Mapping Interracial/Interethnic Married-Couple Households in the United States: 2010

**INTRODUCTION**

The poster presents findings from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. The ACS is a decennial census that provides data on the characteristics of the U.S. population and housing. The poster focuses on married-couple households where at least one spouse is of a different race or ethnicity than the other, known as interracial or interethnic households. The data cover households in the United States, excluding those on active duty military bases.

**DATA SOURCE**

The 2010 ACS provides a large and varied data source to examine the distributions of interracial/interethnic married-couple households across the United States. The ACS is a key source for understanding the diversity of households, including those with married-couple households where at least one spouse is of a different race or ethnicity than the other. The data cover all 50 states and the District of Columbia, providing a comprehensive view of the prevalence of these households.

**WHICH COUPLE COMBINATIONS ARE SHOWN?**

The poster shows the distribution of interracial/interethnic married-couple households by county across the United States. The combinations shown include:

- **Non-Hispanic White/Non-Hispanic Black**
- **Hispanic/Non-Hispanic (excluding Non-Hispanic White)**
- **Non-Hispanic White/Non-Hispanic Asian**
- **Non-Hispanic White/Non-Hispanic AIAN**
- **Non-Hispanic White/Hispanic (any race)**

**FACTORS AFFECTING RESIDENCE PATTERNS OF INTERMARRIED COUPLES**

Factors affecting the residence patterns of intermarried couples include:

1. **Access to economic opportunities**: Areas with higher economic opportunities tend to have higher proportions of intermarried couples.
2. **Presence of industrial or cultural centers**: Areas with industrial or cultural centers tend to have higher proportions of intermarried couples.
3. **Presence of educational institutions**: Areas with educational institutions tend to have higher proportions of intermarried couples.
4. **Distance from border**: Areas near borders tend to have lower proportions of intermarried couples.

**CONCLUSIONS**

The poster illustrates the diversity of interracial/interethnic married-couple households across the United States, highlighting regions with high concentrations of these households. The data suggest that these households are not randomly distributed, with specific patterns emerging in certain regions, indicating the influence of various factors on their residence patterns.