

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

Issued September 2011

P60-239

Current Population Reports

Consumer Income

By
Carmen DeNavas-Walt
Bernadette D. Proctor
Jessica C. Smith

Acknowledgments

Carmen DeNavas-Walt, with the assistance of **Jessica L. Semega** and **Melissa A. Stringfellow**, prepared the income section of this report under the direction of **Edward J. Welniak, Jr.**, Chief of the Income Statistics Branch. **Bernadette D. Proctor** prepared the poverty section under the direction of **Trudi J. Renwick**, Chief of the Poverty Statistics Branch. **Jessica C. Smith** prepared the health insurance coverage section under the direction of **Brett O'Hara**, Chief of the Health and Disability Statistics Branch. **Charles T. Nelson**, Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics, and **Jennifer Cheeseman Day**, Assistant Division Chief for Employment Characteristics, both of the Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division, provided overall direction.

A special thanks to **Matthew Brault** and **Ashley N. Edwards** for developing a new replicate weight statistical testing tool and to **Kevin McGee** for testing all poverty estimates for statistical significance using replicate weights.

David E. Adams, **George M. Mitcham**, **Tim J. Marshall**, and **Gregory D. Weyland**, Demographic Surveys Division, processed the Current Population Survey 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplement file. **Donna K. Benton**, **Christopher J. Boniface**, **Kirk E. Davis**, and **Thy K. Le**, programmed and produced the detailed and publication tables under the direction of **Hung X. Pham**, Chief of the Survey Processing Branch.

Danielle N. Castelo, **Rebecca A. Hoop**, and **Matthew R. Herbstritt**, under the supervision of **David V. Hornick** and **Kimball T. Jonas**, all of the Demographic Statistical Methods Division, conducted sample review. **Anne T. Kearney**, Chief of the Health Surveys and Supplements Branch, provided overall direction.

Lisa Clement, **Tim J. Marshall**, and **Lisa Paska**, Demographic Surveys Division, and **Roberto Picha** and **Agatha Jung**, Technologies Management Office, prepared and programmed the computer-assisted interviewing instrument used to conduct the Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Additional people within the U.S. Census Bureau also made significant contributions to the preparation of this report. **Willow Burns**, **Laryssa Mykyta**, **John Hisnanick**, **Len Norry**, **Judith Waldrop**, and **Bruce H. Webster** reviewed the contents.

Census Bureau field representatives and telephone interviewers collected the data. Without their dedication, the preparation of this report or any report from the Current Population Survey would be impossible.

Linda Chen, **Donna Gillis**, **Janet S. Sweeney**, **Jamie A. Stark**, and **Donald J. Meyd**, of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Francis Grailand Hall**, Chief, provided publications and printing management, graphics design and composition, and editorial review for print and electronic media. General direction and production management were provided by **Claudette E. Bennett**, Assistant Division Chief.

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

Issued September 2011

P60-239



U.S. Department of Commerce
Rebecca M. Blank,
Acting Secretary

Vacant,
Deputy Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration
Rebecca M. Blank,
Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
Robert M. Groves,
Director

Suggested Citation

DeNavas-Walt, Carmen, Bernadette D. Proctor, and Jessica C. Smith, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-239, *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2010*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 2011.



**Economics and Statistics
Administration**
Rebecca M. Blank,
Under Secretary for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
Robert M. Groves,
Director
Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Deputy Director and Chief Operating Officer
Howard Hogan,
Acting Associate Director for Demographic Programs
David S. Johnson,
Chief, Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division

Contents

TEXT

Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2010	1
Introduction	1
Source of Estimates and Statistical Accuracy	1
Supplemental Poverty Measure	2
State and Local Estimates of Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance	3
Dynamics of Economic Well-Being	4
Disability in the Current Population Survey	4
Income in the United States	5
Highlights	5
Household Income	5
Type of Household	5
Race and Hispanic Origin	8
Age of Householder	9
Nativity	9
Disability Status of Householder	9
Region	9
Residence	10
Income Inequality	10
Equivalence-Adjusted Income Inequality	10
Work Experience and Earnings	12
Poverty in the United States	14
Highlights	14
Poverty in the First Year After a Recession	14
Race and Hispanic Origin	17
Age	17
Nativity	18
Region	18
Residence	18
Work Experience	18
Disability Status	18
Families	18
Depth of Poverty	19
Ratio of Income to Poverty	19
Income Deficit	20
Doubled-Up Households	21
Alternative/Experimental Poverty Measures	22
National Academy of Sciences (NAS)-Based Measures	22
CPS Table Creator II	22
Health Insurance Coverage in the United States	23
Highlights	23
Health Insurance in the First Year After a Recession	24
Type of Coverage	24
Race and Hispanic Origin	24
Age	25
Nativity	25
What Is Health Insurance Coverage?	25
Economic Status	27
Work Experience	27
Disability Status	28
Children's Health Insurance Coverage	28
Region	28
Residence	28

Comments	29
Additional Data and Contacts	29

TEXT TABLES

1. Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2009 and 2010.....	6
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.....	7
3. Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income: 2009 and 2010.....	11
4. People and Families in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2009 and 2010.....	15
5. Change in Poverty During First Year After a Recession: 1961 to 2010	16
6. People With Income Below Specified Ratios of Their Poverty Threshold by Selected Characteristics: 2010	19
7. Income Deficit or Surplus of Families and Unrelated Individuals by Poverty Status: 2010	21
8. People Without Health Insurance Coverage by Selected Characteristics: 2009 and 2010.....	26
9. Change in the Number and Percent of People Without Health Insurance During First Year After a Recession: 1991 to 2010.....	28
10. Coverage by Type of Health Insurance: 2009 and 2010	29

FIGURES

1. Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1967 to 2010	8
2. Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio and Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years and Older by Sex: 1960 to 2010.....	12
3. Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers With Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2010	13
4. Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 2010	14
5. Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2010.....	17
6. Demographic Makeup of the Population at Varying Degrees of Poverty: 2010	20
7. Number Uninsured and Uninsured Rate: 1987 to 2010	23
8. Uninsured Children by Poverty Status, Household Income, Age, Race and Hispanic Origin, and Nativity: 2010.....	24

APPENDIXES

Appendix A. Estimates of Income	31
How Income Is Measured	31
Recessions	31
Annual Average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) Using Current Methods	
All Items: 1947 to 2010	32
Cost-of-Living Adjustment	32
Appendix B. Estimates of Poverty	61
How Poverty Is Calculated	61
Poverty Thresholds for 2010 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children	
Under 18 Years	61
Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds in 2010 by Size of Family	61
Appendix C. Estimates of Health Insurance Coverage	75
Quality of Health Insurance Coverage Estimates	75
National surveys and health insurance coverage	75
Reporting of coverage through major federal health insurance programs	75
Enhancements in 2010	76
Appendix D. Replicate Weights	87

APPENDIX TABLES

A-1. Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2007 and 2010...	33
A-2. Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2010	34
A-3. Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2010	41
A-4. Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2010	46
A-5. Number and Real Median Earnings of Total Workers and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers by Sex and Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2010	50
A-6. Number of Workers With Earnings and Median Earnings by Work Experience, Sex, and Selected Characteristics: 2002 to 2010	52
B-1. Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2010	62
B-2. Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2010	68
B-3. Poverty Status of Families, by Type of Family: 1959 to 2010	74
C-1. Health Insurance Coverage: 1987 to 2010	77
C-2. Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2010	78
C-3. Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1999 to 2010	82

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/prod/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/apsd/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/apsd/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/apsd/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

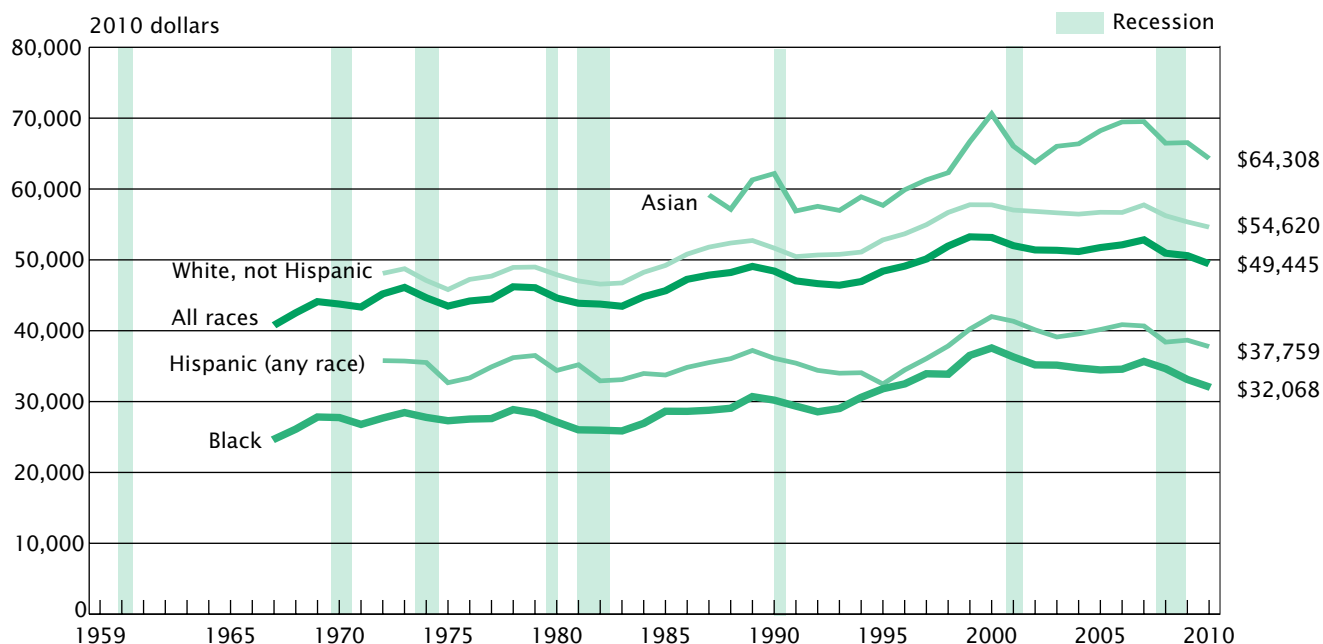
* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Statistical significance of the percentage change for 2009 to 2010 is based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. Prior years are based on the general variance function. For more information, see "Standard Errors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

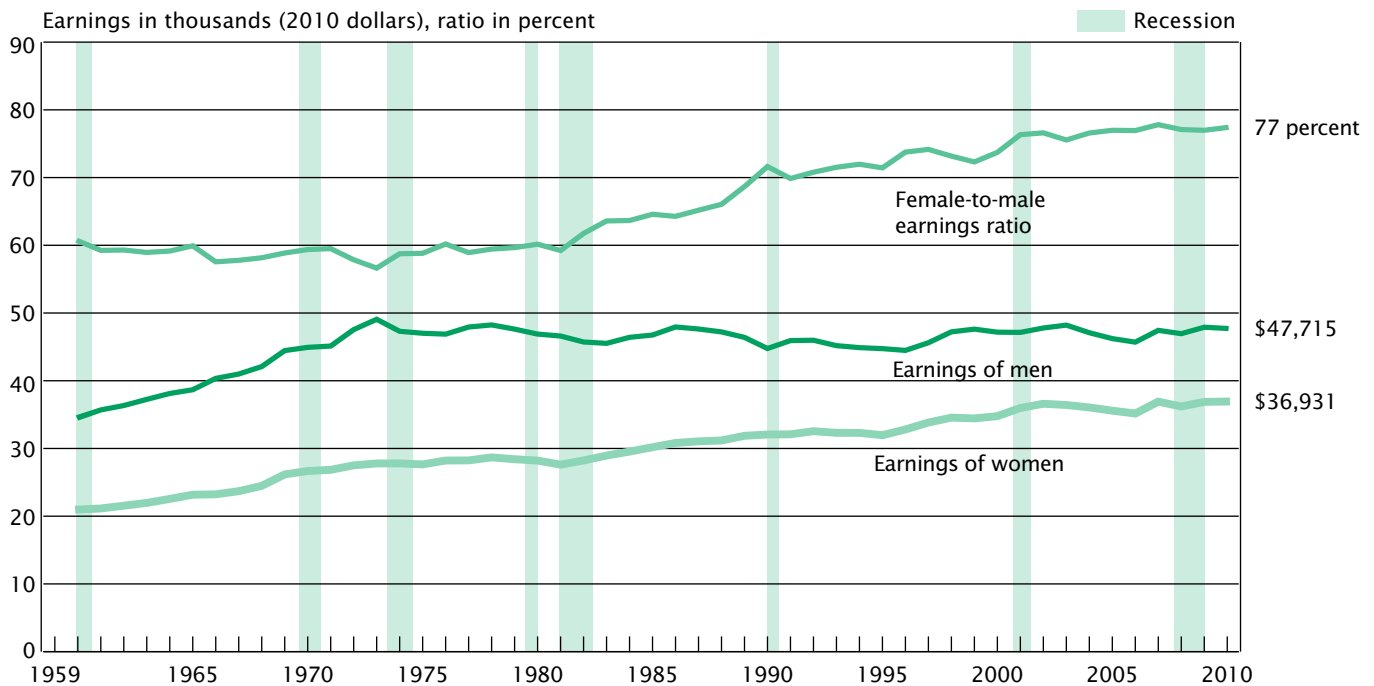
upper end of the distribution. Thus, equivalence adjusting increases the relative income of people living in lower-income groups.

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>.

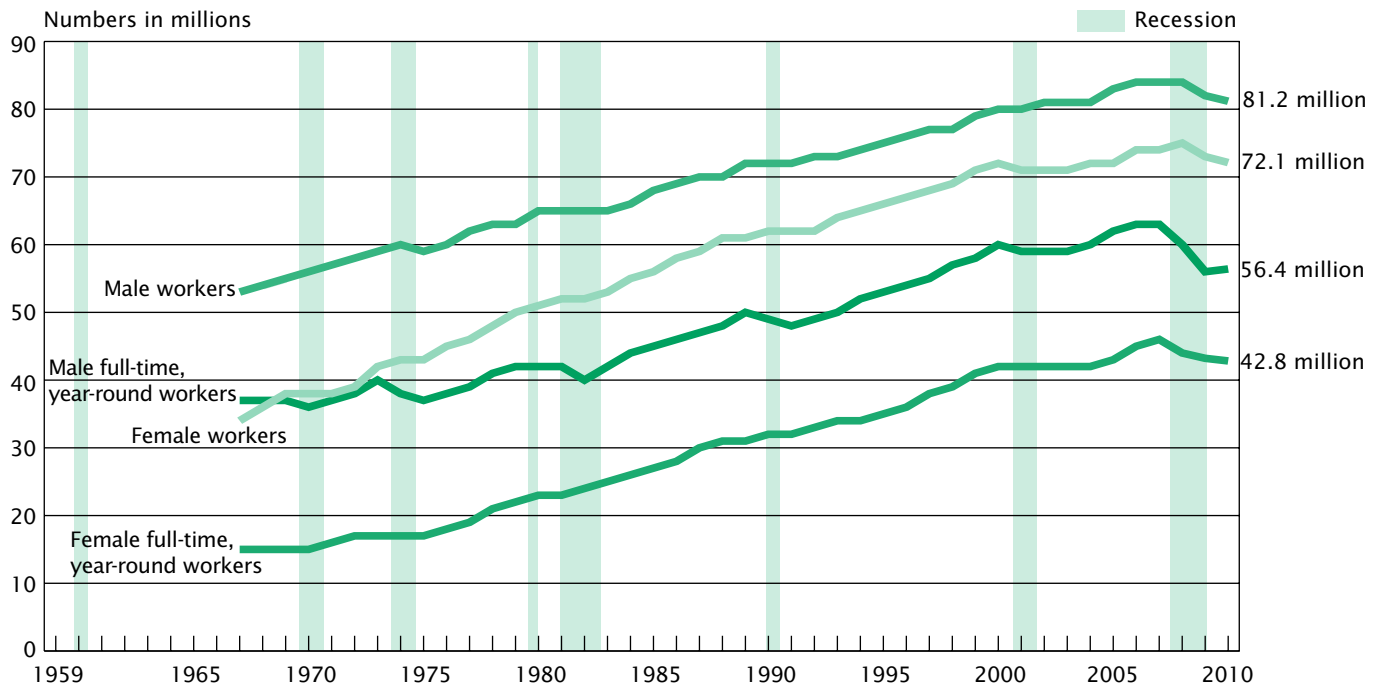
increase for men, from 68.4 percent in 2009; for women the change was not statistically significant.

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

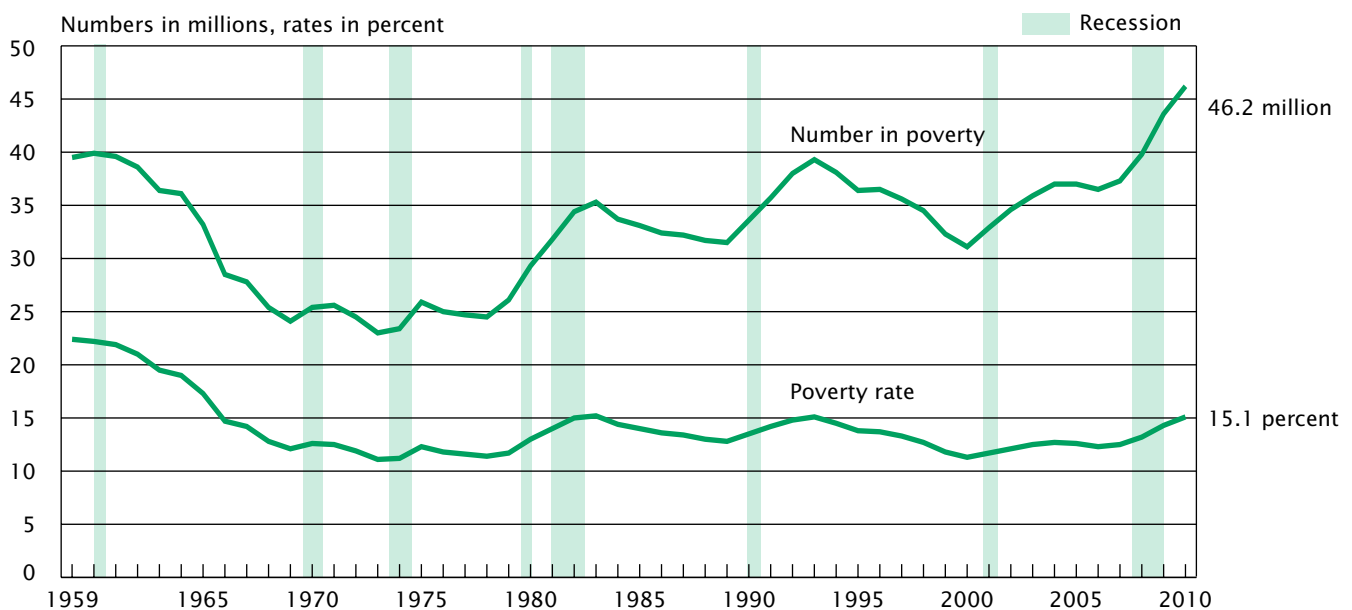
²⁸ Since unrelated individuals under 15 are excluded from the poverty universe, there are 422,000 fewer children in the poverty universe than in the total civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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

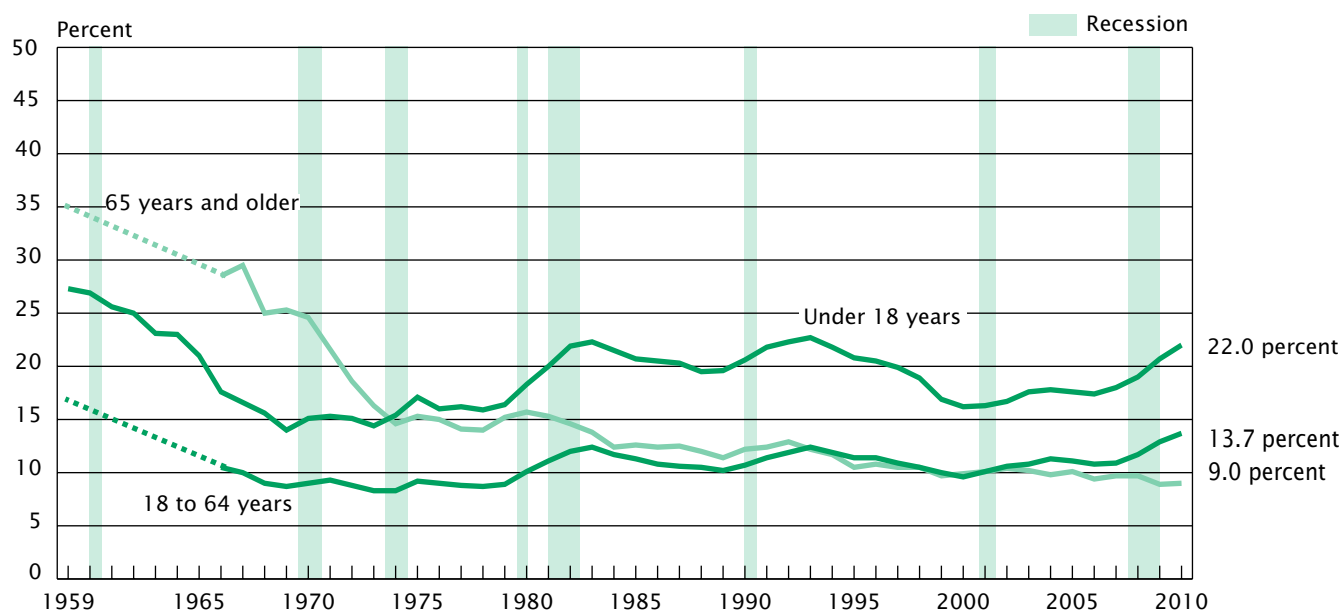
* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Statistical significance of the changes for 2009 to 2010 is based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. Prior years are based on the general variance function. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their 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	Total	Income-to-poverty ratio ¹															
		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	622	6.7	0.2	60,443	991	19.8	0.3	75,291	1,089	24.6	0.4	103,645	1,227	33.9	0.4
Age																	
Under 18 years	74,494	7,369	313	9.9	0.4	20,741	431	27.8	0.6	24,853	461	33.4	0.6	32,467	473	43.6	0.6
18 to 24 years	29,651	3,404	188	11.5	0.6	8,101	269	27.3	0.9	9,685	283	32.7	0.9	12,501	296	42.2	0.9
25 to 34 years	41,584	2,993	146	7.2	0.4	8,203	229	19.7	0.5	10,220	237	24.6	0.6	14,141	274	34.0	0.7
35 to 44 years	39,842	2,206	119	5.5	0.3	6,549	211	16.4	0.5	8,196	220	20.6	0.6	11,561	247	29.0	0.6
45 to 54 years	43,954	2,001	121	4.6	0.3	6,147	210	14.0	0.5	7,702	234	17.5	0.5	10,813	264	24.6	0.6
55 to 59 years	19,554	795	78	4.1	0.4	2,513	132	12.9	0.7	3,110	142	15.9	0.7	4,315	158	22.1	0.8
60 to 64 years	17,430	708	65	4.1	0.4	2,415	127	13.9	0.7	3,052	149	17.5	0.8	4,297	163	24.7	0.9
65 years and older	39,179	991	91	2.5	0.2	5,774	216	14.7	0.5	8,472	261	21.6	0.7	13,549	324	34.6	0.8
Race³ and Hispanic Origin																	
White	243,013	13,315	442	5.5	0.2	42,298	838	17.4	0.3	53,446	931	22.0	0.4	75,297	1,065	31.0	0.4
White, not Hispanic	197,203	8,420	355	4.3	0.2	26,490	703	13.4	0.4	34,403	796	17.4	0.4	50,304	954	25.5	0.5
Black	38,965	5,254	295	13.5	0.8	13,237	435	34.0	1.1	15,715	411	40.3	1.1	20,005	431	51.3	1.1
Asian	14,324	834	123	5.8	0.9	2,219	183	15.5	1.3	2,820	210	19.7	1.5	4,056	235	28.3	1.6
Hispanic (any race)	49,869	5,460	297	10.9	0.6	17,299	442	34.7	0.9	20,816	466	41.7	0.9	27,243	487	54.6	1.0
Family Status																	
In families	249,855	13,749	540	5.5	0.2	43,705	874	17.5	0.4	54,587	933	21.8	0.4	76,733	1,086	30.7	0.4
Householder	78,633	3,964	158	5.0	0.2	12,217	253	15.5	0.3	15,443	286	19.6	0.3	22,091	348	28.1	0.4
Related children under 18	73,227	6,927	301	9.5	0.4	19,990	428	27.3	0.6	24,002	452	32.8	0.6	31,497	470	43.0	0.6
Related children under 6	25,096	2,911	163	11.6	0.6	7,858	229	31.3	0.9	9,207	231	36.7	0.9	11,796	214	47.0	0.8
In unrelated subfamilies	1,650	460	87	27.9	4.2	875	116	53.0	4.6	1,031	129	62.5	4.5	1,206	136	73.1	3.9
Unrelated individuals	54,183	6,257	246	11.5	0.4	15,863	429	29.3	0.6	19,673	471	36.3	0.6	25,705	523	47.4	0.6
Male	26,745	3,086	174	11.5	0.6	7,296	266	27.3	0.8	8,908	298	33.3	0.9	11,666	318	43.6	0.9
Female	27,438	3,170	145	11.6	0.5	8,568	259	31.2	0.8	10,766	282	39.2	0.8	14,039	323	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

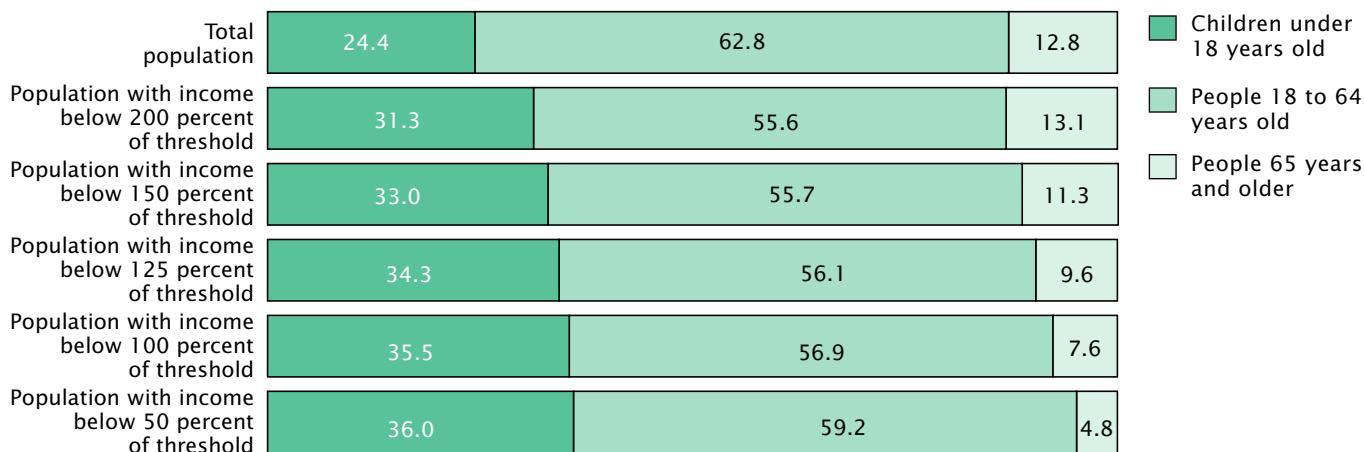
Table 6 presents the number and percentage of people within specified

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

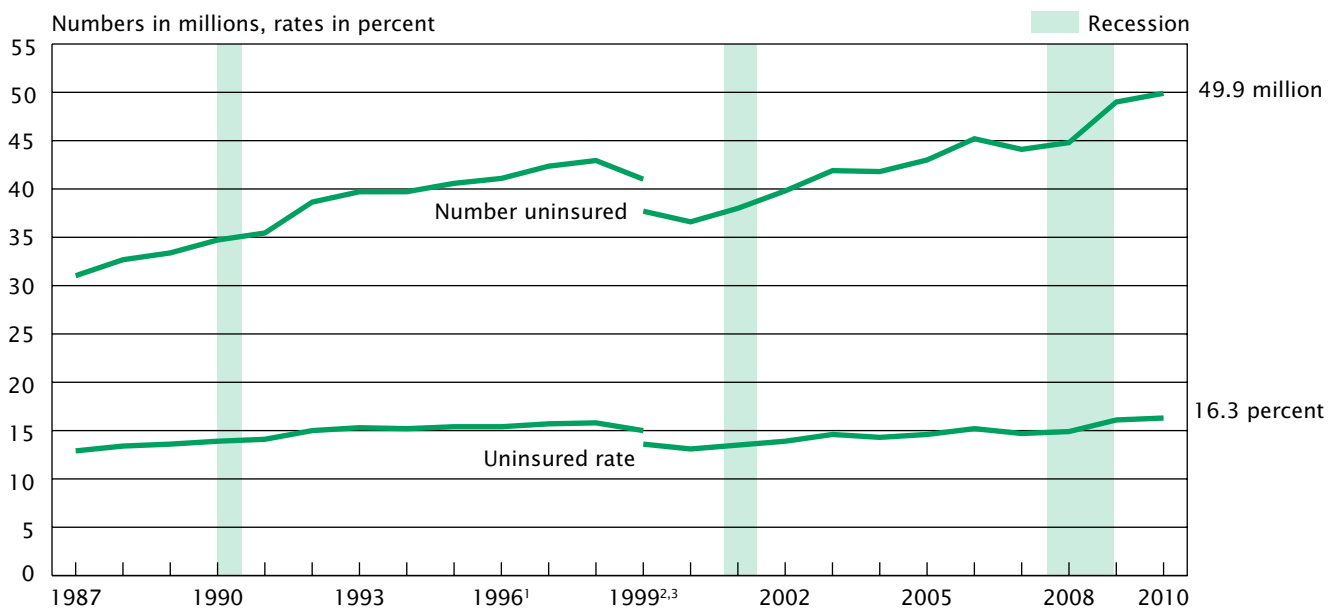
- In 2010, the percentage of people without health insurance, 16.3 percent, was not statistically different from the rate in 2009. The number of uninsured people increased to 49.9 million in 2010 from 49.0 million in 2009 (Table 8 and Figure 7).^{45,46}

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.

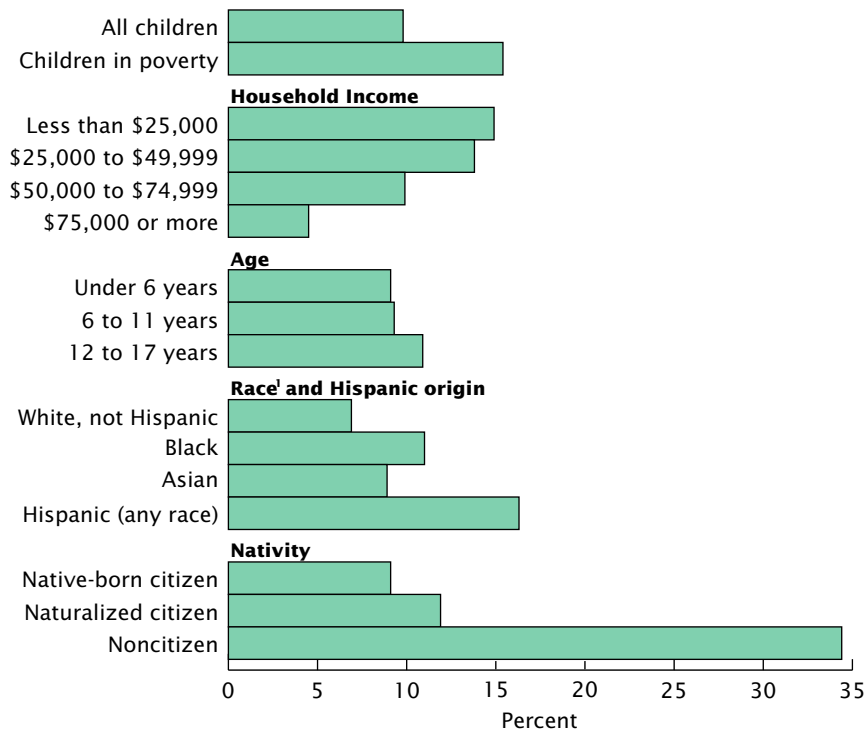
Note: Respondents were not asked detailed health insurance questions before the 1988 CPS.

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/aprd/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.

¹Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

²The 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.

³Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

⁴A 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.

⁵Federal 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.

⁶These 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.

⁷The "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.

⁸The 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/apspd/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 "DataFerrett" 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:

Charles T. Nelson
Assistant Division Chief, Economic
Characteristics
Social, Economic, and Housing
Statistics Division
U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, DC 20233-8500

Or send e-mail to:
<charles.t.nelson@census.gov>

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

Jennifer Cheeseman Day
Assistant Division Chief, Employment
Characteristics
Social, Economic, and Housing
Statistics Division
U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, DC 20233-8500

Or send e-mail to:
<jennifer.cheeseman.day@census.gov>

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—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	4.2	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	4.2	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	4.2	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	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	4.5	54,797	159	74,732	311				
2005.....	93,588	100.0	11.1	11.0	10.6	13.8	18.0	12.6	13.0	4.5	54,227	237	73,669	305				
2004 ²	92,880	100.0	11.3	11.1	11.0	13.8	18.7	12.9	12.9	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	4.3	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	4.1	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	4.4	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	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	4.4	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	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	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	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	50,809	266	66,383	385				
1994 ⁶	83,737	100.0	12.4	11.9	11.2	15.1	19.6	12.5	11.2	3.5	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	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	49,041	238	61,808	276				
1991.....	81,175	100.0	12.2	11.7	11.2	15.7	20.0	12.8	10.9	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	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	51,622	251	64,585	299				
1988.....	79,734	100.0	12.2	11.0	10.7	15.4	20.8	13.1	11.1	3.3	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	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	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	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	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	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	46,358	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	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	47,070	242	55,205	212				
1979 ¹²	70,766	100.0	12.9	11.4	11.9	15.5	22.9	13.1	8.9	2.2	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	1.1	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	0.9	45,332	173	51,650	168				
1970.....	57,575	100.0	14.4	11.0	11.4	18.7	24.2	11.5	6.3	1.4	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	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	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	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/qpsmar11.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		
BLACK ALONE ²¹																	
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		
BLACK ²⁰																	
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	13.7	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	16.9	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	27.4	19.4	13.8	15.2	14.6	6.0	3.1	0.4	0.2	27,602	370	35,366	315		
1975 ¹⁴	7,489	100.0	29.6	17.4	13.3	16.0	15.5	5.4	2.3	0.4	0.1	27,532	341	35,177	314		
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	16.7	16.0	5.2	2.9	0.5	0.2	28,443	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	379	33,124	352		
1968.....	5,870	100.0	28.7	19.9	15.6	16.4	13.2	4.3	1.6	0.3	0.1	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			
																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	7.2	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	3.7	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	10.2	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	9.0	6.3	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	8.2	5.7	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	21.3	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	20.4	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	17.0	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		
1981.....	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		
1980.....	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		
1979 ¹²	3,684	100.0	17.6	15.1	15.7	19.5	19.5	8.3	4.9	1.0	0.5	36,504	1,052	44,167	887		
1978.....	3,291	100.0	17.6	16.1	14.9	18.7	19.7	7.9	4.0	0.8	0.2	36,200	877	42,761	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—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.

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/prod/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/apscd/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/apspd/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 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	0.06	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.

This page intentionally left blank.

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	
										Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard 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
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
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
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	
										Esti- mate	Stan- dard error	Esti- mate	Stan- dard 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	2004 ¹	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2002		2003	
										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—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			
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		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			
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/aptd/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
WHITE⁹												
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/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						
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-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	29,310	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	10.6	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	25,730	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	11.4	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/apspd/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		
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	24,176	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	12.5	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	2,258	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	6.3	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	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	1,130	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	9.4	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	1,619	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	4.7	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/hhthins/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	29,310	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	10.6	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	4,818	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	6.7	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	1,785	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	6.8	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	2,237	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	5.7	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	3,299	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	7.4	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	3,506	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	9.4	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/apzd/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	3,092	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	12.9	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	10,574	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	31.7	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/hthins/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:

- Boudreaux, Michel, Michael Davern, and Peter Graven. "Alternative Variance Estimates in the Current Population Survey and the American Community Survey," presented at the 2011 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America.
- Davern, Michael, Arthur Jones, James Lepkowski, Gestur Davidson, and Lynn A. Blewett. "Unstable Inferences? An Examination of Complex Survey Sample Design Adjustments Using the Current Population Survey for Health Services Research," *Inquiry*. Vol. 43, No. 3, 2006, pp. 283–297.
- Fay, Robert E. and George F. Train. "Aspects of Survey and Model-Based Postcensal Estimation of Income and Poverty Characteristics for States and Counties," Proceedings of the Section on Government Statistics, American Statistical Association, Alexandria, VA, 1995, pp. 154–159.