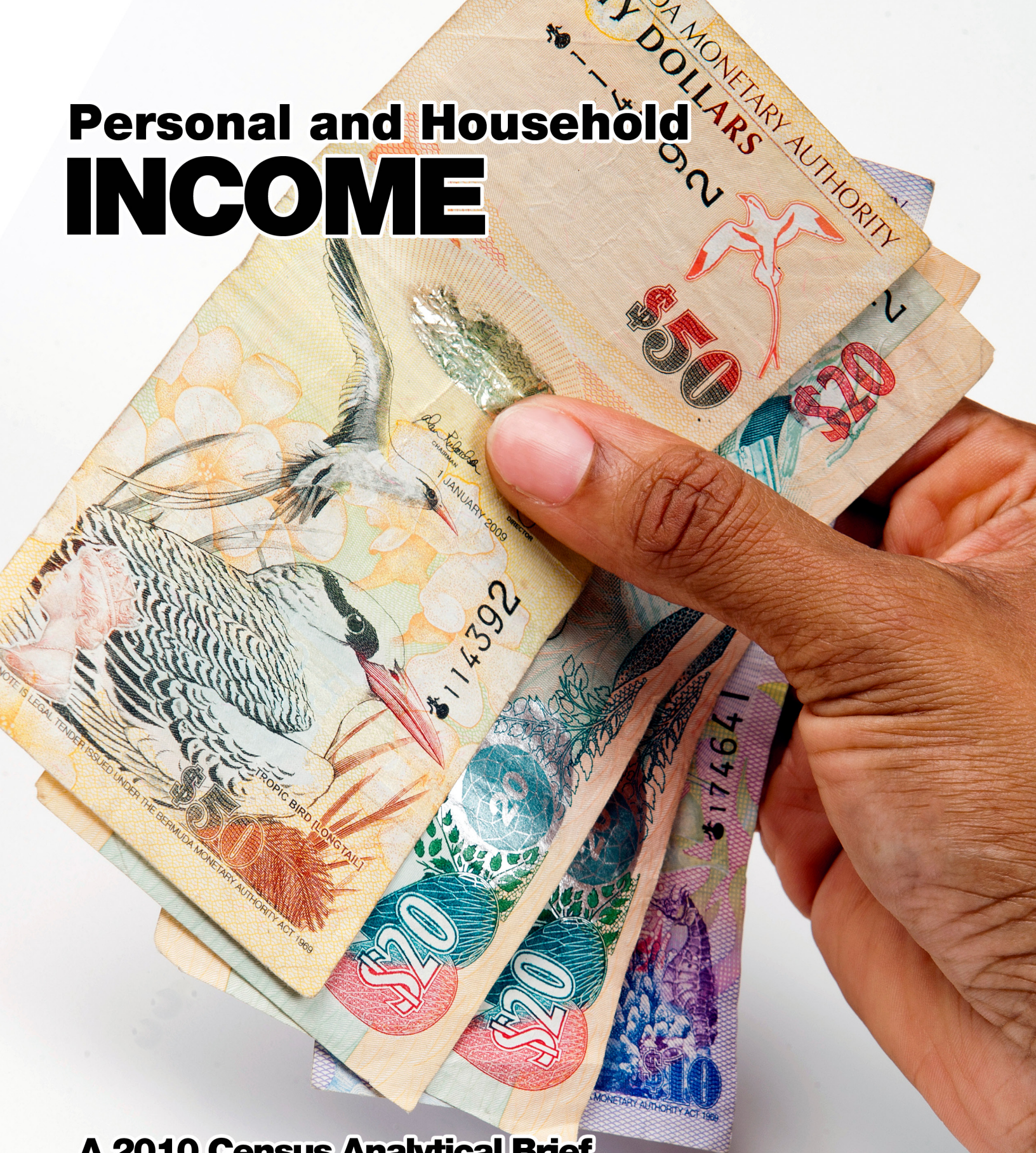


Personal and Household **INCOME**



A 2010 Census Analytical Brief



GOVERNMENT OF BERMUDA
Cabinet Office
Department of Statistics

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Personal and Household INCOME

A 2010 Census Analytical Brief

Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census was the third Bermuda census to collect income data from persons 16 years and older. Persons were asked the amount of income they received from all sources, including from main job, other jobs, pensions, rents, financial assistance and all other sources (e.g. child support, alimony, rental subsidies, scholarships/bursaries, financial gifts, etc.). This brief is based on two broad income topics: personal income and household income.

Using an analogy, the topic of income is like a layered cake. Each person's cake has one or more layers with each layer representing a different source of personal income. If a person has two sources of income (e.g. main job and rent) their cake would be a two-layered cake. The height of each layer represents the amount each source of income contributes to a person's total income. The size of each person's cake varies based on the total amount of income received. Therefore, a household's total income is the sum of each member's personal income cakes.

The median and cumulative incomes in this brief were calculated based on persons 16 years and older only. From a life cycle point of view, the population aged 16 years and older were old enough to work full time for pay and acquire income from a variety of sources. Although income data was also collected for the population aged 12 years old to 15 years old, these young persons were still enrolled full-time in academic institutions. Therefore, their income level

would reflect income earned from part-time or temporary employment. Consequently, their contribution would understate the total median personal income and total median household income and has been excluded from this analysis.

What You Should Know About This Brief

At the end of Bermuda's 2010 Population and Housing Census data collection period, there were roughly 4,400 outstanding households for which data had not been obtained. To address this undercount, and in alignment with statistical best practices, administrative data sources were utilized to impute important demographic data items, such as age, sex, date of birth, Bermudian status, employment and race. Therefore, census records for 1,106 households comprising 2,551 persons were imputed for these demographic data items.

This imputation reduced the undercount of outstanding households and resulted in the Department of Statistics successfully obtaining a rate of 96% coverage of households during the 2010 Census. However, total household income and personal income data was not imputed and therefore the tables within this brief exclude persons and households for which data was not collected.

Median income is a ranking order of incomes: half the incomes are above the median and

half are below the median. The median household income data referenced in this brief differs from the median household income mentioned in the 2010 Census of Population and Housing report. The reason for this is that this brief used more income categories to calculate the medians and included income from persons residing in group dwellings and boats.

Education is usually correlated with income from employment, however, this brief focuses primarily on income from all sources. Therefore, limited analysis was conducted on income from main job and education in this brief. Employment income for the population aged 25 to 64 years by highest educational attainment and other variables

was analyzed in greater detail in the 2010 Census brief entitled *Education: Springboard to Employment and Higher Earnings*. This brief is available from the Department of Statistics' website: www.statistics.gov.bm.

The findings in this brief are based on data collected in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Where possible, comparisons are made with the 2000 Census data.

Note: Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

For supporting data that is referenced in this publication but not provided, please contact the Social Division at the Department of Statistics at email address statistics@gov.bm or telephone number 297-7761.

2010 Census Highlights for the Population 16 Years and Older

Personal Income

- Between May 2000 and May 2010, median personal income increased 6 percentage points more than inflation.
- The total median personal income from all sources was \$58,466.
- Seniors reported the lowest median personal income at \$29,643.
- Median personal income for men was 9% higher than for women.
- Whites reported a 30% higher median personal income than blacks.
- Non-Bermudians received a 20% higher median personal income than Bermudians.

Personal Income from All Sources

Leading Source of Personal Income is from Main Job

In 2010, Bermuda's total personal income from all sources for persons 16 years and older was \$3.5 billion, 66% higher than the \$2.1 billion reported

in 2000. Furthermore, per capita income increased from \$42,767 in 2000 to \$66,081 in 2010. Between May 2000 and May 2010, the total percentage change in personal income outstripped the rate of inflation which was measured at 35.6% during the intercensal period.

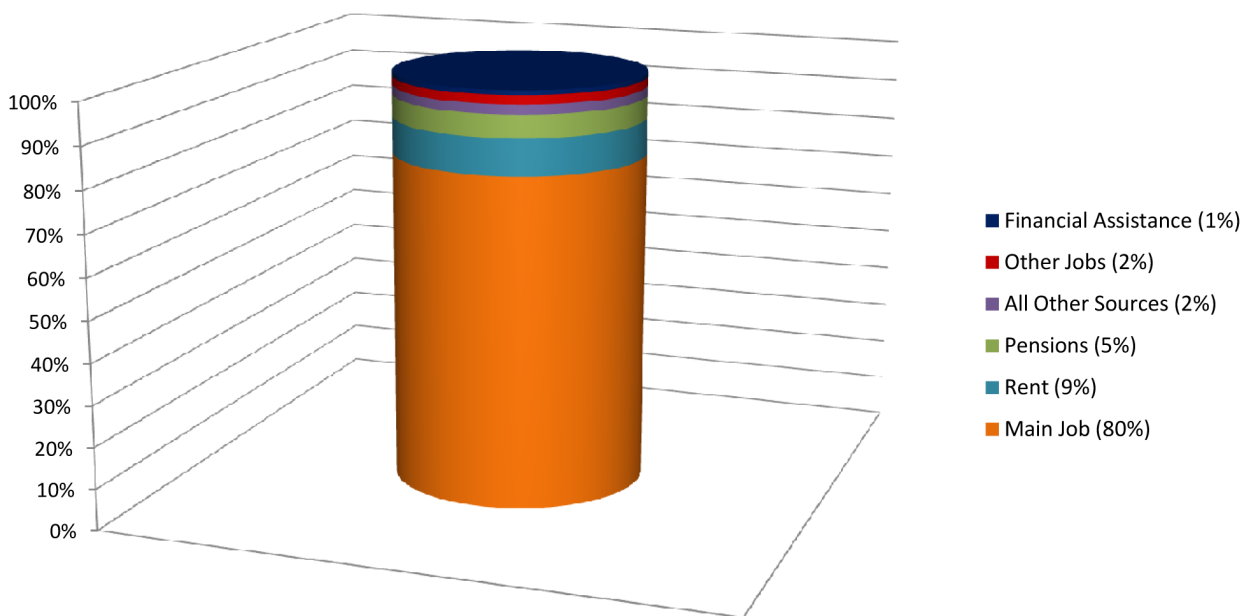
The 2010 Census was the first time income from a variety of specific sources was captured. Figure 1 shows that the population's cumulative income was largely composed of income from main job at 80% or \$2.8 billion. Therefore, personal income from main job comprised the largest layer of the income cake. Rental income was a distant second (9%) and financial assistance income contributed the least (1%).

There were significant differences between sources of income for Bermudians and non-Bermudians, with Bermudians relying more on rental income (12.1%) than non-Bermudians (1.0%) (Table 1). In addition, non-Bermudians

earned more of their income from their main job (91.7%) than Bermudians (75.9%). Both men and persons of mixed and other races earned a greater proportion of their incomes from their main jobs than women and blacks and whites, respectively. Seniors (persons 65 years and over) received more of their income from pensions (37.7%) than their main job (30.2%). Also, seniors reported a greater proportion of their income from rents (24.5%) than any other subgroup in Table 1. Financial assistance recipients received more income from their main job (46.1%) than from financial assistance receipts (35.0%).

Figure 1

Composition of Bermuda's Total Income for the Population 16 Years and Older, 2010



Note: Bermuda's total income for the population 16 years and older was \$3.5 billion.

Source: Population and Housing Census, 2010

Table 1

Percentage of Persons 16 Years and Older by Source of Personal Income, 2010

Source of Income	Selected Demographic Characteristics									
	Total	Bermudian	Non-Bermudian	Male	Female	Black	White	Mixed & Other	Seniors	Financial Assistance Recipients
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main Job	80.1	75.9	91.7	81.4	78.6	76.9	82.1	87.5	30.2	46.1
Rent	8.8	12.1	1.0	8.3	9.5	10.4	7.8	6.2	24.5	6.7
Pensions	5.4	5.4	3.9	5.1	5.9	6.4	5.1	1.5	37.7	8.6
Other Jobs	2.1	2.8	0.7	2.2	2.1	3.1	1.0	2.5	0.7	1.2
Financial Assistance	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.0	2.0	35.0
All Other Sources	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.5	1.7	3.2	1.4	4.8	2.4

Source: Population and Housing Census, 2010

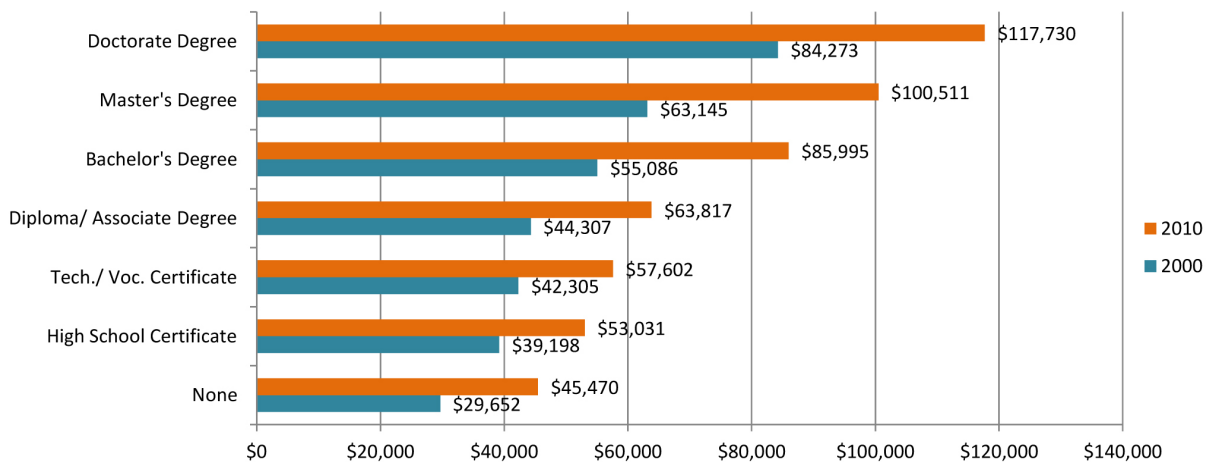
Higher Education Increases Employment Income Potential

Figure 2 indicates that as educational level increases, median gross income from main job increases. In 2010, doctorate degree holders earned more than twice as much as persons

with high school certificates and master’s degree holders earned nearly twice as much as high school graduates. Furthermore, bachelor degree holders earned 35% more than diploma/ associate degree holders, underscoring the direct correlation between obtaining a degree and higher earnings received from main job.

Figure 2

Working Population Aged 16 Years and Older by Median Annual Income from Main Job¹ and Highest Academic Qualification, 2010 and 2000



¹ For persons working full time (i.e. 35 hours or more per week).

Source: Population and Housing Census, 2010

Personal Income Profile

Men Received Higher Incomes than Women

In 2010, the median annual personal income from all sources for persons 16 years and older was \$58,466 (Table 2). The median income for men at \$60,963 was 9% higher than for women at \$56,134.

The total median income rose by 42% from 2000 to 2010 (Table 2), exceeding the rate of inflation measured at 35.6% during the same period.

Median income for women increased by 50% over the decade, 14 percentage points more than men (36%).

The largest increase in median income during the intercensal period for racial groups occurred amongst whites (54%), whereas persons of mixed and other races had the smallest increase at 36%. When factoring both race and sex, women of mixed and other races experienced the largest increase in median income (70%) while median income for men of mixed and other races increased the least (28%).

Table 2

Population Aged 16 Years and Older by Median Annual Personal Income from All Sources, Demographic Characteristics and Sex, 2010 and 2000

Demographic Characteristics	2010			2000			Percentage Change 2000 - 2010		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	\$58,466	\$60,963	\$56,134	\$41,049	\$44,782	\$37,368	42%	36%	50%
Age Group									
16 to 24 years old	\$31,718	\$32,543	\$30,909	\$19,524	\$19,900	\$19,159	62%	64%	61%
25 to 34 years old	\$62,430	\$59,236	\$64,903	\$43,596	\$45,188	\$42,075	43%	31%	54%
35 to 44 years old	\$72,280	\$72,013	\$72,534	\$46,731	\$49,720	\$44,360	55%	45%	64%
45 to 54 years old	\$70,331	\$72,113	\$68,632	\$46,378	\$51,652	\$42,415	52%	40%	62%
55 to 64 years old	\$62,816	\$67,075	\$58,959	\$41,899	\$48,640	\$31,571	50%	38%	87%
65 years and over	\$29,643	\$42,120	\$25,413	\$24,381	\$29,829	\$21,137	22%	41%	20%
Race									
Black	\$54,875	\$55,271	\$54,507	\$38,951	\$41,486	\$36,422	41%	33%	50%
White	\$71,506	\$81,084	\$62,866	\$46,452	\$54,488	\$40,158	54%	49%	57%
Mixed and Other	\$50,332	\$50,347	\$50,313	\$36,886	\$39,480	\$29,596	36%	28%	70%
Bermudian Status									
Bermudian	\$56,219	\$57,937	\$54,686	\$39,985	\$43,408	\$36,750	41%	33%	49%
Non-Bermudian	\$67,390	\$71,713	\$62,994	\$45,276	\$50,467	\$40,113	49%	42%	57%
Financial Assistance									
Yes	\$31,929	\$28,486	\$36,145	...	...	...	...	...	...
No	\$59,240	\$61,903	\$56,827	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not available

Source: Population and Housing Censuses, 2010 and 2000

Seniors Reported Lowest Incomes

In 2010, seniors and persons 16 to 24 years reported the lowest median incomes, representing only 51% (\$29,643) and 54% (\$31,718) of the total median income, respectively (Table 2). Persons 35 to 44 years received the highest median income at \$72,280. Men reported higher incomes than women in every age group with the exception of the 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 age groups. The most significant difference in income between the sexes occurred for seniors, as men received a 66% higher median income than women. Notably, female seniors reported a median income less than half (43%) that of the total median income.

Across the various age groups, the median income for 16 to 24 year olds jumped 62% from 2000 to 2010 while income for seniors increased the least (22%) (Table 2). When analyzing by age and sex, women 55 to 64 years old reported the greatest gains in income (87%) while female seniors reporting the weakest increase of 20% in median income.

Non-Bermudian Men Received Higher Incomes

In 2010, the median income for non-Bermudians (\$67,390) was 20% higher than that reported by Bermudians (\$56,219) (Table 2). The median income received by non-Bermudian men was 24% higher than Bermudian men. Similarly, non-Bermudian women received median incomes that were 15% higher than that received by Bermudian women. Both Bermudian and non-Bermudian men reported higher median incomes than their female counterparts at 6% and 14%, respectively.

Median incomes for non-Bermudians increased by 49% over the decade, 8 percentage points more than for Bermudians (41%) (Table 2). An analysis by Bermudian status and sex indicates that non-Bermudian women had the greatest gain in

median income (57%) compared to Bermudian men whose median income increased the least (33%).

Financial Assistance Profile

Income solely derived from financial assistance was collected for the first time in the 2010 Census. Personal income from all sources varied significantly based on whether the person received financial assistance or not. The total median income for persons who had not received financial assistance (\$59,240) was 86% higher than those who did (\$31,929) (Table 2).

Total median income for persons who stated they received financial assistance was higher for women at \$36,145. Seniors however, were twice as likely to have received financial assistance when compared with the total population. Recognizing that the latest population projections show that the proportion of our seniors is expected to increase from 13% of the total population in 2010 to 22% by 2030, a greater amount of financial assistance will likely be needed in the future if this trend continues.

For persons receiving financial assistance, the median income from financial assistance was \$11,611 (Table 3). The level of median income received from financial assistance by men was \$1,469 or 13% higher than women. Income from financial assistance was highest for the 35 to 44 year age group at \$16,296. Income from financial assistance for whites was \$6,001 or 54% higher than blacks and \$5,356 or 46% higher than for persons of mixed and other races. However, it should be noted that in the 2010 Census, financial assistance included any money received from regular social or financial assistance payments from government or private sources (e.g. organizations or individuals).

Table 3**Population Aged 16 Years and Older by Median Annual Personal Income by Specific Sources of Income and Selected Demographic Characteristics, 2010**

Demographic Characteristics	Source of Income						
	Total	Main Job	Rent	Pensions ¹	Other Jobs	Financial Assistance	All Other Sources
Total	\$58,466	\$56,618	\$31,444	\$15,606	\$14,792	\$11,611	\$9,888
Sex							
Male	\$60,963	\$57,762	\$33,119	\$19,385	\$19,489	\$12,674	\$15,625
Female	\$56,134	\$55,449	\$29,940	\$12,132	\$10,979	\$11,205	\$9,022
Age Group							
16 to 24 years old	\$31,718	\$31,250	\$27,750	...	\$10,649	\$10,800	\$8,537
25 to 34 years old	\$62,430	\$58,780	\$32,625	...	\$15,162	\$10,487	\$8,482
35 to 44 years old	\$72,280	\$66,914	\$33,146	...	\$16,152	\$16,296	\$9,391
45 to 54 years old	\$70,331	\$63,222	\$33,237	...	\$14,950	\$14,586	\$10,390
55 to 64 years old	\$62,816	\$56,122	\$31,631	\$17,378	\$15,284	\$10,684	\$11,164
65 years and over	\$29,643	\$34,734	\$29,120	\$15,397	\$11,919	\$11,539	\$12,196
Race							
Black	\$54,875	\$53,023	\$29,947	\$14,664	\$15,252	\$11,076	\$8,819
White	\$71,506	\$71,494	\$34,819	\$17,441	\$12,563	\$17,077	\$18,180
Mixed and Other	\$50,332	\$48,528	\$31,729	\$14,876	\$14,889	\$11,721	\$8,685
Bermudian Status							
Bermudian	\$56,219	\$54,280	\$31,670	\$15,604	\$14,888	\$11,122	\$9,479
Non-Bermudian	\$67,390	\$66,903	\$26,461	\$15,822	\$13,869	\$39,600	\$21,563

¹ For persons 55 years and older

Source: Population and Housing Census, 2010

... Not available

Concepts – Households

Household Reference Person (HRP) – the person, man or woman, typically aged 18 years or older who carries the main responsibility in the affairs of the household. In the case of unrelated persons sharing a dwelling on an equal basis, the person whom others acknowledge as the household reference person is accepted as such for census purposes.

One-Parent Household – the one-parent household consists of either a male or female adult living with one or more of his/ her children of any age. The children are neither married nor legally separated.

Two-Parent Household – the two-parent household consists of a married or unmarried couple living with their child(ren). This household classification applies only in those cases where the children are of one or both parents and those children are neither married nor legally separated. Otherwise, it would be an extended family situation.

Extended Family – the extended family consists of combinations of adults and children linked by blood relation, marriage or adoption. For example, grandmothers, grandfathers, brothers, sisters, aunts, etc. in the same household.

Adult Couple – this consists solely of two partners, married or otherwise, sharing living quarters.

Other – this consists of related and non related persons, other non-related persons and group dwellings (e.g. hotel staff quarters, police barracks, etc.). Also included in this category are grandchild(ren) under 18 years old living with grandparent(s) with or without other relatives plus other person(s) not related to the household members.

Limitations

The analysis of the demographic characteristics displayed in Table 4 is limited to the HRP only. It is important to note that other household members may not share the same characteristics as the HRP.

2010 Census Highlights for the Population 16 Years and Older

Household Income

- The total median household income from all sources was \$103,657.
- Households for which the HRP were men reported an 11% higher income than households where the HRP were women.
- Households headed by non-Bermudians received a 20% higher income than households led by their Bermudian counterparts.
- Two-parent households headed by a non-Bermudian reported a higher median income (\$192,000) than any other household type.

Household Income Profile

Median Household Income Reaches Six Figures

Total median household income reached \$103,657 in 2010 (Table 4). The highest median income of \$170,127 was reported by two-parent households while one-person households received the lowest of \$60,877. Income for one-parent households was half that of two-parent households. Figure 3 indicates that as the number of persons in a household increases, so does total household income. Additionally, the rate of growth in median household income declines for household types with more than four persons.

The total median household income rose by 44% from 2000 to 2010, surpassing the rate of inflation measured at 35.6% during the intercensal period (Table 4). All household types experienced a rise in median income over the decade. The largest growth in median income of 63% occurred in the two-parent category as income increased from \$104,510 in 2000 to \$170,127 in 2010. On the other hand, median income for one-parent households increased nearly 52% to \$84,555 during the decade.

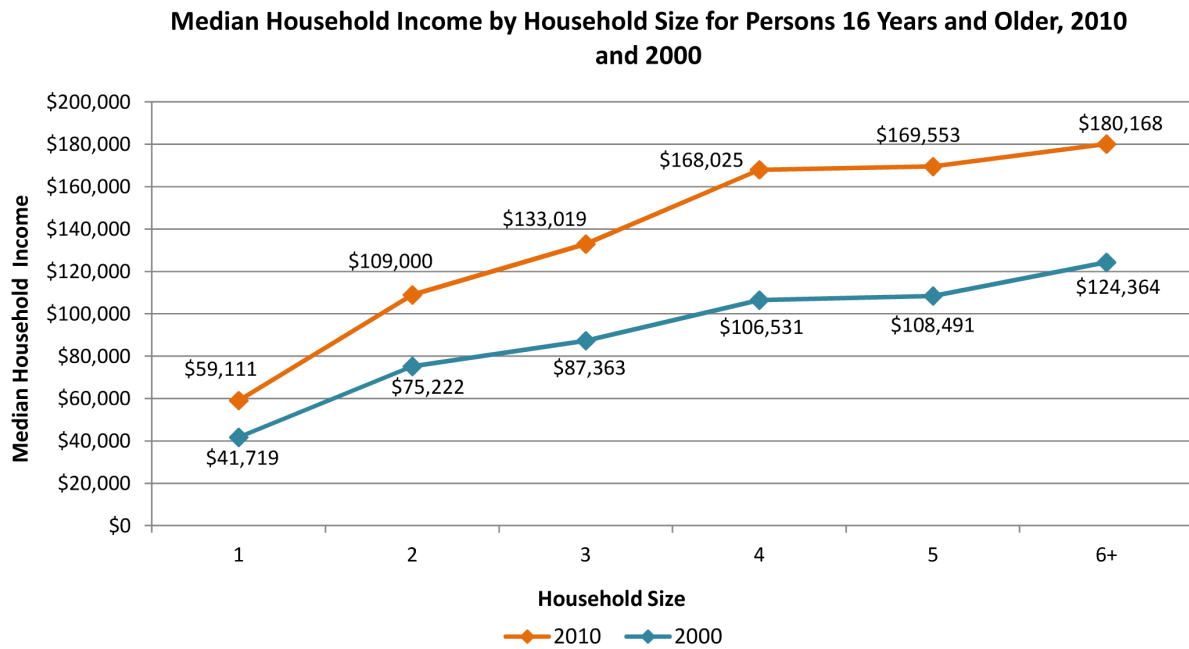
Table 4**Population Aged 16 Years and Older by Median Annual Household Income from All Sources, Household Type, Sex and Bermudian Status of Household Reference Person, 2010 and 2000**

Household Type	2010			2000 ¹			Percentage Change 2000 - 2010		
	Sex								
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total									
Total	\$103,657	\$110,547	\$99,995	\$72,099	\$80,114	\$63,432	44%	38%	58%
Two Parent	\$170,127	\$176,467	\$163,153	\$104,510	\$105,841	\$102,275	63%	67%	60%
Extended Family	\$120,508	\$122,330	\$119,684	\$88,380	\$98,320	\$82,963	36%	24%	44%
Adult Couple	\$126,448	\$125,504	\$127,717	\$87,590	\$86,798	\$89,347	44%	45%	43%
One Parent	\$84,555	\$89,368	\$86,412	\$55,571	\$66,364	\$54,687	52%	35%	58%
One Person	\$60,877	\$64,707	\$57,691	\$42,376	\$45,332	\$39,286	44%	43%	47%
Other	\$91,118	\$84,658	\$104,462	\$78,563	\$63,191	\$92,339	16%	34%	13%
Bermudian									
Total	\$100,690	\$106,563	\$96,864	\$71,271	\$79,941	\$62,637	41%	33%	55%
Two Parent	\$164,590	\$170,843	\$158,052	\$105,857	\$107,889	\$102,667	55%	58%	54%
Extended Family	\$120,736	\$123,448	\$119,677	\$88,540	\$99,127	\$83,290	36%	25%	44%
Adult Couple	\$118,662	\$116,963	\$120,882	\$81,055	\$80,442	\$82,320	46%	45%	47%
One Parent	\$86,257	\$90,353	\$85,881	\$55,746	\$64,875	\$54,996	55%	39%	56%
One Person	\$55,961	\$58,807	\$53,262	\$40,328	\$43,058	\$37,485	39%	37%	42%
Other	\$93,455	\$76,737	\$102,692	\$93,750	\$93,000	\$94,350	0%	-17%	9%
Non-Bermudian									
Total	\$120,906	\$122,325	\$118,866	\$76,555	\$80,808	\$68,723	58%	51%	73%
Two Parent	\$192,000	\$196,151	\$186,362	\$98,108	\$97,385	\$99,818	96%	101%	87%
Extended Family	\$117,714	\$117,000	\$120,000	\$86,182	\$91,200	\$78,667	37%	28%	53%
Adult Couple	\$160,440	\$162,149	\$157,756	\$105,410	\$105,341	\$105,529	52%	54%	49%
One Parent	\$94,364	\$82,500	\$96,857	\$52,444	\$92,400	\$48,783	80%	-11%	99%
One Person	\$81,450	\$86,250	\$75,718	\$49,412	\$53,810	\$45,258	65%	60%	67%
Other	\$90,088	\$87,000	\$108,000	\$53,786	\$45,774	\$88,737	67%	90%	22%

¹ Revised

Source: Population and Housing Censuses, 2010 and 2000

Figure 3



Households Headed by Men Received Higher Incomes

In 2010, households for which the HRP were men reported a median income of \$110,547. This was 11% higher than households led by women (\$99,995) (Table 4). The median income for households headed by men was also higher in two-parent, extended family, one-parent and one-person households. Conversely, median income for households led by females was higher in the adult couple and other household type categories.

Between 2000 and 2010, median household income increased more for those households headed by women versus men, up by 58% and 38%, respectively (Table 4). When analyzing the data by household type and sex, the largest gain of 67% in median household income occurred for two-parent households for which the HRP were men. Median income for extended family household types led by men increased by 24% during the 10-year period.

Households Led by Non-Bermudians Received Highest Incomes

The total median income for households for which the HRP were non-Bermudians was \$120,906 in 2010, 20% higher than households for which the HRP were Bermudians (\$100,690) (Table 4). Amongst those households headed by Bermudians, two-parent households received the highest median income of \$164,590. This also held true for households led by non-Bermudians, as two-parent households received a median income of \$192,000.

During the decade, the median income for non-Bermudian headed households increased at a faster rate (58%) than households led by Bermudians (41%) (Table 4). The widening of the income gap between households for which the HRP were non-Bermudians versus Bermudians may require further study to understand this differential.

In 2010, households headed by Bermudian men received median incomes of \$106,563 or 10%

higher than their Bermudian female counterparts who received \$96,864. The difference by gender was not as significant in households headed by non-Bermudians, as those led by men received median incomes that were 3% higher than women, \$118,866 compared to \$122,325.

During the 10-year intercensal period, income for households led by Bermudian women increased by 55% from \$62,637 to \$96,864. In contrast, income for households headed by Bermudian men rose 33% (Table 4). Within households for which the HRP were Bermudians, those led by men experienced the largest jump in median income within two-parent households (58%). One-parent households headed by Bermudian women experienced a strong rise in median income of 56% increasing from \$54,996 to \$85,881.

Conclusion

This brief shows that income from main job is the primary source of personal income and there are variations by age, sex, race and Bermudian status. Similarly, there were income differences at the household level by sex, race and Bermudian status of the HRP. The link between level of education and median gross income from main job showed that as educational level increases, so does income. Another significant finding was that both cumulative and median income increased more than inflation over the intercensal period. Finally, households headed by seniors were more likely to require financial assistance which, if this trend continues, could place a strain on resources since the proportion of the population who are seniors is expected to increase.



GOVERNMENT OF BERMUDA

Cabinet Office

Department of Statistics

Cedar Park Centre, 48 Cedar Avenue, Hamilton HM 11

P.O. Box HM 3015, Hamilton HM MX, Bermuda

Tel: (441) 297-7761

Fax: (441) 295-8390

E-mail: statistics@gov.bm

Website: www.statistics.gov.bm

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