

(譯文)

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經濟分析及方便營商處
政府經濟顧問
郭國全先生, BBS, JP

郭先生：

**財經事務委員會
2006年6月5日會議跟進事項**

高收入住戶資料

2006年6月19日覆函收悉，謹此致謝。

應劉慧卿議員的要求，並經事務委員會主席陳智思議員同意，本人謹修函邀請政府當局就上述課題提供進一步資料。

劉慧卿議員從閣下的覆函中察悉，政府統計處定期進行的“綜合住戶統計調查”不會、亦無法專門搜集最高收入住戶的資料。就此方面，她亦察悉以下資料：

- (a) 在《綜合住戶統計調查按季統計報告書(2006年1月至3月)》(附錄I)中，有關“住戶每月入息”的資料劃分為不同組別，最高為“≥50,000港元”；
- (b) 在2006年6月5日事務委員會會議的簡介資料(附錄II)中，有關“住戶每月入息”的資料劃分為不同組別，最高為“≥80,000港元”；及
- (c) 在當局就2006年7月18日事務委員會特別會議提供的《擴闊稅基 促進繁榮：最佳方案齊商定》諮詢文件(附錄III)中，“高收入家庭”被界定為屬於家庭收入組別中的最高20%組別。

從上述資料判斷，政府當局已搜集到似乎足以把住戶入息劃分為最少5個組別的數據。有關英國(附錄IV)及美國(附錄V)做法的參考資料顯示，有關當局是透過比較按入息水平劃分的不同住戶組別的資料，從而進行分析的。就此，謹請政府當局採取以下行動：

- (a) 關於《綜合住戶統計調查按季統計報告書》，請詳細說明統計調查問卷中的“上月的住戶入息”的數據項目，特別是有否提供數個入息組別供住戶選擇；若有，所提供的最高組別為何，以及把最高組別定於該水平的理據為何；若否，搜集所得的資料如何劃分為各個組別；
- (b) 關於《擴闊稅基 促進繁榮：最佳方案齊商定》諮詢文件，請詳細說明“高收入家庭”(即家庭收入組別中的最高20%組別)的入息水平，以及有關資料是如何搜集得來；及
- (c) 關於上文(a)及(b)項，請參考英國及美國的做法，並研究如何可在香港搜集到有關最高住戶入息水平的資料。

謹請政府當局於**2006年9月30日或該日前**(以中英文)作出書面回應。請將書面回應的電子複本送交梁美瑋女士(電郵地址：mleung@legco.gov.hk)。

請注意，除非貴辦事處提出反對，否則所提供的書面回應會公開讓傳媒及公眾查閱，並會存放在立法會圖書館，此外亦會上載至立法會網站，供各界瀏覽。

事務委員會秘書

(馬海櫻女士代行)

連附件

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2006年7月24日

綜合住戶統計調查 按季統計報告書 Quarterly Report on General Household Survey

二零零六年一月至三月
January to March 2006

有關本刊物的查詢，請聯絡：

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表 12D 按住戶每月入息劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 12D Domestic households by monthly household income

住戶每月入息 (港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	2005 ⁽¹⁾ 第一季 Q1		2005 第四季 Q4		2006 ⁽¹⁾ 第一季 Q1		2006 ⁽²⁾ 第一季 Q1	
	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
< 4,000	189.8	8.4	182.9	8.0	178.8	7.8	178.9	7.8
4,000 - 5,999	149.1	6.6	144.2	6.3	140.1	6.1	140.6	6.1
6,000 - 7,999	168.8	7.5	166.8	7.3	153.2	6.7	157.3	6.9
8,000 - 9,999	169.1	7.5	180.2	7.8	167.3	7.3	173.8	7.6
10,000 - 14,999	370.0	16.3	381.6	16.6	357.5	15.6	376.0	16.4
15,000 - 19,999	264.3	11.7	298.6	13.0	270.9	11.8	286.3	12.5
20,000 - 24,999	218.4	9.6	228.3	9.9	226.4	9.9	234.5	10.2
25,000 - 29,999	152.6	6.7	167.4	7.3	163.5	7.1	168.1	7.3
30,000 - 39,999	208.8	9.2	210.9	9.2	220.5	9.6	216.5	9.4
40,000 - 49,999	116.0	5.1	114.7	5.0	129.6	5.7	118.0	5.1
≥ 50,000	258.4	11.4	222.8	9.7	284.1	12.4	242.0	10.6
總計 Total	2 265.2	100.0	2 298.5	100.0	2 292.0	100.0	2 292.0	100.0
中位數 (港元) Median (HK\$)	16,000		16,000		17,100		16,500	

註釋：(1) 收入包括農曆年花紅/雙糧。

(2) 收入不包括農曆年花紅/雙糧。

Notes: (1) Earnings include Chinese New Year bonus/double pay.

(2) Earnings exclude Chinese New Year bonus/double pay.

2. 統計調查問卷

2.1 問卷旨在搜集有關勞動人口特徵的詳細資料。用以計算勞動人口、就業、失業和就業不足數字所採用的概念和定義，均遵照國際勞工組織的建議。

2.2 問卷包括下列資料項目：

住戶資料

1. 屋宇單位類型
2. 單位內的住戶數目
3. 住戶類型
4. 居所類型
5. 居所租住權
6. 住戶每月租金（包括差餉及地租）
7. 住戶成員人數
8. 上月的住戶入息

個人資料

9. 與戶主關係
10. 年齡
11. 性別
12. 婚姻狀況
13. 教育程度
14. 統計前七天內的經濟活動身分
15. 上月的非就業入息

與就業相關資料

就業人士：

16. 行業
17. 職業
18. 統計前七天內的工作時數
19. 上月的就業收入
20. 通常工作地點
21. （就僱員而言）在現時機構的工作期間

2. Survey Questionnaire

2.1 The questionnaire is designed to collect detailed information on labour force characteristics. The concepts and definitions used in measuring labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment follow closely the recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

2.2 Data items included in the questionnaire are:

Household information

1. Type of quarters
2. Number of households in the quarters
3. Type of household
4. Type of accommodation
5. Tenure of accommodation
6. Monthly household rent (including rates and Government rent)
7. Number of members in the household
8. Household income in the last month

Personal information

9. Relationship to head of household
10. Age
11. Sex
12. Marital status
13. Educational attainment
14. Economic activity status during the seven days before enumeration
15. Non-employment income in the last month

Employment-related information

Employed persons :

16. Industry
17. Occupation
18. Number of hours worked during the seven days before enumeration
19. Employment earnings in the last month
20. Usual place of work
21. Duration of employment in current establishment (for employees only)



立法會 CB(1)1667/05-06(01)號文件
LC Paper No. CB(1)1667/05-06(01)

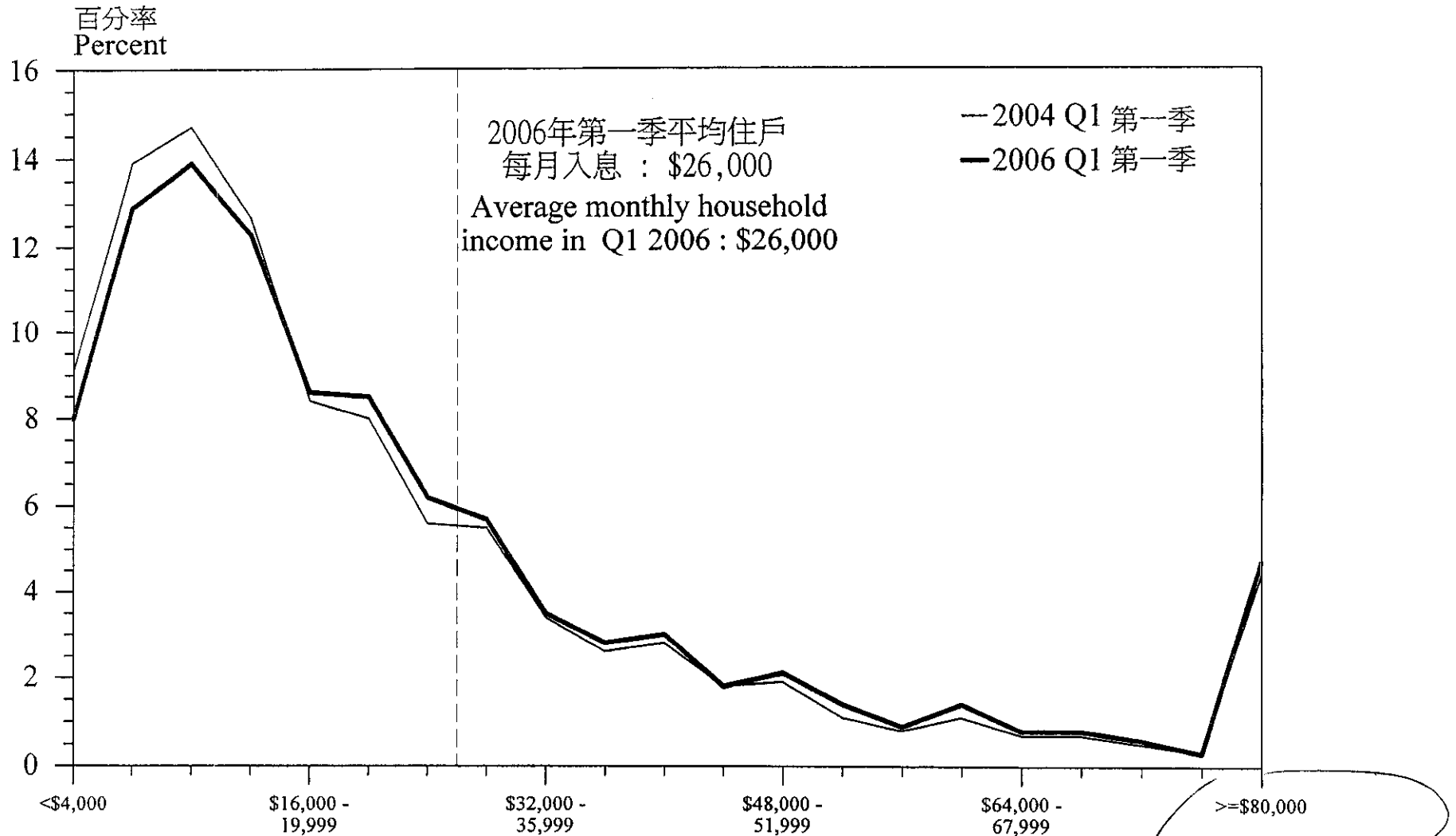
香港特別行政區政府
Hong Kong SAR Government

LegCo Panel on Financial Affairs
立法會財經事務委員會會議

二零零六年六月五日
5 June 2006

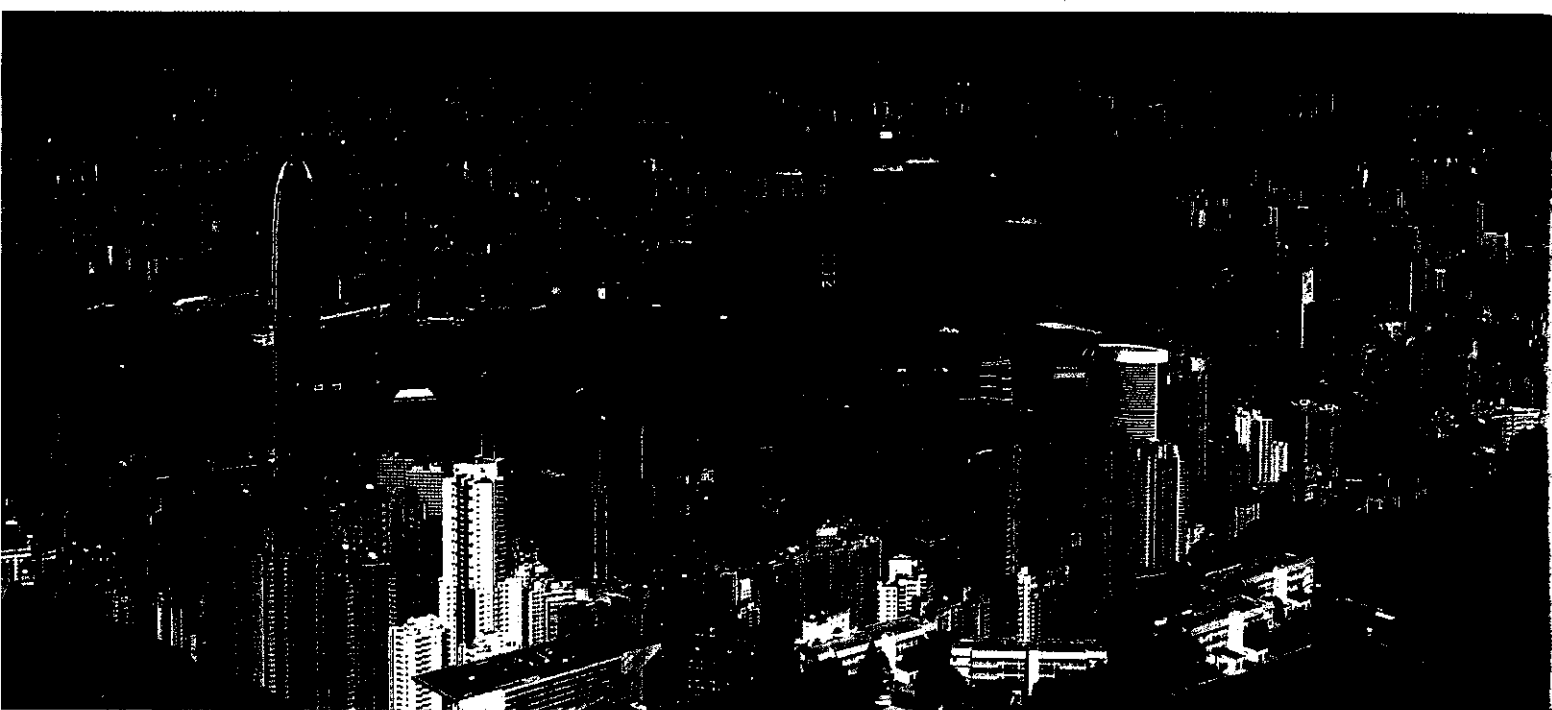
住戶收入隨著經濟復蘇而有所上升

Household income rising along with economic recovery



擴闊稅基 促進繁榮 最佳方案齊商定

諮詢文件



二零零六年七月

香港特別行政區政府 財經事務及庫務局

例 3 高收入家庭⁴³

每月開支(分為以下項目):	37,750 元	可能增加百分率	商品及服務稅的模擬價格效應
食品	7,490 元	4.4%	330 元
住屋	12,660 元	0.7%	89 元
電力、燃氣及水	900 元	5.0%	45 元
煙酒	120 元	2.1%	3 元
衣履	1,830 元	4.8%	88 元
耐用物品	2,000 元	4.9%	98 元
雜項物品	1,710 元	4.9%	84 元
交通	4,230 元	2.8%	118 元
雜項服務	6,820 元	2.9%	198 元
因實施商品及服務稅而可能增加的生活費用(每月)			+1,053 元
因實施商品及服務稅而可能增加的生活費用(每年)			+12,636 元

界定目標組別以設計紓緩措施

153. 在設計以家庭為對象的紓緩措施時，我們建議劃分不同的目標組別，並按照他們的需要和消費模式設計紓緩措施。大體來說，我們可把全港市民分為三個組別，以便設計為家庭而訂出的商品及服務稅紓緩措施。

組別 1 綜援家庭 — 將得到全面紓緩

154. 第一個組別是領取綜合社會保障援助(綜援)的家庭。他們是社會上最需要援助的其中一羣，因此在商品及服務稅實施後須予以援助。政府建議向這些家庭提供的紓緩措施，將足以抵銷因實施商品及服務稅對他們可能帶來的影響。

組別 2 沒領取綜援的低收入家庭 — 將得到特定的紓緩措施

155. 第二個組別是沒有領取綜援的低收入家庭。我們建議為他們提供特定的紓緩措施，以紓緩商品及服務稅對其生活的影響。例 1 的家庭便是代表這個組別的例子。

⁴³ 屬於附錄 C 列述的最高 20% 組別。

預計商品及服務稅對家庭開支的短期影響
(假設商品及服務稅的稅率為 5%)

按主要開支項目分析商品及服務稅造成的短期影響

家庭收入組別	食品	住屋	電力、燃氣 及水	煙酒	衣履	耐用物品	雜項物品	交通	雜項服務	總計
綜援	4.5%	0.3%*	5.0%	4.1%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	4.3%	4.2%	3.5%
最低的 20%	4.5%	0.5%#	5.0%	3.8%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	4.0%	4.2%	3.3%
第二低的 20%	4.4%	0.7%#	5.0%	3.6%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	3.6%	3.9%	3.3%
第三低的 20%	4.4%	0.6%#	5.0%	3.6%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	3.7%	3.7%	3.3%
第四低的 20%	4.4%	0.7%#	5.0%	3.2%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	3.4%	3.4%	3.1%
最高的 20%	4.4%	0.7%#	5.0%	2.1%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	2.8%	2.9%	2.8%
整體	4.4%	0.7%	5.0%	3.4%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	3.2%	3.4%	3.1%

* 在‘住屋’項下的開支由綜援的特別津貼支付。

對住屋的短期影響指在商品及服務稅開徵後管理費及維修費的增幅。

The effects of taxes and benefits on household income, 2004/05

Francis Jones
Office for National Statistics

This analysis examines how taxes and benefits redistribute income between various groups of households in the United Kingdom. It shows where different types of households and individuals are in the income distribution and looks at the changing levels of income inequality over time. The analysis is published annually. Table 1 at the end of the summary section provides a full list of tables and figures.

Redistribution through taxes and benefits

Government intervention, by means of taxes and benefits, alters the incomes of households. In general, households in the top half of the income distribution pay more in taxes than they receive in benefits while the reverse is true for those in the lower half. Taxes and benefits therefore tend to reduce the differences between households' incomes. As shown in Table 4 for 2004/05, before government intervention, the top fifth of households have an average of around £66,300 per year in original income (that is from sources such as earnings, occupational pensions and investments). This is around 16 times as great as the figure of around £4,300 for the bottom fifth. After taking account of taxes and benefits, the ratio for final income is greatly reduced to four to one. The effect of the difference between original income and final income for 2004/05, broken down by quintiles, is also shown graphically in Figure 1.

Cash benefits play the largest part in reducing inequality. The majority of these go to households in the lower part of the distribution, with the poorest two fifths receiving 59 per cent of the total. As shown in Table 4, these households typically receive an average £6,300 from cash benefits, representing around 60 per cent of gross income for the bottom quintile group and 36 per cent for the second quintile. These proportions are even higher for retired households in this part of the distribution (see Table 12). The majority of cash benefits for non-retired households come from non-contributory benefits and, for retired households, from contributory benefits, particularly the state pension. Figure 2 shows gross income broken down into original income and cash benefits by the quintile distribution for equivalised disposable income.

Figure 1
Original income and Final income by quintile groups for ALL households, 2004/05

Average income per household (£ per year)

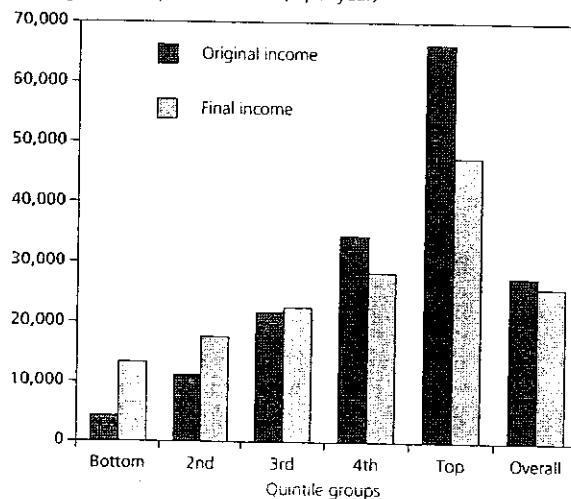
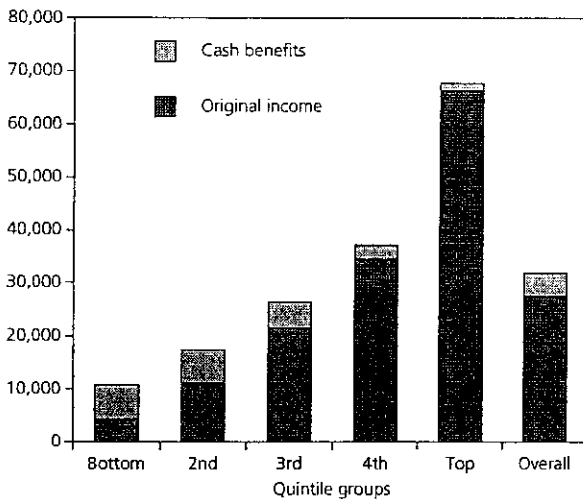


Figure 2
Gross income by quintile groups for ALL households, 2004/05

Average income per household (£ per year)



Direct taxes, except for Council tax and Northern Ireland rates, are progressive – they take a larger proportion of income from those higher up the income distribution because tax is not paid on the first tranche of income and higher rates of tax are paid on higher incomes. Therefore, they also contribute to a reduction in inequality although not to the same extent as cash benefits. The proportion of gross income paid in direct tax (Table 3) by the top fifth of households is 25 per cent compared with 10 per cent for the bottom fifth. For Council tax in Great Britain and domestic rates in Northern Ireland, the top quintile group pays the largest absolute amount (Table 14A). On the other hand, when expressed as a proportion of gross income (Table 3), the impact of Council tax in Great Britain and domestic rates in Northern Ireland is higher in the lower half of the distribution.

Indirect taxes have the opposite effect to direct taxes taking a higher proportion of income from those with lower incomes, that is, they are regressive. On average, higher income households channel a relatively high proportion of their income into savings and mortgage payments. These do not attract indirect taxes. In addition, the recorded expenditure of some lower income households is higher than their recorded current incomes. This implies that some expenditure is being funded through saving, borrowing, or other sources, and means that payments of indirect tax will be relatively larger as a proportion of gross income. However, the top fifth of households still pay more indirect tax in absolute terms than other households, see Table 14A.

Households also receive benefits in kind from services provided free or at subsidised prices by government, such as health and education. The amount received falls gradually as income increases indicating that these benefits also lead to a reduction in inequality.

Characteristics across the income distribution

As described in more detail later, households are ranked by their equivalised disposable income, which the analysis uses as a proxy for their standard of living. Equivalisation is a standard methodology that takes into account the size and composition of households and adjusts their incomes to recognise differing demands on resources. As a result, larger households will be lower down the income distribution than smaller households with the same absolute income.

Some household types are more likely to be in higher income groups, while others tend to appear in the lower groups (Tables 4, 15 and 15A). Single person households are slightly more likely to be in the higher income groups, while households consisting of two adults with no children, are very clearly concentrated in the higher groups.

Households containing two adults with children tend to be not quite as high up the equivalised income distribution as those with no children. Those with one child tend to have slightly higher incomes than those with two children, while those with three or more children are more likely to be in the bottom half of the distribution.

Households which consist of only one adult with children are much more concentrated in the lower income groups. Retired households are also concentrated in the bottom half of the income distribution.

Adults and children are not spread evenly throughout the income distribution. For example, there are more children in households in the lower half of the distribution. Among adults, women appear fairly evenly spread across income groups but there are more men in households in the higher groups than in the lower groups.

Trends in income inequality

All the estimates presented in this analysis are based on sample surveys, and as such are subject to sampling error. In particular this needs to be borne in mind when looking at year-to-year changes. However, by looking at data over several years it is possible to discern underlying trends. Since 2001/02 the underlying trend in inequality of disposable income appears to have been a gradual reduction in the extent of inequality.

As shown in Figure 5 and Table 27, inequality of disposable income increased rapidly in the second half of the 1980s, reaching a peak in 1990. After 1990 the trend was downwards, although inequality did not return to the levels seen before the increase of the late 1980s. After 1995/96 inequality began to rise again reaching a peak in 2001/02 – actually at a level very similar to that seen in 1990. Since 2001/02 inequality has started to decline again.

Changes in the income distribution over time have been the focus of much study. This article includes some discussion of work which has attempted to identify the factors behind these changes in the level of inequality.

Table 14A (Appendix 1)

Average incomes, taxes and benefits by quintile groups of ALL households, 2004/05

	Quintile groups of all households ranked by equivalised disposable income					All households
	Bottom	2nd	3rd	4th	Top	
Average per household (£ per year)						
<i>Quintile points (equivalised £)</i>		12 530	16 948	22 287	30 832	
Number of households in the population ('000s)	4 886	4 885	4 887	4 884	4 890	24 431
Original income						
Wages and salaries	2 713	8 085	16 726	27 845	50 841	21 242
Imputed income from benefits in kind	4	23	154	366	1 139	337
Self-employment income	427	903	1 621	2 392	8 131	2 695
Occupational pensions, annuities	699	1 722	2 381	2 742	3 309	2 171
Investment income	240	283	459	831	2 479	858
Other income	194	180	233	287	434	266
Total	4 277	11 196	21 575	34 464	66 332	27 569
Direct benefits in cash						
Contributory						
Retirement pension	2 444	2 923	2 086	1 372	744	1 914
Job seeker's allowance (Contribution based)	53	6	8	3	3	15
Incapacity benefit	401	325	246	93	50	223
Widows' benefits	37	23	35	67	28	38
Statutory Maternity Pay/Allowance	1	7	10	6	29	11
Non-contributory						
Income support and pension credit	1 008	604	361	94	6	414
Child benefit	438	400	429	343	282	378
Housing benefit	844	712	358	174	13	420
Job seeker's allowance (Income based)	101	6	19	4	2	26
Invalid care allowance	65	78	56	22	6	45
Attendance allowance	31	86	81	50	6	51
Disability living allowance	251	425	462	218	69	285
War pensions/War widows' pensions	4	20	47	45	16	27
Severe disablement allowance	46	37	48	25	-	31
Industrial injury disablement benefit	17	21	38	17	4	19
Student support	35	45	62	23	25	38
Government training schemes	19	11	19	12	0	12
Tax credits ¹	464	337	294	97	25	243
Other non-contributory benefits	152	147	115	135	74	124
Total cash benefits	6 409	6 213	4 773	2 799	1 381	4 315
Gross income	10 685	17 409	26 348	37 263	67 713	31 884
Direct taxes and Employees' NIC						
Income tax	418	1 299	2 833	5 092	12 413	4 411
less: Tax credits ²	96	219	213	178	71	155
Employers' NI contributions	163	532	1 194	2 023	3 265	1 435
Council tax and Northern Ireland rates ³	836	841	929	1 003	1 158	953
less: Council tax benefit/Rates rebates	291	185	89	33	8	121
Total	1 030	2 268	4 654	7 907	16 758	6 523
Disposable income	9 655	15 141	21 694	29 356	50 956	25 360
Equivalised disposable income	9 267	14 708	19 428	26 024	47 324	23 350
Indirect taxes						
Taxes on final goods and services						
VAT	1 093	1 366	1 909	2 336	3 243	1 990
Duty on tobacco	293	308	359	315	257	306
Duty on beer and cider	77	84	124	150	171	121
Duty on wines & spirits	86	105	149	200	275	163
Duty on hydrocarbon oils	238	301	448	600	736	464
Vehicle excise duty	75	99	134	169	195	135
Television licences	90	91	101	107	114	100
Stamp duty on house purchase	65	77	123	168	410	169
Customs duties	19	21	27	32	44	29
Betting taxes	21	42	35	37	33	34
Insurance premium tax	24	30	44	59	77	47
Air passenger duty	9	15	24	31	44	25
Camelot National Lottery Fund	42	56	60	66	46	54
Other	4	8	9	10	20	10
Intermediate taxes						
Commercial and industrial rates	165	184	233	280	379	248
Employers' NI contributions	285	319	403	484	657	430
Duty on hydrocarbon oils	111	124	156	188	255	167
Vehicle excise duty	9	10	12	15	20	13
Other	153	171	216	260	352	230
Total indirect taxes	2 859	3 410	4 565	5 506	7 329	4 734
Post-tax income	6 797	11 731	17 129	23 850	43 626	20 627
Benefits in kind						
Education	2 585	2 015	2 084	1 608	1 222	1 903
National health service	3 628	3 577	3 204	2 753	2 447	3 122
Housing subsidy	99	89	46	26	6	53
Rail travel subsidy	10	9	18	25	54	23
Bus travel subsidy	66	66	58	47	52	58
School meals and welfare milk	70	27	14	6	2	24
Total	6 458	5 784	5 423	4 466	3 784	5 183
Final income	13 254	17 515	22 553	28 315	47 410	25 810

1 Child tax credit and working tax credit.

2 Including tax relief at source on life assurance premiums.

3 Council tax and Northern Ireland rates after deducting discounts.

A JOINT PROJECT BETWEEN THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

CPS Annual Demographic Survey
March Supplement

附錄 V
Appendix V

There is also additional [background information](#) for this table group.

Contents for Group

Table HINC-06. Income Distribution to \$250,000 or More for Households: 2004

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. Numbers in thousands Households as of March of the following year. A.O.I.C. stands for alone or in combination]

Income of Household	All Races		White A.O.I.C.		White alone 1/	
	Number	Mean Income	Number	Mean Income	Number	Mean Income
Total	113,146	60,528	94,038	62,873	92,702	62,958
Under \$2,500.....	2,566	208	1,750	111	1,716	103
\$2,500 to \$4,999.....	1,389	3,767	927	3,768	911	3,770
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	2,490	6,397	1,714	6,377	1,689	6,377
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	3,360	8,731	2,498	8,744	2,455	8,746
\$10,000 to \$12,499.....	4,013	11,223	3,166	11,241	3,118	11,240
\$12,500 to \$14,999.....	3,543	13,704	2,922	13,704	2,882	13,700
\$15,000 to \$17,499.....	3,760	16,086	3,015	16,088	2,960	16,088
\$17,500 to \$19,999.....	3,438	18,674	2,831	18,678	2,780	18,679
\$20,000 to \$22,499.....	4,061	21,056	3,197	21,076	3,163	21,078
\$22,500 to \$24,999.....	3,375	23,708	2,818	23,711	2,789	23,710
\$25,000 to \$27,499.....	3,938	25,999	3,193	26,028	3,138	26,027
\$27,500 to \$29,999.....	2,889	28,660	2,385	28,669	2,349	28,670
\$30,000 to \$32,499.....	3,921	31,021	3,163	31,023	3,114	31,024
\$32,500 to \$34,999.....	2,727	33,655	2,252	33,671	2,214	33,669
\$35,000 to \$37,499.....	3,360	35,987	2,745	35,995	2,710	35,993
\$37,500 to \$39,999.....	2,633	38,663	2,218	38,663	2,178	38,662
\$40,000 to \$42,499.....	3,378	41,000	2,802	41,018	2,742	41,019
\$42,500 to \$44,999.....	2,294	43,608	1,950	43,595	1,934	43,598
\$45,000 to \$47,499.....	2,700	46,041	2,266	46,062	2,220	46,068
\$47,500 to \$49,999.....	2,371	48,656	1,987	48,654	1,956	48,651
\$50,000 to \$52,499.....	3,017	50,949	2,566	50,946	2,525	50,943
\$52,500 to \$54,999.....	2,006	53,672	1,725	53,681	1,701	53,678
\$55,000 to \$57,499.....	2,420	56,061	2,055	56,078	2,032	56,081
\$57,500 to \$59,999.....	1,786	58,652	1,548	58,670	1,525	58,670
\$60,000 to \$62,499.....	2,566	60,992	2,185	61,005	2,154	61,009
\$62,500 to \$64,999.....	1,774	63,646	1,493	63,638	1,470	63,642
\$65,000 to \$67,499.....	2,101	66,010	1,760	66,028	1,728	66,026
\$67,500 to \$69,999.....	1,637	68,616	1,435	68,616	1,420	68,615
\$70,000 to \$72,499.....	1,978	71,034	1,694	71,030	1,664	71,026
\$72,500 to \$74,999.....	1,413	73,718	1,212	73,748	1,194	73,749
\$75,000 to \$77,499.....	1,802	75,996	1,563	75,998	1,546	75,995
\$77,500 to \$79,999.....	1,264	78,657	1,125	78,657	1,111	78,660
\$80,000 to \$82,499.....	1,673	81,012	1,423	81,030	1,405	81,029
\$82,500 to \$84,999.....	1,219	83,698	1,069	83,714	1,049	83,709
\$85,000 to \$87,499.....	1,418	86,051	1,249	86,055	1,235	86,054
\$87,500 to \$89,999.....	984	88,702	881	88,700	865	88,699
\$90,000 to \$92,499.....	1,282	91,066	1,113	91,099	1,106	91,099
\$92,500 to \$94,999.....	917	93,655	797	93,661	788	93,661
\$95,000 to \$97,499.....	1,023	96,058	871	96,074	864	96,070
\$97,500 to \$99,999.....	846	98,698	745	98,684	734	98,679
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	11,194	119,410	9,845	119,443	9,745	119,445
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	3,595	168,707	3,186	168,781	3,147	168,817
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1,325	219,882	1,183	220,074	1,176	220,041
\$250,000 and above.....	1,699	438,338	1,515	440,126	1,499	438,882

Table HINC-06. Income Distribution to \$250,000 or More for Households: 2004

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. Numbers in thousands Households as of March of the following year. A.O.I.C. stands for alone or in combination]

White alone,
not Hispanic

Black A.O.I.C.

Black alone 2/