Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2004

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By
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U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

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Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2004

INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on income, poverty, and health insurance coverage in the United States based on information collected in the 2005 and earlier Annual Social and Economic Supplements (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Real median household income showed no change between 2003 and 2004.[1] Both the number of people in poverty and the poverty rate increased between 2003 and 2004. The number of people without health insurance coverage, as well as the number of people with health insurance coverage increased between 2003 and 2004, while the percentages with and without health insurance coverage showed no change between 2003 and 2004. These results were not uniform across demographic groups. For example, Blacks and Hispanics experienced no change in poverty, and Asians had an increase in health insurance coverage.[2]

This report has three main sections—income, poverty, and health insurance coverage. Each one presents estimates by characteristics such as race, Hispanic origin, nativity, and region. Other topics include earnings of full-time, year-round workers; poverty among families; and health insurance coverage of children. This report does not include data by metropolitan area status due to the transition from a 1990-based sample design to a Census 2000-based sample design. The 2005 ASEC sample is a mixture of both sample designs, which used different definitions of metropolitan areas. The report concludes with a section

[1] All income values are adjusted to reflect 2004 dollars. "Real" refers to comparisons of income after adjusting for inflation. The adjustment is based on percentage changes in prices between earlier years and 2004 and is computed by dividing the annual average Consumer Price Index for 2004 by the annual average for earlier years. The CPI-U values for 1947 to 2004 are available in Appendix A. Inflation between 2003 and 2004 was 2.7 percent.

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

Unless footnoted to the contrary, all comparative statements regarding race in the text (which are based on the race-alone concept) are also true in terms of statistical significance for the race-alone-or-in-combination concept.

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

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

Source of Estimates and Statistical Accuracy

The data in this report are from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the 2005 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 2005.

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. For further information about the source and accuracy of the estimates, go to <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_229sa.pdf>.

discussing income, poverty, and health insurance coverage for states using 2- and 3-year averages.

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

The CPS is one of the longest running surveys conducted by the Census Bureau. The CPS ASEC asks detailed questions about income from 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 for those estimates at both the national and state level.

The Census Bureau also reports on income and poverty based on the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is part of the 2010 Decennial Census Program and will replace the long form sample. The ACS offers broad, comprehensive information on social, economic, and housing data and is designed to provide this information at many levels of geography, and most importantly, for local communities. The ACS collects basic information about income using eight questions and does not collect information about health insurance.

Since the CPS ASEC produces the most complete and thorough estimates of income and poverty, the Census Bureau recommends that people use this data source for national estimates. While both the CPS ASEC and the ACS offer income and poverty estimates at the state level, it is important not to draw any conclusions from comparisons across surveys; for example, it is inappropriate to compare a state estimate of poverty in the CPS ASEC to a different state in the ACS. The ACS is the only direct survey source of data for local areas—metropolitan areas, counties, places, and, in the future, neighborhoods.[3]

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

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

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

[3] For guidance about when to use income and poverty estimates from each survey, see "Guidance on Differences in Income and Poverty Estimates from Different Sources" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/newguidance.html>.

Dynamics of Economic Well-Being

With monthly data on the experiences of individuals, families, or households over the course of the panel with regard to labor force participation, income, and health insurance coverage, SIPP provides a unique opportunity to learn about the dynamic nature of these experiences. Thus, it enables us to measure the economic mobility of people in the U.S. economy.* For example, previous SIPP reports have shown that:

- Of households in the lowest income quintile in 1996, 38 percent were in a higher quintile in 1999; of those originally in the highest income quintile, 34 percent were in a lower quintile 3 years later.
- About one-half (49.5 percent) of people who were in poverty in 1996 were not in poverty in 1999.
- For people who became uninsured, the average length of time without health insurance over the 1996–1999 period was 5.6 months.

More information about movements such as these is available in a series of reports called the *Dynamics of Economic Well-Being*. Topics covered include household income, poverty, health insurance coverage, labor force turnover, unemployment, and program participation. For further information about SIPP, and copies of these reports, see <www.sipp.census.gov/sipp/>.

* The 2001 SIPP panel collected data from February 2001 through January 2004. The 2004 SIPP panel began collecting data in February 2004 and plans are to finish interviewing in January of 2008.

INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES

Highlights

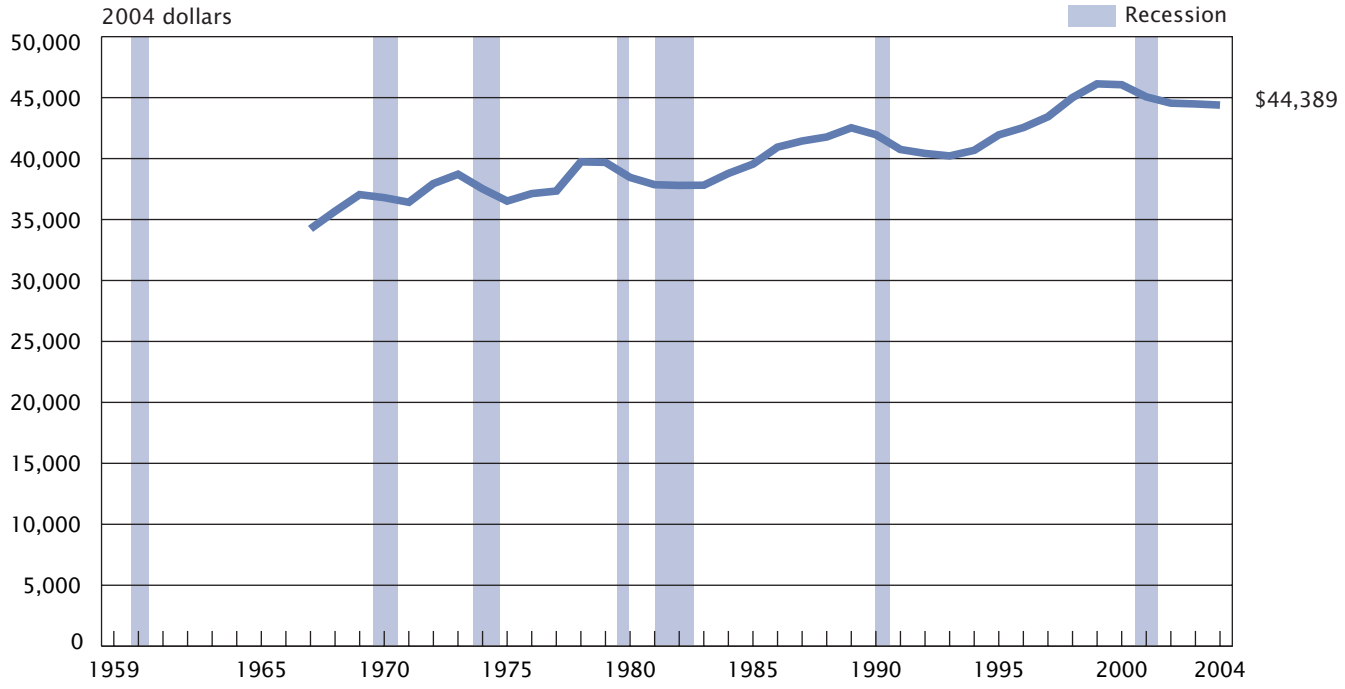
- Median household income was $44,389 in 2004, unchanged from 2003 in real terms (Figure 1 and Table 1). Median household income was also unchanged in real terms between 2002 and 2003. Compared with 1967, the first year for which household income statistics are available, real median household income was up 30 percent.
- Real median household income was unchanged between 2003 and 2004 for all race groups shown in Table 1 and for households with Hispanic householders (who can be any race).[4 5]
- The most commonly used measures of household income inequality, the Gini index and the share of aggregate income received by quintiles, remained unchanged between 2003 and 2004 (Table 1).[6]
- Earnings represent the largest component of income, but earnings trends and income trends are not perfectly correlated. While median household income in 2004 was not

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

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

[6] See the article by Paul Allison, "Measures of Inequality," *American Sociological Review*, 43, December 1977, pp. 865–880, for an explanation of inequality measures.

Figure 1.
Real Median Household Income: 1967 to 2004



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 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 1.
Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2003 and 2004

(Income in 2004 dollars. Households and people as of March of the following year)

Characteristic	2003			2004			Percentage change in real median income (2004 less 2003)	
		Median income (dollars)			Median income (dollars)			
	Number (thousands)	Value	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±)	Number (thousands)	Value	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±)
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	**112,000**	**44,482**	**318**	**113,146**	**44,389**	**322**	**–0.2**	**0.82**
Type of Household								
Family households	76,217	55,442	422	77,010	55,327	326	–0.2	0.78
Married-couple	57,719	64,082	397	58,109	63,813	472	–0.4	0.78
Female householder, no husband present	13,781	30,095	512	14,009	29,826	513	–0.9	1.93
Male householder, no wife present	4,717	43,087	872	4,893	44,923	1,122	*4.3	2.72
Nonfamily households	35,783	26,433	316	36,136	26,176	255	–1.0	1.24
Female householder	19,647	21,886	345	19,792	21,797	313	–0.4	1.71
Male householder	16,136	32,786	368	16,344	31,967	377	*–2.5	1.28
Race[2] and Hispanic Origin								
White	91,962	46,857	302	92,702	46,697	301	–0.3	0.73
White, not Hispanic	81,148	49,061	390	81,445	48,977	368	–0.2	0.87
Black	13,629	30,442	652	13,792	30,134	498	–1.0	2.14
Asian	4,040	57,196	1,848	4,140	57,518	2,000	0.6	3.85
Hispanic origin (any race)	11,693	33,884	775	12,181	34,241	790	1.1	2.17
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	88,951	51,519	252	90,012	50,923	245	*–1.2	0.55
15 to 24 years	6,610	27,780	682	6,686	27,586	762	–0.7	2.96
25 to 34 years	19,159	45,982	608	19,255	45,485	510	–1.1	1.39
35 to 44 years	23,222	56,523	679	23,226	56,785	533	0.5	1.25
45 to 54 years	23,137	61,861	669	23,370	61,111	540	*–1.2	1.12
55 to 64 years	16,824	50,538	873	17,476	50,400	579	–0.3	1.70
65 years and older	23,048	24,426	306	23,135	24,509	285	0.3	1.38
Nativity of the Householder								
Native	97,840	45,539	340	98,681	45,319	294	–0.5	0.79
Foreign born	14,159	38,507	791	14,466	39,421	949	2.4	2.62
Naturalized citizen	6,567	47,287	1,287	6,731	46,233	1,403	–2.2	3.22
Not a citizen	7,592	33,688	944	7,735	34,497	1,281	2.4	3.88
Region								
Northeast	21,017	47,998	664	21,137	47,994	806	-	1.76
Midwest	25,643	45,934	596	25,911	44,657	638	*–2.8	1.52
South	40,742	40,893	454	41,159	40,773	364	–0.3	1.15
West	24,598	48,078	642	24,939	47,680	650	–0.8	1.52
Shares of Household Income Quintiles and Gini Index								
Lowest quintile	22,400	3.4	0.04	22,629	3.4	0.04	0.1	2.27
Second quintile	22,400	8.7	0.10	22,629	8.7	0.10	–0.3	2.15
Third quintile	22,400	14.8	0.17	22,629	14.7	0.16	–0.5	2.10
Fourth quintile	22,400	23.4	0.26	22,629	23.2	0.26	–0.9	2.06
Highest quintile	22,400	49.8	0.56	22,629	50.1	0.56	0.6	2.44
Gini index of income inequality	112,000	0.464	0.0047	113,146	0.466	0.0047	0.5	1.15

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.
Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2003 and 2004—Con.

(Income in 2004 dollars. Households and people as of March of the following year)

Characteristic	2003			2004			Percentage change in real median income (2004 less 2003)	
		Median income (dollars)			Median income (dollars)			
	Number (thousands)	Value	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±)	Number (thousands)	Value	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±)
EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS								
Men with earnings	58,772	41,761	152	60,093	40,798	148	*–2.3	0.42
Women with earnings	41,908	31,550	140	42,307	31,223	130	*–1.0	0.50
PER CAPITA INCOME								
Total[2]	**288,280**	**23,902**	**1,444**	**291,155**	**23,848**	**153**	**–0.2**	**5.87**
White	232,254	25,288	212	234,077	25,203	176	–0.3	0.91
White, not Hispanic	194,877	27,494	254	195,301	27,414	204	–0.3	0.99
Black	36,121	16,199	404	36,546	16,035	288	–1.0	2.57
Asian	11,869	25,265	1,168	12,311	26,217	898	3.8	5.04
Hispanic origin (any race)	40,425	13,855	304	41,839	14,106	296	1.8	2.29

- Represents zero 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_229sa.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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2004 and 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

statistically different from 2003, the real median earnings of both men and women who worked full-time, year-round declined between 2003 and 2004 (Table 1 and Figure 2). The median earnings of men declined by 2.3 percent, from $41,761 to $40,798 and the median earnings of women declined by 1.0 percent, from $31,550 to $31,223. Reflecting the larger fall in the earnings of men, the female-to-male earnings ratio increased from 0.76 to 0.77 between 2003 and 2004 (Figure 2).

Race and Hispanic Origin

Real median household income remained unchanged between 2003 and 2004 for each of the race groups shown in Table 1 and for households with Hispanic householders (who can be any race). Black households had the lowest median income. Their 2004 median income was $30,134, which was 62 percent of the median for non-Hispanic White households ($48,977).[7] Asian households had the highest median income among the race groups. Their 2004 median income was $57,518, about 117 percent of the median for non-Hispanic White households. Median income for Hispanic households was $34,241 in 2004, which was 70 percent of the median for non-Hispanic White households.

Table 2 shows income data for the American Indian and Alaska Native population and the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population.[8] Because of the relatively small populations of these racial groups, the sampling variability of their income data is larger than for the other racial groups

[7] The distribution of household income is influenced by many factors, such as the number of earners and household size. The Census Bureau uses non-Hispanic Whites as the comparison group for other race and Hispanic groups.

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

Table 2.
Income of Households by Race and Hispanic Origin Using 2- and 3-Year-Average Medians: 2002 to 2004

(Income in 2004 dollars)

Race[1] and Hispanic origin	3-year average[2] 2002–2004 (dollars)		2-year average[3] (dollars)				Change in real median income (2003–2004 average less 2002–2003 average)	
			2003–2004		2002–2003			
	Median income	90-percent confidence interval[4] (±)	Median income	90-percent confidence interval[4] (±)	Median income	90-percent confidence interval[4] (±)	Dollars	Percentage change
All races	**44,473**	**208**	**44,436**	**263**	**44,514**	**230**	**–79**	**–0.2**
White	46,971	214	46,777	248	47,108	254	*–331	*–0.7
White, not Hispanic	49,101	253	49,019	312	49,162	292	–143	–0.3
Black	30,355	430	30,288	475	30,465	545	–177	–0.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	33,132	1,477	32,510	1,732	33,749	1,785	–1,239	–3.7
Asian	56,664	1,273	57,357	1,581	56,237	1,415	1,120	2.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	51,687	4,044	54,378	4,423	52,311	4,903	2,068	4.0
Hispanic origin (any race)	34,299	558	34,062	643	34,328	661	–265	–0.8

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

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

[2] The 3-year-average median is the sum of three inflation-adjusted single-year medians divided by 3.

[3] The 2-year-average median is the sum of two inflation-adjusted single-year medians divided by 2.

[4] A 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_229sa.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 to 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

and may cause single-year estimates to fluctuate more widely. To reduce the chances of misinterpreting changes in income or comparisons of income with other groups, the Census Bureau uses 2-year-average medians for measuring changes in the income of the American Indian and Alaska Native and the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander populations over time, and 3-year-average medians when comparing the income of these groups with other racial groups also shown in Table 2.[9]

[9] The 2-year-average median is the sum of two inflation-adjusted (real) single-year medians, divided by 2. The 3-year-average median is the sum of three inflation-adjusted (real) single-year medians, divided by 3.

Comparison of 2-year moving averages (2002–2003 and 2003–2004) shows that the real median income for American Indian and Alaska Native households was statistically unchanged over that period. The same was true for the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander households.

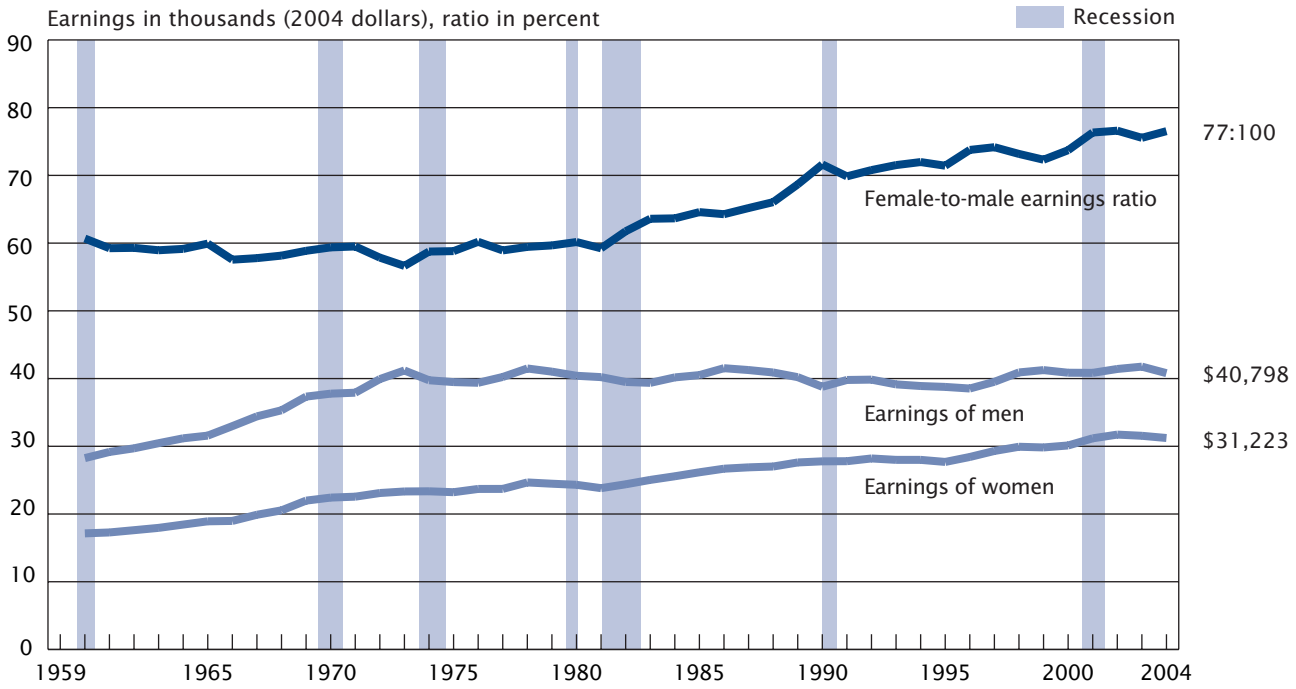
The 3-year-average (2002–2004) median income for American Indian and Alaska Native households was:

- Higher than the median for Black households.
- Not statistically different from the median for Hispanic households.
- Lower than the medians for non-Hispanic White households, Asian households, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander households.

The 3-year-average (2002–2004) median income for Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander households was:

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

Figure 2.
Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio and Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years and Older by Sex: 1960 to 2004



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 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Nativity

Real median household income remained unchanged for native as well as foreign-born households between 2003 and 2004 (Table 1).[10] Native households had a median income in 2004 of $45,319, not statistically different from the median of households maintained by a person who was a naturalized citizen, $46,233. The incomes of both of these groups were higher than the incomes of foreign-born households ($39,421) and households maintained by a foreign-born householder who was not a citizen of the United States ($34,497).

Region

Real median income of households did not change between 2003 and 2004 in 3 of the 4 regions, while income in the Midwest declined 2.8 percent to $44,657 (Table 1). In 2004, households in the Northeast ($47,994) and the West ($47,680) had the highest median incomes; households in the South had the lowest median income ($40,773).[11]

Income Inequality

The Gini index, one of the most widely used inequality measures, indicated no change in household income inequality between 2003 and 2004. The 2004 Gini index (0.466) was higher than in 1995, although the individual annual changes since then were not statistically significant. (Appendix Table A-3 lists historical inequality measures.)[12]

The share of aggregate income received by quintiles, another widely used inequality measure, also

[10] Native households are those in which the householder was born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or certain U.S. Island Areas (Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, or the Virgin Islands of the United States) or was born in a foreign country but had at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. All other households are considered foreign born regardless of the date of entry into the United States or citizenship status. The CPS does not interview households in Puerto Rico. Of all households, 87.2 percent were native households, 5.9 percent were households with foreign-born householders who were naturalized citizens, and 6.8 percent were households with householders who were not citizens.

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

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

remained unchanged between 2003 and 2004. The share of the aggregate household income received by the lowest household income quintile was 3.4 percent in 2004; the second quintile received 8.7 percent, the third quintile 14.7 percent, the fourth quintile 23.2 percent, and the fifth quintile 50.1 percent.

Work Experience and Earnings

The number of working men aged 15 and older increased by 949,000 between 2003 and 2004 to 81.5 million. An estimated 73.7 percent worked full-time, year-round, a higher percentage than in 2003 (73.0 percent).[13] The number of women workers in the same age group was 72.0 million, an increase of 548,000 from 2003. About 58.8 percent worked full-time, year-round, not statistically different from the 2003 percentage.

The real median earnings of both men and women who worked full-time, year-round declined between 2003 and 2004 (Table 1 and Figure 2). The median earnings of men declined 2.3 percent to $40,798. The median earnings of women declined by 1.0 percent to $31,223. This is the second consecutive year that women experienced a decline in earnings. Before 2003, women had not experienced an annual decline in median earnings since 1995. Over the same period, the pattern for men has been mixed. Reflecting the larger fall in the earnings of men, the female-to-male earnings ratio increased from 0.76 to 0.77 between 2003 and 2004, not statistically different from the all-time high of 0.76 first reached in 2001 (Figure 2).

[13] A full-time, year-round worker is a person who worked full-time (35 or more hours per week) and 50 or more weeks during the previous calendar year.

POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES[14]

Highlights

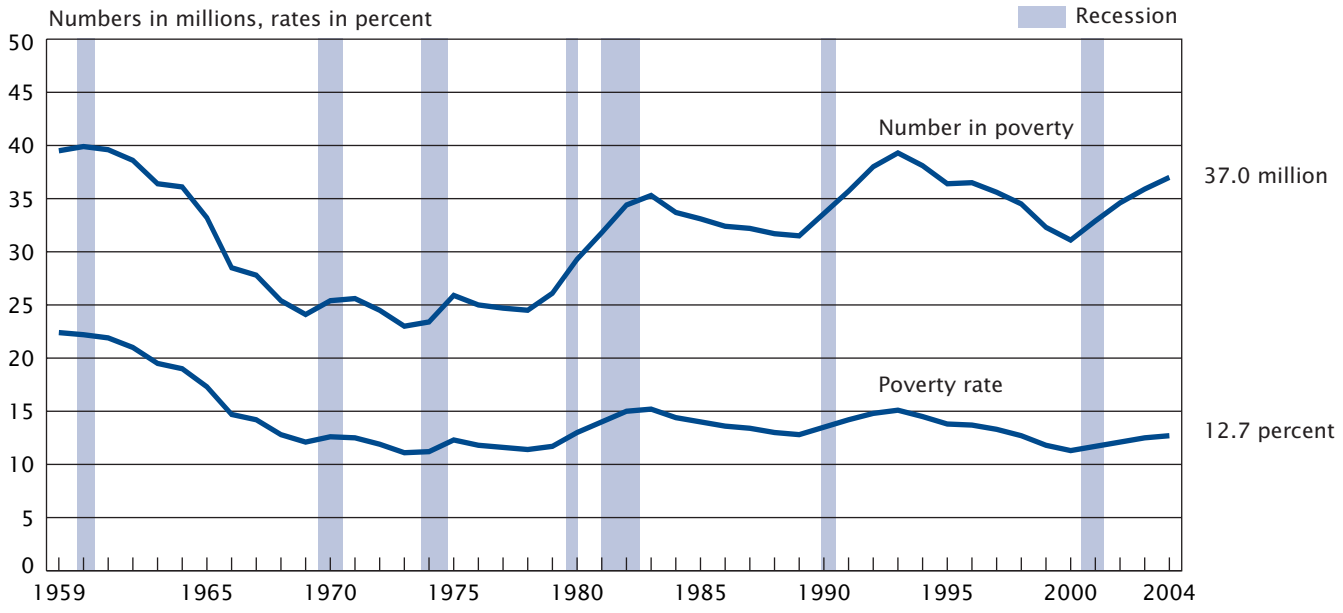
- The official poverty rate in 2004 was 12.7 percent, up from 12.5 percent in 2003.
- In 2004, 37.0 million people were in poverty, up 1.1 million from 2003.
- Poverty rates remained unchanged for Blacks (24.7 percent) and Hispanics (21.9 percent), rose for non-Hispanic Whites (8.6 percent in 2004, up from 8.2 percent in 2003), and decreased for Asians (9.8 percent in 2004, down from 11.8 percent in 2003).
- The poverty rate in 2004 (12.7 percent) was 9.7 percentage points lower than in 1959, the first year for which poverty estimates are available (Figure 3). From the most recent low in 2000, both the number and rate have risen for four consecutive years, from 31.6 million and 11.3 percent in 2000 to 37.0 million and 12.7 percent in 2004, respectively.
- For children under 18 years old, both the 2004 poverty rate (17.8 percent) and the number in poverty (13.0 million) remained unchanged from 2003. The poverty rate for children under 18 remained higher than that of 18-to-64-year-olds (11.3 percent) and that of people aged 65 and over (9.8 percent).
- Both the poverty rate and number in poverty increased for people 18 to 64 years old (11.3 percent and 20.5 million in 2004, up from 10.8 percent and 19.4 million in 2003).
- The poverty rate decreased for seniors aged 65 and older, 9.8 percent in 2004, down from 10.2 percent in 2003, while the number in poverty in 2004 (3.5 million) was unchanged.

[14] The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) determined the official definition of poverty in Statistical Policy Directive 14. Using this definition, the Census Bureau measures who is in poverty, as described in Appendix B.

Race and Hispanic Origin

Both the poverty rate and the number in poverty for non-Hispanic Whites increased from 2003 to 2004—8.6 percent and 16.9 million in 2004, up from 8.2 percent and 15.9 million in 2003 (Table 3). The poverty rate for non-Hispanic Whites was lower than for other racial groups; they accounted for 45.6 percent of the people in poverty, compared with 67.1 percent of the total population.

Figure 3.
Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 2004



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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 3.
People and Families in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2003 and 2004

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

Characteristic	2003 below poverty				2004 below poverty				Change in poverty (2004 less 2003)[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	**35,861**	**671**	**12.5**	**0.2**	**36,997**	**680**	**12.7**	**0.2**	***1,136**	**708**	***0.3**	**0.2**
Family Status												
In families	25,684	579	10.8	0.2	26,564	588	11.0	0.2	*879	612	*0.3	0.3
Householder	7,607	184	10.0	0.2	7,854	187	10.2	0.2	*247	212	0.2	0.3
Related children under 18	12,340	340	17.2	0.5	12,460	342	17.3	0.5	120	357	0.1	0.5
Related children under 6	4,654	218	19.8	1.0	4,737	219	19.9	1.0	84	229	0.1	1.0
In unrelated subfamilies	464	81	38.6	7.4	570	90	45.4	8.0	*106	90	6.8	8.1
Reference person	191	52	37.6	11.2	235	58	45.4	12.4	44	58	7.9	12.4
Children under 18	271	55	41.7	9.5	314	59	46.5	9.9	43	60	4.8	10.2
Unrelated individual	9,713	214	20.4	0.5	9,864	216	20.5	0.5	151	246	0.1	0.5
Male	4,154	128	18.0	0.6	4,284	130	18.3	0.6	130	147	0.3	0.7
Female	5,559	152	22.6	0.7	5,580	152	22.5	0.7	21	173	–0.1	0.8
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin												
White	24,272	564	10.5	0.2	25,301	575	10.8	0.2	*1,029	649	*0.4	0.3
White, not Hispanic	15,902	464	8.2	0.2	16,870	477	8.6	0.2	*968	536	*0.5	0.3
Black	8,781	335	24.4	0.9	9,000	329	24.7	0.9	219	348	0.3	1.0
Asian	1,401	140	11.8	1.2	1,209	127	9.8	1.0	*–192	141	*–2.0	1.2
Hispanic origin (any race)	9,051	317	22.5	0.8	9,132	320	21.9	0.8	81	266	–0.6	0.6
Age												
Under 18 years	12,866	346	17.6	0.5	13,027	347	17.8	0.5	161	364	0.2	0.5
18 to 64 years	19,443	506	10.8	0.3	20,514	517	11.3	0.3	*1,071	537	*0.5	0.3
65 years and older	3,552	131	10.2	0.4	3,457	130	9.8	0.4	–95	137	*–0.4	0.4
Nativity												
Native	29,965	620	11.8	0.2	30,991	629	12.1	0.2	*1,027	655	*0.3	0.3
Foreign born	5,897	328	17.2	1.0	6,006	331	17.1	1.0	109	345	–0.1	1.0
Naturalized citizen	1,309	156	10.0	1.2	1,328	157	9.8	1.2	19	164	–0.1	1.3
Not a citizen	4,588	290	21.7	1.5	4,678	292	21.6	1.4	91	305	–0.1	1.5
Region												
Northeast	6,052	275	11.3	0.5	6,233	288	11.6	0.5	181	295	0.3	0.6
Midwest	6,932	297	10.7	0.5	7,538	313	11.6	0.5	*606	320	*0.9	0.5
South	14,548	474	14.1	0.5	14,798	443	14.1	0.4	249	482	-	0.5
West	8,329	377	12.6	0.6	8,429	340	12.6	0.5	100	378	-	0.6
Work Experience												
All workers (16 years and older)	8,820	350	5.8	0.2	9,383	360	6.1	0.2	*563	372	*0.3	0.2
Worked full-time, year-round	2,636	193	2.6	0.2	2,896	202	2.8	0.2	*259	208	*0.2	0.2
Not full-time, year-round	6,183	294	12.2	0.6	6,487	301	12.8	0.6	304	312	*0.7	0.6
Did not work at least one week	15,446	457	21.5	0.7	15,845	463	21.7	0.7	400	483	0.2	0.7
FAMILIES												
Total	**7,607**	**184**	**10.0**	**0.2**	**7,854**	**187**	**10.2**	**0.2**	***247**	**212**	**0.2**	**0.3**
Type of Family												
Married couple	3,115	109	5.4	0.2	3,222	111	5.5	0.2	107	125	0.1	0.2
Female householder, no husband present	3,856	123	28.0	1.0	3,973	125	28.4	1.0	117	141	0.4	1.1
Male householder, no wife present	636	47	13.5	1.0	658	48	13.5	1.0	22	54	-	1.2

- Represents zero 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_229sa.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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2004 and 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

For Blacks, neither the poverty rate (24.7 percent) nor the number in poverty (9.0 million) changed between 2003 and 2004 (Table 3). Among Asians, 9.8 percent were in poverty in 2004, lower than the 11.8 percent in 2003. The number in poverty also decreased—to 1.2 million in 2004 from 1.4 million in 2003. Among Hispanics, neither the poverty rate nor the number in poverty changed between 2003 and 2004, at 21.9 percent and 9.1 million in 2004.[15]

Table 4 displays 3-year averages of the poverty rate and the number in poverty for 2002–2004 for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and other groups. The 3-year-average poverty rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives (24.3 percent) was not statistically different from the rate for Blacks and Hispanics.[16] It was higher than the rates for other groups. The 3-year-average poverty rate for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders (13.2 percent) was lower than the rate for Blacks, American Indians and Alaska Natives, and Hispanics; higher than the rate for non-Hispanic Whites; and not statistically different from the rate for Asians.

Looking at differences in 2-year averages between 2002–2003 and 2003–2004, the poverty rate did not change for American Indians and Alaska Natives or Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders.

[15] The number in poverty for Blacks was not statistically different from that of Hispanics.

[16] The rate for the American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in-combination population was statistically lower than that for the American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Black alone, and Hispanic populations. It was higher than the rates for other groups.

Age

In 2004, both the poverty rate and the number in poverty for people 18 to 64 increased—11.3 percent and 20.5 million, up from 10.8 percent and 19.4 million in 2003. The poverty rate for people 65 years and older decreased to 9.8 percent in 2004, down from 10.2 percent in 2003, while their number in poverty remained unchanged at 3.5 million in 2004 (Table 3 and Figure 4).

In 2004, children under 18 showed no change in the poverty rate or the number in poverty (17.8 percent and 13.0 million). The poverty rate for children was higher than the rates for both people 18 to 64 years old and 65 and older, 11.3 percent and 9.8 percent, respectively (Table 3). In addition, children represented 35.2 percent of the people in poverty, compared with 25.2 percent of the total population.

In 2004, the poverty rate and the number in poverty for related children under 6 living in families were 19.9 percent and 4.7 million, both unchanged from 2003. Of related children under 6 living in families with female householders with no husband present, 52.6 percent were in poverty, about five times the rate of their counterparts in married-couple families (10.1 percent).

Nativity

Of all people in the poverty universe, 87.9 percent were natives, 4.6 percent were foreign-born naturalized citizens, and 7.4 percent were foreign-born noncitizens. The native population had increases in both their poverty rate (from 11.8 percent to 12.1 percent) and number in poverty (from 30.0 million to 31.0 million) between 2003 and 2004 (Table 3). In contrast, both the poverty rate and number in poverty for the foreign born were unchanged from 2003—17.1 percent and 6.0 million in 2004. Of the foreign-born population, 38.4 percent were naturalized citizens; the rest were noncitizens. Their poverty rates in 2004 were 9.8 percent for foreign-born naturalized citizens and 21.6 percent for those who had not become citizens, both unchanged from 2003.

Region

The Midwest was the only region to show an increase in both the number in poverty and the poverty rate—7.5 million and 11.6 percent in 2004, up from 6.9 million and 10.7 percent in 2003. In 2004, the poverty rates for the Northeast (11.6 percent), South (14.1 percent), and West (12.6 percent) all were unchanged from 2003. The South continued to have the highest poverty rate (Table 3).

Families

The number of families in poverty increased to 7.9 million in 2004, up from 7.6 million in 2003, while their poverty rate remained unchanged at 10.2 percent in 2004 (Table 3).

The poverty rate and the number in poverty showed no change between 2003 and 2004 for the different types of families. In 2004, married-couple families (5.5 percent and 3.2 million), female-householder, no-husband-present families (28.4 percent and 4.0 million), and male-householder, no-wife-present families (13.5 percent and 658,000) all were unchanged from 2003.

DEPTH OF POVERTY MEASURES

While categorizing people as "in poverty" or "not in poverty" is one way to describe their economic situation, economic experiences usually cover a broader spectrum. Two "depth of poverty" measures are designed to more fully reflect the distribution of people's economic well-being. The

Table 4.
Number in Poverty and Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin Using 2- and 3-Year Averages: 2002 to 2004

(Numbers in thousands)

Race[1] and Hispanic origin	3-year average 2002–2004		2-year average				Change in poverty (2003–2004 average less 2002–2003 average)[2]	
			2002–2003		2003–2004			
	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[3] (±)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[3] (±)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[3] (±)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[3] (±)
PERCENTAGE								
All races	**12.4**	**0.2**	**12.3**	**0.2**	**12.6**	**0.2**	***0.3**	**0.2**
White	10.5	0.2	10.3	0.2	10.6	0.2	*0.3	0.2
White, not Hispanic	8.3	0.2	8.1	0.2	8.4	0.2	*0.3	0.2
Black	24.4	0.6	24.3	0.7	24.6	0.7	0.3	0.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	24.3	2.5	23.9	2.9	24.4	2.9	0.5	2.4
Asian	10.6	0.8	10.9	0.9	10.8	0.9	–0.1	0.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	13.2	3.6	14.4	4.2	12.9	4.2	–1.5	3.3
Hispanic origin (any race)	22.1	0.6	22.1	0.7	22.2	0.7	-	0.5
NUMBER								
All races	**35,809**	**489**	**35,216**	**566**	**36,429**	**575**	***1,214**	**473**
White	24,346	395	23,869	459	24,786	468	*917	399
White, not Hispanic	16,113	326	15,735	379	16,386	386	*651	331
Black	8,794	242	8,691	283	8,891	283	199	233
American Indian and Alaska Native	554	64	540	74	557	75	17	63
Asian	1,257	97	1,281	114	1,305	114	24	90
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	92	27	106	33	84	29	–22	25
Hispanic origin (any race)	8,913	249	8,803	284	9,092	289	*289	222

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

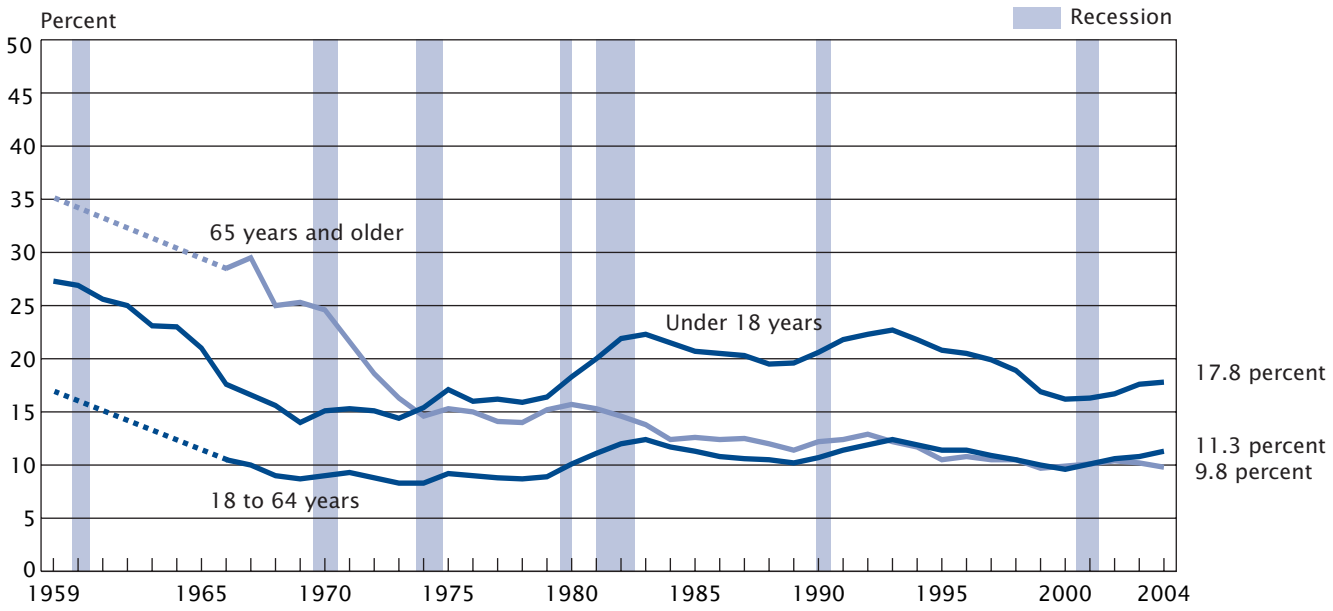
[1] Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian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

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

[3] A 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_229sa.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 to 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 4.
Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2004



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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

ratio of income to poverty compares a family's income with its poverty threshold and expresses that comparison as a ratio. The income deficit (surplus) tells how many dollars a family's or unrelated individual's (people who do not live with relatives) income is below (above) its poverty threshold. These measures illustrate how the low-income population varies by level of poverty.

Ratio of Income to Poverty Level

Table 5 presents the number and percentage of people within three ranges of income-to-poverty ratios—those below 50 percent of poverty ("Under 0.50"), those at or above 50 percent but below 100 percent of poverty ("Between 0.50 to 1.00"), and those at or above their threshold but below 125 percent of poverty ("1.00 to 1.25").

In 2004, the number of people with income below one-half of their poverty thresholds was 15.6 million, unchanged from 2003. They represented 5.4 percent of the total population and 42.3 percent of the poverty population, both rates unchanged from 2003 (Table 5).

For people in families with income of at least 50 percent but below 100 percent of their poverty thresholds, both the number and percentage increased from 20.6 million and 7.2 percent in 2003 to 21.4 million and 7.4 percent in 2004.

The number and percentage of people (unrelated individuals or people in families) with income at or above their threshold but below 125 percent of their threshold remained unchanged in 2004, at 12.7 million and 4.4 percent.

The demographic makeup of the population differs at varying degrees of poverty. For instance, in 2004, the 65-and-older population was more highly concentrated just above their poverty thresholds than below 50 percent of their thresholds. Among people aged 65 and older, 2.6 percent were below 50 percent of their poverty threshold, compared with 5.4 percent for all people, and 7.2 percent were above 50 percent and below 100 percent of their threshold, compared with 7.4 percent for all people.[17] The proportion of people 65 and older who were at or above their poverty threshold but below 125 percent of poverty was 6.7 percent, compared with 4.4 percent for all people.

[17] The percentage of people 65 and older who were between 50 and 100 percent of their poverty threshold was not statistically different from the percentage of all people between 50 and 100 percent of their poverty threshold.

Table 5.
People With Income Below Specified Ratios of Their Poverty Thresholds by Selected Characteristics: 2004

(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 of poverty threshold				Between 0.50 and 1.00 of poverty threshold				Between 1.00 and 1.25 of poverty threshold			
		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] (±)
All people	**290,605**	**15,637**	**460**	**5.4**	**0.2**	**21,360**	**532**	**7.4**	**0.2**	**12,669**	**416**	**4.4**	**0.1**
Age													
Under 18 years	73,271	5,561	239	7.6	0.3	7,465	273	10.2	0.4	3,767	199	5.1	0.3
18 to 24 years	27,972	2,507	113	9.0	0.4	2,561	114	9.2	0.4	1,504	89	5.4	0.3
25 to 34 years	39,307	2,155	107	5.5	0.3	2,769	120	7.0	0.3	1,661	94	4.2	0.2
35 to 44 years	43,350	1,792	97	4.1	0.2	2,481	114	5.7	0.3	1,371	85	3.2	0.2
45 to 54 years	41,960	1,540	90	3.7	0.2	1,967	102	4.7	0.2	1,132	78	2.7	0.2
55 to 59 years	16,763	614	57	3.7	0.3	803	66	4.8	0.4	454	49	2.7	0.3
60 to 64 years	12,769	537	54	4.2	0.4	789	65	6.2	0.5	433	48	3.4	0.4
65 years and older	35,213	932	70	2.6	0.2	2,525	113	7.2	0.3	2,347	109	6.7	0.3
Race[2] and Hispanic Origin													
White	233,702	10,191	375	4.4	0.2	15,110	453	6.5	0.2	9,488	362	4.1	0.2
White, not Hispanic	195,054	7,172	316	3.7	0.2	9,698	366	5.0	0.2	6,308	297	3.2	0.2
Black	36,423	4,275	238	11.7	0.6	4,725	249	13.0	0.7	2,275	177	6.2	0.5
Asian	12,301	545	87	4.4	0.7	663	96	5.4	0.8	463	80	3.8	0.6
Hispanic origin (any race)	41,688	3,290	208	7.9	0.5	5,842	268	14.0	0.6	3,416	212	8.2	0.5
Family Status													
In families	241,153	10,579	382	4.4	0.2	15,984	465	6.6	0.2	9,186	357	3.8	0.1
Householder	77,019	3,257	112	4.2	0.1	4,597	136	6.0	0.2	2,676	100	3.5	0.1
Related children under 18	72,164	5,183	231	7.2	0.3	7,277	270	10.1	0.4	3,722	198	5.2	0.3
Related children under 6	23,750	2,147	151	9.0	0.6	2,591	165	10.9	0.7	1,314	119	5.5	0.5
Unrelated subfamilies	1,255	335	69	26.7	4.7	234	58	18.7	4.2	59	29	4.7	2.3
Unrelated individual	48,198	4,722	138	9.8	0.2	5,142	145	10.7	0.3	3,423	115	7.1	0.2
Male	23,442	2,215	90	9.5	0.4	2,069	87	8.8	0.3	1,338	69	5.7	0.3
Female	24,756	2,507	97	10.1	0.4	3,073	108	12.4	0.4	2,085	87	8.4	0.3

[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_229sa.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.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2005 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 $7,775 in 2004 (Table 6), unchanged in real terms from 2003.

The average income deficit was greater for families with a female householder with no husband present ($8,394) than for married-couple families ($7,254) and families with a male householder with no wife present ($6,588). The income deficit per capita for female-householder families ($2,601) was higher than for married-couple families ($1,977) and male-householder families ($2,264). 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 than married-couple families, the greater per capita deficit for female-householder families reflects their smaller family size as well as their lower income.

For unrelated individuals in poverty, the average income deficit was $5,259 in 2004; the $4,971 deficit for women was lower than the $5,634 deficit for men. Because unrelated individuals aged 65 and older have lower poverty thresholds, and because there were more female than male unrelated individuals aged 65 and older, the lower average deficit for women reflects differences in age, not just income.

Table 6.
Income Deficit or Surplus of Families and Unrelated Individuals by Poverty Status: 2004

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

Characteristic	Total	Size of deficit or surplus										Average deficit or surplus		Deficit or surplus per capita	
		Under $500	$500 to $999	$1,000 to $1,999	$2,000 to $2,999	$3,000 to $3,999	$4,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $5,999	$6,000 to $6,999	$7,000 to $7,999	$8,000 or more	Value	90-percent C.I.[1] (±)	Value	90-percent C.I.[1] (±)
Below Poverty Level, Deficit															
All families	7,854	349	305	598	655	584	543	488	472	416	3,444	7,775	109	2,299	53
Married-couple families	3,222	186	170	261	330	254	195	195	174	213	1,245	7,254	171	1,977	71
Families with a male householder, no wife present	658	40	26	66	59	51	59	48	51	23	237	6,588	322	2,264	179
Families with a female householder, no husband present	3,973	123	109	271	266	279	289	245	248	180	1,962	8,394	153	2,601	81
Unrelated individuals	9,864	543	596	1,291	1,208	973	607	548	449	390	3,258	5,259	59	5,259	155
Male	4,284	206	226	524	476	386	270	223	192	179	1,602	5,634	90	5,634	253
Female	5,580	337	370	767	733	588	336	325	257	211	1,656	4,971	77	4,971	197
Above Poverty Level, Surplus															
All families	69,165	269	394	674	739	661	797	811	844	1,058	62,917	61,481	512	19,816	276
Married-couple families	54,895	140	229	358	409	355	480	475	515	686	51,247	68,406	607	21,656	306
Families with a male householder, no wife present	4,234	17	36	53	63	59	56	70	84	80	3,717	43,552	1,536	15,406	668
Families with a female householder, no husband present	10,035	112	129	263	267	247	262	265	245	292	7,954	31,167	801	10,705	327
Unrelated individuals	38,333	853	579	1,290	1,480	1,304	1,190	1,453	1,109	913	28,162	26,862	365	26,862	508
Male	19,158	361	204	437	556	517	493	656	475	386	15,073	30,562	568	30,562	809
Female	19,176	492	375	853	924	787	697	797	634	527	13,089	23,166	457	23,166	633

[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_229sa.pdf>.

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

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

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE IN THE UNITED STATES[18]

Highlights

- The number of people with health insurance coverage increased by 2.0 million in 2004, to 245.3 million (84.3 percent of the population).
- In 2004, 45.8 million people were without health insurance coverage, up from 45.0 million people in 2003.
- There was no change in the percentage of people without health insurance coverage (15.7 percent) between 2003 and 2004.
- The historical record is marked by a 12-year period from 1987 to 1998 when the uninsured rate (12.9 percent in 1987) either increased or was unchanged from one year to the next (Figure 5).[19] After peaking at 16.3 percent in 1998, the rate fell for two years in a row to 14.2 percent in 2000, and the rate increased for three years before stabilizing at 15.7 percent in 2004.[20]
- The percentage of people covered by employment-based health insurance decreased to 59.8 percent in 2004, from 60.4 percent in 2003 (Figure 6).
- The percentage and number of people covered by government health insurance programs increased between 2003 and 2004, from 26.6 percent and 76.8 million to 27.2 percent and 79.1 million, driven by increases in the percentage and number of people covered by Medicaid, from 12.4 percent and 35.6 million to 12.9 percent and 37.5 million (Figure 6).
- The percentage and number of children (people under 18 years old) without health insurance in 2004 was 11.2 percent and 8.3 million, both unchanged from 2003 (Table 7).
- With a 2004 uninsured rate at 18.9 percent, children in poverty were more likely to be uninsured than all children (Figure 7).
- The uninsured rate and number of uninsured in 2004 was 11.3 percent and 22.0 million for non-Hispanic Whites, and 19.7 percent and 7.2 million for Blacks. The figures for both groups were unchanged from 2003. The

What Is Health Insurance Coverage?

The CPS ASEC 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 these questions are then asked to verify that they were, in fact, not covered by any type of health insurance. For the purpose of this report, the Census Bureau broadly classifies health insurance coverage as private or government coverage. Private health insurance is coverage by a plan provided through an employer or 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 year, and everyone else was considered uninsured.

Research shows health insurance coverage is underreported in the CPS ASEC for a variety of reasons. While annual retrospective questions appear to be less of a problem when collecting income data (possibly because the interview period is close to when people pay their taxes), it is probably less than ideal when asking about health insurance coverage. Some people, for example, 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 estimate of the number of people without health insurance more closely approximates the number of people who were uninsured at a specific point in time during the year than the number of people uninsured for the entire year.

For more information on the quality of CPS ASEC health insurance estimates, see Appendix C, "Estimates of Health Insurance Coverage." For a comparison between health insurance coverage rates from the major federal surveys, see *How Many People Lack Health Insurance and For How Long?* (Congressional Budget Office, May 2003) and *People With Health Insurance: A Comparison of Estimates from Two Surveys* (Survey of Income and Program Participation Working Paper 243, June 2004).

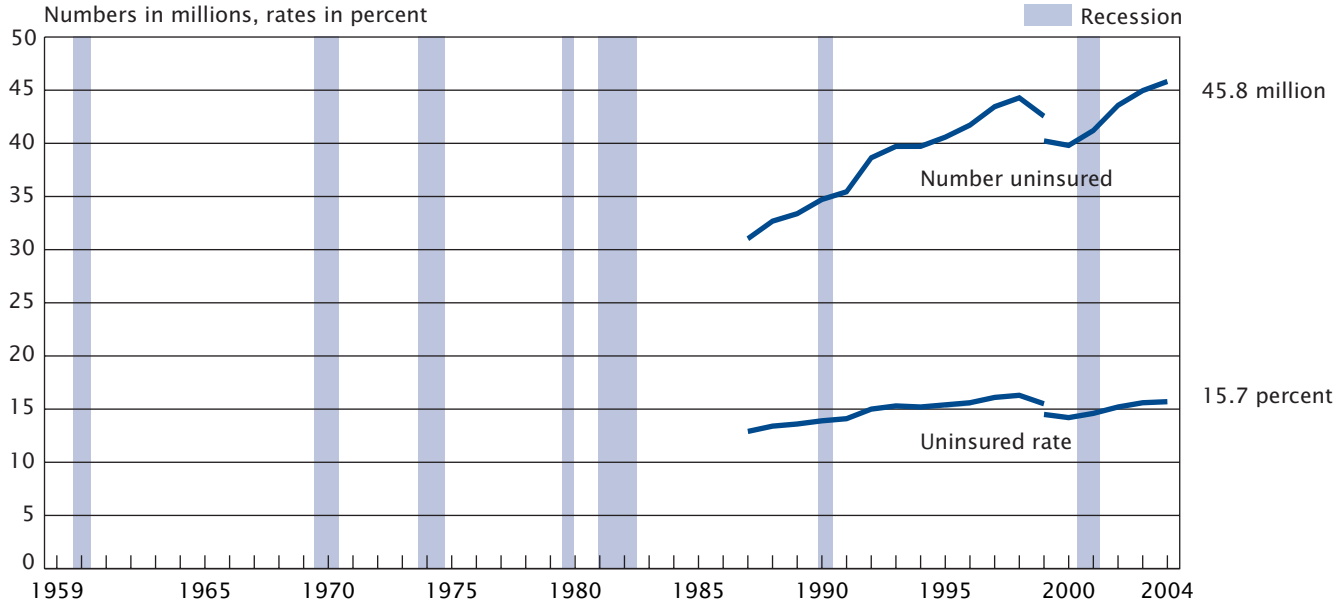
* Types of insurance are not mutually exclusive and people may be covered by more than one during the year.

[18] 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.

[19] The year 1987 is the first year for which comparable health insurance coverage statistics are available.

[20] The difference between the percentage uninsured in 1998 and 1997 was not statistically significant.

Figure 5.
Number Uninsured and Uninsured Rate: 1987 to 2004



Notes: Respondents were not asked detailed health insurance questions before the 1988 Current Population Survey. Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls occurred for the 2000 ASEC, which collected data for 1999. These estimates also reflect the results of follow-up verification questions which were asked of people who responded "no" to all questions about specific types of health insurance coverage in order to verify whether they were actually uninsured. This change increased the number and percentage of people covered by health insurance, bringing the CPS more in line with estimates from other national surveys.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1988 to 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

uninsured rate for Asians decreased from 18.8 percent to 16.8 percent (Table 7).

- The number of uninsured increased in 2004 for Hispanics (from 13.2 million in 2003 to 13.7 million); their uninsured rate was unchanged at 32.7 percent (Table 7).

Type of Coverage

Most people (59.8 percent) were covered by a health insurance plan related to employment for some or all of 2004. The proportion was lower than in 2003 (60.4 percent). This decline reflects the decrease in total private health insurance coverage, from 68.6 percent in 2003 to 68.1 percent in 2004 (Figure 6).

The percentage of people covered by health insurance provided by the government increased between 2003 and 2004 from 26.6 to 27.2 percent. Medicaid coverage rose by 0.5 percentage points to 12.9 percent in 2004, while the percentage of people covered by Medicare remained unchanged (13.7 percent). Among the entire population, 27.2 percent had government insurance, which includes Medicare, Medicaid, and military health care.

Race and Hispanic Origin

In 2004, the uninsured rates for Blacks (19.7 percent) and non-Hispanic Whites (11.3 percent) were unchanged from 2003 (Table 7).

The rate for Asians decreased to 16.8 percent in 2004 from 18.8 percent in 2003. Among Hispanics, the 2004 uninsured rate (32.7 percent) was unchanged from 2003, while the number of Hispanics without coverage increased from 13.2 million in 2003 to 13.7 million.

Table 8 displays 3-year averages of the uninsured rates for 2002–2004 for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and other groups. The 3-year-average uninsured rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives (29.0 percent) was higher than the rate for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders (21.8 percent) and higher than those of other groups.

Table 7.
People With or Without Health Insurance Coverage by Selected Characteristics: 2003 and 2004

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

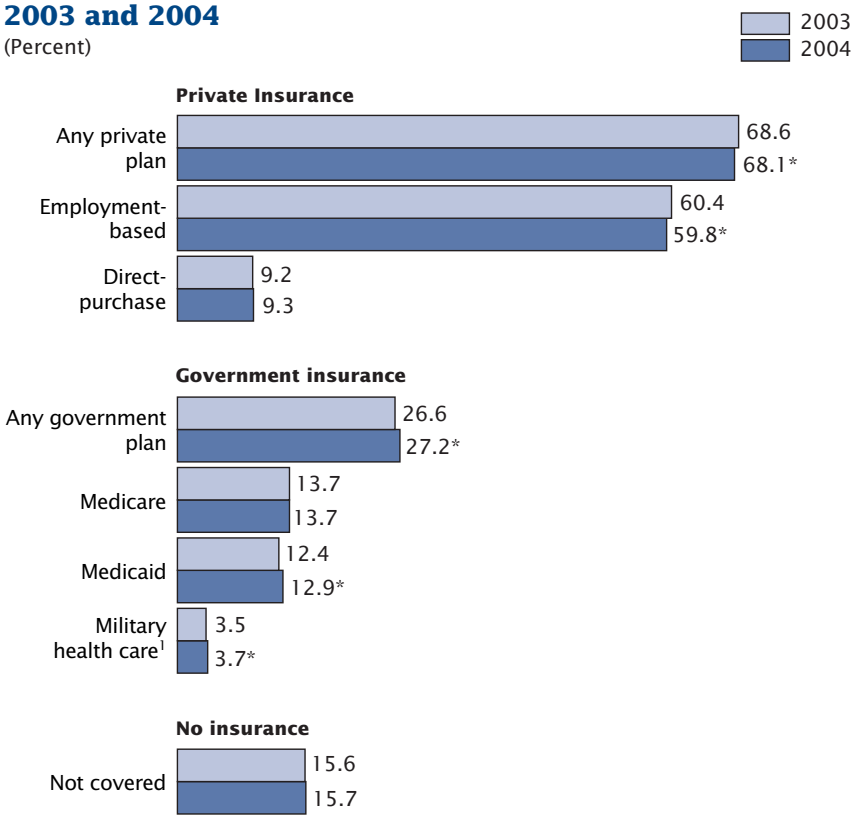
Characteristic	Uninsured								Change (2004 less 2003)[1]					
	2003				2004				Uninsured				Insured	
	Number	90-percent C.I.[2] (±)	Percentage	90-percent C.I.[2] (±)	Number	90-percent C.I.[2] (±)	Percentage	90-percent C.I.[2] (±)	Number	90-percent C.I.[2] (±)	Percentage	90-percent C.I.[2] (±)	Number	90-percent C.I.[2] (±)
PEOPLE														
Total	**44,961**	**523**	**15.6**	**0.2**	**45,820**	**527**	**15.7**	**0.2**	***860**	**621**	**0.1**	**0.2**	***2,015**	**648**
Family Status														
In families	35,198	520	14.7	0.2	35,698	523	14.8	0.2	500	617	0.1	0.3	*1,750	868
Householder	10,511	270	13.8	0.3	10,634	271	13.8	0.3	123	308	-	0.4	663	691
Related children under 18	7,915	235	11.0	0.3	7,803	233	10.8	0.3	–112	277	–0.2	0.4	369	710
Related children under 6	2,369	130	10.1	0.5	2,325	129	9.8	0.5	–44	153	–0.3	0.6	339	445
In unrelated subfamilies	338	49	28.1	3.5	348	50	27.8	3.4	10	59	–0.4	4.1	43	94
Unrelated individual	9,424	256	19.6	0.5	9,774	260	20.1	0.5	*350	294	0.5	0.6	223	561
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin														
White	33,983	464	14.6	0.2	34,788	469	14.9	0.2	*804	552	0.2	0.2	*1,019	806
White, not Hispanic	21,582	379	11.1	0.2	21,983	382	11.3	0.2	401	450	0.2	0.2	24	847
Black	7,080	252	19.6	0.7	7,186	254	19.7	0.7	107	300	0.1	0.8	319	451
Asian	2,228	143	18.8	1.2	2,070	138	16.8	1.1	–158	166	*–2.0	1.3	*600	269
Hispanic origin (any race)	13,237	303	32.7	0.7	13,678	308	32.7	0.7	*442	321	–0.1	0.8	*972	321
Age														
Under 18 years	8,373	242	11.4	0.3	8,269	240	11.2	0.3	–105	285	–0.2	0.4	346	715
18 to 24 years	8,414	242	30.2	0.7	8,772	247	31.4	0.7	*358	290	*1.1	0.9	–209	426
25 to 34 years	10,345	268	26.4	0.6	10,177	266	25.9	0.6	–168	315	–0.5	0.7	274	512
35 to 44 years	7,885	235	18.1	0.5	8,110	238	18.7	0.5	226	280	*0.6	0.6	–449	560
45 to 64 years	9,657	259	13.9	0.4	10,196	266	14.3	0.4	*539	310	0.4	0.4	*1,510	695
65 years and older	286	45	0.8	0.1	297	46	0.8	0.1	11	54	-	0.2	543	554
Nativity														
Native	33,146	459	13.0	0.2	33,962	464	13.3	0.2	*816	547	*0.2	0.2	*1,146	743
Foreign born	11,815	325	34.5	0.8	11,858	326	33.7	0.8	44	385	–0.8	0.9	*869	524
Naturalized citizen	2,243	144	17.1	1.0	2,317	146	17.2	1.0	73	172	0.1	1.2	297	372
Not a citizen	9,571	294	45.3	1.0	9,542	293	44.1	1.0	–29	347	*–1.3	1.2	*573	385
Region														
Northeast	6,919	196	12.9	0.4	7,106	216	13.2	0.4	187	244	0.3	0.5	128	240
Midwest	7,748	211	12.0	0.3	7,737	224	11.9	0.3	–11	258	-	0.4	94	262
South	18,621	354	18.0	0.3	19,262	350	18.3	0.3	*641	416	0.4	0.4	*874	423
West	11,674	292	17.6	0.4	11,715	276	17.4	0.4	41	336	–0.2	0.5	*919	333
Household Income														
Less than $25,000	15,331	323	24.2	0.5	15,102	321	24.3	0.5	–229	381	0.1	0.5	*–896	633
$25,000 to $49,999	14,823	318	19.9	0.4	14,784	317	20.0	0.4	–39	376	0.1	0.5	–673	691
$50,000 to $74,999	7,226	225	12.5	0.4	7,842	234	13.3	0.4	*616	272	*0.7	0.4	*782	650
$75,000 or more	7,580	230	8.2	0.2	8,092	238	8.4	0.2	*512	277	0.3	0.3	*2,802	783
Work Experience														
Total, 18 to 64 years old	36,301	478	20.2	0.3	37,255	499	20.5	0.3	*954	578	0.3	0.3	*1,126	765
Worked during year	26,581	417	18.6	0.3	27,353	441	19.0	0.3	*772	508	*0.4	0.3	352	789
Worked full-time	20,636	371	17.5	0.3	21,092	395	17.8	0.3	*456	454	0.2	0.4	673	779
Worked part-time	5,945	204	23.8	0.7	6,261	224	25.0	0.8	*316	254	*1.3	0.9	–320	434
Did not work	9,720	260	26.0	0.6	9,902	279	25.8	0.6	182	319	–0.2	0.7	*774	516

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

[1] Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.
[2] A 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_229sa.pdf>.
[3] Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White ***and*** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian ***and*** Black or African American, is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2004 and 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 6.
Coverage by Type of Health Insurance: 2003 and 2004
(Percent)



* Statistically different at the 90-percent confidence level.

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2004 and 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

The 3-year-average uninsured rate for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders (21.8 percent) was not statistically different from that of Blacks (19.8 percent) or Asians (18.0 percent). The 3-year average (2002–2004) shows that the uninsured rate of 32.6 percent for Hispanics was higher than the rate for the five race groups presented in Table 8.

Comparison of 2-year moving averages (2002–2003 and 2003–2004) shows that the uninsured rates for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders and for American Indians and Alaska Natives did not change.

Nativity

The uninsured rate for the native population increased to 13.3 percent in 2004, from 13.0 percent in 2003. The uninsured rate for the foreign-born population in 2004 (33.7 percent) was unchanged (Table 7). Among the foreign born, the uninsured rate for noncitizens decreased, from 45.3 percent in 2003 to 44.1 percent in 2004, while the uninsured rate in 2004 for naturalized citizens (17.2 percent) was unchanged. The proportion of the foreign-born population without health insurance in 2004 (33.7 percent) was about two and one-half times that of the native population (13.3 percent) in 2004. Among the foreign born, noncitizens were more likely than naturalized citizens to lack coverage—44.1 percent compared with 17.2 percent, respectively.

Economic Status

The likelihood of being covered by health insurance rises with income. Among people in households with annual incomes of less than $25,000 in 2004, 75.7 percent had health insurance; the level increased with income up to 91.6 percent for those in households with incomes of $75,000 or more (Table 7).

Among 18-to-64-year-olds in 2004, full-time workers were more likely to be covered by health insurance (82.2 percent) than part-time workers (75.0 percent) or nonworkers (74.2 percent).[21] The number and percentage of people with no health insurance increased among people who worked some time during the year, from 26.6 million and 18.6 percent in 2003 to 27.4 million and 19.0 percent in 2004. While the number of uninsured increased for both full-time workers (from 20.6 million to 21.1 million) and part-time workers (5.9 million to 6.3 million), the percentage uninsured increased from 23.8 percent to 25.0 percent for part-time workers and was unchanged for full-time workers.

[21] Workers are classified as part-time if they worked fewer than 35 hours per week in the majority of the weeks they worked in 2004.
The coverage rate for part-time workers is not statistically different from that of nonworkers.

Table 8.
Health Insurance Coverage of People by Race and Hispanic Origin Using 2- and 3-Year Averages: 2002 to 2004

(Numbers in thousands, confidence intervals (C.I.) in thousands or percentage points as appropriate)

Race[1] and Hispanic origin	People without health insurance coverage						Change in coverage (2003–2004 average less 2002–2003 average)[2]			
	3-year average 2002–2004		2-year average							
			2002–2003		2003–2004		Uninsured		Insured	
	Estimate	90-percent C.I.[3] (±)	Estimate	90-percent C.I.[3] (±)	Estimate	90-percent C.I.[3] (±)	Estimate	90-percent C.I.[3] (±)	Estimate	90-percent C.I.[3] (±)
PERCENTAGE										
All races	**15.5**	**0.1**	**15.4**	**0.1**	**15.7**	**0.1**	***0.2**	**0.1**	***–0.2**	**0.1**
White	14.6	0.1	14.4	0.2	14.7	0.2	*0.3	0.1	*–0.3	0.1
White, not Hispanic	11.0	0.1	10.9	0.2	11.2	0.2	*0.3	0.1	*–0.3	0.1
Black	19.8	0.5	19.9	0.5	19.6	0.5	–0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	29.0	2.1	28.3	2.4	29.1	2.5	0.8	2.2	–0.8	2.2
Asian	18.0	0.8	18.6	0.9	17.8	0.9	–0.8	0.8	*0.8	0.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	21.8	3.4	20.7	3.8	21.3	4.2	0.6	3.7	–0.6	3.7
Hispanic origin (any race)	32.6	0.5	32.6	0.6	32.7	0.6	0.2	0.5	–0.2	0.5
NUMBER										
All races	**44,785**	**357**	**44,267**	**419**	**45,391**	**423**	***1,123**	**369**	***1,488**	**388**
White	33,826	317	33,345	371	34,385	376	*1,041	327	*593	482
White, not Hispanic	21,449	258	21,182	303	21,782	307	*600	267	–160	506
Black	7,165	175	7,154	207	7,133	204	–21	182	*391	289
American Indian and Alaska Native	664	56	641	65	667	66	25	59	–5	89
Asian	2,144	97	2,180	116	2,149	113	–31	100	*407	183
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	151	27	154	32	137	30	–17	29	*–75	52
Hispanic origin (any race)	13,224	221	12,996	256	13,458	260	*461	214	*766	214

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

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

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

[3] A 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_229sa.pdf>.

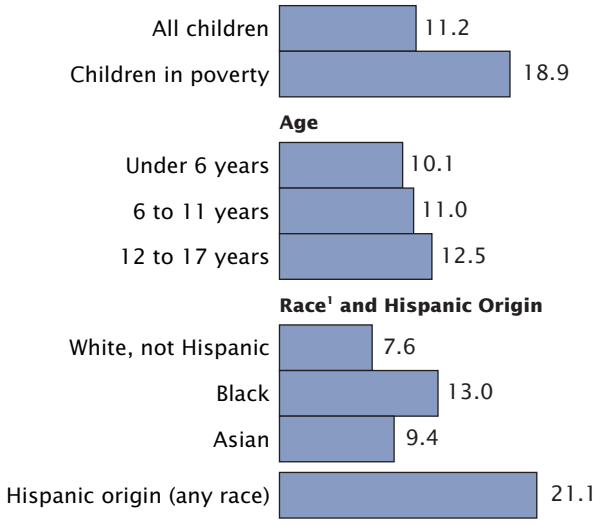
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 to 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Children's Health Insurance Coverage

The percentage and number of children (people under 18 years old) without health insurance in 2004 was 11.2 percent and 8.3 million, both unchanged from 2003 (Table 7). The likelihood of health insurance coverage varied among children by poverty status, age, race, and Hispanic origin. Children in poverty were more likely to be uninsured than the population of all children in 2004—18.9 percent compared with 11.2 percent (Figure 7).

Children 12 to 17 years old were more likely to be uninsured than those under 12—12.5 percent compared with 10.5 percent. About 21.1 percent of Hispanic children did not have any health insurance in 2004, compared with 7.6 percent for non-Hispanic White children, 13.0 percent for Black children, and 9.4 percent for Asian children.

Figure 7.
Uninsured Children by Poverty Status, Age, and Race and Hispanic Origin: 2004
(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 figure shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White ***and*** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian ***and*** Black or African American, is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2000.

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

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

Region

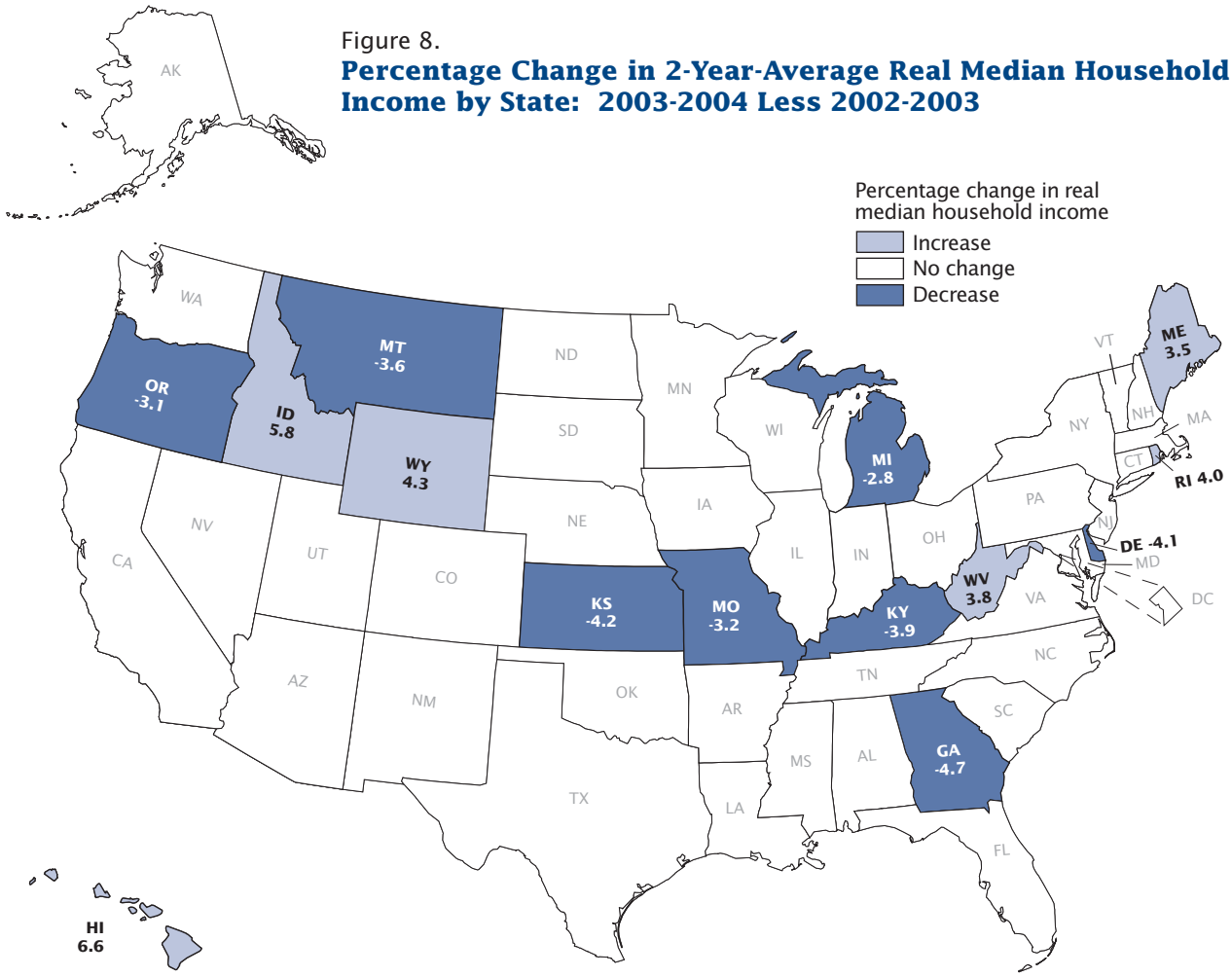
The Midwest had the lowest uninsured rate in 2004 at 11.9 percent, followed by the Northeast (13.2 percent), the West (17.4 percent), and the South (18.3 percent).

STATE LEVEL DATA

Tables 9, 10, and 11 present data at the state level for income, poverty, and health insurance coverage, respectively, using 2- and 3-year averages. The Census Bureau recommends using 3-year averages to compare estimates across states and 2-year averages to evaluate changes in state estimates over time. Corresponding Figures D-1, D-2, and D-3 display 3-year averages and their associated 90-percent confidence intervals for the United States, each of the 50 states, and the District of Columbia. These ordered lists should not be regarded as a ranking.[22]

[22] 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. To improve these estimates, the Census Bureau creates "Model-Based State Estimates" (see text box on page 28).

Figure 8.
Percentage Change in 2-Year-Average Real Median Household Income by State: 2003-2004 Less 2002-2003



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 to 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Income

Comparing 3-year-average medians for 2002–2004 shows that the median household income for New Hampshire ($57,352)—not statistically different from the median incomes for New Jersey, Maryland, Connecticut, and Minnesota—was higher than incomes of the other 45 states and the District of Columbia (Table 9). Conversely, the median household income for West Virginia ($32,589)—not statistically different from the median incomes for Arkansas and Mississippi—was lower than the incomes of the other 47 states and the District of Columbia.

Real median household income rose for six states and declined for eight states, based on comparing the percentage change in 2-year-average real medians for 2003–2004 with those of 2002–2003 (Figure 8). Three states that experienced increases were in the West (Hawaii, Idaho, and Wyoming), two were in the Northeast (Maine and Rhode Island), and one was in the South (West Virginia). Three states that experienced declines were in the South (Delaware, Georgia, and Kentucky), three were in the Midwest (Kansas, Michigan, and Missouri), and two were in the West (Montana and Oregon).

Table 9.
Income of Households by State Using 2- and 3-Year-Average Medians: 2002 to 2004

(Income in 2004 dollars)

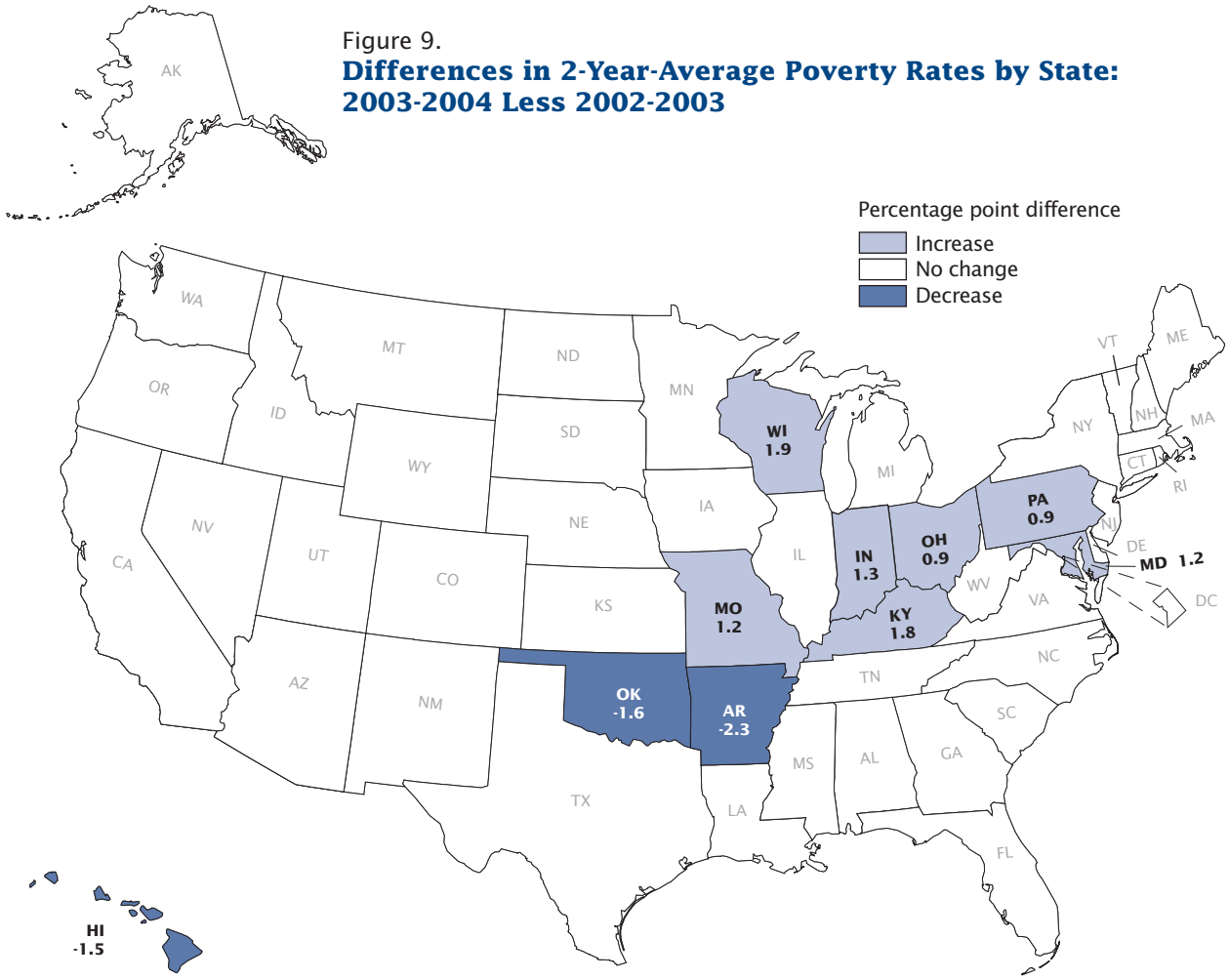
State	3-year average[1] 2002–2004 (dollars)		2-year average[2] (dollars)				Changes in median income (2003–2004 average less 2002–2003 average)	
			2002–2003		2003–2004			
	Median income	90-percent confidence interval[3] (±)	Median income	90-percent confidence interval[3] (±)	Median income	90-percent confidence interval[3] (±)	Dollars	Percentage change
United States	**44,473**	**208**	**44,514**	**230**	**44,436**	**263**	**–79**	**–0.2**
Alabama	38,111	1,583	38,877	1,865	37,418	1,985	*–1,460	–3.8
Alaska	54,627	1,632	54,332	1,443	54,224	2,145	–108	–0.2
Arizona	42,590	1,436	42,004	1,709	43,017	1,778	1,012	2.4
Arkansas	33,948	997	33,441	1,091	33,913	1,216	472	1.4
California	49,894	894	50,226	1,112	49,927	1,019	–299	–0.6
Colorado	51,022	1,635	51,005	1,850	51,170	1,883	164	0.3
Connecticut	55,970	1,791	56,260	2,057	55,916	2,173	–344	–0.6
Delaware	50,152	1,761	51,244	2,159	49,152	1,916	*–2,092	*–4.1
District of Columbia	43,573	1,721	43,647	1,701	44,840	2,281	1,193	2.7
Florida	40,171	882	39,980	1,115	40,287	958	307	0.8
Georgia	43,217	1,097	44,341	1,467	42,274	1,112	*–2,067	*–4.7
Hawaii	53,123	1,726	51,457	1,898	54,841	2,089	*3,383	*6.6
Idaho	42,519	1,356	41,563	1,479	43,970	1,623	*2,407	*5.8
Illinois	45,787	1,100	45,615	1,355	46,249	1,307	635	1.4
Indiana	43,003	1,128	43,341	1,200	42,946	1,442	–394	–0.9
Iowa	43,042	1,392	42,807	1,438	43,004	1,688	197	0.5
Kansas	43,725	1,614	45,094	1,668	43,204	2,082	*–1,890	*–4.2
Kentucky	37,396	1,151	38,272	1,215	36,786	1,424	*–1,486	*–3.9
Louisiana	35,523	1,413	35,065	1,661	35,424	1,613	359	1.0
Maine	39,395	1,187	38,410	1,257	39,737	1,492	*1,326	*3.5
Maryland	56,763	1,756	56,485	1,943	55,519	2,056	–965	–1.7
Massachusetts	52,354	1,577	52,346	1,484	52,347	2,011	1	-
Michigan	44,476	1,159	45,550	1,454	44,280	1,245	*–1,270	*–2.8
Minnesota	55,914	1,385	55,809	1,701	55,184	1,580	–625	–1.1
Mississippi	33,659	1,183	33,023	1,326	34,269	1,509	*1,246	3.8
Missouri	43,988	1,168	44,935	1,374	43,516	1,315	*–1,419	*–3.2
Montana	35,201	1,207	35,808	1,603	34,506	1,233	*–1,302	*–3.6
Nebraska	44,623	1,462	45,054	1,647	44,458	1,819	–596	–1.3
Nevada	46,984	1,630	46,811	1,911	46,864	2,013	53	0.1
New Hampshire	57,352	1,543	57,585	1,820	56,973	1,805	–612	–1.1
New Jersey	56,772	1,513	57,435	1,873	56,499	1,545	–936	–1.6
New Mexico	37,587	1,485	36,646	1,546	37,758	1,871	1,111	3.0
New York	44,228	896	44,010	1,026	44,301	1,139	291	0.7
North Carolina	39,000	983	38,318	1,166	39,323	1,204	*1,005	2.6
North Dakota	39,594	1,144	39,760	1,176	40,379	1,442	618	1.6
Ohio	44,160	1,056	44,762	1,199	43,822	1,299	–941	–2.1
Oklahoma	38,281	991	37,581	980	38,274	1,299	693	1.8
Oregon	42,617	1,132	43,333	1,277	41,971	1,384	*–1,362	*–3.1
Pennsylvania	44,286	1,019	44,363	1,104	44,109	1,244	–254	–0.6
Rhode Island	46,199	1,640	45,234	1,498	47,021	2,218	*1,787	*4.0
South Carolina	39,326	1,328	39,615	1,648	39,130	1,466	–485	–1.2
South Dakota	40,518	1,162	40,183	1,373	40,887	1,368	704	1.8
Tennessee	38,550	1,328	38,714	1,608	38,377	1,542	–337	–0.9
Texas	41,275	753	41,249	933	40,826	905	–423	–1.0
Utah	50,614	1,164	50,436	1,445	50,785	1,240	348	0.7
Vermont	45,692	1,228	44,795	1,269	45,955	1,571	1,160	2.6
Virginia	53,275	1,594	54,194	2,004	53,847	1,855	–347	–0.6
Washington	48,688	1,382	48,123	1,664	49,302	1,707	1,180	2.5
West Virginia	32,589	1,130	32,241	1,193	33,465	1,468	*1,224	*3.8
Wisconsin	47,220	1,286	47,865	1,350	46,722	1,606	–1,143	–2.4
Wyoming	43,641	1,222	42,733	1,387	44,577	1,466	*1,844	*4.3

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

[1] The 3-year-average median is the sum of three inflation-adjusted single-year medians divided by 3.
[2] The 2-year-average median is the sum of two inflation-adjusted single-year medians divided by 2.
[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_229sa.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 to 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 9.
Differences in 2-Year-Average Poverty Rates by State: 2003-2004 Less 2002-2003



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 to 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Poverty

Comparing states using 3-year-average poverty rates for 2002–2004 shows that the poverty rate for Mississippi (17.7 percent)—not statistically different from the rates for Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia—was higher than the rates of the other 44 states (Table 10). At the other end of the distribution, the 3-year-average poverty rate for New Hampshire (5.7 percent)—not statistically different from the rate for Minnesota—was lower than those for the other 48 states and the District of Columbia.

Based on 2-year moving averages (2002–2003 and 2003–2004), Figure 9 shows that the poverty rate declined for three states and increased for seven states. The poverty rate decreased in Arkansas, Hawaii, and Oklahoma. Four of the states that experienced increases were in the Midwest (Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin), two were in the South (Kentucky and Maryland), and one was in the Northeast (Pennsylvania).

Table 10.
Percentage of People in Poverty by State Using 2- and 3-Year Averages: 2002 to 2004

(People as of March of the following year)

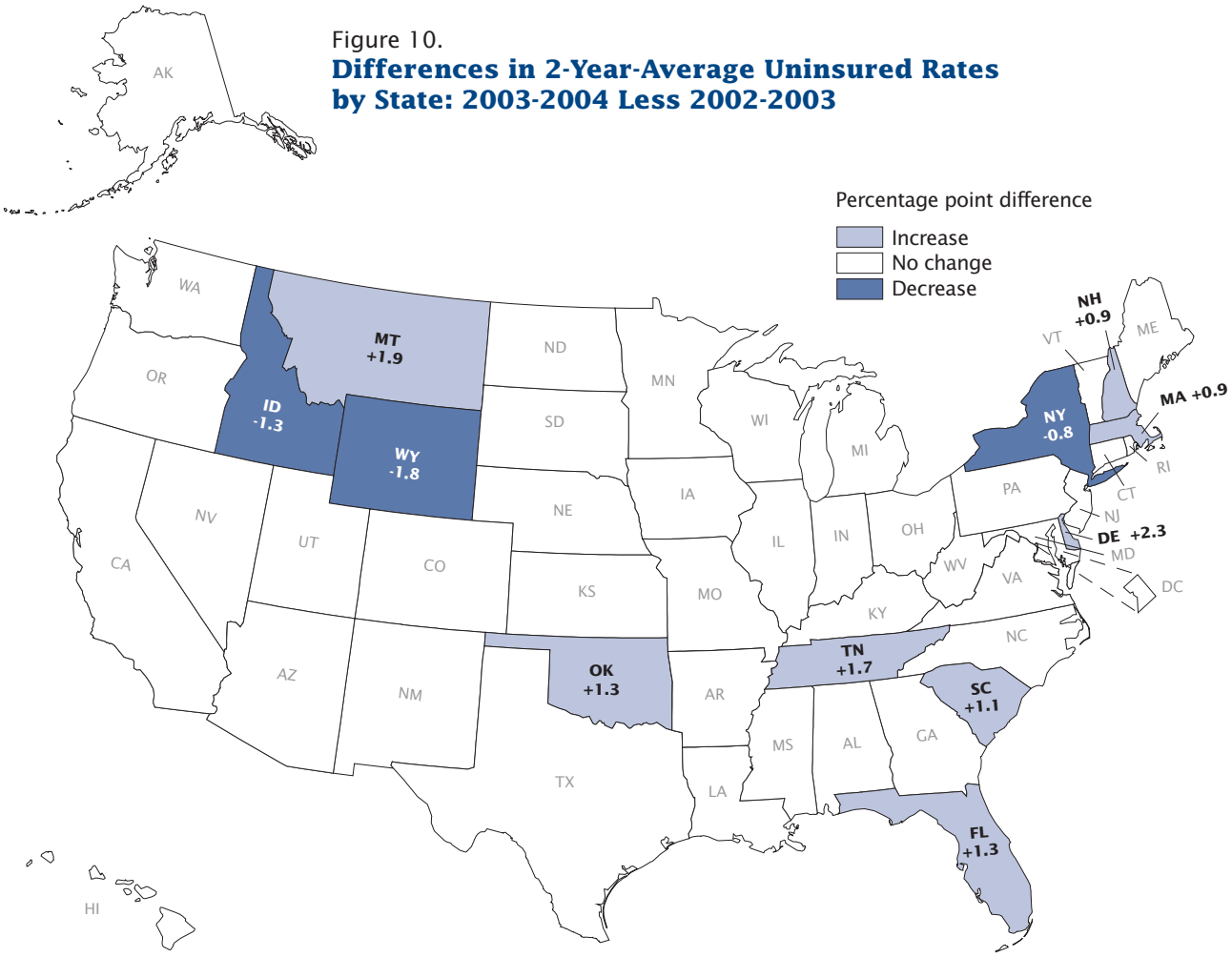
State	3-year average 2002–2004		2-year average				Change in percentage points (2003–2004 average less 2002–2003 average)[1]	
			2002–2003		2003–2004			
	Percentage	90-percent confidence interval[2] (±)	Percentage	90-percent confidence interval[2] (±)	Percentage	90-percent confidence interval[2] (±)	Percentage	90-percent confidence interval[2] (±)
United States	**12.4**	**0.2**	**12.3**	**0.2**	**12.6**	**0.2**	***0.3**	**0.2**
Alabama	15.5	1.5	14.7	1.6	16.0	1.7	1.2	1.4
Alaska	9.2	1.2	9.2	1.3	9.4	1.4	0.2	1.2
Arizona	13.8	1.4	13.5	1.7	13.9	1.6	0.4	1.4
Arkansas	17.6	1.6	18.8	1.9	16.4	1.8	*–2.3	1.6
California	13.2	0.6	13.1	0.7	13.2	0.7	0.1	0.6
Colorado	9.8	1.1	9.7	1.2	9.9	1.4	0.1	1.2
Connecticut	8.8	1.1	8.2	1.1	9.1	1.3	0.9	1.1
Delaware	8.5	1.2	8.2	1.3	8.2	1.4	-	1.2
District of Columbia	16.8	1.7	16.9	1.9	16.7	2.1	–0.2	1.7
Florida	12.3	0.7	12.6	0.9	12.2	0.9	–0.5	0.7
Georgia	12.0	1.2	11.5	1.4	12.5	1.3	1.0	1.1
Hawaii	9.7	1.2	10.3	1.4	8.9	1.3	*–1.5	1.2
Idaho	10.5	1.3	10.8	1.5	10.0	1.5	–0.7	1.3
Illinois	12.5	0.9	12.7	1.0	12.4	1.0	–0.3	0.8
Indiana	10.2	1.0	9.5	1.1	10.8	1.3	*1.3	1.0
Iowa	9.7	1.2	9.1	1.2	9.9	1.4	0.8	1.2
Kansas	10.7	1.2	10.4	1.3	11.1	1.5	0.7	1.3
Kentucky	15.4	1.5	14.3	1.6	16.0	1.8	*1.8	1.5
Louisiana	17.0	1.6	17.2	1.8	16.8	1.8	–0.4	1.5
Maine	12.2	1.3	12.5	1.3	11.6	1.5	–0.9	1.3
Maryland	8.6	1.0	8.0	1.1	9.2	1.3	*1.2	1.0
Massachusetts	9.8	1.0	10.1	1.2	9.7	1.2	–0.4	1.0
Michigan	12.1	0.9	11.5	1.0	12.3	1.1	0.8	0.9
Minnesota	7.0	0.9	6.9	1.0	7.2	1.1	0.3	0.9
Mississippi	17.7	1.7	17.2	1.9	17.3	1.9	0.1	1.6
Missouri	10.9	1.2	10.3	1.3	11.5	1.4	*1.2	1.1
Montana	14.3	1.5	14.3	1.8	14.6	1.8	0.3	1.5
Nebraska	9.9	1.2	10.2	1.4	9.6	1.4	–0.6	1.2
Nevada	10.2	1.2	9.9	1.3	10.9	1.5	1.0	1.2
New Hampshire	5.7	0.9	5.8	1.0	5.6	1.1	–0.2	0.9
New Jersey	8.2	0.8	8.3	0.9	8.3	1.0	-	0.8
New Mexico	17.5	1.8	18.0	2.1	17.3	2.1	–0.7	1.7
New York	14.4	0.7	14.2	0.8	14.6	0.9	0.5	0.7
North Carolina	14.8	1.1	15.0	1.3	15.1	1.3	0.1	1.1
North Dakota	10.3	1.2	10.6	1.4	9.7	1.4	–0.9	1.2
Ohio	10.8	0.8	10.3	1.0	11.3	1.0	*0.9	0.8
Oklahoma	12.6	1.4	13.5	1.6	11.8	1.6	*–1.6	1.3
Oregon	11.7	1.3	11.7	1.4	12.1	1.6	0.4	1.3
Pennsylvania	10.4	0.8	10.0	0.9	10.9	0.9	*0.9	0.8
Rhode Island	11.3	1.2	11.3	1.3	11.5	1.5	0.2	1.2
South Carolina	14.0	1.4	13.5	1.5	13.8	1.7	0.3	1.4
South Dakota	12.5	1.3	12.1	1.4	13.0	1.5	1.0	1.3
Tennessee	14.9	1.4	14.4	1.7	15.0	1.6	0.5	1.4
Texas	16.4	0.8	16.3	1.0	16.7	1.0	0.4	0.8
Utah	9.6	1.2	9.5	1.3	9.5	1.4	-	1.2
Vermont	8.8	1.1	9.2	1.2	8.2	1.3	–1.0	1.2
Virginia	9.8	1.1	10.0	1.3	9.7	1.2	–0.3	1.0
Washington	11.7	1.2	11.8	1.4	12.0	1.4	0.2	1.2
West Virginia	16.1	1.4	17.1	1.6	15.8	1.6	–1.3	1.4
Wisconsin	10.2	1.1	9.2	1.1	11.0	1.3	*1.9	1.1
Wyoming	9.6	1.2	9.4	1.3	9.9	1.5	0.5	1.3

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

[1] Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.
[2] A 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_229sa.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 to 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 10.
Differences in 2-Year-Average Uninsured Rates by State: 2003-2004 Less 2002-2003



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 to 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Health Insurance Coverage

Comparing states using 3-year-average uninsured rates for 2002–2004 shows that Texas (25.1 percent) had the highest proportion of uninsured, while Minnesota (8.5 percent) had the lowest (Table 11).

Comparisons of 2-year moving averages (2002–2003 and 2003–2004) show that the proportion of people without coverage fell in three states and rose in eight states (Figure 10). The uninsured rate decreased for Idaho, New York, and Wyoming. Five of the states that experienced increases were in the South (Delaware, Florida, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Tennessee), one was in the West (Montana), and two were in the Northeast (Massachusetts and New Hampshire).

Table 11.
Percentage of People Without Health Insurance Coverage by State Using 2- and 3-Year Averages: 2002 to 2004

(People as of March of the following year)

States	3-year average 2002-2004		2-year average				Change in percentage points (2003–2004 average less 2002–2003 average)[1]	
			2002–2003		2003–2004			
	Percentage	90-percent confidence interval[2] (±)	Percentage	90-percent confidence interval[2] (±)	Percentage	90-percent confidence interval[2] (±)	Percentage	90-percent confidence interval[2] (±)
United States	**15.5**	**0.1**	**15.4**	**0.1**	**15.7**	**0.1**	***0.2**	**0.1**
Alabama	13.5	0.9	13.4	1.0	13.8	1.1	0.4	0.9
Alaska	18.2	1.0	18.8	1.2	18.0	1.3	-0.8	1.1
Arizona	17.0	1.0	16.9	1.2	17.1	1.2	0.2	1.1
Arkansas	16.7	1.1	16.9	1.2	16.9	1.3	-	1.1
California	18.4	0.5	18.3	0.6	18.5	0.5	0.3	0.5
Colorado	16.8	0.9	16.7	1.0	17.1	1.2	0.4	1.0
Connecticut	10.9	0.8	10.5	0.8	11.0	1.0	0.6	0.9
Delaware	11.8	0.9	10.5	1.0	12.8	1.1	*2.3	1.0
District of Columbia	13.5	1.0	13.7	1.2	13.8	1.3	0.2	1.1
Florida	18.5	0.6	17.7	0.7	19.0	0.7	*1.3	0.6
Georgia	16.6	0.9	16.3	1.1	16.9	1.0	0.7	0.9
Hawaii	9.9	0.8	10.1	0.9	9.9	0.9	-0.2	0.8
Idaho	17.3	1.1	18.3	1.3	17.0	1.3	*-1.3	1.1
Illinois	14.2	0.6	14.3	0.7	14.2	0.7	-0.1	0.6
Indiana	13.7	0.8	13.5	0.9	14.0	1.0	0.6	0.8
Iowa	10.1	0.8	10.4	0.9	10.4	1.0	-	0.8
Kansas	10.8	0.8	10.7	0.9	11.0	1.0	0.3	0.9
Kentucky	13.9	0.9	13.8	1.0	14.1	1.1	0.4	1.0
Louisiana	18.8	1.1	19.5	1.3	18.9	1.3	-0.6	1.1
Maine	10.6	0.8	10.9	0.8	10.2	1.0	-0.7	0.9
Maryland	14.0	0.8	13.6	0.9	14.2	1.0	0.6	0.9
Massachusetts	10.8	0.7	10.3	0.8	11.2	0.8	*0.9	0.7
Michigan	11.4	0.6	11.3	0.7	11.2	0.7	-	0.6
Minnesota	8.5	0.7	8.3	0.8	8.8	0.8	0.5	0.7
Mississippi	17.2	1.1	17.3	1.3	17.5	1.3	0.2	1.1
Missouri	11.7	0.8	11.3	0.9	11.8	0.9	0.5	0.8
Montana	17.9	1.1	17.3	1.3	19.2	1.4	*1.9	1.1
Nebraska	11.0	0.8	10.7	0.9	11.4	1.0	0.6	0.9
Nevada	19.1	1.0	19.3	1.1	18.7	1.3	-0.6	1.1
New Hampshire	10.6	0.8	10.1	0.8	11.0	1.0	*0.9	0.9
New Jersey	14.4	0.7	14.0	0.8	14.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
New Mexico	21.4	1.3	21.6	1.5	21.5	1.5	-0.1	1.3
New York	15.0	0.5	15.4	0.6	14.7	0.6	*-0.8	0.5
North Carolina	16.6	0.8	17.0	0.9	16.5	0.9	-0.5	0.8
North Dakota	11.0	0.8	10.9	0.9	11.0	1.0	0.1	0.9
Ohio	11.8	0.6	12.0	0.7	11.7	0.7	-0.3	0.6
Oklahoma	19.2	1.1	18.8	1.2	20.1	1.3	*1.3	1.1
Oregon	16.1	1.0	15.9	1.1	16.8	1.2	1.0	1.1
Pennsylvania	11.5	0.5	11.4	0.6	11.7	0.6	0.3	0.6
Rhode Island	10.5	0.8	10.0	0.8	10.8	1.0	0.8	0.9
South Carolina	13.8	0.9	13.4	1.0	14.5	1.1	*1.1	1.0
South Dakota	11.9	0.8	11.8	0.9	12.1	1.0	0.2	0.9
Tennessee	12.7	0.9	12.0	1.0	13.7	1.0	*1.7	0.9
Texas	25.1	0.6	25.2	0.8	24.8	0.7	-0.4	0.7
Utah	13.4	0.9	13.0	1.0	13.4	1.1	0.3	1.0
Vermont	10.5	0.8	10.1	0.9	10.3	1.0	0.2	0.9
Virginia	13.6	0.8	13.3	1.0	13.7	0.9	0.4	0.8
Washington	14.2	0.9	14.8	1.1	14.2	1.0	-0.6	0.9
West Virginia	15.9	0.9	15.6	1.1	16.5	1.1	0.9	1.0
Wisconsin	10.4	0.7	10.4	0.8	10.6	0.9	0.3	0.8
Wyoming	15.9	1.0	16.8	1.2	15.0	1.2	*-1.8	1.1

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

[1] Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.
[2] A 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_229sa.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 to 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Model-Based State Estimates

The Census Bureau also produces improved annual estimates (that is, estimates with lower standard errors than CPS ASEC estimates) of median household income and poverty for the states, as well as for counties and school districts, based on models using data from the CPS ASEC, the decennial census, administrative records, and personal income data published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The model-based estimates are more accurate than the CPS ASEC estimates, but less timely because of lags in the availability of administrative records. Estimates for 2002 are available on the Internet at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/index.html>. Estimates for 2003 will be available in Fall 2005.

The Census Bureau has undertaken a project to estimate health insurance coverage rates for counties. The Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program released experimental estimates in July 2005 on the number of people without health insurance coverage for counties for people of all ages, and those under 18 years of age. Estimates for 2000 are available on the Internet at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/sahie/index.html>.

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 outlying areas.[23] It is based on a sample of about 100,000 addresses. The estimates in this report are controlled to national population estimates by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin, and to state population estimates by age. The population controls used to prepare estimates for 1999 to 2004 were based on the results from Census 2000 and are updated annually using administrative records such as birth and death certificates.

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

[23] Outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

COMMENTS

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

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Washington, DC 20233-8500

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

Additional Data and Contacts

Detailed tables, historical tables, press releases and briefings, and unpublished data are available electronically on the U.S. 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.html> for income data, <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html> for poverty data, and <www.census.gov/hhes/www /hlthins.html> for health insurance data. Microdata are available for downloading by clicking on "Data Tools" on the Census Bureau's home page and then clicking the "DataFerrett" link. Technical methods have been applied to CPS microdata to avoid disclosing the identities of individuals from whom data were collected.

For assistance with income, poverty, or health insurance data or questions about them, contact the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division statistical information staff by telephone at 301-763-3242 or search your topic of interest using the Census Bureau's "Question and Answer Center" found at <http://ask.census.gov>.

APPENDIX A.
ESTIMATES OF INCOME

How Income Is Measured

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

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

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

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

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

Cost of Living Adjustment

In order to accurately assess changes in income and earnings over time, an adjustment for changes in the cost of living is required. The Census Bureau uses the research series of the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U-RS), provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1967 through 2004, to adjust for changes in the cost of living. The indexes used to make the constant dollar conversions are shown on page 30.

Annual Average Consumer Price Index Research Series Using Current Methods (CPI-U-RS) All Items: 1947 to 2004

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

[1] The Census Bureau uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics' experimental Consumer Price Index (CPI-U-RS) for 1977 through 2004. 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 2004 data by dividing the annual average Consumer Price Index (CPI-U-RS) for 2004 by the annual average for the earlier year(s).

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

Table A-1.
Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2004

(Income in 2004 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															
2004	113,146	100.0	3.5	5.2	6.7	12.9	11.9	14.8	18.3	11.0	15.7	44,389	196	60,528	229
2003	112,000	100.0	3.3	5.4	6.9	12.7	11.9	14.7	18.0	11.2	15.9	44,482	193	60,654	222
2002	111,278	100.0	3.1	5.5	6.7	12.5	12.2	14.8	18.2	11.5	15.6	44,546	146	60,768	228
2001	109,297	100.0	2.9	5.3	6.7	12.5	11.9	15.0	18.4	11.4	15.9	45,062	138	62,114	248
2000[1]	108,209	100.0	2.7	5.2	6.3	12.2	12.1	15.2	18.5	11.7	16.0	46,058	145	62,671	247
1999[2]	106,434	100.0	2.6	5.2	6.5	12.8	11.8	14.9	18.7	11.6	15.9	46,129	215	62,044	322
1998	103,874	100.0	2.9	5.6	6.4	12.9	12.0	15.1	18.8	11.6	14.7	45,003	266	60,014	324
1997	102,528	100.0	2.9	6.0	6.9	13.3	11.5	15.8	18.6	11.2	13.7	43,430	201	58,320	326
1996	101,018	100.0	2.8	6.3	7.2	13.6	12.2	15.5	19.1	10.8	12.6	42,544	215	56,486	316
1995[3]	99,627	100.0	2.8	6.3	7.1	14.0	12.0	16.2	18.7	10.6	12.2	41,943	242	55,313	303
1994[4]	98,990	100.0	3.1	6.6	7.4	13.8	12.7	15.8	18.2	10.7	11.7	40,677	185	54,381	292
1993[5]	97,107	100.0	3.3	6.9	7.4	13.8	12.9	15.8	18.4	10.1	11.4	40,217	188	53,331	288
1992[6]	96,426	100.0	3.1	7.1	7.4	13.8	12.7	16.0	19.2	10.3	10.6	40,422	191	51,246	215
1991	95,669	100.0	2.9	7.1	7.2	13.5	12.8	16.3	19.4	10.1	10.8	40,746	196	51,290	211
1990	94,312	100.0	2.8	6.8	7.0	13.0	12.5	17.1	19.5	10.3	11.1	41,963	214	52,418	221
1989	93,347	100.0	2.7	6.4	7.1	13.1	12.2	16.4	19.8	10.7	11.6	42,524	234	53,725	234
1988	92,830	100.0	2.8	7.2	6.6	13.6	12.0	16.5	19.5	10.9	10.8	41,771	204	52,192	233
1987[7]	91,124	100.0	2.9	7.2	6.9	13.4	12.5	16.2	19.8	10.7	10.4	41,442	197	51,538	211
1986	89,479	100.0	3.2	7.3	7.0	13.6	12.5	16.4	19.8	10.5	9.8	40,939	212	50,579	206
1985[8]	88,458	100.0	3.0	7.2	7.6	13.7	13.3	16.7	19.6	10.0	9.0	39,545	214	48,667	193
1984	86,789	100.0	3.0	7.2	7.9	14.1	13.5	17.0	19.4	9.6	8.4	38,782	176	47,518	175
1983[9]	85,290	100.0	3.3	7.6	7.8	14.5	13.5	17.5	19.3	9.1	7.5	37,816	171	46,076	171
1982	83,918	100.0	3.2	7.6	8.1	14.5	13.3	18.1	19.0	9.0	7.2	37,800	171	45,555	169
1981	83,527	100.0	3.0	7.8	7.7	14.9	13.3	17.5	19.9	8.9	6.9	37,859	198	45,229	165
1980	82,368	100.0	2.7	7.7	7.7	14.3	13.6	17.7	20.3	9.1	6.9	38,453	198	45,733	167
1979[10]	80,776	100.0	2.7	7.5	7.4	13.9	13.1	17.6	21.2	9.2	7.4	39,688	188	47,146	178
1978	77,330	100.0	2.4	7.4	7.7	14.0	13.3	17.5	21.2	9.5	7.0	39,733	161	46,764	179
1977	76,030	100.0	2.6	8.1	8.1	14.8	13.5	18.5	20.4	8.3	5.8	37,337	140	44,291	135
1976[11]	74,142	100.0	2.7	8.1	7.8	15.0	13.4	19.1	20.5	8.0	5.4	37,127	138	43,671	135
1975[12]	72,867	100.0	2.8	8.2	8.2	15.2	13.9	19.2	19.8	7.7	4.9	36,515	149	42,639	133
1974[12 13]	71,163	100.0	2.7	7.7	7.8	14.4	14.3	19.0	20.7	7.9	5.5	37,519	144	43,875	137
1973	69,859	100.0	3.1	7.4	7.8	13.6	13.4	19.2	20.9	8.6	6.0	38,713	147	44,771	136
1972[14]	68,251	100.0	3.5	7.7	7.4	14.0	13.4	19.8	20.6	7.9	5.6	37,947	145	44,165	137
1971[15]	66,676	100.0	4.0	8.2	7.4	14.4	14.3	20.6	19.5	6.9	4.6	36,416	141	41,882	133
1970	64,778	100.0	4.0	8.1	7.1	13.7	14.8	20.5	20.0	7.0	4.6	36,795	135	42,133	135
1969	63,401	100.0	4.1	8.0	6.9	13.6	14.6	21.4	20.1	6.9	4.4	37,044	137	42,144	132
1968	62,214	100.0	4.4	8.0	7.2	14.3	15.5	21.8	19.3	5.8	3.6	35,680	129	40,366	129
1967[16]	60,813	100.0	5.1	8.5	7.6	14.7	16.0	21.9	17.3	5.2	3.7	34,234	125	38,289	125

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2004—Con.

(Income in 2004 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[17]															
2004	92,702	100.0	2.8	4.5	6.5	12.6	11.7	14.8	18.8	11.5	16.8	46,697	183	62,958	260
2003	91,962	100.0	2.7	4.6	6.5	12.4	11.8	14.8	18.5	11.7	16.9	46,857	184	63,242	254
2002	91,645	100.0	2.4	4.8	6.4	12.1	11.9	14.8	18.8	12.1	16.5	47,358	192	63,198	257
WHITE[18]															
2001	90,682	100.0	2.3	4.6	6.5	12.1	11.8	15.0	18.8	12.0	16.9	47,504	223	64,573	277
2000[1]	90,030	100.0	2.2	4.6	6.2	11.8	12.0	15.2	19.0	12.3	16.9	48,171	213	64,995	279
1999[2]	88,893	100.0	2.1	4.4	6.2	12.5	11.7	15.0	19.2	12.2	16.7	47,975	243	64,299	364
1998	87,212	100.0	2.3	4.7	6.2	12.4	11.9	15.2	19.5	12.1	15.7	47,349	237	62,736	369
1997	86,106	100.0	2.4	5.1	6.6	13.0	11.3	16.0	19.1	11.8	14.7	45,739	290	60,914	371
1996	85,059	100.0	2.2	5.4	6.8	13.2	12.1	15.6	19.8	11.4	13.5	44,545	230	58,729	348
1995[3]	84,511	100.0	2.2	5.5	6.7	13.7	11.9	16.4	19.4	11.1	13.1	44,023	230	57,517	334
1994[4]	83,737	100.0	2.5	5.6	7.0	13.4	12.6	16.2	18.8	11.3	12.6	42,901	241	56,778	330
1993[5]	82,387	100.0	2.6	5.9	6.9	13.4	12.8	16.2	19.3	10.7	12.2	42,430	247	55,722	322
1992[6]	81,795	100.0	2.4	5.9	7.0	13.4	12.7	16.3	20.0	10.9	11.4	42,497	206	53,561	239
1991	81,675	100.0	2.2	6.0	6.8	13.3	12.7	16.6	20.2	10.8	11.6	42,697	207	53,455	233
1990	80,968	100.0	2.2	5.7	6.5	12.8	12.5	17.4	20.1	11.0	11.8	43,768	200	54,532	244
1989	80,163	100.0	2.1	5.4	6.6	12.7	12.1	16.8	20.6	11.3	12.4	44,731	218	55,963	259
1988	79,734	100.0	2.3	6.0	6.1	13.2	12.0	17.0	20.4	11.5	11.6	44,159	261	54,419	256
1987[7]	78,519	100.0	2.3	6.0	6.4	13.0	12.4	16.7	20.7	11.4	11.1	43,663	221	53,740	232
1986	77,284	100.0	2.6	6.3	6.6	13.1	12.5	16.8	20.6	11.1	10.5	43,041	209	52,685	225
1985[8]	76,576	100.0	2.5	6.2	7.2	13.3	13.1	17.1	20.5	10.5	9.7	41,705	223	50,665	213
1984	75,328	100.0	2.5	6.2	7.3	13.6	13.5	17.5	20.3	10.1	9.0	40,914	206	49,478	192
1983[9]	74,170	100.0	2.7	6.5	7.2	14.1	13.6	18.0	20.1	9.7	8.2	39,646	178	48,001	185
1982	73,182	100.0	2.7	6.7	7.5	14.0	13.4	18.4	19.9	9.7	7.8	39,573	180	47,432	186
1981	72,845	100.0	2.5	6.8	7.2	14.4	13.4	18.0	20.8	9.5	7.5	40,001	185	47,124	179
1980	71,872	100.0	2.3	6.7	7.1	13.8	13.6	18.1	21.3	9.7	7.5	40,568	208	47,579	182
1979[10]	70,766	100.0	2.3	6.6	6.8	13.4	13.0	18.0	22.1	9.8	8.1	41,612	198	49,004	195
1978	68,028	100.0	2.1	6.4	7.2	13.5	13.2	17.7	22.3	10.0	7.6	41,305	182	48,497	195
1977	66,934	100.0	2.3	7.1	7.6	14.2	13.4	18.9	21.4	8.8	6.3	39,262	165	46,021	149
1976[11]	65,353	100.0	2.4	7.2	7.2	14.5	13.4	19.5	21.5	8.5	5.9	38,892	161	45,351	146
1975[12]	64,392	100.0	2.5	7.3	7.6	14.8	13.8	19.7	20.7	8.3	5.3	38,186	139	44,214	145
1974[12 13]	62,984	100.0	2.3	6.9	7.2	13.8	14.2	19.5	21.6	8.4	6.0	39,238	147	45,500	147
1973	61,965	100.0	2.7	6.8	7.2	13.0	13.2	19.6	21.9	9.2	6.5	40,573	155	46,502	147
1972[14]	60,618	100.0	3.1	7.0	6.8	13.3	13.3	20.4	21.5	8.4	6.1	39,809	153	45,883	149
1971[15]	59,463	100.0	3.5	7.4	6.9	13.8	14.2	21.3	20.5	7.3	5.0	38,090	145	43,399	141
1970	57,575	100.0	3.5	7.5	6.7	13.1	14.6	21.2	21.0	7.5	5.0	38,324	147	43,607	143
1969	56,248	100.0	3.6	7.4	6.3	12.8	14.4	22.2	21.2	7.3	4.8	38,660	141	43,707	146
1968	55,394	100.0	3.9	7.4	6.6	13.5	15.5	22.6	20.4	6.2	3.9	37,150	138	41,818	138
1967[16]	54,188	100.0	4.6	7.8	7.0	14.0	16.1	22.8	18.3	5.5	3.9	35,701	129	39,688	134

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2004—Con.

(Income in 2004 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[17]															
2004	81,445	100.0	2.6	4.2	6.3	12.0	11.2	14.5	19.1	12.1	18.0	48,977	224	65,317	285
2003	81,148	100.0	2.5	4.4	6.3	11.8	11.3	14.6	18.8	12.2	18.1	49,061	237	65,604	278
2002	81,166	100.0	2.3	4.6	6.3	11.5	11.5	14.6	19.1	12.6	17.6	49,264	193	65,246	277
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC [18]															
2001	80,818	100.0	2.2	4.4	6.3	11.6	11.4	14.7	19.0	12.3	18.0	49,412	205	66,634	302
2000[1]	80,527	100.0	2.1	4.3	6.0	11.2	11.6	14.9	19.1	12.6	18.0	50,043	201	66,973	301
1999[2]	79,819	100.0	1.9	4.2	5.9	12.1	11.3	14.8	19.5	12.7	17.7	50,052	316	66,407	393
1998	78,577	100.0	2.1	4.4	5.9	11.9	11.5	15.1	19.8	12.7	16.7	49,116	282	64,745	396
1997	77,936	100.0	2.2	4.7	6.3	12.5	11.0	15.8	19.5	12.4	15.6	47,623	249	62,866	(NA)
1996	77,240	100.0	2.0	5.0	6.5	12.6	11.9	15.5	20.3	11.9	14.3	46,494	319	60,505	(NA)
1995[3]	76,932	100.0	2.0	5.0	6.3	13.2	11.6	16.5	19.9	11.6	13.9	45,761	239	59,393	356
1994[4]	77,004	100.0	2.3	5.1	6.7	13.1	12.4	16.2	19.3	11.7	13.2	44,286	235	58,224	345
1993[5]	75,697	100.0	2.4	5.5	6.5	13.0	12.5	16.2	19.8	11.1	12.9	43,992	257	57,190	341
1992[6]	75,107	100.0	2.2	5.6	6.7	13.1	12.4	16.3	20.4	11.3	12.0	43,924	272	54,921	253
1991	75,625	100.0	2.0	5.7	6.5	12.9	12.6	16.6	20.5	11.1	12.1	43,717	215	54,601	243
1990	75,035	100.0	2.0	5.5	6.2	12.5	12.4	17.4	20.5	11.4	12.3	44,769	209	55,735	252
1989	74,495	100.0	1.9	5.1	6.5	12.5	11.8	16.8	20.9	11.6	12.9	45,693	224	57,080	280
1988	74,067	100.0	2.1	5.7	5.9	12.8	11.9	17.0	20.7	11.9	12.1	45,375	255	55,526	261
1987[7]	73,120	100.0	2.2	5.7	6.2	12.6	12.2	16.8	21.1	11.8	11.5	44,864	261	54,797	254
1986	72,067	100.0	2.4	6.0	6.4	12.7	12.3	16.8	20.9	11.4	10.9	44,019	227	53,737	247
1985[8]	71,540	100.0	2.4	5.9	6.9	13.0	13.0	17.1	20.8	10.8	10.1	42,643	218	51,655	234
1984	70,586	100.0	2.3	5.9	7.1	13.4	13.4	17.5	20.6	10.4	9.4	41,763	232	50,331	225
1983[9]	(NA)	100.0	2.5	6.3	6.9	13.9	13.4	18.1	20.5	9.9	8.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1982	69,214	100.0	2.6	6.5	7.3	13.7	13.3	18.4	20.2	9.9	8.1	40,236	202	48,124	206
1981	68,996	100.0	2.4	6.6	7.0	14.2	13.3	18.0	21.1	9.7	7.8	40,578	206	47,716	198
1980	68,106	100.0	2.2	6.5	7.0	13.5	13.5	18.1	21.6	9.9	7.7	41,287	108	48,202	217
1979[10]	67,203	100.0	2.2	6.5	6.7	13.2	12.8	17.9	22.4	9.9	8.3	42,198	234	49,571	217
1978	64,836	100.0	2.0	6.3	7.1	13.3	13.0	17.7	22.5	10.2	7.8	42,083	222	49,059	211
1977	63,721	100.0	2.3	7.0	7.4	13.9	13.2	19.0	21.8	9.0	6.5	40,041	226	46,602	220
1976[11]	62,365	100.0	2.3	7.0	7.0	14.2	13.3	19.5	21.8	8.7	6.1	39,685	231	45,948	205
1975[12]	61,533	100.0	2.4	7.2	7.5	14.5	13.7	19.7	21.0	8.5	5.5	38,474	204	44,746	217
1974[12 13]	60,164	100.0	2.3	6.8	7.1	13.5	14.0	19.5	22.0	8.6	6.2	39,573	194	46,006	201
1973	59,236	100.0	2.7	6.7	7.1	12.7	13.0	19.5	22.2	9.4	6.7	40,930	192	47,021	199
1972[14]	58,005	100.0	3.1	7.0	6.6	13.0	13.1	20.3	21.9	8.6	6.3	40,377	192	46,415	207

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2004—Con.

(Income in 2004 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 OR IN COMBINATION															
2004	14,127	100.0	7.7	9.9	8.8	15.9	14.1	14.9	14.7	7.2	6.7	30,268	269	40,814	433
2003	13,969	100.0	6.8	10.4	9.7	15.6	13.6	14.5	15.0	7.3	7.2	30,487	383	41,400	438
2002	13,778	100.0	6.6	10.2	9.5	15.4	14.3	15.2	14.0	7.3	7.4	30,648	403	42,367	494
BLACK ALONE[19]															
2004	13,792	100.0	7.7	10.0	8.9	16.0	14.1	14.8	14.6	7.2	6.6	30,134	303	40,685	440
2003	13,629	100.0	6.8	10.5	9.7	15.6	13.6	14.6	14.8	7.3	7.1	30,442	396	41,210	442
2002	13,465	100.0	6.6	10.3	9.6	15.5	14.3	15.2	14.0	7.3	7.3	30,489	411	42,028	485
BLACK[18]															
2001	13,315	100.0	6.4	10.2	8.7	15.8	13.7	15.0	15.6	7.7	6.9	31,448	370	41,882	442
2000[1]	13,174	100.0	5.7	10.0	8.1	15.9	13.7	15.9	15.6	7.5	7.6	32,541	431	42,974	435
1999[2]	12,838	100.0	5.5	10.6	9.4	15.3	13.7	14.3	15.6	6.9	8.6	31,636	589	43,597	626
1998	12,579	100.0	6.4	12.2	8.8	17.1	13.3	14.4	14.3	7.1	6.5	29,340	459	39,510	528
1997	12,474	100.0	6.1	12.0	9.5	16.5	13.3	15.2	15.1	7.0	5.4	29,400	506	38,687	555
1996	12,109	100.0	6.5	12.1	10.2	17.1	13.0	14.9	14.8	6.1	5.3	28,148	554	38,910	760
1995[3]	11,577	100.0	6.6	12.8	10.3	16.7	13.1	15.1	14.1	6.7	4.6	27,563	470	37,419	640
1994[4]	11,655	100.0	6.9	14.0	10.1	16.9	13.4	12.9	13.9	6.5	5.3	26,510	493	36,889	530
1993[5]	11,281	100.0	7.9	14.2	11.5	16.7	13.6	13.6	12.2	5.6	4.7	25,145	497	35,052	582
1992[6]	11,269	100.0	8.1	15.5	10.4	16.4	13.4	13.7	13.2	5.3	3.9	24,746	505	33,579	455
1991	11,083	100.0	7.7	15.6	10.7	15.5	12.8	14.5	13.9	5.5	3.9	25,437	534	33,871	442
1990	10,671	100.0	7.2	15.0	11.0	15.3	12.9	14.7	14.1	5.2	4.6	26,173	597	34,775	469
1989	10,486	100.0	7.2	14.5	10.5	15.8	13.5	13.9	13.8	6.5	4.3	26,602	541	35,300	480
1988	10,561	100.0	6.4	16.3	10.5	16.9	12.8	13.3	13.3	6.4	4.1	25,173	525	34,486	503
1987[7]	10,192	100.0	7.1	16.1	10.8	16.3	14.1	13.5	13.0	4.9	4.1	24,921	480	33,650	463
1986	9,922	100.0	8.2	15.0	10.5	17.1	12.9	13.9	13.6	5.1	3.6	24,797	487	33,269	452
1985[8]	9,797	100.0	6.6	15.4	11.2	17.0	14.6	13.9	13.0	5.6	2.7	24,813	482	32,374	420
1984	9,480	100.0	6.7	15.8	12.6	18.1	13.9	13.5	11.7	4.8	2.8	23,307	448	31,085	382
1983[9]	9,243	100.0	7.8	16.4	12.4	17.5	13.8	13.5	12.2	4.3	2.1	22,442	419	29,892	367
1982	8,916	100.0	7.6	16.0	12.4	18.7	12.4	15.4	12.2	3.5	1.8	22,428	360	29,510	369
1981	8,961	100.0	6.9	16.6	12.6	18.8	12.9	13.8	12.5	4.3	1.5	22,447	377	29,487	357
1980	8,847	100.0	6.4	16.0	12.3	18.2	14.0	14.5	12.2	4.4	2.0	23,372	441	30,333	373
1979[10]	8,586	100.0	5.8	15.3	12.1	18.3	13.8	14.5	13.5	4.7	2.0	24,431	446	31,348	386
1978	8,066	100.0	4.8	15.9	12.2	17.4	14.0	15.5	12.9	5.2	2.0	24,822	525	31,722	414
1977	7,977	100.0	5.0	16.2	12.4	20.3	14.3	14.6	11.7	4.1	1.4	23,169	311	29,686	264
1976[11]	7,776	100.0	5.1	15.8	13.1	19.4	13.4	16.1	12.0	3.7	1.3	23,126	287	29,547	263
1975[12]	7,489	100.0	5.8	16.1	13.8	18.4	14.4	15.6	11.5	3.3	1.1	22,924	337	28,615	254
1974[12 13]	7,263	100.0	5.5	15.0	13.0	19.9	15.3	15.1	12.0	3.3	1.1	23,335	281	29,021	258

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2004—Con.

(Income in 2004 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[18]—Con.															
1973	7,040	100.0	6.4	13.1	13.2	18.5	15.7	15.5	12.4	3.4	1.7	23,883	372	29,657	295
1972[14]	6,809	100.0	7.2	14.1	12.7	19.5	14.5	15.0	12.6	2.9	1.5	23,237	348	29,353	313
1971[15]	6,578	100.0	7.8	15.0	12.1	20.2	15.5	15.2	10.4	3.0	0.9	22,500	335	27,881	286
1970	6,180	100.0	8.1	14.2	11.7	19.5	16.3	14.8	11.3	2.9	1.2	23,327	320	28,483	308
1969	6,053	100.0	8.1	14.1	11.6	20.4	16.6	15.2	10.2	2.9	0.8	23,368	344	27,819	296
1968	5,870	100.0	8.6	14.1	12.5	21.8	15.5	14.8	9.6	2.3	0.8	21,907	318	26,681	281
1967[16]	5,728	100.0	9.8	14.8	14.0	21.2	15.8	13.2	8.1	2.0	1.2	20,728	345	24,908	278
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2004	4,360	100.0	3.9	3.7	4.0	9.1	8.9	13.6	19.4	12.4	25.1	57,475	1,155	76,371	1,453
2003	4,235	100.0	4.9	5.5	4.5	9.5	7.3	13.5	17.9	12.9	23.9	56,747	1,265	71,277	1,226
2002	4,079	100.0	4.1	3.7	3.8	9.9	10.3	13.5	18.3	13.1	23.4	54,920	831	72,978	1,388
ASIAN ALONE[20]															
2004	4,140	100.0	3.8	3.7	4.1	9.0	8.9	13.5	19.2	12.4	25.4	57,518	1,216	76,747	1,498
2003	4,040	100.0	5.1	5.5	4.5	9.4	7.1	13.3	17.9	12.9	24.3	57,196	1,123	71,854	1,272
2002	3,917	100.0	4.1	3.5	3.8	10.0	10.4	13.3	18.1	13.1	23.7	55,278	967	73,577	1,435
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[18]															
2001	4,071	100.0	4.1	3.5	3.9	9.7	9.4	13.6	19.0	12.7	24.0	57,234	1,366	78,068	1,843
2000[1]	3,963	100.0	3.5	3.1	4.1	8.4	9.6	13.6	18.1	14.8	24.9	61,159	1,043	79,850	1,657
1999[2]	3,742	100.0	3.9	3.7	4.4	9.0	8.9	14.7	17.2	13.2	25.0	57,763	2,036	76,383	1,936
1998	3,308	100.0	4.3	3.8	4.2	10.1	10.1	13.8	18.1	14.3	21.3	53,975	1,502	69,681	2,013
1997	3,125	100.0	4.3	3.9	5.7	9.2	8.9	15.0	19.7	12.7	20.6	53,106	1,476	69,115	2,142
1996	2,998	100.0	3.8	5.5	4.7	10.1	9.2	15.4	17.6	14.2	19.4	51,875	1,859	67,782	2,431
1995[3]	2,777	100.0	4.6	4.1	6.5	10.3	8.9	15.5	19.6	13.7	16.8	49,991	1,254	67,979	2,742
1994[4]	2,040	100.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	10.8	9.9	14.7	18.6	14.7	17.5	51,038	1,934	66,269	2,361
1993[5]	2,233	100.0	4.6	5.7	5.9	11.2	10.4	13.0	18.1	13.8	17.3	49,365	2,428	64,680	2,604
1992[6]	2,262	100.0	4.1	4.5	5.4	12.0	9.5	14.7	19.8	14.0	16.0	49,876	1,439	61,815	1,699
1991	2,094	100.0	3.6	5.2	4.7	10.7	11.9	14.7	19.3	12.2	17.7	49,298	1,591	62,591	1,845
1990	1,958	100.0	3.8	3.4	5.5	9.7	8.8	14.8	22.6	12.8	18.6	53,885	1,596	65,043	1,841
1989	1,988	100.0	3.0	2.9	6.2	9.5	9.7	15.6	21.8	13.1	18.2	53,110	1,436	66,024	1,921
1988	1,913	100.0	3.0	4.5	4.8	12.8	9.7	15.7	20.1	11.6	17.8	49,507	2,034	61,895	1,849
1987[7]	(NA)	100.0	4.3	4.9	4.9	12.8	9.6	12.6	19.8	12.7	18.2	51,245	1,905	(NA)	(NA)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2004—Con.

(Income in 2004 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)[21]															
2004	12,181	100.0	4.4	6.3	7.8	17.4	14.9	17.0	16.5	7.7	8.0	34,241	480	45,871	561
2003	11,693	100.0	4.5	6.1	8.0	17.2	15.9	16.5	15.9	8.2	7.8	33,884	471	45,663	505
2002	11,339	100.0	4.1	6.4	7.4	16.5	15.8	16.5	17.1	8.2	8.1	34,771	506	47,149	630
2001	10,499	100.0	3.7	6.1	7.9	16.5	14.7	17.5	16.6	8.7	8.2	35,817	455	47,361	599
2000[1]	10,034	100.0	3.2	6.4	7.3	16.4	14.8	17.8	17.3	9.1	7.6	36,382	524	48,239	694
1999[2]	9,579	100.0	3.6	6.4	8.7	16.8	15.3	16.7	16.8	8.2	7.6	34,851	507	45,782	813
1998	9,060	100.0	4.3	8.5	8.7	16.8	15.4	16.0	16.1	7.0	7.1	32,787	632	44,303	942
1997	8,590	100.0	4.5	9.4	9.5	17.5	13.9	17.2	15.2	6.6	6.3	31,252	557	42,114	850
1996	8,225	100.0	4.2	9.8	9.9	18.8	14.4	16.0	14.8	6.5	5.5	29,855	579	40,762	943
1995[3]	7,939	100.0	4.6	11.0	10.5	18.8	14.6	15.7	14.1	5.9	4.9	28,138	613	38,404	862
1994[4]	7,735	100.0	4.4	10.7	10.3	17.6	14.9	16.0	13.8	6.7	5.5	29,528	548	39,818	993
1993[5]	7,362	100.0	4.3	9.6	10.7	18.3	15.7	16.5	13.7	6.5	4.8	29,462	592	38,994	820
1992[6]	7,153	100.0	4.4	9.7	10.5	17.8	15.4	16.1	15.1	6.3	4.7	29,815	616	38,028	598
1991	6,379	100.0	4.1	9.5	10.5	17.1	15.0	16.6	15.6	6.4	5.2	30,690	638	39,050	625
1990	6,220	100.0	4.0	9.3	10.3	17.0	14.5	17.8	15.7	6.2	5.2	31,294	642	39,201	646
1989	5,933	100.0	4.4	9.0	8.8	16.0	15.2	16.7	16.9	7.3	5.5	32,248	625	41,180	708
1988	5,910	100.0	4.8	9.8	8.5	18.4	13.8	17.0	16.3	6.1	5.3	31,237	770	39,881	845
1987[7]	5,642	100.0	4.6	10.3	9.3	17.8	14.9	15.7	16.0	6.3	5.1	30,748	674	39,414	730
1986	5,418	100.0	4.8	10.0	9.7	18.1	14.3	16.3	15.7	6.5	4.4	30,177	786	38,105	626
1985[8]	5,213	100.0	4.1	10.2	11.0	18.2	14.7	17.0	14.8	6.3	3.8	29,243	683	36,540	594
1984	4,883	100.0	4.9	10.4	10.4	17.3	14.3	17.5	15.8	5.7	3.7	29,399	737	36,557	713
1983[9]	4,666	100.0	4.7	10.4	11.8	17.4	15.5	17.0	14.6	5.4	3.0	28,417	725	34,808	669
1982	4,085	100.0	4.8	10.1	11.9	18.1	15.1	17.2	14.4	5.8	2.5	28,443	751	35,103	712
1981	3,980	100.0	3.8	9.5	9.8	18.3	15.4	18.8	15.5	5.8	3.0	30,368	832	36,468	697
1980	3,906	100.0	4.3	9.7	9.3	19.4	15.8	17.3	15.9	5.3	3.0	29,640	803	36,204	721
1979[10]	3,684	100.0	3.2	8.7	9.2	17.8	16.6	18.7	16.1	6.1	3.6	31,445	907	38,046	764
1978	3,291	100.0	3.2	8.4	9.8	17.8	17.5	17.8	17.4	5.1	2.9	31,131	754	36,773	744
1977	3,304	100.0	3.2	9.1	10.4	20.0	17.7	18.3	14.8	4.2	2.3	29,290	514	34,566	534
1976[11]	3,081	100.0	3.5	11.1	10.5	20.0	16.5	18.2	14.8	3.4	2.1	28,005	597	33,094	538
1975[12]	2,948	100.0	3.9	10.6	10.4	21.2	16.8	18.8	13.3	3.3	1.7	27,433	607	32,566	579
1974[12 13]	2,897	100.0	2.8	8.7	10.3	20.4	16.9	19.9	14.8	4.3	2.1	29,842	653	34,570	563
1973	2,722	100.0	3.4	7.6	9.8	19.6	17.9	20.2	15.5	4.1	1.9	29,992	681	34,846	567
1972[14]	2,655	100.0	3.4	7.6	9.8	19.6	17.9	20.2	15.5	4.1	1.9	30,042	587	34,530	587

NA Not available.

[1] Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.
[2] Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.
[3] Full implementation of 1990 census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000 household sample reduction, and revised editing of responses on race.
[4] Introduction of 1990 census sample design.
[5] Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the 1994 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (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.

[6] Implementation of 1990 census population controls.
[7] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.
[8] Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to $299,999. Full implementation of 1980 census-based sample design.
[9] Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census-based sample design.
[10] Implementation of 1980 census population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from a list of 51 possible sources of income.
[11] First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year, all medians were derived using linear interpolation.
[12] Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data that were derived using linear interpolation.
[13] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.
[14] Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.
[15] Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.
[16] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.
[17] 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 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.
[18] For the years 2001 and earlier, the CPS allowed respondents to report only one race group.
[19] Black alone refers to people who reported Black and did not report any other race category.
[20] Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race category.
[21] Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 12.1 percent of White householders who reported only one race; 2.9 percent of Black householders who reported only one race; 27.7 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native householders who reported only one race; and 9.5 percent of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander householders who reported only one race. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population and for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972.

Source. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 through 2005 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 2004

(People 15 years and older beginning in March 1980, and people 14 years and older as of March of the following year for previous years. Before 1989, earnings are for civilian workers only. Earnings in 2004 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	
2004	60,093	40,798	90	42,307	31,223	79	0.765
2003	58,772	41,761	92	41,908	31,550	85	0.755
2002	58,761	41,416	256	41,876	31,725	84	0.766
2001	58,712	40,843	275	41,639	31,176	176	0.763
2000[1]	59,602	40,861	111	41,719	30,123	112	0.737
1999[2]	58,299	41,249	154	40,871	29,829	128	0.723
1998	56,951	40,906	154	38,785	29,931	137	0.732
1997	54,909	39,521	377	37,683	29,309	182	0.742
1996	53,787	38,531	138	36,430	28,421	199	0.738
1995[3]	52,667	38,768	142	35,482	27,691	169	0.714
1994[4]	51,580	38,900	156	34,155	27,995	139	0.720
1993[5]	49,818	39,143	151	33,524	27,995	124	0.715
1992[6]	48,551	39,843	150	33,241	28,203	135	0.708
1991	47,888	39,792	299	32,436	27,798	133	0.699
1990	49,171	38,789	290	31,682	27,779	178	0.716
1989	49,678	40,207	165	31,340	27,612	185	0.687
1988	48,285	40,898	180	31,237	27,013	193	0.660
1987[7]	47,013	41,259	172	29,912	26,891	126	0.652
1986	45,912	41,530	178	28,420	26,691	140	0.643
1985[8]	44,943	40,512	236	27,383	26,160	137	0.646
1984[9]	43,808	40,172	206	26,466	25,572	151	0.637
1983	41,528	39,369	180	25,166	25,036	153	0.636
1982	40,105	39,498	167	23,702	24,388	165	0.617
1981	41,773	40,213	141	23,329	23,820	99	0.592
1980	41,881	40,412	204	22,859	24,312	106	0.602
1979[10]	42,437	41,021	162	22,082	24,474	125	0.597
1978	41,036	41,489	142	20,914	24,661	137	0.594
1977	39,263	40,236	190	19,238	23,708	107	0.589
1976[11]	38,184	39,377	155	18,073	23,702	117	0.602
1975[12]	37,267	39,479	155	17,452	23,221	118	0.588
1974[12 13]	37,916	39,750	171	16,945	23,355	114	0.588
1973	39,581	41,195	(NA)	17,195	23,330	(NA)	0.566
1972[14]	38,184	39,923	(NA)	16,675	23,100	(NA)	0.579
1971[15]	36,819	37,913	(NA)	16,002	22,561	(NA)	0.595
1970	36,132	37,773	(NA)	15,476	22,425	(NA)	0.594
1969	37,008	37,335	(NA)	15,374	21,977	(NA)	0.589
1968	37,068	35,316	(NA)	15,013	20,538	(NA)	0.582
1967[16]	36,645	34,421	(NA)	14,846	19,890	(NA)	0.578
1966[17]	(NA)	33,862	(NA)	(NA)	19,489	(NA)	0.576
1965[18]	(NA)	32,423	(NA)	(NA)	19,430	(NA)	0.599
1964	(NA)	32,016	(NA)	(NA)	18,937	(NA)	0.591
1963	(NA)	31,276	(NA)	(NA)	18,436	(NA)	0.589
1962[19]	(NA)	30,500	(NA)	(NA)	18,086	(NA)	0.593
1961[20]	(NA)	29,945	(NA)	(NA)	17,742	(NA)	0.592
1960	(NA)	29,013	(NA)	(NA)	17,603	(NA)	0.607

NA Not available.

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

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

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

[4] Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

[5] Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the 1994 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (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.

[6] Implementation of 1990 census population controls.
[7] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.
[8] Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to $299,999. Full implementation of 1980 census-based sample design.
[9] Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census-based sample design.
[10] 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.
[11] First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year, all medians were derived using linear interpolation.
[12] Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data that were derived using linear interpolation.
[13] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.
[14] Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.
[15] Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.
[16] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.
[17] Questionnaire expanded to ask eight income questions.
[18] Implementation of new procedures to impute missing data only.
[19] Full implementation of 1960 census-based sample design and population controls.
[20] 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 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-3.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2004

(Income in 2004 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	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000[1]	1999[2]	1998	1997	1996	1995[3]	1994[4]	1993[5]	1992[6]	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987[7]	1986
Household Income at Selected Percentiles																			
10th percentile upper limit	10,927	10,819	11,155	11,403	11,607	11,727	11,226	10,815	10,680	10,679	10,121	9,894	9,896	10,038	10,258	10,592	10,071	9,918	9,837
20th percentile upper limit	18,500	18,467	18,819	19,176	19,656	19,424	18,652	18,074	17,702	17,725	16,927	16,693	16,625	17,029	17,518	17,795	17,463	17,174	16,850
50th (median)	44,389	44,482	44,546	45,062	46,058	46,129	45,003	43,430	42,544	41,943	40,677	40,217	40,422	40,746	41,963	42,524	41,771	41,442	40,939
80th percentile upper limit	88,029	89,202	88,250	89,103	89,688	89,809	86,801	83,915	81,529	80,159	79,228	77,625	76,536	76,767	77,366	79,014	77,625	76,906	75,611
90th percentile lower limit	120,924	121,377	119,863	121,253	122,852	122,166	117,239	114,620	110,340	107,946	107,018	105,227	102,321	102,632	103,846	105,853	102,798	101,459	99,237
95th percentile lower limit	157,185	158,262	157,562	160,598	159,290	160,957	152,999	148,523	143,292	139,089	138,459	134,704	130,649	130,382	132,782	134,976	131,397	128,690	126,789
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles																			
90th/10th	11.07	11.22	10.75	10.63	10.58	10.42	10.44	10.60	10.33	10.11	10.57	10.64	10.34	10.22	10.12	9.99	10.21	10.23	10.09
95th/20th	8.50	8.57	8.37	8.38	8.10	8.29	8.20	8.22	8.10	7.85	8.18	8.07	7.86	7.66	7.58	7.59	7.52	7.49	7.53
95th/50th	3.56	3.57	3.54	3.58	3.46	3.52	3.41	3.43	3.40	3.32	3.41	3.37	3.27	3.21	3.17	3.17	3.16	3.11	3.10
80th/50th	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	1.87	1.86	1.85
80th/20th	4.76	4.83	4.69	4.65	4.56	4.62	4.65	4.64	4.61	4.52	4.68	4.65	4.60	4.51	4.42	4.44	4.45	4.48	4.49
20th/50th	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	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	0.41
Mean Household Income of Quintiles																			
Lowest quintile	10,264	10,265	10,494	10,816	11,141	11,238	10,674	10,374	10,303	10,272	9,725	9,474	9,574	9,774	10,043	10,289	9,919	9,751	9,495
Second quintile	26,241	26,368	26,680	27,177	27,818	27,595	26,952	25,935	25,289	25,107	24,237	24,016	23,988	24,548	25,267	25,599	25,036	24,782	24,423
Third quintile	44,455	44,759	44,959	45,490	46,325	46,190	45,098	43,632	42,537	41,980	40,830	40,257	40,415	40,775	41,736	42,553	41,873	41,432	40,870
Fourth quintile	70,085	70,849	70,720	71,324	72,014	71,889	69,748	67,580	65,835	64,533	63,536	62,562	62,041	62,157	62,926	64,366	63,297	62,626	61,570
Highest quintile	151,593	151,031	150,988	155,766	156,054	153,305	147,595	144,080	138,466	134,671	133,572	130,345	120,213	119,193	122,116	125,823	120,840	119,099	116,537
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles																			
Lowest quintile	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Second quintile	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7
Third quintile	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.8	16.0	16.1	16.2
Fourth quintile	23.2	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	24.3
Highest quintile	50.1	49.8	49.7	50.1	49.8	49.4	49.2	49.4	49.0	48.7	49.1	48.9	46.9	46.5	46.6	46.8	46.3	46.2	46.1
Summary Measures																			
Gini index of income inequality	0.466	0.464	0.462	0.466	0.462	0.458	0.456	0.459	0.455	0.450	0.456	0.454	0.433	0.428	0.428	0.431	0.426	0.426	0.425
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.542	0.530	0.514	0.515	0.490	0.476	0.488	0.484	0.464	0.452	0.471	0.467	0.416	0.411	0.402	0.406	0.401	0.414	0.416
Theil	0.406	0.397	0.398	0.413	0.404	0.386	0.389	0.396	0.389	0.378	0.387	0.385	0.323	0.313	0.317	0.324	0.314	0.311	0.310
Atkinson:																			
e=0.25	0.097	0.095	0.095	0.098	0.096	0.092	0.093	0.094	0.093	0.090	0.092	0.092	0.080	0.078	0.078	0.080	0.078	0.077	0.077
e=0.50	0.190	0.187	0.186	0.189	0.185	0.180	0.181	0.183	0.179	0.175	0.180	0.178	0.160	0.156	0.156	0.158	0.155	0.155	0.155
e=0.75	0.286	0.283	0.279	0.282	0.275	0.268	0.271	0.272	0.266	0.261	0.268	0.266	0.242	0.237	0.236	0.239	0.236	0.238	0.237

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2004—Con.

(Income in 2004 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998")

Measures of income dispersion	1985[8]	1984	1983[9]	1982	1981	1980	1979[10]	1978	1977	1976[11]	1975[12]	1974[12 13]	1973	1972[14]	1971[15]	1970	1969	1968	1967[16]
Household Income at Selected Percentiles																			
10th percentile upper limit	9,874	9,857	9,458	9,484	9,646	9,771	9,897	10,073	9,634	9,523	9,469	9,741	9,667	9,231	8,664	8,535	8,725	8,497	7,812
20th percentile upper limit	16,645	16,437	16,101	15,741	15,926	16,237	16,877	16,664	15,774	15,818	15,472	16,285	16,193	15,849	15,328	15,537	15,786	15,313	14,378
50th (median)	39,545	38,782	37,816	37,800	37,859	38,453	39,688	39,733	37,337	37,127	36,515	37,519	38,713	37,947	36,416	36,795	37,044	35,680	34,234
80th percentile upper limit	72,966	71,595	69,443	68,213	68,080	68,352	69,920	69,337	66,024	64,590	63,004	64,781	66,333	64,568	61,313	61,765	61,379	58,467	56,745
90th percentile lower limit	95,704	94,174	90,887	89,957	88,931	88,811	90,508	89,678	84,208	82,823	80,766	83,532	85,623	82,960	78,658	78,675	77,880	73,729	72,082
95th percentile lower limit	120,562	118,518	114,250	112,600	109,564	109,999	112,981	110,924	104,538	102,431	99,423	102,534	106,615	103,916	97,366	97,633	96,263	91,470	91,061
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles																			
90th/10th	9.69	9.55	9.61	9.49	9.22	9.09	9.15	8.90	8.74	8.70	8.53	8.58	8.86	8.99	9.08	9.22	8.93	8.68	9.23
95th/20th	7.24	7.21	7.10	7.15	6.88	6.78	6.69	6.66	6.63	6.48	6.43	6.30	6.58	6.56	6.35	6.28	6.10	5.97	6.33
95th/50th	3.05	3.06	3.04	3.00	2.91	2.86	2.87	2.80	2.80	2.77	2.74	2.76	2.78	2.75	2.68	2.67	2.63	2.58	2.70
80th/50th	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.82	1.81	1.78	1.77	1.75	1.77	1.74	1.73	1.74	1.73	1.71	1.69	1.69	1.67	1.65	1.68
80th/20th	4.38	4.36	4.31	4.33	4.28	4.21	4.14	4.16	4.19	4.08	4.07	3.98	4.10	4.07	4.00	3.98	3.89	3.82	3.95
20th/50th	0.42	0.43	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	9,400	9,405	9,091	8,976	9,135	9,358	9,659	9,720	9,175	9,226	9,003	9,324	9,351	8,935	8,439	8,391	8,531	8,320	7,667
Second quintile	23,821	23,426	22,838	22,715	22,754	23,292	24,024	23,870	22,582	22,586	22,113	23,176	23,510	23,077	22,304	22,732	23,033	22,314	21,244
Third quintile	39,540	38,821	37,758	37,599	37,694	38,434	39,609	39,414	37,357	37,142	36,281	37,353	38,563	37,662	36,160	36,606	36,805	35,389	33,920
Fourth quintile	59,477	58,453	56,660	55,920	56,189	56,623	58,125	57,736	54,735	53,939	52,716	53,944	55,475	54,068	51,409	51,598	51,552	49,367	47,458
Highest quintile	111,101	107,480	104,030	102,561	100,370	100,957	104,314	103,079	97,604	95,461	93,075	95,576	99,260	97,068	91,093	91,348	90,611	85,782	85,407
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles																			
Lowest quintile	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0
Second quintile	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.9	11.1	10.8
Third quintile	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.3
Fourth quintile	24.4	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.8	24.7	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.2
Highest quintile	45.6	45.2	45.1	45.0	44.3	44.1	44.2	44.1	44.0	43.7	43.6	43.5	43.9	43.9	43.5	43.3	43.0	42.6	43.6
Summary Measures																			
Gini index of income inequality	0.419	0.415	0.414	0.412	0.406	0.403	0.404	0.402	0.402	0.398	0.397	0.395	0.400	0.401	0.396	0.394	0.391	0.386	0.397
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.403	0.391	0.397	0.401	0.387	0.375	0.369	0.363	0.364	0.361	0.361	0.352	0.355	0.370	0.370	0.370	0.357	0.356	0.380
Theil	0.300	0.290	0.288	0.287	0.277	0.274	0.279	0.275	0.276	0.271	0.270	0.267	0.270	0.279	0.273	0.271	0.268	0.273	0.287
Atkinson:																			
e=0.25	0.075	0.073	0.072	0.072	0.070	0.069	0.070	0.069	0.069	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.068	0.070	0.068	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.071
e=0.50	0.151	0.147	0.147	0.146	0.141	0.140	0.141	0.139	0.139	0.137	0.136	0.134	0.136	0.140	0.138	0.138	0.135	0.135	0.143
e=0.75	0.231	0.225	0.226	0.226	0.220	0.216	0.216	0.213	0.213	0.211	0.210	0.207	0.210	0.216	0.214	0.214	0.209	0.208	0.220

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2004—Con.

(Income in 2004 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	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000[1]	1999[2]	1998	1997	1996	1995[3]	1994[4]	1993[5]	1992[6]	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987[7]	1986
Standard Errors of Household Income at Selected Percentiles																			
10th percentile upper limit	74	74	75	78	79	79	77	81	75	76	71	71	71	72	78	78	78	78	79
20th percentile upper limit	104	103	108	106	112	108	114	107	108	99	98	100	100	104	108	111	110	110	111
50th (median)	196	193	146	138	145	215	266	201	215	242	185	188	191	196	214	234	204	197	212
80th percentile upper limit	311	328	241	258	263	280	271	372	284	301	258	291	253	278	298	245	273	264	294
90th percentile lower limit	491	520	472	460	532	513	444	474	511	468	473	368	338	368	398	638	418	367	453
95th percentile lower limit	913	731	749	807	1021	896	887	776	705	827	785	669	661	667	750	720	816	600	529
Standard Errors of Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles																			
90th/10th	0.088	0.091	0.083	0.083	0.085	0.083	0.082	0.091	0.087	0.084	0.087	0.085	0.081	0.082	0.087	0.095	0.089	0.088	0.093
95th/20th	0.069	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	0.059
95th/50th	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	0.018
80th/50th	0.011	0.011	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011
80th/20th	0.032	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	0.034
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Standard Errors of Mean Household Income of Quintiles																			
Lowest quintile	38	37	38	38	39	39	38	37	35	36	35	35	34	35	36	37	36	36	37
Second quintile	33	34	34	34	35	35	35	35	34	34	33	33	34	34	35	36	35	36	35
Third quintile	43	43	43	44	44	45	44	42	43	41	41	40	40	40	40	41	41	42	41
Fourth quintile	66	68	66	67	67	68	65	64	61	62	63	61	59	59	59	60	59	59	58
Highest quintile	825	776	816	920	911	801	836	858	835	785	788	788	437	416	460	508	460	452	426
Standard Errors of Shares of Household Income of Quintiles																			
Lowest quintile	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Second quintile	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08
Third quintile	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13
Fourth quintile	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19
Highest quintile	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
Standard Errors of Summary Measures																			
Gini index of income inequality	0.0029	0.0028	0.0029	0.0030	0.0030	0.0041	0.0042	0.0043	0.0043	0.0043	0.0042	0.0042	0.0038	0.0038	0.0039	0.0040	0.0041	0.0038	0.0038
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0063	0.0054	0.0052	0.0051	0.0049	0.0059	0.0069	0.0067	0.0064	0.0063	0.0061	0.0061	0.0055	0.0056	0.0053	0.0053	0.0055	0.0055	0.0057
Theil	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:																			
e=0.25	0.0013	0.0012	0.0012	0.0014	0.0013	0.0013	0.0015	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0008	0.0007	0.0007
e=0.50	0.0021	0.0018	0.0020	0.0022	0.0021	0.0021	0.0023	0.0025	0.0024	0.0024	0.0023	0.0024	0.0013	0.0012	0.0013	0.0014	0.0014	0.0013	0.0012
e=0.75	0.0026	0.0024	0.0025	0.0027	0.0026	0.0027	0.0029	0.0030	0.0030	0.0029	0.0028	0.0029	0.0019	0.0018	0.0018	0.0019	0.0020	0.0018	0.0018

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2004—Con.

(Income in 2004 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998")

Measures of income dispersion	1985[8]	1984	1983[9]	1982	1981	1980	1979[10]	1978	1977	1976[11]	1975[12]	1974[12 13]	1973	1972[14]	1971[15]	1970	1969	1968	1967[16]
Standard Errors of Household Income at Selected Percentiles																			
10th percentile upper limit	76	74	76	76	114	111	110	110	103	103	98	104	103	102	99	103	105	103	100
20th percentile upper limit	109	99	101	101	103	107	115	115	110	112	114	138	137	136	132	138	140	138	133
50th (median)	214	176	171	171	198	198	188	161	140	138	149	144	147	145	141	135	137	129	125
80th percentile upper limit	240	254	230	254	203	239	202	257	193	224	267	183	213	252	299	160	170	190	224
90th percentile lower limit	407	324	401	345	333	377	363	297	399	291	366	301	310	417	224	253	300	395	533
95th percentile lower limit	1006	593	546	649	609	583	624	606	512	590	536	677	485	655	392	485	596	411	387
Standard Errors of Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles																			
90th/10th	0.085	0.079	0.088	0.084	0.114	0.110	0.108	0.102	0.102	0.099	0.097	0.096	0.100	0.109	0.107	0.115	0.113	0.115	0.136
95th/20th	0.077	0.056	0.056	0.062	0.059	0.057	0.059	0.059	0.056	0.059	0.059	0.068	0.063	0.070	0.060	0.064	0.066	0.060	0.065
95th/50th	0.028	0.020	0.019	0.021	0.020	0.019	0.020	0.020	0.018	0.020	0.019	0.022	0.018	0.021	0.016	0.017	0.020	0.016	0.016
80th/50th	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.010
80th/20th	0.032	0.030	0.031	0.032	0.030	0.031	0.031	0.033	0.032	0.032	0.035	0.036	0.037	0.038	0.040	0.037	0.036	0.036	0.040
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Standard Errors of Mean Household Income of Quintiles																			
Lowest quintile	36	36	36	37	37	37	38	39	39	38	38	40	39	40	40	41	41	41	40
Second quintile	34	34	33	33	32	34	35	36	35	35	35	36	39	38	37	39	40	38	38
Third quintile	40	39	38	38	39	39	41	41	39	39	38	37	39	39	37	36	36	35	34
Fourth quintile	56	56	54	53	52	52	52	53	51	49	49	51	52	51	49	49	48	46	45
Highest quintile	388	341	329	330	309	334	372	370	370	367	367	372	402	421	400	411	419	393	427
Standard Errors of Shares of Household Income of Quintiles																			
Lowest quintile	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Second quintile	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10
Third quintile	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17
Fourth quintile	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Highest quintile	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.41
Standard Errors of Summary Measures																			
Gini index of income inequality	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0038	0.0038	0.0036	0.0038	0.0039	0.0039	0.0041	0.0056	0.0066	0.0040	0.0069	0.0063	0.0078	0.0066	0.0042	0.0044
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0056	0.0055	0.0056	0.0057	0.0056	0.0051	0.0050	0.0054	0.0054	0.0054	0.0059	0.0058	0.0057	0.0060	0.0061	0.0060	0.0058	0.0057	0.0060
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:																			
e=0.25	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0007	0.0006	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0007	0.0008
e=0.50	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0012	0.0011	0.0012	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0014	0.0012	0.0014
e=0.75	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0017	0.0017	0.0016	0.0017	0.0016	0.0017	0.0017	0.0018	0.0017	0.0017	0.0018	0.0019	0.0019	0.0020	0.0018	0.0020

See footnotes on next page.

[1] Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.
[2] Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.
[3] Full implementation of 1990 census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000 household sample reduction, and revised editing of responses on race.
[4] Introduction of 1990 census sample design.
[5] 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.
[6] Implementation of 1990 census population controls.
[7] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.
[8] Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to $299,999. Full implementation of 1980 census-based sample design.
[9] Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census-based sample design.
[10] 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.
[11] First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year, all medians were derived using linear interpolation.
[12] Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data that were derived using linear interpolation.
[13] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.
[14] Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.
[15] Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.
[16] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

APPENDIX B.
ESTIMATES OF POVERTY

How Poverty Is Measured

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 2004 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	9,827								
65 years and older	9,060								
Two people:									
Householder under 65 years	12,649	13,020							
Householder 65 years and older	11,418	12,971							
Three people	14,776	15,205	15,219						
Four people	19,484	19,803	19,157	19,223					
Five people	23,497	23,838	23,108	22,543	22,199				
Six people	27,025	27,133	26,573	26,037	25,241	24,768			
Seven people	31,096	31,290	30,621	30,154	29,285	28,271	27,159		
Eight people	34,778	35,086	34,454	33,901	33,115	32,119	31,082	30,818	
Nine people or more	41,836	42,039	41,480	41,010	40,240	39,179	38,220	37,983	36,520

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, father, and great-aunt. Family A's poverty threshold in 2004 was $23,108. Suppose also that each member had the following income in 2004:

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

Since their total family income, $25,000, was greater than their threshold ($23,108), the family would not be considered "in poverty" according to the official poverty measure.

While the thresholds in some sense represent families' needs, the official poverty measure 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.

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/poverty/povmeas/papers/orshansky.html>.

Weighted average thresholds: Some data users want a summary of the 48 thresholds to get a general sense of the "poverty line." These average thresholds 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 2004, by Size of Family

(Dollars)

One person	9,645
Two people	12,334
Three people	15,067
Four people	19,307
Five people	22,831
Six people	25,788
Seven people	29,236
Eight people	32,641
Nine people or more	39,048

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2004

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

Race and Hispanic origin and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty level		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty level	
					Below poverty level			Below poverty level				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
2004	290,605	36,997	12.7	241,153	26,564	11.0	42,040	12,823	30.5	48,198	9,864	20.5
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[1]	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[2]	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[3]	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[4]	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[5]	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[5]	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 2004—Con.

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

Race and Hispanic origin and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty level		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty level	
					Below poverty level			Below poverty level				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
WHITE ALONE[6]												
2004	233,702	25,301	10.8	193,366	17,477	9.0	26,167	6,905	26.4	39,328	7,356	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[7]												
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[1]	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[2]	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[3]	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[4]	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[5]	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[5]	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 2004—Con.

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

Race and Hispanic origin and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty level		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty level	
					Below poverty level			Below poverty level				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[6]												
2004	195,054	16,870	8.6	159,520	10,334	6.5	19,036	4,127	21.7	34,797	6,189	17.8
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[7]												
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[1]	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[2]	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[3]	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[4]	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[5]	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[5]	184,936	16,029	8.7	157,785	11,051	7.0	16,787	4,075	24.3	26,439	4,613	17.4
1986	184,119	17,244	9.4	157,665	12,078	7.7	16,739	4,350	26.0	25,525	4,668	18.3
1985	183,455	17,839	9.7	157,106	12,706	8.1	16,749	4,136	24.7	25,544	4,789	18.7
1984	182,469	18,300	10.0	156,930	13,234	8.4	16,742	4,193	25.0	24,671	4,659	18.9
1983	181,393	19,538	10.8	156,719	14,437	9.2	16,369	4,448	27.2	23,894	4,746	19.9
1982	181,903	19,362	10.6	157,818	14,271	9.0	15,830	4,161	26.3	23,329	4,701	20.2
1981	180,909	17,987	9.9	157,330	12,903	8.2	16,323	4,222	25.9	22,950	4,769	20.8
1980	179,798	16,365	9.1	156,633	11,568	7.4	15,358	3,699	24.1	22,455	4,474	19.9
1979	178,814	14,419	8.1	156,567	10,009	6.4	15,410	3,371	21.9	21,638	4,179	19.3
1978	174,731	13,755	7.9	154,321	9,798	6.3	15,132	3,390	22.4	20,410	3,957	19.4
1977	173,563	13,802	8.0	154,449	9,977	6.5	14,888	3,429	23.0	19,114	3,825	20.0
1976	173,235	14,025	8.1	155,324	10,066	6.5	14,261	3,516	24.7	17,912	3,959	22.1
1975	172,417	14,883	8.6	155,539	11,137	7.2	13,809	3,570	25.9	16,879	3,746	22.2
1974	171,463	13,217	7.7	155,764	9,854	6.3	13,763	3,379	24.6	15,699	3,364	21.4
1973	170,488	12,864	7.5	155,330	9,262	6.0	12,731	3,185	25.0	15,158	3,602	23.8
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2004	38,016	9,393	24.7	31,471	7,482	23.8	13,799	5,464	39.6	6,395	1,836	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[8]												
2004	36,423	9,000	24.7	30,080	7,142	23.7	13,219	5,228	39.5	6,200	1,790	28.9
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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2004—Con.

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

Race and Hispanic origin and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty level		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty level	
					Below poverty level			Below poverty level				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
BLACK[7]												
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[1]	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[2]	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[3]	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[4]	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[5]	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[5]	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
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2004	13,356	1,303	9.8	11,722	881	7.5	1,187	171	14.4	1,603	420	26.2
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[9]												
2004	12,301	1,209	9.8	10,797	816	7.6	1,022	135	13.2	1,479	391	26.4
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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2004—Con.

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

Race and Hispanic origin and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty level		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty level	
					Below poverty level			Below poverty level				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[7]												
2001	12,465	1,275	10.2	10,745	873	8.1	1,333	198	14.8	1,682	393	23.4
2000[1]	12,672	1,258	9.9	11,044	895	8.1	1,231	289	23.4	1,588	350	22.0
1999[2]	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[3]	7,779	985	12.7	6,922	787	11.4	729	183	25.0	828	193	23.3
1991[4]	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[5]	6,447	1,117	17.3	5,767	942	16.3	650	263	40.5	651	160	24.5
1987[5]	6,322	1,021	16.1	5,785	875	15.1	584	187	32.0	516	138	26.8
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)												
2004	41,688	9,132	21.9	36,481	7,726	21.2	7,819	3,071	39.3	4,927	1,280	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[1]	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[2]	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[3]	25,646	7,592	29.6	22,695	6,455	28.4	4,806	2,474	51.5	2,577	881	34.2
1991[4]	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[5]	20,064	5,357	26.7	18,102	4,700	26.0	3,734	2,052	55.0	1,864	597	32.0
1987[5]	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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2004—Con.

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

Race and Hispanic origin and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty level		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty level	
					Below poverty level			Below poverty level				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)—Con.												
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] Consistent with 2001 data through implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.
[2] For 1999, figures are based on Census 2000 population controls.
[3] For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.
[4] For 1991, figures are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original March 1992 CPS file.
[5] 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.
[6] 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.
[7] 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.
[8] Black alone refers to people who reported Black and did not report any other race category.
[9] Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race category.

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 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2004

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

Race and Hispanic origin and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total			Total		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
2004	73,271	13,027	17.8	72,164	12,460	17.3	182,121	20,514	11.3	35,213	3,457	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[1]	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[2]	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[3]	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[4]	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[5]	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[5]	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
WHITE ALONE[6]												
2004	56,079	8,299	14.8	55,239	7,868	14.2	146,913	14,465	9.8	30,710	2,537	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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2004—Con.

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

Race and Hispanic origin and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total			Total		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
WHITE[7]												
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[1]	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[2]	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[3]	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[4]	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[5]	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[5]	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
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[6]												
2004	42,995	4,507	10.5	42,382	4,179	9.9	123,423	10,212	8.3	28,636	2,150	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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2004—Con.

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

Race and Hispanic origin and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total			Total		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[7]												
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[1]	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[2]	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[3]	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[4]	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[5]	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[5]	44,461	5,230	11.8	43,907	4,902	11.2	115,721	8,327	7.2	24,754	2,472	10.0
1986	44,664	5,789	13.0	44,041	5,388	12.2	115,157	8,963	7.8	24,298	2,492	10.3
1985	44,752	5,745	12.8	44,199	5,421	12.3	114,969	9,608	8.4	23,734	2,486	10.5
1984	44,886	6,156	13.7	44,349	5,828	13.1	114,180	9,734	8.5	23,402	2,410	10.3
1983	44,830	6,649	14.8	44,374	6,381	14.4	113,570	10,279	9.1	22,992	2,610	11.4
1982	45,531	6,566	14.4	45,001	6,229	13.8	113,717	10,082	8.9	22,655	2,714	12.0
1981	45,950	5,946	12.9	45,440	5,639	12.4	112,722	9,207	8.2	22,237	2,834	12.7
1980	46,578	5,510	11.8	45,989	5,174	11.3	111,460	7,990	7.2	21,760	2,865	13.2
1979	46,967	4,730	10.1	46,448	4,476	9.6	110,509	6,930	6.3	21,339	2,759	12.9
1978	46,819	4,506	9.6	46,606	4,383	9.4	107,481	6,837	6.4	20,431	2,412	11.8
1977	47,689	4,714	9.9	47,459	4,582	9.7	106,063	6,772	6.4	19,812	2,316	11.7
1976	48,824	4,799	9.8	48,601	4,664	9.6	104,846	6,720	6.4	19,565	2,506	12.8
1975	49,670	5,342	10.8	49,421	5,185	10.5	103,496	7,039	6.8	19,251	2,503	13.0
1974	50,759	4,820	9.5	50,520	4,697	9.3	101,894	6,051	5.9	18,810	2,346	12.5
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2004	12,184	4,049	33.2	12,006	3,952	32.9	22,826	4,629	20.3	3,006	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[8]												
2004	11,245	3,780	33.6	11,080	3,694	33.3	22,220	4,515	20.3	2,958	705	23.9
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[7]												
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[1]	11,480	3,581	31.2	11,296	3,495	30.9	21,160	3,794	17.9	2,785	607	21.8
1999[2]	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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2004—Con.

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

Race and Hispanic origin and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total			Total		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
BLACK[7]—Con.												
1992[3]	10,956	5,106	46.6	10,823	5,015	46.3	18,952	4,884	25.8	2,504	838	33.5
1991[4]	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[5]	9,865	4,296	43.5	9,681	4,148	42.8	17,548	4,275	24.4	2,436	785	32.2
1987[5]	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
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2004	3,419	334	9.8	3,380	316	9.3	8,824	820	9.3	1,114	149	13.4
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[9]												
2004	2,870	286	10.0	2,839	269	9.5	8,339	775	9.3	1,092	148	13.6
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[7]												
2001	3,215	369	11.5	3,169	353	11.1	8,352	814	9.7	899	92	10.2
2000[1]	3,294	420	12.7	3,256	407	12.5	8,500	756	8.9	878	82	9.3
1999[2]	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[3]	2,218	363	16.4	2,199	352	16.0	5,067	568	11.2	494	53	10.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2004—Con.

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

Race and Hispanic origin and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total			Total		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[7]—Con.												
1991[4]	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[5]	1,970	474	24.1	1,949	458	23.5	4,035	583	14.4	442	60	13.5
1987[5]	1,937	455	23.5	1,908	432	22.7	4,010	510	12.7	375	56	15.0
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)												
2004	14,180	4,102	28.9	13,936	3,989	28.6	25,315	4,620	18.3	2,194	410	18.7
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[1]	12,399	3,522	28.4	12,115	3,342	27.6	21,734	3,844	17.7	1,822	381	20.9
1999[2]	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[3]	9,081	3,637	40.0	8,829	3,440	39.0	15,268	3,668	24.0	1,298	287	22.1
1991[4]	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[5]	7,003	2,631	37.6	6,908	2,576	37.3	12,056	2,501	20.7	1,005	225	22.4
1987[5]	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] Consistent with 2001 data through implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.
[2] For 1999, figures are based on Census 2000 population controls.
[3] For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.
[4] For 1991, figures are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original March 1992 CPS file.
[5] 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.
[6] 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.

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

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 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-3.
Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family: 1959 to 2004

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

Race and Hispanic origin and year	All families			Married-couple families			Male householder, no wife present			Female householder, no husband present		
		Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
2004	77,019	7,854	10.2	58,118	3,222	5.5	4,893	658	13.5	14,009	3,973	28.4
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[1]	73,778	6,400	8.7	56,598	2,637	4.7	4,277	485	11.3	12,903	3,278	25.4
1999[2]	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[3]	68,216	8,144	11.9	53,090	3,385	6.4	3,065	484	15.8	12,061	4,275	35.4
1991[4]	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[5]	65,837	6,874	10.4	52,100	2,897	5.6	2,847	336	11.8	10,890	3,642	33.4
1987[5]	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] Consistent with 2001 data through implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.
[2] For 1999, figures are based on Census 2000 population controls.
[3] For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.
[4] For 1991, figures are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original March 1992 CPS file.
[5] 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 2005 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 be less of a problem when collecting income data (possibly because the interview period is close to when people pay their taxes), but it may be less than ideal when asking about health insurance coverage. Compared with other national surveys, the CPS estimate of the number of people without health insurance more closely approximates the number of people who are uninsured at a specific point in time during the year than the number of people uninsured for the entire year. For a comparison between 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 ASEC underreports Medicare and Medicaid coverage compared with enrollment and participation data from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).[24] Because the CPS is largely a labor force survey, interviewers receive less training on health insurance concepts. Additionally, many people may not be aware that a health insurance program covers them or their children if they have not used covered services recently. CMS data, on the other hand, represent the actual number of people who have enrolled or participated in these programs.

Changes in Medicaid coverage estimates from one year to the next 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 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 Current Population Survey, 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.

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

Table C-1.
Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1987 to 2004

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

Race and Hispanic origin and year	Total people	Covered by private 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										
Numbers										
2004	291,155	245,335	198,262	174,174	26,961	79,086	37,514	39,745	10,680	45,820
2003	288,280	243,320	197,869	174,020	26,486	76,755	35,647	39,456	9,979	44,961
2002	285,933	242,360	198,973	175,296	26,639	73,624	33,246	38,448	10,063	43,574
2001	282,082	240,875	199,860	176,551	26,057	71,295	31,601	38,043	9,552	41,207
2000[2]	279,517	239,714	201,060	177,848	26,524	69,037	29,533	37,740	9,099	39,804
1999[3]	276,804	236,576	198,841	175,101	27,415	67,683	28,506	36,923	8,648	40,228
1999	274,087	231,533	194,599	172,023	26,179	66,176	27,890	36,066	8,530	42,554
1998	271,743	227,462	190,861	168,576	25,948	66,087	27,854	35,887	8,747	44,281
1997[4]	269,094	225,646	188,532	165,091	27,158	66,685	28,956	35,590	8,527	43,448
1996	266,792	225,077	187,395	163,221	28,335	69,000	31,451	35,227	8,712	41,716
1995	264,314	223,733	185,881	161,453	30,188	69,776	31,877	34,655	9,375	40,582
1994[5]	262,105	222,387	184,318	159,634	31,349	70,163	31,645	33,901	11,165	39,718
1993[6]	259,753	220,040	182,351	148,318	(NA)	68,554	31,749	33,097	9,560	39,713
1992[7]	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[8]	241,187	210,161	182,160	149,739	(NA)	56,282	20,211	30,458	10,542	31,026
Percents										
2004	100.0	84.3	68.1	59.8	9.3	27.2	12.9	13.7	3.7	15.7
2003	100.0	84.4	68.6	60.4	9.2	26.6	12.4	13.7	3.5	15.6
2002	100.0	84.8	69.6	61.3	9.3	25.7	11.6	13.4	3.5	15.2
2001	100.0	85.4	70.9	62.6	9.2	25.3	11.2	13.5	3.4	14.6
2000[2]	100.0	85.8	71.9	63.6	9.5	24.7	10.6	13.5	3.3	14.2
1999[3]	100.0	85.5	71.8	63.3	9.9	24.5	10.3	13.3	3.1	14.5
1999	100.0	84.5	71.0	62.8	9.6	24.1	10.2	13.2	3.1	15.5
1998	100.0	83.7	70.2	62.0	9.5	24.3	10.3	13.2	3.2	16.3
1997[4]	100.0	83.9	70.1	61.4	10.1	24.8	10.8	13.2	3.2	16.1
1996	100.0	84.4	70.2	61.2	10.6	25.9	11.8	13.2	3.3	15.6
1995	100.0	84.6	70.3	61.1	11.4	26.4	12.1	13.1	3.5	15.4
1994[5]	100.0	84.8	70.3	60.9	12.0	26.8	12.1	12.9	4.3	15.2
1993[6]	100.0	84.7	70.2	57.1	(NA)	26.4	12.2	12.7	3.7	15.3
1992[7]	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[8]	100.0	87.1	75.5	62.1	(NA)	23.3	8.4	12.6	4.4	12.9
WHITE ALONE[9]										
Numbers										
2004	234,077	199,289	165,327	144,246	23,511	61,311	25,586	34,084	8,567	34,788
2003	232,254	198,270	165,852	144,780	23,253	59,495	23,959	33,765	8,105	33,983
2002	230,809	198,103	167,151	146,210	23,511	57,072	22,171	33,135	8,065	32,706

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1.
Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1987 to 2004—Con.

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

Race and Hispanic origin and year	Total people	Covered by private 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[9]—Con.										
Percents										
2004	100.0	85.1	70.6	61.6	10.0	26.2	10.9	14.6	3.7	14.9
2003	100.0	85.4	71.4	62.3	10.0	25.6	10.3	14.5	3.5	14.6
2002	100.0	85.8	72.4	63.3	10.2	24.7	9.6	14.4	3.5	14.2
WHITE[10]										
Numbers										
2001	230,071	198,878	169,180	148,371	23,110	56,200	21,535	33,006	7,788	31,193
2000[2]	228,208	198,133	170,071	149,364	23,474	54,287	19,889	32,695	7,158	30,075
1999[3]	225,794	195,929	168,730	147,583	24,213	53,175	18,977	32,144	6,902	29,865
1999	224,806	192,943	166,191	145,878	23,315	52,139	18,676	31,416	6,848	31,863
1998	223,294	189,706	163,690	143,705	23,201	51,690	18,247	31,174	7,140	33,588
1997[4]	221,650	188,409	161,682	140,601	24,347	52,975	19,652	31,108	6,994	33,241
1996	220,070	188,341	161,806	139,913	25,519	54,004	20,856	30,919	6,981	31,729
1995	218,442	187,337	161,303	139,151	27,337	54,141	20,528	30,580	7,656	31,105
1994[5]	216,751	186,447	160,414	137,966	28,287	54,288	20,464	29,978	8,845	30,305
1993[6]	215,221	184,732	158,586	128,855	(NA)	53,222	20,642	29,297	7,689	30,489
1992[7]	213,198	183,479	158,612	129,685	(NA)	51,195	18,659	29,341	7,556	29,719
1991	210,257	183,130	159,628	131,646	(NA)	49,699	17,058	28,940	7,867	27,127
1990	208,754	181,795	160,146	131,836	(NA)	47,589	15,078	28,530	8,022	26,959
1989	206,983	181,126	161,363	132,882	(NA)	44,868	12,779	27,859	8,116	25,857
1988	205,333	180,122	160,753	133,050	(NA)	44,477	12,504	27,293	8,305	25,211
1987[8]	203,745	179,845	161,338	132,264	(NA)	44,028	12,163	27,044	8,482	23,900
Percents										
2001	100.0	86.4	73.5	64.5	10.0	24.4	9.4	14.3	3.4	13.6
2000[2]	100.0	86.8	74.5	65.5	10.3	23.8	8.7	14.3	3.1	13.2
1999[3]	100.0	86.8	74.7	65.4	10.7	23.6	8.4	14.2	3.1	13.2
1999	100.0	85.8	73.9	64.9	10.4	23.2	8.3	14.0	3.0	14.2
1998	100.0	85.0	73.3	64.4	10.4	23.1	8.2	14.0	3.2	15.0
1997[4]	100.0	85.0	72.9	63.4	11.0	23.9	8.9	14.0	3.2	15.0
1996	100.0	85.6	73.5	63.6	11.6	24.5	9.5	14.0	3.2	14.4
1995	100.0	85.8	73.8	63.7	12.5	24.8	9.4	14.0	3.5	14.2
1994[5]	100.0	86.0	74.0	63.7	13.1	25.0	9.4	13.8	4.1	14.0
1993[6]	100.0	85.8	73.7	59.9	(NA)	24.7	9.6	13.6	3.6	14.2
1992[7]	100.0	86.1	74.4	60.8	(NA)	24.0	8.8	13.8	3.5	13.9
1991	100.0	87.1	75.9	62.6	(NA)	23.6	8.1	13.8	3.7	12.9
1990	100.0	87.1	76.7	63.2	(NA)	22.8	7.2	13.7	3.8	12.9
1989	100.0	87.5	78.0	64.2	(NA)	21.7	6.2	13.5	3.9	12.5
1988	100.0	87.7	78.3	64.8	(NA)	21.7	6.1	13.3	4.0	12.3
1987[8]	100.0	88.3	79.2	64.9	(NA)	21.6	6.0	13.3	4.2	11.7
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[9]										
Numbers										
2004	195,301	173,319	148,069	128,368	21,944	50,806	17,241	31,640	7,952	21,983
2003	194,877	173,295	149,084	129,261	21,865	49,743	16,247	31,458	7,563	21,582
2002	194,421	173,639	150,422	130,801	22,128	47,736	14,984	30,718	7,465	20,782

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1.
Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1987 to 2004—Con.

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

Race and Hispanic origin and year	Total people	Covered by private 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[9]—Con.										
Percents										
2004	100.0	88.7	75.8	65.7	11.2	26.0	8.8	16.2	4.1	11.3
2003	100.0	88.9	76.5	66.3	11.2	25.5	8.3	16.1	3.9	11.1
2002	100.0	89.3	77.4	67.3	11.4	24.6	7.7	15.8	3.8	10.7
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[10]										
Numbers										
2001	194,822	175,412	152,821	133,295	21,796	47,661	15,035	30,811	7,144	19,409
2000[2]	193,931	175,247	153,816	134,253	22,242	46,297	13,788	30,642	6,564	18,683
1999[3]	192,858	173,958	152,984	133,123	22,882	45,540	13,157	30,256	6,326	18,901
1999	193,633	172,271	151,539	132,381	22,104	44,749	13,120	29,457	6,306	21,363
1998	193,074	170,184	149,910	130,956	22,110	44,699	12,985	29,222	6,675	22,890
1997[4]	192,178	169,043	148,426	128,280	23,349	45,691	14,046	29,213	6,504	23,135
1996	191,791	169,699	149,262	128,355	24,456	46,772	15,082	29,211	6,537	22,092
1995	191,271	169,272	149,686	128,378	26,363	46,501	14,381	28,918	7,163	21,999
1994[5]	192,771	170,541	150,181	128,633	27,205	47,475	15,052	28,467	8,318	22,230
1993[6]	191,087	168,306	147,729	119,861	(NA)	46,158	14,980	27,795	7,243	22,781
1992[7]	189,113	167,394	147,967	120,482	(NA)	44,649	13,390	27,853	7,104	21,719
1991	189,216	168,810	149,798	123,109	(NA)	44,228	12,750	27,695	7,402	20,406
1990	188,240	168,015	150,306	123,261	(NA)	42,732	11,423	27,313	7,528	20,224
1989	187,078	167,889	151,424	124,311	(NA)	40,624	9,759	26,738	7,567	19,188
1988	186,047	167,048	151,009	124,622	(NA)	40,259	9,522	26,224	7,743	19,000
1987[8]	185,044	166,922	151,817	124,068	(NA)	39,792	9,143	26,054	7,883	18,122
Percents										
2001	100.0	90.0	78.4	68.4	11.2	24.5	7.7	15.8	3.7	10.0
2000[2]	100.0	90.4	79.3	69.2	11.5	23.9	7.1	15.8	3.4	9.6
1999[3]	100.0	90.2	79.3	69.0	11.9	23.6	6.8	15.7	3.3	9.8
1999	100.0	89.0	78.3	68.4	11.4	23.1	6.8	15.2	3.3	11.0
1998	100.0	88.1	77.6	67.8	11.5	23.2	6.7	15.1	3.5	11.9
1997[4]	100.0	88.0	77.2	66.8	12.1	23.8	7.3	15.2	3.4	12.0
1996	100.0	88.5	77.8	66.9	12.8	24.4	7.9	15.2	3.4	11.5
1995	100.0	88.5	78.3	67.1	13.8	24.3	7.5	15.1	3.7	11.5
1994[5]	100.0	88.5	77.9	66.7	14.1	24.6	7.8	14.8	4.3	11.5
1993[6]	100.0	88.1	77.3	62.7	(NA)	24.2	7.8	14.5	3.8	11.9
1992[7]	100.0	88.5	78.2	63.7	(NA)	23.6	7.1	14.7	3.8	11.5
1991	100.0	89.2	79.2	65.1	(NA)	23.4	6.7	14.6	3.9	10.8
1990	100.0	89.3	79.8	65.5	(NA)	22.7	6.1	14.5	4.0	10.7
1989	100.0	89.7	80.9	66.4	(NA)	21.7	5.2	14.3	4.0	10.3
1988	100.0	89.8	81.2	67.0	(NA)	21.6	5.1	14.1	4.2	10.2
1987[8]	100.0	90.2	82.0	67.0	(NA)	21.5	4.9	14.1	4.3	9.8
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION										
Numbers										
2004	38,161	30,714	20,457	18,885	1,825	13,501	9,451	4,000	1,446	7,447
2003	37,651	30,344	20,136	10,282	1,732	13,195	9,292	4,080	1,283	7,307
2002	37,350	29,921	20,231	18,837	1,621	12,624	8,744	3,851	1,342	7,429

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1.
Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1987 to 2004—Con.

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

Race and Hispanic origin and year	Total people	Covered by private or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care[1]	
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION—Con.										
Percents										
2004	100.0	80.5	53.6	49.5	4.8	35.4	24.8	10.5	3.8	19.5
2003	100.0	80.6	53.5	49.6	4.6	35.1	24.7	10.8	3.4	19.4
2002	100.0	80.1	54.2	50.4	4.3	33.8	23.4	10.3	3.6	19.9
BLACK ALONE[11]										
Numbers										
2004	36,546	29,360	19,596	18,122	1,732	12,878	8,943	3,925	1,369	7,186
2003	36,121	29,041	19,320	17,924	1,663	12,585	8,797	3,989	1,225	7,080
2002	35,806	28,578	19,347	18,002	1,571	12,058	8,289	3,776	1,268	7,228
Percents										
2004	100.0	80.3	53.6	49.6	4.7	35.2	24.5	10.7	3.7	19.7
2003	100.0	80.4	53.5	49.6	4.6	34.8	24.4	11.0	3.4	19.6
2002	100.0	79.8	54.0	50.3	4.4	33.7	23.1	10.5	3.5	20.2
BLACK[10]										
Numbers										
2001	36,023	29,190	20,363	18,975	1,696	11,616	7,994	3,783	1,192	6,833
2000[2]	35,597	28,915	20,485	18,922	1,893	11,579	7,735	3,871	1,372	6,683
1999[3]	35,893	28,775	20,442	18,854	2,065	11,361	7,652	3,615	1,216	7,119
1999	35,509	27,973	19,805	18,363	1,912	11,165	7,495	3,588	1,198	7,536
1998	35,070	27,274	18,663	17,132	1,782	11,524	7,903	3,703	1,111	7,797
1997[4]	34,598	27,166	18,544	17,077	1,841	11,157	7,750	3,573	1,100	7,432
1996	34,218	26,799	17,718	16,358	1,745	12,074	8,572	3,393	1,357	7,419
1995	33,889	26,781	17,106	15,683	1,815	12,465	9,184	3,316	1,171	7,108
1994[5]	33,531	26,928	17,147	15,607	2,147	12,693	9,007	3,167	1,683	6,603
1993[6]	33,040	26,279	16,590	13,693	(NA)	12,588	9,283	3,072	1,331	6,761
1992[7]	32,535	25,967	15,994	13,545	(NA)	12,464	9,122	3,154	1,459	6,567
1991	31,439	24,932	15,466	13,297	(NA)	11,776	8,352	3,248	1,482	6,507
1990	30,895	24,802	15,957	13,560	(NA)	11,150	7,809	3,106	1,402	6,093
1989	30,392	24,550	16,520	14,187	(NA)	10,443	7,123	3,043	1,340	5,843
1988	29,904	24,029	15,818	13,418	(NA)	10,415	7,049	3,064	1,385	5,875
1987[8]	29,417	23,555	15,358	13,055	(NA)	10,380	7,046	2,918	1,497	5,862

See footnotes at end of page.

Table C-1.
Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1987 to 2004—Con.

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

Race and Hispanic origin and year	Total people	Covered by private or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care[1]	
BLACK[10]—Con.										
Percents										
2001	100.0	81.0	56.5	52.7	4.7	32.2	22.2	10.5	3.3	19.0
2000[2]	100.0	81.2	57.5	53.2	5.3	32.5	21.7	10.9	3.9	18.8
1999[3]	100.0	80.2	57.0	52.5	5.8	31.7	21.3	10.1	3.4	19.8
1999	100.0	78.8	55.8	51.7	5.4	31.4	21.1	10.1	3.4	21.2
1998	100.0	77.8	53.2	48.9	5.1	32.9	22.5	10.6	3.2	22.2
1997[4]	100.0	78.5	53.6	49.4	5.3	32.2	22.4	10.3	3.2	21.5
1996	100.0	78.3	51.8	47.8	5.1	35.3	25.1	9.9	4.0	21.7
1995	100.0	79.0	50.5	46.3	5.4	36.8	27.1	9.8	3.5	21.0
1994[5]	100.0	80.3	51.1	46.5	6.4	37.9	26.9	9.4	5.0	19.7
1993[6]	100.0	79.5	50.2	41.4	(NA)	38.1	28.1	9.3	4.0	20.5
1992[7]	100.0	79.8	49.2	41.6	(NA)	38.3	28.0	9.7	4.5	20.2
1991	100.0	79.3	49.2	42.3	(NA)	37.5	26.6	10.3	4.7	20.7
1990	100.0	80.3	51.6	43.9	(NA)	36.1	25.3	10.1	4.5	19.7
1989	100.0	80.8	54.4	46.7	(NA)	34.4	23.4	10.0	4.4	19.2
1988	100.0	80.4	52.9	44.9	(NA)	34.8	23.6	10.2	4.6	19.6
1987[8]	100.0	80.1	52.2	44.4	(NA)	35.3	24.0	9.9	5.1	19.9
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION										
Numbers										
2004	13,373	11,157	9,486	8,305	1,324	2,597	1,377	1,127	433	2,217
2003	12,905	10,504	8,826	7,829	1,159	2,478	1,385	1,096	355	2,401
2002	12,504	10,256	8,639	7,576	1,194	2,341	1,322	1,008	347	2,248
Percents										
2004	100.0	83.4	70.9	62.1	9.9	19.4	10.3	8.4	3.2	16.6
2003	100.0	81.4	68.4	60.7	9.0	19.2	10.7	8.5	2.8	18.6
2002	100.0	82.0	69.1	60.6	9.5	18.7	10.6	8.1	2.8	18.0
ASIAN ALONE[12]										
Numbers										
2004	12,311	10,241	8,704	7,612	1,231	2,396	1,267	1,098	360	2,070
2003	11,869	9,641	8,143	7,210	1,095	2,244	1,229	1,067	295	2,228
2002	11,558	9,426	7,939	6,932	1,137	2,132	1,202	988	270	2,132
Percents										
2004	100.0	83.2	70.7	61.8	10.0	19.5	10.3	8.9	2.9	16.8
2003	100.0	81.2	68.6	60.7	9.2	18.9	10.4	9.0	2.5	18.8
2002	100.0	81.6	68.7	60.0	9.8	18.4	10.4	8.5	2.3	18.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1.
Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1987 to 2004—Con.

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

Race and Hispanic origin and year	Total people	Covered by private or government health insurance								Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance			Government health insurance				
			Total	Employment based	Direct purchase	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care[1]	
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[10]										
Numbers										
2001	12,500	10,222	8,643	7,684	1,088	2,312	1,257	949	414	2,278
2000[2]	12,693	10,405	8,916	8,104	994	2,249	1,288	886	443	2,287
1999[3]	11,964	9,673	8,189	7,331	964	2,204	1,179	897	450	2,292
1999	10,925	8,653	7,285	6,588	805	2,023	1,087	825	412	2,272
1998	10,897	8,596	7,202	6,511	857	2,113	1,201	819	351	2,301
1997[4]	10,492	8,320	7,100	6,290	848	1,877	1,093	700	334	2,173
1996	10,071	7,946	6,718	5,888	962	1,768	1,071	667	275	2,125
1995	9,653	7,671	6,347	5,576	963	2,075	1,272	586	424	1,982
1994[5]	6,656	5,312	4,267	3,774	698	1,551	883	501	426	1,344
1993[6]	7,444	5,927	5,026	3,970	(NA)	1,408	802	474	345	1,517
1992[7]	7,782	6,230	5,202	4,207	(NA)	1,460	823	507	314	1,552
1991	7,193	5,886	4,917	3,995	(NA)	1,451	727	560	347	1,307
1990	7,023	5,832	4,887	3,883	(NA)	1,410	771	463	364	1,191
1989	6,679	5,532	4,615	3,661	(NA)	1,414	792	444	322	1,147
1988	6,447	5,329	4,392	3,599	(NA)	1,353	763	401	322	1,118
1987[8]	6,326	5,440	4,468	3,691	(NA)	1,394	702	357	475	886
Percents										
2001	100.0	81.8	69.1	61.5	8.7	18.5	10.1	7.6	3.3	18.2
2000[2]	100.0	82.0	70.2	63.8	7.8	17.7	10.1	7.0	3.5	18.0
1999[3]	100.0	80.8	68.4	61.3	8.1	18.4	9.9	7.5	3.8	19.2
1999	100.0	79.2	66.7	60.3	7.4	18.5	9.9	7.5	3.8	20.8
1998	100.0	78.9	66.1	59.8	7.9	19.4	11.0	7.5	3.2	21.1
1997[4]	100.0	79.3	67.7	60.0	8.1	17.9	10.4	6.7	3.2	20.7
1996	100.0	78.9	66.7	58.5	9.5	17.6	10.6	6.6	2.7	21.1
1995	100.0	79.5	65.8	57.8	10.0	21.5	13.2	6.1	4.4	20.5
1994[5]	100.0	79.8	64.1	56.7	10.5	23.3	13.3	7.5	6.4	20.2
1993[6]	100.0	79.6	67.5	53.3	(NA)	18.9	10.8	6.4	4.6	20.4
1992[7]	100.0	80.1	66.8	54.1	(NA)	18.8	10.6	6.5	4.0	19.9
1991	100.0	81.8	68.4	55.5	(NA)	20.2	10.1	7.8	4.8	18.2
1990	100.0	83.0	69.6	55.3	(NA)	20.1	11.0	6.6	5.2	17.0
1989	100.0	82.8	69.1	54.8	(NA)	21.2	11.9	6.6	4.8	17.2
1988	100.0	82.7	68.1	55.8	(NA)	21.0	11.8	6.2	5.0	17.3
1987[8]	100.0	86.0	70.6	58.3	(NA)	22.0	11.1	5.6	7.5	14.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1.
Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1987 to 2004—Con.

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

Race and Hispanic origin and year	Total people	Covered by private 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)										
Numbers										
2004	41,839	28,160	18,714	17,208	1,698	11,462	9,123	2,618	694	13,678
2003	40,425	27,188	18,183	16,788	1,551	10,716	8,505	2,462	639	13,237
2002	39,384	26,627	18,108	16,714	1,469	10,280	7,946	2,535	724	12,756
2001	37,438	25,021	17,322	15,965	1,390	9,227	7,074	2,295	704	12,417
2000[2]	36,093	24,210	17,114	15,893	1,337	8,566	6,552	2,141	682	11,883
1999[3]	34,773	23,311	16,634	15,275	1,398	8,168	6,253	1,979	626	11,462
1999	32,804	21,853	15,424	14,214	1,264	7,875	5,946	2,047	589	10,951
1998	31,689	20,493	14,377	13,310	1,133	7,401	5,585	2,026	503	11,196
1997[4]	30,773	20,239	13,751	12,790	1,028	7,718	5,970	1,974	526	10,534
1996	29,703	19,730	13,151	12,140	1,105	7,784	6,255	1,806	474	9,974
1995	28,438	18,964	12,187	11,309	1,011	8,027	6,478	1,732	516	9,474
1994[5]	27,521	18,244	11,743	10,729	1,208	7,829	6,226	1,677	630	9,277
1993[6]	26,646	18,235	12,021	9,981	(NA)	7,873	6,328	1,613	530	8,411
1992[7]	25,682	17,242	11,330	9,786	(NA)	7,099	5,703	1,578	523	8,441
1991	22,096	15,128	10,336	8,972	(NA)	5,845	4,597	1,309	522	6,968
1990	21,437	14,479	10,281	8,948	(NA)	5,169	3,912	1,269	519	6,958
1989	20,779	13,846	10,348	8,914	(NA)	4,526	3,221	1,180	595	6,932
1988	20,076	13,684	10,188	8,831	(NA)	4,414	3,125	1,114	594	6,391
1987[8]	19,428	13,456	9,845	8,490	(NA)	4,482	3,214	1,029	631	5,972
Percents										
2004	100.0	67.3	44.7	41.1	4.1	27.4	21.8	6.3	1.7	32.7
2003	100.0	67.3	45.0	41.5	3.8	26.5	21.0	6.1	1.6	32.7
2002	100.0	67.6	46.0	42.4	3.7	26.1	20.2	6.4	1.8	32.4
2001	100.0	66.8	46.3	42.6	3.7	24.6	18.9	6.1	1.9	33.2
2000[2]	100.0	67.1	47.4	44.0	3.7	23.7	18.2	5.9	1.9	32.9
1999[3]	100.0	67.0	47.8	43.9	4.0	23.5	18.0	5.7	1.8	33.0
1999	100.0	66.6	47.0	43.3	3.9	24.0	18.1	6.2	1.8	33.4
1998	100.0	64.7	45.4	42.0	3.6	23.4	17.6	6.4	1.6	35.3
1997[4]	100.0	65.8	44.7	41.6	3.3	25.1	19.4	6.4	1.7	34.2
1996	100.0	66.4	44.3	40.9	3.7	26.2	21.1	6.1	1.6	33.6
1995	100.0	66.7	42.9	39.8	3.6	28.2	22.8	6.1	1.8	33.3
1994[5]	100.0	66.3	42.7	39.0	4.4	28.4	22.6	6.1	2.3	33.7
1993[6]	100.0	68.4	45.1	37.5	(NA)	29.5	23.7	6.1	2.0	31.6
1992[7]	100.0	67.1	44.1	38.1	(NA)	27.6	22.2	6.1	2.0	32.9
1991	100.0	68.5	46.8	40.6	(NA)	26.5	20.8	5.9	2.4	31.5
1990	100.0	67.5	48.0	41.7	(NA)	24.1	18.2	5.9	2.4	32.5
1989	100.0	66.6	49.8	42.9	(NA)	21.8	15.5	5.7	2.9	33.4
1988	100.0	68.2	50.7	44.0	(NA)	22.0	15.6	5.5	3.0	31.8
1987[8]	100.0	69.3	50.7	43.7	(NA)	23.1	16.5	5.3	3.2	30.7

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

[1] Military health 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, as well as care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the military.

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

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

[4] 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.

[5] 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.

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

[7] Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

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

[9] 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.

[10] 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.

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1988 to 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table C-2.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1987 to 2004

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1987 to 2004—Con.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1987 to 2004—Con.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1987 to 2004—Con.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1987 to 2004—Con.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1987 to 2004—Con.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1987 to 2004—Con.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2.
Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 1987 to 2004—Con.

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

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

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

[1] Military health 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, as well as care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the military.

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

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

[4] 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 partically due to this change.

[5] 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.

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

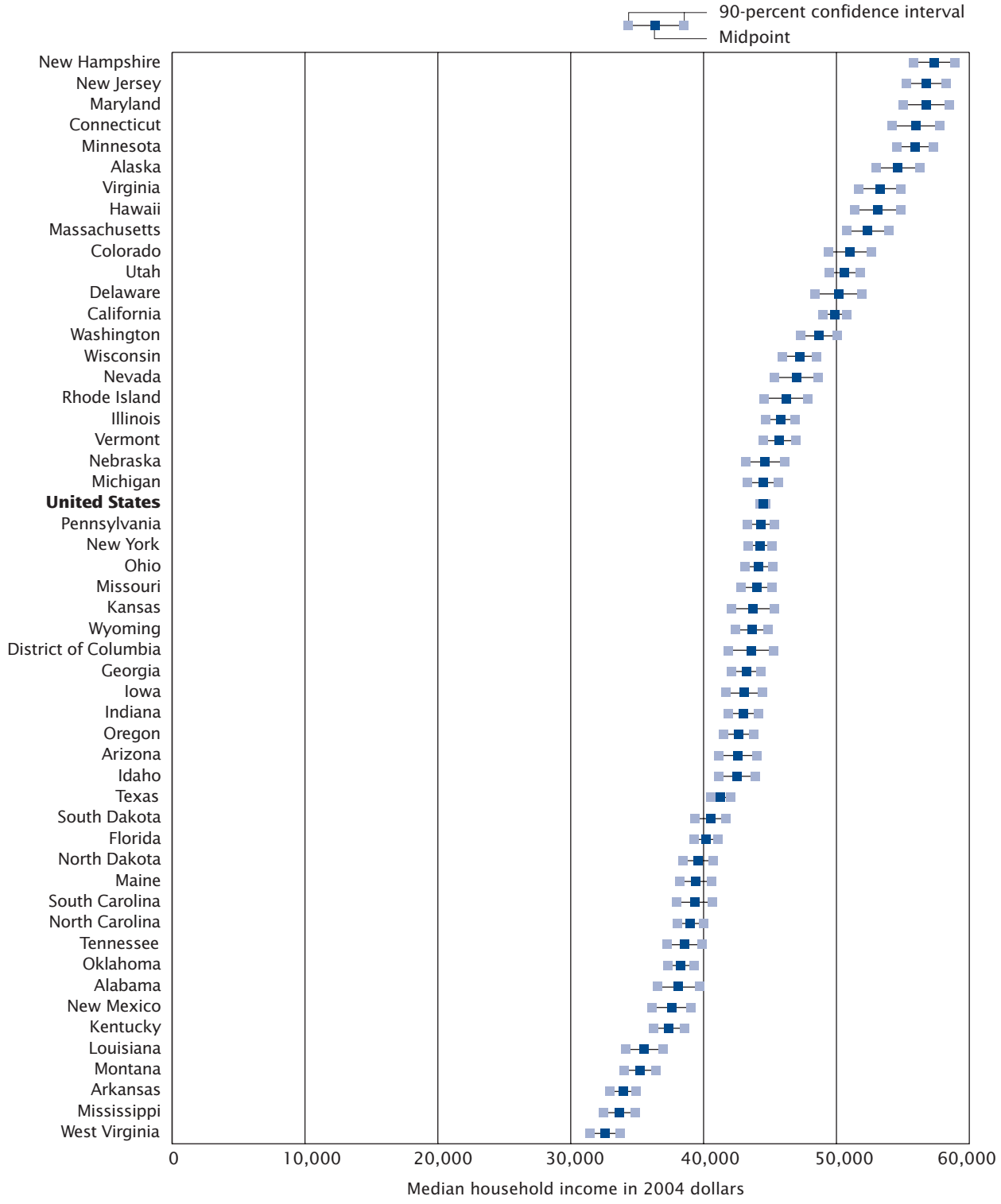
[7] Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1988 to 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

APPENDIX D.
COMPARISON OF STATE ESTIMATES

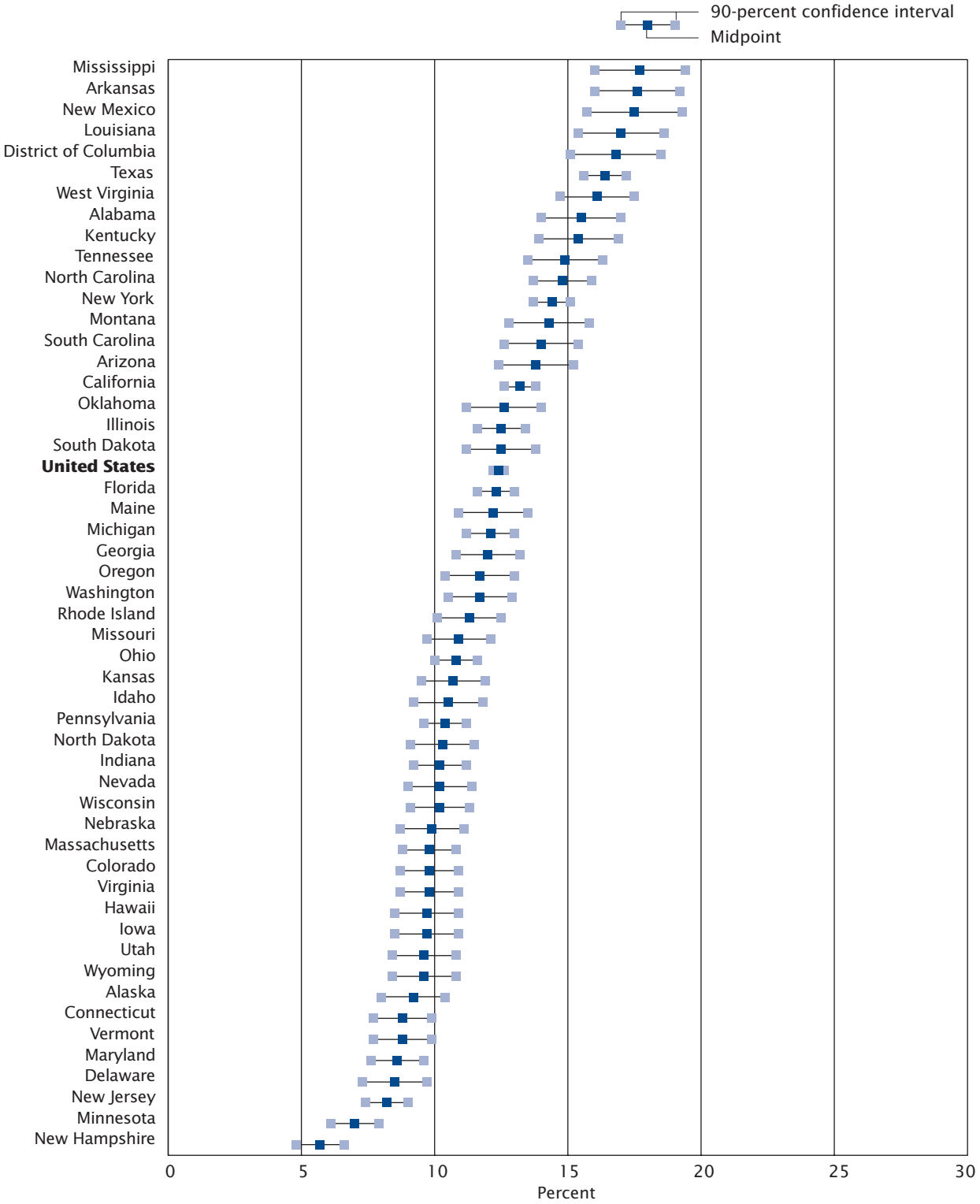
Figure D-1.
Three-Year-Average Real Median Household Income by State: 2002 to 2004



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 to 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure D-2.

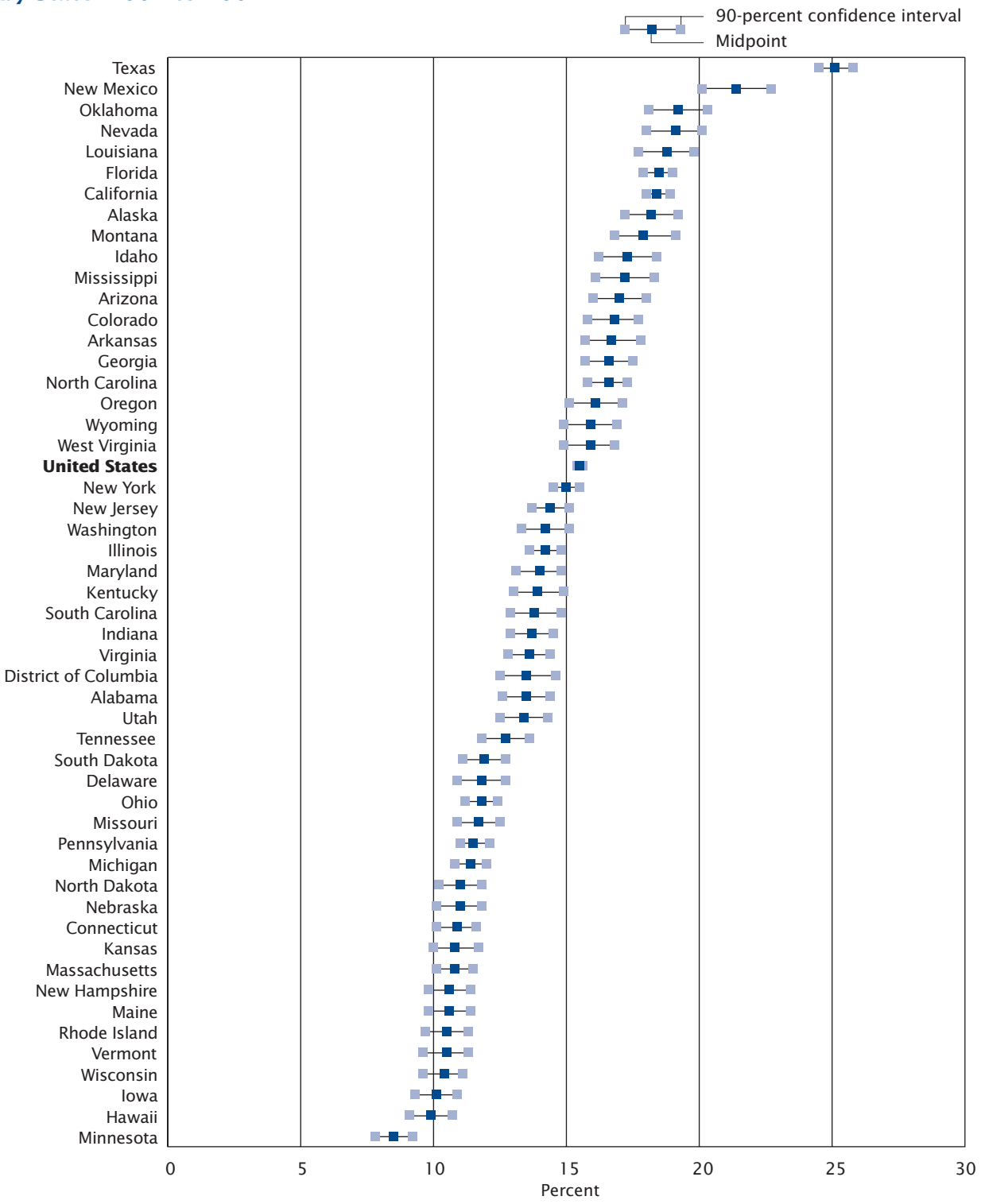
Three-Year-Average Poverty Rate by State: 2002 to 2004



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 to 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure D-3.

Three-Year-Average Percentage of People Without Health Insurance Coverage by State: 2002 to 2004



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 to 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.