

Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2008

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Consumer Income

By
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Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2008

Introduction

This report presents data on income, poverty, and health insurance coverage in the United States based on information collected in the 2009 and earlier Annual Social and Economic Supplements (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Data presented in this report indicate the following:

- Real median household income fell between 2007 and 2008, and the decline was widespread. Median income fell for family and nonfamily households, native- and foreign-born households, households in 3 of the 4 regions, and households of each race category and those of Hispanic origin.¹ These declines in income coincide

¹ All income values are adjusted to reflect 2008 dollars. "Real" refers to income after adjusting for inflation. The adjustment is based on percentage changes in prices between earlier years and 2008 and is computed by dividing the annual average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) for 2008 by the annual average for earlier years. The CPI-U-RS values for 1947 to 2008 are available in Appendix A and on the Internet at www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/income08/AA-CPI-U-RS.pdf. Inflation between 2007 and 2008 was 3.8 percent.

Source of Estimates and Statistical Accuracy

The data in this report are from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the 2009 Current Population Survey (CPS). The population represented (the population universe) is the civilian noninstitutionalized population living in the United States. Members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post are included if at least one civilian adult lives in the household. Most of the data from the CPS ASEC were collected in March (with some data collected in February and April), and the data were controlled to independent population estimates for March 2009. The estimates in this report (which may be shown in text, figures, and tables) are based on responses from a sample of the population and may differ from actual values because of sampling variability or other factors. As a result, apparent differences between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted. Further information about the source and accuracy of the estimates is available at www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_236sa.pdf.

with the recession that started in December 2007.²

- The poverty rate increased between 2007 and 2008.
- The percentage of uninsured in 2008 was not statistically different from 2007, while the number

² Recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research, a private research organization. See Appendix A for a list of peak and trough months.

of uninsured increased between 2007 and 2008.

These results, though widespread, were not uniform across groups. For example, between 2007 and 2008, real median income was statistically unchanged for households maintained by a person 65 years old and over but declined for households maintained by people of all other age group categories. Additionally, the poverty rate

increased for children under 18 and for people 18 to 64 but remained statistically unchanged for people 65 and over; and the percentage of uninsured for non-Hispanic Whites, Asians, and Hispanics increased, while the percentage of uninsured for Blacks was not statistically different.³

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,

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). The body of this report (text, figures, and tables) shows data using the first approach (race alone). The appendix tables show data using both approaches. Use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

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

Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 13.0 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 2.9 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 2.0 percent of Asian householders who reported only one race.

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

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

Alternative Poverty Measures

Alternative income and poverty measures fall into two categories: 1) poverty measures based on the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences called NAS-based measures and 2) other income and poverty estimates called alternative measures of income and poverty (R&D). The NAS-based measures use both alternative poverty thresholds and enhanced income definitions. The alternative measures of income and poverty (R&D) continue to use the official thresholds but examine the impact of change by using various formulas to add or subtract resources.

The Census Bureau will release the 2008 data on alternative measures of income and poverty at a later date. Estimates of alternative measures for 2007 are available in several sets of detailed tables. The NAS-based tables are available at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/povmeas/tables.html>, while the alternative measures of income and poverty (R&D) tables are available at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/macro/032008/rdcall/toc.htm>.

The Census Bureau makes available a research file that provides microdata with variables used to construct the NAS-based alternative measures <www.census.gov/hhes/www/povmeas/datafiles.html> and another microdata file with the estimates of the value of taxes and noncash benefits <www.bls.census.gov/cps_ftp.html#cpsmarch>. Both microdata files are currently available for 2007.

The Census Bureau also has a Web-based tool (CPS Table Creator II) that is designed to help researchers explore alternative income and poverty measures. The tool is available in a link from the “Data Access” page on the poverty Web site <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/microdata.html>. Using this tool, researchers can replicate the NAS-based measures, the alternative measures of income and poverty (R&D) and the income and poverty estimates formerly included in the *Effects of Taxes and Transfers* report series. Table Creator II also allows researchers to produce poverty and income estimates using their own combinations of threshold and resource definitions and to see the incremental impact of the addition or subtraction of a single resource element. For example, if the cash value of food stamps were added to the resources of families, this would move 1.7 million people above the poverty line in 2007. Including the value of the federal-earned income tax credit would reduce the number of children in poverty in 2007 by 2.4 million. In 2007, the number of poor elderly people would be higher by 13 million people if social security payments were excluded from money income, more than quadrupling the number of poor elderly.

Census Bureau staff continue to undertake research designed to improve the alternative/experimental poverty measures. Current projects include improvements and updates to the models used to impute medical out-of-pocket expenditures, child care payments, and housing assistance; assessment of alternative definitions of family units to include unmarried partners in the family unit; and investigation of alternative data sources for geographic cost-of-living adjustments to the alternative thresholds.

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

The Census Bureau presents annual estimates of median household income and poverty by state and other smaller geographic units based on data collected in the American Community Survey (ACS).

While the ACS produces estimates of income and poverty for counties and places with populations of 20,000 or more, the Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program also produces single-year estimates of median household income and poverty for states and all counties, as well as population and poverty estimates for school districts. These estimates are based on models using data from a variety of sources, including current surveys, administrative records, intercensal population estimates, and personal income data published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. In general, SAIPE estimates have lower variances than ACS estimates but are released later because they incorporate ACS data in the models. Estimates for 2007 are available at <www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/index.html>. Estimates for 2008 will be available later this year.

In 2008, the ACS added a question on health insurance coverage to the survey. Single-year estimates from the new health insurance item, for counties and places with populations of 65,000 or more, will be available on the Internet in late September 2009. State uninsured rates using 2- and 3-year averages from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey (CPS) are available at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/hlthin08/hlthtables08.html>. The Census Bureau's Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program produces model-based estimates of health insurance coverage rates for states and counties. The SAHIE program released 2006 estimates of health insurance coverage by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and income categories at the state level and by age, sex, and income categories at the county level. These estimates are available at <www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/index.html>.

nativity, and region. Other topics include earnings of full-time, year-round workers; families in poverty; and health insurance coverage of children. State health insurance coverage data can be found on the Internet at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/hlthin08.html>.

The Census Bureau recognizes that measuring money income may not completely capture the economic well-being of individuals and families and

that there are many concerns about the adequacy of the official poverty thresholds.⁴ Families and individuals

⁴ For the purpose of the official poverty calculations in this report, families are defined as including all people residing together and related by birth, marriage, or adoption. As a result, families in which two unmarried parents reside with their child (or children) are treated as two units—a single-parent family and an unrelated individual. The 2008 ASEC includes a direct question to capture the relationship of couples that do not include the householder, in addition to those who are already identified as the unmarried partner of the householder. The addition of a second-parent pointer to children's records adds accuracy to the measurement of coresidence of children and

also derive economic well-being from noncash benefits, such as food stamps and housing subsidies, and they have reductions in disposable income due to taxes and increases in disposable income due to refundable tax credits. The official poverty thresholds were developed more than 40 years ago and have been criticized for not taking into account rising standards of living, expenses such as child care that are necessary to hold a job, variations in medical costs across population groups, and geographic differences in the cost of living.

The income and poverty estimates shown in this report are based solely on money income before taxes, do not include the value of noncash benefits, and use the official poverty thresholds. The Census Bureau computes a number of alternative measures of income and poverty that do attempt to account for these factors. For more information on alternative poverty measures, see the text box "Alternative Poverty Measures."

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

their parents and increases the estimate of the number of children living with two parents. The official poverty rate for 2007 was 12.5 percent, or 37.3 million people. Preliminary estimates taking account of new relationships yield a 2007 poverty rate of approximately 11.5 percent. This result suggests that about 3.3 million individuals classified as poor under the official measure may be sharing resources with others that allow their income to exceed their official poverty threshold. For more details, see Short, Kathleen, *Poverty Measures That Take Account of Changing Living Arrangements and Childcare Expenses*, Poverty Measurement Working Paper (forthcoming); and Kreider, Rose, *Improvements to Demographic Household Data in the Current Population Survey: 2007*, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division Working Paper.

detailed estimates of income, poverty, and health insurance coverage and to measure changes in those estimates at the national level. The CPS ASEC is the official source of national poverty estimates calculated in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 14 (Appendix B).

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

Since the CPS ASEC produces more complete and thorough estimates of income and poverty, the Census Bureau recommends that people use it as the data source for national estimates. Estimates for income, poverty, and other economic characteristics at the state level can be found in forthcoming briefs based on data from the 2008 ACS. For more information on state and local estimates, see the text box "State and Local Estimates of Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance."

The CPS ASEC provides reliable estimates of the net change, from one year to the next, in the overall distribution of economic characteristics of the population, such as income and earnings, but it does not show how those characteristics change for the same person, family, or household.

Longitudinal measures of income, poverty, and health insurance coverage that are based on following the same people over time are available from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). Estimates derived from SIPP data answer questions such as:

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

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

Dynamics of Economic Well-Being

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

- The proportion of households in the bottom quintile in 2004 that moved up to a higher quintile in 2007 (27.8 percent) was not statistically different from the proportion of households in the top quintile in 2004 that moved to a lower quintile in 2007 (27.0 percent).

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

- Households with householders who had lower levels of education were more likely to remain in or move into a lower quintile than households whose householders had higher levels of education.
- Approximately 31.0 percent of the population had at least one spell of poverty lasting 2 or more months during the 4-year period from 2004 to 2007.
- Chronic poverty was relatively uncommon, with 1.8 percent of the population living in poverty all 48 months.

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 Census Bureau is in the process of reengineering the SIPP for 2013. The redesigned survey is expected to reduce respondent burden and attrition and to deliver data on a timely basis, while addressing the same topic areas of the earlier SIPP panels. For more information, see <www.sipp.census.gov/sipp>.

INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES


Highlights

- Real median household income declined by 3.6 percent between 2007 and 2008, from \$52,163 to \$50,303, following 3 years of annual income increases (Figure 1, Table 1, and Appendix A). The decline in income coincides with the recession that started in December 2007.
- Real median income declined for both family (3.3 percent) and non-family households (4.0 percent) between 2007 and 2008 (Table 1).⁵
- Households of each race category and those of Hispanic origin had declines in real median income between 2007 and 2008 (Table 1).
- Native- and foreign-born households, including those maintained by a naturalized citizen, had declines in real median income between 2007 and 2008.⁶ Income remained statistically unchanged for households maintained by a noncitizen (Table 1).
- The South, Midwest, and West regions experienced declines in real median household income between 2007 and 2008, while income in the Northeast remained statistically unchanged (Table 1).
- Income inequality remained statistically unchanged between

⁵ The apparent difference between the declines in median income for family and non-family households was not statistically significant.

⁶ 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, or the Virgin Islands of the United States or was born in a foreign country but had at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. All other households are considered foreign born regardless of the date of entry into the United States or citizenship status. The CPS does not interview households in Puerto Rico. Of all householders, 86.7 percent were native born, 6.5 percent were foreign-born householders who were naturalized citizens, and 6.8 percent were noncitizens.

2007 and 2008, as measured by the shares of aggregate household income by quintiles and the Gini index (Table 3).⁷

- Real median earnings of both men and women who worked full-time, year-round declined in 2008, following increases in 2007. Men's earnings declined by 1.0 percent to \$46,367 and women's declined by 1.9 percent to \$35,745. The 2008 female-to-male earnings ratio, 0.77, was lower than the 2007 ratio of 0.78 (Table 1 and Figure 2).
- Real per capita income declined by 3.1 percent for the total population between 2007 and 2008. Per capita income declined by 2.9 percent for non-Hispanic Whites, 3.8 percent for Blacks, and 3.3 percent for Hispanics (Table 1).⁸ The apparent change for Asians was not statistically significant.

Household Income

Real median household income declined by 3.6 percent (from \$52,163 to \$50,303) between 2007 and 2008, offsetting the gain in income experienced over the past 3 years and coinciding with the recession that started in December 2007. Though the trough of this recession has not yet been defined, the 3.6 percent income decline is:

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

⁷ See "What Are Shares of Aggregate Household Income and a Gini Index?," *Income, Earnings, and Poverty Data From the 2007 American Community Survey*, American Community Survey Reports, ACS-09, August 2008, <www.census.gov/prod/2008pubs/acs-09.pdf>.

⁸ The apparent differences among the percentage declines in per capita income for the overall, non-Hispanic White, Black, and Hispanic populations were not statistically significant.

- Larger than the 1.7 percent decline for the income years surrounding the December 1969 to November 1970 recession.⁹
- Smaller than the declines for the income years surrounding the January 1980 to July 1980 and July 1981 to November 1982 combined recessions (6.0 percent) and the November 1973 to March 1975 recession (5.7 percent) (Figure 1, Tables 1 and 2, and Appendix A).¹⁰

Race and Hispanic Origin

Real median income for households of each race category and those of Hispanic origin declined between 2007 and 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1). The income of non-Hispanic White households declined 2.6 percent (to \$55,530); for Blacks, income declined 2.8 percent (to \$34,218); for Asians, income declined 4.4 percent (to \$65,637); and for Hispanics, income declined 5.6 percent (to \$37,913).¹¹

In comparison to the respective income peaks before the 2001 recession, 2008 household income was 4.3 percent lower for all races combined (from \$52,587 in 1999), 2.7 percent lower for non-Hispanic Whites (from \$57,059 in 1999), 7.8 percent lower for Blacks (from \$37,093 in 2000), 5.8 percent lower for Asians (from \$69,713 in 2000), and 8.6 percent lower for Hispanics (from \$41,470 in 2000).¹²

⁹ Discussion is limited to recessions occurring after 1967, the first year that household income was collected in the CPS ASEC.

¹⁰ The difference between the declines in income for the combined January 1980 to July 1980 and July 1981 to November 1982 recession and the November 1973 to March 1975 recession was not statistically significant.

¹¹ Except for the difference between the declines in median household income for the non-Hispanic White and Hispanic households, all other differences between the declines were not statistically significant.

¹² The decline for Asians was not statistically different from the declines for the remaining race groups and Hispanics. In addition, the difference between the declines for Hispanics and Blacks was not statistically significant.

Table 1.

Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2007 and 2008

(Income in 2008 dollars. Households and people as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apspd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.pdf)

Characteristic	2007			2008			Percentage change in real median income (2008 less 2007)	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Estimate	90 percent confidence interval ¹ (±)
		Estimate	90 percent confidence interval ¹ (±)		Estimate	90 percent confidence interval ¹ (±)		
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	116,783	52,163	239	117,181	50,303	225	*-3.6	0.50
Type of Household								
Family households	77,873	64,755	335	78,850	62,621	423	*-3.3	0.67
Married-couple	58,370	75,582	548	59,118	73,010	540	*-3.4	0.81
Female householder, no husband present	14,404	34,652	612	14,480	33,073	620	*-4.6	1.98
Male householder, no wife present	5,100	51,754	1,148	5,252	49,186	1,092	*-5.0	2.40
Nonfamily households	38,910	31,335	270	38,331	30,078	306	*-4.0	1.03
Female householder	21,038	25,227	413	20,637	25,014	383	-0.8	1.79
Male householder	17,872	38,180	430	17,694	36,006	436	*-5.7	1.26
Race² and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	95,112	54,117	263	95,297	52,312	250	*-3.3	0.53
White, not Hispanic	82,765	57,030	422	82,884	55,530	370	*-2.6	0.78
Black	14,551	35,219	811	14,595	34,218	725	*-2.8	2.45
Asian	4,494	68,643	2,366	4,573	65,637	2,280	*-4.4	3.77
Hispanic (any race)	13,339	40,165	888	13,425	37,913	799	*-5.6	1.94
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	92,671	58,718	313	92,346	56,791	341	*-3.3	0.63
15 to 24 years	6,554	33,011	562	6,357	32,270	617	*-2.2	2.02
25 to 34 years	19,225	52,976	487	19,302	51,400	536	*-3.0	1.09
35 to 44 years	22,448	64,511	512	22,171	62,954	944	*-2.4	1.40
45 to 54 years	24,536	67,992	746	24,633	64,349	933	*-5.4	1.40
55 to 64 years	19,909	59,591	828	19,883	57,265	875	*-3.9	1.60
65 years and older	24,113	29,393	389	24,834	29,744	370	1.2	1.48
Nativity of Householder								
Native born	101,104	52,904	258	101,585	51,056	245	*-3.5	0.53
Foreign born	15,680	45,929	1,245	15,596	43,493	1,022	*-5.3	2.75
Naturalized citizen	7,469	54,094	1,158	7,668	51,524	949	*-4.8	2.18
Not a citizen	8,211	39,083	1,244	7,928	37,951	1,056	-2.9	3.32
Region								
Northeast	21,351	54,283	723	21,309	54,346	1,105	0.1	2.01
Midwest	26,266	52,209	490	26,282	50,112	535	*-4.0	1.10
South	43,062	47,961	453	43,423	45,590	446	*-4.9	1.04
West	26,105	56,218	837	26,166	55,085	867	*-2.0	1.71
Metropolitan Status								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	97,591	53,823	261	97,865	51,853	245	*-3.7	0.53
Inside principal cities	39,072	45,904	615	39,065	44,197	564	*-3.7	1.44
Outside principal cities	58,520	59,651	501	58,800	57,904	579	*-2.9	1.03
Outside metropolitan statistical areas ³	19,192	42,176	653	19,315	40,785	663	*-3.3	1.75
EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS								
Men with earnings	62,984	46,846	256	59,861	46,367	239	*-1.0	0.62
Women with earnings	45,613	36,451	174	44,156	35,745	174	*-1.9	0.56

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.
Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2007 and 2008—Con.

(Income in 2008 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/cpsmar09.pdf)

Characteristic	2007			2008			Percentage change in real median income (2008 less 2007)	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Estimate	90 percent confidence interval ¹ (±)
		Estimate	90 percent confidence interval ¹ (±)		Estimate	90 percent confidence interval ¹ (±)		
PER CAPITA INCOME⁴								
Total².....	299,106	27,834	164	301,483	26,964	161	*-3.1	0.68
White.....	239,399	29,413	190	240,852	28,502	186	*-3.1	0.74
White, not Hispanic.....	196,768	32,244	220	197,159	31,313	217	*-2.9	0.79
Black.....	37,775	19,136	362	38,076	18,406	327	*-3.8	2.09
Asian.....	13,268	31,050	936	13,315	30,292	920	-2.4	3.49
Hispanic (any race).....	46,026	16,203	282	47,485	15,674	293	*-3.3	1.83

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

¹ A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_236sa.pdf.

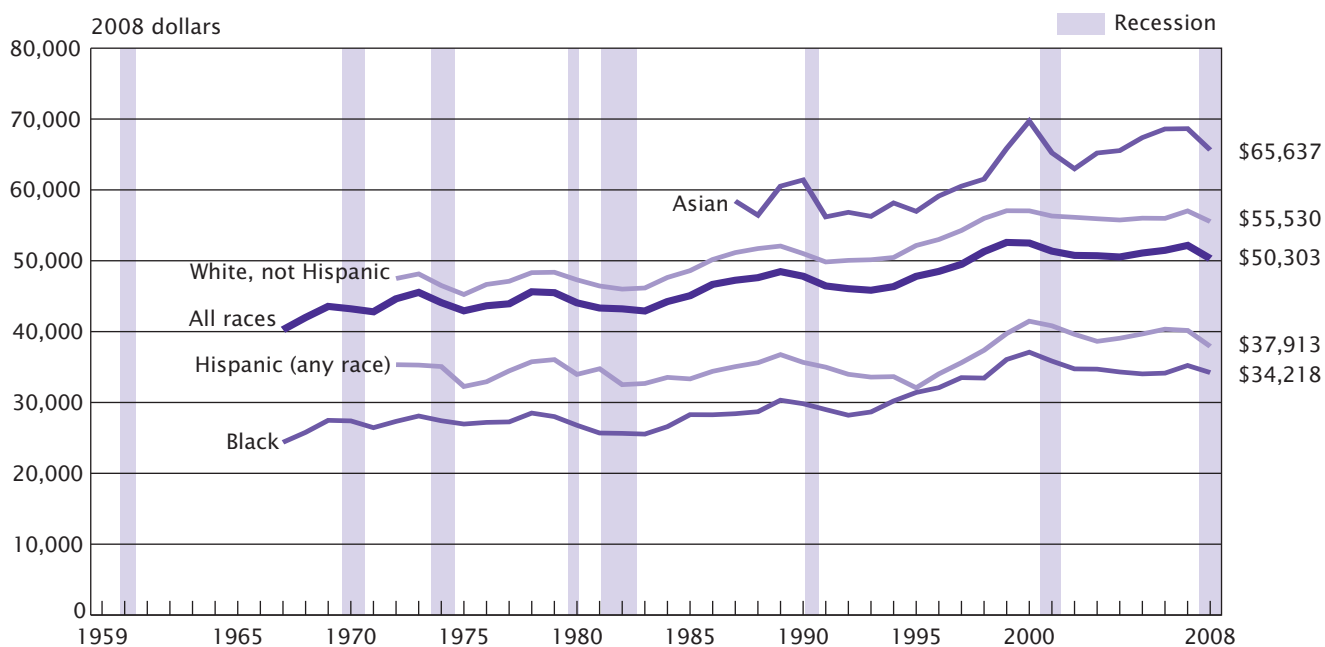
² Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White *and* American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian *and* Black or African American, is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2000. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately 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/www/estimates/aboutmetro.html.

⁴ The data shown in this section are per capita incomes and their respective confidence intervals. Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group (excluding patients or inmates in institutional quarters).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2008 and 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 1.
Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1967 to 2008



Note: Median household income data are not available prior to 1967. For information on recessions, see Appendix A.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Among the race groups, Asian households had the highest median income in 2008 (\$65,637), followed by non-Hispanic White (\$55,530) and Black households (\$34,218). Hispanic households had a median income of \$37,913.¹³ Comparing the income of non-Hispanic White households to that of other households puts into perspective the differences in income—the 2008 ratio of Asian to non-Hispanic White income was 1.18, the ratio of Black to non-Hispanic White income was 0.62, and the ratio of Hispanic to non-Hispanic White income was 0.68. Between 1972 (the first year that income data for the Hispanic and non-Hispanic White populations were collected in the CPS ASEC) and 2008, the Black-to-non-Hispanic-White income ratio increased from 0.58 to 0.62. Over the same period, the Hispanic-to-non-Hispanic-White income ratio declined from 0.74 to 0.68. Income data for the Asian population was first available in 1987. The Asian-to-non-Hispanic-White income ratios for 1987 and 2008 were not statistically different, 1.14 and 1.18, respectively.

Nativity

Native- and foreign-born households, including those maintained by a naturalized citizen, had declines in real median income between 2007 and 2008. The decline for native-born households was 3.5 percent; for foreign-born households, the decline was 5.3 percent; and for those maintained by a naturalized citizen, the decline was 4.8 percent.¹⁴ Income remained statistically unchanged for households maintained by a householder that was not a citizen (Table 1).

¹³ The distribution of household income is influenced by many factors, such as the number of earners and household size.

¹⁴ The apparent differences among the declines in median income for native-born, foreign-born, and naturalized-citizen households were not statistically significant.

Table 2.

Change in Real Median Household Income During Recessions: 1969 to 2008

(Income in 2008 dollars. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apspd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.pdf)

Recessions ¹	Income years	Percentage change in real median income
December 2007, trough not yet defined	2007 to 2008	* -3.6
March 2001 to November 2001	1999 to 2002	* -3.5
July 1990 to March 1991	1989 ² to 1991	* -3.9
January 1980 to July 1980 and July 1981 to November 1982	1978 to 1983	* -6.0
November 1973 to March 1975	1973 to 1975	* -5.7
December 1969 to November 1970	1969 to 1971	* -1.7

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

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

² For comparability purposes, the 1989 median household income used in this calculation (\$48,319 in 2008 dollars), is based on data that reflect the implementation of the 1990 decennial census population controls. This median is different from the median shown in Table A-1, which is based on 1980 census population controls.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1970 to 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Region

The South, Midwest, and West regions experienced declines in real median household income between 2007 and 2008. Income in the Northeast was statistically unchanged in 2008 but was the only region to experience a decline in 2007. Between 2007 and 2008, median household income declined in the South by 4.9 percent, declined in the Midwest by 4.0 percent, and declined in the West by 2.0 percent.^{15, 16} In 2008, households in the West (\$55,085) and Northeast (\$54,346) had the highest median

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 apparent differences in the declines in median household income between the South and Midwest and the Midwest and West were not statistically significant.

household incomes, followed by the Midwest (\$50,112) and the South (\$45,590).¹⁷

Metropolitan Status

Regardless of metropolitan status, all households had declines in real median income between 2007 and 2008 (Table 1). Specifically, income declined by 3.7 percent (to \$51,853) for households in metropolitan areas and by 3.3 percent (to \$40,785) for households outside metropolitan areas. Within metropolitan statistical areas, household income declined by 3.7 percent for those inside principal cities (to \$44,197) and by 2.9 percent for those outside principal cities (to \$57,904).¹⁸ In 2008, households within metropolitan areas but outside principal cities had the highest median income, and households outside metropolitan areas had the lowest.

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

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

Income Inequality

The Census Bureau has traditionally used two methods to measure income inequality—the shares of aggregate household income received by quintiles and the Gini index. Recently, the Census Bureau expanded its list of inequality measures to include the ratio of income percentiles, Theil index, mean logarithmic deviation of income, and Atkinson measure.¹⁹ The shares of aggregate household income, Gini index, and ratios of income percentiles are used in the discussion of income inequality as it pertains to money income. The shares of aggregate income and Gini index, along with the Theil index, mean logarithmic deviation of income, and Atkinson measure, are discussed in the “Equivalence-Adjusted Income Inequality” section that follows.

The shares method ranks households from lowest to highest on the basis of income and then divides them into groups of equal population size, typically quintiles. The aggregate income of each group is then divided by the overall aggregate income to derive shares. The Gini index incorporates detailed shares data into a single measure, which summarizes the dispersion of income across the entire income distribution. The Gini index ranges from 0, indicating perfect equality (where everyone receives an equal share), to 1, perfect inequality (where all of the income is received by only one recipient or group of recipients).

Income inequality remained statistically unchanged between 2007 and 2008, as measured by the shares of aggregate household income by

¹⁹ An article by Paul Allison, “Measures of Inequality,” *American Sociological Review*, 43, December 1977, pp. 865–880, provides an explanation of inequality measures.

quintiles and the Gini index (Tables 3 and A-3). In 2008, the share of aggregate income received by the lowest quintile was 3.4 percent; for the second quintile, it was 8.6 percent; for the third quintile, it was 14.7 percent; for the fourth quintile, it was 23.3 percent; and for the highest quintile, it was 50.0 percent. To put it in perspective, the lowest quintile of households had incomes of \$20,712 or less; those in the second quintile had incomes of \$20,713 to \$39,000; those in the third quintile had incomes of \$39,001 to \$62,725; those in the fourth quintile had incomes of \$62,726 to \$100,240; and those in the highest quintile had incomes of \$100,241 or more.

The Gini index, 0.466, also indicated no statistical change in total household income inequality between 2007 and 2008. Except for the 1.5 percent decline in the Gini index between 2006 and 2007, there were no other statistically significant annual changes since 1993, the earliest year available for comparable measures of income inequality.²⁰ Since 1993, the Gini index is up 2.6 percent. (Table A-3 lists historical inequality measures.)²¹

Between 2007 and 2008, income at the 50th percentile (median) and the 10th percentile declined by 3.6 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively, compared with a 2.1 percent decline for income at the 90th percentile

²⁰ Direct comparisons with years earlier than 1993 are not recommended because of substantial methodological changes in the 1994 ASEC. In that year, the Census Bureau introduced computer-assisted interviewing, increased income reporting limits, and implemented 1990 census-based population controls.

²¹ For further discussion of how high incomes reported in the ASEC affect income distribution measures, see, Semega and 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/unrestrict-tables.html>.

(see Table A-3 in Appendix A).²² Comparing the change in household income between 1999 (the income peak before the 2001 recession) and 2008 also suggests income inequality is increasing. Income at the 50th and 10th percentiles declined, 4.3 percent and 9.0 percent, respectively, while income at the 90th percentile was statistically unchanged.²³ Between 1999 and 2008, the 90th-percentile-to-the-10th-percentile ratio increased from 10.42 to 11.37.

Equivalence-Adjusted Income Inequality

Another way to measure income inequality is using equivalence-adjusted income. Equivalence-adjusted income 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 household-income-based distribution treats income of \$30,000 for a single-person household and a family household similarly, while the equivalence-adjusted income of \$30,000 for a single-person household would be more than twice the equivalence-adjusted income of \$30,000 for a family household with two adults and two children. The equivalence adjustment used here is based on a three-parameter scale that reflects:

1. On average, children consume less than adults.
2. As family size increases, expenses do not increase at the same rate.

²² The difference between the percentage declines for the 50th and 10th percentiles was not statistically significant.

²³ The differences between the 1999–2008 change in income at the 50th percentile and the 2007–2008 changes at the 50th and 10th percentiles were not statistically significant.

Table 3.

Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income: 2007 and 2008

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.pdf)

Measure	2007				2008				Percentage change (2008 less 2007)			
	Money income		Equivalence-adjusted income		Money income		Equivalence-adjusted income		Money income		Equivalence-adjusted income	
	Estimate	90 percent C.I. ¹ (±)	Estimate	90 percent C.I. ¹ (±)	Estimate	90 percent C.I. ¹ (±)	Estimate	90 percent C.I. ¹ (±)	Estimate	90 percent C.I. ¹ (±)	Estimate	90 percent C.I. ¹ (±)
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile												
Lowest quintile	3.4	0.04	3.7	0.03	3.4	0.04	3.6	0.03	–	1.27	*–2.7	1.00
Second quintile	8.7	0.10	9.6	0.07	8.6	0.09	9.4	0.07	–1.1	1.23	*–2.1	0.87
Middle quintile	14.8	0.16	15.3	0.12	14.7	0.16	15.1	0.11	–0.7	1.23	*–1.3	0.85
Fourth quintile	23.4	0.25	22.9	0.17	23.3	0.25	22.9	0.17	–0.4	1.24	–	0.85
Highest quintile	49.7	0.54	48.5	0.35	50.0	0.54	49.0	0.36	0.6	1.06	*1.0	0.84
Top 5 percent	21.2	0.48	21.1	0.31	21.5	0.49	21.4	0.31	1.4	2.63	1.4	1.70
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.463	0.0045	0.445	0.0028	0.466	0.0045	0.451	0.0028	0.6	1.10	*1.3	0.72
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.532	0.0103	0.588	0.0075	0.541	0.0104	0.614	0.0077	1.7	2.22	*4.4	1.52
Theil	0.391	0.0002	0.371	0.0001	0.398	0.0002	0.380	0.0001	*1.8	0.05	*2.4	0.05
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.095	0.0018	0.090	0.0012	0.096	0.0018	0.092	0.0012	1.1	2.18	*2.2	1.48
e=0.50	0.185	0.0030	0.178	0.0020	0.188	0.0029	0.183	0.0019	1.6	1.79	*2.8	1.28
e=0.75	0.281	0.0039	0.279	0.0027	0.285	0.0038	0.287	0.0026	1.4	1.58	*2.9	1.09

– Represents or rounds to zero.

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

¹ A 90 percent confidence interval (C.I.) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_236sa.pdf.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2008 and 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

3. The increase in expenses is larger for a first child of a single-parent family than the first child of a two-adult family.²⁴

Table 3 shows several income inequality measures, including shares of aggregate income and the Gini

²⁴ The three-parameter scale used here is the same as the one used in the report *The Effect of Taxes and Transfers on Income and Poverty in the United States: 2005*, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-232, March 2007, www.census.gov/prod/2007pubs/p60-232.pdf. The three-parameter scale was applied to 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, October 2001, www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/p60-216.pdf.

index, using both money income and equivalence-adjusted income for income years 2007 and 2008.²⁵ For both 2007 and 2008, the Gini index is lower under the equivalence-adjusted income concept than under the traditional money income concept, indicating a more equal distribution of income. Comparing the shares of aggregate household income received by quintile, higher shares of income appear in the lower quintiles and lower shares appear in the higher quintiles for equivalence-adjusted income than for money income. This

²⁵ An article by Paul Allison, "Measures of Inequality," *American Sociological Review*, 43, December 1977, pp. 865–880, provides an explanation of inequality measures.

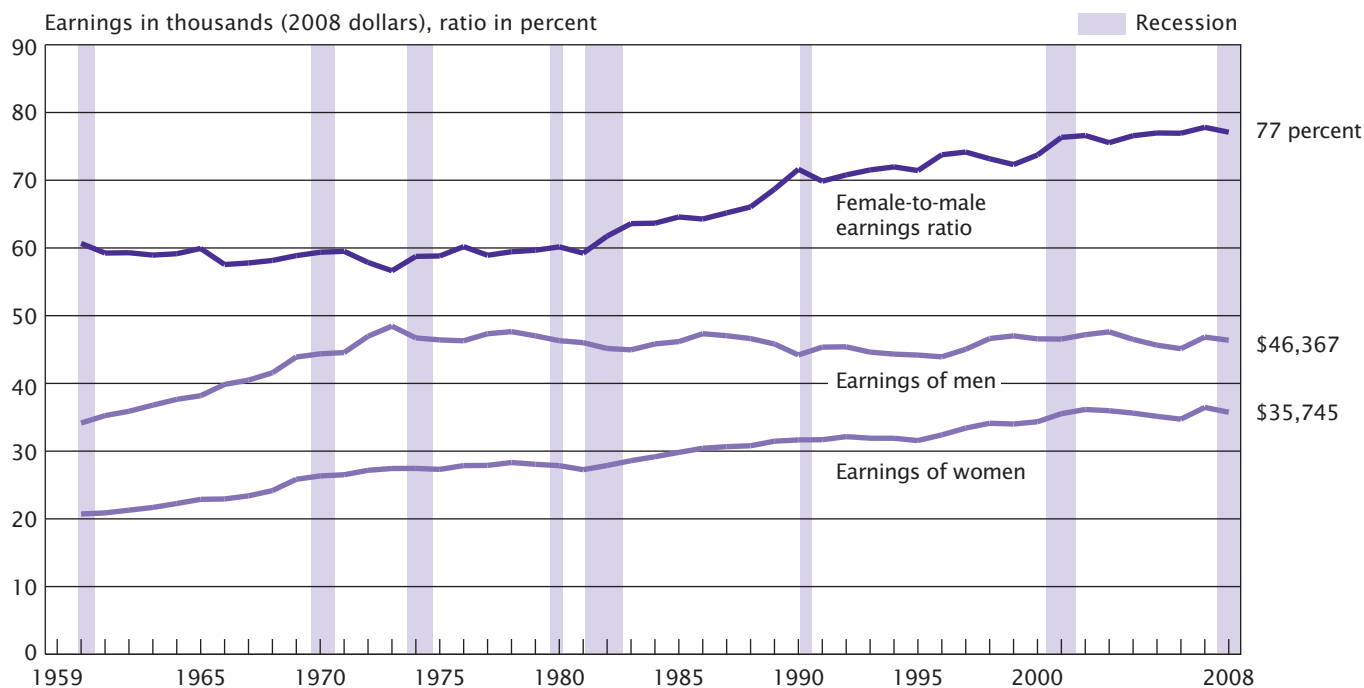
redistribution would be expected given that:

1. The lower end of the income distribution is made up of a higher concentration of single-person households.
2. The lower end of the income distribution is made up of smaller families than the upper end.

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

For equivalence-adjusted income, there was an increase in the Gini index and a redistribution of shares of aggregate household income

Figure 2.
Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio and Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years and Older by Sex: 1960 to 2008



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

between 2007 and 2008, suggesting an increase in income inequality. Specifically, the lowest quintile, second quintile, and middle quintile shares of aggregate income decreased between 2007 and 2008 (-0.1 percentage point, -0.2 percentage point, and -0.2 percentage point, respectively).²⁶ The fourth quintile remained statistically unchanged at 22.9 percent, while the highest quintile share of aggregate income increased from 48.5 percent in 2007 to 49.0 percent in 2008.

The Gini index of income inequality increased from 0.445 in 2007 to 0.451 in 2008. This was the first statistically significant annual increase

²⁶ The difference between the decrease of the lowest quintile and the decrease of the middle quintile was not statistically significant.

in the Gini index for equivalence-adjusted income since it was first published in 2005. Each of the other income distribution summary measures in Table 3 also showed statistically significant increases in inequality for equivalence-adjusted income between 2007 and 2008.

The mean logarithmic deviation of income (MLD) gives more weight to changes at the lower end of the income distribution. Income distributions are typically skewed toward higher income. The MLD represents the gap between the median and the average income. For example, in 2008 the MLD increased to 0.614. This means that the median income was 61.4 percent less than the average income in 2008. Between 2007 and

2008, the MLD increased from 0.588 to 0.614.

The Theil index is similar to the Gini index because it summarizes the dispersion of income across the entire income distribution with the added benefit of allowing for the examination of components. Between 2007 and 2008, the Theil index increased from 0.371 to 0.380.

The Atkinson measure is useful in determining which end of the income distribution is contributing most to income inequality. The weights of the Atkinson measure (in Table 3 the weights are represented by “e”) denote the amount of sensitivity given to changes in the lower end of the income distribution, where higher weights indicate higher sensitivity.

As shown in Table 3, the Atkinson measure based on $e=0.25$ increased by 2.22 percent, while the Atkinson measure based on $e=0.75$ increased by 2.87 percent.²⁷

Work Experience and Earnings

The number of working men aged 15 and older decreased by 0.4 million between 2007 and 2008 to 84.1 million. An estimated 71.2 percent worked full-time, year-round, a lower percentage than in 2007 (74.5 percent).²⁸ The number of working women aged 15 and older was 74.6 million, statistically unchanged from 2007. About 59.2 percent of these women worked full-time, year-round

²⁷ The difference between the percentage changes in the Atkinson measure based on $e=0.25$ and $e=0.75$ was not statistically significant.


²⁸ A full-time, year-round worker is a person who worked 35 or more hours per week (full-time) and 50 or more weeks during the previous calendar year (year-round). For school personnel, summer vacation is counted as weeks worked if they are scheduled to return to their job in the fall. For detailed information on work experience, see Table PINC-05, "Work Experience in 2008—People 15 Years Old and Over by Total Money Earnings in 2008, Age, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/dinctabs.html>.

in 2008, a lower percentage than in 2007 (61.4 percent).

While earnings represent the largest component of income, earnings trends and household income trends do not necessarily move in tandem. The 3.6 percent real decline in overall median household income in 2008 was driven by the decline in income of household earners. Household income declines ranged from 2.8 percent for two-earner households to 4.2 percent for three-earner households, while the income of households with no earners increased 2.6 percent. This occurred while the real earnings of men and women who worked full-time, year-round declined by 1.0 percent and 1.9 percent, respectively (Table 1 and Figure 2).²⁹

The median earnings of men declined from \$46,846 to \$46,367 and those of women declined from \$36,451 to

²⁹ The apparent differences between the decline in median income for all households and the declines for two- and three-earner households were not statistically significant. In addition, the differences between the decline in median income for two-earner households and the declines for three-earner households and for women who worked full-time, year-round were not statistically significant.

\$35,745. In 2008, the female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.77, lower than the 2007 ratio of 0.78. 

Per Capita Income³⁰

Real per capita income declined by 3.1 percent for the total population between 2007 and 2008.³¹ Per capita income declined 2.9 percent for non-Hispanic Whites, declined 3.8 percent for Blacks, and declined 3.3 percent for Hispanics (Table 1).³² The apparent change for Asians was not statistically significant. The per capita income for the overall population in 2008 was \$26,964; for non-Hispanic Whites, it was \$31,313; for Blacks, it was \$18,406; for Asians, it was \$30,292; and for Hispanics, it was \$15,674.

³⁰ The per capita income data presented in this report are not directly comparable with estimates of personal per capita income prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. The lack of correspondence stems from the differences in income definition and coverage. For further details, see <www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/compare1.html>.

³¹ Unlike medians, per capita and means are affected by extremely high and low incomes.

³² The apparent differences among the declines for the overall, non-Hispanic White, Black, and Hispanic populations were not statistically significant.

POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES³³

Highlights

- The official poverty rate in 2008 was 13.2 percent, up from 12.5 percent in 2007 (Table 4). This was the first statistically significant annual increase in the poverty rate since 2004, when poverty increased to 12.7 percent from 12.5 percent in 2003.
- In 2008, 39.8 million people were in poverty, up from 37.3 million in 2007—the second consecutive

annual increase in the number of people in poverty.

- In 2008, the poverty rate increased for non-Hispanic Whites (8.6 percent in 2008—up from 8.2 percent in 2007), Asians (11.8 percent in 2008—up from 10.2 percent in 2007), and Hispanics (23.2 percent in 2008—up from 21.5 percent in 2007). The poverty rate in 2008 was statistically unchanged for Blacks (24.7 percent).
- The poverty rate in 2008 (13.2 percent) was the highest poverty rate since 1997 but was 9.2 percentage points lower than in 1959, the first year for which poverty estimates are available (Figure 3).

- Since 1960, the number of people below poverty has not exceeded the 2008 figure of 39.8 million people.³⁴
- The poverty rate increased for children under 18 years old (19.0 percent in 2008—up from 18.0 percent in 2007) and people 18 to 64 years old (11.7 percent in 2008—up from 10.9 percent in 2007), while it remained statistically unchanged for people 65 and over (9.7 percent).³⁵

³³ OMB determined the official definition of poverty in Statistical Policy Directive 14. Appendix B describes how the Census Bureau calculates poverty.

³⁴ The 2008 number is not significantly different from 1993, 1962, 1961, 1960, and 1959 estimates.

³⁵ Unrelated individuals under 15 are excluded from the poverty universe; therefore, there are 442,000 fewer children in the poverty universe than in the total population.

Figure 3.
Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 2008

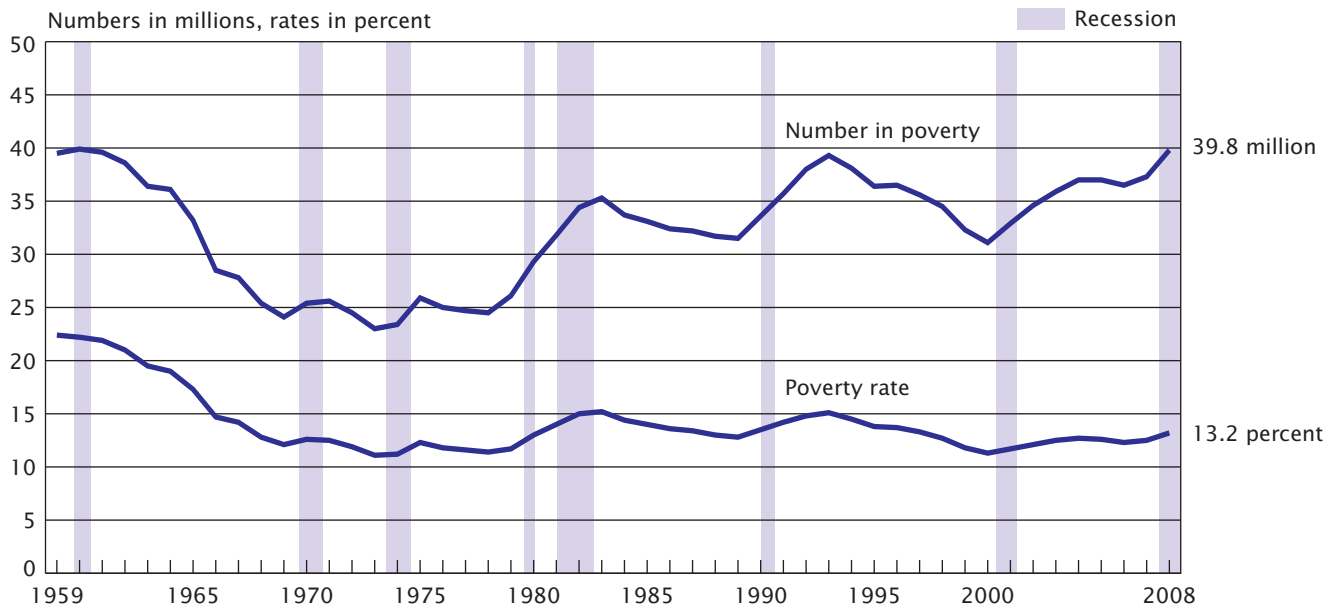


Table 4.

People and Families in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2007 and 2008

(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/cpsmar09.pdf)

Characteristic	2007					2008					Change in poverty (2008 less 2007) ²		
	Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty				Number	Percentage	
		Number	90 percent C.I. ¹ (±)	Per- centage	90 percent C.I. ¹ (±)		Number	90 percent C.I. ¹ (±)	Per- centage	90 percent C.I. ¹ (±)			
PEOPLE													
Total	298,699	37,276	682	12.5	0.2	301,041	39,829	701	13.2	0.2	*2,553	*0.8	
Family Status													
In families	245,443	26,509	587	10.8	0.2	248,301	28,564	607	11.5	0.2	*2,055	*0.7	
Householder	77,908	7,623	184	9.8	0.2	78,874	8,147	192	10.3	0.2	*525	*0.5	
Related children under 18	72,792	12,802	345	17.6	0.5	72,980	13,507	353	18.5	0.5	*705	*0.9	
Related children under 6	24,543	5,101	227	20.8	0.9	24,884	5,295	231	21.3	0.9	194	0.5	
In unrelated subfamilies	1,516	577	91	38.1	4.7	1,207	555	89	46.0	5.4	-22	*7.9	
Reference person	609	222	56	36.5	7.4	452	207	54	45.7	8.9	-15	*9.2	
Children under 18	819	332	60	40.5	5.7	712	341	61	47.8	6.2	9	*7.3	
Unrelated individuals	51,740	10,189	221	19.7	0.3	51,534	10,710	228	20.8	0.3	*521	*1.1	
Male	25,447	4,348	131	17.1	0.4	25,240	4,759	139	18.9	0.5	*411	*1.8	
Female	26,293	5,841	156	22.2	0.5	26,293	5,951	158	22.6	0.5	110	0.4	
Race³ and Hispanic Origin													
White	239,133	25,120	573	10.5	0.2	240,548	26,990	592	11.2	0.2	*1,870	*0.7	
White, not Hispanic	196,583	16,032	465	8.2	0.2	196,940	17,024	479	8.6	0.2	*992	*0.5	
Black	37,665	9,237	334	24.5	0.8	37,966	9,379	337	24.7	0.8	142	0.2	
Asian	13,257	1,349	135	10.2	1.0	13,310	1,576	145	11.8	1.1	*227	*1.7	
Hispanic (any race)	45,933	9,890	333	21.5	0.7	47,398	10,987	348	23.2	0.7	*1,097	*1.6	
Age													
Under 18 years	73,996	13,324	350	18.0	0.5	74,068	14,068	359	19.0	0.5	*744	*1.0	
18 to 64 years	187,913	20,396	516	10.9	0.3	189,185	22,105	536	11.7	0.3	*1,709	*0.8	
65 years and older	36,790	3,556	132	9.7	0.4	37,788	3,656	134	9.7	0.4	100	-	
Nativity													
Native born	261,456	31,126	631	11.9	0.2	264,314	33,293	650	12.6	0.2	*2,167	*0.7	
Foreign born	37,243	6,150	335	16.5	0.8	36,727	6,536	345	17.8	0.9	*386	*1.3	
Naturalized citizen	15,050	1,426	162	9.5	1.0	15,470	1,577	171	10.2	1.0	151	0.7	
Not a citizen	22,193	4,724	294	21.3	1.2	21,257	4,959	301	23.3	1.3	235	*2.0	
Region													
Northeast	53,952	6,166	286	11.4	0.5	54,123	6,295	292	11.6	0.5	130	0.2	
Midwest	65,403	7,237	308	11.1	0.5	65,589	8,120	319	12.4	0.5	*883	*1.3	
South	109,545	15,501	453	14.2	0.4	110,666	15,862	458	14.3	0.4	361	0.2	
West	69,799	8,372	340	12.0	0.5	70,663	9,552	360	13.5	0.5	*1,180	*1.5	
Metropolitan Status													
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	251,023	29,921	620	11.9	0.2	253,048	32,570	643	12.9	0.3	*2,649	*1.0	
Inside principal cities	96,731	15,983	465	16.5	0.5	97,217	17,222	481	17.7	0.5	*1,240	*1.2	
Outside principal cities	154,292	13,938	436	9.0	0.3	155,831	15,348	456	9.8	0.3	*1,410	*0.8	
Outside metropolitan statistical areas ⁴	47,676	7,355	392	15.4	0.8	47,993	7,259	390	15.1	0.8	-96	-0.3	
Work Experience													
Total, 16 years and older	233,885	25,297	569	10.8	0.2	236,024	27,216	587	11.5	0.2	*1,919	*0.7	
All workers	158,468	9,089	354	5.7	0.2	158,317	10,085	372	6.4	0.2	*996	*0.6	
Worked full-time, year-round	108,617	2,768	198	2.5	0.2	104,023	2,754	197	2.6	0.2	-14	0.1	
Not full-time, year-round	49,851	6,320	297	12.7	0.6	54,294	7,331	319	13.5	0.6	*1,011	*0.8	
Did not work at least one week	75,417	16,208	465	21.5	0.6	77,707	17,131	477	22.0	0.6	*923	0.6	
FAMILIES													
Total	77,908	7,623	184	9.8	0.2	78,874	8,147	192	10.3	0.2	*525	*0.5	
Type of Family													
Married-couple	58,395	2,849	104	4.9	0.2	59,137	3,261	112	5.5	0.2	*412	*0.6	
Female householder, no husband present	14,411	4,078	127	28.3	1.0	14,482	4,163	128	28.7	1.0	85	0.4	
Male householder, no wife present	5,103	696	49	13.6	1.0	5,255	723	50	13.8	1.0	27	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. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_236sa.pdf>.

² Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2008 and 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Race and Hispanic Origin

Both the poverty rate and the number in poverty increased for non-Hispanic Whites from 2007 to 2008 (8.6 percent and 17.0 million in 2008—up from 8.2 percent and 16.0 million in 2007 [Table 4]). The poverty rate for non-Hispanic Whites was lower than for other racial groups—they accounted for 42.7 percent of the people in poverty, compared with 65.4 percent of the total population.

For Blacks, neither the poverty rate (24.7 percent) nor the number in poverty (9.4 million) in 2008 was statistically different from 2007; while for both Asians and Hispanics, the poverty rate and the number in poverty increased. Among Asians, 11.8 percent (1.6 million) were in poverty in 2008, higher than the 10.2 percent (1.3 million) in 2007. Among Hispanics, 23.2 percent (11.0 million) were in poverty in 2008, higher than the 21.5 percent (9.9 million) in 2007.

Age

In 2008, both the poverty rate and the number in poverty increased for people aged 18 to 64 (11.7 percent and 22.1 million in 2008—up from 10.9 percent and 20.4 million in 2007). Both the poverty rate and the number in poverty remained statistically unchanged for people 65 and older, at 9.7 percent and 3.7 million in 2008 (Table 4 and Figure 4).

Both the poverty rate and the number in poverty increased for children under 18 years old (19.0 percent and 14.1 million in 2008—up from 18.0 percent and 13.3 million in 2007). The poverty rate for children was higher than the rates for people 18 to 64 years old and those 65 and older (Table 4). Children represented 35.3 percent of

the people in poverty but only 24.6 percent of the total population.

Related children under 18 include children living in families related to the householder (or the reference person of an unrelated subfamily) who are not themselves a householder or spouse of the householder (or the family reference person). Both the poverty rate and the number in poverty increased for related children under 18 (18.5 percent and 13.5 million in 2008—up from 17.6 percent and 12.8 million in 2007). For related children under 18 with a female householder with no husband present, 43.5 percent were in poverty, compared with 9.9 percent of related children in married-couple families.

Both the poverty rate and the number in poverty for related children under 6 (21.3 percent and 5.3 million in 2008) remained statistically unchanged from 2007. Of related children under 6 with a female householder with no husband present, 53.3 percent were in poverty—five times the rate of their counterparts in married-couple families (11.0 percent).

Nativity

Of all people, 87.8 percent were native born and 12.2 percent were foreign born. The poverty rate and the number in poverty for the native-born population increased to 12.6 percent and 33.3 million in 2008—up from 11.9 percent and 31.1 million in 2007. Among the foreign-born population, 17.8 percent or 6.5 million people lived in poverty in 2008—up from 16.5 percent or 6.2 million people in 2007 (Table 4).

Of the foreign-born population, 42.1 percent were naturalized citizens; the remaining were noncitizens. The poverty rate in 2008 for naturalized citizens was 10.2 percent, unchanged

from 2007, while the poverty rate for those who were not U.S. citizens rose to 23.3 in 2008—up from 21.3 percent in 2007.

Region

Two of the four regions showed increases in both the poverty rate and the number in poverty between 2007 and 2008. The Midwest increased to 12.4 percent (8.1 million) in 2008, up from 11.1 percent (7.2 million) in 2007; and the West increased to 13.5 percent (9.6 million) in 2008, up from 12.0 percent (8.4 million) in 2007. The poverty rates for the Northeast (11.6 percent) and the South (14.3 percent) were both statistically unchanged from 2007.

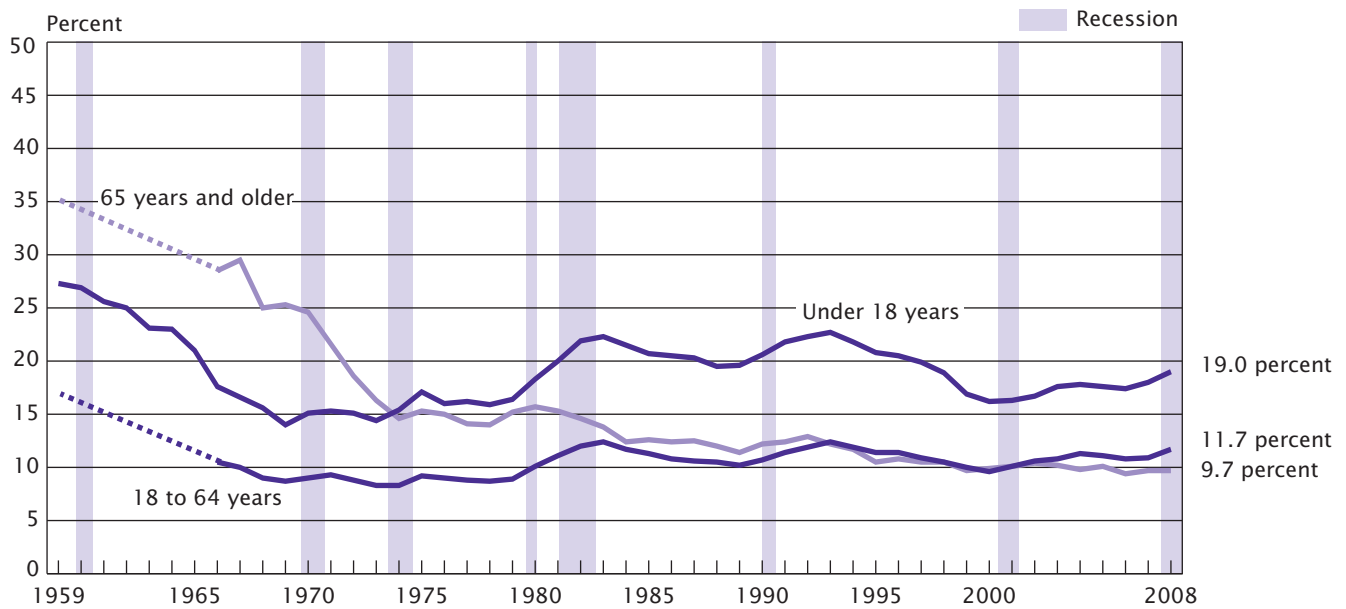
Metropolitan Status

Inside metropolitan statistical areas, the poverty rate and the number of people in poverty were 12.9 percent and 32.6 million in 2008—up from 11.9 percent and 29.9 million in 2007. Among those living outside metropolitan statistical areas, the poverty rate and the number in poverty were 15.1 percent and 7.3 million in 2008, statistically unchanged from 2007.

The poverty rate and the number in poverty increased for people in principal cities to 17.7 percent and 17.2 million in 2008—up from 16.5 percent and 16.0 million in 2007. The poverty rate and the number in poverty for those inside metropolitan statistical areas but not in principal cities were 9.8 percent and 15.3 million in 2008—up from 9.0 percent and 13.9 million in 2007.

Of all people living in metropolitan statistical areas in 2008, 38.4 percent lived in principal cities while 52.9 percent of people in poverty in those metropolitan areas lived in principal cities.

Figure 4.
Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2008



Notes: The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years.
 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 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Work Experience

People 16 years old and older who worked some or all of 2008 had a lower poverty rate than those who did not work at any time—6.4 percent compared with 22.0 percent (Table 4). In 2008, the poverty rate among full-time, year-round workers was lower than the rate for those who worked part-time or part-year—2.6 percent compared with 13.5 percent. Those

who did not work in 2008 represented 43.0 percent of people in poverty and 25.8 percent of all people.

Families

The poverty rate and the number of families in poverty were 10.3 percent and 8.1 million in 2008—up from 9.8 percent and 7.6 million in 2007 (Table 4).

For married-couple families, both the poverty rate and the number in

poverty increased to 5.5 percent and 3.3 million in 2008—up from 4.9 percent and 2.8 million in 2007—while the poverty rate and the number in poverty showed no statistical change in 2008 for female-householder-with-no-husband-present families (28.7 percent and 4.2 million) and male-householder-with-no-wife-present families (13.8 percent and 723,000).

Table 5.

People With Income Below Specified Ratios of Their Poverty Thresholds by Selected Characteristics: 2008

(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/cpsmar09.pdf)

Characteristic	Total	Income-to-poverty ratio											
		Under 0.50				Under 1.00				Under 1.25			
		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	90 percent C.I. ¹ (±)	Percent	90 percent C.I. ¹ (±)
All people.....	301,041	17,075	479	5.7	0.2	39,829	701	13.2	0.2	53,805	792	17.9	0.3
Age													
Under 18 years	74,068	6,278	253	8.5	0.3	14,068	359	19.0	0.5	18,553	398	25.0	0.5
18 to 24 years	28,688	2,640	116	9.2	0.4	5,283	158	18.4	0.5	6,790	175	23.7	0.6
25 to 34 years	40,520	2,437	113	6.0	0.3	5,351	164	13.2	0.4	7,130	187	17.6	0.4
35 to 44 years	41,322	1,733	96	4.2	0.2	4,277	148	10.4	0.3	5,760	170	13.9	0.4
45 to 54 years	44,366	1,721	95	3.9	0.2	4,047	144	9.1	0.3	5,351	164	12.1	0.4
55 to 59 years	18,755	692	61	3.7	0.3	1,642	93	8.8	0.5	2,206	108	11.8	0.5
60 to 64 years	15,534	579	56	3.7	0.4	1,504	89	9.7	0.6	1,999	103	12.9	0.6
65 years and older	37,788	995	72	2.6	0.2	3,656	134	9.7	0.4	6,018	165	15.9	0.4
Race² and Hispanic Origin													
White	240,548	11,135	391	4.6	0.2	26,990	592	11.2	0.2	37,460	683	15.6	0.3
White, not Hispanic.....	196,940	7,286	319	3.7	0.2	17,024	479	8.6	0.2	23,903	560	12.1	0.3
Black	37,966	4,327	240	11.4	0.6	9,379	337	24.7	0.8	11,982	371	31.6	0.9
Asian	13,310	738	101	5.5	0.7	1,576	145	11.8	1.1	1,927	159	14.5	1.2
Hispanic (any race).....	47,398	4,305	237	9.1	0.5	10,987	348	23.2	0.7	14,861	382	31.4	0.8
Family Status													
In families	248,301	11,638	400	4.7	0.2	28,564	607	11.5	0.2	38,995	695	15.7	0.3
Householder	78,874	3,390	114	4.3	0.1	8,147	192	10.3	0.2	11,164	235	14.2	0.2
Related children													
under 18	72,980	5,894	246	8.1	0.3	13,507	353	18.5	0.5	17,893	393	24.5	0.5
Related children													
under 6	24,884	2,521	163	10.1	0.6	5,295	231	21.3	0.9	6,932	260	27.9	0.9
Unrelated subfamilies	1,207	308	66	25.5	4.7	555	89	46.0	5.4	675	98	55.9	5.4
Unrelated individuals.....	51,534	5,129	145	10.0	0.2	10,710	228	20.8	0.3	14,135	275	27.4	0.4
Male	25,240	2,420	95	9.6	0.3	4,759	139	18.9	0.5	6,096	160	24.2	0.5
Female.....	26,293	2,708	101	10.3	0.3	5,951	158	22.6	0.5	8,039	190	30.6	0.5

¹ A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_236sa.pdf.

² Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White **and** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian **and** Black or African American, is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2000. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

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

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

Depth of Poverty

Categorizing people as “in poverty” or “not in poverty” is one way to describe their economic situation. The income-to-poverty ratio and the income deficit (surplus) describe other aspects of economic well-being. Where the poverty rate provides a measure of the proportion of people with a family income that is below the established poverty thresholds, the income-to-poverty ratio provides a measure to gauge the depth of poverty and calculate the size of the population who may be eligible for means-tested, government-sponsored assistance programs, such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Medicaid, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). The income-to-poverty ratio is reported as a percentage that compares a family’s or an unrelated individual’s (people who do not live with relatives) income with their poverty threshold. For example, a family or individual with an income-to-poverty ratio of 110 percent has income that is 10 percent above their poverty threshold.

The income deficit (surplus) tells how many dollars a family’s or an unrelated individual’s income is below (above) their poverty threshold. This measure provides an estimate of the dollar amount that would be required to raise the income of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds.

Ratio of Income to Poverty

Table 5 presents the number and percentage of people within three ranges of income-to-poverty ratios—those below 50 percent of poverty (“Under 0.50”), those below 100 percent of

Figure 5.
Demographic Makeup of the Population at Varying Degrees of Poverty: 2008
(Percent)



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

poverty (“Under 1.00,” also called “in poverty”), and those below 125 percent of poverty (“Under 1.25”).

In 2008, 5.7 percent of all people, or 17.1 million people, had income below one-half of their poverty threshold (Table 5). This group represented 42.9 percent of the poverty population in 2008. The percentage and the number of people with income below 125 percent of their threshold was 17.9 percent and 53.8 million. For children under 18 years old, 8.5 percent (6.3 million) lived in families with income below 50 percent of their poverty thresholds and 25.0 percent (18.6 million) were in families with income below 125 percent of their thresholds.

The demographic makeup of the population differs at varying degrees of poverty. Children represented 24.6 percent of the overall population but 35.3 percent of the poor population and 36.8 percent of the population with income below 50 percent of their poverty thresholds. On the other hand, the elderly represented 12.6 percent of the overall population but only 9.2 percent of the poor population and 5.8 percent of those with income below 50 percent of their poverty thresholds. For people in families (or unrelated individuals) with income below 125 percent of their poverty thresholds, 34.5 percent were children while 11.2 percent were elderly (Figure 5).

Table 6.

Income Deficit or Surplus of Families and Unrelated Individuals by Poverty Status: 2008

(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/apspd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.pdf)

Characteristic	Total	Size of deficit or surplus										Average deficit or surplus (dollars)		Deficit or surplus per capita (dollars)	
		Under \$500	\$500 to \$999	\$1,000 to \$1,999	\$2,000 to \$2,999	\$3,000 to \$3,999	\$4,000 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$5,999	\$6,000 to \$6,999	\$7,000 to \$7,999	\$8,000 or more	Estimate	90 percent C.I. ¹ (±)	Estimate	90 percent C.I. ¹ (±)
Below Poverty Threshold, Deficit															
All families	8,147	266	270	592	573	506	498	555	487	456	3,945	9,102	123	2,596	58
Married-couple families	3,261	115	130	280	280	211	195	240	189	168	1,453	8,642	199	2,234	77
Families with a female householder, no husband present	4,163	112	117	248	221	249	257	262	259	255	2,182	9,638	169	2,905	87
Families with a male householder, no wife present	723	39	22	63	72	46	46	52	40	32	310	8,083	393	2,737	211
Unrelated individuals	10,710	539	561	1,354	979	1,112	652	559	555	430	3,968	5,912	66	5,912	166
Male	4,759	225	168	559	391	511	292	250	275	211	1,878	6,216	97	6,216	266
Female	5,951	314	393	795	588	601	360	309	280	219	2,090	5,670	87	5,670	219
Above Poverty Threshold, Surplus															
All families	70,727	338	342	621	664	676	712	701	733	810	65,130	69,620	538	22,409	306
Married-couple families	55,875	142	152	311	320	337	429	402	436	461	52,885	77,833	642	24,629	339
Families with a female householder, no husband present	10,319	150	149	250	260	278	223	214	223	281	8,291	34,851	716	11,902	313
Families with a male householder, no wife present	4,532	46	41	60	84	60	59	86	74	69	3,953	47,532	1,543	16,640	674
Unrelated individuals	40,823	588	918	1,278	1,149	1,331	1,209	1,088	986	929	31,347	30,738	393	30,738	554
Male	20,481	216	405	471	380	592	472	432	398	357	16,757	34,609	589	34,609	862
Female	20,342	372	513	807	769	739	737	656	587	573	14,590	26,840	517	26,840	712

¹ A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_236sa.pdf.

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

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

Income Deficit

The income deficit for families in poverty (the difference in dollars between a family's income and its poverty threshold) averaged \$9,102 in 2008, higher in real terms than the 2007 figure (\$8,523). The average income deficit was larger for families with a female householder with no husband present (\$9,638) than for married-couple families (\$8,642) and families with a male householder with no wife present (\$8,083) (Table 6).

The average income deficit per capita for families with a female householder with no husband present (\$2,905) was higher than for married-couple families (\$2,234). 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 with no husband present were smaller, on average, than married-couple families, the larger per capita deficit for families with a female householder

with no husband present reflects their smaller average family size as well as their lower incomes.

For unrelated individuals in poverty, the average income deficit was \$5,912 in 2008. The \$5,670 deficit for women was lower than the \$6,216 deficit for men.³⁶

³⁶ The average income deficit per capita for all unrelated individuals was not statistically different from the average income deficit per capita for unrelated men or the average income deficit per capita for unrelated women.

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE IN THE UNITED STATES

Highlights

- The percentage of people without health insurance in 2008 was not statistically different from 2007 at 15.4 percent. The number of uninsured increased to 46.3 million in 2008, from 45.7 million in 2007 (Table 7 and Figure 6).³⁷
- The number of people with health insurance increased to 255.1 million in 2008—up from 253.4 million in 2007. The number of people covered by private health insurance decreased to 201.0 million in 2008—down from 202.0 million in 2007. The number of people covered by government health insurance increased to 87.4 million—up from 83.0 million in 2007.
- The percentage of people covered by private health insurance was 66.7 percent in 2008—down from 67.5 percent in 2007 (Figure 7). The percentage of people covered by employment-based health insurance decreased to 58.5 percent in 2008, from 59.3 percent in 2007. The number of people covered by employment-based health insurance decreased to 176.3 million in 2008, from 177.4 million in 2007.

³⁷ For a brief description of how the Census Bureau collects and reports on health insurance data, see the text box “What Is Health Insurance Coverage?” For a discussion of the quality of ASEC health insurance coverage estimates, see Appendix C.

What Is Health Insurance Coverage?

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

For more information on the quality of CPS ASEC health insurance estimates, see Appendix C, “Estimates of Health Insurance Coverage.” For a comparison between health insurance coverage rates from the major federal surveys, see *How Many People Lack Health Insurance and for How Long?* (Congressional Budget Office, May 2003) at <www.cbo.gov/doc.cfm?index=4210> and *People With Health Insurance: A Comparison of Estimates From Two Surveys* (SIPP Working Paper 243, June 2004) at <www.census.gov/sipp/workpapr/wp243.pdf>.

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

Table 7.
People Without Health Insurance Coverage by Selected Characteristics: 2007 and 2008

(Numbers in thousands, confidence intervals [C.I.] in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apds/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.pdf)

Characteristic	2007					2008					Change in uninsured (2008 less 2007) ¹	
	Total	Uninsured				Total	Uninsured				Number	Percentage
		Number	90 percent C.I. ² (±)	Percentage	90 percent C.I. ² (±)		Number	90 percent C.I. ² (±)	Percentage	90 percent C.I. ² (±)		
PEOPLE												
Total	299,106	45,657	526	15.3	0.2	301,483	46,340	529	15.4	0.2	*682	0.1
Family Status												
In families	245,443	34,629	468	14.1	0.2	248,301	35,248	472	14.2	0.2	*618	0.1
Householder	77,908	10,272	168	13.2	0.2	78,874	10,535	170	13.4	0.2	*264	0.2
Related children under 18	72,792	7,802	233	10.7	0.3	72,980	7,025	222	9.6	0.3	*-777	*-1.1
Related children under 6	24,543	2,555	135	10.4	0.5	24,884	2,142	124	8.6	0.5	*-413	*-1.8
In unrelated subfamilies	1,516	363	51	23.9	2.9	1,207	300	46	24.9	3.3	*-62	1.0
Unrelated individuals	52,147	10,665	272	20.5	0.5	51,975	10,791	273	20.8	0.5	126	0.3
Race³ and Hispanic Origin												
White	239,399	34,300	466	14.3	0.2	240,852	34,890	470	14.5	0.2	*590	0.2
White, not Hispanic	196,768	20,548	370	10.4	0.2	197,159	21,322	377	10.8	0.2	*774	*0.4
Black	37,775	7,372	258	19.5	0.7	38,076	7,284	257	19.1	0.6	-88	-0.4
Asian	13,268	2,234	144	16.8	1.0	13,315	2,344	147	17.6	1.1	110	0.8
Hispanic (any race)	46,026	14,770	321	32.1	0.7	47,485	14,558	323	30.7	0.7	-212	*-1.4
Age												
Under 18 years	74,403	8,149	238	11.0	0.3	74,510	7,348	227	9.9	0.3	*-801	*-1.1
18 to 24 years	28,398	7,991	236	28.1	0.7	28,688	8,200	239	28.6	0.7	209	0.4
25 to 34 years	40,146	10,329	267	25.7	0.6	40,520	10,754	273	26.5	0.6	*425	*0.8
35 to 44 years	42,132	7,717	232	18.3	0.5	41,322	8,035	237	19.4	0.5	*318	*1.1
45 to 64 years	77,237	10,784	273	14.0	0.3	78,655	11,355	280	14.4	0.3	*571	*0.5
65 years and older	36,790	686	70	1.9	0.2	37,788	646	68	1.7	0.2	-40	-0.2
Nativity												
Native born	261,842	33,269	460	12.7	0.2	264,733	34,036	465	12.9	0.2	*767	0.2
Foreign born	37,264	12,388	333	33.2	0.7	36,750	12,304	331	33.5	0.8	-85	0.2
Naturalized citizen	15,050	2,651	157	17.6	0.9	15,475	2,792	161	18.0	0.9	141	0.4
Not a citizen	22,214	9,737	296	43.8	1.0	21,274	9,511	293	44.7	1.0	-226	0.9
Region												
Northeast	54,031	6,143	202	11.4	0.4	54,191	6,277	205	11.6	0.4	134	0.2
Midwest	65,480	7,495	221	11.4	0.3	65,672	7,588	223	11.6	0.3	93	0.1
South	109,710	20,210	358	18.4	0.3	110,845	20,154	357	18.2	0.3	-57	-0.2
West	69,883	11,809	278	16.9	0.4	70,775	12,321	284	17.4	0.4	*511	*0.5
Residence												
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	251,363	38,497	490	15.3	0.2	253,399	39,023	493	15.4	0.2	525	0.1
Inside principal cities	96,874	17,935	348	18.5	0.3	97,364	17,963	348	18.4	0.3	28	-0.1
Outside principal cities	154,489	20,563	370	13.3	0.2	156,036	21,060	375	13.5	0.2	*497	0.2
Outside metropolitan statistical areas ⁴	47,743	7,160	274	15.0	0.5	48,083	7,317	277	15.2	0.5	157	0.2
Household Income												
Less than \$25,000	55,267	13,539	304	24.5	0.5	55,814	13,673	306	24.5	0.5	133	-
\$25,000 to \$49,999	68,915	14,515	315	21.1	0.4	69,621	14,908	319	21.4	0.4	*393	0.4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	58,355	8,488	243	14.5	0.4	57,525	8,034	237	14.0	0.4	*-454	*-0.6
\$75,000 or more	116,568	9,115	252	7.8	0.2	118,523	9,725	260	8.2	0.2	*610	*0.4
Work Experience												
Total, 18 to 64 years old	187,913	36,822	497	19.6	0.3	189,185	38,345	505	20.3	0.3	*1,524	*0.7
Worked during year	148,603	26,840	438	18.1	0.3	148,463	27,772	444	18.7	0.3	*932	*0.6
Worked full-time	123,882	21,060	395	17.0	0.3	121,468	20,908	393	17.2	0.3	-152	0.2
Worked part-time	24,721	5,780	216	23.4	0.8	26,995	6,864	234	25.4	0.8	*1,084	*2.0
Did not work	39,310	9,981	282	25.4	0.6	40,723	10,573	289	26.0	0.6	*592	0.6

- Represents or rounds to zero.

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

¹ Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

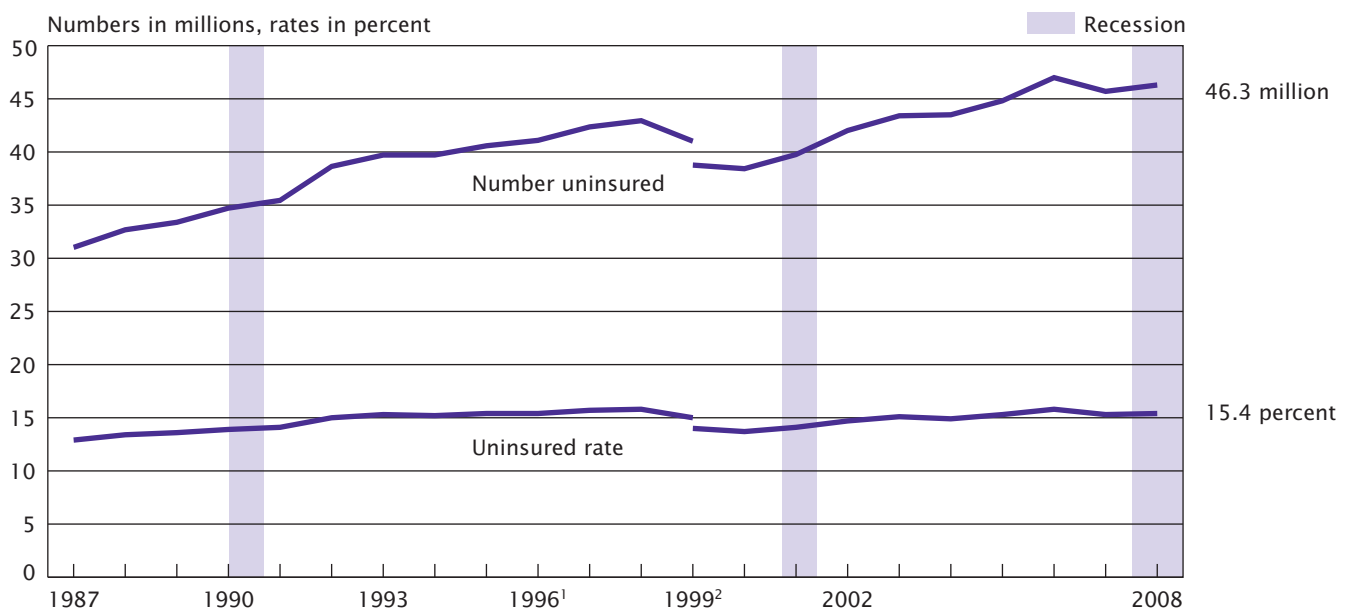
² A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_236sa.pdf>.

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2008 and 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 6.
Number Uninsured and Uninsured Rate: 1987 to 2008



¹ The data for 1996 through 2003 were revised using an approximation method for consistency with the revision to the 2004 and 2005 estimates.

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

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

The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1988 to 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

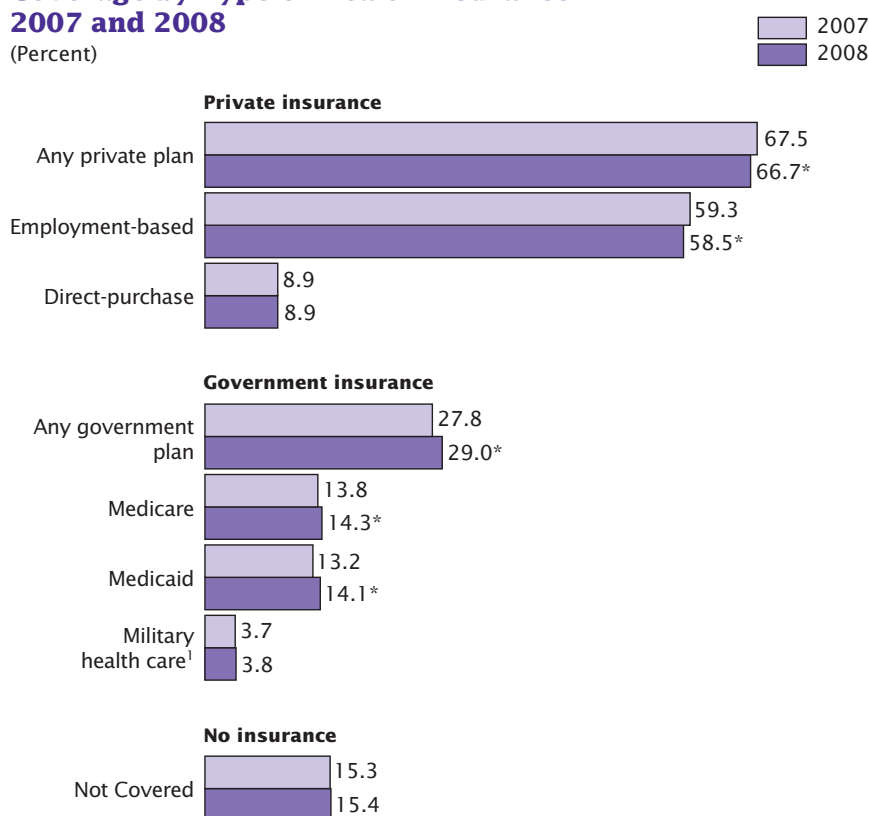
- The percentage of people covered by government health insurance programs increased to 29.0 percent in 2008, from 27.8 percent in 2007. The percentage and number of people covered by Medicaid increased to 14.1 percent and 42.6 million in 2008, from 13.2 percent and 39.6 million in 2007. The percentage and number of people covered by Medicare increased to 14.3 percent and 43.0 million in 2008, from 13.8 percent and 41.4 million in 2007.³⁸
- In 2008, the percentage and number of children under 18 without health insurance were 9.9 percent and 7.3 million, lower than they were in 2007 at 11.0 percent and 8.1 million (Table 7). The uninsured rate and number of uninsured for children are the lowest since 1987, the first year that comparable health insurance data were collected. Although the uninsured rate for children in poverty decreased to 15.7 percent in 2008, from 17.6 percent in 2007, children in poverty were more likely to be uninsured than all children.³⁹
- The uninsured rate and number of uninsured for non-Hispanic Whites increased in 2008 to 10.8 percent and 21.3 million, from 10.4 percent and 20.5 million in 2007. The uninsured rate and number of uninsured for Blacks in 2008 were not statistically different from 2007, at 19.1 percent and 7.3 million (Table 7).
- The percentage of uninsured Hispanics decreased to 30.7 percent in 2008, from 32.1 percent in 2007. The number of uninsured Hispanics was not statistically different in 2008, at 14.6 million (Table 7).

³⁸ The percentage and number of people covered by Medicaid in 2008, 14.1 percent and 42.6 million, were not statistically different from the percentage and number of people covered by Medicare in 2008, 14.3 percent and 43.0 million.

³⁹ The number of uninsured children in poverty in 2008 was not statistically different from the number in 2007.

Figure 7.
**Coverage by Type of Health Insurance:
 2007 and 2008**

(Percent)



* Statistically different at the 90 percent confidence level.

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2008 and 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Type of Coverage

Most people (58.5 percent) were covered by an employment-based health insurance plan for some or all of 2008. The rate of employment-based coverage in 2008 was lower than the rate in 2007. The rate of private coverage decreased in 2008 to 66.7

percent, from 67.5 percent in 2007 (Figure 7). The number of people covered by private insurance also decreased to 201.0 million in 2008, from 202.0 million in 2007.

The percentage of people covered by government health programs increased to 29.0 percent in 2008,

from 27.8 percent in 2007. The number of people covered by government health programs also increased to 87.4 million in 2008, from 83.0 million in 2007. The percentage of people with Medicaid coverage (14.1 percent) and the percentage of people covered by Medicare (14.3 percent) were higher in 2008 than in 2007—13.2 percent and 13.8 percent, respectively. The number of people insured by Medicaid and Medicare also increased, to 42.6 million enrolled in Medicaid and 43.0 million enrolled in Medicare.⁴⁰ In 2008, 9.8 percent of people had no coverage other than Medicaid for the entire year.

Race and Hispanic Origin

In 2008, the uninsured rate for non-Hispanic Whites increased to 10.8 percent from 10.4 percent (Table 7). The uninsured rate and number of uninsured for Blacks in 2008 were not statistically different from 2007, at 19.1 percent and 7.3 million. The uninsured rate for Asians in 2008 was not statistically different from 2007, at 17.6 percent.⁴¹ Among Hispanics, the uninsured rate decreased to 30.7 percent in 2008, from 32.1 percent in 2007. The number of uninsured Hispanics in 2008 was not statistically different from 2007, at 14.6 million.

⁴⁰ The percentage and number of people covered by Medicaid in 2008, 14.1 percent and 42.6 million, were not statistically different from the percentage and number of people covered by Medicare in 2008, 14.3 percent and 43.0 million.

⁴¹ Due to the small sample size, the changes in uninsured rates for Asians are better interpreted when viewed over a longer term. For example, the uninsured rate for Asians increased between 2004 and 2005, decreased between 2005 and 2006, increased between 2006 and 2007, and remained statistically unchanged between 2007 and 2008.

Table 8.

People Without Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin Using 2- and 3-Year Averages: 2005–2006 and 2007–2008

(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/apcd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.pdf)

Race ¹ and Hispanic origin	3-year average 2006–2008		2-year average				Change (2007–2008 average less 2005–2006 ² average) ³	
	Estimate	90 percent confidence interval ⁴ (±)	2005–2006 ²		2007–2008		Estimate	90 percent confidence interval ⁴ (±)
			Estimate	90 percent confidence interval ⁴ (±)	Estimate	90 percent confidence interval ⁴ (±)		
Number Uninsured								
All races	46,330	362	45,905	424	45,998	426	94	566
White	34,892	321	34,716	378	34,595	377	-121	502
White, not Hispanic.....	21,010	255	21,035	301	20,935	301	-101	401
Black	7,436	178	7,329	207	7,328	207	-1	275
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	857	63	773	71	857	74	85	96
Asian	2,208	97	2,103	112	2,289	117	*186	153
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	142	26	138	30	144	31	5	41
Hispanic (any race).....	14,874	235	14,625	270	14,664	275	39	353
Percentage Uninsured								
All races	15.5	0.2	15.5	0.2	15.3	0.2	*-0.2	0.2
White	14.6	0.2	14.7	0.2	14.4	0.2	*-0.2	0.2
White, not Hispanic.....	10.7	0.2	10.7	0.2	10.6	0.2	-0.1	0.2
Black	19.7	0.5	19.7	0.5	19.3	0.5	-0.4	0.7
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	31.7	2.0	32.1	2.5	30.7	2.3	-1.5	3.1
Asian	16.6	0.7	16.3	0.8	17.2	0.8	0.9	1.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	18.5	3.1	20.9	4.1	18.0	3.5	-2.9	5.1
Hispanic (any race).....	32.3	0.5	33.2	0.7	31.4	0.7	*-1.8	0.8

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

¹ Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White **and** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian **and** Black or African American, is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2000.

² The 2005 data were revised in March 2007. See www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/usernote/schedule.html.

³ Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_236sa.pdf.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2006 to 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

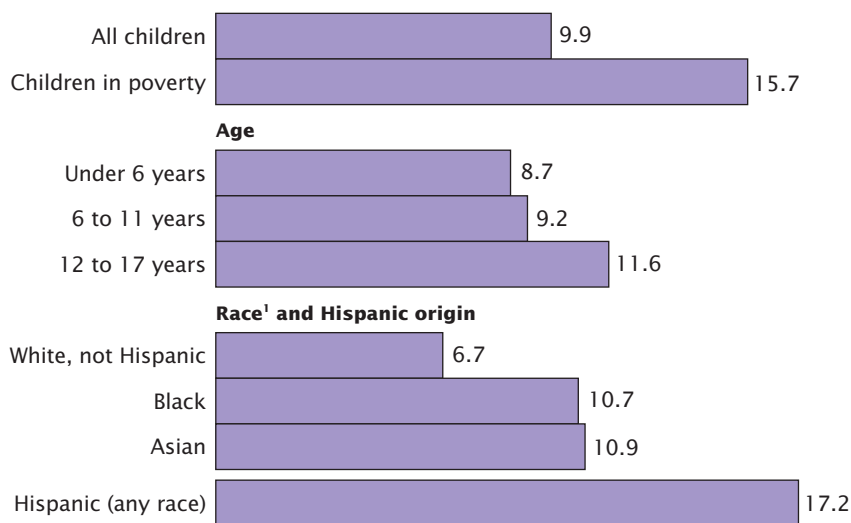
Table 8 displays the 2-year and 3-year average number and percentage of uninsured by race and Hispanic origin.⁴² Multiyear averages are provided

⁴² Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the American Indian and Alaska Native and the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander populations because they consist of groups that differ in economic characteristics. In addition, the CPS does not use separate population controls for weighting the American Indian and Alaska Native and the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander samples to national totals.

because sampling variation can result in large single-year fluctuations for relatively small population groups. American Indians and Alaska Natives had a 3-year-average (2006–2008) uninsured rate (31.7 percent) that was higher than the rate for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders (18.5 percent). The 3-year average also shows that the uninsured rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives

(31.7 percent) was not statistically different from the rate for Hispanics (32.3 percent). Using 2-year averages, the uninsured rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives for 2007–2008 was not statistically different from 2005–2006, at 30.7 percent. The uninsured rate for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders was not statistically different between 2005–2006 and 2007–2008.

Figure 8.
Uninsured Children by Poverty Status, Age, and Race and Hispanic Origin: 2008
 (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, 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Nativity

The uninsured rate for the native-born population was statistically unchanged at 12.9 percent in 2008, while the number of uninsured for the native-born population increased to 34.0 million in 2008—from 33.3 million in 2007 (Table 7). The uninsured rate and number of uninsured for the foreign-born population were statistically unchanged at 33.5 percent and 12.3 million in 2008. Of the foreign-born population, the uninsured rates and numbers of uninsured for both naturalized citizens (18.0 percent and 2.8 million) and noncitizens (44.7 percent and 9.5 million) were statistically unchanged. The proportion of the foreign-born population without health insurance in 2008 was about two and one-half times that of the native-born population in 2008.

Economic Status

The proportion of people not covered by health insurance is lower among

people with higher incomes (Table 7). In 2008, 24.5 percent of people in households with annual incomes of less than \$25,000 had no health insurance coverage. Uninsured rates decreased for each consecutive household income group to 21.4 percent for households with incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999; 14.0 percent for households with incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999; and 8.2 percent for households with incomes of \$75,000 or more. Among the four household income groups, the uninsured rate in 2008 was not statistically different from 2007 in the lower two groups. The uninsured rate for households with incomes between \$50,000 and \$74,999 decreased to 14.0 percent in 2008—down from 14.5 percent in 2007. The uninsured rate for people in households in the highest income group increased to 8.2 percent in 2008, from 7.8 percent in 2007.

Among 18- to 64-year-old workers in 2008 (people who worked at some

time during the year), the percentage with no health insurance coverage was 18.7 percent—higher than the 18.1 percent in 2007. The number of workers who were uninsured increased to 27.8 million in 2008, from 26.8 million in 2007. In 2008, full-time workers were more likely to be covered by health insurance (82.8 percent) than part-time workers (74.6 percent) or nonworkers (74.0 percent).⁴³ The percentage and number of uninsured among full-time workers in 2008, 17.2 percent and 20.9 million, were not statistically different from those in 2007. The percentage and number of uninsured among part-time workers increased to 25.4 percent and 6.9 million in 2008, from 23.4 percent and 5.8 million in 2007. The percentage of uninsured nonworkers was statistically unchanged from 2007 at 26.0 percent.⁴⁴ The number of uninsured nonworkers increased in 2008 to 10.6 million, from 10.0 million in 2007.

Children's Health Insurance Coverage

In 2008, the percentage and number of children under 18 years old without health insurance (9.9 percent and 7.3 million) were lower than in 2007 (11.0 percent and 8.1 million) (Table 7). The uninsured rate and the number of uninsured for children are the lowest since 1987, the first year that comparable health insurance data were collected.

The proportion of children not covered by health insurance varied by poverty status, age, race, and Hispanic origin. Figure 8 shows that children in poverty were more likely to be uninsured than the population of all children in 2008, at 15.7 percent compared with 9.9 percent. Children 12 to 17 years old had a

⁴³ Workers are classified as part-time if they worked fewer than 35 hours per week in the majority of the weeks they worked in 2008.

⁴⁴ The percentage of uninsured part-time workers (25.4 percent) was not statistically different from the percentage of uninsured nonworkers (26.0 percent) in 2008.

higher uninsured rate than those under 12 years old, at 11.6 percent compared with 9.0 percent.

In 2008, the uninsured rates were 6.7 percent for non-Hispanic White children, 10.7 percent for Black children, 10.9 percent for Asian children, and 17.2 percent for Hispanic children.⁴⁵ The uninsured rates for non-Hispanic White children, Black children, and Hispanic children in 2008 decreased from their respective rates in 2007. The uninsured rate for Asian children in 2008 was not statistically different from the rate in 2007.

Region

At 11.6 percent, the Northeast and the Midwest had lower uninsured rates in 2008 than the West (17.4 percent) and the South (18.2 percent) (Table 7). The rates for the Northeast, Midwest, and South in 2008 were not statistically different from their respective rates in 2007. The uninsured rate for the West increased to 17.4 percent in 2008—up from 16.9 percent in 2007.

Metropolitan Status

The uninsured rate for people living inside metropolitan statistical areas was 15.4 percent in 2008, statistically unchanged from 2007 (Table 7). The uninsured rate for people living outside metropolitan statistical areas was 15.2 percent in 2008, statistically unchanged from 2007.⁴⁶ In 2008, the uninsured rate was higher among people living in principal cities (18.4 percent) than among people living inside metropolitan statistical areas but outside principal cities (13.5 percent).

CPS DATA COLLECTION

The information in this report was collected in the 50 states and the District

⁴⁵ In 2008, the uninsured rate for Black children was not statistically different from the uninsured rate for Asian children.

⁴⁶ In 2007 and 2008, the uninsured rates for those living inside metropolitan statistical areas were not statistically different from the uninsured rates for those living outside metropolitan statistical areas.

Additional Data and Contacts

Detailed tables, historical tables, press releases and briefings, and unpublished data 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/income.html> for income data, <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/poverty.html> for poverty data, and <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/hlthins.html> for health insurance data.

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 Current Population Survey (CPS) microdata to avoid disclosing the identities of individuals from whom data were collected.

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

of Columbia and does not represent residents of Puerto Rico and U.S. island areas.⁴⁷ It is based on a sample of about 100,000 addresses. The estimates in this report are controlled to national population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. The population controls used to prepare estimates for 1999 to 2008 were based on the results from Census 2000 and are updated annually using administrative records for such things as births, deaths, emigration, and immigration.

The CPS is a household survey primarily used to collect employment data. The sample universe for the basic CPS consists of the resident civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. People in institutions, such as prisons, long-term care hospitals, and nursing homes, are not eligible to be interviewed in the CPS. Students living in dormitories are only included in the estimates if information about them is reported in an interview at their parents' homes. The sample universe for the CPS ASEC

⁴⁷ U.S. island areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

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/cpsmar09.pdf>.

COMMENTS

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

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Statistics Division
U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, DC 20233-8500

or send e-mail to
<charles.t.nelson@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 interview.

Recessions

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

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

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

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

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

Recessions

Recessions are defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. Peak and trough months of recent recessions are shown in the text box above. The data points in the time series charts in this report use July as a reference for recessions.

Annual Average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) Using Current Methods All Items: 1947 to 2008

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

¹ The 1977 and earlier indexes shown in this table have changed from those published prior to 2007. Earlier CPI-U-RS series issued by the Census Bureau erroneously indexed 1977 = 100.0 when, in fact, the Bureau of Labor Statistics series has December 1977 = 100.0. The Census Bureau uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics' experimental CPI-U-RS for 1977 through 2008. 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 2008 data by dividing the annual average CPI-U-RS for 2008 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 Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1977 through 2008, 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 2008."

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2008(Income in 2008 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.pdf)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution											Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)				
		Total	Under \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$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 and over	Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error				
ALL RACES																			
2008	117,181	100.0	3.0	4.1	5.8	11.8	10.9	14.0	17.9	11.9	20.5	50,303	137	68,424	242				
2007	116,783	100.0	2.9	4.1	5.8	11.3	10.5	14.0	18.0	12.0	21.4	52,163	145	70,207	245				
2006	116,011	100.0	3.0	3.9	5.7	11.1	11.1	14.1	18.1	11.7	21.3	51,473	221	71,089	274				
2005	114,384	100.0	3.1	4.2	5.7	11.5	10.8	14.1	18.0	12.2	20.4	51,093	171	69,862	264				
2004 ¹	113,343	100.0	3.2	4.0	5.9	11.4	11.3	13.9	18.1	12.1	20.1	50,535	223	68,923	260				
2003	112,000	100.0	3.0	4.2	5.9	11.5	10.3	14.6	17.7	12.2	20.6	50,711	220	69,148	253				
2002	111,278	100.0	2.8	4.3	5.8	11.4	10.6	14.5	17.9	12.5	20.2	50,756	166	69,238	260				
2001	109,297	100.0	2.6	4.1	5.6	11.4	10.4	14.8	17.9	12.5	20.6	51,356	157	70,790	282				
2000 ²	108,209	100.0	2.4	4.0	5.3	10.9	10.7	14.3	18.4	13.0	21.0	52,500	165	71,436	281				
1999 ³	106,434	100.0	2.3	4.0	5.5	11.3	10.9	14.0	18.4	12.7	20.9	52,587	246	70,731	367				
1998	103,874	100.0	2.6	4.4	5.6	11.3	10.8	14.3	18.8	12.6	19.6	51,295	303	68,404	369				
1997	102,528	100.0	2.6	4.7	5.9	11.8	11.2	14.4	18.9	12.1	18.4	49,497	229	66,466	372				
1996	101,018	100.0	2.4	5.0	6.2	12.4	11.2	14.6	18.7	12.6	17.1	48,499	245	64,392	361				
1995 ⁴	99,627	100.0	2.4	4.8	6.3	12.5	11.0	15.4	19.2	12.2	16.5	47,803	276	63,041	345				
1994 ⁵	98,990	100.0	2.7	5.1	6.7	12.5	11.4	14.9	18.9	11.7	16.1	46,351	211	61,966	333				
1993 ⁶	97,107	100.0	2.8	5.4	6.8	12.5	11.0	15.7	18.5	11.8	15.4	45,839	214	60,787	329				
1992 ⁷	96,426	100.0	2.7	5.7	6.4	12.8	11.1	15.5	19.0	11.9	14.6	46,063	218	58,399	245				
1991	95,669	100.0	2.5	5.6	6.5	12.2	11.3	15.7	19.4	11.9	14.9	46,445	224	58,464	241				
1990	94,312	100.0	2.4	5.5	6.0	11.8	11.1	15.7	19.9	12.3	15.1	47,818	244	59,731	252				
1989	93,347	100.0	2.3	5.1	6.3	11.6	11.3	14.9	20.1	12.4	16.1	48,463	267	61,228	267				
1988	92,830	100.0	2.3	5.6	6.5	11.6	11.4	15.0	20.0	12.4	15.2	47,614	233	59,492	266				
1987 ⁸	91,124	100.0	2.5	5.6	6.6	11.7	11.2	15.2	20.0	12.4	14.8	47,251	223	58,762	241				
1986	89,479	100.0	2.7	5.7	6.6	11.7	11.4	15.3	20.3	12.3	14.0	46,665	242	57,653	234				
1985 ⁹	88,458	100.0	2.6	5.8	6.9	12.3	11.6	16.0	20.1	11.9	12.8	45,069	244	55,466	219				
1984 ¹⁰	86,789	100.0	2.5	5.7	7.1	12.7	11.9	16.3	19.8	11.9	12.1	44,242	201	54,208	199				
1983	85,407	100.0	2.8	6.0	7.1	13.1	12.2	16.3	20.3	11.1	11.2	42,910	195	52,188	195				
1982	83,918	100.0	2.7	5.9	7.5	12.7	12.3	16.6	20.5	11.1	10.8	43,212	195	52,077	193				
1981	83,527	100.0	2.5	5.9	7.3	13.1	12.5	16.1	20.9	11.2	10.5	43,328	227	51,762	189				
1980	82,368	100.0	2.3	5.9	7.2	12.7	12.1	16.3	21.4	11.6	10.6	44,059	226	52,401	192				
1979 ¹¹	80,776	100.0	2.2	5.7	6.9	12.3	12.0	15.7	22.0	12.1	11.1	45,498	216	54,047	205				
1978	77,330	100.0	2.1	5.6	6.9	12.8	11.5	16.1	21.8	12.2	10.9	45,625	185	53,699	206				
1977	76,030	100.0	2.1	5.8	7.2	13.0	11.9	16.6	21.8	11.8	9.8	43,925	165	52,107	159				
1976 ¹²	74,142	100.0	2.2	5.8	7.3	13.0	12.2	16.5	22.4	11.5	9.2	43,649	162	51,342	158				
1975 ¹³	72,867	100.0	2.3	5.9	7.6	12.9	12.3	17.3	22.3	11.0	8.5	42,936	175	50,137	156				
1974 ^{13, 14}	71,163	100.0	2.2	5.7	7.0	12.5	11.8	18.2	22.0	11.4	9.3	44,091	169	51,561	161				
1973	69,859	100.0	2.4	5.6	6.8	12.2	11.3	16.9	22.7	11.8	10.2	45,533	173	52,658	160				
1972 ¹⁵	68,251	100.0	2.6	6.2	6.7	12.1	11.5	17.4	22.8	11.2	9.4	44,632	170	51,945	161				
1971 ¹⁶	66,676	100.0	3.1	6.7	6.6	12.3	12.0	18.7	22.5	10.3	7.7	42,798	166	49,222	156				
1970	64,778	100.0	3.1	6.8	6.3	11.8	12.0	19.1	23.4	10.6	7.7	43,219	158	49,489	158				
1969	63,401	100.0	3.0	6.7	6.1	11.6	11.9	19.1	23.4	10.5	7.6	43,557	161	49,554	156				
1968	62,214	100.0	3.2	6.8	6.1	12.2	12.5	20.3	22.8	9.6	6.4	41,995	152	47,511	152				
1967 ¹⁷	60,813	100.0	3.7	7.3	6.7	12.1	13.7	19.9	22.2	8.3	6.1	40,261	147	45,029	147				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2008—Con.(Income in 2008 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.pdf)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$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 and over	Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
												Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error
WHITE ALONE¹⁸															
2008	95,297	100.0	2.5	3.4	5.5	11.5	10.6	13.9	18.4	12.5	21.7	52,312	152	71,191	274
2007	95,112	100.0	2.3	3.4	5.4	11.0	10.3	13.9	18.3	12.5	22.7	54,117	160	73,033	278
2006	94,705	100.0	2.4	3.2	5.3	10.7	10.9	14.1	18.6	12.2	22.6	54,113	157	73,798	308
2005	93,588	100.0	2.5	3.5	5.3	11.1	10.7	14.3	18.3	12.8	21.6	53,550	234	72,749	301
2004 ¹	92,880	100.0	2.6	3.4	5.6	11.0	11.1	13.9	18.4	12.6	21.4	53,184	209	71,708	295
2003	91,962	100.0	2.5	3.5	5.6	11.1	10.2	14.5	18.1	12.6	21.9	53,419	210	72,099	289
2002	91,645	100.0	2.2	3.6	5.5	11.0	10.4	14.3	18.4	13.1	21.5	53,960	219	72,008	293
WHITE¹⁹															
2001	90,682	100.0	2.1	3.5	5.3	11.1	10.1	14.8	18.2	13.1	21.8	54,140	254	73,592	316
2000 ²	90,030	100.0	2.0	3.4	5.0	10.5	10.4	14.2	18.6	13.6	22.2	54,908	243	74,085	318
1999 ³	88,893	100.0	1.8	3.3	5.2	11.0	10.7	14.0	18.8	13.3	22.0	54,682	277	73,301	415
1998	87,212	100.0	2.1	3.7	5.2	10.8	10.6	14.3	19.3	13.2	20.8	53,969	270	71,507	421
1997	86,106	100.0	2.1	4.0	5.4	11.5	11.0	14.4	19.3	12.6	19.7	52,128	330	69,422	423
1996	85,059	100.0	1.9	4.2	5.7	12.0	11.0	14.8	19.2	13.1	18.2	50,779	262	66,949	396
1995 ⁴	84,511	100.0	1.9	4.0	5.9	11.8	10.8	15.5	19.6	12.7	17.6	50,174	262	65,553	380
1994 ⁵	83,737	100.0	2.2	4.1	6.3	12.0	11.4	15.1	19.4	12.2	17.3	48,885	274	64,697	376
1993 ⁶	82,387	100.0	2.2	4.6	6.2	12.1	10.8	15.9	19.3	12.5	16.5	48,362	282	63,511	367
1992 ⁷	81,795	100.0	2.1	4.5	6.0	12.3	10.9	15.8	19.6	13.1	15.7	48,428	295	61,036	272
1991	81,675	100.0	1.9	4.5	5.9	11.9	11.2	15.9	20.0	12.5	16.0	48,670	236	60,932	265
1990	80,968	100.0	1.9	4.5	5.5	11.5	11.0	16.0	20.5	13.0	16.1	49,875	228	62,141	278
1989	80,163	100.0	1.8	4.1	5.8	11.2	11.1	15.1	20.8	13.0	17.1	50,978	248	63,778	295
1988	79,734	100.0	1.9	4.5	6.0	11.0	11.3	15.2	20.8	13.1	16.2	50,395	297	62,030	292
1987 ⁸	78,519	100.0	2.0	4.6	6.1	11.1	11.1	15.4	20.9	13.1	15.7	49,783	250	61,273	265
1986	77,284	100.0	2.2	4.7	6.3	11.2	11.3	15.4	21.0	12.9	15.0	49,061	238	60,054	257
1985 ⁹	76,576	100.0	2.2	4.9	6.4	11.8	11.5	16.2	20.8	12.4	13.8	47,531	254	57,742	242
1984 ¹⁰	75,328	100.0	2.1	4.8	6.5	12.1	11.8	16.5	20.6	12.5	13.0	46,674	235	56,444	219
1983	74,376	100.0	2.3	5.0	6.5	12.6	12.1	16.7	21.1	11.7	12.1	44,999	203	54,354	212
1982	73,182	100.0	2.3	4.9	7.0	12.1	12.2	16.9	21.2	11.7	11.7	45,238	206	54,223	212
1981	72,845	100.0	2.1	4.9	6.8	12.5	12.4	16.4	21.7	11.8	11.4	45,779	211	53,931	204
1980	71,872	100.0	1.9	5.0	6.6	12.1	11.9	16.6	22.3	12.2	11.4	46,482	239	54,515	209
1979 ¹¹	70,766	100.0	1.9	4.8	6.3	11.7	11.8	15.9	22.8	12.7	11.9	47,704	227	56,178	224
1978	68,028	100.0	1.8	4.7	6.4	12.3	11.4	16.2	22.7	12.8	11.7	47,430	209	55,689	224
1977	66,934	100.0	1.9	5.0	6.7	12.3	11.7	16.8	22.6	12.5	10.5	46,190	194	54,142	175
1976 ¹²	65,353	100.0	1.9	5.0	6.7	12.3	12.0	16.6	23.2	12.2	10.0	45,723	189	53,317	172
1975 ¹³	64,392	100.0	2.0	5.1	7.0	12.4	12.1	17.5	23.1	11.6	9.1	44,901	164	51,989	171
1974 ^{13,14}	62,984	100.0	1.9	4.9	6.5	11.9	11.5	18.5	22.9	11.9	11.0	46,111	173	53,470	173
1973	61,965	100.0	2.1	5.0	6.3	11.6	10.9	17.0	23.5	12.6	10.1	47,720	182	54,694	173
1972 ¹⁵	60,618	100.0	2.3	5.5	6.1	11.3	11.2	17.7	23.8	11.8	10.2	46,822	180	53,966	175
1971 ¹⁶	59,463	100.0	2.7	6.1	6.1	11.7	11.7	19.0	23.5	10.9	8.3	44,766	171	51,004	166
1970	57,575	100.0	2.8	6.3	5.8	11.2	11.6	19.4	23.6	11.1	8.2	45,015	173	51,220	168
1969	56,248	100.0	2.6	6.0	6.0	10.8	11.5	19.3	24.5	11.2	8.2	45,457	166	51,392	171
1968	55,394	100.0	2.9	6.2	5.7	11.4	12.2	20.8	23.9	10.2	6.8	43,726	163	49,220	163
1967 ¹⁷	54,188	100.0	3.4	6.7	6.1	11.4	13.4	20.4	23.3	8.8	6.5	41,985	152	46,675	158

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2008—Con.(Income in 2008 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.pdf)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$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 and over	Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC¹⁸															
2008	82,884	100.0	2.2	3.2	5.2	11.0	10.0	13.5	18.6	13.0	23.2	55,530	225	74,102	303
2007	82,765	100.0	2.1	3.2	5.2	10.5	9.8	13.5	18.3	12.9	24.4	57,030	256	75,994	306
2006	82,675	100.0	2.3	3.0	5.0	10.2	10.5	13.7	18.6	12.6	24.1	55,982	201	76,615	339
2005	82,003	100.0	2.3	3.3	5.1	10.5	10.2	13.8	18.4	13.2	23.1	56,009	190	75,662	334
2004 ¹	81,628	100.0	2.4	3.2	5.4	10.5	10.6	13.5	18.5	13.0	22.8	55,751	255	74,386	324
2003	81,148	100.0	2.3	3.3	5.4	10.5	9.8	14.1	18.2	13.1	23.3	55,931	270	74,791	317
2002	81,166	100.0	2.1	3.5	5.3	10.5	9.9	13.9	18.4	13.6	22.8	56,131	220	74,341	316
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC¹⁹															
2001	80,818	100.0	2.0	3.4	5.1	10.6	9.8	14.3	18.3	13.4	23.1	56,314	234	75,942	344
2000 ²	80,527	100.0	1.9	3.3	4.9	10.0	10.1	13.9	18.5	13.9	23.5	57,042	229	76,339	343
1999 ³	79,819	100.0	1.7	3.1	4.9	10.5	10.3	13.7	18.9	13.6	23.2	57,059	361	75,705	448
1998	78,577	100.0	1.9	3.4	5.0	10.3	10.2	14.0	19.6	13.7	22.0	55,983	322	73,797	451
1997	77,936	100.0	1.9	3.6	5.1	11.1	10.6	14.2	19.4	13.2	20.9	54,274	284	71,647	(NA)
1996	77,240	100.0	1.7	3.8	5.5	11.4	10.7	14.7	19.5	13.6	19.2	53,001	363	68,974	(NA)
1995 ⁴	76,932	100.0	1.7	3.6	5.5	11.3	10.5	15.4	20.1	13.2	18.6	52,155	272	67,691	405
1994 ⁵	77,004	100.0	2.1	3.8	6.0	11.7	11.2	15.0	19.7	12.6	18.1	50,463	267	66,345	394
1993 ⁶	75,697	100.0	2.1	4.3	5.8	11.7	10.6	15.7	19.7	12.8	18.3	50,142	293	65,186	389
1992 ⁷	75,107	100.0	1.9	4.3	5.7	11.9	10.7	15.7	19.8	13.5	16.4	50,054	310	62,586	289
1991	75,625	100.0	1.8	4.3	5.7	11.5	11.1	15.9	20.2	12.9	16.6	49,832	245	62,239	278
1990	75,035	100.0	1.8	4.3	5.3	11.1	10.9	15.9	20.7	13.4	16.8	51,015	238	63,518	287
1989	74,495	100.0	1.6	3.9	5.7	10.9	10.8	15.0	21.0	13.3	17.8	52,074	255	65,056	319
1988	74,067	100.0	1.7	4.2	5.8	10.7	11.1	15.1	21.1	13.4	16.9	51,722	304	63,296	297
1987 ⁸	73,120	100.0	1.8	4.3	5.9	10.8	10.9	15.3	21.2	13.4	16.4	51,152	285	62,471	290
1986	72,067	100.0	2.1	4.5	6.1	10.8	11.1	15.4	21.3	13.3	15.5	50,176	259	61,246	281
1985 ⁹	71,540	100.0	2.1	4.7	6.2	11.4	11.4	16.2	21.1	12.8	14.3	48,600	248	58,866	267
1984 ¹⁰	70,586	100.0	2.0	4.5	6.3	11.8	11.6	16.5	20.9	12.8	13.5	47,643	264	57,425	257
1983	(NA)	100.0	2.2	4.8	6.2	12.3	11.9	16.6	21.4	12.0	12.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1982	69,214	100.0	2.2	4.8	6.8	11.8	12.1	16.8	21.5	11.9	12.1	45,997	231	55,020	236
1981	68,996	100.0	2.1	4.8	6.6	12.3	12.2	16.3	21.9	12.1	11.7	46,440	236	54,610	227
1980	68,106	100.0	1.8	4.9	6.5	11.8	11.7	16.5	22.5	12.5	11.7	47,306	108	55,232	249
1979 ¹¹	67,203	100.0	1.9	4.8	6.2	11.5	11.6	15.8	23.0	13.0	12.3	48,375	268	56,828	249
1978	64,836	100.0	1.8	4.7	6.3	12.1	11.2	16.1	22.8	13.0	12.0	48,323	254	56,347	242
1977	63,721	100.0	1.9	4.9	6.6	12.1	11.5	16.7	22.8	12.8	10.8	47,106	265	54,812	259
1976 ¹²	62,365	100.0	1.9	4.9	6.5	12.1	11.9	16.6	23.4	12.5	10.3	46,656	272	54,002	241
1975 ¹³	61,533	100.0	2.0	5.0	6.9	12.2	12.0	17.4	23.4	11.9	9.4	45,240	240	52,626	255
1974 ^{13, 14}	60,164	100.0	1.9	4.9	6.4	11.6	11.3	18.4	23.1	12.2	10.4	46,505	228	54,073	236
1973	59,236	100.0	2.1	5.0	6.3	11.4	10.6	16.9	23.7	11.3	11.3	48,140	225	55,305	234
1972 ¹⁵	58,005	100.0	2.3	5.5	6.0	11.1	10.9	17.5	24.0	12.1	10.5	47,490	226	54,592	244
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2008	15,056	100.0	6.0	8.5	8.3	14.5	13.4	15.6	15.4	8.2	10.1	34,345	439	46,679	488
2007	14,976	100.0	6.1	8.6	8.7	14.0	12.3	14.7	16.2	8.6	10.8	35,401	483	48,630	532
2006	14,709	100.0	6.4	8.1	8.8	14.5	13.3	14.4	15.9	8.3	10.5	34,313	254	48,581	596
2005	14,399	100.0	6.2	9.0	8.5	15.6	12.2	14.5	15.8	8.4	9.8	34,139	325	47,123	513
2004 ¹	14,151	100.0	7.0	8.2	8.8	14.1	13.2	14.9	15.8	8.5	9.4	34,464	316	46,460	494
2003	13,969	100.0	6.2	8.6	8.6	14.8	12.0	15.4	17.4	8.6	10.1	34,756	437	47,197	500
2002	13,778	100.0	6.0	8.6	8.5	14.8	12.4	15.8	15.0	8.7	10.2	34,920	460	48,273	563

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2008—Con.

(Income in 2008 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.pdf)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$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 and over	Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error
BLACK ALONE²⁰															
2008	14,595	100.0	6.0	8.6	8.4	14.5	13.4	15.6	15.4	8.2	10.0	441	46,533	498	
2007	14,551	100.0	6.1	8.7	8.7	14.1	12.5	14.6	16.2	8.6	10.6	493	48,423	540	
2006	14,354	100.0	6.4	8.1	8.8	14.6	13.3	14.4	15.8	8.2	10.3	257	48,190	596	
2005	14,002	100.0	6.2	9.1	8.5	15.5	12.2	14.6	15.8	9.7	9.7	332	46,822	508	
2004 ¹	13,809	100.0	7.0	8.2	8.9	14.2	13.3	14.9	15.7	8.5	9.3	357	46,316	502	
2003	13,629	100.0	6.3	8.7	8.5	14.8	11.9	15.5	15.7	8.5	10.0	452	46,980	503	
2002	13,465	100.0	6.0	8.7	8.5	14.9	12.4	15.8	15.0	8.7	10.1	468	47,886	553	
BLACK¹⁹															
2001	13,315	100.0	5.6	8.4	8.0	14.4	12.9	15.4	16.2	9.1	9.9	422	47,732	503	
2000 ²	13,174	100.0	4.9	8.2	7.3	14.3	13.0	15.2	17.6	9.0	10.5	491	48,984	496	
1999 ³	12,838	100.0	4.7	8.9	8.3	14.5	12.7	14.1	16.4	8.9	11.6	672	49,700	713	
1998	12,579	100.0	5.8	9.9	8.7	15.2	12.8	14.2	15.5	8.5	9.4	524	45,034	602	
1997	12,474	100.0	5.5	9.8	9.0	14.7	13.5	14.6	16.3	8.6	7.9	576	44,090	633	
1996	12,109	100.0	5.6	10.4	9.5	16.0	12.3	14.5	15.2	8.7	7.8	631	44,355	866	
1995 ⁴	11,577	100.0	5.5	10.8	9.5	15.6	12.8	14.9	15.8	7.9	7.2	536	42,646	729	
1994 ⁵	11,655	100.0	5.8	12.1	9.7	16.2	12.1	13.5	15.0	8.0	7.6	562	42,034	603	
1993 ⁶	11,281	100.0	6.8	11.9	11.3	15.6	12.4	15.1	13.4	6.9	6.6	566	39,953	663	
1992 ⁷	11,269	100.0	6.7	13.6	10.0	16.1	12.1	14.0	14.4	7.2	5.8	576	38,266	519	
1991	11,083	100.0	6.7	13.1	10.6	15.3	11.5	14.5	15.3	6.9	6.1	28,995	38,608	504	
1990	10,671	100.0	6.2	13.2	9.6	15.0	12.3	14.4	15.3	7.4	6.5	29,825	38,627	535	
1989	10,486	100.0	5.8	12.9	9.5	14.8	13.0	14.0	15.8	7.1	7.1	617	40,229	547	
1988	10,561	100.0	5.2	13.9	10.8	15.7	12.3	13.8	13.9	7.7	6.6	598	39,310	574	
1987 ⁸	10,192	100.0	5.8	13.9	10.7	15.3	12.6	15.0	13.9	6.9	5.9	544	38,366	528	
1986	9,922	100.0	6.6	13.6	9.8	15.8	12.6	14.3	14.8	6.9	5.6	555	37,922	515	
1985 ⁹	9,797	100.0	5.6	13.3	10.8	16.5	13.3	14.2	14.8	6.8	4.8	550	36,896	479	
1984 ¹⁰	9,480	100.0	5.6	13.8	11.2	17.5	13.3	14.4	13.1	6.7	4.5	511	35,461	436	
1983	9,236	100.0	6.5	14.0	11.6	16.8	13.6	13.8	13.9	6.1	3.7	479	33,964	419	
1982	8,916	100.0	6.0	14.0	11.6	17.3	13.2	14.5	14.9	5.6	2.9	411	33,734	422	
1981	8,961	100.0	5.6	13.8	12.1	18.0	13.2	14.1	13.9	5.9	3.4	432	33,746	409	
1980	8,847	100.0	5.1	13.9	11.6	17.7	13.6	14.2	14.1	6.4	3.5	505	34,755	428	
1979 ¹¹	8,586	100.0	4.6	12.6	11.6	17.5	13.8	14.2	15.2	6.8	3.7	511	35,937	442	
1978	8,066	100.0	4.0	13.0	11.5	17.2	12.9	15.5	14.8	7.2	3.9	603	36,427	476	
1977	7,977	100.0	3.7	12.8	11.1	19.5	14.0	15.2	14.5	5.6	3.5	366	34,924	311	
1976 ¹²	7,776	100.0	4.0	12.0	12.6	18.4	13.7	15.2	15.6	5.8	2.8	337	34,737	310	
1975 ¹³	7,489	100.0	4.5	13.1	12.5	17.3	13.5	16.2	15.2	5.3	2.5	397	33,647	298	
1974 ^{13, 14}	7,263	100.0	4.3	12.6	11.1	18.1	14.3	16.5	14.8	6.2	2.3	331	34,105	303	
1973	7,040	100.0	4.8	11.2	11.5	17.9	14.9	15.7	15.7	5.2	3.3	437	34,882	347	
1972 ¹⁵	6,809	100.0	5.2	12.0	11.8	17.9	14.5	15.4	14.7	5.8	2.6	410	34,524	368	
1971 ¹⁶	6,578	100.0	6.0	12.3	11.6	18.1	14.8	16.3	13.8	5.1	2.1	393	32,767	337	
1970	6,180	100.0	6.3	12.4	10.2	17.5	15.5	16.5	14.0	5.3	2.4	376	33,456	361	
1969	6,053	100.0	6.0	12.2	9.7	18.8	15.6	17.4	13.8	4.4	2.1	405	32,710	348	
1968	5,870	100.0	6.1	12.6	10.3	20.1	15.5	16.5	12.9	4.1	1.9	374	31,403	331	
1967 ¹⁷	5,728	100.0	6.8	13.2	12.4	19.2	16.9	14.4	12.0	3.1	2.1	406	29,292	327	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2008—Con.(Income in 2008 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.pdf)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$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 and over	Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error
		100.0	4.3	2.5	4.8	8.7	7.6	11.9	15.6	12.4	32.1	65,567	1,413	86,323	1,487
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2008	4,805	4.3	2.5	4.8	8.7	7.6	11.9	15.6	12.4	32.1	65,567	1,413	86,323	1,487	
2007	4,715	3.6	2.7	3.9	8.0	7.4	11.6	17.2	13.1	32.5	68,407	1,439	87,810	1,502	
2006	4,664	3.3	2.8	3.9	7.0	8.3	11.6	17.2	13.3	32.6	68,238	1,727	93,470	1,956	
2005	4,500	4.1	2.9	4.1	7.8	7.2	10.6	18.4	13.1	31.8	67,330	804	88,228	1,540	
2004 ¹	4,346	3.5	3.0	3.7	8.1	8.2	11.1	19.3	12.8	30.2	65,484	1,320	86,779	1,638	
2003	4,235	4.5	4.1	4.4	9.3	5.5	12.1	16.7	14.1	29.1	64,694	1,442	81,259	1,398	
2002	4,079	4.0	2.5	3.9	8.6	8.2	13.2	18.3	12.8	28.6	62,576	947	83,150	1,581	
ASIAN ALONE ²¹															
2008	4,573	4.5	2.5	4.8	8.6	7.6	11.8	15.7	12.3	32.3	65,637	1,386	86,185	1,503	
2007	4,494	3.6	2.8	3.9	8.1	7.4	11.4	17.1	13.1	32.8	68,643	1,438	88,285	1,558	
2006	4,454	3.4	2.8	3.9	7.1	8.4	11.3	17.0	13.2	32.8	68,599	1,788	94,287	2,029	
2005	4,273	4.1	3.0	4.1	7.9	7.2	10.3	18.6	13.0	31.9	67,380	785	88,337	1,568	
2004 ¹	4,123	3.5	2.9	3.7	8.1	8.2	11.0	19.3	12.6	30.5	65,547	1,393	87,219	1,687	
2003	4,040	4.7	4.1	4.3	9.3	5.3	12.2	16.6	14.0	29.5	65,206	1,281	81,916	1,450	
2002	3,917	4.0	2.4	3.8	8.7	8.2	13.2	18.1	12.7	28.9	62,984	1,102	83,834	1,635	
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER ¹⁹															
2001	4,071	4.0	2.4	3.9	8.0	8.5	12.9	17.4	12.6	30.3	65,228	1,557	88,973	2,100	
2000 ²	3,963	3.2	2.3	3.6	7.1	8.0	11.7	17.0	15.0	32.1	69,713	1,189	91,018	1,889	
1999 ³	3,742	3.7	2.7	4.6	7.1	7.8	13.2	17.1	13.5	30.3	65,850	2,321	87,077	2,207	
1998	3,308	4.2	2.9	3.6	8.7	8.8	13.2	17.6	13.6	27.5	61,521	1,712	79,423	2,294	
1997	3,125	3.9	3.4	4.2	8.4	8.6	12.5	19.1	13.6	26.4	60,523	1,683	78,769	2,441	
1996	2,998	3.4	3.8	5.0	9.2	8.5	12.1	19.0	12.9	26.2	59,135	2,119	77,269	2,771	
1995 ⁴	2,777	4.4	2.3	5.9	9.8	7.3	14.1	19.8	13.4	23.0	56,975	1,429	77,476	3,126	
1994 ⁵	2,040	3.9	3.2	4.8	10.2	8.2	13.5	19.0	13.5	23.7	58,157	2,204	75,512	2,691	
1993 ⁶	2,233	4.4	4.1	6.0	9.6	9.8	13.1	15.3	14.0	23.7	56,266	2,767	73,722	2,968	
1992 ⁷	2,262	3.7	3.2	4.8	10.3	8.9	13.0	20.8	12.4	22.8	56,836	1,640	70,442	1,937	
1991	2,094	3.3	3.9	4.4	8.7	10.5	14.6	17.9	14.1	22.6	56,193	1,813	71,346	2,103	
1990	1,958	3.8	2.7	4.2	9.5	8.2	12.5	20.6	14.0	24.6	61,403	1,819	74,119	2,098	
1989	1,988	2.8	2.0	5.4	8.3	8.8	13.3	19.8	15.6	23.9	60,527	1,636	75,244	2,190	
1988	1,913	2.4	4.2	3.9	11.5	8.1	13.7	20.0	12.1	24.0	56,432	2,319	70,552	2,107	
1987 ⁸	(NA)	4.3	3.0	4.7	12.2	9.0	11.3	18.8	12.9	23.8	58,428	2,172	(NA)	(NA)	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2008—Con.

(Income in 2008 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.pdf)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution											Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)			
		Total	Under \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$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 and over	Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error			
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)²²																		
2008	13,425	100.0	4.0	5.3	7.5	14.6	14.5	16.4	16.9	9.2	11.7	37,913	486	51,572	534			
2007	13,339	100.0	3.5	5.1	6.9	14.6	13.8	16.4	18.3	10.1	11.2	40,165	540	52,781	556			
2006	12,973	100.0	3.4	5.1	6.9	14.5	13.4	17.1	18.1	9.4	12.1	40,346	539	54,008	619			
2005	12,519	100.0	3.7	5.4	6.5	15.2	14.0	17.1	17.9	9.3	11.1	39,668	394	51,988	523			
2004 ¹	12,178	100.0	4.1	5.1	6.8	14.7	14.9	16.2	18.2	9.1	11.0	39,064	547	52,294	639			
2003	11,693	100.0	4.1	4.8	6.6	15.5	13.5	17.9	17.1	9.4	11.1	38,629	537	52,058	576			
2002	11,339	100.0	3.8	5.0	6.4	14.9	14.0	17.0	18.1	9.6	11.2	39,618	577	53,722	718			
2001	10,499	100.0	3.5	4.6	6.8	14.9	12.9	17.9	17.5	10.5	11.4	40,820	518	53,977	682			
2000 ²	10,034	100.0	2.9	4.9	5.9	14.7	13.1	17.4	19.0	10.8	11.3	41,470	598	54,986	791			
1999 ³	9,579	100.0	3.1	4.9	7.1	15.3	14.1	16.8	17.9	10.1	10.8	39,730	578	52,192	927			
1998	9,060	100.0	4.0	6.5	7.8	15.0	13.9	17.0	17.0	8.9	9.9	37,371	720	50,497	1,074			
1997	8,590	100.0	3.7	8.0	8.3	15.3	14.4	15.9	17.5	7.8	9.2	35,617	635	47,996	968			
1996	8,225	100.0	3.5	8.1	8.0	17.7	14.7	15.3	16.3	8.2	8.1	34,033	660	46,467	1,075			
1995 ⁴	7,939	100.0	4.1	8.2	9.8	17.0	14.3	16.6	14.9	8.0	6.9	32,069	699	43,770	982			
1994 ⁵	7,735	100.0	3.7	8.3	10.3	16.1	13.8	15.8	16.4	7.6	8.1	33,647	625	45,371	1,132			
1993 ⁶	7,362	100.0	3.6	7.9	10.1	16.6	13.6	17.9	15.0	8.1	7.3	33,580	675	44,446	935			
1992 ⁷	7,153	100.0	3.8	8.0	8.9	17.2	13.5	16.9	16.5	8.3	6.9	33,976	702	43,336	681			
1991	6,379	100.0	3.6	7.6	8.9	16.6	13.5	16.8	17.3	7.9	7.7	34,982	728	44,512	712			
1990	6,220	100.0	3.4	7.7	8.5	16.4	12.9	17.5	18.2	7.4	7.4	35,660	731	44,670	736			
1989	5,933	100.0	3.8	7.4	8.0	14.4	14.4	16.1	17.8	9.7	8.4	36,752	713	46,930	806			
1988	5,910	100.0	3.8	8.8	8.2	15.3	13.9	16.3	17.5	8.6	7.6	35,606	902	45,459	964			
1987 ⁸	5,642	100.0	4.0	8.6	8.7	15.6	13.5	16.6	17.1	8.7	7.3	35,058	761	44,939	832			
1986	5,418	100.0	4.1	8.0	8.9	16.4	13.9	16.1	17.4	8.0	7.3	34,398	896	43,434	714			
1985 ⁹	5,213	100.0	3.6	8.3	9.6	17.6	13.3	16.6	16.9	7.7	6.3	33,328	779	41,644	677			
1984 ¹⁰	4,863	100.0	4.1	8.6	9.4	17.1	13.8	17.0	17.1	8.0	5.6	33,539	841	41,704	813			
1983	4,326	100.0	4.1	8.2	10.8	16.1	14.8	17.8	16.2	7.0	5.0	32,680	828	39,795	764			
1982	4,085	100.0	3.8	7.6	11.2	16.7	14.5	17.3	16.4	7.8	4.7	32,515	859	40,129	814			
1981	3,980	100.0	3.3	6.9	9.3	16.8	14.6	17.9	17.8	8.2	5.2	34,755	952	41,735	797			
1980	3,906	100.0	3.6	7.6	8.7	17.1	15.0	17.8	17.4	7.9	5.1	33,961	920	41,482	826			
1979 ¹¹	3,684	100.0	2.8	6.5	8.5	15.6	15.4	18.2	19.0	8.1	6.0	36,048	1,039	43,616	876			
1978	3,291	100.0	2.8	6.0	9.2	16.3	15.2	18.4	19.7	7.8	4.8	35,748	866	42,227	854			
1977	3,304	100.0	2.8	6.2	9.5	16.7	16.0	19.1	18.8	6.5	4.4	34,458	605	40,666	628			
1976 ¹²	3,081	100.0	2.7	7.9	10.2	17.5	15.5	17.5	18.5	6.8	3.3	32,924	702	38,907	633			
1975 ¹³	2,948	100.0	2.9	8.0	9.4	18.2	15.6	18.7	18.4	5.7	3.1	32,257	713	38,293	680			
1974 ^{13, 14}	2,897	100.0	2.3	6.1	8.8	18.3	14.8	20.0	19.3	6.6	3.9	35,069	768	40,626	662			
1973	2,722	100.0	2.9	5.5	7.4	17.1	17.4	18.8	20.7	6.7	3.7	35,276	801	40,985	667			
1972 ¹⁵	2,655	100.0	2.5	5.3	9.0	17.9	16.4	21.3	18.1	6.0	3.6	35,334	690	40,614	690			

(NA) Not available.

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

² Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.

³ Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.

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

⁵ Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

⁶ Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the 1994 ASEC was revised to allow for the coding of different income amounts on selected questionnaire items. Limits either increased or decreased in the following categories: earnings limits increased to \$99,999; supplemental security income and public assistance limits increased to \$24,999; veterans' benefits limits increased to \$99,999; child support and alimony limits decreased to \$49,999.

⁷ Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

⁸ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

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

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

¹¹ Implementation of 1980 census population weighting controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.

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

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

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

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

¹⁵ Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.

¹⁶ Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.

¹⁷ Implementation of new CPS ASEC processing system.

¹⁸ 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 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2000.

¹⁹ For the years 2001 and earlier, the CPS allowed respondents to report only one race group.

²⁰ Black alone refers to people who reported Black and did not report any other race category.

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

²² Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 13.0 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 3.0 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 1.9 percent of Asian householders who reported only one race. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population and for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 through 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-2.

Real Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers by Sex and Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2008

(People 15 years old and older beginning in March 1980 and people 14 years old and older as of March of the following year for previous years. Before 1989 earnings are for civilian workers only. Earnings in 2008 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/aprd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.pdf)

Year	Males			Females			Female-to-male earnings ratio
	Number with earnings (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Number with earnings (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		
		Value	Standard error		Value	Standard error	
2008	59,861	46,367	145	44,156	35,745	106	0.771
2007	62,984	46,846	156	45,613	36,451	106	0.778
2006	63,055	45,130	94	44,663	34,722	198	0.769
2005	61,500	45,644	99	43,351	35,136	89	0.770
2004 ¹	60,088	46,502	103	42,380	35,610	90	0.766
2003	58,772	47,609	105	41,908	35,968	97	0.755
2002	58,761	47,189	292	41,876	36,148	96	0.766
2001	58,712	46,548	314	41,639	35,530	201	0.763
2000 ²	59,602	46,576	126	41,719	34,336	128	0.737
1999 ³	58,299	47,024	176	40,871	34,005	146	0.723
1998	56,951	46,625	175	38,785	34,116	156	0.732
1997	54,909	45,041	429	37,683	33,403	207	0.742
1996	53,787	43,924	157	36,430	32,399	227	0.738
1995 ⁴	52,667	44,184	161	35,482	31,560	192	0.714
1994 ⁵	51,580	44,325	178	34,155	31,900	158	0.720
1993 ⁶	49,818	44,616	172	33,524	31,909	141	0.715
1992 ⁷	48,551	45,403	171	33,241	32,139	153	0.708
1991	47,888	45,358	341	32,436	31,686	151	0.699
1990	49,171	44,201	331	31,682	31,655	203	0.716
1989	49,678	45,822	188	31,340	31,467	211	0.687
1988	48,285	46,619	205	31,237	30,791	220	0.660
1987 ⁸	47,013	47,042	196	29,912	30,661	143	0.652
1986	45,912	47,338	202	28,420	30,424	159	0.643
1985 ⁹	44,943	46,171	269	27,383	29,815	156	0.646
1984 ¹⁰	43,808	45,827	235	26,466	29,173	172	0.637
1983	41,528	44,956	205	25,166	28,589	175	0.636
1982	40,105	45,153	191	23,702	27,880	189	0.617
1981	41,773	46,022	161	23,329	27,261	114	0.592
1980	41,881	46,303	234	22,859	27,856	122	0.602
1979 ¹¹	42,437	47,026	185	22,082	28,057	144	0.597
1978	41,036	47,642	164	20,914	28,319	157	0.594
1977	39,263	47,336	223	19,238	27,892	126	0.589
1976 ¹²	38,184	46,295	182	18,073	27,866	138	0.602
1975 ¹³	37,267	46,422	182	17,452	27,305	138	0.588
1974 ^{13, 14}	37,916	46,713	201	16,945	27,446	134	0.588
1973	39,581	48,452	(NA)	17,195	27,440	(NA)	0.566
1972 ¹⁵	38,184	46,956	(NA)	16,675	27,169	(NA)	0.579
1971 ¹⁶	36,819	44,557	(NA)	16,002	26,514	(NA)	0.595
1970	36,132	44,367	(NA)	15,476	26,340	(NA)	0.594
1969	37,008	43,899	(NA)	15,374	25,841	(NA)	0.589
1968	37,068	41,567	(NA)	15,013	24,173	(NA)	0.582
1967 ¹⁷	36,645	40,480	(NA)	14,846	23,391	(NA)	0.578
1966 ¹⁸	(NA)	39,851	(NA)	(NA)	22,936	(NA)	0.576
1965 ¹⁹	(NA)	38,183	(NA)	(NA)	22,881	(NA)	0.599
1964	(NA)	37,647	(NA)	(NA)	22,268	(NA)	0.591
1963	(NA)	36,787	(NA)	(NA)	21,685	(NA)	0.589
1962 ²⁰	(NA)	35,886	(NA)	(NA)	21,280	(NA)	0.593
1961 ²¹	(NA)	35,242	(NA)	(NA)	20,881	(NA)	0.592
1960	(NA)	34,152	(NA)	(NA)	20,722	(NA)	0.607

(NA) Not available.

¹ The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

² Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.

³ Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.

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

⁵ Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

⁶ Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the 1994 ASEC was revised to allow for the coding of different income amounts on selected questionnaire items. Limits either increased or decreased in the following categories: earnings limits increased to \$999,999; social security limits increased to \$49,999; supplemental security income and public assistance limits increased to \$24,999; veterans' benefits limits increased to \$99,999; child support and alimony limits decreased to \$49,999.

⁷ Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

⁸ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

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

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

¹¹ Implementation of 1980 census population controls. Questionnaire expanded to allow the recording of up to 27 possible values from a list of 51 possible sources of income.

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

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

¹⁵ Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.

¹⁶ Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.

¹⁷ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

¹⁸ Questionnaire expanded to ask eight income questions.

¹⁹ Implementation of new procedures to impute missing data only.

²⁰ Full implementation of 1960 census-based sample design and population controls.

²¹ 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 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-3.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2008

(Income in 2008 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/lpsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.pdf)

Measures of income dispersion	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004 ¹	2003	2002	2001	2000 ²	1999 ³	1998	1997	1996	1995 ⁴	1994 ⁵	1993 ⁶	1992 ⁷	1991	1990	1989	1988	
Household Income at Selected Percentiles																						
10th percentile limit	12,161	12,629	12,815	12,449	12,431	12,334	12,710	12,996	13,231	13,369	12,796	12,326	12,175	12,171	11,533	11,278	11,277	11,442	11,690	12,071	11,480	
20th percentile limit	20,712	21,071	21,395	21,151	21,072	21,053	21,442	21,854	22,405	22,143	21,598	20,598	20,180	20,201	19,288	19,026	18,945	19,411	19,962	20,280	19,906	
50th (median)	50,303	52,163	51,473	51,093	50,535	50,711	50,756	51,356	52,500	52,587	51,295	49,497	48,499	47,803	46,351	45,839	46,063	46,445	47,818	48,463	47,614	
80th percentile limit	100,240	103,842	103,619	101,141	100,311	101,693	100,552	101,549	102,232	102,393	98,936	95,636	92,940	91,359	90,279	88,477	87,217	87,505	88,161	90,048	88,482	
90th percentile limit	138,300	141,226	142,028	139,064	137,772	138,374	136,572	138,189	140,033	139,270	133,630	130,629	125,783	123,028	121,945	119,937	116,602	116,988	118,335	120,635	117,176	
95th percentile limit	180,000	183,801	185,924	183,081	179,133	180,425	179,525	183,030	181,568	183,492	174,390	169,269	163,347	158,921	157,771	153,535	148,883	148,619	151,310	153,825	149,775	
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles																						
90th/10th	11.37	11.18	11.08	11.17	11.08	11.22	10.75	10.63	10.58	10.42	10.44	10.60	10.33	10.11	10.57	10.64	10.34	10.22	10.12	9.99	10.21	
95th/20th	8.69	8.72	8.69	8.66	8.50	8.57	8.37	8.38	8.10	8.29	8.20	8.22	8.10	7.85	8.18	8.07	7.86	7.66	7.58	7.59	7.52	
95th/50th	3.58	3.52	3.61	3.58	3.54	3.56	3.54	3.56	3.46	3.49	3.40	3.42	3.37	3.32	3.40	3.35	3.23	3.20	3.16	3.17	3.15	
80th/50th	1.99	1.99	2.01	1.98	1.98	2.01	1.98	1.98	1.95	1.95	1.93	1.93	1.92	1.91	1.95	1.93	1.89	1.88	1.84	1.86	1.86	
80th/20th	4.84	4.93	4.84	4.78	4.76	4.83	4.69	4.65	4.56	4.62	4.65	4.64	4.61	4.52	4.68	4.65	4.60	4.51	4.42	4.44	4.45	
20th/50th	0.41	0.40	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	
Mean Household Income of Quintiles																						
Lowest quintile	11,656	11,995	12,122	11,751	11,677	11,702	11,956	12,327	12,699	12,812	12,166	11,823	11,745	11,707	11,082	10,798	10,910	11,141	11,444	11,726	11,306	
Second quintile	29,517	30,573	30,731	30,172	29,878	30,060	30,399	30,973	31,708	31,459	30,721	29,557	28,828	28,614	27,617	27,374	27,336	27,982	28,793	29,174	28,537	
Third quintile	50,132	51,888	51,496	51,065	50,622	51,027	51,226	51,843	52,804	52,657	51,404	49,726	48,490	47,845	46,525	45,885	46,055	46,478	47,559	48,495	47,729	
Fourth quintile	79,760	82,151	81,511	80,319	79,821	80,770	80,578	81,286	82,086	81,954	79,499	77,019	75,049	73,549	72,398	71,308	70,699	70,851	71,706	73,354	72,149	
Highest quintile	171,057	174,425	179,586	176,003	172,619	172,181	172,035	177,523	177,879	174,769	168,230	164,204	157,846	153,486	152,203	148,567	136,990	135,865	139,154	143,394	137,741	
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles																						
Lowest quintile	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	
Second quintile	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	
Third quintile	14.7	14.8	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.8	16.0	
Fourth quintile	23.3	23.4	22.9	23.0	23.2	23.4	23.3	23.0	23.0	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.4	23.5	24.2	24.2	24.0	24.0	24.2	
Highest quintile	50.0	49.7	50.5	50.4	50.1	49.8	49.7	50.1	49.8	49.4	49.2	49.4	49.0	48.7	49.1	48.9	46.9	46.5	46.6	46.8	46.3	
Summary Measures																						
Gini index of income inequality	0.466	0.463	0.470	0.469	0.466	0.464	0.462	0.466	0.462	0.458	0.456	0.459	0.455	0.450	0.456	0.454	0.433	0.428	0.428	0.431	0.426	
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.541	0.532	0.543	0.545	0.543	0.530	0.514	0.515	0.490	0.476	0.488	0.484	0.464	0.452	0.471	0.467	0.416	0.411	0.402	0.406	0.401	
Theil	0.398	0.391	0.417	0.411	0.406	0.397	0.398	0.413	0.404	0.396	0.389	0.396	0.389	0.378	0.387	0.385	0.323	0.313	0.317	0.324	0.314	
Atkinson:																						
e=0.25	0.096	0.095	0.099	0.098	0.097	0.095	0.095	0.098	0.096	0.092	0.093	0.094	0.093	0.090	0.092	0.092	0.080	0.078	0.078	0.080	0.078	
e=0.50	0.188	0.185	0.192	0.192	0.190	0.187	0.186	0.189	0.185	0.180	0.181	0.183	0.179	0.175	0.180	0.178	0.160	0.156	0.156	0.158	0.155	
e=0.75	0.285	0.281	0.289	0.289	0.286	0.283	0.279	0.282	0.275	0.268	0.271	0.272	0.266	0.261	0.268	0.266	0.242	0.237	0.236	0.239	0.236	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2008—Con.

(Income in 2008 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.pdf.)

Measures of income dispersion	1967 ^a	1968	1969	1970	1971 ^b	1972 ^c	1973	1974 ^{d, e}	1975 ^f	1976 ^g	1977	1978	1979 ^h	1980	1981	1982	1983 ⁱ	1984	1985 ^j	1986	1987 ^k	1967 ^l	
Household Income at Selected Percentiles																							
10th percentile limit	11,308	11,212	11,253	11,245	10,801	10,842	11,040	11,195	11,346	11,567	11,334	11,196	11,134	11,447	11,370	10,858	10,183	10,260	10,260	10,001	9,187	10,001	19,671 ⁷
20th percentile limit	19,581	19,206	18,970	18,751	18,386	17,995	18,227	18,604	19,348	19,136	18,558	18,597	18,193	19,137	19,046	18,641	18,014	18,250	18,562	18,023	16,909	16,909	16,909
50th (median)	47,251	46,665	45,069	44,242	42,910	43,212	43,328	44,059	45,498	45,625	43,925	43,649	42,936	44,091	45,533	44,632	42,798	43,219	43,557	41,995	40,261	40,261	40,261
80th percentile limit	87,686	86,186	83,159	81,675	79,299	77,979	77,914	78,316	80,156	79,619	77,675	75,936	74,083	76,128	78,019	75,943	72,058	72,548	72,170	68,816	66,735	66,735	66,735
90th percentile limit	115,681	113,116	109,073	107,433	103,787	102,836	101,777	101,759	103,757	102,977	99,067	97,372	94,969	98,164	100,708	97,576	92,442	92,411	91,573	86,779	84,771	84,771	84,771
95th percentile limit	146,728	144,522	137,403	135,204	130,466	128,721	125,390	126,035	129,920	127,373	122,985	120,424	116,907	120,495	125,397	122,223	114,429	114,678	113,188	107,660	107,091	107,091	107,091
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles																							
90th/10th	10.23	10.09	9.69	9.55	9.61	9.49	9.22	9.09	9.15	8.90	8.74	8.70	8.53	8.58	8.86	8.89	9.08	9.22	8.93	8.68	9.23	9.23	9.23
95th/20th	7.49	7.53	7.24	7.21	7.10	7.15	6.88	6.78	6.69	6.66	6.63	6.48	6.43	6.30	6.58	6.56	6.35	6.28	6.10	5.97	6.33	6.33	6.33
95th/50th	3.11	3.10	3.05	3.06	3.04	2.98	2.89	2.86	2.85	2.79	2.80	2.76	2.72	2.73	2.75	2.74	2.67	2.65	2.60	2.56	2.66	2.66	2.66
80th/50th	1.86	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.78	1.76	1.75	1.77	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.71	1.70	1.68	1.68	1.66	1.64	1.66	1.66	1.66
80th/20th	4.48	4.49	4.38	4.36	4.31	4.33	4.28	4.21	4.14	4.16	4.19	4.08	4.07	3.98	4.10	4.07	4.00	3.98	3.89	3.82	3.95	3.95	3.95
20th/50th	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles																							
Lowest quintile	11,117	10,823	10,713	10,730	10,382	10,261	10,454	10,723	11,073	11,162	10,794	10,847	10,586	10,958	10,998	10,509	9,918	9,856	10,031	9,793	9,017	9,017	9,017
Second quintile	28,256	27,839	27,149	26,724	26,080	25,967	26,041	26,687	27,541	27,410	26,567	26,553	26,002	27,235	27,652	27,143	26,213	26,701	27,082	26,263	24,984	24,984	24,984
Third quintile	47,240	46,586	45,064	44,287	43,117	42,983	43,139	44,038	45,407	45,259	43,949	43,667	42,661	43,896	45,357	44,297	42,997	42,997	43,276	41,653	39,891	39,891	39,891
Fourth quintile	71,405	70,181	67,785	66,683	64,702	63,926	64,305	64,878	66,634	66,298	64,393	63,414	61,987	63,393	65,248	63,593	60,419	60,606	60,616	58,105	55,813	55,813	55,813
Highest quintile	135,793	132,836	126,620	122,612	118,795	117,245	114,868	115,675	119,585	118,366	114,828	112,231	109,443	112,318	116,746	114,169	107,056	107,296	106,543	100,965	100,441	100,441	100,441
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles																							
Lowest quintile	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0
Second quintile	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.9	11.1	10.8	10.8	10.8
Third quintile	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.3	17.3	17.3
Fourth quintile	24.3	24.3	24.4	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.8	24.7	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.2	24.2	24.2
Highest quintile	46.2	46.1	45.6	45.2	45.1	45.0	44.3	44.1	44.2	44.1	44.0	43.7	43.6	43.5	43.9	43.9	43.5	43.3	43.0	42.6	43.6	43.6	43.6
Summary Measures																							
Gini index of income inequality	0.426	0.425	0.419	0.415	0.414	0.412	0.406	0.403	0.404	0.402	0.402	0.398	0.397	0.395	0.400	0.401	0.396	0.394	0.391	0.386	0.397	0.397	0.397
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.414	0.416	0.403	0.391	0.397	0.401	0.387	0.375	0.369	0.363	0.364	0.361	0.361	0.352	0.355	0.370	0.370	0.370	0.357	0.356	0.380	0.380	0.380
Theil	0.311	0.310	0.300	0.290	0.288	0.287	0.277	0.274	0.279	0.275	0.276	0.271	0.270	0.267	0.270	0.279	0.273	0.271	0.268	0.273	0.287	0.287	0.287
Atkinson: e=0.25	0.077	0.077	0.075	0.073	0.072	0.072	0.070	0.069	0.070	0.069	0.069	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.068	0.070	0.068	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.071	0.071	0.071
e=0.50	0.155	0.155	0.151	0.147	0.147	0.146	0.141	0.140	0.141	0.139	0.139	0.137	0.136	0.134	0.136	0.140	0.138	0.138	0.135	0.135	0.143	0.143	0.143
e=0.75	0.238	0.237	0.231	0.225	0.226	0.226	0.220	0.216	0.216	0.213	0.213	0.211	0.210	0.207	0.210	0.216	0.214	0.214	0.209	0.208	0.220	0.220	0.220

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2008—Con.

(Income in 2008 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, non-sampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.pdf)

Measures of income dispersion	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004 ¹	2003	2002	2001	2000 ²	1999 ³	1998	1997	1996	1995 ⁴	1994 ⁵	1993 ⁶	1992 ⁷	1991	1990	1989	1988	
Standard Errors of Household Income at Selected Percentiles																						
10th percentile limit	83	84	88	85	84	84	85	89	90	90	88	92	86	87	81	81	80	83	89	89	89	89
20th percentile limit	107	116	117	118	118	117	123	121	128	123	129	122	123	113	112	114	114	118	123	126	126	125
50th (median)	137	145	221	171	223	220	166	157	165	246	303	229	245	276	211	214	218	224	244	267	267	233
80th percentile limit	306	311	391	355	355	374	274	294	300	320	309	424	323	343	294	332	288	317	339	279	279	311
90th percentile limit	583	612	603	592	560	593	538	524	607	584	506	540	582	533	539	419	385	420	454	427	476	476
95th percentile limit	922	890	1,070	1,232	1,045	834	854	919	1,164	1,022	1,011	884	804	942	894	763	753	760	854	821	821	930
Standard Errors of Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles																						
90th/10th	0.091	0.089	0.090	0.090	0.088	0.091	0.083	0.083	0.085	0.083	0.082	0.091	0.087	0.084	0.087	0.085	0.081	0.082	0.087	0.095	0.095	0.089
95th/20th	0.063	0.064	0.069	0.076	0.069	0.062	0.062	0.063	0.070	0.065	0.069	0.065	0.063	0.064	0.066	0.063	0.062	0.061	0.063	0.062	0.062	0.066
95th/50th	0.023	0.021	0.025	0.028	0.025	0.021	0.022	0.023	0.026	0.024	0.024	0.022	0.022	0.023	0.024	0.022	0.021	0.021	0.022	0.021	0.021	0.023
80th/50th	0.010	0.009	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.009	0.010
80th/20th	0.029	0.031	0.032	0.031	0.032	0.032	0.030	0.029	0.029	0.029	0.032	0.034	0.032	0.031	0.031	0.033	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.031	0.031	0.032
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Standard Errors of Mean Household Income of Quintiles																						
Lowest quintile	41	42	43	43	43	43	43	44	44	44	44	42	40	40	40	40	39	40	41	42	41	41
Second quintile	36	39	37	38	37	39	38	39	40	40	40	39	39	39	38	38	36	39	40	41	40	40
Third quintile	48	49	48	48	49	49	49	50	50	51	51	48	48	46	46	46	46	45	45	47	47	47
Fourth quintile	75	78	79	76	75	77	75	76	76	77	75	73	70	70	71	70	67	67	68	68	67	67
Highest quintile	827	836	1,008	944	934	885	929	1,048	1,038	913	952	978	952	895	898	898	498	474	524	579	525	525
Standard Errors of Shares of Household Income of Quintiles																						
Lowest quintile	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Second quintile	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Third quintile	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Fourth quintile	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
Highest quintile	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
Standard Errors of Summary Measures																						
Gini index of income inequality	0.0027	0.0027	0.0028	0.0029	0.0029	0.0028	0.0029	0.0030	0.0030	0.0041	0.0042	0.0043	0.0043	0.0043	0.0042	0.0042	0.0038	0.0038	0.0039	0.0040	0.0041	0.0041
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0063	0.0062	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063	0.0054	0.0052	0.0051	0.0049	0.0059	0.0069	0.0067	0.0064	0.0063	0.0061	0.0061	0.0055	0.0056	0.0053	0.0053	0.0055	0.0055
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:																						
e=0.25	0.0011	0.0011	0.0014	0.0013	0.0013	0.0012	0.0012	0.0014	0.0013	0.0013	0.0015	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008
e=0.50	0.0017	0.0018	0.0021	0.0020	0.0020	0.0018	0.0020	0.0022	0.0021	0.0021	0.0023	0.0025	0.0024	0.0024	0.0023	0.0024	0.0013	0.0012	0.0013	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014
e=0.75	0.0023	0.0024	0.0027	0.0026	0.0026	0.0024	0.0025	0.0027	0.0026	0.0027	0.0029	0.0030	0.0028	0.0029	0.0028	0.0029	0.0019	0.0018	0.0019	0.0019	0.0020	0.0020

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2008—Con.

(Income in 2008 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/papsd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.pdf)

Measures of income dispersion	1987 ⁸	1986	1985 ⁹	1984	1983 ¹⁰	1982	1981	1980	1979 ¹¹	1978	1977	1976 ¹²	1975 ¹³	1974 ^{13, 14}	1973	1972 ¹⁵	1971 ¹⁶	1970	1969	1968	1967 ¹⁷
Standard Errors of Household Income at Selected Percentiles																					
10th percentile limit	89	90	86	85	87	87	130	128	126	127	121	121	116	122	121	120	117	121	124	121	118
20th percentile limit	126	127	125	113	116	115	117	122	132	132	129	132	134	163	161	160	155	162	165	162	157
50th (median)	223	242	244	201	195	195	227	226	216	185	165	162	175	169	173	170	166	158	161	152	147
80th percentile limit	301	335	273	290	262	290	232	273	231	295	227	263	314	215	250	297	351	187	200	224	264
90th percentile limit	419	516	464	370	458	394	381	432	416	341	469	342	430	354	364	491	263	298	352	465	626
95th percentile limit	684	604	1,146	676	624	742	697	668	715	696	603	694	630	795	570	770	460	570	701	484	455
Standard Errors of Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles																					
90th/10th	0.088	0.093	0.085	0.079	0.088	0.084	0.114	0.110	0.108	0.102	0.102	0.099	0.097	0.096	0.100	0.109	0.107	0.115	0.113	0.115	0.136
95th/20th	0.060	0.059	0.077	0.056	0.056	0.062	0.059	0.057	0.059	0.056	0.056	0.059	0.059	0.068	0.063	0.070	0.060	0.064	0.066	0.060	0.065
95th/50th	0.020	0.018	0.028	0.020	0.019	0.021	0.020	0.019	0.020	0.020	0.018	0.020	0.019	0.022	0.018	0.021	0.016	0.017	0.020	0.016	0.016
80th/50th	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.010
80th/20th	0.033	0.034	0.032	0.030	0.031	0.032	0.030	0.031	0.031	0.033	0.032	0.030	0.035	0.036	0.037	0.038	0.040	0.037	0.036	0.036	0.040
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Standard Errors of Mean Household Income of Quintiles																					
Lowest quintile	41	42	41	41	42	42	43	43	43	44	46	45	45	48	46	47	46	49	48	49	47
Second quintile	40	40	39	38	37	38	37	39	40	41	41	41	41	43	46	45	44	46	47	45	45
Third quintile	48	47	45	45	44	43	45	45	47	47	46	46	44	43	46	45	43	43	43	41	40
Fourth quintile	67	66	64	64	62	61	59	59	60	61	60	58	57	60	61	60	57	57	56	54	53
Highest quintile	515	486	442	390	376	378	354	383	427	425	435	431	432	437	473	495	470	483	493	462	502
Standard Errors of Shares of Household Income of Quintiles																					
Lowest quintile	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Second quintile	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10
Third quintile	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17
Fourth quintile	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Highest quintile	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.41
Standard Errors of Summary Measures																					
Gini index of income inequality	0.0038	0.0038	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0038	0.0038	0.0036	0.0038	0.0039	0.0039	0.0041	0.0056	0.0066	0.0040	0.0069	0.0063	0.0078	0.0066	0.0042	0.0044
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0055	0.0057	0.0056	0.0055	0.0056	0.0057	0.0056	0.0051	0.0050	0.0054	0.0054	0.0054	0.0059	0.0058	0.0057	0.0060	0.0061	0.0060	0.0058	0.0057	0.0060
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:																					
e=0.25	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0007	0.0006	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0007	0.0008
e=0.50	0.0013	0.0012	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0014	0.0012	0.0014
e=0.75	0.0018	0.0018	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0017	0.0017	0.0016	0.0017	0.0016	0.0017	0.0017	0.0018	0.0017	0.0017	0.0018	0.0019	0.0019	0.0020	0.0018	0.0020

See footnotes on next page.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2009 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 in 2008 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	11,201								
65 years and older	10,326								
Two people:									
Householder under 65 years	14,417	14,840							
Householder 65 years and older	13,014	14,784							
Three people	16,841	17,330	17,346						
Four people	22,207	22,570	21,834	21,910					
Five people	26,781	27,170	26,338	25,694	25,301				
Six people	30,803	30,925	30,288	29,677	28,769	28,230			
Seven people	35,442	35,664	34,901	34,369	33,379	32,223	30,955		
Eight people	39,640	39,990	39,270	38,639	37,744	36,608	35,426	35,125	
Nine people or more	47,684	47,915	47,278	46,743	45,864	44,656	43,563	43,292	41,624

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

If a family's total income is less than that family's threshold, then that family and every individual in it are considered in poverty. The official poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes and does not include capital gains or noncash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps).

Example: Suppose Family A consists of five people: two children, their mother, their father, and their great-aunt. Family A's poverty threshold in 2008 was \$26,338. Suppose also that each member had the following income in 2008:

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

Since their total family income, \$27,000, was higher than their threshold (\$26,338), the family would not be considered "in poverty" according to the official poverty measure.

While the thresholds in some sense represent families' needs, they should be interpreted as a statistical yardstick rather than as a complete description of what people and families need to live. Many of the government's aid programs use different dollar amounts as eligibility criteria.

Poverty rates and the number in poverty are important ways of examining people's well-being. Other more detailed measures of poverty are considered in the section "Depth of Poverty Measures" and in the Census Bureau report *Supplemental Measures of Material Well-Being: Expenditures, Consumption, and Poverty 1998 and 2001* (P23-201).

For a history of the official poverty measure, see "The Development of the Orshansky Poverty Thresholds

and Their Subsequent History as the Official U.S. Poverty Measure" by Gordon M. Fisher, available at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histofpovmeas.html>.

Weighted average thresholds: Some data users want a summary of the 48 thresholds to get a general sense of the "poverty line." The average thresholds shown below provide that summary, but they are not used to compute poverty data. The averages are based on the relative number of families by size and composition.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds in 2008 by Size of Family

(Dollars)

One person	10,991
Two people	14,051
Three people	17,163
Four people	22,025
Five people	26,049
Six people	29,456
Seven people	33,529
Eight people	37,220
Nine people or more	44,346

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2008(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/cpsmar09.pdf)

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2008—Con.(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apspd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.pdf)

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2008—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/cpsmar09.pdf)

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2008—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/cpsmar09.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals			
	Total	Below poverty		Total	All families			Families with female householder, no husband present			Total	Below poverty	
		Number	Percent		Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent
						Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION													
2008	40,097	9,882	24.6	32,818	7,768	23.7	14,332	5,782	40.3	7,123	2,042	28.7	
2007	39,564	9,668	24.4	32,427	7,668	23.6	14,396	5,702	39.6	7,036	1,968	28.0	
2006	39,013	9,447	24.2	32,130	7,411	23.1	13,848	5,422	39.2	6,715	1,935	28.8	
2005	38,551	9,517	24.7	31,663	7,459	23.6	14,080	5,524	39.2	6,754	2,003	29.7	
2004 ¹	38,037	9,411	24.7	31,468	7,495	23.8	13,830	5,484	39.7	6,418	1,840	28.7	
2003	37,503	9,108	24.3	31,059	7,162	23.1	13,664	5,312	38.9	6,194	1,814	29.3	
2002	37,207	8,884	23.9	31,008	6,985	22.5	13,551	5,145	38.0	6,034	1,851	30.7	
BLACK ALONE⁹													
2008	37,966	9,379	24.7	30,986	7,339	23.7	13,648	5,533	40.5	6,835	1,970	28.8	
2007	37,665	9,237	24.5	30,778	7,312	23.8	13,741	5,459	39.7	6,807	1,898	27.9	
2006	37,306	9,048	24.3	30,621	7,072	23.1	13,244	5,180	39.1	6,545	1,897	29.0	
2005	36,802	9,168	24.9	30,154	7,164	23.8	13,481	5,303	39.3	6,521	1,949	29.9	
2004 ¹	36,426	9,014	24.7	30,065	7,153	23.8	13,244	5,247	39.6	6,217	1,792	28.8	
2003	35,989	8,781	24.4	29,727	6,870	23.1	13,118	5,115	39.0	6,034	1,781	29.5	
2002	35,678	8,602	24.1	29,671	6,761	22.8	13,030	4,980	38.2	5,858	1,800	30.7	
BLACK⁸													
2001	35,871	8,136	22.7	29,869	6,389	21.4	12,550	4,694	37.4	5,873	1,692	28.8	
2000 ²	35,425	7,982	22.5	29,378	6,221	21.2	12,383	4,774	38.6	5,885	1,702	28.9	
1999 ³	35,756	8,441	23.6	29,819	6,758	22.7	12,823	5,232	40.8	5,668	1,562	27.5	
1998	34,877	9,091	26.1	29,333	7,259	24.7	13,156	5,629	42.8	5,390	1,752	32.5	
1997	34,458	9,116	26.5	28,962	7,386	25.5	13,218	5,654	42.8	5,316	1,645	31.0	
1996	34,110	9,694	28.4	28,933	7,993	27.6	13,193	6,123	46.4	4,989	1,606	32.2	
1995	33,740	9,872	29.3	28,777	8,189	28.5	13,604	6,553	48.2	4,756	1,551	32.6	
1994	33,353	10,196	30.6	28,499	8,447	29.6	12,926	6,489	50.2	4,649	1,617	34.8	
1993	32,910	10,877	33.1	28,106	9,242	32.9	13,132	6,955	53.0	4,608	1,541	33.4	
1992 ⁴	32,411	10,827	33.4	27,790	9,134	32.9	12,591	6,799	54.0	4,410	1,569	35.6	
1991 ⁵	31,313	10,242	32.7	26,565	8,504	32.0	11,960	6,557	54.8	4,505	1,590	35.3	
1990	30,806	9,837	31.9	26,296	8,160	31.0	11,866	6,005	50.6	4,244	1,491	35.1	
1989	30,332	9,302	30.7	25,931	7,704	29.7	11,190	5,530	49.4	4,180	1,471	35.2	
1988 ⁶	29,849	9,356	31.3	25,484	7,650	30.0	10,794	5,601	51.9	4,095	1,509	36.8	
1987 ⁶	29,362	9,520	32.4	25,128	7,848	31.2	10,701	5,789	54.1	3,977	1,471	37.0	
1986	28,871	9,983	34.6	24,910	8,312	33.3	10,175	5,473	53.8	3,714	1,431	38.5	
1985	28,485	9,926	34.9	24,620	8,298	33.7	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 2008—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/cpsmar09.pdf)

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2008—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/cpsmar09.pdf)

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

(NA) Not available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-2.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2008(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/cpsmar09.pdf)

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2008—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/cpsmar09.pdf)

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2008—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/cpsmar09.pdf)

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2008—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/cpsmar09.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families			Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent						
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2008	12,388	4,202	33.9	12,201	4,104	33.6	24,404	5,017	20.6	3,305	663	20.0
2007	12,380	4,178	33.7	12,227	4,106	33.6	23,968	4,742	19.8	3,215	748	23.3
2006	12,375	4,086	33.0	12,206	3,977	32.6	23,510	4,652	19.8	3,128	710	22.7
2005	12,159	4,074	33.5	11,975	3,972	33.2	23,338	4,735	20.3	3,053	708	23.2
2004 ¹	12,190	4,059	33.3	12,012	3,962	33.0	22,842	4,638	20.3	3,005	714	23.8
2003	12,215	4,108	33.6	11,989	3,977	33.2	22,355	4,313	19.3	2,933	688	23.5
2002	12,114	3,817	31.5	11,931	3,733	31.3	22,170	4,376	19.7	2,922	691	23.6
BLACK ALONE⁹												
2008	11,172	3,878	34.7	10,998	3,781	34.4	23,565	4,855	20.6	3,229	646	20.0
2007	11,302	3,904	34.5	11,174	3,838	34.3	23,213	4,602	19.8	3,150	731	23.2
2006	11,315	3,777	33.4	11,168	3,690	33.0	22,907	4,570	19.9	3,085	701	22.7
2005	11,136	3,841	34.5	10,962	3,743	34.2	22,659	4,627	20.4	3,007	701	23.3
2004 ¹	11,244	3,788	33.7	11,080	3,702	33.4	22,226	4,521	20.3	2,956	705	23.8
2003	11,367	3,877	34.1	11,162	3,750	33.6	21,746	4,224	19.4	2,876	680	23.7
2002	11,275	3,645	32.3	11,111	3,570	32.1	21,547	4,277	19.9	2,856	680	23.8
BLACK⁸												
2001	11,556	3,492	30.2	11,419	3,423	30.0	21,462	4,018	18.7	2,853	626	21.9
2000 ²	11,480	3,581	31.2	11,296	3,495	30.9	21,160	3,794	17.9	2,785	607	21.8
1999 ³	11,488	3,813	33.2	11,260	3,698	32.8	21,518	4,000	18.6	2,750	628	22.8
1998	11,317	4,151	36.7	11,176	4,073	36.4	20,837	4,222	20.3	2,723	718	26.4
1997	11,367	4,225	37.2	11,193	4,116	36.8	20,400	4,191	20.5	2,691	700	26.0
1996	11,338	4,519	39.9	11,155	4,411	39.5	20,155	4,515	22.4	2,616	661	25.3
1995	11,369	4,761	41.9	11,198	4,644	41.5	19,892	4,483	22.5	2,478	629	25.4
1994	11,211	4,906	43.8	11,044	4,787	43.3	19,585	4,590	23.4	2,557	700	27.4
1993	11,127	5,125	46.1	10,969	5,030	45.9	19,272	5,049	26.2	2,510	702	28.0
1992 ⁴	10,956	5,106	46.6	10,823	5,015	46.3	18,952	4,884	25.8	2,504	838	33.5
1991 ⁵	10,350	4,755	45.9	10,178	4,637	45.6	18,355	4,607	25.1	2,606	880	33.8
1990	10,162	4,550	44.8	9,980	4,412	44.2	18,097	4,427	24.5	2,547	860	33.8
1989	10,012	4,375	43.7	9,847	4,257	43.2	17,833	4,164	23.3	2,487	763	30.7
1988 ⁶	9,865	4,296	43.5	9,681	4,148	42.8	17,548	4,275	24.4	2,436	785	32.2
1987 ⁶	9,730	4,385	45.1	9,546	4,234	44.4	17,245	4,361	25.3	2,387	774	32.4
1986	9,629	4,148	43.1	9,467	4,037	42.7	16,911	4,113	24.3	2,331	722	31.0
1985	9,545	4,157	43.6	9,405	4,057	43.1	16,667	4,052	24.3	2,273	717	31.5
1984	9,480	4,413	46.6	9,356	4,320	46.2	16,369	4,368	26.7	2,238	710	31.7
1983	9,417	4,398	46.7	9,245	4,273	46.2	16,065	4,694	29.2	2,197	791	36.0
1982	9,400	4,472	47.6	9,269	4,388	47.3	15,692	4,415	28.1	2,124	811	38.2
1981	9,374	4,237	45.2	9,291	4,170	44.9	15,358	4,117	26.8	2,102	820	39.0
1980	9,368	3,961	42.3	9,287	3,906	42.1	14,987	3,835	25.6	2,054	783	38.1
1979	9,307	3,833	41.2	9,172	3,745	40.8	14,596	3,478	23.8	2,040	740	36.2
1978	9,229	3,830	41.5	9,168	3,781	41.2	13,774	3,133	22.7	1,954	662	33.9
1977	9,296	3,888	41.8	9,253	3,850	41.6	13,483	3,137	23.3	1,930	701	36.3
1976	9,322	3,787	40.6	9,291	3,758	40.4	13,224	3,163	23.9	1,852	644	34.8
1975	9,421	3,925	41.7	9,374	3,884	41.4	12,872	2,968	23.1	1,795	652	36.3
1974	9,439	3,755	39.8	9,384	3,713	39.6	12,539	2,836	22.6	1,721	591	34.3
1973	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,405	3,822	40.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,672	620	37.1
1972	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,426	4,025	42.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,603	640	39.9
1971	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,414	3,836	40.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,584	623	39.3
1970	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,448	3,922	41.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,422	683	48.0
1969	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,290	3,677	39.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,373	689	50.2
1968	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,188	43.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,374	655	47.7
1967	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,558	47.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,341	715	53.3
1966	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,774	50.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,311	722	55.1
1965	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5,022	65.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	711	62.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2008—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/cpsmar09.pdf)

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2008—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/cpsmar09.pdf)

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

(NA) Not available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: 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 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-3.

Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family: 1959 to 2008

(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/cpsmar09.pdf)

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

(NA) Not available.

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2009 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).

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).⁴⁸ Because the CPS is largely a labor force survey, interviewers receive less training on health insurance concepts than labor concepts. Additionally, many people may not be aware that a health insurance program covers them or their children if they have not used covered services recently. CMS data, on the other hand, represent the actual number of people who have enrolled or participated in these programs.

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

During Phase 2, files from the Medicaid Statistical Information System (MSIS) were linked with the CPS ASEC files and the individual records were compared. The report from Phase 2 showed a gap between CPS ASEC estimates and MSIS files of

⁴⁸ CMS is the federal agency primarily responsible for administering the Medicare and Medicaid programs at the national level.

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.⁴⁹ The report found that Medicaid subscribers with longer and more recent enrollment were more likely to report coverage. Respondents for children enrolled in Medicaid were more apt to report coverage for those children than for enrolled adults within the household. Families with lower incomes tended to report coverage more frequently. Individuals who received Medicaid services during the reporting cycle tended to report coverage more often than individuals who had not received services. Reporting differences were also apparent among states.

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

⁴⁹ For consistency 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.

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

In November 2008, SHADAC released a new imputation adjustment for public-use CPS ASEC microdata through its Web site to help researchers interested in partially adjusting CPS ASEC data.⁵⁰ This is an experi-

⁵⁰ See <www.shadac.org/publications/medicaid-under-reporting-in-cps-and-one-approach-partial-correction> for more information.

mental imputation and was produced for interested parties to use in their research. The Census Bureau has not evaluated the methodology, and users should be aware that this is not an official data product.

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

Changes in Medicaid coverage estimates from one year to the next should be viewed with caution. Because many people who are

covered by Medicaid do not report that coverage, the Census Bureau assigns coverage to those who are generally regarded as “categorically eligible” (those who received some other benefits, usually public assistance payments, that make them eligible for Medicaid). Since the number of people receiving public assistance has been dropping, the relationship between Medicaid coverage and public assistance has changed, causing the imputation process to introduce a downward bias in the most recent Medicaid estimates.

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. The effect of this change on the overall estimates of health insurance coverage was negligible.

Table C-1.
Health Insurance Coverage: 1987 to 2008

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apspd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09pdf)

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

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

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

² The 2004 and 2005 data were revised in March 2007. See www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/usernote/schedule.html.

³ Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.

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

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

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

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

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

⁹ Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

¹⁰ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1988 to 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table C-2.

Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2008(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apspd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.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										
2008.....	301,483	255,143	200,992	176,332	26,777	87,411	42,641	43,029	11,560	46,340
2007.....	299,106	253,449	201,991	177,446	26,673	83,031	39,554	41,375	10,955	45,657
2006.....	296,824	249,829	201,690	177,152	27,066	80,270	38,281	40,343	10,547	46,995
2005 ²	293,834	249,020	201,167	176,924	27,055	80,213	38,104	40,177	11,166	44,815
2004 ²	291,166	247,669	200,924	176,247	27,551	79,486	37,955	39,703	10,789	43,498
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2002.....	285,933	243,914	200,891	177,095	26,846	73,624	33,246	38,448	10,063	42,019
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2000 ³	279,517	241,091	202,794	179,436	26,799	69,037	29,533	37,740	9,099	38,426
1999.....	276,804	238,037	200,721	176,838	27,731	67,683	28,506	36,923	8,648	38,767
Percent										
2008.....	100.0	84.6	66.7	58.5	8.9	29.0	14.1	14.3	3.8	15.4
2007.....	100.0	84.7	67.5	59.3	8.9	27.8	13.2	13.8	3.7	15.3
2006.....	100.0	84.2	67.9	59.7	9.1	27.0	12.9	13.6	3.6	15.8
2005 ²	100.0	84.7	68.5	60.2	9.2	27.3	13.0	13.7	3.8	15.3
2004 ²	100.0	85.1	69.0	60.5	9.5	27.3	13.0	13.6	3.7	14.9
2003.....	100.0	84.9	69.3	61.0	9.3	26.6	12.4	13.7	3.5	15.1
2002.....	100.0	85.3	70.3	61.9	9.4	25.7	11.6	13.4	3.5	14.7
2001.....	100.0	85.9	71.5	63.2	9.3	25.3	11.2	13.5	3.4	14.1
2000 ³	100.0	86.3	72.6	64.2	9.6	24.7	10.6	13.5	3.3	13.7
1999.....	100.0	86.0	72.5	63.9	10.0	24.5	10.3	13.3	3.1	14.0
WHITE ALONE⁴										
Number										
2008.....	240,852	205,962	166,916	145,183	23,537	67,449	29,224	36,469	9,290	34,890
2007.....	239,399	205,099	167,905	146,398	23,433	64,390	27,172	35,117	8,852	34,300
2006.....	237,892	202,405	167,640	146,285	23,530	62,613	26,507	34,416	8,621	35,486
2005 ²	235,903	201,957	167,430	146,365	23,452	62,138	25,968	34,326	9,020	33,946
2004 ²	234,116	201,095	167,475	145,890	23,997	61,572	25,888	34,061	8,623	33,022
2003.....	232,254	199,537	167,503	146,300	23,483	59,495	23,959	33,765	8,105	32,717
2002.....	230,809	199,392	168,745	147,706	23,686	57,072	22,171	33,135	8,065	31,417
Percent										
2008.....	100.0	85.5	69.3	60.3	9.8	28.0	12.1	15.1	3.9	14.5
2007.....	100.0	85.7	70.1	61.2	9.8	26.9	11.4	14.7	3.7	14.3
2006.....	100.0	85.1	70.5	61.5	9.9	26.3	11.1	14.5	3.6	14.9
2005 ²	100.0	85.6	71.0	62.0	9.9	26.3	11.0	14.6	3.8	14.4
2004 ²	100.0	85.9	71.5	62.3	10.2	26.3	11.1	14.5	3.7	14.1
2003.....	100.0	85.9	72.1	63.0	10.1	25.6	10.3	14.5	3.5	14.1
2002.....	100.0	86.4	73.1	64.0	10.3	24.7	9.6	14.4	3.5	13.6
WHITE⁵										
Number										
2001.....	230,071	200,073	170,710	149,788	23,333	56,200	21,535	33,006	7,788	29,998
2000 ³	228,208	199,280	171,543	150,708	23,722	54,287	19,889	32,695	7,158	28,928
1999.....	225,794	197,137	170,289	149,024	24,458	53,175	18,977	32,144	6,902	28,657
Percent										
2001.....	100.0	87.0	74.2	65.1	10.1	24.4	9.4	14.3	3.4	13.0
2000 ³	100.0	87.3	75.2	66.0	10.4	23.8	8.7	14.3	3.1	12.7
1999.....	100.0	87.3	75.4	66.0	10.8	23.6	8.4	14.2	3.1	12.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.

Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2008—Con.(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apspd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.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										
2008.....	197,159	175,837	147,855	127,687	21,844	54,271	18,724	33,444	8,498	21,322
2007.....	196,768	176,220	149,122	129,138	21,717	52,512	17,786	32,436	8,131	20,548
2006.....	196,252	175,091	149,592	129,618	22,068	51,445	17,731	31,860	7,869	21,162
2005 ²	195,893	174,984	149,613	130,075	21,724	51,189	17,396	31,717	8,276	20,909
2004 ²	195,347	174,793	149,882	129,766	22,346	51,002	17,462	31,624	8,005	20,554
2003.....	194,877	174,409	150,563	130,614	22,090	49,743	16,247	31,458	7,563	20,468
2002.....	194,421	174,747	151,812	132,101	22,291	47,736	14,984	30,718	7,465	19,674
Percent										
2008.....	100.0	89.2	75.0	64.8	11.1	27.5	9.5	17.0	4.3	10.8
2007.....	100.0	89.6	75.8	65.6	11.0	26.7	9.0	16.5	4.1	10.4
2006.....	100.0	89.2	76.2	66.0	11.2	26.2	9.0	16.2	4.0	10.8
2005 ²	100.0	89.3	76.4	66.4	11.1	26.1	8.9	16.2	4.2	10.7
2004 ²	100.0	89.5	76.7	66.4	11.4	26.1	8.9	16.2	4.1	10.5
2003.....	100.0	89.5	77.3	67.0	11.3	25.5	8.3	16.1	3.9	10.5
2002.....	100.0	89.9	78.1	67.9	11.5	24.6	7.7	15.8	3.8	10.1
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC										
Number										
2001.....	194,822	176,488	154,218	134,586	22,009	47,661	15,035	30,811	7,144	18,333
2000 ³	193,931	176,279	155,152	135,472	22,476	46,297	13,788	30,642	6,564	17,652
1999.....	192,858	175,045	154,407	134,436	23,110	45,540	13,157	30,256	6,326	17,813
Percent										
2001.....	100.0	90.6	79.2	69.1	11.3	24.5	7.7	15.8	3.7	9.4
2000 ³	100.0	90.9	80.0	69.9	11.6	23.9	7.1	15.8	3.4	9.1
1999.....	100.0	90.8	80.1	69.7	12.0	23.6	6.8	15.7	3.3	9.2
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION										
Number										
2008.....	40,216	32,614	21,042	19,422	1,743	15,063	10,385	4,671	1,663	7,602
2007.....	39,683	32,059	21,226	19,498	1,771	13,985	9,606	4,398	1,445	7,624
2006.....	39,083	31,162	20,966	19,257	1,835	13,121	9,086	4,127	1,289	7,921
2005 ²	38,729	31,491	20,935	19,146	2,009	13,864	9,730	4,184	1,438	7,239
2004 ²	38,179	31,077	20,800	19,144	1,909	13,623	9,562	3,996	1,492	7,103
2003.....	37,651	30,543	20,376	18,885	1,773	13,195	9,292	4,080	1,283	7,108
2002.....	37,350	30,093	20,440	19,038	1,638	12,624	8,744	3,851	1,342	7,257
Percent										
2008.....	100.0	81.1	52.3	48.3	4.3	37.5	25.8	11.6	4.1	18.9
2007.....	100.0	80.8	53.5	49.1	4.5	35.2	24.2	11.1	3.6	19.2
2006.....	100.0	79.7	53.6	49.3	4.7	33.6	23.2	10.6	3.3	20.3
2005 ²	100.0	81.3	54.1	49.4	5.2	35.8	25.1	10.8	3.7	18.7
2004 ²	100.0	81.4	54.5	50.1	5.0	35.7	25.0	10.5	3.9	18.6
2003.....	100.0	81.1	54.1	50.2	4.7	35.0	24.7	10.8	3.4	18.9
2002.....	100.0	80.6	54.7	51.0	4.4	33.8	23.4	10.3	3.6	19.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.
Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2008—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apspd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.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	
BLACK ALONE⁶										
Number										
2008.....	38,076	30,792	19,894	18,371	1,638	14,177	9,686	4,539	1,544	7,284
2007.....	37,775	30,403	20,169	18,525	1,691	13,234	8,986	4,303	1,358	7,372
2006.....	37,369	29,717	20,034	18,401	1,766	12,454	8,531	4,059	1,216	7,652
2005 ²	36,965	29,959	19,950	18,263	1,918	13,168	9,154	4,108	1,357	7,006
2004 ²	36,548	29,684	19,899	18,352	1,803	12,995	9,048	3,921	1,415	6,864
2003.....	36,121	29,234	19,552	18,135	1,701	12,585	8,797	3,989	1,225	6,887
2002.....	35,806	28,744	19,544	18,193	1,589	12,058	8,289	3,776	1,268	7,062
Percent										
2008.....	100.0	80.9	52.2	48.2	4.3	37.2	25.4	11.9	4.1	19.1
2007.....	100.0	80.5	53.4	49.0	4.5	35.0	23.8	11.4	3.6	19.5
2006.....	100.0	79.5	53.6	49.2	4.7	33.3	22.8	10.9	3.3	20.5
2005 ²	100.0	81.0	54.0	49.4	5.2	35.6	24.8	11.1	3.7	19.0
2004 ²	100.0	81.2	54.4	50.2	4.9	35.6	24.8	10.7	3.9	18.8
2003.....	100.0	80.9	54.1	50.2	4.7	34.8	24.4	11.0	3.4	19.1
2002.....	100.0	80.3	54.6	50.8	4.4	33.7	23.1	10.5	3.5	19.7
BLACK⁵										
Number										
2001.....	36,023	29,359	20,569	19,177	1,713	11,616	7,994	3,783	1,192	6,664
2000 ³	35,597	29,065	20,652	19,075	1,910	11,579	7,735	3,871	1,372	6,532
1999.....	35,893	28,918	20,638	19,039	2,118	11,361	7,652	3,615	1,216	6,975
Percent										
2001.....	100.0	81.5	57.1	53.2	4.8	32.2	22.2	10.5	3.3	18.5
2000 ³	100.0	81.7	58.0	53.6	5.4	32.5	21.7	10.9	3.9	18.3
1999.....	100.0	80.6	57.5	53.0	5.9	31.7	21.3	10.1	3.4	19.4
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION										
Number										
2008.....	14,548	12,065	9,998	8,946	1,216	2,969	1,704	1,290	374	2,484
2007.....	14,444	12,122	9,995	8,951	1,216	2,888	1,659	1,238	379	2,321
2006.....	14,348	12,188	10,222	9,033	1,387	2,859	1,616	1,227	404	2,160
2005 ²	13,758	11,472	9,886	8,788	1,272	2,558	1,341	1,133	461	2,286
2004 ²	13,307	11,276	9,611	8,428	1,342	2,599	1,389	1,110	440	2,031
2003.....	12,905	10,577	8,908	7,891	1,181	2,478	1,385	1,096	355	2,329
2002.....	12,504	10,332	8,728	7,652	1,208	2,341	1,322	1,008	347	2,172
Percent										
2008.....	100.0	82.9	68.7	61.5	8.4	20.4	11.7	8.9	2.6	17.1
2007.....	100.0	83.9	69.2	62.0	8.4	20.0	11.5	8.6	2.6	16.1
2006.....	100.0	84.9	71.2	63.0	9.7	19.9	11.3	8.6	2.8	15.1
2005 ²	100.0	83.4	71.9	63.9	9.2	18.6	9.7	8.2	3.3	16.6
2004 ²	100.0	84.7	72.2	63.3	10.1	19.5	10.4	8.3	3.3	15.3
2003.....	100.0	82.0	69.0	61.1	9.2	19.2	10.7	8.5	2.7	18.0
2002.....	100.0	82.6	69.8	61.2	9.7	18.7	10.6	8.1	2.8	17.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.
Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2008—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apspd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.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 ALONE⁷										
Number										
2008.....	13,315	10,971	9,081	8,094	1,138	2,708	1,540	1,258	292	2,344
2007.....	13,268	11,034	9,067	8,107	1,127	2,649	1,528	1,195	296	2,234
2006.....	13,194	11,149	9,339	8,201	1,323	2,636	1,480	1,187	335	2,045
2005 ²	12,599	10,438	9,006	7,968	1,206	2,301	1,211	1,103	353	2,161
2004 ²	12,241	10,341	8,805	7,711	1,250	2,398	1,280	1,081	366	1,900
2003.....	11,869	9,698	8,210	7,263	1,111	2,244	1,229	1,067	295	2,171
2002.....	11,558	9,499	8,024	7,004	1,151	2,132	1,202	988	270	2,060
Percent										
2008.....	100.0	82.4	68.2	60.8	8.5	20.3	11.6	9.5	2.2	17.6
2007.....	100.0	83.2	68.3	61.1	8.5	20.0	11.5	9.0	2.2	16.8
2006.....	100.0	84.5	70.8	62.2	10.0	20.0	11.2	9.0	2.5	15.5
2005 ²	100.0	82.8	71.5	63.2	9.6	18.3	9.6	8.8	2.8	17.2
2004 ²	100.0	84.5	71.9	63.0	10.2	19.6	10.5	8.8	3.0	15.5
2003.....	100.0	81.7	69.2	61.2	9.4	18.9	10.4	9.0	2.5	18.3
2002.....	100.0	82.2	69.4	60.6	10.0	18.4	10.4	8.5	2.3	17.8
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER⁵										
Number										
2001.....	12,500	10,291	8,716	7,748	1,099	2,312	1,257	949	414	2,208
2000 ³	12,693	10,473	8,993	8,178	1,005	2,249	1,288	886	443	2,220
1999.....	11,964	9,769	8,299	7,426	982	2,204	1,179	897	450	2,196
Percent										
2001.....	100.0	82.3	69.7	62.0	8.8	18.5	10.1	7.6	3.3	17.7
2000 ³	100.0	82.5	70.9	64.4	7.9	17.7	10.1	7.0	3.5	17.5
1999.....	100.0	81.6	69.4	62.1	8.2	18.4	9.9	7.5	3.8	18.4
HISPANIC (any race)										
Number										
2008.....	47,485	32,928	20,779	19,094	1,797	14,448	11,559	3,218	898	14,558
2007.....	46,026	31,256	20,194	18,551	1,804	13,031	10,348	2,887	801	14,770
2006.....	44,854	29,558	19,434	17,934	1,587	12,207	9,646	2,757	813	15,296
2005 ²	43,168	29,214	19,252	17,597	1,856	11,958	9,357	2,771	869	13,954
2004 ²	41,840	28,527	19,090	17,499	1,788	11,530	9,205	2,614	697	13,313
2003.....	40,425	27,355	18,372	16,970	1,559	10,716	8,505	2,462	639	13,070
2002.....	39,384	26,815	18,324	16,921	1,481	10,280	7,946	2,535	724	12,569
2001.....	37,438	25,146	17,460	16,096	1,401	9,227	7,074	2,295	704	12,292
2000 ³	36,093	24,340	17,264	16,031	1,354	8,566	6,552	2,141	682	11,753
1999.....	34,773	23,445	16,786	15,419	1,414	8,168	6,253	1,979	626	11,328
Percent										
2008.....	100.0	69.3	43.8	40.2	3.8	30.4	24.3	6.8	1.9	30.7
2007.....	100.0	67.9	43.9	40.3	3.9	28.3	22.5	6.3	1.7	32.1
2006.....	100.0	65.9	43.3	40.0	3.5	27.2	21.5	6.1	1.8	34.1
2005 ²	100.0	67.7	44.6	40.8	4.3	27.7	21.7	6.4	2.0	32.3
2004 ²	100.0	68.2	45.6	41.8	4.3	27.6	22.0	6.2	1.7	31.8
2003.....	100.0	67.7	45.4	42.0	3.9	26.5	21.0	6.1	1.6	32.3
2002.....	100.0	68.1	46.5	43.0	3.8	26.1	20.2	6.4	1.8	31.9
2001.....	100.0	67.2	46.6	43.0	3.7	24.6	18.9	6.1	1.9	32.8
2000 ³	100.0	67.4	47.8	44.4	3.8	23.7	18.2	5.9	1.9	32.6
1999.....	100.0	67.4	48.3	44.3	4.1	23.5	18.0	5.7	1.8	32.6

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

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

³ Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.

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

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

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

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

Note: All years reflect the implementation of the verification question. The data for 1999 through 2003 were revised using an approximation method for consistency with the revision to the 2004 and 2005 estimates. To see the original series, see Table C-1 in *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2005* at <www.census.gov/prod/2006pubs/p60-231.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2000 to 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table C-3.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1999 to 2008

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/aprd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.pdf)

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-3.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1999 to 2008—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/apspd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.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										
2008	28,688	20,488	16,947	13,450	1,700	4,741	3,798	254	868	8,200
2007	28,398	20,407	17,074	13,747	1,635	4,428	3,563	180	823	7,991
2006	28,405	20,081	17,030	13,768	1,736	4,006	3,252	154	721	8,323
2005 ²	27,965	19,765	16,733	13,526	1,580	4,199	3,289	186	872	8,201
2004 ²	28,008	19,762	16,765	13,354	1,604	4,106	3,291	208	807	8,247
2003	27,824	19,703	16,834	13,720	1,637	3,929	3,016	176	902	8,121
2002	27,438	19,575	16,834	13,691	1,582	3,738	2,909	183	779	7,863
2001	27,312	19,910	17,292	14,039	1,653	3,642	2,831	180	742	7,402
2000 ³	26,815	19,612	17,295	14,351	1,554	3,361	2,508	207	805	7,203
1999 ⁴	26,326	19,245	16,817	13,836	1,591	3,485	2,684	152	787	7,081
Percent										
2008	100.0	71.4	59.1	46.9	5.9	16.5	13.2	0.9	3.0	28.6
2007	100.0	71.9	60.1	48.4	5.8	15.6	12.5	0.6	2.9	28.1
2006	100.0	70.7	60.0	48.5	6.1	14.1	11.4	0.5	2.5	29.3
2005 ²	100.0	70.7	59.8	48.4	5.6	15.0	11.8	0.7	3.1	29.3
2004 ²	100.0	70.6	59.9	47.7	5.7	14.7	11.8	0.7	2.9	29.4
2003	100.0	70.8	60.5	49.3	5.9	14.1	10.8	0.6	3.2	29.2
2002	100.0	71.3	61.4	49.9	5.8	13.6	10.6	0.7	2.8	28.7
2001	100.0	72.9	63.3	51.4	6.1	13.3	10.4	0.7	2.7	27.1
2000 ³	100.0	73.1	64.5	53.5	5.8	12.5	9.4	0.8	3.0	26.9
1999 ⁴	100.0	73.1	63.9	52.6	6.0	13.2	10.2	0.6	3.0	26.9
25 TO 34 YEARS										
Number										
2008	40,520	29,766	25,879	24,130	2,189	5,086	3,748	546	1,104	10,754
2007	40,146	29,817	26,430	24,505	2,347	4,539	3,237	501	1,047	10,329
2006	39,868	29,154	25,814	24,009	2,160	4,460	3,374	472	890	10,713
2005 ²	39,480	29,320	25,751	23,927	2,259	4,751	3,449	541	1,058	10,161
2004 ²	39,310	29,544	26,176	24,381	2,329	4,678	3,482	479	1,015	9,766
2003	39,201	29,055	25,812	24,136	2,085	4,210	3,073	538	898	10,146
2002	39,243	29,685	26,715	25,022	2,105	3,944	2,801	455	922	9,558
2001	38,670	29,826	27,124	25,521	2,087	3,653	2,587	489	817	8,844
2000 ³	38,865	30,547	27,951	26,388	2,056	3,551	2,480	403	922	8,318
1999 ⁴	39,031	30,532	27,962	26,369	2,148	3,578	2,458	332	974	8,499
Percent										
2008	100.0	73.5	63.9	59.6	5.4	12.6	9.3	1.3	2.7	26.5
2007	100.0	74.3	65.8	61.0	5.8	11.3	8.1	1.2	2.6	25.7
2006	100.0	73.1	64.7	60.2	5.4	11.2	8.5	1.2	2.2	26.9
2005 ²	100.0	74.3	65.2	60.6	5.7	12.0	8.7	1.4	2.7	25.7
2004 ²	100.0	75.2	66.6	62.0	5.9	11.9	8.9	1.2	2.6	24.8
2003	100.0	74.1	65.8	61.6	5.3	10.7	7.8	1.4	2.3	25.9
2002	100.0	75.6	68.1	63.8	5.4	10.1	7.1	1.2	2.3	24.4
2001	100.0	77.1	70.1	66.0	5.4	9.4	6.7	1.3	2.1	22.9
2000 ³	100.0	78.6	71.9	67.9	5.3	9.1	6.4	1.0	2.4	21.4
1999 ⁴	100.0	78.2	71.6	67.6	5.5	9.2	6.3	0.8	2.5	21.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-3.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1999 to 2008—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/aprd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.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										
2008	41,322	33,287	29,780	27,899	2,444	4,685	3,155	970	1,097	8,035
2007	42,132	34,415	31,067	29,009	2,687	4,546	3,027	924	1,016	7,717
2006	42,762	34,744	31,531	29,463	2,788	4,409	2,977	806	1,015	8,018
2005 ²	43,121	35,220	31,903	29,747	2,808	4,628	3,087	885	1,099	7,901
2004 ²	43,351	35,446	32,061	29,944	2,833	4,747	3,192	901	1,153	7,904
2003	43,573	35,796	32,654	30,497	2,806	4,420	2,860	940	1,111	7,777
2002	44,074	36,464	33,424	31,362	2,826	4,240	2,728	881	1,121	7,610
2001	44,284	37,272	34,449	32,522	2,655	4,003	2,532	860	1,066	7,012
2000 ³	44,566	37,820	35,186	33,135	2,747	3,920	2,390	780	1,206	6,746
1999 ⁴	44,474	37,894	35,074	32,776	3,170	4,028	2,390	825	1,257	6,580
Percent										
2008	100.0	80.6	72.1	67.5	5.9	11.3	7.6	2.3	2.7	19.4
2007	100.0	81.7	73.7	68.9	6.4	10.8	7.2	2.2	2.4	18.3
2006	100.0	81.2	73.7	68.9	6.5	10.3	7.0	1.9	2.4	18.8
2005 ²	100.0	81.7	74.0	69.0	6.5	10.7	7.2	2.1	2.5	18.3
2004 ²	100.0	81.8	74.0	69.1	6.5	11.0	7.4	2.1	2.7	18.2
2003	100.0	82.2	74.9	70.0	6.4	10.1	6.6	2.2	2.6	17.8
2002	100.0	82.7	75.8	71.2	6.4	9.6	6.2	2.0	2.5	17.3
2001	100.0	84.2	77.8	73.4	6.0	9.0	5.7	1.9	2.4	15.8
2000 ³	100.0	84.9	79.0	74.4	6.2	8.8	5.4	1.8	2.7	15.1
1999 ⁴	100.0	85.2	78.9	73.7	7.1	9.1	5.4	1.9	2.8	14.8
45 TO 54 YEARS										
Number										
2008	44,366	37,312	33,234	30,861	3,182	5,797	3,313	1,967	1,371	7,054
2007	43,935	37,161	33,350	30,805	3,292	5,363	3,103	1,795	1,285	6,774
2006	43,461	36,819	33,250	30,868	3,297	5,182	2,885	1,739	1,337	6,642
2005 ²	42,797	36,570	33,114	30,651	3,396	4,956	2,837	1,591	1,355	6,227
2004 ²	41,961	36,074	32,776	30,370	3,324	4,898	2,656	1,550	1,426	5,886
2003	41,068	35,443	32,368	30,053	3,255	4,569	2,359	1,569	1,369	5,625
2002	40,234	34,913	32,011	29,884	3,124	4,345	2,227	1,382	1,351	5,321
2001	39,545	34,595	31,909	29,718	3,135	3,990	2,071	1,331	1,170	4,950
2000 ³	38,720	34,227	31,659	29,578	3,103	3,964	1,996	1,384	1,169	4,492
1999 ⁴	37,334	32,927	30,548	28,448	3,226	3,682	1,769	1,162	1,244	4,407
Percent										
2008	100.0	84.1	74.9	69.6	7.2	13.1	7.5	4.4	3.1	15.9
2007	100.0	84.6	75.9	70.1	7.5	12.2	7.1	4.1	2.9	15.4
2006	100.0	84.7	76.5	71.0	7.6	11.9	6.6	4.0	3.1	15.3
2005 ²	100.0	85.5	77.4	71.6	7.9	11.6	6.6	3.7	3.2	14.5
2004 ²	100.0	86.0	78.1	72.4	7.9	11.7	6.3	3.7	3.4	14.0
2003	100.0	86.3	78.8	73.2	7.9	11.1	5.7	3.8	3.3	13.7
2002	100.0	86.8	79.6	74.3	7.8	10.8	5.5	3.4	3.4	13.2
2001	100.0	87.5	80.7	75.2	7.9	10.1	5.2	3.4	3.0	12.5
2000 ³	100.0	88.4	81.8	76.4	8.0	10.2	5.2	3.6	3.0	11.6
1999 ⁴	100.0	88.2	81.8	76.2	8.6	9.9	4.7	3.1	3.3	11.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-3.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1999 to 2008—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/cpsmar09.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										
2008	34,289	29,989	25,584	22,906	3,346	6,901	2,644	3,365	2,059	4,301
2007	33,302	29,291	25,114	22,569	3,237	6,651	2,462	3,179	2,079	4,011
2006	32,191	28,096	24,255	21,701	3,276	6,122	2,362	2,956	1,845	4,095
2005 ²	30,981	27,154	23,543	21,092	3,194	5,886	2,325	2,708	1,908	3,826
2004 ²	29,536	26,016	22,640	20,254	3,180	5,478	2,085	2,644	1,795	3,519
2003	28,375	25,039	21,963	19,692	3,051	4,893	1,757	2,494	1,471	3,335
2002	27,399	24,219	21,170	18,844	3,123	4,882	1,773	2,392	1,482	3,180
2001	25,874	22,820	19,959	17,862	2,832	4,567	1,807	2,301	1,220	3,054
2000 ³	24,672	21,641	18,977	16,792	2,990	4,185	1,731	2,159	1,024	3,031
1999 ⁴	23,981	21,082	18,678	16,518	3,008	4,033	1,551	2,084	1,053	2,899
Percent										
2008	100.0	87.5	74.6	66.8	9.8	20.1	7.7	9.8	6.0	12.5
2007	100.0	88.0	75.4	67.8	9.7	20.0	7.4	9.5	6.2	12.0
2006	100.0	87.3	75.3	67.4	10.2	19.0	7.3	9.2	5.7	12.7
2005 ²	100.0	87.6	76.0	68.1	10.3	19.0	7.5	8.7	6.2	12.4
2004 ²	100.0	88.1	76.7	68.6	10.8	18.5	7.1	9.0	6.1	11.9
2003	100.0	88.2	77.4	69.4	10.8	17.2	6.2	8.8	5.2	11.8
2002	100.0	88.4	77.3	68.8	11.4	17.8	6.5	8.7	5.4	11.6
2001	100.0	88.2	77.1	69.0	10.9	17.7	7.0	8.9	4.7	11.8
2000 ³	100.0	87.7	76.9	68.1	12.1	17.0	7.0	8.8	4.2	12.3
1999 ⁴	100.0	87.9	77.9	68.9	12.5	16.8	6.5	8.7	4.4	12.1
65 YEARS AND OLDER										
Number										
2008	37,788	37,142	22,287	13,212	10,103	35,434	3,428	35,304	2,821	646
2007	36,790	36,103	21,206	12,558	9,546	34,464	3,263	34,278	2,604	686
2006	36,035	35,494	21,904	13,086	9,918	33,982	3,364	33,806	2,682	541
2005 ²	35,505	35,056	21,437	12,942	9,783	33,859	3,394	33,727	2,611	449
2004 ²	35,209	34,755	21,488	12,670	10,010	33,555	3,332	33,419	2,504	454
2003	34,659	34,373	21,457	12,448	10,032	33,345	3,190	33,257	2,206	286
2002	34,234	33,976	20,929	11,782	10,210	32,813	3,283	32,631	2,259	258
2001	33,769	33,498	20,984	11,837	10,299	32,618	3,270	32,458	2,156	272
2000 ³	33,566	33,314	20,971	11,512	10,746	32,398	3,339	32,289	1,410	251
1999 ⁴	33,377	33,109	21,054	11,789	10,501	32,083	2,956	32,004	1,257	268
Percent										
2008	100.0	98.3	59.0	35.0	26.7	93.8	9.1	93.4	7.5	1.7
2007	100.0	98.1	57.6	34.1	25.9	93.7	8.9	93.2	7.1	1.9
2006	100.0	98.5	60.8	36.3	27.5	94.3	9.3	93.8	7.4	1.5
2005 ²	100.0	98.7	60.4	36.5	27.6	95.4	9.6	95.0	7.4	1.3
2004 ²	100.0	98.7	61.0	36.0	28.4	95.3	9.5	94.9	7.1	1.3
2003	100.0	99.2	61.9	35.9	28.9	96.2	9.2	96.0	6.4	0.8
2002	100.0	99.2	61.1	34.4	29.8	95.8	9.6	95.3	6.6	0.8
2001	100.0	99.2	62.1	35.1	30.5	96.6	9.7	96.1	6.4	0.8
2000 ³	100.0	99.3	62.5	34.3	32.0	96.5	9.9	96.2	4.2	0.7
1999 ⁴	100.0	99.2	63.1	35.3	31.5	96.1	8.9	95.9	3.8	0.8

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

² The 2004 and 2005 data were revised in March 2007. See www.census.gov/hhes/www/hitins/usernote/schedule.html.

³ Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.

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

Note: All years reflect the implementation of the verification question. The data for 1999 through 2003 were revised using an approximation method for consistency with the revision to the 2004 and 2005 estimates. To see the original series, see Table C-1 in *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2005* at www.census.gov/prod/2006pubs/p60-231.pdf.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2000 to 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.