.5	46.4	47.3	53.7	54.9	60.6
Missouri	45.1	47.3	49.4	52.7	54.9	57.4	62.7	67.9	71.4	74.3	81.2
Montana	1.7	2.6	3.0	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	5.4	5.5	6.2
Nebraska	13.9	15.5	16.9	17.9	17.1	17.2	18.4	19.3	20.4	20.5	22.3
Nevada	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.5	2.6	4.5	7.3	10.9	18.2
New Hampshire	45.9	48.0	49.4	51.9	54.8	59.5	67.7	82.3	102.7	123.7	137.8
New Jersey	254.0	342.1	425.5	544.8	560.9	651.9	817.9	966.4	992.9	1,042.2	1,134.4
New Mexico	1.6	2.7	3.0	3.5	4.4	5.6	7.8	8.4	10.7	12.5	15.0
New York	154.0	193.0	220.0	266.6	285.5	314.1	355.5	386.3	371.9	381.0	401.9
North Carolina	38.9	45.3	52.5	65.1	73.3	83.4	93.5	104.3	120.7	136.1	165.2
North Dakota	4.6	8.4	9.4	9.9	9.3	9.0	9.2	9.0	9.5	9.3	9.3
Ohio	101.5	116.4	140.7	162.3	168.7	194.1	237.0	260.1	263.7	264.9	277.3
Oklahoma	11.5	24.1	29.5	34.9	34.0	32.5	33.9	37.3	44.1	45.8	50.3
Oregon	4.3	7.0	8.2	9.9	11.4	15.8	18.4	21.8	27.4	29.6	35.6
Pennsylvania	140.6	171.0	194.6	214.9	220.9	234.2	252.6	263.2	264.7	265.1	274.0
Rhode Island	410.1	519.3	578.4	657.9	682.7	757.8	822.5	906.0	906.4	960.3	1,003.2
South Carolina	44.5	50.3	55.9	57.7	63.1	70.3	79.1	86.0	103.7	115.8	133.2
South Dakota	5.3	7.7	8.4	9.1	8.5	8.6	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.9
Tennessee	49.0	53.0	56.7	63.5	70.7	79.9	86.5	95.2	111.4	118.3	138.0
Texas	11.6	14.9	17.8	22.2	24.5	29.5	36.6	42.8	54.4	64.9	79.6
Utah	3.4	4.5	5.5	6.2	6.7	8.4	10.8	12.9	17.8	21.0	27.2
Vermont	37.2	38.5	38.1	38.9	38.8	40.8	42.2	48.0	55.3	60.8	65.8
Virginia	46.8	52.1	58.3	61.2	67.6	83.8	100.2	117.4	135.0	156.3	178.8
Washington	7.8	17.2	20.4	23.5	26.1	35.8	42.9	51.2	62.1	73.1	88.6
West Virginia	39.8	50.7	60.8	71.8	79.0	83.3	77.3	72.4	81.0	74.5	75.1
Wisconsin	38.1	43.0	48.5	54.1	57.8	63.2	72.8	81.3	86.6	90.1	98.8
Wyoming	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.4	4.8	4.7	5.1

[1] Density levels for the United States and the West region exclude Alaska and Hawaii for 1900 through 1950. Data for Alaska and Hawaii prior to 1960 were collected for these territories in each decennial census of population.

Note: Density levels are based on Census 2000 land area measurements.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Geography Division; decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2009

Table 3. **Population by Metropolitan Status for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 2000**

Part A. Metropolitan

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States	**(NA)**	**26,090,616**	**35,937,000**	**54,753,645**	**62,965,773**	**84,500,680**	**113,462,947**	**140,200,996**	**169,430,623**	**192,725,741**	**225,981,679**
Region											
Northeast	(NA)	14,164,293	17,977,558	25,508,184	26,915,502	31,053,322	35,924,274	39,970,513	41,741,946	44,791,229	47,999,309
Midwest	(NA)	7,351,758	10,614,010	16,123,402	18,355,666	24,170,135	30,959,961	37,658,273	41,712,781	42,688,503	47,505,299
South	(NA)	2,650,997	4,375,325	7,511,824	10,710,749	17,360,208	26,447,395	35,199,352	50,366,992	60,588,078	75,601,214
West	(NA)	1,923,568	2,970,107	5,610,235	6,983,856	11,917,015	20,131,317	27,372,858	35,608,904	44,657,931	54,875,857
State											
Alabama	(NA)	211,961	290,884	382,792	635,591	1,063,254	1,488,101	1,801,095	2,415,083	2,723,265	3,108,959
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	174,431	226,338	260,283
Arizona	(NA)	-	-	-	121,828	331,770	929,170	1,319,189	2,040,495	2,895,876	4,527,000
Arkansas	(NA)	5,789	7,295	115,253	132,010	196,685	341,351	595,030	896,382	942,502	1,321,019
California	(NA)	1,125,099	1,770,485	4,020,063	5,054,696	8,492,080	13,590,821	18,500,006	22,468,714	28,493,466	32,750,394
Colorado	(NA)	219,314	264,232	330,761	446,411	654,020	1,191,832	1,581,739	2,336,954	2,686,341	3,607,656
Connecticut	(NA)	381,666	772,757	1,261,160	1,337,441	1,393,966	1,966,427	2,504,802	2,744,452	3,037,511	3,256,900
Delaware	(NA)	-	171,703	150,021	168,009	218,879	307,446	385,856	398,115	441,946	626,962
District of Columbia	(NA)	331,069	437,571	486,869	663,091	802,178	763,956	756,510	638,333	606,900	572,059
Florida	(NA)	-	-	449,912	655,849	1,323,206	3,246,826	4,656,993	8,567,726	11,754,090	14,837,497
Georgia	(NA)	208,284	249,226	492,021	805,163	1,235,572	1,814,069	2,280,230	3,276,015	4,212,096	5,666,664
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	500,409	629,176	762,565	836,231	876,156
Idaho	(NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,230	173,036	205,775	507,910
Illinois	(NA)	2,464,135	3,138,622	4,710,681	5,022,536	6,282,306	7,754,932	8,903,065	9,250,525	9,449,910	10,541,708
Indiana	(NA)	345,283	522,169	1,106,187	1,280,582	1,756,828	2,241,307	3,213,596	3,831,984	3,795,923	4,389,903
Iowa	(NA)	35,263	195,967	273,043	524,440	705,029	915,762	1,065,569	1,168,713	1,222,711	1,326,133
Kansas	(NA)	92,065	117,923	262,780	367,529	555,809	813,604	949,181	1,106,999	1,332,928	1,521,063
Kentucky	(NA)	361,112	398,386	572,438	601,353	815,760	1,036,039	1,288,024	1,628,312	1,713,911	1,973,102
Louisiana	(NA)	348,109	397,915	494,877	652,255	1,020,188	1,627,157	1,996,197	2,666,400	2,934,884	3,370,210
Maine	(NA)	-	-	-	106,566	119,942	190,950	214,099	370,844	441,103	466,606
Maryland	(NA)	669,955	822,664	1,024,130	1,182,717	1,695,956	2,425,346	3,307,337	3,744,962	4,438,887	4,911,040
Massachusetts	(NA)	2,275,717	2,916,400	3,656,797	3,698,765	3,831,364	4,387,101	4,817,915	4,892,199	5,437,976	6,101,425
Michigan	(NA)	651,990	1,336,357	2,491,857	3,035,251	4,225,001	5,720,692	6,806,151	7,664,486	7,445,598	8,169,466
Minnesota	(NA)	526,256	629,216	949,999	1,031,377	1,322,571	1,752,698	2,165,029	2,631,933	2,959,899	3,463,360
Mississippi	(NA)	-	4,631	-	88,003	142,164	187,045	393,488	684,288	775,674	1,023,662
Missouri	(NA)	993,557	1,210,223	1,504,403	1,728,760	2,080,884	2,499,968	2,997,071	3,210,467	3,387,465	3,794,801
Montana	(NA)	-	-	-	-	-	152,434	169,171	188,731	191,110	305,511
Nebraska	(NA)	171,486	208,263	226,810	334,080	416,455	530,043	634,260	692,510	766,017	899,838
Nevada	(NA)	-	-	-	-	-	211,759	394,356	656,710	996,126	1,747,736
New Hampshire	(NA)	28,175	34,168	-	81,932	88,370	107,637	201,693	466,794	622,104	739,699
New Jersey	(NA)	1,649,270	2,333,736	3,580,356	3,673,197	4,350,493	5,365,373	6,293,515	6,733,039	7,730,188	8,414,350
New Mexico	(NA)	-	-	-	-	145,673	262,199	315,774	550,839	733,130	1,035,055
New York	(NA)	6,278,180	7,533,438	10,058,426	10,857,550	12,457,974	14,352,693	15,771,192	15,828,423	16,385,792	17,473,058
North Carolina	(NA)	-	-	-	441,881	896,736	1,119,210	1,896,423	3,098,286	3,757,589	5,437,056
North Dakota	(NA)	-	-	-	-	-	66,947	73,653	234,335	257,388	283,966
Ohio	(NA)	1,644,548	2,717,533	3,683,116	3,989,682	5,384,086	6,748,362	8,272,512	8,666,492	8,567,105	9,213,776
Oklahoma	(NA)	-	-	385,370	409,791	577,038	1,021,610	1,281,485	1,770,245	1,869,842	2,098,362
Oregon	(NA)	215,048	287,245	362,136	386,190	619,522	890,978	1,280,691	1,707,944	1,947,167	2,502,366
Pennsylvania	(NA)	3,147,324	3,890,958	6,313,751	6,501,929	8,136,636	8,813,274	9,365,552	9,718,995	10,077,002	10,391,529
Rhode Island	(NA)	403,961	452,101	637,694	658,122	674,577	740,819	801,745	873,130	928,114	986,351
South Carolina	(NA)	-	-	-	200,011	528,710	768,024	1,017,254	1,865,359	2,113,044	2,806,962
South Dakota	(NA)	-	-	-	871	70,910	86,575	95,209	109,435	205,152	260,977
Tennessee	(NA)	320,304	371,437	772,065	893,340	1,349,511	1,632,747	1,917,695	2,884,209	3,300,009	3,862,144
Texas	(NA)	-	680,717	1,221,181	2,041,165	3,644,726	6,072,706	8,234,458	11,389,599	13,867,055	17,691,880
Utah	(NA)	-	150,066	184,451	204,488	358,214	600,770	821,689	1,154,361	1,335,817	1,708,496
Vermont	(NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114,070	131,439	169,391
Virginia	(NA)	194,414	542,896	656,173	795,363	1,210,985	2,020,626	2,846,034	3,720,891	4,483,403	5,528,068
Washington	(NA)	364,107	498,079	712,824	770,243	1,315,736	1,800,945	2,248,837	3,322,268	3,976,186	4,899,154
West Virginia	(NA)	-	-	308,722	345,157	638,660	575,137	545,243	722,787	652,981	765,568
Wisconsin	(NA)	427,175	537,737	914,526	1,040,558	1,370,256	1,828,871	2,542,975	3,144,902	3,298,407	3,640,308
Wyoming	(NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,856	134,368	148,140

See notes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 (Ninth Cir.) March 25, 2010

Table 3. **Population by Metropolitan Status for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 2000**—Con.

Part B. Nonmetropolitan

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States	**(NA)**	**65,881,650**	**69,773,620**	**68,021,401**	**68,703,502**	**66,196,681**	**65,860,228**	**63,010,930**	**57,115,182**	**55,984,132**	**55,440,227**
Region											
Northeast	(NA)	11,704,280	11,684,495	8,918,907	9,061,275	8,424,664	8,753,545	9,070,190	7,393,337	6,018,000	5,595,069
Midwest	(NA)	22,536,784	23,405,782	22,470,698	21,787,666	20,290,627	20,659,178	18,913,390	17,152,889	16,980,129	16,887,477
South	(NA)	26,738,333	28,750,478	30,345,809	30,955,152	29,836,880	28,525,718	27,596,015	25,005,370	24,857,852	24,635,606
West	(NA)	4,902,253	5,932,865	6,285,987	6,899,409	7,644,510	7,921,787	7,431,335	7,563,586	8,128,151	8,322,075
State											
Alabama	(NA)	1,926,132	2,057,290	2,263,456	2,197,370	1,998,489	1,778,639	1,643,070	1,478,805	1,317,322	1,338,141
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	226,167	300,382	227,420	323,705	366,649
Arizona	(NA)	204,354	334,162	435,573	377,433	417,817	372,991	451,711	677,720	769,352	603,632
Arkansas	(NA)	1,568,660	1,744,909	1,739,229	1,817,377	1,712,826	1,444,921	1,328,265	1,390,053	1,408,223	1,352,381
California	(NA)	1,252,450	1,656,376	1,657,188	1,852,691	2,094,143	2,126,383	1,453,128	1,199,188	1,266,555	1,121,254
Colorado	(NA)	579,710	675,397	705,030	676,885	671,069	562,115	625,520	553,010	608,053	693,605
Connecticut	(NA)	733,090	607,874	345,743	371,801	613,314	568,807	526,907	363,124	249,605	148,665
Delaware	(NA)	202,322	51,300	88,359	98,496	99,206	138,846	162,248	196,223	224,222	156,638
District of Columbia	(NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	(NA)	752,619	968,470	1,018,299	1,241,565	1,448,099	1,704,734	2,132,450	1,178,598	1,183,836	1,144,881
Georgia	(NA)	2,400,837	2,646,606	2,416,485	2,318,560	2,209,006	2,129,047	2,309,345	2,187,090	2,266,120	2,519,789
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	132,363	139,385	202,126	271,998	335,381
Idaho	(NA)	325,594	431,866	445,032	524,873	588,637	667,191	600,337	770,899	800,974	786,043
Illinois	(NA)	3,174,456	3,346,658	2,919,973	2,874,705	2,429,870	2,326,226	2,210,911	2,175,993	1,980,692	1,877,585
Indiana	(NA)	2,355,593	2,408,221	2,132,316	2,147,214	2,177,396	2,421,191	1,980,071	1,658,240	1,748,236	1,690,582
Iowa	(NA)	2,189,508	2,208,054	2,197,896	2,013,828	1,916,044	1,841,775	1,813,807	1,745,095	1,554,044	1,600,191
Kansas	(NA)	1,598,884	1,651,334	1,618,219	1,433,499	1,349,490	1,364,807	1,297,397	1,256,680	1,144,646	1,167,355
Kentucky	(NA)	1,928,793	2,018,244	2,042,151	2,244,274	2,129,040	2,002,118	1,930,682	2,032,465	1,971,385	2,068,667
Louisiana	(NA)	1,308,279	1,400,594	1,606,716	1,711,625	1,663,328	1,629,865	1,645,109	1,539,500	1,285,089	1,098,766
Maine	(NA)	742,371	768,014	797,423	740,660	793,832	778,315	777,949	753,816	786,825	808,317
Maryland	(NA)	625,391	626,997	607,396	638,527	647,045	675,343	615,062	472,013	342,581	385,446
Massachusetts	(NA)	1,090,699	896,966	592,817	617,956	859,150	761,477	871,255	844,838	578,449	247,672
Michigan	(NA)	2,158,163	2,332,055	2,350,468	2,220,855	2,146,765	2,102,502	2,068,932	1,597,592	1,849,699	1,768,978
Minnesota	(NA)	1,549,452	1,757,909	1,613,954	1,760,923	1,659,912	1,661,166	1,639,942	1,444,037	1,415,200	1,456,119
Mississippi	(NA)	1,797,114	1,785,987	2,009,821	2,095,793	2,036,750	1,991,096	1,823,424	1,836,350	1,797,542	1,820,996
Missouri	(NA)	2,299,778	2,193,832	2,124,964	2,055,904	1,873,769	1,819,845	1,679,430	1,706,219	1,729,608	1,800,410
Montana	(NA)	376,053	548,889	537,606	559,456	591,024	522,333	525,238	597,959	607,955	596,684
Nebraska	(NA)	1,020,728	1,088,109	1,151,153	981,754	909,055	881,287	849,233	877,315	812,368	811,425
Nevada	(NA)	81,875	77,407	91,058	110,247	160,083	73,519	94,382	143,783	205,707	250,521
New Hampshire	(NA)	402,397	408,915	465,293	409,592	444,872	499,284	535,988	453,816	487,148	496,087
New Jersey	(NA)	887,897	822,164	460,978	486,968	484,836	701,409	874,649	631,784	-	-
New Mexico	(NA)	327,301	360,350	423,317	531,818	535,514	688,824	700,226	752,055	781,939	783,991
New York	(NA)	2,835,434	2,851,789	2,529,640	2,621,592	2,372,218	2,429,611	2,465,775	1,729,649	1,604,663	1,503,399
North Carolina	(NA)	2,206,287	2,559,123	3,170,276	3,129,742	3,165,193	3,436,945	3,185,636	2,783,480	2,871,048	2,612,257
North Dakota	(NA)	577,056	646,872	680,845	641,935	619,636	565,499	544,108	418,382	381,412	358,234
Ohio	(NA)	3,122,573	3,041,861	2,963,581	2,917,930	2,562,541	2,958,035	2,379,505	2,131,138	2,280,010	2,139,364
Oklahoma	(NA)	1,657,155	2,028,283	2,010,670	1,926,643	1,656,313	1,306,674	1,277,744	1,255,045	1,275,743	1,352,292
Oregon	(NA)	457,717	496,144	591,650	703,494	901,819	877,709	810,694	925,161	895,154	919,033
Pennsylvania	(NA)	4,517,787	4,829,059	3,317,599	3,398,251	2,361,376	2,506,092	2,428,357	2,144,900	1,804,641	1,889,525
Rhode Island	(NA)	138,649	152,296	49,803	55,224	117,319	118,669	144,980	74,024	75,350	61,968
South Carolina	(NA)	1,515,400	1,683,724	1,738,765	1,699,793	1,588,317	1,614,570	1,573,262	1,256,461	1,373,659	1,205,050
South Dakota	(NA)	583,888	636,547	692,849	642,090	581,830	593,939	570,298	581,333	490,852	493,867
Tennessee	(NA)	1,864,485	1,966,448	1,844,491	2,022,501	1,942,207	1,934,342	2,005,992	1,706,911	1,577,176	1,827,139
Texas	(NA)	3,896,542	3,982,511	4,603,534	4,373,659	4,066,468	3,506,971	2,962,272	2,839,592	3,119,455	3,159,940
Utah	(NA)	373,351	299,330	323,396	345,822	330,648	289,857	237,584	306,676	387,033	524,673
Vermont	(NA)	355,956	352,428	359,611	359,231	377,747	389,881	444,330	397,386	431,319	439,436
Virginia	(NA)	1,867,198	1,766,291	1,765,678	1,882,410	2,107,695	1,946,323	1,802,460	1,625,927	1,703,955	1,550,447
Washington	(NA)	777,883	858,542	850,572	965,948	1,063,227	1,052,269	1,160,332	809,888	890,506	994,967
West Virginia	(NA)	1,221,119	1,463,701	1,420,483	1,556,817	1,366,892	1,285,284	1,198,994	1,226,857	1,140,496	1,042,776
Wisconsin	(NA)	1,906,685	2,094,330	2,024,480	2,097,029	2,064,319	2,122,906	1,874,756	1,560,865	1,593,362	1,723,367
Wyoming	(NA)	145,965	194,402	225,565	250,742	290,529	330,066	332,416	397,701	319,220	345,642

See notes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 3. **Population by Metropolitan Status for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 2000**—Con.

Part C. Percent Metropolitan

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States	**(NA)**	**28.4**	**34.0**	**44.6**	**47.8**	**56.1**	**63.3**	**69.0**	**74.8**	**77.5**	**80.3**
Region											
Northeast	(NA)	54.8	60.6	74.1	74.8	78.7	80.4	81.5	85.0	88.2	89.6
Midwest	(NA)	24.6	31.2	41.8	45.7	54.4	60.0	66.6	70.9	71.5	73.8
South	(NA)	9.0	13.2	19.8	25.7	36.8	48.1	56.1	66.8	70.9	75.4
West	(NA)	28.2	33.4	47.2	50.3	60.9	71.8	78.6	82.5	84.6	86.8
State											
Alabama	(NA)	9.9	12.4	14.5	22.4	34.7	45.6	52.3	62.0	67.4	69.9
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	43.4	41.1	41.5
Arizona	(NA)	-	-	-	24.4	44.3	71.4	74.5	75.1	79.0	88.2
Arkansas	(NA)	0.4	0.4	6.2	6.8	10.3	19.1	30.9	39.2	40.1	49.4
California	(NA)	47.3	51.7	70.8	73.2	80.2	86.5	92.7	94.9	95.7	96.7
Colorado	(NA)	27.4	28.1	31.9	39.7	49.4	68.0	71.7	80.9	81.5	83.9
Connecticut	(NA)	34.2	56.0	78.5	78.2	69.4	77.6	82.6	88.3	92.4	95.6
Delaware	(NA)	-	77.0	62.9	63.0	68.8	68.9	70.4	67.0	66.3	80.0
District of Columbia	(NA)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Florida	(NA)	-	-	30.6	34.6	47.7	65.6	68.6	87.9	90.8	92.8
Georgia	(NA)	8.0	8.6	16.9	25.8	35.9	46.0	49.7	60.0	65.0	69.2
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	79.1	81.9	79.0	75.5	72.3
Idaho	(NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.8	18.3	20.4	39.3
Illinois	(NA)	43.7	48.4	61.7	63.6	72.1	76.9	80.1	81.0	82.7	84.9
Indiana	(NA)	12.8	17.8	34.2	37.4	44.7	48.1	61.6	69.8	68.5	72.2
Iowa	(NA)	1.6	8.2	11.1	20.7	26.9	33.2	35.6	40.1	44.0	45.3
Kansas	(NA)	5.4	6.7	14.0	20.4	29.2	37.4	42.3	46.8	53.8	56.6
Kentucky	(NA)	15.8	16.5	21.9	21.1	27.1	34.1	40.0	44.5	46.5	48.8
Louisiana	(NA)	21.0	22.1	23.5	27.6	38.0	50.0	54.8	63.4	69.5	75.4
Maine	(NA)	-	-	-	12.6	13.1	19.7	21.6	33.0	35.9	36.6
Maryland	(NA)	51.7	56.7	62.8	64.9	72.4	78.2	84.3	88.8	92.8	92.7
Massachusetts	(NA)	67.6	76.8	86.1	85.7	81.7	85.2	84.7	85.3	90.4	96.1
Michigan	(NA)	23.2	36.4	51.5	57.7	66.3	73.1	76.7	82.8	80.1	82.2
Minnesota	(NA)	25.4	26.4	37.1	36.9	44.3	51.3	56.9	64.6	67.7	70.4
Mississippi	(NA)	-	0.3	-	4.0	6.5	8.6	17.7	27.1	30.1	36.0
Missouri	(NA)	30.2	35.6	41.5	45.7	52.6	57.9	64.1	65.3	66.2	67.8
Montana	(NA)	-	-	-	-	-	22.6	24.4	24.0	23.9	33.9
Nebraska	(NA)	14.4	16.1	16.5	25.4	31.4	37.6	42.8	44.1	48.5	52.6
Nevada	(NA)	-	-	-	-	-	74.2	80.7	82.0	82.9	87.5
New Hampshire	(NA)	6.5	7.7	-	16.7	16.6	17.7	27.3	50.7	56.1	59.9
New Jersey	(NA)	65.0	73.9	88.6	88.3	90.0	88.4	87.8	91.4	100.0	100.0
New Mexico	(NA)	-	-	-	-	21.4	27.6	31.1	42.3	48.4	56.9
New York	(NA)	68.9	72.5	79.9	80.6	84.0	85.5	86.5	90.1	91.1	92.1
North Carolina	(NA)	-	-	-	12.4	22.1	24.6	37.3	52.7	56.7	67.5
North Dakota	(NA)	-	-	-	-	-	10.6	11.9	35.9	40.3	44.2
Ohio	(NA)	34.5	47.2	55.4	57.8	67.8	69.5	77.7	80.3	79.0	81.2
Oklahoma	(NA)	-	-	16.1	17.5	25.8	43.9	50.1	58.5	59.4	60.8
Oregon	(NA)	32.0	36.7	38.0	35.4	40.7	50.4	61.2	64.9	68.5	73.1
Pennsylvania	(NA)	41.1	44.6	65.6	65.7	77.5	77.9	79.4	81.9	84.8	84.6
Rhode Island	(NA)	74.4	74.8	92.8	92.3	85.2	86.2	84.7	92.2	92.5	94.1
South Carolina	(NA)	-	-	-	10.5	25.0	32.2	39.3	59.8	60.6	70.0
South Dakota	(NA)	-	-	-	0.1	10.9	12.7	14.3	15.8	29.5	34.6
Tennessee	(NA)	14.7	15.9	29.5	30.6	41.0	45.8	48.9	62.8	67.7	67.9
Texas	(NA)	-	14.6	21.0	31.8	47.3	63.4	73.5	80.0	81.6	84.8
Utah	(NA)	-	33.4	36.3	37.2	52.0	67.5	77.6	79.0	77.5	76.5
Vermont	(NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.3	23.4	27.8
Virginia	(NA)	9.4	23.5	27.1	29.7	36.5	50.9	61.2	69.6	72.5	78.1
Washington	(NA)	31.9	36.7	45.6	44.4	55.3	63.1	66.0	80.4	81.7	83.1
West Virginia	(NA)	-	-	17.9	18.1	31.8	30.9	31.3	37.1	36.4	42.3
Wisconsin	(NA)	18.3	20.4	31.1	33.2	39.9	46.3	57.6	66.8	67.4	67.9
Wyoming	(NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.3	29.6	30.0

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. NA Not available. X Not applicable.

Note: Data for 1910 to 1940 are based on the metropolitan district concept and data for 1950 to 2000 are based on the metropolitan area concept. For a discussion of these concepts, see Appendix C, Sources and Quality of Data.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1910 to 2000.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 4. Total Population, Population Change, and Population Ranking for the Ten Largest Cities in the United States: 1900 to 2000

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States . . .	**75,994,575**	**91,972,266**	**105,710,620**	**122,775,046**	**131,669,275**	**150,697,361**	**179,323,175**	**203,211,926**	**226,545,805**	**248,709,873**	**281,421,906**
Total population, 10 largest cities . . .	9,477,400	12,401,322	15,355,850	19,042,823	19,906,825	21,729,384	21,751,334	22,028,346	20,886,343	21,872,554	23,899,236
Percent	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	15.1	14.4	12.1	10.8	9.2	8.8	8.5
Number											
New York	3,437,202	4,766,883	5,620,048	6,930,446	7,454,995	7,891,957	7,781,984	7,894,862	7,071,639	7,322,564	8,008,278
Chicago	1,698,575	2,185,283	2,701,705	3,376,438	3,396,808	3,620,962	3,550,404	3,366,957	3,005,072	2,783,726	2,896,016
Philadelphia	1,293,697	1,549,008	1,823,779	1,950,961	1,931,334	2,071,605	2,002,512	1,948,609	1,688,210	1,585,577	1,517,550
St. Louis	575,238	687,029	772,897	821,960	816,048	856,796	750,026	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Boston	560,892	670,585	748,060	781,188	770,816	801,444	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Baltimore	508,957	558,485	733,826	804,874	859,100	949,708	939,024	905,759	786,775	(X)	(X)
Cleveland	381,768	560,663	796,841	900,429	878,336	914,808	876,050	750,903	(X)	(X)	(X)
Buffalo	352,387	423,715	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
San Francisco	342,782	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Cincinnati.	325,902	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Pittsburgh	(X)	533,905	588,343	669,817	671,659	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Detroit	(X)	465,766	993,678	1,568,662	1,623,452	1,849,568	1,670,144	1,511,482	1,203,339	1,027,974	951,270
Los Angeles.	(X)	(X)	576,673	1,238,048	1,504,277	1,970,358	2,479,015	2,816,061	2,966,850	3,485,398	3,694,820
Washington, DC . . .	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	802,178	763,956	756,510	(X)	(X)	(X)
Houston	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	938,219	1,232,802	1,595,138	1,630,553	1,953,631
Dallas	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	844,401	904,078	1,006,877	1,188,580
San Diego	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	875,538	1,110,549	1,223,400
Phoenix	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	789,704	983,403	1,321,045
San Antonio.	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	935,933	1,144,646
Change From Previous Decade											
New York	(X)	1,329,681	853,165	1,310,398	524,549	436,962	109,973	112,878	-823,223	250,925	685,714
Chicago	(X)	486,708	516,422	674,733	20,370	224,154	-70,558	-183,447	-361,885	-221,346	112,290
Philadelphia	(X)	255,311	274,771	127,182	-19,627	140,271	-69,093	-53,903	-260,399	-102,633	-68,027
St. Louis	(X)	111,791	85,868	49,063	-5,912	40,748	-106,770	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Boston	(X)	109,693	77,475	33,128	-10,372	30,628	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Baltimore	(X)	49,528	175,341	71,048	54,226	90,608	-10,684	-33,265	-118,984	(X)	(X)
Cleveland	(X)	178,895	236,178	103,588	-22,093	36,472	-38,758	-125,147	(X)	(X)	(X)
Buffalo	(X)	71,328	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
San Francisco	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Cincinnati.	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Pittsburgh	(X)	(X)	54,438	81,474	1,842	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Detroit	(X)	(X)	527,912	574,984	54,790	226,116	-179,424	-158,662	-308,143	-175,365	-76,704
Los Angeles.	(X)	(X)	(X)	661,375	266,229	466,081	508,657	337,046	150,789	518,548	209,422
Washington, DC . . .	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-38,222	-7,446	(X)	(X)	(X)
Houston	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	294,583	362,336	35,415	323,078
Dallas	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	59,677	102,799	181,703
San Diego	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	235,011	112,851
Phoenix	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	193,699	337,642
San Antonio.	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	208,713
Rank											
New York	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chicago	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Philadelphia	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5
St. Louis	4	4	6	7	8	8	10	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Boston	5	5	7	9	9	10	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Baltimore	6	7	8	8	7	6	6	7	10	(X)	(X)
Cleveland	7	6	5	6	6	7	8	10	(X)	(X)	(X)
Buffalo	8	10	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
San Francisco	9	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Cincinnati.	10	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Pittsburgh	(X)	8	9	10	10	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Detroit	(X)	9	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	7	10
Los Angeles.	(X)	(X)	10	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2
Washington, DC . . .	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	9	9	9	(X)	(X)	(X)
Houston	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	7	6	5	4	4
Dallas	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	8	7	8	8
San Diego	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	8	6	7
Phoenix	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	9	9	6
San Antonio.	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	10	9

X Not applicable.

Note: Population, change from previous decade, and ranking shown only for censuses when the city ranked among the ten largest in the United States.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 5. Population by Age and Sex for the United States: 1900 to 2000

Part A. Number

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Sex and age	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total	**75,994,575**	**91,972,266**	**105,710,620**	**122,775,046**	**131,669,275**	**150,697,361**	**179,323,175**	**203,211,926**	**226,545,805**	**248,709,873**	**281,421,906**
0 to 4 years	9,170,628	10,631,364	11,573,230	11,444,390	10,541,524	16,163,571	20,320,901	17,154,337	16,348,254	18,354,443	19,175,798
5 to 9 years	8,874,123	9,760,632	11,398,075	12,607,609	10,684,622	13,199,685	18,691,780	19,956,247	16,699,956	18,099,179	20,549,505
10 to 14 years	8,080,234	9,107,140	10,641,137	12,004,877	11,745,935	11,119,268	16,773,492	20,789,468	18,242,129	17,114,249	20,528,072
15 to 19 years	7,556,089	9,063,603	9,430,556	11,552,115	12,333,523	10,616,598	13,219,243	19,070,348	21,168,124	17,754,015	20,219,890
20 to 24 years	7,335,016	9,056,984	9,277,021	10,870,378	11,587,835	11,481,828	10,800,761	16,371,021	21,318,704	19,020,312	18,964,001
25 to 29 years	6,529,441	8,180,003	9,086,491	9,833,608	11,096,638	12,242,260	10,869,124	13,476,993	19,520,919	21,313,045	19,381,336
30 to 34 years	5,556,039	6,972,185	8,071,193	9,120,421	10,242,388	11,517,007	11,949,186	11,430,436	17,560,920	21,862,887	20,510,388
35 to 39 years	4,964,781	6,396,100	7,775,281	9,208,645	9,545,377	11,246,386	12,481,109	11,106,851	13,965,302	19,963,117	22,706,664
40 to 44 years	4,247,166	5,261,587	6,345,557	7,990,195	8,787,843	10,203,973	11,600,243	11,980,954	11,669,408	17,615,786	22,441,863
45 to 49 years	3,454,612	4,469,197	5,763,620	7,042,279	8,255,225	9,070,465	10,879,485	12,115,939	11,089,755	13,872,573	20,092,404
50 to 54 years	2,942,829	3,900,791	4,734,873	5,975,804	7,256,846	8,272,188	9,605,954	11,104,018	11,710,032	11,350,513	17,585,548
55 to 59 years	2,211,172	2,786,951	3,549,124	4,645,677	5,843,865	7,235,120	8,429,865	9,973,028	11,615,254	10,531,756	13,469,237
60 to 64 years	1,791,363	2,267,150	2,982,548	3,751,221	4,728,340	6,059,475	7,142,452	8,616,784	10,087,621	10,616,167	10,805,447
65 to 69 years	1,302,926	1,679,503	2,068,475	2,770,605	3,806,657	5,002,936	6,257,910	6,991,625	8,782,481	10,111,735	9,533,545
70 to 74 years	883,841	1,113,728	1,395,036	1,950,004	2,569,532	3,411,949	4,738,932	5,443,831	6,798,124	7,994,823	8,857,441
75 to 79 years[1]	519,857	667,302	856,560	1,106,390	1,503,982	2,152,407	3,053,559	3,834,834	4,793,722	6,121,369	7,415,813
80 to 84 years[1]	251,512	321,754	402,779	534,676	774,391	1,125,344	1,579,927	2,284,311	2,935,033	3,933,739	4,945,367
85 years and over	122,362	167,237	210,365	272,130	364,752	576,901	929,252	1,510,901	2,240,067	3,080,165	4,239,587
Age unknown	200,584	169,055	148,699	94,022	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Median age	22.9	24.1	25.3	26.5	29.0	30.2	29.5	28.1	30.0	32.9	35.3
Male	**38,816,448**	**47,332,277**	**53,900,431**	**62,137,080**	**66,061,592**	**74,833,239**	**88,331,494**	**98,912,192**	**110,053,161**	**121,239,418**	**138,053,563**
0 to 4 years	4,633,612	5,380,596	5,857,461	5,806,174	5,354,808	8,236,164	10,329,729	8,745,499	8,362,009	9,392,409	9,810,733
5 to 9 years	4,479,396	4,924,123	5,753,001	6,381,108	5,418,823	6,714,555	9,504,368	10,168,496	8,539,080	9,262,527	10,523,277
10 to 14 years	4,083,041	4,601,753	5,369,306	6,068,777	5,952,329	5,660,399	8,524,289	10,590,737	9,316,221	8,767,167	10,520,197
15 to 19 years	3,750,451	4,527,282	4,673,792	5,757,825	6,180,153	5,311,342	6,633,661	9,633,847	10,755,409	9,102,698	10,391,004
20 to 24 years	3,624,580	4,580,290	4,527,045	5,336,815	5,692,392	5,606,293	5,271,340	7,917,269	10,663,231	9,675,596	9,687,814
25 to 29 years	3,323,543	4,244,348	4,538,233	4,860,180	5,450,662	5,972,070	5,333,075	6,621,567	9,705,107	10,695,936	9,798,760
30 to 34 years	2,901,321	3,656,768	4,130,783	4,561,786	5,070,312	5,624,723	5,840,224	5,595,790	8,676,796	10,876,933	10,321,769
35 to 39 years	2,616,865	3,367,016	4,074,361	4,679,860	4,745,659	5,517,542	6,079,512	5,412,423	6,861,509	9,902,243	11,318,696
40 to 44 years	2,255,916	2,786,350	3,285,543	4,136,459	4,419,135	5,070,269	5,675,881	5,818,813	5,708,210	8,691,984	11,129,102
45 to 49 years	1,837,836	2,378,916	3,117,550	3,671,924	4,200,269	4,526,366	5,357,925	5,851,334	5,388,249	6,810,597	9,889,506
50 to 54 years	1,564,622	2,110,013	2,545,545	3,131,646	3,752,750	4,128,648	4,734,829	5,347,916	5,620,670	5,514,738	8,607,724
55 to 59 years	1,145,257	1,488,467	1,880,065	2,425,992	3,011,364	3,630,046	4,127,245	4,765,821	5,481,863	5,034,370	6,508,729
60 to 64 years	917,167	1,185,966	1,581,600	1,941,508	2,397,816	3,037,838	3,409,319	4,026,972	4,669,892	4,947,047	5,136,627
65 to 69 years	667,669	868,994	1,079,817	1,417,812	1,896,088	2,424,561	2,931,088	3,122,084	3,902,955	4,532,307	4,400,362
70 to 74 years	449,609	561,644	706,301	991,647	1,270,967	1,628,829	2,185,216	2,315,000	2,853,547	3,409,306	3,902,912
75 to 79 years[1]	261,579	331,280	419,965	547,604	723,680	1,001,798	1,359,424	1,560,661	1,847,661	2,399,768	3,044,456
80 to 84 years[1]	122,273	153,745	185,903	251,138	359,011	504,958	665,093	875,584	1,019,227	1,366,094	1,834,897
85 years and over	54,288	75,313	91,085	117,010	156,374	236,828	362,276	542,379	681,525	857,698	1,226,998
Age unknown	127,423	114,443	92,875	51,816	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Median age	23.3	24.6	25.8	26.7	29.1	29.9	28.7	26.8	28.8	31.7	34.0
Female	**37,178,127**	**44,639,989**	**51,810,189**	**60,637,966**	**65,607,683**	**75,864,122**	**90,991,681**	**104,299,734**	**116,492,644**	**127,470,455**	**143,368,343**
0 to 4 years	4,537,016	5,250,768	5,715,769	5,638,216	5,186,716	7,927,407	9,991,172	8,408,838	7,986,245	8,962,034	9,365,065
5 to 9 years	4,394,727	4,836,509	5,645,074	6,226,501	5,265,799	6,485,130	9,187,412	9,787,751	8,160,876	8,836,652	10,026,228
10 to 14 years	3,997,193	4,505,387	5,271,831	5,936,100	5,793,606	5,458,869	8,249,203	10,198,731	8,925,908	8,347,082	10,007,875
15 to 19 years	3,805,638	4,536,321	4,756,764	5,794,290	6,153,370	5,305,256	6,585,582	9,436,501	10,412,715	8,651,317	9,828,886
20 to 24 years	3,710,436	4,476,694	4,749,976	5,533,563	5,895,443	5,875,535	5,528,421	8,453,752	10,655,473	9,344,716	9,276,187
25 to 29 years	3,205,898	3,935,655	4,548,258	4,973,428	5,645,976	6,270,182	5,536,049	6,855,426	9,815,812	10,617,109	9,582,576
30 to 34 years	2,654,718	3,315,417	3,940,410	4,558,635	5,172,076	5,892,284	6,102,962	5,834,646	8,884,124	10,985,954	10,188,619
35 to 39 years	2,347,916	3,029,084	3,700,920	4,528,785	4,799,718	5,728,842	6,401,597	5,694,428	7,103,793	10,060,874	11,387,968
40 to 44 years	1,991,250	2,475,237	3,060,014	3,853,736	4,368,708	5,133,704	5,924,362	6,162,141	5,961,198	8,923,802	11,312,761
45 to 49 years	1,616,776	2,090,281	2,646,070	3,370,355	4,045,956	4,544,099	5,521,560	6,264,605	5,701,506	7,061,976	10,202,898
50 to 54 years	1,378,207	1,790,778	2,199,328	2,844,159	3,504,096	4,143,540	4,871,125	5,756,102	6,089,362	5,835,775	8,977,824
55 to 59 years	1,065,915	1,298,514	1,669,059	2,219,685	2,832,501	3,605,074	4,302,620	5,207,207	6,133,391	5,497,386	6,960,508
60 to 64 years	874,196	1,081,184	1,400,748	1,809,713	2,330,524	3,021,637	3,733,133	4,589,812	5,417,729	5,669,120	5,668,820
65 to 69 years	635,257	815,509	988,658	1,352,793	1,910,569	2,578,375	3,326,822	3,869,541	4,879,526	5,579,428	5,133,183
70 to 74 years	434,232	552,084	688,735	958,357	1,298,565	1,783,120	2,553,716	3,128,831	3,944,577	4,585,517	4,954,529
75 to 79 years[1]	258,278	336,022	436,595	558,786	780,302	1,150,609	1,694,135	2,274,173	2,946,061	3,721,601	4,371,357
80 to 84 years[1]	129,239	168,009	216,876	283,538	415,380	620,386	914,834	1,408,727	1,915,806	2,567,645	3,110,470
85 years and over	68,074	91,924	119,280	155,120	208,378	340,073	566,976	968,522	1,558,542	2,222,467	3,012,589
Age unknown	73,161	54,612	55,824	42,206	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Median age	22.4	23.5	24.7	26.2	29.0	30.5	30.3	29.3	31.2	34.1	36.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Class in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 5. **Population by Age and Sex for the United States: 1900 to 2000**—Con.
Part B. Percent Distribution[2]

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Sex and age	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
0 to 4 years	12.1	11.6	11.0	9.3	8.0	10.7	11.3	8.4	7.2	7.4	6.8
5 to 9 years	11.7	10.6	10.8	10.3	8.1	8.8	10.4	9.8	7.4	7.3	7.3
10 to 14 years	10.7	9.9	10.1	9.8	8.9	7.4	9.4	10.2	8.1	6.9	7.3
15 to 19 years	10.0	9.9	8.9	9.4	9.4	7.0	7.4	9.4	9.3	7.1	7.2
20 to 24 years	9.7	9.9	8.8	8.9	8.8	7.6	6.0	8.1	9.4	7.6	6.7
25 to 29 years	8.6	8.9	8.6	8.0	8.4	8.1	6.1	6.6	8.6	8.6	6.9
30 to 34 years	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.8	7.6	6.7	5.6	7.8	8.8	7.3
35 to 39 years	6.6	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.0	5.5	6.2	8.0	8.1
40 to 44 years	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.5	5.9	5.2	7.1	8.0
45 to 49 years	4.6	4.9	5.5	5.7	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.0	4.9	5.6	7.1
50 to 54 years	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.6	6.2
55 to 59 years	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.2	4.8
60 to 64 years	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.3	3.8
65 to 69 years	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.9	4.1	3.4
70 to 74 years	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.1
75 to 79 years[1]	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.6
80 to 84 years[1]	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8
85 years and over	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.5
Age unknown	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Male	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
0 to 4 years	12.0	11.4	10.9	9.4	8.1	11.0	11.7	8.8	7.6	7.7	7.1
5 to 9 years	11.6	10.4	10.7	10.3	8.2	9.0	10.8	10.3	7.8	7.6	7.6
10 to 14 years	10.6	9.7	10.0	9.8	9.0	7.6	9.7	10.7	8.5	7.2	7.6
15 to 19 years	9.7	9.6	8.7	9.3	9.4	7.1	7.5	9.7	9.8	7.5	7.5
20 to 24 years	9.4	9.7	8.4	8.6	8.6	7.5	6.0	8.0	9.7	8.0	7.0
25 to 29 years	8.6	9.0	8.4	7.8	8.3	8.0	6.0	6.7	8.8	8.8	7.1
30 to 34 years	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.7	7.5	6.6	5.7	7.9	9.0	7.5
35 to 39 years	6.8	7.1	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.4	6.9	5.5	6.2	8.2	8.2
40 to 44 years	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.2	7.2	8.1
45 to 49 years	4.8	5.0	5.8	5.9	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.9	4.9	5.6	7.2
50 to 54 years	4.0	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.1	4.5	6.2
55 to 59 years	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.2	4.7
60 to 64 years	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.7
65 to 69 years	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.2
70 to 74 years	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.8
75 to 79 years[1]	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.2
80 to 84 years[1]	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3
85 years and over	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9
Age unknown	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Female	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
0 to 4 years	12.2	11.8	11.0	9.3	7.9	10.4	11.0	8.1	6.9	7.0	6.5
5 to 9 years	11.8	10.8	10.9	10.3	8.0	8.5	10.1	9.4	7.0	6.9	7.0
10 to 14 years	10.8	10.1	10.2	9.8	8.8	7.2	9.1	9.8	7.7	6.5	7.0
15 to 19 years	10.3	10.2	9.2	9.6	9.4	7.0	7.2	9.0	8.9	6.8	6.9
20 to 24 years	10.0	10.0	9.2	9.1	9.0	7.7	6.1	8.1	9.1	7.3	6.5
25 to 29 years	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.2	8.6	8.3	6.1	6.6	8.4	8.3	6.7
30 to 34 years	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.9	7.8	6.7	5.6	7.6	8.6	7.1
35 to 39 years	6.3	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.0	5.5	6.1	7.9	7.9
40 to 44 years	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.5	5.9	5.1	7.0	7.9
45 to 49 years	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.6	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.0	4.9	5.5	7.1
50 to 54 years	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.7	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.6	6.3
55 to 59 years	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.3	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.3	4.3	4.9
60 to 64 years	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.0
65 to 69 years	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.9	3.4	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.4	3.6
70 to 74 years	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.5
75 to 79 years[1]	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.0
80 to 84 years[1]	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.2
85 years and over	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.1
Age unknown	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 5. **Population by Age and Sex for the United States: 1900 to 2000**—Con.
Part C. Selected Age Groups

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Sex and age	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total	**75,994,575**	**91,972,266**	**105,710,620**	**122,775,046**	**131,669,275**	**150,697,361**	**179,323,175**	**203,211,926**	**226,545,805**	**248,709,873**	**281,421,906**
Under 15 years	26,124,985	29,499,136	33,612,442	36,056,876	32,972,081	40,482,524	55,786,173	57,900,052	51,290,339	53,567,871	60,253,375
Under 5 years	9,170,628	10,631,364	11,573,230	11,444,390	10,541,524	16,163,571	20,320,901	17,154,337	16,348,254	18,354,443	19,175,798
5 to 14 years	16,954,357	18,867,772	22,039,212	24,612,486	22,430,557	24,318,953	35,465,272	40,745,715	34,942,085	35,213,428	41,077,577
15 to 64 years	46,588,508	58,354,551	67,016,264	79,990,343	89,677,880	97,945,300	106,977,422	125,246,372	149,706,039	163,900,171	186,176,778
15 to 24 years	14,891,105	18,120,587	18,707,577	22,422,493	23,921,358	22,098,426	24,020,004	35,441,369	42,486,828	36,774,327	39,183,891
25 to 44 years	21,297,427	26,809,875	31,278,522	36,152,869	39,672,246	45,209,626	46,899,662	47,995,234	62,716,549	80,754,835	85,040,251
25 to 34 years	12,085,480	15,152,188	17,157,684	18,954,029	21,339,026	23,759,267	22,818,310	24,907,429	37,081,839	43,175,932	39,891,724
35 to 44 years	9,211,947	11,657,687	14,120,838	17,198,840	18,333,220	21,450,359	24,081,352	23,087,805	25,634,710	37,578,903	45,148,527
45 to 64 years	10,399,976	13,424,089	17,030,165	21,414,981	26,084,276	30,637,248	36,057,756	41,809,769	44,502,662	46,371,009	61,952,636
45 to 54 years	6,397,441	8,369,988	10,498,493	13,018,083	15,512,071	17,342,653	20,485,439	23,219,957	22,799,787	25,223,086	37,677,952
55 to 64 years	4,002,535	5,054,101	6,531,672	8,396,898	10,572,205	13,294,595	15,572,317	18,589,812	21,702,875	21,147,923	24,274,684
65 years and over	3,080,498	3,949,524	4,933,215	6,633,805	9,019,314	12,269,537	16,559,580	20,065,502	25,549,427	31,241,831	34,991,753
65 to 74 years	2,186,767	2,793,231	3,463,511	4,720,609	6,376,189	8,414,885	10,996,842	12,435,456	15,580,605	18,106,558	18,390,986
75 to 84 years	771,369	989,056	1,259,339	1,641,066	2,278,373	3,277,751	4,633,486	6,119,145	7,728,755	10,055,108	12,361,180
85 years and over	122,362	167,237	210,365	272,130	364,752	576,901	929,252	1,510,901	2,240,067	3,080,165	4,239,587
Age unknown	200,584	169,055	148,699	94,022	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	30,708,652	34,871,312	39,302,018	43,015,712	40,286,770	46,748,095	64,202,010	69,644,081	63,754,960	63,604,432	72,293,812
18 years and over	45,085,339	56,931,899	66,259,903	79,665,312	91,382,505	103,949,266	115,121,165	133,567,845	162,790,845	185,105,441	209,128,094
21 years and over	40,581,423	51,385,850	60,737,821	72,849,602	83,996,629	97,403,307	108,123,552	122,750,996	149,700,242	173,378,573	196,899,193
Male	**38,816,448**	**47,332,277**	**53,900,431**	**62,137,080**	**66,061,592**	**74,833,239**	**88,331,494**	**98,912,192**	**110,053,161**	**121,239,418**	**138,053,563**
Under 15 years	13,196,049	14,906,472	16,979,768	18,256,059	16,725,960	20,611,118	28,358,386	29,504,732	26,217,310	27,422,103	30,854,207
Under 5 years	4,633,612	5,380,596	5,857,461	5,806,174	5,354,808	8,236,164	10,329,729	8,745,499	8,362,009	9,392,409	9,810,733
5 to 14 years	8,562,437	9,525,876	11,122,307	12,449,885	11,371,152	12,374,954	18,028,657	20,759,233	17,855,301	18,029,694	21,043,474
15 to 64 years	23,937,558	30,325,386	34,344,717	40,503,994	44,929,512	48,425,147	52,470,011	60,991,752	73,530,936	81,252,142	92,789,731
15 to 24 years	7,375,031	9,107,572	9,200,837	11,094,640	11,872,545	10,917,635	11,906,001	17,651,116	21,418,640	18,778,294	20,078,818
25 to 44 years	11,097,645	14,054,482	16,028,920	18,238,285	19,685,768	22,184,614	22,934,692	23,448,593	30,951,622	40,167,096	42,568,327
25 to 34 years	6,224,864	7,901,116	8,669,016	9,421,966	10,520,974	11,596,80[illegible]	11,179,299	12,217,357	18,381,903	21,572,869	20,120,529
35 to 44 years	4,872,781	6,153,366	7,359,904	8,816,319	9,164,794	10,587,813	11,755,393	11,231,236	12,569,719	18,594,227	22,447,798
45 to 64 years	5,464,882	7,163,332	9,114,960	11,171,069	13,371,199	15,329,893	17,629,318	19,992,043	21,160,674	22,306,752	30,142,586
45 to 54 years	3,402,458	4,488,929	5,653,095	6,803,565	7,962,019	8,655,014	10,092,754	11,199,250	11,008,919	12,325,335	18,497,230
55 to 64 years	2,062,424	2,674,403	3,461,865	4,367,500	5,409,180	6,667,884	7,536,564	8,792,793	10,151,755	9,981,417	11,645,356
65 years and over	1,555,418	1,985,976	2,489,071	3,325,111	4,406,120	5,796,974	7,503,097	8,415,708	10,304,915	12,565,173	14,409,625
65 to 74 years	1,117,278	1,428,838	1,786,118	2,409,459	3,167,055	4,053,390	5,116,304	5,437,084	6,756,502	7,941,613	8,303,274
75 to 84 years	383,852	485,025	605,568	798,742	1,082,691	1,506,756	2,024,517	2,436,245	2,866,888	3,765,862	4,879,353
85 years and over	54,288	75,313	91,085	117,010	156,374	236,828	362,276	542,379	681,525	857,698	1,226,998
Age unknown	127,423	114,443	92,875	51,816	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	15,486,023	17,594,842	19,808,314	21,749,777	20,410,740	23,778,935	32,615,929	35,482,901	32,582,275	32,584,278	37,059,196
18 years and over	23,203,002	29,622,992	33,999,242	40,335,487	45,650,852	51,054,304	55,715,565	63,429,291	77,470,886	88,655,140	100,994,367
21 years and over	21,006,876	26,884,708	31,310,495	37,004,941	42,004,816	47,853,694	52,272,594	58,092,796	70,880,079	82,670,535	94,737,132
Female	**37,178,127**	**44,639,989**	**51,810,189**	**60,637,966**	**65,607,683**	**75,864,122**	**90,991,681**	**104,299,734**	**116,492,644**	**127,470,455**	**143,368,343**
Under 15 years	12,928,936	14,592,664	16,632,674	17,800,817	16,246,121	19,871,406	27,427,787	28,395,320	25,073,029	26,145,768	29,399,168
Under 5 years	4,537,016	5,250,768	5,715,769	5,638,216	5,186,716	7,927,407	9,991,172	8,408,838	7,986,245	8,962,034	9,365,065
5 to 14 years	8,391,920	9,341,896	10,916,905	12,162,601	11,059,405	11,943,999	17,436,615	19,986,482	17,086,784	17,183,734	20,034,103
15 to 64 years	22,650,950	28,029,165	32,671,547	39,486,349	44,748,368	49,520,153	54,507,411	64,254,620	76,175,103	82,648,029	93,387,047
15 to 24 years	7,516,074	9,013,015	9,506,740	11,327,853	12,048,813	11,180,791	12,114,003	17,890,253	21,068,188	17,996,033	19,105,073
25 to 44 years	10,199,782	12,755,393	15,249,602	17,914,584	19,986,478	23,025,012	23,964,970	24,546,641	31,764,927	40,587,739	42,471,924
25 to 34 years	5,860,616	7,251,072	8,488,668	9,532,063	10,818,052	12,162,466	11,639,011	12,690,072	18,699,936	21,603,063	19,771,195
35 to 44 years	4,339,166	5,504,321	6,760,934	8,382,521	9,168,426	10,862,546	12,325,959	11,856,569	13,064,991	18,984,676	22,700,729
45 to 64 years	4,935,094	6,260,757	7,915,205	10,243,912	12,713,077	15,314,350	18,428,438	21,817,726	23,341,988	24,064,257	31,810,050
45 to 54 years	2,994,983	3,881,059	4,845,398	6,214,514	7,550,052	8,687,639	10,392,685	12,020,707	11,790,868	12,897,751	19,180,722
55 to 64 years	1,940,111	2,379,698	3,069,807	4,029,398	5,163,025	6,626,711	8,035,753	9,797,019	11,551,120	11,166,506	12,629,328
65 years and over	1,525,080	1,963,548	2,450,144	3,308,594	4,613,194	6,472,563	9,056,483	11,649,794	15,244,512	18,676,658	20,582,128
65 to 74 years	1,069,489	1,367,593	1,677,393	2,311,150	3,209,134	4,361,495	5,880,538	6,998,372	8,824,103	10,164,945	10,087,712
75 to 84 years	387,517	504,031	653,471	842,324	1,195,682	1,770,995	2,608,969	3,682,900	4,861,867	6,289,246	7,481,827
85 years and over	68,074	91,924	119,280	155,120	208,378	340,073	566,976	968,522	1,558,542	2,222,467	3,012,589
Age unknown	73,161	54,612	55,824	42,206	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	15,222,629	17,276,470	19,493,704	21,265,935	19,876,030	22,969,160	31,586,081	34,161,180	31,172,685	31,020,154	35,234,616
18 years and over	21,882,337	27,308,907	32,260,661	39,329,825	45,731,653	52,894,962	59,405,600	70,138,554	85,319,959	96,450,301	108,133,727
21 years and over	19,574,547	24,501,142	29,427,326	35,844,661	41,991,813	49,549,613	55,850,958	64,658,200	78,820,163	90,708,038	102,162,061

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 5. **Population by Age and Sex for the United States: 1900 to 2000**—Con.
Part D. Percent Distribution for Selected Age Groups[2]

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Sex and age	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Under 15 years	34.5	32.1	31.8	29.4	25.0	26.9	31.1	28.5	22.6	21.5	21.4
Under 5 years	12.1	11.6	11.0	9.3	8.0	10.7	11.3	8.4	7.2	7.4	6.8
5 to 14 years	22.4	20.6	20.9	20.1	17.0	16.1	19.8	20.1	15.4	14.2	14.6
15 to 64 years	61.5	63.6	63.5	65.2	68.1	65.0	59.7	61.6	66.1	65.9	66.2
15 to 24 years	19.6	19.7	17.7	18.3	18.2	14.7	13.4	17.4	18.8	14.8	13.9
25 to 44 years	28.1	29.2	29.6	29.5	30.1	30.0	26.2	23.6	27.7	32.5	30.2
25 to 34 years	15.9	16.5	16.3	15.4	16.2	15.8	12.7	12.3	16.4	17.4	14.2
35 to 44 years	12.2	12.7	13.4	14.0	13.9	14.2	13.4	11.4	11.3	15.1	16.0
45 to 64 years	13.7	14.6	16.1	17.5	19.8	20.3	20.1	20.6	19.6	18.6	22.0
45 to 54 years	8.4	9.1	9.9	10.6	11.8	11.5	11.4	11.4	10.1	10.1	13.4
55 to 64 years	5.3	5.5	6.2	6.8	8.0	8.8	8.7	9.1	9.6	8.5	8.6
65 years and over	4.1	4.3	4.7	5.4	6.8	8.1	9.2	9.9	11.3	12.6	12.4
65 to 74 years	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.8	5.6	6.1	6.1	6.9	7.3	6.5
75 to 84 years	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.4	4.0	4.4
85 years and over	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.5
Age unknown	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	40.5	38.0	37.2	35.1	30.6	31.0	35.8	34.3	28.1	25.6	25.7
18 years and over	59.5	62.0	62.8	64.9	69.4	69.0	64.2	65.7	71.9	74.4	74.3
21 years and over	53.5	56.0	57.5	59.4	63.8	64.6	60.3	60.4	66.1	69.7	70.0
Male	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Under 15 years	34.1	31.6	31.6	29.4	25.3	27.5	32.1	29.8	23.8	22.6	22.3
Under 5 years	12.0	11.4	10.9	9.4	8.1	11.0	11.7	8.8	7.6	7.7	7.1
5 to 14 years	22.1	20.2	20.7	20.1	17.2	16.5	20.4	21.0	16.2	14.9	15.2
15 to 64 years	61.9	64.2	63.8	65.2	68.0	64.7	59.4	61.7	66.8	67.0	67.2
15 to 24 years	19.1	19.3	17.1	17.9	18.0	14.6	13.5	17.7	19.5	15.5	14.5
25 to 44 years	28.7	29.8	29.8	29.4	29.8	29.6	26.9	23.7	28.1	33.1	30.8
25 to 34 years	16.1	16.7	16.1	15.2	15.9	15.6	12.7	12.4	16.7	17.8	14.6
35 to 44 years	12.6	13.0	13.7	14.2	13.9	14.1	13.9	11.4	11.4	15.3	16.3
45 to 64 years	14.1	15.2	16.9	18.0	20.2	20.5	20.0	20.2	19.2	18.4	21.8
45 to 54 years	8.8	9.5	10.5	11.0	12.1	11.6	11.4	11.3	10.0	10.2	13.4
55 to 64 years	5.3	5.7	6.4	7.0	8.2	8.9	8.5	8.9	9.2	8.2	8.4
65 years and over	4.0	4.2	4.6	5.4	6.7	7.7	8.5	8.5	9.4	10.4	10.4
65 to 74 years	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.9	4.8	5.4	5.8	5.5	6.1	6.6	6.0
75 to 84 years	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.5
85 years and over	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9
Age unknown	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	40.0	37.3	36.8	35.0	30.9	31.8	36.9	35.9	29.6	26.9	26.8
18 years and over	60.0	62.7	63.2	65.0	69.1	68.2	63.1	64.1	70.4	73.1	73.2
21 years and over	54.3	56.9	58.2	59.6	63.6	63.9	59.2	58.7	64.4	68.2	68.6
Female	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Under 15 years	34.8	32.7	32.1	29.4	24.8	26.2	30.1	27.2	21.5	20.5	20.5
Under 5 years	12.2	11.8	11.0	9.3	7.9	10.4	11.0	8.1	6.9	7.0	6.5
5 to 14 years	22.6	21.0	21.1	20.1	16.9	15.7	19.2	19.2	14.7	13.5	14.0
15 to 64 years	61.0	62.9	63.1	65.2	68.2	65.3	59.9	61.6	65.4	64.8	65.1
15 to 24 years	20.3	20.2	18.4	18.7	18.4	14.7	13.3	17.2	18.1	14.1	13.3
25 to 44 years	27.5	28.6	29.5	29.6	30.5	30.4	26.3	23.5	27.3	31.8	29.6
25 to 34 years	15.8	16.3	16.4	15.7	16.5	16.0	12.8	12.2	16.1	16.9	13.8
35 to 44 years	11.7	12.3	13.1	13.8	14.0	14.3	13.5	11.4	11.2	14.9	15.8
45 to 64 years	13.3	14.0	15.3	16.9	19.4	20.2	20.3	20.9	20.0	18.9	22.2
45 to 54 years	8.1	8.7	9.4	10.3	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.5	10.1	10.1	13.4
55 to 64 years	5.2	5.3	5.9	6.6	7.9	8.7	8.8	9.4	9.9	8.8	8.8
65 years and over	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.5	7.0	8.5	10.0	11.2	13.1	14.7	14.4
65 to 74 years	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.8	4.9	5.7	6.5	6.7	7.6	8.0	7.0
75 to 84 years	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.9	3.5	4.2	4.9	5.2
85 years and over	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.1
Age unknown	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	41.0	38.7	37.7	35.1	30.3	30.3	34.7	32.8	26.8	24.3	24.6
18 years and over	59.0	61.3	62.3	64.9	69.7	69.7	65.3	67.2	73.2	75.7	75.4
21 years and over	52.8	55.0	56.9	59.2	64.0	65.3	61.4	62.0	67.7	71.2	71.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 5. **Population by Age and Sex for the United States: 1900 to 2000**—Con.
Part E. Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Age	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS											
Total	**104.4**	**106.0**	**104.0**	**102.5**	**100.7**	**98.6**	**97.1**	**94.8**	**94.5**	**95.1**	**96.3**
0 to 4 years	102.1	102.5	102.5	103.0	103.2	103.9	103.4	104.0	104.7	104.8	104.8
5 to 9 years	101.9	101.8	101.9	102.5	102.9	103.5	103.4	103.9	104.6	104.8	105.0
10 to 14 years	102.1	102.1	101.8	102.2	102.7	103.7	103.3	103.8	104.4	105.0	105.1
15 to 19 years	98.5	99.8	98.3	99.4	100.4	100.1	100.7	102.1	103.3	105.2	105.7
20 to 24 years	97.7	102.3	95.3	96.4	96.6	95.4	95.4	93.7	100.1	103.5	104.4
25 to 29 years	103.7	107.8	99.8	97.7	96.5	95.2	96.3	96.6	98.9	100.7	102.3
30 to 34 years	109.3	110.3	104.8	100.1	98.0	95.5	95.8	95.9	97.7	99.0	101.3
35 to 39 years	111.5	111.2	110.1	103.3	98.9	96.3	95.0	95.0	96.6	98.4	99.4
40 to 44 years	113.3	112.6	107.4	107.3	101.2	98.8	95.8	94.4	95.8	97.4	98.4
45 to 49 years	113.7	113.8	117.8	108.9	104.0	99.6	97.0	93.4	94.5	96.4	96.9
50 to 54 years	113.5	117.8	115.3	110.1	107.1	99.6	97.2	92.9	92.3	94.5	95.9
55 to 59 years	107.4	114.6	112.6	109.3	106.3	100.7	95.9	91.5	89.4	91.6	93.5
60 to 64 years	104.9	109.7	112.9	107.3	102.9	100.5	91.3	87.7	86.2	87.3	90.6
65 to 69 years	105.1	105.9	109.2	104.8	99.2	94.0	88.1	80.7	80.0	81.2	85.7
70 to 74 years	103.5	101.7	102.6	103.5	97.9	91.3	85.6	74.0	72.3	74.3	78.8
75 to 79 years[1]	101.3	98.6	96.2	98.0	92.7	87.1	80.2	68.6	62.7	64.5	69.6
80 to 84 years[1]	94.6	91.5	85.7	88.6	86.4	81.4	72.7	62.2	53.2	53.2	59.0
85 years and over	79.7	81.9	76.4	75.4	75.0	69.6	63.9	56.0	43.7	38.6	40.7
Age unknown	174.2	209.6	166.4	122.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
SELECTED AGE GROUPS											
Total	**104.4**	**106.0**	**104.0**	**102.5**	**100.7**	**98.6**	**97.1**	**94.8**	**94.5**	**95.1**	**96.3**
Under 15 years	102.1	102.2	102.1	102.6	103.0	103.7	103.4	103.9	104.6	104.9	104.9
Under 5 years	102.1	102.5	102.5	103.0	103.2	103.9	103.4	104.0	104.7	104.8	104.8
5 to 14 years	102.0	102.0	101.9	102.4	102.8	103.6	103.4	103.9	104.5	104.9	105.0
15 to 64 years	105.7	108.2	105.1	102.6	100.4	97.8	96.3	94.9	96.5	98.3	99.4
15 to 24 years	98.1	101.0	96.8	97.3	98.5	97.6	98.3	98.1	101.7	104.3	105.1
25 to 44 years	108.8	110.2	105.1	101.8	98.5	96.4	95.7	95.5	97.4	99.0	100.2
25 to 34 years	106.2	109.0	102.1	98.8	97.3	95.3	96.1	96.3	98.3	99.9	101.8
35 to 44 years	112.3	111.8	108.9	105.2	100.0	97.5	95.4	94.7	96.2	97.9	98.9
45 to 64 years	110.7	114.4	115.2	109.1	105.2	100.1	95.7	91.6	90.7	92.7	94.8
45 to 54 years	113.6	115.7	116.7	109.5	105.5	99.6	97.1	93.2	93.4	95.6	96.4
55 to 64 years	106.3	112.4	112.8	108.4	104.8	100.6	93.8	89.7	87.9	89.4	92.2
65 years and over	102.0	101.1	101.3	100.5	95.5	89.6	82.8	72.2	67.6	67.3	70.0
65 to 74 years	104.5	104.2	106.5	104.3	98.7	92.9	87.0	77.7	76.6	78.1	82.3
75 to 84 years	99.1	96.2	92.7	94.8	90.6	85.1	77.6	66.2	59.0	59.9	65.2
85 years and over	79.7	81.9	76.4	75.4	75.0	69.6	63.9	56.0	43.7	38.6	40.7
Age unknown	174.2	209.6	166.4	122.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	101.7	101.8	101.6	102.3	102.7	103.5	103.3	103.9	104.5	105.0	105.2
18 years and over	106.0	108.5	105.4	102.6	99.8	96.5	93.8	90.4	90.8	91.9	93.4
21 years and over	107.3	109.7	106.4	103.2	100.0	96.6	93.6	89.8	89.9	91.1	92.7

NA Not available. X Not applicable.

[1]Data for 1950 based on 100-percent data for the age group 75 to 84 years, which was prorated using the proportions age 75 to 79 years and 80 to 84 years based on sample data.

[2]Excluding age unknown.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 6. **Population by Sex for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 2000**

Part A. Male

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States	**38,816,448**	**47,332,277**	**53,900,431**	**62,137,080**	**66,061,592**	**74,833,239**	**88,331,494**	**98,912,192**	**110,053,161**	**121,239,418**	**138,053,563**
Region											
Northeast	10,524,877	13,078,380	14,879,036	17,213,338	17,865,452	19,346,869	21,726,294	23,563,005	23,478,950	24,435,623	25,897,327
Midwest	13,589,322	15,485,694	17,494,108	19,690,225	20,267,660	22,178,677	25,472,382	27,562,699	28,613,762	28,971,653	31,555,438
South	12,404,517	14,924,279	16,773,362	19,015,060	20,794,906	23,423,519	27,065,350	30,587,841	36,589,074	41,491,327	49,057,320
West	2,297,732	3,843,924	4,753,925	6,218,457	7,133,574	9,884,174	14,067,468	17,198,647	21,371,375	26,340,815	31,543,478
State											
Alabama	916,764	1,074,209	1,173,105	1,315,009	1,399,901	1,502,640	1,591,709	1,661,941	1,871,534	1,936,162	2,146,504
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	128,811	163,258	213,041	289,867	324,112
Arizona	71,795	118,574	183,602	231,304	258,170	379,059	654,928	871,006	1,337,942	1,810,691	2,561,057
Arkansas	675,312	810,026	895,228	939,843	982,916	951,534	878,987	932,310	1,104,688	1,133,076	1,304,693
California	820,531	1,322,978	1,813,591	2,942,595	3,515,730	5,295,629	7,836,707	9,816,685	11,666,485	14,897,627	16,874,892
Colorado	295,332	430,697	492,731	530,752	568,778	665,149	870,467	1,089,377	1,434,293	1,631,295	2,165,983
Connecticut	454,294	563,642	695,335	801,303	849,923	988,497	1,244,229	1,470,487	1,498,005	1,592,873	1,649,319
Delaware	94,158	103,435	113,755	121,257	134,333	157,344	221,136	267,332	286,599	322,968	380,541
District of Columbia	132,004	158,050	203,543	231,883	317,522	377,918	358,171	351,491	295,417	282,970	269,366
Florida	275,246	394,166	495,320	737,675	943,123	1,366,917	2,436,783	3,275,571	4,675,626	6,261,719	7,797,715
Georgia	1,103,201	1,305,019	1,444,823	1,434,527	1,534,758	1,688,667	1,925,913	2,230,696	2,640,445	3,144,503	4,027,113
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	338,173	399,205	494,683	563,891	608,671
Idaho	93,367	185,546	233,919	237,347	276,579	303,237	338,421	355,750	471,155	500,956	648,660
Illinois	2,472,782	2,911,674	3,304,833	3,873,457	3,957,149	4,319,251	4,952,866	5,391,836	5,537,537	5,552,233	6,080,336
Indiana	1,285,404	1,383,295	1,489,074	1,640,061	1,725,201	1,958,516	2,298,738	2,531,170	2,665,825	2,688,281	2,982,474
Iowa	1,156,849	1,148,171	1,229,392	1,255,101	1,280,494	1,310,283	1,359,047	1,372,867	1,416,390	1,344,802	1,435,515
Kansas	768,716	885,912	909,221	961,291	906,340	953,534	1,081,377	1,191,573	1,156,941	1,214,645	1,328,474
Kentucky	1,090,227	1,161,709	1,227,494	1,322,793	1,435,812	1,474,987	1,566,049	1,579,036	1,789,039	1,785,235	1,975,368
Louisiana	694,733	835,275	903,335	1,047,823	1,172,382	1,319,166	1,592,254	1,771,484	2,039,894	2,031,386	2,162,903
Maine	350,995	377,052	388,752	401,285	425,821	454,145	479,054	482,865	546,235	597,850	620,309
Maryland	589,275	644,225	729,455	821,009	915,038	1,166,603	1,533,200	1,916,321	2,042,810	2,318,671	2,557,794
Massachusetts	1,367,474	1,655,248	1,890,014	2,171,672	2,102,479	2,270,367	2,486,235	2,719,398	2,730,893	2,888,745	3,058,816
Michigan	1,248,905	1,454,534	1,928,436	2,519,309	2,694,727	3,212,119	3,882,868	4,348,648	4,516,189	4,512,781	4,873,095
Minnesota	932,490	1,108,501	1,245,537	1,316,571	1,427,545	1,501,208	1,692,962	1,863,810	1,997,826	2,145,183	2,435,631
Mississippi	781,451	905,760	897,224	1,005,141	1,084,482	1,076,791	1,067,933	1,074,217	1,213,878	1,230,617	1,373,554
Missouri	1,595,710	1,687,818	1,723,319	1,822,866	1,881,252	1,940,863	2,108,279	2,255,952	2,365,487	2,464,315	2,720,177
Montana	149,842	226,872	299,941	293,228	299,009	309,423	343,743	347,005	392,625	395,769	449,480
Nebraska	564,592	627,782	672,805	706,348	665,788	667,332	700,026	724,455	765,894	769,439	843,351
Nevada	25,603	52,551	46,240	53,161	61,341	85,017	147,521	247,798	405,060	611,880	1,018,051
New Hampshire	205,379	216,290	222,112	231,759	244,909	262,424	298,107	360,672	448,462	543,544	607,687
New Jersey	941,760	1,286,463	1,590,075	2,030,644	2,069,159	2,382,744	2,971,991	3,467,373	3,533,012	3,735,685	4,082,813
New Mexico	104,228	175,245	190,456	219,222	271,846	347,544	479,770	500,824	642,157	745,253	894,317
New York	3,614,780	4,584,597	5,187,350	6,312,520	6,690,326	7,239,944	8,123,239	8,715,339	8,339,422	8,625,673	9,146,748
North Carolina	938,677	1,098,476	1,279,062	1,575,208	1,772,990	2,017,105	2,247,069	2,488,367	2,855,385	3,214,290	3,942,695
North Dakota	177,493	317,554	341,673	359,615	335,402	322,944	323,208	311,609	328,426	318,201	320,524
Ohio	2,102,655	2,434,758	2,955,980	3,361,141	3,461,072	3,928,534	4,764,228	5,163,373	5,217,137	5,226,340	5,512,262
Oklahoma	423,311	881,578	1,058,044	1,233,264	1,181,892	1,115,555	1,147,851	1,246,355	1,476,705	1,530,819	1,695,895
Oregon	232,985	384,265	416,334	499,672	562,689	772,776	879,951	1,023,952	1,296,566	1,397,073	1,696,550
Pennsylvania	3,204,541	3,942,206	4,429,020	4,845,517	4,951,207	5,170,411	5,509,851	5,665,414	5,682,590	5,694,265	5,929,663
Rhode Island	210,516	270,314	297,524	335,372	349,404	390,583	421,845	464,291	451,251	481,496	503,635
South Carolina	664,895	751,842	838,293	853,158	935,239	1,040,540	1,175,818	1,272,087	1,518,013	1,688,510	1,948,929
South Dakota	216,164	317,112	337,120	363,650	332,514	337,251	344,271	330,033	340,683	342,498	374,558
Tennessee	1,021,224	1,103,491	1,173,967	1,304,559	1,445,829	1,623,107	1,740,690	1,897,674	2,216,600	2,348,928	2,770,275
Texas	1,578,900	2,017,626	2,409,222	2,965,994	3,221,103	3,863,142	4,744,981	5,481,169	6,998,723	8,365,963	10,352,910
Utah	141,687	196,863	232,051	259,999	278,620	347,636	444,924	523,265	724,501	855,759	1,119,031
Vermont	175,138	182,568	178,854	183,266	182,224	187,754	191,743	217,166	249,080	275,492	298,337
Virginia	925,897	1,035,348	1,168,492	1,216,046	1,349,004	1,675,216	1,979,372	2,297,121	2,618,310	3,033,974	3,471,895
Washington	304,178	658,663	734,701	826,392	905,757	1,223,851	1,435,037	1,693,747	2,052,307	2,413,747	2,934,300
West Virginia	499,242	644,044	763,100	889,871	968,582	1,006,287	915,035	844,669	945,408	861,536	879,170
Wisconsin	1,067,562	1,208,578	1,356,718	1,510,815	1,600,176	1,726,842	1,964,512	2,167,373	2,305,427	2,392,935	2,649,041
Wyoming	58,184	91,670	110,359	124,785	135,055	154,853	169,015	166,775	240,560	227,007	248,374

See notes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 6. **Population by Sex for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 2000**—Con.
Part B. Female

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States	**37,178,127**	**44,639,989**	**51,810,189**	**60,637,966**	**65,607,683**	**75,864,122**	**90,991,681**	**104,299,734**	**116,492,644**	**127,470,455**	**143,368,343**
Region											
Northeast	10,521,818	12,790,193	14,783,017	17,213,753	18,111,325	20,131,117	22,951,525	25,477,698	25,656,333	26,373,606	27,697,051
Midwest	12,743,682	14,402,848	16,525,684	18,903,875	19,875,672	22,282,085	26,146,757	29,008,964	30,251,908	30,696,979	32,837,338
South	12,119,010	14,465,051	16,352,441	18,842,573	20,870,995	23,773,569	27,907,763	32,207,526	38,783,288	43,954,603	51,179,500
West	1,793,617	2,981,897	4,149,047	5,677,765	6,749,691	9,677,351	13,985,636	17,605,546	21,801,115	26,445,267	31,654,454
State											
Alabama	911,933	1,063,884	1,175,069	1,331,239	1,433,060	1,559,103	1,675,031	1,782,224	2,022,354	2,104,425	2,300,596
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	97,356	137,124	188,810	260,176	302,820
Arizona	51,136	85,780	150,560	204,269	241,091	370,528	647,233	899,894	1,380,273	1,854,537	2,569,575
Arkansas	636,252	764,423	856,976	914,639	966,471	957,977	907,285	990,985	1,181,747	1,217,649	1,368,707
California	664,522	1,054,571	1,613,270	2,734,656	3,391,657	5,290,594	7,880,497	10,136,449	12,001,417	14,862,394	16,996,756
Colorado	244,368	368,327	446,898	505,039	554,518	659,940	883,480	1,117,882	1,455,671	1,663,099	2,135,278
Connecticut	454,126	551,114	685,296	805,600	859,319	1,018,783	1,291,005	1,561,222	1,609,571	1,694,243	1,756,246
Delaware	90,577	98,887	109,248	117,123	132,172	160,741	225,156	280,772	307,739	343,200	403,059
District of Columbia	146,714	173,019	234,028	254,986	345,569	424,260	405,785	405,019	342,916	323,930	302,693
Florida	253,296	358,453	473,150	730,536	954,291	1,404,388	2,514,777	3,513,872	5,070,698	6,676,207	8,184,663
Georgia	1,113,130	1,304,102	1,451,009	1,473,979	1,588,965	1,755,911	2,017,203	2,358,879	2,822,660	3,333,713	4,159,340
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	294,599	369,356	470,008	544,338	602,866
Idaho	68,405	140,048	197,947	207,685	248,294	285,400	328,770	356,817	472,780	505,793	645,293
Illinois	2,348,768	2,726,917	3,180,447	3,757,197	3,940,092	4,392,925	5,128,292	5,722,140	5,888,981	5,878,369	6,338,957
Indiana	1,231,058	1,317,581	1,441,316	1,598,442	1,702,595	1,975,708	2,363,760	2,662,499	2,824,399	2,855,878	3,098,011
Iowa	1,075,004	1,076,600	1,174,629	1,215,838	1,257,774	1,310,790	1,398,490	1,451,508	1,497,418	1,431,953	1,490,809
Kansas	701,779	805,037	860,036	919,708	894,688	951,765	1,097,234	1,145,005	1,206,738	1,262,929	1,359,944
Kentucky	1,056,947	1,128,196	1,189,136	1,291,796	1,409,815	1,469,819	1,529,709	1,639,670	1,871,738	1,900,061	2,066,401
Louisiana	686,892	821,113	895,174	1,053,770	1,191,498	1,364,350	1,664,768	1,869,822	2,166,006	2,188,587	2,306,073
Maine	343,471	365,319	379,262	396,138	421,405	459,629	490,210	509,183	578,425	630,078	654,614
Maryland	598,769	651,121	720,206	810,517	906,206	1,178,398	1,567,489	2,006,078	2,174,165	2,462,797	2,738,692
Massachusetts	1,437,872	1,711,168	1,962,342	2,177,942	2,214,142	2,420,147	2,662,343	2,969,772	3,006,144	3,127,680	3,290,281
Michigan	1,172,077	1,355,639	1,738,936	2,323,016	2,561,379	3,159,647	3,940,326	4,526,435	4,745,889	4,782,516	5,065,349
Minnesota	818,904	967,197	1,141,588	1,247,382	1,364,755	1,481,275	1,720,902	1,941,161	2,078,144	2,229,916	2,483,848
Mississippi	769,819	891,354	898,294	1,004,680	1,099,314	1,102,123	1,110,208	1,142,695	1,306,760	1,342,599	1,471,104
Missouri	1,510,955	1,605,522	1,680,736	1,806,501	1,903,412	2,013,790	2,211,534	2,420,549	2,551,199	2,652,758	2,875,034
Montana	93,487	149,181	248,948	244,378	260,447	281,601	331,024	347,404	394,065	403,296	452,715
Nebraska	501,708	564,432	623,567	671,615	650,046	658,178	711,304	759,038	803,931	808,946	867,912
Nevada	16,732	29,324	31,167	37,897	48,906	75,066	137,757	240,940	395,433	589,953	980,206
New Hampshire	206,209	214,282	220,971	233,534	246,615	270,818	308,814	377,009	472,148	565,708	628,099
New Jersey	941,909	1,250,704	1,565,825	2,010,690	2,091,006	2,452,585	3,094,791	3,700,791	3,831,811	3,994,503	4,331,537
New Mexico	91,082	152,056	169,894	204,095	259,972	333,643	471,253	515,176	660,737	769,816	924,729
New York	3,654,114	4,529,017	5,197,877	6,275,546	6,788,816	7,590,248	8,659,065	9,521,628	9,218,650	9,364,782	9,829,709
North Carolina	955,133	1,107,811	1,280,061	1,595,068	1,798,633	2,044,824	2,309,086	2,593,692	3,026,381	3,414,347	4,106,618
North Dakota	141,653	259,502	305,199	321,230	306,533	296,692	309,238	306,152	324,291	320,599	321,676
Ohio	2,054,890	2,332,363	2,803,414	3,285,556	3,446,540	4,018,093	4,942,169	5,488,644	5,580,493	5,620,775	5,840,878
Oklahoma	367,080	775,577	970,239	1,162,776	1,154,542	1,117,796	1,180,433	1,312,874	1,548,585	1,614,766	1,754,759
Oregon	180,551	288,500	367,055	454,114	526,995	748,565	888,736	1,067,433	1,336,539	1,445,248	1,724,849
Pennsylvania	3,097,574	3,722,905	4,290,997	4,785,833	4,948,973	5,327,601	5,809,515	6,128,495	6,181,305	6,187,378	6,351,391
Rhode Island	218,040	272,296	306,873	352,125	363,942	401,313	437,643	482,434	495,903	521,968	544,684
South Carolina	675,421	763,558	845,431	885,607	964,565	1,076,487	1,206,776	1,318,429	1,603,807	1,798,193	2,063,083
South Dakota	185,406	266,776	299,427	329,199	310,447	315,489	336,243	335,474	350,085	353,506	380,286
Tennessee	999,392	1,081,298	1,163,918	1,311,997	1,470,012	1,668,611	1,826,399	2,026,013	2,374,520	2,528,257	2,919,008
Texas	1,469,810	1,878,916	2,254,006	2,858,721	3,193,721	3,848,052	4,834,696	5,715,561	7,230,468	8,620,547	10,498,910
Utah	135,062	176,488	217,345	247,848	271,690	341,226	445,703	536,008	736,536	867,091	1,114,138
Vermont	168,503	173,388	173,574	176,345	177,007	189,993	198,138	227,164	262,376	287,266	310,490
Virginia	928,287	1,026,264	1,140,695	1,205,805	1,328,769	1,643,464	1,987,577	2,351,373	2,728,508	3,153,384	3,606,620
Washington	213,925	483,327	621,920	737,004	830,434	1,155,112	1,418,177	1,715,422	2,079,849	2,452,945	2,959,821
West Virginia	459,558	577,075	700,601	839,334	933,392	999,265	945,386	899,568	1,004,236	931,941	929,174
Wisconsin	1,001,480	1,125,282	1,275,349	1,428,191	1,537,411	1,707,733	1,987,265	2,250,358	2,400,340	2,498,834	2,714,634
Wyoming	34,347	54,295	84,043	100,780	115,687	135,676	161,051	165,641	228,997	226,581	245,408

See notes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 6. **Population by Sex for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 2000**—Con.
Part C. Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States	**104.4**	**106.0**	**104.0**	**102.5**	**100.7**	**98.6**	**97.1**	**94.8**	**94.5**	**95.1**	**96.3**
Region											
Northeast	100.0	102.3	100.6	100.0	98.6	96.1	94.7	92.5	91.5	92.7	93.5
Midwest	106.6	107.5	105.9	104.2	102.0	99.5	97.4	95.0	94.6	94.4	96.1
South	102.4	103.2	102.6	100.9	99.6	98.5	97.0	95.0	94.3	94.4	95.9
West	128.1	128.9	114.6	109.5	105.7	102.1	100.6	97.7	98.0	99.6	99.6
State											
Alabama	100.5	101.0	99.8	98.8	97.7	96.4	95.0	93.3	92.5	92.0	93.3
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	132.3	119.1	112.8	111.4	107.0
Arizona	140.4	138.2	121.9	113.2	107.1	102.3	101.2	96.8	96.9	97.6	99.7
Arkansas	106.1	106.0	104.5	102.8	101.7	99.3	96.9	94.1	93.5	93.1	95.3
California	123.5	125.5	112.4	107.6	103.7	100.1	99.4	96.8	97.2	100.2	99.3
Colorado	120.9	116.9	110.3	105.1	102.6	100.8	98.5	97.5	98.5	98.1	101.4
Connecticut	100.0	102.3	101.5	99.5	98.9	97.0	96.4	94.2	93.1	94.0	93.9
Delaware	104.0	104.6	104.1	103.5	101.6	97.9	98.2	95.2	93.1	94.1	94.4
District of Columbia	90.0	91.3	87.0	90.9	91.9	89.1	88.3	86.8	86.1	87.4	89.0
Florida	108.7	110.0	104.7	101.0	98.8	97.3	96.9	93.2	92.2	93.8	95.3
Georgia	99.1	100.1	99.6	97.3	96.6	96.2	95.5	94.6	93.5	94.3	96.8
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	114.8	108.1	105.2	103.6	101.0
Idaho	136.5	132.5	118.2	114.3	111.4	106.2	102.9	99.7	99.7	99.0	100.5
Illinois	105.3	106.8	103.9	103.1	100.4	98.3	96.6	94.2	94.0	94.5	95.9
Indiana	104.4	105.0	103.3	102.6	101.3	99.1	97.2	95.1	94.4	94.1	96.3
Iowa	107.6	106.6	104.7	103.2	101.8	100.0	97.2	94.6	94.6	93.9	96.3
Kansas	109.5	110.0	105.7	104.5	101.3	100.2	98.6	96.2	95.9	96.2	97.7
Kentucky	103.1	103.0	103.2	102.4	101.8	100.4	98.6	96.3	95.6	94.0	95.6
Louisiana	101.1	101.7	100.9	99.4	98.4	96.7	95.6	94.7	94.2	92.8	93.8
Maine	102.2	103.2	102.5	101.3	101.0	98.8	97.7	94.8	94.4	94.9	94.8
Maryland	98.4	98.9	101.3	101.3	101.0	99.2	97.8	95.5	94.0	94.1	93.4
Massachusetts	95.1	96.7	96.3	95.1	95.0	93.8	93.4	91.6	90.8	92.4	93.0
Michigan	106.6	107.3	106.8	108.4	105.2	101.7	98.5	96.1	95.2	94.4	96.2
Minnesota	113.9	114.6	109.1	105.5	104.6	101.3	98.4	96.0	96.1	96.2	98.1
Mississippi	101.5	101.6	100.4	100.0	98.7	97.7	96.2	94.0	92.9	91.7	93.4
Missouri	105.6	105.1	102.5	100.9	98.8	96.4	95.3	93.2	92.7	92.9	94.6
Montana	160.3	152.1	120.5	120.0	114.8	109.9	103.8	99.9	99.6	98.1	99.3
Nebraska	112.5	111.2	107.9	105.2	102.4	101.4	98.4	95.4	95.3	95.1	97.2
Nevada	153.0	179.2	148.4	140.3	125.4	113.3	107.1	102.8	102.4	103.7	103.9
New Hampshire	99.6	100.9	100.5	99.2	99.3	96.9	96.5	95.7	95.0	96.1	96.8
New Jersey	100.0	102.9	101.5	101.0	99.0	97.2	96.0	93.7	92.2	93.5	94.3
New Mexico	114.4	115.3	112.1	107.4	104.6	104.2	101.8	97.2	97.2	96.8	96.7
New York	98.9	101.2	99.8	100.6	98.5	95.4	93.8	91.5	90.5	92.1	93.1
North Carolina	98.3	99.2	99.9	98.8	98.6	98.6	97.3	95.9	94.3	94.1	96.0
North Dakota	125.3	122.4	112.0	111.9	109.4	108.8	104.5	101.8	101.3	99.3	99.6
Ohio	102.3	104.4	105.4	102.3	100.4	97.8	96.4	94.1	93.5	93.0	94.4
Oklahoma	115.3	113.7	109.0	106.1	102.4	99.8	97.2	94.9	95.4	94.8	96.6
Oregon	129.0	133.2	113.4	110.0	106.8	103.2	99.0	95.9	97.0	96.7	98.4
Pennsylvania	103.5	105.9	103.2	101.2	100.0	97.0	94.8	92.4	91.9	92.0	93.4
Rhode Island	96.5	99.3	97.0	95.2	96.0	97.3	96.4	96.2	91.0	92.2	92.5
South Carolina	98.4	98.5	99.2	96.3	97.0	96.7	97.4	96.5	94.7	93.9	94.5
South Dakota	116.6	118.9	112.6	110.5	107.1	106.9	102.4	98.4	97.3	96.9	98.5
Tennessee	102.2	102.1	100.9	99.4	98.4	97.3	95.3	93.7	93.3	92.9	94.9
Texas	107.4	107.4	106.9	103.8	100.9	100.4	98.1	95.9	96.8	97.0	98.6
Utah	104.9	111.5	106.8	104.9	102.6	101.9	99.8	97.6	98.4	98.7	100.4
Vermont	103.9	105.3	103.0	103.9	102.9	98.8	96.8	95.6	94.9	95.9	96.1
Virginia	99.7	100.9	102.4	100.8	101.5	101.9	99.6	97.7	96.0	96.2	96.3
Washington	142.2	136.3	118.1	112.1	109.1	106.0	101.2	98.7	98.7	98.4	99.1
West Virginia	108.6	111.6	108.9	106.0	103.8	100.7	96.8	93.9	94.1	92.4	94.6
Wisconsin	106.6	107.4	106.4	105.8	104.1	101.1	98.9	96.3	96.0	95.8	97.6
Wyoming	169.4	168.8	131.3	123.8	116.7	114.1	104.9	100.7	105.0	100.2	101.2

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 7. **Population by Broad Age Group for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 2000**

Part A. Population Under 15 Years

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States	**26,124,985**	**29,499,136**	**33,612,442**	**36,056,876**	**32,972,081**	**40,482,523**	**55,786,173**	**57,900,052**	**51,290,339**	**53,567,871**	**60,253,375**
Region											
Northeast	6,262,717	7,376,786	8,745,837	9,352,520	7,937,310	9,369,368	12,748,973	13,350,133	10,382,523	9,998,349	10,901,782
Midwest	8,857,120	9,099,715	10,213,056	10,777,644	9,544,456	11,616,982	16,220,910	16,498,951	13,611,947	13,151,694	13,805,104
South	9,769,331	11,185,815	12,145,438	12,834,803	12,343,099	14,312,125	17,942,958	18,125,495	17,454,923	18,444,741	21,295,291
West	1,235,817	1,836,820	2,508,111	3,091,909	3,147,216	5,184,048	8,873,332	9,925,473	9,840,946	11,973,087	14,251,198
State											
Alabama	752,679	849,714	917,165	949,035	916,158	1,000,367	1,108,552	1,020,158	938,658	876,295	931,589
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	80,303	103,032	108,274	149,812	158,023
Arizona	40,455	64,786	111,374	143,405	153,934	239,077	452,796	537,531	644,523	832,956	1,150,466
Arkansas	543,713	620,241	670,770	645,550	604,115	609,827	569,659	540,835	541,448	515,815	561,744
California	389,831	543,796	815,282	1,294,887	1,367,301	2,599,572	4,763,695	5,524,491	5,154,767	6,599,040	7,783,683
Colorado	163,147	227,866	281,358	299,390	287,983	364,081	569,058	644,218	655,777	733,379	917,430
Connecticut	254,321	309,002	414,825	445,475	362,707	476,866	747,274	853,439	647,229	631,733	709,075
Delaware	57,981	58,550	64,287	64,218	60,512	81,957	143,568	165,382	132,097	138,828	162,618
District of Columbia	69,615	76,630	90,092	100,640	118,185	160,861	193,672	188,381	113,116	98,666	97,939
Florida	204,027	268,216	322,994	436,840	475,529	725,803	1,466,814	1,749,907	1,876,774	2,412,069	3,034,565
Georgia	916,862	1,039,227	1,110,914	1,009,174	957,187	1,088,987	1,323,749	1,372,944	1,331,364	1,446,101	1,818,493
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	217,758	230,459	225,775	238,026	246,249
Idaho	58,917	108,478	152,412	145,724	150,154	186,669	231,449	216,298	255,483	260,422	303,007
Illinois	1,588,685	1,665,812	1,895,667	1,980,797	1,708,001	2,092,536	3,001,418	3,170,230	2,611,239	2,481,228	2,711,504
Indiana	813,069	796,039	848,576	897,005	822,548	1,053,397	1,481,568	1,530,606	1,306,645	1,215,632	1,309,904
Iowa	759,613	687,062	718,667	699,060	623,850	705,868	857,852	805,753	664,369	606,758	601,563
Kansas	512,739	537,696	551,843	542,471	439,465	499,149	672,312	614,978	525,255	563,844	588,300
Kentucky	809,142	820,166	850,433	889,335	864,049	908,411	979,757	921,734	873,887	791,615	824,640
Louisiana	560,646	636,603	651,670	706,356	702,439	844,930	1,247,992	1,156,439	1,079,294	1,035,470	1,002,084
Maine	189,333	203,066	216,772	228,825	221,307	258,454	300,978	285,981	256,970	258,807	246,000
Maryland	393,546	401,001	430,579	459,898	433,847	625,852	992,573	1,158,687	921,768	987,355	1,136,846
Massachusetts	767,628	908,692	1,072,125	1,127,300	940,426	1,109,076	1,480,833	1,567,823	1,173,281	1,138,601	1,259,376
Michigan	772,334	832,401	1,099,259	1,405,880	1,314,156	1,744,518	2,591,796	2,707,546	2,214,107	2,061,171	2,164,198
Minnesota	637,801	661,475	743,954	741,540	689,151	823,899	1,121,365	1,149,427	936,922	995,937	1,060,483
Mississippi	650,444	723,848	687,972	712,037	712,531	739,861	780,270	699,805	660,603	620,588	640,026
Missouri	1,082,065	1,022,926	1,001,405	970,057	885,643	986,213	1,264,968	1,290,427	1,091,738	1,108,575	1,180,876
Montana	71,130	102,188	178,773	159,651	141,895	170,092	227,192	207,930	187,232	187,533	186,130
Nebraska	388,288	389,964	415,928	408,163	331,531	348,684	435,825	420,419	361,898	363,390	369,427
Nevada	10,764	16,989	19,212	22,035	24,846	41,425	87,243	144,056	173,565	253,787	434,332
New Hampshire	106,592	112,725	119,944	124,921	114,897	135,583	182,509	214,276	207,272	236,931	257,477
New Jersey	577,518	737,916	952,890	1,094,928	874,762	1,121,276	1,748,789	1,992,283	1,577,577	1,506,664	1,758,891
New Mexico	75,877	120,719	133,680	155,293	183,592	237,153	360,689	338,695	338,447	378,569	419,108
New York	2,111,000	2,488,621	2,884,859	3,152,319	2,777,296	3,351,930	4,627,071	4,877,422	3,726,864	3,573,947	3,923,707
North Carolina	782,401	893,656	1,033,307	1,200,560	1,161,219	1,311,723	1,521,107	1,452,663	1,333,992	1,335,416	1,653,429
North Dakota	125,492	211,718	251,421	233,731	190,590	192,176	217,685	185,892	154,811	148,697	129,846
Ohio	1,282,471	1,343,976	1,643,267	1,825,204	1,578,860	2,053,594	3,078,536	3,107,689	2,495,255	2,347,106	2,399,087
Oklahoma	326,180	645,748	761,769	808,413	682,883	639,381	697,719	688,511	693,555	702,537	732,907
Oregon	126,135	172,910	213,416	233,038	231,305	403,651	545,289	569,689	589,878	612,561	699,577
Pennsylvania	2,040,977	2,368,926	2,802,436	2,885,054	2,395,586	2,629,253	3,295,090	3,177,496	2,484,500	2,340,520	2,419,598
Rhode Island	120,471	149,559	174,445	191,988	157,800	186,041	243,828	250,198	192,327	190,106	207,171
South Carolina	572,277	629,645	687,448	668,634	640,685	735,947	850,128	787,709	758,338	766,132	840,401
South Dakota	154,565	200,443	220,862	224,677	178,429	190,375	228,482	197,398	165,717	168,736	165,018
Tennessee	783,441	806,938	843,560	868,625	856,003	989,434	1,128,020	1,096,781	1,045,956	1,009,881	1,165,848
Texas	1,267,974	1,504,430	1,651,713	1,876,131	1,796,567	2,246,776	3,172,234	3,328,468	3,518,938	4,080,580	4,910,004
Utah	113,350	138,643	169,492	180,884	172,965	230,979	334,292	352,549	461,830	537,153	594,699
Vermont	94,877	98,279	100,541	101,710	92,529	105,889	122,601	131,215	116,503	121,040	120,487
Virginia	710,520	762,878	826,312	818,639	766,832	965,500	1,268,666	1,323,333	1,179,261	1,266,047	1,453,021
Washington	157,899	301,236	372,245	389,260	366,522	626,807	892,194	957,731	924,129	1,075,535	1,255,051
West Virginia	367,883	448,324	544,453	620,718	594,358	636,476	598,478	473,758	455,874	361,346	329,137
Wisconsin	739,998	750,203	822,207	849,059	782,232	926,573	1,269,103	1,317,589	1,083,991	1,090,620	1,124,898
Wyoming	28,312	39,209	60,867	68,342	66,719	84,542	111,374	98,794	121,266	114,314	103,443

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 7. **Population by Broad Age Group for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 2000**—Con.

Part B. Population 15 to 64 Years

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States	**46,588,508**	**58,354,551**	**67,016,264**	**79,990,343**	**89,677,880**	**97,945,301**	**106,977,422**	**125,246,372**	**149,706,039**	**163,900,171**	**186,176,778**
Region											
Northeast	13,723,676	17,224,115	19,434,126	23,125,132	25,445,473	26,662,780	27,430,563	30,491,186	32,680,921	33,815,724	35,320,314
Midwest	16,279,011	19,270,935	21,978,395	25,401,122	27,517,384	28,870,306	30,319,767	34,345,288	38,561,854	38,767,808	42,328,597
South	13,911,389	17,165,418	19,659,374	23,392,905	27,022,430	29,633,036	32,448,141	38,627,239	49,429,548	56,277,007	66,503,262
West	2,674,432	4,694,083	5,944,369	8,071,184	9,692,593	12,779,179	16,778,951	21,782,659	29,033,716	35,039,632	42,024,605
State											
Alabama	1,014,995	1,218,923	1,344,804	1,596,704	1,780,594	1,862,728	1,897,041	2,098,046	2,515,215	2,641,303	2,935,713
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	140,478	190,463	282,030	377,862	433,210
Arizona	77,859	133,137	211,786	275,875	321,418	466,269	759,140	1,071,895	1,766,330	2,353,498	3,312,327
Arkansas	731,333	906,960	1,017,658	1,132,554	1,238,012	1,150,689	1,022,241	1,144,700	1,432,510	1,484,852	1,737,637
California	1,008,202	1,700,129	2,401,859	4,002,500	4,984,839	7,091,646	9,577,305	12,627,666	16,098,885	20,025,429	22,492,307
Colorado	358,357	542,082	609,554	673,913	748,875	845,416	1,026,729	1,375,150	1,986,862	2,231,572	2,967,758
Connecticut	602,084	744,699	895,876	1,067,172	1,217,981	1,353,590	1,545,345	1,889,362	2,095,483	2,209,476	2,226,307
Delaware	117,777	132,942	145,592	157,346	185,427	209,808	266,979	338,889	403,062	446,605	519,256
District of Columbia	197,074	236,187	324,955	357,194	503,700	584,630	501,141	497,326	450,930	430,387	404,222
Florida	307,861	459,459	602,099	958,932	1,290,668	1,808,028	2,931,617	4,050,170	6,181,977	8,156,426	10,140,216
Georgia	1,226,736	1,485,021	1,679,867	1,784,210	2,007,822	2,135,936	2,328,706	2,849,173	3,615,010	4,377,845	5,582,685
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	385,852	493,986	662,766	745,198	804,687
Idaho	97,840	207,071	264,276	276,784	343,019	358,431	377,484	428,493	594,772	625,062	845,030
Illinois	3,030,932	3,714,530	4,283,042	5,221,401	5,621,277	5,865,339	6,104,817	6,850,092	7,553,394	7,512,829	8,207,764
Indiana	1,580,234	1,751,856	1,894,289	2,106,442	2,317,212	2,519,801	2,735,411	3,169,257	3,598,195	3,632,331	4,017,750
Iowa	1,361,103	1,408,558	1,537,525	1,586,398	1,686,651	1,642,207	1,572,000	1,657,330	1,861,855	1,743,891	1,888,548
Kansas	894,328	1,061,521	1,109,930	1,208,341	1,204,427	1,211,932	1,246,036	1,365,399	1,532,161	1,571,159	1,743,889
Kentucky	1,254,131	1,372,518	1,450,507	1,581,744	1,792,294	1,801,130	1,766,076	1,959,544	2,377,062	2,426,836	2,712,336
Louisiana	777,550	965,066	1,083,071	1,318,582	1,542,438	1,661,737	1,867,439	2,178,160	2,722,327	2,715,512	2,949,963
Maine	448,369	477,015	488,246	498,997	545,594	566,758	561,743	591,475	726,772	805,748	845,521
Maryland	740,421	832,271	945,123	1,074,850	1,263,881	1,553,635	1,881,577	2,464,030	2,899,598	3,276,631	3,560,333
Massachusetts	1,885,083	2,279,274	2,516,662	2,845,97[illegible]	3,007,321	3,113,002	3,096,136	3,485,162	3,837,225	4,058,540	4,229,559
Michigan	1,523,962	1,817,806	2,374,449	2,978,679	3,611,096	4,165,598	4,593,214	5,414,582	6,135,713	6,125,665	6,555,228
Minnesota	1,042,720	1,323,178	1,529,752	1,657,965	1,890,531	1,889,454	1,938,148	2,246,625	2,659,484	2,832,228	3,264,730
Mississippi	852,558	1,014,592	1,032,669	1,219,532	1,355,847	1,286,089	1,207,842	1,294,787	1,570,678	1,631,344	1,861,109
Missouri	1,903,512	2,112,659	2,212,937	2,411,996	2,573,276	2,561,052	2,551,434	2,825,418	3,176,822	3,290,817	3,658,956
Montana	166,109	261,909	351,371	350,918	381,304	370,068	382,155	417,743	514,899	505,035	595,116
Nebraska	641,596	749,510	813,557	882,856	878,671	846,447	811,349	879,548	1,002,243	991,927	1,109,641
Nevada	28,853	61,242	54,407	64,159	78,601	107,672	179,862	313,714	561,172	820,415	1,344,996
New Hampshire	271,524	283,115	287,137	298,568	327,907	339,866	356,707	444,993	610,371	747,292	830,339
New Jersey	1,222,755	1,689,408	2,066,968	2,742,659	3,006,582	3,320,064	3,757,579	4,478,892	4,927,475	5,191,499	5,542,323
New Mexico	112,857	196,402	213,971	250,995	324,942	410,970	539,064	606,694	848,541	973,438	1,187,713
New York	4,798,984	6,195,752	6,995,306	8,757,856	9,779,490	10,219,805	10,467,643	11,398,793	11,670,441	12,052,786	12,604,398
North Carolina	1,040,395	1,231,275	1,423,891	1,851,926	2,253,864	2,524,909	2,722,881	3,215,276	3,944,593	4,488,880	5,426,836
North Dakota	185,556	350,841	374,835	416,441	411,955	379,264	356,170	365,501	417,461	399,048	417,876
Ohio	2,658,540	3,155,032	3,792,778	4,403,470	4,789,023	5,184,058	5,730,737	6,546,634	7,132,915	7,093,048	7,446,296
Oklahoma	444,587	967,245	1,198,461	1,489,700	1,508,617	1,400,048	1,381,734	1,570,962	1,955,609	2,018,835	2,261,797
Oregon	269,994	469,977	526,536	652,974	765,651	984,669	1,039,745	1,294,897	1,739,891	1,838,436	2,283,645
Pennsylvania	3,987,374	4,959,478	5,515,655	6,232,944	6,827,126	6,981,934	6,895,751	7,344,287	7,848,462	7,712,017	7,942,291
Rhode Island	287,373	367,168	399,469	455,335	501,262	535,437	526,120	592,595	627,905	662,811	688,746
South Carolina	726,612	839,292	941,565	1,012,375	1,177,805	1,266,075	1,381,867	1,611,847	2,076,154	2,323,636	2,686,278
South Dakota	233,432	362,784	388,702	430,881	420,092	407,069	380,519	387,625	434,032	424,937	481,695
Tennessee	1,162,962	1,290,757	1,390,982	1,625,261	1,888,060	2,067,400	2,130,208	2,442,981	3,027,576	3,248,486	3,820,124
Texas	1,694,573	2,273,275	2,837,979	3,711,934	4,270,762	4,950,998	5,662,052	6,876,203	9,339,092	11,189,354	13,869,284
Utah	152,512	221,040	263,560	304,075	347,130	415,465	496,378	629,163	889,987	1,035,739	1,448,248
Vermont	220,130	228,206	221,817	226,530	232,210	232,324	223,539	265,627	336,787	375,555	410,830
Virginia	1,066,930	1,210,976	1,379,829	1,485,350	1,755,997	2,138,656	2,409,313	2,959,140	3,662,253	4,256,841	4,833,161
Washington	339,264	797,387	919,378	1,070,653	1,225,349	1,540,751	1,681,975	2,129,377	2,776,465	3,215,869	3,976,922
West Virginia	554,894	728,659	860,322	1,034,711	1,206,642	1,230,550	1,089,427	1,076,005	1,255,902	1,163,234	1,202,312
Wisconsin	1,223,096	1,462,660	1,666,599	1,896,252	2,113,173	2,198,085	2,279,938	2,627,277	3,057,579	3,149,928	3,536,224
Wyoming	62,585	103,707	127,671	148,338	171,465	187,822	192,784	203,418	311,116	292,079	332,646

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 (Convened on March 25, 2010)

Table 7. **Population by Broad Age Group for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 2000**—Con.

Part C. Population 65 Years and Over

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States	**3,080,498**	**3,949,524**	**4,933,215**	**6,633,805**	**9,019,314**	**12,269,537**	**16,559,580**	**20,065,502**	**25,549,427**	**31,241,831**	**34,991,753**
Region											
Northeast	1,018,331	1,235,187	1,453,040	1,925,936	2,593,994	3,445,838	4,498,283	5,199,384	6,071,839	6,995,156	7,372,282
Midwest	1,143,104	1,462,437	1,786,765	2,390,747	3,081,492	3,973,474	5,078,462	5,727,424	6,691,869	7,749,130	8,259,075
South	765,241	983,394	1,271,039	1,602,586	2,300,372	3,251,927	4,582,014	6,042,633	8,487,891	10,724,182	12,438,267
West	153,822	268,506	422,371	714,536	1,043,456	1,598,298	2,400,821	3,096,061	4,297,828	5,773,363	6,922,129
State											
Alabama	54,306	65,363	83,498	99,240	136,209	198,648	261,147	325,961	440,015	522,989	579,798
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	5,386	6,887	11,547	22,369	35,699
Arizona	3,328	5,794	9,977	15,768	23,909	44,241	90,225	161,474	307,362	478,774	667,839
Arkansas	31,344	44,898	62,092	75,600	107,260	148,995	194,372	237,760	312,477	350,058	374,019
California	76,846	125,263	200,301	366,125	555,247	895,005	1,376,204	1,800,977	2,414,250	3,135,552	3,595,658
Colorado	13,646	26,727	41,063	61,787	86,438	115,592	158,160	187,891	247,325	329,443	416,073
Connecticut	50,850	59,588	68,517	93,319	128,554	176,824	242,615	288,908	364,864	445,907	470,183
Delaware	8,468	10,465	12,402	16,678	20,566	26,320	35,745	43,833	59,179	80,735	101,726
District of Columbia	11,734	17,017	20,635	27,253	41,206	56,687	69,143	70,803	74,287	77,847	69,898
Florida	13,941	21,797	40,664	71,202	131,217	237,474	553,129	989,366	1,687,573	2,369,431	2,807,597
Georgia	66,376	80,729	102,111	113,278	158,714	219,655	290,661	367,458	516,731	654,270	785,275
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	29,162	44,116	76,150	125,005	160,601
Idaho	4,425	8,940	14,839	22,310	31,700	43,537	58,258	67,776	93,680	121,265	145,916
Illinois	190,639	243,374	297,647	421,073	567,963	754,301	974,923	1,093,654	1,261,885	1,436,545	1,500,025
Indiana	117,861	149,474	183,695	232,787	288,036	361,026	445,519	493,806	585,384	696,196	752,831
Iowa	105,916	125,400	144,392	184,239	227,767	272,998	327,685	350,293	387,584	426,106	436,213
Kansas	60,373	87,956	104,747	129,468	157,136	194,218	240,269	266,201	306,263	342,571	356,229
Kentucky	77,127	94,124	113,772	142,122	189,284	235,241	292,323	337,428	409,828	466,845	504,793
Louisiana	40,223	49,733	59,443	75,850	119,003	176,849	241,591	306,707	404,279	468,991	516,929
Maine	55,122	61,072	62,101	69,010	80,325	98,562	106,544	114,592	140,918	163,373	183,402
Maryland	49,983	60,667	72,468	92,972	123,516	163,514	226,539	299,682	395,609	517,482	599,307
Massachusetts	143,107	175,015	202,447	274,195	368,974	468,436	571,609	636,185	726,531	819,284	860,162
Michigan	121,160	156,519	190,972	254,891	330,854	461,650	638,184	752,955	912,258	1,108,461	1,219,018
Minnesota	66,771	86,057	110,266	163,480	212,618	269,130	354,351	408,919	479,564	546,934	594,266
Mississippi	45,029	54,338	66,708	77,443	115,418	152,964	190,029	222,320	289,357	321,284	343,523
Missouri	112,682	150,253	185,502	244,525	325,745	407,388	503,411	560,656	648,126	717,681	755,379
Montana	4,845	9,085	16,808	26,700	36,257	50,864	65,420	68,736	84,559	106,497	120,949
Nebraska	34,754	50,771	64,341	86,194	105,632	130,379	164,156	183,526	205,684	223,068	232,195
Nevada	2,268	3,120	3,473	4,814	6,800	10,986	18,173	30,968	65,756	127,631	218,929
New Hampshire	32,344	34,070	35,210	41,560	48,720	57,793	67,705	78,412	102,967	125,029	147,970
New Jersey	79,617	107,087	133,481	201,043	278,821	393,989	560,414	696,989	859,771	1,032,025	1,113,136
New Mexico	5,846	9,686	12,244	16,825	23,284	33,064	51,270	70,611	115,906	163,062	212,225
New York	347,905	418,155	493,097	667,325	922,356	1,258,457	1,687,590	1,960,752	2,160,767	2,363,722	2,448,352
North Carolina	66,148	77,688	98,716	115,671	156,540	225,297	312,167	414,120	603,181	804,341	969,048
North Dakota	7,357	12,898	19,324	30,280	39,390	48,196	58,591	66,368	80,445	91,055	94,478
Ohio	209,563	261,810	319,437	414,836	539,729	708,975	897,124	997,694	1,169,460	1,406,961	1,507,757
Oklahoma	15,379	41,045	64,772	96,888	144,934	193,922	248,831	299,756	376,126	424,213	455,950
Oregon	16,475	28,153	42,583	67,332	92,728	133,021	183,653	226,799	303,336	391,324	438,177
Pennsylvania	261,817	325,918	394,303	508,278	677,468	886,825	1,128,525	1,272,126	1,530,933	1,829,106	1,919,165
Rhode Island	19,798	25,020	30,190	39,953	54,284	70,418	89,540	103,932	126,922	150,547	152,402
South Carolina	39,623	44,092	53,375	57,164	81,314	115,005	150,599	190,960	287,328	396,935	485,333
South Dakota	12,836	19,288	25,536	36,915	44,440	55,296	71,513	80,484	91,019	102,331	108,131
Tennessee	66,441	83,464	101,189	119,045	171,778	234,884	308,861	383,925	517,588	618,818	703,311
Texas	74,037	110,801	163,046	232,459	347,495	513,420	745,391	992,059	1,371,161	1,716,576	2,072,532
Utah	10,055	12,369	15,883	22,665	30,215	42,418	59,957	77,561	109,220	149,958	190,222
Vermont	27,771	29,262	29,694	31,253	34,492	39,534	43,741	47,488	58,166	66,163	77,510
Virginia	72,846	84,981	100,008	116,678	154,944	214,524	288,970	366,021	505,304	664,470	792,333
Washington	14,681	36,573	60,211	101,503	144,320	211,405	279,045	322,061	431,562	575,288	662,148
West Virginia	32,236	42,192	56,140	73,043	100,974	138,526	172,516	194,474	237,868	268,897	276,895
Wisconsin	103,192	118,637	140,406	192,059	242,182	309,917	402,736	472,865	564,197	651,221	702,553
Wyoming	1,407	2,796	4,989	8,707	12,558	18,165	25,908	30,204	37,175	47,195	57,693

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 argued on March 25, 2010

Table 7. **Population by Broad Age Group for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 2000**—Con.

Part D. Percent Under 15 Years[1]

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States	**34.5**	**32.1**	**31.8**	**29.4**	**25.0**	**26.9**	**31.1**	**28.5**	**22.6**	**21.5**	**21.4**
Region											
Northeast	29.8	28.6	29.5	27.2	22.1	23.7	28.5	27.2	21.1	19.7	20.3
Midwest	33.7	30.5	30.1	27.9	23.8	26.1	31.4	29.2	23.1	22.0	21.4
South	40.0	38.1	36.7	33.9	29.6	30.3	32.6	28.9	23.2	21.6	21.2
West	30.4	27.0	28.3	26.0	22.7	26.5	31.6	28.5	22.8	22.7	22.6
State											
Alabama	41.3	39.8	39.1	35.9	32.3	32.7	33.9	29.6	24.1	21.7	20.9
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	35.5	34.3	26.9	27.2	25.2
Arizona	33.3	31.8	33.4	33.0	30.8	31.9	34.8	30.4	23.7	22.7	22.4
Arkansas	41.6	39.5	38.3	34.8	31.0	31.9	31.9	28.1	23.7	21.9	21.0
California	26.4	23.0	23.9	22.9	19.8	24.6	30.3	27.7	21.8	22.2	23.0
Colorado	30.5	28.6	30.2	28.9	25.6	27.5	32.4	29.2	22.7	22.3	21.3
Connecticut	28.0	27.8	30.1	27.7	21.2	23.8	29.5	28.2	20.8	19.2	20.8
Delaware	31.5	29.0	28.9	27.0	22.7	25.8	32.2	30.2	22.2	20.8	20.8
District of Columbia	25.0	23.2	20.7	20.7	17.8	20.1	25.4	24.9	17.7	16.3	17.1
Florida	38.8	35.8	33.4	29.8	25.1	26.2	29.6	25.8	19.3	18.6	19.0
Georgia	41.5	39.9	38.4	34.7	30.6	31.6	33.6	29.9	24.4	22.3	22.2
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	34.4	30.0	23.4	21.5	20.3
Idaho	36.6	33.4	35.3	32.8	28.6	31.7	34.7	30.4	27.1	25.9	23.4
Illinois	33.0	29.6	29.3	26.0	21.6	24.0	29.8	28.5	22.9	21.7	21.8
Indiana	32.4	29.5	29.0	27.7	24.0	26.8	31.8	29.5	23.8	21.9	21.5
Iowa	34.1	30.9	29.9	28.3	24.6	26.9	31.1	28.6	22.8	21.9	20.6
Kansas	34.9	31.9	31.2	28.9	24.4	26.2	30.9	27.4	22.2	22.8	21.9
Kentucky	37.8	35.9	35.2	34.0	30.4	30.4	32.2	28.6	23.9	21.5	20.4
Louisiana	40.7	38.5	36.3	33.6	29.7	31.5	33.2	31.8	25.7	24.5	22.4
Maine	27.3	27.4	28.3	28.7	26.1	27.7	31.1	28.8	22.8	21.1	19.3
Maryland	33.2	31.0	29.7	28.3	23.8	26.7	32.0	29.5	21.9	20.6	21.5
Massachusetts	27.5	27.0	28.0	26.5	21.8	23.6	28.8	27.6	20.5	18.9	19.8
Michigan	31.9	29.7	30.0	29.1	25.0	27.4	33.1	30.5	23.9	22.2	21.8
Minnesota	36.5	31.9	34.2	28.9	24.7	27.6	32.8	30.2	23.0	22.8	21.6
Mississippi	42.0	40.4	38.5	35.4	32.6	34.0	35.8	31.6	26.2	24.1	22.5
Missouri	34.9	31.1	29.5	26.7	23.4	24.9	29.3	27.6	22.2	21.7	21.1
Montana	29.4	27.4	32.7	29.7	25.4	28.8	33.7	29.9	23.8	23.5	20.6
Nebraska	36.5	32.8	32.1	29.6	25.2	26.3	30.9	28.3	23.1	23.0	21.6
Nevada	25.7	20.9	24.9	24.2	22.5	25.9	30.6	29.5	21.7	21.1	21.7
New Hampshire	26.0	26.2	27.1	26.9	23.4	25.4	30.1	29.0	22.5	21.4	20.8
New Jersey	30.7	29.1	30.2	27.1	21.0	23.2	28.8	27.8	21.4	19.5	20.9
New Mexico	39.0	36.9	37.1	36.7	34.5	34.8	37.9	33.3	26.0	25.0	23.0
New York	29.1	27.3	27.8	25.1	20.6	22.6	27.6	26.7	21.2	19.9	20.7
North Carolina	41.4	40.6	40.4	37.9	32.5	32.3	33.4	28.6	22.7	20.1	20.5
North Dakota	39.4	36.8	38.9	34.3	29.7	31.0	34.4	30.1	23.7	23.3	20.2
Ohio	30.9	28.2	28.6	27.5	22.9	25.8	31.7	29.2	23.1	21.6	21.1
Oklahoma	41.5	39.0	37.6	33.8	29.2	28.6	30.0	26.9	22.9	22.3	21.2
Oregon	30.6	25.8	27.3	24.4	21.2	26.5	30.8	27.2	22.4	21.6	20.4
Pennsylvania	32.4	30.9	32.2	30.0	24.2	25.0	29.1	26.9	20.9	19.7	19.7
Rhode Island	28.2	27.6	28.9	27.9	22.1	23.5	28.4	26.4	20.3	18.9	19.8
South Carolina	42.8	41.6	40.9	38.5	33.7	34.8	35.7	30.4	24.3	22.0	20.9
South Dakota	38.6	34.4	34.8	32.4	27.8	29.2	33.6	29.7	24.0	24.2	21.9
Tennessee	38.9	37.0	36.1	33.2	29.4	30.1	31.6	28.0	22.8	20.7	20.5
Texas	41.8	38.7	35.5	32.2	28.0	29.1	33.1	29.7	24.7	24.0	23.5
Utah	41.1	37.3	37.8	35.6	31.4	33.5	37.5	33.3	31.6	31.2	26.6
Vermont	27.7	27.6	28.6	28.3	25.8	28.0	31.4	29.5	22.8	21.5	19.8
Virginia	38.4	37.1	35.8	33.8	28.6	29.1	32.0	28.5	22.1	20.5	20.5
Washington	30.8	26.5	27.5	24.9	21.1	26.3	31.3	28.1	22.4	22.1	21.3
West Virginia	38.5	36.8	37.3	35.9	31.2	31.7	32.2	27.2	23.4	20.1	18.2
Wisconsin	35.8	32.2	31.3	28.9	24.9	27.0	32.1	29.8	23.0	22.3	21.0
Wyoming	30.7	26.9	31.5	30.3	26.6	29.1	33.7	29.7	25.8	25.2	20.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 7. **Population by Broad Age Group for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 2000**—Con.

Part E. Percent 65 Years and Over[1]

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States	**4.1**	**4.3**	**4.7**	**5.4**	**6.8**	**8.1**	**9.2**	**9.9**	**11.3**	**12.6**	**12.4**
Region											
Northeast	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.6	7.2	8.7	10.1	10.6	12.4	13.8	13.8
Midwest	4.3	4.9	5.3	6.2	7.7	8.9	9.8	10.1	11.4	13.0	12.8
South	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.2	5.5	6.9	8.3	9.6	11.3	12.6	12.4
West	3.8	3.9	4.8	6.0	7.5	8.2	8.6	8.9	10.0	10.9	11.0
State											
Alabama	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.8	4.8	6.5	8.0	9.5	11.3	12.9	13.0
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	2.4	2.3	2.9	4.1	5.7
Arizona	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.6	4.8	5.9	6.9	9.1	11.3	13.1	13.0
Arkansas	2.4	2.9	3.5	4.1	5.5	7.8	10.9	12.4	13.7	14.9	14.0
California	5.2	5.3	5.9	6.5	8.0	8.5	8.8	9.0	10.2	10.5	10.6
Colorado	2.5	3.4	4.4	6.0	7.7	8.7	9.0	8.5	8.6	10.0	9.7
Connecticut	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.8	7.5	8.8	9.6	9.5	11.7	13.6	13.8
Delaware	4.6	5.2	5.6	7.0	7.7	8.3	8.0	8.0	10.0	12.1	13.0
District of Columbia	4.2	5.2	4.7	5.6	6.2	7.1	9.1	9.4	11.6	12.8	12.2
Florida	2.7	2.9	4.2	4.9	6.9	8.6	11.2	14.6	17.3	18.3	17.6
Georgia	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.9	5.1	6.4	7.4	8.0	9.5	10.1	9.6
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	4.6	5.7	7.9	11.3	13.3
Idaho	2.7	2.8	3.4	5.0	6.0	7.4	8.7	9.5	9.9	12.0	11.3
Illinois	4.0	4.3	4.6	5.5	7.2	8.7	9.7	9.8	11.0	12.6	12.1
Indiana	4.7	5.5	6.3	7.2	8.4	9.2	9.6	9.5	10.7	12.6	12.4
Iowa	4.8	5.6	6.0	7.5	9.0	10.4	11.9	12.4	13.3	15.3	14.9
Kansas	4.1	5.2	5.9	6.9	8.7	10.2	11.0	11.8	13.0	13.8	13.3
Kentucky	3.6	4.1	4.7	5.4	6.7	8.0	9.6	10.5	11.2	12.7	12.5
Louisiana	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.6	5.0	6.6	7.4	8.4	9.6	11.1	11.6
Maine	8.0	8.2	8.1	8.7	9.5	10.2	11.0	11.6	12.5	13.3	14.4
Maryland	4.2	4.7	5.0	5.7	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.6	9.4	10.8	11.3
Massachusetts	5.1	5.2	5.4	6.5	8.5	10.0	11.1	11.2	12.7	13.6	13.5
Michigan	5.0	5.6	5.2	5.3	6.3	7.2	8.2	8.5	9.8	11.9	12.3
Minnesota	3.8	4.2	4.6	6.4	7.6	9.0	10.4	10.7	11.8	12.5	12.1
Mississippi	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.9	5.3	7.0	8.7	10.0	11.5	12.5	12.1
Missouri	3.6	4.6	5.5	6.7	8.6	10.3	11.7	12.0	13.2	14.0	13.5
Montana	2.0	2.4	3.1	5.0	6.5	8.6	9.7	9.9	10.7	13.3	13.4
Nebraska	3.3	4.3	5.0	6.3	8.0	9.8	11.6	12.4	13.1	14.1	13.6
Nevada	5.4	3.8	4.5	5.3	6.2	6.9	6.4	6.3	8.2	10.6	11.0
New Hampshire	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.9	9.9	10.8	11.2	10.6	11.2	11.3	12.0
New Jersey	4.2	4.2	4.2	5.0	6.7	8.1	9.2	9.7	11.7	13.4	13.2
New Mexico	3.0	3.0	3.4	4.0	4.4	4.9	5.4	6.9	8.9	10.8	11.7
New York	4.8	4.6	4.8	5.3	6.8	8.5	10.1	10.8	12.3	13.1	12.9
North Carolina	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.7	4.4	5.5	6.9	8.1	10.3	12.1	12.0
North Dakota	2.3	2.2	3.0	4.4	6.1	7.8	9.3	10.7	12.3	14.3	14.7
Ohio	5.0	5.5	5.6	6.2	7.8	8.9	9.2	9.4	10.8	13.0	13.3
Oklahoma	2.0	2.5	3.2	4.0	6.2	8.7	10.7	11.7	12.4	13.5	13.2
Oregon	4.0	4.2	5.4	7.1	8.5	8.7	10.4	10.8	11.5	13.8	12.8
Pennsylvania	4.2	4.3	4.5	5.3	6.8	8.4	10.0	10.8	12.9	15.4	15.6
Rhode Island	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.8	7.6	8.9	10.4	11.0	13.4	15.0	14.5
South Carolina	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.3	4.3	5.4	6.3	7.4	9.2	11.4	12.1
South Dakota	3.2	3.3	4.0	5.3	6.9	8.5	10.5	12.1	13.2	14.7	14.3
Tennessee	3.3	3.8	4.3	4.6	5.9	7.1	8.7	9.8	11.3	12.7	12.4
Texas	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.0	5.4	6.7	7.8	8.9	9.6	10.1	9.9
Utah	3.6	3.3	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.2	6.7	7.3	7.5	8.7	8.5
Vermont	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.7	9.6	10.5	11.2	10.7	11.4	11.8	12.7
Virginia	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.8	6.5	7.3	7.9	9.5	10.7	11.2
Washington	2.9	3.2	4.5	6.5	8.3	8.9	9.8	9.4	10.4	11.8	11.2
West Virginia	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.2	5.3	6.9	9.3	11.1	12.2	15.0	15.3
Wisconsin	5.0	5.1	5.3	6.5	7.7	9.0	10.2	10.7	12.0	13.3	13.1
Wyoming	1.5	1.9	2.6	3.9	5.0	6.3	7.8	9.1	7.9	10.4	11.7

X Not applicable.

[1]Excluding age unknown.

Note: The sums of the state populations in 1950 under 15 years (40,482,523) and 15 to 64 years (97,945,301) differ by one person from the corresponding U.S. populations shown in Appendix Table 5.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 8. **Population by Race for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 1990**

Part A. White Population[1]

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
United States	**66,809,196**	**81,731,957**	**94,820,915**	**110,286,740**	**118,214,870**	**134,942,028**	**158,831,732**	**177,748,975**	**188,371,622**	**199,686,070**
Region										
Northeast	20,637,888	25,360,966	28,957,919	33,244,081	34,566,768	37,398,684	41,522,467	44,310,504	42,326,288	42,068,904
Midwest	25,775,870	29,279,243	33,164,249	37,249,272	38,639,970	42,119,384	48,002,617	51,641,183	52,194,799	52,017,957
South	16,521,970	20,547,420	24,132,214	28,371,969	31,658,578	36,849,529	43,476,636	50,420,108	58,960,346	65,582,199
West	3,873,468	6,544,328	8,566,533	11,421,418	13,349,554	18,574,431	25,830,012	31,377,180	34,890,189	40,017,010
State										
Alabama	1,001,152	1,228,832	1,447,032	1,700,844	1,849,097	2,079,591	2,283,609	2,533,831	2,872,621	2,975,797
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	174,546	236,767	309,728	415,492
Arizona	92,903	171,468	291,449	378,551	426,792	654,511	1,169,517	1,604,948	2,240,761	2,963,186
Arkansas	944,580	1,131,026	1,279,757	1,375,315	1,466,084	1,481,507	1,395,703	1,565,915	1,890,322	1,944,744
California	1,402,727	2,259,672	3,264,711	5,408,260	6,596,763	9,915,173	14,455,230	17,761,032	18,030,893	20,524,327
Colorado	529,046	783,415	924,103	1,018,793	1,106,502	1,296,653	1,700,700	2,112,352	2,571,498	2,905,474
Connecticut	892,424	1,098,897	1,358,732	1,576,700	1,675,407	1,952,329	2,423,816	2,835,458	2,799,420	2,859,353
Delaware	153,977	171,102	192,615	205,718	230,528	273,878	384,327	466,459	487,817	535,094
District of Columbia	191,532	236,128	326,860	353,981	474,326	517,865	345,263	209,272	171,768	179,667
Florida	297,333	443,634	638,153	1,035,390	1,381,986	2,166,051	4,063,881	5,719,343	8,184,513	10,749,285
Georgia	1,181,294	1,431,802	1,689,114	1,837,021	2,038,278	2,380,577	2,817,223	3,391,242	3,947,135	4,600,148
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	202,230	298,160	318,770	369,616
Idaho	154,495	319,221	425,668	438,840	519,292	581,395	657,383	698,802	901,641	950,451
Illinois	4,734,873	5,526,962	6,299,333	7,295,267	7,504,202	8,046,058	9,010,252	9,600,381	9,233,327	8,952,978
Indiana	2,458,502	2,639,961	2,849,071	3,125,778	3,305,323	3,758,512	4,388,554	4,820,324	5,004,394	5,020,700
Iowa	2,218,667	2,209,191	2,384,181	2,452,677	2,520,691	2,599,546	2,728,709	2,782,762	2,839,225	2,683,090
Kansas	1,416,319	1,634,352	1,708,906	1,811,997	1,734,496	1,828,961	2,078,654	2,122,068	2,168,221	2,231,986
Kentucky	1,862,309	2,027,951	2,180,560	2,388,452	2,631,425	2,742,090	2,820,083	2,981,766	3,379,006	3,391,832
Louisiana	729,612	941,086	1,096,611	1,322,712	1,511,739	1,796,883	2,211,715	2,541,498	2,912,172	2,839,138
Maine	692,226	739,995	765,695	795,185	844,543	910,846	963,291	985,276	1,109,850	1,208,360
Maryland	952,424	1,062,639	1,204,737	1,334,228	1,518,481	1,954,975	2,573,919	3,194,888	3,158,838	3,393,964
Massachusetts	2,769,764	3,324,926	3,803,524	4,192,992	4,257,596	4,611,503	5,023,144	5,477,624	5,362,836	5,405,374
Michigan	2,398,563	2,785,247	3,301,627	4,663,507	5,039,643	5,917,825	7,085,865	7,833,474	7,872,241	7,756,086
Minnesota	1,737,036	2,059,227	2,368,936	2,542,599	2,768,982	2,953,697	3,371,603	3,736,038	3,935,770	4,130,395
Mississippi	641,200	786,111	853,962	998,077	1,106,327	1,188,632	1,257,546	1,393,283	1,615,190	1,633,461
Missouri	2,944,843	3,134,932	3,225,044	3,403,876	3,539,187	3,655,593	3,922,967	4,177,495	4,345,521	4,486,228
Montana	226,283	360,580	534,260	519,898	540,468	572,038	650,738	663,043	740,148	741,111
Nebraska	1,056,526	1,180,293	1,279,219	1,360,023	1,297,624	1,301,328	1,374,764	1,432,867	1,490,381	1,480,558
Nevada	35,405	74,276	70,699	84,515	104,030	149,908	263,443	448,177	700,345	1,012,695
New Hampshire	410,791	429,906	442,331	464,351	490,989	532,275	604,334	733,106	910,099	1,087,433
New Jersey	1,812,317	2,445,894	3,037,087	3,829,663	3,931,087	4,511,585	5,539,003	6,349,908	6,127,467	6,130,465
New Mexico	180,207	304,594	334,673	391,095	492,312	630,211	875,763	915,815	977,587	1,146,028
New York	7,156,881	8,966,845	10,172,027	12,153,191	12,879,546	13,872,095	15,287,071	15,834,090	13,960,868	13,385,255
North Carolina	1,263,603	1,500,511	1,783,779	2,234,958	2,567,635	2,983,121	3,399,285	3,901,767	4,457,507	5,008,491
North Dakota	311,712	569,855	639,954	671,851	631,464	608,448	619,538	599,485	625,557	604,142
Ohio	4,060,204	4,654,897	5,571,893	6,335,173	6,566,531	7,428,222	8,909,698	9,646,997	9,597,458	9,521,756
Oklahoma	670,204	1,444,531	1,821,194	2,130,778	2,104,228	2,032,526	2,107,900	2,280,362	2,597,791	2,583,512
Oregon	394,582	655,090	769,146	938,597	1,075,731	1,497,128	1,732,037	2,032,079	2,490,610	2,636,787
Pennsylvania	6,141,664	7,467,713	8,432,726	9,196,007	9,426,989	9,853,848	10,454,004	10,737,732	10,652,320	10,520,201
Rhode Island	419,050	532,492	593,980	677,026	701,805	777,015	838,712	914,757	896,692	917,375
South Carolina	557,807	679,161	818,538	944,049	1,084,308	1,293,405	1,551,022	1,794,430	2,147,224	2,406,974
South Dakota	380,714	563,771	619,147	670,269	619,075	628,504	653,098	630,333	639,669	637,515
Tennessee	1,540,186	1,711,432	1,885,993	2,138,644	2,406,906	2,760,257	2,977,753	3,293,930	3,835,452	4,048,068
Texas	2,426,669	3,204,848	3,918,165	4,967,172	5,487,545	6,726,534	8,374,831	9,717,128	11,198,441	12,774,762
Utah	272,465	366,583	441,901	499,967	542,920	676,909	873,828	1,031,926	1,382,550	1,615,845
Vermont	342,771	354,298	351,817	358,966	358,806	377,188	389,092	442,553	506,736	555,088
Virginia	1,192,855	1,389,809	1,617,909	1,770,441	2,015,583	2,581,555	3,142,443	3,761,514	4,229,798	4,791,739
Washington	496,304	1,109,111	1,319,777	1,521,661	1,698,147	2,316,496	2,751,675	3,251,055	3,779,170	4,308,937
West Virginia	915,233	1,156,817	1,377,235	1,614,191	1,784,102	1,890,282	1,770,133	1,673,480	1,874,751	1,725,523
Wisconsin	2,057,911	2,320,555	2,616,938	2,916,255	3,112,752	3,392,690	3,858,903	4,258,959	4,443,035	4,512,523
Wyoming	89,051	140,318	190,146	221,241	246,597	284,009	322,922	323,024	446,488	427,061

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newlow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17351 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 8. **Population by Race for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 1990**—Con.
Part B. Black Population[1]

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
United States	**8,833,994**	**9,827,763**	**10,463,131**	**11,891,143**	**12,865,518**	**15,042,286**	**18,871,831**	**22,580,289**	**26,495,025**	**29,986,060**
Region										
Northeast	385,020	484,176	679,234	1,146,985	1,369,875	2,018,182	3,028,499	4,344,153	4,848,431	5,613,222
Midwest	495,751	543,498	793,075	1,262,234	1,420,318	2,227,876	3,446,037	4,571,550	5,337,095	5,715,940
South	7,922,969	8,749,427	8,912,231	9,361,577	9,904,619	10,225,407	11,311,607	11,969,961	14,047,787	15,828,888
West	30,254	50,662	78,591	120,347	170,706	570,821	1,085,688	1,694,625	2,261,712	2,828,010
State										
Alabama	827,307	908,282	900,652	944,834	983,290	979,617	980,271	903,467	996,335	1,020,705
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	6,771	8,911	13,643	22,451
Arizona	1,848	2,009	8,005	10,749	14,993	25,974	43,403	53,344	74,977	110,524
Arkansas	366,856	442,891	472,220	478,463	482,578	426,639	388,787	352,445	373,768	373,912
California	11,045	21,645	38,763	81,048	124,306	462,172	883,861	1,400,143	1,819,281	2,208,801
Colorado	8,570	11,453	11,318	11,828	12,176	20,177	39,992	66,411	101,703	133,146
Connecticut	15,226	15,174	21,046	29,354	32,992	53,472	107,449	181,177	217,433	274,269
Delaware	30,697	31,181	30,335	32,602	35,876	43,598	60,688	78,276	95,845	112,460
District of Columbia	86,702	94,446	109,966	132,068	187,266	280,803	411,737	537,712	448,906	399,604
Florida	230,730	308,669	329,487	431,828	514,198	603,101	880,186	1,041,651	1,342,688	1,759,534
Georgia	1,034,813	1,176,987	1,206,365	1,071,125	1,084,927	1,062,762	1,122,596	1,187,149	1,465,181	1,746,565
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	4,943	7,573	17,364	27,195
Idaho	293	651	920	668	595	1,050	1,502	2,130	2,716	3,370
Illinois	85,078	109,049	182,274	328,972	387,446	645,980	1,037,470	1,425,674	1,675,398	1,694,273
Indiana	57,505	60,320	80,810	111,982	121,916	174,168	269,275	357,464	414,785	432,092
Iowa	12,693	14,973	19,005	17,380	16,694	19,692	25,354	32,596	41,700	48,090
Kansas	52,003	54,030	57,925	66,344	65,138	73,158	91,433	106,977	126,127	143,076
Kentucky	284,706	261,656	235,938	226,040	214,031	201,921	215,949	230,793	259,477	262,907
Louisiana	650,804	713,874	700,257	776,326	849,303	882,428	1,039,207	1,086,832	1,238,241	1,299,281
Maine	1,319	1,363	1,310	1,096	1,304	1,221	3,318	2,800	3,128	5,138
Maryland	235,064	232,250	244,479	279,379	301,931	385,972	518,410	699,479	958,150	1,189,899
Massachusetts	31,974	38,055	45,466	52,365	58,891	73,171	111,842	175,817	221,279	300,130
Michigan	15,816	17,115	60,062	169,453	208,345	442,296	717,581	991,066	1,199,023	1,291,706
Minnesota	4,959	7,084	8,809	9,445	9,928	14,022	22,263	34,868	53,344	94,944
Mississippi	907,630	1,009,487	935,184	1,009,718	1,074,578	986,494	915,743	815,770	887,206	915,057
Missouri	161,234	157,452	178,241	223,840	244,386	297,088	390,853	480,172	514,276	548,208
Montana	1,523	1,834	1,658	1,256	1,120	1,232	1,467	1,995	1,786	2,381
Nebraska	6,269	7,689	13,242	13,752	14,171	19,234	29,262	39,911	48,390	57,404
Nevada	134	513	346	516	664	4,302	13,484	27,762	50,999	78,771
New Hampshire	662	564	621	790	414	731	1,903	2,505	3,990	7,198
New Jersey	69,844	89,760	117,132	208,828	226,973	318,565	514,875	770,292	925,066	1,036,825
New Mexico	1,610	1,628	5,733	2,850	4,672	8,408	17,063	19,555	24,020	30,210
New York	99,232	134,191	198,483	412,814	571,221	918,191	1,417,511	2,168,949	2,402,006	2,859,055
North Carolina	624,469	697,843	763,407	918,647	981,298	1,047,353	1,116,021	1,126,478	1,318,857	1,456,323
North Dakota	286	617	467	377	201	257	777	2,494	2,568	3,524
Ohio	96,901	111,452	186,187	309,304	339,461	513,072	786,097	970,477	1,076,748	1,154,826
Oklahoma	55,684	137,612	149,408	172,198	168,849	145,503	153,084	171,892	204,674	233,801
Oregon	1,105	1,492	2,144	2,234	2,565	11,529	18,133	26,308	37,060	46,178
Pennsylvania	156,845	193,919	284,568	431,257	470,172	638,485	852,750	1,016,514	1,046,810	1,089,795
Rhode Island	9,092	9,529	10,036	9,913	11,024	13,903	18,332	25,338	27,584	38,861
South Carolina	782,321	835,843	864,719	793,681	814,164	822,077	829,291	789,041	948,623	1,039,884
South Dakota	465	817	832	646	474	727	1,114	1,627	2,144	3,258
Tennessee	480,243	473,088	451,758	477,646	508,736	530,603	586,876	621,261	725,942	778,035
Texas	620,722	690,049	741,694	854,964	924,391	977,458	1,187,125	1,399,005	1,710,175	2,021,632
Utah	672	1,144	1,446	1,108	1,235	2,729	4,148	6,617	9,225	11,576
Vermont	826	1,621	572	568	384	443	519	761	1,135	1,951
Virginia	660,722	671,096	690,017	650,165	661,449	734,211	816,258	861,368	1,008,668	1,162,994
Washington	2,514	6,058	6,883	6,840	7,424	30,691	48,738	71,308	105,574	149,801
West Virginia	43,499	64,173	86,345	114,893	117,754	114,867	89,378	67,342	65,051	56,295
Wisconsin	2,542	2,900	5,201	10,739	12,158	28,182	74,546	128,224	182,592	244,539
Wyoming	940	2,235	1,375	1,250	956	2,557	2,183	2,568	3,364	3,606

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 8. **Population by Race for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 1990**—Con.
Part C. American Indian and Alaska Native Population[1]

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
United States	**237,196**	**265,683**	**244,437**	**332,397**	**333,969**	**343,410**	**523,591**	**792,730**	**1,420,400**	**1,959,234**
Region										
Northeast	8,559	9,793	7,655	10,175	11,786	15,947	26,356	49,466	79,038	125,148
Midwest	57,366	59,661	52,958	68,062	71,350	76,832	98,631	151,287	248,393	337,899
South	74,749	88,433	75,914	116,836	94,139	68,950	127,568	201,222	372,230	562,731
West	96,522	107,796	107,910	137,324	156,694	181,681	271,036	390,755	720,739	933,456
State										
Alabama	177	909	405	465	464	928	1,276	2,443	7,583	16,506
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	14,444	16,276	64,103	85,698
Arizona	26,480	29,201	32,989	43,726	55,076	65,761	83,387	95,812	152,745	203,527
Arkansas	66	460	106	408	278	533	580	2,014	9,428	12,773
California	15,377	16,371	17,360	19,212	18,675	19,947	39,014	91,018	201,369	242,164
Colorado	1,437	1,482	1,383	1,395	1,360	1,567	4,288	8,836	18,068	27,776
Connecticut	153	152	159	162	201	333	923	2,222	4,533	6,654
Delaware	9	5	2	5	14	-	597	656	1,328	2,019
District of Columbia	22	68	37	40	190	330	587	956	1,031	1,466
Florida	358	74	518	587	690	1,011	2,504	6,677	19,257	36,335
Georgia	19	95	125	43	106	333	749	2,347	7,616	13,348
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	472	1,126	2,768	5,099
Idaho	4,226	3,488	3,098	3,638	3,537	3,800	5,231	6,687	10,521	13,780
Illinois	16	188	194	469	624	1,443	4,704	11,413	16,283	21,836
Indiana	243	279	125	285	223	438	948	3,887	7,836	12,720
Iowa	382	471	529	660	733	1,084	1,708	2,992	5,455	7,349
Kansas	2,130	2,444	2,276	2,454	1,165	2,381	3,063	8,672	15,373	21,965
Kentucky	102	234	57	22	44	234	391	1,531	3,610	5,769
Louisiana	593	780	1,066	1,536	1,801	409	3,587	5,294	12,065	18,541
Maine	798	892	839	1,012	1,251	1,522	1,879	2,195	4,087	5,998
Maryland	3	55	32	50	73	314	1,538	4,239	8,021	12,972
Massachusetts	587	688	555	874	769	1,201	2,118	4,475	7,743	12,241
Michigan	6,354	7,519	3,914	7,650	6,282	7,000	9,701	16,854	40,050	55,638
Minnesota	9,182	9,051	8,761	11,077	12,528	12,533	15,496	23,128	35,016	49,909
Mississippi	2,203	1,253	1,105	1,458	2,134	2,502	3,119	4,113	6,180	8,525
Missouri	130	312	171	578	330	547	1,723	5,405	12,321	19,835
Montana	11,343	10,745	10,956	14,798	16,841	16,606	21,181	27,130	37,270	47,679
Nebraska	3,322	3,502	2,888	3,256	3,401	3,954	5,545	6,624	9,195	12,410
Nevada	5,216	5,240	4,907	4,871	4,747	5,025	6,681	7,933	13,308	19,637
New Hampshire	22	34	28	64	50	74	135	361	1,352	2,134
New Jersey	63	168	100	213	211	621	1,699	4,706	8,394	14,970
New Mexico	13,144	20,573	19,512	28,941	34,510	41,901	56,255	72,788	106,119	134,355
New York	5,257	6,046	5,503	6,973	8,651	10,640	16,491	28,355	39,582	62,651
North Carolina	5,687	7,851	11,824	16,579	22,546	3,742	38,129	44,406	64,652	80,155
North Dakota	6,968	6,486	6,254	8,387	10,114	10,766	11,736	14,369	20,158	25,917
Ohio	42	127	151	435	338	1,146	1,910	6,654	12,239	20,358
Oklahoma	64,445	74,825	57,337	92,725	63,125	53,769	64,689	98,468	169,459	252,420
Oregon	4,951	5,090	4,590	4,776	4,594	5,820	8,026	13,510	27,314	38,496
Pennsylvania	1,639	1,503	337	523	441	1,141	2,122	5,533	9,465	14,733
Rhode Island	35	284	110	318	196	385	932	1,390	2,898	4,071
South Carolina	121	331	304	959	1,234	554	1,098	2,241	5,757	8,246
South Dakota	20,225	19,137	16,384	21,833	23,347	23,344	25,794	32,365	44,968	50,575
Tennessee	108	216	56	161	114	339	638	2,276	5,104	10,039
Texas	470	702	2,109	1,001	1,103	2,736	5,750	17,957	40,075	65,877
Utah	2,623	3,123	2,711	2,869	3,611	4,201	6,961	11,273	19,256	24,283
Vermont	5	26	24	36	16	30	57	229	984	1,696
Virginia	354	539	824	779	198	1,056	2,155	4,853	9,454	15,282
Washington	10,039	10,997	9,061	11,253	11,394	13,816	21,076	33,386	60,804	81,483
West Virginia	12	36	7	18	25	160	181	751	1,610	2,458
Wisconsin	8,372	10,142	9,611	11,548	12,265	12,196	14,297	18,924	29,499	39,387
Wyoming	1,686	1,486	1,343	1,845	2,349	3,237	4,020	4,980	7,094	9,479

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 8. **Population by Race for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 1990**—Con.
Part D. Asian and Pacific Islander Population[1]

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
United States	**114,189**	**146,863**	**182,137**	**264,766**	**254,918**	**259,397**	**877,934**	**1,369,412**	**3,500,439**	**7,273,662**
Region										
Northeast	15,228	13,638	17,245	25,850	28,348	36,369	82,266	186,179	559,758	1,335,375
Midwest	4,017	6,140	9,510	14,532	11,694	29,380	56,331	109,521	389,990	768,069
South	3,839	4,050	5,444	7,251	8,565	13,523	43,804	97,180	469,822	1,122,248
West	91,105	123,035	149,938	217,133	206,311	180,125	695,533	976,532	2,080,869	4,047,970
State										
Alabama	61	70	85	105	110	275	915	2,245	9,734	21,797
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,769	2,642	8,054	19,728
Arizona	1,700	1,676	1,719	2,547	2,400	2,731	5,380	7,525	22,032	55,206
Arkansas	62	72	121	296	447	705	996	1,619	6,740	12,530
California	55,904	79,861	106,027	168,731	167,643	143,280	318,376	522,270	1,253,818	2,845,659
Colorado	647	2,674	2,825	3,775	3,258	5,870	8,175	10,388	29,916	59,862
Connecticut	617	533	694	687	642	704	2,244	6,007	18,970	50,698
Delaware	52	34	51	55	87	99	410	1,310	4,112	9,057
District of Columbia	462	427	708	780	1,309	2,178	4,690	4,895	6,636	11,214
Florida	121	242	312	406	540	667	3,699	12,315	56,740	154,302
Georgia	205	237	228	317	412	639	2,004	4,673	24,457	75,781
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	310,722	363,261	583,252	685,236
Idaho	2,758	2,234	2,180	1,886	1,449	2,224	2,758	2,959	5,948	9,365
Illinois	1,583	2,392	3,479	5,946	4,969	15,853	24,708	44,427	159,653	285,311
Indiana	212	316	384	458	334	814	2,447	5,759	20,557	37,617
Iowa	111	136	306	222	150	620	1,189	2,616	11,577	25,476
Kansas	43	123	150	204	229	431	2,27[illegible]	3,575	15,078	31,750
Kentucky	57	64	75	75	127	409	1,298	2,265	9,970	17,812
Louisiana	616	648	575	1,019	1,037	653	2,004	3,712	23,779	41,099
Maine	123	121	170	130	128	197	597	1,007	2,947	6,683
Maryland	553	402	413	871	759	1,084	5,700	15,423	64,278	139,719
Massachusetts	3,021	2,747	2,811	3,383	4,055	4,011	9,478	20,766	49,501	143,392
Michigan	249	292	1,089	2,281	1,836	3,136	7,579	15,285	56,790	104,983
Minnesota	217	344	619	832	862	1,769	3,642	6,481	26,536	77,886
Mississippi	237	263	367	568	757	1,073	1,481	2,377	7,412	13,016
Missouri	458	635	599	1,073	761	1,046	3,146	7,207	23,096	41,277
Montana	4,180	2,894	2,015	1,654	1,027	733	1,082	1,099	2,503	4,259
Nebraska	183	730	1,023	932	638	821	1,318	2,189	7,002	12,422
Nevada	1,580	1,846	1,455	1,156	806	663	1,402	2,859	14,164	38,127
New Hampshire	113	68	103	88	71	118	400	937	2,929	9,343
New Jersey	1,445	1,345	1,581	2,630	1,894	3,602	8,778	20,537	103,848	272,521
New Mexico	349	506	432	431	324	417	1,484	1,889	6,825	14,124
New York	7,524	6,532	9,214	15,088	19,724	24,064	51,678	116,008	310,526	693,760
North Carolina	51	82	113	92	144	443	2,012	4,264	21,176	52,166
North Dakota	180	98	197	230	156	143	274	608	1,979	3,462
Ohio	398	645	1,163	1,785	1,282	3,528	6,585	14,350	47,820	91,179
Oklahoma	58	187	344	339	232	534	1,414	3,019	17,275	33,563
Oregon	12,898	11,093	7,509	8,179	6,794	5,762	9,120	13,290	34,775	69,269
Pennsylvania	1,967	1,976	2,386	3,563	2,578	3,287	7,729	17,074	64,379	137,438
Rhode Island	379	305	271	240	321	428	1,190	3,483	5,303	18,325
South Carolina	67	65	163	76	98	135	946	2,569	11,834	22,382
South Dakota	166	163	184	101	65	100	336	467	1,738	3,123
Tennessee	79	53	78	105	85	334	1,243	3,616	13,963	31,839
Texas	849	943	1,260	1,578	1,785	3,392	9,848	17,614	120,313	319,459
Utah	989	2,501	3,338	3,903	2,544	4,787	5,207	6,386	15,076	33,371
Vermont	39	11	15	41	25	48	172	360	1,355	3,215
Virginia	253	168	437	466	543	758	4,725	13,801	66,209	159,053
Washington	9,246	15,824	20,900	23,642	19,226	13,102	29,253	40,998	102,537	210,958
West Virginia	56	93	114	103	93	145	419	1,463	5,194	7,459
Wisconsin	217	263	317	464	412	1,119	2,836	6,557	18,164	53,583
Wyoming	854	1,926	1,538	1,229	840	556	805	966	1,969	2,806

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 8. **Population by Race for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 1990**—Con.
Part E. Other Race Population[1]

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
United States	**(X)**	**(X)**	**(X)**	**(X)**	**(X)**	**110,240**	**218,087**	**720,520**	**6,758,319**	**9,804,847**
Region										
Northeast	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	8,804	18,231	150,401	1,321,768	1,666,580
Midwest	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	7,290	15,523	98,122	695,393	828,767
South	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	39,679	13,498	106,896	1,522,177	2,349,864
West	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	54,467	170,835	365,101	3,218,981	4,959,636
State										
Alabama	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,332	669	2,179	7,615	5,782
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	28,637	35,786	6,323	6,674
Arizona	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	610	474	9,271	227,700	332,785
Arkansas	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	127	206	1,302	6,177	6,766
California	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	45,651	20,723	178,671	2,362,541	3,939,070
Colorado	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	822	792	9,272	168,779	168,136
Connecticut	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	442	802	6,845	67,220	96,142
Delaware	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	510	270	1,403	5,236	7,538
District of Columbia	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,002	1,679	3,675	9,992	14,949
Florida	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	475	1,290	9,457	143,126	238,470
Georgia	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	267	544	4,164	18,716	42,374
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	114,405	98,441	42,537	21,083
Idaho	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	168	317	1,989	23,109	29,783
Illinois	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	2,842	4,024	32,081	341,857	476,204
Indiana	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	292	1,274	6,235	42,652	41,030
Iowa	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	131	577	3,410	15,851	12,750
Kansas	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	368	1,150	5,286	38,880	48,797
Kentucky	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	152	435	2,351	8,714	6,976
Louisiana	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	3,343	509	3,970	19,643	21,914
Maine	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	78	180	770	4,648	1,749
Maryland	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	656	1,122	8,370	27,688	44,914
Massachusetts	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	628	1,996	10,488	95,678	155,288
Michigan	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,509	2,468	18,404	93,974	86,884
Minnesota	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	462	860	4,456	25,304	21,965
Mississippi	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	213	252	1,369	4,650	3,157
Missouri	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	379	1,124	6,222	21,472	21,525
Montana	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	415	299	1,142	4,983	3,635
Nebraska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	173	441	1,902	14,857	15,591
Nevada	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	185	268	2,007	21,677	52,603
New Hampshire	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	44	149	772	2,240	3,144
New Jersey	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	956	2,427	22,721	200,048	275,407
New Mexico	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	250	458	5,953	188,343	190,352
New York	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	5,202	9,553	89,565	845,090	989,734
North Carolina	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	27,270	708	5,144	19,574	31,502
North Dakota	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	22	121	805	2,455	1,755
Ohio	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	659	2,107	13,539	63,365	58,996
Oklahoma	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,019	1,197	5,488	36,091	42,289
Oregon	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,102	1,371	6,198	43,346	51,591
Pennsylvania	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,251	2,761	17,056	90,921	119,476
Rhode Island	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	165	322	1,757	14,677	24,832
South Carolina	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	856	237	2,235	8,382	9,217
South Dakota	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	65	172	715	2,249	1,533
Tennessee	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	185	579	2,604	10,659	9,204
Texas	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,074	2,123	45,026	1,160,187	1,804,780
Utah	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	236	483	3,071	34,930	37,775
Vermont	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	38	41	427	1,246	808
Virginia	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,100	1,368	6,958	32,689	58,290
Washington	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	4,858	2,472	12,422	84,071	115,513
West Virginia	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	98	310	1,201	3,038	1,742
Wisconsin	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	388	1,195	5,067	32,477	41,737
Wyoming	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	170	136	878	10,642	10,636

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 8. **Population by Race for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 1990**—Con.
Part F. Percent White[1]

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
United States	**87.9**	**88.9**	**89.7**	**89.8**	**89.8**	**89.5**	**88.6**	**87.5**	**83.1**	**80.3**
Region										
Northeast	98.1	98.0	97.6	96.6	96.1	94.7	92.9	90.4	86.1	82.8
Midwest	97.9	98.0	97.5	96.5	96.3	94.7	93.0	91.3	88.7	87.2
South	67.4	69.9	72.9	74.9	76.0	78.1	79.1	80.3	78.2	76.8
West	94.7	95.9	96.2	96.0	96.2	95.0	92.1	90.2	80.8	75.8
State										
Alabama	54.7	57.5	61.6	64.3	65.3	67.9	69.9	73.6	73.8	73.6
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	77.2	78.8	77.1	75.5
Arizona	75.6	83.9	87.2	86.9	85.5	87.3	89.8	90.6	82.4	80.8
Arkansas	72.0	71.8	73.0	74.2	75.2	77.6	78.1	81.4	82.7	82.7
California	94.5	95.0	95.3	95.3	95.5	93.7	92.0	89.0	76.2	69.0
Colorado	98.0	98.0	98.3	98.4	98.5	97.9	97.0	95.7	89.0	88.2
Connecticut	98.2	98.6	98.4	98.1	98.0	97.3	95.6	93.5	90.1	87.0
Delaware	83.4	84.6	86.4	86.3	86.5	86.1	86.1	85.1	82.1	80.3
District of Columbia	68.7	71.3	74.7	72.7	71.5	64.6	45.2	27.7	26.9	29.6
Florida	56.3	58.9	65.9	70.5	72.8	78.2	82.1	84.2	84.0	83.1
Georgia	53.3	54.9	58.3	63.2	65.3	69.1	71.4	73.9	72.3	71.0
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	32.0	38.8	33.0	33.4
Idaho	95.5	98.0	98.6	98.6	98.9	98.8	98.5	98.1	95.5	94.4
Illinois	98.2	98.0	97.1	95.6	95.0	92.4	89.4	86.4	80.8	78.3
Indiana	97.7	97.7	97.2	96.5	96.4	95.5	94.1	92.8	91.2	90.6
Iowa	99.4	99.3	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.2	99.0	98.5	97.4	96.6
Kansas	96.3	96.7	96.6	96.3	96.3	96.0	95.1	94.5	91.7	90.1
Kentucky	86.7	88.6	90.2	91.4	92.5	93.[illegible]	92.8	92.6	92.3	92.0
Louisiana	52.8	56.8	61.0	62.9	64.0	67.0	67.9	69.8	69.2	67.3
Maine	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.4	99.3	98.7	98.4
Maryland	80.2	82.0	83.1	83.0	83.4	83.4	83.0	81.5	74.9	71.0
Massachusetts	98.7	98.8	98.7	98.7	98.6	98.3	97.6	96.3	93.5	89.8
Michigan	99.1	99.1	98.2	98.9	95.9	92.9	90.6	88.3	85.0	83.4
Minnesota	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.0	98.8	98.2	96.6	94.4
Mississippi	41.3	43.7	47.7	49.7	50.7	54.6	57.7	62.8	64.1	63.5
Missouri	94.8	95.2	94.7	93.8	93.5	92.4	90.8	89.3	88.4	87.7
Montana	93.0	95.9	97.3	96.7	96.6	96.8	96.4	95.5	94.1	92.7
Nebraska	99.1	99.0	98.7	98.7	98.6	98.2	97.4	96.6	94.9	93.8
Nevada	83.6	90.7	91.3	92.8	94.4	93.6	92.3	91.7	87.5	84.3
New Hampshire	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.6	99.4	98.9	98.0
New Jersey	96.2	96.4	96.2	94.8	94.5	93.3	91.3	88.6	83.2	79.3
New Mexico	92.3	93.1	92.9	92.4	92.6	92.5	92.1	90.1	75.0	75.6
New York	98.5	98.4	97.9	96.5	95.6	93.5	91.1	86.8	79.5	74.4
North Carolina	66.7	68.0	69.7	70.5	71.9	73.4	74.6	76.8	75.8	75.6
North Dakota	97.7	98.8	98.9	98.7	98.4	98.2	98.0	97.0	95.8	94.6
Ohio	97.7	97.6	96.7	95.3	95.1	93.5	91.8	90.6	88.9	87.8
Oklahoma	84.8	87.2	89.8	88.9	90.1	91.0	90.5	89.1	85.9	82.1
Oregon	95.4	97.4	98.2	98.4	98.7	98.4	97.9	97.2	94.6	92.8
Pennsylvania	97.5	97.4	96.7	95.5	95.2	93.9	92.4	91.0	89.8	88.5
Rhode Island	97.8	98.1	98.3	98.5	98.4	98.1	97.6	96.6	94.7	91.4
South Carolina	41.6	44.8	48.6	54.3	57.1	61.1	65.1	69.3	68.8	69.0
South Dakota	94.8	96.6	97.3	96.7	96.3	96.3	96.0	94.7	92.6	91.6
Tennessee	76.2	78.3	80.7	81.7	82.5	83.9	83.5	83.9	83.5	83.0
Texas	79.6	82.2	84.0	85.3	85.5	87.2	87.4	86.8	78.7	75.2
Utah	98.5	98.2	98.3	98.4	98.7	98.3	98.1	97.4	94.6	93.8
Vermont	99.7	99.5	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.6	99.1	98.6
Virginia	64.3	67.4	70.1	73.1	75.3	77.8	79.2	80.9	79.1	77.4
Washington	95.8	97.1	97.3	97.3	97.8	97.4	96.4	95.4	91.5	88.5
West Virginia	95.5	94.7	94.1	93.3	93.8	94.3	95.1	95.9	96.2	96.2
Wisconsin	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.2	99.2	98.8	97.6	96.4	94.4	92.2
Wyoming	96.2	96.1	97.8	98.1	98.3	97.8	97.8	97.2	95.1	94.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257, archived on March 25, 2010

Table 8. **Population by Race for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 1990**—Con.
Part G. Percent Black[1]

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
United States	**11.6**	**10.7**	**9.9**	**9.7**	**9.8**	**10.0**	**10.5**	**11.1**	**11.7**	**12.1**
Region										
Northeast	1.8	1.9	2.3	3.3	3.8	5.1	6.8	8.9	9.9	11.0
Midwest	1.9	1.8	2.3	3.3	3.5	5.0	6.7	8.1	9.1	9.6
South	32.3	29.8	26.9	24.7	23.8	21.7	20.6	19.1	18.6	18.5
West	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	2.9	3.9	4.9	5.2	5.4
State										
Alabama	45.2	42.5	38.4	35.7	34.7	32.0	30.0	26.2	25.6	25.3
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	3.0	3.0	3.4	4.1
Arizona	1.5	1.0	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.0
Arkansas	28.0	28.1	27.0	25.8	24.8	22.3	21.8	18.3	16.3	15.9
California	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.8	4.4	5.6	7.0	7.7	7.4
Colorado	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.3	3.0	3.5	4.0
Connecticut	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.7	4.2	6.0	7.0	8.3
Delaware	16.6	15.4	13.6	13.7	13.5	13.7	13.6	14.3	16.1	16.9
District of Columbia	31.1	28.5	25.1	27.1	28.2	35.0	53.9	71.1	70.3	65.8
Florida	43.7	41.0	34.0	29.4	27.1	21.8	17.8	15.3	13.8	13.6
Georgia	46.7	45.1	41.7	36.8	34.7	30.9	28.5	25.9	26.8	27.0
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	0.8	1.0	1.8	2.5
Idaho	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Illinois	1.8	1.9	2.8	4.3	4.9	7.4	10.3	12.8	14.7	14.8
Indiana	2.3	2.2	2.8	3.5	3.6	4.4	5.8	6.9	7.6	7.8
Iowa	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.7
Kansas	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.8	5.3	5.8
Kentucky	13.3	11.4	9.8	8.6	7.5	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1
Louisiana	47.1	43.1	38.9	36.9	35.9	32.9	31.9	29.8	29.4	30.8
Maine	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Maryland	19.8	17.9	16.9	16.9	16.6	16.5	16.7	17.8	22.7	24.9
Massachusetts	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.2	3.1	3.9	5.0
Michigan	0.7	0.6	1.6	3.5	4.0	6.9	9.2	11.2	12.9	13.9
Minnesota	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.3	2.2
Mississippi	58.5	56.2	52.2	50.2	49.2	45.3	42.0	36.8	35.2	35.6
Missouri	5.2	4.9	5.2	6.2	6.5	7.5	9.0	10.3	10.5	10.7
Montana	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Nebraska	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.7	3.1	3.6
Nevada	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	2.7	4.7	5.7	6.4	6.6
New Hampshire	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6
New Jersey	3.7	3.5	3.7	5.2	5.5	6.6	8.5	10.7	12.6	13.4
New Mexico	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0
New York	1.4	1.5	1.9	3.3	4.2	6.2	8.4	11.9	13.7	15.9
North Carolina	33.0	31.6	29.8	29.0	27.5	25.8	24.5	22.2	22.4	22.0
North Dakota	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6
Ohio	2.3	2.3	3.2	4.7	4.9	6.5	8.1	9.1	10.0	10.6
Oklahoma	7.0	8.3	7.4	7.2	7.2	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.4
Oregon	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6
Pennsylvania	2.5	2.5	3.3	4.5	4.7	6.1	7.5	8.6	8.8	9.2
Rhode Island	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.9	3.9
South Carolina	58.4	55.2	51.4	45.6	42.9	38.8	34.8	30.5	30.4	29.8
South Dakota	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5
Tennessee	23.8	21.7	19.3	18.3	17.4	16.1	16.5	15.8	15.8	16.0
Texas	20.4	17.7	15.9	14.7	14.4	12.7	12.4	12.5	12.0	11.9
Utah	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Vermont	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Virginia	35.6	32.6	29.9	26.8	24.7	22.1	20.6	18.5	18.9	18.8
Washington	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.6	3.1
West Virginia	4.5	5.3	5.9	6.6	6.2	5.7	4.8	3.9	3.3	3.1
Wisconsin	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.9	2.9	3.9	5.0
Wyoming	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257, archived on March 25, 2010

Table 8. **Population by Race for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 1990**—Con.
Part H. Percent American Indian and Alaska Native[1]

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
United States	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**0.8**
Region										
Northeast	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Midwest	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6
South	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7
West	2.4	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.8
State										
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.4
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	6.4	5.4	16.0	15.6
Arizona	21.5	14.3	9.9	10.0	11.0	8.8	6.4	5.4	5.6	5.6
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.5
California	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.8
Colorado	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Florida	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5
Idaho	2.6	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Kansas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2
Louisiana	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
Maine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
Michigan	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6
Minnesota	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1
Mississippi	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.4
Montana	4.7	2.9	2.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.9	4.7	6.0
Nebraska	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8
Nevada	12.3	6.4	6.3	5.3	4.3	3.1	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.6
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
New Mexico	6.7	6.3	5.4	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.9	7.2	8.1	8.9
New York	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
North Carolina	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2
North Dakota	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.3	3.1	4.1
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
Oklahoma	8.2	4.5	2.8	3.9	2.7	2.4	2.8	3.8	5.6	8.0
Oregon	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.4
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Rhode Island	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
South Carolina	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2
South Dakota	5.0	3.3	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.9	6.5	7.3
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
Utah	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3
Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Washington	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.7
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Wisconsin	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8
Wyoming	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 8. **Population by Race for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 1990**—Con.
Part I. Percent Asian and Pacific Islander[1]

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
United States	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**1.5**	**2.9**
Region										
Northeast	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.6
Midwest	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.3
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.3
West	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	0.9	2.5	2.8	4.8	7.7
State										
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.5
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	0.8	0.9	2.0	3.6
Arizona	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.5
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5
California	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.4	1.4	2.0	2.6	5.3	9.6
Colorado	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.8
Connecticut	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.5
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.4
District of Columbia	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.8
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.2
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.2
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	49.1	47.3	60.5	61.8
Idaho	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9
Illinois	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.4	2.5
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.9
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.6	1.3
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.5
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.0
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.4	1.5	2.9
Massachusetts	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	2.4
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.1
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.8
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8
Montana	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5
Nebraska	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8
Nevada	3.7	2.3	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.8	3.2
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8
New Jersey	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.4	3.5
New Mexico	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.9
New York	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.8	3.9
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.8
North Dakota	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.5
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.1
Oregon	3.1	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.3	2.4
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.2
Rhode Island	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.8
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.6
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.4
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.7
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.9
Utah	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.9
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.6
Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	1.2	2.6
Washington	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.2	2.5	4.3
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.4
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.1
Wyoming	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 8. **Population by Race for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 1990**—Con.
Part J. Percent Other Race[1]

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
United States	**(X)**	**(X)**	**(X)**	**(X)**	**(X)**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**3.0**	**3.9**
Region										
Northeast	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.3	2.7	3.3
Midwest	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.2	1.2	1.4
South	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	0.1	-	0.2	2.0	2.8
West	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	0.3	0.6	1.0	7.5	9.4
State										
Alabama	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	12.7	11.9	1.6	1.2
Arizona	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	0.1	-	0.5	8.4	9.1
Arkansas	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.3
California	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	0.4	0.1	0.9	10.0	13.2
Colorado	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	0.1	-	0.4	5.8	5.1
Connecticut	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.2	2.2	2.9
Delaware	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.1
District of Columbia	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.6	2.5
Florida	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.1	1.5	1.8
Georgia	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.7
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	18.1	12.8	4.4	1.9
Idaho	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.3	2.4	3.0
Illinois	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.3	3.0	4.2
Indiana	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.1	0.8	0.7
Iowa	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.1	0.5	0.5
Kansas	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.2	1.6	2.0
Kentucky	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2
Louisiana	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	0.1	-	0.1	0.5	0.5
Maine	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.1
Maryland	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.2	0.7	0.9
Massachusetts	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.2	1.7	2.6
Michigan	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.2	1.0	0.9
Minnesota	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.1	0.6	0.5
Mississippi	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1
Missouri	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.4
Montana	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	0.1	-	0.2	0.6	0.5
Nebraska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.1	0.9	1.0
Nevada	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.7	4.4
New Hampshire	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3
New Jersey	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.3	2.7	3.6
New Mexico	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.6	14.5	12.6
New York	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	0.1	0.5	4.8	5.5
North Carolina	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	0.7	-	0.1	0.3	0.5
North Dakota	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.3
Ohio	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.1	0.6	0.5
Oklahoma	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.3
Oregon	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.6	1.8
Pennsylvania	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.1	0.8	1.0
Rhode Island	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.2	1.5	2.5
South Carolina	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.3
South Dakota	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.2
Tennessee	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2
Texas	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.4	8.2	10.6
Utah	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	0.1	0.3	2.4	2.2
Vermont	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1
Virginia	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.1	0.6	0.9
Washington	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.0	2.4
West Virginia	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1
Wisconsin	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-	0.1	0.7	0.9
Wyoming	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	0.1	-	0.3	2.3	2.3

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. X Not applicable.

[1]See Appendix C, Sources and Quality of Data, for discussion of race concepts and changes in classification from 1900 to 2000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 1990.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 9. **Population by Race for the United States, Regions, and States: 2000**

Part A. Race Alone and Two or More Races[1]

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	Total population	One race							Two or more races
		Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	
United States	**281,421,906**	**274,595,678**	**211,460,626**	**34,658,190**	**2,475,956**	**10,242,998**	**398,835**	**15,359,073**	**6,826,228**
Region									
Northeast	53,594,378	52,365,917	41,533,502	6,099,881	162,558	2,119,426	20,880	2,429,670	1,228,461
Midwest	64,392,776	63,370,308	53,833,651	6,499,733	399,490	1,197,554	22,492	1,417,388	1,022,468
South	100,236,820	98,389,805	72,819,399	18,981,692	725,919	1,922,407	51,217	3,889,171	1,847,015
West	63,197,932	60,469,648	43,274,074	3,076,884	1,187,989	5,003,611	304,246	7,622,844	2,728,284
State									
Alabama	4,447,100	4,402,921	3,162,808	1,155,930	22,430	31,346	1,409	28,998	44,179
Alaska	626,932	592,786	434,534	21,787	98,043	25,116	3,309	9,997	34,146
Arizona	5,130,632	4,984,106	3,873,611	158,873	255,879	92,236	6,733	596,774	146,526
Arkansas	2,673,400	2,637,656	2,138,598	418,950	17,808	20,220	1,668	40,412	35,744
California	33,871,648	32,264,002	20,170,059	2,263,882	333,346	3,697,513	116,961	5,682,241	1,607,646
Colorado	4,301,261	4,179,074	3,560,005	165,063	44,241	95,213	4,621	309,931	122,187
Connecticut	3,405,565	3,330,717	2,780,355	309,843	9,639	82,313	1,366	147,201	74,848
Delaware	783,600	770,567	584,773	150,666	2,731	16,259	283	15,855	13,033
District of Columbia	572,059	558,613	176,101	343,312	1,713	15,189	348	21,950	13,446
Florida	15,982,378	15,606,063	12,465,029	2,335,505	53,541	266,256	8,625	477,107	376,315
Georgia	8,186,453	8,072,265	5,327,281	2,349,542	21,737	173,170	4,246	196,289	114,188
Hawaii	1,211,537	952,194	294,102	22,003	3,535	503,868	113,539	15,147	259,343
Idaho	1,293,953	1,268,344	1,177,304	5,456	17,645	11,889	1,308	54,742	25,609
Illinois	12,419,293	12,184,277	9,125,471	1,876,875	31,006	423,603	4,610	722,712	235,016
Indiana	6,080,485	6,004,813	5,320,022	510,034	15,815	59,126	2,005	97,811	75,672
Iowa	2,926,324	2,894,546	2,748,640	61,853	8,989	36,635	1,009	37,420	31,778
Kansas	2,688,418	2,631,922	2,313,944	54,198	14,936	46,806	1,313	90,725	56,496
Kentucky	4,041,769	3,999,326	3,640,889	295,994	8,616	29,744	1,460	22,623	42,443
Louisiana	4,468,976	4,420,711	2,856,161	1,451,944	25,477	54,758	1,240	31,131	48,265
Maine	1,274,923	1,262,276	1,236,014	6,760	7,098	9,111	382	2,911	12,647
Maryland	5,296,486	5,192,899	3,391,308	1,477,411	15,423	210,929	2,303	95,525	103,587
Massachusetts	6,349,097	6,203,092	5,367,286	343,454	15,015	238,124	2,489	236,724	146,005
Michigan	9,938,444	9,746,028	7,966,053	1,412,742	58,479	176,510	2,692	129,552	192,416
Minnesota	4,919,479	4,836,737	4,400,282	171,731	54,967	141,968	1,979	65,810	82,742
Mississippi	2,844,658	2,824,637	1,746,099	1,033,809	11,652	18,626	667	13,784	20,021
Missouri	5,595,211	5,513,150	4,748,083	629,391	25,076	61,595	3,178	45,827	82,061
Montana	902,195	886,465	817,229	2,692	56,068	4,691	470	5,315	15,730
Nebraska	1,711,263	1,687,310	1,533,261	68,541	14,896	21,931	836	47,845	23,953
Nevada	1,998,257	1,921,829	1,501,886	135,477	26,420	90,266	8,426	159,354	76,428
New Hampshire	1,235,786	1,222,572	1,186,851	9,035	2,964	15,931	371	7,420	13,214
New Jersey	8,414,350	8,200,595	6,104,705	1,141,821	19,492	480,276	3,329	450,972	213,755
New Mexico	1,819,046	1,752,719	1,214,253	34,343	173,483	19,255	1,503	309,882	66,327
New York	18,976,457	18,386,275	12,893,689	3,014,385	82,461	1,044,976	8,818	1,341,946	590,182
North Carolina	8,049,313	7,946,053	5,804,656	1,737,545	99,551	113,689	3,983	186,629	103,260
North Dakota	642,200	634,802	593,181	3,916	31,329	3,606	230	2,540	7,398
Ohio	11,353,140	11,195,255	9,645,453	1,301,307	24,486	132,633	2,749	88,627	157,885
Oklahoma	3,450,654	3,294,669	2,628,434	260,968	273,230	46,767	2,372	82,898	155,985
Oregon	3,421,399	3,316,654	2,961,623	55,662	45,211	101,350	7,976	144,832	104,745
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	12,138,830	10,484,203	1,224,612	18,348	219,813	3,417	188,437	142,224
Rhode Island	1,048,319	1,020,068	891,191	46,908	5,121	23,665	567	52,616	28,251
South Carolina	4,012,012	3,972,062	2,695,560	1,185,216	13,718	36,014	1,628	39,926	39,950
South Dakota	754,844	744,688	669,404	4,685	62,283	4,378	261	3,677	10,156
Tennessee	5,689,283	5,626,174	4,563,310	932,809	15,152	56,662	2,205	56,036	63,109
Texas	20,851,820	20,337,187	14,799,505	2,404,566	118,362	562,319	14,434	2,438,001	514,633
Utah	2,233,169	2,185,974	1,992,975	17,657	29,684	37,108	15,145	93,405	47,195
Vermont	608,827	601,492	589,208	3,063	2,420	5,217	141	1,443	7,335
Virginia	7,078,515	6,935,446	5,120,110	1,390,293	21,172	261,025	3,946	138,900	143,069
Washington	5,894,121	5,680,602	4,821,823	190,267	93,301	322,335	23,953	228,923	213,519
West Virginia	1,808,344	1,792,556	1,718,777	57,232	3,606	9,434	400	3,107	15,788
Wisconsin	5,363,675	5,296,780	4,769,857	304,460	47,228	88,763	1,630	84,842	66,895
Wyoming	493,782	484,899	454,670	3,722	11,133	2,771	302	12,301	8,883

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 9. **Population by Race for the United States, Regions, and States: 2000**—Con.

Part B. Race Alone or in Combination With One or More Races[1]

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
United States	**216,930,975**	**36,419,434**	**4,119,301**	**11,898,828**	**874,414**	**18,521,486**
Region						
Northeast	42,395,625	6,556,909	374,035	2,368,297	63,907	3,138,918
Midwest	54,709,407	6,838,669	714,792	1,392,938	55,364	1,769,970
South	74,303,744	19,528,231	1,259,230	2,267,094	117,947	4,719,249
West	45,522,199	3,495,625	1,771,244	5,870,499	637,196	8,893,349
State						
Alabama	3,199,953	1,168,998	44,449	39,458	3,169	38,201
Alaska	463,999	27,147	119,241	32,686	5,515	15,151
Arizona	3,998,154	185,599	292,552	118,672	13,415	677,392
Arkansas	2,170,534	427,152	37,002	25,401	3,129	48,267
California	21,490,973	2,513,041	627,562	4,155,685	221,458	6,575,625
Colorado	3,665,638	190,717	79,689	120,779	10,153	364,846
Connecticut	2,835,974	339,078	24,488	95,368	4,076	186,234
Delaware	594,425	157,152	6,069	18,944	671	20,391
District of Columbia	184,309	350,455	4,775	17,956	785	28,627
Florida	12,734,292	2,471,730	117,880	333,013	23,998	697,074
Georgia	5,412,371	2,393,425	53,197	199,812	9,689	241,298
Hawaii	476,162	33,343	24,882	703,232	282,667	47,603
Idaho	1,201,113	8,127	27,237	17,390	2,847	64,389
Illinois	9,322,831	1,937,671	73,161	473,649	11,848	847,369
Indiana	5,387,174	538,015	39,263	72,839	4,367	119,586
Iowa	2,777,183	72,512	18,246	43,119	2,196	46,858
Kansas	2,363,412	170,610	47,363	56,049	3,117	107,789
Kentucky	3,678,740	311,878	24,552	37,062	3,162	31,805
Louisiana	2,894,983	1,468,317	42,878	64,350	3,237	47,775
Maine	1,247,776	9,553	13,156	11,827	792	5,227
Maryland	3,465,697	1,525,086	39,437	238,408	6,179	134,621
Massachusetts	5,472,809	398,479	38,050	264,814	8,704	320,907
Michigan	8,133,988	1,474,613	124,412	208,329	7,276	195,724
Minnesota	4,466,325	202,972	81,074	162,414	5,867	89,042
Mississippi	1,761,638	1,041,708	19,555	23,281	1,901	18,635
Missouri	4,819,487	655,377	60,099	76,210	6,635	64,880
Montana	831,978	4,441	66,320	7,101	1,077	7,834
Nebraska	1,554,164	75,833	22,204	26,809	1,733	55,996
Nevada	1,565,866	150,508	42,222	112,456	16,234	193,720
New Hampshire	1,198,927	12,218	7,885	19,219	777	10,895
New Jersey	6,261,187	1,211,750	49,104	524,356	10,065	583,527
New Mexico	1,272,116	42,412	191,475	26,619	3,069	352,963
New York	13,275,834	3,234,165	171,581	1,169,200	28,612	1,721,699
North Carolina	5,884,608	1,776,283	131,736	136,212	8,574	223,222
North Dakota	599,918	5,372	35,228	4,967	475	4,042
Ohio	9,779,512	1,372,501	76,075	159,776	6,984	128,671
Oklahoma	2,770,035	284,766	391,949	58,723	5,123	102,585
Oregon	3,055,670	72,647	85,667	127,339	16,019	176,866
Pennsylvania	10,596,409	1,289,123	52,650	248,601	8,790	238,700
Rhode Island	910,630	58,051	10,725	28,290	1,783	69,002
South Carolina	2,727,208	1,200,901	27,456	44,931	3,778	51,346
South Dakota	678,604	6,687	68,281	6,009	556	5,351
Tennessee	4,617,553	953,349	39,188	68,918	4,587	72,929
Texas	15,240,387	2,493,057	215,599	644,193	29,094	2,766,586
Utah	2,034,448	24,382	40,445	48,692	21,367	113,950
Vermont	596,079	4,492	6,396	6,622	308	2,727
Virginia	5,233,601	1,441,207	52,864	304,559	9,984	190,308
Washington	5,003,180	238,398	158,940	395,741	42,761	287,400
West Virginia	1,733,390	62,817	10,644	11,873	887	5,579
Wisconsin	4,827,514	326,506	69,386	102,768	4,310	104,662
Wyoming	462,902	4,863	15,012	4,107	614	15,610

See footnotes at end of table.

Filed in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257, archived on March 25, 2010

Table 9. **Population by Race for the United States, Regions, and States: 2000**—Con.

Part C. Percent Distribution by Race Alone and Two or More Races[1]

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	Total population	One race							Two or more races
		Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	
United States	**100.0**	**97.6**	**75.1**	**12.3**	**0.9**	**3.6**	**0.1**	**5.5**	**2.4**
Region									
Northeast	100.0	97.7	77.5	11.4	0.3	4.0	-	4.5	2.3
Midwest	100.0	98.4	83.6	10.1	0.6	1.9	-	2.2	1.6
South	100.0	98.2	72.6	18.9	0.7	1.9	0.1	3.9	1.8
West	100.0	95.7	68.5	4.9	1.9	7.9	0.5	12.1	4.3
State									
Alabama	100.0	99.0	71.1	26.0	0.5	0.7	-	0.7	1.0
Alaska	100.0	94.6	69.3	3.5	15.6	4.0	0.5	1.6	5.4
Arizona	100.0	97.1	75.5	3.1	5.0	1.8	0.1	11.6	2.9
Arkansas	100.0	98.7	80.0	15.7	0.7	0.8	0.1	1.5	1.3
California	100.0	95.3	59.5	6.7	1.0	10.9	0.3	16.8	4.7
Colorado	100.0	97.2	82.8	3.8	1.0	2.2	0.1	7.2	2.8
Connecticut	100.0	97.8	81.6	9.1	0.3	2.4	-	4.3	2.2
Delaware	100.0	98.3	74.6	19.2	0.3	2.1	-	2.0	1.7
District of Columbia	100.0	97.6	30.8	60.0	0.3	2.7	0.1	3.8	2.4
Florida	100.0	97.6	78.0	14.6	0.3	1.7	0.1	3.0	2.4
Georgia	100.0	98.6	65.1	28.7	0.3	2.1	0.1	2.4	1.4
Hawaii	100.0	78.6	24.3	1.8	0.3	41.6	9.4	1.3	21.4
Idaho	100.0	98.0	91.0	0.4	1.4	0.9	0.1	4.2	2.0
Illinois	100.0	98.1	73.5	15.1	0.2	3.4	-	5.8	1.9
Indiana	100.0	98.8	87.5	8.4	0.3	1.0	-	1.6	1.2
Iowa	100.0	98.9	93.9	2.1	0.6	1.3	-	1.3	1.1
Kansas	100.0	97.9	86.1	5.7	2.9	1.7	-	3.4	2.1
Kentucky	100.0	98.9	90.1	7.3	0.2	0.7	-	0.6	1.1
Louisiana	100.0	98.9	63.9	32.5	0.6	1.2	-	0.7	1.1
Maine	100.0	99.0	96.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	-	0.2	1.0
Maryland	100.0	98.0	64.0	27.9	0.3	4.0	-	1.8	2.0
Massachusetts	100.0	97.7	84.5	5.4	0.2	3.8	-	3.7	2.3
Michigan	100.0	98.1	80.2	14.2	0.6	1.8	-	1.3	1.9
Minnesota	100.0	98.3	89.4	3.5	1.1	2.9	-	1.3	1.7
Mississippi	100.0	99.3	61.4	36.3	0.4	0.7	-	0.5	0.7
Missouri	100.0	98.5	84.9	11.2	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.8	1.5
Montana	100.0	98.3	90.6	0.3	6.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.7
Nebraska	100.0	98.6	89.6	4.0	0.9	1.3	-	2.8	1.4
Nevada	100.0	96.2	75.2	6.8	1.3	4.5	0.4	8.0	3.8
New Hampshire	100.0	98.9	96.0	0.7	0.2	1.3	-	0.6	1.1
New Jersey	100.0	97.5	72.6	13.6	0.2	5.7	-	5.4	2.5
New Mexico	100.0	96.4	66.8	1.9	9.5	1.1	0.1	17.0	3.6
New York	100.0	96.9	67.9	15.9	0.4	5.5	-	7.1	3.1
North Carolina	100.0	98.7	72.1	21.6	1.2	1.4	-	2.3	1.3
North Dakota	100.0	98.8	92.4	0.6	4.9	0.6	-	0.4	1.2
Ohio	100.0	98.6	85.0	11.5	0.2	1.2	-	0.8	1.4
Oklahoma	100.0	95.5	76.2	7.6	7.9	1.4	0.1	2.4	4.5
Oregon	100.0	96.9	86.6	1.6	1.3	3.0	0.2	4.2	3.1
Pennsylvania	100.0	98.8	85.4	10.0	0.1	1.8	-	1.5	1.2
Rhode Island	100.0	97.3	85.0	4.5	0.5	2.3	0.1	5.0	2.7
South Carolina	100.0	99.0	67.2	29.5	0.3	0.9	-	1.0	1.0
South Dakota	100.0	98.7	88.7	0.6	8.3	0.6	-	0.5	1.3
Tennessee	100.0	98.9	80.2	16.4	0.3	1.0	-	1.0	1.1
Texas	100.0	97.5	71.0	11.5	0.6	2.7	0.1	11.7	2.5
Utah	100.0	97.9	89.2	0.8	1.3	1.7	0.7	4.2	2.1
Vermont	100.0	98.8	96.8	0.5	0.4	0.9	-	0.2	1.2
Virginia	100.0	98.0	72.3	19.6	0.3	3.7	0.1	2.0	2.0
Washington	100.0	96.4	81.8	3.2	1.6	5.5	0.4	3.9	3.6
West Virginia	100.0	99.1	95.0	3.2	0.2	0.5	-	0.2	0.9
Wisconsin	100.0	98.8	88.9	5.7	0.9	1.7	-	1.6	1.2
Wyoming	100.0	98.2	92.1	0.8	2.3	0.6	0.1	2.5	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 9. **Population by Race for the United States, Regions, and States: 2000**—Con.

Part D. Percent Race Alone or in Combination With One or More Races[1]

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
United States	**77.1**	**12.9**	**1.5**	**4.2**	**0.3**	**6.6**
Region						
Northeast	79.1	12.2	0.7	4.4	0.1	5.9
Midwest	85.0	10.6	1.1	2.2	0.1	2.7
South	74.1	19.5	1.3	2.3	0.1	4.7
West	72.0	5.5	2.8	9.3	1.0	14.1
State						
Alabama	72.0	26.3	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.9
Alaska	74.0	4.3	19.0	5.2	0.9	2.4
Arizona	77.9	3.6	5.7	2.3	0.3	13.2
Arkansas	81.2	16.0	1.4	1.0	0.1	1.8
California	63.4	7.4	1.9	12.3	0.7	19.4
Colorado	85.2	4.4	1.9	2.8	0.2	8.5
Connecticut	83.3	10.0	0.7	2.8	0.1	5.5
Delaware	75.9	20.1	0.8	2.4	0.1	2.6
District of Columbia	32.2	61.3	0.8	3.1	0.1	5.0
Florida	79.7	15.5	0.7	2.1	0.2	4.4
Georgia	66.1	29.2	0.6	2.4	0.1	2.9
Hawaii	39.3	2.8	2.1	58.0	23.3	3.9
Idaho	92.8	0.6	2.1	1.3	0.2	5.0
Illinois	75.1	15.6	0.6	3.8	0.1	6.8
Indiana	88.6	8.8	0.6	1.2	0.1	2.0
Iowa	94.9	2.5	0.6	1.5	0.1	1.6
Kansas	87.9	6.3	1.8	2.1	0.1	4.0
Kentucky	91.0	7.7	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.8
Louisiana	64.8	32.9	1.0	1.4	0.1	1.1
Maine	97.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.4
Maryland	65.4	28.8	0.7	4.5	0.1	2.5
Massachusetts	86.2	6.3	0.6	4.2	0.1	5.1
Michigan	81.8	14.8	1.3	2.1	0.1	2.0
Minnesota	90.8	4.1	1.6	3.3	0.1	1.8
Mississippi	60.9	36.6	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.7
Missouri	86.1	11.7	1.1	1.4	0.1	1.2
Montana	92.2	0.5	7.4	0.8	0.1	0.9
Nebraska	90.8	4.4	1.3	1.6	0.1	3.3
Nevada	78.4	7.5	2.1	5.6	0.8	9.7
New Hampshire	97.0	1.0	0.6	1.6	0.1	0.9
New Jersey	74.4	14.4	0.6	6.2	0.1	6.9
New Mexico	69.9	2.3	10.5	1.5	0.2	19.4
New York	70.0	17.0	0.9	6.2	0.2	9.1
North Carolina	73.1	22.1	1.6	1.7	0.1	2.8
North Dakota	93.4	0.8	5.5	0.8	0.1	0.6
Ohio	86.1	12.1	0.7	1.4	0.1	1.1
Oklahoma	80.3	8.3	11.4	1.7	0.1	3.0
Oregon	89.3	2.1	2.5	3.7	0.5	5.2
Pennsylvania	86.3	10.5	0.4	2.0	0.1	1.9
Rhode Island	86.9	5.5	1.0	2.7	0.2	6.6
South Carolina	68.0	29.9	0.7	1.1	0.1	1.3
South Dakota	89.9	0.9	9.0	0.8	0.1	0.7
Tennessee	81.2	16.8	0.7	1.2	0.1	1.3
Texas	73.1	12.0	1.0	3.1	0.1	13.3
Utah	91.1	1.1	1.8	2.2	1.0	5.1
Vermont	97.9	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.4
Virginia	73.9	20.4	0.7	4.3	0.1	2.7
Washington	84.9	4.0	2.7	6.7	0.7	4.9
West Virginia	95.9	3.5	0.6	0.7	-	0.3
Wisconsin	90.0	6.1	1.3	1.9	0.1	2.0
Wyoming	93.7	1.0	3.0	0.8	0.1	3.2

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

[1]See Appendix C, Sources and Quality of Data, for discussion of race concepts and changes in classification from 1900 to 2000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 10. **Hispanic, Non-Hispanic, and White Non-Hispanic Population for the United States, Regions, and States: 1980 to 2000**

Part A. Number[1]

Area	Hispanic origin (of any race)			Not of Hispanic origin					
				Total			White non-Hispanic		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
United States	**14,608,673**	**22,354,059**	**35,305,818**	**211,937,132**	**226,355,814**	**246,116,088**	**180,256,366**	**188,128,296**	**194,552,774**
Region									
Northeast	2,604,289	3,754,389	5,254,087	46,530,994	47,054,840	48,340,291	40,995,586	40,366,823	39,327,262
Midwest	1,276,545	1,726,509	3,124,532	57,589,125	57,942,123	61,268,244	51,510,114	51,175,270	52,386,131
South	4,473,966	6,767,021	11,586,696	70,898,396	78,678,909	88,650,124	56,028,373	61,359,202	65,927,794
West	6,253,873	10,106,140	15,340,503	36,918,617	42,679,942	47,857,429	31,722,293	35,227,001	36,911,587
State									
Alabama	33,299	24,629	75,830	3,860,589	4,015,958	4,371,270	2,855,558	2,960,167	3,125,819
Alaska	9,507	17,803	25,852	392,344	532,240	601,080	304,635	406,722	423,788
Arizona	440,701	688,338	1,295,617	2,277,514	2,976,890	3,835,015	2,026,262	2,626,185	3,274,258
Arkansas	17,904	19,876	86,866	2,268,531	2,330,849	2,586,534	1,879,908	1,933,082	2,100,135
California	4,544,331	7,687,938	10,966,556	19,123,571	22,072,083	22,905,092	15,763,992	17,029,126	15,816,790
Colorado	339,717	424,302	735,601	2,550,247	2,870,092	3,565,660	2,390,479	2,658,945	3,202,880
Connecticut	124,499	213,116	320,323	2,983,077	3,074,000	3,085,242	2,735,418	2,754,184	2,638,845
Delaware	9,661	15,820	37,277	584,677	650,348	746,323	483,129	528,092	567,973
District of Columbia	17,679	32,710	44,953	620,654	574,190	527,106	164,244	166,131	159,178
Florida	858,158	1,574,143	2,682,715	8,888,166	11,363,783	13,299,663	7,473,295	9,475,326	10,458,509
Georgia	61,260	108,922	435,227	5,401,845	6,369,294	7,751,226	3,914,084	4,543,425	5,128,661
Hawaii	71,263	81,390	87,699	893,428	1,026,839	1,123,838	299,731	347,644	277,091
Idaho	36,615	52,927	101,690	907,320	953,822	1,192,263	836,187	928,661	1,139,291
Illinois	635,602	904,446	1,530,262	10,790,916	10,526,156	10,889,031	8,911,706	8,550,208	8,424,140
Indiana	87,047	98,788	214,536	5,403,177	5,445,371	5,965,949	4,953,603	4,965,242	5,219,373
Iowa	25,536	32,647	82,473	2,888,272	2,744,008	2,843,851	2,823,342	2,663,840	2,710,344
Kansas	63,339	93,670	188,252	2,300,340	2,383,904	2,500,166	2,138,531	2,190,524	2,233,997
Kentucky	27,406	21,984	59,939	3,633,371	3,663,342	3,981,830	3,358,495	3,378,022	3,608,013
Louisiana	99,134	93,044	107,738	4,106,766	4,126,929	4,361,238	2,841,397	2,776,022	2,794,391
Maine	5,005	6,829	9,360	1,119,655	1,221,099	1,265,563	1,105,860	1,203,357	1,230,297
Maryland	64,746	125,102	227,916	4,152,229	4,656,366	5,068,570	3,116,160	3,326,109	3,286,547
Massachusetts	141,043	287,549	428,729	5,595,994	5,728,876	5,920,368	5,294,151	5,280,292	5,198,359
Michigan	162,440	201,596	323,877	9,099,638	9,093,701	9,614,567	7,785,525	7,649,951	7,806,691
Minnesota	32,123	53,884	143,382	4,043,847	4,321,215	4,776,097	3,916,529	4,101,266	4,337,143
Mississippi	24,731	15,931	39,569	2,495,907	2,557,285	2,805,089	1,604,154	1,624,198	1,727,908
Missouri	51,653	61,702	118,592	4,865,033	5,055,371	5,476,619	4,311,600	4,448,465	4,686,474
Montana	9,974	12,174	18,081	776,716	786,891	884,114	734,410	733,878	807,823
Nebraska	28,025	36,969	94,425	1,541,800	1,541,416	1,616,838	1,475,376	1,460,095	1,494,494
Nevada	53,879	124,419	393,970	746,614	1,077,414	1,604,287	666,354	946,357	1,303,001
New Hampshire	5,587	11,333	20,489	915,023	1,097,919	1,215,297	905,504	1,079,484	1,175,252
New Jersey	491,883	739,861	1,117,191	6,872,940	6,990,327	7,297,159	5,825,538	5,718,966	5,557,209
New Mexico	477,222	579,224	765,386	825,672	935,845	1,053,660	685,956	764,164	813,495
New York	1,659,300	2,214,026	2,867,583	15,898,772	15,776,429	16,108,874	13,164,734	12,460,189	11,760,981
North Carolina	56,667	76,726	378,963	5,825,099	6,551,911	7,670,350	4,428,567	4,971,127	5,647,155
North Dakota	3,902	4,665	7,786	648,815	634,135	634,414	623,201	601,592	589,149
Ohio	119,883	139,696	217,123	10,677,747	10,707,419	11,136,017	9,527,514	9,444,622	9,538,111
Oklahoma	57,419	86,160	179,304	2,967,871	3,059,425	3,271,350	2,570,986	2,547,588	2,556,368
Oregon	65,847	112,707	275,314	2,567,258	2,729,614	3,146,085	2,456,012	2,579,732	2,857,616
Pennsylvania	153,961	232,262	394,088	11,709,934	11,649,381	11,886,966	10,575,827	10,422,058	10,322,455
Rhode Island	19,707	45,752	90,820	927,447	957,712	957,499	884,683	896,109	858,433
South Carolina	33,426	30,551	95,076	3,088,394	3,456,152	3,916,936	2,132,100	2,390,056	2,652,291
South Dakota	4,023	5,252	10,903	686,745	690,752	743,941	637,511	634,788	664,585
Tennessee	34,077	32,741	123,838	4,557,043	4,844,444	5,565,445	3,812,949	4,027,631	4,505,930
Texas	2,985,824	4,339,905	6,669,666	11,243,367	12,646,605	14,182,154	9,350,297	10,291,680	10,933,313
Utah	60,302	84,597	201,559	1,400,735	1,638,253	2,031,610	1,350,462	1,571,254	1,904,265
Vermont	3,304	3,661	5,504	508,152	559,097	603,323	503,871	552,184	585,431
Virginia	79,868	160,288	329,540	5,266,950	6,027,070	6,748,975	4,179,453	4,701,650	4,965,637
Washington	120,016	214,570	441,509	4,012,140	4,652,122	5,452,612	3,725,878	4,221,622	4,652,490
West Virginia	12,707	8,489	12,279	1,936,937	1,784,988	1,796,065	1,863,597	1,718,896	1,709,966
Wisconsin	62,972	93,194	192,921	4,642,795	4,798,575	5,170,754	4,405,676	4,464,677	4,681,630
Wyoming	24,499	25,751	31,669	445,058	427,837	462,113	431,935	412,711	438,799

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 10. **Hispanic, Non-Hispanic, and White Non-Hispanic Population for the United States, Regions, and States: 1980 to 2000**—Con.

Part B. Percent of Total Population[1]

Area	Hispanic origin (of any race)			Not of Hispanic origin					
				Total			White non-Hispanic		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
United States	**6.4**	**9.0**	**12.5**	**93.6**	**91.0**	**87.5**	**79.6**	**75.6**	**69.1**
Region									
Northeast	5.3	7.4	9.8	94.7	92.6	90.2	83.4	79.4	73.4
Midwest	2.2	2.9	4.9	97.8	97.1	95.1	87.5	85.8	81.4
South	5.9	7.9	11.6	94.1	92.1	88.4	74.3	71.8	65.8
West	14.5	19.1	24.3	85.5	80.9	75.7	73.5	66.7	58.4
State									
Alabama	0.9	0.6	1.7	99.1	99.4	98.3	73.3	73.3	70.3
Alaska	2.4	3.2	4.1	97.6	96.8	95.9	75.8	73.9	67.6
Arizona	16.2	18.8	25.3	83.8	81.2	74.7	74.5	71.7	63.8
Arkansas	0.8	0.8	3.2	99.2	99.2	96.8	82.2	82.2	78.6
California	19.2	25.8	32.4	80.8	74.2	67.6	66.6	57.2	46.7
Colorado	11.8	12.9	17.1	88.2	87.1	82.9	82.7	80.7	74.5
Connecticut	4.0	6.5	9.4	96.0	93.5	90.6	88.0	83.8	77.5
Delaware	1.6	2.4	4.8	98.4	97.6	95.2	81.3	79.3	72.5
District of Columbia	2.8	5.4	7.9	97.2	94.6	92.1	25.7	27.4	27.8
Florida	8.8	12.2	16.8	91.2	87.8	83.2	76.7	73.2	65.4
Georgia	1.1	1.7	5.3	98.9	98.3	94.7	71.6	70.1	62.6
Hawaii	7.4	7.3	7.2	92.6	92.7	92.8	31.1	31.4	22.9
Idaho	3.9	5.3	7.9	96.1	94.7	92.1	93.9	92.2	88.0
Illinois	5.6	7.9	12.3	94.4	92.1	87.7	78.0	74.8	67.8
Indiana	1.6	1.8	3.5	98.4	98.2	96.5	90.2	89.6	85.8
Iowa	0.9	1.2	2.8	99.1	98.8	97.2	96.9	95.9	92.6
Kansas	2.7	3.8	7.0	97.3	96.2	93.0	90.5	88.4	83.1
Kentucky	0.7	0.6	1.5	99.3	99.4	98.5	91.7	91.7	89.3
Louisiana	2.4	2.2	2.4	97.6	97.8	97.6	67.6	65.8	62.5
Maine	0.4	0.6	0.7	99.6	99.4	99.3	98.3	98.0	96.5
Maryland	1.5	2.6	4.3	98.5	97.4	95.7	73.9	69.6	62.1
Massachusetts	2.5	4.8	6.8	97.5	95.2	93.2	92.3	87.8	81.9
Michigan	1.8	2.2	3.3	98.2	97.8	96.7	84.1	82.3	78.6
Minnesota	0.8	1.2	2.9	99.2	98.8	97.1	96.1	93.7	88.2
Mississippi	1.0	0.6	1.4	99.0	99.4	98.6	63.6	63.1	60.7
Missouri	1.1	1.2	2.1	98.9	98.8	97.9	87.7	86.9	83.8
Montana	1.3	1.5	2.0	98.7	98.5	98.0	93.4	91.8	89.5
Nebraska	1.8	2.3	5.5	98.2	97.7	94.5	94.0	92.5	87.3
Nevada	6.7	10.4	19.7	93.3	89.6	80.3	83.2	78.7	65.2
New Hampshire	0.6	1.0	1.7	99.4	99.0	98.3	98.4	97.3	95.1
New Jersey	6.7	9.6	13.3	93.3	90.4	86.7	79.1	74.0	66.0
New Mexico	36.6	38.2	42.1	63.4	61.8	57.9	52.6	50.4	44.7
New York	9.5	12.3	15.1	90.5	87.7	84.9	75.0	69.3	62.0
North Carolina	1.0	1.2	4.7	99.0	98.8	95.3	75.3	75.0	70.2
North Dakota	0.6	0.7	1.2	99.4	99.3	98.8	95.5	94.2	91.7
Ohio	1.1	1.3	1.9	98.9	98.7	98.1	88.2	87.1	84.0
Oklahoma	1.9	2.7	5.2	98.1	97.3	94.8	85.0	81.0	74.1
Oregon	2.5	4.0	8.0	97.5	96.0	92.0	93.3	90.8	83.5
Pennsylvania	1.3	2.0	3.2	98.7	98.0	96.8	89.1	87.7	84.1
Rhode Island	2.1	4.6	8.7	97.9	95.4	91.3	93.4	89.3	81.9
South Carolina	1.1	0.9	2.4	98.9	99.1	97.6	68.3	68.5	66.1
South Dakota	0.6	0.8	1.4	99.4	99.2	98.6	92.3	91.2	88.0
Tennessee	0.7	0.7	2.2	99.3	99.3	97.8	83.1	82.6	79.2
Texas	21.0	25.5	32.0	79.0	74.5	68.0	65.7	60.6	52.4
Utah	4.1	4.9	9.0	95.9	95.1	91.0	92.4	91.2	85.3
Vermont	0.6	0.7	0.9	99.4	99.3	99.1	98.5	98.1	96.2
Virginia	1.5	2.6	4.7	98.5	97.4	95.3	78.2	76.0	70.2
Washington	2.9	4.4	7.5	97.1	95.6	92.5	90.2	86.7	78.9
West Virginia	0.7	0.5	0.7	99.3	99.5	99.3	95.6	95.8	94.6
Wisconsin	1.3	1.9	3.6	98.7	98.1	96.4	93.6	91.3	87.3
Wyoming	5.2	5.7	6.4	94.8	94.3	93.6	92.0	91.0	88.9

[1]See Appendix C, Sources and Quality of Data, for discussion of race and Hispanic origin concepts and changes in classification from 1900 to 2000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1980 to 2000.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 15, 2010

Table 11. **Population by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States: 1900 to 2000**

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Group and age	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
RACE											
White	**66,809,196**	**81,731,957**	**94,820,915**	**110,286,740**	**118,214,870**	**134,942,028**	**158,831,732**	**177,748,975**	**188,371,622**	**199,686,070**	**211,460,626**
0 to 4 years	7,919,952	9,322,914	10,373,921	10,142,169	9,229,505	14,184,504	17,358,552	14,423,140	12,634,075	13,649,490	12,859,892
5 to 9 years	7,638,326	8,475,173	10,087,245	11,161,663	9,328,951	11,596,572	16,087,542	16,897,426	13,032,966	13,616,268	13,944,882
10 to 14 years	6,959,238	7,918,408	9,369,322	10,694,424	10,352,695	9,694,529	14,638,892	17,681,117	14,460,922	12,853,558	14,322,638
15 to 19 years	6,543,189	7,968,391	8,314,155	10,248,779	10,964,047	9,330,520	11,608,229	16,370,360	16,962,102	13,342,703	14,167,148
20 to 24 years	6,335,044	7,986,411	8,185,341	9,612,669	10,340,149	10,179,187	9,470,779	14,281,827	17,288,774	14,523,912	13,064,891
25 to 29 years	5,762,980	7,257,136	8,141,690	8,708,998	9,904,270	10,924,804	9,555,585	11,811,914	15,984,830	16,638,544	13,501,773
30 to 34 years	5,004,444	6,267,276	7,338,790	8,210,912	9,206,478	10,356,331	10,588,830	9,967,437	14,644,799	17,351,513	14,818,786
35 to 39 years	4,460,575	5,731,845	6,965,805	8,278,268	8,516,660	10,058,473	11,140,841	9,720,869	11,761,107	16,081,606	17,031,493
40 to 44 years	3,852,143	4,780,272	5,755,547	7,266,892	7,936,083	9,190,290	10,423,020	10,606,832	9,825,833	14,506,390	17,265,995
45 to 49 years	3,105,678	4,061,062	5,188,040	6,381,570	7,532,756	8,169,354	9,785,162	10,844,642	9,456,991	11,585,703	15,810,626
50 to 54 years	2,633,981	3,555,313	4,317,266	5,445,743	6,680,307	7,535,439	8,693,528	10,001,857	10,157,561	9,504,871	14,213,875
55 to 59 years	2,021,217	2,564,206	3,305,671	4,319,301	5,426,845	6,695,732	7,626,211	9,006,502	10,237,758	8,968,416	11,107,247
60 to 64 years	1,620,658	2,069,323	2,771,433	3,496,777	4,416,693	5,652,606	6,550,673	7,804,710	8,975,711	9,211,123	8,945,842
65 to 69 years	1,195,295	1,549,954	1,924,296	2,607,133	3,499,046	4,585,586	5,739,224	6,299,054	7,812,247	8,899,637	8,040,225
70 to 74 years	808,097	1,030,884	1,298,738	1,845,322	2,400,545	3,181,575	4,391,042	4,982,083	6,095,352	7,126,564	7,648,193
75 years and over	803,327	1,059,165	1,359,992	1,787,518	2,479,840	3,606,526	5,173,622	7,049,205	9,040,594	11,825,772	14,717,120
Age unknown	145,052	134,224	123,663	78,602	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Median age	23.4	24.5	25.6	26.9	29.5	30.8	30.3	28.9	31.3	34.4	37.7
Black	**8,833,994**	**9,827,763**	**10,463,131**	**11,891,143**	**12,865,518**	***15,026,675***	***18,848,619***	**22,580,289**	**26,495,025**	**29,986,060**	**34,658,190**
0 to 4 years	1,215,655	1,263,288	1,143,699	1,230,206	1,249,080	*1,890,620*	*2,722,400*	2,432,638	2,436,169	2,785,902	2,804,786
5 to 9 years	1,202,758	1,246,553	1,266,207	1,368,381	1,294,546	*1,529,830*	*2,390,638*	2,747,428	2,490,717	2,671,109	3,205,512
10 to 14 years	1,091,990	1,155,266	1,236,914	1,251,542	1,330,660	*1,352,445*	*1,972,932*	2,809,869	2,673,272	2,601,590	3,121,530
15 to 19 years	982,022	1,060,416	1,083,215	1,250,528	1,304,606	*1,226,135*	*1,496,991*	2,423,045	2,984,863	2,658,493	2,929,553
20 to 24 years	969,172	1,030,795	1,054,847	1,203,191	1,195,227	*1,231,545*	*1,211,713*	1,814,220	2,724,806	2,578,953	2,628,752
25 to 29 years	737,479	881,227	909,739	1,071,787	1,145,284	*1,249,175*	*1,178,799*	1,428,257	2,321,319	2,707,765	2,548,968
30 to 34 years	524,607	668,089	697,865	864,514	992,879	*1,103,540*	*1,226,594*	1,152,935	1,888,713	2,681,724	2,618,602
35 to 39 years	474,687	633,449	773,931	890,900	985,833	*1,138,860*	*1,211,329*	1,195,727	1,457,747	2,336,766	2,826,361
40 to 44 years	367,216	455,413	559,701	687,423	815,096	*973,550*	*1,086,511*	1,197,865	1,251,067	1,876,062	2,700,418
45 to 49 years	326,384	385,909	551,589	630,065	692,807	*862,905*	*1,013,349*	1,122,779	1,142,948	1,405,766	2,275,191
50 to 54 years	290,987	326,070	399,110	504,590	550,485	*702,235*	*851,582*	989,467	1,128,926	1,179,011	1,805,457
55 to 59 years	179,176	209,622	229,980	309,391	397,219	*575,365*	*758,741*	873,528	1,036,784	1,032,749	1,306,641
60 to 64 years	161,687	186,502	200,118	242,169	291,904	*384,840*	*549,167*	733,777	870,836	961,619	1,063,469
65 to 69 years	102,671	123,550	132,035	155,777	296,737	*406,930*	*487,406*	626,917	776,997	863,045	881,786
70 to 74 years	72,382	78,839	91,579	99,096	162,948	*220,650*	*324,320*	415,903	563,567	640,415	731,386
75 years and over	86,310	91,735	104,699	118,446	156,257	*239,045*	*356,154*	515,934	746,294	1,005,091	1,209,778
Age unknown	48,811	30,040	23,503	13,731	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Median age	19.5	20.8	22.3	23.5	25.3	*26.1*	*23.5*	22.4	24.9	28.1	30.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	**237,196**	**265,683**	**244,437**	**332,397**	**333,969**	***342,226***	***546,228***	***763,594***	**1,420,400**	**1,959,234**	**2,475,956**
0 to 4 years	33,707	40,384	33,346	46,680	47,151	*51,988*	*91,287*	*91,456*	149,275	201,950	213,052
5 to 9 years	31,937	36,541	34,166	46,736	43,486	*44,301*	*75,947*	*102,105*	146,647	199,446	239,007
10 to 14 years	27,979	31,393	30,173	39,456	39,719	*43,575*	*63,499*	*98,129*	155,992	188,000	245,677
15 to 19 years	24,156	28,486	25,417	36,219	36,010	*33,829*	*49,897*	*84,105*	170,215	180,516	232,351
20 to 24 years	19,891	21,844	20,009	28,843	29,376	*30,122*	*39,667*	*65,147*	149,154	165,549	198,010
25 to 29 years	16,614	18,137	16,537	23,491	24,946	*23,510*	*33,026*	*51,878*	124,932	175,577	186,689
30 to 34 years	13,532	15,243	13,474	19,309	20,490	*19,574*	*30,122*	*46,591*	107,219	170,668	186,072
35 to 39 years[1]	12,148	14,834	13,707	33,031	18,895	*18,917*	*28,389*	*39,486*	84,179	150,182	202,013
40 to 44 years	11,703	11,961	11,618		15,414	*15,489*	*22,929*	*36,144*	69,370	126,154	189,201
45 to 49 years[2]	9,931	9,887	10,806	25,039	13,629	*14,340*	*21,711*	*31,822*	58,089	96,817	159,422
50 to 54 years	8,662	9,343	8,728		11,180	*11,551*	*20,767*	*27,922*	51,593	76,714	128,303
55 to 59 years[3]	5,886	7,171	6,573	16,787	8,967	*9,292*	*31,560*	*24,986*	44,897	61,819	90,531
60 to 64 years	5,637	6,524	5,953		7,632	*7,694*	*11,830*	*20,021*	33,919	51,389	67,189
65 to 69 years[4]	3,805	4,482	4,655	10,030	11,383	*7,185*	*9,975*	*17,239*	28,310	42,710	49,463
70 to 74 years	3,009	3,382	3,455			*4,517*	*6,857*	*11,121*	19,893	29,270	36,434
75 years and over	3,965	5,122	5,029	6,327	5,691	*6,342*	*8,765*	*15,442*	26,716	42,473	52,542
Age unknown	4,634	949	791	449	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Median age	19.7	19.2	19.7	19.6	20.1	*19.6*	*19.2*	*20.5*	23.0	26.3	27.9
Asian and Pacific Islander	**114,189**	**146,863**	**182,137**	**264,766**	**254,918**	***258,505***	***890,868***	***1,356,638***	**3,500,439**	**7,273,662**	**10,641,833**
0 to 4 years	1,314	4,778	22,264	25,335	15,788	*28,132*	*108,728*	*113,218*	293,491	589,845	703,797
5 to 9 years	1,102	2,365	10,457	30,829	17,639	*17,296*	*97,903*	*122,473*	302,189	596,133	717,039
10 to 14 years	1,027	2,073	4,728	19,455	22,861	*15,357*	*80,162*	*122,891*	279,806	551,552	720,297
15 to 19 years	6,722	6,310	7,769	16,589	28,860	*17,979*	*54,911*	*119,363*	288,508	603,761	783,839
20 to 24 years	10,909	17,934	16,824	25,675	23,083	*28,145*	*54,031*	*121,149*	320,094	632,258	855,145
25 to 29 years	12,368	23,503	18,525	29,332	22,138	*32,292*	*74,911*	*107,805*	369,230	691,069	1,021,446
30 to 34 years	13,456	21,577	21,064	25,686	22,541	*23,591*	*84,329*	*102,502*	371,387	726,183	982,547
35 to 39 years[1]	17,371	15,972	21,838	42,326	23,989	*17,043*	*76,103*	*103,643*	276,838	669,818	942,470
40 to 44 years	16,104	13,941	18,691		21,250	*12,951*	*55,399*	*101,912*	220,768	572,194	874,878
45 to 49 years[2]	12,619	12,339	13,185	31,076	16,033	*14,247*	*47,738*	*86,715*	181,163	405,590	773,452

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 11. **Population by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States: 1900 to 2000**—Con.

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Group and age	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Asian and Pacific Islander—Con.											
50 to 54 years	9,199	10,065	9,769		14,924	*14,190*	*41,207*	*62,797*	157,505	311,651	645,193
55 to 59 years[3]	4,893	5,952	6,900	12,467	10,834	*10,679*	*39,325*	*52,591*	129,947	250,633	447,177
60 to 64 years	3,381	4,801	5,044		8,111	*10,549*	*27,925*	*44,315*	97,777	218,517	352,937
65 to 69 years[4]	1,155	1,517	2,489	3,851	5,530	*7,883*	*18,414*	*36,925*	79,708	178,497	281,783
70 to 74 years	353	623	1,264			*5,022*	*15,166*	*26,436*	58,048	122,234	225,595
75 years and over	129	271	584	905	1,337	*3,149*	*14,616*	*31,903*	73,980	153,727	314,238
Age unknown	2,087	2,842	742	1,240	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Median age	37.6	33.5	32.4	27.5	29.3	*28.5*	*28.3*	*28.7*	28.6	29.8	32.6

HISPANIC ORIGIN	Hispanic			Not Hispanic		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
Total	**14,608,673**	**22,354,059**	**35,305,818**	**211,937,132**	**226,355,814**	**246,116,088**
0 to 4 years	1,663,173	2,387,524	3,717,974	14,685,081	15,966,919	15,457,824
5 to 9 years	1,537,181	2,193,852	3,623,680	15,162,775	15,905,327	16,925,825
10 to 14 years	1,474,998	2,001,617	3,163,412	16,767,131	15,112,632	17,364,660
15 to 19 years	1,606,328	2,053,957	3,171,646	19,561,796	15,700,058	17,048,244
20 to 24 years	1,585,863	2,304,441	3,409,427	19,732,841	16,715,871	15,554,574
25 to 29 years	1,375,914	2,341,239	3,385,334	18,145,005	18,971,806	15,996,002
30 to 34 years	1,128,545	2,062,303	3,124,901	16,432,375	19,800,584	17,385,487
35 to 39 years	854,218	1,660,726	2,825,158	13,111,084	18,302,391	19,881,506
40 to 44 years	712,271	1,284,268	2,304,152	10,957,137	16,331,518	20,137,711
45 to 49 years	621,589	953,910	1,775,168	10,468,166	12,918,663	18,317,236
50 to 54 years	564,376	755,989	1,360,935	11,145,656	10,594,524	16,224,613
55 to 59 years	454,368	639,308	960,033	11,160,886	9,892,448	12,509,204
60 to 64 years	320,969	553,642	750,407	9,766,652	10,062,525	10,055,040
65 to 69 years	263,683	436,257	599,353	8,518,798	9,675,478	8,934,192
70 to 74 years	193,463	286,772	477,266	6,604,661	7,708,051	8,380,175
75 years and over	251,734	438,254	656,972	9,717,088	12,697,019	15,943,795
Median age	23.2	25.5	25.8	30.6	33.7	36.8

MINORITY AND WHITE NON-HISPANIC	Minority			White non-Hispanic		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
Total	**46,289,439**	**60,581,577**	**86,869,132**	**180,256,366**	**188,128,296**	**194,552,774**
0 to 4 years	4,592,889	5,865,724	7,981,452	11,755,365	12,488,719	11,194,346
5 to 9 years	4,507,241	5,569,088	8,245,602	12,192,715	12,530,091	12,303,903
10 to 14 years	4,594,867	5,258,146	7,645,532	13,647,262	11,856,103	12,882,540
15 to 19 years	5,062,301	5,409,314	7,459,956	16,105,823	12,344,701	12,759,934
20 to 24 years	4,824,734	5,582,388	7,369,259	16,493,970	13,437,924	11,594,742
25 to 29 years	4,239,799	5,812,896	7,390,473	15,281,120	15,500,149	11,990,863
30 to 34 years	3,531,394	5,542,856	7,144,978	14,029,526	16,320,031	13,365,410
35 to 39 years	2,690,302	4,734,716	7,040,691	11,275,000	15,228,401	15,665,973
40 to 44 years	2,259,843	3,795,316	6,306,501	9,409,565	13,820,470	16,135,362
45 to 49 years	2,006,295	2,816,611	5,184,193	9,083,460	11,055,962	14,908,211
50 to 54 years	1,903,420	2,287,009	4,106,599	9,806,612	9,063,504	13,478,949
55 to 59 years	1,667,391	1,955,421	2,923,568	9,947,863	8,576,335	10,545,669
60 to 64 years	1,323,304	1,761,080	2,323,435	8,764,317	8,855,087	8,482,012
65 to 69 years	1,148,067	1,501,943	1,882,718	7,634,414	8,609,792	7,650,827
70 to 74 years	834,998	1,066,335	1,529,819	5,963,126	6,928,488	7,327,622
75 years and over	1,102,594	1,622,734	2,334,356	8,866,228	11,512,539	14,266,411
Median age	24.5	27.2	28.2	31.7	34.9	38.6

X Not applicable.

[1] Data for 1930 refer to age group 35 to 44 years.
[2] Data for 1930 refer to age group 45 to 54 years.
[3] Data for 1930 refer to age group 55 to 64 years.
[4] Data for 1930 and 1940 refer to age group 65 to 74 years.

Note: Data based on sample for 1950 and 1960 for Black population, and for 1950, 1960, and 1970 for American Indian and Alaska Native and Asian and Pacific Islander populations. See Appendix C, Sources and Quality of Data, for discussion of race concepts and changes in classification from 1900 to 2000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010.

Table 12. **Housing Units by Occupancy Status and Tenure for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 2000**

Part A. Total Housing Units

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States	**(NA)**	**(NA)**	**(NA)**	**(NA)**	**37,325,470**	**45,983,398**	***58,326,357***	**68,679,030**	**88,411,263**	**102,263,678**	**115,904,641**
Region											
Northeast	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10,312,732	12,051,182	*14,798,360*	16,642,665	19,086,593	20,810,637	22,180,440
Midwest	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11,597,471	13,745,646	*16,797,804*	18,973,217	22,822,059	24,492,718	26,963,635
South	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10,876,056	13,653,785	*17,172,688*	21,031,346	29,419,692	36,065,102	42,382,546
West	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,539,211	6,532,785	*9,557,505*	12,031,802	17,082,919	20,895,221	24,378,020
State											
Alabama	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	708,043	843,857	*967,466*	1,120,220	1,467,374	1,670,379	1,963,711
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	*67,193*	90,729	162,825	232,608	260,978
Arizona	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	147,079	240,750	*415,834*	584,171	1,110,558	1,659,430	2,189,189
Arkansas	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	520,613	575,163	*586,552*	675,611	898,593	1,000,667	1,173,043
California	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2,340,373	3,590,660	*5,465,870*	6,996,990	9,279,036	11,182,882	12,214,549
Colorado	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	354,660	436,226	*594,522*	757,070	1,194,253	1,477,349	1,808,037
Connecticut	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	488,543	611,162	*818,544*	981,158	1,158,884	1,320,850	1,385,975
Delaware	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	75,567	97,013	*143,725*	180,233	238,611	289,919	343,072
District of Columbia	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	185,128	229,738	*262,641*	278,444	276,984	278,489	274,845
Florida	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	590,451	952,131	*1,776,961*	2,526,612	4,378,691	6,100,262	7,302,947
Georgia	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	796,715	966,672	*1,170,039*	1,470,557	2,028,350	2,638,418	3,281,737
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	*165,506*	216,085	334,235	389,810	460,542
Idaho	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	152,835	188,328	*223,533*	244,695	375,127	413,327	527,824
Illinois	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2,280,826	2,671,647	*3,275,799*	3,703,367	4,319,672	4,506,275	4,885,615
Indiana	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,005,952	1,232,314	*1,503,148*	1,730,096	2,091,795	2,246,046	2,532,319
Iowa	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	726,654	811,912	*905,295*	954,060	1,131,299	1,143,669	1,232,511
Kansas	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	545,721	625,148	*740,385*	789,196	954,906	1,044,112	1,131,200
Kentucky	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	729,206	820,111	*925,579*	1,064,451	1,369,125	1,506,845	1,750,927
Louisiana	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	619,233	777,672	*978,452*	1,150,235	1,548,419	1,716,241	1,847,181
Maine	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	260,659	311,441	*364,617*	397,169	501,093	587,045	651,901
Maryland	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	509,156	689,116	*934,552*	1,249,177	1,570,907	1,891,917	2,145,283
Massachusetts	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,221,252	1,400,185	*1,690,998*	1,890,400	2,208,146	2,472,711	2,621,989
Michigan	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,519,378	1,971,842	*2,548,792*	2,954,570	3,589,912	3,847,926	4,234,279
Minnesota	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	773,042	918,434	*1,119,271*	1,276,198	1,612,960	1,848,445	2,065,946
Mississippi	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	557,246	609,329	*628,945*	699,150	911,627	1,010,423	1,161,953
Missouri	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,140,493	1,268,354	*1,491,397*	1,673,361	1,988,915	2,199,129	2,442,017
Montana	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	177,443	194,256	*233,310*	246,603	328,465	361,155	412,633
Nebraska	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	387,368	417,245	*472,950*	515,069	624,829	660,621	722,668
Nevada	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	36,770	56,515	*101,623*	172,558	339,949	518,858	827,457
New Hampshire	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	158,044	190,563	*224,440*	280,962	386,381	503,904	547,024
New Jersey	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,223,887	1,501,473	*1,998,940*	2,388,011	2,772,149	3,075,310	3,310,275
New Mexico	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	145,642	199,706	*281,976*	325,722	507,513	632,058	780,579
New York	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,032,460	4,633,806	*5,695,880*	6,298,663	6,867,638	7,226,891	7,679,307
North Carolina	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	820,888	1,058,367	*1,322,957*	1,641,222	2,274,737	2,818,193	3,523,944
North Dakota	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	162,881	175,769	*194,597*	204,222	258,772	276,340	289,677
Ohio	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,977,693	2,402,565	*3,041,151*	3,465,356	4,108,105	4,371,945	4,783,051
Oklahoma	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	647,485	715,691	*815,685*	939,681	1,237,040	1,406,499	1,514,400
Oregon	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	369,811	524,003	*622,853*	744,616	1,083,285	1,193,567	1,452,709
Pennsylvania	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2,618,056	3,036,494	*3,581,877*	3,924,757	4,596,431	4,938,140	5,249,750
Rhode Island	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	203,469	244,147	*286,757*	316,477	372,672	414,572	439,837
South Carolina	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	458,899	557,672	*678,379*	815,123	1,153,709	1,424,155	1,753,670
South Dakota	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	179,744	194,573	*216,449*	225,253	276,997	292,436	323,208
Tennessee	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	742,030	921,837	*1,084,365*	1,300,908	1,747,422	2,026,067	2,439,443
Texas	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,804,884	2,393,828	*3,153,127*	3,829,502	5,549,352	7,008,999	8,157,575
Utah	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	147,291	200,554	*262,670*	315,765	490,006	598,388	768,594
Vermont	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	106,362	121,911	*136,307*	165,068	223,199	271,214	294,382
Virginia	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	659,787	901,483	*1,168,913*	1,492,954	2,020,941	2,496,334	2,904,192
Washington	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	590,439	809,701	*1,009,519*	1,220,475	1,689,450	2,032,378	2,451,075
West Virginia	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	459,725	544,075	*574,357*	597,266	747,810	781,295	844,623
Wisconsin	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	897,719	1,055,843	*1,288,620*	1,472,466	1,863,897	2,055,774	2,321,144
Wyoming	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	76,868	92,086	*113,096*	116,323	188,217	203,411	223,854

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 12. **Housing Units by Occupancy Status and Tenure for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 2000**—Con.

Part B. Owner-Occupied Housing Units[1]

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States	**7,205,212**	**9,083,711**	**10,866,960**	**14,002,074**	**15,195,763**	**23,559,966**	***32,796,720***	**39,885,180**	**51,794,545**	**59,024,811**	**69,815,753**
Region											
Northeast	1,691,307	2,049,983	2,532,447	3,739,406	3,624,622	5,439,997	*7,588,017*	8,916,459	10,303,760	11,571,332	12,651,302
Midwest	3,072,890	3,661,916	4,270,823	5,158,017	5,383,127	7,878,510	*10,307,622*	11,922,509	14,356,776	15,200,285	17,373,745
South	1,981,296	2,526,582	2,957,723	3,508,778	4,183,022	6,780,051	*9,612,875*	12,456,201	17,742,997	21,076,467	25,987,886
West	459,719	845,230	1,105,967	1,595,873	2,004,992	3,461,408	*5,288,206*	6,590,011	9,391,012	11,176,727	13,802,820
State											
Alabama	122,449	154,716	172,363	198,472	226,460	388,996	*528,031*	689,411	941,219	1,061,897	1,258,705
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	*27,679*	39,747	76,663	105,989	138,509
Arizona	15,317	22,712	33,075	45,808	62,842	118,620	*234,347*	352,043	653,833	878,561	1,293,556
Arkansas	119,827	151,002	171,253	168,767	196,916	285,599	*321,219*	410,438	575,478	619,938	723,535
California	146,994	270,379	382,834	726,072	928,796	1,811,684	*2,910,093*	3,611,347	4,825,252	5,773,943	6,546,334
Colorado	54,965	96,728	116,781	131,571	146,455	227,298	*337,565*	438,120	684,408	798,277	1,116,137
Connecticut	76,855	90,457	115,181	171,202	181,629	290,968	*465,672*	583,381	699,224	807,481	869,729
Delaware	13,641	17,794	22,829	30,187	33,213	53,247	*85,971*	112,120	143,073	173,813	216,038
District of Columbia	12,998	17,375	28,503	47,220	51,944	72,362	*75,532*	73,980	89,846	97,108	101,214
Florida	50,930	72,027	94,990	153,956	226,655	473,124	*1,047,217*	1,566,864	2,557,079	3,452,160	4,441,799
Georgia	129,667	164,116	188,185	194,459	231,689	413,696	*601,631*	836,323	1,216,459	1,536,759	2,029,154
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	*62,937*	95,271	151,954	191,911	227,888
Idaho	24,370	47,045	59,208	59,584	82,078	110,694	*136,746*	153,589	233,393	252,734	339,960
Illinois	451,597	545,999	658,260	882,999	882,870	1,294,249	*1,782,127*	2,081,101	2,533,832	2,699,182	3,088,884
Indiana	312,283	352,295	395,402	474,196	510,636	766,018	*986,098*	1,153,249	1,381,918	1,450,898	1,669,162
Iowa	282,760	292,951	332,567	340,778	361,477	494,826	*581,352*	634,676	756,517	745,377	831,419
Kansas	183,286	228,504	241,456	267,115	260,495	375,033	*463,360*	502,585	612,435	641,762	718,703
Kentucky	218,142	251,059	275,993	306,284	335,350	456,797	*547,750*	657,909	884,825	960,469	1,125,397
Louisiana	83,575	106,953	126,410	165,731	218,447	364,945	*526,366*	663,927	925,139	987,919	1,125,135
Maine	102,537	109,298	108,829	119,898	125,890	159,824	*186,379*	212,199	280,377	327,888	370,905
Maryland	90,702	117,297	159,262	208,563	220,765	360,718	*556,391*	690,514	905,535	1,137,296	1,341,751
Massachusetts	206,127	240,445	301,246	439,238	426,785	624,838	*857,436*	1,012,173	1,169,819	1,331,493	1,508,052
Michigan	330,276	398,615	499,471	886,516	773,755	1,208,975	*1,665,603*	1,974,548	2,321,883	2,427,643	2,793,124
Minnesota	208,189	251,092	312,267	349,908	402,318	561,177	*714,960*	824,629	1,035,689	1,183,673	1,412,865
Mississippi	102,645	127,157	132,900	149,973	178,118	265,061	*327,894*	421,900	587,696	651,587	756,967
Missouri	322,244	314,461	401,667	459,810	472,950	691,256	*874,532*	1,021,106	1,248,785	1,348,746	1,542,149
Montana	28,563	48,757	81,840	71,419	83,126	105,744	*129,399*	142,774	194,580	205,899	247,723
Nebraska	120,705	153,155	169,098	181,369	169,966	238,810	*280,867*	314,600	390,931	400,394	449,317
Nevada	6,511	11,925	9,938	11,551	15,353	24,484	*51,491*	93,676	181,274	255,388	457,247
New Hampshire	50,593	52,052	52,778	64,823	68,705	90,213	*117,232*	153,771	218,823	280,372	330,700
New Jersey	136,055	191,177	271,914	470,509	433,878	729,993	*1,107,841*	1,349,815	1,579,827	1,813,381	2,011,473
New Mexico	29,223	54,537	48,152	54,439	74,150	104,131	*163,926*	192,231	300,570	365,965	474,445
New York	521,537	622,125	738,738	1,155,036	1,111,388	1,638,860	*2,350,265*	2,795,635	3,083,406	3,464,436	3,739,166
North Carolina	165,222	203,552	235,842	279,946	335,063	530,371	*724,631*	987,290	1,397,425	1,711,817	2,172,355
North Dakota	49,163	87,641	84,904	81,352	75,710	107,341	*118,566*	124,190	156,498	157,950	171,299
Ohio	481,592	574,085	719,097	912,295	948,354	1,413,086	*1,922,686*	2,226,021	2,622,919	2,758,149	3,072,522
Oklahoma	84,293	154,571	193,840	225,266	261,162	397,811	*492,263*	588,895	790,614	821,188	918,259
Oregon	50,174	87,688	108,772	154,283	187,044	312,828	*386,608*	457,017	645,941	695,957	856,951
Pennsylvania	523,843	662,091	853,471	1,198,420	1,154,948	1,739,833	*2,289,741*	2,549,277	2,950,649	3,176,121	3,406,337
Rhode Island	26,009	32,849	41,921	67,467	70,190	102,071	*140,336*	168,923	199,075	224,792	245,156
South Carolina	77,054	93,757	108,179	111,257	133,279	232,284	*345,756*	485,427	722,547	878,704	1,107,617
South Dakota	56,785	86,539	84,712	82,482	74,388	113,780	*130,864*	139,681	168,002	171,161	197,940
Tennessee	179,175	213,125	241,875	270,260	315,182	492,643	*639,600*	809,376	1,110,074	1,261,118	1,561,363
Texas	261,933	350,176	421,875	557,686	717,682	1,241,540	*1,799,477*	2,222,469	3,169,512	3,695,115	4,716,959
Utah	36,724	48,131	57,985	69,583	85,225	122,600	*173,296*	206,570	317,172	365,979	501,547
Vermont	47,751	49,489	48,370	52,813	51,709	63,397	*73,115*	91,285	122,560	145,368	169,784
Virginia	170,574	211,322	242,062	272,208	306,688	465,933	*658,078*	862,591	1,221,555	1,519,521	1,837,939
Washington	57,204	140,367	183,322	245,138	306,174	477,897	*612,443*	738,186	1,011,319	1,171,580	1,467,009
West Virginia	98,469	120,583	141,362	168,543	194,409	284,924	*335,068*	376,767	504,921	510,058	553,699
Wisconsin	274,010	316,578	371,822	440,197	450,208	613,959	*786,617*	918,123	1,127,367	1,215,350	1,426,361
Wyoming	9,674	16,961	24,060	26,425	33,749	45,428	*61,676*	69,440	114,653	114,544	135,514

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 12. **Housing Units by Occupancy Status and Tenure for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 2000**—Con.

Part C. Renter-Occupied Housing Units[1]

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States	**8,223,775**	**10,697,895**	**12,943,598**	**15,319,817**	**19,658,769**	**19,266,315**	***20,227,155***	**23,564,567**	**28,595,128**	**32,922,599**	**35,664,348**
Region											
Northeast	2,738,067	3,542,442	4,155,119	4,505,910	5,854,696	5,788,079	*5,934,134*	6,566,319	7,166,856	7,301,381	7,634,320
Midwest	2,416,348	3,003,807	3,665,455	4,348,813	5,580,261	5,093,456	*5,071,127*	5,614,747	6,502,430	7,116,690	7,360,787
South	2,685,870	3,470,862	4,038,991	4,926,557	6,095,182	5,852,556	*5,889,720*	6,801,962	8,743,220	10,745,787	12,027,328
West	383,490	680,784	1,084,033	1,538,537	2,128,630	2,532,224	*3,332,174*	4,581,539	6,182,622	7,758,741	8,641,913
State											
Alabama	231,180	285,722	319,756	381,466	447,355	397,843	*356,085*	344,702	400,637	444,893	478,375
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	*29,571*	39,312	54,800	82,926	83,091
Arizona	10,545	23,408	44,163	56,380	68,291	91,754	*132,283*	187,114	303,199	490,282	607,771
Arkansas	130,411	173,251	208,491	251,897	298,909	238,792	*202,333*	204,986	240,587	271,241	319,161
California	162,275	275,723	493,177	848,888	1,209,547	1,521,722	*2,072,015*	2,962,514	3,804,614	4,607,263	4,956,536
Colorado	61,386	90,929	109,501	127,979	169,545	163,937	*191,854*	252,808	376,841	484,212	542,101
Connecticut	119,094	151,960	190,964	213,445	267,053	278,670	*287,064*	349,888	394,454	422,998	431,941
Delaware	23,835	25,951	28,287	27,804	37,328	37,143	*42,611*	52,684	64,008	73,684	82,698
District of Columbia	40,753	51,607	65,654	75,254	121,501	151,780	*176,534*	188,558	163,297	152,526	147,124
Florida	55,920	90,806	128,678	212,740	293,232	348,377	*503,197*	717,922	1,187,175	1,682,709	1,896,130
Georgia	291,447	373,887	421,047	440,011	520,552	475,573	*468,694*	532,902	655,193	829,856	977,215
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	*90,127*	107,817	142,098	164,356	175,352
Idaho	9,218	22,035	38,013	44,996	59,649	58,416	*57,093*	65,371	90,714	107,989	129,685
Illinois	547,369	693,083	846,071	1,017,115	1,309,854	1,287,751	*1,302,844*	1,421,037	1,511,542	1,503,058	1,502,895
Indiana	242,588	290,727	326,192	353,807	450,862	402,898	*401,780*	456,246	545,132	614,457	667,144
Iowa	183,053	208,344	239,880	282,607	340,347	285,341	*260,005*	253,635	296,516	318,948	317,857
Kansas	126,240	157,817	182,784	210,106	250,614	211,617	*209,549*	224,779	259,804	302,964	319,188
Kentucky	204,009	235,433	258,643	290,379	363,188	321,957	*304,117*	325,756	378,530	419,313	465,250
Louisiana	181,577	225,433	248,802	307,273	374,081	360,000	*363,978*	388,111	486,649	511,350	530,918
Maine	55,028	65,523	73,860	74,358	93,578	91,612	*93,976*	90,724	114,807	137,424	147,295
Maryland	135,353	149,201	160,219	169,359	244,918	280,504	*306,610*	484,559	555,330	611,695	639,108
Massachusetts	379,696	484,932	516,007	569,645	693,909	680,356	*677,549*	747,519	862,898	915,617	935,528
Michigan	198,078	247,162	349,054	476,682	622,259	581,727	*573,476*	678,511	873,330	991,688	992,537
Minnesota	118,034	154,340	202,222	243,696	326,041	284,088	*277,021*	329,317	409,533	464,180	482,262
Mississippi	194,637	247,106	257,971	311,586	356,838	289,704	*240,176*	214,824	239,473	259,787	289,467
Missouri	307,492	358,514	409,068	461,203	595,692	506,341	*485,522*	499,461	544,614	612,460	652,445
Montana	20,556	32,511	53,362	59,636	76,837	69,726	*72,841*	74,530	89,162	100,264	110,944
Nebraska	90,711	106,099	125,713	152,835	190,778	155,338	*152,581*	159,121	180,469	201,969	216,867
Nevada	3,134	10,421	10,940	12,977	17,938	25,757	*40,029*	66,376	123,053	210,909	293,918
New Hampshire	42,840	49,549	53,159	53,078	64,231	64,990	*62,788*	71,607	104,670	130,814	143,906
New Jersey	259,848	355,076	438,911	502,497	666,382	643,644	*698,598*	868,367	968,767	981,330	1,053,172
New Mexico	13,118	22,704	32,907	40,428	55,325	72,862	*87,283*	97,158	140,896	176,744	203,526
New York	1,043,800	1,387,900	1,670,088	1,957,733	2,550,725	2,686,279	*2,898,445*	3,118,226	3,257,023	3,174,886	3,317,694
North Carolina	188,162	227,239	261,303	349,555	454,596	463,985	*480,084*	522,274	645,866	805,209	959,658
North Dakota	11,863	28,123	45,050	57,399	76,333	54,764	*54,796*	57,423	71,166	82,928	85,853
Ohio	431,301	545,519	673,858	763,650	949,442	900,904	*929,871*	1,063,411	1,210,909	1,329,397	1,373,251
Oklahoma	70,903	186,109	231,813	320,555	349,319	265,392	*242,330*	261,908	327,947	384,947	424,034
Oregon	33,745	58,279	89,588	106,712	150,448	166,219	*171,606*	234,614	345,652	407,356	476,772
Pennsylvania	742,385	929,256	1,035,534	1,003,159	1,360,576	1,176,046	*1,061,098*	1,156,133	1,268,957	1,319,845	1,370,666
Rhode Island	64,362	83,134	92,800	96,432	117,516	123,376	*116,999*	123,042	139,515	153,185	163,268
South Carolina	174,448	210,904	227,657	248,335	301,689	282,354	*257,795*	248,946	307,434	379,340	426,237
South Dakota	22,610	40,302	53,099	72,902	91,040	69,198	*63,957*	61,126	74,521	87,873	92,305
Tennessee	206,077	240,515	264,982	314,841	399,712	378,831	*363,701*	403,811	508,431	592,607	671,542
Texas	299,312	425,770	563,597	779,269	960,714	947,638	*978,639*	1,211,527	1,759,755	2,375,822	2,676,395
Utah	17,012	26,144	38,598	44,610	54,262	65,225	*68,236*	91,364	131,431	171,294	199,734
Vermont	31,014	35,112	35,706	35,563	40,726	40,099	*37,617*	40,813	55,765	65,282	70,850
Virginia	177,087	198,860	231,563	247,497	320,844	379,326	*414,762*	528,045	641,518	772,309	861,234
Washington	45,113	104,471	151,513	167,609	231,163	257,849	*281,725*	367,401	529,191	700,851	804,389
West Virginia	80,759	123,068	160,528	198,736	250,406	233,357	*186,074*	170,447	181,390	178,499	182,782
Wisconsin	137,009	173,787	212,464	256,811	376,999	353,489	*359,725*	410,681	524,894	606,768	658,183
Wyoming	7,388	14,159	22,271	28,322	35,625	38,757	*37,511*	35,160	50,971	54,295	58,094

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 argued on March 25, 2010

Table 12. **Housing Units by Occupancy Status and Tenure for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 2000**—Con.

Part D. Vacant Housing Units

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States	**(NA)**	**(NA)**	**(NA)**	**(NA)**	**2,470,938**	**3,157,117**	**5,302,482**	**5,229,283**	**8,021,590**	**10,316,268**	**10,424,540**
Region											
Northeast	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	833,414	823,106	1,276,209	1,159,887	1,615,977	1,937,924	1,894,818
Midwest	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	634,083	773,680	1,419,055	1,435,961	1,962,853	2,175,743	2,229,103
South	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	597,852	1,021,178	1,670,093	1,773,183	2,933,475	4,242,848	4,367,332
West	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	405,589	539,153	937,125	860,252	1,509,285	1,959,753	1,933,287
State											
Alabama	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	34,228	57,018	83,350	86,107	125,518	163,589	226,631
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	9,943	11,670	31,362	43,693	39,378
Arizona	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	15,946	30,376	49,204	45,014	153,526	290,587	287,862
Arkansas	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	24,788	50,772	63,000	60,187	82,528	109,488	130,347
California	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	202,030	257,254	483,762	423,129	649,170	801,676	711,679
Colorado	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	38,660	44,991	65,103	66,142	133,004	194,860	149,799
Connecticut	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	39,861	41,524	65,808	47,889	65,206	90,371	84,305
Delaware	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5,026	6,623	15,143	15,429	31,530	42,422	44,336
District of Columbia	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11,683	5,596	10,575	15,906	23,841	28,855	26,507
Florida	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	70,564	130,630	226,547	241,826	634,437	965,393	965,018
Georgia	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	44,474	77,403	99,714	101,332	156,698	271,803	275,368
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	12,442	12,997	40,183	33,543	57,302
Idaho	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11,108	19,218	29,694	25,735	51,020	52,604	58,179
Illinois	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	88,102	89,647	190,828	201,229	274,298	304,035	293,836
Indiana	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	44,454	63,398	115,270	120,605	164,745	180,691	196,013
Iowa	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	24,830	31,745	63,938	67,749	78,266	79,344	83,235
Kansas	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	34,612	38,498	61,436	61,832	82,667	99,386	93,309
Kentucky	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	30,668	41,367	73,705	80,786	105,770	127,063	160,280
Louisiana	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	26,705	52,727	80,108	98,197	136,631	216,972	191,128
Maine	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	41,691	56,992	84,262	94,246	105,909	121,733	133,701
Maryland	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	31,473	47,894	71,551	74,104	110,042	142,926	164,424
Massachusetts	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	100,558	94,991	156,013	130,708	175,429	225,601	178,409
Michigan	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	123,364	181,140	309,713	301,511	394,699	428,595	448,618
Minnesota	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	44,683	73,169	127,290	122,252	167,738	200,592	170,819
Mississippi	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	22,290	54,564	60,875	62,426	84,458	99,049	115,519
Missouri	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	71,851	70,757	131,343	152,794	195,516	237,923	247,423
Montana	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	17,480	18,786	31,070	29,299	44,723	54,992	53,966
Nebraska	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	26,624	23,097	39,502	41,348	53,429	58,258	56,484
Nevada	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3,479	6,274	10,103	12,506	35,622	52,561	76,292
New Hampshire	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	25,108	35,360	44,420	55,584	62,888	92,718	72,418
New Jersey	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	123,627	127,836	192,501	169,829	223,555	280,599	245,630
New Mexico	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	16,167	22,713	30,767	36,333	66,047	89,349	102,608
New York	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	370,347	308,667	447,170	384,802	527,209	587,569	622,447
North Carolina	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	31,229	64,011	118,242	131,658	231,446	301,167	391,931
North Dakota	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10,838	13,664	21,235	22,609	31,108	35,462	32,525
Ohio	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	79,897	88,575	188,594	175,924	274,277	284,399	337,278
Oklahoma	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	37,004	52,488	81,092	88,878	118,479	200,364	172,107
Oregon	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	32,319	44,956	64,639	52,985	91,692	90,254	118,986
Pennsylvania	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	102,532	120,615	231,038	219,347	376,825	442,174	472,747
Rhode Island	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	15,763	18,700	29,422	24,512	34,082	36,595	31,413
South Carolina	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	23,931	43,034	74,828	80,750	123,728	166,111	219,816
South Dakota	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	14,316	11,595	21,628	24,446	34,474	33,402	32,963
Tennessee	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	27,136	50,363	81,064	87,721	128,917	172,342	206,538
Texas	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	126,488	204,650	375,011	395,506	620,085	938,062	764,221
Utah	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7,804	12,729	21,138	17,831	41,403	61,115	67,313
Vermont	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	13,927	18,415	25,575	32,970	44,874	60,564	53,748
Virginia	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	32,255	56,224	96,073	102,318	157,868	204,504	205,019
Washington	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	53,102	73,955	115,351	114,888	148,940	159,947	179,677
West Virginia	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	14,910	25,794	53,215	50,052	61,499	92,738	108,142
Wisconsin	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	70,512	88,395	142,278	143,662	211,636	233,656	236,600
Wyoming	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7,494	7,901	13,909	11,723	22,593	34,572	30,246

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 12. **Housing Units by Occupancy Status and Tenure for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 2000**—Con.

Part E. Percent Owner-Occupied of Occupied Housing Units[2]

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States	**46.7**	**45.9**	**45.6**	**47.8**	**43.6**	**55.0**	***61.9***	**62.9**	**64.4**	**64.2**	**66.2**
Region											
Northeast	38.2	36.7	37.9	45.4	38.2	48.4	*56.1*	57.6	59.0	61.3	62.4
Midwest	56.0	54.9	53.8	54.3	49.1	60.7	*67.0*	68.0	68.8	68.1	70.2
South	42.5	42.1	42.3	41.6	40.7	53.7	*62.0*	64.7	67.0	66.2	68.4
West	54.5	55.4	50.5	50.9	48.5	57.8	*61.3*	59.0	60.3	59.0	61.5
State											
Alabama	34.6	35.1	35.0	34.2	33.6	49.4	*59.7*	66.7	70.1	70.5	72.5
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	*48.3*	50.3	58.3	56.1	62.5
Arizona	59.2	49.2	42.8	44.8	47.9	56.4	*63.9*	65.3	68.3	64.2	68.0
Arkansas	47.9	46.6	45.1	40.1	39.7	54.5	*61.4*	66.7	70.5	69.6	69.4
California	47.5	49.5	43.7	46.1	43.4	54.3	*58.4*	54.9	55.9	55.6	56.9
Colorado	47.2	51.5	51.6	50.7	46.3	58.1	*63.8*	63.4	64.5	62.2	67.3
Connecticut	39.2	37.3	37.6	44.5	40.5	51.1	*61.9*	62.5	63.9	65.6	66.8
Delaware	36.4	40.7	44.7	52.1	47.1	58.9	*66.9*	68.0	69.1	70.2	72.3
District of Columbia	24.2	25.2	30.3	38.6	29.9	32.3	*30.0*	28.2	35.5	38.9	40.8
Florida	47.7	44.2	42.5	42.0	43.6	57.6	*67.5*	68.6	68.3	67.2	70.1
Georgia	30.8	30.5	30.9	30.6	30.8	46.5	*56.2*	61.1	65.0	64.9	67.5
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	*41.1*	46.9	51.7	53.9	56.5
Idaho	72.6	68.1	60.9	57.0	57.9	65.5	*70.5*	70.1	72.0	70.1	72.4
Illinois	45.2	44.1	43.8	46.5	40.3	50.1	*57.8*	59.4	62.6	64.2	67.3
Indiana	56.3	54.8	54.8	57.3	53.1	65.5	*71.1*	71.7	71.7	70.2	71.4
Iowa	60.7	58.4	58.1	54.7	51.5	63.4	*69.1*	71.7	71.8	70.0	72.3
Kansas	59.2	59.1	56.9	56.0	51.0	63.9	*68.9*	69.1	70.2	67.9	69.2
Kentucky	51.7	51.6	51.6	51.3	48.0	58.1	*64.3*	66.9	70.0	69.6	70.8
Louisiana	31.5	32.2	33.7	35.0	36.9	50.3	*59.0*	63.1	65.5	65.9	67.9
Maine	65.1	62.5	59.6	61.7	67.3	62.8	*66.5*	70.1	70.9	70.5	71.6
Maryland	40.1	44.0	49.9	55.2	47.4	56.3	*64.5*	58.8	62.0	65.0	67.7
Massachusetts	35.2	33.1	34.8	43.5	38.1	47.9	*55.9*	57.5	57.5	59.3	61.7
Michigan	62.5	61.7	58.9	59.0	55.4	67.5	*74.4*	74.4	72.7	71.0	73.8
Minnesota	63.8	61.9	60.7	58.9	55.2	66.4	*72.1*	71.5	71.7	71.8	74.6
Mississippi	34.5	34.0	34.0	32.5	33.3	47.8	*57.7*	66.3	71.0	71.5	72.3
Missouri	51.2	51.1	49.5	49.9	44.3	57.7	*64.3*	67.2	69.6	68.8	70.3
Montana	58.2	60.0	60.5	54.5	52.0	60.3	*64.0*	65.7	68.6	67.3	69.1
Nebraska	57.1	59.1	57.4	54.3	47.1	60.6	*64.8*	66.4	68.4	66.5	67.4
Nevada	67.5	53.4	47.6	47.1	46.1	48.7	*56.3*	58.5	59.6	54.8	60.9
New Hampshire	54.1	51.2	49.8	55.0	51.7	58.1	*65.1*	68.2	67.6	68.2	69.7
New Jersey	34.4	35.0	38.3	48.4	39.4	53.1	*61.3*	60.9	62.0	64.9	65.6
New Mexico	69.0	70.6	59.4	57.4	57.3	58.8	*65.3*	66.4	68.1	67.4	70.0
New York	33.3	31.0	30.7	37.1	30.3	37.9	*44.8*	47.3	48.6	52.2	53.0
North Carolina	46.8	47.3	47.4	44.5	42.4	53.3	*60.1*	65.4	68.4	68.0	69.4
North Dakota	80.6	75.7	65.3	58.6	49.8	66.2	*68.4*	68.4	68.7	65.6	66.6
Ohio	52.8	51.3	51.6	54.4	50.0	61.1	*67.4*	67.7	68.4	67.5	69.1
Oklahoma	54.3	45.4	45.5	41.3	42.8	60.0	*67.0*	69.2	70.7	68.1	68.4
Oregon	59.8	60.1	54.8	59.1	55.4	65.3	*69.3*	66.1	65.1	63.1	64.3
Pennsylvania	41.4	41.6	45.2	54.4	45.9	59.7	*68.3*	68.8	69.9	70.6	71.3
Rhode Island	28.8	28.3	31.1	41.2	37.4	45.3	*54.5*	57.9	58.8	59.5	60.0
South Carolina	30.6	30.8	32.2	30.9	30.6	45.1	*57.3*	66.1	70.2	69.8	72.2
South Dakota	71.5	68.2	61.5	53.1	45.0	62.2	*67.2*	69.6	69.3	66.1	68.2
Tennessee	46.5	47.0	47.7	46.2	44.1	56.5	*63.7*	66.7	68.6	68.0	69.9
Texas	46.7	45.1	42.8	41.7	42.8	56.7	*64.8*	64.7	64.3	60.9	63.8
Utah	68.3	64.8	60.0	60.9	61.1	65.3	*71.7*	69.3	70.7	68.1	71.5
Vermont	60.6	58.5	57.5	59.8	55.9	61.3	*66.0*	69.1	68.7	69.0	70.6
Virginia	49.1	51.5	51.1	52.4	48.9	55.1	*61.3*	62.0	65.6	66.3	68.1
Washington	55.9	57.3	54.7	59.4	57.0	65.0	*68.5*	66.8	65.6	62.6	64.6
West Virginia	54.9	49.5	46.8	45.9	43.7	55.0	*64.3*	68.9	73.6	74.1	75.2
Wisconsin	66.7	64.6	63.6	63.2	54.4	63.5	*68.6*	69.1	68.2	66.7	68.4
Wyoming	56.7	54.5	51.9	48.3	48.6	54.0	*62.2*	66.4	69.2	67.8	70.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 12. **Housing Units by Occupancy Status and Tenure for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 2000**—Con.

Part F. Percent Vacant Housing Units

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States	**(NA)**	**(NA)**	**(NA)**	**(NA)**	**6.6**	**6.9**	***9.1***	**7.6**	**9.1**	**10.1**	**9.0**
Region											
Northeast	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.1	6.8	*8.6*	7.0	8.5	9.3	8.5
Midwest	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.5	5.6	*8.4*	7.6	8.6	8.9	8.3
South	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.5	7.5	*9.7*	8.4	10.0	11.8	10.3
West	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.9	8.3	*9.8*	7.1	8.8	9.4	7.9
State											
Alabama	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4.8	6.8	*8.6*	7.7	8.6	9.8	11.5
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	*14.8*	12.9	19.3	18.8	15.1
Arizona	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.8	12.6	*11.8*	7.7	13.8	17.5	13.1
Arkansas	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4.8	8.8	*10.7*	8.9	9.2	10.9	11.1
California	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.6	7.2	*8.9*	6.0	7.0	7.2	5.8
Colorado	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.9	10.3	*11.0*	8.7	11.1	13.2	8.3
Connecticut	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.2	6.8	*8.0*	4.9	5.6	6.8	6.1
Delaware	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.7	6.8	*10.5*	8.6	13.2	14.6	12.9
District of Columbia	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.3	2.4	*4.0*	5.7	8.6	10.4	9.6
Florida	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12.0	13.7	*12.7*	9.6	14.5	15.8	13.2
Georgia	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.6	8.0	*8.5*	6.9	7.7	10.3	8.4
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	*7.5*	6.0	12.0	8.6	12.4
Idaho	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.3	10.2	*13.3*	10.5	13.6	12.7	11.0
Illinois	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.9	3.4	*5.8*	5.4	6.3	6.7	6.0
Indiana	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4.4	5.1	*7.7*	7.0	7.9	8.0	7.7
Iowa	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.4	3.9	*7.1*	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8
Kansas	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.3	6.2	*9.1*	7.8	8.7	9.5	8.2
Kentucky	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4.2	5.0	*8.0*	7.6	7.7	8.4	9.2
Louisiana	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4.3	6.8	*8.8*	8.5	8.8	12.6	10.3
Maine	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	16.0	18.2	*23.1*	23.7	21.1	20.7	20.5
Maryland	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.9	7.0	*7.7*	5.9	7.0	7.6	7.7
Massachusetts	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.2	6.8	*9.2*	6.9	7.9	9.1	6.8
Michigan	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.1	9.2	*12.2*	10.2	11.0	11.1	10.6
Minnesota	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.8	8.0	*11.4*	9.6	10.4	10.9	8.3
Mississippi	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4.0	9.0	*9.7*	8.9	9.3	9.8	9.9
Missouri	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.3	5.6	*8.8*	9.1	9.8	10.8	10.1
Montana	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.9	9.7	*13.3*	11.9	13.6	15.2	13.1
Nebraska	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.9	5.5	*8.4*	8.0	8.6	8.8	7.8
Nevada	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.5	11.1	*9.9*	7.2	10.5	10.1	9.2
New Hampshire	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	15.9	18.6	*19.8*	19.8	16.3	18.4	13.2
New Jersey	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.1	8.5	*9.6*	7.1	8.1	9.1	7.4
New Mexico	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.1	11.4	*10.9*	11.2	13.0	14.1	13.1
New York	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.2	6.7	*7.9*	6.1	7.7	8.1	8.1
North Carolina	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.8	6.0	*8.9*	8.0	10.2	10.7	11.1
North Dakota	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.7	7.8	*10.9*	11.1	12.0	12.8	11.2
Ohio	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4.0	3.7	*6.2*	5.1	6.7	6.5	7.1
Oklahoma	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.7	7.3	*9.9*	9.5	9.6	14.2	11.4
Oregon	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.7	8.6	*10.4*	7.1	8.5	7.6	8.2
Pennsylvania	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.9	4.0	*6.5*	5.6	8.2	9.0	9.0
Rhode Island	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.7	7.7	*10.3*	7.7	9.1	8.8	7.1
South Carolina	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.2	7.7	*11.0*	9.9	10.7	11.7	12.5
South Dakota	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.0	6.0	*10.0*	10.9	12.4	11.4	10.2
Tennessee	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.7	5.5	*7.5*	6.7	7.4	8.5	8.5
Texas	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.0	8.5	*11.9*	10.3	11.2	13.4	9.4
Utah	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.3	6.3	*8.0*	5.6	8.4	10.2	8.8
Vermont	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	13.1	15.1	*18.8*	20.0	20.1	22.3	18.3
Virginia	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4.9	6.2	*8.2*	6.9	7.8	8.2	7.1
Washington	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.0	9.1	*11.4*	9.4	8.8	7.9	7.3
West Virginia	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.2	4.7	*9.3*	8.4	8.2	11.9	12.8
Wisconsin	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.9	8.4	*11.0*	9.8	11.4	11.4	10.2
Wyoming	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.7	8.6	*12.3*	10.1	12.0	17.0	13.5

NA Not available. X Not applicable.

[1]Data for 1910 and 1920 include a small number of "quasi-households" and are not strictly comparable with data for other years.
[2]Based on occupied housing units, excluding occupied units with tenure unknown in 1900 to 1930.

Note: In 1960, numbers in italics for owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing units are based on sample data, and for total housing units and the percent vacant housing units, numbers are based in part on sample data.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 1930; decennial census of housing, 1940 to 2000.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 13. **Households by Size for the United States: 1900 to 2000**

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Subject	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS											
Total population	**75,994,575**	**91,972,266**	**105,710,620**	**122,775,046**	**131,669,275**	**150,697,361**	**179,323,175**	**203,211,926**	**226,545,805**	**248,709,873**	**281,421,906**
In households	73,410,992	(NA)	(NA)	119,812,185	128,427,069	145,030,888	174,373,302	197,399,913	220,796,157	242,012,129	273,643,273
In group quarters	2,583,583	(NA)	(NA)	2,962,861	3,242,206	5,666,473	4,949,873	5,812,013	5,749,648	6,697,744	7,778,633
Households[1]	**15,963,965**	**20,255,555**	**24,351,676**	**29,904,663**	**34,854,532**	**42,857,335**	**53,021,061**	**63,449,747**	**80,389,673**	**91,947,410**	**105,480,101**
Average household size	4.60	(NA)	(NA)	4.01	3.68	3.38	3.29	3.11	2.75	2.63	2.59
HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE[2]											
Total households	**15,963,965**	**(NA)**	**(NA)**	**29,904,663**	**34,854,532**	**42,826,281**	***53,023,875***	**63,449,747**	**80,389,673**	**91,947,410**	**105,480,101**
1-person	818,744	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2,677,281	3,993,399	*7,074,971*	11,146,184	18,247,536	22,580,420	27,230,075
2-person	2,427,135	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8,630,461	12,023,065	*14,858,746*	18,781,101	25,175,607	29,453,593	34,418,046
3-person	2,843,436	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7,796,168	9,762,531	*10,007,178*	10,909,079	13,972,483	15,970,269	17,439,027
4-person	2,743,049	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6,324,525	7,878,063	*9,130,447*	9,802,774	12,371,401	13,860,094	14,973,089
5-person	2,303,968	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,012,525	4,466,292	*5,878,067*	6,198,421	6,120,589	6,188,938	6,936,886
6-person	1,768,538	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2,359,857	2,257,898	*3,129,244*	3,360,559	2,600,324	2,300,520	2,636,134
7-or-more-person	3,059,095	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3,053,715	2,445,033	*2,945,222*	3,251,629	1,901,733	1,593,576	1,846,844
Percent distribution	**100.0**	**(NA)**	**(NA)**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	***100.0***	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1-person	5.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.7	9.3	*13.3*	17.6	22.7	24.6	25.8
2-person	15.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	24.8	28.1	*28.0*	29.6	31.3	32.0	32.6
3-person	17.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	22.4	22.8	*18.9*	17.2	17.4	17.4	16.5
4-person	17.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	18.1	18.4	*17.2*	15.4	15.4	15.1	14.2
5-person	14.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.5	10.4	*11.1*	9.8	7.6	6.7	6.6
6-person	11.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.8	5.3	*5.9*	5.3	3.2	2.5	2.5
7-or-more-person	19.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.8	5.7	*5.6*	5.1	2.4	1.7	1.8
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD[2]											
Total household population	**73,410,992**	**(NA)**	**(NA)**	**119,812,185**	**128,427,069**	**145,030,888**	***175,263,469***	**197,399,913**	**220,796,157**	**242,012,129**	**273,643,273**
1-person	818,744	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2,677,281	3,993,399	*7,074,971*	11,146,184	18,247,536	22,580,420	27,230,075
2-person	4,854,270	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	17,260,922	24,046,130	*29,717,492*	37,562,202	50,351,214	58,907,186	68,836,092
3-person	8,530,308	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	23,388,504	29,287,593	*30,021,534*	32,727,237	41,917,449	47,910,807	52,317,081
4-person	10,972,196	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	25,298,100	31,512,252	*36,521,788*	39,211,096	49,485,604	55,440,376	59,892,356
5-person	11,519,840	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	20,062,625	22,331,460	*29,390,335*	30,992,105	30,602,945	30,944,690	34,684,430
6-person	10,611,228	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	14,159,142	13,547,388	*18,775,464*	20,163,354	15,601,944	13,803,120	15,816,804
7-or-more-person	26,104,406	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	25,580,495	20,312,666	*23,761,885*	25,597,735	14,589,465	12,425,530	14,866,435
Percent distribution	**100.0**	**(NA)**	**(NA)**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	***100.0***	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1-person	1.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2.1	2.8	*4.0*	5.6	8.3	9.3	10.0
2-person	6.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	13.4	16.6	*17.0*	19.0	22.8	24.3	25.2
3-person	11.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	18.2	20.2	*17.1*	16.6	19.0	19.8	19.1
4-person	14.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	19.7	21.7	*20.8*	19.9	22.4	22.9	21.9
5-person	15.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	15.6	15.4	*16.8*	15.7	13.9	12.8	12.7
6-person	14.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.0	9.3	*10.7*	10.2	7.1	5.7	5.8
7-or-more-person	35.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	19.9	14.0	*13.6*	13.0	6.6	5.1	5.4

NA Not available.

[1]Data for 1910 and 1920 include a small number of quasi-households and are not strictly comparable with data for other years.
[2]Data for 1900 derived by assuming all group quarters (223,750) had 7 or more people.

Note: Numbers in italics are based on sample data. In 1960, two numbers for both the number of households and the total household population are shown, since one total is based on 100-percent data and the other is based on sample data. In 1950, two total household numbers are shown. The separate computer processing of the population data and the housing data from the 1950 census produced two different totals from the 100-percent data: 42,857,335 from the census of population and 42,826,281 from the census of housing.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000; decennial census of housing, 1940 to 2000.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 14. **Households by Size for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 2000**

Part A. Total Households

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States	**15,963,965**	**20,255,555**	**24,351,676**	**29,904,663**	**34,854,532**	**42,826,281**	***53,023,875***	**63,449,747**	**80,389,673**	**91,947,410**	**105,480,101**
Region											
Northeast	4,557,266	5,700,617	6,788,892	8,355,879	9,479,318	11,228,076	*13,522,151*	15,482,778	17,470,616	18,872,713	20,285,622
Midwest	5,632,548	6,806,889	8,101,762	9,680,704	10,963,388	12,971,966	*15,378,749*	17,537,256	20,859,206	22,316,975	24,734,532
South	4,886,813	6,163,207	7,211,819	8,653,481	10,278,204	12,632,607	*15,502,595*	19,258,163	26,486,217	31,822,254	38,015,214
West	887,338	1,584,842	2,249,203	3,214,599	4,133,622	5,993,632	*8,620,380*	11,171,550	15,573,634	18,935,468	22,444,733
State											
Alabama	370,980	454,767	508,769	591,625	673,815	786,839	*884,116*	1,034,113	1,341,856	1,506,790	1,737,080
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	*57,250*	79,059	131,463	188,915	221,600
Arizona	27,817	47,927	80,208	105,992	131,133	210,374	*366,630*	539,157	957,032	1,368,843	1,901,327
Arkansas	262,421	333,368	390,960	438,639	495,825	524,391	*523,552*	615,424	816,065	891,179	1,042,696
California	324,690	563,636	900,232	1,610,030	2,138,343	3,333,406	*4,982,108*	6,573,861	8,629,866	10,381,206	11,502,870
Colorado	122,349	194,467	230,843	267,324	316,000	391,235	*529,419*	690,928	1,061,249	1,282,489	1,658,238
Connecticut	200,640	246,659	311,610	388,645	448,682	569,638	*752,736*	933,269	1,093,678	1,230,479	1,301,670
Delaware	39,007	44,951	52,070	59,092	70,541	90,390	*128,582*	164,804	207,081	247,497	298,736
District of Columbia	55,465	71,339	96,194	125,554	173,445	224,142	*252,066*	262,538	253,143	249,634	248,338
Florida	113,629	171,422	234,133	376,499	519,887	821,501	*1,550,414*	2,284,786	3,744,254	5,134,869	6,337,929
Georgia	450,712	553,264	628,525	652,793	752,241	889,269	*1,070,325*	1,369,225	1,871,652	2,366,615	3,006,369
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	*153,064*	203,088	294,052	356,267	403,240
Idaho	35,819	73,669	100,500	108,044	141,727	169,110	*193,839*	218,960	324,107	360,723	469,645
Illinois	1,024,189	1,264,717	1,534,077	1,929,396	2,192,724	2,582,000	*3,084,971*	3,502,138	4,045,374	4,202,240	4,591,779
Indiana	567,072	654,891	737,707	843,066	961,498	1,168,916	*1,387,878*	1,609,494	1,927,050	2,065,355	2,336,306
Iowa	476,710	512,515	586,070	635,704	701,824	780,167	*841,357*	896,311	1,053,033	1,064,325	1,149,276
Kansas	319,422	395,771	435,600	487,188	511,109	586,650	*672,899*	727,364	872,239	944,726	1,037,891
Kentucky	434,228	494,788	546,306	609,405	698,538	778,754	*851,867*	983,665	1,263,355	1,379,782	1,590,647
Louisiana	281,449	344,144	389,913	485,363	592,528	724,945	*892,344*	1,052,038	1,411,788	1,499,269	1,656,053
Maine	161,588	177,960	186,106	197,826	218,968	254,443	*280,356*	302,923	395,184	465,312	518,200
Maryland	239,837	274,824	324,742	385,179	465,683	641,222	*863,001*	1,175,073	1,460,865	1,748,991	1,980,859
Massachusetts	604,873	734,013	874,798	1,021,160	1,129,694	1,305,194	*1,534,985*	1,759,692	2,032,717	2,247,110	2,443,580
Michigan	542,358	657,418	862,746	1,180,554	1,396,014	1,790,702	*2,239,079*	2,653,059	3,195,213	3,419,331	3,785,661
Minnesota	337,284	416,452	526,026	606,496	728,359	845,265	*991,981*	1,153,946	1,445,222	1,647,853	1,895,127
Mississippi	316,114	384,724	403,290	471,704	534,956	554,765	*568,070*	636,724	827,169	911,374	1,046,434
Missouri	646,872	749,812	829,043	939,476	1,068,642	1,197,597	*1,360,054*	1,520,567	1,793,399	1,961,206	2,194,594
Montana	52,125	86,602	139,912	136,210	159,963	175,470	*202,240*	217,304	283,742	306,163	358,667
Nebraska	217,990	265,549	303,436	342,999	360,744	394,148	*433,448*	473,721	571,400	602,363	666,184
Nevada	10,472	23,677	21,862	25,469	33,291	50,241	*91,520*	160,052	304,327	466,297	751,165
New Hampshire	96,534	103,156	108,334	119,337	132,936	155,203	*180,020*	225,378	323,493	411,186	474,606
New Jersey	408,993	558,202	721,841	985,636	1,100,260	1,373,637	*1,806,439*	2,218,182	2,548,594	2,794,711	3,064,645
New Mexico	45,510	78,883	83,706	98,546	129,475	176,993	*251,209*	289,389	441,466	542,709	677,971
New York	1,608,170	2,046,845	2,441,125	3,153,124	3,662,113	4,325,139	*5,248,710*	5,913,861	6,340,429	6,639,322	7,056,860
North Carolina	367,565	440,334	513,377	644,033	789,659	994,356	*1,204,715*	1,509,564	2,043,291	2,517,026	3,132,013
North Dakota	63,360	120,910	134,881	145,005	152,043	162,105	*173,362*	181,613	227,664	240,878	257,152
Ohio	934,674	1,138,165	1,414,068	1,697,918	1,897,796	2,313,990	*2,852,557*	3,289,432	3,833,828	4,087,546	4,445,773
Oklahoma	161,946	351,167	444,524	564,164	610,481	663,203	*734,593*	850,803	1,118,561	1,206,135	1,342,293
Oregon	87,545	151,858	202,890	266,328	337,492	479,047	*558,214*	691,631	991,593	1,103,313	1,333,723
Pennsylvania	1,303,174	1,630,628	1,922,114	2,235,620	2,515,524	2,915,879	*3,350,839*	3,705,410	4,219,606	4,495,966	4,777,003
Rhode Island	92,735	117,976	137,160	165,343	187,706	225,447	*257,335*	291,965	338,590	377,977	408,424
South Carolina	267,859	315,204	349,126	365,680	434,968	514,638	*603,551*	734,373	1,029,981	1,258,044	1,533,854
South Dakota	82,290	131,060	142,793	161,013	165,428	182,978	*194,821*	200,807	242,523	259,034	290,245
Tennessee	399,017	462,553	519,108	600,625	714,894	871,474	*1,003,301*	1,213,187	1,618,505	1,853,725	2,232,905
Texas	582,055	798,426	1,017,413	1,380,096	1,678,396	2,189,178	*2,778,116*	3,433,996	4,929,267	6,070,937	7,393,354
Utah	55,208	77,339	98,346	115,936	139,487	187,825	*241,532*	297,934	448,603	537,273	701,281
Vermont	80,559	85,178	85,804	89,188	92,435	103,496	*110,732*	132,098	178,325	210,650	240,634
Virginia	360,749	419,452	483,363	529,089	627,532	845,259	*1,072,840*	1,390,636	1,863,073	2,291,830	2,699,173
Washington	107,171	254,692	342,228	423,833	537,337	735,746	*894,168*	1,105,587	1,540,510	1,872,431	2,271,398
West Virginia	183,780	248,480	310,098	373,941	444,815	518,281	*521,142*	547,214	686,311	688,557	736,481
Wisconsin	420,327	499,629	595,316	711,889	827,207	967,448	*1,146,342*	1,328,804	1,652,261	1,822,118	2,084,544
Wyoming	18,632	32,092	48,476	56,887	69,374	84,185	*99,187*	104,600	165,624	168,839	193,608

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 14. **Households by Size for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 2000**—Con.
Part B. One-Person Households

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States	**818,744**	**(NA)**	**(NA)**	**(NA)**	**2,677,281**	**3,993,399**	***7,074,971***	**11,146,184**	**18,247,536**	**22,580,420**	**27,230,075**
Region											
Northeast	194,589	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	662,028	972,270	*1,828,621*	2,831,842	4,147,787	4,828,378	5,519,312
Midwest	254,475	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	836,339	1,215,304	*2,019,113*	3,052,733	4,750,808	5,588,295	6,644,087
South	252,445	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	638,444	1,004,776	*1,783,875*	3,068,252	5,675,568	7,640,662	9,630,163
West	117,235	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	540,470	801,049	*1,443,362*	2,193,357	3,673,373	4,523,085	5,436,513
State											
Alabama	23,436	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	35,213	52,479	*84,065*	151,108	273,632	358,078	453,898
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	*9,266*	10,839	26,467	41,826	52,060
Arizona	5,690	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	15,120	25,710	*49,723*	88,863	199,699	337,681	472,006
Arkansas	12,002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	31,243	45,566	*65,719*	105,966	173,842	213,778	266,585
California	41,055	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	288,913	466,018	*889,633*	1,378,643	2,130,878	2,429,867	2,708,308
Colorado	13,330	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	36,189	48,844	*81,847*	124,444	249,781	340,962	435,778
Connecticut	9,727	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	27,124	41,609	*87,455*	149,429	235,768	297,161	344,224
Delaware	1,428	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5,108	7,679	*14,047*	25,219	43,210	57,451	74,639
District of Columbia	2,421	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	17,211	32,023	*68,070*	84,239	100,021	103,626	108,744
Florida	10,848	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	49,740	90,401	*225,568*	426,321	885,498	1,309,954	1,687,303
Georgia	28,666	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	42,115	61,252	*108,082*	197,180	383,806	537,702	710,523
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	*18,495*	25,901	50,304	68,985	88,153
Idaho	6,796	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	14,605	18,437	*25,774*	36,208	64,540	80,800	105,175
Illinois	39,431	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	167,013	252,958	*443,874*	646,348	970,057	1,081,113	1,229,807
Indiana	21,281	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	72,291	107,490	*171,247*	265,072	412,992	496,841	605,428
Iowa	20,242	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	56,975	79,359	*115,947*	165,708	245,931	275,466	313,083
Kansas	16,803	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	46,722	66,178	*94,090*	134,179	207,287	245,156	280,387
Kentucky	15,430	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	39,886	56,902	*90,363*	149,531	252,075	321,247	414,095
Louisiana	20,248	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	41,766	66,544	*109,742*	168,389	300,842	356,060	419,200
Maine	8,646	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	18,122	24,828	*35,210*	50,957	84,293	108,474	139,969
Maryland	9,893	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	31,768	47,669	*87,060*	175,126	304,207	394,572	495,459
Massachusetts	27,725	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	81,004	115,334	*218,107*	331,247	495,677	580,774	684,345
Michigan	24,728	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	91,065	145,009	*260,252*	412,505	672,901	809,449	993,607
Minnesota	19,388	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	59,617	84,200	*135,415*	204,600	335,791	413,531	509,468
Mississippi	21,512	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	33,449	42,681	*60,798*	97,832	168,444	212,949	257,708
Missouri	25,197	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	88,622	130,367	*206,344*	293,412	427,373	510,684	599,808
Montana	10,335	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	24,113	25,332	*33,987*	43,037	66,350	80,491	98,422
Nebraska	12,437	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	31,252	41,331	*61,517*	91,537	138,942	159,671	183,550
Nevada	2,742	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5,897	8,061	*17,266*	31,047	74,843	119,627	186,745
New Hampshire	6,426	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12,164	16,584	*23,602*	38,238	68,643	90,364	116,014
New Jersey	16,111	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	62,195	97,600	*203,456*	351,545	537,510	646,171	751,287
New Mexico	5,134	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10,832	16,056	*26,866*	43,136	92,862	124,883	172,181
New York	74,623	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	279,996	416,898	*811,702*	1,194,544	1,649,325	1,806,263	1,982,742
North Carolina	17,118	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	31,905	53,394	*99,641*	200,840	407,650	596,959	795,271
North Dakota	7,774	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12,042	14,679	*20,672*	30,933	52,028	63,953	75,420
Ohio	41,226	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	138,000	196,419	*344,686*	547,009	859,331	1,020,450	1,215,614
Oklahoma	10,468	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	44,890	71,031	*113,575*	162,844	261,764	309,369	358,560
Oregon	10,174	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	44,608	61,608	*90,272*	132,825	232,957	278,716	347,624
Pennsylvania	42,914	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	160,227	229,609	*400,108*	640,571	955,900	1,150,694	1,320,941
Rhode Island	4,157	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	13,842	20,050	*35,158*	53,075	81,388	99,111	116,678
South Carolina	16,683	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	25,051	35,171	*56,640*	101,385	197,379	281,347	383,142
South Dakota	7,375	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	14,498	18,139	*24,922*	36,428	56,909	68,308	80,040
Tennessee	14,033	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	36,627	56,180	*96,999*	174,781	330,052	442,129	576,401
Texas	25,376	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	114,837	194,799	*349,591*	559,054	1,068,518	1,452,936	1,752,141
Utah	4,312	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11,084	17,059	*28,876*	42,764	77,096	101,640	124,756
Vermont	4,260	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7,354	9,758	*13,823*	22,236	39,283	49,366	63,112
Virginia	17,728	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	34,854	55,555	*101,271*	200,672	382,597	523,770	676,907
Washington	14,262	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	80,242	103,607	*157,125*	216,864	372,269	476,320	594,325
West Virginia	5,155	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	22,781	35,450	*52,654*	87,765	142,031	168,735	199,587
Wisconsin	18,593	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	58,242	79,175	*140,147*	225,001	371,266	443,673	557,875
Wyoming	3,405	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8,867	10,317	*14,232*	18,786	35,327	41,287	50,980

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 14. **Households by Size for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 2000**—Con.

Part C. Two-or-More Person Households

(For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source)

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States	**15,145,221**	**(NA)**	**(NA)**	**(NA)**	**32,177,251**	**38,832,882**	***45,948,904***	**52,303,563**	**62,142,137**	**69,366,990**	**78,250,026**
Region											
Northeast	4,362,677	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8,817,290	10,255,806	*11,693,530*	*12,650,936*	*13,322,829*	*14,044,335*	*14,766,310*
Midwest	5,378,073	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10,127,049	11,756,662	*13,359,636*	14,484,523	16,108,398	16,728,680	18,090,445
South	4,634,368	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,639,760	11,627,831	*13,718,720*	16,189,911	20,810,649	24,181,592	28,385,051
West	770,103	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3,593,152	5,192,583	*7,177,018*	8,978,193	11,900,261	14,412,383	17,008,220
State											
Alabama	347,544	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	638,602	734,360	*800,051*	883,005	1,068,224	1,148,712	1,283,182
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	*47,984*	68,220	104,996	147,089	169,540
Arizona	22,127	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	116,013	184,664	*316,907*	450,294	757,333	1,031,162	1,429,321
Arkansas	250,419	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	464,582	478,825	*457,833*	509,458	642,223	677,401	776,111
California	283,635	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,849,430	2,867,388	*4,092,475*	5,195,218	6,498,988	7,951,339	8,794,562
Colorado	109,019	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	279,811	342,391	*447,572*	566,484	811,468	941,527	1,222,460
Connecticut	190,913	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	421,558	528,029	*665,281*	783,840	857,910	933,318	957,446
Delaware	37,579	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	65,433	82,711	*114,535*	139,585	163,871	190,046	224,097
District of Columbia	53,044	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	156,234	192,119	*183,996*	178,299	153,122	146,008	139,594
Florida	102,781	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	470,147	731,100	*1,324,846*	1,858,465	2,858,756	3,824,915	4,650,626
Georgia	422,046	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	710,126	828,017	*962,243*	1,172,045	1,487,846	1,828,913	2,295,846
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	*134,569*	177,187	243,748	287,282	315,087
Idaho	29,023	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	127,122	150,673	*168,065*	182,752	259,567	279,923	364,470
Illinois	984,758	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2,025,711	2,329,042	*2,641,097*	2,855,790	3,075,317	3,121,127	3,361,972
Indiana	545,791	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	889,207	1,061,426	*1,216,631*	1,344,422	1,514,058	1,568,514	1,730,878
Iowa	456,468	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	644,849	700,808	*725,410*	730,603	807,102	788,859	836,193
Kansas	302,619	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	464,387	520,472	*578,809*	593,185	664,952	699,570	757,504
Kentucky	418,798	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	658,652	721,852	*761,504*	834,134	1,011,280	1,058,535	1,176,552
Louisiana	261,201	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	550,762	658,491	*782,602*	883,649	1,110,946	1,143,209	1,236,853
Maine	152,942	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	200,846	229,615	*245,145*	251,966	310,891	356,838	378,231
Maryland	229,944	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	433,915	593,553	*775,941*	999,947	1,156,658	1,354,419	1,485,400
Massachusetts	577,148	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,039,690	1,189,860	*1,316,878*	1,428,445	1,537,040	1,666,336	1,759,235
Michigan	517,630	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,304,949	1,645,693	*1,978,827*	2,240,554	2,522,312	2,609,882	2,792,054
Minnesota	317,896	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	668,742	761,065	*856,566*	949,346	1,109,431	1,234,322	1,385,659
Mississippi	294,602	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	501,507	512,084	*507,272*	538,892	658,725	698,425	788,726
Missouri	621,675	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	980,020	1,067,230	*1,153,710*	1,227,155	1,366,026	1,450,522	1,594,786
Montana	41,790	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	135,850	150,138	*168,253*	174,267	217,392	225,672	260,245
Nebraska	205,553	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	329,492	352,817	*371,931*	382,184	432,458	442,692	482,634
Nevada	7,730	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	27,394	42,180	*74,254*	129,005	229,484	346,670	564,420
New Hampshire	90,108	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	120,772	138,619	*156,418*	187,140	254,850	320,822	358,592
New Jersey	392,882	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,038,065	1,276,037	*1,602,983*	1,866,637	2,011,084	2,148,540	2,313,358
New Mexico	40,376	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	118,643	160,937	*224,343*	246,253	348,604	417,826	505,790
New York	1,533,547	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3,382,117	3,908,241	*4,437,008*	4,719,317	4,691,104	4,833,059	5,074,118
North Carolina	350,447	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	757,754	940,962	*1,105,074*	1,308,724	1,635,641	1,920,067	2,336,742
North Dakota	55,586	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	140,001	147,426	*152,690*	150,680	175,636	176,925	181,732
Ohio	893,448	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,759,796	2,117,571	*2,507,871*	2,742,423	2,974,497	3,067,096	3,230,159
Oklahoma	151,478	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	565,591	592,172	*621,018*	687,959	856,797	896,766	983,733
Oregon	77,371	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	292,884	417,439	*467,942*	558,806	758,636	824,597	986,099
Pennsylvania	1,260,260	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2,355,297	2,686,270	*2,950,731*	3,064,839	3,263,706	3,345,272	3,456,062
Rhode Island	88,578	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	173,864	205,397	*222,177*	238,890	257,202	278,866	291,746
South Carolina	251,176	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	409,917	479,467	*546,911*	632,988	832,602	976,697	1,150,712
South Dakota	74,915	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	150,930	164,839	*169,899*	164,379	185,614	190,726	210,205
Tennessee	384,984	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	678,267	815,294	*906,302*	1,038,406	1,288,453	1,411,596	1,656,504
Texas	556,679	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,563,559	1,994,379	*2,428,525*	2,874,942	3,860,749	4,618,001	5,641,213
Utah	50,896	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	128,403	170,766	*212,656*	255,170	371,507	435,633	576,525
Vermont	76,299	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	85,081	93,738	*96,909*	109,862	139,042	161,284	177,522
Virginia	343,021	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	592,678	789,704	*971,569*	1,189,964	1,480,476	1,768,060	2,022,266
Washington	92,909	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	457,095	632,139	*737,043*	888,723	1,168,241	1,396,111	1,677,073
West Virginia	178,625	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	422,034	482,831	*468,488*	459,449	544,280	519,822	536,894
Wisconsin	401,734	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	768,965	888,273	*1,006,195*	1,103,803	1,280,995	1,378,445	1,526,669
Wyoming	15,227	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	60,507	73,868	*84,955*	85,814	130,297	127,552	142,628

See footnotes at end of table.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 14. **Households by Size for the United States, Regions, and States: 1900 to 2000**—Con.
Part D. Percent One-Person Households

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States	**5.1**	**(NA)**	**(NA)**	**(NA)**	**7.7**	**9.3**	***13.3***	**17.6**	**22.7**	**24.6**	**25.8**
Region											
Northeast	4.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.0	8.7	*13.5*	18.3	23.7	25.6	27.2
Midwest	4.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.6	9.4	*13.1*	17.4	22.8	25.0	26.9
South	5.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.2	8.0	*11.5*	15.9	21.4	24.0	25.3
West	13.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	13.1	13.4	*16.7*	19.6	23.6	23.9	24.2
State											
Alabama	6.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.2	6.7	*9.5*	14.6	20.4	23.8	26.1
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	*16.2*	13.7	20.1	22.1	23.5
Arizona	20.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.5	12.2	*13.6*	16.5	20.9	24.7	24.8
Arkansas	4.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.3	8.7	*12.6*	17.2	21.3	24.0	25.6
California	12.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	13.5	14.0	*17.9*	21.0	24.7	23.4	23.5
Colorado	10.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.5	12.5	*15.5*	18.0	23.5	26.6	26.3
Connecticut	4.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.0	7.3	*11.6*	16.0	21.6	24.2	26.4
Delaware	3.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.2	8.5	*10.9*	15.3	20.9	23.2	25.0
District of Columbia	4.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.9	14.3	*27.0*	32.1	39.5	41.5	43.8
Florida	9.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.6	11.0	*14.5*	18.7	23.6	25.5	26.6
Georgia	6.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.6	6.9	*10.1*	14.4	20.5	22.7	23.6
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	*12.1*	12.8	17.1	19.4	21.9
Idaho	19.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.3	10.9	*13.3*	16.5	19.9	22.4	22.4
Illinois	3.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.6	9.8	*14.4*	18.5	24.0	25.7	26.8
Indiana	3.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.5	9.2	*12.3*	16.5	21.4	24.1	25.9
Iowa	4.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.1	10.2	*13.8*	18.5	23.4	25.9	27.2
Kansas	5.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.1	11.3	*14.0*	18.4	23.8	25.9	27.0
Kentucky	3.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.7	7.3	*10.6*	15.2	20.0	23.3	26.0
Louisiana	7.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.0	9.7	*12.3*	16.0	21.3	23.7	25.3
Maine	5.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.3	9.8	*12.6*	16.8	21.3	23.3	27.0
Maryland	4.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.8	7.4	*10.1*	14.9	20.8	22.6	25.0
Massachusetts	4.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.2	8.8	*14.2*	18.8	24.4	25.8	28.0
Michigan	4.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.5	8.1	*11.6*	15.5	21.1	23.7	26.2
Minnesota	5.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.2	10.0	*13.7*	17.7	23.2	25.1	26.9
Mississippi	6.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.3	7.7	*10.7*	15.4	20.4	23.4	24.6
Missouri	3.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.3	10.9	*15.2*	19.3	23.8	26.0	27.3
Montana	19.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	15.1	14.4	*16.8*	19.8	23.4	26.3	27.4
Nebraska	5.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.7	10.5	*14.2*	19.3	24.3	26.5	27.6
Nevada	26.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	17.7	16.0	*18.9*	19.4	24.6	25.7	24.9
New Hampshire	6.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.2	10.7	*13.1*	17.0	21.2	22.0	24.4
New Jersey	3.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.7	7.1	*11.3*	15.8	21.1	23.1	24.5
New Mexico	11.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.4	9.1	*10.7*	14.9	21.0	23.0	25.4
New York	4.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.6	9.6	*15.5*	20.2	26.0	27.2	28.1
North Carolina	4.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4.0	5.4	*8.3*	13.3	20.0	23.7	25.4
North Dakota	12.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.9	9.1	*11.9*	17.0	22.9	26.5	29.3
Ohio	4.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.3	8.5	*12.1*	16.6	22.4	25.0	27.3
Oklahoma	6.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.4	10.7	*15.5*	19.1	23.4	25.6	26.7
Oregon	11.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	13.2	12.9	*16.2*	19.2	23.5	25.3	26.1
Pennsylvania	3.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.4	7.9	*11.9*	17.3	22.7	25.6	27.7
Rhode Island	4.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.4	8.9	*13.7*	18.2	24.0	26.2	28.6
South Carolina	6.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.8	6.8	*9.4*	13.8	19.2	22.4	25.0
South Dakota	9.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.8	9.9	*12.8*	18.1	23.5	26.4	27.6
Tennessee	3.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.1	6.4	*9.7*	14.4	20.4	23.9	25.8
Texas	4.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.8	8.9	*12.6*	16.3	21.7	23.9	23.7
Utah	7.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.9	9.1	*12.0*	14.4	17.2	18.9	17.8
Vermont	5.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.0	9.4	*12.5*	16.8	22.0	23.4	26.2
Virginia	4.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.6	6.6	*9.4*	14.4	20.5	22.9	25.1
Washington	13.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	14.9	14.1	*17.6*	19.6	24.2	25.4	26.2
West Virginia	2.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.1	6.8	*10.1*	16.0	20.7	24.5	27.1
Wisconsin	4.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.0	8.2	*12.2*	16.9	22.5	24.3	26.8
Wyoming	18.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12.8	12.3	*14.3*	18.0	21.3	24.5	26.3

NA Not available. X Not applicable.

Note: Numbers in italics are based on sample data. Total households are available in 1960 on a 100-percent basis for each state, but not by size of household.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 1930; decennial census of housing, 1940 to 2000.

Cited in Newdow v. Rio Linda Union School District, No. 05-17257 archived on March 25, 2010

Table 15. Households by Type, by Presence of Own Children Under 18 Years, and by Age of Householder for the United States: 1950 to 2000

Part A. Number

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Subject	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE						
Total households	**42,251,415**	**53,023,935**	**63,449,747**	**80,389,673**	**91,947,410**	**105,480,101**
Family households	37,775,167	45,027,130	50,968,827	58,882,153	64,517,947	71,787,347
Nonfamily households	4,476,248	7,996,805	12,480,920	21,507,520	27,429,463	33,692,754
1 member	3,993,399	7,074,971	11,146,184	18,247,536	22,580,420	27,230,075
2 or more members	482,849	921,834	1,334,736	3,259,984	4,849,043	6,462,679
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS						
Total families	**37,775,167**	**45,148,571**	**50,968,827**	**58,882,153**	**64,517,947**	**71,787,347**
No own children under 18 years	18,165,235	19,458,099	22,996,376	28,745,643	33,640,272	37,198,979
With own children under 18 years	19,609,932	25,690,472	27,972,451	30,136,510	30,877,675	34,588,368
Under 6 years only	(NA)	6,288,844	6,474,587	7,327,264	7,884,751	8,020,067
Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	(NA)	7,635,090	6,846,335	5,739,636	6,403,526	6,875,512
6 to 17 years only	(NA)	11,766,538	14,651,529	17,069,610	16,589,398	19,692,789
Married-couple families	**33,019,225**	**39,657,318**	**44,062,376**	**48,371,006**	**50,708,322**	**54,493,232**
No own children under 18 years	14,828,451	16,159,528	19,517,793	24,105,601	27,213,596	29,657,727
With own children under 18 years	18,190,774	23,497,790	24,544,583	24,265,405	23,494,726	24,835,505
Under 6 years only	(NA)	5,977,672	5,928,301	6,195,718	6,226,406	5,892,433
Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	(NA)	7,160,658	6,135,849	4,847,310	5,141,106	5,316,384
6 to 17 years only	(NA)	10,359,460	12,480,433	13,222,377	12,127,214	13,626,688
Female householder, no husband present	**3,424,976**	**4,196,405**	**5,504,104**	**8,409,168**	**10,666,043**	**12,900,103**
No own children under 18 years	2,262,165	2,304,893	2,497,260	3,346,988	4,637,634	5,338,229
With own children under 18 years	1,162,811	1,891,512	3,006,844	5,062,180	6,028,409	7,561,874
Under 6 years only	(NA)	269,691	491,895	947,921	1,272,224	1,532,745
Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	(NA)	426,360	650,471	812,046	1,086,510	1,274,233
6 to 17 years only	(NA)	1,195,461	1,864,480	3,302,213	3,669,675	4,754,896
Male householder, no wife present	**1,330,966**	**1,294,848**	**1,402,347**	**2,101,979**	**3,143,582**	**4,394,012**
No own children under 18 years	1,074,619	993,678	981,323	1,293,054	1,789,042	2,203,023
With own children under 18 years	256,347	301,170	421,024	808,925	1,354,540	2,190,989
Under 6 years only	(NA)	41,481	54,393	183,625	386,121	594,889
Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	(NA)	48,072	60,015	80,280	175,910	284,895
6 to 17 years only	(NA)	211,617	306,616	545,020	792,509	1,311,205
HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER						
Total households	**42,251,415**	**53,023,935**	**63,449,747**	**80,389,673**	**91,947,410**	**105,480,101**
Under 65 years	35,823,795	43,731,893	51,210,316	64,255,684	71,974,709	83,339,347
Under 25 years	2,013,665	2,698,745	4,633,593	6,708,863	5,049,358	5,533,613
25 to 34 years	8,680,145	9,767,291	11,642,735	18,350,679	19,849,651	18,297,815
35 to 44 years	9,610,730	11,706,785	11,775,650	13,948,436	20,393,073	23,968,233
45 to 54 years[1]	8,536,995	10,801,219	23,158,338	12,630,383	14,303,214	21,292,629
55 to 64 years	6,982,260	8,757,853	(NA)	12,617,323	12,379,413	14,247,057
65 years and over	6,427,620	9,292,042	12,239,431	16,133,989	19,972,701	22,140,754
65 to 74 years	4,570,870	6,424,134	(NA)	9,967,479	11,516,582	11,507,562
75 to 84 years[2]	1,856,750	2,517,674	(NA)	6,166,510	6,786,873	8,205,480
85 years and over	(NA)	350,234	(NA)	(NA)	1,669,246	2,427,712
ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER						
Total	**3,993,399**	**7,063,326**	**11,114,833**	**18,202,015**	**22,580,420**	**27,230,075**
Male	(NA)	2,627,509	3,965,316	7,075,115	9,206,811	11,779,106
Female	(NA)	4,435,817	7,149,517	11,126,900	13,373,609	15,450,969
Under 65 years	**(NA)**	**4,165,410**	**6,185,127**	**11,135,476**	**13,755,575**	**17,507,218**
Male	(NA)	1,774,556	2,741,681	5,628,308	7,304,197	9,383,473
Female	(NA)	2,390,854	3,443,446	5,507,168	6,451,378	8,123,745
65 years and over	**(NA)**	**2,897,916**	**4,929,706**	**7,066,539**	**8,824,845**	**9,722,857**
Male	(NA)	852,953	1,223,635	1,446,807	1,902,614	2,395,633
Female	(NA)	2,044,963	3,706,071	5,619,732	6,922,231	7,327,224

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 15. Households by Type, by Presence of Own Children Under 18 Years, and by Age of Householder for the United States: 1950 to 2000—Con.

Part B. Percent

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Subject	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE						
Total households	*100.0*	*100.0*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family households	*89.4*	*84.9*	80.3	73.2	70.2	68.1
Nonfamily households	*10.6*	*15.1*	19.7	26.8	29.8	31.9
1 member	*9.5*	*13.3*	17.6	22.7	24.6	25.8
2 or more members	*1.1*	*1.7*	2.1	4.1	5.3	6.1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS						
Total families	*100.0*	*100.0*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No own children under 18 years	*48.1*	*43.1*	45.1	48.8	52.1	51.8
With own children under 18 years	*51.9*	*56.9*	54.9	51.2	47.9	48.2
Under 6 years only	(NA)	*13.9*	12.7	12.4	12.2	11.2
Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	(NA)	*16.9*	13.4	9.7	9.9	9.6
6 to 17 years only	(NA)	*26.1*	28.7	29.0	25.7	27.4
Married-couple families	*100.0*	*100.0*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No own children under 18 years	*44.9*	*40.7*	44.3	49.8	53.7	54.4
With own children under 18 years	*55.1*	*59.3*	55.7	50.2	46.3	45.6
Under 6 years only	(NA)	*15.1*	13.5	12.8	12.3	10.8
Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	(NA)	*18.1*	13.9	10.0	10.1	9.8
6 to 17 years only	(NA)	*26.1*	28.3	27.3	23.9	25.0
Female householder, no husband present	*100.0*	*100.0*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No own children under 18 years	*66.0*	*54.9*	45.4	39.8	43.5	41.4
With own children under 18 years	*34.0*	*45.1*	54.6	60.2	56.5	58.6
Under 6 years only	(NA)	*6.4*	8.9	11.3	11.9	11.9
Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	(NA)	*10.2*	11.6	9.7	10.2	9.9
6 to 17 years only	(NA)	*28.5*	33.9	39.3	34.4	36.9
Male householder, no wife present	*100.0*	*100.0*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No own children under 18 years	*80.7*	*76.7*	70.0	61.5	56.9	50.1
With own children under 18 years	*19.3*	*23.3*	30.0	38.5	43.1	49.9
Under 6 years only	(NA)	*3.2*	3.9	8.7	12.3	13.5
Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	(NA)	*3.7*	4.3	3.8	5.6	6.5
6 to 17 years only	(NA)	*16.3*	21.9	25.9	25.2	29.8
HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER						
Total households	*100.0*	*100.0*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 65 years	*84.8*	*82.5*	80.7	79.9	78.3	79.0
Under 25 years	*4.8*	*5.1*	7.3	8.3	5.5	5.2
25 to 34 years	*20.5*	*18.4*	18.3	22.8	21.6	17.3
35 to 44 years	*22.7*	*22.1*	18.6	17.4	22.2	22.7
45 to 54 years[1]	*20.2*	*20.4*	36.5	15.7	15.6	20.2
55 to 64 years	*16.5*	*16.5*	(NA)	15.7	13.5	13.5
65 years and over	*15.2*	*17.5*	19.3	20.1	21.7	21.0
65 to 74 years	*10.8*	*12.1*	(NA)	12.4	12.5	10.9
75 to 84 years[2]	*4.4*	*4.7*	(NA)	7.7	7.4	7.8
85 years and over	(NA)	*0.7*	(NA)	(NA)	1.8	2.3
ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER						
Total	(NA)	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	100.0	100.0
Male	*(NA)*	*37.2*	*35.7*	*38.9*	40.8	43.3
Female	*(NA)*	*62.8*	*64.3*	*61.1*	59.2	56.7
Under 65 years	(NA)	*59.0*	*55.6*	*61.2*	60.9	64.3
Male	*(NA)*	*25.1*	*24.7*	*30.9*	32.3	34.5
Female	*(NA)*	*33.8*	*31.0*	*30.3*	28.6	29.8
65 years and over	(NA)	*41.0*	*44.4*	*38.8*	39.1	35.7
Male	*(NA)*	*12.1*	*11.0*	*7.9*	8.4	8.8
Female	*(NA)*	*29.0*	*33.3*	*30.9*	30.7	26.9

NA Not available.

[1]Data for 1970 represent householders age 45 to 64 years.
[2]Data for 1980 represent householders age 75 years and over.

Note: Numbers in italics are based on sample data. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, two numbers for one-person households are shown. In 1960, this results from data tabulations based on two different samples (7,074,971 from a 25-percent sample of the housing census and 7,063,326 from a 5-percent sample of the population census). In 1970 and 1980, one total is based on 100-percent data and the other is based on sample data. In 1950 and 1960, family households could include more than one family. For 1950, the data in the table represent primary families and reflect the exclusion of secondary families from the published distributions of total family households and families to increase comparability. In 1960, available data only permitted this adjustment to the number of family households based on a 25-percent sample. The distribution of the number of families by type and presence of own children under 18 shown in 1960 includes both primary and secondary families and is based on a 5-percent sample.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1940 to 2000; decennial census of housing, 1940 to 2000.

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Table 16. Selected Population and Housing Characteristics by Metropolitan Status and Race and Hispanic Origin for the United States: 1950 to 2000

[For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see source]

Subject	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
CHARACTERISTICS BY METROPOLITAN STATUS						
Population Density						
Metropolitan	407	364	360	299	332	320
Central city	7,517	5,336	4,462	3,001	2,813	2,716
Suburb (outside central city)	175	183	203	187	208	208
Nonmetropolitan	24	21	20	19	19	20
Sex Ratio						
Metropolitan	96.4	*95.6*	94.0	93.9	94.9	95.8
Central city	(NA)	*92.9*	90.7	90.9	92.7	94.6
Suburb (outside central city)	(NA)	*98.6*	96.8	96.0	96.4	96.6
Nonmetropolitan	101.6	*99.6*	96.7	96.0	96.0	98.3
Percent Owner-Occupied Housing Units						
Metropolitan	(NA)	*58.9*	59.5	61.6	61.8	64.2
Central city	(NA)	*47.4*	48.1	49.0	49.0	50.5
Suburb (outside central city)	(NA)	*72.7*	70.3	70.8	71.0	73.0
Nonmetropolitan	(NA)	*67.1*	70.4	73.1	72.4	73.9
CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Sex Ratio						
White	99.0	97.4	95.3	94.9	95.4	96.4
Black	94.3	93.4	90.8	89.6	89.6	90.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	108.7	101.2	96.2	97.8	97.5	99.4
Asian and Pacific Islander	145.3	116.6	101.4	93.7	95.8	93.8
Two or more races	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	100.4
Hispanic	(X)	(X)	(X)	99.3	103.8	105.9
White non-Hispanic	(X)	(X)	(X)	94.7	95.0	95.7
Percent Metropolitan						
White	(NA)	62.8	67.8	73.3	75.6	77.8
Black	(NA)	64.6	74.3	81.1	83.8	86.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	(NA)	(NA)	38.8	49.0	51.2	57.4
Asian and Pacific Islander	(NA)	(NA)	87.7	91.4	93.8	95.5
Two or more races	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	87.8
Hispanic	(X)	(X)	(X)	87.6	90.4	91.1
White non-Hispanic	(X)	(X)	(X)	72.7	74.7	76.6

NA Not available. X Not applicable.

Note: Numbers in italics are based on sample data.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1950 to 2000; decennial census of housing, 1950 to 2000.

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Appendix B.
GLOSSARY

Age — The number of complete years an individual has lived. The age classification is based on the age of the person at his or her last birthday.

Age Structure — The distribution of a population by age, usually in 5-year age groups.

Aging — In this report, used to indicate an increase in the proportion of the population in the older ages. May also be an increase in the median age of the population.

American Indian and Alaska Native — Term used in Census 2000 for a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment. Over time, the terminology used for this race category changed to reflect the data collected during each decennial census. The terms used included Indian; American Indian; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; and American Indian and Alaska Native. For Census 2000, American Indian and Alaska Native includes people who classify themselves as described below.

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, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

Alaska Native — Includes written responses of Eskimos, Aleuts, and Alaska Indians as well as entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, Yupik, Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian. The Alaska tribes are the Alaskan Athabaskan, Tlingit, and Haida. The terminology included in Census 2000 is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census, expanded to include the individual Alaska Native Villages.

For the purpose of this report, people who were classified or classified themselves as *Indian* or *American Indian*, *Eskimo*, and *Aleut* prior to Census 2000 were classified as American Indian and Alaska Native in order to maintain consistency in terminology.

Asian — Term used in Census 2000 for a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent (for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam). *See Asian and Pacific Islander*.

Asian and Pacific Islander — For the purpose of this report, the 1990 designated term *Asian and Pacific Islander* was used for the entire century to identify respondents who were enumerated as or identified themselves as any of the Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander races. The term *Asian and Pacific Islander* was used in order 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 was tabulated.

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In 1900, the only individual Asian and Pacific Islander categories available were Chinese and Japanese. From 1910 to 1940, the racial classification included an Other race category with write-in responses to obtain separate figures on other groups such as Filipinos and Koreans. In this report, each detailed Asian and Pacific Islander group tabulated separately in censuses prior to 1950 was classified into the total Asian and Pacific Islander group. However, in the 1950 census, the only Asian and Pacific Islander categories published separately for every state were Chinese and Japanese. Other people who were Asians and Pacific Islanders who did not fit into one of these two categories were classified under the *Other race* category. In 1960 and 1970, the category Asian and Pacific Islander in this report includes Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino. (Separate categories for Hawaiians and Part-Hawaiians were included on the 1960 census questionnaire in Hawaii only and, in the 1970 census, a separate classification for Koreans and Hawaiians was included in tabulations for the conterminous United States and Hawaii.) In 1980, Asian and Pacific Islanders included Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, and Samoan. In 1990, Asian and Pacific Islanders included more detailed categories, plus all other Asian and all other Pacific Islander classifications.

The 1990 Asian and Pacific Islander category was divided in Census 2000 into two groups: *Asian* and *Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander*. In order to maintain data comparability, these two groups (race alone) were added together under the category *Asian and Pacific Islander*. *See Asian and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.*

Average Household Size — A measure obtained by dividing the number of people in households by the total number of households (or householders).

Baby Boom — A term used to refer to the period of relatively high fertility after World War II, commonly considered as the period from 1946 to 1964. People born during this period are often referred to as "baby boomers," the baby-boom generation, or the baby-boom cohort.

Baby Bust — A term used to refer to the period of declining fertility following the baby boom from 1965 to 1976.

Birth Cohort — A group of individuals born in the same calendar year or group of years.

Birth Rate — The average annual number of births during a year per 1,000 population at midyear. Also known as the crude birth rate.

Black (or African American) — A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. Over time, the terminology used for this race category has included Black, Negro, and African American. It includes written entries such as African American, Afro American, Kenyan, Nigerian, or Haitian.

Census Coverage — The difference between the true population and the number of population members included in the census, regardless of whether they were properly classified. A smaller census count than the true population implies net undercoverage and a larger census count than the true population implies net overcoverage of the population.

Central City — The largest city in a metropolitan area. Additional cities qualify if specified requirements are met concerning both population size and levels of employment. *See Metropolitan Area (MA) and Suburb.*

Components of Population Change — The components are: fertility, mortality, and migration.

Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) — A geographic entity defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for use by federal statistical agencies. An area becomes a CMSA if: it meets the requirements to qualify as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA); it has a population of 1,000,000 or more; its component parts are recognized as primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs); and local opinion favors the designation. The term CMSA was introduced in 1983 and replaced what were formerly known as Standard Consolidated Areas and Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas in previous censuses. *See Standard Consolidated Area (SCA) and Standard Consolidated Statistical Area (SCSA).*

Conterminous States — The coterminous 48 states and the District of Columbia; that is, the United States excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

Crude Birth Rate — *See Birth Rate.*

Crude Death Rate — *See Death Rate.*

Death Rate — The average annual number of deaths during a year per 1,000 population at midyear. Also known as the crude death rate.

Decennial Census — The census of population and housing, taken by the Census Bureau in years ending in 0 (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. The first census of population occurred in 1790; the census of housing has been conducted since 1940.

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Depression Era — For the purpose of this report, the period of time from the 1930 to the 1940 census, or the decade of the 1930s.

Elderly — For the purpose of this report, elderly refers to people age 65 years and over. This term is used for the chronological demarcation of age categories and is not meant to obscure the diversity of this broad age group, spanning more than 40 years of life.

Emigration — The movement of population out of its original country of residence. For example, a person who emigrates from the United States leaves the United States to live in another country.

Family Household (Family) — A family household consists of 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. In 1950 and 1960, a household enumerated in the census could contain more than one family. Thus, there were more families than family households. From 1970 to 2000, each family household in the

census could contain only one family, resulting in an equal number of families and family households. Not all households contain families since a household may be comprised of a group of unrelated people or one person living alone. *See Nonfamily Household.*

Female Householder, No Husband Present — A woman maintaining a family household with no husband of the householder present.

Group Quarters — Dwelling places that are not housing units. These include both institutions (such as prisons) and other group quarters (such as college dormitories). *Compare Housing Unit.*

Group Quarters Population — All people who are not living in households. There are two types of group quarters populations: institutionalized and noninstitutionalized. Examples of institutionalized populations are people living in correctional institutions, nursing homes, (psychiatric) hospitals or wards, and juvenile institutions. Examples of noninstitutionalized group quarters populations are people living in college dormitories and military quarters. *Compare Household Population.*

Growth Rate — The average annual percent change in the population, resulting from a surplus (or deficit) of births over deaths and the balance of migrants entering and leaving an area. The rate may be positive or negative. Also known as population growth rate or average annual rate of growth.

Head of Household — *See Householder.*

Hispanic or Latino Origin — People who identify with the terms *Hispanic* or *Latino* are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the decennial census questionnaire—"Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as 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 of any race.

Homeownership Rate — The proportion of households that are owner occupied. It is computed by dividing the number of owner-occupied housing units by the total number of occupied housing units, times 100.

Household — One person or a group of people living in a housing unit. *Compare Group Quarters.*

Household Population — The total number of people living in households. The household population added to the group quarters population equals the total population. *Compare Group Quarters Population.*

Householder — The householder refers to the person (or one of the people) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented (maintained) or, if there is no such person, any adult member, excluding roomers, boarders, or paid employees. Since 1980, if the house was owned or rented jointly by a married couple, the householder could be either the husband or the wife. Prior to 1980, the term head of household was used and the husband was always classified as the head of a married-couple household if the husband was living with his wife at the time of the census. 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.

Housing Unit — A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied, or intended for occupancy, as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupant(s) live separately from any other people in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. *Compare Group Quarters.*

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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.

Infant Mortality Rate — The number of deaths to infants less than 1 year of age during a year (or period) per 1,000 births.

Intercensal — Refers to the period between two consecutive decennial censuses.

Internal Migration — A relatively permanent change in residence between specifically designated political or statistical areas within the boundaries of a given country. For the purpose of this report, internal migration refers to migration within the United States.

International Migration — A relatively permanent change in residence across national boundaries.

Less Developed Countries (LDCs) — The "less developed" countries include all of Africa, all of Asia except Japan, the Transcaucasian and Central Asian republics of the New Independent States (NIS), all of Latin America and the Caribbean, and all of Oceania, except Australia and New Zealand.

Life Expectancy at Birth — The average number of years a hypothetical group of people born in a specified year would live if they experienced over their lifetime the mortality rates at each year of age that occurred in the specified year (e.g., 1900 or 2000).

Male Householder, No Wife Present — A man maintaining a family household with no wife of the householder present.

Married-Couple Household — A family household maintained by a householder and his/her spouse in which the spouse lives in the same household with the householder. *See Family Household.*

Mean Center of Population — The point at which an imaginary, flat, weightless, and rigid map of the United States would balance perfectly if weights of identical value were placed on it so that each weight represented the location of one person on the date of the census.

Median Age — The median divides the age distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the population falling below the median age and one-half above the median.

Median Center of Population — The median center is located at the intersection of two median lines: a north-south line constructed so that half of the country's population lives east and half lives west of it, and an east-west line selected so that half of the country's population lives north and half lives south of it.

Metropolitan Area (MA) — The general concept of a metropolitan area is that of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of social and economic integration with that nucleus. The terminology used to describe this concept changed from census to census over the course of the century. The terms used included: metropolitan district, standard metropolitan area (SMA), standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), and metropolitan area (MA). The term *metropolitan area* was formally used for the first time in the 1990 census. However, for the purpose of this report, the term *metropolitan area* is used for every decade from 1910 to 2000 in order to maintain consistency in terminology. *See also Metropolitan District, Standard Consolidated Area (SCA), Standard Consolidated Statistical Area (SCSA), Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA), Standard Metropolitan Area (SMA), and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA).*

Metropolitan District — A statistical area comprising a central city and adjacent incorporated places, densely settled Minor Civil Divisions (MCDs) and, in some cases, enumeration districts (EDs). It was used in the 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1940 decennial censuses (with changes in the underlying criteria) and was a forerunner of the Metropolitan Area and Urbanized Area concepts.

Midwest — One of the four regions in the United States. Twelve states compose the Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Migration — A relatively permanent change in residence between specifically designated political or statistical areas or between type-of-residence areas.

Minority Population — For the purpose of this report, the Minority population is defined as all people who are races other than White (White alone in Census 2000) or are Hispanic. In this report, Minority population trends cover the period 1980 to 2000, which coincides with the censuses when data on Hispanic or Latino origin are available on a 100-percent basis.

More Developed Countries (MDCs) — The "more developed" countries and areas include all of North America and Europe (including the Baltics and the four European republics of the New Independent States: Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and Moldova), plus Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. This category matches the "more developed" classification employed by the United Nations.

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Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander — Term used in Census 2000 for a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. Data on Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders were collected in different forms prior to Census 2000, but the category *Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander* was not used. In 1980 and 1990, most census tabulations presented data on Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders under the term *Pacific Islander*, and they were included in the broader race category *Asian and Pacific Islander*. In Census 2000, the 1990 category *Asian and Pacific Islander* was broken into two categories, *Asian* and *Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander*. For the purpose of this report, the *Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander* population was added to the *Asian* population to create the category *Asian and Pacific Islander* in order to maintain data comparability with data from previous censuses. *See Asian and Pacific Islander.*

Natural Increase — The number of births minus the number of deaths.

Nonfamily Household — A household composed of a person living alone or a household of two or more people where all are unrelated to the householder. *Compare Family Household.*

Nonmetropolitan Area — All areas not located in a metropolitan area (or metropolitan district prior to 1950).

Northeast — One of the four regions in the United States. Nine states compose the Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Occupancy Rate — The proportion of total housing units that are occupied. *Compare Vacancy Rate.*

Occupied Housing Unit — A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, that is, away on vacation or business.

One-Person Household — A household composed of one person living alone.

Other Family Household — Other family households consist of households maintained by a woman (no husband present) living with at least one other relative, or maintained by a man (no wife present) living with at least one other relative. Other family households comprise all family households excluding married-couple households. In order to qualify as a family household, the household must contain a householder and one or more people who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. *See also Family Household.*

Other Nonfamily Household — Other nonfamily households consist of households of two or more members, none of whom is related to the householder. Other nonfamily households include all nonfamily households excluding one-person households. *See also Nonfamily Household.*

Own Children — Children under 18 years of age who are sons or daughters of the householder by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption. Prior to 2000, 100-percent data on own children included only children who were never married. In the 100-percent data from Census 2000, own children included all children under 18 years of age, regardless of marital status.

Owner-Occupied Housing Unit — A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Population Density — A measurement calculated by dividing population by land area (people per square mile or square kilometer of land area). Population density is used as a measurement of the level of concentration of population in a particular geographic area.

Population Estimates — A calculation of population size derived for current or past dates using data from population censuses, administrative records, sample surveys, and/or other sources.

Population Projections — A calculation of population size derived for future dates using assumptions about future trends and data from population censuses, administrative records, sample surveys, and/or other sources.

Population Pyramid — A specialized type of graph designed to give a detailed picture of the age-sex structure of a population, indicating single ages, 5-year age groups, or other age groups. Pyramids may be constructed on the basis of either numbers or percent distributions.

Race — Over the course of the century, the concept of race as used by the Census Bureau has reflected enumerator identification and/or self-identification of people. Prior to 1980, race was determined either solely by the observation of the enumerator or by a combination of enumerator observation and self-identification. These categories reflect social usage and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature. Furthermore, the race categories include both racial and national-origin groups.

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Race Alone Population — The population comprised of people who responded to the race question on the Census 2000 questionnaire by indicating only one race. The race alone population was introduced in Census 2000 because respondents were given the option of selecting more than one race for the first time in census history. The six categories that make up this population are *White alone, Black or African American alone, American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone*, and *Some other race alone.*

Race Alone or in Combination Population — In Census 2000, respondents who reported only one race together with those who reported that same race plus one or more other races are combined to create the race alone or in combination categories. The six categories that make up the race alone or in combination population are *White alone or in combination, Black or African American alone or in combination*, *American Indian and*

Alaska Native alone or in combination, Asian alone or in combination, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone or in combination, and *Some other race alone or in combination.* The alone or in combination categories are tallies of responses rather than respondents. That is, the alone or in combination categories are not mutually exclusive. Individuals who reported two races were counted in two separate and distinct alone or in combination race categories, while those who reported three races were counted in three categories and so on.

Race in Combination Population — The population of people for a specified race who responded to the Census 2000 question on race by choosing more than one race category. The race in combination population was introduced in Census 2000 because respondents were given the option of selecting more than one race for the first time in census history.

Rate of Natural Increase — The difference between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate.

Region — One of four geographically defined areas in the United States. The four regions in the United States are Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. For a listing of the states in each region, see the separate region names in the glossary.

Renter-Occupied Housing Unit — All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash or occupied without payment of cash rent.

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Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use Housing Units — Seasonal, recreational, or occasional use housing units include vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons, for weekends, or other occasional use throughout the year. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums, are included in this category.

Sex — Either male or female.

Sex Ratio — The sex ratio is an indication of the balance of males and females in a population. It is calculated by dividing the male population by the female population and multiplying by 100.

Some Other Race — Includes all other responses not included in the *White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native*, and *Asian and Pacific Islander* race categories described above (from 1950 to 1990) and, in Census 2000, includes all responses not included in any of the race alone or race in combination categories, which include any of the following: *White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.* Respondents providing write-in entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) in the *Some other race* category are included in this category.

South — One of the four regions in the United States. Sixteen states and the District of Columbia compose the South. The states are Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Standard Consolidated Area (SCA) — The SCA was a forerunner of the consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA). Two SCAs (for the New York and Chicago areas) existed between 1959 and 1975. These SCAs were combinations of standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSAs), although the New York SCA also included two counties in New Jersey that were not within any SMSA. The SCA was replaced by the standard consolidated statistical area (SCSA). *See Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA).*

Standard Consolidated Statistical Area (SCSA) — The SCSA was a forerunner of the consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA). An SCSA was a combination of two or more standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSAs) that had substantial commuting between them and where at least one of the SMSAs had a population of 1,000,000 or greater. SCSAs were first defined in 1975 and used until June 1983. *See Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA).*

Standard Metropolitan Area (SMA) — SMA was the first term used for official metropolitan areas as defined by the then Bureau of the Budget in 1949 for the 1950 decennial census. The term was used until 1959, when the term standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) was adopted. *See Metropolitan Area (MA).*

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) — In 1959, the term SMSA replaced standard metropolitan area (SMA) for the official metropolitan areas defined by the then Bureau of the Budget. The term SMSA was used until metropolitan definitions were redefined in 1983. *See Metropolitan Area (MA).*

Suburb — For the purpose of this report, the area inside a metropolitan area but outside the central city. *See Metropolitan Area (MA) and Central City.*

Tenure — Tenure refers to whether a housing unit is owner or renter occupied.

Two or More Races Population — People in Census 2000 who provided more than one race response either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple write-in responses, or by some combination of check boxes and write-in responses. There are 57 possible combinations of two, three, four, five, or six races.

Vacancy Rate — The percentage of total housing units that are vacant.

Vacant Housing Unit — A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by people who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

West — One of the four regions in the United States. Thirteen states compose the West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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 as *White* or report entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

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Appendix C.
SOURCES AND QUALITY OF DATA

BACKGROUND AND GENERAL SCOPE

Every population census of the United States from 1790 to 1930 collected all information on a 100-percent basis. Beginning with the 1940 census of population and housing, the Census Bureau collected information on both a 100-percent and a sample basis.

The scope of information included in the population trends discussed in this report is limited to those items collected on a 100-percent basis in Census 2000. So, for example, although marital status information previously had been collected on a 100-percent basis, Census 2000 obtained marital status data on a sample basis only, and thus such information was not included here. On the other hand, some items, particularly related to housing and households, although collected on a 100-percent basis, were only available in publications of earlier censuses on a sample basis. In such cases, these items are included within the scope of this report, and sample data are indicated by the use of italics in the Appendix Tables.

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In any large-scale statistical operation, such as the U.S. decennial census, human and machine-related errors occur. These errors are commonly referred to as nonsampling errors. Such errors include not enumerating every household or every person in the population, not obtaining all required information from the respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. In addition, errors can occur during the manual and electronic processing of the data. Over the course of the 20th century, the U.S. Census Bureau continuously developed and improved techniques to reduce various types of nonsampling errors during all phases of data collection and processing. Implementation of such procedures improved census coverage and the quality of the final data.

In a few cases, sample tabulations of data were used from censuses before Census 2000, as noted above. Estimates derived from sample data are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. For a detailed discussion of sampling and nonsampling error in Census 2000, see

www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf, and

www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf, respectively.

POPULATION TOTALS

The total populations of the United States shown for each census, 1900 to 2000, represent the totals published at the time each census was conducted. That is, no totals have been modified or adjusted to incorporate any subsequent postcensal corrections.

Population totals shown for the countries and regions of the world were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau's International Data Base. These estimates were based on the latest available population census, fertility, mortality, and international migration data for each country.

GEOGRAPHIC DATA

States and Regions

Data for states and regions represent the totals for each area as reported by the results of the census of population. Population totals for Alaska and Hawaii are shown as collected by each census throughout the century but are not included in the West region nor the United States totals for 1900 through 1950. Beginning with 1960, the first census year after Alaska and Hawaii gained statehood, population characteristics and all West region and U.S. totals include these states.

Population totals (and characteristics) are included for the conterminous 48 states and the District of Columbia for every census, 1900 to 2000. This includes the populations of the Arizona and New Mexico territories prior to their statehood in 1912, since these areas were included in the national population totals for these years in the original census volumes. In addition, the population of the Indian territory was included in the

state total for Oklahoma (statehood in 1907) for the census of 1900. Each of these totals also is included in the United States and regional populations for all census years.

Metropolitan

Metropolitan area data in this report include the information tabulated for areas defined as metropolitan districts from 1910 to 1940 (plus cities and adjacent territory for cities of 100,000 to 200,000 population in 1910 and in 1920), as well as the areas defined as metropolitan after each census since 1950 using the formal criteria and standards established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

The changing criteria and definitions of metropolitan districts and metropolitan areas (referred to under several name variations) make comparability over time problematic. However, the broad findings regarding the trends of the total metropolitan population generally hold, regardless of the data issues.

The 1910 to 1940 data represent metropolitan district information as published at the time of each census. These districts primarily were defined based on central cities and surrounding minor civil divisions meeting a population density threshold. For 1910 and 1920, the metropolitan populations shown also include cities of 100,000 to 200,000 population and their adjacent territory at the time of each census.

Since 1950, metropolitan areas have been defined using counties as the basic geographic unit (with the exception of New England states, where towns and cities have been used). In general, commuting patterns and a minimum population size of a central city have been part of the formal definition of metropolitan areas. Congressionally mandated exceptions and other modifications have occurred since the establishment of metropolitan areas, and a two-level hierarchy concept has been used since a New York standard consolidated area (SCA) and a Chicago SCA were identified in the 1960 census using criteria established in 1959.[1]

Metropolitan data are shown in this report by state and region. Thus, when a specific metropolitan area included population in multiple states, the portions of the population living in the individual states are included in the metropolitan population of the appropriate state. For 1930 to 2000, these data can be derived from published census volumes. Since information needed to separate the portions of each area's population by state was not available for 1910 and 1920, unpublished data and research were used to classify metropolitan proportions in some areas.[2]

Land Area

This report includes calculations of population density for the United States, regions, and states, derived as the average population per square mile of land area. The land area of each state as measured for Census 2000 was used as the denominator for all population density calculations, since only trivial changes have occurred in the land area of states over the century, and since a large portion of such changes reflects improvements in the measurement of land area, rather than actual changes. As a result, some calculated values of population density in this report pertaining to earlier census years may slightly differ from those originally calculated at the time of the census.

Since Alaska represents the largest state in terms of land area, its inclusion or exclusion has a large impact on the total density of the United States. For this reason, the report includes an illustration of population density levels from 1900 to 1950 both including and excluding Alaska (and Hawaii).

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Center of Population

This report includes trends of two concepts of the center of population, namely, the mean center of population and the median center of population. (For definitions of these terms, see the Glossary.) The Geography Division of the U.S. Census Bureau provided the results of the calculation of the location of the mean and median centers. Using formulas provided by the Geography Division, the authors calculated the total shift in the mean center of population to the South and West over the course of the century.

AGE AND SEX DATA

A question on age and sex has been asked in every U.S. census since the first one in 1790. The census of 1850 was the first to collect information on the specific age of every individual in the United States.

Age data may suffer from numerous reporting problems, including coverage error, failure to report age, and misreporting of age. Coverage errors include people who are missed in the census and those who are

[1] For a fuller treatment of the history of the use of metropolitan areas in the decennial census, see Richard L. Forstall, 2000, "Metropolitan areas," in the *Encyclopedia of the U.S. Census*, Margo J. Anderson (ed.).

[2] Unpublished tabulations from Todd Gardner, U.S. Census Bureau, as developed for the study, *The Metropolitan Fringe: Suburbanization in the United States Before World War II*, unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1998.

erroneously included (counted more than once). Levels of net coverage of the population typically show particular patterns by age. That is, some ages tend to have higher levels of underenumeration in censuses than other ages. For example, children under age 5 tend to have relatively higher levels of underenumeration. Misreporting of age may occur as a result of age heaping (the tendency to favor particular digits in the reporting of age, such as 0 or 5) or age exaggeration (the tendency to inflate one's age, particularly at very advanced ages).

The misreporting of data on sex generally is negligible. The quality of the reporting of this item ranks among the highest among all census items collected. Although misreporting is minimal, the quality of data on sex collected in censuses is affected by differential completeness of coverage of the two sexes. In general, the male population in the United States tended to have higher levels of underenumeration than the female population.

The age data used in this report are, with minor exceptions, based on the 100-percent data collected at the time of each census, 1900 to 2000. The age data, and calculations based on these data, generally were derived based on the distribution of the population in 5-year age groups.

For the total population, the only use of sample data concerned the derivation of the population ages 75 to 79 years and 80 to 84 years in 1950. The published 100-percent data on age provided only a total for the age group 75 to 84 years. Totals for the two 5-year age groups consistent with the 100-percent total of 75-to-84-year olds were obtained through proration. The proportions of people age 75 to 79 years and 80 to 84 years of the population age 75 to 84 from sample data totals for the age groups were applied to the population age 75 to 84 years from the 100-percent data.

In general, the 100-percent data tabulations of age by race were used to calculate median age by race. Age measures for the Black population in 1950 and 1960 and for the American Indian and Alaska Native and the Asian and Pacific Islander populations in 1950, 1960, and 1970 were based on sample data (see Appendix Table 11).

RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN DATA

Race

Data on race have been collected since the first U.S. decennial census in 1790. The terms used to describe each race, the categories collected on the questionnaire, the method of obtaining responses on race, and the manner of tabulating the data all changed over the course of the 20th century. These changes create some comparability issues with regard to the interpretation and understanding of historical tabulations of data by race.[3]

The race data included in this report represent the totals as reported at the time of each census, with one exception. The 1930 census included a separate race category for the Mexican population, while the 1940 census eliminated this category and revised the 1930 data tabulation to include the Mexican population in the White population. For increased comparability, this report uses the 1940 revision of the 1930 race data.

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. For Census 2000, the Asian and Pacific Islander category was split into "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander." Also, for the first time, individuals could identify themselves or other members of their household as more than one race. As a result, a seventh major category, "Two or more races," was added to allow for the tabulation of people who reported more than one of the six major categories.

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Although the collection of race data for specific population groups varied over the censuses, this report discusses population and housing trends prior to 1950 for the four categories mentioned above, includes the Some other race category from 1950 through 2000, and highlights the Two or more races category for Census 2000. So, for example, although the collection of data classifying the Eskimo, Aleut, or Alaska Native population category separately did not occur in all states until the 1980 census, this report uses the Census 2000 term, "American Indian and Alaska Native" for the period 1900 to 2000.

Another data comparability issue concerns the introduction of the "Other race" category in the 1950 census, when Asian groups other than Chinese and Japanese were classified in the "Other" category. Data on the total number of Filipinos in the United States in 1950 (61,636) were provided in a special report that showed

[3] For a comprehensive discussion of historical population census data on race, see Campbell Gibson and Kay Jung, 2002, *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.*

the number of Filipinos by state for those states with a Filipino population of at least 2,500 (California, Washington, and New York, see Gibson and Jung, 2002). For the purposes of this report, the Filipino population in 1950 is included in the "Other race" population for states, regions, and the United States.

Since Census 2000 allowed individuals to self-identify as more than one race for the first time, the data on race may be divided into two broad categories: the race alone population and the race in combination population. People who indicated only one race are referred to as the race alone population. Individuals who chose more than one of the six individual race categories are referred to as the *race in combination* population, or as the group who reported more than one race. Adding the race *alone* population and the race *in combination* population together creates the maximum number of people reporting an individual race, and is referred to as the race *alone or in combination* population.

All of the people reporting more than one of the six race categories collectively are termed the Two or more races population. For graphs shown in this report, Census 2000 data by race generally pertain to the race alone population for the individual races, with a separate value shown for the Two or more races population. Some graphs provide both the race *alone* and the race *alone or in combination* data. The use of one population or the other does not imply any preferred method of presenting or analyzing the data. In general, either population may be used, depending on the purpose of the analysis. The Census Bureau uses both approaches. The detailed tables provide both sets of data.

Although the 1990 race category, Asians and Pacific Islanders was split into "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander" in Census 2000, this report uses the single 1990 designation to maximize comparability throughout the century. People who reported as the specific two race combination Asian ***and*** Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander in Census 2000 are included in the Two or more races category.

Hispanic Origin

Race and Hispanic origin are treated as two separate concepts. People of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race, and conversely, people of each race may be either Hispanic or not Hispanic.

The 1970 census was the first to include a separate question specifically on Hispanic origin, although it was only asked of a 5-percent sample of households.[4] Prior to 1970, Hispanic origin was determined only indirectly. For example, the 1950 and 1960 censuses tabulated data for "persons of Spanish surname" only in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas. As noted above, Mexican was included as a category within the question on race in the 1930 census.

Data trends on the Hispanic population in this report cover the period 1980 to 2000, corresponding to the census years for which data on Hispanics were obtained on a 100-percent basis.

Minority Population

For the period 1980 to 2000, the term Minority population is used in this report to refer to the aggregated number of all people who are of races other than White or who are Hispanic. Examining the demographic trends for this combined population group broadly illustrates the diversity of the U.S. population. Furthermore, including an aggregated Minority population group in several graphics permits an overall comparison with its complement, the White non-Hispanic population.

HOUSING DATA

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The 1900 through the 1930 population censuses collected limited information on the number of occupied housing units in the United States. These censuses did not collect data on the number of vacant units and other detailed characteristics of housing units. The first Census of Housing was conducted in 1940, providing more detailed information on the characteristics of housing units. Information on occupancy status (occupied or vacant) has been collected on a 100-percent basis since 1940. Housing tenure data (owner occupied or renter occupied) have been available throughout the century, although the population censuses of 1900 to 1930 include a number of occupied housing units with tenure status not known. Many other characteristics of housing units were collected in Census 2000, but only on a sample-basis, and thus are not within the scope of this report.

The discussion of overall housing tenure trends, including owner-occupied housing, renter-occupied housing, and rates of homeownership (percent owner-occupied housing of all occupied units) covers the period 1900 to 2000. Homeownership rates by other population characteristics of the householder are only available for more recent decades from the census of housing. Similarly, since the population censuses of 1900 to 1930 did not include information on the number of vacant housing units, the discussion of

[4] See U.S. Census Bureau, 2001c, *The Hispanic Population: 2000*, by Betsy Guzmán.

trends in the total number of housing units and the percent vacant (or percent occupied) of all housing units is limited to the period 1940 to 2000.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Data on the number and size of households, types of households, and household characteristics were obtained from both the population and the housing censuses. In some cases, data on household characteristics available on a 100-percent basis from Census 2000 were only available on a sample basis from earlier censuses. In such cases, the data have been identified in italics in the detailed tables.

Household Size

Information on the total number of households by size of household is not available for every census, 1900 to 2000. This occurred because the definition and/or concept of what constituted a household varied somewhat over the course of the century. In particular, the population censuses of 1910 and 1920 included a small number of "quasi-households," which, in Census 2000 terms would often have been considered as part of the group quarters population, rather than as part of the household population. The 1930 census similarly does not report the distribution of households by size, excluding the quasi-household population. Thus, these data are not strictly comparable with data for other years and were not included in the discussion of household trends.

The 1900 census of population showed a distribution of households from 1 to 7 or more people that included group quarters facilities. The distribution of households by size for 1900 shown in this report assumes that all group quarters facilities had at least seven people. Thus, the reported number of households with 1 to 6 people was accepted and the number of households with 7 or more people (3,059,095) used in this report was derived by subtracting the number of group quarters facilities (223,750) from the reported number of households plus group quarters facilities with 7 or more people (3,282,845).

Household Type

Family and nonfamily households represent the broadest categories of household type used in census data tabulations. This report mainly discusses trends for four major household types. They are comprised of two types of family households (married-couple households and other family households) and two types of nonfamily households (one-person households and other nonfamily households). The report discusses some trends of family households using three categories: married-couple households, male householder with no wife present, and female householder with no husband present.

Only population and housing census data from 1950 to 2000 allowed for the derivation of comparable data trends by type of household. Even some of these data required minor modifications from their originally published form. Also, in several cases, tabulations based on 100-percent data were not available. In such cases, available sample data tabulations were incorporated. Numbers based on sample data are indicated as such using italics in the detailed tables.

Tabulations of the 1950 and 1960 censuses by household type, in particular, required relying on data collected from a sample of U.S. households. Documentation from these censuses generally notes that sample household results by type slightly overrepresent family households and thus underrepresent nonfamily households.

Since 1970, the number of family households by definition equals the total number of families. In the 1950 and 1960 censuses, it was possible for households to contain more than one family. The term "primary family" generally represented the family concept as used in censuses since 1970. To increase comparability, the tabulated data on all families from the 1950 census were modified to show primary families only.

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The data on one-person households in several censuses frequently were only published as part of the housing census. In such cases, the number of other nonfamily households was derived as a residual of total nonfamily households from the population census minus one-person households from the housing census tabulations.

Household Characteristics

This report discusses trends in the characteristics of households as defined by the age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin of the householder. The characteristic of the household thus is determined by the characteristic of the householder. In addition, this report describes the trends in families by the presence and ages of own children.

As was true for household type, data availability and comparability permitted the examination of household characteristics trends only since 1950. Also, some data could be obtained only from sample tabulations, particularly data from the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Appendix D.
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