

Southwest Washington Regional Transportation Council

Environmental Justice Demographic Profile- Clark County

December 2012

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INTRODUCTION

Since the mid-1990s, a renewed emphasis on environmental justice has become an integral part of the transportation planning process for urban regions in the United States. The concept of “environmental justice” is derived from Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964¹ and other civil rights statutes, and was first put forth as a national policy goal by presidential Executive Order 12898, issued in 1994, which directs “each federal agency to make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations.”²

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) responded to the directive with its DOT Order to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations in 1997³. The order laid out the following environmental justice principles to be integrated into federal transportation programs, policies, and activities:

- To avoid, minimize, or mitigate disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects, including social and economic effects, on minority and low-income populations.
- To ensure the full and fair participation by all potentially affected communities in the transportation decision-making process.
- To prevent the denial of, reduction in, or significant delay in the receipt of benefits by minority and low-income populations.

The DOT has issued an updated internal Order in May 2012. DOT Order 5610(a) continues to be a key component of the Department’s strategy to promote the principles of environmental justice in all Departmental programs, policies, and activities.

With this guidance, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and Federal Transit Administration (FTA) renewed their commitments to ensure that environmental justice is carried out in the programs and strategies they fund including the activities of metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs).⁴ The FHWA has specifically directed MPOs to:

- Enhance their analytical capabilities to ensure that their long-range transportation plan and their transportation improvement program comply with Title VI.

1 “Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 states that “no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.”

2 Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, February 1994.

3 DOT Order to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, April 1997.

4 FHWA Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, December 1998; and FHWA and FTA Memorandum Implementing Title VI Requirements in Metropolitan and Statewide Planning, October 1999

- Identify residential, employment, and transportation patterns of low-income and minority populations so that their needs can be identified and addressed, and the benefits and burdens of transportation investments can be fairly distributed.
- Evaluate and – where necessary – improve their public involvement processes to eliminate participation barriers and engage minority and low-income populations in transportation decision-making.

The Southwest Washington Regional Transportation Council (RTC) is the federally designated metropolitan planning organization, as well as the state designated regional transportation planning organization, for Clark County, Washington. Under these mandates, the RTC is responsible for developing and regularly updating the region’s long-range transportation plan, as well as distributing federal transportation funds to local projects through its transportation improvement program. This document contains a baseline profile of key demographic data describing the Clark County region and identifies population groups and communities to be considered in environmental justice analyses and activities.

DEFINITIONS

Executive Order 12898, and the DOT, FHWA, and FTA orders on environmental justice address persons belonging to any of the following groups:

Minority Populations

- Black - a person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
- American Indian and Alaskan Native - a person having origins in any of the original people of North America and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.
- Asian - a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent.
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander – a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.
- Hispanic - a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Low-Income Population

- Low-Income - a person whose household income (or in the case of a community or group, whose median household income) is at or below the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) poverty guidelines. States and localities may, however, adopt a higher threshold for low-income as long as the higher threshold is not selectively implemented and is inclusive of all persons at or below the HHS poverty guidelines.

Other Title VI Protected Populations

- Special Needs - While the various orders on environmental justice require consideration of only minority and low-income populations as defined above, discussions of other populations protected by Title VI and related nondiscrimination statutes - such as the elderly, disabled, etc. - are encouraged in addressing environmental justice and Title VI in

federally sponsored transportation programs, policies, and activities and are therefore included in this profile.

- Limited English Proficiency - Executive Order 13166: Improving Access to Service for Persons with Limited English Proficiency, clarified the Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 with regards to accessibility of federal programs and services to persons who are not proficient in the English language. This executive order stated that individuals who do not speak, read, write, or understand English well are entitled to language assistance under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 with respect to a particular type of service, benefit, or encounter. LEP populations are included in this profile.

OBJECTIVES

RTC set out to meet two primary objectives in preparing this environmental justice demographic profile:

- Compile key demographic data on minority and low-income populations in the Clark County region, as well as other populations of interest, for environmental justice consideration in conducting regional transportation planning and program activities and public outreach.
- Identify the locations of communities within the region with significant minority and low-income populations in order to facilitate and enhance environmental justice analyses and activities.

CENSUS DATA and GIS

RTC relied upon data products from the 2010 U.S. Census and the American Community Survey – namely the Summary File 1, 2010 ACS 1-year, 2006-2010 and ACS 5-year data sets - to develop its baseline demographic profile (see Appendix A.) Geographic information systems (GIS) applications were also utilized to map graphic representations of the data. While data from the 2010 U.S. Census and American Community Survey is more than two years old, it continues to be the most comprehensive, reliable, and geographically detailed source of demographic information currently available.

REGIONAL PROFILE DATA TABLES

Drawing from the 2010 U.S. Census and the American Community Survey, the RTC compiled data tables of key demographic statistics on the region’s minority and low-income populations and other populations and characteristics of interest for environmental justice consideration. The data tables report statistics for Clark County, Washington, the MPO boundary.

Table 1 - Clark County Population by Race and Hispanic/Latino Origin: 2010

Table 2 - Clark County Poverty Statistics: 2010

Table 3 - Clark County Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic/Latino Origin: 2006-2010

Table 4 - Clark County Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic/Latino Origin of Householder: 2010

Table 5 - Clark County Population Age 65 and Over: 2010

Table 6 - Clark County Persons with a Disability: 2010

Table 7 - Clark County Households with No Vehicle: 2010

Table 8 - Clark County Language Spoken at Home by Ability to Speak English: 2006-2010

OBSERVATIONS

Tables 1 and 2 provide essential statistics on the region's minority and low-income populations. Minorities, or non-White persons including White persons of Hispanic/Latino origin, comprised 18.2 percent of the region's total population in 2010. Blacks/African Americans constitute 2.0 percent of the region's total population, American Indians/Alaskan Natives 0.9 percent, Asians/Pacific Islanders 4.1 percent, and Hispanics/Latinos 7.6 percent.

In 2010, the region-wide poverty rate was 12.6 percent. Table 2 also reports statistics for the percentage of the region's population below 150 percent and 200 percent of the federal poverty level in 2010. These statistics indicate that there are substantial numbers of families and individuals in the region whose incomes are above the federal poverty level, but within a range that may still be considered lower income, particularly when taking into account the cost of living in Vancouver/Portland metropolitan region. Federal poverty thresholds are not adjusted for regional, state, and local variations in the cost of living, which is presumably higher in the Vancouver/Portland metropolitan region relative to other areas of the United States on average because of higher local housing costs.

Tables 3 and 4 illustrate the relationship between minority and low-income populations. Poverty rates are higher, and median household incomes lower, for minority populations compared to the White population or total population overall.

Tables 5 and 6 present demographic statistics, including poverty rates, for the region's elderly and disabled populations. The disabled population is shown to have significantly higher rates of poverty than the total population overall, whereas poverty rates for the elderly population are lower.

Table 7 shows that nearly 5% of households within Clark County do not have a vehicle available.

Finally, Table 8 presents statistics on persons with limited English proficiency and common languages other than English spoken in Clark County. This information is intended to support the development of the public outreach and involvement component of the RTC's environmental justice program.

DATA NOTES

Race – The federal race classification categories "Asian alone" and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone" were combined in the regional profile data tables, where possible, as "Asian/Pacific Islander alone." In the 2010 U.S. Census, the "Some other race" category included all responses to the race question other than "White," "Black or African American," "American Indian and Alaskan Native," "Asian," or "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander." Write-in responses such as multiracial, mixed, or interracial (where the multiple races were not identified), or a Hispanic/Latino group such as Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban, were included in the "Some other race" category. In the 2010 U.S. Census, the "Two or more races" category included responses to the race question involving two or more combinations of "White," "Black or African American," "American Indian and Alaskan Native," "Asian," "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander," and "Some other race," including write-in responses.

Hispanic/Latino – The 2010 U.S. Census considered Hispanic/Latino origin as an ethnic characteristic, separate from race. A person who identified their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race, including White.

Total Minority – The term “total minority” represents the union between - not the sum of – minority race populations and the Hispanic/Latino population, and includes White persons of Hispanic/Latino origin.

		Race	
		White / Non-Hispanic	Non-White / Non-Hispanic
Hispanic/ Latino			Non-White / Non-Hispanic
	White / Hispanic	Non-White / Hispanic	

Poverty Status – There are two slightly different versions of the federal poverty measure: poverty thresholds and poverty guidelines. The poverty thresholds are the original version of the federal poverty measure, first developed by the Social Security Administration (SSA), and updated each year by the Census Bureau. The poverty guidelines are a simplified version of the poverty thresholds, issued each year in the Federal Register by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)⁵. The 2010 poverty data reported in the regional profile tables and utilized in the GIS map profile of the region’s low-income population were derived using the Census Bureau’s poverty thresholds.

Disability Status – In the 2010 American Community Survey, disability was defined as:

- The existence of the following long-lasting conditions:
 - a) Sensory disability - blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment
 - b) Physical disability – a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying; or
- The existence of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more that made it difficult to perform the following activities:
 - a) Mental disability - learning, remembering, or concentrating
 - b) Self-care disability - dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home
 - c) Go outside home disability - going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor’s office
 - d) Employment disability - working at a job or business

Individuals were classified as having a disability if they belonged to the civilian non-institutionalized population and they were: 5 years and over and had a sensory, physical, mental, or self-care disability; they were 16 years and over and had a go outside home disability, and/or; they were 16 to 64 years old and had an employment disability.

⁵ See “The 2012 HHS Poverty Guidelines” at [http://http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/12poverty.shtml](http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/12poverty.shtml)

Limited English Proficiency – In the 2010 American Community Survey, the English proficiency question was asked of a sample of the population who reported that they spoke a language other than, or in addition to, English at home. Respondents were asked to rate their ability to speak English in one of the following categories: “Very well,” “Well,” “Not well,” or “Not at all.” The RTC classified persons as being limited English proficient if they responded with any answer other than “Very well”. Persons who spoke only English at home were assumed to be English proficient. Language proficiency was tabulated for the population age 5 and over.

GIS MAP PROFILES

In addition to compiling the regional profile data tables described above, the RTC utilized its geographic information systems (GIS) applications to map the distributions of minority and low income populations across the region to identify geographic areas and communities with substantial minority and low-income populations.

Map 1 - Minority Population, Clark County: 2010

Map 2 - Black/African American Population, Clark County: 2010

Map 3 - American Indian/Alaskan Native Population, Clark County: 2010

Map 4 - Asian/Pacific Islander Population, Clark County: 2010

Map 5 - Hispanic/Latino Population, Clark County: 2010

Map 6 - Low-Income Population, C: 2006-2010

CENSUS DATA AND REGIONAL THRESHOLDS

RTC again drew from 2010 U.S. Census and American Community Survey data to develop its environmental justice GIS map profiles. The minority population profile maps utilized census block-level race and Hispanic/Latino origin data from the Summary File 1 data set, and the low-income population profile map utilized census tract-level poverty status data from the 2006- 2010 American Community Survey 5-year data set (see Appendix A.)

RTC established a set of regional population thresholds to determine whether a census block or census tract had a regionally significant minority or low-income population concentration. For example, in Map 1 – Minority Population, Clark County: 2010, census blocks with a minority population share equal to or greater than the regional threshold – 18.9 percent of total population - are shaded in yellow/pink, whereas census blocks with a minority population share less than the regional threshold are shaded in blue/purple.

Regional Minority and Low-Income Population Thresholds

Population Group	Regional Threshold
Total Minority	18.9% of total population
Black/African American	6% of total population
American Indian / Alaskan Native	6% of total population
Asian/Pacific Islander	6% of total population
Hispanic/Latino	6% of total population
Low-Income	12.6% of total population

The total minority and low-income regional thresholds were calculated based on the percentage of the region's total population comprised by, respectively, minorities and persons below the federal poverty level (see Tables 1 and 2.)

The regional thresholds for the Black/African American, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Hispanic/Latino population groups were set across the board at 6 percent. The RTC determined that the 6 percent threshold level allowed for effective identification of and differentiation between the residential patterns of each minority population group across the region. The use of a consistent threshold level across minority groups further facilitates comparison of the relative size of each population.

DATA NOTES

Maps 1 to 5 do not depict values for census blocks with a population of less than 15 persons.

The poverty data in Map 6, as with all ACS data, represents an estimate of the characteristic of the population obtained from a statistical sample of the population and, being a sample, includes a range of statistical uncertainty relative to sample size.

OBSERVATIONS

Map 1 illustrates the distribution of the minority population (non-White persons including White persons of Hispanic/Latino origin) across the Clark County region, and identifies geographic areas and communities with a regionally significant minority population. Census blocks with a minority population share equal to or greater than the regional threshold – 18.9 percent of total population - are shaded in yellow/pink, whereas census blocks with a minority population share less than the regional threshold are shaded in blue/purple. Minority populations can be seen to be concentrated in the Vancouver urban area, particularly along Fourth Plain, Mill Plain, with pockets in Fruit Valley, St. Johns, and 192nd Avenue in east Vancouver.

Maps 2 to 5 illustrate the population distributions of the region's various minority groups. Census blocks with a minority group population share equal to or greater than 6 percent of total population are shaded in yellow/pink. Each minority group is seen to have a uniquely different residential pattern of settlement across the region. The Black/African American population, constituting 2.0 percent of the region's total population, has a scatter presence along the Mill Plain corridor. The American Indian/Alaskan Native population, constitute less than 1 percent of the region's total population, show little geographic concentration. The Asian/Pacific Islander population, at 4.1 percent of total population, is heavily concentrated in east Vancouver in the area of 192nd Avenue. The Hispanic/Latino population is the largest minority group, comprising 7.6 percent of the region's total population, with geographic concentrations in Fruit Valley and along the Fourth Plain and Mill Plain corridors.

Map 6 illustrates the distribution of the region's low-income population, and identifies poverty impacted geographic areas and communities within Clark County. Census tracts with poverty rates equal to or higher than the regional threshold – 12.6 percent of persons below the federal poverty level - are shaded in yellow/pink, whereas census tracts with poverty rates lower than the regional threshold are

shaded in blue/purple. Concentrations of poverty can be seen within Vancouver urban core, Fruit Valley, along the Fourth Plain corridor and around 78th St. interchange area.

Supplemental Data Sources

The U.S. Census Bureau's decennial census is an excellent source of demographic data. The census provides quality data at very detailed geography; however, much can change in the 10 years between each census release. The U.S. Census Bureau's annual American Community Survey (ACS) is designed as an ongoing rolling survey program to generate comparable data to that of the discontinued federal decennial census long form. However, due to small sample sizes, many years of data are often needed to impute estimates of socioeconomic data at detailed levels of geography or highly disaggregate cross-tabulations.

RTC will consult supplemental demographic data sources when evaluating Environmental Justice populations in conjunction with studies or planning activities that are not county-wide. The Washington State Office of Financial Management develops population estimates by age sex, race and Hispanic/Latino origin for counties in Washington. Additionally, the Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) produces school enrollment data that can be used to track changes in minority populations at sub-county level and changes in low-income households. The school data excludes demographic changes in household without school aged children, but this weakness is outweighed by the timeliness and geographic specificity of the dataset.

Table 1 - Clark County Population by Race and Hispanic/Latino Origin, 2010

Total Population	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Other race or two or more races	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	Total Minority (non-White including White/Hispanic)
425,363 100.0%	363,397 85.4%	8,426 2.0%	3,624 0.9%	17,504 4.1%	29,704 7.0%	32,166 7.6%	77,570 18.2%

Source: 2010 US Census Summary File 1 (P3 & P5)

Table 2 - Clark County Poverty Statistics: 2010

Population for whom poverty status is determined	Income		
	Below 100% poverty level	Below 150% poverty level	Below 200% poverty level
423,029 100.0%	53,376 12.6%	90,153 21.3%	128,336 30.3%

Source: 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (Table C17002)

Table 3 - Clark County Poverty Statistics by Race and Hispanic/Latino Origin, 2006-2010

Population for whom poverty status is determined	Poverty Rate										
	All persons	Race								Ethnicity	Race and Ethnicity
		White alone	Black or African American alone	American Indian and Alaskan Native alone	Asian alone	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander alone	Some other race alone	Two or more races	White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino	Total Minority (non-White including White/Hispanic)
411,989	11.0%	10.0%	27.8%	23.0%	9.3%	4.2%	31.4%	13.7%	9.1%	27.5%	21.1%

Source: American Community Survey 2006-2010 5-year Estimates (Tables 17001A-17001I)

Table 4 - Clark County Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic/Latino Origin, 2006-2010

All Households	Race of Household (selected categories)								Ethnicity of householder
	White alone	Black or African American alone	American Indian and Alaskan Native alone	Asian alone	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander alone	Some other race alone	Two or more races	White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino
\$54,924	\$56,102	\$33,031	\$56,812	\$54,083	\$66,069	\$31,854	\$50,591	\$56,583	\$40,953

Source: American Community Survey 2006-2010 5-year Estimates (Tables 19003A-19003I)

Table 5 - Clark County Population Age 65 and Over, 2010

Total Population	Age 65 and over			
	Population Age 65 and over		For whom poverty status is determined*	
	Number	Percent	Income in the past 12 months below poverty level	Poverty Rate
425,363	48,710	11.5%	3,165	6.5%

Source: 2010 US Census Summary File 1, P12 and *2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (Table C17001)

Table 6 - Clark County Persons with a Disability, 2010

Source: 2010 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates (Tables B18101 and B18130)

Total Civilian non-institutionalized population	With a disability (or disabilities)			
	Persons with a disability	Population for whom poverty status is determined		
		Total with a disability	Income in 2010 below poverty level	Poverty rate in 2010
424,482	51,918	51,515	9,149	17.8%

Table 7 - Clark County Households with No Vehicle, 2010

Total Households	Households with no vehicles	Percent with no vehicles
155,533	7,708	4.96%

Source: American Community Survey 2010 1-year Estimates (Table 25045)

Table 8 - Clark County, Language Spoken at Home by Ability to Speak English, Persons Age 5 and Over

Speaks English Less Than "Very Well"				Total, All Languages	
Spanish or Spanish Creole	Russian	Vietnamese	Other Languages ¹	Speak English less than "very well"	Speak English "very well" ²
7,926	5,641	1,660	8,962	24,189	361,452
2.06%	1.46%	0.43%	2.32%	6.27%	93.73%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 2006-2010, Five-year Estimate (Table B16001)

¹ Other languages excluding English only

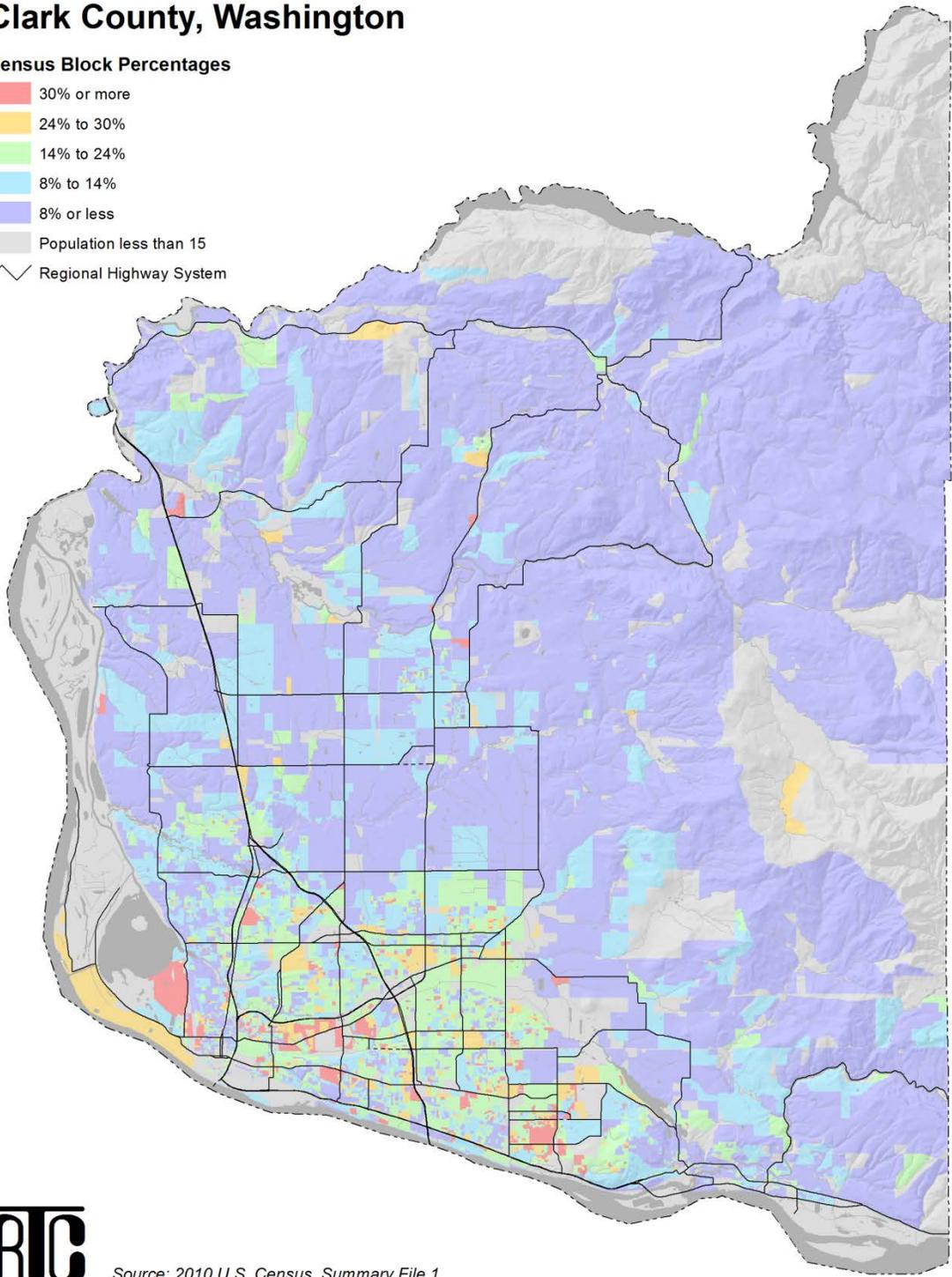
² "Speak English 'very well'" includes "Speak only English"

Map 1

Minority Population, 2010 Clark County, Washington

Census Block Percentages

- 30% or more
- 24% to 30%
- 14% to 24%
- 8% to 14%
- 8% or less
- Population less than 15
-  Regional Highway System



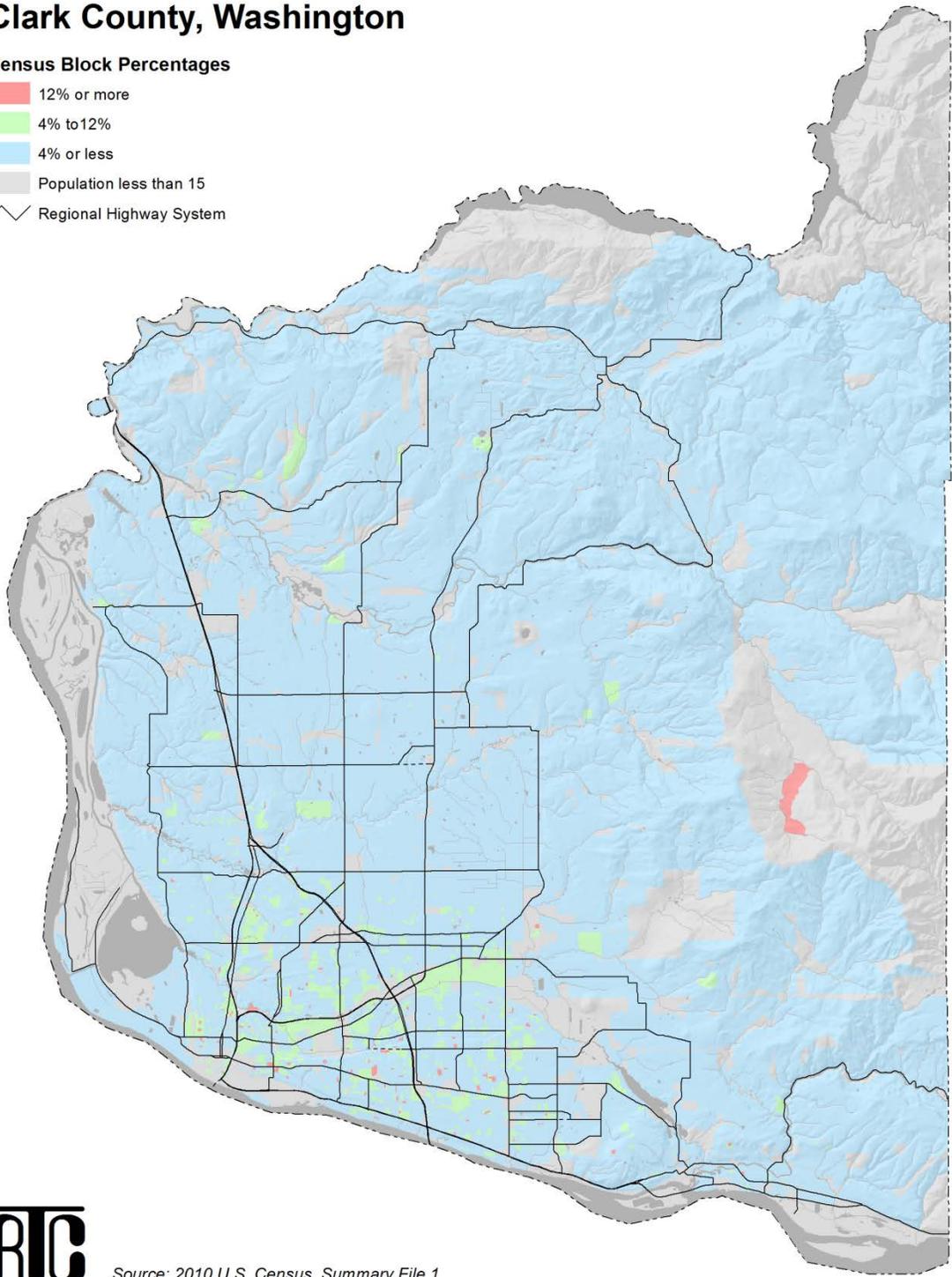
Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1

Map 2

Black Population, 2010 Clark County, Washington

Census Block Percentages

- 12% or more
- 4% to 12%
- 4% or less
- Population less than 15
-  Regional Highway System



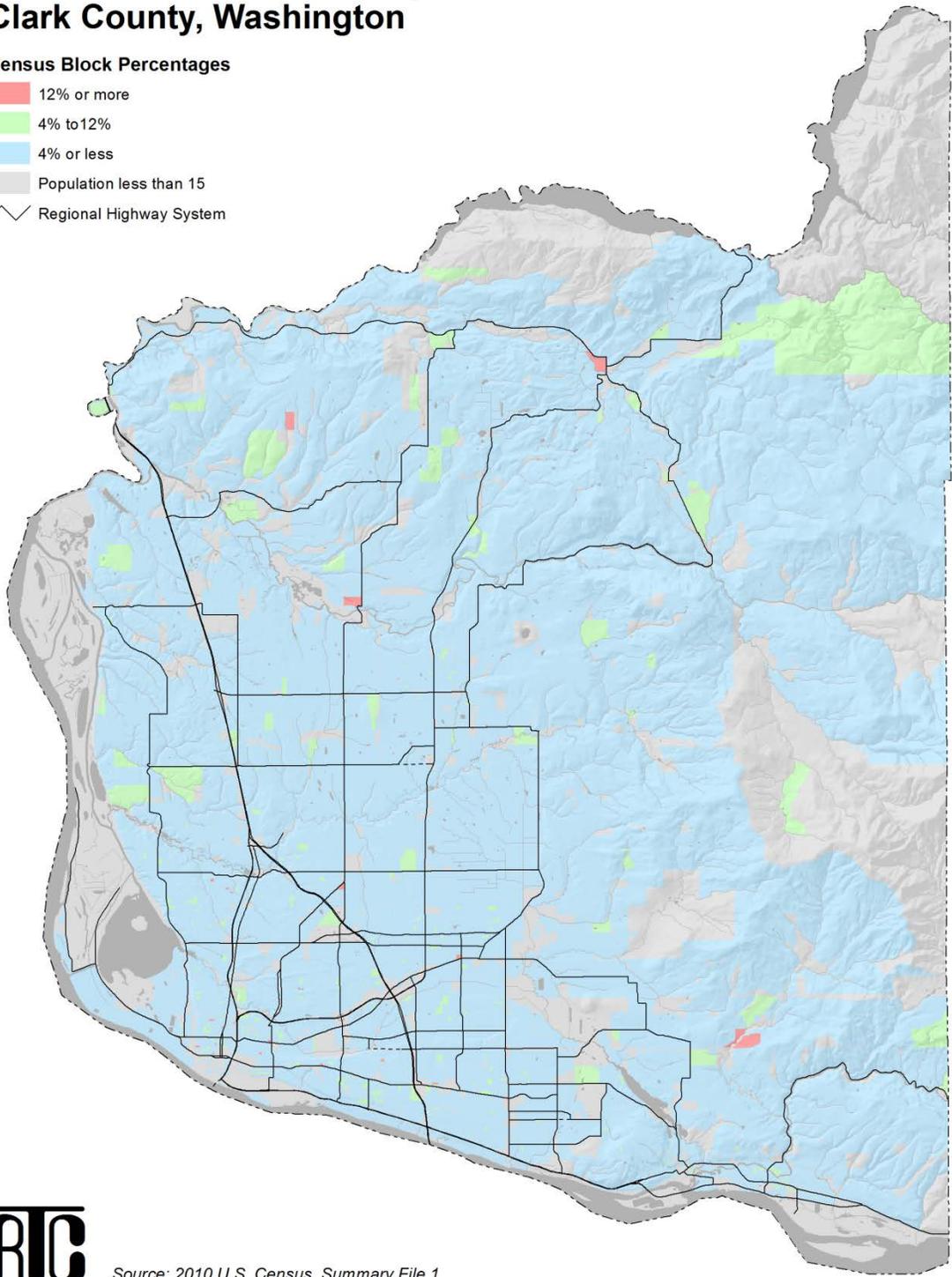
Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1

Map3

American Indian Population, 2010 Clark County, Washington

Census Block Percentages

- 12% or more
- 4% to 12%
- 4% or less
- Population less than 15
-  Regional Highway System



Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1

Map 4

Asian Population, 2010 Clark County, Washington

Census Block Percentages

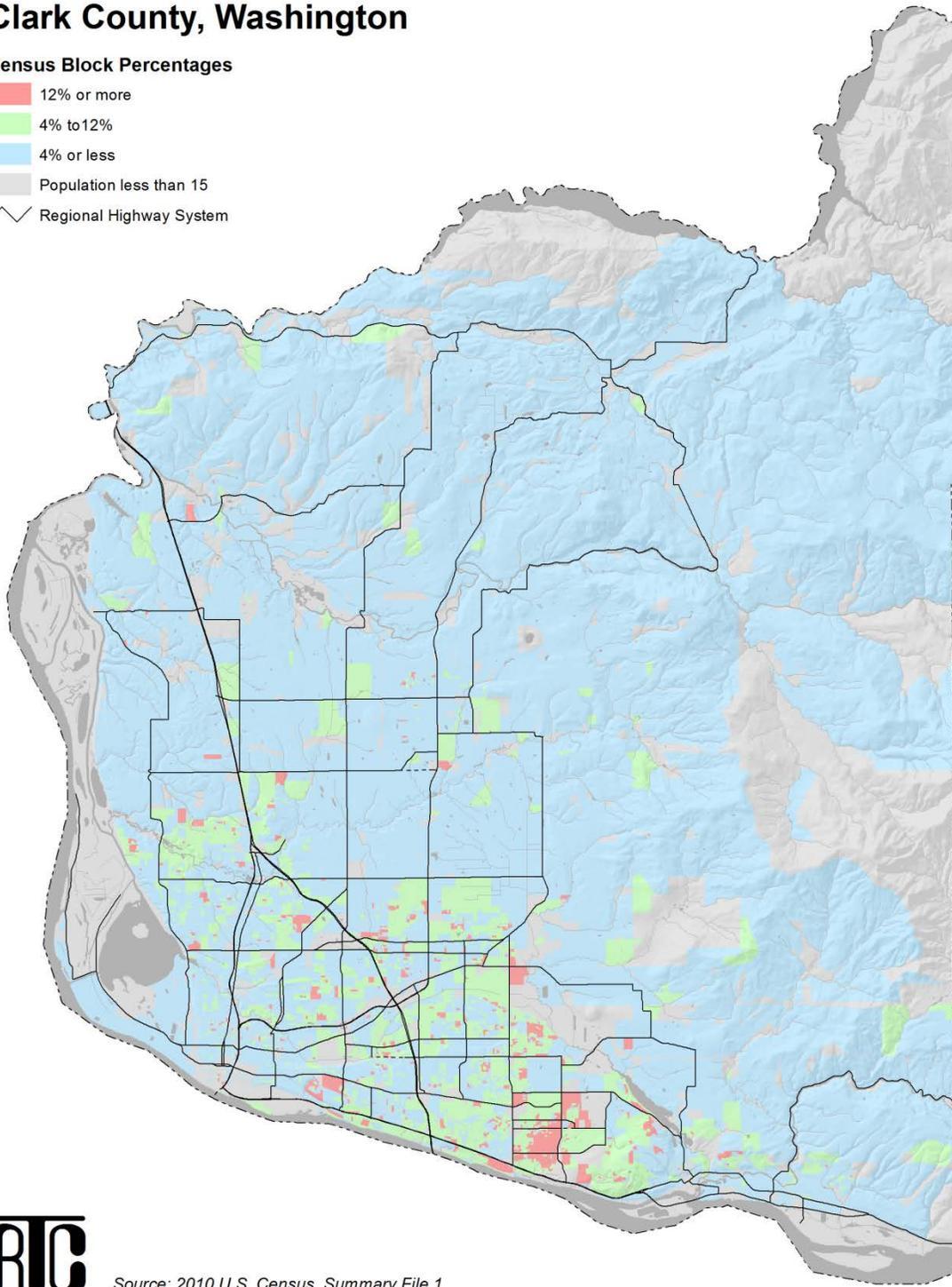
12% or more

4% to 12%

4% or less

Population less than 15

Regional Highway System



Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1

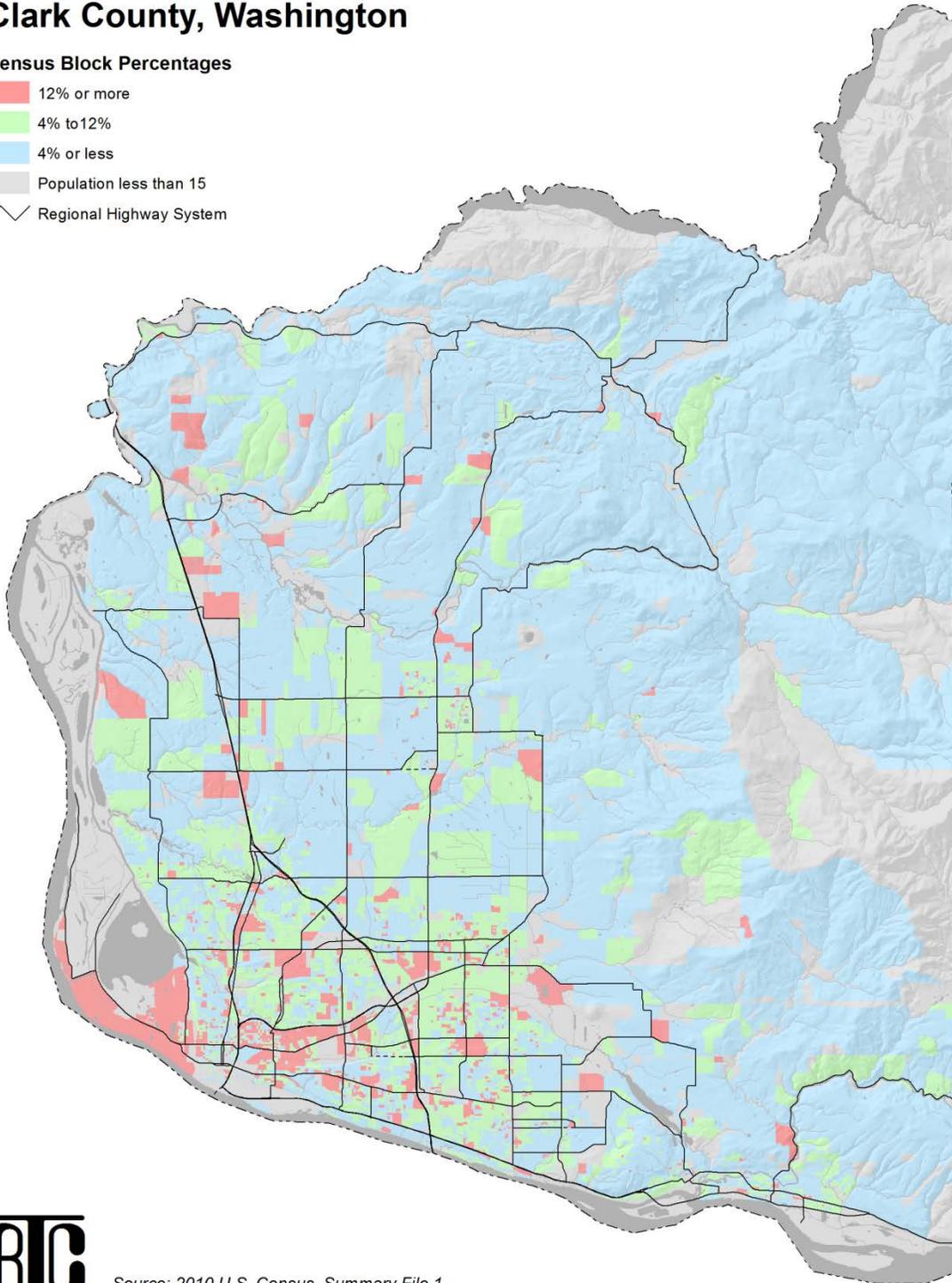
Map 5

Hispanic Population, 2010

Clark County, Washington

Census Block Percentages

- 12% or more
- 4% to 12%
- 4% or less
- Population less than 15
-  Regional Highway System



Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1

Map 6

Low-Income Population, 2006-2010 Clark County, Washington

Census Tract Percentages

24% or more

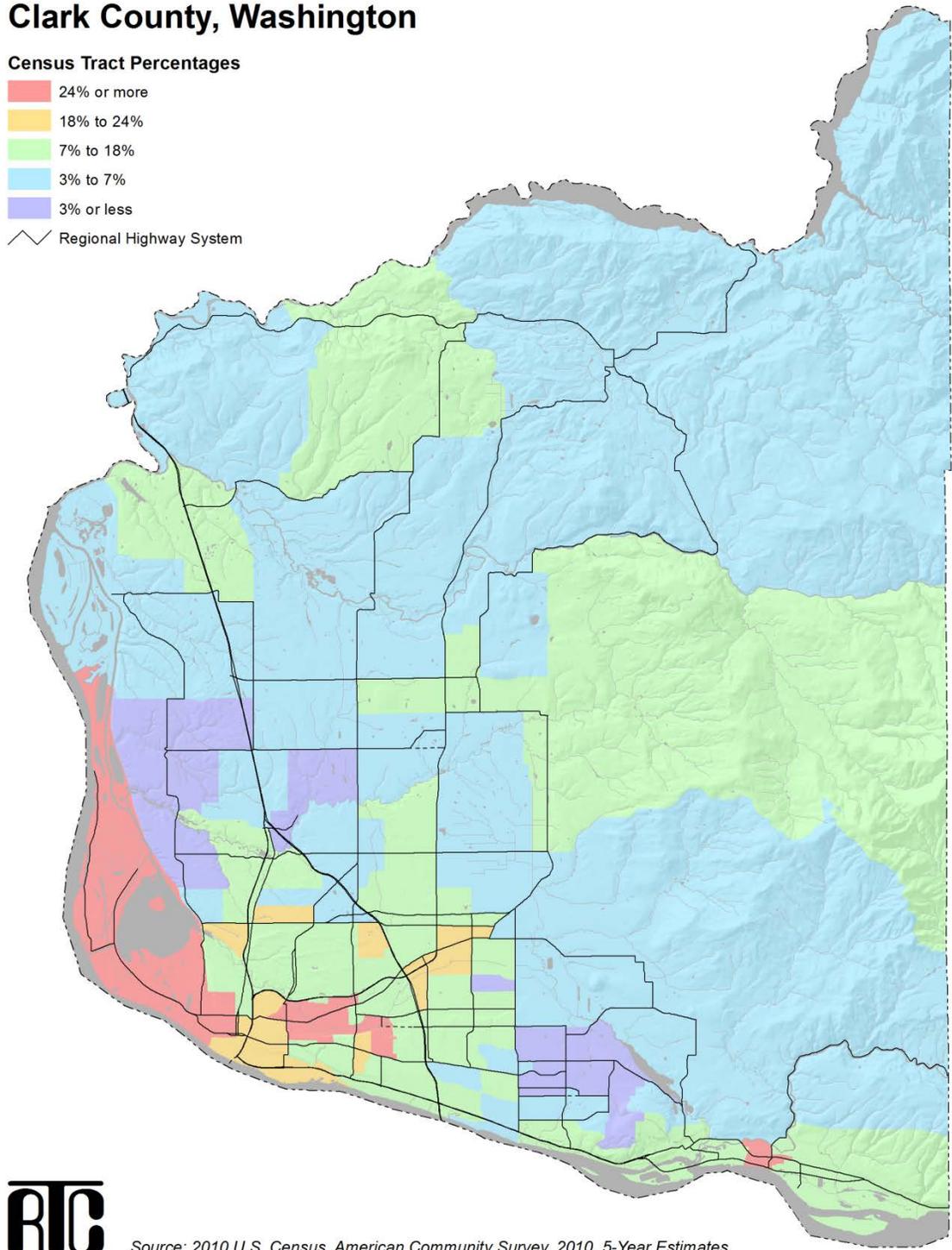
18% to 24%

7% to 18%

3% to 7%

3% or less

Regional Highway System



Source: 2010 U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2010, 5-Year Estimates

Appendix A:

Data Sources

2010 U.S. Census Summary File 1

Table P3	Race
Table P5	Hispanic or Latino by Race
Table P12	Sex by Age

2010 American Community Survey 1-Year File

Table P3	Race
Table P5	Hispanic or Latino by Race
Table P12	Sex by Age
Table C16001	Language Spoken at Home for the Population 5 Years and Over
Table C16004	Age by Language Spoken at Home by Ability to Speak English for the Population 5 Years and Over
Table C17001	Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age
Table C17002	Ratio of Income to Poverty Level in the Past 12 Months
Table B18101	Sex by Age by Disability Status
Table B18130	Sex by Age by Disability Status by Employment Status for the Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population 5 Years and Over
Table B19013	Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)
Table B25045	Tenure by Vehicles Available by Age of Householder
Table B19013A	Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) (White Alone Householder)
Table B19013B	Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) (Black or African American Alone Householder)
Table B19013C	Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) (American Indian and Alaskan Native Alone Householder)
Table B19013D	Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) (Asian Alone Householder)
Table B19013E	Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) (Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone Householder)
Table B19013F	Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) (Some Other Race Householder)
Table B19013G	Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) (Two or More Races Householder)
Table B19013H	Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) (White Alone, not Hispanic or Latino Householder)
Table B19013I	Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) (Hispanic or Latino Householder)

2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year File

Table B17001	Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age Race
Table B17001A	Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age (White Alone)
Table B17001B	Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age (Black or African American Alone)
Table B17001D	Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age (Asian Alone)

Table B17001F	Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age (Some Other Race Alone)
Table B17001G	Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age (Two or More Races Alone)
Table B17001H	Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age (White alone, not Hispanic or Latino)
Table B17001I	Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age (Hispanic or Latino)