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The U.S. Census Bureau today published the results of the 2011 American Community Survey. The survey provides a wide range of important statistics on our nation's population, housing and economy for all communities in the country. The results are used by everyone from retailers, home builders and police departments, to city and city planners. The survey is the only source of local estimates for most of the 40 topics it covers, such as educational achievement, occupation, spoken language at home, birth, ancestry, and costs from selected monthly homeowners to smaller communities. On 12 September, the Census Bureau published national statistics on income coverage, poverty and health insurance for 2011 from the Current Population Survey. The American Community Survey includes 2011 statistics for smaller states, cities, and areas. The American Community Survey provides reliable, local statistics on our nation's people, housing, and economy that are indispensable to anyone who has to make decisions about the future, said Thomas Mesenbourg, Acting Director of the Census Bureau. Companies rely on it to plan and expand to new products or communities. Towns and cities use it to locate schools and fires. Since the first census in 1790, conducted under the direction of Thomas Jefferson, census questions have collected information on the demographic characteristics of the nation's population. Estimates published today are available in detailed tables for the nation, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, each congressional district, each metropolitan area, and all counties and locations with populations of 65,000 or more. Check the Census Bureau's American FactFinder database for statistics on your area. Three brief reports were also published today that complement detailed tables with additional analyses on three key topics: income, poverty and health insurance. Income According to the Household Income for States report: 2010 and 2011, which presents statistics on average household income nationwide and statewide: In 2011, household median income ranged from \$36,919 in Mississippi to \$70,004 in Maryland. Average household incomes were lower than the median United States of \$50,502 in 27 states and higher in 19 states and the District of Columbia. North Dakota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania, household median incomes did not have a statistically significant difference from the United States as a whole. Between the 2010 and 2011 American Community Survey, Vermont was the only state to show an increase in revenue households. Meanwhile, average household incomes declined in 18 states. Decreases in median household incomes in the state ranged from 1.1 percent in Ohio to 6.0 percent in Nevada. In 32 states and the District of Columbia, the difference in household median income between 2010 and 2011 was not statistically significant. The Gini index, which measures income inequality, increased in 20 states and remained statistically unchanged in the other 30 and District of Columbia. Poverty According to the Poverty report: 2010 and 2011, which compares poverty rates in 2010 and 2011 for the nation, states, and large metropolitan areas: Between the 50 states and the District of Columbia, New Hampshire (8.8 percent) had the lowest poverty rate, and Mississippi (22.6 percent) had one of the highest poverty rates. Among metropolitan areas with populations of 500,000 or more, poverty rates ranged from a minimum of 8.3 percent in the Washington metropolitan area to 37.7 percent in McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, Texas. The number and percentage of people in poverty increased in 17 states between 2010 and 2011. For 10 states, this was the third consecutive annual increase. In five states, the number of people in poverty increased, while poverty rates did not increase. Between the 2010 and 2011 American Community Survey, both the percentage and number of people in poverty in Vermont declined. In 27 states and the District of Columbia, there were no changes in the number of people in poverty or poverty rate. Health Insurance A third report is Young Adult Health Insurance Coverage from 19 to 25 years old: 2008, 2009 and 2011. Highlights include: While the insured rate of young adults (19 to 25 years old) increased from 68.3 percent in 2009 to 71.8 percent in 2011, the rate for the 26 to 29 continued to decline, from 71.1 percent to 70.3 percent. No state experienced a decrease in the insured rate of young adults from 2009 to 2011, while 37 states and the District of Columbia had an increase in coverage. Vermont had the largest increase in coverage among the young adult population, increasing from an insured rate of 75.2 percent in 2009 to 89.1 percent in 2011. Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, and Louisiana had increases in the total insured rate, but not in the private insurance rate. By contrast, Arkansas, Mississippi, New Hampshire, South Dakota, and Washington saw increases in the private health insurance rate for young adults, but not in the overall insurance rate. Additional results from the American Community Survey On October 25, the Census Bureau will release a set of American Community Survey statistics covering all areas with populations of 20,000 or more, based on data collected between 2009 and 2011. A third set of ACS statistics, available for all geographic areas regardless of population size, up to the block group level, will be published on December 6; these estimates will cover 2007-2011. More than a dozen additional short reports, or short reports, will be published until the end of the year and until early next year. Topics covered include centenarians, multigenerational homes, veterans, people with public assistance, grade and earnings, the Asian foreign population, displacement, poverty and shared home, the structural characteristics of housing and married couples of mixed housing. Methodology As is the case with all surveys, sample survey statistics are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Sampling, comparisons made in the reports have been tested and found to be statistically significant at the 90 per cent confidence level, unless otherwise noted. See the tables for specific error margins. For more information, go to https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data_documentation/documentation_main/. Changes in survey design from year to year can affect results. See https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data_documentation/2011_release/ for more information about changes that affect 2011 statistics. See https://www.census.gov/acs/www/guidance_for_data_users/comparing_2011/ for guidance on comparing statistics from the 2011 American Community Survey with previous years and the 2010 Census. -X- The 2011 Census General Report, which was raised with Parliament on 4 March 2015, summarizes the entire operation of the ten-year census, from the early consultation, legislation and planning stages, through field activities and data processing - including the capture and codification of questionnaire data and the complete adjustment of census counts - to the production and dissemination of products, and the key lessons learned, to be carried out for the 2021 Census. Readers may be surprised by the details of what has been described as the largest peacetime operation carried out in the country: the recruitment, training and payment of 35,000 temporary staff and the postal delivery of 25 million questionnaires. The 2011 Census included new approaches to conducting censuses, such as the creation of a national address register, questionnaire follow-up, online census and online assistance. It also included an innovative national advertising campaign backed by a local authority and a community liaison programme. The online publication has made the 2011 Census more accessible to all and has made it possible to present data through the use of infographics and data visualization, resulting in the publication of 600 datasets with more than 8 billion data cells. Each chapter is presented as a Pdf download and the report can also be downloaded in its entirety. The prologue and executive summary have been translated into Welsh and are also available for download. Item 2011 ACS with Census 2000 2011 ACS 1-Year with ACS 1-Year 2011 ACS with Census 2010 Household and Family Income Compare with Caution ACS collects year-round data on a monthly and continuous basis and asks for a respondent's income over the past 12 months. The 2000 Census, however, collected revenue data over a fixed period of time -- during 1999 (the last calendar year). For example, ACS's 1-year data for 2011 reflect revenue during 2010-2011. ACS 2009-2011 reflects revenue from 2008-2011, and 5-year data from 2007-2011 ACS reflect revenues higher than 2006-2011. A study compared between the 2000 Census and ACS data for 2000 found that revenue collected in the 2000 Census was approximately 4 percent higher than those of the 2000 ACS. For more information on revenue differences in ACS and the 2000 Census, see https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data_documentation/documentation_main/. Comparisons to the 2000 Census. The Census Bureau recommends using ICC-U-RS adjustment factors published annually by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to adjust the average, average, and per capita amounts of 1999 income dollars shown in Summary File 3 through 2011 by multiplying the dollar amounts of 1999 by the CPI-U-RS factor of \$1,34981610. For inflation adjustment factors of the CPI-U-RS for other years see: BLS Consumer Price Index. In addition, it is not possible to make direct comparisons of income and profit distributions between the 2000 Census and the 2011 ACS due to inflation. Users interested in making distribution comparisons should adjust inflation individual income records using census 2000 public-use micro data sample (PUMS) files. Compare with caution As ACS data is collected each month of the year, adjacent years will have a few months of common reference. Therefore, comparing ACS 1-year 2011 with ACS 1-year 2010 estimates is not an accurate comparison of 2011 economic conditions with those of 2010. For a discussion on this topic and related topics, see Hogan, Howard, Measuring Population Change Using the American Community Survey, Applied Demography in the 21st Century, Steven H. Murdock and David A. Swanson eds., Springer Netherlands, 2008. For specific questions and answers about poverty data sources, see Poverty Data Sources Q&A [PDF - <1.0 MB]. The question was not asked at the 2010 Census Sources of Income (households) Compare to Caution ACS collects year-round data on a monthly and continuous basis and asks for a respondent's income over the past 12 months. The 2000 Census, however, collected revenue data over a fixed period of time -- during 1999 (the last calendar year). 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