Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2006

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Consumer Income

By
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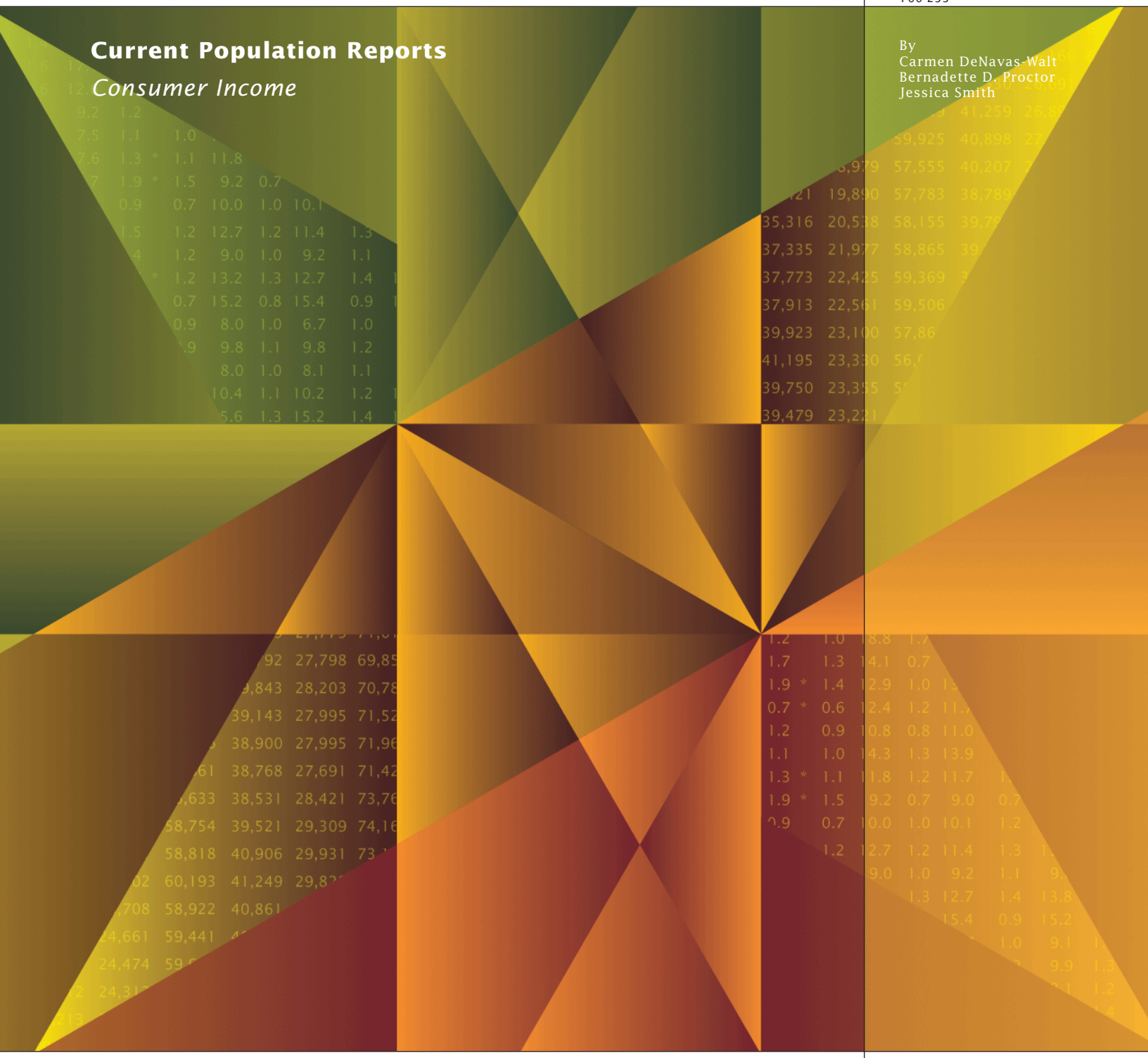

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Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2006

Introduction

This report presents data on income, poverty, and health insurance coverage in the United States based on information collected in the 2007 and earlier Annual Social and Economic Supplements (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Data presented in this report indicate the following:

- Real median household income increased between 2005 and 2006 for the second consecutive year.[1]
- The poverty rate decreased between 2005 and 2006.
- The number of people with health insurance coverage increased between 2005 and 2006, as did the number and the percentage of people without health insurance coverage.

These results were not uniform across demographic groups. For example, between 2005 and 2006, the median income of White households rose, but it remained statistically unchanged for the remaining race groups and Hispanics; the poverty rate decreased for Hispanics but remained statistically unchanged for non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks, and Asians; and the percentage of people without health insurance increased for Hispanics, decreased for Asians, and remained statistically

[1] All income values are adjusted to reflect 2006 dollars. "Real" refers to income after adjusting for inflation. The adjustment is based on percentage changes in prices between earlier years and 2006 and is computed by dividing the annual average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) for 2006 by the annual average for earlier years. The CPI-U-RS values for 1947 to 2006 are available in Appendix A and on the Internet at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/income06/cpiurs.html>. Inflation between 2005 and 2006 was 3.3 percent.

Source of Estimates and Statistical Accuracy

The data in this report are from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the 2007 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 2007. 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_233sa.pdf>.

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

In previous Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey (CPS) reports, the Census Bureau produced state-level estimates of income and poverty using 2-year and 3-year moving averages. This report does not include state income and poverty data, but state-level estimates of median household income and poverty rates from the CPS ASEC will continue to be available on the Internet. With the full implementation of the American Community Survey (ACS) to approximately 3 million addresses in 2005 and the lower standard errors that resulted from that sample size and design, the Census Bureau is now focusing on annual estimates by state of median household income and poverty from the ACS instead of the CPS ASEC. Comparisons of change in annual household income at the state level appear in the report *Income, Earnings, and Poverty Data From the 2006 American Community Survey*.

While the 2006 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's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program also produces annual estimates of median household income and poverty for all states and counties as well as population and poverty estimates for school districts. These estimates are based on models using data from a variety of sources including current surveys, administrative records, and personal income data published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The SAIPE estimates have lower variance than the CPS ASEC estimates but are released later due to lags in the availability of administrative records. Estimates for 2004 are available on the Internet at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/index.html>. Estimates for 2005 will be available in the fall of 2007.

Since the ACS does not measure health insurance coverage, this report continues, as in previous years, to include the state uninsured rates using 3-year averages. The Census Bureau's Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program has undertaken a project to estimate health insurance coverage rates for counties. County- and state-level estimates of health insurance coverage for people of all ages and those under 18 years old are available for 2000. The SAHIE program also recently released state-level estimates of health insurance coverage by demographic and income characteristics for 2001. The estimates are available on the Internet at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/sahie/index.html>. Additional years of county- and state-level estimates are planned for future releases.

unchanged for non-Hispanic Whites and Blacks.[2, 3]

These results are discussed in more detail in the three main sections of this report—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; families in poverty; and health insurance coverage of children. This report concludes with a section discussing health insurance coverage by state using 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. The Census Bureau will release the 2006 data on alternative measures of income and poverty, which

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

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

Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 12.7 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 3.1 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 1.4 percent of Asian householders who reported only one race.

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

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

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)

The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) provides monthly data about the labor force participation, income sources and amounts, and health insurance coverage of individuals, families, and households during the time span covered by each of its panels. The data yield insights into the dynamic nature of these experiences and the economic mobility of U.S. residents. Information based on these data is available in the report series 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 for 2011. The reengineered survey is expected to reduce respondent burden and attrition and to deliver data on a timely basis, while addressing the same topic areas of the earlier SIPP panels. For further information about earlier SIPP panels, copies of Dynamics of Economic Well-Being reports, and information about the 2011 redesign, see <www.sipp.census.gov/sipp>.

reflect the effects of taxes and selected noncash benefits, at a later date. (For 2005 alternative measures of income and poverty estimates, see *The Effect of Taxes and Transfers on Income and Poverty in the United States: 2005*, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-232, March 2007, <www.census.gov/prod/2007pubs/p60-232.pdf>.[4]

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

The Census Bureau also reports income and poverty estimates based on data from the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is part of the 2010 Decennial Census Program and 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. The ACS does not currently collect data on health insurance coverage.[5]

Since the CPS ASEC produces more complete and thorough estimates of income and poverty, the Census Bureau recommends that people use this data source for national estimates. Estimates for income and poverty at the state level and for smaller geographic entities can now be found in the ACS report *Income, Earnings, and Poverty Data From the 2006 American Community Survey*. This CPS ASEC report includes state-level estimates for health insurance coverage. For more information on state and local estimates, see the text box "State and Local Estimates of Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance."

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

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

The text box "Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)" provides more information.

[4] The Census Bureau has a Web-based tool for researchers to explore alternative income and poverty measures. The tool is available in a link from the "Microdata Access" page on the Census Bureau's poverty Web site, <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/microdata.html>.

[5] The 2008 ACS will include health insurance as a new topic.

INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES

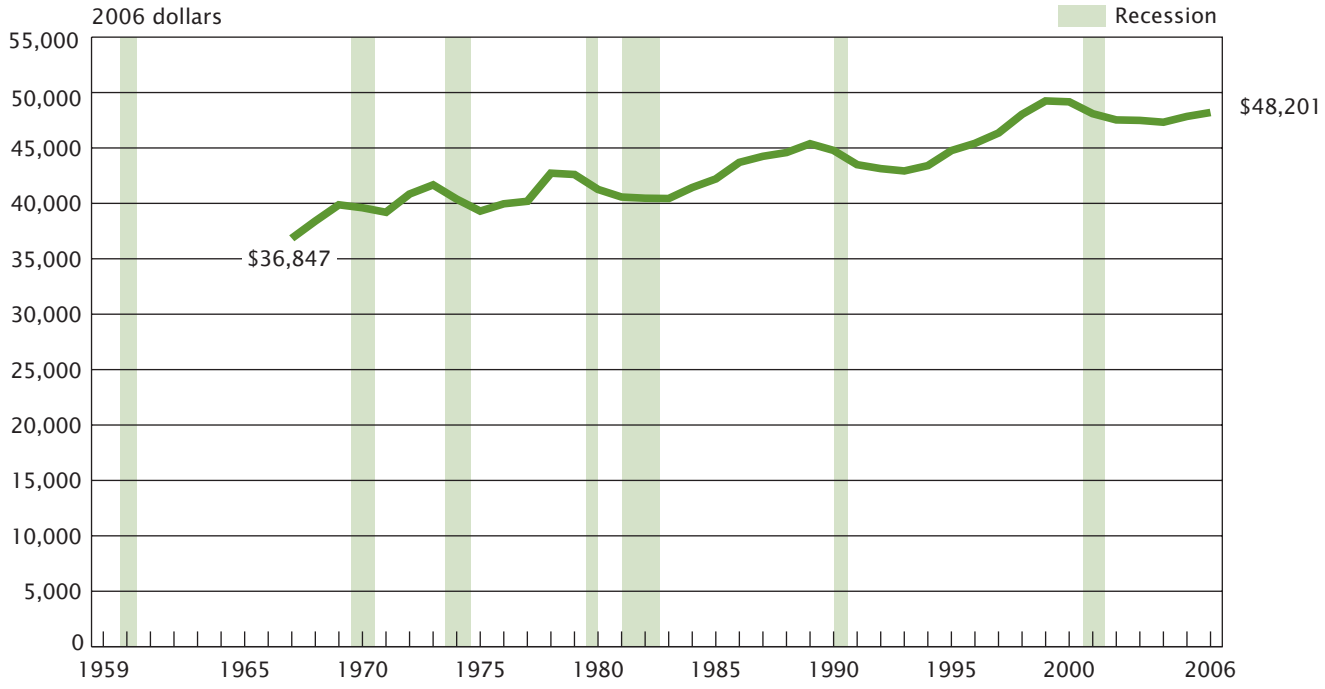
Highlights

- Real median household income in the United States rose between 2005 and 2006, for the second consecutive year. Household income increased 0.7 percent, from $47,845 to $48,201 (Figure 1 and Table 1).
- Real median household income of White households rose 1.1 percent between 2005 and 2006 (Table 1)—the first real increase in annual household income for this group since 1999. The changes in median household income for the remaining race groups and Hispanics were not statistically significant. (Hispanic householders may be any race.)[6]
- Real median household income rose between 2005 and 2006 for native-born households (1.3 percent) as well as for foreign-born households maintained by a householder who was not a U.S. citizen (4.1 percent) (Table 1).[7] The changes in income for total foreign-born households and those maintained by a naturalized citizen were not statistically significant.
- No statistical change in total household income inequality was evident between 2005 and 2006, as measured by the shares of aggregate household income of quintiles and

[6] Changes in overall median income do not necessarily follow changes experienced by component subgroups because medians do not have the same statistical properties as other summary measures, such as per capita income and means.

[7] Native-born 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, 86.7 percent were native-born households, 6.2 percent were households with foreign-born householders who were naturalized citizens, and 7.1 percent were noncitizen households. The difference between the increases in the household incomes of native-born households and foreign-born households maintained by a householder who was not a U.S. citizen was not statistically significant.

Figure 1.
Real Median Household Income: 1967 to 2006



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 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 1.

Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2005 and 2006

(Income in 2006 dollars. Households and people as of March of the following year)

Characteristic	2005			2006			Percentage change in real median income (2006 less 2005)	
		Median income (dollars)			Median income (dollars)			
	Number (thousands)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±)	Number (thousands)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±)
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	**114,384**	**47,845**	**263**	**116,011**	**48,201**	**341**	***0.7**	**0.73**
Type of Household								
Family households	77,402	59,156	343	78,425	59,894	403	*1.2	0.73
Married-couple	58,179	68,233	415	58,945	69,716	559	* 2.2	0.84
Female householder, no husband present	14,093	31,655	445	14,416	31,818	433	0.5	1.59
Male householder, no wife present	5,130	48,289	1,065	5,063	47,078	1,026	*–2.5	2.44
Nonfamily households	36,982	28,222	275	37,587	29,083	368	*3.1	1.34
Female householder	20,230	23,432	426	20,249	23,876	411	1.9	2.06
Male householder	16,753	35,164	729	17,338	35,614	439	1.3	2.03
Race[2] and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	93,588	50,146	360	94,705	50,673	242	*1.1	0.72
White, not Hispanic	82,003	52,449	292	82,675	52,423	309	–	0.65
Black	14,002	31,870	511	14,354	31,969	396	0.3	1.65
Asian	4,273	63,097	1,210	4,454	64,238	2,754	1.8	4.11
Hispanic origin (any race)	12,519	37,146	607	12,973	37,781	831	1.7	1.92
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	90,926	54,001	250	92,282	54,726	426	*1.3	0.76
15 to 24 years	6,795	29,713	802	6,662	30,937	620	*4.1	2.85
25 to 34 years	19,120	48,932	590	19,435	49,164	735	0.5	1.57
35 to 44 years	23,016	59,988	914	22,779	60,405	528	0.7	1.48
45 to 54 years	23,731	64,471	748	24,140	64,874	781	0.6	1.36
55 to 64 years	18,264	53,973	705	19,266	54,592	821	1.1	1.63
65 years and older	23,459	26,890	297	23,729	27,798	332	*3.4	1.36
Nativity of Householder								
Native	99,579	48,435	280	100,603	49,074	375	*1.3	0.79
Foreign born	14,806	43,418	700	15,408	43,943	956	1.2	2.23
Naturalized citizen	6,990	51,670	1,385	7,210	51,440	948	–0.4	2.66
Not a citizen	7,815	37,945	804	8,198	39,497	1,061	*4.1	2.89
Region								
Northeast	21,054	52,550	630	21,261	52,057	568	–0.9	1.24
Midwest	26,351	47,457	598	26,508	47,836	643	0.8	1.46
South	41,805	43,520	360	42,587	43,884	549	0.8	1.25
West	25,174	51,641	629	25,656	52,249	540	1.2	1.35
Metropolitan Status								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	95,107	50,063	372	96,739	50,616	240	*1.1	0.74
Inside principal cities	38,008	42,516	365	38,488	42,627	515	0.3	1.22
Outside principal cities	57,098	55,300	549	58,251	55,775	433	0.9	1.03
Outside metropolitan statistical areas[3]	19,278	38,796	705	19,272	38,293	767	–1.3	2.15
Shares of Household Income Quintiles and Gini Index[4]								
Lowest quintile	22,877	3.4	0.04	23,202	3.4	0.04	–	1.27
Second quintile	22,877	8.6	0.10	23,202	8.6	0.10	–	1.27
Third quintile	22,877	14.6	0.16	23,202	14.5	0.16	–0.7	1.25
Fourth quintile	22,877	23.0	0.25	23,202	22.9	0.25	–0.4	1.25
Highest quintile	22,877	50.4	0.56	23,202	50.5	0.55	0.2	1.26
Gini index of income inequality	114,384	0.469	0.0047	116,011	0.470	0.0047	0.2	1.14

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.
Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2005 and 2006—Con.

(Income in 2006 dollars. Households and people as of March of the following year)

Characteristic	2005			2006			Percentage change in real median income (2006 less 2005)	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)			
		Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±)		Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±)
EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS								
Men with earnings	61,500	42,743	153	63,055	42,261	145	*–1.1	0.41
Women with earnings	43,351	32,903	138	44,663	32,515	304	*–1.2	0.89
PER CAPITA INCOME[5]								
Total[2]	**293,834**	**25,857**	**165**	**296,824**	**26,352**	**168**	***1.9**	**0.77**
White	235,903	27,365	194	237,892	27,821	192	*1.7	0.84
White, not Hispanic	195,893	29,895	226	196,252	30,431	224	*1.8	0.90
Black	36,965	17,427	313	37,369	17,902	357	*2.7	2.31
Asian	12,599	28,227	860	13,194	30,474	1,142	*8.0	4.38
Hispanic origin (any race)	43,168	14,958	262	44,854	15,421	299	*3.1	2.00

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

[1] A 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_233sa.pdf>.

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

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

[4] The data shown in this section are shares of aggregate household income, the Gini index, and their respective confidence intervals. See the article by Paul Alison, "Measures of Inequality," *American Sociological Review*, 43, December 1977, pp. 865–880, for an explanation of inequality measures.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2006 and 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

the Gini index (0.470 in 2006 and 0.469 in 2005) (Table 1).[8]

- Real median earnings of both men and women who worked full-time, year-round declined between 2005 and 2006 (1.1 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively) (Table 1 and Figure 2).[9] This is the third consecutive year that men and women experienced a decline in earnings. The female-to-male earnings ratio of 0.77 in 2006 was not statistically different from the 2005 ratio (Figure 2).
- Real per capita income rose for all race groups and Hispanics between 2005 and 2006, with Asians experiencing the largest increase (Table 1).

Household Income

For the second consecutive year, households in the United States experienced an increase in real annual median income. Median household income rose by 0.7 percent between 2005 and 2006, from $47,845 to $48,201 (Figure 1 and Table 1). Even though overall household income has not yet recovered to its 1999 prerecessionary peak of $49,244 (in 2006 dollars), the gap is narrowing. In 2004, real median household income was 3.9 percent less than its 1999 level; in 2006, it was 2.1 percent less. Compared with 1967, the first year for which household income statistics are available, real median household income has increased 30.8 percent.[10]

[8] See "What Are Shares of Aggregate Household Income and a Gini Index?," *Income, Earnings, and Poverty Data From the 2006 American Community Survey*, American Community Survey Reports, ACS-08, August 2007, <www.census.gov/prod/2007pubs/acs-08.pdf>.

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

[10] Using the CPI-U, instead of the CPI-U-RS, real median household income increased 11.8 percent since 1967. For a further discussion about the Census Bureau's use of the Consumer Price Index, see Appendixes C and D, *Money Income in the United States: 1998*, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-206, September 1999, <www.census.gov/prod/99pubs/p60-206.pdf>.

Race and Hispanic Origin

The real median household income of White households rose 1.1 percent between 2005 and 2006 (Table 1). This is the first real increase in annual household income for this group since 1999. For each of the remaining race groups shown in Table 1 and Hispanics (Hispanic householders may be any race), the apparent increases in median household income between 2005 and 2006 were not statistically significant. The last annual increase in real household income occurred in 1999 for non-Hispanic White households and Black households and in 2000 for Asian households and Hispanic households.

Black households had the lowest median income in 2006 among the race and Hispanic-origin groups, $31,969, which was 61 percent of the median for non-Hispanic White households, $52,423.[11] Asian households had the highest median income, $64,238, about 123 percent of the median for non-Hispanic White households. Median income for Hispanic households was $37,781 in 2006, which was 72 percent of the median for non-Hispanic White households.

Nativity

Real median household income rose between 2005 and 2006 for native-born households as well as for foreign-born households maintained by a householder who was not a U.S. citizen (Table 1). The income of native-born households rose by 1.3 percent to $49,074; for foreign-born households maintained by a person who was not a citizen, household income rose by 4.1 percent to $39,497.[12] The changes for total foreign-born households and those maintained by a naturalized citizen were not statistically significant. The median income of foreign-born households in 2006 was $43,943. For households maintained by a naturalized citizen the median income was $51,440, higher than the income of native-born households.

Region

The median income of households in each of the four regions was statistically unchanged between 2005 and 2006.[13] The last time the Northeast and the West regions experienced increases in household income was in 2005; for the Midwest and the South regions, it was 1999. In 2006, households in the Northeast ($52,057) and the West ($52,249) had the highest household incomes, followed by households in the Midwest ($47,836).[14] Households in the South continued to have the lowest median income ($43,884).

Metropolitan Status

Between 2005 and 2006, real median income for households inside metropolitan areas rose by 1.1 percent to $50,616. Households inside principal cities had a 2006 median income of $42,627, and households outside principal cities had an income of $55,775—neither statistically different from their 2005 income levels. The income of households outside metropolitan statistical areas also remained statistically unchanged at $38,293.

Income Inequality

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

The shares of aggregate household income received by the quintiles remained statistically unchanged between 2005 and 2006. In 2006, the share of aggregate income received by the lowest quintile was 3.4 percent; the second quintile received 8.6 percent; the third quintile, 14.5 percent; the fourth quintile, 22.9 percent; and the highest quintile, 50.5 percent.

The Gini index (0.470) also indicated no statistical change in total household income inequality between 2005 and 2006. The Gini index has increased 1.7 percent since 2002 (0.462) and 3.3 percent over the past 10 years (from 0.455 to 0.470).[15] There have not been any statistically significant annual changes in the Gini index over the past 10 years.

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

[12] The difference between the increases in median household income of native-born households and foreign-born households maintained by a person who was not a citizen was not statistically significant.

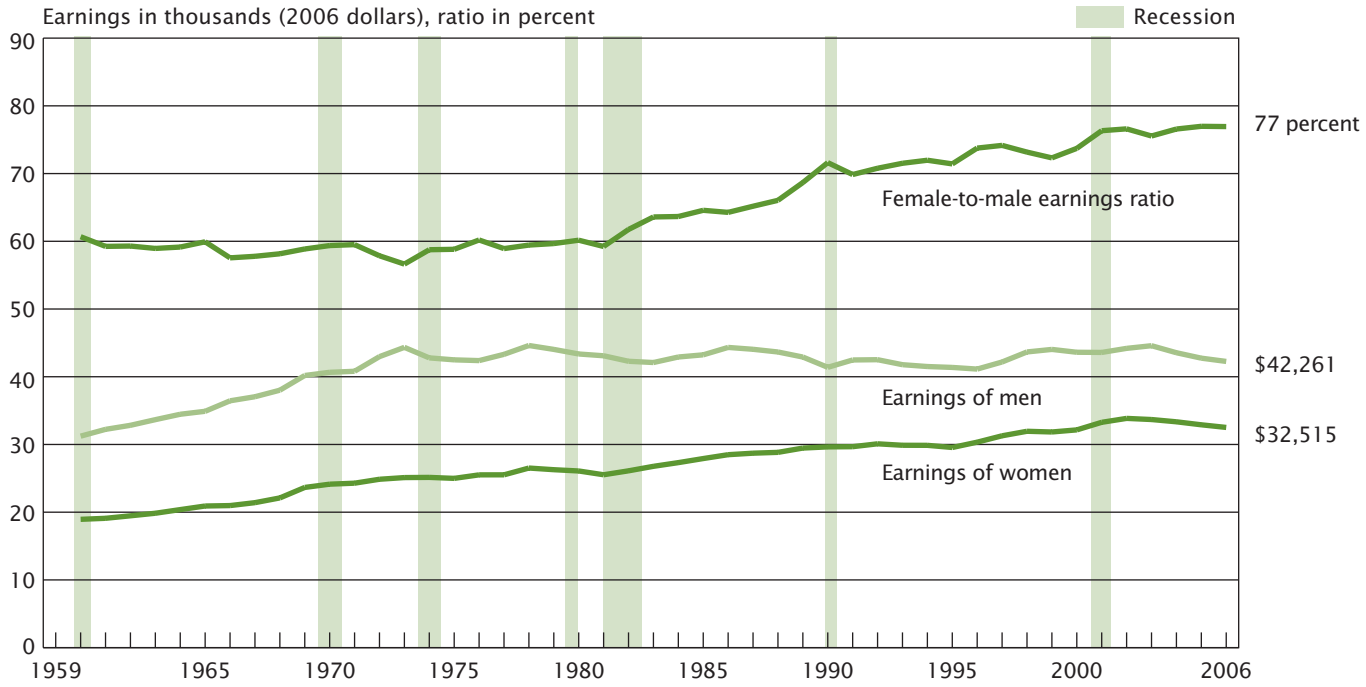
[13] The Northeast region includes the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The Midwest region includes the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South 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.

[14] The apparent difference between the median incomes of households in the Northeast and the West was not statistically different.

[15] The apparent difference between the increases in the Gini index was not statistically significant.

Figure 2.

Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio and Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years and Older by Sex: 1960 to 2006



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 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

(Appendix Table A-3 lists historical inequality measures.[16])

Equivalence-Adjusted Income Inequality

Another way to measure income inequality is using equivalence-adjusted income. Equivalence adjusting income takes into consideration the number of people living in the household and how those people share resources and take advantage of economies of scale. The equivalence adjustment used here is based on a three-parameter scale that reflects the fact that—

1. On average, children consume less than adults.
2. As family size increases, expenses do not increase at the same rate.
3. The increase in expenses is larger for a first child of a single-parent family than the first child of a two-adult family.[17]

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

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

Table 2.
Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income: 2005 and 2006

Measure	2005				2006			
	Money income		Equivalence-adjusted income		Money income		Equivalence-adjusted income	
	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±)
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile								
Lowest quintile	3.4	0.04	3.7	0.04	3.4	0.04	3.7	0.04
Second quintile	8.6	0.10	9.5	0.10	8.6	0.10	9.4	0.10
Middle quintile	14.6	0.16	15.1	0.16	14.5	0.16	15.0	0.16
Fourth quintile	23.0	0.25	22.7	0.25	22.9	0.25	22.5	0.25
Highest quintile	50.4	0.56	49.1	0.56	50.5	0.55	49.4	0.55
Top 5 percent	22.2	0.51	21.9	0.51	22.3	0.51	22.2	0.51
Summary Measures								
Gini index of income inequality	0.469	0.0047	0.452	0.0047	0.470	0.0047	0.454	0.0047
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.545	0.0103	0.617	0.0103	0.543	0.0103	0.604	0.0103
Theil	0.411	0.0002	0.390	0.0002	0.417	0.0003	0.397	0.0003
Atkinson:								
e=0.25	0.098	0.0021	0.094	0.0021	0.099	0.0022	0.095	0.0022
e=0.50	0.192	0.0033	0.185	0.0033	0.192	0.0035	0.186	0.0035
e=0.75	0.289	0.0042	0.289	0.0042	0.289	0.0044	0.288	0.0044

[1] A 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_233sa.pdf>.

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2006 and 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 2 shows several income inequality measures, including shares of aggregate income and the Gini index, using both money income (as shown in Table 1) and equivalence-adjusted income for income years 2005 and 2006. For both 2005 and 2006, the Gini index is lower under the equivalence-adjusted income concept than under the traditional money income concept. Furthermore, equivalence-adjusted income measures show a more equal distribution of income. Comparing the shares of aggregate household income received by quintile, higher shares of income appear in the lower quintiles and lower shares appear in the higher quintiles for equivalence-adjusted income than for money income. This redistribution would be expected given that—

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

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

As with money income, there was no change between 2005 and 2006 in the Gini index or in the distribution of shares of aggregate household income within quintiles for equivalence-adjusted income.

Work Experience and Earnings

For males and females alike, the number of workers and the proportion who worked full-time, year-round increased between 2005 and 2006. The number of working men 15 years and older increased by about 1.0 million to 84.0 million. An estimated 75.1 percent worked full-time, year-round in 2006, a higher percentage than in 2005 (74.1 percent).[18] The number of women workers was 73.8 million in 2006, an increase of 1.2 million from 2005.[19] About 60.6 percent of women worked full-time, year-round, also a higher percentage than in 2005 (59.8 percent).

Earnings represent the largest component of income. Earnings trends and income trends are not perfectly correlated. While median household income in 2006 rose by 0.7 percent, the real median earnings of both men

[18] 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.

[19] The apparent difference between the increases in the number of male and female workers was not statistically significant.

and women who worked full-time, year-round declined between 2005 and 2006 (Table 1 and Figure 2). The median earnings of men declined 1.1 percent to $42,261. The median earnings of women declined 1.2 percent to $32,515.[20] This is the third consecutive year that men and women experienced a decline in earnings. The female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.77 in 2006, not statistically different from the 2005 ratio.

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

Per Capita Income[21]

Real per capita income rose for all race groups and Hispanics between 2005 and 2006, with Asians experiencing the largest increase.[22] Overall per capita income rose by 1.9 percent. The per capita income of non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks, and Asians increased by 1.8 percent, 2.7 percent, and 8.0 percent, respectively. The per capita income of Hispanics rose by 3.1 percent.[23] The last time all race groups experienced a simultaneous increase in per capita income was in 1999.

Non-Hispanic Whites and Asians had the highest per capita incomes in 2006 at $30,431 and $30,474, respectively.[24] Blacks had the next-highest per capita income at $17,902, followed by Hispanics at $15,421.

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

[22] Unlike medians, per capita and means are affected by high incomes.

[23] The apparent differences between the percent increases in per capita income for the total population, non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics were not statistically significant.

[24] The apparent difference between the per capita incomes of non-Hispanic Whites and Asians was not statistically significant.

POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES[25]

Highlights

- The official poverty rate in 2006 was 12.3 percent, down from 12.6 percent in 2005 (Table 3).
- In 2006, 36.5 million people were in poverty, not statistically different from 2005.
- Poverty rates in 2006 were statistically unchanged for non-Hispanic Whites (8.2 percent), Blacks (24.3 percent), and Asians (10.3 percent) from 2005. The poverty rate decreased for Hispanics (20.6 percent in 2006, down from 21.8 percent in 2005).
- The poverty rate in 2006 was lower than in 1959, the first year for which poverty estimates are available (Figure 3). From the most recent trough in 2000, the rate rose for 4 consecutive years, from 11.3 percent in 2000 to 12.7 percent in 2004, and then declined to 12.3 percent in 2006—a rate not statistically different from those in 2002 and 2003 (12.1 percent and 12.5 percent, respectively).
- For children under 18 years old and people aged 18 to 64, the poverty rates (17.4 percent and 10.8 percent, respectively) and the numbers in poverty (12.8 million and 20.2 million, respectively) remained statistically unchanged from 2005.[26]
- Both the poverty rate and the number in poverty decreased for people aged 65 and older (9.4 percent and 3.4 million in 2006, down from 10.1 percent and 3.6 million in 2005).

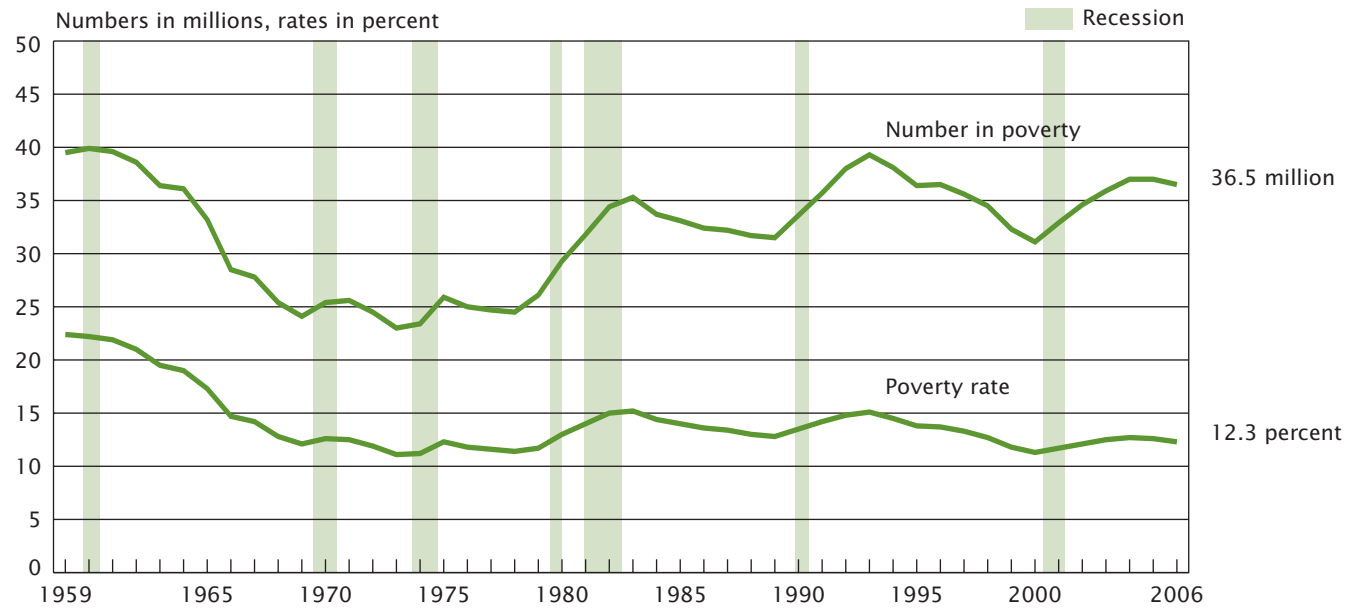
Race and Hispanic Origin

At 8.2 percent, the 2006 poverty rate for non-Hispanic Whites was lower than the rate for Blacks and Asians, 24.3 percent and 10.3 percent, respectively (Table 3). For all three of these groups, the number and the percentage in poverty were statistically unchanged between 2005 and 2006. In 2006, non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 43.9 percent of people in poverty and 66.1 percent of the total population. Among Hispanics, 20.6 percent were in poverty in 2006, lower than the 21.8 percent in 2005, while the number of Hispanics in poverty remained statistically unchanged at 9.2 million in 2006.

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

[26] Unrelated individuals under 15 are excluded from the poverty universe; therefore, 375,000 fewer children are in the poverty universe than in the total population.

Figure 3.
Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 2006



Note: The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 3.
People and Families in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2005 and 2006

(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 2005				Below poverty in 2006				Change in poverty (2006 less 2005)[2]			
	Number	90-percent C.I.[1] (±)	Percentage	90-percent C.I.[1] (±)	Number	90-percent C.I.[1] (±)	Percentage	90-percent C.I.[1] (±)	Number	90-percent C.I.[1] (±)	Percentage	90-percent C.I.[1] (±)
PEOPLE												
Total	**36,950**	**679**	**12.6**	**0.2**	**36,460**	**676**	**12.3**	**0.2**	**–490**	**711**	***–0.3**	**0.2**
Family Status												
In families	26,068	583	10.8	0.2	25,915	581	10.6	0.2	–153	610	–0.2	0.3
Householder	7,657	184	9.9	0.2	7,668	185	9.8	0.2	11	210	–0.1	0.3
Related children under 18	12,335	340	17.1	0.5	12,299	339	16.9	0.5	–37	356	–0.2	0.5
Related children under 6	4,784	220	20.0	1.0	4,830	221	20.0	1.0	46	232	–	1.0
In unrelated subfamilies	456	81	37.4	7.2	567	90	41.5	7.2	*111	90	4.1	7.6
Reference person	181	51	35.9	11.0	229	57	40.4	11.1	48	57	4.6	11.6
Children under 18	270	54	39.7	9.0	323	60	44.9	9.4	53	60	5.2	9.7
Unrelated individuals	10,425	224	21.1	0.5	9,977	218	20.0	0.5	*–448	252	*–1.1	0.5
Male	4,315	131	17.9	0.6	4,388	132	17.8	0.6	73	150	–0.1	0.6
Female	6,111	161	24.1	0.7	5,589	152	22.2	0.6	*–522	179	*–1.9	0.8
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin												
White	24,872	570	10.6	0.2	24,416	566	10.3	0.2	–456	648	*–0.3	0.3
White, not Hispanic	16,227	468	8.3	0.2	16,013	465	8.2	0.2	–214	532	–0.1	0.3
Black	9,168	332	24.9	0.9	9,048	331	24.3	0.9	–120	347	–0.7	0.9
Asian	1,402	137	11.1	1.1	1,353	135	10.3	1.0	–49	142	–0.9	1.1
Hispanic origin (any race)	9,368	324	21.8	0.8	9,243	324	20.6	0.7	–126	271	*–1.1	0.6
Age												
Under 18 years	12,896	346	17.6	0.5	12,827	345	17.4	0.5	–69	362	–0.2	0.5
18 to 64 years	20,450	516	11.1	0.3	20,239	515	10.8	0.3	–211	541	–0.3	0.3
65 years and older	3,603	132	10.1	0.4	3,394	129	9.4	0.4	*–210	137	*–0.7	0.4
Nativity												
Native	31,080	630	12.1	0.2	30,790	628	11.9	0.2	–290	660	–0.2	0.3
Foreign born	5,870	327	16.5	1.0	5,670	321	15.2	0.9	–200	340	*–1.3	1.0
Naturalized citizen	1,441	163	10.4	1.2	1,345	158	9.3	1.1	–96	168	–1.1	1.2
Not a citizen	4,429	285	20.4	1.4	4,324	281	19.0	1.3	–105	297	–1.3	1.4
Region												
Northeast	6,103	285	11.3	0.5	6,222	287	11.5	0.5	119	300	0.2	0.6
Midwest	7,419	311	11.4	0.5	7,324	309	11.2	0.5	–95	325	–0.2	0.5
South	14,854	444	14.0	0.4	14,882	445	13.8	0.4	28	466	–0.2	0.4
West	8,573	343	12.6	0.5	8,032	334	11.6	0.5	*–541	355	*–1.0	0.5
Metropolitan Status												
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	30,098	621	12.2	0.3	29,283	614	11.8	0.2	*–815	648	*–0.5	0.3
Inside principal cities	15,966	465	17.0	0.5	15,336	456	16.1	0.5	*–630	483	*–0.9	0.5
Outside principal cities	14,132	438	9.3	0.3	13,947	436	9.1	0.3	–185	458	–0.2	0.3
Outside metropolitan statistical areas[4]	6,852	379	14.5	0.8	7,177	387	15.2	0.8	325	402	0.6	0.9
Work Experience												
All workers (16 years and older)	9,340	358	6.0	0.2	9,181	355	5.8	0.2	–159	374	–0.2	0.2
Worked full-time, year-round	2,894	202	2.8	0.2	2,906	203	2.7	0.2	12	212	–0.1	0.2
Not full-time, year-round	6,446	299	12.8	0.6	6,275	296	12.6	0.6	–170	312	–0.2	0.6
Did not work at least 1 week	16,041	462	21.8	0.7	15,715	458	21.1	0.6	–327	482	–0.6	0.7
FAMILIES												
Total	**7,657**	**184**	**9.9**	**0.2**	**7,668**	**185**	**9.8**	**0.2**	**11**	**210**	**–0.1**	**0.3**
Type of Family												
Married-couple	2,944	105	5.1	0.2	2,910	105	4.9	0.2	–34	120	–0.1	0.2
Female householder, no husband present	4,044	126	28.7	1.0	4,087	127	28.3	1.0	43	144	–0.4	1.1
Male householder, no wife present	669	48	13.0	1.0	671	48	13.2	1.0	2	55	0.2	1.1

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

[1] A 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_233sa.pdf>.

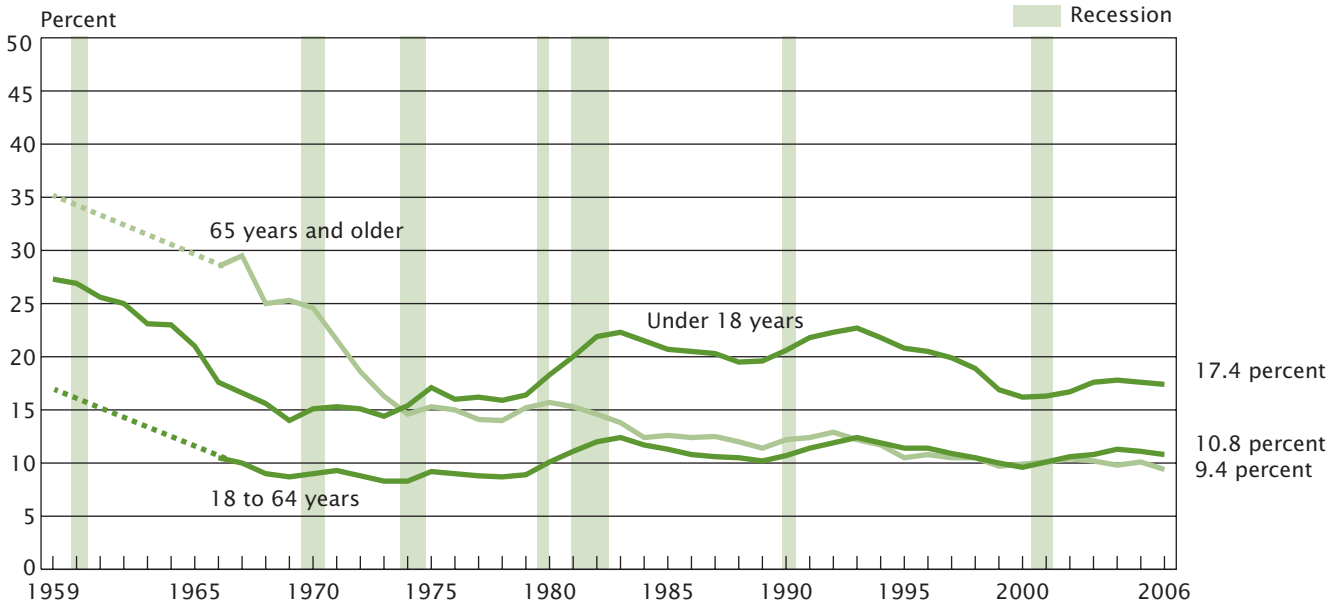
[2] Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2006 and 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 4.
Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2006



Note: The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years.
Data for people aged 18 to 64 and 65 and older are not available from 1960 to 1965.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Age

Both the poverty rate and the number in poverty for people aged 18 to 64 were not statistically different from 2005, at 10.8 percent and 20.2 million in 2006. In contrast, both the poverty rate and the number of people 65 and older in poverty decreased to 9.4 percent and 3.4 million in 2006 from 10.1 percent and 3.6 million in 2005 (Table 3 and Figure 4).

In 2006, children under 18 showed no statistical change in their poverty rate or the number in poverty (17.4 percent and 12.8 million). The poverty rate for children was higher than the rates for people 18 to 64 years old and those 65 and older (Table 3). Children represented 35.2 percent of the people in poverty and 24.9 percent of the total population.

In 2006, the poverty rate for related children under 18 living in families was 16.9 percent, statistically unchanged from 2005.[27] For related children under 18 living in families with a female householder with no husband present, 42.1 percent were in poverty compared with 8.1 percent for married-couple families.

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 2005. Of related children under 6 living in families with a female householder with no husband present, 52.7 percent were in poverty, over five times the rate of their counterparts in married-couple families (9.4 percent).

[27] Estimates for related children under 18 include children related to the householder (or reference person of an unrelated subfamily) who are not themselves a householder or spouse of the householder (or family reference person).

Nativity

Of all people, 87.4 percent were native born, 4.9 percent were foreign-born naturalized citizens, and 7.7 percent were foreign-born noncitizens. The poverty rate and the number in poverty for the native-born population were not statistically different from 2005 at 11.9 percent and 30.8 million in 2006. The poverty rate for the foreign-born population decreased from 16.5 percent in 2005 to 15.2 percent in 2006, while the number in poverty remained statistically unchanged at 5.7 million in 2006 (Table 3).

Of the foreign-born population, 39.0 percent were naturalized citizens; the remaining were noncitizens. Their poverty rates in 2006 were 9.3 percent for foreign-born naturalized citizens and 19.0 percent for those who were not U.S. citizens, both statistically unchanged from 2005.

Region

In 2006, the South continued to have the highest poverty rate at 13.8 percent. The other three regions had poverty rates that were not statistically different from one another—11.5 percent in the Northeast, 11.2 percent in the Midwest, and 11.6 percent in the West. The West was the only region to show a statistical change in the number and the percentage in poverty—8.0 million and 11.6 percent in 2006, down from 8.6 million and 12.6 percent in 2005.

Metropolitan Status

The poverty rate and the number of people in poverty in metropolitan statistical areas (principal cities and suburbs) were 11.8 percent and 29.3 million in 2006, down from 12.2 percent and 30.1 million in 2005. Of all people in metropolitan statistical areas in 2006, 38.2 percent lived in principal cities, and 52.4 percent of people in poverty in those metropolitan statistical areas lived in principal cities.

The poverty rate and the number in poverty decreased for people living inside principal cities, from 17.0 percent and 16.0 million in 2005 to 16.1 percent and 15.3 million in 2006. The poverty rate and the number in poverty for people living in the suburbs were 9.1 percent and 13.9 million in 2006, statistically unchanged from 2005.

Among those living outside metropolitan statistical areas, the poverty rate and the number in poverty were 15.2 percent and 7.2 million in 2006, statistically unchanged from 2005.

Work Experience

People 16 and older who worked some or all of 2006 had a lower poverty rate than those who did not work at any time (5.8 percent compared with 21.1 percent) (Table 3). The poverty rate among full-time, year-round workers (2.7 percent) was lower than the rate for those who worked part-time or part-year (12.6 percent) in 2006. In addition, among people 16 and older, those who did not work in 2006 represented 43.1 percent of people in poverty, compared with 25.1 percent of all people.

Families

In 2006, the poverty rate and the number of families in poverty were 9.8 percent and 7.7 million, both statistically unchanged from 2005 (Table 3).

Furthermore, the poverty rate and the number in poverty showed no change between 2005 and 2006 for the different types of families. In 2006, married-couple families (4.9 percent and 2.9 million), female-householder-with-no-husband-present families (28.3 percent and 4.1 million), and male-householder-with-no-wife-present families (13.2 percent and 671,000) were all statistically unchanged from 2005.

Depth of Poverty

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

The income deficit (surplus) tells how many dollars a family's or an unrelated individual's income is below (above) their poverty threshold. These measures illustrate how the low-income population varies in relation to the poverty thresholds.

Ratio of Income to Poverty

Table 4 presents the number and the percentage of people within three ranges of income-to-poverty ratios—those below 50 percent of poverty ("Under 0.50"), those below 100 percent of poverty ("Under 1.00," also called "in poverty"), and those below 125 percent of poverty ("Under 1.25").

Table 4.
People With Income Below Specified Ratios of Their Poverty Thresholds by Selected Characteristics: 2006

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

Characteristic	Total	Income-to-poverty ratio											
		Under 0.50				Under 1.00				Under 1.25			
		Number	90-percent C.I.[1] (±)	Percent	90-percent C.I.[1] (±)	Number	90-percent C.I.[1] (±)	Percent	90-percent C.I.[1] (±)	Number	90-percent C.I.[1] (±)	Percent	90-percent C.I.[1] (±)
All people	**296,450**	**15,447**	**457**	**5.2**	**0.2**	**36,460**	**676**	**12.3**	**0.2**	**49,688**	**768**	**16.8**	**0.3**
Age													
Under 18 years	73,727	5,508	238	7.5	0.3	12,827	345	17.4	0.5	17,051	385	23.1	0.5
18 to 24 years	28,405	2,612	115	9.2	0.4	5,047	155	17.8	0.5	6,475	172	22.8	0.6
25 to 34 years	39,868	2,185	107	5.5	0.3	4,920	158	12.3	0.4	6,628	182	16.6	0.4
35 to 44 years	42,762	1,618	93	3.8	0.2	4,049	144	9.5	0.3	5,506	167	12.9	0.4
45 to 54 years	43,461	1,464	88	3.4	0.2	3,399	133	7.8	0.3	4,566	152	10.5	0.3
55 to 59 years	18,221	666	60	3.7	0.3	1,468	88	8.1	0.5	2,002	103	11.0	0.5
60 to 64 years	13,970	482	51	3.4	0.4	1,357	85	9.7	0.6	1,822	98	13.0	0.7
65 years and older	36,035	914	69	2.5	0.2	3,394	129	9.4	0.4	5,638	160	15.6	0.4
Race[2] and Hispanic Origin													
White	237,619	9,987	371	4.2	0.2	24,416	566	10.3	0.2	34,290	658	14.4	0.3
White, not Hispanic	196,049	6,917	311	3.5	0.2	16,013	465	8.2	0.2	22,432	544	11.4	0.3
Black	37,306	4,057	232	10.9	0.6	9,048	331	24.3	0.8	11,463	363	30.7	0.9
Asian	13,177	668	96	5.1	0.7	1,353	135	10.3	1.0	1,854	156	14.1	1.1
Hispanic (any race)	44,784	3,455	213	7.7	0.5	9,243	324	20.6	0.7	12,922	362	28.9	0.8
Family Status													
In families	245,199	10,341	378	4.2	0.2	25,915	581	10.6	0.2	35,810	670	14.6	0.3
Householder	78,454	3,156	110	4.0	0.1	7,668	185	9.8	0.2	10,531	226	13.4	0.2
Related children under 18	72,609	5,143	230	7.1	0.3	12,299	339	16.9	0.5	16,451	380	22.7	0.5
Related children under 6	24,204	2,231	154	9.2	0.6	4,830	221	20.0	0.9	6,291	249	26.0	0.9
Unrelated subfamilies	1,367	327	68	23.9	5.3	567	90	41.5	7.2	666	97	48.7	8.0
Unrelated individuals	49,884	4,779	139	9.6	0.2	9,977	218	20.0	0.3	13,213	263	26.5	0.4
Male	24,674	2,268	91	9.2	0.3	4,388	132	17.8	0.4	5,661	153	22.9	0.5
Female	25,210	2,511	97	10.0	0.3	5,589	152	22.2	0.5	7,552	183	30.0	0.5

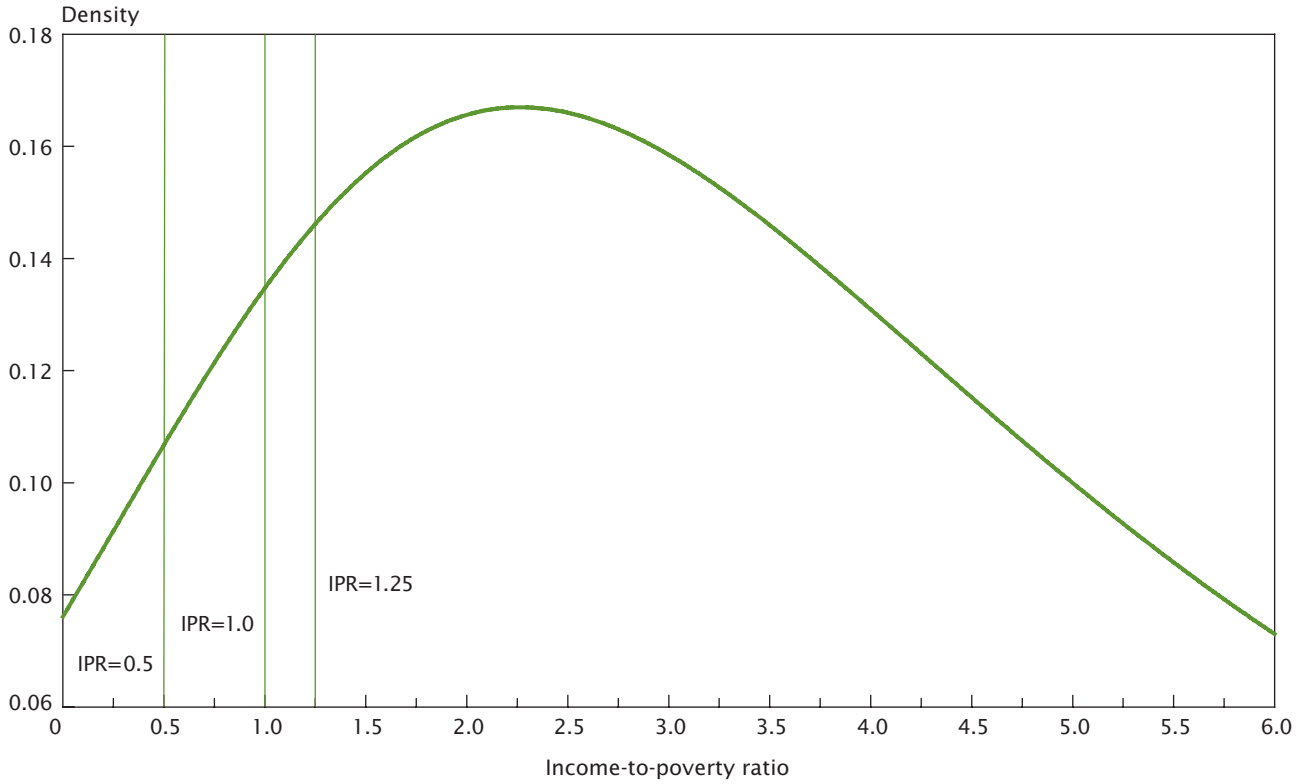
[1] A 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_233sa.pdf>.

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

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

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

Figure 5.
Distribution of Income-to-Poverty Ratios: 2006



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

Figure 5 illustrates the distribution of people according to their income-to-poverty ratios. The curve (based on a density function) graphically depicts the proportion of people with given income-to-poverty ratios.[28] Hence, this chart presents the number of people in poverty as the area under the curve to the left of the vertical line at 1.0, approximately 36.5 million people in 2006.

In 2006, 5.2 percent, or 15.4 million people, had an income below one-half their poverty threshold. This group represented 42.4 percent of the poverty population in 2006 (Table 4). The percentage and the number of people with income below 125 percent of their threshold was 16.8 percent and 49.7 million. For children under 18 years old, 7.5 percent (5.5 million) were below 50 percent of their poverty thresholds, and 23.1 percent (17.1 million) were below 125 percent of their thresholds.

The demographic makeup of the population differs at varying degrees of poverty. In 2006 among all people, 5.2 percent were below 50 percent of their threshold, 7.1 percent were at or above 50 percent and below 100 percent of their threshold, and 4.5 percent were between 100 percent and 125 percent of their thresholds. The 65-and-older population was more highly concentrated between 100 percent to 125 percent of their poverty thresholds (6.2 percent) than below 50 percent of their thresholds (2.5 percent). Among people 65 and older, 9.4 percent were below 100 percent of poverty, and 15.6 percent were below 125 percent of poverty, a 66.0 percent difference. The distribution was different for all people—12.3 percent were below 100 percent of poverty and 16.8 percent were below 125 percent of poverty, a 36.6 percent difference.

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

Table 5.
Income Deficit or Surplus of Families and Unrelated Individuals by Poverty Status: 2006

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

Characteristic	Total	Size of deficit or surplus										Average deficit or surplus (dollars)		Deficit or surplus per capita (dollars)	
		Under $500	$500 to $999	$1,000 to $1,999	$2,000 to $2,999	$3,000 to $3,999	$4,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $5,999	$6,000 to $6,999	$7,000 to $7,999	$8,000 or more	Estimate	90-percent C.I.[1] (±)	Estimate	90-percent C.I.[1] (±)
Below Poverty Threshold, Deficit															
All families	7,668	323	287	606	471	545	500	532	504	376	3,524	8,302	115	2,456	56
Married-couple families	2,910	178	121	283	224	189	187	209	201	135	1,183	7,653	189	2,071	77
Families with a female householder, no husband present	4,087	123	136	263	213	293	258	284	241	228	2,049	8,859	156	2,743	82
Families with a male householder, no wife present	671	23	30	59	34	63	56	40	62	13	291	7,726	365	2,642	206
Unrelated individuals	9,977	894	437	1,155	1,104	1,006	564	543	385	381	3,509	5,502	64	5,502	161
Male	4,388	453	149	388	477	402	242	243	155	152	1,726	5,832	99	5,832	262
Female	5,589	441	288	767	628	604	322	299	229	228	1,783	5,244	84	5,244	209
Above Poverty Threshold, Surplus															
All families	70,786	267	305	687	690	718	730	710	772	735	65,173	67,743	576	21,868	308
Married-couple families	56,054	100	170	316	369	374	417	433	428	437	53,009	75,461	686	23,893	341
Families with a female householder, no husband present	10,337	142	111	305	270	281	251	220	256	229	8,272	34,995	870	12,048	359
Families with a male householder, no wife present	4,396	24	23	67	51	63	62	57	87	69	3,892	46,338	1,675	16,661	730
Unrelated individuals	39,907	515	585	1,367	1,102	1,245	1,482	1,046	1,020	1,062	30,483	30,400	429	30,400	581
Male	20,286	198	223	594	336	476	689	360	392	487	16,530	34,282	701	34,282	941
Female	19,620	317	362	773	766	768	793	686	628	575	13,953	26,387	480	26,387	688

[1] A 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_233sa.pdf>.

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

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

Income Deficit

The income deficit for families in poverty (the difference in dollars between a family's income and its poverty threshold) averaged $8,302 in 2006 (Table 5), not statistically different in real terms from 2005. The average income deficit was larger for families with a female householder with no husband present ($8,859) than for married-couple families ($7,653) and families with a male householder with no wife present ($7,726).[29]

The income deficit per capita for female-householder-with-no-husband-present families ($2,743) was higher than for married-couple families ($2,071). 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-with-no-husband-present families reflects their smaller family size as well as their lower income. For unrelated individuals in poverty, the average income deficit was $5,502 in 2006. The $5,244 deficit for women was lower than the $5,832 deficit for men.

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

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE IN THE UNITED STATES

Highlights

- Both the percentage and the number of people without health insurance increased in 2006. The percentage without health insurance increased from 15.3 percent in 2005 to 15.8 percent in 2006, and the number of uninsured increased from 44.8 million to 47.0 million. [30, 31]
- The number of people with health insurance increased to 249.8 million in 2006 (up from 249.0 million in 2005). In 2006, the number of people covered by private health insurance (201.7 million) and the number of people covered by government health insurance (80.3 million) were not statistically different from 2005.
- The percentage of people covered by employment-based health insurance decreased to 59.7 percent in 2006, from 60.2 percent in 2005.
- The percentage of people covered by government health programs decreased to 27.0 percent in 2006,

[30] 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.

[31] The estimates of 2005 health insurance coverage were revised since their original publication in August 2006. Please see "Revised CPS ASEC Health Insurance Data" online at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/usernote/schedule.html>.

What Is Health Insurance Coverage?

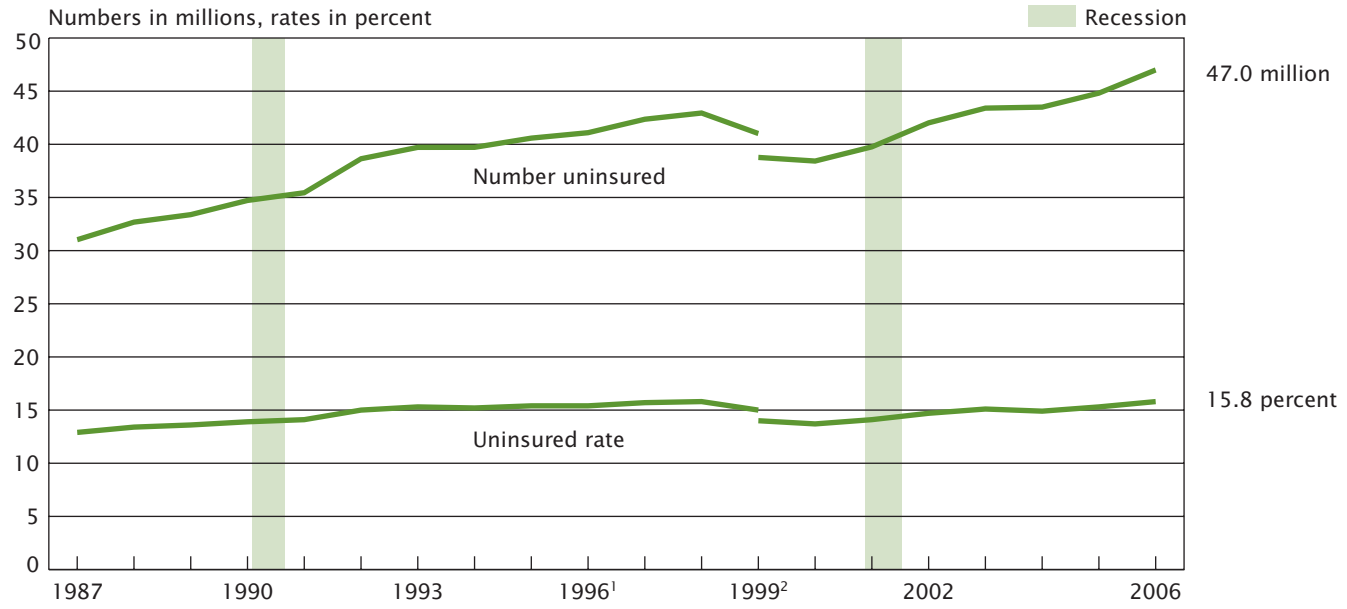
The Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey (CPS) asks about health insurance coverage in the previous calendar year. The questionnaire asks separate questions about the major types of health insurance and people who answer "no" to each of the coverage questions 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. Annual retrospective questions appear to cause few problems when collecting income data (possibly because the interview period is close to when people pay their taxes). However, because health insurance coverage status can change over the course of a year, answering questions about this long reference period may lead to response errors. For example, some people may report their insurance coverage status at the time of their interview rather than their coverage status during the previous calendar year. Compared with other national surveys, the CPS ASEC's estimate of the number of people without health insurance more closely approximates the number of people who were uninsured at a specific point in time during the year than the number of people uninsured for the entire year.

For more information on the quality of CPS ASEC health insurance estimates, see Appendix C, "Estimates of Health Insurance Coverage." For a comparison 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; people may be covered by more than one during the year.

Figure 6.
Number Uninsured and Uninsured Rate: 1987 to 2006



[1] The series starting in 1996 reflects an approximation of the impact of an editing error that was corrected in the 2005 ASEC (estimates of 2004 coverage).
[2] Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls occurred for the 2000 ASEC, which collected data for 1999. These estimates also reflect the results of follow-up verification questions 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.

Notes: Respondents were not asked detailed health insurance questions before the 1988 CPS.
The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1988 to 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

from 27.3 percent in 2005. The percentage and the number of people covered by Medicaid were statistically unchanged at 12.9 percent and 38.3 million, respectively, in 2006.

- The percentage and the number of children under 18 years old without health insurance increased to 11.7 percent and 8.7 million in 2006 (from 10.9 percent and 8.0 million, respectively, in 2005) (Table 6). With an uninsured rate in 2006 at 19.3 percent, children in poverty were more likely to be uninsured than all children.[32]
- The uninsured rate and the number of uninsured in 2006 were not statistically different from 2005 for non-Hispanic Whites (at 10.8 percent and 21.2 million). The percentage and the number of uninsured Blacks increased (from 19.0 percent and 7.0 million in 2005) to 20.5 percent and 7.6 million in 2006 (Table 6).
- The percentage and the number of uninsured Hispanics increased to 34.1 percent and 15.3 million in 2006.

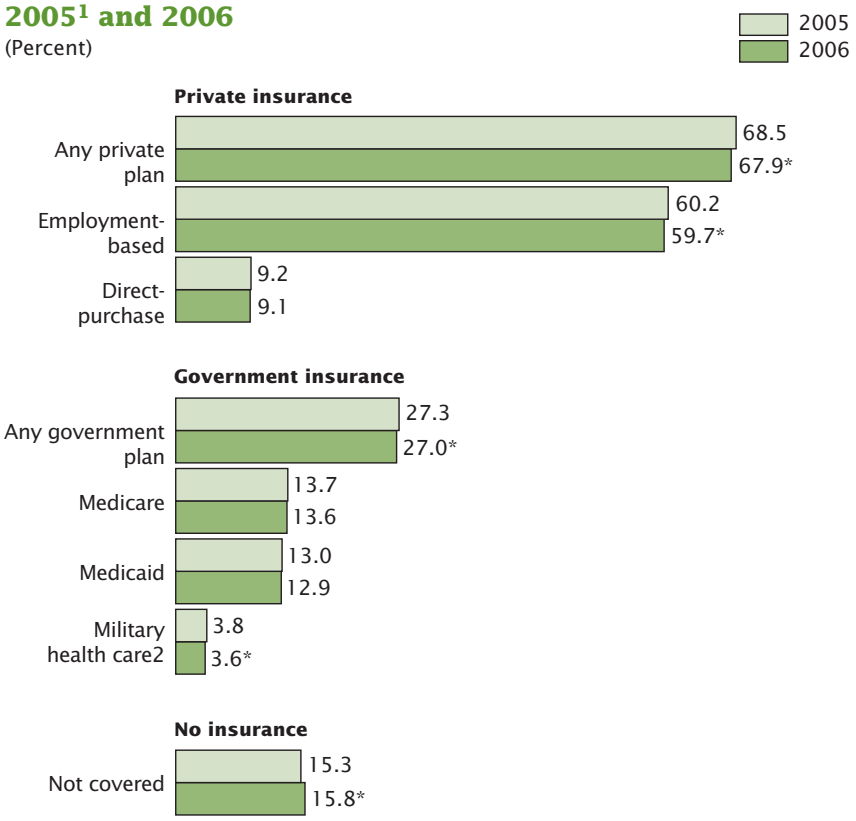
[32] Both the number and the rate of uninsured children in poverty in 2006 were not statistically different from the number and the rate in 2005.

Type of Coverage

Most people (59.7 percent) were covered by a health insurance plan related to employment for some or all of 2006, a proportion that was statistically lower than that of 2005. The rate of private coverage decreased in 2006 to 67.9 percent, from 68.5 percent in 2005, while the number of people covered by private insurance was statistically unchanged at 201.7 million in 2006 (Figure 7).

The number of people covered by government health programs was statistically unchanged from 2005 at 80.3 million in 2006, while the percentage of those covered decreased from 27.3 percent in 2005 to 27.0 percent in 2006. The percentage of people with Medicaid coverage (12.9 percent) and the percentage of people covered by Medicare (13.6 percent) both were statistically unchanged between 2005 and 2006. The numbers of people insured by Medicaid and Medicare were statistically unchanged at 38.3 million and 40.3 million, respectively.

Figure 7.
Coverage by Type of Health Insurance: 2005[1] and 2006
(Percent)



* Statistically different at the 90-percent confidence level.

[1] The 2005 data have been revised since originally published. See <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/usernote/schedule.html>.
[2] 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, 2006 and 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 6.

People With or Without Health Insurance Coverage by Selected Characteristics: 2005 and 2006

(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 (2006 less 2005)[1]					
	2005[2]				2006				Uninsured				Insured	
	Number	90-percent C.I.[3] (±)	Percentage	90-percent C.I.[3] (±)	Number	90-percent C.I.[3] (±)	Percentage	90-percent C.I.[3] (±)	Number	90-percent C.I.[3] (±)	Percentage	90-percent C.I.[3] (±)	Number	90-percent C.I.[3] (±)
PEOPLE														
Total	**44,815**	**522**	**15.3**	**0.2**	**46,995**	**532**	**15.8**	**0.2**	***2,180**	**624**	***0.6**	**0.2**	***810**	**620**
Family Status														
In families	34,643	468	14.3	0.2	36,230	478	14.8	0.2	*1,587	560	*0.5	0.2	*1,223	922
Householder	10,401	168	13.4	0.2	10,770	171	13.7	0.2	*370	193	*0.3	0.2	*667	594
Related children under 18	7,585	230	10.5	0.3	8,303	241	11.4	0.3	*717	279	*0.9	0.4	–204	711
Related children under 6	2,434	132	10.2	0.5	2,690	138	11.1	0.5	*255	160	*0.9	0.6	35	447
In unrelated subfamilies	377	52	30.9	3.5	341	49	25.0	3.1	–36	60	*–5.9	4.0	*183	97
Unrelated individual	9,794	261	19.5	0.5	10,423	269	20.7	0.5	*629	313	*1.2	0.6	*–596	590
Race[4] and Hispanic Origin														
White	33,946	464	14.4	0.2	35,486	473	14.9	0.2	*1,540	555	*0.5	0.2	448	798
White, not Hispanic	20,909	373	10.7	0.2	21,162	375	10.8	0.2	253	443	0.1	0.2	107	845
Black	7,006	252	19.0	0.7	7,652	262	20.5	0.7	*646	304	*1.5	0.8	–242	458
Asian	2,161	141	17.2	1.1	2,045	138	15.5	1.0	–116	165	*–1.6	1.2	*711	276
Hispanic origin (any race)	13,954	312	32.3	0.7	15,296	322	34.1	0.7	*1,342	333	*1.8	0.8	*344	333
Age														
Under 18 years	8,050	237	10.9	0.3	8,661	246	11.7	0.3	*611	286	*0.8	0.4	–494	716
18 to 24 years	8,201	239	29.3	0.7	8,323	241	29.3	0.7	123	284	–	0.9	317	432
25 to 34 years	10,161	265	25.7	0.6	10,713	272	26.9	0.6	*553	318	*1.1	0.7	–165	514
35 to 44 years	7,901	235	18.3	0.5	8,018	237	18.8	0.5	117	279	0.4	0.6	–476	557
45 to 64 years	10,053	264	13.6	0.3	10,738	272	14.2	0.3	*685	317	*0.6	0.4	*1,190	711
65 years and older	449	57	1.3	0.2	541	62	1.5	0.2	*92	71	*0.2	0.2	438	559
Nativity														
Native	33,034	459	12.8	0.2	34,380	467	13.2	0.2	*1,346	548	*0.5	0.2	24	731
Foreign born	11,781	325	33.0	0.8	12,615	336	33.8	0.7	*834	391	0.8	0.9	*786	539
Naturalized citizen	2,385	149	17.2	1.0	2,384	149	16.4	0.9	–1	176	–0.8	1.1	*655	385
Not a citizen	9,396	291	43.1	1.0	10,231	304	45.0	1.0	*835	352	*1.8	1.2	131	395
Region														
Northeast	6,353	205	11.7	0.4	6,648	210	12.3	0.4	*295	246	*0.5	0.5	*–295	233
Midwest	7,330	219	11.3	0.3	7,458	221	11.4	0.3	128	260	0.1	0.4	249	252
South	19,143	349	18.0	0.3	20,486	359	19.0	0.3	*1,343	419	*1.0	0.4	340	422
West	11,988	279	17.6	0.4	12,403	283	17.9	0.4	*415	333	0.4	0.5	*515	339
Metropolitan Status														
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	37,718	486	15.3	0.2	39,421	495	15.8	0.2	*1,704	580	*0.5	0.2	*1,154	780
Inside principal cities	17,149	340	18.2	0.3	18,107	349	19.0	0.3	*958	408	*0.8	0.4	83	756
Outside principal cities	20,569	371	13.5	0.2	21,314	377	13.8	0.2	*745	442	*0.3	0.3	*1,071	856
Outside metropolitan statistical areas[5]	7,097	273	15.0	0.5	7,574	282	16.0	0.6	*477	328	*1.0	0.6	–344	722
Household Income														
Less than $25,000	14,452	314	24.2	0.5	13,933	309	24.9	0.5	*–520	368	*0.7	0.6	*–3,222	611
$25,000 to $49,999	14,651	316	20.1	0.4	15,319	323	21.1	0.4	*669	378	*1.0	0.5	*–952	683
$50,000 to $74,999	7,826	234	13.3	0.4	8,459	243	14.4	0.4	*633	282	*1.2	0.5	*–1,127	649
$75,000 or more	7,886	235	7.7	0.2	9,283	254	8.5	0.2	*1,398	290	*0.7	0.3	*6,111	809
Work Experience														
Total, 18 to 64 years old	36,315	494	19.7	0.3	37,792	502	20.2	0.3	*1,477	589	*0.5	0.3	*866	624
Worked during year	26,293	434	18.0	0.3	27,627	443	18.7	0.3	*1,335	519	*0.7	0.3	470	723
Worked full-time	20,780	392	17.2	0.3	22,010	402	17.9	0.3	*1,230	470	*0.7	0.4	*1,037	745
Worked part-time	5,513	211	22.1	0.8	5,618	213	22.9	0.8	104	251	0.8	0.9	*–568	448
Did not work	10,022	282	26.1	0.6	10,165	284	26.1	0.6	143	335	–	0.8	396	534

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

[1] Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.
[2] The 2005 data have been revised since originally published. See <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/usernote/schedule.html>.
[3] A 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_233sa.pdf>.
[4] Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White ***and*** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian ***and*** Black or African American, is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2000. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.
[5] The "Outside metropolitan statistical areas" category includes both micropolitan statistical areas and territory outside of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. For more information, see "About Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas" at <www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/aboutmetro.html>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2006 and 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Race and Hispanic Origin

In 2006, the uninsured rate for non-Hispanic Whites was statistically unchanged at 10.8 percent. The uninsured rate for Blacks increased in 2006 to 20.5 percent, from 19.0 percent in 2005, while the uninsured rate for Asians decreased to 15.5 percent in 2006, from 17.2 percent in 2005 (Table 6).[33] Among Hispanics, the uninsured number and rate both increased in 2006 to 15.3 million and 34.1 percent, from 13.9 million and 32.3 percent in 2005.

Table 7 displays the 3-year average (2004–2006) for people without health insurance coverage by race and Hispanic origin.[34] Because of the relatively small populations of these racial groups, the sampling variability of their health insurance data is larger than for the other racial groups and may cause single-year estimates to fluctuate more widely. American Indians and Alaska Natives had a 3-year-average (2004–2006) uninsured rate (31.4 percent) that was higher than the rate for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders (21.7 percent) and higher than those of other race groups. The 3-year average also shows that the uninsured rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives was not statistically different from the rate for Hispanics (32.7 percent).

Table 7.
People Without Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin Using 3-Year Average: 2004 to 2006

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

Race[1] and Hispanic origin	3-year average 2004–2006[2]			
	Number		Percentage	
	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[3] (±)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[3] (±)
All races	**45,102**	**358**	**15.3**	**0.1**
White	34,151	318	14.5	0.1
White, not Hispanic	20,875	255	10.7	0.1
Black	7,174	174	19.4	0.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	748	59	31.4	2.1
Asian	2,036	94	16.1	0.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	139	26	21.7	3.6
Hispanic origin (any race)	14,187	229	32.7	0.5

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

[2] The 2004 and 2005 data have been revised since originally published. See <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/usernote/schedule.html>.

[3] A 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_233sa.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2005 to 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Nativity

The uninsured rate for the native-born population increased between 2005 and 2006, from 12.8 percent to 13.2 percent, while the uninsured rate for the foreign-born population was statistically unchanged at 33.8 percent (Table 6). Among the foreign-born population, the uninsured rate for naturalized citizens was statistically unchanged at 16.4 percent, while the uninsured rate for noncitizens increased from 43.1 percent to 45.0 percent.[35] The proportion of the foreign-born population without health insurance in 2006 was about two and a half times that of the native-born population in 2006.

Economic Status

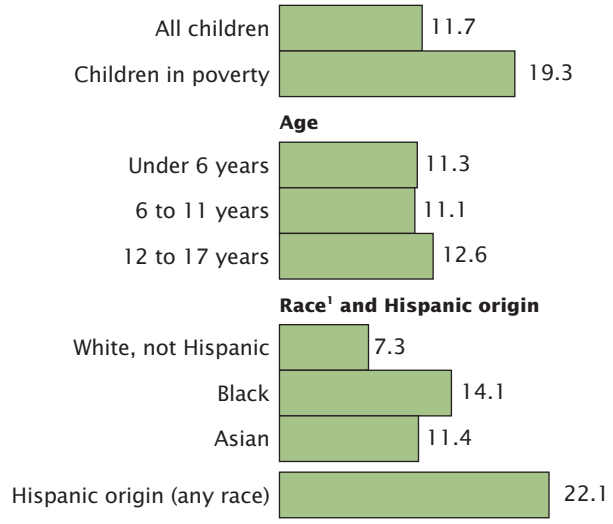
The likelihood of being covered by health insurance rises with income. In 2006, 75.1 percent of people in households with annual incomes of less than $25,000 had health insurance coverage. Health insurance coverage rates increased with increasing consecutive household income groups to 91.5 percent for those in households with incomes of $75,000 or more (Table 6).

[33] The data allow the change in the percentage of uninsured Asians to be seen in a longer-term context. For example, the uninsured rate for Asians decreased between 2003 and 2004, increased between 2004 and 2005, and decreased between 2005 and 2006.

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

[35] The number of uninsured naturalized citizens in 2006 was not statistically different from the number in 2005.

Figure 8.
Uninsured Children by Poverty Status, Age, and Race and Hispanic Origin: 2006
(Percent)



[1] Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone).

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

In 2006, the number of workers (people who worked at some time during the year) with no health insurance was 27.6 million, higher than the 26.3 million in 2005. The percentage of workers who were uninsured also increased to 18.7 percent in 2006, from 18.0 percent in 2005. Among 18-to-64-year-olds in 2006, full-time workers were more likely to be covered by health insurance (82.1 percent) than part-time workers (77.1 percent) or nonworkers (73.9 percent).[36] The number and the percentage of uninsured full-time workers increased from 20.8 million to 22.0 million and from 17.2 percent to 17.9 percent, respectively. The number and the percentage (5.6 million and 22.9 percent, respectively) of uninsured part-time workers were not statistically different from the number and percentage in 2005.[37]

[36] Workers are classified as part-time if they worked fewer than 35 hours per week in the majority of the weeks they worked in 2006.

Children's Health Insurance Coverage

In 2006, the percentage and the number of children under 18 years old without health insurance (11.7 percent and 8.7 million) were higher than in 2005 (10.9 percent and 8.0 million) (Table 6).

The likelihood of health insurance coverage varied among children by poverty status, age, race, and Hispanic origin. Figure 8 shows that children in poverty were more likely to be uninsured than the population of all children in 2006—19.3 percent compared with 11.7 percent. In 2006, of the children in poverty, 65.5 percent were insured by Medicaid. Children 12 to 17 years old were more likely to be uninsured than those under 12 years old—12.6 percent compared with 11.2 percent. The uninsured rate in 2006 for children 12 to 17 years old was not statistically different from the rate in 2005. About 22.1 percent of Hispanic children did not have any health insurance in 2006, compared with 7.3 percent for non-Hispanic White children, 14.1 percent for Black children, and 11.4 percent for Asian children. The uninsured rates for non-Hispanic White, Asian, and Hispanic children in 2006 were not statistically different from their respective rates in 2005.

[37] The number and the percentage of uninsured nonworkers were statistically unchanged at 10.2 million and 26.1 percent between 2005 and 2006.

Region

The Midwest had the lowest uninsured rate in 2006 at 11.4 percent, followed by the Northeast (12.3 percent), the West (17.9 percent), and the South (19.0 percent) (Table 6). The Northeast and the South experienced increases in their uninsured rates in 2006, from 11.7 percent and 18.0 percent, respectively, in 2005.

Metropolitan Status

The uninsured rates for people living inside metropolitan statistical areas increased from 15.3 percent to 15.8 percent between 2005 and 2006 (Table 6). In 2006, the uninsured rate was higher among people living within principal cities (19.0 percent) than among people living in the suburbs (13.8 percent). The percentage of the uninsured that lived outside metropolitan statistical areas increased from 15.0 percent to 16.0 percent between 2005 and 2006.[38]

[38] In 2005 and 2006, the percentage of uninsured living within metropolitan statistical areas was not statistically different from the percentage of uninsured living outside metropolitan statistical areas.

Table 8.
Number and Percentage of People Without Health Insurance Coverage by State Using 3-Year Average: 2004 to 2006

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

State	3-year average 2004–2006[1]			
	Number		Percentage	
	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (±)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (±)
United States	**45,102**	**358**	**15.3**	**0.1**
Alabama	636	44	14.1	1.0
Alaska	110	7	16.7	1.1
Arizona	1,151	62	19.0	1.0
Arkansas	482	30	17.5	1.1
California	6,663	151	18.5	0.4
Colorado	772	51	16.6	1.1
Connecticut	362	31	10.4	0.9
Delaware	106	8	12.5	1.0
District of Columbia	68	6	12.4	1.1
Florida	3,609	104	20.3	0.6
Georgia	1,594	69	17.6	0.8
Hawaii	108	10	8.6	0.8
Idaho	213	15	14.9	1.0
Illinois	1,715	75	13.6	0.6
Indiana	809	50	13.1	0.8
Iowa	271	25	9.3	0.9
Kansas	300	25	11.1	0.9
Kentucky	564	41	13.8	1.0
Louisiana	784	47	18.5	1.1
Maine	124	12	9.5	0.9
Maryland	755	50	13.5	0.9
Massachusetts	653	45	10.3	0.7
Michigan	1,061	59	10.6	0.6
Minnesota	439	38	8.5	0.7
Mississippi	520	32	18.1	1.1
Missouri	703	48	12.3	0.8
Montana	157	10	17.0	1.1
Nebraska	194	16	11.1	0.9
Nevada	451	29	18.3	1.2
New Hampshire	136	12	10.4	0.9
New Jersey	1,269	64	14.6	0.7
New Mexico	405	25	21.0	1.3
New York	2,513	92	13.2	0.5
North Carolina	1,383	66	16.0	0.8
North Dakota	69	6	11.1	0.9
Ohio	1,206	63	10.7	0.6
Oklahoma	650	40	18.7	1.2
Oregon	604	41	16.6	1.1
Pennsylvania	1,255	64	10.2	0.5
Rhode Island	107	10	10.2	0.9
South Carolina	667	45	16.0	1.1
South Dakota	88	7	11.6	0.9
Tennessee	791	50	13.4	0.8
Texas	5,501	134	24.1	0.6
Utah	392	24	15.7	1.0
Vermont	67	6	10.8	1.0
Virginia	981	55	13.2	0.7
Washington	778	51	12.5	0.8
West Virginia	279	18	15.5	1.0
Wisconsin	514	41	9.4	0.8
Wyoming	71	6	14.0	1.1

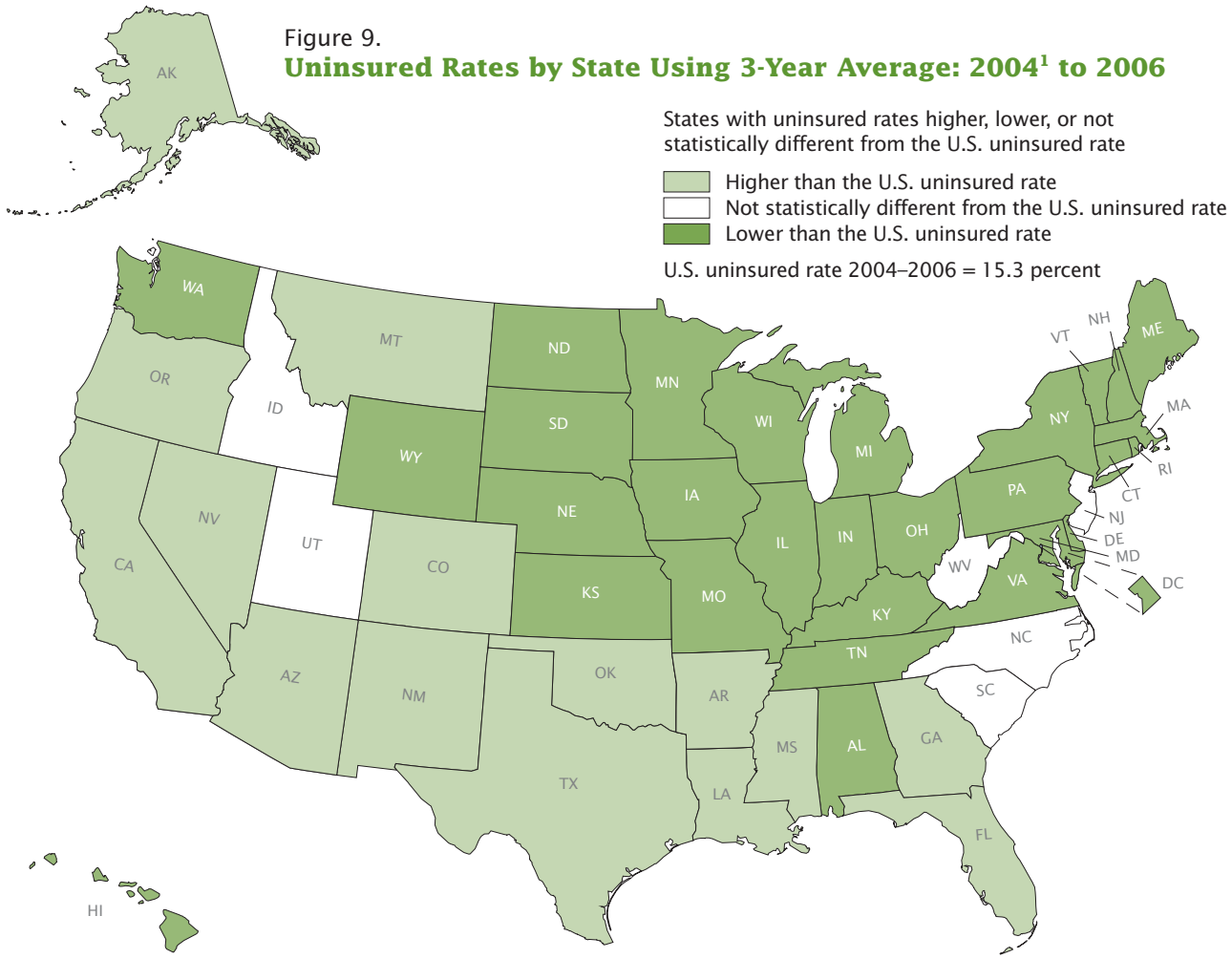
[1] The 2004 and 2005 data have been revised since originally published. See <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/usernote/schedule.html>.

[2] A 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_233sa.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2005 to 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 9.

Uninsured Rates by State Using 3-Year Average: 2004[1] to 2006



[1] The 2004 and 2005 data have been revised since originally published. See <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/usernote/schedule.html>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2005 to 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

State-Level Data

The Census Bureau recommends using 3-year averages to compare estimates across states. Appendix D displays 3-year averages and the associated 90-percent confidence intervals for the United States, each of the 50 states, and the District of Columbia. This ordered list should not be regarded as a ranking.[39]

Comparing 3-year-average uninsured rates for 2004–2006 across states shows that Texas (24.1 percent) had the highest percentage of uninsured. The rate for Minnesota (8.5 percent) was not statistically different from the rates for Hawaii (8.6 percent), Iowa (9.3 percent), Wisconsin (9.4 percent), or Maine (9.5 percent), but it was lower than the rates of the other 45 states and the District of Columbia (Table 8).[40]

Figure 9 shows whether the 3-year-average (2004–2006) uninsured rate for each state and the District of Columbia is statistically higher, lower, or not different from the national uninsured rate for the three-year period, 15.3 percent. Fifteen states had an uninsured rate that was statistically higher than the national rate. Twenty-nine states and the District of Columbia had uninsured rates that were statistically lower than that of the nation. Six states (North Carolina, South Carolina, Utah, West Virginia, Idaho, and New Jersey) had uninsured rates that were not statistically different from the national uninsured rate.

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

[40] The uninsured rates for Hawaii, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Maine are not statistically different from each other.

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.[41] It is based on a sample of about 100,000 addresses. The estimates in this report are controlled to national population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. The population controls used to prepare estimates for 1999 to 2006 were based on the results from Census 2000 and are updated annually using administrative records for such things as births, deaths, emigration, and immigration.

The CPS is a household survey primarily used to collect employment data. The sample universe for the basic CPS consists of the resident civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. People in institutions, such as prisons, long-term care hospitals, and nursing homes, are 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/asec/adsmain.htm>.

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

Additional Data and Contacts

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

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

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

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, Poverty, and Health Statistics
Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, DC 20233-8500

or send e-mail to
<charles.t.nelson@census.gov>.

APPENDIX A. ESTIMATES OF INCOME

How Income Is Measured

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

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

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

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

Recessions

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

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.
1050 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02138

Cost of Living Adjustment

In order to accurately assess changes in income and earnings over time, an adjustment for changes in the cost of living is required. The Census Bureau uses the research series of the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U-RS), provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1977 through 2006, to adjust for changes in the cost of living. The indexes used to make the constant dollar conversions are shown on page 28.

Annual Average Consumer Price Index Research Series Using Current Methods (CPI-U-RS) All Items: 1947 to 2006

Year	CPI-U-RS[1]	Year	CPI-U-RS[1]
1947	38.3	1977	100.0
1948	41.4	1978	104.4
1949	40.9	1979	114.4
1950	41.4	1980	127.1
1951	44.7	1981	139.2
1952	45.6	1982	147.6
1953	45.9	1983	153.9
1954	46.3	1984	160.2
1955	46.1	1985	165.7
1956	46.8	1986	168.7
1957	48.3	1987	174.4
1958	49.7	1988	180.8
1959	50.0	1989	188.6
1960	50.9	1990	198.0
1961	51.4	1991	205.1
1962	51.9	1992	210.3
1963	52.6	1993	215.5
1964	53.3	1994	220.1
1965	54.2	1995	225.4
1966	55.7	1996	231.4
1967	57.4	1997	236.4
1968	59.7	1998	239.7
1969	62.3	1999	244.7
1970	65.3	2000	252.9
1971	68.2	2001	260.0
1972	70.3	2002	264.2
1973	74.7	2003	270.1
1974	82.1	2004	277.4
1975	88.9	2005	286.7
1976	94.0	2006	296.1

[1] With the release of the 2006 Consumer Price Index (CPI-U-RS), previous CPI-U-RS indexes were revised. The CPI-U-RS now incorporates an estimate of the effects of a new method of imputing price change from rental vacancies introduced in 1985. The Census Bureau uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics' experimental CPI-U-RS for 1977 through 2006. 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 2006 data by dividing the annual average CPI-U-RS for 2006 by the annual average for the earlier year(s).

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

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2006

(Income in 2006 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
ALL RACES															
2006	116,011	100.0	3.1	4.4	5.9	11.8	11.5	14.6	18.2	11.3	19.1	48,201	207	66,570	257
2005	114,384	100.0	3.2	4.7	6.3	12.1	11.1	14.8	18.3	11.4	18.2	47,845	160	65,421	247
2004[1]	113,343	100.0	3.3	4.6	6.4	12.1	11.6	14.3	18.5	11.4	17.8	47,323	209	64,542	243
2003	112,000	100.0	3.2	4.8	6.4	12.0	11.3	14.7	17.8	11.8	18.1	47,488	206	64,753	237
2002	111,278	100.0	2.9	4.8	6.5	12.0	11.5	14.3	18.2	12.0	17.8	47,530	156	64,837	243
2001	109,297	100.0	2.8	4.6	6.3	11.7	11.5	14.7	18.3	12.1	18.1	48,091	147	66,290	264
2000[2]	108,209	100.0	2.6	4.6	5.9	11.7	10.9	15.1	18.6	12.3	18.3	49,163	155	66,895	263
1999[3]	106,434	100.0	2.4	4.6	5.9	12.0	11.0	14.9	18.5	12.2	18.3	49,244	230	66,235	344
1998	103,874	100.0	2.7	5.1	6.0	12.1	11.1	15.1	18.9	11.9	17.1	48,034	284	64,056	346
1997	102,528	100.0	2.7	5.3	6.2	12.5	11.5	14.9	18.8	11.9	16.1	46,350	214	62,241	348
1996	101,018	100.0	2.6	5.6	6.6	12.9	11.9	14.8	19.0	11.8	14.7	45,416	229	60,299	338
1995[4]	99,627	100.0	2.6	5.6	6.7	13.1	11.7	15.7	19.0	11.3	14.2	44,764	259	59,033	323
1994[5]	98,990	100.0	2.9	5.9	7.1	13.1	12.2	15.4	18.4	11.1	14.0	43,405	198	58,027	312
1993[6]	97,107	100.0	3.0	6.2	7.0	13.2	12.2	15.7	18.5	10.9	13.3	42,926	201	56,923	308
1992[7]	96,426	100.0	2.8	6.4	7.0	13.1	11.7	16.1	19.3	11.1	12.5	43,135	204	54,686	230
1991	95,669	100.0	2.6	6.2	7.0	12.8	12.1	15.8	19.6	11.2	12.7	43,492	209	54,747	225
1990	94,312	100.0	2.6	6.1	6.6	12.3	12.0	16.2	19.9	11.3	13.0	44,778	229	55,934	236
1989	93,347	100.0	2.5	5.7	6.7	12.4	11.8	15.7	19.9	11.8	13.7	45,382	250	57,336	250
1988	92,830	100.0	2.6	6.3	6.6	12.5	11.7	15.8	19.9	11.7	12.8	44,587	218	55,710	249
1987[8]	91,124	100.0	2.6	6.2	6.9	12.5	12.0	15.4	20.3	11.5	12.5	44,247	211	55,026	226
1986	89,479	100.0	2.9	6.4	6.8	12.6	11.8	16.2	20.2	11.4	11.8	43,699	226	53,988	219
1985[9]	88,458	100.0	2.8	6.4	7.3	12.8	12.5	16.4	20.0	11.1	10.6	42,205	229	51,940	206
1984	86,789	100.0	2.8	6.5	7.5	13.3	12.5	16.9	19.7	10.7	10.2	41,430	189	50,762	187
1983[10]	85,290	100.0	3.0	6.8	7.2	13.8	13.0	16.8	19.7	10.4	9.2	40,438	183	49,271	183
1982	83,918	100.0	2.9	6.7	7.8	13.7	12.7	17.2	20.2	9.9	8.9	40,465	183	48,766	181
1981	83,527	100.0	2.7	6.7	7.6	13.8	13.0	16.8	20.7	10.2	8.5	40,573	213	48,471	177
1980	82,368	100.0	2.5	6.7	7.4	13.6	12.6	17.0	21.2	10.3	8.6	41,258	212	49,070	179
1979[11]	80,776	100.0	2.4	6.4	7.1	12.9	12.8	16.6	21.7	10.9	9.2	42,606	202	50,611	192
1978	77,330	100.0	2.2	6.5	7.4	13.1	12.6	16.8	21.7	11.0	8.8	42,725	173	50,286	193
1977	76,030	100.0	2.3	7.0	7.7	13.9	12.5	17.7	21.5	9.8	7.4	40,187	151	47,672	145
1976[12]	74,142	100.0	2.4	7.0	7.4	14.0	13.3	17.7	21.7	9.6	6.9	39,961	148	47,004	145
1975[13]	72,867	100.0	2.5	7.1	8.0	14.1	13.5	18.2	21.0	9.3	6.3	39,302	160	45,894	143
1974[13, 14]	71,163	100.0	2.4	6.7	7.5	13.4	12.9	19.0	21.5	9.4	7.0	40,383	155	47,225	148
1973	69,859	100.0	2.8	6.6	7.2	13.2	12.1	18.6	21.8	10.1	7.7	41,668	159	48,189	147
1972[15]	68,251	100.0	3.0	7.1	7.1	13.0	12.9	18.4	21.9	9.4	7.2	40,843	156	47,536	147
1971[16]	66,676	100.0	3.4	7.6	7.0	13.3	13.7	19.5	21.1	8.3	6.0	39,196	152	45,079	143
1970	64,778	100.0	3.6	7.6	6.7	12.9	12.9	20.6	21.1	8.7	5.9	39,604	145	45,349	145
1969	63,401	100.0	3.6	7.5	6.5	12.7	13.2	20.8	21.8	8.4	5.5	39,871	147	45,361	143
1968	62,214	100.0	3.9	7.4	6.7	13.4	14.2	21.4	21.0	7.3	4.7	38,404	139	43,448	139
1967[17]	60,813	100.0	4.4	7.8	7.1	13.1	15.1	21.2	20.1	6.5	4.7	36,847	134	41,212	134

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2006—Con.

(Income in 2006 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
WHITE ALONE[18]															
2006	94,705	100.0	2.5	3.7	5.6	11.5	11.3	14.6	18.8	11.8	20.2	50,673	147	69,107	288
2005	93,588	100.0	2.6	3.9	6.0	11.7	11.1	14.8	18.7	11.9	19.3	50,146	219	68,125	282
2004[1]	92,880	100.0	2.7	3.9	6.2	11.8	11.4	14.3	18.9	12.0	18.9	49,803	195	67,150	276
2003	91,962	100.0	2.6	4.0	6.0	11.7	11.2	14.7	18.2	12.3	19.3	50,023	196	67,515	271
2002	91,645	100.0	2.3	4.1	6.1	11.6	11.3	14.2	18.8	12.6	19.0	50,530	205	67,431	275
WHITE[19]															
2001	90,682	100.0	2.2	4.0	6.0	11.4	11.2	14.7	18.7	12.6	19.2	50,698	238	68,914	296
2000[2]	90,030	100.0	2.1	4.0	5.7	11.3	10.8	15.1	18.9	12.9	19.4	51,418	227	69,376	297
1999[3]	88,893	100.0	1.9	3.9	5.6	11.7	10.9	15.0	18.9	12.8	19.2	51,215	259	68,641	388
1998	87,212	100.0	2.2	4.2	5.7	11.7	10.9	15.1	19.5	12.5	18.2	50,538	253	66,962	394
1997	86,106	100.0	2.2	4.6	5.9	12.1	11.3	15.0	19.2	12.5	17.2	48,814	309	65,009	396
1996	85,059	100.0	2.0	4.8	6.1	12.5	11.8	14.9	19.7	12.5	15.7	47,551	246	62,693	371
1995[4]	84,511	100.0	2.1	4.7	6.3	12.8	11.6	15.8	19.6	11.8	15.3	46,985	246	61,386	356
1994[5]	83,737	100.0	2.4	4.8	6.7	12.7	12.1	15.7	18.9	11.7	14.9	45,778	257	60,584	352
1993[6]	82,387	100.0	2.4	5.2	6.5	12.8	12.0	15.9	19.4	11.5	14.3	45,287	264	59,474	344
1992[7]	81,795	100.0	2.2	5.2	6.6	12.6	11.7	16.3	20.0	11.8	13.5	45,350	220	57,156	255
1991	81,675	100.0	2.0	5.2	6.5	12.5	12.0	16.1	20.3	11.9	13.6	45,576	221	57,059	248
1990	80,968	100.0	2.0	5.1	6.1	12.1	12.0	16.5	20.5	12.0	13.8	46,705	214	58,191	260
1989	80,163	100.0	1.9	4.7	6.2	12.0	11.6	15.9	20.6	12.3	14.6	47,737	232	59,724	276
1988	79,734	100.0	2.1	5.2	6.1	12.0	11.7	16.2	20.7	12.4	13.6	47,135	278	58,087	273
1987[8]	78,519	100.0	2.1	5.2	6.3	12.0	11.9	15.8	21.3	12.2	13.3	46,619	236	57,378	248
1986	77,284	100.0	2.4	5.4	6.4	12.1	11.7	16.5	21.0	12.0	12.6	45,942	223	56,236	240
1985[9]	76,576	100.0	2.3	5.5	6.9	12.3	12.3	16.7	20.8	11.6	11.5	44,510	238	54,072	227
1984	75,328	100.0	2.3	5.4	7.0	12.7	12.5	17.3	20.7	11.3	10.9	43,707	220	52,856	205
1983[10]	74,170	100.0	2.4	5.8	6.7	13.3	13.0	17.3	20.5	11.0	9.9	42,395	190	51,330	198
1982	73,182	100.0	2.4	5.7	7.3	13.1	12.7	17.5	21.0	10.5	9.7	42,363	193	50,776	199
1981	72,845	100.0	2.3	5.7	7.0	13.3	12.9	17.2	21.6	10.8	9.3	42,869	198	50,503	191
1980	71,872	100.0	2.0	5.8	6.9	13.0	12.6	17.3	22.1	10.9	9.3	43,527	224	51,050	196
1979[11]	70,766	100.0	2.0	5.5	6.6	12.4	12.6	16.9	22.5	11.4	10.0	44,671	212	52,607	210
1978	68,028	100.0	1.9	5.6	6.9	12.6	12.4	17.0	22.6	11.5	9.4	44,415	196	52,149	210
1977	66,934	100.0	2.1	6.1	7.2	13.3	12.3	18.1	22.5	10.4	8.1	42,259	178	49,535	160
1976[12]	65,353	100.0	2.2	6.2	6.8	13.4	13.2	17.9	22.6	10.3	7.4	41,860	173	48,812	158
1975[13]	64,392	100.0	2.3	6.2	7.4	13.7	13.3	18.5	21.9	9.9	6.8	41,101	150	47,589	157
1974[13, 14]	62,984	100.0	2.1	5.9	6.9	12.8	12.7	19.4	22.5	9.9	7.6	42,233	159	48,974	159
1973	61,965	100.0	2.4	6.0	6.7	12.5	11.8	18.9	22.7	10.7	8.3	43,670	166	50,052	159
1972[15]	60,618	100.0	2.7	6.4	6.4	12.3	12.7	18.8	22.9	10.0	7.8	42,848	164	49,385	160
1971[16]	59,463	100.0	3.1	6.9	6.5	12.7	13.4	20.1	22.1	8.8	6.4	40,998	156	46,712	152
1970	57,575	100.0	3.2	6.9	6.3	12.3	12.7	21.1	22.1	9.2	6.3	41,250	159	46,936	154
1969	56,248	100.0	3.2	6.9	6.1	11.9	12.8	21.3	22.9	9.0	6.0	41,611	152	47,043	157
1968	55,394	100.0	3.5	6.8	6.2	12.6	14.1	22.1	22.0	7.8	5.0	39,986	149	45,010	149
1967[17]	54,188	100.0	4.0	7.2	6.4	12.4	14.9	22.0	21.1	6.9	5.0	38,426	139	42,718	144

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2006—Con.

(Income in 2006 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
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC [18]															
2006	82,675	100.0	2.4	3.5	5.4	10.9	10.9	14.2	19.0	12.2	21.6	52,423	188	71,745	317
2005	82,003	100.0	2.4	3.7	5.8	11.1	10.5	14.5	18.9	12.4	20.7	52,449	178	70,852	313
2004[1]	81,628	100.0	2.5	3.7	6.0	11.2	10.9	13.9	19.1	12.5	20.2	52,207	239	69,657	303
2003	81,148	100.0	2.4	3.8	5.9	11.1	10.7	14.4	18.4	12.7	20.6	52,376	253	70,037	297
2002	81,166	100.0	2.2	4.0	6.0	11.0	10.8	13.9	19.0	13.0	20.2	52,563	206	69,615	296
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[19]															
2001	80,818	100.0	2.1	3.8	5.8	10.9	10.8	14.4	18.8	13.0	20.4	52,734	219	71,114	322
2000[2]	80,527	100.0	2.0	3.8	5.5	10.8	10.4	14.7	19.0	13.2	20.6	53,416	214	71,487	321
1999[3]	79,819	100.0	1.8	3.7	5.4	11.2	10.5	14.6	19.1	13.2	20.4	53,432	338	70,892	420
1998	78,577	100.0	2.0	3.9	5.4	11.1	10.5	14.9	19.8	13.0	19.3	52,425	301	69,106	422
1997	77,936	100.0	2.0	4.1	5.6	11.7	10.9	14.8	19.5	13.0	18.2	50,824	266	67,092	(NA)
1996	77,240	100.0	1.8	4.4	5.9	11.9	11.5	14.9	20.1	13.0	16.6	49,632	340	64,589	(NA)
1995[4]	76,932	100.0	1.8	4.3	5.9	12.2	11.3	15.8	20.1	12.3	16.2	48,839	255	63,388	380
1994[5]	77,004	100.0	2.2	4.4	6.4	12.3	11.9	15.7	19.3	12.0	15.7	47,255	250	62,127	369
1993[6]	75,697	100.0	2.3	4.9	6.1	12.4	11.8	15.8	19.8	11.9	15.1	46,954	275	61,042	364
1992[7]	75,107	100.0	2.0	4.9	6.3	12.2	11.4	16.2	20.4	12.2	14.2	46,872	290	58,608	270
1991	75,625	100.0	1.9	4.9	6.2	12.1	11.9	16.0	20.6	12.2	14.2	46,664	230	58,282	260
1990	75,035	100.0	1.9	4.9	5.8	11.7	11.8	16.4	20.7	12.4	14.4	47,772	223	59,474	269
1989	74,495	100.0	1.8	4.5	6.1	11.8	11.4	15.9	20.9	12.6	15.2	48,764	239	60,916	298
1988	74,067	100.0	1.9	4.9	5.9	11.6	11.5	16.1	21.0	12.8	14.2	48,434	272	59,269	278
1987[8]	73,120	100.0	1.9	4.9	6.1	11.7	11.7	15.7	21.6	12.5	13.8	47,901	278	58,507	272
1986	72,067	100.0	2.2	5.2	6.2	11.7	11.5	16.4	21.3	12.4	13.1	46,986	242	57,360	263
1985[9]	71,540	100.0	2.2	5.2	6.6	12.0	12.2	16.7	21.1	11.9	12.0	45,510	232	55,128	250
1984	70,586	100.0	2.2	5.2	6.8	12.5	12.4	17.2	20.9	11.6	11.3	44,615	248	53,767	240
1983[10]	(NA)	100.0	2.3	5.5	6.4	13.1	12.8	17.4	20.8	11.3	10.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1982	69,214	100.0	2.3	5.6	7.0	12.8	12.6	17.6	21.2	10.8	10.1	43,073	217	51,517	221
1981	68,996	100.0	2.2	5.6	6.9	13.1	12.7	17.1	21.8	11.0	9.6	43,488	221	51,137	213
1980	68,106	100.0	1.9	5.6	6.8	12.7	12.4	17.3	22.4	11.1	9.6	44,299	108	51,718	233
1979[11]	67,203	100.0	2.0	5.4	6.5	12.2	12.4	16.9	22.8	11.7	10.3	45,300	251	53,215	233
1978	64,836	100.0	1.9	5.5	6.8	12.4	12.2	17.0	22.8	11.8	9.7	45,252	238	52,753	227
1977	63,721	100.0	2.0	6.1	7.0	13.0	12.1	18.0	22.8	10.7	8.3	43,097	243	50,159	237
1976[12]	62,365	100.0	2.1	6.1	6.6	13.1	13.1	17.9	22.9	10.5	7.7	42,714	249	49,455	221
1975[13]	61,533	100.0	2.2	6.1	7.3	13.4	13.2	18.6	22.2	10.2	7.0	41,411	220	48,162	233
1974[13, 14]	60,164	100.0	2.1	5.9	6.8	12.5	12.5	19.4	22.8	10.1	7.8	42,594	209	49,518	216
1973	59,236	100.0	2.4	6.0	6.6	12.2	11.6	18.8	22.9	11.0	8.6	44,054	206	50,611	214
1972[15]	58,005	100.0	2.7	6.4	6.3	12.0	12.4	18.7	23.2	10.3	8.1	43,459	206	49,958	223
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2006	14,709	100.0	6.6	9.1	8.6	15.1	13.4	14.9	15.3	7.7	9.3	32,132	238	45,493	558
2005	14,399	100.0	6.7	9.9	8.8	16.0	12.2	15.0	15.4	7.3	8.6	31,969	305	44,128	480
2004[1]	14,151	100.0	7.3	9.4	8.7	15.2	13.8	14.8	15.2	7.8	7.9	32,273	296	43,507	462
2003	13,969	100.0	6.5	9.5	9.0	15.0	13.3	15.0	15.1	8.0	8.5	32,547	409	44,197	468
2002	13,778	100.0	6.3	9.4	9.1	15.3	13.3	15.0	14.7	8.3	8.6	32,700	430	45,204	527

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2006—Con.

(Income in 2006 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
BLACK ALONE[20]															
2006	14,354	100.0	6.6	9.2	8.6	15.2	13.5	14.8	15.2	7.7	9.1	31,969	241	45,127	558
2005	14,002	100.0	6.7	9.9	8.8	16.0	12.3	15.1	15.3	7.3	8.5	31,870	311	43,846	476
2004[1]	13,809	100.0	7.3	9.5	8.8	15.2	13.8	14.7	15.1	7.7	7.9	32,124	334	43,372	470
2003	13,629	100.0	6.6	9.7	8.9	15.1	13.3	15.1	15.1	8.0	8.4	32,499	423	43,994	471
2002	13,465	100.0	6.3	9.5	9.2	15.3	13.3	15.0	14.7	8.3	8.5	32,531	438	44,842	518
BLACK[19]															
2001	13,315	100.0	6.0	9.2	8.5	14.8	13.8	14.9	16.1	8.3	8.4	33,562	395	44,697	471
2000[2]	13,174	100.0	5.4	9.0	7.9	15.2	12.8	16.0	16.6	8.2	8.8	34,735	460	45,870	465
1999[3]	12,838	100.0	5.2	9.9	8.7	14.9	12.7	14.8	15.9	8.0	10.0	33,773	629	46,541	668
1998	12,579	100.0	6.1	11.5	8.6	16.0	12.7	14.8	14.8	7.5	8.1	31,316	490	42,172	563
1997	12,474	100.0	5.7	10.9	9.1	15.6	13.3	14.9	16.1	7.6	6.8	31,376	540	41,287	592
1996	12,109	100.0	6.0	11.1	9.8	16.4	13.2	14.7	15.0	7.2	6.6	30,048	591	41,536	811
1995[4]	11,577	100.0	6.0	11.8	9.7	16.0	13.3	14.9	15.3	7.2	5.8	29,417	502	39,935	683
1994[5]	11,655	100.0	6.3	13.4	9.9	16.6	13.0	12.9	14.4	7.3	6.4	28,288	526	39,362	565
1993[6]	11,281	100.0	7.3	13.3	11.1	16.1	13.2	14.3	12.7	6.5	5.5	26,839	530	37,413	621
1992[7]	11,269	100.0	7.3	14.8	10.0	16.2	12.4	14.4	13.9	6.1	4.9	26,407	539	35,833	486
1991	11,083	100.0	7.0	14.2	11.0	15.4	12.4	14.3	14.7	6.2	4.9	27,151	570	36,154	472
1990	10,671	100.0	6.7	14.0	11.0	14.8	12.6	14.3	15.0	6.0	5.7	27,929	637	37,108	501
1989	10,486	100.0	6.4	13.7	10.0	15.4	13.2	14.2	14.3	7.0	5.6	28,390	578	37,672	512
1988	10,561	100.0	5.9	15.3	10.6	16.1	12.3	13.9	13.6	7.0	5.2	26,870	560	36,811	537
1987[8]	10,192	100.0	6.3	14.7	11.1	15.7	13.7	13.9	13.6	6.0	4.9	26,608	513	35,928	494
1986	9,922	100.0	7.3	14.2	10.2	16.4	12.5	14.4	14.4	5.7	4.7	26,468	520	35,511	483
1985[9]	9,797	100.0	6.1	14.4	11.0	16.5	14.6	13.5	14.0	6.4	3.5	26,481	515	34,551	449
1984	9,480	100.0	6.1	14.7	12.0	18.1	13.3	14.1	12.2	5.8	3.6	24,899	479	33,207	408
1983[10]	9,243	100.0	7.0	15.3	11.6	17.4	14.1	13.4	13.2	5.4	2.6	23,998	448	31,965	392
1982	8,916	100.0	6.7	14.9	11.9	18.3	12.9	14.5	13.9	4.7	2.2	24,009	385	31,590	395
1981	8,961	100.0	6.0	15.3	12.4	17.8	13.8	13.9	13.1	5.2	2.5	24,056	404	31,601	383
1980	8,847	100.0	5.7	14.9	11.7	18.4	13.3	14.5	13.5	5.2	2.7	25,076	473	32,545	401
1979[11]	8,586	100.0	5.0	14.0	11.7	17.7	14.4	14.1	14.6	5.9	2.8	26,227	479	33,653	414
1978	8,066	100.0	4.2	14.6	12.1	16.7	13.8	15.2	14.2	6.0	3.0	26,692	564	34,111	445
1977	7,977	100.0	4.3	14.7	12.1	19.6	14.3	14.8	13.4	4.6	2.2	24,938	335	31,952	284
1976[12]	7,776	100.0	4.7	14.0	12.6	19.1	14.0	15.5	13.9	4.3	2.0	24,891	309	31,802	284
1975[13]	7,489	100.0	5.1	14.8	13.3	17.7	14.7	15.6	13.1	4.1	1.6	24,674	363	30,799	273
1974[13, 14]	7,263	100.0	5.1	13.8	12.2	19.0	15.0	16.0	12.9	4.5	1.6	25,116	303	31,237	278
1973	7,040	100.0	5.7	12.3	12.0	19.2	14.3	16.1	13.9	4.4	2.1	25,706	400	31,921	317
1972[15]	6,809	100.0	6.0	13.2	12.4	18.4	15.3	14.9	13.5	4.3	1.9	25,011	375	31,594	337
1971[16]	6,578	100.0	6.7	13.6	12.2	19.0	15.9	15.4	12.2	3.7	1.4	24,218	360	30,009	308
1970	6,180	100.0	7.4	13.2	11.2	18.7	15.0	16.6	12.3	4.1	1.6	25,107	345	30,657	331
1969	6,053	100.0	7.4	13.3	10.8	19.5	16.3	16.0	11.9	3.6	1.3	25,152	371	29,943	318
1968	5,870	100.0	7.3	13.5	11.5	21.4	15.2	15.7	11.2	3.0	1.2	23,579	342	28,717	303
1967[17]	5,728	100.0	8.4	13.7	12.8	20.0	17.1	14.0	10.3	2.1	1.7	22,311	371	26,809	299

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2006—Con.

(Income in 2006 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
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2006	4,664	100.0	3.3	3.1	3.9	7.6	8.5	13.0	17.3	12.8	30.6	63,900	1,617	87,528	1,832
2005	4,500	100.0	4.3	3.3	4.5	8.0	7.1	11.7	19.1	13.2	28.8	63,050	753	82,620	1,442
2004[1]	4,346	100.0	3.6	3.6	3.7	8.6	8.6	12.1	19.6	12.7	27.7	61,322	1,236	81,263	1,534
2003	4,235	100.0	4.7	4.5	4.7	9.4	6.5	12.8	16.9	14.0	26.4	60,582	1,351	76,094	1,309
2002	4,079	100.0	4.0	2.6	4.2	9.4	9.6	12.2	18.9	13.0	25.9	58,598	887	77,865	1,481
ASIAN ALONE[21]															
2006	4,454	100.0	3.4	3.1	3.9	7.7	8.5	12.8	17.0	12.8	30.8	64,238	1,674	88,293	1,908
2005	4,273	100.0	4.3	3.4	4.6	8.1	7.1	11.3	19.4	13.0	28.9	63,097	735	82,722	1,459
2004[1]	4,123	100.0	3.6	3.5	3.8	8.6	8.5	11.9	19.6	12.6	28.0	61,380	1,304	81,675	1,580
2003	4,040	100.0	4.8	4.6	4.6	9.4	6.3	12.9	16.7	14.1	26.8	61,061	1,199	76,709	1,358
2002	3,917	100.0	4.1	2.5	4.2	9.5	9.7	12.1	18.8	13.0	26.2	58,980	1,032	78,505	1,531
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[19]															
2001	4,071	100.0	4.0	2.8	4.0	8.9	9.3	12.8	18.4	12.5	27.4	61,082	1,458	83,317	1,967
2000[2]	3,963	100.0	3.4	2.6	3.9	7.8	8.4	13.1	17.7	14.9	28.2	65,281	1,113	85,232	1,769
1999[3]	3,742	100.0	3.9	2.9	4.6	7.9	7.8	14.8	17.4	13.2	27.3	61,664	2,173	81,542	2,067
1998	3,308	100.0	4.2	3.7	3.7	9.3	8.6	14.5	17.7	13.9	24.4	57,610	1,603	74,375	2,148
1997	3,125	100.0	3.9	3.8	4.5	8.9	9.1	13.3	18.8	14.1	23.5	56,676	1,576	73,762	2,286
1996	2,998	100.0	3.4	4.8	4.7	9.5	9.1	13.8	18.2	14.0	22.6	55,376	1,985	72,358	2,595
1995[4]	2,777	100.0	4.5	3.2	6.5	10.2	7.4	15.0	19.8	14.1	19.3	53,353	1,339	72,551	2,927
1994[5]	2,040	100.0	4.3	4.0	4.7	10.4	9.1	14.0	18.6	14.1	20.9	54,460	2,064	70,712	2,520
1993[6]	2,233	100.0	4.5	4.7	6.7	9.8	10.1	12.8	16.5	14.8	20.2	52,689	2,591	69,036	2,780
1992[7]	2,262	100.0	3.7	3.7	5.5	10.7	9.2	14.4	20.7	12.8	19.4	53,223	1,536	65,964	1,813
1991	2,094	100.0	3.3	4.6	4.6	9.6	11.1	14.5	18.6	13.3	20.2	52,621	1,698	66,811	1,969
1990	1,958	100.0	3.8	3.0	5.0	9.4	8.2	13.5	22.1	13.3	21.7	57,500	1,703	69,407	1,965
1989	1,988	100.0	2.9	2.6	5.7	8.7	9.3	14.5	20.4	15.2	20.7	56,680	1,532	70,461	2,050
1988	1,913	100.0	3.0	4.1	3.9	12.0	9.2	14.8	20.5	11.3	21.2	52,844	2,172	66,067	1,973
1987[8]	(NA)	100.0	4.3	3.4	5.5	12.6	9.3	11.5	19.2	13.2	21.0	54,714	2,034	(NA)	(NA)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2006—Con.

(Income in 2006 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
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)[22]															
2006	12,973	100.0	3.5	5.7	7.1	15.5	14.0	17.5	17.3	8.9	10.5	37,781	505	50,575	580
2005	12,519	100.0	3.8	5.8	7.4	15.9	14.6	17.1	17.5	8.5	9.4	37,146	369	48,684	490
2004[1]	12,178	100.0	4.2	5.8	7.3	16.1	14.9	16.5	17.4	8.3	9.5	36,581	512	48,970	599
2003	11,693	100.0	4.2	5.5	7.2	16.1	15.3	17.5	16.1	8.9	9.2	36,173	503	48,749	539
2002	11,339	100.0	3.9	5.5	7.2	15.8	15.0	16.4	17.6	9.0	9.5	37,100	540	50,307	672
2001	10,499	100.0	3.6	5.3	7.3	15.5	14.2	17.4	17.4	9.6	9.7	38,225	485	50,545	639
2000[2]	10,034	100.0	3.1	5.7	6.9	15.6	13.4	18.0	18.3	9.9	9.1	38,834	560	51,490	741
1999[3]	9,579	100.0	3.3	5.9	7.5	16.1	14.3	17.5	17.1	9.4	9.0	37,204	541	48,874	868
1998	9,060	100.0	4.2	7.7	8.3	16.0	14.2	17.0	16.6	7.9	8.2	34,996	674	47,287	1,006
1997	8,590	100.0	4.0	8.8	8.4	16.0	14.6	16.5	16.6	7.4	7.6	33,353	595	44,945	907
1996	8,225	100.0	3.8	8.9	8.6	18.3	14.9	15.4	15.9	7.4	6.8	31,870	618	43,513	1,007
1995[4]	7,939	100.0	4.4	9.6	9.8	18.4	14.7	16.0	14.5	6.8	5.9	30,030	654	40,988	920
1994[5]	7,735	100.0	4.0	9.5	10.5	16.8	14.8	15.8	14.7	7.3	6.7	31,508	585	42,487	1,060
1993[6]	7,362	100.0	3.9	8.9	10.1	17.3	15.2	17.0	14.2	7.6	5.8	31,446	632	41,620	875
1992[7]	7,153	100.0	4.0	9.0	9.9	17.0	14.2	17.5	15.5	7.3	5.6	31,816	658	40,581	638
1991	6,379	100.0	3.7	8.5	9.9	16.9	14.2	16.6	16.7	7.3	6.2	32,759	681	41,682	667
1990	6,220	100.0	3.6	8.4	9.9	16.2	14.1	17.6	17.2	6.8	6.2	33,394	685	41,831	689
1989	5,933	100.0	4.2	8.3	7.9	15.6	15.2	16.2	17.4	8.5	6.8	34,416	667	43,947	755
1988	5,910	100.0	4.4	9.2	8.4	16.5	14.1	16.7	17.1	7.2	6.4	33,342	822	42,569	902
1987[8]	5,642	100.0	4.2	9.1	9.3	16.9	14.1	16.1	16.4	7.5	6.3	32,829	720	42,082	779
1986	5,418	100.0	4.4	8.8	9.4	17.2	13.5	17.0	16.5	7.3	5.9	32,211	839	40,673	669
1985[9]	5,213	100.0	4.0	9.0	10.6	17.3	14.0	16.8	16.4	7.0	4.8	31,209	729	38,997	634
1984	4,883	100.0	4.5	9.5	10.1	16.5	13.9	17.5	16.6	6.7	4.7	31,407	787	39,053	762
1983[10]	4,666	100.0	4.3	9.6	10.8	16.6	16.2	16.8	15.3	6.5	3.9	30,387	775	37,221	716
1982	4,085	100.0	4.2	8.7	11.5	17.6	15.0	16.9	15.9	6.7	3.5	30,449	804	37,578	762
1981	3,980	100.0	3.5	7.5	10.2	17.1	15.1	18.5	16.6	7.4	4.0	32,545	891	39,082	747
1980	3,906	100.0	3.8	8.6	9.1	18.3	15.5	17.4	16.8	6.7	3.9	31,802	862	38,845	773
1979[11]	3,684	100.0	3.0	7.4	8.7	16.3	16.6	18.3	18.1	6.9	4.8	33,756	973	40,843	820
1978	3,291	100.0	3.0	7.3	9.4	16.8	16.7	18.0	18.8	6.3	3.8	33,476	811	39,542	800
1977	3,304	100.0	3.1	7.8	9.9	18.5	16.6	19.2	16.5	5.4	3.0	31,526	554	37,205	574
1976[12]	3,081	100.0	3.0	9.6	10.3	18.6	16.7	17.7	16.7	4.7	2.6	30,142	643	35,620	580
1975[13]	2,948	100.0	3.5	9.2	10.2	20.0	16.6	18.3	15.8	4.2	2.3	29,527	653	35,052	623
1974[13, 14]	2,897	100.0	2.5	7.4	9.5	19.3	16.2	20.4	16.9	5.3	2.6	32,120	703	37,209	606
1973	2,722	100.0	3.2	6.3	9.0	18.6	17.3	20.1	17.9	5.2	2.5	32,282	733	37,506	610
1972[15]	2,655	100.0	3.0	6.6	9.9	18.5	17.9	21.0	16.0	4.5	2.6	32,335	632	37,166	632

(NA) Not available.

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

[14] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.
[15] Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.
[16] Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.
[17] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.
[18] Beginning with the 2003 CPS, respondents were allowed to choose one or more races. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing the data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White ***and*** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian ***and*** Black or African American, is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2000.
[19] For the year 2001 and earlier, the CPS allowed respondents to report only one race group.
[20] Black alone refers to people who reported Black and did not report any other race category.
[21] Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race category.
[22] Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 12.7 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 3.1 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 1.4 percent of Asian householders who reported only one race. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population and for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972.

Source. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 through 2007 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 2006

(People 15 years old and older beginning in March 1980, and people 14 years old and older as of March of the following year for previous years. Before 1989 earnings are for civilian workers only. Earnings in 2006 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	
2006	63,055	42,261	88	44,663	32,515	185	0.769
2005	61,500	42,743	93	43,351	32,903	84	0.770
2004[1]	60,088	43,546	96	42,380	33,346	84	0.766
2003	58,772	44,583	99	41,908	33,682	91	0.755
2002	58,761	44,190	273	41,876	33,850	90	0.766
2001	58,712	43,589	294	41,639	33,271	188	0.763
2000[2]	59,602	43,615	118	41,719	32,153	119	0.737
1999[3]	58,299	44,035	165	40,871	31,844	137	0.723
1998	56,951	43,661	164	38,785	31,947	146	0.732
1997	54,909	42,178	402	37,683	31,280	194	0.742
1996	53,787	41,132	147	36,430	30,339	212	0.738
1995[4]	52,667	41,375	151	35,482	29,554	180	0.714
1994[5]	51,580	41,508	167	34,155	29,872	148	0.720
1993[6]	49,818	41,780	161	33,524	29,881	132	0.715
1992[7]	48,551	42,517	161	33,241	30,096	144	0.708
1991	47,888	42,475	319	32,436	29,672	141	0.699
1990	49,171	41,391	310	31,682	29,643	190	0.716
1989	49,678	42,909	176	31,340	29,467	198	0.687
1988	48,285	43,655	192	31,237	28,834	206	0.660
1987[8]	47,013	44,052	183	29,912	28,712	134	0.652
1986	45,912	44,329	190	28,420	28,490	149	0.643
1985[9]	44,943	43,236	252	27,383	27,920	147	0.646
1984[10]	43,808	42,914	220	26,466	27,318	161	0.637
1983	41,528	42,099	192	25,166	26,772	164	0.636
1982	40,105	42,283	179	23,702	26,107	177	0.617
1981	41,773	43,096	151	23,329	25,528	106	0.592
1980	41,881	43,360	219	22,859	26,085	114	0.602
1979[11]	42,437	44,037	173	22,082	26,274	135	0.597
1978	41,036	44,614	153	20,914	26,519	147	0.594
1977	39,263	43,308	204	19,238	25,518	115	0.589
1976[12]	38,184	42,383	167	18,073	25,512	126	0.602
1975[13]	37,267	42,493	167	17,452	24,994	127	0.588
1974[13, 14]	37,916	42,785	184	16,945	25,138	123	0.588
1973	39,581	44,340	(NA)	17,195	25,111	(NA)	0.566
1972[15]	38,184	42,970	(NA)	16,675	24,863	(NA)	0.579
1971[16]	36,819	40,807	(NA)	16,002	24,283	(NA)	0.595
1970	36,132	40,656	(NA)	15,476	24,137	(NA)	0.594
1969	37,008	40,185	(NA)	15,374	23,655	(NA)	0.589
1968	37,068	38,012	(NA)	15,013	22,106	(NA)	0.582
1967[17]	36,645	37,049	(NA)	14,846	21,408	(NA)	0.578
1966[18]	(NA)	36,446	(NA)	(NA)	20,977	(NA)	0.576
1965[19]	(NA)	34,898	(NA)	(NA)	20,913	(NA)	0.599
1964	(NA)	34,460	(NA)	(NA)	20,383	(NA)	0.591
1963	(NA)	33,663	(NA)	(NA)	19,843	(NA)	0.589
1962[20]	(NA)	32,828	(NA)	(NA)	19,466	(NA)	0.593
1961[21]	(NA)	32,231	(NA)	(NA)	19,097	(NA)	0.592
1960	(NA)	31,227	(NA)	(NA)	18,947	(NA)	0.607

(NA) Not available.

[1] The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.
[2] Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.
[3] Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.
[4] Full implementation of 1990 census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000 household sample reduction, and revised editing of responses on race.
[5] Introduction of 1990 census sample design.
[6] Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the 1994 ASEC was revised to allow for the coding of different income amounts on selected questionnaire items. Limits either increased or decreased in the following categories: earnings limits increased to $999,999; social security limits increased to $49,999; supplemental security income and public assistance limits increased to $24,999; veterans' benefits limits increased to $99,999; child support and alimony limits decreased to $49,999.
[7] Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

[8] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.
[9] Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to $299,999. Full implementation of 1980 census-based sample design.
[10] Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census-based sample design.
[11] Implementation of 1980 census population controls. Questionnaire expanded to allow the recording of up to 27 possible values from a list of 51 possible sources of income.
[12] First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year, all medians were derived using linear interpolation.
[13] Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data, which were derived using linear interpolation.
[14] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.
[15] Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.
[16] Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.
[17] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.
[18] Questionnaire expanded to ask eight income questions.
[19] Implementation of new procedures to impute missing data only.
[20] Full implementation of 1960 census-based sample design and population controls.
[21] Introduction of 1960 census-based sample design. Implementation of first hotdeck procedure to impute missing income entries.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 through 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-3.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2006

(Income in 2006 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	2006	2005	2004[1]	2003	2002	2001	2000[2]	1999[3]	1998	1997	1996	1995[4]	1994[5]	1993[6]	1992[7]	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987[8]
Household Income at Selected Percentiles																				
10th percentile upper limit	12,000	11,658	11,641	11,550	11,902	12,170	12,390	12,519	11,982	11,542	11,401	11,397	10,800	10,561	10,560	10,715	10,947	11,304	10,750	10,589
20th percentile upper limit	20,035	19,807	19,732	19,715	20,079	20,465	20,981	20,735	19,908	19,289	18,897	18,917	18,062	17,817	17,741	18,177	18,693	18,991	18,641	18,336
50th (median)	48,201	47,845	47,323	47,488	47,530	48,091	49,163	49,244	48,034	46,350	45,416	44,764	43,405	42,926	43,135	43,492	44,778	45,382	44,587	44,247
80th percentile upper limit	97,032	94,712	93,934	95,229	94,160	95,094	95,733	95,875	92,647	89,556	87,032	85,551	84,540	82,853	81,673	81,942	82,557	84,324	82,857	82,112
90th percentile lower limit	133,000	130,224	129,014	129,578	127,890	129,405	131,132	130,417	125,135	122,325	117,787	115,207	114,193	112,313	109,190	109,551	110,813	112,967	109,727	108,328
95th percentile lower limit	174,012	171,443	167,746	168,956	168,114	171,395	170,026	171,828	163,305	158,509	152,964	148,444	147,742	143,775	139,419	139,171	141,691	144,047	140,254	137,401
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles																				
90th/10th	11.08	11.17	11.08	11.22	10.75	10.63	10.58	10.42	10.44	10.60	10.33	10.11	10.57	10.64	10.34	10.22	10.12	9.99	10.21	10.23
95th/20th	8.69	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
95th/50th	3.63	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
80th/50th	2.02	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
80th/20th	4.84	4.78	4.76	4.83	4.69	4.65	4.56	4.62	4.65	4.64	4.61	4.52	4.68	4.65	4.60	4.51	4.42	4.44	4.45	4.48
20th/50th	0.42	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
Mean Household Income of Quintiles																				
Lowest quintile	11,352	11,004	10,935	10,958	11,196	11,543	11,892	11,997	11,393	11,071	10,998	10,963	10,377	10,112	10,217	10,433	10,716	10,980	10,587	10,411
Second quintile	28,777	28,254	27,979	28,149	28,467	29,004	29,693	29,459	28,768	27,678	26,996	26,795	25,862	25,634	25,599	26,203	26,963	27,319	26,723	26,460
Third quintile	48,223	47,819	47,405	47,784	47,970	48,548	49,447	49,310	48,136	46,565	45,408	44,804	43,568	42,968	43,127	43,524	44,536	45,413	44,695	44,237
Fourth quintile	76,329	75,213	74,747	75,636	75,456	76,119	76,868	76,745	74,446	72,123	70,279	68,874	67,796	66,775	66,205	66,348	67,148	68,691	67,563	66,866
Highest quintile	168,170	164,815	161,646	161,236	161,099	166,238	166,571	163,659	157,536	153,766	147,812	143,729	142,527	139,123	128,282	127,228	130,309	134,279	128,985	127,161
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles																				
Lowest quintile	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Second quintile	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6
Third quintile	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.8	16.0	16.1
Fourth quintile	22.9	23.0	23.2	23.4	23.3	23.0	23.0	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.4	23.5	24.2	24.2	24.0	24.0	24.2	24.3
Highest quintile	50.5	50.4	50.1	49.8	49.7	50.1	49.8	49.4	49.2	49.4	49.0	48.7	49.1	48.9	46.9	46.5	46.6	46.8	46.3	46.2
Summary Measures																				
Gini index of income inequality	0.470	0.469	0.466	0.464	0.462	0.466	0.462	0.458	0.456	0.459	0.455	0.450	0.456	0.454	0.433	0.428	0.428	0.431	0.426	0.426
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.543	0.545	0.543	0.530	0.514	0.515	0.490	0.476	0.488	0.484	0.464	0.452	0.471	0.467	0.416	0.411	0.402	0.406	0.401	0.414
Theil	0.417	0.411	0.406	0.397	0.398	0.413	0.404	0.386	0.389	0.396	0.389	0.378	0.387	0.385	0.323	0.313	0.317	0.324	0.314	0.311
Atkinson:																				
e=0.25	0.099	0.098	0.097	0.095	0.095	0.098	0.096	0.092	0.093	0.094	0.093	0.090	0.092	0.092	0.080	0.078	0.078	0.080	0.078	0.077
e=0.50	0.192	0.192	0.190	0.187	0.186	0.189	0.185	0.180	0.181	0.183	0.179	0.175	0.180	0.178	0.160	0.156	0.156	0.158	0.155	0.155
e=0.75	0.289	0.289	0.286	0.283	0.279	0.282	0.275	0.268	0.271	0.272	0.266	0.261	0.268	0.266	0.242	0.237	0.236	0.239	0.236	0.238

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2006—Con.

(Income in 2006 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	1986	1985[9]	1984	1983[10]	1982	1981	1980	1979[11]	1978	1977	1976[12]	1975[13]	1974[13, 14]	1973	1972[15]	1971[16]	1970	1969	1968	1967[17]
Household Income at Selected Percentiles																				
10th percentile upper limit	10,500	10,538	10,530	10,114	10,153	10,338	10,483	10,625	10,831	10,369	10,250	10,192	10,484	10,405	9,936	9,326	9,187	9,392	9,146	8,408
20th percentile upper limit	17,985	17,764	17,559	17,218	16,851	17,068	17,421	18,118	17,919	16,978	17,026	16,654	17,528	17,429	17,058	16,498	16,723	16,991	16,481	15,476
50th (median)	43,699	42,205	41,430	40,438	40,465	40,573	41,258	42,606	42,725	40,187	39,961	39,302	40,383	41,668	40,843	39,196	39,604	39,871	38,404	36,847
80th percentile upper limit	80,707	77,872	76,483	74,258	73,022	72,961	73,338	75,060	74,558	71,064	69,521	67,813	69,726	71,397	69,497	65,993	66,480	66,064	62,930	61,077
90th percentile lower limit	105,926	102,139	100,604	97,190	96,299	95,307	95,290	97,162	96,431	90,636	89,145	86,931	89,908	92,160	89,293	84,662	84,681	83,825	79,357	77,584
95th percentile lower limit	135,335	128,669	126,610	122,173	120,538	117,419	118,023	121,287	119,277	112,518	110,250	107,012	110,361	114,754	111,848	104,799	105,086	103,611	98,452	98,012
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles																				
90th/10th	10.09	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	7.52	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	3.10	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	1.85	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	4.49	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	0.41	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
Mean Household Income of Quintiles																				
Lowest quintile	10,135	10,032	10,047	9,722	9,609	9,790	10,041	10,369	10,452	9,875	9,930	9,690	10,036	10,065	9,617	9,083	9,032	9,182	8,956	8,252
Second quintile	26,069	25,423	25,026	24,422	24,316	24,385	24,991	25,791	25,668	24,306	24,310	23,801	24,945	25,305	24,839	24,006	24,468	24,791	24,017	22,866
Third quintile	43,624	42,199	41,472	40,376	40,250	40,397	41,238	42,521	42,382	40,209	39,978	39,050	40,204	41,507	40,537	38,921	39,401	39,614	38,090	36,509
Fourth quintile	65,720	63,476	62,444	60,589	59,862	60,217	60,754	62,398	62,083	58,913	58,056	56,741	58,062	59,710	58,195	55,334	55,537	55,487	53,135	51,081
Highest quintile	124,392	118,571	114,818	111,243	109,792	107,566	108,322	111,983	110,841	105,055	102,748	100,180	102,872	106,837	104,478	98,046	98,322	97,528	92,330	91,926
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles																				
Lowest quintile	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0
Second quintile	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.9	11.1	10.8
Third quintile	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.3
Fourth quintile	24.3	24.4	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.8	24.7	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.2
Highest quintile	46.1	45.6	45.2	45.1	45.0	44.3	44.1	44.2	44.1	44.0	43.7	43.6	43.5	43.9	43.9	43.5	43.3	43.0	42.6	43.6
Summary Measures																				
Gini index of income inequality	0.425	0.419	0.415	0.414	0.412	0.406	0.403	0.404	0.402	0.402	0.398	0.397	0.395	0.400	0.401	0.396	0.394	0.391	0.386	0.397
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.416	0.403	0.391	0.397	0.401	0.387	0.375	0.369	0.363	0.364	0.361	0.361	0.352	0.355	0.370	0.370	0.370	0.357	0.356	0.380
Theil	0.310	0.300	0.290	0.288	0.287	0.277	0.274	0.279	0.275	0.276	0.271	0.270	0.267	0.270	0.279	0.273	0.271	0.268	0.273	0.287
Atkinson:																				
e=0.25	0.077	0.075	0.073	0.072	0.072	0.070	0.069	0.070	0.069	0.069	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.068	0.070	0.068	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.071
e=0.50	0.155	0.151	0.147	0.147	0.146	0.141	0.140	0.141	0.139	0.139	0.137	0.136	0.134	0.136	0.140	0.138	0.138	0.135	0.135	0.143
e=0.75	0.237	0.231	0.225	0.226	0.226	0.220	0.216	0.216	0.213	0.213	0.211	0.210	0.207	0.210	0.216	0.214	0.214	0.209	0.208	0.220

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2006—Con.

(Income in 2006 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	2006	2005	2004[1]	2003	2002	2001	2000[2]	1999[3]	1998	1997	1996	1995[4]	1994[5]	1993[6]	1992[7]	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987[8]
Standard Errors of Household Income at Selected Percentiles																				
10th percentile upper limit	82	79	79	79	80	84	84	84	82	86	80	81	76	76	75	77	84	83	83	83
20th percentile upper limit	110	110	111	110	115	113	120	115	121	114	115	106	105	107	106	111	115	118	117	118
50th (median)	207	160	209	206	156	147	155	230	284	214	229	259	198	201	204	209	229	250	218	211
80th percentile upper limit	366	332	332	350	257	275	281	299	289	397	303	321	275	311	270	297	318	262	291	282
90th percentile lower limit	565	554	524	555	504	490	568	547	474	506	545	499	505	392	360	393	425	681	446	392
95th percentile lower limit	1,002	1,154	978	781	800	861	1,090	957	947	828	753	882	837	714	705	712	800	769	871	640
Standard Errors of Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles																				
90th/10th	0.090	0.090	0.088	0.091	0.083	0.083	0.085	0.083	0.082	0.091	0.087	0.084	0.087	0.085	0.081	0.082	0.087	0.095	0.089	0.088
95th/20th	0.069	0.076	0.069	0.062	0.062	0.063	0.070	0.065	0.069	0.065	0.063	0.064	0.066	0.063	0.062	0.061	0.063	0.062	0.066	0.060
95th/50th	0.025	0.028	0.025	0.021	0.022	0.023	0.026	0.024	0.024	0.022	0.022	0.023	0.024	0.022	0.021	0.021	0.022	0.021	0.023	0.020
80th/50th	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010
80th/20th	0.032	0.031	0.032	0.032	0.030	0.029	0.029	0.029	0.032	0.034	0.032	0.031	0.031	0.033	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.031	0.032	0.033
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Standard Errors of Mean Household Income of Quintiles																				
Lowest quintile	41	40	40	40	40	41	42	42	41	40	37	38	38	37	37	38	39	39	38	39
Second quintile	35	36	35	36	36	37	37	37	38	37	36	36	35	36	36	36	37	38	37	38
Third quintile	45	45	46	46	46	47	47	48	47	45	45	43	44	43	43	43	42	44	44	45
Fourth quintile	74	71	70	72	70	71	71	72	70	68	65	66	67	65	62	62	63	64	63	62
Highest quintile	944	884	874	829	870	981	972	855	892	916	891	838	841	841	466	444	491	542	491	482
Standard Errors of Shares of Household Income of Quintiles																				
Lowest quintile	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Second quintile	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Third quintile	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Fourth quintile	0.15	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
Highest quintile	0.34	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
Standard Errors of Summary Measures																				
Gini index of income inequality	0.0028	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
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0063	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
Theil	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:																				
e=0.25	0.0014	0.0013	0.0013	0.0012	0.0012	0.0014	0.0013	0.0013	0.0015	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0008	0.0007
e=0.50	0.0021	0.0020	0.0020	0.0018	0.0020	0.0022	0.0021	0.0021	0.0023	0.0025	0.0024	0.0024	0.0023	0.0024	0.0013	0.0012	0.0013	0.0014	0.0014	0.0013
e=0.75	0.0027	0.0026	0.0026	0.0024	0.0025	0.0027	0.0026	0.0027	0.0029	0.0030	0.0030	0.0029	0.0028	0.0029	0.0019	0.0018	0.0018	0.0019	0.0020	0.0018

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2006—Con.

(Income in 2006 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	1986	1985[9]	1984	1983[10]	1982	1981	1980	1979[11]	1978	1977	1976[12]	1975[13]	1974[13, 14]	1973	1972[15]	1971[16]	1970	1969	1968	1967[17]
Standard Errors of Household Income at Selected Percentiles																				
10th percentile upper limit	84	81	79	81	81	122	119	118	119	111	111	106	112	111	110	107	111	113	111	108
20th percentile upper limit	119	117	106	108	108	110	115	123	124	118	121	123	149	148	146	142	148	151	148	144
50th (median)	226	229	189	183	183	213	212	202	173	151	148	160	155	159	156	152	145	147	139	134
80th percentile upper limit	314	256	272	246	272	217	256	216	276	208	241	287	197	229	271	321	172	183	205	241
90th percentile lower limit	483	435	346	428	369	357	404	390	319	429	313	394	324	333	449	241	273	323	426	573
95th percentile lower limit	565	1073	633	584	695	653	626	670	652	551	635	577	728	522	705	422	522	641	442	416
Standard Errors of Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles																				
90th/10th	0.093	0.085	0.079	0.088	0.084	0.114	0.110	0.108	0.102	0.102	0.099	0.097	0.096	0.100	0.109	0.107	0.115	0.113	0.115	0.136
95th/20th	0.059	0.077	0.056	0.056	0.062	0.059	0.057	0.059	0.059	0.056	0.059	0.059	0.068	0.063	0.070	0.060	0.064	0.066	0.060	0.065
95th/50th	0.018	0.028	0.020	0.019	0.021	0.020	0.019	0.020	0.020	0.018	0.020	0.019	0.022	0.018	0.021	0.016	0.017	0.020	0.016	0.016
80th/50th	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.010
80th/20th	0.034	0.032	0.030	0.031	0.032	0.030	0.031	0.031	0.033	0.032	0.032	0.035	0.036	0.037	0.038	0.040	0.037	0.036	0.036	0.040
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Standard Errors of Mean Household Income of Quintiles																				
Lowest quintile	39	39	39	39	39	40	40	41	42	42	41	41	44	42	43	43	45	44	45	43
Second quintile	37	37	36	35	35	35	36	38	39	37	38	37	39	42	41	40	42	43	41	41
Third quintile	44	42	42	41	40	42	42	44	44	42	42	41	39	42	41	40	39	39	37	36
Fourth quintile	61	60	60	58	57	55	55	56	57	55	53	52	55	56	55	52	53	51	49	48
Highest quintile	455	414	365	352	354	332	359	399	398	398	395	395	400	433	453	430	442	451	423	459
Standard Errors of Shares of Household Income of Quintiles																				
Lowest quintile	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Second quintile	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10
Third quintile	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17
Fourth quintile	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Highest quintile	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	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
Standard Errors of Summary Measures																				
Gini index of income inequality	0.0038	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0038	0.0038	0.0036	0.0038	0.0039	0.0039	0.0041	0.0056	0.0066	0.0040	0.0069	0.0063	0.0078	0.0066	0.0042	0.0044
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0057	0.0056	0.0055	0.0056	0.0057	0.0056	0.0051	0.0050	0.0054	0.0054	0.0054	0.0059	0.0058	0.0057	0.0060	0.0061	0.0060	0.0058	0.0057	0.0060
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:																				
e=0.25	0.0007	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0007	0.0006	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0007	0.0008
e=0.50	0.0012	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0012	0.0011	0.0012	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0014	0.0012	0.0014
e=0.75	0.0018	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0017	0.0016	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.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2007 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 2006 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	10,488								
65 years and older	9,669								
Two people:									
Householder under 65 years	13,500	13,896							
Householder 65 years and older	12,186	13,843							
Three people	15,769	16,227	16,242						
Four people	20,794	21,134	20,444	20,516					
Five people	25,076	25,441	24,662	24,059	23,691				
Six people	28,842	28,957	28,360	27,788	26,938	26,434			
Seven people	33,187	33,394	32,680	32,182	31,254	30,172	28,985		
Eight people	37,117	37,444	36,770	36,180	35,342	34,278	33,171	32,890	
Nine people or more	44,649	44,865	44,269	43,768	42,945	41,813	40,790	40,536	38,975

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 2006 was $24,662. Suppose also that each member had the following income in 2006:

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 higher than their threshold ($24,662), 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>.

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 2006 by Size of Family

(Dollars)

One person	10,294
Two people	13,167
Three people	16,079
Four people	20,614
Five people	24,382
Six people	27,560
Seven people	31,205
Eight people	34,774
Nine people or more	41,499

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2006

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2006—Con.

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

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
WHITE ALONE[7]												
2006	237,619	24,416	10.3	196,061	16,644	8.5	27,057	7,160	26.5	40,461	7,334	18.1
2005	235,430	24,872	10.6	194,277	16,782	8.6	25,943	7,021	27.1	40,164	7,718	19.2
2004[1]	233,741	25,327	10.8	193,024	17,445	9.0	26,139	6,892	26.4	39,712	7,416	18.7
2003	231,866	24,272	10.5	192,074	16,740	8.7	25,536	6,530	25.6	38,913	7,225	18.6
2002	230,376	23,466	10.2	190,823	16,043	8.4	24,903	5,992	24.1	38,575	7,105	18.4
WHITE[8]												
2001	229,675	22,739	9.9	190,413	15,369	8.1	24,619	5,972	24.3	38,294	6,996	18.3
2000[2]	227,846	21,645	9.5	188,966	14,692	7.8	24,166	5,609	23.2	37,699	6,454	17.1
1999[3]	225,361	22,169	9.8	187,833	15,353	8.2	23,913	5,947	24.9	36,441	6,411	17.6
1998	222,837	23,454	10.5	186,184	16,549	8.9	24,211	6,674	27.6	35,563	6,386	18.0
1997	221,200	24,396	11.0	185,147	17,258	9.3	23,773	7,296	30.7	34,858	6,593	18.9
1996	219,656	24,650	11.2	184,119	17,621	9.6	23,744	7,073	29.8	34,247	6,463	18.9
1995	218,028	24,423	11.2	183,450	17,593	9.6	23,732	7,047	29.7	33,399	6,336	19.0
1994	216,460	25,379	11.7	182,546	18,474	10.1	22,713	7,228	31.8	32,569	6,292	19.3
1993	214,899	26,226	12.2	181,330	18,968	10.5	23,224	7,199	31.0	32,112	6,443	20.1
1992[4]	213,060	25,259	11.9	180,409	18,294	10.1	22,453	6,907	30.8	31,170	6,147	19.7
1991[5]	210,133	23,747	11.3	177,619	17,268	9.7	21,608	6,806	31.5	31,207	5,872	18.8
1990	208,611	22,326	10.7	176,504	15,916	9.0	20,845	6,210	29.8	30,833	5,739	18.6
1989	206,853	20,785	10.0	175,857	15,179	8.6	20,362	5,723	28.1	29,993	5,063	16.9
1988[6]	205,235	20,715	10.1	175,111	15,001	8.6	20,396	5,950	29.2	29,315	5,314	18.1
1987[6]	203,605	21,195	10.4	174,488	15,593	8.9	20,244	5,989	29.6	28,290	5,174	18.3
1986	202,282	22,183	11.0	174,024	16,393	9.4	20,163	6,171	30.6	27,143	5,198	19.2
1985	200,918	22,860	11.4	172,863	17,125	9.9	20,105	5,990	29.8	27,067	5,299	19.6
1984	198,941	22,955	11.5	171,839	17,299	10.1	19,727	5,866	29.7	26,094	5,181	19.9
1983	197,496	23,984	12.1	171,407	18,377	10.7	19,256	6,017	31.2	25,206	5,189	20.6
1982	195,919	23,517	12.0	170,748	18,015	10.6	18,374	5,686	30.9	24,300	5,041	20.7
1981	194,504	21,553	11.1	169,868	16,127	9.5	18,795	5,600	29.8	23,913	5,061	21.2
1980	192,912	19,699	10.2	168,756	14,587	8.6	17,642	4,940	28.0	23,370	4,760	20.4
1979	191,742	17,214	9.0	168,461	12,495	7.4	17,349	4,375	25.2	22,587	4,452	19.7
1978	186,450	16,259	8.7	165,193	12,050	7.3	16,877	4,371	25.9	21,257	4,209	19.8
1977	185,254	16,416	8.9	165,385	12,364	7.5	16,721	4,474	26.8	19,869	4,051	20.4
1976	184,165	16,713	9.1	165,571	12,500	7.5	15,941	4,463	28.0	18,594	4,213	22.7
1975	183,164	17,770	9.7	165,661	13,799	8.3	15,577	4,577	29.4	17,503	3,972	22.7
1974	182,376	15,736	8.6	166,081	12,181	7.3	15,433	4,278	27.7	16,295	3,555	21.8
1973	181,185	15,142	8.4	165,424	11,412	6.9	14,303	4,003	28.0	15,761	3,730	23.7
1972	180,125	16,203	9.0	165,630	12,268	7.4	13,739	3,770	27.4	14,495	3,935	27.1
1971	179,398	17,780	9.9	165,184	13,566	8.2	13,502	4,099	30.4	14,214	4,214	29.6
1970	177,376	17,484	9.9	163,875	13,323	8.1	13,226	3,761	28.4	13,500	4,161	30.8
1969	175,349	16,659	9.5	162,779	12,623	7.8	12,285	3,577	29.1	12,570	4,036	32.1
1968	173,732	17,395	10.0	161,777	13,546	8.4	12,190	3,551	29.1	11,955	3,849	32.2
1967	172,038	18,983	11.0	160,720	14,851	9.2	12,131	3,453	28.5	11,318	4,132	36.5
1966	170,247	19,290	11.3	159,561	15,430	9.7	12,261	3,646	29.7	10,686	3,860	36.1
1965	168,732	22,496	13.3	158,255	18,508	11.7	11,573	4,092	35.4	10,477	3,988	38.1
1964	167,313	24,957	14.9	156,898	20,716	13.2	(NA)	3,911	33.4	10,415	4,241	40.7
1963	165,309	25,238	15.3	155,584	21,149	13.6	(NA)	4,051	35.6	9,725	4,089	42.0
1962	162,842	26,672	16.4	153,348	22,613	14.7	(NA)	4,089	37.9	9,494	4,059	42.7
1961	160,306	27,890	17.4	150,717	23,747	15.8	(NA)	4,062	37.6	9,589	4,143	43.2
1960	158,863	28,309	17.8	149,458	24,262	16.2	(NA)	4,296	39.0	9,405	4,047	43.0
1959	156,956	28,484	18.1	147,802	24,443	16.5	(NA)	4,232	40.2	9,154	4,041	44.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2006—Con.

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

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[7]												
2006	196,049	16,013	8.2	159,572	9,676	6.1	19,349	4,353	22.5	35,642	6,021	16.9
2005	195,553	16,227	8.3	159,204	9,604	6.0	18,899	4,278	22.6	35,626	6,393	17.9
2004[1]	195,098	16,908	8.7	159,221	10,323	6.5	19,009	4,116	21.7	35,141	6,237	17.7
2003	194,595	15,902	8.2	159,215	9,658	6.1	18,792	3,959	21.1	34,683	6,015	17.3
2002	194,144	15,567	8.0	158,764	9,389	5.9	18,664	3,733	20.0	34,614	5,947	17.2
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[8]												
2001	194,538	15,271	7.8	159,178	9,122	5.7	18,365	3,661	19.9	34,603	5,882	17.0
2000[2]	193,691	14,366	7.4	158,838	8,664	5.5	18,196	3,412	18.8	33,943	5,356	15.8
1999[3]	192,565	14,735	7.7	158,550	9,013	5.7	17,892	3,545	19.8	33,189	5,412	16.3
1998	192,754	15,799	8.2	159,301	10,061	6.3	18,547	4,074	22.0	32,573	5,352	16.4
1997	191,859	16,491	8.6	158,796	10,401	6.5	18,474	4,604	24.9	32,049	5,632	17.6
1996	191,459	16,462	8.6	159,044	10,553	6.6	18,597	4,339	23.3	31,410	5,455	17.4
1995	190,951	16,267	8.5	159,402	10,599	6.6	18,340	4,183	22.8	30,586	5,303	17.3
1994	192,543	18,110	9.4	161,254	12,118	7.5	18,186	4,743	26.1	30,157	5,500	18.2
1993	190,843	18,882	9.9	160,062	12,756	8.0	18,508	4,724	25.5	29,681	5,570	18.8
1992[4]	189,001	18,202	9.6	159,102	12,277	7.7	18,016	4,640	25.8	28,775	5,350	18.6
1991[5]	189,116	17,741	9.4	158,850	11,998	7.6	17,609	4,710	26.7	29,215	5,261	18.0
1990	188,129	16,622	8.8	158,394	11,086	7.0	17,160	4,284	25.0	28,688	5,002	17.4
1989	186,979	15,599	8.3	158,127	10,723	6.8	16,827	3,922	23.3	28,055	4,466	15.9
1988[6]	185,961	15,565	8.4	157,687	10,467	6.6	16,828	3,988	23.7	27,552	4,746	17.2
1987[6]	184,936	16,029	8.7	157,785	11,051	7.0	16,787	4,075	24.3	26,439	4,613	17.4
1986	184,119	17,244	9.4	157,665	12,078	7.7	16,739	4,350	26.0	25,525	4,668	18.3
1985	183,455	17,839	9.7	157,106	12,706	8.1	16,749	4,136	24.7	25,544	4,789	18.7
1984	182,469	18,300	10.0	156,930	13,234	8.4	16,742	4,193	25.0	24,671	4,659	18.9
1983	181,393	19,538	10.8	156,719	14,437	9.2	16,369	4,448	27.2	23,894	4,746	19.9
1982	181,903	19,362	10.6	157,818	14,271	9.0	15,830	4,161	26.3	23,329	4,701	20.2
1981	180,909	17,987	9.9	157,330	12,903	8.2	16,323	4,222	25.9	22,950	4,769	20.8
1980	179,798	16,365	9.1	156,633	11,568	7.4	15,358	3,699	24.1	22,455	4,474	19.9
1979	178,814	14,419	8.1	156,567	10,009	6.4	15,410	3,371	21.9	21,638	4,179	19.3
1978	174,731	13,755	7.9	154,321	9,798	6.3	15,132	3,390	22.4	20,410	3,957	19.4
1977	173,563	13,802	8.0	154,449	9,977	6.5	14,888	3,429	23.0	19,114	3,825	20.0
1976	173,235	14,025	8.1	155,324	10,066	6.5	14,261	3,516	24.7	17,912	3,959	22.1
1975	172,417	14,883	8.6	155,539	11,137	7.2	13,809	3,570	25.9	16,879	3,746	22.2
1974	171,463	13,217	7.7	155,764	9,854	6.3	13,763	3,379	24.6	15,699	3,364	21.4
1973	170,488	12,864	7.5	155,330	9,262	6.0	12,731	3,185	25.0	15,158	3,602	23.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2006—Con.

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

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2006	39,013	9,447	24.2	32,130	7,411	23.1	13,848	5,422	39.2	6,715	1,935	28.8
2005	38,551	9,517	24.7	31,663	7,459	23.6	14,080	5,524	39.2	6,754	2,003	29.7
2004[1]	38,037	9,411	24.7	31,468	7,495	23.8	13,830	5,484	39.7	6,418	1,840	28.7
2003	37,503	9,108	24.3	31,059	7,162	23.1	13,664	5,312	38.9	6,194	1,814	29.3
2002	37,207	8,884	23.9	31,008	6,985	22.5	13,551	5,145	38.0	6,034	1,851	30.7
BLACK ALONE[9]												
2006	37,306	9,048	24.3	30,621	7,072	23.1	13,244	5,180	39.1	6,545	1,897	29.0
2005	36,802	9,168	24.9	30,154	7,164	23.8	13,481	5,303	39.3	6,521	1,949	29.9
2004[1]	36,426	9,014	24.7	30,065	7,153	23.8	13,244	5,247	39.6	6,217	1,792	28.8
2003	35,989	8,781	24.4	29,727	6,870	23.1	13,118	5,115	39.0	6,034	1,781	29.5
2002	35,678	8,602	24.1	29,671	6,761	22.8	13,030	4,980	38.2	5,858	1,800	30.7
BLACK[8]												
2001	35,871	8,136	22.7	29,869	6,389	21.4	12,550	4,694	37.4	5,873	1,692	28.8
2000[2]	35,425	7,982	22.5	29,378	6,221	21.2	12,383	4,774	38.6	5,885	1,702	28.9
1999[3]	35,756	8,441	23.6	29,819	6,758	22.7	12,823	5,232	40.8	5,668	1,562	27.5
1998	34,877	9,091	26.1	29,333	7,259	24.7	13,156	5,629	42.8	5,390	1,752	32.5
1997	34,458	9,116	26.5	28,962	7,386	25.5	13,218	5,654	42.8	5,316	1,645	31.0
1996	34,110	9,694	28.4	28,933	7,993	27.6	13,193	6,123	46.4	4,989	1,606	32.2
1995	33,740	9,872	29.3	28,777	8,189	28.5	13,604	6,553	48.2	4,756	1,551	32.6
1994	33,353	10,196	30.6	28,499	8,447	29.6	12,926	6,489	50.2	4,649	1,617	34.8
1993	32,910	10,877	33.1	28,106	9,242	32.9	13,132	6,955	53.0	4,608	1,541	33.4
1992[4]	32,411	10,827	33.4	27,790	9,134	32.9	12,591	6,799	54.0	4,410	1,569	35.6
1991[5]	31,313	10,242	32.7	26,565	8,504	32.0	11,960	6,557	54.8	4,505	1,590	35.3
1990	30,806	9,837	31.9	26,296	8,160	31.0	11,866	6,005	50.6	4,244	1,491	35.1
1989	30,332	9,302	30.7	25,931	7,704	29.7	11,190	5,530	49.4	4,180	1,471	35.2
1988[6]	29,849	9,356	31.3	25,484	7,650	30.0	10,794	5,601	51.9	4,095	1,509	36.8
1987[6]	29,362	9,520	32.4	25,128	7,848	31.2	10,701	5,789	54.1	3,977	1,471	37.0
1986	28,871	8,983	31.1	24,910	7,410	29.7	10,175	5,473	53.8	3,714	1,431	38.5
1985	28,485	8,926	31.3	24,620	7,504	30.5	10,041	5,342	53.2	3,641	1,264	34.7
1984	28,087	9,490	33.8	24,387	8,104	33.2	10,384	5,666	54.6	3,501	1,255	35.8
1983	27,678	9,882	35.7	24,138	8,376	34.7	10,059	5,736	57.0	3,287	1,338	40.7
1982	27,216	9,697	35.6	23,948	8,355	34.9	9,699	5,698	58.8	3,051	1,229	40.3
1981	26,834	9,173	34.2	23,423	7,780	33.2	9,214	5,222	56.7	3,277	1,296	39.6
1980	26,408	8,579	32.5	23,084	7,190	31.1	9,338	4,984	53.4	3,208	1,314	41.0
1979	25,944	8,050	31.0	22,666	6,800	30.0	9,065	4,816	53.1	3,127	1,168	37.3
1978	24,956	7,625	30.6	22,027	6,493	29.5	8,689	4,712	54.2	2,929	1,132	38.6
1977	24,710	7,726	31.3	21,850	6,667	30.5	8,315	4,595	55.3	2,860	1,059	37.0
1976	24,399	7,595	31.1	21,840	6,576	30.1	7,926	4,415	55.7	2,559	1,019	39.8
1975	24,089	7,545	31.3	21,687	6,533	30.1	7,679	4,168	54.3	2,402	1,011	42.1
1974	23,699	7,182	30.3	21,341	6,255	29.3	7,483	4,116	55.0	2,359	927	39.3
1973	23,512	7,388	31.4	21,328	6,560	30.8	7,188	4,064	56.5	2,183	828	37.9
1972	23,144	7,710	33.3	21,116	6,841	32.4	7,125	4,139	58.1	2,028	870	42.9
1971	22,784	7,396	32.5	20,900	6,530	31.2	6,398	3,587	56.1	1,884	866	46.0
1970	22,515	7,548	33.5	20,724	6,683	32.2	6,225	3,656	58.7	1,791	865	48.3
1969	22,011	7,095	32.2	20,192	6,245	30.9	5,537	3,225	58.2	1,819	850	46.7
1968	21,944	7,616	34.7	(NA)	6,839	33.7	(NA)	3,312	58.9	(NA)	777	46.3
1967	21,590	8,486	39.3	(NA)	7,677	38.4	(NA)	3,362	61.6	(NA)	809	49.3
1966	21,206	8,867	41.8	(NA)	8,090	40.9	(NA)	3,160	65.3	(NA)	777	54.4
1959	18,013	9,927	55.1	(NA)	9,112	54.9	(NA)	2,416	70.6	1,430	815	57.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2006—Con.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2006—Con.

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

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

(NA) Not available.

[1] For 2004, figures are revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.
[2] Consistent with 2001 data through implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.
[3] For 1999, figures are based on Census 2000 population controls.
[4] For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.
[5] For 1991, figures are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original March 1992 CPS file.
[6] For 1988 and 1987, figures are based on new processing procedures and are also revised to reflect corrections to the files after publication of the 1988 advance report *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1988*, P-60, No. 166.
[7] The 2003 CPS allowed respondents to choose more than one race. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White ***and*** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian ***and*** Black or African American, is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2000.
[8] For 2001 and earlier years, the CPS allowed respondents to report only one race group. The reference race groups for 2001 and earlier poverty data are White, non-Hispanic White, Black, and Asian and Pacific Islander.
[9] Black alone refers to people who reported Black and did not report any other race.
[10] Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-2.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2006

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2006—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				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[7]												
2006	42,212	4,208	10.0	41,563	3,930	9.5	124,847	9,761	7.8	28,990	2,044	7.0
2005	42,523	4,254	10.0	41,867	3,973	9.5	124,326	9,708	7.8	28,704	2,264	7.9
2004[1]	42,978	4,519	10.5	42,363	4,190	9.9	123,481	10,236	8.3	28,639	2,153	7.5
2003	43,150	4,233	9.8	42,547	3,957	9.3	123,110	9,391	7.6	28,335	2,277	8.0
2002	43,614	4,090	9.4	43,017	3,848	8.9	122,511	9,157	7.5	28,018	2,321	8.3
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[8]												
2001	44,095	4,194	9.5	43,459	3,887	8.9	122,470	8,811	7.2	27,973	2,266	8.1
2000[2]	44,244	4,018	9.1	43,554	3,715	8.5	121,499	8,130	6.7	27,948	2,218	7.9
1999[3]	44,272	4,155	9.4	43,570	3,832	8.8	120,341	8,462	7.0	27,952	2,118	7.6
1998	45,355	4,822	10.6	44,670	4,458	10.0	120,282	8,760	7.3	27,118	2,217	8.2
1997	45,491	5,204	11.4	44,665	4,759	10.7	119,373	9,088	7.6	26,995	2,200	8.1
1996	45,605	5,072	11.1	44,844	4,656	10.4	118,822	9,074	7.6	27,033	2,316	8.6
1995	45,689	5,115	11.2	44,973	4,745	10.6	118,228	8,908	7.5	27,034	2,243	8.3
1994	46,668	5,823	12.5	45,874	5,404	11.8	119,192	9,732	8.2	26,684	2,556	9.6
1993	46,096	6,255	13.6	45,322	5,819	12.8	118,475	9,964	8.4	26,272	2,663	10.1
1992[4]	45,590	6,017	13.2	44,833	5,558	12.4	117,386	9,461	8.1	26,025	2,724	10.5
1991[5]	45,236	5,918	13.1	44,506	5,497	12.4	117,672	9,244	7.9	26,208	2,580	9.8
1990	44,797	5,532	12.3	44,045	5,106	11.6	117,477	8,619	7.3	25,854	2,471	9.6
1989	44,492	5,110	11.5	43,938	4,779	10.9	116,983	8,154	7.0	25,504	2,335	9.2
1988[6]	44,438	4,888	11.0	43,910	4,594	10.5	116,479	8,293	7.1	25,044	2,384	9.5
1987[6]	44,461	5,230	11.8	43,907	4,902	11.2	115,721	8,327	7.2	24,754	2,472	10.0
1986	44,664	5,789	13.0	44,041	5,388	12.2	115,157	8,963	7.8	24,298	2,492	10.3
1985	44,752	5,745	12.8	44,199	5,421	12.3	114,969	9,608	8.4	23,734	2,486	10.5
1984	44,886	6,156	13.7	44,349	5,828	13.1	114,180	9,734	8.5	23,402	2,410	10.3
1983	44,830	6,649	14.8	44,374	6,381	14.4	113,570	10,279	9.1	22,992	2,610	11.4
1982	45,531	6,566	14.4	45,001	6,229	13.8	113,717	10,082	8.9	22,655	2,714	12.0
1981	45,950	5,946	12.9	45,440	5,639	12.4	112,722	9,207	8.2	22,237	2,834	12.7
1980	46,578	5,510	11.8	45,989	5,174	11.3	111,460	7,990	7.2	21,760	2,865	13.2
1979	46,967	4,730	10.1	46,448	4,476	9.6	110,509	6,930	6.3	21,339	2,759	12.9
1978	46,819	4,506	9.6	46,606	4,383	9.4	107,481	6,837	6.4	20,431	2,412	11.8
1977	47,689	4,714	9.9	47,459	4,582	9.7	106,063	6,772	6.4	19,812	2,316	11.7
1976	48,824	4,799	9.8	48,601	4,664	9.6	104,846	6,720	6.4	19,565	2,506	12.8
1975	49,670	5,342	10.8	49,421	5,185	10.5	103,496	7,039	6.8	19,251	2,503	13.0
1974	50,759	4,820	9.5	50,520	4,697	9.3	101,894	6,051	5.9	18,810	2,346	12.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2006—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				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2006	12,375	4,086	33.0	12,206	3,977	32.6	23,510	4,652	19.8	3,128	710	22.7
2005	12,159	4,074	33.5	11,975	3,972	33.2	23,338	4,735	20.3	3,053	708	23.2
2004[1]	12,190	4,059	33.3	12,012	3,962	33.0	22,842	4,638	20.3	3,005	714	23.8
2003	12,215	4,108	33.6	11,989	3,977	33.2	22,355	4,313	19.3	2,933	688	23.5
2002	12,114	3,817	31.5	11,931	3,733	31.3	22,170	4,376	19.7	2,922	691	23.6
BLACK ALONE[9]												
2006	11,315	3,777	33.4	11,168	3,690	33.0	22,907	4,570	19.9	3,085	701	22.7
2005	11,136	3,841	34.5	10,962	3,743	34.2	22,659	4,627	20.4	3,007	701	23.3
2004[1]	11,244	3,788	33.7	11,080	3,702	33.4	22,226	4,521	20.3	2,956	705	23.8
2003	11,367	3,877	34.1	11,162	3,750	33.6	21,746	4,224	19.4	2,876	680	23.7
2002	11,275	3,645	32.3	11,111	3,570	32.1	21,547	4,277	19.9	2,856	680	23.8
BLACK[8]												
2001	11,556	3,492	30.2	11,419	3,423	30.0	21,462	4,018	18.7	2,853	626	21.9
2000[2]	11,480	3,581	31.2	11,296	3,495	30.9	21,160	3,794	17.9	2,785	607	21.8
1999[3]	11,488	3,813	33.2	11,260	3,698	32.8	21,518	4,000	18.6	2,750	628	22.8
1998	11,317	4,151	36.7	11,176	4,073	36.4	20,837	4,222	20.3	2,723	718	26.4
1997	11,367	4,225	37.2	11,193	4,116	36.8	20,400	4,191	20.5	2,691	700	26.0
1996	11,338	4,519	39.9	11,155	4,411	39.5	20,155	4,515	22.4	2,616	661	25.3
1995	11,369	4,761	41.9	11,198	4,644	41.5	19,892	4,483	22.5	2,478	629	25.4
1994	11,211	4,906	43.8	11,044	4,787	43.3	19,585	4,590	23.4	2,557	700	27.4
1993	11,127	5,125	46.1	10,969	5,030	45.9	19,272	5,049	26.2	2,510	702	28.0
1992[4]	10,956	5,106	46.6	10,823	5,015	46.3	18,952	4,884	25.8	2,504	838	33.5
1991[5]	10,350	4,755	45.9	10,178	4,637	45.6	18,355	4,607	25.1	2,606	880	33.8
1990	10,162	4,550	44.8	9,980	4,412	44.2	18,097	4,427	24.5	2,547	860	33.8
1989	10,012	4,375	43.7	9,847	4,257	43.2	17,833	4,164	23.3	2,487	763	30.7
1988[6]	9,865	4,296	43.5	9,681	4,148	42.8	17,548	4,275	24.4	2,436	785	32.2
1987[6]	9,730	4,385	45.1	9,546	4,234	44.4	17,245	4,361	25.3	2,387	774	32.4
1986	9,629	4,148	43.1	9,467	4,037	42.7	16,911	4,113	24.3	2,331	722	31.0
1985	9,545	4,157	43.6	9,405	4,057	43.1	16,667	4,052	24.3	2,273	717	31.5
1984	9,480	4,413	46.6	9,356	4,320	46.2	16,369	4,368	26.7	2,238	710	31.7
1983	9,417	4,398	46.7	9,245	4,273	46.2	16,065	4,694	29.2	2,197	791	36.0
1982	9,400	4,472	47.6	9,269	4,388	47.3	15,692	4,415	28.1	2,124	811	38.2
1981	9,374	4,237	45.2	9,291	4,170	44.9	15,358	4,117	26.8	2,102	820	39.0
1980	9,368	3,961	42.3	9,287	3,906	42.1	14,987	3,835	25.6	2,054	783	38.1
1979	9,307	3,833	41.2	9,172	3,745	40.8	14,596	3,478	23.8	2,040	740	36.2
1978	9,229	3,830	41.5	9,168	3,781	41.2	13,774	3,133	22.7	1,954	662	33.9
1977	9,296	3,888	41.8	9,253	3,850	41.6	13,483	3,137	23.3	1,930	701	36.3
1976	9,322	3,787	40.6	9,291	3,758	40.4	13,224	3,163	23.9	1,852	644	34.8
1975	9,421	3,925	41.7	9,374	3,884	41.4	12,872	2,968	23.1	1,795	652	36.3
1974	9,439	3,755	39.8	9,384	3,713	39.6	12,539	2,836	22.6	1,721	591	34.3
1973	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,405	3,822	40.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,672	620	37.1
1972	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,426	4,025	42.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,603	640	39.9
1971	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,414	3,836	40.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,584	623	39.3
1970	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,448	3,922	41.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,422	683	48.0
1969	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,290	3,677	39.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,373	689	50.2
1968	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,188	43.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,374	655	47.7
1967	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,558	47.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,341	715	53.3
1966	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,774	50.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,311	722	55.1
1965	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5,022	65.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	711	62.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2006—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				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2006	3,573	408	11.4	3,530	398	11.3	9,553	897	9.4	1,205	142	11.8
2005	3,472	359	10.3	3,435	352	10.2	9,115	999	11.0	1,144	144	12.6
2004[1]	3,406	329	9.7	3,367	311	9.2	8,780	819	9.3	1,104	147	13.3
2003	3,316	420	12.7	3,279	406	12.4	8,510	956	11.2	1,065	152	14.2
2002	3,199	353	11.0	3,159	338	10.7	8,292	804	9.7	995	86	8.7
ASIAN ALONE[10]												
2006	2,956	360	12.2	2,915	351	12.0	9,039	851	9.4	1,182	142	12.0
2005	2,871	317	11.1	2,842	312	11.0	8,591	941	11.0	1,118	143	12.8
2004[1]	2,854	281	9.9	2,823	265	9.4	8,294	774	9.3	1,083	146	13.5
2003	2,759	344	12.5	2,726	331	12.1	8,044	907	11.3	1,052	151	14.3
2002	2,683	315	11.7	2,648	302	11.4	7,881	764	9.7	977	82	8.4
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[8]												
2001	3,215	369	11.5	3,169	353	11.1	8,352	814	9.7	899	92	10.2
2000[2]	3,294	420	12.7	3,256	407	12.5	8,500	756	8.9	878	82	9.3
1999[3]	3,212	381	11.9	3,178	367	11.5	7,879	807	10.2	864	96	11.1
1998	3,137	564	18.0	3,099	542	17.5	6,951	698	10.0	785	97	12.4
1997	3,096	628	20.3	3,061	608	19.9	6,680	753	11.3	705	87	12.3
1996	2,924	571	19.5	2,899	553	19.1	6,484	821	12.7	647	63	9.7
1995	2,900	564	19.5	2,858	532	18.6	6,123	757	12.4	622	89	14.3
1994	1,739	318	18.3	1,719	308	17.9	4,401	589	13.4	513	67	13.0
1993	2,061	375	18.2	2,029	358	17.6	4,871	680	14.0	503	79	15.6
1992[4]	2,218	363	16.4	2,199	352	16.0	5,067	568	11.2	494	53	10.8
1991[5]	2,056	360	17.5	2,036	348	17.1	4,582	565	12.3	555	70	12.7
1990	2,126	374	17.6	2,098	356	17.0	4,375	422	9.6	514	62	12.1
1989	1,983	392	19.8	1,945	368	18.9	4,225	512	12.1	465	34	7.4
1988[6]	1,970	474	24.1	1,949	458	23.5	4,035	583	14.4	442	60	13.5
1987[6]	1,937	455	23.5	1,908	432	22.7	4,010	510	12.7	375	56	15.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(NA) Not available.

[1] For 2004, figures are revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.
[2] Consistent with 2001 data through implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.
[3] For 1999, figures are based on Census 2000 population controls.
[4] For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.
[5] For 1991, figures are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original March 1992 CPS file.
[6] For 1988 and 1987, figures are based on new processing procedures and are also revised to reflect corrections to the files after publication of the 1988 advance report *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1988*, P-60, No. 166.
[7] The 2003 CPS allowed respondents to choose more than one race. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White ***and*** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian ***and*** Black or African American, is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2000.
[8] For 2001 and earlier years, the CPS allowed respondents to report only one race group. The reference race groups for 2001 and earlier poverty data are White, non-Hispanic White, Black, and Asian and Pacific Islander.
[9] Black alone refers to people who reported Black and did not report any other race.
[10] Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-3.

Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family: 1959 to 2006

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

(NA) Not available.

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

APPENDIX C.
ESTIMATES OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

Quality of Health Insurance Coverage Estimates

National surveys and health insurance coverage. Health insurance coverage is likely to be underreported on the Current Population Survey (CPS). While underreporting affects most, if not all, surveys, underreporting of health insurance coverage 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 cause few problems when collecting income data (possibly because the interview period is close to when people pay their taxes), but it may be less than ideal when asking about health insurance coverage. Compared with other national surveys, the CPS estimate of the number of people without health insurance more closely approximates the number of people who are uninsured at a specific point in time during the year than the number of people uninsured for the entire year. For a comparison of health insurance coverage rates from the major federal surveys, see *How Many People Lack Insurance and for How Long?* (Congressional Budget Office, May 2003).

Reporting of coverage through major federal health insurance programs. The CPS ASEC data underreport Medicare and Medicaid coverage compared with enrollment and participation data from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).[42] Because the CPS is largely a labor force survey, interviewers receive less training on health insurance concepts than labor concepts. Additionally, many people may not be aware that a health insurance program covers them or their children if they have not used covered services recently. CMS data, on the other hand, represent the actual number of people who have enrolled or participated in these programs.

The State Health Access Data Assistance Center (SHADAC) of the University of Minnesota has worked with the U.S. Census Bureau, the CMS, and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation on a research project to evaluate why CPS ASEC estimates of the number of people on Medicaid are lower than counts of the number of people enrolled in the program from CMS. Two initial reports will be available from the Census Bureau's Web site. Based on preliminary results of this research project, SHADAC plans to release a imputation adjustment for the 2007 public use CPS ASEC microdata that they will distribute through the Minnesota Population Center's IPUMS-CPS Web site shortly after the release of the 2007 CPS microdata to help researchers interested in partially adjusting the CPS ASEC data.[43] This is an experimental imputation, and it is being produced for interested parties to use in their research. The Census Bureau has not evaluated the methodology, and users should be aware that this is not an official data product.

Changes in Medicaid coverage estimates from one year to the next should be viewed with caution. Because many people who are covered by Medicaid do not report that coverage, the Census Bureau assigns coverage to those who are generally regarded as "categorically eligible" (those who received some other benefits, usually public assistance payments, that make them eligible for Medicaid). Since the number of people receiving public assistance has been dropping, the relationship between Medicaid coverage and public assistance has changed, causing the imputation process to introduce a downward bias in the most recent Medicaid estimates.

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

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

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

Table C-1.
Health Insurance Coverage: 1987 to 2006

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

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

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

[1] Military health care includes: CHAMPUS (Comprehensive Health and Medical Plan for Uniformed Services)/Tricare and CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs), as well as care provided by the Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs and care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the military.

[2] The 2004 and 2005 data have been revised since originally published. See <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/usernote/schedule.html>.

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

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

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

[6] The data for 1996 through 2003 were constructed for consistency with the revision to the 2004 and 2005 estimates. As a result, they do not match the previously published estimates. To see the original series, see Table C-1 in *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2005* at <www.census.gov/prod/2006pubs/p60-231.pdf>.

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

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

[9] Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1988 to 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table C-2.

Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2006

(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	Employment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care[1]	
ALL RACES										
Number										
2006	296,824	249,829	201,690	177,152	27,066	80,270	38,281	40,343	10,547	46,995
2005	293,834	249,020	201,167	176,924	27,055	80,213	38,104	40,177	11,166	44,815
2004[2]	291,166	247,669	200,924	176,247	27,551	79,486	37,955	39,703	10,789	43,498
2003	288,280	244,876	199,871	175,844	26,783	76,755	35,647	39,456	9,979	43,404
2002	285,933	243,914	200,891	177,095	26,846	73,624	33,246	38,448	10,063	42,019
2001	282,082	242,322	201,695	178,261	26,309	71,295	31,601	38,043	9,552	39,760
2000[3]	279,517	241,091	202,794	179,436	26,799	69,037	29,533	37,740	9,099	38,426
1999	276,804	238,037	200,721	176,838	27,731	67,683	28,506	36,923	8,648	38,767
Percent										
2006	100.0	84.2	67.9	59.7	9.1	27.0	12.9	13.6	3.6	15.8
2005	100.0	84.7	68.5	60.2	9.2	27.3	13.0	13.7	3.8	15.3
2004[2]	100.0	85.1	69.0	60.5	9.5	27.3	13.0	13.6	3.7	14.9
2003	100.0	84.9	69.3	61.0	9.3	26.6	12.4	13.7	3.5	15.1
2002	100.0	85.3	70.3	61.9	9.4	25.7	11.6	13.4	3.5	14.7
2001	100.0	85.9	71.5	63.2	9.3	25.3	11.2	13.5	3.4	14.1
2000[3]	100.0	86.3	72.6	64.2	9.6	24.7	10.6	13.5	3.3	13.7
1999	100.0	86.0	72.5	63.9	10.0	24.5	10.3	13.3	3.1	14.0
WHITE ALONE[4]										
Number										
2006	237,892	202,405	167,640	146,285	23,530	62,613	26,507	34,416	8,621	35,486
2005	235,903	201,957	167,430	146,365	23,452	62,138	25,968	34,326	9,020	33,946
2004[2]	234,116	201,095	167,475	145,890	23,997	61,572	25,888	34,061	8,623	33,022
2003	232,254	199,537	167,503	146,300	23,483	59,495	23,959	33,765	8,105	32,717
2002	230,809	199,392	168,745	147,706	23,686	57,072	22,171	33,135	8,065	31,417
Percent										
2006	100.0	85.1	70.5	61.5	9.9	26.3	11.1	14.5	3.6	14.9
2005	100.0	85.6	71.0	62.0	9.9	26.3	11.0	14.6	3.8	14.4
2004[2]	100.0	85.9	71.5	62.3	10.2	26.3	11.1	14.5	3.7	14.1
2003	100.0	85.9	72.1	63.0	10.1	25.6	10.3	14.5	3.5	14.1
2002	100.0	86.4	73.1	64.0	10.3	24.7	9.6	14.4	3.5	13.6
WHITE[5]										
Number										
2001	230,071	200,073	170,710	149,788	23,333	56,200	21,535	33,006	7,788	29,998
2000[3]	228,208	199,280	171,543	150,708	23,722	54,287	19,889	32,695	7,158	28,928
1999	225,794	197,137	170,289	149,024	24,458	53,175	18,977	32,144	6,902	28,657
Percent										
2001	100.0	87.0	74.2	65.1	10.1	24.4	9.4	14.3	3.4	13.0
2000[3]	100.0	87.3	75.2	66.0	10.4	23.8	8.7	14.3	3.1	12.7
1999	100.0	87.3	75.4	66.0	10.8	23.6	8.4	14.2	3.1	12.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.
Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2006—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	Employment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care[1]	
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC										
Number										
2006	196,252	175,091	149,592	129,618	22,068	51,445	17,731	31,860	7,869	21,162
2005	195,893	174,984	149,613	130,075	21,724	51,189	17,396	31,717	8,276	20,909
2004[2]	195,347	174,793	149,882	129,766	22,346	51,002	17,462	31,624	8,005	20,554
2003	194,877	174,409	150,563	130,614	22,090	49,743	16,247	31,458	7,563	20,468
2002	194,421	174,747	151,812	132,101	22,291	47,736	14,984	30,718	7,465	19,674
Percent										
2006	100.0	89.2	76.2	66.0	11.2	26.2	9.0	16.2	4.0	10.8
2005	100.0	89.3	76.4	66.4	11.1	26.1	8.9	16.2	4.2	10.7
2004[2]	100.0	89.5	76.7	66.4	11.4	26.1	8.9	16.2	4.1	10.5
2003	100.0	89.5	77.3	67.0	11.3	25.5	8.3	16.1	3.9	10.5
2002	100.0	89.9	78.1	67.9	11.5	24.6	7.7	15.8	3.8	10.1
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC										
Number										
2001	194,822	176,488	154,218	134,586	22,009	47,661	15,035	30,811	7,144	18,333
2000[3]	193,931	176,279	155,152	135,472	22,476	46,297	13,788	30,642	6,564	17,652
1999	192,858	175,045	154,407	134,436	23,110	45,540	13,157	30,256	6,326	17,813
Percent										
2001	100.0	90.6	79.2	69.1	11.3	24.5	7.7	15.8	3.7	9.4
2000[3]	100.0	90.9	80.0	69.9	11.6	23.9	7.1	15.8	3.4	9.1
1999	100.0	90.8	80.1	69.7	12.0	23.6	6.8	15.7	3.3	9.2
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION										
Number										
2006	39,083	31,162	20,966	19,257	1,835	13,121	9,086	4,127	1,289	7,921
2005	38,507	31,306	20,814	19,146	1,985	13,779	9,655	4,173	1,434	7,201
2004[2]	38,025	30,949	20,705	19,144	1,902	13,583	9,535	3,984	1,486	7,076
2003	37,503	30,412	20,291	18,885	1,767	13,136	9,244	4,075	1,277	7,092
2002	37,169	29,934	20,314	19,038	1,631	12,585	8,714	3,840	1,339	7,236
Percent										
2006	100.0	79.7	53.6	49.3	4.7	33.6	23.2	10.6	3.3	20.3
2005	100.0	81.3	54.1	49.4	5.2	35.8	25.1	10.8	3.7	18.7
2004[2]	100.0	81.4	54.5	50.1	5.0	35.7	25.1	10.5	3.9	18.6
2003	100.0	81.1	54.1	50.2	4.7	35.0	24.6	10.9	3.4	18.9
2002	100.0	80.5	54.7	51.0	4.4	33.9	23.4	10.3	3.6	19.5
BLACK ALONE[6]										
Number										
2006	37,369	29,717	20,034	18,401	1,766	12,454	8,531	4,059	1,216	7,652
2005	36,965	29,959	19,950	18,263	1,918	13,168	9,154	4,108	1,357	7,006
2004[2]	36,548	29,684	19,899	18,352	1,803	12,995	9,048	3,921	1,415	6,864
2003	36,121	29,234	19,552	18,135	1,701	12,585	8,797	3,989	1,225	6,887
2002	35,806	28,744	19,544	18,193	1,589	12,058	8,289	3,776	1,268	7,062
Percent										
2006	100.0	79.5	53.6	49.2	4.7	33.3	22.8	10.9	3.3	20.5
2005	100.0	81.0	54.0	49.4	5.2	35.6	24.8	11.1	3.7	19.0
2004[2]	100.0	81.2	54.4	50.2	4.9	35.6	24.8	10.7	3.9	18.8
2003	100.0	80.9	54.1	50.2	4.7	34.8	24.4	11.0	3.4	19.1
2002	100.0	80.3	54.6	50.8	4.4	33.7	23.1	10.5	3.5	19.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.
Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2006—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[1]	
BLACK[5]										
Number										
2001	36,023	29,359	20,569	19,177	1,713	11,616	7,994	3,783	1,192	6,664
2000[3]	35,597	29,065	20,652	19,075	1,910	11,579	7,735	3,871	1,372	6,532
1999	35,893	28,918	20,638	19,039	2,118	11,361	7,652	3,615	1,216	6,975
Percent										
2001	100.0	81.5	57.1	53.2	4.8	32.2	22.2	10.5	3.3	18.5
2000[3]	100.0	81.7	58.0	53.6	5.4	32.5	21.7	10.9	3.9	18.3
1999	100.0	80.6	57.5	53.0	5.9	31.7	21.3	10.1	3.4	19.4
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION										
Number										
2006	14,348	12,188	10,222	9,033	1,387	2,859	1,616	1,227	404	2,160
2005	13,502	11,243	9,715	8,788	1,264	2,466	1,293	1,121	423	2,258
2004[2]	13,089	11,083	9,454	8,428	1,324	2,546	1,356	1,098	430	2,006
2003	12,650	10,360	8,745	7,891	1,161	2,405	1,329	1,085	348	2,289
2002	12,286	10,136	8,561	7,652	1,199	2,282	1,285	996	332	2,150
Percent										
2006	100.0	84.9	71.2	63.0	9.7	19.9	11.3	8.6	2.8	15.1
2005	100.0	83.3	72.0	63.9	9.4	18.3	9.6	8.3	3.1	16.7
2004[2]	100.0	84.7	72.2	63.3	10.1	19.5	10.4	8.4	3.3	15.3
2003	100.0	81.9	69.1	61.1	9.2	19.0	10.5	8.6	2.7	18.1
2002	100.0	82.5	69.7	61.2	9.8	18.6	10.5	8.1	2.7	17.5
ASIAN ALONE[7]										
Number										
2006	13,194	11,149	9,339	8,201	1,323	2,636	1,480	1,187	335	2,045
2005	12,599	10,438	9,006	7,968	1,206	2,301	1,211	1,103	353	2,161
2004[2]	12,241	10,341	8,805	7,711	1,250	2,398	1,280	1,081	366	1,900
2003	11,869	9,698	8,210	7,263	1,111	2,244	1,229	1,067	295	2,171
2002	11,558	9,499	8,024	7,004	1,151	2,132	1,202	988	270	2,060
Percent										
2006	100.0	84.5	70.8	62.2	10.0	20.0	11.2	9.0	2.5	15.5
2005	100.0	82.8	71.5	63.2	9.6	18.3	9.6	8.8	2.8	17.2
2004[2]	100.0	84.5	71.9	63.0	10.2	19.6	10.5	8.8	3.0	15.5
2003	100.0	81.7	69.2	61.2	9.4	18.9	10.4	9.0	2.5	18.3
2002	100.0	82.2	69.4	60.6	10.0	18.4	10.4	8.5	2.3	17.8
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[5]										
Number										
2001	12,500	10,291	8,716	7,748	1,099	2,312	1,257	949	414	2,208
2000[3]	12,693	10,473	8,993	8,178	1,005	2,249	1,288	886	443	2,220
1999	11,964	9,769	8,299	7,426	982	2,204	1,179	897	450	2,196
Percent										
2001	100.0	82.3	69.7	62.0	8.8	18.5	10.1	7.6	3.3	17.7
2000[3]	100.0	82.5	70.9	64.4	7.9	17.7	10.1	7.0	3.5	17.5
1999	100.0	81.6	69.4	62.1	8.2	18.4	9.9	7.5	3.8	18.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.
Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2006—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	Employment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care[1]	
HISPANIC (any race)										
Number										
2006	44,854	29,558	19,434	17,934	1,587	12,207	9,646	2,757	813	15,296
2005	43,168	29,214	19,252	17,597	1,856	11,958	9,357	2,771	869	13,954
2004[2]	41,840	28,527	19,090	17,499	1,788	11,530	9,205	2,614	697	13,313
2003	40,425	27,355	18,372	16,970	1,559	10,716	8,505	2,462	639	13,070
2002	39,384	26,815	18,324	16,921	1,481	10,280	7,946	2,535	724	12,569
2001	37,438	25,146	17,460	16,096	1,401	9,227	7,074	2,295	704	12,292
2000[3]	36,093	24,340	17,264	16,031	1,354	8,566	6,552	2,141	682	11,753
1999	34,773	23,445	16,786	15,419	1,414	8,168	6,253	1,979	626	11,328
Percent										
2006	100.0	65.9	43.3	40.0	3.5	27.2	21.5	6.1	1.8	34.1
2005	100.0	67.7	44.6	40.8	4.3	27.7	21.7	6.4	2.0	32.3
2004[2]	100.0	68.2	45.6	41.8	4.3	27.6	22.0	6.2	1.7	31.8
2003	100.0	67.7	45.4	42.0	3.9	26.5	21.0	6.1	1.6	32.3
2002	100.0	68.1	46.5	43.0	3.8	26.1	20.2	6.4	1.8	31.9
2001	100.0	67.2	46.6	43.0	3.7	24.6	18.9	6.1	1.9	32.8
2000[3]	100.0	67.4	47.8	44.4	3.8	23.7	18.2	5.9	1.9	32.6
1999	100.0	67.4	48.3	44.3	4.1	23.5	18.0	5.7	1.8	32.6

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

[1] Military health care includes: CHAMPUS (Comprehensive Health and Medical Plan for Uniformed Services)/Tricare and CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs), as well as care provided by the Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs and care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the military.

[2] The 2004 and 2005 data have been revised since originally published. See <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/usernote/schedule.html>.

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

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

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

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

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

Note: All years reflect the implementation of the verification question. The data for 1999 through 2003 were constructed for consistency with the revision to the 2004 and 2005 estimates. As a result, they do not match the previously published estimates. To see the original series, see Table C-1 in *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2005* at <www.census.gov/prod/2006pubs/p60-231.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2000 to 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table C-3.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1999 to 2006

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-3.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1999 to 2006—Con.

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

Age	Total people	Covered by private and/or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care[1]	
18 TO 24 YEARS										
Number										
2006	28,405	20,081	17,030	13,768	1,736	4,006	3,252	154	721	8,323
2005	27,965	19,765	16,733	13,526	1,580	4,199	3,289	186	872	8,201
2004[2]	28,008	19,762	16,765	13,354	1,604	4,106	3,291	208	807	8,247
2003	27,824	19,703	16,834	13,720	1,637	3,929	3,016	176	902	8,121
2002	27,438	19,575	16,834	13,691	1,582	3,738	2,909	183	779	7,863
2001	27,312	19,910	17,292	14,039	1,653	3,642	2,831	180	742	7,402
2000[3]	26,815	19,612	17,295	14,351	1,554	3,361	2,508	207	805	7,203
1999[4]	26,326	19,245	16,817	13,836	1,591	3,485	2,684	152	787	7,081
Percent										
2006	100.0	70.7	60.0	48.5	6.1	14.1	11.4	0.5	2.5	29.3
2005	100.0	70.7	59.8	48.4	5.6	15.0	11.8	0.7	3.1	29.3
2004[2]	100.0	70.6	59.9	47.7	5.7	14.7	11.8	0.7	2.9	29.4
2003	100.0	70.8	60.5	49.3	5.9	14.1	10.8	0.6	3.2	29.2
2002	100.0	71.3	61.4	49.9	5.8	13.6	10.6	0.7	2.8	28.7
2001	100.0	72.9	63.3	51.4	6.1	13.3	10.4	0.7	2.7	27.1
2000[3]	100.0	73.1	64.5	53.5	5.8	12.5	9.4	0.8	3.0	26.9
1999[4]	100.0	73.1	63.9	52.6	6.0	13.2	10.2	0.6	3.0	26.9
25 TO 34 YEARS										
Number										
2006	39,868	29,154	25,814	24,009	2,160	4,460	3,374	472	890	10,713
2005	39,480	29,320	25,751	23,927	2,259	4,751	3,449	541	1,058	10,161
2004[2]	39,310	29,544	26,176	24,381	2,329	4,678	3,482	479	1,015	9,766
2003	39,201	29,055	25,812	24,136	2,085	4,210	3,073	538	898	10,146
2002	39,243	29,685	26,715	25,022	2,105	3,944	2,801	455	922	9,558
2001	38,670	29,826	27,124	25,521	2,087	3,653	2,587	489	817	8,844
2000[3]	38,865	30,547	27,951	26,388	2,056	3,551	2,480	403	922	8,318
1999[4]	39,031	30,532	27,962	26,369	2,148	3,578	2,458	332	974	8,499
Percent										
2006	100.0	73.1	64.7	60.2	5.4	11.2	8.5	1.2	2.2	26.9
2005	100.0	74.3	65.2	60.6	5.7	12.0	8.7	1.4	2.7	25.7
2004[2]	100.0	75.2	66.6	62.0	5.9	11.9	8.9	1.2	2.6	24.8
2003	100.0	74.1	65.8	61.6	5.3	10.7	7.8	1.4	2.3	25.9
2002	100.0	75.6	68.1	63.8	5.4	10.1	7.1	1.2	2.3	24.4
2001	100.0	77.1	70.1	66.0	5.4	9.4	6.7	1.3	2.1	22.9
2000[3]	100.0	78.6	71.9	67.9	5.3	9.1	6.4	1.0	2.4	21.4
1999[4]	100.0	78.2	71.6	67.6	5.5	9.2	6.3	0.8	2.5	21.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-3.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1999 to 2006—Con.

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

Age	Total people	Covered by private and/or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care[1]	
35 TO 44 YEARS										
Number										
2006	42,762	34,744	31,531	29,463	2,788	4,409	2,977	806	1,015	8,018
2005	43,121	35,220	31,903	29,747	2,808	4,628	3,087	885	1,099	7,901
2004[2]	43,351	35,446	32,061	29,944	2,833	4,747	3,192	901	1,153	7,904
2003	43,573	35,796	32,654	30,497	2,806	4,420	2,860	940	1,111	7,777
2002	44,074	36,464	33,424	31,362	2,826	4,240	2,728	881	1,121	7,610
2001	44,284	37,272	34,449	32,522	2,655	4,003	2,532	860	1,066	7,012
2000[3]	44,566	37,820	35,186	33,135	2,747	3,920	2,390	780	1,206	6,746
1999[4]	44,474	37,894	35,074	32,776	3,170	4,028	2,390	825	1,257	6,580
Percent										
2006	100.0	81.2	73.7	68.9	6.5	10.3	7.0	1.9	2.4	18.8
2005	100.0	81.7	74.0	69.0	6.5	10.7	7.2	2.1	2.5	18.3
2004[2]	100.0	81.8	74.0	69.1	6.5	11.0	7.4	2.1	2.7	18.2
2003	100.0	82.2	74.9	70.0	6.4	10.1	6.6	2.2	2.6	17.8
2002	100.0	82.7	75.8	71.2	6.4	9.6	6.2	2.0	2.5	17.3
2001	100.0	84.2	77.8	73.4	6.0	9.0	5.7	1.9	2.4	15.8
2000[3]	100.0	84.9	79.0	74.4	6.2	8.8	5.4	1.8	2.7	15.1
1999[4]	100.0	85.2	78.9	73.7	7.1	9.1	5.4	1.9	2.8	14.8
45 TO 54 YEARS										
Number										
2006	43,461	36,819	33,250	30,868	3,297	5,182	2,885	1,739	1,337	6,642
2005	42,797	36,570	33,114	30,651	3,396	4,956	2,837	1,591	1,355	6,227
2004[2]	41,961	36,074	32,776	30,370	3,324	4,898	2,656	1,550	1,426	5,886
2003	41,068	35,443	32,368	30,053	3,255	4,569	2,359	1,569	1,369	5,625
2002	40,234	34,913	32,011	29,884	3,124	4,345	2,227	1,382	1,351	5,321
2001	39,545	34,595	31,909	29,718	3,135	3,990	2,071	1,331	1,170	4,950
2000[3]	38,720	34,227	31,659	29,578	3,103	3,964	1,996	1,384	1,169	4,492
1999[4]	37,334	32,927	30,548	28,448	3,226	3,682	1,769	1,162	1,244	4,407
Percent										
2006	100.0	84.7	76.5	71.0	7.6	11.9	6.6	4.0	3.1	15.3
2005	100.0	85.5	77.4	71.6	7.9	11.6	6.6	3.7	3.2	14.5
2004[2]	100.0	86.0	78.1	72.4	7.9	11.7	6.3	3.7	3.4	14.0
2003	100.0	86.3	78.8	73.2	7.9	11.1	5.7	3.8	3.3	13.7
2002	100.0	86.8	79.6	74.3	7.8	10.8	5.5	3.4	3.4	13.2
2001	100.0	87.5	80.7	75.2	7.9	10.1	5.2	3.4	3.0	12.5
2000[3]	100.0	88.4	81.8	76.4	8.0	10.2	5.2	3.6	3.0	11.6
1999[4]	100.0	88.2	81.8	76.2	8.6	9.9	4.7	3.1	3.3	11.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-3.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1999 to 2006—Con.

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

Age	Total people	Covered by private and/or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care[1]	
55 TO 64 YEARS										
Number										
2006	32,191	28,096	24,255	21,701	3,276	6,122	2,362	2,956	1,845	4,095
2005	30,981	27,154	23,543	21,092	3,194	5,886	2,325	2,708	1,908	3,826
2004[2]	29,536	26,016	22,640	20,254	3,180	5,478	2,085	2,644	1,795	3,519
2003	28,375	25,039	21,963	19,692	3,051	4,893	1,757	2,494	1,471	3,335
2002	27,399	24,219	21,170	18,844	3,123	4,882	1,773	2,392	1,482	3,180
2001	25,874	22,820	19,959	17,862	2,832	4,567	1,807	2,301	1,220	3,054
2000[3]	24,672	21,641	18,977	16,792	2,990	4,185	1,731	2,159	1,024	3,031
1999[4]	23,981	21,082	18,678	16,518	3,008	4,033	1,551	2,084	1,053	2,899
Percent										
2006	100.0	87.3	75.3	67.4	10.2	19.0	7.3	9.2	5.7	12.7
2005	100.0	87.6	76.0	68.1	10.3	19.0	7.5	8.7	6.2	12.4
2004[2]	100.0	88.1	76.7	68.6	10.8	18.5	7.1	9.0	6.1	11.9
2003	100.0	88.2	77.4	69.4	10.8	17.2	6.2	8.8	5.2	11.8
2002	100.0	88.4	77.3	68.8	11.4	17.8	6.5	8.7	5.4	11.6
2001	100.0	88.2	77.1	69.0	10.9	17.7	7.0	8.9	4.7	11.8
2000[3]	100.0	87.7	76.9	68.1	12.1	17.0	7.0	8.8	4.2	12.3
1999[4]	100.0	87.9	77.9	68.9	12.5	16.8	6.5	8.7	4.4	12.1
65 YEARS AND OVER										
Number										
2006	36,035	35,494	21,904	13,086	9,918	33,982	3,364	33,806	2,682	541
2005	35,505	35,056	21,437	12,942	9,783	33,859	3,394	33,727	2,611	449
2004[2]	35,209	34,755	21,488	12,670	10,010	33,555	3,332	33,419	2,504	454
2003	34,659	34,373	21,457	12,448	10,032	33,345	3,190	33,257	2,206	286
2002	34,234	33,976	20,929	11,782	10,210	32,813	3,283	32,631	2,259	258
2001	33,769	33,498	20,984	11,837	10,299	32,618	3,270	32,458	2,156	272
2000[3]	33,566	33,314	20,971	11,512	10,746	32,398	3,339	32,289	1,410	251
1999[4]	33,377	33,109	21,054	11,789	10,501	32,083	2,956	32,004	1,257	268
Percent										
2006	100.0	98.5	60.8	36.3	27.5	94.3	9.3	93.8	7.4	1.5
2005	100.0	98.7	60.4	36.5	27.6	95.4	9.6	95.0	7.4	1.3
2004[2]	100.0	98.7	61.0	36.0	28.4	95.3	9.5	94.9	7.1	1.3
2003	100.0	99.2	61.9	35.9	28.9	96.2	9.2	96.0	6.4	0.8
2002	100.0	99.2	61.1	34.4	29.8	95.8	9.6	95.3	6.6	0.8
2001	100.0	99.2	62.1	35.1	30.5	96.6	9.7	96.1	6.4	0.8
2000[3]	100.0	99.3	62.5	34.3	32.0	96.5	9.9	96.2	4.2	0.7
1999[4]	100.0	99.2	63.1	35.3	31.5	96.1	8.9	95.9	3.8	0.8

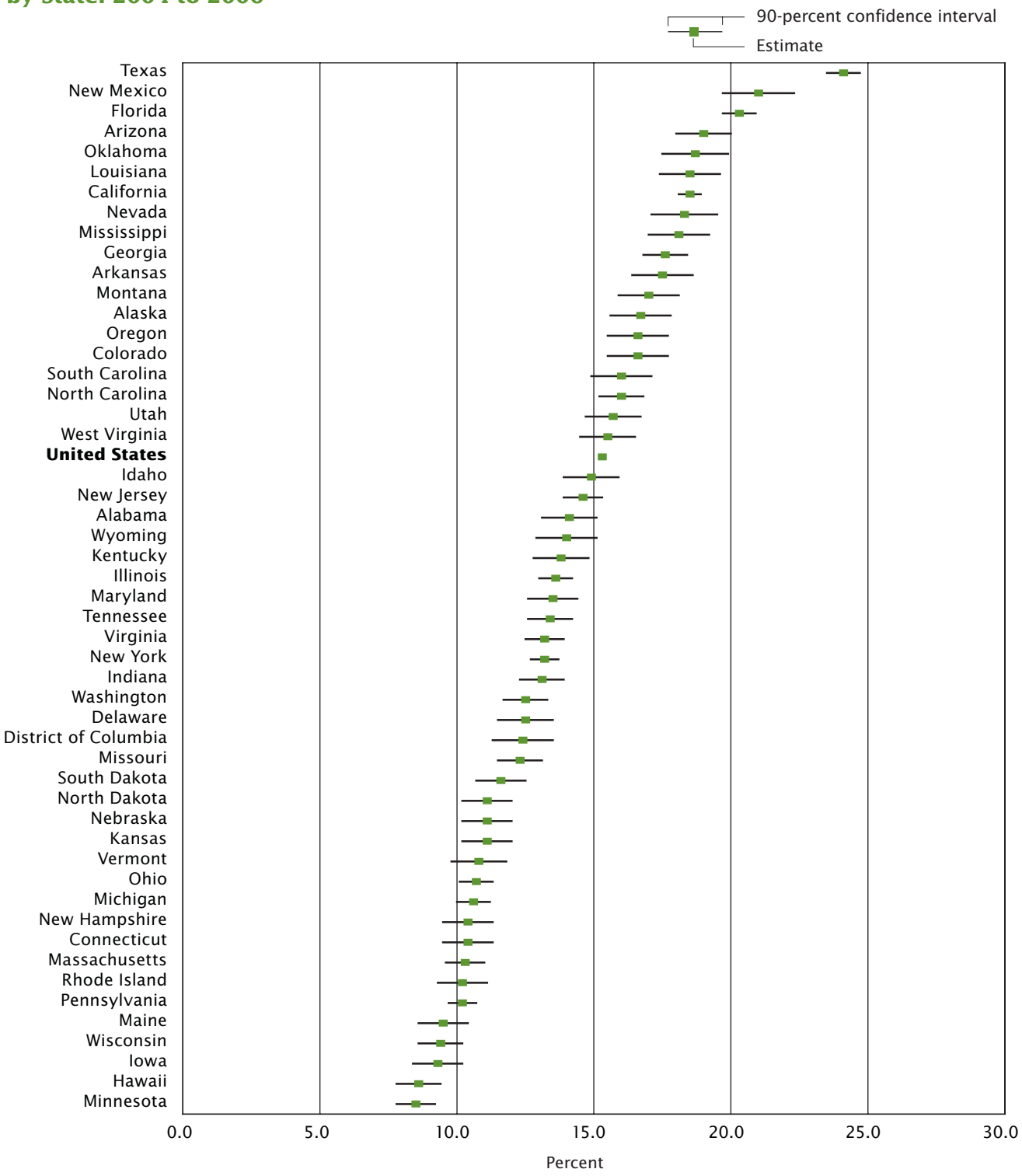
[1] Military health care includes: CHAMPUS (Comprehensive Health and Medical Plan for Uniformed Services)/Tricare and CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs), as well as care provided by the Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs and care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the military.
[2] The 2004 and 2005 data have been revised since originally published. See <www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/usernote/schedule.html>.
[3] Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.
[4] Estimates reflect the results of follow-up verification questions and implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.

Note: All years reflect the implementation of the verification question. The data for 1999 through 2003 were constructed for consistency with the revision to the 2004 and 2005 estimates. As a result, they do not match the previously published estimates. To see the original series, see Table C-1 in *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2005* at <www.census.gov/prod/2006pubs/p60-231.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2000 to 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

APPENDIX D.
COMPARISON OF STATE HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE ESTIMATES

Figure D-1.
Three-Year Average Percentage of People Without Health Insurance Coverage by State: 2004 to 2006



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2005 to 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.