

Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2010

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Consumer Income

By
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Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2010

INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on income, poverty, and health insurance coverage in the United States based on information collected in the 2011 and earlier Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Summary of findings:

- Real median household income declined between 2009 and 2010.¹
- The poverty rate increased between 2009 and 2010.
- The number of people without health insurance increased between 2009 and 2010, while the 2010 uninsured rate was not statistically different from the 2009 uninsured rate.

These results were not uniform across groups. For example, between 2009 and 2010, real median household income declined for Whites and Blacks, while the changes for Asians and Hispanics were not statistically

¹ "Real" refers to income after adjusting for inflation. All income values are adjusted to reflect 2010 dollars. The adjustment is based on percentage changes in prices between 2010 and earlier years and is computed by dividing the annual average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) for 2010 by the annual average for earlier years. The CPI-U-RS values for 1947 to 2010 are available in Appendix A and on the Internet at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/data/incpovhlth/2010/p60no239_appacpitable.pdf>. Consumer prices between 2009 and 2010 increased by 1.7 percent.

Source of Estimates and Statistical Accuracy

The data in this report are from the 2011 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) and were collected in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The data do not represent residents of Puerto Rico and U.S. island areas.* The data are based on a sample of about 100,000 addresses. The estimates in this report are controlled to independent national population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin for March 2011. The population controls used to prepare estimates for 1999 to 2010 were based on the results from Census 2000 and are updated annually using administrative records for such things as births, deaths, emigration, and immigration.

The CPS is a household survey primarily used to collect employment data. The sample universe for the basic CPS consists of the resident civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. People in institutions, such as prisons, long-term care hospitals, and nursing homes, are not eligible to be interviewed in the CPS. Students living in dormitories are only included in the estimates if information about them is reported in an interview at their parents' home. The sample universe for the CPS ASEC is slightly larger than that of the basic CPS since it includes military personnel who live in a household with at least one other civilian adult, regardless of whether they live off post or on post. All other Armed Forces are excluded. For further documentation about the CPS ASEC, see <www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf>.

Most of the data from the CPS ASEC were collected in March (with some data collected in February and April). The estimates in this report (which may be shown in text, figures, and tables) are based on responses from a sample of the population and may differ from actual values because of sampling variability or other factors. As a result, apparent differences between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted. In this report, the variances of estimates were calculated using both the Successive Difference Replication (SDR) method and the Generalized Variance Function (GVF) approach. (See Appendix D for a more extensive discussion of this change.) Further information about the source and accuracy of the estimates is available at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_239sa.pdf>.

* U.S. island areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

significant.² Poverty rates increased for non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics while the change for Asians was not statistically significant. For health insurance, the rate and number of uninsured increased for Asians, while the changes for non-Hispanic Whites and for Blacks were not statistically significant. Among Hispanics, the uninsured rate decreased, while the change in the number of unin-

² Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). The body of this report (text, figures, and tables) shows data using the first approach (race alone). The appendix tables show data using both approaches. Use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

In this report, the term “non-Hispanic White” refers to people who are not Hispanic and who reported White and no other race. The Census Bureau uses non-Hispanic Whites as the comparison group for other race groups and Hispanics.

Since Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for race groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 13.2 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 3.1 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 1.9 percent of Asian householders who reported only one race.

The small sample size of the Asian population and the fact that the CPS does not use separate population controls for weighting the Asian sample to national totals contribute to the large variances surrounding estimates for this group. This means that for some estimates for the Asian population, we are unable to detect statistically significant changes from the previous year. The American Community Survey (ACS), based on a much larger sample size of the population, is a better source for estimating and identifying changes for small subgroups of the population.

The householder is the person (or one of the people) in whose name the home is owned or rented and the person to whom the relationship of other household members is recorded. If a married couple owns the home jointly, either the husband or the wife may be listed as the householder. Since only one person in each household is designated as the householder, the number of householders is equal to the number of households. This report uses the characteristics of the householder to describe the household.

Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population or for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972 and for Asians and Pacific Islanders in 1987. For further information, see <www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/adsmain.htm>.

Supplemental Poverty Measure

In 2010, an interagency technical working group (which included representatives from the Bureau of Labor Statistics [BLS], the Census Bureau, the Council of Economic Advisers, the Economics and Statistics Administration, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the Office of Management and Budget) issued a series of suggestions to the Census Bureau and BLS on how to develop a Supplemental Poverty Measure. Their suggestions drew on the recommendations of a 1995 National Academy of Sciences report and the extensive research on poverty measurement conducted over the past 15 years.

The official poverty measure, which has been in use since the 1960s, estimates poverty rates by looking at a family’s or an individual’s cash income. The Supplemental Poverty Measure will be a more complex statistic, incorporating additional items such as tax payments and work expenses in its family resource estimates. Thresholds used in the new measure will be derived from Consumer Expenditure Survey expenditure data on basic necessities (food, shelter, clothing, and utilities) and will be adjusted for geographic differences in the cost of housing. The new thresholds are not intended to assess eligibility for government programs. Instead, the new measure will serve as an additional indicator of economic well-being and will provide a deeper understanding of economic conditions and policy effects. Additional details can be found at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/SPM_TWGObservations.pdf>.

The Census Bureau’s statistical experts, with assistance from the BLS and in consultation with other appropriate agencies and outside experts, will be responsible for the measure’s technical design. The Census Bureau plans to publish preliminary poverty estimates using the new approach in October 2011. The Supplemental Poverty Measure is considered a work in progress, and improvements to the statistic are expected over time.

sured was not statistically different from 2009 estimates. These results are discussed in more detail in the three main sections of this report— income, poverty, and health insurance coverage. Each section presents estimates by characteristics such as race, Hispanic origin, nativity, and region. Other topics covered are earnings, family poverty rates, and health insurance coverage of children.

The income and poverty estimates shown in this report are based solely on money income before taxes and do not include the value of noncash benefits, such as nutritional assistance, Medicare, Medicaid, public housing, and employer-provided fringe benefits.

Since the publication of the first official U.S. poverty estimates in 1964, there has been a continuing debate about the best approach to measuring income and poverty in the United States.

Recognizing that alternative estimates of income and poverty can provide useful information to the public as well as to the federal government, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB) Chief Statistician formed the Interagency Technical Working Group on Developing a Supplemental Poverty Measure. This group asked the Census Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), to develop a new measure designed to obtain

State and Local Estimates of Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance

The U.S. Census Bureau presents annual estimates of median household income, poverty, and health insurance coverage by state and other smaller geographic units based on data collected in the American Community Survey (ACS). Single-year estimates are available for geographic units with populations of 65,000 or more. The ACS also produces estimates of income and poverty for counties and places with populations of 20,000 or more by pooling 3 years of data. Five-year income and poverty estimates are available for all geographic units, including census tracts and block groups. (Since questions on health insurance coverage were added to the ACS in 2008, 3-year estimates for health insurance coverage will be available by the end of 2011. Five-year health insurance coverage estimates for the smallest geographic units will be available in 2013.)

The Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program also produces single-year estimates of median household income and poverty for states and all counties, as well as population and poverty estimates for school districts. These estimates are based on models using data from a variety of sources, including current surveys, administrative records, intercensal population estimates, and personal income data published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. In general, SAIPE estimates have lower variances than ACS estimates but are released later because they incorporate ACS data in the models. Estimates for 2009 are available at www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/index.html. Estimates for 2010 will be available later this year.

The Census Bureau's Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program produces model-based estimates of health insurance coverage rates for states and counties. The SAHIE program released 2007 estimates of health insurance coverage by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and income categories at the state level and by age, sex, and income categories at the county level in 2010. These estimates are available at www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/index.html. SAHIE estimates for 2008 and 2009 will be available later this year.

an improved understanding of the economic well-being of American families and how federal policies affect those living in poverty. The text box "Supplemental Poverty Measure" provides more information about this initiative.

The CPS is the longest-running survey conducted by the Census Bureau. The CPS ASEC asks detailed questions categorizing income into over 50 sources. The key purpose of the CPS ASEC is to provide timely and detailed estimates of income, poverty, and health insurance coverage and to measure change in those estimates at the national level. The CPS ASEC is the official source of the national poverty estimates calculated in accordance with the OMB's Statistical Policy Directive 14 (Appendix B).

The Census Bureau also reports income, poverty, and health insurance coverage estimates based on data from the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is part of

the 2010 Census program and has eliminated the need for a long-form census questionnaire. The ACS offers broad, comprehensive information on social, economic, and housing topics and provides this information at many levels of geography.

Since the CPS ASEC produces more complete and thorough estimates of income and poverty, the Census Bureau recommends that people use it as the data source for national estimates. Estimates for income, poverty, health insurance coverage, and other economic characteristics at the state level can be found in forthcoming briefs based on data from the 2010 ACS. For more information on state and local estimates, see the text box "State and Local Estimates of Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance."

The CPS ASEC provides reliable estimates of the net change, from one year to the next, in the overall distribution of economic characteristics of the population, such as income and

earnings, but it does not show how those characteristics change for the same person, family, or household. Longitudinal measures of income, poverty, and health insurance coverage that are based on following the same people over time are available from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). Estimates derived from SIPP data answer questions such as:

- What percentage of households move up or down the income distribution over time?
- How many people remain in poverty over time?
- How long do people without health insurance tend to remain uninsured?

The text box "Dynamics of Economic Well-Being" provides more information about the SIPP.

Dynamics of Economic Well-Being

The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) provides monthly data about labor force participation, income sources and amounts, and health insurance coverage of individuals, families, and households during the time span covered by each of its panels. The data yield insights into the dynamic nature of these experiences and the economic mobility of U.S. residents.* For example, the data demonstrate that using a longer time frame to measure poverty (e.g., 4 years) yields, on average, a lower poverty rate than the annual measures presented in this report, while using a shorter time frame (e.g., 2 months) yields higher poverty rates. Some specific findings from the 2004 and 2008 panels include:

- The proportion of households in the bottom quintile in 2004 that moved up to a higher quintile in 2007 (30.9 percent) was not statistically different from the proportion of households in the top quintile in 2004 that moved to a lower quintile in 2007 (32.2 percent).
- Households with householders who had lower levels of education were more likely to remain in or move into a lower quintile than households whose householders had higher levels of education.
- Approximately 31.6 percent of the population had at least one spell of poverty lasting 2 or more months during the 4-year period from 2004 to 2007.
- Chronic poverty was relatively uncommon, with 2.2 percent of the population living in poverty all 48 months from 2004 to 2007.
- More recent data from the 2008 panel show that 23.1 percent of the population experienced a poverty spell lasting 2 or more months during 2009, and around 7.3 percent of the population were in poverty every month in 2009.
- In 2009, 26.1 percent of all people experienced at least 1 month without health insurance coverage.

More information based on these data is available in a series of reports titled the *Dynamics of Economic Well-Being*, as well as in table packages and working papers. For more information see <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/sipp/index.html>.

The U.S. Census Bureau is in the process of reengineering the SIPP. The redesigned survey is expected to reduce respondent burden and attrition and to deliver data on a timely basis while addressing the same topic areas of the earlier SIPP panels. For more information, see <www.sipp.census.gov/sipp>.

*The 2004 SIPP panel collected data from February 2004 through January 2008. The data are currently available to download. See the SIPP Web site for details <www.sipp.census.gov/sipp>. Data are also available from the 2008 SIPP panel.

Disability in the Current Population Survey

In June 2008, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics began asking Current Population Survey respondents about their disability status in order to produce monthly employment statistics in accordance with Executive Order 13078.* Six questions were added to the survey which asked whether any civilians aged 15 and older in the household had difficulty: (1) hearing; (2) seeing; (3) remembering, concentrating, or making decisions; (4) walking or climbing stairs; (5) dressing or bathing; (6) doing errands alone such as shopping or going to a doctor's visit. If respondents reported having any one of the six difficulty types, they were considered to have a disability. These six types and their combination as a collective disability measure are consistent with definitions of disability used in the American Community Survey (ACS), the American Housing Survey (AHS), and other national household surveys.

*See <frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=1998_register&docid=fr18mr98-141.pdf> for details.

INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES

Highlights

- Real median household income was \$49,445 in 2010, a 2.3 percent decline from 2009 (Figure 1 and Table 1).
- Since 2007, the year before the most recent recession, real median household income has declined 6.4 percent and is 7.1 percent below the median household income peak that occurred in 1999 (Figure 1 and Tables A-1 and A-2).³
- Both family and nonfamily households had declines in real median income between 2009 and 2010. The income of family households declined by 1.2 percent to \$61,544; the income of nonfamily households declined by 3.9 percent to \$29,730 (Table 1).
- Real median income declined for White and Black households between 2009 and 2010, while the changes for Asian and Hispanic-origin households were not statistically significant (Table 1).
- Real median household income for each race and Hispanic-origin group has not yet recovered to the pre-2001 recession all-time highs (Table A-1).
- The real median income of native-born households declined between 2009 and 2010. The

³ The difference between the 2007 to 2010 and 1999 to 2010 percentage changes was not statistically significant. Business cycle peaks and troughs used to delineate the beginning and end of recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research, a private research organization. See Appendix A for more information.

change in the median income of foreign-born households was not statistically significant (Table 1).⁴

- The Midwest, South, and West experienced declines in real median household income between 2009 and 2010. The change in median household income in the Northeast was not statistically significant (Table 1).
- Changes in the shares of aggregate household income by quintiles indicated an increase in income inequality between 2009 and 2010, while the change in the Gini index was not statistically significant (Table 3 and Table A-3).⁵
- Changes between 2009 and 2010 in the real median earnings of men and women, aged 15 and older who worked full time, year round, were not statistically significant. In 2010, the female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.77, not statistically different from the 2009 ratio (Table 1 and Figure 2).
- Since 2007, the number of men working full time, year round with earnings decreased by 6.6 million and the number of women working full time, year round with earnings decreased by 2.8 million (Figure 3 and Tables A-1 and A-5).

⁴ Native-born households are those in which the householder was born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. island areas of Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, or the Virgin Islands of the United States or was born in a foreign country but had at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. All other households are considered foreign born regardless of the date of entry into the United States or citizenship status. The CPS does not interview households in Puerto Rico. Of all householders, 86.5 percent were native born; 7.0 percent were foreign-born, naturalized citizens; and 6.5 percent were noncitizens.

⁵ For a discussion of these two income measures, see "What Are Shares of Aggregate Household Income and a Gini Index?" in Bishaw, Alemayehu and Jessica Semega, *Income, Earnings, and Poverty Data From the 2007 American Community Survey*, American Community Survey Reports, ACS-09, U.S. Census Bureau, August 2008, <www.census.gov/prod/2008pubs/acs-09.pdf>.

Household Income

Real median household income was \$49,445 in 2010, a 2.3 percent decline from 2009 (Table 1). Since 2007, median household income has declined 6.4 percent (from \$52,823) and is 7.1 percent below the median household income peak (\$53,252) that occurred in 1999 (Figure 1 and Tables A-1 and A-2).⁶

The year 2010 was the first full calendar year after the December 2007 to June 2009 recession. Comparing percentage changes in real median household income that occurred during the first calendar year following this recession and the previous six recessions shows that:⁷

- Median household income declined the first full year following the December 2007 to June 2009 recession, as well as in the first year following three other recessions (March 2001 to November 2001, January 1980 to July 1980, and December 1969 to November 1970) (Table 2).
- Household income increased the first full year following the November 1973 to March 1975 recession.
- The change in household income was not statistically significant following the two recessions of July 1990 to March 1991 and July 1981 to November 1982 (Table 2).

Type of Household

Median income declined for both family and nonfamily households between 2009 and 2010. Family household income declined by 1.2 percent to \$61,544; nonfamily household income declined by 3.9 percent to \$29,730 (Table 1). Among family

⁶ The difference between the 2007 to 2010 and 1999 to 2010 percentage changes was not statistically significant. The difference between the 1999 and 2007 median household incomes was not statistically significant.

⁷ Recessions are analyzed back to 1967, the first year household income data are available.

Table 1.

Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2009 and 2010(Income in 2010 dollars. Households and people as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apspd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Characteristic | 2009 | | | 2010 | | | Percentage change in real median income (2010 less 2009) | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------------|---|--|---|
| | Number (thousands) | Median income (dollars) | | Number (thousands) | Median income (dollars) | | Estimate | 90 percent confidence interval ¹ (±) |
| | | Estimate | 90 percent confidence interval ¹ (±) | | Estimate | 90 percent confidence interval ¹ (±) | | |
| HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| All households | 117,538 | 50,599 | 560 | 118,682 | 49,445 | 534 | *-2.3 | 1.1 |
| Type of Household | | | | | | | | |
| Family households | 78,833 | 62,276 | 468 | 78,613 | 61,544 | 438 | *-1.2 | 0.8 |
| Married-couple | 58,410 | 73,016 | 597 | 58,036 | 72,751 | 796 | -0.4 | 1.1 |
| Female householder, no husband present | 14,843 | 33,135 | 760 | 15,019 | 32,031 | 605 | *-3.3 | 2.6 |
| Male householder, no wife present | 5,580 | 48,878 | 1,512 | 5,559 | 49,718 | 1,544 | 1.7 | 4.0 |
| Nonfamily households | 38,705 | 30,947 | 445 | 40,069 | 29,730 | 576 | *-3.9 | 2.0 |
| Female householder | 20,442 | 25,686 | 576 | 21,234 | 25,456 | 615 | -0.9 | 2.7 |
| Male householder | 18,263 | 37,215 | 662 | 18,835 | 35,627 | 772 | *-4.3 | 2.4 |
| Race² and Hispanic Origin of Householder | | | | | | | | |
| White | 95,489 | 52,717 | 412 | 96,144 | 51,846 | 415 | *-1.7 | 0.8 |
| White, not Hispanic | 83,158 | 55,360 | 767 | 83,471 | 54,620 | 725 | -1.3 | 1.4 |
| Black | 14,730 | 33,122 | 923 | 15,065 | 32,068 | 814 | *-3.2 | 2.9 |
| Asian | 4,687 | 66,550 | 2,271 | 4,747 | 64,308 | 2,585 | -3.4 | 4.5 |
| Hispanic (any race) | 13,298 | 38,667 | 1,029 | 13,665 | 37,759 | 985 | -2.3 | 3.3 |
| Age of Householder | | | | | | | | |
| Under 65 years | 92,268 | 56,742 | 528 | 93,320 | 55,276 | 533 | *-2.6 | 0.9 |
| 15 to 24 years | 6,233 | 31,240 | 1,036 | 6,140 | 28,322 | 1,421 | *-9.3 | 5.2 |
| 25 to 34 years | 19,257 | 51,028 | 799 | 19,572 | 50,059 | 806 | *-1.9 | 1.8 |
| 35 to 44 years | 21,519 | 62,091 | 723 | 21,250 | 61,644 | 825 | -0.7 | 1.5 |
| 45 to 54 years | 24,871 | 65,295 | 1,315 | 24,530 | 62,485 | 1,127 | *-4.3 | 2.2 |
| 55 to 64 years | 20,387 | 57,914 | 1,155 | 21,828 | 56,575 | 1,100 | -2.3 | 2.3 |
| 65 years and older | 25,270 | 31,872 | 613 | 25,362 | 31,408 | 564 | -1.5 | 2.3 |
| Nativity of Householder | | | | | | | | |
| Native born | 102,039 | 51,337 | 426 | 102,647 | 50,288 | 425 | *-2.0 | 0.8 |
| Foreign born | 15,499 | 44,648 | 1,331 | 16,036 | 43,750 | 1,714 | -2.0 | 4.2 |
| Naturalized citizen | 7,834 | 52,833 | 982 | 8,277 | 52,642 | 1,469 | -0.4 | 3.1 |
| Not a citizen | 7,666 | 36,685 | 993 | 7,758 | 36,401 | 902 | -0.8 | 3.2 |
| Disability Status of Householder³ | | | | | | | | |
| Households with householder aged 18 to 64 | 92,061 | 56,784 | 530 | 93,132 | 55,337 | 528 | *-2.5 | 0.9 |
| With disability | 8,419 | 27,920 | 1,081 | 8,827 | 25,550 | 1,149 | *-8.5 | 4.7 |
| Without disability | 83,157 | 59,988 | 749 | 83,888 | 58,736 | 716 | *-2.1 | 1.3 |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 21,479 | 53,949 | 1,431 | 21,597 | 53,283 | 1,772 | -1.2 | 3.2 |
| Midwest | 26,390 | 49,684 | 999 | 26,669 | 48,445 | 882 | *-2.5 | 2.1 |
| South | 43,611 | 46,368 | 831 | 44,161 | 45,492 | 861 | *-1.9 | 1.7 |
| West | 26,058 | 54,722 | 1,370 | 26,254 | 53,142 | 1,301 | *-2.9 | 2.3 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Inside metropolitan statistical areas | 98,379 | 52,373 | 426 | 99,266 | 51,244 | 425 | *-2.2 | 0.8 |
| Inside principal cities | 38,850 | 45,592 | 1,039 | 39,472 | 44,049 | 1,216 | *-3.4 | 2.4 |
| Outside principal cities | 59,529 | 57,516 | 760 | 59,793 | 56,140 | 684 | *-2.4 | 1.2 |
| Outside metropolitan statistical areas ⁴ | 19,159 | 40,798 | 849 | 19,417 | 40,287 | 986 | -1.3 | 2.0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.

Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2009 and 2010—Con.

(Income in 2010 dollars. Households and people as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apspd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Characteristic | 2009 | | | 2010 | | | Percentage change in real median income (2010 less 2009) | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------------|---|--|---|
| | Number (thousands) | Median income (dollars) | | Number (thousands) | Median income (dollars) | | Estimate | 90 percent confidence interval ¹ (±) |
| | | Estimate | 90 percent confidence interval ¹ (±) | | Estimate | 90 percent confidence interval ¹ (±) | | |
| EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS | | | | | | | | |
| Men with earnings | 56,053 | 47,905 | 351 | 56,412 | 47,715 | 735 | -0.4 | 1.5 |
| Women with earnings | 43,217 | 36,877 | 229 | 42,834 | 36,931 | 241 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Disability Status | | | | | | | | |
| Workers without disability, age 15 and older ³ | | | | | | | | |
| Men with earnings | 53,610 | 48,053 | 365 | 54,085 | 48,031 | 814 | - | 1.6 |
| Women with earnings | 41,735 | 36,993 | 230 | 41,539 | 37,028 | 237 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Workers with disability, age 15 and older ³ | | | | | | | | |
| Men with earnings | 1,727 | 42,276 | 1,175 | 1,648 | 41,506 | 1,028 | -1.8 | 4.0 |
| Women with earnings | 1,412 | 32,504 | 963 | 1,213 | 31,851 | 972 | -2.0 | 3.9 |

- Represents or rounds to zero.

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

¹A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. Confidence intervals shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights instead of the general variance function used in the past. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_239sa.pdf.

²Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White **and** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian **and** Black or African American, is available from Census 2010 through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2010. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately in this table.

³The sum of those with and without a disability does not equal the total because disability status is not defined for individuals in the Armed Forces.

⁴The "Outside metropolitan statistical areas" category includes both micropolitan statistical areas and territory outside of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. For more information, see "About Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas" at www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/aboutmetro.html.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 and 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 2.

Change in Real Median Household Income and Earnings and Number of Workers by Work Experience During First Calendar Year After a Recession: 1970 to 2010

(Income/earnings in 2010 dollars. Information for people 15 years and older beginning with 1980 and people 14 years and older for previous years. Before 1989, earnings are for civilian workers only. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apspd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Recession ¹ | First calendar year after the recession ended | Change in first calendar year after the recession ended | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---------|---|-------------------------------|
| | | Median household income—percentage change | Median earnings of full-time, year-round workers with earnings—percentage change | | Change in number of workers with earnings (thousands) | |
| | | | Males | Females | All workers | Full-time, year-round workers |
| December 2007 to June 2009 | 2010 | *-2.3 | -0.4 | 0.1 | *-1,608 | -24 |
| March 2001 to November 2001 | 2002 | *-1.2 | *1.4 | *1.7 | 470 | 286 |
| July 1990 to March 1991 | 1992 | -0.8 | 0.1 | *1.4 | *1,692 | *1,468 |
| July 1981 to November 1982 | 1983 | -0.7 | -0.4 | *2.5 | *1,696 | *2,887 |
| January 1980 to July 1980 | 1981 ² | *-1.7 | -0.6 | *-2.1 | *995 | 362 |
| November 1973 to March 1975 | 1976 | *1.7 | -0.3 | *2.1 | *2,821 | *1,538 |
| December 1969 to November 1970 | 1971 | *-1.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | *1,277 | *1,213 |

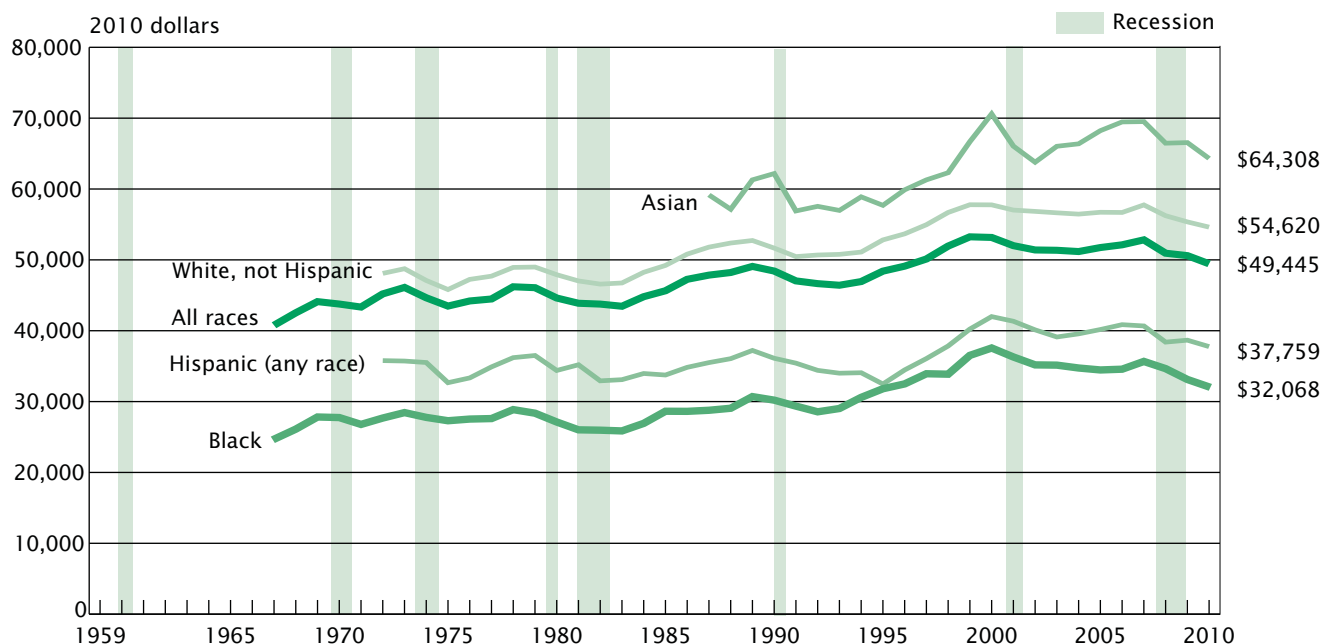
* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Statistical significance of the percentage change for 2009 to 2010 is based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. Prior years are based on the general variance function. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_239sa.pdf.

¹ Business cycle peaks and troughs used to delineate the beginning and end of recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research, a private research organization. See Appendix A for more information.

² While 1981 was the first calendar year after the recession that ended in July 1980, the economy entered another recession in July 1981.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1971 to 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 1.
Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1967 to 2010



Note: Median household income data are not available prior to 1967. For information on recessions, see Appendix A.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

households, the change in income was not statistically significant for either those maintained by a married couple or those maintained by a male with no spouse present. The income of family households maintained by a female with no spouse present declined by 3.3 percent.⁸

Since 2007, real median household income declined for family as well as nonfamily households. Incomes of family households declined by 6.1 percent and of nonfamily households by 6.3 percent (Table A-1).⁹

Race and Hispanic Origin

Real median income declined for both White and Black households between 2009 and 2010 (Table 1 and Figure 1). The changes for Asian and Hispanic-origin households were not

statistically significant. The decline for Black households was 3.2 percent, not statistically different from the 1.7 percent decline for White households. Black households have experienced three consecutive annual declines in income, whereas the experience of White households was mixed—a 2007 to 2008 decline, a 2008 to 2009 change that was not statistically significant, and the 2009 to 2010 decline.

Since 2007, real median household income has declined for all race and Hispanic-origin groups. Non-Hispanic-White household income declined by 5.4 percent, Black household income by 10.1 percent, Asian household income by 7.5 percent, and Hispanic household income by 7.2 percent (Table A-1).¹⁰

Real median household income has not yet recovered to pre-2001 recession all-time highs. Household income

in 2010 was 7.1 percent lower for all races combined (from \$53,252 in 1999), 5.5 percent lower for non-Hispanic Whites (from \$57,781 in 1999), 14.6 percent lower for Blacks (from \$37,562 in 2000), 8.9 percent lower for Asians (from \$70,595 in 2000), and 10.1 percent lower for Hispanics (from \$41,994 in 2000).¹¹ Black households experienced the largest household income percentage decline among the race and Hispanic origin groups (Table A-2).

Among the race groups, Asian households had the highest median

⁸ The differences between the percentage decline for households maintained by a female compared with declines for family and nonfamily households were not statistically significant.

⁹ The difference between the income declines for family and nonfamily households was not statistically significant.

¹⁰ Only the difference between the declines for non-Hispanic-White and Black households was statistically significant.

¹¹ The differences between the decline for Asian households compared with the declines for all race, non-Hispanic-White, and Hispanic households were not statistically significant. In addition, the difference between the declines for all race and Hispanic households was not statistically significant. For all races, the median household income peak of \$53,252 in 1999 was not statistically different from their 2000 median of \$53,164. For non-Hispanic Whites, the \$57,781 income peak in 1999 was not statistically different from their 2000 median of \$57,764. For Blacks, the \$37,562 income peak in 2000 was not statistically different from their 1999 median of \$36,521. For Hispanics, the \$41,994 income peak in 2000 was not statistically different from their 2001 median of \$41,337.

income in 2010 (\$64,308). The median income for non-Hispanic-White households was \$54,620; for Black households, \$32,068; and for Hispanic households, it was \$37,759. Comparing the 2010 income of non-Hispanic-White households to that of other households shows that the ratio of Asian to non-Hispanic-White income was 1.18, the ratio of Black to non-Hispanic-White income was 0.59, and the ratio of Hispanic to non-Hispanic-White income was 0.69. Between 1972 (the first year that income data for the Hispanic and non-Hispanic-White populations were collected in the CPS ASEC) and 2010, the change in the Black-to-non-Hispanic-White income ratio was not statistically significant. Over the same period, the Hispanic-to-non-Hispanic-White income ratio declined from 0.74 to 0.69. Income data for the Asian population was first available in 1987. The Asian-to-non-Hispanic-White income ratio in 2010 (1.18) was not statistically different from the ratio in 1987.

Age of Householder

The real median income of households with householders under age 65 declined between 2009 and 2010 (2.6 percent), while the change in the income of households with householders aged 65 and older was not statistically significant. With the exception of the 35-to-44 and 55-to-64 age groups (where the change in household income was not statistically significant), households with householders below age 65 experienced declines in real median income. More precisely, households with householders aged 15 to 24 had the largest income decline (9.3 percent), followed by households with householders aged 45 to 54 (4.3 percent

decline) and aged 25 to 34 (1.9 percent decline).¹²

Since 2007, real median household income declined for all age groups except 65 and older. The income of this latter group increased by 5.5 percent between 2007 and 2010 (Table A-1).¹³ During the same time period, households with householders aged 15 to 24 had the largest income decline (15.3 percent). Households with householders aged 25 to 34 had a 6.7 percent decline, those with householders aged 35 to 44 had a 5.6 percent decline, those with householders aged 45 to 54 had a 9.2 percent decline, and those with householders aged 55 to 64 had a 6.2 percent decline.¹⁴

Nativity

The real median income of native-born households declined 2.0 percent between 2009 and 2010—the third consecutive annual decline. The annual change in income of foreign-born households over the past 2 years has not been statistically significant. However, these households experienced a statistically significant decline between 2007 and 2008. In 2010, households maintained by naturalized citizens had the highest income (\$52,642), followed by native-born households (\$50,288), and noncitizen households (\$36,401) (Table 1).

¹² The differences between the income declines for households maintained by householders of the following age groups were not statistically different: those under 65 years of age and those aged 25 to 34 and 45 to 54; those aged 45 to 54 and those aged 15 to 24 and 25 to 34.

¹³ Social Security recipients received cost of living increases in 2007 (2.3 percent) and 2008 (5.8 percent).

¹⁴ The differences between the decline for households maintained by a householder aged 25 to 34 and the declines for households with householders aged 35 to 44, 45 to 54, and 55 to 64, were not statistically significant. In addition, the differences between the decline for households with householders aged 55 to 64 and the declines for households with householders aged 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 were not statistically significant.

Disability Status of Householder

In 2010, 9.5 percent of householders (8.8 million) aged 18 to 64 reported having a disability (Table 1). The median income of these households was \$25,550 in 2010, compared with a median of \$58,736 for households with a householder that did not report a disability. Real median income declined for both types of households between 2009 and 2010. The income of households maintained by a householder with a disability declined by 8.5 percent, compared with a 2.1 percent decline for households maintained by a householder without a disability.

Region¹⁵

Between 2009 and 2010, real median income of households in the Midwest, South, and West declined by 2.5 percent, 1.9 percent, and 2.9 percent, respectively (Table 1).¹⁶ The change in the income of households in the Northeast was not statistically significant. This was the third annual decline for the Midwest and West. In 2010, households with the highest median household incomes were in the Northeast (\$53,283) and West (\$53,142), followed by the Midwest (\$48,445) and South (\$45,492).¹⁷

Since 2007, household income declined for three regions: the

¹⁵ The Northeast region includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The Midwest region includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The South region includes Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, a state equivalent. The West region includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

¹⁶ The differences among the regional declines were not statistically significant.

¹⁷ The difference between the median household incomes for the Northeast and West was not statistically significant.

Midwest declined by 8.4 percent, the South by 6.3 percent, and the West by 6.7 percent (Table A-1).¹⁸ The change for the Northeast was not statistically significant.

Residence

Between 2009 and 2010, the real median income of households inside metropolitan areas declined, while the change in income for households outside metropolitan areas was not statistically significant (Table 1). Overall, the income of households inside metropolitan statistical areas declined by 2.2 percent. The income for households inside principal cities declined by 3.4 percent, and the income for households outside principal cities declined by 2.4 percent.¹⁹ In 2010, households within metropolitan areas but outside principal cities had the highest median income (\$56,140), while households outside metropolitan areas had the lowest (\$40,287).

Real household income declined for all households regardless of metropolitan/nonmetropolitan residence between 2007 and 2010. The median income of households inside metropolitan areas declined by 6.0 percent, those in principal cities by 5.2 percent, those outside principal cities but within metropolitan areas by 7.1 percent, and those outside metropolitan statistical areas by 5.7 percent (Table A-1).²⁰

Income Inequality

The Census Bureau has traditionally used two methods to measure income inequality: (1) the shares of aggregate household income received by quintiles and (2) the Gini index. In addition to these measures, the Census Bureau also produces estimates of the ratio

¹⁸ The differences among the declines in median household income were not statistically significant.

¹⁹ The differences between the percentage declines in household income by type of metropolitan residence were not statistically different.

²⁰ The differences between the percentage declines in household income by metropolitan/nonmetropolitan residence were not statistically different.

of income percentiles; the Theil index, which is similar to the Gini index in that it is a single statistic that summarizes the dispersion of income across the entire income distribution; the mean logarithmic deviation of income (MLD), which measures the gap between median and average income; and the Atkinson measure, which is useful in determining which end of the distribution contributed most to inequality.²¹

The change in income inequality between 2009 and 2010 was not statistically significant as measured by the Gini and Theil indexes. Changes in the shares of aggregate household income by quintiles and the MLD showed increases in inequality between 2009 and 2010 (Tables 3 and A-3). The MLD increased by 4.1 percent.

The shares of aggregate income declined for the lowest and second quintiles (from 3.4 percent to 3.3 percent, and from 8.6 percent to 8.5 percent, respectively), while the share increased for the fourth quintile (from 23.2 percent to 23.4 percent). The changes for the third and fifth quintiles were not statistically significant. In 2010, the share of aggregate income was 14.6 percent for the third quintile and 50.2 percent for the fifth quintile (Tables 3 and A-3). Households in the lowest quintile had incomes of \$20,000 or less. Those in the second quintile had incomes of \$20,001 to \$38,043; those in the third quintile had incomes of \$38,044 to \$61,735; and those in the fourth quintile had incomes of \$61,736 to \$100,065. Households in the highest quintile had incomes of \$100,066 or more.

The Gini index was 0.469 in 2010. Except for the 1.5 percent decline in the Gini index between 2006 and 2007, there were no other statistically

²¹ An article by Paul Allison, "Measures of Inequality," *American Sociological Review*, 43, December 1977, pp. 865–880, provides an explanation of inequality measures.

significant annual changes since 1993, the earliest year available for comparable measures of income inequality.²² Since 1993, the Gini index is up 3.3 percent. (Table A-3 lists historical money income inequality measures.)²³

Comparing changes in household income at selected percentiles shows that income inequality is increasing (Table A-3). Between 1999 (the year that household income peaked before the 2001 recession) and 2010, income at the 50th and 10th percentiles declined, 7.1 percent and 12.1 percent, respectively, while the decline in income at the 90th percentile was 1.5 percent. Between 2009 and 2010, the change in the 90th-to-10th-percentile income ratios was not statistically significant, while the 90th-to-10th-percentile income ratio increased from 10.42 to 11.67 between 1999 and 2010.

Equivalence-Adjusted Income Inequality

Another way to measure income inequality is to use an equivalence-adjusted income estimate, which takes into consideration the number of people living in the household and how these people share resources and take advantage of economies of scale. For example, the money-income-based distribution treats an income of \$30,000 for a single-person household and a family household similarly, while the equivalence-adjusted income of \$30,000 for a single-person household would be more than twice the equivalence-adjusted income of \$30,000 for a family household with two adults

²² Caution should be used in making direct comparisons with years earlier than 1993 because of substantial methodological changes in the 1994 CPS ASEC. In that year, the Census Bureau introduced computer-assisted interviewing and increased income reporting limits.

²³ For further discussion of how high incomes reported in the CPS ASEC affect income distribution measures, see Semega, Jessica and Ed Welniak, "Evaluating the Impact of Unrestricted Income Values on Income Distribution Measures Using the Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC)," April 2007, <www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/publications/unrestrict-tables/index.html>.

Table 3.
Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income: 2009 and 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apspd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Measure | 2009 | | | | 2010 | | | | Percentage change ¹ | | | |
|---|--------------|---|-----------------------------|---|--------------|---|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| | Money income | | Equivalence-adjusted income | | Money income | | Equivalence-adjusted income | | Money income | | Equivalence-adjusted income | |
| | Estimate | 90 percent confidence interval ² (±) | Estimate | 90 percent confidence interval ² (±) | Estimate | 90 percent confidence interval ² (±) | Estimate | 90 percent confidence interval ² (±) | Estimate | 90 percent confidence interval ² (±) | Estimate | 90 percent confidence interval ² (±) |
| Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile | 3.4 | 0.05 | 3.4 | 0.06 | 3.3 | 0.04 | 3.3 | 0.06 | *-3.9 | 1.72 | *-2.2 | 2.05 |
| Second quintile | 8.6 | 0.08 | 9.2 | 0.08 | 8.5 | 0.08 | 9.2 | 0.08 | *-1.5 | 1.23 | -0.8 | 1.13 |
| Middle quintile | 14.6 | 0.11 | 15.0 | 0.11 | 14.6 | 0.10 | 15.1 | 0.10 | 0.2 | 0.96 | 0.5 | 0.92 |
| Fourth quintile | 23.2 | 0.15 | 22.9 | 0.15 | 23.4 | 0.14 | 23.2 | 0.14 | *1.1 | 0.88 | *1.1 | 0.85 |
| Highest quintile | 50.3 | 0.32 | 49.4 | 0.34 | 50.2 | 0.30 | 49.3 | 0.29 | -0.1 | 0.85 | -0.4 | 0.84 |
| Top 5 percent | 21.7 | 0.40 | 21.7 | 0.41 | 21.3 | 0.38 | 21.0 | 0.35 | -2.0 | 2.51 | *-3.1 | 2.39 |
| Summary Measures | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gini index of income inequality | 0.468 | 0.0032 | 0.458 | 0.0035 | 0.469 | 0.0031 | 0.457 | 0.0031 | 0.3 | 0.94 | -0.2 | 0.93 |
| Mean logarithmic deviation of income . . | 0.550 | 0.0100 | 0.664 | 0.0129 | 0.572 | 0.0107 | 0.670 | 0.0149 | *4.1 | 2.62 | 0.9 | 2.55 |
| Theil | 0.403 | 0.0084 | 0.394 | 0.0089 | 0.399 | 0.0082 | 0.385 | 0.0079 | -1.0 | 2.97 | -2.3 | 2.92 |
| Atkinson: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e=0.25 | 0.097 | 0.0017 | 0.095 | 0.0018 | 0.097 | 0.0016 | 0.094 | 0.0016 | - | 2.43 | -1.4 | 2.36 |
| e=0.50 | 0.190 | 0.0027 | 0.190 | 0.0029 | 0.191 | 0.0026 | 0.189 | 0.0027 | 0.8 | 1.99 | -0.6 | 1.90 |
| e=0.75 | 0.288 | 0.0035 | 0.300 | 0.0040 | 0.292 | 0.0035 | 0.300 | 0.0040 | 1.7 | 1.70 | 0.1 | 1.63 |

- Represents or rounds to zero.

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

¹ Calculated estimate may be different due to rounded components.

² A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. Confidence intervals shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights instead of the general variance function used in the past. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_239sa.pdf.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 and 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

and two children. The equivalence adjustment used here is based on a three-parameter scale that reflects:

1. On average, children consume less than adults.
2. As family size increases, expenses do not increase at the same rate.
3. The increase in expenses is larger for a first child of a single-parent family than the first child of a two-adult family.²⁴

²⁴ The three-parameter scale used here is the same as the one used in the report *The Effect of Taxes and Transfers on Income and Poverty in the United States: 2005*, Current Population Reports, P60-232, U.S. Census Bureau, March 2007, www.census.gov/prod/2007pubs/p60-232.pdf. The three-parameter scale was applied to the incomes of families and unrelated individuals and assigned to each family member or unrelated individual living within the household. For details on the derivation of the three-parameter scale, see Short, Kathleen, *Experimental Poverty Measures: 1999*, Current Population Reports, P60-216, U.S. Census Bureau, October 2001, www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/p60-216.pdf.

Table 3 shows several income inequality measures, including aggregate income shares and the Gini index, using both money income and equivalence-adjusted income for 2009 and 2010. For both 2009 and 2010, the Gini index was lower based on an equivalence-adjusted income estimate than on the traditional money-income estimate, suggesting a more equal income distribution. Generally, the shares of aggregate household income received by quintiles show higher shares of income in the lower quintiles and lower shares in the higher quintiles for equivalence-adjusted income when compared with money income. This redistribution would be expected because at the lower end of the income distribution there are a higher concentration of single-person households and smaller family sizes in relation to those at the

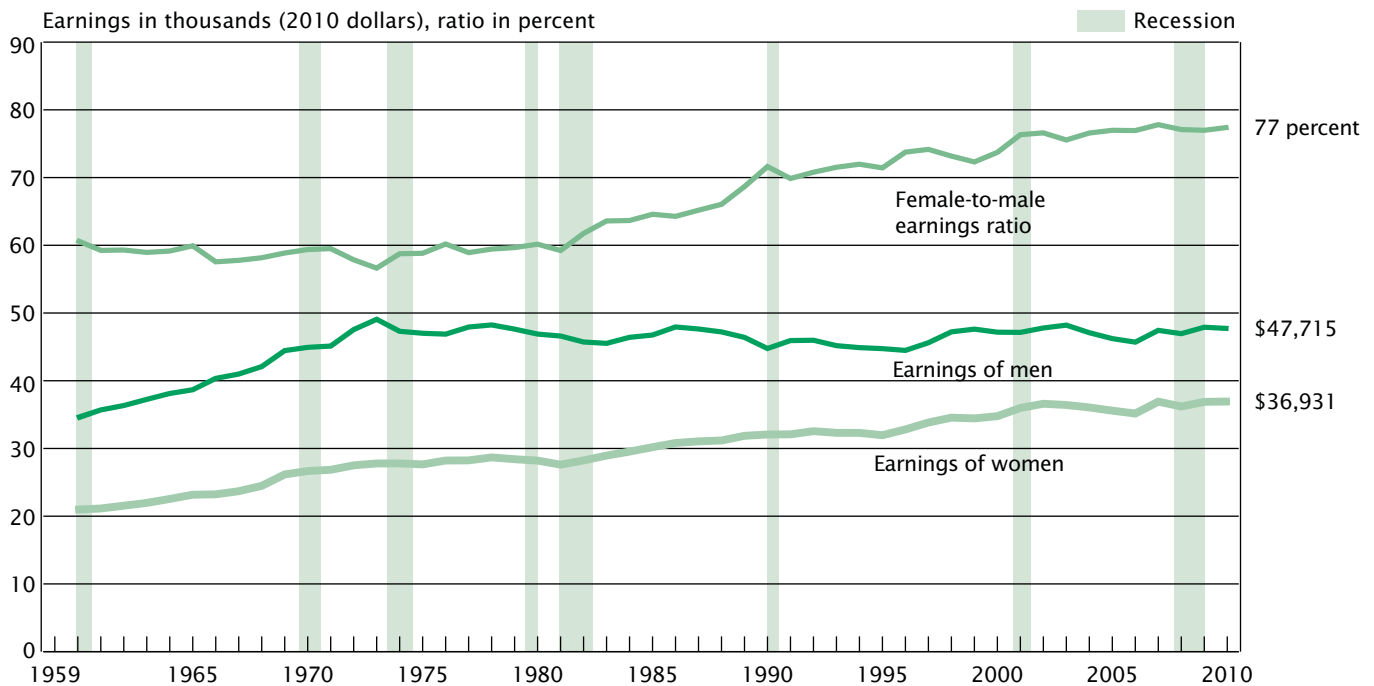
upper end of the distribution. Thus, equivalence adjusting increases the relative income of people living in lower-income groups.

Based on equivalence-adjusted income, no statistically significant change occurred in the Gini index between 2009 and 2010, but there was a redistribution of aggregate income shares. Specifically, the shares of income of the lowest quintile and top 5 percent declined by 2.2 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively, while the aggregate share of income of the fourth quintile increased by 1.1 percent. The changes between 2009 and 2010 in the aggregate shares for the second, middle, and highest quintiles were not statistically significant.

None of the other equivalence-adjusted income inequality measures presented in Table 3 showed

Figure 2.

Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio and Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years and Older by Sex: 1960 to 2010



Note: Data on earnings of full-time, year-round workers are not readily available before 1960. For information on recessions, see Appendix A. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

a statistically significant change between 2009 and 2010. The Gini index was 0.457 for equivalence-adjusted income in 2010, the MLD was 0.670, and the Theil index was 0.385. The Atkinson measure calculated with an $e=0.25$ was 0.094, and calculated with an $e=0.75$ was 0.300.

Table A-4 shows equivalence-adjusted measures of income distribution as well as the Gini index, MLD, Theil index, and Atkinson measure for income years 1967 to 2010. Over the 1967 to 2010 period, all equivalence-adjusted inequality measures increased more than the money income inequality measures.

Work Experience and Earnings

The change between 2009 and 2010 in the number of both full-time, year-round working men and women aged 15 and older with earnings was not statistically significant (Figure 3 and Table A-5).²⁵ An estimated 69.5 percent of working men with earnings and 59.4 percent of working women with earnings worked full time, year round in 2010. This reflected an

²⁵ A full-time, year-round worker is a person who worked 35 or more hours per week (full time) and 50 or more weeks during the previous calendar year (year round). For school personnel, summer vacation is counted as weeks worked if they are scheduled to return to their job in the fall. For detailed information on work experience, see Table PINC-05, "Work Experience in 2010—People 15 Years Old and Over by Total Money Earnings in 2010, Age, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/dinctabs.html>.

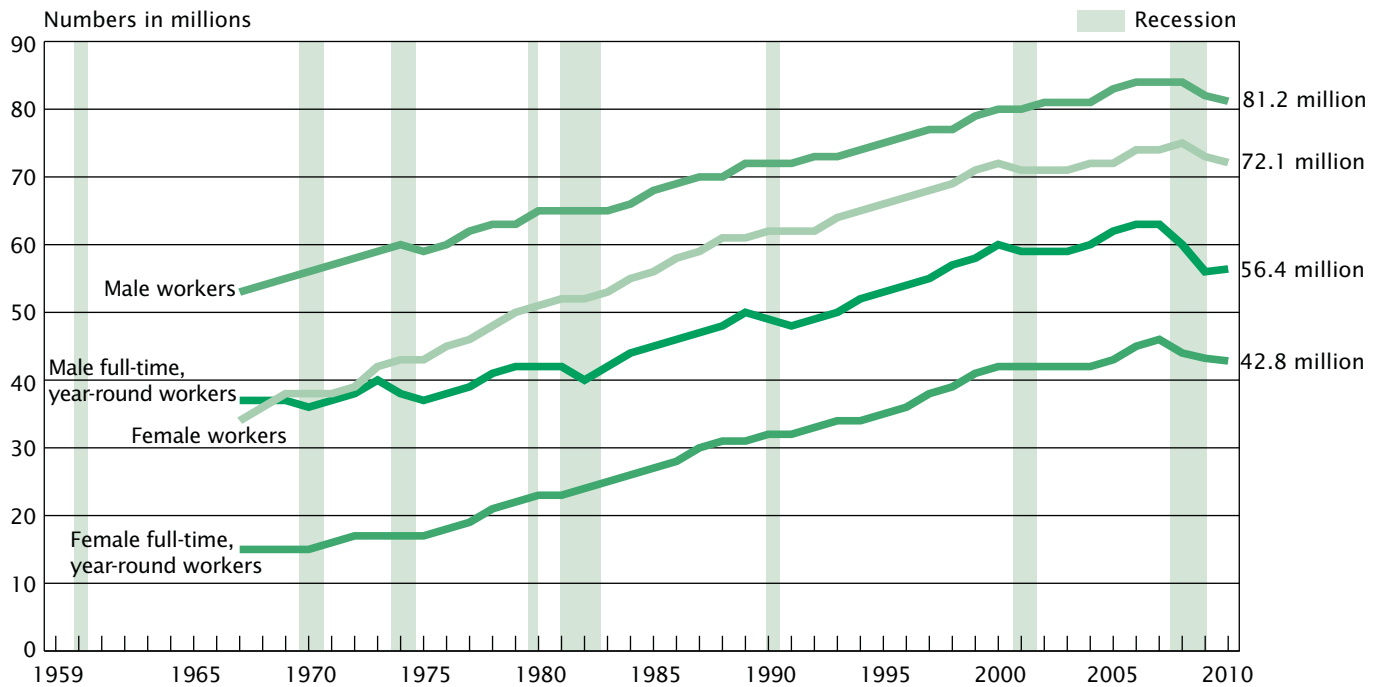
increase for men, from 68.4 percent in 2009; for women the change was not statistically significant.

Neither men nor women who worked full time, year round experienced a change in real median earnings between 2009 and 2010. In 2010, the median earnings for men was \$47,715 and for women \$36,931. In 2010, the female-to-male earnings ratio of full-time, year-round workers was 0.77, not statistically different from the 2009 ratio (Table 1 and Figure 2).

Comparing the percentage change in the real median earnings of full-time, year-round workers during the first calendar year following recessions shows that:

Figure 3.

Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers With Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2010



Note: Data on number of workers are not readily available before 1967. People 15 years old and older beginning in 1980 and people 14 years old and older as of the following year for previous years. Before 1989, data are for civilian workers only. For information on recessions, see Appendix A.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

- For men, the percentage change in real median earnings was not statistically significant following the December 2007 to June 2009 recession and five other recessions (see Tables 2 and A-5 and Figure 2) and increased following the March 2001 to November 2001 recession.
- For women, the change in real median earnings was not statistically significant following the December 2007 to June 2009 and the December 1969 to November 1970 recessions, increased after four recessions, and decreased after the January 1980 to July 1980 recession.

Since 2007, the number of men working full time, year round with earnings decreased by 6.6 million, and the number of women working full time,

year round with earnings decreased by 2.8 million (Figure 3 and Table A-5). The changes between 2007 and 2010 in the real median earnings of male and female workers were not statistically significant.

Comparing the changes in the number of all workers with earnings during the first calendar year following recessions shows:

- There was a decline following the December 2007 to June 2009 recession (1.6 million), increases after five recessions, and no statistically significant change for the March 2001 to November 2001 recession (Tables 2 and A-5 and Figure 3).

Comparing the changes in the number of full-time, year-round workers with earnings shows:

- The changes after the December 2007 to June 2009, March 2001 to November 2001, and January 1980 to July 1980 recessions were not statistically significant, while increases followed the four remaining recessions.

In 2010, earnings of full-time, year-round workers aged 15 and older with a disability were, on average, lower than earnings of those without a disability (Table 1). Men with a disability had median earnings of \$41,506 in 2010, compared with \$48,031 for men without a disability. Women with a disability had median earnings of \$31,851, compared with \$37,028 for women without a disability. The 2009 to 2010 changes in the median earnings of men and women with and without a disability were not statistically significant.

POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES²⁶

Highlights

- The official poverty rate in 2010 was 15.1 percent—up from 14.3 percent in 2009. This was the third consecutive annual increase in the poverty rate. Since 2007, the poverty rate has increased by 2.6 percentage points, from 12.5 percent to 15.1 percent (Table 4 and Figure 4).
- In 2010, 46.2 million people were in poverty, up from 43.6 million in 2009—the fourth consecutive annual increase in the number of people in poverty (Table 4 and Figure 4).
- Between 2009 and 2010, the poverty rate increased for non-Hispanic Whites (from 9.4 percent

to 9.9 percent), for Blacks (from 25.8 percent to 27.4 percent), and for Hispanics (from 25.3 percent to 26.6 percent). For Asians, the 2010 poverty rate (12.1 percent) was not statistically different from the 2009 poverty rate (Table 4).²⁷

- The poverty rate in 2010 (15.1 percent) was the highest poverty rate since 1993 but was 7.3 percentage points lower than the poverty rate in 1959, the first year for which poverty estimates are available (Figure 4).
- The number of people in poverty in 2010 (46.2 million) is the largest number in the 52 years for which poverty estimates have been published (Figure 4).
- Between 2009 and 2010, the poverty rate increased for children under age 18 (from 20.7 percent to 22.0 percent) and people aged 18

to 64 (from 12.9 percent to 13.7 percent), but was not statistically different for people aged 65 and older (9.0 percent) (Table 4).²⁸

Poverty in the First Year After a Recession

Since 2010 represents the first full calendar year after the recession that ended in June 2009, it is interesting to compare changes in poverty between 2009 and 2010 with changes during the first year after the end of other recessions (Table 5). The poverty rate and the number of people in poverty increased in the first calendar year following the end of the last three recessions.²⁹ On the other hand, in the calendar year following the recessions

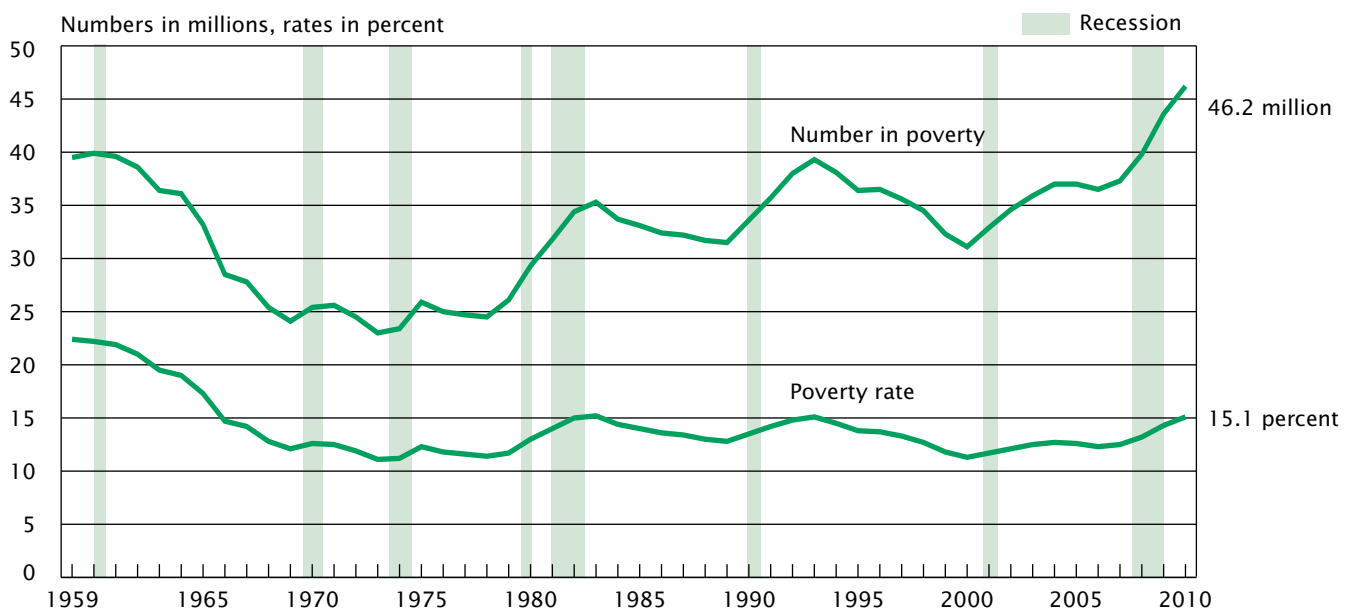
²⁸ Since unrelated individuals under 15 are excluded from the poverty universe, there are 422,000 fewer children in the poverty universe than in the total civilian noninstitutionalized population.

²⁹ The increases in the poverty rates and the number of people in poverty in the first calendar year after the recessions that ended in 2009, 2001 and 1991 were not statistically different from each other.

²⁶ OMB determined the official definition of poverty in Statistical Poverty Directive 14. Appendix B provides a more detailed description of how the Census Bureau calculates poverty.

²⁷ The poverty rate for Blacks was not statistically different from that of Hispanics in 2010.

Figure 4.
Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 2010



Note: The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. For information on recessions, see Appendix A.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 4.

People and Families in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2009 and 2010

(Numbers in thousands, confidence intervals [C.I.] in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Characteristic | 2009 | | | | | 2010 | | | | | Change in poverty (2010 less 2009) ² | |
|---|----------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---|-------------|
| | Total | Below poverty | | | | Total | Below poverty | | | | Number | Percent |
| | | Number | 90 percent C.I. ¹ (±) | Percent | 90 percent C.I. ¹ (±) | | Number | 90 percent C.I. ¹ (±) | Percent | 90 percent C.I. ¹ (±) | | |
| PEOPLE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 303,820 | 43,569 | 801 | 14.3 | 0.3 | 305,688 | 46,180 | 842 | 15.1 | 0.3 | *2,611 | *0.8 |
| Family Status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In families | 249,384 | 31,197 | 723 | 12.5 | 0.3 | 249,855 | 33,007 | 727 | 13.2 | 0.3 | *1,809 | *0.7 |
| Householder | 78,867 | 8,792 | 217 | 11.1 | 0.3 | 78,633 | 9,221 | 215 | 11.7 | 0.3 | *429 | *0.6 |
| Related children under 18 | 73,410 | 14,774 | 384 | 20.1 | 0.5 | 73,227 | 15,730 | 368 | 21.5 | 0.5 | *956 | *1.4 |
| Related children under 6 | 25,104 | 5,983 | 185 | 23.8 | 0.7 | 25,096 | 6,343 | 205 | 25.3 | 0.8 | *360 | *1.4 |
| In unrelated subfamilies | 1,357 | 693 | 100 | 51.1 | 5.1 | 1,650 | 751 | 108 | 45.5 | 4.6 | 58 | -5.5 |
| Reference person | 521 | 253 | 36 | 48.7 | 4.9 | 641 | 274 | 40 | 42.6 | 4.6 | 20 | -6.0 |
| Children under 18 | 747 | 423 | 64 | 56.6 | 5.5 | 922 | 459 | 69 | 49.8 | 4.8 | 36 | -6.8 |
| Unrelated individuals | 53,079 | 11,678 | 345 | 22.0 | 0.5 | 54,183 | 12,422 | 366 | 22.9 | 0.6 | *743 | *0.9 |
| Male | 26,269 | 5,255 | 215 | 20.0 | 0.6 | 26,745 | 5,796 | 240 | 21.7 | 0.8 | *541 | *1.7 |
| Female | 26,811 | 6,424 | 239 | 24.0 | 0.7 | 27,438 | 6,626 | 225 | 24.1 | 0.7 | 202 | 0.2 |
| Race³ and Hispanic Origin | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 242,047 | 29,830 | 693 | 12.3 | 0.3 | 243,013 | 31,650 | 689 | 13.0 | 0.3 | *1,819 | *0.7 |
| White, not Hispanic | 197,164 | 18,530 | 589 | 9.4 | 0.3 | 197,203 | 19,599 | 564 | 9.9 | 0.3 | *1,070 | *0.5 |
| Black | 38,556 | 9,944 | 397 | 25.8 | 1.0 | 38,965 | 10,675 | 406 | 27.4 | 1.0 | *732 | *1.6 |
| Asian | 14,005 | 1,746 | 163 | 12.5 | 1.2 | 14,324 | 1,729 | 160 | 12.1 | 1.1 | -17 | -0.4 |
| Hispanic (any race) | 48,811 | 12,350 | 440 | 25.3 | 0.9 | 49,869 | 13,243 | 419 | 26.6 | 0.8 | *893 | *1.3 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 18 years | 74,579 | 15,451 | 395 | 20.7 | 0.5 | 74,494 | 16,401 | 369 | 22.0 | 0.5 | *950 | *1.3 |
| 18 to 64 years | 190,627 | 24,684 | 496 | 12.9 | 0.3 | 192,015 | 26,258 | 556 | 13.7 | 0.3 | *1,574 | *0.7 |
| 18 to 24 years | 29,313 | 6,071 | 213 | 20.7 | 0.7 | 29,651 | 6,507 | 253 | 21.9 | 0.8 | *436 | *1.2 |
| 25 to 34 years | 41,085 | 6,123 | 200 | 14.9 | 0.5 | 41,584 | 6,333 | 210 | 15.2 | 0.5 | 210 | 0.3 |
| 35 to 44 years | 40,447 | 4,756 | 170 | 11.8 | 0.4 | 39,842 | 5,028 | 184 | 12.6 | 0.5 | *272 | *0.9 |
| 45 to 54 years | 44,387 | 4,421 | 171 | 10.0 | 0.4 | 43,954 | 4,662 | 185 | 10.6 | 0.4 | *240 | *0.6 |
| 55 to 59 years | 19,172 | 1,792 | 118 | 9.3 | 0.6 | 19,554 | 1,972 | 120 | 10.1 | 0.6 | *180 | 0.7 |
| 60 to 64 years | 16,223 | 1,520 | 99 | 9.4 | 0.6 | 17,430 | 1,755 | 107 | 10.1 | 0.6 | *235 | 0.7 |
| 65 years and older | 38,613 | 3,433 | 171 | 8.9 | 0.4 | 39,179 | 3,520 | 161 | 9.0 | 0.4 | 87 | 0.1 |
| Nativity | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Native born | 266,223 | 36,407 | 739 | 13.7 | 0.3 | 267,487 | 38,568 | 794 | 14.4 | 0.3 | *2,161 | *0.7 |
| Foreign born | 37,597 | 7,162 | 300 | 19.0 | 0.7 | 38,201 | 7,611 | 289 | 19.9 | 0.7 | *450 | 0.9 |
| Naturalized citizen | 16,024 | 1,736 | 116 | 10.8 | 0.7 | 16,797 | 1,906 | 119 | 11.3 | 0.7 | *169 | 0.5 |
| Not a citizen | 21,573 | 5,425 | 275 | 25.1 | 1.0 | 21,403 | 5,706 | 264 | 26.7 | 1.1 | 281 | *1.5 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 54,571 | 6,650 | 329 | 12.2 | 0.6 | 54,718 | 6,987 | 325 | 12.8 | 0.6 | 336 | 0.6 |
| Midwest | 65,980 | 8,768 | 352 | 13.3 | 0.5 | 66,006 | 9,148 | 404 | 13.9 | 0.6 | 380 | 0.6 |
| South | 112,165 | 17,609 | 564 | 15.7 | 0.5 | 113,137 | 19,072 | 572 | 16.9 | 0.5 | *1,463 | *1.2 |
| West | 71,103 | 10,542 | 391 | 14.8 | 0.6 | 71,827 | 10,973 | 443 | 15.3 | 0.6 | 431 | 0.5 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inside metropolitan statistical areas | 256,028 | 35,655 | 845 | 13.9 | 0.3 | 258,025 | 38,325 | 929 | 14.9 | 0.3 | *2,670 | *0.9 |
| Inside principal cities | 97,725 | 18,261 | 690 | 18.7 | 0.6 | 98,655 | 19,465 | 583 | 19.7 | 0.5 | *1,204 | *1.0 |
| Outside principal cities | 158,302 | 17,394 | 717 | 11.0 | 0.4 | 159,370 | 18,860 | 738 | 11.8 | 0.4 | *1,466 | *0.8 |
| Outside metropolitan statistical areas ⁴ | 47,792 | 7,914 | 567 | 16.6 | 0.7 | 47,663 | 7,855 | 541 | 16.5 | 0.7 | -60 | -0.1 |
| Work Experience | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 16 years and older | 238,095 | 29,625 | 577 | 12.4 | 0.2 | 239,917 | 31,382 | 614 | 13.1 | 0.3 | *1,758 | *0.6 |
| All workers | 154,772 | 10,680 | 291 | 6.9 | 0.2 | 153,141 | 10,666 | 280 | 7.0 | 0.2 | -15 | 0.1 |
| Worked full-time, year-round | 99,306 | 2,641 | 120 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 99,250 | 2,608 | 122 | 2.6 | 0.1 | -33 | - |
| Less than full-time, year-round | 55,466 | 8,039 | 260 | 14.5 | 0.5 | 53,891 | 8,057 | 248 | 15.0 | 0.4 | 18 | 0.5 |
| Did not work at least 1 week | 83,323 | 18,944 | 464 | 22.7 | 0.5 | 86,776 | 20,717 | 490 | 23.9 | 0.5 | *1,772 | *1.1 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.

People and Families in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2009 and 2010—Con.

(Numbers in thousands, confidence intervals [C.I.] in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Characteristic | 2009 | | | | | 2010 | | | | | Change in poverty (2010 less 2009) ² | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---|-------------|--|
| | Total | Below poverty | | | | Total | Below poverty | | | | Number | Percent | |
| | | Number | 90 percent C.I. ¹ (±) | Percent | 90 percent C.I. ¹ (±) | | Number | 90 percent C.I. ¹ (±) | Percent | 90 percent C.I. ¹ (±) | | | |
| Disability Status⁵ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 18 to 64 years | 190,627 | 24,684 | 496 | 12.9 | 0.3 | 192,015 | 26,258 | 556 | 13.7 | 0.3 | *1,574 | *0.7 | |
| With a disability | 14,644 | 3,655 | 169 | 25.0 | 1.0 | 14,935 | 4,165 | 193 | 27.9 | 1.0 | *510 | *2.9 | |
| With no disability | 175,048 | 20,966 | 448 | 12.0 | 0.3 | 176,161 | 22,017 | 494 | 12.5 | 0.3 | *1,051 | *0.5 | |
| FAMILIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 78,867 | 8,792 | 217 | 11.1 | 0.3 | 78,633 | 9,221 | 215 | 11.7 | 0.3 | *429 | *0.6 | |
| Type of Family | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Married-couple | 58,428 | 3,409 | 139 | 5.8 | 0.2 | 58,047 | 3,596 | 148 | 6.2 | 0.2 | *188 | *0.4 | |
| Female householder, no husband present | 14,857 | 4,441 | 152 | 29.9 | 0.9 | 15,026 | 4,745 | 150 | 31.6 | 0.9 | *304 | *1.7 | |
| Male householder, no wife present | 5,582 | 942 | 68 | 16.9 | 1.1 | 5,560 | 880 | 68 | 15.8 | 1.1 | -62 | -1.1 | |

– Represents or rounds to zero. * Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹ A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. Confidence intervals shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights instead of the generalized variance function used in the past. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_239sa.pdf.

² Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

³ Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White *and* American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian *and* Black or African American, is available from the Census 2010 through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2010. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

⁴ The "Outside metropolitan statistical areas" category includes both micropolitan statistical areas and territory outside of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. For more information, see "About Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas" at www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/aboutmetro.html.

⁵ The sum of those with and without a disability does not equal the total because disability status is not defined for individuals in the Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 and 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 5.

Change in Poverty During First Year After a Recession: 1961 to 2010

(Numbers in thousands. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Recession ¹ | First calendar year after the recession ended | People below poverty | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|---------|---|---------|--------|---------|
| | | Year in which the recession ended | | First calendar year after the recession ended | | Change | |
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| December 2007 to June 2009 | 2010 | 43,569 | 14.3 | 46,180 | 15.1 | *2,611 | *0.8 |
| March 2001 to November 2001 | 2002 | 32,907 | 11.7 | 34,570 | 12.1 | *1,663 | *0.4 |
| July 1990 to March 1991 | 1992 | 35,708 | 14.2 | 38,014 | 14.8 | *2,306 | *0.6 |
| July 1981 to November 1982 | 1983 | 34,398 | 15.0 | 35,303 | 15.2 | 905 | 0.2 |
| January 1980 to July 1980 | 1981 ² | 29,272 | 13.0 | 31,822 | 14.0 | *2,550 | *1.0 |
| November 1973 to March 1975 | 1976 | 25,877 | 12.3 | 24,975 | 11.8 | *-902 | *-0.5 |
| December 1969 to November 1970 | 1971 | 25,420 | 12.6 | 25,559 | 12.5 | 139 | -0.1 |
| April 1960 to February 1961 | 1962 | 39,628 | 21.9 | 38,625 | 21.0 | -1,003 | *-0.9 |

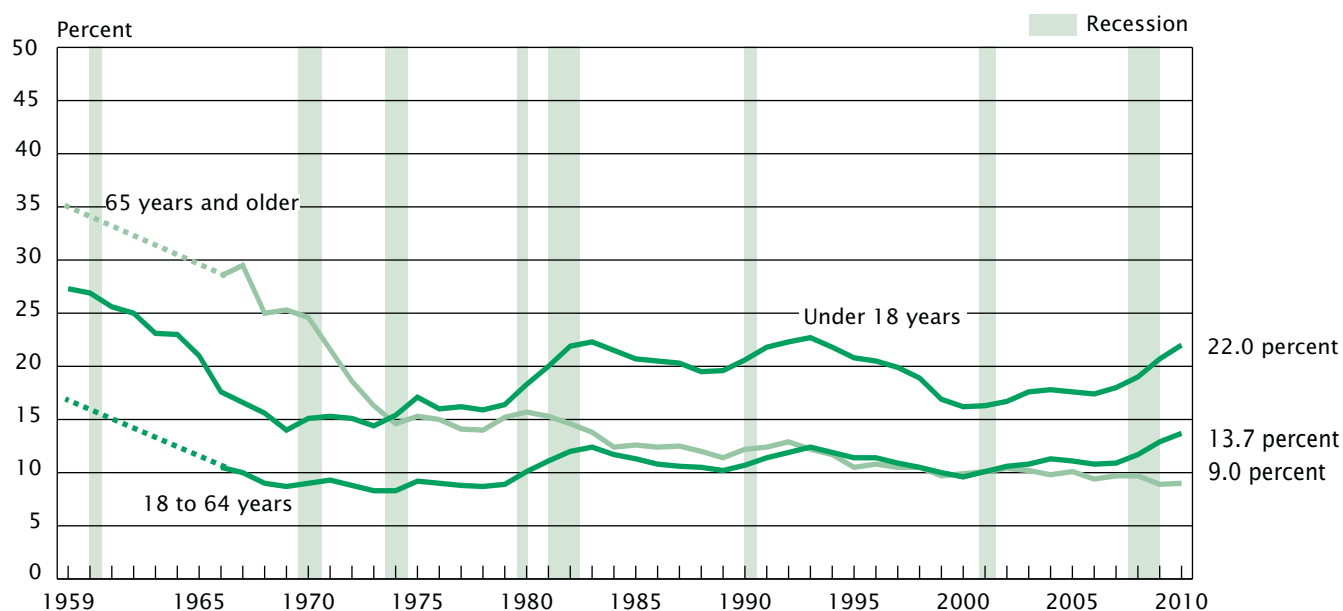
* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Statistical significance of the changes for 2009 to 2010 is based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. Prior years are based on the general variance function. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_239sa.pdf.

¹ Business cycle peaks and troughs used to delineate the beginning and end of recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research, a private research organization. See Appendix A for more information.

² While 1981 was the first calendar year after the recession that ended in July 1980, the economy entered another recession in July 1981.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1962 to 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 5.
Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2010



Note: The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. For information on recessions, see Appendix A. Data for people aged 18 to 64 and 65 and older are not available from 1960 to 1965. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

that ended in 1961 and 1975, the poverty rate decreased (Table 5).³⁰

Race and Hispanic Origin

For non-Hispanic Whites, the poverty rate increased to 9.9 percent in 2010 from 9.4 percent in 2009, while the number in poverty increased to 19.6 million from 18.5 million (Table 4). The poverty rate for non-Hispanic Whites was lower than the poverty rates for other racial groups. Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 42.4 percent of the people in poverty, but 64.5 percent of the total population.

³⁰ The decreases in the poverty rates in the first calendar year after the recessions that ended in 1975 and 1961 were not statistically different from each other. Poverty rates and the number of people in poverty went up between 1980 and 1981, but while 1981 was the first calendar year after the recession that ended in July 1980, the economy fell back into recession in July 1981. The increase in poverty rates in the year after the recession that ended in 1980 was not statistically different from the increases in the poverty rates in the year after the recessions that ended in 2009 and 1991. The increase in the number of people in poverty in the year following the recession that ended in 1980 was not statistically different from the increases in the number of people in poverty in the year after the recessions that ended in 2009, 2001, and 1991.

For Blacks, the poverty rate increased to 27.4 percent in 2010, up from 25.8 percent in 2009, while the number in poverty increased to 10.7 million from 9.9 million. For Asians, the 2010 poverty rate and the number in poverty (12.1 percent and 1.7 million) were not statistically different from 2009. However, the poverty rate increased for Hispanics to 26.6 percent in 2010 from 25.3 in 2009, and the number of Hispanics in poverty increased to 13.2 million from 12.4 million.³¹

Age

For people aged 18 to 64, the poverty rate increased to 13.7 percent in 2010 from 12.9 percent in 2009, while the number in poverty increased to 26.3 million from 24.7 million. For people aged 65 and older in 2010 neither the poverty rate (9.0 percent) nor the number in poverty (3.5 million) were statistically different from the 2009 estimates (Table 4 and Figure 5).

³¹ The 2010 poverty rate for Blacks was not statistically different from that of Hispanics.

From 2009 to 2010, the poverty rate for children under age 18 increased to 22.0 percent from 20.7 percent, while the number of children under age 18 in poverty increased to 16.4 million from 15.5 million. The poverty rate for children was higher than the rates for people aged 18 to 64 and those aged 65 and older (Table 4). Children accounted for 35.5 percent of people in poverty, but only 24.4 percent of the total population.

Related children are people under age 18 related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption who are not themselves householders or spouses of householders.³² The poverty rate for related children increased to 21.5 percent in 2010 from 20.1 percent in 2009, and the number of related children in poverty increased to 15.7 million from 14.8 million. For related children in families with

³² Official poverty estimates for children are compiled in two ways—estimates for all children and estimates for related children. In 2010, estimates for all children included an additional 1.3 million children.

a female householder, 46.9 percent were in poverty, compared with 11.6 percent of related children in married-couple families.³³

For related children under age 6, the poverty rate between 2009 and 2010 increased to 25.3 percent from 23.8 percent, while the number in poverty increased to 6.3 million from 6.0 million (Table 4). For related children under age 6 in families with a female householder, 58.2 percent were in poverty, about four times the rate of their counterparts in married-couple families (13.4 percent).

Nativity

The poverty rate and the number in poverty for the native-born population increased to 14.4 percent in 2010 from 13.7 percent in 2009, while the number in poverty increased to 38.6 million from 36.4 million. Among the foreign-born population, 7.6 million people lived in poverty in 2010—up from 7.2 million in 2009. Their poverty rate (19.9 percent) was not statistically different in 2010 (Table 4).

Of the foreign-born population, 44.0 percent were naturalized U.S. citizens. For naturalized citizens, the 2010 poverty rate of 11.3 percent was not statistically different from 2009, while the number in poverty increased to 1.9 million in 2010 from 1.7 million in 2009. The poverty rate for those who were not citizens rose to 26.7 percent in 2010 from 25.1 percent in 2009, while the 2010 number in poverty (5.7 million) was not statistically different from 2009.

Region

The South was the only region to show increases in both the poverty rate and the number in poverty—16.9 percent and 19.1 million in 2010, up from 15.7 percent and 17.6 million

in 2009. In 2010, the poverty rates and the number in poverty for the Northeast (12.8 percent and 7.0 million), the Midwest (13.9 percent and 9.1 million), and the West (15.3 percent and 11.0 million) were not statistically different from 2009. The South had the highest regional poverty rate (Table 4).

Residence

Inside metropolitan statistical areas, the poverty rate and the number of people in poverty were 14.9 percent and 38.3 million in 2010—up from 13.9 percent and 35.7 million in 2009. Among those living outside metropolitan areas, the poverty rate and the number in poverty were 16.5 percent and 7.9 million in 2010, not statistically different from 2009.

Between 2009 and 2010, the poverty rate for people in principal cities increased to 19.7 percent from 18.7 percent, while the number in poverty increased to 19.5 million from 18.3 million. Within metropolitan areas, people in poverty were more likely to live in principal cities. While 38.2 percent of all people living in metropolitan areas in 2010 lived in principal cities, 50.8 percent of poor people in metropolitan areas lived in principal cities. For those inside metropolitan areas but not in principal cities, the poverty rate rose to 11.8 percent from 11.0 percent, while the number in poverty increased to 18.9 million from 17.4 million.³⁴

Work Experience

Among all workers aged 16 and older, neither the poverty rate (7.0 percent) nor the number in poverty (10.7 million) in 2010 were statistically different from 2009.

People aged 16 years and older who worked some or all of 2010 had a lower poverty rate than those who

did not work at any time—7.0 percent compared to 23.9 percent (Table 4). In 2010, the poverty rate among full-time, year-round workers (2.6 percent) was lower than the rate for those who worked less than full time, year round (15.0 percent).

Among those who did not work at least 1 week last year, the poverty rate and the number in poverty increased to 23.9 percent and 20.7 million in 2010 from 22.7 percent and 18.9 million in 2009 (Table 4). Those who did not work in 2010 represented 66.0 percent of people aged 16 and older in poverty, compared with 36.2 percent of all people aged 16 and older.

Disability Status

Between 2009 and 2010, the poverty rate and number in poverty for people aged 18 to 64 with a disability rose from 25.0 percent and 3.7 million to 27.9 percent and 4.2 million. Among people aged 18 to 64 without a disability, 12.5 percent and 22.0 million were in poverty in 2010—up from 12.0 percent and 21.0 million in 2009. People aged 18 to 64 with a disability represented 15.9 percent of people aged 18 to 64 in poverty compared to 7.8 percent of all people aged 18 to 64.

Families

The poverty rate and the number of families in poverty were 11.7 percent and 9.2 million in 2010, compared with 11.1 percent and 8.8 million in 2009 (Table 4).

The poverty rate and the number in poverty increased for both married-couple families (6.2 percent and 3.6 million in 2010 from 5.8 percent and 3.4 million in 2009) and families with a female householder (31.6 percent and 4.7 million in 2010 from 29.9 percent and 4.4 million in 2009). For families with a male householder, the poverty rate and the number in poverty (15.8 percent and 880,000 in 2010) were not statistically different from 2009.

³³ In the text of this report, families with a female householder with no husband present are referred to as families with a female householder. Families with a male householder with no wife present are referred to as families with a male householder.

³⁴ The number of people in poverty living in principal cities and the number of people in poverty living in metropolitan areas but outside principal cities were not statistically different.

Table 6.

People With Income Below Specified Ratios of Their Poverty Threshold by Selected Characteristics: 2010

(Numbers in thousands, confidence intervals [C.I.] in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Characteristic | Income-to-poverty ratio ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| | Total | Under 0.50 | | | | Under 1.25 | | | | Under 1.50 | | | | Under 2.00 | | | |
| | | Number | 90 percent C.I. ² (±) | Percent | 90 percent C.I. ² (±) | Number | 90 percent C.I. ² (±) | Percent | 90 percent C.I. ² (±) | Number | 90 percent C.I. ² (±) | Percent | 90 percent C.I. ² (±) | Number | 90 percent C.I. ² (±) | Percent | 90 percent C.I. ² (±) |
| All people | 305,688 | 20,466 | 6.7 | 0.2 | 60,443 | 9.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 75,291 | 10.8 | 24.6 | 0.4 | 103,645 | 13.9 | 33.9 | 0.4 | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 18 years | 74,494 | 7,369 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 20,741 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 24,853 | 4.6 | 33.4 | 0.6 | 32,467 | 4.7 | 43.6 | 0.6 | |
| 18 to 24 years | 29,651 | 3,404 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 8,101 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 9,685 | 2.8 | 32.7 | 0.9 | 12,501 | 2.9 | 42.2 | 0.9 | |
| 25 to 34 years | 41,584 | 2,993 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 8,203 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 10,220 | 2.3 | 24.6 | 0.6 | 14,141 | 2.7 | 34.0 | 0.7 | |
| 35 to 44 years | 39,842 | 2,206 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 6,549 | 2.1 | 16.4 | 0.5 | 8,196 | 2.2 | 20.6 | 0.6 | 11,561 | 2.4 | 29.0 | 0.6 | |
| 45 to 54 years | 43,954 | 2,001 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 6,147 | 2.1 | 14.0 | 0.5 | 7,702 | 2.3 | 17.5 | 0.5 | 10,813 | 2.6 | 24.6 | 0.6 | |
| 55 to 59 years | 19,554 | 795 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 2,513 | 1.3 | 12.9 | 0.7 | 3,110 | 1.4 | 15.9 | 0.7 | 4,315 | 1.5 | 22.1 | 0.8 | |
| 60 to 64 years | 17,430 | 708 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 2,415 | 1.2 | 13.9 | 0.7 | 3,052 | 1.4 | 17.5 | 0.8 | 4,297 | 1.6 | 24.7 | 0.9 | |
| 65 years and older | 39,179 | 991 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 5,774 | 2.1 | 14.7 | 0.5 | 8,472 | 2.6 | 21.6 | 0.7 | 13,549 | 3.2 | 34.6 | 0.8 | |
| Race³ and Hispanic Origin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 243,013 | 13,315 | 4.2 | 0.2 | 42,298 | 8.8 | 17.4 | 0.3 | 53,446 | 9.3 | 22.0 | 0.4 | 75,297 | 10.6 | 31.0 | 0.4 | |
| White, not Hispanic | 197,203 | 8,420 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 26,490 | 7.0 | 13.4 | 0.4 | 34,403 | 7.9 | 17.4 | 0.4 | 50,304 | 9.5 | 25.5 | 0.5 | |
| Black | 38,965 | 5,254 | 2.9 | 13.5 | 0.8 | 13,237 | 4.3 | 34.0 | 1.1 | 15,715 | 4.1 | 40.3 | 1.1 | 20,005 | 4.3 | 51.3 | 1.1 |
| Asian | 14,324 | 834 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 2,219 | 1.8 | 15.5 | 1.3 | 2,820 | 2.1 | 19.7 | 1.5 | 4,056 | 2.3 | 28.3 | 1.6 | |
| Hispanic (any race) | 49,869 | 5,460 | 2.9 | 10.9 | 0.6 | 17,299 | 4.4 | 34.7 | 0.9 | 20,816 | 4.6 | 41.7 | 0.9 | 27,243 | 4.8 | 54.6 | 1.0 |
| Family Status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In families | 249,855 | 13,749 | 5.4 | 0.2 | 43,705 | 8.7 | 17.5 | 0.4 | 54,587 | 9.3 | 21.8 | 0.4 | 76,733 | 10.8 | 30.7 | 0.4 | |
| Householder | 78,633 | 3,964 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 12,217 | 2.5 | 15.5 | 0.3 | 15,443 | 2.8 | 19.6 | 0.3 | 22,091 | 3.4 | 28.1 | 0.4 | |
| Related children under 18 | 73,227 | 6,927 | 3.0 | 9.5 | 0.4 | 19,990 | 4.2 | 27.3 | 0.6 | 24,002 | 4.5 | 32.8 | 0.6 | 31,497 | 4.7 | 43.0 | 0.6 |
| Related children under 6 | 25,096 | 2,911 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 7,858 | 2.2 | 31.3 | 0.9 | 9,207 | 2.3 | 36.7 | 0.9 | 11,796 | 2.4 | 47.0 | 0.8 | |
| In unrelated subfamilies | 1,650 | 460 | 0.7 | 27.9 | 4.2 | 875 | 1.1 | 53.0 | 4.6 | 1,031 | 1.2 | 62.5 | 4.5 | 1,206 | 1.3 | 73.1 | 3.9 |
| Unrelated individuals | 54,183 | 6,257 | 2.4 | 11.5 | 0.4 | 15,863 | 4.2 | 29.3 | 0.6 | 19,673 | 4.7 | 36.3 | 0.6 | 25,705 | 5.2 | 47.4 | 0.6 |
| Male | 26,745 | 3,086 | 1.7 | 11.5 | 0.6 | 7,296 | 2.6 | 27.3 | 0.8 | 8,908 | 2.9 | 33.3 | 0.9 | 11,666 | 3.1 | 43.6 | 0.9 |
| Female | 27,438 | 3,170 | 1.4 | 11.6 | 0.5 | 8,568 | 2.5 | 31.2 | 0.8 | 10,766 | 2.8 | 39.2 | 0.8 | 14,039 | 3.2 | 51.2 | 0.9 |

¹ The estimates for people with income below 100 percent of their poverty threshold (under 1.00) can be found in Table 4.

² A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. Confidence intervals shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights instead of the generalized variance function used in the past. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_239sa.pdf.

³ Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White and American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian and Black or African American, is available from Census 2010 through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2010. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

Note: Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Depth of Poverty

Categorizing people as "in poverty" or "not in poverty" is one way to describe their economic situation. The income-to-poverty ratio and the income deficit or surplus describe additional aspects of economic well-being. While the poverty rate shows the proportion of people with income below the appropriate poverty threshold, the income-to-poverty ratio gauges the depth of poverty and shows how close a family's income is to its poverty threshold. The income-to-poverty ratio is reported as a percentage that compares a family's or an unrelated person's income with their appropriate poverty threshold.

For example, a family with an income-to-poverty ratio of 125 percent has income that is 25 percent above its poverty threshold.

The income deficit or surplus shows how many dollars a family's or an unrelated person's income is below (or above) their poverty threshold. For those with an income deficit, the measure is an estimate of the dollar amount necessary to raise a family's or an unrelated person's income to their poverty threshold.

Ratio of Income to Poverty

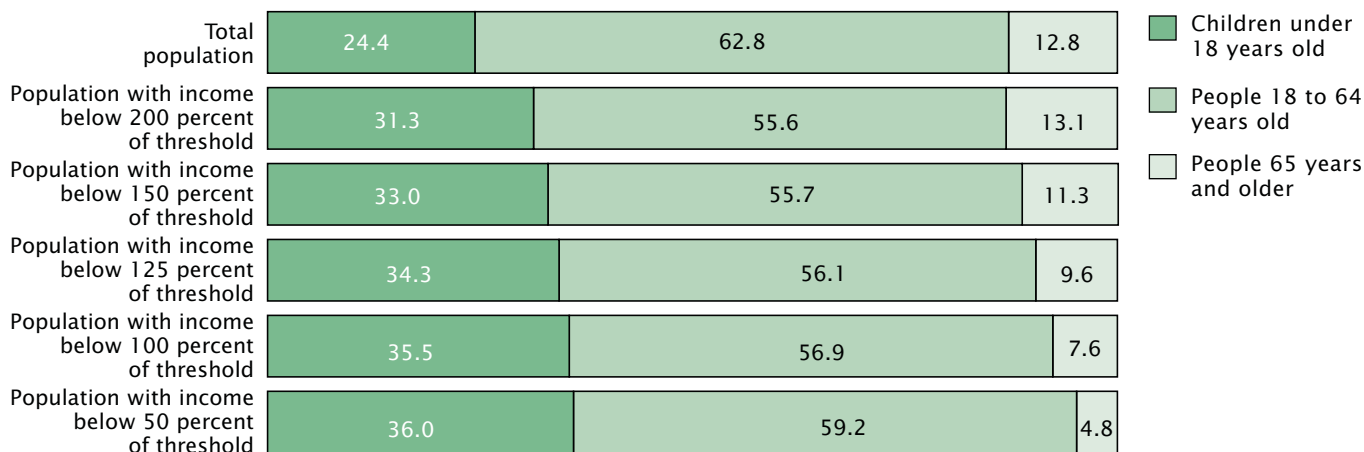
Table 6 presents the number and percentage of people within specified

income-to-poverty-ratio ranges—those with an income-to-poverty ratio less than 50 percent ("Under 0.50"), an income-to-poverty ratio less than 125 percent ("Under 1.25"), an income-to-poverty ratio less than 150 percent ("Under 1.50"), and an income-to-poverty ratio less than 200 percent ("Under 2.00").

In 2010, 6.7 percent of all people, or 20.5 million, had income below one-half of their poverty threshold, up from 6.3 percent, or 19.0 million people, in 2009. This group represented 44.3 percent of the poverty population in 2010.

Figure 6.
Demographic Makeup of the Population at Varying Degrees of Poverty: 2010

(Percent)



Note: Details may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

The percentage and number of people with income below 125 percent of their threshold were 19.8 percent and 60.4 million, up from 18.7 percent and 56.8 million in 2009. For children, 9.9 percent and 7.4 million in 2010 lived in families with income below 50 percent of their poverty threshold, up from 9.3 percent and 6.9 million in 2009. The percentage and number of children living in families with income below 125 percent of their poverty threshold in 2010 were 27.8 percent and 20.7 million, up from 26.3 percent and 19.6 million in 2009 (Table 6).³⁵

The percentage of the elderly with income below 50 percent of their poverty threshold was 2.5 percent, less than one-half the percent of the total population at this poverty level (6.7 percent). On the other hand, the percentage of the elderly with income below 200 percent of their poverty threshold was 34.6 percent, not

³⁵ The number of people who had income below one-half of their poverty threshold in 2010 and the number of children living in families below 125 percent of their poverty thresholds in 2010 were not statistically different.

statistically different from the percent of the total population with income below this level (Table 6).

The demographic makeup of the population differs at varying degrees of poverty.³⁶ Children represented 24.4 percent of the overall population, 31.3 percent of the people with income below 200 percent of their poverty threshold, but 36.0 percent of the people with income below 50 percent of their poverty threshold. The elderly represented 12.8 percent of the overall population, 13.1 percent of those with income below 200 percent of their poverty threshold, but 4.8 percent of the people with income below 50 percent of their poverty threshold (Table 6 and Figure 6).

³⁶ The estimates referred to in this paragraph are shown in Figure 6 and can be calculated using the estimates of the number of people at each poverty level from Table 6. For example, the estimate that children constitute 24.4 percent of the overall population can be calculated by dividing the estimate of the total number of children (74,494) by the total number of people (305,688), and the estimate that children represent 36.0 percent of those with incomes below 50 percent of their poverty threshold is the result of dividing the number of children under 0.50 (7,369) by the total number of people under 0.50 (20,466).

Income Deficit

The income deficit for families in poverty (the difference in dollars between a family's income and its poverty threshold) averaged \$9,244 in 2010, which was not statistically different from the 2009 estimate. The average income deficit was larger for families with a female householder (\$9,742) than for married-couple families (\$8,660) (Table 7).³⁷

The average income deficit per capita for families with a female householder (\$2,908) was higher than for married-couple families (\$2,179). The income deficit per capita is computed by dividing the average deficit by the average number of people in that type of family. Since families with a female householder were smaller on average than married-couple families, the larger per capita deficit for female-householder families reflects their

³⁷ The average income deficit of families with a male householder was not statistically different from the average income deficit for all families and from the average income deficit for married-couple families.

Table 7.

Income Deficit or Surplus of Families and Unrelated Individuals by Poverty Status: 2010

(Numbers of families and unrelated individuals in thousands, deficits and surpluses and their confidence intervals [C.I.] in dollars. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Characteristic | Size of deficit or surplus | | | | | | | | | Average deficit or surplus (dollars) | | Deficit or surplus per capita (dollars) | |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | Total | Under \$1,000 | \$1,000 to \$2,499 | \$2,500 to \$4,999 | \$5,000 to \$7,499 | \$7,500 to \$9,999 | \$10,000 to \$12,499 | \$12,500 to \$14,999 | \$15,000 or more | Estimate | 90 percent C.I. ¹ (±) | Estimate | 90 percent C.I. ¹ (±) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Below Poverty Threshold, Deficit | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All families | 9,221 | 665 | 910 | 1,430 | 1,292 | 1,140 | 869 | 1,115 | 1,799 | 9,244 | 167 | 2,582 | 51 |
| Married-couple families | 3,596 | 296 | 432 | 659 | 487 | 411 | 307 | 453 | 552 | 8,660 | 270 | 2,179 | 69 |
| Families with a female householder, no husband present | 4,745 | 284 | 405 | 634 | 687 | 624 | 474 | 562 | 1,074 | 9,742 | 218 | 2,908 | 69 |
| Families with a male householder, no wife present | 880 | 85 | 74 | 137 | 118 | 105 | 88 | 100 | 173 | 8,941 | 463 | 2,789 | 154 |
| Unrelated individuals | 12,422 | 1,197 | 2,253 | 2,298 | 1,447 | 1,128 | 4,098 | – | – | 6,225 | 109 | 6,225 | 109 |
| Male | 5,796 | 474 | 961 | 1,051 | 727 | 559 | 2,024 | – | – | 6,504 | 168 | 6,504 | 168 |
| Female | 6,626 | 724 | 1,291 | 1,247 | 720 | 569 | 2,074 | – | – | 5,982 | 131 | 5,982 | 131 |
| Above Poverty Threshold, Surplus | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All families | 69,412 | 678 | 954 | 1,786 | 1,886 | 1,751 | 1,978 | 1,946 | 58,434 | 69,157 | 741 | 22,137 | 246 |
| Married-couple families | 54,450 | 345 | 507 | 988 | 1,057 | 1,026 | 1,170 | 1,209 | 48,149 | 77,429 | 894 | 24,389 | 291 |
| Families with a female householder, no husband present | 10,281 | 266 | 357 | 638 | 624 | 530 | 598 | 536 | 6,731 | 34,771 | 994 | 11,710 | 340 |
| Families with a male householder, no wife present | 4,681 | 66 | 89 | 159 | 206 | 195 | 210 | 201 | 3,554 | 48,463 | 2,617 | 16,862 | 968 |
| Unrelated individuals | 41,761 | 1,470 | 1,631 | 3,417 | 2,859 | 3,227 | 1,856 | 2,532 | 24,771 | 31,923 | 679 | 31,923 | 679 |
| Male | 20,949 | 646 | 690 | 1,406 | 1,181 | 1,576 | 886 | 1,256 | 13,307 | 36,052 | 997 | 36,052 | 997 |
| Female | 20,813 | 824 | 941 | 2,011 | 1,678 | 1,650 | 969 | 1,276 | 11,464 | 27,768 | 904 | 27,768 | 904 |

– Represents or rounds to zero.

¹ A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate.

Confidence intervals shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights instead of the generalized variance function used in the past. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_239sa.pdf.

Note: Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

smaller average family size as well as their lower average family income.³⁸

For unrelated individuals in poverty, the average income deficit was \$6,225 in 2010. The \$5,982 deficit for women was lower than the \$6,504 deficit for men.

Doubled-Up Households³⁹

People may cope with challenging economic circumstances by combining households with other families or

³⁸ The average income deficit per capita for families with a female householder was not significantly different than the average income deficit per capita for families with a male householder.

³⁹ Doubled-up households are defined as households that include at least one "additional" adult, a person aged 18 or older who is not enrolled in school and is not the householder, spouse, or cohabiting partner of the householder.

individuals. The number and percentage of doubled-up households and adults sharing households in the United States increased over the course of the recession that began in December 2007 and ended in June 2009. While poverty estimates are based on income in the previous calendar year, doubling-up estimates reflect household composition at the time of survey, which is conducted during the months of February, March, and April of each year. In spring 2007, doubled-up households totaled 19.7 million. By spring 2011, the number of doubled-up households had increased by 2.0 million to 21.8 million, and the percent of households doubled-up had increased by 1.3 percentage points from 17.0 percent

to 18.3 percent.⁴⁰ Among adults, 61.7 million (27.7 percent) were doubled-up in 2007, while 69.2 million (30.0 percent) lived in doubled-up households in 2011.⁴¹ The adult population increased by 3.8 percent between 2007 and 2011, but the number of doubled-up adults increased by 12.2 percent.

⁴⁰ The number of doubled-up households did not change significantly between either 2007 and 2008 or 2010 and 2011. The percentage of doubled-up households as a proportion of all households did not change significantly between 2007 and 2008, but declined between 2010 and 2011.

⁴¹ The number of doubled-up adults did not change significantly between 2010 and 2011. The percentage of doubled-up adults as a proportion of all adults did not change significantly between either 2008 and 2009 or 2010 and 2011.

An estimated 5.9 million young adults aged 25 to 34 resided in their parents' households in 2011, compared to 4.7 million before the recession. By spring 2011, 14.2 percent of young adults lived in their parents' households, representing an increase of 2.4 percentage points since spring 2007.

It is difficult to precisely assess the impact of doubling-up on overall poverty rates. Young adults aged 25 to 34 living with their parents had an official poverty rate of 8.4 percent (when the entire family's income is compared to the threshold that includes the young adult as an additional adult in the family), but if their poverty status were determined using their own income, 45.3 percent had income below the poverty threshold for a single person under age 65 (\$11,344).

Alternative/Experimental Poverty Measures

The poverty estimates in this report compare the official poverty thresholds to money income before taxes, not including the value of noncash benefits. The money income measure does not completely capture the economic well-being of individuals and families, and there are many questions about the adequacy of the official poverty thresholds. Families and individuals also derive economic well-being from noncash benefits, such as food and housing subsidies, and their disposable income is determined by both taxes paid and tax credits received. The official poverty thresholds developed more than 40 years ago do not take into account rising standards of living or such issues as child care expenses, other work-related expenses, variations in medical costs across population groups, or geographic differences in the cost of living. Poverty estimates using the new Supplemental Poverty Measure, for which the Census Bureau expects to publish preliminary estimates in October 2011, will address many of

these concerns. For more details, see the text box "Supplemental Poverty Measure" on page 2.

National Academy of Sciences (NAS)-Based Measures

The Census Bureau currently computes alternative poverty measures based on the 1995 recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences Panel on Poverty and Family Assistance.⁴² The NAS-based measures use both alternative poverty thresholds and an expanded income definition. In October 2011, the Census Bureau will release estimates for these alternative measures for 2010. Estimates for 2009 for the NAS-based measures can be found at <www.census.gov/hhes/povmeas/data/public-use.html>.

The Census Bureau also makes available a research file that provides microdata with variables used to construct the NAS-based alternative measures, available at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/povmeas/datafiles.html>, and an expanded version of the CPS ASEC public-use file that includes estimates of the value of taxes and noncash benefits, available at <www.bls.census.gov/cps_ftp.html#cpsmarch>. Both microdata files are currently available for 2009. Data for 2010 will be released before the end of the year.

CPS Table Creator II

CPS Table Creator II is a Web-based tool designed to help researchers explore alternative income and poverty measures. The tool is available from a link on the Census Bureau's poverty Web site, <www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstc/apm/cpstc_altpov.html>. Table Creator II allows researchers to produce poverty

⁴² The Census Bureau will no longer publish the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty series but will continue to maintain the variables on Table Creator II, which can be used to compute these estimates.

and income estimates using their own combinations of threshold and resource definitions and to see the incremental impact of the addition or subtraction of a single resource element.⁴³ For example:

- Taking into account the value of the federal earned income tax credit would reduce the number of children classified as poor in 2010 by 3.0 million.
- In 2010, the number of people aged 65 and older in poverty would be higher by almost 14 million if social security payments were excluded from money income, quintupling the number of elderly people in poverty.
- If unemployment insurance benefits were excluded from money income, 3.2 million more people would be counted as poor in 2010.

Researchers can also estimate poverty rates using alternative poverty thresholds. Many other countries use relative poverty measures with thresholds that are based on a percentage of median or mean income.⁴⁴ Table Creator II allows researchers to estimate poverty rates using a relative poverty threshold calculated as any percentage of mean or median equivalence-adjusted income. For example, using poverty thresholds based on 50 percent of median income rather than the official poverty thresholds would increase the overall poverty rate in 2009 from 14.3 percent to 22.1 percent.

⁴³ At this time, Table Creator II can calculate these estimates for 2009. Data for 2010 from the 2011 CPS ASEC will be added to Table Creator II later this year when the enhanced CPS ASEC file with estimates of noncash benefits, tax credits, and tax liabilities is released to the public.

⁴⁴ For example, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) uses a poverty threshold of 50 percent of median income. The European Union defines poverty as an income below 60 percent of the national median equalized disposable income after social transfers.

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE IN THE UNITED STATES

Highlights

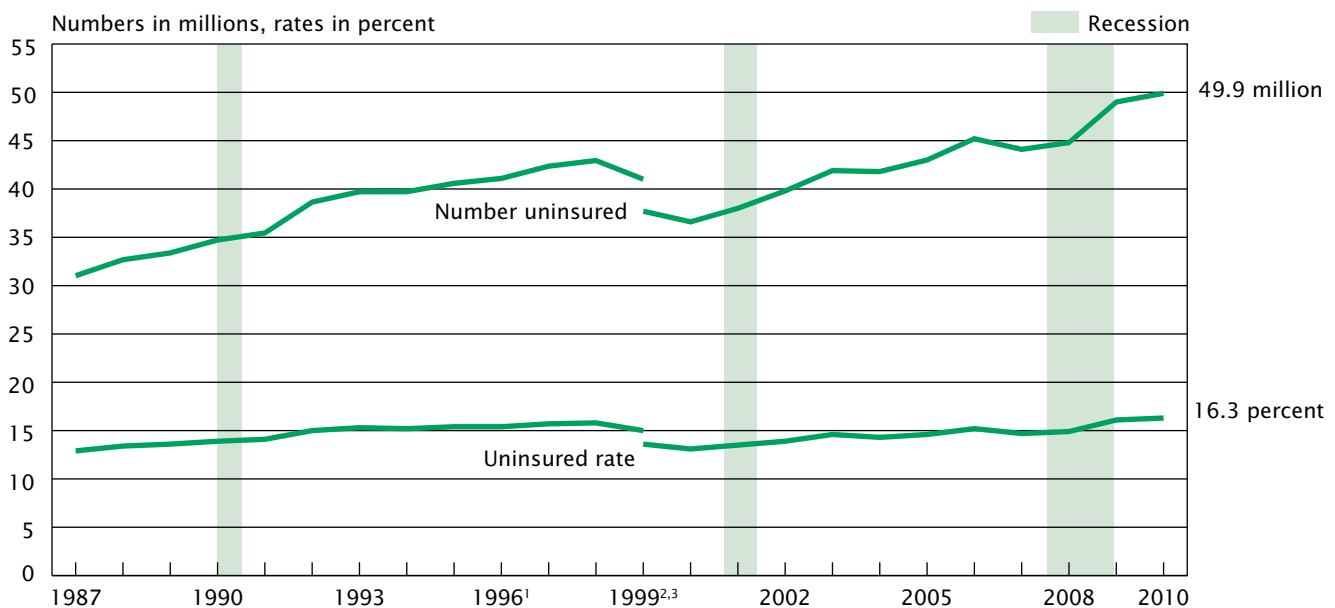
- In 2010, the percentage of people without health insurance, 16.3 percent, was not statistically different from the rate in 2009. The number of uninsured people increased to 49.9 million in 2010 from 49.0 million in 2009 (Table 8 and Figure 7).^{45,46}

⁴⁵ For a brief description of how the Census Bureau collects and reports on health insurance data, see the text box "What Is Health Insurance Coverage?" For a discussion of the quality of ASEC health insurance coverage estimates, see Appendix C.

⁴⁶ The data for 1999 through 2009 were revised to reflect the results of enhancements to the editing process. See <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/data/revhlth/index.html> and Appendix C.

- The percentage of people with health insurance in 2010 was not statistically different from 2009, while the number of insured increased to 256.2 million in 2010 from 255.3 million in 2009.
- The percentage of people covered by private health insurance decreased in 2010 to 64.0 percent, while the number of people covered by private health insurance was not statistically different from 2009, at 195.9 million (Tables 10 and C-1). The percentage of people covered by private health insurance has been decreasing since 2001.
- The percentage and number of people covered by government health insurance increased to 31.0 percent and 95.0 million in 2010 from 30.6 percent and 93.2 million in 2009.
- The percentage of people covered by employment-based health insurance decreased to 55.3 percent in 2010 from 56.1 percent in 2009. The number of people covered by employment-based health insurance decreased to 169.3 million from 170.8 million.
- The percentage and number of people covered by Medicaid in 2010, 15.9 percent and 48.6 million, were not statistically different from 2009 estimates (Tables 10 and C-1). The percentage and number of people covered by

Figure 7.
Number Uninsured and Uninsured Rate: 1987 to 2010



¹ The data for 1996 through 1999 were revised using an approximation method for consistency with the revision to the 2004 and 2005 estimates.

² Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls occurred for the 2000 ASEC, which collected data for 1999. These estimates also reflect the results of follow-up verification questions, which were asked of people who responded "no" to all questions about specific types of health insurance coverage in order to verify whether they were actually uninsured. This change increased the number and percentage of people covered by health insurance, bringing the CPS more in line with estimates from other national surveys.

³ The data for 1999 through 2009 were revised to reflect the results of enhancements to the editing process.

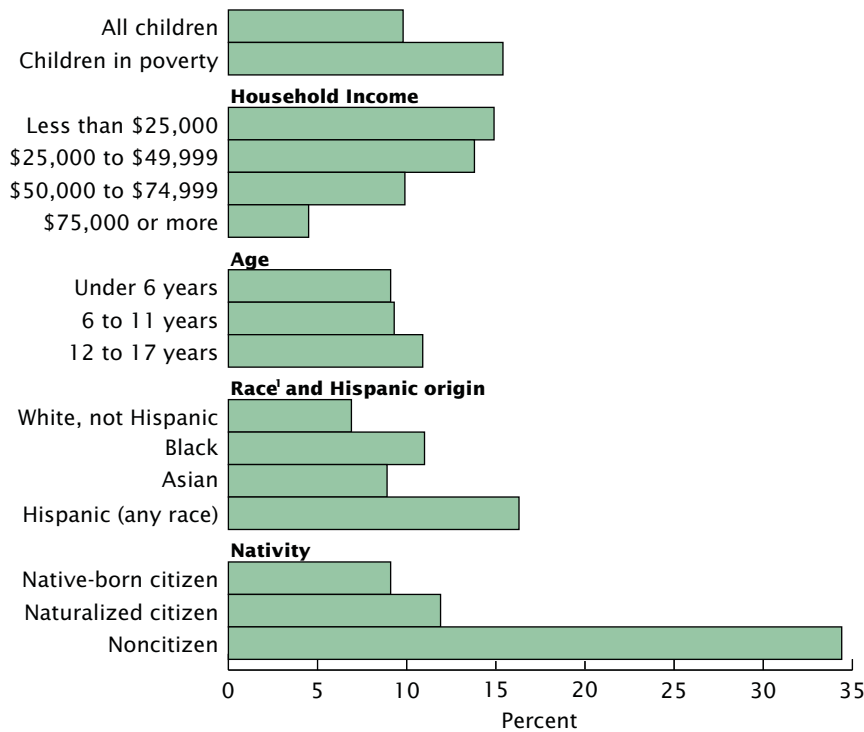
Note: Respondents were not asked detailed health insurance questions before the 1988 CPS.

The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. For information on recessions, see Appendix A.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1988 to 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 8.

Uninsured Children by Poverty Status, Household Income, Age, Race and Hispanic Origin, and Nativity: 2010



¹ Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. This figure shows data using the race-alone concept. For example, Asian refers to people who reported Asian and no other race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Medicare increased in 2010 to 14.5 percent and 44.3 million.⁴⁷

- In 2010, 9.8 percent of children under age 18 (7.3 million) were without health insurance, not statistically different from the 2009 estimates (Table 8). The uninsured rate for children in poverty (15.4 percent) was greater than the rate for all children (9.8 percent).⁴⁸
- The rate and number of uninsured for non-Hispanic Whites in 2010 were 11.7 percent and 23.1 million, not statistically different

from 2009. The uninsured rate and the number of uninsured Blacks were 20.8 percent and 8.1 million, not statistically different from 2009 (Table 8).

- The percentage of uninsured Hispanics decreased to 30.7 percent in 2010 from 31.6 percent in 2009. The number of uninsured Hispanics in 2010 (15.3 million) was not statistically different from 2009 (Table 8).

Health Insurance in the First Year After a Recession

Since 2010 represents the first full year after the recession that ended in June 2009, one can compare changes in health insurance coverage between 2009 and 2010 with changes during the first full year after the end of

other recessions (Table 9). During the first full year after the most recent recession there was no significant difference in the uninsured rate. However, in the year following the recessions that ended in 1991 and 2001, the uninsured rate increased.

Type of Coverage

In 2010, the rate of private coverage decreased to 64.0 percent, from 64.5 percent in 2009 (Table 10). The rate of private coverage has been decreasing since 2001. The number of people covered by private insurance in 2010, 195.9 million, was not statistically different from the 2009 estimate. A majority of people (55.3 percent) were covered by an employment-based health insurance plan for some or all of 2010. The rate of employment-based coverage in 2010 was lower than the rate in 2009. Both the rate (9.8 percent) and the number of people covered by direct-purchase insurance (30.1 million) increased in 2010.

The percentage of people covered by government health programs increased to 31.0 percent in 2010 from 30.6 percent in 2009. The number of people covered by government health programs also increased to 95.0 million in 2010 from 93.2 million in 2009. The percentage and number of people with Medicaid coverage in 2010, 15.9 percent and 48.6 million, were not statistically different from 2009 estimates. In contrast, the percentage and number of people with Medicare coverage in 2010 increased to 14.5 percent and 44.3 million.⁴⁹

Race and Hispanic Origin

In 2010, the uninsured rate (11.7 percent) and the number of uninsured for non-Hispanic Whites (23.1 million) were not statistically different from 2009 estimates (Table 8). Similarly,

⁴⁷ The percentage and number of people covered by Medicaid in 2010, 15.9 percent and 48.6 million, were higher than the percentage and number of people covered by Medicare in 2010, 14.5 percent and 44.3 million.

⁴⁸ The number of uninsured children in poverty in 2010 was not statistically different from the number in 2009.

⁴⁹ The percentage and number of people covered by Medicaid in 2010, 15.9 percent and 48.6 million, were higher than the percentage and number of people covered by Medicare in 2010, 14.5 percent and 44.3 million.

the uninsured rate (20.8 percent) and the number of uninsured for Blacks (8.1 million) in 2010 were not statistically different from 2009 estimates. The uninsured rate and the number of uninsured for Asians increased in 2010 to 18.1 percent and 2.6 million from 16.5 percent and 2.3 million.⁵⁰ Among Hispanics, the uninsured rate decreased in 2010 to 30.7 percent from 31.6 percent, while the number of uninsured in 2010, 15.3 million, was not statistically different from 2009.

Age

The percentage of people under age 65 who were uninsured in 2010, 18.4 percent, was not statistically different from the percentage uninsured in 2009 (Table 8). Similarly, the percentage of children in 2010 without health insurance, 9.8 percent, was not statistically different from the percentage uninsured in 2009. The uninsured rate for those aged 65 and older increased to 2.0 percent in 2010 from 1.7 percent in 2009. Among those aged 18 to 24 in 2010, the rate decreased to 27.2 percent from 29.3 percent in 2009. For those aged 25 to 34, the uninsured rate in 2010, 28.4 percent, was not statistically different from the rate in 2009. Among those aged 35 to 44, the rate increased in 2010 to 21.8 percent from 21.0 percent. And for those aged 45 to 64, the rate increased to 16.3 percent from 15.6 percent.

Nativity

The rate (13.8 percent) and number of uninsured in 2010 (36.9 million) for the native-born population were not statistically different from the 2009 estimates (Table 8). The rate (34.1 percent) and number of uninsured in 2010 (13.0 million) for the foreign-born population were not statistically different from the 2009 estimates.

⁵⁰ Due to the small sample size, the changes in uninsured rates for Asians are better interpreted when viewed over a longer time period.

What Is Health Insurance Coverage?

The Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) asks about health insurance coverage in the previous calendar year. Specifically, the survey asks separate questions about the major types of health insurance. People who answer “no” to each of the coverage questions are then asked to verify that they were, in fact, not covered by any type of health insurance. For reporting purposes, the U.S. Census Bureau broadly classifies health insurance coverage as private coverage or government coverage. Private health insurance is a plan provided through an employer or a union or purchased by an individual from a private company. Government health insurance includes such federal programs as Medicare, Medicaid, and military health care; the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP); and individual state health plans.* People were considered “insured” if they were covered by any type of health insurance for part or all of the previous calendar year. They were considered “uninsured” if, for the entire year, they were not covered by any type of health insurance.

Research shows health insurance coverage is underreported in the CPS ASEC for a variety of reasons. Annual retrospective questions appear to cause few problems when collecting income data (possibly because the interview period is close to when people pay their taxes). However, because health insurance coverage status can change over the course of a year, answering questions about this long reference period may lead to response errors. For example, some people may report their insurance coverage status at the time of their interview rather than their coverage status during the previous calendar year. Compared with other national surveys, the CPS ASEC’s estimate of the number of people without health insurance more closely approximates the number of people who were uninsured at a specific point in time during the year than the number of people uninsured for the entire year. There are several ongoing projects aimed at improving the quality of health coverage data from the CPS ASEC, including cognitive research and field testing to improve the wording of the CPS ASEC health coverage questions.

For more information on the quality of CPS ASEC health insurance estimates, see Appendix C, “Estimates of Health Insurance Coverage.” For a comparison between health insurance coverage rates from the major federal surveys, see *Changes to the Imputation Routine for Health Insurance in the CPS ASEC: Description and Evaluation* at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/data/revhlth/SHADAC.pdf>.

* Types of insurance are not mutually exclusive; people may be covered by more than one during the year.

Among the foreign-born population, the rate and number of uninsured increased for naturalized citizens in 2010 to 20.0 percent and 3.4 million, from 18.4 percent and 3.0 million in 2009. Both the rate (45.1 percent) and number of uninsured (9.7 million) for

noncitizens in 2010 were not statistically different from 2009 estimates. The proportion of the foreign-born population without health insurance in 2010 was about two and one-half times that of the native-born population in 2010.

Table 8.

People Without Health Insurance Coverage by Selected Characteristics: 2009 and 2010(Numbers in thousands, confidence intervals [C.I.] in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apds/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Characteristic | 2009 ¹ | | | | | 2010 | | | | | Change in uninsured ² | |
|---|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | Total | Uninsured | | | | Total | Uninsured | | | | Number | Percent |
| | | Number | 90 percent C.I. ³ (±) | Percent | 90 percent C.I. ³ (±) | | Number | 90 percent C.I. ³ (±) | Percent | 90 percent C.I. ³ (±) | | |
| Total | 304,280 | 48,985 | 708 | 16.1 | 0.2 | 306,110 | 49,904 | 744 | 16.3 | 0.2 | *919 | 0.2 |
| Family Status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In families | 249,384 | 36,809 | 659 | 14.8 | 0.3 | 249,855 | 37,618 | 699 | 15.1 | 0.3 | *809 | 0.3 |
| Householder | 78,867 | 11,220 | 226 | 14.2 | 0.3 | 78,633 | 11,772 | 234 | 15.0 | 0.3 | *551 | *0.7 |
| Related children under 18 | 73,410 | 7,018 | 260 | 9.6 | 0.4 | 73,227 | 6,986 | 276 | 9.5 | 0.4 | -32 | - |
| Related children under 6 | 25,104 | 2,213 | 119 | 8.8 | 0.5 | 25,096 | 2,236 | 130 | 8.9 | 0.5 | 22 | 0.1 |
| In unrelated subfamilies | 1,357 | 344 | 55 | 25.3 | 3.5 | 1,650 | 428 | 66 | 25.9 | 3.2 | *84 | 0.6 |
| Unrelated individuals | 53,539 | 11,832 | 357 | 22.1 | 0.5 | 54,605 | 11,858 | 316 | 21.7 | 0.5 | 26 | -0.4 |
| Race⁴ and Hispanic Origin | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 242,403 | 37,124 | 661 | 15.3 | 0.3 | 243,323 | 37,385 | 613 | 15.4 | 0.3 | 261 | - |
| White, not Hispanic | 197,436 | 22,715 | 520 | 11.5 | 0.3 | 197,423 | 23,093 | 491 | 11.7 | 0.2 | 378 | 0.2 |
| Black | 38,624 | 7,838 | 245 | 20.3 | 0.6 | 39,031 | 8,132 | 266 | 20.8 | 0.7 | 294 | 0.5 |
| Asian | 14,011 | 2,317 | 164 | 16.5 | 1.1 | 14,332 | 2,600 | 185 | 18.1 | 1.3 | *284 | *1.6 |
| Hispanic (any race) | 48,901 | 15,450 | 374 | 31.6 | 0.8 | 49,972 | 15,340 | 376 | 30.7 | 0.8 | -110 | *-0.9 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 65 years | 265,667 | 48,342 | 710 | 18.2 | 0.3 | 266,931 | 49,112 | 736 | 18.4 | 0.3 | 770 | 0.2 |
| Under 18 years | 75,040 | 7,313 | 263 | 9.7 | 0.3 | 74,916 | 7,307 | 284 | 9.8 | 0.4 | -6 | - |
| Under 19 years ⁵ | 79,317 | 8,058 | 274 | 10.2 | 0.3 | 79,288 | 7,952 | 292 | 10.0 | 0.4 | -107 | -0.1 |
| 19 to 25 years ⁵ | 29,389 | 9,221 | 223 | 31.4 | 0.7 | 29,692 | 8,828 | 248 | 29.7 | 0.8 | *-393 | *-1.6 |
| 18 to 24 years | 29,313 | 8,581 | 203 | 29.3 | 0.7 | 29,651 | 8,078 | 223 | 27.2 | 0.7 | *-502 | *-2.0 |
| 25 to 34 years | 41,085 | 11,530 | 266 | 28.1 | 0.6 | 41,584 | 11,804 | 265 | 28.4 | 0.6 | 274 | 0.3 |
| 35 to 44 years | 40,447 | 8,498 | 219 | 21.0 | 0.5 | 39,842 | 8,692 | 233 | 21.8 | 0.6 | 194 | *0.8 |
| 45 to 64 years | 79,782 | 12,421 | 305 | 15.6 | 0.4 | 80,939 | 13,231 | 301 | 16.3 | 0.4 | *810 | *0.8 |
| 65 years and older | 38,613 | 643 | 67 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 39,179 | 792 | 81 | 2.0 | 0.2 | *149 | *0.4 |
| Nativity | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Native born | 266,674 | 36,305 | 630 | 13.6 | 0.2 | 267,884 | 36,881 | 666 | 13.8 | 0.2 | 576 | 0.2 |
| Foreign born | 37,606 | 12,680 | 377 | 33.7 | 0.8 | 38,226 | 13,023 | 379 | 34.1 | 0.8 | 343 | 0.4 |
| Naturalized citizen | 16,024 | 2,951 | 147 | 18.4 | 0.9 | 16,801 | 3,356 | 165 | 20.0 | 0.9 | *405 | *1.6 |
| Not a citizen | 21,581 | 9,729 | 350 | 45.1 | 1.2 | 21,424 | 9,667 | 340 | 45.1 | 1.2 | -62 | - |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 54,654 | 6,434 | 264 | 11.8 | 0.5 | 54,782 | 6,779 | 304 | 12.4 | 0.5 | *345 | 0.6 |
| Midwest | 66,096 | 8,368 | 282 | 12.7 | 0.4 | 66,104 | 8,605 | 336 | 13.0 | 0.5 | 237 | 0.4 |
| South | 112,312 | 21,576 | 516 | 19.2 | 0.5 | 113,275 | 21,665 | 534 | 19.1 | 0.5 | 88 | -0.1 |
| West | 71,218 | 12,606 | 379 | 17.7 | 0.5 | 71,949 | 12,855 | 357 | 17.9 | 0.5 | 249 | 0.2 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inside metropolitan statistical areas | 256,383 | 41,550 | 782 | 16.2 | 0.3 | 258,350 | 42,153 | 791 | 16.3 | 0.3 | 603 | 0.1 |
| Inside principal cities | 97,856 | 18,704 | 630 | 19.1 | 0.5 | 98,774 | 19,152 | 535 | 19.4 | 0.5 | 448 | 0.3 |
| Outside principal cities | 158,527 | 22,846 | 660 | 14.4 | 0.4 | 159,576 | 23,001 | 713 | 14.4 | 0.4 | 155 | - |
| Outside metropolitan statistical areas ⁶ | 47,897 | 7,435 | 494 | 15.5 | 0.6 | 47,760 | 7,752 | 510 | 16.2 | 0.6 | 316 | *0.7 |
| Household Income | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$25,000 | 58,159 | 15,320 | 442 | 26.3 | 0.6 | 60,140 | 16,166 | 455 | 26.9 | 0.6 | *846 | 0.5 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 71,340 | 14,999 | 422 | 21.0 | 0.5 | 70,680 | 15,435 | 418 | 21.8 | 0.5 | 436 | *0.8 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 58,381 | 8,997 | 352 | 15.4 | 0.5 | 57,359 | 8,831 | 357 | 15.4 | 0.5 | -167 | - |
| \$75,000 or more | 116,400 | 9,669 | 372 | 8.3 | 0.3 | 117,931 | 9,473 | 371 | 8.0 | 0.3 | -196 | -0.3 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8.

People Without Health Insurance Coverage by Selected Characteristics: 2009 and 2010—Con.

(Numbers in thousands, confidence intervals [C.I.] in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apds/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Characteristic | 2009 ¹ | | | | | 2010 | | | | | Change in uninsured ² | |
|---|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|-----------|----------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|
| | Total | Uninsured | | | | Total | Uninsured | | | | Number | Percent |
| | | Number | 90 percent C.I. ³ (±) | Percent | 90 percent C.I. ³ (±) | | Number | 90 percent C.I. ³ (±) | Percent | 90 percent C.I. ³ (±) | | |
| Work Experience | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 18 to 64 years old | 190,627 | 41,030 | 576 | 21.5 | 0.3 | 192,015 | 41,805 | 601 | 21.8 | 0.3 | *776 | 0.2 |
| All workers | 145,184 | 28,241 | 450 | 19.5 | 0.3 | 143,581 | 28,000 | 464 | 19.5 | 0.3 | -242 | - |
| Worked full-time, year-round | 95,808 | 14,095 | 318 | 14.7 | 0.3 | 95,549 | 14,311 | 332 | 15.0 | 0.3 | 216 | 0.3 |
| Less than full-time, year-round | 49,376 | 14,146 | 314 | 28.6 | 0.5 | 48,032 | 13,689 | 308 | 28.5 | 0.5 | *-458 | -0.2 |
| Did not work at least 1 week | 45,443 | 12,788 | 307 | 28.1 | 0.6 | 48,434 | 13,806 | 339 | 28.5 | 0.6 | *1,017 | 0.4 |
| Disability Status⁷ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 18 to 64 years old | 190,627 | 41,030 | 576 | 21.5 | 0.3 | 192,015 | 41,805 | 601 | 21.8 | 0.3 | *776 | 0.2 |
| With a disability | 14,644 | 2,348 | 132 | 16.0 | 0.8 | 14,935 | 2,577 | 146 | 17.3 | 0.9 | *230 | *1.2 |
| With no disability | 175,048 | 38,682 | 558 | 22.1 | 0.3 | 176,161 | 39,228 | 579 | 22.3 | 0.3 | 546 | 0.2 |

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

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

¹The data for 2009 were revised to reflect the results of enhancements to the editing process. See www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/data/revhlth/index.html.

²Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

³A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. Confidence intervals shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights instead of the generalized variance function used in the past. For more information see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_239sa.pdf.

⁴Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White **and** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian **and** Black or African American, is available from Census 2010 through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2010. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

⁵These age groups are of special interest because of the Affordable Care Act of 2010. Children under the age of 19 are eligible for Medicaid/CHIP and individuals aged 19 to 25 may be a dependent on a parent's health plan.

⁶The "Outside metropolitan statistical areas" category includes both micropolitan statistical areas and territory outside of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. For more information, see "About Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas" at www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/aboutmetro.html.

⁷The sum of those with and without a disability does not equal the total because disability status is not defined for individuals in the Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 and 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Economic Status

The uninsured rate was higher among people with lower incomes and lower among people with higher incomes (Table 8). In 2010, 26.9 percent of people in households with annual incomes less than \$25,000 had no health insurance coverage. In 2010, the uninsured rates decreased as household income increased—21.8 percent of people in households with incomes ranging from \$25,000 to \$49,999 were uninsured; 15.4 percent of people in households with incomes ranging from \$50,000 to \$74,999 were uninsured; and 8.0 percent of people in households with incomes of \$75,000 or more were uninsured.

Among the four household income groups, the uninsured rates in 2010 were not statistically different from 2009 for households with incomes less than \$25,000, incomes ranging from \$50,000 to \$74,999, and incomes over \$75,000. In 2010, the uninsured rate for people in households with incomes ranging from \$25,000 to \$49,999 increased to 21.8 percent from 21.0 percent in 2009.

Work Experience

For people aged 18 to 64 who worked at some time during the year, 19.5 percent and 28.0 million were uninsured in 2010, which were not statistically different from the 2009

estimates (Table 8). In 2010, full-time, year-round workers were more likely to be covered by health insurance (85.0 percent) than those who worked less than full time, year round (71.5 percent) or nonworkers (71.5 percent).^{51,52} Among full-time, year-round workers, the percent uninsured in 2010 was not statistically different from the 2009 estimates. The num-

⁵¹ A full-time, year-round worker is a person who worked 35 or more hours per week (full time) and 50 or more weeks during the previous calendar year (year round). For school personnel, summer vacation is counted as weeks worked if they are scheduled to return to their job in the fall.

⁵² The 2010 insured rate for those who worked less than full time, year round (71.5 percent) was not statistically different from the 2010 insured rate for nonworkers (71.5 percent).

Table 9.

Change in the Number and Percent of People Without Health Insurance During First Year After a Recession: 1991 to 2010

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Recession ¹ | First calendar year after the recession ended | People without health insurance | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------|---|---------|--|---------|
| | | Year in which the recession ended | | First calendar year after the recession ended | | Change during first calendar year after the recession ended ² | |
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| December 2007 to June 2009 | 2010 | 48,985 | 16.1 | 49,904 | 16.3 | *919 | 0.2 |
| March 2001 to November 2001 | 2002 | 38,023 | 13.5 | 39,776 | 13.9 | *1,753 | *0.4 |
| July 1990 to March 1991 | 1992 | 35,445 | 14.1 | 38,641 | 15.0 | *3,196 | *0.9 |

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Statistical significance of the changes for 2009 to 2010 is based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. Prior years are based on the general variance function. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_239sa.pdf>.

¹Business cycle peaks and troughs used to delineate the beginning and end of recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research, a private research organization. See Appendix A for more information.

²Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1992 to 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

ber of uninsured among full-time, year-round workers in 2010 (14.3 million) was not statistically different from 2009.⁵³ Among less-than-full-time-year-round workers, the percent uninsured in 2010 was not statistically different from 2009, while the number of uninsured decreased to 13.7 million in 2010 from 14.1 million. For non-workers, the uninsured rate for 2010 (28.5 percent) was not statistically different from 2009, while the number of uninsured increased to 13.8 million in 2010 from 12.8 million in 2009.⁵⁴

Disability Status

Among those with a disability aged 18 to 64, both the rate and number of uninsured increased in 2010, to 17.3 percent (2.6 million) from 16.0 percent (2.3 million) in 2009 (Table 8). For those without a disability aged 18 to 64, the rate and number of uninsured in 2010 were 22.3 percent and 39.2 million, not statistically different from 2009 estimates.

⁵³ The number of uninsured full-time, full-year workers (14.1 million) in 2009 was not statistically different from the number of uninsured less-than-full-time-year-round workers (14.1 million) in 2009.

⁵⁴ The percentage of uninsured less-than-full-time, full-year workers (28.5 percent) was not statistically different from the percentage of uninsured nonworkers (28.5 percent) in 2010.

Children's Health Insurance Coverage

In 2010, the rate (9.8 percent) and number of children without health insurance (7.3 million) were not statistically different from 2009 estimates (Table 8). Uninsured rates for children varied by poverty status, age, race, and Hispanic origin. Figure 8 shows that children aged 12 to 17 had a higher uninsured rate (10.9 percent) than those under age 6 (9.1 percent) and those aged 6 to 11 (9.3 percent).⁵⁵ Children in poverty were more likely to be uninsured (15.4 percent) than all children (9.8 percent).

In 2010, the uninsured rates were 6.9 percent for non-Hispanic White children, 11.0 percent for Black children, 8.9 percent for Asian children, and 16.3 percent for Hispanic children.⁵⁶ These 2010 uninsured rates were not statistically different from the respective rates in 2009.

⁵⁵ The uninsured rate for children under the age of 6 (9.1 percent) was not statistically different from the uninsured rate for children aged 6 to 11 (9.3 percent).

⁵⁶ In 2010, the uninsured rate for White children was not statistically different from the uninsured rate for Asian children.

Region

The Northeast and the Midwest had the lowest uninsured rates in 2010, at 12.4 percent and 13.0 percent, respectively.⁵⁷ The uninsured rate for the West was 17.9 percent, while the uninsured rate for the South was 19.1 percent (Table 8). Between 2009 and 2010, there were no statistical differences in the uninsured rates for any of the regions. Between 2009 and 2010, the number of uninsured increased in the Northeast to 6.8 million, while there were no statistical differences for the other three regions—8.6 million in the Midwest; 12.9 million in the West; and 21.7 million in the South.

Residence

The uninsured rate in 2010 for people living inside metropolitan statistical areas, 16.3 percent, was not statistically different from the 2009 estimate (Table 8). In 2010, the uninsured rate was higher among people living in principal cities (19.4 percent) than among people living inside metropolitan areas but outside principal

⁵⁷ The 2010 uninsured rate for the Northeast (12.4 percent) was not statistically different from the 2010 uninsured rate for the Midwest (13.0 percent).

Table 10.

Coverage by Type of Health Insurance: 2009 and 2010

(People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apspd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Coverage type | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|------|-------|
| Any private plan ¹ | 64.5 | *64.0 |
| Any private plan alone ² | 53.3 | *52.7 |
| Employment-based ¹ | 56.1 | *55.3 |
| Employment-based alone ² | 46.6 | *45.8 |
| Direct-purchase ¹ | 9.6 | *9.8 |
| Direct-purchase alone ² | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Any government plan ¹ | 30.6 | *31.0 |
| Any government plan alone ² | 19.4 | 19.7 |
| Medicare ¹ | 14.3 | *14.5 |
| Medicare alone ² | 4.5 | *4.7 |
| Medicaid ¹ | 15.7 | 15.9 |
| Medicaid alone ² | 11.2 | 11.2 |
| Military health care ^{1,3} | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| Military health care alone ^{2,3} | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Uninsured | 16.1 | 16.3 |

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

¹The estimates by type of coverage are *not* mutually exclusive; people can be covered by more than one type of health insurance during the year.

²The estimates by type of coverage are mutually exclusive; people did not have any other type of health insurance during the year.

³Military health care includes Tricare and CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veteran Affairs), as well as care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the military.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 and 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Additional Data and Contacts

Detailed tables, historical tables, press releases, and briefings are available electronically on the U.S. Census Bureau's income, poverty, and health Insurance Web sites. The Web sites may be accessed through the Census Bureau's home page at <www.census.gov> or directly at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/income.html> for income data, <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/poverty.html> for poverty data, and <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/hlthins.html> for health insurance data. The Current Population Survey (CPS) Table Creator <www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstc/cps_table_creator.html> gives you the ability to create customized tables from the CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC). You can generate estimates using your own definitions of income and poverty with CPS Table Creator II <www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstc/apm/cpstc_altpov.html>.

Microdata are available for download by clicking "Data Tools" on the Census Bureau's home page and then clicking the "DataFerret" link. Technical methods have been applied to CPS microdata to avoid disclosing the identities of individuals from whom data were collected.

For assistance with income, poverty, or health insurance data, contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services Center at 1-800-923-8282 (toll free) or search your topic of interest using the Census Bureau's "Question and Answer Center" found at <ask.census.gov>.

cities (14.4 percent).⁵⁸ In 2010, the uninsured rate for people living outside of metropolitan statistical areas increased to 16.2 percent from 15.5 percent, while the number of uninsured in 2010, 7.8 million, was not statistically different from the 2009 estimate.⁵⁹

COMMENTS

The Census Bureau welcomes the comments and advice of data and report users. If you have suggestions or comments on the income and poverty data, please write to:

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If you have suggestions or comments on the health insurance coverage data, please write to:

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⁵⁸ The 2009 uninsured rate for people living in metropolitan statistical areas (16.2 percent) was not statistically different from the 2009 uninsured rate for people living outside metropolitan statistical areas (15.5 percent). The 2010 uninsured rate for people living in metropolitan statistical areas (16.3 percent) was not statistically different from the 2010 uninsured rate for people living outside metropolitan statistical areas (16.2 percent).

⁵⁹ The 2010 uninsured rate for people living inside metropolitan statistical areas (16.3 percent) was not statistically different from the 2010 uninsured rate for people living outside metropolitan statistical areas (16.2 percent).

APPENDIX A. ESTIMATES OF INCOME

How Income Is Measured

For each person 15 years and older in the sample, the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) asks questions on the amount of money income received in the preceding calendar year from each of the following sources:

1. Earnings
2. Unemployment compensation
3. Workers' compensation
4. Social security
5. Supplemental security income
6. Public assistance
7. Veterans' payments
8. Survivor benefits
9. Disability benefits
10. Pension or retirement income
11. Interest
12. Dividends
13. Rents, royalties, and estates and trusts
14. Educational assistance
15. Alimony
16. Child support
17. Financial assistance from outside of the household
18. Other income

It should be noted that although the income statistics refer to receipts during the preceding calendar year, the demographic characteristics, such as age, labor force status, and household composition, are as of the survey date. The income of the household does not include amounts received by people who were members during all or part of the previous year if these people no longer resided in the household at the time of the interview. The Current Population Survey (CPS) collects income data for people

Recessions

| Peak month | Year | Trough month | Year |
|------------|------|--------------|------|
| November | 1948 | October | 1949 |
| July | 1953 | May | 1954 |
| August | 1957 | April | 1958 |
| April | 1960 | February | 1961 |
| December | 1969 | November | 1970 |
| November | 1973 | March | 1975 |
| January | 1980 | July | 1980 |
| July | 1981 | November | 1982 |
| July | 1990 | March | 1991 |
| March | 2001 | November | 2001 |
| December | 2007 | June | 2009 |

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research
Cambridge, MA 02138
<www.nber.org>

who are current residents but did not reside in the household during the previous year.

Data on income collected in the ASEC by the U.S. Census Bureau cover money income received (exclusive of certain money receipts such as capital gains) before payments for personal income taxes, social security, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc. Therefore, money income does not reflect the fact that some families receive noncash benefits, such as food stamps, health benefits, subsidized housing, and goods produced and consumed on the farm. In addition, money income does not reflect the fact that noncash benefits are also received by some nonfarm residents, which often take the form of the use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial payments by business for retirement programs, medical and educational expenses, etc. Data users should consider these elements when comparing income levels.

Moreover, readers should be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency in household surveys for respondents to underreport their income. Based on an analysis of independently derived income estimates, the Census Bureau determined that respondents report income earned from wages or salaries more accurately than other sources of income, and that the reported wage and salary income is nearly equal to independent estimates of aggregate income.

Recessions

Business cycle peaks and troughs used to delineate the beginning and end of recessions, as shown in the text box above, are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research, a private research organization. The data points in the time series charts in this report use July as a reference.

Annual Average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) Using Current Methods All Items: 1947 to 2010

| Year | CPI-U-RS ¹ index (December 1977 = 100) | Year | CPI-U-RS ¹ index (December 1977 = 100) |
|-----------|---|-----------|---|
| 1947..... | 37.5 | 1979..... | 114.4 |
| 1948..... | 40.5 | 1980..... | 127.1 |
| 1949..... | 40.0 | 1981..... | 139.2 |
| 1950..... | 40.5 | 1982..... | 147.6 |
| 1951..... | 43.7 | 1983..... | 153.9 |
| 1952..... | 44.5 | 1984..... | 160.2 |
| 1953..... | 44.8 | 1985..... | 165.7 |
| 1954..... | 45.2 | 1986..... | 168.7 |
| 1955..... | 45.0 | 1987..... | 174.4 |
| 1956..... | 45.7 | 1988..... | 180.8 |
| 1957..... | 47.2 | 1989..... | 188.6 |
| 1958..... | 48.5 | 1990..... | 198.0 |
| 1959..... | 48.9 | 1991..... | 205.1 |
| 1960..... | 49.7 | 1992..... | 210.3 |
| 1961..... | 50.2 | 1993..... | 215.5 |
| 1962..... | 50.7 | 1994..... | 220.1 |
| 1963..... | 51.4 | 1995..... | 225.4 |
| 1964..... | 52.1 | 1996..... | 231.4 |
| 1965..... | 52.9 | 1997..... | 236.4 |
| 1966..... | 54.4 | 1998..... | 239.7 |
| 1967..... | 56.1 | 1999..... | 244.7 |
| 1968..... | 58.3 | 2000..... | 252.9 |
| 1969..... | 60.9 | 2001..... | 260.0 |
| 1970..... | 63.9 | 2002..... | 264.2 |
| 1971..... | 66.7 | 2003..... | 270.1 |
| 1972..... | 68.7 | 2004..... | 277.4 |
| 1973..... | 73.0 | 2005..... | 286.7 |
| 1974..... | 80.3 | 2006..... | 296.1 |
| 1975..... | 86.9 | 2007..... | 304.5 |
| 1976..... | 91.9 | 2008..... | 316.2 |
| 1977..... | 97.7 | 2009..... | 315.0 |
| 1978..... | 104.4 | 2010..... | 320.2 |

¹The Census Bureau uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) for 1977 through 2010. The Census Bureau derived the CPI-U-RS for years before 1977 by applying the 1977 CPI-U-RS-to-CPI-U ratio to the 1947-to-1976 CPI-U.

Note: Data users can compute the percentage changes in prices between earlier years' data and 2010 data by dividing the annual average CPI-U-RS for 2010 by the annual average for the earlier year(s).

For more information on the CPI-U-RS, see <www.bls.gov/cpi/cpirsdc.htm>.

Cost-of-Living Adjustment

In order to accurately assess changes in income and earnings over time, an adjustment for changes in the cost of living is required. The Census Bureau uses the research series of the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U-RS), provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1977 through 2010, to adjust for changes in the cost of living. The indexes used to make the constant dollar conversions are shown in the text box "Annual Average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) Using Current Methods All Items: 1947 to 2010."

Table A-1.

Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2007 and 2010

(Income in 2010 dollars. Households and people as of March of the following year. Standard errors in this table were calculated using replicate weights and may differ from the standard errors in other appendix tables that were calculated using general variance formula parameters. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Characteristic | 2007 | | | 2010 | | | Percentage change in real median income (2010 less 2007) | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------------|---|--|---|
| | Number (thousands) | Median income (dollars) | | Number (thousands) | Median income (dollars) | | Estimate | 90 percent confidence interval ¹ (±) |
| | | Estimate | 90 percent confidence interval ¹ (±) | | Estimate | 90 percent confidence interval ¹ (±) | | |
| HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| All households | 116,783 | 52,823 | 360 | 118,682 | 49,445 | 534 | *-6.4 | 1.1 |
| Type of Household | | | | | | | | |
| Family households | 77,873 | 65,574 | 458 | 78,613 | 61,544 | 438 | *-6.1 | 0.9 |
| Married-couple | 58,370 | 76,538 | 773 | 58,036 | 72,751 | 796 | *-4.9 | 1.4 |
| Female householder, no husband present | 14,404 | 35,091 | 819 | 15,019 | 32,031 | 605 | *-8.7 | 2.5 |
| Male householder, no wife present | 5,100 | 52,409 | 1,626 | 5,559 | 49,718 | 1,544 | *-5.1 | 4.0 |
| Nonfamily households | 38,910 | 31,732 | 426 | 40,069 | 29,730 | 576 | *-6.3 | 2.2 |
| Female householder | 21,038 | 25,547 | 602 | 21,234 | 25,456 | 615 | -0.4 | 3.3 |
| Male householder | 17,872 | 38,663 | 581 | 18,835 | 35,627 | 772 | *-7.9 | 2.3 |
| Race² and Hispanic Origin of Householder | | | | | | | | |
| White | 95,112 | 54,802 | 387 | 96,144 | 51,846 | 415 | *-5.4 | 0.9 |
| White, not Hispanic | 82,765 | 57,752 | 618 | 83,471 | 54,620 | 725 | *-5.4 | 1.5 |
| Black | 14,551 | 35,665 | 1,136 | 15,065 | 32,068 | 814 | *-10.1 | 3.5 |
| Asian | 4,494 | 69,511 | 3,105 | 4,747 | 64,308 | 2,585 | *-7.5 | 4.9 |
| Hispanic (any race) | 13,339 | 40,673 | 1,048 | 13,665 | 37,759 | 985 | *-7.2 | 3.0 |
| Age of Householder | | | | | | | | |
| Under 65 years | 92,671 | 59,460 | 477 | 93,320 | 55,276 | 533 | *-7.0 | 1.1 |
| 15 to 24 years | 6,554 | 33,429 | 871 | 6,140 | 28,322 | 1,421 | *-15.3 | 4.5 |
| 25 to 34 years | 19,225 | 53,646 | 647 | 19,572 | 50,059 | 806 | *-6.7 | 1.7 |
| 35 to 44 years | 22,448 | 65,327 | 732 | 21,250 | 61,644 | 825 | *-5.6 | 1.6 |
| 45 to 54 years | 24,536 | 68,852 | 1,069 | 24,530 | 62,485 | 1,127 | *-9.2 | 2.0 |
| 55 to 64 years | 19,909 | 60,345 | 1,189 | 21,828 | 56,575 | 1,100 | *-6.2 | 2.5 |
| 65 years and older | 24,113 | 29,764 | 611 | 25,362 | 31,408 | 564 | *5.5 | 2.6 |
| Nativity of Householder | | | | | | | | |
| Native born | 101,104 | 53,573 | 393 | 102,647 | 50,288 | 425 | *-6.1 | 0.9 |
| Foreign born | 15,680 | 46,510 | 1,372 | 16,036 | 43,750 | 1,714 | *-5.9 | 4.4 |
| Naturalized citizen | 7,469 | 54,778 | 1,280 | 8,277 | 52,642 | 1,469 | *-3.9 | 3.3 |
| Not a citizen | 8,211 | 39,578 | 1,494 | 7,758 | 36,401 | 902 | *-8.0 | 3.8 |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 21,351 | 54,969 | 908 | 21,597 | 53,283 | 1,772 | -3.1 | 3.3 |
| Midwest | 26,266 | 52,869 | 807 | 26,669 | 48,445 | 882 | *-8.4 | 1.9 |
| South | 43,062 | 48,567 | 742 | 44,161 | 45,492 | 861 | *-6.3 | 1.8 |
| West | 26,105 | 56,929 | 1,139 | 26,254 | 53,142 | 1,301 | *-6.7 | 2.5 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Inside metropolitan statistical areas | 97,591 | 54,503 | 415 | 99,266 | 51,244 | 425 | *-6.0 | 0.9 |
| Inside principal cities | 39,072 | 46,484 | 1,116 | 39,472 | 44,049 | 1,216 | *-5.2 | 2.8 |
| Outside principal cities | 58,520 | 60,406 | 784 | 59,793 | 56,140 | 684 | *-7.1 | 1.3 |
| Outside metropolitan statistical areas ³ | 19,192 | 42,709 | 957 | 19,417 | 40,287 | 986 | *-5.7 | 2.4 |
| EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS | | | | | | | | |
| Men with earnings | 62,984 | 47,439 | 382 | 56,412 | 47,715 | 735 | 0.6 | 1.7 |
| Women with earnings | 45,613 | 36,912 | 260 | 42,834 | 36,931 | 241 | 0.1 | 0.9 |

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

¹A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. Confidence intervals shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights instead of the general variance function used in the past. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_239sa.pdf.

²Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White *and* American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian *and* Black or African American, is available from the 2010 Census through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2010. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately in this table.

³The "Outside metropolitan statistical areas" category includes both micropolitan statistical areas and territory outside of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. For more information, see "About Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas" at www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/aboutmetro.html.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2008 and 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2010

(Income in 2010 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Standard errors presented in this table were calculated using general variance formula parameters and may differ from the standard errors in text tables that were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apspd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year | Number (thousands) | Percentage distribution | | | | | | | | | | Median income (dollars) | | Mean income (dollars) | | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|--|--|
| | | Total | Under \$15,000 | \$15,000 to \$24,999 | \$25,000 to \$34,999 | \$35,000 to \$49,999 | \$50,000 to \$74,999 | \$75,000 to \$99,999 | \$100,000 to \$149,999 | \$150,000 to \$199,999 | \$200,000 and over | Value | Standard error | Value | Standard error | | |
| ALL RACES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | 118,682 | 100.0 | 13.7 | 12.0 | 10.9 | 13.9 | 17.7 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 49,445 | 209 | 67,530 | 234 | | |
| 2009 | 117,538 | 100.0 | 12.9 | 11.8 | 11.0 | 14.1 | 18.0 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 50,599 | 217 | 69,098 | 247 | | |
| 2008 | 117,181 | 100.0 | 12.9 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 14.0 | 17.8 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 50,939 | 139 | 69,290 | 245 | | |
| 2007 | 116,783 | 100.0 | 12.5 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 13.7 | 18.0 | 12.2 | 13.0 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 52,823 | 147 | 71,095 | 248 | | |
| 2006 | 116,011 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 14.1 | 17.7 | 12.1 | 12.7 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 52,124 | 224 | 71,988 | 278 | | |
| 2005 | 114,384 | 100.0 | 12.7 | 11.5 | 10.7 | 13.7 | 18.4 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 51,739 | 173 | 70,746 | 267 | | |
| 2004 ² | 113,343 | 100.0 | 12.9 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 13.9 | 17.7 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 51,174 | 226 | 69,795 | 263 | | |
| 2003 | 112,000 | 100.0 | 12.8 | 11.6 | 10.2 | 14.4 | 17.6 | 12.2 | 12.7 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 51,353 | 223 | 70,023 | 256 | | |
| 2002 | 111,278 | 100.0 | 12.6 | 11.3 | 10.3 | 14.6 | 17.7 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 51,398 | 168 | 70,114 | 263 | | |
| 2001 | 109,297 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 14.5 | 17.9 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 52,005 | 159 | 71,685 | 286 | | |
| 2000 ³ | 108,209 | 100.0 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 14.2 | 18.4 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 53,164 | 167 | 72,339 | 285 | | |
| 1999 ⁴ | 106,434 | 100.0 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 14.2 | 18.2 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 53,252 | 249 | 71,626 | 372 | | |
| 1998 | 103,874 | 100.0 | 12.4 | 11.2 | 10.6 | 14.3 | 18.7 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 51,944 | 307 | 69,270 | 374 | | |
| 1997 | 102,528 | 100.0 | 13.0 | 11.6 | 10.9 | 14.4 | 18.8 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 50,123 | 232 | 67,307 | 377 | | |
| 1996 | 101,018 | 100.0 | 13.3 | 12.2 | 11.1 | 14.6 | 18.6 | 12.6 | 11.1 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 49,112 | 248 | 65,207 | 365 | | |
| 1995 ⁵ | 99,627 | 100.0 | 13.4 | 12.1 | 10.9 | 15.2 | 19.1 | 12.3 | 10.9 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 48,408 | 280 | 63,638 | 349 | | |
| 1994 ⁶ | 98,990 | 100.0 | 14.3 | 12.5 | 11.2 | 15.0 | 18.7 | 11.9 | 10.5 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 46,937 | 214 | 62,750 | 338 | | |
| 1993 ⁷ | 97,107 | 100.0 | 14.8 | 12.2 | 11.2 | 15.5 | 18.5 | 12.0 | 10.3 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 46,419 | 217 | 61,556 | 333 | | |
| 1992 ⁸ | 96,426 | 100.0 | 14.5 | 12.6 | 10.8 | 15.5 | 19.1 | 12.4 | 10.0 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 46,646 | 221 | 59,137 | 248 | | |
| 1991 | 95,689 | 100.0 | 14.3 | 12.1 | 11.2 | 15.6 | 19.4 | 12.1 | 10.2 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 47,032 | 226 | 59,203 | 244 | | |
| 1990 | 94,312 | 100.0 | 13.8 | 11.7 | 11.0 | 15.5 | 20.1 | 12.3 | 10.3 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 48,423 | 247 | 60,487 | 256 | | |
| 1989 | 93,347 | 100.0 | 13.4 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 14.8 | 20.0 | 12.5 | 10.9 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 49,076 | 270 | 62,003 | 270 | | |
| 1988 | 92,830 | 100.0 | 14.2 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 15.2 | 20.0 | 12.5 | 10.4 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 48,216 | 236 | 60,245 | 269 | | |
| 1987 ⁹ | 91,124 | 100.0 | 14.5 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 15.2 | 19.9 | 12.5 | 10.4 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 47,848 | 226 | 59,505 | 244 | | |
| 1986 | 89,479 | 100.0 | 14.7 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 15.2 | 20.1 | 12.5 | 9.8 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 47,256 | 245 | 58,382 | 237 | | |
| 1985 ¹⁰ | 88,458 | 100.0 | 15.1 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 15.7 | 20.3 | 12.0 | 9.3 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 45,640 | 247 | 56,167 | 222 | | |
| 1984 ¹¹ | 86,789 | 100.0 | 15.1 | 12.6 | 11.8 | 16.0 | 20.1 | 11.9 | 8.9 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 44,802 | 204 | 54,894 | 202 | | |
| 1983 | 85,407 | 100.0 | 15.6 | 12.9 | 11.9 | 16.3 | 20.3 | 11.4 | 8.2 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 43,453 | 198 | 52,849 | 198 | | |
| 1982 | 83,918 | 100.0 | 15.7 | 12.8 | 12.2 | 16.4 | 20.6 | 11.3 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 43,758 | 197 | 52,735 | 195 | | |
| 1981 | 83,527 | 100.0 | 15.5 | 12.8 | 12.6 | 15.8 | 21.0 | 11.4 | 8.2 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 43,876 | 230 | 52,417 | 191 | | |
| 1980 | 82,368 | 100.0 | 15.0 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 16.1 | 21.6 | 12.0 | 8.2 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 44,616 | 229 | 53,064 | 194 | | |
| 1979 ¹² | 80,778 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 15.4 | 22.1 | 12.4 | 8.3 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 46,074 | 218 | 54,731 | 207 | | |
| 1978 | 77,330 | 100.0 | 14.4 | 12.7 | 11.5 | 15.5 | 21.8 | 12.3 | 8.2 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 46,202 | 187 | 54,379 | 209 | | |
| 1977 | 76,030 | 100.0 | 14.9 | 12.9 | 11.8 | 16.5 | 21.6 | 12.2 | 7.4 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 44,481 | 167 | 52,766 | 161 | | |
| 1976 ¹³ | 74,142 | 100.0 | 15.0 | 12.7 | 12.2 | 16.4 | 22.5 | 11.7 | 7.1 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 44,201 | 164 | 51,992 | 160 | | |
| 1975 ¹⁴ | 72,867 | 100.0 | 15.4 | 12.9 | 12.1 | 17.3 | 22.3 | 11.2 | 6.5 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 43,479 | 177 | 50,771 | 158 | | |
| 1974 ^{14,15} | 71,163 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 18.0 | 21.9 | 11.8 | 7.2 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 44,649 | 171 | 52,213 | 163 | | |
| 1973 | 69,859 | 100.0 | 14.7 | 12.1 | 10.8 | 17.1 | 22.8 | 12.0 | 7.7 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 46,109 | 175 | 53,324 | 162 | | |
| 1972 ¹⁶ | 68,251 | 100.0 | 15.4 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 17.2 | 22.9 | 11.5 | 7.1 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 45,196 | 172 | 52,602 | 163 | | |
| 1971 ¹⁷ | 66,676 | 100.0 | 16.1 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 18.4 | 22.7 | 10.6 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 43,340 | 168 | 49,845 | 158 | | |
| 1970 | 64,778 | 100.0 | 15.8 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 18.5 | 23.2 | 11.0 | 6.1 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 43,766 | 160 | 50,115 | 160 | | |
| 1969 | 63,401 | 100.0 | 15.7 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 18.9 | 23.6 | 10.7 | 5.9 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 44,108 | 163 | 50,180 | 158 | | |
| 1968 | 62,214 | 100.0 | 15.9 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 19.9 | 23.1 | 9.8 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 42,527 | 154 | 48,112 | 154 | | |
| 1967 ¹⁸ | 60,813 | 100.0 | 17.5 | 11.9 | 13.5 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 8.6 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 40,770 | 148 | 45,599 | 148 | | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2010—Con.

(Income in 2010 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Standard errors presented in this table were calculated using general variance formula parameters and may differ from the standard errors in text tables that were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year | Number (thousands) | Percentage distribution | | | | | | | | | | | Median income (dollars) | | Mean income (dollars) | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|-----------------------|-------|----------------|--|--|
| | | Total | Under \$15,000 | \$15,000 to \$24,999 | \$25,000 to \$34,999 | \$35,000 to \$49,999 | \$50,000 to \$74,999 | \$75,000 to \$99,999 | \$100,000 to \$149,999 | \$150,000 to \$199,999 | \$200,000 and over | Value | Standard error | Value | Standard error | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Value | Standard error | | |
| WHITE ALONE¹⁹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | 96,144 | 100.0 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 10.7 | 13.9 | 18.2 | 12.1 | 12.7 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 51,846 | 163 | 70,572 | 269 | | | | |
| 2009 ¹ | 95,489 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 14.1 | 18.5 | 12.2 | 12.8 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 52,717 | 157 | 71,709 | 276 | | | | |
| 2008 | 95,297 | 100.0 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 10.6 | 13.8 | 18.3 | 12.6 | 13.0 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 52,974 | 154 | 72,092 | 277 | | | | |
| 2007 | 95,112 | 100.0 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 13.7 | 18.3 | 12.7 | 13.6 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 54,802 | 162 | 73,957 | 282 | | | | |
| 2006 | 94,705 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 14.1 | 18.1 | 12.6 | 13.4 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 54,797 | 159 | 74,732 | 311 | | | | |
| 2005 | 93,588 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 13.8 | 18.7 | 12.6 | 13.0 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 54,227 | 237 | 73,669 | 305 | | | | |
| 2004 ² | 92,880 | 100.0 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 13.8 | 18.0 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 53,857 | 211 | 72,615 | 299 | | | | |
| 2003 | 91,962 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 10.2 | 14.4 | 18.0 | 12.6 | 13.4 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 54,095 | 212 | 73,011 | 293 | | | | |
| 2002 | 91,645 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 10.1 | 14.4 | 18.2 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 54,642 | 222 | 72,919 | 297 | | | | |
| WHITE²⁰ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 90,682 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 14.5 | 18.2 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 54,824 | 257 | 74,523 | 320 | | | | |
| 2000 ³ | 90,030 | 100.0 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 14.2 | 18.5 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 55,603 | 246 | 75,022 | 322 | | | | |
| 1999 ⁴ | 88,893 | 100.0 | 10.1 | 10.9 | 10.4 | 14.2 | 18.6 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 55,384 | 280 | 74,228 | 420 | | | | |
| 1998 | 87,212 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 14.3 | 19.2 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 54,652 | 274 | 72,412 | 426 | | | | |
| 1997 | 86,106 | 100.0 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 14.4 | 19.2 | 12.8 | 12.4 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 52,787 | 335 | 70,300 | 428 | | | | |
| 1996 | 85,059 | 100.0 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 11.0 | 14.7 | 19.1 | 13.1 | 11.7 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 51,422 | 266 | 67,796 | 401 | | | | |
| 1995 ⁵ | 84,511 | 100.0 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 10.7 | 15.3 | 19.6 | 12.9 | 11.5 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 50,809 | 266 | 66,383 | 385 | | | | |
| 1994 ⁶ | 83,737 | 100.0 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 15.6 | 19.3 | 12.5 | 11.2 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 49,504 | 278 | 65,515 | 381 | | | | |
| 1993 ⁷ | 82,387 | 100.0 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 11.0 | 15.6 | 19.3 | 12.7 | 10.9 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 48,974 | 285 | 64,315 | 371 | | | | |
| 1992 ⁸ | 81,795 | 100.0 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 10.7 | 15.7 | 19.7 | 13.1 | 10.7 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 49,041 | 238 | 61,808 | 276 | | | | |
| 1991 | 81,675 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 11.7 | 11.2 | 15.7 | 20.0 | 12.8 | 10.9 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 49,285 | 239 | 61,703 | 269 | | | | |
| 1990 | 80,968 | 100.0 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 15.8 | 20.7 | 13.0 | 10.9 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 50,506 | 231 | 62,927 | 281 | | | | |
| 1989 | 80,163 | 100.0 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 15.0 | 20.6 | 13.2 | 11.5 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 51,622 | 251 | 64,585 | 299 | | | | |
| 1988 | 79,734 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 15.4 | 20.9 | 13.1 | 11.1 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 50,972 | 301 | 62,814 | 296 | | | | |
| 1987 ⁹ | 78,519 | 100.0 | 12.4 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 15.3 | 20.8 | 13.3 | 11.0 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 50,413 | 253 | 62,048 | 268 | | | | |
| 1986 | 77,284 | 100.0 | 12.9 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 15.3 | 20.9 | 13.1 | 10.5 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 49,681 | 241 | 60,813 | 260 | | | | |
| 1985 ¹⁰ | 76,576 | 100.0 | 13.3 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 15.9 | 21.0 | 12.6 | 9.9 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 48,132 | 257 | 58,473 | 245 | | | | |
| 1984 ¹¹ | 75,328 | 100.0 | 13.2 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 16.2 | 20.9 | 12.5 | 9.5 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 47,264 | 238 | 57,158 | 222 | | | | |
| 1983 | 74,376 | 100.0 | 13.5 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 16.7 | 21.1 | 12.0 | 8.8 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 45,569 | 206 | 55,042 | 214 | | | | |
| 1982 | 73,182 | 100.0 | 13.8 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 16.6 | 21.3 | 11.9 | 8.6 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 45,811 | 208 | 54,909 | 215 | | | | |
| 1981 | 72,845 | 100.0 | 13.6 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 16.1 | 21.9 | 12.0 | 8.8 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 46,358 | 214 | 54,613 | 207 | | | | |
| 1980 | 71,872 | 100.0 | 13.2 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 16.3 | 22.4 | 12.7 | 8.7 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 47,070 | 242 | 55,205 | 212 | | | | |
| 1979 ¹² | 70,766 | 100.0 | 12.9 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 16.5 | 22.9 | 13.1 | 8.9 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 48,307 | 230 | 56,889 | 227 | | | | |
| 1978 | 68,028 | 100.0 | 13.4 | 12.2 | 11.3 | 16.1 | 22.6 | 12.9 | 8.7 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 48,030 | 212 | 56,394 | 227 | | | | |
| 1977 | 66,934 | 100.0 | 13.4 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 16.7 | 22.4 | 13.0 | 7.9 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 46,775 | 197 | 54,827 | 177 | | | | |
| 1976 ¹³ | 65,353 | 100.0 | 13.5 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 16.5 | 23.3 | 12.3 | 7.6 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 46,302 | 192 | 53,992 | 174 | | | | |
| 1975 ¹⁴ | 64,392 | 100.0 | 13.8 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 17.5 | 23.1 | 11.9 | 6.9 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 45,469 | 166 | 52,647 | 173 | | | | |
| 1974 ^{14,15} | 62,984 | 100.0 | 13.1 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 18.2 | 22.8 | 12.3 | 7.8 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 46,694 | 175 | 54,147 | 175 | | | | |
| 1973 | 61,965 | 100.0 | 13.3 | 11.4 | 10.4 | 17.1 | 23.7 | 12.8 | 8.3 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 48,324 | 184 | 55,386 | 175 | | | | |
| 1972 ¹⁶ | 60,618 | 100.0 | 13.9 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 17.4 | 23.8 | 12.1 | 7.7 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 47,415 | 182 | 54,648 | 177 | | | | |
| 1971 ¹⁷ | 59,463 | 100.0 | 14.7 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 18.8 | 23.6 | 11.2 | 6.5 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 45,332 | 173 | 51,650 | 168 | | | | |
| 1970 | 57,575 | 100.0 | 14.4 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 18.7 | 24.2 | 11.6 | 6.3 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 45,585 | 170 | 51,868 | 170 | | | | |
| 1969 | 56,248 | 100.0 | 14.3 | 10.6 | 11.4 | 19.1 | 24.7 | 11.5 | 6.5 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 46,032 | 168 | 52,042 | 174 | | | | |
| 1968 | 55,394 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 11.3 | 12.1 | 20.5 | 24.2 | 10.4 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 44,279 | 165 | 49,842 | 165 | | | | |
| 1967 ¹⁸ | 54,188 | 100.0 | 16.0 | 11.2 | 13.1 | 20.5 | 23.4 | 9.1 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 42,516 | 154 | 47,265 | 160 | | | | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2010—Con.

(Income in 2010 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Standard errors presented in this table were calculated using general variance formula parameters and may differ from the standard errors in text tables that were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year | Number (thousands) | Percentage distribution | | | | | | | | | | | Median income (dollars) | | Mean income (dollars) | | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| | | Total | Under \$15,000 | \$15,000 to \$24,999 | \$25,000 to \$34,999 | \$35,000 to \$49,999 | \$50,000 to \$74,999 | \$75,000 to \$99,999 | \$100,000 to \$149,999 | \$150,000 to \$199,999 | \$200,000 and over | Value | | Value | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Standard error | Standard error | Standard error | Standard error | | | |
| WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC¹⁹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 83,471 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 10.2 | 13.6 | 18.3 | 12.4 | 13.5 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 54,620 | 277 | 73,439 | 297 | | | |
| 2009 ¹ | 83,158 | 100.0 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 10.2 | 14.0 | 18.6 | 12.6 | 13.5 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 55,360 | 284 | 74,449 | 304 | | | |
| 2008..... | 82,884 | 100.0 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 10.0 | 13.4 | 18.5 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 75,039 | 228 | 75,039 | 307 | | | |
| 2007..... | 82,765 | 100.0 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 13.4 | 18.2 | 13.0 | 14.5 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 57,752 | 260 | 76,955 | 310 | | | |
| 2006..... | 82,675 | 100.0 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 13.7 | 18.2 | 13.0 | 14.1 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 56,690 | 203 | 77,584 | 343 | | | |
| 2005..... | 82,003 | 100.0 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 13.4 | 18.7 | 13.0 | 13.8 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 56,718 | 192 | 76,619 | 338 | | | |
| 2004 ² | 81,628 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 13.4 | 18.0 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 56,456 | 259 | 75,327 | 328 | | | |
| 2003..... | 81,148 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 13.9 | 18.1 | 13.0 | 14.2 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 56,639 | 274 | 75,737 | 321 | | | |
| 2002..... | 81,166 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 9.7 | 14.0 | 18.2 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 56,841 | 223 | 75,281 | 320 | | | |
| WHITE, NOT HISPANIC²⁰ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001..... | 80,818 | 100.0 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 14.1 | 18.3 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 57,026 | 236 | 76,902 | 349 | | | |
| 2000 ³ | 80,527 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 13.8 | 18.5 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 57,764 | 232 | 77,305 | 347 | | | |
| 1999 ⁴ | 79,819 | 100.0 | 9.6 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 13.8 | 18.7 | 14.2 | 13.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 57,781 | 365 | 76,662 | 454 | | | |
| 1998..... | 78,577 | 100.0 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 13.9 | 19.5 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 56,692 | 326 | 74,731 | 457 | | | |
| 1997..... | 77,936 | 100.0 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 14.3 | 19.3 | 13.3 | 13.1 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 54,961 | 287 | 72,553 | (NA) | | | |
| 1996..... | 77,240 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 10.6 | 14.6 | 19.4 | 13.6 | 12.3 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 53,672 | 368 | 69,846 | (NA) | | | |
| 1995 ⁵ | 76,932 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 15.2 | 20.1 | 13.3 | 12.1 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 52,815 | 276 | 68,548 | 411 | | | |
| 1994 ⁶ | 77,004 | 100.0 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 10.9 | 15.1 | 19.4 | 12.8 | 11.7 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 51,101 | 271 | 67,184 | 399 | | | |
| 1993 ⁷ | 75,697 | 100.0 | 12.0 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 15.4 | 19.7 | 13.1 | 11.4 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 50,776 | 297 | 66,010 | 394 | | | |
| 1992 ⁸ | 75,107 | 100.0 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 10.5 | 15.6 | 20.0 | 13.5 | 11.2 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 50,687 | 314 | 63,378 | 292 | | | |
| 1991..... | 75,625 | 100.0 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 15.7 | 20.2 | 13.1 | 11.3 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 50,462 | 248 | 63,027 | 281 | | | |
| 1990..... | 75,035 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 15.6 | 20.9 | 13.4 | 11.3 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 51,661 | 241 | 64,321 | 291 | | | |
| 1989..... | 74,495 | 100.0 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 14.9 | 20.9 | 13.5 | 11.9 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 52,733 | 258 | 65,879 | 323 | | | |
| 1988..... | 74,067 | 100.0 | 11.5 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 15.3 | 21.1 | 13.4 | 11.6 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 52,376 | 308 | 64,097 | 301 | | | |
| 1987..... | 73,120 | 100.0 | 11.8 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 15.2 | 21.0 | 13.5 | 11.5 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 51,799 | 262 | 63,262 | 294 | | | |
| 1986..... | 72,067 | 100.0 | 12.4 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 15.3 | 21.1 | 13.5 | 10.8 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 50,811 | 262 | 62,020 | 285 | | | |
| 1985 ¹⁰ | 71,540 | 100.0 | 12.7 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 15.4 | 21.2 | 12.9 | 10.3 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 49,215 | 251 | 59,611 | 271 | | | |
| 1984 ¹¹ | 70,586 | 100.0 | 12.7 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 16.2 | 21.2 | 12.7 | 9.8 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 48,246 | 268 | 58,152 | 260 | | | |
| 1983..... | 69,648 | 100.0 | 13.0 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 16.6 | 21.4 | 12.2 | 9.1 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 46,740 | 235 | 56,488 | 241 | | | |
| 1982..... | 69,214 | 100.0 | 13.4 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 16.6 | 21.5 | 12.1 | 8.8 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 46,579 | 234 | 55,716 | 239 | | | |
| 1981..... | 68,996 | 100.0 | 13.3 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 16.0 | 22.1 | 12.2 | 9.1 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 47,027 | 239 | 55,301 | 230 | | | |
| 1980..... | 68,106 | 100.0 | 12.8 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 16.2 | 22.7 | 12.9 | 9.0 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 47,904 | 108 | 55,930 | 252 | | | |
| 1979 ¹² | 67,203 | 100.0 | 12.6 | 11.2 | 11.7 | 15.4 | 23.0 | 13.3 | 9.1 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 48,987 | 271 | 57,546 | 252 | | | |
| 1978..... | 64,836 | 100.0 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 11.1 | 16.0 | 22.8 | 13.2 | 8.9 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 48,935 | 258 | 57,059 | 245 | | | |
| 1977..... | 63,721 | 100.0 | 13.1 | 12.0 | 11.3 | 16.5 | 22.6 | 13.3 | 8.1 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 47,702 | 269 | 55,506 | 245 | | | |
| 1976 ¹³ | 62,365 | 100.0 | 13.1 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 16.4 | 23.5 | 12.6 | 7.9 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 47,246 | 275 | 54,685 | 244 | | | |
| 1975 ¹⁴ | 61,533 | 100.0 | 13.5 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 17.4 | 23.3 | 12.2 | 7.1 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 45,812 | 243 | 53,292 | 258 | | | |
| 1974 ^{14,15} | 60,164 | 100.0 | 12.9 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 18.1 | 22.9 | 12.6 | 8.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 47,093 | 231 | 54,757 | 239 | | | |
| 1973..... | 59,236 | 100.0 | 13.2 | 11.2 | 10.2 | 17.0 | 23.8 | 13.0 | 8.5 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 48,749 | 228 | 56,004 | 237 | | | |
| 1972 ¹⁶ | 58,005 | 100.0 | 13.7 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 17.2 | 24.1 | 12.4 | 7.9 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 48,091 | 228 | 55,282 | 247 | | | |
| BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 15,613 | 100.0 | 25.6 | 14.8 | 12.8 | 14.5 | 15.0 | 7.7 | 6.5 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 32,106 | 317 | 45,242 | 469 | | | |
| 2009 ¹ | 15,212 | 100.0 | 23.2 | 15.3 | 13.4 | 14.4 | 15.2 | 8.8 | 6.4 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 33,291 | 425 | 47,044 | 525 | | | |
| 2008..... | 15,056 | 100.0 | 22.7 | 14.4 | 13.3 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 34,779 | 445 | 47,269 | 494 | | | |
| 2007..... | 14,976 | 100.0 | 23.1 | 13.5 | 12.9 | 14.4 | 16.3 | 8.8 | 7.6 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 35,849 | 489 | 49,246 | 538 | | | |
| 2006..... | 14,709 | 100.0 | 22.7 | 14.7 | 13.2 | 14.6 | 15.5 | 8.5 | 7.2 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 34,747 | 257 | 49,196 | 603 | | | |
| 2005..... | 14,399 | 100.0 | 23.3 | 15.7 | 11.9 | 14.1 | 16.4 | 8.3 | 6.9 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 34,571 | 329 | 47,720 | 519 | | | |
| 2004 ² | 14,151 | 100.0 | 23.6 | 14.2 | 13.1 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 9.0 | 6.6 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 34,900 | 320 | 47,048 | 500 | | | |
| 2003..... | 13,969 | 100.0 | 23.0 | 15.0 | 12.0 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 8.6 | 7.4 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 35,196 | 442 | 47,794 | 506 | | | |
| 2002..... | 13,778 | 100.0 | 22.8 | 14.7 | 12.2 | 16.2 | 14.8 | 8.9 | 7.1 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 35,361 | 465 | 48,883 | 570 | | | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2010—Con.

(Income in 2010 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Standard errors presented in this table were calculated using general variance formula parameters and may differ from the standard errors in text tables that were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year | Number (thousands) | Percentage distribution | | | | | | | | | | | Median income (dollars) | | Mean income (dollars) | | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| | | Total | Under \$15,000 | \$15,000 to \$24,999 | \$25,000 to \$34,999 | \$35,000 to \$49,999 | \$50,000 to \$74,999 | \$75,000 to \$99,999 | \$100,000 to \$149,999 | \$150,000 to \$199,999 | \$200,000 and over | Value | Standard error | Value | Standard error | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Standard error | Standard error | |
| BLACK ALONE²¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 15,065 | 100.0 | 25.8 | 14.7 | 12.7 | 14.6 | 15.2 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 32,068 | 330 | 44,780 | 462 | | | |
| 2009 ¹ | 14,730 | 100.0 | 23.3 | 15.3 | 13.4 | 14.5 | 15.2 | 8.8 | 6.5 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 33,122 | 401 | 46,806 | 534 | | | |
| 2008..... | 14,595 | 100.0 | 22.9 | 14.4 | 13.3 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 34,651 | 447 | 47,122 | 504 | | | |
| 2007..... | 14,551 | 100.0 | 23.1 | 13.5 | 13.0 | 14.2 | 16.4 | 8.8 | 7.6 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 35,665 | 499 | 49,035 | 547 | | | |
| 2006..... | 14,354 | 100.0 | 22.9 | 14.8 | 13.3 | 14.5 | 15.4 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 34,571 | 261 | 48,800 | 603 | | | |
| 2005..... | 14,002 | 100.0 | 23.4 | 15.7 | 12.0 | 14.1 | 16.4 | 8.2 | 6.9 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 34,464 | 336 | 47,415 | 515 | | | |
| 2004 ² | 13,809 | 100.0 | 23.8 | 14.3 | 13.2 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 8.9 | 6.5 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 34,738 | 361 | 46,902 | 508 | | | |
| 2003..... | 13,629 | 100.0 | 23.1 | 15.0 | 11.9 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 8.5 | 7.4 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 35,144 | 458 | 47,575 | 510 | | | |
| 2002..... | 13,465 | 100.0 | 22.9 | 14.7 | 12.2 | 16.2 | 14.7 | 8.9 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 35,178 | 474 | 48,492 | 560 | | | |
| BLACK²⁰ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001..... | 13,315 | 100.0 | 21.9 | 14.2 | 12.9 | 15.1 | 16.4 | 9.3 | 7.2 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 36,293 | 427 | 48,335 | 510 | | | |
| 2000 ³ | 13,174 | 100.0 | 20.1 | 14.3 | 13.1 | 15.2 | 17.6 | 9.0 | 7.4 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 37,562 | 498 | 49,604 | 503 | | | |
| 1999 ⁴ | 12,838 | 100.0 | 21.5 | 14.5 | 12.4 | 14.4 | 16.1 | 9.3 | 7.8 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 36,521 | 680 | 50,329 | 722 | | | |
| 1998..... | 12,579 | 100.0 | 24.1 | 15.1 | 12.7 | 14.6 | 15.3 | 8.5 | 6.8 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 33,865 | 530 | 45,604 | 609 | | | |
| 1997..... | 12,474 | 100.0 | 24.2 | 14.5 | 13.2 | 14.6 | 16.5 | 8.8 | 6.0 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 33,930 | 584 | 44,648 | 641 | | | |
| 1996..... | 12,109 | 100.0 | 25.3 | 16.0 | 12.0 | 14.5 | 15.3 | 8.9 | 5.8 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 32,493 | 639 | 44,917 | 877 | | | |
| 1995 ⁵ | 11,577 | 100.0 | 25.8 | 15.4 | 12.7 | 14.8 | 15.9 | 7.8 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 31,811 | 543 | 43,186 | 739 | | | |
| 1994 ⁶ | 11,655 | 100.0 | 27.3 | 16.1 | 12.1 | 13.7 | 15.0 | 8.0 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 30,590 | 569 | 42,566 | 611 | | | |
| 1993 ⁷ | 11,281 | 100.0 | 29.7 | 15.3 | 12.6 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 7.1 | 5.0 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 29,023 | 574 | 40,458 | 672 | | | |
| 1992 ⁸ | 11,269 | 100.0 | 30.0 | 16.1 | 11.7 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 7.2 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 28,556 | 583 | 38,750 | 525 | | | |
| 1991..... | 11,083 | 100.0 | 30.0 | 15.0 | 11.7 | 14.4 | 15.3 | 7.2 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 29,361 | 617 | 39,097 | 511 | | | |
| 1990..... | 10,671 | 100.0 | 28.8 | 14.8 | 12.4 | 14.0 | 15.7 | 7.6 | 5.1 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 30,202 | 689 | 40,128 | 542 | | | |
| 1989..... | 10,486 | 100.0 | 27.8 | 15.0 | 12.8 | 14.0 | 15.8 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 30,701 | 625 | 40,738 | 553 | | | |
| 1988..... | 10,561 | 100.0 | 29.6 | 15.8 | 11.7 | 14.4 | 13.8 | 7.8 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 29,057 | 606 | 39,807 | 581 | | | |
| 1987 ⁹ | 10,192 | 100.0 | 30.2 | 15.2 | 12.5 | 15.0 | 13.9 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 28,774 | 551 | 38,852 | 534 | | | |
| 1986..... | 9,922 | 100.0 | 29.7 | 15.8 | 12.5 | 14.4 | 14.7 | 7.2 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 28,623 | 562 | 38,401 | 522 | | | |
| 1985 ¹⁰ | 9,797 | 100.0 | 29.3 | 15.8 | 13.7 | 14.1 | 14.9 | 7.1 | 4.0 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 28,636 | 557 | 37,363 | 485 | | | |
| 1984 ¹¹ | 9,480 | 100.0 | 30.3 | 17.4 | 13.0 | 14.5 | 13.3 | 6.8 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 26,925 | 518 | 35,910 | 442 | | | |
| 1983..... | 9,236 | 100.0 | 31.7 | 16.7 | 13.4 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 25,859 | 485 | 34,394 | 424 | | | |
| 1982..... | 8,916 | 100.0 | 31.0 | 17.6 | 13.2 | 14.3 | 15.0 | 5.7 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 25,963 | 417 | 34,173 | 427 | | | |
| 1981..... | 8,961 | 100.0 | 31.2 | 17.4 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 14.2 | 6.1 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 26,014 | 437 | 34,173 | 414 | | | |
| 1980..... | 8,847 | 100.0 | 29.6 | 17.4 | 13.8 | 14.2 | 14.5 | 6.7 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 27,117 | 511 | 35,194 | 433 | | | |
| 1979 ¹² | 8,586 | 100.0 | 28.5 | 16.9 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 15.5 | 7.0 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 28,362 | 518 | 36,392 | 448 | | | |
| 1976 ¹³ | 8,066 | 100.0 | 28.2 | 17.0 | 12.9 | 15.6 | 14.9 | 7.2 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 28,864 | 610 | 36,887 | 482 | | | |
| 1978..... | 7,977 | 100.0 | 27.4 | 19.4 | 13.8 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 6.0 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 27,602 | 370 | 35,366 | 315 | | | |
| 1977..... | 7,776 | 100.0 | 28.1 | 18.2 | 13.8 | 16.0 | 15.5 | 5.8 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 27,532 | 341 | 35,177 | 314 | | | |
| 1975 ¹⁴ | 7,489 | 100.0 | 29.6 | 17.4 | 13.3 | 16.2 | 15.5 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 0.4 | — | 27,296 | 402 | 34,072 | 302 | | | |
| 1974 ^{14,15} | 7,263 | 100.0 | 27.6 | 17.9 | 14.6 | 16.6 | 14.2 | 6.6 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 27,769 | 335 | 34,536 | 307 | | | |
| 1973..... | 7,040 | 100.0 | 26.9 | 17.8 | 13.7 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 28,445 | 443 | 35,323 | 351 | | | |
| 1972 ¹⁶ | 6,809 | 100.0 | 28.7 | 17.7 | 14.7 | 15.4 | 14.9 | 5.8 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 27,676 | 415 | 34,961 | 373 | | | |
| 1971 ¹⁷ | 6,578 | 100.0 | 29.4 | 18.3 | 14.6 | 16.2 | 14.0 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 26,778 | 398 | 33,182 | 341 | | | |
| 1970..... | 6,180 | 100.0 | 28.2 | 17.0 | 15.7 | 16.2 | 14.7 | 5.5 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 27,746 | 381 | 33,879 | 366 | | | |
| 1969..... | 6,053 | 100.0 | 27.7 | 18.6 | 15.6 | 17.4 | 14.0 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 27,824 | 310 | 33,124 | 352 | | | |
| 1968..... | 5,870 | 100.0 | 28.7 | 19.9 | 15.6 | 16.4 | 13.2 | 4.3 | 1.6 | 0.3 | — | 26,110 | 379 | 31,800 | 335 | | | |
| 1967 ¹⁸ | 5,728 | 100.0 | 31.8 | 19.2 | 16.8 | 14.7 | 12.0 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 24,686 | 411 | 29,663 | 331 | | | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2010—Con.

(Income in 2010 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Standard errors presented in this table were calculated using general variance formula parameters and may differ from the standard errors in text tables that were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year | Number (thousands) | Percentage distribution | | | | | | | | | | Median income (dollars) | | Mean income (dollars) | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|--|--|--|
| | | Total | Under \$15,000 | \$15,000 to \$24,999 | \$25,000 to \$34,999 | \$35,000 to \$49,999 | \$50,000 to \$74,999 | \$75,000 to \$99,999 | \$100,000 to \$149,999 | \$150,000 to \$199,999 | \$200,000 and over | Value | Standard error | Value | Standard error | | | |
| ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 5,040 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 9.7 | 7.6 | 11.1 | 18.0 | 11.4 | 16.7 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 63,726 | 1,165 | 84,078 | 1,281 | | | |
| 2009 ¹ | 4,940 | 100.0 | 11.7 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 11.4 | 16.4 | 11.9 | 16.8 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 66,147 | 1,459 | 91,598 | 1,799 | | | |
| 2008..... | 4,805 | 100.0 | 11.5 | 8.7 | 7.6 | 11.7 | 15.7 | 12.5 | 17.7 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 66,396 | 1,431 | 87,415 | 1,506 | | | |
| 2007..... | 4,715 | 100.0 | 10.1 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 11.2 | 16.9 | 13.4 | 17.8 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 69,273 | 1,457 | 88,921 | 1,521 | | | |
| 2006..... | 4,664 | 100.0 | 9.8 | 7.1 | 8.2 | 11.6 | 16.5 | 13.8 | 16.6 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 69,101 | 1,749 | 94,652 | 1,981 | | | |
| 2005..... | 4,500 | 100.0 | 11.0 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 10.1 | 18.6 | 12.6 | 17.6 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 68,181 | 814 | 89,344 | 1,559 | | | |
| 2004 ² | 4,346 | 100.0 | 9.9 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 11.1 | 18.3 | 13.4 | 16.3 | 8.3 | 6.2 | 66,313 | 1,337 | 87,877 | 1,659 | | | |
| 2003..... | 4,235 | 100.0 | 12.9 | 9.3 | 5.4 | 11.8 | 16.8 | 13.8 | 16.3 | 7.9 | 5.7 | 65,512 | 1,461 | 82,287 | 1,415 | | | |
| 2002..... | 4,079 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 13.6 | 17.7 | 13.1 | 16.0 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 63,367 | 959 | 84,202 | 1,601 | | | |
| ASIAN ALONE²² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 4,747 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 9.7 | 7.4 | 10.6 | 18.0 | 11.3 | 16.9 | 8.0 | 7.3 | 64,308 | 1,208 | 84,828 | 1,336 | | | |
| 2009 ¹ | 4,687 | 100.0 | 11.6 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 11.1 | 16.7 | 11.8 | 17.0 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 66,550 | 1,288 | 92,310 | 1,875 | | | |
| 2008..... | 4,573 | 100.0 | 11.7 | 8.7 | 7.5 | 11.5 | 15.7 | 12.3 | 17.8 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 66,467 | 1,404 | 87,275 | 1,522 | | | |
| 2007..... | 4,494 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 11.0 | 16.9 | 13.3 | 18.1 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 69,511 | 1,456 | 89,402 | 1,577 | | | |
| 2006..... | 4,454 | 100.0 | 9.9 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 11.3 | 16.3 | 13.7 | 16.5 | 9.3 | 7.5 | 69,466 | 1,810 | 95,479 | 2,055 | | | |
| 2005..... | 4,273 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 9.8 | 18.8 | 12.5 | 17.5 | 7.1 | 8.2 | 68,233 | 795 | 89,455 | 1,578 | | | |
| 2004 ² | 4,123 | 100.0 | 9.9 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 10.9 | 18.2 | 13.3 | 16.4 | 8.3 | 6.5 | 66,376 | 1,411 | 88,323 | 1,708 | | | |
| 2003..... | 4,040 | 100.0 | 12.9 | 9.3 | 5.2 | 11.9 | 16.6 | 13.7 | 16.4 | 8.0 | 5.9 | 66,030 | 1,297 | 82,952 | 1,469 | | | |
| 2002..... | 3,917 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 13.6 | 17.5 | 13.0 | 16.0 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 63,781 | 1,116 | 84,894 | 1,656 | | | |
| ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER²⁰ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001..... | 4,071 | 100.0 | 10.3 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 12.6 | 17.5 | 12.6 | 16.4 | 7.8 | 6.6 | 66,054 | 1,576 | 90,098 | 2,127 | | | |
| 2000 ³ | 3,963 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 11.5 | 17.1 | 15.0 | 16.5 | 9.0 | 6.9 | 70,595 | 1,204 | 92,169 | 1,913 | | | |
| 1999 ⁴ | 3,742 | 100.0 | 11.0 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 13.3 | 16.7 | 13.5 | 15.0 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 66,683 | 2,350 | 88,179 | 2,235 | | | |
| 1998..... | 3,308 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 13.5 | 17.3 | 13.5 | 17.4 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 62,299 | 1,734 | 80,428 | 2,323 | | | |
| 1997..... | 3,125 | 100.0 | 11.4 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 12.9 | 18.6 | 13.9 | 16.3 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 61,289 | 1,704 | 79,766 | 2,472 | | | |
| 1996..... | 2,998 | 100.0 | 12.1 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 12.2 | 19.1 | 12.7 | 16.5 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 59,883 | 2,146 | 78,247 | 2,806 | | | |
| 1995 ⁵ | 2,777 | 100.0 | 12.4 | 9.8 | 7.2 | 13.7 | 20.0 | 13.3 | 13.8 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 57,696 | 1,448 | 78,456 | 3,165 | | | |
| 1994 ⁶ | 2,040 | 100.0 | 11.7 | 10.3 | 8.0 | 13.8 | 18.0 | 13.6 | 14.6 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 58,893 | 2,232 | 76,467 | 2,725 | | | |
| 1993 ⁷ | 2,233 | 100.0 | 14.3 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 13.5 | 15.3 | 14.0 | 15.8 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 56,978 | 2,802 | 74,655 | 3,006 | | | |
| 1992 ⁸ | 2,262 | 100.0 | 11.6 | 10.3 | 8.6 | 13.0 | 20.5 | 12.2 | 15.2 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 57,555 | 1,661 | 71,333 | 1,961 | | | |
| 1991..... | 2,094 | 100.0 | 11.4 | 8.8 | 10.2 | 14.6 | 17.8 | 13.7 | 14.4 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 56,904 | 1,836 | 72,249 | 2,129 | | | |
| 1990..... | 1,958 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 12.2 | 20.2 | 14.1 | 16.0 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 62,180 | 1,842 | 75,056 | 2,125 | | | |
| 1989..... | 1,988 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 13.4 | 19.5 | 15.7 | 14.7 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 61,293 | 1,657 | 76,196 | 2,217 | | | |
| 1988..... | 1,913 | 100.0 | 10.3 | 11.5 | 8.2 | 12.9 | 20.3 | 11.9 | 16.1 | 5.6 | 3.2 | 57,145 | 2,348 | 71,445 | 2,134 | | | |
| 1987 ⁹ | (NA) | 100.0 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 8.9 | 11.3 | 18.9 | 12.5 | 16.3 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 59,167 | 2,200 | (NA) | (NA) | | | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2010—Con.

(Income in 2010 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Standard errors presented in this table were calculated using general variance formula parameters and may differ from the standard errors in text tables that were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year | Number (thousands) | Percentage distribution | | | | | | | | | | Median income (dollars) | | Mean income (dollars) | | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|--|--|
| | | Total | Under \$15,000 | \$15,000 to \$24,999 | \$25,000 to \$34,999 | \$35,000 to \$49,999 | \$50,000 to \$74,999 | \$75,000 to \$99,999 | \$100,000 to \$149,999 | \$150,000 to \$199,999 | \$200,000 and over | Value | Standard error | Value | Standard error | | |
| HISPANIC (ANY RACE)²³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 13,665 | 100.0 | 17.4 | 14.8 | 13.8 | 15.7 | 17.2 | 9.6 | 7.7 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 37,759 | 474 | 51,540 | 556 | | |
| 2009 ¹ | 13,298 | 100.0 | 16.3 | 15.2 | 14.3 | 15.4 | 17.4 | 9.4 | 7.9 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 38,667 | 510 | 53,091 | 582 | | |
| 2008..... | 13,425 | 100.0 | 16.6 | 14.6 | 14.3 | 16.5 | 16.9 | 9.1 | 7.8 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 38,393 | 492 | 52,224 | 541 | | |
| 2007..... | 13,339 | 100.0 | 15.3 | 14.0 | 14.4 | 16.1 | 18.5 | 10.2 | 7.8 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 40,673 | 547 | 53,449 | 563 | | |
| 2006..... | 12,973 | 100.0 | 15.0 | 14.6 | 13.4 | 17.1 | 17.6 | 9.9 | 8.2 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 40,856 | 546 | 54,691 | 627 | | |
| 2005..... | 12,519 | 100.0 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 13.9 | 16.1 | 18.8 | 9.3 | 7.4 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 40,170 | 399 | 52,646 | 529 | | |
| 2004 ² | 12,178 | 100.0 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 14.7 | 16.2 | 17.9 | 9.5 | 7.5 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 39,559 | 554 | 52,955 | 648 | | |
| 2003..... | 11,693 | 100.0 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 13.5 | 17.8 | 17.1 | 9.6 | 7.5 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 39,118 | 544 | 52,716 | 583 | | |
| 2002..... | 11,339 | 100.0 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 13.7 | 17.3 | 18.0 | 9.7 | 7.8 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 40,120 | 584 | 54,401 | 727 | | |
| 2001..... | 10,499 | 100.0 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 12.9 | 17.4 | 17.8 | 10.7 | 7.9 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 41,337 | 525 | 54,659 | 691 | | |
| 2000 ³ | 10,034 | 100.0 | 13.6 | 14.6 | 13.2 | 17.2 | 19.2 | 10.7 | 7.8 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 41,994 | 605 | 55,681 | 801 | | |
| 1999 ⁴ | 9,579 | 100.0 | 14.8 | 15.4 | 13.6 | 17.2 | 17.8 | 10.2 | 7.7 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 40,232 | 585 | 52,852 | 938 | | |
| 1998..... | 9,060 | 100.0 | 18.0 | 15.0 | 13.8 | 17.3 | 16.9 | 9.0 | 6.9 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 37,844 | 729 | 51,136 | 1,087 | | |
| 1997..... | 8,590 | 100.0 | 19.7 | 15.3 | 13.7 | 16.1 | 17.9 | 8.2 | 5.7 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 36,067 | 643 | 48,603 | 981 | | |
| 1996..... | 8,225 | 100.0 | 19.4 | 17.5 | 14.7 | 15.5 | 16.3 | 7.9 | 6.3 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 34,464 | 668 | 47,054 | 1,089 | | |
| 1995 ⁵ | 7,939 | 100.0 | 21.9 | 16.8 | 14.3 | 16.6 | 14.9 | 8.3 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 32,475 | 707 | 44,324 | 994 | | |
| 1994 ⁶ | 7,735 | 100.0 | 21.7 | 16.2 | 13.6 | 15.8 | 16.3 | 8.0 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 34,073 | 633 | 45,945 | 1,146 | | |
| 1993 ⁷ | 7,362 | 100.0 | 21.3 | 16.0 | 14.0 | 17.7 | 15.2 | 8.2 | 5.5 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 34,005 | 683 | 45,008 | 946 | | |
| 1992 ⁸ | 7,153 | 100.0 | 20.4 | 17.0 | 13.1 | 17.3 | 16.7 | 8.3 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 34,406 | 711 | 43,884 | 690 | | |
| 1991..... | 6,379 | 100.0 | 20.0 | 16.3 | 13.4 | 16.6 | 17.7 | 8.2 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 35,425 | 737 | 45,075 | 721 | | |
| 1990..... | 6,220 | 100.0 | 19.3 | 16.4 | 12.9 | 17.3 | 18.5 | 7.8 | 5.7 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 36,111 | 741 | 45,236 | 746 | | |
| 1989..... | 5,933 | 100.0 | 19.1 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 17.7 | 9.8 | 6.2 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 37,217 | 722 | 47,524 | 817 | | |
| 1988..... | 5,910 | 100.0 | 20.5 | 15.3 | 12.9 | 17.0 | 17.7 | 8.8 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 36,056 | 914 | 46,034 | 976 | | |
| 1987 ⁹ | 5,642 | 100.0 | 21.0 | 15.6 | 13.3 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 8.8 | 5.3 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 35,501 | 771 | 45,507 | 843 | | |
| 1986..... | 5,418 | 100.0 | 20.4 | 16.5 | 13.9 | 15.9 | 17.6 | 8.3 | 6.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 34,833 | 907 | 43,983 | 723 | | |
| 1985 ¹⁰ | 5,213 | 100.0 | 21.3 | 17.8 | 13.7 | 16.3 | 17.3 | 7.8 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 33,750 | 788 | 42,171 | 686 | | |
| 1984 ¹¹ | 4,883 | 100.0 | 21.8 | 15.7 | 14.0 | 16.6 | 17.3 | 8.7 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 33,963 | 851 | 42,232 | 823 | | |
| 1983..... | 4,326 | 100.0 | 22.7 | 16.2 | 13.9 | 18.3 | 16.2 | 7.4 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 33,094 | 838 | 40,299 | 774 | | |
| 1982..... | 4,085 | 100.0 | 21.7 | 17.2 | 14.5 | 17.1 | 17.7 | 7.7 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 32,927 | 870 | 40,637 | 824 | | |
| 1980..... | 3,980 | 100.0 | 19.3 | 16.2 | 15.2 | 17.2 | 18.4 | 8.3 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 35,194 | 964 | 42,263 | 807 | | |
| 1979 ¹² | 3,906 | 100.0 | 19.3 | 16.7 | 14.9 | 17.6 | 17.9 | 8.4 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 34,391 | 932 | 42,006 | 836 | | |
| 1978..... | 3,291 | 100.0 | 17.6 | 15.1 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 19.5 | 7.9 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 36,504 | 1,052 | 44,167 | 865 | | |
| 1977..... | 3,304 | 100.0 | 18.2 | 16.5 | 15.8 | 19.2 | 18.7 | 6.9 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 34,894 | 613 | 41,180 | 636 | | |
| 1976 ¹³ | 3,081 | 100.0 | 20.5 | 17.3 | 15.6 | 17.6 | 18.7 | 7.0 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 33,341 | 711 | 39,400 | 641 | | |
| 1975 ¹⁴ | 2,948 | 100.0 | 20.1 | 17.9 | 15.3 | 19.0 | 18.6 | 6.0 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 32,665 | 722 | 38,778 | 689 | | |
| 1974 ^{14,15} | 2,897 | 100.0 | 16.9 | 18.1 | 14.6 | 20.0 | 19.5 | 6.7 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 35,513 | 778 | 41,140 | 670 | | |
| 1973..... | 2,722 | 100.0 | 15.7 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 18.9 | 21.2 | 7.0 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 35,722 | 811 | 41,503 | 675 | | |
| 1972 ¹⁶ | 2,655 | 100.0 | 16.5 | 17.5 | 16.3 | 21.6 | 18.0 | 6.2 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 35,781 | 699 | 41,127 | 699 | | |

See footnotes at end of table.

– Represents or rounds to zero.

(NA) Not available.

¹ Median income is calculated using \$2,500 income intervals. Beginning with 2009 income data, the Census Bureau expanded the upper income intervals used to calculate medians to \$250,000 or more. Medians falling in the upper open-ended interval are plugged with “\$250,000.” Before 2009, the upper open-ended interval was \$100,000 and a plug of “\$100,000” was used.

² Data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

³ Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.

⁴ Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.

⁵ Full implementation of 1990 census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000 household sample reduction, and revised editing of responses on race.

⁶ Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

⁷ Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the 1994 ASEC was revised to allow for the coding of different income amounts on selected questionnaire items. Limits either increased or decreased in the following categories: earnings limits increased to \$999,999; social security limits increased to \$49,999; supplemental security income and public assistance limits increased to \$24,999; veterans’ benefits limits increased to \$99,999; child support and alimony limits decreased to \$49,999.

⁸ Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

⁹ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

¹⁰ Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to \$299,999. Full implementation of 1980 census-based sample design.

¹¹ Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census-based sample design.

¹² Implementation of 1980 census population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.

¹³ First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year, all medians were derived using linear interpolation.

¹⁴ Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data, which were derived using linear interpolation.

¹⁵ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.

¹⁶ Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.

¹⁷ Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.

¹⁸ Implementation of new CPS ASEC processing system.

¹⁹ Beginning with the 2003 CPS, respondents were allowed to choose one or more races. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing the data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White **and** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian **and** Black or African American, is available from Census 2010 through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2010.

²⁰ For the year 2001 and earlier, the CPS allowed respondents to report only one race group.

²¹ Black alone refers to people who reported Black and did not report any other race category.

²² Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race category.

²³ Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 13.2 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 3.1 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 1.9 percent of Asian householders who reported only one race. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population and for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 through 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-3.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2010

(Income in 2010 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998*. Standard errors presented in this table were calculated using general variance formula parameters and may differ from the standard errors in text tables that were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apstd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf.)

| Measures of income dispersion | 2010 | 2009 ¹ | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 ² | 2003 | 2002 | 2001 | 2000 ³ |
|--|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|
| MEASURE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Household Income at Selected Percentiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10th percentile limit | 11,904 | 12,320 | 12,315 | 12,789 | 12,977 | 12,607 | 12,589 | 12,490 | 12,871 | 13,160 | 13,398 |
| 20th percentile limit | 20,000 | 20,791 | 20,974 | 21,337 | 21,666 | 21,419 | 21,338 | 21,320 | 21,713 | 22,131 | 22,689 |
| 50th (median) | 49,445 | 50,599 | 50,939 | 52,823 | 52,124 | 51,739 | 51,174 | 51,353 | 51,398 | 52,005 | 53,164 |
| 80th percentile limit | 100,065 | 101,651 | 101,508 | 105,156 | 104,930 | 102,420 | 101,580 | 102,980 | 101,824 | 102,833 | 103,525 |
| 90th percentile limit | 138,923 | 139,904 | 140,050 | 143,012 | 143,825 | 140,823 | 139,514 | 140,125 | 138,299 | 139,937 | 141,805 |
| 95th percentile limit | 180,810 | 182,972 | 182,277 | 186,126 | 188,175 | 185,397 | 181,399 | 182,707 | 181,797 | 185,345 | 183,865 |
| Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 90th/10th | 11.67 | 11.36 | 11.37 | 11.18 | 11.08 | 11.17 | 11.08 | 11.22 | 10.75 | 10.63 | 10.58 |
| 95th/20th | 9.04 | 8.80 | 8.69 | 8.72 | 8.69 | 8.66 | 8.50 | 8.57 | 8.37 | 8.38 | 8.10 |
| 95th/50th | 3.66 | 3.62 | 3.58 | 3.52 | 3.61 | 3.58 | 3.54 | 3.56 | 3.54 | 3.56 | 3.46 |
| 80th/50th | 2.02 | 2.01 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 2.01 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 2.01 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 1.95 |
| 80th/20th | 5.00 | 4.89 | 4.84 | 4.93 | 4.84 | 4.78 | 4.76 | 4.83 | 4.69 | 4.65 | 4.56 |
| 20th/50th | 0.40 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.40 | 0.42 | 0.41 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.43 | 0.43 |
| Mean Household Income of Quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile | 11,034 | 11,743 | 11,803 | 12,147 | 12,276 | 11,900 | 11,825 | 11,850 | 12,107 | 12,483 | 12,860 |
| Second quintile | 28,636 | 29,740 | 29,890 | 30,960 | 31,119 | 30,554 | 30,256 | 30,441 | 30,784 | 31,365 | 32,110 |
| Third quintile | 49,309 | 50,352 | 50,766 | 52,544 | 52,148 | 51,711 | 51,263 | 51,673 | 51,874 | 52,499 | 53,472 |
| Fourth quintile | 79,040 | 79,993 | 80,769 | 83,190 | 82,542 | 81,334 | 80,830 | 81,791 | 81,596 | 82,315 | 83,124 |
| Highest quintile | 169,633 | 173,664 | 173,221 | 176,632 | 181,858 | 178,230 | 174,803 | 174,359 | 174,211 | 179,768 | 180,129 |
| Shares of Household Income of Quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| Second quintile | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.9 |
| Third quintile | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 14.8 |
| Fourth quintile | 23.4 | 23.2 | 23.3 | 23.4 | 22.9 | 23.0 | 23.2 | 23.4 | 23.3 | 23.0 | 23.0 |
| Highest quintile | 50.2 | 50.3 | 50.0 | 49.7 | 50.5 | 50.4 | 50.1 | 49.8 | 49.7 | 50.1 | 49.8 |
| Summary Measures | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gini index of income inequality | 0.469 | 0.468 | 0.466 | 0.463 | 0.470 | 0.469 | 0.466 | 0.464 | 0.462 | 0.466 | 0.462 |
| Mean logarithmic deviation of income | 0.572 | 0.550 | 0.541 | 0.532 | 0.543 | 0.545 | 0.543 | 0.530 | 0.514 | 0.515 | 0.490 |
| Theil | 0.399 | 0.403 | 0.398 | 0.391 | 0.417 | 0.411 | 0.406 | 0.397 | 0.398 | 0.413 | 0.404 |
| Atkinson: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e=0.25 | 0.097 | 0.097 | 0.096 | 0.095 | 0.099 | 0.098 | 0.097 | 0.095 | 0.095 | 0.098 | 0.096 |
| e=0.50 | 0.191 | 0.190 | 0.188 | 0.185 | 0.192 | 0.192 | 0.190 | 0.187 | 0.186 | 0.189 | 0.185 |
| e=0.75 | 0.292 | 0.288 | 0.285 | 0.281 | 0.289 | 0.289 | 0.286 | 0.283 | 0.279 | 0.282 | 0.275 |
| STANDARD ERROR | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Household Income at Selected Percentiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10th percentile limit | 81 | 86 | 84 | 85 | 89 | 86 | 85 | 85 | 86 | 90 | 91 |
| 20th percentile limit | 110 | 109 | 108 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 120 | 119 | 125 | 122 | 129 |
| 50th (median) | 209 | 217 | 139 | 147 | 224 | 173 | 226 | 223 | 168 | 159 | 167 |
| 80th percentile limit | 306 | 316 | 310 | 315 | 396 | 360 | 359 | 378 | 278 | 298 | 304 |
| 90th percentile limit | 565 | 649 | 590 | 620 | 611 | 600 | 567 | 600 | 545 | 531 | 614 |
| 95th percentile limit | 898 | 894 | 934 | 901 | 1,084 | 1,248 | 1,057 | 844 | 864 | 931 | 1,179 |
| Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 90th/10th | 0.093 | 0.095 | 0.091 | 0.089 | 0.090 | 0.090 | 0.088 | 0.091 | 0.083 | 0.083 | 0.085 |
| 95th/20th | 0.067 | 0.063 | 0.063 | 0.064 | 0.069 | 0.076 | 0.069 | 0.062 | 0.062 | 0.063 | 0.070 |
| 95th/50th | 0.023 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.021 | 0.025 | 0.028 | 0.025 | 0.021 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.026 |
| 80th/50th | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.009 | 0.011 | 0.010 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.009 | 0.010 | 0.009 |
| 80th/20th | 0.032 | 0.030 | 0.029 | 0.031 | 0.032 | 0.031 | 0.032 | 0.032 | 0.030 | 0.029 | 0.029 |
| 20th/50th | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 |
| Mean Household Income of Quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile | 41 | 43 | 42 | 42 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 46 |
| Second quintile | 37 | 37 | 36 | 39 | 38 | 39 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 41 |
| Third quintile | 48 | 48 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 51 |
| Fourth quintile | 76 | 77 | 76 | 79 | 80 | 77 | 76 | 78 | 76 | 78 | 77 |
| Highest quintile | 782 | 855 | 837 | 848 | 1,021 | 956 | 945 | 896 | 940 | 1,062 | 1,051 |
| Shares of Household Income of Quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| Second quintile | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| Third quintile | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| Fourth quintile | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 |
| Highest quintile | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.35 | 0.35 |
| Summary Measures | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gini index of income inequality | 0.0027 | 0.0028 | 0.0027 | 0.0027 | 0.0028 | 0.0029 | 0.0029 | 0.0028 | 0.0029 | 0.0030 | 0.0030 |
| Mean logarithmic deviation of income | 0.0067 | 0.0064 | 0.0063 | 0.0062 | 0.0063 | 0.0063 | 0.0063 | 0.0054 | 0.0052 | 0.0051 | 0.0049 |
| Theil | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0002 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 |
| Atkinson: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e=0.25 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0014 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 0.0014 | 0.0013 |
| e=0.50 | 0.0018 | 0.0018 | 0.0017 | 0.0018 | 0.0021 | 0.0020 | 0.0020 | 0.0018 | 0.0020 | 0.0022 | 0.0021 |
| e=0.75 | 0.0024 | 0.0024 | 0.0023 | 0.0024 | 0.0027 | 0.0026 | 0.0026 | 0.0024 | 0.0025 | 0.0027 | 0.0026 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2010—Con.

(Income in 2010 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. Standard errors presented in this table were calculated using general variance formula parameters and may differ from the standard errors in text tables that were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apspd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Measures of income dispersion | 1999 ^a | 1998 | 1997 | 1996 | 1995 ^b | 1994 ^b | 1993 ^c | 1992 ^b | 1991 | 1990 | 1989 |
|--|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| MEASURE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Household Income at Selected Percentiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10th percentile limit | 13,538 | 12,958 | 12,482 | 12,329 | 12,325 | 11,679 | 11,420 | 11,419 | 11,587 | 11,838 | 12,224 |
| 20th percentile limit | 22,423 | 21,528 | 20,859 | 20,435 | 20,456 | 19,532 | 19,267 | 19,185 | 19,657 | 20,215 | 20,536 |
| 50th (median) | 53,252 | 51,944 | 50,123 | 49,112 | 48,408 | 46,937 | 46,419 | 46,646 | 47,032 | 48,423 | 49,076 |
| 80th percentile limit | 103,678 | 100,188 | 96,846 | 94,116 | 92,514 | 91,421 | 89,597 | 88,321 | 88,612 | 89,276 | 91,187 |
| 90th percentile limit | 141,032 | 135,320 | 132,282 | 127,374 | 124,584 | 123,487 | 121,455 | 118,077 | 118,468 | 119,832 | 122,162 |
| 95th percentile limit | 185,813 | 176,596 | 171,410 | 165,414 | 160,526 | 159,767 | 155,478 | 150,767 | 150,499 | 153,224 | 155,771 |
| Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 90th/10th | 10.42 | 10.44 | 10.60 | 10.33 | 10.11 | 10.57 | 10.64 | 10.34 | 10.22 | 10.12 | 9.99 |
| 95th/20th | 8.29 | 8.20 | 8.22 | 8.10 | 7.85 | 8.18 | 8.07 | 7.86 | 7.66 | 7.58 | 7.59 |
| 95th/50th | 3.49 | 3.40 | 3.42 | 3.37 | 3.32 | 3.40 | 3.35 | 3.23 | 3.20 | 3.16 | 3.17 |
| 80th/50th | 1.95 | 1.93 | 1.93 | 1.92 | 1.91 | 1.95 | 1.93 | 1.89 | 1.88 | 1.84 | 1.86 |
| 80th/20th | 4.62 | 4.65 | 4.64 | 4.61 | 4.52 | 4.68 | 4.65 | 4.60 | 4.51 | 4.42 | 4.44 |
| 20th/50th | 0.42 | 0.41 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.41 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.42 |
| Mean Household Income of Quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile | 12,974 | 12,320 | 11,972 | 11,893 | 11,855 | 11,222 | 10,934 | 11,048 | 11,281 | 11,589 | 11,874 |
| Second quintile | 31,856 | 31,109 | 29,931 | 29,193 | 28,976 | 27,967 | 27,720 | 27,682 | 28,336 | 29,158 | 29,543 |
| Third quintile | 53,323 | 52,054 | 50,356 | 49,104 | 48,450 | 47,113 | 46,465 | 46,638 | 47,067 | 48,161 | 49,108 |
| Fourth quintile | 82,992 | 80,506 | 77,994 | 75,998 | 74,480 | 73,314 | 72,211 | 71,594 | 71,748 | 72,613 | 74,283 |
| Highest quintile | 176,980 | 170,358 | 166,282 | 159,843 | 155,428 | 154,128 | 150,446 | 138,723 | 137,583 | 140,915 | 145,209 |
| Shares of Household Income of Quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Second quintile | 8.9 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.5 |
| Third quintile | 14.9 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 15.8 |
| Fourth quintile | 23.2 | 23.2 | 23.2 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 23.4 | 23.5 | 24.2 | 24.2 | 24.0 | 24.0 |
| Highest quintile | 49.4 | 49.2 | 49.4 | 49.0 | 48.7 | 49.1 | 48.9 | 46.9 | 46.5 | 46.6 | 46.8 |
| Summary Measures | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gini index of income inequality | 0.458 | 0.456 | 0.459 | 0.455 | 0.450 | 0.456 | 0.454 | 0.433 | 0.428 | 0.428 | 0.431 |
| Mean logarithmic deviation of income | 0.476 | 0.488 | 0.484 | 0.464 | 0.452 | 0.471 | 0.467 | 0.416 | 0.411 | 0.402 | 0.406 |
| Theil | 0.386 | 0.389 | 0.396 | 0.389 | 0.378 | 0.387 | 0.385 | 0.323 | 0.313 | 0.317 | 0.324 |
| Atkinson: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e=0.25 | 0.092 | 0.093 | 0.094 | 0.093 | 0.090 | 0.092 | 0.092 | 0.080 | 0.078 | 0.078 | 0.080 |
| e=0.50 | 0.180 | 0.181 | 0.183 | 0.179 | 0.175 | 0.180 | 0.178 | 0.160 | 0.156 | 0.156 | 0.158 |
| e=0.75 | 0.268 | 0.271 | 0.272 | 0.266 | 0.261 | 0.268 | 0.266 | 0.242 | 0.237 | 0.236 | 0.239 |
| STANDARD ERROR | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Household Income at Selected Percentiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10th percentile limit | 92 | 90 | 93 | 87 | 88 | 81 | 82 | 81 | 84 | 91 | 90 |
| 20th percentile limit | 124 | 131 | 123 | 125 | 115 | 113 | 116 | 116 | 120 | 125 | 127 |
| 50th (median) | 249 | 307 | 232 | 248 | 280 | 214 | 217 | 221 | 226 | 247 | 270 |
| 80th percentile limit | 323 | 313 | 429 | 328 | 348 | 298 | 336 | 292 | 322 | 343 | 284 |
| 90th percentile limit | 591 | 513 | 547 | 589 | 540 | 546 | 425 | 390 | 425 | 459 | 737 |
| 95th percentile limit | 1,035 | 1,025 | 895 | 814 | 955 | 905 | 773 | 763 | 770 | 865 | 832 |
| Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 90th/10th | 0.083 | 0.082 | 0.091 | 0.087 | 0.084 | 0.087 | 0.085 | 0.081 | 0.082 | 0.087 | 0.095 |
| 95th/20th | 0.065 | 0.069 | 0.065 | 0.063 | 0.064 | 0.066 | 0.063 | 0.062 | 0.061 | 0.063 | 0.062 |
| 95th/50th | 0.024 | 0.024 | 0.022 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.024 | 0.022 | 0.021 | 0.021 | 0.022 | 0.021 |
| 80th/50th | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.011 | 0.010 | 0.011 | 0.010 | 0.009 |
| 80th/20th | 0.029 | 0.032 | 0.034 | 0.032 | 0.031 | 0.031 | 0.033 | 0.032 | 0.032 | 0.032 | 0.031 |
| 20th/50th | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 |
| Mean Household Income of Quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile | 44 | 44 | 43 | 40 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 42 |
| Second quintile | 41 | 41 | 39 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 39 | 40 | 41 |
| Third quintile | 51 | 51 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 47 | 46 | 46 | 45 | 45 | 48 |
| Fourth quintile | 79 | 76 | 73 | 71 | 71 | 73 | 71 | 67 | 67 | 68 | 70 |
| Highest quintile | 925 | 964 | 990 | 963 | 906 | 909 | 909 | 504 | 481 | 530 | 586 |
| Shares of Household Income of Quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| Second quintile | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| Third quintile | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 |
| Fourth quintile | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 |
| Highest quintile | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.34 | 0.35 | 0.35 |
| Summary Measures | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gini index of income inequality | 0.0041 | 0.0042 | 0.0043 | 0.0043 | 0.0043 | 0.0042 | 0.0042 | 0.0038 | 0.0038 | 0.0039 | 0.0040 |
| Mean logarithmic deviation of income | 0.0059 | 0.0069 | 0.0067 | 0.0064 | 0.0063 | 0.0061 | 0.0061 | 0.0055 | 0.0056 | 0.0053 | 0.0053 |
| Theil | 0.0001 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 |
| Atkinson: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e=0.25 | 0.0013 | 0.0015 | 0.0016 | 0.0016 | 0.0015 | 0.0015 | 0.0015 | 0.0007 | 0.0007 | 0.0007 | 0.0008 |
| e=0.50 | 0.0021 | 0.0023 | 0.0025 | 0.0024 | 0.0024 | 0.0023 | 0.0024 | 0.0013 | 0.0012 | 0.0013 | 0.0014 |
| e=0.75 | 0.0027 | 0.0029 | 0.0030 | 0.0030 | 0.0029 | 0.0028 | 0.0029 | 0.0019 | 0.0018 | 0.0018 | 0.0019 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2010—Con.

(Income in 2010 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. Standard errors presented in this table were calculated using general variance formula parameters and may differ from the standard errors in text tables that were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apspd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Measures of income dispersion | 1988 | 1987 ⁹ | 1986 | 1985 ¹⁰ | 1984 | 1983 ¹¹ | 1982 | 1981 | 1980 | 1979 ¹² | 1978 |
|--|---------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| MEASURE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Household Income at Selected Percentiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10th percentile limit | 11,625 | 11,451 | 11,354 | 11,395 | 11,387 | 10,938 | 10,979 | 11,179 | 11,337 | 11,490 | 11,713 |
| 20th percentile limit | 20,158 | 19,829 | 19,449 | 19,210 | 18,988 | 18,619 | 18,223 | 18,458 | 18,839 | 19,593 | 19,378 |
| 50th (median) | 48,216 | 47,848 | 47,256 | 45,640 | 44,802 | 43,453 | 43,758 | 43,876 | 44,616 | 46,074 | 46,202 |
| 80th percentile limit | 89,601 | 88,795 | 87,276 | 84,210 | 82,708 | 80,302 | 78,965 | 78,900 | 79,307 | 81,170 | 80,627 |
| 90th percentile limit | 118,658 | 117,145 | 114,547 | 110,453 | 108,792 | 105,100 | 104,137 | 103,064 | 103,046 | 105,070 | 104,280 |
| 95th percentile limit | 151,670 | 148,585 | 146,351 | 139,141 | 136,914 | 132,116 | 130,349 | 126,976 | 127,629 | 131,159 | 128,985 |
| Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 90th/10th | 10.21 | 10.23 | 10.09 | 9.69 | 9.55 | 9.61 | 9.49 | 9.22 | 9.09 | 9.15 | 8.90 |
| 95th/20th | 7.52 | 7.49 | 7.53 | 7.24 | 7.21 | 7.10 | 7.15 | 6.88 | 6.78 | 6.69 | 6.66 |
| 95th/50th | 3.15 | 3.11 | 3.10 | 3.05 | 3.06 | 3.04 | 2.98 | 2.89 | 2.86 | 2.85 | 2.79 |
| 80th/50th | 1.86 | 1.86 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.78 | 1.76 | 1.75 |
| 80th/20th | 4.45 | 4.48 | 4.49 | 4.38 | 4.36 | 4.31 | 4.33 | 4.28 | 4.21 | 4.14 | 4.16 |
| 20th/50th | 0.42 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.43 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.43 | 0.42 |
| Mean Household Income of Quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile | 11,450 | 11,258 | 10,959 | 10,849 | 10,865 | 10,513 | 10,391 | 10,586 | 10,858 | 11,213 | 11,302 |
| Second quintile | 28,898 | 28,612 | 28,192 | 27,492 | 27,063 | 26,409 | 26,295 | 26,370 | 27,024 | 27,889 | 27,757 |
| Third quintile | 48,333 | 47,837 | 47,176 | 45,634 | 44,848 | 43,663 | 43,526 | 43,685 | 44,594 | 45,981 | 45,831 |
| Fourth quintile | 73,062 | 72,308 | 71,068 | 68,643 | 67,526 | 65,521 | 64,734 | 65,119 | 65,698 | 67,477 | 67,138 |
| Highest quintile | 139,484 | 137,512 | 134,516 | 128,221 | 124,164 | 120,297 | 118,728 | 116,321 | 117,139 | 121,097 | 119,863 |
| Shares of Household Income of Quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| Second quintile | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.2 |
| Third quintile | 16.0 | 16.1 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.5 | 16.7 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 16.8 |
| Fourth quintile | 24.2 | 24.3 | 24.3 | 24.4 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 24.5 | 24.8 | 24.7 | 24.6 | 24.7 |
| Highest quintile | 46.3 | 46.2 | 46.1 | 45.6 | 45.2 | 45.1 | 45.0 | 44.3 | 44.1 | 44.2 | 44.1 |
| Summary Measures | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gini index of income inequality | 0.426 | 0.426 | 0.425 | 0.419 | 0.415 | 0.414 | 0.412 | 0.406 | 0.403 | 0.404 | 0.402 |
| Mean logarithmic deviation of income | 0.401 | 0.414 | 0.416 | 0.403 | 0.391 | 0.397 | 0.401 | 0.387 | 0.375 | 0.369 | 0.363 |
| Theil | 0.314 | 0.311 | 0.310 | 0.300 | 0.290 | 0.288 | 0.287 | 0.277 | 0.274 | 0.279 | 0.275 |
| Atkinson: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e=0.25 | 0.078 | 0.077 | 0.077 | 0.075 | 0.073 | 0.072 | 0.072 | 0.070 | 0.069 | 0.070 | 0.069 |
| e=0.50 | 0.155 | 0.155 | 0.155 | 0.151 | 0.147 | 0.147 | 0.146 | 0.141 | 0.140 | 0.141 | 0.139 |
| e=0.75 | 0.236 | 0.238 | 0.237 | 0.231 | 0.225 | 0.226 | 0.226 | 0.220 | 0.216 | 0.216 | 0.213 |
| STANDARD ERROR | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Household Income at Selected Percentiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10th percentile limit | 90 | 90 | 91 | 87 | 86 | 87 | 87 | 131 | 128 | 129 | 129 |
| 20th percentile limit | 126 | 127 | 129 | 126 | 114 | 117 | 117 | 120 | 123 | 134 | 135 |
| 50th (median) | 236 | 226 | 245 | 247 | 204 | 198 | 197 | 230 | 229 | 218 | 187 |
| 80th percentile limit | 315 | 305 | 340 | 276 | 294 | 266 | 293 | 235 | 277 | 235 | 298 |
| 90th percentile limit | 482 | 424 | 522 | 470 | 374 | 464 | 399 | 386 | 438 | 423 | 347 |
| 95th percentile limit | 942 | 692 | 611 | 1,161 | 684 | 632 | 751 | 706 | 678 | 725 | 705 |
| Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 90th/10th | 0.089 | 0.088 | 0.093 | 0.085 | 0.079 | 0.088 | 0.084 | 0.114 | 0.110 | 0.108 | 0.102 |
| 95th/20th | 0.066 | 0.060 | 0.059 | 0.077 | 0.056 | 0.056 | 0.062 | 0.059 | 0.057 | 0.059 | 0.059 |
| 95th/50th | 0.023 | 0.020 | 0.018 | 0.028 | 0.020 | 0.019 | 0.021 | 0.020 | 0.019 | 0.020 | 0.020 |
| 80th/50th | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.011 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.009 | 0.010 | 0.009 | 0.010 |
| 80th/20th | 0.032 | 0.033 | 0.034 | 0.032 | 0.030 | 0.031 | 0.032 | 0.030 | 0.031 | 0.031 | 0.033 |
| 20th/50th | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 |
| Mean Household Income of Quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile | 43 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 43 | 45 | 46 |
| Second quintile | 41 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 39 | 37 | 40 | 42 | 43 |
| Third quintile | 48 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 46 | 44 | 43 | 46 | 45 | 48 | 49 |
| Fourth quintile | 67 | 68 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 62 | 61 | 60 | 60 | 62 | 61 |
| Highest quintile | 531 | 521 | 492 | 448 | 394 | 381 | 382 | 359 | 388 | 431 | 429 |
| Shares of Household Income of Quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| Second quintile | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.09 |
| Third quintile | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 |
| Fourth quintile | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.21 |
| Highest quintile | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.37 |
| Summary Measures | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gini index of income inequality | 0.0041 | 0.0038 | 0.0038 | 0.0037 | 0.0037 | 0.0037 | 0.0038 | 0.0038 | 0.0036 | 0.0038 | 0.0039 |
| Mean logarithmic deviation of income | 0.0055 | 0.0055 | 0.0057 | 0.0056 | 0.0055 | 0.0056 | 0.0057 | 0.0056 | 0.0051 | 0.0050 | 0.0054 |
| Theil | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 |
| Atkinson: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e=0.25 | 0.0008 | 0.0007 | 0.0007 | 0.0006 | 0.0006 | 0.0006 | 0.0006 | 0.0006 | 0.0006 | 0.0006 | 0.0006 |
| e=0.50 | 0.0014 | 0.0013 | 0.0012 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0010 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 |
| e=0.75 | 0.0020 | 0.0018 | 0.0018 | 0.0017 | 0.0016 | 0.0016 | 0.0017 | 0.0017 | 0.0016 | 0.0017 | 0.0016 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2010—Con.

(Income in 2010 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. Standard errors presented in this table were calculated using general variance formula parameters and may differ from the standard errors in text tables that were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apcd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Measures of income dispersion | 1977 | 1976 ¹³ | 1975 ¹⁴ | 1974 ^{14, 15} | 1973 | 1972 ¹⁶ | 1971 ¹⁷ | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 ¹⁸ |
|--|---------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|
| MEASURE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Household Income at Selected Percentiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10th percentile limit | 11,477 | 11,338 | 11,275 | 11,592 | 11,514 | 10,995 | 10,312 | 10,152 | 10,389 | 10,128 | 9,303 |
| 20th percentile limit | 18,792 | 18,832 | 18,423 | 19,379 | 19,287 | 18,876 | 18,242 | 18,480 | 18,797 | 18,251 | 17,123 |
| 50th (median) | 44,481 | 44,201 | 43,479 | 44,649 | 46,109 | 45,196 | 43,340 | 43,766 | 44,108 | 42,527 | 40,770 |
| 80th percentile limit | 78,657 | 76,897 | 75,020 | 77,091 | 79,006 | 76,904 | 72,969 | 73,466 | 73,083 | 69,686 | 67,579 |
| 90th percentile limit | 100,321 | 98,603 | 96,171 | 99,406 | 101,982 | 98,810 | 93,612 | 93,580 | 92,732 | 87,877 | 85,843 |
| 95th percentile limit | 124,540 | 121,948 | 118,386 | 122,019 | 126,983 | 123,769 | 115,877 | 116,129 | 114,620 | 109,022 | 108,446 |
| Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 90th/10th | 8.74 | 8.70 | 8.53 | 8.58 | 8.86 | 8.99 | 9.08 | 9.22 | 8.93 | 8.68 | 9.23 |
| 95th/20th | 6.63 | 6.48 | 6.43 | 6.30 | 6.58 | 6.56 | 6.35 | 6.28 | 6.10 | 5.97 | 6.33 |
| 95th/50th | 2.80 | 2.76 | 2.72 | 2.73 | 2.75 | 2.74 | 2.67 | 2.65 | 2.60 | 2.56 | 2.66 |
| 80th/50th | 1.77 | 1.74 | 1.73 | 1.73 | 1.71 | 1.70 | 1.68 | 1.68 | 1.66 | 1.64 | 1.66 |
| 80th/20th | 4.19 | 4.08 | 4.07 | 3.98 | 4.10 | 4.07 | 4.00 | 3.98 | 3.89 | 3.82 | 3.95 |
| 20th/50th | 0.42 | 0.43 | 0.42 | 0.43 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.42 |
| Mean Household Income of Quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile | 10,930 | 10,982 | 10,719 | 11,097 | 11,137 | 10,641 | 10,043 | 9,982 | 10,158 | 9,919 | 9,132 |
| Second quintile | 26,904 | 26,888 | 26,331 | 27,582 | 28,002 | 27,485 | 26,543 | 27,039 | 27,425 | 26,594 | 25,302 |
| Third quintile | 44,504 | 44,218 | 43,199 | 44,449 | 45,929 | 44,856 | 43,037 | 43,540 | 43,824 | 42,181 | 40,393 |
| Fourth quintile | 65,207 | 64,214 | 62,772 | 64,196 | 66,075 | 64,399 | 61,184 | 61,374 | 61,385 | 58,839 | 56,517 |
| Highest quintile | 116,281 | 113,652 | 110,828 | 113,737 | 118,224 | 115,612 | 108,412 | 108,653 | 107,890 | 102,244 | 101,711 |
| Shares of Household Income of Quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| Second quintile | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 10.8 |
| Third quintile | 16.9 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 17.6 | 17.3 |
| Fourth quintile | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.6 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.2 |
| Highest quintile | 44.0 | 43.7 | 43.6 | 43.5 | 43.9 | 43.9 | 43.5 | 43.3 | 43.0 | 42.6 | 43.6 |
| Summary Measures | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gini index of income inequality | 0.402 | 0.398 | 0.397 | 0.395 | 0.400 | 0.401 | 0.396 | 0.394 | 0.391 | 0.386 | 0.397 |
| Mean logarithmic deviation of income | 0.364 | 0.361 | 0.361 | 0.352 | 0.355 | 0.370 | 0.370 | 0.370 | 0.357 | 0.356 | 0.380 |
| Theil | 0.276 | 0.271 | 0.270 | 0.267 | 0.270 | 0.279 | 0.273 | 0.271 | 0.268 | 0.273 | 0.287 |
| Atkinson: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e=0.25 | 0.069 | 0.068 | 0.067 | 0.067 | 0.068 | 0.070 | 0.068 | 0.068 | 0.067 | 0.067 | 0.071 |
| e=0.50 | 0.139 | 0.137 | 0.136 | 0.134 | 0.136 | 0.140 | 0.138 | 0.138 | 0.135 | 0.135 | 0.143 |
| e=0.75 | 0.213 | 0.211 | 0.210 | 0.207 | 0.210 | 0.216 | 0.214 | 0.214 | 0.209 | 0.208 | 0.220 |
| STANDARD ERROR | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Household Income at Selected Percentiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10th percentile limit | 121 | 122 | 118 | 124 | 123 | 121 | 120 | 120 | 126 | 121 | 120 |
| 20th percentile limit | 131 | 132 | 136 | 163 | 162 | 163 | 158 | 165 | 168 | 165 | 160 |
| 50th (median) | 167 | 164 | 177 | 171 | 175 | 172 | 168 | 160 | 163 | 154 | 148 |
| 80th percentile limit | 229 | 265 | 317 | 219 | 254 | 298 | 355 | 190 | 200 | 225 | 268 |
| 90th percentile limit | 475 | 345 | 435 | 359 | 368 | 499 | 269 | 301 | 358 | 472 | 634 |
| 95th percentile limit | 610 | 704 | 637 | 805 | 579 | 778 | 466 | 576 | 710 | 489 | 462 |
| Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 90th/10th | 0.102 | 0.099 | 0.097 | 0.096 | 0.100 | 0.109 | 0.107 | 0.115 | 0.113 | 0.115 | 0.136 |
| 95th/20th | 0.056 | 0.059 | 0.059 | 0.068 | 0.063 | 0.070 | 0.060 | 0.064 | 0.066 | 0.060 | 0.065 |
| 95th/50th | 0.018 | 0.020 | 0.019 | 0.022 | 0.018 | 0.021 | 0.016 | 0.017 | 0.020 | 0.016 | 0.016 |
| 80th/50th | 0.009 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.009 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.011 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.009 | 0.010 |
| 80th/20th | 0.032 | 0.032 | 0.035 | 0.036 | 0.037 | 0.038 | 0.040 | 0.037 | 0.036 | 0.036 | 0.040 |
| 20th/50th | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 |
| Mean Household Income of Quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile | 46 | 45 | 44 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 48 | 50 | 47 | 49 | 46 |
| Second quintile | 43 | 42 | 41 | 44 | 48 | 47 | 43 | 45 | 47 | 44 | 46 |
| Third quintile | 46 | 45 | 44 | 44 | 48 | 47 | 43 | 45 | 42 | 44 | 40 |
| Fourth quintile | 62 | 59 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 61 | 58 | 60 | 58 | 55 | 51 |
| Highest quintile | 439 | 436 | 438 | 443 | 478 | 503 | 475 | 491 | 499 | 467 | 508 |
| Shares of Household Income of Quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| Second quintile | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.10 |
| Third quintile | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.17 |
| Fourth quintile | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 |
| Highest quintile | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.41 |
| Summary Measures | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gini index of income inequality | 0.0039 | 0.0041 | 0.0056 | 0.0066 | 0.0040 | 0.0069 | 0.0063 | 0.0078 | 0.0066 | 0.0042 | 0.0044 |
| Mean logarithmic deviation of income | 0.0054 | 0.0054 | 0.0059 | 0.0058 | 0.0057 | 0.0060 | 0.0061 | 0.0060 | 0.0058 | 0.0057 | 0.0060 |
| Theil | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 |
| Atkinson: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e=0.25 | 0.0006 | 0.0006 | 0.0007 | 0.0006 | 0.0007 | 0.0007 | 0.0007 | 0.0007 | 0.0008 | 0.0007 | 0.0008 |
| e=0.50 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0012 | 0.0011 | 0.0012 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 0.0014 | 0.0012 | 0.0014 |
| e=0.75 | 0.0017 | 0.0017 | 0.0018 | 0.0017 | 0.0017 | 0.0018 | 0.0019 | 0.0019 | 0.0020 | 0.0018 | 0.0020 |

See footnotes on next page.

¹ Medians are calculated using \$2,500 income intervals. Beginning with 2009 income data, the Census Bureau expanded the upper income intervals used to calculate medians to \$250,000 or more. Medians falling in the upper open-ended interval are plugged with "\$250,000." Before 2009, the upper open-ended interval was \$100,000 and a plug of "\$100,000" was used.

² Data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

³ Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.

⁴ Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.

⁵ Full implementation of 1990 census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000 household sample reduction, and revised editing of responses on race.

⁶ Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

⁷ Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the 1994 ASEC was revised to allow for the coding of different income amounts on selected questionnaire items. Limits either increased or decreased in the following categories: earnings limits increased to \$999,999; social security limits increased to \$49,999; supplemental security income and public assistance limits increased to \$24,999; veterans' benefits limits increased to \$99,999; child support and alimony limits decreased to \$49,999.

⁸ Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

⁹ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

¹⁰ Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to \$299,999. Full implementation of 1980 census-based sample design.

¹¹ Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census-based sample design.

¹² Implementation of 1980 census population controls. Questionnaire expanded to allow the recording of up to 27 possible values from a list of 51 possible sources of income.

¹³ First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year, all medians were derived using linear interpolation.

¹⁴ Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data, which were derived using linear interpolation.

¹⁵ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.

¹⁶ Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.

¹⁷ Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.

¹⁸ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-4.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2010

(Income in 2010 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998*. Standard errors presented in this table were calculated using general variance formula parameters and may differ except where noted from the standard errors in text tables that were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/ipeds/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Measures of income dispersion | 2010 ¹ | 2009 ¹ | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 ² | 2003 | 2002 | 2001 | 2000 ³ | 1999 ⁴ |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|
| MEASURES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| Second quintile | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.7 |
| Third quintile | 15.1 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.3 |
| Fourth quintile | 23.2 | 22.9 | 22.9 | 22.9 | 22.5 | 22.7 | 22.8 | 22.9 | 22.8 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 22.7 |
| Highest quintile | 49.3 | 49.4 | 49.0 | 48.5 | 49.4 | 49.1 | 48.8 | 48.6 | 48.5 | 49.0 | 48.7 | 48.5 |
| Summary Measures | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gini index of income inequality | 0.457 | 0.458 | 0.451 | 0.445 | 0.454 | 0.452 | 0.449 | 0.447 | 0.445 | 0.448 | 0.443 | 0.443 |
| Mean logarithmic deviation of income | 0.670 | 0.665 | 0.614 | 0.589 | 0.608 | 0.620 | 0.612 | 0.594 | 0.575 | 0.577 | 0.545 | 0.542 |
| Theil | 0.385 | 0.394 | 0.380 | 0.371 | 0.397 | 0.389 | 0.385 | 0.376 | 0.377 | 0.393 | 0.382 | 0.371 |
| Atkinson: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e=0.25 | 0.094 | 0.095 | 0.092 | 0.090 | 0.095 | 0.094 | 0.092 | 0.091 | 0.091 | 0.093 | 0.091 | 0.089 |
| e=0.50 | 0.189 | 0.190 | 0.183 | 0.178 | 0.186 | 0.185 | 0.183 | 0.180 | 0.178 | 0.182 | 0.177 | 0.175 |
| e=0.75 | 0.300 | 0.300 | 0.287 | 0.279 | 0.288 | 0.289 | 0.286 | 0.281 | 0.277 | 0.280 | 0.272 | 0.270 |
| STANDARD ERRORS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Second quintile | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Third quintile | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| Fourth quintile | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.11 |
| Highest quintile | 0.18 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 |
| Summary Measures | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gini index of income inequality | 0.0019 | 0.0021 | 0.0017 | 0.0017 | 0.0018 | 0.0018 | 0.0018 | 0.0018 | 0.0018 | 0.0019 | 0.0019 | 0.0018 |
| Mean logarithmic deviation of income | 0.0091 | 0.0078 | 0.0047 | 0.0046 | 0.0046 | 0.0047 | 0.0046 | 0.0045 | 0.0043 | 0.0043 | 0.0041 | 0.0052 |
| Theil | 0.0048 | 0.0054 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 |
| Atkinson: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e=0.25 | 0.0010 | 0.0011 | 0.0007 | 0.0008 | 0.0009 | 0.0009 | 0.0009 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0010 | 0.0009 | 0.0009 |
| e=0.50 | 0.0016 | 0.0018 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 0.0014 | 0.0013 | 0.0014 | 0.0012 | 0.0013 | 0.0015 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 |
| e=0.75 | 0.0024 | 0.0025 | 0.0016 | 0.0016 | 0.0018 | 0.0017 | 0.0018 | 0.0016 | 0.0017 | 0.0018 | 0.0017 | 0.0019 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2010—Con.

(Income in 2010 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998*. Standard errors presented in this table were calculated using general variance formula parameters and may differ except where noted from the standard errors in text tables that were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apssd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Measures of income dispersion | 1998 | 1997 | 1996 | 1995 ⁵ | 1994 ⁶ | 1993 ⁷ | 1992 ⁸ | 1991 | 1990 | 1989 | 1988 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| MEASURES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Second quintile | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.6 |
| Third quintile | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 16.5 |
| Fourth quintile | 22.7 | 22.6 | 22.8 | 22.9 | 22.9 | 23.1 | 23.7 | 23.7 | 23.6 | 23.4 | 23.8 |
| Highest quintile | 48.2 | 48.4 | 48.0 | 47.6 | 47.9 | 47.7 | 45.6 | 45.1 | 45.2 | 45.5 | 44.8 |
| Summary Measures | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gini index of income inequality | 0.442 | 0.443 | 0.440 | 0.435 | 0.438 | 0.438 | 0.415 | 0.408 | 0.408 | 0.410 | 0.404 |
| Mean logarithmic deviation of income | 0.556 | 0.549 | 0.524 | 0.509 | 0.513 | 0.516 | 0.456 | 0.430 | 0.418 | 0.423 | 0.406 |
| Theil | 0.377 | 0.379 | 0.374 | 0.360 | 0.366 | 0.367 | 0.303 | 0.292 | 0.296 | 0.302 | 0.288 |
| Atkinson: e=0.25 | 0.090 | 0.090 | 0.089 | 0.086 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.075 | 0.073 | 0.073 | 0.074 | 0.071 |
| e=0.50 | 0.177 | 0.177 | 0.174 | 0.169 | 0.172 | 0.173 | 0.152 | 0.147 | 0.147 | 0.148 | 0.143 |
| e=0.75 | 0.274 | 0.273 | 0.267 | 0.261 | 0.264 | 0.265 | 0.239 | 0.229 | 0.227 | 0.229 | 0.223 |
| STANDARD ERRORS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Second quintile | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Third quintile | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.08 |
| Fourth quintile | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| Highest quintile | 0.22 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.20 | 0.21 | 0.20 |
| Summary Measures | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gini index of income inequality | 0.0019 | 0.0019 | 0.0019 | 0.0019 | 0.0019 | 0.0019 | 0.0018 | 0.0018 | 0.0018 | 0.0019 | 0.0018 |
| Mean logarithmic deviation of income | 0.0053 | 0.0053 | 0.0050 | 0.0049 | 0.0046 | 0.0046 | 0.0042 | 0.0040 | 0.0038 | 0.0039 | 0.0039 |
| Theil | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 |
| Atkinson: e=0.25 | 0.0010 | 0.0010 | 0.0010 | 0.0010 | 0.0010 | 0.0009 | 0.0005 | 0.0004 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0006 |
| e=0.50 | 0.0016 | 0.0016 | 0.0016 | 0.0015 | 0.0015 | 0.0015 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0009 | 0.0009 | 0.0010 |
| e=0.75 | 0.0020 | 0.0021 | 0.0020 | 0.0019 | 0.0019 | 0.0019 | 0.0013 | 0.0012 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 0.0014 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2010—Con.

(Income in 2010 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. Standard errors presented in this table were calculated using general variance formula parameters and may differ except where noted from the standard errors in text tables that were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apssd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Measures of income dispersion | 1987 ⁹ | 1986 | 1985 ¹⁰ | 1984 | 1983 ¹¹ | 1982 | 1981 | 1980 | 1979 ¹² | 1978 | 1977 |
|--|-------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------|
| MEASURES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Incomes of Quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Second quintile | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.6 |
| Third quintile | 16.7 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 17.2 | 17.3 |
| Fourth quintile | 23.8 | 24.0 | 23.9 | 24.2 | 24.2 | 24.2 | 24.2 | 24.1 | 23.9 | 23.8 | 23.9 |
| Highest quintile | 44.4 | 44.8 | 44.7 | 44.1 | 44.2 | 43.8 | 42.9 | 42.3 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 42.1 |
| Summary Measures | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gini index of income inequality | 0.400 | 0.407 | 0.404 | 0.400 | 0.401 | 0.396 | 0.384 | 0.374 | 0.371 | 0.369 | 0.369 |
| Mean logarithmic deviation of income | 0.404 | 0.465 | 0.453 | 0.451 | 0.462 | 0.465 | 0.429 | 0.377 | 0.360 | 0.352 | 0.353 |
| Theil | 0.283 | 0.293 | 0.286 | 0.277 | 0.278 | 0.273 | 0.256 | 0.243 | 0.242 | 0.239 | 0.240 |
| Atkinson: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e=0.25 | 0.070 | 0.073 | 0.072 | 0.070 | 0.070 | 0.069 | 0.065 | 0.061 | 0.061 | 0.060 | 0.060 |
| e=0.50 | 0.142 | 0.149 | 0.147 | 0.144 | 0.145 | 0.143 | 0.134 | 0.125 | 0.123 | 0.121 | 0.122 |
| e=0.75 | 0.221 | 0.237 | 0.233 | 0.230 | 0.233 | 0.231 | 0.216 | 0.200 | 0.195 | 0.192 | 0.192 |
| STANDARD ERRORS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Incomes of Quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| Second quintile | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| Third quintile | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| Fourth quintile | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 |
| Highest quintile | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 |
| Summary Measures | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gini index of income inequality | 0.0018 | 0.0018 | 0.0018 | 0.0018 | 0.0018 | 0.0018 | 0.0018 | 0.0019 | 0.0021 | 0.0022 | 0.0022 |
| Mean logarithmic deviation of income | 0.0038 | 0.0044 | 0.0042 | 0.0042 | 0.0043 | 0.0044 | 0.0042 | 0.0036 | 0.0034 | 0.0036 | 0.0036 |
| Theil | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 |
| Atkinson: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e=0.25 | 0.0005 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0003 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 |
| e=0.50 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0007 | 0.0007 | 0.0007 | 0.0007 | 0.0007 | 0.0007 | 0.0007 | 0.0007 |
| e=0.75 | 0.0012 | 0.0013 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2010—Con.

(Income in 2010 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. Standard errors presented in this table were calculated using general variance formula parameters and may differ except where noted from the standard errors in text tables that were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Measures of income dispersion | 1976 ¹³ | 1975 ¹⁴ | 1974 ^{14,15} | 1973 | 1972 ¹⁶ | 1971 ¹⁷ | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 ¹⁸ |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| MEASURES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Incomes of Quintiles | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile..... | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| Second quintile..... | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 11.9 |
| Third quintile..... | 17.4 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 17.1 |
| Fourth quintile..... | 23.9 | 23.8 | 23.8 | 23.6 | 23.6 | 23.6 | 23.6 | 23.6 | 23.5 | 23.3 |
| Highest quintile..... | 41.8 | 42.0 | 41.6 | 42.0 | 42.3 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 42.5 |
| Summary Measures | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gini index of income inequality..... | 0.365 | 0.367 | 0.361 | 0.367 | 0.370 | 0.367 | 0.365 | 0.361 | 0.359 | 0.370 |
| Mean logarithmic deviation of income..... | 0.352 | 0.352 | 0.337 | 0.339 | 0.360 | 0.362 | 0.358 | 0.339 | 0.338 | 0.357 |
| Theil..... | 0.235 | 0.238 | 0.231 | 0.239 | 0.245 | 0.242 | 0.240 | 0.236 | 0.231 | 0.249 |
| Atkinson: | | | | | | | | | | |
| e=0.25..... | 0.059 | 0.059 | 0.058 | 0.059 | 0.061 | 0.060 | 0.060 | 0.058 | 0.058 | 0.062 |
| e=0.50..... | 0.120 | 0.121 | 0.117 | 0.120 | 0.124 | 0.122 | 0.122 | 0.118 | 0.117 | 0.124 |
| e=0.75..... | 0.190 | 0.191 | 0.185 | 0.189 | 0.196 | 0.194 | 0.193 | 0.187 | 0.185 | 0.196 |
| STANDARD ERRORS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Incomes of Quintiles | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile..... | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| Second quintile..... | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| Third quintile..... | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| Fourth quintile..... | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 |
| Highest quintile..... | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.25 |
| Summary Measures | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gini index of income inequality..... | 0.0018 | 0.0018 | 0.0018 | 0.0018 | 0.0018 | 0.0018 | 0.0018 | 0.0018 | 0.0018 | 0.0018 |
| Mean logarithmic deviation of income..... | 0.0036 | 0.0039 | 0.0037 | 0.0036 | 0.0039 | 0.0039 | 0.0038 | 0.0036 | 0.0035 | 0.0036 |
| Theil..... | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 |
| Atkinson: | | | | | | | | | | |
| e=0.25..... | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0005 | 0.0004 | 0.0005 |
| e=0.50..... | 0.0007 | 0.0007 | 0.0007 | 0.0007 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0007 | 0.0008 |
| e=0.75..... | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 0.0011 | 0.0012 |

¹ Standard errors calculated using replicate weights instead of the general variance function used in the past.
² Data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.
³ Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.
⁴ Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.
⁵ Full implementation of 1990 census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000 household sample reduction, and revised editing of responses on race.
⁶ Introduction of 1990 census sample design.
⁷ Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the 1994 ASEC was revised to allow for the coding of different income amounts on selected questionnaire items. Limits either increased or decreased in the following categories: earnings limits increased to \$99,999; social security limits increased to \$49,999; supplemental security income and public assistance limits increased to \$24,999; veterans' benefits limits increased to \$99,999; child support and alimony limits decreased to \$49,999.
⁸ Implementation of 1990 census population controls.
⁹ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.
¹⁰ Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to \$299,999. Full implementation of 1980 census-based sample design.
¹¹ Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census-based sample design.
¹² Implementation of 1980 census population controls. Questionnaire expanded to allow the recording of up to 27 possible values from a list of 51 possible sources of income.
¹³ First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year, all medians were derived using linear interpolation.
¹⁴ Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data, which were derived using linear interpolation.
¹⁵ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.
¹⁶ Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.
¹⁷ Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.
¹⁸ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

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Table A-6.

Number of Workers With Earnings and Median Earnings by Work Experience, Sex, and Selected Characteristics: 2002 to 2010

(Earnings in 2010 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Standard errors presented in this table were calculated using general variance formula parameters and may differ from the standard errors in text tables that were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf. Comparable data for occupation categories not available prior to 2002 due to change in occupation designations and definitions.)

| Characteristic | Number with earnings (thousands) | | | | | | | | | Median earnings (in 2010 dollars) | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 ¹ | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2002 | | 2003 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Esti- mate | Stan- dard error | Esti- mate | Stan- dard error |
| TOTAL WORK EXPERIENCE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 15 years and older | 80,500 | 80,508 | 81,448 | 82,934 | 83,928 | 84,482 | 84,039 | 81,934 | 81,180 | 38,355 | 99 | 37,992 | 94 |
| Under 65 years | 77,315 | 77,192 | 77,944 | 79,386 | 80,214 | 80,546 | 79,860 | 77,753 | 76,738 | 38,677 | 101 | 38,290 | 94 |
| 15 to 24 years | 12,347 | 12,281 | 12,128 | 12,304 | 12,271 | 12,266 | 11,743 | 10,939 | 10,474 | 11,956 | 213 | 12,346 | 154 |
| 25 to 44 years | 37,851 | 37,356 | 37,441 | 37,664 | 37,823 | 37,389 | 37,195 | 36,028 | 35,381 | 42,391 | 261 | 41,788 | 164 |
| 45 to 64 years | 27,118 | 27,555 | 28,375 | 29,417 | 30,120 | 30,891 | 30,923 | 30,786 | 30,884 | 49,792 | 189 | 50,223 | 184 |
| 65 years and over | 3,184 | 3,316 | 3,504 | 3,549 | 3,714 | 3,936 | 4,179 | 4,181 | 4,442 | 23,848 | 805 | 24,502 | 498 |
| Educational Attainment | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 25 years and older | 68,153 | 68,227 | 69,320 | 70,630 | 71,657 | 72,216 | 72,297 | 70,995 | 70,706 | 44,096 | 124 | 44,204 | 132 |
| Less than 9th grade | 3,074 | 3,091 | 3,251 | 3,277 | 3,207 | 3,013 | 2,989 | 2,779 | 2,719 | 22,581 | 342 | 22,180 | 389 |
| 9th to 12th, nongraduate | 5,159 | 4,802 | 4,871 | 4,944 | 5,311 | 4,872 | 4,826 | 4,524 | 4,242 | 26,748 | 238 | 26,313 | 269 |
| High school graduate (including GED) | 20,558 | 20,680 | 21,551 | 21,717 | 21,810 | 21,701 | 21,712 | 21,761 | 21,016 | 36,949 | 143 | 37,237 | 138 |
| Some college, no degree | 12,188 | 11,846 | 11,674 | 11,913 | 11,849 | 12,414 | 12,445 | 11,736 | 11,715 | 44,429 | 242 | 43,729 | 264 |
| Associate's degree | 5,405 | 5,721 | 5,869 | 6,088 | 5,990 | 6,294 | 6,325 | 6,197 | 6,451 | 48,546 | 572 | 47,958 | 300 |
| Bachelor's degree or more | 21,770 | 22,088 | 22,105 | 22,691 | 23,490 | 23,921 | 23,999 | 23,997 | 24,563 | 68,773 | 401 | 67,719 | 386 |
| Occupation of Longest Job | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 15 years and older | 80,500 | 80,508 | 81,448 | 82,934 | 83,928 | 84,482 | 84,039 | 81,934 | 81,180 | 38,355 | 99 | 37,992 | 94 |
| Management, business, and financial operations occupations | 12,101 | 11,903 | 11,639 | 12,422 | 12,431 | 12,621 | 10,159 | 12,737 | 12,760 | 64,287 | 1,086 | 65,740 | 548 |
| Professional and related occupations | 12,493 | 12,763 | 12,971 | 12,959 | 13,670 | 13,680 | 13,651 | 13,890 | 13,850 | 61,769 | 263 | 61,265 | 271 |
| Service occupations | 10,936 | 11,065 | 11,278 | 11,520 | 11,351 | 11,801 | 11,753 | 11,915 | 12,111 | 20,303 | 216 | 20,143 | 197 |
| Sales and related occupations | 8,972 | 8,865 | 8,847 | 8,832 | 9,151 | 8,983 | 8,847 | 8,397 | 8,130 | 40,772 | 831 | 38,961 | 848 |
| Office and administrative support occupations | 5,197 | 5,286 | 5,236 | 5,309 | 5,289 | 5,261 | 5,167 | 5,222 | 5,473 | 31,226 | 387 | 30,514 | 366 |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations | 931 | 979 | 989 | 958 | 905 | 1,013 | 950 | 962 | 943 | 19,664 | 556 | 19,187 | 643 |
| Construction and extraction occupations | 8,916 | 8,798 | 9,461 | 9,999 | 10,385 | 9,816 | 9,314 | 8,784 | 8,264 | 32,364 | 244 | 31,894 | 250 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations | 5,068 | 5,069 | 5,215 | 5,239 | 5,119 | 5,213 | 5,370 | 5,180 | 4,939 | 39,259 | 427 | 40,188 | 1,188 |
| Production occupations | 7,357 | 7,171 | 7,215 | 6,973 | 7,074 | 6,953 | 6,744 | 6,319 | 6,241 | 34,111 | 526 | 35,980 | 205 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations | 7,857 | 7,892 | 7,927 | 8,048 | 7,967 | 8,450 | 8,539 | 7,741 | 7,723 | 29,449 | 508 | 29,898 | 339 |
| Armed Forces | 671 | 718 | 671 | 676 | 586 | 692 | 752 | 789 | 746 | 42,700 | 1,039 | 41,709 | 2,113 |
| Class of Worker of Longest Job | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total workers | 80,500 | 80,508 | 81,448 | 82,934 | 83,928 | 84,482 | 84,039 | 81,934 | 81,180 | 38,355 | 99 | 37,992 | 94 |
| Private wage and salary workers | 60,977 | 60,658 | 60,974 | 62,321 | 63,345 | 63,517 | 63,635 | 61,185 | 60,885 | 36,948 | 118 | 36,477 | 108 |
| Government wage and salary workers | 9,745 | 9,928 | 10,098 | 10,093 | 9,968 | 10,366 | 10,168 | 10,586 | 10,558 | 48,533 | 381 | 49,448 | 249 |
| Self-employed workers | 9,770 | 9,915 | 10,368 | 10,512 | 10,599 | 10,574 | 10,230 | 10,148 | 9,731 | 40,066 | 1,302 | 43,031 | 409 |
| Unpaid family workers | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 25 | 6 | 15 | 5 | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-6.

Number of Workers With Earnings and Median Earnings by Work Experience, Sex, and Selected Characteristics: 2002 to 2010—Con.

(Earnings in 2010 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Standard errors presented in this table were calculated using general variance formula parameters and may differ from the standard errors in text tables that were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf. Comparable data for occupation categories not available prior to 2002 due to change in occupation designations and definitions.)

| Median earnings (in 2010 dollars)—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Characteristic |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|--|
| 2004 ¹ | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 ² | | 2010 | | |
| Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL WORK EXPERIENCE |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Males |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Age |
| 37,495 | 186 | 38,363 | 314 | 38,799 | 116 | 38,524 | 111 | 37,031 | 108 | 36,931 | 120 | 36,676 | 119 | Total, 15 years and older |
| 38,552 | 323 | 39,189 | 130 | 39,139 | 117 | 38,793 | 113 | 37,335 | 108 | 37,180 | 121 | 37,009 | 120 | Under 65 years |
| 12,128 | 163 | 12,167 | 170 | 12,337 | 143 | 12,446 | 166 | 11,226 | 149 | 10,586 | 161 | 10,648 | 147 | 15 to 24 years |
| 41,694 | 144 | 40,527 | 138 | 40,496 | 221 | 41,756 | 336 | 40,059 | 386 | 38,562 | 346 | 38,211 | 358 | 25 to 44 years |
| 48,756 | 170 | 50,268 | 451 | 50,234 | 243 | 49,396 | 220 | 47,564 | 238 | 47,588 | 243 | 48,140 | 544 | 45 to 64 years |
| 23,765 | 537 | 24,144 | 646 | 25,932 | 1,095 | 28,870 | 968 | 25,690 | 920 | 28,398 | 1,142 | 26,028 | 590 | 65 years and over |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Educational Attainment |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total, 25 years and older |
| 43,464 | 265 | 44,007 | 291 | 44,161 | 95 | 43,681 | 97 | 41,922 | 96 | 41,767 | 101 | 41,318 | 97 | Total, 25 years and older |
| 23,165 | 304 | 22,942 | 233 | 22,795 | 194 | 21,729 | 244 | 21,234 | 198 | 19,706 | 406 | 19,630 | 411 | Less than 9th grade |
| 25,688 | 227 | 27,019 | 479 | 26,053 | 487 | 26,367 | 354 | 24,132 | 404 | 22,589 | 251 | 21,950 | 231 | 9th to 12th, nongraduate |
| 36,503 | 132 | 35,834 | 136 | 35,766 | 451 | 36,565 | 368 | 34,365 | 425 | 32,805 | 128 | 32,501 | 299 | High school graduate (including GED) |
| 44,102 | 598 | 43,725 | 682 | 43,470 | 209 | 42,152 | 294 | 40,766 | 203 | 41,054 | 208 | 39,738 | 454 | Some college, no degree |
| 47,180 | 301 | 47,334 | 500 | 45,918 | 824 | 47,529 | 497 | 45,647 | 634 | 45,496 | 773 | 42,348 | 433 | Associate's degree |
| 67,252 | 995 | 67,561 | 233 | 66,514 | 207 | 66,535 | 1,004 | 66,786 | 350 | 63,424 | 432 | 63,265 | 908 | Bachelor's degree or more |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Occupation of Longest Job |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total, 15 years and older |
| 37,495 | 186 | 38,363 | 314 | 38,799 | 116 | 38,524 | 111 | 37,031 | 108 | 36,931 | 120 | 36,676 | 119 | Total, 15 years and older |
| 66,397 | 1,152 | 68,161 | 327 | 66,194 | 285 | 68,372 | 1,053 | 66,104 | 657 | 62,510 | 266 | 65,479 | 456 | Management, business, and financial operations occupations |
| 59,123 | 252 | 58,940 | 766 | 60,732 | 369 | 59,634 | 365 | 60,884 | 447 | 58,445 | 731 | 59,788 | 743 | Professional and related occupations |
| 20,107 | 225 | 21,375 | 333 | 22,306 | 204 | 21,969 | 160 | 20,601 | 173 | 20,903 | 183 | 20,306 | 179 | Service occupations |
| 40,699 | 375 | 38,912 | 658 | 39,789 | 358 | 39,243 | 505 | 37,123 | 351 | 36,612 | 439 | 35,885 | 326 | Sales and related occupations |
| 30,622 | 344 | 29,522 | 324 | 29,005 | 453 | 31,188 | 511 | 28,350 | 584 | 29,488 | 766 | 28,284 | 744 | Office and administrative support occupations |
| 19,228 | 563 | 16,229 | 780 | 18,001 | 581 | 17,323 | 444 | 19,666 | 765 | 17,325 | 616 | 16,485 | 601 | Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations |
| 31,315 | 263 | 30,539 | 260 | 32,429 | 376 | 31,767 | 177 | 31,169 | 179 | 28,032 | 568 | 29,336 | 671 | Construction and extraction occupations |
| 40,559 | 452 | 40,247 | 333 | 40,019 | 363 | 38,756 | 329 | 38,254 | 703 | 39,080 | 814 | 39,659 | 680 | Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations |
| 35,517 | 217 | 34,899 | 246 | 34,055 | 200 | 34,098 | 350 | 32,485 | 205 | 31,899 | 215 | 32,229 | 241 | Production occupations |
| 30,742 | 334 | 29,837 | 265 | 28,898 | 277 | 29,837 | 586 | 27,951 | 429 | 27,576 | 280 | 26,217 | 258 | Transportation and material moving occupations |
| 43,170 | 1,961 | 41,689 | 872 | 42,242 | 1,302 | 43,932 | 694 | 45,959 | 1,414 | 43,054 | 1,989 | 42,745 | 1,493 | Armed Forces |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Class of Worker of Longest Job |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total workers |
| 37,495 | 186 | 38,363 | 314 | 38,799 | 116 | 38,524 | 111 | 37,031 | 108 | 36,931 | 120 | 36,676 | 119 | Total workers |
| 36,096 | 110 | 35,544 | 107 | 35,501 | 320 | 36,324 | 351 | 35,537 | 144 | 34,920 | 341 | 35,052 | 208 | Private wage and salary workers |
| 49,005 | 424 | 47,637 | 538 | 48,858 | 446 | 49,188 | 319 | 47,655 | 332 | 48,192 | 423 | 48,231 | 590 | Government wage and salary workers |
| 39,795 | 1,600 | 41,335 | 385 | 44,067 | 274 | 43,348 | 288 | 38,269 | 824 | 36,677 | 384 | 36,420 | 376 | Self-employed workers |
| (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | Unpaid family workers |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-6.

Number of Workers With Earnings and Median Earnings by Work Experience, Sex, and Selected Characteristics: 2002 to 2010—Con.

(Earnings in 2010 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Standard errors presented in this table were calculated using general variance formula parameters and may differ from the standard errors in text tables that were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf. Comparable data for occupation categories not available prior to 2002 due to change in occupation designations and definitions.)

| Characteristic | Number with earnings (thousands) | | | | | | | | | Median earnings (in 2010 dollars) | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 ¹ | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2002 | | 2003 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error |
| TOTAL WORK EXPERIENCE—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 15 years and older | 71,411 | 71,372 | 71,930 | 72,476 | 73,683 | 74,295 | 74,538 | 72,972 | 72,118 | 25,971 | 91 | 26,085 | 96 |
| Under 65 years | 68,915 | 68,614 | 69,077 | 69,707 | 70,646 | 70,995 | 71,105 | 69,515 | 68,560 | 26,286 | 92 | 26,420 | 97 |
| 15 to 24 years | 11,409 | 11,284 | 11,376 | 11,191 | 11,272 | 10,991 | 10,939 | 10,225 | 9,750 | 8,832 | 133 | 8,594 | 124 |
| 25 to 44 years | 32,685 | 32,015 | 31,782 | 31,640 | 31,812 | 31,913 | 31,487 | 30,620 | 30,306 | 29,455 | 234 | 29,771 | 148 |
| 45 to 64 years | 24,821 | 25,314 | 25,918 | 26,876 | 27,563 | 28,091 | 28,678 | 28,670 | 28,504 | 31,922 | 160 | 31,951 | 159 |
| 65 years and over | 2,496 | 2,758 | 2,853 | 2,768 | 3,037 | 3,300 | 3,432 | 3,457 | 3,558 | 13,673 | 390 | 14,125 | 338 |
| Educational Attainment | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 25 years and older | 60,002 | 60,088 | 60,554 | 61,285 | 62,412 | 63,303 | 63,598 | 62,747 | 62,368 | 30,152 | 172 | 30,229 | 106 |
| Less than 9th grade | 1,628 | 1,551 | 1,623 | 1,593 | 1,596 | 1,449 | 1,578 | 1,493 | 1,417 | 14,807 | 286 | 15,385 | 496 |
| 9th to 12th, nongraduate | 3,316 | 3,233 | 3,200 | 3,186 | 3,219 | 2,982 | 2,972 | 2,787 | 2,615 | 17,333 | 368 | 16,235 | 371 |
| High school graduate (including GED) | 18,457 | 17,990 | 17,646 | 17,537 | 17,751 | 17,423 | 17,382 | 16,784 | 16,165 | 24,547 | 133 | 24,610 | 152 |
| Some college, no degree | 11,311 | 11,441 | 11,425 | 11,738 | 11,557 | 11,866 | 11,524 | 11,220 | 11,301 | 28,452 | 322 | 28,473 | 327 |
| Associate's degree | 6,529 | 6,706 | 6,952 | 7,066 | 7,071 | 7,265 | 7,569 | 7,630 | 7,774 | 32,085 | 264 | 31,856 | 257 |
| Bachelor's degree or more | 18,760 | 19,167 | 19,709 | 20,165 | 21,219 | 22,318 | 22,574 | 22,832 | 23,096 | 45,216 | 207 | 44,858 | 416 |
| Occupation of Longest Job | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 15 years and older | 71,411 | 71,372 | 71,930 | 72,476 | 73,683 | 74,295 | 74,538 | 72,972 | 72,118 | 25,971 | 91 | 26,085 | 96 |
| Management, business, and financial operations occupations | 9,053 | 9,033 | 9,006 | 9,126 | 9,654 | 9,793 | 9,951 | 9,380 | 9,697 | 44,674 | 301 | 45,359 | 589 |
| Professional and related occupations | 16,556 | 17,071 | 17,129 | 17,234 | 17,796 | 18,393 | 18,868 | 19,051 | 19,027 | 38,529 | 175 | 38,302 | 180 |
| Service occupations | 14,665 | 14,510 | 14,944 | 15,374 | 15,500 | 15,482 | 16,178 | 16,128 | 15,646 | 14,402 | 125 | 13,688 | 115 |
| Sales and related occupations | 9,113 | 8,792 | 9,182 | 9,315 | 9,295 | 9,245 | 9,028 | 9,039 | 8,617 | 17,046 | 414 | 16,542 | 385 |
| Office and administrative support occupations | 16,269 | 16,252 | 15,980 | 15,839 | 15,737 | 15,951 | 15,344 | 14,603 | 14,318 | 27,067 | 141 | 28,098 | 228 |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations | 307 | 321 | 315 | 281 | 270 | 262 | 275 | 349 | 287 | 12,069 | 749 | 9,485 | 694 |
| Construction and extraction occupations | 243 | 249 | 319 | 279 | 274 | 270 | 236 | 249 | 216 | 22,081 | 2,272 | 19,031 | 2,238 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations | 256 | 246 | 233 | 230 | 208 | 244 | 222 | 202 | 215 | 36,625 | 1,692 | 39,676 | 2,046 |
| Production occupations | 3,426 | 3,261 | 3,272 | 3,256 | 3,304 | 3,136 | 2,762 | 2,424 | 2,573 | 23,042 | 425 | 22,011 | 428 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations | 1,454 | 1,545 | 1,483 | 1,448 | 1,583 | 1,454 | 1,600 | 1,447 | 1,430 | 19,324 | 469 | 18,151 | 446 |
| Armed Forces | 68 | 92 | 67 | 92 | 62 | 64 | 74 | 98 | 90 | (B) | (B) | 37,279 | 1,223 |
| Class of Worker of Longest Job | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total workers | 71,411 | 71,372 | 71,930 | 72,476 | 73,683 | 74,295 | 74,538 | 72,972 | 72,118 | 25,971 | 91 | 26,085 | 96 |
| Private wage and salary workers | 53,941 | 53,885 | 54,095 | 54,783 | 55,432 | 55,710 | 55,976 | 54,305 | 54,047 | 25,023 | 98 | 25,046 | 103 |
| Government wage and salary workers | 12,528 | 12,333 | 12,581 | 12,453 | 12,899 | 13,292 | 13,268 | 13,438 | 13,101 | 36,133 | 419 | 36,028 | 215 |
| Self-employed workers | 4,928 | 5,145 | 5,247 | 5,227 | 5,328 | 5,287 | 5,288 | 5,220 | 4,953 | 19,710 | 429 | 19,309 | 442 |
| Unpaid family workers | 14 | 10 | 8 | 13 | 24 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 17 | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-6.

Number of Workers With Earnings and Median Earnings by Work Experience, Sex, and Selected Characteristics: 2002 to 2010—Con.

(Earnings in 2010 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Standard errors presented in this table were calculated using general variance formula parameters and may differ from the standard errors in text tables that were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apspd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf. Comparable data for occupation categories not available prior to 2002 due to change in occupation designations and definitions.)

| Median earnings (in 2010 dollars)—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Characteristic |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|--|
| 2004 ¹ | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 ² | | 2010 | | |
| Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL WORK EXPERIENCE—Con. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Females |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Age |
| 25,690 | 91 | 25,770 | 160 | 26,457 | 165 | 27,212 | 96 | 25,974 | 98 | 26,460 | 95 | 26,552 | 102 | Total, 15 years and older |
| 26,171 | 165 | 26,368 | 162 | 27,067 | 123 | 27,582 | 97 | 26,359 | 99 | 26,724 | 96 | 26,848 | 105 | Under 65 years |
| 8,580 | 125 | 8,882 | 175 | 8,920 | 197 | 9,422 | 192 | 8,904 | 173 | 9,098 | 176 | 8,588 | 175 | 15 to 24 years |
| 29,580 | 133 | 29,356 | 142 | 29,173 | 136 | 30,306 | 270 | 29,248 | 278 | 29,525 | 275 | 30,310 | 113 | 25 to 44 years |
| 31,486 | 158 | 31,508 | 332 | 32,589 | 138 | 32,712 | 130 | 31,208 | 129 | 31,678 | 137 | 31,465 | 132 | 45 to 64 years |
| 13,631 | 306 | 14,139 | 496 | 16,279 | 437 | 16,524 | 461 | 15,001 | 485 | 17,666 | 614 | 18,648 | 672 | 65 years and over |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Educational Attainment |
| 29,830 | 102 | 29,604 | 105 | 29,562 | 97 | 31,059 | 198 | 29,643 | 194 | 30,360 | 179 | 30,455 | 85 | Total, 25 years and older |
| 14,486 | 395 | 13,996 | 332 | 15,632 | 475 | 15,220 | 446 | 13,760 | 427 | 14,187 | 377 | 13,509 | 472 | Less than 9th grade |
| 16,127 | 367 | 16,834 | 290 | 16,396 | 264 | 16,166 | 237 | 14,893 | 357 | 15,934 | 223 | 15,650 | 235 | 9th to 12th, nongraduate |
| 24,185 | 130 | 23,584 | 130 | 23,368 | 114 | 23,510 | 122 | 22,580 | 128 | 22,839 | 168 | 22,452 | 152 | High school graduate (including GED) |
| 28,444 | 313 | 28,128 | 185 | 28,407 | 173 | 28,574 | 179 | 26,778 | 178 | 27,276 | 205 | 26,615 | 188 | Some college, no degree |
| 31,621 | 334 | 32,958 | 510 | 31,459 | 504 | 32,126 | 204 | 31,255 | 208 | 31,103 | 217 | 31,537 | 196 | Associate's degree |
| 45,521 | 446 | 45,213 | 161 | 45,156 | 160 | 44,554 | 163 | 44,927 | 537 | 45,224 | 520 | 45,232 | 207 | Bachelor's degree or more |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Occupation of Longest Job |
| 25,690 | 91 | 25,770 | 160 | 26,457 | 165 | 27,212 | 96 | 25,974 | 98 | 26,460 | 95 | 26,552 | 102 | Total, 15 years and older |
| 45,948 | 437 | 46,331 | 248 | 49,237 | 334 | 47,735 | 297 | 46,672 | 332 | 46,350 | 340 | 46,909 | 266 | Management, business, and financial operations occupations |
| 39,965 | 492 | 39,670 | 210 | 39,081 | 208 | 40,222 | 474 | 39,531 | 454 | 40,549 | 323 | 40,698 | 176 | Professional and related occupations |
| 13,860 | 118 | 14,137 | 190 | 14,506 | 205 | 15,646 | 209 | 14,503 | 201 | 14,534 | 196 | 14,829 | 187 | Service occupations |
| 16,592 | 403 | 17,532 | 254 | 17,409 | 231 | 17,629 | 211 | 16,363 | 202 | 16,598 | 224 | 16,283 | 223 | Sales and related occupations |
| 27,210 | 195 | 27,334 | 217 | 27,705 | 137 | 27,692 | 129 | 26,602 | 143 | 27,758 | 138 | 27,277 | 141 | Office and administrative support occupations |
| 10,305 | 1,077 | 11,519 | 1,035 | 12,202 | 553 | 11,314 | 1,583 | 10,380 | 1,011 | 10,774 | 881 | 10,522 | 890 | Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations |
| 22,169 | 1,892 | 23,572 | 1,629 | 20,764 | 1,459 | 25,689 | 1,838 | 19,143 | 2,052 | 20,620 | 1,848 | 21,824 | 1,448 | Construction and extraction occupations |
| 35,859 | 811 | 36,867 | 2,067 | 40,745 | 2,214 | 38,042 | 1,646 | 29,870 | 2,210 | 34,666 | 1,485 | 31,243 | 1,153 | Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations |
| 22,554 | 464 | 21,641 | 380 | 22,011 | 218 | 22,171 | 287 | 21,312 | 298 | 21,245 | 210 | 21,146 | 235 | Production occupations |
| 17,717 | 529 | 18,015 | 381 | 17,830 | 404 | 19,271 | 667 | 18,022 | 499 | 17,299 | 324 | 17,146 | 294 | Transportation and material moving occupations |
| (B) | (B) | 34,565 | 1,982 | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | 33,826 | 3,167 | 37,170 | 7,627 | Armed Forces |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Class of Worker of Longest Job |
| 25,690 | 91 | 25,770 | 160 | 26,457 | 165 | 27,212 | 96 | 25,974 | 98 | 26,460 | 95 | 26,552 | 102 | Total workers |
| 24,641 | 102 | 24,481 | 97 | 24,377 | 148 | 25,870 | 179 | 24,628 | 164 | 25,130 | 181 | 25,359 | 113 | Private wage and salary workers |
| 35,575 | 205 | 35,333 | 193 | 35,620 | 479 | 36,574 | 375 | 36,006 | 217 | 36,168 | 219 | 36,234 | 221 | Government wage and salary workers |
| 20,923 | 1,047 | 19,058 | 338 | 22,164 | 288 | 21,869 | 258 | 20,337 | 539 | 20,499 | 464 | 18,759 | 579 | Self-employed workers |
| (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | Unpaid family workers |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-6.

Number of Workers With Earnings and Median Earnings by Work Experience, Sex, and Selected Characteristics: 2002 to 2010—Con.

(Earnings in 2010 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Standard errors presented in this table were calculated using general variance formula parameters and may differ from the standard errors in text tables that were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf. Comparable data for occupation categories not available prior to 2002 due to change in occupation designations and definitions.)

| Characteristic | Number with earnings (thousands) | | | | | | | | | Median earnings (in 2010 dollars) | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 ¹ | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2002 | | 2003 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error |
| FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 15 years and older | 58,761 | 58,772 | 60,088 | 61,500 | 63,055 | 62,984 | 59,861 | 56,053 | 56,412 | 47,786 | 296 | 48,211 | 107 |
| Under 65 years | 57,325 | 57,275 | 58,550 | 59,867 | 61,225 | 60,976 | 57,840 | 53,989 | 54,271 | 47,851 | 297 | 48,191 | 109 |
| 15 to 24 years | 4,659 | 4,528 | 4,637 | 4,795 | 4,946 | 4,837 | 4,206 | 3,609 | 3,521 | 25,632 | 199 | 25,234 | 178 |
| 25 to 44 years | 30,708 | 30,186 | 30,644 | 30,894 | 31,315 | 30,657 | 29,001 | 26,651 | 26,724 | 46,421 | 381 | 46,939 | 401 |
| 45 to 64 years | 21,957 | 22,560 | 23,270 | 24,179 | 24,963 | 25,482 | 24,633 | 23,729 | 24,026 | 55,993 | 301 | 56,877 | 542 |
| 65 years and over | 1,436 | 1,498 | 1,538 | 1,632 | 1,830 | 2,008 | 2,021 | 2,064 | 2,141 | 44,798 | 1,321 | 48,911 | 607 |
| Educational Attainment | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 25 years and older | 54,102 | 54,245 | 55,451 | 56,717 | 58,109 | 58,147 | 55,655 | 52,445 | 52,890 | 49,875 | 121 | 49,718 | 107 |
| Less than 9th grade | 2,154 | 2,029 | 2,427 | 2,425 | 2,361 | 2,142 | 1,982 | 1,561 | 1,600 | 25,353 | 258 | 25,152 | 269 |
| 9th to 12th, nongraduate | 3,677 | 3,366 | 3,464 | 3,651 | 3,872 | 3,451 | 3,118 | 2,795 | 2,615 | 31,393 | 251 | 31,377 | 332 |
| High school graduate (including GED) | 16,002 | 16,283 | 17,052 | 17,258 | 17,369 | 17,224 | 16,195 | 15,258 | 15,104 | 40,244 | 377 | 41,980 | 199 |
| Some college, no degree | 9,603 | 9,337 | 9,255 | 9,532 | 9,493 | 9,867 | 9,515 | 8,609 | 8,541 | 49,510 | 236 | 49,018 | 216 |
| Associate's degree | 4,399 | 4,696 | 4,906 | 5,020 | 5,110 | 5,244 | 5,020 | 4,828 | 5,042 | 51,940 | 816 | 50,823 | 852 |
| Bachelor's degree or more | 18,267 | 18,354 | 18,347 | 18,820 | 19,903 | 20,218 | 19,825 | 19,395 | 19,990 | 74,778 | 244 | 73,589 | 222 |
| Occupation of Longest Job | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 15 years and older | 58,761 | 58,772 | 60,088 | 61,500 | 63,055 | 62,984 | 59,861 | 56,053 | 56,412 | 47,786 | 296 | 48,211 | 107 |
| Management, business, and financial operations occupations | 10,402 | 10,253 | 10,078 | 10,736 | 10,826 | 11,023 | 11,097 | 10,633 | 10,708 | 72,373 | 1,260 | 71,659 | 305 |
| Professional and related occupations | 9,848 | 10,023 | 10,070 | 10,112 | 10,952 | 10,833 | 10,609 | 10,574 | 10,681 | 68,401 | 436 | 69,786 | 1,095 |
| Service occupations | 6,303 | 6,490 | 6,695 | 7,021 | 7,041 | 7,270 | 6,740 | 6,660 | 6,695 | 31,638 | 316 | 31,353 | 337 |
| Sales and related occupations | 6,591 | 6,493 | 6,601 | 6,526 | 6,833 | 6,668 | 6,279 | 5,792 | 5,891 | 50,268 | 461 | 49,423 | 285 |
| Office and administrative support occupations | 3,564 | 3,529 | 3,525 | 3,613 | 3,666 | 3,710 | 3,456 | 3,479 | 3,551 | 39,106 | 371 | 38,487 | 790 |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations | 500 | 503 | 562 | 494 | 506 | 556 | 508 | 442 | 452 | 27,228 | 761 | 26,154 | 737 |
| Construction and extraction occupations | 5,972 | 5,792 | 6,407 | 6,958 | 7,231 | 6,517 | 5,643 | 4,571 | 4,456 | 38,190 | 278 | 37,829 | 217 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations | 4,087 | 4,122 | 4,341 | 4,297 | 4,336 | 4,291 | 4,265 | 3,974 | 3,801 | 43,948 | 338 | 44,303 | 456 |
| Production occupations | 5,694 | 5,677 | 5,798 | 5,635 | 5,640 | 5,605 | 5,092 | 4,474 | 4,713 | 38,099 | 211 | 38,202 | 197 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations | 5,200 | 5,254 | 5,426 | 5,517 | 5,496 | 5,852 | 5,475 | 4,751 | 4,814 | 37,302 | 253 | 37,427 | 249 |
| Armed Forces | 600 | 636 | 585 | 591 | 528 | 660 | 696 | 703 | 649 | 44,197 | 920 | 43,064 | 948 |
| Class of Worker of Longest Job | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total workers | 58,761 | 58,772 | 60,088 | 61,500 | 63,055 | 62,984 | 59,861 | 56,053 | 56,412 | 47,786 | 296 | 48,211 | 107 |
| Private wage and salary workers | 43,544 | 43,406 | 44,313 | 45,720 | 47,089 | 46,795 | 44,662 | 41,007 | 41,727 | 45,392 | 199 | 45,866 | 351 |
| Government wage and salary workers | 7,810 | 8,068 | 8,119 | 8,074 | 8,087 | 8,472 | 8,105 | 8,297 | 8,183 | 52,450 | 704 | 54,868 | 313 |
| Self-employed workers | 7,405 | 7,294 | 7,653 | 7,703 | 7,868 | 7,696 | 7,092 | 6,742 | 6,498 | 49,579 | 422 | 50,285 | 1,093 |
| Unpaid family workers | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 21 | 2 | 7 | 4 | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-6.

Number of Workers With Earnings and Median Earnings by Work Experience, Sex, and Selected Characteristics: 2002 to 2010—Con.

(Earnings in 2010 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Standard errors presented in this table were calculated using general variance formula parameters and may differ from the standard errors in text tables that were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf. Comparable data for occupation categories not available prior to 2002 due to change in occupation designations and definitions.)

| Median earnings (in 2010 dollars)—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Characteristic |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|--|
| 2004 ¹ | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 ² | | 2010 | | |
| Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | |
| FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 47,090 | 104 | 46,222 | 101 | 45,701 | 95 | 47,439 | 158 | 46,954 | 147 | 47,905 | 149 | 47,715 | 304 | Total, 15 years and older |
| 47,145 | 106 | 46,225 | 102 | 45,699 | 96 | 47,433 | 164 | 46,888 | 149 | 47,893 | 151 | 47,633 | 281 | Under 65 years |
| 24,934 | 182 | 24,164 | 160 | 24,017 | 162 | 24,369 | 365 | 25,788 | 207 | 25,522 | 302 | 24,136 | 367 | 15 to 24 years |
| 46,592 | 132 | 45,239 | 135 | 44,959 | 129 | 45,180 | 494 | 45,757 | 191 | 46,441 | 191 | 45,584 | 194 | 25 to 44 years |
| 54,921 | 403 | 56,119 | 157 | 55,020 | 136 | 54,076 | 146 | 52,589 | 134 | 53,099 | 135 | 54,722 | 584 | 45 to 64 years |
| 43,249 | 1,182 | 46,131 | 605 | 45,781 | 1,448 | 47,678 | 2,057 | 50,653 | 1,527 | 48,340 | 1,243 | 50,454 | 1,080 | 65 years and over |
| Educational Attainment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48,577 | 103 | 48,378 | 410 | 49,483 | 145 | 49,428 | 137 | 49,620 | 343 | 50,819 | 204 | 50,361 | 93 | Total, 25 years and older |
| 24,986 | 222 | 24,939 | 246 | 24,556 | 430 | 24,580 | 572 | 24,562 | 639 | 24,340 | 401 | 24,453 | 597 | Less than 9th grade |
| 30,335 | 269 | 30,366 | 265 | 29,904 | 620 | 30,829 | 620 | 30,053 | 464 | 29,502 | 551 | 29,435 | 684 | 9th to 12th, nongraduate |
| 41,238 | 171 | 40,544 | 157 | 40,045 | 177 | 39,807 | 427 | 39,502 | 404 | 40,130 | 385 | 40,055 | 237 | High school graduate (including GED) |
| 48,372 | 202 | 47,374 | 361 | 47,402 | 878 | 47,214 | 615 | 46,401 | 279 | 47,874 | 353 | 46,434 | 348 | Some college, no degree |
| 51,245 | 1,088 | 52,693 | 410 | 50,903 | 422 | 51,571 | 842 | 50,781 | 348 | 51,133 | 242 | 50,282 | 245 | Associate's degree |
| 72,353 | 862 | 73,897 | 398 | 72,381 | 374 | 74,031 | 253 | 73,129 | 239 | 72,646 | 243 | 71,778 | 267 | Bachelor's degree or more |
| Occupation of Longest Job | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 47,090 | 104 | 46,222 | 101 | 45,701 | 95 | 47,439 | 158 | 46,954 | 147 | 47,905 | 149 | 47,715 | 304 | Total, 15 years and older |
| 71,499 | 351 | 73,452 | 566 | 71,131 | 499 | 73,618 | 923 | 71,821 | 326 | 71,342 | 738 | 72,013 | 426 | Management, business, and financial operations occupations |
| 66,630 | 718 | 68,156 | 266 | 66,992 | 247 | 65,645 | 613 | 67,954 | 407 | 67,465 | 441 | 67,339 | 595 | Professional and related occupations |
| 30,277 | 265 | 29,827 | 243 | 31,849 | 574 | 31,186 | 506 | 31,048 | 218 | 31,464 | 223 | 31,433 | 183 | Service occupations |
| 48,762 | 358 | 47,096 | 290 | 49,465 | 416 | 48,598 | 393 | 47,941 | 638 | 48,093 | 742 | 47,183 | 543 | Sales and related occupations |
| 40,277 | 921 | 38,963 | 638 | 38,382 | 348 | 38,681 | 394 | 36,699 | 335 | 38,066 | 681 | 37,298 | 410 | Office and administrative support occupations |
| 25,836 | 511 | 24,861 | 744 | 23,193 | 421 | 24,804 | 1,120 | 24,271 | 1,367 | 27,028 | 762 | 24,074 | 1,124 | Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations |
| 37,140 | 226 | 35,828 | 191 | 38,121 | 337 | 37,358 | 278 | 38,081 | 624 | 40,330 | 576 | 40,109 | 443 | Construction and extraction occupations |
| 43,738 | 717 | 44,685 | 496 | 43,698 | 306 | 43,319 | 307 | 42,746 | 282 | 44,254 | 774 | 42,533 | 605 | Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations |
| 38,573 | 735 | 39,374 | 260 | 38,055 | 394 | 38,437 | 250 | 37,207 | 260 | 37,379 | 278 | 37,184 | 277 | Production occupations |
| 37,311 | 247 | 36,963 | 847 | 34,935 | 192 | 37,275 | 272 | 36,484 | 285 | 37,170 | 344 | 35,808 | 403 | Transportation and material moving occupations |
| 47,108 | 712 | 45,878 | 1,255 | 44,009 | 722 | 44,233 | 1,413 | 47,158 | 777 | 48,375 | 2,067 | 46,953 | 1,412 | Armed Forces |
| Class of Worker of Longest Job | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 47,090 | 104 | 46,222 | 101 | 45,701 | 95 | 47,439 | 158 | 46,954 | 147 | 47,905 | 149 | 47,715 | 304 | Total workers |
| 45,314 | 335 | 44,960 | 121 | 44,543 | 112 | 44,137 | 113 | 45,120 | 467 | 46,508 | 173 | 45,984 | 179 | Private wage and salary workers |
| 54,728 | 442 | 53,829 | 524 | 53,725 | 511 | 53,827 | 222 | 52,590 | 188 | 53,017 | 200 | 53,031 | 660 | Government wage and salary workers |
| 48,104 | 302 | 50,598 | 1,261 | 52,789 | 1,488 | 52,970 | 252 | 50,854 | 205 | 48,663 | 1,026 | 50,492 | 245 | Self-employed workers |
| (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | Unpaid family workers |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-6.

Number of Workers With Earnings and Median Earnings by Work Experience, Sex, and Selected Characteristics: 2002 to 2010—Con.

(Earnings in 2010 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Standard errors presented in this table were calculated using general variance formula parameters and may differ from the standard errors in text tables that were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf. Comparable data for occupation categories not available prior to 2002 due to change in occupation designations and definitions.)

| Characteristic | Number with earnings (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | Median earnings (in 2010 dollars) | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2002 | | 2003 | |
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 ¹ | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | |
| FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 15 years and older | 41,876 | 41,908 | 42,380 | 43,351 | 44,663 | 45,613 | 44,156 | 43,217 | 42,834 | 37,583 | 101 | 37,420 | 101 | |
| Under 65 years | 41,021 | 40,960 | 41,407 | 42,325 | 43,485 | 44,350 | 42,881 | 41,863 | 41,344 | 36,641 | 98 | 36,531 | 100 | |
| 15 to 24 years | 3,390 | 3,237 | 3,273 | 3,347 | 3,352 | 3,418 | 3,177 | 2,840 | 2,638 | 23,048 | 326 | 23,760 | 256 | |
| 25 to 44 years | 21,023 | 20,606 | 20,481 | 20,700 | 21,166 | 21,413 | 20,434 | 19,776 | 19,509 | 36,880 | 136 | 36,911 | 132 | |
| 45 to 64 years | 16,608 | 17,116 | 17,652 | 18,278 | 18,968 | 19,520 | 19,270 | 19,247 | 19,197 | 38,603 | 151 | 38,422 | 209 | |
| 65 years and over | 855 | 948 | 973 | 1,027 | 1,177 | 1,263 | 1,275 | 1,354 | 1,490 | 32,958 | 1,322 | 30,948 | 441 | |
| Educational Attainment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 25 years and older | 38,486 | 38,671 | 39,106 | 40,005 | 41,311 | 42,196 | 40,979 | 40,376 | 40,196 | 37,583 | 101 | 37,420 | 101 | |
| Less than 9th grade | 857 | 876 | 916 | 900 | 934 | 823 | 814 | 776 | 732 | 20,009 | 360 | 20,043 | 303 | |
| 9th to 12th, nongraduate | 1,840 | 1,738 | 1,797 | 1,736 | 1,802 | 1,649 | 1,568 | 1,519 | 1,371 | 23,399 | 436 | 22,451 | 388 | |
| High school graduate (including GED) | 11,673 | 11,586 | 11,395 | 11,412 | 11,652 | 11,447 | 10,851 | 10,467 | 10,117 | 30,520 | 147 | 30,910 | 140 | |
| Some college, no degree | 7,353 | 7,340 | 7,341 | 7,451 | 7,613 | 7,916 | 7,456 | 7,164 | 7,150 | 35,632 | 362 | 35,733 | 209 | |
| Associate's degree | 4,281 | 4,397 | 4,492 | 4,751 | 4,760 | 4,891 | 4,955 | 4,924 | 4,999 | 38,328 | 256 | 38,236 | 286 | |
| Bachelor's degree or more | 12,482 | 12,733 | 13,166 | 13,755 | 14,549 | 15,469 | 15,335 | 15,526 | 15,826 | 52,411 | 688 | 53,484 | 345 | |
| Occupation of Longest Job | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 15 years and older | 41,876 | 41,908 | 42,380 | 43,351 | 44,663 | 45,613 | 44,156 | 43,217 | 42,834 | 36,605 | 97 | 36,423 | 98 | |
| Management, business, and financial operations occupations | 6,896 | 6,971 | 7,105 | 7,142 | 7,707 | 7,683 | 7,787 | 7,347 | 7,607 | 50,025 | 258 | 49,866 | 286 | |
| Professional and related occupations | 10,106 | 10,370 | 10,438 | 10,800 | 11,173 | 11,962 | 11,944 | 12,037 | 12,069 | 48,575 | 263 | 47,773 | 199 | |
| Service occupations | 6,575 | 6,386 | 6,761 | 7,066 | 7,171 | 7,356 | 7,247 | 7,179 | 7,031 | 24,249 | 217 | 23,674 | 221 | |
| Sales and related occupations | 4,396 | 4,211 | 4,421 | 4,684 | 4,683 | 4,616 | 4,336 | 4,334 | 4,086 | 30,963 | 311 | 30,983 | 368 | |
| Office and administrative support occupations | 10,440 | 10,561 | 10,272 | 10,283 | 10,439 | 10,589 | 9,922 | 9,668 | 9,232 | 33,151 | 138 | 33,712 | 244 | |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations | 113 | 96 | 100 | 90 | 105 | 96 | 95 | 140 | 102 | 20,160 | 823 | 19,825 | 1,100 | |
| Construction and extraction occupations | 115 | 115 | 162 | 144 | 160 | 160 | 109 | 118 | 138 | 30,493 | 1,658 | 33,124 | 2,530 | |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations | 183 | 172 | 175 | 163 | 156 | 187 | 185 | 140 | 144 | 39,384 | 2,384 | 44,372 | 1,973 | |
| Production occupations | 2,277 | 2,189 | 2,183 | 2,165 | 2,267 | 2,163 | 1,715 | 1,494 | 1,654 | 26,375 | 221 | 26,512 | 299 | |
| Transportation and material moving occupations | 716 | 755 | 709 | 741 | 752 | 753 | 767 | 698 | 693 | 27,257 | 713 | 26,978 | 758 | |
| Armed Forces | 58 | 81 | 54 | 73 | 48 | 49 | 49 | 62 | 78 | (B) | (B) | 38,170 | 2,749 | |
| Class of Worker of Longest Job | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total workers | 41,876 | 41,908 | 42,380 | 43,351 | 44,663 | 45,613 | 44,156 | 43,217 | 42,834 | 36,605 | 97 | 36,423 | 98 | |
| Private wage and salary workers | 31,315 | 31,275 | 31,550 | 32,404 | 33,421 | 33,952 | 32,837 | 31,716 | 31,813 | 34,554 | 227 | 35,197 | 217 | |
| Government wage and salary workers | 8,043 | 8,028 | 8,073 | 8,282 | 8,500 | 8,914 | 8,742 | 8,979 | 8,664 | 43,439 | 267 | 42,794 | 223 | |
| Self-employed workers | 2,514 | 2,603 | 2,757 | 2,659 | 2,729 | 2,744 | 2,575 | 2,519 | 2,352 | 30,492 | 656 | 30,296 | 477 | |
| Unpaid family workers | 4 | 2 | — | 6 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | |

Table A-6.

Number of Workers With Earnings and Median Earnings by Work Experience, Sex, and Selected Characteristics: 2002 to 2010—Con.

(Earnings in 2010 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Standard errors presented in this table were calculated using general variance formula parameters and may differ from the standard errors in text tables that were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf. Comparable data for occupation categories not available prior to 2002 due to change in occupation designations and definitions.)

| Median earnings (in 2010 dollars)—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Characteristic |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|--|
| 2004 ¹ | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 ² | | 2010 | | |
| Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | Estimate | Standard error | |
| FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36,060 | 91 | 35,581 | 90 | 35,161 | 200 | 36,912 | 107 | 36,197 | 107 | 36,877 | 107 | 36,931 | 107 | Total, 15 years and older |
| 36,134 | 91 | 35,659 | 92 | 35,477 | 298 | 36,968 | 107 | 36,231 | 107 | 36,865 | 109 | 36,900 | 107 | Under 65 years |
| 23,341 | 235 | 23,130 | 172 | 22,551 | 227 | 23,213 | 207 | 22,444 | 178 | 22,455 | 182 | 21,493 | 229 | 15 to 24 years |
| 36,419 | 121 | 36,028 | 124 | 36,055 | 390 | 37,099 | 148 | 36,342 | 147 | 36,964 | 147 | 36,983 | 138 | 25 to 44 years |
| 38,505 | 451 | 39,285 | 179 | 39,239 | 176 | 39,124 | 166 | 38,565 | 377 | 40,076 | 374 | 40,187 | 152 | 45 to 64 years |
| 30,755 | 606 | 29,851 | 809 | 29,463 | 819 | 33,142 | 513 | 33,954 | 1,200 | 37,187 | 528 | 38,946 | 1,369 | 65 years and over |
| Educational Attainment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36,947 | 92 | 36,940 | 270 | 38,827 | 122 | 37,947 | 110 | 37,161 | 110 | 37,879 | 109 | 38,294 | 272 | Total, 25 years and older |
| 19,640 | 280 | 18,028 | 279 | 19,609 | 441 | 19,203 | 485 | 18,870 | 500 | 18,785 | 458 | 18,239 | 592 | Less than 9th grade |
| 22,124 | 364 | 22,477 | 306 | 21,768 | 292 | 21,450 | 307 | 20,663 | 299 | 21,576 | 306 | 20,883 | 334 | 9th to 12th, nongraduate |
| 30,063 | 134 | 29,361 | 150 | 28,913 | 147 | 28,644 | 140 | 28,741 | 287 | 29,631 | 278 | 29,857 | 260 | High school graduate (including GED) |
| 35,578 | 155 | 35,068 | 184 | 34,555 | 178 | 34,530 | 436 | 33,039 | 359 | 34,650 | 491 | 33,401 | 410 | Some college, no degree |
| 38,656 | 566 | 37,905 | 555 | 38,021 | 407 | 38,206 | 298 | 37,225 | 246 | 37,882 | 315 | 37,773 | 588 | Associate's degree |
| 53,025 | 263 | 52,434 | 259 | 53,606 | 477 | 52,997 | 166 | 52,059 | 147 | 52,734 | 172 | 51,942 | 159 | Bachelor's degree or more |
| Occupation of Longest Job | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36,060 | 91 | 35,581 | 90 | 35,161 | 200 | 36,912 | 107 | 36,197 | 107 | 36,877 | 107 | 36,931 | 107 | Total, 15 years and older |
| 48,905 | 360 | 52,263 | 361 | 54,370 | 257 | 52,897 | 234 | 51,719 | 238 | 51,856 | 251 | 52,236 | 266 | Management, business, and financial operations occupations |
| 47,778 | 184 | 46,921 | 198 | 46,505 | 612 | 48,206 | 240 | 47,353 | 226 | 49,663 | 398 | 49,244 | 491 | Professional and related occupations |
| 23,231 | 166 | 23,156 | 137 | 22,928 | 135 | 23,159 | 136 | 23,235 | 246 | 23,687 | 269 | 22,906 | 267 | Service occupations |
| 31,020 | 295 | 29,770 | 289 | 29,433 | 361 | 30,161 | 612 | 29,141 | 596 | 30,315 | 583 | 30,982 | 323 | Sales and related occupations |
| 33,088 | 299 | 33,537 | 182 | 33,322 | 122 | 33,028 | 123 | 32,396 | 126 | 33,003 | 193 | 32,679 | 315 | Office and administrative support occupations |
| 19,378 | 693 | 20,871 | 1,264 | 20,951 | 1,652 | 25,339 | 2,456 | 22,765 | 2,302 | 21,483 | 742 | 20,859 | 897 | Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations |
| 33,871 | 7,362 | 34,296 | 1,246 | 27,133 | 1,748 | 42,351 | 3,752 | 34,087 | 2,218 | 31,342 | 2,735 | 31,864 | 1,486 | Construction and extraction occupations |
| 39,312 | 2,316 | 41,165 | 2,687 | 44,550 | 1,310 | 44,032 | 2,388 | 34,766 | 2,131 | 40,664 | 2,077 | 41,395 | 5,373 | Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations |
| 27,028 | 464 | 26,255 | 455 | 24,976 | 510 | 27,071 | 278 | 26,313 | 336 | 25,661 | 399 | 25,705 | 345 | Production occupations |
| 25,960 | 734 | 24,261 | 431 | 25,833 | 1,191 | 28,533 | 809 | 24,328 | 959 | 25,968 | 745 | 25,115 | 604 | Transportation and material moving occupations |
| (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | 50,597 | 9,315 | Armed Forces |
| Class of Worker of Longest Job | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36,060 | 91 | 35,581 | 90 | 35,161 | 200 | 36,912 | 107 | 36,197 | 107 | 36,877 | 107 | 36,931 | 107 | Total workers |
| 35,025 | 106 | 34,497 | 105 | 33,975 | 102 | 34,123 | 142 | 33,790 | 304 | 35,484 | 239 | 35,715 | 126 | Private wage and salary workers |
| 42,526 | 226 | 41,964 | 335 | 43,562 | 194 | 43,409 | 191 | 42,536 | 190 | 42,946 | 196 | 43,703 | 576 | Government wage and salary workers |
| 30,965 | 421 | 30,690 | 1,301 | 33,313 | 425 | 31,715 | 770 | 31,335 | 387 | 31,612 | 396 | 30,473 | 698 | Self-employed workers |
| (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) | Unpaid family workers |

— Represents or rounds to zero.

(B) Base rounds to 75,000 or less.

¹ Data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

² Medians are calculated using \$2,500 income intervals. Beginning with 2009 income data, the Census Bureau expanded the upper income intervals used to calculate medians to \$250,000 or more. Medians falling in the upper open-ended interval are plugged with "\$250,000." Before 2009, the upper open-ended interval was \$100,000 and a plug of "\$100,000" was used.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 through 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

APPENDIX B. ESTIMATES OF POVERTY

How Poverty Is Calculated

Following the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 14, the U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of dollar value thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty (see the matrix below).

Poverty Thresholds for 2010 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

(Dollars)

| Size of family unit | Related children under 18 years | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|
| | None | One | Two | Three | Four | Five | Six | Seven | Eight or more |
| One person (unrelated individual): | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 65 years | 11,344 | | | | | | | | |
| 65 years and older | 10,458 | | | | | | | | |
| Two people: | | | | | | | | | |
| Householder under 65 years | 14,602 | 15,030 | | | | | | | |
| Householder 65 years and older | 13,180 | 14,973 | | | | | | | |
| Three people | 17,057 | 17,552 | 17,568 | | | | | | |
| Four people | 22,491 | 22,859 | 22,113 | 22,190 | | | | | |
| Five people | 27,123 | 27,518 | 26,675 | 26,023 | 25,625 | | | | |
| Six people | 31,197 | 31,320 | 30,675 | 30,056 | 29,137 | 28,591 | | | |
| Seven people | 35,896 | 36,120 | 35,347 | 34,809 | 33,805 | 32,635 | 31,351 | | |
| Eight people | 40,146 | 40,501 | 39,772 | 39,133 | 38,227 | 37,076 | 35,879 | 35,575 | |
| Nine people or more | 48,293 | 48,527 | 47,882 | 47,340 | 46,451 | 45,227 | 44,120 | 43,845 | 42,156 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

If a family's total money income is less than the applicable threshold, then that family and every individual in it are considered in poverty. The official poverty thresholds are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes and tax credits and excludes capital gains and non-cash benefits (such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits and housing assistance). The thresholds do not vary geographically.

Example: Suppose Family A consists of five people: two children, their mother, their father, and their great-aunt. Family A's poverty threshold in 2010 was \$26,675. Each member of Family A had the following income in 2010:

| | |
|--------------|----------|
| Mother | \$10,000 |
| Father | 7,000 |
| Great-aunt | 10,000 |
| First child | 0 |
| Second child | 0 |
| Total: | \$27,000 |

Since their total family income, \$27,000, was higher than their threshold (\$26,675), Family A would not be considered "in poverty."

While the thresholds, in some sense, represent the needs of families, they should be interpreted as a statistical yardstick rather than as a complete description of what people and families need to live. Many government assistance programs use different income eligibility cutoffs. While official poverty rates and the number of people or families in poverty are important, other poverty indicators are considered in the section, "Depth of Poverty Measures," and other approaches to setting thresholds and defining resources are discussed in the section, "Alternative Poverty Measures."

For a history of the official poverty measure, see "The Development of the Orshansky Poverty Thresholds and Their Subsequent History as the Official U.S. Poverty Measure" by Gordon M. Fisher, available at www.census.gov/hhes/povmeas/publications/orshansky.html.

Weighted average thresholds: Since some data users want a summary of the 48 thresholds to get a general sense of the "poverty line," the following table provides the weighted average thresholds for 2010. The weighted average thresholds are based on the relative number of families of each size and composition and are not used in computing poverty estimates.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds in 2010 by Size of Family

(Dollars)

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| One person | 11,139 |
| Two people | 14,218 |
| Three people | 17,374 |
| Four people | 22,314 |
| Five people | 26,439 |
| Six people | 29,897 |
| Seven people | 34,009 |
| Eight people | 37,934 |
| Nine people or more | 45,220 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2010(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Race, Hispanic origin, and year | All people | | | People in families | | | | | | Unrelated individuals | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------------|---------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|---------|--|---------------|-----------------------|--------|---------------|---------|
| | Total | Below poverty | | Total | All families | | | Families with female householder, no husband present | | | Total | Below poverty | |
| | | Number | Percent | | Total | Below poverty | | Total | Below poverty | | | Number | Percent |
| | | | | | | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | | | |
| ALL RACES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 305,688 | 46,180 | 15.1 | 249,855 | 33,007 | 13.2 | 46,422 | 15,895 | 34.2 | 54,183 | 12,422 | 22.9 | |
| 2009..... | 303,820 | 43,569 | 14.3 | 249,384 | 31,197 | 12.5 | 45,315 | 14,746 | 32.5 | 53,079 | 11,678 | 22.0 | |
| 2008..... | 301,041 | 39,829 | 13.2 | 248,301 | 28,564 | 11.5 | 44,027 | 13,812 | 31.4 | 51,534 | 10,710 | 20.8 | |
| 2007..... | 298,699 | 37,276 | 12.5 | 245,443 | 26,509 | 10.8 | 43,961 | 13,478 | 30.7 | 51,740 | 10,189 | 19.7 | |
| 2006..... | 296,450 | 36,460 | 12.3 | 245,199 | 25,915 | 10.6 | 43,223 | 13,199 | 30.5 | 49,884 | 9,977 | 20.0 | |
| 2005..... | 293,135 | 36,950 | 12.6 | 242,389 | 26,068 | 10.8 | 42,244 | 13,153 | 31.1 | 49,526 | 10,425 | 21.1 | |
| 2004 ¹ | 290,617 | 37,040 | 12.7 | 240,754 | 26,544 | 11.0 | 42,053 | 12,832 | 30.5 | 48,609 | 9,926 | 20.4 | |
| 2003..... | 287,699 | 35,861 | 12.5 | 238,903 | 25,684 | 10.8 | 41,311 | 12,413 | 30.0 | 47,594 | 9,713 | 20.4 | |
| 2002..... | 285,317 | 34,570 | 12.1 | 236,921 | 24,534 | 10.4 | 40,529 | 11,657 | 28.8 | 47,156 | 9,618 | 20.4 | |
| 2001..... | 281,475 | 32,907 | 11.7 | 233,911 | 23,215 | 9.9 | 39,261 | 11,223 | 28.6 | 46,392 | 9,226 | 19.9 | |
| 2000 ² | 278,944 | 31,581 | 11.3 | 231,909 | 22,347 | 9.6 | 38,375 | 10,926 | 28.5 | 45,624 | 8,653 | 19.0 | |
| 1999 ³ | 276,208 | 32,791 | 11.9 | 230,789 | 23,830 | 10.3 | 38,580 | 11,764 | 30.5 | 43,977 | 8,400 | 19.1 | |
| 1998..... | 271,059 | 34,476 | 12.7 | 227,229 | 25,370 | 11.2 | 39,000 | 12,907 | 33.1 | 42,539 | 8,478 | 19.9 | |
| 1997..... | 268,480 | 35,574 | 13.3 | 225,369 | 26,217 | 11.6 | 38,412 | 13,494 | 35.1 | 41,672 | 8,687 | 20.8 | |
| 1996..... | 266,218 | 36,529 | 13.7 | 223,955 | 27,376 | 12.2 | 38,584 | 13,796 | 35.8 | 40,727 | 8,452 | 20.8 | |
| 1995..... | 263,733 | 36,425 | 13.8 | 222,792 | 27,501 | 12.3 | 38,908 | 14,205 | 36.5 | 39,484 | 8,247 | 20.9 | |
| 1994..... | 261,616 | 38,059 | 14.5 | 221,430 | 28,985 | 13.1 | 37,253 | 14,380 | 38.6 | 38,538 | 8,287 | 21.5 | |
| 1993..... | 259,278 | 39,265 | 15.1 | 219,489 | 29,927 | 13.6 | 37,861 | 14,636 | 38.7 | 38,038 | 8,388 | 22.1 | |
| 1992 ⁴ | 256,549 | 38,014 | 14.8 | 217,936 | 28,961 | 13.3 | 36,446 | 14,205 | 39.0 | 36,842 | 8,075 | 21.9 | |
| 1991 ⁵ | 251,192 | 35,708 | 14.2 | 212,723 | 27,143 | 12.8 | 34,795 | 13,824 | 39.7 | 36,845 | 7,773 | 21.1 | |
| 1990..... | 248,644 | 33,585 | 13.5 | 210,967 | 25,232 | 12.0 | 33,795 | 12,578 | 37.2 | 36,056 | 7,446 | 20.7 | |
| 1989..... | 245,992 | 31,528 | 12.8 | 209,515 | 24,066 | 11.5 | 32,525 | 11,668 | 35.9 | 35,185 | 6,760 | 19.2 | |
| 1988 ⁶ | 243,530 | 31,745 | 13.0 | 208,056 | 24,048 | 11.6 | 32,164 | 11,972 | 37.2 | 34,340 | 7,070 | 20.6 | |
| 1987 ⁶ | 240,982 | 32,221 | 13.4 | 206,877 | 24,725 | 12.0 | 31,893 | 12,148 | 38.1 | 32,992 | 6,857 | 20.8 | |
| 1986..... | 238,554 | 32,370 | 13.6 | 205,459 | 24,754 | 12.0 | 31,152 | 11,944 | 38.3 | 31,679 | 6,846 | 21.6 | |
| 1985..... | 236,594 | 33,064 | 14.0 | 203,963 | 25,729 | 12.6 | 30,878 | 11,600 | 37.6 | 31,351 | 6,725 | 21.5 | |
| 1984..... | 233,816 | 33,700 | 14.4 | 202,288 | 26,458 | 13.1 | 30,844 | 11,831 | 38.4 | 30,268 | 6,609 | 21.8 | |
| 1983..... | 231,700 | 35,303 | 15.2 | 201,338 | 27,933 | 13.9 | 30,049 | 12,072 | 40.2 | 29,158 | 6,740 | 23.1 | |
| 1982..... | 229,412 | 34,398 | 15.0 | 200,385 | 27,349 | 13.6 | 28,834 | 11,701 | 40.6 | 27,908 | 6,458 | 23.1 | |
| 1981..... | 227,157 | 31,822 | 14.0 | 198,541 | 24,850 | 12.5 | 28,587 | 11,051 | 38.7 | 27,714 | 6,490 | 23.4 | |
| 1980..... | 225,027 | 29,272 | 13.0 | 196,963 | 22,601 | 11.5 | 27,565 | 10,120 | 36.7 | 27,133 | 6,227 | 22.9 | |
| 1979..... | 222,903 | 26,072 | 11.7 | 195,860 | 19,964 | 10.2 | 26,927 | 9,400 | 34.9 | 26,170 | 5,743 | 21.9 | |
| 1978..... | 215,656 | 24,497 | 11.4 | 191,071 | 19,062 | 10.0 | 26,032 | 9,269 | 35.6 | 24,585 | 5,435 | 22.1 | |
| 1977..... | 213,867 | 24,720 | 11.6 | 190,757 | 19,505 | 10.2 | 25,404 | 9,205 | 36.2 | 23,110 | 5,216 | 22.6 | |
| 1976..... | 212,303 | 24,975 | 11.8 | 190,844 | 19,632 | 10.3 | 24,204 | 9,029 | 37.3 | 21,459 | 5,344 | 24.9 | |
| 1975..... | 210,864 | 25,877 | 12.3 | 190,630 | 20,789 | 10.9 | 23,580 | 8,846 | 37.5 | 20,234 | 5,088 | 25.1 | |
| 1974..... | 209,362 | 23,370 | 11.2 | 190,436 | 18,817 | 9.9 | 23,165 | 8,462 | 36.5 | 18,926 | 4,553 | 24.1 | |
| 1973..... | 207,621 | 22,973 | 11.1 | 189,361 | 18,299 | 9.7 | 21,823 | 8,178 | 37.5 | 18,260 | 4,674 | 25.6 | |
| 1972..... | 206,004 | 24,460 | 11.9 | 189,193 | 19,577 | 10.3 | 21,264 | 8,114 | 38.2 | 16,811 | 4,883 | 29.0 | |
| 1971..... | 204,554 | 25,559 | 12.5 | 188,242 | 20,405 | 10.8 | 20,153 | 7,797 | 38.7 | 16,311 | 5,154 | 31.6 | |
| 1970..... | 202,183 | 25,420 | 12.6 | 186,692 | 20,330 | 10.9 | 19,673 | 7,503 | 38.1 | 15,491 | 5,090 | 32.9 | |
| 1969..... | 199,517 | 24,147 | 12.1 | 184,891 | 19,175 | 10.4 | 17,995 | 6,879 | 38.2 | 14,626 | 4,972 | 34.0 | |
| 1968..... | 197,628 | 25,389 | 12.8 | 183,825 | 20,695 | 11.3 | 18,048 | 6,990 | 38.7 | 13,803 | 4,694 | 34.0 | |
| 1967..... | 195,672 | 27,769 | 14.2 | 182,558 | 22,771 | 12.5 | 17,788 | 6,898 | 38.8 | 13,114 | 4,998 | 38.1 | |
| 1966..... | 193,388 | 28,510 | 14.7 | 181,117 | 23,809 | 13.1 | 17,240 | 6,861 | 39.8 | 12,271 | 4,701 | 38.3 | |
| 1965..... | 191,413 | 33,185 | 17.3 | 179,281 | 28,358 | 15.8 | 16,371 | 7,524 | 46.0 | 12,132 | 4,827 | 39.8 | |
| 1964..... | 189,710 | 36,055 | 19.0 | 177,653 | 30,912 | 17.4 | (NA) | 7,297 | 44.4 | 12,057 | 5,143 | 42.7 | |
| 1963..... | 187,258 | 36,436 | 19.5 | 176,076 | 31,498 | 17.9 | (NA) | 7,646 | 47.7 | 11,182 | 4,938 | 44.2 | |
| 1962..... | 184,276 | 38,625 | 21.0 | 173,263 | 33,623 | 19.4 | (NA) | 7,781 | 50.3 | 11,013 | 5,002 | 45.4 | |
| 1961..... | 181,277 | 39,628 | 21.9 | 170,131 | 34,509 | 20.3 | (NA) | 7,252 | 48.1 | 11,146 | 5,119 | 45.9 | |
| 1960..... | 179,503 | 39,851 | 22.2 | 168,615 | 34,925 | 20.7 | (NA) | 7,247 | 48.9 | 10,888 | 4,926 | 45.2 | |
| 1959..... | 176,557 | 39,490 | 22.4 | 165,858 | 34,562 | 20.8 | (NA) | 7,014 | 49.4 | 10,699 | 4,928 | 46.1 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2010—Con.
 (Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Race, Hispanic origin, and year | All people | | | People in families | | | | | | Unrelated individuals | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------------|---------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|---------|--|---------------|-----------------------|-------|---------------|---------|
| | Total | Below poverty | | Total | All families | | | Families with female householder, no husband present | | | Total | Below poverty | |
| | | Number | Percent | | Total | Below poverty | | Total | Below poverty | | | Number | Percent |
| | | | | | | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | | | |
| WHITE ALONE⁷ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 243,013 | 31,650 | 13.0 | 198,040 | 21,965 | 11.1 | 28,643 | 8,934 | 31.2 | 43,737 | 9,105 | 20.8 | |
| 2009..... | 242,047 | 29,830 | 12.3 | 197,938 | 20,701 | 10.5 | 28,163 | 8,283 | 29.4 | 43,010 | 8,580 | 19.9 | |
| 2008..... | 240,548 | 26,990 | 11.2 | 197,763 | 18,558 | 9.4 | 27,010 | 7,340 | 27.2 | 41,810 | 7,982 | 19.1 | |
| 2007..... | 239,133 | 25,120 | 10.5 | 195,944 | 17,141 | 8.7 | 27,159 | 7,188 | 26.5 | 41,931 | 7,505 | 17.9 | |
| 2006..... | 237,619 | 24,416 | 10.3 | 196,061 | 16,644 | 8.5 | 27,057 | 7,160 | 26.5 | 40,461 | 7,334 | 18.1 | |
| 2005..... | 235,430 | 24,872 | 10.6 | 194,277 | 16,782 | 8.6 | 25,943 | 7,021 | 27.1 | 40,164 | 7,718 | 19.2 | |
| 2004 ¹ | 233,741 | 25,327 | 10.8 | 193,024 | 17,445 | 9.0 | 26,139 | 6,892 | 26.4 | 39,712 | 7,416 | 18.7 | |
| 2003..... | 231,866 | 24,272 | 10.5 | 192,074 | 16,740 | 8.7 | 25,536 | 6,530 | 25.6 | 38,913 | 7,225 | 18.6 | |
| 2002..... | 230,376 | 23,466 | 10.2 | 190,823 | 16,043 | 8.4 | 24,903 | 5,992 | 24.1 | 38,575 | 7,105 | 18.4 | |
| WHITE⁸ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001..... | 229,675 | 22,739 | 9.9 | 190,413 | 15,369 | 8.1 | 24,619 | 5,972 | 24.3 | 38,294 | 6,996 | 18.3 | |
| 2000 ² | 227,846 | 21,645 | 9.5 | 188,966 | 14,692 | 7.8 | 24,166 | 5,609 | 23.2 | 37,699 | 6,454 | 17.1 | |
| 1999 ³ | 225,361 | 22,169 | 9.8 | 187,833 | 15,353 | 8.2 | 23,913 | 5,947 | 24.9 | 36,441 | 6,411 | 17.6 | |
| 1998..... | 222,837 | 23,454 | 10.5 | 186,184 | 16,549 | 8.9 | 24,211 | 6,674 | 27.6 | 35,563 | 6,386 | 18.0 | |
| 1997..... | 221,200 | 24,396 | 11.0 | 185,147 | 17,258 | 9.3 | 23,773 | 7,296 | 30.7 | 34,858 | 6,593 | 18.9 | |
| 1996..... | 219,656 | 24,650 | 11.2 | 184,119 | 17,621 | 9.6 | 23,744 | 7,073 | 29.8 | 34,247 | 6,463 | 18.9 | |
| 1995..... | 218,028 | 24,423 | 11.2 | 183,450 | 17,593 | 9.6 | 23,732 | 7,047 | 29.7 | 33,399 | 6,336 | 19.0 | |
| 1994..... | 216,460 | 25,379 | 11.7 | 182,546 | 18,474 | 10.1 | 22,713 | 7,228 | 31.8 | 32,569 | 6,292 | 19.3 | |
| 1993..... | 214,899 | 26,226 | 12.2 | 181,330 | 18,968 | 10.5 | 23,224 | 7,199 | 31.0 | 32,112 | 6,443 | 20.1 | |
| 1992 ⁴ | 213,060 | 25,259 | 11.9 | 180,409 | 18,294 | 10.1 | 22,453 | 6,907 | 30.8 | 31,170 | 6,147 | 19.7 | |
| 1991 ⁵ | 210,133 | 23,747 | 11.3 | 177,619 | 17,268 | 9.7 | 21,608 | 6,806 | 31.5 | 31,207 | 5,872 | 18.8 | |
| 1990..... | 208,611 | 22,326 | 10.7 | 176,504 | 15,916 | 9.0 | 20,845 | 6,210 | 29.8 | 30,833 | 5,739 | 18.6 | |
| 1989..... | 206,853 | 20,785 | 10.0 | 175,857 | 15,179 | 8.6 | 20,362 | 5,723 | 28.1 | 29,993 | 5,063 | 16.9 | |
| 1988 ⁶ | 205,235 | 20,715 | 10.1 | 175,111 | 15,001 | 8.6 | 20,396 | 5,950 | 29.2 | 29,315 | 5,314 | 18.1 | |
| 1987 ⁶ | 203,605 | 21,195 | 10.4 | 174,488 | 15,593 | 8.9 | 20,244 | 5,989 | 29.6 | 28,290 | 5,174 | 18.3 | |
| 1986..... | 202,282 | 22,183 | 11.0 | 174,024 | 16,393 | 9.4 | 20,163 | 6,171 | 30.6 | 27,143 | 5,198 | 19.2 | |
| 1985..... | 200,918 | 22,860 | 11.4 | 172,863 | 17,125 | 9.9 | 20,105 | 5,990 | 29.8 | 27,067 | 5,299 | 19.6 | |
| 1984..... | 198,941 | 22,955 | 11.5 | 171,839 | 17,299 | 10.1 | 19,727 | 5,866 | 29.7 | 26,094 | 5,181 | 19.9 | |
| 1983..... | 197,496 | 23,984 | 12.1 | 171,407 | 18,377 | 10.7 | 19,256 | 6,017 | 31.2 | 25,206 | 5,189 | 20.6 | |
| 1982..... | 195,919 | 23,517 | 12.0 | 170,748 | 18,015 | 10.6 | 18,374 | 5,686 | 30.9 | 24,300 | 5,041 | 20.7 | |
| 1981..... | 194,504 | 21,553 | 11.1 | 169,868 | 16,127 | 9.5 | 18,795 | 5,600 | 29.8 | 23,913 | 5,061 | 21.2 | |
| 1980..... | 192,912 | 19,699 | 10.2 | 168,756 | 14,587 | 8.6 | 17,642 | 4,940 | 28.0 | 23,370 | 4,760 | 20.4 | |
| 1979..... | 191,742 | 17,214 | 9.0 | 168,461 | 12,495 | 7.4 | 17,349 | 4,375 | 25.2 | 22,587 | 4,452 | 19.7 | |
| 1978..... | 186,450 | 16,259 | 8.7 | 165,193 | 12,050 | 7.3 | 16,877 | 4,371 | 25.9 | 21,257 | 4,209 | 19.8 | |
| 1977..... | 185,254 | 16,416 | 8.9 | 165,385 | 12,364 | 7.5 | 16,721 | 4,474 | 26.8 | 19,869 | 4,051 | 20.4 | |
| 1976..... | 184,165 | 16,713 | 9.1 | 165,571 | 12,500 | 7.5 | 15,941 | 4,463 | 28.0 | 18,594 | 4,213 | 22.7 | |
| 1975..... | 183,164 | 17,770 | 9.7 | 165,661 | 13,799 | 8.3 | 15,577 | 4,577 | 29.4 | 17,503 | 3,972 | 22.7 | |
| 1974..... | 182,376 | 15,736 | 8.6 | 166,081 | 12,181 | 7.3 | 15,433 | 4,278 | 27.7 | 16,295 | 3,555 | 21.8 | |
| 1973..... | 181,185 | 15,142 | 8.4 | 165,424 | 11,412 | 6.9 | 14,303 | 4,003 | 28.0 | 15,761 | 3,730 | 23.7 | |
| 1972..... | 180,125 | 16,203 | 9.0 | 165,630 | 12,268 | 7.4 | 13,739 | 3,770 | 27.4 | 14,495 | 3,935 | 27.1 | |
| 1971..... | 179,398 | 17,780 | 9.9 | 165,184 | 13,566 | 8.2 | 13,502 | 4,099 | 30.4 | 14,214 | 4,214 | 29.6 | |
| 1970..... | 177,376 | 17,484 | 9.9 | 163,875 | 13,323 | 8.1 | 13,226 | 3,761 | 28.4 | 13,500 | 4,161 | 30.8 | |
| 1969..... | 175,349 | 16,659 | 9.5 | 162,779 | 12,623 | 7.8 | 12,285 | 3,577 | 29.1 | 12,570 | 4,036 | 32.1 | |
| 1968..... | 173,732 | 17,395 | 10.0 | 161,777 | 13,546 | 8.4 | 12,190 | 3,551 | 29.1 | 11,955 | 3,849 | 32.2 | |
| 1967..... | 172,038 | 18,983 | 11.0 | 160,720 | 14,851 | 9.2 | 12,131 | 3,453 | 28.5 | 11,318 | 4,132 | 36.5 | |
| 1966..... | 170,247 | 19,290 | 11.3 | 159,561 | 15,430 | 9.7 | 12,261 | 3,646 | 29.7 | 10,686 | 3,860 | 36.1 | |
| 1965..... | 168,732 | 22,496 | 13.3 | 158,255 | 18,508 | 11.7 | 11,573 | 4,092 | 35.4 | 10,477 | 3,988 | 38.1 | |
| 1964..... | 167,313 | 24,957 | 14.9 | 156,898 | 20,716 | 13.2 | (NA) | 3,911 | 33.4 | 10,415 | 4,241 | 40.7 | |
| 1963..... | 165,309 | 25,238 | 15.3 | 155,584 | 21,149 | 13.6 | (NA) | 4,051 | 35.6 | 9,725 | 4,089 | 42.0 | |
| 1962..... | 162,842 | 26,672 | 16.4 | 153,348 | 22,613 | 14.7 | (NA) | 4,089 | 37.9 | 9,494 | 4,059 | 42.7 | |
| 1961..... | 160,306 | 27,890 | 17.4 | 150,717 | 23,747 | 15.8 | (NA) | 4,062 | 37.6 | 9,589 | 4,143 | 43.2 | |
| 1960..... | 158,863 | 28,309 | 17.8 | 149,458 | 24,262 | 16.2 | (NA) | 4,296 | 39.0 | 9,405 | 4,047 | 43.0 | |
| 1959..... | 156,956 | 28,484 | 18.1 | 147,802 | 24,443 | 16.5 | (NA) | 4,232 | 40.2 | 9,154 | 4,041 | 44.1 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2010—Con.(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Race, Hispanic origin, and year | All people | | | People in families | | | | | | Unrelated individuals | | | |
|--|------------|---------------|---------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|---------|--|---------------|-----------------------|-------|---------------|---------|
| | Total | Below poverty | | Total | All families | | | Families with female householder, no husband present | | | Total | Below poverty | |
| | | Number | Percent | | Total | Below poverty | | Total | Below poverty | | | Number | Percent |
| | | | | | | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | | | |
| WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC⁷ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 197,203 | 19,599 | 9.9 | 157,772 | 11,740 | 7.4 | 19,335 | 4,802 | 24.8 | 38,565 | 7,460 | 19.3 | |
| 2009..... | 197,164 | 18,530 | 9.4 | 158,646 | 11,211 | 7.1 | 19,033 | 4,532 | 23.8 | 37,757 | 6,946 | 18.4 | |
| 2008..... | 196,940 | 17,024 | 8.6 | 159,344 | 10,138 | 6.4 | 18,799 | 4,046 | 21.5 | 36,848 | 6,539 | 17.7 | |
| 2007..... | 196,583 | 16,032 | 8.2 | 158,703 | 9,553 | 6.0 | 18,179 | 4,099 | 21.4 | 36,909 | 6,155 | 16.7 | |
| 2006..... | 196,049 | 16,013 | 8.2 | 159,572 | 9,676 | 6.1 | 19,349 | 4,353 | 22.5 | 35,642 | 6,021 | 16.9 | |
| 2005..... | 195,553 | 16,227 | 8.3 | 159,204 | 9,604 | 6.0 | 18,899 | 4,278 | 22.6 | 35,626 | 6,393 | 17.9 | |
| 2004 ¹ | 195,098 | 16,908 | 8.7 | 159,221 | 10,323 | 6.5 | 19,009 | 4,116 | 21.7 | 35,141 | 6,237 | 17.7 | |
| 2003..... | 194,595 | 15,902 | 8.2 | 159,215 | 9,658 | 6.1 | 18,792 | 3,959 | 21.1 | 34,683 | 6,015 | 17.3 | |
| 2002..... | 194,144 | 15,567 | 8.0 | 158,764 | 9,389 | 5.9 | 18,664 | 3,733 | 20.0 | 34,614 | 5,947 | 17.2 | |
| WHITE, NOT HISPANIC⁸ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001..... | 194,538 | 15,271 | 7.8 | 159,178 | 9,122 | 5.7 | 18,365 | 3,661 | 19.9 | 34,603 | 5,882 | 17.0 | |
| 2000 ² | 193,691 | 14,366 | 7.4 | 158,838 | 8,664 | 5.5 | 18,196 | 3,412 | 18.8 | 33,943 | 5,356 | 15.8 | |
| 1999 ³ | 192,565 | 14,735 | 7.7 | 158,550 | 9,013 | 5.7 | 17,892 | 3,545 | 19.8 | 33,189 | 5,412 | 16.3 | |
| 1998..... | 192,754 | 15,799 | 8.2 | 159,301 | 10,061 | 6.3 | 18,547 | 4,074 | 22.0 | 32,573 | 5,352 | 16.4 | |
| 1997..... | 191,859 | 16,491 | 8.6 | 158,796 | 10,401 | 6.5 | 18,474 | 4,604 | 24.9 | 32,049 | 5,632 | 17.6 | |
| 1996..... | 191,459 | 16,462 | 8.6 | 159,044 | 10,553 | 6.6 | 18,597 | 4,339 | 23.3 | 31,410 | 5,455 | 17.4 | |
| 1995..... | 190,951 | 16,267 | 8.5 | 159,402 | 10,599 | 6.6 | 18,340 | 4,183 | 22.8 | 30,586 | 5,303 | 17.3 | |
| 1994..... | 192,543 | 18,110 | 9.4 | 161,254 | 12,118 | 7.5 | 18,186 | 4,743 | 26.1 | 30,157 | 5,500 | 18.2 | |
| 1993..... | 190,843 | 18,882 | 9.9 | 160,062 | 12,756 | 8.0 | 18,508 | 4,724 | 25.5 | 29,681 | 5,570 | 18.8 | |
| 1992 ⁴ | 189,001 | 18,202 | 9.6 | 159,102 | 12,277 | 7.7 | 18,016 | 4,640 | 25.8 | 28,775 | 5,350 | 18.6 | |
| 1991 ⁵ | 189,116 | 17,741 | 9.4 | 158,850 | 11,998 | 7.6 | 17,609 | 4,710 | 26.7 | 29,215 | 5,261 | 18.0 | |
| 1990..... | 188,129 | 16,622 | 8.8 | 158,394 | 11,086 | 7.0 | 17,160 | 4,284 | 25.0 | 28,688 | 5,002 | 17.4 | |
| 1989..... | 186,979 | 15,599 | 8.3 | 158,127 | 10,723 | 6.8 | 16,827 | 3,922 | 23.3 | 28,055 | 4,466 | 15.9 | |
| 1988 ⁶ | 185,961 | 15,565 | 8.4 | 157,687 | 10,467 | 6.6 | 16,828 | 3,988 | 23.7 | 27,552 | 4,746 | 17.2 | |
| 1987 ⁶ | 184,936 | 16,029 | 8.7 | 157,785 | 11,051 | 7.0 | 16,787 | 4,075 | 24.3 | 26,439 | 4,613 | 17.4 | |
| 1986..... | 184,119 | 17,244 | 9.4 | 157,665 | 12,078 | 7.7 | 16,739 | 4,350 | 26.0 | 25,525 | 4,668 | 18.3 | |
| 1985..... | 183,455 | 17,839 | 9.7 | 157,106 | 12,706 | 8.1 | 16,749 | 4,136 | 24.7 | 25,544 | 4,789 | 18.7 | |
| 1984..... | 182,469 | 18,300 | 10.0 | 156,930 | 13,234 | 8.4 | 16,742 | 4,193 | 25.0 | 24,671 | 4,659 | 18.9 | |
| 1983..... | 181,393 | 19,538 | 10.8 | 156,719 | 14,437 | 9.2 | 16,369 | 4,448 | 27.2 | 23,894 | 4,746 | 19.9 | |
| 1982..... | 181,903 | 19,362 | 10.6 | 157,818 | 14,271 | 9.0 | 15,830 | 4,161 | 26.3 | 23,329 | 4,701 | 20.2 | |
| 1981..... | 180,909 | 17,987 | 9.9 | 157,330 | 12,903 | 8.2 | 16,323 | 4,222 | 25.9 | 22,950 | 4,769 | 20.8 | |
| 1980..... | 179,798 | 16,365 | 9.1 | 156,633 | 11,568 | 7.4 | 15,358 | 3,699 | 24.1 | 22,455 | 4,474 | 19.9 | |
| 1979..... | 178,814 | 14,419 | 8.1 | 156,567 | 10,009 | 6.4 | 15,410 | 3,371 | 21.9 | 21,638 | 4,179 | 19.3 | |
| 1978..... | 174,731 | 13,755 | 7.9 | 154,321 | 9,798 | 6.3 | 15,132 | 3,390 | 22.4 | 20,410 | 3,957 | 19.4 | |
| 1977..... | 173,563 | 13,802 | 8.0 | 154,449 | 9,977 | 6.5 | 14,888 | 3,429 | 23.0 | 19,114 | 3,825 | 20.0 | |
| 1976..... | 173,235 | 14,025 | 8.1 | 155,324 | 10,066 | 6.5 | 14,261 | 3,516 | 24.7 | 17,912 | 3,959 | 22.1 | |
| 1975..... | 172,417 | 14,883 | 8.6 | 155,539 | 11,137 | 7.2 | 13,809 | 3,570 | 25.9 | 16,879 | 3,746 | 22.2 | |
| 1974..... | 171,463 | 13,217 | 7.7 | 155,764 | 9,854 | 6.3 | 13,763 | 3,379 | 24.6 | 15,699 | 3,364 | 21.4 | |
| 1973..... | 170,488 | 12,864 | 7.5 | 155,330 | 9,262 | 6.0 | 12,731 | 3,185 | 25.0 | 15,158 | 3,602 | 23.8 | |
| BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 41,495 | 11,361 | 27.4 | 33,603 | 8,711 | 25.9 | 15,138 | 6,186 | 40.9 | 7,608 | 2,544 | 33.4 | |
| 2009..... | 40,876 | 10,575 | 25.9 | 33,330 | 8,184 | 24.6 | 14,463 | 5,755 | 39.8 | 7,368 | 2,285 | 31.0 | |
| 2008..... | 40,097 | 9,882 | 24.6 | 32,818 | 7,768 | 23.7 | 14,332 | 5,782 | 40.3 | 7,123 | 2,042 | 28.7 | |
| 2007..... | 39,564 | 9,668 | 24.4 | 32,427 | 7,668 | 23.6 | 14,396 | 5,702 | 39.6 | 7,036 | 1,968 | 28.0 | |
| 2006..... | 39,013 | 9,447 | 24.2 | 32,130 | 7,411 | 23.1 | 13,848 | 5,422 | 39.2 | 6,715 | 1,935 | 28.8 | |
| 2005..... | 38,551 | 9,517 | 24.7 | 31,663 | 7,459 | 23.6 | 14,080 | 5,524 | 39.2 | 6,754 | 2,003 | 29.7 | |
| 2004 ¹ | 38,037 | 9,411 | 24.7 | 31,468 | 7,495 | 23.8 | 13,830 | 5,484 | 39.7 | 6,418 | 1,840 | 28.7 | |
| 2003..... | 37,503 | 9,108 | 24.3 | 31,059 | 7,162 | 23.1 | 13,664 | 5,312 | 38.9 | 6,194 | 1,814 | 29.3 | |
| 2002..... | 37,207 | 8,884 | 23.9 | 31,008 | 6,985 | 22.5 | 13,551 | 5,145 | 38.0 | 6,034 | 1,851 | 30.7 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2010—Con.(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Race, Hispanic origin, and year | All people | | | People in families | | | | | | Unrelated individuals | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------------|---------|--------------------|---------------|---------|--|---------------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|---------|
| | Total | Below poverty | | All families | | | Families with female householder, no husband present | | | Total | Below poverty | |
| | | Number | Percent | Total | Below poverty | | Total | Below poverty | | | Number | Percent |
| | | | | | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | | | |
| BLACK ALONE⁹ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 38,965 | 10,675 | 27.4 | 31,365 | 8,140 | 26.0 | 14,227 | 5,830 | 41.0 | 7,344 | 2,454 | 33.4 |
| 2009..... | 38,556 | 9,944 | 25.8 | 31,306 | 7,642 | 24.4 | 13,680 | 5,427 | 39.7 | 7,102 | 2,209 | 31.1 |
| 2008..... | 37,966 | 9,379 | 24.7 | 30,986 | 7,339 | 23.7 | 13,648 | 5,533 | 40.5 | 6,835 | 1,970 | 28.8 |
| 2007..... | 37,665 | 9,237 | 24.5 | 30,778 | 7,312 | 23.8 | 13,741 | 5,459 | 39.7 | 6,807 | 1,898 | 27.9 |
| 2006..... | 37,306 | 9,048 | 24.3 | 30,621 | 7,072 | 23.1 | 13,244 | 5,180 | 39.1 | 6,545 | 1,897 | 29.0 |
| 2005..... | 36,802 | 9,168 | 24.9 | 30,154 | 7,164 | 23.8 | 13,481 | 5,303 | 39.3 | 6,521 | 1,949 | 29.9 |
| 2004 ¹ | 36,426 | 9,014 | 24.7 | 30,065 | 7,153 | 23.8 | 13,244 | 5,247 | 39.6 | 6,217 | 1,792 | 28.8 |
| 2003..... | 35,989 | 8,781 | 24.4 | 29,727 | 6,870 | 23.1 | 13,118 | 5,115 | 39.0 | 6,034 | 1,781 | 29.5 |
| 2002..... | 35,678 | 8,602 | 24.1 | 29,671 | 6,761 | 22.8 | 13,030 | 4,980 | 38.2 | 5,858 | 1,800 | 30.7 |
| BLACK⁸ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001..... | 35,871 | 8,136 | 22.7 | 29,869 | 6,389 | 21.4 | 12,550 | 4,694 | 37.4 | 5,873 | 1,692 | 28.8 |
| 2000 ² | 35,425 | 7,982 | 22.5 | 29,378 | 6,221 | 21.2 | 12,383 | 4,774 | 38.6 | 5,885 | 1,702 | 28.9 |
| 1999 ³ | 35,756 | 8,441 | 23.6 | 29,819 | 6,758 | 22.7 | 12,823 | 5,232 | 40.8 | 5,668 | 1,562 | 27.5 |
| 1998..... | 34,877 | 9,091 | 26.1 | 29,333 | 7,259 | 24.7 | 13,156 | 5,629 | 42.8 | 5,390 | 1,752 | 32.5 |
| 1997..... | 34,458 | 9,116 | 26.5 | 28,962 | 7,386 | 25.5 | 13,218 | 5,654 | 42.8 | 5,316 | 1,645 | 31.0 |
| 1996..... | 34,110 | 9,694 | 28.4 | 28,933 | 7,993 | 27.6 | 13,193 | 6,123 | 46.4 | 4,989 | 1,606 | 32.2 |
| 1995..... | 33,740 | 9,872 | 29.3 | 28,777 | 8,189 | 28.5 | 13,604 | 6,553 | 48.2 | 4,756 | 1,551 | 32.6 |
| 1994..... | 33,353 | 10,196 | 30.6 | 28,499 | 8,447 | 29.6 | 12,926 | 6,489 | 50.2 | 4,649 | 1,617 | 34.8 |
| 1993..... | 32,910 | 10,877 | 33.1 | 28,106 | 9,242 | 32.9 | 13,132 | 6,955 | 53.0 | 4,608 | 1,541 | 33.4 |
| 1992 ⁴ | 32,411 | 10,827 | 33.4 | 27,790 | 9,134 | 32.9 | 12,591 | 6,799 | 54.0 | 4,410 | 1,569 | 35.6 |
| 1991 ⁵ | 31,313 | 10,242 | 32.7 | 26,565 | 8,504 | 32.0 | 11,960 | 6,557 | 54.8 | 4,505 | 1,590 | 35.3 |
| 1990..... | 30,806 | 9,837 | 31.9 | 26,296 | 8,160 | 31.0 | 11,866 | 6,005 | 50.6 | 4,244 | 1,491 | 35.1 |
| 1989..... | 30,332 | 9,302 | 30.7 | 25,931 | 7,704 | 29.7 | 11,190 | 5,530 | 49.4 | 4,180 | 1,471 | 35.2 |
| 1988 ⁶ | 29,849 | 9,356 | 31.3 | 25,484 | 7,650 | 30.0 | 10,794 | 5,601 | 51.9 | 4,095 | 1,509 | 36.8 |
| 1987 ⁶ | 29,362 | 9,520 | 32.4 | 25,128 | 7,848 | 31.2 | 10,701 | 5,789 | 54.1 | 3,977 | 1,471 | 37.0 |
| 1986..... | 28,871 | 8,983 | 31.1 | 24,910 | 7,410 | 29.7 | 10,175 | 5,473 | 53.8 | 3,714 | 1,431 | 38.5 |
| 1985..... | 28,485 | 8,926 | 31.3 | 24,620 | 7,504 | 30.5 | 10,041 | 5,342 | 53.2 | 3,641 | 1,264 | 34.7 |
| 1984..... | 28,087 | 9,490 | 33.8 | 24,387 | 8,104 | 33.2 | 10,384 | 5,666 | 54.6 | 3,501 | 1,255 | 35.8 |
| 1983..... | 27,678 | 9,882 | 35.7 | 24,138 | 8,376 | 34.7 | 10,059 | 5,736 | 57.0 | 3,287 | 1,338 | 40.7 |
| 1982..... | 27,216 | 9,697 | 35.6 | 23,948 | 8,355 | 34.9 | 9,699 | 5,698 | 58.8 | 3,051 | 1,229 | 40.3 |
| 1981..... | 26,834 | 9,173 | 34.2 | 23,423 | 7,780 | 33.2 | 9,214 | 5,222 | 56.7 | 3,277 | 1,296 | 39.6 |
| 1980..... | 26,408 | 8,579 | 32.5 | 23,084 | 7,190 | 31.1 | 9,338 | 4,984 | 53.4 | 3,208 | 1,314 | 41.0 |
| 1979..... | 25,944 | 8,050 | 31.0 | 22,666 | 6,800 | 30.0 | 9,065 | 4,816 | 53.1 | 3,127 | 1,168 | 37.3 |
| 1978..... | 24,956 | 7,625 | 30.6 | 22,027 | 6,493 | 29.5 | 8,689 | 4,712 | 54.2 | 2,929 | 1,132 | 38.6 |
| 1977..... | 24,710 | 7,726 | 31.3 | 21,850 | 6,667 | 30.5 | 8,315 | 4,595 | 55.3 | 2,860 | 1,059 | 37.0 |
| 1976..... | 24,399 | 7,595 | 31.1 | 21,840 | 6,576 | 30.1 | 7,926 | 4,415 | 55.7 | 2,559 | 1,019 | 39.8 |
| 1975..... | 24,089 | 7,545 | 31.3 | 21,687 | 6,533 | 30.1 | 7,679 | 4,168 | 54.3 | 2,402 | 1,011 | 42.1 |
| 1974..... | 23,699 | 7,182 | 30.3 | 21,341 | 6,255 | 29.3 | 7,483 | 4,116 | 55.0 | 2,359 | 927 | 39.3 |
| 1973..... | 23,512 | 7,388 | 31.4 | 21,328 | 6,560 | 30.8 | 7,188 | 4,064 | 56.5 | 2,183 | 828 | 37.9 |
| 1972..... | 23,144 | 7,710 | 33.3 | 21,116 | 6,841 | 32.4 | 7,125 | 4,139 | 58.1 | 2,028 | 870 | 42.9 |
| 1971..... | 22,784 | 7,396 | 32.5 | 20,900 | 6,530 | 31.2 | 6,398 | 3,587 | 56.1 | 1,884 | 866 | 46.0 |
| 1970..... | 22,515 | 7,548 | 33.5 | 20,724 | 6,683 | 32.2 | 6,225 | 3,656 | 58.7 | 1,791 | 865 | 48.3 |
| 1969..... | 22,011 | 7,095 | 32.2 | 20,192 | 6,245 | 30.9 | 5,537 | 3,225 | 58.2 | 1,819 | 850 | 46.7 |
| 1968..... | 21,944 | 7,616 | 34.7 | (NA) | 6,839 | 33.7 | (NA) | 3,312 | 58.9 | (NA) | 777 | 46.3 |
| 1967..... | 21,590 | 8,486 | 39.3 | (NA) | 7,677 | 38.4 | (NA) | 3,362 | 61.6 | (NA) | 809 | 49.3 |
| 1966..... | 21,206 | 8,867 | 41.8 | (NA) | 8,090 | 40.9 | (NA) | 3,160 | 65.3 | (NA) | 777 | 54.4 |
| 1959..... | 18,013 | 9,927 | 55.1 | (NA) | 9,112 | 54.9 | (NA) | 2,416 | 70.6 | 1,430 | 815 | 57.0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2010—Con.(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Race, Hispanic origin, and year | All people | | | People in families | | | | | | Unrelated individuals | | |
|---|------------|---------------|---------|--------------------|---------------|---------|--|---------------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|---------|
| | Total | Below poverty | | All families | | | Families with female householder, no husband present | | | Total | Below poverty | |
| | | Number | Percent | Total | Below poverty | | Total | Below poverty | | | Number | Percent |
| | | | | | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | | | |
| ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 15,685 | 1,859 | 11.9 | 13,642 | 1,338 | 9.8 | 1,617 | 348 | 21.5 | 1,972 | 501 | 25.4 |
| 2009..... | 15,272 | 1,901 | 12.4 | 13,403 | 1,361 | 10.2 | 1,539 | 290 | 18.9 | 1,826 | 527 | 28.8 |
| 2008..... | 14,543 | 1,686 | 11.6 | 12,817 | 1,270 | 9.9 | 1,471 | 228 | 15.5 | 1,707 | 410 | 24.0 |
| 2007..... | 14,430 | 1,467 | 10.2 | 12,527 | 1,012 | 8.1 | 1,421 | 250 | 17.6 | 1,837 | 426 | 23.2 |
| 2006..... | 14,331 | 1,447 | 10.1 | 12,463 | 984 | 7.9 | 1,210 | 220 | 18.1 | 1,801 | 449 | 24.9 |
| 2005..... | 13,731 | 1,501 | 10.9 | 11,931 | 1,039 | 8.7 | 1,223 | 220 | 18.0 | 1,771 | 457 | 25.8 |
| 2004 ¹ | 13,291 | 1,295 | 9.7 | 11,661 | 876 | 7.5 | 1,190 | 170 | 14.3 | 1,599 | 417 | 26.1 |
| 2003..... | 12,891 | 1,527 | 11.8 | 11,266 | 1,116 | 9.9 | 1,184 | 294 | 24.8 | 1,590 | 402 | 25.3 |
| 2002..... | 12,487 | 1,243 | 10.0 | 10,742 | 816 | 7.6 | 1,146 | 175 | 15.3 | 1,708 | 417 | 24.4 |
| ASIAN ALONE¹⁰ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 14,324 | 1,729 | 12.1 | 12,445 | 1,244 | 10.0 | 1,343 | 301 | 22.4 | 1,826 | 475 | 26.0 |
| 2009..... | 14,005 | 1,746 | 12.5 | 12,296 | 1,244 | 10.1 | 1,353 | 250 | 18.5 | 1,673 | 491 | 29.3 |
| 2008..... | 13,310 | 1,576 | 11.8 | 11,719 | 1,192 | 10.2 | 1,308 | 209 | 16.0 | 1,574 | 378 | 24.0 |
| 2007..... | 13,257 | 1,349 | 10.2 | 11,471 | 930 | 8.1 | 1,256 | 217 | 17.3 | 1,720 | 391 | 22.7 |
| 2006..... | 13,177 | 1,353 | 10.3 | 11,428 | 912 | 8.0 | 1,057 | 187 | 17.7 | 1,683 | 428 | 25.4 |
| 2005..... | 12,580 | 1,402 | 11.1 | 10,911 | 970 | 8.9 | 1,059 | 189 | 17.8 | 1,645 | 427 | 26.0 |
| 2004 ¹ | 12,231 | 1,201 | 9.8 | 10,734 | 812 | 7.6 | 1,024 | 135 | 13.2 | 1,472 | 388 | 26.3 |
| 2003..... | 11,856 | 1,401 | 11.8 | 10,333 | 1,017 | 9.8 | 1,028 | 242 | 23.6 | 1,494 | 375 | 25.1 |
| 2002..... | 11,541 | 1,161 | 10.1 | 9,899 | 763 | 7.7 | 1,019 | 155 | 15.2 | 1,613 | 390 | 24.2 |
| ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER⁸ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001..... | 12,465 | 1,275 | 10.2 | 10,745 | 873 | 8.1 | 1,333 | 198 | 14.8 | 1,682 | 393 | 23.4 |
| 2000 ² | 12,672 | 1,258 | 9.9 | 11,044 | 895 | 8.1 | 1,231 | 289 | 23.4 | 1,588 | 350 | 22.0 |
| 1999 ³ | 11,955 | 1,285 | 10.7 | 10,507 | 1,010 | 9.6 | 1,201 | 275 | 22.9 | 1,415 | 270 | 19.1 |
| 1998..... | 10,873 | 1,360 | 12.5 | 9,576 | 1,087 | 11.4 | 1,123 | 373 | 33.2 | 1,266 | 257 | 20.3 |
| 1997..... | 10,482 | 1,468 | 14.0 | 9,312 | 1,116 | 12.0 | 932 | 313 | 33.6 | 1,134 | 327 | 28.9 |
| 1996..... | 10,054 | 1,454 | 14.5 | 8,900 | 1,172 | 13.2 | 1,018 | 300 | 29.5 | 1,120 | 255 | 22.8 |
| 1995..... | 9,644 | 1,411 | 14.6 | 8,582 | 1,112 | 13.0 | 919 | 266 | 28.9 | 1,013 | 260 | 25.6 |
| 1994..... | 6,654 | 974 | 14.6 | 5,915 | 776 | 13.1 | 582 | 137 | 23.6 | 696 | 179 | 25.7 |
| 1993..... | 7,434 | 1,134 | 15.3 | 6,609 | 898 | 13.6 | 725 | 126 | 17.4 | 791 | 228 | 28.8 |
| 1992 ⁴ | 7,779 | 985 | 12.7 | 6,922 | 787 | 11.4 | 729 | 183 | 25.0 | 828 | 193 | 23.3 |
| 1991 ⁵ | 7,192 | 996 | 13.8 | 6,367 | 773 | 12.1 | 721 | 177 | 24.6 | 785 | 209 | 26.6 |
| 1990..... | 7,014 | 858 | 12.2 | 6,300 | 712 | 11.3 | 638 | 132 | 20.7 | 668 | 124 | 18.5 |
| 1989..... | 6,673 | 939 | 14.1 | 5,917 | 779 | 13.2 | 614 | 212 | 34.6 | 712 | 144 | 20.2 |
| 1988 ⁶ | 6,447 | 1,117 | 17.3 | 5,767 | 942 | 16.3 | 650 | 263 | 40.5 | 651 | 160 | 24.5 |
| 1987 ⁶ | 6,322 | 1,021 | 16.1 | 5,785 | 875 | 15.1 | 584 | 187 | 32.0 | 516 | 138 | 26.8 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2010—Con.(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Race, Hispanic origin, and year | All people | | | People in families | | | | | | Unrelated individuals | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------------|---------|--------------------|---------------|---------|--|---------------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|---------|
| | Total | Below poverty | | All families | | | Families with female householder, no husband present | | | Total | Below poverty | |
| | | Number | Percent | Total | Below poverty | | Total | Below poverty | | | Number | Percent |
| | | | | | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | | | |
| HISPANIC (ANY RACE) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 49,869 | 13,243 | 26.6 | 43,720 | 11,188 | 25.6 | 10,433 | 4,643 | 44.5 | 5,674 | 1,806 | 31.8 |
| 2009..... | 48,811 | 12,350 | 25.3 | 42,717 | 10,345 | 24.2 | 10,283 | 4,176 | 40.6 | 5,718 | 1,801 | 31.5 |
| 2008..... | 47,398 | 10,987 | 23.2 | 41,732 | 9,303 | 22.3 | 9,265 | 3,751 | 40.5 | 5,417 | 1,577 | 29.1 |
| 2007..... | 45,933 | 9,890 | 21.5 | 40,125 | 8,248 | 20.6 | 8,917 | 3,527 | 39.6 | 5,508 | 1,490 | 27.1 |
| 2006..... | 44,784 | 9,243 | 20.6 | 39,177 | 7,650 | 19.5 | 8,652 | 3,189 | 36.9 | 5,317 | 1,468 | 27.6 |
| 2005..... | 43,020 | 9,368 | 21.8 | 37,759 | 7,767 | 20.6 | 7,868 | 3,069 | 39.0 | 4,971 | 1,451 | 29.2 |
| 2004 ¹ | 41,690 | 9,122 | 21.9 | 36,438 | 7,705 | 21.1 | 7,825 | 3,072 | 39.3 | 4,971 | 1,293 | 26.0 |
| 2003..... | 40,300 | 9,051 | 22.5 | 35,469 | 7,637 | 21.5 | 7,452 | 2,861 | 38.4 | 4,620 | 1,325 | 28.7 |
| 2002..... | 39,216 | 8,555 | 21.8 | 34,598 | 7,184 | 20.8 | 7,013 | 2,554 | 36.4 | 4,364 | 1,255 | 28.8 |
| 2001..... | 37,312 | 7,997 | 21.4 | 33,110 | 6,674 | 20.2 | 6,830 | 2,585 | 37.8 | 3,981 | 1,211 | 30.4 |
| 2000 ² | 35,955 | 7,747 | 21.5 | 31,700 | 6,430 | 20.3 | 6,469 | 2,444 | 37.8 | 3,978 | 1,163 | 29.2 |
| 1999 ³ | 34,632 | 7,876 | 22.7 | 30,872 | 6,702 | 21.7 | 6,527 | 2,642 | 40.5 | 3,481 | 1,068 | 30.7 |
| 1998..... | 31,515 | 8,070 | 25.6 | 28,055 | 6,814 | 24.3 | 6,074 | 2,837 | 46.7 | 3,218 | 1,097 | 34.1 |
| 1997..... | 30,637 | 8,308 | 27.1 | 27,467 | 7,198 | 26.2 | 5,718 | 2,911 | 50.9 | 2,976 | 1,017 | 34.2 |
| 1996..... | 29,614 | 8,697 | 29.4 | 26,340 | 7,515 | 28.5 | 5,641 | 3,020 | 53.5 | 2,985 | 1,066 | 35.7 |
| 1995..... | 28,344 | 8,574 | 30.3 | 25,165 | 7,341 | 29.2 | 5,785 | 3,053 | 52.8 | 2,947 | 1,092 | 37.0 |
| 1994..... | 27,442 | 8,416 | 30.7 | 24,390 | 7,357 | 30.2 | 5,328 | 2,920 | 54.8 | 2,798 | 926 | 33.1 |
| 1993..... | 26,559 | 8,126 | 30.6 | 23,439 | 6,876 | 29.3 | 5,333 | 2,837 | 53.2 | 2,717 | 972 | 35.8 |
| 1992 ⁴ | 25,646 | 7,592 | 29.6 | 22,695 | 6,455 | 28.4 | 4,806 | 2,474 | 51.5 | 2,577 | 881 | 34.2 |
| 1991 ⁵ | 22,070 | 6,339 | 28.7 | 19,658 | 5,541 | 28.2 | 4,326 | 2,282 | 52.7 | 2,146 | 667 | 31.1 |
| 1990..... | 21,405 | 6,006 | 28.1 | 18,912 | 5,091 | 26.9 | 3,993 | 2,115 | 53.0 | 2,254 | 774 | 34.3 |
| 1989..... | 20,746 | 5,430 | 26.2 | 18,488 | 4,659 | 25.2 | 3,763 | 1,902 | 50.6 | 2,045 | 634 | 31.0 |
| 1988 ⁶ | 20,064 | 5,357 | 26.7 | 18,102 | 4,700 | 26.0 | 3,734 | 2,052 | 55.0 | 1,864 | 597 | 32.0 |
| 1987 ⁶ | 19,395 | 5,422 | 28.0 | 17,342 | 4,761 | 27.5 | 3,678 | 2,045 | 55.6 | 1,933 | 598 | 31.0 |
| 1986..... | 18,758 | 5,117 | 27.3 | 16,880 | 4,469 | 26.5 | 3,631 | 1,921 | 52.9 | 1,685 | 553 | 32.8 |
| 1985..... | 18,075 | 5,236 | 29.0 | 16,276 | 4,605 | 28.3 | 3,561 | 1,983 | 55.7 | 1,602 | 532 | 33.2 |
| 1984..... | 16,916 | 4,806 | 28.4 | 15,293 | 4,192 | 27.4 | 3,139 | 1,764 | 56.2 | 1,481 | 545 | 36.8 |
| 1983..... | 16,544 | 4,633 | 28.0 | 15,075 | 4,113 | 27.3 | 3,032 | 1,670 | 55.1 | 1,364 | 457 | 33.5 |
| 1982..... | 14,385 | 4,301 | 29.9 | 13,242 | 3,865 | 29.2 | 2,664 | 1,601 | 60.1 | 1,018 | 358 | 35.1 |
| 1981..... | 14,021 | 3,713 | 26.5 | 12,922 | 3,349 | 25.9 | 2,622 | 1,465 | 55.9 | 1,005 | 313 | 31.1 |
| 1980..... | 13,600 | 3,491 | 25.7 | 12,547 | 3,143 | 25.1 | 2,421 | 1,319 | 54.5 | 970 | 312 | 32.2 |
| 1979..... | 13,371 | 2,921 | 21.8 | 12,291 | 2,599 | 21.1 | 2,058 | 1,053 | 51.2 | 991 | 286 | 28.8 |
| 1978..... | 12,079 | 2,607 | 21.6 | 11,193 | 2,343 | 20.9 | 1,817 | 1,024 | 56.4 | 886 | 264 | 29.8 |
| 1977..... | 12,046 | 2,700 | 22.4 | 11,249 | 2,463 | 21.9 | 1,901 | 1,077 | 56.7 | 797 | 237 | 29.8 |
| 1976..... | 11,269 | 2,783 | 24.7 | 10,552 | 2,516 | 23.8 | 1,766 | 1,000 | 56.6 | 716 | 266 | 37.2 |
| 1975..... | 11,117 | 2,991 | 26.9 | 10,472 | 2,755 | 26.3 | 1,842 | 1,053 | 57.2 | 645 | 236 | 36.6 |
| 1974..... | 11,201 | 2,575 | 23.0 | 10,584 | 2,374 | 22.4 | 1,723 | 915 | 53.1 | 617 | 201 | 32.6 |
| 1973..... | 10,795 | 2,366 | 21.9 | 10,269 | 2,209 | 21.5 | 1,534 | 881 | 57.4 | 526 | 157 | 29.9 |
| 1972..... | 10,588 | 2,414 | 22.8 | 10,099 | 2,252 | 22.3 | 1,370 | 733 | 53.5 | 488 | 162 | 33.2 |

(NA) Not available.

¹ For 2004, figures are revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.² Consistent with 2001 data through implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.³ For 1999, figures are based on Census 2000 population controls.⁴ For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.⁵ For 1991, figures are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original March 1992 CPS file.⁶ For 1988 and 1987, figures are based on new processing procedures and are also revised to reflect corrections to the files after publication of the 1988 advance report *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1988*, P-60, No. 166.⁷ The 2003 CPS allowed respondents to choose more than one race. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White **and** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian **and** Black or African American, is available from Census 2010 through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2010.⁸ For 2001 and earlier years, the CPS allowed respondents to report only one race group. The reference race groups for 2001 and earlier poverty data are White, non-Hispanic White, Black, and Asian and Pacific Islander.⁹ Black alone refers to people who reported Black and did not report any other race.¹⁰ Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race.

Note: Prior to 1979, people in unrelated subfamilies were included in people in families. Beginning in 1979, people in unrelated subfamilies are included in all people but are excluded from people in families.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2010

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Race, Hispanic origin, and year | Under 18 years | | | | | | 18 to 64 years | | | 65 years and older | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------|------------------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|---------------|---------|--------------------|---------------|---------|
| | All people | | | Related children in families | | | Total | Below poverty | | Total | Below poverty | |
| | Total | Below poverty | | Total | Below poverty | | | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent |
| | | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | | | | | | |
| ALL RACES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 74,494 | 16,401 | 22.0 | 73,227 | 15,730 | 21.5 | 192,015 | 26,258 | 13.7 | 39,179 | 3,520 | 9.0 |
| 2009..... | 74,579 | 15,451 | 20.7 | 73,410 | 14,774 | 20.1 | 190,627 | 24,684 | 12.9 | 38,613 | 3,433 | 8.9 |
| 2008..... | 74,068 | 14,068 | 19.0 | 72,980 | 13,507 | 18.5 | 189,185 | 22,105 | 11.7 | 37,788 | 3,656 | 9.7 |
| 2007..... | 73,996 | 13,324 | 18.0 | 72,792 | 12,802 | 17.6 | 187,913 | 20,396 | 10.9 | 36,790 | 3,556 | 9.7 |
| 2006..... | 73,727 | 12,827 | 17.4 | 72,609 | 12,299 | 16.9 | 186,688 | 20,239 | 10.8 | 36,035 | 3,394 | 9.4 |
| 2005..... | 73,285 | 12,896 | 17.6 | 72,095 | 12,335 | 17.1 | 184,345 | 20,450 | 11.1 | 35,505 | 3,603 | 10.1 |
| 2004 ¹ | 73,241 | 13,041 | 17.8 | 72,133 | 12,473 | 17.3 | 182,166 | 20,545 | 11.3 | 35,209 | 3,453 | 9.8 |
| 2003..... | 72,999 | 12,866 | 17.6 | 71,907 | 12,340 | 17.2 | 180,041 | 19,443 | 10.8 | 34,659 | 3,552 | 10.2 |
| 2002..... | 72,696 | 12,133 | 16.7 | 71,619 | 11,646 | 16.3 | 178,388 | 18,861 | 10.6 | 34,234 | 3,576 | 10.4 |
| 2001..... | 72,021 | 11,733 | 16.3 | 70,950 | 11,175 | 15.8 | 175,685 | 17,760 | 10.1 | 33,769 | 3,414 | 10.1 |
| 2000 ² | 71,741 | 11,587 | 16.2 | 70,538 | 11,005 | 15.6 | 173,638 | 16,671 | 9.6 | 33,566 | 3,323 | 9.9 |
| 1999 ³ | 71,685 | 12,280 | 17.1 | 70,424 | 11,678 | 16.6 | 171,146 | 17,289 | 10.1 | 33,377 | 3,222 | 9.7 |
| 1998..... | 71,338 | 13,467 | 18.9 | 70,253 | 12,845 | 18.3 | 167,327 | 17,623 | 10.5 | 32,394 | 3,386 | 10.5 |
| 1997..... | 71,069 | 14,113 | 19.9 | 69,844 | 13,422 | 19.2 | 165,329 | 18,085 | 10.9 | 32,082 | 3,376 | 10.5 |
| 1996..... | 70,650 | 14,463 | 20.5 | 69,411 | 13,764 | 19.8 | 163,691 | 18,638 | 11.4 | 31,877 | 3,428 | 10.8 |
| 1995..... | 70,566 | 14,665 | 20.8 | 69,425 | 13,999 | 20.2 | 161,508 | 18,442 | 11.4 | 31,658 | 3,318 | 10.5 |
| 1994..... | 70,020 | 15,289 | 21.8 | 68,819 | 14,610 | 21.2 | 160,329 | 19,107 | 11.9 | 31,267 | 3,663 | 11.7 |
| 1993..... | 69,292 | 15,727 | 22.7 | 68,040 | 14,961 | 22.0 | 159,208 | 19,781 | 12.4 | 30,779 | 3,755 | 12.2 |
| 1992 ⁴ | 68,440 | 15,294 | 22.3 | 67,256 | 14,521 | 21.6 | 157,680 | 18,793 | 11.9 | 30,430 | 3,928 | 12.9 |
| 1991 ⁵ | 65,918 | 14,341 | 21.8 | 64,800 | 13,658 | 21.1 | 154,684 | 17,586 | 11.4 | 30,590 | 3,781 | 12.4 |
| 1990..... | 65,049 | 13,431 | 20.6 | 63,908 | 12,715 | 19.9 | 153,502 | 16,496 | 10.7 | 30,093 | 3,658 | 12.2 |
| 1989..... | 64,144 | 12,590 | 19.6 | 63,225 | 12,001 | 19.0 | 152,282 | 15,575 | 10.2 | 29,566 | 3,363 | 11.4 |
| 1988 ⁶ | 63,747 | 12,455 | 19.5 | 62,906 | 11,935 | 19.0 | 150,761 | 15,809 | 10.5 | 29,022 | 3,481 | 12.0 |
| 1987 ⁶ | 63,294 | 12,843 | 20.3 | 62,423 | 12,275 | 19.7 | 149,201 | 15,815 | 10.6 | 28,487 | 3,563 | 12.5 |
| 1986..... | 62,948 | 12,876 | 20.5 | 62,009 | 12,257 | 19.8 | 147,631 | 16,017 | 10.8 | 27,975 | 3,477 | 12.4 |
| 1985..... | 62,876 | 13,010 | 20.7 | 62,019 | 12,483 | 20.1 | 146,396 | 16,598 | 11.3 | 27,322 | 3,456 | 12.6 |
| 1984..... | 62,447 | 13,420 | 21.5 | 61,681 | 12,929 | 21.0 | 144,551 | 16,952 | 11.7 | 26,818 | 3,330 | 12.4 |
| 1983..... | 62,334 | 13,911 | 22.3 | 61,578 | 13,427 | 21.8 | 143,052 | 17,767 | 12.4 | 26,313 | 3,625 | 13.8 |
| 1982..... | 62,345 | 13,647 | 21.9 | 61,565 | 13,139 | 21.3 | 141,328 | 17,000 | 12.0 | 25,738 | 3,751 | 14.6 |
| 1981..... | 62,449 | 12,505 | 20.0 | 61,756 | 12,068 | 19.5 | 139,477 | 15,464 | 11.1 | 25,231 | 3,853 | 15.3 |
| 1980..... | 62,914 | 11,543 | 18.3 | 62,168 | 11,114 | 17.9 | 137,428 | 13,858 | 10.1 | 24,686 | 3,871 | 15.7 |
| 1979..... | 63,375 | 10,377 | 16.4 | 62,646 | 9,993 | 16.0 | 135,333 | 12,014 | 8.9 | 24,194 | 3,682 | 15.2 |
| 1978..... | 62,311 | 9,931 | 15.9 | 61,987 | 9,722 | 15.7 | 130,169 | 11,332 | 8.7 | 23,175 | 3,233 | 14.0 |
| 1977..... | 63,137 | 10,288 | 16.2 | 62,823 | 10,028 | 16.0 | 128,262 | 11,316 | 8.8 | 22,468 | 3,177 | 14.1 |
| 1976..... | 64,028 | 10,273 | 16.0 | 63,729 | 10,081 | 15.8 | 126,175 | 11,389 | 9.0 | 22,100 | 3,313 | 15.0 |
| 1975..... | 65,079 | 11,104 | 17.1 | 64,750 | 10,882 | 16.8 | 124,122 | 11,456 | 9.2 | 21,662 | 3,317 | 15.3 |
| 1974..... | 66,134 | 10,156 | 15.4 | 65,802 | 9,967 | 15.1 | 122,101 | 10,132 | 8.3 | 21,127 | 3,085 | 14.6 |
| 1973..... | 66,959 | 9,642 | 14.4 | 66,626 | 9,453 | 14.2 | 120,060 | 9,977 | 8.3 | 20,602 | 3,354 | 16.3 |
| 1972..... | 67,930 | 10,284 | 15.1 | 67,592 | 10,082 | 14.9 | 117,957 | 10,438 | 8.8 | 20,117 | 3,738 | 18.6 |
| 1971..... | 68,816 | 10,551 | 15.3 | 68,474 | 10,344 | 15.1 | 115,911 | 10,735 | 9.3 | 19,827 | 4,273 | 21.6 |
| 1970..... | 69,159 | 10,440 | 15.1 | 68,815 | 10,235 | 14.9 | 113,554 | 10,187 | 9.0 | 19,470 | 4,793 | 24.6 |
| 1969..... | 69,090 | 9,691 | 14.0 | 68,746 | 9,501 | 13.8 | 111,528 | 9,669 | 8.7 | 18,899 | 4,787 | 25.3 |
| 1968..... | 70,385 | 10,954 | 15.6 | 70,035 | 10,739 | 15.3 | 108,684 | 9,803 | 9.0 | 18,559 | 4,632 | 25.0 |
| 1967..... | 70,408 | 11,656 | 16.6 | 70,058 | 11,427 | 16.3 | 107,024 | 10,725 | 10.0 | 18,240 | 5,388 | 29.5 |
| 1966..... | 70,218 | 12,389 | 17.6 | 69,869 | 12,146 | 17.4 | 105,241 | 11,007 | 10.5 | 17,929 | 5,114 | 28.5 |
| 1965..... | 69,986 | 14,676 | 21.0 | 69,638 | 14,388 | 20.7 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| 1964..... | 69,711 | 16,051 | 23.0 | 69,364 | 15,736 | 22.7 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| 1963..... | 69,181 | 16,005 | 23.1 | 68,837 | 15,691 | 22.8 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| 1962..... | 67,722 | 16,963 | 25.0 | 67,385 | 16,630 | 24.7 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| 1961..... | 66,121 | 16,909 | 25.6 | 65,792 | 16,577 | 25.2 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| 1960..... | 65,601 | 17,634 | 26.9 | 65,275 | 17,288 | 26.5 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| 1959..... | 64,315 | 17,552 | 27.3 | 63,995 | 17,208 | 26.9 | 96,685 | 16,457 | 17.0 | 15,557 | 5,481 | 35.2 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2010—Con.(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Race, Hispanic origin, and year | Under 18 years | | | | | | 18 to 64 years | | | 65 years and older | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------|------------------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|---------------|---------|--------------------|---------------|---------|
| | All people | | | Related children in families | | | Total | Below poverty | | Total | Below poverty | |
| | Total | Below poverty | | Total | Below poverty | | | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent |
| | | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | | | | | | |
| WHITE ALONE⁷ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 56,215 | 10,492 | 18.7 | 55,282 | 9,982 | 18.1 | 153,029 | 18,549 | 12.1 | 33,768 | 2,608 | 7.7 |
| 2009..... | 56,266 | 9,938 | 17.7 | 55,397 | 9,440 | 17.0 | 152,367 | 17,391 | 11.4 | 33,414 | 2,501 | 7.5 |
| 2008..... | 56,153 | 8,863 | 15.8 | 55,339 | 8,441 | 15.3 | 151,681 | 15,356 | 10.1 | 32,714 | 2,771 | 8.5 |
| 2007..... | 56,419 | 8,395 | 14.9 | 55,483 | 8,002 | 14.4 | 150,875 | 14,135 | 9.4 | 31,839 | 2,590 | 8.1 |
| 2006..... | 56,205 | 7,908 | 14.1 | 55,330 | 7,522 | 13.6 | 150,143 | 14,035 | 9.3 | 31,270 | 2,473 | 7.9 |
| 2005..... | 56,075 | 8,085 | 14.4 | 55,152 | 7,652 | 13.9 | 148,450 | 14,086 | 9.5 | 30,905 | 2,700 | 8.7 |
| 2004 ¹ | 56,053 | 8,308 | 14.8 | 55,212 | 7,876 | 14.3 | 146,974 | 14,486 | 9.9 | 30,714 | 2,534 | 8.3 |
| 2003..... | 55,779 | 7,985 | 14.3 | 54,989 | 7,624 | 13.9 | 145,783 | 13,622 | 9.3 | 30,303 | 2,666 | 8.8 |
| 2002..... | 55,703 | 7,549 | 13.6 | 54,900 | 7,203 | 13.1 | 144,694 | 13,178 | 9.1 | 29,980 | 2,739 | 9.1 |
| WHITE⁸ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001..... | 56,089 | 7,527 | 13.4 | 55,238 | 7,086 | 12.8 | 143,796 | 12,555 | 8.7 | 29,790 | 2,656 | 8.9 |
| 2000 ² | 55,980 | 7,307 | 13.1 | 55,021 | 6,834 | 12.4 | 142,164 | 11,754 | 8.3 | 29,703 | 2,584 | 8.7 |
| 1999 ³ | 55,833 | 7,639 | 13.7 | 54,873 | 7,194 | 13.1 | 139,974 | 12,085 | 8.6 | 29,553 | 2,446 | 8.3 |
| 1998..... | 56,016 | 8,443 | 15.1 | 55,126 | 7,935 | 14.4 | 138,061 | 12,456 | 9.0 | 28,759 | 2,555 | 8.9 |
| 1997..... | 55,863 | 8,990 | 16.1 | 54,870 | 8,441 | 15.4 | 136,784 | 12,838 | 9.4 | 28,553 | 2,569 | 9.0 |
| 1996..... | 55,606 | 9,044 | 16.3 | 54,599 | 8,488 | 15.5 | 135,586 | 12,940 | 9.5 | 28,464 | 2,667 | 9.4 |
| 1995..... | 55,444 | 8,981 | 16.2 | 54,532 | 8,474 | 15.5 | 134,149 | 12,869 | 9.6 | 28,436 | 2,572 | 9.0 |
| 1994..... | 55,186 | 9,346 | 16.9 | 54,221 | 8,826 | 16.3 | 133,289 | 13,187 | 9.9 | 27,985 | 2,846 | 10.2 |
| 1993..... | 54,639 | 9,752 | 17.8 | 53,614 | 9,123 | 17.0 | 132,680 | 13,535 | 10.2 | 27,580 | 2,939 | 10.7 |
| 1992 ⁴ | 54,110 | 9,399 | 17.4 | 53,110 | 8,752 | 16.5 | 131,694 | 12,871 | 9.8 | 27,256 | 2,989 | 11.0 |
| 1991 ⁵ | 52,523 | 8,848 | 16.8 | 51,627 | 8,316 | 16.1 | 130,312 | 12,097 | 9.3 | 27,297 | 2,802 | 10.3 |
| 1990..... | 51,929 | 8,232 | 15.9 | 51,028 | 7,696 | 15.1 | 129,784 | 11,387 | 8.8 | 26,898 | 2,707 | 10.1 |
| 1989..... | 51,400 | 7,599 | 14.8 | 50,704 | 7,164 | 14.1 | 128,974 | 10,647 | 8.3 | 26,479 | 2,539 | 9.6 |
| 1988 ⁶ | 51,203 | 7,435 | 14.5 | 50,590 | 7,095 | 14.0 | 128,031 | 10,687 | 8.3 | 26,001 | 2,593 | 10.0 |
| 1987 ⁶ | 51,012 | 7,788 | 15.3 | 50,360 | 7,398 | 14.7 | 126,991 | 10,703 | 8.4 | 25,602 | 2,704 | 10.6 |
| 1986..... | 51,111 | 8,209 | 16.1 | 50,356 | 7,714 | 15.3 | 125,998 | 11,285 | 9.0 | 25,173 | 2,689 | 10.7 |
| 1985..... | 51,031 | 8,253 | 16.2 | 50,358 | 7,838 | 15.6 | 125,258 | 11,909 | 9.5 | 24,629 | 2,698 | 11.0 |
| 1984..... | 50,814 | 8,472 | 16.7 | 50,192 | 8,086 | 16.1 | 123,922 | 11,904 | 9.6 | 24,206 | 2,579 | 10.7 |
| 1983..... | 50,726 | 8,862 | 17.5 | 50,183 | 8,534 | 17.0 | 123,014 | 12,347 | 10.0 | 23,754 | 2,776 | 11.7 |
| 1982..... | 50,920 | 8,678 | 17.0 | 50,305 | 8,282 | 16.5 | 121,766 | 11,971 | 9.8 | 23,234 | 2,870 | 12.4 |
| 1981..... | 51,140 | 7,785 | 15.2 | 50,553 | 7,429 | 14.7 | 120,574 | 10,790 | 8.9 | 22,791 | 2,978 | 13.1 |
| 1980..... | 51,653 | 7,181 | 13.9 | 51,002 | 6,817 | 13.4 | 118,935 | 9,478 | 8.0 | 22,325 | 3,042 | 13.6 |
| 1979..... | 52,262 | 6,193 | 11.8 | 51,687 | 5,909 | 11.4 | 117,583 | 8,110 | 6.9 | 21,898 | 2,911 | 13.3 |
| 1978..... | 51,669 | 5,831 | 11.3 | 51,409 | 5,674 | 11.0 | 113,832 | 7,897 | 6.9 | 20,950 | 2,530 | 12.1 |
| 1977..... | 52,563 | 6,097 | 11.6 | 52,299 | 5,943 | 11.4 | 112,374 | 7,893 | 7.0 | 20,316 | 2,426 | 11.9 |
| 1976..... | 53,428 | 6,189 | 11.6 | 53,167 | 6,034 | 11.3 | 110,717 | 7,890 | 7.1 | 20,020 | 2,633 | 13.2 |
| 1975..... | 54,405 | 6,927 | 12.7 | 54,126 | 6,748 | 12.5 | 109,105 | 8,210 | 7.5 | 19,654 | 2,634 | 13.4 |
| 1974..... | 55,590 | 6,223 | 11.2 | 55,320 | 6,079 | 11.0 | 107,579 | 7,053 | 6.6 | 19,206 | 2,460 | 12.8 |
| 1973..... | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 56,211 | 5,462 | 9.7 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 2,698 | 14.4 |
| 1972..... | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 57,181 | 5,784 | 10.1 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 3,072 | 16.8 |
| 1971..... | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 58,119 | 6,341 | 10.9 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 3,605 | 19.9 |
| 1970..... | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 58,472 | 6,138 | 10.5 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 4,011 | 22.6 |
| 1969..... | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 58,578 | 5,667 | 9.7 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 4,052 | 23.3 |
| 1968..... | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 6,373 | 10.7 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 17,062 | 3,939 | 23.1 |
| 1967..... | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 6,729 | 11.3 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 16,791 | 4,646 | 27.7 |
| 1966..... | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 7,204 | 12.1 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 16,514 | 4,357 | 26.4 |
| 1965..... | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 8,595 | 14.4 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| 1960..... | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 11,229 | 20.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| 1959..... | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 11,386 | 20.6 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 4,744 | 33.1 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2010—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apspd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Race, Hispanic origin, and year | Under 18 years | | | | | | 18 to 64 years | | | 65 years and older | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------|------------------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|---------------|---------|--------------------|---------------|---------|
| | All people | | | Related children in families | | | Total | Below poverty | | Total | Below poverty | |
| | Total | Below poverty | | Total | Below poverty | | | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent |
| | | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | | | | | | |
| WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC⁷ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 40,494 | 5,002 | 12.4 | 39,869 | 4,675 | 11.7 | 125,657 | 12,481 | 9.9 | 31,052 | 2,116 | 6.8 |
| 2009..... | 40,917 | 4,850 | 11.9 | 40,319 | 4,518 | 11.2 | 125,511 | 11,658 | 9.3 | 30,736 | 2,022 | 6.6 |
| 2008..... | 41,309 | 4,364 | 10.6 | 40,707 | 4,059 | 10.0 | 125,482 | 10,380 | 8.3 | 30,149 | 2,280 | 7.6 |
| 2007..... | 41,979 | 4,255 | 10.1 | 41,304 | 3,996 | 9.7 | 125,161 | 9,598 | 7.7 | 29,442 | 2,179 | 7.4 |
| 2006..... | 42,212 | 4,208 | 10.0 | 41,563 | 3,930 | 9.5 | 124,847 | 9,761 | 7.8 | 28,990 | 2,044 | 7.0 |
| 2005..... | 42,523 | 4,254 | 10.0 | 41,867 | 3,973 | 9.5 | 124,326 | 9,708 | 7.8 | 28,704 | 2,264 | 7.9 |
| 2004 ¹ | 42,978 | 4,519 | 10.5 | 42,363 | 4,190 | 9.9 | 123,481 | 10,236 | 8.3 | 28,639 | 2,153 | 7.5 |
| 2003..... | 43,150 | 4,233 | 9.8 | 42,547 | 3,957 | 9.3 | 123,110 | 9,391 | 7.6 | 28,335 | 2,277 | 8.0 |
| 2002..... | 43,614 | 4,090 | 9.4 | 43,017 | 3,848 | 8.9 | 122,511 | 9,157 | 7.5 | 28,018 | 2,321 | 8.3 |
| WHITE, NOT HISPANIC⁸ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001..... | 44,095 | 4,194 | 9.5 | 43,459 | 3,887 | 8.9 | 122,470 | 8,811 | 7.2 | 27,973 | 2,266 | 8.1 |
| 2000 ² | 44,244 | 4,018 | 9.1 | 43,554 | 3,715 | 8.5 | 121,499 | 8,130 | 6.7 | 27,948 | 2,218 | 7.9 |
| 1999 ³ | 44,272 | 4,155 | 9.4 | 43,570 | 3,832 | 8.8 | 120,341 | 8,462 | 7.0 | 27,952 | 2,118 | 7.6 |
| 1998..... | 45,355 | 4,822 | 10.6 | 44,670 | 4,458 | 10.0 | 120,282 | 8,760 | 7.3 | 27,118 | 2,217 | 8.2 |
| 1997..... | 45,491 | 5,204 | 11.4 | 44,665 | 4,759 | 10.7 | 119,373 | 9,088 | 7.6 | 26,995 | 2,200 | 8.1 |
| 1996..... | 45,605 | 5,072 | 11.1 | 44,844 | 4,656 | 10.4 | 118,822 | 9,074 | 7.6 | 27,033 | 2,316 | 8.6 |
| 1995..... | 45,689 | 5,115 | 11.2 | 44,973 | 4,745 | 10.6 | 118,228 | 8,908 | 7.5 | 27,034 | 2,243 | 8.3 |
| 1994..... | 46,668 | 5,823 | 12.5 | 45,874 | 5,404 | 11.8 | 119,192 | 9,732 | 8.2 | 26,684 | 2,556 | 9.6 |
| 1993..... | 46,096 | 6,255 | 13.6 | 45,322 | 5,819 | 12.8 | 118,475 | 9,964 | 8.4 | 26,272 | 2,663 | 10.1 |
| 1992 ⁴ | 45,590 | 6,017 | 13.2 | 44,833 | 5,558 | 12.4 | 117,386 | 9,461 | 8.1 | 26,025 | 2,724 | 10.5 |
| 1991 ⁵ | 45,236 | 5,918 | 13.1 | 44,506 | 5,497 | 12.4 | 117,672 | 9,244 | 7.9 | 26,208 | 2,580 | 9.8 |
| 1990..... | 44,797 | 5,532 | 12.3 | 44,045 | 5,106 | 11.6 | 117,477 | 8,619 | 7.3 | 25,854 | 2,471 | 9.6 |
| 1989..... | 44,492 | 5,110 | 11.5 | 43,938 | 4,779 | 10.9 | 116,983 | 8,154 | 7.0 | 25,504 | 2,335 | 9.2 |
| 1988 ⁶ | 44,438 | 4,888 | 11.0 | 43,910 | 4,594 | 10.5 | 116,479 | 8,293 | 7.1 | 25,044 | 2,384 | 9.5 |
| 1987 ⁶ | 44,461 | 5,230 | 11.8 | 43,907 | 4,902 | 11.2 | 115,721 | 8,327 | 7.2 | 24,754 | 2,472 | 10.0 |
| 1986..... | 44,664 | 5,789 | 13.0 | 44,041 | 5,388 | 12.2 | 115,157 | 8,963 | 7.8 | 24,298 | 2,492 | 10.3 |
| 1985..... | 44,752 | 5,745 | 12.8 | 44,199 | 5,421 | 12.3 | 114,969 | 9,608 | 8.4 | 23,734 | 2,486 | 10.5 |
| 1984..... | 44,886 | 6,156 | 13.7 | 44,349 | 5,828 | 13.1 | 114,180 | 9,734 | 8.5 | 23,402 | 2,410 | 10.3 |
| 1983..... | 44,830 | 6,649 | 14.8 | 44,374 | 6,381 | 14.4 | 113,570 | 10,279 | 9.1 | 22,992 | 2,610 | 11.4 |
| 1982..... | 45,531 | 6,566 | 14.4 | 45,001 | 6,229 | 13.8 | 113,717 | 10,082 | 8.9 | 22,655 | 2,714 | 12.0 |
| 1981..... | 45,950 | 5,946 | 12.9 | 45,440 | 5,639 | 12.4 | 112,722 | 9,207 | 8.2 | 22,237 | 2,834 | 12.7 |
| 1980..... | 46,578 | 5,510 | 11.8 | 45,989 | 5,174 | 11.3 | 111,460 | 7,990 | 7.2 | 21,760 | 2,865 | 13.2 |
| 1979..... | 46,967 | 4,730 | 10.1 | 46,448 | 4,476 | 9.6 | 110,509 | 6,930 | 6.3 | 21,339 | 2,759 | 12.9 |
| 1978..... | 46,819 | 4,506 | 9.6 | 46,606 | 4,383 | 9.4 | 107,481 | 6,837 | 6.4 | 20,431 | 2,412 | 11.8 |
| 1977..... | 47,689 | 4,714 | 9.9 | 47,459 | 4,582 | 9.7 | 106,063 | 6,772 | 6.4 | 19,812 | 2,316 | 11.7 |
| 1976..... | 48,824 | 4,799 | 9.8 | 48,601 | 4,664 | 9.6 | 104,846 | 6,720 | 6.4 | 19,565 | 2,506 | 12.8 |
| 1975..... | 49,670 | 5,342 | 10.8 | 49,421 | 5,185 | 10.5 | 103,496 | 7,039 | 6.8 | 19,251 | 2,503 | 13.0 |
| 1974..... | 50,759 | 4,820 | 9.5 | 50,520 | 4,697 | 9.3 | 101,894 | 6,051 | 5.9 | 18,810 | 2,346 | 12.5 |
| BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 12,625 | 4,817 | 38.2 | 12,388 | 4,717 | 38.1 | 25,370 | 5,908 | 23.3 | 3,500 | 636 | 18.2 |
| 2009..... | 12,655 | 4,480 | 35.4 | 12,445 | 4,349 | 34.9 | 24,815 | 5,441 | 21.9 | 3,405 | 655 | 19.2 |
| 2008..... | 12,388 | 4,202 | 33.9 | 12,201 | 4,104 | 33.6 | 24,404 | 5,017 | 20.6 | 3,305 | 663 | 20.0 |
| 2007..... | 12,380 | 4,178 | 33.7 | 12,227 | 4,106 | 33.6 | 23,968 | 4,742 | 19.8 | 3,215 | 748 | 23.3 |
| 2006..... | 12,375 | 4,086 | 33.0 | 12,206 | 3,977 | 32.6 | 23,510 | 4,652 | 19.8 | 3,128 | 710 | 22.7 |
| 2005..... | 12,159 | 4,074 | 33.5 | 11,975 | 3,972 | 33.2 | 23,338 | 4,735 | 20.3 | 3,053 | 708 | 23.2 |
| 2004 ¹ | 12,190 | 4,059 | 33.3 | 12,012 | 3,962 | 33.0 | 22,842 | 4,638 | 20.3 | 3,005 | 714 | 23.8 |
| 2003..... | 12,215 | 4,108 | 33.6 | 11,989 | 3,977 | 33.2 | 22,355 | 4,313 | 19.3 | 2,933 | 688 | 23.5 |
| 2002..... | 12,114 | 3,817 | 31.5 | 11,931 | 3,733 | 31.3 | 22,170 | 4,376 | 19.7 | 2,922 | 691 | 23.6 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2010—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/aprd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Race, Hispanic origin, and year | Under 18 years | | | | | | 18 to 64 years | | | 65 years and older | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------|------------------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|---------------|---------|--------------------|---------------|---------|
| | All people | | | Related children in families | | | Total | Below poverty | | Total | Below poverty | |
| | Total | Below poverty | | Total | Below poverty | | | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent |
| | | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | | | | | | |
| BLACK ALONE⁹ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 11,145 | 4,362 | 39.1 | 10,936 | 4,282 | 39.2 | 24,425 | 5,702 | 23.3 | 3,394 | 612 | 18.0 |
| 2009..... | 11,282 | 4,033 | 35.7 | 11,102 | 3,919 | 35.3 | 23,953 | 5,264 | 22.0 | 3,320 | 647 | 19.5 |
| 2008..... | 11,172 | 3,878 | 34.7 | 10,998 | 3,781 | 34.4 | 23,565 | 4,855 | 20.6 | 3,229 | 646 | 20.0 |
| 2007..... | 11,302 | 3,904 | 34.5 | 11,174 | 3,838 | 34.3 | 23,213 | 4,602 | 19.8 | 3,150 | 731 | 23.2 |
| 2006..... | 11,315 | 3,777 | 33.4 | 11,168 | 3,690 | 33.0 | 22,907 | 4,570 | 19.9 | 3,085 | 701 | 22.7 |
| 2005..... | 11,136 | 3,841 | 34.5 | 10,962 | 3,743 | 34.2 | 22,659 | 4,627 | 20.4 | 3,007 | 701 | 23.3 |
| 2004 ¹ | 11,244 | 3,788 | 33.7 | 11,080 | 3,702 | 33.4 | 22,226 | 4,521 | 20.3 | 2,956 | 705 | 23.8 |
| 2003..... | 11,367 | 3,877 | 34.1 | 11,162 | 3,750 | 33.6 | 21,746 | 4,224 | 19.4 | 2,876 | 680 | 23.7 |
| 2002..... | 11,275 | 3,645 | 32.3 | 11,111 | 3,570 | 32.1 | 21,547 | 4,277 | 19.9 | 2,856 | 680 | 23.8 |
| BLACK⁸ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001..... | 11,556 | 3,492 | 30.2 | 11,419 | 3,423 | 30.0 | 21,462 | 4,018 | 18.7 | 2,853 | 626 | 21.9 |
| 2000 ² | 11,480 | 3,581 | 31.2 | 11,296 | 3,495 | 30.9 | 21,160 | 3,794 | 17.9 | 2,785 | 607 | 21.8 |
| 1999 ³ | 11,488 | 3,813 | 33.2 | 11,260 | 3,698 | 32.8 | 21,518 | 4,000 | 18.6 | 2,750 | 628 | 22.8 |
| 1998..... | 11,317 | 4,151 | 36.7 | 11,176 | 4,073 | 36.4 | 20,837 | 4,222 | 20.3 | 2,723 | 718 | 26.4 |
| 1997..... | 11,367 | 4,225 | 37.2 | 11,193 | 4,116 | 36.8 | 20,400 | 4,191 | 20.5 | 2,691 | 700 | 26.0 |
| 1996..... | 11,338 | 4,519 | 39.9 | 11,155 | 4,411 | 39.5 | 20,155 | 4,515 | 22.4 | 2,616 | 661 | 25.3 |
| 1995..... | 11,369 | 4,761 | 41.9 | 11,198 | 4,644 | 41.5 | 19,892 | 4,483 | 22.5 | 2,478 | 629 | 25.4 |
| 1994..... | 11,211 | 4,906 | 43.8 | 11,044 | 4,787 | 43.3 | 19,585 | 4,590 | 23.4 | 2,557 | 700 | 27.4 |
| 1993..... | 11,127 | 5,125 | 46.1 | 10,969 | 5,030 | 45.9 | 19,272 | 5,049 | 26.2 | 2,510 | 702 | 28.0 |
| 1992 ⁴ | 10,956 | 5,106 | 46.6 | 10,823 | 5,015 | 46.3 | 18,952 | 4,884 | 25.8 | 2,504 | 838 | 33.5 |
| 1991 ⁵ | 10,350 | 4,755 | 45.9 | 10,178 | 4,637 | 45.6 | 18,355 | 4,607 | 25.1 | 2,606 | 880 | 33.8 |
| 1990..... | 10,162 | 4,550 | 44.8 | 9,980 | 4,412 | 44.2 | 18,097 | 4,427 | 24.5 | 2,547 | 860 | 33.8 |
| 1989..... | 10,012 | 4,375 | 43.7 | 9,847 | 4,257 | 43.2 | 17,833 | 4,164 | 23.3 | 2,487 | 763 | 30.7 |
| 1988 ⁶ | 9,865 | 4,296 | 43.5 | 9,681 | 4,148 | 42.8 | 17,548 | 4,275 | 24.4 | 2,436 | 785 | 32.2 |
| 1987 ⁶ | 9,730 | 4,385 | 45.1 | 9,546 | 4,234 | 44.4 | 17,245 | 4,361 | 25.3 | 2,387 | 774 | 32.4 |
| 1986..... | 9,629 | 4,148 | 43.1 | 9,467 | 4,037 | 42.7 | 16,911 | 4,113 | 24.3 | 2,331 | 722 | 31.0 |
| 1985..... | 9,545 | 4,157 | 43.6 | 9,405 | 4,057 | 43.1 | 16,667 | 4,052 | 24.3 | 2,273 | 717 | 31.5 |
| 1984..... | 9,480 | 4,413 | 46.6 | 9,356 | 4,320 | 46.2 | 16,369 | 4,368 | 26.7 | 2,238 | 710 | 31.7 |
| 1983..... | 9,417 | 4,398 | 46.7 | 9,245 | 4,273 | 46.2 | 16,065 | 4,694 | 29.2 | 2,197 | 791 | 36.0 |
| 1982..... | 9,400 | 4,472 | 47.6 | 9,269 | 4,388 | 47.3 | 15,692 | 4,415 | 28.1 | 2,124 | 811 | 38.2 |
| 1981..... | 9,374 | 4,237 | 45.2 | 9,291 | 4,170 | 44.9 | 15,358 | 4,117 | 26.8 | 2,102 | 820 | 39.0 |
| 1980..... | 9,368 | 3,961 | 42.3 | 9,287 | 3,906 | 42.1 | 14,987 | 3,835 | 25.6 | 2,054 | 783 | 38.1 |
| 1979..... | 9,307 | 3,833 | 41.2 | 9,172 | 3,745 | 40.8 | 14,596 | 3,478 | 23.8 | 2,040 | 740 | 36.2 |
| 1978..... | 9,229 | 3,830 | 41.5 | 9,168 | 3,781 | 41.2 | 13,774 | 3,133 | 22.7 | 1,954 | 662 | 33.9 |
| 1977..... | 9,296 | 3,888 | 41.8 | 9,253 | 3,850 | 41.6 | 13,483 | 3,137 | 23.3 | 1,930 | 701 | 36.3 |
| 1976..... | 9,322 | 3,787 | 40.6 | 9,291 | 3,758 | 40.4 | 13,224 | 3,163 | 23.9 | 1,852 | 644 | 34.8 |
| 1975..... | 9,421 | 3,925 | 41.7 | 9,374 | 3,884 | 41.4 | 12,872 | 2,968 | 23.1 | 1,795 | 652 | 36.3 |
| 1974..... | 9,439 | 3,755 | 39.8 | 9,384 | 3,713 | 39.6 | 12,539 | 2,836 | 22.6 | 1,721 | 591 | 34.3 |
| 1973..... | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 9,405 | 3,822 | 40.6 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 1,672 | 620 | 37.1 |
| 1972..... | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 9,426 | 4,025 | 42.7 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 1,603 | 640 | 39.9 |
| 1971..... | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 9,414 | 3,836 | 40.4 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 1,584 | 623 | 39.3 |
| 1970..... | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 9,448 | 3,922 | 41.5 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 1,422 | 683 | 48.0 |
| 1969..... | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 9,290 | 3,677 | 39.6 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 1,373 | 689 | 50.2 |
| 1968..... | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 4,188 | 43.1 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 1,374 | 655 | 47.7 |
| 1967..... | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 4,558 | 47.4 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 1,341 | 715 | 53.3 |
| 1966..... | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 4,774 | 50.6 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 1,311 | 722 | 55.1 |
| 1965..... | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 5,022 | 65.6 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 711 | 62.5 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2010—Con.(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Race, Hispanic origin, and year | Under 18 years | | | | | | 18 to 64 years | | | 65 years and older | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------|------------------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|---------------|---------|--------------------|---------------|---------|
| | All people | | | Related children in families | | | Total | Below poverty | | Total | Below poverty | |
| | Total | Below poverty | | Total | Below poverty | | | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent |
| | | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | | | | | | |
| ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 4,012 | 547 | 13.6 | 3,966 | 525 | 13.2 | 10,190 | 1,100 | 10.8 | 1,483 | 213 | 14.4 |
| 2009..... | 3,996 | 531 | 13.3 | 3,946 | 507 | 12.9 | 9,898 | 1,154 | 11.7 | 1,378 | 216 | 15.7 |
| 2008..... | 3,717 | 494 | 13.3 | 3,678 | 476 | 12.9 | 9,507 | 1,031 | 10.8 | 1,319 | 162 | 12.3 |
| 2007..... | 3,606 | 431 | 11.9 | 3,558 | 402 | 11.3 | 9,531 | 892 | 9.4 | 1,293 | 144 | 11.2 |
| 2006..... | 3,573 | 408 | 11.4 | 3,530 | 398 | 11.3 | 9,553 | 897 | 9.4 | 1,205 | 142 | 11.8 |
| 2005..... | 3,472 | 359 | 10.3 | 3,435 | 352 | 10.2 | 9,115 | 999 | 11.0 | 1,144 | 144 | 12.6 |
| 2004 ¹ | 3,406 | 329 | 9.7 | 3,367 | 311 | 9.2 | 8,780 | 819 | 9.3 | 1,104 | 147 | 13.3 |
| 2003..... | 3,316 | 420 | 12.7 | 3,279 | 406 | 12.4 | 8,510 | 956 | 11.2 | 1,065 | 152 | 14.2 |
| 2002..... | 3,199 | 353 | 11.0 | 3,159 | 338 | 10.7 | 8,292 | 804 | 9.7 | 995 | 86 | 8.7 |
| ASIAN ALONE¹⁰ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 3,297 | 474 | 14.4 | 3,268 | 459 | 14.0 | 9,573 | 1,043 | 10.9 | 1,454 | 213 | 14.6 |
| 2009..... | 3,311 | 463 | 14.0 | 3,271 | 444 | 13.6 | 9,344 | 1,069 | 11.4 | 1,350 | 213 | 15.8 |
| 2008..... | 3,052 | 446 | 14.6 | 3,016 | 430 | 14.2 | 8,961 | 974 | 10.9 | 1,296 | 157 | 12.1 |
| 2007..... | 2,980 | 374 | 12.5 | 2,932 | 345 | 11.8 | 9,012 | 832 | 9.2 | 1,265 | 143 | 11.3 |
| 2006..... | 2,956 | 360 | 12.2 | 2,915 | 351 | 12.0 | 9,039 | 851 | 9.4 | 1,182 | 142 | 12.0 |
| 2005..... | 2,871 | 317 | 11.1 | 2,842 | 312 | 11.0 | 8,591 | 941 | 11.0 | 1,118 | 143 | 12.8 |
| 2004 ¹ | 2,854 | 281 | 9.9 | 2,823 | 265 | 9.4 | 8,294 | 774 | 9.3 | 1,083 | 146 | 13.5 |
| 2003..... | 2,759 | 344 | 12.5 | 2,726 | 331 | 12.1 | 8,044 | 907 | 11.3 | 1,052 | 151 | 14.3 |
| 2002..... | 2,683 | 315 | 11.7 | 2,648 | 302 | 11.4 | 7,881 | 764 | 9.7 | 977 | 82 | 8.4 |
| ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER⁸ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001..... | 3,215 | 369 | 11.5 | 3,169 | 353 | 11.1 | 8,352 | 814 | 9.7 | 899 | 92 | 10.2 |
| 2000 ² | 3,294 | 420 | 12.7 | 3,256 | 407 | 12.5 | 8,500 | 756 | 8.9 | 878 | 82 | 9.3 |
| 1999 ³ | 3,212 | 381 | 11.9 | 3,178 | 367 | 11.5 | 7,879 | 807 | 10.2 | 864 | 96 | 11.1 |
| 1998..... | 3,137 | 564 | 18.0 | 3,099 | 542 | 17.5 | 6,951 | 698 | 10.0 | 785 | 97 | 12.4 |
| 1997..... | 3,096 | 628 | 20.3 | 3,061 | 608 | 19.9 | 6,680 | 753 | 11.3 | 705 | 87 | 12.3 |
| 1996..... | 2,924 | 571 | 19.5 | 2,899 | 553 | 19.1 | 6,484 | 821 | 12.7 | 647 | 63 | 9.7 |
| 1995..... | 2,900 | 564 | 19.5 | 2,858 | 532 | 18.6 | 6,123 | 757 | 12.4 | 622 | 89 | 14.3 |
| 1994..... | 1,739 | 318 | 18.3 | 1,719 | 308 | 17.9 | 4,401 | 589 | 13.4 | 513 | 67 | 13.0 |
| 1993..... | 2,061 | 375 | 18.2 | 2,029 | 358 | 17.6 | 4,871 | 680 | 14.0 | 503 | 79 | 15.6 |
| 1992 ⁴ | 2,218 | 363 | 16.4 | 2,199 | 352 | 16.0 | 5,067 | 568 | 11.2 | 494 | 53 | 10.8 |
| 1991 ⁵ | 2,056 | 360 | 17.5 | 2,036 | 348 | 17.1 | 4,582 | 565 | 12.3 | 555 | 70 | 12.7 |
| 1990..... | 2,126 | 374 | 17.6 | 2,098 | 356 | 17.0 | 4,375 | 422 | 9.6 | 514 | 62 | 12.1 |
| 1989..... | 1,983 | 392 | 19.8 | 1,945 | 368 | 18.9 | 4,225 | 512 | 12.1 | 465 | 34 | 7.4 |
| 1988 ⁶ | 1,970 | 474 | 24.1 | 1,949 | 458 | 23.5 | 4,035 | 583 | 14.4 | 442 | 60 | 13.5 |
| 1987 ⁶ | 1,937 | 455 | 23.5 | 1,908 | 432 | 22.7 | 4,010 | 510 | 12.7 | 375 | 56 | 15.0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2010—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apspd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Race, Hispanic origin, and year | Under 18 years | | | | | | 18 to 64 years | | | 65 years and older | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------|------------------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|---------------|---------|--------------------|---------------|---------|
| | All people | | | Related children in families | | | Total | Below poverty | | Total | Below poverty | |
| | Total | Below poverty | | Total | Below poverty | | | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent |
| | | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | | | | | | |
| HISPANIC (ANY RACE) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 17,435 | 6,110 | 35.0 | 17,051 | 5,881 | 34.5 | 29,576 | 6,619 | 22.4 | 2,857 | 514 | 18.0 |
| 2009..... | 16,965 | 5,610 | 33.1 | 16,655 | 5,419 | 32.5 | 29,031 | 6,224 | 21.4 | 2,815 | 516 | 18.3 |
| 2008..... | 16,370 | 5,010 | 30.6 | 16,138 | 4,888 | 30.3 | 28,311 | 5,452 | 19.3 | 2,717 | 525 | 19.3 |
| 2007..... | 15,647 | 4,482 | 28.6 | 15,375 | 4,348 | 28.3 | 27,731 | 4,970 | 17.9 | 2,555 | 438 | 17.1 |
| 2006..... | 15,147 | 4,072 | 26.9 | 14,907 | 3,959 | 26.6 | 27,209 | 4,698 | 17.3 | 2,428 | 472 | 19.4 |
| 2005..... | 14,654 | 4,143 | 28.3 | 14,361 | 3,977 | 27.7 | 26,051 | 4,765 | 18.3 | 2,315 | 460 | 19.9 |
| 2004 ¹ | 14,173 | 4,098 | 28.9 | 13,929 | 3,985 | 28.6 | 25,324 | 4,620 | 18.2 | 2,194 | 403 | 18.4 |
| 2003..... | 13,730 | 4,077 | 29.7 | 13,519 | 3,982 | 29.5 | 24,490 | 4,568 | 18.7 | 2,080 | 406 | 19.5 |
| 2002..... | 13,210 | 3,782 | 28.6 | 12,971 | 3,653 | 28.2 | 23,952 | 4,334 | 18.1 | 2,053 | 439 | 21.4 |
| 2001..... | 12,763 | 3,570 | 28.0 | 12,539 | 3,433 | 27.4 | 22,653 | 4,014 | 17.7 | 1,896 | 413 | 21.8 |
| 2000 ² | 12,399 | 3,522 | 28.4 | 12,115 | 3,342 | 27.6 | 21,734 | 3,844 | 17.7 | 1,822 | 381 | 20.9 |
| 1999 ³ | 12,188 | 3,693 | 30.3 | 11,912 | 3,561 | 29.9 | 20,782 | 3,843 | 18.5 | 1,661 | 340 | 20.5 |
| 1998..... | 11,152 | 3,837 | 34.4 | 10,921 | 3,670 | 33.6 | 18,668 | 3,877 | 20.8 | 1,696 | 356 | 21.0 |
| 1997..... | 10,802 | 3,972 | 36.8 | 10,625 | 3,865 | 36.4 | 18,217 | 3,951 | 21.7 | 1,617 | 384 | 23.8 |
| 1996..... | 10,511 | 4,237 | 40.3 | 10,255 | 4,090 | 39.9 | 17,587 | 4,089 | 23.3 | 1,516 | 370 | 24.4 |
| 1995..... | 10,213 | 4,080 | 40.0 | 10,011 | 3,938 | 39.3 | 16,673 | 4,153 | 24.9 | 1,458 | 342 | 23.5 |
| 1994..... | 9,822 | 4,075 | 41.5 | 9,621 | 3,956 | 41.1 | 16,192 | 4,018 | 24.8 | 1,428 | 323 | 22.6 |
| 1993..... | 9,462 | 3,873 | 40.9 | 9,188 | 3,666 | 39.9 | 15,708 | 3,956 | 25.2 | 1,390 | 297 | 21.4 |
| 1992 ⁴ | 9,081 | 3,637 | 40.0 | 8,829 | 3,440 | 39.0 | 15,268 | 3,668 | 24.0 | 1,298 | 287 | 22.1 |
| 1991 ⁵ | 7,648 | 3,094 | 40.4 | 7,473 | 2,977 | 39.8 | 13,279 | 3,008 | 22.7 | 1,143 | 237 | 20.8 |
| 1990..... | 7,457 | 2,865 | 38.4 | 7,300 | 2,750 | 37.7 | 12,857 | 2,896 | 22.5 | 1,091 | 245 | 22.5 |
| 1989..... | 7,186 | 2,603 | 36.2 | 7,040 | 2,496 | 35.5 | 12,536 | 2,616 | 20.9 | 1,024 | 211 | 20.6 |
| 1988 ⁶ | 7,003 | 2,631 | 37.6 | 6,908 | 2,576 | 37.3 | 12,056 | 2,501 | 20.7 | 1,005 | 225 | 22.4 |
| 1987 ⁶ | 6,792 | 2,670 | 39.3 | 6,692 | 2,606 | 38.9 | 11,718 | 2,509 | 21.4 | 885 | 243 | 27.5 |
| 1986..... | 6,646 | 2,507 | 37.7 | 6,511 | 2,413 | 37.1 | 11,206 | 2,406 | 21.5 | 906 | 204 | 22.5 |
| 1985..... | 6,475 | 2,606 | 40.3 | 6,346 | 2,512 | 39.6 | 10,685 | 2,411 | 22.6 | 915 | 219 | 23.9 |
| 1984..... | 6,068 | 2,376 | 39.2 | 5,982 | 2,317 | 38.7 | 10,029 | 2,254 | 22.5 | 819 | 176 | 21.5 |
| 1983..... | 6,066 | 2,312 | 38.1 | 5,977 | 2,251 | 37.7 | 9,697 | 2,148 | 22.5 | 782 | 173 | 22.1 |
| 1982..... | 5,527 | 2,181 | 39.5 | 5,436 | 2,117 | 38.9 | 8,262 | 1,963 | 23.8 | 596 | 159 | 26.6 |
| 1981..... | 5,369 | 1,925 | 35.9 | 5,291 | 1,874 | 35.4 | 8,084 | 1,642 | 20.3 | 568 | 146 | 25.7 |
| 1980..... | 5,276 | 1,749 | 33.2 | 5,211 | 1,718 | 33.0 | 7,740 | 1,563 | 20.2 | 582 | 179 | 30.8 |
| 1979..... | 5,483 | 1,535 | 28.0 | 5,426 | 1,505 | 27.7 | 7,314 | 1,232 | 16.8 | 574 | 154 | 26.8 |
| 1978..... | 5,012 | 1,384 | 27.6 | 4,972 | 1,354 | 27.2 | 6,527 | 1,098 | 16.8 | 539 | 125 | 23.2 |
| 1977..... | 5,028 | 1,422 | 28.3 | 5,000 | 1,402 | 28.0 | 6,500 | 1,164 | 17.9 | 518 | 113 | 21.9 |
| 1976..... | 4,771 | 1,443 | 30.2 | 4,736 | 1,424 | 30.1 | 6,034 | 1,212 | 20.1 | 464 | 128 | 27.7 |
| 1975..... | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 4,896 | 1,619 | 33.1 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 137 | 32.6 |
| 1974..... | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 4,939 | 1,414 | 28.6 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 117 | 28.9 |
| 1973..... | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 4,910 | 1,364 | 27.8 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 95 | 24.9 |

(NA) Not available.

¹ For 2004, figures are revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

² Consistent with 2001 data through implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.

³ For 1999, figures are based on Census 2000 population controls.

⁴ For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.

⁵ For 1991, figures are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original March 1992 CPS file.

⁶ For 1988 and 1987, figures are based on new processing procedures and are also revised to reflect corrections to the files after publication of the 1988 advance report *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1988*, P-60, No. 166.

⁷ The 2003 CPS allowed respondents to choose more than one race. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White **and** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian **and** Black or African American, is available from Census 2010 through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2010.

⁸ For 2001 and earlier years, the CPS allowed respondents to report only one race group. The reference race groups for 2001 and earlier poverty data are White, non-Hispanic White, Black, and Asian and Pacific Islander.

⁹ Black alone refers to people who reported Black and did not report any other race.

¹⁰ Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race.

Note: Before 1979, people in unrelated subfamilies were included in people in families. Beginning in 1979, people in unrelated subfamilies are included in all people but are excluded from people in families.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-3.

Poverty Status of Families, by Type of Family: 1959 to 2010(Numbers in thousands. Families as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Race, Hispanic origin, and year | All families | | | Married-couple families | | | Male householder, no wife present | | | Female householder, no husband present | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------|-------------------------|--------|---------|--------------------------------------|--------|---------|---|--------|---------|
| | Below poverty | | | Below poverty | | | Below poverty | | | Below poverty | | |
| | Total | Number | Percent | Total | Number | Percent | Total | Number | Percent | Total | Number | Percent |
| ALL RACES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 78,633 | 9,221 | 11.7 | 58,047 | 3,596 | 6.2 | 5,560 | 880 | 15.8 | 15,026 | 4,745 | 31.6 |
| 2009..... | 78,867 | 8,792 | 11.1 | 58,428 | 3,409 | 5.8 | 5,582 | 942 | 16.9 | 14,857 | 4,441 | 29.9 |
| 2008..... | 78,874 | 8,147 | 10.3 | 59,137 | 3,261 | 5.5 | 5,255 | 723 | 13.8 | 14,482 | 4,163 | 28.7 |
| 2007..... | 77,908 | 7,623 | 9.8 | 58,395 | 2,849 | 4.9 | 5,103 | 696 | 13.6 | 14,411 | 4,078 | 28.3 |
| 2006..... | 78,454 | 7,668 | 9.8 | 58,964 | 2,910 | 4.9 | 5,067 | 671 | 13.2 | 14,424 | 4,087 | 28.3 |
| 2005..... | 77,418 | 7,657 | 9.9 | 58,189 | 2,944 | 5.1 | 5,134 | 669 | 13.0 | 14,095 | 4,044 | 28.7 |
| 2004 ¹ | 76,866 | 7,835 | 10.2 | 57,983 | 3,216 | 5.5 | 4,901 | 657 | 13.4 | 13,981 | 3,962 | 28.3 |
| 2003..... | 76,232 | 7,607 | 10.0 | 57,725 | 3,115 | 5.4 | 4,717 | 636 | 13.5 | 13,791 | 3,856 | 28.0 |
| 2002..... | 75,616 | 7,229 | 9.6 | 57,327 | 3,052 | 5.3 | 4,663 | 564 | 12.1 | 13,626 | 3,613 | 26.5 |
| 2001..... | 74,340 | 6,813 | 9.2 | 56,755 | 2,760 | 4.9 | 4,440 | 583 | 13.1 | 13,146 | 3,470 | 26.4 |
| 2000 ² | 73,778 | 6,400 | 8.7 | 56,598 | 2,637 | 4.7 | 4,277 | 485 | 11.3 | 12,903 | 3,278 | 25.4 |
| 1999 ³ | 73,206 | 6,792 | 9.3 | 56,290 | 2,748 | 4.9 | 4,099 | 485 | 11.8 | 12,818 | 3,559 | 27.8 |
| 1998..... | 71,551 | 7,186 | 10.0 | 54,778 | 2,879 | 5.3 | 3,977 | 476 | 12.0 | 12,796 | 3,831 | 29.9 |
| 1997..... | 70,884 | 7,324 | 10.3 | 54,321 | 2,821 | 5.2 | 3,911 | 507 | 13.0 | 12,652 | 3,995 | 31.6 |
| 1996..... | 70,241 | 7,708 | 11.0 | 53,604 | 3,010 | 5.6 | 3,847 | 531 | 13.8 | 12,790 | 4,167 | 32.6 |
| 1995..... | 69,597 | 7,532 | 10.8 | 53,570 | 2,982 | 5.6 | 3,513 | 493 | 14.0 | 12,514 | 4,057 | 32.4 |
| 1994..... | 69,313 | 8,053 | 11.6 | 53,865 | 3,272 | 6.1 | 3,228 | 549 | 17.0 | 12,220 | 4,232 | 34.6 |
| 1993..... | 68,506 | 8,393 | 12.3 | 53,181 | 3,481 | 6.5 | 2,914 | 488 | 16.8 | 12,411 | 4,424 | 35.6 |
| 1992 ⁴ | 68,216 | 8,144 | 11.9 | 53,090 | 3,385 | 6.4 | 3,065 | 484 | 15.8 | 12,061 | 4,275 | 35.4 |
| 1991 ⁵ | 67,175 | 7,712 | 11.5 | 52,457 | 3,158 | 6.0 | 3,025 | 392 | 13.0 | 11,693 | 4,161 | 35.6 |
| 1990..... | 66,322 | 7,098 | 10.7 | 52,147 | 2,981 | 5.7 | 2,907 | 349 | 12.0 | 11,268 | 3,768 | 33.4 |
| 1989..... | 66,090 | 6,784 | 10.3 | 52,317 | 2,931 | 5.6 | 2,884 | 348 | 12.1 | 10,890 | 3,504 | 32.2 |
| 1988 ⁶ | 65,837 | 6,874 | 10.4 | 52,100 | 2,897 | 5.6 | 2,847 | 336 | 11.8 | 10,890 | 3,642 | 33.4 |
| 1987..... | 65,204 | 7,005 | 10.7 | 51,675 | 3,011 | 5.8 | 2,833 | 340 | 12.0 | 10,696 | 3,654 | 34.2 |
| 1986..... | 64,491 | 7,023 | 10.9 | 51,537 | 3,123 | 6.1 | 2,510 | 287 | 11.4 | 10,445 | 3,613 | 34.6 |
| 1985..... | 63,558 | 7,223 | 11.4 | 50,933 | 3,438 | 6.7 | 2,414 | 311 | 12.9 | 10,211 | 3,474 | 34.0 |
| 1984..... | 62,706 | 7,277 | 11.6 | 50,350 | 3,488 | 6.9 | 2,228 | 292 | 13.1 | 10,129 | 3,498 | 34.5 |
| 1983..... | 62,015 | 7,647 | 12.3 | 50,081 | 3,815 | 7.6 | 2,038 | 268 | 13.2 | 9,896 | 3,564 | 36.0 |
| 1982..... | 61,393 | 7,512 | 12.2 | 49,908 | 3,789 | 7.6 | 2,016 | 290 | 14.4 | 9,469 | 3,434 | 36.3 |
| 1981..... | 61,019 | 6,851 | 11.2 | 49,630 | 3,394 | 6.8 | 1,986 | 205 | 10.3 | 9,403 | 3,252 | 34.6 |
| 1980..... | 60,309 | 6,217 | 10.3 | 49,294 | 3,032 | 6.2 | 1,933 | 213 | 11.0 | 9,082 | 2,972 | 32.7 |
| 1979..... | 59,550 | 5,461 | 9.2 | 49,112 | 2,640 | 5.4 | 1,733 | 176 | 10.2 | 8,705 | 2,645 | 30.4 |
| 1978..... | 57,804 | 5,280 | 9.1 | 47,692 | 2,474 | 5.2 | 1,654 | 152 | 9.2 | 8,458 | 2,654 | 31.4 |
| 1977..... | 57,215 | 5,311 | 9.3 | 47,385 | 2,524 | 5.3 | 1,594 | 177 | 11.1 | 8,236 | 2,610 | 31.7 |
| 1976..... | 56,710 | 5,311 | 9.4 | 47,497 | 2,606 | 5.5 | 1,500 | 162 | 10.8 | 7,713 | 2,543 | 33.0 |
| 1975..... | 56,245 | 5,450 | 9.7 | 47,318 | 2,904 | 6.1 | 1,445 | 116 | 8.0 | 7,482 | 2,430 | 32.5 |
| 1974..... | 55,698 | 4,922 | 8.8 | 47,069 | 2,474 | 5.3 | 1,399 | 125 | 8.9 | 7,230 | 2,324 | 32.1 |
| 1973..... | 55,053 | 4,828 | 8.8 | 46,812 | 2,482 | 5.3 | 1,438 | 154 | 10.7 | 6,804 | 2,193 | 32.2 |
| 1972..... | 54,373 | 5,075 | 9.3 | 46,314 | (NA) | (NA) | 1,452 | (NA) | (NA) | 6,607 | 2,158 | 32.7 |
| 1971..... | 53,296 | 5,303 | 10.0 | 45,752 | (NA) | (NA) | 1,353 | (NA) | (NA) | 6,191 | 2,100 | 33.9 |
| 1970..... | 52,227 | 5,260 | 10.1 | 44,739 | (NA) | (NA) | 1,487 | (NA) | (NA) | 6,001 | 1,952 | 32.5 |
| 1969..... | 51,586 | 5,008 | 9.7 | 44,436 | (NA) | (NA) | 1,559 | (NA) | (NA) | 5,591 | 1,827 | 32.7 |
| 1968..... | 50,511 | 5,047 | 10.0 | 43,842 | (NA) | (NA) | 1,228 | (NA) | (NA) | 5,441 | 1,755 | 32.3 |
| 1967..... | 49,835 | 5,667 | 11.4 | 43,292 | (NA) | (NA) | 1,210 | (NA) | (NA) | 5,333 | 1,774 | 33.3 |
| 1966..... | 48,921 | 5,784 | 11.8 | 42,553 | (NA) | (NA) | 1,197 | (NA) | (NA) | 5,171 | 1,721 | 33.1 |
| 1965..... | 48,278 | 6,721 | 13.9 | 42,107 | (NA) | (NA) | 1,179 | (NA) | (NA) | 4,992 | 1,916 | 38.4 |
| 1964..... | 47,836 | 7,160 | 15.0 | 41,648 | (NA) | (NA) | 1,182 | (NA) | (NA) | 5,006 | 1,822 | 36.4 |
| 1963..... | 47,436 | 7,554 | 15.9 | 41,311 | (NA) | (NA) | 1,243 | (NA) | (NA) | 4,882 | 1,972 | 40.4 |
| 1962..... | 46,998 | 8,077 | 17.2 | 40,923 | (NA) | (NA) | 1,334 | (NA) | (NA) | 4,741 | 2,034 | 42.9 |
| 1961..... | 46,341 | 8,391 | 18.1 | 40,405 | (NA) | (NA) | 1,293 | (NA) | (NA) | 4,643 | 1,954 | 42.1 |
| 1960..... | 45,435 | 8,243 | 18.1 | 39,624 | (NA) | (NA) | 1,202 | (NA) | (NA) | 4,609 | 1,955 | 42.4 |
| 1959..... | 45,054 | 8,320 | 18.5 | 39,335 | (NA) | (NA) | 1,226 | (NA) | (NA) | 4,493 | 1,916 | 42.6 |

(NA) Not available.

¹ For 2004, figures are revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.² Consistent with 2001 data through implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.³ For 1999, figures are based on Census 2000 population controls.⁴ For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.⁵ For 1991, figures are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original March 1992 CPS file.⁶ For 1988 and 1987, figures are based on new processing procedures and are also revised to reflect corrections to the files after publication of the 1988 advance report *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1988*, P-60, No. 166.

Note: Before 1979, unrelated subfamilies were included in all families. Beginning in 1979, unrelated subfamilies are excluded from all families.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

APPENDIX C. ESTIMATES OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

Quality of Health Insurance Coverage Estimates

National surveys and health insurance coverage. Health insurance coverage is likely to be underreported on the Current Population Survey (CPS). While underreporting affects most, if not all, surveys, underreporting of health insurance coverage appears to be a larger problem in the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) than in other national surveys that ask about insurance. Some reasons for the disparity may include the fact that income, not health insurance, is the main focus of the ASEC questionnaire. In addition, the ASEC collects health insurance information in February through April but asks about the previous year's coverage. Asking annual retrospective questions appears to cause few problems when collecting income data (possibly because the interview period is close to when people pay their taxes), but may be less than ideal when asking about health insurance coverage. Compared with other national surveys, the CPS estimate of the number of people without health insurance more closely approximates the number of people who are uninsured at a specific point in time during the year than the number of people uninsured for the entire year. For a comparison of health insurance coverage rates from the major federal surveys, see *How Many People Lack Insurance and for How Long?* (Congressional Budget Office, May 2003) at <www.cbo.gov/doc.cfm?index=4210>.

Reporting of coverage through major federal health insurance programs. The CPS ASEC data underreport Medicare and Medicaid coverage compared with enrollment and participation data from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).¹ Because the CPS is largely a labor force survey, interviewers receive less training on health insurance concepts than labor concepts. Additionally, many people may not be aware that a health insurance program covers them or their children if they have not used covered services recently. CMS data, on the other hand, represent the actual number of people who have enrolled or participated in these programs.

The State Health Access Data Assistance Center (SHADAC) of the University of Minnesota has worked with the U.S. Census Bureau, CMS, and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) on a research project to evaluate why CPS ASEC estimates of the number of people with Medicaid are lower than counts of the number of people enrolled in the program from CMS. Reports from all four phases of the research project are available from the Census Bureau's Web site at <www.census.gov/did/www/snacc/>.

During Phase 1, a database of Medicaid and Medicare enrollment was built using the CMS Medicaid Statistical Information System (MSIS)

¹ CMS is the federal agency primarily responsible for administering the Medicare and Medicaid programs at the national level.

files merged with CMS Medicare Enrollment Database (EDB) files. The quality of the database was evaluated using two Census Bureau files: the Master Address File/Auxiliary Reference File (MAFARF) and the Person Characteristics File (PCF).

During Phase 2, files from the MSIS were linked with the CPS ASEC files, and the individual records were compared. The report from Phase 2 showed a gap between CPS ASEC estimates and MSIS files of 2.8 million Medicaid enrollees. A key finding indicating survey response error in the CPS ASEC was that 16.9 percent of people with an MSIS record indicating Medicaid coverage reported in the CPS ASEC that they were uninsured.² The report found that Medicaid subscribers with longer and more recent enrollment were more likely to report coverage. Respondents for children enrolled in Medicaid were more apt to report coverage for those children than for enrolled adults within the household. Families with lower incomes tended to report coverage more frequently. Individuals who received Medicaid services during the reporting cycle tended to report coverage more often than individuals who had not received services. Reporting differences were also apparent among states.

² For consistency purposes across the MSIS and the CPS, SHADAC removed all MSIS enrollees who received only partial coverage, those who had died before the CPS reporting cycle, and all duplicate person records. Also, all State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) enrollees were removed from the MSIS count.

Phase 3 of the research project was further broken down into three steps that attempted to account for discrepancies found in Phase 2 between the MSIS records and the CPS ASEC files. These steps focused on determining the number of enrollees who were out-of-scope for the 2001 March CPS interview (people living in institutions and other group quarters are not eligible for CPS ASEC interview; MSIS counts all people, regardless of their living situation). Phase 3 narrowed the gap between CPS ASEC estimates and MSIS files by 1.0 million, to 1.8 million Medicaid enrollees.

Phase 4 consisted of repeating the Phase 2 process using the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) data instead of CPS ASEC data. The purpose of this was twofold: to provide explanations for the differences found between NHIS data and MSIS files and to examine how differing survey designs and methodologies affect the survey data and estimates. The report found that the NHIS Medicaid undercount was 27.3 percent in 2001 and 21.7 percent in 2002, but noted that the NHIS added questions in 2004 and these results may not apply to more recent data. The report found higher false-negative reporting for enrollees who were older, had higher incomes, and also had private insurance. False-negative reporting was lower for very low-income enrollees, those on other benefits programs, and those who had recently used Medicaid services. The report found that the dynamics of false-negative reporting was similar in the NHIS and CPS ASEC.

SHADAC released an imputation adjustment for public use CPS ASEC microdata through its Web site to help researchers interested in partially adjusting for CPS ASEC Medicaid underreporting.³ This is an experimental imputation and was produced for interested parties to use in their research. The Census Bureau has not evaluated the methodology, and users should be aware that this is not an official data product.

Enhancements in 2010. SHADAC has also done research to improve the CPS ASEC imputation and allocation processes.⁴ After evaluating the methodology, the Census Bureau decided to implement these changes for data from the 2000 to 2010 CPS ASEC Supplements. From this point forward, this methodology will be used and is now incorporated into the approved historical series from the 2000 to 2010 CPS ASEC Supplements. For more information, see <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/data/usernote/index.html>.

There are several ongoing projects aimed at improving the quality of health coverage data from the CPS ASEC. This research includes: 1) cognitive research and field testing to improve the wording of the CPS ASEC health coverage questions; 2) editing and imputation research,

³ See <www.shadac.org/publications/medicaid-under-reporting-in-cps-and-one-approach-partial-correction> for more information.

⁴ See <www.shadac.org/publications/are-current-population-survey-uninsurance-estimates-too-high-examination-imputation-pro>.

including additional research on the use of models that attempt to account for Medicaid underreporting; and 3) expanding the number of studies that match administrative Medicaid data to current survey data to include other surveys, such as the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) and the American Community Survey (ACS). This research will make it possible to compare and contrast CPS ASEC underreporting rates with other surveys, allowing Census Bureau analysts to better understand the nature and impact of CPS ASEC health coverage underreporting.

After consulting with health insurance experts, the Census Bureau modified the definition of the population without health insurance in the supplement to the March 1998 CPS, which collected data about coverage in 1997. Previously, people with no coverage other than access to the Indian Health Service were counted as part of the insured population. Subsequently, the Census Bureau has counted these people as uninsured.

In 2009, a modification to the estimates of uninsured foster children was made. Health insurance experts informed the Census Bureau that all foster children were eligible for Medicaid. The effect of these changes on the overall estimates of health insurance coverage was negligible. This modification was later incorporated into the revision of data from 1999 to 2009.

Table C-1
Health Insurance Coverage: 1987 to 2010

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apspd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Year | Total people | Covered by private and/or government health insurance | | | | | | | Not covered | |
|---------------------------|--------------|---|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| | | Private health insurance | | | Government health insurance | | | | | |
| | | Total | Employment based | Direct purchase | Total | Medicaid | Medicare | Military health care ¹ | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 306,110 | 256,206 | 195,874 | 169,264 | 30,147 | 95,003 | 48,580 | 44,327 | 12,848 | 49,904 |
| 2009..... | 304,280 | 255,295 | 196,245 | 170,762 | 29,098 | 93,245 | 47,847 | 43,434 | 12,414 | 48,985 |
| 2008..... | 301,483 | 256,702 | 202,626 | 177,543 | 28,513 | 87,586 | 42,831 | 43,031 | 11,562 | 44,780 |
| 2007..... | 299,106 | 255,018 | 203,903 | 178,971 | 28,500 | 83,147 | 39,685 | 41,387 | 10,955 | 44,088 |
| 2006..... | 296,824 | 251,610 | 203,942 | 178,880 | 29,033 | 80,343 | 38,370 | 40,336 | 10,543 | 45,214 |
| 2005..... | 293,834 | 250,799 | 203,205 | 178,391 | 28,980 | 80,283 | 38,191 | 40,167 | 11,164 | 43,035 |
| 2004..... | 291,166 | 249,414 | 203,014 | 177,924 | 29,161 | 79,480 | 38,055 | 39,757 | 10,584 | 41,752 |
| 2003..... | 288,280 | 246,332 | 201,989 | 177,362 | 28,826 | 76,116 | 34,326 | 39,284 | 10,124 | 41,949 |
| 2002..... | 285,933 | 246,157 | 204,163 | 179,563 | 29,287 | 72,825 | 31,934 | 38,359 | 9,892 | 39,776 |
| 2001..... | 282,082 | 244,059 | 204,142 | 179,984 | 28,398 | 70,330 | 30,166 | 37,870 | 9,580 | 38,023 |
| 2000 ² | 279,517 | 242,932 | 205,575 | 181,862 | 28,432 | 68,183 | 28,062 | 37,787 | 8,937 | 36,586 |
| 1999 ^{3,4} | 276,804 | 239,102 | 202,021 | 177,535 | 28,182 | 67,103 | 27,353 | 36,990 | 8,526 | 37,702 |
| 1999..... | 274,087 | 233,073 | 196,536 | 171,692 | 27,298 | 66,176 | 27,890 | 36,066 | 8,530 | 41,014 |
| 1998..... | 271,743 | 228,800 | 192,507 | 170,105 | 26,165 | 66,087 | 27,854 | 35,887 | 8,747 | 42,943 |
| 1997 ⁵ | 269,094 | 226,735 | 189,955 | 166,419 | 27,431 | 66,685 | 28,956 | 35,590 | 8,527 | 42,359 |
| 1996 ⁶ | 266,792 | 225,699 | 188,224 | 164,096 | 28,419 | 69,000 | 31,451 | 35,227 | 8,712 | 41,093 |
| 1995..... | 264,314 | 223,733 | 185,881 | 161,453 | 30,188 | 69,776 | 31,877 | 34,655 | 9,375 | 40,582 |
| 1994 ⁷ | 262,105 | 222,387 | 184,318 | 159,634 | 31,349 | 70,163 | 31,645 | 33,901 | 11,165 | 39,718 |
| 1993 ⁸ | 259,753 | 220,040 | 182,351 | 148,318 | (NA) | 68,554 | 31,749 | 33,097 | 9,560 | 39,713 |
| 1992 ⁹ | 256,830 | 218,189 | 181,466 | 148,796 | (NA) | 66,244 | 29,416 | 33,230 | 9,510 | 38,641 |
| 1991..... | 251,447 | 216,003 | 181,375 | 150,077 | (NA) | 63,882 | 26,880 | 32,907 | 9,820 | 35,445 |
| 1990..... | 248,886 | 214,167 | 182,135 | 150,215 | (NA) | 60,965 | 24,261 | 32,260 | 9,922 | 34,719 |
| 1989..... | 246,191 | 212,807 | 183,610 | 151,644 | (NA) | 57,382 | 21,185 | 31,495 | 9,870 | 33,385 |
| 1988..... | 243,685 | 211,005 | 182,019 | 150,940 | (NA) | 56,850 | 20,728 | 30,925 | 10,105 | 32,680 |
| 1987 ¹⁰ | 241,187 | 210,161 | 182,160 | 149,739 | (NA) | 56,282 | 20,211 | 30,458 | 10,542 | 31,026 |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 100.0 | 83.7 | 64.0 | 55.3 | 9.8 | 31.0 | 15.9 | 14.5 | 4.2 | 16.3 |
| 2009..... | 100.0 | 83.9 | 64.5 | 56.1 | 9.6 | 30.6 | 15.7 | 14.3 | 4.1 | 16.1 |
| 2008..... | 100.0 | 85.1 | 67.2 | 58.9 | 9.5 | 29.1 | 14.2 | 14.3 | 3.8 | 14.9 |
| 2007..... | 100.0 | 85.3 | 68.2 | 59.8 | 9.5 | 27.8 | 13.3 | 13.8 | 3.7 | 14.7 |
| 2006..... | 100.0 | 84.8 | 68.7 | 60.3 | 9.8 | 27.1 | 12.9 | 13.6 | 3.6 | 15.2 |
| 2005 ² | 100.0 | 85.4 | 69.2 | 60.7 | 9.9 | 27.3 | 13.0 | 13.7 | 3.8 | 14.6 |
| 2004 ² | 100.0 | 85.7 | 69.7 | 61.1 | 10.0 | 27.3 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 3.6 | 14.3 |
| 2003..... | 100.0 | 85.4 | 70.1 | 61.5 | 10.0 | 26.4 | 11.9 | 13.6 | 3.5 | 14.6 |
| 2002..... | 100.0 | 86.1 | 71.4 | 62.8 | 10.2 | 25.5 | 11.2 | 13.4 | 3.5 | 13.9 |
| 2001..... | 100.0 | 86.5 | 72.4 | 63.8 | 10.1 | 24.9 | 10.7 | 13.4 | 3.4 | 13.5 |
| 2000 ² | 100.0 | 86.9 | 73.5 | 65.1 | 10.2 | 24.4 | 10.0 | 13.5 | 3.2 | 13.1 |
| 1999 ^{3,4} | 100.0 | 86.4 | 73.0 | 64.1 | 10.2 | 24.2 | 9.9 | 13.4 | 3.1 | 13.6 |
| 1999..... | 100.0 | 85.0 | 71.7 | 62.6 | 9.9 | 24.1 | 10.2 | 13.2 | 3.1 | 15.0 |
| 1998..... | 100.0 | 84.2 | 70.8 | 62.6 | 9.6 | 24.3 | 10.3 | 13.2 | 3.2 | 15.8 |
| 1997 ⁵ | 100.0 | 84.3 | 70.6 | 61.8 | 10.2 | 24.8 | 10.8 | 13.2 | 3.2 | 15.7 |
| 1996 ⁶ | 100.0 | 84.6 | 70.6 | 61.5 | 10.7 | 25.9 | 11.8 | 13.2 | 3.3 | 15.4 |
| 1995..... | 100.0 | 84.6 | 70.3 | 61.1 | 11.4 | 26.4 | 12.1 | 13.1 | 3.5 | 15.4 |
| 1994 ⁷ | 100.0 | 84.8 | 70.3 | 60.9 | 12.0 | 26.8 | 12.1 | 12.9 | 4.3 | 15.2 |
| 1993 ⁸ | 100.0 | 84.7 | 70.2 | 57.1 | (NA) | 26.4 | 12.2 | 12.7 | 3.7 | 15.3 |
| 1992 ⁹ | 100.0 | 85.0 | 70.7 | 57.9 | (NA) | 25.8 | 11.5 | 12.9 | 3.7 | 15.0 |
| 1991..... | 100.0 | 85.9 | 72.1 | 59.7 | (NA) | 25.4 | 10.7 | 13.1 | 3.9 | 14.1 |
| 1990..... | 100.0 | 86.1 | 73.2 | 60.4 | (NA) | 24.5 | 9.7 | 13.0 | 4.0 | 13.9 |
| 1989..... | 100.0 | 86.4 | 74.6 | 61.6 | (NA) | 23.3 | 8.6 | 12.8 | 4.0 | 13.6 |
| 1988..... | 100.0 | 86.6 | 74.7 | 61.9 | (NA) | 23.3 | 8.5 | 12.7 | 4.1 | 13.4 |
| 1987 ¹⁰ | 100.0 | 87.1 | 75.5 | 62.1 | (NA) | 23.3 | 8.4 | 12.6 | 4.4 | 12.9 |

(NA) Not available. Respondents were not asked detailed health insurance questions about direct-purchase coverage before the 1995 Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Economic and Economic (ASEC) Supplement.

¹ Military health care includes Tricare and CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs), as well as care provided by the Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs and care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the military.

² Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.

³ Estimates reflect the results of follow-up verification questions and implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.

⁴ The data for 1999 through 2009 were revised to reflect the results of enhancements to the editing process. See www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/data/usernote/index.html.

⁵ Beginning with the 1998 CPS ASEC, people with no coverage other than access to the Indian Health Service are no longer considered covered by health insurance; instead, they are considered to be uninsured. The effect of this change on the overall estimates of health insurance coverage is negligible; however, the decrease in the number of people covered by Medicaid may be partially due to this change.

⁶ The data for 1996 through 1999 were revised using an approximation method for consistency with the revision to the 2004 and 2005 estimates. To see the original series, see Table C-1 in *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2005* at www.census.gov/prod/2006pubs/p60-231.pdf.

⁷ Health insurance questions were redesigned. Increases in estimates of employment-based and military health care coverage may be partially due to questionnaire changes. Overall coverage estimates were not affected.

⁸ Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing.

⁹ Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

¹⁰ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1988 to 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table C-2.

Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2010(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/aprd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Race, Hispanic origin, and year | Total people | Covered by private and/or government health insurance | | | | | | | | Not covered |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------------------------|----------|---|--------|----------------|
| | | Private health insurance | | | | Government health insurance | | | | |
| | | Total | Employ- ment based | Direct purchase | Total | Medicaid | Medicare | Military health care ¹ | | |
| ALL RACES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 306,110 | 256,206 | 195,874 | 169,264 | 30,147 | 95,003 | 48,580 | 44,327 | 12,848 | 49,904 |
| 2009..... | 304,280 | 255,295 | 196,245 | 170,762 | 29,098 | 93,245 | 47,847 | 43,434 | 12,414 | 48,985 |
| 2008..... | 301,483 | 256,702 | 202,626 | 177,543 | 28,513 | 87,586 | 42,831 | 43,031 | 11,562 | 44,780 |
| 2007..... | 299,106 | 255,018 | 203,903 | 178,971 | 28,500 | 83,147 | 39,685 | 41,387 | 10,955 | 44,088 |
| 2006..... | 296,824 | 251,610 | 203,942 | 178,880 | 29,033 | 80,343 | 38,370 | 40,336 | 10,543 | 45,214 |
| 2005..... | 293,834 | 250,799 | 203,205 | 178,391 | 28,980 | 80,283 | 38,191 | 40,167 | 11,164 | 43,035 |
| 2004..... | 291,166 | 249,414 | 203,014 | 177,924 | 29,161 | 79,480 | 38,055 | 39,757 | 10,584 | 41,752 |
| 2003..... | 288,280 | 246,332 | 201,989 | 177,362 | 28,826 | 76,116 | 34,326 | 39,284 | 10,124 | 41,949 |
| 2002..... | 285,933 | 246,157 | 204,163 | 179,563 | 29,287 | 72,825 | 31,934 | 38,359 | 9,892 | 39,776 |
| 2001..... | 282,082 | 244,059 | 204,142 | 179,984 | 28,398 | 70,330 | 30,166 | 37,870 | 9,580 | 38,023 |
| 2000 ² | 279,517 | 242,932 | 205,575 | 181,862 | 28,432 | 68,183 | 28,062 | 37,787 | 8,937 | 36,586 |
| 1999 ³ | 276,804 | 239,102 | 202,021 | 177,535 | 28,182 | 67,103 | 27,353 | 36,990 | 8,526 | 37,702 |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 100.0 | 83.7 | 64.0 | 55.3 | 9.8 | 31.0 | 15.9 | 14.5 | 4.2 | 16.3 |
| 2009..... | 100.0 | 83.9 | 64.5 | 56.1 | 9.6 | 30.6 | 15.7 | 14.3 | 4.1 | 16.1 |
| 2008..... | 100.0 | 85.1 | 67.2 | 58.9 | 9.5 | 29.1 | 14.2 | 14.3 | 3.8 | 14.9 |
| 2007..... | 100.0 | 85.3 | 68.2 | 59.8 | 9.5 | 27.8 | 13.3 | 13.8 | 3.7 | 14.7 |
| 2006..... | 100.0 | 84.8 | 68.7 | 60.3 | 9.8 | 27.1 | 12.9 | 13.6 | 3.6 | 15.2 |
| 2005..... | 100.0 | 85.4 | 69.2 | 60.7 | 9.9 | 27.3 | 13.0 | 13.7 | 3.8 | 14.6 |
| 2004..... | 100.0 | 85.7 | 69.7 | 61.1 | 10.0 | 27.3 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 3.6 | 14.3 |
| 2003..... | 100.0 | 85.4 | 70.1 | 61.5 | 10.0 | 26.4 | 11.9 | 13.6 | 3.5 | 14.6 |
| 2002..... | 100.0 | 86.1 | 71.4 | 62.8 | 10.2 | 25.5 | 11.2 | 13.4 | 3.5 | 13.9 |
| 2001..... | 100.0 | 86.5 | 72.4 | 63.8 | 10.1 | 24.9 | 10.7 | 13.4 | 3.4 | 13.5 |
| 2000 ² | 100.0 | 86.9 | 73.5 | 65.1 | 10.2 | 24.4 | 10.0 | 13.5 | 3.2 | 13.1 |
| 1999 ³ | 100.0 | 86.4 | 73.0 | 64.1 | 10.2 | 24.2 | 9.9 | 13.4 | 3.1 | 13.6 |
| WHITE ALONE⁴ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 243,323 | 205,938 | 162,508 | 139,386 | 26,174 | 72,970 | 33,306 | 37,634 | 10,301 | 37,385 |
| 2009..... | 242,403 | 205,279 | 162,817 | 140,506 | 25,270 | 71,576 | 32,894 | 36,801 | 9,988 | 37,124 |
| 2008..... | 240,852 | 207,086 | 168,107 | 146,027 | 24,850 | 67,564 | 29,350 | 36,469 | 9,292 | 33,767 |
| 2007..... | 239,399 | 206,175 | 169,234 | 147,327 | 24,903 | 64,484 | 27,275 | 35,123 | 8,852 | 33,224 |
| 2006..... | 237,892 | 203,722 | 169,262 | 147,440 | 25,052 | 62,684 | 26,585 | 34,414 | 8,616 | 34,169 |
| 2005..... | 235,903 | 203,234 | 168,888 | 147,348 | 24,924 | 62,170 | 26,014 | 34,318 | 9,019 | 32,669 |
| 2004..... | 234,116 | 202,365 | 168,888 | 147,064 | 25,153 | 61,734 | 26,137 | 34,097 | 8,508 | 31,751 |
| 2003..... | 232,254 | 200,647 | 168,884 | 147,241 | 25,113 | 59,269 | 23,294 | 33,652 | 8,252 | 31,607 |
| 2002 ³ | 230,809 | 201,186 | 171,092 | 149,480 | 25,607 | 56,705 | 21,420 | 33,101 | 7,930 | 29,624 |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 100.0 | 84.6 | 66.8 | 57.3 | 10.8 | 30.0 | 13.7 | 15.5 | 4.2 | 15.4 |
| 2009..... | 100.0 | 84.7 | 67.2 | 58.0 | 10.4 | 29.5 | 13.6 | 15.2 | 4.1 | 15.3 |
| 2008..... | 100.0 | 86.0 | 69.8 | 60.6 | 10.3 | 28.1 | 12.2 | 15.1 | 3.9 | 14.0 |
| 2007..... | 100.0 | 86.1 | 70.7 | 61.5 | 10.4 | 26.9 | 11.4 | 14.7 | 3.7 | 13.9 |
| 2006..... | 100.0 | 85.6 | 71.2 | 62.0 | 10.5 | 26.3 | 11.2 | 14.5 | 3.6 | 14.4 |
| 2005..... | 100.0 | 86.2 | 71.6 | 62.5 | 10.6 | 26.4 | 11.0 | 14.5 | 3.8 | 13.8 |
| 2004..... | 100.0 | 86.4 | 72.1 | 62.8 | 10.7 | 26.4 | 11.2 | 14.6 | 3.6 | 13.6 |
| 2003..... | 100.0 | 86.4 | 72.7 | 63.4 | 10.8 | 25.5 | 10.0 | 14.5 | 3.6 | 13.6 |
| 2002 ³ | 100.0 | 87.2 | 74.1 | 64.8 | 11.1 | 24.6 | 9.3 | 14.3 | 3.4 | 12.8 |
| WHITE⁵ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001..... | 230,071 | 201,345 | 172,479 | 151,035 | 24,925 | 55,448 | 20,504 | 32,878 | 7,801 | 28,726 |
| 2000 ² | 228,208 | 200,634 | 173,567 | 152,387 | 25,054 | 53,803 | 18,988 | 32,751 | 7,051 | 27,574 |
| 1999 ³ | 225,794 | 197,767 | 171,111 | 149,351 | 24,901 | 52,776 | 18,199 | 32,208 | 6,821 | 28,027 |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001..... | 100.0 | 87.5 | 75.0 | 65.6 | 10.8 | 24.1 | 8.9 | 14.3 | 3.4 | 12.5 |
| 2000 ² | 100.0 | 87.9 | 76.1 | 66.8 | 11.0 | 23.6 | 8.3 | 14.4 | 3.1 | 12.1 |
| 1999 ³ | 100.0 | 87.6 | 75.8 | 66.1 | 11.0 | 23.4 | 8.1 | 14.3 | 3.0 | 12.4 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.

Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2010—Con.(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/aprd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Race, Hispanic origin, and year | Total people | Covered by private and/or government health insurance | | | | | | | | Not covered |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---|---------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|---|----------------|
| | | Private health insurance | | | | Government health insurance | | | | |
| | | Total | Total | Employ- ment based | Direct purchase | Total | Medicaid | Medicare | Military health care ¹ | |
| WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 197,423 | 174,330 | 143,425 | 121,925 | 24,471 | 58,199 | 21,429 | 34,353 | 9,418 | 23,093 |
| 2009..... | 197,436 | 174,721 | 144,569 | 123,838 | 23,591 | 57,013 | 21,137 | 33,724 | 9,123 | 22,715 |
| 2008..... | 197,159 | 176,569 | 148,664 | 128,180 | 22,962 | 54,373 | 18,836 | 33,444 | 8,500 | 20,590 |
| 2007..... | 196,768 | 177,044 | 150,128 | 129,786 | 22,961 | 52,589 | 17,866 | 32,442 | 8,132 | 19,724 |
| 2006..... | 196,252 | 175,994 | 150,736 | 130,366 | 23,329 | 51,499 | 17,790 | 31,861 | 7,866 | 20,258 |
| 2005..... | 195,893 | 175,859 | 150,574 | 130,599 | 22,959 | 51,219 | 17,439 | 31,709 | 8,275 | 20,033 |
| 2004..... | 195,347 | 175,728 | 150,819 | 130,439 | 23,435 | 51,238 | 17,768 | 31,663 | 7,913 | 19,619 |
| 2003..... | 194,877 | 175,324 | 151,609 | 131,309 | 23,512 | 49,547 | 15,733 | 31,337 | 7,671 | 19,553 |
| 2002 ³ | 194,421 | 176,142 | 153,631 | 133,402 | 23,896 | 47,514 | 14,422 | 30,689 | 7,340 | 18,279 |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 100.0 | 88.3 | 72.6 | 61.8 | 12.4 | 29.5 | 10.9 | 17.4 | 4.8 | 11.7 |
| 2009..... | 100.0 | 88.5 | 73.2 | 62.7 | 11.9 | 28.9 | 10.7 | 17.1 | 4.6 | 11.5 |
| 2008..... | 100.0 | 89.6 | 75.4 | 65.0 | 11.6 | 27.6 | 9.6 | 17.0 | 4.3 | 10.4 |
| 2007..... | 100.0 | 90.0 | 76.3 | 66.0 | 11.7 | 26.7 | 9.1 | 16.5 | 4.1 | 10.0 |
| 2006..... | 100.0 | 89.7 | 76.8 | 66.4 | 11.9 | 26.2 | 9.1 | 16.2 | 4.0 | 10.3 |
| 2005..... | 100.0 | 89.8 | 76.9 | 66.7 | 11.7 | 26.1 | 8.9 | 16.2 | 4.2 | 10.2 |
| 2004..... | 100.0 | 90.0 | 77.2 | 66.8 | 12.0 | 26.2 | 9.1 | 16.2 | 4.1 | 10.0 |
| 2003..... | 100.0 | 90.0 | 77.8 | 67.4 | 12.1 | 25.4 | 8.1 | 16.1 | 3.9 | 10.0 |
| 2002 ³ | 100.0 | 90.6 | 79.0 | 68.6 | 12.3 | 24.4 | 7.4 | 15.8 | 3.8 | 9.4 |
| WHITE, NOT HISPANIC | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001..... | 194,822 | 177,420 | 155,432 | 135,421 | 23,366 | 47,132 | 14,314 | 30,706 | 7,162 | 17,402 |
| 2000..... | 193,931 | 177,253 | 156,592 | 136,694 | 23,652 | 46,018 | 13,130 | 30,708 | 6,482 | 16,678 |
| 1999 ³ | 192,858 | 175,461 | 154,947 | 134,524 | 23,493 | 45,211 | 12,468 | 30,300 | 6,314 | 17,397 |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001..... | 100.0 | 91.1 | 79.8 | 69.5 | 12.0 | 24.2 | 7.3 | 15.8 | 3.7 | 8.9 |
| 2000 ² | 100.0 | 91.4 | 80.7 | 70.5 | 12.2 | 23.7 | 6.8 | 15.8 | 3.3 | 8.6 |
| 1999 ³ | 100.0 | 91.0 | 80.3 | 69.8 | 12.2 | 23.4 | 6.5 | 15.7 | 3.3 | 9.0 |
| BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 41,577 | 33,070 | 20,072 | 18,097 | 2,207 | 16,562 | 11,824 | 4,684 | 1,820 | 8,507 |
| 2009..... | 40,957 | 32,817 | 20,129 | 18,459 | 2,017 | 16,163 | 11,380 | 4,732 | 1,704 | 8,140 |
| 2008..... | 40,216 | 32,902 | 21,300 | 19,656 | 1,990 | 15,119 | 10,445 | 4,673 | 1,663 | 7,314 |
| 2007..... | 39,683 | 32,416 | 21,580 | 19,873 | 1,999 | 14,008 | 9,635 | 4,404 | 1,445 | 7,267 |
| 2006..... | 39,083 | 31,445 | 21,352 | 19,615 | 2,093 | 13,124 | 9,095 | 4,123 | 1,290 | 7,639 |
| 2005..... | 38,729 | 31,829 | 21,317 | 19,444 | 2,300 | 13,899 | 9,768 | 4,183 | 1,438 | 6,900 |
| 2004..... | 38,179 | 31,389 | 21,215 | 19,416 | 2,188 | 13,464 | 9,395 | 4,016 | 1,453 | 6,790 |
| 2003..... | 37,651 | 30,695 | 20,885 | 19,304 | 2,094 | 12,810 | 8,703 | 4,030 | 1,281 | 6,956 |
| 2002 ³ | 37,350 | 30,412 | 21,081 | 19,505 | 2,020 | 12,223 | 8,230 | 3,806 | 1,321 | 6,938 |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 100.0 | 79.5 | 48.3 | 43.5 | 5.3 | 39.8 | 28.4 | 11.3 | 4.4 | 20.5 |
| 2009..... | 100.0 | 80.1 | 49.1 | 45.1 | 4.9 | 39.5 | 27.8 | 11.6 | 4.2 | 19.9 |
| 2008..... | 100.0 | 81.8 | 53.0 | 48.9 | 4.9 | 37.6 | 26.0 | 11.6 | 4.1 | 18.2 |
| 2007..... | 100.0 | 81.7 | 54.4 | 50.1 | 5.0 | 35.3 | 24.3 | 11.1 | 3.6 | 18.3 |
| 2006..... | 100.0 | 80.5 | 54.6 | 50.2 | 5.4 | 33.6 | 23.3 | 10.5 | 3.3 | 19.5 |
| 2005..... | 100.0 | 82.2 | 55.0 | 50.2 | 5.9 | 35.9 | 25.2 | 10.8 | 3.7 | 17.8 |
| 2004..... | 100.0 | 82.2 | 55.6 | 50.9 | 5.7 | 35.3 | 24.6 | 10.5 | 3.8 | 17.8 |
| 2003..... | 100.0 | 81.5 | 55.5 | 51.3 | 5.6 | 34.0 | 23.1 | 10.7 | 3.4 | 18.5 |
| 2002 ³ | 100.0 | 81.4 | 56.4 | 52.2 | 5.4 | 32.7 | 22.0 | 10.2 | 3.5 | 18.6 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.

Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2010—Con.(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/aprd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Race, Hispanic origin, and year | Total people | Covered by private and/or government health insurance | | | | | | | Not covered | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|---|----------------|-------|
| | | Private health insurance | | | Government health insurance | | | | | |
| | | Total | Employ- ment based | Direct purchase | Total | Medicaid | Medicare | Military health care ¹ | | |
| BLACK ALONE⁶ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 39,031 | 30,899 | 18,867 | 17,032 | 2,077 | 15,377 | 10,868 | 4,544 | 1,662 | 8,132 |
| 2009..... | 38,624 | 30,786 | 19,033 | 17,472 | 1,922 | 15,018 | 10,456 | 4,599 | 1,564 | 7,838 |
| 2008..... | 38,076 | 31,058 | 20,132 | 18,579 | 1,859 | 14,233 | 9,746 | 4,541 | 1,544 | 7,018 |
| 2007..... | 37,775 | 30,754 | 20,518 | 18,893 | 1,902 | 13,257 | 9,014 | 4,309 | 1,358 | 7,021 |
| 2006..... | 37,369 | 29,994 | 20,405 | 18,742 | 2,003 | 12,458 | 8,542 | 4,056 | 1,217 | 7,375 |
| 2005..... | 36,965 | 30,288 | 20,317 | 18,544 | 2,205 | 13,203 | 9,192 | 4,107 | 1,357 | 6,678 |
| 2004..... | 36,548 | 29,956 | 20,285 | 18,589 | 2,088 | 12,814 | 8,875 | 3,935 | 1,371 | 6,592 |
| 2003..... | 36,121 | 29,379 | 20,052 | 18,550 | 2,014 | 12,198 | 8,212 | 3,945 | 1,223 | 6,742 |
| 2002 ³ | 35,806 | 29,063 | 20,169 | 18,642 | 1,963 | 11,664 | 7,788 | 3,731 | 1,247 | 6,743 |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 100.0 | 79.2 | 48.3 | 43.6 | 5.3 | 39.4 | 27.8 | 11.6 | 4.3 | 20.8 |
| 2009..... | 100.0 | 79.7 | 49.3 | 45.2 | 5.0 | 38.9 | 27.1 | 11.9 | 4.0 | 20.3 |
| 2008..... | 100.0 | 81.6 | 52.9 | 48.8 | 4.9 | 37.4 | 25.6 | 11.9 | 4.1 | 18.4 |
| 2007..... | 100.0 | 81.4 | 54.3 | 50.0 | 5.0 | 35.1 | 23.9 | 11.4 | 3.6 | 18.6 |
| 2006..... | 100.0 | 80.3 | 54.6 | 50.2 | 5.4 | 33.3 | 22.9 | 10.9 | 3.3 | 19.7 |
| 2005..... | 100.0 | 81.9 | 55.0 | 50.2 | 6.0 | 35.7 | 24.9 | 11.1 | 3.7 | 18.1 |
| 2004..... | 100.0 | 82.0 | 55.5 | 50.9 | 5.7 | 35.1 | 24.3 | 10.8 | 3.8 | 18.0 |
| 2003..... | 100.0 | 81.3 | 55.5 | 51.4 | 5.6 | 33.8 | 22.7 | 10.9 | 3.4 | 18.7 |
| 2002 ³ | 100.0 | 81.2 | 56.3 | 52.1 | 5.5 | 32.6 | 21.8 | 10.4 | 3.5 | 18.8 |
| BLACK⁵ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001..... | 36,023 | 29,618 | 20,970 | 19,418 | 2,035 | 11,451 | 7,691 | 3,766 | 1,186 | 6,405 |
| 2000 ² | 35,597 | 29,447 | 21,188 | 19,610 | 2,064 | 11,288 | 7,300 | 3,869 | 1,319 | 6,150 |
| 1999 ³ | 35,893 | 29,194 | 20,888 | 19,250 | 2,046 | 11,196 | 7,395 | 3,626 | 1,137 | 6,699 |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001..... | 100.0 | 82.2 | 58.2 | 53.9 | 5.7 | 31.8 | 21.3 | 10.5 | 3.3 | 17.8 |
| 2000 ² | 100.0 | 82.7 | 59.5 | 55.1 | 5.8 | 31.7 | 20.5 | 10.9 | 3.7 | 17.3 |
| 1999 ³ | 100.0 | 81.3 | 58.2 | 53.6 | 5.7 | 31.2 | 20.6 | 10.1 | 3.2 | 18.7 |
| ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 15,695 | 12,934 | 10,464 | 9,268 | 1,428 | 3,522 | 2,111 | 1,436 | 456 | 2,761 |
| 2009..... | 15,281 | 12,880 | 10,419 | 9,169 | 1,490 | 3,539 | 2,182 | 1,353 | 475 | 2,401 |
| 2008..... | 14,548 | 12,176 | 10,140 | 9,046 | 1,353 | 2,967 | 1,702 | 1,290 | 374 | 2,372 |
| 2007..... | 14,444 | 12,233 | 10,187 | 9,143 | 1,305 | 2,886 | 1,658 | 1,238 | 379 | 2,211 |
| 2006..... | 14,348 | 12,332 | 10,426 | 9,212 | 1,548 | 2,858 | 1,617 | 1,225 | 404 | 2,016 |
| 2005..... | 13,758 | 11,593 | 10,039 | 8,928 | 1,404 | 2,554 | 1,337 | 1,133 | 461 | 2,165 |
| 2004..... | 13,307 | 11,395 | 9,823 | 8,630 | 1,502 | 2,599 | 1,425 | 1,097 | 388 | 1,913 |
| 2003..... | 12,905 | 10,728 | 9,067 | 7,995 | 1,252 | 2,443 | 1,330 | 1,093 | 349 | 2,178 |
| 2002 ³ | 12,504 | 10,450 | 8,967 | 7,868 | 1,306 | 2,299 | 1,274 | 1,003 | 339 | 2,054 |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 100.0 | 82.4 | 66.7 | 59.1 | 9.1 | 22.4 | 13.4 | 9.2 | 2.9 | 17.6 |
| 2009..... | 100.0 | 84.3 | 68.2 | 60.0 | 9.7 | 23.2 | 14.3 | 8.9 | 3.1 | 15.7 |
| 2008..... | 100.0 | 83.7 | 69.7 | 62.2 | 9.3 | 20.4 | 11.7 | 8.9 | 2.6 | 16.3 |
| 2007..... | 100.0 | 84.7 | 70.5 | 63.3 | 9.0 | 20.0 | 11.5 | 8.6 | 2.6 | 15.3 |
| 2006..... | 100.0 | 85.9 | 72.7 | 64.2 | 10.8 | 19.9 | 11.3 | 8.5 | 2.8 | 14.1 |
| 2005..... | 100.0 | 84.3 | 73.0 | 64.9 | 10.2 | 18.6 | 9.7 | 8.2 | 3.3 | 15.7 |
| 2004..... | 100.0 | 85.6 | 73.8 | 64.9 | 11.3 | 19.5 | 10.7 | 8.2 | 2.9 | 14.4 |
| 2003..... | 100.0 | 83.1 | 70.3 | 62.0 | 9.7 | 18.9 | 10.3 | 8.5 | 2.7 | 16.9 |
| 2002 ³ | 100.0 | 83.6 | 71.7 | 62.9 | 10.4 | 18.4 | 10.2 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 16.4 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.

Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2010—Con.(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Race, Hispanic origin, and year | Total people | Covered by private and/or government health insurance | | | | | | | | Not covered |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|---|--------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|---|----------------|
| | | Private health insurance | | | | Government health insurance | | | | |
| | | Total | Total | Employ- ment based | Direct purchase | Total | Medicaid | Medicare | Military health care ¹ | |
| ASIAN ALONE⁷ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 14,332 | 11,731 | 9,473 | 8,394 | 1,317 | 3,193 | 1,890 | 1,397 | 345 | 2,600 |
| 2009..... | 14,011 | 11,694 | 9,459 | 8,298 | 1,401 | 3,196 | 1,966 | 1,304 | 368 | 2,317 |
| 2008..... | 13,315 | 11,081 | 9,219 | 8,189 | 1,270 | 2,708 | 1,540 | 1,258 | 292 | 2,233 |
| 2007..... | 13,268 | 11,137 | 9,252 | 8,294 | 1,201 | 2,648 | 1,526 | 1,195 | 296 | 2,131 |
| 2006..... | 13,194 | 11,289 | 9,539 | 8,377 | 1,475 | 2,635 | 1,482 | 1,185 | 335 | 1,905 |
| 2005..... | 12,599 | 10,556 | 9,156 | 8,106 | 1,337 | 2,296 | 1,206 | 1,103 | 353 | 2,043 |
| 2004..... | 12,241 | 10,442 | 9,001 | 7,901 | 1,407 | 2,383 | 1,302 | 1,066 | 316 | 1,799 |
| 2003..... | 11,869 | 9,818 | 8,326 | 7,327 | 1,170 | 2,208 | 1,177 | 1,063 | 288 | 2,051 |
| 2002 ³ | 11,558 | 9,591 | 8,239 | 7,191 | 1,253 | 2,089 | 1,148 | 982 | 260 | 1,968 |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 100.0 | 81.9 | 66.1 | 58.6 | 9.2 | 22.3 | 13.2 | 9.7 | 2.4 | 18.1 |
| 2009..... | 100.0 | 83.5 | 67.5 | 59.2 | 10.0 | 22.8 | 14.0 | 9.3 | 2.6 | 16.5 |
| 2008..... | 100.0 | 83.2 | 69.2 | 61.5 | 9.5 | 20.3 | 11.6 | 9.5 | 2.2 | 16.8 |
| 2007..... | 100.0 | 83.9 | 69.7 | 62.5 | 9.1 | 20.0 | 11.5 | 9.0 | 2.2 | 16.1 |
| 2006..... | 100.0 | 85.6 | 72.3 | 63.5 | 11.2 | 20.0 | 11.2 | 9.0 | 2.5 | 14.4 |
| 2005..... | 100.0 | 83.8 | 72.7 | 64.3 | 10.6 | 18.2 | 9.6 | 8.8 | 2.8 | 16.2 |
| 2004..... | 100.0 | 85.3 | 73.5 | 64.5 | 11.5 | 19.5 | 10.6 | 8.7 | 2.6 | 14.7 |
| 2003..... | 100.0 | 82.7 | 70.2 | 61.7 | 9.9 | 18.6 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 2.4 | 17.3 |
| 2002 ³ | 100.0 | 83.0 | 71.3 | 62.2 | 10.8 | 18.1 | 9.9 | 8.5 | 2.2 | 17.0 |
| ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001..... | 12,500 | 10,467 | 8,949 | 7,942 | 1,259 | 2,265 | 1,179 | 921 | 435 | 2,032 |
| 2000 ² | 12,693 | 10,578 | 9,207 | 8,382 | 1,115 | 2,207 | 1,184 | 893 | 451 | 2,115 |
| 1999 ³ | 11,964 | 9,932 | 8,520 | 7,593 | 1,049 | 2,196 | 1,067 | 893 | 507 | 2,033 |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001..... | 100.0 | 83.7 | 71.6 | 63.5 | 10.1 | 18.1 | 9.4 | 7.4 | 3.5 | 16.3 |
| 2000 ² | 100.0 | 83.3 | 72.5 | 66.0 | 8.8 | 17.4 | 9.3 | 7.0 | 3.6 | 16.7 |
| 1999 ³ | 100.0 | 83.0 | 71.2 | 63.5 | 8.8 | 18.4 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 4.2 | 17.0 |
| HISPANIC (ANY RACE) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 49,972 | 34,631 | 20,828 | 19,068 | 1,874 | 16,334 | 13,183 | 3,503 | 1,021 | 15,340 |
| 2009..... | 48,901 | 33,451 | 19,886 | 18,184 | 1,844 | 16,015 | 12,968 | 3,273 | 989 | 15,450 |
| 2008..... | 47,485 | 33,331 | 21,174 | 19,461 | 2,026 | 14,460 | 11,570 | 3,218 | 898 | 14,154 |
| 2007..... | 46,026 | 31,528 | 20,544 | 18,854 | 2,041 | 13,047 | 10,371 | 2,887 | 801 | 14,498 |
| 2006..... | 44,854 | 30,001 | 19,954 | 18,375 | 1,875 | 12,225 | 9,668 | 2,754 | 810 | 14,853 |
| 2005..... | 43,168 | 29,645 | 19,797 | 18,094 | 2,115 | 11,963 | 9,365 | 2,770 | 869 | 13,523 |
| 2004..... | 41,840 | 28,933 | 19,621 | 18,065 | 1,834 | 11,448 | 9,147 | 2,610 | 670 | 12,907 |
| 2003..... | 40,425 | 27,557 | 18,735 | 17,234 | 1,759 | 10,664 | 8,320 | 2,466 | 675 | 12,867 |
| 2002..... | 39,384 | 27,259 | 18,913 | 17,439 | 1,801 | 10,119 | 7,731 | 2,529 | 707 | 12,125 |
| 2001..... | 37,438 | 25,528 | 18,052 | 16,523 | 1,654 | 9,014 | 6,767 | 2,277 | 698 | 11,910 |
| 2000 ² | 36,093 | 24,754 | 17,904 | 16,541 | 1,525 | 8,336 | 6,288 | 2,132 | 633 | 11,338 |
| 1999 ³ | 34,773 | 23,668 | 17,074 | 15,672 | 1,461 | 8,109 | 6,175 | 1,999 | 554 | 11,105 |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 100.0 | 69.3 | 41.7 | 38.2 | 3.7 | 32.7 | 26.4 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 30.7 |
| 2009..... | 100.0 | 68.4 | 40.7 | 37.2 | 3.8 | 32.7 | 26.5 | 6.7 | 2.0 | 31.6 |
| 2008..... | 100.0 | 70.2 | 44.6 | 41.0 | 4.3 | 30.5 | 24.4 | 6.8 | 1.9 | 29.8 |
| 2007..... | 100.0 | 68.5 | 44.6 | 41.0 | 4.4 | 28.3 | 22.5 | 6.3 | 1.7 | 31.5 |
| 2006..... | 100.0 | 66.9 | 44.5 | 41.0 | 4.2 | 27.3 | 21.6 | 6.1 | 1.8 | 33.1 |
| 2005..... | 100.0 | 68.7 | 45.9 | 41.9 | 4.9 | 27.7 | 21.7 | 6.4 | 2.0 | 31.3 |
| 2004..... | 100.0 | 69.2 | 46.9 | 43.2 | 4.4 | 27.4 | 21.9 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 30.8 |
| 2003..... | 100.0 | 68.2 | 46.3 | 42.6 | 4.4 | 26.4 | 20.6 | 6.1 | 1.7 | 31.8 |
| 2002..... | 100.0 | 69.2 | 48.0 | 44.3 | 4.6 | 25.7 | 19.6 | 6.4 | 1.8 | 30.8 |
| 2001..... | 100.0 | 68.2 | 48.2 | 44.1 | 4.4 | 24.1 | 18.1 | 6.1 | 1.9 | 31.8 |
| 2000 ² | 100.0 | 68.6 | 49.6 | 45.8 | 4.2 | 23.1 | 17.4 | 5.9 | 1.8 | 31.4 |
| 1999 ³ | 100.0 | 68.1 | 49.1 | 45.1 | 4.2 | 23.3 | 17.8 | 5.7 | 1.6 | 31.9 |

¹ Military health care includes Tricare and CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs), as well as care provided by the Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs and care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the military.² Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.³ The data for 1999 through 2009 were revised to reflect the results of enhancements to the editing process. See <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/data/usernote/index.html>.⁴ The 2003 CPS asked respondents to choose one or more races. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White and American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian and Black or African American, is available from the 2010 Census through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in the 2010 Census.⁵ The 2001 CPS and earlier years asked respondents to report only one race. The reference groups for these years are White, White not Hispanic, Black, and Asian and Pacific Islander.⁶ Black alone refers to people who reported Black or African American and did not report any other race.⁷ Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race.

Note: All years reflect the implementation of the verification question.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2000 to 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table C-3.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1999 to 2010

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/aprd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Age | Total people | Covered by private and/or government health insurance | | | | | | | | Not covered |
|---------------------------|--------------|---|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| | | Total | Private health insurance | | | Government health insurance | | | | |
| | | | Total | Employment based | Direct purchase | Total | Medicaid | Medicare | Military health care ¹ | |
| ALL AGES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 306,110 | 256,206 | 195,874 | 169,264 | 30,147 | 95,003 | 48,580 | 44,327 | 12,848 | 49,904 |
| 2009..... | 304,280 | 255,295 | 196,245 | 170,762 | 29,098 | 93,245 | 47,847 | 43,434 | 12,414 | 48,985 |
| 2008..... | 301,483 | 256,702 | 202,626 | 177,543 | 28,513 | 87,586 | 42,831 | 43,031 | 11,562 | 44,780 |
| 2007..... | 299,106 | 255,018 | 203,903 | 178,971 | 28,500 | 83,147 | 39,685 | 41,387 | 10,955 | 44,088 |
| 2006..... | 296,824 | 251,610 | 203,942 | 178,880 | 29,033 | 80,343 | 38,370 | 40,336 | 10,543 | 45,214 |
| 2005..... | 293,834 | 250,799 | 203,205 | 178,391 | 28,980 | 80,283 | 38,191 | 40,167 | 11,164 | 43,035 |
| 2004..... | 291,166 | 249,414 | 203,014 | 177,924 | 29,161 | 79,480 | 38,055 | 39,757 | 10,584 | 41,752 |
| 2003..... | 288,280 | 246,332 | 201,989 | 177,362 | 28,826 | 76,116 | 34,326 | 39,284 | 10,124 | 41,949 |
| 2002..... | 285,933 | 246,157 | 204,163 | 179,563 | 29,287 | 72,825 | 31,934 | 38,359 | 9,892 | 39,776 |
| 2001..... | 282,082 | 244,059 | 204,142 | 179,984 | 28,398 | 70,330 | 30,166 | 37,870 | 9,580 | 38,023 |
| 2000 ² | 279,517 | 242,932 | 205,575 | 181,862 | 28,432 | 68,183 | 28,062 | 37,787 | 8,937 | 36,586 |
| 1999 ^{3,4} | 276,804 | 239,102 | 202,021 | 177,535 | 28,182 | 67,103 | 27,353 | 36,990 | 8,526 | 37,702 |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 100.0 | 83.7 | 64.0 | 55.3 | 9.8 | 31.0 | 15.9 | 14.5 | 4.2 | 16.3 |
| 2009..... | 100.0 | 83.9 | 64.5 | 56.1 | 9.6 | 30.6 | 15.7 | 14.3 | 4.1 | 16.1 |
| 2008..... | 100.0 | 85.1 | 67.2 | 58.9 | 9.5 | 29.1 | 14.2 | 14.3 | 3.8 | 14.9 |
| 2007..... | 100.0 | 85.3 | 68.2 | 59.8 | 9.5 | 27.8 | 13.3 | 13.8 | 3.7 | 14.7 |
| 2006..... | 100.0 | 84.8 | 68.7 | 60.3 | 9.8 | 27.1 | 12.9 | 13.6 | 3.6 | 15.2 |
| 2005..... | 100.0 | 85.4 | 69.2 | 60.7 | 9.9 | 27.3 | 13.0 | 13.7 | 3.8 | 14.6 |
| 2004..... | 100.0 | 85.7 | 69.7 | 61.1 | 10.0 | 27.3 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 3.6 | 14.3 |
| 2003..... | 100.0 | 85.4 | 70.1 | 61.5 | 10.0 | 26.4 | 11.9 | 13.6 | 3.5 | 14.6 |
| 2002..... | 100.0 | 86.1 | 71.4 | 62.8 | 10.2 | 25.5 | 11.2 | 13.4 | 3.5 | 13.9 |
| 2001..... | 100.0 | 86.5 | 72.4 | 63.8 | 10.1 | 24.9 | 10.7 | 13.4 | 3.4 | 13.5 |
| 2000 ² | 100.0 | 86.9 | 73.5 | 65.1 | 10.2 | 24.4 | 10.0 | 13.5 | 3.2 | 13.1 |
| 1999 ^{3,4} | 100.0 | 86.4 | 73.0 | 64.1 | 10.2 | 24.2 | 9.9 | 13.4 | 3.1 | 13.6 |
| UNDER 18 YEARS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 74,916 | 67,609 | 44,620 | 41,083 | 4,291 | 28,385 | 26,067 | 602 | 2,461 | 7,307 |
| 2009..... | 75,040 | 67,727 | 45,401 | 41,873 | 4,313 | 27,603 | 25,329 | 545 | 2,367 | 7,313 |
| 2008..... | 74,510 | 67,411 | 47,372 | 43,887 | 4,323 | 24,808 | 22,602 | 623 | 2,241 | 7,099 |
| 2007..... | 74,403 | 66,525 | 48,039 | 44,479 | 4,376 | 23,086 | 20,958 | 518 | 2,101 | 7,877 |
| 2006..... | 74,101 | 65,779 | 48,285 | 44,565 | 4,377 | 22,137 | 20,098 | 411 | 2,051 | 8,322 |
| 2005..... | 73,985 | 66,349 | 49,082 | 45,277 | 4,584 | 21,974 | 19,766 | 534 | 2,264 | 7,636 |
| 2004..... | 73,791 | 66,454 | 49,518 | 45,643 | 4,656 | 21,943 | 19,866 | 489 | 2,040 | 7,337 |
| 2003..... | 73,580 | 65,933 | 49,290 | 45,596 | 4,445 | 21,386 | 19,331 | 476 | 2,088 | 7,648 |
| 2002..... | 73,312 | 65,767 | 50,554 | 47,023 | 4,441 | 19,571 | 17,468 | 514 | 2,103 | 7,545 |
| 2001..... | 72,628 | 64,893 | 50,537 | 47,070 | 4,235 | 18,725 | 16,391 | 389 | 2,414 | 7,735 |
| 2000 ² | 72,314 | 64,558 | 51,505 | 48,269 | 4,189 | 17,466 | 14,931 | 510 | 2,496 | 7,756 |
| 1999 ^{3,4} | 72,281 | 63,640 | 50,881 | 47,172 | 4,285 | 16,808 | 14,754 | 384 | 1,991 | 8,641 |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 100.0 | 90.2 | 59.6 | 54.8 | 5.7 | 37.9 | 34.8 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 9.8 |
| 2009..... | 100.0 | 90.3 | 60.5 | 55.8 | 5.7 | 36.8 | 33.8 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 9.7 |
| 2008..... | 100.0 | 90.5 | 63.6 | 58.9 | 5.8 | 33.3 | 30.3 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 9.5 |
| 2007..... | 100.0 | 89.4 | 64.6 | 59.8 | 5.9 | 31.0 | 28.2 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 10.6 |
| 2006..... | 100.0 | 88.8 | 65.2 | 60.1 | 5.9 | 29.9 | 27.1 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 11.2 |
| 2005..... | 100.0 | 89.7 | 66.3 | 61.2 | 6.2 | 29.7 | 26.7 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 10.3 |
| 2004..... | 100.0 | 90.1 | 67.1 | 61.9 | 6.3 | 29.7 | 26.9 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 9.9 |
| 2003..... | 100.0 | 89.6 | 67.0 | 62.0 | 6.0 | 29.1 | 26.3 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 10.4 |
| 2002..... | 100.0 | 89.7 | 69.0 | 64.1 | 6.1 | 26.7 | 23.8 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 10.3 |
| 2001..... | 100.0 | 89.4 | 69.6 | 64.8 | 5.8 | 25.8 | 22.6 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 10.6 |
| 2000 ² | 100.0 | 89.3 | 71.2 | 66.7 | 5.8 | 24.2 | 20.6 | 0.7 | 3.5 | 10.7 |
| 1999 ^{3,4} | 100.0 | 88.0 | 70.4 | 65.3 | 5.9 | 23.3 | 20.4 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 12.0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-3.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1999 to 2010—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/aprd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Age | Total people | Covered by private and/or government health insurance | | | | | | | | Not covered |
|---------------------------|--------------|---|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| | | Total | Private health insurance | | | Government health insurance | | | | |
| | | | Total | Employment based | Direct purchase | Total | Medicaid | Medicare | Military health care ¹ | |
| 18 TO 24 YEARS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 29,651 | 21,573 | 17,407 | 13,612 | 1,987 | 5,579 | 4,516 | 257 | 1,035 | 8,078 |
| 2009..... | 29,313 | 20,732 | 16,688 | 13,266 | 1,949 | 5,361 | 4,435 | 199 | 898 | 8,581 |
| 2008..... | 28,689 | 20,876 | 17,347 | 13,892 | 1,913 | 4,753 | 3,810 | 254 | 868 | 7,812 |
| 2007..... | 28,398 | 20,760 | 17,503 | 14,213 | 1,864 | 4,438 | 3,574 | 180 | 823 | 7,638 |
| 2006..... | 28,405 | 20,467 | 17,479 | 14,217 | 1,957 | 4,010 | 3,259 | 152 | 721 | 7,938 |
| 2005..... | 27,965 | 20,149 | 17,142 | 13,927 | 1,800 | 4,199 | 3,289 | 184 | 872 | 7,817 |
| 2004..... | 28,008 | 20,099 | 17,145 | 13,832 | 1,752 | 4,094 | 3,288 | 202 | 787 | 7,909 |
| 2003..... | 27,824 | 20,195 | 17,358 | 14,219 | 1,891 | 3,874 | 2,962 | 159 | 898 | 7,628 |
| 2002..... | 27,438 | 20,160 | 17,434 | 14,260 | 1,907 | 3,775 | 2,939 | 182 | 768 | 7,278 |
| 2001..... | 27,312 | 20,305 | 17,718 | 14,504 | 1,883 | 3,564 | 2,763 | 177 | 719 | 7,007 |
| 2000 ² | 26,815 | 19,919 | 17,652 | 14,764 | 1,663 | 3,325 | 2,489 | 193 | 773 | 6,895 |
| 1999 ^{3,4} | 26,326 | 19,453 | 17,058 | 14,092 | 1,612 | 3,396 | 2,586 | 149 | 788 | 6,873 |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 100.0 | 72.8 | 58.7 | 45.9 | 6.7 | 18.8 | 15.2 | 0.9 | 3.5 | 27.2 |
| 2009..... | 100.0 | 70.7 | 56.9 | 45.3 | 6.6 | 18.3 | 15.1 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 29.3 |
| 2008..... | 100.0 | 72.8 | 60.5 | 48.4 | 6.7 | 16.6 | 13.3 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 27.2 |
| 2007..... | 100.0 | 73.1 | 61.6 | 50.1 | 6.6 | 15.6 | 12.6 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 26.9 |
| 2006..... | 100.0 | 72.1 | 61.5 | 50.1 | 6.9 | 14.1 | 11.5 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 27.9 |
| 2005..... | 100.0 | 72.0 | 61.3 | 49.8 | 6.4 | 15.0 | 11.8 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 28.0 |
| 2004..... | 100.0 | 71.8 | 61.2 | 49.4 | 6.3 | 14.6 | 11.7 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 28.2 |
| 2003..... | 100.0 | 72.6 | 62.4 | 51.1 | 6.8 | 13.9 | 10.6 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 27.4 |
| 2002..... | 100.0 | 73.5 | 63.5 | 52.0 | 6.9 | 13.8 | 10.7 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 26.5 |
| 2001..... | 100.0 | 74.3 | 64.9 | 53.1 | 6.9 | 13.1 | 10.1 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 25.7 |
| 2000 ² | 100.0 | 74.3 | 65.8 | 55.1 | 6.2 | 12.4 | 9.3 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 25.7 |
| 1999 ^{3,4} | 100.0 | 73.9 | 64.8 | 53.5 | 6.1 | 12.9 | 9.8 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 26.1 |
| 25 TO 34 YEARS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 41,584 | 29,780 | 25,314 | 23,221 | 2,478 | 5,746 | 4,249 | 610 | 1,244 | 11,804 |
| 2009..... | 41,085 | 29,555 | 25,192 | 23,055 | 2,564 | 5,670 | 4,246 | 547 | 1,209 | 11,530 |
| 2008..... | 40,520 | 30,133 | 26,285 | 24,501 | 2,340 | 5,119 | 3,784 | 546 | 1,104 | 10,387 |
| 2007..... | 40,146 | 30,159 | 26,801 | 24,884 | 2,474 | 4,540 | 3,238 | 502 | 1,047 | 9,987 |
| 2006..... | 39,868 | 29,496 | 26,198 | 24,393 | 2,251 | 4,471 | 3,385 | 472 | 888 | 10,371 |
| 2005..... | 39,480 | 29,679 | 26,173 | 24,290 | 2,381 | 4,752 | 3,454 | 541 | 1,058 | 9,802 |
| 2004..... | 39,310 | 29,906 | 26,598 | 24,766 | 2,495 | 4,632 | 3,440 | 501 | 989 | 9,404 |
| 2003..... | 39,201 | 29,367 | 26,252 | 24,516 | 2,250 | 4,167 | 2,987 | 543 | 872 | 9,834 |
| 2002..... | 39,243 | 30,194 | 27,339 | 25,556 | 2,304 | 3,866 | 2,720 | 430 | 907 | 9,049 |
| 2001..... | 38,670 | 30,208 | 27,679 | 25,990 | 2,193 | 3,465 | 2,347 | 473 | 834 | 8,462 |
| 2000 ² | 38,865 | 30,881 | 28,465 | 26,861 | 2,171 | 3,321 | 2,259 | 394 | 870 | 7,985 |
| 1999 ^{3,4} | 39,031 | 30,809 | 28,364 | 26,695 | 2,123 | 3,433 | 2,289 | 340 | 953 | 8,222 |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 100.0 | 71.6 | 60.9 | 55.8 | 6.0 | 13.8 | 10.2 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 28.4 |
| 2009..... | 100.0 | 71.9 | 61.3 | 56.1 | 6.2 | 13.8 | 10.3 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 28.1 |
| 2008..... | 100.0 | 74.4 | 64.9 | 60.5 | 5.8 | 12.6 | 9.3 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 25.6 |
| 2007..... | 100.0 | 75.1 | 66.8 | 62.0 | 6.2 | 11.3 | 8.1 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 24.9 |
| 2006..... | 100.0 | 74.0 | 65.7 | 61.2 | 5.6 | 11.2 | 8.5 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 26.0 |
| 2005..... | 100.0 | 75.2 | 66.3 | 61.5 | 6.0 | 12.0 | 8.7 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 24.8 |
| 2004..... | 100.0 | 76.1 | 67.7 | 63.0 | 6.3 | 11.8 | 8.8 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 23.9 |
| 2003..... | 100.0 | 74.9 | 67.0 | 62.5 | 5.7 | 10.6 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 25.1 |
| 2002..... | 100.0 | 76.9 | 69.7 | 65.1 | 5.9 | 9.9 | 6.9 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 23.1 |
| 2001..... | 100.0 | 78.1 | 71.6 | 67.2 | 5.7 | 9.0 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 21.9 |
| 2000 ² | 100.0 | 79.5 | 73.2 | 69.1 | 5.6 | 8.5 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 20.5 |
| 1999 ^{3,4} | 100.0 | 78.9 | 72.7 | 68.4 | 5.4 | 8.8 | 5.9 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 21.1 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-3.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1999 to 2010—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/aprd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Age | Total people | Covered by private and/or government health insurance | | | | | | | | Not covered |
|---------------------------|--------------|---|------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| | | Private health insurance | | | | Government health insurance | | | | |
| | | Total | Employment based | Direct purchase | Total | Medicaid | Medicare | Military health care ¹ | | |
| 35 TO 44 YEARS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 39,842 | 31,149 | 27,426 | 25,573 | 2,604 | 5,046 | 3,449 | 900 | 1,172 | 8,692 |
| 2009..... | 40,447 | 31,949 | 28,230 | 26,300 | 2,614 | 5,072 | 3,587 | 934 | 1,032 | 8,498 |
| 2008..... | 41,322 | 33,510 | 30,019 | 28,053 | 2,733 | 4,705 | 3,175 | 970 | 1,097 | 7,812 |
| 2007..... | 42,132 | 34,619 | 31,312 | 29,164 | 2,926 | 4,559 | 3,036 | 930 | 1,016 | 7,513 |
| 2006..... | 42,762 | 34,986 | 31,831 | 29,678 | 3,084 | 4,419 | 2,989 | 806 | 1,011 | 7,777 |
| 2005..... | 43,121 | 35,478 | 32,209 | 29,971 | 3,074 | 4,648 | 3,110 | 884 | 1,096 | 7,643 |
| 2004..... | 43,351 | 35,675 | 32,357 | 30,109 | 3,102 | 4,705 | 3,190 | 879 | 1,125 | 7,676 |
| 2003..... | 43,573 | 35,895 | 32,955 | 30,679 | 3,183 | 4,244 | 2,574 | 921 | 1,122 | 7,678 |
| 2002..... | 44,074 | 36,693 | 33,853 | 31,662 | 3,172 | 4,078 | 2,492 | 864 | 1,113 | 7,380 |
| 2001..... | 44,284 | 37,533 | 34,829 | 32,792 | 2,984 | 3,857 | 2,264 | 860 | 1,098 | 6,751 |
| 2000 ² | 44,566 | 38,101 | 35,601 | 33,434 | 3,130 | 3,736 | 2,170 | 816 | 1,138 | 6,466 |
| 1999 ^{3,4} | 44,474 | 37,903 | 35,237 | 32,827 | 3,166 | 3,851 | 2,158 | 840 | 1,202 | 6,571 |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 100.0 | 78.2 | 68.8 | 64.2 | 6.5 | 12.7 | 8.7 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 21.8 |
| 2009..... | 100.0 | 79.0 | 69.8 | 65.0 | 6.5 | 12.5 | 8.9 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 21.0 |
| 2008..... | 100.0 | 81.1 | 72.6 | 67.9 | 6.6 | 11.4 | 7.7 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 18.9 |
| 2007..... | 100.0 | 82.2 | 74.3 | 69.2 | 6.9 | 10.8 | 7.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 17.8 |
| 2006..... | 100.0 | 81.8 | 74.4 | 69.4 | 7.2 | 10.3 | 7.0 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 18.2 |
| 2005..... | 100.0 | 82.3 | 74.7 | 69.5 | 7.1 | 10.8 | 7.2 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 17.7 |
| 2004..... | 100.0 | 82.3 | 74.6 | 69.5 | 7.2 | 10.9 | 7.4 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 17.7 |
| 2003..... | 100.0 | 82.4 | 75.6 | 70.4 | 7.3 | 9.7 | 5.9 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 17.6 |
| 2002..... | 100.0 | 83.3 | 76.8 | 71.8 | 7.2 | 9.3 | 5.7 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 16.7 |
| 2001..... | 100.0 | 84.8 | 78.6 | 74.0 | 6.7 | 8.7 | 5.1 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 15.2 |
| 2000 ² | 100.0 | 85.5 | 79.9 | 75.0 | 7.0 | 8.4 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 14.5 |
| 1999 ^{3,4} | 100.0 | 85.2 | 79.2 | 73.8 | 7.1 | 8.7 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 14.8 |
| 45 TO 54 YEARS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 43,954 | 36,035 | 31,695 | 29,201 | 3,600 | 6,110 | 3,607 | 1,901 | 1,553 | 7,919 |
| 2009..... | 44,387 | 36,723 | 32,365 | 29,969 | 3,519 | 5,972 | 3,570 | 1,794 | 1,443 | 7,664 |
| 2008..... | 44,366 | 37,511 | 33,432 | 30,981 | 3,469 | 5,835 | 3,350 | 1,967 | 1,371 | 6,855 |
| 2007..... | 43,935 | 37,390 | 33,598 | 30,959 | 3,645 | 5,384 | 3,127 | 1,799 | 1,285 | 6,545 |
| 2006..... | 43,461 | 37,083 | 33,534 | 31,006 | 3,709 | 5,206 | 2,911 | 1,741 | 1,338 | 6,379 |
| 2005..... | 42,797 | 36,780 | 33,336 | 30,762 | 3,807 | 4,957 | 2,835 | 1,590 | 1,351 | 6,017 |
| 2004..... | 41,961 | 36,351 | 33,058 | 30,502 | 3,688 | 4,969 | 2,768 | 1,575 | 1,393 | 5,609 |
| 2003..... | 41,068 | 35,618 | 32,627 | 30,190 | 3,625 | 4,422 | 2,072 | 1,563 | 1,365 | 5,451 |
| 2002..... | 40,234 | 35,131 | 32,418 | 30,138 | 3,566 | 4,123 | 1,892 | 1,380 | 1,298 | 5,103 |
| 2001..... | 39,545 | 34,768 | 32,210 | 29,852 | 3,579 | 3,836 | 1,860 | 1,319 | 1,156 | 4,777 |
| 2000 ² | 38,720 | 34,430 | 31,993 | 29,832 | 3,373 | 3,867 | 1,735 | 1,420 | 1,173 | 4,290 |
| 1999 ^{3,4} | 37,334 | 33,103 | 30,769 | 28,595 | 3,426 | 3,620 | 1,581 | 1,170 | 1,288 | 4,231 |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 100.0 | 82.0 | 72.1 | 66.4 | 8.2 | 13.9 | 8.2 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 18.0 |
| 2009..... | 100.0 | 82.7 | 72.9 | 67.5 | 7.9 | 13.5 | 8.0 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 17.3 |
| 2008..... | 100.0 | 84.5 | 75.4 | 69.8 | 7.8 | 13.2 | 7.6 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 15.5 |
| 2007..... | 100.0 | 85.1 | 76.5 | 70.5 | 8.3 | 12.3 | 7.1 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 14.9 |
| 2006..... | 100.0 | 85.3 | 77.2 | 71.3 | 8.5 | 12.0 | 6.7 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 14.7 |
| 2005..... | 100.0 | 85.9 | 77.9 | 71.9 | 8.9 | 11.6 | 6.6 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 14.1 |
| 2004..... | 100.0 | 86.6 | 78.8 | 72.7 | 8.8 | 11.8 | 6.6 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 13.4 |
| 2003..... | 100.0 | 86.7 | 79.4 | 73.5 | 8.8 | 10.8 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 13.3 |
| 2002..... | 100.0 | 87.3 | 80.6 | 74.9 | 8.9 | 10.2 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 12.7 |
| 2001..... | 100.0 | 87.9 | 81.5 | 75.5 | 9.1 | 9.7 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 12.1 |
| 2000 ² | 100.0 | 88.9 | 82.6 | 77.0 | 8.7 | 10.0 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 11.1 |
| 1999 ^{3,4} | 100.0 | 88.7 | 82.4 | 76.6 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 11.3 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-3.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1999 to 2010—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf)

| Age | Total people | Covered by private and/or government health insurance | | | | | | | | Not covered |
|---------------------------|--------------|---|------------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| | | Private health insurance | | | | Government health insurance | | | | |
| | | Total | Employment based | Direct purchase | Total | Medicaid | Medicare | Military health care ¹ | | |
| 55 TO 64 YEARS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 36,984 | 31,672 | 26,743 | 23,846 | 3,922 | 7,509 | 3,105 | 3,600 | 2,201 | 5,312 |
| 2009..... | 35,395 | 30,638 | 25,839 | 23,293 | 3,496 | 7,314 | 3,029 | 3,315 | 2,252 | 4,757 |
| 2008..... | 34,289 | 30,101 | 25,702 | 22,973 | 3,486 | 6,933 | 2,676 | 3,367 | 2,059 | 4,188 |
| 2007..... | 33,302 | 29,449 | 25,277 | 22,637 | 3,493 | 6,675 | 2,488 | 3,179 | 2,079 | 3,853 |
| 2006..... | 32,191 | 28,292 | 24,501 | 21,798 | 3,547 | 6,121 | 2,360 | 2,953 | 1,847 | 3,899 |
| 2005..... | 30,981 | 27,285 | 23,677 | 21,145 | 3,402 | 5,893 | 2,340 | 2,707 | 1,914 | 3,696 |
| 2004..... | 29,536 | 26,176 | 22,707 | 20,240 | 3,384 | 5,602 | 2,152 | 2,723 | 1,770 | 3,360 |
| 2003..... | 28,375 | 25,083 | 22,097 | 19,698 | 3,339 | 4,761 | 1,484 | 2,434 | 1,489 | 3,292 |
| 2002..... | 27,399 | 24,360 | 21,462 | 18,952 | 3,485 | 4,697 | 1,498 | 2,381 | 1,455 | 3,039 |
| 2001..... | 25,874 | 22,942 | 20,224 | 17,971 | 3,143 | 4,349 | 1,533 | 2,251 | 1,186 | 2,932 |
| 2000 ² | 24,672 | 21,812 | 19,296 | 17,000 | 3,254 | 4,110 | 1,456 | 2,190 | 1,036 | 2,860 |
| 1999 ^{3,4} | 23,981 | 21,177 | 18,826 | 16,603 | 3,011 | 3,954 | 1,372 | 2,114 | 1,031 | 2,804 |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 100.0 | 85.6 | 72.3 | 64.5 | 10.6 | 20.3 | 8.4 | 9.7 | 6.0 | 14.4 |
| 2009..... | 100.0 | 86.6 | 73.0 | 65.8 | 9.9 | 20.7 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 6.4 | 13.4 |
| 2008..... | 100.0 | 87.8 | 75.0 | 67.0 | 10.2 | 20.2 | 7.8 | 9.8 | 6.0 | 12.2 |
| 2007..... | 100.0 | 88.4 | 75.9 | 68.0 | 10.5 | 20.0 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 6.2 | 11.6 |
| 2006..... | 100.0 | 87.9 | 76.1 | 67.7 | 11.0 | 19.0 | 7.3 | 9.2 | 5.7 | 12.1 |
| 2005..... | 100.0 | 88.1 | 76.4 | 68.3 | 11.0 | 19.0 | 7.6 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 11.9 |
| 2004..... | 100.0 | 88.6 | 76.9 | 68.5 | 11.5 | 19.0 | 7.3 | 9.2 | 6.0 | 11.4 |
| 2003..... | 100.0 | 88.4 | 77.9 | 69.4 | 11.8 | 16.8 | 5.2 | 8.6 | 5.2 | 11.6 |
| 2002..... | 100.0 | 88.9 | 78.3 | 69.2 | 12.7 | 17.1 | 5.5 | 8.7 | 5.3 | 11.1 |
| 2001..... | 100.0 | 88.7 | 78.2 | 69.5 | 12.1 | 16.8 | 5.9 | 8.7 | 4.6 | 11.3 |
| 2000 ² | 100.0 | 88.4 | 78.2 | 68.9 | 13.2 | 16.7 | 5.9 | 8.9 | 4.2 | 11.6 |
| 1999 ^{3,4} | 100.0 | 88.3 | 78.5 | 69.2 | 12.6 | 16.5 | 5.7 | 8.8 | 4.3 | 11.7 |
| 65 YEARS AND OLDER | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 39,179 | 38,387 | 22,668 | 12,728 | 11,267 | 36,629 | 3,587 | 36,457 | 3,182 | 792 |
| 2009..... | 38,613 | 37,971 | 22,530 | 13,006 | 10,643 | 36,253 | 3,652 | 36,099 | 3,213 | 643 |
| 2008..... | 37,788 | 37,161 | 22,470 | 13,258 | 10,249 | 35,434 | 3,433 | 35,304 | 2,823 | 627 |
| 2007..... | 36,790 | 36,116 | 21,373 | 12,635 | 9,721 | 34,465 | 3,265 | 34,278 | 2,604 | 674 |
| 2006..... | 36,035 | 35,507 | 22,115 | 13,223 | 10,108 | 33,979 | 3,368 | 33,802 | 2,688 | 528 |
| 2005..... | 35,505 | 35,080 | 21,586 | 13,018 | 9,933 | 33,859 | 3,398 | 33,727 | 2,609 | 424 |
| 2004..... | 35,209 | 34,753 | 21,632 | 12,832 | 10,084 | 33,535 | 3,351 | 33,388 | 2,481 | 457 |
| 2003..... | 34,659 | 34,241 | 21,410 | 12,464 | 10,094 | 33,261 | 2,916 | 33,187 | 2,290 | 418 |
| 2002..... | 34,234 | 33,853 | 21,104 | 11,971 | 10,413 | 32,717 | 2,925 | 32,608 | 2,249 | 381 |
| 2001..... | 33,769 | 33,409 | 20,945 | 11,805 | 10,382 | 32,533 | 3,009 | 32,402 | 2,173 | 360 |
| 2000 ² | 33,566 | 33,232 | 21,062 | 11,702 | 10,652 | 32,357 | 3,023 | 32,264 | 1,451 | 334 |
| 1999 ^{3,4} | 33,377 | 33,017 | 20,885 | 11,550 | 10,558 | 32,041 | 2,613 | 31,993 | 1,273 | 360 |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010..... | 100.0 | 98.0 | 57.9 | 32.5 | 28.8 | 93.5 | 9.2 | 93.1 | 8.1 | 2.0 |
| 2009..... | 100.0 | 98.3 | 58.3 | 33.7 | 27.6 | 93.9 | 9.5 | 93.5 | 8.3 | 1.7 |
| 2008..... | 100.0 | 98.3 | 59.5 | 35.1 | 27.1 | 93.8 | 9.1 | 93.4 | 7.5 | 1.7 |
| 2007..... | 100.0 | 98.2 | 58.1 | 34.3 | 26.4 | 93.7 | 8.9 | 93.2 | 7.1 | 1.8 |
| 2006..... | 100.0 | 98.5 | 61.4 | 36.7 | 28.1 | 94.3 | 9.3 | 93.8 | 7.5 | 1.5 |
| 2005..... | 100.0 | 98.8 | 60.8 | 36.7 | 28.0 | 95.4 | 9.6 | 95.0 | 7.3 | 1.2 |
| 2004..... | 100.0 | 98.7 | 61.4 | 36.4 | 28.6 | 95.2 | 9.5 | 94.8 | 7.0 | 1.3 |
| 2003..... | 100.0 | 98.8 | 61.8 | 36.0 | 29.1 | 96.0 | 8.4 | 95.8 | 6.6 | 1.2 |
| 2002..... | 100.0 | 98.9 | 61.6 | 35.0 | 30.4 | 95.6 | 8.5 | 95.2 | 6.6 | 1.1 |
| 2001..... | 100.0 | 98.9 | 62.0 | 35.0 | 30.7 | 96.3 | 8.9 | 95.9 | 6.4 | 1.1 |
| 2000 ² | 100.0 | 99.0 | 62.8 | 34.9 | 31.7 | 96.4 | 9.0 | 96.1 | 4.3 | 1.0 |
| 1999 ^{3,4} | 100.0 | 98.9 | 62.6 | 34.6 | 31.6 | 96.0 | 7.8 | 95.9 | 3.8 | 1.1 |

¹ Military health care includes Tricare and CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs), as well as care provided by the Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs and care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the military.

² Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.

³ The data for 1999 through 2009 were revised to reflect the results of enhancements to the editing process. See <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hhthins/data/usernote/index.html>.

⁴ Estimates reflect the results of follow-up verification questions and implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.

Note: All years reflect the implementation of the verification question.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2000 to 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

APPENDIX D. REPLICATE WEIGHTS

Beginning in this report, the variance of CPS ASEC estimates used to calculate the standard errors and confidence intervals displayed in the text tables were calculated using the Successive Difference Replication (SDR) method documented by Fay and Train (1995).¹ This method involves the computation of a set of replicate weights which account for the complex survey design of the CPS. The SDR method has been used to estimate variances in the American Community Survey since its inception.

In previous years, the standard errors of CPS ASEC estimates were calculated using a Generalized Variance Function (GVF) approach. Under this approach, generalized variance parameters were used in formulas provided in the source and accuracy (S&A) statement to estimate standard errors.

A study by Davern et al. (2006) found that the CPS ASEC GVF standard errors performed poorly against more precise Survey Design-Based (SDB) estimates. In most cases, Davern et al.'s results indicated that the published GVF parameters significantly *underestimated* standard errors in the

¹ In order to facilitate historical comparisons, the appendix tables display standard errors calculated using the Generalized Variance Function since replicate weights are not available for CPS ASEC collection years prior to 2005.

CPS ASEC. This and other critiques prompted the Census Bureau to transition from using the GVF method of estimating standard errors to using the SDR method of estimating standard errors for the CPS ASEC. In 2009, the Census Bureau released replicate weights for the 2005 through 2009 CPS ASEC collection years and has released replicate weights for 2010 and 2011 with the release of the CPS ASEC public use data.

Following the 2009 release of CPS ASEC replicate weights, Boudreaux, Davern, and Graven (2011) compared replicate weight standard error estimates with SDB estimates. Replicate weight estimates performed markedly better against SDB standard errors than those calculated using the published GVF parameters. The Census Bureau will continue to provide the GVF parameters in the source and accuracy statement.

Since the published GVF parameters generally underestimated standard errors, standard errors produced using SDR may be higher than in previous reports. For most CPS ASEC estimates, the increase in standard errors from GVF to SDR will not alter the findings. However, marginally significant differences using the GVF may not be significant using replicate weights.

References:

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