

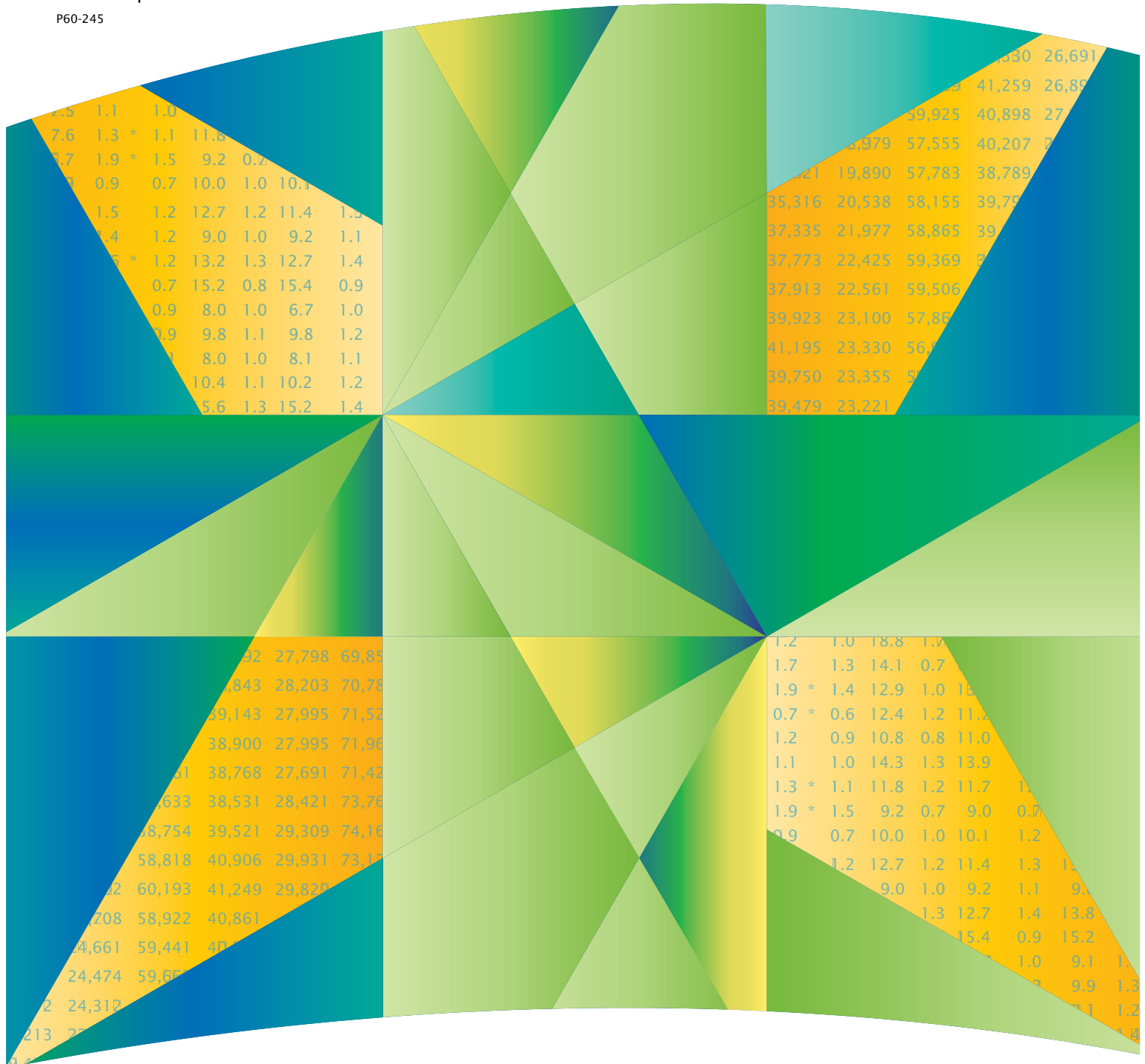
Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2012

Current Population Reports

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

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Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

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Contents

TEXT

Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2012

Introduction	1
Source of Estimates	1
Statistical Accuracy	2
Supplemental Poverty Measure	2
State and Local Estimates of Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance	3
Dynamics of Economic Well-Being	4
Income in the United States	5
Highlights	5
Household Income	7
Type of Household	7
Race and Hispanic Origin	8
Age of Householder	8
Nativity	8
Disability Status of Householder	8
Region	8
Residence	9
Income Inequality	9
Equivalence-Adjusted Income Inequality	9
Earnings and Work Experience	11
Poverty in the United States	13
Highlights	13
Race and Hispanic Origin	13
Age	15
Sex	16
Nativity	16
Region	16
Residence	16
Work Experience	16
Disability Status	17
Families	17
Depth of Poverty	17
Ratio of Income to Poverty	17
Income Deficit	19
Shared Households	20
Alternative/Experimental Poverty Measures	20
National Academy of Sciences (NAS)-Based Measures	21
Research Files	21
CPS Table Creator	21
Health Insurance Coverage in the United States	22
Highlights	22
What Is Health Insurance Coverage?	22
Type of Coverage	25
Race and Hispanic Origin	26
Age	26
Nativity	27
Economic Status	28
Work Experience	28
Disability Status	28
Children's Health Insurance Coverage	29
Region	29
Residence	29

Comments	30
Additional Data and Contacts	30

TEXT TABLES

1. Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2011 and 2012.....	6
2. Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income: 2011 and 2012.....	10
3. People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2011 and 2012	14
4. Families in Poverty by Type of Family: 2011 and 2012	17
5. People With Income Below Specified Ratios of Their Poverty Thresholds by Selected Characteristics: 2012	18
6. Income Deficit or Surplus of Families and Unrelated Individuals by Poverty Status: 2012	19
7. People Without Health Insurance Coverage by Selected Characteristics: 2011 and 2012.....	23
8. Coverage Rates by Type of Health Insurance: 2011 and 2012.....	26

FIGURES

1. Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1967 to 2012	5
2. Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio and Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years and Older by Sex: 1960 to 2012.....	11
3. Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers With Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2012	12
4. Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 2012	13
5. Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2012.....	15
6. Poverty Rates by Age by Gender: 2012.....	16
7. Demographic Makeup of the Population at Varying Degrees of Poverty: 2012	19
8. Number Uninsured and Uninsured Rate: 1987 to 2012	25
9. Uninsured Rates by Age: 1999 to 2012	27
10. Uninsured Rates by Real Household Income: 1999 to 2012	28
11. Uninsured Children by Poverty Status, Household Income, Age, Race and Hispanic Origin, and Nativity: 2012.....	29

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 2012	32
Cost-of-Living Adjustment	32
Poverty Threshold Adjustment	32
Appendix B. Estimates of Poverty	51
How Poverty Is Calculated	51
Poverty Thresholds for 2012 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children	
Under 18 Years	51
Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds in 2012 by Size of Family	51
Appendix C. Estimates of Health Insurance Coverage	65
Quality of Health Insurance Coverage Estimates	65
National surveys and health insurance coverage	65
Reporting of coverage through major federal health insurance programs	65
Enhancements in 2010	66
Appendix D. Replicate Weights	76
Appendix E. Additional Data and Contacts	77
Customized Tables	77
The CPS Table Creator	77
Data Ferrett	77
Public Use MicroData	77
CPS ASEC	77
Taxes and Noncash Benefits	77
Research Files	77
Topcoding	77

APPENDIX TABLES

A-1. Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2012	33
A-2. Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2012	40
A-3. Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2012	46
A-4. Number and Real Median Earnings of Total Workers and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers by Sex and Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2012	50
B-1. Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2012	52
B-2. Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2012	58
B-3. Poverty Status of Families, by Type of Family: 1959 to 2012	64
C-1. Health Insurance Coverage: 1987 to 2012	67
C-2. Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2012	68
C-3. Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1999 to 2012	72

Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2012

INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on income, poverty, and health insurance coverage in the United States based on information collected in the 2013 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 in 2012 was not statistically different from the 2011 median income.¹
- The poverty rate in 2012 was not statistically different from 2011.
- The percentage of people without health insurance decreased between 2011 and 2012, while the number of uninsured in 2012 was not statistically different from 2011.

For most groups, the 2012 income, poverty, and health insurance estimates were not statistically different

Source of Estimates

The data in this report are from the 2013 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 2013. The estimates for 2011 and 2012 use population controls based on the 2010 Census. Earlier reports presenting data for calendar years 1999 through 2010 used population controls based on the results from Census 2000, 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 included in the estimates only if information about them is reported in an interview at their parents' home. Since the CPS is a household survey, persons who are homeless and not living in shelters are not included in the sample. 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/cpsmar13.pdf>.

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

¹ "Real" refers to income after adjusting for inflation. All income values are adjusted to reflect 2012 dollars. The adjustment is based on percentage changes in prices between 2012 and earlier years and is computed by dividing the annual average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) for 2012 by the annual average for earlier years. The CPI-U-RS values for 1947 to 2012 are available in Appendix A and on the Internet at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/data/incpovhlth/2012/CPI-U-RS-Index-2012.pdf>. Consumer prices between 2011 and 2012 increased by 2.1 percent.

from the 2011 estimates. There were a few exceptions. Households in the West and those residing inside principal cities of metropolitan statistical areas experienced increases in median

household income. The poverty rate in the West went down in 2012. For health insurance, the uninsured rate for Asians and Hispanics decreased. 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.² Other topics covered are earnings, family poverty rates, and health insurance coverage of children.

² Federal surveys 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 terms “White, not Hispanic” and “non-Hispanic White” are used interchangeably and refer 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 14.2 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 4.6 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 2.6 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 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 recent immigration status. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972 and for Asians and Pacific Islanders in 1987. For further information, see <www.census.gov/cps>.

Statistical Accuracy

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 these methods.) Further information about the source and accuracy of the estimates is available at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_245sa.pdf>.

Supplemental Poverty Measure

In 2010, an interagency technical working group (which included representatives from the Bureau of Labor Statistics [BLS], the Census Bureau, the Economics and Statistics Administration, the Council of Economic Advisers, 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 the BLS on how to develop the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM). 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 new measure based on these suggestions serves as an additional indicator of economic well-being and provides a deeper understanding of economic conditions and policy effects. The new measure creates a more complex statistical picture incorporating additional items such as tax payments and work expenses in its family resource estimates. Thresholds used in the new measure are derived from Consumer Expenditure Survey expenditure data on basic necessities (food, shelter, clothing, and utilities) and are adjusted for geographic differences in the cost of housing. The new thresholds are not intended to assess eligibility for government programs.

The Census Bureau’s statistical experts, with assistance from the BLS and in consultation with other appropriate agencies and outside experts, are responsible for the measure’s technical design. Both the Census Bureau and the interagency technical working group consider the SPM a work in progress and expect that there will be improvements to the statistic over time.

The Census Bureau published preliminary poverty estimates using the new approach in November 2011 and November 2012. Estimates for 2011 showed that 16.1 percent of all people were in poverty using the SPM. Poverty rates were lower for children and higher for those aged 18 to 64 and over 65 years of age than under the official poverty measure. SPM estimates can be found at <www.census.gov/hhes/povmeas/methodology/supplemental/research/Short_ResearchSPM2011.pdf>. SPM estimates for 2012 will be published in fall 2013.

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 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, poverty, and health insurance estimates are available for all geographic units, including census tracts and block groups.

The Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) and Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) programs also produce single-year estimates of health insurance, 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 and SAHIE estimates have lower variances than ACS estimates but are released later because they incorporate ACS data in the models.

SAIPE income and poverty estimates for 2011 are available at www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/index.html. SAHIE health insurance estimates are available at www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/index.html. Estimates for 2012 will be available later this year.

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 these national-level estimates. The CPS ASEC is the official source of the national poverty estimates calculated in accordance with the Office of Management and

Budget's (OMB) 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 eliminates 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 on the American FactFinder Web site at factfinder2.census.gov and in forthcoming briefs based on the 2012 ACS data. 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.

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 those provided by the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Medicare, Medicaid, public housing, or 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 OMB’s 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 that allows for an improved understanding of the economic well-being of American families and how federal policies affect those living in poverty. In November 2011

and November 2012, the Census Bureau released the first sets of estimates for the Supplemental Poverty Measure.³ The text box “Supplemental Poverty Measure” provides more information about this initiative.

³ See <www.census.gov/hhes/povmeas/methodology/supplemental/research/Short_ResearchSPM2011.pdf>.

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.

- During the 3-year period from 2009 to 2011, approximately 31.6 percent of the population had at least one spell of poverty lasting 2 or more months.
- Chronic poverty over the 3-year period from 2009 to 2011 was relatively uncommon, with 3.5 percent of the population living in poverty all 36 months.
- In 2011, 24.6 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/sipp/pubs.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 deliver data on a timely basis while addressing the same topic areas of the earlier SIPP panels. For more information, see <www.census.gov/sipp>.

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

INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES

Highlights

- Median household income was \$51,017 in 2012, not statistically different in real terms from the 2011 median of \$51,100 (Figure 1 and Table 1). This followed two consecutive annual declines.
- In 2012, real median household income was 8.3 percent lower than in 2007, the year before the most recent recession (Figure 1 and Table A-1).
- Changes in real median incomes between 2011 and 2012 for family and nonfamily households were not statistically significant (Table 1).
- For the race and Hispanic-origin groups shown in Table 1, the 2011 to 2012 changes in real

median household incomes were not statistically significant (Table 1).

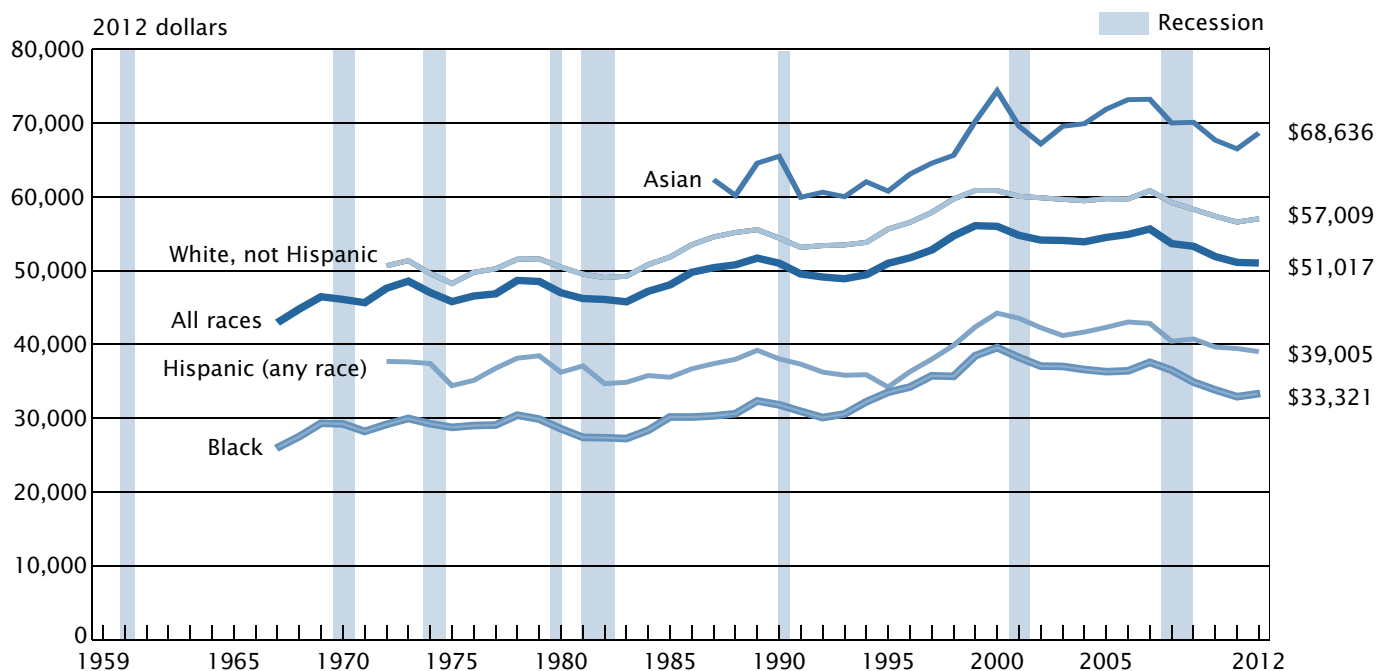
- The real median incomes of households maintained by a native- or foreign-born person in 2012 were not statistically different from their respective 2011 incomes (Table 1).⁴
- The West experienced an increase of 3.2 percent in real median household income between 2011

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, 85.7 percent were native born; 7.5 percent were foreign-born, naturalized citizens; and 6.8 percent were noncitizens.

and 2012, while the changes for the remaining regions were not statistically significant (Table 1).

- The number of men working full time, year round with earnings increased by 1.0 million between 2011 and 2012; the change for women was not statistically significant (Table 1).
- The changes in the real median earnings of men and women who worked full time, year round between 2011 and 2012 were not statistically significant (Table 1).
- The 2012 female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.77, not statistically different from the 2011 ratio (Table 1 and Figure 2).

Figure 1.
Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1967 to 2012



Note: Median household income data are not available prior to 1967. Implementation of 2010 Census population controls began in 2010. For information on recessions, see Appendix A.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 1.

Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2011 and 2012

(Income in 2012 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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf. Standard errors calculated using replicate weights)

Characteristic	2011			2012			Percentage change* in real median income (2012 less 2011)	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Estimate	90 percent confidence interval¹ (±)
		Estimate	90 percent confidence interval¹ (±)		Estimate	90 percent confidence interval¹ (±)		
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	121,084	51,100	422	122,459	51,017	343	−0.2	0.86
Type of Household								
Family households	80,506	63,574	457	80,902	64,053	772	0.8	1.22
Married-couple	58,949	75,678	965	59,204	75,694	612	Z	1.26
Female householder, no husband present	15,669	34,340	830	15,469	34,002	984	−1.0	3.53
Male householder, no wife present	5,888	50,602	2,189	6,229	48,634	1,558	−3.9	4.50
Nonfamily households	40,578	30,853	429	41,558	30,880	475	0.1	1.72
Female householder	21,383	26,024	528	21,810	26,016	586	Z	2.55
Male householder	19,195	36,223	814	19,747	36,989	750	2.1	2.53
Race² and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	96,964	53,304	377	97,705	53,706	631	0.8	1.10
White, not Hispanic	83,573	56,570	551	83,792	57,009	591	0.8	1.13
Black	15,583	32,902	855	15,872	33,321	1,300	1.3	3.66
Asian	5,374	66,489	2,631	5,560	68,636	3,109	3.2	5.16
Hispanic (any race)	14,939	39,430	919	15,589	39,005	879	−1.1	2.64
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	94,241	56,802	486	94,535	57,353	505	1.0	1.04
15 to 24 years	6,180	31,096	969	6,314	30,604	1,085	−1.6	4.33
25 to 34 years	19,846	51,835	708	20,017	51,381	597	−0.9	1.61
35 to 44 years	21,241	63,209	708	21,334	63,629	1,508	0.7	2.36
45 to 54 years	24,195	65,195	1,884	24,068	66,411	988	1.9	3.21
55 to 64 years	22,779	57,105	1,186	22,802	58,626	1,354	2.7	2.89
65 years and older	26,843	33,810	595	27,924	33,848	631	0.1	2.30
Nativity of Householder								
Native born	103,965	51,862	401	104,909	51,803	385	−0.1	0.83
Foreign born	17,119	45,359	1,270	17,550	45,475	779	0.3	2.89
Naturalized citizen	8,874	53,010	1,184	9,192	53,015	1,934	Z	3.68
Not a citizen	8,246	38,686	1,288	8,358	37,721	1,035	−2.5	3.63
Disability Status of Householder³								
Households with householder aged 18 to 64	94,050	56,846	487	94,360	57,389	514	1.0	1.05
With disability	8,793	25,951	1,152	8,830	25,974	967	0.1	5.43
Without disability	84,787	60,652	750	85,025	61,103	399	0.7	1.24
Region								
Northeast	21,774	54,989	1,498	22,125	54,627	1,601	−0.7	3.31
Midwest	26,865	49,740	1,162	27,093	50,479	777	1.5	2.16
South	45,604	47,879	753	45,938	48,033	857	0.3	1.71
West	26,840	53,470	1,008	27,303	55,157	1,022	*3.2	2.07
Residence								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	101,526	52,651	441	102,784	52,988	717	0.6	1.26
Inside principal cities	40,616	44,481	1,109	41,152	45,902	795	*3.2	2.37
Outside principal cities	60,910	58,474	772	61,631	58,780	930	0.5	1.51
Outside metropolitan statistical areas⁴	19,558	41,374	965	19,676	41,198	1,031	−0.4	2.32

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.

Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2011 and 2012—Con.

(Income in 2012 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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf. Standard errors calculated using replicate weights)

Characteristic	2011			2012			Percentage change* in real median income (2012 less 2011)	
	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	57,993	49,209	796	59,009	49,398	768	0.4	1.84
Women with earnings	43,683	37,894	259	44,042	37,791	594	−0.3	1.51
Disability Status								
Workers without disability, age 15 and over ³								
Men with earnings	55,655	49,506	793	56,551	49,806	719	0.6	1.82
Women with earnings	42,462	37,951	263	42,750	37,988	630	0.1	1.58
Workers with disability, age 15 and over ³								
Men with earnings	1,622	43,093	2,757	1,739	41,540	1,504	−3.6	6.81
Women with earnings	1,152	34,882	2,690	1,229	33,790	2,468	−3.1	10.85

* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Z 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. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_245sa.pdf>.

² Federal surveys 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.

³ 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.

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/metro>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2012 and 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Household Income

Median household income was \$51,017 in 2012, not statistically different from the 2011 median (\$51,100) in real terms, 8.3 percent lower than the 2007 (the year before the most recent recession) median (\$55,627), and 9.0 percent lower than the median household income peak (\$56,080) that occurred in 1999 (Figure 1 and Table A-1).⁵

⁵ The difference between the 1999 and 2007 median household incomes was not statistically significant. The difference between the 2007 to 2012 and 1999 to 2012 percentage changes was not statistically significant.

Type of Household

Real median incomes in 2012 for family households, \$64,053, and nonfamily households, \$30,880, were not statistically different from their respective 2011 medians (Table 1). Before 2012, family households had experienced four consecutive annual declines in median income. For nonfamily households, the experience was mixed: real median household income declined between 2007 and 2008, increased between 2008 and 2009, declined between 2009 and 2010, and did not experience a statistically significant change between

2010 and 2011. Among the specific types of family and nonfamily households, the changes in real income between 2011 and 2012 were also not statistically significant.

Married-couple households had the highest median income in 2012 (\$75,694) among family households, followed by households maintained by men with no wife present (\$48,634). Family households maintained by women with no husband present had the lowest income (\$34,002).

Race and Hispanic Origin

Among the race groups, Asian households had the highest median income in 2012 (\$68,636). The median income for non-Hispanic White households was \$57,009, and it was \$33,321 for Black households (Table 1 and Figure 1). For Hispanic households the median income was \$39,005. The real median incomes in 2012 of non-Hispanic White households, Black households, Asian households, and Hispanic-origin households were not statistically different from their respective 2011 medians.

The real median household income for each of the race and Hispanic-origin groups have not yet recovered to their pre-2001 recession median household income peaks. Household income in 2012 was 6.3 percent lower for non-Hispanic Whites (from \$60,849 in 1999), 15.8 percent lower for Blacks (from \$39,556 in 2000), 7.7 percent lower for Asians (from \$74,343 in 2000), and 11.8 percent lower for Hispanics (from \$44,224 in 2000) (Table A-1).⁶

Comparing the 2012 income of non-Hispanic White households to that of other households shows that the ratio of Asian to non-Hispanic White income was 1.20, the ratio of Black to non-Hispanic White income was 0.58, and the ratio of Hispanic to non-Hispanic White income was 0.68. Between 1972 and 2012, the change in the Black to non-Hispanic White income

ratio was not statistically significant.⁷ Over the same period, the Hispanic to non-Hispanic White income ratio declined from 0.74 to 0.68. Income data for the Asian population was first available in 1987. The 2012 Asian to non-Hispanic White income ratio was not statistically different from the 1987 ratio.

Age of Householder

Households maintained by householders aged 45 to 54 had the highest median income in 2012 (\$66,411), followed by those with householders aged 35 to 44 (\$63,629), those with householders aged 55 to 64 (\$58,626), those with householders aged 25 to 34 (\$51,381), those with householders 65 years and older (\$33,848), and lastly by those maintained by householders aged 15 to 24 (\$30,604) (Table 1). As holds true for most characteristics of households, the apparent changes in real median income between 2011 and 2012 by age of householder were not statistically significant.

Nativity

In 2012, households maintained by a naturalized citizen (\$53,015) or a native-born person (\$51,803) had higher median incomes than households maintained by a noncitizen (\$37,721) (Table 1).⁸ The real median incomes of households maintained by a native- or foreign-born person in 2012 were not statistically different from their respective 2011 medians. Before 2012, households maintained by a native-born person had experienced four consecutive annual declines in income. For households

maintained by a foreign-born person, the annual income changes for the past 3 years have not been statistically significant, while between 2007 and 2008, these households experienced a statistically significant decline. For households maintained by a naturalized citizen and those maintained by a noncitizen, the 2012 incomes were not statistically different from their respective 2011 incomes.

Disability Status of Householder

In 2012, 9.4 percent of householders aged 18 to 64 reported having a disability (8.8 million) (Table 1). The median income of these households was \$25,974 in 2012, compared with a median of \$61,103 for households with a householder that did not report a disability. Between 2011 and 2012, the changes in real median income were not statistically significant for households maintained by a householder either with a disability or without a disability.

Region⁹

In 2012, households with the highest median household incomes were in the West (\$55,157) and the Northeast (\$54,627), followed by the Midwest (\$50,479) and the South (\$48,033).¹⁰

⁶ The differences between the declines for Asian households and non-Hispanic White and Hispanic households were not statistically significant. The difference between the declines for Black households and Hispanic households was also not statistically significant. For non-Hispanic White households, the \$60,849 income peak in 1999 was not statistically different from their 2000 median of \$60,831. For Blacks, the \$39,556 income peak in 2000 was not statistically different from their 1999 median of \$38,460. For Hispanics, the \$44,224 income peak in 2000 was not statistically different from their 2001 median of \$43,531.

⁷ The first year that income data for the Hispanic and non-Hispanic White populations were collected in the CPS ASEC was 1972.

⁸ The difference between the median incomes of households maintained by a naturalized citizen and households maintained by a native-born person was not statistically significant.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ The difference between the median household incomes for the Northeast and the West was not statistically significant.

Between 2011 and 2012, the real median income of households in the West increased by 3.2 percent (Table 1). The changes in the incomes of households in the Northeast, the Midwest, and the South were not statistically significant. Before 2012, the West experienced four consecutive annual declines in income. For the Northeast, 2012 was the fifth consecutive year without a statistically significant annual change. For the Midwest, 2012 was the second consecutive year without a statistically significant annual change. Prior to 2011, the Midwest experienced three consecutive years of annual declines. Recent changes in the median household income for the South were mixed: 2012 was the second consecutive year without a statistically significant annual change; between 2009 and 2010 and between 2007 and 2008, median household income declined; and between 2008 and 2009, the change was not statistically significant.

Residence

In 2012, households within metropolitan areas but outside principal cities had the highest median income (\$58,780), while households outside metropolitan areas had the lowest (\$41,198). Between 2011 and 2012, households residing inside principal cities of metropolitan areas experienced a 3.2 percent increase in real median income (Table 1), while the changes in income of households outside of principal cities and outside of metropolitan areas were not statistically significant.

Income Inequality

The Census Bureau traditionally reports two measures of 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 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 income distribution contributed most to inequality.¹¹

Changes in income inequality between 2011 and 2012 were not statistically significant as measured by the shares of aggregate household income by quintiles, the Gini index, the MLD, the Theil index, and the Atkinson measures (Table 2 and A-2). Households in the lowest quintile had incomes of \$20,599 or less in 2012. Households in the second quintile had incomes between \$20,600 and \$39,764, those in the third quintile had incomes between \$39,765 and \$64,582, and those in the fourth quintile had incomes between \$64,583 and \$104,096. Households in the highest quintile had incomes of \$104,097 or more. The top 5 percent had incomes of \$191,157 or more.

The Gini index was 0.477 in 2012, not statistically different from 2011. Since 1993, the earliest year available for comparable measures of income

inequality,¹² the Gini index was up 5.2 percent (Table A-2).¹³

Comparing changes in household income at selected percentiles shows that income inequality has increased between 1999 (the year that household income peaked before the 2001 recession) and 2012 (Table A-2). Income at the 50th and 10th percentiles declined by 9.0 percent and 14.2 percent, respectively, while the decline in income at the 90th percentile was 1.7 percent. In 2012, the 90th to 10th percentile income ratio was 11.93, not statistically different from the 2011 ratio. Since 1999, the 90th to 10th percentile income ratio increased 14.5 percent, from 10.42 to 11.93.

Equivalence-Adjusted Income Inequality

Another way to measure income inequality is to use an equivalence-adjusted income estimate that 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

¹² Exercise caution when 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.

¹³ 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>.

¹¹ An article by Paul Allison, "Measures of Inequality," *American Sociological Review*, 43, December 1977, pp. 865–880, provides an explanation of inequality measures.

Table 2.

Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income: 2011 and 2012

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Measure	2011				2012				Percentage change ^{1,*}			
	Money income		Equivalence-adjusted income		Money income		Equivalence-adjusted income		Money income		Equivalence-adjusted income	
	Estimate	90 percent C.I. ² (±)	Estimate	90 percent C.I. ² (±)	Estimate	90 percent C.I. ² (±)	Estimate	90 percent C.I. ² (±)	Estimate	90 percent C.I. ² (±)	Estimate	90 percent C.I. ² (±)
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile												
Lowest quintile	3.2	0.05	3.4	0.05	3.2	0.05	3.4	0.06	Z	1.82	-1.0	1.91
Second quintile	8.4	0.07	9.0	0.07	8.3	0.08	9.0	0.08	-0.6	1.17	-0.2	1.02
Middle quintile	14.3	0.10	14.8	0.10	14.4	0.12	14.8	0.12	0.4	0.94	0.5	0.87
Fourth quintile	23.0	0.14	22.8	0.14	23.0	0.16	22.9	0.17	0.2	0.82	0.4	0.84
Highest quintile	51.1	0.28	50.0	0.30	51.0	0.32	49.9	0.35	-0.1	0.76	-0.2	0.78
Top 5 percent	22.3	0.38	22.1	0.38	22.3	0.43	22.1	0.43	-0.2	2.39	-0.1	2.41
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.477	0.0029	0.463	0.0031	0.477	0.0033	0.463	0.0036	Z	0.85	-0.1	0.87
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.585	0.0110	0.626	0.0120	0.586	0.0112	0.629	0.0119	0.2	2.45	0.6	2.45
Theil	0.422	0.0083	0.404	0.0087	0.423	0.0097	0.405	0.0102	0.3	2.84	0.4	3.03
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.101	0.0016	0.097	0.0017	0.101	0.0019	0.097	0.0019	0.2	2.29	0.2	2.40
e=0.50	0.198	0.0026	0.191	0.0027	0.198	0.0029	0.192	0.0031	0.1	1.86	0.1	1.92
e=0.75	0.300	0.0035	0.297	0.0037	0.300	0.0038	0.298	0.0040	0.1	1.60	0.2	1.63

* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

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. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_245sa.pdf.

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2012 and 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

two adults and two children. The equivalence adjustment used here is based on a three-parameter scale that reflects:¹⁴

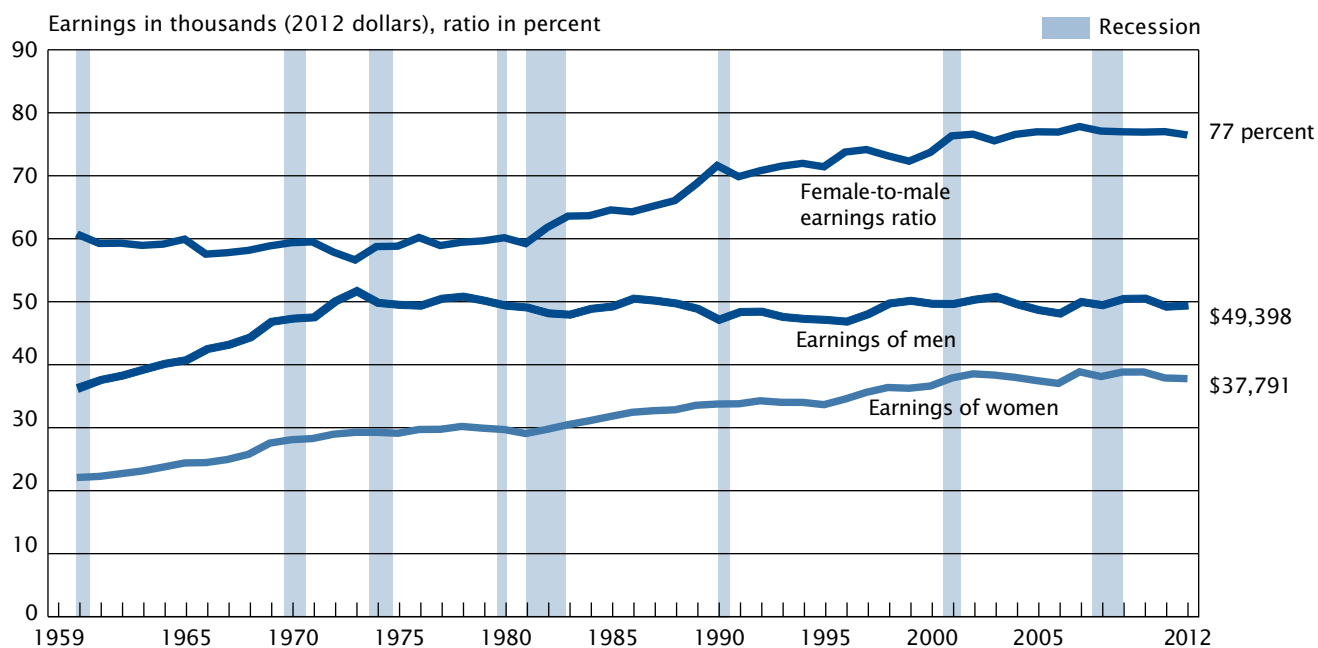
1. On average, children consume less than adults.
2. As family size increases, expenses do not increase at the same rate.
3. The increase in expenses is larger for a first child of a single-parent family than the first child of a two-adult family.

Table 2 shows several income inequality measures, including aggregate income shares and the Gini index, using both money income and equivalence-adjusted income for 2011 and 2012. For both 2011 and 2012, the Gini index was lower when 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 the lower end of the income distribution has a higher concentration of single-person households and smaller family sizes in relation to those at the upper end of the distribution. Thus,

¹⁴ 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>.

Figure 2.
Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio and Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years and Older by Sex: 1960 to 2012



Note: Data on earnings of full-time, year-round workers are not readily available before 1960. Implementation of 2010 Census population controls began in 2010. For information on recessions, see Appendix A.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

equivalence adjusting increases the relative income of people living in lower-income groups.

Based on equivalence-adjusted income, changes in inequality between 2011 and 2012 were not statistically significant as measured by the shares of aggregate household income by quintiles, the Gini index, the MLD, the Theil index, and the Atkinson measures (Table 2). The Gini index was 0.463 in 2012. The MLD was 0.629; the Theil index was 0.405; and the Atkinson measure, calculated with $e=0.25$ was 0.097 and with $e=0.75$ was 0.298 in 2012. Table A-3 shows equivalence-adjusted measures of income distribution as well as the Gini index, MLD, Theil index, and Atkinson measure

for income years 1967 to 2012. Since 1993, by shares, equivalence-adjusted aggregate income declined in the lowest, second, and third quintiles (13.2 percent, 8.0 percent, and 4.9 percent, respectively).¹⁵ The share of equivalence-adjusted aggregate income in the highest quintile increased 4.6 percent. Between 1993 and 2012, the Gini index was up 6.1 percent.¹⁶

¹⁵ The differences between the percent declines in the second and third shares of aggregate income were not statistically different from each other.

¹⁶ The change in the money income Gini index between 1993 and 2012 (5.2 percent) was not statistically different from the change in the equivalence-adjusted Gini index during the same period (6.1 percent). The percent changes for the equivalence-adjusted Gini index and the highest quintile were not statistically different from each other.

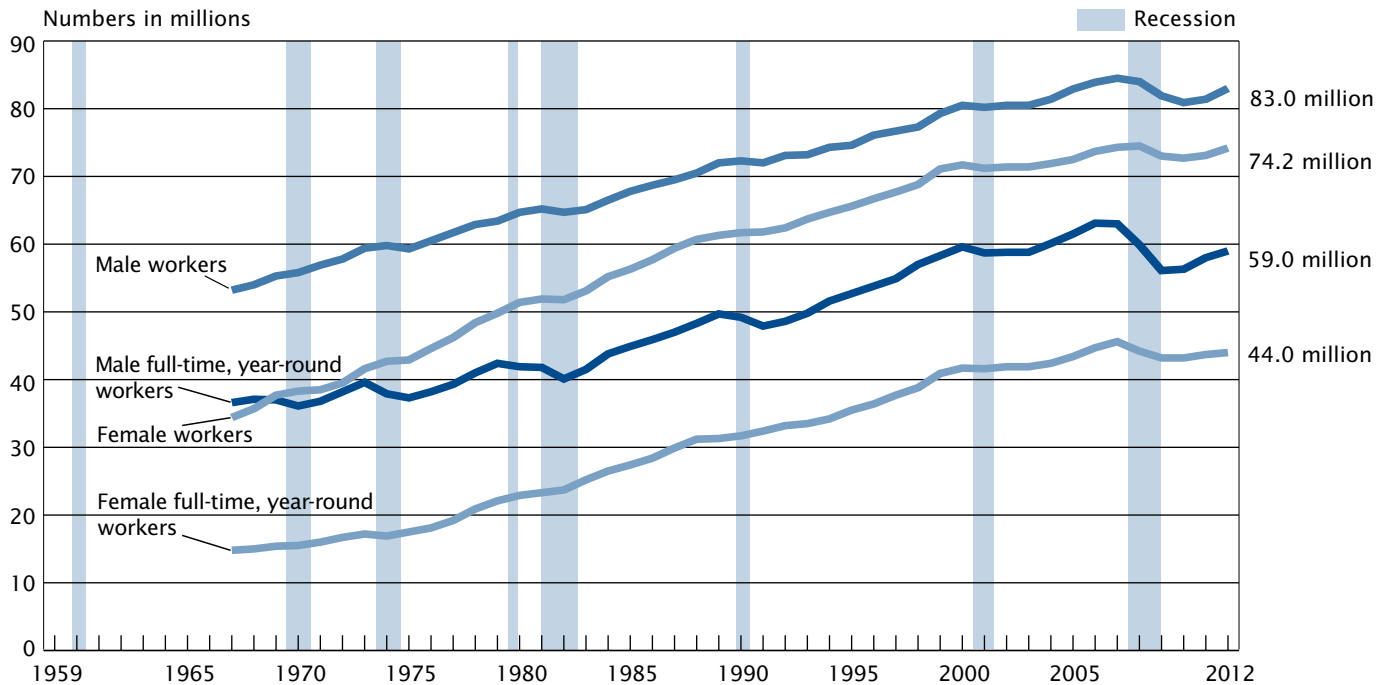
Earnings and Work Experience

In 2012, the real median earnings of men (\$49,398) and women (\$37,791) who worked full time, year round were not statistically different from their respective 2011 medians (Table 1 and Figure 2). Neither gender group has experienced a significant annual increase in median earnings since 2009. The 2012 female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.77, not statistically different from the 2011 ratio. The female-to-male earnings ratio has not experienced a significant annual increase since 2007.

The number of men working full time, year round with earnings increased between 2011 and 2012 by 1.0 million, however, the apparent change

Figure 3.

Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers With Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2012



Note: Data on number of workers are not readily available before 1967. People age 15 and older beginning in 1980 and people age 14 and older as of the following year for previous years. Before 1989, data are for civilian workers only. Implementation of 2010 Census population controls began in 2010. For information on recessions, see Appendix A.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

for women was not statistically significant (Figure 3 and Table A-4).¹⁷ For working men and women with earnings, regardless of work experience, the number of men increased by

¹⁷ 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 2012—People 15 Years Old and Over by Total Money Earnings in 2012, Age, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex" at www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032013/perinc/toc.htm.

1.6 million and the number of women by 1.1 million.¹⁸ An estimated 71.1 percent of working men with earnings and 59.4 percent of working women with earnings worked full time, year round in 2012, not statistically different from the 2011 percentages.

In 2012, earnings of full-time, year-round workers aged 15 and older with

¹⁸ The differences among the 2011 to 2012 increases in the number of men working full time, year round, the number of working men regardless of work experience, and the number of working women regardless of work experience were not statistically significant.

a disability were generally lower than earnings of those without a disability (Table 1). Men with a disability had median earnings of \$41,540 in 2012, compared with \$49,806 for men without a disability. Women with a disability had median earnings of \$33,790, compared with \$37,988 for women without a disability. Between 2011 and 2012, the changes in the median earnings of men and women with or without a disability were not statistically significant.

POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES¹⁹

Highlights

- In 2012, the official poverty rate was 15.0 percent. There were 46.5 million people in poverty (Figure 4 and Table 3).
- For the second consecutive year, neither the official poverty rate nor the number of people in poverty at the national level were statistically different from the previous year's estimates (Figure 4 and Table 3).
- The 2012 poverty rate was 2.5 percentage points higher than in 2007, the year before the most recent recession (Figure 4).
- In 2012, the poverty rate for people living in the West was statistically lower than the 2011 estimate (Table 3).
- For most groups, the number of people in poverty did not show a statistically significant change. However, between 2011 and 2012, the number of people in poverty did increase for people aged 65 and older, people living in the South, and people living outside metropolitan statistical areas (Tables 3 and 4).
- The poverty rate in 2012 for children under age 18 was 21.8 percent. The poverty rate for people aged 18 to 64 was 13.7 percent, while the rate for people aged 65 and older was 9.1 percent. None of these poverty rates were statistically different from their

2011 estimates (Table 3 and Figure 5).²⁰

Race and Hispanic Origin

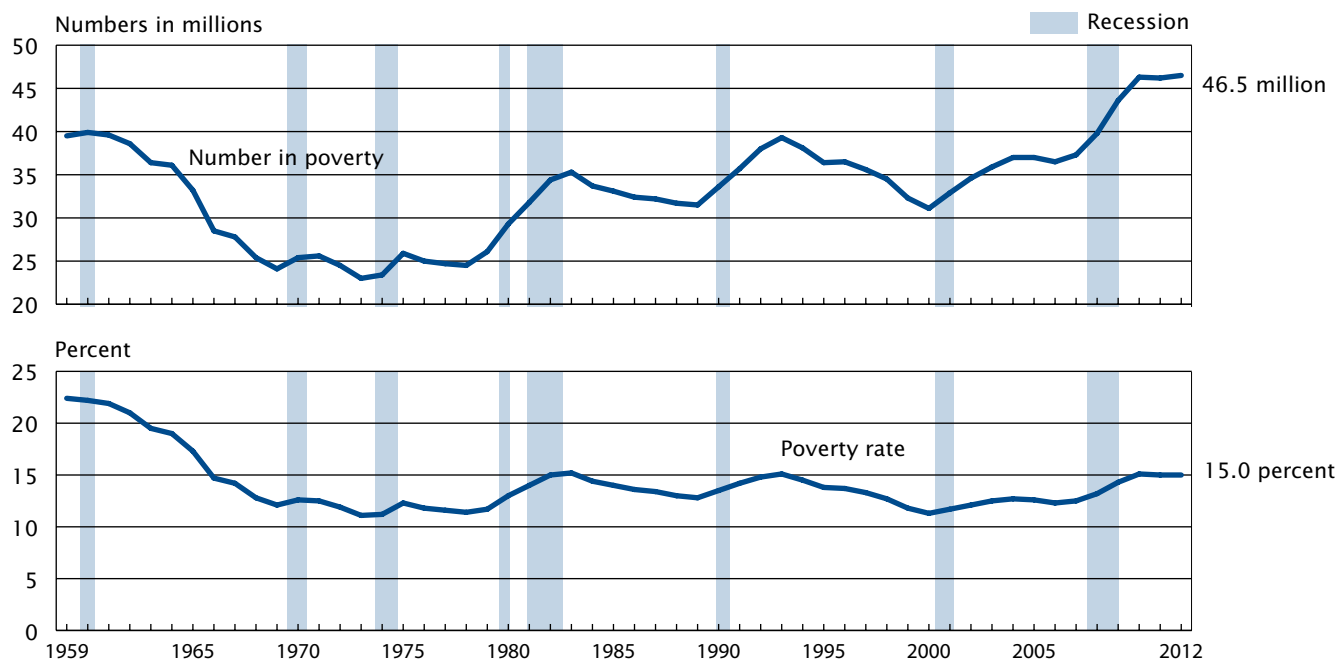
The poverty rate for non-Hispanic Whites was 9.7 percent in 2012, lower than the poverty rates for other racial groups. Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 62.8 percent of the total population and 40.7 percent of the people in poverty. For non-Hispanic Whites, neither the poverty rate nor the number of people in poverty experienced a statistically significant change between 2011 and 2012.

For Blacks, the 2012 poverty rate was 27.2 percent and there were 10.9 million people in poverty. For Asians, the

¹⁹ The Office of Management and Budget determined the official definition of poverty in Statistical Policy Directive 14. Appendix B provides a more detailed description of how the Census Bureau calculates poverty.

²⁰ Since unrelated individuals under 15 are excluded from the poverty universe, there are 468,000 fewer children in the poverty universe than in the total civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 4.
Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 2012



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 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 3.

People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2011 and 2012

(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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Characteristic	2011					2012					Change in poverty (2012 less 2011) ^{1,*}	
	Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty					
		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	Percent
PEOPLE												
Total	308,456	46,247	761	15.0	0.2	310,648	46,496	899	15.0	0.3	249	Z
Family Status												
In families	252,316	33,126	729	13.1	0.3	252,863	33,198	823	13.1	0.3	72	Z
Householder	80,529	9,497	218	11.8	0.3	80,944	9,520	230	11.8	0.3	24	Z
Related children under age 18	72,568	15,539	377	21.4	0.5	72,545	15,437	431	21.3	0.6	-102	-0.1
Related children under age 6	23,860	5,844	191	24.5	0.8	23,604	5,769	221	24.4	0.9	-75	-0.1
In unrelated subfamilies	1,623	705	109	43.4	4.5	1,599	740	99	46.3	4.9	35	2.9
Reference person	671	272	41	40.6	4.4	641	278	36	43.3	4.6	5	2.7
Children under age 18	846	409	70	48.4	5.1	855	440	65	51.4	5.3	30	3.0
Unrelated individuals	54,517	12,416	347	22.8	0.5	56,185	12,558	344	22.4	0.5	142	-0.4
Race³ and Hispanic Origin												
White	241,334	30,849	646	12.8	0.3	242,147	30,816	709	12.7	0.3	-33	-0.1
White, not Hispanic	194,960	19,171	548	9.8	0.3	195,112	18,940	595	9.7	0.3	-231	-0.1
Black	39,609	10,929	404	27.6	1.0	40,125	10,911	422	27.2	1.1	-18	-0.4
Asian	16,086	1,973	194	12.3	1.2	16,417	1,921	191	11.7	1.1	-52	-0.6
Hispanic (any race)	52,279	13,244	433	25.3	0.8	53,105	13,616	458	25.6	0.9	371	0.3
Sex												
Male	150,990	20,501	369	13.6	0.2	152,058	20,656	464	13.6	0.3	155	Z
Female	157,466	25,746	492	16.3	0.3	158,590	25,840	529	16.3	0.3	94	-0.1
Age												
Under age 18	73,737	16,134	376	21.9	0.5	73,719	16,073	447	21.8	0.6	-61	-0.1
Aged 18 to 64	193,213	26,492	472	13.7	0.2	193,642	26,497	522	13.7	0.3	4	Z
Aged 65 and older	41,507	3,620	167	8.7	0.4	43,287	3,926	174	9.1	0.4	*305	0.3
Nativity												
Native born	268,490	38,661	681	14.4	0.3	270,570	38,803	827	14.3	0.3	142	-0.1
Foreign born	39,966	7,586	311	19.0	0.7	40,078	7,693	304	19.2	0.6	107	0.2
Naturalized citizen	17,934	2,233	152	12.5	0.8	18,193	2,252	159	12.4	0.8	19	-0.1
Not a citizen	22,032	5,353	274	24.3	1.1	21,885	5,441	254	24.9	1.0	87	0.6
Region												
Northeast	54,977	7,208	319	13.1	0.6	55,050	7,490	302	13.6	0.6	282	0.5
Midwest	66,023	9,221	403	14.0	0.6	66,337	8,851	388	13.3	0.6	-370	-0.6
South	114,936	18,380	576	16.0	0.5	115,957	19,106	686	16.5	0.6	*726	0.5
West	72,520	11,437	425	15.8	0.6	73,303	11,049	409	15.1	0.6	-388	*-0.7
Residence												
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	261,155	38,202	848	14.6	0.3	262,949	38,033	914	14.5	0.3	-169	-0.2
Inside principal cities	100,183	20,007	659	20.0	0.6	101,225	19,934	610	19.7	0.5	-73	-0.3
Outside principal cities	160,973	18,195	625	11.3	0.3	161,724	18,099	669	11.2	0.4	-96	-0.1
Outside metropolitan statistical areas ⁴	47,301	8,045	596	17.0	0.8	47,698	8,463	639	17.7	0.9	*418	0.7
Work Experience												
Total, aged 18 to 64	193,213	26,492	472	13.7	0.2	193,642	26,497	522	13.7	0.3	4	Z
All workers	144,163	10,345	257	7.2	0.2	145,814	10,672	294	7.3	0.2	327	0.1
Worked full-time, year-round	97,443	2,732	122	2.8	0.1	98,715	2,867	133	2.9	0.1	135	0.1
Less than full-time, year-round	46,720	7,614	230	16.3	0.5	47,099	7,805	233	16.6	0.5	191	0.3
Did not work at least 1 week	49,049	16,147	379	32.9	0.7	47,828	15,825	369	33.1	0.6	-322	0.2
Disability Status⁵												
Total, aged 18 to 64	193,213	26,492	472	13.7	0.2	193,642	26,497	522	13.7	0.3	4	Z
With a disability	14,968	4,313	175	28.8	1.0	14,996	4,257	161	28.4	0.9	-56	-0.4
With no disability	177,309	22,105	459	12.5	0.3	177,727	22,189	478	12.5	0.3	84	Z

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

*An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹ Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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. For more information see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_245sa.pdf>.

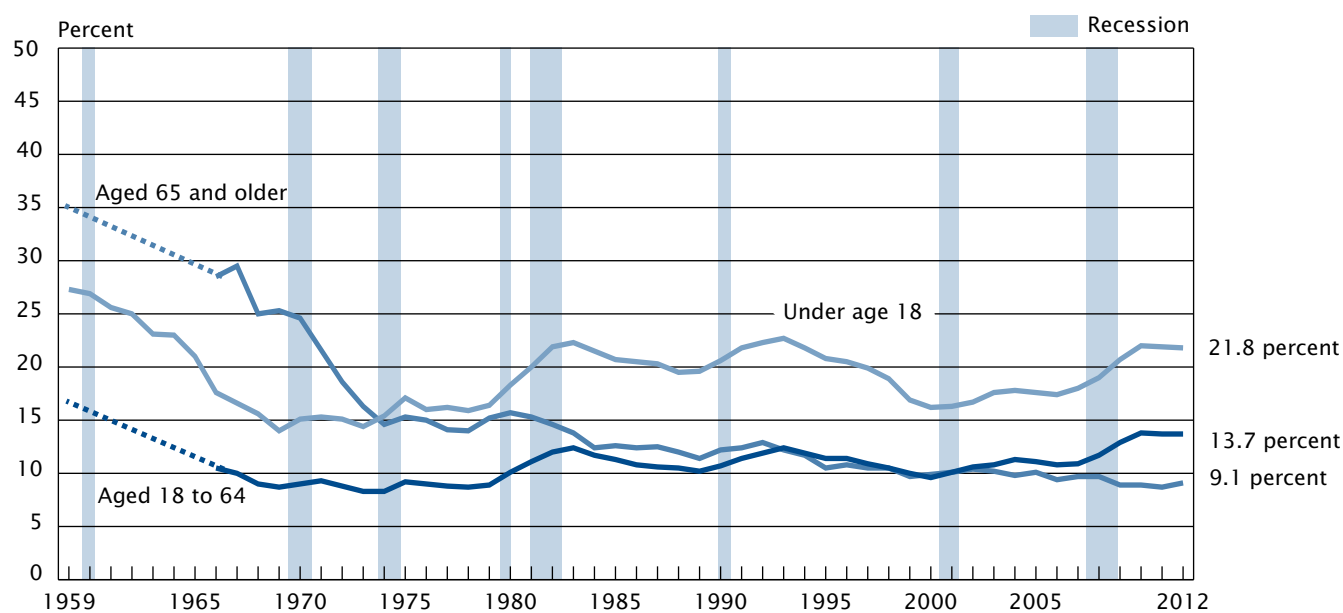
³ Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless 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.

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, 2012 and 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 5.
Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2012



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 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

2012 poverty rate was 11.7 percent, which represented 1.9 million people in poverty. Among Hispanics, the 2012 poverty rate was 25.6 percent, and there were 13.6 million people in poverty. None of these estimates were statistically different from their 2011 values.

Age

Between 2011 and 2012, the number of people aged 65 and older in poverty increased to 3.9 million in 2012, up from 3.6 million in 2011, while the poverty rate for this age group was not statistically different at 9.1 percent. Neither the poverty rate nor the number in poverty for people aged 18 to 64 were statistically different from 2011, at 13.7 percent and 26.5 million (Table 3 and Figure 5).

In 2012, for children under age 18, the survey found no statistically significant change in the poverty rate or the number in poverty (21.8 percent and 16.1 million). The poverty rate for children was higher than the rates for people aged 18 to 64 and those aged 65 and older. Children represented 23.7 percent of the total population and 34.6 percent of the people in poverty.

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.²¹ The

²¹ Official poverty estimates for children are compiled in two ways—estimates for all children and estimates for related children. In 2012, estimates for all children included an additional 1.2 million children. About 855,000 were members of unrelated subfamilies.

poverty rate and the number in poverty for related children under age 18 were 21.3 percent and 15.4 million in 2012, not statistically different from the 2011 estimates. For related children in families with a female householder, 47.2 percent were in poverty, compared with 11.1 percent of related children in married-couple families.²²

The poverty rate and the number in poverty for related children under age 6 were 24.4 percent and 5.8 million in 2012, not statistically different from the 2011 estimates. About 1 in 4 of these children were in poverty in

²² In the text of this report, families with a female householder with no husband present will be referred to as families with a female householder. Families with a male householder with no wife present will be referred to as families with a male householder.

2012. More than half (56.0 percent) of related children under age 6 in families with a female householder were in poverty. This was four-and-a-half times the rate for children in married-couple families (12.5 percent).

Sex

In 2012, 13.6 percent of males and 16.3 percent of females were in poverty. Neither poverty rate showed a statistically significant change from its 2011 estimate (Table 3).

Gender differences in poverty rates were more pronounced for the age group 65 and older. The poverty rate for women aged 65 and older was 11.0 percent, while the poverty rate for men aged 65 and older was 6.6 percent. The poverty rate for women aged 18 to 64 was 15.4 percent, while the poverty rate for men aged 18 to 64 was 11.9 percent. For children under age 18, the poverty rate for girls was 22.3 percent and for boys 21.3 percent (Figure 6).

Nativity

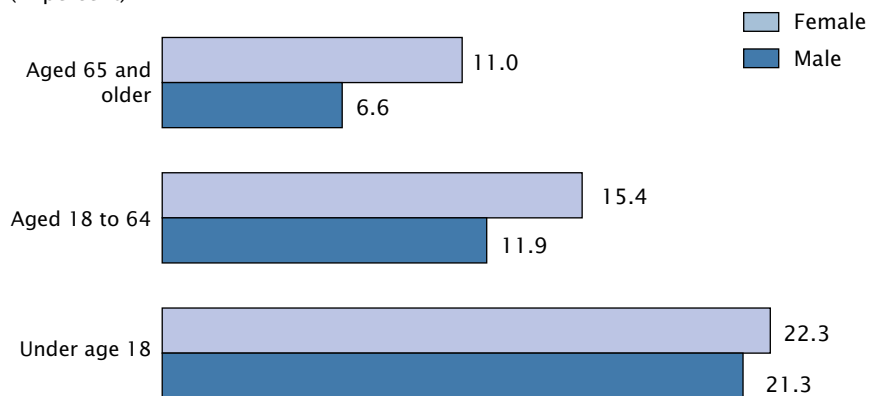
Of all people, 87.1 percent were native born, 5.9 percent were foreign-born naturalized citizens, and 7.0 percent were foreign-born noncitizens. The poverty rate and the number in poverty for the native born and the foreign born were not statistically different from 2011 (14.3 percent and 38.8 million for the native born and 19.2 percent and 7.7 million for the foreign born in 2012) (Table 3).

Within the foreign-born population, 45.4 percent were naturalized citizens, while the remaining were not citizens of the United States. The poverty rates in 2012 were 12.4 percent for foreign-born naturalized citizens and 24.9 percent for those who were not citizens, neither statistically different from 2011.

Figure 6.

Poverty Rates by Age by Gender: 2012

(In percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Region

The poverty rate in the West fell from 15.8 percent in 2011 to 15.1 percent in 2012, while the number in poverty remained unchanged at 11.0 million. For the South, the poverty rate remained unchanged at 16.5 percent in 2012, while the number in poverty increased to 19.1 million, up from 18.4 million in 2011. In 2012, the poverty rate and the number in poverty for the Northeast (13.6 percent and 7.5 million) and the Midwest (13.3 percent and 8.9 million) were not statistically different from 2011 estimates (Table 3).

Residence

Inside metropolitan statistical areas, the poverty rate and the number of people in poverty were 14.5 percent and 38.0 million in 2012, not statistically different from 2011. The number in poverty increased for those living outside metropolitan statistical areas to 8.5 million in 2012, from 8.0 million in 2011, while their poverty rate was not statistically different at 17.7 percent in 2012.

The 2012 poverty rate and the number of people in poverty for those living inside metropolitan areas but not in principal cities were 11.2 percent and 18.1 million. Among those who lived in principal cities, their 2012 poverty rate and the number in poverty were 19.7 percent and 19.9 million. Neither estimate was statistically different from 2011.

Within metropolitan areas, people in poverty were more likely to live in principal cities in 2012. While 38.5 percent of all people living in metropolitan areas lived in principal cities, 52.4 percent of poor people in metropolitan areas lived in principal cities (Table 3).

Work Experience

In 2012, 7.3 percent of workers aged 18 to 64 were in poverty. The poverty rate for those who worked full time, year round was 2.9 percent, while the poverty rate for those working less than full time, year round was 16.6 percent. None of these rates were statistically different from the 2011 poverty rates (Table 3).

Among those who did not work at least 1 week in 2012, the poverty rate and the number in poverty were 33.1 percent and 15.8 million in 2012, not statistically different from the 2011 estimates (Table 3). Those who did not work in 2012 represented 24.7 percent of all people aged 18 to 64, compared with 59.7 percent of people aged 18 to 64 in poverty.

Disability Status

In 2012, for people aged 18 to 64 with a disability, the poverty rate and number in poverty were 28.4 percent and 4.3 million. For people aged 18 to 64 without a disability, the poverty rate and number in poverty were 12.5 percent and 22.2 million. None of these estimates were statistically different from the 2011 estimates. Among people aged 18 to 64, those with a disability represented 7.7 percent of all people in this age group compared with 16.1 percent of people in poverty (Table 3).

Families

In 2012, the family poverty rate and the number of families in poverty were 11.8 percent and 9.5 million, neither statistically different from the 2011 estimates (Table 4).

In 2012, 6.3 percent of married-couple families, 30.9 percent of families with a female householder, and 16.4 percent of families with a male householder lived in poverty. Neither the family poverty rates nor the estimates of the number of families in poverty for these three family types showed any statistically significant change between 2011 and 2012.

Depth of Poverty

Categorizing a person as “in poverty” or “not in poverty” is one way to describe his or her 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 relevant 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 the applicable 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 individual’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 a person’s income to their poverty threshold.

Ratio of Income to Poverty

Table 5 presents the number and the percentage of people with specified income-to-poverty ratios—those below 50 percent of poverty (“Under 0.50”), those below 125 percent of poverty (“Under 1.25”), those below 150 percent of poverty (“Under 1.50”),

Table 4.

Families in Poverty by Type of Family: 2011 and 2012

(Numbers in thousands, confidence intervals [C.I.] in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Families as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Characteristic	2011					2012					Change in poverty (2012 less 2011) ^{1,*}	
	Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty				Number	Percent
		Number	90 percent C.I. ² (±)	Percent	90 percent C.I. ² (±)		Number	90 percent C.I. ² (±)	Percent	90 percent C.I. ² (±)		
FAMILIES												
Total	80,529	9,497	218	11.8	0.3	80,944	9,520	230	11.8	0.3	414	Z
Type of Family												
Married-couple.	58,963	3,652	148	6.2	0.2	59,224	3,705	145	6.3	0.2	260	0.1
Female householder, no husband present	15,678	4,894	164	31.2	0.9	15,489	4,793	195	30.9	1.0	−189	−0.3
Male householder, no wife present ...	5,888	950	70	16.1	1.0	6,231	1,023	81	16.4	1.2	343	0.3

Z represents or rounds to zero.

* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹ Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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. For more information see “Standard Errors and Their Use” at www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_245sa.pdf.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2012 and 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

and those below 200 percent of poverty ("Under 2.00").

In 2012, 20.4 million people reported an income below one-half of their poverty threshold. They represented 6.6 percent of all people and 43.9 percent of those in poverty. One in 5 people (19.7 percent) had income below 125 percent of their threshold, 1 in 4 people (24.6 percent) had income below 150 percent of their poverty threshold, while approximately 1 in 3 (34.2 percent) had income below 200 percent of their threshold (Table 5).

Of the 20.4 million people with income below one-half of their poverty threshold, 7.1 million were children under age 18, 12.1 million were aged 18 to 64, and 1.2 million were aged 65 years and older. The

percentage of people aged 65 and older with income below 50 percent of their poverty threshold was 2.7 percent, less than one-half the percentage of the total population at this poverty level (6.6 percent) (Table 5).

The demographic makeup of the population differs at varying degrees of poverty (Figure 7). In 2012 children represented:

- 23.7 percent of the overall population.
- 35.0 percent of the population below 50 percent of their poverty threshold.
- 27.0 percent of people with income between 100 percent and 200 percent of their poverty threshold.

- 20.3 percent of the people with income above 200 percent of their poverty threshold (Figure 7).

By comparison, people aged 65 and older represented:

- 13.9 percent of the overall population.
- 5.8 percent of people below 50 percent of their poverty threshold.
- 17.8 percent of the people between 100 percent and 200 percent of their poverty threshold.
- 14.0 percent of the people with income above 200 percent of their poverty threshold (Figure 7).

Table 5.

People With Income Below Specified Ratios of Their Poverty Thresholds by Selected Characteristics: 2012

(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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.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	310,648	20,400	574	6.6	0.2	61,202	1,004	19.7	0.3	76,495	1,076	24.6	0.3	106,376	1,226	34.2	0.4
Age																	
Under age 18	73,719	7,143	310	9.7	0.4	20,307	480	27.5	0.6	24,575	466	33.3	0.6	32,269	475	43.8	0.6
Aged 18 to 64	193,642	12,082	346	6.2	0.2	34,588	598	17.9	0.3	42,885	672	22.1	0.3	59,511	792	30.7	0.4
Aged 65 and older	43,287	1,175	94	2.7	0.2	6,306	235	14.6	0.5	9,036	275	20.9	0.6	14,595	333	33.7	0.8
Sex																	
Male	152,058	9,010	309	5.9	0.2	27,331	510	18.0	0.3	34,504	567	22.7	0.4	48,844	652	32.1	0.4
Female	158,590	11,390	343	7.2	0.2	33,871	591	21.4	0.4	41,991	619	26.5	0.4	57,532	702	36.3	0.4
Race³ and Hispanic Origin																	
White	242,147	13,058	438	5.4	0.2	41,704	792	17.2	0.3	53,147	868	21.9	0.4	76,088	1,001	31.4	0.4
White, not Hispanic	195,112	8,435	363	4.3	0.2	26,071	644	13.4	0.3	33,745	733	17.3	0.4	50,445	857	25.9	0.4
Black	40,125	5,082	327	12.7	0.8	13,486	448	33.6	1.1	15,904	462	39.6	1.2	20,243	467	50.5	1.2
Asian	16,417	941	110	5.7	0.7	2,478	217	15.1	1.3	3,160	260	19.2	1.5	4,532	291	27.6	1.6
Hispanic (any race)	53,105	5,366	263	10.1	0.5	17,756	485	33.4	0.9	21,999	480	41.4	0.9	29,019	493	54.6	0.9
Family Status																	
In families	252,863	13,677	523	5.4	0.2	44,110	945	17.4	0.4	55,625	1,019	22.0	0.4	78,808	1,118	31.2	0.5
Householder	80,944	4,004	149	4.9	0.2	12,669	266	15.7	0.3	16,120	296	19.9	0.4	23,235	341	28.7	0.4
Related children under age 18	72,545	6,725	307	9.3	0.4	19,622	465	27.0	0.6	23,795	451	32.8	0.6	31,382	468	43.3	0.6
Related children under age 6	23,604	2,739	162	11.6	0.7	7,160	227	30.3	1.0	8,502	218	36.0	0.9	11,014	219	46.7	0.9
Unrelated subfamilies	1,599	436	75	27.3	4.2	829	104	51.9	5.0	981	105	61.4	4.4	1,160	121	72.6	3.9
Unrelated individuals	56,185	6,287	229	11.2	0.4	16,263	402	28.9	0.6	19,889	450	35.4	0.6	26,408	502	47.0	0.6

¹ The estimates for people with income below 100 percent of their poverty thresholds (under 1.00) can be found in Table 3.

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. For more information see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_245sa.pdf.

³ Federal surveys 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 Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

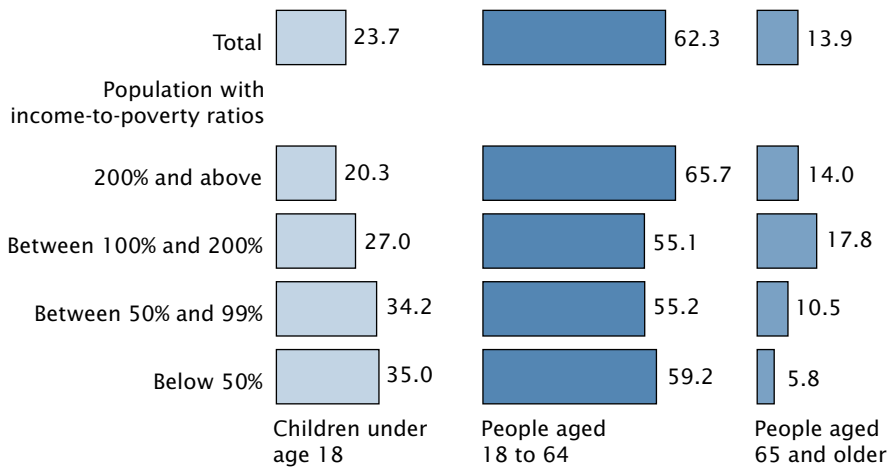
Note: Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Figure 7.

Demographic Makeup of the Population at Varying Degrees of Poverty: 2012

(In percent)



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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Income Deficit

The income deficit for families in poverty (the difference in dollars between a family's income and its poverty threshold) averaged \$9,785 in 2012, which was not statistically different from the inflation-adjusted 2011 estimate. The average income deficit was larger for families with a female householder (\$10,361) than for married-couple families (\$9,348) (Table 6).

For families in poverty, the average income deficit per capita for families with a female householder (\$3,112) was higher than for married-couple families (\$2,443). 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

Table 6.

Income Deficit or Surplus of Families and Unrelated Individuals by Poverty Status: 2012

(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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Characteristic	Total	Size of deficit or surplus								Average deficit or surplus (dollars)		Deficit or surplus per capita (dollars)	
											90 percent		90 percent
		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	C.I. ¹ (±)	Estimate	C.I. ¹ (±)
Below Poverty Threshold, Deficit													
All families	9,520	633	926	1,470	1,281	1,040	959	873	2,339	9,785	172	2,806	52
Married-couple families	3,705	310	405	620	441	413	356	352	807	9,348	283	2,443	76
Families with a female householder, no husband present	4,793	234	392	682	684	531	515	448	1,307	10,361	232	3,112	74
Families with a male householder, no wife present	1,023	88	129	167	157	96	87	73	225	8,666	508	2,892	172
Unrelated individuals	12,558	1,009	2,197	2,571	1,419	1,207	4,154	Z	Z	6,542	99	6,542	99
Above Poverty Threshold, Surplus													
All families	71,423	652	986	1,786	1,850	1,994	1,956	2,079	60,120	73,357	890	23,852	293
Married-couple families	55,519	295	489	950	1,014	1,123	1,149	1,342	49,156	82,430	1,090	26,296	343
Families with a female householder, no husband present	10,696	263	377	602	597	629	577	519	7,132	38,676	1,326	13,289	475
Families with a male householder, no wife present	5,208	94	121	234	238	242	229	218	3,832	47,872	2,214	17,189	846
Unrelated individuals	43,628	1,513	1,944	3,140	2,840	2,900	2,421	2,303	26,566	33,186	740	33,186	740

Z 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. For more information see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_245sa.pdf.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

married-couple families, the larger per capita deficit for female householder families reflects their smaller average family size as well as their lower average family income.

For unrelated individuals, the average income deficit for those in poverty was \$6,542 in 2012. The \$6,279 deficit for women was lower than the \$6,873 deficit for men.

Shared Households²³

While poverty estimates are based on income in the previous calendar year, estimates of shared households reflect household composition at the time of the survey, which is conducted during the months of February, March, and April of each year. In 2013, the number and percentage of shared households was higher than in 2007, prior to the recession. In 2007, there were 19.7 million shared households, representing 17.0 percent of all households; by 2013, there were 23.2 million shared households, representing 19.0 percent of all households. The number of adults in shared households grew from 61.7 million (27.7 percent) in 2007 to 71.5 million (30.2 percent) in 2013.

Between 2012 and 2013, the number and percentage of shared households increased by an estimated 889,000

households (0.5 percentage points).²⁴ However, change in the number and percentage of additional adults residing in shared households between 2012 and 2013 was not statistically significant. Indeed, there has been no change in the number or proportion of additional adults living in shared households since 2010.

In 2013, an estimated 10.1 million adults aged 25 to 34 (24.1 percent) were additional adults in someone else's household. Of these young adults, 5.8 million (13.9 percent) lived with their parents. The change between 2012 and 2013 in the number and percentage of additional adults in this age group living in their parents' household was not statistically significant.²⁵ Further, there has been no change since 2011 in the number and percent of adults aged 25 to 34 living with their parents.

It is difficult to assess the precise impact of household sharing on overall poverty rates. In 2012, adults aged 25 to 34 living with their parents had an official poverty rate of 9.7 percent (when the entire family's income is compared with the threshold that includes the young adult as a member of the family). However, if poverty status were determined using only the additional adult's own income,

43.3 percent of those aged 25 to 34 would have been below the poverty threshold for a single person under age 65.

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 things as childcare expenses, other work-related expenses, variations in medical costs across population groups, or geographic differences in the cost of living. Poverty estimates using the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) address many of these concerns. SPM estimates for 2011 were published in November 2012 (www.census.gov/hhes/povmeas/methodology/supplemental/research/Short_ResearchSPM2011.pdf). SPM estimates for 2012 will be released in fall 2013. For more details, see the text box "Supplemental Poverty Measure" on page 2.

²³ Shared households are defined as households that include at least one "additional" adult, a person aged 18 years or older who is not the householder, spouse, or cohabiting partner of the householder. Adults aged 18 to 24 years who are enrolled in school are not counted as additional adults.

²⁴ There was no change in the number of shared households between 2010 and 2012.

²⁵ There was no change in the number or proportion of additional adults aged 18 to 24 years, 35 to 64 years, or 65 years and older residing in someone else's household between 2012 and 2013.

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. The NAS-based measures, which use both alternative poverty thresholds and an expanded income definition, provide a consistent time series available from 1999 to the present (www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/p60-216.pdf).²⁶ The Census Bureau will release estimates for these alternative measures for 2012 in fall 2013. Estimates for 2011 for the NAS-based measures can be found at www.census.gov/hhes/www/povmeas/tables.html.

Research Files

The Census Bureau makes available microdata research files that provide the variables used to construct SPM estimates and NAS-based alternative measures at www.census.gov/hhes/povmeas/data/public-use.html. An expanded version of the CPS ASEC public use file includes estimates of the value of taxes and noncash

²⁶ However, many of the elements of these measures are no longer being updated.

benefits at http://thedataweb.rm.census.gov/ftp/cps_ftp.html. Microdata files are currently available for 2011. Data for 2012 will be released later this year.

CPS Table Creator

CPS Table Creator 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 at www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablecreator.html. Table Creator allows researchers to produce poverty 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. For example:

- In 2012, the number of people aged 65 and older in poverty would be higher by almost 15.3 million if social security payments were excluded from money income, close to quadrupling the number of elderly people in poverty.
- If unemployment insurance benefits were excluded from money income, 1.7 million more people would be counted as in poverty in 2012.

- If SNAP benefits were counted as income, 4 million fewer people would be categorized as in poverty in 2012.
- Taking account of the value of the federal earned income tax credit would reduce the number of children classified as in poverty in 2011 by 3.1 million.²⁷

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.²⁸ The Table Creator 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 from 15.0 percent to 22.5 percent in 2011.

²⁷ At this time, Table Creator can calculate these estimates for 2011. Data for 2012 from the 2013 CPS ASEC will be added to the Table Creator later this year when the enhanced CPS ASEC file with estimates of noncash benefits, tax credits, and tax liabilities is released to the public.

²⁸ For example, the Organization for Economic Cooperation 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 2012, the percentage of people without health insurance decreased to 15.4 percent from 15.7 percent in 2011. The number of uninsured people in 2012 was not statistically different from 2011, at 48.0 million (Table 7 and Figure 8).²⁹
- Both the percentage and number of people with health insurance increased in 2012 to 84.6 percent and 263.2 million, up from 84.3 percent and 260.2 million in 2011 (Table C-1).
- The percentage of people covered by private health insurance in 2012 was not statistically different from 2011, at 63.9 percent. This is the second consecutive year that the percentage of people covered by private health insurance was not statistically different from the previous year's estimate. The number of people covered by private health insurance increased in 2012 to 198.8 million, up from 197.3 million in 2011 (Tables 8 and C-1).
- The percentage and number of people covered by government health insurance increased to 32.6 percent and 101.5 million in 2012 from 32.2 percent and 99.5 million in 2011 (Tables 8 and C-1).

²⁹ 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.

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 Census Bureau broadly classifies health insurance coverage as private coverage or government coverage. The CPS ASEC classifies private health insurance as 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.*

The American Community Survey (ACS) classification differs slightly. Private health insurance includes plans provided through an employer or union, plans purchased by an individual from a private company, and TRICARE or other military health coverage plans. Government health insurance includes such programs as Medicare and Medicaid, CHIP, individual state health plans, and VA Health Care.

In the CPS ASEC, 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 under-reported 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.

Table 7.

People Without Health Insurance Coverage by Selected Characteristics: 2011 and 2012

(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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Characteristic	2011					2012					Change in uninsured ^{1,*}	
	Total	Uninsured				Total	Uninsured				Number	Percent
		Number	90 percent C.I. ² (±)	Percent	90 percent C.I. ² (±)		Number	90 percent C.I. ² (±)	Percent	90 percent C.I. ² (±)		
Total	308,827	48,613	626	15.7	0.2	311,116	47,951	673	15.4	0.2	-663	*-0.3
Family Status												
In families	252,316	36,749	582	14.6	0.2	252,863	35,830	631	14.2	0.2	*-919	*-0.4
Householder	80,529	11,870	215	14.7	0.3	80,944	11,921	250	14.7	0.3	52	Z
Related children under 18	72,568	6,647	271	9.2	0.4	72,545	6,348	231	8.8	0.3	-299	-0.4
Related children under 6	23,860	1,969	122	8.3	0.5	23,604	1,960	110	8.3	0.5	-8	0.1
In unrelated subfamilies	1,623	462	71	28.5	3.4	1,599	371	65	23.2	3.2	*-91	*-5.3
Unrelated individuals	54,888	11,402	321	20.8	0.5	56,654	11,749	361	20.7	0.5	347	Z
Race³ and Hispanic Origin												
White	241,586	35,991	595	14.9	0.2	242,469	35,625	568	14.7	0.2	-366	-0.2
White, not Hispanic	195,148	21,681	460	11.1	0.2	195,330	21,585	478	11.1	0.2	-96	-0.1
Black	39,696	7,722	242	19.5	0.6	40,208	7,629	296	19.0	0.7	-93	-0.5
Asian	16,094	2,696	194	16.8	1.2	16,433	2,477	177	15.1	1.0	-219	*-1.7
Hispanic (any race)	52,358	15,776	369	30.1	0.7	53,230	15,500	360	29.1	0.7	-276	*-1.0
Age												
Under age 65	267,320	47,923	620	17.9	0.2	267,829	47,312	663	17.7	0.2	-612	-0.3
Under age 18	74,108	6,964	278	9.4	0.4	74,187	6,586	236	8.9	0.3	*-379	*-0.5
Under age 19 ⁴	78,384	7,634	284	9.7	0.4	78,177	7,193	245	9.2	0.3	*-441	*-0.5
Aged 19 to 25 ⁴	29,909	8,272	230	27.7	0.7	30,207	8,205	232	27.2	0.8	-66	-0.5
Aged 26 to 34	37,174	10,237	249	27.5	0.7	37,631	10,228	242	27.2	0.6	-9	-0.4
Aged 35 to 44	39,927	8,399	212	21.0	0.5	39,877	8,428	221	21.1	0.6	29	0.1
Aged 45 to 64	81,926	13,382	304	16.3	0.4	81,937	13,257	303	16.2	0.4	-125	-0.2
Aged 65 and older	41,507	690	66	1.7	0.2	43,287	639	69	1.5	0.2	-51	-0.2
Nativity												
Native born	268,851	35,436	533	13.2	0.2	271,010	35,127	572	13.0	0.2	-309	-0.2
Foreign born	39,976	13,177	392	33.0	0.8	40,107	12,824	394	32.0	0.8	-353	*-1.0
Naturalized citizen	17,934	3,431	162	19.1	0.8	18,200	3,322	158	18.3	0.8	-109	-0.9
Not a citizen	22,042	9,746	354	44.2	1.2	21,906	9,502	345	43.4	1.1	-244	-0.8
Region												
Northeast	55,035	6,061	251	11.0	0.5	55,135	5,939	271	10.8	0.5	-123	-0.2
Midwest	66,115	8,425	305	12.7	0.5	66,422	7,937	315	11.9	0.5	*-489	*-0.8
South	115,068	21,059	450	18.3	0.4	116,130	21,587	513	18.6	0.4	527	0.3
West	72,610	13,067	335	18.0	0.5	73,429	12,488	343	17.0	0.5	*-579	*-1.0
Residence												
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	261,455	41,299	730	15.8	0.2	263,328	40,694	733	15.5	0.3	-605	*-0.3
Inside principal cities	100,302	19,045	585	19.0	0.5	101,363	18,836	544	18.6	0.4	-209	-0.4
Outside principal cities	161,153	22,255	669	13.8	0.3	161,965	21,859	680	13.5	0.4	-396	-0.3
Outside metropolitan statistical areas ⁵	47,372	7,314	497	15.4	0.6	47,788	7,256	496	15.2	0.6	-58	-0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7.

People Without Health Insurance Coverage by Selected Characteristics: 2011 and 2012—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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Characteristic	2011					2012					Change in uninsured ^{1,*}	
	Total	Uninsured				Total	Uninsured				Number	Percent
		Number	90 percent C.I. ² (±)	Percent	90 percent C.I. ² (±)		Number	90 percent C.I. ² (±)	Percent	90 percent C.I. ² (±)		
Work Experience												
Total, aged 18 to 64	193,213	40,959	501	21.2	0.3	193,642	40,726	560	21.0	0.3	−233	−0.2
All workers	144,163	27,863	442	19.3	0.3	145,814	28,378	447	19.5	0.3	515	0.1
Worked full-time, year-round	97,443	14,926	314	15.3	0.3	98,715	15,309	333	15.5	0.3	383	0.2
Less than full-time, year-round . . .	46,720	12,937	303	27.7	0.6	47,099	13,069	292	27.7	0.5	132	0.1
Did not work at least one week	49,049	13,096	286	26.7	0.5	47,828	12,348	318	25.8	0.6	*−748	*−0.9
Disability Status⁶												
Total, aged 18 to 64	193,213	40,959	501	21.2	0.3	193,642	40,726	560	21.0	0.3	−233	−0.2
With a disability	14,968	2,484	131	16.6	0.8	14,996	2,493	129	16.6	0.8	8	Z
With no disability	177,309	38,473	480	21.7	0.3	177,727	38,233	539	21.5	0.3	−240	−0.2

*An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

¹ Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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. For more information see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_245sa.pdf.

³ Federal surveys 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.

⁴ These 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.

⁵ 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.

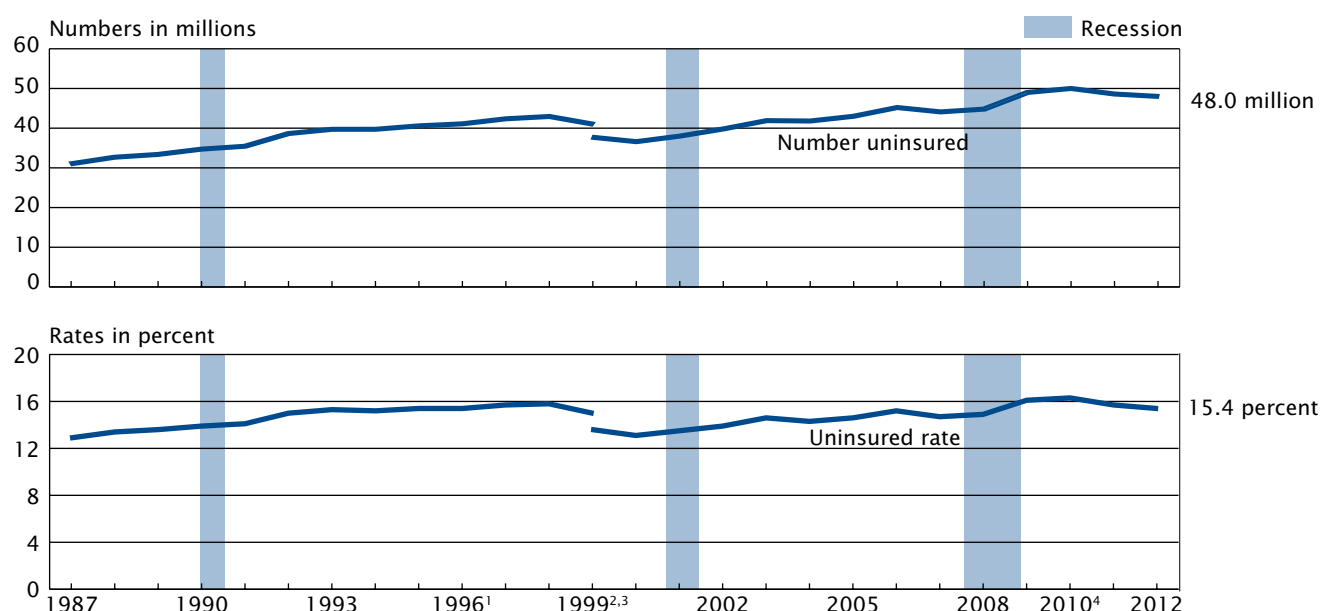
⁶ The sum of those with and without a disability does not equal the total because disability status is not defined for individuals in the Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2012 and 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

- The percentage and number of people covered by employment-based health insurance in 2012 were not statistically different from 2011, at 54.9 percent and 170.9 million (Tables 8 and C-1).
- The percentage and number of people covered by Medicaid in 2012 were not statistically different from 2011, at 16.4 percent and 50.9 million (Tables 8 and C-1). The percentage and number of people covered by Medicare increased in 2012 to 15.7 percent and 48.9 million, from 15.2 percent and 46.9 million in 2011 (Tables 8 and C-1).³⁰
- Since 2009, Medicaid has covered more people than Medicare (Table C-1).
- In 2012, the percentage and number of uninsured children under age 18 decreased to 8.9 percent and 6.6 million, down from 9.4 percent and 7.0 million in 2011 (Table 7). In 2012, the uninsured rate for children in poverty, 12.9 percent, was higher than the uninsured rate for children not in poverty, 7.7 percent (Figure 11).
- The rate and number of uninsured non-Hispanic Whites in 2012 were not statistically different from 2011, at 11.1 percent and 21.6 million. The rate and the number of uninsured Blacks in 2012 were also not statistically different from 2011, at 19.0 percent and 7.6 million (Table 7).
- The percentage of uninsured Hispanics decreased in 2012 to 29.1 percent, down from 30.1 percent in 2011. The number of uninsured Hispanics in 2012 was not statistically different from 2011, at 15.5 million (Table 7).

³⁰ The percentage and number of people covered by Medicaid in 2012, 16.4 percent and 50.9 million, were higher than the percentage and number of people covered by Medicare in 2012, 15.7 percent and 48.9 million.

Figure 8.
Number Uninsured and Uninsured Rate: 1987 to 2012



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.

⁴ Implementation of 2010 Census population controls.

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.

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1988 to 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Type of Coverage

In 2012, the percentage of people with private health insurance coverage was not statistically different from 2011, at 63.9 percent (Tables 8 and C-1). However, the number of those with private health insurance coverage increased in 2012 to 198.8 million, up from 197.3 million in 2011. Neither the rate nor the number of people covered by employment-based coverage in 2012, 54.9 percent and 170.9 million, was statistically different from 2011. The rate (9.8 percent) and the number of people covered by direct-purchase insurance (30.6

million) in 2012 were not statistically different from 2011.

The percentage of people covered by government health programs increased to 32.6 percent in 2012 from 32.2 percent in 2011 (Tables 8 and C-1). The number of people covered by government health programs also increased, to 101.5 million in 2012 from 99.5 million in 2011 (Table C-1). The percentage and number of people covered by Medicaid in 2012, 16.4 percent and 50.9 million, were higher than the percentage and the number of people covered by Medicare in 2012, 15.7 percent and 48.9 million. This

is the fourth consecutive year that the percentage and number of people covered by Medicaid were higher than the percentage and number of people covered by Medicare.

The percentage and the number of people with Medicaid coverage in 2012 were not statistically different from 2011, at 16.4 percent and 50.9 million. In 2012, the percentage and the number of people with Medicare coverage increased to 15.7 percent and 48.9 million from 15.2 percent and 46.9 million in 2011.

The percentage of people with only employment-based coverage in 2012

Table 8.

Coverage Rates by Type of Health Insurance: 2011 and 2012

(People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Coverage type	2011	2012
Any private plan ¹	63.9	63.9
Any private plan alone ²	52.0	52.0
Employment-based ¹	55.1	54.9
Employment-based alone ²	45.1	44.8
Direct-purchase ¹	9.8	9.8
Direct-purchase alone ²	3.6	3.6
Any government plan ¹	32.2	*32.6
Any government plan alone ²	20.4	*20.7
Medicare ¹	15.2	*15.7
Medicare alone ²	4.9	*5.4
Medicaid ¹	16.5	16.4
Medicaid alone ²	11.5	*11.3
Military health care ^{1,3}	4.4	4.4
Military health care alone ^{2,3}	1.3	1.3
Uninsured	15.7	*15.4

* Changes between the 2011 and 2012 estimates are statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

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

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

³ Military 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, 2012 and 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

was not statistically different from 2011, at 44.8 percent (Table 8). The percentage of those covered only by direct-purchase insurance in 2012, 3.6 percent, was not statistically different from 2011. The percentage of those covered only by government health programs increased to 20.7 percent in 2012 from 20.4 percent in 2011. The percentage of those covered only by Medicare increased in 2012 to 5.4 percent, up from 4.9 percent in 2011. The percentage of people covered only by Medicaid

decreased to 11.3 percent in 2012 from 11.5 percent in 2011.

Race and Hispanic Origin

In 2012, the uninsured rate and the number of uninsured non-Hispanic Whites were not statistically different from 2011, at 11.1 percent and 21.6 million (Tables 7 and C-2). Similarly, the uninsured rate (19.0 percent) and the number of uninsured Blacks (7.6 million) were not statistically different from 2011. The uninsured rate for Asians decreased

in 2012 to 15.1 percent, down from 16.8 percent in 2011, while the number of uninsured Asians in 2012, 2.5 million, was not statistically different from 2011.³¹ Among Hispanics, the uninsured rate decreased in 2012 to 29.1 percent, down from 30.1 percent in 2011. The number of uninsured Hispanics in 2012 (15.5 million) was not statistically different from 2011.

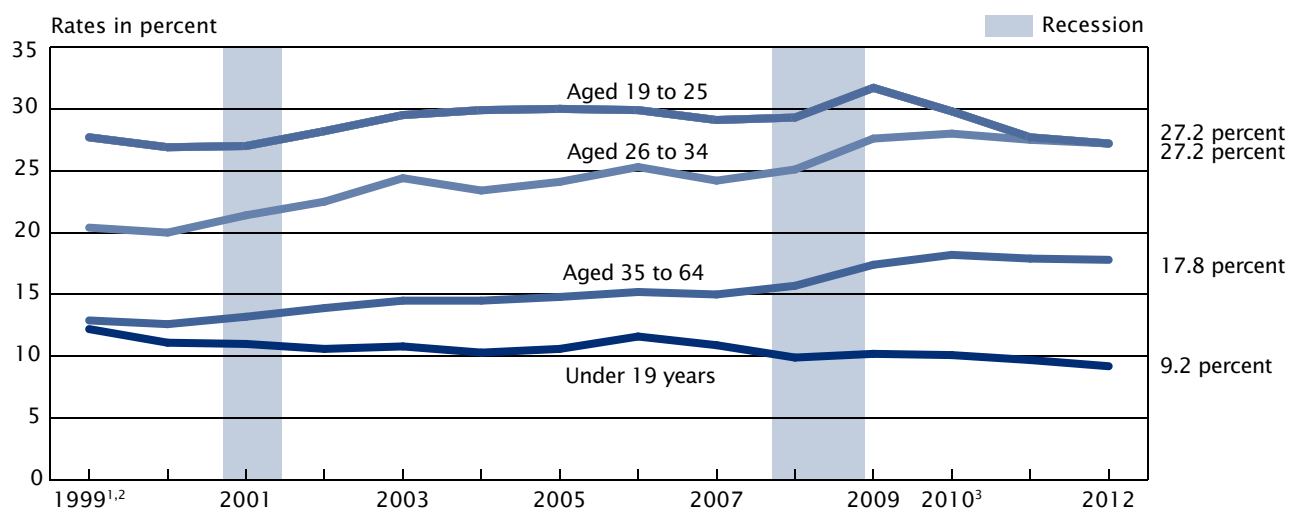
Age

The percentage of people under age 65 who were uninsured in 2012, 17.7 percent, was not statistically different from 2011 (Tables 7 and C-3). The percentage of children in 2012 without health insurance decreased to 8.9 percent, down from 9.4 percent in 2011. Among those aged 19 to 25, the uninsured rate in 2012 (27.2 percent) was not statistically different from 2011. The uninsured rate for those aged 65 and older in 2012 (1.5 percent) was not statistically different from 2011. Among those aged 26 to 34, the uninsured rate in 2012 (27.2 percent) was not statistically different from the rate in 2011. For those aged 35 to 44, the rate in 2012 (21.1 percent) was not statistically different from 2011. For those aged 45 to 64, the 2012 rate (16.2 percent) was not statistically different from the rate in 2011.

From 1999 to 2012, the uninsured rate for those aged 19 to 25 was higher than the rate for those aged 26 to 34 (Figure 9). In 2011 and 2012, the uninsured rates for these two

³¹ Due to the small sample size, the changes in uninsured rates for Asians are better interpreted when viewed over a longer time period.

Figure 9.
Uninsured Rates by Age: 1999 to 2012



¹ 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.

² The data for 1999 through 2009 were revised to reflect the results of enhancements to the editing process.

³ Implementation of 2010 Census population controls.

Notes: The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. For information on recessions, see Appendix A. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2000 to 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

groups were no longer statistically different from each other. In 1999, the uninsured rate for those aged 19 to 25 was 27.7 percent, while the uninsured rate for those aged 26 to 34 was 20.4 percent, a difference of 7.3 percentage points. Since then, the percentage point difference between these two age groups has decreased; in 2012, the uninsured rate for both age groups was 27.2 percent. The uninsured rate for those aged 19 to

25 has decreased 4.2 percentage points since 2009.³²

Nativity

The rate (13.0 percent) and the number of uninsured (35.1 million) in 2012 for the native-born population were not statistically different from 2011 (Table 7). The rate (32.0 percent) of uninsured in 2012 for the foreign-born population decreased,

while the number of uninsured (12.8 million) was not statistically different from the 2011 estimate. Among the foreign-born population, the rate and the number of uninsured in 2012 for naturalized citizens, 18.3 percent and 3.3 million, were not statistically different from 2011 estimates. Both the rate (43.4 percent) and the number of uninsured (9.5 million) noncitizens in 2012 were not statistically different from 2011 estimates. The proportion of the foreign-born population without health insurance in 2012 was about two-and-one-half times that of the native-born population in 2012.

³² The 2012 uninsured rate for those aged 19 to 25 years was not statistically different from the 2011 uninsured rate. The 2012 uninsured rate for those aged 26 to 34 years was not statistically different from the 2011 uninsured rate.

Economic Status

The uninsured rate was higher among people with lower incomes and was lower among people with higher incomes (Figure 10). In 2012, 24.9 percent of people in households with annual income less than \$25,000 had no health insurance coverage. In 2012, the uninsured rates decreased as household income increased—21.4 percent of people in households with income ranging from \$25,000 to \$49,999 were uninsured; 15.0 percent of people in households with income ranging from \$50,000 to \$74,999 were uninsured; and 7.9 percent of people in households with income of \$75,000 or more were uninsured. In 2012, the uninsured rate was not statistically different from 2011 for any of the four inflation-adjusted household income ranges.

Work Experience

For people aged 18 to 64 who worked at some time during the year, 19.5 percent or 28.4 million, were uninsured in 2012. This percent and number were not statistically different from the 2011 estimates (Table 7). In 2012, full-time, year-round workers were more likely to be covered by health insurance (84.5 percent) than those who worked less than full time, year round (72.3 percent) or nonworkers (74.2 percent).³³ Among full-time, year-round workers, the percent and the number of uninsured in 2012 (15.5 percent and 15.3 million) were not statistically different from the

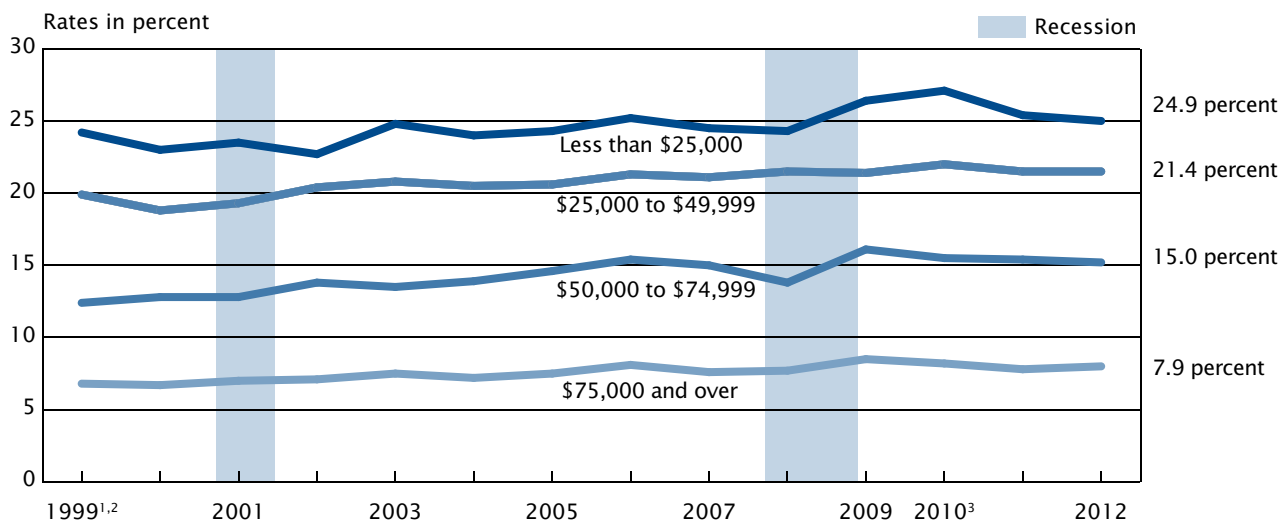
³³ A full-time, year-round worker is a person who worked 35 or more hours per week (full-time) and 50 or more weeks during the previous calendar year (year-round). For school personnel, summer vacation is counted as weeks worked if they are scheduled to return to their job in the fall.

2011 estimates. Among less-than-full-time, year-round workers, the percent and the number of uninsured in 2012 (27.7 percent and 13.1 million) were not statistically different from 2011. For nonworkers, the uninsured rate and the number of uninsured decreased in 2012 to 25.8 percent and 12.3 million, from 26.7 percent and 13.1 million in 2011.

Disability Status

Among those aged 18 to 64 with a disability, both the rate and the number of uninsured in 2012 were not statistically different from 2011 estimates, at 16.6 percent and 2.5 million (Table 7). For those aged 18 to 64 without a disability, the rate and the number of uninsured in 2012 (21.5 percent and 38.2 million) were also not statistically different from 2011.

Figure 10.
Uninsured Rates by Real Household Income: 1999 to 2012



¹ 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.

² The data for 1999 through 2009 were revised to reflect the results of enhancements to the editing process.

³ Implementation of 2010 Census population controls.

Notes: Income in 2012 dollars. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. For information on recessions, see Appendix A. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2000 to 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Children's Health Insurance Coverage

In 2012, the rate and the number of children without health insurance decreased to 8.9 percent and 6.6 million, down from 9.4 percent and 7.0 million (Table 7). Uninsured rates for children varied by poverty status, age, race, and Hispanic origin.

Figure 11 shows that children aged 12 to 17 had a higher uninsured rate (9.7 percent) than those under age 6 (8.4 percent) and those aged 6 to 11 (8.5 percent).³⁴ Children in poverty were more likely to be uninsured (12.9 percent) than all children (8.9 percent) and children not in poverty (7.7 percent).

In 2012, the uninsured rates were 6.5 percent for non-Hispanic White children, 9.3 percent for Black children, 8.0 percent for Asian children, and 14.1 percent for Hispanic children.³⁵ During the same time, the numbers of uninsured were 2.5 million non-Hispanic White children, 1.0 million Black children, 290,000 Asian children, and 2.5 million Hispanic children.³⁶ There were no statistical differences in the rate and the number of uninsured between 2011 and 2012 for children in any race group or for Hispanic children.

Region

The Northeast had the lowest uninsured rate in 2012 at 10.8 percent. The uninsured rate for the Midwest was 11.9 percent; for the West, 17.0 percent; and for the South, 18.6 percent (Table 7). Between 2011 and 2012, the uninsured rates

³⁴ The uninsured rate for children under the age of 6 (8.4 percent) was not statistically different from the uninsured rate for children aged 6 to 11 (8.5 percent).

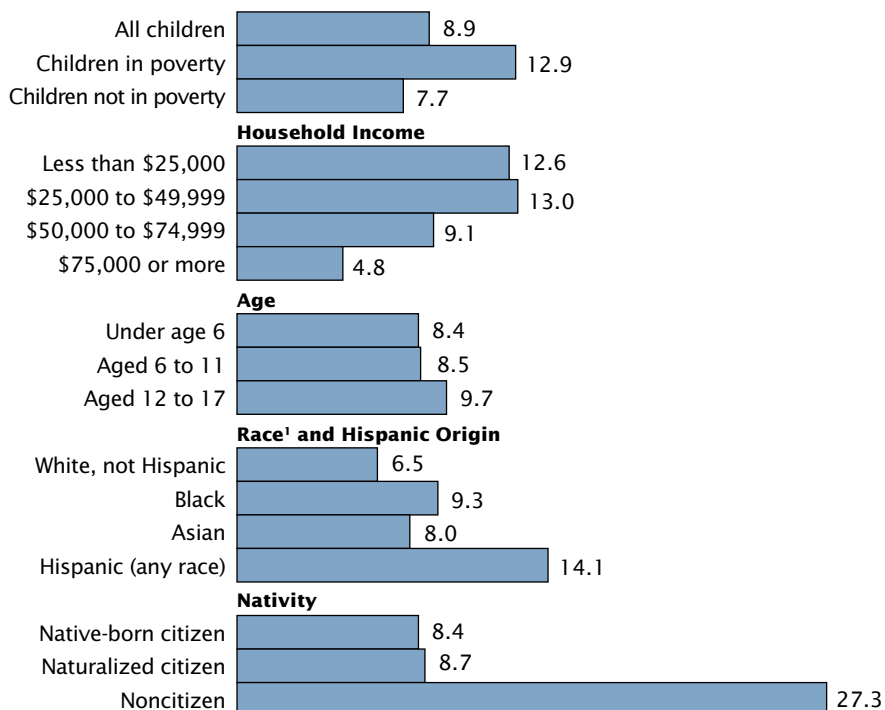
³⁵ In 2012, the uninsured rate for Black children was not statistically different from the uninsured rates for Asian children and White children. In 2012, the uninsured rate for Asian children was not statistically different from the uninsured rates for non-Hispanic White children and White children.

³⁶ In 2012, the number of uninsured non-Hispanic White children was not statistically different from the number of uninsured Hispanic children.

Figure 11.

Uninsured Children by Poverty Status, Household Income, Age, Race and Hispanic Origin, and Nativity: 2012

(In percent)



¹ Federal surveys 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. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

decreased for the Midwest and the West, while there were no statistically significant differences for the remaining two regions. Between 2011 and 2012, the number of uninsured decreased in the Midwest and the West to 7.9 million and 12.5 million, respectively; there were no statistical differences in the numbers of uninsured for the other two regions.

Residence

The uninsured rate in 2012 for people living inside metropolitan statistical areas decreased to 15.5 percent from 15.8 percent in 2011 (Table 7). In 2012, the uninsured rate was higher among people living in principal cities (18.6 percent) than among people living inside metropolitan

areas but outside principal cities (13.5 percent).³⁷ In 2012, the rate and number of uninsured people living outside of metropolitan statistical areas were not statistically different from 2011, at 15.2 percent and 7.3 million.³⁸

³⁷ The 2012 uninsured rate for people living in principal cities (18.6 percent) was not statistically different from the 2011 uninsured rate. The 2012 uninsured rate for people living inside metropolitan statistical areas but outside principal cities (13.5 percent) was not statistically different from the 2011 uninsured rate.

³⁸ The 2011 uninsured rate for people living inside metropolitan statistical areas (15.8 percent) was not statistically different from the 2011 uninsured rate for people living outside metropolitan statistical areas (15.4 percent). The 2012 uninsured rate for people living inside metropolitan statistical areas (15.5 percent) was not statistically different from the 2012 uninsured rate for people living outside metropolitan statistical areas (15.2 percent).

Additional Data and Contacts

Detailed tables, historical tables, press releases, and briefings are available electronically on the 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/> for income data, <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/> for poverty data, and <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/> for health insurance data.

The CPS Table Creator at <www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablecreator.html> gives you the ability to create customized tables from the CPS ASEC.

Microdata are available for download by clicking on "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 or questions about them, contact the U.S. Census Bureau 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>.

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, D.C. 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, D.C. 20233-8500

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

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 ASEC collects income data for people who are current residents

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>

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 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance/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 2012

Year	CPI-U-RS ¹ index (December 1977 = 100)	Year	CPI-U-RS ¹ index (December 1977 = 100)
1947.....	37.5	1980.....	127.1
1948.....	40.5	1981.....	139.2
1949.....	40.0	1982.....	147.6
1950.....	40.5	1983.....	153.9
1951.....	43.7	1984.....	160.2
1952.....	44.5	1985.....	165.7
1953.....	44.8	1986.....	168.7
1954.....	45.2	1987.....	174.4
1955.....	45.0	1988.....	180.8
1956.....	45.7	1989.....	188.6
1957.....	47.2	1990.....	198.0
1958.....	48.5	1991.....	205.1
1959.....	48.9	1992.....	210.3
1960.....	49.7	1993.....	215.5
1961.....	50.2	1994.....	220.1
1962.....	50.7	1995.....	225.4
1963.....	51.4	1996.....	231.4
1964.....	52.1	1997.....	236.4
1965.....	52.9	1998.....	239.7
1966.....	54.4	1999.....	244.7
1967.....	56.1	2000.....	252.9
1968.....	58.3	2001.....	260.0
1969.....	60.9	2002.....	264.2
1970.....	63.9	2003.....	270.1
1971.....	66.7	2004.....	277.4
1972.....	68.7	2005.....	286.7
1973.....	73.0	2006.....	296.1
1974.....	80.3	2007.....	304.5
1975.....	86.9	2008.....	316.2
1976.....	91.9	2009.....	315.0
1977.....	97.7	2010.....	320.2
1978.....	104.4	2011.....	330.3
1979.....	114.4	2012.....	337.2

¹ The Census Bureau uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) for 1977 through 2012. 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 2012 data by dividing the annual average CPI-U-RS for 2012 by the annual average for the earlier year(s).

For more information on the CPI-U-RS, see <www.bls.gov/cpi/cpiurs.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 2012, 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 2012."

Poverty Threshold Adjustment

The Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 14 directs the Census Bureau to use the CPI-U to update the poverty thresholds each year for changes in the cost of living. These thresholds are compared to current year (unadjusted for inflation) money income. If alternatively, the CPI-U-RS index were used to inflation-adjust money income in previous years and this income were compared to the current year thresholds, poverty rates would be higher in earlier years. This is because the CPI-U-RS results in a smaller cost of living adjustment over time than the CPI-U used to adjust the thresholds. For example, the official poverty rate for 1978 was 11.4 percent. Using the CPI-U-RS to adjust 1978 income to 2012 dollars and the 2012 thresholds, the poverty rate for 1978 would be 12.8 percent.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2012

(Income in 2012 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under \$15,000	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 and over	Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error
ALL RACES															
2012.....	122,459	100.0	13.0	11.7	10.7	13.6	17.5	11.7	12.5	5.0	4.5	51,017	209	71,274	421
2011.....	121,084	100.0	13.3	11.3	10.9	13.7	17.7	11.4	12.2	5.1	4.4	51,100	256	71,133	376
2010.....	119,927	100.0	12.9	11.5	10.8	13.4	17.6	11.6	12.8	4.9	4.4	51,892	342	70,970	379
2009.....	117,538	100.0	12.1	11.1	10.7	13.8	17.8	11.9	12.9	5.1	4.5	53,285	228	72,767	260
2008.....	117,181	100.0	12.1	11.1	10.5	13.7	17.7	12.3	13.1	5.3	4.5	53,644	146	72,968	258
2007.....	116,783	100.0	11.6	10.7	10.4	13.5	17.5	12.5	13.8	5.3	4.7	55,627	155	74,869	261
2006.....	116,011	100.0	11.6	10.3	10.6	13.7	18.0	12.1	13.5	5.3	4.9	54,892	236	75,810	293
2005.....	114,384	100.0	11.8	11.1	9.7	14.0	17.9	12.6	13.1	5.0	4.7	54,486	182	74,502	281
2004.....	113,343	100.0	12.1	10.9	10.2	14.1	17.6	12.6	13.0	5.2	4.4	53,891	238	73,501	277
2003.....	112,000	100.0	12.1	11.0	9.9	13.9	17.6	12.4	13.5	5.1	4.5	54,079	235	73,741	270
2002.....	111,278	100.0	11.6	10.7	10.5	13.8	17.7	13.0	13.6	4.9	4.4	54,127	177	73,837	277
2001.....	109,297	100.0	11.2	10.7	10.0	14.0	18.0	13.0	13.5	4.9	4.7	54,766	167	75,491	301
2000.....	108,209	100.0	10.9	10.3	10.2	13.7	18.4	12.7	13.9	5.3	4.6	55,987	176	76,180	300
1999.....	106,434	100.0	10.7	10.8	10.2	13.6	18.0	13.0	13.8	5.0	4.8	56,080	262	75,428	391
1998.....	103,874	100.0	11.5	10.6	10.0	14.4	18.5	12.9	13.4	4.7	4.1	54,702	324	72,947	394
1997.....	102,528	100.0	12.1	11.0	10.4	14.2	18.6	12.8	12.6	4.4	3.8	52,784	244	70,880	397
1996.....	101,018	100.0	12.5	11.5	10.5	14.3	18.7	12.9	12.1	4.3	3.3	51,720	261	68,668	385
1995.....	99,627	100.0	12.5	11.6	10.5	14.7	19.2	12.5	12.0	3.9	3.1	50,978	295	67,228	368
1994.....	98,990	100.0	13.2	12.1	10.5	14.7	18.3	12.5	11.5	3.9	3.1	49,429	225	66,081	355
1993.....	97,107	100.0	13.7	11.7	11.0	14.7	18.5	12.6	11.3	3.7	2.8	48,884	228	64,824	351
1992.....	96,426	100.0	13.7	12.0	10.6	14.9	18.9	12.9	11.1	3.4	2.5	49,122	232	62,277	261
1991.....	95,669	100.0	13.4	11.6	10.6	15.2	19.3	12.5	11.4	3.5	2.3	49,529	238	62,347	256
1990.....	94,312	100.0	12.9	11.1	10.6	14.8	20.1	13.0	11.5	3.5	2.6	50,994	261	63,698	269
1989.....	93,347	100.0	12.6	10.8	10.5	14.6	19.9	13.3	11.9	3.7	2.7	51,681	284	65,295	284
1988.....	92,830	100.0	13.4	10.9	10.5	14.6	20.0	13.0	11.7	3.5	2.5	50,776	248	63,443	283
1987.....	91,124	100.0	13.5	11.0	10.7	14.6	19.8	13.1	11.6	3.3	2.3	50,389	238	62,664	257
1986.....	89,479	100.0	13.9	11.0	10.8	14.7	20.1	12.8	11.2	3.2	2.2	49,764	258	61,482	250
1985.....	88,458	100.0	14.2	11.6	11.0	15.2	20.4	12.4	10.6	2.8	1.9	48,063	260	59,149	234
1984.....	86,789	100.0	14.1	11.8	11.5	15.4	20.3	12.6	10.0	2.7	1.7	47,181	215	57,808	213
1983.....	85,407	100.0	14.5	12.3	11.5	15.8	20.5	12.2	9.3	2.5	1.5	45,760	208	55,654	208
1982.....	83,918	100.0	14.8	12.0	11.8	15.7	20.9	11.9	9.1	2.3	1.4	46,082	208	55,535	206
1981.....	83,527	100.0	14.5	12.3	11.8	15.8	20.9	12.4	9.3	2.0	1.2	46,205	242	55,200	201
1980.....	82,368	100.0	14.1	11.8	11.7	15.3	21.7	12.7	9.3	2.1	1.3	46,985	241	55,881	204
1979.....	80,776	100.0	13.7	11.3	11.1	15.3	21.9	13.3	9.6	2.4	1.4	48,520	230	57,636	218
1978.....	77,330	100.0	13.5	11.8	11.1	15.3	21.9	13.3	9.4	2.3	1.4	48,655	197	57,266	220
1977.....	76,030	100.0	13.9	12.4	11.4	15.3	22.0	13.0	8.8	1.9	1.3	46,842	176	55,567	169
1976.....	74,142	100.0	14.1	12.2	11.4	16.0	22.6	12.7	8.2	1.8	1.1	46,548	172	54,752	169
1975.....	72,867	100.0	14.4	12.5	11.7	16.3	22.4	12.2	7.7	1.8	1.0	45,788	186	53,467	167
1974.....	71,163	100.0	13.6	11.7	11.5	16.5	22.6	12.8	8.3	1.8	1.1	47,019	181	54,985	172
1973.....	69,859	100.0	13.7	11.7	10.4	15.9	23.0	13.0	8.9	1.9	1.4	48,557	185	56,155	171
1972.....	68,251	100.0	14.4	11.3	11.0	16.4	23.0	12.6	8.2	1.9	1.2	47,596	182	55,395	172
1971.....	66,676	100.0	15.0	11.6	11.2	17.2	23.6	11.8	7.2	1.4	1.0	45,641	177	52,491	167
1970.....	64,778	100.0	15.0	10.9	11.4	17.5	23.8	11.8	7.1	1.5	1.0	46,089	169	52,775	169
1969.....	63,401	100.0	14.8	10.9	11.1	18.0	23.9	11.9	6.9	1.4	1.0	46,449	172	52,845	166
1968.....	62,214	100.0	15.1	11.4	11.9	18.8	23.7	11.3	5.9	1.1	0.8	44,785	162	50,667	162
1967.....	60,813	100.0	16.5	11.6	11.8	20.2	22.7	9.9	5.2	1.3	0.9	42,934	156	48,019	156

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2012—Con.

(Income in 2012 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.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
WHITE ALONE²⁰															
2012.....	97,705	100.0	11.2	11.3	10.6	13.5	17.9	12.2	13.2	5.3	4.8	53,706	384	74,416	464
2011.....	96,964	100.0	11.4	10.8	10.8	13.9	18.1	11.9	12.9	5.5	4.7	53,304	230	74,333	431
2010 ¹	96,306	100.0	11.1	11.2	10.6	13.4	18.0	12.2	13.6	5.2	4.8	54,454	266	74,150	427
2009 ²	95,489	100.0	10.4	10.8	10.4	13.9	18.2	12.4	13.7	5.4	4.8	55,516	165	75,516	291
2008.....	95,297	100.0	10.5	10.8	10.3	13.4	18.1	12.8	13.8	5.4	4.8	55,786	162	75,919	292
2007.....	95,112	100.0	10.0	10.4	10.2	13.4	17.8	12.9	14.5	5.6	5.1	57,712	171	77,884	297
2006.....	94,705	100.0	10.0	10.0	10.4	13.7	18.3	12.6	14.3	5.6	5.2	57,707	167	78,699	328
2005.....	93,588	100.0	10.2	10.6	9.6	14.1	18.1	13.2	13.8	5.3	5.1	57,106	249	77,581	321
2004 ³	92,880	100.0	10.5	10.6	10.0	13.9	17.9	13.0	13.8	5.5	4.7	56,716	222	76,470	315
2003.....	91,962	100.0	10.5	10.6	9.8	13.9	17.8	12.9	14.2	5.5	4.9	56,967	223	76,887	308
2002.....	91,645	100.0	10.2	10.2	10.2	13.5	18.1	13.5	14.3	5.2	4.7	57,544	234	76,790	313
WHITE²¹															
2001.....	90,682	100.0	9.8	10.5	9.7	13.8	18.2	13.4	14.2	5.3	5.1	57,735	271	78,479	337
2000 ⁴	90,030	100.0	9.6	10.0	9.9	13.7	18.5	13.2	14.6	5.5	5.0	58,555	259	79,005	339
1999 ⁵	88,893	100.0	9.2	10.5	10.0	13.6	18.4	13.5	14.5	5.2	5.1	58,324	295	78,169	442
1998.....	87,212	100.0	9.9	10.1	9.7	14.3	18.9	13.6	14.0	5.0	4.5	57,553	288	76,256	449
1997.....	86,106	100.0	10.5	10.7	10.2	14.2	18.9	13.3	13.4	4.7	4.2	55,590	352	74,033	451
1996.....	85,059	100.0	10.7	11.2	10.3	14.3	19.2	13.4	12.8	4.6	3.6	54,152	280	71,395	423
1995 ⁶	84,511	100.0	10.9	11.1	10.5	14.7	19.5	13.1	12.6	4.2	3.4	53,506	280	69,907	405
1994 ⁷	83,737	100.0	11.4	11.7	10.4	14.8	18.8	13.1	12.2	4.2	3.4	52,132	293	68,993	401
1993 ⁸	82,387	100.0	11.7	11.3	10.8	14.8	19.2	13.3	12.0	3.9	3.1	51,574	300	67,729	391
1992 ⁹	81,795	100.0	11.6	11.5	10.5	15.1	19.5	13.6	11.9	3.6	2.7	51,645	250	65,089	290
1991.....	81,675	100.0	11.4	11.2	10.5	15.4	19.8	13.2	12.1	3.7	2.6	51,902	252	64,979	283
1990.....	80,968	100.0	11.0	10.7	10.5	15.0	20.6	13.6	12.2	3.8	2.8	53,187	244	66,268	296
1989.....	80,163	100.0	10.7	10.4	10.4	14.7	20.4	14.0	12.6	4.0	3.0	54,363	265	68,014	315
1988.....	79,734	100.0	11.4	10.3	10.4	14.7	20.8	13.6	12.3	3.7	2.7	53,678	317	66,149	311
1987 ¹⁰	78,519	100.0	11.5	10.4	10.6	14.7	20.6	13.8	12.3	3.6	2.5	53,090	267	65,342	282
1986.....	77,284	100.0	12.1	10.5	10.7	14.7	20.7	13.5	11.9	3.5	2.4	52,319	254	64,042	274
1985 ¹¹	76,576	100.0	12.5	11.0	10.8	15.3	21.1	13.0	11.3	3.0	2.1	50,688	271	61,577	258
1984 ¹²	75,328	100.0	12.3	11.2	11.3	15.5	21.1	13.2	10.6	2.9	1.9	49,774	250	60,193	234
1983.....	74,376	100.0	12.5	11.7	11.3	16.2	21.3	12.8	9.9	2.7	1.7	47,988	217	57,964	226
1982.....	73,182	100.0	13.0	11.4	11.6	15.9	21.6	12.6	9.8	2.5	1.6	48,243	219	57,824	226
1981.....	72,845	100.0	12.6	11.7	11.6	15.7	21.6	13.1	9.9	2.2	1.4	48,819	225	57,513	218
1980.....	71,872	100.0	12.4	11.2	11.5	15.5	22.5	13.3	9.9	2.3	1.4	49,569	255	58,136	223
1979 ¹³	70,766	100.0	12.1	10.7	10.8	15.4	22.6	13.9	10.2	2.6	1.6	50,872	242	59,909	239
1978.....	68,028	100.0	11.9	11.3	10.9	15.4	22.6	14.0	9.9	2.5	1.5	50,580	223	59,388	239
1977.....	66,934	100.0	12.4	11.7	11.2	15.4	22.8	13.7	9.3	2.1	1.4	49,258	207	57,738	186
1976 ¹⁴	65,353	100.0	12.5	11.5	11.2	16.0	23.3	13.4	8.8	2.0	1.2	48,760	202	56,858	183
1975 ¹⁵	64,392	100.0	12.8	12.0	11.5	16.4	23.2	12.9	8.2	1.9	1.1	47,883	175	55,442	182
1974 ¹⁶	62,984	100.0	12.2	11.1	11.1	16.6	23.5	13.4	8.9	2.0	1.2	49,173	185	57,022	185
1973.....	61,965	100.0	12.4	11.0	10.1	15.9	23.7	13.7	9.5	2.1	1.6	50,889	194	58,326	185
1972 ¹⁷	60,618	100.0	13.0	10.6	10.6	16.5	23.9	13.2	8.8	2.1	1.3	49,932	191	57,550	187
1971 ¹⁸	59,463	100.0	13.6	10.9	10.9	17.3	24.5	12.5	7.7	1.5	1.1	47,739	182	54,392	177
1970.....	57,575	100.0	13.7	10.3	10.3	17.7	24.7	12.4	7.6	1.6	1.1	48,005	185	54,622	179
1969.....	56,248	100.0	13.6	10.1	10.6	18.1	24.9	12.7	7.4	1.5	1.1	48,476	177	54,805	183
1968.....	55,394	100.0	13.8	10.6	11.5	19.1	24.8	11.9	6.3	1.2	0.9	46,630	174	52,489	174
1967 ¹⁹	54,188	100.0	15.1	10.8	11.4	20.6	23.8	10.5	5.5	1.4	1.0	44,774	162	49,775	168

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2012—Con.

(Income in 2012 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.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	
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC ²⁰	83,792	100.0	10.3	10.7	10.1	13.2	18.0	12.6	14.0	5.8	5.3	57,009	359	77,843	515	
	83,573	100.0	10.6	10.3	10.3	13.4	18.2	12.4	13.6	5.9	5.2	56,570	335	77,652	488	
	83,314	100.0	10.3	10.8	10.1	13.1	18.0	12.5	14.4	5.6	5.3	57,351	470	77,226	484	
	83,158	100.0	9.7	10.3	9.9	13.6	18.3	12.8	14.4	5.8	5.2	58,299	299	78,402	320	
	82,884	100.0	9.8	10.3	9.7	13.0	18.2	13.3	14.6	5.8	5.3	59,218	240	79,023	323	
	82,765	100.0	9.5	9.9	9.7	12.9	17.8	13.2	15.3	6.1	5.6	60,818	274	81,041	327	
	82,675	100.0	9.4	9.5	9.9	13.3	18.2	13.0	15.0	6.0	5.7	59,700	214	81,704	361	
	82,003	100.0	9.6	10.0	9.4	13.6	18.1	13.6	14.5	5.7	5.5	59,729	202	80,687	356	
	81,628	100.0	10.0	10.2	9.6	13.4	17.8	13.5	14.6	5.9	5.1	59,454	272	79,326	345	
	81,148	100.0	10.0	10.1	9.4	13.4	17.9	13.2	14.9	5.9	5.3	59,646	288	79,758	338	
	81,166	100.0	9.7	9.8	9.7	13.1	18.1	13.9	15.1	5.5	5.1	59,859	235	79,278	337	
	WHITE, NOT HISPANIC ²¹	80,818	100.0	9.4	10.0	9.4	13.4	18.2	13.6	14.9	5.5	5.5	60,054	249	80,985	367
		80,527	100.0	9.3	9.5	9.5	13.3	18.4	13.4	15.2	5.9	5.4	60,831	244	81,409	365
		79,819	100.0	8.8	10.0	9.6	13.3	18.4	13.8	15.2	5.5	5.5	60,849	384	80,732	478
		78,577	100.0	9.2	9.7	9.4	13.9	19.1	14.0	14.7	5.3	4.8	59,701	343	78,698	481
		77,936	100.0	9.7	10.3	9.8	13.9	19.0	13.8	14.1	5.0	4.4	57,879	302	76,405	(NA)
		77,240	100.0	10.0	10.6	9.9	14.2	19.4	13.9	13.4	4.8	3.8	56,521	388	73,554	(NA)
76,932		100.0	9.9	10.6	10.1	14.6	19.9	13.6	13.3	4.4	3.7	55,619	290	72,187	432	
77,004		100.0	10.7	11.3	10.2	14.7	19.0	13.5	12.7	4.4	3.6	53,814	285	70,751	420	
75,697		100.0	11.0	10.8	10.5	14.6	19.4	13.7	12.5	4.2	3.3	53,472	313	69,515	415	
75,107		100.0	11.0	11.1	10.2	14.9	19.7	14.0	12.4	3.8	2.9	53,378	330	66,743	308	
75,625		100.0	10.8	10.9	10.3	15.3	20.0	13.5	12.6	3.9	2.7	53,141	261	66,373	296	
75,035		100.0	10.5	10.3	10.3	14.8	20.7	13.9	12.6	4.0	2.9	54,403	254	67,736	307	
74,495		100.0	10.2	10.1	10.2	14.5	20.5	14.2	13.0	4.2	3.1	55,533	272	69,376	340	
74,067		100.0	10.8	10.0	10.2	14.5	20.9	14.0	12.8	3.9	2.8	55,157	325	67,500	317	
73,120		100.0	11.0	10.1	10.4	14.5	20.9	14.1	12.8	3.7	2.6	54,549	304	66,620	309	
72,067		100.0	11.6	10.1	10.5	14.7	20.9	13.9	12.2	3.7	2.5	53,508	276	65,313	300	
71,540		100.0	11.9	10.6	10.6	15.2	21.3	13.3	11.6	3.1	2.2	51,827	265	62,776	285	
70,586	100.0	11.8	10.9	11.1	15.5	21.3	13.4	11.0	3.0	2.0	50,807	282	61,239	274		
69,648	100.0	12.0	11.4	11.2	16.1	21.5	13.0	10.2	2.8	1.8	49,222	248	59,487	254		
69,214	100.0	12.6	11.1	11.5	15.9	21.8	12.8	10.1	2.6	1.6	49,052	247	58,674	251		
68,996	100.0	12.3	11.5	11.5	15.6	21.8	13.3	10.2	2.3	1.4	49,524	252	58,237	242		
68,106	100.0	12.0	10.9	11.3	15.4	22.8	13.6	10.2	2.3	1.4	50,447	108	58,900	265		
67,203	100.0	11.9	10.6	10.6	15.3	22.8	14.2	10.4	2.6	1.6	51,588	286	60,602	265		
64,836	100.0	11.7	11.1	10.7	15.2	22.7	14.2	10.2	2.6	1.6	51,533	271	60,089	258		
63,721	100.0	12.2	11.5	11.0	15.2	22.9	14.0	9.6	2.1	1.5	50,235	283	58,453	276		
62,365	100.0	12.2	11.3	11.0	15.9	23.5	13.6	9.1	2.1	1.3	49,754	290	57,588	257		
61,533	100.0	12.6	11.7	11.3	16.3	23.4	13.2	8.4	2.0	1.1	48,244	256	56,121	272		
60,164	100.0	12.1	10.8	10.9	16.5	23.6	13.7	9.2	2.0	1.3	49,593	244	57,664	252		
59,236	100.0	12.3	10.8	9.8	15.8	23.7	14.0	9.8	2.2	1.6	51,338	240	58,978	249		
58,005	100.0	12.9	10.4	10.4	16.3	24.1	13.5	9.0	2.1	1.4	50,644	241	58,217	260		
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION	16,559	100.0	23.8	15.3	12.0	14.3	14.9	8.5	7.5	2.1	1.5	33,718	798	48,160	738	
	16,165	100.0	25.2	14.7	12.2	13.3	15.5	8.1	7.0	2.3	1.7	33,042	565	48,498	789	
	15,909	100.0	24.4	14.3	12.8	14.3	15.0	8.5	7.2	2.2	1.5	33,863	495	47,915	660	
	15,212	100.0	22.2	14.3	13.4	14.5	15.6	9.0	7.2	2.3	1.5	35,058	447	49,542	552	
	15,056	100.0	21.8	13.6	12.8	14.5	15.9	8.6	7.8	2.4	1.4	36,626	468	49,779	520	
	14,976	100.0	21.8	13.5	12.3	14.8	15.8	9.5	8.4	2.4	1.6	37,752	515	51,860	567	
	14,709	100.0	21.8	13.3	13.0	14.8	16.2	8.6	8.0	2.4	1.8	36,592	271	51,808	635	
	14,399	100.0	22.1	15.2	11.1	15.0	16.1	8.8	7.7	2.5	1.4	36,406	347	50,253	547	
	14,151	100.0	22.6	13.5	12.1	15.8	15.2	9.8	7.3	2.2	1.5	36,753	337	49,546	526	
	13,969	100.0	22.1	14.2	12.0	14.7	16.3	9.1	8.1	2.2	1.4	37,065	466	50,332	533	
	13,778	100.0	21.3	14.1	12.5	15.6	15.4	9.3	7.7	2.3	1.8	37,239	490	51,479	600	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2012—Con.

(Income in 2012 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.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 ALONE²²															
2012.....	15,872	100.0	24.0	15.5	12.0	14.3	15.0	8.5	7.3	2.1	1.5	33,321	790	47,737	753
2011.....	15,583	100.0	25.3	14.7	12.3	13.3	15.5	8.1	6.9	2.3	1.6	32,902	520	48,242	820
2010 ¹	15,265	100.0	24.6	14.2	12.6	14.3	15.2	8.4	7.1	2.1	1.4	33,830	525	47,344	659
2009 ¹	14,730	100.0	22.3	14.4	13.5	14.5	15.5	9.0	7.2	2.3	1.4	33,880	422	49,291	562
2008.....	14,595	100.0	22.0	13.6	12.8	15.7	16.0	8.6	7.7	2.3	1.4	36,491	470	49,623	531
2007.....	14,551	100.0	21.8	13.5	12.4	14.7	15.9	9.6	8.3	2.3	1.5	37,558	526	51,639	576
2006.....	14,354	100.0	22.0	13.4	13.1	14.7	16.1	8.7	7.9	2.3	1.8	36,406	274	51,391	635
2005.....	14,002	100.0	22.2	15.3	11.2	15.1	16.1	8.8	7.6	2.5	1.3	36,293	354	49,932	542
2004 ³	13,809	100.0	22.8	13.6	12.2	15.9	15.0	9.8	7.2	2.2	1.5	36,583	380	49,392	535
2003.....	13,629	100.0	22.2	14.2	11.9	14.8	16.3	9.0	8.1	2.2	1.3	37,010	482	50,101	537
2002.....	13,465	100.0	21.3	14.1	12.6	15.6	15.3	9.4	7.6	2.3	1.7	37,046	499	51,066	590
BLACK²¹															
2001.....	13,315	100.0	20.7	13.6	12.0	15.3	16.8	10.1	8.1	2.0	1.3	38,220	450	50,902	537
2000 ⁴	13,174	100.0	19.4	13.4	13.1	14.3	18.0	9.3	8.6	2.6	1.3	39,556	524	52,237	529
1999 ⁵	12,838	100.0	20.4	13.7	12.2	14.2	16.4	9.9	8.6	3.2	1.5	38,460	717	53,001	761
1998.....	12,579	100.0	23.0	14.3	12.0	15.1	15.7	7.7	8.6	2.1	1.1	35,663	558	48,025	641
1997.....	12,474	100.0	22.9	14.1	12.5	15.2	16.7	9.4	6.6	1.8	1.0	35,731	615	47,018	675
1996.....	12,109	100.0	24.3	14.5	12.4	14.4	15.9	9.7	6.4	1.5	1.0	34,218	673	45,301	924
1995 ⁶	11,577	100.0	24.5	15.3	11.8	15.0	16.4	8.0	6.8	1.4	0.9	33,500	571	45,479	778
1994 ⁷	11,655	100.0	26.1	15.4	11.8	14.3	14.9	8.4	6.5	1.7	1.0	32,214	599	44,826	643
1993 ⁸	11,281	100.0	27.7	15.2	12.7	14.3	14.2	7.6	6.0	1.4	0.8	30,564	604	42,606	707
1992 ⁹	11,269	100.0	28.6	15.7	11.4	14.6	14.8	8.0	5.1	1.2	0.6	30,072	614	40,807	553
1991.....	11,083	100.0	28.9	14.5	11.5	14.3	15.9	7.6	5.4	1.4	0.5	30,920	649	41,173	538
1990.....	10,671	100.0	27.4	14.6	11.9	14.0	16.1	8.3	5.8	1.4	0.6	31,806	725	42,259	571
1989.....	10,486	100.0	26.9	14.3	11.8	14.3	16.0	8.1	6.5	1.5	0.5	32,331	658	42,901	583
1988.....	10,561	100.0	28.4	15.1	11.6	14.2	14.6	8.0	6.0	1.5	0.6	30,600	638	41,921	612
1987 ¹⁰	10,192	100.0	28.7	14.8	12.4	14.8	14.3	7.9	5.1	1.3	0.6	30,302	580	40,915	563
1986.....	9,922	100.0	28.7	14.8	12.3	14.5	15.1	7.7	5.2	1.2	0.5	30,142	592	40,440	550
1985 ¹¹	9,797	100.0	28.0	15.9	13.0	14.0	15.4	7.6	4.9	0.9	0.3	30,157	586	39,347	511
1984 ¹²	9,480	100.0	28.6	16.8	13.3	14.4	13.9	7.4	4.7	0.8	0.2	28,355	545	37,816	465
1983.....	9,236	100.0	29.8	16.5	13.4	14.2	14.4	6.9	4.3	0.5	0.1	27,232	511	36,220	447
1982.....	8,916	100.0	29.6	16.9	13.0	14.4	15.5	6.8	3.1	0.4	0.2	27,342	439	35,975	450
1981.....	8,961	100.0	29.7	17.2	13.5	13.9	14.8	6.9	3.5	0.4	0.1	27,395	460	35,987	436
1980.....	8,847	100.0	28.0	17.2	13.8	14.0	15.2	7.2	3.9	0.6	0.2	28,557	539	37,063	456
1979 ¹³	8,586	100.0	27.0	16.4	13.4	14.5	15.9	7.7	4.4	0.4	0.2	29,868	545	38,324	472
1978.....	8,066	100.0	26.8	16.0	13.3	14.9	16.2	7.4	4.7	0.7	0.1	30,396	643	38,846	507
1977.....	7,977	100.0	26.2	18.7	14.0	14.6	15.4	6.8	3.7	0.4	0.3	29,068	390	37,244	331
1976 ¹⁴	7,776	100.0	26.6	17.6	13.3	15.2	16.7	6.9	3.2	0.3	0.2	28,994	360	37,044	330
1975 ¹⁵	7,489	100.0	27.5	17.6	13.3	16.2	15.7	6.2	3.0	0.4	Z	28,745	423	35,881	318
1974 ¹⁶	7,263	100.0	26.1	16.8	15.3	15.7	15.7	7.0	2.9	0.3	0.1	29,244	353	36,370	323
1973.....	7,040	100.0	25.2	18.0	13.3	15.8	17.4	6.1	3.4	0.6	0.2	29,955	467	37,198	370
1972 ¹⁷	6,809	100.0	27.1	17.4	13.9	16.0	15.1	7.1	2.6	0.4	0.3	29,145	437	36,817	393
1971 ¹⁸	6,578	100.0	27.8	17.4	14.4	16.3	15.3	5.8	2.6	0.3	0.1	28,199	420	34,943	359
1970.....	6,180	100.0	27.1	16.6	15.4	16.0	15.7	5.9	2.8	0.4	0.2	29,219	401	35,678	385
1969.....	6,053	100.0	26.4	17.6	15.8	17.1	15.2	5.2	2.3	0.3	0.1	29,302	432	34,883	371
1968.....	5,870	100.0	27.1	19.2	15.8	16.4	13.8	5.1	2.2	0.3	Z	27,497	399	33,489	353
1967 ¹⁹	5,728	100.0	30.0	18.9	15.6	16.6	12.3	3.9	2.2	0.3	0.2	25,996	433	31,238	349

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2012—Con.

(Income in 2012 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under \$15,000	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 and over	Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2012.....	5,872	100.0	10.2	7.4	7.6	11.2	17.7	12.3	16.3	8.8	8.5	68,182	1,737	91,703	1,894
2011.....	5,705	100.0	10.6	8.7	8.1	11.0	16.8	13.2	17.4	6.8	7.4	66,353	1,597	87,577	2,096
2010 ¹	5,550	100.0	10.2	8.9	7.9	10.5	17.9	11.4	16.7	8.8	7.7	66,900	1,543	88,157	1,693
2009 ²	4,940	100.0	11.3	7.1	8.4	10.4	16.5	12.0	16.7	8.5	9.1	69,659	1,536	96,461	1,895
2008.....	4,805	100.0	10.9	7.9	7.7	11.5	15.2	12.3	17.8	8.8	8.0	69,922	1,507	92,056	1,586
2007.....	4,715	100.0	9.7	7.5	7.4	10.7	15.8	13.4	18.2	9.3	8.0	72,950	1,535	93,642	1,601
2006.....	4,664	100.0	9.3	6.9	8.0	9.9	17.7	12.3	18.0	10.0	8.1	72,770	1,841	99,677	2,086
2005.....	4,500	100.0	10.3	7.7	6.5	10.0	17.9	12.7	18.1	7.6	7.6	71,801	857	94,088	1,642
2004 ³	4,346	100.0	9.7	7.7	7.3	11.2	17.9	13.4	16.8	8.5	7.4	69,833	1,408	92,543	1,747
2003.....	4,235	100.0	12.4	9.1	5.5	10.5	16.6	13.8	16.8	8.5	6.8	68,991	1,538	86,656	1,491
2002.....	4,079	100.0	9.5	7.5	8.4	12.0	17.6	12.8	17.7	7.7	6.8	66,732	1,010	88,673	1,686
ASIAN ALONE²³															
2012.....	5,560	100.0	10.4	7.4	7.6	10.9	17.6	12.5	16.3	8.8	8.5	68,636	1,890	91,400	1,836
2011.....	5,374	100.0	10.5	8.6	8.2	11.1	17.0	13.1	17.4	6.9	7.1	66,489	1,600	87,433	2,116
2010 ¹	5,212	100.0	10.4	8.8	7.6	10.1	18.0	11.3	16.8	9.1	7.8	67,671	1,659	89,075	1,786
2009 ²	4,687	100.0	11.2	7.1	8.4	10.1	16.8	12.0	16.8	8.6	9.1	70,083	1,356	97,211	1,975
2008.....	4,573	100.0	11.0	7.9	7.8	11.3	15.2	12.2	17.8	9.0	8.0	69,996	1,478	91,909	1,603
2007.....	4,494	100.0	9.7	7.6	7.5	10.5	15.8	13.2	18.6	9.2	8.1	73,202	1,534	94,148	1,661
2006.....	4,454	100.0	9.3	7.0	8.1	9.7	17.5	12.1	17.9	10.1	8.4	73,155	1,906	100,548	2,164
2005.....	4,273	100.0	10.4	7.7	6.5	9.6	18.2	12.6	18.1	7.6	9.3	71,855	837	94,204	1,662
2004 ³	4,123	100.0	9.7	7.8	7.3	11.1	17.8	13.2	17.0	8.4	7.7	69,900	1,485	93,012	1,799
2003.....	4,040	100.0	12.5	9.1	5.2	10.5	16.5	13.7	16.9	8.6	7.0	69,536	1,366	87,356	1,547
2002.....	3,917	100.0	9.3	7.6	8.4	12.1	17.3	12.7	17.8	7.8	7.0	67,167	1,175	89,401	1,743
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER¹⁹															
2001.....	4,071	100.0	9.4	7.1	8.0	12.2	17.1	13.3	17.0	7.9	7.8	69,560	1,660	94,882	2,240
2000 ¹	3,963	100.0	8.6	6.8	7.6	11.0	16.4	14.3	18.2	8.3	8.9	74,343	1,268	97,063	2,015
1999 ²	3,742	100.0	10.1	7.4	7.1	12.0	16.2	13.7	16.0	8.7	8.9	70,224	2,475	92,860	2,354
1998.....	3,308	100.0	10.1	7.8	7.8	12.8	18.1	12.5	18.3	6.5	6.0	65,607	1,826	84,698	2,446
1997.....	3,125	100.0	10.6	8.0	7.5	11.7	19.2	14.4	16.6	6.9	5.1	64,543	1,794	84,000	2,603
1996.....	2,998	100.0	11.6	7.6	8.4	11.9	19.0	12.2	17.4	7.5	4.4	63,063	2,260	82,401	2,955
1995 ³	2,777	100.0	11.8	9.4	6.7	12.8	19.9	13.6	14.7	6.1	5.1	60,759	1,524	82,621	3,333
1994 ⁴	2,040	100.0	10.8	10.1	7.2	13.1	17.5	14.4	15.5	6.0	5.3	62,020	2,350	80,527	2,869
1993 ⁵	2,233	100.0	13.2	9.5	8.8	12.0	14.7	14.4	17.8	5.3	4.3	60,003	2,951	78,618	3,165
1992 ⁶	2,262	100.0	11.2	10.0	8.5	11.8	19.7	13.0	16.1	5.4	4.3	60,611	1,749	75,120	2,065
1991.....	2,094	100.0	11.1	8.8	9.5	12.7	18.3	13.9	15.0	6.4	4.3	59,925	1,933	76,085	2,243
1990.....	1,958	100.0	9.7	8.3	8.9	11.3	19.3	14.1	17.4	6.5	4.4	65,482	1,940	79,041	2,238
1989.....	1,988	100.0	9.3	8.2	7.7	12.4	20.2	15.4	16.1	4.9	5.9	64,547	1,745	80,241	2,335
1988.....	1,913	100.0	9.6	11.0	7.9	12.1	19.7	13.4	16.1	6.7	3.6	60,179	2,473	75,238	2,247
1987 ⁷⁰	(NA)	100.0	11.0	10.9	8.9	11.3	17.9	13.6	17.3	6.1	3.0	62,309	2,316	(NA)	(NA)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2012—Con.

(Income in 2012 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.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)²⁴															
2012	15,589	100.0	16.8	14.6	13.6	15.8	17.1	9.7	7.9	2.6	1.9	39,005	534	53,422	698
2011	14,939	100.0	16.3	14.4	13.9	16.6	17.3	9.1	7.8	2.8	1.7	39,430	558	53,446	606
2010 ¹	14,435	100.0	16.6	14.1	14.2	15.0	17.7	9.8	8.2	2.8	1.7	39,629	613	54,123	695
2009 ²	13,298	100.0	15.6	14.2	13.6	15.6	17.8	9.6	8.9	2.7	2.0	40,720	537	55,910	613
2008	13,425	100.0	15.6	14.0	14.0	16.3	17.2	9.4	8.8	3.0	1.7	40,431	518	54,997	569
2007	13,339	100.0	14.3	13.5	13.5	16.4	18.1	11.1	8.7	2.6	1.8	42,833	576	56,286	592
2006	12,973	100.0	14.4	13.2	13.2	16.3	19.0	10.0	9.0	3.1	1.8	43,025	575	57,595	661
2005	12,519	100.0	14.3	14.7	11.7	17.7	18.6	10.2	8.3	2.5	2.1	42,302	420	55,441	557
2004 ³	12,178	100.0	14.7	13.9	13.6	16.8	18.7	9.7	8.2	2.6	1.8	41,659	583	55,767	682
2003	11,693	100.0	14.7	14.6	12.8	17.7	17.4	10.2	8.4	2.3	1.9	41,194	573	55,515	614
2002	11,339	100.0	13.6	13.5	14.1	16.8	18.0	10.9	8.6	2.5	2.0	42,250	615	57,290	766
2001	10,499	100.0	13.2	14.3	12.4	16.9	18.4	11.5	8.7	2.9	1.7	43,531	552	57,561	728
2000 ⁴	10,034	100.0	12.9	13.7	12.7	16.8	19.5	10.9	9.0	2.4	2.1	44,224	637	58,637	844
1999 ⁵	9,579	100.0	13.6	14.6	13.6	16.8	18.2	10.2	9.1	2.2	1.8	42,368	616	55,658	988
1998	9,060	100.0	16.8	14.1	12.7	17.8	17.4	9.6	7.9	2.0	1.7	39,853	768	53,851	1,145
1997	8,590	100.0	16.8	14.5	13.5	16.5	17.7	8.8	7.1	1.9	1.6	37,982	678	51,183	1,033
1996	8,225	100.0	18.3	16.5	14.1	15.7	17.0	8.8	6.5	1.8	1.3	36,293	704	49,553	1,147
1995 ⁶	7,939	100.0	20.6	16.1	14.2	15.6	15.6	9.0	6.0	1.4	0.9	34,199	745	46,677	1,047
1994	7,735	100.0	20.1	16.1	12.5	16.3	16.6	8.6	6.6	1.8	1.1	35,882	666	48,385	1,207
1993 ⁷	7,362	100.0	19.3	15.9	13.8	17.2	16.5	8.6	6.3	1.4	1.1	35,810	720	47,397	997
1992 ⁸	7,153	100.0	19.5	15.5	13.6	17.2	16.7	8.9	6.1	1.5	0.8	36,233	749	46,214	726
1991	6,379	100.0	18.3	15.8	12.9	17.1	17.7	8.9	6.5	1.8	0.9	37,306	776	47,468	760
1990	6,220	100.0	17.9	15.8	12.8	16.4	19.0	9.1	6.4	1.6	0.9	38,029	780	47,637	785
1989	5,933	100.0	18.0	13.6	13.2	16.1	18.2	10.9	6.9	1.8	1.2	39,193	760	50,047	860
1988	5,910	100.0	19.5	14.3	12.9	16.4	18.4	9.4	6.3	1.9	1.0	37,970	962	48,478	1,028
1987 ⁹	5,642	100.0	19.5	15.0	13.1	16.8	17.0	9.8	6.2	1.6	1.1	37,386	812	47,923	887
1986	5,418	100.0	19.0	16.2	13.4	15.7	17.9	8.8	6.2	1.3	0.5	36,682	955	46,319	762
1985 ¹¹	5,213	100.0	20.2	16.7	12.7	16.3	17.6	8.9	6.0	1.1	0.5	35,541	830	44,410	722
1984 ¹²	4,883	100.0	20.5	14.6	14.5	15.4	18.7	9.1	5.5	1.1	0.5	35,766	897	44,474	867
1983	4,326	100.0	20.9	16.1	13.4	17.6	17.4	8.4	4.9	1.0	0.3	34,851	883	42,438	815
1982	4,085	100.0	20.3	16.7	14.2	16.8	17.7	8.2	4.7	0.9	0.5	34,675	916	42,794	868
1981	3,980	100.0	17.9	15.9	13.6	18.3	18.9	9.1	5.0	0.9	0.4	37,063	1,015	44,507	850
1980	3,906	100.0	18.1	16.0	14.8	16.9	18.8	9.1	4.9	1.0	0.5	36,217	982	44,237	881
1979 ¹³	3,684	100.0	16.6	14.6	14.5	17.7	20.2	9.1	5.7	1.1	0.6	38,442	1,108	46,512	934
1978	3,291	100.0	16.3	15.2	14.4	18.4	20.6	9.3	4.8	1.0	0.3	38,122	924	45,031	911
1977	3,304	100.0	16.9	15.8	15.2	18.7	19.6	8.2	4.4	0.8	0.3	36,747	645	43,367	670
1976 ¹⁴	3,081	100.0	19.1	16.7	14.6	18.3	19.4	7.7	3.5	0.5	0.2	35,111	749	41,491	675
1975 ¹⁵	2,948	100.0	18.4	17.4	15.5	18.2	19.6	6.9	3.1	0.5	0.4	34,399	761	40,837	726
1974 ¹⁶	2,897	100.0	15.5	16.6	15.3	18.8	21.2	7.4	4.1	0.6	0.4	37,399	819	43,324	705
1973	2,722	100.0	14.6	16.3	15.2	18.7	22.6	7.7	4.1	0.6	0.3	37,619	855	43,707	711
1972 ¹⁷	2,655	100.0	15.2	16.5	15.3	22.0	19.3	7.3	3.4	0.6	0.5	37,681	736	43,311	736

See footnotes at end of table.

(NA) Not available.

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

¹ Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

² 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.

³ Data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

⁴ Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.

⁵ Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.

⁶ Full implementation of 1990 census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000 household sample reduction, and revised editing of responses on race.

⁷ Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

¹⁰ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

¹¹ Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to \$299,999. Full implementation of 1980 census-based sample design.

¹² Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census-based sample design.

¹³ Implementation of 1980 census population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.

¹⁴ First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year, all medians were derived using linear interpolation.

¹⁵ Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data, which were derived using linear interpolation.

¹⁶ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.

¹⁷ Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.

¹⁸ Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.

¹⁹ Implementation of new CPS ASEC processing system.

²⁰ 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.

²¹ For the year 2001 and earlier, the CPS allowed respondents to report only one race group.

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

²³ Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race category.

²⁴ Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 14.2 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 4.6 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 2.6 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 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-2.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2012

(Income in 2012 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. 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*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Measures of income dispersion	2012	2011	2010 ¹	2009 ²	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004 ³	2003
MEASURE										
Household Income at Selected Percentiles										
10th percentile limit	12,236	12,251	12,491	12,974	12,969	13,468	13,666	13,276	13,257	13,153
20th percentile limit	20,599	20,685	21,062	21,894	22,088	22,470	22,816	22,556	22,471	22,452
40th percentile limit	39,764	39,325	40,017	41,267	41,590	43,299	43,017	42,341	42,150	42,447
50th (median)	51,017	51,100	51,892	53,285	53,644	55,627	54,892	54,486	53,891	54,079
60th percentile limit	64,582	63,738	64,765	66,156	66,891	68,658	68,328	67,816	67,136	67,981
80th percentile limit	104,096	103,704	105,340	107,048	106,897	110,739	110,500	107,858	106,973	108,447
90th percentile limit	146,000	146,611	146,145	147,332	147,485	150,605	151,461	148,300	146,921	147,564
95th percentile limit	191,156	189,886	190,067	192,687	191,954	196,008	198,166	195,240	191,030	192,407
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles										
90th/10th	11.93	11.97	11.70	11.36	11.37	11.18	11.08	11.17	11.08	11.22
95th/20th	9.28	9.18	9.02	8.80	8.69	8.72	8.69	8.66	8.50	8.57
95th/50th	3.75	3.72	3.66	3.62	3.58	3.52	3.61	3.58	3.54	3.56
80th/50th	2.04	2.03	2.03	2.01	1.99	1.99	2.01	1.98	1.98	2.01
80th/20th	5.05	5.01	5.00	4.89	4.84	4.93	4.84	4.78	4.76	4.83
20th/50th	0.41	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.40	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	11,490	11,474	11,578	12,366	12,431	12,792	12,927	12,531	12,452	12,479
Second quintile	29,696	29,814	30,047	31,319	31,477	32,603	32,772	32,176	31,863	32,057
Third quintile	51,179	50,884	51,778	53,025	53,461	55,334	54,916	54,456	53,985	54,416
Fourth quintile	82,098	81,753	83,064	84,240	85,057	87,606	86,924	85,653	85,122	86,134
Highest quintile	181,905	181,739	178,385	182,884	182,417	186,009	191,513	187,692	184,083	183,616
Top 5 percent	318,052	317,950	302,449	316,206	314,282	318,033	338,686	330,679	320,785	316,150
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Second quintile	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7
Third quintile	14.4	14.3	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.8
Fourth quintile	23.0	23.0	23.4	23.2	23.3	23.4	22.9	23.0	23.2	23.4
Highest quintile	51.0	51.1	50.3	50.3	50.0	49.7	50.5	50.4	50.1	49.8
Top 5 percent	22.3	22.3	21.3	21.7	21.5	21.2	22.3	22.2	21.8	21.4
Summary Measures										
Gini index of income inequality	0.477	0.477	0.470	0.468	0.466	0.463	0.470	0.469	0.466	0.464
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.586	0.585	0.574	0.550	0.541	0.532	0.543	0.545	0.543	0.530
Theil	0.423	0.422	0.400	0.403	0.398	0.391	0.417	0.411	0.406	0.397
Atkinson:										
e=0.25	0.101	0.101	0.097	0.097	0.096	0.095	0.099	0.098	0.097	0.095
e=0.50	0.198	0.198	0.191	0.190	0.188	0.185	0.192	0.192	0.190	0.187
e=0.75	0.300	0.300	0.293	0.288	0.285	0.281	0.289	0.289	0.286	0.283
STANDARD ERROR										
Household Income at Selected Percentiles										
10th percentile limit	216	17	138	90	89	89	94	90	90	90
20th percentile limit	239	180	125	115	114	124	125	125	126	125
40th percentile limit	335	366	138	175	169	139	203	148	158	203
50th (median)	209	256	342	228	146	155	236	182	238	235
60th percentile limit	516	476	457	186	285	297	186	296	220	235
80th percentile limit	604	578	176	333	327	332	417	378	378	399
90th percentile limit	925	980	932	683	621	653	643	631	597	632
95th percentile limit	1,376	1,508	1,190	941	983	949	1,141	1,314	1,114	889
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles										
90th/10th	0.211	0.082	0.130	0.095	0.091	0.089	0.090	0.090	0.088	0.091
95th/20th	0.114	0.094	0.076	0.063	0.063	0.064	0.069	0.076	0.069	0.062
95th/50th	0.031	0.030	0.026	0.022	0.023	0.021	0.025	0.028	0.025	0.021
80th/50th	0.013	0.012	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.011
80th/20th	0.056	0.042	0.031	0.030	0.029	0.031	0.032	0.031	0.032	0.032
20th/50th	0.004	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	106	118	107	45	44	45	46	46	46	45
Second quintile	186	185	208	39	39	41	40	41	40	41
Third quintile	249	261	289	50	51	52	51	51	52	52
Fourth quintile	387	395	427	81	80	83	84	81	80	82
Highest quintile	1,620	1,351	1,333	901	882	892	1,075	1,007	996	944
Top 5 percent	5,155	4,300	4,229	2,839	2,760	2,806	3,534	3,234	3,245	3,029
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Second quintile	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Third quintile	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Fourth quintile	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16
Highest quintile	0.20	0.17	0.18	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34
Top 5 percent	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.30
Summary Measures										
Gini index of income inequality	0.0020	0.0018	0.0019	0.0028	0.0027	0.0027	0.0028	0.0029	0.0029	0.0028
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0068	0.0067	0.0066	0.0064	0.0063	0.0062	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063	0.0054
Theil	0.0059	0.0050	0.0049	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:										
e=0.25	0.0011	0.0010	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0014	0.0013	0.0013	0.0012
e=0.50	0.0018	0.0016	0.0016	0.0018	0.0017	0.0018	0.0021	0.0020	0.0020	0.0018
e=0.75	0.0023	0.0021	0.0021	0.0024	0.0023	0.0024	0.0027	0.0026	0.0026	0.0024

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2012—Con.

(Income in 2012 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. 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*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Measures of income dispersion	2002	2001	2000 ⁴	1999 ⁵	1998	1997	1996	1995 ⁶	1994 ⁷	1993 ⁸
MEASURE										
Household Income at Selected Percentiles										
10th percentile limit	13,554	13,859	14,109	14,257	13,646	13,144	12,984	12,979	12,299	12,027
20th percentile limit	22,866	23,306	23,893	23,614	22,671	21,966	21,520	21,543	20,569	20,290
40th percentile limit	42,599	43,206	44,000	43,986	42,777	41,651	40,452	40,264	38,607	38,616
50th (median)	54,127	54,766	55,987	56,080	54,702	52,784	51,720	50,978	49,429	48,884
60th percentile limit	67,851	68,737	69,565	69,430	67,998	65,614	64,126	62,835	61,434	60,701
80th percentile limit	107,230	108,293	109,021	109,183	105,507	101,987	99,113	97,426	96,274	94,353
90th percentile limit	145,642	147,367	149,333	148,520	142,505	139,305	134,137	131,198	130,043	127,903
95th percentile limit	191,448	195,186	193,627	195,678	185,972	180,510	174,196	169,049	168,249	163,732
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles										
90th/10th	10.75	10.63	10.58	10.42	10.44	10.60	10.33	10.11	10.57	10.64
95th/20th	8.37	8.38	8.10	8.29	8.20	8.22	8.10	7.85	8.18	8.07
95th/50th	3.54	3.56	3.46	3.49	3.40	3.42	3.37	3.32	3.40	3.35
80th/50th	1.98	1.98	1.95	1.95	1.93	1.93	1.92	1.91	1.95	1.93
80th/20th	4.69	4.65	4.56	4.62	4.65	4.64	4.61	4.52	4.68	4.65
20th/50th	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	12,750	13,145	13,543	13,663	12,974	12,608	12,525	12,485	11,818	11,515
Second quintile	32,418	33,030	33,814	33,548	32,761	31,520	30,743	30,515	29,452	29,192
Third quintile	54,628	55,286	56,311	56,154	54,817	53,029	51,711	51,023	49,615	48,933
Fourth quintile	85,929	86,684	87,538	87,397	84,779	82,134	80,033	78,434	77,207	76,044
Highest quintile	183,461	189,312	189,692	186,376	179,403	175,110	168,329	163,680	162,311	158,434
Top 5 percent	320,365	337,802	336,533	323,940	312,699	307,297	293,222	282,488	280,429	271,926
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6
Second quintile	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.0
Third quintile	14.8	14.6	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.1
Fourth quintile	23.3	23.0	23.0	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.4	23.5
Highest quintile	49.7	50.1	49.8	49.4	49.2	49.4	49.0	48.7	49.1	48.9
Top 5 percent	21.7	22.4	22.1	21.5	21.4	21.7	21.4	21.0	21.2	21.0
Summary Measures										
Gini index of income inequality	0.462	0.466	0.462	0.458	0.456	0.459	0.455	0.450	0.456	0.454
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.514	0.515	0.490	0.476	0.488	0.484	0.464	0.452	0.471	0.467
Theil	0.398	0.413	0.404	0.386	0.389	0.396	0.389	0.378	0.387	0.385
Atkinson:										
e=0.25	0.095	0.098	0.096	0.092	0.093	0.094	0.093	0.090	0.092	0.092
e=0.50	0.186	0.189	0.185	0.180	0.181	0.183	0.179	0.175	0.180	0.178
e=0.75	0.279	0.282	0.275	0.268	0.271	0.272	0.266	0.261	0.268	0.266
STANDARD ERROR										
Household Income at Selected Percentiles										
10th percentile limit	91	95	95	96	94	98	92	92	86	86
20th percentile limit	131	129	136	131	138	130	131	121	119	121
40th percentile limit	199	198	217	159	218	273	263	220	231	231
50th (median)	177	167	176	262	324	244	261	295	225	228
60th percentile limit	283	275	253	210	350	305	335	277	284	336
80th percentile limit	292	313	320	341	329	452	345	366	314	354
90th percentile limit	574	559	647	623	540	576	621	568	575	447
95th percentile limit	911	980	1,241	1,089	1,078	943	857	1,005	954	814
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles										
90th/10th	0.083	0.083	0.085	0.083	0.082	0.091	0.087	0.084	0.087	0.085
95th/20th	0.062	0.063	0.070	0.065	0.069	0.065	0.063	0.064	0.066	0.063
95th/50th	0.022	0.023	0.026	0.024	0.024	0.022	0.022	0.023	0.024	0.022
80th/50th	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.011
80th/20th	0.030	0.029	0.029	0.029	0.032	0.034	0.032	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
Mean Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	46	47	47	47	47	45	43	43	43	43
Second quintile	41	42	42	43	43	42	41	41	40	41
Third quintile	53	53	53	54	54	51	52	49	50	49
Fourth quintile	80	81	81	82	79	78	74	75	76	74
Highest quintile	991	1,118	1,107	974	1,016	1,043	1,015	954	958	958
Top 5 percent	3,208	3,676	3,635	3,068	4,655	4,846	4,760	4,441	4,469	4,526
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	0.02	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	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Third quintile	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Fourth quintile	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
Highest quintile	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36
Top 5 percent	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.45	0.45
Summary Measures										
Gini index of income inequality	0.0029	0.0030	0.0030	0.0041	0.0042	0.0043	0.0043	0.0043	0.0042	0.0042
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0052	0.0051	0.0049	0.0059	0.0069	0.0067	0.0064	0.0063	0.0061	0.0061
Theil	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Atkinson:										
e=0.25	0.0012	0.0014	0.0013	0.0013	0.0015	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015
e=0.50	0.0020	0.0022	0.0021	0.0021	0.0023	0.0025	0.0024	0.0024	0.0023	0.0024
e=0.75	0.0025	0.0027	0.0026	0.0027	0.0029	0.0030	0.0030	0.0029	0.0028	0.0029

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2012—Con.

(Income in 2012 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. 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*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Measures of income dispersion	1992 ⁹	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987 ¹⁰	1986	1985 ¹¹	1984
MEASURE									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	12,026	12,202	12,466	12,873	12,242	12,059	11,957	12,000	11,991
20th percentile limit	20,203	20,701	21,288	21,627	21,228	20,882	20,482	20,230	19,996
40th percentile limit	38,707	39,458	40,297	41,122	40,098	39,636	39,177	38,063	37,425
50th (median)	49,122	49,529	50,994	51,681	50,776	50,389	49,764	48,063	47,181
60th percentile limit	60,770	60,946	61,650	63,203	62,490	61,872	60,802	58,964	57,659
80th percentile limit	93,010	93,316	94,016	96,029	94,358	93,509	91,909	88,681	87,099
90th percentile limit	124,346	124,757	126,195	128,647	124,958	123,364	120,628	116,317	114,568
95th percentile limit	158,771	158,489	161,359	164,041	159,722	156,473	154,121	146,528	144,184
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	10.34	10.22	10.12	9.99	10.21	10.23	10.09	9.69	9.55
95th/20th	7.86	7.66	7.58	7.59	7.52	7.49	7.53	7.24	7.21
95th/50th	3.23	3.20	3.16	3.17	3.15	3.11	3.10	3.05	3.06
80th/50th	1.89	1.88	1.84	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.85	1.85	1.85
80th/20th	4.60	4.51	4.42	4.44	4.45	4.48	4.49	4.38	4.36
20th/50th	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	11,635	11,881	12,204	12,504	12,057	11,856	11,542	11,425	11,442
Second quintile	29,152	29,840	30,705	31,111	30,433	30,132	29,688	28,952	28,499
Third quintile	49,114	49,565	50,718	51,716	50,899	50,377	49,680	48,057	47,228
Fourth quintile	75,395	75,557	76,468	78,226	76,941	76,147	74,842	72,287	71,112
Highest quintile	146,088	144,888	148,396	152,918	146,889	144,812	141,658	135,029	130,756
Top 5 percent	231,868	226,109	236,305	247,062	231,666	228,152	221,916	208,291	197,382
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0
Second quintile	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9
Third quintile	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.8	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.3
Fourth quintile	24.2	24.2	24.0	24.0	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.4	24.6
Highest quintile	46.9	46.5	46.6	46.8	46.3	46.2	46.1	45.6	45.2
Top 5 percent	18.6	18.1	18.5	18.9	18.3	18.2	18.0	17.6	17.1
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.433	0.428	0.428	0.431	0.426	0.426	0.425	0.419	0.415
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.416	0.411	0.402	0.406	0.401	0.414	0.416	0.403	0.391
Theil	0.323	0.313	0.317	0.324	0.314	0.311	0.310	0.300	0.290
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.080	0.078	0.078	0.080	0.078	0.077	0.077	0.075	0.073
e=0.50	0.160	0.156	0.156	0.158	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.151	0.147
e=0.75	0.242	0.237	0.236	0.239	0.236	0.238	0.237	0.231	0.225
STANDARD ERROR									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	86	88	95	95	95	95	95	92	90
20th percentile limit	121	126	131	135	133	134	135	133	121
40th percentile limit	238	236	244	258	229	230	232	220	229
50th (median)	232	238	261	284	248	238	258	260	215
60th percentile limit	306	258	257	284	326	270	251	283	264
80th percentile limit	307	338	362	298	331	321	357	291	309
90th percentile limit	410	448	484	776	508	447	550	495	394
95th percentile limit	803	810	911	875	992	729	644	1,222	721
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	0.081	0.082	0.087	0.095	0.089	0.088	0.093	0.085	0.079
95th/20th	0.062	0.061	0.063	0.062	0.066	0.060	0.059	0.077	0.056
95th/50th	0.021	0.021	0.022	0.021	0.023	0.020	0.018	0.028	0.020
80th/50th	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.010
80th/20th	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.031	0.032	0.033	0.034	0.032	0.030
20th/50th	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	42	43	44	45	44	44	45	44	44
Second quintile	41	41	42	43	43	43	42	42	41
Third quintile	49	48	48	50	50	51	50	48	47
Fourth quintile	71	71	72	73	71	71	70	68	69
Highest quintile	531	506	559	618	560	549	518	472	415
Top 5 percent	1,892	1,797	2,034	2,326	2,101	2,154	1,794	1,612	1,316
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
Second quintile	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08
Third quintile	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13
Fourth quintile	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
Highest quintile	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
Top 5 percent	0.38	0.37	0.39	0.40	0.38	0.41	0.37	0.37	0.36
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.0038	0.0038	0.0039	0.0040	0.0041	0.0038	0.0038	0.0037	0.0037
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0055	0.0056	0.0053	0.0053	0.0055	0.0055	0.0057	0.0056	0.0055
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0008	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006	0.0006
e=0.50	0.0013	0.0012	0.0013	0.0014	0.0014	0.0013	0.0012	0.0011	0.0011
e=0.75	0.0019	0.0018	0.0018	0.0019	0.0020	0.0018	0.0018	0.0017	0.0016

See footnotes at end of table.

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Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2012—Con.

(Income in 2012 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. 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*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Measures of income dispersion	1983 ¹²	1982	1981	1980	1979 ¹³	1978	1977	1976 ¹⁴	1975 ¹⁵
MEASURE									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	11,518	11,562	11,773	11,939	12,100	12,335	12,087	11,940	11,874
20th percentile limit	19,608	19,190	19,437	19,839	20,633	20,406	19,790	19,832	19,402
40th percentile limit	36,459	36,498	36,336	37,206	38,318	38,584	37,275	36,949	36,413
50th (median)	45,760	46,082	46,205	46,985	48,520	48,655	46,842	46,548	45,788
60th percentile limit	55,957	55,766	56,200	57,040	58,954	58,380	56,817	56,286	55,023
80th percentile limit	84,565	83,158	83,089	83,517	85,479	84,907	82,833	80,979	79,003
90th percentile limit	110,680	109,665	108,536	108,517	110,648	109,816	105,647	103,839	101,276
95th percentile limit	139,131	137,270	133,717	134,405	138,122	135,833	131,153	128,422	124,671
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	9.61	9.49	9.22	9.09	9.15	8.90	8.74	8.70	8.53
95th/20th	7.10	7.15	6.88	6.78	6.69	6.66	6.63	6.48	6.43
95th/50th	3.04	2.98	2.89	2.86	2.85	2.79	2.80	2.76	2.72
80th/50th	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.78	1.76	1.75	1.77	1.74	1.73
80th/20th	4.31	4.33	4.28	4.21	4.14	4.16	4.19	4.08	4.07
20th/50th	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	11,071	10,942	11,148	11,435	11,808	11,903	11,510	11,567	11,289
Second quintile	27,812	27,692	27,770	28,460	29,370	29,231	28,331	28,317	27,728
Third quintile	45,981	45,837	46,004	46,962	48,423	48,265	46,868	46,567	45,494
Fourth quintile	68,999	68,172	68,576	69,187	71,059	70,701	68,669	67,625	66,104
Highest quintile	126,684	125,032	122,497	123,357	127,527	126,227	122,454	119,684	116,711
Top 5 percent	191,406	188,925	182,029	184,344	194,492	192,131	187,332	182,361	177,114
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3
Second quintile	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4
Third quintile	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.0
Fourth quintile	24.6	24.5	24.8	24.7	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.7
Highest quintile	45.1	45.0	44.3	44.1	44.2	44.1	44.0	43.7	43.6
Top 5 percent	17.0	17.0	16.5	16.5	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.6	16.5
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.414	0.412	0.406	0.403	0.404	0.402	0.402	0.398	0.397
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.397	0.401	0.387	0.375	0.369	0.363	0.364	0.361	0.361
Theil	0.288	0.287	0.277	0.274	0.279	0.275	0.276	0.271	0.270
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.072	0.072	0.070	0.069	0.070	0.069	0.069	0.068	0.067
e=0.50	0.147	0.146	0.141	0.140	0.141	0.139	0.139	0.137	0.136
e=0.75	0.226	0.226	0.220	0.216	0.216	0.213	0.213	0.211	0.210
STANDARD ERROR									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	92	92	139	136	134	135	129	129	123
20th percentile limit	123	123	125	131	140	141	138	141	143
40th percentile limit	198	209	217	226	233	205	213	214	214
50th (median)	208	208	242	241	230	197	176	172	186
60th percentile limit	246	256	283	235	246	267	233	235	243
80th percentile limit	280	309	247	292	247	315	243	280	335
90th percentile limit	488	421	406	461	444	364	500	365	459
95th percentile limit	665	791	744	713	763	742	643	740	672
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	0.088	0.084	0.114	0.110	0.108	0.102	0.102	0.099	0.097
95th/20th	0.056	0.062	0.059	0.057	0.059	0.059	0.056	0.059	0.059
95th/50th	0.019	0.021	0.020	0.019	0.020	0.020	0.018	0.020	0.019
80th/50th	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010
80th/20th	0.031	0.032	0.030	0.031	0.031	0.033	0.032	0.032	0.035
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	44	45	46	45	46	47	49	48	48
Second quintile	40	40	39	41	43	44	44	44	44
Third quintile	47	46	48	48	50	50	49	49	47
Fourth quintile	66	65	63	63	64	65	64	62	61
Highest quintile	401	403	378	408	455	453	464	460	461
Top 5 percent	1,238	1,267	1,191	1,388	1,483	1,465	1,560	1,573	1,623
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Second quintile	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Third quintile	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15
Fourth quintile	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21
Highest quintile	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.38
Top 5 percent	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.36
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.0037	0.0038	0.0038	0.0036	0.0038	0.0039	0.0039	0.0041	0.0056
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0056	0.0057	0.0056	0.0051	0.0050	0.0054	0.0054	0.0054	0.0059
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0007
e=0.50	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0012
e=0.75	0.0016	0.0017	0.0017	0.0016	0.0017	0.0016	0.0017	0.0017	0.0018

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2012—Con.

(Income in 2012 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. 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*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Measures of income dispersion	1974 ^{15/16}	1973	1972 ¹⁷	1971 ¹⁸	1970	1969	1968	1967 ¹⁹
MEASURE								
Household Income at Selected Percentiles								
10th percentile limit	12,207	12,125	11,579	10,859	10,691	10,941	10,665	9,797
20th percentile limit	20,408	20,311	19,879	19,211	19,462	19,795	19,220	18,032
40th percentile limit	37,856	39,055	38,285	36,622	37,282	37,983	36,438	35,163
50th (median)	47,019	48,557	47,596	45,641	46,089	46,449	44,785	42,934
60th percentile limit	55,938	57,786	56,583	53,891	54,226	54,932	52,228	49,907
80th percentile limit	81,184	83,201	80,987	76,843	77,366	76,964	73,386	71,167
90th percentile limit	104,683	107,396	104,056	98,582	98,548	97,655	92,542	90,401
95th percentile limit	128,497	133,725	130,340	122,029	122,294	120,705	114,810	114,203
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles								
90th/10th	8.58	8.86	8.99	9.08	9.22	8.93	8.68	9.23
95th/20th	6.30	6.58	6.56	6.35	6.28	6.10	5.97	6.33
95th/50th	2.73	2.75	2.74	2.67	2.65	2.60	2.56	2.66
80th/50th	1.73	1.71	1.70	1.68	1.68	1.66	1.64	1.66
80th/20th	3.98	4.10	4.07	4.00	3.98	3.89	3.82	3.95
20th/50th	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles								
Lowest quintile	11,685	11,728	11,207	10,576	10,511	10,697	10,444	9,615
Second quintile	29,044	29,489	28,946	27,953	28,474	28,881	28,008	26,643
Third quintile	46,811	48,369	47,239	45,320	45,853	46,150	44,419	42,540
Fourth quintile	67,603	69,581	67,817	64,431	64,631	64,641	61,964	59,519
Highest quintile	119,777	124,499	121,751	114,166	114,422	113,619	107,671	107,112
Top 5 percent	182,060	191,768	188,708	175,111	175,625	174,883	164,616	168,959
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles								
Lowest quintile	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0
Second quintile	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.9	11.1	10.8
Third quintile	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.3
Fourth quintile	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.2
Highest quintile	43.5	43.9	43.9	43.5	43.3	43.0	42.6	43.6
Top 5 percent	16.5	16.9	17.0	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.3	17.2
Summary Measures								
Gini index of income inequality	0.395	0.400	0.401	0.396	0.394	0.391	0.386	0.397
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.352	0.355	0.370	0.370	0.370	0.357	0.356	0.380
Theil	0.267	0.270	0.279	0.273	0.271	0.268	0.273	0.287
Atkinson:								
e=0.25	0.067	0.068	0.070	0.068	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.071
e=0.50	0.134	0.136	0.140	0.138	0.138	0.135	0.135	0.143
e=0.75	0.207	0.210	0.216	0.214	0.214	0.209	0.208	0.220
STANDARD ERROR								
Household Income at Selected Percentiles								
10th percentile limit	130	129	128	124	129	132	129	126
20th percentile limit	173	172	171	166	172	176	173	167
40th percentile limit	221	237	230	218	224	222	209	199
50th (median)	181	185	182	177	169	172	162	156
60th percentile limit	260	281	232	227	242	223	218	228
80th percentile limit	230	267	316	374	200	213	239	281
90th percentile limit	378	388	523	281	317	376	496	668
95th percentile limit	848	608	821	491	607	747	516	485
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles								
90th/10th	0.096	0.100	0.109	0.107	0.115	0.113	0.115	0.136
95th/20th	0.068	0.063	0.070	0.060	0.064	0.066	0.060	0.065
95th/50th	0.022	0.018	0.021	0.016	0.017	0.020	0.016	0.016
80th/50th	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.010
80th/20th	0.036	0.037	0.038	0.040	0.037	0.036	0.036	0.040
20th/50th	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Mean Household Income of Quintiles								
Lowest quintile	51	49	50	50	52	52	52	50
Second quintile	46	49	48	47	49	50	48	48
Third quintile	46	49	48	46	46	46	43	43
Fourth quintile	64	65	64	61	61	60	57	56
Highest quintile	466	504	528	501	515	525	493	535
Top 5 percent	1583	1709	1865	1816	1877	1936	1813	1953
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles								
Lowest quintile	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Second quintile	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10
Third quintile	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17
Fourth quintile	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Highest quintile	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.41
Top 5 percent	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.41
Summary Measures								
Gini index of income inequality	0.0066	0.0040	0.0069	0.0063	0.0078	0.0066	0.0042	0.0044
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0058	0.0057	0.0060	0.0061	0.0060	0.0058	0.0057	0.0060
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:								
e=0.25	0.0006	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0007	0.0008
e=0.50	0.0011	0.0012	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0014	0.0012	0.0014
e=0.75	0.0017	0.0017	0.0018	0.0019	0.0019	0.0020	0.0018	0.0020

See footnotes on next page.

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- ¹ Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.
- 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.
- ³ Data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.
- ⁴ Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.
- ⁵ Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.
- ⁶ Full implementation of 1990 census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000 household sample reduction, and revised editing of responses on race.
- ⁷ Introduction of 1990 census sample design.
- ⁸ 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.
- ⁹ Implementation of 1990 census population controls.
- ¹⁰ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.
- ¹¹ Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to \$299,999. Full implementation of 1980 census-based sample design.
- ¹² Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census-based sample design.
- ¹³ 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.
- ¹⁴ First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year, all medians were derived using linear interpolation.
- ¹⁵ Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data, which were derived using linear interpolation.
- ¹⁶ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.
- ¹⁷ Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.
- ¹⁸ Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.
- ¹⁹ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.
- Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-3.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2012

(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. 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*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Measures of income dispersion	2012	2011	2010 ¹	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004 ²	2003	2002	2001
MEASURES												
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0
Second quintile	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6
Third quintile	14.8	14.8	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.3	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2
Fourth quintile	22.9	22.8	23.1	22.9	22.8	22.9	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.7	22.4
Highest quintile	49.9	50.0	49.2	49.4	48.9	48.5	49.3	49.1	48.7	48.6	48.4	48.8
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.463	0.463	0.456	0.456	0.450	0.444	0.452	0.450	0.447	0.445	0.443	0.446
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.629	0.626	0.617	0.605	0.568	0.548	0.557	0.571	0.559	0.548	0.523	0.527
Theil	0.405	0.404	0.382	0.390	0.377	0.368	0.393	0.386	0.380	0.373	0.373	0.386
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.097	0.097	0.093	0.094	0.091	0.089	0.093	0.092	0.091	0.090	0.089	0.091
e=0.50	0.192	0.191	0.185	0.186	0.180	0.175	0.182	0.181	0.179	0.176	0.174	0.177
e=0.75	0.298	0.297	0.290	0.289	0.278	0.271	0.278	0.280	0.276	0.272	0.267	0.270
STANDARD ERRORS												
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Second quintile	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Third quintile	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Fourth quintile	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.22
Highest quintile	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.21	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.49
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.0022	0.0019	0.0019	0.0021	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0019	0.0019
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0072	0.0073	0.0080	0.0069	0.0043	0.0042	0.0042	0.0043	0.0042	0.0041	0.0039	0.0039
Theil	0.0062	0.0053	0.0048	0.0053	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.0006	0.0010	0.0010	0.0011	0.0007	0.0008	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0008	0.0008	0.0009
e=0.50	0.0010	0.0016	0.0016	0.0017	0.0012	0.0012	0.0014	0.0013	0.0014	0.0012	0.0013	0.0014
e=0.75	0.0014	0.0022	0.0023	0.0023	0.0015	0.0016	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0018

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2012—Con.

(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. 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*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Measures of income dispersion	2000 ³	1999 ⁴	1998	1997	1996	1995 ⁵	1994 ⁶	1993 ⁷	1992 ⁸	1991	1990	1989
MEASURES												
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4
Second quintile	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.3	10.6	10.6	10.5
Third quintile	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.6	16.3	16.5	16.3	16.3
Fourth quintile	22.3	22.6	22.7	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.8	23.0	23.7	23.7	23.5	23.4
Highest quintile	48.6	48.4	48.1	48.3	47.9	47.6	47.8	47.7	45.5	45.0	45.1	45.4
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.442	0.441	0.439	0.440	0.437	0.433	0.436	0.436	0.413	0.406	0.406	0.408
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.501	0.492	0.506	0.500	0.474	0.463	0.474	0.472	0.419	0.402	0.388	0.393
Theil	0.380	0.366	0.369	0.374	0.370	0.356	0.363	0.363	0.299	0.289	0.293	0.298
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.090	0.088	0.088	0.089	0.088	0.085	0.087	0.087	0.074	0.072	0.072	0.073
e=0.50	0.174	0.171	0.172	0.173	0.170	0.166	0.169	0.169	0.149	0.144	0.144	0.145
e=0.75	0.263	0.260	0.262	0.263	0.256	0.251	0.256	0.256	0.230	0.223	0.220	0.222
STANDARD ERRORS												
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Second quintile	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11
Third quintile	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Fourth quintile	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23
Highest quintile	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.0019	0.0026	0.0027	0.0027	0.0028	0.0027	0.0027	0.0027	0.0024	0.0024	0.0025	0.0025
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0037	0.0046	0.0048	0.0047	0.0045	0.0044	0.0042	0.0041	0.0038	0.0037	0.0035	0.0035
Theil	0.0001	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	0.0009	0.0009	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0009	0.0005	0.0004	0.0005	0.0005
e=0.50	0.0014	0.0014	0.0015	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0008	0.0008	0.0009	0.0009
e=0.75	0.0017	0.0018	0.0019	0.0020	0.0020	0.0019	0.0019	0.0018	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0013

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2012—Con.

(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. 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*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Measures of income dispersion	1988	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	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5
Second quintile	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.7
Third quintile	16.5	16.7	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.2	17.3	17.3
Fourth quintile	23.7	23.8	23.8	23.7	24.0	24.0	23.9	24.0	24.0	23.8	23.7	23.7
Highest quintile	44.7	44.4	44.3	44.1	43.6	43.5	43.2	42.4	41.9	41.9	41.8	41.7
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.402	0.399	0.397	0.394	0.389	0.389	0.384	0.373	0.367	0.366	0.363	0.362
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.380	0.381	0.375	0.369	0.366	0.373	0.370	0.352	0.330	0.322	0.315	0.315
Theil	0.285	0.281	0.276	0.269	0.261	0.260	0.255	0.241	0.234	0.234	0.231	0.231
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.070	0.069	0.068	0.067	0.065	0.065	0.064	0.060	0.058	0.058	0.057	0.057
e=0.50	0.141	0.139	0.137	0.135	0.132	0.132	0.129	0.123	0.119	0.118	0.116	0.116
e=0.75	0.216	0.215	0.212	0.208	0.205	0.207	0.203	0.194	0.186	0.184	0.180	0.180
STANDARD ERRORS												
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Second quintile	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Third quintile	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
Fourth quintile	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Highest quintile	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.0026	0.0024	0.0024	0.0024	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0022	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0036	0.0035	0.0035	0.0035	0.0035	0.0035	0.0036	0.0035	0.0031	0.0030	0.0032	0.0032
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.0006	0.0005	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0003	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004
e=0.50	0.0010	0.0008	0.0008	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007
e=0.75	0.0013	0.0012	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0011

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2012—Con.

(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. 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*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.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.....	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.6
Second quintile.....	11.8	11.9	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.0
Third quintile.....	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.1
Fourth quintile.....	23.8	23.6	23.6	23.5	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.2
Highest quintile.....	41.5	41.6	41.2	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.5	41.3	41.1	42.1
Summary Measures										
Gini index of income inequality.....	0.359	0.359	0.354	0.360	0.362	0.359	0.357	0.353	0.351	0.362
Mean logarithmic deviation of income.....	0.311	0.306	0.295	0.298	0.302	0.300	0.299	0.283	0.285	0.303
Theil.....	0.227	0.227	0.221	0.230	0.233	0.229	0.228	0.224	0.220	0.238
Atkinson:										
e=0.25.....	0.056	0.056	0.055	0.057	0.057	0.057	0.056	0.055	0.054	0.058
e=0.50.....	0.113	0.114	0.110	0.114	0.115	0.113	0.113	0.110	0.109	0.116
e=0.75.....	0.177	0.176	0.171	0.176	0.177	0.175	0.175	0.169	0.169	0.179
STANDARD ERRORS										
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Incomes of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile.....	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Second quintile.....	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Third quintile.....	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
Fourth quintile.....	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Highest quintile.....	0.41	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.42
Summary Measures										
Gini index of income inequality.....	0.0024	0.0024	0.0026	0.0027	0.0029	0.0028	0.0035	0.0062	0.0070	0.0025
Mean logarithmic deviation of income.....	0.0032	0.0034	0.0033	0.0032	0.0033	0.0032	0.0031	0.0030	0.0030	0.0031
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	0.0004	0.0004	0.0005
e=0.50.....	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0007	0.0008
e=0.75.....	0.0010	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011

¹ Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

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 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-4.

Number and Real Median Earnings of Total Workers and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers by Sex and Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2012

(People 15 years and older beginning in 1980 and people 14 years and older as of the following year for previous years. Before 1989, earnings are for civilian workers only. Earnings in 2012 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function. See Appendix D for more detail. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Year	Total workers								Full-time, year-round workers								Female-to-male earnings ratio
	Male				Female				Male				Female				
	Number of workers (thousands)		Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)		Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)		Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)		Median earnings (dollars)		
	Total	With earnings	Value	Standard error	Total	With earnings	Value	Standard error	Total	With earnings	Value	Standard error	Total	With earnings	Value	Standard error	
2012.....	83,070	83,003	37,916	414	74,252	74,188	26,882	137	59,028	59,009	49,398	467	44,059	44,042	37,791	361	0.765
2011.....	81,418	81,366	38,121	169	73,178	73,094	27,105	135	58,014	57,993	49,209	484	43,702	43,683	37,894	157	0.770
2010 ¹	80,893	80,856	38,737	167	72,789	72,716	27,910	138	56,294	56,283	50,497	515	43,184	43,179	38,846	154	0.769
2009 ²	81,979	81,934	38,891	126	73,063	72,972	27,864	100	56,072	56,053	50,448	157	43,253	43,217	38,835	112	0.770
2008.....	84,088	84,039	38,997	114	74,600	74,538	27,354	103	59,875	59,861	49,446	155	44,163	44,156	38,119	113	0.771
2007.....	84,532	84,482	40,569	117	74,382	74,295	28,657	101	63,000	62,984	49,958	166	45,640	45,613	38,872	113	0.778
2006.....	83,980	83,928	40,859	122	73,761	73,683	27,862	174	63,070	63,055	48,127	100	44,682	44,663	37,028	211	0.769
2005.....	82,987	82,934	40,399	330	72,544	72,476	27,138	168	61,515	61,500	48,676	106	43,369	43,351	37,470	95	0.770
2004 ³	81,503	81,448	39,485	196	72,016	71,930	27,054	96	60,103	60,088	49,591	109	42,414	42,380	37,975	96	0.766
2003.....	80,554	80,508	40,010	99	71,446	71,372	27,470	101	58,784	58,772	50,771	112	41,922	41,908	38,357	104	0.755
2002.....	80,548	80,500	40,391	105	71,500	71,411	27,350	96	58,774	58,761	50,323	311	41,900	41,876	38,548	102	0.766
2001.....	80,300	80,209	40,677	102	71,308	71,232	27,042	102	58,728	58,712	49,640	335	41,651	41,639	37,890	214	0.763
2000 ⁴	80,572	80,494	41,268	104	71,758	71,657	27,023	103	59,619	59,602	49,669	135	41,744	41,719	36,616	136	0.737
1999 ⁵	79,360	79,322	41,449	200	71,153	71,053	25,411	223	58,318	58,299	50,147	187	40,890	40,871	36,264	156	0.723
1998.....	77,323	77,295	40,451	328	68,950	68,846	24,922	226	56,957	56,951	49,722	187	38,819	38,785	36,382	166	0.732
1997.....	76,731	76,694	38,289	174	67,851	67,736	23,844	154	54,933	54,909	48,032	458	37,715	37,683	35,621	221	0.742
1996.....	76,165	76,121	37,574	179	66,744	66,661	23,356	159	53,801	53,787	46,841	168	36,457	36,430	34,551	242	0.738
1995 ⁶	74,681	74,619	37,427	236	65,657	65,557	22,922	153	52,675	52,667	47,118	172	35,502	35,482	33,656	205	0.714
1994 ⁷	74,326	74,264	36,242	283	64,803	64,706	21,943	201	51,597	51,580	47,269	190	34,182	34,155	34,019	169	0.720
1993 ⁸	73,287	73,198	35,117	205	63,808	63,660	21,744	213	49,838	49,818	47,579	183	33,552	33,524	34,028	150	0.715
1992 ⁹	73,142	73,120	35,120	184	62,535	62,408	21,690	215	48,554	48,551	48,419	183	33,296	33,241	34,273	164	0.708
1991.....	72,064	72,040	35,935	181	61,959	61,796	21,182	206	47,987	47,888	48,370	363	32,491	32,436	33,791	161	0.699
1990.....	72,380	72,348	36,653	174	61,946	61,732	20,862	136	49,181	49,171	47,136	353	31,758	31,682	33,757	216	0.716
1989.....	72,093	72,045	38,218	186	61,586	61,338	20,983	139	49,698	49,678	48,865	200	31,428	31,340	33,557	225	0.687
1988.....	70,496	70,467	38,442	211	60,873	60,658	20,695	147	48,303	48,285	49,715	218	31,334	31,237	32,836	235	0.660
1987 ¹⁰	69,624	69,545	38,318	280	59,557	59,359	20,534	135	47,048	47,013	50,166	209	29,982	29,912	32,697	153	0.652
1986.....	68,783	68,728	37,542	278	57,932	57,686	20,020	166	45,912	45,912	50,482	216	28,493	28,420	32,445	170	0.643
1985 ¹¹	67,852	67,809	36,180	275	56,592	56,296	18,983	191	44,952	44,943	49,237	287	27,470	27,383	31,795	167	0.646
1984 ¹²	66,513	66,454	35,837	200	55,596	55,226	18,260	177	43,836	43,808	48,871	250	26,587	26,466	31,110	183	0.637
1983.....	65,216	65,138	35,214	193	53,413	53,108	18,032	131	41,548	41,528	47,942	219	25,288	25,166	30,488	186	0.636
1982.....	64,827	64,730	35,120	199	52,299	51,820	17,559	128	40,135	40,105	48,152	203	23,845	23,702	29,731	201	0.617
1981.....	65,362	65,233	36,484	208	52,504	51,940	17,495	126	41,811	41,773	49,078	172	23,488	23,329	29,071	121	0.592
1980.....	64,861	64,730	37,172	257	51,988	51,448	17,574	143	41,923	41,881	49,378	249	23,025	22,859	29,706	130	0.602
1979 ¹³	64,769	64,648	38,165	256	51,462	50,897	17,618	150	42,469	42,437	50,150	197	22,248	22,082	29,921	153	0.597
1978.....	63,101	62,903	39,188	191	49,214	48,398	16,954	155	41,078	41,036	50,806	174	21,131	20,914	30,199	168	0.594
1977.....	61,959	61,704	38,093	197	47,333	46,194	16,132	142	39,325	39,263	50,480	238	19,544	19,238	29,744	135	0.589
1976 ¹⁴	60,703	60,450	37,796	172	45,659	44,565	15,763	147	38,214	38,184	49,369	194	18,372	18,073	29,717	147	0.602
1975 ¹⁵	59,509	59,268	37,538	202	43,725	42,926	15,339	163	37,316	37,267	49,505	194	17,738	17,452	29,118	147	0.588
1974 ^{15,16}	60,102	59,866	38,301	(NA)	43,694	42,854	14,962	(NA)	(NA)	37,916	49,816	214	(NA)	16,945	29,269	143	0.588
1973.....	59,816	59,438	40,104	(NA)	42,835	41,583	15,095	(NA)	39,643	39,581	51,670	(NA)	17,547	17,195	29,262	(NA)	0.566
1972 ¹⁷	58,194	57,774	39,222	(NA)	40,723	39,470	15,618	(NA)	38,234	38,184	50,074	(NA)	16,976	16,675	28,974	(NA)	0.579
1971 ¹⁸	57,303	56,886	37,350	(NA)	39,910	38,485	15,096	(NA)	36,868	36,819	47,516	(NA)	16,353	16,002	28,275	(NA)	0.595
1970.....	56,265	55,821	37,741	(NA)	39,682	38,273	14,406	(NA)	36,193	36,132	47,314	(NA)	15,805	15,476	28,089	(NA)	0.594
1969.....	55,700	55,273	38,199	(NA)	39,060	37,737	14,197	(NA)	37,055	37,008	46,815	(NA)	15,678	15,374	27,557	(NA)	0.589
1968.....	55,095	54,026	37,260	(NA)	38,279	35,695	14,529	(NA)	37,099	37,068	44,328	(NA)	15,336	15,013	25,779	(NA)	0.582
1967 ¹⁹	54,412	53,222	36,184	(NA)	36,971	34,391	14,131	(NA)	36,695	36,645	43,169	(NA)	15,141	14,846	24,944	(NA)	0.578
1966 ²⁰	53,016	(NA)	36,590	(NA)	35,295	(NA)	14,653	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	42,497	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	24,459	(NA)	0.576
1965 ²¹	(NA)	(NA)	34,447	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	14,782	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	40,719	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	24,401	(NA)	0.599
1964.....	51,978	(NA)	34,115	(NA)	33,146	(NA)	13,850	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	40,147	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	23,746	(NA)	0.591
1963.....	51,039	(NA)	36,292	(NA)	32,188	(NA)	13,337	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	39,231	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	23,125	(NA)	0.589
1962 ²²	50,639	(NA)	32,682	(NA)	31,418	(NA)	13,049	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	38,269	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	22,693	(NA)	0.593
1961 ²³	49,854	(NA)	31,678	(NA)	30,433	(NA)	12,568	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	37,582	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	22,267	(NA)	0.592
1960.....	50,033	(NA)	30,531	(NA)	30,585	(NA)	12,409	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	36,420	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	22,098	(NA)	0.607

(NA) Not available.

¹ Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

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.

³ The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

⁴ Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.

⁵ Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.

⁶ Full implementation of 1990 census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000 household sample reduction, and revised editing of responses on race.

⁷ Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

¹⁰ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

¹¹ Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to \$299,999. Full implementation of 1980 census-based sample design.

¹² Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census-based sample design.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year, all medians were derived using linear interpolation.

¹⁵ Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data, which were derived using linear interpolation.

¹⁶ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.

¹⁷ Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.

¹⁸ Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.

¹⁹ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

²⁰ Questionnaire expanded to ask eight income questions.

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 2012 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 age 65	11,945								
Aged 65 and older	11,011								
Two people:									
Householder under age 65	15,374	15,825							
Householder aged 65 and older.	13,878	15,765							
Three people	17,959	18,480	18,498						
Four people	23,681	24,069	23,283	23,364					
Five people	28,558	28,974	28,087	27,400	26,981				
Six people	32,847	32,978	32,298	31,647	30,678	30,104			
Seven people.	37,795	38,031	37,217	36,651	35,594	34,362	33,009		
Eight people.	42,271	42,644	41,876	41,204	40,249	39,038	37,777	37,457	
Nine people or more	50,849	51,095	50,416	49,845	48,908	47,620	46,454	46,165	44,387

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 2012 was \$28,087. Each member of Family A had the following income in 2012:

Mother	\$11,000
Father	8,000
Great-aunt	10,000
First child	0
Second child	0
Total:	\$29,000

Since their total family income, \$29,000, was higher than their threshold (\$28,087), 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 2012. 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 2012 by Size of Family

(Dollars)

One person	11,720
Two people	14,937
Three people	18,284
Four people	23,492
Five people	27,827
Six people	31,471
Seven people	35,743
Eight people	39,688
Nine people or more	47,297

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2012

(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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
				All families			Families with female householder, no husband present					
	Below poverty									Below poverty		
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
2012.....	310,648	46,496	15.0	252,863	33,198	13.1	47,085	15,957	33.9	56,185	12,558	22.4
2011.....	308,456	46,247	15.0	252,316	33,126	13.1	48,103	16,451	34.2	54,517	12,416	22.8
2010 ¹	306,130	46,343	15.1	250,200	33,120	13.2	46,454	15,911	34.3	54,250	12,449	22.9
2009.....	303,820	43,569	14.3	249,384	31,197	12.5	45,315	14,746	32.5	53,079	11,678	22.0
2008.....	301,041	39,829	13.2	248,301	28,564	11.5	44,027	13,812	31.4	51,534	10,710	20.8
2007.....	298,699	37,276	12.5	245,443	26,509	10.8	43,961	13,478	30.7	51,740	10,189	19.7
2006.....	296,450	36,460	12.3	245,199	25,915	10.6	43,223	13,199	30.5	49,884	9,977	20.0
2005.....	293,135	36,950	12.6	242,389	26,068	10.8	42,244	13,153	31.1	49,526	10,425	21.1
2004 ²	290,617	37,040	12.7	240,754	26,544	11.0	42,053	12,832	30.5	48,609	9,926	20.4
2003.....	287,699	35,861	12.5	238,903	25,684	10.8	41,311	12,413	30.0	47,594	9,713	20.4
2002.....	285,317	34,570	12.1	236,921	24,534	10.4	40,529	11,657	28.8	47,156	9,618	20.4
2001.....	281,475	32,907	11.7	233,911	23,215	9.9	39,261	11,223	28.6	46,392	9,226	19.9
2000 ³	278,944	31,581	11.3	231,909	22,347	9.6	38,375	10,926	28.5	45,624	8,653	19.0
1999 ⁴	276,208	32,791	11.9	230,789	23,830	10.3	38,580	11,764	30.5	43,977	8,400	19.1
1998.....	271,059	34,476	12.7	227,229	25,370	11.2	39,000	12,907	33.1	42,539	8,478	19.9
1997.....	268,480	35,574	13.3	225,369	26,217	11.6	38,412	13,494	35.1	41,672	8,687	20.8
1996.....	266,218	36,529	13.7	223,955	27,376	12.2	38,584	13,796	35.8	40,727	8,452	20.8
1995.....	263,733	36,425	13.8	222,792	27,501	12.3	38,908	14,205	36.5	39,484	8,247	20.9
1994.....	261,616	38,059	14.5	221,430	28,985	13.1	37,253	14,380	38.6	38,538	8,287	21.5
1993.....	259,278	39,265	15.1	219,489	29,927	13.6	37,861	14,636	38.7	38,038	8,388	22.1
1992 ⁵	256,549	38,014	14.8	217,936	28,961	13.3	36,446	14,205	39.0	36,842	8,075	21.9
1991 ⁶	251,192	35,708	14.2	212,723	27,143	12.8	34,795	13,824	39.7	36,845	7,773	21.1
1990.....	248,644	33,585	13.5	210,967	25,232	12.0	33,795	12,578	37.2	36,056	7,446	20.7
1989.....	245,992	31,528	12.8	209,515	24,066	11.5	32,525	11,668	35.9	35,185	6,760	19.2
1988 ⁷	243,530	31,745	13.0	208,056	24,048	11.6	32,164	11,972	37.2	34,340	7,070	20.6
1987 ⁷	240,982	32,221	13.4	206,877	24,725	12.0	31,893	12,148	38.1	32,992	6,857	20.8
1986.....	238,554	32,370	13.6	205,459	24,754	12.0	31,152	11,944	38.3	31,679	6,846	21.6
1985.....	236,594	33,064	14.0	203,963	25,729	12.6	30,878	11,600	37.6	31,351	6,725	21.5
1984.....	233,816	33,700	14.4	202,288	26,458	13.1	30,844	11,831	38.4	30,268	6,609	21.8
1983.....	231,700	35,303	15.2	201,338	27,933	13.9	30,049	12,072	40.2	29,158	6,740	23.1
1982.....	229,412	34,398	15.0	200,385	27,349	13.6	28,834	11,701	40.6	27,908	6,458	23.1
1981.....	227,157	31,822	14.0	198,541	24,850	12.5	28,587	11,051	38.7	27,714	6,490	23.4
1980.....	225,027	29,272	13.0	196,963	22,601	11.5	27,565	10,120	36.7	27,133	6,227	22.9
1979.....	222,903	26,072	11.7	195,860	19,964	10.2	26,927	9,400	34.9	26,170	5,743	21.9
1978.....	215,656	24,497	11.4	191,071	19,062	10.0	26,032	9,269	35.6	24,585	5,435	22.1
1977.....	213,867	24,720	11.6	190,757	19,505	10.2	25,404	9,205	36.2	23,110	5,216	22.6
1976.....	212,303	24,975	11.8	190,844	19,632	10.3	24,204	9,029	37.3	21,459	5,344	24.9
1975.....	210,864	25,877	12.3	190,630	20,789	10.9	23,580	8,846	37.5	20,234	5,088	25.1
1974.....	209,362	23,370	11.2	190,436	18,817	9.9	23,165	8,462	36.5	18,926	4,553	24.1
1973.....	207,621	22,973	11.1	189,361	18,299	9.7	21,823	8,178	37.5	18,260	4,674	25.6
1972.....	206,004	24,460	11.9	189,193	19,577	10.3	21,264	8,114	38.2	16,811	4,883	29.0
1971.....	204,554	25,559	12.5	188,242	20,405	10.8	20,153	7,797	38.7	16,311	5,154	31.6
1970.....	202,183	25,420	12.6	186,692	20,330	10.9	19,673	7,503	38.1	15,491	5,090	32.9
1969.....	199,517	24,147	12.1	184,891	19,175	10.4	17,995	6,879	38.2	14,626	4,972	34.0
1968.....	197,628	25,389	12.8	183,825	20,695	11.3	18,048	6,990	38.7	13,803	4,694	34.0
1967.....	195,672	27,769	14.2	182,558	22,771	12.5	17,788	6,898	38.8	13,114	4,998	38.1
1966.....	193,388	28,510	14.7	181,117	23,809	13.1	17,240	6,861	39.8	12,271	4,701	38.3
1965.....	191,413	33,185	17.3	179,281	28,358	15.8	16,371	7,524	46.0	12,132	4,827	39.8
1964.....	189,710	36,055	19.0	177,653	30,912	17.4	(NA)	7,297	44.4	12,057	5,143	42.7
1963.....	187,258	36,436	19.5	176,076	31,498	17.9	(NA)	7,646	47.7	11,182	4,938	44.2
1962.....	184,276	38,625	21.0	173,263	33,623	19.4	(NA)	7,781	50.3	11,013	5,002	45.4
1961.....	181,277	39,628	21.9	170,131	34,509	20.3	(NA)	7,252	48.1	11,146	5,119	45.9
1960.....	179,503	39,851	22.2	168,615	34,925	20.7	(NA)	7,247	48.9	10,888	4,926	45.2
1959.....	176,557	39,490	22.4	165,858	34,562	20.8	(NA)	7,014	49.4	10,699	4,928	46.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2012—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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.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			
WHITE ALONE^a	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
2012.....	242,147	30,816	12.7	196,378	21,328	10.9	28,707	8,691	30.3	44,509	8,940	20.1
2011.....	241,334	30,849	12.8	196,709	21,456	10.9	29,636	8,999	30.4	43,295	8,809	20.3
2010 ¹	239,982	31,083	13.0	195,441	21,543	11.0	28,032	8,721	31.1	43,324	8,971	20.7
2009.....	242,047	29,830	12.3	197,938	20,701	10.5	28,163	8,283	29.4	43,010	8,580	19.9
2008.....	240,548	26,990	11.2	197,763	18,558	9.4	27,010	7,340	27.2	41,810	7,982	19.1
2007.....	239,133	25,120	10.5	195,944	17,141	8.7	27,159	7,188	26.5	41,931	7,505	17.9
2006.....	237,619	24,416	10.3	196,061	16,644	8.5	27,057	7,160	26.5	40,461	7,334	18.1
2005.....	235,430	24,872	10.6	194,277	16,782	8.6	25,943	7,021	27.1	40,164	7,718	19.2
2004 ²	233,741	25,327	10.8	193,024	17,445	9.0	26,139	6,892	26.4	39,712	7,416	18.7
2003.....	231,866	24,272	10.5	192,074	16,740	8.7	25,536	6,530	25.6	38,913	7,225	18.6
2002.....	230,376	23,466	10.2	190,823	16,043	8.4	24,903	5,992	24.1	38,575	7,105	18.4
WHITE^a												
2001.....	229,675	22,739	9.9	190,413	15,369	8.1	24,619	5,972	24.3	38,294	6,996	18.3
2000 ³	227,846	21,645	9.5	188,966	14,692	7.8	24,166	5,609	23.2	37,699	6,454	17.1
1999 ⁴	225,361	22,169	9.8	187,833	15,353	8.2	23,913	5,947	24.9	36,441	6,411	17.6
1998.....	222,837	23,454	10.5	186,184	16,549	8.9	24,211	6,674	27.6	35,563	6,386	18.0
1997.....	221,200	24,396	11.0	185,147	17,258	9.3	23,773	7,296	30.7	34,858	6,593	18.9
1996.....	219,656	24,650	11.2	184,119	17,621	9.6	23,744	7,073	29.8	34,247	6,463	18.9
1995.....	218,028	24,423	11.2	183,450	17,593	9.6	23,732	7,047	29.7	33,399	6,336	19.0
1994.....	216,460	25,379	11.7	182,546	18,474	10.1	22,713	7,228	31.8	32,569	6,292	19.3
1993.....	214,899	26,226	12.2	181,330	18,968	10.5	23,224	7,199	31.0	32,112	6,443	20.1
1992 ⁵	213,060	25,259	11.9	180,409	18,294	10.1	22,453	6,907	30.8	31,170	6,147	19.7
1991 ⁶	210,133	23,747	11.3	177,619	17,268	9.7	21,608	6,806	31.5	31,207	5,872	18.8
1990.....	208,611	22,326	10.7	176,504	15,916	9.0	20,845	6,210	29.8	30,833	5,739	18.6
1989.....	206,853	20,785	10.0	175,857	15,179	8.6	20,362	5,723	28.1	29,993	5,063	16.9
1988 ⁷	205,235	20,715	10.1	175,111	15,001	8.6	20,396	5,950	29.2	29,315	5,314	18.1
1987 ⁷	203,605	21,195	10.4	174,488	15,593	8.9	20,244	5,989	29.6	28,290	5,174	18.3
1986.....	202,282	22,183	11.0	174,024	16,393	9.4	20,163	6,171	30.6	27,143	5,198	19.2
1985.....	200,918	22,860	11.4	172,863	17,125	9.9	20,105	5,990	29.8	27,067	5,299	19.6
1984.....	198,941	22,955	11.5	171,839	17,299	10.1	19,727	5,866	29.7	26,094	5,181	19.9
1983.....	197,496	23,984	12.1	171,407	18,377	10.7	19,256	6,017	31.2	25,206	5,189	20.6
1982.....	195,919	23,517	12.0	170,748	18,015	10.6	18,374	5,686	30.9	24,300	5,041	20.7
1981.....	194,504	21,553	11.1	169,868	16,127	9.5	18,795	5,600	29.8	23,913	5,061	21.2
1980.....	192,912	19,699	10.2	168,756	14,587	8.6	17,642	4,940	28.0	23,370	4,760	20.4
1979.....	191,742	17,214	9.0	168,461	12,495	7.4	17,349	4,375	25.2	22,587	4,452	19.7
1978.....	186,450	16,259	8.7	165,193	12,050	7.3	16,877	4,371	25.9	21,257	4,209	19.8
1977.....	185,254	16,416	8.9	165,385	12,364	7.5	16,721	4,474	26.8	19,869	4,051	20.4
1976.....	184,165	16,713	9.1	165,571	12,500	7.5	15,941	4,463	28.0	18,594	4,213	22.7
1975.....	183,164	17,770	9.7	165,661	13,799	8.3	15,577	4,577	29.4	17,503	3,972	22.7
1974.....	182,376	15,736	8.6	166,081	12,181	7.3	15,433	4,278	27.7	16,295	3,555	21.8
1973.....	181,185	15,142	8.4	165,424	11,412	6.9	14,303	4,003	28.0	15,761	3,730	23.7
1972.....	180,125	16,203	9.0	165,630	12,268	7.4	13,739	3,770	27.4	14,495	3,935	27.1
1971.....	179,398	17,780	9.9	165,184	13,566	8.2	13,502	4,099	30.4	14,214	4,214	29.6
1970.....	177,376	17,484	9.9	163,875	13,323	8.1	13,226	3,761	28.4	13,500	4,161	30.8
1969.....	175,349	16,659	9.5	162,779	12,623	7.8	12,285	3,577	29.1	12,570	4,036	32.1
1968.....	173,732	17,395	10.0	161,777	13,546	8.4	12,190	3,551	29.1	11,955	3,849	32.2
1967.....	172,038	18,983	11.0	160,720	14,851	9.2	12,131	3,453	28.5	11,318	4,132	36.5
1966.....	170,247	19,290	11.3	159,561	15,430	9.7	12,261	3,646	29.7	10,686	3,860	36.1
1965.....	168,732	22,496	13.3	158,255	18,508	11.7	11,573	4,092	35.4	10,477	3,988	38.1
1964.....	167,313	24,957	14.9	156,898	20,716	13.2	(NA)	3,911	33.4	10,415	4,241	40.7
1963.....	165,309	25,238	15.3	155,584	21,149	13.6	(NA)	4,051	35.6	9,725	4,089	42.0
1962.....	162,842	26,672	16.4	153,348	22,613	14.7	(NA)	4,089	37.9	9,494	4,059	42.7
1961.....	160,306	27,890	17.4	150,717	23,747	15.8	(NA)	4,062	37.6	9,589	4,143	43.2
1960.....	158,863	28,309	17.8	149,458	24,262	16.2	(NA)	4,296	39.0	9,405	4,047	43.0
1959.....	156,956	28,484	18.1	147,802	24,443	16.5	(NA)	4,232	40.2	9,154	4,041	44.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2012—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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.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			
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC⁸												
2012.....	195,112	18,940	9.7	155,395	11,387	7.3	19,180	4,655	24.3	38,822	7,202	18.6
2011.....	194,960	19,171	9.8	155,982	11,562	7.4	19,909	4,746	23.8	38,003	7,222	19.0
2010 ¹	194,783	19,251	9.9	155,723	11,509	7.4	18,914	4,689	24.8	38,211	7,351	19.2
2009.....	197,164	18,530	9.4	158,646	11,211	7.1	19,033	4,532	23.8	37,757	6,946	18.4
2008.....	196,940	17,024	8.6	159,344	10,138	6.4	18,799	4,046	21.5	36,848	6,539	17.7
2007.....	196,583	16,032	8.2	158,703	9,553	6.0	19,179	4,099	21.4	36,909	6,155	16.7
2006.....	196,049	16,013	8.2	159,572	9,676	6.1	19,349	4,353	22.5	35,642	6,021	16.9
2005.....	195,553	16,227	8.3	159,204	9,604	6.0	18,899	4,278	22.6	35,626	6,393	17.9
2004 ²	195,098	16,908	8.7	159,221	10,323	6.5	19,009	4,116	21.7	35,141	6,237	17.7
2003.....	194,595	15,902	8.2	159,215	9,658	6.1	18,792	3,959	21.1	34,683	6,015	17.3
2002.....	194,144	15,567	8.0	158,764	9,389	5.9	18,664	3,733	20.0	34,614	5,947	17.2
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC⁹												
2001.....	194,538	15,271	7.8	159,178	9,122	5.7	18,365	3,661	19.9	34,603	5,882	17.0
2000 ³	193,691	14,366	7.4	158,838	8,664	5.5	18,196	3,412	18.8	33,943	5,356	15.8
1999 ⁴	192,565	14,735	7.7	158,550	9,013	5.7	17,892	3,545	19.8	33,189	5,412	16.3
1998.....	192,754	15,799	8.2	159,301	10,061	6.3	18,547	4,074	22.0	32,573	5,352	16.4
1997.....	191,859	16,491	8.6	158,796	10,401	6.5	18,474	4,604	24.9	32,049	5,632	17.6
1996.....	191,459	16,462	8.6	159,044	10,553	6.6	18,597	4,339	23.3	31,410	5,455	17.4
1995.....	190,951	16,267	8.5	159,402	10,599	6.6	18,340	4,183	22.8	30,586	5,303	17.3
1994.....	192,543	18,110	9.4	161,254	12,118	7.5	18,186	4,743	26.1	30,157	5,500	18.2
1993.....	190,843	18,882	9.9	160,062	12,756	8.0	18,508	4,724	25.5	29,681	5,570	18.8
1992 ⁵	189,001	18,202	9.6	159,102	12,277	7.7	18,016	4,640	25.8	28,775	5,350	18.6
1991 ⁶	189,116	17,741	9.4	158,850	11,998	7.6	17,609	4,710	26.7	29,215	5,261	18.0
1990.....	188,129	16,622	8.8	158,394	11,086	7.0	17,160	4,284	25.0	28,688	5,002	17.4
1989.....	186,979	15,599	8.3	158,127	10,723	6.8	16,827	3,922	23.3	28,055	4,466	15.9
1988 ⁷	185,961	15,565	8.4	157,687	10,467	6.6	16,828	3,988	23.7	27,552	4,746	17.2
1987 ⁷	184,936	16,029	8.7	157,785	11,051	7.0	16,787	4,075	24.3	26,439	4,613	17.4
1986.....	184,119	17,244	9.4	157,665	12,078	7.7	16,739	4,350	26.0	25,525	4,668	18.3
1985.....	183,455	17,839	9.7	157,106	12,706	8.1	16,749	4,136	24.7	25,544	4,789	18.7
1984.....	182,469	18,300	10.0	156,930	13,234	8.4	16,742	4,193	25.0	24,671	4,659	18.9
1983.....	181,393	19,538	10.8	156,719	14,437	9.2	16,369	4,448	27.2	23,894	4,746	19.9
1982.....	181,903	19,362	10.6	157,818	14,271	9.0	15,830	4,161	26.3	23,329	4,701	20.2
1981.....	180,909	17,987	9.9	157,330	12,903	8.2	16,323	4,222	25.9	22,950	4,769	20.8
1980.....	179,798	16,365	9.1	156,633	11,568	7.4	15,358	3,699	24.1	22,455	4,474	19.9
1979.....	178,814	14,419	8.1	156,567	10,009	6.4	15,410	3,371	21.9	21,638	4,179	19.3
1978.....	174,731	13,755	7.9	154,321	9,798	6.3	15,132	3,390	22.4	20,410	3,957	19.4
1977.....	173,563	13,802	8.0	154,449	9,977	6.5	14,888	3,429	23.0	19,114	3,825	20.0
1976.....	173,235	14,025	8.1	155,324	10,066	6.5	14,261	3,516	24.7	17,912	3,959	22.1
1975.....	172,417	14,883	8.6	155,539	11,137	7.2	13,809	3,570	25.9	16,879	3,746	22.2
1974.....	171,463	13,217	7.7	155,764	9,854	6.3	13,763	3,379	24.6	15,699	3,364	21.4
1973.....	170,488	12,864	7.5	155,330	9,262	6.0	12,731	3,185	25.0	15,158	3,602	23.8
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2012.....	43,583	11,809	27.1	35,205	9,016	25.6	15,113	6,220	41.2	8,179	2,663	32.6
2011.....	42,648	11,730	27.5	34,495	9,012	26.1	15,282	6,500	42.5	7,986	2,635	33.0
2010 ¹	42,385	11,597	27.4	34,347	8,891	25.9	15,362	6,269	40.8	7,730	2,587	33.5
2009.....	40,876	10,575	25.9	33,330	8,184	24.6	14,463	5,755	39.8	7,368	2,285	31.0
2008.....	40,097	9,882	24.6	32,818	7,768	23.7	14,332	5,782	40.3	7,123	2,042	28.7
2007.....	39,564	9,668	24.4	32,427	7,668	23.6	14,396	5,702	39.6	7,036	1,968	28.0
2006.....	39,013	9,447	24.2	32,130	7,411	23.1	13,848	5,422	39.2	6,715	1,935	28.8
2005.....	38,551	9,517	24.7	31,663	7,459	23.6	14,080	5,524	39.2	6,754	2,003	29.7
2004 ²	38,037	9,411	24.7	31,468	7,495	23.8	13,830	5,484	39.7	6,418	1,840	28.7
2003.....	37,503	9,108	24.3	31,059	7,162	23.1	13,664	5,312	38.9	6,194	1,814	29.3
2002.....	37,207	8,884	23.9	31,008	6,985	22.5	13,551	5,145	38.0	6,034	1,851	30.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2012—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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present			Total	Below poverty	
		Number	Percent	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent
					Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
BLACK ALONE ¹⁰												
2012.....	40,125	10,911	27.2	32,122	8,251	25.7	13,931	5,735	41.2	7,841	2,549	32.5
2011.....	39,609	10,929	27.6	31,800	8,334	26.2	14,145	5,980	42.3	7,659	2,524	33.0
2010 ¹	39,283	10,746	27.4	31,596	8,181	25.9	14,236	5,831	41.0	7,419	2,479	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 ²	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
BLACK ⁹												
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 ³	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 ⁴	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 ⁵	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 ⁶	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 ⁷	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 ⁷	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 2012—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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.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			
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2012.....	18,173	2,072	11.4	15,751	1,467	9.3	1,756	374	21.3	2,334	580	24.8
2011.....	17,813	2,189	12.3	15,591	1,550	9.9	1,847	411	22.2	2,133	614	28.8
2010 ¹	17,237	2,064	12.0	14,950	1,463	9.8	1,804	386	21.4	2,208	578	26.2
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 ²	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 ALONE ¹¹												
2012.....	16,417	1,921	11.7	14,190	1,357	9.6	1,515	309	20.4	2,156	547	25.4
2011.....	16,086	1,973	12.3	14,100	1,389	9.9	1,570	327	20.8	1,921	571	29.7
2010 ¹	15,611	1,899	12.2	13,515	1,341	9.9	1,471	327	22.2	2,040	547	26.8
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 ²	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 ISLANDER ⁹												
2001.....	12,465	1,275	10.2	10,745	873	8.1	1,333	198	14.8	1,682	393	23.4
2000 ³	12,672	1,258	9.9	11,044	895	8.1	1,231	289	23.4	1,588	350	22.0
1999 ⁴	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 ⁵	7,779	985	12.7	6,922	787	11.4	729	183	25.0	828	193	23.3
1991 ⁶	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 ⁷	6,447	1,117	17.3	5,767	942	16.3	650	263	40.5	651	160	24.5
1987 ⁷	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 2012—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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present			Total	Below poverty	
		Number	Percent	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent
					Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)												
2012.....	53,105	13,616	25.6	46,183	11,358	24.6	11,255	4,816	42.8	6,502	2,018	31.0
2011.....	52,279	13,244	25.3	45,781	11,143	24.3	11,368	4,996	44.0	6,096	1,882	30.9
2010 ¹	50,971	13,522	26.5	44,612	11,384	25.5	10,719	4,748	44.3	5,846	1,863	31.9
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 ²	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 ³	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 ⁴	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 ⁵	25,646	7,592	29.6	22,695	6,455	28.4	4,806	2,474	51.5	2,577	881	34.2
1991 ⁶	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 ⁷	20,064	5,357	26.7	18,102	4,700	26.0	3,734	2,052	55.0	1,864	597	32.0
1987 ⁷	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 Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

² For 2004, figures are revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

³ Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.

⁴ For 1999, figures are based on Census 2000 population controls.

⁵ For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.

⁶ For 1991, figures are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original March 1992 CPS file.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.

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

¹¹ 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 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2012

(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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent						
ALL RACES												
2012.....	73,719	16,073	21.8	72,545	15,437	21.3	193,642	26,497	13.7	43,287	3,926	9.1
2011.....	73,737	16,134	21.9	72,568	15,539	21.4	193,213	26,492	13.7	41,507	3,620	8.7
2010 ¹	73,873	16,286	22.0	72,581	15,598	21.5	192,481	26,499	13.8	39,777	3,558	8.9
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 ²	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 ³	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 ⁴	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 ⁵	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 ⁶	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 ⁷	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 ⁷	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 2012—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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent						
WHITE ALONE ^a	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
2012.....	54,066	9,979	18.5	53,201	9,547	17.9	151,042	17,946	11.9	37,039	2,891	7.8
2011.....	54,186	10,103	18.6	53,268	9,643	18.1	151,416	18,007	11.9	35,732	2,739	7.7
2010 ¹	54,490	10,092	18.5	53,573	9,590	17.9	151,218	18,353	12.1	34,274	2,638	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 ²	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
WHITE ^a												
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 ³	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 ⁴	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 ⁵	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 ⁶	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 ⁷	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 ⁷	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 2012—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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty							
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC⁸												
2012.....	38,759	4,782	12.3	38,167	4,510	11.8	122,221	11,833	9.7	34,131	2,324	6.8
2011.....	38,955	4,850	12.5	38,322	4,554	11.9	123,101	12,112	9.8	32,904	2,210	6.7
2010 ¹	39,437	4,866	12.3	38,823	4,544	11.7	123,731	12,230	9.9	31,616	2,155	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 ²	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 HISPANIC⁹												
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 ³	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 ⁴	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 ⁵	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 ⁶	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 ⁷	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 ⁷	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												
2012.....	13,108	4,815	36.7	12,908	4,675	36.2	26,482	6,265	23.7	3,993	730	18.3
2011.....	12,968	4,849	37.4	12,815	4,762	37.2	25,962	6,241	24.0	3,718	640	17.2
2010 ¹	13,015	4,923	37.8	12,759	4,814	37.7	25,815	6,031	23.4	3,555	643	18.1
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 ²	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 2012—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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent						
BLACK ALONE ¹⁰												
2012.....	11,078	4,201	37.9	10,931	4,097	37.5	25,154	6,002	23.9	3,893	708	18.2
2011.....	11,138	4,320	38.8	11,005	4,247	38.6	24,831	5,980	24.1	3,640	630	17.3
2010 ¹	11,173	4,355	39.0	10,953	4,271	39.0	24,667	5,775	23.4	3,443	617	17.9
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 ²	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
BLACK ⁹												
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 ³	11,480	3,581	31.2	11,296	3,495	30.9	21,160	3,794	17.9	2,785	607	21.8
1999 ⁴	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 ⁵	10,956	5,106	46.6	10,823	5,015	46.3	18,952	4,884	25.8	2,504	838	33.5
1991 ⁶	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 ⁷	9,865	4,296	43.5	9,681	4,148	42.8	17,548	4,275	24.4	2,436	785	32.2
1987 ⁷	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 2012—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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent						
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2012.....	4,557	570	12.5	4,485	533	11.9	11,913	1,291	10.8	1,703	211	12.4
2011.....	4,572	607	13.3	4,495	566	12.6	11,660	1,397	12.0	1,581	185	11.7
2010 ¹	4,308	586	13.6	4,256	560	13.2	11,414	1,265	11.1	1,515	214	14.1
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 ²	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 ALONE ¹¹												
2012.....	3,596	497	13.8	3,542	470	13.3	11,153	1,220	10.9	1,669	205	12.3
2011.....	3,657	494	13.5	3,600	466	13.0	10,873	1,297	11.9	1,555	182	11.7
2010 ¹	3,431	494	14.4	3,399	477	14.0	10,696	1,191	11.1	1,484	214	14.4
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 ²	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 ISLANDER ⁹												
2001.....	3,215	369	11.5	3,169	353	11.1	8,352	814	9.7	899	92	10.2
2000 ³	3,294	420	12.7	3,256	407	12.5	8,500	756	8.9	878	82	9.3
1999 ⁴	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 ⁵	2,218	363	16.4	2,199	352	16.0	5,067	568	11.2	494	53	10.8
1991 ⁶	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 ⁷	1,970	474	24.1	1,949	458	23.5	4,035	583	14.4	442	60	13.5
1987 ⁷	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 2012—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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.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)												
2012.....	17,664	5,976	33.8	17,341	5,773	33.3	32,228	6,977	21.6	3,213	663	20.6
2011.....	17,600	6,008	34.1	17,276	5,820	33.7	31,643	6,667	21.1	3,036	569	18.7
2010 ¹	17,371	6,059	34.9	16,964	5,815	34.3	30,740	6,948	22.6	2,860	516	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 ²	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 ³	12,399	3,522	28.4	12,115	3,342	27.6	21,734	3,844	17.7	1,822	381	20.9
1999 ⁴	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 ⁵	9,081	3,637	40.0	8,829	3,440	39.0	15,268	3,668	24.0	1,298	287	22.1
1991 ⁶	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 ⁷	7,003	2,631	37.6	6,908	2,576	37.3	12,056	2,501	20.7	1,005	225	22.4
1987 ⁷	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 Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

² For 2004, figures are revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

³ Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.

⁴ For 1999, figures are based on Census 2000 population controls.

⁵ For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.

⁶ For 1991, figures are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original March 1992 CPS file.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.

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

¹¹ 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 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-3.

Poverty Status of Families, by Type of Family: 1959 to 2012

(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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.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												
2012.....	80,944	9,520	11.8	59,224	3,705	6.3	6,231	1,023	16.4	15,489	4,793	30.9
2011.....	80,529	9,497	11.8	58,963	3,652	6.2	5,888	950	16.1	15,678	4,894	31.2
2010 ¹	79,559	9,400	11.8	58,667	3,681	6.3	5,649	892	15.8	15,243	4,827	31.7
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 ²	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 ³	73,778	6,400	8.7	56,598	2,637	4.7	4,277	485	11.3	12,903	3,278	25.4
1999 ⁴	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 ⁵	68,216	8,144	11.9	53,090	3,385	6.4	3,065	484	15.8	12,061	4,275	35.4
1991 ⁶	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 ⁷	65,837	6,874	10.4	52,100	2,897	5.6	2,847	336	11.8	10,890	3,642	33.4
1987 ⁷	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 Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

² For 2004, figures are revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

³ Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.

⁴ For 1999, figures are based on Census 2000 population controls.

⁵ For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.

⁶ For 1991, figures are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original March 1992 CPS file.

⁷ 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 2013 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 it 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) 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.

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

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

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 Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) enrollees were removed from the MSIS count.

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 website 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 on this, 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, 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 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.

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>.

Table C-1.

Health Insurance Coverage: 1987 to 2012

(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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Year	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 care¹
Number										
2012.....	311,116	263,165	198,812	170,877	30,622	101,493	50,903	48,884	13,702	47,951
2011.....	308,827	260,214	197,323	170,102	30,244	99,497	50,835	46,922	13,712	48,613
2010².....	306,553	256,603	196,147	169,372	30,347	95,525	48,533	44,906	12,927	49,951
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
2000³.....	279,517	242,932	205,575	181,862	28,432	68,183	28,062	37,787	8,937	36,586
1999⁴,⁵.....	276,804	239,102	202,021	177,535	29,310	67,103	27,353	36,990	8,526	37,702
1999.....	274,087	233,073	196,536	171,692	27,298	66,176	27,890	36,066	8,530	41,014
1998.....	271,743	228,800	192,507	170,105	26,165	66,087	27,854	35,887	8,747	42,943
1997⁶.....	269,094	226,735	189,955	166,419	27,431	66,685	28,956	35,590	8,527	42,359
1996⁷.....	266,792	225,699	188,224	164,096	28,419	69,000	31,451	35,227	8,712	41,093
1995.....	264,314	223,733	185,881	161,453	30,188	69,776	31,877	34,655	9,375	40,582
1994⁸.....	262,105	222,387	184,318	159,634	31,349	70,163	31,645	33,901	11,165	39,718
1993⁹.....	259,753	220,040	182,351	148,318	(NA)	68,554	31,749	33,097	9,560	39,713
1992¹⁰.....	256,830	218,189	181,466	148,796	(NA)	66,244	29,416	33,230	9,510	38,641
1991.....	251,447	216,003	181,375	150,077	(NA)	63,882	26,880	32,907	9,820	35,445
1990.....	248,886	214,167	182,135	150,215	(NA)	60,965	24,261	32,260	9,922	34,719
1989.....	246,191	212,807	183,610	151,644	(NA)	57,382	21,185	31,495	9,870	33,385
1988.....	243,685	211,005	182,019	150,940	(NA)	56,850	20,728	30,925	10,105	32,680
1987¹¹.....	241,187	210,161	182,160	149,739	(NA)	56,282	20,211	30,458	10,542	31,026
Percent										
2012.....	100.0	84.6	63.9	54.9	9.8	32.6	16.4	15.7	4.4	15.4
2011.....	100.0	84.3	63.9	55.1	9.8	32.2	16.5	15.2	4.4	15.7
2010².....	100.0	83.7	64.0	55.3	9.9	31.2	15.8	14.6	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
2000³.....	100.0	86.9	73.5	65.1	10.2	24.4	10.0	13.5	3.2	13.1
1999⁴,⁵.....	100.0	86.4	73.0	64.1	10.6	24.2	9.9	13.4	3.1	13.6
1999.....	100.0	85.0	71.7	62.6	9.9	24.1	10.2	13.2	3.1	15.0
1998.....	100.0	84.2	70.8	62.6	9.6	24.3	10.3	13.2	3.2	15.8
1997⁶.....	100.0	84.3	70.6	61.8	10.2	24.8	10.8	13.2	3.2	15.7
1996⁷.....	100.0	84.6	70.6	61.5	10.7	25.9	11.8	13.2	3.3	15.4
1995.....	100.0	84.6	70.3	61.1	11.4	26.4	12.1	13.1	3.5	15.4
1994⁸.....	100.0	84.8	70.3	60.9	12.0	26.8	12.1	12.9	4.3	15.2
1993⁹.....	100.0	84.7	70.2	57.1	(NA)	26.4	12.2	12.7	3.7	15.3
1992¹⁰.....	100.0	85.0	70.7	57.9	(NA)	25.8	11.5	12.9	3.7	15.0
1991.....	100.0	85.9	72.1	59.7	(NA)	25.4	10.7	13.1	3.9	14.1
1990.....	100.0	86.1	73.2	60.4	(NA)	24.5	9.7	13.0	4.0	13.9
1989.....	100.0	86.4	74.6	61.6	(NA)	23.3	8.6	12.8	4.0	13.6
1988.....	100.0	86.6	74.7	61.9	(NA)	23.3	8.5	12.7	4.1	13.4
1987¹¹.....	100.0	87.1	75.5	62.1	(NA)	23.3	8.4	12.6	4.4	12.9

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

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

² Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

³ Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.

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

⁵ The data for 1999 through 2009 were revised to reflect the results of enhancements to the editing process. See www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlt/hins/data/usernote/index.html.

⁶ Beginning with the 1998 CPS ASEC, people with no coverage other than access to the Indian Health Service are no longer considered covered by health insurance; instead, they are considered to be

uninsured. The effect of this change on the overall estimates of health insurance coverage is negligible; however, the decrease in the number of people covered by Medicaid may be partially due to this change.

⁷ The data for 1996 through 1999 were revised using an approximation method for consistency with the revision to the 2004 and 2005 estimates. To see the original series, see Table C-1 in *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2005* at www.census.gov/prod/2006pubs/p60-231.pdf.

⁸ Health insurance questions were redesigned. Increases in estimates of employment-based and military health care coverage may be partially due to questionnaire changes. Overall coverage estimates were not affected.

⁹ Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing.

¹⁰ Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

¹¹ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1988 to 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table C-2.

Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2012

(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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	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 care¹	
ALL RACES										
Number										
2012.....	311,116	263,165	198,812	170,877	30,622	101,493	50,903	48,884	13,702	47,951
2011.....	308,827	260,214	197,323	170,102	30,244	99,497	50,835	46,922	13,712	48,613
2010².....	306,553	256,603	196,147	169,372	30,347	95,525	48,533	44,906	12,927	49,951
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
2000³.....	279,517	242,932	205,575	181,862	28,432	68,183	28,062	37,787	8,937	36,586
1999⁴.....	276,804	239,102	202,021	177,535	29,310	67,103	27,353	36,990	8,526	37,702
Percent										
2012.....	100.0	84.6	63.9	54.9	9.8	32.6	16.4	15.7	4.4	15.4
2011.....	100.0	84.3	63.9	55.1	9.8	32.2	16.5	15.2	4.4	15.7
2010².....	100.0	83.7	64.0	55.3	9.9	31.2	15.8	14.6	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
2000³.....	100.0	86.9	73.5	65.1	10.2	24.4	10.0	13.5	3.2	13.1
1999⁴.....	100.0	86.4	73.0	64.1	10.6	24.2	9.9	13.4	3.1	13.6
WHITE ALONE⁵										
Number										
2012.....	242,469	206,844	160,935	137,177	26,208	77,055	34,279	41,032	10,777	35,625
2011.....	241,586	205,595	160,923	137,684	25,984	75,624	34,302	39,534	10,863	35,991
2010².....	240,281	203,594	160,794	137,732	26,141	72,506	32,487	38,056	10,254	36,688
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.....	230,809	201,186	171,092	149,480	25,607	56,705	21,420	33,101	7,930	29,624
Percent										
2012.....	100.0	85.3	66.4	56.6	10.8	31.8	14.1	16.9	4.4	14.7
2011.....	100.0	85.1	66.6	57.0	10.8	31.3	14.2	16.4	4.5	14.9
2010².....	100.0	84.7	66.9	57.3	10.9	30.2	13.5	15.8	4.3	15.3
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.....	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
2000³.....	228,208	200,634	173,567	152,387	25,054	53,803	18,988	32,751	7,051	27,574
1999⁴.....	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
2000³.....	100.0	87.9	76.1	66.8	11.0	23.6	8.3	14.4	3.1	12.1
1999⁴.....	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 2012—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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	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 care¹	
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC										
Number										
2012.....	195,330	173,745	141,000	119,269	24,049	61,220	21,610	37,475	9,835	21,585
2011.....	195,148	173,466	141,783	120,268	24,092	60,184	21,799	36,271	9,949	21,681
2010².....	194,996	172,454	141,798	120,364	24,436	58,147	20,988	34,834	9,371	22,542
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.....	194,421	176,142	153,631	133,402	23,896	47,514	14,422	30,689	7,340	18,279
Percent										
2012.....	100.0	88.9	72.2	61.1	12.3	31.3	11.1	19.2	5.0	11.1
2011.....	100.0	88.9	72.7	61.6	12.4	30.8	11.2	18.6	5.1	11.1
2010².....	100.0	88.4	72.7	61.7	12.5	29.8	10.8	17.9	4.8	11.6
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.....	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
2000³.....	193,931	177,253	156,592	136,694	23,652	46,018	13,130	30,708	6,482	16,678
1999⁴.....	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
2000³.....	100.0	91.4	80.7	70.5	12.2	23.7	6.8	15.8	3.3	8.6
1999⁴.....	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										
2012.....	43,692	35,594	21,966	19,709	2,313	17,778	12,404	5,369	2,040	8,099
2011.....	42,750	34,568	21,151	18,986	2,232	17,208	12,240	5,109	1,867	8,183
2010².....	42,472	33,798	20,490	18,478	2,248	16,956	12,122	4,768	1,862	8,674
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.....	37,350	30,412	21,081	19,505	2,020	12,223	8,230	3,806	1,321	6,938
Percent										
2012.....	100.0	81.5	50.3	45.1	5.3	40.7	28.4	12.3	4.7	18.5
2011.....	100.0	80.9	49.5	44.4	5.2	40.3	28.6	12.0	4.4	19.1
2010².....	100.0	79.6	48.2	43.5	5.3	39.9	28.5	11.2	4.4	20.4
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.....	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 2012—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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	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 care¹	
BLACK ALONE⁷										
Number										
2012.....	40,208	32,579	20,165	18,147	2,125	16,204	11,078	5,199	1,868	7,629
2011.....	39,696	31,974	19,710	17,699	2,082	15,798	11,033	4,997	1,711	7,722
2010 ²	39,350	31,148	19,034	17,186	2,099	15,500	10,929	4,614	1,671	8,202
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.....	35,806	29,063	20,169	18,642	1,963	11,664	7,788	3,731	1,247	6,743
Percent										
2012.....	100.0	81.0	50.2	45.1	5.3	40.3	27.6	12.9	4.6	19.0
2011.....	100.0	80.6	49.7	44.6	5.2	39.8	27.8	12.6	4.3	19.5
2010 ²	100.0	79.2	48.4	43.7	5.3	39.4	27.8	11.7	4.2	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.....	100.0	81.2	56.3	52.1	5.5	32.6	21.8	10.4	3.5	18.8
BLACK⁶										
Number										
2001.....	36,023	29,618	20,970	19,418	2,035	11,451	7,691	3,766	1,186	6,405
2000 ³	35,597	29,447	21,188	19,610	2,064	11,288	7,300	3,869	1,319	6,150
1999 ⁴	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 ³	100.0	82.7	59.5	55.1	5.8	31.7	20.5	10.9	3.7	17.3
1999 ⁴	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										
2012.....	18,191	15,532	12,649	11,109	1,738	4,162	2,448	1,741	577	2,659
2011.....	17,821	14,933	11,990	10,559	1,627	4,192	2,549	1,611	627	2,888
2010 ²	17,249	14,173	11,534	10,201	1,568	3,772	2,291	1,478	506	3,075
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.....	12,504	10,450	8,967	7,868	1,306	2,299	1,274	1,003	339	2,054
Percent										
2012.....	100.0	85.4	69.5	61.1	9.6	22.9	13.5	9.6	3.2	14.6
2011.....	100.0	83.8	67.3	59.3	9.1	23.5	14.3	9.0	3.5	16.2
2010 ²	100.0	82.2	66.9	59.1	9.1	21.9	13.3	8.6	2.9	17.8
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.....	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 2012—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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	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 care¹	
ASIAN ALONE⁸										
Number										
2012.....	16,433	13,956	11,388	9,973	1,632	3,715	2,199	1,697	391	2,477
2011.....	16,094	13,398	10,715	9,436	1,498	3,760	2,277	1,574	476	2,696
2010².....	15,619	12,738	10,352	9,158	1,437	3,380	2,022	1,433	378	2,882
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.....	11,558	9,591	8,239	7,191	1,253	2,089	1,148	982	260	1,968
Percent										
2012.....	100.0	84.9	69.3	60.7	9.9	22.6	13.4	10.3	2.4	15.1
2011.....	100.0	83.3	66.6	58.6	9.3	23.4	14.2	9.8	3.0	16.8
2010².....	100.0	81.6	66.3	58.6	9.2	21.6	12.9	9.2	2.4	18.4
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.....	100.0	83.0	71.3	62.2	10.8	18.1	9.9	8.5	2.2	17.0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER⁶										
Number										
2001.....	12,500	10,467	8,949	7,942	1,259	2,265	1,179	921	435	2,032
2000³.....	12,693	10,578	9,207	8,382	1,115	2,207	1,184	893	451	2,115
1999⁴.....	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
2000³.....	100.0	83.3	72.5	66.0	8.8	17.4	9.3	7.0	3.6	16.7
1999⁴.....	100.0	83.0	71.2	63.5	9.4	18.4	8.9	7.5	4.2	17.0
HISPANIC (of any race)										
Number										
2012.....	53,230	37,729	22,679	20,383	2,396	18,106	14,591	3,941	1,120	15,500
2011.....	52,358	36,582	21,743	19,799	2,133	17,770	14,437	3,563	1,157	15,776
2010².....	51,074	35,408	21,479	19,647	1,954	16,542	13,320	3,539	1,076	15,667
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
2000³.....	36,093	24,754	17,904	16,541	1,525	8,336	6,288	2,132	633	11,338
1999⁴.....	34,773	23,668	17,074	15,672	1,619	8,109	6,175	1,999	554	11,105
Percent										
2012.....	100.0	70.9	42.6	38.3	4.5	34.0	27.4	7.4	2.1	29.1
2011.....	100.0	69.9	41.5	37.8	4.1	33.9	27.6	6.8	2.2	30.1
2010².....	100.0	69.3	42.1	38.5	3.8	32.4	26.1	6.9	2.1	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
2000³.....	100.0	68.6	49.6	45.8	4.2	23.1	17.4	5.9	1.8	31.4
1999⁴.....	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 Census 2010-based population controls.

³ Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.

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

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

⁷ Black alone refers to people who reported Black or African American and did not report any other race.

⁸ 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 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table C-3.

Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1999 to 2012

(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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Age	Total people	Covered by private and/or government health insurance								Not covered
		Private health insurance				Government health insurance				
		Total	Total	Employment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care¹	
ALL AGES										
Number										
2012.....	311,116	263,165	198,812	170,877	30,622	101,493	50,903	48,884	13,702	47,951
2011.....	308,827	260,214	197,323	170,102	30,244	99,497	50,835	46,922	13,712	48,614
2010².....	306,553	256,603	196,147	169,372	30,347	95,525	48,533	44,906	12,927	49,951
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
2000³.....	279,517	242,932	205,575	181,862	28,432	68,183	28,062	37,787	8,937	36,586
1999⁴,⁵.....	276,804	239,102	202,021	177,535	29,310	67,103	27,353	36,990	8,526	37,702
Percent										
2012.....	100.0	84.6	63.9	54.9	9.8	32.6	16.4	15.7	4.4	15.4
2011.....	100.0	84.3	63.9	55.1	9.8	32.2	16.5	15.2	4.4	15.7
2010².....	100.0	83.7	64.0	55.3	9.9	31.2	15.8	14.6	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
2000³.....	100.0	86.9	73.5	65.1	10.2	24.4	10.0	13.5	3.2	13.1
1999⁴,⁵.....	100.0	86.4	73.0	64.1	10.6	24.2	9.9	13.4	3.1	13.6
UNDER 18 YEARS										
Number										
2012.....	74,187	67,601	44,586	41,095	4,325	29,055	26,610	764	2,595	6,586
2011.....	74,108	67,143	44,047	40,561	4,254	28,747	26,345	611	2,586	6,964
2010².....	74,296	67,026	44,252	40,730	4,254	28,158	25,858	596	2,442	7,270
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
2000³.....	72,314	64,558	51,505	48,269	4,189	17,466	14,931	510	2,496	7,756
1999⁴,⁵.....	72,281	63,640	50,881	47,172	4,818	16,808	14,754	384	1,991	8,641
Percent										
2012.....	100.0	91.1	60.1	55.4	5.8	39.2	35.9	1.0	3.5	8.9
2011.....	100.0	90.6	59.4	54.7	5.7	38.8	35.6	0.8	3.5	9.4
2010².....	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
2000³.....	100.0	89.3	71.2	66.7	5.8	24.2	20.6	0.7	3.5	10.7
1999⁴,⁵.....	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 2012—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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Age	Total people	Covered by private and/or government health insurance								Not covered
		Private health insurance				Government health insurance				
		Total	Total	Employment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care¹	
18 TO 24 YEARS										
Number										
2012.....	30,030	22,425	18,170	13,713	1,879	5,820	4,706	371	1,025	7,605
2011.....	30,140	22,491	18,088	13,945	1,923	5,865	4,832	255	980	7,649
2010².....	29,808	21,666	17,421	13,614	2,005	5,677	4,612	256	1,040	8,141
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
2000³.....	26,815	19,919	17,652	14,764	1,663	3,325	2,489	193	773	6,895
1999⁴,⁵.....	26,326	19,453	17,058	14,092	1,785	3,396	2,586	149	788	6,873
Percent										
2012.....	100.0	74.7	60.5	45.7	6.3	19.4	15.7	1.2	3.4	25.3
2011.....	100.0	74.6	60.0	46.3	6.4	19.5	16.0	0.9	3.3	25.4
2010².....	100.0	72.7	58.4	45.7	6.7	19.0	15.5	0.9	3.5	27.3
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
2000³.....	100.0	74.3	65.8	55.1	6.2	12.4	9.3	0.7	2.9	25.7
1999⁴,⁵.....	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										
2012.....	41,797	30,362	25,833	23,378	2,464	6,098	4,514	713	1,322	11,435
2011.....	41,219	29,690	24,976	22,799	2,516	6,092	4,495	624	1,372	11,529
2010².....	40,761	29,196	24,816	22,774	2,427	5,635	4,168	583	1,221	11,566
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
2000³.....	38,865	30,881	28,465	26,861	2,171	3,321	2,259	394	870	7,985
1999⁴,⁵.....	39,031	30,809	28,364	26,695	2,237	3,433	2,289	340	953	8,222
Percent										
2012.....	100.0	72.6	61.8	55.9	5.9	14.6	10.8	1.7	3.2	27.4
2011.....	100.0	72.0	60.6	55.3	6.1	14.8	10.9	1.5	3.3	28.0
2010².....	100.0	71.6	60.9	55.9	6.0	13.8	10.2	1.4	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
2000³.....	100.0	79.5	73.2	69.1	5.6	8.5	5.8	1.0	2.2	20.5
1999⁴,⁵.....	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 2012—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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Age	Total people	Covered by private and/or government health insurance								Not covered
		Private health insurance				Government health insurance				
		Total	Total	Employment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care¹	
35 TO 44 YEARS										
Number										
2012.....	39,877	31,449	27,586	25,718	2,621	5,406	3,790	1,005	1,143	8,428
2011.....	39,927	31,528	27,678	25,793	2,618	5,421	3,771	998	1,177	8,399
2010².....	40,153	31,347	27,574	25,717	2,609	5,106	3,497	907	1,184	8,806
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
2000³.....	44,566	38,101	35,601	33,434	3,130	3,736	2,170	816	1,138	6,466
1999⁴,⁵.....	44,474	37,903	35,237	32,827	3,299	3,851	2,158	840	1,202	6,571
Percent										
2012.....	100.0	78.9	69.2	64.5	6.6	13.6	9.5	2.5	2.9	21.1
2011.....	100.0	79.0	69.3	64.6	6.6	13.6	9.4	2.5	3.0	21.0
2010².....	100.0	78.1	68.7	64.0	6.5	12.7	8.7	2.3	2.9	21.9
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
2000³.....	100.0	85.5	79.9	75.0	7.0	8.4	4.9	1.8	2.6	14.5
1999⁴,⁵.....	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										
2012.....	43,446	35,559	30,906	28,247	3,822	6,497	3,966	2,108	1,555	7,887
2011.....	43,955	36,102	31,330	28,759	3,754	6,634	4,014	2,101	1,518	7,853
2010².....	44,193	36,217	31,855	29,358	3,610	6,148	3,630	1,904	1,564	7,976
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
2000³.....	38,720	34,430	31,993	29,832	3,373	3,867	1,735	1,420	1,173	4,290
1999⁴,⁵.....	37,334	33,103	30,769	28,595	3,506	3,620	1,581	1,170	1,288	4,231
Percent										
2012.....	100.0	81.8	71.1	65.0	8.8	15.0	9.1	4.9	3.6	18.2
2011.....	100.0	82.1	71.3	65.4	8.5	15.1	9.1	4.8	3.5	17.9
2010².....	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
2000³.....	100.0	88.9	82.6	77.0	8.7	10.0	4.5	3.7	3.0	11.1
1999⁴,⁵.....	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 2012—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/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf)

Age	Total people	Covered by private and/or government health insurance								Not covered
		Private health insurance				Government health insurance				
		Total	Total	Employment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care¹	
55 TO 64 YEARS										
Number										
2012.....	38,491	33,121	27,556	24,342	4,323	8,287	3,693	3,856	2,299	5,370
2011.....	37,971	32,442	27,107	24,108	3,901	8,026	3,494	3,836	2,263	5,529
2010².....	37,565	32,165	27,180	24,234	3,987	7,602	3,147	3,634	2,236	5,400
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
2000³.....	24,672	21,812	19,296	17,000	3,254	4,110	1,456	2,190	1,036	2,860
1999⁴,⁵.....	23,981	21,177	18,826	16,603	3,092	3,954	1,372	2,114	1,031	2,804
Percent										
2012.....	100.0	86.0	71.6	63.2	11.2	21.5	9.6	10.0	6.0	14.0
2011.....	100.0	85.4	71.4	63.5	10.3	21.1	9.2	10.1	6.0	14.6
2010².....	100.0	85.6	72.4	64.5	10.6	20.2	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
2000³.....	100.0	88.4	78.2	68.9	13.2	16.7	5.9	8.9	4.2	11.6
1999⁴,⁵.....	100.0	88.3	78.5	69.2	12.9	16.5	5.7	8.8	4.3	11.7
65 YEARS AND OVER										
Number										
2012.....	43,287	42,648	24,147	14,383	11,188	40,329	3,624	40,067	3,762	639
2011.....	41,507	40,817	24,098	14,137	11,276	38,712	3,883	38,496	3,816	690
2010².....	39,777	38,985	23,049	12,945	11,456	37,199	3,622	37,025	3,241	791
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
2000³.....	33,566	33,232	21,062	11,702	10,652	32,357	3,023	32,264	1,451	334
1999⁴,⁵.....	33,377	33,017	20,885	11,550	10,574	32,041	2,613	31,993	1,273	360
Percent										
2012.....	100.0	98.5	55.8	33.2	25.8	93.2	8.4	92.6	8.7	1.5
2011.....	100.0	98.3	58.1	34.1	27.2	93.3	9.4	92.8	9.2	1.7
2010².....	100.0	98.0	57.9	32.5	28.8	93.5	9.1	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
2000³.....	100.0	99.0	62.8	34.9	31.7	96.4	9.0	96.1	4.3	1.0
1999⁴,⁵.....	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 Census 2010-based population controls.

³ Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.

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

⁵ 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 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

APPENDIX D. REPLICATE WEIGHTS

Beginning in the 2011 CPS ASEC 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's results indicated that the published GVF parameters significantly underestimated standard errors in the 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, 2011, and 2012 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.

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.

APPENDIX E. ADDITIONAL DATA AND CONTACTS

Detailed tables, historical tables, press releases, and briefings are available electronically on the 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/> for income data, <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/> for poverty data, and <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/> for health insurance data.

For assistance with income, poverty, or health insurance data or questions about them, contact the U.S. Census Bureau 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>.

Customized Tables

The CPS Table Creator

<www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablecreator.html>

Gives data users the ability to create customized tables from the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). Table Creator can access data back to the 2003 CPS ASEC.

Data Ferrett

<<http://dataferrett.census.gov/>>

Users can also generate customized tables using the Data Ferrett tool. CPS ASEC files from 1992 to the present are available through Data Ferrett.

Public Use MicroData

CPS ASEC

Microdata for the 2013 CPS ASEC and earlier years is available online at <http://thedataweb.rm.census.gov/ftp/cps_ftp.html#cpsmarch>

or via DataFerrett at <<http://dataferrett.census.gov>>. Technical methods have been applied to CPS microdata to avoid disclosing the identities of individuals from whom data were collected.

Taxes and Noncash Benefits

In the early 1980s, the Census Bureau embarked on a research program to examine the effects of taxes and noncash benefits on poverty and income distributional measures. Public use data containing these additional variables are typically released later in the year and are available online at <http://thedataweb.rm.census.gov/ftp/cps_ftp.html#cpsmarch>.

Research Files

In addition, the Census Bureau produces special research files that enable researchers to replicate alternative poverty estimates. These files are typically released later in the year and are available online at <www.census.gov/hhes/povmeas/data/index.html>.

Topcoding

In its long history of releasing public use microdata files based on the CPS ASEC, the Census Bureau has censored the release of "high income" amounts in order to meet the requirements of Title 13. This process is often called topcoding. During the period prior to the March 1996 survey, this censorship was applied by limiting the values for income amounts to be no greater than a specified maximum value (the topcode). Values above the maximum were replaced by the maximum value. Maximum values varied by income source and year. Beginning with the 1996 survey, the censorship method

was modified so that mean values were substituted for all amounts above the topcode (for historically consistent extracts from 1975 to 1995, call the Income Surveys Branch, 301-763-3243).

Differences in the methods used to censor high-income amounts over time made it difficult to generate consistent time series for important measures of income distribution such as the Gini Coefficient of Income Concentration (GINI), and decile shares. Moreover, using the mean value for all amounts above the topcode made it impossible to examine the distribution of income above the topcode. In an effort to alleviate these problems and improve the overall usefulness of the ASEC, the Census Bureau sponsored research on methods that both met Title 13 requirements and preserved the income distribution above the topcode. This research led to the implementation in the 2011 ASEC of rank proximity swapping methods that switch income amounts above the topcode for respondents that are of similar income rank. Swapped amounts are rounded following the swapping process to provide additional disclosure avoidance.

Extract files containing swapped income values for survey years 1975 to 2010 are now available on the Census Bureau's FTP site at <www.census.gov/housing/extract_files>.

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