Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2011

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

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Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2011

INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on income, poverty, and health insurance coverage in the United States based on information collected in the 2012 and earlier Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Summary of findings:

- Real median household income declined between 2010 and 2011, a second consecutive annual decline.[1]
- The poverty rate in 2011 was not statistically different from 2010.
- Both the percentage and number of people without health insurance decreased between 2010 and 2011.

[1] "Real" refers to income after adjusting for inflation. All income values are adjusted to reflect 2011 dollars. The adjustment is based on percentage changes in prices between 2011 and earlier years and is computed by dividing the annual average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) for 2011 by the annual average for earlier years. The CPI-U-RS values for 1947 to 2011 are available in Appendix A and on the Internet at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/data/incpovhlth/2011/CPI-U-RS-Index-2011.pdf>. Consumer prices between 2010 and 2011 increased by 3.2 percent.

Source of Estimates

The data in this report are from the 2012 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) and were collected in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The data do not represent residents of Puerto Rico and U.S. Island Areas.* The data are based on a sample of about 100,000 addresses. The estimates in this report are controlled to independent national population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin for March 2011. The estimates for 2010 and 2011 use population controls based on the 2010 Census. Earlier reports presenting data for calendar years 1999 through 2010 used population controls based on the results from Census 2000, updated annually using administrative records for such things as births, deaths, emigration, and immigration. Appendix E presents more detail on the introduction of the new population controls based on the 2010 Census.

The CPS is a household survey primarily used to collect employment data. The sample universe for the basic CPS consists of the resident civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. People in institutions, such as prisons, long-term care hospitals, and nursing homes, are not eligible to be interviewed in the CPS. Students living in dormitories are included in the estimates only if information about them is reported in an interview at their parents' home. Since the CPS is a household survey, persons who are homeless and not living in shelters are not included in the sample. The sample universe for the CPS ASEC is slightly larger than that of the basic CPS since it includes military personnel who live in a household with at least one other civilian adult, regardless of whether they live off post or on post. All other Armed Forces are excluded. For further documentation about the CPS ASEC, see <www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar12.pdf>.

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

These changes were not uniform across groups. For example, between 2010 and 2011, real median household income declined for non-Hispanic-White households and Black households, while the changes for Asian and Hispanic households were not statistically significant.[2] The poverty rate decreased for Hispanics, while the changes for non-Hispanic

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

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

Since Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for race groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 13.8 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 4.5 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 3.5 percent of Asian householders who reported only one race.

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

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

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

Statistical Accuracy

Most of the data from the CPS ASEC were collected in March (with some data collected in February and April). The estimates in this report (which may be shown in text, figures, and tables) are based on responses from a sample of the population and may differ from actual values because of sampling variability or other factors. As a result, apparent differences between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted. In this report, the variances of estimates were calculated using both the Successive Difference Replication (SDR) method and the Generalized Variance Function (GVF) approach. (See Appendix D for a more extensive discussion of these methods.) Further information about the source and accuracy of the estimates is available at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_243sa.pdf>.

Supplemental Poverty Measure

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

The new measure based on these suggestions serves as an additional indicator of economic well-being and provides a deeper understanding of economic conditions and policy effects. The new measure creates a more complex statistical picture incorporating additional items such as tax payments and work expenses in its family resource estimates. Thresholds used in the new measure are derived from Consumer Expenditure Survey expenditure data on basic necessities (food, shelter, clothing, and utilities) and are adjusted for geographic differences in the cost of housing. The new thresholds are not intended to assess eligibility for government programs.

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

The Census Bureau published preliminary poverty estimates using the new approach last November. They can be found at: <www.census.gov/hhes/povmeas/methodology/supplemental/research/Short_ResearchSPM2010.pdf>. SPM estimates for 2011 will be published in November 2012.

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

The U.S. Census Bureau presents annual estimates of median household income, poverty, and health insurance coverage by state and other smaller geographic units based on data collected in the American Community Survey (ACS). Single-year estimates are available for geographic units with populations of 65,000 or more. The ACS produces estimates of income and poverty for counties and places with populations of 20,000 or more by pooling 3 years of data. Five-year income and poverty estimates are available for all geographic units, including census tracts and block groups. (Since questions on health insurance coverage were added to the ACS in 2008, 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) and Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) programs also produce single-year estimates of health insurance, median household income, and poverty for states and all counties, as well as population and poverty estimates for school districts. These estimates are based on models using data from a variety of sources, including current surveys, administrative records, intercensal population estimates, and personal income data published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. In general, SAIPE and SAHIE estimates have lower variances than ACS estimates but are released later because they incorporate ACS data in the models. Income and poverty estimates for 2010 are available at <www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/index.html>. Estimates for 2011 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 estimates for 2010 are available at <www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/index.html>.

Disability in the Current Population Survey

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

*See <www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-1998-03-18/pdf/98-7139.pdf> for details.

Whites, Blacks, and Asians were not statistically significant. For health insurance, the rate and number of uninsured decreased for non-Hispanic Whites and for Blacks, while the changes for Hispanics were not statistically significant. For Asians, the uninsured rate decreased, while the change in the number of uninsured was 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, family poverty rates, and health insurance coverage of children.

The income and poverty estimates shown in this report are based solely on money income before taxes and do not include the value of noncash benefits, such as those provided by the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Medicare, Medicaid, public housing, and employer-provided fringe benefits.

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

Recognizing that alternative estimates of income and poverty can provide useful information to the public as well as to the federal government, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Chief Statistician formed the Interagency Technical Working Group on Developing a Supplemental Poverty Measure. This group asked the Census Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), to develop a new measure that will allow for an improved understanding of the economic well-being of American families and how federal policies affect those living in poverty. In November 2011, the Census Bureau

Dynamics of Economic Well-Being

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

- The proportion of households in the bottom quintile in 2004 that moved up to a higher quintile in 2007 (30.9 percent) was not statistically different from the proportion of households in the top quintile in 2004 that moved to a lower quintile in 2007 (32.2 percent).
- Households with householders who had lower levels of education were more likely to remain in or move into a lower quintile than households whose householders had higher levels of education.
- During the 2-year period from 2009 to 2010, approximately 28.0 percent of the population had at least one spell of poverty lasting 2 or more months.
- Chronic poverty over the 2-year period from 2009 to 2010 was relatively uncommon, with 4.8 percent of the population living in poverty all 24 months.
- In 2010, 25.6 percent of all people experienced at least 1 month without health insurance coverage.

More information based on these data is available in a series of reports titled the *Dynamics of Economic Well-Being*, as well as in table packages and working papers.

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

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

released the first set of estimates for the Supplemental Poverty Measure.[3] The text box "Supplemental Poverty Measure" provides more information about this initiative.

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

The Census Bureau also reports income, poverty, and health insurance coverage estimates based on data from the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is part of the 2010 Census program and eliminates the need for a long-form census questionnaire. The ACS offers broad, comprehensive information on social, economic, and housing topics and provides this information at many levels of geography.

Since the CPS ASEC produces more complete and thorough estimates of income and poverty, the Census Bureau recommends that people use it as the data source for national estimates. Estimates for income, poverty, health insurance coverage, and other economic characteristics at the state level can be found in American FactFinder and in forthcoming briefs based on the 2011 ACS data. For more information on state and local estimates, see the text box "State and Local Estimates of Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance."

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

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

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

[3] See <www.census.gov/hhes/povmeas/methodology/supplemental/research/Short_ResearchSPM2010.pdf>.

INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES

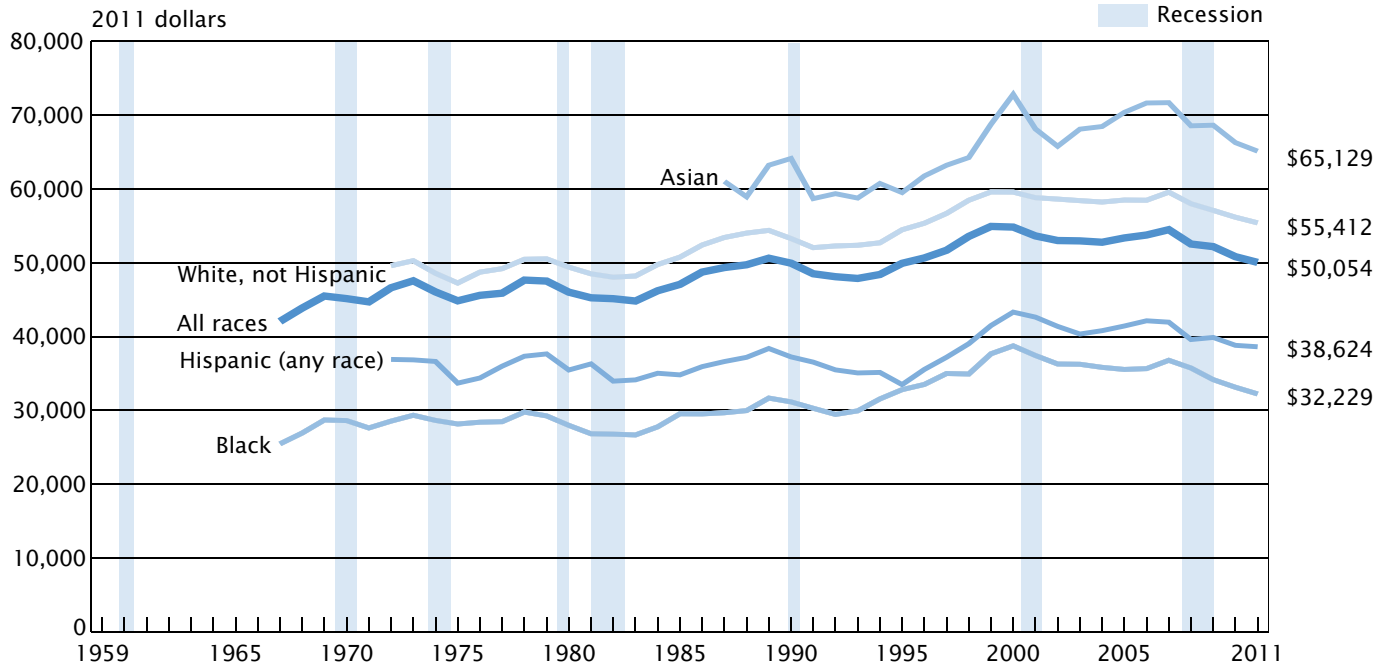
Highlights

- Median household income was $50,054 in 2011, a 1.5 percent decline in real terms from 2010 (Figure 1 and Table 1). This was the second consecutive annual decline in household income.
- In 2011, real median household income was 8.1 percent lower than in 2007, the year before the most recent recession, and was 8.9 percent lower than the median household income peak that occurred in 1999 (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[4]
- Median family household income declined by 1.7 percent in real terms between 2010 and 2011 to $62,273. The change in the median income of nonfamily households was not statistically significant (Table 1).
- Real median income declined for non-Hispanic-White households and Black households between 2010 and 2011, while the changes for Asian households and Hispanic households were not statistically significant (Table 1).
- Real median household incomes for each race and Hispanic-origin group have not yet recovered to their pre-2001 recession all-time highs (Table A-1).
- The real median incomes of households with a native-born householder and households maintained by a foreign-born naturalized citizen declined between 2010 and 2011. The change in the median income of households maintained by a noncitizen was not statistically significant (Table 1).[5]
- The West experienced a decline in real median household income between 2010 and 2011, while the changes for the remaining regions were not statistically significant (Table 1).

[4] The difference between the 2007 to 2011 and 1999 to 2011 percentage changes was not statistically significant. Business cycle peaks and troughs used to delineate the beginning and end of recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research, a private research organization. See Appendix A for more information.

[5] 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 householder's date of entry into the United States or citizenship status. The CPS does not interview households in Puerto Rico. Of all householders, 85.9 percent were native born; 7.3 percent were foreign-born, naturalized citizens; and 6.8 percent were noncitizens.

Figure 1.
Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1967 to 2011



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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 1.

Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2010 and 2011

(Income in 2011 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/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Characteristic	2010[1]			2011			Percentage change in real median income (2011 less 2010)	
		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	**119,927**	**50,831**	**552**	**121,084**	**50,054**	**413**	***–1.5**	**1.0**
Type of Household								
Family households	79,539	63,331	451	80,506	62,273	448	*–1.7	0.8
Married–couple	58,656	74,782	739	58,949	74,130	945	–0.9	1.3
Female householder, no husband present	15,235	32,978	615	15,669	33,637	813	2.0	2.6
Male householder, no wife present	5,648	51,384	1,557	5,888	49,567	2,144	–3.5	5.0
Nonfamily households	40,388	30,511	597	40,578	30,221	420	–0.9	1.9
Female householder	21,420	26,165	641	21,383	25,492	517	–2.6	2.7
Male householder	18,968	36,605	814	19,195	35,482	797	*–3.1	2.7
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	96,306	53,340	430	96,964	52,214	370	*–2.1	0.7
White, not Hispanic	83,314	56,178	757	83,573	55,412	539	*–1.4	1.2
Black	15,265	33,137	846	15,583	32,229	837	*–2.7	2.6
Asian	5,212	66,286	2,673	5,374	65,129	2,577	–1.7	4.5
Hispanic (any race)	14,435	38,818	988	14,939	38,624	900	–0.5	3.1
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	94,190	56,850	589	94,241	55,640	476	*–2.1	1.0
15 to 24 years	6,231	29,114	1,462	6,180	30,460	949	4.6	5.1
25 to 34 years	19,487	51,450	934	19,846	50,774	694	–1.3	1.8
35 to 44 years	21,458	63,355	842	21,241	61,916	693	*–2.3	1.5
45 to 54 years	24,767	64,307	979	24,195	63,861	1,845	–0.7	2.8
55 to 64 years	22,246	58,256	1,133	22,779	55,937	1,162	*–4.0	2.1
65 years and older	25,737	32,454	580	26,843	33,118	583	2.0	2.2
Nativity of Householder								
Native born	103,232	51,736	460	103,965	50,801	393	*–1.8	0.8
Foreign born	16,695	45,354	1,781	17,119	44,431	1,244	–2.0	4.0
Naturalized citizen	8,568	54,616	1,649	8,874	51,926	1,159	*–4.9	3.2
Not a citizen	8,127	37,561	949	8,246	37,894	1,261	0.9	3.8
Disability Status of Householder[4]								
Households with householder aged 18 to 64	93,997	56,916	572	94,050	55,683	477	*–2.2	1.0
With disability	8,951	26,300	1,176	8,793	25,420	1,128	–3.3	5.1
Without disability	84,632	60,378	743	84,787	59,411	734	*–1.6	1.3
Region								
Northeast	21,721	54,667	1,739	21,774	53,864	1,467	–1.5	3.3
Midwest	26,772	49,762	913	26,865	48,722	1,138	–2.1	2.2
South	44,912	46,875	891	45,604	46,899	737	0.1	1.7
West	26,522	54,630	1,307	26,840	52,376	987	*–4.1	2.1
Residence								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	100,343	52,736	439	101,526	51,574	432	*–2.2	0.8
Inside principal cities	39,956	45,258	1,261	40,616	43,571	1,087	*–3.7	2.4
Outside principal cities	60,387	57,763	704	60,910	57,277	756	–0.8	1.2
Outside metropolitan statistical areas[5]	19,584	41,440	1,053	19,558	40,527	945	–2.2	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.
Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2010 and 2011—Con.
(Income in 2011 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/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Characteristic	2010[1]			2011			Percentage change in real median income (2011 less 2010)	
		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] (±)
EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS								
Men with earnings	56,283	49,463	830	57,993	48,202	779	*–2.5	1.9
Women with earnings	43,179	38,052	247	43,683	37,118	254	*–2.5	0.8
Disability Status								
Workers without disability, age 15 and over[4]								
Men with earnings	53,948	49,798	864	55,655	48,493	777	*–2.6	2.0
Women with earnings	41,869	38,152	243	42,462	37,174	258	*–2.6	0.8
Workers with disability, age 15 and over[4]								
Men with earnings	1,655	42,868	1,062	1,622	42,211	2,700	–1.5	6.6
Women with earnings	1,229	32,873	996	1,152	34,168	2,635	3.9	8.8

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.
[1] Consistent with 2011 data through implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.
[2] A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. Confidence intervals shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights instead of the general variance function used in the past. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_243sa.pdf>.
[3] Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White ***and*** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian ***and*** Black or African American, is available from Census 2010 through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2010. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately in this table.
[4] The sum of those with and without a disability does not equal the total because disability status is not defined for individuals in the Armed Forces.
[5] The "Outside metropolitan statistical areas" category includes both micropolitan statistical areas and territory outside of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. For more information, see "About Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas" at <www.census.gov/population/metro>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2011 and 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

- Income inequality between 2010 and 2011 increased as measured by changes in the shares of aggregate household income by quintiles, the Gini index, the Theil index, and the Atkinson measures. The Gini index showed a 1.6 percent increase from 2010. This is the first time the Gini index has shown an annual increase since 1993, the earliest year available for comparable measures of income inequality (Tables 2 and A-2).
- The number of men working full time, year round with earnings increased by 1.7 million, and the number of women in that category increased by 0.5 million, between 2010 and 2011.
- Real median earnings of both men and women who worked full time, year round declined by 2.5 percent between 2010 and 2011.[6] The 2011 female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.77, not statistically different from the 2010 ratio (Table 1 and Figure 2).

Household Income

Median household income was $50,054 in 2011, 1.5 percent lower in real terms than the 2010 median, 8.1 percent lower than the 2007 (the year before the most recent recession) median ($54,489), and 8.9 percent lower than the median household income peak ($54,932) that occurred in 1999 (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[7]

Type of Household

Real median income declined for family households between 2010 and 2011, by 1.7 percent to $62,273 (Table 1). This was the fourth consecutive annual decline. The change between 2010 and 2011 in the median income of nonfamily households was not statistically significant. (Nonfamily household income declined between 2009 and 2010, increased between 2008 and 2009, and declined as well between 2007

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

[7] The difference between the 2007 to 2011 and 1999 to 2011 percentage changes was not statistically significant. The difference between the 1999 and 2007 median household incomes was not statistically significant.

Table 2.
Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income: 2010 and 2011

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Measure	2010[1]				2011				Percentage change[2]			
	Money income		Equivalence-adjusted income[3]		Money income		Equivalence-adjusted income		Money income		Equivalence-adjusted income	
	Estimate	90 percent confidence interval[4] (±)	Estimate	90 percent confidence interval[4] (±)	Estimate	90 percent confidence interval[4] (±)	Estimate	90 percent confidence interval[4] (±)	Estimate	90 percent confidence interval[4] (±)	Estimate	90 percent confidence interval[4] (±)
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile												
Lowest quintile	3.3	0.04	3.4	0.05	3.2	0.05	3.4	0.05	– 1.2	1.79	0.1	2.04
Second quintile	8.5	0.08	9.2	0.08	8.4	0.07	9.0	0.07	– 1.0	1.06	*– 1.6	1.03
Middle quintile	14.6	0.10	15.0	0.10	14.3	0.10	14.8	0.10	*– 1.9	0.84	*– 1.9	0.77
Fourth quintile	23.4	0.14	23.1	0.13	23.0	0.14	22.8	0.14	*– 1.8	0.77	*– 1.6	0.74
Highest quintile	50.3	0.30	49.2	0.29	51.1	0.28	50.0	0.30	*1.6	0.73	*1.6	0.71
Top 5 percent	21.3	0.38	21.0	0.36	22.3	0.38	22.1	0.38	*4.9	2.28	*5.3	2.28
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.470	0.0031	0.456	0.0031	0.477	0.0029	0.463	0.0031	*1.6	0.80	*1.7	0.81
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.574	0.0108	0.617	0.0132	0.585	0.0110	0.626	0.0120	1.9	2.40	1.5	2.63
Theil	0.400	0.0081	0.382	0.0080	0.422	0.0083	0.404	0.0087	*5.5	2.64	*5.8	2.79
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.097	0.0016	0.093	0.0016	0.101	0.0016	0.097	0.0017	*4.4	2.11	*4.5	2.20
e=0.50	0.191	0.0026	0.185	0.0026	0.198	0.0026	0.191	0.0027	*3.4	1.71	*3.4	1.76
e=0.75	0.293	0.0035	0.290	0.0038	0.300	0.0035	0.297	0.0037	*2.5	1.50	*2.3	1.56

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.
[1] Consistent with 2011 data through implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.
[2] Calculated estimate may be different due to rounded components.
[3] May differ from published 2010 estimates due to a program correction.
[4] A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. Confidence intervals shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights instead of the general variance function used in the past. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_243sa.pdf>.
Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2011 and 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

and 2008.) Among the specific types of family households, the changes in income were not statistically significant. However, for nonfamily households, the median income of those maintained by men declined by 3.1 percent.[8]

Race and Hispanic Origin

Real median income declined for non-Hispanic-White households (by 1.4 percent) and Black households (by 2.7 percent) between 2010 and 2011.[9] The changes for Asian and Hispanic-origin households were not statistically significant (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Real median household incomes for each of these groups have not yet recovered to their pre-2001 recession median household income peaks. Household income in 2011 was 7.0 percent lower for non-Hispanic Whites (from $59,604 in 1999), 16.8 percent lower for Blacks (from $38,747 in 2000), 10.6 percent lower for Asians (from $72,821 in 2000), and 10.8 percent lower for Hispanics (from $43,319 in 2000) (Table A-1).[10]

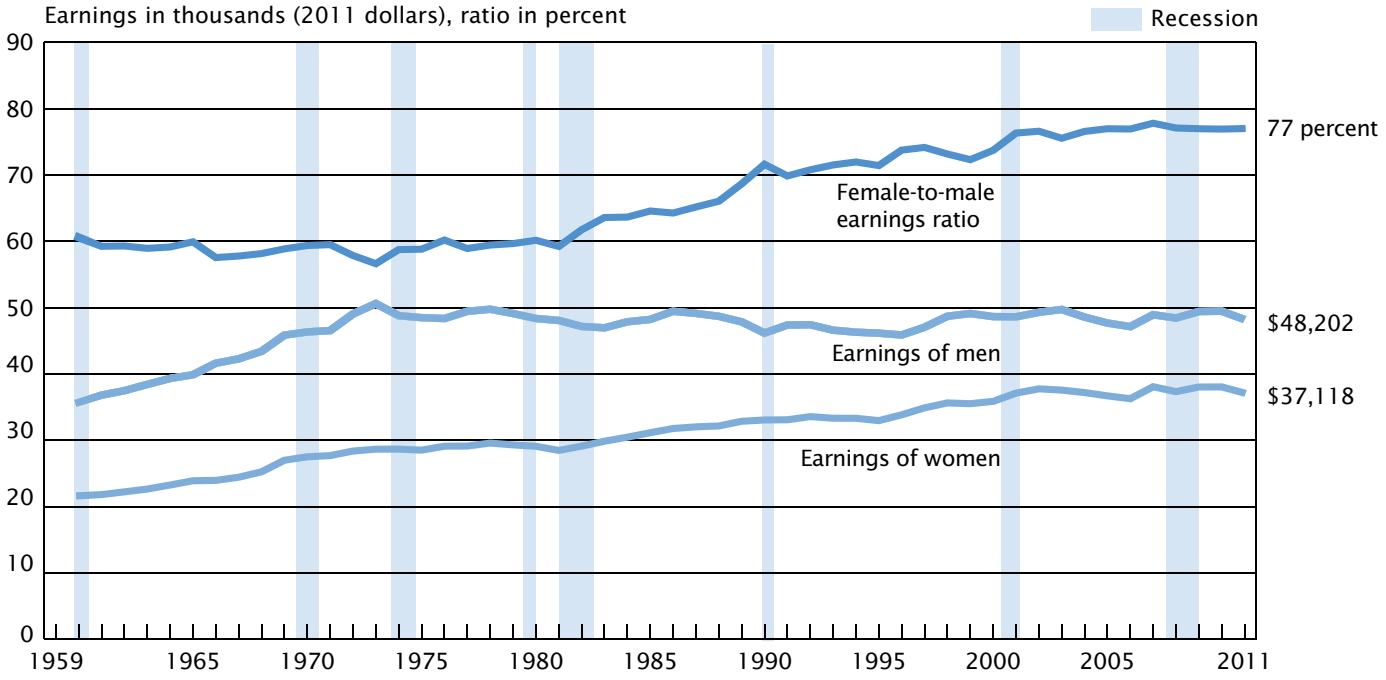
Among the race groups, Asian households had the highest median income in 2011 ($65,129). The median income was $55,412 for non-Hispanic-White households and $32,229 for Black households. For

[8] The difference between the percentage declines for family households and nonfamily households maintained by men was not statistically significant.

[9] The difference between the percentage declines for non-Hispanic-White and Black households was not statistically significant.

[10] The differences between the declines for Asian households and non-Hispanic-White and Hispanic households were not statistically significant. For non-Hispanic-White households, the $59,604 income peak in 1999 was not statistically different from their median of $59,586 in 2000. For Blacks, the $38,747 income peak in 2000 was not statistically different from their median of $37,673 in 1999. For Hispanics, the $43,319 income peak in 2000 was not statistically different from their median of $42,640 in 2001.

Figure 2.
Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio and Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years and Older by Sex: 1960 to 2011



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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Hispanic households it was $38,624. Comparing the 2011 income of non-Hispanic-White households to that of other households shows that the ratio of Asian to non-Hispanic-White income was 1.18, the ratio of Black to non-Hispanic-White income was 0.58, and the ratio of Hispanic to non-Hispanic-White income was 0.70. Between 1972 and 2011, the change in the Black-to-non-Hispanic-White income ratio was not statistically significant.[11] 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 2011 Asian-to-non-Hispanic-White income ratio was not statistically different from the 1987 ratio.

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

Age of Householder

The real median income of households with householders under age 65 declined between 2010 and 2011 (2.1 percent), while the change in income of households with householders aged 65 and older was not statistically significant. Declines in income were also evident for households with householders aged 35 to 44 (a 2.3 percent decline) and those aged 55 to 64 (a 4.0 percent decline).[12] Changes in income for the remaining age groups were not statistically significant (Table 1).

Nativity

The real median income of native-born households declined 1.8 percent between 2010 and 2011—the fourth consecutive annual decline. The annual changes in income of foreign-born households over the past 3 years have not been statistically significant, however, these households experienced a statistically significant decline in income between 2007 and 2008. In 2011, the income of households maintained by a naturalized citizen declined by 4.9 percent. The change in the income of noncitizen households was not statistically significant.[13] In 2011, households maintained by a naturalized citizen ($51,926) or a native-born person ($50,801) had higher median incomes than households maintained by a noncitizen ($37,894) (Table 1).[14]

[12] The differences between the percentage declines for households maintained by householders of the following age groups were not statistically significant: those under age 65 compared with those aged 35 to 44, and those aged 35 to 44 compared with those aged 55 to 64.

[13] The difference between the percentage declines for native-born households and households maintained by a naturalized citizen was not statistically significant.

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

Disability Status of Householder

In 2011, 9.3 percent of householders aged 18 to 64 reported having a disability (8.8 million) (Table 1). The median income of these households was $25,420 in 2011, compared with a median income of $59,411 for households with a householder who did not report a disability. Between 2010 and 2011, real median income declined for households maintained by a householder without a disability (a 1.6 percent decline). The change for households maintained by a householder with a disability was not statistically significant.

Region[15]

Between 2010 and 2011, the real median income of households in the West declined by 4.1 percent (Table 1). The changes in the incomes of households in the Northeast, Midwest, and South were not statistically significant. This was the fourth consecutive annual decline in real median income for the West. The Northeast experienced 4 consecutive years of annual changes that were not statistically significant. Prior to 2011, the Midwest experienced 3 consecutive years of annual declines. For the South, median household income declined between 2009 and 2010 and between 2007 and 2008; the change between 2008 and 2009 was not statistically significant.

In 2011, households with the highest median household incomes were in the Northeast ($53,864) and West ($52,376), followed by the Midwest ($48,722) and South ($46,899).[16]

Residence

Between 2010 and 2011, households residing inside metropolitan areas experienced a 2.2 percent decline in real median income (Table 1), while the change in the income of households outside of metropolitan areas was not statistically significant. For households inside principal cities, income declined by 3.7 percent, while the change in income for households outside principal cities was not statistically significant.[17] In 2011, households within metropolitan areas but outside principal cities had the highest median income ($57,277), while households outside metropolitan areas had the lowest ($40,527).

Income Inequality

The Census Bureau traditionally reports two measures of income inequality: (1) the shares of aggregate household income received by quintiles and (2) the Gini index. In addition to these measures, the Census Bureau also produces estimates of the ratio of income percentiles; the Theil index, which is similar to the Gini index in that it is a single statistic that summarizes the dispersion of income across the entire income distribution; the mean logarithmic deviation of income (MLD), which measures the gap between median and average income; and the Atkinson measure, which is useful in determining which end of the distribution contributed most to inequality.[18]

Income inequality between 2010 and 2011 increased as measured by changes in the shares of aggregate household income by quintiles, the Gini index, the Theil index, and the Atkinson measures (Tables 2 and A-2). The change in the MLD between 2010 and 2011 was not statistically significant. By shares, aggregate income declined for the middle and fourth quintiles. The share of aggregate income increased 1.6 percent for the highest quintile (from 50.3 percent to 51.1 percent) and within the highest quintile, the share of aggregate income for the top 5 percent increased 4.9 percent (from 21.3 percent to 22.3 percent). The changes in the shares of aggregate income for the first and second quintile were not statistically significant. Households in the lowest quintile had incomes of $20,262 or less in 2011. Households in the second quintile had incomes between $20,263 and $38,520, those in the third quintile had incomes between $38,521 and $62,434, and those in the fourth quintile had incomes between $62,435 and $101,582. Households in the highest quintile had incomes of $101,583 or more. The top 5 percent had incomes of $186,000 or more.

The Gini index was 0.477 in 2011, a 1.6 percent increase from 2010 (0.470).[19] This is the first time the Gini index has shown an annual increase since 1993, the earliest year available for comparable measures of income inequality.[20] Since 1993, the Gini index is up 5.2 percent.[21] (Table A-2 lists historical money income inequality measures.)

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

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

[17] The difference between the percentage declines for households inside metropolitan areas and households inside principal cities was not statistically significant.

[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] The calculated percent increase of the Gini index may be different due to rounding.

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

[21] 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>.

Comparing changes in household income at selected percentiles also shows that income inequality has increased (see Table A-2). Between 1999 (the year that household income peaked before the 2001 recession) and 2011, income at the 50th and 10th percentiles declined by 8.9 percent and 14.1 percent, respectively, while the decline in income at the 90th percentile was 1.3 percent. Between 2010 and 2011, the 90th- to 10th-percentile income ratio increased from 11.70 to 11.97. Since 1999, the 90th- to 10th-percentile income ratio increased 14.9 percent, from 10.42 to 11.97.

Equivalence-Adjusted Income Inequality

Another way to measure income inequality is to use an equivalence-adjusted income estimate, which takes into consideration the number of people living in the household and how these people share resources and take advantage of economies of scale. For example, the money-income-based distribution treats an income of $30,000 for a single-person household and a family household similarly, while the equivalence-adjusted income of $30,000 for a single-person household would be more than twice the equivalence-adjusted income of $30,000 for a family household with two adults and two children. The equivalence adjustment used here is based on a three-parameter scale that reflects:[22]

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 for the first child of a two-adult family.

Table 2 shows several income inequality measures, including aggregate income shares and the Gini index, using both money income and equivalence-adjusted income for 2010 and 2011. For both 2010 and 2011, the Gini index was lower when based on an equivalence-adjusted income estimate than on the traditional money-income estimate, suggesting a more equal income distribution. Generally, the shares of aggregate household income received by quintiles show higher shares of income in the lower quintiles and lower shares in the higher quintiles for equivalence-adjusted income when compared with money income. This redistribution would be expected because the lower end of the income distribution has a higher concentration of single-person households and smaller family sizes in relation to those at the upper end of the distribution. Thus, equivalence adjusting increases the relative income of people living in lower-income groups.

Based on equivalence-adjusted income, the Gini index increased 1.7 percent (from 0.456 to 0.463) between 2010 and 2011, suggesting (as the money income Gini index also shows) an increase in income inequality.[23] There was a redistribution of aggregate income shares, specifically, declines in the second, middle, and fourth quintiles (1.6 percent, 1.9 percent, and 1.6 percent, respectively).[24] The aggregate share of income of the highest quintile increased by 1.6 percent.[25] The aggregate share of the top 5 percent increased 5.3 percent (from 21.0 to 22.1). The change between 2010 and 2011 in the aggregate shares for the lowest quintile was not statistically significant.

The mean logarithmic deviation (MLD) was 0.626, showing no statistical difference between 2010 and 2011. The Theil index was 0.404 (a 5.8 percent increase); the Atkinson measure, calculated with e=0.25 was 0.097 and with e=0.75 was 0.297 (a 4.5 percent and 2.3 percent increase, respectively). Table A-3 shows equivalence-adjusted measures of income distribution as well as the Gini index, MLD, Theil index, and Atkinson measure for income years 1967 to 2011. Since 1993, by shares, equivalence-adjusted aggregate income declined in the lowest, second, and third quintiles (12.1 percent, 7.7 percent, and 5.4 percent, respectively).[26] The share of equivalence adjusted aggregate income in the highest quintile increased 4.9 percent. Between 1993 and 2011, the Gini index was up 6.1 percent.[27]

Work Experience and Earnings

The real median earnings of men and women who worked full time, year round declined by 2.5 percent between 2010 and 2011 (Table 1 and Figure 2).[28] The median earnings of men declined from $49,463 to $48,202, and those of women

[22] 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>.

[23] The difference between the percent change in the equivalence-adjusted Gini index and the money income Gini index was not statistically significant.

[24] The differences between the percent increases in the shares of aggregate income in the second, middle, and fourth quintiles were not statistically different from each other.

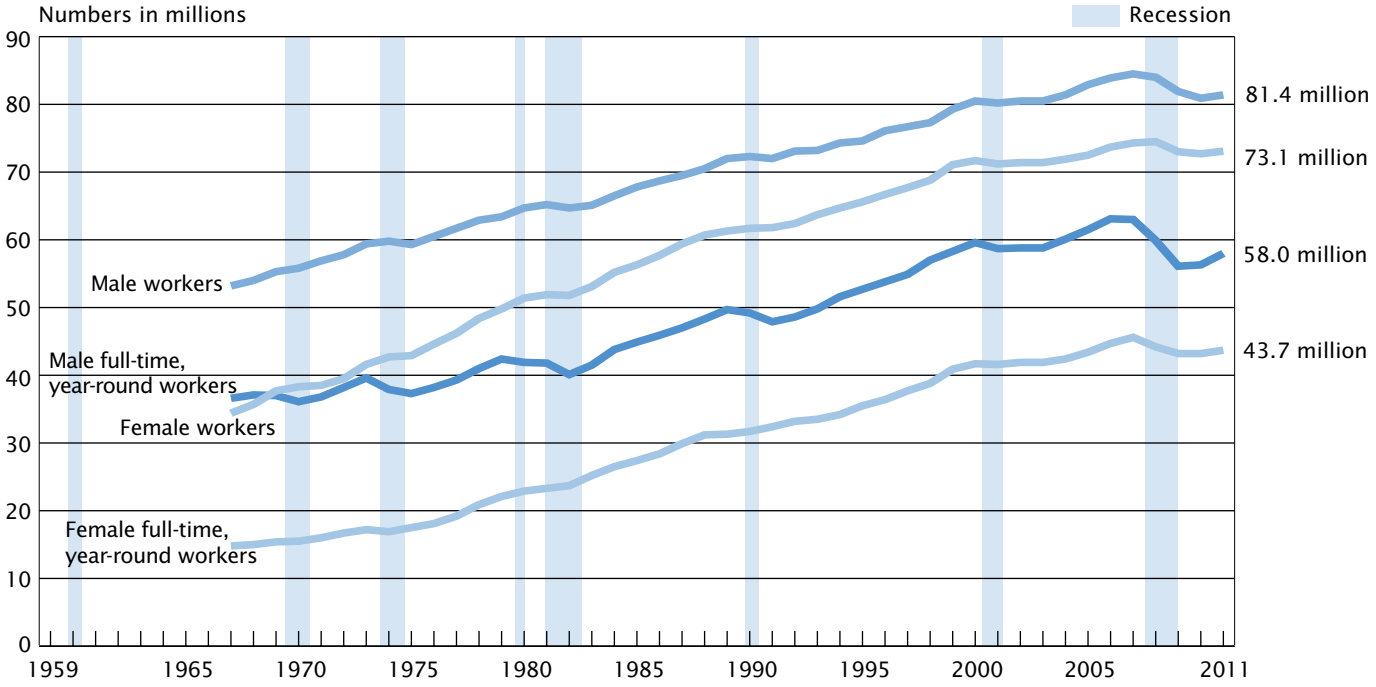
[25] The differences between the percent increases in the Gini index and the share of aggregate income in the highest quintile were not statistically different from each other.

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

[27] The change in the money income Gini index between 1993 and 2011 (5.2 percent) was not statistically different from the change in the equivalence-adjusted Gini index during the same period (6.2 percent). The percentage changes for the Gini index and the highest quintile were not statistically different from each other.

[28] The difference between the percentage declines in earnings of men and women who worked full time, year round was not statistically significant.

Figure 3.
Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers With Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2011



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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

declined from $38,052 to $37,118. In 2011, the female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.77, not statistically different from the 2010 ratio.

The number of men and women working full time, year round with earnings increased between 2010 and 2011 by 1.7 million and 0.5 million, respectively (Figure 3 and Table A-4).[29] However, the changes in the number of working men and women with earnings regardless of work experience were not statistically significant, suggesting a shift from part-time and/or part-year work status to full-time, year-round work status. An estimated 71.3 percent of working men with earnings and 59.8 percent of working women with earnings worked full time, year round in 2011.

The number of men working full time, year round with earnings was 5.0 million less in 2011 than in 2007 (the year before the most recent recession), and the number of women working full time, year round with earnings was 1.9 million less (Figure 3 and Table A-4). The real median earnings of women workers was 2.5 percent lower in 2011 than in 2007 (from $38,076 to $37,118), the change in the median earnings of men was not statistically significant.

In 2011, earnings of full-time, year-round workers aged 15 and older with a disability were generally lower than earnings of those without a disability (Table 1). Men with a disability had median earnings of $42,211 in 2011, compared with $48,493 for men without a disability. Women with a disability had median earnings of $34,168, compared with $37,174 for women without a disability. Between 2010 and 2011, the changes in the median earnings of men and women with a disability were not statistically significant. For those without a disability, earnings declined by 2.6 percent for both men and women.[30]

[29] 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 jobs in the fall. For detailed information on work experience, see Table PINC-05, "Work Experience in 2011—People 15 Years Old and Over by Total Money Earnings in 2011, Age, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032012/perinc/toc.htm>.

[30] The difference between the percentage declines in earnings of men and women without a disability was not statistically significant.

POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES[31]

Highlights

- In 2011, the official poverty rate was 15.0 percent. There were 46.2 million people in poverty (Figure 4 and Table 3).
- After 3 consecutive years of increases, neither the official poverty rate nor the number of people in poverty were statistically different from the 2010 estimates (Figure 4 and Table 3).[32]
- The 2011 poverty rates for most demographic groups examined were not statistically different from their 2010 rates. Poverty rates were lower in 2011 than in 2010 for six groups: Hispanics, males, the foreign-born, noncitizens, people living in the South, and people living inside metropolitan statistical areas but outside principal cities. Poverty rates went up between 2010 and 2011 for naturalized citizens.
- For most groups, the number of people in poverty either decreased or did not show a statistically significant change. The number of people in poverty decreased for noncitizens, people living in the South, and people living inside metropolitan statistical areas but outside principal cities between 2010 and 2011. The number of naturalized citizens in poverty increased (Tables 3 and 4).
- The poverty rate in 2011 for children under age 18 was 21.9 percent. The poverty rate for people aged 18 to 64 was 13.7 percent, while the rate for people aged 65 and older was 8.7 percent. None of the rates for these age groups were statistically different from their 2010 estimates (Table 3 and Figure 5).[33]

Race and Hispanic Origin

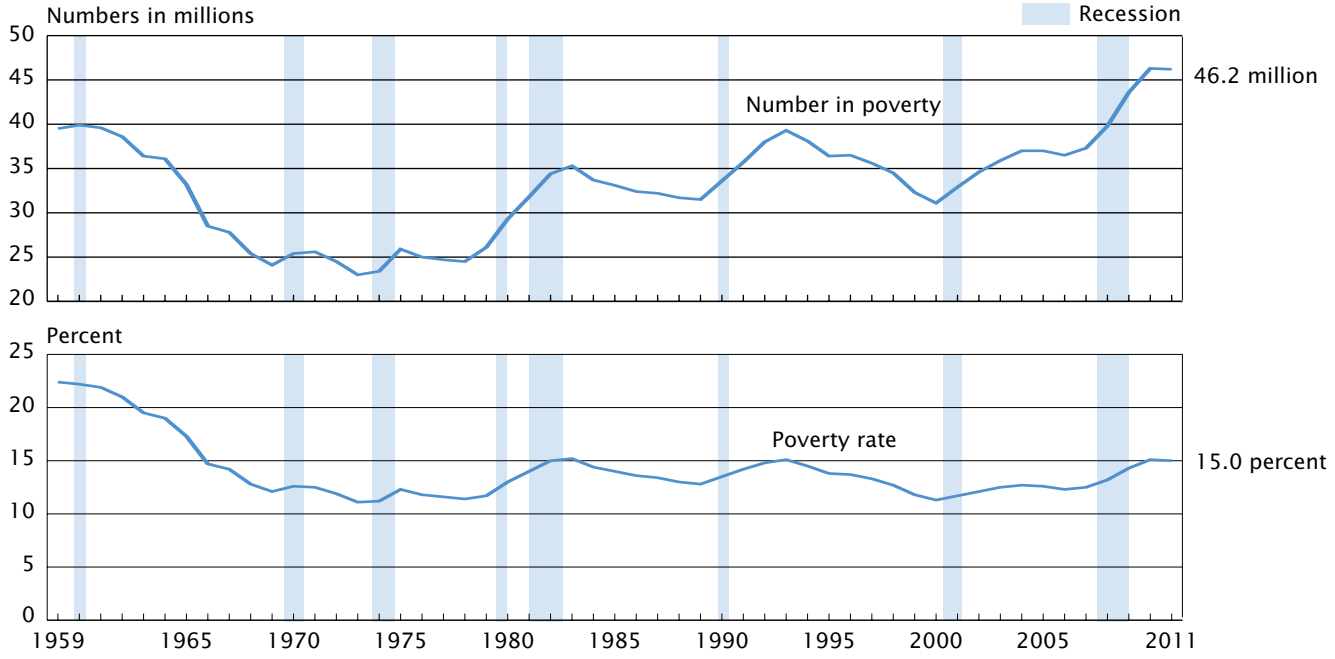
The poverty rate for non-Hispanic Whites was 9.8 percent in 2011, lower than the poverty rates for other racial groups. Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 63.2 percent of the total population but 41.5 percent

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

[32] The number of people in poverty rose for 4 consecutive years.

[33] Since unrelated individuals under 15 are excluded from the poverty universe, there are 371,000 fewer children in the poverty universe than in the total civilian noninstitutional population.

Figure 4.
Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 2011



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 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 3.

People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2010 and 2011

(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/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Characteristic	2010[1]					2011					Change in poverty (2011 less 2010)[3]	
		Below poverty					Below poverty					
	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
PEOPLE												
Total	**306,130**	**46,343**	**842**	**15.1**	**0.3**	**308,456**	**46,247**	**761**	**15.0**	**0.2**	**–96**	**–0.1**
Family Status												
In families	250,200	33,120	728	13.2	0.3	252,316	33,126	729	13.1	0.3	6	–0.1
Householder	79,559	9,400	218	11.8	0.3	80,529	9,497	218	11.8	0.3	96	–
Related children under 18	72,581	15,598	364	21.5	0.5	72,568	15,539	377	21.4	0.5	–59	–0.1
Related children under 6	23,892	6,037	197	25.3	0.8	23,860	5,844	191	24.5	0.8	–193	–0.8
In unrelated subfamilies	1,680	774	115	46.1	4.8	1,623	705	109	43.4	4.5	–69	–2.6
Reference person	654	283	42	43.2	4.7	671	272	41	40.6	4.4	–10	–2.6
Children under 18	933	469	73	50.2	4.9	846	409	70	48.4	5.1	–60	–1.9
Unrelated individuals	54,250	12,449	369	22.9	0.6	54,517	12,416	347	22.8	0.5	–33	–0.2
Race[4] and Hispanic Origin												
White	239,982	31,083	675	13.0	0.3	241,334	30,849	646	12.8	0.3	–234	–0.2
White, not Hispanic	194,783	19,251	550	9.9	0.3	194,960	19,171	548	9.8	0.3	–80	–
Black	39,283	10,746	410	27.4	1.0	39,609	10,929	404	27.6	1.0	183	0.2
Asian	15,611	1,899	175	12.2	1.1	16,086	1,973	194	12.3	1.2	74	0.1
Hispanic (any race)	50,971	13,522	427	26.5	0.8	52,279	13,244	433	25.3	0.8	–278	* –1.2
Sex												
Male	149,737	20,893	469	14.0	0.3	150,990	20,501	369	13.6	0.2	–391	* –0.4
Female	156,394	25,451	473	16.3	0.3	157,466	25,746	492	16.3	0.3	295	0.1
Age												
Under 18 years	73,873	16,286	366	22.0	0.5	73,737	16,134	376	21.9	0.5	–152	–0.2
18 to 64 years	192,481	26,499	557	13.8	0.3	193,213	26,492	472	13.7	0.2	–6	–0.1
65 years and older	39,777	3,558	162	8.9	0.4	41,507	3,620	167	8.7	0.4	62	–0.2
Nativity												
Native born	266,723	38,485	796	14.4	0.3	268,490	38,661	681	14.4	0.3	176	–
Foreign born	39,407	7,858	297	19.9	0.7	39,966	7,586	311	19.0	0.7	–272	* –1.0
Naturalized citizen	17,344	1,954	120	11.3	0.7	17,934	2,233	152	12.5	0.8	*279	*1.2
Not a citizen	22,063	5,904	271	26.8	1.1	22,032	5,353	274	24.3	1.1	* –551	* –2.5
Region												
Northeast	54,710	7,038	325	12.9	0.6	54,977	7,208	319	13.1	0.6	170	0.2
Midwest	66,038	9,216	404	14.0	0.6	66,023	9,221	403	14.0	0.6	5	–
South	113,681	19,123	573	16.8	0.5	114,936	18,380	576	16.0	0.5	* –743	* –0.8
West	71,701	10,966	451	15.3	0.6	72,520	11,437	425	15.8	0.6	471	0.5
Residence												
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	258,366	38,466	925	14.9	0.3	261,155	38,202	848	14.6	0.3	–264	–0.3
Inside principal cities	98,816	19,532	584	19.8	0.5	100,183	20,007	659	20.0	0.6	475	0.2
Outside principal cities	159,550	18,933	741	11.9	0.4	160,973	18,195	625	11.3	0.3	* –739	* –0.6
Outside metropolitan statistical areas[5]	47,764	7,877	542	16.5	0.7	47,301	8,045	596	17.0	0.8	168	0.5
Work Experience												
Total, 18 to 64 years	192,481	26,499	557	13.8	0.3	193,213	26,492	472	13.7	0.2	–6	–0.1
All workers	143,687	10,462	280	7.3	0.2	144,163	10,345	257	7.2	0.2	–117	–0.1
Worked full-time, year-round	95,697	2,600	119	2.7	0.1	97,443	2,732	122	2.8	0.1	132	0.1
Less than full-time, year-round	47,991	7,862	245	16.4	0.5	46,720	7,614	230	16.3	0.5	–248	–0.1
Did not work at least 1 week	48,793	16,037	432	32.9	0.7	49,049	16,147	379	32.9	0.7	110	0.1
Disability Status[6]												
Total, 18 to 64 years	192,481	26,499	557	13.8	0.3	193,213	26,492	472	13.7	0.2	–6	–0.1
With a disability	14,974	4,196	194	28.0	1.0	14,968	4,313	175	28.8	1.0	117	0.8
With no disability	176,592	22,227	494	12.6	0.3	177,309	22,105	459	12.5	0.3	–122	–0.1

– Represents or rounds to zero.

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

[1] Consistent with 2011 data through implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

[2] A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. Confidence intervals shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights instead of the generalized variance function used in the past. For more information see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_243sa.pdf>.

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

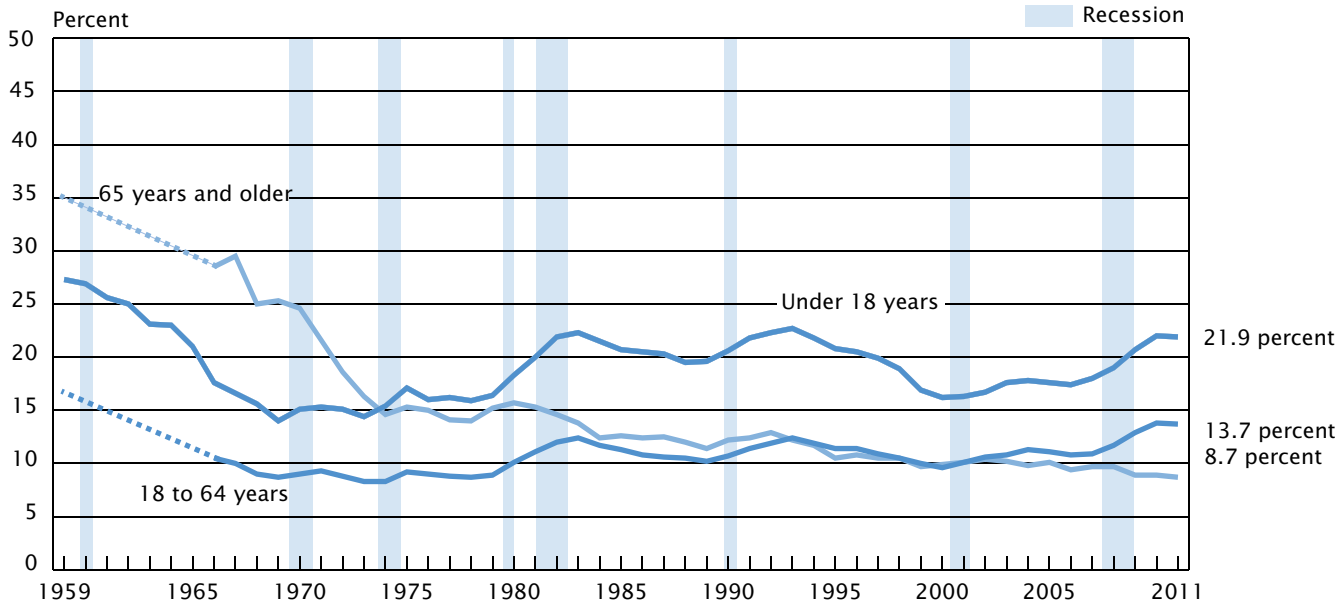
[4] Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian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

[5] The "Outside metropolitan statistical areas" category includes both micropolitan statistical areas and territory outside of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. For more information, see "About Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas" at <www.census.gov/population/metro>.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2011 and 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

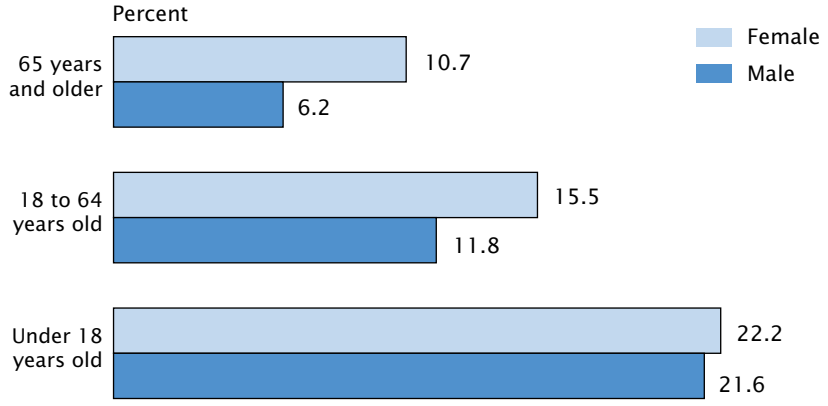
Figure 5.
Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2011



Note: The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. For information on recessions, see Appendix A. Data for people aged 18 to 64 and 65 and older are not available from 1960 to 1965.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 6.
Poverty Rates by Age by Gender: 2011



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

of the people in poverty. For non-Hispanic Whites, neither the poverty rate nor the number of people in poverty experienced a statistically significant change between 2010 and 2011.

For Blacks, the 2011 poverty rate was 27.6 percent, which represents 10.9 million people in poverty. Neither estimate was statistically different from its 2010 estimate. For Asians, the 2011 poverty rate was 12.3 percent, which represents 2.0 million people in poverty, not statistically different from the 2010 estimates. Among Hispanics, the poverty rate declined from 26.5 percent in 2010 to 25.3 percent in 2011. The number of Hispanics in poverty in 2011 was 13.2 million, not statistically different from the 2010 estimate.

Sex

In 2011, 13.6 percent of males and 16.3 percent of females were in poverty. Between 2010 and 2011, the male poverty rate decreased from 14.0 percent to 13.6 percent. The female poverty rate did not show a statistically significant change (Table 3).

Gender differences in poverty rates were more pronounced for the older age group. The poverty rate for women aged 65 and older was 10.7 percent, while the poverty rate for men aged 65 and older was 6.2 percent. The poverty rate for women aged 18 to 64 was 15.5 percent, while the poverty rate for men aged 18 to 64 was 11.8 percent. For children under 18, the poverty rates for girls (22.2 percent) and boys (21.6 percent) were not statistically different from each other (Figure 6).

Age

In 2011, 13.7 percent of people aged 18 to 64 (26.5 million) were in poverty compared with 8.7 percent of people aged 65 and older (3.6 million) and 21.9 percent of children under 18 (16.1 million). None of these age groups experienced a statistically significant change in the number or rates of people in poverty between 2010 and 2011 (Table 3 and Figure 5).

Related children are people under age 18 related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption who are not themselves householders or spouses of householders.[34] The poverty rate and the number in poverty for related children under age 18 were 21.4 percent and 15.5 million in 2011, not statistically different from the 2010 estimates. For related children in families with a female householder, 47.6 percent were in poverty, compared with 10.9 percent of related children in married-couple families.[35]

The poverty rate and the number in poverty for related children under age 6 were 24.5 percent and 5.8 million in 2011, not statistically different from the 2010 estimate. About 1 in 4 of these children were in poverty in 2011. More than half (57.2 percent) of related children under age 6 in families with a female householder were in poverty. This was more than four and a half times the rate of their counterparts in married-couple families (12.1 percent).

Nativity

The 2011 estimates of the poverty rate and the number in poverty for the native-born population were 14.4 percent and 38.7 million, not statistically different from the 2010 estimates. Among the foreign-born population, the poverty rate decreased from 19.9 percent in 2010 to 19.0 percent in 2011. About 7.6 million foreign-born people lived in poverty in 2011, not statistically different from the 2010 estimate (Table 3).

Within the foreign-born population, 44.9 percent were naturalized U.S. citizens. For naturalized U.S. citizens, the 2011 poverty rate rose from 11.3 percent in 2010 to 12.5 percent in 2011, and the number of naturalized citizens in poverty increased from 2.0 million to 2.2 million. On the other hand, the poverty rate for those who were not U.S. citizens decreased from 26.8 percent in 2010 to 24.3 percent in 2011, and the number of noncitizens in poverty fell from 5.9 million to 5.4 million.

Region

The South was the only region to show changes in both the poverty rate and the number in poverty between 2010 and 2011. The poverty rate fell from 16.8 percent to 16.0 percent, while the number in poverty fell from 19.1 million to 18.4 million. In 2011, the poverty rates and the number in poverty for the Northeast (13.1 percent and 7.2 million), the Midwest (14.0 percent and 9.2 million), and the West (15.8 percent and 11.4 million) were not statistically different from the 2010 estimates (Table 3).[36]

Residence

Inside metropolitan statistical areas, the poverty rate and the number of people in poverty were 14.6 percent and 38.2 million in 2011, not statistically different from 2010. Among those living outside metropolitan areas, the poverty rate and the number in poverty were 17.0 percent and 8.0 million in 2011, not statistically different from 2010.

Between 2010 and 2011, for those living inside metropolitan areas but not in principal cities, both the poverty rate and the number in poverty decreased from 11.9 percent and 18.9 million to 11.3 percent and 18.2 million. The 2011 poverty rate and the number of people in poverty for people in principal cities were 20.0 percent and 20.0 million, not statistically different from 2010.

Within metropolitan areas, people in poverty were more likely to live in principal cities in 2011. While 38.4 percent of all people living in metropolitan areas lived in principal cities, 52.4 percent of poor people in metropolitan areas lived in principal cities (Table 3).

Work Experience

In 2011, 7.2 percent of workers aged 18 to 64 were in poverty. The poverty rate for those who worked full time, year round was 2.8 percent, while the poverty rate for those working less than full time, year round was 16.3 percent. None of these rates were statistically different from the 2010 poverty rates (Table 3).

Among those who did not work at least 1 week last year, the poverty rate and the number in poverty were 32.9 percent and 16.1 million in 2011, not statistically different from the 2010 estimates (Table 3). Those who did not work in 2011 represented 61.0 percent of people aged 18 to 64 in poverty, compared with 25.4 percent of all people aged 18 to 64.

Disability Status

In 2011, for people aged 18 to 64 with a disability, the poverty rate and number in poverty were 28.8 percent and 4.3 million. For people aged 18 to 64 without a disability, the poverty rate and number in poverty were 12.5 percent and 22.1 million. None of these estimates were statistically

[34] Official poverty estimates for children are compiled in two ways—estimates for all children and estimates for related children. In 2011, estimates for all children included an additional 1.2 million children. About 846,000 of these 1.2 million children are members of unrelated subfamilies.

[35] 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.

[36] The poverty rate in the South was not statistically different from the poverty rate in the West. The poverty rate in the Northeast was not statistically different from the poverty rate in the Midwest.

Table 4.
Families in Poverty by Type of Family: 2010 and 2011

(Numbers in thousands, confidence intervals [C.I.] in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Families as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Characteristic	2010[1]					2011					Change in poverty (2011 less 2010)[3]	
		Below poverty					Below poverty					
	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
FAMILIES												
Total	**79,559**	**9,400**	**218**	**11.8**	**0.3**	**80,529**	**9,497**	**218**	**11.8**	**0.3**	**96**	**–**
Type of Family												
Married-couple	58,667	3,681	152	6.3	0.3	58,963	3,652	148	6.2	0.2	–29	–0.1
Female householder, no husband present	15,243	4,827	152	31.7	0.9	15,678	4,894	164	31.2	0.9	67	–0.4
Male householder, no wife present	5,649	892	68	15.8	1.1	5,888	950	70	16.1	1.0	58	0.3

– Represents or rounds to zero.
* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.
[1] Consistent with 2011 data through implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.
[2] A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. Confidence intervals shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights instead of the generalized variance function used in the past. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_243sa.pdf>.
[3] Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2011 and 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

different from the 2010 estimates. Among people aged 18 to 64, those with a disability represented 16.3 percent of people in poverty, compared with 7.7 percent of all people in this age group (Table 3).

Families

In 2011, the poverty rate and the number of families in poverty were 11.8 percent and 9.5 million, both not statistically different from the 2010 estimates (Table 4).

In 2011, 6.2 percent of married-couple families, 31.2 percent of families with a female householder, and 16.1 percent of families with a male householder lived in poverty. Neither the poverty rates nor the estimates of the number of families in poverty for these three family types showed any statistically significant change between 2010 and 2011.

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 and shows how close a family's income is to its poverty threshold. The income-to-poverty ratio is reported as a percentage that compares a family's or an unrelated person's income with the appropriate poverty threshold. For example, a family with an income-to-poverty ratio of 110 percent has income that is 10 percent above its poverty threshold.

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

Ratio of Income to Poverty

Table 5 presents the number and the percentage of people within specified income-to-poverty ratios—those below 50 percent of poverty ("Under 0.50"), those below 125 percent of poverty ("Under 1.25"), those below 150 percent of poverty ("Under 1.50"), and those below 200 percent of poverty ("Under 2.00").

In 2011, 20.4 million people had income below one-half of their poverty threshold. They represented 6.6 percent of all people and 44.0 percent of those in poverty. One in 5 people (19.8 percent) had income below 125 percent of their threshold, 1 in 4 people (24.8 percent) had income below 150 percent of their poverty threshold, while approximately 1 in 3 (34.4 percent) had income below 200 percent of their threshold (Table 5).

Of the 20.4 million people with income below one-half of their poverty threshold, 7.3 million were children under age 18, 12.2 million were aged 18 to 64, and 940,000 were aged 65 years and older. The percentage of people aged 65 and older with income below 50 percent of their poverty threshold was 2.3 percent, less than one-half the percentage of the total population at this poverty level (6.6 percent) (Table 5).

The demographic makeup of the population differs at varying degrees of poverty. In 2011, children represented 23.9 percent of the overall population; 35.6 percent of the people with income below 50 percent of their poverty threshold; 27.7 percent of the people with income between

Table 5.

People With Income Below Specified Ratios of Their Poverty Thresholds by Selected Characteristics: 2011

(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/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Characteristic	Total	Income-to-poverty ratio[1]															
		Under 0.50				Under 1.25				Under 1.50				Under 2.00			
		Number	90 percent C.I.[2] (±)	Per-cent	90 percent C.I.[2] (±)	Number	90 percent C.I.[2] (±)	Per-cent	90 percent C.I.[2] (±)	Number	90 percent C.I.[2] (±)	Per-cent	90 percent C.I.[2] (±)	Number	90 percent C.I.[2] (±)	Per-cent	90 percent C.I.[2] (±)
All people	**308,456**	**20,356**	**576**	**6.6**	**0.2**	**60,949**	**854**	**19.8**	**0.3**	**76,636**	**908**	**24.8**	**0.3**	**106,011**	**1,096**	**34.4**	**0.4**
Age																	
Under 18 years	73,737	7,252	293	9.8	0.4	20,611	414	28.0	0.6	25,039	422	34.0	0.6	32,678	457	44.3	0.6
18 to 64 years	193,213	12,164	348	6.3	0.2	34,312	537	17.8	0.3	42,872	572	22.2	0.3	59,369	715	30.7	0.4
65 years and older	41,507	940	86	2.3	0.2	6,025	229	14.5	0.5	8,725	265	21.0	0.6	13,965	321	33.6	0.8
Sex																	
Male	150,990	8,948	293	5.9	0.2	27,150	433	18.0	0.3	34,443	465	22.8	0.3	48,587	590	32.2	0.4
Female	157,466	11,408	360	7.2	0.2	33,798	526	21.5	0.3	42,193	559	26.8	0.4	57,424	604	36.5	0.4
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin																	
White	241,334	13,311	428	5.5	0.2	41,626	727	17.2	0.3	53,355	785	22.1	0.3	75,669	949	31.4	0.4
White, not Hispanic	194,960	8,523	364	4.4	0.2	26,209	631	13.4	0.3	34,149	715	17.5	0.4	50,180	835	25.7	0.4
Black	39,609	5,055	331	12.8	0.8	13,448	417	34.0	1.1	16,006	434	40.4	1.1	20,307	440	51.3	1.1
Asian	16,086	880	130	5.5	0.8	2,618	217	16.3	1.3	3,271	232	20.3	1.4	4,686	250	29.1	1.5
Hispanic (any race)	52,279	5,466	279	10.5	0.5	17,415	504	33.3	1.0	21,677	467	41.5	0.9	28,740	475	55.0	0.9
Family Status																	
In families	252,316	13,763	520	5.5	0.2	43,865	803	17.4	0.3	55,965	873	22.2	0.3	79,133	1,038	31.4	0.4
Householder	80,529	4,092	159	5.1	0.2	12,500	239	15.5	0.3	16,069	258	20.0	0.3	23,194	318	28.8	0.4
Related children under 18	72,568	6,845	286	9.4	0.4	19,950	416	27.5	0.6	24,298	424	33.5	0.6	31,803	451	43.8	0.6
Related children under 6	23,860	2,822	137	11.8	0.6	7,393	205	31.0	0.9	8,820	210	37.0	0.9	11,318	224	47.4	0.9
In unrelated subfamilies	1,623	442	87	27.2	4.2	786	117	48.4	4.6	916	125	56.4	4.5	1,147	130	70.7	4.0
Unrelated individuals	54,517	6,151	233	11.3	0.4	16,297	390	29.9	0.5	19,755	442	36.2	0.6	25,730	506	47.2	0.6

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

[2] A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. Confidence intervals shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights instead of the generalized variance function used in the past. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_243sa.pdf>.

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

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

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

100 percent and 200 percent of their poverty threshold; and 20.3 percent of the people with income above 200 percent of their poverty threshold. By comparison, people aged 65 and older represented 13.5 percent of the overall population; 4.6 percent of the people with income below 50 percent of their poverty threshold; 17.3 percent of the people with income between 100 percent and 200 percent of their poverty threshold; and 13.6 of the people with income above 200 percent of their poverty threshold (Figure 7).

Income Deficit

The income deficit for families in poverty (the difference in dollars between a family's income and its poverty threshold) averaged $9,576 in 2011, which was not statistically different from the inflation-adjusted 2010 estimate. The average income deficit was larger for families with a female householder ($10,317) than for married-couple families ($8,887) (Table 6).

The average income deficit per capita for families with a female householder ($3,069) was higher than for married-couple families ($2,334). 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.

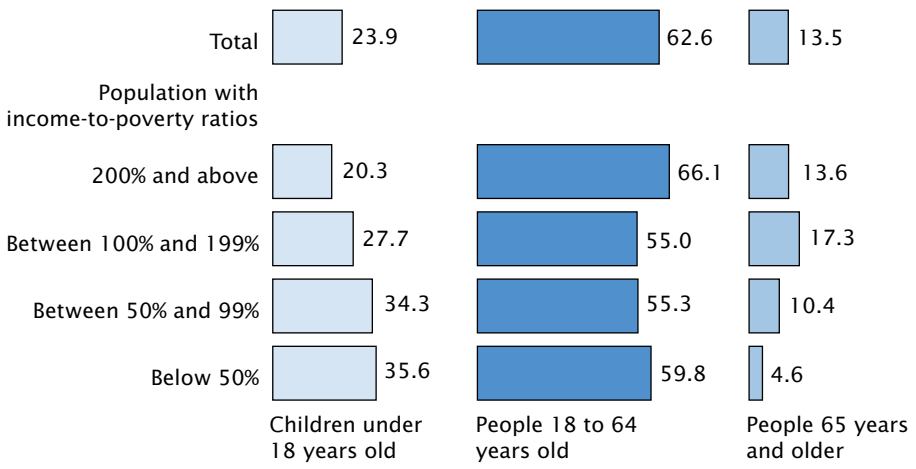
For unrelated individuals in poverty, the average income deficit was $6,401 in 2011. The $6,169 deficit for women was lower than the $6,697 deficit for men.

Shared Households[37]

While poverty estimates are based on income in the previous calendar year, estimates of shared households reflect household composition at the time of the survey, which is conducted during the months of February, March, and

[37] Shared households are defined as households that include at least one "additional" adult, a person aged 18 years or older who is not enrolled in school and is not the householder, spouse, or cohabiting partner of the householder.

Figure 7.
Demographic Makeup of the Population at Varying Degrees of Poverty: 2011
(In percent)



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

April of each year. The number and percentage of shared households and additional adults was higher in 2012 than in 2007, prior to the recession. In 2007, there were 19.7 million shared households, representing 17.0 percent of all households; by 2012, there were 22.3 million shared households, representing 18.4 percent of all households. The number of adults in shared households grew from 61.7 million (27.7 percent) in 2007 to 69.5 million (29.6 percent) in 2012.

There was no change in household sharing between 2011 and 2012. Although the total number of households increased by 1.2 million (2.5 percent), the changes in the number and percentage of total households that were shared were not statistically significant.

In 2012, an estimated 9.7 million adults aged 25 to 34 (23.6 percent) were additional adults in someone else's household. Between 2011 and 2012, the changes in the number and percentage of additional adults in this age group residing in someone else's household were not statistically significant. The number and percent of young adults in the same age group residing with their parents did not change between 2011 and 2012.

It is difficult to assess the precise impact of household sharing on overall poverty rates. In 2012, adults aged 25 to 34 living with their parents had an official poverty rate of 9.0 percent (when the entire family's income was compared with the threshold which includes the young adult as a member of the family). However, if poverty status were determined using only the additional adult's own income, 43.7 percent of those aged 25 to 34 would have been below the poverty level for a single person under age 65 ($11,702).

Alternative/Experimental Poverty Measures

The poverty estimates in this report compare the official poverty thresholds to money income before taxes, not including the value of noncash benefits. The money income measure does not completely capture the economic well-being of individuals and families, and there are many questions about the adequacy of the official poverty thresholds. Families and individuals also derive economic well-being from noncash benefits, such as food and housing subsidies, and their disposable income is determined by both taxes paid and tax credits received. The official poverty thresholds developed more than 40 years ago do not take into account rising standards of living or such things as childcare expenses, other work-related expenses, variations in medical costs across population groups, or geographic differences in the cost of living. Poverty estimates using the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) address many of these concerns. SPM estimates for 2010 were published in November 2011 (www.census.gov /hhes/povmeas/methodology /supplemental/research/Short_ ResearchSPM2010.pdf). SPM estimates for 2011 will be released in November 2012. For more details, see the text box "Supplemental Poverty Measure" on page 2.

National Academy of Sciences (NAS)-Based Measures

The Census Bureau currently computes alternative poverty measures based on the 1995 recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences Panel on Poverty and Family Assistance. The NAS-based measures, which use both alternative poverty thresholds and an expanded income definition, provide a consistent time series available from 1999 to the present (www.census.gov /prod/2001pubs/p60-216.pdf).[38] The Census Bureau will release estimates for these alternative measures for 2011 in November 2012. Estimates for 2010 for the NAS-based measures can be found at <www.census.gov /hhes/www/povmeas/tables.html>.

Research Files

The Census Bureau makes available microdata research files which provide the variables used to construct SPM estimates and NAS-based alternative measures at <www.census.gov/hhes /povmeas/data/public-use.html>. An

[38] However, many of the elements of these measures are no longer being updated.

Table 6.

Income Deficit or Surplus of Families and Unrelated Individuals by Poverty Status: 2011

(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/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Characteristic	Total	Size of deficit or surplus								Average deficit or surplus (dollars)		Deficit or surplus per capita (dollars)	
		Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,499	$2,500 to $4,999	$5,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $12,499	$12,500 to $14,999	$15,000 or more	Estimate	90 percent C.I.[1] (±)	Estimate	90 percent C.I.[1] (±)
Below Poverty Threshold, Deficit													
All families	9,497	659	925	1,497	1,215	1,040	957	914	2,289	9,576	175	2,745	55
Married-couple families	3,652	298	402	622	486	402	346	377	718	8,887	309	2,334	80
Families with a female householder, no husband present	4,894	270	417	692	614	538	539	467	1,355	10,317	218	3,069	74
Families with a male householder, no wife present	950	91	106	183	114	99	72	69	216	8,409	493	2,887	173
Unrelated individuals	12,416	1,095	2,137	2,508	1,363	1,212	4,101	–	–	6,401	109	6,401	109
Above Poverty Threshold, Surplus													
All families	71,033	543	1,061	1,769	1,975	2,002	2,037	2,025	59,620	71,714	763	23,240	272
Married-couple families	55,311	263	493	966	1,163	1,151	1,173	1,280	48,824	80,408	923	25,624	308
Families with a female householder, no husband present	10,783	216	439	604	624	632	654	533	7,081	37,611	1,293	12,814	475
Families with a male householder, no wife present	4,938	64	129	198	189	219	210	213	3,716	48,806	2,645	17,250	994
Unrelated individuals	42,101	1,439	2,073	3,081	2,829	2,700	2,268	2,377	25,335	32,440	757	32,440	757

– Represents or rounds to zero.

[1] A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. Confidence intervals shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights instead of the generalized variance function used in the past. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_243sa.pdf>.

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

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

expanded version of the CPS ASEC public use file includes estimates of the value of taxes and noncash benefits <http://thedataweb.rm.census.gov/ftp/cps_ftp.html>. Microdata files are currently available for 2010. Data for 2011 will be released later this year.

CPS Table Creator

CPS Table Creator is a Web-based tool designed to help researchers explore alternative income and poverty measures. The tool is available from a link on the Census Bureau's poverty Web site <www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablecreator.html>. Table Creator allows researchers to produce poverty and income estimates using their own combinations of threshold and resource definitions and to see the incremental impact of the addition or subtraction of a single resource element. For example:

- In 2011, the number of people aged 65 and older in poverty would be higher by almost 14.5 million if social security payments were excluded from money income, quintupling the number of elderly people in poverty.
- If unemployment insurance benefits were excluded from money income, 2.3 million more people would be counted as in poverty in 2011.
- Taking account of the value of the federal earned income tax credit would reduce the number of children classified as in poverty in 2010 by 3.0 million.[39]

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.[40] The Table Creator allows researchers to estimate poverty rates using a relative poverty threshold calculated as any percentage of mean or median equivalence-adjusted income. For example, using poverty thresholds based on 50 percent of median income rather than the official poverty thresholds would increase the overall poverty rate from 15.1 percent to 22.6 percent in 2010.

[39] At this time, Table Creator can calculate these estimates for 2010. Data for 2011 from the 2012 CPS ASEC will be added to the Table Creator later this year, when the enhanced CPS ASEC file with estimates of noncash benefits, tax credits, and tax liabilities is released to the public.

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

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE IN THE UNITED STATES

Highlights

- In 2011, the percentage of people without health insurance decreased to 15.7 percent from 16.3 percent in 2010. The number of uninsured people decreased to 48.6 million, down from 50.0 million in 2010 (Table 7 and Figure 8).[41]
- Both the percentage and number of people with health insurance increased in 2011, to 84.3 percent and 260.2 million, up from 83.7 percent and 256.6 million in 2010 (Table C-1).
- The percentage of people covered by private health insurance in 2011 was not statistically different from 2010, at 63.9 percent. This is the first time in the last 10 years that the rate of private insurance coverage has not decreased. The number of people covered by private health insurance in 2011 was not statistically different from 2010, at 197.3 million (Tables 8 and C-1).
- The percentage and number of people covered by government health insurance increased to 32.2 percent and 99.5 million in 2011 from 31.2 percent and 95.5 million in 2010 (Tables 8 and C-1).
- The percentage and number of people covered by employment-based health insurance in 2011 was not statistically different from 2010, at 55.1 percent and 170.1 million (Tables 8 and C-1).
- The percentage and number of people covered by Medicaid in 2011 increased to 16.5 percent and 50.8 million, up from 15.8 percent and 48.5 million in 2010 (Tables 8 and C-1). The percentage and number of people covered by Medicare increased in 2011 to 15.2 percent and 46.9 million, from 14.6 percent and 44.9 million in 2010 (Tables 8 and C-1).[42]
- In 2011, 9.4 percent of children under age 18 (7.0 million) were

[41] 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.

[42] The percentage and number of people covered by Medicaid in 2011, 16.5 percent and 50.8 million, were higher than the percentage and number of people covered by Medicare in 2011, 15.2 percent and 46.9 million.

What Is Health Insurance Coverage?

The Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) asks about health insurance coverage in the previous calendar year. Specifically, the survey asks separate questions about the major types of health insurance. People who answer "no" to each of the coverage questions are then asked to verify that they were, in fact, not covered by any type of health insurance. For reporting purposes, the Census Bureau broadly classifies health insurance coverage as private coverage or government coverage. 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 under reported in the CPS ASEC for a variety of reasons. Annual retrospective questions appear to cause few problems when collecting income data (possibly because the interview period is close to when people pay their taxes). However, because health insurance coverage status can change over the course of a year, answering questions about this long reference period may lead to response errors. For example, some people may report their insurance coverage status at the time of their interview rather than their coverage status during the previous calendar year. Compared with other national surveys, the CPS ASEC's estimate of the number of people without health insurance more closely approximates the number of people who were uninsured at a specific point in time during the year than the number of people uninsured for the entire year. There are several ongoing projects aimed at improving the quality of health coverage data from the CPS ASEC, including cognitive research and field testing to improve the wording of the CPS ASEC health coverage questions.

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

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

Table 7.

People Without Health Insurance Coverage by Selected Characteristics: 2010 and 2011

(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/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Characteristic	2010[1]					2011					Change in uninsured[3]	
		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	**306,553**	**49,951**	**749**	**16.3**	**0.2**	**308,827**	**48,613**	**626**	**15.7**	**0.2**	***–1,337**	***–0.6**
Family Status												
In families	250,200	37,732	708	15.1	0.3	252,316	36,749	582	14.6	0.2	*–984	*–0.5
Householder	79,559	12,031	241	15.1	0.3	80,529	11,870	215	14.7	0.3	–162	*–0.4
Related children under 18	72,581	6,950	278	9.6	0.4	72,568	6,647	271	9.2	0.4	–303	–0.4
Related children under 6	23,892	2,109	123	8.8	0.5	23,860	1,969	122	8.3	0.5	–140	–0.6
In unrelated subfamilies	1,680	441	68	26.2	3.2	1,623	462	71	28.5	3.4	21	2.2
Unrelated individuals	54,673	11,777	312	21.5	0.5	54,888	11,402	321	20.8	0.5	–375	*–0.8
Race[4] and Hispanic Origin												
White	240,281	36,688	598	15.3	0.2	241,586	35,991	595	14.9	0.2	–697	*–0.4
White, not Hispanic	194,996	22,542	482	11.6	0.2	195,148	21,681	460	11.1	0.2	*–861	*–0.5
Black	39,350	8,202	271	20.8	0.7	39,696	7,722	242	19.5	0.6	*–480	*–1.4
Asian	15,619	2,881	203	18.4	1.3	16,094	2,696	194	16.8	1.2	–185	*–1.7
Hispanic (any race)	51,074	15,667	384	30.7	0.8	52,358	15,776	369	30.1	0.7	110	–0.5
Age												
Under 65 years	266,776	49,159	740	18.4	0.3	267,320	47,923	620	17.9	0.2	*–1,236	*–0.5
Under 18 years	74,296	7,270	285	9.8	0.4	74,108	6,964	278	9.4	0.4	–306	–0.4
Under 19 years[5]	78,791	7,935	294	10.1	0.4	78,384	7,634	284	9.7	0.4	–301	–0.3
19 to 25 years[5]	29,547	8,811	245	29.8	0.8	29,909	8,272	230	27.7	0.7	*–540	*–2.2
26 to 34 years	36,527	10,231	250	28.0	0.7	37,174	10,237	249	27.5	0.7	6	–0.5
35 to 44 years	40,153	8,806	236	21.9	0.6	39,927	8,399	212	21.0	0.5	*–407	*–0.9
45 to 64 years	81,759	13,376	305	16.4	0.4	81,926	13,382	304	16.3	0.4	6	–
65 years and older	39,777	791	83	2.0	0.2	41,507	690	66	1.7	0.2	–101	*–0.3
Nativity												
Native born	267,121	36,583	660	13.7	0.2	268,851	35,436	533	13.2	0.2	*–1,147	*–0.5
Foreign born	39,432	13,367	395	33.9	0.8	39,976	13,177	392	33.0	0.8	–190	*–0.9
Naturalized citizen	17,348	3,461	170	20.0	0.9	17,934	3,431	162	19.1	0.8	–30	–0.8
Not a citizen	22,084	9,907	354	44.9	1.2	22,042	9,746	354	44.2	1.2	–160	–0.6
Region												
Northeast	54,774	6,811	311	12.4	0.6	55,035	6,061	251	11.0	0.5	*–750	*–1.4
Midwest	66,140	8,577	331	13.0	0.5	66,115	8,425	305	12.7	0.5	–152	–0.2
South	113,819	21,728	527	19.1	0.5	115,068	21,059	450	18.3	0.4	*–668	*–0.8
West	71,821	12,834	357	17.9	0.5	72,610	13,067	335	18.0	0.5	233	0.1
Residence												
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	258,691	42,201	800	16.3	0.3	261,455	41,299	730	15.8	0.2	–902	*–0.5
Inside principal cities	98,938	19,173	543	19.4	0.5	100,302	19,045	585	19.0	0.5	–129	–0.4
Outside principal cities	159,752	23,028	719	14.4	0.4	161,153	22,255	669	13.8	0.3	–773	*–0.6
Outside metropolitan statistical areas[6]	47,863	7,749	509	16.2	0.6	47,372	7,314	497	15.4	0.6	*–435	–0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7.
People Without Health Insurance Coverage by Selected Characteristics: 2010 and 2011—Con.

(Numbers in thousands, confidence intervals [C.I.] in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Characteristic	2010[1]					2011					Change in uninsured[3]	
		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
Work Experience												
Total, 18 to 64 years old	192,481	41,889	604	21.8	0.3	193,213	40,959	501	21.2	0.3	*–930	*–0.6
All workers	143,687	28,010	461	19.5	0.3	144,163	27,863	442	19.3	0.3	–146	–0.2
Worked full-time, year-round	95,697	14,342	335	15.0	0.3	97,443	14,926	314	15.3	0.3	*584	0.3
Less than full-time, year-round	47,991	13,667	303	28.5	0.5	46,720	12,937	303	27.7	0.6	*–730	*–0.8
Did not work at least one week	48,793	13,879	343	28.4	0.6	49,049	13,096	286	26.7	0.5	*–784	*–1.7
Disability Status[7]												
Total, 18 to 64 years old	192,481	41,889	604	21.8	0.3	193,213	40,959	501	21.2	0.3	*–930	*–0.6
With a disability	14,974	2,567	144	17.1	0.9	14,968	2,484	131	16.6	0.8	–83	–0.5
With no disability	176,592	39,322	582	22.3	0.3	177,309	38,473	480	21.7	0.3	*–849	*–0.6

– Represents or rounds to zero.
* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.
[1] Consistent with 2011 data through implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.
[2] Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.
[3] A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. Confidence intervals shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights instead of the generalized variance function used in the past. For more information see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_243sa.pdf>.
[4] Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White ***and*** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian ***and*** Black or African American, is available from Census 2010 through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2010. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.
[5] These age groups are of special interest because of the Affordable Care Act of 2010. Children under the age of 19 are eligible for Medicaid/CHIP and individuals aged 19 to 25 may be a dependent on a parent's health plan.
[6] The "Outside metropolitan statistical areas" category includes both micropolitan statistical areas and territory outside of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. For more information, see "About Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas" at <www.census.gov/population/metro>.
[7] The sum of those with and without a disability does not equal the total because disability status is not defined for individuals in the Armed Forces.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2011 and 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

without health insurance, not statistically different from the 2010 estimate (Table 7). The uninsured rate for children in poverty, 13.8 percent, was higher than the uninsured rate for all children, 9.4 percent (Figure 10).

- The rate and number of uninsured for non-Hispanic Whites decreased in 2011 to 11.1 percent and 21.7 million, from 11.6 percent and 22.5 million in 2010. The uninsured rate and the number of uninsured for Blacks also decreased in 2011 to 19.5 percent and 7.7 million, from 20.8 percent and 8.2 million in 2010 (Table 7).
- The percentage and number of uninsured Hispanics in 2011 were not statistically different from 2010, at 30.1 percent and 15.8 million (Table 7).

Type of Coverage

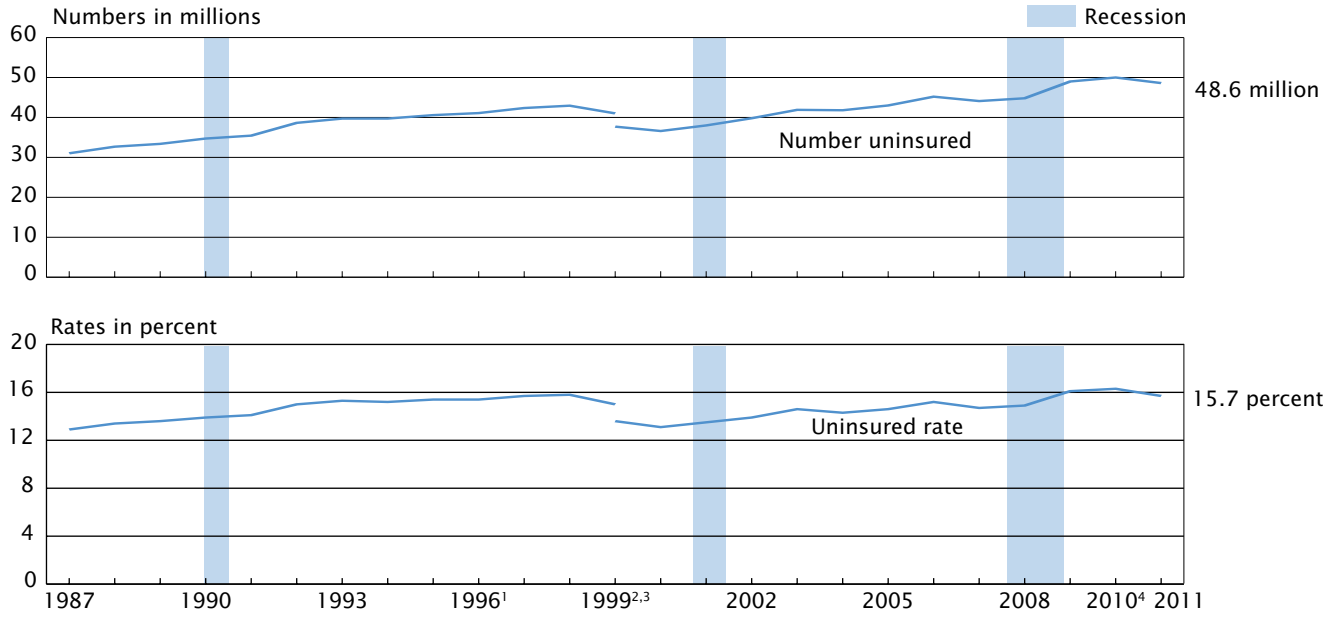
In 2011, the rate and number of those with private health insurance coverage were not statistically different from 2010, at 63.9 percent and 197.3 million (Tables 8 and C-1). Both the rate and number of people covered by employment-based coverage in 2011, 55.1 percent and 170.1 million, were not statistically different from 2010. The rate (9.8 percent) and the number of people covered by direct-purchase insurance (30.2 million) in 2011 were not statistically different from 2010.

The percentage of people covered by government health programs increased to 32.2 percent in 2011 from 31.2 percent in 2010 (Tables 8 and C-1). The number of people covered by government health programs also increased, to 99.5 million in 2011 from 95.5 million in 2010 (Table C-1). The percentage and number of people with Medicaid coverage increased in 2011 to 16.5 percent and 50.8 million from 15.8 percent and 48.5 million in 2010. In 2011, the percentage and number of people with Medicare coverage also increased, to 15.2 percent and 46.9 million from 14.6 percent and 44.9 million.[43]

In 2011, the percentage of people with only employment-based coverage throughout the year decreased to 45.1 percent from 45.7 percent in 2010 (Table 8). The percentage of those covered only by direct-purchase insurance in 2011, 3.6 percent, was not statistically different from 2010. The rate for those covered

[43] The percentage and number of people covered by Medicaid in 2011, 16.5 percent and 50.8 million, were higher than the percentage and number of people covered by Medicare in 2011, 15.2 percent and 46.9 million.

Figure 8.
Number Uninsured and Uninsured Rate: 1987 to 2011



[1] The data for 1996 through 1999 were revised using an approximation method for consistency with the revision to the 2004 and 2005 estimates.
[2] Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls occurred for the 2000 ASEC, which collected data for 1999. These estimates also reflect the results of follow-up verification questions, which were asked of people who responded "no" to all questions about specific types of health insurance coverage in order to verify whether they were actually uninsured. This change increased the number and percentage of people covered by health insurance, bringing the CPS more in line with estimates from other national surveys.
[3] The data for 1999 through 2009 were revised to reflect the results of enhancements to the editing process.
[4] Implementation of 2010 Census population controls.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1988 to 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

only by government health programs increased to 20.4 percent in 2011 from 19.7 percent in 2010. The rate for those covered only by Medicare increased in 2011, to 4.9 percent, up from 4.7 percent in 2010. The percent of people covered only by Medicaid increased to 11.5 percent in 2011 from 11.1 percent in 2010.

Race and Hispanic Origin

In 2011, the uninsured rate (11.1 percent) and the number of uninsured for non-Hispanic Whites (21.7 million) decreased from 2010 estimates (Tables 7 and C-2). Similarly, the uninsured rate (19.5 percent) and the number of uninsured for Blacks (7.7 million) decreased from 2010 estimates. The uninsured rate for Asians decreased in 2011 to 16.8 percent, down from 18.4 percent in 2010, while the number of uninsured for Asians in 2011, 2.7 million, was not statistically different from 2010.[44] Among Hispanics, the uninsured rate and the number of uninsured in 2011, 30.1 percent and 15.8 million, were not statistically different from 2010.

Age

The percentage of people under age 65 who were uninsured in 2011 decreased to 17.9 percent from 18.4 percent in 2010 (Tables 7 and C-3). The percentage of children in 2011 without health insurance, 9.4 percent, was not statistically different from the percentage uninsured in 2010.

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

Among those aged 19 to 25, the uninsured rate decreased in 2011 to 27.7 percent from 29.8 percent in 2010. The uninsured rate for those aged 65 and older decreased to 1.7 percent in 2011 from 2.0 percent in 2010. Among those aged 26 to 34, the uninsured rate in 2011 (27.5 percent) was not statistically different from the rate in 2010. For those aged 35 to 44, the rate decreased in 2011 to 21.0 percent from 21.9 percent. For those aged 45 to 64, the rate (16.3 percent) was not statistically different from the rate in 2010.

Nativity

The rate (13.2 percent) and number of uninsured in 2011 (35.4 million) for the native-born population decreased from the 2010 estimates (Table 7).

Table 8.
Coverage by Type of Health Insurance: 2010 and 2011

(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/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Coverage type	2010[1]	2011
Any private plan[2]	64.0	63.9
Any private plan alone[3]	52.5	*52.0
Employment-based[2]	55.3	55.1
Employment-based alone[3]	45.7	*45.1
Direct-purchase[2]	9.9	9.8
Direct-purchase alone[3]	3.7	3.6
Any government plan[2]	31.2	*32.2
Any government plan alone[3]	19.7	*20.4
Medicare[2]	14.6	*15.2
Medicare alone[3]	4.7	*4.9
Medicaid[2]	15.8	*16.5
Medicaid alone[3]	11.1	*11.5
Military health care[2,4]	4.2	*4.4
Military health care alone[3,4]	1.3	1.3
Uninsured	16.3	*15.7

* Change between the 2010 and 2011 estimates are statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

[1] Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

[2] 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.

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2011 and 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

The rate (33.0 percent) of uninsured in 2011 for the foreign-born population decreased, while the number of uninsured was not statistically different from the 2010 estimate. Among the foreign-born population, the rate and number of uninsured in 2011 for naturalized citizens, 19.1 percent and 3.4 million, were not statistically different from 2010 estimates. Both the rate (44.2 percent) and number of uninsured (9.7 million) for noncitizens in 2011 were not statistically different from 2010 estimates. The proportion of the foreign-born population without health insurance in 2011 was about two and one-half times that of the native-born population in 2011.

Economic Status

The uninsured rate was higher among people with lower incomes and lower among people with higher incomes (Figure 9). In 2011, 25.4 percent of people in households with annual income less than $25,000 had no health insurance coverage. In 2011, the uninsured rates decreased as household income increased—21.5 percent of people in households with income ranging from $25,000 to $49,999 were uninsured; 15.4 percent of people in households with income ranging from $50,000 to $74,999 were uninsured; and 7.8 percent of people in households with income of $75,000 or more were uninsured.

Among the four household income groups, the uninsured rate in 2011 decreased for people in households with real income less than $25,000 to 25.4 percent from 27.1 percent in 2010. In 2011, the uninsured rate was not statistically different from 2010 for households with real income ranging from $25,000 to $49,999, income ranging from $50,000 to $74,999, and income of $75,000 or more.

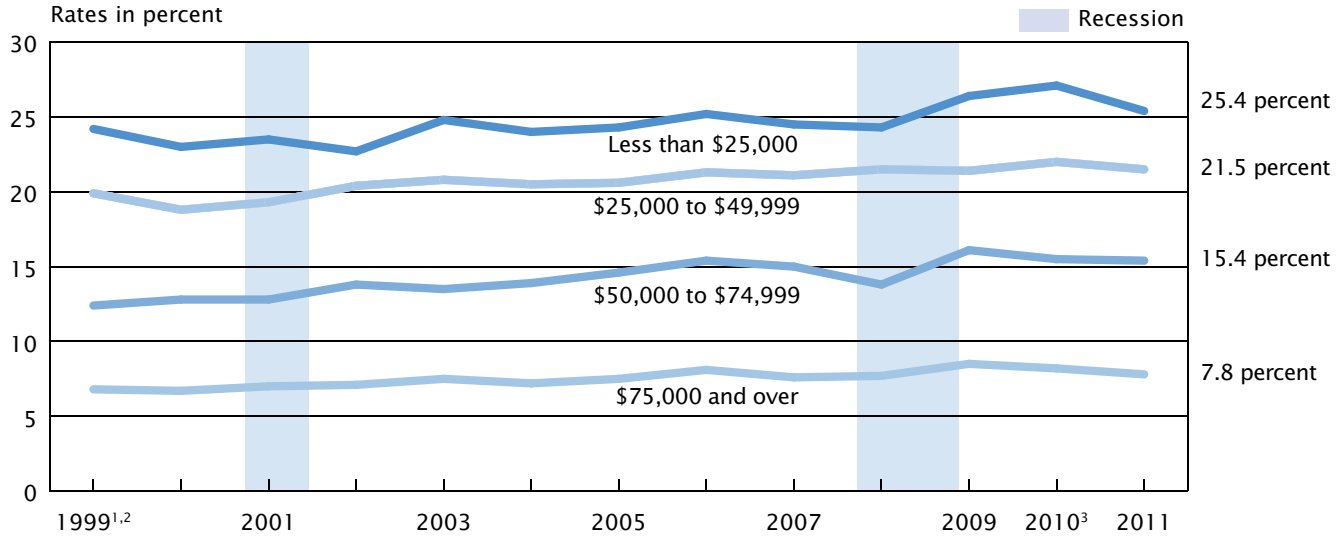
Between 1999 and 2011, the uninsured rate for people in households with real income less than $25,000 increased by 1.2 percentage points to 25.4 percent, while the uninsured rate for people in households with real income ranging from $25,000 to $49,999 increased by 1.6 percentage points to 21.5 percent. From 1999 to 2011, the uninsured rate for people in households with real income ranging from $50,000 to $74,999 increased by 3.0 percentage points to 15.4 percent, and the uninsured rate for people in households with real income of $75,000 or more increased by 1.0 percentage point to 7.8 percent.

Work Experience

For people aged 18 to 64 who worked at some time during the year, 19.3 percent and 27.9 million were uninsured in 2011, which were not statistically different from the 2010 estimates (Table 7). In 2011, full-time, year-round workers were more likely to be covered by health insurance (84.7 percent) than those who worked less than full time, year round (72.3 percent) or nonworkers (73.3 percent).[45] Among full-time, year-round workers, the percent uninsured in 2011 was not statistically different

[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.

Figure 9.
Uninsured Rate by Real Household Income: 1999 to 2011



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

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

[3] Implementation of 2010 Census population controls.

Notes: Income in 2011 dollars. 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, 2000 to 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

from the 2010 estimates. The number of uninsured among full-time, year-round workers increased in 2011 to 14.9 million. Among less-than-full-time, year-round workers, the percent and number of uninsured decreased in 2011 to 27.7 percent and 12.9 million, from 28.5 percent and 13.7 million in 2010. For nonworkers, the uninsured rate and number of uninsured decreased in 2011 to 26.7 percent and 13.1 million, from 28.4 percent and 13.9 million in 2010.[46]

Disability Status

Among those aged 18 to 64 with a disability, both the rate and number of uninsured in 2011 were not statistically different from 2010 estimates, at 16.6 percent and 2.5 million (Table 7). For those aged 18 to 64 without a disability, the rate and number of uninsured decreased in 2011 to 21.7 percent and 38.5 million.

Children's Health Insurance Coverage

In 2011, the rate (9.4 percent) and number (7.0 million) of children without health insurance were not statistically different from 2010 estimates (Table 7). Uninsured rates for children varied by poverty status, age, race, and Hispanic origin. Figure 10 shows that children aged 12 to 17 had a higher uninsured rate (10.6 percent) than those under age 6 (8.5 percent) and those aged 6 to 11 (9.1 percent).[47] Children in poverty were more likely to be uninsured (13.8 percent) than all children (9.4 percent).

In 2011, the uninsured rates were 6.8 percent for non-Hispanic White children, 10.2 percent for Black children, 9.1 percent for Asian children, and 15.1 percent for Hispanic children.[48] With the exception of Hispanic children, the 2011 uninsured rates were not statistically different from the respective rates in 2010. The uninsured rate for Hispanic children decreased in 2011.

Region

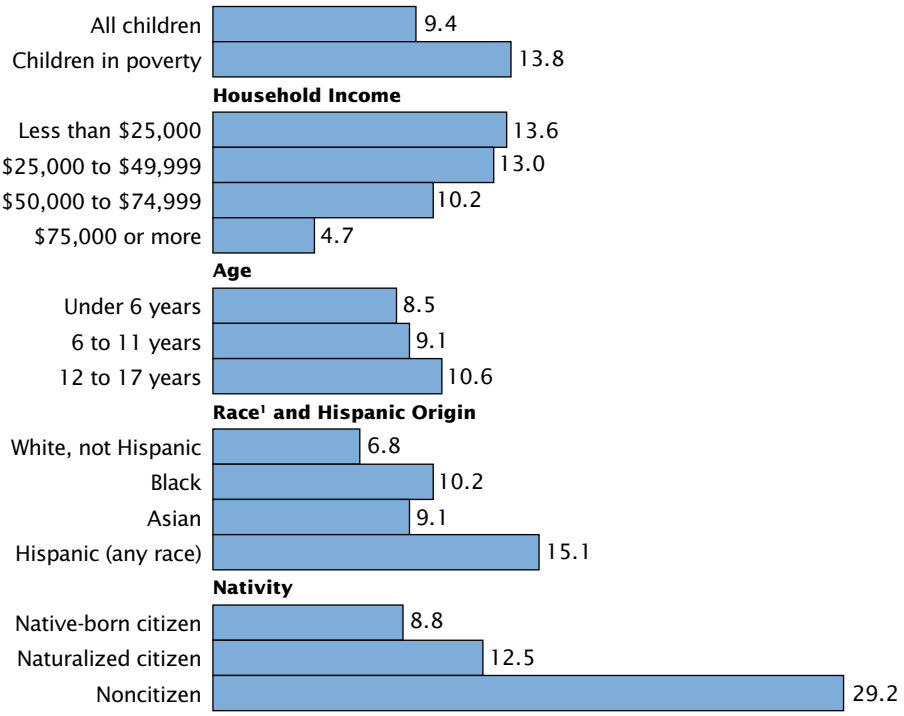
The Northeast had the lowest uninsured rate in 2011, at 11.0 percent. The uninsured rate for the Midwest

[46] The number of uninsured less-than-full-time, full-year workers (12.9 million) was not statistically different from the number of uninsured nonworkers (13.1 million) in 2011.

[47] The uninsured rate for children under the age of 6 (8.5 percent) was not statistically different from the uninsured rate for children aged 6 to 11 (9.1 percent).

[48] In 2011, the uninsured rate for Black children was not statistically different from the uninsured rate for Asian children and White children. In 2011, the uninsured rate for Asian children was not statistically different from the uninsured rate for White children.

Figure 10.
Uninsured Children by Poverty Status, Household Income, Age, Race and Hispanic Origin, and Nativity: 2011
(In percent)



[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, 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

was 12.7 percent; for the West, 18.0 percent; and for the South, 18.3 percent (Table 7).[49] Between 2010 and 2011, the uninsured rate decreased for the Northeast and the South, while there was no statistical difference for the remaining two regions. Between 2010 and 2011, the number of uninsured decreased in the Northeast and the South to 6.1 million and 21.1 million, respectively; there was no statistical difference in the number of uninsured for the other two regions.

Residence

The uninsured rate in 2011 for people living inside metropolitan statistical areas decreased to 15.8 percent from 16.3 percent in 2010 (Table 7). In 2011, the uninsured rate was higher among people living in principal cities (19.0 percent) than among people living inside metropolitan areas but outside principal cities (13.8 percent).[50] In 2011, the uninsured rate for people living outside of metropolitan statistical areas was not statistically different from 2010, at 15.4 percent;[51] the number of uninsured living outside of metropolitan statistical areas decreased in 2011 to 7.3 million, down from 7.7 million in 2010.

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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Washington, D.C. 20233-8500

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<jennifer.cheeseman.day@census.gov>

[49] The 2011 uninsured rate for the West, 18.0 percent, was not statistically different from the 2011 uninsured rate for the South, 18.3 percent.

[50] The 2011 uninsured rate for people living in principal cities (19.0 percent) was not statistically different from the 2010 uninsured rate. In 2011, the uninsured rate for people living inside metropolitan areas but outside principal cities decreased to 13.8 percent from 14.4 percent in 2010.

[51] The 2010 uninsured rate for people living in metropolitan statistical areas (16.3 percent) was not statistically different from the 2010 uninsured rate for people living outside metropolitan statistical areas (16.2 percent). The 2011 uninsured rate for people living inside metropolitan statistical areas (15.8 percent) was not statistically different from the 2011 uninsured rate for people living outside metropolitan statistical areas (15.4 percent).

Additional Data and Contacts

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX A.
ESTIMATES OF INCOME

How Income Is Measured

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

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

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

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

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

Recessions

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

Annual Average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) Using Current Methods All Items: 1947 to 2011

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

[1] The Census Bureau uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) for 1977 through 2011. 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 2011 data by dividing the annual average CPI-U-RS for 2011 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 2011, 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 2011."

Poverty Threshold Adjustment

The Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 14 directs the Census Bureau to use the CPI-U to update the poverty thresholds each year for changes in the cost of living. These thresholds are compared to current year (unadjusted for inflation) money income. If alternatively, the CPI-U-RS index were used to inflation-adjust money income in previous years and this income were compared to the current year thresholds, poverty rates would be higher in earlier years. This is because the CPI-U-RS results in a smaller cost of living adjustment over time than the CPI-U used to adjust the thresholds. For example, the official poverty rate for 1978 was 11.4 percent. Using the CPI-U-RS to adjust 1978 income to 2011 dollars and the 2011 thresholds, the poverty rate for 1978 would be 12.8 percent.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2011

(Income in 2011 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar12.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															
2011	121,084	100.0	13.5	11.5	10.9	13.9	17.6	11.5	11.9	4.9	4.2	50,054	251	69,677	368
2010[1]	119,927	100.0	13.4	11.8	10.6	13.7	17.6	11.5	12.5	4.7	4.2	50,831	335	69,518	371
2009[2]	117,538	100.0	12.4	11.3	11.0	13.8	18.0	11.9	12.5	4.9	4.3	52,195	223	71,278	255
2008	117,181	100.0	12.4	11.1	10.8	13.7	17.7	12.3	12.7	4.9	4.2	52,546	143	71,475	253
2007	116,783	100.0	11.9	11.0	10.4	13.6	17.5	12.5	13.4	5.1	4.5	54,489	152	73,337	256
2006	116,011	100.0	11.9	10.7	10.7	13.6	18.1	11.9	13.3	5.2	4.6	53,768	231	74,259	287
2005	114,384	100.0	12.3	11.0	10.6	13.6	18.2	12.1	12.9	4.8	4.5	53,371	179	72,977	275
2004[3]	113,343	100.0	12.4	11.1	10.5	13.9	17.9	12.4	12.8	5.0	4.1	52,788	233	71,997	271
2003	112,000	100.0	12.4	11.2	10.0	14.1	17.7	12.3	13.2	4.9	4.3	52,973	230	72,232	264
2002	111,278	100.0	11.9	10.8	10.6	13.8	18.0	12.9	13.2	4.8	4.2	53,019	174	72,326	271
2001	109,297	100.0	11.5	10.9	10.4	13.9	18.1	12.8	13.2	4.8	4.4	53,646	164	73,947	295
2000[4]	108,209	100.0	11.1	10.6	10.2	14.1	18.3	13.0	13.2	5.2	4.3	54,841	172	74,621	294
1999[5]	106,434	100.0	11.2	10.9	10.2	14.0	18.2	12.7	13.6	4.7	4.5	54,932	256	73,885	383
1998	103,874	100.0	11.8	11.0	10.2	14.2	18.4	13.0	12.9	4.4	3.9	53,582	317	71,455	386
1997	102,528	100.0	12.4	11.2	10.9	14.1	18.6	12.8	12.2	4.2	3.6	51,704	239	69,430	388
1996	101,018	100.0	12.9	11.6	10.6	14.6	18.7	12.7	11.7	4.0	3.1	50,661	256	67,263	377
1995[6]	99,627	100.0	12.9	11.8	10.4	15.0	19.2	12.4	11.5	3.6	3.0	49,935	289	65,852	360
1994[7]	98,990	100.0	13.5	12.4	10.8	14.9	18.2	12.6	11.0	3.7	2.9	48,418	221	64,729	348
1993[8]	97,107	100.0	14.0	12.2	10.8	15.2	18.4	12.5	10.9	3.5	2.7	47,884	224	63,497	343
1992[9]	96,426	100.0	14.0	12.1	10.9	14.8	19.1	12.7	10.7	3.2	2.3	48,117	228	61,003	256
1991	95,669	100.0	13.7	11.8	10.8	15.5	19.4	12.4	10.9	3.3	2.2	48,516	234	61,071	251
1990	94,312	100.0	13.1	11.2	10.8	14.9	20.3	12.8	11.1	3.3	2.5	49,950	255	62,395	264
1989	93,347	100.0	13.0	11.2	10.4	15.0	19.9	13.0	11.5	3.5	2.6	50,624	278	63,958	278
1988	92,830	100.0	13.7	11.1	10.9	14.7	20.1	12.8	11.1	3.4	2.3	49,737	243	62,145	278
1987[10]	91,124	100.0	13.9	11.3	10.6	15.0	19.7	12.9	11.1	3.2	2.1	49,358	233	61,382	252
1986	89,479	100.0	14.2	11.2	11.0	15.0	20.2	12.8	10.5	3.1	2.0	48,746	253	60,223	245
1985[11]	88,458	100.0	14.6	11.7	11.2	15.6	20.3	12.1	10.2	2.6	1.7	47,079	255	57,939	229
1984[12]	86,789	100.0	14.5	12.3	11.3	15.8	20.2	12.3	9.5	2.5	1.6	46,215	210	56,625	208
1983	85,407	100.0	14.8	12.6	11.9	15.8	20.3	12.0	8.8	2.4	1.4	44,823	204	54,516	204
1982	83,918	100.0	15.2	12.5	11.7	16.2	20.7	11.6	8.7	2.1	1.3	45,139	204	54,399	201
1981	83,527	100.0	14.9	12.5	12.0	15.9	20.9	12.0	8.8	1.9	1.2	45,260	237	54,070	197
1980	82,368	100.0	14.4	12.1	11.8	15.8	21.5	12.5	8.8	2.0	1.2	46,024	236	54,737	200
1979[13]	80,776	100.0	14.1	11.6	11.7	15.3	21.6	13.0	9.1	2.2	1.3	47,527	225	56,457	214
1978	77,330	100.0	13.8	12.0	11.6	15.3	21.9	13.0	8.9	2.2	1.3	47,659	193	56,094	215
1977	76,030	100.0	14.3	12.5	11.6	15.7	22.2	12.4	8.2	1.8	1.2	45,884	172	54,430	166
1976[14]	74,142	100.0	14.5	12.2	11.6	16.1	22.6	12.4	7.8	1.7	1.0	45,595	169	53,632	165
1975[15]	72,867	100.0	14.7	12.8	11.9	16.8	22.1	12.0	7.2	1.7	0.9	44,851	182	52,373	163
1974[15,16]	71,163	100.0	14.1	12.1	11.5	17.4	22.1	12.2	7.9	1.6	1.1	46,057	177	53,860	169
1973	69,859	100.0	14.1	12.0	10.5	16.7	22.6	12.6	8.4	1.8	1.4	47,563	181	55,006	167
1972[17]	68,251	100.0	14.8	11.5	11.2	16.7	23.0	12.2	7.8	1.8	1.1	46,622	178	54,262	168
1971[18]	66,676	100.0	15.6	11.9	11.5	17.8	23.1	11.3	6.7	1.3	0.9	44,707	173	51,417	163
1970	64,778	100.0	15.3	11.2	11.5	18.0	23.5	11.4	6.7	1.4	0.9	45,146	165	51,695	165
1969	63,401	100.0	15.2	11.1	11.3	18.5	23.8	11.5	6.5	1.3	0.9	45,499	168	51,763	163
1968	62,214	100.0	15.5	11.5	12.2	19.1	23.9	10.4	5.6	1.1	0.7	43,868	159	49,630	159
1967[19]	60,813	100.0	17.0	11.7	11.8	20.4	22.8	9.3	5.1	1.1	0.9	42,056	153	47,037	153

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2011—Con.

(Income in 2011 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar12.pdf)*

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error
WHITE ALONE[20]															
2011	96,964	100.0	11.6	11.1	10.8	14.1	18.0	12.0	12.5	5.3	4.5	52,214	225	72,812	422
2010[1]	96,306	100.0	11.5	11.5	10.4	13.8	18.0	12.1	13.2	5.0	4.5	53,340	261	72,633	418
2009[2]	95,489	100.0	10.7	11.0	10.6	13.9	18.4	12.3	13.3	5.2	4.5	54,380	161	73,970	285
2008	95,297	100.0	10.8	10.9	10.5	13.6	18.1	12.9	13.4	5.2	4.6	54,645	159	74,366	286
2007	95,112	100.0	10.3	10.7	10.2	13.5	17.9	13.0	14.1	5.4	4.9	56,531	167	76,290	291
2006	94,705	100.0	10.3	10.4	10.4	13.6	18.5	12.4	14.0	5.4	5.0	56,526	164	77,089	321
2005	93,588	100.0	10.7	10.6	10.4	13.6	18.5	12.8	13.6	5.1	4.8	55,938	244	75,993	315
2004[3]	92,880	100.0	10.8	10.7	10.3	13.7	18.3	12.8	13.6	5.3	4.5	55,556	218	74,906	308
2003	91,962	100.0	10.8	10.8	9.9	14.0	18.0	12.7	13.9	5.2	4.6	55,801	219	75,314	302
2002	91,645	100.0	10.4	10.4	10.3	13.5	18.4	13.5	14.0	5.0	4.5	56,366	229	75,219	306
WHITE[21]															
2001	90,682	100.0	10.0	10.6	10.1	13.8	18.4	13.2	13.9	5.1	4.8	56,554	266	76,874	330
2000[4]	90,030	100.0	9.9	10.2	9.9	14.1	18.4	13.5	13.8	5.4	4.7	57,356	253	77,389	332
1999[5]	88,893	100.0	9.6	10.6	10.1	14.0	18.5	13.2	14.3	4.9	4.8	57,131	289	76,570	433
1998	87,212	100.0	10.2	10.6	10.0	14.2	18.9	13.6	13.6	4.7	4.3	56,376	282	74,696	440
1997	86,106	100.0	10.8	10.9	10.6	14.1	18.9	13.3	12.9	4.5	3.9	54,452	345	72,518	442
1996	85,059	100.0	11.1	11.3	10.5	14.6	19.2	13.2	12.4	4.3	3.4	53,044	274	69,934	414
1995[6]	84,511	100.0	11.2	11.4	10.3	15.1	19.6	13.0	12.2	3.9	3.2	52,411	274	68,476	397
1994[7]	83,737	100.0	11.7	11.8	10.8	15.0	18.7	13.2	11.6	4.0	3.2	51,065	287	67,582	393
1993[8]	82,387	100.0	12.0	11.7	10.7	15.3	19.1	13.2	11.5	3.7	2.9	50,518	294	66,344	383
1992[9]	81,795	100.0	11.9	11.7	10.8	15.0	19.7	13.5	11.4	3.4	2.6	50,588	245	63,757	284
1991	81,675	100.0	11.7	11.4	10.7	15.6	20.0	13.0	11.6	3.5	2.4	50,840	246	63,649	277
1990	80,968	100.0	11.2	10.8	10.6	15.1	20.8	13.4	11.8	3.5	2.7	52,099	239	64,912	290
1989	80,163	100.0	11.1	10.8	10.3	15.1	20.5	13.6	12.2	3.7	2.8	53,251	259	66,622	308
1988	79,734	100.0	11.7	10.5	10.7	14.9	20.8	13.4	11.8	3.6	2.5	52,579	311	64,796	305
1987[10]	78,519	100.0	11.9	10.8	10.5	15.1	20.5	13.6	11.9	3.4	2.3	52,003	261	64,005	277
1986	77,284	100.0	12.4	10.7	10.8	15.0	20.9	13.4	11.2	3.3	2.2	51,248	249	62,732	268
1985[11]	76,576	100.0	12.9	11.1	11.0	15.7	21.0	12.7	10.8	2.8	1.9	49,651	265	60,317	253
1984[12]	75,328	100.0	12.7	11.7	11.1	16.0	21.0	13.0	10.1	2.7	1.8	48,755	245	58,961	229
1983	74,376	100.0	12.8	12.0	11.7	16.2	21.1	12.6	9.4	2.6	1.6	47,006	212	56,778	221
1982	73,182	100.0	13.4	11.8	11.6	16.4	21.4	12.2	9.4	2.3	1.5	47,256	215	56,641	222
1981	72,845	100.0	13.0	11.9	11.8	16.1	21.7	12.7	9.5	2.0	1.3	47,820	221	56,336	214
1980	71,872	100.0	12.7	11.5	11.6	16.0	22.3	13.1	9.4	2.1	1.3	48,555	249	56,946	218
1979[13]	70,766	100.0	12.4	11.0	11.4	15.5	22.4	13.7	9.7	2.4	1.5	49,831	237	58,683	234
1978	68,028	100.0	12.3	11.5	11.4	15.4	22.6	13.6	9.4	2.4	1.4	49,545	218	58,173	234
1977	66,934	100.0	12.8	11.8	11.4	15.8	23.0	13.2	8.8	2.0	1.3	48,250	203	56,557	183
1976[14]	65,353	100.0	12.9	11.6	11.4	16.2	23.4	13.1	8.3	1.9	1.1	47,762	198	55,695	180
1975[15]	64,392	100.0	13.2	12.2	11.7	16.9	22.8	12.6	7.7	1.8	1.0	46,903	171	54,308	179
1974[15, 16]	62,984	100.0	12.6	11.5	11.1	17.5	23.0	12.8	8.4	1.8	1.2	48,167	181	55,855	181
1973	61,965	100.0	12.7	11.3	10.1	16.7	23.4	13.4	9.0	1.9	1.5	49,848	190	57,133	181
1972[17]	60,618	100.0	13.3	10.8	10.9	16.8	23.9	12.9	8.4	1.9	1.2	48,910	188	56,372	183
1971[18]	59,463	100.0	14.2	11.2	11.2	18.0	24.0	11.9	7.2	1.4	1.0	46,762	178	53,279	173
1970	57,575	100.0	14.0	10.6	11.1	18.2	24.5	12.0	7.1	1.5	1.0	47,023	181	53,504	176
1969	56,248	100.0	13.8	10.3	10.8	18.6	24.9	12.3	6.9	1.4	1.0	47,484	174	53,683	179
1968	55,394	100.0	14.2	10.7	11.8	19.5	25.0	11.0	5.9	1.1	0.8	45,675	170	51,415	170
1967[19]	54,188	100.0	15.5	10.9	11.4	20.9	23.8	9.9	5.5	1.1	0.9	43,857	159	48,756	165

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2011—Con.

(Income in 2011 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar12.pdf)*

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[20]															
2011	83,573	100.0	10.9	10.5	10.3	13.7	18.2	12.4	13.3	5.7	5.0	55,412	328	76,063	478
2010[1]	83,314	100.0	10.7	11.0	9.9	13.4	18.1	12.5	14.1	5.3	5.0	56,178	460	75,646	475
2009[2]	83,158	100.0	10.0	10.5	10.1	13.7	18.5	12.7	14.0	5.6	4.9	57,106	293	76,797	314
2008	82,884	100.0	10.1	10.4	10.0	13.1	18.3	13.4	14.2	5.6	5.0	58,006	235	77,406	317
2007	82,765	100.0	9.8	10.2	9.7	13.1	17.8	13.3	14.9	5.9	5.3	59,573	268	79,383	320
2006	82,675	100.0	9.7	9.8	10.0	13.2	18.4	12.8	14.7	5.8	5.4	58,478	210	80,032	354
2005	82,003	100.0	10.1	10.0	10.0	13.2	18.4	13.2	14.3	5.5	5.2	58,507	198	79,036	349
2004[3]	81,628	100.0	10.3	10.3	9.9	13.3	18.2	13.2	14.3	5.7	4.8	58,237	267	77,703	338
2003	81,148	100.0	10.3	10.3	9.5	13.5	18.1	13.1	14.6	5.6	5.0	58,426	282	78,126	331
2002	81,166	100.0	10.0	9.9	9.8	13.1	18.4	13.8	14.7	5.4	4.8	58,634	230	77,656	330
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[21]															
2001	80,818	100.0	9.7	10.1	9.8	13.5	18.4	13.5	14.6	5.4	5.2	58,825	244	79,328	360
2000[4]	80,527	100.0	9.6	9.7	9.6	13.7	18.3	13.8	14.5	5.8	5.0	59,586	239	79,743	358
1999[5]	79,819	100.0	9.1	10.1	9.7	13.6	18.5	13.6	15.0	5.2	5.2	59,604	377	79,080	468
1998	78,577	100.0	9.5	10.1	9.6	13.8	19.1	14.0	14.3	5.0	4.6	58,480	336	77,088	471
1997	77,936	100.0	10.0	10.5	10.2	13.9	19.1	13.8	13.6	4.8	4.2	56,695	296	74,841	(NA)
1996	77,240	100.0	10.3	10.7	10.1	14.5	19.4	13.7	13.0	4.6	3.6	55,365	380	72,049	(NA)
1995[6]	76,932	100.0	10.3	10.8	10.0	14.9	20.0	13.4	12.8	4.2	3.5	54,480	284	70,710	423
1994[7]	77,004	100.0	11.0	11.4	10.6	14.9	18.9	13.6	12.1	4.2	3.4	52,713	279	69,303	411
1993[8]	75,697	100.0	11.3	11.3	10.4	15.1	19.4	13.6	12.0	3.9	3.1	52,377	307	68,092	406
1992[9]	75,107	100.0	11.3	11.3	10.6	14.8	19.9	13.9	11.9	3.6	2.7	52,286	324	65,377	302
1991	75,625	100.0	11.1	11.1	10.5	15.5	20.2	13.4	12.1	3.7	2.5	52,054	256	65,015	290
1990	75,035	100.0	10.7	10.4	10.4	15.0	21.0	13.7	12.2	3.7	2.8	53,290	249	66,350	300
1989	74,495	100.0	10.5	10.5	10.1	15.0	20.6	13.9	12.6	3.9	2.9	54,396	266	67,957	333
1988	74,067	100.0	11.1	10.2	10.5	14.7	21.1	13.8	12.2	3.7	2.6	54,028	318	66,118	311
1987[10]	73,120	100.0	11.3	10.4	10.3	15.0	20.8	13.9	12.3	3.5	2.4	53,433	297	65,257	303
1986	72,067	100.0	11.9	10.3	10.6	15.0	21.1	13.8	11.5	3.5	2.3	52,413	270	63,977	294
1985[11]	71,540	100.0	12.3	10.7	10.8	15.6	21.3	13.0	11.2	2.9	2.0	50,767	259	61,491	279
1984[12]	70,586	100.0	12.1	11.4	10.9	16.0	21.2	13.2	10.4	2.8	1.9	49,768	276	59,986	268
1983	69,648	100.0	12.3	11.8	11.6	16.1	21.4	12.9	9.7	2.7	1.7	48,214	243	58,269	249
1982	69,214	100.0	13.0	11.5	11.5	16.4	21.6	12.4	9.7	2.4	1.5	48,048	242	57,474	246
1981	68,996	100.0	12.7	11.7	11.7	16.0	21.8	12.9	9.7	2.1	1.3	48,510	247	57,046	237
1980	68,106	100.0	12.4	11.2	11.4	15.9	22.6	13.4	9.7	2.2	1.3	49,415	108	57,695	260
1979[13]	67,203	100.0	12.2	10.8	11.2	15.4	22.5	13.9	9.9	2.5	1.5	50,532	280	59,362	260
1978	64,836	100.0	12.0	11.3	11.2	15.3	22.7	13.9	9.6	2.5	1.5	50,478	266	58,859	253
1977	63,721	100.0	12.5	11.6	11.1	15.7	23.2	13.5	9.0	2.0	1.4	49,207	277	57,257	270
1976[14]	62,365	100.0	12.6	11.4	11.3	16.1	23.6	13.3	8.6	2.0	1.2	48,736	284	56,410	252
1975[15]	61,533	100.0	12.9	12.0	11.5	16.8	23.0	12.9	7.9	1.9	1.0	47,257	251	54,973	266
1974[15, 16]	60,164	100.0	12.5	11.2	11.0	17.4	23.1	13.1	8.7	1.9	1.2	48,578	239	56,484	247
1973	59,236	100.0	12.6	11.1	9.9	16.6	23.4	13.7	9.2	2.0	1.6	50,287	235	57,771	244
1972[17]	58,005	100.0	13.2	10.5	10.6	16.6	24.1	13.1	8.6	2.0	1.3	49,608	236	57,026	255
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2011	16,165	100.0	25.4	14.9	12.1	13.5	15.3	8.0	6.9	2.1	1.6	32,366	553	47,506	773
2010[1]	15,909	100.0	25.0	14.7	12.5	14.3	14.9	8.2	6.9	2.0	1.4	33,170	485	46,934	647
2009[2]	15,212	100.0	22.4	14.6	13.8	14.2	15.5	9.1	6.8	2.1	1.4	34,341	438	48,528	541
2008	15,056	100.0	22.3	13.5	13.3	15.4	16.0	8.5	7.5	2.3	1.3	35,877	459	48,761	510
2007	14,976	100.0	22.2	13.9	12.3	14.6	15.8	9.3	8.1	2.3	1.4	36,979	504	50,799	555
2006	14,709	100.0	22.2	14.1	12.8	14.6	16.2	8.5	7.6	2.3	1.7	35,843	265	50,748	622
2005	14,399	100.0	22.8	15.0	12.2	14.2	16.4	8.3	7.4	2.4	1.3	35,661	340	49,225	536
2004[3]	14,151	100.0	23.1	13.8	12.3	15.6	15.4	9.5	7.0	2.1	1.3	36,001	330	48,532	516
2003	13,969	100.0	22.3	14.5	12.1	15.0	16.0	8.9	7.8	2.1	1.3	36,306	456	49,302	522
2002	13,778	100.0	21.6	14.1	12.7	15.8	15.3	9.2	7.4	2.3	1.7	36,477	480	50,425	588

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2011—Con.

(Income in 2011 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar12.pdf)*

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error
BLACK ALONE[22]															
2011	15,583	100.0	25.6	15.0	12.2	13.5	15.3	8.0	6.8	2.1	1.5	32,229	509	47,255	803
2010[1]	15,265	100.0	25.2	14.6	12.4	14.4	15.1	8.2	6.9	2.0	1.3	33,137	515	46,375	646
2009[2]	14,730	100.0	22.5	14.6	13.8	14.3	15.5	9.2	6.8	2.0	1.3	34,167	413	48,283	551
2008	14,595	100.0	22.5	13.5	13.3	15.4	15.9	8.5	7.4	2.2	1.3	35,744	461	48,608	520
2007	14,551	100.0	22.3	13.9	12.4	14.6	15.9	9.3	8.0	2.3	1.4	36,790	515	50,582	564
2006	14,354	100.0	22.4	14.1	12.9	14.5	16.1	8.5	7.5	2.2	1.7	35,661	269	50,339	622
2005	14,002	100.0	22.9	15.0	12.3	14.3	16.3	8.3	7.3	2.4	1.3	35,551	347	48,910	531
2004[3]	13,809	100.0	23.2	13.9	12.3	15.6	15.3	9.4	6.9	2.0	1.4	35,834	373	48,382	524
2003	13,629	100.0	22.4	14.5	12.0	15.1	15.9	8.8	7.8	2.0	1.3	36,252	472	49,075	526
2002	13,465	100.0	21.7	14.1	12.7	15.8	15.2	9.2	7.3	2.3	1.6	36,288	489	50,021	578
BLACK[21]															
2001	13,315	100.0	21.0	13.7	12.6	15.1	16.6	9.9	7.9	1.9	1.3	37,438	441	49,860	526
2000[4]	13,174	100.0	19.7	13.8	12.9	14.8	17.7	9.4	8.0	2.4	1.3	38,747	513	51,168	519
1999[5]	12,838	100.0	21.1	13.7	12.1	14.5	16.4	9.3	8.5	3.1	1.3	37,673	702	51,917	745
1998	12,579	100.0	23.4	14.7	12.5	14.6	15.5	8.9	7.2	2.0	1.1	34,933	547	47,043	628
1997	12,474	100.0	23.4	14.1	13.3	14.5	16.7	9.3	6.2	1.6	0.9	35,000	602	46,056	661
1996	12,109	100.0	24.9	14.8	12.1	14.8	15.5	9.5	6.2	1.4	0.9	33,518	659	46,333	905
1995[6]	11,577	100.0	24.9	15.5	11.8	15.0	16.6	8.0	6.1	1.2	0.8	32,815	560	44,548	762
1994[7]	11,655	100.0	26.3	16.1	11.7	14.2	14.6	8.4	6.2	1.7	0.9	31,555	587	43,908	630
1993[8]	11,281	100.0	28.3	15.8	12.2	14.8	13.9	7.5	5.5	1.3	0.7	29,939	592	41,734	693
1992[9]	11,269	100.0	29.2	15.7	11.9	14.1	14.9	7.6	5.0	1.1	0.6	29,457	602	39,972	542
1991	11,083	100.0	29.3	14.6	11.5	14.5	15.9	7.4	5.1	1.4	0.4	30,287	636	40,330	527
1990	10,671	100.0	27.7	14.7	12.2	13.9	16.1	8.2	5.5	1.2	0.6	31,155	711	41,394	559
1989	10,486	100.0	27.4	14.6	11.8	14.5	15.8	7.9	6.3	1.3	0.4	31,669	644	42,023	571
1988	10,561	100.0	28.9	15.3	12.0	14.0	14.4	7.8	5.8	1.3	0.5	29,974	625	41,063	599
1987[10]	10,192	100.0	29.3	15.2	12.0	15.2	14.1	7.8	4.7	1.2	0.6	29,682	568	40,077	551
1986	9,922	100.0	29.1	14.8	12.5	14.6	15.1	7.6	4.9	0.9	0.4	29,525	580	39,613	538
1985[11]	9,797	100.0	28.4	16.0	13.1	14.5	14.9	7.4	4.6	0.8	0.3	29,540	574	38,542	500
1984[12]	9,480	100.0	29.2	17.3	12.8	14.7	13.7	7.1	4.2	0.8	0.2	27,774	534	37,042	456
1983	9,236	100.0	30.2	16.8	13.7	14.1	14.1	6.7	3.9	0.5	0.1	26,675	500	35,479	438
1982	8,916	100.0	30.1	17.6	12.6	14.7	15.2	6.3	2.9	0.5	0.2	26,782	430	35,239	441
1981	8,961	100.0	30.2	17.5	13.5	14.1	14.5	6.4	3.5	0.3	0.1	26,835	451	35,251	427
1980	8,847	100.0	28.6	17.3	13.8	14.2	14.8	7.1	3.5	0.5	0.1	27,973	528	36,304	447
1979[13]	8,586	100.0	27.5	16.8	14.0	14.3	15.5	7.5	3.9	0.4	0.2	29,256	534	37,540	462
1978	8,066	100.0	27.3	16.4	13.5	14.8	15.7	7.4	4.3	0.6	0.1	29,774	630	38,051	497
1977	7,977	100.0	26.6	18.9	14.0	14.7	15.5	6.3	3.5	0.4	0.3	28,473	382	36,482	325
1976[14]	7,776	100.0	27.2	17.6	13.5	15.4	16.4	6.4	3.1	0.3	0.1	28,401	352	36,286	323
1975[15]	7,489	100.0	27.9	18.2	13.2	16.4	15.1	6.3	2.7	0.4	0.0	28,157	414	35,147	312
1974[15, 16]	7,263	100.0	26.7	17.4	15.0	16.4	14.9	6.7	2.6	0.2	0.1	28,645	346	35,626	317
1973	7,040	100.0	25.9	18.0	13.4	16.6	16.4	5.8	3.1	0.5	0.2	29,342	457	36,437	362
1972[17]	6,809	100.0	27.8	17.5	14.1	15.8	15.2	6.4	2.6	0.4	0.3	28,549	428	36,064	385
1971[18]	6,578	100.0	28.5	17.9	14.5	16.3	14.7	5.3	2.5	0.2	0.1	27,622	411	34,228	352
1970	6,180	100.0	27.5	16.9	15.5	16.1	15.1	5.9	2.5	0.4	0.2	28,621	393	34,948	377
1969	6,053	100.0	26.9	18.1	15.6	17.3	14.6	5.0	2.2	0.2	0.1	28,702	423	34,169	363
1968	5,870	100.0	27.8	19.3	15.9	16.2	13.8	4.6	2.1	0.2	0.0	26,934	391	32,803	346
1967[19]	5,728	100.0	30.9	19.0	15.5	15.9	12.7	3.5	2.0	0.3	0.2	25,464	424	30,598	341

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2011—Con.

(Income in 2011 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar12.pdf)*

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2011	5,705	100.0	10.7	8.9	8.2	11.2	17.3	12.8	17.3	6.5	7.1	64,995	1,564	85,785	2,053
2010[1]	5,550	100.0	10.3	9.5	7.3	11.2	17.9	11.5	16.5	8.4	7.4	65,531	1,511	86,354	1,659
2009[2]	4,940	100.0	11.3	7.3	8.6	10.4	16.8	11.9	16.7	8.2	8.7	68,234	1,505	94,487	1,856
2008	4,805	100.0	11.0	8.2	7.8	11.3	15.6	12.5	17.6	8.3	7.6	68,491	1,476	90,172	1,553
2007	4,715	100.0	9.7	7.8	7.5	11.0	16.0	13.7	17.8	9.0	7.5	71,458	1,503	91,726	1,569
2006	4,664	100.0	9.4	7.1	7.9	10.3	17.8	12.3	17.6	9.8	7.8	71,281	1,804	97,638	2,044
2005	4,500	100.0	10.7	7.5	7.0	9.9	18.3	12.6	17.9	7.4	8.7	70,332	840	92,163	1,608
2004[3]	4,346	100.0	9.8	7.8	7.4	11.2	18.1	13.6	16.9	8.2	7.0	68,404	1,379	90,649	1,711
2003	4,235	100.0	12.6	9.2	5.3	11.2	17.0	13.7	16.5	8.3	6.3	67,579	1,507	84,883	1,460
2002	4,079	100.0	9.6	7.8	8.4	12.3	17.5	13.0	17.5	7.4	6.6	65,366	989	86,858	1,651
ASIAN ALONE[23]															
2011	5,374	100.0	10.6	8.8	8.3	11.3	17.4	12.8	17.4	6.6	6.8	65,129	1,567	85,644	2,073
2010[1]	5,212	100.0	10.6	9.4	7.1	10.8	17.9	11.3	16.7	8.7	7.5	66,286	1,625	87,252	1,749
2009[2]	4,687	100.0	11.3	7.2	8.6	10.1	17.1	11.9	16.8	8.2	8.8	68,649	1,329	95,222	1,935
2008	4,573	100.0	11.2	8.2	7.8	11.1	15.6	12.4	17.6	8.5	7.6	68,564	1,448	90,028	1,570
2007	4,494	100.0	9.7	7.9	7.5	10.8	16.0	13.5	18.2	8.9	7.6	71,704	1,502	92,221	1,627
2006	4,454	100.0	9.5	7.2	8.0	10.1	17.7	12.1	17.6	9.9	8.0	71,658	1,867	98,491	2,119
2005	4,273	100.0	10.8	7.6	7.1	9.5	18.5	12.5	17.9	7.4	8.8	70,385	820	92,277	1,628
2004[3]	4,123	100.0	9.8	7.9	7.4	11.2	17.9	13.4	16.9	8.2	7.3	68,470	1,455	91,109	1,762
2003	4,040	100.0	12.6	9.3	5.1	11.3	16.8	13.7	16.5	8.3	6.4	68,113	1,338	85,569	1,515
2002	3,917	100.0	9.4	7.9	8.3	12.4	17.2	13.0	17.5	7.5	6.8	65,792	1,151	87,572	1,708
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[19]															
2001	4,071	100.0	9.6	7.4	8.4	12.1	17.1	13.3	16.8	7.8	7.5	68,137	1,626	92,940	2,194
2000[4]	3,963	100.0	8.7	7.1	7.5	11.2	17.1	14.9	16.8	9.3	7.5	72,821	1,242	95,077	1,973
1999[5]	3,742	100.0	10.7	6.9	7.4	12.4	16.6	13.2	15.7	8.6	8.6	68,787	2,424	90,960	2,305
1998	3,308	100.0	10.2	8.3	8.3	13.1	17.8	12.7	17.5	6.5	5.6	64,265	1,789	82,965	2,396
1997	3,125	100.0	10.9	8.1	8.1	11.9	18.8	14.2	16.6	6.5	4.8	63,222	1,758	82,282	2,550
1996	2,998	100.0	11.8	7.9	8.6	12.1	19.0	12.3	17.0	7.2	4.0	61,772	2,214	80,715	2,895
1995[6]	2,777	100.0	12.2	9.4	6.6	13.1	20.3	13.8	14.2	5.7	4.7	59,516	1,493	80,931	3,265
1994[7]	2,040	100.0	11.0	10.2	8.1	13.4	16.8	14.9	14.6	5.8	5.2	60,751	2,302	78,879	2,811
1993[8]	2,233	100.0	13.5	9.6	9.1	13.1	14.5	14.2	16.8	5.5	3.8	58,775	2,891	77,010	3,101
1992[9]	2,262	100.0	11.4	10.1	8.5	12.0	20.0	12.8	15.9	5.3	3.7	59,371	1,714	73,583	2,023
1991	2,094	100.0	11.1	8.8	9.7	13.4	17.8	14.4	14.4	6.3	4.0	58,699	1,894	74,528	2,197
1990	1,958	100.0	9.8	8.4	8.9	11.5	19.9	13.9	17.0	6.2	4.3	64,142	1,900	77,424	2,192
1989	1,988	100.0	9.3	8.6	7.9	13.1	20.3	14.7	15.8	4.8	5.4	63,226	1,709	78,599	2,287
1988	1,913	100.0	9.9	11.0	8.4	12.2	19.9	13.1	15.9	6.2	3.4	58,948	2,422	73,698	2,201
1987[10]	(NA)	100.0	11.2	11.4	9.0	11.1	18.3	13.6	16.5	5.9	3.0	61,034	2,269	(NA)	(NA)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2011—Con.

(Income in 2011 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar12.pdf)*

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)[24]															
2011	14,939	100.0	16.5	14.7	14.0	16.8	17.0	9.2	7.5	2.6	1.6	38,624	547	52,352	594
2010[1]	14,435	100.0	17.1	14.7	13.5	15.5	17.4	9.8	8.0	2.5	1.6	38,818	600	53,015	681
2009[2]	13,298	100.0	15.8	14.4	14.4	15.2	17.8	9.7	8.4	2.5	1.9	39,887	526	54,766	601
2008	13,425	100.0	16.0	14.0	14.4	16.5	16.9	9.6	8.3	2.9	1.6	39,604	508	53,872	558
2007	13,339	100.0	14.6	14.2	13.7	16.3	18.0	10.8	8.2	2.5	1.7	41,956	564	55,135	580
2006	12,973	100.0	14.7	13.9	13.1	16.3	18.9	9.6	8.9	2.9	1.7	42,145	563	56,416	647
2005	12,519	100.0	14.9	14.5	13.4	16.3	18.9	9.6	8.1	2.4	1.9	41,437	411	54,307	546
2004[3]	12,178	100.0	15.0	14.2	13.9	16.7	18.7	9.5	7.9	2.5	1.7	40,806	572	54,626	668
2003	11,693	100.0	15.0	14.6	13.2	17.7	17.4	9.8	8.1	2.3	1.8	40,351	561	54,379	602
2002	11,339	100.0	13.8	13.8	14.2	16.9	18.1	10.6	8.4	2.5	1.8	41,385	603	56,117	750
2001	10,499	100.0	13.5	14.5	13.1	16.6	18.5	11.0	8.5	2.7	1.6	42,640	541	56,383	713
2000[4]	10,034	100.0	13.3	14.2	12.5	17.3	19.2	11.1	8.3	2.3	2.0	43,319	624	57,437	827
1999[5]	9,579	100.0	14.3	14.5	13.5	17.2	18.2	10.0	8.4	2.2	1.6	41,501	603	54,519	968
1998	9,060	100.0	17.1	15.1	13.0	17.4	16.8	9.7	7.4	1.9	1.5	39,038	752	52,749	1,122
1997	8,590	100.0	19.0	14.5	14.1	16.1	17.7	8.4	6.9	1.9	1.5	37,205	664	50,136	1,012
1996	8,225	100.0	18.8	16.7	14.0	16.1	16.6	8.5	6.3	1.7	1.2	35,551	689	48,539	1,123
1995[6]	7,939	100.0	21.0	16.9	13.8	16.5	15.3	8.5	5.7	1.3	0.9	33,499	730	45,722	1,026
1994[7]	7,735	100.0	20.5	16.4	12.9	16.0	16.5	8.5	6.3	1.8	1.0	35,147	653	47,395	1,183
1993[8]	7,362	100.0	19.8	16.5	13.4	17.8	15.8	8.5	5.8	1.4	1.1	35,078	705	46,427	976
1992[9]	7,153	100.0	19.9	16.0	13.6	17.0	16.8	8.6	5.9	1.4	0.8	35,491	733	45,268	711
1991	6,379	100.0	18.9	15.9	13.2	17.0	17.5	8.9	6.0	1.8	0.9	36,542	760	46,496	744
1990	6,220	100.0	18.3	15.8	13.0	16.6	19.1	8.6	6.1	1.5	0.9	37,251	764	46,662	769
1989	5,933	100.0	18.5	14.0	13.1	16.4	18.2	10.4	6.6	1.8	1.0	38,391	744	49,023	842
1988	5,910	100.0	19.9	14.4	13.2	16.8	18.0	9.2	5.9	1.7	1.0	37,193	943	47,486	1,007
1987[10]	5,642	100.0	20.1	15.3	12.8	16.9	16.9	9.5	5.8	1.5	1.1	36,621	795	46,943	869
1986	5,418	100.0	19.5	16.2	13.5	15.8	17.9	8.8	6.5	1.3	0.5	35,932	936	45,371	746
1985[11]	5,213	100.0	20.8	16.8	12.8	16.7	17.2	8.5	5.8	1.0	0.4	34,814	813	43,501	708
1984[12]	4,883	100.0	20.9	15.5	13.8	16.2	18.0	9.0	5.0	1.1	0.4	35,034	878	43,564	849
1983	4,326	100.0	21.3	16.1	14.0	17.7	16.9	8.1	4.7	0.9	0.2	34,137	865	41,570	798
1982	4,085	100.0	20.8	17.2	14.1	17.0	17.4	7.9	4.3	0.9	0.5	33,965	897	41,919	850
1981	3,980	100.0	18.5	16.1	13.9	18.2	18.7	8.5	4.8	0.8	0.4	36,305	994	43,596	833
1980	3,906	100.0	18.5	16.5	14.5	17.6	18.4	8.6	4.6	0.9	0.5	35,475	962	43,331	863
1979[13]	3,684	100.0	17.1	14.8	15.1	17.4	19.7	9.0	5.2	1.1	0.5	37,655	1,086	45,561	915
1978	3,291	100.0	16.9	15.1	15.3	18.0	20.5	8.6	4.5	0.9	0.2	37,342	905	44,110	892
1977	3,304	100.0	17.4	16.0	15.7	18.6	19.9	7.2	4.3	0.7	0.3	35,995	632	42,479	656
1976[14]	3,081	100.0	19.6	16.6	15.1	18.0	19.2	7.7	3.2	0.4	0.2	34,392	733	40,642	661
1975[15]	2,948	100.0	18.8	18.1	15.2	18.7	18.8	6.6	2.9	0.5	0.4	33,695	745	40,001	711
1974[15, 16]	2,897	100.0	16.0	17.8	14.6	19.5	20.4	7.1	3.7	0.5	0.4	36,633	802	42,437	691
1973	2,722	100.0	15.0	16.3	16.0	19.2	21.8	7.4	3.7	0.4	0.3	36,849	837	42,812	697
1972[17]	2,655	100.0	15.5	16.9	15.7	21.9	18.9	6.8	3.3	0.4	0.5	36,910	721	42,425	721

See footnotes at end of table.

(NA) Not available.

[1] Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

[7] Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

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

[9] Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[19] Implementation of new CPS ASEC processing system.

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

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

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 through 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-2.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2011

(Income in 2011 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	2011	2010[1]	2009[2]	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004[3]	2003
MEASURE									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	12,000	12,235	12,709	12,703	13,192	13,386	13,005	12,986	12,884
20th percentile limit	20,262	20,631	21,446	21,636	22,010	22,349	22,095	22,011	21,992
50th (median)	50,054	50,831	52,195	52,546	54,489	53,768	53,371	52,788	52,973
80th percentile limit	101,582	103,184	104,857	104,710	108,473	108,239	105,651	104,784	106,228
90th percentile limit	143,611	143,154	144,317	144,467	147,523	148,362	145,265	143,915	144,544
95th percentile limit	186,000	186,178	188,744	188,027	191,997	194,111	191,245	187,121	188,470
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	11.97	11.70	11.36	11.37	11.18	11.08	11.17	11.08	11.22
95th/20th	9.18	9.02	8.80	8.69	8.72	8.69	8.66	8.50	8.57
95th/50th	3.72	3.66	3.62	3.58	3.52	3.61	3.58	3.54	3.56
80th/50th	2.03	2.03	2.01	1.99	1.99	2.01	1.98	1.98	2.01
80th/20th	5.01	5.00	4.89	4.84	4.93	4.84	4.78	4.76	4.83
20th/50th	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.40	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	11,239	11,341	12,113	12,176	12,530	12,663	12,275	12,198	12,224
Second quintile	29,204	29,432	30,678	30,833	31,936	32,101	31,518	31,211	31,401
Third quintile	49,842	50,718	51,940	52,367	54,202	53,792	53,342	52,880	53,303
Fourth quintile	80,080	81,365	82,516	83,316	85,814	85,145	83,900	83,380	84,372
Highest quintile	178,020	174,734	179,142	178,685	182,203	187,594	183,851	180,317	179,859
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Second quintile	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7
Third quintile	14.3	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.8
Fourth quintile	23.0	23.4	23.2	23.3	23.4	22.9	23.0	23.2	23.4
Highest quintile	51.1	50.3	50.3	50.0	49.7	50.5	50.4	50.1	49.8
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.477	0.470	0.468	0.466	0.463	0.470	0.469	0.466	0.464
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.585	0.574	0.550	0.541	0.532	0.543	0.545	0.543	0.530
Theil	0.422	0.400	0.403	0.398	0.391	0.417	0.411	0.406	0.397
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.101	0.097	0.097	0.096	0.095	0.099	0.098	0.097	0.095
e=0.50	0.198	0.191	0.190	0.188	0.185	0.192	0.192	0.190	0.187
e=0.75	0.300	0.293	0.288	0.285	0.281	0.289	0.289	0.286	0.283
STANDARD ERROR									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	16	135	89	87	88	92	89	88	88
20th percentile limit	177	122	112	112	121	122	123	124	122
50th (median)	251	335	223	143	152	231	179	233	230
80th percentile limit	567	172	326	320	325	409	371	371	390
90th percentile limit	960	913	669	609	640	630	618	585	619
95th percentile limit	1,477	1,165	922	963	930	1,118	1,287	1,091	871
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	0.082	0.130	0.095	0.091	0.089	0.090	0.090	0.088	0.091
95th/20th	0.094	0.076	0.063	0.063	0.064	0.069	0.076	0.069	0.062
95th/50th	0.030	0.026	0.022	0.023	0.021	0.025	0.028	0.025	0.021
80th/50th	0.012	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.011
80th/20th	0.042	0.031	0.030	0.029	0.031	0.032	0.031	0.032	0.032
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	116	105	44	43	44	45	45	45	45
Second quintile	181	203	38	38	40	39	40	39	40
Third quintile	256	283	49	50	51	50	50	51	51
Fourth quintile	387	418	79	79	82	82	79	78	80
Highest quintile	1,324	1,306	882	864	874	1,053	986	975	925
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Second quintile	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Third quintile	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Fourth quintile	0.08	0.09	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16
Highest quintile	0.17	0.18	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.0018	0.0019	0.0028	0.0027	0.0027	0.0028	0.0029	0.0029	0.0028
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0067	0.0066	0.0064	0.0063	0.0062	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063	0.0054
Theil	0.0050	0.0049	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.0010	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0014	0.0013	0.0013	0.0012
e=0.50	0.0016	0.0016	0.0018	0.0017	0.0018	0.0021	0.0020	0.0020	0.0018
e=0.75	0.0021	0.0021	0.0024	0.0023	0.0024	0.0027	0.0026	0.0026	0.0024

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2011—Con.

(Income in 2011 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	2002	2001	2000[4]	1999[5]	1998	1997	1996	1995[6]	1994[7]
MEASURE									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	13,277	13,575	13,821	13,965	13,366	12,875	12,718	12,714	12,047
20th percentile limit	22,398	22,829	23,404	23,130	22,207	21,517	21,080	21,102	20,148
50th (median)	53,019	53,646	54,841	54,932	53,582	51,704	50,661	49,935	48,418
80th percentile limit	105,036	106,077	106,790	106,949	103,348	99,900	97,085	95,432	94,304
90th percentile limit	142,662	144,351	146,278	145,480	139,589	136,454	131,392	128,514	127,382
95th percentile limit	187,531	191,192	189,665	191,674	182,167	176,817	170,631	165,590	164,806
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	10.75	10.63	10.58	10.42	10.44	10.60	10.33	10.11	10.57
95th/20th	8.37	8.38	8.10	8.29	8.20	8.22	8.10	7.85	8.18
95th/50th	3.54	3.56	3.46	3.49	3.40	3.42	3.37	3.32	3.40
80th/50th	1.98	1.98	1.95	1.95	1.93	1.93	1.92	1.91	1.95
80th/20th	4.69	4.65	4.56	4.62	4.65	4.64	4.61	4.52	4.68
20th/50th	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	12,490	12,876	13,265	13,383	12,709	12,350	12,269	12,229	11,576
Second quintile	31,755	32,354	33,122	32,862	32,090	30,875	30,114	29,890	28,849
Third quintile	53,510	54,155	55,158	55,005	53,696	51,944	50,653	49,978	48,600
Fourth quintile	84,171	84,911	85,746	85,609	83,044	80,454	78,396	76,829	75,627
Highest quintile	179,706	185,439	185,811	182,562	175,732	171,527	164,884	160,330	158,990
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6
Second quintile	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.9
Third quintile	14.8	14.6	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.0
Fourth quintile	23.3	23.0	23.0	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.4
Highest quintile	49.7	50.1	49.8	49.4	49.2	49.4	49.0	48.7	49.1
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.462	0.466	0.462	0.458	0.456	0.459	0.455	0.450	0.456
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.514	0.515	0.490	0.476	0.488	0.484	0.464	0.452	0.471
Theil	0.398	0.413	0.404	0.386	0.389	0.396	0.389	0.378	0.387
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.095	0.098	0.096	0.092	0.093	0.094	0.093	0.090	0.092
e=0.50	0.186	0.189	0.185	0.180	0.181	0.183	0.179	0.175	0.180
e=0.75	0.279	0.282	0.275	0.268	0.271	0.272	0.266	0.261	0.268
STANDARD ERROR									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	89	93	94	94	92	96	90	91	84
20th percentile limit	128	126	134	128	135	127	128	118	117
50th (median)	174	164	172	256	317	239	256	289	221
80th percentile limit	286	307	314	334	322	443	338	358	307
90th percentile limit	562	547	634	611	529	564	608	557	563
95th percentile limit	892	960	1,216	1,067	1,056	924	840	984	934
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	0.083	0.083	0.085	0.083	0.082	0.091	0.087	0.084	0.087
95th/20th	0.062	0.063	0.070	0.065	0.069	0.065	0.063	0.064	0.066
95th/50th	0.022	0.023	0.026	0.024	0.024	0.022	0.022	0.023	0.024
80th/50th	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.010
80th/20th	0.030	0.029	0.029	0.029	0.032	0.034	0.032	0.031	0.031
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	45	46	46	46	46	44	42	42	42
Second quintile	40	41	41	42	42	41	40	40	39
Third quintile	51	52	52	53	53	50	51	48	49
Fourth quintile	78	80	80	81	78	76	73	73	75
Highest quintile	971	1,095	1,084	954	995	1,021	994	935	939
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Second quintile	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07
Third quintile	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Fourth quintile	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
Highest quintile	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.36
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.0029	0.0030	0.0030	0.0041	0.0042	0.0043	0.0043	0.0043	0.0042
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0052	0.0051	0.0049	0.0059	0.0069	0.0067	0.0064	0.0063	0.0061
Theil	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.0012	0.0014	0.0013	0.0013	0.0015	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015
e=0.50	0.0020	0.0022	0.0021	0.0021	0.0023	0.0025	0.0024	0.0024	0.0023
e=0.75	0.0025	0.0027	0.0026	0.0027	0.0029	0.0030	0.0030	0.0029	0.0028

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2011—Con.

(Income in 2011 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	1993[8]	1992[9]	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987[10]	1986	1985[11]
MEASURE									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	11,780	11,780	11,953	12,211	12,610	11,992	11,812	11,712	11,755
20th percentile limit	19,875	19,790	20,277	20,852	21,184	20,794	20,454	20,063	19,816
50th (median)	47,884	48,117	48,516	49,950	50,624	49,737	49,358	48,746	47,079
80th percentile limit	92,423	91,107	91,407	92,092	94,064	92,427	91,596	90,029	86,867
90th percentile limit	125,286	121,801	122,205	123,612	126,015	122,401	120,840	118,160	113,937
95th percentile limit	160,382	155,522	155,246	158,057	160,684	156,454	153,271	150,967	143,530
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	10.64	10.34	10.22	10.12	9.99	10.21	10.23	10.09	9.69
95th/20th	8.07	7.86	7.66	7.58	7.59	7.52	7.49	7.53	7.24
95th/50th	3.35	3.23	3.20	3.16	3.17	3.15	3.11	3.10	3.05
80th/50th	1.93	1.89	1.88	1.84	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.85	1.85
80th/20th	4.65	4.60	4.51	4.42	4.44	4.45	4.48	4.49	4.38
20th/50th	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	11,279	11,397	11,638	11,954	12,248	11,810	11,613	11,306	11,191
Second quintile	28,594	28,555	29,230	30,077	30,475	29,810	29,516	29,080	28,359
Third quintile	47,931	48,109	48,551	49,680	50,658	49,858	49,346	48,663	47,073
Fourth quintile	74,488	73,852	74,011	74,903	76,625	75,367	74,589	73,310	70,808
Highest quintile	155,192	143,098	141,923	145,360	149,789	143,883	141,848	138,759	132,266
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
Second quintile	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8
Third quintile	15.1	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.8	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.2
Fourth quintile	23.5	24.2	24.2	24.0	24.0	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.4
Highest quintile	48.9	46.9	46.5	46.6	46.8	46.3	46.2	46.1	45.6
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.454	0.433	0.428	0.428	0.431	0.426	0.426	0.425	0.419
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.467	0.416	0.411	0.402	0.406	0.401	0.414	0.416	0.403
Theil	0.385	0.323	0.313	0.317	0.324	0.314	0.311	0.310	0.300
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.092	0.080	0.078	0.078	0.080	0.078	0.077	0.077	0.075
e=0.50	0.178	0.160	0.156	0.156	0.158	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.151
e=0.75	0.266	0.242	0.237	0.236	0.239	0.236	0.238	0.237	0.231
STANDARD ERROR									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	84	84	86	93	93	93	93	94	90
20th percentile limit	119	119	124	128	132	131	132	133	130
50th (median)	224	228	234	255	278	243	233	253	255
80th percentile limit	347	301	331	354	292	324	314	350	285
90th percentile limit	438	402	439	474	760	497	438	539	485
95th percentile limit	797	786	794	893	857	971	714	630	1,197
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	0.085	0.081	0.082	0.087	0.095	0.089	0.088	0.093	0.085
95th/20th	0.063	0.062	0.061	0.063	0.062	0.066	0.060	0.059	0.077
95th/50th	0.022	0.021	0.021	0.022	0.021	0.023	0.020	0.018	0.028
80th/50th	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.010
80th/20th	0.033	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.031	0.032	0.033	0.034	0.032
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	42	41	42	43	44	43	43	44	43
Second quintile	40	40	41	42	42	42	42	42	41
Third quintile	48	48	47	47	49	49	50	49	47
Fourth quintile	73	70	70	71	72	70	70	69	67
Highest quintile	938	520	495	548	605	548	538	508	462
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Second quintile	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08
Third quintile	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13
Fourth quintile	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19
Highest quintile	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.0042	0.0038	0.0038	0.0039	0.0040	0.0041	0.0038	0.0038	0.0037
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0061	0.0055	0.0056	0.0053	0.0053	0.0055	0.0055	0.0057	0.0056
Theil	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.0015	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0008	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006
e=0.50	0.0024	0.0013	0.0012	0.0013	0.0014	0.0014	0.0013	0.0012	0.0011
e=0.75	0.0029	0.0019	0.0018	0.0018	0.0019	0.0020	0.0018	0.0018	0.0017

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2011—Con.

(Income in 2011 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	1984	1983[12]	1982	1981	1980	1979[13]	1978	1977	1976[14]
MEASURE									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	11,746	11,283	11,326	11,532	11,694	11,852	12,083	11,839	11,695
20th percentile limit	19,587	19,206	18,798	19,040	19,433	20,211	19,989	19,385	19,426
50th (median)	46,215	44,823	45,139	45,260	46,024	47,527	47,659	45,884	45,595
80th percentile limit	85,317	82,835	81,456	81,389	81,808	83,730	83,170	81,138	79,322
90th percentile limit	112,224	108,415	107,421	106,315	106,296	108,384	107,569	103,485	101,714
95th percentile limit	141,233	136,284	134,461	130,981	131,655	135,296	133,053	128,469	125,794
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	9.55	9.61	9.49	9.22	9.09	9.15	8.90	8.74	8.70
95th/20th	7.21	7.10	7.15	6.88	6.78	6.69	6.66	6.63	6.48
95th/50th	3.06	3.04	2.98	2.89	2.86	2.85	2.79	2.80	2.76
80th/50th	1.85	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.78	1.76	1.75	1.77	1.74
80th/20th	4.36	4.31	4.33	4.28	4.21	4.14	4.16	4.19	4.08
20th/50th	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.43
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	11,208	10,845	10,718	10,920	11,201	11,567	11,659	11,275	11,330
Second quintile	27,916	27,243	27,125	27,202	27,877	28,769	28,633	27,751	27,737
Third quintile	46,262	45,040	44,899	45,063	46,001	47,432	47,277	45,909	45,614
Fourth quintile	69,657	67,587	66,777	67,172	67,771	69,605	69,254	67,264	66,241
Highest quintile	128,080	124,092	122,473	119,990	120,833	124,917	123,644	119,948	117,235
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3
Second quintile	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3
Third quintile	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.9	17.0
Fourth quintile	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.8	24.7	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.7
Highest quintile	45.2	45.1	45.0	44.3	44.1	44.2	44.1	44.0	43.7
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.415	0.414	0.412	0.406	0.403	0.404	0.402	0.402	0.398
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.391	0.397	0.401	0.387	0.375	0.369	0.363	0.364	0.361
Theil	0.290	0.288	0.287	0.277	0.274	0.279	0.275	0.276	0.271
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.073	0.072	0.072	0.070	0.069	0.070	0.069	0.069	0.068
e=0.50	0.147	0.147	0.146	0.141	0.140	0.141	0.139	0.139	0.137
e=0.75	0.225	0.226	0.226	0.220	0.216	0.216	0.213	0.213	0.211
STANDARD ERROR									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	89	91	90	136	133	132	133	127	126
20th percentile limit	118	121	120	123	128	137	138	135	138
50th (median)	210	204	204	237	236	225	193	172	169
80th percentile limit	303	274	303	242	286	241	308	238	275
90th percentile limit	386	478	412	398	451	435	356	490	357
95th percentile limit	706	651	775	729	698	747	727	629	724
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	0.079	0.088	0.084	0.114	0.110	0.108	0.102	0.102	0.099
95th/20th	0.056	0.056	0.062	0.059	0.057	0.059	0.059	0.056	0.059
95th/50th	0.020	0.019	0.021	0.020	0.019	0.020	0.020	0.018	0.020
80th/50th	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010
80th/20th	0.030	0.031	0.032	0.030	0.031	0.031	0.033	0.032	0.032
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	43	43	44	45	44	45	46	48	47
Second quintile	40	39	40	38	41	42	43	43	43
Third quintile	47	46	45	47	47	49	49	48	48
Fourth quintile	67	65	64	62	62	63	63	63	60
Highest quintile	407	393	394	370	400	446	444	454	451
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Second quintile	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09
Third quintile	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15
Fourth quintile	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21
Highest quintile	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.37
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.0037	0.0037	0.0038	0.0038	0.0036	0.0038	0.0039	0.0039	0.0041
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0055	0.0056	0.0057	0.0056	0.0051	0.0050	0.0054	0.0054	0.0054
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
e=0.50	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011
e=0.75	0.0016	0.0016	0.0017	0.0017	0.0016	0.0017	0.0016	0.0017	0.0017

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2011—Con.

(Income in 2011 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	1975[15]	1974[15,16]	1973	1972[17]	1971[18]	1970	1969	1968	1967[19]
MEASURE									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	11,631	11,957	11,877	11,342	10,637	10,472	10,717	10,447	9,597
20th percentile limit	19,005	19,991	19,895	19,472	18,818	19,063	19,390	18,827	17,663
50th (median)	44,851	46,057	47,563	46,622	44,707	45,146	45,499	43,868	42,056
80th percentile limit	77,387	79,523	81,498	79,330	75,271	75,783	75,389	71,884	69,710
90th percentile limit	99,204	102,541	105,198	101,927	96,564	96,531	95,657	90,648	88,551
95th percentile limit	122,120	125,868	130,989	127,673	119,532	119,792	118,235	112,461	111,866
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	8.53	8.58	8.86	8.99	9.08	9.22	8.93	8.68	9.23
95th/20th	6.43	6.30	6.58	6.56	6.35	6.28	6.10	5.97	6.33
95th/50th	2.72	2.73	2.75	2.74	2.67	2.65	2.60	2.56	2.66
80th/50th	1.73	1.73	1.71	1.70	1.68	1.68	1.66	1.64	1.66
80th/20th	4.07	3.98	4.10	4.07	4.00	3.98	3.89	3.82	3.95
20th/50th	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	11,058	11,446	11,488	10,977	10,360	10,296	10,478	10,230	9,419
Second quintile	27,161	28,450	28,885	28,353	27,381	27,892	28,290	27,435	26,098
Third quintile	44,563	45,853	47,379	46,272	44,392	44,914	45,206	43,510	41,670
Fourth quintile	64,751	66,220	68,157	66,429	63,113	63,309	63,319	60,696	58,301
Highest quintile	114,323	117,326	121,952	119,260	111,830	112,081	111,294	105,468	104,920
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0
Second quintile	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	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.3
Fourth quintile	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.2
Highest quintile	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	0.397	0.395	0.400	0.401	0.396	0.394	0.391	0.386	0.397
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.361	0.352	0.355	0.370	0.370	0.370	0.357	0.356	0.380
Theil	0.270	0.267	0.270	0.279	0.273	0.271	0.268	0.273	0.287
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.067	0.067	0.068	0.070	0.068	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.071
e=0.50	0.136	0.134	0.136	0.140	0.138	0.138	0.135	0.135	0.143
e=0.75	0.210	0.207	0.210	0.216	0.214	0.214	0.209	0.208	0.220
STANDARD ERROR									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	121	127	126	125	122	127	129	127	123
20th percentile limit	140	170	168	167	162	169	172	169	164
50th (median)	182	177	181	178	173	165	168	159	153
80th percentile limit	328	225	261	310	366	196	209	234	275
90th percentile limit	449	370	380	513	275	311	368	486	654
95th percentile limit	658	831	596	804	481	595	732	505	475
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	0.097	0.096	0.100	0.109	0.107	0.115	0.113	0.115	0.136
95th/20th	0.059	0.068	0.063	0.070	0.060	0.064	0.066	0.060	0.065
95th/50th	0.019	0.022	0.018	0.021	0.016	0.017	0.020	0.016	0.016
80th/50th	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.010
80th/20th	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
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	47	50	48	49	49	51	51	51	49
Second quintile	43	45	48	47	46	48	49	47	47
Third quintile	46	45	48	47	45	45	45	43	42
Fourth quintile	60	63	64	62	60	60	59	56	55
Highest quintile	451	456	494	517	491	504	515	483	524
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
Second quintile	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	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17
Fourth quintile	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Highest quintile	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	0.0056	0.0066	0.0040	0.0069	0.0063	0.0078	0.0066	0.0042	0.0044
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	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
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.0007	0.0006	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0007	0.0008
e=0.50	0.0012	0.0011	0.0012	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0014	0.0012	0.0014
e=0.75	0.0018	0.0017	0.0017	0.0018	0.0019	0.0019	0.0020	0.0018	0.0020

See footnotes on next page.

[1] Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

[7] Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

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

[9] Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-3.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2011

(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	2011	2010[1]	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004[2]	2003	2002	2001	2000[3]
MEASURES												
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1
Second quintile	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.8
Third quintile	14.8	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.3	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2
Fourth quintile	22.8	23.1	22.9	22.8	22.9	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.7	22.4	22.3
Highest quintile	50.0	49.2	49.4	48.9	48.5	49.3	49.1	48.7	48.6	48.4	48.8	48.6
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.463	0.456	0.456	0.450	0.444	0.452	0.450	0.447	0.445	0.443	0.446	0.442
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.626	0.617	0.605	0.568	0.548	0.557	0.571	0.559	0.548	0.523	0.527	0.501
Theil	0.404	0.382	0.390	0.377	0.368	0.393	0.386	0.380	0.373	0.373	0.386	0.380
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.097	0.093	0.094	0.091	0.089	0.093	0.092	0.091	0.090	0.089	0.091	0.090
e=0.50	0.191	0.185	0.186	0.180	0.175	0.182	0.181	0.179	0.176	0.174	0.177	0.174
e=0.75	0.297	0.290	0.289	0.278	0.271	0.278	0.280	0.276	0.272	0.267	0.270	0.263
STANDARD ERRORS												
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Second quintile	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Third quintile	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Fourth quintile	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22
Highest quintile	0.18	0.18	0.21	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.49
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.0019	0.0019	0.0021	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0019	0.0019	0.0019
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0073	0.0080	0.0069	0.0043	0.0042	0.0042	0.0043	0.0042	0.0041	0.0039	0.0039	0.0037
Theil	0.0053	0.0048	0.0053	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	0.0011	0.0007	0.0008	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0008	0.0008	0.0009	0.0009
e=0.50	0.0016	0.0016	0.0017	0.0012	0.0012	0.0014	0.0013	0.0014	0.0012	0.0013	0.0014	0.0014
e=0.75	0.0022	0.0023	0.0023	0.0015	0.0016	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0018	0.0017

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.
Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2011—Con.

(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	1999[4]	1998	1997	1996	1995[5]	1994[6]	1993[7]	1992[8]	1991	1990	1989	1988
MEASURES												
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4
Second quintile	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.3	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.7
Third quintile	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.6	16.3	16.5	16.3	16.3	16.5
Fourth quintile	22.6	22.7	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.8	23.0	23.7	23.7	23.5	23.4	23.7
Highest quintile	48.4	48.1	48.3	47.9	47.6	47.8	47.7	45.5	45.0	45.1	45.4	44.7
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.441	0.439	0.440	0.437	0.433	0.436	0.436	0.413	0.406	0.406	0.408	0.402
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.492	0.506	0.500	0.474	0.463	0.474	0.472	0.419	0.402	0.388	0.393	0.380
Theil	0.366	0.369	0.374	0.370	0.356	0.363	0.363	0.299	0.289	0.293	0.298	0.285
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.088	0.088	0.089	0.088	0.085	0.087	0.087	0.074	0.072	0.072	0.073	0.070
e=0.50	0.171	0.172	0.173	0.170	0.166	0.169	0.169	0.149	0.144	0.144	0.145	0.141
e=0.75	0.260	0.262	0.263	0.256	0.251	0.256	0.256	0.230	0.223	0.220	0.222	0.216
STANDARD ERRORS												
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Second quintile	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Third quintile	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17
Fourth quintile	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.24
Highest quintile	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.0026	0.0027	0.0027	0.0028	0.0027	0.0027	0.0027	0.0024	0.0024	0.0025	0.0025	0.0026
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0046	0.0048	0.0047	0.0045	0.0044	0.0042	0.0041	0.0038	0.0037	0.0035	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	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.0009	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	0.0014	0.0015	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0008	0.0008	0.0009	0.0009	0.0010
e=0.75	0.0018	0.0019	0.0020	0.0020	0.0019	0.0019	0.0018	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0013	0.0013

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2011—Con.

(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	1987[9]	1986	1985[10]	1984	1983[11]	1982	1981	1980	1979[12]	1978	1977
MEASURES											
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Incomes of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5
Second quintile	10.8	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.7
Third quintile	16.7	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.2	17.3	17.3
Fourth quintile	23.8	23.8	23.7	24.0	24.0	23.9	24.0	24.0	23.8	23.7	23.7
Highest quintile	44.4	44.3	44.1	43.6	43.5	43.2	42.4	41.9	41.9	41.8	41.7
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.399	0.397	0.394	0.389	0.389	0.384	0.373	0.367	0.366	0.363	0.362
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.381	0.375	0.369	0.366	0.373	0.370	0.352	0.330	0.322	0.315	0.315
Theil	0.281	0.276	0.269	0.261	0.260	0.255	0.241	0.234	0.234	0.231	0.231
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.069	0.068	0.067	0.065	0.065	0.064	0.060	0.058	0.058	0.057	0.057
e=0.50	0.139	0.137	0.135	0.132	0.132	0.129	0.123	0.119	0.118	0.116	0.116
e=0.75	0.215	0.212	0.208	0.205	0.207	0.203	0.194	0.186	0.184	0.180	0.180
STANDARD ERRORS											
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Second quintile	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Third quintile	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
Fourth quintile	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Highest quintile	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.0024	0.0024	0.0024	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0022	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0035	0.0035	0.0035	0.0035	0.0035	0.0036	0.0035	0.0031	0.0030	0.0032	0.0032
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
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	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007
e=0.75	0.0012	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0011

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.
Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2011—Con.

(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	1976[13]	1975[14]	1974[14, 15]	1973	1972[16]	1971[17]	1970	1969	1968	1967[18]
MEASURES										
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Incomes of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.6
Second quintile	11.8	11.9	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.0
Third quintile	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.1
Fourth quintile	23.8	23.6	23.6	23.5	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.2
Highest quintile	41.5	41.6	41.2	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.5	41.3	41.1	42.1
Summary Measures										
Gini index of income inequality	0.359	0.359	0.354	0.360	0.362	0.359	0.357	0.353	0.351	0.362
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.311	0.306	0.295	0.298	0.302	0.300	0.299	0.283	0.285	0.303
Theil	0.227	0.227	0.221	0.230	0.233	0.229	0.228	0.224	0.220	0.238
Atkinson:										
e=0.25	0.056	0.056	0.055	0.057	0.057	0.057	0.056	0.055	0.054	0.058
e=0.50	0.113	0.114	0.110	0.114	0.115	0.113	0.113	0.110	0.109	0.116
e=0.75	0.177	0.176	0.171	0.176	0.177	0.175	0.175	0.169	0.169	0.179
STANDARD ERRORS										
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Second quintile	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Third quintile	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
Fourth quintile	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Highest quintile	0.41	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.42
Summary Measures										
Gini index of income inequality	0.0024	0.0024	0.0026	0.0027	0.0029	0.0028	0.0035	0.0062	0.0070	0.0025
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0032	0.0034	0.0033	0.0032	0.0033	0.0032	0.0031	0.0030	0.0030	0.0031
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:										
e=0.25	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0005
e=0.50	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0007	0.0008
e=0.75	0.0010	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011

[1] Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.
[2] Data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.
[3] Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.
[4] Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.
[5] Full implementation of 1990 census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000 household sample reduction, and revised editing of responses on race.
[6] Introduction of 1990 census sample design.
[7] Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the 1994 ASEC was revised to allow for the coding of different income amounts on selected questionnaire items. Limits either increased or decreased in the following categories: earnings limits increased to $999,999; social security limits increased to $49,999; supplemental security income and public assistance limits increased to $24,999; veterans' benefits limits increased to $99,999; child support and alimony limits decreased to $49,999.
[8] Implementation of 1990 census population controls.
[9] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.
[10] Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to $299,999. Full implementation of 1980 census-based sample design.
[11] Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census-based sample design.
[12] Implementation of 1980 census population controls. Questionnaire expanded to allow the recording of up to 27 possible values from a list of 51 possible sources of income.
[13] First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year, all medians were derived using linear interpolation.
[14] Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data which were derived using linear interpolation.
[15] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.
[16] Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.
[17] Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.
[18] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2012 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 2011

(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 2011 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using generalized variance functions. See Appendix D for more detail. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar12.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	
2011	81,418	81,366	37,341	166	73,178	73,094	26,550	132	58,014	57,993	48,202	474	43,702	43,683	37,118	154	0.770
2010[1]	80,893	80,856	37,944	164	72,789	72,716	27,339	135	56,294	56,283	49,464	504	43,184	43,179	38,052	151	0.769
2009[2]	81,979	81,934	38,096	124	73,063	72,972	27,294	98	56,072	56,053	49,416	154	43,253	43,217	38,040	110	0.770
2008	84,088	84,039	38,199	112	74,600	74,538	26,794	101	59,875	59,861	48,435	151	44,163	44,156	37,339	111	0.771
2007	84,532	84,482	39,739	115	74,382	74,295	28,071	99	63,000	62,984	48,935	163	45,640	45,613	38,076	111	0.778
2006	83,980	83,928	40,023	119	73,761	73,683	27,292	171	63,070	63,055	47,142	98	44,682	44,663	36,271	206	0.769
2005	82,987	82,934	39,573	324	72,544	72,476	26,583	165	61,515	61,500	47,680	104	43,369	43,351	36,703	93	0.770
2004[3]	81,503	81,448	38,677	192	72,016	71,930	26,500	94	60,103	60,088	48,576	107	42,414	42,380	37,197	94	0.766
2003	80,554	80,508	39,191	97	71,446	71,372	26,908	99	58,784	58,772	49,732	110	41,922	41,908	37,572	101	0.755
2002	80,548	80,500	39,565	103	71,500	71,411	26,790	94	58,774	58,761	49,294	305	41,900	41,876	37,759	100	0.766
2001	80,300	80,209	39,844	100	71,308	71,232	26,489	100	58,728	58,712	48,624	328	41,651	41,639	37,114	210	0.763
2000[4]	80,572	80,494	40,424	102	71,758	71,657	26,470	101	59,619	59,602	48,653	132	41,744	41,719	35,867	133	0.737
1999[5]	79,360	79,322	40,601	196	71,153	71,053	24,891	219	58,318	58,299	49,121	184	40,890	40,871	35,522	153	0.723
1998	77,323	77,295	39,624	321	68,950	68,846	24,412	222	56,957	56,951	48,704	183	38,819	38,785	35,637	163	0.732
1997	76,731	76,694	37,505	170	67,851	67,736	23,356	151	54,933	54,909	47,050	449	37,715	37,683	34,892	217	0.742
1996	76,165	76,121	36,805	176	66,744	66,661	22,878	156	53,801	53,787	45,882	164	36,457	36,430	33,844	237	0.738
1995[6]	74,681	74,619	36,661	232	65,657	65,557	22,453	149	52,675	52,667	46,154	169	35,502	35,482	32,967	201	0.714
1994[7]	74,326	74,264	35,500	278	64,803	64,706	21,494	197	51,597	51,580	46,302	186	34,182	34,155	33,323	165	0.720
1993[8]	73,287	73,198	34,399	201	63,808	63,660	21,299	208	49,838	49,818	46,605	179	33,552	33,524	33,332	147	0.715
1992[9]	73,142	73,120	34,401	181	62,535	62,408	21,246	210	48,554	48,551	47,428	179	33,296	33,241	33,572	160	0.708
1991	72,064	72,040	35,199	177	61,959	61,796	20,749	201	47,987	47,888	47,381	356	32,491	32,436	33,099	158	0.699
1990	72,380	72,348	35,903	170	61,946	61,732	20,435	133	49,181	49,171	46,172	345	31,758	31,682	33,067	212	0.716
1989	72,093	72,045	37,436	182	61,586	61,338	20,554	137	49,698	49,678	47,865	196	31,428	31,340	32,871	221	0.687
1988	70,496	70,467	37,656	206	60,873	60,658	20,271	144	48,303	48,285	48,697	214	31,334	31,237	32,164	230	0.660
1987[10]	69,624	69,545	37,534	275	59,557	59,359	20,113	133	47,048	47,013	49,140	205	29,982	29,912	32,028	150	0.652
1986	68,783	68,728	36,774	272	57,932	57,686	19,610	163	45,912	45,912	49,449	211	28,493	28,420	31,781	166	0.643
1985[11]	67,852	67,809	35,440	269	56,592	56,296	18,594	187	44,952	44,943	48,229	281	27,470	27,383	31,144	163	0.646
1984[12]	66,513	66,454	35,104	196	55,596	55,226	17,886	173	43,836	43,808	47,871	245	26,587	26,466	30,473	179	0.637
1983	65,216	65,138	34,494	189	53,413	53,108	17,663	129	41,548	41,528	46,961	215	25,288	25,166	29,864	182	0.636
1982	64,827	64,730	34,402	195	52,299	51,820	17,200	125	40,135	40,105	47,166	199	23,845	23,702	29,123	197	0.617
1981	65,362	65,233	35,737	204	52,504	51,940	17,137	123	41,811	41,773	48,074	168	23,488	23,329	28,477	119	0.592
1980	64,861	64,730	36,411	252	51,988	51,448	17,214	140	41,923	41,881	48,368	244	23,025	22,859	29,098	127	0.602
1979[13]	64,769	64,648	37,384	251	51,462	50,897	17,257	147	42,469	42,437	49,123	193	22,248	22,082	29,308	150	0.597
1978	63,101	62,903	38,386	187	49,214	48,398	16,607	152	41,078	41,036	49,766	171	21,131	20,914	29,581	165	0.594
1977	61,959	61,704	37,313	193	47,333	46,194	15,802	139	39,325	39,263	49,447	233	19,544	19,238	29,135	132	0.589
1976[14]	60,703	60,450	37,023	169	45,659	44,565	15,440	144	38,214	38,184	48,359	190	18,372	18,073	29,109	144	0.602
1975[15]	59,509	59,268	36,770	198	43,725	42,926	15,025	160	37,316	37,267	48,492	190	17,738	17,452	28,522	144	0.588
1974[15, 16]	60,102	59,866	37,518	(NA)	43,694	42,854	14,656	(NA)	(NA)	37,916	48,796	210	(NA)	16,945	28,670	140	0.588
1973	59,816	59,438	39,283	(NA)	42,835	41,583	14,787	(NA)	39,643	39,581	50,613	(NA)	17,547	17,195	28,664	(NA)	0.566
1972[17]	58,194	57,774	38,420	(NA)	40,723	39,470	15,299	(NA)	38,234	38,184	49,050	(NA)	16,976	16,675	28,381	(NA)	0.579
1971[18]	57,303	56,886	36,586	(NA)	39,910	38,485	14,787	(NA)	36,868	36,819	46,544	(NA)	16,353	16,002	27,697	(NA)	0.595
1970	56,265	55,821	36,969	(NA)	39,682	38,273	14,111	(NA)	36,193	36,132	46,345	(NA)	15,805	15,476	27,515	(NA)	0.594
1969	55,700	55,273	37,418	(NA)	39,060	37,737	13,906	(NA)	37,055	37,008	45,857	(NA)	15,678	15,374	26,993	(NA)	0.589
1968	55,095	54,026	36,497	(NA)	38,279	35,695	14,232	(NA)	37,099	37,068	43,421	(NA)	15,336	15,013	25,251	(NA)	0.582
1967[19]	54,412	53,222	35,444	(NA)	36,971	34,391	13,842	(NA)	36,695	36,645	42,285	(NA)	15,141	14,846	24,434	(NA)	0.578
1966[20]	53,016	(NA)	35,841	(NA)	35,295	(NA)	14,353	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	41,628	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	23,959	(NA)	0.576
1965[21]	(NA)	(NA)	33,742	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	14,480	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	39,886	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	23,901	(NA)	0.599
1964	51,978	(NA)	33,417	(NA)	33,146	(NA)	13,567	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	39,325	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	23,260	(NA)	0.591
1963	51,039	(NA)	35,549	(NA)	32,188	(NA)	13,064	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	38,428	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	22,652	(NA)	0.589
1962[22]	50,639	(NA)	32,014	(NA)	31,418	(NA)	12,782	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	37,486	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	22,228	(NA)	0.593
1961[23]	49,854	(NA)	31,030	(NA)	30,433	(NA)	12,311	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	36,813	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	21,812	(NA)	0.592
1960	50,033	(NA)	29,906	(NA)	30,585	(NA)	12,155	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	35,675	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	21,646	(NA)	0.607

(NA) Not available.

[1] Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

[7] Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

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

[9] Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[20] Questionnaire expanded to ask eight income questions.

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

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

[23] 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 2012 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 2011 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	11,702								
65 years and older	10,788								
Two people:									
Householder under 65 years	15,063	15,504							
Householder 65 years and older	13,596	15,446							
Three people	17,595	18,106	18,123						
Four people	23,201	23,581	22,811	22,891					
Five people	27,979	28,386	27,517	26,844	26,434				
Six people	32,181	32,309	31,643	31,005	30,056	29,494			
Seven people	37,029	37,260	36,463	35,907	34,872	33,665	32,340		
Eight people	41,414	41,779	41,027	40,368	39,433	38,247	37,011	36,697	
Nine people or more	49,818	50,059	49,393	48,835	47,917	46,654	45,512	45,229	43,487

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

If a family's total money income is less than the applicable threshold, then that family and every individual in it are considered in poverty. The official poverty thresholds are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes and tax credits and excludes capital gains and noncash 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 2011 was $27,517. Each member of Family A had the following income in 2011:

Mother	$11,000
Father	7,000
Great-aunt	10,000
First child	0
Second child	0
Total:	$28,000

Since their total family income, $28,000, was higher than their threshold ($27,517), Family A would not be considered "in poverty."

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

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

Weighted average thresholds: Since some data users want a summary of the 48 thresholds to get a general sense of the "poverty line," the following table provides the weighted average thresholds for 2011. The weighted average thresholds are based on the relative number of families of each size and composition and are not used in computing poverty estimates.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds in 2011 by Size of Family

(Dollars)

One person	11,484
Two people	14,657
Three people	17,916
Four people	23,021
Five people	27,251
Six people	30,847
Seven people	35,085
Eight people	39,064
Nine people or more	46,572

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2011

(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/cpsmar12.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
ALL RACES												
2011	308,456	46,247	15.0	252,316	33,126	13.1	48,103	16,451	34.2	54,517	12,416	22.8
2010[1]	306,130	46,343	15.1	250,200	33,120	13.2	46,454	15,911	34.3	54,250	12,449	22.9
2009	303,820	43,569	14.3	249,384	31,197	12.5	45,315	14,746	32.5	53,079	11,678	22.0
2008	301,041	39,829	13.2	248,301	28,564	11.5	44,027	13,812	31.4	51,534	10,710	20.8
2007	298,699	37,276	12.5	245,443	26,509	10.8	43,961	13,478	30.7	51,740	10,189	19.7
2006	296,450	36,460	12.3	245,199	25,915	10.6	43,223	13,199	30.5	49,884	9,977	20.0
2005	293,135	36,950	12.6	242,389	26,068	10.8	42,244	13,153	31.1	49,526	10,425	21.1
2004[2]	290,617	37,040	12.7	240,754	26,544	11.0	42,053	12,832	30.5	48,609	9,926	20.4
2003	287,699	35,861	12.5	238,903	25,684	10.8	41,311	12,413	30.0	47,594	9,713	20.4
2002	285,317	34,570	12.1	236,921	24,534	10.4	40,529	11,657	28.8	47,156	9,618	20.4
2001	281,475	32,907	11.7	233,911	23,215	9.9	39,261	11,223	28.6	46,392	9,226	19.9
2000[3]	278,944	31,581	11.3	231,909	22,347	9.6	38,375	10,926	28.5	45,624	8,653	19.0
1999[4]	276,208	32,791	11.9	230,789	23,830	10.3	38,580	11,764	30.5	43,977	8,400	19.1
1998	271,059	34,476	12.7	227,229	25,370	11.2	39,000	12,907	33.1	42,539	8,478	19.9
1997	268,480	35,574	13.3	225,369	26,217	11.6	38,412	13,494	35.1	41,672	8,687	20.8
1996	266,218	36,529	13.7	223,955	27,376	12.2	38,584	13,796	35.8	40,727	8,452	20.8
1995	263,733	36,425	13.8	222,792	27,501	12.3	38,908	14,205	36.5	39,484	8,247	20.9
1994	261,616	38,059	14.5	221,430	28,985	13.1	37,253	14,380	38.6	38,538	8,287	21.5
1993	259,278	39,265	15.1	219,489	29,927	13.6	37,861	14,636	38.7	38,038	8,388	22.1
1992[5]	256,549	38,014	14.8	217,936	28,961	13.3	36,446	14,205	39.0	36,842	8,075	21.9
1991[6]	251,192	35,708	14.2	212,723	27,143	12.8	34,795	13,824	39.7	36,845	7,773	21.1
1990	248,644	33,585	13.5	210,967	25,232	12.0	33,795	12,578	37.2	36,056	7,446	20.7
1989	245,992	31,528	12.8	209,515	24,066	11.5	32,525	11,668	35.9	35,185	6,760	19.2
1988[7]	243,530	31,745	13.0	208,056	24,048	11.6	32,164	11,972	37.2	34,340	7,070	20.6
1987[7]	240,982	32,221	13.4	206,877	24,725	12.0	31,893	12,148	38.1	32,992	6,857	20.8
1986	238,554	32,370	13.6	205,459	24,754	12.0	31,152	11,944	38.3	31,679	6,846	21.6
1985	236,594	33,064	14.0	203,963	25,729	12.6	30,878	11,600	37.6	31,351	6,725	21.5
1984	233,816	33,700	14.4	202,288	26,458	13.1	30,844	11,831	38.4	30,268	6,609	21.8
1983	231,700	35,303	15.2	201,338	27,933	13.9	30,049	12,072	40.2	29,158	6,740	23.1
1982	229,412	34,398	15.0	200,385	27,349	13.6	28,834	11,701	40.6	27,908	6,458	23.1
1981	227,157	31,822	14.0	198,541	24,850	12.5	28,587	11,051	38.7	27,714	6,490	23.4
1980	225,027	29,272	13.0	196,963	22,601	11.5	27,565	10,120	36.7	27,133	6,227	22.9
1979	222,903	26,072	11.7	195,860	19,964	10.2	26,927	9,400	34.9	26,170	5,743	21.9
1978	215,656	24,497	11.4	191,071	19,062	10.0	26,032	9,269	35.6	24,585	5,435	22.1
1977	213,867	24,720	11.6	190,757	19,505	10.2	25,404	9,205	36.2	23,110	5,216	22.6
1976	212,303	24,975	11.8	190,844	19,632	10.3	24,204	9,029	37.3	21,459	5,344	24.9
1975	210,864	25,877	12.3	190,630	20,789	10.9	23,580	8,846	37.5	20,234	5,088	25.1
1974	209,362	23,370	11.2	190,436	18,817	9.9	23,165	8,462	36.5	18,926	4,553	24.1
1973	207,621	22,973	11.1	189,361	18,299	9.7	21,823	8,178	37.5	18,260	4,674	25.6
1972	206,004	24,460	11.9	189,193	19,577	10.3	21,264	8,114	38.2	16,811	4,883	29.0
1971	204,554	25,559	12.5	188,242	20,405	10.8	20,153	7,797	38.7	16,311	5,154	31.6
1970	202,183	25,420	12.6	186,692	20,330	10.9	19,673	7,503	38.1	15,491	5,090	32.9
1969	199,517	24,147	12.1	184,891	19,175	10.4	17,995	6,879	38.2	14,626	4,972	34.0
1968	197,628	25,389	12.8	183,825	20,695	11.3	18,048	6,990	38.7	13,803	4,694	34.0
1967	195,672	27,769	14.2	182,558	22,771	12.5	17,788	6,898	38.8	13,114	4,998	38.1
1966	193,388	28,510	14.7	181,117	23,809	13.1	17,240	6,861	39.8	12,271	4,701	38.3
1965	191,413	33,185	17.3	179,281	28,358	15.8	16,371	7,524	46.0	12,132	4,827	39.8
1964	189,710	36,055	19.0	177,653	30,912	17.4	(NA)	7,297	44.4	12,057	5,143	42.7
1963	187,258	36,436	19.5	176,076	31,498	17.9	(NA)	7,646	47.7	11,182	4,938	44.2
1962	184,276	38,625	21.0	173,263	33,623	19.4	(NA)	7,781	50.3	11,013	5,002	45.4
1961	181,277	39,628	21.9	170,131	34,509	20.3	(NA)	7,252	48.1	11,146	5,119	45.9
1960	179,503	39,851	22.2	168,615	34,925	20.7	(NA)	7,247	48.9	10,888	4,926	45.2
1959	176,557	39,490	22.4	165,858	34,562	20.8	(NA)	7,014	49.4	10,699	4,928	46.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2011—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/cpsmar12.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[8]												
2011	241,334	30,849	12.8	196,709	21,456	10.9	29,636	8,999	30.4	43,295	8,809	20.3
2010[1]	239,982	31,083	13.0	195,441	21,543	11.0	28,032	8,721	31.1	43,324	8,971	20.7
2009	242,047	29,830	12.3	197,938	20,701	10.5	28,163	8,283	29.4	43,010	8,580	19.9
2008	240,548	26,990	11.2	197,763	18,558	9.4	27,010	7,340	27.2	41,810	7,982	19.1
2007	239,133	25,120	10.5	195,944	17,141	8.7	27,159	7,188	26.5	41,931	7,505	17.9
2006	237,619	24,416	10.3	196,061	16,644	8.5	27,057	7,160	26.5	40,461	7,334	18.1
2005	235,430	24,872	10.6	194,277	16,782	8.6	25,943	7,021	27.1	40,164	7,718	19.2
2004[2]	233,741	25,327	10.8	193,024	17,445	9.0	26,139	6,892	26.4	39,712	7,416	18.7
2003	231,866	24,272	10.5	192,074	16,740	8.7	25,536	6,530	25.6	38,913	7,225	18.6
2002	230,376	23,466	10.2	190,823	16,043	8.4	24,903	5,992	24.1	38,575	7,105	18.4
WHITE[9]												
2001	229,675	22,739	9.9	190,413	15,369	8.1	24,619	5,972	24.3	38,294	6,996	18.3
2000[3]	227,846	21,645	9.5	188,966	14,692	7.8	24,166	5,609	23.2	37,699	6,454	17.1
1999[4]	225,361	22,169	9.8	187,833	15,353	8.2	23,913	5,947	24.9	36,441	6,411	17.6
1998	222,837	23,454	10.5	186,184	16,549	8.9	24,211	6,674	27.6	35,563	6,386	18.0
1997	221,200	24,396	11.0	185,147	17,258	9.3	23,773	7,296	30.7	34,858	6,593	18.9
1996	219,656	24,650	11.2	184,119	17,621	9.6	23,744	7,073	29.8	34,247	6,463	18.9
1995	218,028	24,423	11.2	183,450	17,593	9.6	23,732	7,047	29.7	33,399	6,336	19.0
1994	216,460	25,379	11.7	182,546	18,474	10.1	22,713	7,228	31.8	32,569	6,292	19.3
1993	214,899	26,226	12.2	181,330	18,968	10.5	23,224	7,199	31.0	32,112	6,443	20.1
1992[5]	213,060	25,259	11.9	180,409	18,294	10.1	22,453	6,907	30.8	31,170	6,147	19.7
1991[6]	210,133	23,747	11.3	177,619	17,268	9.7	21,608	6,806	31.5	31,207	5,872	18.8
1990	208,611	22,326	10.7	176,504	15,916	9.0	20,845	6,210	29.8	30,833	5,739	18.6
1989	206,853	20,785	10.0	175,857	15,179	8.6	20,362	5,723	28.1	29,993	5,063	16.9
1988[7]	205,235	20,715	10.1	175,111	15,001	8.6	20,396	5,950	29.2	29,315	5,314	18.1
1987[7]	203,605	21,195	10.4	174,488	15,593	8.9	20,244	5,989	29.6	28,290	5,174	18.3
1986	202,282	22,183	11.0	174,024	16,393	9.4	20,163	6,171	30.6	27,143	5,198	19.2
1985	200,918	22,860	11.4	172,863	17,125	9.9	20,105	5,990	29.8	27,067	5,299	19.6
1984	198,941	22,955	11.5	171,839	17,299	10.1	19,727	5,866	29.7	26,094	5,181	19.9
1983	197,496	23,984	12.1	171,407	18,377	10.7	19,256	6,017	31.2	25,206	5,189	20.6
1982	195,919	23,517	12.0	170,748	18,015	10.6	18,374	5,686	30.9	24,300	5,041	20.7
1981	194,504	21,553	11.1	169,868	16,127	9.5	18,795	5,600	29.8	23,913	5,061	21.2
1980	192,912	19,699	10.2	168,756	14,587	8.6	17,642	4,940	28.0	23,370	4,760	20.4
1979	191,742	17,214	9.0	168,461	12,495	7.4	17,349	4,375	25.2	22,587	4,452	19.7
1978	186,450	16,259	8.7	165,193	12,050	7.3	16,877	4,371	25.9	21,257	4,209	19.8
1977	185,254	16,416	8.9	165,385	12,364	7.5	16,721	4,474	26.8	19,869	4,051	20.4
1976	184,165	16,713	9.1	165,571	12,500	7.5	15,941	4,463	28.0	18,594	4,213	22.7
1975	183,164	17,770	9.7	165,661	13,799	8.3	15,577	4,577	29.4	17,503	3,972	22.7
1974	182,376	15,736	8.6	166,081	12,181	7.3	15,433	4,278	27.7	16,295	3,555	21.8
1973	181,185	15,142	8.4	165,424	11,412	6.9	14,303	4,003	28.0	15,761	3,730	23.7
1972	180,125	16,203	9.0	165,630	12,268	7.4	13,739	3,770	27.4	14,495	3,935	27.1
1971	179,398	17,780	9.9	165,184	13,566	8.2	13,502	4,099	30.4	14,214	4,214	29.6
1970	177,376	17,484	9.9	163,875	13,323	8.1	13,226	3,761	28.4	13,500	4,161	30.8
1969	175,349	16,659	9.5	162,779	12,623	7.8	12,285	3,577	29.1	12,570	4,036	32.1
1968	173,732	17,395	10.0	161,777	13,546	8.4	12,190	3,551	29.1	11,955	3,849	32.2
1967	172,038	18,983	11.0	160,720	14,851	9.2	12,131	3,453	28.5	11,318	4,132	36.5
1966	170,247	19,290	11.3	159,561	15,430	9.7	12,261	3,646	29.7	10,686	3,860	36.1
1965	168,732	22,496	13.3	158,255	18,508	11.7	11,573	4,092	35.4	10,477	3,988	38.1
1964	167,313	24,957	14.9	156,898	20,716	13.2	(NA)	3,911	33.4	10,415	4,241	40.7
1963	165,309	25,238	15.3	155,584	21,149	13.6	(NA)	4,051	35.6	9,725	4,089	42.0
1962	162,842	26,672	16.4	153,348	22,613	14.7	(NA)	4,089	37.9	9,494	4,059	42.7
1961	160,306	27,890	17.4	150,717	23,747	15.8	(NA)	4,062	37.6	9,589	4,143	43.2
1960	158,863	28,309	17.8	149,458	24,262	16.2	(NA)	4,296	39.0	9,405	4,047	43.0
1959	156,956	28,484	18.1	147,802	24,443	16.5	(NA)	4,232	40.2	9,154	4,041	44.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2011—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/cpsmar12.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, NOT HISPANIC[8]												
2011	194,960	19,171	9.8	155,982	11,562	7.4	19,909	4,746	23.8	38,003	7,222	19.0
2010[1]	194,783	19,251	9.9	155,723	11,509	7.4	18,914	4,689	24.8	38,211	7,351	19.2
2009	197,164	18,530	9.4	158,646	11,211	7.1	19,033	4,532	23.8	37,757	6,946	18.4
2008	196,940	17,024	8.6	159,344	10,138	6.4	18,799	4,046	21.5	36,848	6,539	17.7
2007	196,583	16,032	8.2	158,703	9,553	6.0	19,179	4,099	21.4	36,909	6,155	16.7
2006	196,049	16,013	8.2	159,572	9,676	6.1	19,349	4,353	22.5	35,642	6,021	16.9
2005	195,553	16,227	8.3	159,204	9,604	6.0	18,899	4,278	22.6	35,626	6,393	17.9
2004[2]	195,098	16,908	8.7	159,221	10,323	6.5	19,009	4,116	21.7	35,141	6,237	17.7
2003	194,595	15,902	8.2	159,215	9,658	6.1	18,792	3,959	21.1	34,683	6,015	17.3
2002	194,144	15,567	8.0	158,764	9,389	5.9	18,664	3,733	20.0	34,614	5,947	17.2
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[9]												
2001	194,538	15,271	7.8	159,178	9,122	5.7	18,365	3,661	19.9	34,603	5,882	17.0
2000[3]	193,691	14,366	7.4	158,838	8,664	5.5	18,196	3,412	18.8	33,943	5,356	15.8
1999[4]	192,565	14,735	7.7	158,550	9,013	5.7	17,892	3,545	19.8	33,189	5,412	16.3
1998	192,754	15,799	8.2	159,301	10,061	6.3	18,547	4,074	22.0	32,573	5,352	16.4
1997	191,859	16,491	8.6	158,796	10,401	6.5	18,474	4,604	24.9	32,049	5,632	17.6
1996	191,459	16,462	8.6	159,044	10,553	6.6	18,597	4,339	23.3	31,410	5,455	17.4
1995	190,951	16,267	8.5	159,402	10,599	6.6	18,340	4,183	22.8	30,586	5,303	17.3
1994	192,543	18,110	9.4	161,254	12,118	7.5	18,186	4,743	26.1	30,157	5,500	18.2
1993	190,843	18,882	9.9	160,062	12,756	8.0	18,508	4,724	25.5	29,681	5,570	18.8
1992[5]	189,001	18,202	9.6	159,102	12,277	7.7	18,016	4,640	25.8	28,775	5,350	18.6
1991[6]	189,116	17,741	9.4	158,850	11,998	7.6	17,609	4,710	26.7	29,215	5,261	18.0
1990	188,129	16,622	8.8	158,394	11,086	7.0	17,160	4,284	25.0	28,688	5,002	17.4
1989	186,979	15,599	8.3	158,127	10,723	6.8	16,827	3,922	23.3	28,055	4,466	15.9
1988[7]	185,961	15,565	8.4	157,687	10,467	6.6	16,828	3,988	23.7	27,552	4,746	17.2
1987[7]	184,936	16,029	8.7	157,785	11,051	7.0	16,787	4,075	24.3	26,439	4,613	17.4
1986	184,119	17,244	9.4	157,665	12,078	7.7	16,739	4,350	26.0	25,525	4,668	18.3
1985	183,455	17,839	9.7	157,106	12,706	8.1	16,749	4,136	24.7	25,544	4,789	18.7
1984	182,469	18,300	10.0	156,930	13,234	8.4	16,742	4,193	25.0	24,671	4,659	18.9
1983	181,393	19,538	10.8	156,719	14,437	9.2	16,369	4,448	27.2	23,894	4,746	19.9
1982	181,903	19,362	10.6	157,818	14,271	9.0	15,830	4,161	26.3	23,329	4,701	20.2
1981	180,909	17,987	9.9	157,330	12,903	8.2	16,323	4,222	25.9	22,950	4,769	20.8
1980	179,798	16,365	9.1	156,633	11,568	7.4	15,358	3,699	24.1	22,455	4,474	19.9
1979	178,814	14,419	8.1	156,567	10,009	6.4	15,410	3,371	21.9	21,638	4,179	19.3
1978	174,731	13,755	7.9	154,321	9,798	6.3	15,132	3,390	22.4	20,410	3,957	19.4
1977	173,563	13,802	8.0	154,449	9,977	6.5	14,888	3,429	23.0	19,114	3,825	20.0
1976	173,235	14,025	8.1	155,324	10,066	6.5	14,261	3,516	24.7	17,912	3,959	22.1
1975	172,417	14,883	8.6	155,539	11,137	7.2	13,809	3,570	25.9	16,879	3,746	22.2
1974	171,463	13,217	7.7	155,764	9,854	6.3	13,763	3,379	24.6	15,699	3,364	21.4
1973	170,488	12,864	7.5	155,330	9,262	6.0	12,731	3,185	25.0	15,158	3,602	23.8
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2011	42,648	11,730	27.5	34,495	9,012	26.1	15,282	6,500	42.5	7,986	2,635	33.0
2010[1]	42,385	11,597	27.4	34,347	8,891	25.9	15,362	6,269	40.8	7,730	2,587	33.5
2009	40,876	10,575	25.9	33,330	8,184	24.6	14,463	5,755	39.8	7,368	2,285	31.0
2008	40,097	9,882	24.6	32,818	7,768	23.7	14,332	5,782	40.3	7,123	2,042	28.7
2007	39,564	9,668	24.4	32,427	7,668	23.6	14,396	5,702	39.6	7,036	1,968	28.0
2006	39,013	9,447	24.2	32,130	7,411	23.1	13,848	5,422	39.2	6,715	1,935	28.8
2005	38,551	9,517	24.7	31,663	7,459	23.6	14,080	5,524	39.2	6,754	2,003	29.7
2004[2]	38,037	9,411	24.7	31,468	7,495	23.8	13,830	5,484	39.7	6,418	1,840	28.7
2003	37,503	9,108	24.3	31,059	7,162	23.1	13,664	5,312	38.9	6,194	1,814	29.3
2002	37,207	8,884	23.9	31,008	6,985	22.5	13,551	5,145	38.0	6,034	1,851	30.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2011—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/cpsmar12.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[10]												
2011	39,609	10,929	27.6	31,800	8,334	26.2	14,145	5,980	42.3	7,659	2,524	33.0
2010[1]	39,283	10,746	27.4	31,596	8,181	25.9	14,236	5,831	41.0	7,419	2,479	33.4
2009	38,556	9,944	25.8	31,306	7,642	24.4	13,680	5,427	39.7	7,102	2,209	31.1
2008	37,966	9,379	24.7	30,986	7,339	23.7	13,648	5,533	40.5	6,835	1,970	28.8
2007	37,665	9,237	24.5	30,778	7,312	23.8	13,741	5,459	39.7	6,807	1,898	27.9
2006	37,306	9,048	24.3	30,621	7,072	23.1	13,244	5,180	39.1	6,545	1,897	29.0
2005	36,802	9,168	24.9	30,154	7,164	23.8	13,481	5,303	39.3	6,521	1,949	29.9
2004[2]	36,426	9,014	24.7	30,065	7,153	23.8	13,244	5,247	39.6	6,217	1,792	28.8
2003	35,989	8,781	24.4	29,727	6,870	23.1	13,118	5,115	39.0	6,034	1,781	29.5
2002	35,678	8,602	24.1	29,671	6,761	22.8	13,030	4,980	38.2	5,858	1,800	30.7
BLACK[9]												
2001	35,871	8,136	22.7	29,869	6,389	21.4	12,550	4,694	37.4	5,873	1,692	28.8
2000[3]	35,425	7,982	22.5	29,378	6,221	21.2	12,383	4,774	38.6	5,885	1,702	28.9
1999[4]	35,756	8,441	23.6	29,819	6,758	22.7	12,823	5,232	40.8	5,668	1,562	27.5
1998	34,877	9,091	26.1	29,333	7,259	24.7	13,156	5,629	42.8	5,390	1,752	32.5
1997	34,458	9,116	26.5	28,962	7,386	25.5	13,218	5,654	42.8	5,316	1,645	31.0
1996	34,110	9,694	28.4	28,933	7,993	27.6	13,193	6,123	46.4	4,989	1,606	32.2
1995	33,740	9,872	29.3	28,777	8,189	28.5	13,604	6,553	48.2	4,756	1,551	32.6
1994	33,353	10,196	30.6	28,499	8,447	29.6	12,926	6,489	50.2	4,649	1,617	34.8
1993	32,910	10,877	33.1	28,106	9,242	32.9	13,132	6,955	53.0	4,608	1,541	33.4
1992[5]	32,411	10,827	33.4	27,790	9,134	32.9	12,591	6,799	54.0	4,410	1,569	35.6
1991[6]	31,313	10,242	32.7	26,565	8,504	32.0	11,960	6,557	54.8	4,505	1,590	35.3
1990	30,806	9,837	31.9	26,296	8,160	31.0	11,866	6,005	50.6	4,244	1,491	35.1
1989	30,332	9,302	30.7	25,931	7,704	29.7	11,190	5,530	49.4	4,180	1,471	35.2
1988[7]	29,849	9,356	31.3	25,484	7,650	30.0	10,794	5,601	51.9	4,095	1,509	36.8
1987[7]	29,362	9,520	32.4	25,128	7,848	31.2	10,701	5,789	54.1	3,977	1,471	37.0
1986	28,871	8,983	31.1	24,910	7,410	29.7	10,175	5,473	53.8	3,714	1,431	38.5
1985	28,485	8,926	31.3	24,620	7,504	30.5	10,041	5,342	53.2	3,641	1,264	34.7
1984	28,087	9,490	33.8	24,387	8,104	33.2	10,384	5,666	54.6	3,501	1,255	35.8
1983	27,678	9,882	35.7	24,138	8,376	34.7	10,059	5,736	57.0	3,287	1,338	40.7
1982	27,216	9,697	35.6	23,948	8,355	34.9	9,699	5,698	58.8	3,051	1,229	40.3
1981	26,834	9,173	34.2	23,423	7,780	33.2	9,214	5,222	56.7	3,277	1,296	39.6
1980	26,408	8,579	32.5	23,084	7,190	31.1	9,338	4,984	53.4	3,208	1,314	41.0
1979	25,944	8,050	31.0	22,666	6,800	30.0	9,065	4,816	53.1	3,127	1,168	37.3
1978	24,956	7,625	30.6	22,027	6,493	29.5	8,689	4,712	54.2	2,929	1,132	38.6
1977	24,710	7,726	31.3	21,850	6,667	30.5	8,315	4,595	55.3	2,860	1,059	37.0
1976	24,399	7,595	31.1	21,840	6,576	30.1	7,926	4,415	55.7	2,559	1,019	39.8
1975	24,089	7,545	31.3	21,687	6,533	30.1	7,679	4,168	54.3	2,402	1,011	42.1
1974	23,699	7,182	30.3	21,341	6,255	29.3	7,483	4,116	55.0	2,359	927	39.3
1973	23,512	7,388	31.4	21,328	6,560	30.8	7,188	4,064	56.5	2,183	828	37.9
1972	23,144	7,710	33.3	21,116	6,841	32.4	7,125	4,139	58.1	2,028	870	42.9
1971	22,784	7,396	32.5	20,900	6,530	31.2	6,398	3,587	56.1	1,884	866	46.0
1970	22,515	7,548	33.5	20,724	6,683	32.2	6,225	3,656	58.7	1,791	865	48.3
1969	22,011	7,095	32.2	20,192	6,245	30.9	5,537	3,225	58.2	1,819	850	46.7
1968	21,944	7,616	34.7	(NA)	6,839	33.7	(NA)	3,312	58.9	(NA)	777	46.3
1967	21,590	8,486	39.3	(NA)	7,677	38.4	(NA)	3,362	61.6	(NA)	809	49.3
1966	21,206	8,867	41.8	(NA)	8,090	40.9	(NA)	3,160	65.3	(NA)	777	54.4
1959	18,013	9,927	55.1	(NA)	9,112	54.9	(NA)	2,416	70.6	1,430	815	57.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2011—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/cpsmar12.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												
2011	17,813	2,189	12.3	15,591	1,550	9.9	1,847	411	22.2	2,133	614	28.8
2010[1]	17,237	2,064	12.0	14,950	1,463	9.8	1,804	386	21.4	2,208	578	26.2
2009	15,272	1,901	12.4	13,403	1,361	10.2	1,539	290	18.9	1,826	527	28.8
2008	14,543	1,686	11.6	12,817	1,270	9.9	1,471	228	15.5	1,707	410	24.0
2007	14,430	1,467	10.2	12,527	1,012	8.1	1,421	250	17.6	1,837	426	23.2
2006	14,331	1,447	10.1	12,463	984	7.9	1,210	220	18.1	1,801	449	24.9
2005	13,731	1,501	10.9	11,931	1,039	8.7	1,223	220	18.0	1,771	457	25.8
2004[2]	13,291	1,295	9.7	11,661	876	7.5	1,190	170	14.3	1,599	417	26.1
2003	12,891	1,527	11.8	11,266	1,116	9.9	1,184	294	24.8	1,590	402	25.3
2002	12,487	1,243	10.0	10,742	816	7.6	1,146	175	15.3	1,708	417	24.4
ASIAN ALONE[11]												
2011	16,086	1,973	12.3	14,100	1,389	9.9	1,570	327	20.8	1,921	571	29.7
2010[1]	15,611	1,899	12.2	13,515	1,341	9.9	1,471	327	22.2	2,040	547	26.8
2009	14,005	1,746	12.5	12,296	1,244	10.1	1,353	250	18.5	1,673	491	29.3
2008	13,310	1,576	11.8	11,719	1,192	10.2	1,308	209	16.0	1,574	378	24.0
2007	13,257	1,349	10.2	11,471	930	8.1	1,256	217	17.3	1,720	391	22.7
2006	13,177	1,353	10.3	11,428	912	8.0	1,057	187	17.7	1,683	428	25.4
2005	12,580	1,402	11.1	10,911	970	8.9	1,059	189	17.8	1,645	427	26.0
2004[2]	12,231	1,201	9.8	10,734	812	7.6	1,024	135	13.2	1,472	388	26.3
2003	11,856	1,401	11.8	10,333	1,017	9.8	1,028	242	23.6	1,494	375	25.1
2002	11,541	1,161	10.1	9,899	763	7.7	1,019	155	15.2	1,613	390	24.2
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[9]												
2001	12,465	1,275	10.2	10,745	873	8.1	1,333	198	14.8	1,682	393	23.4
2000[3]	12,672	1,258	9.9	11,044	895	8.1	1,231	289	23.4	1,588	350	22.0
1999[4]	11,955	1,285	10.7	10,507	1,010	9.6	1,201	275	22.9	1,415	270	19.1
1998	10,873	1,360	12.5	9,576	1,087	11.4	1,123	373	33.2	1,266	257	20.3
1997	10,482	1,468	14.0	9,312	1,116	12.0	932	313	33.6	1,134	327	28.9
1996	10,054	1,454	14.5	8,900	1,172	13.2	1,018	300	29.5	1,120	255	22.8
1995	9,644	1,411	14.6	8,582	1,112	13.0	919	266	28.9	1,013	260	25.6
1994	6,654	974	14.6	5,915	776	13.1	582	137	23.6	696	179	25.7
1993	7,434	1,134	15.3	6,609	898	13.6	725	126	17.4	791	228	28.8
1992[5]	7,779	985	12.7	6,922	787	11.4	729	183	25.0	828	193	23.3
1991[6]	7,192	996	13.8	6,367	773	12.1	721	177	24.6	785	209	26.6
1990	7,014	858	12.2	6,300	712	11.3	638	132	20.7	668	124	18.5
1989	6,673	939	14.1	5,917	779	13.2	614	212	34.6	712	144	20.2
1988[7]	6,447	1,117	17.3	5,767	942	16.3	650	263	40.5	651	160	24.5
1987[7]	6,322	1,021	16.1	5,785	875	15.1	584	187	32.0	516	138	26.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2011—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/cpsmar12.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)												
2011	52,279	13,244	25.3	45,781	11,143	24.3	11,368	4,996	44.0	6,096	1,882	30.9
2010[1]	50,971	13,522	26.5	44,612	11,384	25.5	10,719	4,748	44.3	5,846	1,863	31.9
2009	48,811	12,350	25.3	42,717	10,345	24.2	10,283	4,176	40.6	5,718	1,801	31.5
2008	47,398	10,987	23.2	41,732	9,303	22.3	9,265	3,751	40.5	5,417	1,577	29.1
2007	45,933	9,890	21.5	40,125	8,248	20.6	8,917	3,527	39.6	5,508	1,490	27.1
2006	44,784	9,243	20.6	39,177	7,650	19.5	8,652	3,189	36.9	5,317	1,468	27.6
2005	43,020	9,368	21.8	37,759	7,767	20.6	7,868	3,069	39.0	4,971	1,451	29.2
2004[2]	41,690	9,122	21.9	36,438	7,705	21.1	7,825	3,072	39.3	4,971	1,293	26.0
2003	40,300	9,051	22.5	35,469	7,637	21.5	7,452	2,861	38.4	4,620	1,325	28.7
2002	39,216	8,555	21.8	34,598	7,184	20.8	7,013	2,554	36.4	4,364	1,255	28.8
2001	37,312	7,997	21.4	33,110	6,674	20.2	6,830	2,585	37.8	3,981	1,211	30.4
2000[3]	35,955	7,747	21.5	31,700	6,430	20.3	6,469	2,444	37.8	3,978	1,163	29.2
1999[4]	34,632	7,876	22.7	30,872	6,702	21.7	6,527	2,642	40.5	3,481	1,068	30.7
1998	31,515	8,070	25.6	28,055	6,814	24.3	6,074	2,837	46.7	3,218	1,097	34.1
1997	30,637	8,308	27.1	27,467	7,198	26.2	5,718	2,911	50.9	2,976	1,017	34.2
1996	29,614	8,697	29.4	26,340	7,515	28.5	5,641	3,020	53.5	2,985	1,066	35.7
1995	28,344	8,574	30.3	25,165	7,341	29.2	5,785	3,053	52.8	2,947	1,092	37.0
1994	27,442	8,416	30.7	24,390	7,357	30.2	5,328	2,920	54.8	2,798	926	33.1
1993	26,559	8,126	30.6	23,439	6,876	29.3	5,333	2,837	53.2	2,717	972	35.8
1992[5]	25,646	7,592	29.6	22,695	6,455	28.4	4,806	2,474	51.5	2,577	881	34.2
1991[6]	22,070	6,339	28.7	19,658	5,541	28.2	4,326	2,282	52.7	2,146	667	31.1
1990	21,405	6,006	28.1	18,912	5,091	26.9	3,993	2,115	53.0	2,254	774	34.3
1989	20,746	5,430	26.2	18,488	4,659	25.2	3,763	1,902	50.6	2,045	634	31.0
1988[7]	20,064	5,357	26.7	18,102	4,700	26.0	3,734	2,052	55.0	1,864	597	32.0
1987[7]	19,395	5,422	28.0	17,342	4,761	27.5	3,678	2,045	55.6	1,933	598	31.0
1986	18,758	5,117	27.3	16,880	4,469	26.5	3,631	1,921	52.9	1,685	553	32.8
1985	18,075	5,236	29.0	16,276	4,605	28.3	3,561	1,983	55.7	1,602	532	33.2
1984	16,916	4,806	28.4	15,293	4,192	27.4	3,139	1,764	56.2	1,481	545	36.8
1983	16,544	4,633	28.0	15,075	4,113	27.3	3,032	1,670	55.1	1,364	457	33.5
1982	14,385	4,301	29.9	13,242	3,865	29.2	2,664	1,601	60.1	1,018	358	35.1
1981	14,021	3,713	26.5	12,922	3,349	25.9	2,622	1,465	55.9	1,005	313	31.1
1980	13,600	3,491	25.7	12,547	3,143	25.1	2,421	1,319	54.5	970	312	32.2
1979	13,371	2,921	21.8	12,291	2,599	21.1	2,058	1,053	51.2	991	286	28.8
1978	12,079	2,607	21.6	11,193	2,343	20.9	1,817	1,024	56.4	886	264	29.8
1977	12,046	2,700	22.4	11,249	2,463	21.9	1,901	1,077	56.7	797	237	29.8
1976	11,269	2,783	24.7	10,552	2,516	23.8	1,766	1,000	56.6	716	266	37.2
1975	11,117	2,991	26.9	10,472	2,755	26.3	1,842	1,053	57.2	645	236	36.6
1974	11,201	2,575	23.0	10,584	2,374	22.4	1,723	915	53.1	617	201	32.6
1973	10,795	2,366	21.9	10,269	2,209	21.5	1,534	881	57.4	526	157	29.9
1972	10,588	2,414	22.8	10,099	2,252	22.3	1,370	733	53.5	488	162	33.2

(NA) Not available.

[1] Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-2.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2011

(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/cpsmar12.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												
2011	73,737	16,134	21.9	72,568	15,539	21.4	193,213	26,492	13.7	41,507	3,620	8.7
2010[1]	73,873	16,286	22.0	72,581	15,598	21.5	192,481	26,499	13.8	39,777	3,558	8.9
2009	74,579	15,451	20.7	73,410	14,774	20.1	190,627	24,684	12.9	38,613	3,433	8.9
2008	74,068	14,068	19.0	72,980	13,507	18.5	189,185	22,105	11.7	37,788	3,656	9.7
2007	73,996	13,324	18.0	72,792	12,802	17.6	187,913	20,396	10.9	36,790	3,556	9.7
2006	73,727	12,827	17.4	72,609	12,299	16.9	186,688	20,239	10.8	36,035	3,394	9.4
2005	73,285	12,896	17.6	72,095	12,335	17.1	184,345	20,450	11.1	35,505	3,603	10.1
2004[2]	73,241	13,041	17.8	72,133	12,473	17.3	182,166	20,545	11.3	35,209	3,453	9.8
2003	72,999	12,866	17.6	71,907	12,340	17.2	180,041	19,443	10.8	34,659	3,552	10.2
2002	72,696	12,133	16.7	71,619	11,646	16.3	178,388	18,861	10.6	34,234	3,576	10.4
2001	72,021	11,733	16.3	70,950	11,175	15.8	175,685	17,760	10.1	33,769	3,414	10.1
2000[3]	71,741	11,587	16.2	70,538	11,005	15.6	173,638	16,671	9.6	33,566	3,323	9.9
1999[4]	71,685	12,280	17.1	70,424	11,678	16.6	171,146	17,289	10.1	33,377	3,222	9.7
1998	71,338	13,467	18.9	70,253	12,845	18.3	167,327	17,623	10.5	32,394	3,386	10.5
1997	71,069	14,113	19.9	69,844	13,422	19.2	165,329	18,085	10.9	32,082	3,376	10.5
1996	70,650	14,463	20.5	69,411	13,764	19.8	163,691	18,638	11.4	31,877	3,428	10.8
1995	70,566	14,665	20.8	69,425	13,999	20.2	161,508	18,442	11.4	31,658	3,318	10.5
1994	70,020	15,289	21.8	68,819	14,610	21.2	160,329	19,107	11.9	31,267	3,663	11.7
1993	69,292	15,727	22.7	68,040	14,961	22.0	159,208	19,781	12.4	30,779	3,755	12.2
1992[5]	68,440	15,294	22.3	67,256	14,521	21.6	157,680	18,793	11.9	30,430	3,928	12.9
1991[6]	65,918	14,341	21.8	64,800	13,658	21.1	154,684	17,586	11.4	30,590	3,781	12.4
1990	65,049	13,431	20.6	63,908	12,715	19.9	153,502	16,496	10.7	30,093	3,658	12.2
1989	64,144	12,590	19.6	63,225	12,001	19.0	152,282	15,575	10.2	29,566	3,363	11.4
1988[7]	63,747	12,455	19.5	62,906	11,935	19.0	150,761	15,809	10.5	29,022	3,481	12.0
1987[7]	63,294	12,843	20.3	62,423	12,275	19.7	149,201	15,815	10.6	28,487	3,563	12.5
1986	62,948	12,876	20.5	62,009	12,257	19.8	147,631	16,017	10.8	27,975	3,477	12.4
1985	62,876	13,010	20.7	62,019	12,483	20.1	146,396	16,598	11.3	27,322	3,456	12.6
1984	62,447	13,420	21.5	61,681	12,929	21.0	144,551	16,952	11.7	26,818	3,330	12.4
1983	62,334	13,911	22.3	61,578	13,427	21.8	143,052	17,767	12.4	26,313	3,625	13.8
1982	62,345	13,647	21.9	61,565	13,139	21.3	141,328	17,000	12.0	25,738	3,751	14.6
1981	62,449	12,505	20.0	61,756	12,068	19.5	139,477	15,464	11.1	25,231	3,853	15.3
1980	62,914	11,543	18.3	62,168	11,114	17.9	137,428	13,858	10.1	24,686	3,871	15.7
1979	63,375	10,377	16.4	62,646	9,993	16.0	135,333	12,014	8.9	24,194	3,682	15.2
1978	62,311	9,931	15.9	61,987	9,722	15.7	130,169	11,332	8.7	23,175	3,233	14.0
1977	63,137	10,288	16.2	62,823	10,028	16.0	128,262	11,316	8.8	22,468	3,177	14.1
1976	64,028	10,273	16.0	63,729	10,081	15.8	126,175	11,389	9.0	22,100	3,313	15.0
1975	65,079	11,104	17.1	64,750	10,882	16.8	124,122	11,456	9.2	21,662	3,317	15.3
1974	66,134	10,156	15.4	65,802	9,967	15.1	122,101	10,132	8.3	21,127	3,085	14.6
1973	66,959	9,642	14.4	66,626	9,453	14.2	120,060	9,977	8.3	20,602	3,354	16.3
1972	67,930	10,284	15.1	67,592	10,082	14.9	117,957	10,438	8.8	20,117	3,738	18.6
1971	68,816	10,551	15.3	68,474	10,344	15.1	115,911	10,735	9.3	19,827	4,273	21.6
1970	69,159	10,440	15.1	68,815	10,235	14.9	113,554	10,187	9.0	19,470	4,793	24.6
1969	69,090	9,691	14.0	68,746	9,501	13.8	111,528	9,669	8.7	18,899	4,787	25.3
1968	70,385	10,954	15.6	70,035	10,739	15.3	108,684	9,803	9.0	18,559	4,632	25.0
1967	70,408	11,656	16.6	70,058	11,427	16.3	107,024	10,725	10.0	18,240	5,388	29.5
1966	70,218	12,389	17.6	69,869	12,146	17.4	105,241	11,007	10.5	17,929	5,114	28.5
1965	69,986	14,676	21.0	69,638	14,388	20.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1964	69,711	16,051	23.0	69,364	15,736	22.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1963	69,181	16,005	23.1	68,837	15,691	22.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1962	67,722	16,963	25.0	67,385	16,630	24.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1961	66,121	16,909	25.6	65,792	16,577	25.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1960	65,601	17,634	26.9	65,275	17,288	26.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1959	64,315	17,552	27.3	63,995	17,208	26.9	96,685	16,457	17.0	15,557	5,481	35.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2011—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/cpsmar12.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[8]												
2011	54,186	10,103	18.6	53,268	9,643	18.1	151,416	18,007	11.9	35,732	2,739	7.7
2010[1]	54,490	10,092	18.5	53,573	9,590	17.9	151,218	18,353	12.1	34,274	2,638	7.7
2009	56,266	9,938	17.7	55,397	9,440	17.0	152,367	17,391	11.4	33,414	2,501	7.5
2008	56,153	8,863	15.8	55,339	8,441	15.3	151,681	15,356	10.1	32,714	2,771	8.5
2007	56,419	8,395	14.9	55,483	8,002	14.4	150,875	14,135	9.4	31,839	2,590	8.1
2006	56,205	7,908	14.1	55,330	7,522	13.6	150,143	14,035	9.3	31,270	2,473	7.9
2005	56,075	8,085	14.4	55,152	7,652	13.9	148,450	14,086	9.5	30,905	2,700	8.7
2004[2]	56,053	8,308	14.8	55,212	7,876	14.3	146,974	14,486	9.9	30,714	2,534	8.3
2003	55,779	7,985	14.3	54,989	7,624	13.9	145,783	13,622	9.3	30,303	2,666	8.8
2002	55,703	7,549	13.6	54,900	7,203	13.1	144,694	13,178	9.1	29,980	2,739	9.1
WHITE[9]												
2001	56,089	7,527	13.4	55,238	7,086	12.8	143,796	12,555	8.7	29,790	2,656	8.9
2000[3]	55,980	7,307	13.1	55,021	6,834	12.4	142,164	11,754	8.3	29,703	2,584	8.7
1999[4]	55,833	7,639	13.7	54,873	7,194	13.1	139,974	12,085	8.6	29,553	2,446	8.3
1998	56,016	8,443	15.1	55,126	7,935	14.4	138,061	12,456	9.0	28,759	2,555	8.9
1997	55,863	8,990	16.1	54,870	8,441	15.4	136,784	12,838	9.4	28,553	2,569	9.0
1996	55,606	9,044	16.3	54,599	8,488	15.5	135,586	12,940	9.5	28,464	2,667	9.4
1995	55,444	8,981	16.2	54,532	8,474	15.5	134,149	12,869	9.6	28,436	2,572	9.0
1994	55,186	9,346	16.9	54,221	8,826	16.3	133,289	13,187	9.9	27,985	2,846	10.2
1993	54,639	9,752	17.8	53,614	9,123	17.0	132,680	13,535	10.2	27,580	2,939	10.7
1992[5]	54,110	9,399	17.4	53,110	8,752	16.5	131,694	12,871	9.8	27,256	2,989	11.0
1991[6]	52,523	8,848	16.8	51,627	8,316	16.1	130,312	12,097	9.3	27,297	2,802	10.3
1990	51,929	8,232	15.9	51,028	7,696	15.1	129,784	11,387	8.8	26,898	2,707	10.1
1989	51,400	7,599	14.8	50,704	7,164	14.1	128,974	10,647	8.3	26,479	2,539	9.6
1988[7]	51,203	7,435	14.5	50,590	7,095	14.0	128,031	10,687	8.3	26,001	2,593	10.0
1987[7]	51,012	7,788	15.3	50,360	7,398	14.7	126,991	10,703	8.4	25,602	2,704	10.6
1986	51,111	8,209	16.1	50,356	7,714	15.3	125,998	11,285	9.0	25,173	2,689	10.7
1985	51,031	8,253	16.2	50,358	7,838	15.6	125,258	11,909	9.5	24,629	2,698	11.0
1984	50,814	8,472	16.7	50,192	8,086	16.1	123,922	11,904	9.6	24,206	2,579	10.7
1983	50,726	8,862	17.5	50,183	8,534	17.0	123,014	12,347	10.0	23,754	2,776	11.7
1982	50,920	8,678	17.0	50,305	8,282	16.5	121,766	11,971	9.8	23,234	2,870	12.4
1981	51,140	7,785	15.2	50,553	7,429	14.7	120,574	10,790	8.9	22,791	2,978	13.1
1980	51,653	7,181	13.9	51,002	6,817	13.4	118,935	9,478	8.0	22,325	3,042	13.6
1979	52,262	6,193	11.8	51,687	5,909	11.4	117,583	8,110	6.9	21,898	2,911	13.3
1978	51,669	5,831	11.3	51,409	5,674	11.0	113,832	7,897	6.9	20,950	2,530	12.1
1977	52,563	6,097	11.6	52,299	5,943	11.4	112,374	7,893	7.0	20,316	2,426	11.9
1976	53,428	6,189	11.6	53,167	6,034	11.3	110,717	7,890	7.1	20,020	2,633	13.2
1975	54,405	6,927	12.7	54,126	6,748	12.5	109,105	8,210	7.5	19,654	2,634	13.4
1974	55,590	6,223	11.2	55,320	6,079	11.0	107,579	7,053	6.6	19,206	2,460	12.8
1973	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	56,211	5,462	9.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2,698	14.4
1972	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	57,181	5,784	10.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3,072	16.8
1971	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	58,119	6,341	10.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3,605	19.9
1970	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	58,472	6,138	10.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,011	22.6
1969	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	58,578	5,667	9.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,052	23.3
1968	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6,373	10.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	17,062	3,939	23.1
1967	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6,729	11.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	16,791	4,646	27.7
1966	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7,204	12.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	16,514	4,357	26.4
1965	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8,595	14.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1960	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11,229	20.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1959	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11,386	20.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,744	33.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2011—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/cpsmar12.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[8]												
2011	38,955	4,850	12.5	38,322	4,554	11.9	123,101	12,112	9.8	32,904	2,210	6.7
2010[1]	39,437	4,866	12.3	38,823	4,544	11.7	123,731	12,230	9.9	31,616	2,155	6.8
2009	40,917	4,850	11.9	40,319	4,518	11.2	125,511	11,658	9.3	30,736	2,022	6.6
2008	41,309	4,364	10.6	40,707	4,059	10.0	125,482	10,380	8.3	30,149	2,280	7.6
2007	41,979	4,255	10.1	41,304	3,996	9.7	125,161	9,598	7.7	29,442	2,179	7.4
2006	42,212	4,208	10.0	41,563	3,930	9.5	124,847	9,761	7.8	28,990	2,044	7.0
2005	42,523	4,254	10.0	41,867	3,973	9.5	124,326	9,708	7.8	28,704	2,264	7.9
2004[2]	42,978	4,519	10.5	42,363	4,190	9.9	123,481	10,236	8.3	28,639	2,153	7.5
2003	43,150	4,233	9.8	42,547	3,957	9.3	123,110	9,391	7.6	28,335	2,277	8.0
2002	43,614	4,090	9.4	43,017	3,848	8.9	122,511	9,157	7.5	28,018	2,321	8.3
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[9]												
2001	44,095	4,194	9.5	43,459	3,887	8.9	122,470	8,811	7.2	27,973	2,266	8.1
2000[3]	44,244	4,018	9.1	43,554	3,715	8.5	121,499	8,130	6.7	27,948	2,218	7.9
1999[4]	44,272	4,155	9.4	43,570	3,832	8.8	120,341	8,462	7.0	27,952	2,118	7.6
1998	45,355	4,822	10.6	44,670	4,458	10.0	120,282	8,760	7.3	27,118	2,217	8.2
1997	45,491	5,204	11.4	44,665	4,759	10.7	119,373	9,088	7.6	26,995	2,200	8.1
1996	45,605	5,072	11.1	44,844	4,656	10.4	118,822	9,074	7.6	27,033	2,316	8.6
1995	45,689	5,115	11.2	44,973	4,745	10.6	118,228	8,908	7.5	27,034	2,243	8.3
1994	46,668	5,823	12.5	45,874	5,404	11.8	119,192	9,732	8.2	26,684	2,556	9.6
1993	46,096	6,255	13.6	45,322	5,819	12.8	118,475	9,964	8.4	26,272	2,663	10.1
1992[5]	45,590	6,017	13.2	44,833	5,558	12.4	117,386	9,461	8.1	26,025	2,724	10.5
1991[6]	45,236	5,918	13.1	44,506	5,497	12.4	117,672	9,244	7.9	26,208	2,580	9.8
1990	44,797	5,532	12.3	44,045	5,106	11.6	117,477	8,619	7.3	25,854	2,471	9.6
1989	44,492	5,110	11.5	43,938	4,779	10.9	116,983	8,154	7.0	25,504	2,335	9.2
1988[7]	44,438	4,888	11.0	43,910	4,594	10.5	116,479	8,293	7.1	25,044	2,384	9.5
1987[7]	44,461	5,230	11.8	43,907	4,902	11.2	115,721	8,327	7.2	24,754	2,472	10.0
1986	44,664	5,789	13.0	44,041	5,388	12.2	115,157	8,963	7.8	24,298	2,492	10.3
1985	44,752	5,745	12.8	44,199	5,421	12.3	114,969	9,608	8.4	23,734	2,486	10.5
1984	44,886	6,156	13.7	44,349	5,828	13.1	114,180	9,734	8.5	23,402	2,410	10.3
1983	44,830	6,649	14.8	44,374	6,381	14.4	113,570	10,279	9.1	22,992	2,610	11.4
1982	45,531	6,566	14.4	45,001	6,229	13.8	113,717	10,082	8.9	22,655	2,714	12.0
1981	45,950	5,946	12.9	45,440	5,639	12.4	112,722	9,207	8.2	22,237	2,834	12.7
1980	46,578	5,510	11.8	45,989	5,174	11.3	111,460	7,990	7.2	21,760	2,865	13.2
1979	46,967	4,730	10.1	46,448	4,476	9.6	110,509	6,930	6.3	21,339	2,759	12.9
1978	46,819	4,506	9.6	46,606	4,383	9.4	107,481	6,837	6.4	20,431	2,412	11.8
1977	47,689	4,714	9.9	47,459	4,582	9.7	106,063	6,772	6.4	19,812	2,316	11.7
1976	48,824	4,799	9.8	48,601	4,664	9.6	104,846	6,720	6.4	19,565	2,506	12.8
1975	49,670	5,342	10.8	49,421	5,185	10.5	103,496	7,039	6.8	19,251	2,503	13.0
1974	50,759	4,820	9.5	50,520	4,697	9.3	101,894	6,051	5.9	18,810	2,346	12.5
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2011	12,968	4,849	37.4	12,815	4,762	37.2	25,962	6,241	24.0	3,718	640	17.2
2010[1]	13,015	4,923	37.8	12,759	4,814	37.7	25,815	6,031	23.4	3,555	643	18.1
2009	12,655	4,480	35.4	12,445	4,349	34.9	24,815	5,441	21.9	3,405	655	19.2
2008	12,388	4,202	33.9	12,201	4,104	33.6	24,404	5,017	20.6	3,305	663	20.0
2007	12,380	4,178	33.7	12,227	4,106	33.6	23,968	4,742	19.8	3,215	748	23.3
2006	12,375	4,086	33.0	12,206	3,977	32.6	23,510	4,652	19.8	3,128	710	22.7
2005	12,159	4,074	33.5	11,975	3,972	33.2	23,338	4,735	20.3	3,053	708	23.2
2004[2]	12,190	4,059	33.3	12,012	3,962	33.0	22,842	4,638	20.3	3,005	714	23.8
2003	12,215	4,108	33.6	11,989	3,977	33.2	22,355	4,313	19.3	2,933	688	23.5
2002	12,114	3,817	31.5	11,931	3,733	31.3	22,170	4,376	19.7	2,922	691	23.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2011—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/cpsmar12.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[10]												
2011	11,138	4,320	38.8	11,005	4,247	38.6	24,831	5,980	24.1	3,640	630	17.3
2010[1]	11,173	4,355	39.0	10,953	4,271	39.0	24,667	5,775	23.4	3,443	617	17.9
2009	11,282	4,033	35.7	11,102	3,919	35.3	23,953	5,264	22.0	3,320	647	19.5
2008	11,172	3,878	34.7	10,998	3,781	34.4	23,565	4,855	20.6	3,229	646	20.0
2007	11,302	3,904	34.5	11,174	3,838	34.3	23,213	4,602	19.8	3,150	731	23.2
2006	11,315	3,777	33.4	11,168	3,690	33.0	22,907	4,570	19.9	3,085	701	22.7
2005	11,136	3,841	34.5	10,962	3,743	34.2	22,659	4,627	20.4	3,007	701	23.3
2004[2]	11,244	3,788	33.7	11,080	3,702	33.4	22,226	4,521	20.3	2,956	705	23.8
2003	11,367	3,877	34.1	11,162	3,750	33.6	21,746	4,224	19.4	2,876	680	23.7
2002	11,275	3,645	32.3	11,111	3,570	32.1	21,547	4,277	19.9	2,856	680	23.8
BLACK[9]												
2001	11,556	3,492	30.2	11,419	3,423	30.0	21,462	4,018	18.7	2,853	626	21.9
2000[3]	11,480	3,581	31.2	11,296	3,495	30.9	21,160	3,794	17.9	2,785	607	21.8
1999[4]	11,488	3,813	33.2	11,260	3,698	32.8	21,518	4,000	18.6	2,750	628	22.8
1998	11,317	4,151	36.7	11,176	4,073	36.4	20,837	4,222	20.3	2,723	718	26.4
1997	11,367	4,225	37.2	11,193	4,116	36.8	20,400	4,191	20.5	2,691	700	26.0
1996	11,338	4,519	39.9	11,155	4,411	39.5	20,155	4,515	22.4	2,616	661	25.3
1995	11,369	4,761	41.9	11,198	4,644	41.5	19,892	4,483	22.5	2,478	629	25.4
1994	11,211	4,906	43.8	11,044	4,787	43.3	19,585	4,590	23.4	2,557	700	27.4
1993	11,127	5,125	46.1	10,969	5,030	45.9	19,272	5,049	26.2	2,510	702	28.0
1992[5]	10,956	5,106	46.6	10,823	5,015	46.3	18,952	4,884	25.8	2,504	838	33.5
1991[6]	10,350	4,755	45.9	10,178	4,637	45.6	18,355	4,607	25.1	2,606	880	33.8
1990	10,162	4,550	44.8	9,980	4,412	44.2	18,097	4,427	24.5	2,547	860	33.8
1989	10,012	4,375	43.7	9,847	4,257	43.2	17,833	4,164	23.3	2,487	763	30.7
1988[7]	9,865	4,296	43.5	9,681	4,148	42.8	17,548	4,275	24.4	2,436	785	32.2
1987[7]	9,730	4,385	45.1	9,546	4,234	44.4	17,245	4,361	25.3	2,387	774	32.4
1986	9,629	4,148	43.1	9,467	4,037	42.7	16,911	4,113	24.3	2,331	722	31.0
1985	9,545	4,157	43.6	9,405	4,057	43.1	16,667	4,052	24.3	2,273	717	31.5
1984	9,480	4,413	46.6	9,356	4,320	46.2	16,369	4,368	26.7	2,238	710	31.7
1983	9,417	4,398	46.7	9,245	4,273	46.2	16,065	4,694	29.2	2,197	791	36.0
1982	9,400	4,472	47.6	9,269	4,388	47.3	15,692	4,415	28.1	2,124	811	38.2
1981	9,374	4,237	45.2	9,291	4,170	44.9	15,358	4,117	26.8	2,102	820	39.0
1980	9,368	3,961	42.3	9,287	3,906	42.1	14,987	3,835	25.6	2,054	783	38.1
1979	9,307	3,833	41.2	9,172	3,745	40.8	14,596	3,478	23.8	2,040	740	36.2
1978	9,229	3,830	41.5	9,168	3,781	41.2	13,774	3,133	22.7	1,954	662	33.9
1977	9,296	3,888	41.8	9,253	3,850	41.6	13,483	3,137	23.3	1,930	701	36.3
1976	9,322	3,787	40.6	9,291	3,758	40.4	13,224	3,163	23.9	1,852	644	34.8
1975	9,421	3,925	41.7	9,374	3,884	41.4	12,872	2,968	23.1	1,795	652	36.3
1974	9,439	3,755	39.8	9,384	3,713	39.6	12,539	2,836	22.6	1,721	591	34.3
1973	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,405	3,822	40.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,672	620	37.1
1972	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,426	4,025	42.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,603	640	39.9
1971	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,414	3,836	40.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,584	623	39.3
1970	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,448	3,922	41.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,422	683	48.0
1969	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,290	3,677	39.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,373	689	50.2
1968	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,188	43.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,374	655	47.7
1967	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,558	47.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,341	715	53.3
1966	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,774	50.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,311	722	55.1
1965	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5,022	65.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	711	62.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2011—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/cpsmar12.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												
2011	4,572	607	13.3	4,495	566	12.6	11,660	1,397	12.0	1,581	185	11.7
2010[1]	4,308	586	13.6	4,256	560	13.2	11,414	1,265	11.1	1,515	214	14.1
2009	3,996	531	13.3	3,946	507	12.9	9,898	1,154	11.7	1,378	216	15.7
2008	3,717	494	13.3	3,678	476	12.9	9,507	1,031	10.8	1,319	162	12.3
2007	3,606	431	11.9	3,558	402	11.3	9,531	892	9.4	1,293	144	11.2
2006	3,573	408	11.4	3,530	398	11.3	9,553	897	9.4	1,205	142	11.8
2005	3,472	359	10.3	3,435	352	10.2	9,115	999	11.0	1,144	144	12.6
2004[2]	3,406	329	9.7	3,367	311	9.2	8,780	819	9.3	1,104	147	13.3
2003	3,316	420	12.7	3,279	406	12.4	8,510	956	11.2	1,065	152	14.2
2002	3,199	353	11.0	3,159	338	10.7	8,292	804	9.7	995	86	8.7
ASIAN ALONE[11]												
2011	3,657	494	13.5	3,600	466	13.0	10,873	1,297	11.9	1,555	182	11.7
2010[1]	3,431	494	14.4	3,399	477	14.0	10,696	1,191	11.1	1,484	214	14.4
2009	3,311	463	14.0	3,271	444	13.6	9,344	1,069	11.4	1,350	213	15.8
2008	3,052	446	14.6	3,016	430	14.2	8,961	974	10.9	1,296	157	12.1
2007	2,980	374	12.5	2,932	345	11.8	9,012	832	9.2	1,265	143	11.3
2006	2,956	360	12.2	2,915	351	12.0	9,039	851	9.4	1,182	142	12.0
2005	2,871	317	11.1	2,842	312	11.0	8,591	941	11.0	1,118	143	12.8
2004[2]	2,854	281	9.9	2,823	265	9.4	8,294	774	9.3	1,083	146	13.5
2003	2,759	344	12.5	2,726	331	12.1	8,044	907	11.3	1,052	151	14.3
2002	2,683	315	11.7	2,648	302	11.4	7,881	764	9.7	977	82	8.4
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[9]												
2001	3,215	369	11.5	3,169	353	11.1	8,352	814	9.7	899	92	10.2
2000[3]	3,294	420	12.7	3,256	407	12.5	8,500	756	8.9	878	82	9.3
1999[4]	3,212	381	11.9	3,178	367	11.5	7,879	807	10.2	864	96	11.1
1998	3,137	564	18.0	3,099	542	17.5	6,951	698	10.0	785	97	12.4
1997	3,096	628	20.3	3,061	608	19.9	6,680	753	11.3	705	87	12.3
1996	2,924	571	19.5	2,899	553	19.1	6,484	821	12.7	647	63	9.7
1995	2,900	564	19.5	2,858	532	18.6	6,123	757	12.4	622	89	14.3
1994	1,739	318	18.3	1,719	308	17.9	4,401	589	13.4	513	67	13.0
1993	2,061	375	18.2	2,029	358	17.6	4,871	680	14.0	503	79	15.6
1992[5]	2,218	363	16.4	2,199	352	16.0	5,067	568	11.2	494	53	10.8
1991[6]	2,056	360	17.5	2,036	348	17.1	4,582	565	12.3	555	70	12.7
1990	2,126	374	17.6	2,098	356	17.0	4,375	422	9.6	514	62	12.1
1989	1,983	392	19.8	1,945	368	18.9	4,225	512	12.1	465	34	7.4
1988[7]	1,970	474	24.1	1,949	458	23.5	4,035	583	14.4	442	60	13.5
1987[7]	1,937	455	23.5	1,908	432	22.7	4,010	510	12.7	375	56	15.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2011—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/cpsmar12.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)												
2011	17,600	6,008	34.1	17,276	5,820	33.7	31,643	6,667	21.1	3,036	569	18.7
2010[1]	17,371	6,059	34.9	16,964	5,815	34.3	30,740	6,948	22.6	2,860	516	18.0
2009	16,965	5,610	33.1	16,655	5,419	32.5	29,031	6,224	21.4	2,815	516	18.3
2008	16,370	5,010	30.6	16,138	4,888	30.3	28,311	5,452	19.3	2,717	525	19.3
2007	15,647	4,482	28.6	15,375	4,348	28.3	27,731	4,970	17.9	2,555	438	17.1
2006	15,147	4,072	26.9	14,907	3,959	26.6	27,209	4,698	17.3	2,428	472	19.4
2005	14,654	4,143	28.3	14,361	3,977	27.7	26,051	4,765	18.3	2,315	460	19.9
2004[2]	14,173	4,098	28.9	13,929	3,985	28.6	25,324	4,620	18.2	2,194	403	18.4
2003	13,730	4,077	29.7	13,519	3,982	29.5	24,490	4,568	18.7	2,080	406	19.5
2002	13,210	3,782	28.6	12,971	3,653	28.2	23,952	4,334	18.1	2,053	439	21.4
2001	12,763	3,570	28.0	12,539	3,433	27.4	22,653	4,014	17.7	1,896	413	21.8
2000[3]	12,399	3,522	28.4	12,115	3,342	27.6	21,734	3,844	17.7	1,822	381	20.9
1999[4]	12,188	3,693	30.3	11,912	3,561	29.9	20,782	3,843	18.5	1,661	340	20.5
1998	11,152	3,837	34.4	10,921	3,670	33.6	18,668	3,877	20.8	1,696	356	21.0
1997	10,802	3,972	36.8	10,625	3,865	36.4	18,217	3,951	21.7	1,617	384	23.8
1996	10,511	4,237	40.3	10,255	4,090	39.9	17,587	4,089	23.3	1,516	370	24.4
1995	10,213	4,080	40.0	10,011	3,938	39.3	16,673	4,153	24.9	1,458	342	23.5
1994	9,822	4,075	41.5	9,621	3,956	41.1	16,192	4,018	24.8	1,428	323	22.6
1993	9,462	3,873	40.9	9,188	3,666	39.9	15,708	3,956	25.2	1,390	297	21.4
1992[5]	9,081	3,637	40.0	8,829	3,440	39.0	15,268	3,668	24.0	1,298	287	22.1
1991[6]	7,648	3,094	40.4	7,473	2,977	39.8	13,279	3,008	22.7	1,143	237	20.8
1990	7,457	2,865	38.4	7,300	2,750	37.7	12,857	2,896	22.5	1,091	245	22.5
1989	7,186	2,603	36.2	7,040	2,496	35.5	12,536	2,616	20.9	1,024	211	20.6
1988[7]	7,003	2,631	37.6	6,908	2,576	37.3	12,056	2,501	20.7	1,005	225	22.4
1987[7]	6,792	2,670	39.3	6,692	2,606	38.9	11,718	2,509	21.4	885	243	27.5
1986	6,646	2,507	37.7	6,511	2,413	37.1	11,206	2,406	21.5	906	204	22.5
1985	6,475	2,606	40.3	6,346	2,512	39.6	10,685	2,411	22.6	915	219	23.9
1984	6,068	2,376	39.2	5,982	2,317	38.7	10,029	2,254	22.5	819	176	21.5
1983	6,066	2,312	38.1	5,977	2,251	37.7	9,697	2,148	22.5	782	173	22.1
1982	5,527	2,181	39.5	5,436	2,117	38.9	8,262	1,963	23.8	596	159	26.6
1981	5,369	1,925	35.9	5,291	1,874	35.4	8,084	1,642	20.3	568	146	25.7
1980	5,276	1,749	33.2	5,211	1,718	33.0	7,740	1,563	20.2	582	179	30.8
1979	5,483	1,535	28.0	5,426	1,505	27.7	7,314	1,232	16.8	574	154	26.8
1978	5,012	1,384	27.6	4,972	1,354	27.2	6,527	1,098	16.8	539	125	23.2
1977	5,028	1,422	28.3	5,000	1,402	28.0	6,500	1,164	17.9	518	113	21.9
1976	4,771	1,443	30.2	4,736	1,424	30.1	6,034	1,212	20.1	464	128	27.7
1975	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,896	1,619	33.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	137	32.6
1974	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,939	1,414	28.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	117	28.9
1973	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,910	1,364	27.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	95	24.9

(NA) Not available.

[1] Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-3.

Poverty Status of Families, by Type of Family: 1959 to 2011

(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/cpsmar12.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												
2011	80,529	9,497	11.8	58,963	3,652	6.2	5,888	950	16.1	15,678	4,894	31.2
2010[1]	79,559	9,400	11.8	58,667	3,681	6.3	5,649	892	15.8	15,243	4,827	31.7
2009	78,867	8,792	11.1	58,428	3,409	5.8	5,582	942	16.9	14,857	4,441	29.9
2008	78,874	8,147	10.3	59,137	3,261	5.5	5,255	723	13.8	14,482	4,163	28.7
2007	77,908	7,623	9.8	58,395	2,849	4.9	5,103	696	13.6	14,411	4,078	28.3
2006	78,454	7,668	9.8	58,964	2,910	4.9	5,067	671	13.2	14,424	4,087	28.3
2005	77,418	7,657	9.9	58,189	2,944	5.1	5,134	669	13.0	14,095	4,044	28.7
2004[2]	76,866	7,835	10.2	57,983	3,216	5.5	4,901	657	13.4	13,981	3,962	28.3
2003	76,232	7,607	10.0	57,725	3,115	5.4	4,717	636	13.5	13,791	3,856	28.0
2002	75,616	7,229	9.6	57,327	3,052	5.3	4,663	564	12.1	13,626	3,613	26.5
2001	74,340	6,813	9.2	56,755	2,760	4.9	4,440	583	13.1	13,146	3,470	26.4
2000[3]	73,778	6,400	8.7	56,598	2,637	4.7	4,277	485	11.3	12,903	3,278	25.4
1999[4]	73,206	6,792	9.3	56,290	2,748	4.9	4,099	485	11.8	12,818	3,559	27.8
1998	71,551	7,186	10.0	54,778	2,879	5.3	3,977	476	12.0	12,796	3,831	29.9
1997	70,884	7,324	10.3	54,321	2,821	5.2	3,911	507	13.0	12,652	3,995	31.6
1996	70,241	7,708	11.0	53,604	3,010	5.6	3,847	531	13.8	12,790	4,167	32.6
1995	69,597	7,532	10.8	53,570	2,982	5.6	3,513	493	14.0	12,514	4,057	32.4
1994	69,313	8,053	11.6	53,865	3,272	6.1	3,228	549	17.0	12,220	4,232	34.6
1993	68,506	8,393	12.3	53,181	3,481	6.5	2,914	488	16.8	12,411	4,424	35.6
1992[5]	68,216	8,144	11.9	53,090	3,385	6.4	3,065	484	15.8	12,061	4,275	35.4
1991[6]	67,175	7,712	11.5	52,457	3,158	6.0	3,025	392	13.0	11,693	4,161	35.6
1990	66,322	7,098	10.7	52,147	2,981	5.7	2,907	349	12.0	11,268	3,768	33.4
1989	66,090	6,784	10.3	52,317	2,931	5.6	2,884	348	12.1	10,890	3,504	32.2
1988[7]	65,837	6,874	10.4	52,100	2,897	5.6	2,847	336	11.8	10,890	3,642	33.4
1987[7]	65,204	7,005	10.7	51,675	3,011	5.8	2,833	340	12.0	10,696	3,654	34.2
1986	64,491	7,023	10.9	51,537	3,123	6.1	2,510	287	11.4	10,445	3,613	34.6
1985	63,558	7,223	11.4	50,933	3,438	6.7	2,414	311	12.9	10,211	3,474	34.0
1984	62,706	7,277	11.6	50,350	3,488	6.9	2,228	292	13.1	10,129	3,498	34.5
1983	62,015	7,647	12.3	50,081	3,815	7.6	2,038	268	13.2	9,896	3,564	36.0
1982	61,393	7,512	12.2	49,908	3,789	7.6	2,016	290	14.4	9,469	3,434	36.3
1981	61,019	6,851	11.2	49,630	3,394	6.8	1,986	205	10.3	9,403	3,252	34.6
1980	60,309	6,217	10.3	49,294	3,032	6.2	1,933	213	11.0	9,082	2,972	32.7
1979	59,550	5,461	9.2	49,112	2,640	5.4	1,733	176	10.2	8,705	2,645	30.4
1978	57,804	5,280	9.1	47,692	2,474	5.2	1,654	152	9.2	8,458	2,654	31.4
1977	57,215	5,311	9.3	47,385	2,524	5.3	1,594	177	11.1	8,236	2,610	31.7
1976	56,710	5,311	9.4	47,497	2,606	5.5	1,500	162	10.8	7,713	2,543	33.0
1975	56,245	5,450	9.7	47,318	2,904	6.1	1,445	116	8.0	7,482	2,430	32.5
1974	55,698	4,922	8.8	47,069	2,474	5.3	1,399	125	8.9	7,230	2,324	32.1
1973	55,053	4,828	8.8	46,812	2,482	5.3	1,438	154	10.7	6,804	2,193	32.2
1972	54,373	5,075	9.3	46,314	(NA)	(NA)	1,452	(NA)	(NA)	6,607	2,158	32.7
1971	53,296	5,303	10.0	45,752	(NA)	(NA)	1,353	(NA)	(NA)	6,191	2,100	33.9
1970	52,227	5,260	10.1	44,739	(NA)	(NA)	1,487	(NA)	(NA)	6,001	1,952	32.5
1969	51,586	5,008	9.7	44,436	(NA)	(NA)	1,559	(NA)	(NA)	5,591	1,827	32.7
1968	50,511	5,047	10.0	43,842	(NA)	(NA)	1,228	(NA)	(NA)	5,441	1,755	32.3
1967	49,835	5,667	11.4	43,292	(NA)	(NA)	1,210	(NA)	(NA)	5,333	1,774	33.3
1966	48,921	5,784	11.8	42,553	(NA)	(NA)	1,197	(NA)	(NA)	5,171	1,721	33.1
1965	48,278	6,721	13.9	42,107	(NA)	(NA)	1,179	(NA)	(NA)	4,992	1,916	38.4
1964	47,836	7,160	15.0	41,648	(NA)	(NA)	1,182	(NA)	(NA)	5,006	1,822	36.4
1963	47,436	7,554	15.9	41,311	(NA)	(NA)	1,243	(NA)	(NA)	4,882	1,972	40.4
1962	46,998	8,077	17.2	40,923	(NA)	(NA)	1,334	(NA)	(NA)	4,741	2,034	42.9
1961	46,341	8,391	18.1	40,405	(NA)	(NA)	1,293	(NA)	(NA)	4,643	1,954	42.1
1960	45,435	8,243	18.1	39,624	(NA)	(NA)	1,202	(NA)	(NA)	4,609	1,955	42.4
1959	45,054	8,320	18.5	39,335	(NA)	(NA)	1,226	(NA)	(NA)	4,493	1,916	42.6

(NA) Not available.
[1] Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.
[2] For 2004, figures are revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.
[3] Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.
[4] For 1999, figures are based on Census 2000 population controls.
[5] For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.
[6] For 1991, figures are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original March 1992 CPS file.
[7] For 1988 and 1987, figures are based on new processing procedures and are also revised to reflect corrections to the files after publication of the 1988 advance report *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1988*, P-60, No. 166.
Note: Before 1979, unrelated subfamilies were included in all families. Beginning in 1979, unrelated subfamilies are excluded from all families.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

APPENDIX C.
ESTIMATES OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

Quality of Health Insurance Coverage Estimates

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

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

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

During Phase 1, a database of Medicaid and Medicare enrollment was built using the CMS Medicaid Statistical Information System (MSIS) files merged with CMS Medicare Enrollment Database (EDB) files. The quality of the database was evaluated using two Census Bureau files: the Master Address File/Auxiliary Reference File (MAFARF) and the Person Characteristics File (PCF).

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

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

Phase 4 consisted of repeating the Phase 2 process using the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) data instead of CPS ASEC data. The purpose of this was twofold: to provide explanations for the differences found

[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.

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

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

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

There are several ongoing projects aimed at improving the quality of health coverage data from the CPS ASEC. This research includes: 1) cognitive research and field testing to improve the wording of the CPS ASEC health coverage questions; 2) editing and imputation research, including additional research on the use of models that attempt to account for Medicaid underreporting; and 3) expanding the number of studies that match administrative Medicaid data to current survey data to include other surveys, such as the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) and the American Community Survey (ACS). This research will make it possible to compare and contrast CPS ASEC underreporting rates with other surveys, allowing Census Bureau analysts to better understand the nature and impact of CPS ASEC health coverage underreporting.

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

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

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

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

Table C-1.

Health Insurance Coverage: 1987 to 2011

(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/cpsmar12.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										
2011	308,827	260,214	197,323	170,102	30,244	99,497	50,835	46,922	13,712	48,613
2010[2]	306,553	256,603	196,147	169,372	30,347	95,525	48,533	44,906	12,927	49,951
2009	304,280	255,295	196,245	170,762	29,098	93,245	47,847	43,434	12,414	48,985
2008	301,483	256,702	202,626	177,543	28,513	87,586	42,831	43,031	11,562	44,780
2007	299,106	255,018	203,903	178,971	28,500	83,147	39,685	41,387	10,955	44,088
2006	296,824	251,610	203,942	178,880	29,033	80,343	38,370	40,336	10,543	45,214
2005	293,834	250,799	203,205	178,391	28,980	80,283	38,191	40,167	11,164	43,035
2004	291,166	249,414	203,014	177,924	29,161	79,480	38,055	39,757	10,584	41,752
2003	288,280	246,332	201,989	177,362	28,826	76,116	34,326	39,284	10,124	41,949
2002	285,933	246,157	204,163	179,563	29,287	72,825	31,934	38,359	9,892	39,776
2001	282,082	244,059	204,142	179,984	28,398	70,330	30,166	37,870	9,580	38,023
2000[3]	279,517	242,932	205,575	181,862	28,432	68,183	28,062	37,787	8,937	36,586
1999[4,5]	276,804	239,102	202,021	177,535	29,310	67,103	27,353	36,990	8,526	37,702
1999	274,087	233,073	196,536	171,692	27,298	66,176	27,890	36,066	8,530	41,014
1998	271,743	228,800	192,507	170,105	26,165	66,087	27,854	35,887	8,747	42,943
1997[6]	269,094	226,735	189,955	166,419	27,431	66,685	28,956	35,590	8,527	42,359
1996[7]	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[8]	262,105	222,387	184,318	159,634	31,349	70,163	31,645	33,901	11,165	39,718
1993[9]	259,753	220,040	182,351	148,318	(NA)	68,554	31,749	33,097	9,560	39,713
1992[10]	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[11]	241,187	210,161	182,160	149,739	(NA)	56,282	20,211	30,458	10,542	31,026
Percent										
2011	100.0	84.3	63.9	55.1	9.8	32.2	16.5	15.2	4.4	15.7
2010[2]	100.0	83.7	64.0	55.3	9.9	31.2	15.8	14.6	4.2	16.3
2009	100.0	83.9	64.5	56.1	9.6	30.6	15.7	14.3	4.1	16.1
2008	100.0	85.1	67.2	58.9	9.5	29.1	14.2	14.3	3.8	14.9
2007	100.0	85.3	68.2	59.8	9.5	27.8	13.3	13.8	3.7	14.7
2006	100.0	84.8	68.7	60.3	9.8	27.1	12.9	13.6	3.6	15.2
2005	100.0	85.4	69.2	60.7	9.9	27.3	13.0	13.7	3.8	14.6
2004	100.0	85.7	69.7	61.1	10.0	27.3	13.1	13.7	3.6	14.3
2003	100.0	85.4	70.1	61.5	10.0	26.4	11.9	13.6	3.5	14.6
2002	100.0	86.1	71.4	62.8	10.2	25.5	11.2	13.4	3.5	13.9
2001	100.0	86.5	72.4	63.8	10.1	24.9	10.7	13.4	3.4	13.5
2000[3]	100.0	86.9	73.5	65.1	10.2	24.4	10.0	13.5	3.2	13.1
1999[4,5]	100.0	86.4	73.0	64.1	10.6	24.2	9.9	13.4	3.1	13.6
1999	100.0	85.0	71.7	62.6	9.9	24.1	10.2	13.2	3.1	15.0
1998	100.0	84.2	70.8	62.6	9.6	24.3	10.3	13.2	3.2	15.8
1997[6]	100.0	84.3	70.6	61.8	10.2	24.8	10.8	13.2	3.2	15.7
1996[7]	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[8]	100.0	84.8	70.3	60.9	12.0	26.8	12.1	12.9	4.3	15.2
1993[9]	100.0	84.7	70.2	57.1	(NA)	26.4	12.2	12.7	3.7	15.3
1992[10]	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[11]	100.0	87.1	75.5	62.1	(NA)	23.3	8.4	12.6	4.4	12.9

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

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

[2] Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[10] Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1988 to 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table C-2.

Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2011

(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/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Total people	Covered by private and/or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care[1]	
ALL RACES										
Number										
2011	308,827	260,214	197,323	170,102	30,244	99,497	50,835	46,922	13,712	48,613
2010[2]	306,553	256,603	196,147	169,372	30,347	95,525	48,533	44,906	12,927	49,951
2009	304,280	255,295	196,245	170,762	29,098	93,245	47,847	43,434	12,414	48,985
2008	301,483	256,702	202,626	177,543	28,513	87,586	42,831	43,031	11,562	44,780
2007	299,106	255,018	203,903	178,971	28,500	83,147	39,685	41,387	10,955	44,088
2006	296,824	251,610	203,942	178,880	29,033	80,343	38,370	40,336	10,543	45,214
2005	293,834	250,799	203,205	178,391	28,980	80,283	38,191	40,167	11,164	43,035
2004	291,166	249,414	203,014	177,924	29,161	79,480	38,055	39,757	10,584	41,752
2003	288,280	246,332	201,989	177,362	28,826	76,116	34,326	39,284	10,124	41,949
2002	285,933	246,157	204,163	179,563	29,287	72,825	31,934	38,359	9,892	39,776
2001	282,082	244,059	204,142	179,984	28,398	70,330	30,166	37,870	9,580	38,023
2000[3]	279,517	242,932	205,575	181,862	28,432	68,183	28,062	37,787	8,937	36,586
1999[4]	276,804	239,102	202,021	177,535	29,310	67,103	27,353	36,990	8,526	37,702
Percent										
2011	100.0	84.3	63.9	55.1	9.8	32.2	16.5	15.2	4.4	15.7
2010[2]	100.0	83.7	64.0	55.3	9.9	31.2	15.8	14.6	4.2	16.3
2009	100.0	83.9	64.5	56.1	9.6	30.6	15.7	14.3	4.1	16.1
2008	100.0	85.1	67.2	58.9	9.5	29.1	14.2	14.3	3.8	14.9
2007	100.0	85.3	68.2	59.8	9.5	27.8	13.3	13.8	3.7	14.7
2006	100.0	84.8	68.7	60.3	9.8	27.1	12.9	13.6	3.6	15.2
2005	100.0	85.4	69.2	60.7	9.9	27.3	13.0	13.7	3.8	14.6
2004	100.0	85.7	69.7	61.1	10.0	27.3	13.1	13.7	3.6	14.3
2003	100.0	85.4	70.1	61.5	10.0	26.4	11.9	13.6	3.5	14.6
2002	100.0	86.1	71.4	62.8	10.2	25.5	11.2	13.4	3.5	13.9
2001	100.0	86.5	72.4	63.8	10.1	24.9	10.7	13.4	3.4	13.5
2000[3]	100.0	86.9	73.5	65.1	10.2	24.4	10.0	13.5	3.2	13.1
1999[4]	100.0	86.4	73.0	64.1	10.6	24.2	9.9	13.4	3.1	13.6
WHITE ALONE[5]										
Number										
2011	241,586	205,595	160,923	137,684	25,984	75,624	34,302	39,534	10,863	35,991
2010[2]	240,281	203,594	160,794	137,732	26,141	72,506	32,487	38,056	10,254	36,688
2009	242,403	205,279	162,817	140,506	25,270	71,576	32,894	36,801	9,988	37,124
2008	240,852	207,086	168,107	146,027	24,850	67,564	29,350	36,469	9,292	33,767
2007	239,399	206,175	169,234	147,327	24,903	64,484	27,275	35,123	8,852	33,224
2006	237,892	203,722	169,262	147,440	25,052	62,684	26,585	34,414	8,616	34,169
2005	235,903	203,234	168,888	147,348	24,924	62,170	26,014	34,318	9,019	32,669
2004	234,116	202,365	168,888	147,064	25,153	61,734	26,137	34,097	8,508	31,751
2003	232,254	200,647	168,884	147,241	25,113	59,269	23,294	33,652	8,252	31,607
2002	230,809	201,186	171,092	149,480	25,607	56,705	21,420	33,101	7,930	29,624
Percent										
2011	100.0	85.1	66.6	57.0	10.8	31.3	14.2	16.4	4.5	14.9
2010[2]	100.0	84.7	66.9	57.3	10.9	30.2	13.5	15.8	4.3	15.3
2009	100.0	84.7	67.2	58.0	10.4	29.5	13.6	15.2	4.1	15.3
2008	100.0	86.0	69.8	60.6	10.3	28.1	12.2	15.1	3.9	14.0
2007	100.0	86.1	70.7	61.5	10.4	26.9	11.4	14.7	3.7	13.9
2006	100.0	85.6	71.2	62.0	10.5	26.3	11.2	14.5	3.6	14.4
2005	100.0	86.2	71.6	62.5	10.6	26.4	11.0	14.5	3.8	13.8
2004	100.0	86.4	72.1	62.8	10.7	26.4	11.2	14.6	3.6	13.6
2003	100.0	86.4	72.7	63.4	10.8	25.5	10.0	14.5	3.6	13.6
2002	100.0	87.2	74.1	64.8	11.1	24.6	9.3	14.3	3.4	12.8
WHITE[5]										
Number										
2001	230,071	201,345	172,479	151,035	24,925	55,448	20,504	32,878	7,801	28,726
2000[3]	228,208	200,634	173,567	152,387	25,054	53,803	18,988	32,751	7,051	27,574
1999[4]	225,794	197,767	171,111	149,351	25,730	52,776	18,199	32,208	6,821	28,027
Percent										
2001	100.0	87.5	75.0	65.6	10.8	24.1	8.9	14.3	3.4	12.5
2000[3]	100.0	87.9	76.1	66.8	11.0	23.6	8.3	14.4	3.1	12.1
1999[4]	100.0	87.6	75.8	66.1	11.4	23.4	8.1	14.3	3.0	12.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.
Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2011—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/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Total people	Covered by private and/or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care[1]	
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC										
Number										
2011	195,148	173,466	141,783	120,268	24,092	60,184	21,799	36,271	9,949	21,681
2010[2]	194,996	172,454	141,798	120,364	24,436	58,147	20,988	34,834	9,371	22,542
2009	197,436	174,721	144,569	123,838	23,591	57,013	21,137	33,724	9,123	22,715
2008	197,159	176,569	148,664	128,180	22,962	54,373	18,836	33,444	8,500	20,590
2007	196,768	177,044	150,128	129,786	22,961	52,589	17,866	32,442	8,132	19,724
2006	196,252	175,994	150,736	130,366	23,329	51,499	17,790	31,861	7,866	20,258
2005	195,893	175,859	150,574	130,599	22,959	51,219	17,439	31,709	8,275	20,033
2004	195,347	175,728	150,819	130,439	23,435	51,238	17,768	31,663	7,913	19,619
2003	194,877	175,324	151,609	131,309	23,512	49,547	15,733	31,337	7,671	19,553
2002	194,421	176,142	153,631	133,402	23,896	47,514	14,422	30,689	7,340	18,279
Percent										
2011	100.0	88.9	72.7	61.6	12.4	30.8	11.2	18.6	5.1	11.1
2010[2]	100.0	88.4	72.7	61.7	12.5	29.8	10.8	17.9	4.8	11.6
2009	100.0	88.5	73.2	62.7	11.9	28.9	10.7	17.1	4.6	11.5
2008	100.0	89.6	75.4	65.0	11.6	27.6	9.6	17.0	4.3	10.4
2007	100.0	90.0	76.3	66.0	11.7	26.7	9.1	16.5	4.1	10.0
2006	100.0	89.7	76.8	66.4	11.9	26.2	9.1	16.2	4.0	10.3
2005	100.0	89.8	76.9	66.7	11.7	26.1	8.9	16.2	4.2	10.2
2004	100.0	90.0	77.2	66.8	12.0	26.2	9.1	16.2	4.1	10.0
2003	100.0	90.0	77.8	67.4	12.1	25.4	8.1	16.1	3.9	10.0
2002	100.0	90.6	79.0	68.6	12.3	24.4	7.4	15.8	3.8	9.4
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC										
Number										
2001	194,822	177,420	155,432	135,421	23,366	47,132	14,314	30,706	7,162	17,402
2000[3]	193,931	177,253	156,592	136,694	23,652	46,018	13,130	30,708	6,482	16,678
1999[4]	192,858	175,461	154,947	134,524	24,176	45,211	12,468	30,300	6,314	17,397
Percent										
2001	100.0	91.1	79.8	69.5	12.0	24.2	7.3	15.8	3.7	8.9
2000[3]	100.0	91.4	80.7	70.5	12.2	23.7	6.8	15.8	3.3	8.6
1999[4]	100.0	91.0	80.3	69.8	12.5	23.4	6.5	15.7	3.3	9.0
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION										
Number										
2011	42,750	34,568	21,151	18,986	2,232	17,208	12,240	5,109	1,867	8,183
2010[2]	42,472	33,798	20,490	18,478	2,248	16,956	12,122	4,768	1,862	8,674
2009	40,957	32,817	20,129	18,459	2,017	16,163	11,380	4,732	1,704	8,140
2008	40,216	32,902	21,300	19,656	1,990	15,119	10,445	4,673	1,663	7,314
2007	39,683	32,416	21,580	19,873	1,999	14,008	9,635	4,404	1,445	7,267
2006	39,083	31,445	21,352	19,615	2,093	13,124	9,095	4,123	1,290	7,639
2005	38,729	31,829	21,317	19,444	2,300	13,899	9,768	4,183	1,438	6,900
2004	38,179	31,389	21,215	19,416	2,188	13,464	9,395	4,016	1,453	6,790
2003	37,651	30,695	20,885	19,304	2,094	12,810	8,703	4,030	1,281	6,956
2002	37,350	30,412	21,081	19,505	2,020	12,223	8,230	3,806	1,321	6,938
Percent										
2011	100.0	80.9	49.5	44.4	5.2	40.3	28.6	12.0	4.4	19.1
2010[2]	100.0	79.6	48.2	43.5	5.3	39.9	28.5	11.2	4.4	20.4
2009	100.0	80.1	49.1	45.1	4.9	39.5	27.8	11.6	4.2	19.9
2008	100.0	81.8	53.0	48.9	4.9	37.6	26.0	11.6	4.1	18.2
2007	100.0	81.7	54.4	50.1	5.0	35.3	24.3	11.1	3.6	18.3
2006	100.0	80.5	54.6	50.2	5.4	33.6	23.3	10.5	3.3	19.5
2005	100.0	82.2	55.0	50.2	5.9	35.9	25.2	10.8	3.7	17.8
2004	100.0	82.2	55.6	50.9	5.7	35.3	24.6	10.5	3.8	17.8
2003	100.0	81.5	55.5	51.3	5.6	34.0	23.1	10.7	3.4	18.5
2002	100.0	81.4	56.4	52.2	5.4	32.7	22.0	10.2	3.5	18.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.
Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2011—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/cpsmar12.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[7]										
Number										
2011	39,696	31,974	19,710	17,699	2,082	15,798	11,033	4,997	1,711	7,722
2010[2]	39,350	31,148	19,034	17,186	2,099	15,500	10,929	4,614	1,671	8,202
2009	38,624	30,786	19,033	17,472	1,922	15,018	10,456	4,599	1,564	7,838
2008	38,076	31,058	20,132	18,579	1,859	14,233	9,746	4,541	1,544	7,018
2007	37,775	30,754	20,518	18,893	1,902	13,257	9,014	4,309	1,358	7,021
2006	37,369	29,994	20,405	18,742	2,003	12,458	8,542	4,056	1,217	7,375
2005	36,965	30,288	20,317	18,544	2,205	13,203	9,192	4,107	1,357	6,678
2004	36,548	29,956	20,285	18,589	2,088	12,814	8,875	3,935	1,371	6,592
2003	36,121	29,379	20,052	18,550	2,014	12,198	8,212	3,945	1,223	6,742
2002	35,806	29,063	20,169	18,642	1,963	11,664	7,788	3,731	1,247	6,743
Percent										
2011	100.0	80.6	49.7	44.6	5.2	39.8	27.8	12.6	4.3	19.5
2010[2]	100.0	79.2	48.4	43.7	5.3	39.4	27.8	11.7	4.2	20.8
2009	100.0	79.7	49.3	45.2	5.0	38.9	27.1	11.9	4.0	20.3
2008	100.0	81.6	52.9	48.8	4.9	37.4	25.6	11.9	4.1	18.4
2007	100.0	81.4	54.3	50.0	5.0	35.1	23.9	11.4	3.6	18.6
2006	100.0	80.3	54.6	50.2	5.4	33.3	22.9	10.9	3.3	19.7
2005	100.0	81.9	55.0	50.2	6.0	35.7	24.9	11.1	3.7	18.1
2004	100.0	82.0	55.5	50.9	5.7	35.1	24.3	10.8	3.8	18.0
2003	100.0	81.3	55.5	51.4	5.6	33.8	22.7	10.9	3.4	18.7
2002	100.0	81.2	56.3	52.1	5.5	32.6	21.8	10.4	3.5	18.8
BLACK[6]										
Number										
2001	36,023	29,618	20,970	19,418	2,035	11,451	7,691	3,766	1,186	6,405
2000[3]	35,597	29,447	21,188	19,610	2,064	11,288	7,300	3,869	1,319	6,150
1999[4]	35,893	29,194	20,888	19,250	2,258	11,196	7,395	3,626	1,137	6,699
Percent										
2001	100.0	82.2	58.2	53.9	5.7	31.8	21.3	10.5	3.3	17.8
2000[3]	100.0	82.7	59.5	55.1	5.8	31.7	20.5	10.9	3.7	17.3
1999[4]	100.0	81.3	58.2	53.6	6.3	31.2	20.6	10.1	3.2	18.7
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION										
Number										
2011	17,821	14,933	11,990	10,559	1,627	4,192	2,549	1,611	627	2,888
2010[2]	17,249	14,173	11,534	10,201	1,568	3,772	2,291	1,478	506	3,075
2009	15,281	12,880	10,419	9,169	1,490	3,539	2,182	1,353	475	2,401
2008	14,548	12,176	10,140	9,046	1,353	2,967	1,702	1,290	374	2,372
2007	14,444	12,233	10,187	9,143	1,305	2,886	1,658	1,238	379	2,211
2006	14,348	12,332	10,426	9,212	1,548	2,858	1,617	1,225	404	2,016
2005	13,758	11,593	10,039	8,928	1,404	2,554	1,337	1,133	461	2,165
2004	13,307	11,395	9,823	8,630	1,502	2,599	1,425	1,097	388	1,913
2003	12,905	10,728	9,067	7,995	1,252	2,443	1,330	1,093	349	2,178
2002	12,504	10,450	8,967	7,868	1,306	2,299	1,274	1,003	339	2,054
Percent										
2011	100.0	83.8	67.3	59.3	9.1	23.5	14.3	9.0	3.5	16.2
2010[2]	100.0	82.2	66.9	59.1	9.1	21.9	13.3	8.6	2.9	17.8
2009	100.0	84.3	68.2	60.0	9.7	23.2	14.3	8.9	3.1	15.7
2008	100.0	83.7	69.7	62.2	9.3	20.4	11.7	8.9	2.6	16.3
2007	100.0	84.7	70.5	63.3	9.0	20.0	11.5	8.6	2.6	15.3
2006	100.0	85.9	72.7	64.2	10.8	19.9	11.3	8.5	2.8	14.1
2005	100.0	84.3	73.0	64.9	10.2	18.6	9.7	8.2	3.3	15.7
2004	100.0	85.6	73.8	64.9	11.3	19.5	10.7	8.2	2.9	14.4
2003	100.0	83.1	70.3	62.0	9.7	18.9	10.3	8.5	2.7	16.9
2002	100.0	83.6	71.7	62.9	10.4	18.4	10.2	8.0	2.7	16.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.
Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2011—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/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Total people	Covered by private and/or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care[1]	
ASIAN ALONE[8]										
Number										
2011	16,094	13,398	10,715	9,436	1,498	3,760	2,277	1,574	476	2,696
2010[2]	15,619	12,738	10,352	9,158	1,437	3,380	2,022	1,433	378	2,881
2009	14,011	11,694	9,459	8,298	1,401	3,196	1,966	1,304	368	2,317
2008	13,315	11,081	9,219	8,189	1,270	2,708	1,540	1,258	292	2,233
2007	13,268	11,137	9,252	8,294	1,201	2,648	1,526	1,195	296	2,131
2006	13,194	11,289	9,539	8,377	1,475	2,635	1,482	1,185	335	1,905
2005	12,599	10,556	9,156	8,106	1,337	2,296	1,206	1,103	353	2,043
2004	12,241	10,442	9,001	7,901	1,407	2,383	1,302	1,066	316	1,799
2003	11,869	9,818	8,326	7,327	1,170	2,208	1,177	1,063	288	2,051
2002	11,558	9,591	8,239	7,191	1,253	2,089	1,148	982	260	1,968
Percent										
2011	100.0	83.3	66.6	58.6	9.3	23.4	14.2	9.8	3.0	16.8
2010[2]	100.0	81.6	66.3	58.6	9.2	21.6	12.9	9.2	2.4	18.4
2009	100.0	83.5	67.5	59.2	10.0	22.8	14.0	9.3	2.6	16.5
2008	100.0	83.2	69.2	61.5	9.5	20.3	11.6	9.5	2.2	16.8
2007	100.0	83.9	69.7	62.5	9.1	20.0	11.5	9.0	2.2	16.1
2006	100.0	85.6	72.3	63.5	11.2	20.0	11.2	9.0	2.5	14.4
2005	100.0	83.8	72.7	64.3	10.6	18.2	9.6	8.8	2.8	16.2
2004	100.0	85.3	73.5	64.5	11.5	19.5	10.6	8.7	2.6	14.7
2003	100.0	82.7	70.2	61.7	9.9	18.6	9.9	9.0	2.4	17.3
2002	100.0	83.0	71.3	62.2	10.8	18.1	9.9	8.5	2.2	17.0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[6]										
Number										
2001	12,500	10,467	8,949	7,942	1,259	2,265	1,179	921	435	2,032
2000[3]	12,693	10,578	9,207	8,382	1,115	2,207	1,184	893	451	2,115
1999[4]	11,964	9,932	8,520	7,593	1,130	2,196	1,067	893	507	2,033
Percent										
2001	100.0	83.7	71.6	63.5	10.1	18.1	9.4	7.4	3.5	16.3
2000[3]	100.0	83.3	72.5	66.0	8.8	17.4	9.3	7.0	3.6	16.7
1999[4]	100.0	83.0	71.2	63.5	9.4	18.4	8.9	7.5	4.2	17.0
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)										
Number										
2011	52,358	36,582	21,743	19,799	2,133	17,770	14,437	3,563	1,157	15,776
2010[2]	51,074	35,408	21,479	19,647	1,954	16,542	13,320	3,539	1,076	15,667
2009	48,901	33,451	19,886	18,184	1,844	16,015	12,968	3,273	989	15,450
2008	47,485	33,331	21,174	19,461	2,026	14,460	11,570	3,218	898	14,154
2007	46,026	31,528	20,544	18,854	2,041	13,047	10,371	2,887	801	14,498
2006	44,854	30,001	19,954	18,375	1,875	12,225	9,668	2,754	810	14,853
2005	43,168	29,645	19,797	18,094	2,115	11,963	9,365	2,770	869	13,523
2004	41,840	28,933	19,621	18,065	1,834	11,448	9,147	2,610	670	12,907
2003	40,425	27,557	18,735	17,234	1,759	10,664	8,320	2,466	675	12,867
2002	39,384	27,259	18,913	17,439	1,801	10,119	7,731	2,529	707	12,125
2001	37,438	25,528	18,052	16,523	1,654	9,014	6,767	2,277	698	11,910
2000[3]	36,093	24,754	17,904	16,541	1,525	8,336	6,288	2,132	633	11,338
1999[4]	34,773	23,668	17,074	15,672	1,619	8,109	6,175	1,999	554	11,105
Percent										
2011	100.0	69.9	41.5	37.8	4.1	33.9	27.6	6.8	2.2	30.1
2010[2]	100.0	69.3	42.1	38.5	3.8	32.4	26.1	6.9	2.1	30.7
2009	100.0	68.4	40.7	37.2	3.8	32.7	26.5	6.7	2.0	31.6
2008	100.0	70.2	44.6	41.0	4.3	30.5	24.4	6.8	1.9	29.8
2007	100.0	68.5	44.6	41.0	4.4	28.3	22.5	6.3	1.7	31.5
2006	100.0	66.9	44.5	41.0	4.2	27.3	21.6	6.1	1.8	33.1
2005	100.0	68.7	45.9	41.9	4.9	27.7	21.7	6.4	2.0	31.3
2004	100.0	69.2	46.9	43.2	4.4	27.4	21.9	6.2	1.6	30.8
2003	100.0	68.2	46.3	42.6	4.4	26.4	20.6	6.1	1.7	31.8
2002	100.0	69.2	48.0	44.3	4.6	25.7	19.6	6.4	1.8	30.8
2001	100.0	68.2	48.2	44.1	4.4	24.1	18.1	6.1	1.9	31.8
2000[3]	100.0	68.6	49.6	45.8	4.2	23.1	17.4	5.9	1.8	31.4
1999[4]	100.0	68.1	49.1	45.1	4.7	23.3	17.8	5.7	1.6	31.9

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

[2] Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2000 to 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table C-3.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1999 to 2011

(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/cpsmar12.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]	
ALL AGES										
Number										
2011	308,827	260,214	197,323	170,102	30,244	99,497	50,835	46,922	13,712	48,614
2010[2]	306,553	256,603	196,147	169,372	30,347	95,525	48,533	44,906	12,927	49,951
2009	304,280	255,295	196,245	170,762	29,098	93,245	47,847	43,434	12,414	48,985
2008	301,483	256,702	202,626	177,543	28,513	87,586	42,831	43,031	11,562	44,780
2007	299,106	255,018	203,903	178,971	28,500	83,147	39,685	41,387	10,955	44,088
2006	296,824	251,610	203,942	178,880	29,033	80,343	38,370	40,336	10,543	45,214
2005	293,834	250,799	203,205	178,391	28,980	80,283	38,191	40,167	11,164	43,035
2004	291,166	249,414	203,014	177,924	29,161	79,480	38,055	39,757	10,584	41,752
2003	288,280	246,332	201,989	177,362	28,826	76,116	34,326	39,284	10,124	41,949
2002	285,933	246,157	204,163	179,563	29,287	72,825	31,934	38,359	9,892	39,776
2001	282,082	244,059	204,142	179,984	28,398	70,330	30,166	37,870	9,580	38,023
2000[3]	279,517	242,932	205,575	181,862	28,432	68,183	28,062	37,787	8,937	36,586
1999[4, 5]	276,804	239,102	202,021	177,535	29,310	67,103	27,353	36,990	8,526	37,702
Percent										
2011	100.0	84.3	63.9	55.1	9.8	32.2	15.2	16.5	4.4	15.7
2010[2]	100.0	83.7	64.0	55.3	9.9	31.2	15.8	14.6	4.2	16.3
2009	100.0	83.9	64.5	56.1	9.6	30.6	15.7	14.3	4.1	16.1
2008	100.0	85.1	67.2	58.9	9.5	29.1	14.2	14.3	3.8	14.9
2007	100.0	85.3	68.2	59.8	9.5	27.8	13.3	13.8	3.7	14.7
2006	100.0	84.8	68.7	60.3	9.8	27.1	12.9	13.6	3.6	15.2
2005	100.0	85.4	69.2	60.7	9.9	27.3	13.0	13.7	3.8	14.6
2004	100.0	85.7	69.7	61.1	10.0	27.3	13.1	13.7	3.6	14.3
2003	100.0	85.4	70.1	61.5	10.0	26.4	11.9	13.6	3.5	14.6
2002	100.0	86.1	71.4	62.8	10.2	25.5	11.2	13.4	3.5	13.9
2001	100.0	86.5	72.4	63.8	10.1	24.9	10.7	13.4	3.4	13.5
2000[3]	100.0	86.9	73.5	65.1	10.2	24.4	10.0	13.5	3.2	13.1
1999[4, 5]	100.0	86.4	73.0	64.1	10.6	24.2	9.9	13.4	3.1	13.6
UNDER 18 YEARS										
Number										
2011	74,108	67,143	44,047	40,561	4,254	28,747	26,345	611	2,586	6,964
2010[2]	74,296	67,026	44,252	40,730	4,254	28,158	25,858	596	2,442	7,270
2009	75,040	67,727	45,401	41,873	4,313	27,603	25,329	545	2,367	7,313
2008	74,510	67,411	47,372	43,887	4,323	24,808	22,602	623	2,241	7,099
2007	74,403	66,525	48,039	44,479	4,376	23,086	20,958	518	2,101	7,877
2006	74,101	65,779	48,285	44,565	4,377	22,137	20,098	411	2,051	8,322
2005	73,985	66,349	49,082	45,277	4,584	21,974	19,766	534	2,264	7,636
2004	73,791	66,454	49,518	45,643	4,656	21,943	19,866	489	2,040	7,337
2003	73,580	65,933	49,290	45,596	4,445	21,386	19,331	476	2,088	7,648
2002	73,312	65,767	50,554	47,023	4,441	19,571	17,468	514	2,103	7,545
2001	72,628	64,893	50,537	47,070	4,235	18,725	16,391	389	2,414	7,735
2000[3]	72,314	64,558	51,505	48,269	4,189	17,466	14,931	510	2,496	7,756
1999[4, 5]	72,281	63,640	50,881	47,172	4,818	16,808	14,754	384	1,991	8,641
Percent										
2011	100.0	90.6	59.4	54.7	5.7	38.8	35.6	0.8	3.5	9.4
2010[2]	100.0	90.2	59.6	54.8	5.7	37.9	34.8	0.8	3.3	9.8
2009	100.0	90.3	60.5	55.8	5.7	36.8	33.8	0.7	3.2	9.7
2008	100.0	90.5	63.6	58.9	5.8	33.3	30.3	0.8	3.0	9.5
2007	100.0	89.4	64.6	59.8	5.9	31.0	28.2	0.7	2.8	10.6
2006	100.0	88.8	65.2	60.1	5.9	29.9	27.1	0.6	2.8	11.2
2005	100.0	89.7	66.3	61.2	6.2	29.7	26.7	0.7	3.1	10.3
2004	100.0	90.1	67.1	61.9	6.3	29.7	26.9	0.7	2.8	9.9
2003	100.0	89.6	67.0	62.0	6.0	29.1	26.3	0.6	2.8	10.4
2002	100.0	89.7	69.0	64.1	6.1	26.7	23.8	0.7	2.9	10.3
2001	100.0	89.4	69.6	64.8	5.8	25.8	22.6	0.5	3.3	10.6
2000[3]	100.0	89.3	71.2	66.7	5.8	24.2	20.6	0.7	3.5	10.7
1999[4, 5]	100.0	88.0	70.4	65.3	6.7	23.3	20.4	0.5	2.8	12.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-3.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1999 to 2011—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/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Age	Total people	Covered by private and/or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care[1]	
18 TO 24 YEARS										
Number										
2011	30,140	22,491	18,088	13,945	1,923	5,865	4,832	255	980	7,649
2010[2]	29,808	21,666	17,421	13,614	2,005	5,677	4,612	256	1,040	8,141
2009	29,313	20,732	16,688	13,266	1,949	5,361	4,435	199	898	8,581
2008	28,689	20,876	17,347	13,892	1,913	4,753	3,810	254	868	7,812
2007	28,398	20,760	17,503	14,213	1,864	4,438	3,574	180	823	7,638
2006	28,405	20,467	17,479	14,217	1,957	4,010	3,259	152	721	7,938
2005	27,965	20,149	17,142	13,927	1,800	4,199	3,289	184	872	7,817
2004	28,008	20,099	17,145	13,832	1,752	4,094	3,288	202	787	7,909
2003	27,824	20,195	17,358	14,219	1,891	3,874	2,962	159	898	7,628
2002	27,438	20,160	17,434	14,260	1,907	3,775	2,939	182	768	7,278
2001	27,312	20,305	17,718	14,504	1,883	3,564	2,763	177	719	7,007
2000[3]	26,815	19,919	17,652	14,764	1,663	3,325	2,489	193	773	6,895
1999[4, 5]	26,326	19,453	17,058	14,092	1,785	3,396	2,586	149	788	6,873
Percent										
2011	100.0	74.6	60.0	46.3	6.4	19.5	16.0	0.9	3.3	25.4
2010[2]	100.0	72.7	58.4	45.7	6.7	19.0	15.5	0.9	3.5	27.3
2009	100.0	70.7	56.9	45.3	6.6	18.3	15.1	0.7	3.1	29.3
2008	100.0	72.8	60.5	48.4	6.7	16.6	13.3	0.9	3.0	27.2
2007	100.0	73.1	61.6	50.1	6.6	15.6	12.6	0.6	2.9	26.9
2006	100.0	72.1	61.5	50.1	6.9	14.1	11.5	0.5	2.5	27.9
2005	100.0	72.0	61.3	49.8	6.4	15.0	11.8	0.7	3.1	28.0
2004	100.0	71.8	61.2	49.4	6.3	14.6	11.7	0.7	2.8	28.2
2003	100.0	72.6	62.4	51.1	6.8	13.9	10.6	0.6	3.2	27.4
2002	100.0	73.5	63.5	52.0	6.9	13.8	10.7	0.7	2.8	26.5
2001	100.0	74.3	64.9	53.1	6.9	13.1	10.1	0.6	2.6	25.7
2000[3]	100.0	74.3	65.8	55.1	6.2	12.4	9.3	0.7	2.9	25.7
1999[4, 5]	100.0	73.9	64.8	53.5	6.8	12.9	9.8	0.6	3.0	26.1
25 TO 34 YEARS										
Number										
2011	41,219	29,690	24,976	22,799	2,516	6,092	4,495	624	1,372	11,529
2010[2]	40,761	29,196	24,816	22,774	2,427	5,635	4,168	583	1,221	11,566
2009	41,085	29,555	25,192	23,055	2,564	5,670	4,246	547	1,209	11,530
2008	40,520	30,133	26,285	24,501	2,340	5,119	3,784	546	1,104	10,387
2007	40,146	30,159	26,801	24,884	2,474	4,540	3,238	502	1,047	9,987
2006	39,868	29,496	26,198	24,393	2,251	4,471	3,385	472	888	10,371
2005	39,480	29,679	26,173	24,290	2,381	4,752	3,454	541	1,058	9,802
2004	39,310	29,906	26,598	24,766	2,495	4,632	3,440	501	989	9,404
2003	39,201	29,367	26,252	24,516	2,250	4,167	2,987	543	872	9,834
2002	39,243	30,194	27,339	25,556	2,304	3,866	2,720	430	907	9,049
2001	38,670	30,208	27,679	25,990	2,193	3,465	2,347	473	834	8,462
2000[3]	38,865	30,881	28,465	26,861	2,171	3,321	2,259	394	870	7,985
1999[4, 5]	39,031	30,809	28,364	26,695	2,237	3,433	2,289	340	953	8,222
Percent										
2011	100.0	72.0	60.6	55.3	6.1	14.8	10.9	1.5	3.3	28.0
2010[2]	100.0	71.6	60.9	55.9	6.0	13.8	10.2	1.4	3.0	28.4
2009	100.0	71.9	61.3	56.1	6.2	13.8	10.3	1.3	2.9	28.1
2008	100.0	74.4	64.9	60.5	5.8	12.6	9.3	1.3	2.7	25.6
2007	100.0	75.1	66.8	62.0	6.2	11.3	8.1	1.3	2.6	24.9
2006	100.0	74.0	65.7	61.2	5.6	11.2	8.5	1.2	2.2	26.0
2005	100.0	75.2	66.3	61.5	6.0	12.0	8.7	1.4	2.7	24.8
2004	100.0	76.1	67.7	63.0	6.3	11.8	8.8	1.3	2.5	23.9
2003	100.0	74.9	67.0	62.5	5.7	10.6	7.6	1.4	2.2	25.1
2002	100.0	76.9	69.7	65.1	5.9	9.9	6.9	1.1	2.3	23.1
2001	100.0	78.1	71.6	67.2	5.7	9.0	6.1	1.2	2.2	21.9
2000[3]	100.0	79.5	73.2	69.1	5.6	8.5	5.8	1.0	2.2	20.5
1999[4, 5]	100.0	78.9	72.7	68.4	5.7	8.8	5.9	0.9	2.4	21.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-3.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1999 to 2011—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/cpsmar12.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]	
35 TO 44 YEARS										
Number										
2011	39,927	31,528	27,678	25,793	2,618	5,421	3,771	998	1,177	8,399
2010[2]	40,153	31,347	27,574	25,717	2,609	5,106	3,497	907	1,184	8,806
2009	40,447	31,949	28,230	26,300	2,614	5,072	3,587	934	1,032	8,498
2008	41,322	33,510	30,019	28,053	2,733	4,705	3,175	970	1,097	7,812
2007	42,132	34,619	31,312	29,164	2,926	4,559	3,036	930	1,016	7,513
2006	42,762	34,986	31,831	29,678	3,084	4,419	2,989	806	1,011	7,777
2005	43,121	35,478	32,209	29,971	3,074	4,648	3,110	884	1,096	7,643
2004	43,351	35,675	32,357	30,109	3,102	4,705	3,190	879	1,125	7,676
2003	43,573	35,895	32,955	30,679	3,183	4,244	2,574	921	1,122	7,678
2002	44,074	36,693	33,853	31,662	3,172	4,078	2,492	864	1,113	7,380
2001	44,284	37,533	34,829	32,792	2,984	3,857	2,264	860	1,098	6,751
2000[3]	44,566	38,101	35,601	33,434	3,130	3,736	2,170	816	1,138	6,466
1999[4, 5]	44,474	37,903	35,237	32,827	3,299	3,851	2,158	840	1,202	6,571
Percent										
2011	100.0	79.0	69.3	64.6	6.6	13.6	9.4	2.5	3.0	21.0
2010[2]	100.0	78.1	68.7	64.0	6.5	12.7	8.7	2.3	2.9	21.9
2009	100.0	79.0	69.8	65.0	6.5	12.5	8.9	2.3	2.6	21.0
2008	100.0	81.1	72.6	67.9	6.6	11.4	7.7	2.3	2.7	18.9
2007	100.0	82.2	74.3	69.2	6.9	10.8	7.2	2.2	2.4	17.8
2006	100.0	81.8	74.4	69.4	7.2	10.3	7.0	1.9	2.4	18.2
2005	100.0	82.3	74.7	69.5	7.1	10.8	7.2	2.1	2.5	17.7
2004	100.0	82.3	74.6	69.5	7.2	10.9	7.4	2.0	2.6	17.7
2003	100.0	82.4	75.6	70.4	7.3	9.7	5.9	2.1	2.6	17.6
2002	100.0	83.3	76.8	71.8	7.2	9.3	5.7	2.0	2.5	16.7
2001	100.0	84.8	78.6	74.0	6.7	8.7	5.1	1.9	2.5	15.2
2000[3]	100.0	85.5	79.9	75.0	7.0	8.4	4.9	1.8	2.6	14.5
1999[4, 5]	100.0	85.2	79.2	73.8	7.4	8.7	4.9	1.9	2.7	14.8
45 TO 54 YEARS										
Number										
2011	43,955	36,102	31,330	28,759	3,754	6,634	4,014	2,101	1,518	7,853
2010[2]	44,193	36,217	31,855	29,358	3,610	6,148	3,630	1,904	1,564	7,976
2009	44,387	36,723	32,365	29,969	3,519	5,972	3,570	1,794	1,443	7,664
2008	44,366	37,511	33,432	30,981	3,469	5,835	3,350	1,967	1,371	6,855
2007	43,935	37,390	33,598	30,959	3,645	5,384	3,127	1,799	1,285	6,545
2006	43,461	37,083	33,534	31,006	3,709	5,206	2,911	1,741	1,338	6,379
2005	42,797	36,780	33,336	30,762	3,807	4,957	2,835	1,590	1,351	6,017
2004	41,961	36,351	33,058	30,502	3,688	4,969	2,768	1,575	1,393	5,609
2003	41,068	35,618	32,627	30,190	3,625	4,422	2,072	1,563	1,365	5,451
2002	40,234	35,131	32,418	30,138	3,566	4,123	1,892	1,380	1,298	5,103
2001	39,545	34,768	32,210	29,852	3,579	3,836	1,860	1,319	1,156	4,777
2000[3]	38,720	34,430	31,993	29,832	3,373	3,867	1,735	1,420	1,173	4,290
1999[4, 5]	37,334	33,103	30,769	28,595	3,506	3,620	1,581	1,170	1,288	4,231
Percent										
2011	100.0	82.1	71.3	65.4	8.5	15.1	9.1	4.8	3.5	17.9
2010[2]	100.0	82.0	72.1	66.4	8.2	13.9	8.2	4.3	3.5	18.0
2009	100.0	82.7	72.9	67.5	7.9	13.5	8.0	4.0	3.3	17.3
2008	100.0	84.5	75.4	69.8	7.8	13.2	7.6	4.4	3.1	15.5
2007	100.0	85.1	76.5	70.5	8.3	12.3	7.1	4.1	2.9	14.9
2006	100.0	85.3	77.2	71.3	8.5	12.0	6.7	4.0	3.1	14.7
2005	100.0	85.9	77.9	71.9	8.9	11.6	6.6	3.7	3.2	14.1
2004	100.0	86.6	78.8	72.7	8.8	11.8	6.6	3.8	3.3	13.4
2003	100.0	86.7	79.4	73.5	8.8	10.8	5.0	3.8	3.3	13.3
2002	100.0	87.3	80.6	74.9	8.9	10.2	4.7	3.4	3.2	12.7
2001	100.0	87.9	81.5	75.5	9.1	9.7	4.7	3.3	2.9	12.1
2000[3]	100.0	88.9	82.6	77.0	8.7	10.0	4.5	3.7	3.0	11.1
1999[4, 5]	100.0	88.7	82.4	76.6	9.4	9.7	4.2	3.1	3.5	11.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-3.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1999 to 2011—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/cpsmar12.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]	
55 TO 64 YEARS										
Number										
2011	37,971	32,442	27,107	24,108	3,901	8,026	3,494	3,836	2,263	5,529
2010[2]	37,565	32,165	27,180	24,234	3,987	7,602	3,147	3,634	2,236	5,400
2009	35,395	30,638	25,839	23,293	3,496	7,314	3,029	3,315	2,252	4,757
2008	34,289	30,101	25,702	22,973	3,486	6,933	2,676	3,367	2,059	4,188
2007	33,302	29,449	25,277	22,637	3,493	6,675	2,488	3,179	2,079	3,853
2006	32,191	28,292	24,501	21,798	3,547	6,121	2,360	2,953	1,847	3,899
2005	30,981	27,285	23,677	21,145	3,402	5,893	2,340	2,707	1,914	3,696
2004	29,536	26,176	22,707	20,240	3,384	5,602	2,152	2,723	1,770	3,360
2003	28,375	25,083	22,097	19,698	3,339	4,761	1,484	2,434	1,489	3,292
2002	27,399	24,360	21,462	18,952	3,485	4,697	1,498	2,381	1,455	3,039
2001	25,874	22,942	20,224	17,971	3,143	4,349	1,533	2,251	1,186	2,932
2000[3]	24,672	21,812	19,296	17,000	3,254	4,110	1,456	2,190	1,036	2,860
1999[4, 5]	23,981	21,177	18,826	16,603	3,092	3,954	1,372	2,114	1,031	2,804
Percent										
2011	100.0	85.4	71.4	63.5	10.3	21.1	9.2	10.1	6.0	14.6
2010[2]	100.0	85.6	72.4	64.5	10.6	20.2	8.4	9.7	6.0	14.4
2009	100.0	86.6	73.0	65.8	9.9	20.7	8.6	9.4	6.4	13.4
2008	100.0	87.8	75.0	67.0	10.2	20.2	7.8	9.8	6.0	12.2
2007	100.0	88.4	75.9	68.0	10.5	20.0	7.5	9.5	6.2	11.6
2006	100.0	87.9	76.1	67.7	11.0	19.0	7.3	9.2	5.7	12.1
2005	100.0	88.1	76.4	68.3	11.0	19.0	7.6	8.7	6.2	11.9
2004	100.0	88.6	76.9	68.5	11.5	19.0	7.3	9.2	6.0	11.4
2003	100.0	88.4	77.9	69.4	11.8	16.8	5.2	8.6	5.2	11.6
2002	100.0	88.9	78.3	69.2	12.7	17.1	5.5	8.7	5.3	11.1
2001	100.0	88.7	78.2	69.5	12.1	16.8	5.9	8.7	4.6	11.3
2000[3]	100.0	88.4	78.2	68.9	13.2	16.7	5.9	8.9	4.2	11.6
1999[4, 5]	100.0	88.3	78.5	69.2	12.9	16.5	5.7	8.8	4.3	11.7
65 YEARS AND OLDER										
Number										
2011	41,507	40,817	24,098	14,137	11,276	38,712	3,883	38,496	3,816	690
2010[2]	39,777	38,985	23,049	12,945	11,456	37,199	3,622	37,025	3,241	791
2009	38,613	37,971	22,530	13,006	10,643	36,253	3,652	36,099	3,213	643
2008	37,788	37,161	22,470	13,258	10,249	35,434	3,433	35,304	2,823	627
2007	36,790	36,116	21,373	12,635	9,721	34,465	3,265	34,278	2,604	674
2006	36,035	35,507	22,115	13,223	10,108	33,979	3,368	33,802	2,688	528
2005	35,505	35,080	21,586	13,018	9,933	33,859	3,398	33,727	2,609	424
2004	35,209	34,753	21,632	12,832	10,084	33,535	3,351	33,388	2,481	457
2003	34,659	34,241	21,410	12,464	10,094	33,261	2,916	33,187	2,290	418
2002	34,234	33,853	21,104	11,971	10,413	32,717	2,925	32,608	2,249	381
2001	33,769	33,409	20,945	11,805	10,382	32,533	3,009	32,402	2,173	360
2000[3]	33,566	33,232	21,062	11,702	10,652	32,357	3,023	32,264	1,451	334
1999[4, 5]	33,377	33,017	20,885	11,550	10,574	32,041	2,613	31,993	1,273	360
Percent										
2011	100.0	98.3	58.1	34.1	27.2	93.3	9.4	92.8	9.2	1.7
2010[2]	100.0	98.0	57.9	32.5	28.8	93.5	9.1	93.1	8.1	2.0
2009	100.0	98.3	58.3	33.7	27.6	93.9	9.5	93.5	8.3	1.7
2008	100.0	98.3	59.5	35.1	27.1	93.8	9.1	93.4	7.5	1.7
2007	100.0	98.2	58.1	34.3	26.4	93.7	8.9	93.2	7.1	1.8
2006	100.0	98.5	61.4	36.7	28.1	94.3	9.3	93.8	7.5	1.5
2005	100.0	98.8	60.8	36.7	28.0	95.4	9.6	95.0	7.3	1.2
2004	100.0	98.7	61.4	36.4	28.6	95.2	9.5	94.8	7.0	1.3
2003	100.0	98.8	61.8	36.0	29.1	96.0	8.4	95.8	6.6	1.2
2002	100.0	98.9	61.6	35.0	30.4	95.6	8.5	95.2	6.6	1.1
2001	100.0	98.9	62.0	35.0	30.7	96.3	8.9	95.9	6.4	1.1
2000[3]	100.0	99.0	62.8	34.9	31.7	96.4	9.0	96.1	4.3	1.0
1999[4, 5]	100.0	98.9	62.6	34.6	31.7	96.0	7.8	95.9	3.8	1.1

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

[2] Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

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

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2000 to 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

APPENDIX D.
REPLICATE WEIGHTS

Beginning in the 2011 CPS ASEC report, the variance of CPS ASEC estimates used to calculate the standard errors and confidence intervals displayed in the text tables were calculated using the Successive Difference Replication (SDR) method documented by Fay and Train (1995).[1] This method involves the computation of a set of replicate weights which account for the complex survey design of the CPS. The SDR method has been used to estimate variances in the American Community Survey since its inception.

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

A study by Davern et al. (2006) found that the CPS ASEC GVF standard errors performed poorly against more precise Survey Design-Based (SDB) estimates. In most cases, Davern's results indicated that the published GVF parameters significantly underestimated standard errors in the CPS ASEC. This and other critiques prompted the Census Bureau to transition from using the GVF method of estimating standard errors to using the SDR method of estimating standard errors for the CPS ASEC. In 2009, the Census Bureau released replicate weights for the 2005 through 2009 CPS ASEC collection years and has released replicate weights for 2010 and 2011 with the release of the CPS ASEC public use data.

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

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

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

References:

Boudreaux, Michel, Michael Davern, and Peter Graven. "Alternative Variance Estimates in the Current Population Survey and the American Community Survey," presented at the 2011 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America.

Davern, Michael, Arthur Jones, James Lepkowski, Gestur Davidson, and Lynn A. Blewett. "Unstable Inferences? An Examination of Complex Survey Sample Design Adjustments Using the Current Population Survey for Health Services Research," *Inquiry*. Vol. 43, No. 3, 2006, pp. 283–297.

Fay, Robert E. and George F. Train. "Aspects of Survey and Model-Based Postcensal Estimation of Income and Poverty Characteristics for States and Counties," Proceedings of the Section on Government Statistics, American Statistical Association, Alexandria, VA, 1995, pp. 154–159.

APPENDIX E.
INTRODUCTION OF CENSUS 2010-BASED POPULATION CONTROLS

The procedure used in developing estimates for the entire civilian noninstitutionalized population for the Current Population Survey (CPS) involves the weighting of sample results to independent estimates of the population by sex, age, race, and Hispanic/non-Hispanic categories. These independent estimates are developed by using civilian noninstitutionalized population counts from the decennial censuses and projecting them forward to current years using data on births, deaths, and net migration. Beginning with the 2012 CPS Annual Demographic Supplement, the independent estimates used as control totals for the CPS are based on civilian noninstitutionalized population benchmarks established by the 2010 Census.

Tables E-1 through E-3 show two sets of data for 2010 to show the effect of introducing new population controls—one set using new Census 2010-based population controls and the other set using controls based on Census 2000. The following is a brief discussion of the effects of the new population controls on income, poverty, and health insurance.

Effects on Money Income Data

Table E-1 shows the effect of introducing new population controls on 2010 income for selected demographic characteristics.

With few exceptions, the use of the new Census 2010-based population controls resulted in lower 2010 calendar year median household income estimates, although the drops in income were all less than 1.0 percent. Median household income dropped for all regions in the country, for households that were located inside and outside metropolitan statistical areas, and for households with householders aged less than 65 with the exception of those aged 15 to 24 and 45 to 54. Use of the new controls also lowered the median income for most types of households; White, non-Hispanic White, and Hispanic households; and for households maintained by a native-born person. Similar to the experience of most households, the use of the new Census 2010-based population controls lowered the median earnings of women who were full-time, year-round workers.

In contrast, use of the new Census 2010-based controls raised the median household income for households with householders aged 65 and older, for those maintained by a foreign-born householder, and more specifically for households maintained by a naturalized citizen. Use of the new Census 2010-based controls also raised the median earnings of men who were full-time, year-round workers. The changes for the median income of family households maintained by a man with no wife present, for Black households, for Asian households, for households with householders aged 15 to 24 and 45 to 54, and for households maintained by a noncitizen were not statistically significant.

Effects on Poverty Data

Weighting the estimates with Census 2010 population controls, instead of the 2000 population controls used in previous reports, affected poverty rate estimates only minimally—see Table E-2. The poverty rate for the United States increased from 15.11 percent to 15.14 percent in 2010, after reweighting with the new population controls. Most differences between the two sets of estimates were 0.1 percentage point or less.

Effects on Health Insurance Data

The effect of new population controls on national uninsured estimates in 2010 varied. Nationally, the difference between the Census 2010-based and the Census 2000-based samples in the estimated number and percent of people without health insurance was not statistically different (Table E-3). Use of the new Census 2010-based controls increased the uninsured rate for those under the age of 19, 19 to 25 years old, and 35 to 44 years old. Among the race groups, the uninsured rate decreased for non-Hispanic Whites and increased for Asians. The uninsured rate for Blacks and Hispanics was not statistically different.

Table E-1.

Comparison of 2010 Income Using Census 2000-Based Population Controls and Census 2010-Based Population Controls by Selected Characteristics

(Income in 2010 dollars. Households and people as of March of 2011. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Characteristic	2010 Census 2000-based controls			2010 Census 2010-based controls			Percentage change in median income (Census 2010-based controls less Census 2000-based controls)	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars) Estimate	Median income (dollars) 90 percent confidence interval[1] (±)	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars) Estimate	Median income (dollars) 90 percent confidence interval[1] (±)	Estimate	90 percent confidence interval[1] (±)
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	**118,682**	**49,445**	**534**	**119,927**	**49,276**	**535**	***–0.3**	**0.1**
Type of Household								
Family households	78,613	61,544	438	79,539	61,395	437	*–0.2	–
Married-couple	58,036	72,751	796	58,656	72,495	716	*–0.4	0.2
Female householder, no husband present	15,019	32,031	605	15,235	31,970	596	*–0.2	0.1
Male householder, no wife present	5,559	49,718	1,544	5,648	49,813	1,510	0.2	0.2
Nonfamily households	40,069	29,730	576	40,388	29,578	578	*–0.5	0.1
Female householder	21,234	25,456	615	21,420	25,365	621	*–0.4	0.1
Male householder	18,835	35,627	772	18,968	35,486	789	*–0.4	0.1
Race[2] and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	96,144	51,846	415	96,306	51,709	417	*–0.3	–
White, not Hispanic	83,471	54,620	725	83,314	54,460	734	*–0.3	0.1
Black	15,065	32,068	814	15,265	32,124	821	0.2	0.2
Asian	4,747	64,308	2,585	5,212	64,259	2,591	–0.1	0.3
Hispanic (any race)	13,665	37,759	985	14,435	37,631	957	*–0.3	0.3
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	93,320	55,276	533	94,190	55,112	571	*–0.3	0.1
15 to 24 years	6,140	28,322	1,421	6,231	28,224	1,418	–0.3	0.4
25 to 34 years	19,572	50,059	806	19,487	49,877	906	*–0.4	0.3
35 to 44 years	21,250	61,644	825	21,458	61,418	816	*–0.4	0.1
45 to 54 years	24,530	62,485	1,127	24,767	62,341	949	–0.2	0.4
55 to 64 years	21,828	56,575	1,100	22,246	56,474	1,099	*–0.2	0.1
65 years and older	25,362	31,408	564	25,737	31,461	563	*0.2	0.1
Nativity of Householder								
Native born	102,647	50,288	425	103,232	50,154	446	*–0.3	0.1
Foreign born	16,036	43,750	1,714	16,695	43,967	1,727	*0.5	0.4
Naturalized citizen	8,277	52,642	1,469	8,568	52,945	1,598	*0.6	0.5
Not a citizen	7,758	36,401	902	8,127	36,413	920	–	0.2
Region								
Northeast	21,597	53,283	1,772	21,721	52,996	1,686	*–0.5	0.3
Midwest	26,669	48,445	882	26,772	48,241	885	*–0.4	0.1
South	44,161	45,492	861	44,912	45,442	864	*–0.1	0.1
West	26,254	53,142	1,301	26,522	52,959	1,267	*–0.3	0.2
Residence								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	99,266	51,244	425	100,343	51,124	425	*–0.2	–
Inside principal cities	39,472	44,049	1,216	39,956	43,874	1,222	*–0.4	0.2
Outside principal cities	59,793	56,140	684	60,387	55,996	683	*–0.3	0.1
Outside metropolitan statistical areas[3]	19,417	40,287	986	19,584	40,173	1,021	*–0.3	0.1
EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME YEAR-ROUND WORKERS								
Men with earnings	56,412	47,715	735	56,283	47,951	805	*0.5	0.3
Women with earnings	42,834	36,931	241	43,179	36,888	240	*–0.1	–

– Represents or rounds to zero.

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

[1] A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. Confidence intervals shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights instead of the general variance function used in the past. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_243sa.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 2010 through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2010. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately in this table.

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

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

Table E-2.

Comparison of 2010 Estimates of People and Families in Poverty Using Census 2000-Based Population Controls and Census 2010-Based Population Controls by Selected Characteristics

(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/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Characteristic	2010 Census 2000-based controls				2010 Census 2010-based controls				Change in poverty (Census 2010-based controls less Census 2000-based controls)[2]	
	Number	90 percent C.I.[1] (±)	Percent	90 percent C.I.[1] (±)	Number	90 percent C.I.[1] (±)	Percent	90 percent C.I.[1] (±)	Number	Percent
PEOPLE										
Total	**46,180**	**842**	**15.11**	**0.28**	**46,343**	**842**	**15.14**	**0.27**	***163**	***0.03**
Family Status										
In families	33,007	727	13.21	0.30	33,120	728	13.24	0.30	*113	*0.03
Householder	9,221	215	11.73	0.27	9,400	218	11.82	0.27	*180	*0.09
Related children under 18	15,730	368	21.48	0.50	15,598	364	21.49	0.50	*–133	0.01
Related children under 6	6,343	205	25.27	0.81	6,037	197	25.27	0.81	*–306	–
In unrelated subfamilies	751	108	45.52	4.65	774	115	46.06	4.77	*23	0.53
Reference person	274	40	42.64	4.62	283	42	43.24	4.72	*9	0.60
Children under 18	459	69	49.78	4.84	469	73	50.25	4.92	10	0.46
Unrelated individuals	12,422	366	22.93	0.56	12,449	369	22.95	0.56	28	0.02
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin										
White	31,650	689	13.02	0.28	31,083	675	12.95	0.28	*–567	*–0.07
White, not Hispanic	19,599	564	9.94	0.29	19,251	550	9.88	0.28	*–348	*–0.06
Black	10,675	406	27.40	1.04	10,746	410	27.36	1.04	*71	–0.04
Asian	1,729	160	12.07	1.12	1,899	175	12.16	1.11	*170	0.09
Hispanic (any race)	13,243	419	26.56	0.84	13,522	427	26.53	0.84	*279	–0.03
Sex										
Male	21,012	470	13.97	0.31	20,893	469	13.95	0.31	*–120	–0.02
Female	25,167	472	16.21	0.30	25,451	473	16.27	0.30	*283	*0.07
Age										
Under 18 years	16,401	369	22.02	0.49	16,286	366	22.05	0.49	*–115	0.03
18 to 64 years	26,258	556	13.68	0.29	26,499	557	13.77	0.29	*241	*0.09
65 years and older	3,520	161	8.99	0.41	3,558	162	8.95	0.41	*38	*–0.04
Nativity										
Native born	38,568	794	14.42	0.29	38,485	796	14.43	0.29	*–83	0.01
Foreign born	7,611	289	19.92	0.70	7,858	297	19.94	0.70	*246	0.02
Naturalized citizen	1,906	119	11.35	0.69	1,954	120	11.27	0.67	*48	*–0.08
Not a citizen	5,706	264	26.66	1.10	5,904	271	26.76	1.10	*198	0.10
Region										
Northeast	6,987	325	12.77	0.60	7,038	325	12.86	0.60	*51	*0.10
Midwest	9,148	404	13.86	0.61	9,216	404	13.96	0.61	*68	*0.10
South	19,072	572	16.86	0.51	19,123	573	16.82	0.51	*50	*–0.04
West	10,973	443	15.28	0.62	10,966	451	15.29	0.63	–7	0.02
Residence										
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	38,325	929	14.85	0.31	38,466	925	14.89	0.31	*141	*0.03
Inside principal cities	19,465	583	19.73	0.53	19,532	584	19.77	0.53	*67	0.04
Outside principal cities	18,860	738	11.83	0.40	18,933	741	11.87	0.40	*73	*0.03
Outside metropolitan statistical areas[4]	7,855	541	16.48	0.74	7,877	542	16.49	0.74	23	0.01
Work Experience										
Total, 18 to 64 years	26,258	556	13.68	0.29	26,499	557	13.77	0.29	*241	*0.09
All workers	10,392	278	7.24	0.19	10,462	280	7.28	0.19	*70	*0.04
Worked full-time, year-round	2,569	119	2.69	0.12	2,600	119	2.72	0.12	*31	*0.03
Less than full-time, year-round	7,823	246	16.29	0.47	7,862	245	16.38	0.47	*39	*0.10
Did not work at least 1 week	15,867	432	32.76	0.69	16,037	432	32.87	0.68	*170	*0.11
Disability Status[5]										
Total, 18 to 64 years	26,258	556	13.68	0.29	26,499	557	13.77	0.29	*241	*0.09
With a disability	4,165	193	27.89	1.03	4,196	194	28.02	1.04	*31	*0.14
With no disability	22,017	494	12.50	0.28	22,227	494	12.59	0.28	*210	*0.09
FAMILIES										
Total	**9,221**	**215**	**11.73**	**0.27**	**9,400**	**218**	**11.82**	**0.27**	***180**	***0.09**
Type of Family										
Married-couple	3,596	148	6.20	0.25	3,681	152	6.27	0.25	*85	*0.08
Female householder, no husband present	4,745	150	31.58	0.89	4,827	152	31.67	0.88	*82	*0.09
Male householder, no wife present	880	68	15.82	1.10	892	68	15.79	1.10	*13	–0.03

– Represents or rounds to zero.

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

[1] A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. Confidence intervals shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights instead of the generalized variance function used in the past. For more information see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_243sa.pdf>.

[2] As a result of rounding, some differences may appear to be slightly higher or lower than the difference between the reported rates.

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

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

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

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

Table E-3.

Comparison of 2010 Uninsured Estimates Using Census 2000-Based Population Controls and Census 2010-Based Population Controls by Selected Characteristics

(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/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Characteristic	2010 estimates using Census 2000-based population controls					2010 estimates using Census 2010-based population controls					Difference (Census 2010-based minus Census 2000-based)[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	**306,110**	**49,904**	**744**	**16.3**	**0.2**	**306,553**	**49,951**	**749**	**16.3**	**0.2**	**46**	**–0.01**
Family Status												
In families	249,855	37,618	699	15.1	0.3	250,200	37,732	708	15.1	0.3	*114	0.02
Householder	78,633	11,772	234	15.0	0.3	79,559	12,031	241	15.1	0.3	*259	*0.15
Related children under 18	73,227	6,986	276	9.5	0.4	72,581	6,950	278	9.6	0.4	*–36	*0.04
Related children under 6	25,096	2,236	130	8.9	0.5	23,892	2,109	123	8.8	0.5	*–127	*–0.08
In unrelated subfamilies	1,650	428	66	25.9	3.2	1,680	441	68	26.2	3.2	*13	0.31
Unrelated individuals	54,605	11,858	316	21.7	0.5	54,673	11,777	312	21.5	0.5	*–81	*–0.18
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin												
White	243,323	37,385	613	15.4	0.3	240,281	36,688	598	15.3	0.2	*–697	*–0.09
White, not Hispanic	197,423	23,093	491	11.7	0.2	194,996	22,542	482	11.6	0.2	*–550	*–0.14
Black	39,031	8,132	266	20.8	0.7	39,350	8,202	271	20.8	0.7	*70	0.01
Asian	14,332	2,600	185	18.1	1.3	15,619	2,881	203	18.4	1.3	*281	*0.31
Hispanic (any race)	49,972	15,340	376	30.7	0.8	51,074	15,667	384	30.7	0.8	*327	–0.03
Age												
Under 65 years	266,931	49,112	736	18.4	0.3	266,776	49,159	740	18.4	0.3	47	*0.03
Under 18 years	74,916	7,307	284	9.8	0.4	74,296	7,270	285	9.8	0.4	*–37	*0.04
Under 19 years[4]	79,288	7,952	292	10.0	0.4	78,791	7,935	294	10.1	0.4	–17	*0.04
19 to 25 years[4]	29,692	8,828	248	29.7	0.8	29,547	8,811	245	29.8	0.8	–17	*0.09
26 to 34 years	37,171	10,409	255	28.0	0.7	36,527	10,231	250	28.0	0.7	*–178	0.01
35 to 44 years	39,842	8,692	233	21.8	0.6	40,153	8,806	236	21.9	0.6	*114	*0.11
45 to 64 years	80,939	13,231	301	16.3	0.4	81,759	13,376	305	16.4	0.4	*145	0.01
65 years and older	39,179	792	81	2.0	0.2	39,777	791	83	2.0	0.2	–1	–0.03
Nativity												
Native born	267,884	36,881	666	13.8	0.2	267,121	36,583	660	13.7	0.2	*–298	*–0.07
Foreign born	38,226	13,023	379	34.1	0.8	39,432	13,367	395	33.9	0.8	*344	*–0.17
Naturalized citizen	16,801	3,356	165	20.0	0.9	17,348	3,461	170	20.0	0.9	*105	–0.03
Not a citizen	21,424	9,667	340	45.1	1.2	22,084	9,907	354	44.9	1.2	*240	*–0.26
Region												
Northeast	54,782	6,779	304	12.4	0.5	54,774	6,811	311	12.4	0.6	32	0.06
Midwest	66,104	8,605	336	13.0	0.5	66,140	8,577	331	13.0	0.5	*–28	*–0.05
South	113,275	21,665	534	19.1	0.5	113,819	21,728	527	19.1	0.5	*63	*–0.04
West	71,949	12,855	357	17.9	0.5	71,821	12,834	357	17.9	0.5	–21	–
Residence												
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	258,350	42,153	791	16.3	0.3	258,691	42,201	800	16.3	0.3	49	–0.01
Inside principal cities	98,774	19,152	535	19.4	0.5	98,938	19,173	543	19.4	0.5	21	–0.01
Outside principal cities	159,576	23,001	713	14.4	0.4	159,752	23,028	719	14.4	0.4	28	–
Outside metropolitan statistical areas[5]	47,760	7,752	510	16.2	0.6	47,863	7,749	509	16.2	0.6	–3	–0.04

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-3.

Comparison of 2010 Uninsured Estimates Using Census 2000-Based Population Controls and Census 2010-Based Population Controls by Selected Characteristics—Con.

(Numbers in thousands, confidence intervals [C.I.] in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar12.pdf*)

Characteristic	2010 estimates using Census 2000-based population controls					2010 estimates using Census 2010-based population controls					Difference (Census 2010-based minus Census 2000-based)[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
Work Experience												
Total, 18 to 64 years old	192,015	41,805	601	21.8	0.3	192,481	41,889	604	21.8	0.3	*84	–0.01
All workers	143,581	28,000	464	19.5	0.3	143,687	28,010	461	19.5	0.3	10	–0.01
Worked full-time, year-round	95,549	14,311	332	15.0	0.3	95,697	14,342	335	15.0	0.3	31	0.01
Less than full-time, year-round	48,032	13,689	308	28.5	0.5	47,991	13,667	303	28.5	0.5	–21	–0.02
Did not work at least one week	48,434	13,806	339	28.5	0.6	48,793	13,879	343	28.4	0.6	*74	–0.05
Disability Status[6]												
Total, 18 to 64 years old	192,015	41,805	601	21.8	0.3	192,481	41,889	604	21.8	0.3	*84	–0.01
With a disability	14,935	2,577	146	17.3	0.9	14,974	2,567	144	17.1	0.9	–10	*–0.11
With no disability	176,161	39,228	579	22.3	0.3	176,592	39,322	582	22.3	0.3	*94	–

– 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. Confidence intervals shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights instead of the generalized variance function used in the past. For more information see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_243sa.pdf>.

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

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

[5] The "Outside metropolitan statistical areas" category includes both micropolitan statistical areas and territory outside of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. For more information, see "About Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas" at <www.census.gov/population/metro>.

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

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