

Poverty and Shared Households by State: 2011

American Community Survey Briefs

By Suzanne Macartney and Laryssa Mykyta

Issued November 2012

ACSB/11-05

INTRODUCTION

Nationally, the number of people in shared households has risen since the onset of the most recent economic recession.¹ This brief uses data from the American Community Survey (ACS) to explore the growth in shared households at the state level between 2007 and 2011. Comparisons are also made between 2010 and 2011. The report provides summary statistics on people sharing households, particularly their age and relationship to the householder. Finally, the report explores whether or not household sharing is influenced by economic circumstances by comparing three different poverty estimates.

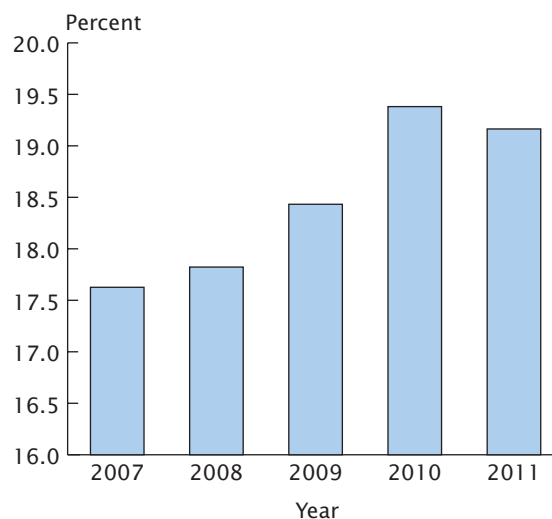
Highlights

- In 2011, almost 1 in 5 households included an “additional adult”—someone who was not the householder, the householder’s spouse, nor the householder’s cohabiting partner.
- The number and percentage of shared households peaked in 2010 at 22.2 million and 19.4 percent.
- Between 2007 and 2011, the number and percentage of all adults who were “additional adults” increased for the nation and in 40 states. The largest increases occurred in the South and the West.
- There is some evidence that these shifts in living arrangements had an economic dimension. Many of the adults sharing a household with relatives would have been in poverty if they had been living on their own.

¹ “Sharing a Household: Household Composition and Economic Well-Being: 2007–2010,” *Current Population Reports*, P60-242, <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/publications/pubs-cps.html>.

Figure 1.
Shared Households as a Percentage of Total Households in the United States: 2007–2011

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



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011 American Community Surveys.

SHARED HOUSEHOLDS

National

Shared households are defined in this report by the presence of an “additional adult,” a resident aged 18 or older who is not the householder or the householder’s spouse or cohabiting partner. Students aged 18–24 who are enrolled in school are not counted as additional adults. The definition includes adult relatives

of the householder as well as roommates or other unrelated people.

In recent years, shared households have increased as a proportion of all U.S. households.² In 2007, prior to the start of the economic recession, 17.6 percent of households were shared (Figure 1). The number of shared households increased each year from 2008 to 2010 (Figure 2). Nationally, shared households peaked in 2010 at 22.2 million or 19.4 percent of all households.

States

More than 1 in 5 households were shared across 8 states in 2011. The states with the highest proportion of shared households were Hawaii, California, and New York at 28.2 percent, 25.8 percent, and 23.0 percent, respectively. Twenty percent or more of households were shared in Delaware, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, and Texas³ (Table 1).

States with the lowest proportions of shared households were found in the West and Midwest (Figure 3). North Dakota, South Dakota, and Iowa had rates from 10.9 to 11.6 percent in 2011, among the lowest of any states.⁴ In Kansas, about 1 in 7 households were shared in 2011 (14.2 percent).

Between 2007 and 2011, the percentage of shared households increased in 40 states

² All comparisons presented in this report have taken sampling error into account and are significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted.

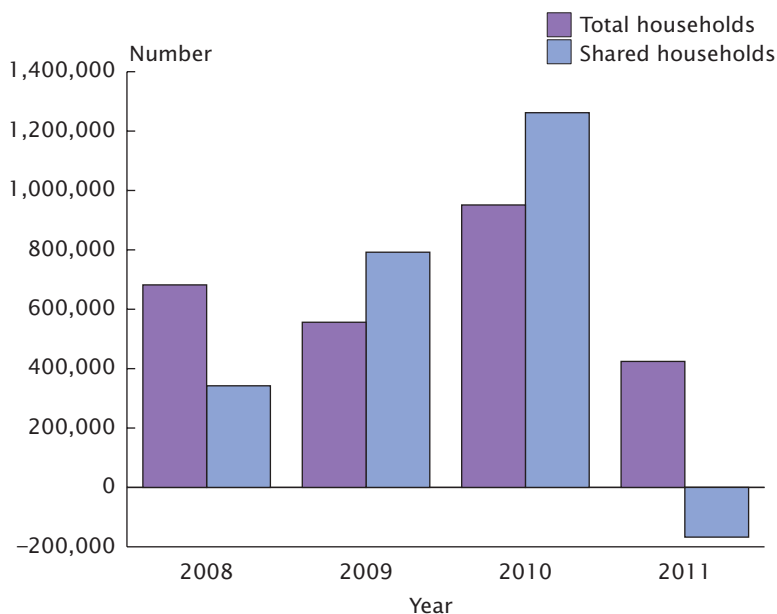
³ Rates for Texas and Utah are not statistically different. The percentage of shared households in the District of Columbia is not statistically different from Delaware, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, Texas, or Utah.

⁴ Wyoming's estimate (11.9 percent) is not statistically different from those of Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, or South Dakota in 2011.

Figure 2.

Change in Total and Shared Households in the United States: 2008–2011

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



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011 American Community Surveys.

and the District of Columbia. In California the rate increased by 2.5 percentage points, while in New York the rate increased by 1.9 percentage points. The rates for Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Virginia increased by 1.7 percentage points. Connecticut, Massachusetts, Tennessee, and Texas saw increases in the proportion of shared households of about 1.5 percentage points. For Hawaii, Mississippi, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wyoming, neither the number nor the percentage of shared households changed significantly from 2007 to 2011.

Between 2010 and 2011, the percentage of shared households decreased in eight states and increased in two states. The number of shared households

went down in five states and increased in two states and the District of Columbia (Table 2).

ADDITIONAL ADULTS

National

In 2011, 17.9 percent of persons aged 18 or older were additional adults (residents in someone else's household). This was an increase from the 2007 rate of 16.0 percent and the fourth consecutive year showing an increase.

States

At least 20.0 percent of people aged 18 and older were additional adults in 2011 in the District of Columbia and across five states: California, Florida, Hawaii, New

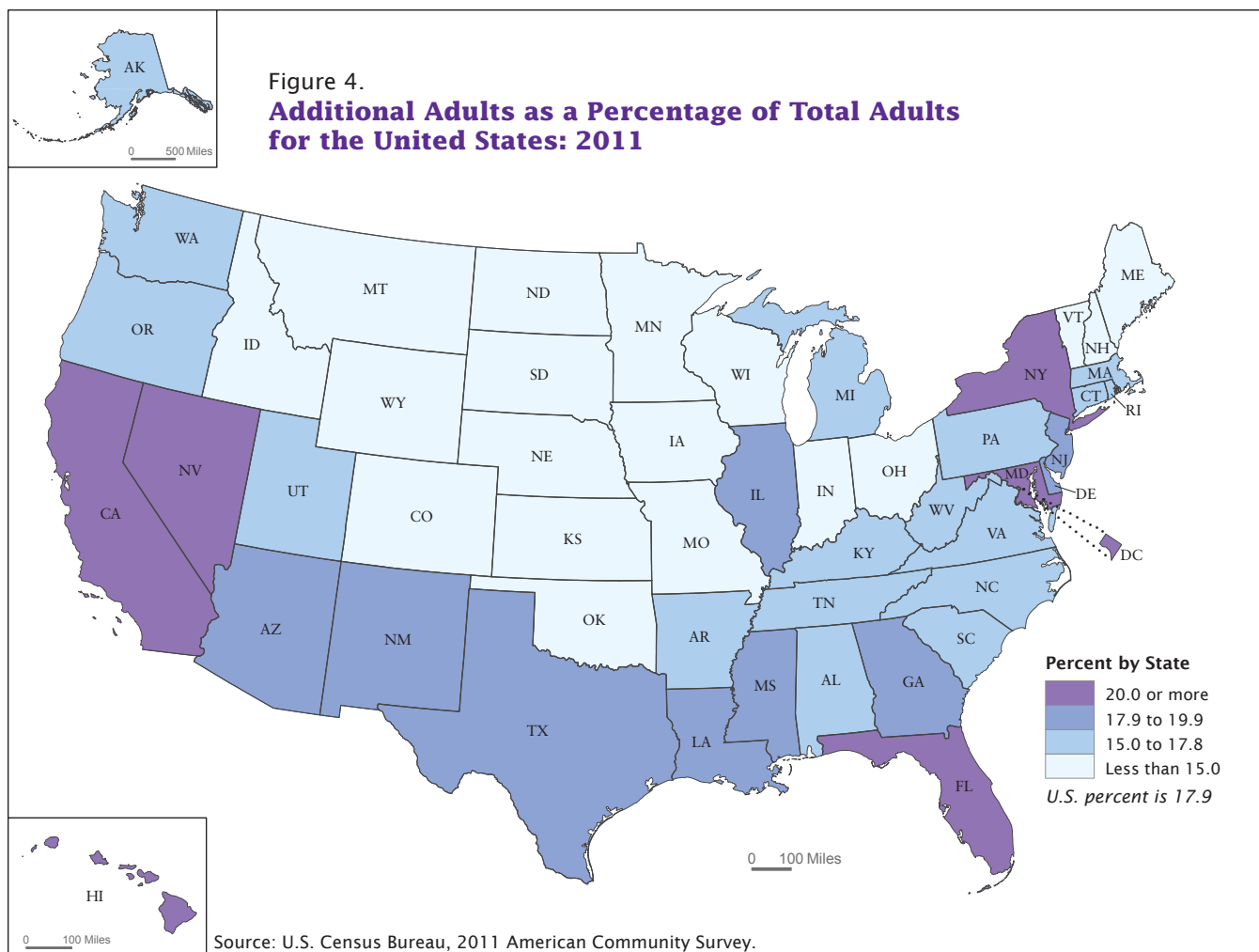
Figure 3.
Shared Households as a Percentage of Total Households
for the United States: 2011

Percent by State

- 19.2 or more
- 17.5 to 19.1
- 15.0 to 17.4
- Less than 15.0

U.S. percent is 19.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey.



CHARACTERISTICS OF ADDITIONAL ADULTS

National

In 2011, more than one out of three young adults aged 18 to 24 were residents in someone else's household (35.3 percent) (Table 5). The estimate does not include students enrolled in school. More than 30 percent of adults aged 25 to 34 were additional adults in 2011. Fewer additional adults were found in the remaining age groups. For those aged 35 to 64, the estimate was 11.9 percent. For those aged 65 and older, the estimate was 10.9 percent. For the age group 25 to 34, the rate of additional adults increased by

4.5 percentage points since 2007. By comparison, for those aged 18 to 24, the rate increased by 1.7 percentage points since 2007.

Nationally, more than 80 percent of additional adults were related to the householder in 2011.⁷ Almost one-half of all additional adults were adult children of the householder (Table 6). Additional adults were also parents of the householder (9.6 percent), siblings (8.1 percent), and other relatives (16.0 percent). Nonrelatives accounted for the remaining 19.2 percent. The share of additional adults who were adult children of the householder increased by 1.7

⁷ "Related" refers to persons related to the householder by blood, marriage, or adoption.

percentage points between 2007 and 2011 while the percentage of additional adults who were parents or nonrelatives declined.

Most additional adults were not married (84.5 percent) in 2011. The majority were never married (60.7 percent), and more than one out of five (23.8 percent) were either divorced, separated, or widowed. Cohabitation status for additional adults was not discernible from the data.⁸ Nearly 11.0

⁸ Cohabiting partners of the householder are identified in the data, but they are not considered additional adults.

percent of additional adults lived with their dependent child.⁹

States

States in which more than one-third of young adults aged 25 to 34 were additional adults include: California, Florida, Hawaii, Maryland, New Jersey, and New York. People in this age group were more likely to be additional adults in the Northeast and the South. Fewer than 20.0 percent of those aged 25 to 34 years were additional adults in Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, or Wyoming.¹⁰

In 2011, at least 54 percent of additional adults were sons or daughters of the householder in Alabama, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.¹¹ By comparison, 40.0 percent or less of additional adults were adult children of the householder in California, the District of Columbia, and Nevada.¹² The percentage who were children of the householder decreased over the 2007 to 2011 period in North Dakota, South Dakota, and the District of Columbia.

POVERTY STATUS

National and States

In addition to describing the scope of household sharing, this report compares poverty rates for shared households and additional adults to poverty rates for nonshared households and other

adults. A comparison of poverty rates provides a more complete picture of the economic well-being of additional adults and the shared households in which they live. Two sets of estimates are compared with official poverty: *individual* and *household* poverty rates. The comparisons shed light on the extent to which sharing a household is partially determined by economic circumstances.

In 2011, the official poverty rate for additional adults was 15.8 percent, an estimate higher than the U.S. rate for all adults (13.9 percent). To generate official poverty rates, a threshold value is compared with the combined income of all family members in the household. The official measure assumes family members share their economic resources and nonrelatives do not.

Individual poverty assumes an adult or a married couple relies on their own income to support themselves and any minor children. If the additional adult is married and living with a spouse, the couple's combined income is compared with the appropriate threshold to get their *individual* or subfamily poverty rate.¹³ Since any cohabiting partners of additional adults cannot be identified by the data, they are treated as single adults when estimating *individual* poverty.

Alternatively, *household* poverty assumes *all* household members (related and unrelated) combine resources to meet basic needs. Each resident is included in the poverty threshold, and income from all adults is combined.

Household-level poverty is the only measure to include the income and expenses of unmarried partners.

Unmarried, cohabiting partners are not considered family members and therefore are not part of the householder's family for the purposes of official poverty. Nor are unmarried partners counted as spouses for the purposes of *individual* (or subfamily) poverty.

First, official and *individual* poverty rates are compared for householders by shared household status (Table 7). The official poverty rate for householders in shared households was 13.5 percent, 1.4 percentage points lower than for their counterparts in nonshared households. At the state level, the official poverty rate was lower for householders in shared households in 24 states. In one state, Arizona, the outcome was reversed with the official poverty rate lower for householders *not* in shared households. The comparison suggests either householders with higher income are more likely to share their residences, or additional adults bring important economic resources to the family with whom they live. About 80.0 percent of additional adults are family members, and the income of a relative who lives in the household counts in assessing the householder's official poverty status.

Table 7 also shows *individual* (or subfamily) poverty rates for the two groups of householders. In this case, the rate is higher for shared households. Householders in shared households had an *individual* poverty rate (19.1 percent) that was 4.0 percentage points higher than the rate of householders in nonshared households (15.1 percent). The outcome is the same for 43 states and the District of Columbia. In the remaining states, the difference

⁹ Respondents did not report subfamily relationships in the 2011 ACS. Relationships were imputed based on responses for age, sex, and marital status, while consistency was maintained with responses for other individuals in the household.

¹⁰ Rates for these states are not statistically different from one another; the rate in Wyoming is not statistically different from the rates in Idaho, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, or Vermont.

¹¹ Rates for additional adults in Louisiana, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Iowa are not statistically different from 54.0 percent.

¹² Rates for Oregon and South Dakota and are statistically different from 40.0 percent.

¹³ *Individual* poverty is also calculated for householders. The *individual* or subfamily rate accounts for individuals, their spouses, and dependent children. For single, childless adults, personal income is compared to the age-appropriate, one-person threshold. For adults with spouses or dependent children, income from both spouses is summed and then compared with the appropriate family-size threshold.

is not statistically significant. The results suggest an economic component to household sharing. As individuals or married couples, householders who shared a home with an additional adult were less well off than other householders. The gap in *individual* resources between the two kinds of householders shows that householders who shared their residences had higher *individual* poverty rates than householders who did not. Notwithstanding their more vulnerable economic situation, official poverty rates were not higher for householders in shared households because income brought into the household by additional adults lowered the official poverty rate.

Poverty rates were also compared for additional adults. Table 8 includes official, *individual*, and *household* poverty rates for the United States and each state. The official poverty rate for additional adults in 2011 was 15.8 percent. However, based on individual needs and resources, the *individual* poverty rate was 55.5 percent. Just over one-half of additional adults had income below their threshold.¹⁴ The *individual* poverty rate is roughly three times larger than the official poverty estimate. That is, many more additional adults would be living in official poverty if not for the resources of the householder or the householder's family.

Notwithstanding the difference in official and *individual* poverty outcomes, estimates should be interpreted with care as important assumptions could not be tested. Whether family members

¹⁴ On average, a one-person poverty threshold was \$11,698 and a two-person poverty threshold was \$15,054 in 2011. Values are based on an annualized Current Population Survey (CPS) adjustment and reference a householder under the age of 65. Actual poverty thresholds used in the ACS are adjusted based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) value for the month of the interview.

What Is the American Community Survey?

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, social, economic, and housing data for the nation, states, congressional districts, counties, places, and other localities every year. It has an annual sample size of about 3.3 million addresses across the United States and Puerto Rico and includes both housing units and group quarters (e.g., nursing facilities and prisons). The ACS is conducted in every county throughout the nation, and every municipio in Puerto Rico, where it is called the Puerto Rico Community Survey. Beginning in 2006, ACS data for 2005 were released for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 and greater. For information on the ACS sample design and other topics, visit <www.census.gov/acs/www>.

actually shared expenses (e.g., food) or resources (e.g., income) among all members was not discernible from the data.

Household poverty rates reflect an alternative scenario of resource sharing. The measure uses a threshold based on the number and ages of all household members. Income from all members is combined to meet the threshold, but adding an adult to a household does not necessarily mean a lower poverty rate. Each adult introduced into the household raises the poverty threshold so that more income is needed to rise above the poverty line.

The *household* measure accounts for the expenses and resources of every household resident, including cohabiting partners or other unrelated adults. The distinction between the official and *household* poverty measures is that the official poverty rate is estimated only for related people in a household. Unrelated people are accounted for separately as individuals. Table 8 presents *household* poverty rates for additional adults.

There is a statistically significant difference between official poverty and *household* poverty

at the national level, as well as in each state and the District of Columbia. Nationally, the *household* poverty rate for additional adults is 4.9 percentage points lower than their official poverty rate (10.9 percent compared with 15.8 percent) (Figure 5). Resources introduced by residents unrelated to the householder account for the difference between the rates.

The authors urge care when drawing conclusions from the analysis as it does not test whether householders and additional adults actually shared resources.

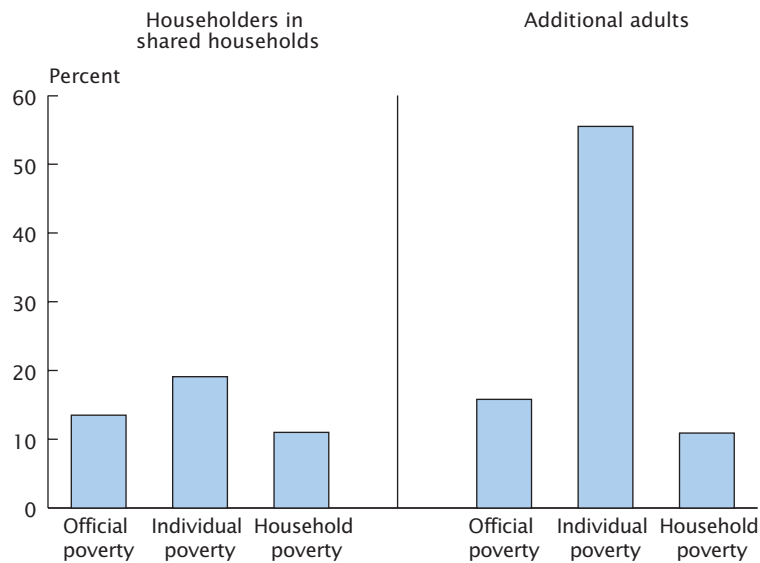
The *individual* poverty rate shows that additional adults had more limited personal resources than the families with whom they lived. Roughly one-half of additional adults would have lived in poverty based solely on their own resources.

Nevertheless, additional adults contributed in measurable ways to family and household income. Householders who shared their households had a lower official poverty rate than those who did not share their households (Table 7). For householders in shared households, *household*

Figure 5.

Poverty Rates for Householders in Shared Households and Additional Adults: 2011

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



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey.

poverty was lower nationally than official poverty (Table 9).

CONCLUSION

The data show household sharing has increased since 2007, peaking in 2010. For 2011, the data indicate household sharing had an economic component.

The results show householders who shared their residences with additional adults had higher *individual* poverty rates compared with householders who did not share their households. This comparison suggests householders who shared their households were more economically vulnerable than other householders.

For additional adults, official poverty rates were lower than their *individual* poverty rates, indicating additional adults were more economically secure

living with relatives than living alone. However, among people in shared households, *household* poverty rates were lower than official poverty, showing additional adults brought necessary resources into the household.

SOURCE AND ACCURACY

The data presented in this report are based on the ACS sample interviewed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011. The estimates based on this sample approximate the actual values and represent the entire household and group quarters population. Sampling error is the difference between an estimate based in a sample and the corresponding value that would be obtained if the estimate were based on the entire population (as from a census). Measures of the sampling errors are provided in the form of margins of error for all estimates

included in this report. All comparative statements in this report have undergone statistical testing, and comparisons are significant at the 90 percent level unless otherwise noted. In addition to sampling error, nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the operations used to collect and process survey data such as editing, reviewing, or keying data from questionnaires. For more information on sampling and estimation methods, confidentiality protection, and sampling and nonsampling errors, please see the 2011 ACS Accuracy of the Data document located at www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2011.pdf.

Appendixes for Additional Adults

Selected characteristics are available electronically from the Poverty Statistics page at the U.S. Census Bureau's Web site. www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/publications/acsbr11-050tables.pdf

Detailed Tables for Additional Adults

Age Group

Relationship to Householder

Race and Hispanic Origin

Educational Attainment

Marital Status

Subfamily Status

Employment Status

This brief is available electronically at www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/publications/acsbr11-05.html.

Table 1.

Number and Percentage of Shared Households¹ by State: 2007 and 2011(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www)

State	2007				2011				Difference, 2011 less 2007			
	Shared households ¹	Margin of error ² (±)	Per-cent	Margin of error ² (±)	Shared households ¹	Margin of error ² (±)	Per-cent	Margin of error ² (±)	Number	Margin of error ² (±)	Per-cent	Margin of error ² (±)
United States. . .	19,808,217	63,582	17.6	0.1	22,037,042	82,665	19.2	0.1	*2,228,825	104,357	*1.6	0.1
Alabama	307,180	7,900	16.9	0.4	331,121	7,950	18.0	0.4	*23,941	6,820	*1.1	0.3
Alaska	39,960	2,871	16.9	1.2	45,815	3,146	17.8	1.2	*5,855	2,590	0.9	1.0
Arizona	391,511	9,629	17.4	0.4	447,107	10,465	19.0	0.4	*55,596	8,616	*1.6	0.3
Arkansas	159,522	5,412	14.5	0.5	180,262	8,045	16.0	0.7	*20,740	5,884	*1.5	0.5
California	2,842,506	23,550	23.3	0.2	3,217,699	23,958	25.8	0.2	*375,193	20,431	*2.5	0.2
Colorado	264,435	6,933	14.2	0.4	315,634	8,939	16.0	0.4	*51,199	6,880	*1.8	0.3
Connecticut	230,360	6,268	17.4	0.5	253,514	7,777	18.8	0.6	*23,154	6,070	*1.4	0.5
Delaware	57,304	3,211	17.4	1.0	72,555	3,581	21.8	1.0	*15,251	2,921	*4.4	0.9
District of Columbia	46,012	2,567	18.3	1.0	56,939	2,944	21.2	1.2	*10,927	2,359	*2.9	0.9
Florida	1,282,689	19,111	18.1	0.3	1,364,275	19,513	19.2	0.3	*81,586	16,578	*1.1	0.3
Georgia	625,052	13,624	18.3	0.4	686,304	15,463	19.6	0.4	*61,252	12,504	*1.3	0.3
Hawaii	120,932	4,586	27.5	1.0	126,489	4,630	28.2	1.0	5,557	3,962	0.7	0.9
Idaho	77,367	4,129	13.8	0.7	85,608	5,632	14.8	0.9	*8,241	4,244	1.0	0.7
Illinois	855,030	14,452	18.0	0.3	897,662	13,907	18.9	0.3	*42,632	12,201	*0.9	0.3
Indiana	351,740	9,382	14.3	0.4	395,727	9,233	16.0	0.4	*43,987	8,012	*1.7	0.3
Iowa	129,928	5,393	10.7	0.4	140,956	5,839	11.6	0.5	*11,028	4,836	*0.9	0.4
Kansas	133,953	5,222	12.3	0.5	156,168	5,860	14.2	0.5	*22,215	4,773	*1.9	0.4
Kentucky	243,991	7,513	14.7	0.4	273,517	6,490	16.4	0.4	*29,526	6,039	*1.7	0.3
Louisiana	67,247	3,417	12.4	0.6	78,829	3,595	14.3	0.6	*11,582	6,422	*1.9	0.4
Maine	67,247	3,417	12.4	0.6	78,829	3,595	14.3	0.6	*11,582	3,015	*1.9	0.5
Maryland	416,492	7,536	20.0	0.4	462,759	9,652	21.7	0.4	*46,267	7,440	*1.7	0.3
Massachusetts	442,470	9,256	18.1	0.4	497,158	10,694	19.6	0.4	*54,688	8,570	*1.5	0.3
Michigan	600,943	8,929	15.6	0.2	655,365	10,597	17.4	0.3	*54,422	8,444	*1.8	0.2
Minnesota	267,381	7,434	13.0	0.4	291,458	7,912	13.9	0.4	*24,077	6,601	*0.9	0.3
Mississippi	199,653	6,950	18.5	0.6	209,022	7,366	19.3	0.7	9,369	6,151	0.8	0.6
Missouri	334,001	8,776	14.5	0.4	367,177	9,656	15.7	0.4	*33,176	7,933	*1.2	0.3
Montana	43,205	2,968	11.6	0.8	52,725	3,691	13.0	0.9	*9,520	2,879	*1.4	0.7
Nebraska	80,478	3,529	11.5	0.5	90,579	3,556	12.5	0.5	*10,101	3,047	*1.0	0.4
Nevada	191,833	7,097	20.1	0.7	209,951	8,368	21.4	0.8	*18,118	6,646	*1.3	0.6
New Hampshire	75,555	4,170	15.1	0.8	82,947	3,879	16.1	0.8	*7,392	3,462	1.0	0.7
New Jersey	648,688	10,171	20.6	0.3	705,318	11,150	22.3	0.4	*56,630	9,195	*1.7	0.3
New Mexico	128,165	5,635	17.4	0.7	136,782	5,262	17.8	0.6	*8,617	4,680	0.4	0.6
New York	1,500,906	15,309	21.1	0.2	1,652,005	19,848	23.0	0.3	*151,099	15,257	*1.9	0.2
North Carolina	558,689	11,065	15.8	0.3	617,087	12,914	16.8	0.4	*58,398	10,317	*1.0	0.3
North Dakota	25,352	2,117	9.3	0.8	31,006	2,708	10.9	0.9	*5,654	2,090	*1.6	0.7
Ohio	659,660	12,405	14.6	0.3	727,701	12,544	16.0	0.3	*68,041	10,716	*1.4	0.3
Oklahoma	203,993	6,677	14.6	0.5	229,110	6,236	15.9	0.4	*25,117	5,556	*1.3	0.4
Oregon	223,757	7,197	15.2	0.5	260,354	6,668	17.2	0.5	*36,597	5,973	*2.0	0.4
Pennsylvania	821,393	11,869	16.9	0.2	893,209	13,077	18.1	0.3	*71,816	10,740	*1.2	0.2
Rhode Island	72,312	4,225	18.0	1.0	77,192	4,605	18.7	1.1	4,880	3,801	0.7	0.9
South Carolina	285,551	8,847	16.8	0.5	326,779	11,027	18.5	0.6	*41,228	8,601	*1.7	0.5
South Dakota	36,057	2,385	11.5	0.7	36,995	2,955	11.4	0.9	938	2,307	-0.1	0.7
Tennessee	391,277	10,007	16.3	0.4	435,898	9,722	17.7	0.4	*44,621	8,480	*1.4	0.3
Texas	1,569,566	17,309	19.0	0.2	1,812,756	21,712	20.5	0.2	*243,190	16,846	*1.5	0.2
Utah	151,063	5,276	18.1	0.6	179,739	6,152	20.3	0.7	*28,676	4,933	*2.2	0.6
Vermont	31,795	2,326	12.6	0.9	38,144	2,640	14.8	1.0	*6,349	2,137	*2.2	0.8
Virginia	506,321	11,183	17.3	0.4	569,517	12,114	19.0	0.4	*63,196	10,035	*1.7	0.3
Washington	382,117	9,002	15.3	0.4	464,673	9,159	17.7	0.3	*82,556	7,810	*2.4	0.3
West Virginia	117,169	4,889	16.0	0.7	124,604	5,543	16.9	0.7	*7,435	4,499	0.9	0.6
Wisconsin	289,355	6,213	12.9	0.3	317,242	7,749	13.9	0.3	*27,887	6,027	*1.0	0.3
Wyoming	25,211	2,303	12.2	1.1	26,391	2,725	11.9	1.2	1,180	2,169	-0.3	1.0

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹ Shared households are defined by the presence of an additional adult, a resident aged 18 or older who is not the householder, nor the householder's spouse or cohabiting partner. Students aged 18–24 enrolled in school are not counted as additional adults.² Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 and 2011 American Community Surveys.

Table 2.

Number and Percentage of Shared Households¹ by State: 2010 and 2011(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www)

State	2010				2011				Difference, 2011 less 2010			
	Shared households ¹	Margin of error ² (±)	Per-cent ³	Margin of error ² (±)	Shared households ¹	Margin of error ² (±)	Per-cent ³	Margin of error ² (±)	Shared households ¹	Margin of error ² (±)	Per-cent	Margin of error ² (±)
United States. . .	22,204,411	82,625	19.4	0.1	22,037,042	82,665	19.2	0.1	*-167,369	116,878	*-0.2	0.1
Alabama	329,730	8,784	18.2	0.5	331,121	7,950	18.0	0.4	1,391	7,202	-0.2	0.4
Alaska	45,012	3,164	17.7	1.2	45,815	3,146	17.8	1.2	803	2,712	0.1	1.0
Arizona	451,789	10,550	19.4	0.4	447,107	10,465	19.0	0.4	-4,682	9,033	-0.4	0.3
Arkansas	186,158	6,536	16.7	0.6	180,262	8,045	16.0	0.7	-5,896	6,301	-0.7	0.6
California	3,235,104	24,995	26.1	0.2	3,217,699	23,958	25.8	0.2	-17,405	21,047	-0.3	0.2
Colorado	320,169	7,519	16.3	0.4	315,634	8,939	16.0	0.4	-4,535	7,101	-0.3	0.3
Connecticut	259,153	7,134	19.1	0.5	253,514	7,777	18.8	0.6	-5,639	6,415	-0.3	0.5
Delaware	62,425	3,498	19.0	1.0	72,555	3,581	21.8	1.0	*10,130	3,043	*2.8	0.9
District of Columbia	52,319	3,326	20.7	1.3	56,939	2,944	21.2	1.2	*4,620	2,700	0.5	1.1
Florida	1,378,261	15,794	19.6	0.2	1,364,275	19,513	19.2	0.3	-13,986	15,261	*-0.4	0.2
Georgia	704,038	12,005	20.2	0.3	686,304	15,463	19.6	0.4	-17,734	11,900	*-0.6	0.3
Hawaii	126,975	5,439	28.5	1.2	126,489	4,630	28.2	1.0	-486	4,342	-0.3	0.9
Idaho	88,274	4,490	15.3	0.8	85,608	5,632	14.8	0.9	-2,666	4,379	-0.5	0.7
Illinois	923,329	11,975	19.4	0.3	897,662	13,907	18.9	0.3	*-25,667	11,156	*-0.5	0.3
Indiana	391,258	8,219	15.8	0.3	395,727	9,233	16.0	0.4	4,469	7,514	0.2	0.3
Iowa	144,098	5,308	11.8	0.4	140,956	5,839	11.6	0.5	-3,142	4,797	-0.2	0.4
Kansas	153,316	5,597	13.9	0.5	156,168	5,860	14.2	0.5	2,852	4,926	0.3	0.4
Kentucky	274,505	7,614	16.3	0.5	273,517	6,490	16.4	0.4	-988	6,082	0.1	0.4
Louisiana	341,687	9,610	20.2	0.6	329,218	7,372	19.3	0.4	-12,469	7,363	*-0.9	0.4
Maine	79,658	4,271	14.6	0.8	78,829	3,595	14.3	0.6	*-829	3,394	-0.3	0.6
Maryland	464,182	10,316	21.8	0.5	462,759	9,652	21.7	0.4	-1,423	8,588	-0.1	0.4
Massachusetts	489,239	10,892	19.4	0.4	497,158	10,694	19.6	0.4	7,919	9,279	0.2	0.3
Michigan	648,500	10,334	17.0	0.3	655,365	10,597	17.4	0.3	6,865	8,998	0.4	0.3
Minnesota	291,022	7,410	13.9	0.3	291,458	7,912	13.9	0.4	436	6,590	0.0	0.3
Mississippi	215,485	5,852	20.0	0.5	209,022	7,366	19.3	0.7	-6,463	5,719	-0.7	0.5
Missouri	370,855	9,168	15.8	0.4	367,177	9,656	15.7	0.4	-3,678	8,094	-0.1	0.3
Montana	51,080	3,023	12.7	0.7	52,725	3,691	13.0	0.9	1,645	2,900	0.3	0.7
Nebraska	90,867	3,966	12.6	0.5	90,579	3,556	12.5	0.5	-288	3,238	-0.1	0.4
Nevada	226,251	7,680	22.9	0.8	209,951	8,368	21.4	0.8	-16,300	6,905	*-1.5	0.7
New Hampshire	88,573	4,710	17.2	0.9	82,947	3,879	16.1	0.8	*-5,626	3,709	-1.1	0.7
New Jersey	708,902	12,978	22.3	0.4	705,318	11,150	22.3	0.4	-3,584	10,401	0.0	0.3
New Mexico	147,231	4,672	19.2	0.6	136,782	5,262	17.8	0.6	-10,449	4,278	*-1.4	0.5
New York	1,675,678	20,464	23.3	0.3	1,652,005	19,848	23.0	0.3	*-23,673	17,330	-0.3	0.3
North Carolina	623,474	12,260	17.0	0.3	617,087	12,914	16.8	0.4	-6,387	10,825	-0.2	0.3
North Dakota	28,844	2,026	10.3	0.7	31,006	2,708	10.9	0.9	2,162	2,056	0.6	0.7
Ohio	745,747	11,143	16.5	0.2	727,701	12,544	16.0	0.3	-18,046	10,200	*-0.5	0.2
Oklahoma	232,915	7,371	16.3	0.5	229,110	6,236	15.9	0.4	*-3,805	5,869	-0.4	0.4
Oregon	260,746	7,268	17.3	0.5	260,354	6,668	17.2	0.5	-392	5,996	-0.1	0.4
Pennsylvania	879,291	13,150	17.8	0.3	893,209	13,077	18.1	0.3	13,918	11,274	0.3	0.3
Rhode Island	77,048	3,823	19.2	0.9	77,192	4,605	18.7	1.1	144	3,638	-0.5	0.9
South Carolina	337,954	8,918	19.2	0.5	326,779	11,027	18.5	0.6	-11,175	8,621	-0.7	0.5
South Dakota	38,992	2,823	12.2	0.9	36,995	2,955	11.4	0.9	-1,997	2,484	-0.8	0.8
Tennessee	443,627	9,657	18.2	0.4	435,898	9,722	17.7	0.4	-7,729	8,330	-0.5	0.3
Texas	1,822,721	20,756	20.9	0.2	1,812,756	21,712	20.5	0.2	-9,965	18,260	*-0.4	0.2
Utah	182,923	6,293	20.8	0.7	179,739	6,152	20.3	0.7	-3,184	5,350	-0.5	0.6
Vermont	36,624	2,384	14.3	0.9	38,144	2,640	14.8	1.0	1,520	2,162	0.5	0.8
Virginia	576,951	11,550	19.3	0.4	569,517	12,114	19.0	0.4	-7,434	10,175	-0.3	0.3
Washington	439,289	9,706	16.9	0.4	464,673	9,159	17.7	0.3	25,384	8,113	*0.8	0.3
West Virginia	126,117	4,683	17.0	0.6	124,604	5,543	16.9	0.7	*-1,513	4,411	-0.1	0.6
Wisconsin	309,648	7,600	13.6	0.3	317,242	7,749	13.9	0.3	7,594	6,598	0.3	0.3
Wyoming	26,377	2,717	11.8	1.2	26,391	2,725	11.9	1.2	14	2,339	0.1	1.0

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹ Shared households are defined by the presence of an additional adult, a resident aged 18 or older who is not the householder, nor the householder's spouse or cohabiting partner. Students aged 18–24 enrolled in school are not counted as additional adults.² Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.³ Percentages are based on the population aged 18 and older.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 and 2011 American Community Surveys.

Table 3.

Number and Percentage of Additional Adults¹ by State: 2007 and 2011(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www)

State	2007				2011				Difference, 2011 less 2007			
	Additional adults ¹	Margin of error ² (±)	Per-cent ³	Margin of error ² (±)	Additional adults ¹	Margin of error ² (±)	Per-cent ³	Margin of error ² (±)	Number	Margin of error ² (±)	Per-cent	Margin of error ² (±)
United States. . .	35,192,178	233,389	16.0	0.1	41,244,682	278,766	17.9	0.1	*6,052,504	363,567	*1.9	0.1
Alabama	478,873	17,434	14.1	0.5	597,321	19,858	16.8	0.6	*118,448	16,064	*2.7	0.5
Alaska	82,619	4,960	17.2	1.0	82,422	6,122	16.2	1.2	-197	4,790	-1.0	0.9
Arizona	864,684	18,409	18.9	0.4	876,520	24,445	18.6	0.5	11,836	18,603	-0.3	0.4
Arkansas	260,209	12,693	12.7	0.6	336,173	13,201	15.6	0.6	*75,964	11,133	*2.9	0.5
California	5,834,417	40,505	22.1	0.2	6,558,089	49,945	23.7	0.2	*723,672	39,091	*1.6	0.2
Colorado	517,683	15,530	14.5	0.4	557,165	17,440	14.8	0.5	*39,482	14,196	0.3	0.4
Connecticut	374,738	11,115	14.6	0.4	450,571	14,441	16.9	0.5	*75,833	11,078	*2.3	0.4
Delaware	94,660	6,930	14.9	1.1	125,683	6,041	18.5	0.9	*31,023	5,589	*3.6	0.9
District of Columbia	102,228	4,580	23.2	1.0	106,326	5,599	22.5	1.2	4,098	4,397	-0.7	0.9
Florida	2,301,763	36,079	16.7	0.3	3,091,151	52,451	21.1	0.4	*789,388	38,700	*4.4	0.3
Georgia	1,205,672	27,479	17.8	0.4	1,373,979	24,108	19.4	0.3	*168,307	22,222	*1.6	0.3
Hawaii	227,616	7,426	23.7	0.8	280,775	10,650	27.3	1.0	*53,159	7,893	*3.6	0.8
Idaho	110,464	6,592	10.4	0.6	144,365	10,048	12.8	0.9	*33,901	7,305	*2.4	0.7
Illinois	1,484,693	23,379	15.9	0.3	1,710,157	24,905	18.0	0.3	*225,464	20,765	*2.1	0.3
Indiana	510,477	17,252	11.2	0.4	680,560	22,297	14.4	0.5	*170,083	17,138	*3.2	0.4
Iowa	164,667	9,737	7.6	0.5	236,805	11,536	10.6	0.5	*72,138	9,177	*3.0	0.4
Kansas	194,479	10,041	9.7	0.5	256,467	10,201	12.4	0.5	*61,988	8,701	*2.7	0.4
Kentucky	429,427	19,370	13.7	0.6	492,270	16,938	15.3	0.5	*62,843	15,642	*1.6	0.5
Louisiana	522,806	13,703	16.9	0.4	623,189	17,875	18.7	0.5	*100,383	13,692	*1.8	0.4
Maine	96,717	9,067	9.7	0.9	122,439	10,972	12.0	1.1	*25,722	8,653	*2.3	0.9
Maryland	706,405	17,510	17.1	0.4	881,589	20,803	20.3	0.5	*175,184	16,530	*3.2	0.4
Massachusetts	796,812	18,933	16.6	0.4	831,086	18,358	16.8	0.4	*34,274	16,032	0.2	0.3
Michigan	1,025,762	18,224	13.9	0.2	1,170,976	23,377	15.9	0.3	*145,214	18,019	*2.0	0.2
Minnesota	373,716	12,630	9.8	0.3	449,143	13,560	11.4	0.3	*75,427	11,265	*1.6	0.3
Mississippi	320,669	15,265	15.6	0.7	407,110	16,124	19.0	0.8	*86,441	13,498	*3.4	0.6
Missouri	517,405	17,148	12.1	0.4	617,846	18,804	13.9	0.4	*100,441	15,470	*1.8	0.3
Montana	93,385	6,525	13.1	0.9	92,200	7,638	12.3	1.0	-1,185	6,107	-0.8	0.8
Nebraska	118,177	7,617	9.3	0.6	141,124	8,090	10.6	0.6	*22,947	6,755	*1.3	0.5
Nevada	326,752	11,778	17.5	0.6	433,810	16,241	21.4	0.8	*107,058	12,196	*3.9	0.6
New Hampshire	119,012	7,755	12.2	0.8	129,608	6,951	13.0	0.7	*10,596	6,331	0.8	0.6
New Jersey	1,147,493	20,821	17.8	0.3	1,296,733	21,076	19.7	0.3	*149,240	18,010	*1.9	0.3
New Mexico	243,567	9,205	17.0	0.6	277,517	10,904	18.2	0.7	*33,950	8,675	*1.2	0.6
New York	2,783,635	28,870	19.5	0.2	3,038,735	32,459	20.8	0.2	*255,100	26,408	*1.3	0.2
North Carolina	862,026	22,620	13.1	0.3	1,132,460	33,605	15.9	0.5	*270,434	24,625	*2.8	0.4
North Dakota	27,074	3,847	5.8	0.8	43,519	4,734	8.6	0.9	*16,445	3,708	*2.8	0.7
Ohio	1,064,023	23,684	12.6	0.3	1,196,381	26,095	14.0	0.3	*132,358	21,423	*1.4	0.3
Oklahoma	330,896	12,386	12.7	0.5	408,332	11,606	14.8	0.4	*77,436	10,318	*2.1	0.4
Oregon	391,708	14,675	14.0	0.5	447,731	13,782	15.3	0.5	*56,023	12,238	*1.3	0.4
Pennsylvania	1,212,051	22,006	13.2	0.2	1,521,369	26,903	15.9	0.3	*309,318	21,129	*2.7	0.2
Rhode Island	128,513	7,560	16.4	1.0	128,107	7,425	16.2	0.9	-406	6,442	-0.2	0.8
South Carolina	478,489	18,059	14.9	0.6	605,123	20,637	17.5	0.6	*126,634	16,670	*2.6	0.5
South Dakota	56,768	5,013	10.0	0.9	59,281	5,495	10.1	0.9	2,513	4,522	0.1	0.8
Tennessee	666,263	20,882	14.7	0.5	793,305	23,761	16.7	0.5	*127,042	19,230	*2.0	0.4
Texas	3,018,844	35,178	18.1	0.2	3,455,792	40,474	19.0	0.2	*436,948	32,599	*0.9	0.2
Utah	283,695	10,818	15.9	0.6	333,283	11,143	17.6	0.6	*49,588	9,441	*1.7	0.5
Vermont	53,520	4,424	11.4	0.9	52,494	4,499	11.0	0.9	-1,026	3,836	-0.4	0.8
Virginia	846,484	23,059	15.0	0.4	1,045,873	22,728	17.4	0.4	*199,389	19,682	*2.4	0.3
Washington	692,196	19,230	14.4	0.4	775,510	19,684	15.2	0.4	*83,314	16,728	*0.8	0.3
West Virginia	181,364	11,303	13.1	0.8	237,403	10,734	16.7	0.8	*56,039	9,476	*3.6	0.7
Wisconsin	418,292	13,892	10.1	0.3	490,802	18,605	11.6	0.4	*72,510	14,115	*1.5	0.3
Wyoming	48,290	4,830	12.6	1.2	48,013	5,604	11.4	1.3	-277	4,497	-1.2	1.1

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹ An additional adult is defined as a household resident aged 18 or older who is not the householder, nor the householder's spouse or cohabiting partner. Students aged 18–24 enrolled in school are not counted as additional adults.² Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.³ Percentages are based on the population aged 18 and older.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 and 2011 American Community Surveys.

Table 4.

Number and Percentage of Additional Adults¹ by State: 2010 and 2011(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www)

State	2010				2011				Difference, 2011 less 2010			
	Additional adults ¹	Margin of error ² (±)	Per-cent ³	Margin of error ² (±)	Additional adults ¹	Margin of error ² (±)	Per-cent ³	Margin of error ² (±)	Additional adults ¹	Margin of error ² (±)	Per-cent ³	Margin of error ² (±)
United States. . .	39,361,180	256,484	17.3	0.1	41,244,682	278,766	17.9	0.1	*1,883,502	378,807	*0.6	0.1
Alabama	619,066	20,185	17.5	0.6	597,321	19,858	16.8	0.6	-21,745	17,213	-0.7	0.5
Alaska	79,095	5,832	15.8	1.2	82,422	6,122	16.2	1.2	3,327	5,140	0.4	1.0
Arizona	810,669	20,481	17.4	0.4	876,520	24,445	18.6	0.5	*65,851	19,387	*1.2	0.4
Arkansas	332,348	13,126	15.6	0.6	336,173	13,201	15.6	0.6	3,825	11,317	0.0	0.5
California	6,258,351	40,080	23.0	0.1	6,558,089	49,945	23.7	0.2	*299,738	38,929	*0.7	0.1
Colorado	514,883	15,478	13.9	0.4	557,165	17,440	14.8	0.5	*42,282	14,175	*0.9	0.4
Connecticut	428,802	13,229	16.2	0.5	450,571	14,441	16.9	0.5	*21,769	11,905	0.7	0.4
Delaware	123,938	7,373	18.5	1.1	125,683	6,041	18.5	0.9	1,745	5,794	0.0	0.9
District of Columbia	119,570	5,946	25.8	1.3	106,326	5,599	22.5	1.2	*-13,244	4,965	*-3.3	1.1
Florida	2,942,578	44,273	20.4	0.3	3,091,151	52,451	21.1	0.4	*148,573	41,725	*0.7	0.3
Georgia	1,305,245	26,555	18.7	0.4	1,373,979	24,108	19.4	0.3	*68,734	21,803	*0.7	0.3
Hawaii	278,271	8,941	27.3	0.9	280,775	10,650	27.3	1.0	2,504	8,453	0.0	0.8
Idaho	138,836	8,844	12.5	0.8	144,365	10,048	12.8	0.9	5,529	8,137	0.3	0.7
Illinois	1,596,242	25,512	16.9	0.3	1,710,157	24,905	18.0	0.3	*113,915	21,673	*1.1	0.3
Indiana	625,788	18,431	13.3	0.4	680,560	22,297	14.4	0.5	*54,772	17,586	*1.1	0.4
Iowa	209,020	10,923	9.4	0.5	236,805	11,536	10.6	0.5	*27,785	9,658	*1.2	0.4
Kansas	244,903	11,469	11.9	0.6	256,467	10,201	12.4	0.5	11,564	9,331	0.5	0.5
Kentucky	459,050	16,827	14.3	0.5	492,270	16,938	15.3	0.5	*33,220	14,514	*1.0	0.4
Louisiana	610,841	18,529	18.5	0.6	623,189	17,875	18.7	0.5	12,348	15,651	0.2	0.5
Maine	123,525	8,619	12.1	0.9	122,439	10,972	12.0	1.1	-1,086	8,482	-0.1	0.9
Maryland	824,185	18,657	19.2	0.4	881,589	20,803	20.3	0.5	*57,404	16,987	*1.1	0.4
Massachusetts	811,235	19,414	16.5	0.4	831,086	18,358	16.8	0.4	19,851	16,243	0.3	0.3
Michigan	1,071,413	23,072	14.6	0.3	1,170,976	23,377	15.9	0.3	*99,563	19,967	*1.3	0.3
Minnesota	421,131	15,017	10.8	0.4	449,143	13,560	11.4	0.3	*28,012	12,300	*0.6	0.3
Mississippi	391,745	13,843	18.4	0.7	407,110	16,124	19.0	0.8	15,365	12,919	0.6	0.6
Missouri	589,306	17,568	13.4	0.4	617,846	18,804	13.9	0.4	*28,540	15,644	0.5	0.3
Montana	81,330	6,718	11.0	0.9	92,200	7,638	12.3	1.0	*10,870	6,184	1.3	0.8
Nebraska	133,328	8,784	10.1	0.7	141,124	8,090	10.6	0.6	7,796	7,259	0.5	0.6
Nevada	414,143	12,351	20.7	0.6	433,810	16,241	21.4	0.8	19,667	12,404	0.7	0.6
New Hampshire	120,973	7,939	12.2	0.8	129,608	6,951	13.0	0.7	8,635	6,415	0.8	0.6
New Jersey	1,254,336	21,482	19.1	0.3	1,296,733	21,076	19.7	0.3	*42,397	18,294	*0.6	0.3
New Mexico	267,883	10,925	17.8	0.7	277,517	10,904	18.2	0.7	9,634	9,383	0.4	0.6
New York	2,898,526	34,099	20.0	0.2	3,038,735	32,459	20.8	0.2	*140,209	28,619	*0.8	0.2
North Carolina	1,076,370	25,873	15.3	0.4	1,132,460	33,605	15.9	0.5	*56,090	25,782	0.6	0.4
North Dakota	40,543	5,256	8.1	1.1	43,519	4,734	8.6	0.9	2,976	4,300	0.5	0.9
Ohio	1,168,023	25,402	13.7	0.3	1,196,381	26,095	14.0	0.3	28,358	22,138	0.3	0.3
Oklahoma	395,905	13,280	14.6	0.5	408,332	11,606	14.8	0.4	12,427	10,721	0.2	0.4
Oregon	423,313	14,423	14.7	0.5	447,731	13,782	15.3	0.5	*24,418	12,127	0.6	0.4
Pennsylvania	1,458,450	26,035	15.3	0.3	1,521,369	26,903	15.9	0.3	*62,919	22,759	*0.6	0.3
Rhode Island	140,429	8,534	17.8	1.1	128,107	7,425	16.2	0.9	*-12,322	6,877	*-1.6	0.9
South Carolina	594,067	18,800	17.4	0.6	605,123	20,637	17.5	0.6	11,056	16,970	0.1	0.5
South Dakota	58,827	5,818	10.1	1.0	59,281	5,495	10.1	0.9	454	4,865	0.0	0.8
Tennessee	765,949	21,572	16.3	0.5	793,305	23,761	16.7	0.5	27,356	19,509	0.4	0.4
Texas	3,332,644	39,959	18.7	0.2	3,455,792	40,474	19.0	0.2	*123,148	34,575	0.3	0.2
Utah	294,591	10,633	15.8	0.6	333,283	11,143	17.6	0.6	*38,692	9,363	*1.8	0.5
Vermont	52,893	4,546	11.2	1.0	52,494	4,499	11.0	0.9	-399	3,888	-0.2	0.8
Virginia	1,009,171	24,410	17.0	0.4	1,045,873	22,728	17.4	0.4	*36,702	20,275	0.4	0.3
Washington	732,984	17,934	14.6	0.4	775,510	19,684	15.2	0.4	*42,526	16,188	*0.6	0.3
West Virginia	211,856	9,403	14.9	0.7	237,403	10,734	16.7	0.8	*25,547	8,675	*1.8	0.6
Wisconsin	462,476	16,490	11.0	0.4	490,802	18,605	11.6	0.4	*28,326	15,113	*0.6	0.3
Wyoming	42,134	5,468	10.2	1.3	48,013	5,604	11.4	1.3	5,879	4,760	1.2	1.1

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹ An additional adult is defined as a household resident aged 18 or older who is not the householder, nor the householder's spouse or cohabiting partner. Students aged 18–24 enrolled in school are not counted as additional adults² Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.³ Percentages are based on the population aged 18 and older.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 and 2011 American Community Surveys.

Table 5.

Percentage of Additional Adults¹ by Age Group by State: 2011(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www)

State	Additional adult ¹ status							
	18 to 24 years		25 to 34 years		35 to 64 years		65 years or older	
	Percent	Margin of error ² (±)	Percent	Margin of error ² (±)	Percent	Margin of error ² (±)	Percent	Margin of error ² (±)
United States...	35.3	0.2	30.5	0.2	11.9	0.1	10.9	0.2
Alabama	34.1	1.5	27.9	1.3	11.9	0.5	8.7	0.7
Alaska	35.9	2.8	22.5	2.9	9.7	1.1	9.3	2.0
Arizona	36.8	1.4	29.6	1.3	13.2	0.6	10.0	0.8
Arkansas	33.9	1.9	24.1	1.5	11.8	0.8	6.9	0.7
California	37.0	0.5	39.3	0.5	16.2	0.2	17.4	0.4
Colorado	34.0	1.4	23.8	1.2	8.8	0.4	8.6	0.7
Connecticut	38.9	1.4	33.9	1.7	9.9	0.6	10.8	0.8
Delaware	36.1	3.4	34.3	2.1	12.7	1.1	10.0	1.7
District of Columbia	37.3	3.9	28.4	2.5	17.9	1.7	10.8	2.0
Florida	36.2	1.0	37.1	0.8	15.9	0.4	13.9	0.5
Georgia	35.6	1.2	31.5	0.9	13.2	0.4	13.0	0.7
Hawaii	41.9	2.4	41.7	2.3	21.4	1.4	19.8	1.5
Idaho	28.6	2.7	20.0	2.2	8.3	1.0	6.5	1.2
Illinois	35.6	0.9	31.3	0.7	11.8	0.3	10.4	0.4
Indiana	32.9	1.2	23.9	1.1	9.1	0.4	7.9	0.6
Iowa	27.6	1.8	16.8	1.2	6.7	0.5	4.9	0.6
Kansas	28.4	1.5	20.3	1.1	7.8	0.5	6.2	0.8
Kentucky	33.7	1.4	26.0	1.1	10.4	0.6	7.5	0.6
Louisiana	35.7	1.2	29.6	1.5	13.4	0.6	9.3	0.6
Maine	36.9	3.1	22.0	2.7	6.8	0.9	7.4	1.3
Maryland	40.7	1.4	36.1	1.0	13.0	0.5	12.8	0.7
Massachusetts	34.1	1.1	31.8	1.0	10.5	0.5	10.4	0.6
Michigan	33.3	0.8	29.5	0.7	10.5	0.3	8.1	0.5
Minnesota	30.8	1.1	20.6	0.9	6.3	0.4	4.4	0.3
Mississippi	36.8	2.0	31.3	1.8	13.8	0.9	9.6	1.0
Missouri	32.4	1.3	22.4	0.9	9.3	0.5	7.2	0.6
Montana	32.6	2.5	22.2	3.0	7.4	1.1	4.4	0.9
Nebraska	25.5	2.1	18.9	1.6	6.3	0.6	4.2	0.7
Nevada	38.6	2.6	31.1	2.2	16.0	1.0	15.1	1.4
New Hampshire	40.0	2.7	22.4	2.1	7.3	0.8	8.1	1.1
New Jersey	36.6	1.1	38.0	0.8	12.5	0.4	14.0	0.6
New Mexico	33.3	2.4	30.1	1.8	13.1	0.8	10.1	1.2
New York	37.2	0.6	38.5	0.6	13.4	0.3	12.6	0.4
North Carolina	34.4	1.3	26.1	1.0	10.7	0.5	9.0	0.6
North Dakota	22.0	2.7	13.1	2.1	4.7	0.9	3.9	1.0
Ohio	32.3	0.8	24.6	0.8	9.1	0.3	7.2	0.4
Oklahoma	32.2	1.4	23.8	1.2	10.2	0.5	6.8	0.6
Oregon	33.6	1.7	25.4	1.3	10.3	0.5	7.7	0.7
Pennsylvania	37.6	0.9	29.4	0.8	9.8	0.3	9.2	0.4
Rhode Island	33.5	2.9	30.1	2.4	10.4	1.1	9.4	1.5
South Carolina	39.0	1.7	28.3	1.5	12.0	0.7	9.1	0.8
South Dakota	25.9	2.6	16.0	2.1	6.1	0.9	4.5	1.1
Tennessee	37.1	1.5	26.6	1.1	11.4	0.6	9.4	0.7
Texas	35.4	0.7	29.0	0.6	12.6	0.3	13.1	0.4
Utah	33.3	1.8	26.0	1.2	10.9	0.8	7.1	0.9
Vermont	34.8	3.5	20.3	2.5	6.2	1.0	4.9	1.0
Virginia	34.6	1.1	30.4	0.9	11.4	0.4	10.6	0.6
Washington	36.0	1.3	24.2	1.0	9.3	0.4	8.4	0.6
West Virginia	38.6	2.5	30.1	2.1	11.7	0.8	8.4	1.0
Wisconsin	31.2	1.2	20.8	1.0	6.6	0.4	5.0	0.4
Wyoming	26.4	3.5	16.9	3.1	7.7	1.2	5.7	2.0

¹ An additional adult is defined as a household resident aged 18 or older who is not the householder, nor the householder's spouse or cohabiting partner. Students aged 18–24 enrolled in school are not counted as additional adults.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey.

Table 6.

Percentage of Additional Adults¹ by Relationship to Householder² by State: 2011(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www)

State	Relationship to householder ² for additional adults ¹										
	Total	Child		Sibling		Parent		Other relative ¹		Nonrelative ¹	
		Percent	Margin of error ³ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ³ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ³ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ³ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ³ (±)
United States . . .	100.0	47.1	0.3	8.1	0.1	9.6	0.1	16.0	0.1	19.2	0.2
Alabama	100.0	55.4	1.4	8.2	0.8	7.6	0.7	15.8	1.0	13.0	0.9
Alaska	100.0	43.5	2.9	7.9	1.7	5.4	1.5	17.4	2.4	25.8	3.0
Arizona	100.0	44.9	1.4	8.2	0.8	9.5	0.8	16.1	1.0	21.3	1.1
Arkansas	100.0	50.7	2.0	6.8	0.9	7.2	0.9	19.2	1.4	16.0	1.3
California	100.0	40.0	0.5	9.2	0.2	11.4	0.3	18.4	0.3	21.0	0.4
Colorado	100.0	41.4	1.3	7.6	0.8	7.7	0.8	15.0	1.0	28.3	1.5
Connecticut	100.0	51.5	1.8	7.7	0.8	10.0	0.8	13.3	1.1	17.6	1.4
Delaware	100.0	48.3	2.9	7.4	1.5	8.7	1.6	17.0	2.4	18.6	2.7
District of Columbia	100.0	34.6	2.5	10.0	1.9	6.4	1.7	15.8	2.3	33.3	3.3
Florida	100.0	43.1	0.7	7.7	0.3	12.4	0.5	16.1	0.5	20.7	0.7
Georgia	100.0	46.1	1.0	9.1	0.6	9.7	0.6	17.5	0.9	17.6	0.9
Hawaii	100.0	42.7	2.2	7.1	1.0	9.6	1.1	25.4	1.5	15.2	1.4
Idaho	100.0	46.0	2.7	6.0	1.3	9.0	1.6	14.9	2.2	24.2	2.6
Illinois	100.0	50.0	0.8	9.2	0.5	9.6	0.5	15.0	0.5	16.3	0.7
Indiana	100.0	53.0	1.3	6.9	0.7	8.2	0.7	13.3	0.8	18.5	1.0
Iowa	100.0	52.9	1.9	7.0	0.9	7.0	0.9	11.8	1.1	21.2	1.5
Kansas	100.0	48.2	1.9	7.2	0.8	8.5	1.1	13.0	1.2	23.1	1.6
Kentucky	100.0	56.8	1.3	7.3	0.7	7.4	0.6	14.4	0.8	14.2	1.0
Louisiana	100.0	53.8	1.4	7.2	0.5	7.0	0.8	16.9	0.9	15.0	1.0
Maine	100.0	47.7	2.9	5.3	0.9	8.3	1.3	12.1	1.8	26.7	2.7
Maryland	100.0	49.0	1.1	7.2	0.5	8.6	0.6	15.1	0.7	20.1	1.0
Massachusetts	100.0	48.6	1.1	7.1	0.6	9.0	0.5	13.6	0.6	21.7	1.0
Michigan	100.0	55.2	1.0	7.7	0.5	7.8	0.5	13.2	0.6	16.1	0.7
Minnesota	100.0	49.5	1.2	8.0	0.7	6.4	0.7	11.5	0.7	24.7	1.3
Mississippi	100.0	56.1	1.9	9.0	1.0	6.9	0.8	16.9	1.1	11.1	1.1
Missouri	100.0	51.3	1.2	6.6	0.7	8.1	0.7	15.0	0.8	19.0	1.0
Montana	100.0	49.7	3.0	7.8	1.5	6.7	1.4	13.3	1.9	22.5	2.5
Nebraska	100.0	47.7	2.6	9.1	1.2	5.4	0.9	11.6	1.3	26.1	2.8
Nevada	100.0	37.4	1.8	11.0	1.3	11.3	1.3	17.2	1.4	23.1	1.8
New Hampshire	100.0	52.4	2.9	5.6	1.3	6.9	1.0	12.6	1.6	22.5	2.7
New Jersey	100.0	48.0	0.8	8.9	0.5	11.7	0.6	16.3	0.7	15.2	0.7
New Mexico	100.0	51.3	2.2	7.6	1.2	9.4	1.1	16.2	1.5	15.4	1.8
New York	100.0	46.5	0.6	8.6	0.3	10.1	0.3	16.1	0.4	18.7	0.6
North Carolina	100.0	48.2	1.0	7.9	0.6	9.2	0.6	14.7	0.6	20.0	0.8
North Dakota	100.0	49.1	3.8	8.3	2.2	7.2	2.2	10.0	2.4	25.5	3.6
Ohio	100.0	54.9	0.9	6.8	0.4	8.3	0.5	13.2	0.6	16.8	0.8
Oklahoma	100.0	47.1	1.3	7.3	0.7	8.3	0.8	16.6	1.1	20.6	1.3
Oregon	100.0	41.5	1.5	6.0	0.7	7.2	0.7	14.9	1.1	30.4	1.6
Pennsylvania	100.0	55.6	0.8	7.0	0.4	8.8	0.4	13.1	0.5	15.4	0.7
Rhode Island	100.0	47.5	3.1	8.1	1.4	8.9	1.5	14.2	2.2	21.4	2.7
South Carolina	100.0	52.0	1.4	7.5	0.8	8.6	0.8	16.4	1.0	15.4	1.1
South Dakota	100.0	43.6	4.2	9.3	2.2	8.5	2.5	14.9	2.9	23.8	3.8
Tennessee	100.0	49.7	1.3	7.7	0.7	8.4	0.7	16.2	1.0	17.9	1.2
Texas	100.0	46.8	0.6	8.7	0.4	10.5	0.4	18.1	0.5	15.9	0.5
Utah	100.0	49.2	2.0	7.8	1.0	5.5	0.9	17.3	1.3	20.3	1.9
Vermont	100.0	45.8	3.4	6.6	1.9	4.9	1.2	10.1	2.0	32.6	3.5
Virginia	100.0	45.4	1.1	7.4	0.6	8.9	0.5	15.3	0.8	23.0	1.0
Washington	100.0	42.3	1.2	6.9	0.6	7.8	0.5	14.6	0.8	28.5	1.2
West Virginia	100.0	56.0	1.7	6.7	1.2	7.9	1.1	14.5	1.2	14.9	1.3
Wisconsin	100.0	53.2	1.6	7.2	0.6	6.9	0.7	10.9	0.8	21.8	1.2
Wyoming	100.0	45.6	4.8	8.4	2.6	4.8	1.8	13.4	3.0	27.6	4.9

¹ An additional adult is defined as a household resident aged 18 or older who is not the householder, nor the householder's spouse or cohabiting partner. Students aged 18–24 enrolled in school are not counted as additional adults. "Relative" refers to those related to the householder by blood, marriage, or adoption.

² "Related" refers to persons related to the householder by blood, marriage, or adoption.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey.

Table 7.

Official and Individual Poverty¹ Rates for Householders in Shared and Non-Shared Households² by State: 2011

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

State	Householders in shared households ²				Householders not in shared households ²				Difference: shared less not shared			
	Official poverty		Individual poverty ¹		Official poverty		Individual poverty ¹		Official poverty difference	Margin of error ³ (±)	Individual poverty difference	Margin of error ³ (±)
	Percent	Margin of error ³ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ³ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ³ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ³ (±)				
United States . . .	13.5	0.1	19.1	0.2	14.9	0.1	15.1	0.1	*-1.4	0.1	*4.0	0.2
Alabama	17.2	1.2	24.0	1.1	18.5	0.5	18.7	0.6	-1.3	0.8	*5.3	0.8
Alaska	7.8	1.9	12.2	2.5	8.7	0.7	8.9	0.7	-0.9	1.2	3.3	1.6
Arizona	17.6	1.1	20.9	1.3	15.8	0.5	15.9	0.5	*1.8	0.7	*5.0	0.8
Arkansas	16.3	1.2	23.1	1.6	19.4	0.6	19.6	0.6	*-3.1	0.8	*3.5	1.0
California	13.0	0.3	19.9	0.4	15.1	0.2	15.3	0.2	*-2.1	0.2	*4.6	0.3
Colorado	13.0	1.0	17.5	1.1	12.2	0.4	12.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	*5.2	0.7
Connecticut	8.9	1.0	14.3	1.1	11.0	0.5	11.1	0.5	*-2.1	0.7	*3.2	0.7
Delaware	9.5	2.2	14.2	2.2	10.6	0.9	10.6	0.9	-1.1	1.4	*3.6	1.4
District of Columbia	14.7	2.6	20.6	2.8	16.5	1.4	16.4	1.4	-1.8	1.8	*4.2	1.9
Florida	15.0	0.6	21.3	0.6	15.3	0.3	15.5	0.3	-0.3	0.4	*5.8	0.4
Georgia	17.4	0.8	22.9	0.9	17.3	0.4	17.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	*5.5	0.6
Hawaii	6.7	1.1	12.9	1.6	13.3	1.0	13.4	1.1	*-6.6	0.9	-0.5	1.2
Idaho	16.8	2.2	21.8	2.7	14.8	0.9	15.1	0.9	2.0	1.4	*6.7	1.7
Illinois	12.4	0.5	17.7	0.6	13.8	0.3	14.0	0.3	*-1.4	0.4	*3.7	0.4
Indiana	13.4	0.8	16.9	0.9	14.6	0.4	14.7	0.4	*-1.2	0.5	*2.2	0.6
Iowa	11.9	1.4	15.7	1.5	12.0	0.4	12.2	0.4	-0.1	0.9	*3.5	0.9
Kansas	11.7	1.2	15.4	1.3	13.0	0.5	13.2	0.5	-1.3	0.8	2.2	0.8
Kentucky	15.1	0.9	21.8	1.0	19.3	0.6	19.5	0.6	*-4.2	0.7	*2.3	0.7
Louisiana	18.2	1.0	24.0	1.1	20.1	0.6	20.3	0.6	*-1.9	0.7	*3.7	0.8
Maine	12.0	1.8	16.6	1.9	15.0	0.8	15.4	0.8	*-3.0	1.2	1.2	1.3
Maryland	8.9	0.7	13.1	0.9	9.5	0.3	9.7	0.3	-0.6	0.5	*3.4	0.6
Massachusetts	9.0	0.7	14.8	0.9	12.8	0.4	13.2	0.4	*-3.8	0.5	1.6	0.6
Michigan	15.6	0.6	19.8	0.7	15.8	0.3	16.0	0.3	-0.2	0.4	*3.8	0.5
Minnesota	9.8	0.8	13.9	0.9	11.5	0.3	11.6	0.3	*-1.7	0.5	2.3	0.6
Mississippi	20.8	1.5	28.5	1.6	21.2	0.7	21.4	0.7	-0.4	1.0	*7.1	1.1
Missouri	13.9	0.9	19.2	1.0	15.2	0.4	15.4	0.4	*-1.3	0.6	*3.8	0.7
Montana	13.1	2.2	17.2	2.3	13.4	0.8	13.4	0.8	-0.3	1.4	3.8	1.5
Nebraska	11.6	1.6	15.4	1.7	13.0	0.7	13.1	0.7	-1.4	1.1	*2.3	1.1
Nevada	11.5	1.2	16.5	1.4	14.6	0.8	14.6	0.8	*-3.1	0.9	1.9	1.0
New Hampshire	5.9	1.4	10.8	1.8	9.6	0.7	9.6	0.7	*-3.7	1.0	1.2	1.2
New Jersey	8.0	0.5	13.3	0.7	10.7	0.3	10.8	0.3	*-2.7	0.4	*2.5	0.5
New Mexico	19.7	1.7	27.1	2.3	19.2	0.9	19.4	0.9	0.5	1.2	*7.7	1.5
New York	12.5	0.4	19.4	0.5	15.7	0.2	16.0	0.2	*-3.2	0.3	*3.4	0.3
North Carolina	16.2	0.8	21.5	0.9	16.2	0.3	16.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	*5.1	0.6
North Dakota	9.0	2.1	14.4	2.4	13.0	1.0	13.1	1.0	*-4.0	1.4	1.3	1.6
Ohio	13.1	0.5	17.6	0.6	15.8	0.3	16.0	0.3	*-2.7	0.4	*1.6	0.4
Oklahoma	17.1	1.1	22.3	1.2	16.0	0.5	16.2	0.5	1.1	0.7	*6.1	0.8
Oregon	16.7	1.3	21.6	1.4	15.4	0.5	15.6	0.5	1.3	0.8	*6.0	0.9
Pennsylvania	11.0	0.6	16.1	0.6	13.4	0.3	13.6	0.3	*-2.4	0.4	*2.5	0.4
Rhode Island	9.6	1.9	15.5	2.2	15.0	1.0	15.2	1.0	*-5.4	1.3	0.3	1.5
South Carolina	17.7	1.1	24.5	1.2	17.3	0.5	17.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	*7.1	0.8
South Dakota	11.9	2.0	18.3	2.6	13.2	0.9	13.3	0.9	-1.3	1.3	5.0	1.7
Tennessee	16.9	1.1	22.3	0.9	17.1	0.4	17.3	0.4	-0.2	0.7	*5.0	0.6
Texas	15.1	0.5	21.5	0.7	16.4	0.3	16.5	0.2	*-1.3	0.4	*5.0	0.4
Utah	12.6	1.7	17.1	1.8	12.8	0.6	13.0	0.6	-0.2	1.1	4.1	1.2
Vermont	8.2	2.2	12.5	2.4	11.8	0.8	12.2	0.9	*-3.6	1.4	0.3	1.6
Virginia	9.7	0.7	14.9	0.9	11.3	0.3	11.5	0.3	*-1.6	0.5	*3.4	0.6
Washington	12.2	0.9	16.9	1.0	12.6	0.4	12.8	0.4	-0.4	0.6	*4.1	0.7
West Virginia	15.8	1.7	23.6	1.9	18.9	0.7	19.1	0.7	*-3.1	1.1	*4.5	1.2
Wisconsin	11.6	0.9	16.9	1.0	12.4	0.3	12.7	0.3	-0.8	0.6	*4.2	0.6
Wyoming	10.7	2.8	14.1	3.1	10.5	1.1	10.8	1.2	0.2	1.8	3.3	2.0

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹ Individual poverty was calculated by comparing personal income (and spousal income) to the appropriate poverty threshold. The householder, spouse, and own children under the age of 18 were included in the poverty unit. In 2011, the annual average poverty threshold for one person under the age of 65 was \$11,698. For two adults and one child the average value was \$18,098.

² Shared households are defined by the presence of an additional adult, a resident aged 18 or older who is not the householder, nor the householder's spouse or cohabiting partner. Students aged 18–24 enrolled in school are not counted as additional adults.

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey.

Table 8.

Official, Individual,¹ and Household Poverty² Rates for Additional Adults³ by State: 2011

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

State	Additional adults ³						Difference: measure less official poverty			
	Official poverty		Individual poverty ¹		Household poverty ²		Individual poverty ¹	Margin of error ⁴ (±)	Household poverty ²	Margin of error ⁴ (±)
	Percent	Margin of error ⁴ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ⁴ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ⁴ (±)				
United States. . .	15.8	0.1	55.5	0.2	10.9	0.1	*39.7	0.2	*-4.9	0.1
Alabama	18.4	1.1	61.4	1.2	15.1	1.0	*43.0	1.6	*-3.3	1.5
Alaska	12.1	2.0	46.1	2.6	5.9	1.3	*34.0	3.3	*-6.2	2.4
Arizona	20.2	1.2	58.1	1.4	15.5	1.1	*37.9	1.8	*-4.7	1.6
Arkansas	18.7	1.3	60.1	1.7	13.0	1.2	*41.4	2.1	*-5.7	1.8
California	15.2	0.3	56.7	0.4	9.6	0.3	*41.5	0.5	*-5.6	0.4
Colorado	15.1	0.9	51.2	1.3	8.6	0.9	*36.1	1.6	*-6.5	1.3
Connecticut	11.1	1.1	46.6	1.6	6.5	0.9	*35.5	1.9	*-4.6	1.4
Delaware	12.2	2.2	51.7	2.8	6.8	1.9	*39.5	3.6	*-5.4	2.9
District of Columbia	14.4	2.3	42.6	3.3	10.1	2.0	*28.2	4.0	*-4.3	3.0
Florida	17.1	0.6	56.2	0.8	11.8	0.5	*39.1	1.0	*-5.3	0.8
Georgia	19.2	0.8	60.3	1.0	14.9	0.7	*41.1	1.3	*-4.3	1.1
Hawaii	9.5	1.5	53.3	1.7	5.8	1.2	*43.8	2.3	*-3.7	1.9
Idaho	20.3	2.5	60.2	2.8	12.1	2.2	*39.9	3.8	*-8.2	3.3
Illinois	14.6	0.7	55.1	0.8	10.5	0.6	*40.5	1.1	*-4.1	0.9
Indiana	16.8	0.9	57.6	0.9	11.5	0.8	*40.8	1.3	*-5.3	1.2
Iowa	14.3	1.3	50.2	1.8	9.0	1.1	*35.9	2.2	*-5.3	1.7
Kansas	14.7	1.4	54.6	1.9	8.8	1.1	*39.9	2.4	*-5.9	1.8
Kentucky	17.6	1.0	60.1	1.3	13.7	1.0	*42.5	1.6	*-3.9	1.4
Louisiana	19.9	1.0	60.0	1.4	15.9	1.0	*40.1	1.7	*-4.0	1.4
Maine	14.4	2.1	50.6	2.6	6.8	1.4	*36.2	3.3	*-7.6	2.5
Maryland	11.3	0.8	49.1	1.0	6.4	0.6	*37.8	1.3	*-4.9	1.0
Massachusetts	10.0	0.7	45.7	1.0	5.6	0.6	*35.7	1.2	*-4.4	0.9
Michigan	19.4	0.7	61.0	0.7	14.0	0.6	*41.6	1.0	*-5.4	0.9
Minnesota	13.0	0.8	48.8	1.4	7.1	0.7	*35.8	1.6	*-5.9	1.1
Mississippi	22.9	1.6	63.2	1.5	19.7	1.5	*40.3	2.2	*-3.2	2.2
Missouri	16.5	0.9	56.3	1.3	11.0	0.9	*39.8	1.6	*-5.5	1.3
Montana	16.5	2.5	51.5	3.4	10.2	2.2	*35.0	4.2	*-6.3	3.3
Nebraska	13.5	1.7	47.0	2.6	7.7	1.4	*33.5	3.1	*-5.8	2.2
Nevada	15.7	1.6	54.5	2.0	9.7	1.3	*38.8	2.6	*-6.0	2.1
New Hampshire	8.4	1.4	45.4	2.5	3.6	1.1	*37.0	2.9	*-4.8	1.8
New Jersey	9.5	0.6	47.9	0.9	6.0	0.5	*38.4	1.1	*-3.5	0.8
New Mexico	21.3	1.7	61.3	1.8	16.6	1.5	*40.0	2.5	*-4.7	2.3
New York	14.2	0.4	51.6	0.6	9.7	0.4	*37.4	0.7	*-4.5	0.6
North Carolina	19.3	0.9	59.1	1.1	13.4	0.8	*39.8	1.4	*-5.9	1.2
North Dakota	11.9	2.8	38.9	3.7	7.3	2.1	*27.0	4.6	*-4.6	3.5
Ohio	15.8	0.6	56.5	0.9	10.8	0.6	*40.7	1.1	*-5.0	0.8
Oklahoma	19.4	1.1	58.9	1.3	14.2	1.0	*39.5	1.7	*-5.2	1.5
Oregon	20.5	1.4	57.3	1.5	10.6	1.1	*36.8	2.1	*-9.9	1.8
Pennsylvania	13.7	0.6	51.6	0.8	9.3	0.6	*37.9	1.0	*-4.4	0.8
Rhode Island	11.7	1.9	47.7	2.7	6.9	1.6	*36.0	3.3	*-4.8	2.5
South Carolina	20.4	1.1	60.3	1.6	16.7	0.9	*39.9	1.9	*-3.7	1.4
South Dakota	16.1	2.5	53.0	3.9	12.0	2.5	*36.9	4.6	*-4.1	3.5
Tennessee	20.0	1.1	60.6	1.3	14.9	0.9	*40.6	1.7	*-5.1	1.4
Texas	17.0	0.6	58.7	0.7	13.1	0.5	*41.7	0.9	*-3.9	0.8
Utah	15.2	1.5	59.4	1.7	9.6	1.3	*44.2	2.3	*-5.6	2.0
Vermont	10.9	2.0	45.2	2.9	4.9	1.7	*34.3	3.5	*-6.0	2.6
Virginia	11.9	0.6	51.2	1.1	6.7	0.5	*39.3	1.3	*-5.2	0.8
Washington	16.2	0.9	54.1	1.2	8.9	0.8	*37.9	1.5	*-7.3	1.2
West Virginia	17.6	1.7	59.4	2.0	11.8	1.5	*41.8	2.6	*-5.8	2.3
Wisconsin	14.1	1.0	50.1	1.2	8.6	0.9	*36.0	1.6	*-5.5	1.3
Wyoming	13.6	3.5	47.8	4.4	5.6	2.0	*34.2	5.6	*-8.0	4.0

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹ Individual poverty was calculated by comparing personal income (and spousal income) to the appropriate poverty threshold. The individual or subfamily rate accounts for individuals, their spouses, and dependent children. In 2011, the annual average poverty threshold for one person under the age of 65 was \$11,698. For two adults and one child the average value was \$18,098.

² Household poverty was calculated by comparing the combined income of all household members to the appropriate poverty threshold based on the total number of household residents.

³ An additional adult is defined as a resident aged 18 or older who is not a householder, nor the householder's spouse or cohabiting partner. Students aged 18–24 enrolled in school are not counted as additional adults.

⁴ A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey.

Table 9.

Official, Individual,¹ and Household Poverty² Rates for Householders in Shared Households³ by State: 2011

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

State	Poverty status for householders in shared households ³						Difference: measure less official poverty			
	Official poverty		Individual poverty ¹		Household poverty ²					
	Percent	Margin of error ⁴ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ⁴ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ⁴ (±)	Individual poverty ¹	Margin of error ⁴ (±)	Household poverty ²	Margin of error ⁴ (±)
United States . . .	13.5	0.1	19.1	0.2	11.0	0.1	*5.6	0.2	*-2.5	0.1
Alabama	17.2	1.2	24.0	1.1	15.4	1.0	*6.8	0.7	*-1.8	1.6
Alaska	7.8	1.9	12.2	2.5	5.6	1.6	*4.4	1.5	-2.2	2.5
Arizona	17.6	1.1	20.9	1.3	14.8	1.1	*3.3	0.8	*-2.8	1.6
Arkansas	16.3	1.2	23.1	1.6	13.8	1.2	*6.8	1.0	*-2.5	1.7
California	13.0	0.3	19.9	0.4	10.2	0.3	*6.9	0.2	*-2.8	0.4
Colorado	13.0	1.0	17.5	1.1	8.8	0.8	*4.5	0.7	*-4.2	1.3
Connecticut	8.9	1.0	14.3	1.1	7.1	0.9	*5.4	0.7	*-1.8	1.3
Delaware	9.5	2.2	14.2	2.2	6.8	1.9	*4.7	1.3	-2.7	2.9
District of Columbia	14.7	2.6	20.6	2.8	12.2	2.6	*5.9	1.7	-2.5	3.7
Florida	15.0	0.6	21.3	0.6	12.6	0.5	*6.3	0.4	*-2.4	0.8
Georgia	17.4	0.8	22.9	0.9	15.3	0.7	*5.5	0.5	*-2.1	1.1
Hawaii	6.7	1.1	12.9	1.6	5.5	1.0	*6.2	1.0	-1.2	1.5
Idaho	16.8	2.2	21.8	2.7	12.2	2.0	*5.0	1.6	*-4.6	3.0
Illinois	12.4	0.5	17.7	0.6	10.6	0.5	*5.3	0.4	*-1.8	0.7
Indiana	13.4	0.8	16.9	0.9	11.5	0.8	*3.5	0.5	*-1.9	1.1
Iowa	11.9	1.4	15.7	1.5	8.9	1.2	*3.8	0.9	*-3.0	1.8
Kansas	11.7	1.2	15.4	1.3	9.3	1.2	*3.7	0.8	*-2.4	1.7
Kentucky	15.1	0.9	21.8	1.0	13.3	0.9	*6.7	0.6	*-1.8	1.3
Louisiana	18.2	1.0	24.0	1.1	16.0	1.0	*5.8	0.7	*-2.2	1.4
Maine	12.0	1.8	16.6	1.9	6.8	1.2	*4.6	1.2	*-5.2	2.2
Maryland	8.9	0.7	13.1	0.9	6.5	0.5	*4.2	0.5	*-2.4	0.9
Massachusetts	9.0	0.7	14.8	0.9	6.3	0.6	*5.8	0.5	*-2.7	0.9
Michigan	15.6	0.6	19.8	0.7	13.4	0.5	*4.2	0.4	*-2.2	0.8
Minnesota	9.8	0.8	13.9	0.9	7.5	0.6	*4.1	0.5	*-2.3	1.0
Mississippi	20.8	1.5	28.5	1.6	19.4	1.3	*7.7	1.0	-1.4	2.0
Missouri	13.9	0.9	19.2	1.0	11.0	0.8	*5.3	0.6	*-2.9	1.2
Montana	13.1	2.2	17.2	2.3	9.2	2.0	*4.1	1.4	*-3.9	3.0
Nebraska	11.6	1.6	15.4	1.7	7.5	1.3	*3.8	1.0	*-4.1	2.1
Nevada	11.5	1.2	16.5	1.4	10.0	1.3	*5.0	0.9	-1.5	1.8
New Hampshire	5.9	1.4	10.8	1.8	3.6	1.1	*4.9	1.1	*-2.3	1.8
New Jersey	8.0	0.5	13.3	0.7	6.4	0.5	*5.3	0.4	*-1.6	0.7
New Mexico	19.7	1.7	27.1	2.3	17.1	1.5	*7.4	1.4	*-2.6	2.3
New York	12.5	0.4	19.4	0.5	10.3	0.4	*6.9	0.3	*-2.2	0.6
North Carolina	16.2	0.8	21.5	0.9	13.4	0.7	*5.3	0.5	*-2.8	1.1
North Dakota	9.0	2.1	14.4	2.4	7.4	1.8	*5.4	1.5	-1.6	2.8
Ohio	13.1	0.5	17.6	0.6	10.8	0.5	*4.5	0.4	*-2.3	0.7
Oklahoma	17.1	1.1	22.3	1.2	14.4	0.9	*5.2	0.7	*-2.7	1.4
Oregon	16.7	1.3	21.6	1.4	11.4	1.1	*4.9	0.9	*-5.3	1.7
Pennsylvania	11.0	0.6	16.1	0.6	9.0	0.5	*5.1	0.4	*-2.0	0.8
Rhode Island	9.6	1.9	15.5	2.2	7.3	1.5	*5.9	1.3	-2.3	2.4
South Carolina	17.7	1.1	24.5	1.2	16.1	1.0	*6.8	0.7	*-1.6	1.5
South Dakota	11.9	2.0	18.3	2.6	11.1	2.1	*6.4	1.6	-0.8	2.9
Tennessee	16.9	1.1	22.3	0.9	14.9	1.0	*5.4	0.5	*-2.0	1.5
Texas	15.1	0.5	21.5	0.7	13.2	0.5	*6.4	0.4	*-1.9	0.7
Utah	12.6	1.7	17.1	1.8	9.6	1.5	*4.5	1.1	*-3.0	2.3
Vermont	8.2	2.2	12.5	2.4	4.0	1.2	*4.3	1.5	*-4.2	2.5
Virginia	9.7	0.7	14.9	0.9	7.4	0.5	*5.2	0.5	*-2.3	0.9
Washington	12.2	0.9	16.9	1.0	8.9	0.8	*4.7	0.6	*-3.3	1.2
West Virginia	15.8	1.7	23.6	1.9	13.2	1.6	*7.8	1.2	*-2.6	2.3
Wisconsin	11.6	0.9	16.9	1.0	8.7	0.9	*5.3	0.6	*-2.9	1.3
Wyoming	10.7	2.8	14.1	3.1	5.5	1.8	3.4	1.9	*-5.2	3.3

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹ Individual poverty was calculated by comparing personal income (and spousal income) to the appropriate poverty threshold. The householder, spouse, and own children under the age of 18 were included in the poverty unit. In 2011, the annual average poverty threshold for one person under the age of 65 was \$11,698. For two adults and one child the average value was \$18,098.

² Household poverty was calculated by comparing the combined income of all household members to the appropriate poverty threshold based on the total number of household residents.

³ Shared households are defined by the presence of an additional adult, a resident aged 18 or older who is not the householder, nor the householder's spouse or cohabiting partner. Students aged 18–24 enrolled in school are not counted as additional adults.

⁴ Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey.