Adoptive Single Parents and Their Children: 2000

by

Rose M. Kreider
US Census Bureau
Rose.Kreider@census.gov

Presented at the Population Association of America meetings in Minneapolis, Minnesota, May 3, 2003.

This paper reports the results of research and analysis undertaken by Census Bureau staff. It has undergone a Census Bureau review more limited in scope than that given to official Census Bureau publications. This report is released to inform interested parties of ongoing research and to encourage discussion of work in progress.

Adoptive Single Parents and Their Children: 2000

In part because national level data have not been available, much of the research about adoption is conducted by psychologists and social workers, looking at the process of adoption, and the resulting outcomes for adoptees, adoptive parents and birth parents. Little is known about adopted children and how their families may differ from families without adopted children. In addition, research about adopted children with single parents, compared with those children with married parents, has relied on small samples. This paper uses Census 2000 sample data to provide a profile of adopted children[1] living with a single parent. I compare the characteristics of adopted children with single parents to those with married parents, as well as comparing the characteristics of adoptive single householders with non-adoptive single householders. I also investigate differences in socioeconomic well-being between adoptive single and non-adoptive single families.[2]

Census 2000 sample data were collected from approximately one out of every six households in the United States. Although data on relationship–including adopted children–were collected on all Census forms, this paper uses only information provided by households in the Census 2000 sample. This decision was made as virtually all of the other social and economic characteristics shown in this paper were only available on the sample questionnaire forms.

---

[1] People who are recorded as children of the householder in Census 2000 data may be of any age, so the word "children" in this paper refers to people who are both under and over age 18 years.

[2] I will use "single householders" and "single parents" interchangeably. I am always referring to a householder with at least one child under age 25, where the householder is not married spouse present or married spouse absent. I will also use the word "families" at times. Again this is always a family which includes the householder. No subfamilies are discussed.

Although no national level data on adoptive families have been available, the incidence of single parents adopting children has almost certainly risen over time (Feigelman and Silverman 1997). Estimates are rare, but in the 1970s, roughly 0.5 percent to 4 percent of those who adopted children were single when they adopted. Estimates for the 1980s ranged from 8 percent to 34 percent (Groze 1991). The incidence of single parent families has increased for all children, and there has been concern about the relationship between family structure and child well being. Besides providing national estimates of the numbers of adopted children who are living with a single parent, which have been previously unavailable, this paper also profiles adoptive families, comparing single parent families with those in which the parents are married. In a comprehensive review of available data on adoption, Stolley (1993) calls for information at the national level about demographic characteristics of adopted children. Information about adoptive parents may also be useful for public agencies who work to recruit adoptive families for waiting children.

This paper is organized into three sections. The first section compares the characteristics of single adoptive parents and married adoptive parents. The second section compares the characteristics of adopted children with single parents and adopted children with married parents. The third section investigates differences in the socioeconomic well-being of adoptive single households and non-adoptive single households.

Data on adoption and adopted children and families are rare. See the appendix on "Sources of Data on Adoption" for a short discussion of several other sources for data on adoption and adopted children. Since there is no comprehensive national source for data on adoptive parents or their children, studies have normally been conducted at the local or state

level. There are very few studies focusing on single adoptive parents in comparison with married adoptive parents. Even finding estimates of the percentage of adopters who were single at the time they adopted their children is very difficult. Estimates made using the National Survey of Family Growth conducted in 1982 were that over 99 percent of adoptive mothers were married when they adopted their children (Bachrach 1986).

But Groze (1991) reviewed small scale studies with varying sampling strategies that covered adoptions which took place between 1970 and 1988 and concluded that the percentage of adopters who were single at the time of adoption grew from 0.5 to 4 percent in the 1970s to 8 to 34 percent in the 1980s. Groze also found that single adopters were likely to be female and were more likely to adopt older children than infants. Single adopters were less likely than married adopters to adopt a sibling group or to be foster parents to their children before adopting them. Not surprisingly, single adopters were found to have lower family incomes than married adopters, since most of the married families had dual incomes. As well as being more likely to adopt older children, single parents who adopt US native children are more likely than married parents to adopt children who are defined as "special needs"–older, minority children or those with handicaps (Feigelman and Silverman 1997).

Background

In 2000, for the first time, "adopted son/daughter" was included in the decennial census as a category of relationship to householder[3] which was separate from "natural born son/daughter" and "stepson/daughter." The adopted son/daughter category includes various types of adoption,

such as: adoption of biologically related and unrelated children, adoption of stepchildren, adoption through private and public agencies, domestic and international adoptions, and independent and informal adoptions. Census 2000 is the principal data source available that can provide a national level comparison between single adoptive parents and married adoptive parents.[4]

Adopted children were identified in Census 2000 by the answer to the question, How is this person related to the householder? The results shown in this paper reflect only people who were identified as children of the householder and were living in the household at the time of the census, rather than all children who were currently living with their parents. For example, if a married couple lived in the household of one of their parents, their adopted children would be reported as the grandchildren of the householder, rather than as adopted children. Because of situations like this, Census 2000 data do not provide a comprehensive count of all adopted children, or all adoptees in the United States. At the same time, national level data on adopted children are rare, and the large sample size of Census 2000 makes it the most comprehensive data source on the characteristics of adopted children and their families and households.

One way to assess the quality of the Census 2000 estimate of the number of adopted children is to compare it with another data source. Although data on adopted children are rare, the Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), a nationally

---

[3] "Householder" refers to the person who owns or rents the home.

[4] The National Adoption Information Clearinghouse, a service of the Children's Bureau, Department of Health and Human Services, states that there is no current public or private attempt to collect comprehensive national data on adoption, despite sporadic attempts over the last 50 years (See www.calib.com/naic/stats/index.htm).

representative survey, identified adopted children separately from biological and stepchildren. The estimate of the number of adopted children under 18 years from the Census 2000 sample data is consistent with the estimate from the 1996 SIPP data. The SIPP survey instrument collects information about each child under 18 years, regardless of whether they are the child of the householder. For each child who has a parent present in the household, the respondent is asked to identify whether the parent is the biological, step, or adoptive parent of the child. The number of adopted children under 18 years estimated by SIPP 1996 was 1,484,000 (Fields 2001), of which 98 percent were the children of the householder. Using SIPP data as a guide, the Census 2000 estimate probably accounted for nearly all adopted children under 18 years. Long form data from Census 2000 showed 1,586,004 people under 18 years who were designated as the adopted child of the householder. The total number of adopted sons and daughters of the householder of any age was 2,058,915.

Because people may have different understandings of what constitutes an "adoptive" parent-child relationship, Census 2000 data include a variety of types of adoptive relationships. These data do not indicate whether an adoption was of a relative or a nonrelative, or whether the child was adopted through a public agency, a private agency, or independently. Lacking this detail, we cannot distinguish among children who were adopted by their stepparents, children adopted by their biological grandparents or other relatives, and children adopted by other people to whom they are not biologically related.[5] People recorded as adopted children of the

[5] An estimate for 1992, made from court records, was that about 42 percent of all adoptions were by stepparents or a relative (Flango and Flango.1995). A 1996 survey of all 50 states and the District of Columbia conducted by the National Council for Adoption, estimated that 50 percent of domestic adoptions were by someone related to the child, including stepparents

householder may also be biologically related, or have had some other relationship (stepchild) to their adoptive parent. However, in these cases, the instructions were to select the relationship category which best represents the *current* relationship of the child to the householder.

Census 2000 also includes informal adoptions–those in which no legal adoption proceedings have occurred. Informal adoptions are more common among some cultural groups than others, as people differ widely in the way they view family relationships and the process of adoption. For example, qualitative study prepared for the U.S. Census Bureau found that informal adoption of biological grandchildren was common in Inupiaq communities in Alaska (Craver 2001). Informal adoptions may also be more common among Blacks (Bachrach et al 1991; Kalmuss 1992) and Hispanics (Hamm 1999).

People who are referred to in this paper as single adoptive parents are householders who were neither married spouse present nor spouse absent at the time of the survey collection, and who reported their adopted child living in their household. Certainly there are other adults in the US who were adoptive parents but whose children were not living in their household at the time of the survey. Also, the marital status of the parent/householder at the time of the survey may not be the same as at the time when they adopted their child. Using 1982 National Survey of Family Growth data, Bachrach (1986) found that while nearly all women who had adopted biologically unrelated children were married at the time they adopted, although by the time they were interviewed, only 84 percent were currently married.

Despite the qualifications outlined above, there are no other national level data which can address questions about differences between single and adoptive parents and adopted children

---

(Placek 1999).

who are currently living with single or married parents.

Data

The data I use are internal US Census Bureau files which contain the entire Census 2000 sample data. The long form was asked of about a 1 in 6 sample of the US population. Upcoming releases of Public Use Microdata Samples will contain 1 and 5 percent samples of the complete file. For a relatively small population such as adopted children of the householder, it is useful to have the entire data file in order to obtain more stable estimates when considering subsets of an already relatively small group.

Except for the first table, which provides the complete count of adopted children of the householder reported in Census 2000 sample data, when I refer to adoptive households, and the householders (single and married) and adopted children in these households, I have limited the sample to households which contain at least one adopted child of the householder who is under age 25. I have done this because my goal is to provide a profile of adoptive families with children still young enough to be dependent on their parents, while at the same time trying to maximize sample numbers in order to get estimates for subsets of adoptive families: those with single parents compared with those with married parents. Since it is difficult to know which children may continue to live in their parents' household after the age at which most young adults have established their own households, I include only those households with adopted children under age 25. This eliminates households in which the children of the householder are age 50, for example, and their parent is age 80.

How many adopted children are there?

Before focusing on a comparison of single parent with married parent adoptive families, Table 1 provides an overview of the number of adopted children in the United States.[6] Table 1 shows the complete count of adopted children of the householder, regardless of age. For comparison purposes, the table also lists the numbers of biological and stepchildren of the householder, by age.

[Table 1 here.]

[6] More information on adopted children will appear in a forthcoming Census Bureau report comparing adopted children with stepchildren and biological children of the householder (Kreider forthcoming).

In 2000, 1.6 million adopted children of the householder were under 18 years, making up 2.5 percent of all children of the householder under 18 years (see Table 1). An additional 473,000 adopted children of the householder were age 18 and over, again representing 2.5 percent of all children of the householder of that age group. The distribution of children in different age groups by type of relationship reveals marked differences associated with how the children became members of the household. The age distribution of biological children of the householder up to age 18 is primarily a consequence of the number of babies born each year, which has been relatively constant since the early 1980s.[7] As a result, the proportions of biological children who were in each of the three 6-year age groups were fairly similar (25 to 27 percent). However, percentages were smaller for both adopted children (19 percent) and stepchildren (8 percent) than for biological children (25 percent) under 6 years, producing a relatively older age structure for adopted children and stepchildren. These differences probably reflect the time it takes to finalize the adoption process, as well as the decreasing number of infants available for adoption, (Chandra, et al 1999) and the fact that children who are adopted by their stepparents would likely be several years old, having come from a previous marital union. For all three types of children, similar proportions were 18 years and over, about 23 percent for adopted children and stepchildren and 25 percent for biological children.

Who Are Single Adoptive Parents? Do They Differ from Married Adoptive Parents?

There were an estimated 329,600 adoptive families with single parents, and about 1.2

[7] After age 18, leaving home for school, jobs, military service, or to start a household affects the number of children living with their parents, regardless of the type of parent-child

million adoptive families with married parents (see Table 2). Three percent of all single parent households with a child under 25 years (10.7 million total) were single parent adoptive families, compared with 4 percent of all married parent households with children of the same age (29.4 million).

---

relationship.

The prevalence of adoptive single parent families can be examined in two ways: 1. the proportion of adoptive parents who are single; and 2. the proportion of adopted children who have a single parent. A lower percentage of adoptive householders were single than those who do not have adopted children:[8] twenty two percent of householders with at least one adopted child under 25 years were single, as compared with 27 percent of all householders with at least one biological child under 25 years. From the point of view of the child, 21 percent of adopted children under 25 years had a single parent, compared with 26 percent of biological children under 25 years.[9] In summary, adopted children were more likely to live with married parents than were biological children, and married parents were more likely to have adopted children than were single parents. However, the difference is not all that large.

How do Single Adoptive Parents Compare with Married Adoptive Parents?

[Table 2 here.]

Aside from studies which looked at the characteristics of people who were single at the time they adopted their child, national estimates of the characteristics of single adoptive parents

---

[8] The comparison groups here are householders with at least one adopted child under age 25 and householders who have at least one biological child under 25, but no adopted children. For householders with children under 18, 21 percent are single, for those with an adopted child under 18, compared with 26 percent of householders with a biological child under 18. Twenty three percent of householders who have only adopted children in the household are single, compared with 27 percent of those who have only biological children in the household. From the point of view of the child, 21 percent of adopted children under 18 live with a single parent, compared with 25 percent of biological children under 18.

[9] Only children of the householder are included in the base of this percentage, since in these data only children of the householder can be distinguished by type of relationship to their parent/householder.

compared with married adoptive parents are not available. So it is difficult to hypothesize the ways in which these two groups may differ, although it is important to keep in mind the fact that the table describes only parents who were householders. Table 2 shows that while 91 percent of the married adoptive householders were male, just 24 percent of the single adoptive householders were male. This difference might lead us to expect to see earnings and education differences between the groups. Also, the fact that the married parents had two potential wage earners may also contribute to the difference in household income by marital status of the householder.

The first section of Table 2 looks at the race and Hispanic origin of the householder. A lower proportion of single adoptive parents were white than married adoptive parents (householder)–57 and 81 percent respectively. Single adoptive parents were much more likely to be Black–31 percent as compared with 10 percent for married adoptive parents. One factor which may help account for the higher percentage of single adoptive parents who were Black is the fact that Black women are less likely to be married than white women. Census 2000 sample data show current marital status, rather than marital status at the time of the adoption. Since Blacks are more likely to be separated or divorced than whites (Kreider and Fields 2001), this higher proportion of single adoptive parents who were Black may be a function of marital patterns rather than initial adoption patterns.

The percentage of householders who were of Some other race was similar–6 percent for single adopters and 4 percent for married adopters. A slightly higher percentage of single adoptive parents were Hispanic–12 percent compared with 9 percent for married adoptive parents. While 76 percent of the married parents were White non-Hispanic, just 52 percent of the single adoptive parents were White non-Hispanic. About 1 in 10 parents were foreign born,

regardless of marital status.

There has been interest in, and opposition to, parent-child relationships when minority race children are adopted by White parents. Legislation and practice have limited the placement of children of color with White parents. Laws have been passed in some cases to guard against children from minority race and ethnic groups being taken from their birth parents and placed with White adoptive parents. The Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 was passed in order to ensure that tribes would have jurisdiction over American Indian children whose birth parents were unable to care for them. The National Association of Black Social Workers has been vocal in advocating that African American children be placed with African American adoptive parents. In 1972, the Association issued a strong statement that Black children can only be raised successfully by Black parents. On the other hand, the Multiethnic Placement Act of 1994 was passed to ensure that children who are waiting to be adopted are not forced to wait any longer than necessary if there are parents willing to adopt them, even if they are of a different race than the child.

Table 2 shows the number and percentage of single and married adoptive parents (householders) who had adopted a child who was of a different race or Hispanic origin than themselves. The incidence of interracial adoption was roughly the same for the two types of families, 10 percent of married adoptive parents had at least one child who differed in race from the householder as compared with 9 percent for single adoptive parents. The second category shown indicates adoptive families in which either the parent or the child (or both) were multiracial. This category is shown separately because it includes cases in which both the parent and the child are reported to be Black and White, for example, or White and American Indian or

Alaska Native. Since some people may not consider this to be an interracial adoption in the same sense as the other category, it is shown separately. About 6 percent of each type of adoptive family has either a multiracial parent or multiracial child, or both. Including these households, the percentage of adoptive families which include interracial adoptions is 15 percent for single adoptive families and 16 percent for married adoptive families. Nine percent of married adoptive parents had at least one child who differed in whether they were of Hispanic origin as compared with 8 percent for single adoptive parents.

People referred to as single parents in this paper are people who were not married spouse present or married spouse absent.[10] Some of these people however, were living with an unmarried partner who may have been helping them to raise their children. Three quarters (76 percent) of the single adoptive parents were women, and just 11 percent of these women had an unmarried partner. In contrast, 34 percent of the single adoptive male parents had an unmarried partner. Since respondents indicated their "adopted" children as they perceived adoption, rather than based on legal adoptions, it is possible that these men perceive the biological children of their partners as their adopted children, even though they may not have gone through the legal adoption process. In these same data, unmarried male householders who indicate that they have stepchildren in the household are likely to have an unmarried partner.[11] In many cases, those

---

[10] I have included separated householders with the single householders since they are not living with the person to whom they were legally married. I included householders who were married, spouse absent with the married parents because their spouse was only temporarily absent from the household–for example stationed elsewhere with the Armed Forces, or in the hospital.

[11] Eighty five percent of the unmarried men who reported stepchildren under 18 years in their households had an unmarried partner. These children were likely the biological children of their current partner rather than the biological children of their ex-spouse. In fact, 54 percent of

children may be the biological children of the man's current partner. Perhaps a similar process is at work here, when men may identify the biological child of their partner as their adopted child, although they have not adopted the child in a legal sense.

The majority of both single adoptive mothers and fathers living without partners were widowed or divorced (65 percent for fathers, and 58 percent for mothers). Twenty eight percent of the single adoptive mothers without partners were never married, while only 2 percent of the single adoptive fathers without partners were never married. Married and single adoptive householders were the same age on average–44 years.

Not surprisingly, married adoptive parents were better off economically than single adoptive parents (see Table 3). This is expected since there are more potential earners in the married parents' households (Groze 1991). While 2 percent of married adoptive parents had household incomes of less than $10,000, 15 percent of the single adoptive parents had household incomes this low. While 67 percent of married adoptive parents had household incomes $50,000 or more, only about 29 percent of single adoptive parents had household incomes that high. While the median household income for single adoptive parents was $31,800, it was $64,900 for married adoptive parents. While nearly one third (32 percent) of the single adoptive parents were in poverty, just 9 percent of the households of married adoptive parents were in poverty. In terms of whether they own their homes, married adoptive parents again were better off, since 74 percent own their homes, as compared with 45 percent of single adoptive parents.

Single adoptive parents were much more likely not to be in the labor force–27 percent, as compared with only 13 percent of married adoptive parents. While most parents were employed,

---

the stepfathers who had an unmarried partner had never been married.

5 percent of single adoptive parents were unemployed, compared with 2 percent of married adoptive parents.

Married adoptive householders were also better educated. About a third had at least a Bachelor's degree, while only about one fifth of the single adoptive parents had at least a Bachelor's degree. In order to be sure that this difference was not created by differences in the educational attainment of men and women, given that three quarters of the single adoptive householders are female, while 91 percent of the married adoptive householders are male, Table 4 shows the educational attainment of the householder by the sex of the householder. The difference holds, with married adoptive mothers being more educated than single adoptive mothers–33 percent of the married mothers had at least a Bachelor's degree, compared with 22 percent of the single mothers, and 35 percent of married adoptive fathers having at least a Bachelor's degree, compared with 21 percent of single adoptive fathers.

One of the strengths of decennial census data is that the size of the sample is so large that it is possible to look at the distribution of various characteristics across geography. There was little substantive difference in the distribution of the two types of families across region. However, married adoptive parents were more likely to live in rural areas–25 percent as compared with 16 percent.

Single adoptive parents were more likely to have only adopted children in the household–50 percent as compared with 44 percent. Half of the married adoptive parents had both adopted and biological children, as did 48 percent of the single adoptive parents. Many of the married couple families with both adopted and biological children are likely to be those in which a stepparent has adopted the biological children of his or her spouse.

So in summary, a higher percentage of single adoptive parents were Black than married parents, they were more likely to be women, had lower household incomes on average, were less likely to be in the labor force and were less well educated than married adoptive parents. Single adoptive parents were more likely to live in an urban area than married adoptive parents.

Adopted Children Under 25 Living with Single and Married Parents

[Table 5 here.]

Previous studies which have provided some information about demographic characteristics of adopted children have not given these estimates for children living with a single parent in comparison with those who live with married parents (Bachrach 1983, Moorman and Hernandez 1989). Table 5 addresses that gap by showing the numbers of adopted children, as well as the percentage with various demographic characteristics, by whether their parent is single or married. An estimated 398,000 adopted children lived with a single parent, while an estimated 1.5 million adopted children lived with a married parent. So, 21 percent of the adopted children of the householder lived with a single parent. Twenty three percent of the adopted children living with a single parent lived with a single father.

Seventy percent of the children living with married parents were White, while a little less than half of the children living with single parents were White. One third of children with single parents were Black, while only 11 percent of those with married parents were Black. Eight percent of the children with married parents were Asian, compared with 5 percent for those with single parents. Seventy nine percent of Asian adopted children were foreign born. Given that it

can cost $7,000-$25,000 to adopt a foreign born child,[12] married couples may be more likely to adopt foreign born children than single parents since they may have more financial resources available for adoption expenses.

A slightly higher percentage of the children with single parents were Hispanic–15 percent compared with 13 percent of those with married parents. Forty one percent of those with single parents were white non-Hispanic, while 63 percent of those with married parents were white Non-Hispanic. These findings follow the literature; Groze (1991) found that single adopters were more likely to adopt minority children, and Chandra et al (1999) found that Black women were more likely than white women to adopt a child related to them, who in most cases would likely be the same race as the adoptive mother. From Table 2, we know that a higher proportion of single adoptive parents were Black than married adoptive parents, so it makes sense that a significantly higher proportion of the children with single parents were Black than those with married parents. It is also likely that the proportion of adopted children who were previously stepchildren of their adoptive parent differs by race. Since white women are more likely to remarry (Bramlett and Mosher 2002), and most of their biological children would also be white, this may help account for the much higher percentage of adopted children living with married parents who were White.

About the same percentage of the children (7 percent) were foreign born while their

[12] See the National Adoption Information Clearinghouse website for more information about the costs of adoption. http://www.calib.com/naic/pubs/s_cost.cfm In comparison, domestic public agency adoptions cost about $0 to $2,500, while domestic private agency and independent adoptions may cost $4,000 to $30,000 or more. Adopting a stepchild would generally cost less than other adoptions, with the exception of some domestic public agency adoptions.

parent was US born, regardless of whether their parent was married.

Fourteen percent of the children with single parents were of a different race than their parent, as were 16 percent of the children with married parents. An additional 6 percent (each) of both the children with single and married parents were multiracial, or their parent was multiracial, or both. Some of these households included a parent and child of the same multiracial combination. Adding the first two categories together, roughly 20 percent of the adopted children were of a different race than their parent, regardless of whether their parent was married or single. Nine percent of the children with single parents were of Hispanic origin while their parent was not, or were not of Hispanic origin while their parent was Hispanic. The corresponding percentage for adopted children with married parents was 10 percent.

The percentage of transracial adoptive families in these data is much higher than Stolley (1993) cites from National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) data collected in 1987, in which 8 percent of adoptions involved children who were a different race than their parents. There are likely several factors contributing to this difference.

First, race data are not strictly comparable for the two surveys since race was collected differently in the NHIS than in Census 2000. Census 2000 allowed respondents to mark multiple race groups rather than forcing them to choose one group. So, in Census 2000 data, the first category on the table: "Child is different race than householder" means that the child and parent are identified in different groups, where the groups are: White, Black, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or Some other race. If either the child or the parent has marked off two or more of the above race groups, they are included in the second category shown in the table: "Either householder or child is multiracial."

Second, a considerable percentage of Hispanics reported themselves as "Some other race,"[13] which would increase the likelihood of assigning them to an interracial living arrangement, than if this category was not available. Third, the incidence of international adoption has increased over the last decade or so (Selman 2002), which would contribute to the higher percentage of interracial adoptive families, since in most cases, international adoptions involve white parents and minority children.[14]

Despite these differences, the age distributions of the children were quite similar, and the average age of the children is 11 years, regardless of whether they lived with a single or married parent.

[Table 6 about here.]

While 29 percent of the children living with a single adoptive parent were in poverty, just 6 percent of those living with married parents were in poverty. This percentage varied with the race of the householder. Table 6 shows the percent of adopted children who were in poverty, by the race of the householder, and whether the householder was married or single. For children with single parents, the percent in poverty ranged from 17 percent for children with a White non-Hispanic householder, to 45 percent for children with a Some other race householder. The percentages of Black (41), American Indian (40) and Alaska native and Hispanic (43) children in poverty were all similar, at roughly 41 percent. The range of the percentage of children in poverty was much smaller for adopted children with married parents. It ranged from 4 percent

[13] For children of the householder who were under 25, 97 percent of those who reported being "Some other race" also reported being Hispanic.

[14] See Tables A and B in the Appendix, which show interracial adoptive families by the nativity of both the adopted child and the householder.

for children with White non-Hispanic householders to 20 percent for those with Some other race or Hispanic householders. Many Hispanics also report being Some other race, so there is a lot of overlap between these two groups. Ninety seven percent of the children who had a householder who was Hispanic also had a householder who reported being of Some other race.

Single parents are known to be more likely to adopt children with disabilities (Groze 1991). Returning to Table 5, 14 percent of children living with a single adoptive parent had at least one disability compared with 9 percent of those living with married parents. Less than 5 percent of the children had two or more disabilities. The most common disability was difficulty learning, remembering or concentrating–12 percent for children of single parents and 8 percent of children with married adoptive parents. Less than 3 percent of the children had physical or sensory disabilities.

In summary, adopted children living with single parents were more likely to be Black, less likely to be foreign born when their parent was US native, more likely to be in poverty, and more likely to have a disability than adopted children living with married parents.

How do Adoptive Single Parents Compare with Non-adoptive Single (Biological) Parents?

On average, children raised by single parents are at higher risk for negative outcomes, but are adoptive single parents a select group within the larger group? Are they better able to deal with single parenting? The literature which describes single adopters supports this idea since it finds that those who choose to adopt as singles tend to be independent, well educated and quite capable of managing the challenges of balancing work and family obligations (Groze 1991, Shireman and Johnson 1976). Studies of adoptive single parent families have found them to be

not only adequate placements, but in some cases preferable to placement with a married couple, for particular children (Groze and Rosenthal 1991).

Of course, Census 2000 data does not contain the reasons single parents chose to adopt. Some of these parents worked with agencies in order to build their families, while others may have been related to the child and their biological parents, as a grandmother, aunt, uncle or other relative and have come to adopt their child because the child's biological parents could no longer care for them. Some of the children may also have been stepchildren of their parents prior to their adoption. Also, not all of the adoptive single parents were single when they adopted their children. The demographic and socioeconomic profiles of single parents who sought out adoption as a family building process may differ from that of single parents who were married when they adopted, and were later widowed or divorced, or parents who stepped in to raise their biological grandchild, niece or nephew. In this section, I first compare the characteristics of adoptive single householders with those of non-adoptive single householders, and then look at two subgroups of adoptive parents in order to highlight the diversity within this group of single parents.

[Tables 7-10 about here.]

Tables 7 through 10 provide profiles of adoptive single parent householders and non-adoptive single parent householders. Tables 7 (numbers) and 8 (percents) show demographic characteristics, while Tables 9 (numbers) and 10 (percents) show socioeconomic characteristics. Adoptive single householders are those who had at least one adopted child under 25 years old in the household. Non-adoptive single householders are those who had no adopted children under 25 but had at least one biological child under 25 in the household. I have not included single

householders who had only stepchildren in the household, since this group includes substantial numbers of men who are living with an unmarried partner who may be the biological parent of the child. Of course, there are unmarried partner couples included in the non-adoptive single householders category who are both the biological parents of the children of the householder.

The first two columns of Table 7 show some of the differences between the adoptive single parents and the non-adoptive single parents. The adoptive parents were about 5 years older, on average, and a higher percentage of them had at least a 50 year age gap between them and their child (7 percent compared with .3 percent for non-adoptive parents). The race and origin distributions were not strikingly different, although a higher percentage of the adoptive parents were Black (31 percent) than the non-adoptive parents (27 percent). A higher percentage of the adoptive parents were widowed: 14 percent compared with 6 percent for non-adoptive parents, as is expected since they were older. The broad distribution of the two types of parents across regions were not substantively different. Half of the adoptive parents had only adopted children living with them, while another 48 percent had both adopted and biological children. Ninety eight percent of the non-adoptive parents had only their biological children living with them.

Tables 7 through 10 also explore the differences among several subgroups of adoptive single households. Census 2000 data do not provide direct information which can distinguish related from unrelated adoptions, or informal from formal adoptions. However, using other characteristics, we can look at subgroups of adoptive parents as proxies of these measures. One subgroup of adoptive single parents is likely to be biological grandmothers who decided to raise their grandchildren when parents were unable to do so. These grandparents may already be

retired, and need to stretch their resources in order to provide for the children. I will use householders with at least a 50 year gap between themselves and at least one of their adopted children as a proxy for this group. I will refer to this group as "50 year gap adopters." This proxy measure will include some parents who were not biologically related to their child, and will exclude other biological grandparents who are closer in age to their grandchildren, whom they have adopted, but this subgroup does differ from adoptive parents overall, and from the other proxy group for single parents who adopt a child biologically unrelated to them.

This second subgroup of adoptive single parents is economically advantaged: single adults who chose to raise children although they may not have had a partner or weren't married when they adopted. This group of mostly women are those indicated in small scale surveys of adoptive single mothers by choice (Groze 1991, Shireman and Johnson 1976), and have been found to have relatively high incomes, to be well educated and independent, and to have good social support networks. Since there is no way to distinguish US natives who adopt children who are US natives, I will approximate this group by looking at US native parents who adopt foreign born children. This subgroup is likely to be especially well off since the cost of adopting a foreign born child is often higher than adopting a child through the domestic child welfare system.[15] I will refer to this group as "international adopters:" US native householders who have at least one foreign born adopted child under 25 years. Comparing the characteristics of the 50 year gap adopters with the international adopters provides a glimpse into the diversity within the larger group of adoptive single parents.

---

[15] It should be noted that the 50 year gap adopters and international adopters overlap slightly–773 weighted cases fall into both groups.

The 50 year gap adopters are a distinctive group within the larger group of adoptive single parents. Eighty one percent of these adoptive single parents were women, and their average age was 67. Forty seven percent were Black, while 38 percent were White non-Hispanic. The relatively high percentage of this group who are Black may be explained in part by previous research which suggests that this proxy group may indeed be capturing quite a few adoptive mothers who are biologically related to their children. Chandra et al (1999) found that of ever married women age 18 to 44 who had adopted a child, a significantly larger percentage of non-Hispanic Black women adopters had adopted a related child than had white non-Hispanic women. 1982 and 1988 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) data reflect this gap, with roughly 45 percent of Black non-Hispanic adoptive mothers having adopted a related child, while 20-26 percent of White non-Hispanic adoptive mothers had adopted a related child. By the 1995 NSFG data collection, the prevalence of related[16] adoptions more than doubled among all women who had adopted, from 26 percent in 1988 to 56 percent in 1995, an increase driven by change for white non-Hispanic women who adopted, 56 percent of whom had adopted a related child in 1995, compared with 64 percent of Black non-Hispanic adopters. So the fact that a high percentage of the 50 year gap adopters, which we expect are likely biologically related to their adopted children, are Black, is supported by this research showing that Black women usually adopt a child who is related to them. Also related is the fact that informal adoptions tend to be more common in the Black community, and these often involve biological relatives. Since these data also include some informal adoptions, we might expect that a higher percentage of the

[16] The definition of "related" which was used included children related to the women by biologically, by marriage, and children of her cohabiting partner or boyfriend.

adoptive parents and children will be Black than if the data included only formalized adoptions.

Most (57 percent) of the 50 year gap adopters were widowed, and an additional 27 percent were divorced. Just 6 percent had an unmarried partner. Nearly all (91 percent) were US natives, and 4 percent had a foreign born child. Forty percent of these adoptive single parents lived in the South, while the rest were fairly evenly distributed across the other three regions. A majority (63 percent) had only adopted children in the household, while 36 percent had both adopted and biological children living with them.

The demographic characteristics of the international adopters indicate that they were indeed reflective of the adoptive single mothers by choice highlighted in small scale research. Eighty two percent of these adoptive single parents were women, and 91 percent were White non-Hispanic. International adopters had a higher percentage never married (39 percent) than both adoptive single parents overall (31 percent) and non-adoptive single parents (33 percent). Thirteen percent had an unmarried partner. A higher percentage of the international adopters lived in the Northeast (29 percent) than non-adoptive single parents (19 percent) and adoptive single parents (20 percent). Of the groups of adoptive single parents compared in Tables 7 and 8, international adopters had the highest percentage of only adopted children in the household (82 percent). This also goes along with the literature which describes single women who adopt in order to build their families, making it less likely they would also have their biological or stepchildren in the household.

Do adoptive single parents have higher household incomes than non-adoptive single biological parents?

Previous studies have found that adoptive families are better off in terms of household income and parental education (Bachrach 1983; Moorman and Hernandez 1989; Chandra et al 1999). Also, adoptive single parents likely are better off than biological single parents in part because they are older.

Adoptive single householders had mean household incomes which were about $6,900 higher than for the households of non-adoptive single biological parents. Looking at median household income narrowed this difference somewhat, to a gap of about $3,900. In this section, I further investigate differences in household socioeconomic well-being among the three subgroups of single parent adoptive households, compared with non-adoptive single parent households.

The socioeconomic measures in Table 10 reveal some other differences between adoptive single parents and non-adoptive single parents. The adoptive parents were more educated. Twenty two percent had at least a bachelor's degree, while this was true for only 14 percent of the non-adoptive parents. One in ten of the adoptive parents had at least a master's degree, while just 4 percent of the non-adoptive parents had as much education. A higher percentage of the non-adoptive parents were employed (74 percent compared with 68 percent). This was due to the higher percentage of adoptive parents who were out of the labor force, many of whom were likely retired, considering the older average age of the adoptive parents.

Both mean and median household incomes for adoptive parents were higher than for the non-adoptive parents (the mean was $6,900 higher and the median was $3,900 higher). Over half of the adoptive parents owned their home (55 percent), while 43 percent of the non-adoptive parents owned their homes. Again, this is likely connected with the older age of the adoptive

parents. Nearly a third of each group was in poverty (32 percent).

While on average single parent adoptive households may have had higher incomes than non-adoptive single biological families, the average masks large differences among subgroups of adoptive families. The fact that logging household income, which minimizes the effect of extreme values, substantively erases the difference between adoptive single and non-adoptive households indicates some of the diversity within adoptive households.

In terms of socioeconomic measures, 50 year gap adopters tended to be less well educated, were more likely to be out of the labor force, had lower household incomes, and were more likely to be in poverty than both adoptive single parents overall and non-adoptive single parents. Seventy one percent had a high school degree or less, and 74 percent were out of the labor force–most of them were presumably retired. Median household income for these single parents was $23,000, which was $8,700 less than that of adoptive single parents overall, and $4,700 less than that of non-adoptive single parents on average. The percentage of 50 year gap adopters who were in poverty was also higher than for other single parents: 41 percent compared with 32 percent. Probably related to the fact that these parents were older, a higher percentage owned their home (71 percent) than both adoptive single parents overall (55 percent) and non-adoptive single parents (43 percent).

In contrast, the international adopters were better off economically than both adoptive single parents as a whole and non-adoptive single parents. Sixty five percent of these parents had at least a Bachelor's degree, in comparison with 22 percent of adoptive single parents overall with at least a Bachelor's degree, and 14 percent of non-adoptive single parents overall. Forty one percent had a Master's degree or more. A higher percentage of these parents were employed

(86 percent) compared with other single parents on average (68 for adoptive parents, 74 percent for non-adoptive). Their higher education and the higher percentage employed translated into significantly higher household income. International adopters had median household incomes of $55,000, which was $23,600 higher than for adoptive single parents overall, and $27,500 higher than for non-adoptive single parents overall. Just 11 percent of these households were in poverty. Eighty one percent owned their homes.

Table 9 shows various measures of income for these groups. The median household income for these subgroups differed widely. The median for adoptive single parent households overall was $31,800. For 50 year gap adopters, the median household income was lower: $23,400, while it was quite a bit higher for international adopters: $55,000.

What if adoptive single parents had the characteristics, or the returns of non-adoptive single parents?

One way to investigate differences in household income among various groups is to predict the value using a regression, and then to substitute the means (characteristics) of another group, or the returns to those characteristics (coefficients) and see how the predicted household income changes. Table 11 shows the coefficients and means for regression models run for the three groups of adoptive single parents and non-adoptive single parents. Means on this table may differ slightly from those on Table 10 since the regression samples include only those single parents who have a positive household income. This eliminates about 2 percent of the sample for adoptive single parents overall and for non-adoptive single parents; less than 1 percent of the sample for international adopters, and about 4 percent of the sample for the 50 year gap adopters.

At the bottom of the table, the weighted and unweighted number of cases are shown, as well as the predicted logged household income, and the dollar amount into which this logged income translates.

The coefficients and means in Table 11 are used in order to obtain the predicted household income values in Table 12. For example, the first row of Table 12 shows predicted household income if adoptive single parents retained their own returns, but had the characteristics of non-adoptive single parents. In this hypothetical scenario, the logged household income for this group would be 10.1, as compared with 10.2, as it was for adoptive single parents with their own returns and characteristics. Conversely, if adoptive single parents were to have their own characteristics, but the returns obtained by the non-adoptive single parents, their logged household income would remain the same, at 10.2. So it appears that what difference does exist between the household income of adoptive single parents and non-adoptive single parents is driven by differences in their characteristics.

The story is similar when comparing international adopters with non-adoptive parents. If international adopters had their own characteristics, but the returns of the non-adoptive parents, their household income would drop from 10.9 to 10.7. The drop is even greater if the international adopters would retain their returns, but had the same characteristics as the non-adoptive parents. In that case, the logged household income of the international adopters would drop to 10.2. This is analogous to a drop from $52,000 to $28,000. So again, it is differences in the characteristics of these two groups of parents which contribute the most to the difference in their household income, rather than differences in the returns they receive for their characteristics. They are simply a very different group of parents.

The comparison of the 50 year gap adopters to the non-adoptive single parents shows a somewhat different picture. If the 50 year gap adopters retained their returns, but had the characteristics of the non-adoptive parents, their household income would drop slightly, to 9.8 from 10.0. But if the 50 year gap adopters had the returns obtained by the non-adoptive parents, while retaining their own characteristics, their household income would increase to 10.4. This is analogous to an increase from $22,000 to $31,000. So, the characteristics of the 50 year gap adopters translate into somewhat higher incomes for them as compared with non-adoptive single parents, but the 50 year gap adopters also do not seem to get as high a return for their characteristics as do the non-adoptive parents. Without standardized coefficients for the models, it is difficult to know for which characteristics the 50 year gap adopters receive lower returns.

Examining the income correlates among the four groups of parents shown in Table 11, all generally act in the same manner, with two exceptions: region and marital status. That is, older age is associated with higher household income for all of the types of parents/households, as is being White non-Hispanic, being employed, having more education, having an unmarried partner, and being male. While living in the Northeast, as compared with in the Midwest, is associated with a slightly higher household income for single adoptive parents overall, it is not significantly different for non-adoptive parents and international adopters, but is associated with significantly lower household incomes for 50 year gap adopters. Also, living in the South, as compared with the Midwest, is associated with lower incomes for all but the international adopters, for whom the association is positive, although it is significant only at the $p<.10$ level. Being never married is associated with lower household incomes for single adoptive parents overall, as well as for non-adoptive parents, compared with the divorced. But never married

international adopters have higher household incomes than those who are divorced. This may be a case in which age is interacting with marital status, if the never married international adopters are older than the never married adoptive parents overall and the non-adoptive parents. Educational attainment may also interact with marital status, if the never married international adopters are substantially more educated than the other two groups of single parents.

Conclusion

Data reflecting the characteristics of adopted children and their parents are rare. Census 2000 data offer the opportunity for a look at adoptive families. This paper has presented profiles of adoptive parents and children at a national level in more detail than has been possible in decades. In comparing single and married adoptive parents, we find that as for single parents compared with married parents overall, the single parents tend to be less well educated, have lower household incomes. A higher percentage of single adoptive parents were Black than married adoptive parents, and they were also less likely to be in the labor force. Adopted children living with single parents were also more likely to be Black, more likely to be in poverty and more likely to have a disability than adopted children living with married parents.

In terms of how single adoptive parents compare with single non-adoptive parents, the results are mixed. The overall group of single adoptive parents contains several subgroups which differ widely. Proxies for biologically related adoptions (50 year gap adopters) and biologically unrelated adoptions (international adopters) show wide differences in household income, educational attainments, employment, age, and other characteristics of the adoptive parent. While 50 year gap adopters are in general terms not as well off economically as adoptive parents overall, international adopters are economically advantaged compared with non-adoptive single parents as well as adoptive single parents.

References

Bachrach, Christine. 1983. "Children in Families: Characteristics of Biological, Step, and Adopted Children," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*. 45:171-179.

Bachrach, Christine A. 1986. "Adoptive plans, adopted children, and adoptive mothers." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 48:2:243-253.

Bachrach, Christine A., Kathryn A. London and Penelope L. Maza. 1991. "On the Path to Adoption: Adoption Seeking in the United States, 1988," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*. 53:705-718.

Bramlett, Matthew D. and William D. Mosher. 2002. "Cohabitation, Marriage, Divorce and Remarriage in the United States." National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital Health Statistics* 23:22.

Chandra, Anjani, Joyce Abma, Penelope Maza, and Christine Bachrach. 1999. *Adoption, Adoption Seeking, and Relinquishment for Adoption in the United States*. Vital and Health Statistics, No. 306. National Center for Health Statistics. Hyattsville, MD.

Craver, Amy. 2001. "Complex Inupiaq Eskimo Households and Relationships in Two Northwest Alaska Rural Communities," Alaska Native Science Commission. University of AK, Anchorage.

Feigelman, W. and Silverman, A.R. 1997. Single Parent Adoption. In: *The Handbook for Single Adoptive Parents*, Chevy Chase, MD: National Council for Single Adoptive Parents. 123-129.

Fields, Jason. 2001. *Living Arrangements of Children: Fall 1996*, Current Population Survey Reports, P70-74, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC.

Flango, Victor and Carol Flango. 1995. "How Many Children Were Adopted in 1992," *Child Welfare*, Vol. LXXIV, No. 5 (Sept.-Oct.):1018-1024.

Groze, Victor. 1991. "Adoption and single parents: a review." *Child Welfare* 70:3:321-332.

Groze, Victor and James Rosenthal. 1991. "Single Parents and Their Adopted Children: A Psychosocial Analysis" *Families in Society: The Journal of Contemporary Human Services*. 72:67-77.

Hamm, Maria Suarez. 1999. "Latino Adoption Issues," *Adoption Factbook III*. National Council for Adoption: Washington, DC. Pp 257-260.

Kalmuss, Debra. 1992. "Adoption and Black Teenagers: The Viability of a Pregnancy Resolution Strategy," *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 54:485-495.
Kreider, Rose M. Forthcoming. Adopted Children and Stepchildren: 2000. Census 2000 Special

Reports, CENSR-6, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC.

Kreider, Rose M. and Jason M. Fields. 2001. *Number, Timing and Duration of Marriages and Divorces: Fall 1996*. Current Population Reports, P70-80. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC.

Moorman, Jeanne and Donald Hernandez. 1989. "Married Couple Families With Step, Adopted and Biological Children," *Demography*. 26:2:267-277.

Placek, Paul J. 1999. "National Adoption Data," *Adoption Factbook III*, National Council for Adoption: Washington, DC. pp 24-68.

Selman, Peter. 2002. "Intercountry adoption in the new millennium; the 'quiet migration' revisited" *Population Research and Policy Review*. 21:205-225.

Shireman, Joan and Penny Johnson. 1976. "Single Persons as Adoptive Parents," *Social Service Review*. 50:1:103-116.

Stolley, Kathy S. 1993. "Statistics on Adoption in the United States," *The Future of Children: Adoption*. 3:1:26-42.

Sources of Adoption Data

Several nationally representative surveys conducted by government agencies provide estimates of the number of adopted children along with their families' characteristics. Using Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) data, it is possible to identify whether a child lives with one or two parents, and the type of parent–biological, step, adopted, or foster. The SIPP sample for the 1996 panel comprised about 37,000 households. For more information see the report "Living Arrangements of Children: 1996" at http://*www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/child/la-child.html*. The National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) collected information from women age 18 to 44 about whether they had ever adopted a child or sought to adopt a child. For more information see the NSFG website at http://*www.cdc.gov/nchs/nsfg.htm.*

The National Council for Adoption (NCFA), a private nonprofit, has conducted several studies in which it contacted all 50 states and the District of Columbia to gain information about the number and type of adoptions within the state in 1982, 1986, 1992, and 1996. Data from the surveys, as well as an explanation of the survey methodology for the 1992 and 1996 surveys are included in the *Adoption Factbook III*, a comprehensive resource for information about adoption. See the NCFA website at *http://www.ncfa-usa.org/* for more information.

A source for information on adoptions in the United States is the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS), under which states are required to collect data on all adopted children placed by the state child welfare agency or by private agencies under contract with the public welfare agency. For more information, see *http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cb/dis/afcars/index.html*, the website for the Children's

Bureau of the Administration for Children and Families.

A source for information on international adoptions is the U.S. State Department website: *http://www.travel.state.gov/adopt.html*. A link on the site (*http://www.travel.state.gov/orphan_numbers.html*) provides counts of immigrant visas issued to orphans coming to the United States, presumably for adoption by U.S. citizens. This information is helpful in tracking the number of international adoptions by U.S. citizens, as well as the country of birth of the adopted children.

There are several comprehensive websites devoted to information about adoption. One site which also contains information about adoption statistics is the National Adoption Information Clearinghouse (NAIC http://*www.calib.com/naic/*) a comprehensive resource on all aspects of adoption which is a service of the Children's Bureau of the Administration on Children, Youth and Families, of the Administration for Children and Families, of the Department of Health and Human Services. The National Adoption Information Clearinghouse provides an overview of the sources of available data. This information can be accessed online at: *http://www.calib.com/naic/stats/index.htm*.

Table 1. Number of Children of Householder, by Type of Relationship and Age: 2000

(Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf)

Relationship	Total	Under 6 years	6 to 11 years	12 to 14 years	15 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and over
Number							
Total Children of Householder	83,714,107	20,120,106	22,803,985	11,200,237	10,527,631	11,185,934	7,876,214
Adopted children	2,058,915	389,296	598,326	316,636	281,746	273,957	198,954
Biological children	77,270,611	19,402,432	20,934,537	10,036,471	9,400,214	10,133,536	7,363,421
Stepchildren	4,384,581	328,378	1,271,122	847,130	845,671	778,441	313,839
Percent of Age Group	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adopted children	2.5	1.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.5
Biological children	92.3	96.4	91.8	89.6	89.3	90.6	93.5
Stepchildren	5.2	1.6	5.6	7.6	8.0	7.0	4.0
Percent of Type of Relationship	100.0	24.0	27.2	13.4	12.6	13.4	9.4
Adopted children	100.0	18.9	29.1	15.4	13.7	13.3	9.7
Biological children	100.0	25.1	27.1	13.0	12.2	13.1	9.5
Stepchildren	100.0	7.5	29.0	19.3	19.3	17.8	7.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Sample special tabulations.

Table 2. Single Adoptive Parents Compared with Married Adoptive Parents,[1] on Demographic Characteristics, for Those Who Have Children Under 25 Years: 2000

	Adoptive Parents			
	Single Number	Married Number	Single Percent	Married Percent
Total	329,598	1,181,622	100.0	100.0
Male householder	80,347	1,076,047	24.4	91.1
Race				
White alone	187,789	950,944	57.0	80.5
Black or African American alone	103,428	113,151	31.4	9.6
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	5,462	11,814	1.7	1.0
Asian alone	5,273	33,367	1.6	2.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	577	2,127	0.2	0.2
Some other race alone	18,506	48,656	5.6	4.1
Two or more races	8,563	21,563	2.6	1.8
Hispanic or Latino Origin of the Householder				
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	40,579	111,218	12.3	9.4
Not Hispanic or Latino	289,019	1,070,404	87.7	90.6
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	170,381	897,235	51.7	75.9
Foreign Born	32,953	132,003	10.0	11.2
Mixed Households				
At least one adopted child is different race than householder	27,946	123,090	8.5	10.4
Either householder or child is multiracial	20,217	67,089	6.1	5.7
At least one child is different Hispanic origin than householder	26,788	106,992	8.1	9.1
Living Arrangements of the Householder				
Married couple household	NA	1,164,010	NA	98.5
Male householder--no spouse present	80,347	NA	24.4	NA
With an unmarried partner	27,205	NA	8.3	NA
Opposite sex partner	22,701	NA	6.9	NA
Same sex partner	4,504	NA	1.4	NA
No unmarried partner	53,142	6,284	16.1	0.5
Married--spouse absent	NA	6,284	NA	0.5
Divorced or widowed	34,667	NA	10.5	NA
Separated	7,099	NA	2.2	NA
Never married	11,376	NA	3.5	NA
Female householder--no spouse present	249,251	NA	75.6	NA
With an unmarried partner	26,691	NA	8.1	NA
Opposite sex partner	17,967	NA	5.5	NA
Same sex partner	8,724	NA	2.6	NA
No unmarried partner	222,560	11,328	67.5	1.0
Married--spouse absent	NA	11,328	NA	1.0
Divorced or widowed	127,998	NA	38.8	NA
Separated	31,923	NA	9.7	NA
Never married	62,639	NA	19.0	NA

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

[1] 48 percent of the single adoptive parents and 52 percent of the married adoptive parents also have biological children in the

NA - Not applicable.

Table 3. Single Adoptive Parents Compared with Married Adoptive Parents,[1] on Socioeconomic Characteristics, for Those Who Had Children Under 25 Years: 2000

	Adoptive Parents			
	Single	Married	Single	Married
	Number	Number	Percent	Percent
Total	329,598	1,181,622	100.0	100.0
Average Age of Householder (in years)	43.5	43.9	NA	NA
Household Income in 1999				
$0 or less	7,017	5,459	2.1	0.5
$1- $10,000	42,205	21,337	12.8	1.8
$10,000-$14,999	26,305	21,706	8.0	1.8
$15,000-$24,999	54,439	67,131	16.5	5.7
$25,000-$34,999	48,751	97,686	14.8	8.3
$35,000-$49,999	56,157	182,505	17.0	15.4
$50,000-$74,999	52,756	308,401	16.0	26.1
$75,000-$99,999	21,061	200,238	6.4	16.9
$100,000-$149,999	13,069	167,474	4.0	14.2
$150,000-$199,999	3,660	50,305	1.1	4.3
$200,000 or more	4,178	59,380	1.3	5.0
Median Household Income, in dollars	31,800	64,900	NA	NA
In Poverty	104,684	100,398	31.8	8.5
Tenure				
Owns home	147,332	868,002	44.7	73.5
Owns free and clear	35,023	118,887	10.6	10.1
Rents home	141,814	176,844	43.0	15.0
Occupies without cash payment	5,429	17,889	1.6	1.5
Labor Force Participation of the Householder				
In labor force	239,457	1,029,783	72.7	87.1
Employed	223,632	1,006,714	67.8	85.2
Unemployed	15,825	23,069	4.8	2.0
Not in labor force	90,141	151,839	27.3	12.9
Educational Attainment of the Householder				
Less than high school	74,399	152,286	22.6	12.9
High school graduate	84,448	270,488	25.6	22.9
Some college	98,998	351,237	30.0	29.7
Bachelor's degree	38,675	227,465	11.7	19.3
Master's degree or more	33,078	180,146	10.0	15.2
Region				
Northeast	64,105	208,497	19.4	17.6
Midwest	71,968	286,473	21.8	24.2
South	121,423	415,931	36.8	35.2
West	72,102	270,721	21.9	22.9
Urban	277,623	882,874	84.2	74.7
Rural	51,975	298,748	15.8	25.3
Type of children of the householder present				
Adopted children only	164,890	517,295	50.0	43.8
Adopted and biological children	158,076	610,856	48.0	51.7
Adopted children and stepchildren	3,000	25,495	0.9	2.2
Biological children, adopted children and stepchildren	3,632	27,976	1.1	2.4

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

[1] 48 percent of the single adoptive parents and 52 percent of the married adoptive parents also have biological children in the

NA - Not applicable.

Table 4. Educational Attainment of Single and Married Adoptive Householders With Children <25 Years, by Sex

Education of Householder	Adoptive Parents			
	Single	Married	Single	Married
	Number	Number	Percent	Percent
Total	329,598	1,181,622	NA	NA
Female householder	249,251	105,575	100.0	100.0
Less than high school	56,896	18,034	22.8	17.1
High School grad	61,445	22,723	24.7	21.5
Some college	76,266	30,324	30.6	28.7
Bach deg or more	28,453	18,587	11.4	17.6
Masters plus	26,191	15,907	10.5	15.1
Male householder	80,347	1,076,047	100.0	100.0
Less than high school	17,503	134,252	21.8	12.5
High School grad	23,003	247,765	28.6	23.0
Some college	22,732	320,913	28.3	29.8
Bach deg or more	10,222	208,878	12.7	19.4
Masters plus	6,887	164,239	8.6	15.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 special tabulation.
NA - Not applicable.

Table 5. Adopted Children of the Householder Under 25 Years, by Whether the Householder is Single or Married: 2000

	Adoptive Parents			
	Single	Married	Single	Married
	Number	Number	Percent	Percent
Total	397,804	1,462,157	100.0	100.0
Male householder	90,967	1,330,801	22.9	91.0
Race				
White alone	188,634	1,017,233	47.4	69.6
Black or African American alone	136,552	157,513	34.3	10.8
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	7,848	22,114	2.0	1.5
Asian alone	18,523	114,958	4.7	7.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1,075	3,911	0.3	0.3
Some other race alone	26,350	77,929	6.6	5.3
Two or more races	18,822	68,499	4.7	4.7
Hispanic or Latino Origin				
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	61,221	191,621	15.4	13.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	336,583	1,270,536	84.6	86.9
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	162,482	925,098	40.8	63.3
Foreign Born	38,397	152,378	9.7	10.4
Has a US born parent	26,388	98,155	6.6	6.7
Mixed Households				
Child is different race than householder	53,173	231,646	13.4	15.8
Either householder or child is multiracial	23,909	82,237	6.0	5.6
Child is different Hispanic origin than householder	35,050	148,739	8.8	10.2
Age				
0 to 5 years	78,884	310,412	19.8	21.2
6 to 11 years	128,424	469,902	32.3	32.1
12 to 14 years	65,405	251,231	16.4	17.2
15 to 17 years	58,567	223,179	14.7	15.3
18 to 24 years	66,524	207,433	16.7	14.2
Average Age in years	11.2	10.9	NA	NA
Average age gap between householder and child	33	33.4	NA	NA
Average age gap between spouse and child	NA	31.2	NA	NA
Average age gap between partner and child	27.5	NA	NA	NA
Has a gap between householder and child >=50 years	29,625	61,193	7.4	4.2
In Poverty	113,486	92,750	28.5	6.3
Disability status[1]				
Age 5 and over	335,433	1,217,698	100.0	83.3
At least one disability	47,160	134,766	14.1	9.2
Sensory disability	6,706	17,101	2.0	1.2
Physical disability	8,419	19,757	2.5	1.4
Mental disability[2]	39,973	118,497	11.9	8.1
Self-care disability	7,358	17,031	2.2	1.2
Multiple disabilities[3]	10,121	24,885	3.0	1.7

[1] These questions were asked only of people age 5 and over.

[2] The question asks if the person has difficulty learning, remembering, or concentrating.

[3] This includes children with any combination of 2 or more of the disabilities listed above.

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

NA - Not applicable.

Table 6. Percent of Adopted Children of the Householder Under 25 Years, Who Are in Poverty, by Race and Hispanic Origin of the Householder: 2000

Race and Hispanic origin of householder	Adoptive Parent's Marital Status	
	Single	Married
White alone	19.7	4.8
Black or African American alone	41.4	13.2
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	40.2	17.2
Asian alone	23.3	10.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	28.3	14.9
Some other race alone	45.0	19.8
Two or more races	35.9	13.3
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	42.9	19.6
Not Hispanic or Latino	26.9	5.3
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	17.4	3.9

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

Table 7. Demographic Characteristics of Single Parent Householders, With and Without Adopted Children Under 25 Years: 2000

Characteristics	Adoptive Parents Number	Non-Adoptive Parents Number	Adoptive Parents 50 year gap Number	Adoptive Parents International adopters Number
Total	329,458	10,212,950	22,360	20,309
Men	80,347	2,244,650	4,193	3,601
Women	249,251	7,968,300	18,167	16,708
Average age in years	43.5	37.9	67.0	47.0
Age less than 21 years	2,998	206,689	NA	56
Has at least a 50 year gap with one of their children	22,608	33,640	22,360	773
Race				
White alone	187,789	6,089,589	9,474	18,900
Black or African American alone	103,428	2,794,799	10,450	616
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	5,462	140,844	492	74
Asian alone	5,273	176,255	292	222
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	577	13,487	54	22
Some other race alone	18,506	712,251	1,022	256
Two or more races	8,563	285,725	576	219
Hispanic or Latino Origin				
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	40,579	1,487,483	2,279	754
Not Hispanic or Latino	289,019	8,725,467	20,081	19,555
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	170,381	5,464,678	8,460	18,446
Marital Status and Living Arrangements				
Widowed	46,364	639,987	12,823	2,074
Divorced	139,698	4,732,999	5,928	8,828
Separated	43,024	1,444,010	1,535	1,570
Never Married	100,512	3,395,954	2,074	7,837
Has an unmarried partner	53,896	1,931,758	1,321	2,616
Male householder	27,205	907,958	755	827
Female householder	26,691	1,023,800	566	1,789
Nativity				
US native	296,645	9,010,982	20,333	20,309
Has at least one foreign born child	20,570	14,539	773	20,309
Foreign born	32,953	1,201,968	2,027	NA
Region				
Northeast	64,105	1,906,969	4,793	5,918
Midwest	71,968	2,289,578	4,510	4,706
South	121,423	3,845,956	9,030	4,650
West	72,102	2,170,457	4,027	5,035
Relationship to Children of the Householder				
Biological only	NA	10,035,941	NA	NA
Adopted only	164,890	NA	14,162	16,627
Adopted and Biological	158,076	4,562	7,951	3,545
Biological and Step	NA	172,395	NA	NA
Adopted and Step	3,000	NA	175	92
Adopted, Biological and Step	3,632	52	72	45

Note: Single parent householders are included if they meet either of the following conditions: 1. Adoptive parents: have at least one adopted child who is less than 25 years old; 2. Non-adoptive parents: do not have an adopted child under 25 years, but may have an adopted child 25 and over, and have at least one biological child under 25 years. Single includes everyone except those who are married spouse present or married spouse absent.

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

NA - Not applicable.

Table 8. Demographic Characteristics of Single Parent Householders, With and Without Adopted Children Under 25 Years: 2000

Characteristics	Adoptive Parents Percent	Non-Adoptive Parents Percent	Adoptive Parents 50 year gap Percent	Adoptive Parents International adopters Percent
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	24.4	22.0	18.8	17.7
Women	75.7	78.0	81.2	82.3
Average age in years	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age less than 21 years	0.9	2.0	NA	0.3
Has at least a 50 year gap with one of their children	6.9	0.3	100.0	3.8
Race				
White alone	57.0	59.6	42.4	93.1
Black or African American alone	31.4	27.4	46.7	3.0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1.7	1.4	2.2	0.4
Asian alone	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Some other race alone	5.6	7.0	4.6	1.3
Two or more races	2.6	2.8	2.6	1.1
Hispanic or Latino Origin				
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	12.3	14.6	10.2	3.7
Not Hispanic or Latino	87.7	85.4	89.8	96.3
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	51.7	53.5	37.8	90.8
Marital Status and Living Arrangements				
Widowed	14.1	6.3	57.3	10.2
Divorced	42.4	46.3	26.5	43.5
Separated	13.1	14.1	6.9	7.7
Never Married	30.5	33.3	9.3	38.6
Has an unmarried partner	16.4	18.9	5.9	12.9
Male householder	8.3	8.9	3.4	4.1
Female householder	8.1	10.0	2.5	8.8
Nativity				
US native	90.0	88.2	90.9	100.0
Has at least one foreign born child	6.2	0.1	3.5	100.0
Foreign born	10.0	11.8	9.1	NA
Region				
Northeast	19.5	18.7	21.4	29.1
Midwest	21.8	22.4	20.2	23.2
South	36.9	37.7	40.4	22.9
West	21.9	21.3	18.0	24.8
Relationship to Children of the Householder				
Biological only	NA	98.3	NA	NA
Adopted only	50.0	NA	63.3	81.9
Adopted and Biological	48.0	0.0	35.6	17.5
Biological and Step	NA	1.7	NA	NA
Adopted and Step	0.9	NA	0.8	0.5
Adopted, Biological and Step	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.2

Note: Single parent householders are included if they meet either of the following conditions: 1. Adoptive parents: have at least one adopted child who is less than 25 years old; 2. Non-adoptive parents: do not have an adopted child under 25 years, but may have an adopted child 25 and over, and have at least one biological child under 25 years. Single includes everyone except those who are married spouse present or married spouse absent.

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

NA - Not applicable.

Table 9. Socioeconomic Characteristics of Single Parent Householders, With and Without Adopted Children Under 25 Years: 2000

Characteristics	Adoptive Parents Number	Non-Adoptive Parents Number	Adoptive Parents 50 year gap Number	Adoptive Parents International adopters Number
Total	329,458	10,212,950	22,360	20,570
Educational attainment				
Less than high school	74,399	2,144,614	10,558	878
High school graduate	84,448	3,208,514	5,421	1,964
Some college	98,998	3,452,088	4,042	4,339
Bachelor's degree	38,675	961393	1,021	4,959
Master's degree or more	33,078	446,341	1,318	8,430
Employment				
Employed	223632	7,520,590	5,559	17,657
Unemployed	15,825	597,487	307	404
Out of the labor force	90,141	2,094,873	16,494	2,509
Mean household income	42,758	35,825	34,667	73,330
Median household income	31,800	27,838	23,047	55,400
Mean per capita household income	13,325	11,944	9,819	26,776
In Poverty	104,684	3,224,821	9,264	2,317
Tenure				
Owned	182,355	4,356,523	15,778	16,617
Owned free and clear	35,023	738,625	6,451	2,157
Rented[2]	147,243	5,856,427	6,582	3,953

Note: Single parent householders are included if they meet either of the following conditions: 1. Adoptive parents: have at least one adopted child who is less than 25 years old; 2. Non-adoptive parents: do not have an adopted child under 25 years, but may have an adopted child 25 and over, and have at least one biological child under 25 years. Single includes everyone except those who are married spouse present or married spouse absent.

[1] Includes only those with positive household income.

[2] Includes those who occupied without payment.

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

Table 10. Socioeconomic Characteristics of Single Parent Householders, With and Without Adopted Children Under 25 Years: 2000

Characteristics	Adoptive Parents Percent	Non-Adoptive Parents Percent	Adoptive Parents 50 year gap Percent	Adoptive Parents International adopters Percent
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Educational attainment				
Less than high school	22.6	21.0	47.2	4.3
High school graduate	25.6	31.4	24.2	9.5
Some college	30.0	33.8	18.1	21.1
Bachelor's degree	11.7	9.4	4.6	24.1
Master's degree or more	10.0	4.4	5.9	41.0
Employment				
Employed	67.9	73.6	24.9	85.8
Unemployed	4.8	5.9	1.4	2.0
Out of the labor force	27.4	20.5	73.8	12.2
In Poverty	31.8	31.6	41.4	11.3
Tenure				
Owned	55.3	42.7	70.6	80.8
Owned free and clear	10.6	7.2	28.9	10.5
Rented[2]	44.7	57.3	29.4	19.2

[1] Includes only those with positive household income.

[2] Includes those who occupied without payment.

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

Note: Single parent householders are included if they meet either of the following conditions: 1. Adoptive parents: have at least one adopted child who is less than 25 years old; 2. Non-adoptive parents: do not have an adopted child under 25 years, but have at least one biological child under 25 years. Single includes everyone except those who are married spouse present or married spouse absent.

Table 11. Regression Results for Single Adoptive and Non-Adoptive Parents

Variables	Coefficients				Means			
	Adoptive Parents	Non-Adoptive Parents	International Adopters	50 Year Gap	Adoptive Parents	Non-Adoptive Parents	International Adopters	50 Year Gap
Intercept	9.37	9.19	9.83	9.10	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age of parent	0.02 ***	0.02 ***	0.01 ***	0.02 ***	43.6	37.9	47.0	67.1
US Native	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted
Foreign born	0.14 ***	0.08 ***	NA	0.20 ***	0.10	0.12	NA	0.09
White	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted
Black	-0.14 ***	-0.12 ***	-0.60 ***	-0.09 *	0.30	0.27	0.03	0.46
AIAN	-0.24 ***	-0.21 ***	-0.16 NS	-0.18 NS	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02
Asian	0.00 NS	-0.03 ***	0.21 NS	0.01 NS	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Other	-0.13 ***	-0.09 ***	-0.01 NS	-0.03 NS	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Hispanic	-0.08 ***	-0.07 ***	-0.29 ***	-0.15 *	0.12	0.14	0.04	0.10
Employed	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted
Unemployed	-0.52 ***	-0.57 ***	-0.33 **	-0.60 ***	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.01
Out of labor force	-0.59 ***	-0.61 ***	-0.37 ***	-0.50 ***	0.26	0.20	0.11	0.73
Less than high school	-0.26 ***	-0.24 ***	-0.33 NS	-0.25 ***	0.22	0.21	0.04	0.47
High school graduate	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted
Some college	0.20 ***	0.18 ***	-0.37 ***	0.11 *	0.30	0.34	0.21	0.18
Bachelor's degree	0.48 ***	0.45 ***	0.55 ***	0.46 ***	0.12	0.10	0.24	0.05
Master's degree or more	0.66 ***	0.58 ***	0.69 ***	0.70 ***	0.10	0.04	0.42	0.06
Northeast	0.03 +	0.00 NS	-0.37 ***	-0.06 NS	0.19	0.19	0.29	0.21
Midwest	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted
South	-0.07 ***	-0.07 ***	0.55 +	-0.16 ***	0.37	0.37	0.23	0.40
West	0.04 ***	0.03 ***	0.69 NS	0.00 NS	0.22	0.21	0.25	0.18
International adopter	0.16 ***	0.08 ***	NA	0.32 ***	0.06	0.00	NA	0.03561
50 year gap	-0.23 ***	-0.44 ***	-0.05 NS	NA	0.07	0.00	0.04	NA
Has unmarried partner	0.54 ***	0.60 ***	0.54 ***	0.49 ***	0.17	0.19	0.13	0.06
Divorced	Omitted	Omitted ***	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted
Widowed	0.07 ***	0.07 ***	0.04 NS	0.19 ***	0.14	0.06	0.10	0.57
Never married	-0.04 ***	-0.12 ***	0.09 **	-0.03 NS	0.30	0.33	0.39	0.09
Male	0.24 ***	0.23 ***	0.17 ***	0.20 ***	0.25	0.22	0.18	0.19
Predicted logged household income	10.2	10.1	10.9	10.0	-	-	-	-
Logged household income translated into $	$27,973	$24,402	$52,771	$22,134	-	-	-	-
Weighted N	322,556	10,004,779	20,117	21,557	-	-	-	-
Unweighted N	49,055	1,535,022	3,142	3,469	-	-	-	-

Note: Adoptive single parents are householders who have at least one adopted child under 25 years; Non-adoptive single parents are those who have at least one biological child under 25 years and no adopted children under 25 years, although they may have an adopted child 25 and over; International adopters are adoptive single parents who are US native and have at least one foreign born adopted child under 25 years; 50 year gap parents are adoptive single parents who have at least a 50 year gap in age between themselves and one of their adopted children under 25.

Single includes all adults except those who are married spouse present or married spouse absent.

Values of pattern variables which are the omitted category are listed in the table except for variables with only 2 categories, such as male, since the omitted category--female--should be clear.

+= p<.10 ***=p<.05 **=p<.01 *=p<.001

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

Table 12. Predicted Household Income Under Hypothetical Scenarios

	Non-adoptive Single Parents			
	Coefficients		Means	
Scenarios	Logged Household Income	Translated into $	Logged Household Income	Translated into $
Adoptive single parents				
Coefficients	-	-	10.1	$25,337
Means	10.2	$27,100	-	-
International adopters				
Coefficients	-	-	10.2	$27,864
Means	10.7	$42,887	-	-
50 year gap				
Coefficients	-	-	9.8	$17,678
Means	10.4	$31,409	-	-

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

Table A. The Most Common Interracial Adoptive Families: 2000

Child's Race/Origin	Total	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	AIAN non-Hispanic	API non-Hispanic	Other non-Hispanic	Hispanic
	Householder's Race/Origin						
Householder is US native and Child is US born							
Number							
Total	1,277,383	956,305	211,586	15,823	5,637	17,208	70,824
White non-Hispanic	852,748	833,562	1,803	2,855	775	5,087	8,666
Black non-Hispanic	228,838	24,351	200,016	320	97	1,928	2,126
AIAN non-Hispanic	19,066	6,902	464	10,868	24	481	327
API non-Hispanic	10,585	6,471	152	54	3,282	321	305
Other non-Hispanic	52,657	35,829	6,101	841	1,011	7,699	1,176
Hispanic	113,489	49,190	3,050	885	448	1,692	58,224
Householder is US native and Child is Foreign Born							
Number							
Total	151,397	142,185	1,548	401	2,480	1,291	3,492
White non-Hispanic	34,651	34,145	68	29	25	95	289
Black non-Hispanic	2,509	1,501	961	.	.	31	16
AIAN non-Hispanic	528	449	11	64	.	.	4
API non-Hispanic	79,458	75,566	178	198	2,298	704	514
Other non-Hispanic	4,837	4,238	124	26	48	295	106
Hispanic	29,414	26,286	206	84	109	166	2,563
Householder is Foreign Born and Child is US native							
Number							
Total	109,485	21,033	11,060	81	18,309	3,752	55,250
White non-Hispanic	22,819	17,746	105	8	853	539	3,568
Black non-Hispanic	12,711	659	10,376	8	170	451	1,047
AIAN non-Hispanic	509	105	12	42	69	13	268
API non-Hispanic	16,129	172	14	10	15,676	125	132
Other non-Hispanic	5,052	825	303	3	1,129	2,388	404
Hispanic	52,265	1,526	250	10	412	236	49,831
Householder is Foreign Born and Child is Foreign Born							
Number							
Total	47,739	10,298	3,629	53	11,574	1,965	20,220
White non-Hispanic	7,826	7,314	.	.	73	137	302
Black non-Hispanic	3,702	27	3,517	.	.	104	54
AIAN non-Hispanic	56	6	.	29	10	11	.
API non-Hispanic	13,432	1,851	28	7	11,166	227	153
Other non-Hispanic	1,982	246	66	10	192	1,438	30
Hispanic	20,741	854	18	7	133	48	19,681

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

Table B. The Most Common Interracial Adoptive Families: 2000

Child's Race/Origin	Householder's Race/Origin: White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	AIAN non-Hispanic	API non-Hispanic	Other non-Hispanic	Hispanic
Householder is US native and Child is US born						
Percent						
White non-Hispanic		1.6	2.6	0.7	4.6	7.8
Black non-Hispanic	21.9		0.3	0.1	1.7	1.9
AIAN non-Hispanic	6.2	0.4		0.0	0.4	0.3
API non-Hispanic	5.8	0.1	0.0		0.3	0.3
Other non-Hispanic	32.3	5.5	0.8	0.9		1.1
Hispanic	44.3	2.7	0.8	0.4	1.5	
Householder is US native and Child is Foreign Born						
Percent						
White non-Hispanic		0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Black non-Hispanic	1.4	.	.		0.0	0.0
AIAN non-Hispanic	0.4	0.0	.	.		0.0
API non-Hispanic	68.0	0.2	0.2		0.6	0.5
Other non-Hispanic	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.0		0.1
Hispanic	23.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Householder is Foreign Born and Child is US native						
Percent						
White non-Hispanic		0.8	0.1	6.4	4.0	26.6
Black non-Hispanic	4.9		0.1	1.3	3.4	7.8
AIAN non-Hispanic	0.8	0.1		0.5	0.1	2.0
API non-Hispanic	1.3	0.1	0.1		0.9	1.0
Other non-Hispanic	6.1	2.3	0.0	8.4		3.0
Hispanic	11.4	1.9	0.1	3.1	1.8	
Householder is Foreign Born and Child is Foreign Born						
Percent						
White non-Hispanic	.	.		1.6	3.0	6.6
Black non-Hispanic	0.6	.	.		2.3	1.2
AIAN non-Hispanic	0.1 .			0.2	0.2 .	
API non-Hispanic	40.3	0.6	0.2		4.9	3.3
Other non-Hispanic	5.4	1.4	0.2	4.2		0.7
Hispanic	18.6	0.4	0.2	2.9	1.0	

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