
Hispanics in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands: 2000

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By Debra A. Niner and Merarys Ríos

This report presents several demographic, social, and economic characteristics collected from Census 2000. The data shown in this report for the United States and Puerto Rico are based on the Census 2000 long-form questionnaire.¹ Data items collected for the U.S. Virgin Islands were asked of the entire resident population. Data about the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Island Areas are generally shown separately and in separate reports, primarily because data users require information about specific geographic areas; different methods were used to collect data from different areas; and data for the United States would numerically overwhelm data from the other areas if all were shown together.

This report provides a portrait of the Hispanic-origin population in the United States, Puerto Rico, and one of the U.S. Island Areas—the U.S. Virgin Islands. The U.S. Island Areas include the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Characteristics of Hispanics enumerated in American Samoa, Guam, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are not shown because the number of Hispanics is too small to ensure the confidentiality of the respondents.

The federal government defines a Hispanic or Latino as a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race. Thus, Hispanics may be any race. In Census 2000, Hispanics in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands were asked to mark one of four categories: Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino. The last category had a write-in option by which a person could provide a specific Hispanic-origin group such as Dominican or Spaniard (see Text Box A).

In Census 2000, the total population of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands numbered 285.3 million. Hispanics represented 39 million or 13.7 percent of that population. The United States had the largest Hispanic population with 35.2 million. Puerto Rico had 3.8 million Hispanics and the U.S. Virgin Islands had 15,196 (Table 1).²

¹ For more information about the Hispanic Population in the United States please see Betsy Guzman, 2001, *The Hispanic Population*, Washington, DC, Census 2000 Brief C2KBR/01-3, U.S. Census Bureau, available on the Census Bureau's Internet site at <www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-3.pdf>.

² All statements made in this report have undergone statistical testing and are significant at the 90-percent confidence level unless otherwise noted.

Text Box A

Data on Race and Hispanic Origin From Census 2000

Census 2000 incorporated the federal standards for collecting and presenting data on race and Hispanic origin established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in October 1997, considering race and Hispanic origin to be separate and distinct concepts.* For Census 2000, the questions on race and Hispanic origin were asked of every individual living in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The question on Hispanic origin asked respondents if they were Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. The questions on Hispanic origin and race used for these areas were as follows:

*See Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity, issued October 1997, <www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg/1997standards.html>.

→ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.**

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino Yes, Puerto Rican
 Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano Yes, Cuban
 Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.* ↘

6. What is this person's race? Mark one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

White
 Black, African Am., or Negro
 American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↘

Asian Indian Japanese Native Hawaiian
 Chinese Korean Guamanian or Chamorro
 Filipino Vietnamese Samoan
 Other Asian — *Print race.* ↘ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.* ↘

Some other race — *Print race.* ↘

Table 1. United States, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands Population by Hispanic Origin: 2000

(Data based on 100 percent and sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index.html)

Area	Population		Percent Hispanic in each area ¹	Percent of total Hispanic population
	Total	Hispanic		
Total, all areas²	285,339,128	39,012,286	13.67	100.00
United States	281,421,906	35,238,481	12.52	90.33
Puerto Rico	3,808,610	3,758,609	98.69	9.63
U.S. Virgin Islands	108,612	15,196	13.99	0.04

¹ In the United States, 59.3 percent of all Hispanics were of Mexican origin. Of all Hispanics in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 96.3 percent and 56.3 percent, respectively, were of Puerto Rican origin.
² Totals represent the sum of the populations in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. In Census 2000, a combined total of 281,317 people were enumerated in the other U.S. Island Areas of American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Of these people, 1,086 provided only Hispanic responses to the ethnic origin or race question used in these areas (see Text Box B), while another 922 people provided both a Hispanic and a non-Hispanic response, totaling 2,008 people who reported at least part Hispanic. Adding the 2,008 people in the other Island Areas who reported at least part Hispanic to the total Hispanics in this table results in 39,014,294 Hispanics, or 13.66 percent of the 285,620,445 people living in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Island Areas.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 4, U.S. Virgin Islands Summary File, and Census 2000 special tabulations.

Text Box B

Data on Hispanics in the Other U.S. Island Areas

In American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, all respondents were asked a combined question on ethnic origin and race. The response was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were asked to write-in the answer). Ethnic origin refers to an individual's origin or descent, "roots," heritage, or place where the individual or his/her parents or ancestors were born. Respondents reported their ethnic group as they defined it, regardless of the number of generations they were removed from their place of origin. Responses to the ethnic origin or race question reflected the groups with which respondents identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the individual had with the particular group(s). The same type of responses that were classified as Hispanic or Latino in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands were used to categorize the responses from

American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands, for example: Mexican, Dominican, Colombian, or Honduran. The question used in the Island Areas other than the U.S. Virgin Islands was as follows:

5 What is this person's ethnic origin or race?

(For example: Chamorro, Samoan, White, Black, Carolinian, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Palauan, Tongan, and so on.)

Up to two responses were coded. In the Island Areas other than the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2,008 people indicated they were at least part Hispanic, of whom 1,086 gave only Hispanic responses.

Hispanics were younger than the total population in all areas.

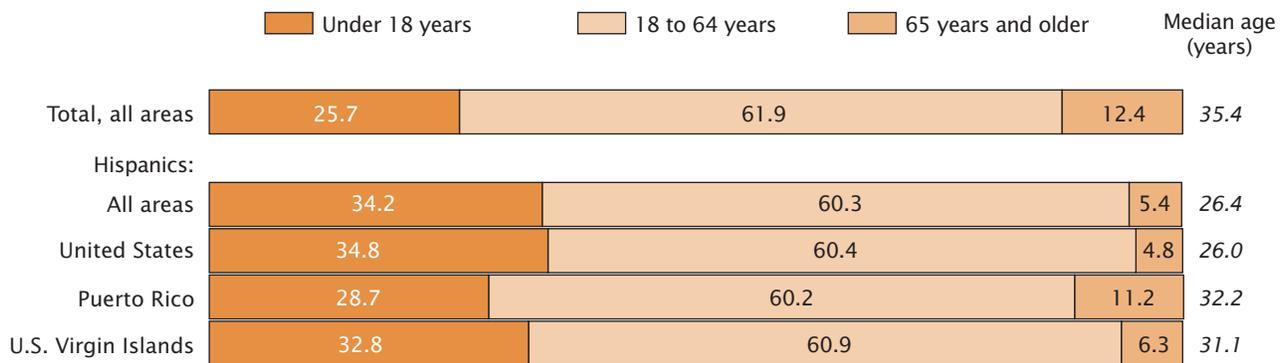
- Compared with the total population, a higher percentage of the Hispanic population was under 18 years (34 percent compared with 26 percent).³
- In each area, Hispanics aged 18–64 years were about 60 percent of the population.
- Puerto Rico had the highest proportion of its Hispanic population aged 65 and older, 11 percent, compared with 6 percent in the U.S. Virgin Islands and 5 percent in the United States.
- In 2000, the median age for Hispanics in all areas was 26.4 years, compared with 35.4 years for the total population.
- Within the areas, Hispanics in Puerto Rico had the highest median age (32.2 years).

³ In this report, total population refers to the sum of the population in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Figure 1.

Selected Age Groups and Median Age: 2000

(Percent distribution. Data for the United States and Puerto Rico based on sample. Percentages for the U.S. Virgin Islands based on 100-percent data. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index.html)



Note: Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

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

More than half of the Hispanic population was married.

- In 2000, Hispanics living in Puerto Rico and the United States were more likely to be married than those who lived in the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- Thirty-six percent of Hispanics living in the U.S. Virgin Islands had never married, compared with 34 percent in the United States and 28 percent in Puerto Rico.
- Hispanics living in Puerto Rico were most likely to be widowed, and those living in the U.S. Virgin Islands were most likely to be divorced.

Figure 2.
Marital Status: 2000

(Percent distribution of population 15 and older. Data for the United States and Puerto Rico based on sample. Percentages for the U.S. Virgin Islands based on 100-percent data. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index.html)



Note: Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

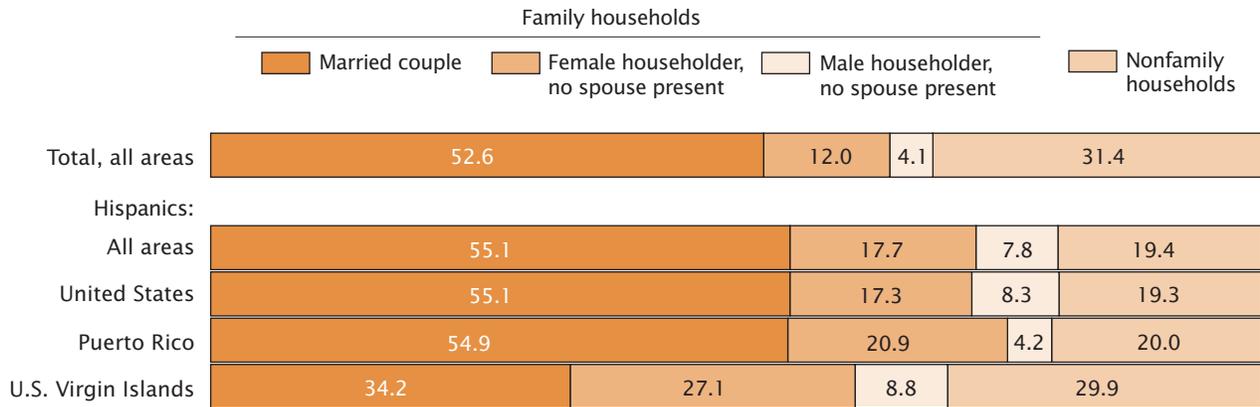
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 4, and Census 2000 special tabulation.

More than half of Hispanic households were married-couple families.

- Compared with the total population, Hispanics had a higher percentage of family households maintained by a female householder with no spouse present (18 percent compared with 12 percent).
- Hispanics in the United States and in Puerto Rico were equally likely to live in married-couple households at about 55 percent each.
- The U.S. Virgin Islands had the largest percentage of nonfamily households, 30 percent. A slightly higher proportion of Hispanics in Puerto Rico than in the United States lived in nonfamily households (20 percent compared with 19 percent).

Figure 3.
Household Type: 2000

(Percent distribution based on Hispanic origin of the householder. Data for the United States and Puerto Rico based on sample. Percentages for the U.S. Virgin Islands based on 100-percent data. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index.html)



Note: Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

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

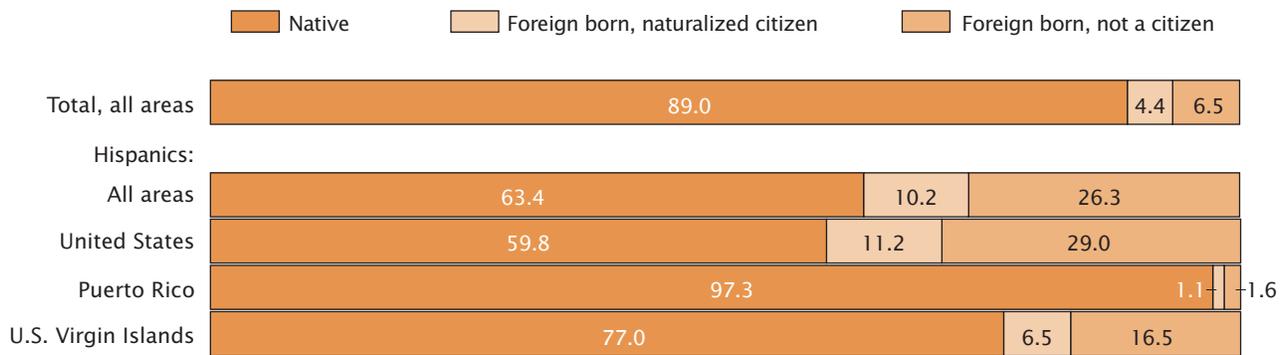
Sixty-three percent of Hispanics in all areas were native.

- In 2000, 37 percent of Hispanics in all areas were foreign born, compared with 11 percent of the total population.
- Ninety-seven percent of Hispanics living in Puerto Rico were native, compared with 60 percent of Hispanics living in the United States.
- The United States had the highest percentage of Hispanics who were not citizens, 29 percent, compared with less than 2 percent of Hispanics living in Puerto Rico.

Figure 4.

Nativity and Citizenship Status: 2000

(Percent distribution. Data for the United States and Puerto Rico based on sample. Percentages for the U.S. Virgin Islands based on 100-percent data. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index.html)



Note: Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

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

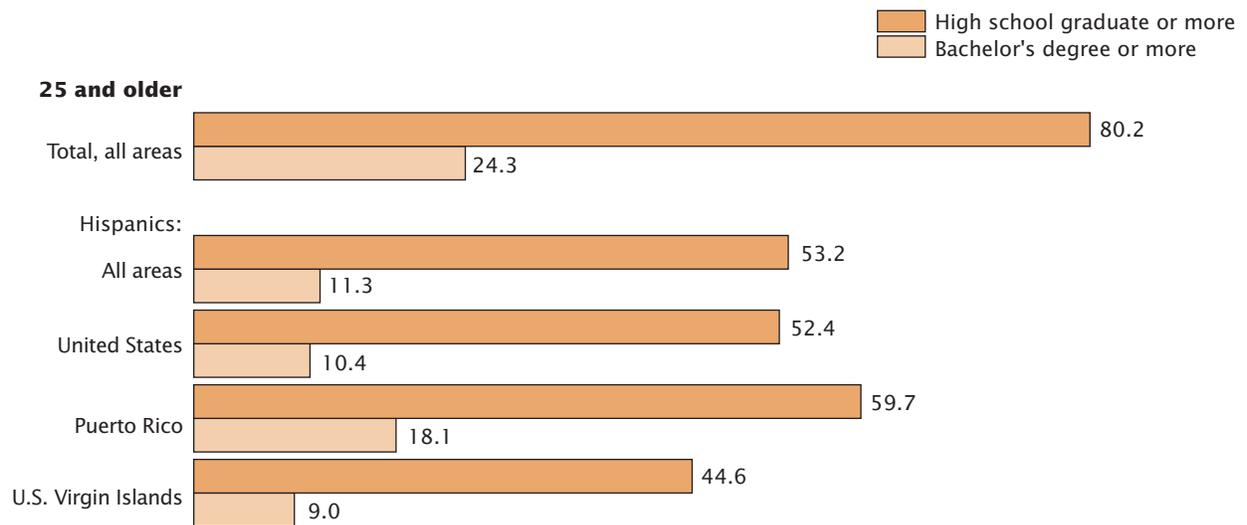
In 2000, over half of the Hispanic population 25 years and older in all areas had completed high school or more.

- Eighty percent of the total population 25 years and older had completed at least high school, compared with 53 percent of the total Hispanic population.
- Among the individual areas, Hispanics in Puerto Rico had the highest educational attainment, with 60 percent completing high school or more education, and 18 percent attaining a bachelor's degree or more education.

Figure 5.

Educational Attainment: 2000

(Percent of population 25 and older. Data for the United States and Puerto Rico based on sample. Percentages for the U.S. Virgin Islands based on 100-percent data. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index.html)



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

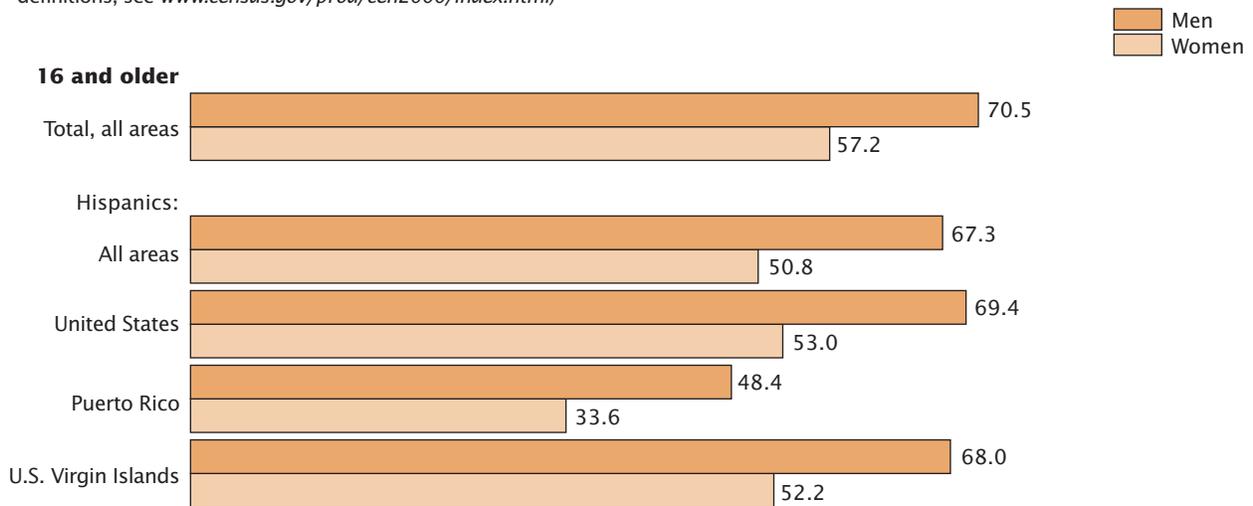
Similar percentages of Hispanic men 16 years and older and all men were in the labor force.

- In 2000, over two-thirds of Hispanic men (67 percent) and about half of Hispanic women (51 percent) were in the labor force, compared with 70 percent of all men and 57 percent of all women.
- Among the areas, Hispanic men in the United States and the U.S. Virgin Islands had the highest labor force participation, at 69 percent and 68 percent, respectively. Women in these same areas had the largest percentage of labor force participation, at 53 percent and 52 percent, respectively.
- Hispanic men and women in Puerto Rico had the lowest labor force participation, at 48 percent and 34 percent, respectively.

Figure 6.

Labor Force Participation Rate by Sex: 2000

(Percent of population 16 and older in the labor force. Data for the United States and Puerto Rico based on sample. Percentages for the U.S. Virgin Islands based on 100-percent data. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index.html)



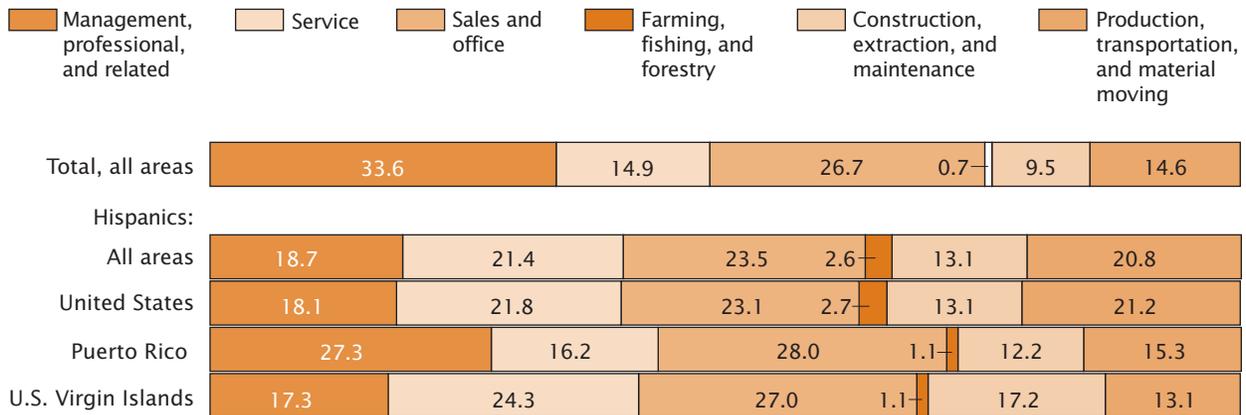
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 4, and Census 2000 special tabulation.

Hispanics aged 16 years and over were more likely to hold sales and office jobs than other types of jobs in 2000.

- According to Census 2000, more Hispanics (24 percent) held jobs in sales and office occupations than in all other occupation categories.
- Compared with the total population, Hispanics were less likely to work in managerial or professional jobs (19 percent compared with 34 percent).
- Among the areas, Puerto Rico had the highest percentage (27 percent) of Hispanics who worked in managerial and professional jobs, and the U.S. Virgin Islands had the lowest percentage (17 percent).
- Twenty-four percent of Hispanics in the U.S. Virgin Islands and 16 percent of Hispanics in Puerto Rico worked in service occupations.
- Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands had about the same percentage in sales and office jobs (28 percent and 27 percent, respectively) and in farming, fishing, and forestry jobs (1 percent).

Figure 7.
Occupation: 2000

(Percent distribution of employed civilian population 16 and older in the labor force. Data for the United States and Puerto Rico based on sample. Percentages for the U.S. Virgin Islands based on 100-percent data. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index.html)



Note: Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

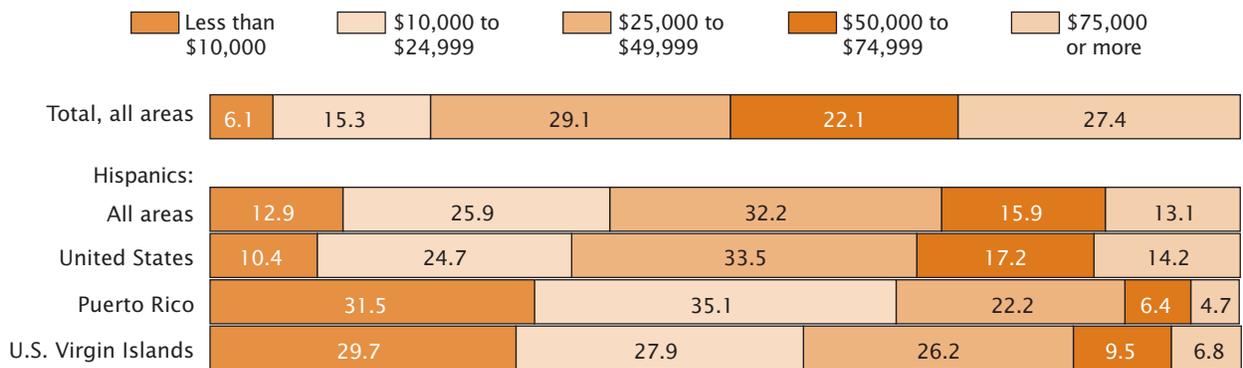
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 4, and U.S. Virgin Islands Summary File.

In 1999, nearly one-third of Hispanic families in the United States had income of \$50,000 or more.

- In 1999, the proportion of Hispanic families with income over \$50,000 was 29 percent, compared with 50 percent for the total population.
- Among the areas, 31 percent of Hispanic families in the United States and 11 percent of Hispanic families in Puerto Rico had income of \$50,000 or more.
- Hispanic families in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands had the highest percentages with an income under \$25,000 (67 percent and 58 percent, respectively). Hispanic families in the United States had the lowest percentage with income less than \$25,000, 35 percent.

Figure 8.
Family Income: 1999

(Percent distribution of families classified by Hispanic origin of the householder. Data for the United States and Puerto Rico based on sample. Percentages for the U.S. Virgin Islands based on 100-percent data. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index.html)



Note: Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

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

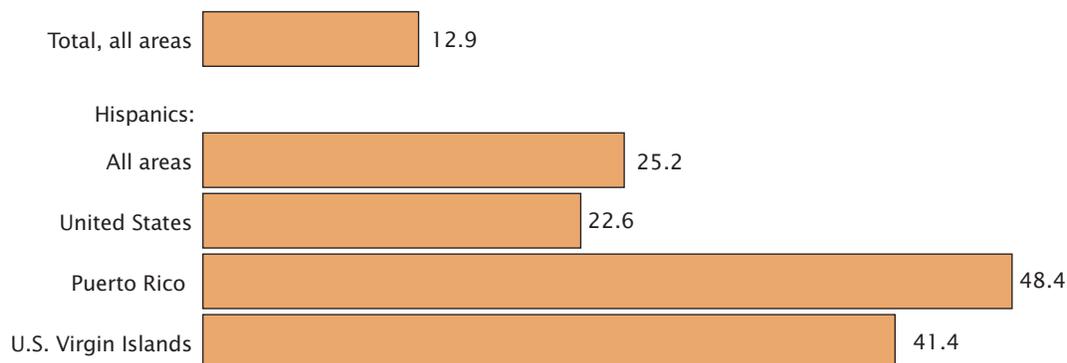
The poverty rate for Hispanics in the United States was lower than the rate for Hispanics in all areas.

- Twenty-five percent of the total Hispanic population was in poverty, compared with 13 percent of the total population.
- Among the different areas, Hispanics in Puerto Rico had the highest poverty rate at 48 percent. Hispanics in the United States had the lowest at 23 percent.

Figure 9.

Poverty Rate: 1999

(Percent in poverty. Data for the United States and Puerto Rico based on sample. Percentages for the U.S. Virgin Islands based on 100-percent data. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index.html)



Note: Poverty status was determined for everyone except those in institutions, military group quarters, or college dormitories and unrelated individuals under 15 years.

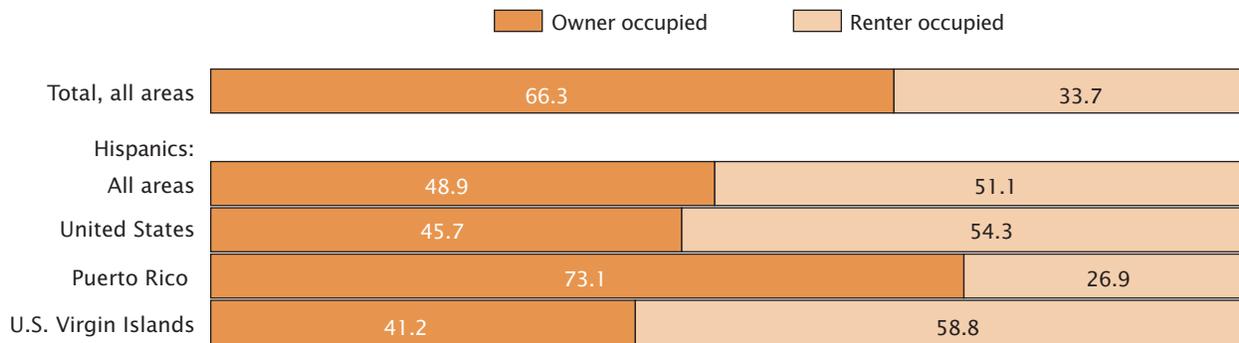
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 4, and Census 2000 special tabulation.

Hispanic householders were more likely to rent than own a home, except in Puerto Rico.

- In 2000, 51 percent of housing units with a Hispanic householder were renter occupied, compared with 34 percent of all housing units.
- Hispanic householders in Puerto Rico had the highest homeownership rate, 73 percent, and the U.S. Virgin Islands had the lowest rate, 41 percent.
- Over half of the occupied housing units with a Hispanic householder in the U.S. Virgin Islands and the United States were renter occupied (59 percent and 54 percent, respectively). Hispanic householders in Puerto Rico had the lowest rate of renter occupied housing units at 27 percent.

Figure 10.
Housing Tenure: 2000

(Percent distribution of occupied housing units. Housing tenure based on Hispanic origin of the householder. Data for the United States and Puerto Rico based on sample. Percentages for the U.S. Virgin Islands based on 100-percent data. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index.html)



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

ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

For the United States and Puerto Rico, the data contained in this report are based on the Census 2000 long-form questionnaire. Nationally, approximately 1 of every 6 housing units was included in this sample. As a result, the sample estimates may differ somewhat from the 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, people within those housing units, and people living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, and so forth. The sample estimates also differ from the values that would have been obtained from different samples of housing units, and hence of people living in those housing units, and people living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. In the U.S. Island Areas (the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands), questions were asked of all people.

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

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

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

All statements in this report have undergone statistical testing and all comparisons are significant at the 90-percent confidence level unless otherwise noted. The estimates in the tables and the figures may vary from actual values due to sampling and nonsampling errors. As a result, the estimates used to summarize statistics for one population group may not be statistically different from estimates for another population group. Further information on the accuracy of the data is located at the link below. For further information on the computation and use of standard errors, contact the Decennial Statistical Studies Division at 301-763-4242.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Data from Census 2000 Summary File 3, Summary File 4, and individual summary files for each of the U.S. Island Areas are available from the American FactFinder on the Census Bureau's Web site <factfinder.census.gov>. For information on accuracy of the data, confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, sampling error, and definitions, see <www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index.html> or contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services Center at 301-763-INFO(4636).

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

For more information on Hispanic origin, visit <www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hispanic.html>.

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

Table A.
Selected Characteristics of the Population of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands: 2000

(Data for the United States and Puerto Rico based on sample. Data for the U.S. Virgin Islands based on 100-percent data. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)

Characteristic	All areas	United States	Puerto Rico	U.S. Virgin Islands
NUMBER				
Total population	285,339,128	281,421,906	3,808,610	108,612
Age				
Under 18 years	73,266,478	72,142,757	1,089,432	34,289
18 to 64 years	176,660,199	174,300,177	2,294,816	65,206
65 years and over	35,412,451	34,978,972	424,362	9,117
Median age (years)	35.4	26.0	32.2	33.4
Marital Status				
Population 15 years and over	224,132,207	221,148,671	2,903,329	80,207
Never married	60,759,918	59,913,370	813,784	32,764
Married	121,771,899	120,231,273	1,509,403	31,223
Separated	4,876,756	4,769,220	104,897	2,639
Widowed	14,875,701	14,674,500	197,123	4,078
Divorced	21,847,933	21,560,308	278,122	9,503
Household Type				
Householder	106,841,586	105,539,122	1,261,816	40,648
Family households	73,296,971	72,261,780	1,008,555	26,636
Married couple	56,165,458	55,458,451	693,509	13,498
Female householder, no spouse present	12,773,125	12,500,761	262,232	10,132
Male householder, no spouse present	4,358,388	4,302,568	52,814	3,006
Nonfamily households	33,544,615	33,277,342	253,261	14,012
Nativity and Citizenship				
Total population	285,339,128	281,421,906	3,808,610	108,612
Native	254,085,571	250,314,017	3,699,029	72,525
Foreign born	31,253,557	31,107,889	109,581	36,087
Naturalized	12,612,002	12,542,626	46,296	23,080
Not a citizen	18,641,555	18,565,263	63,285	13,007
Educational Attainment				
Population 25 years and over	184,565,568	182,211,639	2,288,326	65,603
Less than high school graduate	36,657,905	35,715,625	916,404	25,876
High school graduate	52,695,881	52,168,981	509,856	17,044
Some college or associate's degree	50,319,935	49,864,428	443,813	11,694
Bachelor's degree or more	44,891,847	44,462,605	418,253	10,989
Labor Force				
Men 16 years and over	106,356,390	104,982,282	1,337,499	36,609
In labor force	74,948,079	74,273,203	649,282	25,594
Women 16 years and over	113,732,828	112,185,795	1,505,377	41,656
In labor force	65,080,430	64,547,732	507,250	25,448
Occupation				
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	130,698,942	129,721,512	930,865	46,565
Management, professional, and related occupations	43,913,549	43,646,731	255,417	11,401
Service occupations	19,437,929	19,276,947	150,657	10,325
Sales and office occupations	34,894,762	34,621,390	260,317	13,055
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	962,455	951,810	10,371	274
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	12,375,076	12,256,138	112,776	6,162
Production, transportation, and material-moving occupations	19,115,171	18,968,496	141,327	5,348
Median Earnings (in 1999 dollars)				
Males ¹	(NA)	29,458	12,446	22,069
Females ¹	(NA)	18,957	11,721	17,513
Family Income (in 1999 dollars)				
Less than 10,000	4,477,645	4,155,386	316,675	5,584
10,000 to 24,999	11,232,351	10,872,983	353,023	6,345
25,000 to 49,999	21,293,934	21,061,537	224,857	7,540
50,000 to 74,999	16,198,721	16,130,100	64,839	3,782
75,000 and over	20,094,320	20,041,774	49,161	3,385
Median family income	(NA)	50,046	16,543	28,553
Poverty (in 1999)				
Individuals for whom poverty status is determined²	277,759,510	273,882,232	3,769,782	107,496
Individuals below the poverty level	35,753,430	33,899,812	1,818,687	34,931
Housing Tenure				
Occupied housing units³	106,782,074	105,480,101	1,261,325	40,648
Owner occupied	70,754,902	69,816,513	919,711	18,678
Renter occupied	36,027,172	35,663,588	341,614	21,970

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A.
Selected Characteristics of the Population of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands: 2000—Con.

(Data for the United States and Puerto Rico based on sample. Data for the U.S. Virgin Islands based on 100-percent data. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)

Characteristic	All areas	United States	Puerto Rico	U.S. Virgin Islands
PERCENT				
Total population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age				
Under 18 years	25.7	25.6	28.6	31.6
18 to 64 years	61.9	61.9	60.3	60.0
65 years and over	12.4	12.4	11.1	8.4
Median age (years)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Marital Status				
Population 15 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	27.1	27.1	28.0	40.8
Married	54.3	54.4	52.0	38.9
Separated	2.2	2.2	3.6	3.3
Widowed	6.6	6.6	6.8	5.1
Divorced	9.7	9.7	9.6	11.8
Household Type				
Householder	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family households	68.6	68.5	79.9	65.5
Married couple	52.6	52.5	55.0	33.2
Female householder, no spouse present	12.0	11.8	20.8	24.9
Male householder, no spouse present	4.1	4.1	4.2	7.4
Nonfamily households	31.4	31.5	20.1	34.5
Nativity and Citizenship				
Total population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native	89.0	88.9	97.1	66.8
Foreign born	11.0	11.1	2.9	33.2
Naturalized	4.4	4.5	1.2	21.2
Not a citizen	6.5	6.6	1.7	12.0
Educational Attainment				
Population 25 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than high school graduate	19.9	19.6	40.0	39.4
High school graduate	28.6	28.6	22.3	26.0
Some college or associate's degree	27.3	27.4	19.4	17.8
Bachelor's degree or more	24.3	24.4	18.3	16.8
Labor Force				
Men 16 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In labor force	70.5	70.7	48.5	69.9
Women 16 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In labor force	57.2	57.5	33.7	61.1
Occupation				
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Management, professional, and related occupations	33.6	33.6	27.4	24.5
Service occupations	14.9	14.9	16.2	22.2
Sales and office occupations	26.7	26.7	28.0	28.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.6
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	9.5	9.4	12.1	13.2
Production, transportation, and material-moving occupations	14.6	14.6	15.2	11.5
Median Earnings (in 1999 dollars)				
Males ¹	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Females ¹	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Family Income (in 1999 dollars)				
Less than 10,000	6.1	5.8	31.4	21.0
10,000 to 24,999	15.3	15.0	35.0	23.8
25,000 to 49,999	29.1	29.1	22.3	28.3
50,000 to 74,999	22.1	22.3	6.4	14.2
75,000 and over	27.4	27.7	4.9	12.7
Median family income	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Poverty (in 1999)				
Individuals for whom poverty status is determined²	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individuals below the poverty level	12.9	12.4	48.2	32.5
Housing Tenure				
Occupied housing units³	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owner occupied	66.3	66.2	72.9	46.0
Renter occupied	33.7	33.8	27.1	54.0

(NA) Not available. (X) Not applicable.

¹ Based on full-time, year-round workers.

² Poverty status was determined for everyone except individuals in institutions, military group quarters, college dormitories, and individuals under age 15 unrelated to the householder.

³ In 100 percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 special tabulation.

Table B.

Selected Characteristics of the Hispanic Population of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands: 2000

(Data for the United States and Puerto Rico based on sample. Data for the U.S. Virgin Islands based on 100-percent data. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)

Characteristic	All areas	United States	Puerto Rico	U.S. Virgin Islands
NUMBER				
Total Hispanic	39,012,286	35,238,481	3,758,609	15,196
Age				
Under 18 years	13,346,726	12,264,210	1,077,532	4,984
18 to 64 years	23,543,733	21,273,061	2,261,423	9,249
65 years and over	2,121,827	1,701,210	419,654	963
Median age (years)	26.4	26.0	32.2	31.1
Marital Status				
Population 15 years and over	27,624,895	24,750,718	2,863,116	11,061
Never married	9,279,826	8,472,013	803,791	4,022
Married	14,193,437	12,702,878	1,485,884	4,675
Separated	1,010,740	906,459	103,799	482
Widowed	1,041,160	845,355	195,285	520
Divorced	2,099,732	1,824,013	274,357	1,362
Household Type				
Householder	10,522,352	9,272,610	1,244,401	5,341
Family households	8,482,116	7,483,038	995,335	3,743
Married couple	5,796,048	5,110,849	683,371	1,828
Female householder, no spouse present	1,866,462	1,605,176	259,841	1,445
Male householder, no spouse present	819,606	767,013	52,123	470
Nonfamily households	2,040,236	1,789,572	249,066	1,598
Nativity and Citizenship				
Total population	39,012,286	35,238,481	3,758,609	15,196
Native	24,749,536	21,080,664	3,657,174	11,698
Foreign born	14,262,750	14,157,817	101,435	3,498
Naturalized	3,983,127	3,939,732	42,404	991
Not a citizen	10,279,623	10,218,085	59,031	2,507
Educational Attainment				
Population 25 years and over	20,534,576	18,270,377	2,255,411	8,788
Less than high school graduate	9,606,509	8,693,346	908,296	4,867
High school graduate	4,543,940	4,038,959	502,996	1,985
Some college or associate's degree	4,066,456	3,630,033	435,282	1,141
Bachelor's degree or more	2,317,671	1,908,039	408,837	795
Labor Force				
Men 16 years and over	13,705,724	12,383,364	1,317,457	4,903
In labor force	9,230,120	8,589,271	637,517	3,332
Women 16 years and over	13,278,165	11,786,382	1,485,919	5,864
In labor force	6,749,162	6,246,470	499,630	3,062
Occupation				
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	14,269,051	13,347,876	915,659	5,516
Management, professional, and related occupations	2,661,340	2,410,505	249,882	953
Service occupations	3,054,962	2,905,681	147,938	1,343
Sales and office occupations	3,347,256	3,089,756	256,012	1,488
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	366,894	356,531	10,304	59
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	1,866,971	1,754,586	111,435	950
Production, transportation, and material-moving occupations	2,971,628	2,830,817	140,088	723
Median Earnings (in 1999 dollars)				
Males ¹	(NA)	19,742	12,389	(NA)
Females ¹	(NA)	14,088	11,704	(NA)
Family Income				
Less than 10,000	1,095,970	780,842	314,016	1,112
10,000 to 24,999	2,195,565	1,844,968	349,552	1,045
25,000 to 49,999	2,728,277	2,506,118	221,180	979
50,000 to 74,999	1,349,696	1,286,010	63,332	354
75,000 and over	1,112,608	1,065,100	47,255	253
Median family income	(NA)	34,397	16,445	20,471
Poverty (in 1999)				
Individuals for whom poverty status is determined²	38,187,922	34,450,868	3,722,012	15,042
Individuals below the poverty level	9,605,683	7,797,874	1,801,578	6,231
Housing Tenure				
Occupied housing units³	10,428,948	9,179,764	1,243,843	5,341
Owner occupied	5,102,249	4,190,613	909,434	2,202
Renter occupied	5,326,699	4,989,151	334,409	3,139

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B.

Selected Characteristics of the Hispanic Population of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands: 2000—Con.

(Data for the United States and Puerto Rico based on sample. Data for the U.S. Virgin Islands based on 100-percent data. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)

Characteristic	All areas	United States	Puerto Rico	U.S. Virgin Islands
PERCENT				
Total Hispanic	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age				
Under 18 years	34.2	34.8	28.7	32.8
18 to 64 years	60.3	60.4	60.2	60.9
65 years and over	5.4	4.8	11.2	6.3
Median age (years)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Marital Status				
Population 15 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	33.6	34.2	28.1	36.4
Married	51.4	51.3	51.9	42.3
Separated	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.4
Widowed	3.8	3.4	6.8	4.7
Divorced	7.6	7.4	9.6	12.3
Household Type				
Householder	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family households	80.6	80.7	80.0	70.1
Married couple	55.1	55.1	54.9	34.2
Female householder, no spouse present	17.1	17.3	20.9	27.1
Male householder, no spouse present	7.8	8.3	4.2	8.8
Nonfamily households	19.4	19.3	20.0	29.9
Nativity and Citizenship				
Total population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native	63.4	59.8	97.3	77.0
Foreign born	36.6	40.2	2.7	23.0
Naturalized	10.2	11.2	1.1	6.5
Not a citizen	26.3	29.0	1.6	16.5
Educational Attainment				
Population 25 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than high school graduate	46.8	47.6	40.3	55.4
High school graduate	22.1	46.5	22.3	22.6
Some college or associate's degree	19.8	89.9	19.3	13.0
Bachelor's degree or more	11.3	52.6	18.1	9.0
Labor Force				
Men 16 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In labor force	67.3	69.4	48.4	68.0
Women 16 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In labor force	50.8	53.0	33.6	52.2
Occupation				
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Management, professional, and related occupations	18.7	18.1	27.3	17.3
Service occupations	21.4	21.8	16.2	24.3
Sales and office occupations	23.5	3.1	28.0	27.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.6	2.7	1.1	1.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	13.1	13.1	12.2	17.2
Production, transportation, and material-moving occupations	20.8	21.2	15.3	13.1
Median Earnings (in 1999 dollars)				
Males ¹	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Females ¹	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Family Income (in 1999 dollars)				
Less than 10,000	12.9	10.4	31.5	29.7
10,000 to 24,999	25.9	24.7	35.1	27.9
25,000 to 49,999	32.2	33.5	22.2	26.2
50,000 to 74,999	15.9	17.2	6.4	9.5
75,000 and over	13.1	14.2	4.7	6.8
Median family income	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Poverty (in 1999)				
Individuals for whom poverty status is determined²	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individuals below the poverty level	25.2	22.6	48.4	41.4
Housing Tenure				
Occupied housing units³	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owner occupied	48.9	45.7	73.1	41.2
Renter occupied	51.1	54.3	26.9	58.8

(NA) Not available. (X) Not applicable.

¹ Based on full-time, year-round workers.

² Poverty status was determined for everyone except individuals in institutions, military group quarters, college dormitories, and individuals under age 15 unrelated to the householder.

³ In 100 percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 special tabulation.