Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2009

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Acknowledgments

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Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2009

Introduction

This report presents data on income, poverty, and health insurance coverage in the United States based on information collected in the 2010 and earlier Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Summary of findings:

- The median household income in 2009 was not statistically different from the 2008 median in real terms.[1]

- The poverty rate increased between 2008 and 2009.

- The uninsured rate and number of people without health insurance increased between 2008 and 2009.

These results were not uniform across groups. For example, between 2008 and 2009, real median household income declined for non-Hispanic Whites and Blacks, while the changes for Asians and Hispanics were not

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[1] All income values are adjusted to reflect 2009 dollars. "Real" refers to income after adjusting for inflation. The adjustment is based on percentage changes in prices between 2009 and earlier years and is computed by dividing the annual average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) for 2009 by the annual average for earlier years. The CPI-U-RS values for 1947 to 2009 are available in Appendix A and on the Internet at <www.census.gov/hhes /www/income/data/incpovhlth/2009/p60no238 _appacpitable.pdf>. Consumer prices between 2008 and 2009 fell by 0.4 percent.

Source of Estimates and Statistical Accuracy

The data in this report are from the 2010 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) and were collected in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and do not represent residents of Puerto Rico and U.S. island areas.* It is 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 2010. The population controls used to prepare estimates for 1999 to 2009 were based on the results from Census 2000 and are updated annually using administrative records for such things as births, deaths, emigration, and immigration.

The CPS is a household survey primarily used to collect employment data. The sample universe for the basic CPS consists of the resident civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. People in institutions, such as prisons, long-term care hospitals, and nursing homes, are not eligible to be interviewed in the CPS. Students living in dormitories are only included in the estimates if information about them is reported in an interview at their parents' home. The sample universe for the CPS ASEC is slightly larger than that of the basic CPS since it includes military personnel who live in a household with at least one other civilian adult, regardless of whether they live off post or on post. All other Armed Forces are excluded. For further documentation about the CPS ASEC, see <www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf>.

Most of the data from the CPS ASEC were collected in March (with some data collected in February and April). The estimates in this report (which may be shown in text, figures, and tables) are based on responses from a sample of the population and may differ from actual values because of sampling variability or other factors. As a result, apparent differences between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted. Further information about the source and accuracy of the estimates is available at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_238sa.pdf>.

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

statistically significant.[2] The poverty rate increased for non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics, while the change for Asians was not statistically significant. Additionally, for health insurance, the uninsured rate and number of uninsured increased for non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics, while the changes for

Asians were not statistically significant. These results are discussed in more detail in the three main sections of this report—income, poverty, and health insurance coverage. Each section presents estimates by characteristics such as race, Hispanic origin, nativity, and region. Other topics covered are earnings of workers,

including full-time, year-round workers; families in poverty; and health insurance coverage of children.

The income and poverty estimates shown in this report are based solely on money income before taxes and do not include the value of noncash benefits, such as nutritional assistance,

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

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

Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for race groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 12.9 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 2.9 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 2.0 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 of this group. This means that for some estimates for the Asian population, we are unable to detect statistically significant changes from the previous year. The American Community Survey (ACS), based on a much larger sample size of the population, is a better source for estimating and identifying changes for small groups of the population, such as the Asian population.

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

Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population or for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. In addition, the CPS does not use separate population controls for weighting the Asian sample to national totals. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972 and for Asians and Pacific Islanders in 1987. For further information, see <www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/adsmain.htm>.

Supplemental Poverty Measure

On March 2, 2010, the Interagency Technical Working Group (which included representatives from the Bureau of Labor Statistics [BLS], U.S. Census Bureau, Economics and Statistics Administration, Council of Economic Advisers, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and Office of Management and Budget [OMB]) issued a series of suggestions to the Census Bureau and BLS on how to develop the Supplemental Poverty Measure. Their suggestions drew on the recommendations of a 1995 National Academy of Sciences report and the extensive research on poverty measurement conducted over the past 15 years.

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

The Census Bureau's statistical experts, with assistance from BLS and in consultation with other appropriate agencies and outside experts, will be responsible for the measure's technical design. Over 75 comments were received in response to a May 2010 federal register notice regarding the measure. The Census Bureau has embarked on an ambitious research agenda, which includes an assessment of alternative definitions of the poverty unit, an investigation of alternative data sources for geographic cost-of-living adjustments, and an evaluation of the reliability of the data from questions added to the Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS ASEC) in 2010. The Census Bureau plans to publish documentation on these and other technical aspects of the new measure before the end of this year.

If the President's budget initiative is approved, the Census Bureau will publish the first set of poverty estimates using the new approach in September 2011. Both the Census Bureau and the Interagency Technical Working Group consider the Supplemental Poverty Measure a work in progress and expect that there will be improvements to the statistic over time.

Medicare, Medicaid, public housing, and employer-provided fringe benefits.

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

Recognizing that supplemental estimates of income and poverty can provide useful information to the public as well as to the federal government, in 2009, the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Chief Statistician formed the Interagency Technical Working Group on Developing the Supplemental Poverty Measure. This group asked the Census Bureau, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), to develop the new statistic. The measure is designed to obtain an improved understanding of the economic well-being of American families and how federal policies affect those living in poverty. The text box "Supplemental Poverty Measure" provides more information.

The CPS is the longest-running survey conducted by the Census Bureau. The CPS ASEC asks detailed questions categorizing income into over 50 sources. The key purpose of the CPS ASEC is to provide timely and detailed estimates of income, poverty, and health insurance coverage and to measure change in those estimates at the national level. The CPS ASEC is the official source of the national poverty estimates calculated in accordance with OMB's Statistical Policy Directive No. 14 (Appendix B).

The Census Bureau also reports income, poverty, and health insurance coverage estimates based on data from the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is part of the 2010 Census program and has eliminated the need for a long-form census questionnaire. The ACS offers

broad, comprehensive information on social, economic, and housing topics and provides this information at many levels of geography, particularly for local communities.

Since the CPS ASEC produces more complete and thorough estimates of income and poverty, the Census Bureau recommends that people use it as the data source for national estimates. Estimates for income, poverty, health insurance coverage, and other economic characteristics at the state level can be found in forthcoming briefs based on data from the 2009 ACS. For more information on state

and local estimates, see the text box "State and Local Estimates of Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance."

The CPS ASEC provides reliable estimates of the net change, from one year to the next, in the overall distribution of economic characteristics of the population, such as income and earnings, but it does not show how those characteristics change for the same person, family, or household. Longitudinal measures of income, poverty, and health insurance coverage that are based on following the same people over time are available from the Survey of Income and

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

The U.S. Census Bureau presents annual estimates of median household income, poverty, and health insurance coverage by state and other smaller geographic units based on data collected in the American Community Survey (ACS). Single-year estimates are available for geographic units with populations of 65,000 or more. The ACS also produces estimates of income and poverty for counties and places with populations of 20,000 or more by pooling 3 years of data. Before the end of this year, 5-year income and poverty estimates will be available for all geographic units, including census tracts and block groups. (Since questions on health insurance coverage were added to the ACS in 2008, 3-year estimates for health insurance coverage will not be available until next year. Five-year health insurance coverage estimates for the smallest geographic units will be available in 2013.)

The Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program also produces single-year estimates of median household income and poverty for states and all counties, as well as population and poverty estimates for school districts. These estimates are based on models using data from a variety of sources, including current surveys, administrative records, intercensal population estimates, and personal income data published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. In general, SAIPE estimates have lower variances than ACS estimates but are released later because they incorporate ACS data in the models. Estimates for 2008 are available at <www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/index.html>. Estimates for 2009 will be available later this year.

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

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.

INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES

Highlights

- The real median household income in 2009 was $49,777, not statistically different from the 2008 median (Table 1 and Figure 1).

- Real median income declined by 1.8 percent for family households and increased 1.6 percent for nonfamily households between 2008 and 2009 (Table 1).

- Real median income declined for Black households and non-Hispanic White households between 2008 and 2009, while the changes for Asian and Hispanic-origin households were not statistically different (Table 1 and Figure 1).

- Native-born households and households maintained by a noncitizen had declines in real median income between 2008 and 2009.[3] The changes in the median income of all foreign-born households and households maintained by a naturalized citizen were not statistically significant (Table 1).

- The Midwest and West experienced declines in real median household income between 2008 and 2009 (2.1 percent and 1.9 percent, respectively).[4] The changes in median household incomes in the Northeast and South were not statistically significant (Table 1).

- The change in income inequality between 2008 and 2009 was not statistically significant, as measured by the shares of aggregate household income by quintiles and the Gini index (Tables 3 and A-2).[5]

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 panel include:

- The proportion of households in the bottom income 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 income quintile than households whose householders had higher levels of education.

- Approximately 31.6 percent of the population had at least one spell of poverty lasting 2 or more months during the 4-year period from 2004 to 2007.

- Chronic poverty was relatively uncommon, with 2.2 percent of the population living in poverty all 48 months of the period.

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.

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.sipp.census.gov/sipp>.

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

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[3] Native-born households are those in which the householder was born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. island areas of Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, or the Virgin Islands of the United States or was born in a foreign country but had at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. All other households are considered foreign born regardless of the date of entry into the United States or citizenship status. The CPS does not interview households in Puerto Rico. Of all householders, 86.8 percent were native born; 6.7 percent were foreign born, naturalized citizens; and 6.5 percent were noncitizens (the difference in the percentage of householders who were naturalized citizens and those who were noncitizens is not statistically significant).

[4] The difference in the declines in median household income between the Midwest and West was not statistically significant.

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

Table 1.
Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2008 and 2009

(Income in 2009 dollars. Households and people as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf*)

Characteristic	2008			2009[1]			Percentage change in real median income	
		Median income (dollars)			Median income (dollars)			
	Number (thousands)	Estimate	90 percent confidence interval[2] (±)	Number (thousands)	Estimate	90 percent confidence interval[2] (±)	Estimate	90 percent confidence interval[2] (±)
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	**117,181**	**50,112**	**225**	**117,538**	**49,777**	**350**	**−0.7**	**0.68**
Type of Household								
Family households.	78,850	62,383	421	78,833	61,265	311	*−1.8	0.68
Married-couple.	59,118	72,733	538	58,410	71,830	410	*−1.2	0.75
Female householder, no husband present. . .	14,480	32,947	618	14,843	32,597	541	−1.1	2.00
Male householder, no wife present	5,252	48,999	1,088	5,580	48,084	1,156	−1.9	2.59
Nonfamily households	38,331	29,964	305	38,705	30,444	281	*1.6	1.13
Female householder	20,637	24,919	382	20,442	25,269	345	1.4	1.68
Male householder	17,694	35,869	434	18,263	36,611	456	*2.1	1.43
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	95,297	52,113	249	95,489	51,861	253	−0.5	0.55
White, not Hispanic	82,884	55,319	369	83,158	54,461	459	*−1.6	0.86
Black	14,595	34,088	723	14,730	32,584	648	*−4.4	2.24
Asian	4,573	65,388	2,271	4,687	65,469	2,084	0.1	3.81
Hispanic (any race)	13,425	37,769	796	13,298	38,039	826	0.7	2.04
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	92,346	56,575	339	92,268	55,821	321	*−1.3	0.66
15 to 24 years	6,357	32,148	615	6,233	30,733	693	*−4.4	2.29
25 to 34 years	19,302	51,205	534	19,257	50,199	551	*−2.0	1.20
35 to 44 years	22,171	62,715	941	21,519	61,083	536	*−2.6	1.41
45 to 54 years	24,633	64,105	929	24,871	64,235	929	0.2	1.65
55 to 64 years	19,883	57,048	872	20,387	56,973	714	−0.1	1.60
65 years and older.	24,834	29,631	369	25,270	31,354	372	*5.8	1.47
Nativity of Householder								
Native born	101,585	50,862	244	102,039	50,503	252	*−0.7	0.55
Foreign born	15,596	43,328	1,018	15,499	43,923	1,234	1.4	3.01
Naturalized citizen	7,668	51,328	946	7,834	51,975	859	1.3	2.02
Not a citizen	7,928	37,807	1,052	7,666	36,089	865	*−4.5	2.84
Region								
Northeast.	21,309	54,140	1,101	21,479	53,073	924	−2.0	2.12
Midwest	26,282	49,922	533	26,390	48,877	711	*−2.1	1.44
South	43,423	45,417	444	43,611	45,615	464	0.4	1.14
West	26,166	54,876	864	26,058	53,833	895	*−1.9	1.81
Residence								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	97,865	51,656	244	98,379	51,522	255	−0.3	0.55
Inside principal cities	39,065	44,029	562	38,850	44,852	569	*1.9	1.48
Outside principal cities.	58,800	57,684	577	59,529	56,582	428	*−1.9	1.00
Outside metropolitan statistical areas [4]	19,315	40,630	660	19,159	40,135	642	−1.2	1.82
EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS								
Men with earnings	59,861	46,191	238	56,053	47,127	242	*2.0	0.62
Women with earnings	44,156	35,609	174	43,217	36,278	173	*1.9	0.58

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.
Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2008 and 2009—Con.

(Income in 2009 dollars. Households and people as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf*)

Characteristic	2008			2009[1]			Percentage change in real median income	
		Median income (dollars)			Median income (dollars)			
	Number (thousands)	Estimate	90 percent confidence interval[2] (±)	Number (thousands)	Estimate	90 percent confidence interval[2] (±)	Estimate	90 percent confidence interval[2] (±)
PER CAPITA INCOME[5]								
Total[3]	**301,483**	**26,862**	**161**	**304,280**	**26,530**	**160**	***−1.2**	**0.70**
White	240,852	28,394	185	242,403	28,034	183	*−1.3	0.76
White, not Hispanic	197,159	31,194	216	197,436	30,941	214	−0.8	0.81
Black	38,076	18,336	326	38,624	18,135	327	−1.1	2.10
Asian	13,315	30,177	916	14,011	30,653	1,053	1.6	3.90
Hispanic (any race)	47,485	15,615	292	48,901	15,063	276	*−3.5	1.87

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

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

[2] 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. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_238sa.pdf>

[3] Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White **and** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian **and** Black or African American, is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2000. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately in this table.

[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 data shown in this section are per capita incomes and their respective confidence intervals. Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group (excluding patients or inmates in institutional quarters).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2009 and 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 1.
Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1967 to 2009
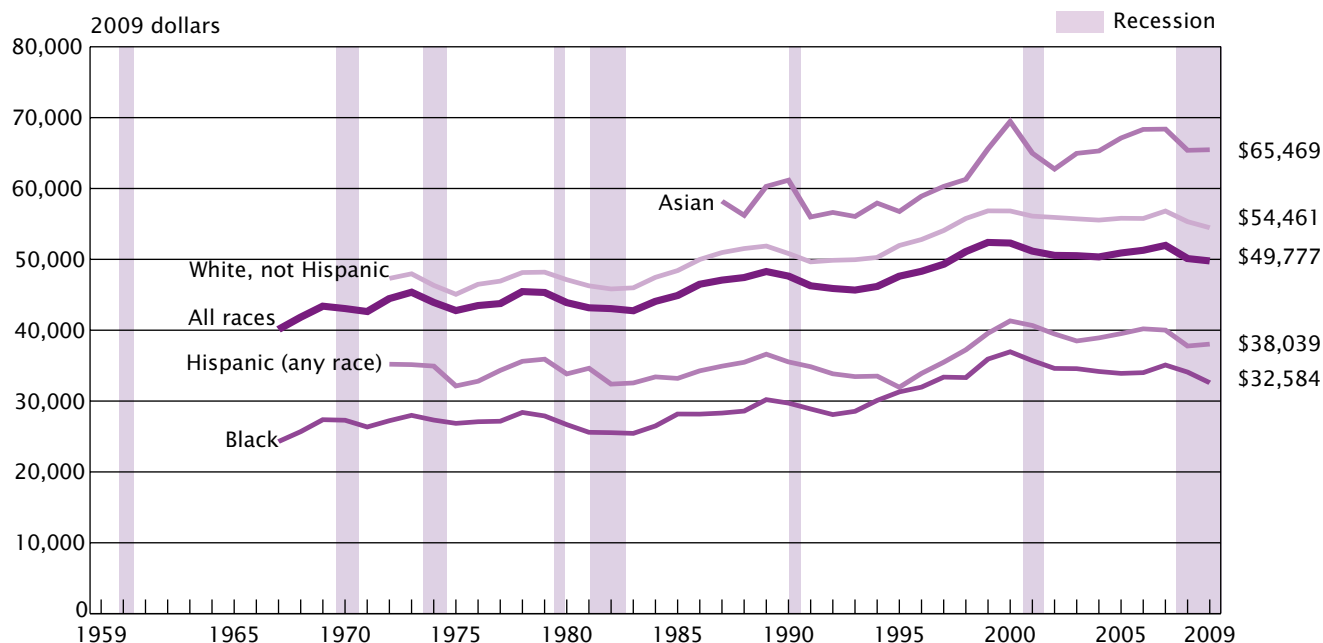
Note: Median household income data are not available prior to 1967. For information on recessions, see Appendix A.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 2.
Change in Real Median Income and Earnings, Number of Workers, and Percentage of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers During Income Years Surrounding Recessions by Sex: 1969 to 2009

(Income and earnings in 2009 dollars. Information for people 15 years and older beginning with 1980 and people 14 years and older for previous years. Before 1989, earnings are for civilian workers only. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf)

Recessions[1]	Income years	Percentage change in real median household income	Change in number of workers with earnings (in thousands)		Change in number of full-time, year-round workers with earnings (in thousands)		Percentage-point change in the percentage of full-time, year-round workers with earnings		Percentage change in median earnings of all workers		Percentage change in median earnings of full-time, year-round workers	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
December 2007, trough not yet defined	2007 to 2009	*–4.2	*–2,548	*–1,323	*–6,931	*–2,396	*–6.1	*–2.2	*–4.1	*–2.8	*1.0	–0.1
March 2001 to November 2001	1999 to 2002	* –3.5	* 1,178	358	462	* 1,005	–0.5	* 1.1	* –2.6	* 7.6	0.4	* 6.3
July 1990 to March 1991	1989 to 1991	*–4.2	–5	458	*–1,790	*1,096	*–2.5	*1.4	*–6.0	1.0	–1.0	0.7
January 1980 to July 1980 and July 1981 to November 1982	1978 to 1983	*–6.0	*2,235	*4,710	492	*4,252	*–1.5	*4.2	*–10.1	*6.4	*–5.6	1.0
November 1973 to March 1975	1973 to 1975	*–5.7	–170	*1,343	*–2,314	257	*–3.7	–0.7	*–6.4	1.6	*–4.2	–0.5
December 1969 to November 1970. . .	1969 to 1971	*–1.7	*1,613	*748	–189	*628	*–2.2	0.8	*–2.2	*6.3	*1.5	*2.6

* Statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

[1] Recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research, a private research organization.

Note: Income years are based on peak income year prior to or during the start of the recession and the trough income year near or after the end of the recession.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1970 to 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

- Both men and women, 15 years old and over, who worked full-time, year-round experienced increases in real median earnings between 2008 and 2009. The median earnings of men increased 2.0 percent, from $46,191 to $47,127; and the earnings of women increased by 1.9 percent, from $35,609 to $36,278.[6] In 2009, the female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.77, not statistically different from the 2008 ratio (Table 1 and Figure 2).

- The median earnings of all working males 15 years old and over was $36,331 in 2009, not statistically different from their 2008 median, while the earnings of their female counterparts increased by 1.9 percent, from $25,553 to $26,030 (Table A-4).

- Real per capita income declined by 1.2 percent for the total population, 1.3 percent for Whites, and 3.5 percent for Hispanics between 2008 and 2009.[7] The changes for non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks, and Asians were not statistically significant (Table 1).[8]

Household Income

Real median household income was $49,777 in 2009, not statistically different from the 2008 median. Since 2007, the year before the most recent recession, median household income has declined 4.2 percent (from $51,965) and is 5.0 percent below the median household income peak ($52,388) that occurred in 1999 (Tables 1, 2, and A-1).[9] Though the trough of the recession that began in December 2007 has not yet been defined, the 4.2 percent income decline is:[10]

- Not statistically different from the declines in income for the years surrounding the two recessions lasting from March 2001 to November 2001 and from July 1990 to March 1991.

- Larger than the 1.7 percent decline for the income years surrounding the December 1969 to November 1970 recession.[11]

- Smaller than the declines for the income years surrounding the January 1980 to July 1980 and July 1981 to November 1982 combined recessions (6.0 percent) and the November 1973 to March 1975 recession (5.7 percent) (Figure 1 and Tables 1, 2, and A-1).[12]

[6] The difference between the percentage increases in the earnings of men and women was not statistically significant.

[7] The difference between the declines for the overall and White populations was not statistically significant.

[8] Unlike medians, per capita and means are affected by extremely high and low incomes.

[9] The difference between the percentage declines of 2007 to 2009 and 1999 to 2009 in median household income was not statistically significant. In addition, the difference between the 1999 and 2007 medians is not statistically significant. The median household income peak of $52,388 in 1999 and the $52,301 median household income in 2000 are not statistically different.

[10] Recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research, a private research organization. See Appendix A for a list of peak and trough months.

[11] Discussion is limited to recessions occurring after 1967, the first year that household income estimates were derived from the CPS ASEC.

[12] The difference between the declines in income for the combined January 1980 to July 1980 and July 1981 to November 1982 recessions and the November 1973 to March 1975 recession was not statistically significant.

Race and Hispanic Origin

Real median income declined for Black households and non-Hispanic White households between 2008 and 2009 (Table 1 and Figure 1); the changes for the Asian and Hispanic-origin households were not statistically significant. The decline for Black households was 4.4 percent, larger than the 1.6 percent decline for non-Hispanic White households.

In comparison to the respective income peaks before the 2001 recession, 2009 household income was 5.0 percent lower for all races combined (from $52,388 in 1999), 4.2 percent lower for non-Hispanic Whites (from $56,843 in 1999), 11.8 percent lower for Blacks (from $36,952 in 2000), 5.7 percent lower for Asians (from $69,448 in 2000), and 7.9 percent lower for Hispanics (from $41,312 in 2000).[13]

Among the race groups, Asian households had the highest median income in 2009 ($65,469). The median income for non-Hispanic-White households was $54,461; for Black households it was $32,584; and for Hispanic households it was $38,039. Comparing the income of non-Hispanic-White households to that of other households shows that the 2009 ratio of Asian to non-Hispanic-White income was 1.20, the ratio of Black to non-Hispanic-White income was 0.60, and the ratio of Hispanic to non-Hispanic-White income was 0.70. Between 1972 (the first year that income data for the Hispanic

and non-Hispanic-White populations were collected in the CPS ASEC) and 2009, the Black-to-non-Hispanic-White income ratio increased from 0.58 to 0.60. Over the same period, the Hispanic-to-non-Hispanic-White income ratio declined from 0.74 to 0.70. Income data for the Asian population was first available in 1987. The Asian-to-non-Hispanic White income ratios for 1987 and 2009 were not statistically different, 1.14 and 1.20, respectively.

Age of Householder

Change in real median household income by age of the householder between 2008 and 2009 was not uniform across the age groups. The median income of households with householders under 65 declined (1.3 percent), while the income of households with householders 65 and older increased (5.8 percent). More precisely, declines in median income were experienced by households with householders aged 15 to 24 (4.4 percent decline), 25 to 34 (2.0 percent decline), and 35 to 44 (2.6 percent decline). Changes in the incomes of households with householders aged 45 to 54 and 55 to 64 were not statistically significant.[14]

Nativity

Native-born households and households maintained by a noncitizen had declines in real median income between 2008 and 2009. The changes in the median income of foreign-born households and households maintained by a naturalized citizen were not statistically significant. The decline for native-born households was 0.7 percent, and for households maintained by a noncitizen, the decline was 4.5 percent. In 2009,

households maintained by naturalized citizens had the highest income, $51,975; followed by native-born households, $50,503; and noncitizen households, $36,089 (Table 1).

Region[15]

Real median household income in the Midwest and West experienced declines of 2.1 percent and 1.9 percent between 2008 and 2009 (Table 1).[16] The changes in the median incomes in the Northeast and South were not statistically significant. In 2009, households in the West ($53,833) and Northeast ($53,073) had the highest median household incomes, followed by the Midwest ($48,877) and the South ($45,615).[17]

Residence

Between 2008 and 2009, both households inside and outside of principal cities within metropolitan areas experienced changes in real median income, but in opposite directions (Table 1). Households inside principal cities experienced a 1.9 percent increase in income, whereas households outside principal cities experienced a 1.9 percent decline. In 2009, households within metropolitan areas but outside principal cities had the highest median income ($56,582), and households outside metropolitan areas had the lowest ($40,135).

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[13] Except for the differences between the decline for Blacks compared with the declines for non-Hispanic Whites and Asians and the difference between the declines for non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics, the differences between the remaining declines were not statistically significant. For all races, the median household income peak of $52,388 in 1999 was not statistically different from the 2000 median of $52,301. For non-Hispanic Whites, the $56,843 income peak in 1999 was not statistically different from the 2000 median of $56,826. For Blacks, the $36,952 income peak in 2000 was not statistically different from the 1999 median of $35,928. For Hispanics, the $41,312 income peak in 2000 was not statistically different from the 2001 median of $40,665.

[14] Except for the difference between the declines in the income of households with householders under 65 compared with the decline for those aged 15 to 24, the differences among the declines discussed in this paragraph were not statistically significant.

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

[16] The difference in the declines in median household income between the Midwest and West was not statistically significant.

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

Income Inequality

The Census Bureau has traditionally used two methods to measure income inequality: (1) the shares of aggregate household income received by quintiles and (2) the Gini index. In addition to these measures, the Census Bureau also produces estimates of the ratio of income percentiles, the Theil index, the mean logarithmic deviation of income (MLD), and the Atkinson measures.[18]

The change in income inequality between 2008 and 2009 was not statistically significant as measured by the shares of aggregate household income by quintiles, the Gini index, the MLD, or Atkinson measures. The Theil index was the only inequality measure to show a statistically significant change—a 1.3 percent increase (Tables 3 and A-2). In 2009, the share of aggregate income received by the bottom quintile was 3.4 percent; the second quintile, 8.6 percent; the third, 14.6 percent; the fourth, 23.2 percent; and the highest quintile, 50.3 percent. Households in the lowest quintile had incomes of $20,453 or less; those in the second quintile had incomes ranging from $20,454 to $38,550; those in the third quintile had incomes ranging from $38,551 to $61,801; those in the fourth quintile had incomes ranging from $61,802 to $100,000; and those in the highest quintile had incomes of $100,001 or more.

The Gini index was 0.468 in 2009. Except for the 1.5 percent decline in the Gini index between 2006 and 2007, there were no other statistically significant annual changes since 1993, the earliest year available for comparable measures of income inequality.[19] Since 1993, the Gini index is up 3.1 percent. (Table A-2 lists historical money income inequality measures.)[20]

Between 2008 and 2009, the changes in the real household income at the 50th (median), 10th, and 90th percentiles were not statistically significant (Table A-2). However, comparing the change in household income between 1999, the year that household income peaked before the 2001 recession, and 2009 suggests income inequality is increasing. Income at the 50th and 10th percentiles declined—5.0 percent and 9.0 percent, respectively—while the change in income at the 90th percentile was not statistically significant. Between 1999 and 2009, the 90th-to-the-10th-percentile income ratio increased from 10.42 to 11.36.

Equivalence-Adjusted Income Inequality

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

1. On average, children consume less than adults.

2. As family size increases, expenses do not increase at the same rate.

3. The increase in expenses is larger for a first child of a single-parent family than the first child of a two-adult family.[21]

Table 3 shows several income inequality measures, including aggregate income shares and the Gini index, using both money income and equivalence-adjusted income for 2008 and 2009. For both 2008 and 2009, the Gini index is lower based on the equivalence-adjusted income estimate than under the traditional money-income estimate, suggesting a more equal income distribution. Comparing the shares of aggregate household income received by quintile historically shows higher shares of income in the lower quintiles and lower shares in the higher quintiles for equivalence-adjusted income than for money income. This redistribution would be expected because at the lower end of the income distribution there is a higher concentration of single-person households and smaller family sizes in relation to those at the upper end of the distribution.

In 2009, the lowest quintile share of aggregate income for equivalence-adjusted income (3.4 percent) was not higher than the lowest quintile share of aggregate income for money income. This is the first time that shares of aggregate income in the lowest quintile for equivalence-adjusted income and money income were not statistically different.

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

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

[20] 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>.

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

Table 3.
Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income: 2008 and 2009

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf*)

Measure	2008 Money income Esti-mate	2008 Money income 90 percent confi-dence interval[1] (±)	2008 Equivalence-adjusted income Esti-mate	2008 Equivalence-adjusted income 90 percent confi-dence interval[1] (±)	2009 Money income Esti-mate	2009 Money income 90 percent confi-dence interval[1] (±)	2009 Equivalence-adjusted income Esti-mate	2009 Equivalence-adjusted income 90 percent confi-dence interval[1] (±)	Percentage change Money income Esti-mate	Percentage change Money income 90 percent confi-dence interval[1] (±)	Percentage change Equivalence-adjusted income Esti-mate	Percentage change Equivalence-adjusted income 90 percent confi-dence interval[1] (±)
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile												
Lowest quintile	3.4	0.04	3.6	0.03	3.4	0.04	3.4	0.03	–	1.27	*–5.6	0.96
Second quintile	8.6	0.09	9.4	0.07	8.6	0.09	9.2	0.07	–	1.24	*–2.1	0.87
Middle quintile	14.7	0.16	15.1	0.11	14.6	0.16	15.0	0.11	–0.7	1.23	–0.7	0.85
Fourth quintile	23.3	0.25	22.9	0.17	23.2	0.25	22.9	0.17	–0.4	1.24	–	0.84
Highest quintile	50.0	0.54	49.0	0.36	50.3	0.55	49.4	0.36	0.6	1.25	0.8	0.83
Top 5 percent	21.5	0.49	21.4	0.31	21.7	0.49	21.7	0.33	0.9	2.61	1.4	1.76
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.466	0.0045	0.451	0.0028	0.468	0.0046	0.458	0.0028	0.4	1.11	*1.6	0.72
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.541	0.0104	0.614	0.0077	0.550	0.0105	0.665	0.0081	1.7	2.22	*8.3	1.52
Theil	0.398	0.0002	0.380	0.0001	0.403	0.0002	0.394	0.0001	*1.3	0.05	*3.7	0.04
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.096	0.0018	0.092	0.0012	0.097	0.0018	0.095	0.0012	1.1	2.16	*3.3	1.47
e=0.50	0.188	0.0029	0.183	0.0019	0.190	0.0030	0.190	0.0020	1.0	1.75	*3.8	1.22
e=0.75	0.285	0.0038	0.287	0.0026	0.288	0.0039	0.300	0.0026	1.0	1.55	*4.5	1.06

– Represents or rounds to zero.

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

[1] A 90 percent confidence interval (C.I.) 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. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_238sa.pdf>.

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2009 and 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

(Table A-3 lists historical equivalence-adjusted inequality measures.)

For equivalence-adjusted income, between 2008 and 2009, there was an increase in the Gini index and the redistribution of aggregate income shares, suggesting an increase in income inequality. Specifically, between 2008 and 2009, for the lowest quintile, the aggregate share of income decreased from 3.6 percent to 3.4 percent; and for the second quintile, the aggregate share of income declined from 9.4 percent to 9.2 percent. The changes between 2008 and 2009 in the aggregate shares for the middle, fourth, and highest quintiles were not statistically significant.

Each income inequality summary measure based on the equivalence-adjusted income distribution showed a statistically significant increase between 2008 and 2009 (Table 3). The Gini index increased from 0.451 in 2008 to 0.458 in 2009—the second annual significant increase. The MLD, which measures the gap between the median and average income, increased 8.3 percent between 2008 and 2009. The Theil index 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 Theil index increased from 0.380 to 0.394 between 2008 and 2009. The Atkinson measure, useful in determining which end of the distribution contributed most to inequality, increased between 2008 and 2009 for both high and low values of the epsilon (e)

parameter.[22] Between 2008 and 2009, the Atkinson measure calculated with an e=0.25 increased by 3.3 percent; and with e=0.75, it increased 4.5 percent.[23]

Table A-3 shows equivalence-adjusted measures of income distribution for income years 1967 to 2009.[24] Over the 1967-to-2009 period, all equivalence-adjusted inequality measures increased more than the

[22] Higher values for the epsilon parameter (e) when calculating the Atkinson measure increases sensitivity of changes at the lower end of the distribution, while lower values increase sensitivity of changes at the upper end of the distribution.

[23] The difference between the percentage changes in the Atkinson measure based on e=0.25 and e=0.75 was not statistically significant.

[24] This is the first year a historical series of equivalence-adjusted income inequality has been produced back to 1967.

Figure 2.
Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio and Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years and Older by Sex: 1960 to 2009

Earnings in thousands (2009 dollars), ratio in percent

Recession

Female-to-male earnings ratio

77 percent

Earnings of men

$47,127

Earnings of women

$36,278
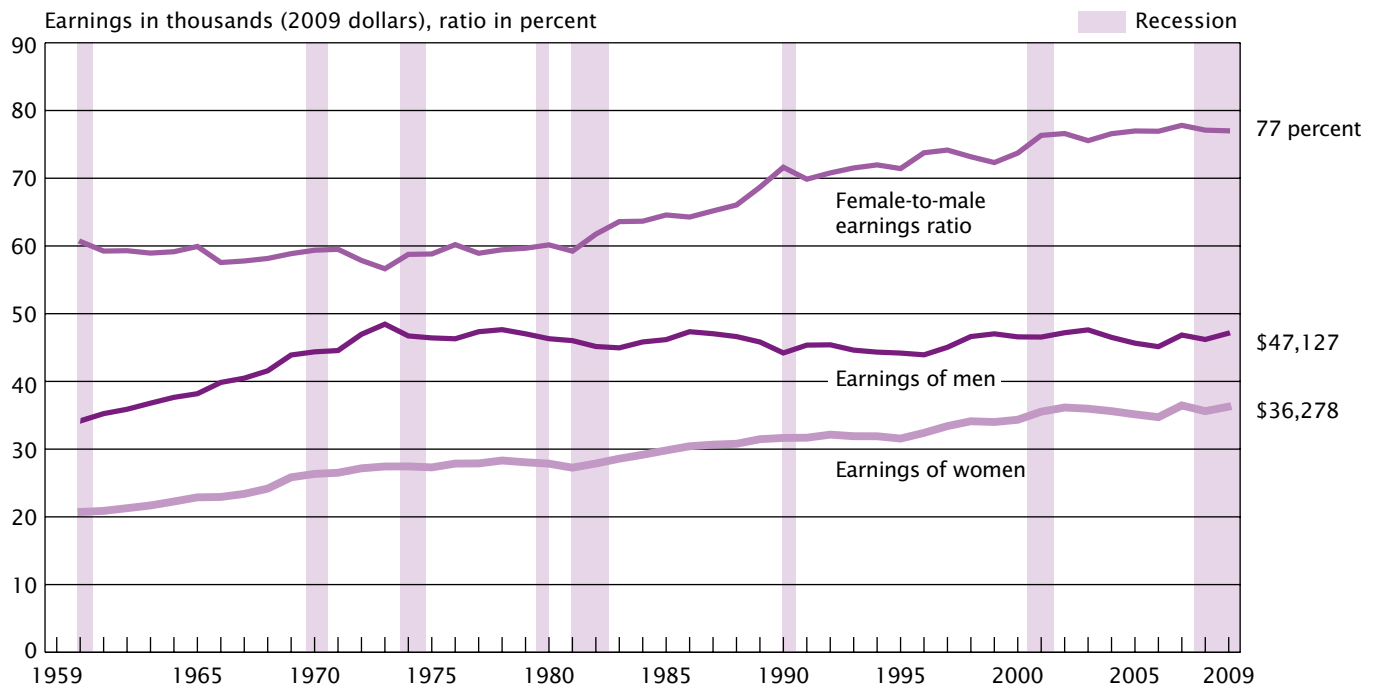
Note: Data on earnings of full-time, year-round workers are not readily available before 1960. For information on recessions, see Appendix A.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

money income inequality measures. The equivalence-adjusted Gini index increased 23.8 percent compared with 17.9 percent for the money income Gini index; the equivalence-adjusted MLD increased 88.9 percent compared with 44.7 percent for the money income MLD; the equivalence-adjusted Theil index increased 58.9 percent compared with 40.4 percent for the money income Theil index; and the equivalence-adjusted Atkinson measure increased at e=0.25 by 55.7 percent, at e=0.50 by 53.2 percent, and e=0.75 by 54.6 percent compared with 36.6 percent, 32.9 percent, and 30.9 percent, respectively for the money income Atkinson measure at each epsilon.[25]

[25] The differences between the percentage changes in the equivalence-adjusted Atkinson measure based on each epsilon were not statistically significant. The difference between the percentage changes in the money income Atkinson measure based on e=0.50 and e=0.75 was not statistically significant.

Work Experience and Earnings

The number of working men and women aged 15 and older with earnings decreased between 2008 and 2009—men decreased by 2.1 million to 81.9 million and women decreased by 1.6 million to 73.0 million (Figure 3 and Table A-4). The number of full-time, year-round workers also decreased.[26] The number of men who worked full-time, year-round decreased by 3.8 million (to 56.1 million), and the number of women who worked full-time, year round

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

decreased by about 939,000 (to 43.2 million) between 2008 and 2009. An estimated 68.4 percent of working men with earnings and 59.2 percent of working women with earnings worked full-time, year-round in 2009, a decline of 2.8 percentage points for men (from 71.2 percent in 2008); for women, the change was not statistically significant.

The 2009 median earnings of all working men aged 15 and older, regardless of work experience, was $36,331, not statistically different from the 2008 median in real terms; while that of their female counterparts increased by 1.9 percent to $26,030 (Table A-4). Meanwhile, both men and women who worked full-time, year-round experienced increases in real median earnings between 2008 and 2009. Median earnings increased 2.0 percent for full-time, year-round working men (from $46,191 to $47,127)

and 1.9 percent for women who worked full-time, year-round (from $35,609 to $36,278).[27] In 2009, the female-to-male earnings ratio of full-time, year-round workers was 0.77, not statistically different from the 2008 ratio (Table 1 and Figure 2).

Since 2007, the year before the most recent recession, the number of working men with earnings decreased by 2.5 million (from 84.5 million to 81.9 million). The number of working women with earnings decreased by 1.3 million (from 74.3 million to 73.0 million) (Figure 3 and Table A-4). Between 2007 and 2009, the real median earnings of male workers declined by 4.1 percent (from $37,898 to $36,331) and for female workers by 2.8 percent (from $26,770 to $26,030). Though the trough of the recession that began in December 2007 has not yet been defined, no other set of income years surrounding the recessions dating from 1969 to the present has experienced such a large decline in the number of workers, or in the percentage-point declines in the percentage of male and female full-time, year-round workers (Figure 3 and Tables 2 and A-4). In addition, 2007 to 2009 is the only period (dating from 1969 to present) showing a decline in women's real median earnings. For men, the 2007 to 2009 decline in real median earnings is:

- Larger than the declines in earnings for the income years surrounding the March 2001 to November 2001 recession (2.6 percent decline) and the December 1969 to November 1970 recession (2.2 percent decline).[28]

- Smaller than the declines in earnings for the income years surrounding the recession lasting from July 1990 to March 1991 (6.0 percent decline); the January 1980 to July 1980 and July 1981 to November 1982 combined recessions (10.1 percent decline); and the November 1973 to March 1975 recession (6.4 percent decline).[29]

Between 2007 and 2009, the real median earnings of full-time, year-round male workers increased by 1.0 percent (from $46,669 to $47,127); the change was not statistically significant for full-time, year-round female workers, with a median of $36,278 in 2009. However, between 2007 and 2009, the number of males working full-time, year-round with earnings decreased by 6.9 million; the number of females working full-time, year-round with earnings decreased by 2.4 million. Since the CPS ASEC is not a longitudinal survey, we cannot determine how the loss of these 9.3 million workers (who worked full-time, year-round in 2007 and did not work in 2009, or who worked full-time, year-round in 2007 and in 2009 worked less than full-time, year-round) affected median earnings (Tables 2 and A-4).

Examining the change between 2007 and 2009 in the number of workers with earnings by characteristics such as age, educational attainment, occupation, and class of worker shows that, in many cases, the number of male workers with earnings declined. Although the same can be said for their female counterparts, there were some cases in which the number of female workers increased.

Between 2007 and 2009, the number of male workers with earnings in the age groups 15 to 24 and 25 to 44 declined by 1.3 million and

1.4 million, respectively. For female workers with earnings, declines were evident in these age groups as well, 766,000 and 1.3 million, respectively; while the number of female workers 45 to 64 years old increased by 579,000 (Table A-5).[30]

Declines were evident in the number of male workers with earnings between 2007 and 2009 within the educational attainment categories of some college, no degree (678,000 decline), ninth to twelfth grade, nongraduate (348,000 decline), and those with less than a ninth grade education (234,000 decline). Declines were evident for female workers with earnings within the categories high school graduate (639,000 decline) and some college, no degree (646,000 decline); while female workers with an associate's degree or bachelor's degree or more increased (gains of 365,000 and 514,000, respectively).[31]

The occupation groups with statistically significant declines in the number of male workers with earnings between 2007 and 2009 were construction and extraction occupations (1.0 million decline), transportation and material-moving occupations (709,000 decline), production occupations (634,000 decline), and sales and related occupations (586,000 decline). Statistically significant declines in the number of female workers with earnings by occupation group occurred in management, business, and financial operations occupations (413,000 decline); office and administrative support occupations (1.3 million decline); and production occupations (712,000

Figure 3.

Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers With Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2009

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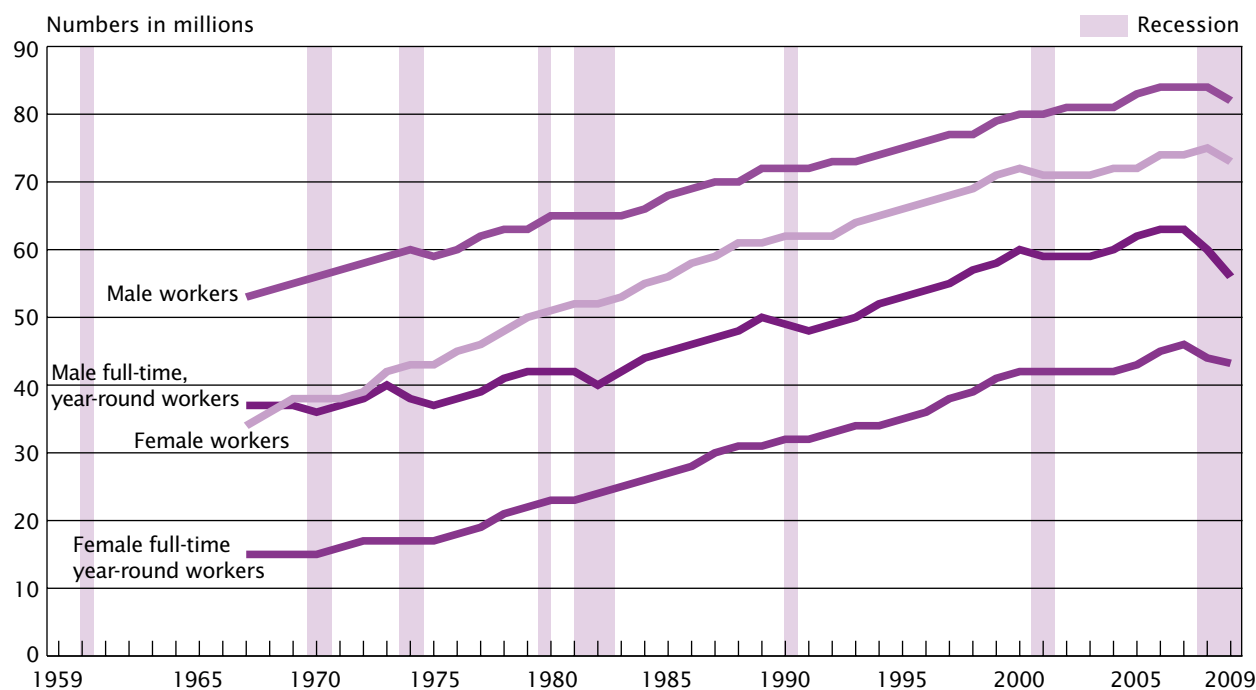
Note: Data on number of workers not readily available before 1967. People 15 years old and older beginning in 1980 and people 14 years old and older as of the following year for previous years. Before 1989, data are for civilian workers only. For information on recessions, see Appendix A.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

decline). Between 2007 and 2009, women gained jobs in professional and related occupations (658,000 gain); service occupations (646,000 gain); and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (87,000 gain).[32]

[32] Except for the following differences, the differences among the declines in this paragraph were not statistically significant: The difference between the decline in the number of females in production occupations compared with the declines for males in sales and related occupations and females in office and administrative support occupations; the difference between the decline in the number of males in construction and extraction occupations and females in management, business, and financial operations occupations; and the difference between the decline in the number of females in office and administrative support occupations compared with the declines in the number of females in management, business, and financial operations occupations and males in production occupations and transportation and material-moving occupations. In addition, the difference between the increases in the number of females in professional and related occupations and those in service occupations was not statistically significant.

By class of worker, between 2007 and 2009, declines in the number of male workers with earnings occurred in the private wage and salary (2.3 million decline) and self-employed (426,000 decline) worker categories (Table A-5). For female workers with earnings, a decline of 1.4 million occurred in the private wage and salary worker category (Table A-5).

Per Capita Income[33]

Real per capita income declined by 1.2 percent for the total population

[33] The per capita income data presented in this report are not directly comparable with estimates of personal per capita income prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. The lack of correspondence stems from the differences in income definition and coverage. For further details, see <www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/compare1.html>.

between 2008 and 2009.[34] In 2009, the per capita income for the overall population was $26,530; for Whites it was $28,034; for non-Hispanic Whites, $30,941; for Blacks, $18,135; for Asians, $30,653; and for Hispanics, $15,063.[35] Per capita income declined 1.3 percent for Whites and 3.5 percent for Hispanics (Table 1).[36] The changes for non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks, and Asians were not statistically significant.

[34] Unlike medians, per capita and means are affected by extremely high and low incomes.
[35] The difference between the per capita incomes of the non-Hispanic-White and Asian populations was not statistically significant.
[36] The difference between the declines for the overall and White populations was not statistically significant.

POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES[37]

Highlights

- The official poverty rate in 2009 was 14.3 percent—up from 13.2 percent in 2008. This was the second statistically significant annual increase in the poverty rate since 2004 (Table 4 and Figure 4).

- In 2009, 43.6 million people were in poverty, up from 39.8 million in 2008—the third consecutive annual increase in the number of people in poverty (Table 4 and Figure 4).

- Between 2008 and 2009, the poverty rate increased for non-Hispanic Whites (from 8.6 percent to 9.4 percent), for Blacks (from

24.7 percent to 25.8 percent), and for Hispanics (from 23.2 percent to 25.3 percent). For Asians, the 2009 poverty rate (12.5 percent) was not statistically different from the 2008 poverty rate (Table 4).[38]

- The poverty rate in 2009 (14.3 percent) was the highest poverty rate since 1994 but was 8.1 percentage points lower than the poverty rate in 1959, the first year for which poverty estimates are available (Figure 4).

- The number of people in poverty in 2009 (43.6 million) is the largest number in the 51 years for which poverty estimates have been published (Figure 4).

- Between 2008 and 2009, the poverty rate increased for children under the age of 18 (from 19.0 percent to 20.7 percent) and people aged 18 to 64 (from 11.7 percent to 12.9 percent), but decreased for

people aged 65 and older (from 9.7 percent to 8.9 percent) (Table 4).[39]

Impact of the 2007 Economic Downturn

The poverty rate and the number in poverty increased by 1.9 percentage points and 6.3 million between 2007 and 2009 (Table 5). The increase in the overall poverty rate was:

- Larger than the increase in the poverty rate during the November 1973 to March 1975 recession.[40]

- Smaller than the increase in the poverty rates associated with the January 1980 to July 1980 and July 1981 to November 1982 combined recessions.

Between 2007 and 2009, the child poverty rate and the number in poverty increased by 2.7 percentage points and 2.1 million.

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[37] OMB determined the official definition of poverty in Statistical Poverty Directive 14. Poverty thresholds are updated each year using the change in the average annual Consumer Price Index for All Consumers (CPI-U). Since the average annual CPI-U for 2009 was lower than the average annual CPI-U for 2008, poverty thresholds for 2009 are slightly lower (0.4 percent) than the corresponding thresholds for 2008. Appendix B provides a more detailed description of how the Census Bureau calculates poverty.

[38] The poverty rate for Blacks was not statistically different from that of Hispanics.

[39] Since unrelated individuals under 15 are excluded from the poverty universe, there are 460,000 fewer children in the poverty universe than in the total civilian noninstitutionalized population.

[40] The apparent changes in the poverty rates across the March 2001 to November 2001 and December 1969 to November 1970 recessions were not statistically different from zero.

Figure 4.
Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 2009
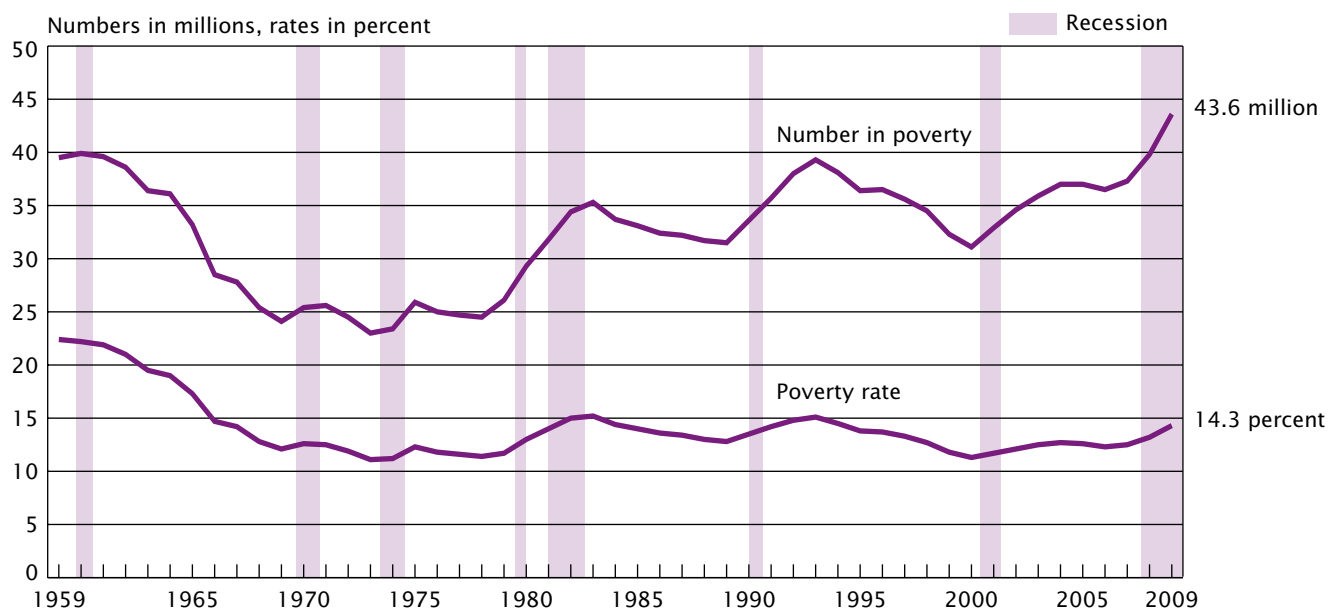
Note: The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. For information on recessions, see Appendix A.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 4.
People and Families in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2008 and 2009

(Numbers in thousands, confidence intervals [C.I.] in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf*)

Characteristic	2008					2009					Change in poverty[2]	
		Below poverty					Below poverty					
	Total	Number	90 percent C.I.[1] (±)	Percent	90 percent C.I.[1] (±)	Total	Number	90 percent C.I.[1] (±)	Percent	90 percent C.I.[1] (±)	Number	Percent
PEOPLE												
Total	**301,041**	**39,829**	**701**	**13.2**	**0.2**	**303,820**	**43,569**	**732**	**14.3**	**0.2**	***3,740**	***1.1**
Family Status												
In families	248,301	28,564	607	11.5	0.2	249,384	31,197	633	12.5	0.3	*2,634	*1.0
Householder........................	78,874	8,147	192	10.3	0.2	78,867	8,792	201	11.1	0.3	*644	*0.8
Related children under 18	72,980	13,507	353	18.5	0.5	73,410	14,774	366	20.1	0.5	*1,267	*1.6
Related children under 6	24,884	5,295	231	21.3	0.9	25,104	5,983	244	23.8	0.9	*688	*2.6
In unrelated subfamilies.................	1,207	555	89	46.0	5.4	1,357	693	99	51.1	5.1	*138	5.1
Reference person	452	207	54	45.7	8.9	521	253	60	48.7	8.3	47	2.9
Children under 18	712	341	61	47.8	6.2	747	423	68	56.6	6.0	*82	*8.7
Unrelated individuals...................	51,534	10,710	228	20.8	0.3	53,079	11,678	242	22.0	0.3	*968	*1.2
Male........................	25,240	4,759	139	18.9	0.5	26,269	5,255	147	20.0	0.5	*496	*1.1
Female........................	26,293	5,951	158	22.6	0.5	26,811	6,424	166	24.0	0.5	*473	*1.3
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin												
White........................	240,548	26,990	592	11.2	0.2	242,047	29,830	621	12.3	0.3	*2,841	*1.1
White, not Hispanic	196,940	17,024	479	8.6	0.2	197,164	18,530	499	9.4	0.2	*1,506	*0.8
Black........................	37,966	9,379	337	24.7	0.8	38,556	9,944	345	25.8	0.8	*565	*1.1
Asian........................	13,310	1,576	145	11.8	1.1	14,005	1,746	152	12.5	1.1	*169	0.6
Hispanic (any race)	47,398	10,987	348	23.2	0.7	48,811	12,350	363	25.3	0.7	*1,363	*2.1
Age												
Under 18 years	74,068	14,068	359	19.0	0.5	74,579	15,451	372	20.7	0.5	*1,383	*1.7
18 to 64 years	189,185	22,105	536	11.7	0.3	190,627	24,684	563	12.9	0.3	*2,579	*1.3
65 years and older...................	37,788	3,656	134	9.7	0.4	38,613	3,433	130	8.9	0.3	*–223	*–0.8
Nativity												
Native born	264,314	33,293	650	12.6	0.2	266,223	36,407	678	13.7	0.3	*3,114	*1.1
Foreign born	36,727	6,536	345	17.8	0.9	37,597	7,162	361	19.0	0.9	*626	*1.3
Naturalized citizen	15,470	1,577	171	10.2	1.0	16,024	1,736	179	10.8	1.1	160	0.6
Not a citizen........................	21,257	4,959	301	23.3	1.3	21,573	5,425	315	25.1	1.3	*466	*1.8
Region												
Northeast........................	54,123	6,295	292	11.6	0.5	54,571	6,650	296	12.2	0.5	*355	0.6
Midwest........................	65,589	8,120	319	12.4	0.5	65,980	8,768	335	13.3	0.5	*648	*0.9
South........................	110,666	15,862	458	14.3	0.4	112,165	17,609	479	15.7	0.4	*1,747	*1.4
West........................	70,663	9,552	360	13.5	0.5	71,103	10,542	376	14.8	0.5	*990	*1.3
Residence												
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	253,048	32,570	643	12.9	0.3	256,028	35,655	672	13.9	0.3	*3,085	*1.1
Inside principal cities	97,217	17,222	481	17.7	0.5	97,725	18,261	496	18.7	0.5	*1,039	*1.0
Outside principal cities.................	155,831	15,348	456	9.8	0.3	158,302	17,394	484	11.0	0.3	*2,046	*1.1
Outside metropolitan statistical areas[4]	47,993	7,259	390	15.1	0.8	47,792	7,914	407	16.6	0.8	*656	*1.4
Work Experience												
Total, 16 years and older	236,024	27,216	587	11.5	0.2	238,095	29,625	609	12.4	0.3	*2,409	*0.9
All workers........................	158,317	10,085	372	6.4	0.2	154,772	10,680	382	6.9	0.2	*595	*0.5
Worked full-time, year-round	104,023	2,754	197	2.6	0.2	99,306	2,641	193	2.7	0.2	–113	–
Less than full-time, year-round..........	54,294	7,331	319	13.5	0.6	55,466	8,039	333	14.5	0.6	*708	*1.0
Did not work at least 1 week	77,707	17,131	477	22.0	0.6	83,323	18,944	499	22.7	0.5	*1,814	*0.7
FAMILIES												
Total	**78,874**	**8,147**	**192**	**10.3**	**0.2**	**78,867**	**8,792**	**201**	**11.1**	**0.3**	***644**	***0.8**
Type of Family												
Married-couple........................	59,137	3,261	112	5.5	0.2	58,428	3,409	114	5.8	0.2	*147	*0.3
Female householder, no husband present ..	14,482	4,163	128	28.7	1.0	14,857	4,441	133	29.9	1.0	*278	*1.1
Male householder, no wife present	5,255	723	50	13.8	1.0	5,582	942	57	16.9	1.1	*219	*3.1

– Represents or rounds to zero.

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

[1] A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_238sa.pdf>.

[2] Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

[3] Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White **and** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian **and** Black or African American, is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2000. 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>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2009 and 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 5.
Change in Poverty During Income Years Surrounding Recessions: 1969 to 2009

(Numbers in thousands. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf)

Recessions[1]	Income years	Change in number of people in poverty	Change in poverty rate	Change in number of children in poverty	Change in child poverty rate
December 2007, trough not yet defined	2007 to 2009	*6,293	*1.9	*2,127	*2.7
March 2001 to November 2001.	1999 to 2002	*1,779	0.2	−147	−0.4
July 1990 to March 1991	1989[2] to 1991	*3,293	*1.2	*1,187	*1.7
January 1980 to July 1980 and July 1981 to November 1982.	1978 to 1983	*10,806	*3.9	*3,980	*6.4
November 1973 to March 1975.	1973 to 1975	*2,904	*1.2	*1,462	*2.7
December 1969 to November 1970.	1969 to 1971	*1,412	0.4	*860	*1.3

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

[1] Recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research, a private research organization.

[2] For comparability purposes, the 1989 poverty rate used in this calculation (13.1 percent) is based on data that reflect the implementation of the 1990 decennial census population controls. This poverty rate is different from the poverty rate shown in Table B-1, which is based on 1980 census population controls.

Note: Income years are based on peak income year prior to or during the start of the recession and the trough income year near or after the end of the recession.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1970 to 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Race and Hispanic Origin

Both the poverty rate and the number in poverty increased for non-Hispanic Whites from 2008 to 2009 (9.4 percent and 18.5 million in 2009—up from 8.6 percent and 17.0 million in 2008) (Table 4). The poverty rate for non-Hispanic Whites was lower than the poverty rates for other race groups. Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 42.5 percent of the people in poverty, compared with 64.9 percent of the total population.

For Blacks, the poverty rate and the number in poverty increased to 25.8 percent and 9.9 million in 2009, higher than 24.7 percent and 9.4 million in 2008. For Asians, the 2009 poverty rate (12.5 percent) was not statistically different from the 2008 rate, while the number of Asians in poverty increased from 1.6 million in 2008 to 1.7 million in 2009. Both the number in poverty and the poverty rate increased for Hispanics—12.4 million or 25.3 percent were in poverty in 2009, up from 11.0 million or 23.2 percent in 2008.[41]

Age

Between 2008 and 2009, both the poverty rate and the number in poverty increased for people aged 18 to 64 (from 11.7 percent and 22.1 million to 12.9 percent and 24.7 million). Both the poverty rate and the number in poverty decreased for people aged 65 and older (from 9.7 percent and 3.7 million to 8.9 percent and 3.4 million) (Table 4 and Figure 5).

Both the poverty rate and the number in poverty increased for children under the age of 18 (from 19.0 percent and 14.1 million in 2008 to 20.7 percent and 15.5 million in 2009). The poverty rate for children was higher than the rates for people aged 18 to 64 and those aged 65 and older (Table 4). Children comprised 35.5 percent of people in poverty but only 24.5 percent of the total population.

Related children are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption and are not themselves householders or spouses of householders.[42] Both the poverty rate and the number in poverty increased for related children under the age of 18 (from 18.5 percent and 13.5 million in 2008 to

20.1 percent and 14.8 million in 2009). For related children under the age of 18 in families with a female householder, 44.4 percent were in poverty compared with 11.0 percent of related children in married-couple families.[43]

Both the poverty rate and the number in poverty increased for related children under the age of 6 (from 21.3 percent and 5.3 million in 2008 to 23.8 percent and 6.0 million in 2009). Of related children under the age of 6 in families with a female householder, 54.3 percent were in poverty—four times the rate of related children in married-couple families (13.4 percent).

Nativity

Of all people, 87.6 percent were native born and 12.4 percent were foreign born. The poverty rate and the number in poverty for the native-born population increased from 12.6 percent and 33.3 million in 2008 to 13.7 percent and 36.4 million in 2009. Among the foreign-born population, 19.0 percent or 7.2 million people lived in poverty in 2009—up from 17.8 percent or 6.5 million people in 2008 (Table 4).

[41] The poverty rate for Blacks was not statistically different from that of Hispanics.

[42] Official poverty estimates for children are compiled in two ways—estimates for "all children" and estimates for "related children." In 2009, "all children" included 1.2 million more children than "related children."

[43] 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.

Figure 5.
Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2009
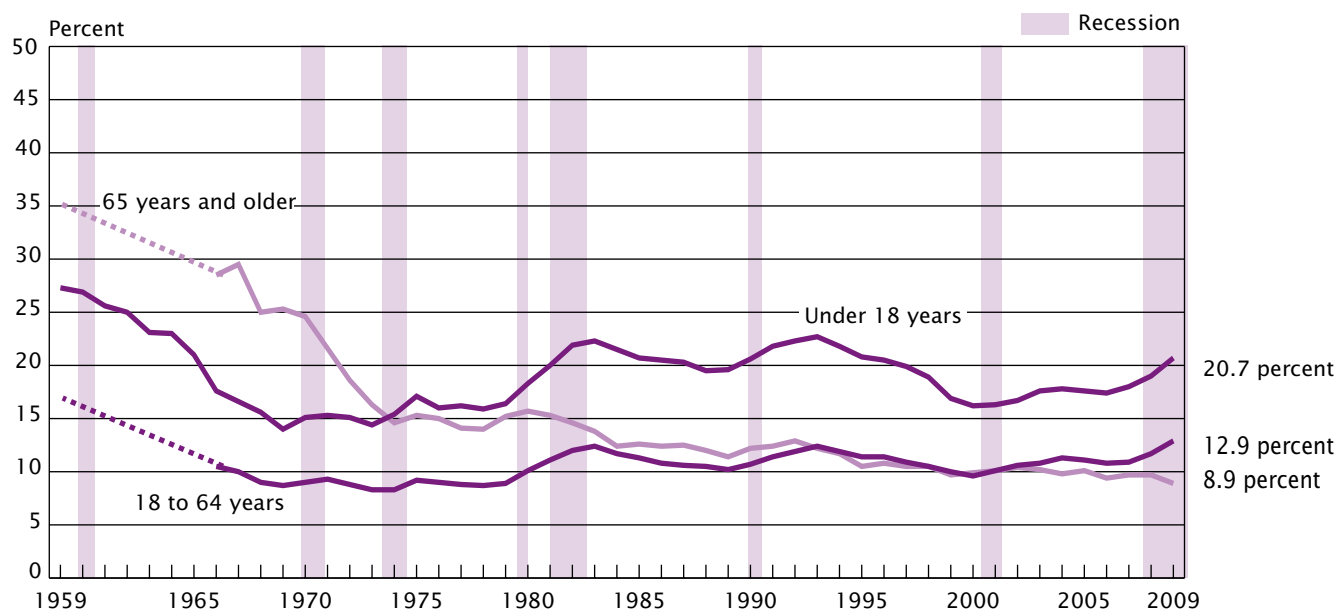
Notes: The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. For information on recessions, see Appendix A.
Data for people aged 18 to 64 and 65 and older are not available from 1960 to 1965.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Of the foreign-born population, 42.6 percent were naturalized U.S. citizens; the remaining were not U.S. citizens. The poverty rate and the number in poverty in 2009 for naturalized U.S. citizens were 10.8 percent and 1.7 million, estimates not statistically different from 2008. The poverty rate and the number in poverty for those who were not U.S. citizens rose to 25.1 percent and 5.4 million in 2009—up from 23.3 percent and 5.0 million in 2008.

Region

The poverty rate increased from 2008 to 2009 in three of the four regions, while all four regions had increases in the number of people in poverty. The Midwest poverty rate increased from 12.4 percent to 13.3 percent, and the number in poverty increased from 8.1 million to 8.8 million; the South increased from 14.3 percent to 15.7 percent and from 15.9 million to 17.6 million; and the West increased from 13.5 percent to 14.8 percent and from 9.6 million to 10.5 million. The 2009

poverty rate for the Northeast was 12.2 percent (not statistically different from the 2008 rate), while the number in poverty increased from 6.3 million in 2008 to 6.7 million in 2009.

Residence

Inside metropolitan statistical areas, the poverty rate and the number of people in poverty were 13.9 percent and 35.7 million in 2009—up from 12.9 percent and 32.6 million in 2008. Among those living outside metropolitan areas, the poverty rate and the number in poverty were 16.6 percent and 7.9 million in 2009—up from 15.1 percent and 7.3 million in 2008.

Between 2008 and 2009, the poverty rate for people in principal cities increased from 17.7 percent to 18.7 percent, while the number in poverty increased from 17.2 million to 18.3 million. Within metropolitan areas, people in poverty were more likely to live in principal cities. While 38.2 percent of all people living in metropolitan areas in 2009 lived in principal cities,

51.2 percent of poor people in metropolitan areas lived in principal cities. For those inside metropolitan areas but not in principal cities, the poverty rate and the number in poverty rose from 9.8 percent and 15.3 million to 11.0 percent and 17.4 million.

Work Experience

Among all workers aged 16 and older, both the poverty rate and the number in poverty increased to 6.9 percent and 10.7 million from 6.4 percent and 10.1 million.

Between 2008 and 2009, the increase in poverty among workers was driven almost entirely by those who worked less than full-time, year-round.[44] Both the percentage and number in poverty increased among less than full-time, year-round workers from 13.5 percent and 7.3 million to 14.5 percent and 8.0 million. For full-time, year-round

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[44] The increase between the 2008 and 2009 estimates for all workers and for less than full-time, year-round workers were not statistically different from each other.

Table 6.

People With Income Below Specified Ratios of Their Poverty Thresholds by Selected Characteristics: 2009

(Numbers in thousands, confidence intervals [C.I.] in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf*)

Characteristic	Total	Income-to-poverty ratio											
		Under 0.50				Under 1.00				Under 1.25			
		Number	90 percent C.I.[1] (±)	Per-cent	90 percent C.I.[1] (±)	Number	90 percent C.I.[1] (±)	Per-cent	90 percent C.I.[1] (±)	Number	90 percent C.I.[1] (±)	Per-cent	90 percent C.I.[1] (±)
All people.	303,820	19,028	505	6.3	0.2	43,569	732	14.3	0.2	56,840	815	18.7	0.3
Age													
Under 18 years	74,579	6,914	264	9.3	0.4	15,451	372	20.7	0.5	19,588	406	26.3	0.5
18 to 24 years	29,313	3,039	124	10.4	0.4	6,071	168	20.7	0.6	7,523	183	25.7	0.6
25 to 34 years	41,085	2,845	122	6.9	0.3	6,123	175	14.9	0.4	7,884	196	19.2	0.5
35 to 44 years	40,447	1,967	102	4.9	0.2	4,756	156	11.8	0.4	6,197	176	15.3	0.4
45 to 54 years	44,387	1,961	102	4.4	0.2	4,421	150	10.0	0.3	5,718	169	12.9	0.4
55 to 59 years	19,172	719	62	3.8	0.3	1,792	97	9.3	0.5	2,349	111	12.3	0.6
60 to 64 years	16,223	587	56	3.6	0.3	1,520	90	9.4	0.5	2,074	104	12.8	0.6
65 years and older.	38,613	994	72	2.6	0.2	3,433	130	8.9	0.3	5,507	160	14.3	0.4
Race[2] and Hispanic Origin													
White	242,047	12,620	416	5.2	0.2	29,830	621	12.3	0.3	39,509	702	16.3	0.3
White, not Hispanic	197,164	8,009	334	4.1	0.2	18,530	499	9.4	0.2	24,853	572	12.6	0.3
Black	38,556	4,607	247	11.9	0.6	9,944	345	25.8	0.8	12,483	377	32.4	0.9
Asian	14,005	866	109	6.2	0.8	1,746	152	12.5	1.1	2,232	170	15.9	1.2
Hispanic (any race)	48,811	5,081	255	10.4	0.5	12,350	363	25.3	0.7	15,980	392	32.7	0.8
Family Status													
In families	249,384	12,559	415	5.0	0.2	31,197	633	12.5	0.3	41,144	714	16.5	0.3
Householder.	78,867	3,625	118	4.6	0.1	8,792	201	11.1	0.2	11,620	241	14.7	0.2
Related children under 18	73,410	6,418	255	8.7	0.3	14,774	366	20.1	0.5	18,857	401	25.7	0.5
Related children under 6	25,104	2,751	170	11.0	0.7	5,983	244	23.8	0.9	7,437	269	29.6	1.0
In unrelated subfamilies.	1,357	451	80	33.2	4.8	693	99	51.1	5.1	771	105	56.8	5.1
Unrelated individuals	53,079	6,019	159	11.3	0.3	11,678	242	22.0	0.3	14,924	286	28.1	0.4
Male	26,269	2,900	105	11.0	0.4	5,255	147	20.0	0.5	6,598	168	25.1	0.5
Female.	26,811	3,119	109	11.6	0.4	6,424	166	24.0	0.5	8,326	194	31.1	0.5

[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. For more information see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_238sa.pdf>.

[2] Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). 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 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2000. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

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

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

workers, the percentage and number in poverty in 2009 were not statistically different from 2008—2.7 percent and 2.6 million.[45]

Among those who did not work at least one week last year, the poverty rate and the number in poverty increased to 22.7 percent and 18.9 million in 2009 from 22.0 percent and 17.1 million in 2008 (Table 4).

_____

[45] 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.

Families

The poverty rate and the number of families in poverty were 11.1 percent and 8.8 million in 2009 compared with 10.3 percent and 8.1 million in 2008 (Table 4).

The poverty rate and the number of families in poverty increased across all types of families: married-couple families (5.8 percent and 3.4 million in 2009 from 5.5 percent and 3.3 million in 2008); families with a female householder (29.9 percent and 4.4 million in 2009 from 28.7 percent and 4.2 million in 2008); and families with a male householder (16.9 percent and

942,000 in 2009 from 13.8 percent and 723,000 in 2008).

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 appropriate poverty threshold, the income-to-poverty ratio gauges the depth of poverty. It shows how close a family's income

Figure 6.

Demographic Makeup of the Population at Varying Degrees of Poverty: 2009

(Percent)

Category	Children under 18 years old	People 18 to 64 years old	People 65 years and older
Total population	24.5	62.7	12.7
Population with incomes below 50 percent of thresholds	36.3	58.4	5.2
Population with incomes below 100 percent of thresholds	35.5	56.7	7.9
Population with incomes below 125 percent of thresholds	34.5	55.8	9.7
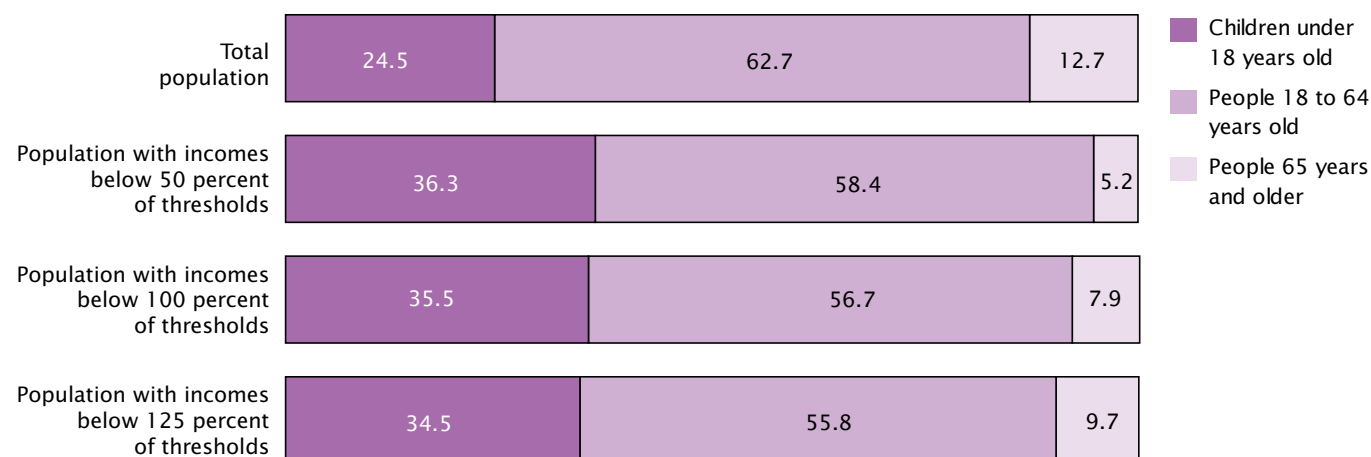
Note: Details may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

is to their 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 appropriate poverty threshold. For example, a family with an income-to-poverty ratio of 110 percent has income that is 10 percent above their poverty threshold.

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

Ratio of Income to Poverty

Table 6 presents the number and percentage of people with specified income-to-poverty ratios—those below 50 percent of poverty ("Under 0.50"), those below 100 percent of poverty ("Under 1.00," also called "in poverty"), and those below 125 percent of poverty ("Under 1.25").

In 2009, 6.3 percent of all people, or 19.0 million people, had income below one-half of their poverty threshold, up from 5.7 percent and 17.1 million in 2008. This group represented 43.7 percent of the poverty population in 2009. The percentage and number of people with income below 125 percent of their threshold was 18.7 percent and 56.8 million, up from 17.9 percent and 53.8 million in 2008. For children under the age of 18 in 2009, 9.3 percent and 6.9 million lived in families with income below 50 percent of their poverty threshold, up from 8.5 percent and 6.3 million in 2008. The percentage and number of children living in families with income below 125 percent of their poverty threshold in 2009 was 26.3 percent and 19.6 million, up from 25.0 percent and 18.6 million in 2008 (Table 6).

The demographic makeup of the population differs at varying degrees of poverty. Children represented 24.5 percent of the overall population, 35.5 percent of the people in poverty, and 36.3 percent of the people with income below 50 percent of their

poverty threshold. On the other hand, the elderly represented 12.7 percent of the overall population, 7.9 percent of the people in poverty, and 5.2 percent of those with income below 50 percent of their poverty threshold. For people with income below 125 percent of their poverty threshold, 34.5 percent were children while 9.7 percent were elderly (Figure 6).[46]

Income Deficit

The income deficit for families in poverty (the difference in dollars between a family's income and its poverty threshold) averaged $9,042 in 2009, which was not statistically different from the 2008 estimate. The average income deficit was larger for families with a female householder ($9,218) than for married-couple families ($8,820) (Table 7).[47]

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[46] The percentage of children below 100 percent of poverty was not statistically different from the percentage of children below 50 percent of poverty.

[47] The income deficit for families in poverty was not statistically different from the income deficit for families with a female householder or married-couple families.

Table 7.
Income Deficit or Surplus of Families and Unrelated Individuals by Poverty Status: 2009
(Numbers of families and unrelated individuals in thousands, deficits and surpluses and their confidence intervals [C.I.] in dollars. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf*)

Characteristic		Size of deficit or surplus										Average deficit or surplus (dollars)		Deficit or surplus per capita (dollars)	
	Total	Under $500	$500 to $999	$1,000 to $1,999	$2,000 to $2,999	$3,000 to $3,999	$4,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $5,999	$6,000 to $6,999	$7,000 to $7,999	$8,000 or more	Esti-mate	90 per-cent C.I.[1] (±)	Esti-mate	90 per-cent C.I.[1] (±)
Below Poverty Threshold, Deficit															
All families	8,792	268	306	667	657	509	563	542	526	472	4,282	9,042	118	2,548	54
Married-couple families	3,409	108	158	309	271	239	190	201	177	164	1,590	8,820	202	2,211	76
Families with a female householder, no husband present	4,441	130	123	286	313	201	320	287	273	262	2,247	9,218	160	2,776	81
Families with a male householder, no wife present.	942	30	25	72	74	68	53	53	77	45	445	9,018	352	2,972	192
Unrelated individuals	11,678	594	524	1,505	968	1,105	632	549	633	426	4,743	6,158	64	6,158	165
Male.	5,255	266	198	661	359	454	262	226	348	175	2,304	6,443	95	6,443	262
Female.	6,424	328	325	844	609	651	370	322	285	251	2,439	5,926	86	5,926	219
Above Poverty Threshold, Surplus															
All families	70,075	264	303	581	652	749	696	768	737	794	64,531	69,125	544	22,201	303
Married-couple families	55,020	94	137	284	363	393	361	414	430	454	52,089	77,406	651	24,419	336
Families with a female householder, no husband present	10,416	137	134	238	223	282	257	259	232	270	8,383	34,898	735	11,891	317
Families with a male householder, no wife present.	4,640	33	32	60	65	74	78	95	75	70	4,059	47,769	1,688	16,779	717
Unrelated individuals	41,401	527	956	1,256	1,148	1,324	1,175	1,086	1,198	980	31,751	31,398	411	31,398	572
Male.	21,014	187	478	507	415	675	523	442	514	369	16,906	35,333	630	35,333	895
Female.	20,387	340	478	749	733	649	652	644	684	611	14,846	27,343	523	27,343	724

[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. For more information see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_238sa.pdf>.

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

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

The average income deficit per capita for families with a female householder ($2,776) was higher than for married-couple families ($2,211). The income deficit per capita is computed by dividing the average deficit by the average number of people in that type of family. Since families with a female householder were smaller, on average, than married-couple families, the larger per capita deficit for female-householder families reflects their smaller average family size as well as their lower average family income.

For unrelated individuals in poverty, the average income deficit was $6,158 in 2009. The $5,926 deficit for women was lower than the $6,443 deficit for men.[48]

[48] The average income deficit for unrelated individuals was not significantly different from the income deficit for unrelated men or unrelated women.

Alternative/Experimental Poverty Measures

The poverty estimates in this report are based on money income before taxes, do not include the value of noncash benefits, and use the official poverty thresholds. 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 child care expenses, other work-related expenses,

variations in medical costs across population groups, or geographic differences in the cost of living. Poverty estimates using the new Supplemental Poverty Measure, which the Census Bureau expects to publish for the first time in September 2011, will address these concerns. For more details, see the text box "Supplemental Poverty Measure" on page 2.

National Academy of Sciences (NAS)-Based Measures and Estimates of the Effect of Benefits and Taxes

The Census Bureau currently computes several alternative measures of income and poverty which fall into two categories: 1) poverty measures based on the 1995 recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences Panel on Poverty and Family Assistance called NAS-based measures

and 2) other income and poverty estimates in the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty series (R&D). The NAS-based measures use both alternative poverty thresholds and an expanded income definition. The R&D estimates use the official thresholds but examine the impact of adding or subtracting specific components from an enhanced definition of income.

The Census Bureau will release estimates for these alternative measures for 2009 at a later date. Estimates for 2008 for the R&D series can be found at <www.census.gov/hhes/www /cpstables/032009/rdcall/toc.htm> and 2008 estimates for the NAS-based measures can be found at <www.census.gov/hhes/www /povmeas/tables.html>.

The Census Bureau also makes available a research file that provides microdata with variables used to construct the NAS-based alternative measures, available at <www.census.gov/hhes/www /povmeas/datafiles.html>, and an expanded version of the CPS ASEC public-use file that includes estimates of the value of taxes and noncash

benefits, available at <www.bls .census.gov/cps_ftp.html#cpsmarch>. Both microdata files are currently available for 2008. Data for 2009 will be released before the end of the year.

CPS Table Creator II

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

- If the cash value of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits were added to the money income of families, this would move the family resources of 2.2 million people above the official poverty line in 2008.

- Taking into account the value of the federal Earned Income Tax Credit would reduce the number of

children classified as poor in 2008 by 2 million.

- In 2008, the number of elderly people in poverty would be higher by 13 million people if Social Security payments were excluded from money income, more than quadrupling the number of elderly people in poverty.

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.[49] Table Creator II allows researchers to estimate poverty rates using a relative poverty threshold calculated as any percentage of mean or median equivalence-adjusted income. For example, using poverty thresholds based on 50 percent of median income rather than the official poverty thresholds would increase the overall poverty rate in 2008 from 13.2 percent to 21.9 percent.

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

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE IN THE UNITED STATES

Highlights

- The percentage of people without health insurance increased to 16.7 percent in 2009 from 15.4 percent in 2008. The number of uninsured people increased to 50.7 million in 2009 from 46.3 million in 2008 (Table 8 and Figure 7).[50]

- The number of people with health insurance decreased to 253.6 million in 2009 from 255.1 million in 2008. This is the first year that the number of people with health insurance has decreased since 1987, the first year that comparable health insurance data were collected. The number of people covered by private health insurance decreased to 194.5 million in 2009 from 201.0 million in 2008. The number of people covered by government health insurance increased to 93.2 million in 2009 from 87.4 million in 2008 (Table C-1).

- Between 2008 and 2009, the percentage of people covered by private health insurance decreased from 66.7 percent to 63.9 percent (Figure 8 and Table C-1). The percentage of people covered by employment-based health insurance decreased to 55.8 percent in 2009, from 58.5 percent in 2008. The percentage of people covered by employment-based health insurance is the lowest since 1987, the

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[50] 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 U.S. Census Bureau broadly classifies health insurance coverage as private coverage or government coverage. Private health insurance is a plan provided through an employer or a union or purchased by an individual from a private company. Government health insurance includes such federal programs as Medicare, Medicaid, and military health care; the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP); and individual state health plans.* People were considered "insured" if they were covered by any type of health insurance for part or all of the previous calendar year. They were considered "uninsured" if, for the entire year, they were not covered by any type of health insurance.

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

For more information on the quality of CPS ASEC health insurance estimates, see Appendix C, "Estimates of Health Insurance Coverage." For a comparison between health insurance coverage rates from the major federal surveys, see *How Many People Lack Health Insurance and for How Long?* (Congressional Budget Office, May 2003) at <www.cbo.gov/doc.cfm?index=4210> and *People With Health Insurance: A Comparison of Estimates From Two Surveys*, SIPP Working Paper 243, June 2004, at <www.census.gov/sipp/workpapr/sp243.pdf>.

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

Table 8.
People Without Health Insurance Coverage by Selected Characteristics: 2008 and 2009

(Numbers in thousands, confidence intervals [C.I.] in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf*)

Characteristic	2008					2009					Change in uninsured[1]	
		Uninsured					Uninsured					
	Total	Number	90 percent C.I.[2] (±)	Percent	90 percent C.I.[2] (±)	Total	Number	90 percent C.I.[2] (±)	Percent	90 percent C.I.[2] (±)	Number	Percent
Total	301,483	46,340	529	15.4	0.2	304,280	50,674	549	16.7	0.2	*4,335	*1.3
Family Status												
In families	248,301	35,248	472	14.2	0.2	249,384	38,228	489	15.3	0.2	*2,981	*1.1
Householder.	78,874	10,535	170	13.4	0.2	78,867	11,586	178	14.7	0.2	*1,050	*1.3
Related children under 18	72,980	7,025	222	9.6	0.3	73,410	7,202	225	9.8	0.3	177	0.2
Related children under 6	24,884	2,142	124	8.6	0.5	25,104	2,275	127	9.1	0.5	134	0.5
In unrelated subfamilies.	1,207	300	46	24.9	3.3	1,357	364	51	26.8	3.2	*64	1.9
Unrelated individuals	51,975	10,791	172	20.8	0.3	53,539	12,082	181	22.6	0.3	*1,290	*1.8
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin												
White	240,852	34,890	470	14.5	0.2	242,403	38,399	490	15.8	0.2	*3,509	*1.4
White, not Hispanic	197,159	21,322	377	10.8	0.2	197,436	23,658	395	12.0	0.2	*2,336	*1.2
Black	38,076	7,284	257	19.1	0.6	38,624	8,102	269	21.0	0.7	*818	*1.8
Asian	13,315	2,344	147	17.6	1.1	14,011	2,409	149	17.2	1.0	65	−0.4
Hispanic (any race)	47,485	14,558	323	30.7	0.7	48,901	15,820	332	32.4	0.7	*1,263	*1.7
Age												
Under 65 years	263,695	45,693	526	17.3	0.2	265,667	49,998	546	18.8	0.2	*4,305	*1.5
Under 18 years	74,510	7,348	227	9.9	0.3	75,040	7,513	229	10.0	0.3	165	0.1
18 to 24 years	28,688	8,200	239	28.6	0.7	29,313	8,923	249	30.4	0.7	*723	*1.9
25 to 34 years	40,520	10,754	273	26.5	0.6	41,085	11,963	287	29.1	0.6	*1,209	*2.6
35 to 44 years	41,322	8,035	237	19.4	0.5	40,447	8,759	247	21.7	0.5	*723	*2.2
45 to 64 years	78,655	11,355	280	14.4	0.3	79,782	12,840	297	16.1	0.3	*1,485	*1.7
65 years and older.	37,788	646	68	1.7	0.2	38,613	676	70	1.8	0.2	30	–
Nativity												
Native born	264,733	34,036	465	12.9	0.2	266,674	37,694	486	14.1	0.2	*3,658	*1.3
Foreign born	36,750	12,304	331	33.5	0.8	37,606	12,980	340	34.5	0.7	*677	*1.0
Naturalized citizen	15,475	2,792	161	18.0	0.9	16,024	3,044	168	19.0	0.9	*252	1.0
Not a citizen	21,274	9,511	293	44.7	1.0	21,581	9,936	299	46.0	1.0	*425	*1.3
Region												
Northeast.	54,191	6,277	205	11.6	0.4	54,654	6,789	212	12.4	0.4	*512	*0.8
Midwest	65,672	7,588	223	11.6	0.3	66,096	8,770	237	13.3	0.4	*1,181	*1.7
South	110,845	20,154	357	18.2	0.3	112,312	22,105	370	19.7	0.3	*1,951	*1.5
West	70,775	12,321	284	17.4	0.4	71,218	13,011	290	18.3	0.4	*690	*0.9
Residence												
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	253,399	39,023	493	15.4	0.2	256,383	43,028	514	16.8	0.2	*4,006	*1.4
Inside principal cities	97,364	17,963	348	18.4	0.3	97,856	19,270	360	19.7	0.3	*1,307	*1.2
Outside principal cities.	156,036	21,060	375	13.5	0.2	158,527	23,758	396	15.0	0.2	*2,699	*1.5
Outside metropolitan statistical areas[4] . .	48,083	7,317	277	15.2	0.5	47,897	7,646	283	16.0	0.5	329	*0.7
Household Income												
Less than $25,000.	55,814	13,673	306	24.5	0.5	58,159	15,483	324	26.6	0.5	*1,811	*2.1
$25,000 to $49,999	69,621	14,908	319	21.4	0.4	71,340	15,278	322	21.4	0.4	369	–
$50,000 to $74,999	57,525	8,034	237	14.0	0.4	58,381	9,352	255	16.0	0.4	*1,318	*2.1
$75,000 or more	118,523	9,725	260	8.2	0.2	116,400	10,561	270	9.1	0.2	*836	*0.9
Work Experience												
Total, 18 to 64 years old	189,185	38,345	505	20.3	0.3	190,627	42,485	524	22.3	0.3	*4,140	*2.0
All workers	148,463	27,772	444	18.7	0.3	145,184	29,263	454	20.2	0.3	*1,491	*1.4
Worked full-time, year-round	100,626	14,723	336	14.6	0.3	95,808	14,589	335	15.2	0.3	−134	*0.6
Less than full-time, year-round	47,837	13,049	318	27.3	0.6	49,376	14,674	335	29.7	0.6	*1,625	*2.4
Did not work.	40,723	10,573	289	26.0	0.6	45,443	13,222	321	29.1	0.6	*2,649	*3.1

– Represents or rounds to zero.

* 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. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_238sa.pdf>.

[3] Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White **and** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian **and** Black or African American, is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2000. 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>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2009 and 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 7.
Number Uninsured and Uninsured Rate: 1987 to 2009

Numbers in millions, rates in percent

Recession

50.7 million

16.7 percent

Number uninsured

Uninsured rate

1987   1990   1993   1996¹   1999²   2002   2005   2009
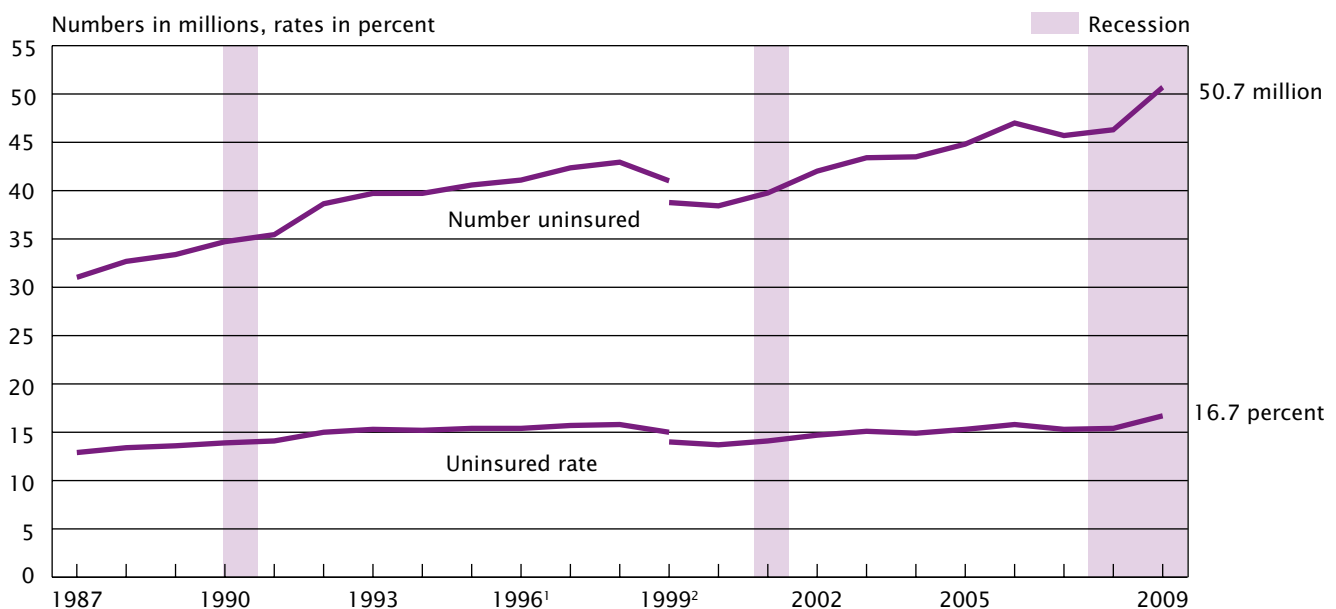
¹ The data for 1996 through 2003 were revised using an approximation method for consistency with the revision to the 2004 and 2005 estimates.

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.

Notes: Respondents were not asked detailed health insurance questions before the 1988 CPS.
The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. For information on recessions, see Appendix A.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1988 to 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

first year that comparable health insurance data were collected. The number of people covered by employment-based health insurance decreased to 169.7 million in 2009, from 176.3 million in 2008.

- The percentage of people covered by government health insurance programs increased to 30.6 percent in 2009, from 29.0 percent in 2008 (Figure 8 and Table C-1). This is the highest percentage of people covered by government health insurance programs since 1987. The percentage and number of people covered by Medicaid increased to 15.7 percent or 47.8 million in 2009, from 14.1 percent or 42.6 million in 2008. The percentage and number of people covered by Medicaid is the highest since 1987. The percentage and number of

people covered by Medicare in 2009 (14.3 percent and 43.4 million) were not statistically different from 2008.[51]

- In 2009, 10.0 percent of children under 18, or 7.5 million, were without health insurance. These estimates were not statistically different from the 2008 estimates (Table 8). The uninsured rate for children in poverty (15.1 percent) was greater than the rate for all children.[52]

- Between 2008 and 2009, the uninsured rate and the number of uninsured for non-Hispanic Whites

    [51] The percentage and number of people covered by Medicaid in 2009, 15.7 percent and 47.8 million, were higher than the percentage and number of people covered by Medicare in 2009, 14.3 percent and 43.4 million.
    [52] The number of uninsured children in poverty in 2009 was not statistically different from the number in 2008.

increased from 10.8 percent and 21.3 million to 12.0 percent and 23.7 million. The uninsured rate and the number of uninsured for Blacks increased from 19.1 percent and 7.3 million to 21.0 percent and 8.1 million (Table 8).

- The percentage and number of uninsured Hispanics increased to 32.4 percent and 15.8 million in 2009, from 30.7 percent and 14.6 million in 2008 (Table 8).

Type of Coverage

Most people (55.8 percent) were covered by an employment-based health insurance plan for some or all of 2009. The rate of employment-based coverage in 2009 was lower than the rate in 2008. This is the lowest rate of employment-based coverage since 1987, the first year that comparable

Figure 8.
Coverage by Type of Health Insurance: 2008 and 2009
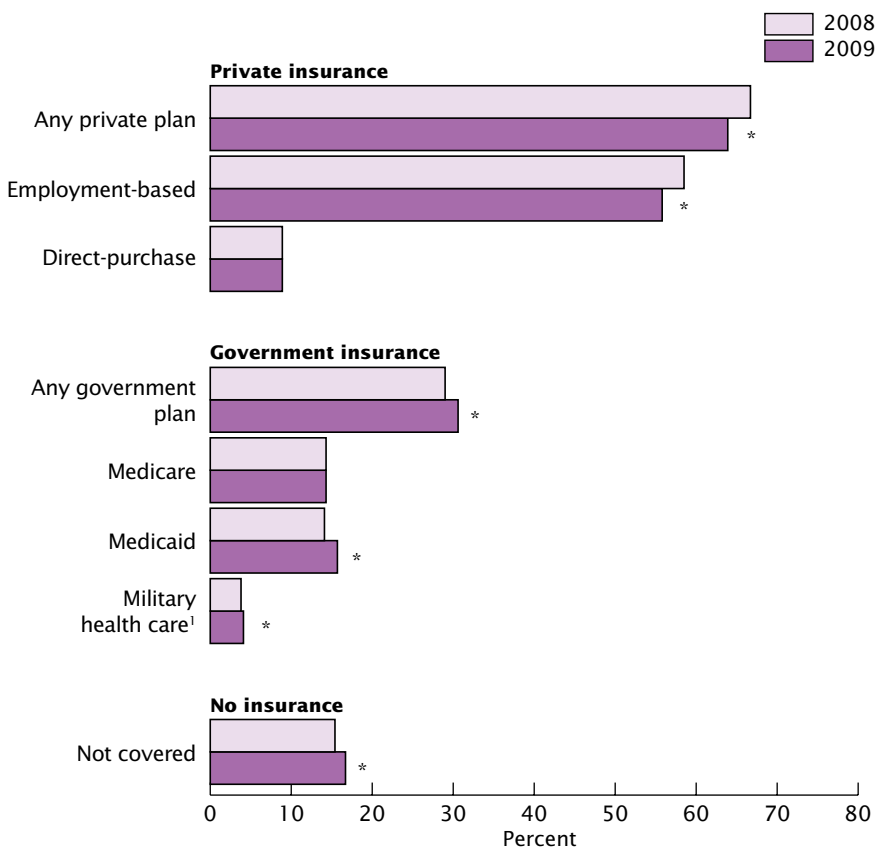
* Statistically different at the 90 percent confidence level.
[1] Military health care includes Tricare and CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs), as well as care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the military.

Note: 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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2009 and 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Race and Hispanic Origin

In 2009, the uninsured rate and the number of uninsured for non-Hispanic Whites increased to 12.0 percent and 23.7 million, from 10.8 percent and 21.3 million in 2008 (Table 8). The uninsured rate and the number of uninsured for Blacks in 2009 were higher than in 2008, at 21.0 percent and 8.1 million. The uninsured rate and the number of uninsured for Asians in 2009 were not statistically different from 2008, at 17.2 percent and 2.4 million.[54] Among Hispanics, the uninsured rate and the number of uninsured increased to 32.4 percent and 15.8 million in 2009 from 30.7 percent and 14.6 million in 2008.

Age

The uninsured rate for those under 65 increased in 2009 to 18.8 percent from 17.3 percent in 2008. In 2009, the percentage of children under 18 without health insurance (10.0 percent) was not statistically different from the percentage reported in 2008. The uninsured rate in 2009 for those aged 65 and older (1.8 percent) was also not statistically different from the rate in 2008. The uninsured rate increased for other age groups from 2008 to 2009. For those aged 18 to 24, the rate increased to 30.4 percent from 28.6 percent. For those aged 25 to 34, the rate increased to 29.1 percent from 26.5 percent. For those aged 35 to 44, the rate increased to 21.7 percent from 19.4 percent. For those aged 45 to 64, the rate increased to 16.1 percent from 14.4 percent.

Since 2007, the year before the most recent recession, the uninsured rate of people under 65 increased to 18.8

health insurance data were collected (Table C-1). The rate of private coverage decreased to 63.9 percent in 2009, from 66.7 percent in 2008 (Figure 8). This was the lowest rate of private coverage since 1987. The number of people covered by private insurance also decreased to 194.5 million in 2009, from 201.0 million in 2008.

The percentage of people covered by government health programs increased to 30.6 percent in 2009, from 29.0 percent in 2008. This was the highest rate of government coverage since 1987. The number of

people covered by government health programs also increased to 93.2 million in 2009, from 87.4 million in 2008. The percentage of people with Medicaid coverage (15.7 percent) was higher in 2009 than in 2008. This was the highest rate of Medicaid coverage since 1987. The number of people covered by Medicaid also increased in 2009 to 47.8 million, from 42.6 million in 2008. In contrast, the percentage and number of people with Medicare coverage in 2009 was not statistically different from 2008, at 14.3 percent and 43.4 million.[53] In 2009, 11.2 percent of people had no coverage other than Medicaid.

[53] The percentage and number of people covered by Medicaid in 2009, 15.7 percent and 47.8 million, were higher than the percentage and number of people covered by Medicare in 2009, 14.3 percent and 43.4 million.
[54] Due to the small sample size, the changes in uninsured rates for Asians are better interpreted when viewed over a longer time period.

Table 9.
People Without Health Insurance Coverage by Selected Characteristics: 2007 and 2009

(Numbers in thousands, confidence intervals [C.I.] in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf*)

Characteristic	2007 Total	2007 Uninsured Number	2007 Uninsured 90 percent C.I.[2] (±)	2007 Uninsured Percent	2007 Uninsured Percent 90 percent C.I.[2] (±)	2009 Total	2009 Uninsured Number	2009 Uninsured 90 percent C.I.[2] (±)	2009 Uninsured Percent	2009 Uninsured Percent 90 percent C.I.[2] (±)	Change in uninsured[1] Number	Change in uninsured[1] Percent
Total	299,106	45,657	526	15.3	0.2	304,280	50,674	549	16.7	0.2	*5,017	*1.4
Family Status												
In families	245,443	34,629	468	14.1	0.2	249,384	38,228	489	15.3	0.2	*3,599	*1.2
Householder....................	77,908	10,272	168	13.2	0.2	78,867	11,586	178	14.7	0.2	*1,314	*1.5
Related children under 18.........	72,792	7,802	233	10.7	0.3	73,410	7,202	225	9.8	0.3	*–600	*–0.9
Related children under 6	24,543	2,555	135	10.4	0.5	25,104	2,275	127	9.1	0.5	*–280	*–1.3
In unrelated subfamilies..............	1,516	363	51	23.9	2.9	1,357	364	51	26.8	3.2	1	2.9
Unrelated individuals...............	52,147	10,665	171	20.5	0.3	53,539	12,082	181	22.6	0.3	*1,417	*2.1
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin												
White........................	239,399	34,300	466	14.3	0.2	242,403	38,399	490	15.8	0.2	*4,099	*1.5
White, not Hispanic	196,768	20,548	370	10.4	0.2	197,436	23,658	395	12.0	0.2	*3,110	*1.5
Black........................	37,775	7,372	258	19.5	0.7	38,624	8,102	269	21.0	0.7	*731	*1.5
Asian........................	13,268	2,234	144	16.8	1.0	14,011	2,409	149	17.2	1.0	175	0.4
Hispanic (any race)	46,026	14,770	321	32.1	0.7	48,901	15,820	332	32.4	0.7	*1,050	0.3
Age												
Under 65 years	262,316	44,971	523	17.1	0.2	265,667	49,998	546	18.8	0.2	*5,027	*1.7
Under 18 years	74,403	8,149	238	11.0	0.3	75,040	7,513	229	10.0	0.3	*–636	*–0.9
18 to 24 years	28,398	7,991	236	28.1	0.7	29,313	8,923	249	30.4	0.7	*932	*2.3
25 to 34 years	40,146	10,329	267	25.7	0.6	41,085	11,963	287	29.1	0.6	*1,634	*3.4
35 to 44 years	42,132	7,717	232	18.3	0.5	40,447	8,759	247	21.7	0.5	*1,042	*3.3
45 to 64 years	77,237	10,784	273	14.0	0.3	79,782	12,840	297	16.1	0.3	*2,056	*2.1
65 years and older.................	36,790	686	70	1.9	0.2	38,613	676	70	1.8	0.2	–10	–0.1
Nativity												
Native born	261,842	33,269	460	12.7	0.2	266,674	37,694	486	14.1	0.2	*4,425	*1.4
Foreign born	37,264	12,388	333	33.2	0.7	37,606	12,980	340	34.5	0.7	*592	*1.3
Naturalized citizen	15,050	2,651	157	17.6	0.9	16,024	3,044	168	19.0	0.9	*393	*1.4
Not a citizen....................	22,214	9,737	296	43.8	1.0	21,581	9,936	299	46.0	1.0	199	*2.2
Region												
Northeast........................	54,031	6,143	202	11.4	0.4	54,654	6,789	212	12.4	0.4	*647	*1.1
Midwest.........................	65,480	7,495	221	11.4	0.3	66,096	8,770	237	13.3	0.4	*1,275	*1.8
South...........................	109,710	20,210	358	18.4	0.3	112,312	22,105	370	19.7	0.3	*1,895	*1.3
West	69,883	11,809	278	16.9	0.4	71,218	13,011	290	18.3	0.4	*1,201	*1.4
Residence												
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	251,363	38,497	490	15.3	0.2	256,383	43,028	514	16.8	0.2	*4,531	*1.5
Inside principal cities	96,874	17,935	348	18.5	0.3	97,856	19,270	360	19.7	0.3	*1,335	*1.2
Outside principal cities.............	154,489	20,563	370	13.3	0.2	158,527	23,758	396	15.0	0.2	*3,196	*1.7
Outside metropolitan statistical areas[4] ..	47,743	7,160	274	15.0	0.5	47,897	7,646	283	16.0	0.5	*486	*1.0
Household Income												
Less than $25,000..................	55,267	13,539	304	24.5	0.5	58,159	15,483	324	26.6	0.5	*1,944	*2.1
$25,000 to $49,999	68,915	14,515	315	21.1	0.4	71,340	15,278	322	21.4	0.4	*762	0.4
$50,000 to $74,999	58,355	8,488	243	14.5	0.4	58,381	9,352	255	16.0	0.4	*864	*1.5
$75,000 or more	116,568	9,115	252	7.8	0.2	116,400	10,561	270	9.1	0.2	*1,446	*1.3
Work Experience												
Total, 18 to 64 years old	187,913	36,822	497	19.6	0.3	190,627	42,485	524	22.3	0.3	*5,663	*2.7
All workers.......................	148,603	26,840	438	18.1	0.3	145,184	29,263	454	20.2	0.3	*2,422	*2.1
Worked full-time, year-round	105,244	15,692	346	14.9	0.3	95,808	14,589	335	15.2	0.3	*–1,104	0.3
Less than full-time, year-round	43,359	11,148	295	25.7	0.6	49,376	14,674	335	29.7	0.6	*3,526	*4.0
Did not work......................	39,310	9,981	282	25.4	0.6	45,443	13,222	321	29.1	0.6	*3,241	*3.7

* 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. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_238sa.pdf>.

[3] Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White **and** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian **and** Black or African American, is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2000. 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>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2008 and 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

percent from 17.1 percent in 2007.[55] The uninsured rate of children under 18 decreased to 10.0 percent in 2009 from 11.0 percent in 2007 (Table 9). The uninsured rate of people aged 65 and older in 2009 was not statistically different from the rate in 2007, at 1.8 percent. However, other age groups experienced increases in uninsured rates. Specifically, the uninsured rate of those aged 18 to 24 increased to 30.4 percent in 2009 from 28.1 percent in 2007. For those aged 25 to 34, the uninsured rate increased to 29.1 percent in 2009 from 25.7 percent in 2007. The uninsured rate for those aged 35 to 44 was 21.7 percent in 2009, up from 18.3 percent in 2007. For those aged 45 to 64, the uninsured rate was 16.1 percent in 2009, up from 14.0 percent in 2007.

Nativity

The uninsured rate and the number of uninsured for the native-born population increased to 14.1 percent and 37.7 million in 2009 from 12.9 percent and 34.0 million in 2008 (Table 8). The uninsured rate and the number of uninsured for the foreign-born population increased to 34.5 percent and 13.0 million in 2009 from 33.5 percent and 12.3 million in 2008. Among the foreign-born population, the uninsured rate increased for non-citizens in 2009 to 46.0 percent from 44.7 percent in 2008. The uninsured rate in 2009 for naturalized citizens (19.0 percent) was not statistically different from the rate in 2008. The number of uninsured noncitizens increased to 9.9 million in 2009 from 9.5 million in 2008. The number of uninsured naturalized citizens increased to 3.0 million in 2009 from 2.8 million in 2008. The proportion of the foreign-born population without health insurance in 2009 was nearly

[55] The 2008 uninsured rates for those under 65, those aged 18 to 24, and those aged 65 and older were not statistically different from their rates in 2007 (17.3 percent, 28.6 percent, and 1.7 percent, respectively).

two and one-half times that of the native-born population in 2009.

Economic Status

The uninsured rate is higher among people with lower incomes (Table 8). In 2009, 26.6 percent of people in households with annual incomes less than $25,000 had no health insurance coverage. In 2009, the uninsured rates decreased as household income increased—21.4 percent of people in households with incomes ranging from $25,000 to $49,999 were uninsured; 16.0 percent of people in households with incomes ranging from $50,000 to $74,999 were uninsured; and 9.1 percent of people in households with incomes of $75,000 or more were uninsured.

Among the four household income groups, the uninsured rate in 2009 was not statistically different from 2008 for households with incomes ranging from $25,000 to $49,999. In 2009, the uninsured rate for people in households with incomes less than $25,000 increased to 26.6 percent from 24.5 percent in 2008. The uninsured rate for households with incomes ranging from $50,000 to $74,999 increased to 16.0 percent in 2009 from 14.0 percent in 2008. The uninsured rate for people in households with incomes of $75,000 or more increased to 9.1 percent in 2009 from 8.2 percent in 2008.

Work Experience

Between 2008 and 2009, the uninsured rate for workers aged 18 to 64 (people who worked at some time during the year) rose from 18.7 percent to 20.2 percent. The number of workers who were uninsured increased from 27.8 million to 29.3 million. In 2009, full-time, year-round workers were more likely to be covered by health insurance (84.8 percent) than those who worked less than full-time, year-round (70.3 percent) or nonworkers (70.9

percent).[56, 57] Among full-time, year-round workers in 2009, the uninsured rate increased to 15.2 percent from 14.6 percent in 2008. The number of uninsured among full-time, year-round workers (14.6 million) was not statistically different from 2008. Among less-than-full-time-year-round workers, the uninsured rate and the number of uninsured increased to 29.7 percent and 14.7 million in 2009 from 27.3 percent and 13.0 million in 2008. Similarly, the uninsured rate and the number of uninsured non-workers increased to 29.1 percent and 13.2 million in 2009 from 26.0 percent and 10.6 million in 2008.[58]

In 2009, the uninsured rate of full-time, year-round workers (15.2 percent) was not statistically different from 2007, the first year before the most recent recession (Table 9). The uninsured rate of less-than-full-time-year-round workers increased to 29.7 percent in 2009 from 25.7 percent in 2007 (Table 9). The uninsured rate of those who did not work increased to 29.1 percent in 2009 from 25.4 percent in 2007.

Children's Health Insurance Coverage

In 2009, the uninsured rate and the number of children under the age of 18 without health insurance (10.0 percent and 7.5 million) were not statistically different from 2008 (Table 8). Uninsured rates for children varied by poverty status, age, race, and Hispanic origin. Figure 9 shows that children aged 12 to 17 had a higher

[56] 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.

[57] The 2009 insured rate for those who worked less than full-time, year-round (70.3 percent) was not statistically different from the 2009 insured rate for nonworkers (70.9 percent).

[58] The percentage of uninsured part-time workers (29.7 percent) was not statistically different from the percentage of uninsured non-workers (29.1 percent) in 2009.

uninsured rate (11.3 percent) than those under 6 (9.2 percent).[59] In 2009, children in poverty were more likely to be uninsured (15.1 percent) than all children (10.0 percent).

In 2009, the uninsured rates were 7.0 percent for non-Hispanic White children, 11.5 percent for Black children, 10.0 percent for Asian children, and 16.8 percent for Hispanic children.[60] These 2009 uninsured rates were not statistically different from the respective rates in 2008.

Region

The Northeast had the lowest insured rate in 2009, followed by the Midwest, the West, and the South (Table 8). Between 2008 and 2009, the uninsured rates increased in all four regions—11.6 percent to 12.4 percent in the Northeast; 11.6 percent to 13.3 percent in the Midwest; 17.4 percent to 18.3 percent in the West; and 18.2 percent to 19.7 percent the South. Between 2008 and 2009, the number of uninsured in all four regions increased—6.3 million to 6.8 million in the Northeast; 7.6 million to 8.8 million in the Midwest; 12.3 million to 13.0 million in the West; and 20.2 million to 22.1 million in the South.[61]

Residence

The uninsured rate for people living inside metropolitan statistical areas increased to 16.8 percent in 2009 from 15.4 percent in 2008 (Table 8). The uninsured rate in 2009 for people living outside metropolitan areas

Figure 9.

Uninsured Children by Poverty Status, Household Income, Age, Race and Hispanic Origin, and Nativity: 2009

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

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

increased to 16.0 percent from 15.2 percent in 2008. In 2009, the uninsured rate was higher among people living in principal cities (19.7 percent) than among people living inside metropolitan areas but outside principal cities (15.0 percent).

COMMENTS

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

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[59] The uninsured rate for children under the age of 6 (9.2 percent) was not statistically different from the uninsured rate for children aged 6 to 11 (9.5 percent).

[60] In 2009, the uninsured rate for Black children was not statistically different from the uninsured rate for Asian children.

[61] The 2009 uninsured rate for the West (18.3 percent) was not statistically different from the 2008 uninsured rate for the South (18.2 percent). The 2008 uninsured rate for the Northeast (11.6 percent) was not statistically different from the 2008 uninsured rate for the Midwest (11.6 percent).

Additional Data and Contacts

Detailed tables, historical tables, press releases, and briefings are available electronically on the U.S. Census Bureau's income, poverty, and health insurance Web sites. The Web sites may be accessed through the Census Bureau's home page at <www.census.gov> or directly at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/income.html> for income data, <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/poverty.html> for poverty data, and <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/hlthins.html> for health insurance data.

The Current Population Survey (CPS) Table Creator <www.census.gov /hhes/www/cpstc/cps_table_creator.html> gives you the ability to create customized tables from the CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC). You can generate estimates using your own definitions of income and poverty with CPS Table Creator II <www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstc /apm/cpstc_altpov.html>.

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

For assistance with income, poverty, or health insurance data or questions about them, contact the Data Integration Division's Information Resources and Dissemination Branch at 301-763-3242 or toll-free at 1-866-758-1060, or search your topic of interest using the Census Bureau's "Question and Answer Center" found at <ask.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

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		

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

interview. The Current Population Survey (CPS) collects income data for people who are current residents but did not reside in the household during the previous year.

Data on income collected in the ASEC by the U.S. Census Bureau cover money income received (exclusive of certain money receipts such as capital gains) before payments for personal income taxes, social security, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc. Therefore, money income does not reflect the fact that some families receive noncash benefits, such as food stamps, health benefits, subsidized housing, and goods produced and consumed on the farm. In addition, money income does not reflect the fact that noncash benefits are also received by some nonfarm residents, which often take the form of the use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial payments by business for retirement programs, medical and educational expenses, etc. Data users should consider these elements when comparing income levels. Moreover, readers should be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency in household surveys for respondents to underreport their income. Based on an analysis of independently derived income estimates, the Census Bureau determined that respondents report income earned from wages or salaries more accurately than other sources of income, and that the reported wage and salary income is nearly equal to independent estimates of aggregate income.

Recessions

Recessions are defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. Peak and trough months of recent recessions are shown in the text box above. 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 2009

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

[1] The Census Bureau uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) for 1977 through 2009. 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 2009 data by dividing the annual average CPI-U-RS for 2009 by the annual average for the earlier year(s).

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

Cost-of-Living Adjustment

In order to accurately assess changes in income and earnings over time, an adjustment for changes in the cost of living is required. The Census Bureau uses the research series of the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U-RS), provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1977 through 2009, 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 2009."

Table A-1.
Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2009—Con.

(Income in 2009 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.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															
2009[1]	117,538	100.0	13.0	11.9	11.1	14.1	18.1	11.5	11.9	4.4	3.8	49,777	213	67,976	243
2008	117,181	100.0	13.4	12.0	11.0	14.1	17.6	11.9	11.9	4.3	3.7	50,112	136	68,164	241
2007	116,783	100.0	12.9	11.3	10.5	14.0	18.0	12.0	12.7	4.7	4.0	51,965	145	69,940	244
2006	116,011	100.0	12.6	11.2	11.1	14.1	18.2	11.6	12.5	4.7	4.0	51,278	220	70,819	273
2005	114,384	100.0	13.0	11.5	10.8	14.2	18.1	12.1	12.0	4.3	4.0	50,899	170	69,597	263
2004[2]	113,343	100.0	13.3	11.6	11.0	14.1	18.1	12.0	11.9	4.4	3.6	50,343	223	68,662	259
2003	112,000	100.0	13.2	11.6	10.9	14.0	17.7	12.2	12.3	4.4	3.7	50,519	219	68,886	252
2002	111,278	100.0	12.9	11.4	10.6	14.5	18.0	12.5	12.3	4.2	3.7	50,563	166	68,976	259
2001	109,297	100.0	12.4	11.4	10.5	14.8	17.9	12.6	12.2	4.3	3.9	51,161	156	70,521	281
2000[3]	108,209	100.0	12.1	11.1	10.5	14.5	18.4	12.7	12.3	4.5	3.8	52,301	164	71,165	280
1999[4]	106,434	100.0	11.8	11.3	10.9	14.0	18.4	12.8	12.3	4.3	4.0	52,388	245	70,462	366
1998	103,874	100.0	12.7	11.4	10.7	14.5	18.7	12.6	12.0	4.0	3.4	51,100	302	68,145	368
1997	102,528	100.0	13.2	11.8	11.3	14.4	18.8	12.2	11.4	3.7	3.1	49,309	228	66,214	370
1996	101,018	100.0	13.7	12.3	11.2	14.7	18.8	12.3	10.7	3.5	2.8	48,315	244	64,148	359
1995[5]	99,627	100.0	13.7	12.2	11.4	15.0	19.2	12.1	10.6	3.1	2.6	47,622	275	62,802	344
1994[6]	98,990	100.0	14.6	12.6	11.5	14.8	19.0	11.6	10.3	3.2	2.6	46,175	210	61,731	332
1993[7]	97,107	100.0	15.1	12.6	11.0	15.8	18.5	11.7	10.0	3.0	2.3	45,665	213	60,556	327
1992[8]	96,426	100.0	15.0	12.5	11.1	15.5	19.3	12.1	9.7	2.7	2.1	45,888	217	58,177	244
1991	95,669	100.0	14.5	12.3	11.3	15.9	19.3	12.0	9.9	2.9	1.9	46,269	223	58,242	240
1990	94,312	100.0	14.0	11.8	11.2	15.7	20.0	12.2	9.9	3.0	2.1	47,637	243	59,505	251
1989	93,347	100.0	13.7	11.6	11.3	15.0	20.1	12.4	10.6	3.1	2.2	48,279	266	60,996	266
1988	92,830	100.0	14.5	11.6	11.4	15.0	20.1	12.3	10.1	3.0	1.9	47,433	232	59,266	265
1987[9]	91,124	100.0	14.8	11.7	11.2	15.3	20.1	12.3	10.0	2.7	1.9	47,071	222	58,539	240
1986	89,479	100.0	15.1	11.7	11.5	15.3	20.4	12.2	9.5	2.6	1.7	46,488	241	57,434	233
1985[10]	88,458	100.0	15.3	12.4	11.7	16.0	20.1	11.9	8.8	2.3	1.4	44,898	243	55,255	219
1984[11]	86,789	100.0	15.4	12.7	11.9	16.3	19.9	11.7	8.5	2.2	1.3	44,074	201	54,002	199
1983	85,407	100.0	15.9	13.1	12.2	16.3	20.2	11.1	7.9	2.0	1.2	42,747	194	51,990	194
1982	83,918	100.0	16.2	12.7	12.3	16.7	20.5	10.9	7.7	1.9	1.2	43,048	194	51,879	192
1981	83,527	100.0	15.8	13.2	12.4	16.2	20.8	11.2	7.8	1.6	1.0	43,163	226	51,565	188
1980	82,368	100.0	15.5	12.7	12.1	16.4	21.4	11.5	7.8	1.6	1.0	43,892	226	52,202	191
1979[12]	80,776	100.0	14.8	12.3	12.1	15.8	21.9	12.1	7.9	1.9	1.2	45,325	215	53,842	204
1978	77,330	100.0	14.6	12.9	11.6	16.2	21.8	12.2	7.8	1.9	1.1	45,452	184	53,496	205
1977	76,030	100.0	15.2	13.1	11.9	16.8	21.7	11.8	7.0	1.6	1.0	43,758	164	51,909	158
1976[13]	74,142	100.0	15.3	13.0	12.3	16.4	22.4	11.4	6.8	1.5	0.9	43,483	161	51,147	158
1975[14]	72,867	100.0	15.8	13.0	12.3	17.3	22.3	11.0	6.2	1.4	0.8	42,773	174	49,947	156
1974[14, 15]	71,163	100.0	14.9	12.5	11.9	18.2	22.0	11.3	6.8	1.4	1.0	43,923	169	51,365	161
1973	69,859	100.0	14.9	12.2	11.4	16.9	22.7	11.8	7.4	1.5	1.2	45,360	173	52,458	160
1972[16]	68,251	100.0	15.6	12.1	11.6	17.5	22.8	11.1	6.8	1.5	1.0	44,462	170	51,748	160
1971[17]	66,676	100.0	16.5	12.3	12.1	18.7	22.5	10.3	5.7	1.1	0.8	42,636	165	49,035	156
1970	64,778	100.0	16.3	11.8	12.0	19.2	22.7	10.4	5.6	1.2	0.8	43,055	158	49,301	158
1969	63,401	100.0	15.9	11.7	11.9	19.1	23.4	10.5	5.7	1.1	0.8	43,391	160	49,366	155
1968	62,214	100.0	16.2	12.2	12.6	20.4	22.8	9.6	4.7	0.9	0.6	41,836	151	47,331	151
1967[18]	60,813	100.0	17.8	12.1	13.7	20.0	22.1	8.3	4.4	0.9	0.8	40,108	146	44,858	146

See footnotes at end of table.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2009—Con.

(Income in 2009 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thou- sands)	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[19]															
2009[1]	95,489	100.0	11.4	11.6	10.8	14.2	18.7	12.0	12.6	4.7	4.1	51,861	154	70,544	272
2008	95,297	100.0	11.8	11.7	10.7	14.0	18.1	12.5	12.5	4.6	4.0	52,113	151	70,921	273
2007	95,112	100.0	11.2	11.1	10.3	14.0	18.3	12.5	13.3	5.0	4.3	53,912	159	72,756	277
2006	94,705	100.0	10.9	10.8	10.9	14.1	18.7	12.1	13.3	4.9	4.3	53,907	156	73,518	306
2005	93,588	100.0	11.3	11.1	10.7	14.3	18.4	12.7	12.6	4.6	4.3	53,347	233	72,473	300
2004[2]	92,880	100.0	11.7	11.2	10.9	14.0	18.4	12.5	12.6	4.6	3.9	52,982	208	71,436	294
2003	91,962	100.0	11.6	11.1	10.8	14.0	18.1	12.7	13.0	4.6	4.1	53,216	209	71,825	288
2002	91,645	100.0	11.4	11.0	10.4	14.3	18.4	13.1	13.0	4.4	4.0	53,755	218	71,735	292
WHITE[20]															
2001	90,682	100.0	11.0	11.1	10.1	14.8	18.2	13.1	12.8	4.6	4.2	53,934	253	73,313	315
2000[3]	90,030	100.0	10.8	10.8	10.3	14.4	18.6	13.2	13.0	4.8	4.1	54,700	242	73,804	316
1999[4]	88,893	100.0	10.3	11.0	10.8	14.1	18.8	13.3	13.2	4.4	4.3	54,485	275	73,023	413
1998	87,212	100.0	11.0	10.9	10.5	14.5	19.2	13.2	12.6	4.3	3.8	53,764	269	71,236	419
1997	86,106	100.0	11.6	11.5	11.0	14.4	19.2	12.7	12.1	4.0	3.5	51,930	329	69,159	421
1996	85,059	100.0	11.9	11.9	11.0	14.8	19.4	12.9	11.3	3.8	3.0	50,586	261	66,695	395
1995[5]	84,511	100.0	11.9	11.8	11.3	15.2	19.7	12.7	11.2	3.4	2.8	49,984	261	65,305	379
1994[6]	83,737	100.0	12.7	12.1	11.4	15.0	19.5	12.1	11.0	3.4	2.8	48,700	273	64,451	375
1993[7]	82,387	100.0	13.0	12.2	10.8	15.9	19.4	12.4	10.6	3.3	2.5	48,178	281	63,270	365
1992[8]	81,795	100.0	12.9	12.1	11.0	15.8	19.9	12.8	10.4	2.9	2.3	48,245	234	60,804	271
1991	81,675	100.0	12.4	12.0	11.2	16.0	19.9	12.6	10.6	3.2	2.0	48,485	235	60,701	264
1990	80,968	100.0	12.0	11.5	11.1	16.0	20.6	12.9	10.5	3.2	2.3	49,686	228	61,905	277
1989	80,163	100.0	11.8	11.2	11.1	15.2	20.8	13.0	11.2	3.3	2.4	50,784	247	63,536	294
1988	79,734	100.0	12.4	11.1	11.4	15.2	20.9	12.9	10.8	3.2	2.1	50,144	296	61,794	291
1987[9]	78,519	100.0	12.7	11.2	11.1	15.4	21.0	13.1	10.7	2.9	2.0	49,594	249	61,040	264
1986	77,284	100.0	13.2	11.2	11.3	15.4	21.1	12.8	10.1	2.9	1.9	48,874	237	59,826	256
1985[10]	76,576	100.0	13.5	11.9	11.5	16.2	20.8	12.4	9.5	2.5	1.6	47,351	253	57,523	241
1984[11]	75,328	100.0	13.5	12.1	11.8	16.6	20.8	12.3	9.1	2.4	1.4	46,497	234	56,230	218
1983	74,376	100.0	13.8	12.6	12.1	16.7	21.1	11.7	8.5	2.1	1.4	44,829	203	54,148	211
1982	73,182	100.0	14.4	12.1	12.2	16.9	21.3	11.6	8.2	2.0	1.3	45,067	205	54,017	211
1981	72,845	100.0	13.9	12.6	12.3	16.5	21.6	11.8	8.4	1.7	1.1	45,605	210	53,727	204
1980	71,872	100.0	13.6	12.1	12.0	16.6	22.3	12.1	8.4	1.8	1.1	46,306	238	54,308	208
1979[12]	70,766	100.0	13.1	11.7	11.9	16.0	22.8	12.7	8.5	2.0	1.3	47,523	226	55,965	223
1978	68,028	100.0	13.0	12.3	11.4	16.3	22.7	12.8	8.2	2.1	1.2	47,250	208	55,478	223
1977	66,934	100.0	13.6	12.3	11.7	16.9	22.6	12.5	7.5	1.7	1.1	46,015	193	53,937	174
1976[13]	65,353	100.0	13.7	12.4	12.1	16.6	23.3	12.1	7.3	1.6	1.0	45,550	189	53,115	171
1975[14]	64,392	100.0	14.1	12.5	12.1	17.5	23.1	11.7	6.6	1.5	0.9	44,731	163	51,792	170
1974[14,15]	62,984	100.0	13.4	11.9	11.6	18.4	23.0	11.8	7.4	1.5	1.1	45,936	173	53,268	173
1973[16]	61,965	100.0	13.5	11.6	11.0	17.0	23.6	12.5	7.9	1.7	1.3	47,539	181	54,486	173
1972[16]	60,618	100.0	14.1	11.4	11.2	17.8	23.7	11.8	7.3	1.6	1.1	46,645	179	53,761	174
1971[17]	59,463	100.0	15.0	11.7	11.8	19.0	23.4	10.9	6.2	1.2	0.9	44,596	170	50,811	165
1970	57,575	100.0	14.9	11.2	11.6	19.5	23.7	11.0	6.0	1.3	0.9	44,844	173	51,026	168

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2009—Con.

(Income in 2009 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.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[20]—Con.															
1969	56,248	100.0	14.5	10.9	11.5	19.3	24.5	11.2	6.1	1.2	0.9	45,284	166	51,197	171
1968	55,394	100.0	14.8	11.4	12.3	20.9	23.8	10.1	5.0	1.0	0.7	43,560	162	49,033	162
1967[18]	54,188	100.0	16.2	11.4	13.4	20.6	23.2	8.8	4.6	0.9	0.8	41,826	152	46,498	157
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[19]															
2009[1]	83,158	100.0	10.6	11.0	10.3	14.0	18.8	12.4	13.4	5.1	4.4	54,461	279	73,240	299
2008	82,884	100.0	10.9	11.2	10.2	13.6	18.4	13.0	13.3	4.9	4.4	55,319	224	73,821	302
2007	82,765	100.0	10.6	10.5	9.8	13.6	18.3	12.9	14.2	5.4	4.7	56,814	256	75,706	305
2006	82,675	100.0	10.4	10.2	10.5	13.7	18.7	12.5	14.0	5.3	4.7	55,769	200	76,324	337
2005	82,003	100.0	10.8	10.5	10.2	13.9	18.5	13.2	13.3	4.9	4.7	55,797	189	75,375	333
2004[2]	81,628	100.0	11.1	10.7	10.4	13.6	18.5	13.0	13.3	5.0	4.3	55,539	254	74,103	322
2003	81,148	100.0	11.1	10.5	10.3	13.7	18.2	13.1	13.7	5.0	4.4	55,719	269	74,507	316
2002	81,166	100.0	10.9	10.5	10.0	13.9	18.5	13.5	13.7	4.7	4.3	55,918	219	74,058	315
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[20]															
2001	80,818	100.0	10.6	10.6	9.8	14.3	18.3	13.4	13.5	4.9	4.5	56,100	233	75,653	343
2000[3]	80,527	100.0	10.4	10.2	10.0	14.1	18.6	13.6	13.6	5.1	4.4	56,826	228	76,050	341
1999[4]	79,819	100.0	9.8	10.5	10.4	13.7	18.9	13.7	13.8	4.7	4.6	56,843	359	75,417	447
1998	78,577	100.0	10.2	10.4	10.2	14.2	19.4	13.7	13.3	4.5	4.0	55,771	321	73,517	449
1997	77,936	100.0	10.7	11.1	10.6	14.3	19.4	13.2	12.8	4.2	3.7	54,068	282	71,375	(NA)
1996	77,240	100.0	11.1	11.3	10.7	14.7	19.7	13.4	11.9	4.0	3.2	52,800	362	68,712	(NA)
1995[5]	76,932	100.0	10.9	11.3	10.9	15.1	20.2	13.1	11.8	3.6	3.0	51,957	271	67,434	404
1994[6]	77,004	100.0	11.9	11.7	11.2	14.9	19.8	12.5	11.4	3.6	3.0	50,271	266	66,093	392
1993[7]	75,697	100.0	12.2	11.8	10.6	15.7	19.8	12.7	11.1	3.5	2.7	49,951	292	64,938	387
1992[8]	75,107	100.0	12.1	11.7	10.7	15.7	20.1	13.3	10.8	3.1	2.4	49,864	309	62,348	288
1991	75,625	100.0	11.8	11.6	11.1	16.0	20.1	13.0	11.0	3.3	2.2	49,643	244	62,003	276
1990	75,035	100.0	11.4	11.1	11.0	15.9	20.8	13.3	10.9	3.3	2.4	50,822	237	63,277	286
1989	74,495	100.0	11.2	11.0	10.9	15.1	21.0	13.3	11.7	3.5	2.5	51,876	254	64,809	317
1988	74,067	100.0	11.8	10.7	11.2	15.2	21.2	13.2	11.2	3.3	2.2	51,525	303	63,056	296
1987[9]	73,120	100.0	12.1	10.8	10.9	15.3	21.3	13.4	11.1	3.0	2.1	50,958	284	62,234	289
1986	72,067	100.0	12.7	10.8	11.2	15.4	21.4	13.2	10.4	3.0	2.0	49,985	258	61,013	280
1985[10]	71,540	100.0	13.0	11.4	11.4	16.2	21.1	12.8	9.8	2.7	1.7	48,415	247	58,643	266
1984[11]	70,586	100.0	13.0	11.8	11.7	16.6	21.0	12.6	9.4	2.5	1.5	47,462	263	57,207	256
1983	69,648	100.0	13.2	12.4	12.0	16.6	21.4	12.0	8.7	2.2	1.4	45,981	(NA)	55,570	(NA)
1982	69,214	100.0	13.9	11.8	12.1	16.9	21.6	11.8	8.5	2.1	1.3	45,822	230	54,811	235
1981	68,996	100.0	13.6	12.4	12.2	16.4	21.9	12.0	8.7	1.8	1.2	46,263	235	54,403	226
1980	68,106	100.0	13.3	11.9	11.8	16.6	22.6	12.4	8.6	1.8	1.1	47,126	108	55,022	248
1979[12]	67,203	100.0	12.9	11.6	11.7	15.9	23.0	12.9	8.7	2.1	1.3	48,192	267	56,612	248
1978	64,836	100.0	12.8	12.2	11.2	16.2	22.9	13.0	8.4	2.2	1.2	48,140	253	56,133	241
1977	63,721	100.0	13.4	12.1	11.5	16.8	22.8	12.8	7.7	1.8	1.2	46,928	264	54,604	258
1976[13]	62,365	100.0	13.4	12.1	12.0	16.5	23.5	12.4	7.5	1.7	1.0	46,479	271	53,797	240
1975[14]	61,533	100.0	13.8	12.2	12.0	17.4	23.3	11.9	6.8	1.5	0.9	45,068	239	52,426	254

See footnotes at end of table.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2009—Con.

(Income in 2009 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thou- sands)	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, NOT HISPANIC[20]**—Con.**															
1974[14,15]	60,164	100.0	13.2	11.6	11.4	18.3	23.1	12.1	7.6	1.5	1.1	46,328	228	53,868	235
1973	59,236	100.0	13.4	11.4	10.7	16.9	23.7	12.8	8.1	1.7	1.3	47,958	224	55,095	233
1972[16]	58,005	100.0	13.9	11.1	11.0	17.6	24.0	12.0	7.6	1.7	1.1	47,310	225	54,384	243
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2009[1]	15,212	100.0	23.4	15.4	13.4	14.5	15.2	8.7	6.3	1.8	1.2	32,750	418	46,280	516
2008	15,056	100.0	23.5	14.9	13.7	15.1	14.9	8.1	6.6	2.0	1.1	34,215	437	46,502	486
2007	14,976	100.0	23.6	14.0	12.3	14.6	16.2	8.6	7.4	2.0	1.3	35,267	481	48,446	530
2006	14,709	100.0	23.2	14.5	13.3	14.4	16.0	8.2	7.0	2.0	1.4	34,183	253	48,397	594
2005	14,399	100.0	23.8	15.5	12.3	14.5	15.9	8.3	6.7	2.0	1.1	34,009	324	46,945	511
2004[2]	14,151	100.0	24.2	14.6	12.7	15.1	15.8	8.3	6.5	1.7	1.2	34,333	315	46,284	492
2003	13,969	100.0	23.5	14.8	13.0	14.4	15.7	8.5	7.0	1.8	1.2	34,624	435	47,018	498
2002	13,778	100.0	23.1	14.9	12.4	15.9	14.9	8.7	6.8	1.9	1.3	34,787	458	48,089	560
BLACK ALONE[21]															
2009[1]	14,730	100.0	23.5	15.4	13.4	14.6	15.1	8.7	6.3	1.8	1.2	32,584	394	46,046	525
2008	14,595	100.0	23.6	15.0	13.7	15.0	14.9	8.1	6.6	2.0	1.0	34,088	439	46,356	496
2007	14,551	100.0	23.6	14.1	12.4	14.5	16.3	8.6	7.4	1.9	1.2	35,086	491	48,239	538
2006	14,354	100.0	23.4	14.6	13.3	14.3	16.0	8.1	7.0	1.9	1.4	34,010	256	48,007	594
2005	14,002	100.0	23.9	15.5	12.3	14.6	15.9	8.3	6.6	1.9	1.1	33,904	331	46,645	507
2004[2]	13,809	100.0	24.3	14.6	12.8	15.1	15.7	8.2	6.4	1.7	1.2	34,174	355	46,141	500
2003	13,629	100.0	23.6	14.8	13.0	14.5	15.7	8.5	7.0	1.8	1.1	34,573	450	46,802	501
2002	13,465	100.0	23.3	14.9	12.4	15.9	14.9	8.7	6.8	1.9	1.3	34,607	466	47,704	551
BLACK[20]															
2001	13,315	100.0	22.1	14.5	12.8	15.5	16.1	9.1	7.1	1.7	1.1	35,704	420	47,550	502
2000[3]	13,174	100.0	21.0	14.4	12.9	15.4	17.2	8.8	7.2	1.9	1.2	36,952	490	48,798	494
1999[4]	12,838	100.0	22.0	14.5	12.7	14.1	16.3	9.0	7.6	2.7	1.1	35,928	669	49,512	711
1998	12,579	100.0	24.4	15.3	12.7	14.4	15.5	8.4	6.7	1.8	0.9	33,315	522	44,864	599
1997	12,474	100.0	24.4	14.8	13.6	14.7	16.1	8.7	5.7	1.3	0.8	33,379	574	43,923	630
1996	12,109	100.0	25.8	15.8	12.4	14.5	15.4	8.4	5.7	1.2	0.8	31,966	629	44,187	863
1995[5]	11,577	100.0	26.0	15.6	13.2	14.4	16.0	7.8	5.5	0.9	0.7	31,295	534	42,484	727
1994[6]	11,655	100.0	27.7	16.1	12.2	13.6	15.0	7.9	5.5	1.3	0.8	30,093	560	41,875	601
1993[7]	11,281	100.0	30.0	15.6	12.5	15.1	13.4	6.9	4.7	1.2	0.6	28,552	564	39,801	661
1992[8]	11,269	100.0	30.7	15.8	12.1	14.1	14.6	7.0	4.3	0.9	0.5	28,092	574	38,121	517
1991	11,083	100.0	30.4	15.3	11.5	14.6	15.2	7.1	4.6	1.0	0.3	28,884	607	38,462	502
1990	10,671	100.0	29.1	15.1	12.2	14.4	15.4	7.3	5.0	0.9	0.5	29,712	678	39,477	533
1989	10,486	100.0	28.2	14.9	13.1	13.9	15.7	7.1	5.6	1.1	0.4	30,202	615	40,076	544
1988	10,561	100.0	30.1	15.7	12.4	13.7	14.0	7.5	4.9	1.3	0.4	28,585	596	39,161	571
1987[9]	10,192	100.0	30.5	15.4	12.6	15.0	14.0	6.7	4.4	1.0	0.5	28,307	542	38,221	526
1986	9,922	100.0	30.1	15.8	12.6	14.4	14.8	6.7	4.4	0.7	0.4	28,158	553	37,778	513
1985[10]	9,797	100.0	29.7	16.5	13.3	14.3	14.7	6.8	3.7	0.7	0.2	28,171	547	36,756	477
1984[11]	9,480	100.0	30.7	17.5	13.2	14.5	13.2	6.5	3.7	0.6	0.1	26,488	509	35,326	435

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2009—Con.

(Income in 2009 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.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[20]—Con.															
1983	9,236	100.0	32.2	17.0	13.4	13.8	13.8	6.2	3.2	0.4	0.1	25,439	477	33,835	418
1982	8,916	100.0	31.7	17.4	13.2	14.6	14.7	5.6	2.3	0.4	0.1	25,541	410	33,606	420
1981	8,961	100.0	31.6	18.0	13.2	14.2	13.8	5.9	3.1	0.2	0.1	25,591	430	33,618	407
1980	8,847	100.0	30.6	17.8	13.6	14.2	14.2	6.2	2.9	0.4	0.1	26,677	503	34,623	426
1979[12]	8,586	100.0	28.9	17.5	13.8	14.2	15.2	6.9	3.1	0.3	0.1	27,901	509	35,801	441
1978	8,066	100.0	28.6	17.1	12.9	15.6	14.7	7.2	3.4	0.5	0.1	28,395	600	36,288	474
1977	7,977	100.0	27.8	19.4	14.1	15.4	14.4	5.7	2.8	0.3	0.2	27,154	364	34,792	310
1976[13]	7,776	100.0	28.6	18.4	13.9	15.1	15.5	5.7	2.4	0.3	0.1	27,085	336	34,605	308
1975[14]	7,489	100.0	30.1	17.3	13.6	16.0	15.2	5.2	2.2	0.3	0.0	26,853	395	33,519	297
1974[14, 15]	7,263	100.0	28.2	18.1	14.6	16.6	14.1	6.2	1.9	0.3	0.1	27,318	330	33,975	302
1973	7,040	100.0	27.5	17.9	15.0	15.5	15.7	5.1	2.6	0.5	0.2	27,983	436	34,749	345
1972[16]	6,809	100.0	29.1	17.9	14.5	15.6	14.7	5.7	2.0	0.3	0.3	27,227	408	34,393	367
1971[17]	6,578	100.0	29.9	18.3	14.7	16.2	13.7	5.0	1.7	0.2	0.1	26,343	392	32,643	335
1970	6,180	100.0	28.9	17.6	15.4	16.5	14.2	5.1	2.0	0.2	0.2	27,295	375	33,329	360
1969	6,053	100.0	27.9	18.9	15.7	17.4	13.6	4.4	1.8	0.1	0.1	27,372	403	32,586	347
1968	5,870	100.0	29.1	20.1	15.5	16.5	12.9	4.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	25,686	373	31,284	330
1967[18]	5,728	100.0	32.5	19.1	16.9	14.5	11.8	3.1	1.5	0.3	0.2	24,285	404	29,181	326
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2009[1]	4,940	100.0	11.7	8.0	8.2	11.4	16.6	11.9	16.7	7.8	7.7	65,073	1,435	90,110	1,770
2008	4,805	100.0	11.9	8.7	8.3	12.1	15.2	12.7	17.0	7.4	6.6	65,318	1,408	85,995	1,481
2007	4,715	100.0	10.3	8.0	7.4	11.6	17.1	13.1	17.7	8.0	6.8	68,148	1,434	87,477	1,496
2006	4,664	100.0	10.0	7.0	8.4	11.6	17.3	13.2	17.1	8.6	6.7	67,979	1,720	93,115	1,949
2005	4,500	100.0	11.1	7.8	7.2	10.7	18.4	13.1	17.0	6.9	7.7	67,074	801	87,893	1,534
2004[2]	4,346	100.0	10.2	8.3	8.1	11.5	19.0	12.8	16.6	7.6	5.8	65,236	1,315	86,450	1,632
2003	4,235	100.0	13.1	9.3	6.2	11.5	16.9	14.0	16.0	7.7	5.3	64,448	1,437	80,951	1,392
2002	4,079	100.0	10.4	8.7	8.1	13.3	18.3	12.8	16.0	6.5	5.9	62,338	943	82,835	1,575
ASIAN ALONE[22]															
2009[1]	4,687	100.0	11.7	7.9	8.2	11.1	16.9	11.8	16.9	7.8	7.7	65,469	1,267	90,811	1,845
2008	4,573	100.0	12.1	8.7	8.2	12.1	15.1	12.6	17.1	7.5	6.6	65,388	1,381	85,858	1,497
2007	4,494	100.0	10.3	8.1	7.5	11.4	17.0	13.1	17.9	7.9	6.8	68,382	1,433	87,950	1,552
2006	4,454	100.0	10.1	7.1	8.5	11.4	17.1	13.1	17.0	8.8	6.9	68,338	1,781	93,929	2,021
2005	4,273	100.0	11.2	7.9	7.2	10.5	18.6	13.0	16.9	6.9	7.8	67,125	782	88,002	1,552
2004[2]	4,123	100.0	10.2	8.3	8.1	11.4	19.0	12.6	16.7	7.7	6.1	65,298	1,388	86,888	1,681
2003	4,040	100.0	13.1	9.3	6.0	11.5	16.8	13.9	16.1	7.8	5.4	64,958	1,276	81,605	1,445
2002	3,917	100.0	10.2	8.8	8.1	13.2	18.1	12.7	16.0	6.7	6.1	62,745	1,098	83,516	1,629

See footnotes at end of table.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2009—Con.

(Income in 2009 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thou-sands)	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 AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[20]															
2001	4,071	100.0	10.3	8.0	8.6	12.8	17.5	12.7	16.3	7.5	6.3	64,981	1,551	88,635	2,092
2000[3]	3,963	100.0	9.3	7.7	7.4	12.4	16.9	14.8	16.4	8.7	6.4	69,448	1,185	90,672	1,882
1999[4]	3,742	100.0	11.0	7.2	7.9	13.0	17.1	13.7	14.6	7.7	7.8	65,600	2,312	86,747	2,199
1998	3,308	100.0	10.7	8.7	9.0	13.1	17.8	13.7	16.7	5.8	4.5	61,288	1,706	79,122	2,285
1997	3,125	100.0	11.4	8.5	8.5	12.5	19.1	13.7	16.2	6.0	4.0	60,294	1,676	78,470	2,432
1996	2,998	100.0	12.3	9.1	8.4	12.2	19.1	12.8	16.7	5.6	3.7	58,911	2,111	76,976	2,761
1995[5]	2,777	100.0	12.5	9.8	7.7	13.9	19.6	13.7	13.6	4.7	4.4	56,759	1,424	77,182	3,114
1994[6]	2,040	100.0	11.9	10.2	8.3	13.4	19.3	13.2	13.9	5.2	4.5	57,937	2,195	75,225	2,681
1993[7]	2,233	100.0	14.6	9.4	9.8	13.4	15.2	14.5	15.1	4.6	3.4	56,052	2,757	73,443	2,957
1992[8]	2,262	100.0	12.0	10.2	8.9	12.9	21.4	11.9	14.7	4.6	3.4	56,621	1,634	70,175	1,929
1991	2,094	100.0	11.6	8.7	10.5	14.7	18.2	13.9	13.9	5.0	3.6	55,980	1,806	71,075	2,095
1990	1,958	100.0	10.6	9.5	8.2	12.5	20.9	14.0	15.4	5.4	3.6	61,170	1,812	73,837	2,090
1989	1,988	100.0	10.4	8.2	9.0	13.1	19.8	15.8	14.5	4.7	4.5	60,298	1,630	74,959	2,181
1988	1,913	100.0	10.5	11.5	8.2	13.6	20.5	12.1	15.3	5.4	2.9	56,217	2,310	70,284	2,099
1987[9]	(NA)	100.0	12.1	12.3	8.7	11.3	18.9	12.9	15.8	5.0	2.8	58,206	2,164	(NA)	(NA)
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)[23]															
2009[1]	13,298	100.0	16.5	15.2	14.3	15.4	17.6	9.1	7.8	2.2	1.7	38,039	502	52,229	573
2008	13,425	100.0	17.8	14.8	14.5	16.4	16.2	9.0	7.5	2.4	1.4	37,769	484	51,376	532
2007	13,339	100.0	15.6	14.7	13.8	16.5	18.3	10.0	7.5	2.2	1.5	40,013	538	52,581	553
2006	12,973	100.0	15.5	14.5	13.5	17.1	18.1	9.3	8.0	2.6	1.5	40,193	537	53,803	617
2005	12,519	100.0	15.6	15.2	14.0	17.2	17.8	9.3	7.2	2.2	1.6	39,517	392	51,791	521
2004[2]	12,178	100.0	16.1	15.1	14.5	16.6	17.8	9.0	7.4	2.0	1.5	38,916	545	52,095	637
2003	11,693	100.0	15.6	15.5	14.9	16.5	17.1	9.5	7.3	2.1	1.6	38,482	535	51,860	574
2002	11,339	100.0	15.2	14.9	14.0	17.1	18.1	9.6	7.6	2.1	1.5	39,468	575	53,518	715
2001	10,499	100.0	14.9	15.0	12.9	17.9	17.4	10.6	7.6	2.2	1.4	40,665	516	53,772	680
2000[3]	10,034	100.0	14.5	15.1	12.6	17.6	18.9	10.4	7.3	2.0	1.7	41,312	595	54,777	788
1999[4]	9,579	100.0	15.1	15.3	14.2	16.8	17.9	10.1	7.4	2.0	1.4	39,579	575	51,994	923
1998	9,060	100.0	18.3	15.3	13.7	17.3	16.8	8.9	6.6	1.8	1.3	37,230	718	50,305	1,070
1997	8,590	100.0	20.1	15.3	14.4	15.9	17.4	7.9	6.0	1.6	1.3	35,481	633	47,814	965
1996	8,225	100.0	20.1	17.5	14.5	15.5	16.3	8.1	5.4	1.5	1.1	33,904	657	46,290	1,071
1995[5]	7,939	100.0	22.3	17.1	15.1	15.8	14.9	8.0	4.9	1.2	0.8	31,947	696	43,604	978
1994[6]	7,735	100.0	22.2	16.3	13.8	15.7	16.5	7.6	5.7	1.4	0.9	33,519	623	45,199	1,128
1993[7]	7,362	100.0	21.6	16.7	13.5	17.9	14.9	8.1	5.3	1.0	1.0	33,453	672	44,277	931
1992[8]	7,153	100.0	21.3	16.6	13.5	16.9	16.8	8.0	5.1	1.1	0.6	33,847	700	43,171	679
1991	6,379	100.0	20.2	16.6	13.5	16.9	17.2	8.1	5.3	1.6	0.6	34,850	725	44,343	710
1990	6,220	100.0	19.7	16.5	12.9	17.6	18.2	7.8	5.3	1.3	0.8	35,525	729	44,501	733
1989	5,933	100.0	19.3	14.5	14.4	16.2	17.9	9.5	5.9	1.5	0.9	36,612	710	46,752	803
1988	5,910	100.0	20.8	15.5	13.9	16.2	17.7	8.6	4.9	1.6	0.8	35,471	899	45,286	960

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2009—Con.

(Income in 2009 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf)*

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thou-sands)	Percentage distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)[23]—Con.															
1987[9]	5,642	100.0	21.4	15.6	13.5	16.6	17.1	8.6	5.2	1.1	1.0	34,925	759	44,768	829
1986	5,418	100.0	21.1	16.3	14.0	16.0	17.5	8.0	5.7	1.1	0.4	34,267	893	43,269	711
1985[10]	5,213	100.0	21.6	17.6	13.3	16.7	16.8	7.7	5.1	0.8	0.3	33,201	776	41,486	675
1984[11]	4,883	100.0	22.1	16.0	13.8	17.0	17.3	8.2	4.2	1.0	0.3	33,411	838	41,546	810
1983	4,326	100.0	23.1	16.3	14.6	17.8	16.2	6.9	4.1	0.7	0.2	32,556	825	39,644	761
1982	4,085	100.0	22.6	16.8	14.5	17.3	16.6	7.5	3.4	0.8	0.5	32,392	856	39,977	811
1981	3,980	100.0	19.5	17.0	14.5	18.0	17.6	8.3	4.1	0.7	0.3	34,623	948	41,577	794
1980	3,906	100.0	19.9	17.0	15.2	17.9	17.3	7.8	4.0	0.6	0.5	33,832	917	41,324	823
1979[12]	3,684	100.0	17.8	15.5	15.6	18.1	19.0	8.1	4.5	0.8	0.5	35,911	1,035	43,450	873
1978	3,291	100.0	17.9	16.4	15.2	18.7	19.4	7.7	3.8	0.8	0.2	35,613	863	42,066	851
1977	3,304	100.0	18.5	16.8	16.0	19.3	18.5	6.6	3.5	0.5	0.3	34,328	603	40,512	625
1976[13]	3,081	100.0	20.9	17.6	15.6	17.5	18.3	6.8	2.7	0.4	0.2	32,799	699	38,760	631
1975[14]	2,948	100.0	20.4	18.2	15.6	18.8	18.3	5.6	2.3	0.5	0.3	32,134	710	38,148	678
1974[14,15]	2,897	100.0	17.2	18.4	14.7	20.1	19.2	6.5	3.0	0.5	0.3	34,936	765	40,471	659
1973	2,722	100.0	15.9	17.1	17.4	18.8	20.6	6.7	3.1	0.4	0.2	35,142	798	40,829	665
1972[16]	2,655	100.0	16.9	18.1	16.2	21.6	17.8	5.9	2.8	0.3	0.5	35,200	688	40,459	688

(NA) Not available.

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

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

[3] Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.

[4] Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.

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

[6] Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

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

[8] Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

[9] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[16] Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.

[17] Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.

[18] Implementation of new CPS ASEC processing system.

[19] Beginning with the 2003 CPS, respondents were allowed to choose one or more races. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of his 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 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2000.

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

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

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

[23] Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 13.0 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 3.0 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 1.9 percent of Asian householders who reported only one race. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population and for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 through 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-2.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2009

(Income in 2009 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998.* For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	2009[1]	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004[2]	2003	2002	2001	2000[3]	1999[4]
MEASURE											
Household Income at Selected Percentiles											
10th percentile limit	12,120	12,115	12,581	12,766	12,402	12,384	12,287	12,662	12,947	13,180	13,318
20th percentile limit	20,453	20,633	20,991	21,314	21,071	20,992	20,974	21,361	21,771	22,320	22,059
50th (median)	49,777	50,112	51,965	51,278	50,899	50,343	50,519	50,563	51,161	52,301	52,388
80th percentile limit	100,000	99,860	103,448	103,226	100,757	99,930	101,307	100,170	101,163	101,844	101,995
90th percentile limit	137,632	137,775	140,690	141,489	138,536	137,249	137,849	136,053	137,665	139,502	138,742
95th percentile limit	180,001	179,317	183,103	185,119	182,386	178,453	179,740	178,844	182,335	180,879	182,795
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles											
90th/10th	11.36	11.37	11.18	11.08	11.17	11.08	11.22	10.75	10.63	10.58	10.42
95th/20th	8.80	8.69	8.72	8.69	8.66	8.50	8.57	8.37	8.38	8.10	8.29
95th/50th	3.62	3.58	3.52	3.61	3.58	3.54	3.56	3.54	3.56	3.46	3.49
80th/50th	2.01	1.99	1.99	2.01	1.98	1.98	2.01	1.98	1.98	1.95	1.95
80th/20th	4.89	4.84	4.93	4.84	4.78	4.76	4.83	4.69	4.65	4.56	4.62
20th/50th	0.41	0.41	0.40	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile.	11,552	11,612	11,949	12,077	11,707	11,633	11,658	11,911	12,280	12,651	12,763
Second quintile	29,257	29,405	30,457	30,614	30,057	29,765	29,947	30,284	30,855	31,588	31,339
Third quintile	49,534	49,942	51,691	51,301	50,871	50,431	50,834	51,032	51,647	52,603	52,457
Fourth quintile	78,694	79,457	81,839	81,201	80,014	79,518	80,463	80,271	80,978	81,774	81,644
Highest quintile	170,844	170,408	173,763	178,904	175,335	171,965	171,527	171,382	176,848	177,203	174,106
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile.	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6
Second quintile	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.9
Third quintile	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.8	14.9
Fourth quintile	23.2	23.3	23.4	22.9	23.0	23.2	23.4	23.3	23.0	23.0	23.2
Highest quintile	50.3	50.0	49.7	50.5	50.4	50.1	49.8	49.7	50.1	49.8	49.4
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.468	0.466	0.463	0.470	0.469	0.466	0.464	0.462	0.466	0.462	0.458
Mean logarithmic deviation of income.	0.550	0.541	0.532	0.543	0.545	0.543	0.530	0.514	0.515	0.490	0.476
Theil.	0.403	0.398	0.391	0.417	0.411	0.406	0.397	0.398	0.413	0.404	0.386
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.097	0.096	0.095	0.099	0.098	0.097	0.095	0.095	0.098	0.096	0.092
e=0.50	0.190	0.188	0.185	0.192	0.192	0.190	0.187	0.186	0.189	0.185	0.180
e=0.75	0.288	0.285	0.281	0.289	0.289	0.286	0.283	0.279	0.282	0.275	0.268
STANDARD ERROR											
Household Income at Selected Percentiles											
10th percentile limit	85	83	84	88	84	84	84	85	89	89	90
20th percentile limit	107	107	115	117	117	118	117	122	120	127	122
50th (median)	213	136	145	220	170	223	219	166	156	164	245
80th percentile limit	311	305	310	390	353	353	372	273	293	299	318
90th percentile limit	638	580	610	601	590	558	591	536	522	605	582
95th percentile limit	879	919	886	1,066	1,228	1,041	830	851	916	1,159	1,018
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles											
90th/10th	0.095	0.091	0.089	0.090	0.090	0.088	0.091	0.083	0.083	0.085	0.083
95th/20th	0.063	0.063	0.064	0.069	0.076	0.069	0.062	0.062	0.063	0.070	0.065
95th/50th	0.022	0.023	0.021	0.025	0.028	0.025	0.021	0.022	0.023	0.026	0.024
80th/50th	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010
80th/20th	0.030	0.029	0.031	0.032	0.031	0.032	0.032	0.030	0.029	0.029	0.029
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Mean Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile.	42	41	41	44	43	43	42	43	44	45	44
Second quintile	36	36	38	37	38	37	38	38	39	40	40
Third quintile	47	48	49	48	47	49	49	49	50	50	50
Fourth quintile	76	75	78	79	76	75	77	75	76	76	77
Highest quintile	841	824	834	1,004	940	930	882	925	1,044	1,034	910
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile.	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
Second quintile	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Third quintile	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Fourth quintile	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Highest quintile	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.0028	0.0027	0.0027	0.0028	0.0029	0.0029	0.0028	0.0029	0.0030	0.0030	0.0041
Mean logarithmic deviation of income.	0.0064	0.0063	0.0062	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063	0.0054	0.0052	0.0051	0.0049	0.0059
Theil.	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0014	0.0013	0.0013	0.0012	0.0012	0.0014	0.0013	0.0013
e=0.50	0.0018	0.0017	0.0018	0.0021	0.0020	0.0020	0.0018	0.0020	0.0022	0.0021	0.0021
e=0.75	0.0024	0.0023	0.0024	0.0027	0.0026	0.0026	0.0024	0.0025	0.0027	0.0026	0.0027

See footnotes at end of table.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2009—Con.

(Income in 2009 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998.* For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	1998	1997	1996	1995[5]	1994[6]	1993[7]	1992[8]	1991	1990	1989	1988
MEASURE											
Household Income at Selected Percentiles											
10th percentile limit	12,747	12,279	12,129	12,125	11,489	11,235	11,234	11,399	11,645	12,025	11,436
20th percentile limit	21,179	20,520	20,103	20,124	19,215	18,954	18,873	19,338	19,886	20,203	19,830
50th (median)	51,100	49,309	48,315	47,622	46,175	45,665	45,888	46,269	47,637	48,279	47,433
80th percentile limit	98,561	95,273	92,587	91,012	89,936	88,142	86,886	87,173	87,826	89,707	88,146
90th percentile limit	133,123	130,133	125,306	122,561	121,482	119,482	116,159	116,544	117,886	120,178	116,731
95th percentile limit	173,728	168,626	162,727	157,919	157,172	152,953	148,318	148,055	150,735	153,241	149,207
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles											
90th/10th	10.44	10.60	10.33	10.11	10.57	10.64	10.34	10.22	10.12	9.99	10.21
95th/20th	8.20	8.22	8.10	7.85	8.18	8.07	7.86	7.66	7.58	7.59	7.52
95th/50th	3.40	3.42	3.37	3.32	3.40	3.35	3.23	3.20	3.16	3.17	3.15
80th/50th	1.93	1.93	1.92	1.91	1.95	1.93	1.89	1.88	1.84	1.86	1.86
80th/20th	4.65	4.64	4.61	4.52	4.68	4.65	4.60	4.51	4.42	4.44	4.45
20th/50th	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	12,120	11,778	11,700	11,662	11,040	10,757	10,868	11,098	11,400	11,681	11,264
Second quintile	30,604	29,445	28,719	28,505	27,513	27,270	27,233	27,875	28,684	29,063	28,428
Third quintile	51,208	49,538	48,306	47,664	46,348	45,711	45,881	46,302	47,379	48,311	47,548
Fourth quintile	79,198	76,727	74,764	73,270	72,124	71,038	70,431	70,582	71,433	73,076	71,875
Highest quintile	167,591	163,581	157,247	152,904	151,625	148,003	136,470	135,349	138,627	142,851	137,218
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Second quintile	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6
Third quintile	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.8	16.0
Fourth quintile	23.2	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.4	23.5	24.2	24.2	24.0	24.0	24.2
Highest quintile	49.2	49.4	49.0	48.7	49.1	48.9	46.9	46.5	46.6	46.8	46.3
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.456	0.459	0.455	0.450	0.456	0.454	0.433	0.428	0.428	0.431	0.426
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.488	0.484	0.464	0.452	0.471	0.467	0.416	0.411	0.402	0.406	0.401
Theil	0.389	0.396	0.389	0.378	0.387	0.385	0.323	0.313	0.317	0.324	0.314
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.093	0.094	0.093	0.090	0.092	0.092	0.080	0.078	0.078	0.080	0.078
e=0.50	0.181	0.183	0.179	0.175	0.180	0.178	0.160	0.156	0.156	0.158	0.155
e=0.75	0.271	0.272	0.266	0.261	0.268	0.266	0.242	0.237	0.236	0.239	0.236
STANDARD ERROR											
Household Income at Selected Percentiles											
10th percentile limit	87	92	86	86	80	80	80	82	89	89	89
20th percentile limit	129	121	123	113	111	113	113	118	122	126	124
50th (median)	302	228	244	275	210	213	217	223	243	266	232
80th percentile limit	307	422	322	342	293	331	287	316	338	278	309
90th percentile limit	504	538	580	531	537	418	383	418	452	725	474
95th percentile limit	1,007	881	801	939	891	760	750	757	851	818	926
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles											
90th/10th	0.082	0.091	0.087	0.084	0.087	0.085	0.081	0.082	0.087	0.095	0.089
95th/20th	0.069	0.065	0.063	0.064	0.066	0.063	0.062	0.061	0.063	0.062	0.066
95th/50th	0.024	0.022	0.022	0.023	0.024	0.022	0.021	0.021	0.022	0.021	0.023
80th/50th	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.010
80th/20th	0.032	0.034	0.032	0.031	0.031	0.033	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.031	0.032
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Mean Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	43	43	39	41	40	39	39	40	41	42	42
Second quintile	41	39	38	38	37	38	39	38	40	40	40
Third quintile	50	48	48	46	46	45	45	45	45	47	47
Fourth quintile	75	72	69	70	72	70	66	66	67	68	66
Highest quintile	949	974	947	892	894	895	496	473	522	576	523
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Second quintile	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Third quintile	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Fourth quintile	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
Highest quintile	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.0042	0.0043	0.0043	0.0043	0.0042	0.0042	0.0038	0.0038	0.0039	0.0040	0.0041
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0069	0.0067	0.0064	0.0063	0.0061	0.0061	0.0055	0.0056	0.0053	0.0053	0.0055
Theil	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.0015	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0008
e=0.50	0.0023	0.0025	0.0024	0.0024	0.0023	0.0024	0.0013	0.0012	0.0013	0.0014	0.0014
e=0.75	0.0029	0.0030	0.0030	0.0029	0.0028	0.0029	0.0019	0.0018	0.0018	0.0019	0.0020

See footnotes at end of table.

Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2009 **41**

Table A-2.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2009—Con.

(Income in 2009 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	1987[9]	1986	1985[10]	1984	1983[11]	1982	1981	1980	1979[12]	1978	1977
MEASURE											
Household Income at Selected Percentiles											
10th percentile limit	11,265	11,170	11,210	11,202	10,760	10,801	10,998	11,153	11,303	11,523	11,291
20th percentile limit	19,507	19,133	18,898	18,680	18,317	17,927	18,158	18,533	19,274	19,063	18,487
50th (median)	47,071	46,488	44,898	44,074	42,747	43,048	43,163	43,892	45,325	45,452	43,758
80th percentile limit	87,353	85,859	82,843	81,365	78,998	77,683	77,619	78,019	79,851	79,317	77,380
90th percentile limit	115,242	112,687	108,659	107,025	103,393	102,445	101,391	101,373	103,364	102,586	98,691
95th percentile limit	146,172	143,974	136,881	134,691	129,971	128,232	124,914	125,556	129,029	126,890	122,518
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles											
90th/10th	10.23	10.09	9.69	9.55	9.61	9.49	9.22	9.09	9.15	8.90	8.74
95th/20th	7.49	7.53	7.24	7.21	7.10	7.15	6.88	6.78	6.69	6.66	6.63
95th/50th	3.11	3.10	3.05	3.06	3.04	2.98	2.89	2.86	2.85	2.79	2.80
80th/50th	1.86	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.78	1.76	1.75	1.77
80th/20th	4.48	4.49	4.38	4.36	4.31	4.33	4.28	4.21	4.14	4.16	4.19
20th/50th	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile.	11,076	10,781	10,672	10,689	10,342	10,223	10,414	10,682	11,031	11,119	10,753
Second quintile	28,148	27,734	27,046	26,624	25,980	25,868	25,942	26,585	27,436	27,306	26,467
Third quintile	47,060	46,410	44,893	44,120	42,954	42,820	42,975	43,870	45,234	45,087	43,781
Fourth quintile	71,133	69,914	67,528	66,429	64,457	63,683	64,061	64,631	66,381	66,047	64,148
Highest quintile	135,278	132,332	126,139	122,148	118,343	116,800	114,432	115,236	119,130	117,917	114,393
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile.	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2
Second quintile	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2
Third quintile	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.9
Fourth quintile	24.3	24.3	24.4	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.8	24.7	24.6	24.7	24.7
Highest quintile	46.2	46.1	45.6	45.2	45.1	45.0	44.3	44.1	44.2	44.1	44.0
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.426	0.425	0.419	0.415	0.414	0.412	0.406	0.403	0.404	0.402	0.402
Mean logarithmic deviation of income.	0.414	0.416	0.403	0.391	0.397	0.401	0.387	0.375	0.369	0.363	0.364
Theil.	0.311	0.310	0.300	0.290	0.288	0.287	0.277	0.274	0.279	0.275	0.276
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.077	0.077	0.075	0.073	0.072	0.072	0.070	0.069	0.070	0.069	0.069
e=0.50	0.155	0.155	0.151	0.147	0.147	0.146	0.141	0.140	0.141	0.139	0.139
e=0.75	0.238	0.237	0.231	0.225	0.226	0.226	0.220	0.216	0.216	0.213	0.213
STANDARD ERROR											
Household Income at Selected Percentiles											
10th percentile limit	88	89	86	84	86	86	129	127	126	126	121
20th percentile limit	125	126	124	113	115	115	117	122	131	132	129
50th (median)	222	241	243	201	194	194	226	226	215	184	164
80th percentile limit	299	334	272	289	261	289	231	272	230	294	227
90th percentile limit	417	514	463	368	456	393	380	430	414	340	467
95th percentile limit	681	601	1,142	673	621	739	695	666	713	693	600
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles											
90th/10th	0.088	0.093	0.085	0.079	0.088	0.084	0.114	0.110	0.108	0.102	0.102
95th/20th	0.060	0.059	0.077	0.056	0.056	0.062	0.059	0.057	0.059	0.059	0.056
95th/50th	0.020	0.018	0.028	0.020	0.019	0.021	0.020	0.019	0.020	0.020	0.018
80th/50th	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.009
80th/20th	0.033	0.034	0.032	0.030	0.031	0.032	0.030	0.031	0.031	0.033	0.032
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Mean Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile.	42	41	42	41	41	43	43	42	44	45	45
Second quintile	40	39	38	37	37	38	36	40	41	42	42
Third quintile	47	47	46	45	43	43	45	45	47	48	45
Fourth quintile	67	65	65	65	61	60	59	59	61	60	61
Highest quintile	513	484	441	387	375	376	353	382	424	422	432
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile.	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
Second quintile	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09
Third quintile	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
Fourth quintile	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21
Highest quintile	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.0038	0.0038	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0038	0.0038	0.0036	0.0038	0.0039	0.0039
Mean logarithmic deviation of income.	0.0055	0.0057	0.0056	0.0055	0.0056	0.0057	0.0056	0.0051	0.0050	0.0054	0.0054
Theil.	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
e=0.50	0.0013	0.0012	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011
e=0.75	0.0018	0.0018	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0017	0.0017	0.0016	0.0017	0.0016	0.0017

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2009—Con.

(Income in 2009 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	1976[13]	1975[14]	1974[14,15]	1973	1972[16]	1971[17]	1970	1969	1968	1967[18]
MEASURE										
Household Income at Selected Percentiles										
10th percentile limit	11,154	11,092	11,404	11,327	10,816	10,144	9,987	10,221	9,963	9,152
20th percentile limit	18,526	18,124	19,065	18,973	18,570	17,946	18,180	18,491	17,954	16,845
50th (median)	43,483	42,773	43,923	45,360	44,462	42,636	43,055	43,391	41,836	40,108
80th percentile limit	75,648	73,802	75,839	77,723	75,655	71,784	72,273	71,897	68,554	66,481
90th percentile limit	97,002	94,609	97,791	100,325	97,205	92,091	92,060	91,226	86,449	84,449
95th percentile limit	119,967	116,463	120,037	124,921	121,759	113,995	114,243	112,759	107,251	106,684
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles										
90th/10th	8.70	8.53	8.58	8.86	8.99	9.08	9.22	8.93	8.68	9.23
95th/20th	6.48	6.43	6.30	6.58	6.56	6.35	6.28	6.10	5.97	6.33
95th/50th	2.76	2.72	2.73	2.75	2.74	2.67	2.65	2.60	2.56	2.66
80th/50th	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.71	1.70	1.68	1.68	1.66	1.64	1.66
80th/20th	4.08	4.07	3.98	4.10	4.07	4.00	3.98	3.89	3.82	3.95
20th/50th	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile.	10,804	10,545	10,917	10,956	10,468	9,880	9,820	9,993	9,758	8,984
Second quintile	26,451	25,903	27,134	27,547	27,039	26,111	26,600	26,979	26,162	24,891
Third quintile	43,500	42,498	43,727	45,183	44,128	42,338	42,833	43,112	41,496	39,737
Fourth quintile	63,171	61,753	63,153	65,002	63,353	60,190	60,377	60,388	57,883	55,599
Highest quintile	111,806	109,028	111,890	116,304	113,735	106,651	106,888	106,138	100,584	100,059
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile.	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0
Second quintile	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.9	11.1	10.8
Third quintile	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.3
Fourth quintile	24.7	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.2
Highest quintile	43.7	43.6	43.5	43.9	43.9	43.5	43.3	43.0	42.6	43.6
Summary Measures										
Gini index of income inequality	0.398	0.397	0.395	0.400	0.401	0.396	0.394	0.391	0.386	0.397
Mean logarithmic deviation of income.	0.361	0.361	0.352	0.355	0.370	0.370	0.370	0.357	0.356	0.380
Theil.	0.271	0.270	0.267	0.270	0.279	0.273	0.271	0.268	0.273	0.287
Atkinson:										
e=0.25	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.068	0.070	0.068	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.071
e=0.50	0.137	0.136	0.134	0.136	0.140	0.138	0.138	0.135	0.135	0.143
e=0.75	0.211	0.210	0.207	0.210	0.216	0.214	0.214	0.209	0.208	0.220
STANDARD ERROR										
Household Income at Selected Percentiles										
10th percentile limit	120	115	122	121	119	116	121	123	121	117
20th percentile limit	132	134	162	161	159	155	161	164	161	156
50th (median)	161	174	169	173	170	165	158	160	151	146
80th percentile limit	262	313	214	249	295	349	187	199	223	263
90th percentile limit	341	428	353	363	489	262	297	351	464	624
95th percentile limit	691	627	792	568	767	459	567	698	482	453
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles										
90th/10th	0.099	0.097	0.096	0.100	0.109	0.107	0.115	0.113	0.115	0.136
95th/20th	0.059	0.059	0.068	0.063	0.070	0.060	0.064	0.066	0.060	0.065
95th/50th	0.020	0.019	0.022	0.018	0.021	0.016	0.017	0.020	0.016	0.016
80th/50th	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.010
80th/20th	0.032	0.035	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	0.004	0.004
Mean Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile.	45	43	47	47	46	47	49	47	49	45
Second quintile	41	40	43	47	46	43	44	47	43	45
Third quintile	45	43	43	47	46	43	44	41	43	39
Fourth quintile	58	58	59	60	60	57	59	57	54	51
Highest quintile	428	431	435	470	495	468	483	491	459	500
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile.	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Second quintile	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10
Third quintile	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17
Fourth quintile	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Highest quintile	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.41
Summary Measures										
Gini index of income inequality	0.0041	0.0056	0.0066	0.0040	0.0069	0.0063	0.0078	0.0066	0.0042	0.0044
Mean logarithmic deviation of income.	0.0054	0.0059	0.0058	0.0057	0.0060	0.0061	0.0060	0.0058	0.0057	0.0060
Theil.	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:										
e=0.25	0.0006	0.0007	0.0006	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0007	0.0008
e=0.50	0.0011	0.0012	0.0011	0.0012	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0014	0.0012	0.0014
e=0.75	0.0017	0.0018	0.0017	0.0017	0.0018	0.0019	0.0019	0.0020	0.0018	0.0020

See footnotes on next page.

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

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

[3] Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.

[4] Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.

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

[6] Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

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

[8] Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

[9] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[16] Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.

[17] Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.

[18] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-3.
Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2009

(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/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004[1]	2003	2002	2001	2000[2]	1999[3]
MEASURES											
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9
Second quintile	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.7
Third quintile	15.0	15.1	15.3	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.2	15.2	15.3
Fourth quintile	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.5	22.7	22.8	22.9	22.8	22.4	22.4	22.7
Highest quintile	49.4	49.0	48.5	49.4	49.1	48.8	48.6	48.5	49.0	48.7	48.5
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.458	0.451	0.445	0.454	0.452	0.449	0.447	0.445	0.448	0.443	0.443
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.665	0.614	0.589	0.608	0.620	0.612	0.594	0.575	0.577	0.545	0.542
Theil	0.394	0.380	0.371	0.397	0.389	0.385	0.376	0.377	0.393	0.382	0.371
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.095	0.092	0.090	0.095	0.094	0.092	0.091	0.091	0.093	0.091	0.089
e=0.50	0.190	0.183	0.178	0.186	0.185	0.183	0.180	0.178	0.182	0.177	0.175
e=0.75	0.300	0.287	0.279	0.288	0.289	0.286	0.281	0.277	0.280	0.272	0.270
STANDARD ERRORS											
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Second quintile	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Third quintile	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Fourth quintile	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.11
Highest quintile	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0019	0.0019	0.0018
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0050	0.0047	0.0046	0.0046	0.0047	0.0046	0.0045	0.0043	0.0043	0.0041	0.0052
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0008	0.0008	0.0010	0.0009	0.0009
e=0.50	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0014	0.0013	0.0014	0.0012	0.0013	0.0015	0.0014	0.0014
e=0.75	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016	0.0018	0.0017	0.0018	0.0016	0.0017	0.0018	0.0017	0.0019

See footnotes at end of table.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2009—Con.

(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/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	1998	1997	1996	1995[4]	1994[5]	1993[6]	1992[7]	1991	1990	1989	1988
MEASURES											
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
Second quintile	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.6
Third quintile	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.6	16.3	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.5
Fourth quintile	22.7	22.6	22.8	22.9	22.9	23.1	23.7	23.7	23.6	23.4	23.8
Highest quintile	48.2	48.4	48.0	47.6	47.9	47.7	45.6	45.1	45.2	45.5	44.8
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.442	0.443	0.440	0.435	0.438	0.438	0.415	0.408	0.408	0.410	0.404
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.556	0.549	0.524	0.509	0.513	0.516	0.456	0.430	0.418	0.423	0.406
Theil	0.377	0.379	0.374	0.360	0.366	0.367	0.303	0.292	0.296	0.302	0.288
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.090	0.090	0.089	0.086	0.088	0.088	0.075	0.073	0.073	0.074	0.071
e=0.50	0.177	0.177	0.174	0.169	0.172	0.173	0.152	0.147	0.147	0.148	0.143
e=0.75	0.274	0.273	0.267	0.261	0.264	0.265	0.239	0.229	0.227	0.229	0.223
STANDARD ERRORS											
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Second quintile	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Third quintile	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08
Fourth quintile	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11
Highest quintile	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.20
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.0019	0.0019	0.0019	0.0019	0.0019	0.0019	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0019	0.0018
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0053	0.0053	0.0050	0.0049	0.0046	0.0046	0.0042	0.0040	0.0038	0.0039	0.0039
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0009	0.0005	0.0004	0.0005	0.0005	0.0006
e=0.50	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0008	0.0008	0.0009	0.0009	0.0010
e=0.75	0.0020	0.0021	0.0020	0.0019	0.0019	0.0019	0.0013	0.0012	0.0013	0.0013	0.0014

See footnotes at end of table.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2009—Con.

(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/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	1987[8]	1986	1985[9]	1984	1983[10]	1982	1981	1980	1979[11]	1978	1977
MEASURES											
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Incomes of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.2
Second quintile	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.6
Third quintile	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.3
Fourth quintile	23.8	24.0	23.9	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.1	23.9	23.8	23.9
Highest quintile	44.4	44.8	44.7	44.1	44.2	43.8	42.9	42.3	42.2	42.1	42.1
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.400	0.407	0.404	0.400	0.401	0.396	0.384	0.374	0.371	0.369	0.369
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.404	0.465	0.453	0.451	0.462	0.465	0.429	0.377	0.360	0.352	0.353
Theil	0.283	0.293	0.286	0.277	0.278	0.273	0.256	0.243	0.242	0.239	0.240
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.070	0.073	0.072	0.070	0.070	0.069	0.065	0.061	0.061	0.060	0.060
e=0.50	0.142	0.149	0.147	0.144	0.145	0.143	0.134	0.125	0.123	0.121	0.122
e=0.75	0.221	0.237	0.233	0.230	0.233	0.231	0.216	0.200	0.195	0.192	0.192
STANDARD ERRORS											
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Second quintile	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Third quintile	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Fourth quintile	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Highest quintile	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0019	0.0021	0.0022	0.0022
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0038	0.0044	0.0042	0.0042	0.0043	0.0044	0.0042	0.0036	0.0034	0.0036	0.0036
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.0005	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0003	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004
e=0.50	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007
e=0.75	0.0012	0.0013	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.
Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2009—Con.

(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/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	1976[12]	1975[13]	1974[13,14]	1973	1972[15]	1971[16]	1970	1969	1968	1967[17]
MEASURES										
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Incomes of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.2
Second quintile	11.7	11.7	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.1	11.9
Third quintile	17.4	17.3	17.4	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.1
Fourth quintile	23.9	23.8	23.8	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.5	23.3
Highest quintile	41.8	42.0	41.6	42.0	42.3	42.1	41.9	41.6	41.5	42.5
Summary Measures										
Gini index of income inequality	0.365	0.367	0.361	0.367	0.370	0.367	0.365	0.361	0.359	0.370
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.352	0.352	0.337	0.339	0.360	0.362	0.358	0.339	0.338	0.357
Theil	0.235	0.238	0.231	0.239	0.245	0.242	0.240	0.236	0.231	0.249
Atkinson:										
e=0.25	0.059	0.059	0.058	0.059	0.061	0.060	0.060	0.058	0.058	0.062
e=0.50	0.120	0.121	0.117	0.120	0.124	0.122	0.122	0.118	0.117	0.124
e=0.75	0.190	0.191	0.185	0.189	0.196	0.194	0.193	0.187	0.185	0.196
STANDARD ERRORS										
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Second quintile	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Third quintile	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Fourth quintile	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
Highest quintile	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.25
Summary Measures										
Gini index of income inequality	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0036	0.0039	0.0037	0.0036	0.0039	0.0039	0.0038	0.0036	0.0035	0.0036
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:										
e=0.25	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0005	0.0004	0.0005
e=0.50	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0007	0.0008
e=0.75	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0011	0.0012

See footnotes on next page.

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

[2] Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.

[3] Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.

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

[5] Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

[6] 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.

[7] Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

[8] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

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

[10] Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census-based sample design.

[11] 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.

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

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

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

[15] Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.

[16] Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.

[17] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2010 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 2009

(People 15 years old and older beginning in 1980 and people 14 years old and older as of the following year for previous years. Before 1989 earnings are for civilian workers only. Earnings in 2009 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.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	
2009[1]	81,979	81,934	36,331	118	73,063	72,972	26,030	93	56,072	56,053	47,127	147	43,253	43,217	36,278	105	0.770
2008	84,088	84,039	36,429	107	74,600	74,538	25,553	97	59,875	59,861	46,191	144	44,163	44,156	35,609	106	0.771
2007	84,532	84,482	37,898	110	74,382	74,295	26,770	94	63,000	62,984	46,669	155	45,640	45,613	36,312	106	0.778
2006	83,980	83,928	38,169	114	73,761	73,683	26,028	163	63,070	63,055	44,959	94	44,682	44,663	34,590	197	0.769
2005	82,987	82,934	37,740	309	72,544	72,476	25,352	157	61,515	61,500	45,471	99	43,369	43,351	35,003	89	0.770
2004[2]	81,503	81,448	36,886	183	72,016	71,930	25,273	90	60,103	60,088	46,326	102	42,414	42,380	35,474	90	0.766
2003	80,554	80,508	37,375	92	71,446	71,372	25,662	94	58,784	58,772	47,428	105	41,922	41,908	35,831	97	0.755
2002	80,548	80,500	37,732	98	71,500	71,411	25,549	89	58,774	58,761	47,010	291	41,900	41,876	36,010	95	0.766
2001	80,300	80,209	37,999	96	71,308	71,232	25,262	96	58,728	58,712	46,372	313	41,651	41,639	35,395	200	0.763
2000[3]	80,572	80,494	38,551	97	71,758	71,657	25,244	96	59,619	59,602	46,399	126	41,744	41,719	34,205	127	0.737
1999[4]	79,360	79,322	38,720	187	71,153	71,053	23,738	209	58,318	58,299	46,846	175	40,890	40,871	33,876	145	0.723
1998	77,323	77,295	37,788	306	68,950	68,846	23,281	212	56,957	56,951	46,448	175	38,819	38,785	33,986	155	0.732
1997	76,731	76,694	35,768	163	67,851	67,736	22,274	144	54,933	54,909	44,870	428	37,715	37,683	33,276	207	0.742
1996	76,165	76,121	35,101	167	66,744	66,661	21,819	148	53,801	53,787	43,757	157	36,457	36,430	32,276	226	0.738
1995[5]	74,681	74,619	34,963	221	65,657	65,557	21,413	143	52,675	52,667	44,016	161	35,502	35,482	31,440	191	0.714
1994[6]	74,326	74,264	33,856	265	64,803	64,706	20,499	187	51,597	51,580	44,157	177	34,182	34,155	31,779	157	0.720
1993[7]	73,287	73,198	32,805	191	63,808	63,660	20,312	199	49,838	49,818	44,446	171	33,552	33,524	31,788	140	0.715
1992[8]	73,142	73,120	32,808	172	62,535	62,408	20,262	201	48,554	48,551	45,231	171	33,296	33,241	32,017	153	0.708
1991	72,064	72,040	33,569	169	61,959	61,796	19,788	192	47,987	47,888	45,186	339	32,491	32,436	31,566	151	0.699
1990	72,380	72,348	34,240	162	61,946	61,732	19,489	127	49,181	49,171	44,033	329	31,758	31,682	31,535	202	0.716
1989	72,093	72,045	35,702	174	61,586	61,338	19,601	130	49,698	49,678	45,648	187	31,428	31,340	31,348	210	0.687
1988	70,496	70,467	35,911	197	60,873	60,658	19,332	138	48,303	48,285	46,442	204	31,334	31,237	30,674	220	0.660
1987[9]	69,624	69,545	35,795	262	59,557	59,356	19,182	126	47,048	47,013	46,863	195	29,982	29,912	30,545	143	0.652
1986	68,783	68,728	35,070	260	57,932	57,686	18,702	155	45,912	45,912	47,159	202	28,493	28,420	30,309	159	0.643
1985[10]	67,852	67,809	33,798	257	56,592	56,296	17,733	179	44,952	44,943	45,995	268	27,470	27,383	29,702	156	0.646
1984[11]	66,513	66,454	33,478	187	55,596	55,226	17,058	165	43,836	43,808	45,653	234	26,587	26,466	29,062	171	0.637
1983	65,216	65,138	32,896	180	53,413	53,108	16,845	123	41,548	41,528	44,786	205	25,288	25,166	28,481	174	0.636
1982	64,827	64,730	32,808	186	52,299	51,820	16,403	120	40,135	40,105	44,981	190	23,845	23,702	27,774	188	0.617
1981	65,362	65,233	34,082	195	52,504	51,940	16,343	118	41,811	41,773	45,847	161	23,488	23,329	27,157	113	0.592
1980	64,861	64,730	34,724	240	51,988	51,448	16,417	134	41,923	41,881	46,127	233	23,025	22,859	27,750	121	0.602
1979[12]	63,539	63,422	35,889	240	50,398	49,839	16,499	140	42,469	42,437	46,848	184	22,248	22,082	27,951	143	0.597
1978	63,101	62,903	36,608	178	49,214	48,398	15,838	145	41,078	41,036	47,461	163	21,131	20,914	28,211	157	0.594
1977	61,959	61,704	35,585	184	47,333	46,194	15,070	132	39,325	39,263	47,156	222	19,544	19,238	27,786	126	0.589
1976[13]	60,703	60,450	35,308	161	45,659	44,565	14,725	137	38,214	38,184	46,119	182	18,372	18,073	27,760	137	0.602
1975[14]	59,509	59,268	35,067	188	43,725	42,926	14,329	152	37,316	37,267	46,246	181	17,738	17,452	27,201	138	0.588
1974[14, 15]	60,102	59,752	35,556	(NA)	43,694	42,650	14,244	(NA)	(NA)	37,916	46,536	200	(NA)	16,945	27,342	133	0.588
1973	59,816	59,438	37,463	(NA)	42,835	41,583	14,102	(NA)	39,643	39,581	48,268	(NA)	17,547	17,195	27,336	(NA)	0.566
1972[16]	58,194	57,774	36,640	(NA)	40,723	39,470	14,590	(NA)	38,234	38,184	46,778	(NA)	16,976	16,675	27,066	(NA)	0.579
1971[17]	57,303	56,886	34,891	(NA)	39,910	38,485	14,102	(NA)	36,868	36,819	44,388	(NA)	16,353	16,002	26,414	(NA)	0.595
1970	56,265	55,821	35,256	(NA)	39,682	38,273	13,458	(NA)	36,193	36,132	44,199	(NA)	15,805	15,476	26,240	(NA)	0.594
1969	55,700	55,273	35,684	(NA)	39,060	37,737	13,262	(NA)	37,055	37,008	43,733	(NA)	15,678	15,374	25,743	(NA)	0.589
1968	55,095	54,026	34,807	(NA)	38,279	35,695	13,573	(NA)	37,099	37,068	41,409	(NA)	15,336	15,013	24,082	(NA)	0.582
1967[18]	54,412	53,222	33,802	(NA)	36,971	34,391	13,201	(NA)	36,695	36,645	40,327	(NA)	15,141	14,846	23,302	(NA)	0.578
1966[19]	53,016	(NA)	34,181	(NA)	35,295	(NA)	13,689	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	39,699	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	22,849	(NA)	0.576
1965[20]	(NA)	(NA)	32,179	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	13,809	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	38,038	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	22,794	(NA)	0.599
1964	51,978	(NA)	31,869	(NA)	33,146	(NA)	12,939	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	37,504	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	22,183	(NA)	0.591
1963	51,039	(NA)	33,902	(NA)	32,188	(NA)	12,459	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	36,648	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	21,603	(NA)	0.589
1962[21]	50,639	(NA)	30,531	(NA)	31,418	(NA)	12,190	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	35,750	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	21,199	(NA)	0.593
1961[22]	49,854	(NA)	29,592	(NA)	30,433	(NA)	11,740	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	35,108	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	20,801	(NA)	0.592
1960	50,033	(NA)	28,521	(NA)	30,585	(NA)	11,592	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	34,023	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	20,643	(NA)	0.607

(NA) Not available.

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

[2] The 2004 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 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.

[19] Questionnaire expanded to ask eight income questions.

[20] Implementation of new procedures to impute missing data only.

[21] Full implementation of 1960 census-based sample design and population controls.

[22] Introduction of 1960 census-based sample design. Implementation of first hotdeck procedure to impute missing income entries.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 through 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-5.
Number of Workers With Earnings and Median Earnings by Work Experience, Sex, and Selected Characteristics: 2002 to 2009

(Earnings in 2009 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf. Comparable data for occupation categories not available prior to 2002 due to change in occupation designations and definitions)

Characteristic	Number with earnings (thousands)								Median earnings (in 2009 dollars)															
	2002	2003	2004[1]	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009[2]	2002 Est	2002 SE	2003 Est	2003 SE	2004[1] Est	2004[1] SE	2005 Est	2005 SE	2006 Est	2006 SE	2007 Est	2007 SE	2008 Est	2008 SE	2009[2] Est	2009[2] SE
TOTAL WORK EXPERIENCE																								
Males																								
Age																								
Total, 15 years and older	80,500	80,508	81,448	82,934	83,928	84,482	84,039	81,934	37,732	98	37,375	92	36,886	183	37,740	309	38,169	114	37,898	110	36,429	107	36,331	118
Under 65 years	77,315	77,192	77,944	79,386	80,214	80,546	79,860	77,753	38,049	99	37,668	92	37,926	318	38,553	127	38,503	115	38,163	111	36,729	107	36,576	119
15 to 24 years	12,347	12,281	12,128	12,304	12,271	12,266	11,743	10,939	11,762	210	12,145	152	11,931	160	11,969	167	12,136	140	12,244	163	11,044	146	10,414	158
25 to 44 years	37,851	37,356	37,664	37,664	37,823	37,389	37,195	36,028	41,702	256	41,110	161	41,017	142	39,869	136	39,838	217	41,078	331	39,409	380	37,936	340
45 to 64 years	27,118	27,555	28,375	29,417	30,120	30,891	30,923	30,786	48,984	186	49,408	181	47,964	167	49,452	444	49,418	239	48,594	216	46,792	234	46,815	239
65 years and older	3,184	3,316	3,504	3,549	3,714	3,936	4,179	4,181	23,460	792	24,104	490	23,379	528	23,752	635	25,511	1,078	28,401	953	25,273	906	27,937	1,123
Educational Attainment																								
Total, 25 years and older	68,153	68,227	69,320	70,630	71,657	72,216	72,297	70,995	43,380	122	43,487	129	42,758	261	43,292	287	43,444	94	42,971	95	41,241	95	41,089	99
Less than 9th grade	3,074	3,091	3,251	3,277	3,207	3,013	2,989	2,779	22,215	336	21,820	383	22,789	299	22,570	230	22,424	190	21,377	240	20,889	195	19,386	399
9th to 12th, nongraduate	5,159	4,802	4,871	4,944	5,311	4,872	4,826	4,524	26,314	234	25,886	265	25,270	224	26,580	471	25,630	479	25,939	349	23,741	397	22,222	247
High school graduate (including GED)	20,558	20,680	21,551	21,717	21,810	21,701	21,712	21,761	36,349	141	36,633	135	35,910	129	35,252	134	35,185	444	35,971	362	33,807	418	32,272	126
Some college, no degree	12,188	11,846	11,674	11,913	11,849	12,414	12,445	11,736	43,708	238	43,019	260	43,386	588	43,014	671	42,764	205	41,467	290	40,104	199	40,387	205
Associate's degree	5,405	5,721	5,869	6,088	5,990	6,294	6,325	6,197	47,758	563	47,179	295	46,414	296	46,566	492	45,172	811	46,758	489	44,906	624	44,757	760
Bachelor's degree or more	21,770	22,088	22,105	22,691	23,490	23,921	23,999	23,997	67,656	395	66,619	380	66,160	979	66,464	230	65,434	203	65,455	988	65,702	345	62,394	425
Occupation of Longest Job																								
Total, 15 years and older	80,500	80,508	81,448	82,934	83,928	84,482	84,039	81,934	37,732	98	37,375	92	36,886	183	37,740	309	38,169	114	37,898	110	36,429	107	36,331	118
Management, business, and financial operations	12,101	11,903	11,639	12,422	12,431	12,621	10,159	12,737	63,243	1,068	64,672	539	65,319	1,133	67,054	322	65,119	281	67,262	1,036	65,030	647	61,495	262
Professional and related	12,493	12,763	12,971	12,959	13,670	13,680	13,651	13,890	60,766	259	60,270	267	58,163	248	57,983	754	59,746	363	58,666	359	59,895	439	57,496	719
Service	10,936	11,065	11,278	11,520	11,351	11,801	11,753	11,915	19,973	212	19,815	194	19,780	221	21,028	327	21,944	201	21,612	157	20,267	170	20,564	180
Sales and related	8,972	8,865	8,847	8,832	9,151	8,983	8,847	8,397	40,109	818	38,328	834	40,038	369	38,280	647	39,143	352	38,606	497	36,520	346	36,017	432
Office and administrative support	5,197	5,286	5,236	5,309	5,289	5,261	5,167	5,222	30,719	380	30,019	360	30,125	338	29,042	319	28,534	446	30,682	503	27,890	575	29,009	754
Farming, fishing, and forestry	931	979	989	958	905	1,013	950	962	19,345	547	18,876	632	18,916	554	15,965	767	17,709	571	17,042	437	19,346	752	17,044	606
Construction and extraction	8,916	8,798	9,461	9,999	10,385	9,816	9,314	8,784	31,839	240	31,376	246	30,806	259	30,043	256	31,902	370	31,251	174	30,663	176	27,577	559
Installation, maintenance, and repair	5,068	5,069	5,215	5,239	5,119	5,213	5,370	5,180	38,621	420	39,535	1,169	39,901	445	39,593	327	39,369	357	38,127	324	37,633	691	38,445	801
Production	7,357	7,171	7,215	6,973	7,074	6,953	6,744	6,319	33,557	517	35,395	202	34,941	213	34,332	242	33,502	197	33,544	344	31,957	201	31,381	212
Transportation and material-moving	7,357	7,892	7,927	8,048	7,967	8,450	8,539	7,741	28,971	500	29,412	334	30,243	328	29,352	260	28,429	272	29,352	576	27,497	422	27,128	275
Armed Forces	671	718	671	676	586	692	752	789	42,006	1,022	41,032	2,078	42,469	1,929	41,012	858	41,556	1,281	43,219	683	45,213	1,391	42,355	1,957
Class of Worker of Longest Job																								
Total	80,500	80,508	81,448	82,934	83,928	84,482	84,039	81,934	37,732	98	37,375	92	36,886	183	37,740	309	38,169	114	37,898	110	36,429	107	36,331	118
Private wage and salary	60,977	60,658	60,974	62,321	63,345	63,517	63,635	61,185	36,348	116	35,885	106	35,510	108	34,966	105	34,924	315	35,734	346	34,960	141	34,353	335
Government wage and salary	9,745	9,928	10,098	10,093	9,968	10,366	10,168	10,586	47,745	374	48,645	245	48,210	417	46,863	530	48,065	438	48,389	313	46,881	327	47,409	416
Self-employed	9,770	9,915	10,368	10,512	10,599	10,574	10,230	10,148	39,416	1,281	42,332	402	39,149	1,574	40,663	379	43,351	269	42,644	283	37,648	811	36,081	378
Unpaid family	8	8	8	8	16	25	6	15	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

See footnotes at end of table.

Number of Workers With Earnings and Median Earnings by Work Experience, Sex, and Selected Characteristics: 2002 to 2009—Con.

(Earnings in 2009 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf. Comparable data for occupation categories not available prior to 2002 due to change in occupation designations and definitions)

Characteristic	Number with earnings (thousands)								Median earnings (in 2009 dollars)															
									2002		2003		2004[1]		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009[2]	
	2002	2003	2004[1]	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009[2]	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
TOTAL WORK EXPERIENCE—Con.																								
Females																								
Age																								
Total, 15 years and older	71,411	71,372	71,930	72,476	73,683	74,295	74,538	72,972	25,549	89	25,662	94	25,273	90	25,352	157	26,028	163	26,770	94	25,553	97	26,030	93
Under 65 years	68,915	68,614	69,077	69,707	70,646	70,995	71,105	69,515	25,859	91	25,991	96	25,746	162	25,939	159	26,628	121	27,134	95	25,931	98	26,290	94
15 to 24 years	11,409	11,284	11,376	11,191	11,272	10,991	10,939	10,225	8,688	131	8,454	122	8,441	123	8,738	172	8,776	194	9,269	189	8,760	170	8,950	173
25 to 44 years	32,685	32,015	31,782	31,640	31,812	31,913	31,487	30,620	28,977	230	29,288	146	29,099	131	28,880	140	28,699	134	29,814	266	28,773	274	29,046	271
45 to 64 years	24,821	25,314	25,918	26,876	27,563	28,091	28,678	28,670	31,403	157	31,432	156	30,974	156	30,997	326	32,060	136	32,181	128	30,701	127	31,164	135
65 years and older	2,496	2,758	2,853	2,768	3,037	3,300	3,432	3,457	13,451	384	13,896	332	13,410	301	13,910	488	16,015	430	16,256	453	14,758	477	17,379	604
Educational Attainment																								
Total, 25 years and older	60,002	60,088	60,554	61,285	62,412	63,303	63,598	62,747	29,663	169	29,738	104	29,346	100	29,123	103	29,082	96	30,554	194	29,162	191	29,867	176
Less than 9th grade	1,628	1,551	1,623	1,593	1,596	1,449	1,578	1,493	14,566	281	15,135	487	14,251	388	13,769	326	15,378	467	14,973	439	13,536	420	13,957	371
9th to 12th, nongraduate	3,316	3,233	3,200	3,186	3,219	2,982	2,972	2,787	17,052	362	15,972	365	15,865	361	16,561	286	16,130	260	15,903	233	14,651	352	15,675	219
High school graduate (including GED)	18,457	17,990	17,646	17,537	17,751	17,423	17,382	16,784	24,148	131	24,210	149	23,792	128	23,201	127	22,988	112	23,128	120	22,213	126	22,468	165
Some college, no degree	11,311	11,441	11,425	11,738	11,557	11,866	11,524	11,220	27,990	317	28,011	322	27,982	308	27,671	182	27,946	170	28,110	176	26,343	175	26,833	202
Associate's degree	6,529	6,706	6,952	7,066	7,071	7,265	7,569	7,630	31,564	260	31,339	253	31,107	328	32,423	502	30,948	496	31,604	201	30,748	204	30,598	213
Bachelor's degree or more	18,760	19,167	19,709	20,165	21,219	22,318	22,574	22,832	44,482	204	44,129	409	44,781	438	44,479	158	44,422	157	43,830	160	44,198	528	44,490	512
Occupation of Longest Job																								
Total, 15 years and older	71,411	71,372	71,930	72,476	73,683	74,295	74,538	72,972	25,549	89	25,662	94	25,273	90	25,352	157	26,028	163	26,770	94	25,553	97	26,030	93
Management, business, and financial operations	9,053	9,033	9,006	9,126	9,654	9,793	9,951	9,380	43,949	296	44,622	580	45,201	430	45,579	244	48,437	329	46,959	292	45,914	327	45,597	334
Professional and related	16,556	17,071	17,129	17,234	17,796	18,393	18,868	19,051	37,904	172	37,680	177	39,316	484	39,026	207	38,447	204	39,569	467	38,889	446	39,890	318
Service	14,665	14,510	14,944	15,374	15,500	15,482	16,178	16,128	14,168	123	13,465	113	13,634	116	13,907	187	14,270	202	15,392	206	14,268	197	14,298	193
Sales and related	9,113	8,792	9,182	9,315	9,295	9,245	9,028	9,039	16,769	408	16,274	379	16,322	396	17,248	249	17,127	228	17,343	208	16,098	198	16,328	220
Office and administrative support	16,269	16,252	15,980	15,839	15,737	15,951	15,344	14,603	26,627	138	27,642	224	26,768	192	26,890	213	27,255	135	27,242	127	26,170	140	27,307	136
Farming, fishing, and forestry	307	321	315	281	270	262	275	349	11,873	737	9,331	682	10,138	1,059	11,332	192	12,004	544	11,130	1,557	10,211	994	10,599	867
Construction and extraction	243	249	319	279	274	270	236	249	21,722	2,236	18,722	2,202	21,809	1,861	23,189	1,603	20,427	1,435	25,271	1,808	18,832	2,018	20,285	1,818
Installation, maintenance, and repair	256	246	233	230	208	244	222	202	36,031	1,664	39,032	2,013	35,277	798	36,268	2,034	40,083	2,178	37,424	1,619	29,385	2,174	34,103	1,461
Production	3,426	3,261	3,272	3,256	3,304	3,136	2,762	2,424	22,668	418	21,653	421	22,187	456	21,290	374	21,653	215	21,811	282	20,966	293	20,900	207
Transportation and material-moving	1,454	1,545	1,483	1,448	1,583	1,454	1,600	1,447	19,010	461	17,856	439	17,429	520	17,722	375	17,540	398	18,958	656	17,729	491	17,018	319
Armed Forces	68	92	67	92	62	64	74	98	(X)	(X)	36,673	1,204	(X)	(X)	34,004	1,950	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	33,277	3,116
Class of Worker of Longest Job																								
Total	71,411	71,372	71,930	72,476	73,683	74,295	74,538	72,972	25,549	89	25,662	94	25,273	90	25,352	157	26,028	163	26,770	94	25,553	97	26,030	93
Private wage and salary	53,941	53,885	54,095	54,783	55,432	55,710	55,976	54,305	24,617	97	24,639	101	24,240	100	24,084	96	23,981	146	25,450	176	24,228	161	24,722	178
Government wage and salary	12,528	12,333	12,581	12,453	12,899	13,292	13,268	13,438	35,547	413	35,443	211	34,997	202	34,759	190	35,041	471	35,980	369	35,421	213	35,581	215
Self-employed	4,928	5,145	5,247	5,227	5,328	5,287	5,288	5,220	19,390	422	18,996	435	20,583	1,030	18,748	333	21,804	283	21,514	253	20,007	530	20,166	456
Unpaid family	14	10	8	13	24	6	6	8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5.
Number of Workers With Earnings and Median Earnings by Work Experience, Sex, and Selected Characteristics: 2002 to 2009—Con.

(Earnings in 2009 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf. Comparable data for occupation categories not available prior to 2002 due to change in occupation designations and definitions)

Characteristic	Number with earnings (thousands)								Median earnings (in 2009 dollars)															
									2002		2003		2004¹		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009²	
	2002	2003	2004¹	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009²	Estimate	Std error	Estimate	Std error	Estimate	Std error	Estimate	Std error	Estimate	Std error	Estimate	Std error	Estimate	Std error	Estimate	Std error
FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS																								
Males																								
Age																								
Total, 15 years and older	58,761	58,772	60,088	61,500	63,055	62,984	59,861	56,053	47,010	291	47,428	105	46,326	102	45,471	99	44,959	94	46,669	155	46,191	144	47,127	147
Under 65 years	57,325	57,275	58,550	59,867	61,225	60,976	57,840	53,989	47,074	292	47,409	107	46,379	104	45,474	100	44,956	95	46,662	161	46,126	146	47,115	149
15 to 24 years	4,659	4,528	4,637	4,795	4,946	4,795	4,206	3,600	25,215	196	24,529	175	24,529	179	23,772	157	23,627	160	23,973	359	25,369	203	25,108	297
25 to 44 years	30,708	30,186	30,644	30,894	31,315	30,657	29,001	26,651	45,667	374	46,177	394	45,835	129	44,504	133	44,229	127	44,447	486	45,014	188	45,687	188
45 to 64 years	21,957	22,560	23,270	24,179	24,963	25,482	24,633	23,729	55,083	296	55,954	533	54,029	396	55,208	155	54,127	134	53,198	144	51,735	131	52,237	133
65 years and older	1,436	1,498	1,538	1,632	1,830	2,008	2,021	2,064	44,070	1,300	48,117	597	42,547	1,163	45,382	596	45,037	1,424	46,903	2,023	49,830	1,502	47,555	1,223
Educational Attainment																								
Total, 25 years and older	54,102	54,245	55,451	56,717	58,109	58,147	55,655	52,445	49,065	119	48,911	105	47,788	101	47,593	403	48,680	143	48,625	134	48,814	338	49,994	201
Less than 9th grade	2,154	2,029	2,427	2,425	2,361	2,142	1,982	1,561	24,941	254	24,744	265	24,580	218	24,534	242	24,157	423	24,181	563	24,163	629	23,945	394
9th to 12th, nongraduate	3,677	3,366	3,464	3,651	3,872	3,451	3,118	2,795	30,884	247	30,868	327	29,842	265	29,873	260	29,418	610	30,328	610	29,565	456	29,023	542
High school graduate (including GED)	16,002	16,283	17,052	17,258	17,369	17,224	16,195	15,258	39,591	371	41,299	196	40,568	168	39,885	155	39,395	174	39,160	420	38,861	397	39,478	379
Some college, no degree	9,603	9,337	9,255	9,532	9,493	9,867	9,515	8,609	48,706	232	48,221	212	47,586	199	46,605	355	46,632	864	46,447	605	45,647	275	47,097	347
Associate's degree	4,399	4,696	4,906	5,020	5,110	5,244	5,020	4,828	51,096	802	49,998	839	50,412	1,071	51,837	403	50,077	415	50,733	829	49,957	343	50,303	238
Bachelor's degree or more	18,267	18,354	18,347	18,820	19,903	20,218	19,825	19,395	73,564	240	72,394	218	71,178	848	72,697	391	71,205	368	72,829	249	71,941	235	71,466	239
Occupation of Longest Job																								
Total, 15 years and older	58,761	58,772	60,088	61,500	63,055	62,984	59,861	56,053	47,010	291	47,428	105	46,326	102	45,471	99	44,959	94	46,669	155	46,191	144	47,127	147
Management, business, and financial operations	10,402	10,253	10,078	10,736	10,826	11,023	11,097	10,633	71,198	1,240	70,495	300	70,338	345	72,259	557	69,976	490	72,422	908	70,655	321	70,183	726
Professional and related	9,848	10,023	10,070	10,112	10,952	10,833	10,609	10,574	67,290	429	68,653	1,078	65,548	706	67,049	261	65,904	243	64,579	603	66,850	400	66,369	434
Service	6,303	6,490	6,695	7,021	7,041	7,270	6,740	6,660	31,124	311	30,843	331	29,785	261	29,342	240	31,332	565	30,680	498	30,544	214	30,953	219
Sales and related	6,591	6,493	6,601	6,526	6,833	6,668	6,279	5,792	49,452	453	48,620	280	47,970	352	46,331	286	48,662	410	47,809	387	47,162	628	47,312	730
Office and administrative support	3,564	3,529	3,525	3,613	3,666	3,710	3,456	3,479	38,471	365	37,862	777	39,623	906	38,331	627	37,759	343	38,052	388	36,103	330	37,448	670
Farming, fishing, and forestry	500	503	562	494	506	556	508	442	26,786	749	25,729	725	25,417	503	24,457	732	22,816	414	24,401	1,102	23,877	1,345	26,589	750
Construction and extraction	5,972	5,792	6,407	6,958	7,231	6,517	5,643	4,571	37,570	273	37,215	213	36,537	223	35,247	188	37,502	332	36,751	273	37,462	614	39,675	567
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4,087	4,122	4,341	4,297	4,336	4,291	4,265	3,974	43,234	333	43,583	449	43,028	705	43,959	488	42,988	301	42,616	302	42,052	277	43,535	761
Production	5,694	5,677	5,798	5,635	5,640	5,605	5,092	4,474	37,480	207	37,582	194	37,946	723	38,735	256	37,437	387	37,812	246	36,603	256	36,772	273
Transportation and material-moving	5,200	5,254	5,426	5,517	5,496	5,852	5,475	4,751	36,696	249	36,819	245	36,705	243	36,363	833	34,368	189	36,669	268	35,891	280	36,566	338
Armed Forces	600	636	585	591	528	660	696	703	43,479	905	42,365	933	46,343	701	45,133	1,235	43,295	711	43,514	1,390	46,392	764	47,589	2,033
Class of Worker of Longest Job																								
Total	58,761	58,772	60,088	61,500	63,055	62,984	59,861	56,053	47,010	291	47,428	105	46,326	102	45,471	99	44,959	94	46,669	155	46,191	144	47,127	147
Private wage and salary	43,544	43,406	44,313	45,720	47,089	46,795	44,662	41,007	44,654	196	45,122	345	44,578	329	44,230	119	43,819	111	43,420	111	44,387	459	45,753	170
Government wage and salary	7,810	8,068	8,119	8,074	8,087	8,472	8,105	8,297	51,598	693	53,977	308	53,840	435	52,954	515	52,852	503	52,953	218	51,736	185	52,156	197
Self-employed	7,405	7,294	7,653	7,703	7,868	7,696	7,092	6,742	48,774	415	49,468	1,075	47,323	298	49,776	1,240	51,932	1,464	52,110	248	50,028	201	47,873	1,009
Unpaid family	2	5	3	3	11	21	2	7	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5.
Number of Workers With Earnings and Median Earnings by Work Experience, Sex, and Selected Characteristics: 2002 to 2009—Con.

(Earnings in 2009 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf*. Comparable data for occupation categories not available prior to 2002 due to change in occupation designations and definitions)

Characteristic	Number with earnings (thousands) 2002	2003	2004¹	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009²	Median earnings (2009 $) 2002 Est	2002 SE	2003 Est	2003 SE	2004¹ Est	2004¹ SE	2005 Est	2005 SE	2006 Est	2006 SE	2007 Est	2007 SE	2008 Est	2008 SE	2009² Est	2009² SE
FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS—Con.																								
Females																								
Age																								
Total, 15 years and older	41,876	41,908	42,380	43,351	44,663	45,613	44,156	43,217	36,973	99	36,812	99	35,474	90	35,003	89	34,590	89	36,312	106	35,609	106	36,278	105
Under 65 years	41,021	40,960	41,407	42,325	43,485	44,350	42,881	41,863	36,046	97	35,938	98	35,547	90	35,080	90	34,901	90	36,367	106	35,642	106	36,266	107
15 to 24 years	3,390	3,237	3,273	3,347	3,352	3,418	3,177	2,840	22,674	321	23,374	252	22,962	232	22,754	169	22,185	223	22,836	204	22,080	175	22,090	179
25 to 44 years	21,023	20,606	20,481	20,700	21,166	21,413	20,434	19,776	36,281	134	36,312	129	35,828	119	35,443	122	35,469	384	36,497	146	35,752	144	36,364	145
45 to 64 years	16,608	17,116	17,652	18,278	18,968	19,520	19,270	19,247	37,976	149	37,798	205	37,879	444	38,647	176	38,602	173	38,489	163	37,938	371	39,425	368
65 years and older	855	948	973	1,027	1,177	1,263	1,275	1,354	32,423	1,301	30,446	434	30,255	596	29,366	795	28,984	805	32,604	505	33,403	1,181	36,583	519
Educational Attainment																								
Total, 25 years and older	38,486	38,671	39,106	40,005	41,311	42,196	40,979	40,376	36,973	99	36,812	99	36,347	91	36,340	266	38,197	120	37,330	109	36,558	109	37,264	107
Less than 9th grade	857	876	916	900	934	823	814	776	19,685	354	19,718	299	19,321	276	17,735	275	19,290	434	18,891	477	18,563	492	18,480	451
9th to 12th, nongraduate	1,840	1,738	1,797	1,736	1,802	1,649	1,568	1,519	23,019	429	22,086	381	21,765	358	22,112	301	21,415	287	21,101	302	20,328	294	21,226	301
High school graduate (including GED)	11,673	11,586	11,395	11,412	11,652	11,447	10,851	10,467	30,024	144	30,408	138	29,575	132	28,884	147	28,444	145	28,179	138	28,274	282	29,150	273
Some college, no degree	7,353	7,340	7,341	7,451	7,613	7,916	7,456	7,164	35,053	356	35,153	205	35,000	152	34,498	181	33,994	176	33,969	429	32,502	354	34,087	483
Associate's degree	4,281	4,397	4,492	4,751	4,760	4,891	4,955	4,924	37,706	252	37,615	281	38,028	556	37,289	546	37,403	400	37,586	293	36,620	242	37,267	310
Bachelor's degree or more	12,482	12,733	13,166	13,755	14,549	15,469	15,335	15,526	51,560	677	52,616	339	52,164	259	51,582	255	52,735	469	52,136	163	51,214	144	51,878	169
Occupation of Longest Job																								
Total, 15 years and older	41,876	41,908	42,380	43,351	44,663	45,613	44,156	43,217	36,010	95	35,831	97	35,474	90	35,003	89	34,590	197	36,312	106	35,609	106	36,278	105
Management, business, and financial operations	6,896	6,971	7,105	7,142	7,707	7,683	7,787	7,347	49,212	254	49,056	281	48,111	354	51,414	355	53,487	253	52,038	231	50,879	234	51,014	247
Professional and related	10,106	10,370	10,438	10,800	11,173	11,962	11,944	12,037	47,787	259	46,997	196	47,002	181	46,159	194	45,750	602	47,423	236	46,584	222	48,856	392
Service	6,575	6,386	6,761	7,066	7,171	7,356	7,247	7,179	23,855	213	23,290	217	22,854	164	22,780	135	22,555	133	22,782	133	22,858	242	23,302	265
Sales and related	4,396	4,211	4,421	4,684	4,683	4,616	4,336	4,334	30,460	306	30,480	362	30,517	291	29,286	285	28,955	355	29,671	602	28,668	587	29,823	574
Office and administrative support	10,440	10,561	10,272	10,283	10,439	10,589	9,922	9,668	32,612	136	33,164	240	32,550	294	32,992	179	32,781	120	32,492	121	31,870	124	32,467	190
Farming, fishing, and forestry	113	96	100	90	105	96	95	140	19,832	810	19,503	1,082	19,064	681	20,532	1,244	20,611	1,626	24,928	2,417	22,396	2,264	21,134	730
Construction and extraction	115	115	162	144	160	160	109	118	29,998	1,631	32,586	2,489	33,321	7,243	33,739	1,226	26,693	1,719	41,663	3,691	33,533	2,182	30,833	2,691
Installation, maintenance, and repair	183	172	175	163	156	187	185	140	38,744	2,345	43,651	1,941	38,673	2,278	40,496	2,643	43,827	1,288	43,317	2,349	34,202	2,096	40,004	2,043
Production	2,277	2,189	2,183	2,165	2,267	2,163	1,715	1,494	25,946	217	26,082	294	26,589	456	25,828	447	24,570	502	26,632	273	25,885	331	25,244	393
Transportation and material-moving	716	755	709	741	752	753	767	698	26,814	701	26,540	745	25,538	722	23,867	424	25,414	1,171	28,070	796	23,933	943	25,546	733
Armed Forces	58	81	54	73	48	49	49	62	(X)	(X)	37,550	2,704	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Class of Worker of Longest Job																								
Total	41,876	41,908	42,380	43,351	44,663	45,613	44,156	43,217	36,010	95	35,831	97	35,474	90	35,003	89	34,590	197	36,312	106	35,609	106	36,278	105
Private wage and salary	31,315	31,275	31,550	32,404	33,421	33,952	32,837	31,716	33,993	223	34,626	219	34,456	104	33,937	103	33,423	100	33,569	140	33,241	299	34,908	235
Government wage and salary	8,043	8,028	8,073	8,282	8,500	8,914	8,742	8,979	42,734	262	42,099	219	41,836	223	41,283	330	42,854	190	42,704	188	41,846	187	42,249	193
Self-employed	2,514	2,603	2,757	2,659	2,729	2,744	2,575	2,519	29,997	645	29,804	469	30,462	414	30,191	1,280	32,772	418	31,200	757	30,827	381	31,099	390
Unpaid family	4	2	–	6	13	3	3	3	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

– Represents or rounds to zero.
(X) Not applicable.
(B) Based rounds to 75,000 or less.

¹ Data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.
² Medians are calculated using $2,500 income intervals. Beginning with 2009 income data, the Census Bureau expanded the upper income intervals used to calculate medians to $250,000 or more. Medians falling in the upper open-ended interval are plugged with "$250,000." Before 2009, the upper open-ended interval was $100,000 and a plug of "$100,000" was used.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 through 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

APPENDIX B.
ESTIMATES OF POVERTY

How Poverty Is Calculated

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

Poverty Thresholds for 2009 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

(Dollars)

Size of family unit	Related children under 18 years								
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual):									
Under 65 years	11,161								
65 years and older	10,289								
Two people:									
Householder under 65 years	14,366	14,787							
Householder 65 years and older	12,968	14,731							
Three people	16,781	17,268	17,285						
Four people	22,128	22,490	21,756	21,832					
Five people	26,686	27,074	26,245	25,603	25,211				
Six people	30,693	30,815	30,180	29,571	28,666	28,130			
Seven people.	35,316	35,537	34,777	34,247	33,260	32,108	30,845		
Eight people.	39,498	39,847	39,130	38,501	37,610	36,478	35,300	35,000	
Nine people or more	47,514	47,744	47,109	46,576	45,701	44,497	43,408	43,138	41,476

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). Since the average annual CPI-U for 2009 was lower than the average annual CPI-U for 2008, poverty thresholds for 2009 are slightly lower than the corresponding thresholds for 2008. 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 2009 was $26,245. Each member of Family A had the following income in 2009:

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

Since their total family income, $27,000, was higher than their threshold ($26,245), 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/www /povmeas/papers/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 2009. The averages 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 2009 by Size of Family

(Dollars)

One person	10,956
Two people	13,991
Three people	17,098
Four people	21,954
Five people	25,991
Six people	29,405
Seven people	33,372
Eight people	37,252
Nine people or more	44,366

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table B-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2009

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf)

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2009—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf*)

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2009—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.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			Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[7]												
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[1]	195,098	16,908	8.7	159,221	10,323	6.5	19,009	4,116	21.7	35,141	6,237	17.7
2003.	194,595	15,902	8.2	159,215	9,658	6.1	18,792	3,959	21.1	34,683	6,015	17.3
2002.	194,144	15,567	8.0	158,764	9,389	5.9	18,664	3,733	20.0	34,614	5,947	17.2
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[8]												
2001.	194,538	15,271	7.8	159,178	9,122	5.7	18,365	3,661	19.9	34,603	5,882	17.0
2000[2]	193,691	14,366	7.4	158,838	8,664	5.5	18,196	3,412	18.8	33,943	5,356	15.8
1999[3]	192,565	14,735	7.7	158,550	9,013	5.7	17,892	3,545	19.8	33,189	5,412	16.3
1998.	192,754	15,799	8.2	159,301	10,061	6.3	18,547	4,074	22.0	32,573	5,352	16.4
1997.	191,859	16,491	8.6	158,796	10,401	6.5	18,474	4,604	24.9	32,049	5,632	17.6
1996.	191,459	16,462	8.6	159,044	10,553	6.6	18,597	4,339	23.3	31,410	5,455	17.4
1995.	190,951	16,267	8.5	159,402	10,599	6.6	18,340	4,183	22.8	30,586	5,303	17.3
1994.	192,543	18,110	9.4	161,254	12,118	7.5	18,186	4,743	26.1	30,157	5,500	18.2
1993.	190,843	18,882	9.9	160,062	12,756	8.0	18,508	4,724	25.5	29,681	5,570	18.8
1992[4]	189,001	18,202	9.6	159,102	12,277	7.7	18,016	4,640	25.8	28,775	5,350	18.6
1991[5]	189,116	17,741	9.4	158,850	11,998	7.6	17,609	4,710	26.7	29,215	5,261	18.0
1990.	188,129	16,622	8.8	158,394	11,086	7.0	17,160	4,284	25.0	28,688	5,002	17.4
1989.	186,979	15,599	8.3	158,127	10,723	6.8	16,827	3,922	23.3	28,055	4,466	15.9
1988[6]	185,961	15,565	8.4	157,687	10,467	6.6	16,828	3,988	23.7	27,552	4,746	17.2
1987[6]	184,936	16,029	8.7	157,785	11,051	7.0	16,787	4,075	24.3	26,439	4,613	17.4
1986.	184,119	17,244	9.4	157,665	12,078	7.7	16,739	4,350	26.0	25,525	4,668	18.3
1985.	183,455	17,839	9.7	157,106	12,706	8.1	16,749	4,136	24.7	25,544	4,789	18.7
1984.	182,469	18,300	10.0	156,930	13,234	8.4	16,742	4,193	25.0	24,671	4,659	18.9
1983.	181,393	19,538	10.8	156,719	14,437	9.2	16,369	4,448	27.2	23,894	4,746	19.9
1982.	181,903	19,362	10.6	157,818	14,271	9.0	15,830	4,161	26.3	23,329	4,701	20.2
1981.	180,909	17,987	9.9	157,330	12,903	8.2	16,323	4,222	25.9	22,950	4,769	20.8
1980.	179,798	16,365	9.1	156,633	11,568	7.4	15,358	3,699	24.1	22,455	4,474	19.9
1979.	178,814	14,419	8.1	156,567	10,009	6.4	15,410	3,371	21.9	21,638	4,179	19.3
1978.	174,731	13,755	7.9	154,321	9,798	6.3	15,132	3,390	22.4	20,410	3,957	19.4
1977.	173,563	13,802	8.0	154,449	9,977	6.5	14,888	3,429	23.0	19,114	3,825	20.0
1976.	173,235	14,025	8.1	155,324	10,066	6.5	14,261	3,516	24.7	17,912	3,959	22.1
1975.	172,417	14,883	8.6	155,539	11,137	7.2	13,809	3,570	25.9	16,879	3,746	22.2
1974.	171,463	13,217	7.7	155,764	9,854	6.3	13,763	3,379	24.6	15,699	3,364	21.4
1973.	170,488	12,864	7.5	155,330	9,262	6.0	12,731	3,185	25.0	15,158	3,602	23.8
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2009.	40,876	10,575	25.9	33,330	8,184	24.6	14,463	5,755	39.8	7,368	2,285	31.0
2008.	40,097	9,882	24.6	32,818	7,768	23.7	14,332	5,782	40.3	7,123	2,042	28.7
2007.	39,564	9,668	24.4	32,427	7,668	23.6	14,396	5,702	39.6	7,036	1,968	28.0
2006.	39,013	9,447	24.2	32,130	7,411	23.1	13,848	5,422	39.2	6,715	1,935	28.8
2005.	38,551	9,517	24.7	31,663	7,459	23.6	14,080	5,524	39.2	6,754	2,003	29.7
2004[1]	38,037	9,411	24.7	31,468	7,495	23.8	13,830	5,484	39.7	6,418	1,840	28.7
2003.	37,503	9,108	24.3	31,059	7,162	23.1	13,664	5,312	38.9	6,194	1,814	29.3
2002.	37,207	8,884	23.9	31,008	6,985	22.5	13,551	5,145	38.0	6,034	1,851	30.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2009—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf*)

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2009—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf*)

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2009—Con.
(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf*)

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

(NA) Not available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[7] The 2003 CPS allowed respondents to choose more than one race. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White **and** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian **and** Black or African American, is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2000.

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

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2009

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.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	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
2009.	74,579	15,451	20.7	73,410	14,774	20.1	190,627	24,684	12.9	38,613	3,433	8.9
2008.	74,068	14,068	19.0	72,980	13,507	18.5	189,185	22,105	11.7	37,788	3,656	9.7
2007.	73,996	13,324	18.0	72,792	12,802	17.6	187,913	20,396	10.9	36,790	3,556	9.7
2006.	73,727	12,827	17.4	72,609	12,299	16.9	186,688	20,239	10.8	36,035	3,394	9.4
2005.	73,285	12,896	17.6	72,095	12,335	17.1	184,345	20,450	11.1	35,505	3,603	10.1
2004[1].	73,241	13,041	17.8	72,133	12,473	17.3	182,166	20,545	11.3	35,209	3,453	9.8
2003.	72,999	12,866	17.6	71,907	12,340	17.2	180,041	19,443	10.8	34,659	3,552	10.2
2002.	72,696	12,133	16.7	71,619	11,646	16.3	178,388	18,861	10.6	34,234	3,576	10.4
2001.	72,021	11,733	16.3	70,950	11,175	15.8	175,685	17,760	10.1	33,769	3,414	10.1
2000[2].	71,741	11,587	16.2	70,538	11,005	15.6	173,638	16,671	9.6	33,566	3,323	9.9
1999[3].	71,685	12,280	17.1	70,424	11,678	16.6	171,146	17,289	10.1	33,377	3,222	9.7
1998.	71,338	13,467	18.9	70,253	12,845	18.3	167,327	17,623	10.5	32,394	3,386	10.5
1997.	71,069	14,113	19.9	69,844	13,422	19.2	165,329	18,085	10.9	32,082	3,376	10.5
1996.	70,650	14,463	20.5	69,411	13,764	19.8	163,691	18,638	11.4	31,877	3,428	10.8
1995.	70,566	14,665	20.8	69,425	13,999	20.2	161,508	18,442	11.4	31,658	3,318	10.5
1994.	70,020	15,289	21.8	68,819	14,610	21.2	160,329	19,107	11.9	31,267	3,663	11.7
1993.	69,292	15,727	22.7	68,040	14,961	22.0	159,208	19,781	12.4	30,779	3,755	12.2
1992[4].	68,440	15,294	22.3	67,256	14,521	21.6	157,680	18,793	11.9	30,430	3,928	12.9
1991[5].	65,918	14,341	21.8	64,800	13,658	21.1	154,684	17,586	11.4	30,590	3,781	12.4
1990.	65,049	13,431	20.6	63,908	12,715	19.9	153,502	16,496	10.7	30,093	3,658	12.2
1989.	64,144	12,590	19.6	63,225	12,001	19.0	152,282	15,575	10.2	29,566	3,363	11.4
1988[6].	63,747	12,455	19.5	62,906	11,935	19.0	150,761	15,809	10.5	29,022	3,481	12.0
1987[6].	63,294	12,843	20.3	62,423	12,275	19.7	149,201	15,815	10.6	28,487	3,563	12.5
1986.	62,948	12,876	20.5	62,009	12,257	19.8	147,631	16,017	10.8	27,975	3,477	12.4
1985.	62,876	13,010	20.7	62,019	12,483	20.1	146,396	16,598	11.3	27,322	3,456	12.6
1984.	62,447	13,420	21.5	61,681	12,929	21.0	144,551	16,952	11.7	26,818	3,330	12.4
1983.	62,334	13,911	22.3	61,578	13,427	21.8	143,052	17,767	12.4	26,313	3,625	13.8
1982.	62,345	13,647	21.9	61,565	13,139	21.3	141,328	17,000	12.0	25,738	3,751	14.6
1981.	62,449	12,505	20.0	61,756	12,068	19.5	139,477	15,464	11.1	25,231	3,853	15.3
1980.	62,914	11,543	18.3	62,168	11,114	17.9	137,428	13,858	10.1	24,686	3,871	15.7
1979.	63,375	10,377	16.4	62,646	9,993	16.0	135,333	12,014	8.9	24,194	3,682	15.2
1978.	62,311	9,931	15.9	61,987	9,722	15.7	130,169	11,332	8.7	23,175	3,233	14.0
1977.	63,137	10,288	16.2	62,823	10,028	16.0	128,262	11,316	8.8	22,468	3,177	14.1
1976.	64,028	10,273	16.0	63,729	10,081	15.8	126,175	11,389	9.0	22,100	3,313	15.0
1975.	65,079	11,104	17.1	64,750	10,882	16.8	124,122	11,456	9.2	21,662	3,317	15.3
1974.	66,134	10,156	15.4	65,802	9,967	15.1	122,101	10,132	8.3	21,127	3,085	14.6
1973.	66,959	9,642	14.4	66,626	9,453	14.2	120,060	9,977	8.3	20,602	3,354	16.3
1972.	67,930	10,284	15.1	67,592	10,082	14.9	117,957	10,438	8.8	20,117	3,738	18.6
1971.	68,816	10,551	15.3	68,474	10,344	15.1	115,911	10,735	9.3	19,827	4,273	21.6
1970.	69,159	10,440	15.1	68,815	10,235	14.9	113,554	10,187	9.0	19,470	4,793	24.6
1969.	69,090	9,691	14.0	68,746	9,501	13.8	111,528	9,669	8.7	18,899	4,787	25.3
1968.	70,385	10,954	15.6	70,035	10,739	15.3	108,684	9,803	9.0	18,559	4,632	25.0
1967.	70,408	11,656	16.6	70,058	11,427	16.3	107,024	10,725	10.0	18,240	5,388	29.5
1966.	70,218	12,389	17.6	69,869	12,146	17.4	105,241	11,007	10.5	17,929	5,114	28.5
1965.	69,986	14,676	21.0	69,638	14,388	20.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1964.	69,711	16,051	23.0	69,364	15,736	22.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1963.	69,181	16,005	23.1	68,837	15,691	22.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1962.	67,722	16,963	25.0	67,385	16,630	24.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1961.	66,121	16,909	25.6	65,792	16,577	25.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1960.	65,601	17,634	26.9	65,275	17,288	26.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1959.	64,315	17,552	27.3	63,995	17,208	26.9	96,685	16,457	17.0	15,557	5,481	35.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2009—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.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	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
WHITE ALONE[7]												
2009.	56,266	9,938	17.7	55,397	9,440	17.0	152,367	17,391	11.4	33,414	2,501	7.5
2008.	56,153	8,863	15.8	55,339	8,441	15.3	151,681	15,356	10.1	32,714	2,771	8.5
2007.	56,419	8,395	14.9	55,483	8,002	14.4	150,875	14,135	9.4	31,839	2,590	8.1
2006.	56,205	7,908	14.1	55,330	7,522	13.6	150,143	14,035	9.3	31,270	2,473	7.9
2005.	56,075	8,085	14.4	55,152	7,652	13.9	148,450	14,086	9.5	30,905	2,700	8.7
2004[1].	56,053	8,308	14.8	55,212	7,876	14.3	146,974	14,486	9.9	30,714	2,534	8.3
2003.	55,779	7,985	14.3	54,989	7,624	13.9	145,783	13,622	9.3	30,303	2,666	8.8
2002.	55,703	7,549	13.6	54,900	7,203	13.1	144,694	13,178	9.1	29,980	2,739	9.1
WHITE[8]												
2001.	56,089	7,527	13.4	55,238	7,086	12.8	143,796	12,555	8.7	29,790	2,656	8.9
2000[2].	55,980	7,307	13.1	55,021	6,834	12.4	142,164	11,754	8.3	29,703	2,584	8.7
1999[3].	55,833	7,639	13.7	54,873	7,194	13.1	139,974	12,085	8.6	29,553	2,446	8.3
1998.	56,016	8,443	15.1	55,126	7,935	14.4	138,061	12,456	9.0	28,759	2,555	8.9
1997.	55,863	8,990	16.1	54,870	8,441	15.4	136,784	12,838	9.4	28,553	2,569	9.0
1996.	55,606	9,044	16.3	54,599	8,488	15.5	135,586	12,940	9.5	28,464	2,667	9.4
1995.	55,444	8,981	16.2	54,532	8,474	15.5	134,149	12,869	9.6	28,436	2,572	9.0
1994.	55,186	9,346	16.9	54,221	8,826	16.3	133,289	13,187	9.9	27,985	2,846	10.2
1993.	54,639	9,752	17.8	53,614	9,123	17.0	132,680	13,535	10.2	27,580	2,939	10.7
1992[4].	54,110	9,399	17.4	53,110	8,752	16.5	131,694	12,871	9.8	27,256	2,989	11.0
1991[5].	52,523	8,848	16.8	51,627	8,316	16.1	130,312	12,097	9.3	27,297	2,802	10.3
1990.	51,929	8,232	15.9	51,028	7,696	15.1	129,784	11,387	8.8	26,898	2,707	10.1
1989.	51,400	7,599	14.8	50,704	7,164	14.1	128,974	10,647	8.3	26,479	2,539	9.6
1988[6].	51,203	7,435	14.5	50,590	7,095	14.0	128,031	10,687	8.3	26,001	2,593	10.0
1987[6].	51,012	7,788	15.3	50,360	7,398	14.7	126,991	10,703	8.4	25,602	2,704	10.6
1986.	51,111	8,209	16.1	50,356	7,714	15.3	125,998	11,285	9.0	25,173	2,689	10.7
1985.	51,031	8,253	16.2	50,358	7,838	15.6	125,258	11,909	9.5	24,629	2,698	11.0
1984.	50,814	8,472	16.7	50,192	8,086	16.1	123,922	11,904	9.6	24,206	2,579	10.7
1983.	50,726	8,862	17.5	50,183	8,534	17.0	123,014	12,347	10.0	23,754	2,776	11.7
1982.	50,920	8,678	17.0	50,305	8,282	16.5	121,766	11,971	9.8	23,234	2,870	12.4
1981.	51,140	7,785	15.2	50,553	7,429	14.7	120,574	10,790	8.9	22,791	2,978	13.1
1980.	51,653	7,181	13.9	51,002	6,817	13.4	118,935	9,478	8.0	22,325	3,042	13.6
1979.	52,262	6,193	11.8	51,687	5,909	11.4	117,583	8,110	6.9	21,898	2,911	13.3
1978.	51,669	5,831	11.3	51,409	5,674	11.0	113,832	7,897	6.9	20,950	2,530	12.1
1977.	52,563	6,097	11.6	52,299	5,943	11.4	112,374	7,893	7.0	20,316	2,426	11.9
1976.	53,428	6,189	11.6	53,167	6,034	11.3	110,717	7,890	7.1	20,020	2,633	13.2
1975.	54,405	6,927	12.7	54,126	6,748	12.5	109,105	8,210	7.5	19,654	2,634	13.4
1974.	55,590	6,223	11.2	55,320	6,079	11.0	107,579	7,053	6.6	19,206	2,460	12.8
1973.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	56,211	5,462	9.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2,698	14.4
1972.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	57,181	5,784	10.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3,072	16.8
1971.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	58,119	6,341	10.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3,605	19.9
1970.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	58,472	6,138	10.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,011	22.6
1969.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	58,578	5,667	9.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,052	23.3
1968.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6,373	10.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	17,062	3,939	23.1
1967.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6,729	11.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	16,791	4,646	27.7
1966.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7,204	12.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	16,514	4,357	26.4
1965.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8,595	14.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1960.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11,229	20.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1959.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11,386	20.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,744	33.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2009—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.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	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[7]												
2009.	40,917	4,850	11.9	40,319	4,518	11.2	125,511	11,658	9.3	30,736	2,022	6.6
2008.	41,309	4,364	10.6	40,707	4,059	10.0	125,482	10,380	8.3	30,149	2,280	7.6
2007.	41,979	4,255	10.1	41,304	3,996	9.7	125,161	9,598	7.7	29,442	2,179	7.4
2006.	42,212	4,208	10.0	41,563	3,930	9.5	124,847	9,761	7.8	28,990	2,044	7.0
2005.	42,523	4,254	10.0	41,867	3,973	9.5	124,326	9,708	7.8	28,704	2,264	7.9
2004[1]	42,978	4,519	10.5	42,363	4,190	9.9	123,481	10,236	8.3	28,639	2,153	7.5
2003.	43,150	4,233	9.8	42,547	3,957	9.3	123,110	9,391	7.6	28,335	2,277	8.0
2002.	43,614	4,090	9.4	43,017	3,848	8.9	122,511	9,157	7.5	28,018	2,321	8.3
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[8]												
2001.	44,095	4,194	9.5	43,459	3,887	8.9	122,470	8,811	7.2	27,973	2,266	8.1
2000[2]	44,244	4,018	9.1	43,554	3,715	8.5	121,499	8,130	6.7	27,948	2,218	7.9
1999[3]	44,272	4,155	9.4	43,570	3,832	8.8	120,341	8,462	7.0	27,952	2,118	7.6
1998.	45,355	4,822	10.6	44,670	4,458	10.0	120,282	8,760	7.3	27,118	2,217	8.2
1997.	45,491	5,204	11.4	44,665	4,759	10.7	119,373	9,088	7.6	26,995	2,200	8.1
1996.	45,605	5,072	11.1	44,844	4,656	10.4	118,822	9,074	7.6	27,033	2,316	8.6
1995.	45,689	5,115	11.2	44,973	4,745	10.6	118,228	8,908	7.5	27,034	2,243	8.3
1994.	46,668	5,823	12.5	45,874	5,404	11.8	119,192	9,732	8.2	26,684	2,556	9.6
1993.	46,096	6,255	13.6	45,322	5,819	12.8	118,475	9,964	8.4	26,272	2,663	10.1
1992[4]	45,590	6,017	13.2	44,833	5,558	12.4	117,386	9,461	8.1	26,025	2,724	10.5
1991[5]	45,236	5,918	13.1	44,506	5,497	12.4	117,672	9,244	7.9	26,208	2,580	9.8
1990.	44,797	5,532	12.3	44,045	5,106	11.6	117,477	8,619	7.3	25,854	2,471	9.6
1989.	44,492	5,110	11.5	43,938	4,779	10.9	116,983	8,154	7.0	25,504	2,335	9.2
1988[6]	44,438	4,888	11.0	43,910	4,594	10.5	116,479	8,293	7.1	25,044	2,384	9.5
1987[6]	44,461	5,230	11.8	43,907	4,902	11.2	115,721	8,327	7.2	24,754	2,472	10.0
1986.	44,664	5,789	13.0	44,041	5,388	12.2	115,157	8,963	7.8	24,298	2,492	10.3
1985.	44,752	5,745	12.8	44,199	5,421	12.3	114,969	9,608	8.4	23,734	2,486	10.5
1984.	44,886	6,156	13.7	44,349	5,828	13.1	114,180	9,734	8.5	23,402	2,410	10.3
1983.	44,830	6,649	14.8	44,374	6,381	14.4	113,570	10,279	9.1	22,992	2,610	11.4
1982.	45,531	6,566	14.4	45,001	6,229	13.8	113,717	10,082	8.9	22,655	2,714	12.0
1981.	45,950	5,946	12.9	45,440	5,639	12.4	112,722	9,207	8.2	22,237	2,834	12.7
1980.	46,578	5,510	11.8	45,989	5,174	11.3	111,460	7,990	7.2	21,760	2,865	13.2
1979.	46,967	4,730	10.1	46,448	4,476	9.6	110,509	6,930	6.3	21,339	2,759	12.9
1978.	46,819	4,506	9.6	46,606	4,383	9.4	107,481	6,837	6.4	20,431	2,412	11.8
1977.	47,689	4,714	9.9	47,459	4,582	9.7	106,063	6,772	6.4	19,812	2,316	11.7
1976.	48,824	4,799	9.8	48,601	4,664	9.6	104,846	6,720	6.4	19,565	2,506	12.8
1975.	49,670	5,342	10.8	49,421	5,185	10.5	103,496	7,039	6.8	19,251	2,503	13.0
1974.	50,759	4,820	9.5	50,520	4,697	9.3	101,894	6,051	5.9	18,810	2,346	12.5
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2009.	12,655	4,480	35.4	12,445	4,349	34.9	24,815	5,441	21.9	3,405	655	19.2
2008.	12,388	4,202	33.9	12,201	4,104	33.6	24,404	5,017	20.6	3,305	663	20.0
2007.	12,380	4,178	33.7	12,227	4,106	33.6	23,968	4,742	19.8	3,215	748	23.3
2006.	12,375	4,086	33.0	12,206	3,977	32.6	23,510	4,652	19.8	3,128	710	22.7
2005.	12,159	4,074	33.5	11,975	3,972	33.2	23,338	4,735	20.3	3,053	708	23.2
2004[1]	12,190	4,059	33.3	12,012	3,962	33.0	22,842	4,638	20.3	3,005	714	23.8
2003.	12,215	4,108	33.6	11,989	3,977	33.2	22,355	4,313	19.3	2,933	688	23.5
2002.	12,114	3,817	31.5	11,931	3,733	31.3	22,170	4,376	19.7	2,922	691	23.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2009—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.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	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
BLACK ALONE[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[1]	11,244	3,788	33.7	11,080	3,702	33.4	22,226	4,521	20.3	2,956	705	23.8
2003.	11,367	3,877	34.1	11,162	3,750	33.6	21,746	4,224	19.4	2,876	680	23.7
2002.	11,275	3,645	32.3	11,111	3,570	32.1	21,547	4,277	19.9	2,856	680	23.8
BLACK[8]												
2001.	11,556	3,492	30.2	11,419	3,423	30.0	21,462	4,018	18.7	2,853	626	21.9
2000[2]	11,480	3,581	31.2	11,296	3,495	30.9	21,160	3,794	17.9	2,785	607	21.8
1999[3]	11,488	3,813	33.2	11,260	3,698	32.8	21,518	4,000	18.6	2,750	628	22.8
1998.	11,317	4,151	36.7	11,176	4,073	36.4	20,837	4,222	20.3	2,723	718	26.4
1997.	11,367	4,225	37.2	11,193	4,116	36.8	20,400	4,191	20.5	2,691	700	26.0
1996.	11,338	4,519	39.9	11,155	4,411	39.5	20,155	4,515	22.4	2,616	661	25.3
1995.	11,369	4,761	41.9	11,198	4,644	41.5	19,892	4,483	22.5	2,478	629	25.4
1994.	11,211	4,906	43.8	11,044	4,787	43.3	19,585	4,590	23.4	2,557	700	27.4
1993.	11,127	5,125	46.1	10,969	5,030	45.9	19,272	5,049	26.2	2,510	702	28.0
1992[4]	10,956	5,106	46.6	10,823	5,015	46.3	18,952	4,884	25.8	2,504	838	33.5
1991[5]	10,350	4,755	45.9	10,178	4,637	45.6	18,355	4,607	25.1	2,606	880	33.8
1990.	10,162	4,550	44.8	9,980	4,412	44.2	18,097	4,427	24.5	2,547	860	33.8
1989.	10,012	4,375	43.7	9,847	4,257	43.2	17,833	4,164	23.3	2,487	763	30.7
1988[6]	9,865	4,296	43.5	9,681	4,148	42.8	17,548	4,275	24.4	2,436	785	32.2
1987[6]	9,730	4,385	45.1	9,546	4,234	44.4	17,245	4,361	25.3	2,387	774	32.4
1986.	9,629	4,148	43.1	9,467	4,037	42.7	16,911	4,113	24.3	2,331	722	31.0
1985.	9,545	4,157	43.6	9,405	4,057	43.1	16,667	4,052	24.3	2,273	717	31.5
1984.	9,480	4,413	46.6	9,356	4,320	46.2	16,369	4,368	26.7	2,238	710	31.7
1983.	9,417	4,398	46.7	9,245	4,273	46.2	16,065	4,694	29.2	2,197	791	36.0
1982.	9,400	4,472	47.6	9,269	4,388	47.3	15,692	4,415	28.1	2,124	811	38.2
1981.	9,374	4,237	45.2	9,291	4,170	44.9	15,358	4,117	26.8	2,102	820	39.0
1980.	9,368	3,961	42.3	9,287	3,906	42.1	14,987	3,835	25.6	2,054	783	38.1
1979.	9,307	3,833	41.2	9,172	3,745	40.8	14,596	3,478	23.8	2,040	740	36.2
1978.	9,229	3,830	41.5	9,168	3,781	41.2	13,774	3,133	22.7	1,954	662	33.9
1977.	9,296	3,888	41.8	9,253	3,850	41.6	13,483	3,137	23.3	1,930	701	36.3
1976.	9,322	3,787	40.6	9,291	3,758	40.4	13,224	3,163	23.9	1,852	644	34.8
1975.	9,421	3,925	41.7	9,374	3,884	41.4	12,872	2,968	23.1	1,795	652	36.3
1974.	9,439	3,755	39.8	9,384	3,713	39.6	12,539	2,836	22.6	1,721	591	34.3
1973.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,405	3,822	40.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,672	620	37.1
1972.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,426	4,025	42.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,603	640	39.9
1971.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,414	3,836	40.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,584	623	39.3
1970.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,448	3,922	41.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,422	683	48.0
1969.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,290	3,677	39.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,373	689	50.2
1968.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,188	43.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,374	655	47.7
1967.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,558	47.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,341	715	53.3
1966.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,774	50.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,311	722	55.1
1965.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5,022	65.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	711	62.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2009—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.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	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2009.	3,996	531	13.3	3,946	507	12.9	9,898	1,154	11.7	1,378	216	15.7
2008.	3,717	494	13.3	3,678	476	12.9	9,507	1,031	10.8	1,319	162	12.3
2007.	3,606	431	11.9	3,558	402	11.3	9,531	892	9.4	1,293	144	11.2
2006.	3,573	408	11.4	3,530	398	11.3	9,553	897	9.4	1,205	142	11.8
2005.	3,472	359	10.3	3,435	352	10.2	9,115	999	11.0	1,144	144	12.6
2004[1].	3,406	329	9.7	3,367	311	9.2	8,780	819	9.3	1,104	147	13.3
2003.	3,316	420	12.7	3,279	406	12.4	8,510	956	11.2	1,065	152	14.2
2002.	3,199	353	11.0	3,159	338	10.7	8,292	804	9.7	995	86	8.7
ASIAN ALONE[10]												
2009.	3,311	463	14.0	3,271	444	13.6	9,344	1,069	11.4	1,350	213	15.8
2008.	3,052	446	14.6	3,016	430	14.2	8,961	974	10.9	1,296	157	12.1
2007.	2,980	374	12.5	2,932	345	11.8	9,012	832	9.2	1,265	143	11.3
2006.	2,956	360	12.2	2,915	351	12.0	9,039	851	9.4	1,182	142	12.0
2005.	2,871	317	11.1	2,842	312	11.0	8,591	941	11.0	1,118	143	12.8
2004[1].	2,854	281	9.9	2,823	265	9.4	8,294	774	9.3	1,083	146	13.5
2003.	2,759	344	12.5	2,726	331	12.1	8,044	907	11.3	1,052	151	14.3
2002.	2,683	315	11.7	2,648	302	11.4	7,881	764	9.7	977	82	8.4
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[8]												
2001.	3,215	369	11.5	3,169	353	11.1	8,352	814	9.7	899	92	10.2
2000[2].	3,294	420	12.7	3,256	407	12.5	8,500	756	8.9	878	82	9.3
1999[3].	3,212	381	11.9	3,178	367	11.5	7,879	807	10.2	864	96	11.1
1998.	3,137	564	18.0	3,099	542	17.5	6,951	698	10.0	785	97	12.4
1997.	3,096	628	20.3	3,061	608	19.9	6,680	753	11.3	705	87	12.3
1996.	2,924	571	19.5	2,899	553	19.1	6,484	821	12.7	647	63	9.7
1995.	2,900	564	19.5	2,858	532	18.6	6,123	757	12.4	622	89	14.3
1994.	1,739	318	18.3	1,719	308	17.9	4,401	589	13.4	513	67	13.0
1993.	2,061	375	18.2	2,029	358	17.6	4,871	680	14.0	503	79	15.6
1992[4].	2,218	363	16.4	2,199	352	16.0	5,067	568	11.2	494	53	10.8
1991[5].	2,056	360	17.5	2,036	348	17.1	4,582	565	12.3	555	70	12.7
1990.	2,126	374	17.6	2,098	356	17.0	4,375	422	9.6	514	62	12.1
1989.	1,983	392	19.8	1,945	368	18.9	4,225	512	12.1	465	34	7.4
1988[6].	1,970	474	24.1	1,949	458	23.5	4,035	583	14.4	442	60	13.5
1987[6].	1,937	455	23.5	1,908	432	22.7	4,010	510	12.7	375	56	15.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2009—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.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	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)												
2009.	16,965	5,610	33.1	16,655	5,419	32.5	29,031	6,224	21.4	2,815	516	18.3
2008.	16,370	5,010	30.6	16,138	4,888	30.3	28,311	5,452	19.3	2,717	525	19.3
2007.	15,647	4,482	28.6	15,375	4,348	28.3	27,731	4,970	17.9	2,555	438	17.1
2006.	15,147	4,072	26.9	14,907	3,959	26.6	27,209	4,698	17.3	2,428	472	19.4
2005.	14,654	4,143	28.3	14,361	3,977	27.7	26,051	4,765	18.3	2,315	460	19.9
2004[1]	14,173	4,098	28.9	13,929	3,985	28.6	25,324	4,620	18.2	2,194	403	18.4
2003.	13,730	4,077	29.7	13,519	3,982	29.5	24,490	4,568	18.7	2,080	406	19.5
2002.	13,210	3,782	28.6	12,971	3,653	28.2	23,952	4,334	18.1	2,053	439	21.4
2001.	12,763	3,570	28.0	12,539	3,433	27.4	22,653	4,014	17.7	1,896	413	21.8
2000[2]	12,399	3,522	28.4	12,115	3,342	27.6	21,734	3,844	17.7	1,822	381	20.9
1999[3]	12,188	3,693	30.3	11,912	3,561	29.9	20,782	3,843	18.5	1,661	340	20.5
1998.	11,152	3,837	34.4	10,921	3,670	33.6	18,668	3,877	20.8	1,696	356	21.0
1997.	10,802	3,972	36.8	10,625	3,865	36.4	18,217	3,951	21.7	1,617	384	23.8
1996.	10,511	4,237	40.3	10,255	4,090	39.9	17,587	4,089	23.3	1,516	370	24.4
1995.	10,213	4,080	40.0	10,011	3,938	39.3	16,673	4,153	24.9	1,458	342	23.5
1994.	9,822	4,075	41.5	9,621	3,956	41.1	16,192	4,018	24.8	1,428	323	22.6
1993.	9,462	3,873	40.9	9,188	3,666	39.9	15,708	3,956	25.2	1,390	297	21.4
1992[4]	9,081	3,637	40.0	8,829	3,440	39.0	15,268	3,668	24.0	1,298	287	22.1
1991[5]	7,648	3,094	40.4	7,473	2,977	39.8	13,279	3,008	22.7	1,143	237	20.8
1990.	7,457	2,865	38.4	7,300	2,750	37.7	12,857	2,896	22.5	1,091	245	22.5
1989.	7,186	2,603	36.2	7,040	2,496	35.5	12,536	2,616	20.9	1,024	211	20.6
1988[6]	7,003	2,631	37.6	6,908	2,576	37.3	12,056	2,501	20.7	1,005	225	22.4
1987[6]	6,792	2,670	39.3	6,692	2,606	38.9	11,718	2,509	21.4	885	243	27.5
1986.	6,646	2,507	37.7	6,511	2,413	37.1	11,206	2,406	21.5	906	204	22.5
1985.	6,475	2,606	40.3	6,346	2,512	39.6	10,685	2,411	22.6	915	219	23.9
1984.	6,068	2,376	39.2	5,982	2,317	38.7	10,029	2,254	22.5	819	176	21.5
1983.	6,066	2,312	38.1	5,977	2,251	37.7	9,697	2,148	22.5	782	173	22.1
1982.	5,527	2,181	39.5	5,436	2,117	38.9	8,262	1,963	23.8	596	159	26.6
1981.	5,369	1,925	35.9	5,291	1,874	35.4	8,084	1,642	20.3	568	146	25.7
1980.	5,276	1,749	33.2	5,211	1,718	33.0	7,740	1,563	20.2	582	179	30.8
1979.	5,483	1,535	28.0	5,426	1,505	27.7	7,314	1,232	16.8	574	154	26.8
1978.	5,012	1,384	27.6	4,972	1,354	27.2	6,527	1,098	16.8	539	125	23.2
1977.	5,028	1,422	28.3	5,000	1,402	28.0	6,500	1,164	17.9	518	113	21.9
1976.	4,771	1,443	30.2	4,736	1,424	30.1	6,034	1,212	20.1	464	128	27.7
1975.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,896	1,619	33.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	137	32.6
1974.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,939	1,414	28.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	117	28.9
1973.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,910	1,364	27.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	95	24.9

(NA) Not available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[7] The 2003 CPS allowed respondents to choose more than one race. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White *and* American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian *and* Black or African American, is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2000.

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

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-3.
Poverty Status of Families, by Type of Family: 1959 to 2009

(Numbers in thousands. Families as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.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												
2009.	78,867	8,792	11.1	58,428	3,409	5.8	5,582	942	16.9	14,857	4,441	29.9
2008.	78,874	8,147	10.3	59,137	3,261	5.5	5,255	723	13.8	14,482	4,163	28.7
2007.	77,908	7,623	9.8	58,395	2,849	4.9	5,103	696	13.6	14,411	4,078	28.3
2006.	78,454	7,668	9.8	58,964	2,910	4.9	5,067	671	13.2	14,424	4,087	28.3
2005.	77,418	7,657	9.9	58,189	2,944	5.1	5,134	669	13.0	14,095	4,044	28.7
2004[1].	76,866	7,835	10.2	57,983	3,216	5.5	4,901	657	13.4	13,981	3,962	28.3
2003.	76,232	7,607	10.0	57,725	3,115	5.4	4,717	636	13.5	13,791	3,856	28.0
2002.	75,616	7,229	9.6	57,327	3,052	5.3	4,663	564	12.1	13,626	3,613	26.5
2001.	74,340	6,813	9.2	56,755	2,760	4.9	4,440	583	13.1	13,146	3,470	26.4
2000[2].	73,778	6,400	8.7	56,598	2,637	4.7	4,277	485	11.3	12,903	3,278	25.4
1999[3].	73,206	6,792	9.3	56,290	2,748	4.9	4,099	485	11.8	12,818	3,559	27.8
1998.	71,551	7,186	10.0	54,778	2,879	5.3	3,977	476	12.0	12,796	3,831	29.9
1997.	70,884	7,324	10.3	54,321	2,821	5.2	3,911	507	13.0	12,652	3,995	31.6
1996.	70,241	7,708	11.0	53,604	3,010	5.6	3,847	531	13.8	12,790	4,167	32.6
1995.	69,597	7,532	10.8	53,570	2,982	5.6	3,513	493	14.0	12,514	4,057	32.4
1994.	69,313	8,053	11.6	53,865	3,272	6.1	3,228	549	17.0	12,220	4,232	34.6
1993.	68,506	8,393	12.3	53,181	3,481	6.5	2,914	488	16.8	12,411	4,424	35.6
1992[4].	68,216	8,144	11.9	53,090	3,385	6.4	3,065	484	15.8	12,061	4,275	35.4
1991[5].	67,175	7,712	11.5	52,457	3,158	6.0	3,025	392	13.0	11,693	4,161	35.6
1990.	66,322	7,098	10.7	52,147	2,981	5.7	2,907	349	12.0	11,268	3,768	33.4
1989.	66,090	6,784	10.3	52,317	2,931	5.6	2,884	348	12.1	10,890	3,504	32.2
1988[6].	65,837	6,874	10.4	52,100	2,897	5.6	2,847	336	11.8	10,890	3,642	33.4
1987[6].	65,204	7,005	10.7	51,675	3,011	5.8	2,833	340	12.0	10,696	3,654	34.2
1986.	64,491	7,023	10.9	51,537	3,123	6.1	2,510	287	11.4	10,445	3,613	34.6
1985.	63,558	7,223	11.4	50,933	3,438	6.7	2,414	311	12.9	10,211	3,474	34.0
1984.	62,706	7,277	11.6	50,350	3,488	6.9	2,228	292	13.1	10,129	3,498	34.5
1983.	62,015	7,647	12.3	50,081	3,815	7.6	2,038	268	13.2	9,896	3,564	36.0
1982.	61,393	7,512	12.2	49,908	3,789	7.6	2,016	290	14.4	9,469	3,434	36.3
1981.	61,019	6,851	11.2	49,630	3,394	6.8	1,986	205	10.3	9,403	3,252	34.6
1980.	60,309	6,217	10.3	49,294	3,032	6.2	1,933	213	11.0	9,082	2,972	32.7
1979.	59,550	5,461	9.2	49,112	2,640	5.4	1,733	176	10.2	8,705	2,645	30.4
1978.	57,804	5,280	9.1	47,692	2,474	5.2	1,654	152	9.2	8,458	2,654	31.4
1977.	57,215	5,311	9.3	47,385	2,524	5.3	1,594	177	11.1	8,236	2,610	31.7
1976.	56,710	5,311	9.4	47,497	2,606	5.5	1,500	162	10.8	7,713	2,543	33.0
1975.	56,245	5,450	9.7	47,318	2,904	6.1	1,445	116	8.0	7,482	2,430	32.5
1974.	55,698	4,922	8.8	47,069	2,474	5.3	1,399	125	8.9	7,230	2,324	32.1
1973.	55,053	4,828	8.8	46,812	2,482	5.3	1,438	154	10.7	6,804	2,193	32.2
1972.	54,373	5,075	9.3	46,314	(NA)	(NA)	1,452	(NA)	(NA)	6,607	2,158	32.7
1971.	53,296	5,303	10.0	45,752	(NA)	(NA)	1,353	(NA)	(NA)	6,191	2,100	33.9
1970.	52,227	5,260	10.1	44,739	(NA)	(NA)	1,487	(NA)	(NA)	6,001	1,952	32.5
1969.	51,586	5,008	9.7	44,436	(NA)	(NA)	1,559	(NA)	(NA)	5,591	1,827	32.7
1968.	50,511	5,047	10.0	43,842	(NA)	(NA)	1,228	(NA)	(NA)	5,441	1,755	32.3
1967.	49,835	5,667	11.4	43,292	(NA)	(NA)	1,210	(NA)	(NA)	5,333	1,774	33.3
1966.	48,921	5,784	11.8	42,553	(NA)	(NA)	1,197	(NA)	(NA)	5,171	1,721	33.1
1965.	48,278	6,721	13.9	42,107	(NA)	(NA)	1,179	(NA)	(NA)	4,992	1,916	38.4
1964.	47,836	7,160	15.0	41,648	(NA)	(NA)	1,182	(NA)	(NA)	5,006	1,822	36.4
1963.	47,436	7,554	15.9	41,311	(NA)	(NA)	1,243	(NA)	(NA)	4,882	1,972	40.4
1962.	46,998	8,077	17.2	40,923	(NA)	(NA)	1,334	(NA)	(NA)	4,741	2,034	42.9
1961.	46,341	8,391	18.1	40,405	(NA)	(NA)	1,293	(NA)	(NA)	4,643	1,954	42.1
1960.	45,435	8,243	18.1	39,624	(NA)	(NA)	1,202	(NA)	(NA)	4,609	1,955	42.4
1959.	45,054	8,320	18.5	39,335	(NA)	(NA)	1,226	(NA)	(NA)	4,493	1,916	42.6

(NA) Not available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

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).

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 2, files from the Medicaid Statistical Information System (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 is further broken down into three steps that attempt to account for discrepancies found in Phase 2 between the MSIS records and the CPS ASEC files. These steps focus 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

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[1] CMS 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.

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

In November of 2008, SHADAC released a new imputation adjustment for public use CPS ASEC microdata through their website to help researchers interested in partially

adjusting the CPS ASEC data.[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.

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

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

to compare and contrast CPS ASEC underreporting rates with other surveys. This, in turn, will allow 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.

Table C-1
Health Insurance Coverage: 1987 to 2009

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.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 care[1]	
Number										
2009	304,280	253,606	194,545	169,689	27,219	93,167	47,758	43,440	12,412	50,674
2008	301,483	255,143	200,992	176,332	26,777	87,411	42,641	43,029	11,560	46,340
2007	299,106	253,449	201,991	177,446	26,673	83,031	39,554	41,375	10,955	45,657
2006	296,824	249,829	201,690	177,152	27,066	80,270	38,281	40,343	10,547	46,995
2005[2]	293,834	249,020	201,167	176,924	27,055	80,213	38,104	40,177	11,166	44,815
2004[2]	291,166	247,669	200,924	176,247	27,551	79,486	37,955	39,703	10,789	43,498
2003	288,280	244,876	199,871	175,844	26,783	76,755	35,647	39,456	9,979	43,404
2002	285,933	243,914	200,891	177,095	26,846	73,624	33,246	38,448	10,063	42,019
2001	282,082	242,322	201,695	178,261	26,309	71,295	31,601	38,043	9,552	39,760
2000[3]	279,517	241,091	202,794	179,436	26,799	69,037	29,533	37,740	9,099	38,426
1999[4]	276,804	238,037	200,721	176,838	27,731	67,683	28,506	36,923	8,648	38,767
1999	274,087	233,073	196,536	171,692	27,298	66,176	27,890	36,066	8,530	41,014
1998	271,743	228,800	192,507	170,105	26,165	66,087	27,854	35,887	8,747	42,943
1997[5]	269,094	226,735	189,955	166,419	27,431	66,685	28,956	35,590	8,527	42,359
1996[6]	266,792	225,699	188,224	164,096	28,419	69,000	31,451	35,227	8,712	41,093
1995	264,314	223,733	185,881	161,453	30,188	69,776	31,877	34,655	9,375	40,582
1994[7]	262,105	222,387	184,318	159,634	31,349	70,163	31,645	33,901	11,165	39,718
1993[8]	259,753	220,040	182,351	148,318	(NA)	68,554	31,749	33,097	9,560	39,713
1992[9]	256,830	218,189	181,466	148,796	(NA)	66,244	29,416	33,230	9,510	38,641
1991	251,447	216,003	181,375	150,077	(NA)	63,882	26,880	32,907	9,820	35,445
1990	248,886	214,167	182,135	150,215	(NA)	60,965	24,261	32,260	9,922	34,719
1989	246,191	212,807	183,610	151,644	(NA)	57,382	21,185	31,495	9,870	33,385
1988	243,685	211,005	182,019	150,940	(NA)	56,850	20,728	30,925	10,105	32,680
1987[10]	241,187	210,161	182,160	149,739	(NA)	56,282	20,211	30,458	10,542	31,026
Percent										
2009	100.0	83.3	63.9	55.8	8.9	30.6	15.7	14.3	4.1	16.7
2008	100.0	84.6	66.7	58.5	8.9	29.0	14.1	14.3	3.8	15.4
2007	100.0	84.7	67.5	59.3	8.9	27.8	13.2	13.8	3.7	15.3
2006	100.0	84.2	67.9	59.7	9.1	27.0	12.9	13.6	3.6	15.8
2005[2]	100.0	84.7	68.5	60.2	9.2	27.3	13.0	13.7	3.8	15.3
2004[2]	100.0	85.1	69.0	60.5	9.5	27.3	13.0	13.6	3.7	14.9
2003	100.0	84.9	69.3	61.0	9.3	26.6	12.4	13.7	3.5	15.1
2002	100.0	85.3	70.3	61.9	9.4	25.7	11.6	13.4	3.5	14.7
2001	100.0	85.9	71.5	63.2	9.3	25.3	11.2	13.5	3.4	14.1
2000[3]	100.0	86.3	72.6	64.2	9.6	24.7	10.6	13.5	3.3	13.7
1999[4]	100.0	86.0	72.5	63.9	10.0	24.5	10.3	13.3	3.1	14.0
1999	100.0	85.0	71.7	62.6	9.9	24.1	10.2	13.2	3.1	15.0
1998	100.0	84.2	70.8	62.6	9.6	24.3	10.3	13.2	3.2	15.8
1997[5]	100.0	84.3	70.6	61.8	10.2	24.8	10.8	13.2	3.2	15.7
1996[6]	100.0	84.6	70.6	61.5	10.7	25.9	11.8	13.2	3.3	15.4
1995	100.0	84.6	70.3	61.1	11.4	26.4	12.1	13.1	3.5	15.4
1994[7]	100.0	84.8	70.3	60.9	12.0	26.8	12.1	12.9	4.3	15.2
1993[8]	100.0	84.7	70.2	57.1	(NA)	26.4	12.2	12.7	3.7	15.3
1992[9]	100.0	85.0	70.7	57.9	(NA)	25.8	11.5	12.9	3.7	15.0
1991	100.0	85.9	72.1	59.7	(NA)	25.4	10.7	13.1	3.9	14.1
1990	100.0	86.1	73.2	60.4	(NA)	24.5	9.7	13.0	4.0	13.9
1989	100.0	86.4	74.6	61.6	(NA)	23.3	8.6	12.8	4.0	13.6
1988	100.0	86.6	74.7	61.9	(NA)	23.3	8.5	12.7	4.1	13.4
1987[10]	100.0	87.1	75.5	62.1	(NA)	23.3	8.4	12.6	4.4	12.9

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

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

[2] The 2004 and 2005 data were revised in March 2007. See <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/data/usernote/index.html>.

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

[6] The data for 1996 through 2003 were revised using an approximation method for consistency with the revision to the 2004 and 2005 estimates. To see the original series, see Table C-1 in *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2005* at <www.census.gov/prod/2006pubs/p60-231.pdf>.

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

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

[9] Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

[10] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1988 to 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table C-2.
Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2009

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.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	Employ-ment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care[1]	
ALL RACES										
Number										
2009.	304,280	253,606	194,545	169,689	27,219	93,167	47,758	43,440	12,412	50,674
2008.	301,483	255,143	200,992	176,332	26,777	87,411	42,641	43,029	11,560	46,340
2007.	299,106	253,449	201,991	177,446	26,673	83,031	39,554	41,375	10,955	45,657
2006[2]	296,824	249,829	201,690	177,152	27,066	80,270	38,281	40,343	10,547	46,995
2005[2]	293,834	249,020	201,167	176,924	27,055	80,213	38,104	40,177	11,166	44,815
2004[2]	291,166	247,669	200,924	176,247	27,551	79,486	37,955	39,703	10,789	43,498
2003.	288,280	244,876	199,871	175,844	26,783	76,755	35,647	39,456	9,979	43,404
2002.	285,933	243,914	200,891	177,095	26,846	73,624	33,246	38,448	10,063	42,019
2001.	282,082	242,322	201,695	178,261	26,309	71,295	31,601	38,043	9,552	39,760
2000[3]	279,517	241,091	202,794	179,436	26,799	69,037	29,533	37,740	9,099	38,426
1999.	276,804	238,037	200,721	176,838	27,731	67,683	28,506	36,923	8,648	38,767
Percent										
2009.	100.0	83.3	63.9	55.8	8.9	30.6	15.7	14.3	4.1	16.7
2008.	100.0	84.6	66.7	58.5	8.9	29.0	14.1	14.3	3.8	15.4
2007.	100.0	84.7	67.5	59.3	8.9	27.8	13.2	13.8	3.7	15.3
2006[2]	100.0	84.2	67.9	59.7	9.1	27.0	12.9	13.6	3.6	15.8
2005[2]	100.0	84.7	68.5	60.2	9.2	27.3	13.0	13.7	3.8	15.3
2004[2]	100.0	85.1	69.0	60.5	9.5	27.3	13.0	13.6	3.7	14.9
2003.	100.0	84.9	69.3	61.0	9.3	26.6	12.4	13.7	3.5	15.1
2002.	100.0	85.3	70.3	61.9	9.4	25.7	11.6	13.4	3.5	14.7
2001.	100.0	85.9	71.5	63.2	9.3	25.3	11.2	13.5	3.4	14.1
2000[3]	100.0	86.3	72.6	64.2	9.6	24.7	10.6	13.5	3.3	13.7
1999.	100.0	86.0	72.5	63.9	10.0	24.5	10.3	13.3	3.1	14.0
WHITE ALONE[4]										
Number										
2009.	242,403	204,004	161,513	139,809	23,742	71,502	32,814	36,807	9,984	38,399
2008.	240,852	205,962	166,916	145,183	23,537	67,449	29,224	36,469	9,290	34,890
2007.	239,399	205,099	167,905	146,398	23,433	64,390	27,172	35,117	8,852	34,300
2006[2]	237,892	202,405	167,640	146,285	23,530	62,613	26,507	34,416	8,621	35,486
2005[2]	235,903	201,957	167,430	146,365	23,452	62,138	25,968	34,326	9,020	33,946
2004[2]	234,116	201,095	167,475	145,890	23,997	61,572	25,888	34,061	8,623	33,022
2003.	232,254	199,537	167,503	146,300	23,483	59,495	23,959	33,765	8,105	32,717
2002.	230,809	199,392	168,745	147,706	23,686	57,072	22,171	33,135	8,065	31,417
Percent										
2009.	100.0	84.2	66.6	57.7	9.8	29.5	13.5	15.2	4.1	15.8
2008.	100.0	85.5	69.3	60.3	9.8	28.0	12.1	15.1	3.9	14.5
2007.	100.0	85.7	70.1	61.2	9.8	26.9	11.4	14.7	3.7	14.3
2006[2]	100.0	85.1	70.5	61.5	9.9	26.3	11.1	14.5	3.6	14.9
2005[2]	100.0	85.6	71.0	62.0	9.9	26.3	11.0	14.6	3.8	14.4
2004[2]	100.0	85.9	71.5	62.3	10.2	26.3	11.1	14.5	3.7	14.1
2003.	100.0	85.9	72.1	63.0	10.1	25.6	10.3	14.5	3.5	14.1
2002.	100.0	86.4	73.1	64.0	10.3	24.7	9.6	14.4	3.5	13.6
WHITE[5]										
Number										
2001.	230,071	200,073	170,710	149,788	23,333	56,200	21,535	33,006	7,788	29,998
2000[3]	228,208	199,280	171,543	150,708	23,722	54,287	19,889	32,695	7,158	28,928
1999.	225,794	197,137	170,289	149,024	24,458	53,175	18,977	32,144	6,902	28,657
Percent										
2001.	100.0	87.0	74.2	65.1	10.1	24.4	9.4	14.3	3.4	13.0
2000[3]	100.0	87.3	75.2	66.0	10.4	23.8	8.7	14.3	3.1	12.7
1999.	100.0	87.3	75.4	66.0	10.8	23.6	8.4	14.2	3.1	12.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.
Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2009—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.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	Employ-ment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care[1]	
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC										
Number										
2009.	197,436	173,778	143,651	123,440	22,262	56,944	21,063	33,729	9,119	23,658
2008.	197,159	175,837	147,855	127,687	21,844	54,271	18,724	33,444	8,498	21,322
2007.	196,768	176,220	149,122	129,138	21,717	52,512	17,786	32,436	8,131	20,548
2006[2].	196,252	175,091	149,592	129,618	22,068	51,445	17,731	31,860	7,869	21,162
2005[2].	195,893	174,984	149,613	130,075	21,724	51,189	17,396	31,717	8,276	20,909
2004[2].	195,347	174,793	149,882	129,766	22,346	51,002	17,462	31,624	8,005	20,554
2003.	194,877	174,409	150,563	130,614	22,090	49,743	16,247	31,458	7,563	20,468
2002.	194,421	174,747	151,812	132,101	22,291	47,736	14,984	30,718	7,465	19,674
Percent										
2009.	100.0	88.0	72.8	62.5	11.3	28.8	10.7	17.1	4.6	12.0
2008.	100.0	89.2	75.0	64.8	11.1	27.5	9.5	17.0	4.3	10.8
2007.	100.0	89.6	75.8	65.6	11.0	26.7	9.0	16.5	4.1	10.4
2006[2].	100.0	89.2	76.2	66.0	11.2	26.2	9.0	16.2	4.0	10.8
2005[2].	100.0	89.3	76.4	66.4	11.1	26.1	8.9	16.2	4.2	10.7
2004[2].	100.0	89.5	76.7	66.4	11.4	26.1	8.9	16.2	4.1	10.5
2003.	100.0	89.5	77.3	67.0	11.3	25.5	8.3	16.1	3.9	10.5
2002.	100.0	89.9	78.1	67.9	11.5	24.6	7.7	15.8	3.8	10.1
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC										
Number										
2001[3].	194,822	176,488	154,218	134,586	22,009	47,661	15,035	30,811	7,144	18,333
2000[3].	193,931	176,279	155,152	135,472	22,476	46,297	13,788	30,642	6,564	17,652
1999.	192,858	175,045	154,407	134,436	23,110	45,540	13,157	30,256	6,326	17,813
Percent										
2001[3].	100.0	90.6	79.2	69.1	11.3	24.5	7.7	15.8	3.7	9.4
2000[3].	100.0	90.9	80.0	69.9	11.6	23.9	7.1	15.8	3.4	9.1
1999.	100.0	90.8	80.1	69.7	12.0	23.6	6.8	15.7	3.3	9.2
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION										
Number										
2009.	40,957	32,543	19,901	18,259	1,825	16,166	11,384	4,731	1,704	8,414
2008.	40,216	32,614	21,042	19,422	1,743	15,063	10,385	4,671	1,663	7,602
2007.	39,683	32,059	21,226	19,498	1,771	13,985	9,606	4,398	1,445	7,624
2006[2].	39,083	31,162	20,966	19,257	1,835	13,121	9,086	4,127	1,289	7,921
2005[2].	38,729	31,491	20,935	19,146	2,009	13,864	9,730	4,184	1,438	7,239
2004[2].	38,179	31,077	20,800	19,144	1,909	13,623	9,562	3,996	1,492	7,103
2003.	37,651	30,543	20,376	18,885	1,773	13,195	9,292	4,080	1,283	7,108
2002.	37,350	30,093	20,440	19,038	1,638	12,624	8,744	3,851	1,342	7,257
Percent										
2009.	100.0	79.5	48.6	44.6	4.5	39.5	27.8	11.6	4.2	20.5
2008.	100.0	81.1	52.3	48.3	4.3	37.5	25.8	11.6	4.1	18.9
2007.	100.0	80.8	53.5	49.1	4.5	35.2	24.2	11.1	3.6	19.2
2006[2].	100.0	79.7	53.6	49.3	4.7	33.6	23.2	10.6	3.3	20.3
2005[2].	100.0	81.3	54.1	49.4	5.2	35.8	25.1	10.8	3.7	18.7
2004[2].	100.0	81.4	54.5	50.1	5.0	35.7	25.0	10.5	3.9	18.6
2003.	100.0	81.1	54.1	50.2	4.7	35.0	24.7	10.8	3.4	18.9
2002.	100.0	80.6	54.7	51.0	4.4	33.8	23.4	10.3	3.6	19.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.
Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2009—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.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	Employ-ment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care[1]	
BLACK ALONE[6]										
Number										
2009.	38,624	30,522	18,813	17,275	1,744	15,020	10,459	4,598	1,564	8,102
2008.	38,076	30,792	19,894	18,371	1,638	14,177	9,686	4,539	1,544	7,284
2007.	37,775	30,403	20,169	18,525	1,691	13,234	8,986	4,303	1,358	7,372
2006[2].	37,369	29,717	20,034	18,401	1,766	12,454	8,531	4,059	1,216	7,652
2005[2].	36,965	29,959	19,950	18,263	1,918	13,168	9,154	4,108	1,357	7,006
2004[2].	36,548	29,684	19,899	18,352	1,803	12,995	9,048	3,921	1,415	6,864
2003.	36,121	29,234	19,552	18,135	1,701	12,585	8,797	3,989	1,225	6,887
2002.	35,806	28,744	19,544	18,193	1,589	12,058	8,289	3,776	1,268	7,062
Percent										
2009.	100.0	79.0	48.7	44.7	4.5	38.9	27.1	11.9	4.1	21.0
2008.	100.0	80.9	52.2	48.2	4.3	37.2	25.4	11.9	4.1	19.1
2007.	100.0	80.5	53.4	49.0	4.5	35.0	23.8	11.4	3.6	19.5
2006[2].	100.0	79.5	53.6	49.2	4.7	33.3	22.8	10.9	3.3	20.5
2005[2].	100.0	81.0	54.0	49.4	5.2	35.6	24.8	11.1	3.7	19.0
2004[2].	100.0	81.2	54.4	50.2	4.9	35.6	24.8	10.7	3.9	18.8
2003.	100.0	80.9	54.1	50.2	4.7	34.8	24.4	11.0	3.4	19.1
2002.	100.0	80.3	54.6	50.8	4.4	33.7	23.1	10.5	3.5	19.7
BLACK[5]										
Number										
2001[3].	36,023	29,359	20,569	19,177	1,713	11,616	7,994	3,783	1,192	6,664
2000[3].	35,597	29,065	20,652	19,075	1,910	11,579	7,735	3,871	1,372	6,532
1999.	35,893	28,918	20,638	19,039	2,118	11,361	7,652	3,615	1,216	6,975
Percent										
2001[3].	100.0	81.5	57.1	53.2	4.8	32.2	22.2	10.5	3.3	18.5
2000[3].	100.0	81.7	58.0	53.6	5.4	32.5	21.7	10.9	3.9	18.3
1999.	100.0	80.6	57.5	53.0	5.9	31.7	21.3	10.1	3.4	19.4
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION										
Number										
2009.	15,281	12,778	10,302	9,050	1,390	3,530	2,167	1,353	477	2,503
2008.	14,548	12,065	9,998	8,946	1,216	2,969	1,704	1,290	374	2,484
2007.	14,444	12,122	9,995	8,951	1,216	2,888	1,659	1,238	379	2,321
2006[2].	14,348	12,188	10,222	9,033	1,387	2,859	1,616	1,227	404	2,160
2005[2].	13,758	11,472	9,886	8,788	1,272	2,558	1,341	1,133	461	2,286
2004[2].	13,307	11,276	9,611	8,428	1,342	2,599	1,389	1,110	440	2,031
2003.	12,905	10,577	8,908	7,891	1,181	2,478	1,385	1,096	355	2,329
2002.	12,504	10,332	8,728	7,652	1,208	2,341	1,322	1,008	347	2,172
Percent										
2009.	100.0	83.6	67.4	59.2	9.1	23.1	14.2	8.9	3.1	16.4
2008.	100.0	82.9	68.7	61.5	8.4	20.4	11.7	8.9	2.6	17.1
2007.	100.0	83.9	69.2	62.0	8.4	20.0	11.5	8.6	2.6	16.1
2006[2].	100.0	84.9	71.2	63.0	9.7	19.9	11.3	8.6	2.8	15.1
2005[2].	100.0	83.4	71.9	63.9	9.2	18.6	9.7	8.2	3.3	16.6
2004[2].	100.0	84.7	72.2	63.3	10.1	19.5	10.4	8.3	3.3	15.3
2003.	100.0	82.0	69.0	61.1	9.2	19.2	10.7	8.5	2.7	18.0
2002.	100.0	82.6	69.8	61.2	9.7	18.7	10.6	8.1	2.8	17.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.
Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2009—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.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	Employ-ment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care[1]	
ASIAN ALONE[7]										
Number										
2009	14,011	11,602	9,352	8,180	1,315	3,187	1,951	1,304	370	2,409
2008	13,315	10,971	9,081	8,094	1,138	2,708	1,540	1,258	292	2,344
2007	13,268	11,034	9,067	8,107	1,127	2,649	1,528	1,195	296	2,234
2006[2]	13,194	11,149	9,339	8,201	1,323	2,636	1,480	1,187	335	2,045
2005[2]	12,599	10,438	9,006	7,968	1,206	2,301	1,211	1,103	353	2,161
2004[2]	12,241	10,341	8,805	7,711	1,250	2,398	1,280	1,081	366	1,900
2003	11,869	9,698	8,210	7,263	1,111	2,244	1,229	1,067	295	2,171
2002	11,558	9,499	8,024	7,004	1,151	2,132	1,202	988	270	2,060
Percent										
2009	100.0	82.8	66.7	58.4	9.4	22.7	13.9	9.3	2.6	17.2
2008	100.0	82.4	68.2	60.8	8.5	20.3	11.6	9.5	2.2	17.6
2007	100.0	83.2	68.3	61.1	8.5	20.0	11.5	9.0	2.2	16.8
2006[2]	100.0	84.5	70.8	62.2	10.0	20.0	11.2	9.0	2.5	15.5
2005[2]	100.0	82.8	71.5	63.2	9.6	18.3	9.6	8.8	2.8	17.2
2004[2]	100.0	84.5	71.9	63.0	10.2	19.6	10.5	8.8	3.0	15.5
2003	100.0	81.7	69.2	61.2	9.4	18.9	10.4	9.0	2.5	18.3
2002	100.0	82.2	69.4	60.6	10.0	18.4	10.4	8.5	2.3	17.8
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[5]										
Number										
2001[3]	12,500	10,291	8,716	7,748	1,099	2,312	1,257	949	414	2,208
2000[3]	12,693	10,473	8,993	8,178	1,005	2,249	1,288	886	443	2,220
1999	11,964	9,769	8,299	7,426	982	2,204	1,179	897	450	2,196
Percent										
2001[3]	100.0	82.3	69.7	62.0	8.8	18.5	10.1	7.6	3.3	17.7
2000[3]	100.0	82.5	70.9	64.4	7.9	17.7	10.1	7.0	3.5	17.5
1999	100.0	81.6	69.4	62.1	8.2	18.4	9.9	7.5	3.8	18.4
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)										
Number										
2009	48,901	33,081	19,453	17,830	1,618	16,006	12,959	3,274	989	15,820
2008	47,485	32,928	20,779	19,094	1,797	14,448	11,559	3,218	898	14,558
2007	46,026	31,256	20,194	18,551	1,804	13,031	10,348	2,887	801	14,770
2006[2]	44,854	29,558	19,434	17,934	1,587	12,207	9,646	2,757	813	15,296
2005[2]	43,168	29,214	19,252	17,597	1,856	11,958	9,357	2,771	869	13,954
2004[2]	41,840	28,527	19,090	17,499	1,788	11,530	9,205	2,614	697	13,313
2003	40,425	27,355	18,372	16,970	1,559	10,716	8,505	2,462	639	13,070
2002	39,384	26,815	18,324	16,921	1,481	10,280	7,946	2,535	724	12,569
2001[3]	37,438	25,146	17,460	16,096	1,401	9,227	7,074	2,295	704	12,292
2000[3]	36,093	24,340	17,264	16,031	1,354	8,566	6,552	2,141	682	11,753
1999	34,773	23,445	16,786	15,419	1,414	8,168	6,253	1,979	626	11,328
Percent										
2009	100.0	67.6	39.8	36.5	3.3	32.7	26.5	6.7	2.0	32.4
2008	100.0	69.3	43.8	40.2	3.8	30.4	24.3	6.8	1.9	30.7
2007	100.0	67.9	43.9	40.3	3.9	28.3	22.5	6.3	1.7	32.1
2006[2]	100.0	65.9	43.3	40.0	3.5	27.2	21.5	6.1	1.8	34.1
2005[2]	100.0	67.7	44.6	40.8	4.3	27.7	21.7	6.4	2.0	32.3
2004[2]	100.0	68.2	45.6	41.8	4.3	27.6	22.0	6.2	1.7	31.8
2003	100.0	67.7	45.4	42.0	3.9	26.5	21.0	6.1	1.6	32.3
2002	100.0	68.1	46.5	43.0	3.8	26.1	20.2	6.4	1.8	31.9
2001[3]	100.0	67.2	46.6	43.0	3.7	24.6	18.9	6.1	1.9	32.8
2000[3]	100.0	67.4	47.8	44.4	3.8	23.7	18.2	5.9	1.9	32.6
1999	100.0	67.4	48.3	44.3	4.1	23.5	18.0	5.7	1.8	32.6

[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] The 2004 and 2005 data were revised in March 2007. See <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthinsdata/usernote/index.html>.

[3] Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.

[4] The 2003 CPS asked respondents to choose one or more races. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White **and** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian **and** Black or African American, is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2000.

[5] The 2001 CPS and earlier years asked respondents to report only one race. The reference groups for these years are White, White not Hispanic, Black, and Asian and Pacific Islander.

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

[7] Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race.

Note: All years reflect the implementation of the verification question. The data for 1999 through 2003 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>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2000 to 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table C-3.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1999 to 2009

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf*)

| Age | Total people | Covered by private and/or government health insurance | | | | | | | | Not covered |
| | | Total | Private health insurance | | | Government health insurance | | | | |
			Total	Employment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care[1]	
ALL AGES										
Number										
2009.	304,280	253,606	194,545	169,689	27,219	93,167	47,758	43,440	12,412	50,674
2008.	301,483	255,143	200,992	176,332	26,777	87,411	42,641	43,029	11,560	46,340
2007.	299,106	253,449	201,991	177,446	26,673	83,031	39,554	41,375	10,955	45,657
2006.	296,824	249,829	201,690	177,152	27,066	80,270	38,281	40,343	10,547	46,995
2005[2].	293,834	249,020	201,167	176,924	27,055	80,213	38,104	40,177	11,166	44,815
2004[2].	291,166	247,669	200,924	176,247	27,551	79,486	37,955	39,703	10,789	43,498
2003.	288,280	244,876	199,871	175,844	26,783	76,755	35,647	39,456	9,979	43,404
2002.	285,933	243,914	200,891	177,095	26,846	73,624	33,246	38,448	10,063	42,019
2001.	282,082	242,322	201,695	178,261	26,309	71,295	31,601	38,043	9,552	39,760
2000[3].	279,517	241,091	202,794	179,436	26,799	69,037	29,533	37,740	9,099	38,426
1999[4].	276,804	238,037	200,721	176,838	27,731	67,683	28,506	36,923	8,648	38,767
Percent										
2009.	100.0	83.3	63.9	55.8	8.9	30.6	15.7	14.3	4.1	16.7
2008.	100.0	84.6	66.7	58.5	8.9	29.0	14.1	14.3	3.8	15.4
2007.	100.0	84.7	67.5	59.3	8.9	27.8	13.2	13.8	3.7	15.3
2006.	100.0	84.2	67.9	59.7	9.1	27.0	12.9	13.6	3.6	15.8
2005[2].	100.0	84.7	68.5	60.2	9.2	27.3	13.0	13.7	3.8	15.3
2004[2].	100.0	85.1	69.0	60.5	9.5	27.3	13.0	13.6	3.7	14.9
2003.	100.0	84.9	69.3	61.0	9.3	26.6	12.4	13.7	3.5	15.1
2002.	100.0	85.3	70.3	61.9	9.4	25.7	11.6	13.4	3.5	14.7
2001.	100.0	85.9	71.5	63.2	9.3	25.3	11.2	13.5	3.4	14.1
2000[3].	100.0	86.3	72.6	64.2	9.6	24.7	10.6	13.5	3.3	13.7
1999[4].	100.0	86.0	72.5	63.9	10.0	24.5	10.3	13.3	3.1	14.0
UNDER 18 YEARS										
Number										
2009.	75,040	67,527	45,288	41,892	3,819	27,605	25,331	543	2,365	7,513
2008.	74,510	67,161	47,282	43,874	3,812	24,767	22,555	623	2,241	7,348
2007.	74,403	66,254	47,750	44,252	3,930	23,041	20,899	518	2,101	8,149
2006.	74,101	65,440	47,906	44,257	3,890	22,109	20,067	411	2,058	8,661
2005[2].	73,985	65,935	48,686	45,039	4,035	21,934	19,723	538	2,264	8,050
2004[2].	73,791	66,070	49,017	45,274	4,271	22,023	19,917	503	2,090	7,721
2003.	73,580	65,466	48,784	45,297	3,918	21,389	19,392	483	2,021	8,114
2002.	73,312	65,082	49,807	46,510	3,876	19,662	17,526	524	2,148	8,229
2001.	72,628	64,401	49,978	46,762	3,647	18,822	16,502	423	2,381	8,227
2000[3].	72,314	63,929	50,755	47,679	3,604	17,658	15,090	518	2,563	8,385
1999[4].	72,281	63,248	50,588	47,102	4,087	16,793	14,697	364	2,076	9,033
Percent										
2009.	100.0	90.0	60.4	55.8	5.1	36.8	33.8	0.7	3.2	10.0
2008.	100.0	90.1	63.5	58.9	5.1	33.2	30.3	0.8	3.0	9.9
2007.	100.0	89.0	64.2	59.5	5.3	31.0	28.1	0.7	2.8	11.0
2006.	100.0	88.3	64.6	59.7	5.3	29.8	27.1	0.6	2.8	11.7
2005[2].	100.0	89.1	65.8	60.9	5.5	29.6	26.7	0.7	3.1	10.9
2004[2].	100.0	89.5	66.4	61.4	5.8	29.8	27.0	0.7	2.8	10.5
2003.	100.0	89.0	66.3	61.6	5.3	29.1	26.4	0.7	2.7	11.0
2002.	100.0	88.8	67.9	63.4	5.3	26.8	23.9	0.7	2.9	11.2
2001.	100.0	88.7	68.8	64.4	5.0	25.9	22.7	0.6	3.3	11.3
2000[3].	100.0	88.4	70.2	65.9	5.0	24.4	20.9	0.7	3.5	11.6
1999[4].	100.0	87.5	70.0	65.2	5.7	23.2	20.3	0.5	2.9	12.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-3.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1999 to 2009—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf*)

Age	Total people	Covered by private and/or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employ-ment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care[1]	
18 TO 24 YEARS										
Number										
2009.	29,313	20,389	16,308	12,802	1,705	5,366	4,437	199	900	8,923
2008.	28,688	20,488	16,947	13,450	1,700	4,741	3,798	254	868	8,200
2007.	28,398	20,407	17,074	13,747	1,635	4,428	3,563	180	823	7,991
2006.	28,405	20,081	17,030	13,768	1,736	4,006	3,252	154	721	8,323
2005[2].	27,965	19,765	16,733	13,526	1,580	4,199	3,289	186	872	8,201
2004[2].	28,008	19,762	16,765	13,354	1,604	4,106	3,291	208	807	8,247
2003.	27,824	19,703	16,834	13,720	1,637	3,929	3,016	176	902	8,121
2002.	27,438	19,575	16,834	13,691	1,582	3,738	2,909	183	779	7,863
2001.	27,312	19,910	17,292	14,039	1,653	3,642	2,831	180	742	7,402
2000[3].	26,815	19,612	17,295	14,351	1,554	3,361	2,508	207	805	7,203
1999[4].	26,326	19,245	16,817	13,836	1,591	3,485	2,684	152	787	7,081
Percent										
2009.	100.0	69.6	55.6	43.7	5.8	18.3	15.1	0.7	3.1	30.4
2008.	100.0	71.4	59.1	46.9	5.9	16.5	13.2	0.9	3.0	28.6
2007.	100.0	71.9	60.1	48.4	5.8	15.6	12.5	0.6	2.9	28.1
2006.	100.0	70.7	60.0	48.5	6.1	14.1	11.4	0.5	2.5	29.3
2005[2].	100.0	70.7	59.8	48.4	5.6	15.0	11.8	0.7	3.1	29.3
2004[2].	100.0	70.6	59.9	47.7	5.7	14.7	11.8	0.7	2.9	29.4
2003.	100.0	70.8	60.5	49.3	5.9	14.1	10.8	0.6	3.2	29.2
2002.	100.0	71.3	61.4	49.9	5.8	13.6	10.6	0.7	2.8	28.7
2001.	100.0	72.9	63.3	51.4	6.1	13.3	10.4	0.7	2.7	27.1
2000[3].	100.0	73.1	64.5	53.5	5.8	12.5	9.4	0.8	3.0	26.9
1999[4].	100.0	73.1	63.9	52.6	6.0	13.2	10.2	0.6	3.0	26.9
25 TO 34 YEARS										
Number										
2009.	41,085	29,122	24,708	22,612	2,428	5,662	4,236	547	1,209	11,963
2008.	40,520	29,766	25,879	24,130	2,189	5,086	3,748	546	1,104	10,754
2007.	40,146	29,817	26,430	24,505	2,347	4,539	3,237	501	1,047	10,329
2006.	39,868	29,154	25,814	24,009	2,160	4,460	3,374	472	890	10,713
2005[2].	39,480	29,320	25,751	23,927	2,259	4,751	3,449	541	1,058	10,161
2004[2].	39,310	29,544	26,176	24,381	2,329	4,678	3,482	479	1,015	9,766
2003.	39,201	29,055	25,812	24,136	2,085	4,210	3,073	538	898	10,146
2002.	39,243	29,685	26,715	25,022	2,105	3,944	2,801	455	922	9,558
2001.	38,670	29,826	27,124	25,521	2,087	3,653	2,587	489	817	8,844
2000[3].	38,865	30,547	27,951	26,388	2,056	3,551	2,480	403	922	8,318
1999[4].	39,031	30,532	27,962	26,369	2,148	3,578	2,458	332	974	8,499
Percent										
2009.	100.0	70.9	60.1	55.0	5.9	13.8	10.3	1.3	2.9	29.1
2008.	100.0	73.5	63.9	59.6	5.4	12.6	9.3	1.3	2.7	26.5
2007.	100.0	74.3	65.8	61.0	5.8	11.3	8.1	1.2	2.6	25.7
2006.	100.0	73.1	64.7	60.2	5.4	11.2	8.5	1.2	2.2	26.9
2005[2].	100.0	74.3	65.2	60.6	5.7	12.0	8.7	1.4	2.7	25.7
2004[2].	100.0	75.2	66.6	62.0	5.9	11.9	8.9	1.2	2.6	24.8
2003.	100.0	74.1	65.8	61.6	5.3	10.7	7.8	1.4	2.3	25.9
2002.	100.0	75.6	68.1	63.8	5.4	10.1	7.1	1.2	2.3	24.4
2001.	100.0	77.1	70.1	66.0	5.4	9.4	6.7	1.3	2.1	22.9
2000[3].	100.0	78.6	71.9	67.9	5.3	9.1	6.4	1.0	2.4	21.4
1999[4].	100.0	78.2	71.6	67.6	5.5	9.2	6.3	0.8	2.5	21.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-3.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1999 to 2009—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf*)

Age	Total people	Covered by private and/or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employ-ment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care [1]	
35 TO 44 YEARS										
Number										
2009.	40,447	31,689	27,962	26,125	2,385	5,043	3,562	934	1,029	8,759
2008.	41,322	33,287	29,780	27,899	2,444	4,685	3,155	970	1,097	8,035
2007.	42,132	34,415	31,067	29,009	2,687	4,546	3,027	924	1,016	7,717
2006.	42,762	34,744	31,531	29,463	2,788	4,409	2,977	806	1,015	8,018
2005[2].	43,121	35,220	31,903	29,747	2,808	4,628	3,087	885	1,099	7,901
2004[2].	43,351	35,446	32,061	29,944	2,833	4,747	3,192	901	1,153	7,904
2003.	43,573	35,796	32,654	30,497	2,806	4,420	2,860	940	1,111	7,777
2002.	44,074	36,464	33,424	31,362	2,826	4,240	2,728	881	1,121	7,610
2001.	44,284	37,272	34,449	32,522	2,655	4,003	2,532	860	1,066	7,012
2000[3].	44,566	37,820	35,186	33,135	2,747	3,920	2,390	780	1,206	6,746
1999[4].	44,474	37,894	35,074	32,776	3,170	4,028	2,390	825	1,257	6,580
Percent										
2009.	100.0	78.3	69.1	64.6	5.9	12.5	8.8	2.3	2.5	21.7
2008.	100.0	80.6	72.1	67.5	5.9	11.3	7.6	2.3	2.7	19.4
2007.	100.0	81.7	73.7	68.9	6.4	10.8	7.2	2.2	2.4	18.3
2006.	100.0	81.2	73.7	68.9	6.5	10.3	7.0	1.9	2.4	18.8
2005[2].	100.0	81.7	74.0	69.0	6.5	10.7	7.2	2.1	2.5	18.3
2004[2].	100.0	81.8	74.0	69.1	6.5	11.0	7.4	2.1	2.7	18.2
2003.	100.0	82.2	74.9	70.0	6.4	10.1	6.6	2.2	2.6	17.8
2002.	100.0	82.7	75.8	71.2	6.4	9.6	6.2	2.0	2.5	17.3
2001.	100.0	84.2	77.8	73.4	6.0	9.0	5.7	1.9	2.4	15.8
2000[3].	100.0	84.9	79.0	74.4	6.2	8.8	5.4	1.8	2.7	15.1
1999[4].	100.0	85.2	78.9	73.7	7.1	9.1	5.4	1.9	2.8	14.8
45 TO 54 YEARS										
Number										
2009.	44,387	36,481	32,147	29,867	3,134	5,956	3,552	1,796	1,443	7,906
2008.	44,366	37,312	33,234	30,861	3,182	5,797	3,313	1,967	1,371	7,054
2007.	43,935	37,161	33,350	30,805	3,292	5,363	3,103	1,795	1,285	6,774
2006.	43,461	36,819	33,250	30,868	3,297	5,182	2,885	1,739	1,337	6,642
2005[2].	42,797	36,570	33,114	30,651	3,396	4,956	2,837	1,591	1,355	6,227
2004[2].	41,961	36,074	32,776	30,370	3,324	4,898	2,656	1,550	1,426	5,886
2003.	41,068	35,443	32,368	30,053	3,255	4,569	2,359	1,569	1,369	5,625
2002.	40,234	34,913	32,011	29,884	3,124	4,345	2,227	1,382	1,351	5,321
2001.	39,545	34,595	31,909	29,718	3,135	3,990	2,071	1,331	1,170	4,950
2000[3].	38,720	34,227	31,659	29,578	3,103	3,964	1,996	1,384	1,169	4,492
1999[4].	37,334	32,927	30,548	28,448	3,226	3,682	1,769	1,162	1,244	4,407
Percent										
2009.	100.0	82.2	72.4	67.3	7.1	13.4	8.0	4.0	3.3	17.8
2008.	100.0	84.1	74.9	69.6	7.2	13.1	7.5	4.4	3.1	15.9
2007.	100.0	84.6	75.9	70.1	7.5	12.2	7.1	4.1	2.9	15.4
2006.	100.0	84.7	76.5	71.0	7.6	11.9	6.6	4.0	3.1	15.3
2005[2].	100.0	85.5	77.4	71.6	7.9	11.6	6.6	3.7	3.2	14.5
2004[2].	100.0	86.0	78.1	72.4	7.9	11.7	6.3	3.7	3.4	14.0
2003.	100.0	86.3	78.8	73.2	7.9	11.1	5.7	3.8	3.3	13.7
2002.	100.0	86.8	79.6	74.3	7.8	10.8	5.5	3.4	3.4	13.2
2001.	100.0	87.5	80.7	75.2	7.9	10.1	5.2	3.4	3.0	12.5
2000[3].	100.0	88.4	81.8	76.4	8.0	10.2	5.2	3.6	3.0	11.6
1999[4].	100.0	88.2	81.8	76.2	8.6	9.9	4.7	3.1	3.3	11.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-3.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1999 to 2009—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar10.pdf*)

Age	Total people	Covered by private and/or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employ-ment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care[1]	
55 TO 64 YEARS										
Number										
2009.	35,395	30,462	25,718	23,245	3,290	7,280	2,991	3,318	2,254	4,933
2008.	34,289	29,989	25,584	22,906	3,346	6,901	2,644	3,365	2,059	4,301
2007.	33,302	29,291	25,114	22,569	3,237	6,651	2,462	3,179	2,079	4,011
2006.	32,191	28,096	24,255	21,701	3,276	6,122	2,362	2,956	1,845	4,095
2005[2].	30,981	27,154	23,543	21,092	3,194	5,886	2,325	2,708	1,908	3,826
2004[2].	29,536	26,016	22,640	20,254	3,180	5,478	2,085	2,644	1,795	3,519
2003.	28,375	25,039	21,963	19,692	3,051	4,893	1,757	2,494	1,471	3,335
2002.	27,399	24,219	21,170	18,844	3,123	4,882	1,773	2,392	1,482	3,180
2001.	25,874	22,820	19,959	17,862	2,832	4,567	1,807	2,301	1,220	3,054
2000[3].	24,672	21,641	18,977	16,792	2,990	4,185	1,731	2,159	1,024	3,031
1999[4].	23,981	21,082	18,678	16,518	3,008	4,033	1,551	2,084	1,053	2,899
Percent										
2009.	100.0	86.1	72.7	65.7	9.3	20.6	8.5	9.4	6.4	13.9
2008.	100.0	87.5	74.6	66.8	9.8	20.1	7.7	9.8	6.0	12.5
2007.	100.0	88.0	75.4	67.8	9.7	20.0	7.4	9.5	6.2	12.0
2006.	100.0	87.3	75.3	67.4	10.2	19.0	7.3	9.2	5.7	12.7
2005[2].	100.0	87.6	76.0	68.1	10.3	19.0	7.5	8.7	6.2	12.4
2004[2].	100.0	88.1	76.7	68.6	10.8	18.5	7.1	9.0	6.1	11.9
2003.	100.0	88.2	77.4	69.4	10.8	17.2	6.2	8.8	5.2	11.8
2002.	100.0	88.4	77.3	68.8	11.4	17.8	6.5	8.7	5.4	11.6
2001.	100.0	88.2	77.1	69.0	10.9	17.7	7.0	8.9	4.7	11.8
2000[3].	100.0	87.7	76.9	68.1	12.1	17.0	7.0	8.8	4.2	12.3
1999[4].	100.0	87.9	77.9	68.9	12.5	16.8	6.5	8.7	4.4	12.1
65 YEARS AND OLDER										
Number										
2009.	38,613	37,937	22,414	13,146	10,457	36,255	3,649	36,102	3,213	676
2008.	37,788	37,142	22,287	13,212	10,103	35,434	3,428	35,304	2,821	646
2007.	36,790	36,103	21,206	12,558	9,546	34,464	3,263	34,278	2,604	686
2006.	36,035	35,494	21,904	13,086	9,918	33,982	3,364	33,806	2,682	541
2005[2].	35,505	35,056	21,437	12,942	9,783	33,859	3,394	33,727	2,611	449
2004[2].	35,209	34,755	21,488	12,670	10,010	33,555	3,332	33,419	2,504	454
2003.	34,659	34,373	21,457	12,448	10,032	33,345	3,190	33,257	2,206	286
2002.	34,234	33,976	20,929	11,782	10,210	32,813	3,283	32,631	2,259	258
2001.	33,769	33,498	20,984	11,837	10,299	32,618	3,270	32,458	2,156	272
2000[3].	33,566	33,314	20,971	11,512	10,746	32,398	3,339	32,289	1,410	251
1999[4].	33,377	33,109	21,054	11,789	10,501	32,083	2,956	32,004	1,257	268
Percent										
2009.	100.0	98.2	58.0	34.0	27.1	93.9	9.4	93.5	8.3	1.8
2008.	100.0	98.3	59.0	35.0	26.7	93.8	9.1	93.4	7.5	1.7
2007.	100.0	98.1	57.6	34.1	25.9	93.7	8.9	93.2	7.1	1.9
2006.	100.0	98.5	60.8	36.3	27.5	94.3	9.3	93.8	7.4	1.5
2005[2].	100.0	98.7	60.4	36.5	27.6	95.4	9.6	95.0	7.4	1.3
2004[2].	100.0	98.7	61.0	36.0	28.4	95.3	9.5	94.9	7.1	1.3
2003.	100.0	99.2	61.9	35.9	28.9	96.2	9.2	96.0	6.4	0.8
2002.	100.0	99.2	61.1	34.4	29.8	95.8	9.6	95.3	6.6	0.8
2001.	100.0	99.2	62.1	35.1	30.5	96.6	9.7	96.1	6.4	0.8
2000[3].	100.0	99.3	62.5	34.3	32.0	96.5	9.9	96.2	4.2	0.7
1999[4].	100.0	99.2	63.1	35.3	31.5	96.1	8.9	95.9	3.8	0.8

[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] The 2004 and 2005 data were revised in March 2007. See <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/data/usernote/index.html>.

[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.

Note: All years reflect the implementation of the verification question. The data for 1999 through 2003 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>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2000 to 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.