

By
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Census 2000 counted 105.5 million households in the United States and collected data on income for calendar year 1999. Median household income in 1999 was \$42,000, up 7.7 percent from 1989 in real terms (after adjusting for 29.8 percent inflation over the period).¹ Median income divides households into two equal groups, half having incomes above the median, the other half having incomes below. In 1999, 12.3 percent of households had incomes over \$100,000, and 22.1 percent had incomes below \$20,000.

¹ The estimates in this report (which may be shown in text, figures, and tables) are based on responses from a sample of the population and may differ from actual values because of sampling variability or other factors. As a result, apparent differences between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are significant at the 90-percent confidence level unless otherwise noted.

Figure 1.
Reproduction of the Questions on Household Income From Census 2000

31 INCOME IN 1999 — Mark the "Yes" box for each income source received during 1999 and enter the total amount received during 1999 to a maximum of \$999,999. Mark the "No" box if the income source was not received. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.

For income received jointly, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark the "No" box for the other person. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

Yes Annual amount — Dollars
\$ | | | , | | | .00

No

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships — Report NET income after business expenses.

Yes Annual amount — Dollars
\$ | | | , | | | .00 Loss

No

c. Interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

Yes Annual amount — Dollars
\$ | | | , | | | .00 Loss

No

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 questionnaire.

This report, part of a series that presents population and housing data collected by Census 2000, provides information on the distribution of household income. Census 2000 income data allow more comparisons among geographic areas than do survey data. The text of this report discusses data for the United States, including regions, states, counties, and places with populations of 100,000 or more.²

More recent data are available from current surveys conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. For example, the Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) estimated real median household income in 2003 to be \$43,300, compared with \$44,900 in 1999, a decline of 3.6 percent.³ The ASEC showed an increase in median household income of 8.5 percent from 1989 to 1999.

The 1940 decennial census was the first to include a question about income. Later censuses expanded and refined approaches to collecting these data, most recently adding a question about

² The text of this report discusses data for the United States, including the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Information about the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is presented in Table 2 and Figures 4 and 5 (additional information is available on the Census Bureau's Web site at <www.census.gov>). Census 2000 showed 245 places in the United States with 100,000 or more population. They included 238 incorporated places (including 4 city-county consolidations) and 7 census designated places that were not legally incorporated. For a list of these places by state, see <www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/phc-t6.html>.

³ The Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) is a key annual source of data on income and poverty. Annual income and poverty estimates are also available from the American Community Survey. Data from both surveys can be accessed at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/income.html>.

Figure 1.
Reproduction of the Questions on Household Income From Census 2000 — Con.

31 d. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

Yes Annual amount — Dollars
\$ | | | , | | | .00

No

e. Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

Yes Annual amount — Dollars
\$ | | | , | | | .00

No

f. Any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office

Yes Annual amount — Dollars
\$ | | | , | | | .00

No

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

Yes Annual amount — Dollars
\$ | | | , | | | .00

No

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or sale of a home.

Yes Annual amount — Dollars
\$ | | | , | | | .00

No

32 What was this person's total income in 1999? Add entries in questions 31a—31h; subtract any losses. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark (X) the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.

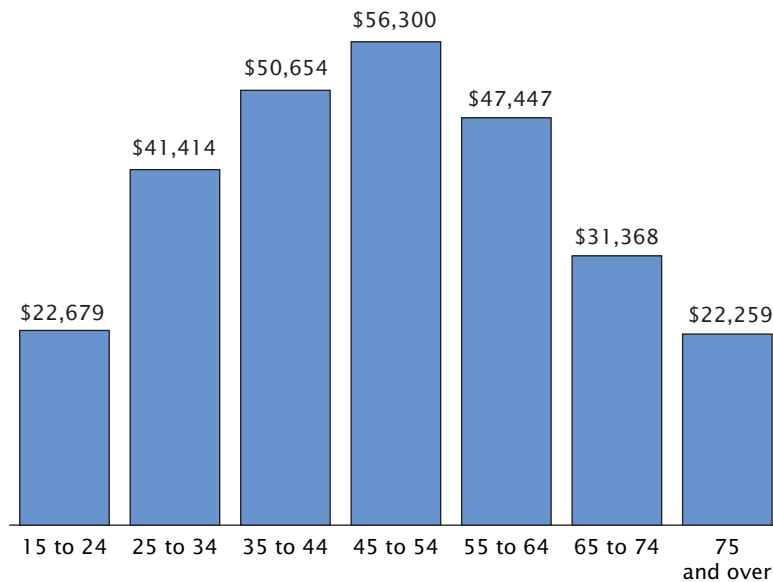
Annual amount — Dollars
 None OR \$ | | | , | | | .00 Loss

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 questionnaire.

Figure 2.

Median Household Income by Age of Householder: 1999

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



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

Supplemental Security Income and combining separate farm and non-farm self-employment income questions into a single one.⁴ Figure 1 shows the eight questions that Census 2000 asked of people 15 and older about different sources of income.

INCOMES OF FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

Income amounts in 1999 from wages and salary, self-employment, interest and dividends, Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, public assistance, retirement, and all other sources were aggregated for all people 15 and older in a household to form

⁴ Supplemental Security Income is administered by the Social Security Administration for low income elderly and the blind and disabled population.

household income. These sources were aggregated for all related people 15 and older in the household to form family income. Most comparisons in this brief use households as the unit of analysis.

Households with a householder 45 to 54 years old had the highest median income.

The median income for this age group was \$56,300 in 1999. Median income was lowest among households with a householder 75 and older (\$22,300), as shown in Figure 2.

Incomes vary by type of household and family composition.

Median income was higher for families (\$50,000) than for households (\$42,000), as shown in Figure 3.

This result tends to occur because many households consist of people who live alone and are not included in the definition of a family. Many families have more than one earner and many people who live alone are young or elderly. Married-couple families had the highest median income of all the family types (\$57,300). Households consisting of women who lived alone had the lowest median income (\$19,500).

Income varies by race and ethnicity.

Respondents were asked to choose one or more races in Census 2000. With the exception of the Two or More Races group, all race groups discussed in this report refer to people who indicated only one racial identity among the six major categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Some Other Race.⁵ The use of the single-race population in this report does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.⁶

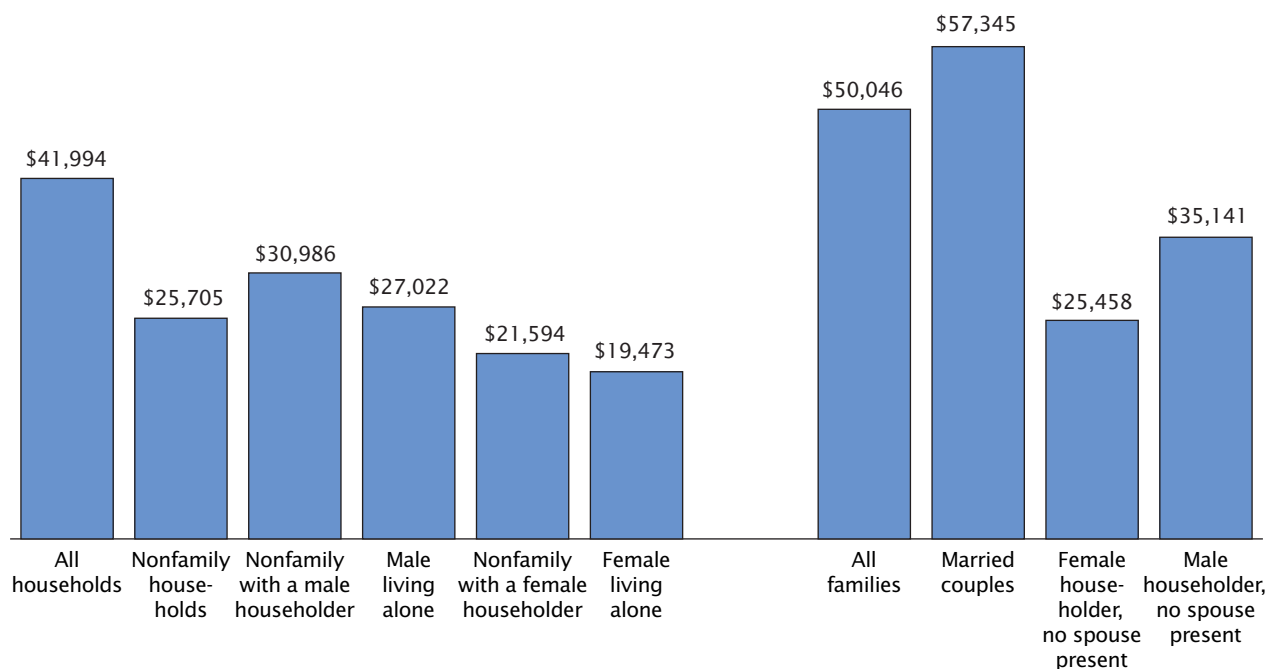
⁵ For further information on each of the six major race groups and the Two or More Races population, see reports from the Census 2000 Briefs series (C2KBR/01), available on the Census 2000 Web site at www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html. Hereafter, this report uses the term Black to refer to people who are Black or African American; the term Pacific Islander to refer to people who are Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; and the term Hispanic to refer to people who are Hispanic or Latino. Some Other Race is not a standard Office of Management and Budget race category.

⁶ This report draws heavily on Summary File 3, a Census 2000 product that can be accessed through American FactFinder, available from the Census Bureau's Web site, www.census.gov. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White **and** American Indian or Alaska Native or Asian **and** Black, can be found in Summary File 4, which is also available through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race.

Figure 3.

Median Income by Household and Family Composition: 1999

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



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

Among the race groups shown in Table 1, median income in 1999 was highest for households with an Asian householder (\$51,900) and lowest for those with a Black householder (\$29,400). The median income for households with a White householder who was not Hispanic was \$45,400. The median income for those with Hispanic householders was \$33,700.⁷

⁷ Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Based on Census 2000 sample data, the proportion of respondents identified as Hispanic was 8.0 percent for Whites; 1.9 percent for Blacks; 14.6 percent for American Indians and Alaska Natives; 1.0 percent for Asians; 9.5 percent for Pacific Islanders; 97.1 percent for those reporting Some Other Race; and 31.1 percent for those reporting Two or More Races.

Households with an Asian householder also had the highest percentage (19.8) of households with incomes over \$100,000 and 10.0 percent reported incomes below \$10,000. Households with a Black householder had the highest percentage (19.1) of households with incomes below \$10,000; 5.9 percent reported incomes over \$100,000.

THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

Median income grew in each of the four regions between 1989 and 1999.

Real median household income grew more in the South and the Midwest than in the Northeast or the West—by 11.4 percent each,

compared with 3.6 percent in the Northeast and 7.6 percent in the West (see Table 2).⁸ The Northeast had the highest median household income in 1999 (\$45,500), followed by the West (\$45,100), the Midwest (\$42,400), and the South (\$38,800).

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. The West region includes the states of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Table 1.
Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1999

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

Income	All races	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race alone	Two or More Races	Hispanic ¹	White, not Hispanic ¹
Total households	105,539,122	83,697,584	12,023,966	770,334	3,129,127	100,151	3,833,697	1,984,263	9,272,610	78,983,497
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$10,000	9.5	7.9	19.1	16.6	10.0	9.3	12.2	13.5	12.4	7.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6.3	5.9	8.6	8.8	4.6	5.4	7.8	7.4	7.8	5.8
\$15,000 to \$19,999	6.3	5.9	8.0	8.2	4.6	5.6	8.2	7.1	8.0	5.8
\$20,000 to \$24,999	6.6	6.3	7.8	8.1	4.9	6.7	8.6	7.3	8.3	6.2
\$25,000 to \$29,999	6.4	6.3	7.3	7.3	4.7	6.5	8.3	7.0	7.8	6.2
\$30,000 to \$34,999	6.4	6.3	6.5	7.0	5.0	6.5	7.8	6.7	7.4	6.3
\$35,000 to \$39,999	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.1	4.8	6.2	6.8	6.1	6.5	5.9
\$40,000 to \$44,999	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.5	4.9	6.0	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.7
\$45,000 to \$49,999	5.0	5.1	4.3	4.6	4.4	5.2	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.1
\$50,000 to \$59,999	9.0	9.4	7.3	7.8	8.5	9.5	8.4	8.3	8.3	9.4
\$60,000 to \$74,999	10.4	10.9	7.6	8.0	11.1	11.5	8.4	9.1	8.6	11.1
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10.2	10.9	6.6	6.6	12.7	11.2	6.7	8.3	7.4	11.1
\$100,000 to \$124,999	5.2	5.6	2.9	2.7	7.9	5.1	2.7	3.9	3.2	5.7
\$125,000 to \$149,999	2.5	2.7	1.2	1.1	4.3	2.3	1.1	1.8	1.4	2.8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2.2	2.4	0.9	0.8	4.1	1.7	0.7	1.5	1.0	2.5
\$200,000 or more	2.4	2.7	0.9	0.8	3.5	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.0	2.7
Median income (dollars)	41,994	44,687	29,423	30,599	51,908	42,717	32,694	35,587	33,676	45,367
Mean income (dollars)	56,644	59,696	39,877	40,135	67,734	53,096	41,619	47,597	44,250	60,478

¹Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: Census 2000 Summary File 3.

Household income increased in almost all states between 1989 and 1999.

Almost all the states showed an increase in median household income; the exceptions were Alaska, Connecticut, Hawaii, and Rhode Island. The District of Columbia did not show an increase in real median household income. Colorado and South Dakota experienced the largest increase in real median household income—21 percent over the 1989–1999 period.

The relative standings of many states did not change between 1989 and 1999. The four states ranked highest in median income in 1989 (Connecticut, Alaska, New Jersey, and Maryland) remained there in 1999. New Jersey, with a 1999 median income of \$55,100, replaced Connecticut as the state with the highest income. The four states with the lowest median

incomes in 1989 (Mississippi, West Virginia, Arkansas, and Louisiana) remained there in 1999. West Virginia, with a 1999 median income of \$29,700, replaced Mississippi as the state having the lowest income.

The highest income households were concentrated in the Northeast, West, and in large metropolitan areas.

New Jersey and Connecticut had the highest proportion of high-income households—about 30 percent over \$79,700, the 80th percentile of national household income.⁹ West Virginia, though not different from Arkansas, Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota, had the

⁹ The percentage of households with incomes above \$79,663 in New Jersey (32 percent) and Connecticut (30 percent) were not statistically different.

lowest percentage of households with incomes above \$79,700—9 percent.

Figure 5 shows the percentage of high-income households by county. On the East Coast, several counties around Boston showed a high percentage of these households. The East Coast showed a nearly continuous string of high-income counties beginning north of New York City and extending through the counties around Washington, DC. On the West Coast, counties around San Francisco, Sacramento, and Los Angeles exhibited a high percentage of households with incomes above the 80th percentile. In other parts of the country, most high-income counties were part of large metropolitan areas, especially their suburban counties.

Overall, 21.1 million households had incomes higher than \$79,700,

Table 2.
Median Household Income by Region and State: 1989 and 1999

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

Geography	1989					1999					Percent change in real median income (1999 less 1989)
	Number	Median (1999 dollars)	Confidence interval		Ranking	Number	Median (1999 dollars)	Confidence interval		Ranking	
			Lower bound (1999 dollars)	Upper bound (1999 dollars)				Lower bound (1999 dollars)	Upper bound (1999 dollars)		
Total U.S.	91,993,582	39,009	38,994	39,024	NA	105,539,122	41,994	41,976	42,012	NA	7.7
REGIONS											
Northeast	18,861,186	43,900	43,854	43,946	NA	20,294,648	45,481	45,443	45,519	NA	3.6
Midwest	22,326,056	38,071	38,040	38,102	NA	24,748,799	42,414	42,379	42,449	NA	11.4
South	31,836,124	34,824	34,799	34,849	NA	38,034,872	38,790	38,769	38,811	NA	11.4
West	18,970,216	41,882	41,847	41,917	NA	22,460,803	45,084	45,040	45,128	NA	7.6
STATES											
Alabama	1,506,009	30,626	30,501	30,751	42-43	1,737,385	34,135	34,020	34,250	43-44	11.5
Alaska	189,700	53,742	53,388	54,096	2	221,804	51,571	51,168	51,974	4	-4.0
Arizona	1,371,885	35,743	35,598	35,888	28-29	1,901,625	40,558	40,412	40,704	26-28	13.5
Arkansas	891,665	27,446	27,341	27,551	49	1,042,807	32,182	32,059	32,305	49	17.3
California	10,399,700	46,461	46,403	46,519	9	11,512,020	47,493	47,416	47,570	8-9	2.2
Colorado	1,285,119	39,118	39,001	39,235	19	1,659,308	47,203	47,052	47,354	9-11	20.7
Connecticut	1,230,243	54,148	53,984	54,313	1	1,302,227	53,935	53,713	54,157	2	NS
Delaware	247,163	45,263	44,922	45,604	10	298,755	47,381	47,044	47,718	8-11	4.7
District of Columbia	249,034	39,879	39,545	40,213	16-18	248,590	40,127	39,693	40,561	27-30	NS
Florida	5,138,360	35,669	35,600	35,738	28-29	6,341,121	38,819	38,743	38,895	34	8.8
Georgia	2,366,575	37,665	37,551	37,779	23-24	3,007,678	42,433	42,315	42,551	20	12.7
Hawaii	356,748	50,395	50,027	50,763	5	403,572	49,820	49,494	50,146	6-7	-1.1
Idaho	361,432	32,780	32,611	32,949	39	470,133	37,572	37,378	37,766	36-37	14.6
Illinois	4,197,720	41,859	41,790	41,928	12-13	4,592,740	46,590	46,503	46,677	12-13	11.3
Indiana	2,064,246	37,375	37,268	37,482	25-26	2,337,229	41,567	41,439	41,695	22	11.2
Iowa	1,065,243	34,042	33,943	34,141	36-37	1,150,197	39,469	39,342	39,596	31	15.9
Kansas	946,253	35,420	35,300	35,540	30-32	1,038,940	40,624	40,478	40,770	25-27	14.7
Kentucky	1,379,610	29,246	29,136	29,356	46-47	1,591,739	33,672	33,562	33,782	45	15.1
Louisiana	1,498,371	28,487	28,383	28,591	48	1,657,107	32,566	32,444	32,688	48	14.3
Maine	465,729	36,151	35,975	36,327	27	518,372	37,240	37,046	37,434	38-39	3.0
Maryland	1,749,342	51,118	50,963	51,273	4	1,981,795	52,868	52,687	53,049	3	3.4
Massachusetts	2,244,406	47,959	47,836	48,082	6-7	2,444,588	50,502	50,344	50,660	5	5.3
Michigan	3,424,122	40,260	40,191	40,329	15-16	3,788,780	44,667	44,583	44,751	16-17	10.9
Minnesota	1,648,825	40,116	40,035	40,197	16-18	1,896,209	47,111	46,984	47,238	9-11	17.4
Mississippi	910,574	26,134	26,007	26,261	51	1,047,555	31,330	31,200	31,460	50	19.9
Missouri	1,961,364	34,214	34,125	34,303	35-36	2,197,214	37,934	37,835	38,033	35-36	10.9
Montana	306,919	29,835	29,626	30,044	45	359,070	33,024	32,822	33,226	47	10.7
Nebraska	602,858	33,765	33,635	33,895	38	666,995	39,250	39,077	39,423	32-33	16.2
Nevada	467,513	40,248	40,051	40,445	15-18	751,977	44,581	44,362	44,800	16-17	10.8
New Hampshire	411,387	47,150	46,944	47,356	8	474,750	49,467	49,220	49,714	6-7	4.9
New Jersey	2,794,316	53,118	53,009	53,227	3	3,065,774	55,146	54,998	55,294	1	3.8
New Mexico	543,825	31,262	31,071	31,453	41	678,032	34,133	33,957	34,309	43-44	9.2
New York	6,634,434	42,784	42,698	42,870	6-7	7,060,595	43,393	43,324	43,462	19	1.4
North Carolina	2,517,098	34,584	34,503	34,665	34	3,133,282	39,184	39,094	39,274	32-33	13.3
North Dakota	241,802	30,127	29,926	30,328	44	257,234	34,604	34,408	34,800	42	14.9
Ohio	4,089,312	37,256	37,177	37,335	25-26	4,446,621	40,956	40,875	41,037	23-25	9.9
Oklahoma	1,207,235	30,600	30,477	30,723	42-43	1,343,506	33,400	33,291	33,509	46	9.2
Oregon	1,105,362	35,367	35,249	35,485	30-32	1,335,109	40,916	40,773	41,059	23-25	15.7
Pennsylvania	4,492,958	37,728	37,659	37,797	23-24	4,779,186	40,106	40,032	40,180	28-29	6.3
Rhode Island	377,080	41,766	41,509	42,023	12-13	408,412	42,090	41,771	42,409	21	NS
South Carolina	1,258,783	34,077	33,959	34,195	35-37	1,534,334	37,082	36,954	37,210	38-39	8.8
South Dakota	260,059	29,206	29,032	29,380	46-47	290,336	35,282	35,078	35,486	41	20.8
Tennessee	1,853,515	32,196	32,089	32,303	40	2,234,229	36,360	36,243	36,477	40	12.9
Texas	6,079,341	35,063	35,005	35,121	32-33	7,397,294	39,927	39,864	39,990	28,30	13.9
Utah	537,196	38,248	38,064	38,432	21-22	701,933	45,726	45,517	45,935	14-15	19.6
Vermont	210,633	38,666	38,431	38,901	20	240,744	40,856	40,617	41,095	23-26	5.7
Virginia	2,294,722	43,255	43,128	43,382	11	2,700,335	46,677	46,545	46,809	12-13	7.9
Washington	1,875,508	40,471	40,376	40,566	14	2,272,261	45,776	45,626	45,926	14-15	13.1
West Virginia	688,727	26,989	26,859	27,119	50	737,360	29,696	29,555	29,837	51	10.0
Wisconsin	1,824,252	38,212	38,126	38,298	21-22	2,086,304	43,791	43,677	43,905	18	14.6
Wyoming	169,309	35,167	34,882	35,452	30-33	193,959	37,892	37,533	38,251	35-37	7.7
Puerto Rico	1,057,357	11,544	11,485	11,604	NA	1,261,816	14,412	14,360	14,464	NA	25.3

NA Not applicable.

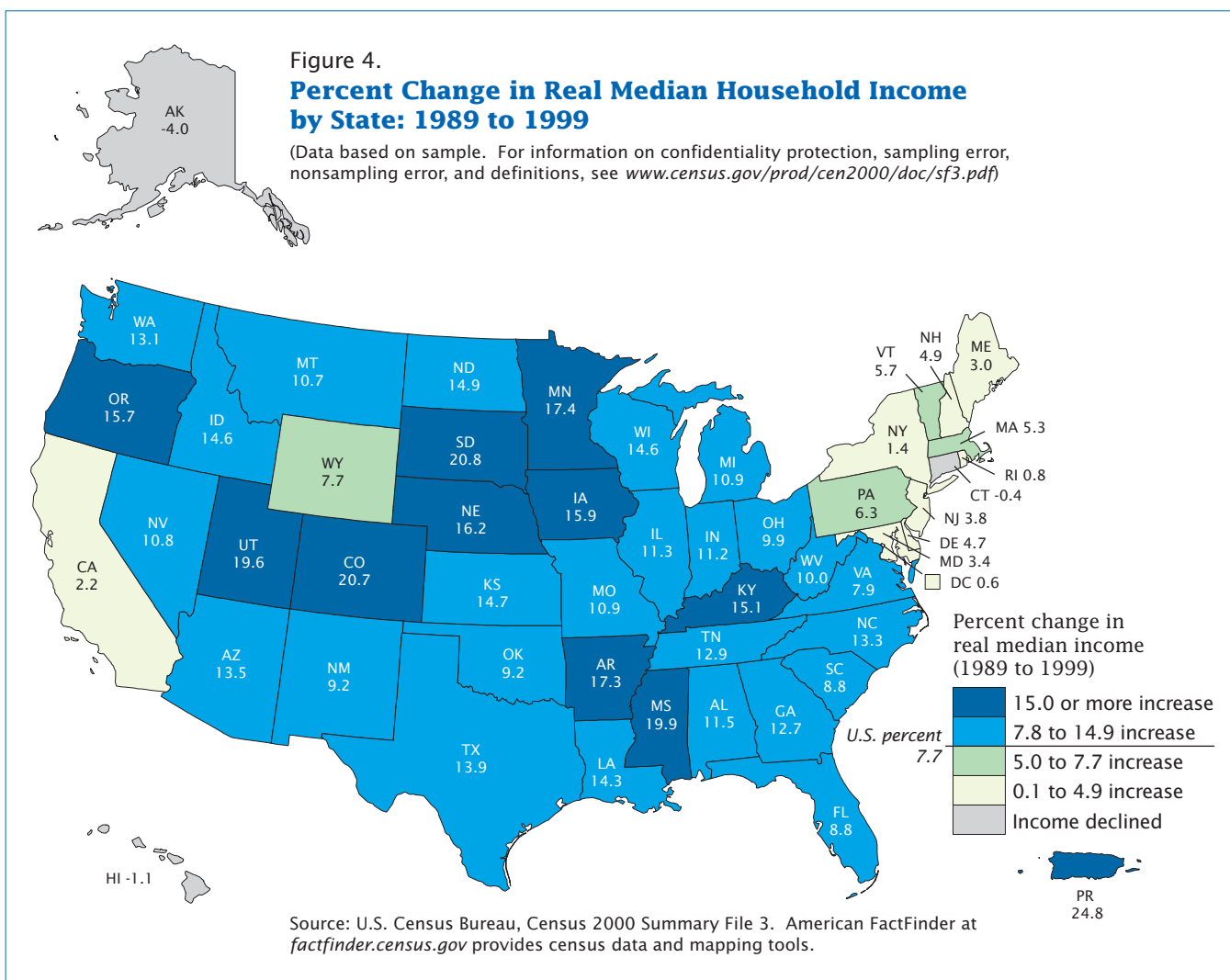
NS Not statistically different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level.

Note: The estimates in this table may vary from actual values due to sampling and nonsampling error. As a result, the median income of a state with a higher rank may not be statistically different from the median income of a state with a lower rank.

Source: Census 2000 Summary File 3.

Figure 4.
**Percent Change in Real Median Household Income
 by State: 1989 to 1999**

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



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3. American FactFinder at factfinder.census.gov provides census data and mapping tools.

and 13.0 million households had incomes of \$100,000 or more.

California had several cities with median household incomes among the highest in the country.

Among places of 100,000 or more population, Naperville, Illinois (near Chicago) reported the highest median household income (\$88,800) in 1999 (Table 3). The next highest income cities were Plano, Texas (near Dallas) and Thousand Oaks, California (near Los Angeles). Seven of the cities with the highest median incomes

were in California. Four—Sunnyvale, Simi Valley, San Jose, and Santa Clara—are in an area commonly called Silicon Valley, home to many companies that sell computer products and services.

Miami, Florida had the lowest 1999 median household income (\$23,500) among places with 100,000 or more population. Five of the ten places with the lowest median household income were in the Northeast—Buffalo, New York; Hartford, Connecticut; Syracuse, New York; Providence, Rhode Island; and Newark, New Jersey.

ADDITIONAL FINDING

What are the sources of household income?

In Census 2000, households reported nearly \$6.0 trillion in income in 1999. A little over 80 percent came from earnings (wages or salaries and self-employment income) with 74.6 percent coming from wages and salaries alone. Property income (interest, dividends, and rents or royalties) accounted for 6.8 percent. Social Security or Railroad Retirement provided 5.1 percent. Other retirement, survivor, or disability

Figure 5.
High Income Households: 1999
 (Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf)

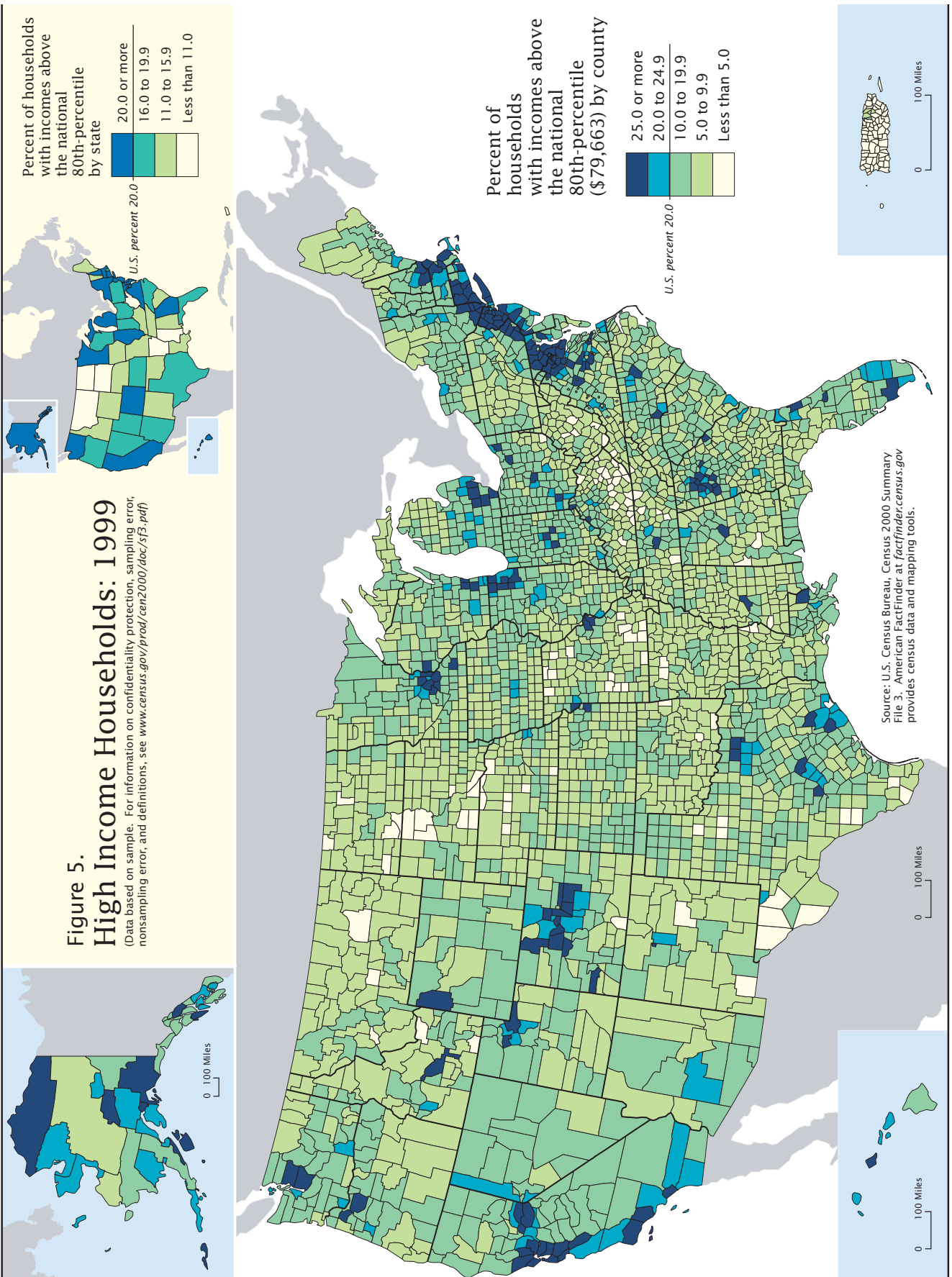


Table 3.
Ten Places of 100,000 or More Population with the Highest and Lowest Median Household Income: 1999

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

Place	Number of households	Household income (dollars)		
		Median	Confidence interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Highest Median Income				
Naperville, Illinois	128,300	88,771	87,146	90,396
Plano, Texas	222,301	78,722	77,394	80,050
Thousand Oaks, California	116,725	76,815	75,010	78,620
Fremont, California	203,413	76,579	75,286	77,872
Sunnyvale, California	131,905	74,409	73,137	75,681
Irvine, California	143,034	72,057	70,532	73,582
Simi Valley, California	111,547	70,370	68,949	71,791
San Jose, California	893,889	70,243	69,669	70,817
Santa Clara, California	102,104	69,466	67,994	70,938
Gilbert, Arizona	109,936	68,032	66,905	69,159
Lowest Median Income				
Miami, Florida	362,563	23,483	23,085	23,881
Brownsville, Texas	140,075	24,468	23,812	25,124
Buffalo, New York	292,648	24,536	24,135	24,937
Hartford, Connecticut	121,578	24,820	24,193	25,447
Syracuse, New York	147,326	25,000	24,572	25,428
Cleveland, Ohio	478,393	25,928	25,635	26,221
Waco, Texas	114,032	26,264	25,509	27,019
Birmingham, Alabama	243,072	26,735	26,284	27,186
Providence, Rhode Island	173,618	26,867	26,227	27,507
Newark, New Jersey	273,546	26,913	26,390	27,436

Note: The estimates in this table may vary from actual values due to sampling and non-sampling error. As a result, the median income of a place with a higher rank may not be statistically different from the median income of a place with a lower rank.

Source: Census 2000 Summary File 3.

pension income supplied another 5.1 percent. Among the remaining categories of income asked about in Census 2000, Supplemental Security Income accounted for 0.5 percent, public assistance or welfare 0.2 percent, and 1.9 percent came from all other sources.

ABOUT CENSUS 2000

Why Census 2000 Asked About Income

The data are used to measure poverty and allocate federal funds through allocation formulas for many government programs. The questions on income also provide vital information on general

economic well-being. Specific programs requiring income information include the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 and the Enterprise Zone Development Act. The Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan Program and the Compensatory Education for the Disadvantaged Program also use income measures to direct funding.

Accuracy of the Estimates

The data contained in this report are based on the sample of households who responded to the Census 2000 long form. Nationally, approximately 1 out of every 6 addresses received that form. As a result, the sample

estimates may differ somewhat from the 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if data had been collected from all housing units, people within those housing units, and people living in group quarters using the same questionnaires, instructions, personnel, and so forth. The sample estimates also differ from the values that would have been obtained from different samples of housing units, people within those housing units, and people living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error.

In addition to the variability that arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process data. Such errors may include: not enumerating every household or every person in the population, failing to obtain all required information from the respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. In addition, errors can occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, during clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or during the electronic processing of the questionnaires.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways: first, errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and, therefore, should be reflected in the standard errors; and second, errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will bias estimates in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their incomes, then the resulting estimates of the

number of households or families in each income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard errors.

While it is impossible to completely eliminate error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Census Bureau attempts to control the sources of such error during the data collection and processing operations. The primary sources of error and the programs instituted to control error in Census 2000 are described in detail in *Summary File 3 Technical Documentation* under Chapter 8, "Accuracy of the Data," located at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf>.

All statements in this Census 2000 report have undergone statistical testing, and all comparisons are significant at the 90-percent confidence level unless otherwise

noted. The estimates in tables, maps, and other figures may vary from actual values due to sampling and nonsampling errors. As a result, estimates in one category may not be significantly different from estimates assigned to a different category. Further information on the accuracy of the data is located at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf>. For further information on the computation and use of standard errors, contact the Decennial Statistical Studies Division at 301-763-4242.

For More Information

Census 2000 Summary Files 3 and 4 data are available from the American FactFinder on the Internet <www.factfinder.census.gov>. They were released on a state-by-state basis during 2002. For information on confidentiality protection, non-sampling error, sampling error, and definitions, also see <www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf> or contact the

Customer Services Center at 301-763-INFO (4636).

Information on population and housing topics is presented in the Census 2000 Brief series, located on the Census Bureau's Web site at <www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html>. This series presents information on race, Hispanic origin, age, sex, household type, housing tenure, and social, economic, and housing characteristics, such as ancestry, income, and housing costs.

For additional information on the income of households, families, and people, including reports and survey data, visit the Census Bureau's Internet site at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/income.html>. To find information about the availability of data products, including reports, CD-ROMs, and DVDs, call the Customer Services Center at 301-763-INFO (4636), or visit <<http://ask.census.gov>>.