

Americans believe that we are all entitled to a basic level of education, economic well-being, health, and other protections necessary to human dignity. Recent years saw only two areas where opportunity for security increased—decreases in heart disease and cancer mortality rates—while other indicators were mixed or reflected declines in opportunity.

Access to health insurance is one indicator of security. While the number of people without health insurance decreased overall and for most racial and ethnic groups, Asian Americans experienced an increase in lack of coverage. Moreover, Americans also experienced increases in out-of-pocket health care costs and the rate of delaying medical care due to cost.

Regarding economic security, the overall poverty rate did not change significantly between 2006 and 2007. However, the overall child poverty rate increased, as did the poverty rates for children of color. Poverty rates also increased for naturalized citizens and non-citizens. Additionally, although poverty rates for most groups of workers decreased, African American workers experienced an increase in poverty.

Finally, the unemployment rate increased significantly for all groups.

Our overall assessment indicates that opportunity for security declined for the years examined.


	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
POVERTY	<p>Poverty Rate: measures the number and percentage of individuals living under the Census Bureau income threshold for poverty.^{1 2}</p> <p><i>Poverty Threshold for All Ages</i>³: 2006: \$10,294 2007: \$10,590</p>	■	<p>The number of individuals living in poverty was relatively constant between 2006 and 2007. Therefore, opportunity in this area was stagnant.</p> <p>2007: 12.5%, or 37.3 million people 2006: 12.3%, or 36.5 million people Change: increased 1.6%, or 0.8 million people SIGNIFICANT: NO</p>
	<p>Gender Poverty Rate: measures the number and percent of females and males living in poverty. (Note: racial data was not available).⁴</p>	■	<p>More women than men live in poverty. Between 2006 and 2007, the rate of men and women in poverty did not significantly change. Therefore, opportunity in this area was stagnant.</p> <p>Men 2007: 11.1%, or 16.3 million men 2006: 11.0%, or 16.0 million men Change: increased 0.9%, or 0.3 million men SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Women 2007: 13.8%, or 21.0 million women 2006: 13.6%, or 20.5 million women Change: increased 1.5%, or 0.5 million women SIGNIFICANT: NO</p>

¹ Researchers have found limitation and flaws in the official poverty rate measure. For more information on these limitations, please see the following National Poverty Center of the University of Michigan resource: http://www.npc.umich.edu/publications/working_papers/?publication_id=100&.


² U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, "Historical Poverty Tables - People", Table 24, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histpov/perindex.html>.

³ U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, "Historical Poverty Tables - People", Table 1, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histpov/perindex.html>.

⁴ U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, "Historical Poverty Tables - People", Table 7, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histpov/perindex.html>.


	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
POVERTY	<p>Racial/Ethnic Poverty Rates: measures the number and percent of whites and racial and ethnic groups living in poverty. (Note: numbers may not add up due to rounding.)⁵</p>		<p>The poverty rates for Hispanics significantly increased while the poverty rate for American Indians significantly decreased between 2006 and 2007. The poverty rates for whites, blacks, and Asians did not significantly change during this time. Therefore, opportunity in this area was mixed.</p> <p>White 2007: 8.2% of whites, or 16.0 million whites 2006: 8.2% of whites, or 16.0 million whites Change: remained constant, increasing by only 20,000 whites SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Black 2007: 24.5% of blacks, or 9.2 million blacks 2006: 24.3% of blacks, or 9.0 million blacks Change: increased 0.82%, or 0.19 million blacks SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Hispanic 2007: 21.5% of Hispanics, or 9.9 million Hispanics 2006: 20.6% of Hispanics, or 9.2 million Hispanics Change: increased 4.4%, 0.65 million Hispanics SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Asian 2007: 10.2% of Asians, or 1.35 million Asians 2006: 10.3% of Asians, or 1.35 million Asians Change: decreased 0.97%, or 4,000 Asians SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>American Indian/Alaska Native 2007: 23.7% of AI/AN, or 0.65 million AI/AN 2006: 29.3% of AI/AN, or 0.74 million AI/AN Change: decreased 19.1%, or 95,000 AI/AN SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>

⁵ U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, "Historical Poverty Tables - People", Table 24, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histpov/perindex.html>.

POVERTY	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p>Child Poverty Rate: measures the number and percent of individuals under 18-years-old living under the Census Bureau income threshold for poverty.⁶</p> <p><i>Poverty Threshold for Individuals Under the Age of 65⁷:</i> 2006: \$10,488 2007: \$10,787</p>		<p>The overall child poverty rate and the poverty rates for racial and ethnic populations of children increased between 2006 and 2007. However, the white child poverty rate did not significantly change. Therefore, opportunity in this area declined during this time period.</p> <p>Overall 2007: 18%, or 13.3 million children 2006: 17.4%, or 12.8 million children Change: increased 3.4%, or 0.5 million children SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>White Children 2007: 10.1%, or 4.3 million white children 2006: 10.0%, or 4.2 million white children Change: increased 1.0%, or 47,000 white children SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Black Children 2007: 34.5%, or 3.9 million black children 2006: 33.4%, or 3.8 million black children Change: increased 3.3%, or 0.13 million black children SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Hispanic Children 2007: 28.6%, or 4.5 million Hispanic children 2006: 26.9%, or 4.1 million Hispanic children Change: increased 6.3%, or 0.41 million Hispanic children SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Asian Children 2007: 12.5%, or 0.37 million Asian children 2006: 12.2%, or 0.36 million Asian children Change: increased 2.5%, or 14,000 Asian children SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>


⁶ U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, "Historical Poverty Tables - People", Table 3, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histpov/perindex.html>.

⁷ U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, "Historical Poverty Tables - People", Table 1, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histpov/perindex.html>.

	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
POVERTY	<p>Poverty by Citizenship Status: measures the number and percentage of individuals by citizenship status living under the Census Bureau income threshold for poverty.⁸</p> <p><i>Poverty Threshold for All Ages⁹:</i> 2006: \$10,294 2007: \$10,590</p>		<p>Between 2006 and 2007, the poverty rate for U.S.-born citizens did not significantly change. However, the poverty rate for naturalized citizens and non-citizens significantly increased. Therefore, opportunity decreased in this area during this time period.</p> <p>Native (U.S. Born) Citizens 2007: 11.9%, or 31.3 million native citizens 2006: 11.9%, or 30.8 million native citizens Change: remained constant, increasing by only 0.34 million native citizens SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Naturalized Citizens 2007: 9.5%, or 1.4 million naturalized citizens 2006: 9.3%, or 1.3 million naturalized citizens Change: increased 2.2%, or 81,000 naturalized citizens SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Non-Citizens 2007: 21.3%, or 4.7 million non-citizens 2006: 19.0%, or 4.3 million non-citizens Change: increased 12.1%, or 0.4 million non-citizens SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>


⁸ U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, "Historical Poverty Tables - People", Table 23, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histpov/perindex.html>.

⁹ U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, "Historical Poverty Tables - People", Table 1, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histpov/perindex.html>.


	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
POVERTY	<p>Workers in Poverty: measures the number and percentage of full-time, year-round workers 16-years-old or over living under the Census Bureau income threshold for poverty.¹⁰</p> <p><i>Poverty Threshold for All Ages¹¹:</i> 2006: \$10,294 2007: \$10,590</p>		<p>The poverty rate for black workers increased, while the overall poverty rate for workers and the poverty rate for workers of other racial and ethnic groups declined or remained the same from 2006 to 2007. Therefore, opportunity in this area was mixed during this time period.</p> <p>All Workers 2007: 10.9%, or 2.8 million workers 2006: 11.7%, or 2.9 million workers Change: decreased 6.8%, or .14 million workers SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>White Workers 2007: 8.3%, or 1.0 million white workers 2006: 9.2%, or 1.1 million white workers Change: decreased 9.8%, or .11 million white workers SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Black Workers 2007: 10.2%, or 0.587 million black workers 2006: 9.7%, or 0.549 million black workers Change: increased 5.2%, or 38,000 black workers SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Hispanic Workers 2007: 17.5%, or 1.0 million Hispanic workers 2006: 19.4%, or 1.1 million Hispanic workers Change: decreased 9.8%, or 49,000 Hispanic workers SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Asian Workers 2007: 12.0%, or 0.122 million Asian workers 2006: 12.1%, or 0.126 million Asian workers Change: decreased 0.83%, or 4,000 Asian workers SIGNIFICANT: NO</p>

¹⁰ U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, "Historical Poverty Tables - People", Table 18, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histpov/perindex.html>.



¹¹ U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, "Historical Poverty Tables - People", Table 1, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histpov/perindex.html>.

UNEMPLOYMENT	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p>Unemployment-Males: the number and rate of men considered officially unemployed.¹²</p>		<p>From 2007 to 2008, the overall male unemployment rate, and the male unemployment rate for all racial and ethnic groups, significantly increased. Therefore, opportunity declined in this area.</p> <p>Overall 2008: 6.1%, or 5.03 million 2007: 4.7%, or 3.75 million Change: the rate increased 29.8%, or 1.2 million SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>White 2008: 5.5%, or 3.73 million 2007: 4.2%, or 2.87 million Change: the rate increased 31.0%, or 0.858 million SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Black 2008: 11.4%, or 0.949 million 2007: 9.1%, or 0.752 million Change: the rate increased 25.3%, or 0.197 million SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Hispanic 2008: 7.6%, or 1.0 million 2007: 5.3%, or 0.695 million Change: rate increased 43.4%, or 0.312 million SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Asian 2008: 4.1%, or 0.16 million 2007: 3.1%, or 0.119 million Change: rate increased 32.3%, or 41,000 SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>

¹² Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, "Annual Data - Household Averages," Table 24, available at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat24.pdf>.


UNEMPLOYMENT	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p>Unemployment-Females: the number and rate of women considered officially unemployed.¹³</p>		<p>From 2007 to 2008, the overall female unemployment rate, and the female unemployment rate for all racial and ethnic groups, significantly increased. Therefore, opportunity in this area declined.</p> <p>Overall 2008: 5.4%, or 3.89 million 2007: 4.5%, or 3.20 million Change: rate increased 20.0%, or 0.695 million SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>White 2008: 4.9%, or 2.78 million 2007: 4.0%, or 2.27 million Change: rate increased by 22.5% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Black 2008: 8.9%, or 0.839 million 2007: 7.5%, or 0.693 million Change: rate increased 18.7%, or 0.146 million SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Hispanic 2008: 7.7%, or 0.672 million 2007: 6.1%, or 0.525 million Change: rate increased 26.2%, or 0.147 million SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Asian 2008: 3.7%, or 0.125 million 2007: 3.4%, or 0.110 million Change: rate increased 8.8%, or 15,000 SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>

¹³ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, "Annual Data - Household Averages," Table 24, available at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat24.pdf>.


	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA				
BANKRUPTCY	<p>Bankruptcy Rate: measures the number of bankruptcy filings in circuit and district court. (Note: sub-population data was not available).¹⁴</p>		<p>The bankruptcy filing rate increased from 2007 to 2008, meaning opportunity declined in this area.</p> <p>June 30, 2008: 967,831 June 30, 2007: 751,056 Change: increased 28.9% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>				
HEALTH OUTCOMES	<p>Life Expectancy: measures the number of years an individual can expect to live from birth. (Note: the 2004 and 2005 is the latest <i>official</i> data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, issued 4/2008).¹⁵</p>		<p>Life expectancy did not significantly change for all groups between 2004 and 2005. Only blacks overall and black women experienced marginal increases in life expectancy during this time, yet the increases were not significant. Therefore, opportunity in this area was stagnant.</p> <p>Overall Life Expectancy 2005 and 2004: 77.8 years Change: constant</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td> <p>All Males 2005 and 2004: 75.2 years Change: constant</p> </td> <td> <p>All Females 2005 and 2004: 80.4 years Change: constant</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p>Whites 2005 and 2004: 78.3 years Change: Constant</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td> <p>White Males 2005 and 2004: 75.7 years Change: Constant</p> </td> <td> <p>White Females 2005 and 2004: 80.8 years Change: Constant</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p>Blacks 2005: 73.2 years 2004: 73.1 years Change: increased 0.14%, or 0.1 years SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Black Males 2005 and 2004: 69.5 years Change: Constant</p> <p>Black Females 2005: 76.5 years 2004: 76.3 years Change: increased 0.26%, or 0.2 years SIGNIFICANT: NO</p>	<p>All Males 2005 and 2004: 75.2 years Change: constant</p>	<p>All Females 2005 and 2004: 80.4 years Change: constant</p>	<p>White Males 2005 and 2004: 75.7 years Change: Constant</p>	<p>White Females 2005 and 2004: 80.8 years Change: Constant</p>
<p>All Males 2005 and 2004: 75.2 years Change: constant</p>	<p>All Females 2005 and 2004: 80.4 years Change: constant</p>						
<p>White Males 2005 and 2004: 75.7 years Change: Constant</p>	<p>White Females 2005 and 2004: 80.8 years Change: Constant</p>						

¹⁴ Bankruptcy Statistics, U.S. Courts, viewed on March 6, 2009, available at <http://www.uscourts.gov/bnkrpctstats/bankruptcystats.htm>.

¹⁵ National Vital Statistics Report, *Deaths: Final Data for 2005*, vol. 56, no. 10, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2008, Table 8, available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr56/nvsr56_10.pdf.

HEALTH OUTCOMES	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p>Mortality Rate: measures the age-adjusted rate of death by various subpopulations. (Note: the 2004 and 2005 is the latest <i>official</i> data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, issued 4/2008.)¹⁶</p>		<p>Between 2004 and 2005, the overall mortality rate and the mortality rates for the various subgroups remained largely unchanged, except for American Indians/Alaska Natives, who experienced a significant increase in their mortality rate. Therefore, opportunity in this area declined.</p> <p>Overall 2005: 798.8 deaths per 100,000 2004: 800.8 deaths per 100,000 Change: decreased 0.25% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Male 2005: 951.1 male deaths per 100,000 2004: 955.7 male deaths per 100,000 Change: decreased 0.48% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Female 2005: 677.6 female deaths per 100,000 2004: 679.2 female deaths per 100,000 Change: decreased 0.24% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>White 2005: 785.3 white deaths per 100,000 2004: 786.3 white deaths per 100,000 Change: decreased 0.13% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Black 2005: 1,016.5 black deaths per 100,000 2004: 1,027.3 black deaths per 100,000 Change: decreased 1.1% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p style="text-align: right;">continued ➔</p>


¹⁶ National Vital Statistics Report, *Deaths: Final Data for 2005*, vol. 56, no. 10, Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 2008, Table 1-2, available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr56/nvsr56_10.pdf.

	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
HEALTH OUTCOMES	Mortality Rate (continued)		<p>Hispanic 2005: 590.7 Hispanic deaths per 100,000 2004: 586.7 Hispanic deaths per 100,000 Change: increased 0.68% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Asian Pacific Islander 2005: 440.2 A/PI deaths per 100,000 2004: 443.9 A/PI deaths per 100,000 Change: decreased 0.83% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>American Indian/Alaska Native 2005: 663.4 AI/AN deaths per 100,000 2004: 650.0 AI/AN deaths per 100,000 Change: increased 2.1% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>
LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH	Mortality Rate-Heart Disease: measures the death rate due to heart disease of various groups. ¹⁷		<p>The mortality rate due to heart disease significantly decreased for all populations between 2004 and 2005 except the Hispanic population, for whom the rate did not significantly change during this time. Therefore, opportunity increased in this area.</p> <p>Overall 2005: 211.1 deaths per 100,000 2004: 217 deaths per 100,000 Change: decreased 2.7% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Men 2005: 260.9 male deaths per 100,000 2004: 267.9 male deaths per 100,000 Change: decreased 2.6% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Women 2005: 172.3 female deaths per 100,000 2004: 177.3 female deaths per 100,000 Change: decreased 2.8% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>




continued ➔

¹⁷ National Center for Health Statistics, *Health, United States, 2007*, Table 29, available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/07.pdf>.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p>Mortality Rate-Heart Disease (continued)</p>		<p>White 2005: 210.7 white deaths per 100,000 2004: 216.3 white deaths per 100,000 Change: decreased 2.6% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Black 2005: 271.3 black deaths per 100,000 2004: 280.6 black deaths per 100,000 Change: decreased 3.3% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Hispanic 2005: 157.3 Hispanic deaths per 100,000 2004: 158.4 Hispanic deaths per 100,000 Change: decreased 0.69% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Asian 2005: 113.3 Asian deaths per 100,000 2004: 117.8 Asian deaths per 100,000 Change: decreased 3.8% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>American Indian/Alaska Native 2005: 141.8 AI/AN deaths per 100,000 2004: 148.0 AI/AN deaths per 100,000 Change: decreased 4.2% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>


LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p>Mortality Rate-Cancer: measures the death rate due to malignant neoplasms of various groups.¹⁸</p>		<p>Although the mortality rate due to malignant neoplasms did not significantly change for the overall population and most racial and ethnic groups between 2004 and 2005, the rate significantly decreased for the black population. Therefore, opportunity increased in this area.</p> <p>Overall 2005: 183.8 deaths per 100,000 2004: 185.8 deaths per 100,000 Change: decreased 1.1% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Men 2005: 225.1 male deaths per 100,000 2004: 227.7 male deaths per 100,000 Change: decreased 1.1% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Women 2005: 155.6 female deaths per 100,000 2004: 157.4 female deaths per 100,000 Change: decreased 1.1% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>White 2005: 187.0 white deaths per 100,000 2004: 188.6 white deaths per 100,000 Change: decreased 0.85% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Black 2005: 222.7 black deaths per 100,000 2004: 227.2 black deaths per 100,000 Change: decreased 2.0% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p style="text-align: right;">continued ➔</p>

¹⁸ National Center for Health Statistics, *Health, United States, 2007*, Table 29, available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/07.pdf>.


LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p>Mortality Rate-Cancer (continued)</p>		<p>Hispanic 2005: 122.8 Hispanic deaths per 100,000 2004: 121.9 Hispanic deaths per 100,000 Change: increased 0.74% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Asian 2005: 110.5 Asian deaths per 100,000 2004: 110.5 Asian deaths per 100,000 Change: remained constant SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>American Indian/Alaska Native 2005: 123.2 AI/AN deaths per 100,000 2004: 124.9 AI/AN deaths per 100,000 Change: decreased 1.4% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p>
<p>Mortality Rate-Homicide: measures the death rate due to homicides of various groups.¹⁹</p>		<p>The mortality rate due to homicide significantly increased for the overall population as well as all subpopulations except women and whites, which remained constant, between 2004 and 2005. Therefore, opportunity declined in this area during that time period.</p> <p>Overall 2005: 6.1 deaths per 100,000 2004: 5.9 deaths per 100,000 Change: increased 3.3% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Men 2005: 9.6 male deaths per 100,000 2004: 9.2 male deaths per 100,000 Change: increased SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Women 2005: 2.5 female deaths per 100,000 2004: 2.5 female deaths per 100,000 Change: remained constant SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p style="text-align: right;">continued </p>	

¹⁹ National Center for Health Statistics, *Health, United States, 2007*, Table 29, available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/07.pdf>.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p>Mortality Rate-Homicide (continued)</p>		<p>White 2005: 2.7 white deaths per 100,000 2004: 2.7 white deaths per 100,000 Change: remained constant SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Black 2005: 21.1 black deaths per 100,000 2004: 20.1 black deaths per 100,000 Change: increased 5.0% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Hispanic 2005: 7.5 Hispanic deaths per 100,000 2004: 7.2 Hispanic deaths per 100,000 Change: increased 4.2% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Asian 2005: 2.9 Asian deaths per 100,000 2004: 2.5 Asian deaths per 100,000 Change: increased 16.0% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>American Indian/Alaska Native 2005: 7.7 AI/AN deaths per 100,000 2004: 7.0 AI/AN deaths per 100,000 Change: increased 10.0% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>

HEALTH	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA								
	<p>Physically Unhealthy Days: measures how many days on average per year an individual suffers poor physical health.²⁰</p>		<p>Between 2006 and 2007, the overall population, as well as most subpopulations, experienced a significant increase in the number of physically unhealthy days per year. However, women experienced a decline in physically unhealthy days, and the average number of physically unhealthy days remained constant for whites and Native Americans. Therefore, opportunity was mixed in this area.</p> <p>Overall 2007: 3.6 days 2006: 3.5 days Change: increased 2.9% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="781 724 1089 867"> <p>Men 2007: 3.2 days 2006: 3.1 days Change: increased 3.2% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1089 724 1541 867"> <p>Women 2007: 3.9 days 2006: 4.0 days Change: decreased 2.5% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="781 888 1089 1031"> <p>Whites 2007: 3.6 days 2006: 3.6 days Change: remained constant Significant: no</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1089 888 1541 1031"> <p>Blacks 2007: 4.0 days 2006: 3.9 days Change: increased 2.6% Significant: yes</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="781 1052 1089 1194"> <p>Hispanics 2007: 3.5 days 2006: 3.2 days Change: increased 9.4% Significant: yes</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1089 1052 1541 1194"> <p>Asians 2007: 2.2 days 2006: 2.0 days Change: increased 10% Significant: yes</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="781 1215 1089 1358"> <p>Native Americans 2007: 6.1 days 2006: 6.1 days Change: remained constant SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> </td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<p>Men 2007: 3.2 days 2006: 3.1 days Change: increased 3.2% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>	<p>Women 2007: 3.9 days 2006: 4.0 days Change: decreased 2.5% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>	<p>Whites 2007: 3.6 days 2006: 3.6 days Change: remained constant Significant: no</p>	<p>Blacks 2007: 4.0 days 2006: 3.9 days Change: increased 2.6% Significant: yes</p>	<p>Hispanics 2007: 3.5 days 2006: 3.2 days Change: increased 9.4% Significant: yes</p>	<p>Asians 2007: 2.2 days 2006: 2.0 days Change: increased 10% Significant: yes</p>	<p>Native Americans 2007: 6.1 days 2006: 6.1 days Change: remained constant SIGNIFICANT: NO</p>	
<p>Men 2007: 3.2 days 2006: 3.1 days Change: increased 3.2% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>	<p>Women 2007: 3.9 days 2006: 4.0 days Change: decreased 2.5% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>										
<p>Whites 2007: 3.6 days 2006: 3.6 days Change: remained constant Significant: no</p>	<p>Blacks 2007: 4.0 days 2006: 3.9 days Change: increased 2.6% Significant: yes</p>										
<p>Hispanics 2007: 3.5 days 2006: 3.2 days Change: increased 9.4% Significant: yes</p>	<p>Asians 2007: 2.2 days 2006: 2.0 days Change: increased 10% Significant: yes</p>										
<p>Native Americans 2007: 6.1 days 2006: 6.1 days Change: remained constant SIGNIFICANT: NO</p>											

²⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Health-Related Quality of Life - Prevalence Data, Mean Physically Unhealthy Days*, available at <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/HRQOL/TrendV.asp?State=1&Category=1&Measure=2>.

INSURANCE AND COSTS	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p>Health Insurance Coverage: measures the number and the rate of people without health insurance between 2006 and 2007. (Note: numbers may not add up due to rounding.)²¹</p>		<p>Between 2006 and 2007, the number and percentage of persons without health insurance decreased for almost all subpopulations and for the overall population. However, the number and percentage of uninsured increased for the Asian population, meaning opportunity in this area was mixed.</p> <p>Overall 2007: 15.3% of the population, or 45.6 million, were uninsured 2006: 15.8% of the population, or 47.0 million, were uninsured Change: rate decreased 3.2%, or 1.3 million SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Men 2007: 16.7% of males, or 24.5 million, were uninsured 2006: 17.5% of males, or 25.5 million, were uninsured Change: rate decreased 4.6%, or 1.1 million SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Women 2007: 13.9% of females, or 21.1 million, were uninsured 2006: 14.2% of females, or 21.5 million, were uninsured Change: rate decreased 2.1%, or 0.353 million SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Whites 2007: 10.4% of whites, or 20.5 million, were uninsured 2006: 10.8% of whites, or 21.1 million, were uninsured Change: rate decreased by 3.7%, or 0.6 million SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Blacks 2007: 19.5% of blacks, or 7.4 million, were uninsured 2006: 20.5% of blacks, or 7.7 million, were uninsured Change: rate decreased 4.9%, or 0.28 million SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Hispanics 2007: 32.1% of Hispanics, or 14.8 million, were uninsured 2006: 34.1% of Hispanics, or 15.3 million, were uninsured Change: rate decreased 5.9%, or 0.526 million SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Asians 2007: 16.8% of Asians, or 2.2 million, were uninsured 2006: 15.5% of Asians, or 2.0 million, were uninsured Change: rate increased 8.4%, or 0.189 million SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>

²¹ U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement*, "Historical Insurance Tables", Table HIA-1, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/historic/index.html>.

INSURANCE AND COSTS	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	Health Care Costs Per Person: measures the increase in health care costs per person over a one-year period. ²²	↓	<p>From 2006 to 2007, health care costs per person increased significantly, meaning that opportunity declined in this area.</p> <p>2007: \$7,421 per person in health care costs 2006: \$7,066 per person in health care costs Change: increased 5.0% (\$355) SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>
	Out-of-pocket Costs Per Person: measure the increase in out-of-pocket health care costs over a one-year period. ²³	↓	<p>From 2006 to 2007, out-of-pocket health care costs per person increased significantly, meaning that opportunity declined in this area.</p> <p>2007: \$889 in out-of-pocket health care spending 2006: \$852 in out-of-pocket health care spending Change: increased 4.3%, or \$37 SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>
	Forgoing Care Due to Costs: the rate at which various subgroups delay medical care due to costs. ²⁴	↓	<p>From 2005 to 2006, the overall population and all the various subpopulations experienced a significant increase in the rate of delaying medical care due to costs. Therefore, opportunity declined in this area.</p> <p>Overall 2006: 7.8% delayed care due to cost 2005: 7.4% delayed care due to cost Change: increased 5.4% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Male 2006: 7.3% of men delayed care due to cost 2005: 6.8% of men delayed care due to cost Change: increased 7.4% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Female 2006: 8.4% of women delayed care due to cost 2005: 8.2% of women delayed care due to cost Change: increased 2.4% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>

continued ➔

²² Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, National Health Expenditures Data, Table 1 and 3 viewed 28 December 2008 at <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/tables.pdf>.

²³ Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, National Health Expenditures Data, Table 1 and 3 viewed 28 December 2008 at <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/tables.pdf>.

²⁴ National Center for Health Statistics, *Health, United States, 2007*, Table 79, available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hs/hs07.pdf>.

INSURANCE AND COSTS	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p>Forgoing Care Due to Costs (continued)</p>		<p>White 2006: 8.1% of whites delayed care due to cost 2005: 7.6% of whites delayed care due to cost Change: increased 6.6%% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Black 2006: 7.6% of blacks delayed care due to cost 2005: 7.3% of blacks delayed care due to cost Change: increased 4.1% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Hispanic 2006: 8.1% of Hispanics delayed care due to cost 2005: 7.7% of Hispanics delayed care due to Change: increased 5.2% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Asian 2006: 3.9% of Asians delayed care due to cost 2005: 3.7% of Asians delayed care due to cost Change: increased 5.4% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>

FOOD SECURITY	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p>Food Security: measures whether eating patterns were disrupted at times during the year because the household lacked money and other resources for food. (Note: numbers may not add due to rounding.)²⁵</p>	<p>■</p>	<p>Food security between 2006 and 2007 did not significantly change for households, all individuals, adults, or children, meaning that opportunity remained stagnant in this area.</p> <p>Households 2007: 88.9%, or 104.1 million, of households had food security 2006: 89.1%, or 103.0 million, of households had food security Change: decreased 0.22%, or 1.1 million SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>All Individuals 2007: 87.8%, or 260.8 million, of individuals had food security 2006: 87.9%, or 258.5 million, of individuals had food security Change: decreased 0.11%, or 2.3 million SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Adults 2007: 89.4%, or 199.7 million, of adults had food security 2006: 89.6%, or 197.5 million, of adults had food security Change: decreased 0.22%, or 2.1 million SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Children 2007: 83.1%, or 61.0 million, children had food security 2006: 82.8%, or 61.1 million, children had food security Change: increased 0.36%, or 181,000 children SIGNIFICANT: NO</p>

²⁵ United States Department of Agriculture, *Household Food Security in the United States, 2007*, Table 17 and 18, available at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/err66/err66.pdf>.