

Changes in Areas With Concentrated Poverty: 2000 to 2010¹

American Community Survey Reports

By Alemayehu Bishaw
Issued June 2014
ACS-27

INTRODUCTION¹

This report largely compares Census 2000 poverty estimates with those based on the 2008–2012 5-year American Community Survey (ACS). As 2010 represents the midpoint of this period, for convenience the remainder of this report refers to these 2008–2012 ACS poverty statistics as 2010 estimates.

In 2010, approximately 14.9 percent of the total U.S. population lived in poverty. However, poverty is not distributed evenly across neighborhoods. There are neighborhoods in every state that have higher than average poverty rates. The U.S. Census Bureau designates any census tract with a poverty rate of 20.0 percent or more as a “poverty area.” In 2010, more than 77 million people lived in poverty areas.

Between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of people living in poverty areas fell from 20.0 percent to 18.1 percent. This trend was reversed in the past decade. Between 2000 and 2010, the percentage of people living in poverty areas grew from 18.1 percent to 25.7 percent. While the overall population grew by 10 percent over the decade, the number of people living in poverty areas grew by about 56 percent.

A recent report from The Century Foundation and the Rutgers Center for Urban Research and Education found that after substantial declines in the concentration of

¹ The estimates for 2000 are from the Census 2000 sample survey collected from a sample of 19 million households using the long form. For more on Census 2000, see <www.census.gov/prod/2003pubs/prodpr03-1.pdf>. The estimates for 2010 are from 2008–2012 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year data. For more information on the ACS, see the text box “What Is the American Community Survey?” To avoid repetitive wording, the 2008–2012 ACS 5-year estimate is referred to as the 2010 estimate.

poverty in the 1990s, the concentration of poverty has surged once again since 2000. This report found that while concentrated poverty has returned to—and in some ways exceeded—the previous peak level of 1990, there are substantial differences in how concentrated poverty is manifested. In particular, the authors found that the residents of high poverty neighborhoods are more demographically diverse than in the past.²

Various researchers have found that living in communities with a large concentration of people in poverty adds burdens to low-income families. Problems associated with living in poverty areas, such as, higher crime rates, poor housing conditions, and fewer job opportunities are exacerbated when poor families live clustered in high-poverty neighborhoods.³ In recognition of these burdens, some government programs target resources to these high-poverty neighborhoods. Many of these programs use the Census Bureau’s definition of “poverty areas” (census tracts with poverty rates of 20 percent or more) to identify such areas.⁴

² Paul A. Jargowsky, “Concentration of Poverty in the New Millennium.” *Changes in Prevalence, Composition, and Location of High Poverty Neighborhoods*. A report by The Century Foundation and Rutgers Center for Urban Research and Education. Jargowsky focuses on census tracts with poverty rates above 40 percent while this report primarily examines tracts with rates above 20 percent.

³ For example, see “The Enduring Challenge of Concentrated Poverty in America: Case Studies From Communities Across the U.S.A.,” a joint project of the Community Affairs Offices of the Federal Reserve System and the Metropolitan Policy Program at the Brookings Institution. (Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, 2008).

⁴ For example see, the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act in Section 103(a) Allows Basic State Grant projects whose activities or products target poverty areas to receive as much as 90 percent in federal support, and the New Market Tax Credit program, enacted in December 2000 as part of the Community Renewal Tax Relief Act, defines eligibility as projects in census tracts with a poverty rate of at least 20 percent.

Census tracts are the basic geographic unit used to analyze the characteristics of the population and neighborhoods. Three previous Census Bureau reports have described the characteristics of people living in census tracts with different levels of poverty. Reports published in 1995 and 2005 analyzed data from 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses. A report published in 2011 used the 2006–2010 5-year ACS data.⁵ See text box for a description of census tracts.

This report uses data from Census 2000 and the 2008–2012 5-year ACS to analyze the changes in the spatial distribution and socio-economic characteristics of the people living in poverty areas.⁶ The report uses two sets of distributions (of people, families, and households) to examine the changes between these years. The first set shows the distribution of everyone living in poverty areas, while the second set shows those *in poverty* living in poverty areas.⁷

⁵ The ACS collects and releases data by calendar year for geographic areas that meet specific population thresholds. 1-year estimates are published for areas with populations of 65,000 or more, 3-year estimates for populations of 20,000 or more, and 5-year estimates for populations of almost any size. ACS 1-, 3-, and 5-year estimates are period estimates, which means they represent the characteristics of the population and housing over a specific data collection period. Data are combined to produce 12 months, 36 months, or 60 months of data.

⁶ This report examines the percentage and number of people living in census tracts with poverty rates of 20 percent or greater (poverty areas). A series of appendix tables provides estimates of the number and percentage of people living in census tracts with various levels of poverty: below the national average (14.9 percent), between 14.9 percent and 20 percent, between 20 percent and 40 percent; and greater than 40 percent.

⁷ All population numbers in this report refers only those included in poverty universe. The poverty universe includes individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters and excludes children under age 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters, and people living in college dormitories or military barracks.

Census Tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or equivalent entity that are updated by local participants prior to each decennial census as part of the Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program. The Census Bureau delineates census tracts in situations where no local participant existed or where state, local, or tribal governments declined to participate. The primary purpose of census tracts is to provide a stable set of geographic units for the presentation of statistical data.

Census tracts generally have a population size between 1,200 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people. A census tract usually covers a contiguous area; however, the spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. Census tracts occasionally are split due to population growth or merged as a result of substantial population decline.

Census tract boundaries generally follow visible and identifiable features. They may follow nonvisible legal boundaries, such as minor civil division or incorporated place boundaries in some states and situations, to allow for census-tract-to-governmental-unit relationships where the governmental boundaries tend to remain unchanged between censuses. State and county boundaries always are census tract boundaries in the standard census geographic hierarchy. Tribal census tracts are a unique geographic entity defined within federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust lands and can cross state and county boundaries. Tribal census tracts may be completely different from the census tracts and block groups defined by state and county.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Nationally, about 77 million people or 25.7 percent of the U.S. population lived in poverty areas in 2010.
- Both the number and proportion of people living in poverty areas increased between 2000 and 2010.
- Of the 45 million people in poverty, more than half lived in poverty areas in 2010.
- In Louisiana, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, both the number and proportion of people living in poverty areas declined between 2000 and 2010.
- Of the people living in poverty areas in 2010, 51.1 percent lived

in central cities of metropolitan areas, 28.6 percent in suburban areas, and 20.4 percent lived outside of metropolitan areas.

- Of all female householders, no husband present, family households, 38.4 percent lived in poverty areas in 2010, the largest proportion among all types of family households.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Table 1a shows the numbers and proportions of all people living in census tracts with poverty rates of 20 percent or greater, for the nation, regions, states, and the District of Columbia, in 2000 and 2010. Table 1b shows the number and proportions of people *in*

Table 1a.

**Number and Percentage of People Living in Poverty Areas by Region and by State:
2000 and 2010¹—Con.**

Geography	2010				2000				Difference (2010 - 2000)			
	Number ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Number ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Number ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)
United States . . .	77,415,102	68,299	25.7	0.1	49,488,516	30,291	18.1	0.1	*27,926,586	74,714	*7.6	0.1
Regions												
Northeast	10,684,069	14,525	19.9	0.1	8,611,401	12,819	16.5	0.1	*2,072,668	19,373	*3.3	0.1
Midwest	14,031,682	19,647	21.5	0.1	7,340,797	12,173	11.7	0.1	*6,690,885	23,112	*9.8	0.1
South	34,433,428	40,317	30.8	0.1	21,198,933	19,475	21.8	0.1	*13,234,495	44,774	*9.0	0.1
West	18,265,923	26,674	25.9	0.1	12,337,385	15,026	20.0	0.1	*5,928,538	30,615	*5.9	0.1
States												
Alabama	1,678,249	7,157	36.0	0.1	1,110,356	4,346	25.6	0.1	*567,893	6,315	*10.4	0.1
Alaska	54,468	993	7.8	0.1	50,534	950	8.2	0.2	*3,934	1,126	*-0.4	0.2
Arizona	2,091,968	9,313	33.4	0.1	1,203,894	5,630	24.0	0.1	*888,074	8,865	*9.4	0.2
Arkansas	1,097,807	4,609	38.8	0.1	599,602	3,248	23.1	0.1	*498,205	4,282	*15.7	0.2
California	10,153,710	19,699	27.8	0.1	8,183,939	14,608	24.7	0.1	*1,969,771	19,620	*3.0	0.1
Colorado	1,050,584	5,239	21.3	0.1	398,957	2,873	9.5	0.1	*651,627	4,450	*11.8	0.1
Connecticut	487,048	3,746	14.1	0.1	326,484	2,993	9.9	0.1	*160,564	3,986	*4.2	0.1
Delaware	109,473	2,108	12.5	0.2	44,778	1,133	5.9	0.2	*64,695	1,734	*6.6	0.2
District of Columbia	197,441	2,275	34.5	0.3	223,387	1,999	41.2	0.4	*-25,946	2,674	*-6.7	0.5
Florida	4,922,423	16,701	26.6	0.1	2,555,651	8,604	16.4	0.1	*2,366,772	13,670	*10.3	0.1
Georgia	3,256,489	9,438	34.5	0.1	1,578,833	6,621	19.8	0.1	*1,677,656	9,751	*14.6	0.1
Hawaii	157,958	2,752	11.9	0.1	152,314	1,741	12.9	0.1	*5,644	2,416	*-1.0	0.2
Idaho	285,808	2,776	18.6	0.1	78,103	1,294	6.2	0.1	*207,705	2,228	*12.4	0.2
Illinois	2,723,643	8,002	21.7	0.1	1,758,882	5,863	14.5	0.1	*964,761	8,635	*7.2	0.1
Indiana	1,450,017	5,445	23.1	0.1	549,510	3,895	9.3	0.1	*900,507	5,769	*13.7	0.1
Iowa	409,690	3,518	13.9	0.1	131,433	1,563	4.7	0.1	*278,257	2,736	*9.2	0.1
Kansas	546,758	3,475	19.8	0.1	238,669	2,055	9.2	0.1	*308,089	3,346	*10.6	0.1
Kentucky	1,654,829	5,392	39.3	0.1	1,173,053	4,337	29.9	0.1	*481,776	5,732	*9.4	0.1
Louisiana	1,649,147	7,005	37.5	0.1	1,780,593	4,898	41.1	0.1	*-131,446	6,745	*-3.6	0.2
Maine	226,101	1,710	17.5	0.1	88,027	1,262	7.1	0.1	*138,074	1,723	*10.4	0.1
Maryland	613,974	4,811	10.9	0.1	427,204	3,454	8.3	0.1	*186,770	4,695	*2.6	0.1
Massachusetts	1,019,696	4,689	16.1	0.1	755,720	4,492	12.3	0.1	*263,976	5,602	*3.8	0.1
Michigan	2,639,122	5,631	27.3	0.1	1,347,673	4,755	13.9	0.1	*1,291,449	6,639	*13.4	0.1
Minnesota	683,074	3,378	13.2	0.1	302,632	2,350	6.3	0.1	*380,442	3,434	*6.8	0.1
Mississippi	1,393,238	4,824	48.5	0.1	1,130,227	3,902	41.1	0.2	*263,011	5,213	*7.4	0.2
Missouri	1,442,324	5,854	24.9	0.1	811,695	3,668	14.9	0.1	*630,629	5,251	*9.9	0.1
Montana	232,047	1,881	24.0	0.1	180,230	1,671	20.5	0.2	*51,817	2,068	*3.5	0.2
Nebraska	299,390	2,569	16.9	0.1	125,794	1,505	7.6	0.1	*173,596	2,264	*9.3	0.1
Nevada	635,378	5,171	23.8	0.1	213,886	2,569	10.9	0.1	*421,492	4,291	*12.9	0.2
New Hampshire	86,341	1,862	6.8	0.1	19,135	606	1.6	0.1	*67,206	1,274	*5.2	0.1
New Jersey	1,212,293	5,299	14.1	0.1	846,031	4,807	10.3	0.1	*366,262	6,182	*3.8	0.1
New Mexico	865,750	4,525	43.0	0.2	658,125	3,082	36.9	0.2	*207,625	4,444	*6.1	0.2
New York	5,025,049	10,634	26.6	0.1	4,730,322	11,038	25.6	0.1	*294,727	13,676	*1.0	0.1
North Carolina	2,957,058	10,770	31.8	0.1	1,089,038	4,629	14.0	0.1	*1,868,020	8,204	*17.9	0.1
North Dakota	74,882	1,117	11.5	0.1	62,414	784	10.1	0.1	*12,468	1,058	*1.4	0.2
Ohio	2,767,943	7,376	24.7	0.1	1,486,769	5,007	13.5	0.1	*1,281,174	7,694	*11.2	0.1
Oklahoma	1,140,311	5,407	31.4	0.1	808,783	3,743	24.2	0.1	*331,528	5,096	*7.1	0.1
Oregon	984,484	5,675	26.2	0.1	341,706	2,649	10.2	0.1	*642,778	4,516	*16.0	0.1
Pennsylvania	2,353,571	6,062	19.2	0.1	1,614,620	5,214	13.6	0.1	*738,951	7,309	*5.6	0.1
Rhode Island	214,242	2,860	21.2	0.2	207,391	2,240	20.5	0.2	*6,851	2,892	*0.7	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1a.

Number and Percentage of People Living in Poverty Areas by Region and by State: 2000 and 2010¹—Con.

Geography	2010				2000				Difference (2010 - 2000)			
	Number ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Number ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Number ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)
States—Con.												
South Carolina	1,579,936	7,136	35.2	0.1	806,795	4,411	20.8	0.1	*773,141	6,603	*14.4	0.2
South Dakota	132,754	1,460	16.9	0.2	99,455	1,293	13.7	0.2	*33,299	1,761	*3.2	0.2
Tennessee	2,064,568	7,656	33.3	0.1	958,174	4,912	17.3	0.1	*1,106,394	7,233	*16.0	0.1
Texas	8,413,919	16,572	34.2	0.1	5,676,966	9,669	28.0	0.1	*2,736,953	14,722	*6.2	0.1
Utah	449,428	3,623	16.5	0.1	231,480	2,176	10.5	0.1	*217,948	3,175	*6.0	0.1
Vermont	59,728	847	9.9	0.1	23,671	554	4.0	0.1	*36,057	813	*5.9	0.1
Virginia	1,141,612	5,548	14.7	0.1	642,093	4,209	9.4	0.1	*499,519	5,784	*5.3	0.1
Washington	1,254,743	6,894	19.0	0.1	608,152	4,070	10.5	0.1	*646,591	5,909	*8.4	0.1
West Virginia	562,954	3,943	31.3	0.1	593,400	3,001	33.6	0.2	*-30,446	3,964	*-2.3	0.2
Wisconsin	862,085	3,754	15.6	0.1	425,871	2,760	8.2	0.1	*436,214	3,923	*7.4	0.1
Wyoming	49,597	1,124	9.0	0.1	36,065	806	7.5	0.2	*13,532	1,082	*1.5	0.2

* Change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹ Data from 2000 were obtained from Census 2000 sample survey, while the data for 2010 were obtained from 2008–2012 5-year American Community Survey.

² Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under age 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters, and people living in college dormitories or military barracks.

³ Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 sample survey and 2008–2012 5-year American Community Survey data.

poverty living in poverty areas.

Nationally, both the number and proportion of people living in poverty areas increased from 49.5 million (18.1 percent) in 2000 to 77.4 million (25.7 percent) in 2010. More than half of the people in poverty (53.5 percent) lived in poverty areas in 2010, an increase from 44.4 percent in 2000 (see Table 1b).

Both the number and proportion of people living in poverty areas increased in all four regions between 2000 and 2010 (see Table 1a). Among the four regions, the Northeast region had the smallest percentage point increase in the proportion of people living in poverty areas (3.3 percentage points) between 2000 and 2010. The Midwest region, which had the lowest percentage of people living in poverty areas in 2000, saw the largest percentage point increase (9.8 percentage points in

HOW POVERTY IS MEASURED

Poverty status is determined by comparing annual income to a set of dollar values called poverty thresholds that vary by family size, the number of related children, and the age of the householder. If a family's before-tax money income is less than the dollar value of the corresponding threshold, then that family and every individual in it are considered to be in poverty. For people not living in families, poverty status is determined by comparing the individual's income to a poverty threshold for one adult.

The poverty thresholds are updated annually to reflect changes in the cost of living using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). They do not vary geographically.

The ACS is a continuous survey, and people respond throughout the year. Since income is reported for the previous 12 months, the appropriate poverty threshold for each family is determined by multiplying the base-year poverty threshold (1982) by the average of monthly CPI values for the 12 months preceding the survey month.

For more information, see "How Poverty Is Calculated in the ACS" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/poverty-cal-in-ac.pdf>.

Table 1b.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Living in Poverty Areas by Region and by State: 2000 and 2010¹—Con.

Geography	2010				2000				Difference (2010 - 2000)			
	Number ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Number ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Number ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)
United States . . .	23,982,748	55,769	53.5	0.4	15,046,608	13,786	44.4	0.2	*8,936,140	57,447	*9.1	0.4
Regions												
Northeast	3,415,297	24,509	50.3	0.2	2,750,065	5,802	46.5	0.1	*665,232	25,186	*3.8	0.2
Midwest	4,527,352	31,361	49.1	0.2	2,285,167	5,786	35.9	0.1	*2,242,185	31,890	*13.2	0.2
South	10,511,068	73,768	57.3	0.2	6,334,848	8,788	46.7	0.1	*4,176,220	74,289	*10.6	0.2
West	5,529,031	37,286	52.7	0.2	3,676,528	6,759	45.7	0.1	*1,852,503	37,894	*7.1	0.2
States												
Alabama	507,274	8,416	60.2	0.7	346,159	1,998	49.6	0.3	*161,115	8,650	*10.6	0.7
Alaska	14,345	959	21.5	1.4	12,455	436	21.6	0.8	*1,890	1,053	-0.1	1.6
Arizona	689,042	10,720	64.1	0.7	375,586	2,453	53.8	0.4	*313,456	10,997	*10.3	0.8
Arkansas	319,487	6,116	60.2	0.7	169,801	1,510	41.2	0.4	*149,686	6,299	*19.0	0.8
California	3,088,052	24,224	55.2	0.2	2,463,245	6,377	52.3	0.1	*624,807	25,049	*2.9	0.3
Colorado	305,633	6,111	48.2	0.7	110,068	1,343	28.3	0.3	*195,565	6,257	*19.9	0.8
Connecticut	156,613	4,448	45.4	1.0	100,154	1,368	38.6	0.5	*56,459	4,654	*6.9	1.1
Delaware	32,967	1,894	32.8	1.6	14,822	596	21.2	0.9	*18,145	1,986	*11.5	1.8
District of Columbia	66,001	2,764	62.5	1.6	73,685	857	67.3	0.8	*-7,684	2,894	*-4.8	1.8
Florida	1,472,389	18,177	51.0	0.4	758,283	4,008	38.8	0.2	*714,106	18,613	*12.2	0.5
Georgia	990,707	13,694	60.2	0.5	465,472	2,977	45.0	0.3	*525,235	14,014	*15.2	0.6
Hawaii	44,979	2,572	31.5	1.4	39,203	786	31.1	0.6	*5,776	2,690	0.4	1.5
Idaho	84,326	3,145	36.4	1.1	23,271	670	15.6	0.5	*61,055	3,216	*20.8	1.2
Illinois	864,964	11,379	50.6	0.5	563,886	2,696	43.6	0.2	*301,078	11,694	*6.9	0.5
Indiana	459,048	8,035	49.5	0.6	162,456	1,873	29.0	0.3	*296,592	8,251	*20.5	0.7
Iowa	121,802	3,713	33.8	0.8	41,549	824	16.1	0.3	*80,253	3,803	*17.7	0.8
Kansas	165,564	4,390	45.3	0.9	66,767	982	25.9	0.4	*98,797	4,499	*19.4	1.0
Kentucky	495,336	7,326	63.4	0.5	340,467	1,876	54.8	0.3	*154,869	7,562	*8.6	0.6
Louisiana	510,394	7,577	62.2	0.6	564,407	2,085	66.3	0.2	*-54,013	7,858	*-4.2	0.6
Maine	60,461	2,305	35.2	1.0	22,549	605	16.6	0.4	*37,912	2,383	*18.6	1.1
Maryland	182,100	5,114	34.2	0.7	133,912	1,683	30.5	0.4	*48,188	5,384	*3.7	0.8
Massachusetts	314,820	6,386	45.1	0.7	221,872	2,035	38.7	0.4	*92,948	6,702	*6.4	0.8
Michigan	896,763	10,273	56.7	0.4	427,679	2,201	41.9	0.2	*469,084	10,506	*14.8	0.5
Minnesota	215,478	4,234	37.0	0.6	90,897	1,161	23.9	0.3	*124,581	4,390	*13.1	0.7
Mississippi	448,926	8,261	70.1	0.8	345,963	1,708	63.1	0.3	*102,963	8,435	*7.0	0.8
Missouri	427,197	7,721	49.2	0.6	231,415	1,695	36.3	0.3	*195,782	7,905	*12.9	0.6
Montana	63,246	2,472	44.2	1.2	50,441	772	39.3	0.6	*12,805	2,589	*4.9	1.4
Nebraska	88,981	3,311	40.4	1.2	35,540	735	22.0	0.5	*53,441	3,391	*18.4	1.3
Nevada	191,202	6,144	50.4	1.2	58,859	1,206	28.6	0.6	*132,343	6,261	*21.8	1.3
New Hampshire	23,228	2,010	21.5	1.7	6,100	331	7.8	0.4	*17,128	2,037	*13.8	1.7
New Jersey	366,567	7,005	43.1	0.7	252,202	2,216	36.0	0.3	*114,365	7,347	*7.1	0.7
New Mexico	263,404	6,777	67.0	0.9	199,456	1,340	60.6	0.4	*63,948	6,908	*6.4	1.0
New York	1,627,329	15,321	57.8	0.4	1,557,283	4,769	57.8	0.2	*70,046	16,046	0.0	0.4
North Carolina	870,829	12,439	55.7	0.5	300,385	2,172	31.3	0.2	*570,444	12,627	*24.4	0.6
North Dakota	24,548	1,406	31.1	1.5	17,164	380	23.4	0.5	*7,384	1,457	*7.7	1.6
Ohio	931,590	10,658	54.1	0.5	469,787	2,341	40.1	0.2	*461,803	10,912	*13.9	0.5
Oklahoma	329,796	5,460	54.7	0.7	217,584	1,665	44.3	0.3	*112,212	5,708	*10.4	0.7
Oregon	272,530	5,952	46.7	0.6	90,757	1,261	23.3	0.3	*181,773	6,084	*23.3	0.7
Pennsylvania	780,831	9,828	48.7	0.4	519,804	2,468	39.9	0.2	*261,027	10,133	*8.8	0.5
Rhode Island	68,414	2,931	51.3	1.5	63,553	956	52.7	0.8	*4,861	3,083	-1.5	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1b.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Living in Poverty Areas by Region and by State: 2000 and 2010¹—Con.

Geography	2010				2000				Difference (2010 - 2000)			
	Number ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Number ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Number ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)
States—Con.												
South Carolina	466,916	8,321	59.3	0.7	222,368	2,005	40.6	0.4	*244,548	8,559	*18.7	0.8
South Dakota	43,807	2,020	40.4	1.3	34,702	657	36.2	0.7	*9,105	2,124	*4.3	1.5
Tennessee	625,180	9,519	58.5	0.6	282,873	2,313	37.9	0.3	*342,307	9,796	*20.6	0.6
Texas	2,695,760	21,546	63.1	0.3	1,743,286	4,192	55.9	0.1	*952,474	21,950	*7.2	0.3
Utah	136,429	4,572	41.4	1.1	69,898	1,028	33.9	0.5	*66,531	4,686	*7.5	1.2
Vermont	17,034	1,093	24.5	1.3	6,548	280	11.8	0.5	*10,486	1,128	*12.7	1.4
Virginia	340,647	7,686	39.7	0.6	195,185	2,043	29.7	0.3	*145,462	7,953	*9.9	0.7
Washington	362,043	7,565	42.4	0.7	173,759	1,946	28.4	0.3	*188,284	7,811	*14.0	0.7
West Virginia	156,359	4,435	49.4	1.1	160,196	1,343	50.7	0.4	-3,837	4,634	*-1.3	1.2
Wisconsin	287,610	6,055	41.6	0.7	143,325	1,381	31.7	0.3	*144,285	6,210	*9.9	0.7
Wyoming	13,800	1,048	22.8	1.6	9,530	392	17.4	0.7	*4,270	1,119	*5.4	1.8

* Change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹ Data from 2000 were obtained from Census 2000 sample survey, while the data for 2010 were obtained from 2008–2012 5-year American Community Survey.

² Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under age 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters, and people living in college dormitories or military barracks.

³ Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

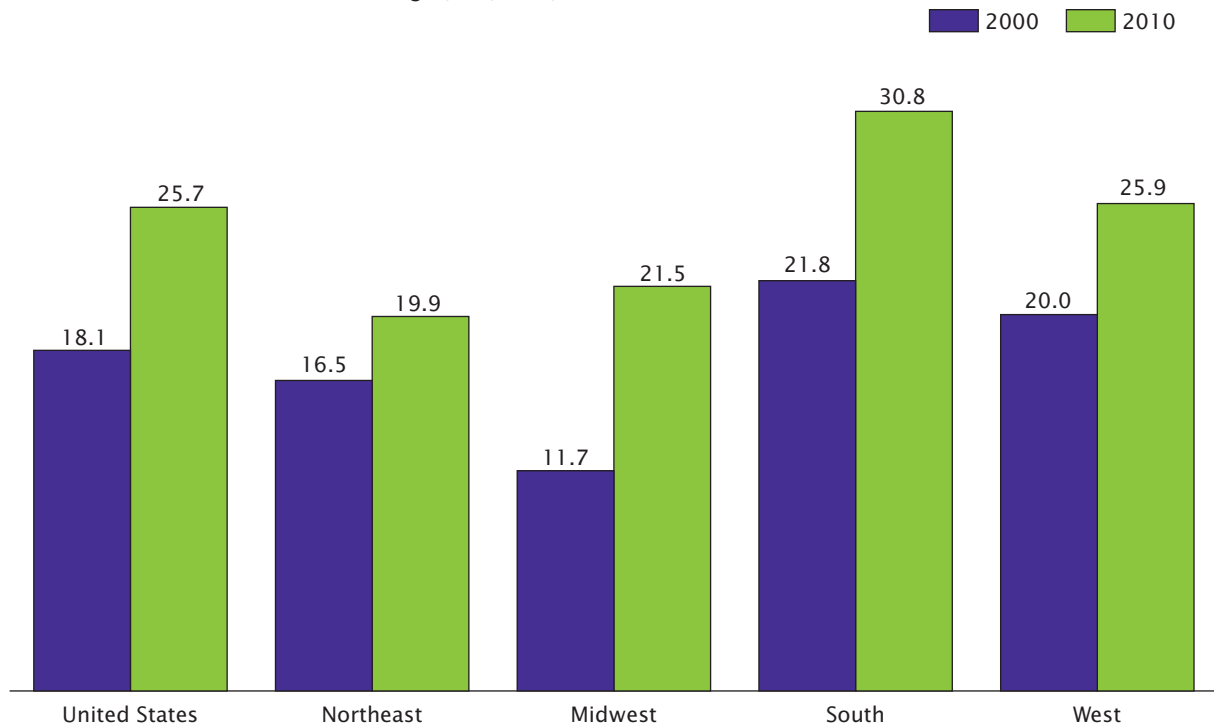
Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 sample survey and 2008–2012 5-year American Community Survey data.

Figure 1.

People Living in Poverty Areas by Region: 2000 and 2010

(In percent. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/)

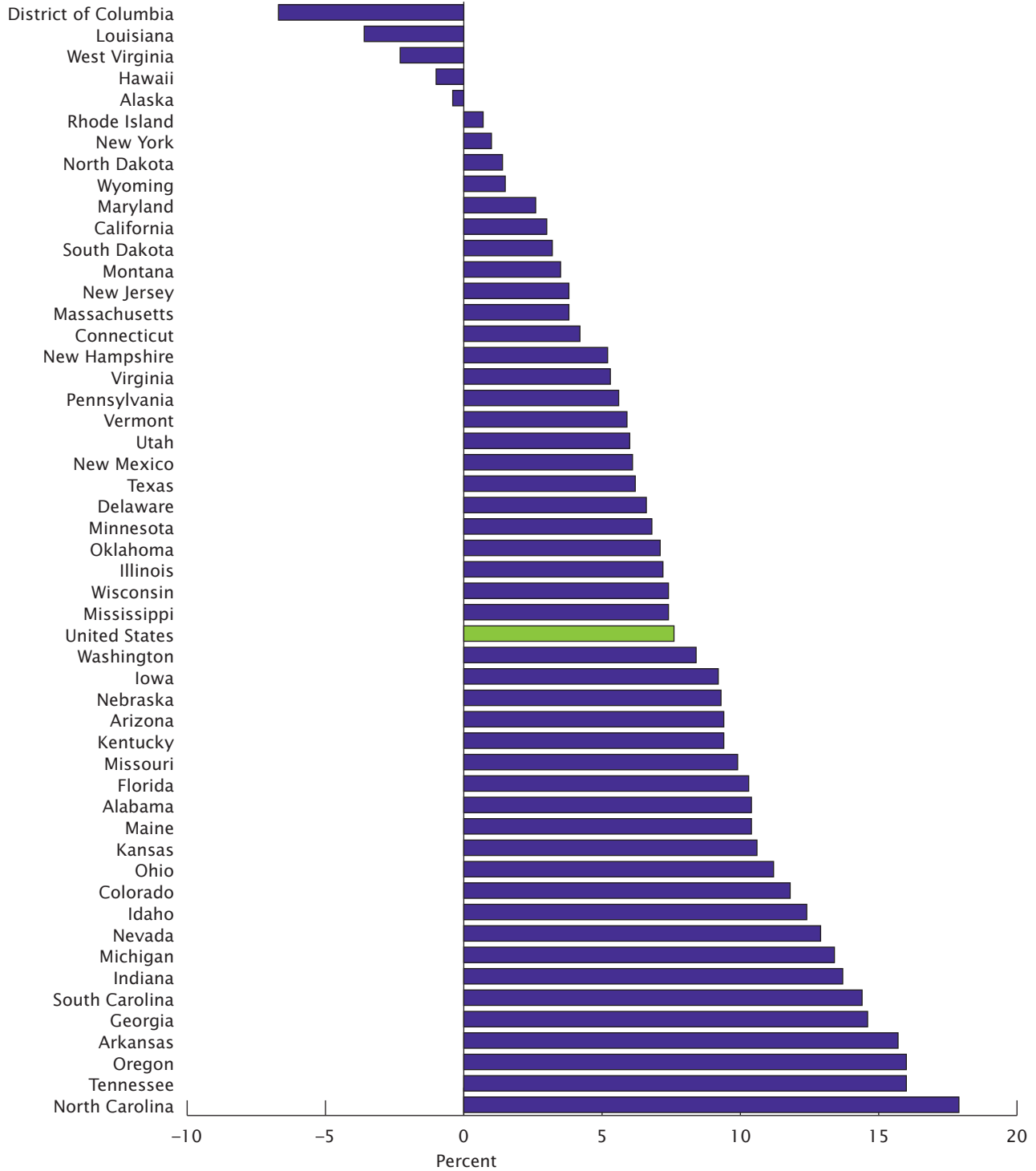


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 2008–2012 5-year American Community Survey data.

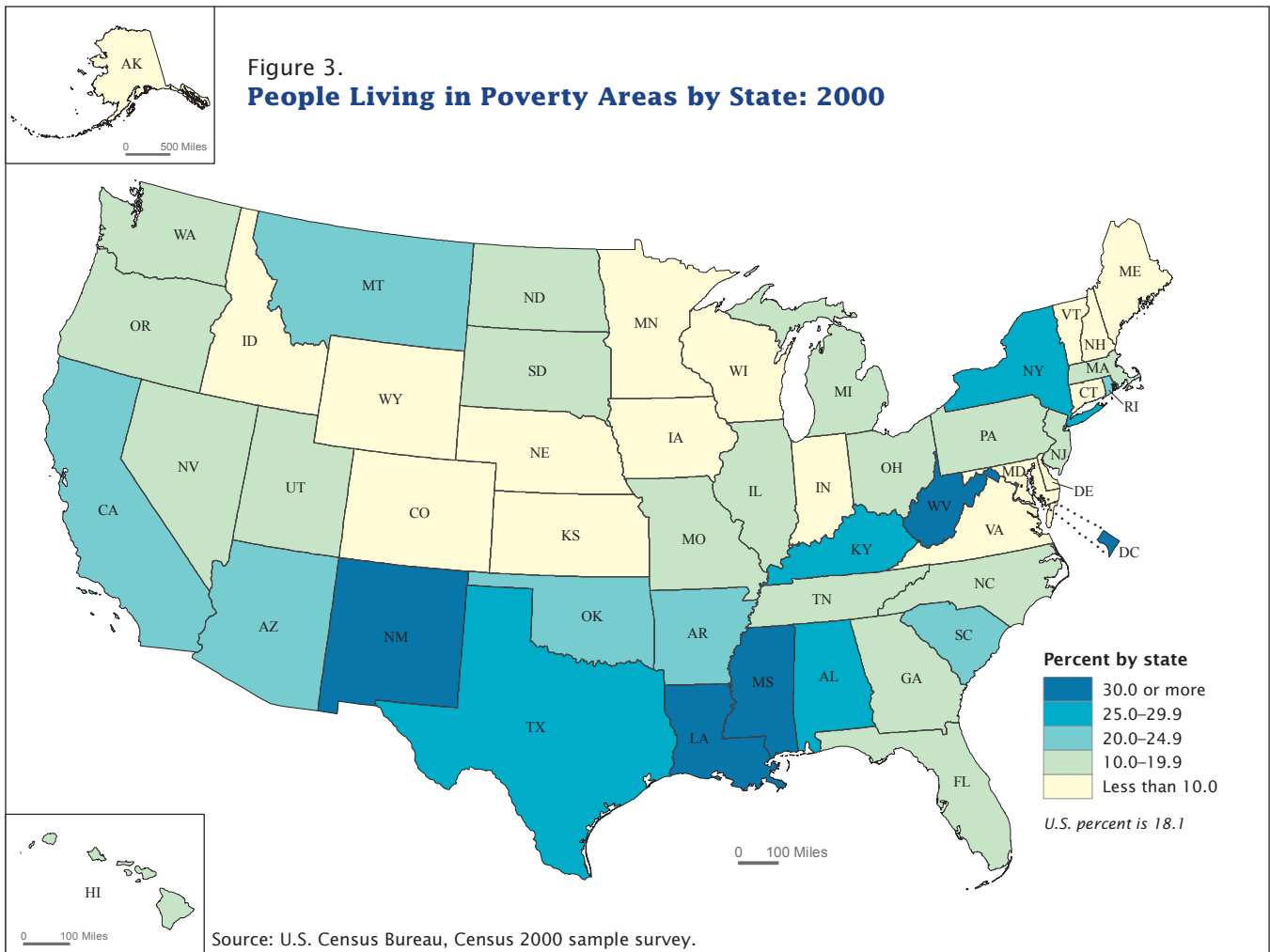
Figure 2.

Percentage Point Change in Proportion of People Living in Poverty Areas by State: 2000 to 2010

(Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 sample survey and 2008–2012 5-year American Community Survey data.



the proportion of people living in poverty areas) (see Figure 1).⁸

In 2000, there was no region in which the majority of poor people lived in poverty areas (see Table 1b). In 2010, the majority of poor people lived in poverty areas in three of the four regions. In the

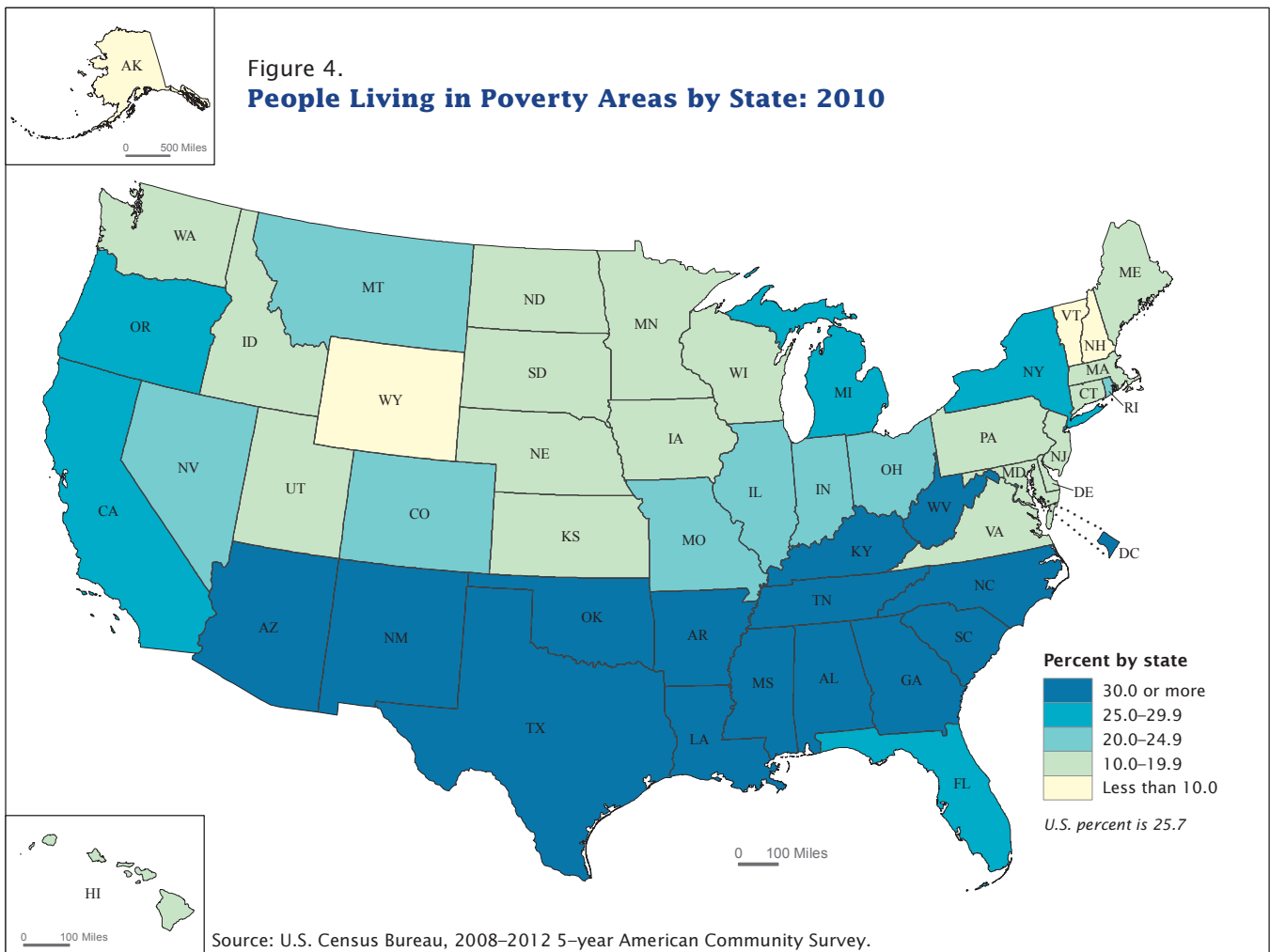
⁸ The Northeast region includes the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The Midwest region includes the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The South region includes the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, a state equivalent. The West region includes the states of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Midwest region, the percentage of poor people living in poverty areas grew from 35.9 percent in 2000 to 49.1 percent in 2010.

Table 1a shows the state-level variations in the proportions of people living in poverty areas in both 2000 and 2010. In 2000, the proportion of people living in poverty areas ranged from the low of 1.6 percent in New Hampshire to a high of 41.2 percent for the District of Columbia.⁹ In 2010, these proportions ranged from a low of 6.8 percent in New Hampshire to 48.5 percent in Mississippi.

⁹ The estimated percentages of people living in poverty areas in 2000 for the District of Columbia, Louisiana, and Mississippi were not statistically different from each other.

Between 2000 and 2010, in Louisiana, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, both the number and percentage of people living in poverty areas declined. In Alaska and Hawaii, the proportion of people living in poverty areas declined, but the number of people living in poverty areas increased. New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and Wyoming were among the states that had smaller percentage point increases. On the other hand, in Arkansas, North Carolina, Oregon, and Tennessee, the percentage point increases in the proportion of people living in poverty areas were among the largest. Figure 2 shows a comparison of percentage point changes in proportion of people living in poverty areas for all states and the District of Columbia.



As Table 1b shows, the proportion of people *in poverty* who lived in poverty areas also varied considerably across the states. In 2000, the proportion of people in poverty who lived in poverty areas ranged from 7.8 percent in New Hampshire to 67.3 percent in the District of Columbia. In 2010, this proportion ranged from 21.5 percent in Alaska and New Hampshire to 70.1 percent in Mississippi.¹⁰ During this period, the number and percentage of people in poverty who lived in poverty areas declined in Louisiana and the District of Columbia. In West Virginia, the percentage of people in

poverty who lived in poverty areas declined, but the number did not change. The proportion of people in poverty living in poverty areas did not change in Alaska, Hawaii, New York, and Rhode Island.

Figure 3 and Figure 4 show variations in the percentages of people living in poverty areas by state and the District of Columbia for 2000 and 2010. While in 2000, there were only four states and the District of Columbia with 30 percent or more of people living in poverty areas, in 2010 there were 14 states and the District of Columbia with 30 percent

or more of their populations living in poverty areas.¹¹

Figure 5 and Figure 6 show differences in the percentages of people living in poverty areas by county for 2000 and 2010, respectively. In 2000, many of the counties with high percentages of people living in poverty areas (80.0 to 100.0 percent) were clustered in and around American Indian reservations in Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Oklahoma. Other areas with high percentages of people living in poverty areas were the

¹⁰ The estimated percentages of people in poverty living in poverty areas in 2010 for Alaska and New Hampshire were not statistically different from each other.

¹¹ Arizona and New Mexico in the West region and Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia in the South region had 30 percent or more people living in poverty areas.

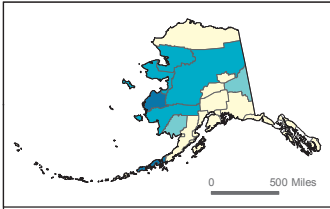


Figure 5.
People Living in Poverty Areas by County: 2000

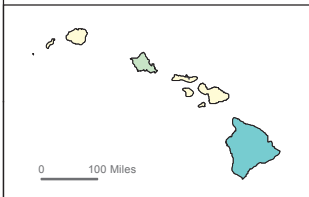
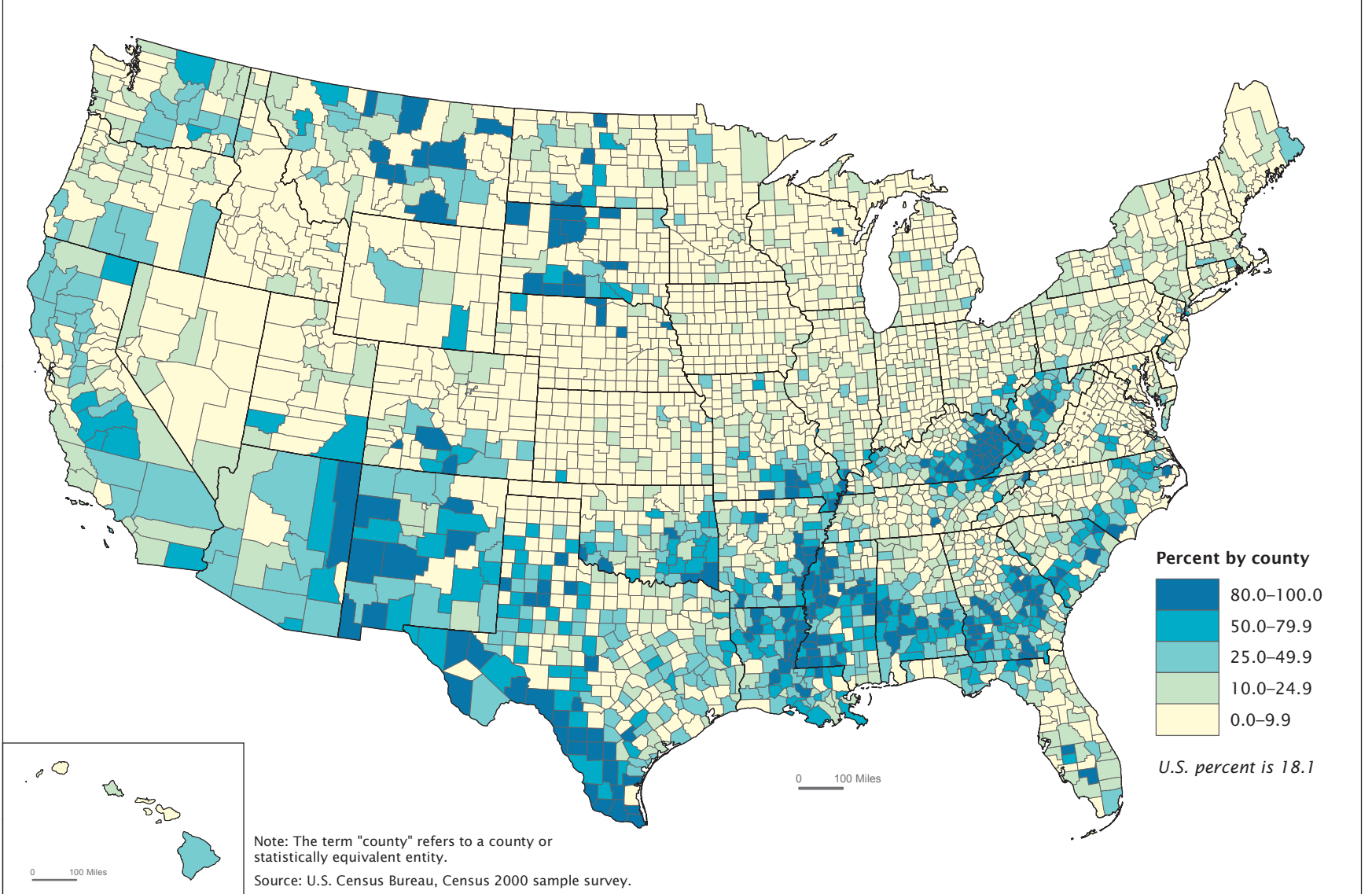
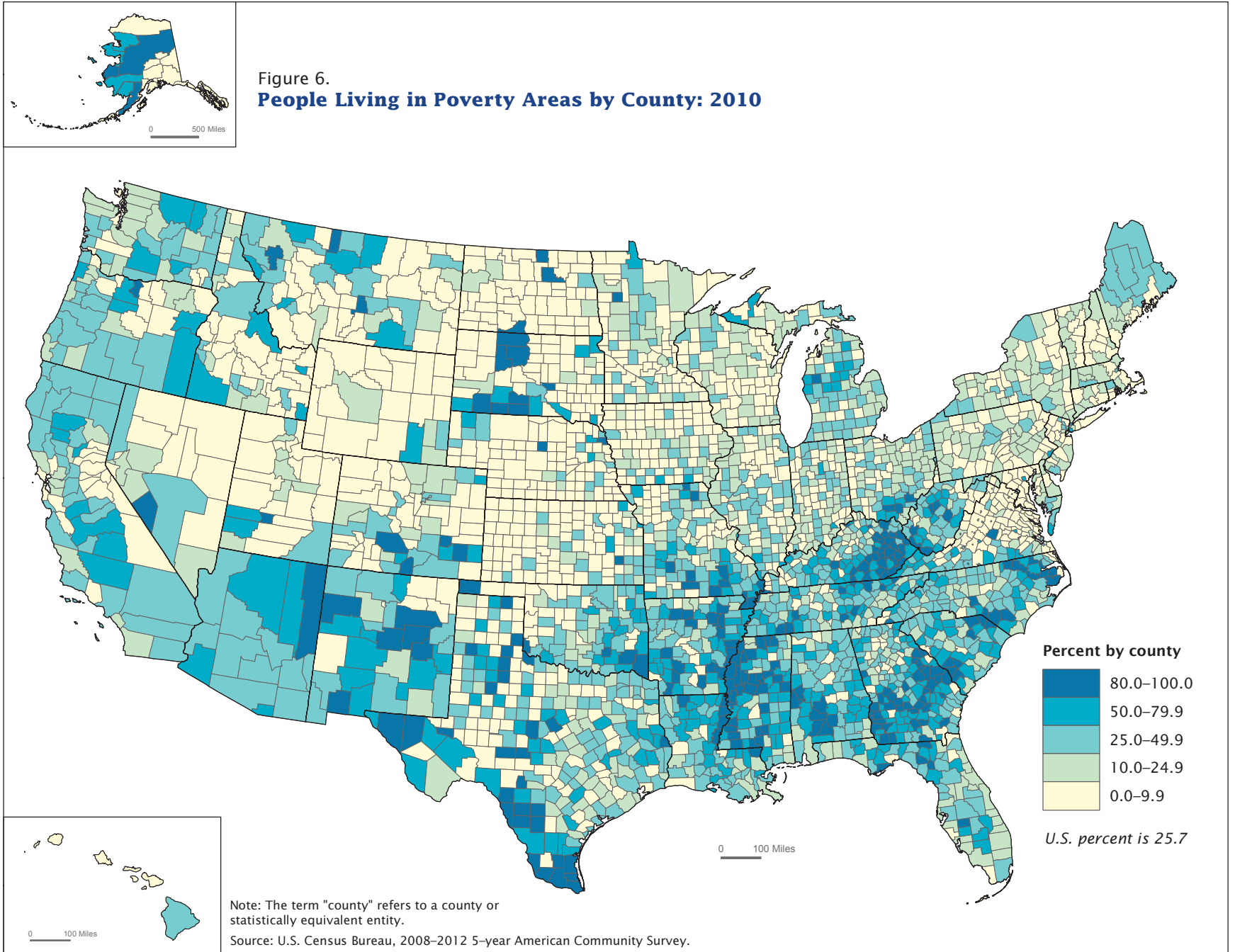


Figure 6.
People Living in Poverty Areas by County: 2010



Mississippi River delta, southwestern Texas, the West, and the Southeast. In 2010, more areas had counties with high percentages of their population in poverty areas. In addition to the areas shown in 2000, several counties in the South, the Northwest, and Michigan had a considerable proportion of their population in poverty areas. There were fewer counties with low percentages (0.0 to 9.9 percent) of their population living in poverty areas in 2010 than in 2000.

SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 2a shows the number and percentage of all people living in poverty areas by various characteristics for 2000 and 2010. Table 2b shows the number and percentage of people *in poverty* living in poverty areas for the same period. Figure 7 shows percentage point changes between 2000 and 2010 in proportion of people living in poverty areas for the selected characteristics.

Age

The number and percentage of people living in poverty areas increased for all three major age groups between 2000 and 2010. In 2000, of the total 49.5 million people living in poverty areas, 14.4 million were children under 18 years of age, 29.9 million were people 18 to 64 years of age, and 5.1 million were people who were 65 years and older. In 2010, the corresponding numbers for all age groups increased to 20.3 million, 48.6 million, and 8.5 million, respectively.

Among all children in the United States, the proportion of those living in poverty areas was 27.9 percent in 2010, up from 20.3 percent in 2000. Similarly, the proportions of adults 18 to 64 years of age and those who were 65 years and older increased from 17.7 percent and 15.4 percent, respectively, in 2000 to 25.7 percent and 21.6 percent, respectively, in 2010.

The number and percentage of people *in poverty* living in poverty areas also increased across all age groups between 2000 and 2010 (see Table 2b). In 2010, more than one-third (8.8 million) of the 24.0 million people in poverty living in poverty areas were children. During the same time, more than half of children (58.3 percent) and people 18 to 64 years of age (52.5 percent) who were in poverty lived in poverty areas, compared with 40.8 percent of poor people 65 years and older.

Race and Hispanic Origin

Table 2a also shows the proportion of people in each race group and Hispanics living in poverty areas in 2000 and 2010. In 2000, about 46.3 percent of Blacks, 40.6 percent of American Indians and Alaska Natives, and 44.2 percent of those classified as Some Other Race lived in poverty areas, while 11.3 percent of Whites and 16.9 percent of Asians lived in such areas. In 2010, these proportions increased to 50.4 percent, 47.8 percent, and 48.3 percent for Blacks, American Indians and Alaska Natives, and those in "Some Other Race," respectively. For Whites and Asians, the proportion of people living in poverty areas increased to 20.3 percent and 18.7

percent, respectively.¹² Between 2000 and 2010, the percentage point increase in the proportion of people living in poverty areas was the largest for Whites and smallest for Asians.

Figure 8 shows the composition of the total U.S. population and the population living in poverty areas by selected race and Hispanic origin for 2010. This figure clearly indicates that Blacks had considerably larger shares of people living in poverty areas, compared with their share of the total population. Hispanics, who may be any race, made up about 16.4 percent of the total population in 2010, but accounted for 28.2 percent of those living in poverty areas.

In both 2000 and 2010, more than 50 percent of Blacks, American Indians and Alaska Natives, and people of Some Other Race who were in poverty lived in poverty areas (see Table 2b). For Hispanics, who can be any race, the percentage of those who were in poverty living in poverty areas increased from 60.3 percent in 2000 to 65.8 percent in 2010. Among all races, the proportion of Whites who were in poverty living in poverty areas experienced the largest percentage point increase (14.3 percentage points).

¹² Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the "race-alone-or-in-combination" concept). The body of this report (text, figures, and tables) shows data using the first approach (race alone). Use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

People in Poverty

According to the 2010 ACS, 44.9 million people, representing 14.9 percent of the population, had income below the poverty level, an increase from 33.9 million or 12.4 percent in 2000.¹³ Of the 49.5 million people living in poverty areas in 2000, about 15.0 million were in poverty. In 2010, the total number of people living in poverty areas reached 77.4 million. Of these, 24.0 million had incomes below the poverty level.

Educational Attainment

During the period between 2000 and 2010, the proportion of people living in poverty areas increased across all educational levels. In 2000, there were 28.7 million people who were 25 years or older living in poverty areas. Of these, about 18.8 million or 65.6 percent had less than a high school education or had a high school diploma, while 3.6 million had a bachelor's degree or higher. In 2010, the number of people with a high school diploma or less living in poverty areas increased to 27.0 million. The number of people who had an associate degree or higher living in poverty areas more than doubled over the decade.

The largest percentage point increases in the proportion of people living in poverty areas were seen among people with less than a high school education and those with a high school diploma.

Table 2b shows that, in 2010, more than half (59.6 percent) of people with less than a high school education who were in poverty lived in poverty areas.

¹³ According to Census 2000 sample survey data of the total U.S. population, the percentage of people in poverty was 12.4 percent.

Employment Status

The number and proportion of all civilian labor force participants who were 16 years and older and living in poverty areas increased from 20.8 million (15.3 percent) in 2000 to 36.5 million (23.5 percent) in 2010 (see Table 2a). Both employed and unemployed people experienced increases in the number and proportion of people living in poverty areas during this time. Among unemployed people, 34.5 percent lived in poverty areas in 2010, an increase from 31.2 percent in 2000. However, between 2000 and 2010, people who were employed saw the largest increase (8.0 percentage points) in the proportion of people living in poverty areas.

In 2010, 7.2 million civilian labor force participants in poverty lived in poverty areas (see Table 2b). Of these, 4.9 million were employed, while 2.3 million were unemployed. Between 2000 and 2010, the proportion of poor employed people living in poverty areas increased by 12.0 percentage points.

Marital Status

Of the total population 15 years or older, about 60.4 million or 25.0 percent lived in poverty areas in 2010, an increase from 37.3 million or 17.4 percent in 2000 (see Table 2a). The number and proportion of people living in poverty areas varied by marital status. In 2000, married people composed the largest group living in poverty areas with 15.4 million, while in 2010, people who were never married became the largest group to live in poverty areas (24.4 million).

The proportion of people living in poverty areas increased between 2000 and 2010 across all marital groups. During this time, the proportion of people who were divorced and living in poverty areas increased by 9.0 percentage

points, the largest percentage point increase among all marital groups.

In 2010, among people who were 15 years and over and who were in poverty, about 16.4 million lived in poverty areas (see Table 2b). Of these, more than half were people who were never married. Among the various marital groups who were in poverty, people who were separated and those who had never married had the largest proportions living in poverty areas.

Place of Residence by Metropolitan Areas

Over the decade between 2000 and 2010, there was a shift in the place of residence of persons living in poverty areas from central cities to the suburbs. Of the nearly 50 million people living in poverty areas in 2000, more than half (29.0 million) resided in the central cities, while 9.9 million lived in the remainder of metropolitan areas (suburban areas) and 10.7 million lived outside of metropolitan areas, respectively (see Table 2a).¹⁴ In 2010, about 77.4 million people lived in poverty areas—39.5 million or 51.1 percent in central cities, 22.1 million or 28.6 percent in suburban areas, and 15.8 million or 20.4 percent outside of metropolitan areas.

In 2010, the proportion of central city residents living in poverty areas was the largest (40.3 percent) compared with the proportion for people living in the suburbs (14.3 percent) and outside of metropolitan areas (32.5 percent). Between 2000 and 2010, people living in areas outside of metropolitan areas saw the largest percentage point increase in the proportion of people living in poverty areas.

More than half of those who were in poverty living in poverty areas

¹⁴ In this report, the term "suburban areas" refers to the areas in metropolitan areas that are outside central cities.

Table 2a.

Number and Percentage of People, Families, and Households Living in Poverty Areas by Selected Characteristics: 2000 and 2010¹

Characteristics	2010				2000				Difference (2010 - 2000)			
	Number ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Number ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Number ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)
PEOPLE												
United States	77,415,102	68,299	25.7	0.1	49,488,516	30,291	18.1	0.1	*27,926,586	74,714	*7.6	0.1
Age												
Total	77,415,102	68,299	25.7	0.1	49,488,516	30,291	18.1	0.1	*27,926,586	74,714	*7.6	0.1
Under 18 years	20,347,295	26,633	27.9	0.1	14,418,378	13,714	20.3	0.1	*5,928,917	29,956	*7.6	0.1
18 to 64 years	48,571,697	49,756	25.7	0.1	29,949,157	20,093	17.7	0.1	*18,622,540	53,660	*8.0	0.1
65 years and over	8,496,110	12,299	21.6	0.1	5,120,981	8,424	15.4	0.1	*3,375,129	14,907	*6.2	0.1
Educational Attainment												
Population 25 years and over	47,495,562	52,283	23.7	0.1	28,730,803	17,634	16.1	0.1	*18,764,759	55,177	*7.6	0.1
Less than high school, no diploma	12,088,854	39,937	43.2	0.1	10,709,893	9,975	31.3	0.1	*1,378,961	41,163	*11.9	0.1
High school, diploma	14,931,021	28,571	26.5	0.1	8,139,146	9,622	15.9	0.1	*6,791,875	30,148	*10.6	0.1
Some college/no degree	9,724,830	29,038	22.7	0.1	4,972,579	7,644	13.1	0.1	*4,752,251	30,027	*9.5	0.1
Associate degree	2,990,468	17,052	19.2	0.1	1,260,111	3,894	11.0	0.1	*1,730,357	17,491	*8.1	0.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	7,760,389	54,798	13.4	0.1	3,649,074	6,730	8.3	0.1	*4,111,315	55,209	*5.1	0.1
Race												
Total	77,415,102	68,299	25.7	0.1	49,488,516	30,291	18.1	0.1	*27,926,586	74,714	*7.6	0.1
White alone	45,473,577	53,901	20.3	0.1	23,207,986	28,379	11.3	0.1	*22,265,591	60,916	*9.0	0.1
White, not Hispanic	31,961,033	35,365	16.6	0.1	17,109,277	24,672	9.0	0.1	*14,851,756	43,121	*7.6	0.1
Black alone	18,700,825	35,107	50.4	0.1	15,142,803	17,834	46.3	0.1	*3,558,022	39,377	*4.1	0.1
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1,168,420	9,699	47.8	0.3	960,354	4,724	40.6	0.2	*208,066	10,789	*7.3	0.4
Asian alone	2,731,778	15,858	18.7	0.1	1,682,054	7,395	16.9	0.1	*1,049,724	17,497	*1.9	0.1
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander alone	137,089	4,538	27.5	0.9	83,108	1,584	22.8	0.4	*53,981	4,807	*4.7	1.0
Some Other Race alone	7,002,621	40,798	48.3	0.2	6,679,813	12,069	44.2	0.1	*322,808	42,546	*4.0	0.2
Two or More Races	2,200,792	28,816	27.4	0.2	1,732,398	7,155	24.4	0.1	*468,394	29,692	*3.0	0.2
Hispanic (any race)	21,819,064	39,471	44.1	0.1	13,920,179	18,010	40.4	0.1	*7,898,885	43,386	*3.7	0.1
Poverty												
Total	77,415,102	68,299	25.7	0.1	49,488,516	30,291	18.1	0.1	*27,926,586	74,714	*7.6	0.1
Not in poverty	53,432,354	178,249	20.8	0.1	34,441,908	25,971	14.4	0.1	*18,990,446	180,131	*6.5	0.1
In poverty	23,982,748	137,146	53.5	0.1	15,046,608	13,833	44.4	0.1	*8,936,140	137,842	*9.1	0.1
Employment Status												
Civilian population in labor force 16 years and over	36,511,982	77,994	23.5	0.1	20,803,768	15,357	15.3	0.1	*15,708,214	79,492	*8.2	0.1
Employed	31,545,563	71,841	22.3	0.1	18,465,213	14,630	14.3	0.1	*13,080,350	73,316	*8.0	0.1
Unemployed	4,966,419	18,542	34.5	0.1	2,338,555	4,667	31.2	0.1	*2,627,864	19,120	*3.4	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2a.

Number and Percentage of People, Families, and Households Living in Poverty Areas by Selected Characteristics: 2000 and 2010¹—Con.

Characteristics	2010				2000				Difference (2010 - 2000)			
	Number ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Number ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Number ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)
Marital Status												
Population 15 years and over	60,409,791	59,794	25.0	0.2	37,314,720	18,203	17.4	0.1	*23,095,071	62,503	*7.7	0.3
Married	23,073,011	113,221	19.0	0.1	15,378,691	12,105	13.1	0.1	*7,694,320	113,866	*5.9	0.1
Widowed	3,721,248	14,175	26.3	0.1	2,714,628	4,894	19.5	0.1	*1,006,620	14,996	*6.8	0.1
Divorced	7,152,831	24,669	27.5	0.1	3,913,847	5,914	18.5	0.1	*3,238,984	25,368	*9.0	0.1
Separated	2,093,315	14,607	39.9	0.2	1,509,616	3,335	32.8	0.1	*583,699	14,983	*7.1	0.2
Never married	24,369,386	58,239	32.8	0.1	13,797,938	10,713	24.1	0.1	*10,571,448	59,216	*8.7	0.1
Metro Status of Current Residence												
Total	77,415,102	68,299	25.7	0.1	49,488,516	30,291	18.1	0.1	*27,926,586	74,714	*7.6	0.1
Central city of Metropolitan area	39,520,766	44,898	40.3	0.1	28,951,349	22,338	35.0	0.1	*10,569,417	50,148	*5.2	0.1
Remainder of Metropolitan area	22,135,044	32,914	14.3	0.1	9,880,397	15,596	7.2	0.1	*12,254,647	36,422	*7.1	0.1
Outside of Metropolitan area	15,759,292	19,358	32.5	0.1	10,656,770	15,041	20.0	0.1	*5,102,522	24,514	*12.6	0.1
FAMILIES												
Family Type												
Total	17,596,568	72,057	23.0	0.2	11,550,594	11,241	16.0	0.2	*6,045,974	72,929	*7.0	0.3
Married-couple	10,175,782	67,085	18.0	0.1	6,735,180	8,948	12.1	0.1	*3,440,602	67,679	*5.9	0.1
Male householder, no wife present	1,735,994	10,354	32.5	0.2	1,029,358	3,255	23.9	0.1	*706,636	10,854	*8.5	0.2
Female householder, no husband present	5,684,792	17,937	38.4	0.2	3,786,056	5,976	30.3	0.1	*1,898,736	18,907	*8.1	0.2
Presence of Related Children												
Total	17,596,568	72,057	23.0	0.2	11,550,594	11,241	16.0	0.2	*6,045,974	72,929	*7.0	0.3
With related children	9,824,042	59,812	26.0	0.1	7,111,169	9,728	18.7	0.1	*2,712,873	60,598	*7.2	0.1
No related children	7,772,526	19,638	20.1	0.1	4,439,425	7,954	13.0	0.1	*3,333,101	21,188	*7.1	0.1
Family Income												
Total	17,596,568	72,057	23.0	0.2	11,550,594	11,241	16.0	0.2	*6,045,974	72,929	*7.0	0.3
Under \$10,000	1,884,710	9,220	53.4	0.2	1,849,234	4,099	44.5	0.2	*35,476	10,090	*8.9	0.2
\$10,000 to \$29,999	5,120,462	15,255	42.4	0.1	4,186,122	7,043	27.6	0.2	*934,340	16,802	*14.8	0.2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	3,867,596	21,160	28.5	0.1	2,712,077	6,101	16.2	0.1	*1,155,519	22,022	*12.3	0.2
\$50,000 to \$99,999	4,806,849	35,746	18.6	0.1	2,280,428	5,826	9.1	0.1	*2,526,421	36,218	*9.6	0.1
\$100,000 or higher	1,916,951	21,779	8.9	0.1	522,733	2,855	4.7	0.1	*1,394,218	21,965	*4.1	0.1
HOUSEHOLDS												
Tenure												
Total	28,795,693	88,675	25.0	0.1	18,045,664	13,901	17.1	0.1	*10,750,029	89,758	*7.9	0.1
Owned	13,558,255	95,968	18.0	0.1	7,946,587	9,761	11.4	0.1	*5,611,668	96,463	*6.6	0.1
Rented	15,237,438	19,423	38.3	0.1	10,099,077	9,897	28.3	0.1	*5,138,361	21,799	*10.0	0.1

* Change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹ Data from 2000 were obtained from Census 2000 sample survey, while the data for 2010 were obtained from 2008–2012 5-year American Community Survey.² Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under age 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters, and people living in college dormitories or military barracks.³ Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 sample survey and 2008–2012 5-year American Community Survey data.

Table 2b.

Number and Percentage of People, Families, and Households in Poverty Living in Poverty Areas by Selected Characteristics: 2000 and 2010¹—Con.

Characteristics	2010				2000				Difference (2010 - 2000)			
	Number ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Number ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Number ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)
PEOPLE												
United States	23,982,748	137,146	53.5	0.4	15,046,608	11,705	44.4	0.1	*8,936,140	137,645	*9.1	0.4
Age												
Total	23,982,748	137,146	53.5	0.4	15,046,608	11,705	44.4	0.1	*8,936,140	137,645	*9.1	0.4
Under 18 years	8,848,377	76,020	58.3	0.2	5,746,884	6,932	48.9	0.1	*3,101,493	76,335	*9.3	0.2
18 to 64 years	13,624,605	64,210	52.5	0.1	8,221,251	8,714	43.6	0.0	*5,403,354	64,799	*8.9	0.1
65 years and over	1,509,766	7,987	40.8	0.1	1,078,473	3,444	32.8	0.1	*431,293	8,698	*8.0	0.2
Educational Attainment												
Population 25 years and over	11,094,708	51,314	48.7	0.5	6,801,430	7,438	39.9	0.1	*4,293,278	51,851	*8.8	0.5
Less than high school, no diploma	4,417,201	29,417	59.6	0.2	3,657,761	5,030	48.9	0.1	*759,440	29,844	*10.7	0.2
High school, diploma	3,492,953	20,811	47.2	0.2	1,779,049	3,931	35.8	0.1	*1,713,904	21,179	*11.4	0.2
Some college/no degree	1,969,244	11,379	44.3	0.2	830,825	2,750	32.7	0.1	*1,138,419	11,707	*11.6	0.2
Associate's degree	458,252	5,423	39.9	0.4	173,344	1,284	29.7	0.2	*284,908	5,573	*10.2	0.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	757,058	6,461	31.8	0.2	360,451	1,920	24.4	0.1	*396,607	6,740	*7.4	0.3
Race												
Total	23,982,748	137,146	53.5	0.4	15,046,608	11,705	44.4	0.1	*8,936,140	137,146	*9.1	0.4
White alone	12,253,766	75,098	45.2	0.3	5,813,519	12,538	30.8	0.1	*6,440,247	76,137	*14.3	0.3
White, not Hispanic	7,478,730	64,842	37.8	0.1	3,803,971	10,585	24.7	0.1	*3,674,759	65,700	*13.1	0.1
Black alone	7,069,531	37,029	71.9	0.2	5,455,572	8,394	67.0	0.1	*1,613,959	37,968	*4.9	0.2
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	444,906	6,409	65.5	0.6	364,097	2,389	59.9	0.4	*80,809	6,839	*5.6	0.7
Asian alone	800,885	10,466	45.4	0.5	527,042	3,460	41.9	0.3	*273,843	11,023	*3.5	0.5
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander alone	47,959	2,995	51.5	2.6	26,846	783	41.6	1.2	*21,113	3,095	*9.9	2.9
Some Other Race alone	2,569,061	28,775	67.9	0.4	2,283,812	5,831	61.9	0.2	*285,249	29,359	*5.9	0.4
Two or More Races	796,640	10,723	51.0	0.4	575,720	3,529	44.7	0.3	*220,920	11,289	*6.4	0.5
Hispanic (any race)	7,840,531	52,633	65.8	0.2	4,699,186	8,545	60.3	0.1	*3,141,345	53,322	*5.5	0.2
Employment Status												
Civilian population in labor force 16 years and over	7,242,000	27,805	51.3	0.4	3,985,916	9,285	40.9	0.1	*3,256,084	29,315	*10.3	0.4
Employed	4,940,981	22,125	50.5	0.2	2,964,561	8,167	38.5	0.1	*1,976,420	23,585	*12.0	0.2
Unemployed	2,301,019	13,183	52.6	0.3	1,021,355	4,330	49.9	0.1	*1,279,664	13,876	*2.7	0.3
Marital Status												
Population 15 years and over	16,376,823	73,543	51.3	0.5	10,086,264	7,993	42.2	0.1	*6,290,559	73,976	*9.1	0.5
Married	3,589,212	20,696	48.3	0.2	2,663,149	4,198	39.6	0.1	*926,063	21,117	*8.6	0.2
Widowed	948,852	6,879	43.1	0.2	814,229	2,405	35.2	0.1	*134,623	7,288	*7.9	0.2
Divorced	2,050,592	12,807	42.9	0.2	1,125,752	2,867	33.4	0.1	*924,840	13,124	*9.5	0.2
Separated	829,950	8,704	55.6	0.3	591,630	1,819	49.0	0.2	*238,320	8,892	*6.7	0.4
Never married	8,958,217	48,835	55.9	0.1	4,891,504	5,301	47.6	0.1	*4,066,713	49,122	*8.3	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2b.

Number and Percentage of People, Families, and Households in Poverty Living in Poverty Areas by Selected Characteristics: 2000 and 2010¹—Con.

Characteristics	2010				2000				Difference (2010 - 2000)			
	Number ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Number ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Number ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)
Metro Status of Current Residence												
Total	23,982,748	137,146	53.5	0.4	15,046,608	11,705	44.4	0.1	*8,936,140	137,146	*9.1	0.4
Central city of Metropolitan area	13,230,145	62,954	69.1	0.1	9,279,465	9,446	63.7	0.1	*3,950,680	63,659	*5.3	0.2
Remainder of Metropolitan area	6,286,967	53,553	36.5	0.2	2,796,388	7,495	24.2	0.1	*3,490,579	54,075	*12.2	0.2
Outside of Metropolitan area	4,465,636	43,247	52.8	0.2	2,970,755	6,986	38.1	0.1	*1,494,881	43,808	*14.8	0.2
FAMILIES												
Family Type												
Total	4,476,335	15,959	53.5	0.6	2,944,715	8,466	44.5	0.1	*1,531,620	18,066	*9.0	0.6
Married-couple	1,443,738	8,263	47.6	0.2	1,039,622	5,306	38.2	0.1	*404,116	9,819	*9.4	0.2
Male householder, no wife present	467,971	6,531	53.6	0.5	255,411	2,513	43.6	0.2	*212,560	6,998	*10.0	0.5
Female householder, no husband present	2,564,626	11,236	57.5	0.2	1,649,682	6,028	49.8	0.1	*914,944	12,751	*7.8	0.2
Presence of Related Children												
Total	4,476,335	15,959	53.5	0.6	2,944,715	5,174	44.5	0.1	*1,531,620	16,777	*9.0	0.6
With related children	3,635,545	13,935	55.9	0.1	2,418,925	4,585	46.9	0.1	*1,216,620	14,670	*9.0	0.2
No related children	840,790	5,811	45.1	0.2	525,790	2,349	35.9	0.2	*315,000	6,268	*9.2	0.3
Family Income												
Total	4,476,335	15,959	53.5	0.6	2,944,715	5,174	44.5	0.1	*1,531,620	16,777	*9.0	0.6
Under \$10,000	1,884,710	9,220	53.4	0.2	1,849,234	4,099	44.5	0.1	*35,476	10,090	*8.9	0.2
\$10,000 to \$29,999	2,512,586	11,639	53.4	0.2	1,086,398	3,146	44.3	0.1	*1,426,188	12,057	*9.1	0.2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	79,009	2,229	61.4	1.0	9,083	247	58.9	1.6	*69,926	2,242	*2.5	1.9
\$50,000 to \$99,999	30	27	46.9	28.4	Z	Z	Z	Z	*30	27.2	*46.9	28.4
\$100,000 or higher	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
HOUSEHOLDS												
Tenure												
Total	8,034,010	18,180	50.5	0.2	5,119,559	6,388	41.1	0.1	*2,914,451	19,269	*9.4	0.2
Owned	1,877,642	10,506	36.7	0.2	1,264,630	3,487	28.9	0.1	*613,012	11,070	*7.8	0.2
Rented	6,156,368	18,382	57.0	0.1	3,854,929	5,224	47.7	0.1	*2,301,439	19,110	*9.3	0.1

Z Represents zero.

* Change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹ Data from 2000 were obtained from Census 2000 sample survey, while the data for 2010 were obtained from 2008–2012 5-year American Community Survey.² Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under age 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters, and people living in college dormitories or military barracks.³ Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

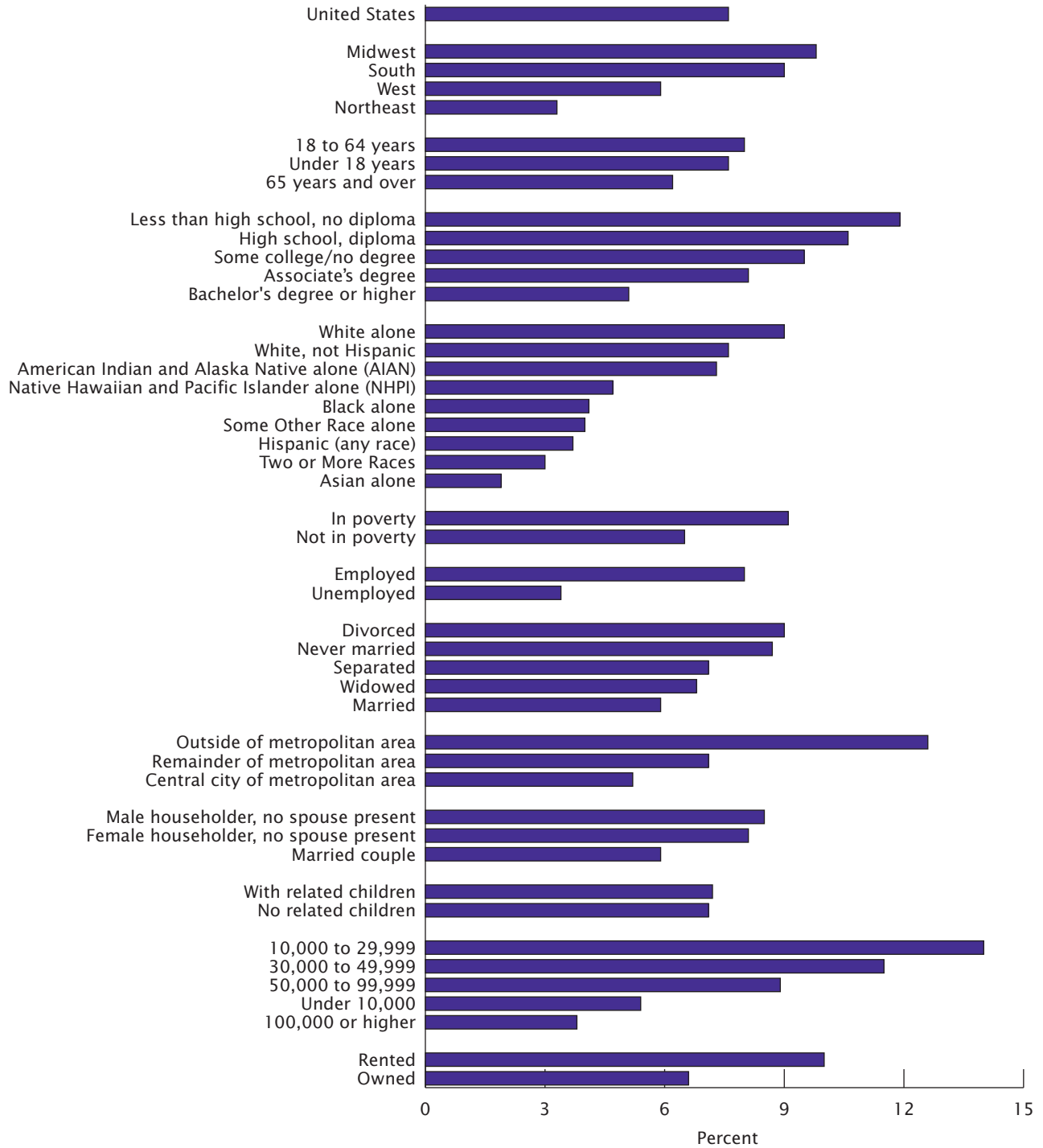
Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 sample survey and 2008–2012 5-year American Community Survey data.

Figure 7.

Percentage Point Change in Proportion of People Living in Poverty Areas by Selected Characteristics: 2000 to 2010

(Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 2008–2012 5-year American Community Survey data.

resided in central cities in 2010. However, between 2000 and 2010, the suburbs and areas outside of metropolitan areas saw larger increases in the proportion of poor people living in poverty areas (see Table 2b).

Family Households

Of all family households in 2000, 11.6 million or 16.0 percent lived in poverty areas (see Table 2a).¹⁵ In 2010, this figure changed to 17.6 million or 23.0 percent of the total family households. In both 2000 and 2010, the number and percentage of people living in poverty areas varied by type of family. In 2000, more than half of the 11.6 million families living in poverty areas were married-couple families (6.7 million), while 1.0 million were male-householder, no wife present, family households, and 3.8 million were female-householder, no husband present, family households. In 2010, the number of families living in poverty areas increased for all types of families. Among all female householders, no husband present, family households, the proportion living in poverty areas grew from 30.3 percent in 2000 to 38.4 percent in 2010, the largest proportion among all types of family households.

In 2000, 2.9 million families with incomes below the poverty level lived in poverty areas, while in 2010 the number increased to 4.5 million (see Table 2b). Of these, more than

¹⁵ Family households are defined as households with more than one person in which someone in the household is related by blood, marriage, or adoption to the household reference person.

half were female-householder, no husband present, family households. However, between 2000 and 2010, male-householder, no wife present, family households saw the largest percentage point increase in the proportion of poor families living in poverty areas.

Presence of Related Children

In both 2000 and 2010, a larger number of families with related children lived in poverty areas than families without related children (see Table 2a). There were about 7.1 million family households with related children and 4.4 million families without related children living in poverty areas in 2000. In 2010, these numbers increased to 9.8 million and 7.8 million, respectively.

In 2010, about one-quarter of all families with related children (26.0 percent) lived in poverty areas, while about 20.1 percent of the families without related children lived in such areas.

Table 2b shows that families with related children composed over 80 percent of the total poor families living in poverty areas, in both years.¹⁶ In 2010, more than half of poor families with related children lived in poverty areas.

Family Income

The number of families who lived in poverty areas increased from 11.6 million in 2000 to 17.6

¹⁶ In 2000, of the total 2.9 million families in poverty, 2.4 million were families with related children. In 2010, of the total 4.5 million families in poverty, families with related children comprised 3.6 million.

million in 2010 (see Table 2a). Of these, families with income below \$30,000 comprised 6.0 million or 52.3 percent in 2000. In 2010, the number of families in this income group living in poverty areas increased to 7.0 million, while its share declined to 39.8 percent, as more families with higher incomes lived in poverty areas.¹⁷

Between 2000 and 2010, the proportion of family households living in poverty areas increased across all income groups. In 2010, more than half of families with a family income less than \$10,000 lived in poverty areas, an increase from 44.5 percent in 2000. During this period, the percentage of families with incomes between \$10,000 and \$30,000 living in poverty areas increased by 14.8 percentage points. The proportion of families with incomes of \$30,000 to \$50,000 living in poverty areas increased by 12.3 percentage points during the same time.

More than half of families in poverty lived in poverty areas in 2010 (see Table 2b). In 2000, families with incomes between \$10,000 and \$30,000 comprised about 36.9 percent of all families in poverty living in poverty areas, while in 2010, this proportion increased to represent more than half (56.1 percent) of families in this income group.

Tenure

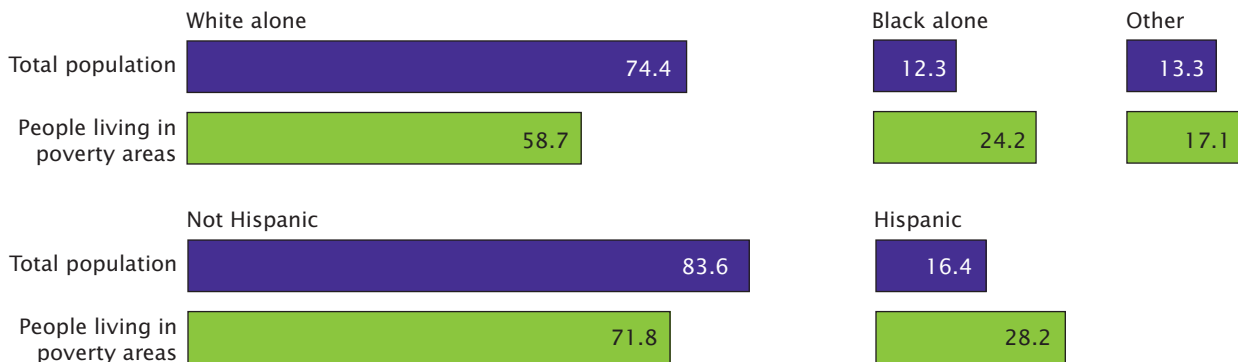
The total number of occupied households living in poverty areas increased by over 10 million—from about 18.0 million in 2000

¹⁷ The 2008–2012 family income was inflation-adjusted to 2012 dollars.

Figure 8.

Composition of Total Population and People Living in Poverty Areas by Selected Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010

(In percent. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008–2012 5-year American Community Survey data.

to 28.8 million in 2010 (see Table 2a). The number of households in poverty areas increased for both owned and rented households, but more renter households than owner-occupied households were found in poverty areas for both years. Between 2000 and 2010, the proportion of renter households in poverty areas grew by 10.0 percentage points to 38.3 percent.

As Table 2b shows, the number of poor households living in poverty areas increased from 5.1 million in 2000 to 8.0 million in 2010. Of these, households that paid rent comprised about three-quarters of all poor households in poverty areas.¹⁸

¹⁸ In 2000, of the total 5.1 million households in poverty living in poverty areas, 3.9 million were renters. In 2010, of the total 8.0 million households in poverty living in poverty areas, 6.2 million were renters.

WHAT IS THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY?

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, social, economic, and housing data for the nation, states, congressional districts, counties, places, and other localities every year. It has an annual sample size of about 3 million addresses across the United States and Puerto Rico and includes both housing units and group quarters (e.g., nursing facilities and prisons). The ACS is conducted in every county throughout the nation, and every municipio in Puerto Rico, where it is called the Puerto Rico Community Survey. Beginning in 2006, ACS data for 2005 were released for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 and greater.

For information on the ACS sample design and other topics, visit www.census.gov/acs/www/.

SOURCE AND ACCURACY

The data presented in this report are based on the ACS sample interviewed from January 1, 2008, through December 31, 2012, and the sample interviewed in 2000 from the Census 2000 sample. The estimates based on these samples describe the actual average values

of person, household, and housing unit characteristics over this period of collection. Sampling error is the uncertainty between an estimate based on a sample and the corresponding value that would be obtained if the estimate were based on the entire population (as from a census). Measures of sampling

error are provided in the form of margins of error for all estimates included in this report. All comparative statements in this report have undergone statistical testing, and comparisons are significant at the 90 percent level unless otherwise noted. In addition to sampling error, nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the operations used to collect and process survey data such as editing, reviewing, or keying data from questionnaires. For more information on sampling and estimation methods, confidentiality protection, and sampling and nonsampling error, please see the 2012 ACS Accuracy of the

Data document located at <www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2012.pdf>, and the Accuracy of the Data document for Census 2000 sample data located at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf>.

NOTES:

The Census Bureau also publishes poverty estimates based on the Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). Following the standard specified by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in

Statistical Policy Directive 14, data from the CPS ASEC are used to estimate the official national poverty rate, which can be found in the report *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2012*, available at <www.census.gov/prod/2013pubs/p60-245.pdf>.

For information on poverty estimates from the ACS and how they differ from those based on the CPS ASEC, see "Fact Sheet—Differences Between CPS ASEC and ACS" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/datasources/factsheet.html>.

Appendix Table 1.

Distribution of People in Census Tracts by Poverty Levels of Census Tracts by Region and by State: 2000 and 2010¹

Geography	2000										2010										
	Total ²		Category I (less than 14.9 percent)		Category II (14.9–19.9 percent)		Category III (20.0–39.9 percent)		Category IV (40.0 percent or more)		Total ²		Category I (less than 14.9 percent)		Category II (14.9–19.9 percent)		Category III (20.0–39.9 percent)		Category IV (40.0 percent or more)		
	Number	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Number	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	
United States																					
Total	273,882,232	12,953	70.7	0.1	11.2	0.1	15.4	0.1	2.6	0.1	301,333,410	13,789	60.9	0.1	13.5	0.1	21.6	0.1	4.1	0.1	
In poverty	33,899,812	26,062	39.9	0.1	15.7	0.1	34.1	0.1	10.3	0.1	44,852,527	269,119	30.9	0.1	15.6	0.1	39.9	0.1	13.6	0.1	
Regions																					
Northeast	52,039,565	31,046	75.3	0.1	8.2	0.1	13.3	0.1	3.3	0.1	53,774,415	3,567	70.9	0.1	9.2	0.1	16.0	0.1	3.9	0.1	
Midwest	62,613,918	33,233	80.6	0.1	7.7	0.1	9.9	0.1	1.8	0.1	65,167,080	5,103	65.4	0.1	13.0	0.1	17.1	0.1	4.4	0.1	
South	97,437,335	37,886	63.8	0.1	14.5	0.1	18.9	0.1	2.9	0.1	111,779,304	7,271	53.4	0.1	15.8	0.1	26.4	0.1	4.5	0.1	
West	61,791,414	33,078	67.7	0.1	12.3	0.1	17.4	0.1	2.5	0.1	70,612,611	5,215	60.8	0.1	13.3	0.1	22.4	0.1	3.5	0.1	
States																					
Alabama	4,334,919	9,877	55.6	0.1	18.8	0.1	21.6	0.1	4.0	0.1	4,662,094	995	45.4	0.1	18.6	0.1	30.0	0.1	6.0	0.1	
Alaska	612,961	3,452	85.3	0.2	6.5	0.1	8.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	694,795	433	84.3	0.3	7.9	0.2	7.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Arizona	5,021,238	13,066	65.3	0.1	10.7	0.1	20.2	0.1	3.8	0.1	6,267,024	1,693	54.5	0.1	12.2	0.1	26.3	0.2	7.1	0.1	
Arkansas	2,600,117	7,674	53.0	0.1	24.0	0.1	21.1	0.1	1.9	0.1	2,833,046	923	42.4	0.2	18.9	0.2	35.4	0.2	3.3	0.1	
California	33,100,044	31,748	62.5	0.1	12.8	0.1	21.4	0.1	3.4	0.1	36,575,460	3,416	59.1	0.1	13.2	0.1	24.0	0.1	3.8	0.1	
Colorado	4,202,140	9,727	82.8	0.1	7.7	0.1	9.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	4,927,283	1,149	67.6	0.1	11.0	0.1	19.4	0.1	1.9	0.1	
Connecticut	3,300,416	9,963	86.6	0.1	3.5	0.1	8.7	0.1	1.2	0.1	3,463,192	812	78.2	0.1	7.7	0.1	10.7	0.1	3.4	0.1	
Delaware	759,117	4,801	83.2	0.2	10.9	0.2	4.2	0.1	1.7	0.1	874,954	550	74.4	0.3	13.1	0.2	10.7	0.2	1.8	0.1	
District of Columbia	541,657	4,057	38.2	0.4	20.5	0.3	31.1	0.3	10.2	0.2	572,108	278	51.2	0.4	14.3	0.4	25.4	0.4	9.1	0.3	
Florida	15,605,367	22,577	71.0	0.1	12.6	0.1	14.2	0.1	2.2	0.1	18,479,273	2,372	58.1	0.1	15.3	0.1	23.3	0.1	3.4	0.1	
Georgia	7,959,649	16,361	68.3	0.1	11.9	0.1	16.9	0.1	2.9	0.1	9,448,393	1,950	49.5	0.1	16.1	0.1	30.1	0.1	4.4	0.1	
Hawaii	1,178,795	5,181	75.8	0.2	11.2	0.1	12.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	1,326,949	660	74.5	0.3	13.6	0.2	11.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	
Idaho	1,263,205	5,362	75.2	0.2	18.6	0.2	5.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	1,537,058	691	58.1	0.2	23.3	0.2	16.1	0.2	2.5	0.1	
Illinois	12,095,961	16,259	77.8	0.1	7.6	0.1	12.0	0.1	2.5	0.1	12,522,726	1,704	67.3	0.1	10.9	0.1	17.6	0.1	4.1	0.1	
Indiana	5,894,295	13,251	83.0	0.1	7.7	0.1	8.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	6,287,582	1,567	61.7	0.1	15.2	0.1	19.0	0.1	4.0	0.1	
Iowa	2,824,435	7,380	89.6	0.1	5.7	0.1	3.9	0.1	0.7	0.1	2,948,498	635	73.6	0.1	12.5	0.1	12.5	0.1	1.4	0.1	
Kansas	2,605,429	7,091	81.1	0.1	9.8	0.1	8.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	2,767,281	1,042	66.9	0.1	13.4	0.1	16.8	0.1	3.0	0.1	
Kentucky	3,927,047	9,408	54.6	0.1	15.5	0.1	27.6	0.1	2.3	0.1	4,209,861	1,319	42.5	0.1	18.2	0.1	34.9	0.1	4.4	0.1	
Louisiana	4,334,094	9,876	42.5	0.1	16.4	0.1	33.8	0.1	7.2	0.1	4,400,761	1,216	46.1	0.2	16.4	0.1	31.3	0.2	6.2	0.1	
Maine	1,240,893	4,906	78.0	0.2	15.0	0.1	6.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	1,293,465	533	66.1	0.2	16.4	0.1	15.9	0.1	1.6	0.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table 1.

Distribution of People in Census Tracts by Poverty Levels of Census Tracts by Region and by State: 2000 and 2010¹—Con.

Geography	2000										2010										
	Total ²		Category I (less than 14.9 percent)		Category II (14.9–19.9 percent)		Category III (20.0–39.9 percent)		Category IV (40.0 percent or more)		Total ²		Category I (less than 14.9 percent)		Category II (14.9–19.9 percent)		Category III (20.0–39.9 percent)		Category IV (40.0 percent or more)		
	Number	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Number	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	Per-cent ²	Margin of error ³ (±)	
States—Con.																					
Maryland	5,164,376	12,420	85.9	0.1	5.8	0.1	6.9	0.1	1.4	0.1	5,645,390	1,207	81.0	0.1	8.2	0.1	9.6	0.1	1.2	0.1	
Massachusetts	6,138,444	13,516	81.5	0.1	6.2	0.1	11.0	0.1	1.3	0.1	6,333,378	987	76.7	0.1	7.2	0.1	13.6	0.1	2.5	0.1	
Michigan	9,700,622	13,502	80.1	0.1	6.0	0.1	11.7	0.1	2.2	0.1	9,676,703	1,392	57.9	0.1	14.9	0.1	20.1	0.1	7.1	0.1	
Minnesota	4,794,144	9,580	88.8	0.1	4.9	0.1	5.2	0.1	1.2	0.1	5,191,097	878	77.8	0.1	9.0	0.1	10.7	0.1	2.5	0.1	
Mississippi	2,750,677	7,891	39.3	0.1	19.6	0.1	35.8	0.1	5.3	0.1	2,872,106	1,089	31.3	0.2	20.2	0.2	38.8	0.2	9.7	0.1	
Missouri	5,433,293	10,186	71.8	0.1	13.2	0.1	13.3	0.1	1.6	0.1	5,802,726	1,777	58.2	0.1	16.9	0.1	21.5	0.1	3.4	0.1	
Montana	878,789	4,131	65.0	0.2	14.5	0.2	18.5	0.2	2.1	0.1	966,486	528	60.5	0.2	15.5	0.2	22.5	0.2	1.5	0.1	
Nebraska	1,660,527	5,671	84.9	0.1	7.5	0.1	7.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1,772,893	799	71.4	0.1	11.7	0.1	14.8	0.1	2.1	0.1	
Nevada	1,962,948	8,216	76.7	0.2	12.4	0.1	10.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	2,665,094	978	62.4	0.2	13.8	0.2	20.0	0.2	3.8	0.1	
New Hampshire	1,199,322	4,823	95.5	0.1	2.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	1,277,667	434	86.2	0.2	7.1	0.1	6.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	
New Jersey	8,232,588	15,591	83.0	0.1	6.8	0.1	8.7	0.1	1.6	0.1	8,619,763	1,205	79.0	0.1	6.9	0.1	12.2	0.1	1.9	0.1	
New Mexico	1,783,907	6,366	41.8	0.2	21.4	0.1	32.5	0.2	4.4	0.1	2,013,777	902	41.0	0.2	16.0	0.2	37.8	0.2	5.2	0.1	
New York	18,449,899	24,413	63.7	0.1	10.6	0.1	19.7	0.1	5.9	0.1	18,885,925	2,163	62.5	0.1	10.9	0.1	21.3	0.1	5.3	0.1	
North Carolina	7,805,328	13,168	70.8	0.1	15.3	0.1	12.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	9,289,467	1,603	49.3	0.1	18.8	0.1	28.1	0.1	3.7	0.1	
North Dakota	619,197	2,602	76.4	0.2	13.6	0.1	9.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	652,525	354	78.2	0.2	10.3	0.2	8.6	0.2	2.9	0.1	
Ohio	11,046,987	14,372	78.2	0.1	8.3	0.1	11.4	0.1	2.1	0.1	11,222,568	1,979	61.1	0.1	14.2	0.1	18.8	0.1	5.9	0.1	
Oklahoma	3,336,224	8,681	55.1	0.1	20.7	0.1	22.7	0.1	1.5	0.1	3,634,666	893	50.2	0.1	18.4	0.1	28.9	0.1	2.4	0.1	
Oregon	3,347,667	8,696	75.1	0.1	14.7	0.1	9.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	3,762,697	1,244	56.2	0.2	17.6	0.1	24.4	0.2	1.8	0.1	
Pennsylvania	11,879,950	14,880	78.9	0.1	7.5	0.1	10.9	0.1	2.7	0.1	12,289,177	1,974	71.7	0.1	9.1	0.1	14.4	0.1	4.7	0.1	
Rhode Island	1,010,000	5,535	72.1	0.2	7.4	0.1	17.6	0.2	3.0	0.1	1,011,137	430	70.0	0.2	8.8	0.2	17.6	0.3	3.5	0.1	
South Carolina	3,883,329	10,796	60.2	0.1	19.0	0.1	19.2	0.1	1.6	0.1	4,488,442	1,108	47.1	0.2	17.7	0.1	31.0	0.2	4.2	0.1	
South Dakota	727,425	3,760	73.5	0.2	12.8	0.2	9.6	0.2	4.1	0.1	786,956	578	66.4	0.2	16.7	0.2	13.5	0.2	3.4	0.1	
Tennessee	5,539,896	12,855	65.8	0.1	16.9	0.1	15.1	0.1	2.2	0.1	6,194,236	1,625	48.5	0.1	18.2	0.1	28.7	0.1	4.7	0.1	
Texas	20,287,300	20,725	58.5	0.1	13.5	0.1	23.7	0.1	4.3	0.1	24,607,114	3,267	51.4	0.1	14.4	0.1	27.8	0.1	6.4	0.1	
Utah	2,195,034	7,056	82.2	0.1	7.2	0.1	8.6	0.1	2.0	0.1	2,720,557	825	73.9	0.1	9.6	0.1	14.3	0.1	2.2	0.1	
Vermont	588,053	2,818	86.6	0.2	9.3	0.1	3.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	600,711	362	76.4	0.2	13.6	0.2	9.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	
Virginia	6,844,372	14,253	81.4	0.1	9.2	0.1	8.0	0.1	1.3	0.1	7,769,128	1,507	74.3	0.1	11.0	0.1	12.8	0.1	1.9	0.1	
Washington	5,765,201	13,108	77.9	0.1	11.5	0.1	9.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	6,606,382	1,592	68.5	0.1	12.5	0.1	16.6	0.1	2.3	0.1	
West Virginia	1,763,866	6,330	40.7	0.2	25.7	0.2	32.3	0.2	1.4	0.1	1,798,265	793	42.4	0.2	26.2	0.2	28.7	0.2	2.6	0.1	
Wisconsin	5,211,603	9,980	86.9	0.1	5.0	0.1	6.2	0.1	1.9	0.1	5,535,525	1,190	74.6	0.1	9.8	0.1	11.6	0.1	3.9	0.1	
Wyoming	479,485	3,054	81.7	0.2	10.8	0.2	7.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	549,049	441	74.0	0.3	17.0	0.3	8.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	

¹ Data from 2000 were obtained from Census 2000 sample survey, while the data for 2010 were obtained from 2008–2012 5-year American Community Survey.

² Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under age 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters, and people living in college dormitories or military barracks.

³ Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 sample survey and 2008–2012 5-year American Community Survey data.

Appendix Table 2.

Distribution of People, Families, and Households in Census Tracts by Poverty Level of Census Tracts and Selected Characteristics: 2000

Characteristics	Category I (less than 14.9 percent)		Category II (14.9–19.9 percent)		Category III (20.0–39.9 percent)		Category IV (40.0 percent or more)		Total	
	Estimate ¹	Margin of error ² (±)	Estimate ¹	Margin of error ² (±)	Estimate ¹	Margin of error ² (±)	Estimate ¹	Margin of error ² (±)	Estimate ¹	Margin of error ² (±)
PEOPLE										
United States	70.7	0.1	11.2	0.1	15.4	0.1	2.6	0.1	273,882,232	12,953
Region										
Total	193,602,489	36,022	30,791,227	24,998	42,289,624	28,595	7,198,892	12,660	273,882,232	12,953
Northeast	20.2	0.1	13.8	0.1	16.3	0.1	23.6	0.1	19.0	0.1
Midwest	26.1	0.1	15.6	0.1	14.6	0.1	16.0	0.1	22.9	0.1
South	32.1	0.1	45.8	0.1	43.5	0.1	38.8	0.1	35.6	0.1
West	21.6	0.1	24.8	0.1	25.5	0.1	21.6	0.1	22.6	0.1
Age										
Total	193,602,489	36,022	30,791,227	24,998	42,289,624	28,595	7,198,892	12,660	273,882,232	12,953
Under 18 years	25.1	0.1	25.9	0.1	28.7	0.1	31.7	0.1	25.9	0.1
18 to 64 years	62.3	0.1	61.8	0.1	60.6	0.1	59.9	0.1	61.9	0.1
65 years and over	12.6	0.1	12.3	0.1	10.7	0.1	8.4	0.1	12.2	0.1
Educational Attainment										
Population 25 years and over	130,223,652	39,521	19,666,397	20,430	25,100,657	22,833	3,630,146	9,050	178,620,852	29,712
Less than high school, no diploma	14.0	0.1	26.8	0.1	36.0	0.1	46.3	0.1	19.1	0.1
High school, diploma	28.2	0.1	31.5	0.1	28.8	0.1	25.2	0.1	28.6	0.1
Some college/no degree	22.2	0.1	20.1	0.1	17.7	0.1	14.7	0.1	21.2	0.1
Associate's degree	7.0	0.1	5.5	0.1	4.5	0.1	3.5	0.1	6.4	0.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	28.7	0.1	16.1	0.1	13.1	0.1	10.3	0.1	24.7	0.1
Race										
Total	193,602,489	36,022	30,791,227	24,998	42,289,624	28,595	7,198,892	12,660	273,882,232	12,953
White alone	83.7	0.1	68.2	0.1	49.1	0.1	33.8	0.1	75.3	0.1
White, not Hispanic	79.6	0.1	60.2	0.1	37.1	0.1	20.0	0.1	69.3	0.1
Black alone	6.6	0.1	15.7	0.1	28.7	0.1	41.8	0.1	11.9	0.1
American Indian and Alaska Native alone (AIAN)	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.7	0.1	3.2	0.1	0.9	0.1
Asian alone	3.7	0.1	3.4	0.1	3.4	0.1	3.3	0.1	3.6	0.1
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander alone (NHPI)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Some Other Race alone	3.0	0.1	8.2	0.1	13.4	0.1	14.4	0.1	5.5	0.1
Two or More Races	2.3	0.1	3.1	0.1	3.5	0.1	3.3	0.1	2.6	0.1
Hispanic (any race)	7.8	0.1	17.6	0.1	27.6	0.1	31.1	0.1	12.6	0.1
Poverty										
Total	193,602,489	36,022	30,791,227	24,998	42,289,624	28,595	7,198,892	12,660	273,882,232	12,953
Not in poverty	93.0	0.1	82.7	0.1	72.7	0.1	51.6	0.1	87.6	0.1
In poverty	7.0	0.1	17.3	0.1	27.3	0.1	48.4	0.1	12.4	0.1
Employment Status										
Civilian population in labor force 16 years and over	100,992,760	38,181	14,616,140	17,787	18,162,097	19,691	2,641,671	7,734	136,412,668	30,839
Employed	95.9	0.1	93.0	0.1	89.6	0.1	83.0	0.1	94.5	0.1
Unemployed	4.1	0.1	7.0	0.1	10.4	0.1	17.0	0.1	5.5	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table 2.

Distribution of People, Families, and Households in Census Tracts by Poverty Level of Census Tracts and Selected Characteristics: 2000—Con.

Characteristics	Category I (less than 14.9 percent)		Category II (14.9–19.9 percent)		Category III (20.0–39.9 percent)		Category IV (40.0 percent or more)		Total	
	Estimate ¹	Margin of error ² (±)	Estimate ¹	Margin of error ² (±)	Estimate ¹	Margin of error ² (±)	Estimate ¹	Margin of error ² (±)	Estimate ¹	Margin of error ² (±)
Marital Status										
Population 15 years and over	153,269,531	39,286	24,124,372	22,428	32,059,261	25,441	5,255,459	10,857	214,708,623	23,618
Married	58.9	0.1	50.2	0.1	42.9	0.1	30.7	0.1	54.8	0.1
Widowed	6.2	0.1	7.2	0.1	7.3	0.1	6.9	0.1	6.5	0.1
Divorced	9.5	0.1	11.2	0.1	10.7	0.1	9.0	0.1	9.9	0.1
Separated	1.6	0.1	2.7	0.1	3.9	0.1	5.1	0.1	2.1	0.1
Never married	23.8	0.1	28.6	0.1	35.1	0.1	48.2	0.1	26.7	0.1
Metro Status of Current Residence										
Total	193,602,489	36,022	30,791,227	24,998	42,289,624	28,595	7,198,892	12,660	273,882,232	12,953
Central city of metropolitan area	22.1	0.1	35.4	0.1	55.6	0.1	75.3	0.1	30.2	0.1
Remainder of metropolitan area	61.0	0.1	31.5	0.1	21.1	0.1	13.2	0.1	50.3	0.1
Outside of metropolitan area	16.8	0.1	33.1	0.1	23.2	0.1	11.5	0.1	19.5	0.1
FAMILIES										
Family Type										
Total	52,848,699	13,860	7,862,487	9,737	10,049,268	10,819	1,501,326	4,460	72,261,780	20,588
Married couple	81.6	0.1	71.1	0.1	60.5	0.1	43.8	0.3	76.7	0.1
Male householder, no wife present	5.1	0.1	7.5	0.1	8.9	0.1	9.2	0.2	6.0	0.1
Female householder, no husband present	13.3	0.1	21.5	0.1	30.7	0.1	47.0	0.3	17.3	0.1
Presence of Related Children										
Total	52,848,699	13,860	7,862,487	9,737	10,049,268	10,819	1,501,326	4,460	72,261,780	20,588
With related children	50.4	0.1	54.2	0.1	60.4	0.1	69.1	0.2	52.6	0.1
No related children	49.6	0.1	45.8	0.1	39.6	0.1	30.9	0.2	47.4	0.1
Family Income										
Total	52,848,699	13,860	7,862,487	9,737	10,049,268	10,819	1,501,326	4,460	72,261,780	20,588
Under 10,000	3.1	0.1	8.3	0.1	14.1	0.1	28.4	0.2	5.7	0.1
10,000 to 29,999	16.3	0.1	29.7	0.1	35.7	0.1	39.9	0.2	21.0	0.1
30,000 to 49,999	22.6	0.1	27.2	0.1	24.4	0.1	17.3	0.1	23.2	0.1
50,000 to 99,999	39.1	0.1	28.0	0.1	21.0	0.1	11.6	0.1	34.8	0.1
100,000 or higher	18.9	0.1	6.8	0.1	4.8	0.1	2.8	0.1	15.3	0.1
HOUSEHOLDS										
Tenure										
Total	75,476,486	17,043	11,957,951	11,977	15,520,169	13,383	2,525,495	5,775	105,480,101	25,424
Owned	72.7	0.1	58.8	0.1	46.8	0.1	27.2	0.1	66.2	0.1
Rented	27.3	0.1	41.2	0.1	53.2	0.1	72.8	0.1	33.8	0.1

¹ Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under age 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters, and people living in college dormitories or military barracks.

² Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 sample survey.

Appendix Table 3.

Distribution of People, Families, and Households in Census Tracts by Poverty Level of Census Tracts and Selected Characteristics: 2010

Characteristics	Category I (less than 14.9 percent)		Category II (14.9–19.9 percent)		Category III (20.0–39.9 percent)		Category IV (40.0 percent or more)		Total	
	Estimate ¹	Margin of error ² (±)	Estimate ¹	Margin of error ² (±)	Estimate ¹	Margin of error ² (±)	Estimate ¹	Margin of error ² (±)	Estimate ¹	Margin of error ² (±)
PEOPLE										
United States	60.9	0.1	13.5	0.1	21.6	0.1	4.1	0.1	301,333,410	13,789
Region										
Total	183,369,806	65,503	40,548,502	39,868	65,006,093	61,976	12,409,009	30,219	301,333,410	13,789
Northeast	20.8	0.1	12.3	0.1	13.2	0.1	16.8	0.1	17.8	0.1
Midwest	23.3	0.1	20.9	0.1	17.2	0.1	23.2	0.1	21.6	0.1
South	32.5	0.1	43.6	0.1	45.3	0.1	40.1	0.1	37.1	0.1
West	23.4	0.1	23.2	0.1	24.3	0.1	19.9	0.1	23.4	0.1
Age										
Total	183,369,806	65,503	40,548,502	39,868	65,006,093	61,976	12,409,009	30,219	301,333,410	13,789
Under 18 years	23.4	0.1	23.6	0.1	25.8	0.1	28.7	0.1	24.2	0.1
18 to 64 years	62.7	0.1	63.0	0.1	62.7	0.1	62.7	0.1	62.8	0.1
65 years and over	13.9	0.1	13.3	0.1	11.4	0.1	8.6	0.1	13.1	0.1
Educational Attainment										
Population 25 years and over	126,194,013	46,610	27,095,415	24,687	40,841,365	43,224	6,654,197	18,510	200,784,990	16,930
Less than high school, no diploma	9.0	0.1	16.8	0.1	24.2	0.1	33.1	0.2	13.9	0.1
High school, diploma	26.0	0.1	31.9	0.1	31.6	0.1	30.3	0.1	28.1	0.1
Some college/no degree	21.5	0.1	22.2	0.1	20.7	0.1	18.8	0.1	21.4	0.1
Associate's degree	8.3	0.1	7.7	0.1	6.5	0.1	5.0	0.1	7.8	0.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	35.2	0.1	21.3	0.1	16.9	0.1	12.8	0.1	28.9	0.1
Race										
Total	183,369,806	65,503	40,548,502	39,868	65,006,093	61,976	12,409,009	30,219	301,333,410	13,789
White alone	81.1	0.1	73.8	0.1	61.4	0.1	44.7	0.2	74.4	0.1
White, not Hispanic	73.7	0.1	62.1	0.1	44.3	0.1	25.7	0.1	63.8	0.1
Black alone	7.2	0.1	13.1	0.1	21.8	0.1	36.6	0.1	12.3	0.1
American Indian and Alaska Native alone (AIAN)	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.8	0.1
Asian alone	5.6	0.1	3.8	0.1	3.6	0.1	3.4	0.1	4.8	0.1
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander alone (NHPI)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Some Other Race alone	2.9	0.1	5.4	0.1	8.8	0.1	10.4	0.1	4.8	0.1
Two or More Races	2.6	0.1	2.8	0.1	2.9	0.1	2.7	0.1	2.7	0.1
Hispanic (any race)	11.1	0.1	18.3	0.1	27.6	0.1	31.4	0.1	16.4	0.1
Poverty										
Total	183,369,806	65,503	40,548,502	39,868	65,006,093	61,976	12,409,009	30,219	301,333,410	13,789
Not in poverty	92.4	0.1	82.7	0.2	72.5	0.2	51.0	0.3	85.1	0.1
In poverty	7.6	0.1	17.3	0.2	27.5	0.2	49.0	0.3	14.9	0.1
Employment Status										
Civilian population in labor force 16 years and over	98,394,896	50,118	20,653,134	34,806	31,248,425	64,152	5,263,557	23,188	155,560,012	112,302
Employed	92.6	0.1	89.8	0.1	87.1	0.1	82.2	0.1	90.8	0.1
Unemployed	7.4	0.1	10.2	0.1	12.9	0.1	17.8	0.1	9.2	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table 3.

Distribution of People, Families, and Households in Census Tracts by Poverty Level of Census Tracts and Selected Characteristics: 2010—Con.

Characteristics	Category I (less than 14.9 percent)		Category II (14.9–19.9 percent)		Category III (20.0–39.9 percent)		Category IV (40.0 percent or more)		Total	
	Estimate ¹	Margin of error ² (±)	Estimate ¹	Margin of error ² (±)	Estimate ¹	Margin of error ² (±)	Estimate ¹	Margin of error ² (±)	Estimate ¹	Margin of error ² (±)
Marital Status										
Population 15 years and over	148,178,638	59,486	32,621,326	29,844	51,003,384	50,191	9,406,407	23,998	241,209,755	7,673
Married	55.9	0.2	47.6	0.2	40.2	0.2	27.3	0.2	50.3	0.2
Widowed	5.6	0.1	6.3	0.1	6.2	0.1	5.7	0.1	5.9	0.1
Divorced	10.1	0.1	12.1	0.1	12.1	0.1	10.6	0.1	10.8	0.1
Separated	1.6	0.1	2.5	0.1	3.4	0.1	4.1	0.1	2.2	0.1
Never married	26.8	0.1	31.5	0.1	38.1	0.1	52.3	0.2	30.8	0.1
Metro Status of Current Residence										
Total	183,369,806	65,503	40,548,502	39,868	65,006,093	61,976	12,409,009	30,219	301,333,410	13,789
Central city of metropolitan area	24.9	0.1	31.9	0.1	46.8	0.1	73.3	0.1	32.6	0.1
Remainder of metropolitan area	62.8	0.1	42.8	0.1	31.0	0.1	16.1	0.1	51.3	0.1
Outside of metropolitan area	12.2	0.1	25.3	0.1	22.2	0.1	10.6	0.1	16.1	0.1
FAMILIES										
Family Type										
Total	48,838,722	117,662	10,160,258	36,277	15,107,217	61,304	2,489,351	13,531	76,595,548	218,967
Married couple	80.1	0.2	70.3	0.2	60.2	0.2	43.2	0.2	73.7	0.4
Male householder, no wife present	5.7	0.1	8.0	0.1	9.7	0.1	10.9	0.1	7.0	0.1
Female householder, no husband present	14.2	0.1	21.7	0.2	30.1	0.1	45.9	0.2	19.4	0.1
Presence of Related Children										
Total	48,838,722	117,662	10,160,258	36,277	15,107,217	61,304	2,489,351	13,531	76,595,548	218,967
With related children	47.1	0.1	49.2	0.2	54.6	0.1	63.2	0.2	49.4	0.2
No related children	52.9	0.1	50.8	0.2	45.4	0.1	36.8	0.2	50.6	0.1
Family Income										
Total	48,838,722	117,662	10,160,258	36,277	15,107,217	61,304	2,489,351	13,531	76,595,548	218,967
Under 10,000	2.2	0.1	5.5	0.1	9.3	0.1	19.2	0.2	4.6	0.1
10,000 to 29,999	10.1	0.1	19.9	0.1	27.6	0.1	38.3	0.2	15.8	0.1
30,000 to 49,999	15.4	0.1	21.7	0.1	22.4	0.1	19.2	0.2	17.7	0.1
50,000 to 99,999	35.7	0.1	35.2	0.1	28.9	0.1	17.7	0.2	33.7	0.1
100,000 or higher	36.6	0.1	17.7	0.1	11.8	0.1	5.6	0.1	28.2	0.2
HOUSEHOLDS										
Tenure										
Total	70,631,270	115,914	15,799,839	38,516	24,343,499	72,598	4,452,194	18,131	115,226,802	238,575
Owned	73.8	0.2	61.9	0.2	50.0	0.2	31.0	0.2	65.5	0.3
Rented	26.2	0.2	38.1	0.2	50.0	0.2	69.0	0.2	34.5	0.1

¹ Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under age 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters, and people living in college dormitories or military barracks.

² Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008–2012 5-year American Community Survey data.