Demographics

**POPULATION, 2015**
America is still predominantly White.

About 6 of every 10 persons living in the United States in 2015 were White.

Blacks and Hispanics together represented less than 1/3 of the U.S. population in 2015.

[Image of population distribution chart]

13.3% Black  61.6% White  17.6% Hispanic  5.6% Asian

**HOUSEHOLDS**
White households still outnumber all other racial and ethnic households in the United States.

In 2014, there were 5 times as many White households as Black and Hispanic households and 14 times as many White households as Asian households.

[Image of household distribution chart]

13.19% Black  67.61% White  13.03% Hispanic  4.84% Asian

POPULATION, 2015
America is still predominantly White.

About 6 of every 10 persons living in the United States in 2015 were White.

Blacks and Hispanics together represented less than 1/3 of the U.S. population in 2015.


HOUSEHOLDS
White households still outnumber all other racial and ethnic households in the United States.

In 2014, there were 5 times as many White households as Black and Hispanic households and 14 times as many White households as Asian households.

For the United States population 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER, the education gap between Blacks and Whites PERSISTS.

**EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2014**

Nearly 48% of the Black population had NO MORE THAN a HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION versus nearly 39% of the White population.

Less than 1% of Blacks and Hispanics had DOCTORAL DEGREES in 2014 compared with nearly 1.7% of Whites and 3.8% of Asians.

**DROPOUT RATES (ages 16-24)**

In 2014, the Black DROPOUT RATE was about 50% higher than the White dropout rate, while the Hispanic dropout rate was more than twice the White dropout rate.

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DROPOUT RATES (ages 16-24)

In 2014, the Black DROPOUT RATE was about 50% higher than the White dropout rate, while the Hispanic dropout rate was more than twice the White dropout rate.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

There were 6 times more Whites (78%) than Blacks (13%) in the civilian noninstitutional population age 16 years and older in 2015.

Employment by Race and Ethnicity, 2015

The employment rate for Blacks 16 years and older was LOWER THAN for any other racial or ethnic group.

The **UNDERREPRESENTATION** of **BLACKS** in highly skilled, professional occupations has **STRONG NEGATIVE IMPLICATIONS** for their earnings potential.

30% of **Blacks** were employed in **HIGHLY SKILLED, PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS** compared with 40% of **Whites** and 51% of **Asians**.

UNEMPLOYMENT, 2015

For the CIVILIAN INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION 16 years and older, the unemployment rate for BLACKS was more than double that of Whites.

Unemployment rate by race and ethnicity, 2015
Seasonally adjusted

- Black: 9.6%
- White: 4.6%
- Hispanic: 6.6%
- Asian: 3.8%
- Total: 5.3%

For the CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION 25 years and older, across all educational levels, BLACKS had a higher unemployment rate than ALL OTHER racial and ethnic groups.

Unemployment rate

EARNINGS

MEDIAN USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS of Full-Time Wage & Salary Workers (25 Years and Older), 2015

On average, BLACKS earned $77¢ for every $1 earned by Whites in 2015. So, for every $100 earned by Whites, Blacks earned only $77.

Earnings of Black workers lagged behind that of White workers across all educational levels.

MEDIAN USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS ($) of Full-Time Wage & Salary Workers (25 Years and Older) by Educational Attainment, 2015

White high school graduates outearned BLACK high school graduates by $6,656 in 2015. However, the BLACK-WHITE earnings gap for individuals with a bachelor’s degree or higher was even larger at $12,220 for the year. In other words, BLACKS with a bachelor’s degree or higher earned 81 cents for every $1 earned by their WHITE counterparts.

A Black worker with an associate’s degree in 2015 earned $1,300 less per year than a WHITE worker with only a high school diploma and no college.

In 2015, **Blacks earned less than Whites** in all broad occupational groups.

**Blacks** who worked in higher paying occupations **earned less than all other racial and ethnic groups** employed in these occupations.

Blacks earned about the same or more than Hispanics in lower paying occupations.

---

**Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers (16 years and older)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Asian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,298</td>
<td>1,112</td>
<td>1,109</td>
<td>1,372</td>
<td>1,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and related occupations</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>692</td>
<td>692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management, business and financial operations occupations</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>835</td>
<td>835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service occupations</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and office occupations</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production, transportation, and material-moving occupations</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>699</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Blacks employed in management, business and financial operations occupations, on average, earned $16,068 less in 2015 than their White counterparts.

In 2015, Blacks employed in professional and related occupations earned, on average, $10,608 less than White workers in these occupations.

On average, Black households in 2014 were poorer than any other racial or ethnic household. For every $1 of White household income, Blacks had only about 59 cents.

In 2014, most Blacks (64%) earned less than $50,000, while most Whites (58%) earned more than $50,000.
Money income less than $15,000 in 2014

- 10% White households
- 22% Black households

BANKING STATUS

In 2013, Blacks were more likely to be unbanked and underbanked than any other racial or ethnic group.

USE OF ALTERNATIVE FINANCIAL SERVICES, 2013

In 2013, Blacks were more likely to use alternative financial services (AFS) than any other racial or ethnic group.

FAMILIES WITH AND WITHOUT A SAVINGS ACCOUNT IN 2013

5 in 10 Blacks and Hispanics had a savings account versus 7 in 10 Whites.

About 4 in 10 Blacks did not have a savings account compared with 2 in 10 Whites.

HOUSEHOLD USE OF POPULAR AFS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, 2013

1 in 6 Black households reported using payday loans compared with 1 in 13 White households.

1 in 5 Black households reported using pawn shops compared with 1 in 9 White households.

BANKING STATUS

In 2013, Blacks were more likely to be unbanked and underbanked than any other racial or ethnic group.


FAMILIES WITH AND WITHOUT A SAVINGS ACCOUNT IN 2013

5 in 10 Blacks and Hispanics HAD a savings account

7 in 10 Whites

About 4 in 10 Blacks DID NOT have a savings account compared with 2 in 10 Whites

USE OF ALTERNATIVE FINANCIAL SERVICES, 2013

In 2013, **Blacks** were more likely to **use alternative financial services (AFS)** than any other racial or ethnic group.

Blacks used AFS at about 2 ½ times the rate of Whites and Asians.

In a 2013 survey, 1 in 16 Black households and 1 in 18 Hispanic households reported using 3 or more AFS within the previous 12 months versus 1 in 80 White households.

HOUSEHOLD USE OF POPULAR AFS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, 2013

1 in 6 Black households reported using payday loans compared with
1 in 13 White households.

1 in 5 Black households reported using pawn shops compared with
1 in 9 White households.

HOMEOWNERSHIP RATE
Equity created by homeownership is central to accumulating wealth for most Americans. However, Blacks and Hispanics are less likely than Whites to own their own homes. While 7 in 10 Whites were homeowners in early 2016, only about 4 in 10 Blacks were homeowners.

MEDIAN HOME VALUES
The median home value for Blacks between 2010 and 2014 was lower than for any other racial or ethnic group. In fact, the median home value for Blacks in 2014 was $52,519 lower than for Whites and $40,419 lower than the national average.
The Survey of Business Owners reports of the estimated 27,626,360 firms in the U.S. in 2012.

In 2012, among firms with or without paid employees, White firms collected . . .

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business Ownership</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,584,403</td>
<td>21,539,858</td>
<td>3,305,873</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

...for every $1 in sales, receipts, or value of shipments collected by Black-owned firms
...for every $1 in sales, receipts, or value of shipments collected by Hispanic-owned firms
...for every $1 in sales, receipts, or value of shipments collected by Asian-owned firms
...for every $1 in sales, receipts, or value of shipments collected by Native American & Alaskan Native-owned firms

$72.90 for every $1 earned by Black-owned firms
$23.12 for every $1 earned by Hispanic-owned firms
$15.65 for every $1 earned by Asian-owned firms
$281.96 for every $1 earned by Native American & Alaskan Native-owned firms

The Survey of Business Owners reports of the estimated 27,626,360 firms in the U.S. in 2012.

Of the 16,965,616 firms that responded to the 2012 Survey of Business Owners, 19.3% (or 3,271,882) were family-owned.

Among all the family-owned firms reporting...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business Ownership</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>American Indian &amp; Alaska Native</th>
<th>Asian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$77,075 (2.35%)</td>
<td>$2,864,931 (88.17%)</td>
<td>$169,219 (5.13%)</td>
<td>$208,035 (6.3%)</td>
<td>$426,890,571 (5.24%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sales, receipts, and value of shipments reported by White family-owned firms was about 181 times greater than that of Black family-owned firms, 38 times greater than Hispanic family-owned firms, and 21 times greater than Asian family-owned firms.

The Survey of Business Owners reports of the estimated **27,626,360** firms in the U.S. in 2012.

In 2012, among firms with or without paid employees, White firms collected . . .

- **$72.90** for every $1 in sales, receipts, or value of shipments collected by Black-owed firms
- **$23.12** for every $1 in sales, receipts, or value of shipments collected by Hispanic-owed firms
- **$15.65** for every $1 in sales, receipts, or value of shipments collected by Asian-owed firms
- **$281.96** for every $1 in sales, receipts, or value of shipments collected by Native American & Alaskan Native-owed firms

Of the 16,965,616 firms that responded to the 2012 Survey of Business Owners, 19.3% (or 3,271,882) were family-owned.

The sales, receipts, and value of shipments reported by White family-owned firms was about 181 times greater than that of Black family-owned firms, 38 times greater than Hispanic family-owned firms, 21 times greater than Asian family-owned firms.

Among all the firms (family-owned and non family-owned) that responded to the 2012 Survey of Business Owners, White-owned firms accounted for a disproportionately large share of sales, shipments, and receipts.

Sales, Receipts, or Value (percent) of Shipments of ALL RESPONDENT FIRMS With or Without Paid Employees ($1,000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Dollar Value</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Firms</td>
<td>$8,133,425,894</td>
<td>(92.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>$243,952,746</td>
<td>(2.99%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>$7,524,673,610</td>
<td>(92.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>$88,257,943</td>
<td>(1.09%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian &amp; Alaska Native</td>
<td>$24,337,383</td>
<td>(.299%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>$426,890,571</td>
<td>(5.24%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among all responding firms, White-owned firms collected . . .

- $85.25 for every $1 earned by Black-owned firms
- $30.60 for every $1 earned by Hispanic-owned firms
- $17.60 for every $1 earned by Asian-owned firms
- $309.18 for every $1 earned by Native American & Alaskan Native-owned firms

FAMILY NET WORTH

Net worth is what we own (assets) minus what we owe (liabilities or debts).

The median net worth of White families was 12 times higher than that of Black families and nearly 10 times higher than that of Hispanic families in 2014.

In 2014, Blacks had about 8% of the wealth of Whites. For every $1 of wealth held by White families, Black families only had about 8¢ in wealth.

FAMILY INCOME

Black families in 2014 had about 55% of the income of white families or 55 cents in income for every $1 in income of White families.

## FAMILY FINANCIAL ASSETS, 2014

### Percentage of Families Holding Financial Assets By Type of Asset, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Type</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transaction Account (Liquid Assets)</td>
<td>96.4</td>
<td>83.2</td>
<td>85.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate of Deposits</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savings Bonds</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocks</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pooled Investment Funds</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement Accounts</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Value Life Insurance</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savings Account</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>37.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Median Value of Financial Assets Held By Families

**Transaction Accounts**

The median value of liquid assets for White families was 5 times higher than the median value of liquid assets for Black and Hispanic families — **$6,000** compared with **$1,200**

---

Certificate of Deposits

Savings Bonds

Retirement Accounts

For every $100 in retirement funds held by White families, Black families had about $25.

Pooled Investment Funds

The value of stocks held by White families in 2014 was about 6 times that held by Black families.

Bonds

White families had $100 in bond value for every $17 in bond value for Black families.

Cash Value Life Insurance

On average, White families had 5 times more savings than both Black and Hispanic families.

Savings Account

FAMILY NONFINANCIAL ASSETS, 2014

Percentage of Families Holding Nonfinancial Assets, 2014

Median Value of Popular Nonfinancial Assets Held By Families

Primary Residence

- $179,000 White
- $105,000 Black
- $150,000 Hispanic

Other Residential Property

- $132,000 White
- $179,000 Black
- $179,000 Hispanic

Equity in Nonresidential Property

- $70,000 White
- $25,000 Black
- $30,000 Hispanic

Business Equity

- $85,000 White
- $13,000 Black
- $30,000 Hispanic

FAMILY DEBT HOLDINGS

Percentage of Families Holding Debt

- Secured by Residential Property, Primary Residence:
  - White: 47.9%
  - Black: 30.1%
  - Hispanic: 29.1%

- Secured by Residential Property, Other:
  - White: 6.1%
  - Black: 3.5%
  - Hispanic: 2.4%

- Installment Loans:
  - White: 46.1%
  - Black: 55.7%
  - Hispanic: 43.1%

- Credit Card Balances:
  - White: 38.6%
  - Black: 36%
  - Hispanic: 41.8%

- Lines of Credit Not Secured by Residential Property:
  - White: 2%
  - Black: 1.7%
  - Hispanic: 1.3%

MEDIAN VALUE OF HOLDINGS FOR FAMILIES HOLDING DEBT

Secured by Residential Property, Primary Residence
- White: $118,000
- Black: $90,000
- Hispanic: $117,000

Secured by Residential Property, Other
- White: $97,000
- Black: $52,000
- Hispanic: $83,000

Credit Card Balances
- White: $2,700
- Black: $1,300
- Hispanic: $1,700

Lines of Credit Not Secured by Residential Property
- White: $8,500
- Black: $700
- Hispanic: $900

INSTALLMENT DEBT (PERCENT AND VALUE)

**EDUCATION**
- White: $17,700 (18.3%)
- Black: $14,300 (31.9%)
- Hispanic: $13,400 (14.6%)

**VEHICLE**
- White: $12,000 (32%)
- Black: $10,700 (28.3%)
- Hispanic: $11,000 (29.1%)

**OTHER**
- White: $3,700 (10%)
- Black: $2,200 (12.8%)
- Hispanic: $3,100 (9.2%)

Where Persons 65 Years and Older Got Their Income In 2014

Where Persons 65 Years and Older Got Their Income In 2014

**SOCIAL SECURITY**

Median family Social Security benefits for Blacks 65 years and older in 2014 was about $5,000 less than for Whites.

Almost twice as many Blacks as Whites received 100% of family income from Social Security.

**MEDIAN FAMILY ASSET INCOME**

### INCOME SOURCES

#### EARNINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29.5%</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
<td>28.8%</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Black</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>85.8%</td>
<td>71.5%</td>
<td>64.6%</td>
<td>79.7%</td>
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</table>

#### INCOME FROM ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65.3%</td>
<td>33.1%</td>
<td>49.4%</td>
<td>39.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PRIVATE PENSIONS OR ANNUITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40.0%</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND NONCASH BENEFITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOCIAL SECURITY

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MEDIAN FAMILY ASSET INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Median Family Asset Income</th>
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<th>Median Family Asset Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White $524</td>
<td>Black $130</td>
<td>Asian $700</td>
<td>Hispanic $129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Over 46 million Americans (or 14.8% of the U.S. population) lived in poverty in 2014.

In 2014, across all age groups, Blacks had a higher poverty rate than any other racial or ethnic group.

The poverty rate for female headed households, with no husband present (30.6%) was nearly 5 times the poverty rate for married couples (6.2%) and nearly 2 times the poverty rate for male-headed households, with no wife present (15.7%).

The poverty rate for Black males headed households, with no wife present was nearly double the rate (23.9%) of White males headed households, with no wife present (12.2%).

The poverty rate for those who lived outside metropolitan statistical areas (MSA) (16.5%) was higher than those who lived in MSAs (14.5%).

The poverty rate for persons aged 18 to 64 in the South (16.5%), where 55% of the Black population lived, was greater than in the West (15.2%), Northeast (12.6%), and Midwest (13.0%).

The poverty rate for those who worked less than 1 week for the year was 10 times higher than for those who worked full-time year round and about 2 times higher than those who worked less than full-time year round.

Disabled persons aged 18 to 64 were more than 2 times as likely as non-disabled persons to live in poverty.

Blacks tend to be less educated than Whites. In 2014, about 14% of Blacks did not have a high school diploma compared with 7.5% of Whites, and only 28% of Blacks had a college degree compared with 42% of Whites.

Less educated persons experienced higher poverty rates than more educated persons.
Over 46 million Americans (or 14.8% of the U.S. population) lived in poverty in 2014.

In 2014, across all age groups, **Blacks** had a higher poverty rate than any other racial or ethnic group.

1 in 5 children in the U.S. lived in poverty in 2014.

Nearly 3 times more Black children than White children were poor in 2014.

The poverty rate for elderly Blacks was nearly 2 ½ times the rate for elderly Whites.

Poverty by the Numbers, 2015

13.4% females vs. 16.1% males lived in poverty.

The poverty rate for female headed households, with no husband present (30.6%) was nearly 5 times the poverty rate for married couples (6.2%) and nearly 2 times the poverty rate for male headed households, with no wife present (15.7%).

Black female headed households, with no husband present experienced poverty at about 1.5 times the rate (37.2%) as similar White households (23.7%).

The poverty rate for Black male headed households, with no wife present was nearly double the rate (23.9%) of White male headed households, with no wife present (12.2%).

The poverty rate for persons aged 18 to 64 in the South (16.5%), where 55% of the Black population lived, was greater than in the West (15.2%), Northeast (12.6%), and Midwest (13.0%).

The poverty rate for those who lived outside metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) (16.5) was higher than those who lived in MSAs (14.5)

The **POVERTY RATE** for those who worked less than 1 week for the year was **10 times higher** than for those who worked full-time year round and about **2 times higher** than those who worked less than full-time year round.

- **3.0%** Worked full-time year round
- **15.9%** Worked less than full-time year round
- **33.7%** Did not work at least 1 week

Disabled persons aged **18 to 64** were more than **2 times** as likely as non-disabled persons to live in poverty.

- **28.5%** With a disability
- **12.3%** With no disability

Blacks tend to be less educated than Whites. In 2014, about **14%** of Blacks did not have a high school diploma compared with **7.5%** of Whites, and only **28%** of Blacks had a college degree compared with **42%** of Whites.

Less educated persons experienced higher poverty rates than more educated persons.

- **No high school diploma** 28.9%
- **High school, no college** 14.2%
- **Some college, no degree** 10.2%
- **Bachelor’s degree or higher** 5.0%

578,424 people in the U.S. were homeless on a single night in January 2014. An estimated 1.49 million people used a shelter program at some point during the reporting year.

Most homeless people are
- Male: 62.3%
- Minority: 60%
- Black: 57.8%
- 31-50 years old: 63.9%
- Single: 40.6%
- Not disabled (adults only): 34.2%

Urban dwellers
- 29 people per 10,000

Rural
- 14 people per 10,000

“As is commonly accepted, many people experiencing homelessness also experience mental health complications, and/or addiction and abuse problems.”
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An estimated 1.49 million people used a shelter program at some point during the reporting year.

Most homeless people are
- Male: 62.3%
- Minority: 60%
- Black: 40.6%
- 31-50 years old: 34.2%
- Single: 63.9%
- Not disabled (adults only): 57.8%

Urban dwellers: 29 people per 10,000 vs. Rural: 14 people per 10,000

“As is commonly accepted, many people experiencing homelessness also experience mental health complications, and/or addiction and abuse problems.”


Incarceration

1,561,525 prisoners were under the jurisdiction of state or federal authorities at yearend 2014.

**Distribution of Total Prison Population**

- **Males**
  - Black: 20.5%
  - White: 34.3%
  - Hispanic: 1.5%
  - Other: 3.5%

- **Females**
  - Black: 8.2%
  - White: 12%
  - Hispanic: 0.9%
  - Other: 1.2%

**Prison Population by Sex and Race**

- **Male Prison Population**
  - Black: 516,900 (37%)
  - White: 453,500 (32%)
  - Hispanic: 308,700 (22%)
  - Other: 123,300 (8.8%)

- **Female Prison Population**
  - Black: 22,600 (5.9%)
  - White: 106,332 (27.6%)
  - Hispanic: 49,900 (15.5%)
  - Other: 17,800 (4.9%)

**IMPRISONMENT RATE** = the number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents of the corresponding race.

**Males**

- Black males had a higher imprisonment rate than any other racial or ethnic group.
- Across age groups, Black males were 3.8 to 10.5 times more likely to be imprisoned than White males and 1.4 to 3.1 times more likely to be imprisoned than Hispanic males.

**Females**

- About 2 times more White females than Black females were in prison by yearend 2014.
- But Black females at each age group were 1.6 to 4 times more likely to be imprisoned than White females.

1,561,525 prisoners were under the jurisdiction of state or federal authorities at yearend 2014.

PRISONERS UNDER STATE OR FEDERAL JURISDICTION WITH SENTENCES OF MORE THAN 1 YEAR AT YEAREND 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>1,448,564</td>
<td>106,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>112,961</td>
<td>1,402,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1,508,636 prisoners had sentences of more than 1 year at yearend 2014.

**Distribution of Total Prison Population**

- Black: 34.3%
- White: 20.5%
- Hispanic: 3.5%
- Other: 0.9%

**Prison Population by Sex and Race**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>516,900 (37%)</td>
<td>22,600 (21.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>453,500 (32%)</td>
<td>49.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>308,700 (22%)</td>
<td>17,800 (16.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>123,300 (8.8%)</td>
<td>12,800 (12%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Male Prison Population**: 1,402,404

**Total Female Prison Population**: 106,332

**IMPRISONMENT RATE** = the number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction with a sentence or more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents of the corresponding race

**MALES**
Black males had a higher imprisonment rate than any other racial or ethnic group.

Across age groups, Black males were 3.8 to 10.5 times more likely to be imprisoned than White males and 1.4 to 3.1 times more likely to be imprisoned than Hispanic males.

**FEMALES**
About 2 times more White females than Black females were in prison by year end 2014.

But ... Black females at each age group were 1.6 to 4 times more likely to be imprisoned than White females.

Participation In Government Assistance Programs, 2012

Nearly 2 times more WHITES THAN BLACKS participated in any major means tested program in 2012.

Number of Participants in Any Major Means-tested Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>17,140,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>32,265,112</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Blacks were more likely to be longer-term participants (37 to 48 total months) in major means-tested government assistance programs than any other racial or ethnic group.

Length of Participation in Major Means-Tested Programs, January 2009-December 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>58.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>36.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>27.6%</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>43.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Pacific Islander</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>47.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Blacks were MORE LIKELY than any other racial or ethnic group to receive all types of government assistance.

Average Monthly Participation Rates in Government Assistance Programs by Type of Program and Race

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Asian or Pacific Islander</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANY MAJOR MEANS-TESTED PROGRAM</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>41.26%</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDICAID</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>29.3%</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP)</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOUSING ASSISTANCE</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF) OR GENERAL ASSISTANCE (GA)</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Median Monthly Benefit Amount

- White: $377
- Black: $446
- Hispanic: $410
- Person in poverty: $377
- Person not in poverty: $449
- Employed full-time: $316
- Employed part-time: $381
- Unemployed: $352
- Not in labor force: $472

Nearly **2 times** more **WHITES THAN BLACKS** participated in any major means tested program in 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Participants in Any Major Means-tested Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Blacks were MORE LIKELY than any other racial or ethnic group to receive all types of government assistance.

### Average Monthly Participation Rates in Government Assistance Programs by Type of Program and Race

#### ANY MAJOR MEANS-TESTED PROGRAM

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<tr>
<th>Race</th>
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#### MEDICAID

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#### SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP)

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<td>Hispanic</td>
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#### HOUSING ASSISTANCE

<table>
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#### SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)

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#### TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF) OR GENERAL ASSISTANCE (GA)

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<tr>
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**Length of Participation in Major Means-Tested Programs, January 2009-December 2012**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>56.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>36.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>43.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Pacific Islander</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>47.2</td>
</tr>
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**Median Monthly Benefit Amount**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Median Monthly Benefit Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>$377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>$446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>$410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person in poverty</td>
<td>$449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person not in poverty</td>
<td>$377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed full-time</td>
<td>$316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed part-time</td>
<td>$381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>$352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in labor force</td>
<td>$472</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>