

# Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2005

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**Current Population Reports**

*Consumer Income*

By  
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# Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2005

## INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on income, poverty, and health insurance coverage in the United States based on information collected in the 2006 and earlier Annual Social and Economic Supplements (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.<sup>1</sup>

Real median household income increased between 2004 and 2005.<sup>2</sup> Both the number of people in poverty and the poverty rate were not

statistically different between 2004 and 2005. The number of people with health insurance coverage increased, while the percentage of people with health insurance coverage decreased between 2004 and 2005. Both the number and the percentage of people without health insurance coverage increased between 2004 and 2005. These results were not uniform across demographic groups. For example, the poverty rate for non-Hispanic Whites decreased, while the overall rate was statistically unchanged.<sup>3</sup>

This report has three main sections— income, poverty, and health insurance coverage. Each one presents estimates by characteristics such as race, Hispanic origin, nativity, and region. Other topics include earnings of year-round, full-time workers; poverty among families; and health insurance coverage of children. This report also contains data by metropolitan area status, which were not included last year due to the transition from a 1990-based sample design to a 2000-based sample design. This year, the report uses a new system of metropolitan

<sup>1</sup> This year's report reflects some changes to the 2005 ASEC data due to a correction to the sample weights made after the publication of last year's report. In addition to the weighting correction, the health insurance data from the 2005 ASEC were revised to reflect improvements to the algorithm that assigns coverage to dependents.

<sup>2</sup> All income values are adjusted to reflect 2005 dollars. "Real" refers to income after adjusting for inflation. The adjustment is based on percentage changes in prices between earlier years and 2005 and is computed by dividing the annual average Consumer Price Index Research Series for 2005 by the annual average for earlier years. The CPI-U-RS values for 1947 to 2005 are available in Appendix A and on the Internet at <[www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/income05/cpiurs.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/income05/cpiurs.html)>. Inflation between 2004 and 2005 was 3.3 percent.

<sup>3</sup> Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). The body of this report (text, figures, and tables) shows data using the first approach (race alone). The appendix tables show data using both approaches. Use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

All comparative statements regarding race in the text are based on the race-alone concept

and, unless noted to the contrary, are also true in terms of statistical significance for the race-alone-or-in-combination concept.

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 12.1 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 2.9 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, 27.7 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native householders who reported only one race, and 9.5 percent of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander householders who reported only one race.

## Figure 5. Percentage of People Below Their Three-Parameter Thresholds: 1978–2005

The data in this report are from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the 2006 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 2006.

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\\_231sa.pdf](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_231sa.pdf)>.



categorization. The data are now presented as inside metropolitan statistical areas, inside principal cities, outside principal cities, and outside metropolitan statistical areas. The report concludes with a section discussing health insurance coverage by state using 2- and 3-year averages.

The income and poverty estimates shown in this report are based solely on money income before taxes and do not include the value of noncash benefits such as food stamps, Medicare, Medicaid, public housing, and employer-provided fringe benefits. Later this year, the Census Bureau will release detailed tables on alternative measures of income and poverty, which include taxes and selected noncash benefits.

The CPS is one of the longest-running surveys 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 (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 14 (Appendix B).

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

In previous CPS ASEC reports, the Census Bureau produced state estimates of income and poverty using 2-year and 3-year moving averages. With the expansion of the American Community Survey (ACS) to approximately 3 million addresses in 2005 and the lower standard errors that result from that sample size and design, the Census Bureau is now focusing on annual state estimates of median household income and poverty from the ACS instead of the CPS ASEC. Since 2005 was the first year that the ACS was fully implemented, the Census Bureau will not make comparisons between estimates from the 2005 survey and previous years. This report no longer includes state income and poverty data. Estimates of change in median household income and poverty from the CPS ASEC will continue to be available on the Internet for people interested in trend data at the state level.

While the 2005 ACS has the capability to produce annual income and poverty estimates for counties and places with population of 65,000 or more, the Census Bureau also produces annual estimates of median household income and poverty for states, as well as for counties and school districts, based on models using data from the CPS ASEC, the decennial census, administrative records, and personal income data published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The model-based estimates have lower variance than the CPS ASEC estimates but are released later due to lags in the availability of administrative records. Estimates for 2003 are available on the Internet at <[www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/index.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/index.html)>. Estimates for 2004 will be available in fall 2006.

Since the ACS does not measure health insurance coverage, this report continues to include the state uninsured rates using 2-year and 3-year moving averages. The Census Bureau's Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program has undertaken a project to estimate health insurance coverage rates for counties. In July 2005, SAHIE released the first estimates ever available on the number of people without health insurance coverage for counties for people of all ages and those under 18 years old. Estimates for calendar year 2000 are available on the Internet at <[www.census.gov/hhes/www/sahie/index.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/sahie/index.html)>.

## Dynamics of Economic Well-Being

The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) provides monthly data about the labor force participation, income, 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. Information based on this data is available in a series of reports titled the *Dynamics of Economic Well-Being*. Topics covered include household income, poverty, health insurance coverage, labor force turnover, unemployment, and program participation. For example, these reports 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.

The Census Bureau is currently undertaking a new project to reengineer the SIPP. The reengineered system, to be known as the Dynamics of Economic Well-Being system, is expected to reduce respondent burden and attrition and to deliver data on a timely basis. Although it will not supply the same level of detail as the SIPP, its design will offer policy-makers and researchers data that address the same basic issues. The new system will use data from current demographic surveys, administrative records, and a new demographic survey instrument to identify a population cohort that will be measured longitudinally. A major goal of this new system is to develop monthly estimates of whether and how much individuals participate in cash assistance programs. For further information about the SIPP, copies of these reports, and information about the new system, see <[www.sipp.census.gov/sipp](http://www.sipp.census.gov/sipp)>.

The Census Bureau also reports on income and poverty based on data from the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is part of the 2010 Decennial Census Program and will eliminate 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 the most complete and thorough estimates of income and poverty, the Census Bureau recommends that people use this data source for national estimates. State-level estimates for

income and poverty can now be found in the ACS report *Income, Earnings, and Poverty Data From the 2005 American Community Survey*. Since the ACS does not collect health insurance data, this CPS ASEC report still includes state-level estimates. 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, 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.

## INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES

### Highlights

- The real median income of households in the United States rose by 1.1 percent between 2004 and 2005, from \$45,817 to \$46,326 (Figure 1 and Table 1).
- The difference in real median household income between 2004 and 2005 was not statistically significant for each of the race groups

shown in Table 1 and for Hispanic households. (Hispanic householders may be any race.)<sup>4</sup> <sup>5,6</sup>

<sup>4</sup> 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 the home is owned jointly by a married couple, 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.

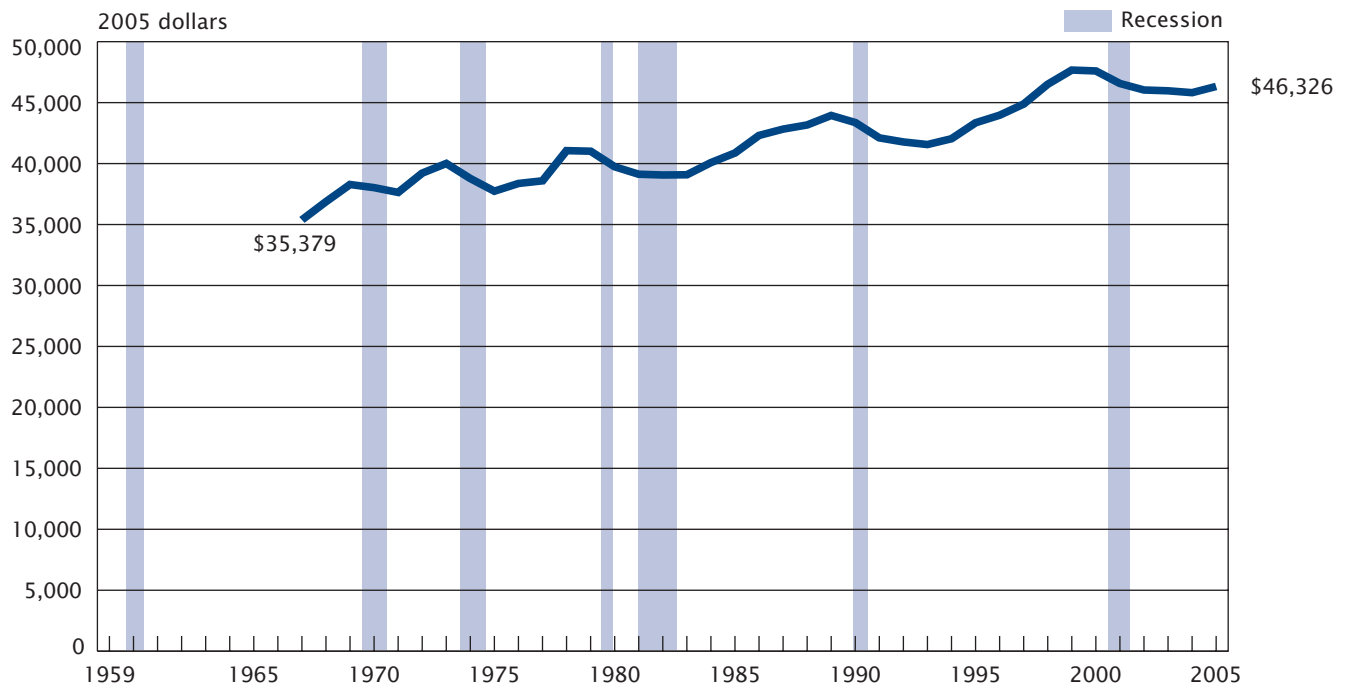
<sup>5</sup> Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population or for race groups because these

- Real median income of households rose in the Northeast (2.9 percent) and in the West (1.5 percent)

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 Asian and Pacific Islanders in 1987. For further information, see <[www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/adsmain.htm](http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/adsmain.htm)>.

<sup>6</sup> Changes in overall median income do not necessarily follow changes experienced by component subgroups because medians do not have the same mathematical properties as other summary measures, such as means.

Figure 1.  
**Real Median Household Income: 1967 to 2005**



Note: The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Median household income data are not available before 1967.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

between 2004 and 2005. The apparent change in the median income of households for the other two regions was not statistically significant (Table 1).<sup>7</sup>

- The apparent change in household income inequality, as measured by the Gini index and the shares of aggregate income received by quintiles, between 2004 and 2005 was not statistically significant (Table 1).<sup>8</sup> Over the past 10 years, the Gini index has increased 4.2 percent.
- The real median earnings of both men and women who worked full-time, year-round declined between 2004 and 2005 (Table 1). The median earnings of men declined 1.8 percent to \$41,386. The median earnings of women declined 1.3 percent to \$31,858.<sup>9</sup>

### Household Income

The real median income of households in the United States rose by 1.1 percent between 2004 and 2005, from \$45,817 to \$46,326 (Figure 1 and Table 1). The last time median

income of households experienced an annual increase was 1999. Compared with 1967, the first year for which household income statistics are available, real median household income has increased 30.9 percent.<sup>10</sup>

### Race and Hispanic Origin

The apparent change in real median household income between 2004 and 2005 was not statistically significant for each of the race groups shown in Table 1 and for Hispanic households. (Hispanic householders may be any race.) Black households had the lowest median income in 2005, \$30,858, which was 61 percent of the median for non-Hispanic White households, \$50,784.<sup>11</sup> Asian households had the highest median income among the race groups. Their 2005 median income was \$61,094, about 120 percent of the median for non-Hispanic White households. Median income for Hispanic households was \$35,967 in 2005, which was 71 percent of the median for non-Hispanic White households.

Table 2 shows income data for the American Indian and Alaska Native population and the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population.<sup>12</sup> Because of the relatively small

populations of these racial groups, the sampling variability of their income data is larger than for the other racial groups and may cause single-year estimates to fluctuate more widely. To moderate these fluctuations in income, the Census Bureau uses 3-year-average medians when comparing the incomes of the American Indian and Alaska Native and the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander populations with other racial groups also shown in Table 2.<sup>13</sup>

The 3-year-average (2003–2005) median income for American Indian and Alaska Native households was:

- Higher than the median for Black households.
- Lower than the medians for non-Hispanic White households, Asian households, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander households, and Hispanic households.<sup>14</sup>

The 3-year-average (2003–2005) median income for Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander households was:

- Higher than the medians for Black households, American Indian and Alaska Native households, and Hispanic households.
- Not statistically different from the median for non-Hispanic White households.
- Lower than the median for Asian households.

<sup>7</sup> 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. The difference between the increases in median household income of the Northeast and the West was not statistically significant.

<sup>8</sup> See the article by Paul Allison, "Measures of Inequality," *American Sociological Review*, 43, December 1977, pp. 865–880, for an explanation of inequality measures.

<sup>9</sup> The difference between the declines in the earnings of men and women was not statistically significant.

<sup>10</sup> Using the CPI-U, instead of the CPI-U-RS, real median household income increased 10.9 percent since 1967. For a further discussion about the Census Bureau's use of the Consumer Price Index, see Appendixes C and D, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 206, *Money Income in the United States: 1998*, issued September 1999.

<sup>11</sup> The distribution of household income is influenced by many factors, such as the number of earners and household size.

<sup>12</sup> Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) and the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (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 AIAN and the Pacific Islander samples to national totals.

<sup>13</sup> The 3-year-average median is the sum of three inflation-adjusted (real) single-year medians divided by 3.

<sup>14</sup> The median income of households whose householder was American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination was higher than the median income of households whose householder was American Indian and Alaska Native alone and households whose householder was Hispanic.

Table 1.  
**Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2004 and 2005**

(Income in 2005 dollars. Households and people as of March of the following year)

Characteristic	2004 <sup>1</sup>			2005			Percentage change in real median income (2005 less 2004)	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Estimate	90-percent confidence interval <sup>2</sup> (±)
		Estimate	90-percent confidence interval <sup>2</sup> (±)		Estimate	90-percent confidence interval <sup>2</sup> (±)		
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
<b>All households</b> .....	<b>113,343</b>	<b>45,817</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>114,384</b>	<b>46,326</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>*1.1</b>	<b>0.75</b>
<b>Type of Household</b>								
Family households .....	76,858	57,179	338	77,402	57,278	332	0.2	0.67
Married-couple .....	57,975	65,946	490	58,179	66,067	401	0.2	0.78
Female householder, no husband present .....	13,981	30,823	530	14,093	30,650	431	-0.6	1.79
Male householder, no wife present .....	4,901	46,526	1,151	5,130	46,756	1,031	0.5	2.71
Nonfamily households .....	36,485	27,129	262	36,982	27,326	266	0.7	1.12
Female householder .....	19,942	22,594	321	20,230	22,688	413	0.4	1.90
Male householder .....	16,543	33,083	386	16,753	34,048	706	*2.9	2.05
<b>Race<sup>3</sup> and Hispanic Origin of Householder</b>								
White .....	92,880	48,218	311	93,588	48,554	349	0.7	0.78
White, not Hispanic .....	81,628	50,546	381	82,003	50,784	283	0.5	0.76
Black .....	13,809	31,101	532	14,002	30,858	495	-0.8	1.84
Asian .....	4,123	59,427	2,077	4,273	61,094	1,171	2.8	3.42
Hispanic origin (any race) .....	12,178	35,417	816	12,519	35,967	587	1.6	1.99
<b>Age of Householder</b>								
Under 65 years .....	90,192	52,562	253	90,926	52,287	242	*-0.5	0.53
15 to 24 years .....	6,733	28,497	782	6,795	28,770	776	1.0	3.14
25 to 34 years .....	19,314	46,985	525	19,120	47,379	571	0.8	1.34
35 to 44 years .....	23,248	58,578	551	23,016	58,084	885	-0.8	1.47
45 to 54 years .....	23,393	63,068	559	23,731	62,424	724	-1.0	1.17
55 to 64 years .....	17,503	52,077	597	18,264	52,260	683	0.4	1.41
65 years and older .....	23,151	25,336	296	23,459	26,036	288	*2.8	1.33
<b>Nativity of Householder</b>								
Native .....	98,842	46,786	304	99,579	46,897	271	0.2	0.70
Foreign born .....	14,502	40,692	976	14,806	42,040	678	*3.3	2.46
Naturalized citizen .....	6,741	47,642	1,448	6,990	50,030	1,341	*5.0	3.43
Not a citizen .....	7,761	35,749	1,282	7,815	36,740	778	2.8	3.68
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast .....	21,187	49,462	819	21,054	50,882	610	*2.9	1.72
Midwest .....	25,939	46,134	661	26,351	45,950	579	-0.4	1.54
South .....	41,224	42,108	374	41,805	42,138	349	0.1	0.98
West .....	24,993	49,245	668	25,174	50,002	609	*1.5	1.50
<b>Residence</b>								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	95,107	48,474	360	(X)	(X)
Inside principal cities .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	38,008	41,166	354	(X)	(X)
Outside principal cities .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	57,098	53,544	531	(X)	(X)
Outside metropolitan statistical areas <sup>4</sup> .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	19,278	37,564	683	(X)	(X)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.  
**Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2004 and 2005—Con.**

(Income in 2005 dollars. Households and people as of March of the following year)

Characteristic	2004 <sup>1</sup>			2005			Percentage change in real median income (2005 less 2004)	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Estimate	90-percent confidence interval <sup>2</sup> (±)
		Estimate	90-percent confidence interval <sup>2</sup> (±)		Estimate	90-percent confidence interval <sup>2</sup> (±)		
<b>Shares of Household Income Quintiles and Gini Index<sup>5</sup></b>								
Lowest quintile .....	22,669	3.4	0.04	22,877	3.4	0.04	-0.7	1.27
Second quintile .....	22,669	8.7	0.10	22,877	8.6	0.10	-0.4	1.26
Third quintile .....	22,669	14.7	0.16	22,877	14.6	0.16	-0.5	1.26
Fourth quintile .....	22,669	23.2	0.26	22,877	23.0	0.25	-0.7	1.25
Highest quintile .....	22,669	50.1	0.56	22,877	50.4	0.56	0.6	1.27
Gini index of income inequality .....	113,343	0.466	0.0047	114,384	0.469	0.0047	0.6	1.17
<b>EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS</b>								
Men with earnings .....	60,088	42,160	153	61,500	41,386	148	*-1.8	0.42
Women with earnings .....	42,380	32,285	134	43,351	31,858	133	*-1.3	0.47
<b>PER CAPITA INCOME<sup>6</sup></b>								
<b>Total<sup>3</sup> .....</b>	<b>291,166</b>	<b>24,655</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>293,834</b>	<b>25,036</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>*1.5</b>	<b>0.77</b>
White .....	234,116	26,067	182	235,903	26,496	188	*1.6	0.85
White, not Hispanic .....	195,347	28,357	209	195,893	28,946	219	*2.1	0.91
Black .....	36,548	16,561	298	36,965	16,874	303	1.9	2.16
Asian .....	12,241	27,040	918	12,599	27,331	832	1.1	3.87
Hispanic origin (any race) .....	41,840	14,577	304	43,168	14,483	253	-0.6	2.03

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

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

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

<sup>2</sup> 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/income/p60\_231sa.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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>.

<sup>5</sup> 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 Allison, "Measures of Inequality," *American Sociological Review*, 43, December 1977, pp. 865-880, for an explanation of inequality measures.

<sup>6</sup> 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, 2005 and 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.



## Nativity

Real median household income rose by 3.3 percent to \$42,040 for foreign-born households between 2004 and 2005 (Table 1). The apparent change for native households was not statistically significant.<sup>15</sup> Among foreign-born households, those maintained by a householder who was a naturalized citizen experienced an increase in median income of 5.0 percent to \$50,030, which was higher than that of native households (\$46,897).<sup>16</sup>

## Region

Real median income of households rose in the Northeast (2.9 percent) and in the West (1.5 percent) between 2004 and 2005. The apparent change in the median income of households for the other two regions was not statistically significant (Table 1).<sup>17</sup> The last time the Northeast experienced an annual increase in median household income was in 2000; for the West it was in 1999. In 2005, households in the Northeast had the highest household income (\$50,882), followed by households in the West (\$50,002) and the Midwest (\$45,950). Households in the South had the lowest median income (\$42,138).

<sup>15</sup> Native households are those in which the householder was born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or certain U.S. island areas (Guam, the Northern Mariana islands, or the Virgin Islands of the United States) or was born in a foreign country but had at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. All other households are considered foreign born regardless of the date of entry into the United States or citizenship status. The CPS does not interview households in Puerto Rico. Of all households, 87.1 percent were native households, 6.1 percent were households with foreign-born householders who were naturalized citizens, and 6.8 percent were noncitizen households.

<sup>16</sup> The difference between the percent increases in median household income of foreign-born households and households maintained by a naturalized citizen was not statistically significant.

<sup>17</sup> The difference between the increases in median household income of the Northeast and the West was not statistically significant.

Table 2.  
**Income of Households by Race and Hispanic Origin Using 3-Year-Average Medians: 2003 to 2005**

(Income in 2005 dollars)

Race <sup>1</sup> and Hispanic origin	3-year-average median income <sup>2</sup> 2003–2005 <sup>3</sup> (dollars)	
	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval <sup>4</sup> (±)
<b>All races</b> .....	<b>46,037</b>	<b>216</b>
White .....	48,399	226
White, not Hispanic .....	50,677	252
Black .....	31,140	397
American Indian and Alaska Native .....	33,627	1,680
Asian .....	59,877	1,239
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander .....	54,318	4,183
Hispanic origin (any race) .....	35,467	521

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The 3-year-average median is the sum of three inflation-adjusted single-year medians divided by 3.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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/income/p60\\_231sa.pdf](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/p60_231sa.pdf)>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2004 to 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

## Income Inequality

The Gini index, one of the most widely used inequality measures, did not measure a statistically significant change in household income inequality between 2004 and 2005. Over the past 10 years, the Gini index has increased 4.2 percent (from 0.450 to 0.469), although the individual annual differences since then were not statistically significant. (Appendix Table A-3 lists historical inequality measures.)<sup>18</sup>

The Gini index is computed by using the shares of aggregate income

received by households at various levels in the distribution (e.g., percentiles). The share of aggregate income received by the quintiles can also be used as an inequality measure. The differences between 2004 and 2005 in the shares for each of the five quintiles were not statistically significant. In 2005, the share of aggregate income received by the lowest household income quintile was 3.4 percent. The second quintile received 8.6 percent; the third quintile, 14.6 percent; the fourth quintile, 23.0 percent; and the highest quintile, 50.4 percent.

The ratio of household income at various percentiles can also be used as a measure of income inequality. Between 2004 and 2005, real median income rose by 1.1 percent, the

<sup>18</sup> 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 introduced new 1990 decennial-census-based population controls.

Table 3.  
**Distribution of Households by Selected Characteristics Within Income Quintiles: 2005**

(Households as of March 2006)

Characteristic	Total households		Lowest quintile		Middle three quintiles		Highest quintile	
	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval <sup>1</sup> (±)
<b>Total number of households . . .</b>	<b>114,384</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>22,877</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>68,630</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>22,877</b>	<b>252</b>
Percent . . . . .	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Upper income limit (dollars) . . . . .	(X)	(X)	\$19,178	107	\$91,705	322	(NA)	(X)
<b>Residence</b>								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas . . . . .	83.1	0.19	78.8	0.47	82.0	0.26	90.8	0.34
Inside principal cities . . . . .	33.2	0.24	39.9	0.57	32.3	0.31	29.3	0.53
Outside principal cities . . . . .	49.9	0.26	39.0	0.57	49.7	0.34	61.5	0.57
Outside metropolitan statistical areas <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	16.9	0.19	21.2	0.47	18.0	0.26	9.2	0.34
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast . . . . .	18.4	0.20	17.5	0.44	17.5	0.25	22.2	0.48
Midwest . . . . .	23.0	0.22	22.6	0.49	23.9	0.29	20.9	0.47
South . . . . .	36.5	0.25	40.2	0.57	36.8	0.32	32.0	0.54
West . . . . .	22.0	0.22	19.6	0.46	21.9	0.28	24.9	0.50
<b>Type of Household</b>								
Family household . . . . .	67.7	0.24	41.0	0.57	70.0	0.31	87.5	0.38
Married-couple family . . . . .	50.9	0.26	17.9	0.45	52.5	0.33	79.0	0.47
Female householder, no husband present . . . . .	12.3	0.17	19.7	0.46	12.4	0.22	4.8	0.25
Male householder, no wife present . . . . .	4.5	0.11	3.4	0.21	5.1	0.15	3.6	0.22
Nonfamily householder . . . . .	32.3	0.24	59.0	0.57	30.0	0.31	12.5	0.38
Householder living alone . . . . .	26.6	0.23	55.5	0.58	23.6	0.28	6.8	0.29
<b>Age of Householder</b>								
15 to 34 years . . . . .	22.6	0.22	23.5	0.49	25.0	0.29	14.8	0.41
35 to 54 years . . . . .	40.8	0.26	25.9	0.51	40.4	0.33	57.2	0.57
55 to 64 years . . . . .	16.0	0.19	13.5	0.40	15.5	0.24	19.7	0.46
65 years and older . . . . .	20.5	0.21	37.1	0.56	19.0	0.26	8.3	0.32
<b>Race<sup>3</sup> and Hispanic Origin of Householder</b>								
White . . . . .	81.8	0.20	73.6	0.51	82.9	0.25	86.7	0.39
White, not Hispanic . . . . .	71.7	0.23	61.4	0.57	72.0	0.30	81.2	0.45
Black . . . . .	12.2	0.17	20.6	0.47	11.6	0.21	5.8	0.27
Asian . . . . .	3.7	0.10	3.0	0.20	3.3	0.12	5.8	0.27
Hispanic origin (any race) . . . . .	10.9	0.16	13.4	0.40	11.8	0.22	5.9	0.27
<b>Number of Earners</b>								
No earners . . . . .	21.2	0.21	58.7	0.57	14.9	0.24	2.6	0.18
One earner . . . . .	36.8	0.25	35.9	0.56	42.3	0.33	21.1	0.47
Two or more earners . . . . .	42.0	0.26	5.5	0.26	42.8	0.33	76.3	0.49
<b>Work Experience of Householder</b>								
Worked . . . . .	69.1	0.24	35.8	0.56	73.7	0.30	88.7	0.37
Worked full-time, year-round . . . . .	50.2	0.26	14.0	0.40	54.7	0.33	73.0	0.52
Worked part-time or part-year . . . . .	18.9	0.20	21.9	0.48	19.0	0.26	15.7	0.42
Did not work . . . . .	30.9	0.24	64.2	0.56	26.3	0.30	11.3	0.37

(NA) Not available.  
(X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> 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/income/p60\\_231sa.pdf](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/p60_231sa.pdf)>.

<sup>2</sup> 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](http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/aboutmetro.html)>.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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



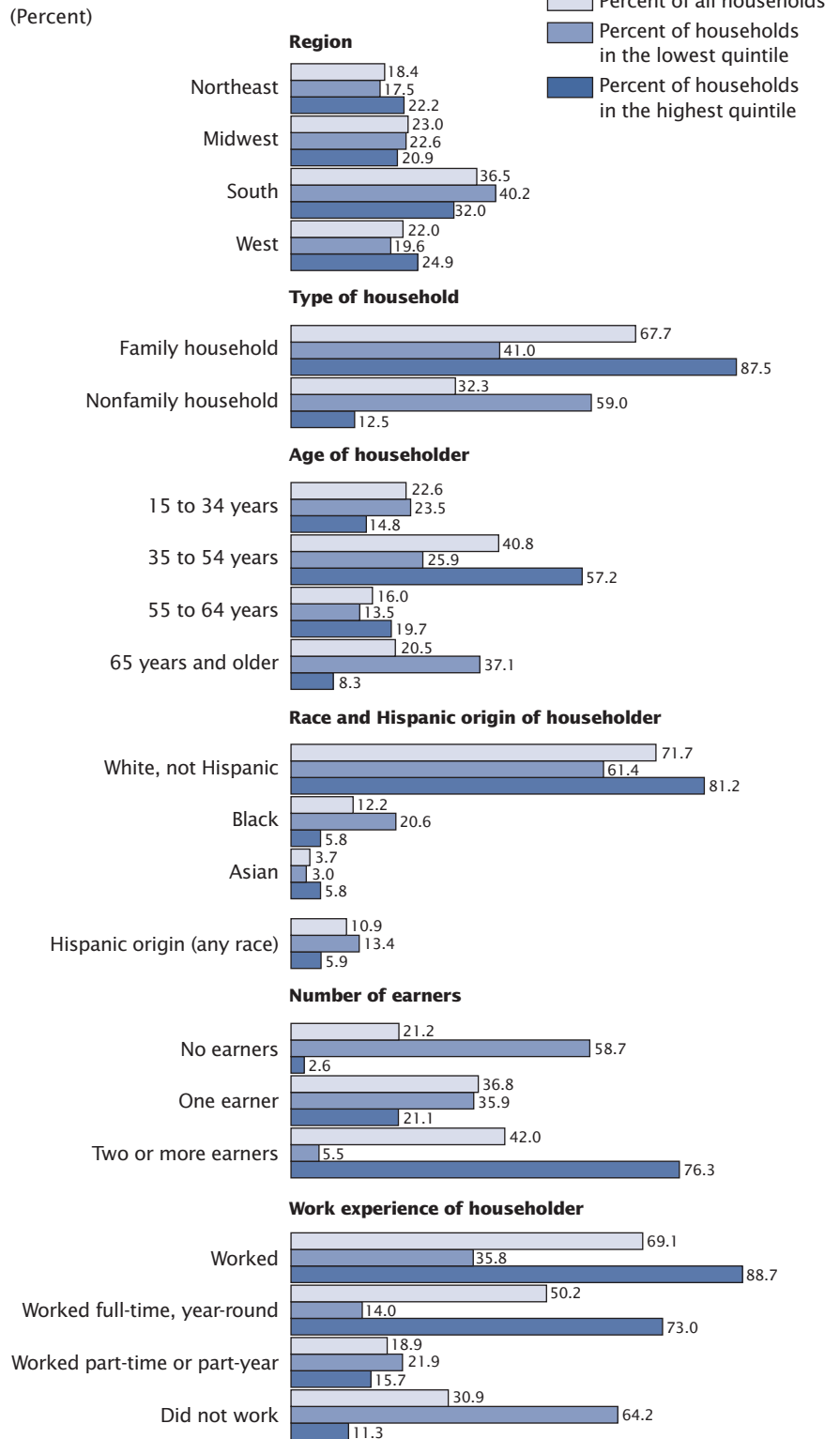
apparent change in real income at the 10th percentile was not statistically significant, and at the 90th percentile showed an increase of 0.9 percent. Since 1995, real median income has increased 6.9 percent, while income at the 90th percentile has increased 13.0 percent, and income at the 10th percentile has increased 2.3 percent. Similar to the 10-year increase in the Gini index (4.2 percent), the 50th-percentile-to-the-10th-percentile ratio has increased 4.5 percent, while the 90th-percentile-to-the-10th-percentile ratio has increased 10.5 percent.<sup>19</sup>

Table 3 shows the characteristics of all households, and households in the lowest-income quintile, the combined middle three income quintiles, and the highest-income quintile. Households in the lowest quintile had incomes of \$19,178 or less in 2005. Households in the combined middle three had incomes from \$19,179 to \$91,705, and households in the highest quintile had incomes above \$91,705.

Households were not evenly distributed within quintiles by characteristic. For example, while the majority of households are found in metropolitan areas (83.1 percent), a larger proportion was in the highest quintile group (90.8 percent) than in the lowest quintile group (78.8 percent). More pronounced was the unequal distribution of households found outside the principal cities in metropolitan areas (suburbs). While 49.9 percent of households were in the suburbs, 61.5 percent of the highest-income quintile households were in the suburbs, compared with 39.0 percent of the lowest quintile households.

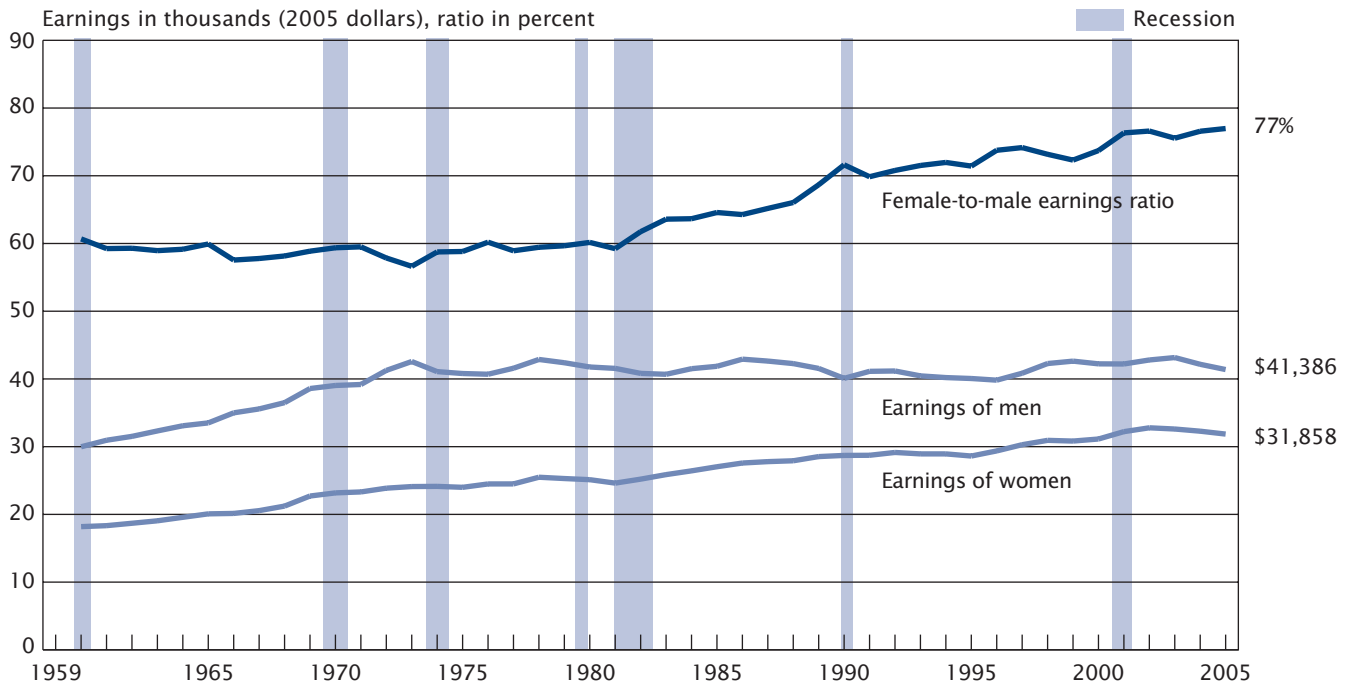
<sup>19</sup> The differences among the following estimates were not statistically significant: the 2004–2005 change in median household income, the 2004–2005 change in income at the 90th percentile, and the 1995–2005 change in income at the 10th percentile; the 1995–2005 change in income at the 10th percentile, the 1995–2005 changes in the Gini index and the 50th-percentile-to-10th-percentile ratio.

Figure 2.  
**Distribution of All Households and Households in the Lowest and Highest Income Quintiles by Selected Characteristics: 2005**



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

Figure 3.  
**Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio and Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years and Older by Sex: 1960 to 2005**



Note: The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Data on earnings of full-time, year-round workers are not readily available before 1960.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Household type also varied by income quintile—the higher the income, the more likely households were to be family households (Table 3 and Figure 2). With 67.7 percent of households made up of families, the highest income quintile consisted of 87.5 percent family households, while the lowest quintile contained 41.0 percent. Conversely, the proportion of nonfamily households was 59.0 percent of households in the lowest quintile and 12.5 percent of households in the highest income quintile.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>20</sup> A family household is a household maintained by a householder who is in a family (and includes any unrelated people who may be residing there). A nonfamily household consists of a householder living alone (a one-person household) or a householder who shares the home exclusively with people to whom he or she is not related.

The race and Hispanic origin of the householder varied by income quintile (Table 3 and Figure 2). Nearly 72 percent of households were non-Hispanic White households, 12.2 percent were Black, and 10.9 percent were Hispanic. Non-Hispanic White households represented a larger proportion of households in the highest income quintile (81.2 percent) than in the lowest income quintile (61.4 percent), while Black households and Hispanic households represented a larger proportion of households in the lowest income quintile (20.6 percent and 13.4 percent, respectively) than in the highest (5.8 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively).<sup>21</sup>

<sup>21</sup> The difference between the percentage of households in the highest quintile maintained by Black householders and by Hispanic householders was not statistically significant.

The number of earners and the work experience of the householder were related to the level of household income (Table 3 and Figure 2). The majority of households in the lowest income quintile either had no earner or only one earner (94.6 percent), while 58.0 percent of all households had fewer than two earners. Also, the majority of householders in the lowest quintile did not work or worked part-time or part-year in 2005 (86.1 percent). In contrast, 42.0 percent of all households had two or more earners, with the majority of householders in the highest income quintile having two or more earners (76.3 percent) and a working householder (88.7 percent). Among householders in the highest quintile, 73.0 percent worked full-time, year-round.

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Table 3 reflects the fact that peak earnings are most likely to occur in the middle-age years. In 2005, about 40.8 percent of householders were aged 35 to 54. The highest income quintile was made up of 57.2 percent of householders in this age group, while the lowest quintile had 25.9 percent. This pattern is reversed for the youngest and oldest age groups. Householders aged 15 to 34 or 65 and older composed 43.1 percent of all householders and represented 60.6 percent of households in the lowest quintile and 23.1 percent of households in the highest quintile.

### Work Experience and Earnings

The number of working men aged 15 and older increased by 1.5 million between 2004 and 2005 to 83.0 million. An estimated 74.1 percent worked full-time, year-round, not statistically different from the 2004

estimate.<sup>22</sup> The number of women workers was 72.5 million, an increase of 0.5 million from 2004. About 59.8 percent of women worked full-time, year-round, a higher percentage than in 2004 (58.8 percent).

Earnings represent the largest component of income; earnings trends and income trends may not be perfectly correlated. While median household income in 2005 rose by 1.1 percent, the real median earnings of both men and women who worked full-time, year-round declined between 2004 and 2005 (Table 1 and Figure 3). The median earnings of men declined 1.8 percent to \$41,386. The median earnings of women declined 1.3 percent to \$31,858.<sup>23</sup> This is the second

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<sup>22</sup> 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.

<sup>23</sup> The difference between the declines in the earnings of men and women was not statistically significant.

consecutive year that men experienced a decline in earnings and the third consecutive year for women. The female-to-male earnings ratio was .77 in 2005, not statistically different from the 2004 ratio.

### Per Capita Income

Real per capita income rose by 1.5 percent for the overall population and by 2.1 percent for the non-Hispanic White population between 2004 and 2005. The apparent change in the per capita income of each of the other race groups and Hispanics was not statistically significant.<sup>24</sup> The per capita income for the overall population in 2005 was \$25,036; for non-Hispanic Whites, it was \$28,946; for Blacks, \$16,874; for Asians, \$27,331; and for Hispanics, \$14,483.

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<sup>24</sup> The per capita income of the Black alone-or-in-combination population increased by 2.2 percent between 2004 and 2005. The differences between the increases in the per capita incomes of the overall population, the non-Hispanic White, and Black alone-or-in-combination populations were not statistically significant.

## POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES<sup>25</sup>

### Highlights

- The official poverty rate in 2005 was 12.6 percent, not statistically different from 2004 (Table 4).
- In 2005, 37.0 million people were in poverty, not statistically different from 2004.
- Poverty rates remained statistically unchanged for Blacks (24.9 percent) and Hispanics (21.8 percent) between 2004 and 2005. The poverty rate decreased for non-Hispanic Whites (8.3 percent in 2005, down from 8.7 percent in 2004).

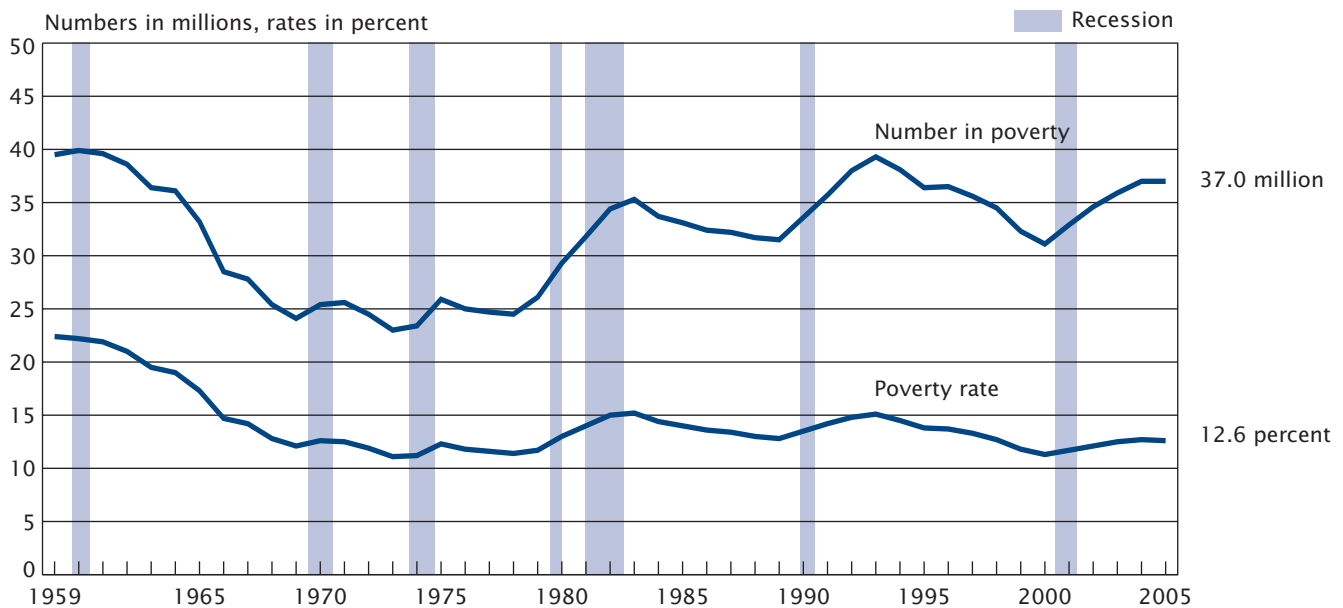
<sup>25</sup> OMB determined the official definition of poverty in Statistical Policy Directive 14. Using this definition, the Census Bureau calculates who is in poverty, as described in Appendix B.

- After 4 years of consecutive increases, the poverty rate stabilized at 12.6 percent in 2005—higher than the most recent low of 11.3 percent in 2000 and lower than the rate in 1959 (22.4 percent), the first year for which poverty estimates are available (Figure 4).
- The poverty rate in 2005 for children under 18 (17.6 percent) remained higher than that of 18-to-64-year-olds (11.1 percent) and that of people 65 and older (10.1 percent)—all were not statistically different from 2004.
- In 2005, the number in poverty remained statistically unchanged from 2004 for people under 18 and people 18 to 64 years old (12.9 million and 20.5 million, respectively). The number in poverty increased for seniors 65 and older—3.6 million in 2005, up from 3.5 million in 2004.

### Race and Hispanic Origin

Both the poverty rate and the number in poverty for non-Hispanic Whites decreased—8.3 percent and 16.2 million in 2005, down from 8.7 percent and 16.9 million in 2004 (Table 4). The poverty rate for non-Hispanic Whites was lower than for the other racial groups. Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 43.9 percent of people in poverty and 66.7 percent of the total population. For Blacks, neither the poverty rate (24.9 percent) nor the number in poverty (9.2 million) was statistically different between 2004 and 2005. Among Asians, 11.1 percent were in poverty in 2005, higher than the 9.8 percent in 2004. The number of Asians in poverty also increased—to 1.4 million in 2005 from 1.2 million in 2004. Among Hispanics, neither the poverty rate nor the number in poverty had a statistically significant change between

Figure 4.  
**Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 2005**



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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 4.  
**People and Families in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2004 and 2005**

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

Characteristic	Below poverty in 2004 <sup>1</sup>				Below poverty in 2005				Change in poverty (2005 less 2004) <sup>3</sup>			
	Number	90-percent C.I. <sup>2</sup> (±)	Percentage	90-percent C.I. <sup>2</sup> (±)	Number	90-percent C.I. <sup>2</sup> (±)	Number	90-percent C.I. <sup>2</sup> (±)	Number	90-percent C.I. <sup>2</sup> (±)	Percentage	90-percent C.I. <sup>2</sup> (±)
<b>PEOPLE</b>												
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>37,040</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>36,950</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-90</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Family Status</b>												
In families .....	26,544	587	11.0	0.2	26,068	583	10.8	0.2	-476	614	*-0.3	0.3
Householder .....	7,835	187	10.2	0.2	7,657	184	9.9	0.2	-177	212	*-0.3	0.3
Related children under 18 .....	12,473	341	17.3	0.5	12,335	340	17.1	0.5	-138	357	-0.2	0.5
Related children under 6 .....	4,747	220	20.0	1.0	4,784	220	20.0	1.0	37	231	-	1.0
In unrelated subfamilies .....	570	90	45.4	8.0	456	81	37.4	7.2	*-114	90	*-8.1	8.0
Reference person .....	234	58	45.4	12.4	181	51	35.9	11.0	-53	57	-9.5	12.3
Children under 18 .....	315	59	46.6	9.9	270	54	39.7	9.0	-45	60	-6.9	9.9
Unrelated individual .....	9,926	217	20.4	0.5	10,425	224	21.1	0.5	*499	252	*0.6	0.5
Male .....	4,316	131	18.2	0.6	4,315	131	17.9	0.6	-1	149	-0.4	0.7
Female .....	5,611	153	22.5	0.7	6,111	161	24.1	0.7	*500	179	*1.6	0.8
<b>Race<sup>4</sup> and Hispanic Origin</b>												
White .....	25,327	575	10.8	0.2	24,872	570	10.6	0.2	-456	653	-0.3	0.3
White, not Hispanic .....	16,908	477	8.7	0.2	16,227	468	8.3	0.2	*-682	539	*-0.4	0.3
Black .....	9,014	329	24.7	0.9	9,168	332	24.9	0.9	154	347	0.2	0.9
Asian .....	1,201	127	9.8	1.0	1,402	137	11.1	1.1	*201	139	*1.3	1.1
Hispanic origin (any race) .....	9,122	319	21.9	0.8	9,368	324	21.8	0.8	246	269	-0.1	0.6
<b>Age</b>												
Under 18 years .....	13,041	347	17.8	0.5	12,896	346	17.6	0.5	-145	364	-0.2	0.5
18 to 64 years .....	20,545	517	11.3	0.3	20,450	516	11.1	0.3	-95	542	-0.2	0.3
65 years and older .....	3,453	130	9.8	0.4	3,603	132	10.1	0.4	*150	137	0.3	0.4
<b>Nativity</b>												
Native .....	31,023	630	12.1	0.2	31,080	630	12.1	0.2	57	661	-0.1	0.3
Foreign born .....	6,017	331	17.1	1.0	5,870	327	16.5	1.0	-147	345	-0.6	1.0
Naturalized citizen .....	1,326	157	9.8	1.2	1,441	163	10.4	1.2	115	168	0.6	1.3
Not a citizen .....	4,691	293	21.6	1.4	4,429	285	20.4	1.4	-262	303	-1.3	1.5
<b>Region</b>												
Northeast .....	6,260	288	11.6	0.5	6,103	285	11.3	0.5	-156	301	-0.3	0.6
Midwest .....	7,545	313	11.7	0.5	7,419	311	11.4	0.5	-126	327	-0.2	0.5
South .....	14,817	443	14.1	0.4	14,854	444	14.0	0.4	38	465	-0.1	0.4
West .....	8,419	340	12.5	0.5	8,573	343	12.6	0.5	154	358	-	0.5
<b>Residence</b>												
Inside metropolitan statistical areas .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	30,098	621	12.2	0.3	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Inside principal cities .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	15,966	465	17.0	0.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Outside principal cities .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	14,132	438	9.3	0.3	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Outside metropolitan statistical areas <sup>5</sup> .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6,852	379	14.5	0.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
<b>Work Experience</b>												
All workers (16 years and older) .....	9,384	360	6.1	0.2	9,340	358	6.0	0.2	-45	377	-0.1	0.2
Worked full-time, year-round .....	2,891	202	2.8	0.2	2,894	202	2.8	0.2	3	212	-0.1	0.2
Not full-time, year-round .....	6,493	301	12.8	0.6	6,446	299	12.8	0.6	-47	315	-	0.6
Did not work at least one week .....	15,871	463	21.7	0.7	16,041	462	21.8	0.7	170	485	-	0.7
<b>FAMILIES</b>												
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>7,835</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>7,657</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-177</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>*-0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Type of Family</b>												
Married-couple .....	3,216	111	5.5	0.2	2,944	105	5.1	0.2	*-271	123	*-0.5	0.2
Female householder, no husband present .....	3,962	125	28.3	1.0	4,044	126	28.7	1.0	82	143	0.4	1.1
Male householder, no wife present .....	657	48	13.4	1.0	669	48	13.0	1.0	12	55	-0.4	1.1

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

\* Statistically different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level. (NA) Not available. (X) Not applicable.

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

<sup>2</sup> 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\_231sa.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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, 2005 and 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 5.  
**Number in Poverty and Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin Using 3-Year Average: 2003 to 2005**

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

Race <sup>1</sup> and Hispanic origin	3-year average 2003–2005 <sup>2</sup>			
	Number		Percentage	
	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval <sup>3</sup> (±)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval <sup>3</sup> (±)
<b>All races</b> .....	<b>36,617</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>
White .....	24,824	399	10.6	0.2
White, not Hispanic .....	16,346	329	8.4	0.2
Black .....	8,988	242	24.7	0.6
American Indian and Alaska Native .....	573	65	25.3	2.5
Asian .....	1,335	98	10.9	0.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander .....	79	24	12.2	3.6
Hispanic origin (any race) .....	9,180	252	22.0	0.6

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

<sup>3</sup> 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\\_231sa.pdf](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_231sa.pdf)>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2004 to 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

2004 and 2005, at 21.8 percent and 9.4 million in 2005.<sup>26</sup>

Table 5 displays 3-year averages of the poverty rate and the number in poverty for 2003–2005 for race groups and Hispanics. The 3-year-average poverty rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives (25.3 percent) was not statistically different from the rate for Blacks.<sup>27</sup> It was higher than the rates for other groups. The 3-year-average poverty rate for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders (12.2 percent) was lower than the rate for Blacks, American Indians and Alaska Natives, and

Hispanics; higher than the rate for non-Hispanic Whites; and not statistically different from the rate for Asians.

### Age

Between 2004 and 2005, both the poverty rate and the number in poverty for people 18 to 64 were not statistically different at 11.1 percent and 20.5 million. The number of people 65 and older in poverty increased to 3.6 million in 2005, up from 3.5 million in 2004, while the poverty rate in that age group remained statistically unchanged at 10.1 percent in 2005 (Table 4 and Figure 5).

In 2005, for children under 18, the survey found no statistically significant change in the poverty rate or the number in poverty (17.6 percent and 12.9 million). The poverty rate for children was higher than the rates for

people 18 to 64 years old and those 65 and older (Table 4). Children represented 34.9 percent of the people in poverty and 25.0 percent of the total population.

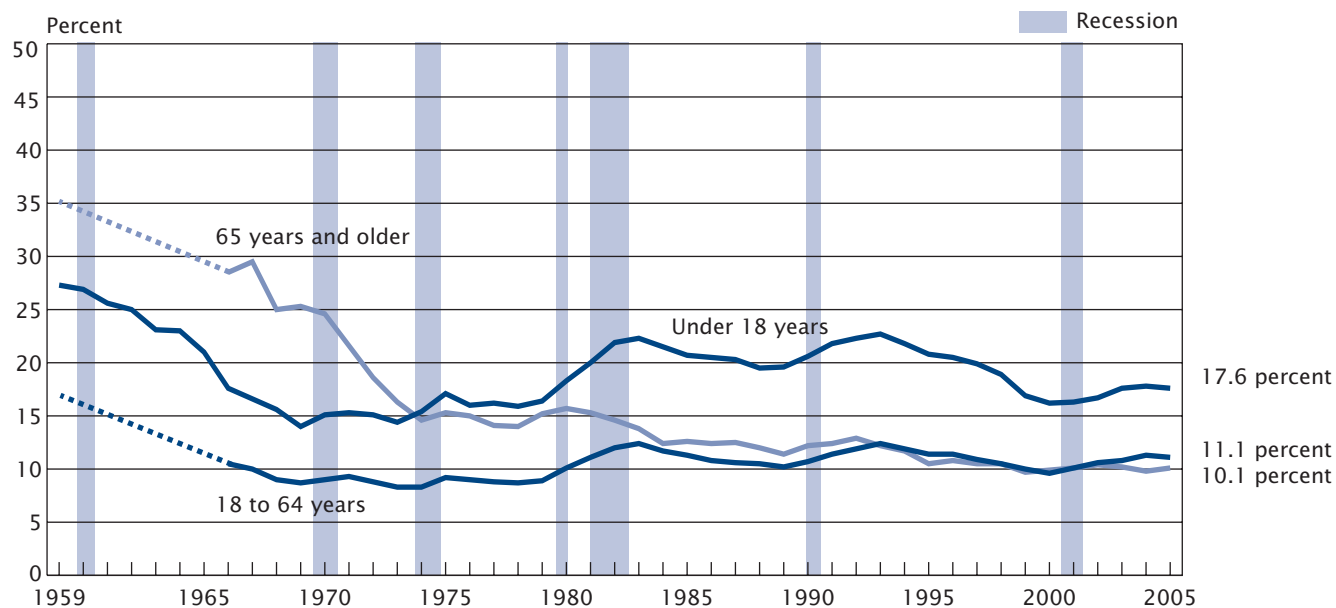
The poverty rate and the number in poverty for related children under 6 living in families were 20.0 percent and 4.8 million, both not statistically different from 2004. Of related children under 6 living in families with female householders with no husband present, 52.9 percent were in poverty, over five times the rate of their counterparts in married-couple families (9.9 percent). For related children under 18 living in families with a female householder with no husband present, 42.8 percent were in poverty, compared with 8.5 percent for married-couple families.

<sup>26</sup> The number in poverty for Blacks was not statistically different from that of Hispanics.

<sup>27</sup> The rate for the American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population was statistically lower than that for the American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Black, and Hispanic populations. It was higher than the rates for other groups.



Figure 5.  
Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2005



Note: The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Data for people 18 to 64 and 65 and older are not available from 1960 to 1965.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

### Nativity

Of all people, 87.8 percent were natives, 4.7 percent were foreign-born naturalized citizens, and 7.4 percent were foreign-born noncitizens.<sup>28</sup> The poverty rate and the number in poverty for natives and the foreign born were not statistically different from 2004 at 12.1 percent and 31.1 million for natives and 16.5 percent and 5.9 million for the foreign born in 2005 (Table 4).

Of the foreign-born population, 39.0 percent were naturalized citizens; the remaining were noncitizens. Their poverty rates in 2005 were 10.4 percent for foreign-born naturalized citizens and 20.4 percent for those who had not become citizens, both not statistically different from 2004.

<sup>28</sup> Percentages do not sum to 100 because of rounding.

### Region

In 2005, the poverty rates for the Northeast (11.3 percent) and the Midwest (11.4 percent) were not statistically different from each other, but were lower than the rates for the South (14.0 percent) and the West (12.6 percent) (Table 4). None of the regions showed any statistical change in either their poverty rate or the number in poverty from 2004 to 2005.

### Residence

In 2005, the poverty rate among people who lived in metropolitan statistical areas but outside the principal city—suburban areas—(9.3 percent) was lower than the poverty rate among people living in principal cities of metropolitan statistical areas (17.0 percent) and lower than that of people living outside metropolitan statistical areas (14.5 percent).

### Work Experience

People 16 and older who worked some or all of 2005 had a lower poverty rate than those who did not work at any time (6.0 percent compared with 21.8 percent) (Table 4). The poverty rate among full-time, year-round workers (2.8 percent) was lower than for those who worked part-time or part-year (12.8 percent) in 2005. In addition, among people 16 and older, those who did not work in 2005 represented 63.2 percent of people in poverty, compared with 32.2 percent of all people.

### Families

In 2005, the poverty rate for families decreased to 9.9 percent from 10.2 percent in 2004, while the number of families in poverty remained statistically unchanged at 7.7 million in 2005 (Table 4).

Table 6.  
**People With Income Below Specified Ratios of Their Poverty Thresholds by Selected Characteristics: 2005**

(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. <sup>1</sup> (±)	Percent	90-percent C.I. <sup>1</sup> (±)	Number	90-percent C.I. <sup>1</sup> (±)	Percent	90-percent C.I. <sup>1</sup> (±)	Number	90-percent C.I. <sup>1</sup> (±)	Percent	90-percent C.I. <sup>1</sup> (±)
<b>All people</b> . . . . .	<b>293,135</b>	<b>15,928</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>36,950</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>49,327</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Age</b>													
Under 18 years . . . . .	73,285	5,648	241	7.7	0.3	12,896	346	17.6	0.5	16,679	382	22.8	0.5
18 to 24 years . . . . .	27,965	2,625	115	9.4	0.4	5,094	155	18.2	0.5	6,379	171	22.8	0.6
25 to 34 years . . . . .	39,480	2,248	109	5.7	0.3	4,965	159	12.6	0.4	6,574	181	16.7	0.4
35 to 44 years . . . . .	43,121	1,842	99	4.3	0.2	4,186	147	9.7	0.3	5,599	168	13.0	0.4
45 to 54 years . . . . .	42,797	1,494	89	3.5	0.2	3,504	134	8.2	0.3	4,573	152	10.7	0.3
55 to 59 years . . . . .	17,827	663	60	3.7	0.3	1,441	87	8.1	0.5	1,923	101	10.8	0.5
60 to 64 years . . . . .	13,153	498	52	3.8	0.4	1,260	82	9.6	0.6	1,684	94	12.8	0.7
65 years and older . . . . .	35,505	909	69	2.6	0.2	3,603	132	10.1	0.4	5,917	163	16.7	0.5
<b>Race<sup>2</sup> and Hispanic Origin</b>													
White . . . . .	235,430	10,288	377	4.4	0.2	24,872	570	10.6	0.2	33,864	654	14.4	0.3
White, not Hispanic . . . . .	195,553	6,916	311	3.5	0.2	16,227	468	8.3	0.2	22,262	542	11.4	0.3
Black . . . . .	36,802	4,302	238	11.7	0.6	9,168	332	24.9	0.9	11,484	362	31.2	0.9
Asian . . . . .	12,580	647	95	5.1	0.7	1,402	137	11.1	1.1	1,909	157	15.2	1.2
Hispanic (any race) . . . . .	43,020	3,701	220	8.6	0.5	9,368	324	21.8	0.8	12,582	357	29.2	0.8
<b>Family Status</b>													
In families . . . . .	242,389	10,573	382	4.4	0.2	26,068	583	10.8	0.2	35,362	667	14.6	0.3
Householder . . . . .	77,418	3,230	111	4.2	0.1	7,657	184	9.9	0.2	10,442	225	13.5	0.2
Related children under 18 . . . . .	72,095	5,209	232	7.2	0.3	12,335	340	17.1	0.5	16,028	377	22.2	0.5
Related children under 6 . . . . .	23,914	2,127	150	8.9	0.6	4,784	220	20.0	0.9	6,070	245	25.4	0.9
Unrelated subfamilies . . . . .	1,220	308	66	25.2	4.7	456	81	37.4	5.2	568	90	46.5	5.4
Unrelated individual . . . . .	49,526	5,048	143	10.2	0.2	10,425	224	21.1	0.3	13,397	265	27.1	0.4
Male . . . . .	24,158	2,239	91	9.3	0.3	4,315	131	17.9	0.5	5,564	152	23.0	0.5
Female . . . . .	25,367	2,809	103	11.1	0.4	6,111	161	24.1	0.5	7,833	187	30.9	0.5

<sup>1</sup> 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\_231sa.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

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

For married-couple families, both the poverty rate and the number in poverty decreased to 5.1 percent and 2.9 million in 2005, down from 5.5 percent and 3.2 million in 2004. The poverty rate and the number in poverty showed no statistical difference between 2004 and 2005 for female-householder-with-no-husband-present families (28.7 percent and

4.0 million) and for male-householder-with-no-wife-present families (13.0 percent and 669,000).

### Depth of Poverty Measures

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) are designed

to reflect 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 determine the number of people who may be eligible for government-sponsored income



Table 7.  
**Income Deficit or Surplus of Families and Unrelated Individuals by Poverty Status: 2005**

(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		Deficit or surplus per capita	
		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. <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	90-percent C.I. <sup>1</sup> (±)
<b>Below Poverty Threshold, Deficit</b>															
All families.....	7,657	318	321	574	513	527	509	526	466	385	3,519	8,125	112	2,387	54
Married-couple families.....	2,944	142	156	279	205	238	204	211	143	125	1,240	7,632	184	2,046	76
Families with a male householder, no wife present.....	669	32	32	48	66	54	46	53	35	21	282	7,359	349	2,546	199
Families with a female householder, no husband present.....	4,044	144	133	247	241	235	259	262	288	239	1,996	8,610	150	2,647	79
Unrelated individuals...	10,425	853	536	1,161	1,393	907	544	515	403	462	3,652	5,361	61	5,361	153
Male.....	4,315	391	177	443	544	304	219	236	165	196	1,639	5,605	97	5,605	255
Female.....	6,111	461	358	717	849	604	325	279	238	266	2,013	5,189	79	5,189	197
<b>Above Poverty Threshold, Surplus</b>															
All families.....	69,761	342	335	710	715	705	833	771	869	787	63,693	63,959	520	20,626	286
Married-couple families.....	55,244	180	188	396	370	413	411	439	532	482	51,834	70,824	612	22,391	313
Families with a male householder, no wife present.....	4,465	28	16	53	56	57	110	76	97	75	3,897	46,160	1,606	16,505	702
Families with a female householder, no husband present.....	10,051	134	130	262	290	235	312	257	241	230	7,962	34,135	903	11,794	368
Unrelated individuals...	39,100	515	579	1,476	1,316	1,229	1,455	1,189	985	1,084	29,272	29,499	443	29,499	586
Male.....	19,843	162	257	662	513	442	697	494	410	467	15,739	33,933	775	33,933	999
Female.....	19,257	353	322	813	803	787	758	695	575	618	13,533	24,931	406	24,931	620

<sup>1</sup> 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\\_231sa.pdf](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_231sa.pdf)>.

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

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

assistance programs, such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Medicare, food stamps, and Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). The income-to-poverty ratio is reported as a percentage that compares a family's income with its poverty threshold, which is based on family size and composition. The income deficit (surplus) tells how many dollars a family's or an unrelated individual's (person who does

not live with relatives) income is below (above) its poverty threshold. These measures illustrate how the low-income population varies in relation to the poverty thresholds.

### Ratio of Income to Poverty

Table 6 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").

In 2005, the percentage and number of people with income below one-half of their poverty thresholds was 5.4 percent and 15.9 million, respectively. This group represented 43.1 percent of the poverty population in 2005 (Table 6). The percentage of people with income below 125 percent of

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their threshold decreased to 16.8 percent in 2005, down from 17.1 percent in 2004, while the number with an income-to-poverty ratio in this range remained statistically unchanged in 2005 at 49.3 million.

The demographic makeup of the population differs at varying degrees of poverty. In 2005 among all people, 5.4 percent were below 50 percent of their threshold, 7.2 percent were above 50 percent and below 100 percent of their threshold, and 4.2 percent were between 100 and 125 percent of their thresholds. The 65-and-older population was more highly concentrated between 100 percent and 125 percent of their poverty thresholds (6.5 percent) than below 50 percent of their thresholds (2.6 percent). Among people 65 and older, 10.1 percent were below 100 percent of poverty and 16.7 percent were below 125 percent of poverty, a 65.3 percent difference. The distribution was different for all people—12.6 percent were below 100 percent

of poverty and 16.8 percent were below 125 percent of poverty, a 33.3 percent difference.<sup>29</sup>

### **Income Deficit**

The income deficit for families in poverty (the difference in dollars between a family's income and its poverty threshold) averaged \$8,125 in 2005 (Table 7), not statistically different in real terms from 2004. The average income deficit was larger for families with a female householder with no husband present (\$8,610) than for married-couple families (\$7,632) and families with a male householder with no wife present (\$7,359).<sup>30</sup>

The income deficit per capita for female-householder families (\$2,647)

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<sup>29</sup> The percentage of people 65 and older who were below 125 percent of their poverty thresholds was not statistically different from the percentage of all people below 125 percent of their poverty threshold.

<sup>30</sup> The average income deficit for married-couple families was not statistically different from that of male-householder families.

was higher than for married-couple families (\$2,046). 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 \$5,361 in 2005. The \$5,189 deficit for women was lower than the \$5,605 deficit for men. Because unrelated individuals aged 65 and older have lower poverty thresholds and because there were more unrelated women than men aged 65 and older, the lower average deficit for women reflects differences in age as well as income.

## HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE IN THE UNITED STATES

### Highlights

- The number of people with health insurance coverage increased from 245.9 million in 2004 to 247.3 million in 2005.<sup>31</sup>
- In 2005, 46.6 million people were without health insurance coverage, up from 45.3 million people in 2004 (Table 8).
- The percentage of people without health insurance coverage increased from 15.6 percent in 2004 to 15.9 percent in 2005.
- The historical record is marked by a 12-year period from 1987 to 1998 when the uninsured rate (12.9 percent in 1987) either increased or was not statistically different from one year to the next (Figure 7).<sup>32</sup> After peaking at 16.3 percent in 1998, the rate fell for 2 years in a row to 14.2 percent in 2000. The rate then increased until 2003–2004, where it remained at

<sup>31</sup> The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC, and the estimates were revised based on improvements to the algorithm that assigns coverage to dependents. 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.

<sup>32</sup> The year 1987 is the first year for which comparable health insurance coverage statistics are available.

### What Is Health Insurance Coverage?

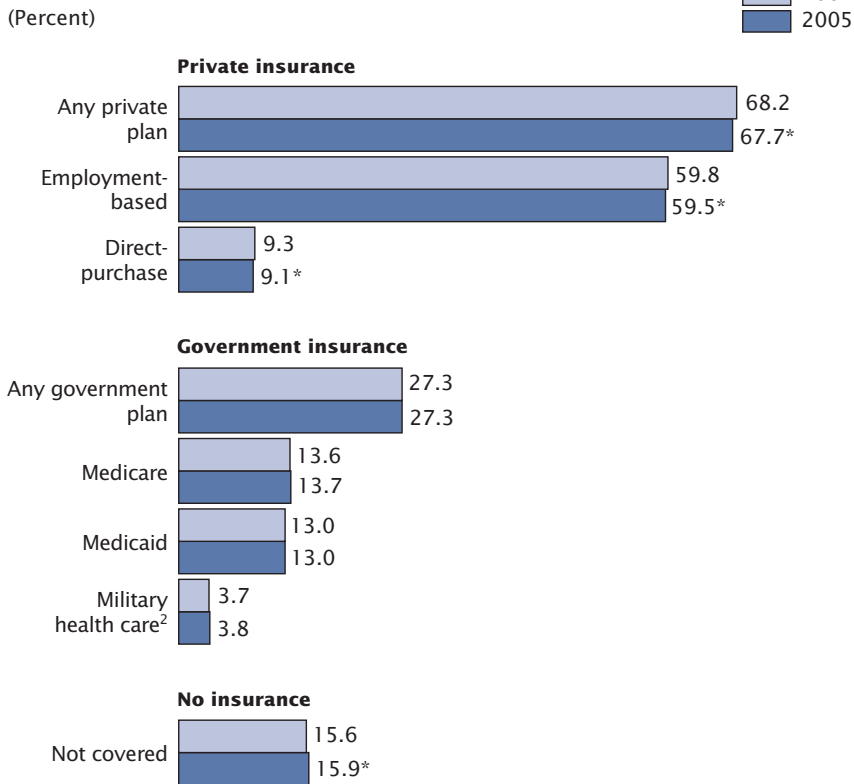
The Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey (CPS) asks about health insurance coverage in the previous calendar year. The questionnaire asks separate questions about the major types of health insurance, and people who answer “no” to each of the coverage questions 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. While annual retrospective questions appear to be less of a problem when collecting income data (possibly because the interview period is close to when people pay their taxes), it is probably less than ideal when asking about health insurance coverage. 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 between health insurance coverage rates from the major federal surveys, see *How Many People Lack Health Insurance and for How Long?* (Congressional Budget Office, May 2003) 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 and people may be covered by more than one during the year.

Figure 6.  
**Coverage by Type of Health Insurance:  
 2004<sup>1</sup> and 2005**



\* Statistically different at the 90-percent confidence level.

<sup>1</sup> The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC. The estimates also reflect improvements to the algorithm that assigns coverage to dependents.

<sup>2</sup> 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, 2005 and 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

15.6 percent before it increased to 15.9 percent in 2005.<sup>33</sup>

<sup>33</sup> The difference between the percent uninsured in 1998 and 1997 was not statistically significant.

- The percentage of people covered by employment-based health insurance decreased between 2004 and 2005, from 59.8 percent to 59.5 percent.

- While the number of people covered by government health programs increased between 2004 and 2005, from 79.4 million to 80.2 million, the percentage of people covered by government health insurance remained at 27.3 percent. There was no statistical difference in the number or the percentage of people covered by Medicaid (38.1 million and 13.0 percent, respectively) between 2004 and 2005.
- The percentage and the number of children (people under 18 years old) without health insurance increased between 2004 and 2005, from 10.8 percent to 11.2 percent and from 7.9 million to 8.3 million, respectively (Table 8). With an uninsured rate at 19.0 percent in 2005, children in poverty were more likely to be uninsured than all children (Figure 8).
- The uninsured rate and the number of uninsured remained statistically unchanged from 2004 to 2005 for non-Hispanic Whites (11.3 percent and 22.1 million) and for Blacks (19.6 percent and 7.2 million) (Table 8).
- The number of uninsured increased for Hispanics (from 13.5 million in 2004 to 14.1 million in 2005); their uninsured rate was not statistically different at 32.7 percent in 2005.

**Table 8.**  
**People With or Without Health Insurance Coverage by Selected Characteristics: 2004 and 2005**

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

Characteristic	Uninsured								Change (2005 less 2004) <sup>1</sup>					
	2004 <sup>2</sup>				2005				Uninsured				Insured	
	Number	90-percent C.I. <sup>3</sup> (±)	Percentage	90-percent C.I. <sup>3</sup> (±)	Number	90-percent C.I. <sup>3</sup> (±)	Percentage	90-percent C.I. <sup>3</sup> (±)	Number	90-percent C.I. <sup>3</sup> (±)	Percentage	90-percent C.I. <sup>3</sup> (±)	Number	90-percent C.I. <sup>3</sup> (±)
<b>PEOPLE</b>														
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,306</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>46,577</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>*1,272</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>*0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>*1,397</b>	<b>636</b>
<b>Family Status</b>														
In families	35,009	471	14.6	0.2	36,259	478	15.0	0.2	*1,160	561	*0.4	0.2	475	789
Householder	10,557	169	13.7	0.2	10,849	171	14.0	0.2	*292	194	*0.3	0.2	260	410
Related children under 18	7,512	229	10.4	0.3	7,784	233	10.8	0.3	272	274	*0.4	0.4	-310	711
Related children under 6	2,207	125	9.3	0.5	2,499	133	10.4	0.5	*291	153	*1.2	0.6	-129	447
In unrelated subfamilies	337	49	26.8	3.4	382	52	31.3	3.6	46	60	*4.5	4.1	-79	94
Unrelated individual	9,870	262	20.1	0.5	9,936	262	19.8	0.5	66	310	-0.3	0.6	*1,001	588
<b>Race<sup>4</sup> and Hispanic Origin</b>														
White	34,447	467	14.7	0.2	35,340	472	15.0	0.2	*893	556	*0.3	0.2	*894	803
White, not Hispanic	21,807	381	11.2	0.2	22,144	383	11.3	0.2	338	452	0.1	0.2	208	846
Black	7,071	253	19.3	0.7	7,228	255	19.6	0.7	156	300	0.2	0.8	261	454
Asian	2,016	137	16.5	1.1	2,257	144	17.9	1.1	*241	166	*1.4	1.3	117	272
Hispanic origin (any race)	13,504	307	32.3	0.7	14,122	313	32.7	0.7	*618	325	0.4	0.8	*710	326
<b>Age</b>														
Under 18 years	7,949	236	10.8	0.3	8,310	241	11.2	0.3	*361	282	*0.5	0.4	-167	716
18 to 24 years	8,590	245	30.7	0.7	8,566	244	30.6	0.7	-24	289	-	0.9	-19	427
25 to 34 years	10,023	264	25.5	0.6	10,412	268	26.4	0.6	*388	315	*0.9	0.7	-218	514
35 to 44 years	8,093	238	18.7	0.5	8,090	238	18.8	0.5	-3	281	0.1	0.6	-226	558
45 to 64 years	10,157	265	14.2	0.3	10,740	273	14.6	0.3	*584	318	0.4	0.4	*1,698	702
65 years and older	493	59	1.4	0.2	459	57	1.3	0.2	-33	69	-0.1	0.2	329	556
<b>Nativity</b>														
Native	33,547	462	13.1	0.2	34,608	468	13.4	0.2	*1,062	550	*0.3	0.2	*1,162	738
Foreign born	11,759	324	33.4	0.8	11,969	327	33.6	0.8	210	385	0.2	0.9	235	532
Naturalized citizen	2,290	146	17.0	1.0	2,482	152	17.9	1.0	*192	176	0.9	1.2	184	377
Not a citizen	9,469	292	43.6	1.0	9,487	293	43.6	1.0	18	346	-0.1	1.2	51	392
<b>Region</b>														
Northeast	6,782	211	12.6	0.4	6,657	210	12.3	0.4	-126	249	-0.3	0.5	*251	241
Midwest	7,757	225	12.0	0.3	7,777	225	11.9	0.3	19	266	-	0.4	229	267
South	19,090	348	18.2	0.3	19,793	353	18.6	0.3	*703	415	*0.4	0.4	*575	418
West	11,676	276	17.4	0.4	12,352	282	18.1	0.4	*675	330	*0.7	0.5	*342	323
<b>Residence</b>														
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	39,181	494	15.9	0.2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Inside principal cities	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	17,652	345	18.7	0.3	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Outside principal cities	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	21,528	378	14.1	0.2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Outside metropolitan statistical areas <sup>5</sup>	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7,397	278	15.6	0.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
<b>Household Income</b>														
Less than \$25,000	15,130	321	24.3	0.5	14,561	315	24.4	0.5	*-569	376	0.2	0.6	*-2,173	625
\$25,000 to \$49,999	14,619	316	19.8	0.4	14,977	319	20.6	0.4	358	376	*0.8	0.5	*-1,479	687
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7,688	232	13.0	0.4	8,300	241	14.1	0.4	*612	280	*1.0	0.4	-617	651
\$75,000 or more	7,869	234	8.2	0.2	8,740	247	8.5	0.2	*870	285	*0.3	0.3	*5,665	794
<b>Work Experience</b>														
Total, 18 to 64 years old	36,864	497	20.2	0.3	37,808	502	20.5	0.3	*944	591	0.3	0.3	*1,235	637
Worked during year	26,546	436	18.5	0.3	27,347	441	18.7	0.3	*802	519	0.3	0.3	*1,343	726
Worked full-time	20,511	390	17.3	0.3	21,473	398	17.7	0.3	*961	466	*0.5	0.4	*1,174	746
Worked part-time	6,035	220	24.2	0.8	5,875	217	23.5	0.8	-160	259	-0.6	0.9	169	446
Did not work	10,318	285	26.9	0.7	10,461	287	27.3	0.7	143	338	0.5	0.8	-108	527

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

\* Statistically different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level. (NA) Not available. (X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

<sup>2</sup> The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC. The estimates also reflect improvements to the algorithm that assigns coverage to dependents.

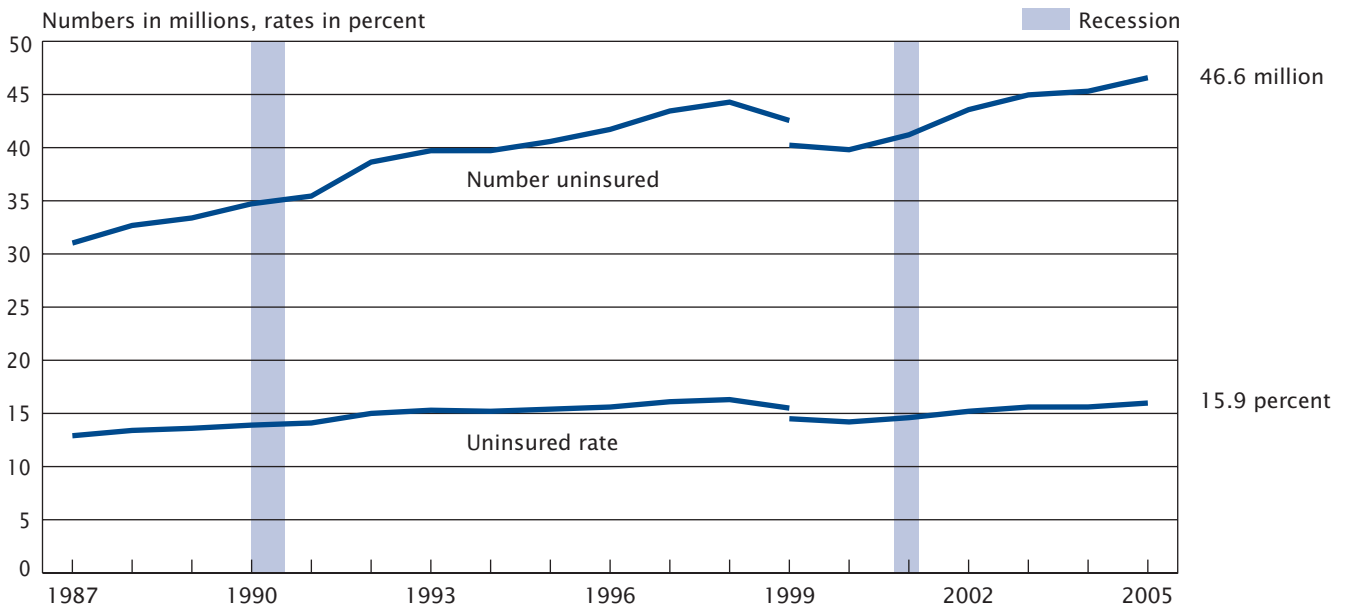
<sup>3</sup> A 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60\_231sa.pdf>.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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, 2005 and 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 7.  
**Number Uninsured and Uninsured Rate: 1987 to 2005**



Notes: Respondents were not asked detailed health insurance questions before the 1988 CPS. 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. The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC. The estimates also reflect improvements to the algorithm that assigns coverage to dependents. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1988 to 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

### Type of Coverage

Most people (59.5 percent) were covered by a health insurance plan related to employment for some or all of 2005, a smaller proportion than in the previous year (59.8 percent). As the largest component of private health insurance coverage, this decline in employment-based coverage essentially explains the decrease in total private health insurance coverage, from 68.2 percent in 2004 to 67.7 percent in 2005 (Figure 6).

The number of people covered by government health programs increased between 2004 and 2005, from 79.4 million to 80.2 million, while the percentage of people covered by government health insurance

was not statistically different at 27.3 percent. The percentage of people with Medicaid coverage (13.0 percent) and the percentage of people covered by Medicare (13.7 percent) both were not statistically different between 2004 and 2005.

### Race and Hispanic Origin

In 2005, the uninsured rates for non-Hispanic Whites at 11.3 percent and for Blacks at 19.6 percent were not statistically different from 2004 (Table 8). The rate for Asians increased to 17.9 percent in 2005, from 16.5 percent in 2004, but the 2005 rate was not statistically different from 2003. Among Hispanics, the uninsured rate was statistically unchanged at 32.7 percent, while the

number of Hispanics without coverage increased from 13.5 million in 2004 to 14.1 million in 2005.

Table 9 displays the 3-year average (2003–2005) for people without health insurance coverage by race and Hispanic origin. American Indians and Alaska Natives had a 3-year-average (2003–2005) uninsured rate (29.9 percent) that was higher than the rate for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders (21.8 percent) and higher than those of other race groups. The 3-year average also shows that American Indians and Alaska Natives had an uninsured rate that was lower than the uninsured rate for Hispanics (32.6 percent).



Table 9.  
**People Without Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin Using 3-Year Average: 2003 to 2005**

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

Race <sup>1</sup> and Hispanic origin	3-year average 2003–2005 <sup>2</sup>			
	Number		Percentage	
	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval <sup>3</sup> (±)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval <sup>3</sup> (±)
<b>All races</b> .....	<b>45,615</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>
White .....	34,590	320	14.8	0.1
White, not Hispanic .....	21,844	260	11.2	0.1
Black .....	7,126	173	19.5	0.5
American Indian and Alaska Native .....	681	56	29.9	2.1
Asian .....	2,167	96	17.7	0.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander .....	139	26	21.8	3.6
Hispanic origin (any race) .....	13,621	225	32.6	0.5

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC. The estimates also reflect improvements to the algorithm that assigns coverage to dependents.

<sup>3</sup> 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\\_231sa.pdf](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_231sa.pdf)>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2004 to 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

## Nativity

The uninsured rate for the native population increased between 2004 and 2005, from 13.1 percent to 13.4 percent, while the uninsured rate for the foreign-born population was not statistically different at 33.6 percent in 2005 (Table 8). Among the foreign born, the number of uninsured naturalized citizens increased, from 2.3 million in 2004 to 2.5 million in 2005. The uninsured rate for naturalized citizens was not statistically different at 17.9 percent. For noncitizens, the number who were uninsured and the rate were statistically unchanged in 2005 at 9.5 million and 43.6 percent, respectively. The proportion of the foreign-born population without health insurance in 2005 was about two and

a half times that of the native population in 2005.

## Economic Status

The likelihood of being covered by health insurance rises with income. In 2005, in households with annual incomes of less than \$25,000, 75.6 percent of people had health insurance. Health insurance coverage rates increased with higher household income levels to 91.5 percent for those in households with incomes of \$75,000 or more (Table 8).

The number of workers (people who worked at some time during the year) with no health insurance increased from 26.5 million to 27.3 million, while the percentage of workers who

were uninsured was not statistically different at 18.7 percent. Among 18-to-64-year-olds in 2005, full-time workers were more likely to be covered by health insurance (82.3 percent) than part-time workers (76.5 percent) or nonworkers (72.7 percent).<sup>34</sup> The number and the percentage of full-time workers who were uninsured increased from 20.5 million to 21.5 million and from 17.3 percent to 17.7 percent, respectively. The number and the percentage of part-time workers who were uninsured remained statistically unchanged in 2005 at 5.9 million and 23.5 percent, respectively.

<sup>34</sup> Workers are classified as part-time if they worked fewer than 35 hours per week in the majority of the weeks they worked in 2005.

## Children's Health Insurance Coverage

The percentage and the number of children (people under 18 years old) without health insurance increased

between 2004 and 2005, from 10.8 percent to 11.2 percent and from 7.9 million to 8.3 million, respectively (Table 8). The likelihood of health insurance coverage varied among

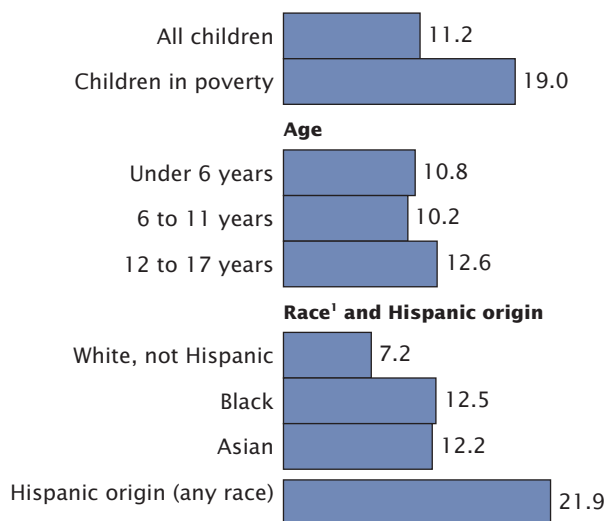
children by poverty status, age, race, and Hispanic origin. Children in poverty were more likely to be uninsured than the population of all children in 2005—19.0 percent compared with 11.2 percent (Figure 8).<sup>35</sup>

Children 12 to 17 years old were more likely to be uninsured than those under 12 years old—12.6 percent compared with 10.5 percent. An estimated 21.9 percent of Hispanic children did not have any health insurance in 2005, compared with 7.2 percent for non-Hispanic White children, 12.5 percent for Black children, and 12.2 percent for Asian children.<sup>36</sup> In 2005, the percentage of non-Hispanic White children covered by Medicaid was 18.0 percent; for Black children, 44.9 percent; for Asian children, 15.9 percent; and for Hispanic children, 39.3 percent.<sup>37</sup>

Figure 8.

### Uninsured Children by Poverty Status, Age, and Race and Hispanic Origin: 2005

(Percent)



<sup>1</sup> 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 figure 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.

Note: For discussion of statistically significant differences between groups, see text.

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

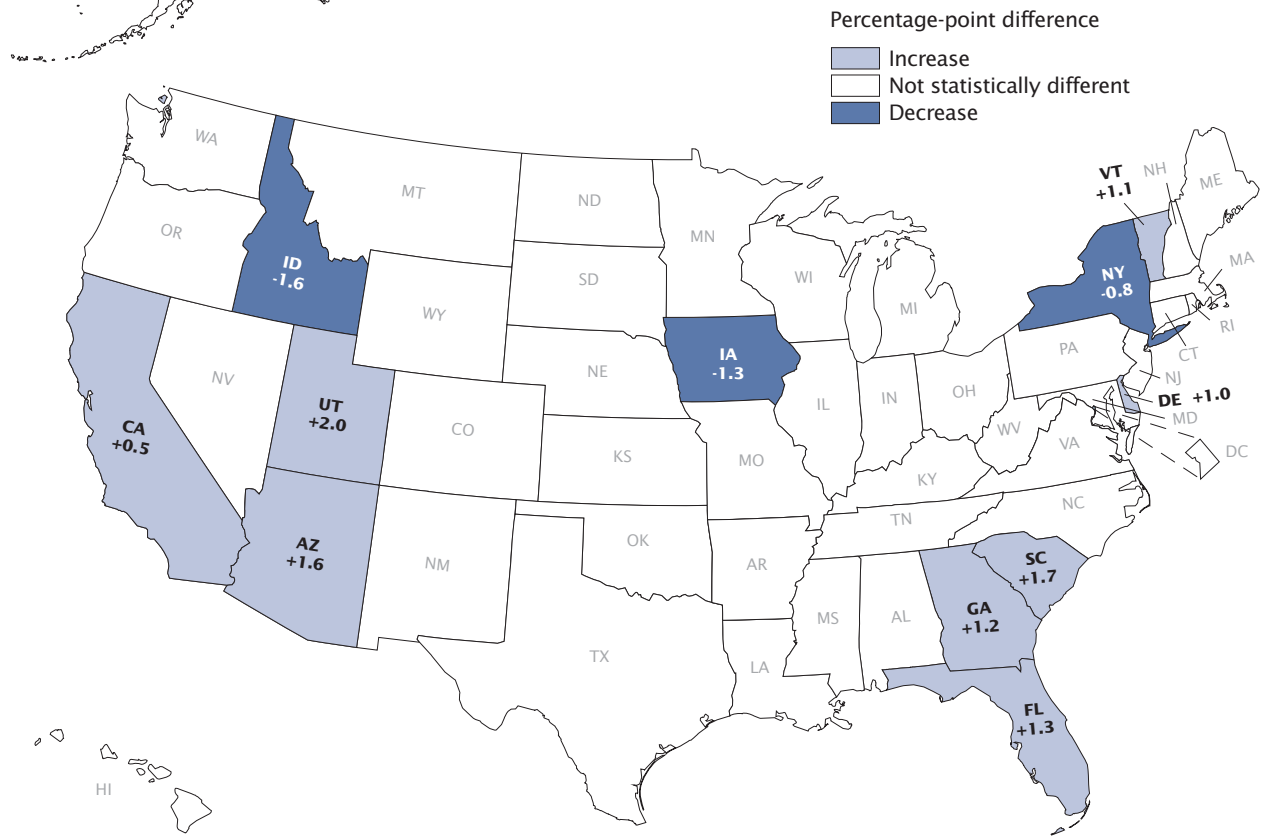
<sup>35</sup> The uninsured rate for children under 6 years old was not statistically different from the uninsured rate for children 6 to 11 years old in 2005.

<sup>36</sup> The uninsured rates for Black children and Asian children were not statistically different from each other in 2005.

<sup>37</sup> The percentage of non-Hispanic White children covered by Medicaid was not statistically different from the percentage of Asian children covered by Medicaid.



Figure 9.  
**Differences in 2-Year-Average Uninsured Rates  
 by State: 2004–2005 Less 2003–2004<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC. The estimates also reflect improvements to the algorithm that assigns coverage to dependents.  
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2004 to 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

### Region

The uninsured rate in the South increased from 18.2 percent to 18.6 percent between 2004 and 2005. The West also experienced an increase in the percentage of uninsured, from 17.4 percent in 2004 to 18.1 percent in 2005.<sup>38</sup> The Midwest and the Northeast had the lowest uninsured rates in 2005, at 11.9 percent and 12.3 percent, respectively.<sup>39</sup>

<sup>38</sup> The uninsured rates for the South and the West were not statistically different from each other in 2005.

<sup>39</sup> The uninsured rates for the Midwest and the Northeast were not statistically different from each other in 2005.

### Residence

In 2005, the uninsured rate was higher among people living within principal cities (18.7 percent) than among people living in the suburbs (14.1 percent). The percentage of the uninsured that lived outside metropolitan statistical areas was 15.6 percent in 2005.

### State Level Data

Comparing across states using 3-year-average uninsured rates for 2003–2005 shows that Texas (24.6 percent) had the highest percentage of uninsured, while Minnesota

(8.7 percent) had the lowest uninsured rate. The rate for Minnesota was not statistically different from that of Hawaii (9.5 percent) (Table 10).

Comparisons of 2-year moving averages (2003–2004 and 2004–2005) show that the proportion of people without coverage fell in three states and rose in eight states (Figure 9). The uninsured rate decreased for Idaho, Iowa, and New York. Four of the states that experienced increases were in the South (Delaware, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina), three were in the West (Arizona, California, Utah), and one was in the Northeast (Vermont).

Table 10.  
**Percentage of People Without Health Insurance Coverage by State Using 2- and 3-Year Averages: 2003 to 2005**

(People as of March of the following year)

State	3-year average 2003–2005 <sup>1</sup>		2-year average				Change in percentage points (2004–2005 average less 2003–2004 average) <sup>2</sup>	
	Percentage	90-percent confidence interval <sup>3</sup> (±)	2003–2004 <sup>1</sup>		2004–2005 <sup>1</sup>		Percentage <sup>4</sup>	90-percent confidence interval <sup>3</sup> (±)
			Percentage	90-percent confidence interval <sup>3</sup> (±)	Percentage	90-percent confidence interval <sup>3</sup> (±)		
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>15.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Alabama .....	14.3	1.0	13.8	1.1	14.4	1.2	0.6	1.0
Alaska .....	17.8	1.1	17.9	1.3	17.3	1.4	–0.6	1.1
Arizona .....	18.1	1.0	17.1	1.2	18.7	1.2	*1.6	1.1
Arkansas .....	17.2	1.1	16.9	1.3	17.1	1.3	0.2	1.1
California .....	18.8	0.4	18.5	0.5	19.0	0.5	*0.5	0.5
Colorado .....	16.9	1.0	16.9	1.2	16.8	1.3	–0.1	1.0
Connecticut .....	11.0	0.9	10.8	1.0	11.3	1.1	0.4	0.8
Delaware .....	12.7	1.0	12.5	1.1	13.5	1.2	*1.0	0.9
District of Columbia .....	13.5	1.1	13.5	1.3	13.1	1.3	–0.4	1.1
Florida .....	19.6	0.6	19.0	0.7	20.3	0.7	*1.3	0.6
Georgia .....	17.5	0.8	16.9	1.0	18.1	0.9	*1.2	0.9
Hawaii .....	9.5	0.8	9.7	0.9	9.2	0.9	–0.5	0.8
Idaho .....	16.5	1.1	17.1	1.3	15.5	1.2	*–1.6	1.1
Illinois .....	14.2	0.6	14.2	0.7	14.2	0.7	–	0.6
Indiana .....	14.2	0.8	14.1	1.0	14.3	1.0	0.2	0.8
Iowa .....	9.8	0.8	10.4	1.0	9.1	1.0	*–1.3	0.8
Kansas .....	10.9	0.9	11.0	1.0	10.9	1.1	–0.1	0.9
Kentucky .....	13.6	1.0	14.1	1.1	13.5	1.2	–0.6	1.0
Louisiana .....	18.7	1.1	18.7	1.3	17.7	1.3	–0.9	1.2
Maine .....	10.4	0.9	10.2	1.0	10.5	1.1	0.2	0.9
Maryland .....	14.1	0.9	14.1	1.0	14.2	1.1	0.1	0.9
Massachusetts .....	10.7	0.7	11.2	0.8	10.7	0.9	–0.5	0.7
Michigan .....	11.3	0.6	11.3	0.7	11.5	0.7	0.2	0.6
Minnesota .....	8.7	0.7	8.8	0.8	8.7	0.9	–0.2	0.7
Mississippi .....	17.3	1.1	17.3	1.3	17.1	1.3	–0.3	1.1
Missouri .....	11.9	0.8	11.8	0.9	12.4	1.0	0.5	0.8
Montana .....	18.7	1.1	19.3	1.4	18.4	1.4	–1.0	1.2
Nebraska .....	11.4	0.9	11.2	1.0	11.4	1.1	0.2	0.9
Nevada .....	18.4	1.1	18.9	1.3	18.1	1.4	–0.8	1.1
New Hampshire .....	10.4	0.9	10.5	1.0	10.5	1.1	–	0.8
New Jersey .....	14.5	0.7	14.2	0.8	14.8	0.9	0.6	0.7
New Mexico .....	21.1	1.3	21.4	1.5	20.6	1.5	–0.8	1.3
New York .....	13.9	0.5	14.2	0.6	13.3	0.6	*–0.8	0.5
North Carolina .....	16.2	0.8	16.3	0.9	15.6	0.9	–0.6	0.8
North Dakota .....	11.2	0.9	10.7	1.0	11.4	1.1	0.7	0.9
Ohio .....	12.0	0.6	11.8	0.7	11.9	0.7	0.1	0.6
Oklahoma .....	19.5	1.1	20.0	1.3	19.0	1.4	–1.0	1.1
Oregon .....	16.7	1.1	17.0	1.2	16.4	1.3	–0.6	1.1
Pennsylvania .....	11.2	0.5	11.6	0.6	11.1	0.6	–0.5	0.5
Rhode Island .....	11.0	0.9	10.5	1.0	11.4	1.2	0.8	0.9
South Carolina .....	15.6	1.0	14.6	1.1	16.3	1.3	*1.7	1.0
South Dakota .....	12.1	0.9	12.0	1.0	12.1	1.1	0.1	0.9
Tennessee .....	13.7	0.9	13.5	1.0	14.0	1.0	0.5	0.9
Texas .....	24.6	0.6	24.7	0.7	24.5	0.7	–0.2	0.6
Utah .....	14.5	0.9	13.5	1.1	15.5	1.2	*2.0	1.0
Vermont .....	10.7	0.9	10.3	1.0	11.4	1.2	*1.1	0.9
Virginia .....	13.6	0.8	13.6	0.9	13.9	0.9	0.3	0.8
Washington .....	14.1	0.9	14.3	1.0	13.4	1.0	–0.8	0.9
West Virginia .....	16.9	1.0	16.4	1.1	17.0	1.2	0.6	1.0
Wisconsin .....	10.3	0.8	10.6	0.9	10.0	0.9	–0.6	0.8
Wyoming .....	15.2	1.1	14.7	1.2	14.8	1.3	0.1	1.1

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.

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

<sup>1</sup> The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC. The estimates also reflect improvements to the algorithm that assigns coverage to dependents.

<sup>2</sup> The data in this column are derived from estimates that include 2004 twice—the first in the 2003–2004 average and the second in the 2004–2005 average. Therefore, estimates in this column are equivalent to measuring half of the percentage-point difference between 2003 and 2005.

<sup>3</sup> 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\\_231sa.pdf](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_231sa.pdf)>.

<sup>4</sup> Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2004 to 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

### 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](http://www.census.gov)> or directly at <[www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/income.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/income.html)> for income data, <[www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/poverty.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/poverty.html)> for poverty data, and <[www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/hlthins.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/hlthins.html)> for health insurance data. Microdata are available for downloading 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 Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division statistical information staff by telephone at 301-763-3242 or search your topic of interest using the Census Bureau's "Question and Answer Center" found at <<http://ask.census.gov>>.

### 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.<sup>40</sup> It is based on a sample of about 100,000 addresses. The estimates in this report are controlled to national population estimates by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin, and to state population estimates by age.

<sup>40</sup> U.S. island areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

The population controls used to prepare estimates for 1999 to 2004 were based on the results from Census 2000 and are updated annually using administrative records such as birth and death certificates.

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 therefore 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 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.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/adsmain.htm](http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/adsmain.htm)>.

### COMMENTS

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

Charles Nelson  
Assistant Division Chief for Income,  
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Statistics Division  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Washington, DC 20233-8500

or send e-mail to  
<[charles.t.nelson@census.gov](mailto:charles.t.nelson@census.gov)>.

## APPENDIX A. ESTIMATES OF INCOME

### How Income Is Measured

For each person in the sample 15 years and over, 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 who are current residents but did not

### 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.  
1050 Massachusetts Avenue  
Cambridge, MA 02138

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 much better than other sources of income, and that the reported wage and salary income is nearly equal to independent estimates of aggregate income.

### 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 1967 through 2005, to adjust for changes in the cost of living. The indexes used to make the constant dollar conversions are shown on page 30.

**Annual Average Consumer Price Index Research Series  
Using Current Methods (CPI-U-RS) All Items: 1947 to 2005**

Year	CPI-U-RS <sup>1</sup>	Year	CPI-U-RS <sup>1</sup>
1947.....	38.3	1976.....	94.0
1948.....	41.4	1977.....	100.0
1949.....	40.9	1978.....	104.3
1950.....	41.4	1979.....	114.1
1951.....	44.7	1980.....	126.7
1952.....	45.6	1981.....	138.6
1953.....	45.9	1982.....	146.8
1954.....	46.3	1983.....	152.9
1955.....	46.1	1984.....	159.0
1956.....	46.8	1985.....	164.3
1957.....	48.3	1986.....	167.3
1958.....	49.7	1987.....	173.0
1959.....	50.0	1988.....	179.3
1960.....	50.9	1989.....	187.0
1961.....	51.4	1990.....	196.3
1962.....	51.9	1991.....	203.4
1963.....	52.6	1992.....	208.5
1964.....	53.3	1993.....	213.7
1965.....	54.2	1994.....	218.2
1966.....	55.7	1995.....	223.5
1967.....	57.4	1996.....	229.5
1968.....	59.7	1997.....	234.4
1969.....	62.3	1998.....	237.7
1970.....	65.3	1999.....	242.7
1971.....	68.2	2000.....	250.8
1972.....	70.3	2001.....	257.8
1973.....	74.7	2002.....	261.9
1974.....	82.1	2003.....	267.9
1975.....	88.9	2004.....	275.1
		2005.....	284.3

<sup>1</sup> The Census Bureau uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics' experimental Consumer Price Index (CPI-U-RS) for 1977 through 2005. 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 2005 data by dividing the annual average Consumer Price Index (CPI-U-RS) for 2005 by the annual average for the earlier year(s).

For more information on the CPI-U-RS, go to <[www.bls.gov/cpi/cpirsdc.htm](http://www.bls.gov/cpi/cpirsdc.htm)>.

Table A-1.  
**Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2005**

(Income in 2005 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year)

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
<b>ALL RACES</b>															
2005.....	114,384	100.0	3.3	5.0	6.4	12.4	11.4	14.9	18.4	11.1	17.2	46,326	155	63,344	239
2004 <sup>1</sup> .....	113,343	100.0	3.4	4.9	6.6	12.7	11.6	14.6	18.3	11.2	16.7	45,817	203	62,488	236
2003.....	112,000	100.0	3.2	5.0	6.8	12.3	11.5	14.7	18.0	11.4	17.0	45,970	200	62,683	229
2002.....	111,278	100.0	3.0	5.2	6.4	12.4	11.8	14.7	17.9	11.9	16.6	46,036	151	62,800	236
2001.....	109,297	100.0	2.9	5.1	6.3	12.2	11.7	15.0	18.1	11.9	16.9	46,569	142	64,191	256
2000 <sup>2</sup> .....	108,209	100.0	2.6	4.8	6.3	12.0	11.6	14.9	18.7	11.9	17.2	47,599	150	64,767	255
1999 <sup>3</sup> .....	106,434	100.0	2.5	4.9	6.2	12.4	11.2	15.1	18.7	11.9	17.0	47,671	223	64,119	333
1998.....	103,874	100.0	2.8	5.4	6.3	12.3	11.4	15.2	19.0	11.7	15.9	46,508	275	62,021	335
1997.....	102,528	100.0	2.8	5.7	6.6	12.9	11.4	15.5	18.7	11.5	14.9	44,883	207	60,271	337
1996.....	101,018	100.0	2.7	5.9	6.9	13.3	12.0	15.2	19.0	11.4	13.6	43,967	222	58,375	327
1995 <sup>4</sup> .....	99,627	100.0	2.7	5.9	6.8	13.5	12.0	15.8	18.9	11.2	13.2	43,346	251	57,163	313
1994 <sup>5</sup> .....	98,990	100.0	3.0	6.2	7.3	13.6	12.2	15.6	18.3	11.0	12.7	42,038	192	56,199	302
1993 <sup>6</sup> .....	97,107	100.0	3.2	6.5	7.3	13.3	12.6	15.7	18.6	10.5	12.3	41,562	194	55,115	298
1992 <sup>7</sup> .....	96,426	100.0	3.0	6.7	7.2	13.6	12.2	15.9	19.2	10.8	11.5	41,774	198	52,960	222
1991.....	95,669	100.0	2.8	6.6	7.1	13.0	12.6	16.1	19.4	10.7	11.6	42,108	203	53,005	218
1990.....	94,312	100.0	2.7	6.4	6.8	12.8	12.2	16.4	19.7	10.9	12.0	43,366	222	54,171	229
1989.....	93,347	100.0	2.6	6.1	6.8	13.0	11.8	16.1	19.7	11.4	12.6	43,946	242	55,522	242
1988.....	92,830	100.0	2.7	6.7	6.6	13.0	12.1	16.1	19.8	11.2	11.8	43,168	211	53,938	241
1987 <sup>8</sup> .....	91,124	100.0	2.8	6.7	6.9	13.0	12.2	16.0	19.9	11.1	11.4	42,827	204	53,261	219
1986.....	89,479	100.0	3.0	6.7	7.0	12.9	12.5	16.0	20.3	10.8	10.8	42,309	219	52,270	212
1985 <sup>9</sup> .....	88,458	100.0	2.9	6.8	7.5	13.3	13.0	16.4	19.9	10.5	9.7	40,868	221	50,295	199
1984.....	86,789	100.0	2.9	6.8	7.7	13.6	13.1	16.9	19.6	10.2	9.2	40,079	182	49,107	181
1983 <sup>10</sup> .....	85,290	100.0	3.1	7.2	7.5	14.3	13.1	17.2	19.5	9.6	8.4	39,081	177	47,617	177
1982.....	83,918	100.0	3.1	7.2	7.8	14.1	13.2	17.6	19.5	9.6	8.0	39,064	176	47,078	174
1981.....	83,527	100.0	2.9	7.2	7.8	14.6	13.1	17.0	20.4	9.4	7.7	39,125	205	46,741	170
1980.....	82,368	100.0	2.6	7.2	7.7	14.0	13.0	17.6	20.6	9.7	7.7	39,739	204	47,263	173
1979 <sup>11</sup> .....	80,776	100.0	2.6	7.0	7.2	13.4	12.9	17.2	21.5	9.9	8.3	41,015	194	48,722	184
1978.....	77,330	100.0	2.3	7.0	7.5	13.7	12.7	17.5	21.4	10.1	7.8	41,061	166	48,328	185
1977.....	76,030	100.0	2.5	7.6	8.0	14.2	13.4	18.0	20.9	8.9	6.5	38,585	145	45,772	139
1976 <sup>12</sup> .....	74,142	100.0	2.6	7.7	7.5	14.8	13.3	18.4	21.0	8.9	6.0	38,368	142	45,131	139
1975 <sup>13</sup> .....	72,867	100.0	2.7	7.7	8.1	14.6	13.6	19.0	20.5	8.5	5.5	37,736	154	44,065	138
1974 <sup>13 14</sup> .....	71,163	100.0	2.5	7.3	7.7	14.0	13.8	18.8	21.1	8.5	6.2	38,774	149	45,343	142
1973.....	69,859	100.0	3.0	7.0	7.4	13.6	12.8	19.1	21.1	9.4	6.7	40,008	152	46,268	141
1972 <sup>15</sup> .....	68,251	100.0	3.3	7.4	7.3	13.6	13.2	19.4	21.0	8.5	6.4	39,216	150	45,642	142
1971 <sup>16</sup> .....	66,676	100.0	3.6	7.9	7.3	13.7	14.1	19.9	20.6	7.7	5.2	37,634	146	43,283	138
1970.....	64,778	100.0	3.8	7.9	6.9	13.4	14.0	20.5	20.7	7.6	5.2	38,026	139	43,542	139
1969.....	63,401	100.0	3.9	7.7	6.8	13.1	14.1	20.8	21.3	7.4	4.9	38,282	141	43,553	137
1968.....	62,214	100.0	4.1	7.8	7.0	13.9	14.8	21.6	20.2	6.4	4.1	36,873	133	41,716	133
1967 <sup>17</sup> .....	60,813	100.0	4.9	8.2	7.4	14.0	15.7	21.8	18.3	5.7	4.1	35,379	129	39,569	129

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2005—Con.

(Income in 2005 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year)

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
<b>WHITE ALONE<sup>18</sup></b>															
2005.....	93,588	100.0	2.6	4.1	6.1	12.0	11.4	14.9	18.9	11.6	18.3	48,554	212	65,962	273
2004 <sup>1</sup> .....	92,880	100.0	2.8	4.2	6.3	12.3	11.4	14.6	18.7	11.7	17.8	48,218	189	65,013	268
2003.....	91,962	100.0	2.6	4.3	6.4	11.9	11.4	14.8	18.4	11.9	18.1	48,424	190	65,357	262
2002.....	91,645	100.0	2.4	4.6	6.1	12.0	11.6	14.6	18.5	12.6	17.6	48,942	199	65,312	266
<b>WHITE<sup>19</sup></b>															
2001.....	90,682	100.0	2.3	4.4	6.1	11.8	11.5	15.0	18.5	12.4	18.0	49,093	230	66,732	287
2000 <sup>2</sup> .....	90,030	100.0	2.2	4.2	6.1	11.6	11.4	14.9	19.1	12.4	18.2	49,782	220	67,169	288
1999 <sup>3</sup> .....	88,893	100.0	2.0	4.2	5.9	12.0	11.2	15.1	19.2	12.6	17.8	49,580	251	66,449	376
1998.....	87,212	100.0	2.2	4.5	6.0	11.8	11.3	15.3	19.6	12.3	16.9	48,933	245	64,834	382
1997.....	86,106	100.0	2.3	4.9	6.3	12.6	11.3	15.6	19.1	12.0	15.9	47,269	300	62,951	383
1996.....	85,059	100.0	2.1	5.1	6.5	12.9	11.9	15.3	19.7	12.0	14.5	46,034	238	60,693	359
1995 <sup>4</sup> .....	84,511	100.0	2.1	5.1	6.4	13.2	11.9	16.0	19.5	11.7	14.2	45,496	238	59,441	345
1994 <sup>5</sup> .....	83,737	100.0	2.4	5.2	6.9	13.2	12.1	16.0	18.9	11.6	13.7	44,336	249	58,676	341
1993 <sup>6</sup> .....	82,387	100.0	2.5	5.5	6.7	13.0	12.5	16.0	19.4	11.1	13.2	43,849	255	57,585	333
1992 <sup>7</sup> .....	81,795	100.0	2.3	5.6	6.8	13.2	12.2	16.2	19.9	11.5	12.4	43,919	213	55,352	247
1991.....	81,675	100.0	2.1	5.5	6.6	12.7	12.6	16.4	20.2	11.3	12.5	44,125	214	55,243	240
1990.....	80,968	100.0	2.1	5.4	6.3	12.5	12.2	16.8	20.3	11.6	12.8	45,232	207	56,356	252
1989.....	80,163	100.0	2.0	5.0	6.3	12.6	11.8	16.4	20.5	11.9	13.5	46,227	225	57,835	268
1988.....	79,734	100.0	2.2	5.5	6.1	12.5	12.0	16.5	20.7	11.8	12.7	45,635	270	56,238	265
1987 <sup>8</sup> .....	78,519	100.0	2.3	5.6	6.4	12.5	12.1	16.4	20.8	11.8	12.1	45,123	228	55,537	240
1986.....	77,284	100.0	2.4	5.8	6.5	12.5	12.4	16.3	21.0	11.5	11.6	44,480	216	54,447	233
1985 <sup>9</sup> .....	76,576	100.0	2.4	5.8	7.0	12.9	12.8	16.7	20.7	11.0	10.5	43,100	230	52,359	220
1984.....	75,328	100.0	2.4	5.8	7.1	13.1	13.0	17.3	20.6	10.8	9.9	42,282	213	51,133	198
1983 <sup>10</sup> .....	74,170	100.0	2.6	6.1	7.0	13.8	13.1	17.8	20.4	10.2	9.1	40,972	184	49,607	192
1982.....	73,182	100.0	2.6	6.3	7.2	13.5	13.3	17.9	20.3	10.2	8.6	40,896	186	49,019	192
1981.....	72,845	100.0	2.4	6.2	7.2	14.0	13.1	17.4	21.3	9.9	8.4	41,338	191	48,700	185
1980.....	71,872	100.0	2.2	6.2	7.1	13.5	13.0	17.8	21.6	10.2	8.3	41,925	215	49,170	188
1979 <sup>11</sup> .....	70,766	100.0	2.2	6.1	6.7	12.9	12.8	17.6	22.4	10.4	8.9	43,004	204	50,643	202
1978.....	68,028	100.0	2.0	6.1	7.0	13.2	12.6	17.7	22.4	10.6	8.4	42,686	188	50,119	202
1977.....	66,934	100.0	2.2	6.6	7.5	13.6	13.2	18.4	21.9	9.5	7.1	40,575	171	47,561	154
1976 <sup>12</sup> .....	65,353	100.0	2.3	6.8	6.8	14.2	13.2	18.7	22.0	9.5	6.5	40,192	166	46,867	151
1975 <sup>13</sup> .....	64,392	100.0	2.4	6.8	7.5	14.2	13.5	19.4	21.4	9.0	5.9	39,463	144	45,693	150
1974 <sup>13 14</sup> .....	62,984	100.0	2.2	6.5	7.1	13.4	13.7	19.2	22.1	9.0	6.7	40,550	152	47,022	152
1973.....	61,965	100.0	2.6	6.4	6.8	13.0	12.5	19.4	22.0	10.1	7.2	41,929	160	48,057	152
1972 <sup>15</sup> .....	60,618	100.0	2.9	6.7	6.6	12.9	13.0	19.9	21.9	9.1	6.9	41,141	158	47,417	154
1971 <sup>16</sup> .....	59,463	100.0	3.3	7.2	6.8	13.1	13.9	20.5	21.6	8.2	5.6	39,364	150	44,850	146
1970.....	57,575	100.0	3.3	7.3	6.4	12.8	13.8	21.1	21.7	8.0	5.6	39,606	152	45,066	148
1969.....	56,248	100.0	3.4	7.1	6.3	12.3	13.8	21.5	22.4	7.9	5.3	39,953	146	45,169	151
1968.....	55,394	100.0	3.7	7.2	6.4	13.1	14.8	22.3	21.3	6.8	4.5	38,392	143	43,216	143
1967 <sup>17</sup> .....	54,188	100.0	4.4	7.6	6.7	13.3	15.7	22.6	19.3	6.1	4.4	36,895	134	41,015	139

See footnotes at end of table.



Table A-1. **Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2005—Con.**

(Income in 2005 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year)

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
<b>WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC<sup>18</sup></b>															
2005.....	82,003	100.0	2.5	3.9	5.9	11.3	10.9	14.6	19.1	12.1	19.7	50,784	172	68,603	303
2004 <sup>1</sup> .....	81,628	100.0	2.6	4.0	6.1	11.7	10.9	14.3	19.0	12.2	19.1	50,546	231	67,440	293
2003.....	81,148	100.0	2.4	4.1	6.2	11.3	10.9	14.5	18.7	12.4	19.4	50,702	245	67,798	288
2002.....	81,166	100.0	2.2	4.4	6.0	11.4	11.1	14.4	18.7	13.1	18.8	50,911	200	67,428	287
<b>WHITE, NOT HISPANIC<sup>19</sup></b>															
2001.....	80,818	100.0	2.1	4.2	5.9	11.3	11.1	14.7	18.7	12.8	19.1	51,065	212	68,863	312
2000 <sup>2</sup> .....	80,527	100.0	2.1	4.0	6.0	11.0	11.1	14.6	19.2	12.8	19.3	51,717	207	69,213	311
1999 <sup>3</sup> .....	79,819	100.0	1.9	3.9	5.7	11.5	10.8	14.9	19.5	13.0	19.0	51,726	327	68,628	406
1998.....	78,577	100.0	2.0	4.1	5.7	11.3	10.9	15.1	20.0	12.8	18.0	50,759	292	66,910	409
1997.....	77,936	100.0	2.1	4.5	6.0	12.1	11.0	15.4	19.5	12.6	16.9	49,215	257	64,968	(NA)
1996.....	77,240	100.0	1.9	4.7	6.2	12.4	11.6	15.2	20.1	12.5	15.4	48,049	330	62,529	(NA)
1995 <sup>4</sup> .....	76,932	100.0	1.9	4.6	6.0	12.6	11.6	16.0	20.0	12.2	15.1	47,292	247	61,380	368
1994 <sup>5</sup> .....	77,004	100.0	2.3	4.8	6.6	12.8	11.9	16.0	19.3	12.0	14.3	45,767	242	60,171	357
1993 <sup>6</sup> .....	75,697	100.0	2.3	5.2	6.4	12.6	12.3	15.9	19.9	11.5	13.9	45,463	266	59,103	353
1992 <sup>7</sup> .....	75,107	100.0	2.1	5.2	6.5	12.8	12.0	16.1	20.3	11.9	13.0	45,393	281	56,758	262
1991.....	75,625	100.0	2.0	5.3	6.3	12.4	12.4	16.4	20.5	11.7	13.1	45,179	222	56,427	252
1990.....	75,035	100.0	1.9	5.2	6.0	12.2	12.0	16.8	20.6	11.9	13.3	46,266	216	57,599	261
1989.....	74,495	100.0	1.8	4.8	6.2	12.3	11.5	16.4	20.7	12.2	14.0	47,221	231	58,988	289
1988.....	74,067	100.0	2.0	5.3	5.9	12.2	11.8	16.5	20.9	12.2	13.2	46,893	263	57,383	270
1987 <sup>8</sup> .....	73,120	100.0	2.1	5.3	6.2	12.2	11.9	16.4	21.2	12.2	12.6	46,364	270	56,630	263
1986.....	72,067	100.0	2.3	5.5	6.3	12.1	12.2	16.3	21.4	11.8	12.1	45,491	235	55,535	255
1985 <sup>9</sup> .....	71,540	100.0	2.3	5.6	6.8	12.5	12.7	16.7	21.1	11.3	11.0	44,069	225	53,382	242
1984.....	70,586	100.0	2.2	5.5	6.9	12.8	13.0	17.3	20.8	11.1	10.3	43,160	240	52,014	232
1983 <sup>10</sup> .....	(NA)	100.0	2.4	5.9	6.7	13.6	12.9	17.8	20.7	10.4	9.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1982.....	69,214	100.0	2.5	6.1	7.0	13.3	13.2	18.0	20.6	10.4	8.9	41,582	209	49,733	213
1981.....	68,996	100.0	2.3	6.1	7.0	13.8	13.0	17.4	21.6	10.1	8.7	41,935	213	49,311	205
1980.....	68,106	100.0	2.1	6.0	7.0	13.2	12.8	17.9	21.9	10.5	8.6	42,667	108	49,814	224
1979 <sup>11</sup> .....	67,203	100.0	2.1	6.0	6.6	12.7	12.6	17.5	22.7	10.6	9.2	43,609	242	51,229	224
1978.....	64,836	100.0	2.0	6.0	6.9	13.0	12.4	17.7	22.6	10.9	8.6	43,490	229	50,700	218
1977.....	63,721	100.0	2.2	6.5	7.3	13.4	13.0	18.4	22.3	9.7	7.3	41,380	233	48,160	227
1976 <sup>12</sup> .....	62,365	100.0	2.2	6.7	6.7	14.0	13.1	18.7	22.2	9.7	6.7	41,012	239	47,484	212
1975 <sup>13</sup> .....	61,533	100.0	2.3	6.7	7.3	13.9	13.3	19.4	21.7	9.3	6.1	39,760	211	46,243	224
1974 <sup>13 14</sup> .....	60,164	100.0	2.2	6.4	7.0	13.1	13.5	19.2	22.4	9.2	6.9	40,896	201	47,545	208
1973.....	59,236	100.0	2.5	6.4	6.7	12.7	12.3	19.4	22.3	10.3	7.4	42,299	198	48,594	206
1972 <sup>15</sup> .....	58,005	100.0	2.9	6.7	6.5	12.6	12.8	19.8	22.3	9.3	7.1	41,727	198	47,967	214
<b>BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION</b>															
2005.....	14,399	100.0	6.8	10.3	8.9	16.1	12.5	15.0	15.2	7.4	7.9	30,954	295	42,727	465
2004 <sup>1</sup> .....	14,151	100.0	7.6	9.6	8.8	15.8	13.8	14.8	14.9	7.5	7.2	31,246	286	42,122	447
2003.....	13,969	100.0	6.6	9.9	9.6	15.3	13.4	14.7	15.3	7.5	7.8	31,506	396	42,784	453
2002.....	13,778	100.0	6.4	10.0	8.9	15.6	13.8	15.5	14.0	7.7	8.1	31,672	417	43,784	510

See footnotes at end of table.



Table A-1. **Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2005—Con.**

(Income in 2005 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year)

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
<b>BLACK ALONE<sup>20</sup></b>															
2005.....	14,002	100.0	6.8	10.3	8.9	16.1	12.6	15.1	15.1	7.3	7.8	30,858	301	42,454	461
2004 <sup>1</sup> .....	13,809	100.0	7.6	9.7	8.9	15.9	13.8	14.7	14.8	7.4	7.2	31,101	323	41,992	455
2003.....	13,629	100.0	6.7	10.0	9.5	15.3	13.4	14.7	15.2	7.5	7.7	31,460	410	42,588	456
2002.....	13,465	100.0	6.5	10.1	9.0	15.6	13.8	15.5	14.0	7.7	8.0	31,509	424	43,433	502
<b>BLACK<sup>19</sup></b>															
2001.....	13,315	100.0	6.2	9.9	8.2	15.5	13.5	15.5	15.5	8.1	7.6	32,499	383	43,282	457
2000 <sup>2</sup> .....	13,174	100.0	5.5	9.4	8.2	15.8	13.3	15.5	16.2	7.8	8.2	33,630	445	44,411	450
1999 <sup>3</sup> .....	12,838	100.0	5.4	10.3	8.7	15.3	12.8	15.1	15.6	7.5	9.3	32,694	609	45,055	647
1998.....	12,579	100.0	6.3	11.8	8.9	16.2	12.7	14.7	14.9	7.1	7.3	30,321	475	40,832	545
1997.....	12,474	100.0	5.9	11.8	9.1	16.1	13.3	15.1	15.4	7.2	6.0	30,383	523	39,980	574
1996.....	12,109	100.0	6.3	11.6	10.1	17.0	13.0	14.6	15.1	6.4	6.0	29,089	572	40,211	785
1995 <sup>4</sup> .....	11,577	100.0	6.2	12.3	9.6	16.4	13.5	14.8	14.7	7.0	5.3	28,485	486	38,670	661
1994 <sup>5</sup> .....	11,655	100.0	6.5	13.6	10.1	16.9	12.9	13.0	14.2	7.0	5.9	27,397	509	38,123	547
1993 <sup>6</sup> .....	11,281	100.0	7.6	13.8	11.4	16.2	13.6	13.7	12.6	5.9	5.1	25,986	514	36,225	601
1992 <sup>7</sup> .....	11,269	100.0	7.7	15.1	10.5	16.3	12.9	13.8	13.6	5.5	4.6	25,573	522	34,702	470
1991.....	11,083	100.0	7.4	14.7	10.9	15.2	13.0	14.2	14.2	6.0	4.3	26,287	552	35,004	457
1990.....	10,671	100.0	6.9	14.4	10.9	15.3	12.9	14.0	14.9	5.6	5.1	27,048	617	35,938	485
1989.....	10,486	100.0	6.7	14.2	10.1	16.2	12.9	14.2	14.1	6.7	5.0	27,492	559	36,480	496
1988.....	10,561	100.0	6.1	15.8	10.5	16.3	13.1	13.4	13.6	6.5	4.6	26,015	542	35,640	520
1987 <sup>8</sup> .....	10,192	100.0	6.9	15.5	10.8	16.2	13.3	14.0	13.3	5.5	4.6	25,755	496	34,775	478
1986.....	9,922	100.0	7.6	14.6	10.5	16.5	13.1	13.7	14.5	5.3	4.1	25,626	503	34,381	467
1985 <sup>9</sup> .....	9,797	100.0	6.3	15.0	11.0	17.1	14.3	13.8	13.3	6.0	3.1	25,642	498	33,457	434
1984.....	9,480	100.0	6.4	15.2	12.2	18.1	13.7	14.1	11.7	5.4	3.2	24,087	463	32,124	395
1983 <sup>10</sup> .....	9,243	100.0	7.3	15.9	12.0	17.7	13.8	13.6	12.7	4.8	2.4	23,192	433	30,892	379
1982.....	8,916	100.0	7.2	15.5	12.0	18.6	12.7	15.1	12.8	4.1	2.0	23,178	372	30,496	382
1981.....	8,961	100.0	6.7	15.6	12.7	18.7	12.9	13.8	12.7	4.9	2.0	23,197	390	30,473	369
1980.....	8,847	100.0	6.0	15.5	12.1	18.6	13.0	15.3	12.6	4.7	2.3	24,153	456	31,347	386
1979 <sup>11</sup> .....	8,586	100.0	5.5	14.7	11.9	18.1	14.1	14.2	14.0	5.1	2.4	25,248	461	32,397	399
1978.....	8,066	100.0	4.6	15.1	12.5	17.3	13.5	15.9	13.0	5.7	2.4	25,652	542	32,783	428
1977.....	7,977	100.0	4.7	15.6	12.3	19.5	15.1	14.1	12.7	4.3	1.8	23,944	321	30,679	273
1976 <sup>12</sup> .....	7,776	100.0	4.9	15.1	12.7	19.8	13.4	15.6	13.0	4.0	1.6	23,899	296	30,535	272
1975 <sup>13</sup> .....	7,489	100.0	5.5	15.4	13.4	18.0	14.7	15.6	12.4	3.5	1.4	23,691	349	29,572	262
1974 <sup>13 14</sup> .....	7,263	100.0	5.3	14.6	12.5	19.7	15.2	15.5	12.2	3.7	1.4	24,115	291	29,992	267
1973.....	7,040	100.0	6.1	12.8	12.3	19.1	15.1	16.0	12.8	3.8	2.0	24,681	384	30,649	304
1972 <sup>15</sup> .....	6,809	100.0	6.9	13.3	12.7	19.3	14.4	15.3	12.8	3.5	1.7	24,014	360	30,335	324
1971 <sup>16</sup> .....	6,578	100.0	7.0	14.3	12.3	19.5	15.8	15.2	11.3	3.4	1.1	23,253	346	28,814	296
1970.....	6,180	100.0	7.8	13.6	11.7	18.9	16.0	15.5	11.9	3.4	1.3	24,107	331	29,436	318
1969.....	6,053	100.0	7.8	13.6	11.3	20.3	16.6	15.0	11.4	3.1	0.9	24,150	356	28,749	306
1968.....	5,870	100.0	7.9	13.8	12.1	21.7	15.2	15.2	10.5	2.7	0.9	22,639	329	27,573	290
1967 <sup>17</sup> .....	5,728	100.0	9.4	14.3	13.5	20.6	16.3	13.7	8.7	2.0	1.4	21,422	357	25,741	287

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. **Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2005—Con.**

(Income in 2005 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year)

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
<b>ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION</b>															
2005.....	4,500	100.0	4.3	3.5	4.5	8.5	7.2	12.5	19.0	13.3	27.3	61,048	729	79,997	1,396
2004 <sup>1</sup> .....	4,346	100.0	3.7	3.7	3.9	8.9	8.5	12.9	19.6	12.6	26.0	59,370	1,197	78,677	1,485
2003.....	4,235	100.0	4.8	4.9	4.7	9.3	6.9	12.9	17.9	13.1	25.3	58,645	1,307	73,661	1,267
2002.....	4,079	100.0	4.1	3.5	3.5	10.1	9.8	13.3	17.7	13.4	24.6	56,757	859	75,418	1,434
<b>ASIAN ALONE<sup>21</sup></b>															
2005.....	4,273	100.0	4.3	3.5	4.6	8.5	7.1	12.2	19.2	13.1	27.5	61,094	712	80,096	1,413
2004 <sup>1</sup> .....	4,123	100.0	3.7	3.7	4.0	8.9	8.5	12.7	19.5	12.6	26.4	59,427	1,263	79,076	1,529
2003.....	4,040	100.0	4.9	5.0	4.7	9.3	6.7	12.9	17.9	13.1	25.6	59,109	1,161	74,257	1,315
2002.....	3,917	100.0	4.1	3.4	3.5	10.1	9.8	13.1	17.6	13.5	24.9	57,127	1,000	76,038	1,483
<b>ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER<sup>19</sup></b>															
2001.....	4,071	100.0	4.1	3.5	3.6	9.3	9.4	13.3	18.1	12.9	25.8	59,148	1,412	80,679	1,905
2000 <sup>2</sup> .....	3,963	100.0	3.5	2.9	4.1	8.0	9.1	13.2	18.0	14.6	26.6	63,205	1,078	82,521	1,713
1999 <sup>3</sup> .....	3,742	100.0	3.9	3.6	4.2	8.6	8.2	15.1	16.9	13.5	26.0	59,695	2,104	78,937	2,001
1998.....	3,308	100.0	4.2	3.7	4.3	9.5	9.0	14.4	18.0	14.2	22.9	55,780	1,552	72,012	2,080
1997.....	3,125	100.0	4.1	3.8	5.6	9.1	8.4	14.8	19.5	12.6	22.0	54,882	1,526	71,427	2,214
1996.....	2,998	100.0	3.7	4.9	4.6	9.8	9.2	15.2	17.4	14.2	20.9	53,609	1,921	70,049	2,512
1995 <sup>4</sup> .....	2,777	100.0	4.5	3.7	6.6	10.0	8.7	14.8	19.7	13.5	18.5	51,662	1,296	70,252	2,834
1994 <sup>5</sup> .....	2,040	100.0	4.3	4.1	5.4	10.2	9.0	14.7	18.8	14.6	19.0	52,745	1,999	68,485	2,440
1993 <sup>6</sup> .....	2,233	100.0	4.5	5.4	6.1	10.4	10.1	12.7	17.8	13.6	19.4	51,016	2,509	66,843	2,691
1992 <sup>7</sup> .....	2,262	100.0	4.1	3.9	5.5	12.0	8.7	13.9	20.7	13.0	18.2	51,544	1,488	63,882	1,756
1991.....	2,094	100.0	3.4	4.9	4.5	10.0	11.8	14.6	18.7	13.3	18.8	50,946	1,644	64,685	1,907
1990.....	1,958	100.0	3.8	3.2	5.0	9.8	8.3	13.6	23.1	13.1	20.0	55,687	1,650	67,218	1,903
1989.....	1,988	100.0	2.9	2.9	5.7	9.8	9.4	14.8	20.7	14.4	19.5	54,887	1,484	68,232	1,986
1988.....	1,913	100.0	3.0	4.2	4.6	12.3	9.3	15.6	19.8	12.2	19.0	51,163	2,103	63,965	1,911
1987 <sup>8</sup> .....	(NA)	100.0	4.3	4.1	5.4	12.9	9.0	11.9	20.2	12.6	19.5	52,959	1,969	(NA)	(NA)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2005—Con.

(Income in 2005 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year)

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
<b>HISPANIC (ANY RACE)<sup>22</sup></b>															
2005.....	12,519	100.0	3.9	6.1	7.4	16.2	15.0	17.1	17.2	8.2	8.8	35,967	357	47,138	474
2004 <sup>1</sup> .....	12,178	100.0	4.4	6.0	7.7	17.1	14.4	17.0	16.7	8.0	8.8	35,417	496	47,411	580
2003.....	11,693	100.0	4.3	5.7	7.9	16.4	15.6	17.1	15.9	8.5	8.6	35,017	487	47,190	522
2002.....	11,339	100.0	4.0	6.1	6.9	16.6	15.5	16.4	17.1	8.7	8.7	35,934	523	48,726	651
2001.....	10,499	100.0	3.7	5.9	7.3	16.1	14.4	17.6	16.8	9.2	8.9	37,015	470	48,945	619
2000 <sup>2</sup> .....	10,034	100.0	3.2	5.9	7.4	16.2	14.1	17.6	18.1	9.2	8.3	37,598	542	49,852	718
1999 <sup>3</sup> .....	9,579	100.0	3.5	6.2	7.9	16.5	14.6	17.4	17.0	8.8	8.2	36,016	524	47,313	840
1998.....	9,060	100.0	4.2	8.0	8.7	16.3	14.6	16.5	16.5	7.6	7.6	33,884	653	45,785	974
1997.....	8,590	100.0	4.3	9.0	9.1	16.9	14.1	17.0	15.8	7.1	6.8	32,297	576	43,522	878
1996.....	8,225	100.0	4.0	9.5	9.4	18.5	14.5	15.9	15.2	7.0	6.1	30,853	598	42,125	975
1995 <sup>4</sup> .....	7,939	100.0	4.5	10.1	9.9	18.8	14.9	15.8	14.1	6.5	5.4	29,079	633	39,689	890
1994 <sup>5</sup> .....	7,735	100.0	4.2	10.1	10.4	17.4	14.4	16.1	14.5	7.0	6.0	30,516	567	41,149	1,027
1993 <sup>6</sup> .....	7,362	100.0	4.1	9.3	10.4	17.6	15.5	17.0	14.0	6.9	5.3	30,447	612	40,298	847
1992 <sup>7</sup> .....	7,153	100.0	4.2	9.4	10.1	17.7	14.7	16.8	15.5	6.6	5.1	30,812	637	39,300	618
1991.....	6,379	100.0	3.9	9.0	10.1	16.7	15.2	16.5	16.2	6.7	5.8	31,716	660	40,356	646
1990.....	6,220	100.0	3.8	8.8	9.9	16.9	14.6	17.3	16.4	6.7	5.6	32,340	663	40,512	668
1989.....	5,933	100.0	4.3	8.6	8.2	16.4	15.0	16.1	17.1	8.0	6.3	33,327	646	42,557	731
1988.....	5,910	100.0	4.6	9.4	8.5	17.4	13.8	17.0	17.0	6.5	5.8	32,281	796	41,215	874
1987 <sup>8</sup> .....	5,642	100.0	4.5	9.7	9.5	17.4	14.3	16.0	16.2	7.0	5.4	31,776	697	40,732	754
1986.....	5,418	100.0	4.5	9.2	9.6	17.7	14.6	16.1	16.3	6.8	5.2	31,186	812	39,379	647
1985 <sup>9</sup> .....	5,213	100.0	4.1	9.7	10.8	17.9	14.5	16.7	15.6	6.5	4.4	30,221	706	37,762	614
1984.....	4,883	100.0	4.7	9.8	10.4	16.6	13.9	17.9	16.5	6.2	4.1	30,383	762	37,780	737
1983 <sup>10</sup> .....	4,666	100.0	4.5	10.1	11.6	16.9	15.6	17.1	14.9	5.9	3.4	29,367	749	35,972	692
1982.....	4,085	100.0	4.6	9.4	11.3	18.2	15.1	17.2	14.9	6.3	3.0	29,394	777	36,277	736
1981.....	3,980	100.0	3.7	8.1	10.6	17.9	14.9	18.6	16.2	6.4	3.5	31,384	859	37,687	720
1980.....	3,906	100.0	4.2	8.9	9.3	18.8	15.6	17.4	16.7	5.7	3.3	30,631	830	37,415	745
1979 <sup>11</sup> .....	3,684	100.0	3.1	8.3	8.8	17.5	15.9	18.9	16.8	6.4	4.1	32,496	937	39,319	790
1978.....	3,291	100.0	3.0	8.1	9.5	17.5	16.7	18.3	18.1	5.7	3.2	32,173	780	38,003	769
1977.....	3,304	100.0	3.1	8.6	10.2	18.9	17.8	18.6	15.3	4.9	2.6	30,269	532	35,722	552
1976 <sup>12</sup> .....	3,081	100.0	3.2	10.3	10.5	19.6	16.3	17.9	15.9	4.0	2.3	28,941	617	34,201	557
1975 <sup>13</sup> .....	2,948	100.0	3.8	10.0	10.2	20.5	16.7	19.0	14.2	3.7	1.9	28,350	627	33,655	598
1974 <sup>13 14</sup> .....	2,897	100.0	2.7	8.0	10.1	19.8	17.2	19.5	15.6	4.7	2.3	30,840	675	35,726	582
1973.....	2,722	100.0	2.7	8.0	10.1	19.8	17.2	19.5	15.6	4.7	2.3	30,995	704	36,011	586
1972 <sup>15</sup> .....	2,655	100.0	3.3	7.1	9.2	19.7	17.3	20.2	16.5	4.6	2.1	31,047	607	35,685	607

(NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.<sup>2</sup> Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.<sup>3</sup> Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.<sup>4</sup> Full implementation of 1990 census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000 household sample reduction, and revised editing of responses on race.<sup>5</sup> Introduction of 1990 census sample design.<sup>6</sup> 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.<sup>7</sup> Implementation of 1990 census population controls.<sup>8</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.<sup>9</sup> Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to \$299,999. Full implementation of 1980 census-based sample design.<sup>10</sup> Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census-based sample design.<sup>11</sup> Implementation of 1980 census population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from a list of 51 possible sources of income.<sup>12</sup> First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year, all medians were derived using linear interpolation.<sup>13</sup> Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data that were derived using linear interpolation.<sup>14</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.<sup>15</sup> Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.

<sup>16</sup> Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.

<sup>17</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

<sup>18</sup> 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.

<sup>19</sup> For the year 2001 and earlier, the CPS allowed respondents to report only one race group.

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

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

<sup>22</sup> Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 12.1 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 2.9 percent of Black householders who reported only one race; 27.7 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native householders who reported only one race; and 9.5 percent of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander 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 2006 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 2005

(People 15 years and older beginning in March 1980, and people 14 years and older as of March of the following year for previous years. Before 1989 earnings are for civilian workers only. Earnings in 2005 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars)

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	
2005	61,500	41,386	90	43,351	31,858	81	0.770
2004 <sup>1</sup>	60,088	42,160	93	42,380	32,285	82	0.766
2003	58,772	43,158	96	41,908	32,605	88	0.755
2002	58,761	42,801	265	41,876	32,786	87	0.766
2001	58,712	42,209	285	41,639	32,218	182	0.763
2000 <sup>2</sup>	59,602	42,228	114	41,719	31,130	116	0.737
1999 <sup>3</sup>	58,299	42,629	159	40,871	30,827	132	0.723
1998	56,951	42,274	159	38,785	30,932	141	0.732
1997	54,909	40,843	389	37,683	30,289	188	0.742
1996	53,787	39,819	142	36,430	29,371	206	0.738
1995 <sup>4</sup>	52,667	40,064	146	35,482	28,617	174	0.714
1994 <sup>5</sup>	51,580	40,201	162	34,155	28,932	143	0.720
1993 <sup>6</sup>	49,818	40,453	156	33,524	28,932	128	0.715
1992 <sup>7</sup>	48,551	41,175	155	33,241	29,146	139	0.708
1991	47,888	41,123	309	32,436	28,728	137	0.699
1990	49,171	40,086	300	31,682	28,708	184	0.716
1989	49,678	41,552	170	31,340	28,535	192	0.687
1988	48,285	42,266	186	31,237	27,916	200	0.660
1987 <sup>8</sup>	47,013	42,638	177	29,912	27,791	130	0.652
1986	45,912	42,919	184	28,420	27,584	144	0.643
1985 <sup>9</sup>	44,943	41,866	244	27,383	27,035	142	0.646
1984 <sup>10</sup>	43,808	41,515	213	26,466	26,427	156	0.637
1983	41,528	40,685	186	25,166	25,873	158	0.636
1982	40,105	40,819	172	23,702	25,204	170	0.617
1981	41,773	41,558	146	23,329	24,617	103	0.592
1980	41,881	41,763	211	22,859	25,125	110	0.602
1979 <sup>11</sup>	42,437	42,393	167	22,082	25,293	130	0.597
1978	41,036	42,877	147	20,914	25,486	142	0.594
1977	39,263	41,582	196	19,238	24,501	111	0.589
1976 <sup>12</sup>	38,184	40,694	160	18,073	24,495	121	0.602
1975 <sup>13</sup>	37,267	40,800	160	17,452	23,998	122	0.588
1974 <sup>13 14</sup>	37,916	41,080	177	16,945	24,136	118	0.588
1973	39,581	42,573	(NA)	17,195	24,110	(NA)	0.566
1972 <sup>15</sup>	38,184	41,258	(NA)	16,675	23,872	(NA)	0.579
1971 <sup>16</sup>	36,819	39,181	(NA)	16,002	23,315	(NA)	0.595
1970	36,132	39,036	(NA)	15,476	23,175	(NA)	0.594
1969	37,008	38,584	(NA)	15,374	22,712	(NA)	0.589
1968	37,068	36,497	(NA)	15,013	21,225	(NA)	0.582
1967 <sup>17</sup>	36,645	35,572	(NA)	14,846	20,555	(NA)	0.578
1966 <sup>18</sup>	(NA)	34,994	(NA)	(NA)	20,141	(NA)	0.576
1965 <sup>19</sup>	(NA)	33,508	(NA)	(NA)	20,079	(NA)	0.599
1964	(NA)	33,087	(NA)	(NA)	19,570	(NA)	0.591
1963	(NA)	32,322	(NA)	(NA)	19,052	(NA)	0.589
1962 <sup>20</sup>	(NA)	31,520	(NA)	(NA)	18,690	(NA)	0.593
1961 <sup>21</sup>	(NA)	30,947	(NA)	(NA)	18,336	(NA)	0.592
1960	(NA)	29,983	(NA)	(NA)	18,192	(NA)	0.607

(NA) Not available.

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

<sup>2</sup> Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.

<sup>3</sup> Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.

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

<sup>5</sup> Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

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- <sup>8</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.
- <sup>9</sup> Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to \$299,999. Full implementation of 1980 census-based sample design.
- <sup>10</sup> Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census-based sample design.
- <sup>11</sup> 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.
- <sup>12</sup> First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year, all medians were derived using linear interpolation.
- <sup>13</sup> Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data that were derived using linear interpolation.
- <sup>14</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.
- <sup>15</sup> Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.
- <sup>16</sup> Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.
- <sup>17</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.
- <sup>18</sup> Questionnaire expanded to ask eight income questions.
- <sup>19</sup> Implementation of new procedures to impute missing data only.
- <sup>20</sup> Full implementation of 1960 census-based sample design and population controls.
- <sup>21</sup> 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 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-3.  
**Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2005**

(Income in 2005 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")

Measures of income dispersion	2005	2004 <sup>1</sup>	2003	2002	2001	2000 <sup>2</sup>	1999 <sup>3</sup>	1998	1997	1996	1995 <sup>4</sup>	1994 <sup>5</sup>	1993 <sup>6</sup>	1992 <sup>7</sup>	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987 <sup>8</sup>	1986
<b>Household Income at Selected Percentiles</b>																				
10th percentile upper limit . .	11,288	11,271	11,181	11,528	11,784	11,995	12,119	11,602	11,177	11,038	11,036	10,460	10,225	10,227	10,374	10,602	10,946	10,408	10,250	10,165
20th percentile upper limit . .	19,178	19,104	19,085	19,448	19,817	20,314	20,073	19,275	18,678	18,294	18,317	17,493	17,251	17,181	17,599	18,104	18,390	18,047	17,748	17,413
50th (median) . . . . .	46,326	45,817	45,970	46,036	46,569	47,599	47,671	46,508	44,883	43,967	43,346	42,038	41,562	41,774	42,108	43,366	43,946	43,168	42,827	42,309
80th percentile upper limit . .	91,705	90,945	92,185	91,202	92,083	92,688	92,813	89,703	86,721	84,256	82,840	81,878	80,221	79,095	79,334	79,953	81,656	80,221	79,477	78,139
90th percentile lower limit . .	126,090	124,908	125,436	123,872	125,308	126,960	126,252	121,159	118,453	114,030	111,556	110,597	108,746	105,743	106,065	107,319	109,393	106,236	104,852	102,555
95th percentile lower limit . .	166,000	162,408	163,555	162,831	165,969	164,617	166,340	158,116	153,490	148,084	143,740	143,089	139,209	135,019	134,742	137,223	139,489	135,792	132,993	131,030
<b>Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles</b>																				
90th/10th . . . . .	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	10.09
95th/20th . . . . .	8.66	8.50	8.57	8.37	8.38	8.10	8.29	8.20	8.22	8.09	7.85	8.18	8.07	7.86	7.66	7.58	7.59	7.52	7.49	7.52
95th/50th . . . . .	3.61	3.57	3.57	3.54	3.57	3.46	3.52	3.41	3.43	3.40	3.32	3.41	3.37	3.27	3.21	3.17	3.17	3.16	3.11	3.10
80th/50th . . . . .	1.99	2.00	2.01	1.99	1.98	1.95	1.96	1.93	1.94	1.93	1.92	1.95	1.94	1.91	1.89	1.85	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.85
80th/20th . . . . .	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	4.49
20th/50th . . . . .	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41
<b>Mean Household Income of Quintiles</b>																				
Lowest quintile . . . . .	10,655	10,587	10,608	10,845	11,178	11,514	11,614	11,031	10,721	10,648	10,616	10,050	9,790	9,894	10,101	10,378	10,633	10,250	10,077	9,813
Second quintile . . . . .	27,357	27,089	27,250	27,572	28,086	28,748	28,518	27,854	26,802	26,135	25,946	25,047	24,819	24,791	25,369	26,112	26,455	25,873	25,611	25,240
Third quintile . . . . .	46,301	45,896	46,256	46,462	47,011	47,874	47,735	46,607	45,091	43,959	43,384	42,196	41,603	41,766	42,139	43,131	43,976	43,273	42,818	42,236
Fourth quintile . . . . .	72,825	72,368	73,218	73,085	73,709	74,423	74,293	72,081	69,840	68,036	66,691	65,661	64,654	64,115	64,236	65,030	66,518	65,413	64,721	63,629
Highest quintile . . . . .	159,583	156,502	156,082	156,038	160,975	161,272	158,432	152,531	148,898	143,096	139,175	138,039	134,704	124,233	123,179	126,199	130,031	124,881	123,082	120,434
<b>Shares of Household Income of Quintiles</b>																				
Lowest quintile . . . . .	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	3.8
Second quintile . . . . .	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	9.7
Third quintile . . . . .	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	16.2
Fourth quintile . . . . .	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	24.0	24.2	24.3
Highest quintile . . . . .	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	46.1
<b>Summary Measures</b>																				
Gini index of income inequality . . . . .	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	0.425
Mean logarithmic deviation of income . . . . .	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	0.416
Theil . . . . .	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	0.310
Atkinson:																				
e=0.25 . . . . .	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	0.077
e=0.50 . . . . .	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	0.155
e=0.75 . . . . .	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	0.237

See footnotes at end of table.



Table A-3.  
**Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2005—Con.**

(Income in 2005 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")

Measures of income dispersion	1985 <sup>9</sup>	1984	1983 <sup>10</sup>	1982	1981	1980	1979 <sup>11</sup>	1978	1977	1976 <sup>12</sup>	1975 <sup>13</sup>	1974 <sup>13 14</sup>	1973	1972 <sup>15</sup>	1971 <sup>16</sup>	1970	1969	1968	1967 <sup>17</sup>
<b>Household Income at Selected Percentiles</b>																			
10th percentile upper limit . . .	10,204	10,187	9,775	9,801	9,969	10,097	10,228	10,410	9,956	9,842	9,786	10,067	9,990	9,540	8,954	8,821	9,017	8,781	8,073
20th percentile upper limit . . .	17,202	16,986	16,640	16,268	16,459	16,780	17,442	17,222	16,302	16,347	15,990	16,829	16,734	16,379	15,841	16,057	16,314	15,825	14,859
50th (median) . . . . .	40,868	40,079	39,081	39,064	39,125	39,739	41,015	41,061	38,585	38,368	37,736	38,774	40,008	39,216	37,634	38,026	38,282	36,873	35,379
80th percentile upper limit . . .	75,406	73,990	71,765	70,494	70,357	70,637	72,259	71,656	68,232	66,750	65,111	66,947	68,552	66,728	63,363	63,830	63,431	60,422	58,643
90th percentile lower limit . . .	98,905	97,324	93,927	92,965	91,905	91,782	93,535	92,677	87,024	85,592	83,467	86,325	88,487	85,735	81,288	81,306	80,485	76,194	74,493
95th percentile lower limit . . .	124,594	122,481	118,071	116,365	113,228	113,677	116,760	114,633	108,034	105,856	102,748	105,963	110,181	107,391	100,622	100,898	99,482	94,529	94,106
<b>Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles</b>																			
90th/10th . . . . .	9.69	9.55	9.61	9.48	9.22	9.09	9.14	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 . . . . .	7.24	7.21	7.10	7.15	6.88	6.77	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 . . . . .	3.05	3.06	3.04	3.00	2.91	2.86	2.87	2.80	2.80	2.76	2.74	2.76	2.78	2.75	2.68	2.67	2.62	2.58	2.70
80th/50th . . . . .	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.82	1.81	1.78	1.77	1.75	1.77	1.74	1.73	1.74	1.73	1.71	1.69	1.69	1.67	1.65	1.68
80th/20th . . . . .	4.38	4.36	4.31	4.33	4.27	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 . . . . .	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.43
<b>Mean Household Income of Quintiles</b>																			
Lowest quintile . . . . .	9,714	9,720	9,395	9,276	9,440	9,671	9,982	10,045	9,481	9,535	9,304	9,636	9,663	9,233	8,721	8,672	8,816	8,599	7,923
Second quintile . . . . .	24,618	24,210	23,602	23,475	23,515	24,071	24,828	24,669	23,337	23,341	22,852	23,951	24,297	23,849	23,050	23,492	23,803	23,060	21,955
Third quintile . . . . .	40,863	40,120	39,021	38,857	38,955	39,720	40,934	40,732	38,606	38,384	37,494	38,602	39,853	38,921	37,370	37,830	38,036	36,572	35,054
Fourth quintile . . . . .	61,466	60,408	58,555	57,790	58,068	58,517	60,069	59,666	56,565	55,742	54,479	55,748	57,330	55,876	53,129	53,324	53,276	51,018	49,045
Highest quintile . . . . .	114,816	111,075	107,509	105,991	103,726	104,333	107,803	106,526	100,868	98,654	96,188	98,772	102,579	100,314	94,139	94,403	93,642	88,651	88,263
<b>Shares of Household Income of Quintiles</b>																			
Lowest quintile . . . . .	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 . . . . .	9.8	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	16.3	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 . . . . .	24.4	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 . . . . .	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
<b>Summary Measures</b>																			
Gini index of income inequality . . . . .	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 . . . . .	0.403	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 . . . . .	0.300	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 . . . . .	0.075	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 . . . . .	0.151	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 . . . . .	0.231	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 2005—Con.**

(Income in 2005 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")

Measures of income dispersion	2005	2004 <sup>1</sup>	2003	2002	2001	2000 <sup>2</sup>	1999 <sup>3</sup>	1998	1997	1996	1995 <sup>4</sup>	1994 <sup>5</sup>	1993 <sup>6</sup>	1992 <sup>7</sup>	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987 <sup>a</sup>	1986
<b>Standard Errors of Household Income at Selected Percentiles</b>																				
10th percentile upper limit . . .	77	77	77	77	81	81	81	80	84	78	79	73	73	73	75	81	81	81	80	81
20th percentile upper limit . . .	107	107	106	111	110	116	111	117	110	111	103	101	103	103	107	111	114	113	114	115
50th (median) . . . . .	155	203	200	151	142	150	223	275	207	222	251	192	194	198	203	222	242	211	204	219
80th percentile upper limit . . .	322	322	339	249	267	272	290	280	384	293	311	267	301	261	288	308	253	282	272	304
90th percentile lower limit . . .	537	508	537	488	475	550	530	459	490	528	483	489	380	349	381	411	660	432	380	468
95th percentile lower limit . . .	1,117	947	756	774	833	1,055	926	917	802	729	854	811	692	683	689	775	744	843	620	547
<b>Standard Errors of Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles</b>																				
90th/10th . . . . .	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	0.093
95th/20th . . . . .	0.076	0.688	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	0.059
95th/50th . . . . .	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	0.022	0.022	0.021	0.023	0.020	0.018
80th/50th . . . . .	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	0.011
80th/20th . . . . .	0.031	0.316	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	0.034
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
<b>Standard Errors of Mean Household Income of Quintiles</b>																				
Lowest quintile . . . . .	39	39	39	39	40	40	40	40	38	36	37	36	36	36	36	37	38	37	37	38
Second quintile . . . . .	35	34	35	35	36	36	36	37	36	35	35	34	35	35	35	36	37	36	37	36
Third quintile . . . . .	43	44	44	45	45	45	46	46	44	44	42	42	41	41	41	41	43	42	43	43
Fourth quintile . . . . .	69	68	70	68	69	69	70	68	66	63	64	65	63	60	60	61	62	61	60	59
Highest quintile . . . . .	856	846	802	843	950	941	828	863	887	863	812	815	815	452	430	475	525	476	467	441
<b>Standard Errors of Shares of Household Income of Quintiles</b>																				
Lowest quintile . . . . .	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	0.07	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	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Fourth quintile . . . . .	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19
Highest quintile . . . . .	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.34	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	0.35
<b>Standard Errors of Summary Measures</b>																				
Gini index of income inequality . . . . .	0.0028	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	0.0038
Mean logarithmic deviation of income . . . . .	0.0063	0.0063	0.0054	0.0052	0.0051	0.0049	0.0058	0.0069	0.0067	0.0064	0.0063	0.0061	0.0061	0.0055	0.0056	0.0053	0.0053	0.0055	0.0055	0.0057
Theil . . . . .	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	0.0001
Atkinson:																				
e=0.25 . . . . .	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	0.0007
e=0.50 . . . . .	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	0.0012
e=0.75 . . . . .	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	0.0018

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. **Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2005—Con.**

(Income in 2005 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")

Measures of income dispersion	1985 <sup>9</sup>	1984	1983 <sup>10</sup>	1982	1981	1980	1979 <sup>11</sup>	1978	1977	1976 <sup>12</sup>	1975 <sup>13</sup>	1974 <sup>13 14</sup>	1973	1972 <sup>15</sup>	1971 <sup>16</sup>	1970	1969	1968	1967 <sup>17</sup>
<b>Standard Errors of Household Income at Selected Percentiles</b>																			
10th percentile upper limit . . .	78	77	78	78	117	115	114	114	106	106	102	107	106	105	103	107	109	107	103
20th percentile upper limit . . .	113	102	105	104	106	110	119	119	114	116	118	143	142	141	137	142	145	142	138
50th (median) . . . . .	221	182	177	176	205	204	194	166	145	142	154	149	152	150	146	139	141	133	129
80th percentile upper limit . . .	248	263	238	262	209	247	208	266	200	231	276	189	220	261	308	165	176	197	232
90th percentile lower limit . . .	421	335	414	357	344	390	375	307	412	301	378	312	320	431	231	262	310	409	550
95th percentile lower limit . . .	1039	612	564	671	630	603	645	626	529	610	554	699	501	677	405	501	616	425	400
<b>Standard Errors of Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles</b>																			
90th/10th . . . . .	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 . . . . .	0.077	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 . . . . .	0.028	0.020	0.019	0.021	0.020	0.019	0.020	0.020	0.018	0.020	0.019	0.022	0.018	0.021	0.016	0.017	0.020	0.016	0.016
80th/50th . . . . .	0.010	0.010	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 . . . . .	0.032	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	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
<b>Standard Errors of Mean Household Income of Quintiles</b>																			
Lowest quintile . . . . .	38	37	38	38	39	38	39	40	40	39	39	42	40	41	41	43	43	43	41
Second quintile . . . . .	35	35	34	34	33	35	36	37	36	36	36	38	41	40	38	40	41	40	40
Third quintile . . . . .	41	40	40	39	40	40	42	42	40	41	39	38	40	40	38	38	38	36	35
Fourth quintile . . . . .	58	58	56	55	53	53	54	55	53	51	50	53	54	52	50	50	49	47	46
Highest quintile . . . . .	401	353	340	341	320	345	385	383	382	379	380	384	416	435	413	425	433	406	441
<b>Standard Errors of Shares of Household Income of Quintiles</b>																			
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
Second quintile . . . . .	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	0.14	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	0.20	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	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.41
<b>Standard Errors of Summary Measures</b>																			
Gini index of income inequality . . . . .	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 . . . . .	0.0056	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
Atkinson:																			
e=0.25 . . . . .	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 . . . . .	0.0011	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 . . . . .	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0017	0.0016	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.

<sup>1</sup> Data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

<sup>2</sup> Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.

<sup>3</sup> Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.

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

<sup>5</sup> Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

<sup>8</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

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

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

<sup>11</sup> 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.

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

<sup>13</sup> Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data that were derived using linear interpolation.

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

<sup>15</sup> Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.

<sup>16</sup> Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.

<sup>17</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2006 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 money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty (see the matrix below).

### Poverty Thresholds in 2005 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.....	10,160								
65 years and older.....	9,367								
Two people:									
Householder under 65 years.....	13,078	13,461							
Householder 65 years and older....	11,805	13,410							
Three people.....	15,277	15,720	15,735						
Four people.....	20,144	20,474	19,806	19,874					
Five people.....	24,293	24,646	23,891	23,307	22,951				
Six people.....	27,941	28,052	27,474	26,920	26,096	25,608			
Seven people.....	32,150	32,350	31,658	31,176	30,277	29,229	28,079		
Eight people.....	35,957	36,274	35,621	35,049	34,237	33,207	32,135	31,862	
Nine people or more.....	43,254	43,463	42,885	42,400	41,603	40,507	39,515	39,270	37,757

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 2005 was \$23,891. Suppose also that each member had the following income in 2005:

Mother	\$10,000
Father	5,000
Great-aunt	10,000
First child	0
Second child	0
Total:	\$25,000

Since their total family income, \$25,000, was greater than their threshold (\$23,891), 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 recent 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](http://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 2005 by Size of Family

(Dollars)

One person	9,973
Two people	12,755
Three people	15,577
Four people	19,971
Five people	23,613
Six people	26,683
Seven people	30,249
Eight people	33,610
Nine people or more	40,288

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table B-1.  
**Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2005**

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

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Below poverty		Total	All families		Total	Families with female householder, no husband present		Total	Below poverty	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
<b>ALL RACES</b>												
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 <sup>1</sup> .....	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 <sup>2</sup> .....	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 <sup>3</sup> .....	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 <sup>4</sup> .....	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 <sup>5</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	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 2005—Con.**

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

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Below poverty		Total	All families		Total	Families with female householder, no husband present		Total	Below poverty	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
<b>WHITE ALONE<sup>7</sup></b>												
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 <sup>1</sup> .....	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
<b>WHITE<sup>8</sup></b>												
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 <sup>2</sup> .....	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 <sup>3</sup> .....	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 <sup>4</sup> .....	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 <sup>5</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	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 2005—Con.**

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

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				
<b>WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC<sup>7</sup></b>													
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 <sup>1</sup> .....	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	
<b>WHITE, NOT HISPANIC<sup>8</sup></b>													
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 <sup>2</sup> .....	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 <sup>3</sup> .....	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 <sup>4</sup> .....	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 <sup>5</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	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 2005—Con.**

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

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			
<b>BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION</b>													
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 <sup>1</sup> .....	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	
<b>BLACK ALONE<sup>9</sup></b>													
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 <sup>1</sup> .....	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	
<b>BLACK<sup>8</sup></b>													
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 <sup>2</sup> .....	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 <sup>3</sup> .....	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 <sup>4</sup> .....	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 <sup>5</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	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 2005—Con.**

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

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Below poverty		Total	All families		Total	Families with female householder, no husband present		Total	Below poverty	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
<b>ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION</b>												
2005.....	13,731	1,501	10.9	11,931	1,039	8.7	1,223	220	18.0	1,771	457	25.8
2004 <sup>1</sup> .....	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
<b>ASIAN ALONE<sup>10</sup></b>												
2005.....	12,580	1,402	11.1	10,911	970	8.9	1,059	189	17.8	1,645	427	26.0
2004 <sup>1</sup> .....	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
<b>ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER<sup>8</sup></b>												
2001.....	12,465	1,275	10.2	10,745	873	8.1	1,333	198	14.8	1,682	393	23.4
2000 <sup>2</sup> .....	12,672	1,258	9.9	11,044	895	8.1	1,231	289	23.4	1,588	350	22.0
1999 <sup>3</sup> .....	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 <sup>4</sup> .....	7,779	985	12.7	6,922	787	11.4	729	183	25.0	828	193	23.3
1991 <sup>5</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	6,447	1,117	17.3	5,767	942	16.3	650	263	40.5	651	160	24.5
1987 <sup>6</sup> .....	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 2005—Con.**

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

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				
<b>HISPANIC (ANY RACE)</b>													
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 <sup>1</sup> .....	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 <sup>2</sup> .....	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 <sup>3</sup> .....	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 <sup>4</sup> .....	25,646	7,592	29.6	22,695	6,455	28.4	4,806	2,474	51.5	2,577	881	34.2	
1991 <sup>5</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	20,064	5,357	26.7	18,102	4,700	26.0	3,734	2,052	55.0	1,864	597	32.0	
1987 <sup>6</sup> .....	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.

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

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

<sup>3</sup> For 1999, figures are based on Census 2000 population controls.

<sup>4</sup> For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.

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

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

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

<sup>10</sup> 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 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-2.  
**Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2005**

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

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						
<b>ALL RACES</b>												
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 <sup>1</sup> .....	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 <sup>2</sup> .....	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 <sup>3</sup> .....	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 <sup>4</sup> .....	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 <sup>5</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	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 2005—Con.**

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

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						
<b>WHITE ALONE<sup>7</sup></b>												
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 <sup>1</sup> .....	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
<b>WHITE<sup>8</sup></b>												
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 <sup>2</sup> .....	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 <sup>3</sup> .....	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 <sup>4</sup> .....	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 <sup>5</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	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)	(NA)	14.4
1972.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	57,181	5,784	10.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	16.8
1971.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	58,119	6,341	10.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	19.9
1970.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	58,472	6,138	10.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	22.6
1969.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	58,578	5,667	9.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	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 2005—Con.**

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

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						
<b>WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC<sup>7</sup></b>												
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 <sup>1</sup> .....	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
<b>WHITE, NOT HISPANIC<sup>8</sup></b>												
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 <sup>2</sup> .....	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 <sup>3</sup> .....	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 <sup>4</sup> .....	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 <sup>5</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	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 2005—Con.**

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

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						
<b>BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION</b>												
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 <sup>1</sup> .....	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
<b>BLACK ALONE<sup>9</sup></b>												
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 <sup>1</sup> .....	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
<b>BLACK<sup>8</sup></b>												
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 <sup>2</sup> .....	11,480	3,581	31.2	11,296	3,495	30.9	21,160	3,794	17.9	2,785	607	21.8
1999 <sup>3</sup> .....	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 <sup>4</sup> .....	10,956	5,106	46.6	10,823	5,015	46.3	18,952	4,884	25.8	2,504	838	33.5
1991 <sup>5</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	9,865	4,296	43.5	9,681	4,148	42.8	17,548	4,275	24.4	2,436	785	32.2
1987 <sup>6</sup> .....	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 2005—Con.**

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

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						
<b>ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION</b>												
2005.....	3,472	359	10.3	3,435	352	10.2	9,115	999	11.0	1,144	144	12.6
2004 <sup>1</sup> .....	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
<b>ASIAN ALONE<sup>10</sup></b>												
2005.....	2,871	317	11.1	2,842	312	11.0	8,591	941	11.0	1,118	143	12.8
2004 <sup>1</sup> .....	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
<b>ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER<sup>8</sup></b>												
2001.....	3,215	369	11.5	3,169	353	11.1	8,352	814	9.7	899	92	10.2
2000 <sup>2</sup> .....	3,294	420	12.7	3,256	407	12.5	8,500	756	8.9	878	82	9.3
1999 <sup>3</sup> .....	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 <sup>4</sup> .....	2,218	363	16.4	2,199	352	16.0	5,067	568	11.2	494	53	10.8
1991 <sup>5</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	1,970	474	24.1	1,949	458	23.5	4,035	583	14.4	442	60	13.5
1987 <sup>6</sup> .....	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 2005—Con.**

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

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						
<b>HISPANIC (ANY RACE)</b>												
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 <sup>1</sup> .....	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 <sup>2</sup> .....	12,399	3,522	28.4	12,115	3,342	27.6	21,734	3,844	17.7	1,822	381	20.9
1999 <sup>3</sup> .....	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 <sup>4</sup> .....	9,081	3,637	40.0	8,829	3,440	39.0	15,268	3,668	24.0	1,298	287	22.1
1991 <sup>5</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	7,003	2,631	37.6	6,908	2,576	37.3	12,056	2,501	20.7	1,005	225	22.4
1987 <sup>6</sup> .....	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.

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

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

<sup>3</sup> For 1999, figures are based on Census 2000 population controls.

<sup>4</sup> For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.

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

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

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

<sup>10</sup> 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 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-3.  
**Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family: 1959 to 2005**

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

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
<b>ALL RACES</b>												
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 <sup>1</sup> .....	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 <sup>2</sup> .....	73,778	6,400	8.7	56,598	2,637	4.7	4,277	485	11.3	12,903	3,278	25.4
1999 <sup>3</sup> .....	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 <sup>4</sup> .....	68,216	8,144	11.9	53,090	3,385	6.4	3,065	484	15.8	12,061	4,275	35.4
1991 <sup>5</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	65,837	6,874	10.4	52,100	2,897	5.6	2,847	336	11.8	10,890	3,642	33.4
1987 <sup>6</sup> .....	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.

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

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

<sup>3</sup> For 1999, figures are based on Census 2000 population controls.

<sup>4</sup> For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.

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

<sup>6</sup> 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 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

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## 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 on 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 be less of a problem 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).<sup>1</sup> 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.

Changes in Medicaid coverage estimates from one year to the next

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

should be viewed with caution. Because many people who are covered by Medicaid do not report that coverage, the U.S. 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 by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1987 to 2005**

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

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Total people	Covered by private and/or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employ- ment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care <sup>1</sup>	
<b>ALL RACES</b>										
<b>Numbers</b>										
2005 .....	293,834	247,257	198,901	174,819	26,781	80,249	38,134	40,185	11,172	46,577
2004 <sup>2</sup> .....	291,166	245,860	198,658	174,186	27,193	79,392	37,963	39,708	10,660	45,306
2004 .....	291,155	245,335	198,262	174,174	26,961	79,086	37,514	39,745	10,680	45,820
2003 .....	288,280	243,320	197,869	174,020	26,486	76,755	35,647	39,456	9,979	44,961
2002 .....	285,933	242,360	198,973	175,296	26,639	73,624	33,246	38,448	10,063	43,574
2001 .....	282,082	240,875	199,860	176,551	26,057	71,295	31,601	38,043	9,552	41,207
2000 <sup>3</sup> .....	279,517	239,714	201,060	177,848	26,524	69,037	29,533	37,740	9,099	39,804
1999 <sup>4</sup> .....	276,804	236,576	198,841	175,101	27,415	67,683	28,506	36,923	8,648	40,228
1999 .....	274,087	231,533	194,599	172,023	26,179	66,176	27,890	36,066	8,530	42,554
1998 .....	271,743	227,462	190,861	168,576	25,948	66,087	27,854	35,887	8,747	44,281
1997 <sup>5</sup> .....	269,094	225,646	188,532	165,091	27,158	66,685	28,956	35,590	8,527	43,448
1996 .....	266,792	225,077	187,395	163,221	28,335	69,000	31,451	35,227	8,712	41,716
1995 .....	264,314	223,733	185,881	161,453	30,188	69,776	31,877	34,655	9,375	40,582
1994 <sup>6</sup> .....	262,105	222,387	184,318	159,634	31,349	70,163	31,645	33,901	11,165	39,718
1993 <sup>7</sup> .....	259,753	220,040	182,351	148,318	(NA)	68,554	31,749	33,097	9,560	39,713
1992 <sup>8</sup> .....	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 <sup>9</sup> .....	241,187	210,161	182,160	149,739	(NA)	56,282	20,211	30,458	10,542	31,026
<b>Percents</b>										
2005 .....	100.0	84.1	67.7	59.5	9.1	27.3	13.0	13.7	3.8	15.9
2004 <sup>2</sup> .....	100.0	84.4	68.2	59.8	9.3	27.3	13.0	13.6	3.7	15.6
2004 .....	100.0	84.3	68.1	59.8	9.3	27.2	12.9	13.7	3.7	15.7
2003 .....	100.0	84.4	68.6	60.4	9.2	26.6	12.4	13.7	3.5	15.6
2002 .....	100.0	84.8	69.6	61.3	9.3	25.7	11.6	13.4	3.5	15.2
2001 .....	100.0	85.4	70.9	62.6	9.2	25.3	11.2	13.5	3.4	14.6
2000 <sup>3</sup> .....	100.0	85.8	71.9	63.6	9.5	24.7	10.6	13.5	3.3	14.2
1999 <sup>4</sup> .....	100.0	85.5	71.8	63.3	9.9	24.5	10.3	13.3	3.1	14.5
1999 .....	100.0	84.5	71.0	62.8	9.6	24.1	10.2	13.2	3.1	15.5
1998 .....	100.0	83.7	70.2	62.0	9.5	24.3	10.3	13.2	3.2	16.3
1997 <sup>5</sup> .....	100.0	83.9	70.1	61.4	10.1	24.8	10.8	13.2	3.2	16.1
1996 .....	100.0	84.4	70.2	61.2	10.6	25.9	11.8	13.2	3.3	15.6
1995 .....	100.0	84.6	70.3	61.1	11.4	26.4	12.1	13.1	3.5	15.4
1994 <sup>6</sup> .....	100.0	84.8	70.3	60.9	12.0	26.8	12.1	12.9	4.3	15.2
1993 <sup>7</sup> .....	100.0	84.7	70.2	57.1	(NA)	26.4	12.2	12.7	3.7	15.3
1992 <sup>8</sup> .....	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 <sup>9</sup> .....	100.0	87.1	75.5	62.1	(NA)	23.3	8.4	12.6	4.4	12.9

See footnotes at end of table.



Table C-1.  
**Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1987 to 2005—Con.**

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

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Total people	Covered by private and/or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employ- ment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care <sup>1</sup>	
<b>WHITE ALONE<sup>10</sup></b>										
<b>Numbers</b>										
2005 .....	235,903	200,563	165,616	144,669	23,237	62,164	25,989	34,327	9,024	35,340
2004 <sup>2</sup> .....	234,116	199,669	165,651	144,240	23,684	61,520	25,893	34,064	8,562	34,447
2004 .....	234,077	199,289	165,327	144,246	23,511	61,311	25,586	34,084	8,567	34,788
2003 .....	232,254	198,270	165,852	144,780	23,253	59,495	23,959	33,765	8,105	33,983
2002 .....	230,809	198,103	167,151	146,210	23,511	57,072	22,171	33,135	8,065	32,706
<b>Percents</b>										
2005 .....	100.0	85.0	70.2	61.3	9.9	26.4	11.0	14.6	3.8	15.0
2004 <sup>2</sup> .....	100.0	85.3	70.8	61.6	10.1	26.3	11.1	14.6	3.7	14.7
2004 .....	100.0	85.1	70.6	61.6	10.0	26.2	10.9	14.6	3.7	14.9
2003 .....	100.0	85.4	71.4	62.3	10.0	25.6	10.3	14.5	3.5	14.6
2002 .....	100.0	85.8	72.4	63.3	10.2	24.7	9.6	14.4	3.5	14.2
<b>WHITE<sup>11</sup></b>										
<b>Numbers</b>										
2001 .....	230,071	198,878	169,180	148,371	23,110	56,200	21,535	33,006	7,788	31,193
2000 <sup>3</sup> .....	228,208	198,133	170,071	149,364	23,474	54,287	19,889	32,695	7,158	30,075
1999 <sup>4</sup> .....	225,794	195,929	168,730	147,583	24,213	53,175	18,977	32,144	6,902	29,865
1999 .....	224,806	192,943	166,191	145,878	23,315	52,139	18,676	31,416	6,848	31,863
1998 .....	223,294	189,706	163,690	143,705	23,201	51,690	18,247	31,174	7,140	33,588
1997 <sup>5</sup> .....	221,650	188,409	161,682	140,601	24,347	52,975	19,652	31,108	6,994	33,241
1996 .....	220,070	188,341	161,806	139,913	25,519	54,004	20,856	30,919	6,981	31,729
1995 .....	218,442	187,337	161,303	139,151	27,337	54,141	20,528	30,580	7,656	31,105
1994 <sup>6</sup> .....	216,751	186,447	160,414	137,966	28,287	54,288	20,464	29,978	8,845	30,305
1993 <sup>7</sup> .....	215,221	184,732	158,586	128,855	(NA)	53,222	20,642	29,297	7,689	30,489
1992 <sup>8</sup> .....	213,198	183,479	158,612	129,685	(NA)	51,195	18,659	29,341	7,556	29,719
1991 .....	210,257	183,130	159,628	131,646	(NA)	49,699	17,058	28,940	7,867	27,127
1990 .....	208,754	181,795	160,146	131,836	(NA)	47,589	15,078	28,530	8,022	26,959
1989 .....	206,983	181,126	161,363	132,882	(NA)	44,868	12,779	27,859	8,116	25,857
1988 .....	205,333	180,122	160,753	133,050	(NA)	44,477	12,504	27,293	8,305	25,211
1987 <sup>9</sup> .....	203,745	179,845	161,338	132,264	(NA)	44,028	12,163	27,044	8,482	23,900
<b>Percents</b>										
2001 .....	100.0	86.4	73.5	64.5	10.0	24.4	9.4	14.3	3.4	13.6
2000 <sup>3</sup> .....	100.0	86.8	74.5	65.5	10.3	23.8	8.7	14.3	3.1	13.2
1999 <sup>4</sup> .....	100.0	86.8	74.7	65.4	10.7	23.6	8.4	14.2	3.1	13.2
1999 .....	100.0	85.8	73.9	64.9	10.4	23.2	8.3	14.0	3.0	14.2
1998 .....	100.0	85.0	73.3	64.4	10.4	23.1	8.2	14.0	3.2	15.0
1997 <sup>5</sup> .....	100.0	85.0	72.9	63.4	11.0	23.9	8.9	14.0	3.2	15.0
1996 .....	100.0	85.6	73.5	63.6	11.6	24.5	9.5	14.0	3.2	14.4
1995 .....	100.0	85.8	73.8	63.7	12.5	24.8	9.4	14.0	3.5	14.2
1994 <sup>6</sup> .....	100.0	86.0	74.0	63.7	13.1	25.0	9.4	13.8	4.1	14.0
1993 <sup>7</sup> .....	100.0	85.8	73.7	59.9	(NA)	24.7	9.6	13.6	3.6	14.2
1992 <sup>8</sup> .....	100.0	86.1	74.4	60.8	(NA)	24.0	8.8	13.8	3.5	13.9
1991 .....	100.0	87.1	75.9	62.6	(NA)	23.6	8.1	13.8	3.7	12.9
1990 .....	100.0	87.1	76.7	63.2	(NA)	22.8	7.2	13.7	3.8	12.9
1989 .....	100.0	87.5	78.0	64.2	(NA)	21.7	6.2	13.5	3.9	12.5
1988 .....	100.0	87.7	78.3	64.8	(NA)	21.7	6.1	13.3	4.0	12.3
1987 <sup>9</sup> .....	100.0	88.3	79.2	64.9	(NA)	21.6	6.0	13.3	4.2	11.7

See footnotes at end of table.



Table C-1.  
**Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1987 to 2005—Con.**

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

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Total people	Covered by private and/or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employ- ment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care <sup>1</sup>	
<b>WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC</b>										
<b>Numbers</b>										
2005 .....	195,893	173,748	147,974	128,539	21,523	51,215	17,418	31,718	8,279	22,144
2004 <sup>2</sup> .....	195,347	173,541	148,264	128,308	22,056	50,951	17,468	31,627	7,943	21,807
2004 .....	195,301	173,319	148,069	128,368	21,944	50,806	17,241	31,640	7,952	21,983
2003 .....	194,877	173,295	149,084	129,261	21,865	49,743	16,247	31,458	7,563	21,582
2002 .....	194,421	173,639	150,422	130,801	22,128	47,736	14,984	30,718	7,465	20,782
<b>Percents</b>										
2005 .....	100.0	88.7	75.5	65.6	11.0	26.1	8.9	16.2	4.2	11.3
2004 <sup>2</sup> .....	100.0	88.8	75.9	65.7	11.3	26.1	8.9	16.2	4.1	11.2
2004 .....	100.0	88.7	75.8	65.7	11.2	26.0	8.8	16.2	4.1	11.3
2003 .....	100.0	88.9	76.5	66.3	11.2	25.5	8.3	16.1	3.9	11.1
2002 .....	100.0	89.3	77.4	67.3	11.4	24.6	7.7	15.8	3.8	10.7
<b>WHITE, NOT HISPANIC</b>										
<b>Numbers</b>										
2001 .....	194,822	175,412	152,821	133,295	21,796	47,661	15,035	30,811	7,144	19,409
2000 <sup>3</sup> .....	193,931	175,247	153,816	134,253	22,242	46,297	13,788	30,642	6,564	18,683
1999 <sup>4</sup> .....	192,858	173,958	152,984	133,123	22,882	45,540	13,157	30,256	6,326	18,901
1999 .....	193,633	172,271	151,539	132,381	22,104	44,749	13,120	29,457	6,306	21,363
1998 .....	193,074	170,184	149,910	130,956	22,110	44,699	12,985	29,222	6,675	22,890
1997 <sup>5</sup> .....	192,178	169,043	148,426	128,280	23,349	45,691	14,046	29,213	6,504	23,135
1996 .....	191,791	169,699	149,262	128,355	24,456	46,772	15,082	29,211	6,537	22,092
1995 .....	191,271	169,272	149,686	128,378	26,363	46,501	14,381	28,918	7,163	21,999
1994 <sup>6</sup> .....	192,771	170,541	150,181	128,633	27,205	47,475	15,052	28,467	8,318	22,230
1993 <sup>7</sup> .....	191,087	168,306	147,729	119,861	(NA)	46,158	14,980	27,795	7,243	22,781
1992 <sup>8</sup> .....	189,113	167,394	147,967	120,482	(NA)	44,649	13,390	27,853	7,104	21,719
1991 .....	189,216	168,810	149,798	123,109	(NA)	44,228	12,750	27,695	7,402	20,406
1990 .....	188,240	168,015	150,306	123,261	(NA)	42,732	11,423	27,313	7,528	20,224
1989 .....	187,078	167,889	151,424	124,311	(NA)	40,624	9,759	26,738	7,567	19,188
1988 .....	186,047	167,048	151,009	124,622	(NA)	40,259	9,522	26,224	7,743	19,000
1987 <sup>9</sup> .....	185,044	166,922	151,817	124,068	(NA)	39,792	9,143	26,054	7,883	18,122
<b>Percents</b>										
2001 .....	100.0	90.0	78.4	68.4	11.2	24.5	7.7	15.8	3.7	10.0
2000 <sup>3</sup> .....	100.0	90.4	79.3	69.2	11.5	23.9	7.1	15.8	3.4	9.6
1999 <sup>4</sup> .....	100.0	90.2	79.3	69.0	11.9	23.6	6.8	15.7	3.3	9.8
1999 .....	100.0	89.0	78.3	68.4	11.4	23.1	6.8	15.2	3.3	11.0
1998 .....	100.0	88.1	77.6	67.8	11.5	23.2	6.7	15.1	3.5	11.9
1997 <sup>5</sup> .....	100.0	88.0	77.2	66.8	12.1	23.8	7.3	15.2	3.4	12.0
1996 .....	100.0	88.5	77.8	66.9	12.8	24.4	7.9	15.2	3.4	11.5
1995 .....	100.0	88.5	78.3	67.1	13.8	24.3	7.5	15.1	3.7	11.5
1994 <sup>6</sup> .....	100.0	88.5	77.9	66.7	14.1	24.6	7.8	14.8	4.3	11.5
1993 <sup>7</sup> .....	100.0	88.1	77.3	62.7	(NA)	24.2	7.8	14.5	3.8	11.9
1992 <sup>8</sup> .....	100.0	88.5	78.2	63.7	(NA)	23.6	7.1	14.7	3.8	11.5
1991 .....	100.0	89.2	79.2	65.1	(NA)	23.4	6.7	14.6	3.9	10.8
1990 .....	100.0	89.3	79.8	65.5	(NA)	22.7	6.1	14.5	4.0	10.7
1989 .....	100.0	89.7	80.9	66.4	(NA)	21.7	5.2	14.3	4.0	10.3
1988 .....	100.0	89.8	81.2	67.0	(NA)	21.6	5.1	14.1	4.2	10.2
1987 <sup>9</sup> .....	100.0	90.2	82.0	67.0	(NA)	21.5	4.9	14.1	4.3	9.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1.  
**Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1987 to 2005—Con.**

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

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Total people	Covered by private and/or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employ- ment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care <sup>1</sup>	
<b>BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION</b>										
<b>Numbers</b>										
2005 .....	38,729	31,251	20,644	18,868	1,983	13,867	9,731	4,191	1,439	7,478
2004 <sup>2</sup> .....	38,179	30,857	20,547	18,910	1,879	13,579	9,561	3,996	1,428	7,323
2004 .....	38,161	30,714	20,457	18,885	1,825	13,501	9,451	4,000	1,446	7,447
2003 .....	37,651	30,344	20,136	18,669	1,732	13,195	9,292	4,080	1,283	7,307
2002 .....	37,350	29,921	20,231	18,837	1,621	12,624	8,744	3,851	1,342	7,429
<b>Percents</b>										
2005 .....	100.0	80.7	53.3	48.7	5.1	35.8	25.1	10.8	3.7	19.3
2004 <sup>2</sup> .....	100.0	80.8	53.8	49.5	4.9	35.6	25.0	10.5	3.7	19.2
2004 .....	100.0	80.5	53.6	49.5	4.8	35.4	24.8	10.5	3.8	19.5
2003 .....	100.0	80.6	53.5	49.6	4.6	35.0	24.7	10.8	3.4	19.4
2002 .....	100.0	80.1	54.2	50.4	4.3	33.8	23.4	10.3	3.6	19.9
<b>BLACK ALONE<sup>12</sup></b>										
<b>Numbers</b>										
2005 .....	36,965	29,738	19,677	18,003	1,892	13,171	9,156	4,115	1,358	7,228
2004 <sup>2</sup> .....	36,548	29,476	19,662	18,134	1,775	12,951	9,047	3,921	1,351	7,071
2004 .....	36,546	29,360	19,596	18,122	1,732	12,878	8,943	3,925	1,369	7,186
2003 .....	36,121	29,041	19,320	17,924	1,663	12,585	8,797	3,989	1,225	7,080
2002 .....	35,806	28,578	19,347	18,002	1,571	12,058	8,289	3,776	1,268	7,228
<b>Percents</b>										
2005 .....	100.0	80.4	53.2	48.7	5.1	35.6	24.8	11.1	3.7	19.6
2004 <sup>2</sup> .....	100.0	80.7	53.8	49.6	4.9	35.4	24.8	10.7	3.7	19.3
2004 .....	100.0	80.3	53.6	49.6	4.7	35.2	24.5	10.7	3.7	19.7
2003 .....	100.0	80.4	53.5	49.6	4.6	34.8	24.4	11.0	3.4	19.6
2002 .....	100.0	79.8	54.0	50.3	4.4	33.7	23.1	10.5	3.5	20.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1.  
**Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1987 to 2005—Con.**

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

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Total people	Covered by private and/or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employ- ment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care <sup>1</sup>	
<b>BLACK<sup>11</sup></b>										
<b>Numbers</b>										
2001 .....	36,023	29,190	20,363	18,975	1,696	11,616	7,994	3,783	1,192	6,833
2000 <sup>3</sup> .....	35,597	28,915	20,485	18,922	1,893	11,579	7,735	3,871	1,372	6,683
1999 <sup>4</sup> .....	35,893	28,775	20,442	18,854	2,065	11,361	7,652	3,615	1,216	7,119
1999 .....	35,509	27,973	19,805	18,363	1,912	11,165	7,495	3,588	1,198	7,536
1998 .....	35,070	27,274	18,663	17,132	1,782	11,524	7,903	3,703	1,111	7,797
1997 <sup>5</sup> .....	34,598	27,166	18,544	17,077	1,841	11,157	7,750	3,573	1,100	7,432
1996 .....	34,218	26,799	17,718	16,358	1,745	12,074	8,572	3,393	1,357	7,419
1995 .....	33,889	26,781	17,106	15,683	1,815	12,465	9,184	3,316	1,171	7,108
1994 <sup>6</sup> .....	33,531	26,928	17,147	15,607	2,147	12,693	9,007	3,167	1,683	6,603
1993 <sup>7</sup> .....	33,040	26,279	16,590	13,693	(NA)	12,588	9,283	3,072	1,331	6,761
1992 <sup>8</sup> .....	32,535	25,967	15,994	13,545	(NA)	12,464	9,122	3,154	1,459	6,567
1991 .....	31,439	24,932	15,466	13,297	(NA)	11,776	8,352	3,248	1,482	6,507
1990 .....	30,895	24,802	15,957	13,560	(NA)	11,150	7,809	3,106	1,402	6,093
1989 .....	30,392	24,550	16,520	14,187	(NA)	10,443	7,123	3,043	1,340	5,843
1988 .....	29,904	24,029	15,818	13,418	(NA)	10,415	7,049	3,064	1,385	5,875
1987 <sup>9</sup> .....	29,417	23,555	15,358	13,055	(NA)	10,380	7,046	2,918	1,497	5,862
<b>Percents</b>										
2001 .....	100.0	81.0	56.5	52.7	4.7	32.2	22.2	10.5	3.3	19.0
2000 <sup>3</sup> .....	100.0	81.2	57.5	53.2	5.3	32.5	21.7	10.9	3.9	18.8
1999 <sup>4</sup> .....	100.0	80.2	57.0	52.5	5.8	31.7	21.3	10.1	3.4	19.8
1999 .....	100.0	78.8	55.8	51.7	5.4	31.4	21.1	10.1	3.4	21.2
1998 .....	100.0	77.8	53.2	48.9	5.1	32.9	22.5	10.6	3.2	22.2
1997 <sup>5</sup> .....	100.0	78.5	53.6	49.4	5.3	32.2	22.4	10.3	3.2	21.5
1996 .....	100.0	78.3	51.8	47.8	5.1	35.3	25.1	9.9	4.0	21.7
1995 .....	100.0	79.0	50.5	46.3	5.4	36.8	27.1	9.8	3.5	21.0
1994 <sup>6</sup> .....	100.0	80.3	51.1	46.5	6.4	37.9	26.9	9.4	5.0	19.7
1993 <sup>7</sup> .....	100.0	79.5	50.2	41.4	(NA)	38.1	28.1	9.3	4.0	20.5
1992 <sup>8</sup> .....	100.0	79.8	49.2	41.6	(NA)	38.3	28.0	9.7	4.5	20.2
1991 .....	100.0	79.3	49.2	42.3	(NA)	37.5	26.6	10.3	4.7	20.7
1990 .....	100.0	80.3	51.6	43.9	(NA)	36.1	25.3	10.1	4.5	19.7
1989 .....	100.0	80.8	54.4	46.7	(NA)	34.4	23.4	10.0	4.4	19.2
1988 .....	100.0	80.4	52.9	44.9	(NA)	34.8	23.6	10.2	4.6	19.6
1987 <sup>9</sup> .....	100.0	80.1	52.2	44.4	(NA)	35.3	24.0	9.9	5.1	19.9
<b>ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION</b>										
<b>Numbers</b>										
2005 .....	13,758	11,370	9,756	8,685	1,241	2,565	1,348	1,133	461	2,388
2004 <sup>2</sup> .....	13,307	11,148	9,468	8,294	1,329	2,602	1,393	1,110	438	2,159
2004 .....	13,373	11,157	9,486	8,305	1,324	2,597	1,377	1,127	433	2,217
2003 .....	12,905	10,504	8,826	7,829	1,159	2,478	1,385	1,096	355	2,401
2002 .....	12,504	10,256	8,639	7,576	1,194	2,341	1,322	1,008	347	2,248
<b>Percents</b>										
2005 .....	100.0	82.6	70.9	63.1	9.0	18.6	9.8	8.2	3.3	17.4
2004 <sup>2</sup> .....	100.0	83.8	71.1	62.3	10.0	19.6	10.5	8.3	3.3	16.2
2004 .....	100.0	83.4	70.9	62.1	9.9	19.4	10.3	8.4	3.2	16.6
2003 .....	100.0	81.4	68.4	60.7	9.0	19.2	10.7	8.5	2.8	18.6
2002 .....	100.0	82.0	69.1	60.6	9.5	18.7	10.6	8.1	2.8	18.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1.  
**Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1987 to 2005—Con.**

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

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Total people	Covered by private and/or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employ- ment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care <sup>1</sup>	
<b>ASIAN ALONE<sup>13</sup></b>										
<b>Numbers</b>										
2005 .....	12,599	10,342	8,883	7,872	1,175	2,307	1,218	1,103	353	2,257
2004 <sup>2</sup> .....	12,241	10,225	8,678	7,593	1,237	2,400	1,282	1,081	366	2,016
2004 .....	12,311	10,241	8,704	7,612	1,231	2,396	1,267	1,098	360	2,070
2003 .....	11,869	9,641	8,143	7,210	1,095	2,244	1,229	1,067	295	2,228
2002 .....	11,558	9,426	7,939	6,932	1,137	2,132	1,202	988	270	2,132
<b>Percents</b>										
2005 .....	100.0	82.1	70.5	62.5	9.3	18.3	9.7	8.8	2.8	17.9
2004 <sup>2</sup> .....	100.0	83.5	70.9	62.0	10.1	19.6	10.5	8.8	3.0	16.5
2004 .....	100.0	83.2	70.7	61.8	10.0	19.5	10.3	8.9	2.9	16.8
2003 .....	100.0	81.2	68.6	60.7	9.2	18.9	10.4	9.0	2.5	18.8
2002 .....	100.0	81.6	68.7	60.0	9.8	18.4	10.4	8.5	2.3	18.4
<b>ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER<sup>11</sup></b>										
<b>Numbers</b>										
2001 .....	12,500	10,222	8,643	7,684	1,088	2,312	1,257	949	414	2,278
2000 <sup>3</sup> .....	12,693	10,405	8,916	8,104	994	2,249	1,288	886	443	2,287
1999 <sup>4</sup> .....	11,964	9,673	8,189	7,331	964	2,204	1,179	897	450	2,292
1999 .....	10,925	8,653	7,285	6,588	805	2,023	1,087	825	412	2,272
1998 .....	10,897	8,596	7,202	6,511	857	2,113	1,201	819	351	2,301
1997 <sup>5</sup> .....	10,492	8,320	7,100	6,290	848	1,877	1,093	700	334	2,173
1996 .....	10,071	7,946	6,718	5,888	962	1,768	1,071	667	275	2,125
1995 .....	9,653	7,671	6,347	5,576	963	2,075	1,272	586	424	1,982
1994 <sup>6</sup> .....	6,656	5,312	4,267	3,774	698	1,551	883	501	426	1,344
1993 <sup>7</sup> .....	7,444	5,927	5,026	3,970	(NA)	1,408	802	474	345	1,517
1992 <sup>8</sup> .....	7,782	6,230	5,202	4,207	(NA)	1,460	823	507	314	1,552
1991 .....	7,193	5,886	4,917	3,995	(NA)	1,451	727	560	347	1,307
1990 .....	7,023	5,832	4,887	3,883	(NA)	1,410	771	463	364	1,191
1989 .....	6,679	5,532	4,615	3,661	(NA)	1,414	792	444	322	1,147
1988 .....	6,447	5,329	4,392	3,599	(NA)	1,353	763	401	322	1,118
1987 <sup>9</sup> .....	6,326	5,440	4,468	3,691	(NA)	1,394	702	357	475	886
<b>Percents</b>										
2001 .....	100.0	81.8	69.1	61.5	8.7	18.5	10.1	7.6	3.3	18.2
2000 <sup>3</sup> .....	100.0	82.0	70.2	63.8	7.8	17.7	10.1	7.0	3.5	18.0
1999 <sup>4</sup> .....	100.0	80.8	68.4	61.3	8.1	18.4	9.9	7.5	3.8	19.2
1999 .....	100.0	79.2	66.7	60.3	7.4	18.5	9.9	7.5	3.8	20.8
1998 .....	100.0	78.9	66.1	59.8	7.9	19.4	11.0	7.5	3.2	21.1
1997 <sup>5</sup> .....	100.0	79.3	67.7	60.0	8.1	17.9	10.4	6.7	3.2	20.7
1996 .....	100.0	78.9	66.7	58.5	9.5	17.6	10.6	6.6	2.7	21.1
1995 .....	100.0	79.5	65.8	57.8	10.0	21.5	13.2	6.1	4.4	20.5
1994 <sup>6</sup> .....	100.0	79.8	64.1	56.7	10.5	23.3	13.3	7.5	6.4	20.2
1993 <sup>7</sup> .....	100.0	79.6	67.5	53.3	(NA)	18.9	10.8	6.4	4.6	20.4
1992 <sup>8</sup> .....	100.0	80.1	66.8	54.1	(NA)	18.8	10.6	6.5	4.0	19.9
1991 .....	100.0	81.8	68.4	55.5	(NA)	20.2	10.1	7.8	4.8	18.2
1990 .....	100.0	83.0	69.6	55.3	(NA)	20.1	11.0	6.6	5.2	17.0
1989 .....	100.0	82.8	69.1	54.8	(NA)	21.2	11.9	6.6	4.8	17.2
1988 .....	100.0	82.7	68.1	55.8	(NA)	21.0	11.8	6.2	5.0	17.3
1987 <sup>9</sup> .....	100.0	86.0	70.6	58.3	(NA)	22.0	11.1	5.6	7.5	14.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1.  
**Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1987 to 2005—Con.**

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

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Total people	Covered by private and/or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employ- ment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care <sup>1</sup>	
<b>HISPANIC (any race)</b>										
<b>Numbers</b>										
2005 .....	43,168	29,046	19,066	17,426	1,840	11,959	9,357	2,771	870	14,122
2004 <sup>2</sup> .....	41,840	28,336	18,864	17,289	1,766	11,528	9,204	2,614	697	13,504
2004 .....	41,839	28,160	18,714	17,208	1,698	11,462	9,123	2,618	694	13,678
2003 .....	40,425	27,188	18,183	16,788	1,551	10,716	8,505	2,462	639	13,237
2002 .....	39,384	26,627	18,108	16,714	1,469	10,280	7,946	2,535	724	12,756
2001 .....	37,438	25,021	17,322	15,965	1,390	9,227	7,074	2,295	704	12,417
2000 <sup>3</sup> .....	36,093	24,210	17,114	15,893	1,337	8,566	6,552	2,141	682	11,883
1999 <sup>4</sup> .....	34,773	23,311	16,634	15,275	1,398	8,168	6,253	1,979	626	11,462
1999 .....	32,804	21,853	15,424	14,214	1,264	7,875	5,946	2,047	589	10,951
1998 .....	31,689	20,493	14,377	13,310	1,133	7,401	5,585	2,026	503	11,196
1997 <sup>5</sup> .....	30,773	20,239	13,751	12,790	1,028	7,718	5,970	1,974	526	10,534
1996 .....	29,703	19,730	13,151	12,140	1,105	7,784	6,255	1,806	474	9,974
1995 .....	28,438	18,964	12,187	11,309	1,011	8,027	6,478	1,732	516	9,474
1994 <sup>6</sup> .....	27,521	18,244	11,743	10,729	1,208	7,829	6,226	1,677	630	9,277
1993 <sup>7</sup> .....	26,646	18,235	12,021	9,981	(NA)	7,873	6,328	1,613	530	8,411
1992 <sup>8</sup> .....	25,682	17,242	11,330	9,786	(NA)	7,099	5,703	1,578	523	8,441
1991 .....	22,096	15,128	10,336	8,972	(NA)	5,845	4,597	1,309	522	6,968
1990 .....	21,437	14,479	10,281	8,948	(NA)	5,169	3,912	1,269	519	6,958
1989 .....	20,779	13,846	10,348	8,914	(NA)	4,526	3,221	1,180	595	6,932
1988 .....	20,076	13,684	10,188	8,831	(NA)	4,414	3,125	1,114	594	6,391
1987 <sup>9</sup> .....	19,428	13,456	9,845	8,490	(NA)	4,482	3,214	1,029	631	5,972
<b>Percents</b>										
2005 .....	100.0	67.3	44.2	40.4	4.3	27.7	21.7	6.4	2.0	32.7
2004 <sup>2</sup> .....	100.0	67.7	45.1	41.3	4.2	27.6	22.0	6.2	1.7	32.3
2004 .....	100.0	67.3	44.7	41.1	4.1	27.4	21.8	6.3	1.7	32.7
2003 .....	100.0	67.3	45.0	41.5	3.8	26.5	21.0	6.1	1.6	32.7
2002 .....	100.0	67.6	46.0	42.4	3.7	26.1	20.2	6.4	1.8	32.4
2001 .....	100.0	66.8	46.3	42.6	3.7	24.6	18.9	6.1	1.9	33.2
2000 <sup>3</sup> .....	100.0	67.1	47.4	44.0	3.7	23.7	18.2	5.9	1.9	32.9
1999 <sup>4</sup> .....	100.0	67.0	47.8	43.9	4.0	23.5	18.0	5.7	1.8	33.0
1999 .....	100.0	66.6	47.0	43.3	3.9	24.0	18.1	6.2	1.8	33.4
1998 .....	100.0	64.7	45.4	42.0	3.6	23.4	17.6	6.4	1.6	35.3
1997 <sup>5</sup> .....	100.0	65.8	44.7	41.6	3.3	25.1	19.4	6.4	1.7	34.2
1996 .....	100.0	66.4	44.3	40.9	3.7	26.2	21.1	6.1	1.6	33.6
1995 .....	100.0	66.7	42.9	39.8	3.6	28.2	22.8	6.1	1.8	33.3
1994 <sup>6</sup> .....	100.0	66.3	42.7	39.0	4.4	28.4	22.6	6.1	2.3	33.7
1993 <sup>7</sup> .....	100.0	68.4	45.1	37.5	(NA)	29.5	23.7	6.1	2.0	31.6
1992 <sup>8</sup> .....	100.0	67.1	44.1	38.1	(NA)	27.6	22.2	6.1	2.0	32.9
1991 .....	100.0	68.5	46.8	40.6	(NA)	26.5	20.8	5.9	2.4	31.5
1990 .....	100.0	67.5	48.0	41.7	(NA)	24.1	18.2	5.9	2.4	32.5
1989 .....	100.0	66.6	49.8	42.9	(NA)	21.8	15.5	5.7	2.9	33.4
1988 .....	100.0	68.2	50.7	44.0	(NA)	22.0	15.6	5.5	3.0	31.8
1987 <sup>9</sup> .....	100.0	69.3	50.7	43.7	(NA)	23.1	16.5	5.3	3.2	30.7

(NA) Not available. Respondents were not asked detailed health insurance questions about direct-purchase coverage before the 1995 CPS ASEC.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC. The estimates also reflect improvements to the algorithm that assigns coverage to dependents.

<sup>3</sup> Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.

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

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing.

<sup>8</sup> Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

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<sup>9</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> 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.

<sup>12</sup> Black alone refers to people who reported Black or African American and did not report any other race.

<sup>13</sup> Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1988 to 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table C-2.  
**Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1987 to 2005**

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

Age 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 <sup>1</sup>	
<b>ALL AGES</b>										
<b>Numbers</b>										
2005	293,834	247,257	198,901	174,819	26,781	80,249	38,134	40,185	11,172	46,577
2004 <sup>2</sup>	291,166	245,860	198,658	174,186	27,193	79,392	37,963	39,708	10,660	45,306
2004	291,155	245,335	198,262	174,174	26,961	79,086	37,514	39,745	10,680	45,820
2003	288,280	243,320	197,869	174,020	26,486	76,755	35,647	39,456	9,979	44,961
2002	285,933	242,360	198,973	175,296	26,639	73,624	33,246	38,448	10,063	43,574
2001	282,082	240,875	199,860	176,551	26,057	71,295	31,601	38,043	9,552	41,207
2000 <sup>3</sup>	279,517	239,714	201,060	177,848	26,524	69,037	29,533	37,740	9,099	39,804
1999 <sup>4</sup>	276,804	236,576	198,841	175,101	27,415	67,683	28,506	36,923	8,648	40,228
1999	274,087	231,533	194,599	172,023	26,179	66,176	27,890	36,066	8,530	42,554
1998	271,743	227,462	190,861	168,576	25,948	66,087	27,854	35,887	8,747	44,281
1997 <sup>5</sup>	269,094	225,646	188,532	165,091	27,158	66,685	28,956	35,590	8,527	43,448
1996	266,792	225,077	187,395	163,221	28,335	69,000	31,451	35,227	8,712	41,716
1995	264,314	223,733	185,881	161,453	30,188	69,776	31,877	34,655	9,375	40,582
1994 <sup>6</sup>	262,105	222,387	184,318	159,634	31,349	70,163	31,645	33,901	11,165	39,718
1993 <sup>7</sup>	259,753	220,040	182,351	148,318	(NA)	68,554	31,749	33,097	9,560	39,713
1992 <sup>8</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>
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 <sup>9</sup>	241,187	210,161	182,160	149,739	(NA)	56,282	20,211	30,458	10,542	31,026
<b>Percents</b>										
2005	100.0	84.1	67.7	59.5	9.1	27.3	13.0	13.7	3.8	15.9
2004 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	84.4	68.2	59.8	9.3	27.3	13.0	13.6	3.7	15.6
2004	100.0	84.3	68.1	59.8	9.3	27.2	12.9	13.7	3.7	15.7
2003	100.0	84.4	68.6	60.4	9.2	26.6	12.4	13.7	3.5	15.6
2002	100.0	84.8	69.6	61.3	9.3	25.7	11.6	13.4	3.5	15.2
2001	100.0	85.4	70.9	62.6	9.2	25.3	11.2	13.5	3.4	14.6
2000 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	85.8	71.9	63.6	9.5	24.7	10.6	13.5	3.3	14.2
1999 <sup>4</sup>	100.0	85.5	71.8	63.3	9.9	24.5	10.3	13.3	3.1	14.5
1999	100.0	84.5	71.0	62.8	9.6	24.1	10.2	13.2	3.1	15.5
1998	100.0	83.7	70.2	62.0	9.5	24.3	10.3	13.2	3.2	16.3
1997 <sup>5</sup>	100.0	83.9	70.1	61.4	10.1	24.8	10.8	13.2	3.2	16.1
1996	100.0	84.4	70.2	61.2	10.6	25.9	11.8	13.2	3.3	15.6
1995	100.0	84.6	70.3	61.1	11.4	26.4	12.1	13.1	3.5	15.4
1994 <sup>6</sup>	100.0	84.8	70.3	60.9	12.0	26.8	12.1	12.9	4.3	15.2
1993 <sup>7</sup>	100.0	84.7	70.2	57.1	(NA)	26.4	12.2	12.7	3.7	15.3
1992 <sup>8</sup>	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 <sup>9</sup>	100.0	87.1	75.5	62.1	(NA)	23.3	8.4	12.6	4.4	12.9

See footnotes at end of table.



Table C-2.  
**Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1987 to 2005—Con.**

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

Age 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 <sup>1</sup>	
<b>UNDER 18 YEARS</b>										
<b>Numbers</b>										
2005	73,985	65,675	48,395	44,741	4,033	21,944	19,737	543	2,262	8,310
2004 <sup>2</sup>	73,791	65,842	48,772	45,041	4,247	21,994	19,921	503	2,041	7,949
2004	73,821	65,553	48,462	44,892	4,166	21,922	19,847	500	2,045	8,269
2003	73,580	65,207	48,475	45,004	3,893	21,389	19,392	483	2,021	8,373
2002	73,312	64,781	49,473	46,182	3,864	19,662	17,526	524	2,148	8,531
2001	72,628	64,118	49,647	46,439	3,624	18,822	16,502	423	2,381	8,509
2000 <sup>3</sup>	72,314	63,697	50,499	47,431	3,586	17,658	15,090	518	2,563	8,617
1999 <sup>4</sup>	72,281	62,996	50,300	46,834	4,052	16,793	14,697	364	2,076	9,285
1999	72,325	62,302	49,822	46,594	3,868	16,579	14,479	355	2,080	10,023
1998	72,022	60,949	48,627	45,593	3,666	16,400	14,274	325	2,240	11,073
1997 <sup>5</sup>	71,682	60,939	47,968	44,869	3,672	16,800	14,683	395	2,163	10,743
1996	71,224	60,670	47,219	44,054	3,865	17,749	15,502	484	2,291	10,554
1995	71,148	61,353	47,021	43,822	4,217	18,755	16,524	348	2,336	9,795
1994 <sup>6</sup>	70,509	60,505	46,266	42,966	4,634	18,559	16,132	228	2,708	10,003
1993 <sup>7</sup>	69,766	60,192	47,017	39,745	(NA)	18,696	16,693	48	2,307	9,574
1992 <sup>8</sup>	68,720	60,005	47,183	40,382	(NA)	17,294	15,109	97	2,378	8,716
1991	66,173	57,794	46,114	39,683	(NA)	15,792	13,514	52	2,425	8,379
1990	65,290	56,786	46,436	39,981	(NA)	14,300	12,094	88	2,408	8,504
1989	64,343	55,795	47,376	40,610	(NA)	12,345	10,100	43	2,425	8,548
1988	63,902	55,552	46,944	40,750	(NA)	12,270	9,961	62	2,469	8,350
1987 <sup>9</sup>	63,499	55,306	46,763	40,577	(NA)	12,071	9,681	53	2,567	8,193
<b>Percents</b>										
2005	100.0	88.8	65.4	60.5	5.5	29.7	26.7	0.7	3.1	11.2
2004 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	89.2	66.1	61.0	5.8	29.8	27.0	0.7	2.8	10.8
2004	100.0	88.8	65.6	60.8	5.6	29.7	26.9	0.7	2.8	11.2
2003	100.0	88.6	65.9	61.2	5.3	29.1	26.4	0.7	2.7	11.4
2002	100.0	88.4	67.5	63.0	5.3	26.8	23.9	0.7	2.9	11.6
2001	100.0	88.3	68.4	63.9	5.0	25.9	22.7	0.6	3.3	11.7
2000 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	88.1	69.8	65.6	5.0	24.4	20.9	0.7	3.5	11.9
1999 <sup>4</sup>	100.0	87.2	69.6	64.8	5.6	23.2	20.3	0.5	2.9	12.8
1999	100.0	86.1	68.9	64.4	5.3	22.9	20.0	0.5	2.9	13.9
1998	100.0	84.6	67.5	63.3	5.1	22.8	19.8	0.5	3.1	15.4
1997 <sup>5</sup>	100.0	85.0	66.9	62.6	5.1	23.4	20.5	0.6	3.0	15.0
1996	100.0	85.2	66.3	61.9	5.4	24.9	21.8	0.7	3.2	14.8
1995	100.0	86.2	66.1	61.6	5.9	26.4	23.2	0.5	3.3	13.8
1994 <sup>6</sup>	100.0	85.8	65.6	60.9	6.6	26.3	22.9	0.3	3.8	14.2
1993 <sup>7</sup>	100.0	86.3	67.4	57.0	(NA)	26.8	23.9	0.1	3.3	13.7
1992 <sup>8</sup>	100.0	87.3	68.7	58.8	(NA)	25.2	22.0	0.1	3.5	12.7
1991	100.0	87.3	69.7	60.0	(NA)	23.9	20.4	0.1	3.7	12.7
1990	100.0	87.0	71.1	61.2	(NA)	21.9	18.5	0.1	3.7	13.0
1989	100.0	86.7	73.6	63.1	(NA)	19.2	15.7	0.1	3.8	13.3
1988	100.0	86.9	73.5	63.8	(NA)	19.2	15.6	0.1	3.9	13.1
1987 <sup>9</sup>	100.0	87.1	73.6	63.9	(NA)	19.0	15.2	0.1	4.0	12.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.  
**Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1987 to 2005—Con.**

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

Age 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 <sup>1</sup>	
<b>18 TO 24 YEARS</b>										
<b>Numbers</b>										
2005	27,965	19,399	16,349	13,180	1,553	4,202	3,292	186	872	8,566
2004 <sup>2</sup>	28,008	19,418	16,388	13,007	1,565	4,107	3,293	208	799	8,590
2004	27,972	19,200	16,229	12,966	1,495	4,022	3,196	212	804	8,772
2003	27,824	19,410	16,526	13,434	1,596	3,929	3,016	176	902	8,414
2002	27,438	19,310	16,562	13,429	1,566	3,738	2,909	183	779	8,128
2001	27,312	19,640	17,012	13,766	1,634	3,642	2,831	180	742	7,673
2000 <sup>3</sup>	26,815	19,409	17,086	14,151	1,533	3,361	2,508	207	805	7,406
1999 <sup>4</sup>	26,326	18,990	16,542	13,558	1,564	3,485	2,684	152	787	7,336
1999	26,532	18,844	16,438	13,535	1,469	3,450	2,643	152	798	7,688
1998	25,967	18,191	15,872	13,108	1,514	3,347	2,538	149	795	7,776
1997 <sup>5</sup>	25,201	17,619	15,256	12,638	1,558	3,283	2,555	155	692	7,582
1996	24,987	17,770	15,066	12,423	1,528	3,750	2,909	156	829	7,217
1995	24,843	17,847	14,961	12,492	1,688	4,018	3,003	129	1,034	6,997
1994 <sup>6</sup>	25,158	18,446	15,528	12,895	1,854	4,246	3,179	89	1,179	6,712
1993 <sup>7</sup>	25,475	18,645	15,668	11,133	(NA)	4,087	2,976	148	1,115	6,830
1992 <sup>8</sup>	25,717	18,146	15,155	10,981	(NA)	3,826	2,875	178	964	7,570
1991	24,436	17,851	15,168	11,474	(NA)	3,405	2,477	163	940	6,585
1990	24,901	18,408	15,913	11,999	(NA)	3,270	2,204	161	1,094	6,493
1989	25,311	18,954	16,638	12,929	(NA)	3,114	2,057	167	1,031	6,357
1988	25,628	19,354	16,965	13,098	(NA)	3,082	2,033	170	1,007	6,274
1987 <sup>9</sup>	26,053	19,945	17,434	13,429	(NA)	3,280	1,968	196	1,273	6,108
<b>Percents</b>										
2005	100.0	69.4	58.5	47.1	5.6	15.0	11.8	0.7	3.1	30.6
2004 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	69.3	58.5	46.4	5.6	14.7	11.8	0.7	2.9	30.7
2004	100.0	68.6	58.0	46.4	5.3	14.4	11.4	0.8	2.9	31.4
2003	100.0	69.8	59.4	48.3	5.7	14.1	10.8	0.6	3.2	30.2
2002	100.0	70.4	60.4	48.9	5.7	13.6	10.6	0.7	2.8	29.6
2001	100.0	71.9	62.3	50.4	6.0	13.3	10.4	0.7	2.7	28.1
2000 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	72.4	63.7	52.8	5.7	12.5	9.4	0.8	3.0	27.6
1999 <sup>4</sup>	100.0	72.1	62.8	51.5	5.9	13.2	10.2	0.6	3.0	27.9
1999	100.0	71.0	62.0	51.0	5.5	13.0	10.0	0.6	3.0	29.0
1998	100.0	70.1	61.1	50.5	5.8	12.9	9.8	0.6	3.1	29.9
1997 <sup>5</sup>	100.0	69.9	60.5	50.1	6.2	13.0	10.1	0.6	2.7	30.1
1996	100.0	71.1	60.3	49.7	6.1	15.0	11.6	0.6	3.3	28.9
1995	100.0	71.8	60.2	50.3	6.8	16.2	12.1	0.5	4.2	28.2
1994 <sup>6</sup>	100.0	73.3	61.7	51.3	7.4	16.9	12.6	0.4	4.7	26.7
1993 <sup>7</sup>	100.0	73.2	61.5	43.7	(NA)	16.0	11.7	0.6	4.4	26.8
1992 <sup>8</sup>	100.0	70.6	58.9	42.7	(NA)	14.9	11.2	0.7	3.7	29.4
1991	100.0	73.1	62.1	47.0	(NA)	13.9	10.1	0.7	3.8	26.9
1990	100.0	73.9	63.9	48.2	(NA)	13.1	8.9	0.6	4.4	26.1
1989	100.0	74.9	65.7	51.1	(NA)	12.3	8.1	0.7	4.1	25.1
1988	100.0	75.5	66.2	51.1	(NA)	12.0	7.9	0.7	3.9	24.5
1987 <sup>9</sup>	100.0	76.6	66.9	51.5	(NA)	12.6	7.6	0.8	4.9	23.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.  
**Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1987 to 2005—Con.**

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

Age 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 <sup>1</sup>	
<b>25 TO 34 YEARS</b>										
<b>Numbers</b>										
2005	39,480	29,069	25,489	23,683	2,234	4,753	3,451	541	1,058	10,412
2004 <sup>2</sup>	39,310	29,287	25,902	24,113	2,309	4,646	3,474	479	989	10,023
2004	39,307	29,130	25,765	24,027	2,266	4,578	3,408	482	982	10,177
2003	39,201	28,856	25,606	23,946	2,058	4,210	3,073	538	898	10,345
2002	39,243	29,474	26,492	24,800	2,098	3,944	2,801	455	922	9,769
2001	38,670	29,619	26,905	25,306	2,072	3,653	2,587	489	817	9,051
2000 <sup>3</sup>	38,865	30,358	27,755	26,211	2,033	3,551	2,480	403	922	8,507
1999 <sup>4</sup>	39,031	30,309	27,730	26,153	2,114	3,578	2,458	332	974	8,723
1999	37,786	29,031	26,567	25,150	1,939	3,429	2,344	323	940	8,755
1998	38,474	29,347	26,726	25,096	2,049	3,616	2,476	423	991	9,127
1997 <sup>5</sup>	39,354	30,192	27,138	25,496	2,157	3,956	2,842	365	1,011	9,163
1996	40,256	31,283	27,915	26,205	2,325	4,508	3,264	433	1,086	8,974
1995	40,919	31,561	27,938	26,020	2,601	4,722	3,496	364	1,146	9,357
1994 <sup>6</sup>	41,388	32,274	28,386	26,417	2,874	5,261	3,748	359	1,435	9,115
1993 <sup>7</sup>	41,946	32,869	28,629 <sup>1</sup>	25,432	(NA)	5,345	4,002	515	1,176	9,076
1992 <sup>8</sup>	42,356	33,389	28,994	26,164	(NA)	5,277	3,774	576	1,283	8,967
1991	42,496	33,940	29,808	27,103	(NA)	5,031	3,542	495	1,327	8,555
1990	42,905	34,581	30,875	27,920	(NA)	4,634	3,185	471	1,296	8,324
1989	43,240	35,326	31,912	28,867	(NA)	4,217	2,692	363	1,396	7,914
1988	43,239	35,319	31,996	29,140	(NA)	4,195	2,699	342	1,374	7,920
1987 <sup>9</sup>	42,953	35,645	32,296	29,198	(NA)	4,247	2,702	405	1,423	7,308
<b>Percents</b>										
2005	100.0	73.6	64.6	60.0	5.7	12.0	8.7	1.4	2.7	26.4
2004 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	74.5	65.9	61.3	5.9	11.8	8.8	1.2	2.5	25.5
2004	100.0	74.1	65.5	61.1	5.8	11.6	8.7	1.2	2.5	25.9
2003	100.0	73.6	65.3	61.1	5.2	10.7	7.8	1.4	2.3	26.4
2002	100.0	75.1	67.5	63.2	5.3	10.1	7.1	1.2	2.3	24.9
2001	100.0	76.6	69.6	65.4	5.4	9.4	6.7	1.3	2.1	23.4
2000 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	78.1	71.4	67.4	5.2	9.1	6.4	1.0	2.4	21.9
1999 <sup>4</sup>	100.0	77.7	71.0	67.0	5.4	9.2	6.3	0.8	2.5	22.3
1999	100.0	76.8	70.3	66.6	5.1	9.1	6.2	0.9	2.5	23.2
1998	100.0	76.3	69.5	65.2	5.3	9.4	6.4	1.1	2.6	23.7
1997 <sup>5</sup>	100.0	76.7	69.0	64.8	5.5	10.1	7.2	0.9	2.6	23.3
1996	100.0	77.7	69.3	65.1	5.8	11.2	8.1	1.1	2.7	22.3
1995	100.0	77.1	68.3	63.6	6.4	11.5	8.5	0.9	2.8	22.9
1994 <sup>6</sup>	100.0	78.0	68.6	63.8	6.9	12.7	9.1	0.9	3.5	22.0
1993 <sup>7</sup>	100.0	78.4	68.3	60.6	(NA)	12.7	9.5	1.2	2.8	21.6
1992 <sup>8</sup>	100.0	78.8	68.5	61.8	(NA)	12.5	8.9	1.4	3.0	21.2
1991	100.0	79.9	70.1	63.8	(NA)	11.8	8.3	1.2	3.1	20.1
1990	100.0	80.6	72.0	65.1	(NA)	10.8	7.4	1.1	3.0	19.4
1989	100.0	81.7	73.8	66.8	(NA)	9.8	6.2	0.8	3.2	18.3
1988	100.0	81.7	74.0	67.4	(NA)	9.7	6.2	0.8	3.2	18.3
1987 <sup>9</sup>	100.0	83.0	75.2	68.0	(NA)	9.9	6.3	0.9	3.3	17.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.  
**Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1987 to 2005—Con.**

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

Age 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 <sup>1</sup>	
<b>35 TO 44 YEARS</b>										
<b>Numbers</b>										
2005	43,121	35,031	31,703	29,554	2,799	4,628	3,087	885	1,099	8,090
2004 <sup>2</sup>	43,351	35,257	31,871	29,777	2,799	4,721	3,194	902	1,122	8,093
2004	43,350	35,240	31,883	29,824	2,773	4,680	3,135	900	1,129	8,110
2003	43,573	35,688	32,533	30,386	2,793	4,420	2,860	940	1,111	7,885
2002	44,074	36,292	33,240	31,180	2,817	4,240	2,728	881	1,121	7,781
2001	44,284	37,153	34,315	32,386	2,649	4,003	2,532	860	1,066	7,131
2000 <sup>3</sup>	44,566	37,669	35,033	33,004	2,723	3,920	2,390	780	1,206	6,898
1999 <sup>4</sup>	44,474	37,748	34,908	32,620	3,151	4,028	2,390	825	1,257	6,726
1999	44,805	37,428	34,624	32,423	3,057	3,988	2,340	856	1,256	7,377
1998	44,744	37,036	34,134	32,019	2,937	4,190	2,579	749	1,232	7,708
1997 <sup>5</sup>	44,462	36,763	33,673	31,560	2,897	4,257	2,700	878	1,161	7,699
1996	43,960	36,809	33,448	31,231	3,074	4,657	3,109	767	1,173	7,152
1995	43,078	35,946	32,813	30,552	3,250	4,399	2,863	775	1,210	7,132
1994 <sup>6</sup>	42,334	35,555	32,271	29,894	3,714	4,628	2,918	711	1,415	6,780
1993 <sup>7</sup>	41,528	34,537	31,441	28,115	(NA)	4,189	2,619	647	1,276	6,991
1992 <sup>8</sup>	40,747	34,332	31,261	28,252	(NA)	3,990	2,310	718	1,324	6,415
1991	39,578	33,902	31,118	28,339	(NA)	3,710	2,036	559	1,414	5,676
1990	38,665	33,534	31,046	28,136	(NA)	3,542	1,894	578	1,368	5,131
1989	37,195	32,541	30,329	27,641	(NA)	3,156	1,598	514	1,300	4,654
1988	35,873	31,294	29,168	26,651	(NA)	3,126	1,506	463	1,397	4,579
1987 <sup>9</sup>	34,692	30,557	28,353	25,868	(NA)	3,186	1,590	447	1,373	4,135
<b>Percents</b>										
2005	100.0	81.2	73.5	68.5	6.5	10.7	7.2	2.1	2.5	18.8
2004 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	81.3	73.5	68.7	6.5	10.9	7.4	2.1	2.6	18.7
2004	100.0	81.3	73.5	68.8	6.4	10.8	7.2	2.1	2.6	18.7
2003	100.0	81.9	74.7	69.7	6.4	10.1	6.6	2.2	2.6	18.1
2002	100.0	82.3	75.4	70.7	6.4	9.6	6.2	2.0	2.5	17.7
2001	100.0	83.9	77.5	73.1	6.0	9.0	5.7	1.9	2.4	16.1
2000 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	84.5	78.6	74.1	6.1	8.8	5.4	1.8	2.7	15.5
1999 <sup>4</sup>	100.0	84.9	78.5	73.3	7.1	9.1	5.4	1.9	2.8	15.1
1999	100.0	83.5	77.3	72.4	6.8	8.9	5.2	1.9	2.8	16.5
1998	100.0	82.8	76.3	71.6	6.6	9.4	5.8	1.7	2.8	17.2
1997 <sup>5</sup>	100.0	82.7	75.7	71.0	6.5	9.6	6.1	2.0	2.6	17.3
1996	100.0	83.7	76.1	71.0	7.0	10.6	7.1	1.7	2.7	16.3
1995	100.0	83.4	76.2	70.9	7.5	10.2	6.6	1.8	2.8	16.6
1994 <sup>6</sup>	100.0	84.0	76.2	70.6	8.8	10.9	6.9	1.7	3.3	16.0
1993 <sup>7</sup>	100.0	83.2	75.7	67.7	(NA)	10.1	6.3	1.6	3.1	16.8
1992 <sup>8</sup>	100.0	84.3	76.7	69.3	(NA)	9.8	5.7	1.8	3.2	15.7
1991	100.0	85.7	78.6	71.6	(NA)	9.4	5.1	1.4	3.6	14.3
1990	100.0	86.7	80.3	72.8	(NA)	9.2	4.9	1.5	3.5	13.3
1989	100.0	87.5	81.5	74.3	(NA)	8.5	4.3	1.4	3.5	12.5
1988	100.0	87.2	81.3	74.3	(NA)	8.7	4.2	1.3	3.9	12.8
1987 <sup>9</sup>	100.0	88.1	81.7	74.6	(NA)	9.2	4.6	1.3	4.0	11.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.  
**Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1987 to 2005—Con.**

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

Age 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 <sup>1</sup>	
<b>45 TO 54 YEARS</b>										
<b>Numbers</b>										
2005	42,797	36,272	32,790	30,341	3,366	4,957	2,837	1,591	1,356	6,525
2004 <sup>2</sup>	41,961	35,712	32,380	30,016	3,249	4,893	2,656	1,552	1,421	6,249
2004	41,960	35,700	32,414	30,088	3,215	4,847	2,595	1,548	1,425	6,260
2003	41,068	35,108	32,000	29,722	3,198	4,569	2,359	1,569	1,369	5,961
2002	40,234	34,648	31,724	29,617	3,087	4,345	2,227	1,382	1,351	5,586
2001	39,545	34,365	31,649	29,487	3,087	3,990	2,071	1,331	1,170	5,179
2000 <sup>3</sup>	38,720	33,955	31,373	29,329	3,042	3,964	1,996	1,384	1,169	4,764
1999 <sup>4</sup>	37,334	32,640	30,230	28,156	3,180	3,682	1,769	1,162	1,244	4,694
1999	36,631	31,737	29,440	27,489	3,034	3,544	1,693	1,124	1,209	4,893
1998	35,232	30,427	28,153	26,400	2,782	3,522	1,610	1,139	1,225	4,805
1997 <sup>5</sup>	34,057	29,319	27,063	25,099	2,967	3,677	1,766	1,133	1,281	4,738
1996	33,013	28,504	26,266	24,329	2,889	3,705	1,875	948	1,282	4,509
1995	31,584	27,398	25,269	23,332	3,227	3,495	1,756	856	1,267	4,186
1994 <sup>6</sup>	30,693	26,752	24,874	22,897	3,330	3,342	1,499	794	1,406	3,942
1993 <sup>7</sup>	29,522	25,424	23,332	20,654	(NA)	3,248	1,546	812	1,244	4,098
1992 <sup>8</sup>	28,332	24,311	22,354	19,862	(NA)	2,929	1,326	746	1,155	4,021
1991	27,025	23,695	21,973	19,751	(NA)	2,797	1,186	671	1,174	3,331
1990	25,686	22,381	20,712	18,485	(NA)	2,645	1,124	644	1,161	3,306
1989	25,304	22,167	20,658	18,437	(NA)	2,497	1,017	582	1,123	3,137
1988	24,622	21,686	20,171	18,131	(NA)	2,574	984	567	1,247	2,935
1987 <sup>9</sup>	23,861	21,167	19,765	17,574	(NA)	2,344	890	495	1,151	2,695
<b>Percents</b>										
2005	100.0	84.8	76.6	70.9	7.9	11.6	6.6	3.7	3.2	15.2
2004 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	85.1	77.2	71.5	7.7	11.7	6.3	3.7	3.4	14.9
2004	100.0	85.1	77.2	71.7	7.7	11.6	6.2	3.7	3.4	14.9
2003	100.0	85.5	77.9	72.4	7.8	11.1	5.7	3.8	3.3	14.5
2002	100.0	86.1	78.8	73.6	7.7	10.8	5.5	3.4	3.4	13.9
2001	100.0	86.9	80.0	74.6	7.8	10.1	5.2	3.4	3.0	13.1
2000 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	87.7	81.0	75.7	7.9	10.2	5.2	3.6	3.0	12.3
1999 <sup>4</sup>	100.0	87.4	81.0	75.4	8.5	9.9	4.7	3.1	3.3	12.6
1999	100.0	86.6	80.4	75.0	8.3	9.7	4.6	3.1	3.3	13.4
1998	100.0	86.4	79.9	74.9	7.9	10.0	4.6	3.2	3.5	13.6
1997 <sup>5</sup>	100.0	86.1	79.5	73.7	8.7	10.8	5.2	3.3	3.8	13.9
1996	100.0	86.3	79.6	73.7	8.8	11.2	5.7	2.9	3.9	13.7
1995	100.0	86.7	80.0	73.9	10.2	11.1	5.6	2.7	4.0	13.3
1994 <sup>6</sup>	100.0	87.2	81.0	74.6	10.8	10.9	4.9	2.6	4.6	12.8
1993 <sup>7</sup>	100.0	86.1	79.0	70.0	(NA)	11.0	5.2	2.8	4.2	13.9
1992 <sup>8</sup>	100.0	85.8	78.9	70.1	(NA)	10.3	4.7	2.6	4.1	14.2
1991	100.0	87.7	81.3	73.1	(NA)	10.3	4.4	2.5	4.3	12.3
1990	100.0	87.1	80.6	72.0	(NA)	10.3	4.4	2.5	4.5	12.9
1989	100.0	87.6	81.6	72.9	(NA)	9.9	4.0	2.3	4.4	12.4
1988	100.0	88.1	81.9	73.6	(NA)	10.5	4.0	2.3	5.1	11.9
1987 <sup>9</sup>	100.0	88.7	82.8	73.7	(NA)	9.8	3.7	2.1	4.8	11.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.  
**Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1987 to 2005—Con.**

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

Age 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 <sup>1</sup>	
<b>55 TO 64 YEARS</b>										
<b>Numbers</b>										
2005	30,981	26,766	23,096	20,654	3,146	5,903	2,334	2,711	1,914	4,215
2004 <sup>2</sup>	29,536	25,628	22,202	19,843	3,109	5,475	2,092	2,644	1,783	3,908
2004	29,532	25,596	22,174	19,872	3,066	5,442	2,036	2,651	1,785	3,936
2003	28,375	24,679	21,569	19,324	2,987	4,893	1,757	2,494	1,471	3,696
2002	27,399	23,879	20,797	18,505	3,071	4,882	1,773	2,392	1,482	3,521
2001	25,874	22,482	19,581	17,521	2,761	4,567	1,807	2,301	1,220	3,392
2000 <sup>3</sup>	24,672	21,312	18,614	16,444	2,936	4,185	1,731	2,159	1,024	3,360
1999 <sup>4</sup>	23,981	20,785	18,335	16,195	2,932	4,033	1,551	2,084	1,053	3,196
1999	23,387	19,992	17,654	15,662	2,763	3,874	1,474	2,024	1,014	3,395
1998	22,909	19,475	17,179	15,210	2,688	3,844	1,415	2,016	1,077	3,434
1997 <sup>5</sup>	22,255	19,065	16,748	14,466	3,052	3,771	1,509	1,794	1,095	3,190
1996	21,475	18,501	16,258	14,031	3,087	3,916	1,577	1,822	1,052	2,974
1995	21,084	18,270	16,124	14,098	3,056	3,790	1,415	1,660	1,231	2,814
1994 <sup>6</sup>	20,755	17,878	15,735	13,496	3,202	3,836	1,295	1,545	1,471	2,877
1993 <sup>7</sup>	20,737	17,957	15,938	13,291	(NA)	3,499	1,204	1,536	1,234	2,781
1992 <sup>8</sup>	20,528	17,925	15,876	13,212	(NA)	3,540	1,152	1,624	1,242	2,603
1991	21,150	18,520	16,479	13,613	(NA)	3,681	1,234	1,589	1,362	2,630
1990	21,345	18,660	16,586	13,691	(NA)	3,675	1,178	1,523	1,444	2,685
1989	21,232	18,765	16,693	13,711	(NA)	3,715	1,144	1,575	1,490	2,467
1988	21,399	19,052	16,934	13,999	(NA)	3,772	1,094	1,597	1,532	2,347
1987 <sup>9</sup>	21,641	19,361	17,423	14,262	(NA)	3,726	993	1,528	1,643	2,281
<b>Percents</b>										
2005	100.0	86.4	74.5	66.7	10.2	19.1	7.5	8.7	6.2	13.6
2004 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	86.8	75.2	67.2	10.5	18.5	7.1	9.0	6.0	13.2
2004	100.0	86.7	75.1	67.3	10.4	18.4	6.9	9.0	6.0	13.3
2003	100.0	87.0	76.0	68.1	10.5	17.2	6.2	8.8	5.2	13.0
2002	100.0	87.2	75.9	67.5	11.2	17.8	6.5	8.7	5.4	12.8
2001	100.0	86.9	75.7	67.7	10.7	17.7	7.0	8.9	4.7	13.1
2000 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	86.4	75.4	66.7	11.9	17.0	7.0	8.8	4.2	13.6
1999 <sup>4</sup>	100.0	86.7	76.5	67.5	12.2	16.8	6.5	8.7	4.4	13.3
1999	100.0	85.5	75.5	67.0	11.8	16.6	6.3	8.7	4.3	14.5
1998	100.0	85.0	75.0	66.4	11.7	16.8	6.2	8.8	4.7	15.0
1997 <sup>5</sup>	100.0	85.7	75.3	65.0	13.7	16.9	6.8	8.1	4.9	14.3
1996	100.0	86.2	75.7	65.3	14.4	18.2	7.3	8.5	4.9	13.8
1995	100.0	86.7	76.5	66.9	14.5	18.0	6.7	7.9	5.8	13.3
1994 <sup>6</sup>	100.0	86.1	75.8	65.0	15.4	18.5	6.2	7.4	7.1	13.9
1993 <sup>7</sup>	100.0	86.6	76.9	64.1	(NA)	16.9	5.8	7.4	6.0	13.4
1992 <sup>8</sup>	100.0	87.3	77.3	64.4	(NA)	17.2	5.6	7.9	6.1	12.7
1991	100.0	87.6	77.9	64.4	(NA)	17.4	5.8	7.5	6.4	12.4
1990	100.0	87.4	77.7	64.1	(NA)	17.2	5.5	7.1	6.8	12.6
1989	100.0	88.4	78.6	64.6	(NA)	17.5	5.4	7.4	7.0	11.6
1988	100.0	89.0	79.1	65.4	(NA)	17.6	5.1	7.5	7.2	11.0
1987 <sup>9</sup>	100.0	89.5	80.5	65.9	(NA)	17.2	4.6	7.1	7.6	10.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.  
**Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1987 to 2005—Con.**

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

Age 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 <sup>1</sup>	
<b>65 YEARS AND OVER</b>										
<b>Numbers</b>										
2005	35,505	35,046	21,078	12,666	9,650	33,862	3,397	33,727	2,611	459
2004 <sup>2</sup>	35,209	34,717	21,143	12,388	9,913	33,557	3,335	33,420	2,504	493
2004	35,213	34,916	21,336	12,505	9,979	33,595	3,297	33,452	2,509	297
2003	34,659	34,373	21,159	12,204	9,962	33,345	3,190	33,257	2,206	286
2002	34,234	33,976	20,685	11,583	10,135	32,813	3,283	32,631	2,259	258
2001	33,769	33,498	20,751	11,645	10,229	32,618	3,270	32,458	2,156	272
2000 <sup>3</sup>	33,566	33,314	20,702	11,278	10,671	32,398	3,339	32,289	1,410	251
1999 <sup>4</sup>	33,377	33,109	20,796	11,584	10,422	32,083	2,956	32,004	1,257	268
1999	32,621	32,199	20,054	11,169	10,049	31,312	2,917	31,231	1,232	422
1998	32,394	32,036	20,171	11,150	10,312	31,167	2,962	31,085	1,186	358
1997 <sup>5</sup>	32,082	31,749	20,687	10,963	10,853	30,942	2,901	30,870	1,125	333
1996	31,877	31,541	21,224	10,948	11,567	30,714	3,215	30,616	998	336
1995	31,658	31,358	21,754	11,137	12,148	30,597	2,820	30,521	1,152	300
1994 <sup>6</sup>	31,267	30,977	21,259	11,071	11,742	30,291	2,875	30,176	1,550	290
1993 <sup>7</sup>	30,779	30,416	20,324	9,947	(NA)	29,490	2,709	29,390	1,208	363
1992 <sup>8</sup>	30,430	30,082	20,643	9,944	(NA)	29,387	2,869	29,290	1,163	349
1991	30,590	30,301	20,715	10,114	(NA)	29,465	2,891	29,377	1,178	289
1990	30,093	29,816	20,566	10,002	(NA)	28,898	2,582	28,795	1,151	276
1989	29,566	29,258	20,003	9,448	(NA)	28,337	2,576	28,251	1,105	308
1988	29,022	28,747	19,841	9,171	(NA)	27,831	2,451	27,724	1,079	275
1987 <sup>9</sup>	28,487	28,181	20,127	8,830	(NA)	27,428	2,387	27,333	1,113	306
<b>Percents</b>										
2005	100.0	98.7	59.4	35.7	27.2	95.4	9.6	95.0	7.4	1.3
2004 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	98.6	60.0	35.2	28.2	95.3	9.5	94.9	7.1	1.4
2004	100.0	99.2	60.6	35.5	28.3	95.4	9.4	95.0	7.1	0.8
2003	100.0	99.2	61.0	35.2	28.7	96.2	9.2	96.0	6.4	0.8
2002	100.0	99.2	60.4	33.8	29.6	95.8	9.6	95.3	6.6	0.8
2001	100.0	99.2	61.5	34.5	30.3	96.6	9.7	96.1	6.4	0.8
2000 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	99.3	61.7	33.6	31.8	96.5	9.9	96.2	4.2	0.7
1999 <sup>4</sup>	100.0	99.2	62.3	34.7	31.2	96.1	8.9	95.9	3.8	0.8
1999	100.0	98.7	61.5	34.2	30.8	96.0	8.9	95.7	3.8	1.3
1998	100.0	98.9	62.3	34.4	31.8	96.2	9.1	96.0	3.7	1.1
1997 <sup>5</sup>	100.0	99.0	64.5	34.2	33.8	96.4	9.0	96.2	3.5	1.0
1996	100.0	98.9	66.6	34.3	36.3	96.4	10.1	96.0	3.1	1.1
1995	100.0	99.1	68.7	35.2	38.4	96.6	8.9	96.4	3.6	0.9
1994 <sup>6</sup>	100.0	99.1	68.0	35.4	37.6	96.9	9.2	96.5	5.0	0.9
1993 <sup>7</sup>	100.0	98.8	66.0	32.3	(NA)	95.8	8.8	95.5	3.9	1.2
1992 <sup>8</sup>	100.0	98.9	67.8	32.7	(NA)	96.6	9.4	96.3	3.8	1.1
1991	100.0	99.1	67.7	33.1	(NA)	96.3	9.5	96.0	3.9	0.9
1990	100.0	99.1	68.3	33.2	(NA)	96.0	8.6	95.7	3.8	0.9
1989	100.0	99.0	67.7	32.0	(NA)	95.8	8.7	95.6	3.7	1.0
1988	100.0	99.1	68.4	31.6	(NA)	95.9	8.4	95.5	3.7	0.9
1987 <sup>9</sup>	100.0	98.9	70.7	31.0	(NA)	96.3	8.4	95.9	3.9	1.1

(NA) Not available. Respondents were not asked detailed health insurance questions about direct-purchase coverage before the 1995 CPS ASEC.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC. The estimates also reflect improvements to the algorithm that assigns coverage to dependents.

<sup>3</sup> Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.

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

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing.

<sup>8</sup> Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

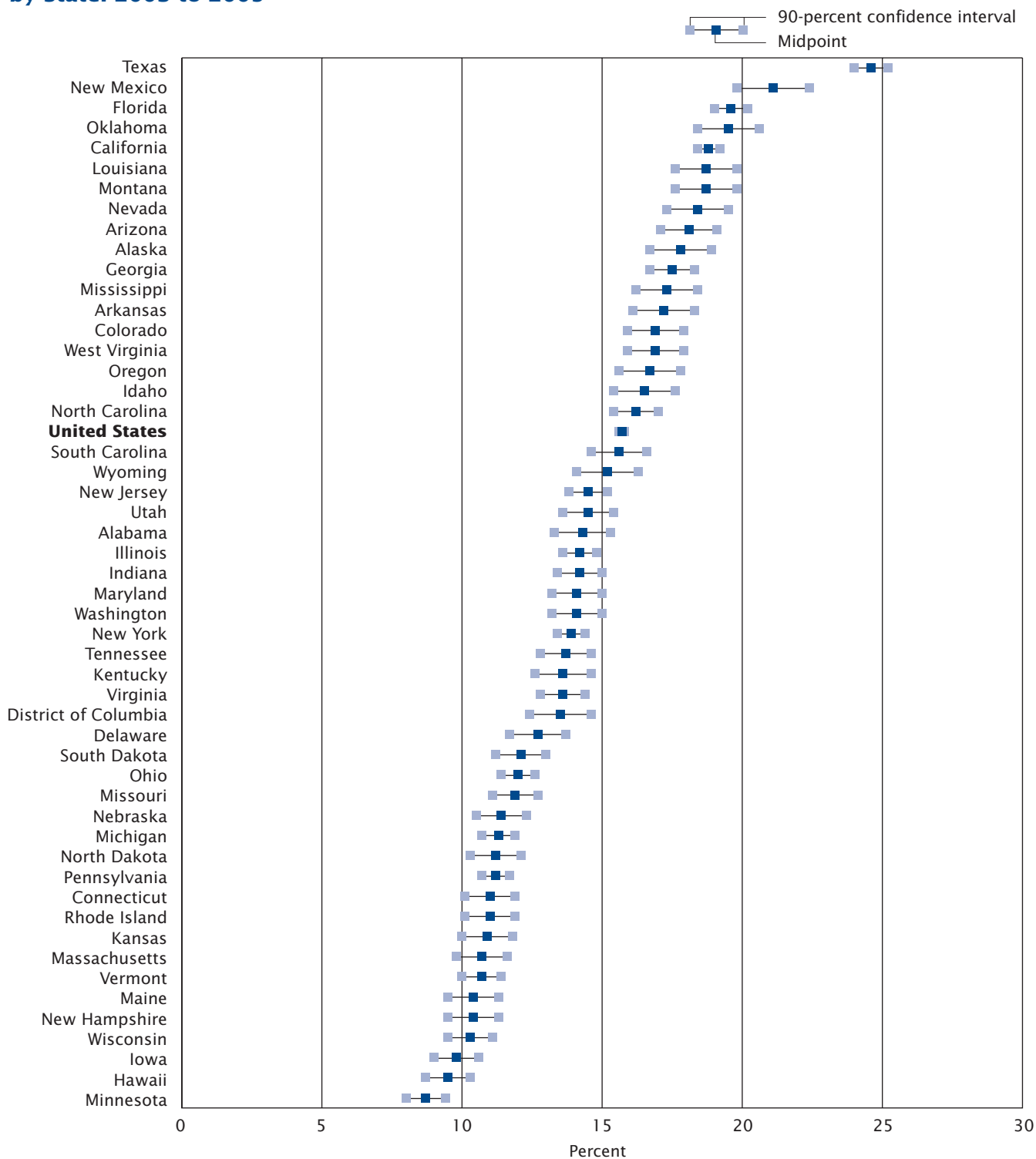
<sup>9</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1988 to 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.



**APPENDIX D.  
COMPARISON OF STATE ESTIMATES**

Figure D-1  
**Three-Year Average Percentage of People Without Health Insurance Coverage  
by State: 2003 to 2005**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2004 to 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.