

Measuring Multiple-Race Births in the United States

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Abstract

With the advent of multiple-races reporting in Census 2000, Census Bureau demographers were tasked with developing multiple-race estimates of the population and components of population change – births, deaths, and net international migration. Because multiple-race reporting of parents' race on United States birth certificates is not yet available in all states, national-level data on births are only available by single race categories. In this paper, we present an updated procedure for converting single-race data into the multiple-race categories. We also present an updated method for assigning race to birth records based on the distribution of race reporting for children age 0 in the 2000 and 2010 censuses. These methods are applied to data on births for 2000 through 2009 to illustrate the differences when using a multiple-race allocation as compared to the single-race method.

Introduction

The U.S. Census Bureau uses birth records compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) in the production of population estimates and projections. Following the 1997 U.S. Office of Management and Budget revisions to the federal standards on collecting information on race and ethnicity (U.S. Office of Management and Budget 1997), the Census Bureau allowed respondents to report one or more race categories in Census 2000. Because Census 2000-based estimates and projections must reflect the census definition, Census Bureau demographers were then required to develop multiple-race estimates of births for this purpose.¹ In this paper, we present an updated procedure for converting single race data into census compliant multiple-race categories. We also present an updated method for assigning race to births based on the distribution of race reporting for children age 0 in the 2000 and 2010 censuses.

Data and Methods

Birth Registration Data

Birth registration data are collected by local governments, compiled by state health departments, and then delivered to NCHS where the data are assembled to produce a national-level data set for all live births for a given year. These data do not include an assignment of race to the infant, but provide information about the race of the mother and father. The Census

¹ There are 31 race categories used for the production of estimates and projections data. These categories represent the five single race categories – White, Black, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander – and 26 multiple-race categories representing all possible cross-classifications of the five single race categories. The original race data from Census 2000 are modified to eliminate the “Some Other Race” category. This modification is used for all Census Bureau estimates and projections products and is explained in the document entitled “Modified Race Data Summary File Technical Documentation and ASCII Layout” that can be found on the Census Bureau website at <http://www.census.gov/popest/data/historical/files/MRSF-01-US1.pdf>. This modification of the census universe is intended to render population estimates and projections more comparable to administrative data.

Bureau uses the reported race of both parents to assign race categories to births (U.S. Census Bureau 2009).

Historically, race data on birth certificates in the United States were collected as single race responses. The U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth was revised in 2003 to meet the 1997 OMB revisions to the standards on collecting information on race and ethnicity and now allows the reporting of more than one race for each parent. In that year, just five states reported multiple as well as single race categories for both parents (Hamilton and Ventura 2007). As of 2008, 28 states were reporting multiple-race responses in addition to single race responses (Martin et al. 2011). Because the multiple-race data are not yet available for all 50 states and the District of Columbia, NCHS currently “bridges” the responses of those who reported more than one race to a single race to “provide uniformity and comparability of the data” (Hamilton et al. 2010, p.16), using empirically estimated factors for the allocations.²

Assigning Race to Parents

For production of population estimates and projections, the Census Bureau uses data about the bridged race of the mother and father, compiled by NCHS, to assign race to each birth. If the race of the mother is the same as the father’s race, the birth might reasonably be assumed to be the same single-race category as both parents. In all other instances, where the race of the mother is not the same as the father’s race, the birth may be classified as belonging to one or more race categories. A limitation inherent in this approach is that not all of the *parents* that report a single race on a birth certificate would report a single race when responding to the multiple-race question on the census, which is used as the estimates base population (Ingram et

² Bridged race refers to a single-race distribution, consistent with the 1977 OMB standards.

al. 2003). In these cases, we would fail to identify a birth as more than one race that in fact should be so identified.

To make the birth data consistent with the multiple-race population universe in the census, demographers at the Census Bureau developed a method to create multiple-race categories from single-race data (U.S. Census Bureau 2009). This method is referred to as reverse bridging. In this paper, we use this technique to create multiple-race categories for the race of the parents of births occurring between 2000 and 2009.

Previous applications of the method used to create multiple-race categories for single-race data relied on Census 2000 data (U.S. Census Bureau 2009, U.S. Census Bureau 2010). The current application of this methodology is updated to include 2010 Census data to reflect recent trends in race reporting. The results are evaluated through comparison to birth estimates developed from single-race distributions for parent's race. Once parents are assigned to multiple race categories, that information can be used to assign a race to each birth. The method to make the birth assignments is described later in this paper.

Reverse Bridging Method

Race bridging is accomplished using a series of race bridging proportions developed by NCHS to convert multiple-race data to a single-race distribution (Ingram et al. 2003). The bridging proportions were developed to provide a means to make data comparable during the transition to full implementation of the 1997 OMB standards. For example, there was a need for bridged-race denominators for use in calculating vital rates.

The proportions were created using data from pooled 1997-2000 rounds of the National Health Interview Survey. These surveys allowed respondents to report more than one race. Those who reported multiple races were then asked to choose a "primary" race. The proportions

were produced using regression models that related personal- and county-level covariates to the selection of a particular primary race by members of the multiple-race groups. The result was a series of allocation probabilities, referred to as bridging proportions, which represent the probability of selecting each possible primary race by respondents from the multiple-race groups. The proportions were produced at the county-level by age, sex, and Hispanic origin (Ingram et al. 2003).

The NCHS bridging methodology was designed to convert multiple-race data, shown in Figure 1 on the left, to a single-race distribution consistent with the 1977 OMB standards, shown on the right. To convert the race of the parents in the birth registration data to a multiple-race distribution, we use the proportions and methodology developed by NCHS to reverse the bridging process, as depicted in Figure 2. It is important to note that the process of conversion of the estimates to multiple race categories does not eliminate the single race categories.

The first step in producing reverse-bridged race estimates is to calculate reverse-bridging proportions. To accomplish this, we made three assumptions. First, we assumed that the distribution of births by race under the new, multiple-race definitions *within categories of the old definition* can be specified through the choice of a “model” population. The obvious choices for model populations are the 2000 and 2010 censuses. However, the distributions in question vary considerably by other measured variables in these populations, specifically Hispanic origin and geographic area. For example, the proportion of American Indian and Alaska Natives (AIAN) defined as AIAN under the pre-1997 definition and AIAN alone where multiple reports are allowed would be considerably higher in geographic areas with a high concentration of the AIAN population and lower in urban areas, where more intermarriage would have occurred. For this reason, we estimate reverse-bridging proportions by geographic area and Hispanic origin.

The second assumption we made was that the bridging proportions from NCHS, which were developed for the period around the 2000 Census date, continue to be applicable in later years. This assumption is necessary because the survey supplement used to estimate the proportions has not been repeated. Hence, while changes in reverse-bridging proportions occur from 2000 to 2010, they are entirely the result of the change in racial distributions of the enumerated populations. This resulted in larger proportions of the multiple-race choice across the board.

The third assumption we made was that within categories of reported (pre-1997) race on birth certificates, the distributions of mother and father by race are independent of each other. This assumption works well, as long as the single-race response dominates the distribution of each old-race response, as it does in most cases.

Figure 3 presents a diagram of the steps involved in producing reverse-bridged race estimates. The process of calculating the reverse-bridging proportions starts with the bridging proportions, which are used to convert multiple-race data to a single-race distribution. The bridging proportions are applied to the 2000 and 2010 census counts by county, age, sex, and Hispanic origin. This produces a cross-classification of the U.S. population in 2000 and 2010 by the original and bridged-race categories. Since these data are ultimately used to assign race to parents, we restrict the file to the ages representing the parents at the time of the birth.³ The reverse-bridging proportions are calculated using the distribution of the original and bridged race categories. Table 1 shows how the reverse-bridging proportions were calculated for one of the geographic areas for which proportions were developed for the combination of a mother whose bridged race is non-Hispanic White and a father whose bridged race is non-Hispanic Black. The reverse-bridging proportions (shown in column G) are calculated by multiplying the proportions

³ The file is restricted to women aged 18-39 and men aged 20-49.

of the male and female populations that are in each of the reverse-bridged categories. The result is a proportion of males and females in each bridged-race category that will be assigned to each of the single and multiple-race groups. For example, 98.05 percent of births where the mother's bridged race is non-Hispanic White and the father's bridged race is non-Hispanic Black will be assigned to the reverse-bridged category of non-Hispanic White alone mother and non-Hispanic Black alone father. These proportions are applied to the race of the parents in the birth data, creating birth records that have parents' race coded in the 1997 OMB guidelines, allowing for both single and multiple-race reporting.

Table 2 provides summary of the Census 2000-based reverse-bridging proportions from Table 1 and includes the Census 2010-based proportions. The proportions, in the third and fourth columns, represent the proportion of births for the bridged-race grouping of the parents, in this example White mother and Black father, that will be assigned to each of the possible reverse-bridged groups. The proportions in the third column are based on Census 2000 data. Those in the fourth column are based on Census 2010 data. In this example, for the year 2000, 98.1 percent of the births where the bridged race of the mother is White and the father is Black will be assigned to the reverse-bridged race group of White mother and Black father. An additional 0.1 percent of the births where the bridged race of the mother is White and the father is Black will be assigned to the reverse-bridged race group of White-Black mother and Black father. While differences between populations based on 2000 and 2010 census counts appear small, they are very large in relative terms for the small categories, resulting in the assignment of more multiple-race parents in 2010 than in 2000.

Kid Link Method

Once the reverse-bridging methodology has been applied to make the race of the mother and father consistent with the multiple-race reporting census universe, race is assigned to each birth based on the distributions of race reporting by parents of children age 0 using both the 2000 and 2010 census data. This method and the underlying data have been described in previous work in population estimates and projections (e.g., Hollmann and Kingkade 2005, Smith and Jones 2003, U.S. Census Bureau 2010). The current application of this method is referred to as the *Kid Link Method*. Census data are used to assign race to each birth to address the limitation that not all parents of different races would identify the child as multiple race.

In developing the Kid Link Method, information on the relationship to the householder is used to define children as natural-born sons and daughters of the householder and parents as persons who are the householder, spouse of the householder, or unmarried partner of the householder.⁴ Records are kept where there is only one parent in the household. Records with same-sex parents are dropped since the intent is to provide a comparable measure to the parents' records on the birth certificate and compare the relationship between biological parents' race and Hispanic origin with the race and Hispanic origin reported for children. The distributions of race and Hispanic origin for children age 0 are derived from a series of cross-tabulations of the reported race of the child for every race and Hispanic origin combination of parents. The result is a series of child race proportions for every combination of parents' race, which we refer to as *Kid Link Proportions*. Race is then assigned to births by multiplying the births by the respective

⁴ It is assumed that in the majority of cases, the "natural-born" son or daughter of the householder is similarly the biological child of the householder's spouse or unmarried partner. It is acknowledged that this may result in the misclassification of, for example, families that include children from previous marriages for a particular householder or partner; or, additionally, the exclusion of children in multi-generation households where a grandparent is designated as householder.

child race proportions for that parental race combination. Further documentation and additional applications of the Kid Link Method are discussed elsewhere (Guarneri and Dick 2012).

Table 3 presents an example of the Kid Link Proportions for the parental combination of non-Hispanic Black alone father and non-Hispanic White alone mother. In 2000, 64.2 percent of children age 0 whose mother was non-Hispanic White alone and whose father was non-Hispanic Black alone were identified as non-Hispanic and both White and Black. This increased to 75.2 percent in 2010.

2010 Demographic Analysis

The results presented in this paper were developed for the production of the 2010 Demographic Analysis estimates. Demographic Analysis estimates are developed independent of census data and are used as a means of evaluating the quality of the decennial census. Estimates of the population between the ages of 0 and 64 years are derived from the basic demographic accounting equation:

$$P = B - D + I - E$$

where P represents the population on a given date (in this case April 1, 2010); B represents births beginning with April 1, 1945; D represents deaths to persons born on or after April 1, 1945; I represents immigration of persons born on or after April 1, 1945; and E represents the emigration of persons born on or after April 1, 1945. The population ages 65 and over is estimated using administrative data on aggregate Medicare enrollment.⁵

Demographic analysis estimates are produced by single year of age, sex, and race (Black and not Black). In 2010, a series of estimates by Hispanic origin were also produced for the

⁵ Data on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration are available for cohorts born between April 1, 1935 and April 1, 1945. Research is currently being undertaken to determine whether to base estimates of the population aged 65 to 74 on these components, instead of the Medicare data.

population under 20 years of age. In addition, the 2010 Demographic Analysis was the first to release multiple series of estimates. Five estimates were released, largely based on different estimates of net international migration. The purpose behind generating a range of estimates was to exhibit the uncertainty of the demographic analysis estimates.

In past years, the demographic analysis estimates were produced for the Black and not Black populations and people could identify with only one race on the census form. Beginning in Census 2000, individuals were permitted to select more than one category in response to the question on race, providing counts of the population who are Black alone and Black in combination with other races. In keeping with efforts to build ranges around the estimates in the 2010 Demographic Analysis, research was conducted to develop estimates of the Black in combination population, which can be added to the estimate of the population that is Black alone to produce an estimate of the population that is Black alone or Black in combination with one or more other races. This was done to provide estimates that are comparable with Census 2010. Estimating multiple-race births was central to accomplishing this work.

The use of reverse bridging to estimate the number of births by race for Demographic Analysis estimates does raise a concern that the census-independent character of the estimates is compromised. While it is true that reverse bridging depends on census distributions, its objective is to normalize the estimates to the census-reporting universe, not to the actual responses. Hence, this compromise can be seen as a help rather than a hindrance to the usefulness of the comparison.

Results

The results presented in this section are only for the analysis carried out for the 2010 Demographic Analysis. Subsequent analysis on these techniques of reverse bridging and assigning race will be presented elsewhere as they are completed. Tables 4 through 6 present the estimated number of births by year produced using the single-race method for assigning race and the reverse-bridged race method for Black alone, Black in combination, and Black alone or in combination, respectively. Numeric and percent differences between the reverse-bridged and single race estimates are also provided. Figures 4 through 6 compare the distribution of the number of births by year based on the single-race method and reverse-bridged race methods. In each figure, the red line represents the results using the single-race method and the blue line represents the reverse-bridged race method. Figure 4 also shows the Black alone population enumerated in the 2010 Census, represented by black circles.⁶ Some differences are expected when comparing census counts with birth estimates, as each birth cohort experiences losses due to mortality and potential gains or losses resulting from migration between the time of birth and the time at which the cohort is enumerated in the census. Because migration and mortality have relatively small impacts on the population at the youngest ages, small differences are expected when making these comparisons across methods.

Table 4 and Figure 4 present the comparison of the births classified as Black alone. The distributions for both methods are very similar, though there is a slight decrease in the number of births classified as Black alone when using the reverse-bridged method. In 2000, the reverse-bridged race method reduced the number of births classified as Black alone by 0.8 percent. This increased to 3.7 percent in 2009. The number of births using both methods track closely with the

⁶ The 2010 Census counts of the populations that are Black in combination and Black alone or in combination by age are not shown in Figures 2 and 3 because those data have not yet been released at the national level. These data will be added to our analysis after their release.

size of the cohort enumerated in the census, though in later years the size of the Black alone population in the census is slightly lower than the estimates of births for each cohort.

The number of births classified as Black in combination with other races is presented in Table 5 and Figure 5. A limitation of the single-race method is that it fails to identify multiple-race births, including that category of Black in combination with another race, in those instances where the parents reported a single race but would have reported multiple-races had they been given the option. The reverse-bridging method distributes the parents by single and multiple-race groups, and results in a larger number of Black in combination births. In fact, there is a substantial increase in the number of births classified as Black in combination compared to the single-race method where multiple-race births would only be identified as such if the single race response for the parents differed. For births in 2000, there was an increase of 96.9 percent in the number of births classified as Black in combination with other races. There was an increase of 124.3 percent in the number of births classified as Black in combination in 2009. Over the period from 2000 to 2009, the use of the reverse-bridged race method increased the number of births assigned as Black in combination with other races from 527,726 to 1,159,146. This was a numeric increase of 631,420, or 119.6 percent.

The final comparison, presented in Table 6 and Figure 6, is of the births classified as Black alone or in combination with other races – the sum of the Black alone and Black alone or in combination births. Since the number of Black in combination births is quite small compared to the number of Black alone births, the increase in the number of births in the reverse-bridged race method is more modest when shown in this light. There was a 5.6 percent increase in the number of births classified as Black alone or in combination in 2000. This rose to an 8.0 percent increase in 2010. Overall, there was an increase of 6.8 percent, or 472,920, of births classified as

Black alone or in combination using the reverse-bridged race method as compared to the single-race method.

Summary

In this paper, we converted single-race vital statistics records into multiple-race categories using the reverse-bridging procedure to make birth records more consistent with the multiple-race population universes used at the Census Bureau. Using the updated parental race combinations, we then assigned race to births based on patterns of race reporting in census data.

Comparisons of the distribution of births by race using the previous and current methods show that converting single-race data for parents into a distribution that includes multiple-race categories, the number of births classified as Black in combination with other races was increased substantially while the number of births classified as Black alone decreased slightly. Overall, this resulted in a modest increase in the number of births classified as Black alone or in combination.

Future directions for this research involve investigating alternatives to assumptions made in the race bridging process, such as the assumption that the race of the mother and father are independent. Thus far, we have adapted this methodology for processing births from 1980 through 2009. We might also assess the feasibility of applying the reverse-bridging methodology to birth for earlier points in time. An additional avenue of inquiry would be to assess the applicability of this methodology to other data sources. Finally, subsequent research could expand beyond the race groups estimated for demographic analysis and evaluate the impact on multiple race assignments for other race groups – American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Asian.

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Figure 1. Bridged Race Estimates: Converting Multiple-Race Reporting to a Single-Race Distribution

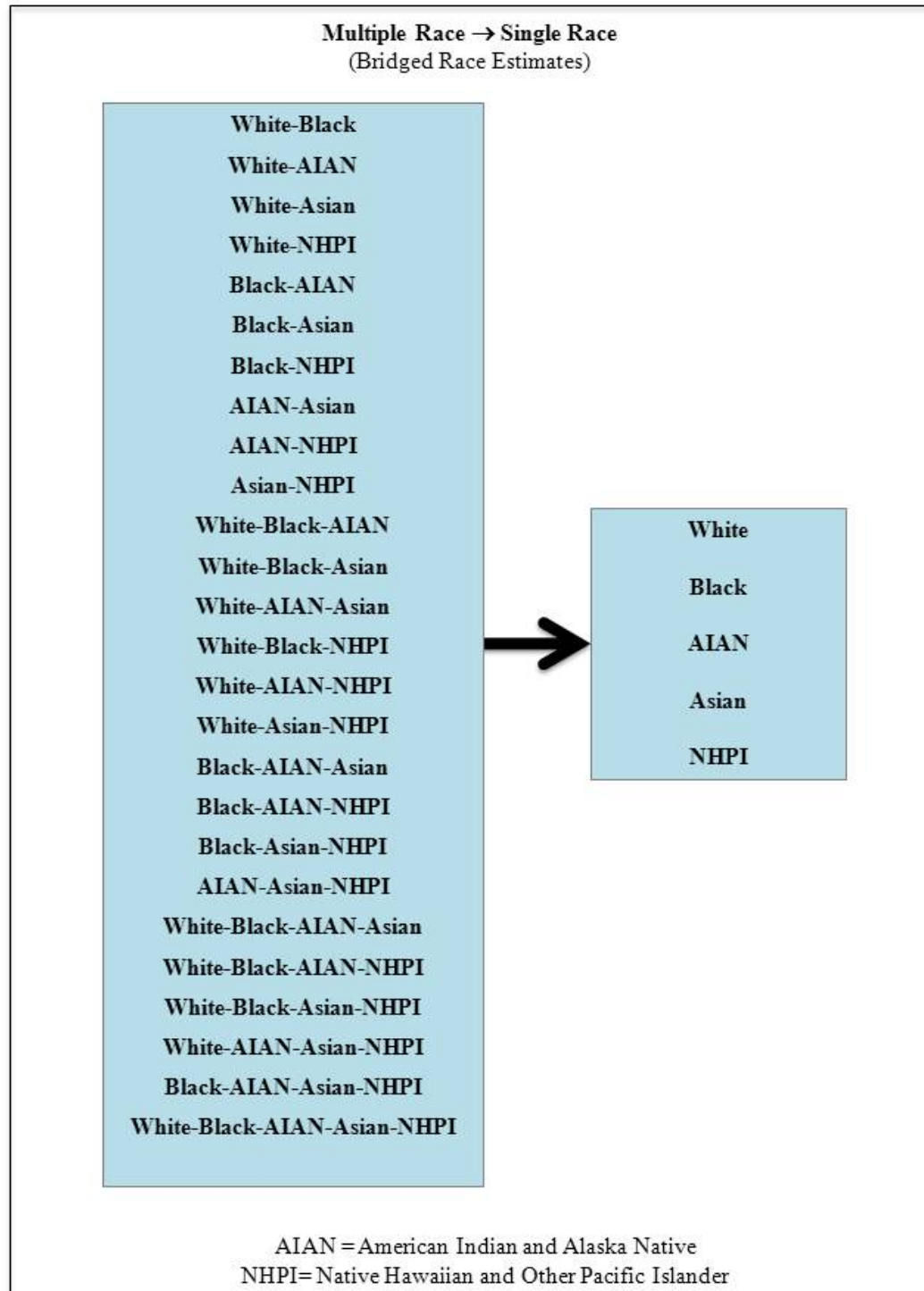


Figure 2. Reverse-Bridged Race Estimates: Converting Single-Race Reporting to a Multiple-Race Distribution

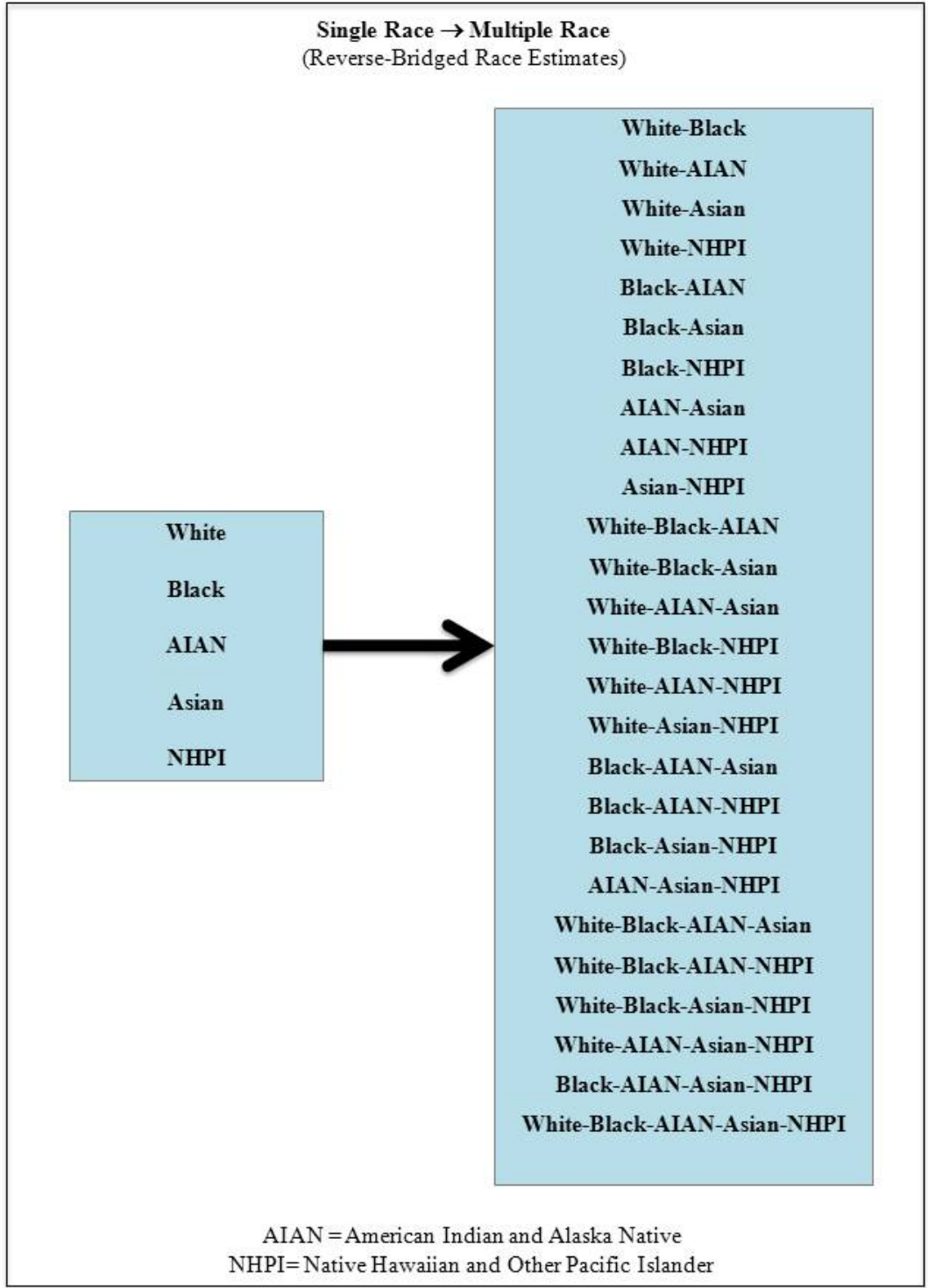


Figure 3. Diagram of the Process to Produce Reverse-Bridging Proportions

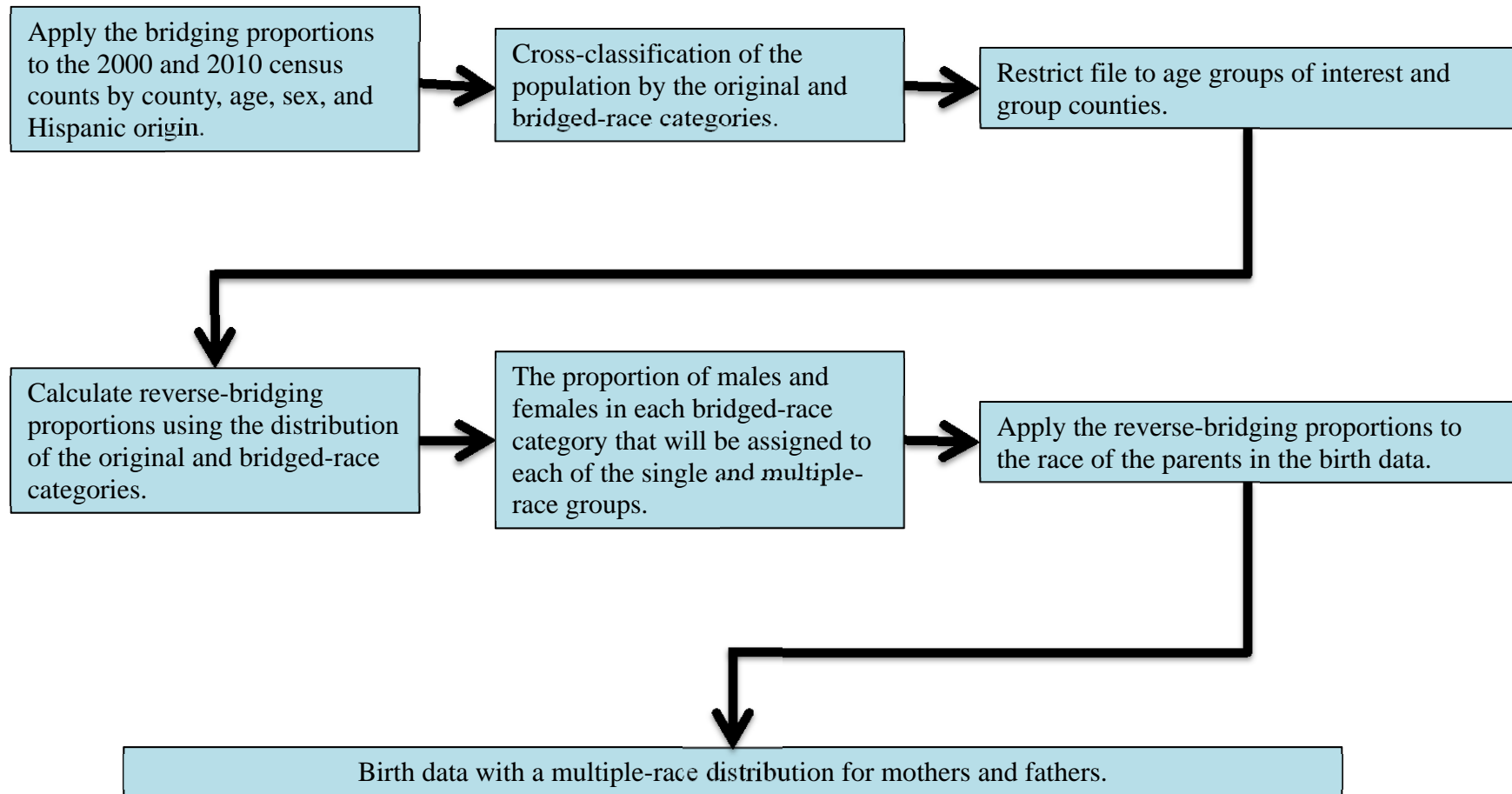


Table 1. Calculation of the Reverse-Bridging Proportions for the Combination of Non-Hispanic Black Alone Father and Non-Hispanic White Alone Mother: 2000

Mother's Race (Bridged Race = White)	N	Proportion	Father's Race (Bridged Race = Black)	N	Proportion	Reverse-Bridging Proportion
A	B	C = B/B Total	D	E	F = E/E Total	G = C * F
Total	2,459,996	1.000000		1,670,179	1.000000	1.000000
White	2,438,931	0.991437	Black	1,651,835	0.989017	0.980548
	2,438,931	0.991437	White-Black	7,022	0.004204	0.004168
	2,438,931	0.991437	Black-AIAN	6,121	0.003665	0.003634
	2,438,931	0.991437	Black-Asian	2,323	0.001391	0.001379
	2,438,931	0.991437	White-Black-AIAN	1,414	0.000847	0.000839
	2,438,931	0.991437	Other Black in Combination	1,465	0.000877	0.000869
White-Black	3,307	0.001344	Black	1,651,835	0.989017	0.001329
	3,307	0.001344	White-Black	7,022	0.004204	0.000006
	3,307	0.001344	Black-AIAN	6,121	0.003665	0.000005
	3,307	0.001344	Black-Asian	2,323	0.001391	0.000002
	3,307	0.001344	White-Black-AIAN	1,414	0.000847	0.000001
	3,307	0.001344	Other Black in Combination	1,465	0.000877	0.000001
White-AIAN	5,061	0.002057	Black	1,651,835	0.989017	0.002035
	5,061	0.002057	White-Black	7,022	0.004204	0.000009
	5,061	0.002057	Black-AIAN	6,121	0.003665	0.000008
	5,061	0.002057	Black-Asian	2,323	0.001391	0.000003
	5,061	0.002057	White-Black-AIAN	1,414	0.000847	0.000002
	5,061	0.002057	Other Black in Combination	1,465	0.000877	0.000002
White-Asian	10,201	0.004147	Black	1,651,835	0.989017	0.004101
	10,201	0.004147	White-Black	7,022	0.004204	0.000017
	10,201	0.004147	Black-AIAN	6,121	0.003665	0.000015
	10,201	0.004147	Black-Asian	2,323	0.001391	0.000006
	10,201	0.004147	White-Black-AIAN	1,414	0.000847	0.000004
	10,201	0.004147	Other Black in Combination	1,465	0.000877	0.000004
White-NHPI	583	0.000237	Black	1,651,835	0.989017	0.000235
	583	0.000237	White-Black	7,022	0.004204	0.000001
	583	0.000237	Black-AIAN	6,121	0.003665	0.000001
	583	0.000237	Black-Asian	2,323	0.001391	0.000000
	583	0.000237	White-Black-AIAN	1,414	0.000847	0.000000
	583	0.000237	Other Black in Combination	1,465	0.000877	0.000000
White-Black-AIAN	962	0.000391	Black	1,651,835	0.989017	0.000387
	962	0.000391	White-Black	7,022	0.004204	0.000002
	962	0.000391	Black-AIAN	6,121	0.003665	0.000001
	962	0.000391	Black-Asian	2,323	0.001391	0.000001
	962	0.000391	White-Black-AIAN	1,414	0.000847	0.000000
	962	0.000391	Other Black in Combination	1,465	0.000877	0.000000
White-Asian-NHPI	155	0.000063	Black	1,651,835	0.989017	0.000062
	155	0.000063	White-Black	7,022	0.004204	0.000000
	155	0.000063	Black-AIAN	6,121	0.003665	0.000000
	155	0.000063	Black-Asian	2,323	0.001391	0.000000
	155	0.000063	White-Black-AIAN	1,414	0.000847	0.000000
	155	0.000063	Other Black in Combination	1,465	0.000877	0.000000
Other White in Combination (with Black)	595	0.000242	Black	1,651,835	0.989017	0.000239
	595	0.000242	White-Black	7,022	0.004204	0.000001
	595	0.000242	Black-AIAN	6,121	0.003665	0.000001
	595	0.000242	Black-Asian	2,323	0.001391	0.000000
	595	0.000242	White-Black-AIAN	1,414	0.000847	0.000000
	595	0.000242	Other Black in Combination	1,465	0.000877	0.000000
Other White in combination (not with Black)	200	0.000081	Black	1,651,835	0.989017	0.000081
	200	0.000081	White-Black	7,022	0.004204	0.000000
	200	0.000081	Black-AIAN	6,121	0.003665	0.000000
	200	0.000081	Black-Asian	2,323	0.001391	0.000000
	200	0.000081	White-Black-AIAN	1,414	0.000847	0.000000
	200	0.000081	Other Black in Combination	1,465	0.000877	0.000000

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, race represents the race group alone.

Table 2. Parental Combination Proportions for Non-Hispanic Black Alone Father and Non-Hispanic White Alone Mother: 2000 and 2010

Mother (Bridged Race = White)	Father (Bridged Race = Black)	2000	2010
White	Black	0.981	0.966
White-Black	Black	0.001	0.003
White-AIAN	Black	0.002	0.002
White-Asian	Black	0.004	0.008
White	White-Black	0.004	0.009
White	Black-AIAN	0.004	0.004
White	Black-Asian	0.001	0.002
White	White-Black-AIAN	0.001	0.001
All others	All others	0.002	0.003
Total		1	1

Table 3. Kid Link Proportions for the Parental Combination of Non-Hispanic Black Alone Father and Non-Hispanic White Alone Mother: 2000 and 2010

Race of child	2000	2010
Non-Hispanic White	0.067	0.047
Non-Hispanic Black	0.283	0.196
Non-Hispanic White-Black	0.642	0.752
Non-Hispanic Other Races	0.005	0.002
Hispanic	0.003	0.002
Total	1	1

Table 4. Births Classified as Black Alone, 2000-2010.

Year of birth	Single-Race Method	Reverse-Bridged Race Method	Difference	
			Number	Percent
2009	668,874	644,268	-24,606	-3.7
2008	686,402	659,998	-26,404	-3.8
2007	681,556	655,471	-26,085	-3.8
2006	649,708	627,071	-22,637	-3.5
2005	628,970	610,243	-18,727	-3.0
2004	613,691	600,706	-12,985	-2.1
2003	602,320	593,167	-9,153	-1.5
2002	612,495	605,327	-7,168	-1.2
2001	625,620	619,813	-5,807	-0.9
2000	624,392	619,464	-4,928	-0.8
Total	6,394,028	6,235,528	-158,500	-2.5

Table 5. Births Classified as Black in Combination with Other Races, 2000-2010.

Year of birth	Single-Race Method	Reverse-Bridged Race Method	Difference	
			Number	Percent
2009	67,277	150,926	83,649	124.3
2008	63,383	147,997	84,614	133.5
2007	58,173	139,252	81,079	139.4
2006	54,199	126,846	72,647	134.0
2005	50,746	116,215	65,469	129.0
2004	50,017	109,305	59,288	118.5
2003	47,616	99,828	52,212	109.7
2002	46,677	94,120	47,443	101.6
2001	46,095	88,922	42,827	92.9
2000	43,543	85,735	42,192	96.9
Total	527,726	1,159,146	631,420	119.6

Table 6. Births Classified as Black Alone or in Combination with Other Races, 2000-2010.

Year of birth	Single-Race Method	Reverse-Bridged Race Method	Difference	
			Number	Percent
2009	736,151	795,194	59,043	8.0
2008	749,785	807,995	58,210	7.8
2007	739,729	794,723	54,994	7.4
2006	703,907	753,917	50,010	7.1
2005	679,716	726,458	46,742	6.9
2004	663,708	710,011	46,303	7.0
2003	649,936	692,995	43,059	6.6
2002	659,172	699,447	40,275	6.1
2001	671,715	708,735	37,020	5.5
2000	667,935	705,199	37,264	5.6
Total	6,921,754	7,394,674	472,920	6.8

Figure 4. Births Classified as Black Alone by Year of Birth: 2000-2009.

(In thousands)

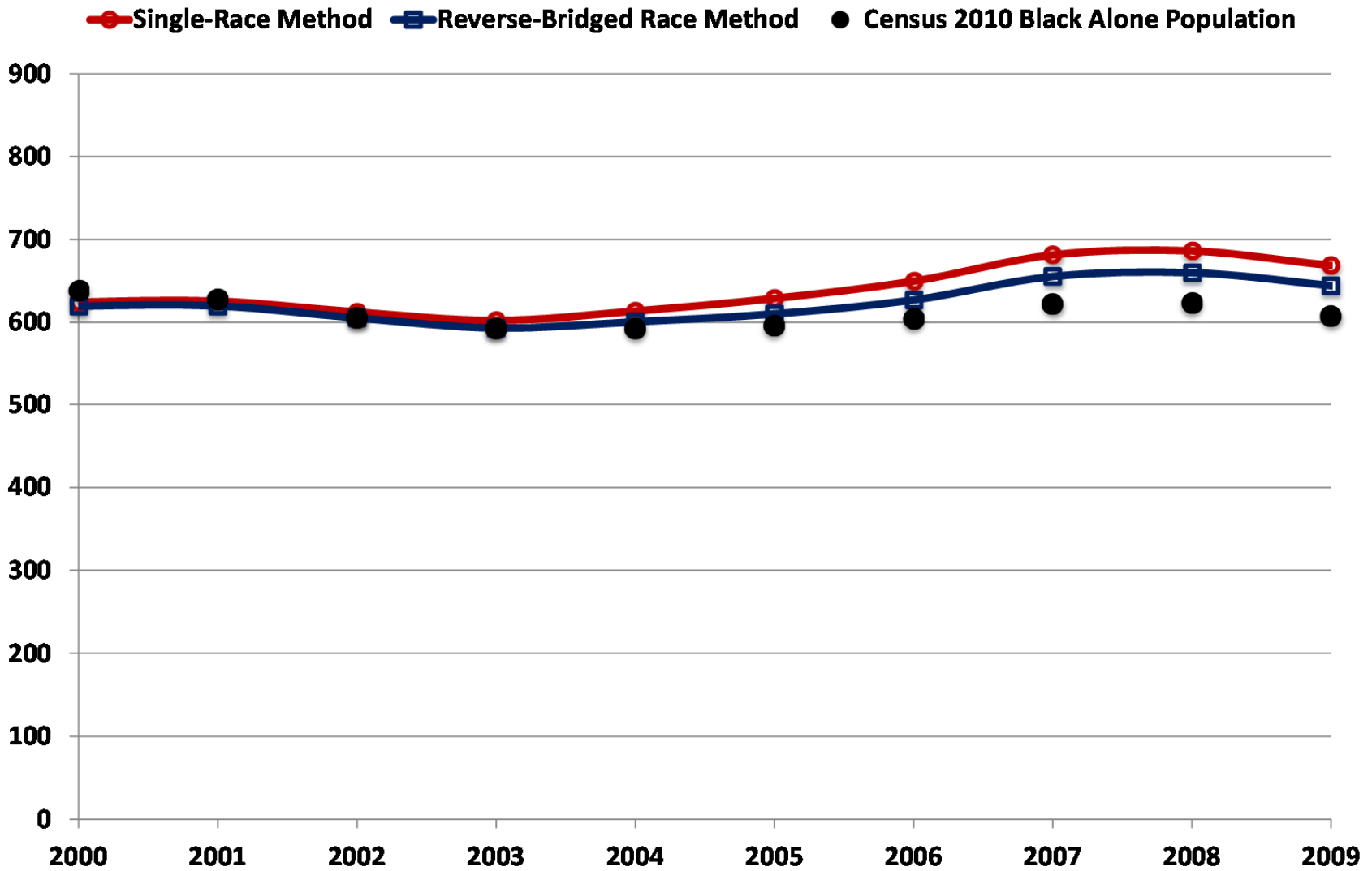


Figure 5. Births Classified as Black in Combination by Year of Birth: 2000-2009.

(In thousands)

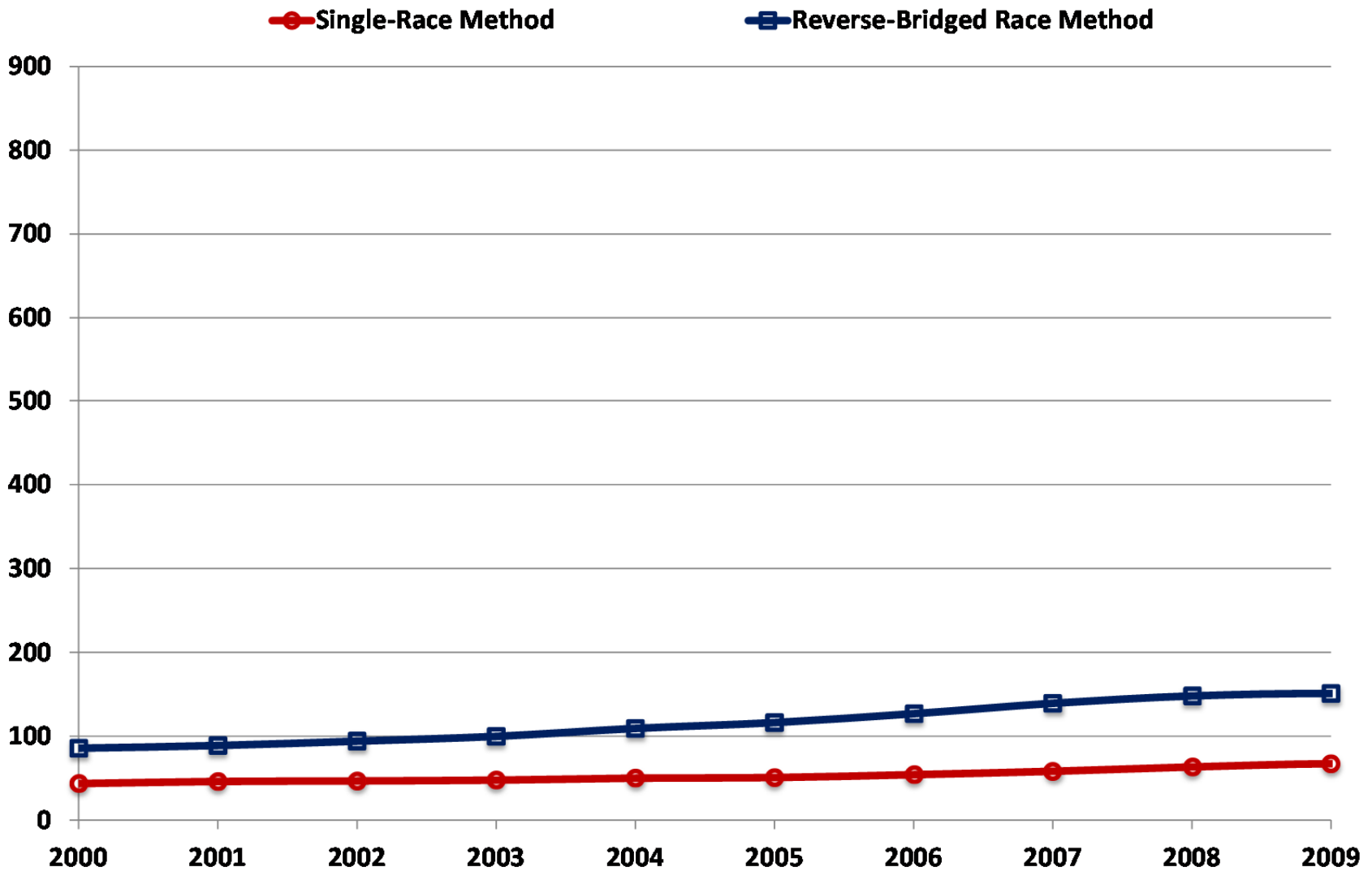


Figure 6. Births Classified as Black Alone or Black in Combination by Year of Birth: 2000-2009.
(In thousands)

