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Gonzalez Corzo, Mario and Gargalas, Vassilios

Lehman College, The City University of New York (CUNY),  
Lehman College, The City University of New York (CUNY)

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## The Bronx Today: A Comparative Socioeconomic Profile

**Mario A. González-Corzo & Vassilios N. Gargalas**

Lehman College  
City University of New York (CUNY)

This paper presents a detailed analysis of the principal socioeconomic characteristics of the population of the Bronx at the end of 2009, and compares them with the socioeconomic characteristics of the populations of the State of New York and the (rest of the) United States. The paper is divided into four (4) sections: (1) demographic characteristics, (2) social characteristics, (3) housing characteristics, and (4) economic characteristics.

Keywords: Urban studies, New York economy, The Bronx population, The Bronx economy

### Introduction

The Bronx, New York, has been at the forefront of transnational (migrant-based) communities in the eastern United States since the mass arrival of migrants from Puerto Rico seeking employment in the manufacturing sector during the early days following World War II. The large-scale Puerto Rican migration of the 1940s and 1950s was followed by a much smaller influx of Cuban migrants, who arrived in the borough during the 1960s and 1970s, and established a peripheral settlement to their relatively large ethnic enclave in Hudson County, New Jersey. In the 1980s and early 1990s, the Bronx experienced a notable influx of Dominican migrants, who were primarily attracted by the borough's proximity to their traditional ethnic enclave of Washington Heights (in Manhattan), public infrastructure, more affordable housing, and alternative sources of employment, particularly in the public and health care sectors. These three groups of migrants had three fundamental factors in common: strong transnational linkages with friends and relatives back in their homelands; common cultural values; and the ability to develop differentiated, ethnic-oriented social networks to cope with the challenges confronting migrant communities in a densely

populated, urban environment (Glick, Shiller, Basch, & Szanton Blanc, 1995, 1995; Heisler, 2001; Vertovec, 2004).

There are, however, some significant differences between these groups. Unlike the Puerto Ricans, who for the most part sought (and obtained) factory-based manufacturing jobs, primarily in the textile sector, the Cuban migrants that settled in the Bronx operated their own (small-scale) businesses (e.g., bodegas, car dealerships, factories, etc.). By the time of their arrival, most Dominicans were employed primarily in the growing service sector, which gradually replaced the manufacturing sector where the majority of Puerto Rican migrants found work in the 1940s and 1950s. Like their Cuban counterparts, however, many Dominican migrants operated their own micro-enterprises (mostly small-scale sole proprietorships organized to service the local community). For political reasons, Puerto Ricans and Dominicans maintained stronger transnational ties with friends and relatives in their countries of origin, compared to Cubans. Traveling, calling, writing, and sending remittances to Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic were (and still are) more accessible and significantly cheaper than in the case of Cuba.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> According to Orozco (2009), the average cost of sending remittances to Cuba in 2008 was about 16% of the amount sent,

By the beginning of the 21st century, with the arrival of migrants from Mexico, Central, and South America, the Bronx had begun to experience a new chapter in its history as one of the United States' most vibrant centers of transnational migration from Latin America. The arrival of these new migrants, particularly those from Mexico, is transforming the social and economic fabric of the Bronx; it is also adding more diversity and opportunities, as well as challenges, to what has traditionally been considered one of the most dynamic transnational communities in the United States.

Despite serving as a primary entry point for people from diverse regions of Latin America and the Caribbean, and enjoying all the benefits associated with the mosaic of cultures and ethnic groups that comprise its population, the Bronx lags behind New York State and the United States by most standard measures of socioeconomic comparison, and remains subject to a wide range of stereotypes (e.g., disproportionately high levels of urban violence, extreme poverty, lack of opportunities, crumbling infrastructure, inadequate educational opportunities, environmental degradation, etc.).

This article presents detailed analyses of the principal socioeconomic characteristics of the population of the Bronx today, and compares them with the socioeconomic characteristics of the populations of the State of New York and the (rest of the) United States.

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compared to 5% for the rest of Latin America and the Caribbean. Traveling to Cuba and making telephone calls from the United States have been historically more expensive than traveling to and calling other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. The high cost of sending remittances to Cuba, compared to other countries in the Western Hemisphere, is primarily due to the unique characteristics of Cuba's remittances markets (González-Corso & Larson, 2007), and efforts by both Cuba and the United States to influence the amount, frequency, and nature of remittances during different stages of more than five decades of political confrontation (Barberia, 2002). Similarly, travel and telephone calls to the island have been restricted by both U.S. and Cuban regulations, many of which have remained in effect since the early 1960s.

## Selected Demographic Characteristics

### *Population by Gender and Age*

At the end of 2009, the Bronx had a population of 1,397,287. Compared to New York State (NYS) and the United States (U.S.), the gender composition of the population of the Bronx shows similar patterns. Females represented 53% of the Bronx population, and males 47%. In the case of NYS, females accounted for 51.4% of the population, while males accounted for the remaining 48.6%. Females represented 50.7% of the U.S. population and males 49.3%.

Compared to NYS and the U.S., the Bronx had a younger population; at the same time, the Bronx had a larger percentage of females over the age of 65. The median age in the Bronx (32.7 years) was significantly lower than the median age in NYS (38.1 years) and the U.S. (36.8 years); 27.9% of the population in the Bronx was under 18 years of age, compared to 22.6% in NYS and 24.3% in the U.S. Females 65 years and over represented 62.7% of the population in this age category in the Bronx, compared to 58.8% in NYS and 57.5% in the U.S.

### *Race and Ethnicity*

Minorities, particularly Hispanics or Latinos and Blacks or African Americans, represented a larger share of the population of the Bronx at the end of 2009. Hispanics or Latinos represented 52% of the population in the Bronx, compared to 16.8% in NYS and 15.8% in the U.S. Blacks or African Americans represented 35.4% of the Bronx's population, compared to 15.7% of the population in NYS and 12.4% of the population in the U.S. Puerto Ricans represented the majority of Hispanics or Latinos in the Bronx (23.2%), followed by "Other Hispanics or Latinos" (22.9%), Mexicans 5.2%, and Cubans (0.7%).

## Selected Social Characteristics

### *Households by Type*

The majority of households in the Bronx (64.9%) are categorized as family households; the share of family households (to total) households in NYS (64.1%) and in the U.S. (66.5%) shows similar trends. However, there are some notable differences between the Bronx, NYS, and the U.S. in terms of the other standard metrics used to categorize (and compare) households by type:

- The percentage of married-couple family households is significantly lower in the Bronx (26%) compared to NYS (44.7%) and the U.S. (49.1%).
- The Bronx has a higher share of female-led households, in which no husband is present (31.3%), when compared to NYS (14.6%) and the U.S. (12.7%).
- Households with one or more people under 18 years of age represent a larger percentage of households in the Bronx (40%), compared to NYS (32.2%) and the U.S. (33.5%).
- The average household size in the Bronx (2.82 persons) is notably larger than the average household size in NYS (2.63 persons) and in the U.S. (2.63 persons).

### *Marital Status*

The Bronx had a higher share of unmarried persons compared to NYS and the U.S.; 51.6% of males 15 years and over in the Bronx have never been married compared to 39.9% in NYS and 35.2% in the U.S. Similarly, 46% of females 15 years and over in the Bronx have never been married compared to 34.1% in NYS and 28.6% in the U.S.

### *Fertility*

The Bronx had a higher fertility rate compared to NYS and the U.S. Close to 60% (58.2%) of

women between the ages of 15 and 60 in the Bronx had a birth in the past 12 months (i.e., during 2009) compared to 33% in NYS and 35.2% in the U.S. Unmarried women in the Bronx had a higher fertility rate than their counterparts in NYS and in the U.S.; the number of births per 1,000 unmarried women in the Bronx was 51 compared to 28 in NYS and 38 in the U.S.

Access to knowledge and education is an essential determinant of long-term welfare and plays a critical role in self-determination and socioeconomic independence. Access to education and improvements in educational attainment are key contributors to human development by allowing individuals and populations to acquire new skills and accumulate transferable (and highly valued) human capital.

We measured access to knowledge and education by using two indicators: (1) school enrollment (for the population three years or older), and (2) educational attainment (for the population 25 years or older). While in terms of school enrollment the Bronx is quite similar to NYS and the U.S., it fell significantly behind in terms of educational attainment in 2009.

### *School Enrollment*

The percentage of the population three years and over enrolled in school in the Bronx (100%) was similar to the percentages in NYS (100%) and in the U.S. (99.9%).

### *Educational Attainment*

At the end of 2009, 12.5% of the population 25 years and over in the Bronx held a bachelor's degree compared with 18.4% in NYS and 17.6% in the U.S. Similarly, 6.6% of the population 25 years and over in the Bronx had earned a graduate or professional degree in 2009 compared to 14% in NYS and 10.3% in the U.S.

*Place of Birth, U.S. Citizenship Status, and World Region of Birth (Foreign-born)*

Foreign-born persons represented 31.9% of the population of the Bronx compared to 21.4% in NYS and 12.5% in the U.S. Naturalized U.S. citizens comprised 44.8% of the foreign-born population in the Bronx compared with 52.2% in NYS and 43.7% in the U.S. At the end of 2009, 74.1% of the foreign-born population in the Bronx came from Latin America compared to 48.8% in NYS and 53.1% in the U.S.

*Language Spoken at Home*

More than half the population five years and over in the Bronx (55.7%) spoke a language other than English at home compared to 29% in NYS and 20% in the U.S. Besides English, Spanish was the predominant language spoken in the Bronx. At the end of 2009, 45.2% of the population five years and over in the Bronx spoke Spanish at home compared with 14.1% in NYS and 12.4% in the U.S.

### **Selected Housing Characteristics**

*Housing Occupancy*

The Bronx had a housing occupancy rate of 93.1% in 2009, compared with 89.6% in NYS and 87.4% in the U.S. However, it had a higher homeowner vacancy rate (3.1%) when compared to NYS (1.8%) and the U.S. (2.5%).

*Age and Size of Housing Stock*

The majority of the housing units in the Bronx consisted of multi-unit dwellings. Compared to NYS (41.7%) and the U.S. (61.6%), detached, single-family homes represented a relatively small share of the housing stock in the Bronx (5.9%). By contrast, structures with 20 or more units represented a disproportionately large share of the housing stock there (61.7%), compared to 23.3% in NYS and 8.2% in the U.S.

The Bronx had a larger share of older housing units. Close to half (48.1%) of the total

housing units in the Bronx were built before 1949, compared to 43.4% in NYS and 19.8% in the U.S. Only 2.3% of all its housing units were built after 2005, compared to 2% in NYS and 4.8% in the U.S.

*Housing Tenure*

The Bronx had a lower homeownership rate and a higher percentage of renter-occupied housing units in 2009. The percentage of owner-occupied housing units in the Bronx in 2009 was 20.7%, compared to 55% in NYS and 65.9% in the U.S.; 79.3% of occupied housing units in the Bronx were renter-occupied, compared with 45% in NYS and 34.1% in the U.S.

*Vehicles Available*

Compared to NYS and the U.S., the Bronx had a lower automobile ownership rate; 59.1% of occupied housing units in the Bronx reported having no vehicles available in 2009, compared to 28.5% in NYS and 8.9% in the U.S. The percentage of occupied housing units in the Bronx that reported two vehicles available in 2009 (7.9%) was significantly lower than the percentages reported in NYS (26.7%) and in the U.S. (37.6%).

*Housing Heating Fuel*

Given the age and size of the housing stock, the majority of occupied housing units in the Bronx rely on fuel oil, kerosene, and other petroleum-based products as their principal source of housing heating fuel. In 2009, 60.9% of occupied housing units in the Bronx used these as their principal source of heating oil, followed by natural gas (supplied by the local utility company) (30.6%), and electricity (5.9%). In the case of NYS, 30.1% of occupied housing units used petroleum-based oils, 54.5% used natural gas, and 8.6% used electricity as their principal sources of home heating. By contrast, in the rest of the U.S. 49.8% of all occupied housing units used natural gas, 34.8% used electricity, and

only 6.7% used fuel oil et al. as their principal sources of home heating.

#### *Housing Density*

Compared to NYS and the U.S., the Bronx has a higher level of occupants per room. In 2009, 3.4% of occupied housing units in the Bronx had 1.5 occupants per room, compared to 1.6% in NYS and 1% in the U.S.

#### *Mortgage Status*

As a result of its lower homeownership rate, the percentage of owner-occupied housing units in the Bronx with an outstanding mortgage (59.2%) was lower than the percentages recorded in NYS (65.2%) and in the U.S. (67.8%).

#### *Gross Rent and Gross Rent as Percentage of Household Income (GRAPI)*

As a traditional “bedroom community,” the Bronx had a higher proportion of occupied housing units paying rent (77.4%), compared to NYS (43.3%) and the U.S. (32.2%). The median monthly gross rent in the Bronx at the end of 2009 was \$926, compared to \$984 in NYS and \$842 in the U.S.

Bronx households face a higher rent burden (defined as 30% or more of monthly household income [HHI]). In 2009, 55.5% of renter households in the Bronx spent 30% or more of their monthly household income on rent, compared to 51.6% in NYS and the U.S., respectively.

### **Selected Economic Characteristics**

#### *Employment Status*

The population 16 years (of age) and over in the Bronx had a lower labor force participation rate (LFPR).<sup>2</sup> At the end of 2009, 59.3% of the

population 16 years and over in the Bronx was in the labor force, compared to 64.2% in NYS, and 65.3% in the U.S. The female LFPR in the Bronx (55.6%) was also lower than the female LFPR in NYS (59.2%) and the female LFPR in the U.S. (59.8%). The unemployment rate (UR) in the Bronx (13.3%) was notably higher than the unemployment rate in NYS (9%) and the US (9.9%).<sup>3</sup>

#### *(Method of) Commuting to Work*

The population 16 years (of age) and over in the Bronx had a higher rate of dependency on public transportation and faced a longer average commute (to work). In 2009, 57.8% of workers 16 years and over commuting to work in the Bronx relied on public transportation, compared to 26.6% in NYS and 5% in the U.S. The mean travel time to work (in minutes) for workers 16 years and over commuting to work in the Bronx in 2009 was 42 minutes, compared to 31 minutes in NYS and 25 minutes in the U.S.

#### *Occupation and Class of Worker*

In general, the civilian employed population 16 years and over in the Bronx in 2009 had similar occupations compared to their counterparts in NYS and the U.S. In 2009, 25.1% were employed in management, professional, and related occupations; 30.9% worked in service-related occupations; 25.3% in sales and office occupations; 0.3% were employed in farming, fishing, and forestry; 7% worked in construction, extraction, maintenance, and repairs; and 11.4% were employed in production, transportation, and material-moving occupations.

In 2009, the civilian employed population 16 years and over in the Bronx were classified in a similar fashion to their NYS and U.S.

<sup>2</sup> The labor force participation rate (LFPR) is the ratio of the persons in the labor force (LF) to the population 16 years and over (P). Mathematically, it can be expressed as:  $LFPR = LF/P$ . The labor force (LF) includes the employed (E) and the unemployed (U); therefore, the LFPR can also be expressed as:  $LFPR = E+U/P$ .

<sup>3</sup> The unemployment rate (UR) is the ratio of the unemployed (U) to the labor force (LF). Mathematically, it can be expressed as:  $UR = U/LF$  or  $UR = U/E+U$ . For more on standard labor metrics and related topics in labor supply in the U.S., see Becker (1965), Borjas (2005), Card (1994), and Heckman (1974).

counterparts; 75.5% were private wage and salary workers; 18.5% worked for the government; and 6% were self-employed.

*Income and Benefits (in 2009 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)*

The Bronx had a disproportionately higher share of low-income households. In 2009, 17.3% of Bronx households had annual income and benefits (in 2009 inflation-adjusted dollars) of less than \$10,000, compared to 8.4% in NYS and 7.8% in the U.S. On the other side of the income scale, only 7% of Bronx households had annual income and benefits greater than \$100,000 per year, compared to 13.2% in NYS and 11.7% in the U.S.

The median annual household income (in 2009 inflation-adjusted dollars) in the Bronx was \$32,893, compared to \$54,569 in NYS and \$50, 221 in the U.S. Similarly, the mean (or average) annual income (in 2009 inflation-adjusted dollars) in the Bronx (\$46,583) was significantly lower than in NYS (\$79,947) and in the U.S. (\$68,914).

The Bronx also lagged behind in other annual income and benefits measures such as average annual Social Security income, average annual retirement income, average annual Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and average annual cash public assistance income. The figures (in 2009 inflation-adjusted dollars) (extracted from Table 4) are summarized below:

	Bronx, NY	NYS	US
<b>Mean annual Social Security income</b>	\$12,620	\$15,847	\$15,443
<b>Mean annual retirement income</b>	\$16,961	\$22,551	\$21,383
<b>Mean annual Supplemental Security Income (SSI)</b>	\$7,681	\$7,980	\$7,908

	Bronx, NY	NYS	US
<b>Mean annual cash public assistance income</b>	\$3,127	\$3,711	\$3,539

Compared to NYS and the U.S., a larger percentage of Bronx households relied on government transfers (or nonlabor sources of income) such as Social Security income, cash-based public assistance, and food stamp benefits. The figures (in percentages) (extracted from Table 4) are summarized below:

	Bronx, NY	NYS	US
<b>Percentage (%) of Households Relying on Nonlabor Sources of Income or Government Transfers</b>			
<b>Social Security income</b>	9.2%	4.5%	3.6%
<b>Public Assistance (Cash)</b>	7.3%	3.1%	2.6%
<b>Food Stamps</b>	31.3%	12.4%	10.3%

*Health Insurance Coverage*

A larger share of the civilian non-institutionalized population in the Bronx received public health care coverage and had no health insurance coverage. In 2009, 84.4% of the civilian non-institutionalized population in the Bronx had either private or publicly provided health insurance coverage; this figure was slightly lower than the figures recorded for NYS (88.6%) and the U.S. (84.9%). However, unlike their counterparts in NYS and the U.S., a larger share of the civilian non-institutionalized population in the Bronx (47.3%) had public health care coverage. The figures for NYS and the U.S. were 31.8% and 28.5%, respectively. Similarly, a larger percentage of the civilian non-institutionalized population in the Bronx (15.6%) had no health care coverage, compared to 11.4% in NYS and 15.1% in the U.S.

*Poverty*

The Bronx had a higher percentage of families and persons whose income fell below the (official) poverty level in 2009. In 2009, 25.4% of Bronx families had incomes below the official poverty level, compared to 10.8% in NYS and 10.5% in the U.S. For families with related children under 18 years, the trends were similar: 34.1% in the Bronx had incomes below the official poverty line during 2009, compared to 16.5% in NYS and 16.6% in the U.S.

Married couple families in the Bronx also had a higher incidence of poverty: 10.4% had incomes below the official poverty rate during the 12 months, compared to 5.2% in NYS and 5.1% in the U.S. Families led by female householders, with no husband present, also had higher poverty rates in the Bronx: 39.4% had incomes below the official poverty line during 2009, compared to 26.6% in NYS and 29.4% in the U.S. In general, as measured by the U.S. Census Bureau, all people in the Bronx, including those under 18 years, people over 18, and those 65 years and over had higher poverty rates, compared with their counterparts in NYS and in the U.S. The figures (in percentages) (extracted from Table 4) are summarized below:

Percentage (%) of People with Incomes Below the Official Poverty Line in the Past 12 Months	Bronx, NY	NYS	US
<b>All people</b>	28.5%	14.2%	14.3%
<b>Under 18 years</b>	40.4%	20.0%	20.0%
<b>18 years and over</b>	24.0%	12.4%	12.5%
<b>65 years and over</b>	20.8%	11.3%	9.5%

*Conclusions*

A comparison of the principal demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the Bronx, New York State (NYS), and the U.S. reveals that despite some similarities between the Bronx,

New York State, and the rest of the nation, some major differences remain, which necessitate the formulation or reformulation of public policies to address the specific needs of a dynamic and evolving transnational enclave in the heart of New York City.

Our comparative analysis of the principal demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the Bronx, New York State, and the U.S. reveals that the gender composition of the population of the Bronx shows similar patterns with the population of New York and the rest of the country. However, the Bronx's population is notably younger than the population of New York State and the rest of the U.S. population. There are also some notable differences and similarities between the Bronx, NYS, and the rest of the U.S., in terms of social characteristics. Female-led households represent a larger share (31.3%) in the Bronx, compared with NYS (14.6%) and the U.S. (12.7%); the percentage of households with one or more persons under 18 years of age in the Bronx (40%) is larger than in the State (32.2%) and the U.S. (33.5%); the level of educational attainment of the population 25 years of age and over in the Bronx lags behind the level of educational attainment of their New York State and U.S. counterparts; and migrants from Latin America represent a more significant share of the foreign-born population of the Bronx (74.1%), in comparison to NYS (49.3%) and the U.S. (48.8%).

There are some notable similarities between households and family size in the Bronx, New York State, and the U.S. The average household size in the Bronx (2.8 persons) is only slightly larger than the average household size in NYS (2.79 persons) and in the U.S. (2.71).

The citizenship status of the foreign-born population of the Bronx, NYS, and the U.S. exhibits similar tendencies: 44.8% of the foreign-born population in the Bronx is comprised of naturalized U.S. citizens,



compared to 52.2% in NY State and 43.7% in the U.S.

In terms of housing occupancy, the Bronx shows similar trends to NYS and the U.S. However, there are notable differences in terms of the components and age of the housing stock. Compared to NYS and the U.S., detached, single-family homes represent a relatively small share of the housing stock, 5.9% versus 41.7% and 61.6%, respectively. By contrast, structures with 20 or more units represent a disproportionately large share of the housing units in the Bronx (61.7%), compared to NYS (23.3%) and the U.S. (8.2%). The average household size in the Bronx (2.8 persons) is only slightly larger than the average household size in NYS (2.79 persons) and in the U.S. (2.71), but the Bronx has a larger share of older housing stock, particularly when compared to the rest of the United States: 37.6% of all housing units in the Bronx were built in 1939 or earlier, compared to 34.2% in NY State and 14% in the U.S.

Compared to NY State (55%) and the U.S. (65.9%), the Bronx has a lower homeownership rate (20.7%). A similar trend can be observed in terms of car ownership: 59.1% of Bronx households do not own a car, compared to 28.5% in NYS, and 8.9% in the U.S. The Bronx is considered a “bedroom community,” where the majority of occupied households are comprised of renters (79.3%), compared to 45% in NYS and 34.1% in the U.S.

The population 16 years and over in the Bronx had a lower labor force participation rate (LFPR) in 2009 (59.3%) compared to their counterparts in NY State (64.2%) and in the U.S. (65.3%). They also faced longer average commuting times to work and a higher reliance on public transportation. On the other hand, in terms of type of occupation for the civilian population, there were fundamentally no differences between the population 16 years and

over in the Bronx and the population of NYS and the rest of the U.S.

Bronx households reported lower annual median household incomes in 2009 (\$32,893) compared to households in NYS (\$54,569) and the U.S. (\$50,221). The Bronx also had a higher percentage of low-income households in 2009, and lagged behind in other measures of annual income and benefits (e.g., Social Security income) compared to the other locations included in our study. Similarly, compared to NYS and the U.S., a larger percentage of Bronx households rely on government transfers, cash-based public assistance, and food stamps as a principal source of household income.

There are also notable differences between the Bronx, NY State, and the U.S. in terms of health insurance coverage, particularly with regard to reliance on public health care coverage. Close to half (47.3%) of the non-institutionalized civilian population in the Bronx received publicly provided health insurance coverage in 2009, compared to 31.8% in NY State and 28.5% in the rest of the U.S.

In terms of poverty, the Bronx also fell behind. Over a quarter (25.4%) of families in the Bronx had incomes below the official poverty line in 2009, compared to 10.8% in NYS and 10.5% in the U.S. Similar trends were observed in other standard units of measure, such as all people (or the entire population), families with related children under 18 years, persons 18 years and over, persons 65 years and over, married couples, and families led by female householders (with no husband present).

The Bronx’s relatively young and mostly transnational population, its comparatively large share of female-led households, the lower levels of educational attainment of its population, their lower incomes and wages, and higher incidence of poverty indicate that while today the Bronx has been able to reverse the negative image associated with it during the 1970s and 1980s, some major socioeconomic differences remain

between the Bronx, New York State, and the rest of the nation. Formulating and implementing social policies to narrow these gaps, while addressing the needs of this vibrant and evolving transnational community, are among the top challenges facing New York City and New York State.

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Table 1. The Bronx, NY, New York State, and United States: Selected Demographic Characteristics, 2009

ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates	Estimate (Percent)		
	The Bronx, NY	New York State	United States
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>			
Total population	1,397,287 (100%)	19,541,453 (100.0%)	307,006,556 (100.0%)
Male	656,532 (47.00%)	9,497,213 (48.6%)	151,375,321 (49.3%)
Female	740,755 (53.0%)	10,044,240 (51.4%)	155,631,235 (50.7%)
Under 5 years	111,616 (8.00%)	1,218,504 (6.20%)	21,209,207 (6.90%)
5 to 9 years	102,791 (7.40%)	1,174,498 (6.00%)	20,124,013 (6.60%)
10 to 14 years	107,183 (7.70%)	1,237,490 (6.30%)	20,517,493 (6.70%)
15 to 19 years	113,900 (8.20%)	1,377,312 (7.00%)	21,783,764 (7.10%)
20 to 24 years	103,453 (7.40%)	1,336,257 (6.80%)	21,419,696 (7.00%)
25 to 34 years	199,869 (14.30%)	2,646,167 (13.50%)	41,373,577 (13.50%)
35 to 44 years	192,660 (13.80%)	2,704,895 (13.80%)	41,674,213 (13.60%)
45 to 54 years	185,363 (13.30%)	2,950,217 (15.10%)	44,597,268 (14.50%)
55 to 59 years	73,134 (5.20%)	1,222,510 (6.30%)	18,781,293 (6.10%)
60 to 64 years	60,123 (4.30%)	1,056,887 (5.40%)	16,019,384 (5.20%)
65 to 74 years	79,931 (5.70%)	1,360,224 (7.00%)	20,825,637 (6.80%)
75 to 84 years	47,681 (3.40%)	872,078 (4.50%)	13,169,466 (4.30%)
85 years and over	19,583 (1.40%)	384,414 (2.00%)	5,511,545 (1.80%)
Median age (years)	32.7	38.1	36.8
18 years and over	1,007,996 (72.10%)	15,118,997 (77.40%)	232,509,573 (75.70%)
21 years and over	935,898 (67.00%)	14,230,811 (72.80%)	218,741,466 (71.20%)
62 years and over	181,874 (13.00%)	3,208,810 (16.40%)	48,458,202 (15.80%)
65 years and over	147,195 (10.50%)	2,616,716 (13.40%)	39,506,648 (12.90%)
18 years and over	1,007,996 (100.0%)	15,118,997 (100.0%)	232,509,573 (100.0%)
Male	459,088 (45.50%)	7,235,167 (47.90%)	113,228,807 (48.70%)
Female	548,908 (54.50%)	7,883,830 (52.10%)	119,280,766 (51.30%)
65 years and over	147,195 (100.0%)	2,616,716 (100.0%)	39,506,648 (100.0%)
Male	54,892 (37.30%)	1,077,017 (41.20%)	16,781,175 (42.50%)
Female	92,303 (62.70%)	1,539,699 (58.80%)	22,725,473 (57.50%)
<b>RACE</b>			
Total population	1,397,287	19,541,453	307,006,556
White	320,644 (22.90%)	13,162,838 (67.40%)	229,773,131 (74.80%)
Black or African American	495,242 (35.40%)	3,068,887 (15.70%)	38,093,725 (12.40%)
Asian	49,623 (3.60%)	1,373,918 (7.00%)	13,774,611 (4.50%)
Asian Indian	13,597 (1.00%)	309,502 (1.60%)	2,602,676 (0.80%)
Chinese	9,802 (0.70%)	562,094 (2.90%)	3,204,379 (1.00%)
Filipino	6,544 (0.50%)	123,556 (0.60%)	2,475,794 (0.80%)
Japanese	1,114 (0.10%)	40,154 (0.20%)	766,875 (0.20%)
Korean	2,012 (0.10%)	134,759 (0.70%)	1,335,973 (0.40%)

Vietnamese	2,263 (0.20%)	31,053 (0.20%)	1,481,513 (0.50%)
Other Asian	14,291 (1.00%)	172,800 (0.90%)	1,907,401 (0.60%)
<b>HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE</b>			
Total population	1,397,287	19,541,453	307,006,556
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	726,265 (52.00%)	3,274,177 (16.80%)	48,356,760 (15.80%)
Mexican	72,527 (5.20%)	426,520 (2.20%)	31,689,879 (10.30%)
Puerto Rican	324,412 (23.20%)	1,099,167 (5.60%)	4,426,738 (1.40%)
Cuban	9,648 (0.70%)	70,870 (0.40%)	1,696,141 (0.60%)
Other Hispanic or Latino	319,678 (22.90%)	1,677,620 (8.60%)	10,544,002 (3.40%)
Not Hispanic or Latino	671,022 (48.00%)	16,267,276 (83.20%)	258,649,796 (84.20%)

Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2009; authors' calculations.

Table 2. The Bronx, NY, New York State, and United States: Selected Social Characteristics, 2009

Selected Social Characteristics	Estimate (Percent)		
	The Bronx, NY	New York State	United States
<b>HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE</b>			
Total households	477,855	7,187,555	113,616,229
Family households (families)	310,332 (64.90%)	4,606,840 (64.10%)	75,530,746 (66.50%)
Married-couple family	124,029 (26.00%)	3,214,598 (44.70%)	55,811,477 (49.10%)
Male householder, no wife present, family	36,655 (7.70%)	342,136 (4.80%)	5,247,957 (4.60%)
Female householder, no husband present, family	149,648 (31.30%)	1,050,106 (14.60%)	14,471,312 (12.70%)
Nonfamily households	167,523 (35.10%)	2,580,715 (35.90%)	38,085,483 (33.50%)
Householder living alone	144,253 (30.20%)	2,133,205 (29.70%)	31,217,700 (27.50%)
Households with one or more people under 18 years	190,956 (40.00%)	2,312,438 (32.20%)	38,109,857 (33.50%)
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	109,019 (22.80%)	1,850,801 (25.80%)	27,496,952 (24.20%)
Average household size	2.82	2.63	2.63
Average family size	3.55	3.31	3.23
<b>RELATIONSHIP</b>			
Population in households	1,346,661	18,933,804	298,729,438
Householder	477,855 (35.50%)	7,187,555 (38.00%)	113,616,229 (38.00%)
Spouse	123,433 (9.20%)	3,213,532 (17.00%)	55,785,619 (18.70%)
Child	500,275 (37.10%)	5,934,826 (31.30%)	91,916,150 (30.80%)
Other relatives	167,384 (12.40%)	1,501,272 (7.90%)	20,631,890 (6.90%)
Nonrelatives	77,714 (5.80%)	1,096,619 (5.80%)	16,779,550 (5.60%)
Unmarried partner	29,443 (2.20%)	411,156 (2.20%)	6,529,171 (2.20%)
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>			
Males 15 years and over	492,983	7,641,737	119,715,944
Never married	254,582 (51.60%)	3,048,257 (39.90%)	42,157,997 (35.20%)
Now married, except separated	166,939 (33.90%)	3,679,958 (48.20%)	61,237,407 (51.20%)
Separated	21,915 (4.40%)	175,145 (2.30%)	2,205,069 (1.80%)
Widowed	12,486 (2.50%)	198,964 (2.60%)	2,966,926 (2.50%)
Divorced	37,061 (7.50%)	539,413 (7.10%)	11,148,545 (9.30%)
Females 15 years and over	582,714	8,269,224	125,439,899
Never married	267,961 (46.00%)	2,823,076 (34.10%)	35,852,821 (28.60%)
Now married, except separated	156,092 (26.80%)	3,532,262 (42.70%)	59,518,906 (47.40%)
Separated	40,890 (7.00%)	272,601 (3.30%)	3,185,528 (2.50%)
Widowed	53,079 (9.10%)	820,332 (9.90%)	11,987,123 (9.60%)
Divorced	64,692 (11.10%)	820,953 (9.90%)	14,895,521 (11.90%)
<b>FERTILITY</b>			
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months	22,756	240,633	4,333,485
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	13,244 (58.20%)	79,382 (33.00%)	1,526,793 (35.20%)
Per 1,000 unmarried women	51	28	38

Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	60	49	57
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	32	19	29
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	106	83	103
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	26	28	25

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	399,927	5,040,594	81,173,053
Nursery school, preschool	22,869 (5.70%)	306,255 (6.10%)	5,142,923 (6.30%)
Kindergarten	22,515 (5.60%)	241,644 (4.80%)	4,161,671 (5.10%)
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	171,859 (43.00%)	1,926,757 (38.20%)	32,506,568 (40.00%)
High school (grades 9-12)	92,039 (23.00%)	1,081,604 (21.50%)	17,106,387 (21.10%)
College or graduate school	90,645 (22.70%)	1,484,334 (29.40%)	22,255,504 (27.40%)

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Population 25 years and over	858,344	13,197,392	201,952,383
Less than 9th grade	141,524 (16.50%)	920,423 (7.00%)	12,640,961 (6.30%)
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	126,886 (14.80%)	1,105,197 (8.40%)	17,144,287 (8.50%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	223,883 (26.10%)	3,641,890 (27.60%)	57,551,671 (28.50%)
Some college, no degree	146,833 (17.10%)	2,153,592 (16.30%)	43,087,484 (21.30%)
Associate's degree	55,559 (6.50%)	1,100,827 (8.30%)	15,192,326 (7.50%)
Bachelor's degree	106,984 (12.50%)	2,434,198 (18.40%)	35,494,367 (17.60%)
Graduate or professional degree	56,675 (6.60%)	1,841,265 (14.00%)	20,841,287 (10.30%)
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.70%	84.70%	85.30%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.10%	32.40%	27.90%

PLACE OF BIRTH

Total population	1,397,287	19,541,453	307,006,556
Native	951,151 (68.10%)	15,363,283 (78.60%)	268,489,322 (87.50%)
Born in United States	832,035 (59.50%)	14,887,724 (76.20%)	264,367,256 (86.10%)
Foreign born	446,136 (31.90%)	4,178,170 (21.40%)	38,517,234 (12.50%)

U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS

Foreign-born population	446,136	4,178,170	38,517,234
Naturalized U.S. citizen	200,042 (44.80%)	2,179,877 (52.20%)	16,846,397 (43.70%)
Not a U.S. citizen	246,094 (55.20%)	1,998,293 (47.80%)	21,670,837 (56.30%)

YEAR OF ENTRY

Population born outside the United States	565,252	4,653,729	42,639,300
Native	119,116	475,559	4,122,066
Entered 2000 or later	18,282 (15.30%)	78,526 (16.50%)	861,098 (20.90%)
Entered before 2000	100,834 (84.70%)	397,033 (83.50%)	3,260,968 (79.10%)
Foreign born	446,136	4,178,170	38,517,234
Entered 2000 or later	145,969 (32.70%)	1,178,029 (28.20%)	12,162,582 (31.60%)
Entered before 2000	300,167 (67.30%)	3,000,141 (71.80%)	26,354,652 (68.40%)

WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN

Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	446,136	4,178,119	38,517,104
Europe	32,943 (7.40%)	800,302 (19.20%)	4,887,221 (12.70%)

Asia	37,782 (8.50%)	1,101,826 (26.40%)	10,652,379 (27.70%)
Africa	44,484 (10.00%)	168,426 (4.00%)	1,492,785 (3.90%)
Oceania	0 (0.00%)	11,151 (0.30%)	206,795 (0.50%)
Latin America	330,638 (74.10%)	2,040,126 (48.80%)	20,455,547 (53.10%)
Northern America	289 (0.10%)	56,288 (1.30%)	822,377 (2.10%)
<hr/>			
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME			
Population 5 years and over	1,285,671	18,322,949	285,797,349
English only	569,856 (44.30%)	13,011,251 (71.00%)	228,699,523 (80.00%)
Language other than English	715,815 (55.70%)	5,311,698 (29.00%)	57,097,826 (20.00%)
Spanish	580,627 (45.20%)	2,579,843 (14.10%)	35,468,501 (12.40%)

Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2009; authors' calculations.

Table 3. The Bronx, NY, New York State, and United States: Selected Housing Characteristics, 2009

Selected Housing Characteristics	Estimate (Percent)		
	The Bronx, NY	New York State	United States
<b>HOUSING OCCUPANCY</b>			
Total housing units	513,457	8,017,978	129,949,960
Occupied housing units	477,855(93.10%)	7,187,555(89.60%)	113,616,229(87.40%)
Vacant housing units	35,602(6.90%)	830,423(10.40%)	16,333,731(12.60%)
Homeowner vacancy rate	3.1	1.8	2.5
Rental vacancy rate	2.9	4.8	8.4
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>			
Total housing units	513,457	8,017,978	129,949,960
1-unit, detached	30,457(5.90%)	3,340,287(41.70%)	80,005,390(61.60%)
1-unit, attached	21,887(4.30%)	390,946(4.90%)	7,496,620(5.80%)
2 units	46,703(9.10%)	874,656(10.90%)	5,050,532(3.90%)
20 or more units	317,029(61.70%)	1,865,210(23.30%)	10,699,859(8.20%)
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>			
Total housing units	513,457	8,017,978	129,949,960
Built 2005 or later	11,570(2.30%)	157,103(2.00%)	6,297,376(4.80%)
Built 2000 to 2004	11,695(2.30%)	282,649(3.50%)	11,027,968(8.50%)
Built 1940 to 1949	53,674(10.50%)	739,011(9.20%)	7,559,527(5.80%)
Built 1939 or earlier	192,943(37.60%)	2,739,911(34.20%)	18,226,689(14.00%)
<b>BEDROOMS</b>			
Total housing units	513,457	8,017,978	129,949,960
No bedroom	23,797(4.60%)	343,917(4.30%)	2,727,519(2.10%)
1 bedroom	168,407(32.80%)	1,552,730(19.40%)	14,453,309(11.10%)
2 bedrooms	176,633(34.40%)	2,156,171(26.90%)	35,111,036(27.00%)
3 bedrooms	115,499(22.50%)	2,523,523(31.50%)	51,611,969(39.70%)
4 bedrooms	19,728(3.80%)	1,079,813(13.50%)	20,627,696(15.90%)
5 or more bedrooms	9,393(1.80%)	361,824(4.50%)	5,418,431(4.20%)
<b>HOUSING TENURE</b>			
Occupied housing units	477,855	7,187,555	113,616,229
Owner-occupied	98,731(20.70%)	3,955,096(55.00%)	74,843,004(65.90%)
Renter-occupied	379,124(79.30%)	3,232,459(45.00%)	38,773,225(34.10%)
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.9	2.79	2.71
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.8	2.44	2.48
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>			
Occupied housing units	477,855	7,187,555	113,616,229
No vehicles available	282,341(59.10%)	2,051,772(28.50%)	10,109,389(8.90%)
1 vehicle available	147,312(30.80%)	2,372,054(33.00%)	38,279,972(33.70%)
2 vehicles available	37,938(7.90%)	1,920,841(26.70%)	42,671,629(37.60%)



3 or more vehicles available	10,264(2.10%)	842,888(11.70%)	22,555,239(19.90%)
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>			
Occupied housing units	477,855	7,187,555	113,616,229
Utility gas	145,994(30.60%)	3,914,867(54.50%)	56,574,330(49.80%)
Electricity	28,303(5.90%)	615,279(8.60%)	39,490,326(34.80%)
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	290,791(60.90%)	2,165,896(30.10%)	7,658,046(6.70%)
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
Occupied housing units	477,855	7,187,555	113,616,229
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	4,494(0.90%)	53,767(0.70%)	662,411(0.60%)
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	5,246(1.10%)	81,457(1.10%)	1,029,232(0.90%)
No telephone service available	23,377(4.90%)	186,702(2.60%)	2,581,108(2.30%)
<b>OCCUPANTS PER ROOM</b>			
Occupied housing units	477,855	7,187,555	113,616,229
1.00 or less	429,168(89.80%)	6,872,564(95.60%)	110,018,469(96.80%)
1.01 to 1.50	32,620(6.80%)	202,749(2.80%)	2,484,944(2.20%)
1.51 or more	16,067(3.40%)	112,242(1.60%)	1,112,816(1.00%)
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS</b>			
Owner-occupied units	98,731	3,955,096	74,843,004
Housing units with a mortgage	58,407(59.20%)	2,579,280(65.20%)	50,747,854(67.80%)
Housing units without a mortgage	40,324(40.80%)	1,375,816(34.80%)	24,095,150(32.20%)
<b>GROSS RENT</b>			
Occupied units paying rent	369,633	3,115,859	36,601,338
Median (dollars)	926	984	842
<b>GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)</b>			
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	362,771	3,058,380	35,865,739
30.0 to 34.9 percent	32,549(9.00%)	267,784(8.80%)	3,251,150(9.10%)
35.0 percent or more	168,659(46.50%)	1,309,395(42.80%)	15,234,161(42.50%)

Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2009; authors' calculations.

Table 4. The Bronx, NY, New York State, and United States: Selected Economic Characteristics, 2009

Selected Economic Characteristics	Estimate (Percent)		
	The Bronx, NY	New York State	United States
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>			
Population 16 years and over	1,054,516	15,649,808	241,002,178
In labor force	625,302 (59.30%)	10,040,706 (64.20%)	157,334,979 (65.30%)
Civilian labor force	624,374 (59.20%)	10,013,915 (64.00%)	156,044,453 (64.70%)
Employed	541,170 (51.30%)	9,116,374 (58.30%)	140,602,470 (58.30%)
Unemployed	83,204 (7.90%)	897,541 (5.70%)	15,441,983 (6.40%)
Armed Forces	928 (0.10%)	26,791 (0.20%)	1,290,526 (0.50%)
Not in labor force	429,214 (40.70%)	5,609,102 (35.80%)	83,667,199 (34.70%)
Civilian labor force	624,374	10,013,915	156,044,453
Percent Unemployed	13.30%	9.00%	9.90%
Females 16 years and over	572,751	8,141,574	123,417,091
In labor force	318,321 (55.60%)	4,818,549 (59.20%)	73,833,619 (59.80%)
Civilian labor force	317,926 (55.50%)	4,815,682 (59.10%)	73,635,317 (59.70%)
Employed	276,534 (48.30%)	4,407,969 (54.10%)	66,995,618 (54.30%)
<b>COMMUTING TO WORK</b>			
Workers 16 years and over	524,013	8,906,053	138,591,804
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	127,504 (24.30%)	4,808,215 (54.00%)	105,476,045 (76.10%)
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	302,666 (57.80%)	2,371,336 (26.60%)	6,922,424 (5.00%)
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	42	31	25
<b>OCCUPATION</b>			
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	541,170	9,116,374	140,602,470
Management, professional, and related occupations	135,650 (25.10%)	3,514,288 (38.50%)	50,179,987 (35.70%)
Service occupations	167,188 (30.90%)	1,763,741 (19.30%)	25,066,647 (17.80%)
Sales and office occupations	137,039 (25.30%)	2,284,975 (25.10%)	35,425,756 (25.20%)
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1,828 (0.30%)	24,798 (0.30%)	988,070 (0.70%)
Construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair occupations	37,719 (7.00%)	672,817 (7.40%)	12,273,897 (8.70%)
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	61,746 (11.40%)	855,755 (9.40%)	16,668,113 (11.90%)
<b>INDUSTRY</b>			
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	541,170	9,116,374	140,602,470
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1,686 (0.30%)	53,704 (0.60%)	2,561,033 (1.80%)
Construction	24,960 (4.60%)	530,882 (5.80%)	9,503,594 (6.80%)
Manufacturing	19,215 (3.60%)	619,589 (6.80%)	14,754,973 (10.50%)
Wholesale trade	10,762 (2.00%)	234,717 (2.60%)	4,103,620 (2.90%)
Retail trade	60,907 (11.30%)	980,847 (10.80%)	16,250,921 (11.60%)
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	39,729 (7.30%)	471,505 (5.20%)	7,040,174 (5.00%)
Information	12,209 (2.30%)	278,639 (3.10%)	3,213,793 (2.30%)
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	39,824 (7.40%)	766,021 (8.40%)	9,657,009 (6.90%)

Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	43,500 (8.00%)	982,409 (10.80%)	14,929,815 (10.60%)
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	178,529 (33.00%)	2,480,173 (27.20%)	31,924,265 (22.70%)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	52,868 (9.80%)	792,467 (8.70%)	12,877,546 (9.20%)
Other services, except public administration	34,775 (6.40%)	464,606 (5.10%)	6,984,373 (5.00%)
Public administration	22,206 (4.10%)	460,815 (5.10%)	6,801,354 (4.80%)
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>			
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	541,170	9,116,374	140,602,470
Private wage and salary workers	408,558 (75.50%)	7,002,934 (76.80%)	110,526,139 (78.60%)
Government workers	99,903 (18.50%)	1,540,168 (16.90%)	20,844,043 (14.80%)
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	32,510 (6.00%)	564,422 (6.20%)	9,029,909 (6.40%)
Unpaid family workers	199 (0.00%)	8,850 (0.10%)	202,379 (0.10%)
<b>INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2009 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)</b>			
Total households	477,855	7,187,555	113,616,229
Less than \$10,000	82,458 (17.30%)	601,602 (8.40%)	8,806,058 (7.80%)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	42,299 (8.90%)	393,817 (5.50%)	6,487,937 (5.70%)
\$15,000 to \$24,999	69,331 (14.50%)	738,007 (10.30%)	12,772,231 (11.20%)
\$25,000 to \$34,999	56,247 (11.80%)	679,781 (9.50%)	12,133,527 (10.70%)
\$35,000 to \$49,999	65,673 (13.70%)	908,131 (12.60%)	16,376,340 (14.40%)
\$50,000 to \$74,999	71,606 (15.00%)	1,233,925 (17.20%)	20,840,835 (18.30%)
\$75,000 to \$99,999	43,303 (9.10%)	858,134 (11.90%)	13,686,950 (12.00%)
\$100,000 to \$149,999	33,215 (7.00%)	945,649 (13.20%)	13,332,224 (11.70%)
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8,331 (1.70%)	386,803 (5.40%)	4,712,459 (4.10%)
\$200,000 or more	5,392 (1.10%)	441,706 (6.10%)	4,467,668 (3.90%)
Median household income (dollars)	32,893	54,659	50,221
Mean household income (dollars)	46,583	79,947	68,914
With earnings	352,852 (73.80%)	5,641,204 (78.50%)	90,292,076 (79.50%)
Mean earnings (dollars)	52,019	83,855	69,918
With Social Security	117,797 (24.70%)	2,021,939 (28.10%)	31,507,237 (27.70%)
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	12,620	15,847	15,443
With retirement income	56,408 (11.80%)	1,248,478 (17.40%)	19,733,938 (17.40%)
Mean retirement income (dollars)	16,961	22,551	21,383
With Supplemental Security Income	43,856 (9.20%)	323,229 (4.50%)	4,127,099 (3.60%)
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,681	7,980	7,908
With cash public assistance income	34,989 (7.30%)	224,674 (3.10%)	3,009,319 (2.60%)
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	3,127	3,711	3,539
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	149,505 (31.30%)	891,528 (12.40%)	11,707,519 (10.30%)
<b>HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE</b>			
Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	1,371,395	19,264,374	301,472,074
With health insurance coverage	1,157,305 (84.40%)	17,069,635 (88.60%)	255,807,333 (84.90%)
With private health insurance coverage	607,731 (44.30%)	13,074,878 (67.90%)	203,299,940 (67.40%)
With public health coverage	648,593 (47.30%)	6,117,680 (31.80%)	85,955,866 (28.50%)

No health insurance coverage Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population Under 18 years	214,090 (15.60%) 388,107	2,194,739 (11.40%) 4,413,888	45,664,741 (15.10%) 74,358,353
No health insurance coverage	19,147 (4.90%)	204,997 (4.60%)	6,369,023 (8.60%)
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PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL			
All families	25.40%	10.80%	10.50%
With related children under 18 years	34.10%	16.50%	16.60%
With related children under 5 years only	26.10%	16.40%	17.90%
Married couple families	10.40%	5.20%	5.10%
With related children under 18 years	13.90%	7.20%	7.50%
With related children under 5 years only	6.90%	6.50%	6.90%
Families with female householder, no husband present	39.40%	26.60%	29.40%
With related children under 18 years	47.50%	36.10%	38.20%
With related children under 5 years only	43.00%	42.20%	45.60%
All people	28.50%	14.20%	14.30%
Under 18 years	40.40%	20.00%	20.00%
Related children under 18 years	40.20%	19.70%	19.70%
Related children under 5 years	40.00%	22.50%	23.20%
Related children 5 to 17 years	40.30%	18.60%	18.20%
18 years and over	24.00%	12.40%	12.50%
18 to 64 years	24.50%	12.70%	13.10%
65 years and over	20.80%	11.30%	9.50%
People in families	26.90%	11.70%	11.80%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2009; authors' calculations.