

Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2007

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Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2007

Introduction

This report presents data on income, poverty, and health insurance coverage in the United States based on information collected in the 2008 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 increased between 2006 and 2007—the third annual increase.¹
- The poverty rate was not statistically different between 2006 and 2007.
- Both the number and the percentage of people without health

¹ All income values are adjusted to reflect 2007 dollars. “Real” refers to income after adjusting for inflation. The adjustment is based on percentage changes in prices between earlier years and 2007 and is computed by dividing the annual average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) for 2007 by the annual average for earlier years. The CPI-U-RS values for 1947 to 2007 are available in Appendix A and on the Internet at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/income07/AA-CPI-U-RS.pdf>. Inflation between 2006 and 2007 was 2.8 percent.

insurance coverage decreased between 2006 and 2007.

These results were not uniform across groups. For example, between 2006 and 2007, real median household income rose for non-Hispanic Whites and Blacks but remained statistically

unchanged for Asians and Hispanics; the poverty rate increased for children under 18 years old but remained statistically unchanged for people 18 to 64 years old and people 65 and over; and the percentage of people without health insurance decreased for the native-born population, while the

Source of Estimates and Statistical Accuracy

The data in this report are from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the 2008 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 2008. 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_235sa.pdf>.

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

With the full implementation of the American Community Survey (ACS) to approximately 3 million addresses in 2005 and the lower standard errors that resulted from that sample size and design, the Census Bureau presents annual state estimates of median household income and poverty from the ACS, including comparisons of change from 2006 to 2007, in the report *Income, Earnings, and Poverty Data From the 2007 American Community Survey*. For trend analysis over a longer time period, state-level estimates of median household income and poverty rates from the CPS ASEC are available on the Internet.

While the ACS produces annual single-year estimates of income and poverty for counties and places with population of 65,000 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, and personal income data published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. In general, SAIPE estimates have lower variance than ACS estimates but are

released later because they incorporate ACS data in the models. Estimates for 2005 are available on the Internet at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/saiepe/index.html>. Estimates for 2006 and 2007 will be available later this year.

In 2008, the ACS added a question on health insurance coverage to the survey. Data from the new health insurance item will be available in fall 2009. Since health insurance estimates are not currently available from the ACS, this report includes the state uninsured rates using 2- and 3-year averages from the CPS ASEC. The Census Bureau's Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program produces estimates of health insurance coverage rates for states and all counties. In July 2005, the SAHIE program released the first nationwide set of county-level estimates on the number of people without health insurance coverage for all ages and those under 18 years old. Estimates for 2000 are available on the Internet at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/sahie/index.html>. Later this year, the SAHIE program will release 2005 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.

foreign-born population remained statistically unchanged.^{2,3}

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, nativity, and region. Other topics include earnings of year-round, full-time workers; families in poverty; and health

insurance coverage of children. This report concludes with a section discussing health insurance coverage by state using 2- and 3-year averages.

² Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). The body of this report (text, figures, and text 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, 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 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>.

³ 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.

The Census Bureau recognizes that measuring money income may not completely capture the economic well-being of individuals and families.⁴ Families and individuals 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. While the income and poverty estimates shown in this report are based solely on money income before taxes and do not include the value of noncash benefits, the Census

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 2007 ASEC included a new 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 their parents and increases the number of children living with two parents by 2.2 million. As part of research into alternative measurements of poverty, one research project examined the effect of including the second parent as part of the family. The official rate for 2006 was 12.3 percent, or 36.5 million people. Preliminary estimates taking account of new relationships yield a 2006 poverty rate of approximately 11.2 percent. This result suggests that about 3.4 million individuals classified as poor under the official measure may be sharing resources with others that allow them to adequately meet their basic needs. For more details, see Short, Kathleen and Jason Fields, *Poverty Measures That Take Account of New Data on Relationship Within Households in the ASEC 2007*, 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.

Bureau computes a number of alternative measures of income and poverty that do attempt to account for those factors. These alternatives fall into two categories: poverty measures based on the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences (called NAS-based measures on the Census Bureau's Web site) and income and poverty estimates that use various formulas to add or subtract from resources and examine the incremental impact of these changes (called "Effects of Taxes and Transfers" on the Census Bureau's Web site).

Alternative measures for 2006 are available in detailed tables and in microdata form. The tables based on NAS recommendations are available on the Internet at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/povmeas/tables.html>, and the "Effects of Taxes and Transfers" tables are available on the Internet at <pubdb3.census.gov/macro/032007/alttoc/toc.htm>. The Census Bureau also has a Web-based tool for researchers to explore alternative income and poverty measures. The tool is available in a link from the "Microdata Access" page on the poverty Web site <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/microdata.html>. The Census Bureau will release the 2007 data on alternative measures of income and poverty later this year.

The CPS is the longest-running survey conducted by the Census Bureau. The CPS ASEC asks detailed questions categorizing income into over 50 sources. The key purpose of the CPS

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

The Census Bureau also reports income and poverty estimates based on data from the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is part of the 2010 Decennial Census Program and has eliminated the need for a long-form sample questionnaire. The ACS offers broad, comprehensive information on social, economic, and housing data and is designed to provide 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 and poverty at the state level and for smaller geographic entities can be found in the ACS report *Income, Earnings, and Poverty Data From the 2007 American Community Survey*. This CPS ASEC report includes state-level estimates for health insurance coverage. 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 the 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., 2 years) yields, on average, a lower poverty rate than the annual measures presented in this report, while using a shorter time frame (e.g., 1 month) yields higher poverty rates. Some specific findings from the 2001 Panel include:

- Of households in the lowest income quintile in 2001, 28.6 percent were in a higher quintile in 2003; of those originally in the highest income quintile, 32.1 percent were in a lower quintile 2 years later.
- 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.
- Nearly one-third of the population had at least one spell of poverty lasting 2 or more months during the 3-year period from 2001 to 2003.
- Chronic poverty was relatively uncommon, with 2.4 percent of the population living in poverty all 36 months of the period.

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

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

* The 2001 SIPP Panel collected data from February 2001 through January 2004; the microdata are currently available to download. The 2004 SIPP Panel collected data from February 2004 through January 2008. The data are being released on a flow basis, with a complete dataset scheduled to be released in 2009. See the SIPP Web site for details <www.sipp.census.gov/sipp>.

INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES

Highlights

- Real median household income increased 1.3 percent between 2006 and 2007, from \$49,568 to \$50,233 (Figure 1 and Table 1)—the third annual increase in real median household income.
- Real median incomes of Black and non-Hispanic White households rose between 2006 and 2007 (Table 1)—the first real increases in annual household income since 1999. The apparent changes in median household income for

Asians and Hispanics were not statistically significant. (Hispanic householders may be any race.)⁵

- Between 2006 and 2007, real median income of native-born households increased 1.0 percent, from \$50,466 to \$50,946.⁶ In contrast, income declined for foreign-born households maintained by a

⁵ While the overall changes in per capita income and mean income are proportionate to changes in and relative sizes of component subgroups, changes in overall median income do not necessarily follow changes experienced by component subgroups because medians do not have the same mathematical properties as per capita and means.

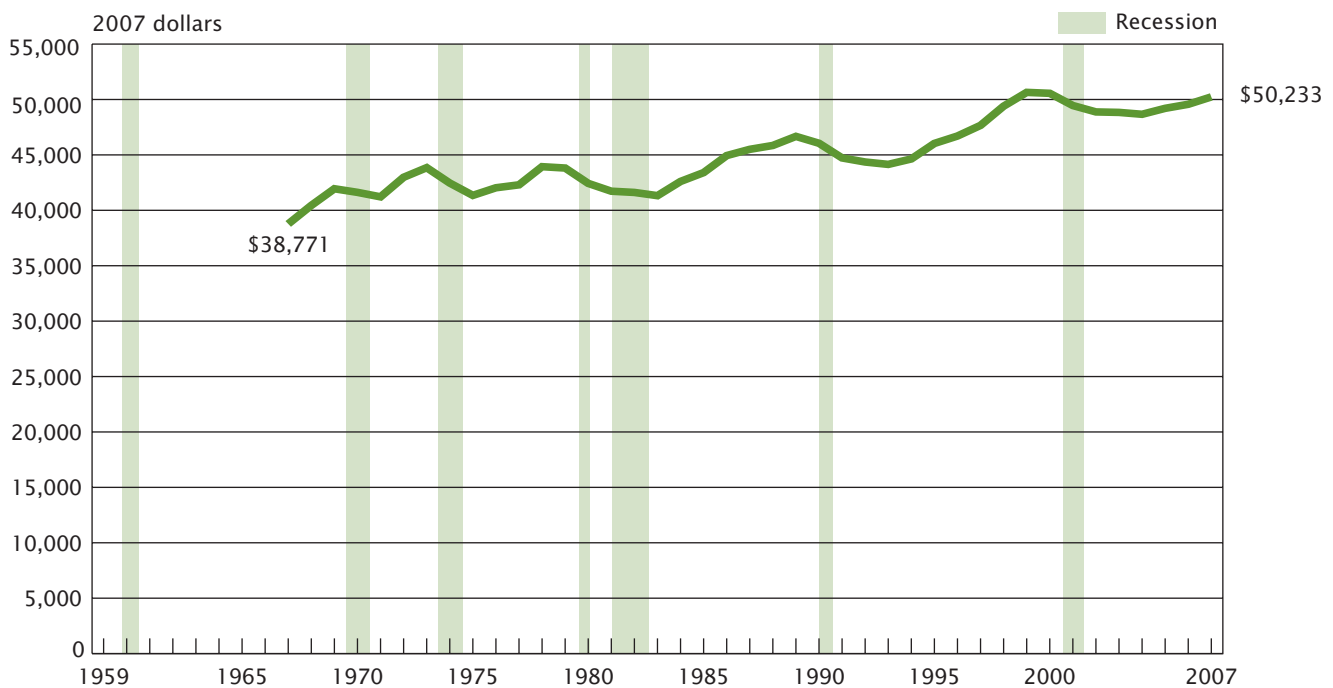
⁶ Native-born householders are those in which the householder was born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. island areas of Guam, the

householder who was not a U.S. citizen. The 2006–2007 changes in income for all foreign-born households and those maintained by a naturalized citizen were not statistically significant.

- Income inequality decreased between 2006 and 2007, as measured by the shares of aggregate

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 households, 86.6 percent were native-born households, 6.4 percent were households with foreign-born householders who were naturalized citizens, and 7.0 percent were noncitizen households.

Figure 1.
Real Median Household Income: 1967 to 2007



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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

household income by quintiles and the Gini index (Table 1).⁷

- Real median earnings of both men and women who worked full-time, year-round rose between 2006 and 2007, following 3 years of annual declines. Men's earnings increased by 3.8 percent to \$45,113, women's by 5.0 percent to \$35,102. The 2007 female-to-male earnings ratio, 0.78, is an all-time high (Table 1 and Figure 2).
- Real per capita income declined by 1.1 percent between 2006 and 2007. Per capita income also declined in 2007 for Whites (-1.0 percent) and Asians (-4.6 percent) (Table 1).⁸ The apparent changes for non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics were not statistically significant.

Household Income

Between 2006 and 2007, real median household income rose 1.3 percent, from \$49,568 to \$50,233 (Figure 1 and Table 1)—a level not statistically different from the 1999 prerecession income peak. This was the third annual increase in real median household income. Compared with 1967, the first year for which household income statistics are available, real median household income has increased 29.6 percent.⁹

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 percent changes for the overall, White, and Asian populations were not statistically significant.

⁹ Using the CPI-U, instead of the CPI-U-RS, real median household income increased 13.3 percent since 1967. For a further discussion about the Census Bureau's use of the Consumer Price Index, see Appendixes C and D, *Money Income in the United States: 1998*, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-206, September 1999, <www.census.gov/prod/99pubs/p60-206.pdf>.

Race and Hispanic Origin

The real median incomes of Black households and non-Hispanic White households rose between 2006 and 2007 (Table 1)—the first real increases in annual income for these households since 1999. The apparent increase between 2006 and 2007 in median household income for Asians and the apparent decline for Hispanics were not statistically significant. Annual increases in real household income last occurred in 2000 for these households.

Among the race groups and Hispanics, Black households had the lowest median income in 2007, \$33,916, which was 62 percent of the median for non-Hispanic White households, \$54,920.¹⁰ Asian households had the highest median income, \$66,103, about 120 percent of the median for non-Hispanic White households. The median income for Hispanic households was \$38,679 in 2007, which was 70 percent of the median for non-Hispanic White households.

Nativity

Between 2006 and 2007, the real median income of native-born households rose by 1.0 percent to \$50,946. This was the second annual increase in real median household income for native-born households. The income of foreign-born households whose householder was not a U.S. citizen dropped by 7.3 percent to \$37,637 after increasing 4.1 percent in 2006 (Table 1). The apparent declines for all foreign-born households and those maintained by a naturalized citizen were not statistically significant. The median income of foreign-born households in 2007 was \$44,230. For households maintained by a naturalized citizen, the median income was

¹⁰ The distribution of household income is influenced by many factors, such as the number of earners and household size.

\$52,092, higher than the income of native-born households.

Region

Real median household incomes rose in the Midwest (by 2.2 percent) and the South (by 2.3 percent), declined in the Northeast (by 2.4 percent), and remained statistically unchanged in the West between 2006 and 2007.^{11,12} Before 2007, the Midwest and South regions had not experienced annual increases in income since 1999; the Northeast and West regions last experienced annual increases in 2005. In 2007, households in the West had the highest median household income (\$54,138), followed by households in the Northeast (\$52,274), the Midwest (\$50,277), and the South (\$46,186).

Metropolitan Status

The real median income for households outside metropolitan statistical areas rose by 3.1 percent to \$40,615 between 2006 and 2007 and continued to have a lower income than households inside metropolitan statistical areas (\$51,831, not statistically different from their 2006 level). Within metropolitan statistical areas, households outside principal cities had the highest 2007 median income, \$57,444, compared with \$44,205 for households inside principal cities—neither was statistically different from its 2006 level.

¹¹ The Northeast region includes the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The Midwest region includes the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The South region includes the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, a state equivalent. The West region includes the states of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

¹² The apparent difference between the increases in median household income in the Midwest and the South was not statistically significant.

Table 1.
Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2006 and 2007

(Income in 2007 dollars. Households and people as of March of the following year)

Characteristic	2006			2007			Percentage change in real median income (2007 less 2006)	
	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.....	116,011	49,568	350	116,783	50,233	230	*1.3	0.70
Type of Household								
Family households	78,425	61,593	414	77,873	62,359	322	*1.2	0.70
Married-couple	58,945	71,694	575	58,370	72,785	528	*1.5	0.89
Female householder, no husband present	14,416	32,721	445	14,404	33,370	589	*2.0	1.85
Male householder, no wife present ..	5,063	48,414	1,056	5,100	49,839	1,105	*2.9	2.58
Nonfamily households	37,587	29,908	379	38,910	30,176	260	0.9	1.27
Female householder.....	20,249	24,553	423	21,038	24,294	398	-1.1	1.90
Male householder	17,338	36,624	452	17,872	36,767	415	0.4	1.35
Race² and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	94,705	52,111	249	95,112	52,115	253	-	0.55
White, not Hispanic.....	82,675	53,910	318	82,765	54,920	406	*1.9	0.78
Black	14,354	32,876	408	14,551	33,916	781	*3.2	2.27
Asian	4,454	66,060	2,832	4,494	66,103	2,278	0.1	4.46
Hispanic (any race).....	12,973	38,853	854	13,339	38,679	855	-0.4	2.08
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	92,282	56,279	438	92,671	56,545	301	0.5	0.78
15 to 24 years	6,662	31,815	638	6,554	31,790	541	-0.1	2.13
25 to 34 years	19,435	50,559	756	19,225	51,016	469	0.9	1.47
35 to 44 years	22,779	62,119	543	22,448	62,124	494	-	0.95
45 to 54 years	24,140	66,714	804	24,536	65,476	719	*-1.9	1.29
55 to 64 years	19,266	56,141	844	19,909	57,386	798	*2.2	1.69
65 years and older	23,729	28,587	342	24,113	28,305	375	-1.0	1.43
Nativity of Householder								
Native born	100,603	50,466	386	101,104	50,946	248	*1.0	0.76
Foreign born.....	15,408	45,190	983	15,680	44,230	1,199	-2.1	2.76
Naturalized citizen.....	7,210	52,899	974	7,469	52,092	1,115	-1.5	2.25
Not a citizen	8,198	40,617	1,091	8,211	37,637	1,198	*-7.3	3.12
Region								
Northeast	21,261	53,534	584	21,351	52,274	696	*-2.4	1.36
Midwest	26,508	49,193	661	26,266	50,277	472	*2.2	1.37
South	42,587	45,129	565	43,062	46,186	436	*2.3	1.31
West	25,656	53,731	555	26,105	54,138	806	0.8	1.50
Metropolitan Status								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	96,739	52,052	247	97,591	51,831	252	-0.4	0.54
Inside principal cities	38,488	43,836	529	39,072	44,205	592	0.8	1.47
Outside principal cities	58,251	57,357	445	58,520	57,444	482	0.2	0.92
Outside metropolitan statistical areas ³ ..	19,272	39,379	788	19,192	40,615	628	*3.1	2.12
Shares of Household Income Quintiles and Gini Index⁴								
Lowest quintile	23,202	3.4	0.04	23,357	3.4	0.04	-	1.27
Second quintile	23,202	8.6	0.10	23,357	8.7	0.10	1.2	1.27
Third quintile	23,202	14.5	0.16	23,357	14.8	0.16	*2.1	1.27
Fourth quintile	23,202	22.9	0.25	23,357	23.4	0.25	*2.2	1.27
Highest quintile	23,202	50.5	0.56	23,357	49.7	0.54	*-1.6	1.23
Gini index of income inequality	116,011	0.470	0.0047	116,783	0.463	0.0045	*-1.5	1.09

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.
Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2006 and 2007—Con.

(Income in 2007 dollars. Households and people as of March of the following year)

Characteristic	2006			2007			Percentage change in real median income (2007 less 2006)	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Estimate	90-percent confidence interval ¹ (±)
		Estimate	90-percent confidence interval ¹ (±)		Estimate	90-percent confidence interval ¹ (±)		
EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS								
Men with earnings.....	63,055	43,460	149	62,984	45,113	247	*3.8	0.57
Women with earnings.....	44,663	33,437	313	45,613	35,102	168	*5.0	0.96
PER CAPITA INCOME⁵								
Total²	296,824	27,100	173	299,106	26,804	158	*-1.1	0.72
White	237,892	28,610	198	239,399	28,325	183	*-1.0	0.78
White, not Hispanic.....	196,252	31,294	230	196,768	31,051	212	-0.8	0.80
Black	37,369	18,410	367	37,775	18,428	349	0.1	2.30
Asian	13,194	31,339	1,174	13,268	29,901	901	*-4.6	3.86
Hispanic (any race).....	44,854	15,858	308	46,026	15,603	271	-1.6	1.91

* Statistically different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level.
 - Represents or rounds to zero.

¹ A 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_235sa.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 shares of aggregate household income, the Gini index, and their respective confidence intervals. See the article by Paul Alison, "Measures of Inequality," *American Sociological Review*, 43, December 1977, pp. 865-880, for an explanation of inequality measures.

⁵ The data shown in this section are per capita incomes and their respective confidence intervals. Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group (excluding patients or inmates in institutional quarters).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2007 and 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

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. 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 the income is received by only one person or group of people).

The changes in the shares of aggregate household income received by quintiles indicated a decrease in income inequality between 2006 and 2007 (Table 1 and Appendix Table A-3). Specifically, the share of the highest quintile dropped from 50.5 percent to 49.7 percent, and the shares of aggregate income of the third and fourth quintiles increased from 14.5 percent to 14.8 percent and from 22.9 percent to 23.4 percent, respectively. For the lowest and the second

quintiles, the shares remained statistically unchanged (3.4 percent and 8.7 percent, respectively). Along with the changes in the shares of aggregate income were changes in the mean incomes of quintiles between 2006 and 2007. Declines were evident for the lowest, second, and highest quintiles (-1.1 percent, -0.5 percent, and -2.9 percent, respectively), while the mean incomes of the third and fourth quintiles each experienced increases of 0.8 percent.¹³

¹³ The apparent difference between the percent changes in the mean incomes of the lowest and second quintiles was not statistically significant.

Table 2.
Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income: 2006 and 2007

Measure	2006				2007			
	Money income		Equivalence-adjusted income		Money income		Equivalence-adjusted income	
	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval ¹ (±)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval ¹ (±)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval ¹ (±)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval ¹ (±)
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile								
Lowest quintile	3.4	0.04	3.7	0.03	3.4	0.04	3.7	0.03
Second quintile	8.6	0.10	9.4	0.07	8.7	0.10	9.6	0.07
Middle quintile	14.5	0.16	15.0	0.11	14.8	0.16	15.3	0.12
Fourth quintile	22.9	0.25	22.5	0.17	23.4	0.25	22.9	0.17
Highest quintile	50.5	0.56	49.4	0.36	49.7	0.54	48.5	0.35
Top 5 percent.....	22.3	0.51	22.2	0.33	21.2	0.48	21.1	0.31
Summary Measures								
Gini index of income inequality	0.470	0.0047	0.454	0.0029	0.463	0.0045	0.445	0.0028
Mean logarithmic deviation of income. . .	0.543	0.0103	0.607	0.0076	0.532	0.0103	0.588	0.0075
Theil	0.417	0.0003	0.397	0.0002	0.391	0.0002	0.371	0.0001
Atkinson:								
e=0.25	0.099	0.0022	0.095	0.0015	0.095	0.0018	0.090	0.0012
e=0.50	0.192	0.0035	0.186	0.0023	0.185	0.0030	0.178	0.0020
e=0.75	0.289	0.0044	0.288	0.0029	0.281	0.0039	0.279	0.0027

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_235sa.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2007 and 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

The Gini index also indicated a decrease in income inequality in 2007. The Gini index decreased by 1.5 percent between 2006 and 2007, from 0.470 to 0.463; however, the 2007 index was not statistically different from any of the annual Gini indexes over the 1997 to 2005 period. The earliest year available for comparable measures of income inequality is 1993.¹⁴ Since that time, the Gini index has increased by 2.0 percent; however, there were no other statistically significant annual changes. (Appendix Table A-3 lists historical inequality measures.)¹⁵

¹⁴ 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 decennial-census-based population controls.

¹⁵ Other measures of income inequality also show declines in income inequality between 2006 and 2007; see Appendix A, Table A-3.

Equivalence-Adjusted Income Inequality

Another way to measure income inequality is using equivalence-adjusted income. Equivalence-adjusted income may be a better income measure because it 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 the fact that:

1. On average, children consume less than adults.

2. As family size increases, expenses do not increase at the same rate.
3. The increase in expenses is larger for a first child of a single-parent family than the first child of a two-adult family.¹⁶

Table 2 shows several income inequality measures, including shares of aggregate income and the Gini index, using both money income (as shown in Table 1) and equivalence-adjusted income for income years

¹⁶ 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*, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-216, October 2001, <www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/p60-216.pdf>.

2006 and 2007. For both 2006 and 2007, 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 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.

As with money income, there was a decline between 2006 and 2007 in the Gini index and a redistribution of shares of aggregate household income within quintiles for equivalence-adjusted income.

Work Experience and Earnings

The number of working men aged 15 and older increased by 0.6 million between 2006 and 2007 to 84.5 million. An estimated 74.5 percent worked full-time, year-round, a lower percentage than in 2006 (75.1 percent).¹⁷ The number of working women aged 15 and older was 74.4 million, an increase of 0.6 million from 2006. About 61.4 percent of these women worked full-time, year-round in 2007, an all-time high—up from 60.6 percent in 2006. Over the past 10 years, the proportion of working women who reported being year-round, full-time workers increased 5.8 percentage points (from 55.6 percent to 61.4 percent), compared with a 2.9 percentage-point increase for men (from 71.6 percent to 74.5 percent).

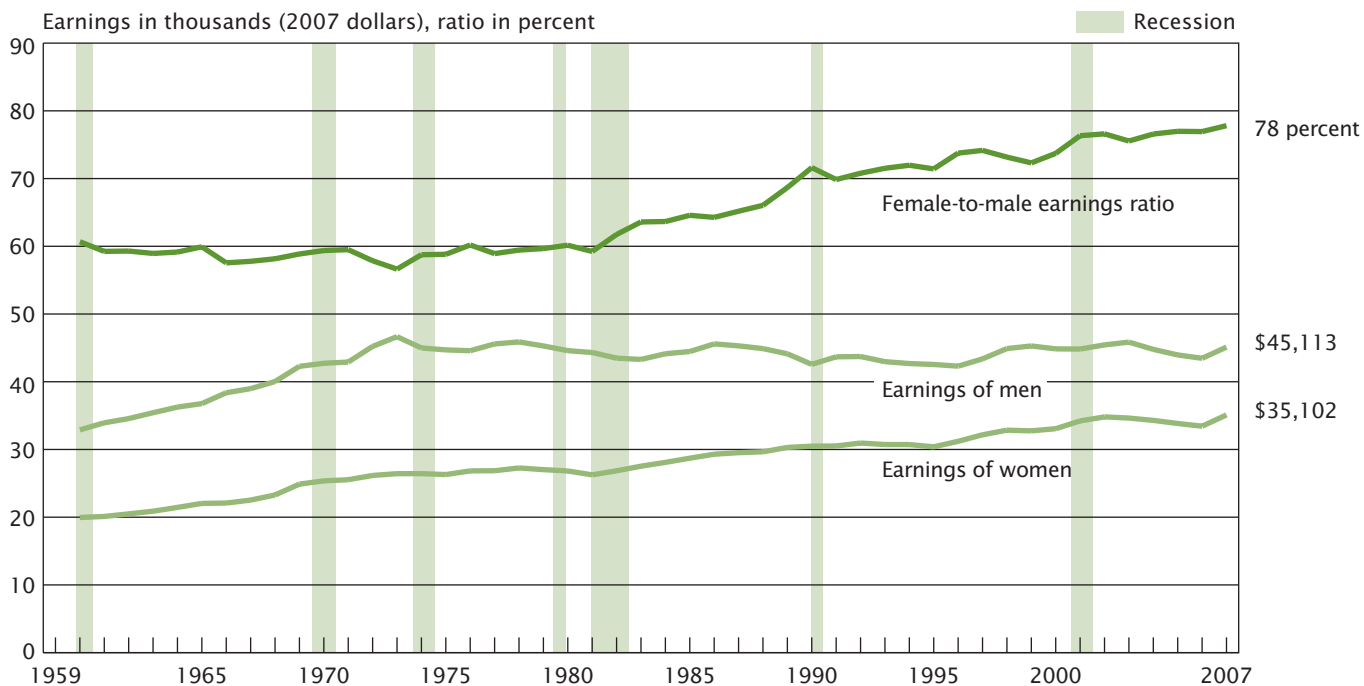
While earnings represent the largest component of income, earnings

¹⁷ A full-time, year-round worker is a person who worked 35 or more hours per week (full-time) and 50 or more weeks during the previous calendar year (year-round). For school personnel, the 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 2007—People 15 Years Old and Over by Total Money Earnings in 2007, Age, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/dinctabs.html>.

trends and household income trends are not perfectly correlated. The inclusion of nonearned income along with earned income in combination with the labor force characteristics of household members affects household income. While overall median household income in 2007 rose by 1.3 percent, the real median income of households with a householder that worked full-time, year-round rose 1.7 percent, and the income of households with no earners declined 4.8 percent.¹⁸ This occurred while the earnings of men and women who worked full-time, year-round rose by 3.8 percent and 5.0 percent, respectively (Table 1 and Figure 2). The median earnings of men rose from \$43,460 to \$45,113 and those of women rose from \$33,437 to \$35,102. Prior to 2007, both men and women experienced 3 years of annual declines in real earnings. In 2007, the female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.78—higher than the previous all-time-high of 0.76, first recorded in 2001.

¹⁸ The apparent difference between the increases in median household income of all households and that of households with householders who worked full-time, year-round was not statistically significant.

Figure 2.
Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio and Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years and Older by Sex: 1960 to 2007



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 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Per Capita Income¹⁹

Real per capita income declined by 1.1 percent between 2006 and 2007.

¹⁹ 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>.

Per capita income declined in 2007 for Whites (-1.0 percent) and Asians (-4.6 percent) (Table 1).^{20,21} The apparent changes for non-Hispanic

²⁰ Unlike medians, per capita and means are affected by extremely high and low incomes.

²¹ The apparent differences among the declines for the overall, White, and Asian populations were not statistically significant.

Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics were not statistically significant. The per capita income for the overall population in 2007 was \$26,804; for Whites, \$28,325; for non-Hispanic Whites, \$31,051; for Blacks, \$18,428; for Asians, \$29,901; and for Hispanics, \$15,603.

POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES²²

Highlights

- The official poverty rate in 2007 was 12.5 percent, not statistically different from 2006 (Table 3).
- In 2007, 37.3 million people were in poverty, up from 36.5 million in 2006.
- Poverty rates in 2007 were statistically unchanged for non-Hispanic Whites (8.2 percent), Blacks (24.5 percent), and Asians (10.2 percent) from 2006. The poverty rate increased for Hispanics (21.5 percent in 2007, up from 20.6 percent in 2006).
- The poverty rate in 2007 was lower than in 1959, the first year for which poverty estimates are

available (Figure 3), while statistically higher than the most recent trough in 2000 (11.3 percent).

- The poverty rate increased for children under 18 years old (18.0 percent in 2007, up from 17.4 percent in 2006), while it remained statistically unchanged for people 18 to 64 years old (10.9 percent) and people 65 and over (9.7 percent).²³

Race and Hispanic Origin

At 8.2 percent, the 2007 poverty rate for non-Hispanic Whites was lower than the rate for Blacks and Asians—24.5 percent and 10.2 percent, respectively (Table 3). For all three of these groups, the number and the percentage in poverty were statistically unchanged between 2006 and 2007. In 2007, non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 43.0 percent of people

in poverty while representing 65.8 percent of the total population. Among Hispanics, 21.5 percent (9.9 million) were in poverty in 2007, higher than the 20.6 percent (9.2 million) in 2006.

Age

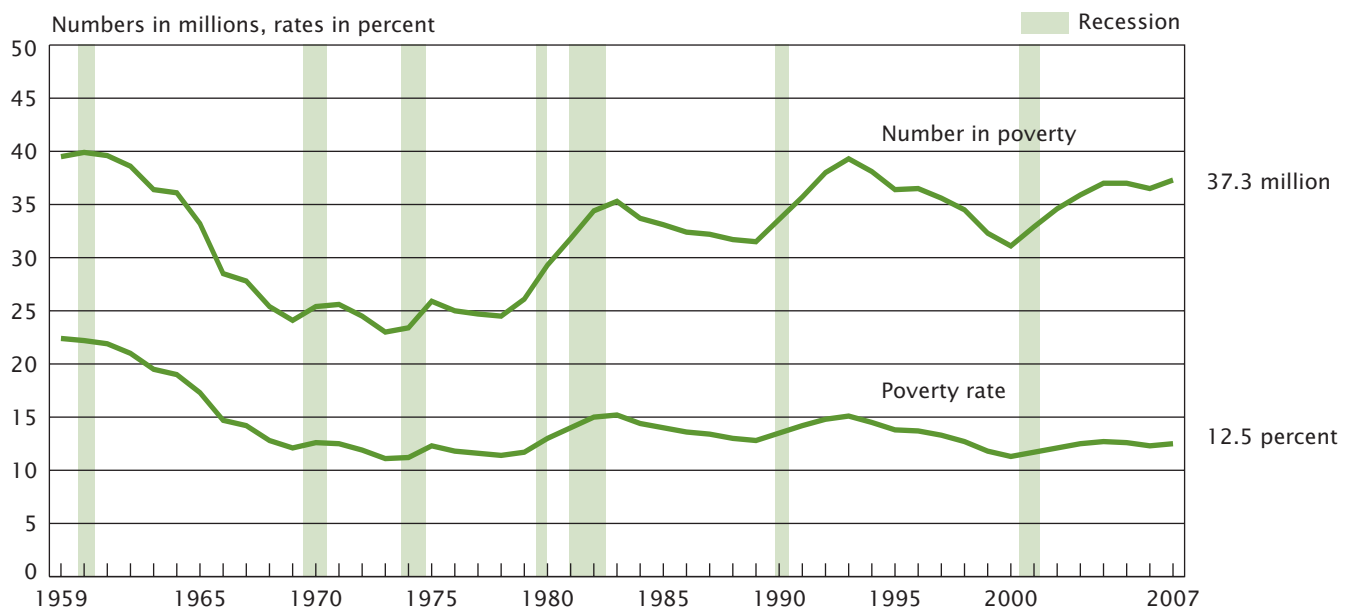
Both the poverty rate and the number in poverty for people aged 18 to 64 were not statistically different in 2007 than in 2006, at 10.9 percent and 20.4 million in 2007. The poverty rate for people 65 and older remained statistically unchanged at 9.7 percent, while the number in poverty increased to 3.6 million in 2007 from 3.4 million in 2006 (Table 3 and Figure 4).

In 2007, both the poverty rate and the number in poverty increased for children under 18 years old (18.0 percent and 13.3 million in 2007, up from 17.4 percent and 12.8 million in 2006). The poverty rate for children was higher than the rates for people

²² OMB determined the official definition of poverty in Statistical Policy Directive 14. Appendix B describes how the Census Bureau calculates poverty.

²³ Unrelated individuals under 15 are excluded from the poverty universe; therefore, 407,000 fewer children are in the poverty universe than in the total population.

Figure 3.
Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 2007



Note: For information on recessions, see Appendix A.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 3.
People and Families in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2006 and 2007

(Numbers in thousands, confidence intervals [C.I.] in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. People as of March of the following year)

Characteristic	2006					2007					Change in poverty (2007 less 2006) 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	296,450	36,460	676	12.3	0.2	298,699	37,276	682	12.5	0.2	*816	0.2
Family Status												
In families	245,199	25,915	581	10.6	0.2	245,443	26,509	587	10.8	0.2	594	0.2
Householder	78,454	7,668	185	9.8	0.2	77,908	7,623	184	9.8	0.2	-45	-
Related children under 18	72,609	12,299	339	16.9	0.5	72,792	12,802	345	17.6	0.5	*504	*0.6
Related children under 6	24,204	4,830	221	20.0	0.9	24,543	5,101	227	20.8	0.9	*271	0.8
In unrelated subfamilies	1,367	567	90	41.5	5.0	1,516	577	91	38.1	4.7	9	-3.4
Reference person	567	229	57	40.4	7.8	609	222	56	36.5	7.4	-7	-3.9
Children under 18	719	323	60	44.9	6.2	819	332	60	40.5	5.7	9	-4.4
Unrelated individuals	49,884	9,977	218	20.0	0.3	51,740	10,189	221	19.7	0.3	212	-0.3
Male	24,674	4,388	132	17.8	0.4	25,447	4,348	131	17.1	0.4	-40	*-0.7
Female	25,210	5,589	152	22.2	0.5	26,293	5,841	156	22.2	0.5	*252	-
Race³ and Hispanic Origin												
White	237,619	24,416	566	10.3	0.2	239,133	25,120	573	10.5	0.2	*704	0.2
White, not Hispanic	196,049	16,013	465	8.2	0.2	196,583	16,032	465	8.2	0.2	19	-
Black	37,306	9,048	331	24.3	0.8	37,665	9,237	334	24.5	0.8	189	0.3
Asian	13,177	1,353	135	10.3	1.0	13,257	1,349	135	10.2	1.0	-4	-0.1
Hispanic (any race)	44,784	9,243	324	20.6	0.7	45,933	9,890	333	21.5	0.7	*647	*0.9
Age												
Under 18 years	73,727	12,827	345	17.4	0.5	73,996	13,324	350	18.0	0.5	*497	*0.6
18 to 64 years	186,688	20,239	515	10.8	0.3	187,913	20,396	516	10.9	0.3	157	-
65 years and older	36,035	3,394	129	9.4	0.4	36,790	3,556	132	9.7	0.4	*162	0.2
Nativity												
Native born	259,199	30,790	628	11.9	0.2	261,456	31,126	631	11.9	0.2	336	-
Foreign born	37,251	5,670	321	15.2	0.8	37,243	6,150	335	16.5	0.8	*480	*1.3
Naturalized citizen	14,534	1,345	158	9.3	1.0	15,050	1,426	162	9.5	1.0	81	0.2
Not a citizen	22,716	4,324	281	19.0	1.1	22,193	4,724	294	21.3	1.2	*400	*2.2
Region												
Northeast	54,072	6,222	287	11.5	0.5	53,952	6,166	286	11.4	0.5	-56	-0.1
Midwest	65,411	7,324	309	11.2	0.5	65,403	7,237	308	11.1	0.5	-87	-0.1
South	107,902	14,882	445	13.8	0.4	109,545	15,501	453	14.2	0.4	*619	0.4
West	69,065	8,032	334	11.6	0.5	69,799	8,372	340	12.0	0.5	340	0.4
Metropolitan Status												
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	249,092	29,283	614	11.8	0.2	251,023	29,921	620	11.9	0.2	638	0.2
Inside principal cities	95,138	15,336	456	16.1	0.5	96,731	15,983	465	16.5	0.5	*646	0.4
Outside principal cities	153,954	13,947	436	9.1	0.3	154,292	13,938	436	9.0	0.3	-8	-
Outside metropolitan statistical areas ⁴	47,357	7,177	387	15.2	0.8	47,676	7,355	392	15.4	0.8	178	0.3
Work Experience												
Total, 16 years and older	231,800	24,896	565	10.7	0.2	233,885	25,297	569	10.8	0.2	401	0.1
All workers	157,352	9,181	355	5.8	0.2	158,468	9,089	354	5.7	0.2	-92	-0.1
Worked full-time, year-round	107,734	2,906	203	2.7	0.2	108,617	2,768	198	2.5	0.2	-138	-0.1
Not full-time, year-round	49,618	6,275	296	12.6	0.6	49,851	6,320	297	12.7	0.6	45	-
Did not work at least one week	74,448	15,715	458	21.1	0.6	75,417	16,208	465	21.5	0.6	*493	0.4
FAMILIES												
Total	78,454	7,668	185	9.8	0.2	77,908	7,623	184	9.8	0.2	-45	-
Type of Family												
Married-couple	58,964	2,910	105	4.9	0.2	58,395	2,849	104	4.9	0.2	-61	-0.1
Female householder, no husband present	14,424	4,087	127	28.3	1.0	14,411	4,078	127	28.3	1.0	-9	-
Male householder, no wife present	5,067	671	48	13.2	1.0	5,103	696	49	13.6	1.0	25	0.4

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

- Represents or rounds to zero.

¹ A 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_235sa.pdf>.

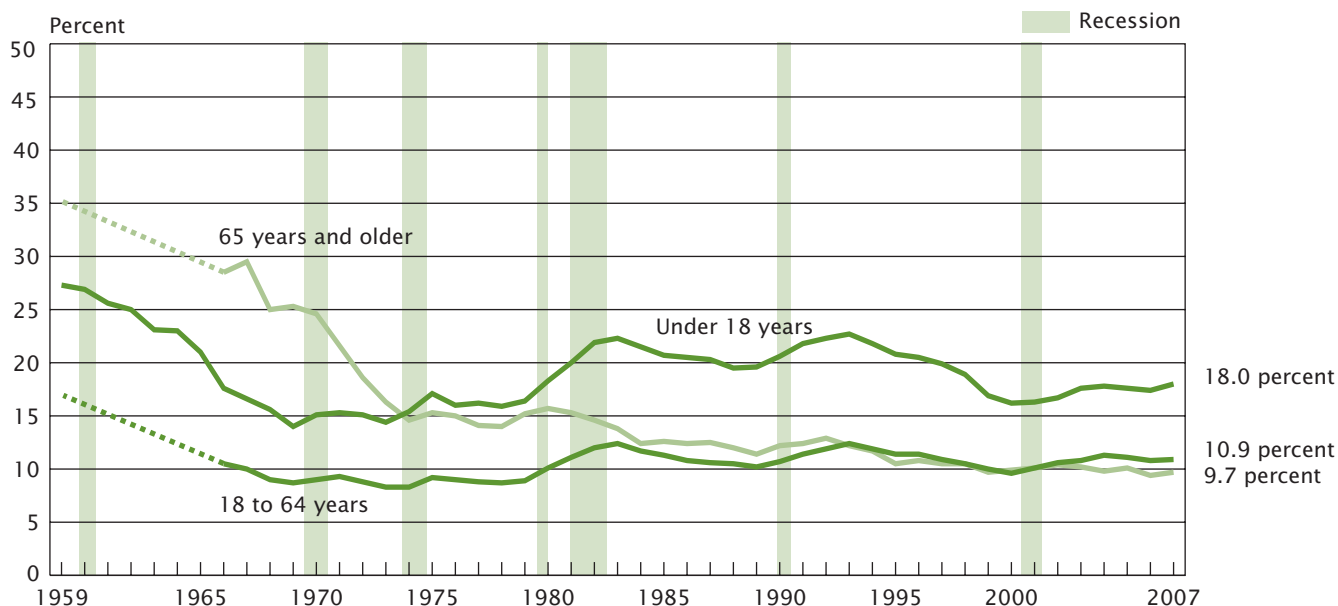
² Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2007 and 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 4.
Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2007



Note: Data for people aged 18 to 64 and 65 and older are not available from 1960 to 1965. For information on recessions, see Appendix A.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

18 to 64 years old and those 65 and older (Table 3). Children represented 35.7 percent of the people in poverty and 24.8 percent of the total population.

Estimates for related children under 18 include children 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 living in families (17.6 percent and 12.8 million in 2007, up from 16.9 percent and 12.3 million in 2006). For related children under 18 living in families with a female householder with no husband present, 43.0 percent were in poverty, compared with 8.5 percent for children in married-couple families.

The poverty rate for related children under 6 was 20.8 percent in 2007,

statistically unchanged from 2006, while the number in poverty increased to 5.1 million in 2007, up from 4.8 million in 2006. Of related children under 6 with female householders with no husband present, 54.0 percent were in poverty, over five times the rate of their counterparts in married-couple families (9.5 percent).

Nativity

Of all people, 87.5 percent were native born and 12.5 percent were foreign born. The poverty rate and the number in poverty for the native-born population, 11.9 percent and 31.1 million in 2007, were not statistically different from any of the three previous years—2004 to 2006. The poverty rate and the number in poverty for the foreign-born population increased to 16.5 percent and 6.2 million in 2007 from 15.2 percent and 5.7 million in 2006 (Table 3).

Of the foreign-born population, 40.4 percent were naturalized citizens; the remaining were noncitizens. The poverty rate in 2007 was 9.5 percent for foreign-born naturalized citizens, statistically unchanged from 2006. The poverty rate in 2007 was 21.3 percent for those who were not U.S. citizens, up from 19.0 percent in 2006.

Region

The number in poverty in the South increased to 15.5 million in 2007, up from 14.9 million in 2006, while the poverty rate remained statistically unchanged at 14.2 percent in 2007. In 2007, the poverty rate for the Northeast (11.4 percent), the Midwest (11.1 percent), and the West (12.0 percent) were all statistically unchanged from 2006.²⁴

²⁴ The poverty rate for the Northeast was not statistically different from that of the Midwest or the West.

Metropolitan Status

Inside metropolitan statistical areas, the poverty rate and the number of people in poverty were 11.9 percent and 29.9 million in 2007, both statistically unchanged from 2006. Of all people in metropolitan statistical areas in 2007, 38.5 percent lived in principal cities, and 53.4 percent of people in poverty in those metropolitan areas lived in principal cities.

The number in poverty increased for people in principal cities to 16.0 million in 2007, from 15.3 million in 2006, while their poverty rate remained statistically unchanged at 16.5 percent in 2007. The poverty rate and the number in poverty for those not in principal cities were 9.0 percent and 13.9 million in 2007, statistically unchanged from 2006.

Among those living outside metropolitan statistical areas, the poverty rate and the number in poverty were 15.4 percent and 7.4 million in 2007, statistically unchanged from 2006.

Work Experience

People 16 and older who worked some or all of 2007 had a lower poverty rate than those who did not work at any time, 5.7 percent compared with 21.5 percent (Table 3). The poverty rate among full-time, year-round workers (2.5 percent) was lower than the rate for those who worked part-time or part-year (12.7 percent) in 2007. In addition, among people 16 and older, those who did not work in 2007 represented 43.5 percent of people in poverty and 25.2 percent of all people.

Families

In 2007, the poverty rate and the number of families in poverty were 9.8 percent and 7.6 million, both statistically unchanged from 2006 (Table 3).

Furthermore, the poverty rate and the number in poverty showed no statistical change between 2006 and 2007 for the different types of families. In 2007, the poverty rates for married-couple families (4.9 percent and 2.8 million), female-householder-with-no-husband-present families (28.3 percent and 4.1 million), and male-householder-with-no-wife-present families (13.6 percent and 696,000) were all statistically unchanged from 2006.

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 to calculate the size of the population who may be eligible for government-sponsored assistance programs, such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Medicare, food stamps, 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. These measures illustrate how the low-income population varies in relation to the poverty thresholds.

Ratio of Income to Poverty

Table 4 presents the number and the 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 poverty (“Under 1.00,” also called “in poverty”), and those below 125 percent of poverty (“Under 1.25”).

Figure 5 illustrates the distribution of people according to their income-to-poverty ratios. The curve (based on a density function) graphically depicts the proportion of people with given income-to-poverty ratios.²⁵ Hence, this chart presents the number of people in poverty as the area under the curve to the left of the vertical line at 1.0, approximately 37.3 million people in 2007.

²⁵ To plot the distribution on the income-to-poverty ratio using all people in the poverty universe, a smoothing function in SAS is employed to determine the probability that a particular ratio value occurs. To display all probabilities, the density of each ratio value is plotted, forming the distribution. The vertical axis is labeled “Density” since this continuous distribution is determined by a statistical function.

Table 4.
People With Income Below Specified Ratios of Their Poverty Thresholds by Selected Characteristics: 2007

(Numbers in thousands, confidence intervals [C.I.] in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. People as of March of the following year)

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.....	298,699	15,586	459	5.2	0.2	37,276	682	12.5	0.2	50,876	775	17.0	0.3
Age													
Under 18 years	73,996	5,768	243	7.8	0.3	13,324	350	18.0	0.5	17,645	390	23.8	0.5
18 to 24 years	28,398	2,495	113	8.8	0.4	4,901	153	17.3	0.5	6,306	170	22.2	0.6
25 to 34 years	40,146	2,234	108	5.6	0.3	4,930	158	12.3	0.4	6,704	183	16.7	0.4
35 to 44 years	42,132	1,600	92	3.8	0.2	3,971	143	9.4	0.3	5,494	167	13.0	0.4
45 to 54 years	43,935	1,498	89	3.4	0.2	3,722	138	8.5	0.3	4,929	158	11.2	0.4
55 to 59 years	18,371	552	54	3.0	0.3	1,471	88	8.0	0.5	1,947	101	10.6	0.5
60 to 64 years	14,931	529	53	3.5	0.4	1,402	86	9.4	0.6	1,935	101	13.0	0.6
65 years and older	36,790	909	69	2.5	0.2	3,556	132	9.7	0.4	5,916	164	16.1	0.4
Race² and Hispanic Origin													
White	239,133	10,120	374	4.2	0.2	25,120	573	10.5	0.2	35,407	667	14.8	0.3
White, not Hispanic.....	196,583	6,724	306	3.4	0.2	16,032	465	8.2	0.2	22,416	544	11.4	0.3
Black	37,665	4,215	237	11.2	0.6	9,237	334	24.5	0.8	11,557	365	30.7	0.9
Asian	13,257	552	88	4.2	0.7	1,349	135	10.2	1.0	1,868	156	14.1	1.1
Hispanic (any race).....	45,933	3,779	223	8.2	0.5	9,890	333	21.5	0.7	14,086	374	30.7	0.8
Family Status													
In families	245,443	10,376	378	4.2	0.2	26,509	587	10.8	0.2	36,707	678	15.0	0.3
Householder.....	77,908	3,064	108	3.9	0.1	7,623	184	9.8	0.2	10,551	226	13.5	0.2
Related children													
under 18	72,792	5,396	236	7.4	0.3	12,802	345	17.6	0.5	17,036	385	23.4	0.5
Related children													
under 6	24,543	2,347	158	9.6	0.6	5,101	227	20.8	0.9	6,644	256	27.1	0.9
Unrelated subfamilies.....	1,516	389	75	25.7	4.2	577	91	38.1	4.7	679	98	44.8	4.8
Unrelated individuals.....	51,740	4,821	140	9.3	0.2	10,189	221	19.7	0.3	13,490	266	26.1	0.4
Male.....	25,447	2,195	90	8.6	0.3	4,348	131	17.1	0.4	5,707	154	22.4	0.5
Female.....	26,293	2,627	99	10.0	0.3	5,841	156	22.2	0.5	7,784	186	29.6	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_235sa.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.

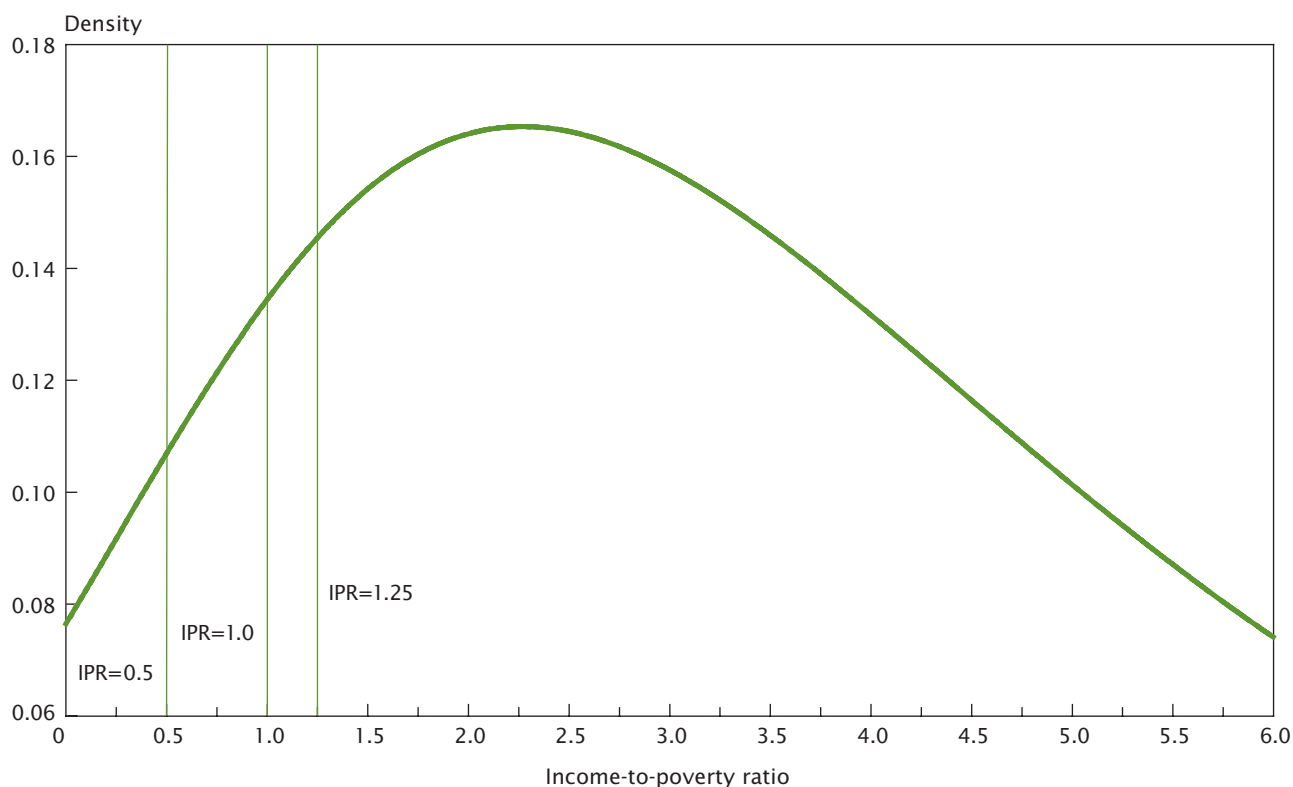
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

In 2007, 5.2 percent, or 15.6 million people, had an income below one-half of their poverty threshold. This group represented 41.8 percent of the poverty population in 2007 (Table 4).

The percentage and number of people with income below 125 percent of their threshold was 17.0 percent and 50.9 million. For children under 18 years old, 7.8 percent (5.8 million)

were below 50 percent of their poverty thresholds and 23.8 percent (17.6 million) were below 125 percent of their thresholds.

Figure 5.
Distribution of Income-to-Poverty Ratios: 2007



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

The demographic makeup of the population differs at varying degrees of poverty. In 2007 among all people, 5.2 percent were below 50 percent of their threshold, 7.3 percent were above 50 percent and below 100 percent of their threshold, and 4.6 percent were between 100 percent and 125 percent of their threshold. The 65-and-older population was more highly concentrated between 100 percent and 125 percent of their poverty thresholds (6.4 percent) than below 50 percent of their thresholds (2.5 percent). Among people 65 and older, 9.7 percent were below 100 percent of poverty and 16.1 percent were below 125 percent of poverty—a 66.0 percent difference. The distribution was different for all people—12.5 percent were below 100 percent of poverty and 17.0 percent

were below 125 percent of poverty, a 36.0 percent difference.

Income Deficit

The income deficit for families in poverty (the difference in dollars between a family's income and its poverty threshold) averaged \$8,523 in 2007, higher in real terms than the 2006 figure (\$8,032) (Table 5). The average income deficit was larger for families with a female householder with no husband present (\$9,059) than for married-couple families (\$7,937) and families with a male householder with no wife present (\$7,780).²⁶

²⁶ The average income deficit for married-couple families was not statistically different from that of male-householder-with-no-wife-present families.

The income deficit per capita for families with a female householder with no husband present, (\$2,741) was higher than for married-couple families (\$2,073). The income deficit per capita is computed by dividing the average deficit by the average number of people in that type of family. Because families with a female householder with no husband present were smaller, on average, than married-couple families, the larger per capita deficit for female-householder families with no husband present reflects their smaller family size as well as their lower income. For unrelated individuals in poverty, the average income deficit was \$5,609 in 2007. The \$5,377 deficit for women was lower than the \$5,920 deficit for men.

Table 5.
Income Deficit or Surplus of Families and Unrelated Individuals by Poverty Status: 2007

(Numbers of families and unrelated individuals in thousands, deficits and surpluses and their confidence intervals [C.I.] in dollars)

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.....	7,623	248	296	656	500	581	542	440	482	347	3,530	8,523	128	2,451	58
Married-couple families.....	2,849	114	140	306	208	254	221	158	181	130	1,138	7,937	217	2,073	81
Families with a female householder, no husband present.....	4,078	109	133	289	235	259	274	243	255	178	2,103	9,059	171	2,741	84
Families with a male householder, no wife present.....	696	24	23	61	57	69	48	39	46	39	289	7,780	390	2,549	199
Unrelated individuals...	10,189	562	810	1,097	1,177	1,049	594	597	418	316	3,569	5,609	67	5,609	165
Male.....	4,348	167	378	366	455	480	260	276	179	148	1,640	5,920	102	5,920	268
Female.....	5,841	395	432	731	722	569	334	321	240	168	1,929	5,377	89	5,377	212
Above Poverty Threshold, Surplus															
All families.....	70,286	289	297	679	646	804	667	781	686	628	64,808	68,931	544	22,129	304
Married-couple families.....	55,546	168	146	327	348	428	380	461	424	393	52,472	76,675	643	24,209	334
Families with a female householder, no husband present.....	10,333	100	114	296	238	304	235	239	208	199	8,399	36,693	964	12,438	385
Families with a male householder, no wife present.....	4,407	22	36	56	60	72	52	81	54	35	3,938	46,919	1,413	16,511	642
Unrelated individuals...	41,551	578	489	1,399	1,246	1,301	1,513	1,124	1,041	1,052	31,807	30,933	418	30,933	571
Male.....	21,099	271	149	603	478	443	731	443	434	492	17,054	34,947	658	34,947	908
Female.....	20,452	307	340	796	768	858	782	681	607	561	14,753	26,792	503	26,792	701

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_235sa.pdf>.

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

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

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE IN THE UNITED STATES

Highlights

- Both the percentage and number of people without health insurance decreased in 2007. The percentage without health insurance was 15.3 percent in 2007, down from 15.8 percent in 2006, and the number of uninsured was 45.7 million, down from 47.0 million (Table 6).²⁷
- The number of people with health insurance increased to 253.4 million in 2007 (up from 249.8 million in 2006). The number of people covered by private health insurance (202.0 million) in 2007 was not statistically different from 2006, while the number of people covered by government health insurance increased to 83.0 million, up from 80.3 million in 2006.
- The percentage of people covered by private health insurance was 67.5 percent, down from 67.9 percent in 2006 (Figure 7). The percentage of people covered by employment-based health insurance decreased to 59.3 in 2007 from 59.7 percent in 2006. The number of people covered by employment-based health insurance, 177.4 million, was not statistically different from 2006.

²⁷ For a brief description of how the Census Bureau collects and reports on health insurance, 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?

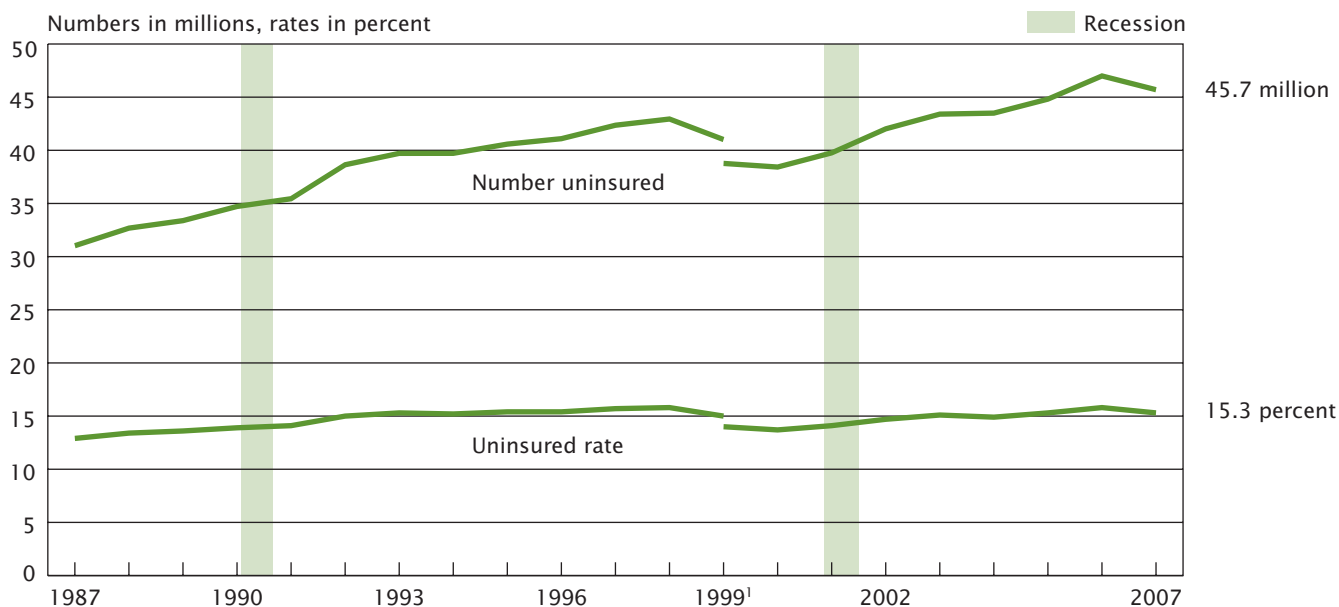
The Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey (CPS) asks about health insurance coverage in the previous calendar year. The survey asks separate questions about the major types of health insurance, and people who answer "no" to each of the coverage questions are then 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 the federal programs Medicare, Medicaid, and military health care; the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP); 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 they were not covered by any type of health insurance at any time in that year.

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.

For more information on the quality of CPS ASEC health insurance estimates, see Appendix C, "Estimates of Health Insurance Coverage." For a comparison of 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) and *People With Health Insurance: A Comparison of Estimates From Two Surveys* (Survey of Income and Program Participation Working Paper 243, June 2004).

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

Figure 6.
Number Uninsured and Uninsured Rate: 1987 to 2007



¹ Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls occurred for the 2000 ASEC, which collected data for 1999. These estimates also reflect the results of follow-up verification questions that 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.

Note: Respondents were not asked detailed health insurance questions before the 1988 CPS. For information on recessions, see Appendix A.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1988 to 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

- The percentage of people covered by government health insurance programs increased to 27.8 percent in 2007, from 27.0 percent in 2006. The percentage and number of people covered by Medicaid increased to 13.2 percent and 39.6 million in 2007, up from 12.9 percent and 38.3 million in 2006.
- In 2007, the percentage and number of children under 18 years old without health insurance were 11.0 percent and 8.1 million, lower than they were in 2006—11.7 percent and 8.7 million (Table 6). Although the uninsured rate for children in poverty decreased to 17.6 percent in 2007, from 19.3 percent in

2006, children in poverty were more likely to be uninsured than all children.²⁸

- The uninsured rate and number of uninsured for non-Hispanic Whites decreased in 2007 to 10.4 percent and 20.5 million (from 10.8 percent and 21.2 million in 2006). The uninsured rate for Blacks decreased to 19.5 percent in 2007 from 20.5 percent in 2006. The number of uninsured Blacks in 2007 was not statistically different from 2006, at 7.4 million. (Table 6).

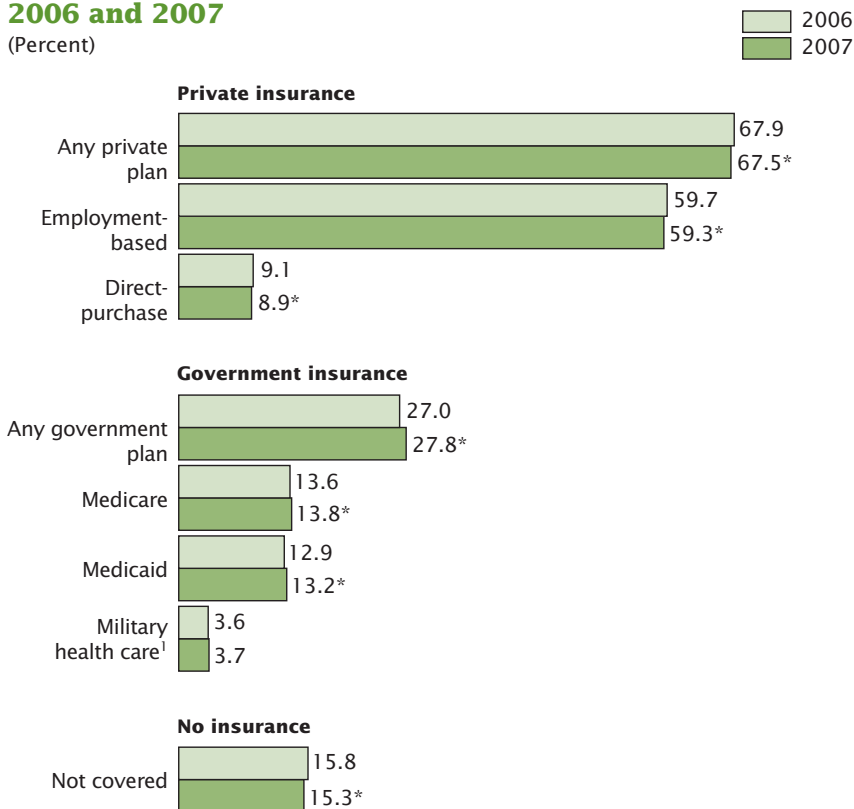
²⁸ The number of uninsured children in poverty in 2007 was not statistically different from the number in 2006.

- The percentage and number of uninsured Hispanics were 32.1 percent and 14.8 million in 2007, lower than 34.1 percent and 15.3 million in 2006 (Table 6).

Type of Coverage

Most people (59.3 percent) were covered by a health insurance plan related to employment for some or all of 2007, a proportion that was lower than that in 2006. The rate of private coverage decreased in 2007 to 67.5 percent, from 67.9 percent in 2006, while the number of people covered by private insurance was statistically unchanged at 202.0 million in 2007 (Figure 7).

Figure 7.
**Coverage by Type of Health Insurance:
 2006 and 2007**
 (Percent)



* Statistically different at the 90-percent confidence level.

¹ Military health care includes CHAMPUS (Comprehensive Health and Medical Plan for Uniformed Services)/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, 2007 and 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

The percentage of those covered by government health programs increased to 27.8 percent in 2007 from 27.0 percent in 2006. The number of those covered also increased to 83.0 million in 2007 from 80.3 million in 2006. The percentage of people with Medicaid coverage (13.2 percent) and the percentage of people covered by Medicare (13.8 percent) were higher in 2007 than in 2006—12.9 percent and 13.6 percent,

respectively. The number of people insured by Medicaid and Medicare also increased—to 39.6 million by Medicaid and 41.4 million by Medicare.

Race and Hispanic Origin

In 2007, the uninsured rate for non-Hispanic Whites decreased to 10.4 percent from 10.8 percent (Table 6). The uninsured rate for Blacks was also lower in 2007 (19.5 percent)

than in 2006 (20.5 percent). The uninsured rate for Asians was 16.8 percent in 2007, higher than the 15.5 percent in 2006 but not statistically different from 2005.²⁹ Among Hispanics, the uninsured number and rate decreased in 2007 to 14.8 million and 32.1 percent from 15.3 million and 34.1 percent in 2006.

Table 7 displays the 3-year average (2005–2007) number and percentage of uninsured by race and Hispanic origin.³⁰ Because of the relatively small populations of these groups, the sampling variability of their health insurance data is larger than for the other racial groups and may cause single-year estimates to fluctuate more widely. American Indians and Alaska Natives had a 3-year-average (2005–2007) uninsured rate (32.1 percent) that was higher than the rate for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders (20.5 percent). The 3-year average also shows that the uninsured rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives was not statistically different from the rate for Hispanics (32.8 percent). Using 2-year averages, neither American Indians and Alaska Natives nor Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders had a statistical change in their uninsured rates between 2004–2005 and 2006–2007.

²⁹ The data allow the change in the percentage of uninsured Asians to be seen in a long-term context. For example, the uninsured rate for Asians increased between 2004 and 2005, decreased between 2005 and 2006, and increased between 2006 and 2007.

³⁰ 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 these populations 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.

Table 6.
People Without Health Insurance Coverage by Selected Characteristics: 2006 and 2007

(Numbers in thousands, confidence intervals [C.I.] in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. People as of March of the following year)

Characteristic	2006					2007					Change in uninsured (2007 less 2006) ¹		
	Total	Uninsured				Total	Uninsured				Number	Percentage	
		Number	90- percent C.I. ² (±)	Per- centage	90- percent C.I. ² (±)		Number	90- percent C.I. ² (±)	Per- centage	90- percent C.I. ² (±)			
PEOPLE													
Total	296,824	46,995	532	15.8	0.2	299,106	45,657	526	15.3	0.2	*-1,337	*-0.6	
Family Status													
In families	245,199	36,230	478	14.8	0.2	245,443	34,629	468	14.1	0.2	*-1,601	*-0.7	
Householder	78,454	10,770	171	13.7	0.2	77,908	10,272	168	13.2	0.2	*-499	*-0.5	
Related children under 18	72,609	8,303	241	11.4	0.3	72,792	7,802	233	10.7	0.3	*-501	*-0.7	
Related children under 6	24,204	2,690	138	11.1	0.5	24,543	2,555	135	10.4	0.5	-135	*-0.7	
In unrelated subfamilies	1,367	341	49	25.0	3.1	1,516	363	51	23.9	2.9	21	-1.0	
Unrelated individuals	50,258	10,423	269	20.7	0.5	52,147	10,665	272	20.5	0.5	242	-0.3	
Race³ and Hispanic Origin													
White	237,892	35,486	473	14.9	0.2	239,399	34,300	466	14.3	0.2	*-1,186	*-0.6	
White, not Hispanic	196,252	21,162	375	10.8	0.2	196,768	20,548	370	10.4	0.2	*-614	*-0.3	
Black	37,369	7,652	262	20.5	0.7	37,775	7,372	258	19.5	0.7	-280	*-1.0	
Asian	13,194	2,045	138	15.5	1.0	13,268	2,234	144	16.8	1.0	*188	*1.3	
Hispanic (any race)	44,854	15,296	322	34.1	0.7	46,026	14,770	321	32.1	0.7	*-526	*-2.0	
Age													
Under 18 years	74,101	8,661	246	11.7	0.3	74,403	8,149	238	11.0	0.3	*-512	*-0.7	
18 to 24 years	28,405	8,323	241	29.3	0.7	28,398	7,991	236	28.1	0.7	*-332	*-1.2	
25 to 34 years	39,868	10,713	272	26.9	0.6	40,146	10,329	267	25.7	0.6	*-384	*-1.1	
35 to 44 years	42,762	8,018	237	18.8	0.5	42,132	7,717	232	18.3	0.5	*-301	-0.4	
45 to 64 years	75,653	10,738	272	14.2	0.3	77,237	10,784	273	14.0	0.3	47	-0.2	
65 years and older	36,035	541	62	1.5	0.2	36,790	686	70	1.9	0.2	*145	*0.4	
Nativity													
Native born	259,545	34,380	467	13.2	0.2	261,842	33,269	460	12.7	0.2	*-1,111	*-0.5	
Foreign born	37,279	12,615	335	33.8	0.7	37,264	12,388	333	33.2	0.7	-226	-0.6	
Naturalized citizen	14,538	2,384	149	16.4	0.9	15,050	2,651	157	17.6	0.9	*267	*1.2	
Not a citizen	22,741	10,231	303	45.0	1.0	22,214	9,737	296	43.8	1.0	*-494	-1.2	
Region													
Northeast	54,139	6,648	209	12.3	0.4	54,031	6,143	202	11.4	0.4	*-506	*-0.9	
Midwest	65,491	7,458	221	11.4	0.3	65,480	7,495	221	11.4	0.3	37	0.1	
South	108,030	20,486	358	19.0	0.3	109,710	20,210	358	18.4	0.3	-276	*-0.5	
West	69,163	12,403	284	17.9	0.4	69,883	11,809	278	16.9	0.4	*-593	*-1.0	
Residence													
Inside metropolitan statistical areas ..	249,391	39,421	495	15.8	0.2	251,363	38,497	490	15.3	0.2	*-924	*-0.5	
Inside principal cities	95,240	18,107	349	19.0	0.3	96,874	17,935	348	18.5	0.3	-172	*-0.5	
Outside principal cities	154,151	21,314	377	13.8	0.2	154,489	20,563	370	13.3	0.2	*-751	*-0.5	
Outside metropolitan statistical areas ⁴	47,433	7,574	282	16.0	0.6	47,743	7,160	274	15.0	0.5	*-414	*-1.0	
Household Income													
Less than \$25,000	55,856	13,933	309	24.9	0.5	55,267	13,539	304	24.5	0.5	*-394	-0.4	
\$25,000 to \$49,999	72,582	15,319	323	21.1	0.4	68,915	14,515	315	21.1	0.4	*-804	0.0	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	58,555	8,459	243	14.4	0.4	58,355	8,488	243	14.5	0.4	29	0.1	
\$75,000 or more	109,831	9,283	254	8.5	0.2	116,568	9,115	252	7.8	0.2	-168	*-0.6	
Work Experience													
Total, 18 to 64 years old	186,688	37,792	502	20.2	0.3	187,913	36,822	497	19.6	0.3	*-971	*-0.6	
Worked during year	147,789	27,627	443	18.7	0.3	148,603	26,840	438	18.1	0.3	*-787	*-0.6	
Worked full-time	123,272	22,010	402	17.9	0.3	123,882	21,060	395	17.0	0.3	*-950	*-0.9	
Worked part-time	24,517	5,618	213	22.9	0.8	24,721	5,780	216	23.4	0.8	163	0.5	
Did not work	38,899	10,165	284	26.1	0.6	39,310	9,981	282	25.4	0.6	-184	-0.7	

- 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_235sa.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, 2007 and 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 7.

People Without Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin Using 2- and 3-Year Averages: 2004–2005 and 2006–2007

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year)

Race ¹ and Hispanic origin	3-year average 2005–2007 ²		2-year average				Change (2006–2007 average less 2004–2005 ² average)	
			2004–2005 ²		2006–2007			
	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval ³ (±)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval ³ (±)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval ³ (±)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval ³ (±)
Number Uninsured								
All races.....	45,822	360	44,156	418	46,326	427	*2,170	562
White.....	34,578	320	33,484	372	34,893	379	*1,409	499
White, not Hispanic.....	20,873	255	20,732	300	20,855	301	123	399
Black.....	7,343	176	6,935	202	7,512	210	*577	274
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	809	61	693	67	869	75	*176	95
Asian.....	2,147	96	2,031	111	2,139	114	109	149
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	140	26	139	30	141	31	2	41
Hispanic (any race).....	14,673	233	13,633	263	15,033	274	*1,400	349
Percentage Uninsured								
All races.....	15.4	0.1	15.1	0.1	15.5	0.1	*0.5	0.2
White.....	14.5	0.1	14.2	0.2	14.6	0.2	*0.4	0.2
White, not Hispanic.....	10.6	0.1	10.6	0.2	10.6	0.2	–	0.2
Black.....	19.6	0.5	18.9	0.5	20.0	0.5	*1.1	0.7
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	32.1	2.0	30.3	2.5	32.9	2.4	2.6	3.2
Asian.....	16.5	0.7	16.3	0.9	16.2	0.8	–0.2	1.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	20.5	3.4	22.8	4.4	19.5	3.8	–3.2	5.5
Hispanic (any race).....	32.8	0.5	32.1	0.6	33.1	0.6	*1.0	0.8

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

– Represents or rounds to zero.

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

³ A 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_235sa.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2005 to 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Nativity

The uninsured rate for the native-born population declined to 12.7 percent in 2007, from 13.2 percent in 2006, while the uninsured rate for the foreign-born population was statistically unchanged at 33.2 percent in 2007 (Table 6). Among the foreign-born population, the uninsured rate for naturalized citizens increased to 17.6 percent in 2007 (from 16.4 percent in 2006), while the uninsured rate for noncitizens declined to 43.8 percent in 2007 (from 45.0 percent in

2006).³¹ The proportion of the foreign-born population without health insurance in 2007 was about two and one-half times that of the native-born population in 2007.

Economic Status

The proportion of people not covered by health insurance is lower among people with higher income. In 2007, 24.5 percent of people in households

³¹ The number of uninsured foreign-born citizens in 2007 was not statistically different from the number in 2006.

with annual incomes of less than \$25,000 had no health insurance coverage. Uninsured rates decreased for each consecutive household income group to 21.1 percent for households with incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999, 14.5 percent for households with incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999, and 7.8 percent for households with incomes of \$75,000 or more. Among the four household income groups in Table 6, the uninsured rate was not statistically different in 2007 from 2006 in the lower three groups. The

uninsured rate fell for people in households in the highest income group to 7.8 percent in 2007, from 8.5 percent in 2006.

Among 18- to 64-year-olds in 2007, the percentage of workers (people who worked at some time during the year) with no health insurance coverage was 18.1 percent, lower than the 18.7 percent in 2006. The number of workers who were uninsured decreased to 26.8 million in 2007 from 27.6 million in 2006. In 2007, full-time workers were more likely to be covered by health insurance (83.0 percent) than part-time workers (76.6 percent) or nonworkers (74.6 percent).³² The number and percentage of uninsured among full-time workers decreased to 21.1 million and 17.0 percent in 2007 from 22.0 million and 17.9 percent in 2006. The number and percentage uninsured among part-time workers (5.8 million and 23.4 percent) were not statistically different from 2006.³³

Children's Health Insurance Coverage

In 2007, the percentage and number of children under 18 years old without health insurance (11.0 percent and 8.1 million) were lower than in 2006 (11.7 percent and 8.7 million) (Table 6).

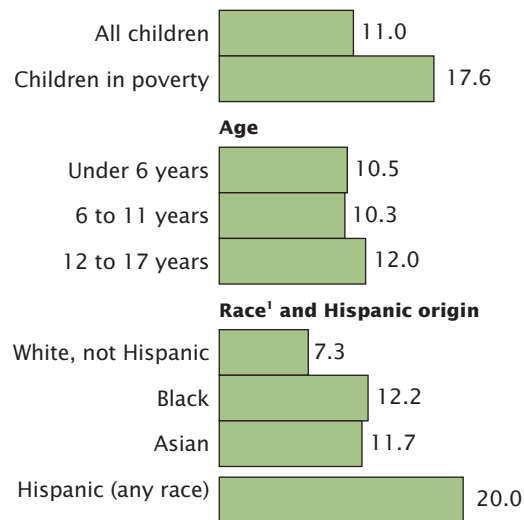
The proportion of children not covered by health insurance varied by poverty status, age, race, and Hispanic origin. Figure 8 shows that children in poverty were more likely to be uninsured than the population of all children in 2007—17.6 percent compared with 11.0 percent. Children 12 to 17 years old had a higher uninsured rate than those under 12 years

³² Workers are classified as part-time if they worked fewer than 35 hours per week in the majority of the weeks they worked in 2007.

³³ The number and percentage of uninsured nonworkers were statistically unchanged between 2006 and 2007 at 10.0 million and 25.4 percent.

Figure 8.
Uninsured Children by Poverty Status, Age, and Race and Hispanic Origin: 2007

(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, 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

old—12.0 percent compared with 10.4 percent.

In 2007, the uninsured rates were 7.3 percent for non-Hispanic White children, 12.2 percent for Black children, 11.7 percent for Asian children, and 20.0 percent for Hispanic children.³⁴ The uninsured rates for non-Hispanic White children and Asian children in 2007 were not statistically different from their respective rates in 2006. The uninsured rates for Black children and Hispanic children in 2007 decreased from their respective rates in 2006.

Region

At 11.4 percent, the Northeast and the Midwest had lower uninsured rates in 2007 than the West (16.9 percent) and the South (18.4 percent)

³⁴ In 2007, the uninsured rate for Black children was not statistically different from the uninsured rate for Asian children.

(Table 6). These rates represented decreases from the 2006 uninsured rates in the Northeast (12.3 percent), the West (17.9 percent), and the South (19.0 percent). The uninsured rate for the Midwest in 2007 was not statistically different from 2006.

Metropolitan Status

The uninsured rate for people living inside metropolitan statistical areas decreased to 15.3 percent in 2007 from 15.8 percent in 2006 (Table 6). In 2007, the uninsured rate was higher among people in principal cities (18.5 percent) than among people not in principal cities (13.3 percent). The uninsured rate for people living outside metropolitan statistical areas decreased from 16.0 percent to 15.0 percent between 2006 and 2007.³⁵

³⁵ In 2006 and 2007, the percentage of uninsured living within metropolitan statistical areas was not statistically different from the percentage of uninsured living outside metropolitan statistical areas.

Table 8.

Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance Coverage by State Using 2- and 3-Year Averages: 2004–2005 and 2006–2007

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year)

State	3-year average (2005–2007) ¹					2-year average, percentage uninsured					Change (2006–2007 average less 2004–2005 ¹ average) ³
	Total	Uninsured				2004–2005 ¹		2006–2007			
		Number	90-percent confidence interval ² (±)	Per- centage	90-percent confidence interval ² (±)	Per- centage	90-percent confidence interval ² (±)	Per- centage	90-percent confidence interval ² (±)		
United States	296,588	45,822	360	15.4	0.1	15.1	0.1	15.5	0.1	*0.5	
Alabama	4,542	632	44	13.9	1.0	13.5	1.1	13.6	1.1	0.1	
Alaska	664	115	8	17.3	1.1	16.9	1.3	17.4	1.3	0.5	
Arizona	6,228	1,219	64	19.6	1.0	18.1	1.2	19.6	1.2	1.5	
Arkansas	2,774	485	30	17.5	1.1	16.8	1.3	17.5	1.3	0.7	
California	36,148	6,720	151	18.6	0.4	18.4	0.5	18.5	0.5	0.1	
Colorado	4,773	799	52	16.7	1.1	16.3	1.3	16.8	1.3	0.5	
Connecticut	3,475	344	30	9.9	0.9	10.9	1.1	9.4	1.0	*-1.5	
Delaware	856	101	8	11.8	0.9	12.7	1.2	11.7	1.1	-1.0	
District of Columbia	564	64	6	11.4	1.0	12.8	1.3	10.6	1.2	*-2.2	
Florida	18,007	3,698	105	20.5	0.6	19.8	0.7	20.7	0.7	0.9	
Georgia	9,295	1,658	70	17.8	0.8	17.6	0.9	17.6	0.9	–	
Hawaii	1,267	105	10	8.3	0.8	8.5	0.9	8.2	0.9	-0.3	
Idaho	1,473	216	15	14.7	1.0	14.7	1.2	14.6	1.2	–	
Illinois	12,647	1,735	75	13.7	0.6	13.4	0.7	13.7	0.7	0.3	
Indiana	6,247	766	49	12.3	0.8	13.7	1.0	11.6	0.9	*-2.1	
Iowa	2,933	274	25	9.4	0.9	8.7	1.0	9.9	1.0	1.2	
Kansas	2,713	320	26	11.8	1.0	10.5	1.1	12.5	1.2	*2.0	
Kentucky	4,122	569	42	13.8	1.0	13.0	1.2	14.6	1.2	*1.6	
Louisiana	4,166	807	48	19.4	1.1	16.9	1.3	20.2	1.4	*3.3	
Maine	1,316	125	12	9.5	0.9	9.6	1.1	9.1	1.1	-0.5	
Maryland	5,582	761	50	13.6	0.9	13.4	1.0	13.8	1.1	0.4	
Massachusetts	6,334	527	41	8.3	0.7	10.3	0.8	7.9	0.7	*-2.4	
Michigan	9,960	1,075	59	10.8	0.6	10.7	0.7	11.0	0.7	0.3	
Minnesota	5,156	438	38	8.5	0.7	8.2	0.9	8.8	0.9	0.6	
Mississippi	2,883	543	32	18.8	1.1	16.8	1.3	19.8	1.3	*3.0	
Missouri	5,767	723	49	12.5	0.8	11.8	1.0	12.9	1.0	1.1	
Montana	933	150	10	16.1	1.1	16.9	1.3	16.4	1.3	-0.5	
Nebraska	1,762	212	17	12.0	1.0	10.5	1.1	12.8	1.2	*2.3	
Nevada	2,517	452	29	17.9	1.1	17.7	1.4	18.4	1.4	0.7	
New Hampshire	1,308	138	12	10.5	0.9	9.9	1.0	11.0	1.1	1.1	
New Jersey	8,647	1,318	65	15.2	0.7	14.2	0.9	15.6	0.9	*1.4	
New Mexico	1,943	425	25	21.9	1.3	20.1	1.5	22.7	1.6	*2.6	
New York	19,041	2,551	93	13.4	0.5	12.8	0.6	13.6	0.6	*0.8	
North Carolina	8,865	1,469	68	16.6	0.8	15.1	0.9	17.2	0.9	*2.1	
North Dakota	619	68	6	11.1	0.9	10.5	1.1	11.1	1.1	0.6	
Ohio	11,318	1,249	63	11.0	0.6	11.0	0.7	10.9	0.7	-0.1	
Oklahoma	3,516	640	40	18.2	1.1	18.5	1.4	18.4	1.3	-0.2	
Oregon	3,702	621	42	16.8	1.1	15.9	1.3	17.3	1.3	1.4	
Pennsylvania	12,313	1,203	63	9.8	0.5	10.3	0.6	9.8	0.6	-0.6	
Rhode Island	1,051	108	10	10.3	0.9	10.9	1.1	9.7	1.1	-1.2	
South Carolina	4,264	705	46	16.5	1.1	16.0	1.3	16.2	1.2	0.2	
South Dakota	776	87	7	11.2	0.9	11.4	1.0	11.0	1.0	-0.4	
Tennessee	5,979	830	51	13.9	0.8	13.3	1.0	14.0	1.0	0.7	
Texas	23,253	5,687	136	24.4	0.6	23.9	0.7	24.8	0.7	*0.9	
Utah	2,573	399	25	15.6	1.0	14.9	1.1	15.1	1.1	0.3	
Vermont	619	68	6	11.0	1.0	11.0	1.2	10.7	1.1	-0.3	
Virginia	7,559	1,031	57	13.6	0.7	13.1	0.9	14.1	0.9	1.0	
Washington	6,359	770	51	12.1	0.8	12.8	1.0	11.6	0.9	-1.3	
West Virginia	1,803	268	17	14.9	1.0	16.5	1.2	13.8	1.1	*-2.7	
Wisconsin	5,465	480	40	8.8	0.7	9.7	0.9	8.5	0.9	*-1.2	
Wyoming	515	73	6	14.3	1.1	13.7	1.3	14.1	1.3	0.4	

* Statistically different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level.
 – Represents or rounds to zero.

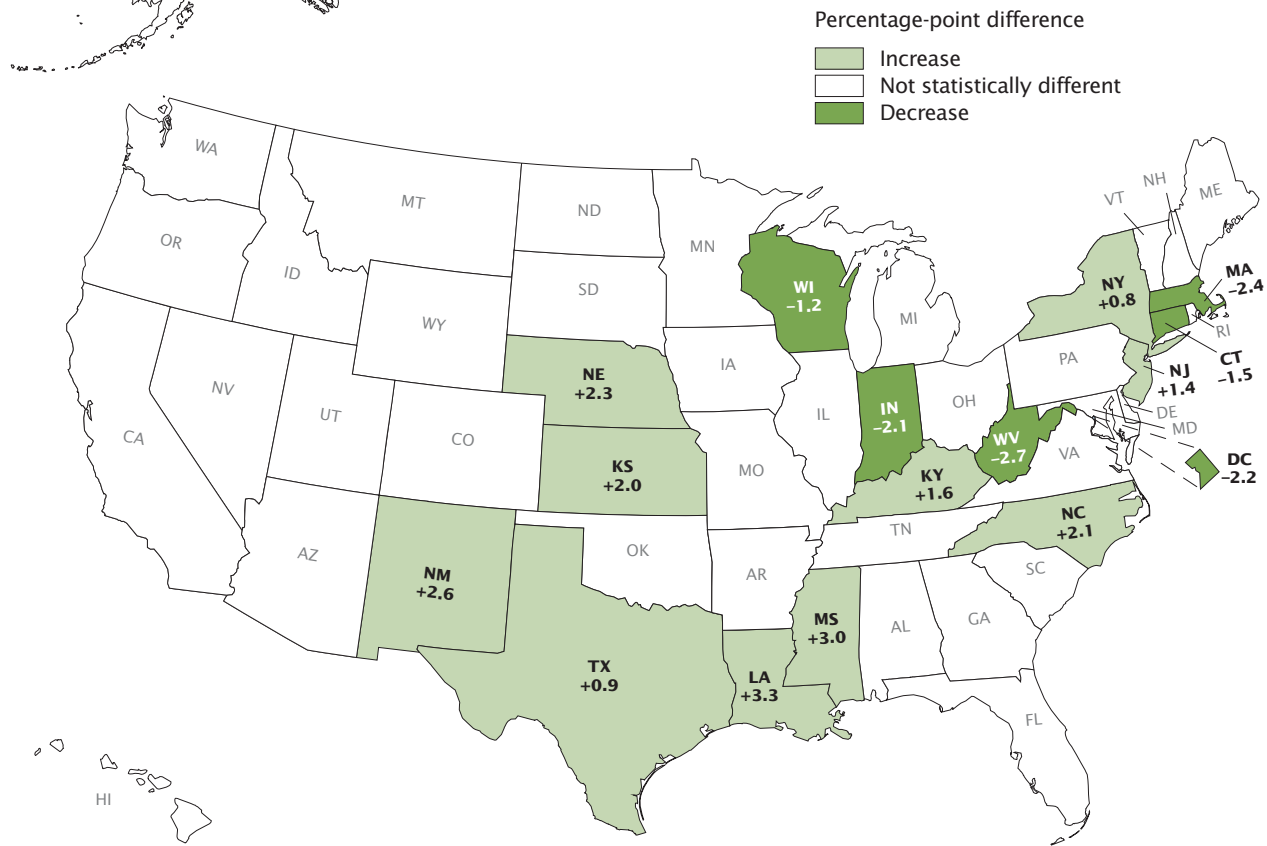
¹ The 2004 and 2005 data were revised in March 2007. See <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/usernote/schedule.html>.

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_235sa.pdf>.

³ Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2005 to 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 9.
**Differences in 2-Year-Average Uninsured Rates by State:
 2006–2007 Less 2004–2005¹**



¹ The 2004 and 2005 data were revised in March 2007. See <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/usernote/schedule.html>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2005 to 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

State-Level Data

The Census Bureau recommends using 3-year averages to compare estimates across states. Appendix D displays 3-year averages and the associated 90-percent confidence intervals for the United States, each of the 50 states, and the District of Columbia. This ordered list should not be regarded as a ranking.³⁶

³⁶ The CPS ASEC is designed to collect statistically reliable estimates primarily at the national level and secondarily at the regional level. State estimates are considerably less reliable—that is, the sampling variability for state estimates is higher, and state estimates fluctuate more widely year-to-year than national estimates.

Comparing 3-year-average uninsured rates for 2005–2007 across states shows that Texas (24.4 percent) had the highest percentage of uninsured. No one state had the “lowest” uninsured rate. At 8.3 percent, Massachusetts and Hawaii had the lowest point estimates for uninsured rates, but they were not statistically different from Minnesota (8.5 percent), Wisconsin (8.8 percent), and Iowa (9.4 percent). In addition, Hawaii was not statistically different from Maine (9.5 percent) (Table 8).³⁷

³⁷ The uninsured rates for Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Maine are not statistically different from each other.

Figure 9 is a map highlighting whether the 2-year-average uninsured rate for 2006–2007 for each state and the District of Columbia is statistically higher, lower, or not different from the 2-year-average uninsured rate for 2004–2005. Five states (Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, West Virginia, and Wisconsin) and the District of Columbia had lower 2-year-average uninsured rates for 2006–2007 than their 2-year-average uninsured rates for 2004–2005. Ten states (Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, and Texas) had higher 2-year-average uninsured

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 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 search your topic of interest using the Census Bureau's "Question and Answer Center" found at <ask.census.gov>.

rates for 2006–2007 than their 2-year-average uninsured rates for 2004–2005.

CPS DATA COLLECTION

The information in this report was collected in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and does not represent residents of Puerto Rico and U.S. island areas.³⁸ It is based on a

³⁸ U.S. island areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

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 2007 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 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/apspd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar08.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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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. The Current Population Survey (CPS) collects income data for people

Recessions

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

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

who are current residents but did not reside in the household during the previous year.

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

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

Recessions

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
Using Current Methods (CPI-U-RS) All Items: 1947 to 2007**

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		

¹ The 1977 and earlier indexes shown in this table have changed from those previously published. 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 2007. 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 2007 data by dividing the annual average CPI-U-RS for 2007 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 2007, 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 Using Current Methods (CPI-U-RS) All Items: 1947 to 2007." The 1977 and earlier indexes have changed from those previously published. 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.

Table A-1. Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2007

(Income in 2007 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/cpsmar08.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																
2007	116,783	100.0	2.9	4.3	6.0	11.6	10.7	14.1	18.2	11.9	20.2	50,233	140	67,609	236	
2006	116,011	100.0	3.0	4.2	5.9	11.6	11.4	14.3	18.1	11.5	19.9	49,568	213	68,459	264	
2005	114,384	100.0	3.1	4.5	6.1	11.8	11.1	14.4	18.3	11.7	19.1	49,202	165	67,277	254	
2004 ¹	113,343	100.0	3.3	4.3	6.1	11.9	11.4	14.4	18.1	11.8	18.7	48,665	215	66,373	250	
2003	112,000	100.0	3.1	4.5	6.3	11.9	11.2	14.1	17.9	11.8	19.3	48,835	212	66,590	244	
2002	111,278	100.0	2.9	4.6	6.2	11.6	11.4	14.2	18.1	12.2	18.8	48,878	160	66,677	250	
2001	109,297	100.0	2.7	4.4	5.9	11.7	10.6	15.2	18.0	12.4	19.1	49,455	151	68,171	272	
2000 ²	108,209	100.0	2.5	4.4	5.7	11.4	10.9	14.7	18.5	12.5	19.3	50,557	159	68,792	271	
1999 ³	106,434	100.0	2.4	4.4	5.8	11.7	10.9	14.6	18.4	12.4	19.4	50,641	236	68,114	353	
1998	103,874	100.0	2.7	4.8	5.7	11.7	11.2	14.5	18.8	12.4	18.2	49,397	292	65,873	356	
1997	102,528	100.0	2.6	5.1	6.1	12.2	11.4	14.6	18.9	12.0	17.0	47,665	220	64,007	358	
1996	101,018	100.0	2.5	5.3	6.4	12.5	11.7	14.7	19.0	12.1	15.8	46,704	236	62,009	347	
1995 ⁴	99,627	100.0	2.6	5.2	6.7	12.6	11.4	15.6	19.1	11.6	15.2	46,034	266	60,708	332	
1994 ⁵	98,990	100.0	2.8	5.6	6.7	13.0	11.9	15.2	18.4	11.4	14.8	44,636	203	59,673	321	
1993 ⁶	97,107	100.0	2.9	5.9	7.0	12.7	11.7	15.8	18.6	11.2	14.2	44,143	206	58,537	317	
1992 ⁷	96,426	100.0	2.7	6.0	6.9	12.9	11.5	15.6	19.3	11.7	13.4	44,359	210	56,238	236	
1991	95,669	100.0	2.6	6.0	6.8	12.4	11.7	15.9	19.6	11.5	13.6	44,726	215	56,301	232	
1990	94,312	100.0	2.5	5.9	6.1	12.4	11.6	15.9	19.9	11.7	13.9	46,049	235	57,521	243	
1989	93,347	100.0	2.4	5.5	6.5	12.0	11.4	15.5	20.0	12.1	14.6	46,670	257	58,963	257	
1988	92,830	100.0	2.4	5.9	6.7	12.0	11.7	15.3	20.3	11.9	13.8	45,852	224	57,291	256	
1987 ⁸	91,124	100.0	2.6	6.0	6.7	12.2	11.6	15.3	20.2	12.0	13.4	45,502	215	56,587	232	
1986	89,479	100.0	2.8	6.1	6.6	12.2	11.8	15.6	20.4	11.7	12.7	44,939	233	55,519	226	
1985 ⁹	88,458	100.0	2.7	6.2	7.2	12.6	12.1	16.3	20.0	11.4	11.5	43,402	235	53,413	211	
1984	86,789	100.0	2.6	6.1	7.3	13.1	12.3	16.5	19.8	11.2	11.0	42,605	194	52,202	192	
1983 ¹⁰	85,407	100.0	2.9	6.5	7.1	13.6	12.5	16.9	19.7	10.8	10.0	41,322	188	50,257	188	
1982	83,918	100.0	2.8	6.3	7.7	13.4	12.2	17.2	20.3	10.4	9.7	41,613	188	50,150	186	
1981	83,527	100.0	2.6	6.4	7.3	13.7	12.5	16.7	20.8	10.7	9.3	41,724	219	49,847	182	
1980	82,368	100.0	2.4	6.4	7.3	13.2	12.2	16.8	21.4	10.8	9.4	42,429	218	50,462	184	
1979 ¹¹	80,776	100.0	2.3	6.1	7.1	12.5	12.5	16.1	22.0	11.4	10.0	43,814	208	52,047	197	
1978	77,330	100.0	2.1	6.0	7.3	13.0	11.7	17.0	21.8	11.4	9.7	43,937	178	51,713	198	
1977	76,030	100.0	2.2	6.4	7.2	13.7	12.2	17.1	21.4	11.1	8.7	42,300	159	50,179	153	
1976 ¹²	74,142	100.0	2.3	6.4	7.3	13.4	12.6	17.2	22.1	10.7	8.1	42,034	156	49,442	152	
1975 ¹³	72,867	100.0	2.4	6.4	7.8	13.5	12.3	18.0	21.9	10.4	7.4	41,348	168	48,282	151	
1974 ^{13, 14}	71,163	100.0	2.3	6.1	7.1	13.0	12.4	18.6	21.5	10.8	8.2	42,459	163	49,653	155	
1973	69,859	100.0	2.5	6.0	7.1	12.3	11.8	17.2	22.7	11.2	9.2	43,848	167	50,710	154	
1972 ¹⁵	68,251	100.0	2.8	6.5	6.9	12.5	11.9	18.3	22.2	10.7	8.3	42,980	164	50,023	155	
1971 ¹⁶	66,676	100.0	3.2	7.1	6.8	12.6	12.5	19.1	22.2	9.4	6.9	41,215	160	47,401	151	
1970	64,778	100.0	3.3	7.2	6.4	12.3	12.4	19.5	22.3	9.7	6.8	41,620	152	47,657	152	
1969	63,401	100.0	3.2	6.9	6.3	11.9	12.3	19.7	23.0	9.8	6.8	41,945	155	47,720	150	
1968	62,214	100.0	3.4	7.1	6.3	12.5	13.5	20.5	22.6	8.6	5.6	40,442	146	45,753	146	
1967 ¹⁷	60,813	100.0	4.0	7.5	6.8	12.7	13.9	21.4	20.6	7.7	5.4	38,771	141	43,363	141	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2007—Con.

(Income in 2007 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/cpsmar08.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 ALONE¹⁸															
2007	95,112	100.0	2.3	3.6	5.7	11.3	10.5	14.1	18.6	12.4	21.4	52,115	154	70,331	268
2006	94,705	100.0	2.5	3.5	5.5	11.2	11.3	14.4	18.6	12.0	21.1	52,111	151	71,067	296
2005	93,588	100.0	2.6	3.7	5.7	11.3	11.0	14.5	18.7	12.2	20.2	51,569	225	70,057	290
2004 ¹	92,880	100.0	2.7	3.7	5.9	11.5	11.2	14.3	18.6	12.3	19.9	51,216	201	69,055	284
2003	91,962	100.0	2.5	3.8	5.9	11.5	11.1	14.2	18.3	12.3	20.5	51,443	202	69,431	278
2002	91,645	100.0	2.3	4.0	5.9	11.2	11.2	14.1	18.6	12.8	20.0	51,963	211	69,343	282
WHITE¹⁹															
2001	90,682	100.0	2.2	3.8	5.6	11.4	10.3	15.2	18.3	13.0	20.2	52,136	245	70,869	305
2000 ²	90,030	100.0	2.1	3.8	5.4	11.0	10.7	14.7	18.8	13.0	20.4	52,876	234	71,344	306
1999 ³	88,893	100.0	1.9	3.7	5.4	11.4	10.8	14.6	18.8	13.0	20.4	52,668	266	70,589	399
1998	87,212	100.0	2.1	4.0	5.4	11.3	11.0	14.6	19.4	13.0	19.4	51,972	260	68,861	405
1997	86,106	100.0	2.1	4.3	5.7	11.9	11.2	14.6	19.3	12.6	18.2	50,199	318	66,853	407
1996	85,059	100.0	1.9	4.5	5.9	12.2	11.5	14.8	19.6	12.7	16.8	48,900	253	64,471	382
1995 ⁴	84,511	100.0	2.0	4.4	6.2	12.3	11.3	15.7	19.6	12.1	16.4	48,317	253	63,128	366
1994 ⁵	83,737	100.0	2.3	4.6	6.4	12.6	11.8	15.5	19.0	12.0	15.9	47,076	264	62,303	362
1993 ⁶	82,387	100.0	2.3	4.9	6.4	12.3	11.5	16.0	19.5	11.9	15.3	46,572	271	61,161	353
1992 ⁷	81,795	100.0	2.1	4.8	6.5	12.5	11.4	15.8	20.0	12.4	14.4	46,636	226	58,777	262
1991	81,675	100.0	1.9	4.9	6.3	12.1	11.7	16.1	20.3	12.1	14.6	46,869	227	58,677	255
1990	80,968	100.0	2.0	4.9	5.6	12.0	11.6	16.2	20.5	12.4	14.8	48,029	220	59,842	268
1989	80,163	100.0	1.9	4.5	6.1	11.7	11.3	15.6	20.7	12.7	15.6	49,091	239	61,418	284
1988	79,734	100.0	2.0	4.8	6.2	11.4	11.6	15.6	21.1	12.6	14.7	48,472	286	59,735	281
1987 ⁸	78,519	100.0	2.0	4.9	6.2	11.7	11.5	15.6	21.0	12.7	14.3	47,941	241	59,006	255
1986	77,284	100.0	2.3	5.2	6.3	11.6	11.7	15.9	21.1	12.4	13.6	47,245	229	57,832	247
1985 ⁹	76,576	100.0	2.3	5.2	6.8	12.1	11.9	16.6	20.8	12.0	12.4	45,772	244	55,606	233
1984	75,328	100.0	2.2	5.1	6.8	12.5	12.3	16.8	20.6	11.8	11.8	44,947	226	54,356	211
1983 ¹⁰	74,376	100.0	2.4	5.5	6.6	13.0	12.4	17.4	20.5	11.4	10.8	43,334	196	52,343	204
1982	73,182	100.0	2.4	5.4	7.2	12.8	12.3	17.5	21.1	11.0	10.5	43,565	198	52,217	204
1981	72,845	100.0	2.2	5.4	6.8	13.1	12.4	17.0	21.7	11.3	10.1	44,085	203	51,936	197
1980	71,872	100.0	2.0	5.4	6.8	12.6	12.1	17.1	22.4	11.4	10.2	44,762	230	52,498	201
1979 ¹¹	70,766	100.0	2.0	5.2	6.5	12.0	12.3	16.4	22.8	12.0	10.8	45,939	218	54,099	216
1978	68,028	100.0	1.9	5.2	6.8	12.5	11.6	17.2	22.7	12.0	10.4	45,675	201	53,629	216
1977	66,934	100.0	2.0	5.5	6.7	13.0	12.0	17.4	22.3	11.8	9.3	44,481	187	52,139	168
1976 ¹²	65,353	100.0	2.0	5.6	6.7	12.8	12.5	17.3	23.0	11.3	8.8	44,032	182	51,344	166
1975 ¹³	64,392	100.0	2.1	5.5	7.2	13.0	12.2	18.3	22.7	11.0	8.0	43,240	158	50,066	165
1974 ^{13, 14}	62,984	100.0	2.0	5.3	6.6	12.4	12.1	18.9	22.5	11.3	8.9	44,405	167	51,492	167
1973	61,965	100.0	2.2	5.3	6.6	11.7	11.4	17.4	23.6	11.9	9.9	45,954	175	52,670	167
1972 ¹⁵	60,618	100.0	2.5	5.9	6.3	11.8	11.5	18.6	23.1	11.3	9.0	45,090	173	51,969	168
1971 ¹⁶	59,463	100.0	2.9	6.4	6.3	12.0	12.2	19.5	23.2	10.0	7.5	43,109	164	49,117	160
1970	57,575	100.0	2.9	6.6	6.0	11.7	12.0	19.9	23.3	10.2	7.3	43,350	167	49,325	162
1969	56,248	100.0	2.8	6.3	5.9	11.1	11.9	20.0	24.2	10.4	7.4	43,775	160	49,490	165
1968	55,394	100.0	3.0	6.4	5.8	11.7	13.2	21.0	23.7	9.1	6.0	42,108	157	47,399	157
1967 ¹⁷	54,188	100.0	3.7	6.9	6.1	11.9	13.6	22.0	21.7	8.2	5.8	40,432	147	44,948	152

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2007—Con.

(Income in 2007 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/cpsmar08.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															
2007	82,765	100.0	2.2	3.4	5.5	10.8	10.0	13.8	18.6	12.8	23.0	54,920	247	73,182	295
2006	82,675	100.0	2.3	3.3	5.3	10.6	10.9	13.9	18.7	12.4	22.6	53,910	193	73,780	326
2005	82,003	100.0	2.4	3.5	5.5	10.8	10.5	14.2	18.8	12.7	21.7	53,937	183	72,862	322
2004 ¹	81,628	100.0	2.5	3.4	5.7	11.0	10.7	14.0	18.7	12.8	21.3	53,688	246	71,633	312
2003	81,148	100.0	2.3	3.6	5.8	10.9	10.6	13.8	18.5	12.7	21.9	53,862	260	72,024	306
2002	81,166	100.0	2.1	3.8	5.7	10.7	10.7	13.8	18.8	13.2	21.2	54,054	212	71,590	304
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC¹⁹															
2001	80,818	100.0	2.0	3.7	5.5	10.8	10.0	14.7	18.4	13.3	21.5	54,230	225	73,132	331
2000 ²	80,527	100.0	2.0	3.6	5.3	10.5	10.4	14.3	18.8	13.4	21.7	54,932	220	73,515	330
1999 ³	79,819	100.0	1.8	3.5	5.2	10.9	10.4	14.3	19.0	13.3	21.6	54,948	347	72,903	432
1998	78,577	100.0	1.9	3.6	5.1	10.7	10.6	14.3	19.6	13.5	20.5	53,912	310	71,067	434
1997	77,936	100.0	2.0	3.9	5.5	11.4	10.8	14.5	19.5	13.1	19.3	52,266	273	68,996	(NA)
1996	77,240	100.0	1.8	4.1	5.7	11.6	11.2	14.8	19.9	13.2	17.7	51,040	350	66,422	(NA)
1995 ⁴	76,932	100.0	1.8	4.0	5.8	11.8	10.9	15.6	20.1	12.6	17.4	50,225	262	65,187	390
1994 ⁵	77,004	100.0	2.2	4.2	6.1	12.2	11.6	15.4	19.4	12.3	16.6	48,595	257	63,890	379
1993 ⁶	75,697	100.0	2.2	4.6	6.0	11.9	11.3	15.9	19.9	12.2	16.0	48,286	283	62,774	374
1992 ⁷	75,107	100.0	2.0	4.5	6.2	12.1	11.1	15.7	20.4	12.8	15.1	48,202	298	60,270	278
1991	75,625	100.0	1.8	4.7	6.0	11.7	11.5	16.1	20.5	12.5	15.2	47,988	236	59,936	267
1990	75,035	100.0	1.8	4.7	5.4	11.6	11.5	16.1	20.7	12.8	15.4	49,128	229	61,168	277
1989	74,495	100.0	1.7	4.2	5.9	11.4	11.0	15.5	20.9	13.0	16.2	50,147	245	62,649	307
1988	74,067	100.0	1.8	4.5	6.0	11.1	11.4	15.5	21.4	13.0	15.3	49,808	293	60,954	286
1987 ⁸	73,120	100.0	1.9	4.7	6.0	11.4	11.3	15.5	21.4	13.1	14.8	49,260	274	60,160	279
1986	72,067	100.0	2.1	4.9	6.1	11.3	11.5	15.8	21.5	12.7	14.1	48,319	249	58,980	271
1985 ⁹	71,540	100.0	2.2	5.0	6.5	11.7	11.8	16.5	21.1	12.3	12.9	46,801	239	56,688	257
1984	70,586	100.0	2.1	4.9	6.6	12.2	12.2	16.8	20.9	12.1	12.3	45,880	255	55,300	247
1983 ¹⁰	(NA)	100.0	2.3	5.3	6.3	12.8	12.2	17.4	20.9	11.7	11.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1982	69,214	100.0	2.3	5.2	7.0	12.5	12.2	17.4	21.4	11.2	10.8	44,295	223	52,984	227
1981	68,996	100.0	2.1	5.3	6.6	12.9	12.3	16.9	21.9	11.5	10.4	44,721	228	52,590	219
1980	68,106	100.0	1.9	5.3	6.7	12.4	12.0	17.1	22.6	11.7	10.5	45,555	108	53,188	240
1979 ¹¹	67,203	100.0	1.9	5.1	6.4	11.8	12.1	16.3	23.0	12.2	11.0	46,585	258	54,725	240
1978	64,836	100.0	1.8	5.1	6.6	12.3	11.4	17.1	22.9	12.2	10.6	46,535	245	54,262	233
1977	63,721	100.0	1.9	5.4	6.6	12.7	11.7	17.3	22.6	12.1	9.6	45,363	256	52,784	249
1976 ¹²	62,365	100.0	2.0	5.4	6.5	12.5	12.3	17.3	23.3	11.6	9.0	44,929	262	52,004	232
1975 ¹³	61,533	100.0	2.0	5.4	7.1	12.7	12.0	18.2	22.9	11.3	8.3	43,566	231	50,679	245
1974 ^{13, 14}	60,164	100.0	2.0	5.3	6.5	12.1	11.9	18.8	22.7	11.6	9.2	44,784	220	52,072	228
1973	59,236	100.0	2.2	5.3	6.5	11.5	11.1	17.3	23.7	12.2	10.2	46,359	217	53,258	225
1972 ¹⁵	58,005	100.0	2.5	5.9	6.2	11.5	11.3	18.5	23.4	11.5	9.3	45,733	217	52,572	235
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2007	14,976	100.0	6.2	8.8	9.0	14.1	12.7	14.6	16.2	8.3	10.0	34,091	465	46,831	512
2006	14,709	100.0	6.5	8.7	8.6	15.0	13.4	14.7	15.4	7.9	9.7	33,044	245	46,784	574
2005	14,399	100.0	6.4	9.6	8.7	15.7	12.5	14.5	15.8	7.7	9.1	32,876	313	45,380	494
2004 ¹	14,151	100.0	7.1	9.0	8.5	14.9	13.3	15.5	15.1	8.2	8.5	33,189	304	44,741	475
2003	13,969	100.0	6.4	9.0	9.1	15.0	13.1	14.5	15.6	8.2	9.2	33,470	421	45,451	481
2002	13,778	100.0	6.2	9.2	8.8	14.9	13.3	15.2	14.8	8.5	9.1	33,628	443	46,486	542

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2007—Con.

(Income in 2007 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/cpsmar08.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															
2007	14,551	100.0	6.2	8.9	8.9	14.2	12.8	14.5	16.2	8.3	9.8	33,916	475	46,631	520
2006	14,354	100.0	6.6	8.8	8.6	15.1	13.4	14.7	15.3	7.9	9.5	32,876	248	46,407	574
2005	14,002	100.0	6.5	9.7	8.6	15.7	12.5	14.7	15.7	7.6	9.0	32,774	320	45,090	490
2004 ¹	13,809	100.0	7.2	9.0	8.6	15.0	13.4	15.4	15.0	8.1	8.5	33,035	344	44,603	483
2003	13,629	100.0	6.4	9.1	9.0	15.1	13.0	14.6	15.5	8.1	9.1	33,421	435	45,242	485
2002	13,465	100.0	6.2	9.2	8.9	14.9	13.4	15.1	14.8	8.5	9.0	33,454	451	46,114	532
BLACK¹⁹															
2001	13,315	100.0	5.9	8.8	8.3	14.8	13.0	15.5	16.0	8.8	9.0	34,514	406	45,965	485
2000 ²	13,174	100.0	5.2	8.7	7.8	14.6	13.0	15.9	16.9	8.4	9.5	35,720	473	47,172	478
1999 ³	12,838	100.0	5.0	9.6	8.5	14.9	12.6	14.4	15.9	8.5	10.6	34,731	647	47,861	687
1998	12,579	100.0	6.0	10.8	8.1	15.7	13.2	14.1	15.3	8.0	8.7	32,204	504	43,368	579
1997	12,474	100.0	5.6	10.7	9.0	15.3	13.2	14.8	16.2	7.9	7.3	32,266	555	42,459	609
1996	12,109	100.0	5.9	10.9	9.7	15.9	13.1	14.2	15.4	7.7	7.2	30,900	608	42,714	834
1995 ⁴	11,577	100.0	5.9	11.2	10.0	15.7	13.0	15.2	15.2	7.3	6.4	30,251	516	41,068	702
1994 ⁵	11,655	100.0	6.1	13.0	9.5	16.5	12.6	13.4	14.2	7.6	6.9	29,090	541	40,479	581
1993 ⁶	11,281	100.0	7.0	12.6	11.5	15.5	12.8	14.8	13.3	6.6	5.9	27,600	545	38,474	639
1992 ⁷	11,269	100.0	6.9	14.3	10.3	16.0	12.4	14.0	14.1	6.8	5.3	27,156	555	36,850	500
1991	11,083	100.0	6.8	13.8	11.0	14.9	12.1	14.5	15.2	6.5	5.2	27,922	586	37,180	485
1990	10,671	100.0	6.5	13.7	9.9	15.5	12.4	14.2	15.1	6.6	6.1	28,721	655	38,161	515
1989	10,486	100.0	6.2	13.4	9.8	15.3	12.7	14.5	14.9	7.2	6.0	29,196	594	38,741	526
1988	10,561	100.0	5.5	14.5	10.9	15.8	12.6	13.9	13.9	7.2	5.9	27,632	576	37,855	552
1987 ⁸	10,192	100.0	6.2	14.3	10.9	15.9	12.9	14.2	13.8	6.5	5.2	27,363	524	36,947	508
1986	9,922	100.0	7.0	14.1	9.7	16.3	12.7	14.2	14.8	6.2	4.9	27,219	534	36,518	496
1985 ⁹	9,797	100.0	5.9	14.0	10.8	16.3	14.6	13.7	14.1	6.6	4.0	27,232	529	35,531	461
1984	9,480	100.0	5.8	14.4	11.3	18.4	13.0	14.2	12.7	6.2	4.0	25,605	492	34,149	420
1983 ¹⁰	9,236	100.0	6.6	15.0	11.6	17.5	13.4	13.7	13.3	6.0	2.9	24,591	461	32,708	404
1982	8,916	100.0	6.3	14.6	12.0	18.0	12.4	15.0	13.9	5.2	2.4	24,690	396	32,486	406
1981	8,961	100.0	5.8	14.8	11.9	18.1	13.3	14.1	13.5	5.5	2.9	24,738	416	32,498	394
1980	8,847	100.0	5.5	14.4	11.6	18.2	13.1	14.6	14.1	5.6	2.9	25,788	486	33,469	412
1979 ¹¹	8,586	100.0	4.9	13.4	11.5	17.6	14.1	13.9	15.2	6.1	3.1	26,971	492	34,608	426
1978	8,066	100.0	4.1	13.6	12.4	16.9	12.8	15.9	14.5	6.5	3.3	27,449	580	35,079	458
1977	7,977	100.0	4.1	13.5	11.1	19.9	14.4	15.1	13.7	5.2	2.9	26,249	352	33,632	299
1976 ¹²	7,776	100.0	4.3	12.9	12.5	18.9	13.5	15.9	14.4	5.2	2.5	26,182	325	33,452	298
1975 ¹³	7,489	100.0	4.7	13.5	13.0	17.6	13.5	16.1	14.7	4.7	2.1	25,958	382	32,402	287
1974 ^{13, 14}	7,263	100.0	4.6	13.1	11.4	18.6	15.5	15.8	13.5	5.5	2.0	26,408	319	32,843	292
1973	7,040	100.0	5.0	11.7	11.8	17.7	15.3	15.3	15.4	4.8	2.9	27,050	421	33,591	334
1972 ¹⁵	6,809	100.0	5.5	12.6	12.2	18.3	14.4	15.6	14.1	5.3	2.1	26,319	394	33,247	355
1971 ¹⁶	6,578	100.0	6.3	12.9	11.8	18.4	15.2	15.7	13.3	4.4	1.9	25,465	379	31,555	324
1970	6,180	100.0	6.7	12.8	10.5	18.0	15.5	16.2	13.5	4.7	2.0	26,385	362	32,218	348
1969	6,053	100.0	6.3	12.7	9.8	19.1	16.0	17.3	12.7	4.3	1.7	26,460	390	31,500	335
1968	5,870	100.0	6.5	12.9	10.8	20.5	15.6	16.1	12.5	3.5	1.5	24,830	360	30,241	319
1967 ¹⁷	5,728	100.0	7.4	13.5	12.5	19.7	16.6	14.9	10.8	2.7	1.8	23,475	391	28,208	315

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2007—Con.(Income in 2007 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/cpsmar08.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
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2007	4,715	100.0	3.7	2.9	3.9	8.5	7.6	11.5	17.3	13.6	31.1	65,876	1,386	84,561	1,446
2006	4,664	100.0	3.3	3.0	3.9	7.6	8.3	12.2	17.4	13.1	31.2	65,713	1,663	90,011	1,884
2005	4,500	100.0	4.2	2.9	4.5	7.7	7.5	11.1	19.2	12.8	30.1	64,838	774	84,964	1,483
2004 ¹	4,346	100.0	3.6	3.3	3.6	8.5	8.2	12.3	19.1	12.9	28.5	63,061	1,271	83,568	1,577
2003	4,235	100.0	4.6	4.2	4.9	9.3	6.5	11.6	17.7	13.5	27.8	62,300	1,389	78,252	1,346
2002	4,079	100.0	4.0	2.5	4.2	9.1	9.3	12.3	18.5	13.4	26.7	60,260	912	80,074	1,523
ASIAN ALONE²¹															
2007	4,494	100.0	3.7	2.9	3.9	8.5	7.6	11.4	17.1	13.7	31.3	66,103	1,385	85,018	1,500
2006	4,454	100.0	3.4	2.9	3.9	7.7	8.4	12.0	17.1	13.0	31.4	66,060	1,721	90,798	1,954
2005	4,273	100.0	4.2	3.0	4.5	7.8	7.5	10.8	19.4	12.7	30.1	64,887	756	85,069	1,501
2004 ¹	4,123	100.0	3.6	3.2	3.7	8.6	8.2	12.1	19.1	12.8	28.8	63,122	1,341	83,992	1,625
2003	4,040	100.0	4.8	4.1	4.8	9.3	6.3	11.6	17.5	13.5	28.1	62,793	1,233	78,885	1,397
2002	3,917	100.0	4.0	2.4	4.2	9.1	9.4	12.1	18.3	13.4	27.0	60,653	1,061	80,732	1,574
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER¹⁹															
2001	4,071	100.0	4.0	2.6	4.0	8.9	8.0	13.4	18.0	12.5	28.6	62,815	1,499	85,680	2,023
2000 ²	3,963	100.0	3.3	2.4	3.8	7.8	8.1	12.6	17.3	15.1	29.5	67,133	1,145	87,650	1,819
1999 ³	3,742	100.0	3.9	2.7	4.8	7.7	7.6	14.4	17.2	13.4	28.4	63,414	2,235	83,855	2,125
1998	3,308	100.0	4.2	3.0	3.6	8.9	9.3	13.3	18.0	14.4	25.4	59,245	1,649	76,485	2,209
1997	3,125	100.0	3.9	3.5	4.5	8.7	8.9	12.8	19.4	13.2	25.0	58,284	1,620	75,855	2,351
1996	2,998	100.0	3.4	4.4	4.8	9.1	9.2	13.2	18.2	13.6	24.2	56,947	2,041	74,410	2,669
1995 ⁴	2,777	100.0	4.4	2.9	6.3	9.9	7.5	14.8	20.1	13.4	20.7	54,867	1,377	74,609	3,010
1994 ⁵	2,040	100.0	3.9	3.6	4.9	10.6	8.9	13.6	18.8	13.5	22.2	56,005	2,122	72,718	2,591
1993 ⁶	2,233	100.0	4.4	4.4	6.7	9.4	10.2	12.6	16.4	14.6	21.3	54,184	2,665	70,994	2,858
1992 ⁷	2,262	100.0	3.7	3.3	5.2	10.3	9.6	13.4	21.0	12.3	21.1	54,733	1,580	67,836	1,865
1991	2,094	100.0	3.3	4.5	4.7	8.8	10.2	15.4	18.8	13.0	21.3	54,114	1,746	68,706	2,025
1990	1,958	100.0	3.8	2.9	4.4	9.7	8.3	13.1	21.1	13.8	23.0	59,131	1,752	71,376	2,021
1989	1,988	100.0	2.8	2.4	5.7	8.5	9.0	14.0	19.9	15.8	21.9	58,288	1,576	72,460	2,109
1988	1,913	100.0	2.4	4.4	4.1	11.6	8.6	14.5	20.2	11.6	22.6	54,343	2,233	67,942	2,029
1987 ⁸	(NA)	100.0	4.3	3.4	5.0	12.5	8.9	11.4	19.6	12.5	22.5	56,266	2,092	(NA)	(NA)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2007—Con.(Income in 2007 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/cpsmar08.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															
2007	13,339	100.0	3.5	5.4	7.1	14.8	14.3	16.6	18.3	9.7	10.4	38,679	520	50,828	535
2006	12,973	100.0	3.5	5.4	7.1	15.3	13.7	17.4	17.3	9.1	11.1	38,853	519	52,010	596
2005	12,519	100.0	3.8	5.5	7.3	15.4	14.5	17.1	17.5	8.9	10.0	38,200	379	50,065	503
2004 ¹	12,178	100.0	4.1	5.5	6.8	15.7	14.8	16.8	17.4	8.7	10.1	37,619	527	50,359	616
2003	11,693	100.0	4.2	5.1	7.2	15.9	15.0	16.9	16.6	8.9	10.2	37,200	517	50,131	555
2002	11,339	100.0	3.9	5.4	6.8	15.2	15.1	16.5	17.6	9.3	10.2	38,152	556	51,734	692
2001	10,499	100.0	3.6	5.1	6.8	15.7	12.8	18.3	17.4	10.1	10.2	39,310	499	51,979	657
2000 ²	10,034	100.0	3.1	5.4	6.6	15.1	13.6	17.5	18.8	10.2	9.8	39,935	576	52,951	762
1999 ³	9,579	100.0	3.2	5.7	7.4	15.7	14.1	17.3	17.1	9.7	9.8	38,260	556	50,261	892
1998	9,060	100.0	4.1	7.2	7.6	15.6	14.3	16.8	17.0	8.3	9.0	35,989	694	48,629	1,034
1997	8,590	100.0	3.9	8.5	8.3	15.9	14.7	15.9	17.1	7.7	8.0	34,299	612	46,220	933
1996	8,225	100.0	3.7	8.5	8.5	17.7	14.9	15.3	16.3	7.9	7.3	32,774	636	44,747	1,036
1995 ⁴	7,939	100.0	4.3	8.9	10.1	17.4	14.9	16.0	14.7	7.4	6.2	30,882	673	42,150	946
1994 ⁵	7,735	100.0	3.9	9.1	10.0	16.9	14.2	15.8	15.4	7.5	7.2	32,402	602	43,692	1,090
1993 ⁶	7,362	100.0	3.6	8.6	10.3	16.7	14.4	17.5	14.8	7.9	6.3	32,338	650	42,801	900
1992 ⁷	7,153	100.0	3.8	8.4	9.7	17.1	14.2	16.8	16.1	7.8	6.1	32,719	676	41,732	656
1991	6,379	100.0	3.7	8.1	9.7	16.4	13.9	16.7	17.1	7.5	6.9	33,688	701	42,865	686
1990	6,220	100.0	3.5	8.3	8.7	16.9	13.5	17.4	17.8	7.1	6.9	34,341	704	43,018	709
1989	5,933	100.0	4.2	7.8	7.9	15.3	14.6	16.5	17.3	8.8	7.5	35,392	686	45,194	777
1988	5,910	100.0	3.9	9.0	8.4	15.7	14.2	16.6	17.5	7.9	6.8	34,288	869	43,777	928
1987 ⁸	5,642	100.0	4.1	9.0	9.0	16.6	13.7	16.1	16.9	8.0	6.6	33,760	733	43,276	801
1986	5,418	100.0	4.2	8.5	9.0	16.6	14.1	16.6	16.7	7.8	6.4	33,125	863	41,827	688
1985 ⁹	5,213	100.0	3.7	8.7	10.5	17.3	13.7	16.8	16.6	7.1	5.5	32,095	750	40,103	652
1984	4,883	100.0	4.1	9.0	9.6	16.9	14.1	16.9	16.9	7.4	5.1	32,298	810	40,161	783
1983 ¹⁰	4,326	100.0	4.2	9.1	11.0	16.3	15.3	17.7	15.5	6.5	4.4	31,471	797	38,323	736
1982	4,085	100.0	4.1	8.0	11.5	17.7	14.0	17.7	15.9	7.2	3.9	31,312	827	38,644	784
1981	3,980	100.0	3.4	7.3	9.5	17.4	14.3	18.5	17.3	7.8	4.4	33,469	917	40,191	768
1980	3,906	100.0	3.7	8.1	9.1	17.8	15.1	17.4	17.4	6.9	4.5	32,704	886	39,947	795
1979 ¹¹	3,684	100.0	2.9	7.1	8.4	15.9	16.3	18.0	18.7	7.4	5.3	34,714	1,001	42,002	844
1978	3,291	100.0	3.0	6.6	9.2	16.7	15.4	19.2	18.9	6.8	4.2	34,425	834	40,664	823
1977	3,304	100.0	3.0	7.0	9.2	18.0	16.6	18.6	17.7	6.1	3.7	33,183	583	39,161	605
1976 ¹²	3,081	100.0	2.9	8.8	10.4	17.6	16.3	17.7	17.5	6.0	2.9	31,706	676	37,468	610
1975 ¹³	2,948	100.0	3.2	8.5	9.8	18.9	15.4	19.3	17.2	5.1	2.6	31,063	687	36,876	655
1974 ^{13, 14}	2,897	100.0	2.4	6.7	8.8	19.3	14.8	20.7	17.8	6.1	3.4	33,772	739	39,122	637
1973	2,722	100.0	3.0	5.8	8.4	16.8	18.3	18.6	19.9	6.1	3.1	33,971	772	39,468	642
1972 ¹⁵	2,655	100.0	2.6	5.9	9.4	18.2	16.5	21.8	17.0	5.5	3.1	34,027	665	39,111	665

(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-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 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 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 2008 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 2007

(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 2007 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/aprd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar08.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	
2007	62,984	45,113	150	45,613	35,102	102	0.778
2006	63,055	43,460	90	44,663	33,437	190	0.769
2005	61,500	43,955	96	43,351	33,836	86	0.770
2004 ¹	60,088	44,781	99	42,380	34,292	87	0.766
2003	58,772	45,847	101	41,908	34,637	94	0.755
2002	58,761	45,443	281	41,876	34,810	92	0.766
2001	58,712	44,826	302	41,639	34,215	193	0.763
2000 ²	59,602	44,853	122	41,719	33,065	123	0.737
1999 ³	58,299	45,284	169	40,871	32,747	141	0.723
1998	56,951	44,900	169	38,785	32,853	150	0.732
1997	54,909	43,375	413	37,683	32,167	200	0.742
1996	53,787	42,298	151	36,430	31,200	218	0.738
1995 ⁴	52,667	42,549	155	35,482	30,392	185	0.714
1994 ⁵	51,580	42,685	172	34,155	30,720	152	0.720
1993 ⁶	49,818	42,965	165	33,524	30,728	136	0.715
1992 ⁷	48,551	43,723	165	33,241	30,950	148	0.708
1991	47,888	43,680	328	32,436	30,514	145	0.699
1990	49,171	42,565	318	31,682	30,484	195	0.716
1989	49,678	44,127	181	31,340	30,303	203	0.687
1988	48,285	44,894	197	31,237	29,652	212	0.660
1987 ⁸	47,013	45,301	189	29,912	29,526	138	0.652
1986	45,912	45,587	195	28,420	29,298	153	0.643
1985 ⁹	44,943	44,462	259	27,383	28,712	151	0.646
1984 ¹⁰	43,808	44,132	226	26,466	28,093	165	0.637
1983	41,528	43,293	198	25,166	27,532	168	0.636
1982	40,105	43,482	184	23,702	26,848	182	0.617
1981	41,773	44,319	155	23,329	26,252	109	0.592
1980	41,881	44,590	225	22,859	26,825	117	0.602
1979 ¹¹	42,437	45,286	178	22,082	27,019	138	0.597
1978	41,036	45,879	158	20,914	27,271	152	0.594
1977	39,263	45,585	215	19,238	26,860	122	0.589
1976 ¹²	38,184	44,582	176	18,073	26,835	133	0.602
1975 ¹³	37,267	44,704	175	17,452	26,294	133	0.588
1974 ^{13, 14}	37,916	44,985	193	16,945	26,430	129	0.588
1973	39,581	46,659	(NA)	17,195	26,425	(NA)	0.566
1972 ¹⁵	38,184	45,218	(NA)	16,675	26,164	(NA)	0.579
1971 ¹⁶	36,819	42,908	(NA)	16,002	25,533	(NA)	0.595
1970	36,132	42,725	(NA)	15,476	25,365	(NA)	0.594
1969	37,008	42,275	(NA)	15,374	24,885	(NA)	0.589
1968	37,068	40,029	(NA)	15,013	23,279	(NA)	0.582
1967 ¹⁷	36,645	38,983	(NA)	14,846	22,525	(NA)	0.578
1966 ¹⁸	(NA)	38,376	(NA)	(NA)	22,087	(NA)	0.576
1965 ¹⁹	(NA)	36,770	(NA)	(NA)	22,035	(NA)	0.599
1964	(NA)	36,254	(NA)	(NA)	21,444	(NA)	0.591
1963	(NA)	35,426	(NA)	(NA)	20,883	(NA)	0.589
1962 ²⁰	(NA)	34,558	(NA)	(NA)	20,492	(NA)	0.593
1961 ²¹	(NA)	33,938	(NA)	(NA)	20,108	(NA)	0.592
1960	(NA)	32,888	(NA)	(NA)	19,955	(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.

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.

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 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-3.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2007

(Income in 2007 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/cpsmar08.pdf)

Measures of income dispersion	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	1987 ⁸
Household Income at Selected Percentiles																					
10th percentile limit	12,162	12,340	11,989	11,971	11,878	12,240	12,515	12,741	12,874	12,322	11,870	11,725	11,721	11,106	10,860	10,859	11,019	11,257	11,625	11,055	10,890
20th percentile limit	20,291	20,603	20,369	20,292	20,274	20,649	21,046	21,576	21,324	20,473	19,836	19,433	19,453	18,574	18,322	18,244	18,693	19,223	19,529	19,169	18,857
50th (median)	50,233	49,568	49,202	48,665	48,835	48,878	49,455	50,557	50,641	49,397	47,665	46,704	46,034	44,636	44,143	44,359	44,726	46,049	46,670	45,852	45,502
80th percentile limit	100,000	99,785	97,399	96,599	97,930	96,831	97,791	98,449	98,595	95,275	92,097	89,501	87,978	86,938	85,203	83,990	84,267	84,899	86,716	85,208	84,441
90th percentile limit	136,000	136,773	133,918	132,674	133,254	131,518	133,076	134,852	134,117	128,685	125,796	121,129	118,475	117,432	115,499	112,287	112,659	113,957	116,172	112,840	111,401
95th percentile limit	177,000	178,949	176,306	172,505	173,749	172,883	176,257	174,850	176,702	167,937	163,005	157,303	152,655	151,933	147,854	143,374	143,119	145,711	148,133	144,233	141,299
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles																					
90th/10th	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	10.23
95th/20th	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	7.49
95th/50th	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	3.11
80th/50th	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	1.86
80th/20th	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	4.48
20th/50th	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	0.41
Mean Household Income of Quintiles																					
Lowest quintile	11,551	11,674	11,316	11,245	11,269	11,514	11,871	12,229	12,338	11,716	11,385	11,310	11,274	10,672	10,398	10,506	10,729	11,020	11,292	10,888	10,706
Second quintile	29,442	29,594	29,056	28,773	28,948	29,274	29,827	30,535	30,295	29,584	28,464	27,762	27,555	26,595	26,361	26,325	26,947	27,728	28,094	27,482	27,210
Third quintile	49,968	49,591	49,175	48,749	49,139	49,330	49,925	50,850	50,709	49,502	47,886	46,696	46,075	44,804	44,187	44,351	44,759	45,799	46,701	45,963	45,492
Fourth quintile	79,111	78,495	77,347	76,867	77,782	77,596	78,278	79,049	78,922	76,558	74,169	72,272	70,828	69,719	68,670	68,083	68,230	69,053	70,640	69,480	68,763
Highest quintile	167,971	172,941	169,491	166,232	165,810	165,669	170,954	171,297	168,302	162,005	158,128	152,005	147,807	146,571	143,070	131,921	130,838	134,006	138,089	132,645	130,768
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles																					
Lowest quintile	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	3.8
Second quintile	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	9.6
Third quintile	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	16.1
Fourth quintile	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	24.3
Highest quintile	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	46.2
Summary Measures																					
Gini index of income inequality	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	0.426
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	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	0.414
Theil	0.391	0.417	0.411	0.406	0.397	0.398	0.413	0.404	0.386	0.389	0.396	0.389	0.378	0.387	0.385	0.323	0.313	0.317	0.324	0.314	0.311
Atkinson:																					
e=0.25	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	0.077
e=0.50	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	0.155
e=0.75	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	0.238

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2007—Con.

(Income in 2007 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/cpsmar08.pdf)

Measures of income dispersion	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
Household Income at Selected Percentiles																				
10th percentile limit	10,797	10,837	10,829	10,401	10,441	10,631	10,781	10,926	11,139	10,915	10,782	10,722	11,023	10,949	10,456	9,806	9,654	9,880	9,631	8,847
20th percentile limit	18,496	18,268	18,057	17,706	17,329	17,553	17,915	18,632	18,428	17,871	17,909	17,520	18,429	18,341	17,951	17,348	17,574	17,875	17,356	16,283
50th (median)	44,939	43,402	42,605	41,322	41,613	41,724	42,429	43,814	43,937	42,300	42,034	41,348	42,459	43,848	42,980	41,215	41,620	41,945	40,442	38,771
80th percentile limit	82,997	80,081	78,653	76,364	75,093	75,031	75,418	77,190	76,673	74,800	73,126	71,342	73,311	75,132	73,133	69,391	69,863	69,500	66,269	64,265
90th percentile limit	108,930	105,037	103,458	99,947	99,031	98,011	97,993	99,918	99,167	95,402	93,769	91,455	94,532	96,981	93,965	89,022	88,991	88,185	83,568	81,634
95th percentile limit	139,175	132,319	130,201	125,638	123,958	120,750	121,371	124,728	122,660	118,434	115,968	112,581	116,036	120,757	117,700	110,195	110,435	109,000	103,676	103,128
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles																				
90th/10th	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	8.99	9.08	9.22	8.93	8.68	9.23
95th/20th	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
95th/50th	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
80th/50th	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
80th/20th	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
20th/50th	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
Mean Household Income of Quintiles																				
Lowest quintile	10,423	10,317	10,333	9,998	9,881	10,067	10,326	10,663	10,749	10,394	10,445	10,194	10,552	10,591	10,120	9,551	9,491	9,659	9,431	8,683
Second quintile	26,809	26,144	25,736	25,115	25,006	25,077	25,700	26,522	26,396	25,584	25,571	25,039	26,228	26,629	26,139	25,243	25,713	26,080	25,292	24,060
Third quintile	44,862	43,396	42,648	41,522	41,392	41,543	42,408	43,727	43,584	42,323	42,051	41,082	42,271	43,678	42,658	40,925	41,406	41,675	40,111	38,415
Fourth quintile	67,584	65,277	64,216	62,308	61,561	61,925	62,477	64,168	63,845	62,010	61,067	59,693	61,047	62,833	61,240	58,183	58,364	58,373	55,955	53,747
Highest quintile	127,921	121,935	118,076	114,399	112,907	110,617	111,395	115,160	113,986	110,579	108,078	105,393	108,162	112,426	109,944	103,095	103,326	102,601	97,229	96,725
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles																				
Lowest quintile	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
Second quintile	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
Third quintile	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
Fourth quintile	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
Highest quintile	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
Summary Measures																				
Gini index of income inequality	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
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	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
Theil	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
Atkinson:																				
e=0.25	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
e=0.50	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
e=0.75	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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2007—Con.

(Income in 2007 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/cpsmar08.pdf)

Measures of income dispersion	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	1987 ⁸
Standard Errors of Household Income at Selected Percentiles																					
10th percentile limit	81	85	82	81	81	82	86	86	87	84	89	83	83	78	78	77	80	86	86	86	86
20th percentile limit	112	113	113	114	113	118	116	123	118	125	117	118	109	107	110	109	114	118	122	120	121
50th (median)	140	213	165	215	212	160	151	159	236	292	220	236	266	203	206	210	215	235	257	224	215
80th percentile limit	300	377	342	342	360	264	283	289	308	297	408	311	330	283	320	277	305	327	269	299	290
90th percentile limit	590	581	570	539	571	518	504	584	563	487	520	561	513	519	404	371	404	437	701	458	403
95th percentile limit	857	1,030	1,187	1,006	803	822	885	1,121	984	974	851	774	907	861	735	725	732	823	790	896	658
Standard Errors of Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles																					
90th/10th	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	0.089	0.088
95th/20th	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	0.066	0.060
95th/50th	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	0.023	0.020
80th/50th	0.009	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010
80th/20th	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	0.032	0.033
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	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	40	42	41	41	41	41	42	43	43	42	41	38	39	39	39	38	39	40	40	40	40
Second quintile	37	36	37	36	37	37	38	38	38	39	38	37	37	36	37	37	37	38	39	38	39
Third quintile	47	46	46	47	47	47	48	48	49	49	46	47	45	45	44	44	44	44	45	45	46
Fourth quintile	75	76	73	72	74	72	74	73	74	72	70	67	68	69	67	64	64	65	66	65	64
Highest quintile	806	971	909	899	852	895	1,009	1,000	879	917	942	916	862	865	865	480	457	505	558	505	496
Standard Errors of Shares of Household Income of Quintiles																					
Lowest quintile	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	0.07	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	0.11	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	0.15	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	0.19
Highest quintile	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	0.0028	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	0.0038
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	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	0.0002	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	0.0014	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	0.0007
e=0.50	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	0.0013
e=0.75	0.0024	0.0027	0.0026	0.0026	0.0024	0.0025	0.0027	0.0026	0.0027	0.0029	0.0030	0.0030	0.0029	0.0028	0.0029	0.0019	0.0018	0.0018	0.0019	0.0020	0.0018

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2007—Con.

(Income in 2007 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/cpsmar08.pdf)

Measures of income dispersion	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	86	83	82	83	83	125	123	121	122	117	116	111	117	116	116	112	117	119	117	113
20th percentile limit	122	120	109	111	111	113	118	127	127	125	127	129	157	155	154	150	156	159	156	151
50th (median)	233	235	194	188	188	219	218	208	178	159	156	168	163	167	164	160	152	155	146	141
80th percentile limit	323	263	279	253	279	223	263	223	284	219	253	302	207	241	286	338	180	192	216	254
90th percentile limit	497	447	356	441	380	367	416	401	328	452	329	414	341	351	472	253	287	339	448	603
95th percentile limit	581	1,104	651	601	715	672	644	689	670	580	668	607	766	549	742	443	548	675	466	438
Standard Errors of Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles																				
90th/10th	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	0.059	0.077	0.056	0.056	0.062	0.059	0.057	0.059	0.059	0.056	0.059	0.059	0.068	0.063	0.070	0.060	0.064	0.066	0.060	0.065
95th/50th	0.018	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	0.011	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	0.034	0.032	0.030	0.031	0.032	0.030	0.031	0.031	0.033	0.032	0.032	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	0.004	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	40	40	40	40	40	41	41	42	43	44	43	43	46	44	45	45	47	47	47	45
Second quintile	38	38	37	36	36	35	37	39	40	39	40	39	41	45	43	42	44	45	43	43
Third quintile	46	43	43	42	41	43	43	45	45	44	45	43	41	44	44	42	41	41	39	38
Fourth quintile	63	62	62	60	59	57	57	58	58	58	56	55	58	59	58	55	55	54	52	51
Highest quintile	468	426	375	362	364	341	369	411	409	419	416	416	420	455	477	452	465	475	445	483
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	0.04	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	0.08	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	0.13	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	0.20	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	0.36	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	0.0037	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	0.0057	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
Atkinson:																				
e=0.25	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	0.0012	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0012	0.0011	0.0012	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0014	0.0012	0.0014
e=0.75	0.0018	0.0017	0.0016	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 2008 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 2007 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	10,787								
65 years and older	9,944								
Two people:									
Householder under 65 years	13,884	14,291							
Householder 65 years and older	12,533	14,237							
Three people	16,218	16,689	16,705						
Four people	21,386	21,736	21,027	21,100					
Five people	25,791	26,166	25,364	24,744	24,366				
Six people	29,664	29,782	29,168	28,579	27,705	27,187			
Seven people	34,132	34,345	33,610	33,098	32,144	31,031	29,810		
Eight people	38,174	38,511	37,818	37,210	36,348	35,255	34,116	33,827	
Nine people or more	45,921	46,143	45,529	45,014	44,168	43,004	41,952	41,691	40,085

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 is 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 2007 was \$25,364. Suppose also that each member had the following income in 2007:

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 (\$25,364), 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* (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 2007 by Size of Family

(Dollars)

One person	10,590
Two people	13,540
Three people	16,530
Four people	21,203
Five people	25,080
Six people	28,323
Seven people	32,233
Eight people	35,816
Nine people or more	42,739

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2007(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/cpsmar08.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present			Total	Below poverty	
		Number	Percent	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent
					Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
ALL RACES												
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 2007—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/cpsmar08.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		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
WHITE ALONE⁷													
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 2007—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/cpsmar08.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present			Total	Below poverty	
		Number	Percent	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent
					Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC⁷												
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 2007—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/cpsmar08.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present			Total	Below poverty	
		Number	Percent	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent
					Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
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												
2007	37,665	9,237	24.5	30,778	7,312	23.8	13,741	5,459	39.7	6,807	1,898	27.9
2006	37,306	9,048	24.3	30,621	7,072	23.1	13,244	5,180	39.1	6,545	1,897	29.0
2005	36,802	9,168	24.9	30,154	7,164	23.8	13,481	5,303	39.3	6,521	1,949	29.9
2004 ¹	36,426	9,014	24.7	30,065	7,153	23.8	13,244	5,247	39.6	6,217	1,792	28.8
2003	35,989	8,781	24.4	29,727	6,870	23.1	13,118	5,115	39.0	6,034	1,781	29.5
2002	35,678	8,602	24.1	29,671	6,761	22.8	13,030	4,980	38.2	5,858	1,800	30.7
BLACK⁸												
2001	35,871	8,136	22.7	29,869	6,389	21.4	12,550	4,694	37.4	5,873	1,692	28.8
2000 ²	35,425	7,982	22.5	29,378	6,221	21.2	12,383	4,774	38.6	5,885	1,702	28.9
1999 ³	35,756	8,441	23.6	29,819	6,758	22.7	12,823	5,232	40.8	5,668	1,562	27.5
1998	34,877	9,091	26.1	29,333	7,259	24.7	13,156	5,629	42.8	5,390	1,752	32.5
1997	34,458	9,116	26.5	28,962	7,386	25.5	13,218	5,654	42.8	5,316	1,645	31.0
1996	34,110	9,694	28.4	28,933	7,993	27.6	13,193	6,123	46.4	4,989	1,606	32.2
1995	33,740	9,872	29.3	28,777	8,189	28.5	13,604	6,553	48.2	4,756	1,551	32.6
1994	33,353	10,196	30.6	28,499	8,447	29.6	12,926	6,489	50.2	4,649	1,617	34.8
1993	32,910	10,877	33.1	28,106	9,242	32.9	13,132	6,955	53.0	4,608	1,541	33.4
1992 ⁴	32,411	10,827	33.4	27,790	9,134	32.9	12,591	6,799	54.0	4,410	1,569	35.6
1991 ⁵	31,313	10,242	32.7	26,565	8,504	32.0	11,960	6,557	54.8	4,505	1,590	35.3
1990	30,806	9,837	31.9	26,296	8,160	31.0	11,866	6,005	50.6	4,244	1,491	35.1
1989	30,332	9,302	30.7	25,931	7,704	29.7	11,190	5,530	49.4	4,180	1,471	35.2
1988 ⁶	29,849	9,356	31.3	25,484	7,650	30.0	10,794	5,601	51.9	4,095	1,509	36.8
1987 ⁶	29,362	9,520	32.4	25,128	7,848	31.2	10,701	5,789	54.1	3,977	1,471	37.0
1986	28,871	8,983	31.1	24,910	7,410	29.7	10,175	5,473	53.8	3,714	1,431	38.5
1985	28,485	8,926	31.3	24,620	7,504	30.5	10,041	5,342	53.2	3,641	1,264	34.7
1984	28,087	9,490	33.8	24,387	8,104	33.2	10,384	5,666	54.6	3,501	1,255	35.8
1983	27,678	9,882	35.7	24,138	8,376	34.7	10,059	5,736	57.0	3,287	1,338	40.7
1982	27,216	9,697	35.6	23,948	8,355	34.9	9,699	5,698	58.8	3,051	1,229	40.3
1981	26,834	9,173	34.2	23,423	7,780	33.2	9,214	5,222	56.7	3,277	1,296	39.6
1980	26,408	8,579	32.5	23,084	7,190	31.1	9,338	4,984	53.4	3,208	1,314	41.0
1979	25,944	8,050	31.0	22,666	6,800	30.0	9,065	4,816	53.1	3,127	1,168	37.3
1978	24,956	7,625	30.6	22,027	6,493	29.5	8,689	4,712	54.2	2,929	1,132	38.6
1977	24,710	7,726	31.3	21,850	6,667	30.5	8,315	4,595	55.3	2,860	1,059	37.0
1976	24,399	7,595	31.1	21,840	6,576	30.1	7,926	4,415	55.7	2,559	1,019	39.8
1975	24,089	7,545	31.3	21,687	6,533	30.1	7,679	4,168	54.3	2,402	1,011	42.1
1974	23,699	7,182	30.3	21,341	6,255	29.3	7,483	4,116	55.0	2,359	927	39.3
1973	23,512	7,388	31.4	21,328	6,560	30.8	7,188	4,064	56.5	2,183	828	37.9
1972	23,144	7,710	33.3	21,116	6,841	32.4	7,125	4,139	58.1	2,028	870	42.9
1971	22,784	7,396	32.5	20,900	6,530	31.2	6,398	3,587	56.1	1,884	866	46.0
1970	22,515	7,548	33.5	20,724	6,683	32.2	6,225	3,656	58.7	1,791	865	48.3
1969	22,011	7,095	32.2	20,192	6,245	30.9	5,537	3,225	58.2	1,819	850	46.7
1968	21,944	7,616	34.7	(NA)	6,839	33.7	(NA)	3,312	58.9	(NA)	777	46.3
1967	21,590	8,486	39.3	(NA)	7,677	38.4	(NA)	3,362	61.6	(NA)	809	49.3
1966	21,206	8,867	41.8	(NA)	8,090	40.9	(NA)	3,160	65.3	(NA)	777	54.4
1959	18,013	9,927	55.1	(NA)	9,112	54.9	(NA)	2,416	70.6	1,430	815	57.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2007—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/cpsmar08.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			
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION													
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													
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 2007—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/cpsmar08.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		Number	Percent	Total	Below poverty					
								Number	Percent	Number		Percent	
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)													
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 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2007

(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/cpsmar08.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												
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 2007—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/cpsmar08.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												
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 2007—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/cpsmar08.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												
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 2007—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/apso/techdoc/cps/cpsmar08.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												
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												
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 2007—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/cpsmar08.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												
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												
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 2007—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/cpsmar08.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)												
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 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-3.

Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family: 1959 to 2007(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/cpsmar08.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												
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 2008 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 in the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) appears to be a larger problem 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 by asking in February through April 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).³⁹ 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 Phases 1 and 2 of the research project are available from the Census Bureau's Web site at <www.census.gov/did/www/shadac/shadac.html>.

During Phase 2, files from the Medicaid Statistical Information System (MSIS) were linked with the CPS ASEC files and individual records compared. 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.⁴⁰ The report found that those with longer and more recent Medicaid

enrollment were more likely to report coverage. Respondents for enrolled children were more apt to report coverage for those children than for adults enrolled. 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 from state to state.

Last year, SHADAC released an imputation adjustment for the 2007 public-use CPS ASEC microdata that are available to the public through the Minnesota Population Center's IPUMS-CPS Web site to help researchers interested in partially adjusting the CPS ASEC data.⁴¹ This is an experimental imputation, and it is being 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 to improve the wording of the CPS ASEC health coverage questions; 2) editing and imputation research, including additional research on the use of models that attempt to account for Medicaid underreporting; and 3) expanding the number of studies that match administrative Medicaid data to current survey data to include other surveys, such as the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) and the American Community Survey (ACS). Through this research, it will be possible to compare and contrast CPS ASEC

³⁹ CMS is the federal agency primarily responsible for administering the Medicare and Medicaid programs at the national level.

⁴⁰ For consistency purposes across the MSIS and the CPS, SHADAC removed all MSIS enrollees who received only partial coverage, those who had died before the CPS reporting cycle, and all duplicate person records. Also, all State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) enrollees were removed from the MSIS count.

⁴¹ The IPUMS-CPS Web site is available at <cps.ipums.org/cps/>.

underreporting rates with other surveys, which will, in turn, 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 2007

(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/cpsmar08.pdf)

Year	Total people	Covered by private and/or government health insurance								Not covered
		Private health insurance				Government health insurance				
		Total	Employment-based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care ¹		
Number										
2007	299,106	253,449	201,991	177,446	26,673	83,031	39,554	41,375	10,955	45,657
2006	296,824	249,829	201,690	177,152	27,066	80,270	38,281	40,343	10,547	46,995
2005 ²	293,834	249,020	201,167	176,924	27,055	80,213	38,104	40,177	11,166	44,815
2004 ²	291,166	247,669	200,924	176,247	27,551	79,486	37,955	39,703	10,789	43,498
2003	288,280	244,876	199,871	175,844	26,783	76,755	35,647	39,456	9,979	43,404
2002	285,933	243,914	200,891	177,095	26,846	73,624	33,246	38,448	10,063	42,019
2001	282,082	242,322	201,695	178,261	26,309	71,295	31,601	38,043	9,552	39,760
2000 ³	279,517	241,091	202,794	179,436	26,799	69,037	29,533	37,740	9,099	38,426
1999 ⁴	276,804	238,037	200,721	176,838	27,731	67,683	28,506	36,923	8,648	38,767
1999	274,087	233,073	196,536	171,692	27,298	66,176	27,890	36,066	8,530	41,014
1998	271,743	228,800	192,507	170,105	26,165	66,087	27,854	35,887	8,747	42,943
1997 ⁵	269,094	226,735	189,955	166,419	27,431	66,685	28,956	35,590	8,527	42,359
1996 ⁶	266,792	225,699	188,224	164,096	28,419	69,000	31,451	35,227	8,712	41,093
1995	264,314	223,733	185,881	161,453	30,188	69,776	31,877	34,655	9,375	40,582
1994 ⁷	262,105	222,387	184,318	159,634	31,349	70,163	31,645	33,901	11,165	39,718
1993 ⁸	259,753	220,040	182,351	148,318	(NA)	68,554	31,749	33,097	9,560	39,713
1992 ⁹	256,830	218,189	181,466	148,796	(NA)	66,244	29,416	33,230	9,510	38,641
1991	251,447	216,003	181,375	150,077	(NA)	63,882	26,880	32,907	9,820	35,445
1990	248,886	214,167	182,135	150,215	(NA)	60,965	24,261	32,260	9,922	34,719
1989	246,191	212,807	183,610	151,644	(NA)	57,382	21,185	31,495	9,870	33,385
1988	243,685	211,005	182,019	150,940	(NA)	56,850	20,728	30,925	10,105	32,680
1987 ¹⁰	241,187	210,161	182,160	149,739	(NA)	56,282	20,211	30,458	10,542	31,026
Percent										
2007	100.0	84.7	67.5	59.3	8.9	27.8	13.2	13.8	3.7	15.3
2006	100.0	84.2	67.9	59.7	9.1	27.0	12.9	13.6	3.6	15.8
2005 ²	100.0	84.7	68.5	60.2	9.2	27.3	13.0	13.7	3.8	15.3
2004 ²	100.0	85.1	69.0	60.5	9.5	27.3	13.0	13.6	3.7	14.9
2003	100.0	84.9	69.3	61.0	9.3	26.6	12.4	13.7	3.5	15.1
2002	100.0	85.3	70.3	61.9	9.4	25.7	11.6	13.4	3.5	14.7
2001	100.0	85.9	71.5	63.2	9.3	25.3	11.2	13.5	3.4	14.1
2000 ³	100.0	86.3	72.6	64.2	9.6	24.7	10.6	13.5	3.3	13.7
1999 ⁴	100.0	86.0	72.5	63.9	10.0	24.5	10.3	13.3	3.1	14.0
1999	100.0	85.0	71.7	62.6	9.9	24.1	10.2	13.2	3.1	15.0
1998	100.0	84.2	70.8	62.6	9.6	24.3	10.3	13.2	3.2	15.8
1997 ⁵	100.0	84.3	70.6	61.8	10.2	24.8	10.8	13.2	3.2	15.7
1996 ⁶	100.0	84.6	70.6	61.5	10.7	25.9	11.8	13.2	3.3	15.4
1995	100.0	84.6	70.3	61.1	11.4	26.4	12.1	13.1	3.5	15.4
1994 ⁷	100.0	84.8	70.3	60.9	12.0	26.8	12.1	12.9	4.3	15.2
1993 ⁸	100.0	84.7	70.2	57.1	(NA)	26.4	12.2	12.7	3.7	15.3
1992 ⁹	100.0	85.0	70.7	57.9	(NA)	25.8	11.5	12.9	3.7	15.0
1991	100.0	85.9	72.1	59.7	(NA)	25.4	10.7	13.1	3.9	14.1
1990	100.0	86.1	73.2	60.4	(NA)	24.5	9.7	13.0	4.0	13.9
1989	100.0	86.4	74.6	61.6	(NA)	23.3	8.6	12.8	4.0	13.6
1988	100.0	86.6	74.7	61.9	(NA)	23.3	8.5	12.7	4.1	13.4
1987 ¹⁰	100.0	87.1	75.5	62.1	(NA)	23.3	8.4	12.6	4.4	12.9

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

¹ Military health care includes CHAMPUS (Comprehensive Health and Medical Plan for Uniformed Services)/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 constructed for consistency with the revision to the 2004 and 2005 estimates. As a result, they do not match the previously published 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 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table C-2.
Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2007

(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/apso/techdoc/cps/cpsmar08.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Total people	Covered by private and/or government health insurance							Not covered	
		Private health insurance			Government health insurance					
		Total	Employment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care ¹		
ALL RACES										
Number										
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	276,804	238,037	200,721	176,838	27,731	67,683	28,506	36,923	8,648	38,767
Percent										
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										
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										
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 2007—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/cpsmar08.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Total people	Covered by private and/or government health insurance								Not covered
		Private health insurance				Government health insurance				
		Total	Employment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care ¹		
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC										
Number										
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										
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										
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										
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
BLACK ALONE⁶										
Number										
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										
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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.

Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2007—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/cpsmar08.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	
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										
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										
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
ASIAN ALONE⁷										
Number										
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										
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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.

Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2007—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/cpsmar08.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Total people	Covered by private and/or government health insurance								Not covered
		Private health insurance				Government health insurance				
		Total	Employment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care ¹		
HISPANIC (any race)										
Number										
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										
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 CHAMPUS (Comprehensive Health and Medical Plan for Uniformed Services)/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 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table C-3.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1999 to 2007

(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/cpsmar08.pdf)

Age	Total people	Covered by private and/or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care ¹	
ALL AGES										
Number										
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										
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										
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										
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 2007—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/cpsmar08.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										
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										
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										
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										
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 2007—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/aptd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar08.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										
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										
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										
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										
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 2007—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/cpsmar08.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										
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										
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										
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										
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 CHAMPUS (Comprehensive Health and Medical Plan for Uniformed Services)/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.

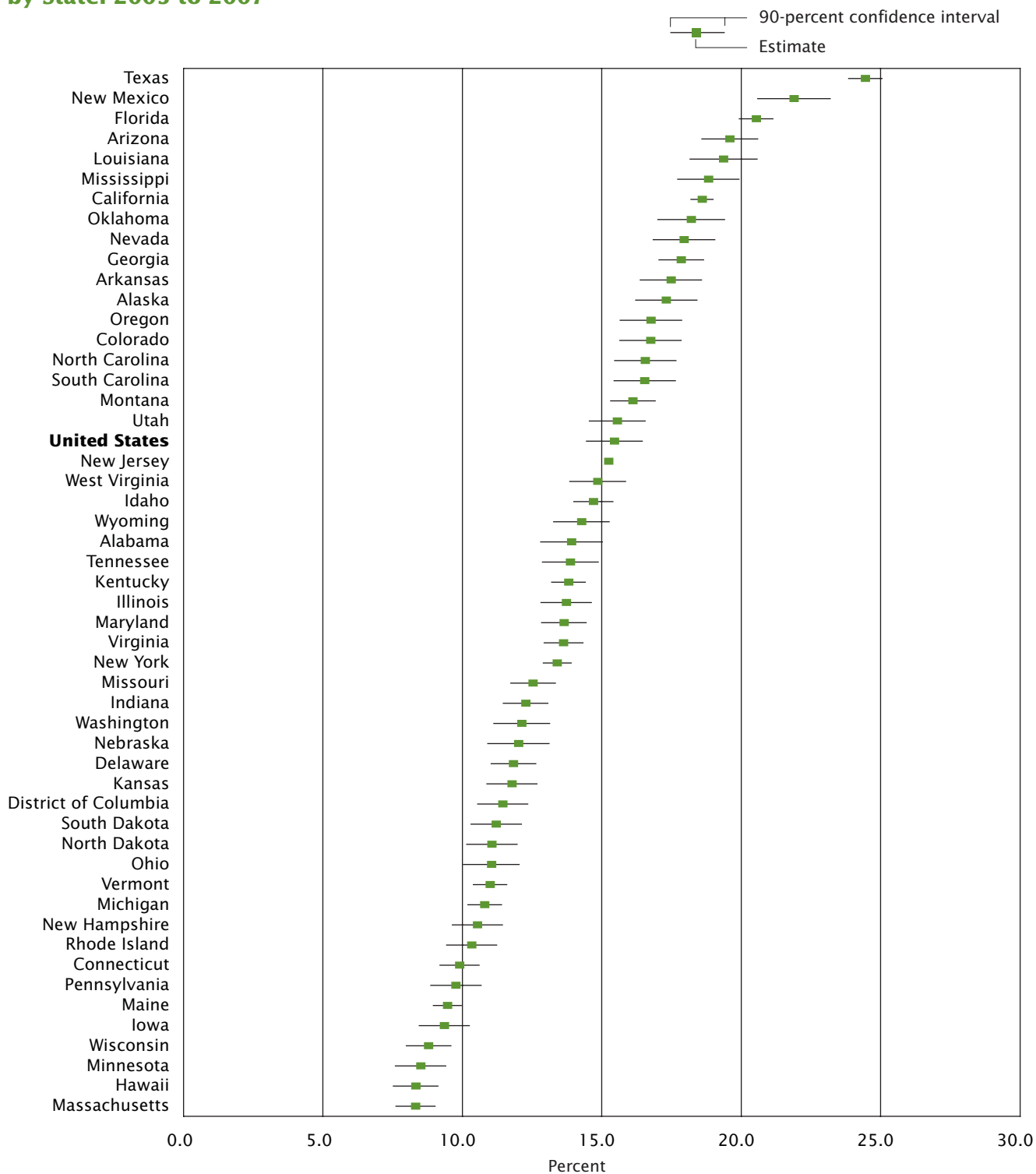
⁴ Estimates reflect the results of follow-up verification questions and implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.

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 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

**APPENDIX D.
COMPARISON OF STATE HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE ESTIMATES**

Figure D-1.
**Three-Year-Average Percentage of People Without Health Insurance Coverage
by State: 2005 to 2007**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2006 to 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.