Income and Poverty in the United States: 2015

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Bernadette D. Proctor, Jessica L. Semega, and Melissa A. Kollar

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Income and Poverty in the United States: 2015

INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on income and poverty in the United States based on information collected in the 2016 and earlier Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Summary of findings:

- Real median household income increased 5.2 percent between 2014 and 2015.[1] This is the first annual increase in median household income since 2007.
- The number of full-time, year-round workers increased by 2.4 million in 2015.
- The official poverty rate decreased by 1.2 percentage points between 2014 and 2015.
- The number of people in poverty fell by 3.5 million between 2014 and 2015.

For most demographic groups, the 2015 income estimates were statistically higher than the 2014 estimates.

[1] "Real" refers to income after adjusting for inflation. All income values are adjusted to reflect 2015 dollars. The adjustment is based on percentage changes in prices between 2015 and earlier years and is computed by dividing the annual average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) for 2015 by the annual average for earlier years. The CPI-U-RS values for 1947 to 2015 are available in Appendix A. Consumer prices between 2014 and 2015 increased by 0.1 percent.

Source of Estimates

The data in this report are from the 2016 Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) and were collected in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The data do not represent residents of Puerto Rico and U.S. Island Areas.* The data are based on a sample of about 95,000 addresses. The estimates in this report are controlled to independent national population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin for March 2016. Beginning with 2010, estimates are based on 2010 Census population counts and are updated annually taking into account births, deaths, emigration, and immigration.

The CPS is a household survey primarily used to collect employment data. The sample universe for the basic CPS consists of the resident civilian non-institutionalized population of the United States. People in institutions, such as prisons, long-term care hospitals, and nursing homes, are not eligible to be interviewed in the CPS. Students living in dormitories are included in the estimates only if information about them is reported in an interview at their parents' home. Since the CPS is a household survey, people who are homeless and not living in shelters are not included in the sample. The sample universe for the CPS ASEC is slightly larger than that of 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 <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf>.

* U.S. Island Areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

No group shown on Table 1 (see page 6) had median income estimates statistically lower than the 2014 estimates. A few groups had 2015 real median income that were not statistically different from 2014 estimates. Poverty rates in 2015 decreased for most groups. Poverty rates did not increase for any major group in 2015. Some groups had poverty rates in 2015 that were not statistically different from 2014.

This report contains two main sections, one focuses on income and the other on poverty. Each section presents estimates by characteristics such as race, Hispanic origin, nativity,

and region.[2] Other topics, such as earnings and family poverty rates are included only in the relevant section.

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

In this report, the terms "White, not Hispanic" and "non-Hispanic White" are used interchangeably and refer 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.

Since Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for race groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 15.0 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 4.3 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 2.4 percent of Asian householders who reported only one race.

Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population or for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and recent immigration status. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972 and for Asians and Pacific Islanders in 1987. For further information, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps.html>.

The small sample size of the Asian population and the fact that the CPS does not use separate population controls for weighting the Asian sample to national totals contribute to the large variances surrounding estimates for this group. As a result, we are unable to detect statistically significant differences between some estimates for the Asian population. The American Community Survey (ACS), based on a much larger sample size of the population, is a better source for estimating and identifying changes for small subgroups of the population.

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

Statistical Accuracy

Most of the data from the CPS ASEC were collected in March (with some data collected in February and April). 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. In this report, the variances of estimates were calculated using both the Successive Difference Replication (SDR) method and the Generalized Variance Function (GVF) approach. (See Appendix C for a more extensive discussion of these methods.) Further information about the source and accuracy of the estimates is available at <www2.census.gov/library/publications/2016/demo/p60-256sa.pdf>.

State and Local Estimates of Income and Poverty

The Census Bureau presents annual estimates of median household income and poverty by state and other smaller geographic units based on data collected in the American Community Survey (ACS). Single-year estimates are available for geographic units with populations of 65,000 or more. Estimates of income and poverty for all geographic units, including census tracts and block groups, are available by pooling 5 years of ACS data.

The Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program produces annual estimates of a select set of income and poverty measures. Using statistical models, SAIPE produces estimates of median household income and poverty for states and all counties, as well as population and poverty estimates for school districts. The SAIPE approach combines data from a variety of sources, including administrative records, population estimates, the decennial census, and the ACS, to provide consistent and reliable single-year estimates. In general, SAIPE estimates have lower variances than ACS estimates but are released later because they incorporate ACS data in the models.

The 2014 income and poverty estimates from this program are available at <www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/index.html>. Estimates for 2015 will be available later this year.

The CPS is the longest-running survey conducted by the Census Bureau. The CPS ASEC asks detailed questions categorizing income into over 50 sources. The key purpose of the CPS ASEC is to provide timely and detailed estimates of income and poverty and to measure change in these national-level estimates. The CPS ASEC is the official source of the national poverty

estimates calculated in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget's Statistical Policy Directive 14 (Appendix B).

The Census Bureau also reports income and poverty estimates based on data from the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is part of the 2020 Census program and eliminates the need for a long-form census questionnaire. The ACS offers broad, comprehensive information on social, economic, and housing topics and provides this information at many levels of geography.

Since the CPS ASEC produces more complete and thorough estimates of income and poverty, the Census Bureau recommends that people use it as the data source for national estimates. State-level estimates of income, poverty, and other economic characteristics from the ACS are found in American FactFinder at <http://factfinder.census.gov>. For more information on state and local estimates, see the text box "State and Local Estimates of Income and Poverty."

The CPS ASEC provides reliable estimates of the net change, from one year to the next, in the overall distribution of economic characteristics such as income and earnings. It does not, however, show how these characteristics change for the same person, family, or household. Longitudinal measures of income and poverty 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?

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

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 those provided by the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Medicare, Medicaid, public housing, or employer-provided fringe benefits.

Dynamics of Economic Well-Being

The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) provides monthly data about labor force participation and income sources and amounts. The data yield insights into the dynamic nature of these experiences and the economic mobility of U.S. residents. For example, the data demonstrate that using a longer time frame to measure poverty (e.g., 4 years) yields, on average, a lower poverty rate than the annual measures presented in this report, while using a shorter time frame (e.g., 2 months) yields higher poverty rates. Some specific findings include:

- Income data from the 2008 SIPP panel suggested that between 2009 and 2012 households experienced less economic mobility than found in earlier SIPP panels. Overall, 57.1 percent of households remained in the same income quintile between 2009 and 2012, while the remaining 42.9 percent of households experienced either an upward or downward movement across the income distribution.
- Households with householders who had lower levels of education were more likely to remain in, or move into, a lower quintile than households whose householders had higher levels of education.
- During the 4-year period from 2009 to 2012, 34.5 percent of the population had at least one spell of poverty lasting 2 or more months.
- Chronic poverty over the 4-year period from 2009 to 2012 was relatively uncommon, with 2.7 percent of the population living in poverty all 48 months.

More information based on these data is available in the Census Bureau's P70 Series Reports, as well as in table packages and working papers. For more information, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/publications.html>.

The U.S. Census Bureau has recently reengineered the SIPP. The redesigned 2014 SIPP panel addresses the same topic areas of the earlier SIPP panels although collection methods and reference periods vary. For more information, see <www.census.gov/sipp/>.

Since the publication of the first official U.S. poverty estimates in 1964, there has been a continuing debate about the best approach to measuring income and poverty in the United States. Recognizing that alternative estimates of income and poverty can provide useful information to the public as well as to the federal government, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Chief Statistician formed the Interagency Technical Working Group on Developing a Supplemental Poverty Measure. This group asked the Census Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), to develop a new measure that would enhance understanding of the economic well-being of American families and how federal policies affect those living in poverty. Since November 2011, the Census Bureau has released annual estimates of the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM).[3] Since September 2015, the SPM has been released the same day as the official poverty estimates, available at <www.census.gov/hhes/povmeas/methodology/supplemental/index.html>. The text box "Supplemental Poverty Measure" provides more information about this initiative.

[3] See <www.census.gov/hhes/povmeas/methodology/supplemental/research/Short_ResearchSPM2010.pdf>.

Supplemental Poverty Measure

In 2010, an interagency technical working group (which included representatives from the Bureau of Labor Statistics [BLS], the Census Bureau, the Economics and Statistics Administration, the Council of Economic Advisers, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the Office of Management and Budget) issued a series of suggestions to the Census Bureau and the BLS on how to develop the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM). Their suggestions drew on the recommendations of a 1995 National Academy of Science report and the extensive research on poverty measurement conducted over the past 15 years. See <www.census.gov/library/visualizations/2014/demo/poverty_measure-how.html>.

The new measure based on these suggestions serves as an additional indicator of economic well-being and provides a deeper understanding of economic conditions and policy effects. The new measure creates a more complex statistical picture incorporating deductions such as tax payments, work expenses, and medical costs in its family resource estimates as well as additions to reflect noncash resource transfers, such as housing subsides and food assistance programs. Thresholds used in the new measure are produced by the BLS and derived from Consumer Expenditure Survey data on spending for basic necessities (food, shelter, clothing, and utilities) and are adjusted for geographic differences in the cost of housing. The new thresholds are not intended to assess eligibility for government programs.

The Census Bureau began publishing annual poverty estimates using the new approach in November 2011. SPM estimates for 2015 will be released in a separate report, *The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2015*, Current Population Reports, P60-258, U.S. Census Bureau, September 2016 at <www2.census.gov/library/publications/2016/demo/p60-258.pdf>.

INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES

Highlights

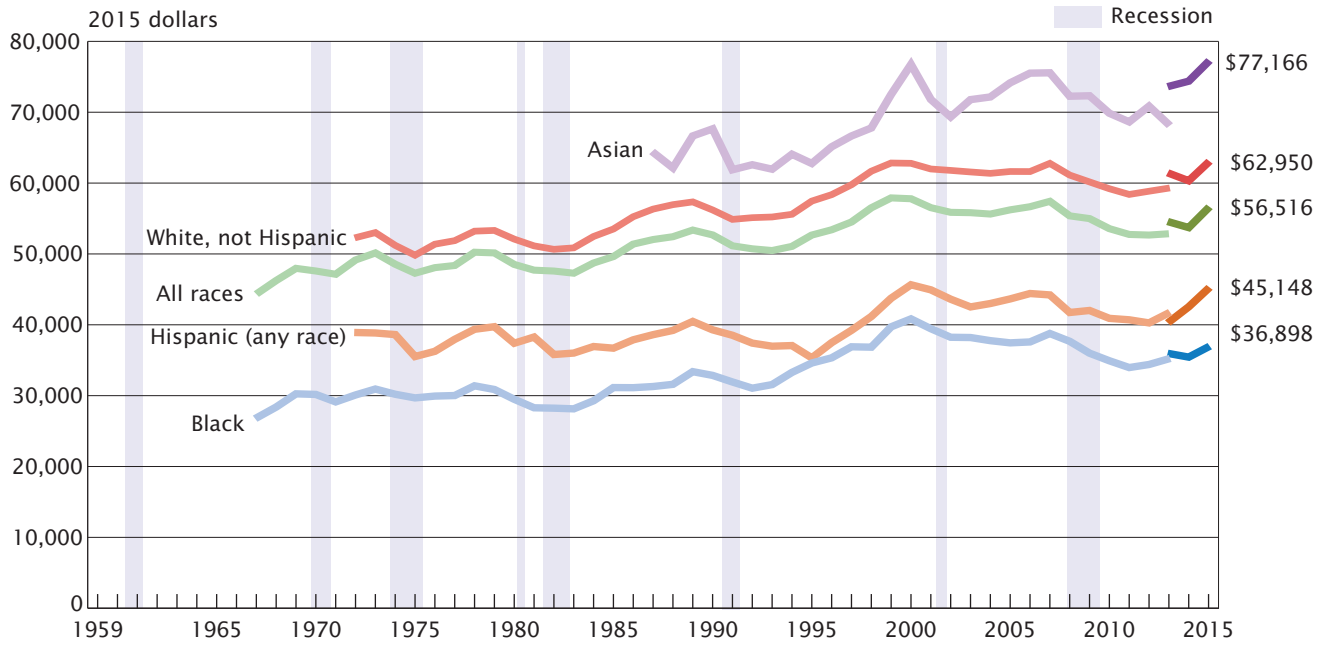
- Median household income was $56,516 in 2015, an increase in real terms of 5.2 percent from the 2014 median of $53,718 (Figure 1 and Table 1). This is the first annual increase in median household income since 2007, the year before the most recent recession.
- The real median income of non-Hispanic White, Black, and Hispanic-origin households increased 4.4 percent, 4.1 percent, and 6.1 percent, respectively, between 2014 and 2015.[4] This is the first annual increase in median household income for non-Hispanic White and Black households since 2007. For Asian households the 2014 to 2015 percentage change in real median income was not statistically significant (Table 1).
- The real median income of households maintained by a foreign-born person increased by 5.3 percent, while the median income of households maintained by a native-born person increased 4.4 percent between 2014 and 2015 (Table 1).[5, 6]
- Real median household income increased for all regions (Northeast, Midwest, South, and West) between 2014 and 2015 (Table 1).

[4] The differences between the 2014–2015 percentage changes in median income for non-Hispanic White, Black, and Hispanic households were not statistically significant.

[5] Native-born households are those in which the householder was born in the United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Island Areas of Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, 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 householders, 85.1 percent were native born; 7.8 percent were foreign-born, naturalized citizens; and 7.1 percent were not U.S. citizens.

[6] The difference between the 2014–2015 percentage change in median income for households maintained by a foreign-born person and a native-born person was not statistically significant.

Figure 1.
Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1967 to 2015



Note: The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Median household income data are not available prior to 1967. For more information on recessions, see Appendix A. For more information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 1.

Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2014 and 2015

(Income in 2015 dollars. Households and people as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Characteristic	2014			2015			Percentage change* in real median income (2015 less 2014)	
		Median income (dollars)			Median income (dollars)			
	Number (thousands)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number (thousands)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	**124,587**	**53,718**	**645**	**125,819**	**56,516**	**528**	***5.2**	**1.60**
Type of Household								
Family households	81,716	68,504	815	82,184	72,165	608	*5.3	1.46
Married-couple	60,010	81,118	677	60,251	84,626	983	*4.3	1.32
Female householder, no husband present	15,544	36,192	682	15,622	37,797	995	*4.4	3.17
Male householder, no wife present	6,162	53,746	1,644	6,310	55,861	1,595	3.9	4.37
Nonfamily households	42,871	32,084	466	43,635	33,805	776	*5.4	2.82
Female householder	22,728	26,703	523	23,093	29,022	822	*8.7	3.74
Male householder	20,143	39,226	1,118	20,542	40,762	745	*3.9	3.51
Race[2] and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	98,679	56,932	585	99,313	60,109	627	*5.6	1.58
White, not Hispanic	84,228	60,325	606	84,445	62,950	892	*4.4	1.76
Black	16,437	35,439	759	16,539	36,898	845	*4.1	2.96
Asian	6,040	74,382	3,470	6,328	77,166	2,791	3.7	5.47
Hispanic (any race)	16,239	42,540	849	16,667	45,148	1,012	*6.1	2.97
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	94,640	60,531	443	94,820	63,344	822	*4.6	1.53
15 to 24 years	6,370	34,645	1,297	6,361	36,108	1,333	4.2	5.41
25 to 34 years	20,075	54,305	1,316	20,047	57,366	1,121	*5.6	2.98
35 to 44 years	21,121	66,770	1,025	21,222	71,417	958	*7.0	2.01
45 to 54 years	23,566	70,913	1,365	23,294	73,857	1,867	*4.2	3.23
55 to 64 years	23,509	60,649	1,126	23,896	62,802	1,471	*3.5	2.84
65 years and older	29,946	36,938	585	30,998	38,515	772	*4.3	2.75
Nativity of Householder								
Native born	106,191	54,741	713	107,081	57,173	558	*4.4	1.68
Foreign born	18,396	49,649	1,142	18,738	52,295	1,126	*5.3	3.23
Naturalized citizen	9,735	59,329	2,239	9,856	61,982	1,325	4.5	4.55
Not a citizen	8,661	40,842	780	8,881	45,137	1,722	*10.5	4.39
Region								
Northeast	22,179	59,278	2,266	22,347	62,182	1,342	*4.9	4.15
Midwest	27,459	54,330	1,367	27,455	57,082	1,336	*5.1	3.30
South	47,040	49,712	838	47,822	51,174	622	*2.9	2.04
West	27,909	57,754	1,320	28,195	61,442	945	*6.4	2.84
Residence								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	104,009	55,920	582	107,615	59,258	780	*6.0	1.75
Inside principal cities	40,578	47,905	974	42,615	51,378	646	*7.3	2.47
Outside principal cities	63,431	61,671	626	65,000	64,144	952	*4.0	1.69
Outside metropolitan statistical areas[3]	20,578	45,534	859	18,204	44,657	1,543	–2.0	3.64
EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS								
Men with earnings	62,455	50,441	218	63,887	51,212	225	*1.5	0.60
Women with earnings	46,226	39,667	719	47,211	40,742	241	*2.7	1.86
Female-to-male earnings ratio	N	0.79	0.014	N	0.80	0.005	1.2	1.80

* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

N Not applicable.

[1] A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margins of error shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www2.census.gov/library/publications/2016/demo/p60-256sa.pdf>.

[2] Federal surveys 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 2010 through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2010. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2015 and 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

- The number of men and women working full time, year round with earnings increased by 1.4 million and 1 million, respectively, between 2014 and 2015 (Table 1).[7]
- The real median earnings of men and women who worked full time, year round between 2014 and 2015 increased by 1.5 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively (Table 1).[8]
- The 2015 female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.80, not statistically different from the 2014 ratio (Table 1 and Figure 2).

Household Income

Median household income was $56,516 in 2015, a 5.2 percent increase from the 2014 median in real terms, but 1.6 percent lower than the median in 2007, the year before the most recent recession, and 2.4 percent lower than the median household income peak that occurred in 1999 (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[9]

Type of Household

Real median incomes in 2015 of family households, $72,165, and nonfamily households, $33,805, increased 5.3 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively, from their 2014 medians (Table 1).[10] This is the first annual increase in median household income for family households since 2007. The most recent increase for nonfamily households was in 2009.

For family households, married-couple households had the highest median income in 2015 ($84,626), followed by households maintained by men with no wife present ($55,861). Those maintained by women with no husband present had the lowest median income ($37,797).

Race and Hispanic Origin

The real median income of non-Hispanic White ($62,950), Black ($36,898), and Hispanic-origin ($45,148) households increased 4.4 percent, 4.1 percent, and 6.1 percent, respectively, between 2014 and 2015.[11] Among the race groups, Asian households had the highest median income in 2015 ($77,166), though the 2014 to 2015 percentage change in their real median income was not statistically significant (Table 1 and Figure 1). Non-Hispanic White and Black households last experienced an annual increase in median income in 2007. Asian household's last annual increase was in 1999. For Hispanic households, the most recent annual increase was in 2013.

Comparing the 2015 real median income of non-Hispanic White households with that of other households shows that the ratio of Asian to non-Hispanic White income was 1.23, the ratio of Black to non-Hispanic White income was 0.59, and the ratio of Hispanic to non-Hispanic White income was 0.72. Between 1972 and 2015, the changes in the Black to non-Hispanic White income ratio and the Hispanic to non-Hispanic White income ratio were not statistically significant. The 2015 Asian to non-Hispanic White income ratio was not statistically different from the 1987 ratio.[12]

Age of Householder

Households maintained by householders aged 25 and over had their real median income increase between 2014 and 2015. Specifically, households maintained by householders aged 45 to 54 had the highest median income in 2015 ($73,857), followed by those with householders aged 35 to 44 ($71,417), those with householders aged 55 to 64 ($62,802), householders aged 25 to 34 ($57,366), and householders 65 and older ($38,515). Households maintained by householders aged 15 to 24 years had the lowest median income ($36,108), not statistically different from 2014 (Table 1).

Nativity

Between 2014 and 2015, the real median income of households maintained by a foreign-born person increased 5.3 percent, from $49,649 to $52,295. The median income of households maintained by a native-born person increased 4.4 percent, from $54,741 to $57,173.[13] The 2015 median income of households maintained by a noncitizen ($45,137) increased 10.5 percent from 2014; while the median income of households maintained by a naturalized citizen ($61,982), was not statistically different from the 2014 median (Table 1).

In 2015, households maintained by a naturalized citizen ($61,982) had the highest median household income, followed by households maintained by a native-born person ($57,173). Households maintained by a noncitizen had the lowest median household income ($45,137) (Table 1).

[7] The difference between the 2014–2015 increase in the number of male and female full-time, year-round workers with earnings was not statistically significant.

[8] The difference between the 2014–2015 percentage change in median earnings for men and women who worked full time, year round was not statistically significant.

[9] The difference between the 1999 and 2007 median household incomes was not statistically significant. The difference between the 2007–2015 and 1999–2015 percentage changes (–1.6 percent and –2.4 percent, respectively) was not statistically significant.

[10] The difference between the 2014–2015 percentage change in median income for family and nonfamily households was not statistically significant.

[11] The differences between the 2014–2015 percentage changes in median income for non-Hispanic White, Black, and Hispanic households were not statistically different.

[12] The first year that income data for the Hispanic and non-Hispanic White populations were collected in the CPS ASEC was 1972. Income data for the Asian population was first available in 1987.

[13] The difference between the 2014–2015 percentage change in median income for households maintained by a foreign-born person (5.3 percent) and a native-born person (4.4 percent) was not statistically significant.

Region[14]

Households in all regions experienced an increase in real median income between 2014 and 2015. Median household income increased 4.9 percent in the Northeast, 5.1 percent in the Midwest, 2.9 percent in the South, and 6.4 percent in the West.[15] Households with the highest median household incomes were in the Northeast ($62,182) and the West ($61,442), followed by the Midwest ($57,082) and the South ($51,174) (Table 1).[16]

Residence

Households within metropolitan areas experienced a 6.0 percent increase in real median household income between 2014 and 2015, from $55,920 to $59,258 (Table 1). The real median income of households inside principal cities of metropolitan areas increased 7.3 percent between 2014 and 2015.[17] The change in median income of households outside metropolitan areas was not statistically significant. In 2015, households inside metropolitan areas but outside the principal cities had the highest median income ($64,144), while households outside metropolitan areas had the lowest ($44,657).

Income Inequality

The Census Bureau reports various measures of income inequality: (1) the Gini index; (2) the shares of aggregate household income received by quintiles; (3) the ratio of income percentiles; (4) the Theil index; (5) the mean logarithmic deviation of income (MLD); and (6) the Atkinson measure.[18] The Gini index is a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1, with a measure of 1 indicating perfect inequality (one household having all the income and the rest having none) and a measure of 0 indicating perfect equality (all households having an equal share of income). The Theil index and the MLD are similar to the Gini index in that they are single statistics that summarize the dispersion of income across the entire income distribution. The Atkinson measure is useful in determining which end of the income distribution contributed most to inequality.

The money income Gini index was 0.479 in 2015, not statistically different from 2014. Changes in inequality between 2014 and 2015 were not significant as measured by the shares of aggregate household income by quintiles. On the other hand, in 2015, the 90th to 10th percentile income ratio was 12.23, a 4.7 percent decline from 12.83 in 2014. Changes in inequality between 2014 and 2015 were not statistically significant as measured by the other indicators: the Theil index, the MLD, or the Atkinson measure (Table 2 and A-2).

Since 1993, the earliest year available for comparable measures of income inequality, the Gini index was up 5.5 percent (Table A-2).[19, 20, 21] Comparing changes in household income at selected percentiles shows that income inequality has increased from 1999 (the year that household income peaked before the 2001 recession) to 2015 (Table A-2). Incomes at the 50th and 10th percentiles declined 2.4 percent and 9.9 percent, respectively, while income at the 90th percentile increased 5.7 percent between 1999 and 2015. Since 1999, the 90th to 10th percentile income ratio (10.42 in 1999 and 12.23 in 2015) has increased 17.4 percent.

Households in the lowest quintile had incomes of $22,800 or less in 2015. Households in the second quintile had incomes between $22,801 and $43,511, those in the third quintile had incomes between $43,512 and $72,001, and those in the fourth quintile had incomes between $72,002 and $117,002. Households in the highest quintile had incomes of $117,003 or more. The top 5 percent of households in the income distribution had incomes of $214,463 or more.

Equivalence-Adjusted Income Inequality

Another way to measure income inequality is to use an equivalence-adjusted income estimate that takes into consideration the number of people living in the household and how these people share resources and take advantage of economies of scale. For example, the money-income-based distribution treats an income of

[14] The Northeast region includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The Midwest region includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The South region includes Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, a state equivalent. The West region includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

[15] The differences between the 2014–2015 percentage changes in median household income for all regions, except for the difference between the South and West, were not statistically significant.

[16] The difference between the 2015 median household incomes for the Northeast and the West was not statistically significant.

[17] The difference between the 2014–2015 percentage change in median household income for households within metropolitan areas and households inside principal cities of metropolitan areas was not statistically significant.

[18] For an explanation of these inequality measures, see James Foster, Suman Seth, Michael Lokshin, and Zurab Sajaia, *A Unified Approach to Measuring* Poverty *and Inequality: Theory and Practice,* World Bank, Washington, DC, 2013, <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/13731/9780821384619.pdf>.

[19] Exercise caution when making direct comparisons with years earlier than 1993 because of substantial methodological changes in the 1994 CPS ASEC. In that year, the Census Bureau introduced computer-assisted interviewing and increased income reporting limits.

[20] For further discussion of how high incomes reported in the CPS ASEC affect income distribution measures, see Jessica Semega and Ed Welniak, "Evaluating the Impact of Unrestricted Income Values on Income Distribution Measures Using the Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC)," April 2007, <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2007/demo/semega-01.html>.

[21] The calculated percentage change is different due to rounded components.

$30,000 for a single-person household and a family household similarly, while the equivalence-adjusted income of $30,000 for a single-person household would be more than twice the equivalence-adjusted income of $30,000 for a family household with two adults and two children. The equivalence adjustment used here is based on a three-parameter scale[22] that reflects:

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

Table 2 shows several income inequality measures, including aggregate income shares and the Gini index, using both money income and equivalence-adjusted income for 2014 and 2015. For both 2014 and 2015, the Gini index was lower when based on an equivalence-adjusted income estimate than on the traditional money-income estimate, suggesting a more equal income distribution. Generally, the income shares in the lower quintiles are higher with equivalence-adjusted income than money income while the reverse is true for the higher quintiles. This redistribution would be expected because the lower end of the income distribution has a higher concentration of single-person households and smaller family sizes than those at the upper end of the distribution. Thus, equivalence-adjusting increases the relative income of people living in lower-income groups.

Based on equivalence-adjusted income, changes in inequality between 2014 and 2015 were not statistically significant as measured by the Gini index and the Theil index, but income inequality decreased as measured by the MLD and the Atkinson measures (Table 2).[23] The equivalence-adjusted Gini index was 0.462 in 2015, and the Theil index was 0.396. The share of aggregate equivalence-adjusted income in the lowest quintile increased 3.0 percent between 2014 and 2015 while the changes in the other quintiles were not statistically significant. The MLD was 0.623 in 2015, a 3.8 percent decrease from 2014. The Atkinson measure calculated with e=0.75 decreased 1.8 percent between 2014 and 2015. Table A-3 shows equivalence-adjusted measures of the income distribution

[22] The three-parameter scale used here is the same as the one used in the Supplemental Poverty Measure. For details on the derivation of the three-parameter scale, see Liana Fox, *The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2015*, Current Population Reports, P60-258, U.S. Census Bureau, September 2016 <www2.census.gov/library/publications/2016/demo/p60-258.html>.

[23] Income inequality decreased for the Atkinson measure calculated with e=0.75, but the difference was not statistically significant for the Atkinson measure calculated with e=0.25 and e=0.50.

Table 2.

Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income: 2014 and 2015

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Measure	2014				2015				Percentage change[2,*]			
	Money income		Equivalence-adjusted income		Money income		Equivalence-adjusted income		Money income		Equivalence-adjusted income	
	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile												
Lowest quintile	3.1	0.05	3.3	0.05	3.1	0.05	3.4	0.06	1.9	2.31	*3.0	2.37
Second quintile	8.2	0.08	9.0	0.08	8.2	0.09	9.0	0.09	0.3	1.46	0.6	1.31
Middle quintile	14.3	0.11	14.8	0.11	14.3	0.12	14.8	0.11	0.5	1.12	0.4	1.05
Fourth quintile	23.2	0.15	22.9	0.14	23.2	0.15	22.9	0.14	0.1	0.89	–0.1	0.86
Highest quintile	51.2	0.33	50.0	0.32	51.1	0.32	49.8	0.33	–0.4	0.88	–0.4	0.92
Top 5 percent	21.9	0.39	21.8	0.39	22.1	0.38	21.8	0.38	0.9	2.53	0.4	2.55
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.480	0.0034	0.464	0.0033	0.479	0.0033	0.462	0.0035	–0.3	0.98	–0.5	1.03
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.611	0.0120	0.648	0.0126	0.596	0.0111	0.623	0.0117	–2.4	2.49	*–3.8	2.44
Theil	0.419	0.0090	0.397	0.0088	0.420	0.0085	0.396	0.0085	0.2	2.95	–0.1	3.12
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.102	0.0018	0.096	0.0018	0.101	0.0017	0.096	0.0017	–0.2	2.43	–0.6	2.56
e=0.50	0.200	0.0030	0.192	0.0029	0.199	0.0028	0.190	0.0029	–0.6	2.02	–1.1	2.11
e=0.75	0.307	0.0040	0.301	0.0039	0.303	0.0038	0.295	0.0040	–1.1	1.74	*–1.8	1.77

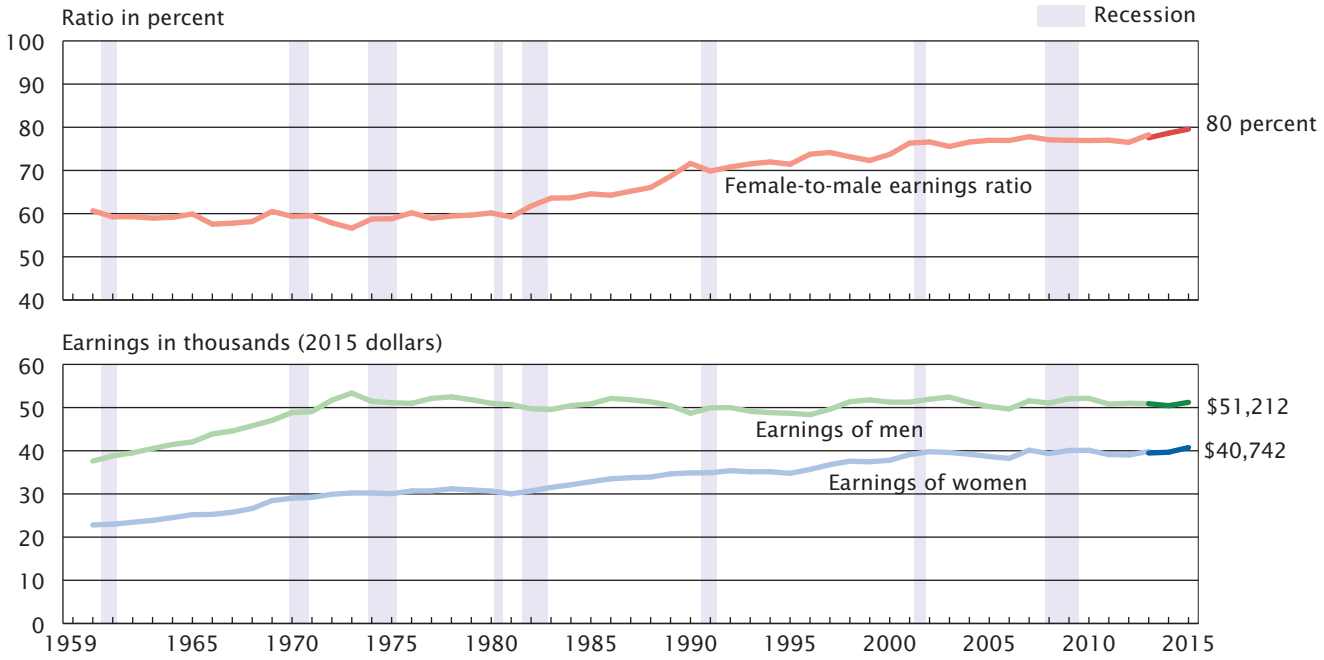
* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

[1] A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margins of error shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www2.census.gov/library/publications/2016/demo/p60-256sa.pdf>.

[2] Calculated estimate may be different due to rounded components.

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2015 and 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 2.
Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio and Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years and Older by Sex: 1960 to 2015



Note: The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. 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. For more information on recessions, see Appendix A. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

as well as the Gini index, MLD, Theil index, and Atkinson measures for income years 1967 to 2015.

Earnings and Work Experience

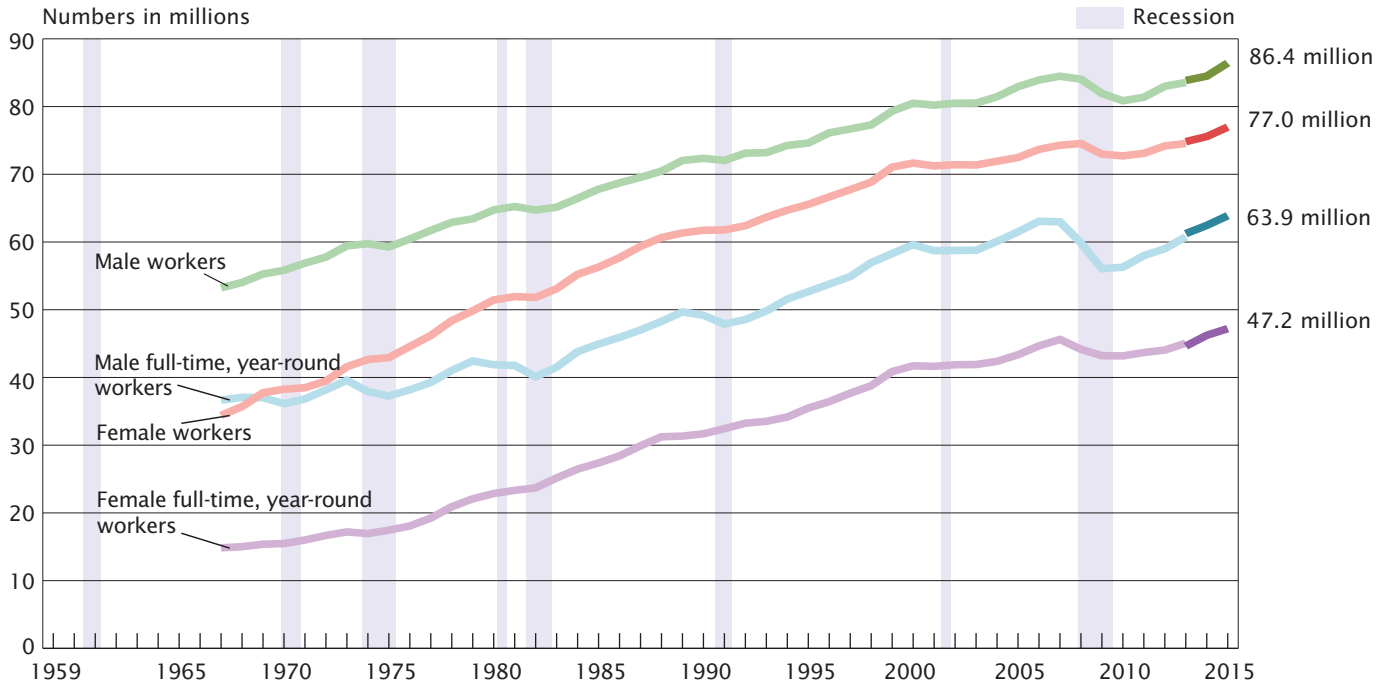
The 2015 real median earnings of men ($51,212) and women ($40,742) who worked full time, year round increased 1.5 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively, between 2014 and 2015 (Table 1 and Figure 2).[24, 25] This is the first significant annual increase in median earnings for men or women since 2009. The 2015 female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.80, not statistically different from 2014. The female-to-male earnings ratio has not experienced a statistically significant annual increase since 2007.

Between 2014 and 2015 the total number of people with earnings, regardless of work experience, increased by about 3.3 million. The number of men and women full-time, year-round workers increased by 1.4 million and 1 million, respectively,

[24] A full-time, year-round worker is a person who worked at least 35 hours per week (full time) and at least 50 weeks during the previous calendar year (year round). For school personnel, summer vacation is counted as weeks worked if they are scheduled to return to their job in the fall. For detailed information on work experience, see Table PINC-05, "Work Experience in 2015—People 15 Years Old and Over by Total Money Earnings in 2015, Age, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex" at <www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/cps-pinc/pinc-05.html>.

[25] The difference between the 2014–2015 percentage change in median earnings for men and women who worked full time, year round was not statistically significant.

Figure 3.
Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers With Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2015



Note: The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Data on number of workers are not readily available before 1967. Data are for people aged 15 and older beginning in 1980 and people aged 14 and older for previous years. Before 1989, data are for civilian workers only. For more information on recessions, see Appendix A. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

between 2014 and 2015 (Figure 3 and Table A-4).[26] An estimated 73.9 percent of working men with earnings and 61.3 percent of working women with earnings worked full time, year round in 2015, not statistically different from 2014.

In real terms, the 2015 median earnings of full-time, year-round working women in 2015 were 1.5 percent higher than their 2007 median, the year before the most recent recession. The real median earnings of full-time, year-round working men were not statistically different in 2015 than in 2007.

[26] The difference between the 2014–2015 increase in the number of men and women full-time, year-round workers was not statistically significant.

POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES[27]

Highlights

- The official poverty rate in 2015 was 13.5 percent, down 1.2 percentage points from 14.8 percent in 2014 (Figure 4 and Table 3).[28]
- In 2015 there were 43.1 million people in poverty, 3.5 million less than in 2014 (Figure 4 and Table 3).
- The 2015 poverty rate was 1.0 percentage point higher than in 2007, the year before the most recent recession (Figure 4).
- For most demographic groups, 2015 poverty rates and estimates of the number of people in poverty decreased from 2014 (Table 3 and Table 4).
- Between 2014 and 2015, poverty rates decreased for all three major age groups. The poverty rate for children under age 18 dropped 1.4 percentage points, from 21.1 percent to 19.7 percent. Rates for people aged 18 to 64 dropped 1.1 percentage points, from 13.5 percent to 12.4 percent. Poverty rates for people aged 65 and older decreased 1.1 percentage points, from 10.0 percent to 8.8 percent (Table 3 and Figure 5).[29]

Race and Hispanic Origin

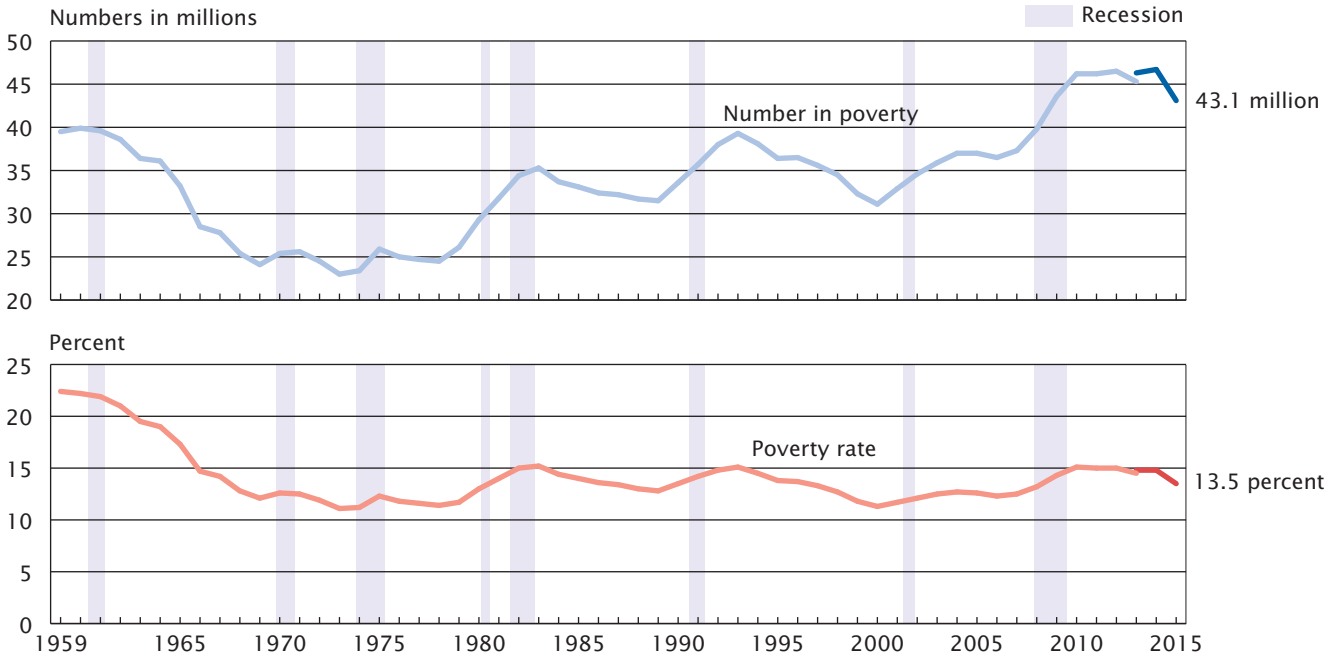
For non-Hispanic Whites the poverty rate decreased to 9.1 percent in 2015, down from 10.1 percent in 2014. The number in poverty decreased to 17.8 million, down from 19.7 million. The poverty rate for non-Hispanics Whites was lower than the poverty rates for other racial groups. Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 61.4 percent of the total population and 41.2 percent of people in poverty (Table 3).

[27] The Office of Management and Budget determined the official definition of poverty in Statistical Policy Directive 14. Appendix B provides a more detailed description of how the Census Bureau calculates poverty.

[28] All percentages shown in this report are rounded to one decimal place but differences between estimates are calculated using unrounded numbers. Therefore, published estimates of the differences may not equal the result of subtracting the rounded numbers. In this report, the change in the poverty rate for all people is presented as –1.2 percentage points, resulting from using the more precise estimates of 13.54 percent for 2015 and 14.77 percent for 2014.

[29] Since unrelated individuals under 15 are excluded from the poverty universe, there were 364,000 fewer children in the poverty universe than in the total civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 4.
Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 2015



Note: The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. For information on recessions, see Appendix A. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 3.

People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2014 and 2015

(Numbers in thousands, margin of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Characteristic	2014					2015					Change in poverty (2015 less 2014)[2,*]	
		Below poverty					Below poverty					
	Total	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Percent
PEOPLE												
Total	**315,804**	**46,657**	**857**	**14.8**	**0.3**	**318,454**	**43,123**	**926**	**13.5**	**0.3**	***–3,534**	***–1.2**
Family Status												
In families	256,308	32,615	741	12.7	0.3	258,121	29,893	844	11.6	0.3	*–2,722	*–1.1
Householder	81,730	9,467	228	11.6	0.3	82,199	8,589	243	10.4	0.3	*–879	*–1.1
Related children under age 18	72,383	14,987	403	20.7	0.6	72,558	13,962	441	19.2	0.6	*–1,025	*–1.5
Related children under age 6	23,470	5,504	197	23.5	0.8	23,459	4,923	201	21.0	0.8	*–582	*–2.5
In unrelated subfamilies	1,558	668	104	42.9	5.0	1,344	559	81	41.6	4.9	–109	–1.3
Reference person	652	266	40	40.8	4.8	563	231	34	41.0	4.9	–35	0.1
Children under age 18	832	388	63	46.6	5.6	701	321	49	45.9	5.5	–67	–0.8
Unrelated individuals	57,937	13,374	372	23.1	0.6	58,988	12,671	417	21.5	0.6	*–702	*–1.6
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin												
White	244,253	31,089	640	12.7	0.3	245,536	28,566	705	11.6	0.3	*–2,523	*–1.1
White, not Hispanic	195,208	19,652	524	10.1	0.3	195,450	17,786	548	9.1	0.3	*–1,867	*–1.0
Black	41,112	10,755	363	26.2	0.9	41,625	10,020	416	24.1	1.0	*–735	*–2.1
Asian	17,790	2,137	208	12.0	1.2	18,241	2,078	189	11.4	1.0	–59	–0.6
Hispanic (any race)	55,504	13,104	427	23.6	0.8	56,780	12,133	444	21.4	0.8	*–971	*–2.2
Sex												
Male	154,639	20,708	443	13.4	0.3	156,009	19,037	470	12.2	0.3	*–1,671	*–1.2
Female	161,164	25,949	524	16.1	0.3	162,445	24,086	548	14.8	0.3	*–1,863	*–1.3
Age												
Under age 18	73,556	15,540	406	21.1	0.5	73,647	14,509	449	19.7	0.6	*–1,031	*–1.4
Aged 18 to 64	196,254	26,527	533	13.5	0.3	197,260	24,414	566	12.4	0.3	*–2,114	*–1.1
Aged 65 and older	45,994	4,590	176	10.0	0.4	47,547	4,201	203	8.8	0.4	*–389	*–1.1
Nativity												
Native born	273,628	38,871	774	14.2	0.3	275,398	35,973	811	13.1	0.3	*–2,898	*–1.1
Foreign born	42,175	7,786	285	18.5	0.6	43,056	7,150	329	16.6	0.7	*–636	*–1.9
Naturalized citizen	19,731	2,347	146	11.9	0.7	20,084	2,255	151	11.2	0.7	–92	–0.7
Not a citizen	22,444	5,439	241	24.2	0.9	22,973	4,895	284	21.3	1.0	*–544	*–2.9
Region												
Northeast	55,725	7,020	341	12.6	0.6	55,779	6,891	387	12.4	0.7	–129	–0.2
Midwest	67,130	8,714	358	13.0	0.5	67,030	7,849	377	11.7	0.6	*–865	*–1.3
South	118,193	19,531	466	16.5	0.4	119,955	18,305	604	15.3	0.5	*–1,227	*–1.3
West	74,756	11,391	454	15.2	0.6	75,690	10,079	421	13.3	0.6	*–1,312	*–1.9
Residence												
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	265,788	38,416	895	14.5	0.3	274,046	35,718	932	13.0	0.3	*–2,698	*–1.4
Inside principal cities	99,182	18,708	664	18.9	0.6	103,617	17,368	649	16.8	0.6	*–1,340	*–2.1
Outside principal cities	166,606	19,708	659	11.8	0.3	170,429	18,350	695	10.8	0.4	*–1,357	*–1.1
Outside metropolitan statistical areas[4]	50,016	8,241	526	16.5	0.7	44,408	7,405	638	16.7	0.8	*–836	0.2
Work Experience												
Total, aged 18 to 64	196,254	26,527	533	13.5	0.3	197,260	24,414	566	12.4	0.3	*–2,114	*–1.1
All workers	147,712	10,155	270	6.9	0.2	150,229	9,457	297	6.3	0.2	*–698	*–0.6
Worked full-time, year-round	103,379	3,091	148	3.0	0.1	105,695	2,537	136	2.4	0.1	*–554	*–0.6
Less than full-time, year-round	44,332	7,064	231	15.9	0.5	44,534	6,920	263	15.5	0.6	–144	–0.4
Did not work at least 1 week	48,542	16,372	424	33.7	0.7	47,031	14,957	399	31.8	0.7	*–1,415	*–1.9
Disability Status[5]												
Total, aged 18 to 64	196,254	26,527	533	13.5	0.3	197,260	24,414	566	12.4	0.3	*–2,114	*–1.1
With a disability	15,429	4,403	195	28.5	1.1	15,276	4,358	191	28.5	1.1	–45	Z
With no disability	179,905	22,055	471	12.3	0.3	181,069	20,000	526	11.0	0.3	*–2,056	*–1.2
Educational Attainment												
Total, aged 25 and older	212,132	25,163	485	11.9	0.2	215,015	22,957	526	10.7	0.2	*–2,207	*–1.2
No high school diploma	24,582	7,098	218	28.9	0.8	23,453	6,171	240	26.3	0.8	*–928	*–2.6
High school, no college	62,575	8,898	279	14.2	0.4	62,002	8,016	277	12.9	0.4	*–882	*–1.3
Some college, no degree	56,031	5,719	207	10.2	0.4	57,660	5,550	200	9.6	0.3	–169	*–0.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	68,945	3,449	168	5.0	0.2	71,900	3,221	176	4.5	0.2	*–228	*–0.5

* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

[1] A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margins of error shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www2.census.gov/library/publications/2016/demo/p60-256sa.pdf>.

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

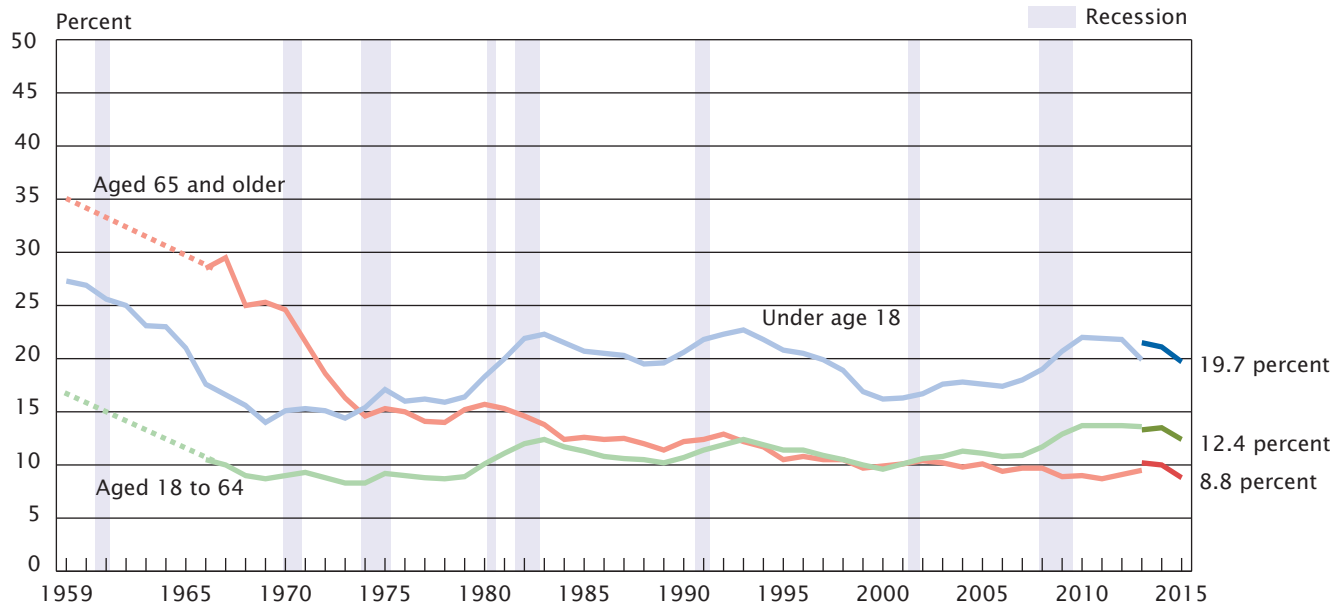
[3] Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless 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 2010 through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2010. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

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

[5] The sum of those with and without a disability does not equal the total because disability status is not defined for individuals in the Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2015 and 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 5.
Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2015



Note: The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Data for people aged 18 to 64 and aged 65 and older are not available from 1960 to 1965. For information on recessions, see Appendix A. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

The poverty rate for Blacks decreased to 24.1 percent in 2015, down from 26.2 percent in 2014. The number in poverty decreased to 10.0 million, down from 10.8 million. For Asians, the 2015 poverty rate and the number in poverty were 11.4 percent and 2.1 million; neither estimate was statistically different from 2014. The poverty rate decreased for Hispanics to 21.4 percent in 2015, down from 23.6 percent in 2014. The number of Hispanics in poverty decreased to 12.1 million, down from 13.1 million.

Age

In 2015, poverty rates and numbers in poverty declined for all three major age groups. Poverty in 2015 decreased for people aged 18 to 64, to 12.4 percent and 24.4 million, down from 13.5 percent and 26.5 million in 2014. For people aged 65 and older, the 2015 poverty rate declined to 8.8 percent in 2015 from 10.0 percent in 2014, while the number in poverty declined to 4.2 million, down from 4.6 million (Table 3 and Figure 5).

For children under age 18, 19.7 percent and 14.5 million were in poverty in 2015, down from 21.1 percent and 15.5 million in 2014. Children represented 23.1 percent of the total population in 2015 and 33.6 percent of the people in poverty.

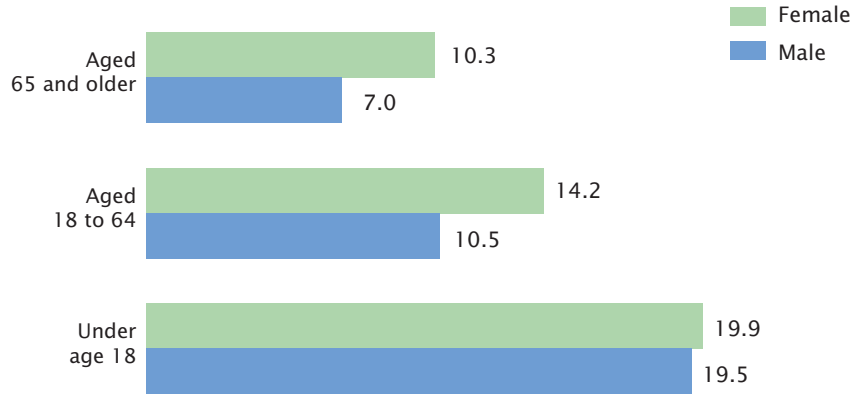
Related children are people under age 18 related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who are not themselves householders or spouses of householders.[30] The poverty rate and the number in poverty for related children under age 18 were 19.2 percent and 14.0 million in 2015, down from 20.7 percent and 15.0 million in 2014. For related children in married-couple families, 9.8 percent and 4.8 million were in poverty in 2015, down from 10.6 percent and 5.2 million in 2014. For related children in families with a female householder, 42.6 percent and 7.9 million were in poverty in 2015, down from 46.5 percent and 8.5 million in

[30] Official poverty estimates for people under the age of 18 are compiled in two ways: estimates for all people under the age of 18 and estimates for related children. In 2015, estimates for all people under the age of 18 included an additional 1.1 million individuals. About 701,000 were members of unrelated subfamilies. The rest were unrelated individuals between the ages of 15 and 17, householders and spouses of householders under 18 years of age.

2014. The 2015 poverty estimates for related children in male householder families were 25.9 percent and 1.3 million, not statistically different from 2014.[31]

The poverty rate and the number in poverty for related children under age 6 were 21.0 percent and 4.9 million in 2015, down from 23.5 percent and 5.5 million in 2014. About half (49.5 percent) of related children under age 6 in families with a female householder were in poverty. This was more than four times the rate of their counterparts in married-couple families (10.1 percent).

Figure 6.
Poverty Rates by Age and Sex: 2015
(In percent)



Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Sex

In 2015, 12.2 percent of males were in poverty, down from 13.4 percent in 2014. About 14.8 percent of females were in poverty in 2015, down from 16.1 percent in 2014 (Table 3).

Gender differences in poverty rates were more pronounced for those aged 18 to 64. The poverty rate for women aged 18 to 64 was 14.2 percent while the poverty rate for men aged 18 to 64 was 10.5 percent. The poverty rate for women aged 65 and older was 10.3 percent while the poverty rate for men aged 65 and older was 7.0 percent.[32] For children under age 18, the 19.9 percent poverty rate for girls was not statistically different from the 19.5 percent poverty rate for boys (Figure 6).

Nativity

Of all people, 86.5 percent were native born and 13.5 percent were foreign born. The poverty rate and the number in poverty for the native-born population decreased to 13.1 percent and 36.0 million in 2015, down from 14.2 percent and 38.9 million in 2014. Among the foreign-born population, 16.6 percent and 7.2 million lived in poverty in 2015, down from 18.5 percent and 7.8 million in 2014 (Table 3).

Within the foreign-born population in 2015, 46.6 percent were naturalized U.S. citizens, while the remaining were not citizens of the United States. The poverty rate and the number in poverty in 2015 for foreign-born naturalized citizens was 11.2 percent, and 2.3 million, not statistically different from 2014. The poverty rate and the number in poverty for those who were not U.S. citizens decreased in 2015 to 21.3 percent, down from 24.2 percent in 2014. The number in poverty decreased to 4.9 million, down from 5.4 million.

Region

In 2015, the poverty rate and the number in poverty decreased in three of the four regions. The 2015 poverty rate and number in poverty for the Northeast was 12.4 percent and 6.9 million, not statistically different from 2014. In 2015, the Midwest poverty rate declined to 11.7 percent from 13.0 percent in 2014, while the number in poverty decreased to 7.8 million from 8.7 million. For the South, the 2015 poverty rate was 15.3 percent, down from 16.5 percent in 2014, while the number in poverty decreased to 18.3 million from 19.5 million. The poverty rate for the West in 2015 was 13.3 percent, down from 15.2 percent in 2014, while the number in poverty decreased to 10.1 million from 11.4 million. The South had the highest poverty rate in 2015 relative to the other three regions (Table 3).[33]

Residence

Inside metropolitan statistical areas, the poverty rate decreased to 13.0 percent in 2015, down from 14.5

[31] In the text of this report, families with a female householder with no husband present are referred to as families with a female householder. Families with a male householder with no wife present are referred to as families with a male householder.

[32] The poverty rate for females aged 65 and older was not statistically different from the poverty rate for males aged 18 to 64.

[33] The difference in the poverty rates for the Northeast and the Midwest was not statistically significant.

Table 4.

Families in Poverty by Type of Family: 2014 and 2015

(Numbers in thousands, margin of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Families as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Characteristic	2014					2015					Change in poverty (2015 less 2014)[2,*]	
		Below poverty					Below poverty					
	Total	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Percent
FAMILIES												
Total	**81,730**	**9,467**	**228**	**11.6**	**0.3**	**82,199**	**8,589**	**243**	**10.4**	**0.3**	***–879**	***–1.1**
Type of Family												
Married-couple	60,015	3,735	141	6.2	0.2	60,258	3,245	142	5.4	0.2	*–489	*–0.8
Female householder, no husband present	15,553	4,764	171	30.6	0.9	15,630	4,404	160	28.2	0.9	*–360	*–2.5
Male householder, no wife present	6,162	969	69	15.7	1.0	6,311	939	71	14.9	1.0	–29	–0.8

* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

[1] A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margin of errors shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www2.census.gov/library/publications/2016/demo/p60-256sa.pdf>.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2015 and 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

percent in 2014. The number in poverty decreased to 35.7 million, down from 38.4 million. Among those living outside metropolitan statistical areas, the poverty rate was 16.7 percent in 2015, not statistically different from 2014. However, the number in poverty decreased to 7.4 million, down from 8.2 million.

The 2015 poverty rate for those living inside metropolitan areas but not in principal cities was 10.8 percent, down from 11.8 percent in 2014. The number in poverty decreased to 18.4 million from 19.7 million. Among those who lived in principal cities, the 2015 poverty rate was 16.8 percent, down from 18.9 percent in 2014. The number in poverty was 17.4 million in 2015, down from 18.7 million.

Within metropolitan areas, people in poverty were more likely to live in principal cities. In 2015, 37.8 percent of all people living in metropolitan areas lived in principal cities, while 48.6 percent of poor people in metropolitan areas lived in principal cities (Table 3).

Work Experience

In 2015, 6.3 percent of workers aged 18 to 64 were in poverty, a decline from 6.9 percent in 2014. For those who worked full time, year round, 2.4 percent were in poverty in 2015, down from 3.0 percent in 2014. Those working less than full time, year round had a poverty rate in 2015 of 15.5 percent which was not statistically different from 2014 (Table 3).

Among those aged 18 to 64 who did not work at least 1 week during the calendar year, the poverty rate decreased to 31.8 percent in 2015 from 33.7 percent in 2014 (Table 3). Those who did not work at least 1 week in 2015 represented 23.8 percent of all people aged 18 to 64, while they made up 61.3 percent of people aged 18 to 64 in poverty.

Disability Status

For people aged 18 to 64 with a disability, the 2015 poverty rate (28.5 percent) and number in poverty (4.4 million) were not statistically different from 2014. For people aged 18 to 64 without a disability, the poverty rate and the number in poverty decreased to 11.0 percent and 20.0 million in 2015, down from 12.3 percent and 22.1 million in 2014.

Among people aged 18 to 64, those with a disability represented 7.7 percent of all people, compared with 17.9 percent of people aged 18 to 64 in poverty.

Educational Attainment

In 2015, 26.3 percent (6.2 million) of people aged 25 and older without a high school diploma were in poverty, a decline from 28.9 percent (7.1 million) in 2014. The 2015 poverty rate for those with a high school diploma but with no college was 12.9 percent (8.0 million), down from 14.2 percent (8.9 million) in 2014. For those with some college but no degree, 9.6 percent were in poverty in 2015, a decline from 10.2 percent in 2014. The number of these individuals in poverty remained unchanged at 5.6 million in 2015 (Table 3).

Among people with at least a bachelor's degree, 4.5 percent were in poverty in 2015, a decline from 5.0 percent in 2014. The number in poverty decreased to 3.2 million, down from 3.4 million in 2014 (Table 3). People with at least a bachelor's degree in 2015 represented 33.4 percent of all people aged 25 and older, compared with 14.0 percent of people aged 25 and older in poverty.

Families

The poverty rate for families in 2015 was 10.4 percent, representing 8.6 million families, a decline from 11.6 percent and 9.5 million families in 2014 (Table 4).

For married-couple families, the poverty rate decreased to 5.4 percent and the number in poverty decreased to 3.2 million in 2015, down from 6.2 percent and 3.7 million in 2014. The poverty rate and the number in poverty also decreased for families with a female householder to 28.2 percent and 4.4 million in 2015, down from 30.6 percent and 4.8 million in 2014. For families with a male householder, neither the poverty rate nor the number in poverty showed any statistical change between 2014 and 2015. For families with a male householder, 14.9 percent were in poverty in 2015, representing 939,000 families.

Depth of Poverty

Categorizing a person as "in poverty" or "not in poverty" is one way to describe his or her economic situation. The income-to-poverty ratio and measures of income deficit or surplus describe additional aspects of economic well-being. While the poverty rate shows the proportion of people with income below the relevant poverty threshold, the income-to-poverty ratio gauges the depth of poverty and shows how close a family's income is to its poverty threshold. The income-to-poverty ratio is reported as a percentage that compares a family's or an unrelated person's income with the applicable threshold. For example, a family with an income-to-poverty ratio of 125 percent has income that is 25 percent above its poverty threshold.

The income deficit or surplus shows how many dollars a family's or an individual's income is below (or above) their poverty threshold. For those with an income deficit, the measure is an estimate of the dollar amount necessary to raise a family's or a person's income to their poverty threshold.

Ratio of Income to Poverty

Table 5 presents the number and the percentage of people with specified income-to-poverty ratios—those

Table 5.

People With Income Below Specified Ratios of Their Poverty Thresholds by Selected Characteristics: 2015

(Numbers in thousands, margin of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Characteristic	Total	Income-to-poverty ratio[1]															
		Under 0.50				Under 1.25				Under 1.50				Under 2.00			
		Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)
All people	**318,454**	**19,444**	**589**	**6.1**	**0.2**	**56,912**	**1,048**	**17.9**	**0.3**	**71,681**	**1,116**	**22.5**	**0.3**	**100,894**	**1,198**	**31.7**	**0.4**
Age																	
Under age 18	73,647	6,537	300	8.9	0.4	18,725	475	25.4	0.6	23,117	492	31.4	0.7	30,756	493	41.8	0.7
Aged 18 to 64	197,260	11,572	388	5.9	0.2	31,632	636	16.0	0.3	39,226	701	19.9	0.4	55,348	772	28.1	0.4
Aged 65 and older	47,547	1,335	127	2.8	0.3	6,556	263	13.8	0.6	9,338	302	19.6	0.6	14,789	345	31.1	0.7
Sex																	
Male	156,009	8,484	314	5.4	0.2	25,208	529	16.2	0.3	31,989	579	20.5	0.4	45,868	645	29.4	0.4
Female	162,445	10,960	350	6.7	0.2	31,705	619	19.5	0.4	39,693	640	24.4	0.4	55,025	669	33.9	0.4
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin																	
White	245,536	12,555	445	5.1	0.2	38,504	839	15.7	0.3	49,245	866	20.1	0.4	71,104	978	29.0	0.4
White, not Hispanic	195,450	8,355	365	4.3	0.2	24,091	658	12.3	0.3	31,256	692	16.0	0.4	46,475	823	23.8	0.4
Black	41,625	4,549	276	10.9	0.7	12,538	453	30.1	1.1	15,180	438	36.5	1.1	19,843	456	47.7	1.1
Asian	18,241	1,133	151	6.2	0.8	2,638	209	14.5	1.1	3,275	228	18.0	1.2	4,465	256	24.5	1.4
Hispanic (any race)	56,780	4,839	275	8.5	0.5	16,328	510	28.8	0.9	20,278	522	35.7	0.9	27,921	523	49.2	0.9
Family Status																	
In families	258,121	12,464	516	4.8	0.2	40,272	954	15.6	0.4	51,477	1,029	19.9	0.4	74,400	1,119	28.8	0.4
Householder	82,199	3,666	148	4.5	0.2	11,603	278	14.1	0.3	14,822	309	18.0	0.4	21,812	337	26.5	0.4
Related children under age 18	72,558	6,121	293	8.4	0.4	18,106	466	25.0	0.6	22,399	489	30.9	0.7	29,927	493	41.2	0.7
Related children under age 6	23,459	2,341	154	10.0	0.6	6,296	214	26.8	0.9	7,747	230	33.0	1.0	10,291	230	43.9	1.0
In unrelated subfamilies	1,344	396	75	29.4	4.8	662	87	49.3	5.1	791	97	58.8	5.1	961	107	71.5	4.4
Unrelated individuals	58,988	6,585	285	11.2	0.4	15,978	461	27.1	0.6	19,414	508	32.9	0.6	25,532	591	43.3	0.6

[1] The estimates for people with income below 100 percent of their poverty thresholds (under 1.00) can be found in Table 3.

[2] A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margins of error shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www2.census.gov/library/publications/2016/demo/p60-256sa.pdf>.

[3] Federal surveys 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 2010 through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2010. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

below 50 percent of poverty ("Under 0.50"), those below 125 percent of poverty ("Under 1.25"), those below 150 percent of poverty ("Under 1.50"), and those below 200 percent of poverty ("Under 2.00").

In 2015, 19.4 million people reported family income below one-half of their poverty threshold. They represented 6.1 percent of all people and 45.1 percent of those in poverty. Approximately 17.9 percent of individuals had family income below 125 percent of their threshold, 22.5 percent had family income below 150 percent of their poverty threshold while 31.7 percent had family income below 200 percent of their threshold (Table 5).

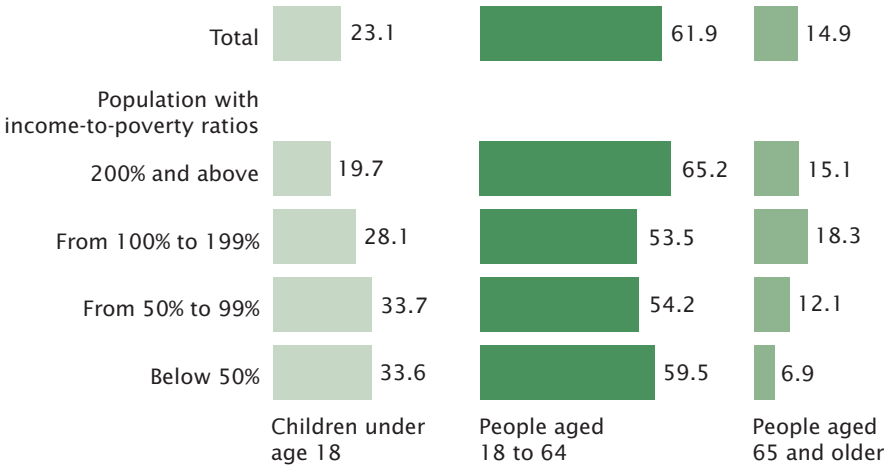
Of the 19.4 million people in 2015 with family income below one-half of their poverty threshold, 6.5 million were children under age 18, 11.6 million were aged 18 to 64, and 1.3 million were aged 65 and older (Table 5). The demographic makeup of the population differs at varying degrees of poverty (Figure 7). In 2015 children represented:

- 23.1 percent of the overall population.
- 19.7 percent of the people in families with income above 200 percent of their poverty threshold (Figure 7).
- 28.1 percent of people in families with income between 100 percent and 200 percent of their poverty threshold.
- 33.6 percent of the population in families with income below 50 percent of their poverty threshold.

By comparison, people aged 65 and older represented:

- 14.9 percent of the overall population.
- 15.1 percent of the people in families with income above 200 percent of their poverty threshold (Figure 7).
- 18.3 percent of the people in families with income between 100 percent and 200 percent of their poverty threshold.
- 6.9 percent of people in families with income below 50 percent of their poverty threshold.

Figure 7.
Demographic Makeup of the Population at Varying Degrees of Poverty: 2015
(In percent)



Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 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 $10,118 in 2015, which was not statistically different from the inflation-adjusted 2014 estimate. The average income deficit was larger for families with a female householder ($10,759) than for married-couple families ($9,456) (Table 6).

The average per capita income deficit was also larger for families with a female householder ($3,219) than for married-couple families ($2,501).[34] For unrelated individuals, the average income deficit for those in poverty was $6,873 in 2015. The $6,658 deficit for women was lower than the $7,151 deficit for men.

Shared Households

Shared households are defined as households that include at least one "additional" adult, a person aged 18 or older, who is not the householder, spouse, or cohabiting partner of the householder. Adults aged 18 to 24 who are enrolled in school are not counted as additional adults.

[34] The income deficit per capita is computed by dividing the average deficit by the average number of people in that type of family. Since families with a female householder were smaller on average than married-couple families, the larger per capita deficit for female householder families reflects their smaller average family size as well as their lower average family income.

Table 6.

Income Deficit or Surplus of Families and Unrelated Individuals by Poverty Status: 2015

(Numbers of families and unrelated individuals in thousands, deficits and surpluses and their margin of error in dollars. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Characteristic	Total	Size of deficit or surplus								Average deficit or surplus (dollars)		Deficit or surplus per capita (dollars)	
		Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,499	$2,500 to $4,999	$5,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $12,499	$12,500 to $14,999	$15,000 or more	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
Below Poverty Threshold, Deficit													
All families	8,589	482	836	1,304	1,184	886	806	840	2,251	10,118	178	2,907	54
Married-couple families	3,245	242	376	556	410	339	239	350	732	9,456	303	2,501	83
Families with a female householder, no husband present	4,404	180	339	603	637	448	484	423	1,290	10,759	236	3,219	73
Families with a male householder, no wife present	939	60	121	145	138	99	82	66	230	9,402	611	3,041	180
Unrelated individuals	12,671	1,312	1,985	2,347	1,209	897	4,921	Z	Z	6,873	110	6,873	110
Above Poverty Threshold, Surplus													
All families	73,610	621	903	1,568	1,659	1,851	1,909	1,805	63,295	82,483	938	26,603	333
Married-couple families	57,013	307	456	725	920	1,057	1,139	1,141	51,267	92,683	1,162	29,509	397
Families with a female householder, no husband present	11,225	242	341	672	543	568	574	475	7,811	42,299	1,212	14,057	434
Families with a male householder, no wife present	5,372	72	106	171	196	226	196	189	4,217	58,203	2,792	20,326	1,059
Unrelated individuals	46,317	1,064	1,426	3,171	2,469	2,963	2,252	2,834	30,139	37,608	780	37,608	780

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

[1] A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margins of error shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www2.census.gov/library/publications/2016/demo/p60-256sa.pdf>.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

In 2016, the percentage and number of shared households remained higher than in 2007, the year before the most recent recession.[35] In 2007, 17.0 percent of all households were shared households, totaling 19.7 million shared households. In 2016, 19.1 percent of all households were shared households, totaling 24.1 million shared households.

From 2015 to 2016, changes in the percentage and number of shared households were not significant.

Changes in the percentage and number of additional adults residing in shared households were also not significant.

In 2016, an estimated 27.2 percent (11.9 million) of adults aged 25 to 34 were additional adults in someone else's household, representing an increase from 25.8 percent (11.1 million) in 2015. Of young adults aged 25 to 34, 16.0 percent (7.0 million) lived with their parents in 2016, an increase from 15.1 percent (6.5 million) in 2015.

It is difficult to assess the precise impact of household sharing on overall poverty rates. Adults aged 25 to 34 living with their parents in 2016 had an official 2015 poverty rate of 6.8 percent (when the entire family's income is compared with the threshold that includes the young adult as a member of the family). However, if poverty status had been determined using only the young adult's own income, 39.4 percent of those aged 25 to 34 would have been below the poverty threshold for a single person under age 65. However, although 6.6 percent of families including at least one adult child of the householder were in poverty in 2015, the poverty rate for these families would have increased to 12.0 percent if the young adult were not living in the household.

[35] While poverty estimates are based on income in the previous calendar year, estimates of living arrangements, including shared households, reflect household composition at the time of the survey. The CPS ASEC is collected during the months of February, March, and April of each year.

Alternative/Experimental Poverty Measures

The poverty estimates in this report compare the official poverty thresholds to money income before taxes, not including the value of noncash benefits. This money income measure does not completely capture the economic well-being of individuals and families, and there are many questions about the adequacy of the official poverty thresholds. Families and individuals also derive economic well-being from noncash benefits, such as food and housing subsidies, and their disposable income is determined by both taxes paid and tax credits received. The official poverty thresholds developed more than 50 years ago do not take into account rising standards of living or such things as childcare expenses, other work-related expenses, variations in medical costs across population groups, or geographic differences in the cost of living. For more details, see the text box "Supplemental Poverty Measure" on page 4. Poverty estimates using the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) address many of these concerns. For more information on SPM estimates for 2015 see <www2.census.gov/library/publications/2016/demo/p60-258.pdf>.

National Academy of Sciences (NAS)-Based Measures

The Census Bureau also computes alternative poverty measures based on the 1995 recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Panel on Poverty and Family Assistance. The NAS-based measures, which use both alternative poverty thresholds and an expanded income definition, provide a consistent time series available from 1999 to the present <www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/p60-216.pdf>.[36] The estimates for 2015 for the NAS-based measures can be found at <www.census.gov/hhes/povmeas/data/nas/tables/index.html>.

Research Files

The Census Bureau makes available microdata research files that provide the variables used to construct SPM estimates and NAS-based alternative measures at <www.census.gov/hhes/povmeas/data/public-use.html>. An expanded version of the CPS ASEC public use file includes estimates of the value of taxes and noncash benefits at <http://thedataweb.rm.census.gov/ftp/cps_ftp.html>.

CPS Table Creator

CPS Table Creator is a Web-based tool designed to help researchers explore alternative income and poverty measures. The tool is available at <www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablecreator.html>. Table Creator allows researchers to produce poverty and income estimates for various demographic groups using their own combinations of threshold and resource definitions and to see the incremental impact of the addition or subtraction of a single resource element.

[36] However, many of the elements of these measures are no longer being updated.

Researchers can also estimate poverty rates using alternative poverty thresholds. Many other countries use relative poverty measures with thresholds that are based on a percentage of median or mean income.[37] Table Creator allows researchers to estimate poverty rates using a relative poverty threshold calculated as any percentage of mean or median equivalence adjusted income. For example, using poverty thresholds based on 50 percent of median income rather than the official poverty thresholds would increase the overall poverty rate from 14.8 percent to 22.9 percent in 2014.[38]

COMMENTS

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

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[37] For example, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) uses a poverty threshold of 50 percent of median income. The European Union defines poverty as an income below 60 percent of the national median equalized disposable income after social transfers.

[38] This example used the OECD Equivalence Scale (1) to adjust the thresholds for family size and composition.

How Income Is Measured

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

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

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

Data on income collected in the ASEC by the 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 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance/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 more accurately than other sources of income, and that the reported wage and salary income is nearly equal to independent estimates of aggregate income.

Business Cycles

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
December	2007	June	2009

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research
Cambridge, MA 02138
<www.nber.org>

Business Cycles

Business cycle peaks and troughs used to delineate the beginning and end of recessions, as shown in the text box above, are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research, a private research organization. The data points in the time series charts in this report use July as a reference.

Annual Average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) Using Current Methods All Items: 1947 to 2015

Year	CPI-U-RS[1] index (December 1977 = 100)	Year	CPI-U-RS[1] index (December 1977 = 100)
1947	37.5	1982	147.6
1948	40.5	1983	153.8
1949	40.0	1984	160.2
1950	40.5	1985	165.7
1951	43.7	1986	168.7
1952	44.5	1987	174.4
1953	44.8	1988	180.8
1954	45.2	1989	188.6
1955	45.0	1990	197.9
1956	45.7	1991	205.1
1957	47.2	1992	210.3
1958	48.5	1993	215.5
1959	48.9	1994	220.0
1960	49.7	1995	225.3
1961	50.2	1996	231.4
1962	50.7	1997	236.4
1963	51.4	1998	239.6
1964	52.1	1999	244.7
1965	52.9	2000	253.0
1966	54.4	2001	260.1
1967	56.1	2002	264.3
1968	58.3	2003	270.2
1969	60.9	2004	277.5
1970	63.9	2005	286.9
1971	66.7	2006	296.2
1972	68.7	2007	304.6
1973	73.0	2008	316.3
1974	80.3	2009	315.2
1975	86.9	2010	320.3
1976	91.9	2011	330.4
1977	97.7	2012	337.3
1978	104.4	2013	342.2
1979	114.3	2014	347.8
1980	127.1	2015	348.2
1981	139.2		

[1] The Census Bureau uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) for 1977 through 2015. 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 2015 data by dividing the annual average CPI-U-RS for 2015 by the annual average for the earlier year(s).

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

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 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1977 through 2015, to adjust for changes in the cost of living. The index used to make the constant dollar conversions is shown in the text box "Annual Average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) Using Current Methods All Items: 1947 to 2015."

Poverty Threshold Adjustment

The Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 14 directed the Census Bureau to use the CPI-U to update the poverty thresholds each year for changes in the cost of living. These thresholds are compared to current year (unadjusted for inflation) money income. If, alternatively, the CPI-U-RS index had been used to inflation-adjust poverty thresholds from previous years, current poverty rates would be lower. This is because the CPI-U-RS results in a smaller cost of living adjustment over time than the CPI-U.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2015

(Income in 2015 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf)*

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$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 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
ALL RACES															
2015	125,819	100.0	11.6	10.5	10.0	12.7	16.7	12.1	14.1	6.2	6.1	56,516	321	79,263	403
2014	124,587	100.0	12.6	10.9	10.1	13.1	17.0	11.5	13.4	5.7	5.6	53,718	392	75,825	447
2013[1]	123,931	100.0	12.5	11.2	9.8	13.1	17.1	11.9	12.9	5.9	5.7	54,525	665	76,513	676
2013[2]	122,952	100.0	12.5	11.2	10.3	13.5	17.4	12.1	12.6	5.4	5.0	52,850	281	73,915	508
2012	122,459	100.0	12.7	11.4	10.4	13.5	17.4	11.8	12.8	5.2	4.8	52,666	216	73,577	435
2011	121,084	100.0	12.7	11.0	10.9	13.6	17.5	11.4	12.7	5.4	4.8	52,751	265	73,431	388
2010[3]	119,927	100.0	12.4	11.3	10.6	13.1	17.2	12.2	13.0	5.4	4.8	53,568	353	73,262	391
2009[4]	117,538	100.0	11.6	10.8	10.5	13.8	17.3	12.4	13.3	5.4	4.9	54,988	235	75,093	268
2008	117,181	100.0	11.6	10.7	10.3	13.8	17.2	12.5	13.6	5.5	4.8	55,376	151	75,325	266
2007	116,783	100.0	11.1	10.4	10.2	12.9	17.9	12.3	14.4	5.6	5.2	57,423	160	77,286	270
2006	116,011	100.0	10.9	10.3	9.6	14.3	17.6	12.5	13.9	5.7	5.3	56,663	243	78,257	302
2005	114,384	100.0	11.4	10.6	9.7	13.7	17.8	12.6	13.6	5.4	5.1	56,224	188	76,878	290
2004[5]	113,343	100.0	11.3	10.4	10.5	13.3	17.6	12.8	13.7	5.6	4.8	55,629	246	75,871	286
2003	112,000	100.0	11.4	10.5	10.0	13.2	17.7	12.6	14.1	5.4	4.9	55,823	242	76,118	278
2002	111,278	100.0	11.0	10.4	10.3	13.3	17.8	12.9	14.2	5.3	4.8	55,871	183	76,217	286
2001	109,297	100.0	10.7	10.3	10.1	13.6	17.8	12.7	14.4	5.2	5.2	56,531	173	77,924	311
2000[6]	108,209	100.0	10.4	10.1	9.8	13.5	18.0	13.1	14.3	5.7	5.0	57,790	182	78,634	310
1999[7]	106,434	100.0	10.2	10.3	9.7	13.7	18.0	13.1	14.3	5.4	5.1	57,909	270	77,889	404
1998	103,874	100.0	11.0	10.4	9.7	13.7	18.5	13.0	14.1	5.1	4.5	56,510	334	75,359	407
1997	102,528	100.0	11.6	10.7	10.1	13.7	18.7	13.0	13.4	4.8	4.1	54,506	252	73,193	409
1996	101,018	100.0	11.7	11.3	10.2	14.3	18.0	13.6	12.6	4.7	3.6	53,407	269	70,909	397
1995[8]	99,627	100.0	11.8	11.6	10.3	14.3	18.9	12.8	12.6	4.2	3.5	52,664	304	69,451	380
1994[9]	98,990	100.0	12.7	11.7	10.6	14.1	18.6	12.5	12.1	4.2	3.4	51,065	233	68,268	367
1993[10]	97,107	100.0	13.1	11.5	10.6	14.6	18.6	12.6	12.0	4.0	3.1	50,478	236	66,938	362
1992[11]	96,426	100.0	13.2	11.7	10.5	14.5	18.9	13.1	11.7	3.8	2.7	50,725	240	64,309	270
1991	95,669	100.0	12.8	11.1	10.5	14.7	19.4	12.8	12.1	3.8	2.6	51,145	246	64,380	265
1990	94,312	100.0	12.4	10.8	9.9	14.9	20.0	13.2	12.2	3.8	2.9	52,684	269	65,810	278
1989	93,347	100.0	12.1	10.7	9.9	14.6	19.6	13.5	12.6	4.0	3.0	53,367	294	67,425	294
1988	92,830	100.0	12.7	10.5	10.6	14.0	19.7	13.5	12.4	3.8	2.8	52,432	256	65,513	293
1987[12]	91,124	100.0	13.1	10.7	10.2	14.4	19.7	13.2	12.3	3.6	2.6	52,032	246	64,708	266
1986	89,479	100.0	13.4	10.8	10.3	14.5	20.0	13.2	11.9	3.6	2.4	51,388	266	63,487	258
1985[13]	88,458	100.0	13.6	11.0	10.9	14.8	20.4	12.9	11.3	3.1	2.1	49,631	269	61,079	242
1984[14]	86,789	100.0	13.4	11.7	11.2	14.9	20.2	12.9	10.7	3.0	1.9	48,720	222	59,694	220
1983	85,407	100.0	14.0	11.8	11.3	15.6	20.3	12.6	10.0	2.7	1.7	47,283	215	57,507	215
1982	83,918	100.0	14.2	11.7	11.2	15.8	20.6	12.4	9.9	2.5	1.6	47,585	215	57,347	212
1981	83,527	100.0	13.7	11.7	11.7	15.0	21.1	13.1	10.0	2.3	1.4	47,712	250	57,000	208
1980	82,368	100.0	13.5	11.5	11.2	15.3	21.5	13.2	9.9	2.5	1.4	48,518	249	57,704	211
1979[15]	80,776	100.0	13.1	11.2	10.9	15.0	21.3	14.0	10.3	2.7	1.6	50,146	238	59,569	225
1978	77,330	100.0	12.9	11.5	10.9	14.5	22.1	13.6	10.4	2.5	1.5	50,242	203	59,134	227
1977	76,030	100.0	13.3	12.1	10.8	15.5	21.8	13.5	9.5	2.2	1.4	48,370	182	57,380	175
1976[16]	74,142	100.0	13.3	12.1	11.1	15.6	22.2	13.4	9.0	2.0	1.2	48,066	178	56,538	174
1975[17]	72,867	100.0	13.7	12.3	11.1	16.1	22.4	12.7	8.7	1.9	1.2	47,281	192	55,211	172
1974[17, 18]	71,163	100.0	13.2	11.4	11.0	16.3	22.5	13.3	9.0	2.1	1.2	48,553	186	56,779	178
1973	69,859	100.0	13.2	11.5	10.0	15.5	22.6	13.7	9.7	2.2	1.6	50,141	191	57,987	176
1972[19]	68,251	100.0	13.6	11.1	10.5	15.8	22.9	13.5	9.1	2.1	1.4	49,148	188	57,202	177
1971[20]	66,676	100.0	14.5	11.0	11.2	16.7	23.6	12.5	7.8	1.6	1.1	47,130	183	54,203	172
1970	64,778	100.0	14.5	10.6	10.9	17.1	23.7	12.5	7.8	1.7	1.1	47,593	174	54,497	174
1969	63,401	100.0	14.4	10.5	10.7	17.2	24.5	12.4	7.7	1.5	1.1	47,965	177	54,568	172
1968	62,214	100.0	14.7	10.9	10.9	18.7	24.3	11.7	6.5	1.3	0.9	46,245	167	52,320	167
1967[21]	60,813	100.0	16.0	11.3	11.4	19.5	23.2	10.5	5.7	1.4	1.0	44,335	161	49,586	161

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2015—Con.

(Income in 2015 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf)*

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$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 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
WHITE ALONE[22]															
2015	99,313	100.0	9.9	10.1	9.9	12.7	16.9	12.6	15.0	6.6	6.4	60,109	381	82,226	470
2014	98,679	100.0	10.9	10.5	9.8	13.1	17.5	12.1	14.0	6.0	6.1	56,931	355	78,981	524
2013[1]	98,807	100.0	10.8	10.9	9.6	12.9	17.5	12.6	13.4	6.3	6.0	57,740	526	79,190	771
2013[2]	97,774	100.0	10.8	10.7	10.0	13.4	17.9	12.8	13.2	5.7	5.4	56,226	432	77,169	554
2012	97,705	100.0	10.8	11.0	10.3	13.4	17.8	12.4	13.5	5.6	5.2	55,442	396	76,821	479
2011	96,964	100.0	10.8	10.5	10.7	13.7	18.0	11.9	13.3	5.8	5.2	55,027	237	76,735	445
2010[3]	96,306	100.0	10.6	11.0	10.4	13.2	17.5	12.7	13.8	5.7	5.2	56,213	275	76,545	440
2009[4]	95,489	100.0	9.9	10.5	10.2	13.8	17.8	12.9	14.0	5.7	5.2	57,291	170	77,930	300
2008	95,297	100.0	10.1	10.4	10.0	13.5	17.6	13.0	14.3	5.8	5.2	57,588	167	78,371	302
2007	95,112	100.0	9.5	10.2	10.0	12.8	18.2	12.7	15.1	5.9	5.6	59,575	176	80,398	306
2006	94,705	100.0	9.4	9.9	9.4	14.1	17.8	13.1	14.6	6.0	5.6	59,569	173	81,239	339
2005	93,588	100.0	9.8	10.2	9.5	13.8	18.1	13.2	14.2	5.8	5.5	58,928	257	80,056	331
2004[5]	92,880	100.0	9.8	10.1	10.2	13.1	17.9	13.3	14.5	5.9	5.2	58,545	230	78,937	325
2003	91,962	100.0	9.9	10.2	9.9	13.3	17.9	13.0	14.8	5.8	5.3	58,804	231	79,366	318
2002	91,645	100.0	9.6	10.0	10.1	13.0	18.0	13.5	15.0	5.6	5.1	59,398	241	79,265	323
WHITE[23]															
2001	90,682	100.0	9.3	10.1	9.8	13.5	18.0	13.1	15.2	5.5	5.6	59,596	280	81,008	348
2000[6]	90,030	100.0	9.2	9.8	9.5	13.5	18.2	13.6	15.0	6.0	5.4	60,441	267	81,550	350
1999[7]	88,893	100.0	8.8	10.0	9.6	13.6	18.3	13.6	15.1	5.6	5.5	60,227	305	80,719	457
1998	87,212	100.0	9.4	9.9	9.5	13.7	18.8	13.5	14.9	5.4	4.9	59,456	298	78,777	464
1997	86,106	100.0	10.1	10.3	9.9	13.6	19.0	13.4	14.1	5.1	4.5	57,403	364	76,448	465
1996	85,059	100.0	10.0	10.9	10.0	14.3	18.4	14.1	13.2	5.0	3.9	55,918	289	73,724	436
1995[8]	84,511	100.0	10.1	11.1	10.2	14.3	19.3	13.5	13.2	4.6	3.8	55,276	289	72,219	419
1994[9]	83,737	100.0	10.9	11.3	10.5	14.1	19.2	13.1	12.9	4.4	3.7	53,857	302	71,277	415
1993[10]	82,387	100.0	11.2	11.0	10.3	14.6	19.3	13.3	12.7	4.2	3.4	53,256	310	69,939	404
1992[11]	81,795	100.0	11.1	11.1	10.4	14.5	19.4	13.8	12.5	4.1	3.0	53,329	258	67,213	300
1991	81,675	100.0	10.8	10.7	10.4	14.9	19.9	13.5	12.9	4.1	2.8	53,595	260	67,099	292
1990	80,968	100.0	10.5	10.3	9.8	15.0	20.5	13.8	12.9	4.1	3.1	54,950	252	68,465	306
1989	80,163	100.0	10.2	10.3	9.8	14.6	20.1	14.1	13.2	4.4	3.3	56,137	273	70,233	325
1988	79,734	100.0	10.8	9.9	10.4	14.0	20.5	14.1	13.1	4.1	3.0	55,429	327	68,307	322
1987[12]	78,519	100.0	11.1	10.2	10.1	14.4	20.5	13.9	13.1	3.9	2.8	54,822	276	67,474	291
1986	77,284	100.0	11.6	10.3	10.1	14.6	20.6	13.9	12.6	3.8	2.6	54,026	262	66,131	283
1985[13]	76,576	100.0	11.8	10.5	10.7	14.9	21.0	13.5	12.0	3.3	2.3	52,341	279	63,586	267
1984[14]	75,328	100.0	11.7	11.1	11.0	15.1	21.0	13.6	11.4	3.2	2.1	51,398	259	62,157	241
1983	74,376	100.0	12.1	11.3	11.1	15.9	21.1	13.2	10.6	2.9	1.9	49,586	224	59,894	233
1982	73,182	100.0	12.5	11.1	11.0	16.0	21.2	13.0	10.6	2.8	1.7	49,817	226	59,711	234
1981	72,845	100.0	11.9	11.1	11.5	15.1	21.8	13.8	10.7	2.5	1.6	50,411	233	59,389	225
1980	71,872	100.0	11.9	10.8	11.0	15.4	22.3	13.9	10.6	2.7	1.5	51,186	263	60,032	230
1979[15]	70,766	100.0	11.5	10.5	10.6	15.1	22.0	14.7	10.9	2.9	1.8	52,577	250	61,917	247
1978	68,028	100.0	11.4	11.0	10.7	14.5	22.7	14.3	11.0	2.7	1.7	52,230	230	61,325	247
1977	66,934	100.0	11.9	11.3	10.5	15.5	22.6	14.3	10.0	2.3	1.5	50,865	214	59,622	192
1976[16]	65,353	100.0	11.9	11.4	10.9	15.7	22.8	14.1	9.6	2.2	1.4	50,351	208	58,713	189
1975[17]	64,392	100.0	12.3	11.7	10.9	16.1	23.1	13.3	9.3	2.0	1.3	49,445	180	57,251	188
1974[17, 18]	62,984	100.0	11.8	10.7	10.6	16.3	23.3	14.0	9.7	2.2	1.3	50,777	191	58,882	191
1973	61,965	100.0	11.9	10.8	9.7	15.4	23.3	14.5	10.4	2.4	1.7	52,550	200	60,229	191
1972[19]	60,618	100.0	12.3	10.4	10.1	15.8	23.8	14.1	9.7	2.3	1.5	51,561	198	59,427	193
1971[20]	59,463	100.0	13.1	10.4	10.8	16.8	24.4	13.2	8.3	1.8	1.2	49,296	188	56,166	183
1970	57,575	100.0	13.2	10.0	10.5	17.2	24.6	13.1	8.3	1.8	1.2	49,571	191	56,404	185
1969	56,248	100.0	13.1	9.8	10.2	17.2	25.4	13.2	8.2	1.7	1.2	50,057	183	56,593	189
1968	55,394	100.0	13.5	10.1	10.5	18.9	25.4	12.4	7.0	1.4	1.0	48,151	179	54,201	179
1967[21]	54,188	100.0	14.7	10.5	11.0	19.8	24.3	11.1	6.1	1.4	1.0	46,234	168	51,398	174

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2015—Con.

(Income in 2015 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf)*

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$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 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[22]															
2015	84,445	100.0	9.3	9.6	9.4	12.2	16.7	13.0	15.9	7.1	6.9	62,950	542	85,585	531
2014	84,228	100.0	10.4	10.0	9.4	12.6	17.4	12.3	14.8	6.5	6.7	60,325	368	82,560	580
2013[1]	84,432	100.0	10.1	10.3	8.8	12.5	17.8	13.0	14.2	6.8	6.5	61,387	542	82,652	863
2013[2]	83,641	100.0	10.0	10.2	9.6	12.9	18.0	13.2	14.0	6.2	5.9	59,292	622	80,731	642
2012	83,792	100.0	10.0	10.4	9.8	13.0	17.9	12.8	14.3	6.0	5.7	58,851	371	80,359	532
2011	83,573	100.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	13.2	18.0	12.3	14.1	6.3	5.7	58,397	346	80,161	504
2010[3]	83,314	100.0	9.8	10.5	9.8	12.8	17.5	13.1	14.6	6.1	5.7	59,204	485	79,721	500
2009[4]	83,158	100.0	9.3	9.9	9.7	13.6	17.8	13.2	14.8	6.2	5.6	60,163	308	80,908	330
2008	82,884	100.0	9.4	9.9	9.6	12.9	17.7	13.5	15.1	6.2	5.7	61,130	248	81,575	334
2007	82,765	100.0	8.9	9.7	9.5	12.4	18.0	13.0	16.0	6.4	6.2	62,781	282	83,657	337
2006	82,675	100.0	8.9	9.4	9.1	13.6	17.7	13.4	15.4	6.4	6.2	61,626	221	84,340	373
2005	82,003	100.0	9.3	9.7	9.2	13.2	18.0	13.6	15.0	6.2	5.9	61,635	209	83,261	368
2004[5]	81,628	100.0	9.3	9.7	9.7	12.7	17.7	13.6	15.2	6.3	5.6	61,371	281	81,884	356
2003	81,148	100.0	9.4	9.7	9.4	12.8	17.9	13.3	15.6	6.2	5.7	61,569	298	82,330	349
2002	81,166	100.0	9.2	9.6	9.6	12.6	18.0	13.8	15.8	6.0	5.5	61,788	242	81,833	348
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[23]															
2001	80,818	100.0	9.0	9.6	9.5	13.1	17.9	13.3	15.9	5.8	6.0	61,989	257	83,595	379
2000[6]	80,527	100.0	8.8	9.3	9.1	13.1	18.1	13.8	15.7	6.4	5.8	62,790	252	84,032	377
1999[7]	79,819	100.0	8.3	9.5	9.2	13.2	18.3	13.9	15.7	5.9	5.9	62,834	397	83,366	494
1998	78,577	100.0	8.7	9.5	9.1	13.3	18.9	13.9	15.6	5.7	5.2	61,675	355	81,299	497
1997	77,936	100.0	9.3	9.9	9.5	13.4	19.0	13.9	14.8	5.4	4.8	59,767	312	78,897	N
1996	77,240	100.0	9.4	10.4	9.6	14.1	18.6	14.6	13.9	5.3	4.2	58,365	400	75,954	N
1995[8]	76,932	100.0	9.3	10.5	9.8	14.1	19.6	13.9	13.9	4.9	4.0	57,458	300	74,575	447
1994[9]	77,004	100.0	10.2	10.9	10.3	13.9	19.4	13.4	13.4	4.7	3.9	55,595	294	73,092	434
1993[10]	75,697	100.0	10.5	10.6	10.1	14.4	19.5	13.7	13.2	4.5	3.6	55,216	323	71,783	428
1992[11]	75,107	100.0	10.5	10.8	10.1	14.3	19.6	14.2	13.1	4.3	3.2	55,119	341	68,920	318
1991	75,625	100.0	10.3	10.4	10.2	14.7	20.1	13.8	13.4	4.2	3.0	54,875	270	68,538	306
1990	75,035	100.0	10.0	9.9	9.6	14.9	20.6	14.1	13.3	4.3	3.3	56,206	262	69,981	317
1989	74,495	100.0	9.7	10.0	9.6	14.4	20.2	14.4	13.7	4.5	3.4	57,344	281	71,639	351
1988	74,067	100.0	10.2	9.6	10.2	13.9	20.6	14.4	13.6	4.2	3.2	56,956	335	69,702	327
1987[12]	73,120	100.0	10.6	9.8	9.9	14.2	20.7	14.2	13.6	4.0	2.9	56,329	313	68,793	319
1986	72,067	100.0	11.1	9.9	9.9	14.5	20.7	14.2	13.0	4.0	2.8	55,254	285	67,444	310
1985[13]	71,540	100.0	11.4	10.1	10.6	14.8	21.2	13.8	12.4	3.5	2.4	53,518	273	64,824	294
1984[14]	70,586	100.0	11.1	10.8	10.8	15.0	21.1	13.8	11.7	3.4	2.2	52,465	291	63,237	283
1983	69,648	100.0	11.6	11.0	11.0	15.8	21.3	13.5	10.9	3.1	2.0	50,860	256	61,467	263
1982	69,214	100.0	12.1	10.8	10.9	15.9	21.4	13.3	10.9	2.9	1.8	50,652	255	60,588	259
1981	68,996	100.0	11.6	10.9	11.3	14.9	21.9	14.1	11.0	2.6	1.6	51,139	260	60,137	250
1980	68,106	100.0	11.6	10.6	10.9	15.2	22.4	14.1	10.9	2.7	1.5	52,093	108	60,821	274
1979[15]	67,203	100.0	11.3	10.3	10.4	15.0	22.1	14.9	11.2	3.0	1.8	53,318	295	62,633	274
1978	64,836	100.0	11.2	10.8	10.5	14.3	22.8	14.5	11.3	2.8	1.8	53,214	280	62,049	267
1977	63,721	100.0	11.7	11.1	10.4	15.3	22.7	14.6	10.3	2.4	1.6	51,874	292	60,359	285
1976[16]	62,365	100.0	11.6	11.2	10.8	15.5	22.9	14.4	9.9	2.3	1.4	51,377	299	59,467	265
1975[17]	61,533	100.0	12.0	11.4	10.8	16.0	23.2	13.6	9.5	2.1	1.3	49,818	264	57,952	280
1974[17, 18]	60,164	100.0	11.7	10.5	10.4	16.2	23.4	14.3	9.9	2.3	1.4	51,211	252	59,545	260
1973	59,236	100.0	11.8	10.6	9.5	15.2	23.3	14.7	10.6	2.5	1.8	53,012	248	60,902	258
1972[19]	58,005	100.0	12.2	10.1	9.9	15.6	23.9	14.4	10.0	2.4	1.5	52,296	248	60,116	269

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2015—Con.

(Income in 2015 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf)*

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$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 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2015	17,322	100.0	21.5	14.1	11.8	13.5	16.0	9.0	8.8	2.8	2.4	37,211	546	54,805	867
2014	17,198	100.0	22.2	14.4	12.6	14.5	15.1	8.3	8.2	2.8	2.1	35,694	473	51,680	694
2013[1]	16,723	100.0	22.3	14.0	12.5	14.9	15.2	7.4	8.7	3.0	2.0	36,391	792	52,580	1,346
2013[2]	16,855	100.0	22.4	14.7	12.5	14.9	14.9	8.2	7.9	2.6	1.8	35,385	712	50,578	886
2012	16,559	100.0	23.5	15.0	11.7	14.3	15.0	8.6	8.0	2.3	1.6	34,808	824	49,716	762
2011	16,165	100.0	24.3	14.5	12.3	13.4	15.3	8.4	7.5	2.6	1.8	34,110	583	50,065	815
2010[3]	15,909	100.0	23.6	14.1	12.5	14.2	14.8	9.3	7.4	2.5	1.5	34,957	511	49,462	682
2009[4]	15,212	100.0	21.5	13.8	13.3	14.7	15.3	9.6	7.6	2.5	1.6	36,179	462	51,125	570
2008	15,056	100.0	21.1	13.4	12.6	16.0	15.7	9.0	8.0	2.7	1.5	37,809	483	51,387	537
2007	14,976	100.0	21.2	13.2	12.1	14.1	16.6	9.5	8.9	2.8	1.7	38,971	532	53,534	585
2006	14,709	100.0	20.7	13.8	11.2	16.3	16.0	9.1	8.5	2.5	2.0	37,773	280	53,480	656
2005	14,399	100.0	21.5	14.7	11.2	15.0	15.9	9.2	8.2	2.8	1.5	37,568	358	51,856	564
2004[5]	14,151	100.0	21.4	12.7	12.9	15.2	15.7	10.0	8.0	2.5	1.6	37,938	348	51,143	543
2003	13,969	100.0	21.2	13.5	12.3	13.9	16.8	9.5	8.6	2.5	1.5	38,259	481	51,954	550
2002	13,778	100.0	20.6	13.7	12.2	15.4	15.9	9.4	8.2	2.6	2.0	38,439	506	53,138	619
BLACK ALONE[24]															
2015	16,539	100.0	21.7	14.2	11.9	13.6	15.9	8.9	8.8	2.8	2.3	36,898	513	54,352	861
2014	16,437	100.0	22.4	14.4	12.7	14.4	15.1	8.2	8.1	2.7	2.0	35,439	462	51,289	692
2013[1]	16,009	100.0	22.9	14.0	12.4	14.7	15.1	7.6	8.4	2.9	2.0	35,943	872	51,339	1,206
2013[2]	16,108	100.0	22.6	14.8	12.5	14.7	15.0	8.2	7.8	2.6	1.8	35,205	741	50,499	901
2012	15,872	100.0	23.6	15.2	11.7	14.3	15.0	8.6	7.7	2.2	1.6	34,398	816	49,280	777
2011	15,583	100.0	24.4	14.5	12.3	13.4	15.3	8.5	7.4	2.5	1.7	33,965	536	49,801	846
2010[3]	15,265	100.0	23.9	14.0	12.4	14.3	15.0	9.3	7.3	2.4	1.4	34,922	542	48,873	681
2009[4]	14,730	100.0	21.6	13.9	13.3	14.8	15.3	9.6	7.6	2.4	1.5	35,995	435	50,867	580
2008	14,595	100.0	21.2	13.4	12.6	16.0	15.7	9.0	8.0	2.6	1.5	37,669	485	51,226	548
2007	14,551	100.0	21.2	13.2	12.3	14.0	16.6	9.6	8.8	2.7	1.7	38,771	543	53,306	594
2006	14,354	100.0	20.8	13.9	11.3	16.2	15.8	9.2	8.4	2.4	2.0	37,581	283	53,049	656
2005	14,002	100.0	21.6	14.7	11.2	15.0	15.9	9.2	8.1	2.8	1.5	37,451	365	51,525	559
2004[5]	13,809	100.0	21.6	12.7	12.9	15.3	15.5	10.0	7.9	2.4	1.6	37,762	393	50,985	552
2003	13,629	100.0	21.3	13.5	12.2	14.0	16.9	9.3	8.7	2.5	1.5	38,203	497	51,716	554
2002	13,465	100.0	20.7	13.8	12.3	15.4	15.9	9.5	8.1	2.5	1.9	38,240	515	52,712	609

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2015—Con.

(Income in 2015 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf)*

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$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 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
BLACK[23]															
2001	13,315	100.0	20.1	13.2	12.2	15.0	17.0	10.1	8.7	2.3	1.4	39,452	465	52,542	554
2000[6]	13,174	100.0	19.0	12.9	12.7	14.6	17.7	9.8	8.8	3.0	1.4	40,830	541	53,920	546
1999[7]	12,838	100.0	19.8	13.2	11.3	14.9	16.6	10.1	8.8	3.4	1.8	39,715	740	54,730	785
1998	12,579	100.0	22.4	14.1	11.8	14.1	16.3	9.6	8.0	2.4	1.3	36,841	577	49,613	663
1997	12,474	100.0	22.2	13.8	12.2	14.8	16.8	9.7	7.3	2.2	1.0	36,897	635	48,552	697
1996	12,109	100.0	23.0	14.8	12.0	14.8	15.6	10.3	6.8	1.6	1.1	35,335	695	48,844	954
1995[8]	11,577	100.0	23.6	15.1	11.8	15.0	16.3	8.3	7.6	1.5	1.0	34,608	590	46,983	804
1994[9]	11,655	100.0	25.4	14.6	12.1	14.1	15.0	8.9	6.7	2.0	1.2	33,280	619	46,309	665
1993[10]	11,281	100.0	27.2	14.8	12.4	14.5	14.4	7.8	6.2	1.7	0.9	31,561	624	43,996	730
1992[11]	11,269	100.0	27.9	15.6	11.1	14.4	15.3	8.1	5.4	1.6	0.6	31,053	634	42,138	571
1991	11,083	100.0	27.9	14.1	11.6	14.0	16.2	8.0	6.0	1.6	0.6	31,929	671	42,516	555
1990	10,671	100.0	26.7	14.5	10.9	14.4	16.5	8.6	6.1	1.5	0.7	32,860	750	43,660	589
1989	10,486	100.0	26.4	14.0	11.3	14.8	16.0	8.3	7.1	1.7	0.5	33,385	679	44,300	602
1988	10,561	100.0	27.4	14.9	11.8	14.0	14.4	8.6	6.6	1.6	0.7	31,598	659	43,288	632
1987[12]	10,192	100.0	28.0	14.8	11.8	15.1	14.4	8.1	5.7	1.4	0.7	31,290	599	42,249	581
1986	9,922	100.0	27.9	14.7	12.2	14.2	15.6	8.1	5.4	1.4	0.5	31,125	611	41,759	568
1985[13]	9,797	100.0	27.3	15.2	12.9	14.1	15.8	8.0	5.3	1.1	0.3	31,140	605	40,630	527
1984[14]	9,480	100.0	27.5	16.8	13.4	14.2	14.4	7.4	5.1	0.9	0.2	29,280	563	39,050	480
1983	9,236	100.0	29.1	16.3	13.3	14.1	14.6	7.3	4.6	0.6	0.1	28,139	528	37,426	462
1982	8,916	100.0	28.8	16.5	12.8	14.6	15.7	7.3	3.4	0.4	0.3	28,233	453	37,148	465
1981	8,961	100.0	28.5	16.5	13.8	14.1	15.1	7.3	4.1	0.6	0.1	28,289	475	37,161	450
1980	8,847	100.0	27.0	17.2	13.0	14.6	15.6	7.4	4.4	0.7	0.2	29,489	556	38,272	471
1979[15]	8,586	100.0	25.6	17.0	13.1	14.4	15.8	8.5	4.7	0.6	0.2	30,869	564	39,609	487
1978	8,066	100.0	25.8	15.7	13.2	14.5	17.0	7.8	5.1	0.8	0.1	31,388	664	40,113	524
1977	7,977	100.0	25.1	18.7	13.3	15.3	15.7	6.9	4.2	0.6	0.3	30,016	403	38,459	342
1976[16]	7,776	100.0	25.5	17.6	13.3	15.0	16.9	7.3	3.7	0.5	0.2	29,940	371	38,253	341
1975[17]	7,489	100.0	26.5	17.8	12.6	16.4	15.9	6.8	3.5	0.5	0.0	29,683	437	37,052	329
1974[17, 18]	7,263	100.0	25.2	16.7	15.0	16.2	16.0	7.2	3.3	0.4	0.1	30,198	364	37,556	334
1973	7,040	100.0	24.1	18.1	12.9	16.1	17.2	6.9	3.9	0.6	0.2	30,933	482	38,412	382
1972[19]	6,809	100.0	25.6	17.1	13.8	16.3	15.4	7.8	3.2	0.5	0.4	30,096	451	38,018	405
1971[20]	6,578	100.0	26.8	16.9	14.5	16.5	15.9	6.0	2.9	0.4	0.1	29,119	433	36,083	371
1970	6,180	100.0	26.4	16.2	14.8	16.4	15.9	6.7	3.1	0.4	0.2	30,172	414	36,842	398
1969	6,053	100.0	25.6	17.2	15.4	17.1	16.0	5.6	2.8	0.3	0.1	30,257	446	36,021	383
1968	5,870	100.0	26.5	18.3	15.5	17.0	14.7	5.2	2.4	0.3	0.0	28,394	412	34,581	364
1967[21]	5,728	100.0	29.1	18.7	15.3	16.8	12.9	4.3	2.2	0.4	0.2	26,844	447	32,257	360

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2015—Con.

(Income in 2015 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf)*

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$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 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2015	6,640	100.0	9.9	6.9	6.1	10.3	15.5	12.2	16.7	10.5	12.0	76,761	1,399	105,132	2,199
2014	6,333	100.0	10.0	6.9	7.7	9.7	15.7	12.2	18.4	9.5	9.8	74,915	1,983	98,255	1,929
2013[1]	6,160	100.0	10.3	7.8	5.5	10.7	16.5	12.7	16.8	8.6	11.2	73,743	3,248	102,850	4,298
2013[2]	6,111	100.0	10.9	7.3	7.7	11.6	16.4	11.7	16.8	8.8	8.8	68,547	1,854	92,933	2,305
2012	5,872	100.0	10.2	7.1	7.4	10.7	17.7	12.3	16.7	8.7	9.2	70,385	1,793	94,666	1,955
2011	5,705	100.0	10.0	8.7	8.2	10.8	16.8	12.6	17.6	7.4	8.0	68,497	1,648	90,407	2,164
2010[3]	5,550	100.0	9.9	8.4	8.1	9.9	17.6	11.8	16.4	9.6	8.3	69,061	1,593	91,005	1,748
2009[4]	4,940	100.0	10.9	6.9	8.2	10.3	15.7	12.5	16.8	8.9	9.8	71,886	1,585	99,544	1,955
2008	4,805	100.0	10.7	7.6	7.5	11.7	14.1	13.0	17.5	9.4	8.6	72,180	1,556	95,029	1,637
2007	4,715	100.0	9.2	7.3	7.6	9.5	16.4	12.9	18.9	9.4	8.8	75,305	1,584	96,665	1,653
2006	4,664	100.0	8.8	6.8	7.1	10.3	17.1	12.9	17.7	10.3	9.0	75,118	1,901	102,894	2,154
2005	4,500	100.0	10.0	7.5	6.4	9.5	17.5	12.6	18.7	8.1	9.7	74,092	885	97,089	1,694
2004[5]	4,346	100.0	9.2	6.9	7.8	9.6	18.1	13.5	17.6	9.2	8.1	72,086	1,453	95,527	1,803
2003	4,235	100.0	11.9	8.4	5.9	9.3	16.9	13.9	17.5	8.5	7.7	71,215	1,588	89,450	1,539
2002	4,079	100.0	9.2	7.1	8.3	11.5	17.7	12.8	17.4	8.4	7.5	68,882	1,042	91,531	1,740
ASIAN ALONE[25]															
2015	6,328	100.0	9.7	6.7	6.2	10.2	15.5	12.2	16.8	10.5	12.1	77,166	1,697	105,417	2,227
2014	6,040	100.0	10.3	7.0	7.7	9.7	15.6	11.8	18.4	9.7	9.8	74,382	2,109	97,674	1,922
2013[1]	5,818	100.0	10.4	7.9	5.2	10.4	16.8	12.4	16.9	8.5	11.5	73,652	3,421	102,984	4,544
2013[2]	5,759	100.0	10.9	7.6	7.6	11.5	16.5	11.6	16.6	8.9	8.7	68,240	1,750	92,343	2,346
2012	5,560	100.0	10.3	7.1	7.4	10.6	17.4	12.4	16.9	8.8	9.1	70,854	1,951	94,354	1,895
2011	5,374	100.0	9.9	8.6	8.3	10.8	17.0	12.6	17.7	7.5	7.8	68,638	1,651	90,258	2,185
2010[3]	5,212	100.0	10.1	8.4	7.8	9.5	17.7	11.7	16.5	9.9	8.4	69,856	1,712	91,952	1,844
2009[4]	4,687	100.0	10.8	6.9	8.2	9.9	15.9	12.6	16.9	8.9	9.9	72,323	1,400	100,318	2,038
2008	4,573	100.0	10.9	7.6	7.5	11.5	14.1	12.9	17.4	9.7	8.5	72,257	1,526	94,877	1,655
2007	4,494	100.0	9.2	7.4	7.6	9.3	16.5	12.7	19.3	9.2	8.9	75,565	1,583	97,187	1,715
2006	4,454	100.0	8.9	6.9	7.2	10.1	16.9	12.7	17.7	10.3	9.3	75,515	1,968	103,793	2,234
2005	4,273	100.0	10.1	7.5	6.5	9.3	17.6	12.6	18.6	8.2	9.7	74,148	864	97,210	1,715
2004[5]	4,123	100.0	9.2	6.9	7.9	9.6	17.9	13.4	17.7	9.2	8.3	72,155	1,533	96,012	1,857
2003	4,040	100.0	12.1	8.4	5.6	9.3	16.7	13.9	17.6	8.6	7.9	71,778	1,410	90,172	1,597
2002	3,917	100.0	9.0	7.2	8.3	11.6	17.4	12.8	17.6	8.4	7.7	69,332	1,213	92,283	1,800
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[23]															
2001	4,071	100.0	9.4	6.9	7.9	11.5	16.6	13.1	17.9	8.2	8.6	71,802	1,714	97,939	2,312
2000[6]	3,963	100.0	8.1	6.8	7.4	10.9	15.8	14.4	18.0	9.7	8.8	76,737	1,309	100,189	2,080
1999[7]	3,742	100.0	9.5	7.1	6.8	11.8	16.0	13.2	16.6	9.4	9.6	72,514	2,556	95,889	2,430
1998	3,308	100.0	9.8	7.7	7.4	12.2	18.6	11.6	18.8	7.5	6.3	67,775	1,886	87,498	2,527
1997	3,125	100.0	10.4	7.9	7.3	10.6	19.2	14.4	16.6	7.9	5.6	66,648	1,853	86,741	2,688
1996	2,998	100.0	11.0	7.5	7.9	11.7	18.8	12.6	17.7	8.1	4.8	65,120	2,334	85,089	3,052
1995[8]	2,777	100.0	10.9	9.8	6.6	12.1	19.1	14.3	15.4	5.8	6.0	62,769	1,575	85,355	3,443
1994[9]	2,040	100.0	10.4	10.0	7.3	12.6	17.3	14.0	16.4	6.5	5.5	64,072	2,428	83,191	2,964
1993[10]	2,233	100.0	13.0	8.9	9.1	11.6	15.0	13.9	17.8	6.1	4.7	61,960	3,047	81,183	3,269
1992[11]	2,262	100.0	10.8	9.3	8.7	11.5	19.0	13.4	16.5	6.1	4.6	62,588	1,806	77,571	2,133
1991	2,094	100.0	10.9	8.2	9.3	12.4	17.7	14.2	15.3	7.2	4.6	61,880	1,997	78,567	2,316
1990	1,958	100.0	9.3	8.2	7.8	12.4	18.5	14.0	17.9	6.7	5.2	67,652	2,004	81,661	2,312
1989	1,988	100.0	8.7	8.0	7.5	12.5	20.0	14.9	17.1	5.0	6.3	66,653	1,802	82,859	2,411
1988	1,913	100.0	8.6	10.5	9.0	11.6	18.6	14.6	15.5	7.3	4.3	62,143	2,554	77,692	2,321
1987[12]	N	100.0	10.7	11.0	7.8	10.7	18.9	13.0	17.4	7.1	3.4	64,341	2,392	N	N

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2015—Con.

(Income in 2015 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf)*

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$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 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)[26]															
2015	16,667	100.0	13.6	13.0	12.7	15.1	18.1	10.8	9.7	3.7	3.2	45,148	615	63,612	837
2014	16,239	100.0	14.6	14.1	12.4	15.6	18.0	10.7	9.7	2.8	2.2	42,540	517	57,600	657
2013[1]	16,088	100.0	15.3	14.7	14.4	15.1	15.7	10.0	8.8	3.2	2.9	40,383	1,209	58,627	1,732
2013[2]	15,811	100.0	15.7	13.7	13.3	16.2	16.9	10.7	8.8	2.8	1.9	41,681	562	55,602	750
2012	15,589	100.0	16.4	14.4	13.1	15.8	17.4	9.7	8.4	2.8	2.0	40,265	551	55,148	721
2011	14,939	100.0	15.8	13.7	14.0	16.6	17.3	9.1	8.4	3.0	1.9	40,705	576	55,172	626
2010[3]	14,435	100.0	15.8	13.9	14.1	14.8	17.6	10.2	8.6	3.2	1.8	40,909	633	55,871	717
2009[4]	13,298	100.0	14.7	13.9	13.5	15.7	17.6	10.5	9.1	2.9	2.2	42,022	555	57,697	633
2008	13,425	100.0	15.1	13.6	13.1	17.1	17.0	9.8	9.3	3.2	1.9	41,737	535	56,773	588
2007	13,339	100.0	13.9	12.9	13.5	15.4	19.0	11.1	9.3	2.9	2.0	44,215	594	58,103	612
2006	12,973	100.0	13.6	13.3	11.3	17.7	18.6	10.9	9.4	3.3	2.0	44,414	594	59,454	682
2005	12,519	100.0	13.9	13.7	12.1	17.3	18.7	10.4	8.9	2.7	2.2	43,652	433	57,210	575
2004[5]	12,178	100.0	13.5	13.2	14.2	15.9	19.3	10.3	8.7	2.8	2.1	43,002	602	57,565	704
2003	11,693	100.0	13.6	13.6	13.5	16.9	18.0	10.7	9.1	2.5	2.2	42,522	592	57,305	634
2002	11,339	100.0	13.1	13.0	13.8	16.4	18.6	11.0	9.2	2.7	2.1	43,611	635	59,136	790
2001	10,499	100.0	12.8	13.5	12.8	16.4	18.5	11.3	9.5	3.0	2.0	44,934	570	59,416	751
2000[6]	10,034	100.0	12.3	13.4	12.1	16.7	19.5	11.5	9.5	2.7	2.1	45,649	658	60,526	871
1999[7]	9,579	100.0	13.1	13.9	13.0	17.2	18.3	10.6	9.7	2.3	2.0	43,751	636	57,474	1,020
1998	9,060	100.0	16.2	14.1	12.4	16.8	17.8	10.1	8.5	2.2	1.8	41,171	793	55,631	1,183
1997	8,590	100.0	17.9	14.0	13.4	15.9	18.5	9.1	7.5	2.1	1.7	39,221	700	52,853	1,066
1996	8,225	100.0	17.2	16.0	14.0	16.2	16.7	9.5	7.0	2.1	1.3	37,477	727	51,169	1,184
1995[8]	7,939	100.0	19.2	16.8	13.5	16.1	16.0	9.2	6.5	1.6	1.1	35,330	770	48,221	1,082
1994[9]	7,735	100.0	19.2	15.8	12.7	15.9	17.0	9.1	7.0	2.0	1.3	37,069	688	49,986	1,247
1993[10]	7,362	100.0	18.6	15.6	13.5	17.0	17.2	8.7	6.7	1.5	1.2	36,979	743	48,944	1,029
1992[11]	7,153	100.0	18.8	15.3	13.7	16.8	16.9	9.3	6.5	1.9	0.9	37,415	773	47,721	750
1991	6,379	100.0	17.4	14.8	13.5	16.6	18.1	9.4	7.1	2.0	1.0	38,523	801	49,016	784
1990	6,220	100.0	17.3	15.5	12.0	16.9	19.0	9.7	6.9	1.7	1.1	39,289	806	49,216	811
1989	5,933	100.0	17.3	13.7	12.1	16.5	18.3	11.2	7.5	2.0	1.3	40,471	785	51,680	888
1988	5,910	100.0	18.5	13.4	13.5	16.0	18.6	10.0	6.9	1.9	1.2	39,209	994	50,060	1,061
1987[12]	5,642	100.0	18.7	14.9	12.4	16.9	17.5	10.0	6.5	1.8	1.3	38,605	839	49,487	916
1986	5,418	100.0	18.2	16.0	12.6	15.9	17.9	9.7	7.5	1.6	0.6	37,879	987	47,830	786
1985[13]	5,213	100.0	19.2	16.0	12.7	16.0	18.7	8.9	6.7	1.1	0.6	36,701	857	45,859	746
1984[14]	4,883	100.0	19.3	15.2	14.0	15.2	18.8	9.7	5.9	1.3	0.5	36,933	926	45,925	895
1983	4,326	100.0	20.5	15.6	13.1	17.4	17.8	8.8	5.5	1.0	0.4	36,011	912	43,851	842
1982	4,085	100.0	19.5	16.4	13.2	17.7	17.4	8.9	5.2	1.0	0.6	35,806	946	44,190	896
1981	3,980	100.0	16.8	15.1	13.8	17.7	19.7	9.8	5.7	0.9	0.5	38,272	1,048	45,959	878
1980	3,906	100.0	17.5	15.6	13.6	17.8	18.8	9.6	5.3	1.2	0.5	37,398	1,014	45,680	910
1979[15]	3,684	100.0	15.9	14.2	14.4	17.2	20.5	9.9	6.1	1.2	0.7	39,731	1,145	48,072	966
1978	3,291	100.0	15.5	14.7	14.1	17.6	21.4	9.9	5.4	1.1	0.3	39,366	954	46,500	941
1977	3,304	100.0	16.0	15.5	14.3	19.1	20.2	8.9	4.8	1.0	0.3	37,946	666	44,781	691
1976[16]	3,081	100.0	18.0	16.9	13.6	18.4	19.7	8.6	4.1	0.6	0.2	36,256	773	42,845	697
1975[17]	2,948	100.0	17.7	16.9	15.0	18.2	20.0	7.6	3.4	0.6	0.5	35,521	785	42,169	749
1974[17, 18]	2,897	100.0	14.8	16.2	14.9	18.8	21.3	8.4	4.3	0.8	0.4	38,619	846	44,737	728
1973	2,722	100.0	13.9	15.8	14.7	19.3	22.3	8.5	4.6	0.6	0.3	38,846	882	45,132	735
1972[19]	2,655	100.0	13.5	17.0	14.3	21.3	20.7	8.3	3.7	0.7	0.5	38,910	760	44,724	760

See footnotes on next page.

N Not available.

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

[1] The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a subsample of the 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

[2] The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

[3] Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

[4] Median income is calculated using $2,500 income intervals. Beginning with 2009 income data, the Census Bureau expanded the upper income intervals used to calculate medians to $250,000 or more. Medians falling in the upper open-ended interval are plugged with "$250,000." Before 2009, the upper open-ended interval was $100,000 and a plug of "$100,000" was used.

[5] Data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

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

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

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

[9] Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

[10] 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.

[11] Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

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

[13] Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to $299,999. Full implementation of 1980 census-based sample design.

[14] Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census-based sample design.

[15] Implementation of 1980 census population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.

[16] First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year, all medians were derived using linear interpolation.

[17] Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data, which were derived using linear interpolation.

[18] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.

[19] Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.

[20] Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.

[21] Implementation of new CPS ASEC processing system.

[22] Beginning with the 2003 CPS, respondents were allowed to choose one or more races. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing the data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White ***and*** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian ***and*** Black or African American, is available from Census 2010 through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2010.

[23] For the year 2001 and earlier, the CPS allowed respondents to report only one race group.

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

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

[26] Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 15.0 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 4.3 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 2.4 percent of Asian householders who reported only one race. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population and for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 through 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-2.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2015

(Income in 2015 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. 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*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	2015	2014	2013[1]	2013[2]	2012	2011	2010[3]	2009[4]	2008	2007	2006	2005
MEASURE												
Household Income at Selected Percentiles												
10th percentile limit	13,259	12,290	12,413	12,618	12,631	12,646	12,894	13,389	13,387	13,903	14,107	13,700
20th percentile limit	22,800	21,457	21,368	21,266	21,265	21,354	21,742	22,594	22,801	23,195	23,552	23,276
40th percentile limit	43,511	41,233	41,754	40,892	41,049	40,595	41,310	42,586	42,933	44,697	44,405	43,692
50th (median)	56,516	53,718	54,525	52,850	52,666	52,751	53,568	54,988	55,376	57,423	56,663	56,224
60th percentile limit	72,001	68,290	68,378	66,649	66,669	65,798	66,857	68,271	69,051	70,875	70,533	69,980
80th percentile limit	117,002	112,391	112,165	107,767	107,460	107,055	108,742	110,470	110,350	114,314	114,067	111,299
90th percentile limit	162,180	157,660	158,151	152,630	150,718	151,348	150,865	152,041	152,248	155,467	156,349	153,031
95th percentile limit	214,462	206,806	208,725	199,437	197,333	196,021	196,206	198,846	198,154	202,336	204,561	201,468
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles												
90th/10th	12.23	12.83	12.74	12.10	11.93	11.97	11.70	11.36	11.37	11.18	11.08	11.17
95th/20th	9.41	9.64	9.77	9.38	9.28	9.18	9.02	8.80	8.69	8.72	8.69	8.66
95th/50th	3.80	3.85	3.83	3.78	3.79	3.72	3.67	3.62	3.60	3.54	3.63	3.61
80th/50th	2.07	2.09	2.06	2.04	2.07	2.03	2.04	2.01	2.00	2.00	2.02	1.99
80th/20th	5.13	5.24	5.25	5.07	5.05	5.01	5.00	4.89	4.84	4.93	4.84	4.78
20th/50th	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	12,457	11,689	11,797	11,855	11,861	11,844	11,952	12,761	12,832	13,204	13,345	12,932
Second quintile	32,631	31,123	31,352	31,044	30,656	30,777	31,017	32,320	32,494	33,656	33,829	33,202
Third quintile	56,832	54,103	54,683	53,239	52,833	52,527	53,450	54,720	55,188	57,120	56,689	56,194
Fourth quintile	92,031	87,935	87,989	84,983	84,751	84,394	85,748	86,933	87,804	90,435	89,729	88,385
Highest quintile	202,366	194,276	196,742	188,453	187,783	187,611	184,146	188,731	188,309	192,014	197,693	193,680
Top 5 percent	350,870	332,729	340,329	327,995	328,330	328,223	312,218	326,314	324,431	328,299	349,617	341,228
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Second quintile	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6
Third quintile	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.5	14.6
Fourth quintile	23.2	23.2	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.4	23.2	23.3	23.4	22.9	23.0
Highest quintile	51.1	51.2	51.4	51.0	51.0	51.1	50.3	50.3	50.0	49.7	50.5	50.4
Top 5 percent	22.1	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.3	21.3	21.7	21.5	21.2	22.3	22.2
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.479	0.480	0.482	0.476	0.477	0.477	0.470	0.468	0.466	0.463	0.470	0.469
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.596	0.611	0.606	0.578	0.586	0.585	0.574	0.550	0.541	0.532	0.543	0.545
Theil	0.420	0.419	0.428	0.415	0.423	0.422	0.400	0.403	0.398	0.391	0.417	0.411
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.101	0.102	0.103	0.100	0.101	0.101	0.097	0.097	0.096	0.095	0.099	0.098
e=0.50	0.199	0.200	0.202	0.196	0.198	0.198	0.191	0.190	0.188	0.185	0.192	0.192
e=0.75	0.303	0.307	0.307	0.298	0.300	0.300	0.293	0.288	0.285	0.281	0.289	0.289
STANDARD ERROR												
Household Income at Selected Percentiles												
10th percentile limit	67	200	291	175	223	17	142	94	91	93	96	93
20th percentile limit	176	250	262	221	247	187	128	118	118	128	129	130
40th percentile limit	485	387	466	324	346	377	142	180	174	143	209	152
50th (median)	321	392	665	281	216	265	353	235	151	160	243	188
60th percentile limit	283	521	764	510	533	492	472	192	294	306	192	306
80th percentile limit	790	670	649	730	624	598	182	344	337	343	430	391
90th percentile limit	1,110	1,085	1,768	764	955	1,012	962	705	642	674	664	652
95th percentile limit	1,531	1,506	2,101	2,307	1,420	1,557	1,228	971	1,015	980	1,178	1,356
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles												
90th/10th	0.105	0.219	0.321	0.167	0.211	0.082	0.130	0.095	0.091	0.089	0.090	0.090
95th/20th	0.096	0.117	0.146	0.133	0.114	0.094	0.076	0.063	0.063	0.064	0.069	0.076
95th/50th	0.033	0.035	0.055	0.045	0.031	0.030	0.026	0.022	0.023	0.021	0.025	0.028
80th/50th	0.013	0.015	0.025	0.014	0.013	0.012	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.011	0.010
80th/20th	0.046	0.060	0.069	0.051	0.056	0.042	0.031	0.030	0.029	0.031	0.032	0.031
20th/50th	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Mean Household Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	128	123	200	123	109	122	111	46	45	46	48	47
Second quintile	217	202	350	237	192	191	214	40	40	42	41	42
Third quintile	326	304	487	362	257	270	298	52	53	54	53	52
Fourth quintile	470	463	694	501	400	408	440	84	83	86	87	84
Highest quintile	1,532	1,657	2,740	1,930	1,672	1,395	1,376	929	910	921	1,110	1,039
Top 5 percent	4,832	5,004	9,181	6,042	5,322	4,439	4,365	2,930	2,850	2,897	3,649	3,338
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Second quintile	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Third quintile	0.07	0.07	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Fourth quintile	0.09	0.09	0.17	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15
Highest quintile	0.20	0.20	0.36	0.24	0.20	0.17	0.18	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.34
Top 5 percent	0.23	0.24	0.46	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.31	0.31
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.0020	0.0021	0.0037	0.0025	0.0020	0.0018	0.0019	0.0028	0.0027	0.0027	0.0028	0.0028
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0067	0.0073	0.0124	0.0079	0.0068	0.0067	0.0066	0.0064	0.0063	0.0062	0.0063	0.0063
Theil	0.0052	0.0054	0.0107	0.0067	0.0059	0.0050	0.0049	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0001
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.0010	0.0011	0.0021	0.0013	0.0011	0.0010	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0014	0.0013
e=0.50	0.0017	0.0018	0.0033	0.0022	0.0018	0.0016	0.0016	0.0018	0.0017	0.0018	0.0021	0.0020
e=0.75	0.0023	0.0025	0.0043	0.0028	0.0023	0.0021	0.0021	0.0024	0.0023	0.0024	0.0027	0.0026

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2015—Con.

(Income in 2015 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. 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*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	2004[5]	2003	2002	2001	2000[6]	1999[7]	1998	1997	1996	1995[8]
MEASURE										
Household Income at Selected Percentiles										
10th percentile limit	13,685	13,577	13,991	14,306	14,564	14,722	14,097	13,573	13,407	13,409
20th percentile limit	23,196	23,176	23,603	24,057	24,663	24,384	23,421	22,683	22,222	22,255
40th percentile limit	43,509	43,815	43,972	44,598	45,417	45,421	44,191	43,009	41,772	41,595
50th (median)	55,629	55,823	55,871	56,531	57,790	57,909	56,510	54,506	53,407	52,664
60th percentile limit	69,301	70,172	70,038	70,952	71,806	71,695	70,246	67,755	66,218	64,914
80th percentile limit	110,423	111,943	110,686	111,783	112,533	112,745	108,994	105,314	102,346	100,649
90th percentile limit	151,660	152,321	150,336	152,116	154,144	153,365	147,215	143,849	138,513	135,538
95th percentile limit	197,190	198,611	197,619	201,475	199,864	202,061	192,119	186,399	179,878	174,641
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles										
90th/10th	11.08	11.22	10.75	10.63	10.58	10.42	10.44	10.60	10.33	10.11
95th/20th	8.50	8.57	8.37	8.38	8.10	8.29	8.20	8.22	8.09	7.85
95th/50th	3.57	3.57	3.54	3.57	3.46	3.52	3.41	3.43	3.40	3.32
80th/50th	2.00	2.01	1.99	1.98	1.95	1.96	1.93	1.94	1.93	1.92
80th/20th	4.76	4.83	4.69	4.65	4.56	4.62	4.65	4.64	4.61	4.52
20th/50th	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	12,854	12,882	13,161	13,569	13,979	14,109	13,403	13,019	12,933	12,897
Second quintile	32,890	33,091	33,463	34,094	34,904	34,642	33,843	32,549	31,746	31,523
Third quintile	55,726	56,171	56,389	57,068	58,125	57,986	56,629	54,759	53,398	52,711
Fourth quintile	87,867	88,911	88,698	89,478	90,357	90,249	87,582	84,814	82,644	81,029
Highest quintile	190,021	189,536	189,373	195,412	195,803	192,456	185,332	180,822	173,820	169,094
Top 5 percent	331,130	326,343	330,691	348,687	347,374	334,507	323,034	317,322	302,787	291,833
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
Second quintile	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.1
Third quintile	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.2
Fourth quintile	23.2	23.4	23.3	23.0	23.0	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.3	23.3
Highest quintile	50.1	49.8	49.7	50.1	49.8	49.4	49.2	49.4	49.0	48.7
Top 5 percent	21.8	21.4	21.7	22.4	22.1	21.5	21.4	21.7	21.4	21.0
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
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.543	0.530	0.514	0.515	0.490	0.476	0.488	0.484	0.464	0.452
Theil	0.406	0.397	0.398	0.413	0.404	0.386	0.389	0.396	0.389	0.378
Atkinson:										
e=0.25	0.097	0.095	0.095	0.098	0.096	0.092	0.093	0.094	0.093	0.090
e=0.50	0.190	0.187	0.186	0.189	0.185	0.180	0.181	0.183	0.179	0.175
e=0.75	0.286	0.283	0.279	0.282	0.275	0.268	0.271	0.272	0.266	0.261
STANDARD ERROR										
Household Income at Selected Percentiles										
10th percentile limit	93	93	94	98	99	100	97	102	95	96
20th percentile limit	130	129	136	133	140	135	142	134	135	125
40th percentile limit	163	210	206	205	223	164	225	281	272	227
50th (median)	246	242	183	173	182	270	334	252	269	304
60th percentile limit	227	244	292	284	261	216	362	315	346	286
80th percentile limit	390	411	302	324	330	351	340	467	357	379
90th percentile limit	616	652	593	577	667	643	558	595	641	587
95th percentile limit	1,149	918	939	1,012	1,281	1,126	1,115	974	885	1,039
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
95th/20th	0.069	0.062	0.062	0.063	0.070	0.065	0.069	0.065	0.063	0.064
95th/50th	0.025	0.021	0.022	0.023	0.026	0.024	0.024	0.022	0.022	0.023
80th/50th	0.011	0.011	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.010
80th/20th	0.032	0.032	0.030	0.029	0.029	0.029	0.032	0.034	0.032	0.031
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Mean Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	48	46	47	48	50	48	48	47	44	45
Second quintile	41	43	42	43	44	44	45	43	42	42
Third quintile	54	54	54	55	55	55	55	53	53	51
Fourth quintile	83	85	83	84	84	85	83	80	77	77
Highest quintile	1,028	974	1,022	1,154	1,142	1,006	1,049	1,077	1,047	986
Top 5 percent	3,350	3,126	3,311	3,794	3,752	3,169	4,809	5,004	4,915	4,587
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Second quintile	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07
Third quintile	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Fourth quintile	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17
Highest quintile	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
Top 5 percent	0.31	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.44
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
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0063	0.0054	0.0052	0.0051	0.0049	0.0058	0.0069	0.0067	0.0064	0.0063
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Atkinson:										
e=0.25	0.0013	0.0012	0.0012	0.0014	0.0013	0.0013	0.0015	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015
e=0.50	0.0020	0.0018	0.0020	0.0022	0.0021	0.0021	0.0023	0.0025	0.0024	0.0024
e=0.75	0.0026	0.0024	0.0025	0.0027	0.0026	0.0027	0.0029	0.0030	0.0030	0.0029

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2015—Con.

(Income in 2015 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. 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*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	1994[9]	1993[10]	1992[11]	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987[12]	1986	1985[13]
MEASURE										
Household Income at Selected Percentiles										
10th percentile limit	12,706	12,419	12,418	12,600	12,879	13,293	12,642	12,453	12,347	12,392
20th percentile limit	21,250	20,952	20,862	21,376	21,993	22,332	21,920	21,563	21,150	20,890
40th percentile limit	39,885	39,876	39,969	40,745	41,633	42,463	41,407	40,929	40,455	39,304
50th (median)	51,065	50,478	50,725	51,145	52,684	53,367	52,432	52,032	51,388	49,631
60th percentile limit	63,467	62,681	62,752	62,934	63,693	65,264	64,529	63,890	62,785	60,888
80th percentile limit	99,460	97,431	96,044	96,360	97,132	99,161	97,436	96,560	94,908	91,574
90th percentile limit	134,347	132,075	128,402	128,827	130,377	132,844	129,034	127,388	124,564	120,111
95th percentile limit	173,817	169,073	163,950	163,659	166,707	169,392	164,933	161,578	159,148	151,308
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles										
90th/10th	10.57	10.64	10.34	10.22	10.12	9.99	10.21	10.23	10.09	9.69
95th/20th	8.18	8.07	7.86	7.66	7.58	7.59	7.52	7.49	7.52	7.24
95th/50th	3.41	3.37	3.27	3.21	3.17	3.17	3.16	3.11	3.10	3.05
80th/50th	1.95	1.94	1.91	1.89	1.85	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.85	1.85
80th/20th	4.68	4.65	4.60	4.51	4.42	4.44	4.45	4.48	4.49	4.38
20th/50th	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	12,209	11,891	12,014	12,268	12,608	12,913	12,451	12,243	11,918	11,797
Second quintile	30,426	30,144	30,103	30,813	31,723	32,126	31,425	31,114	30,657	29,896
Third quintile	51,257	50,529	50,717	51,183	52,399	53,402	52,559	52,020	51,301	49,624
Fourth quintile	79,762	78,525	77,854	78,022	79,002	80,778	79,450	78,631	77,283	74,646
Highest quintile	167,682	163,602	150,854	149,614	153,315	157,907	151,681	149,536	146,279	139,433
Top 5 percent	289,709	280,796	239,432	233,486	244,138	255,122	239,224	235,594	229,156	215,085
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
Second quintile	8.9	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8
Third quintile	15.0	15.1	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.8	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.2
Fourth quintile	23.4	23.5	24.2	24.2	24.0	24.0	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.4
Highest quintile	49.1	48.9	46.9	46.5	46.6	46.8	46.3	46.2	46.1	45.6
Top 5 percent	21.2	21.0	18.6	18.1	18.5	18.9	18.3	18.2	18.0	17.6
Summary Measures										
Gini index of income inequality	0.456	0.454	0.433	0.428	0.428	0.431	0.426	0.426	0.425	0.419
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.471	0.467	0.416	0.411	0.402	0.406	0.401	0.414	0.416	0.403
Theil	0.387	0.385	0.323	0.313	0.317	0.324	0.314	0.311	0.310	0.300
Atkinson:										
e=0.25	0.092	0.092	0.080	0.078	0.078	0.080	0.078	0.077	0.077	0.075
e=0.50	0.180	0.178	0.160	0.156	0.156	0.158	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.151
e=0.75	0.268	0.266	0.242	0.237	0.236	0.239	0.236	0.238	0.237	0.231
STANDARD ERROR										
Household Income at Selected Percentiles										
10th percentile limit	89	89	88	92	99	98	98	98	99	95
20th percentile limit	123	126	126	131	135	138	137	138	140	137
40th percentile limit	239	238	247	243	252	266	237	238	239	227
50th (median)	233	236	240	246	269	294	256	246	266	269
60th percentile limit	294	347	316	267	266	294	337	280	258	292
80th percentile limit	324	365	318	350	373	308	343	331	369	300
90th percentile limit	594	462	424	462	500	801	524	461	568	511
95th percentile limit	984	840	830	837	941	905	1,025	753	665	1,263
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles										
90th/10th	0.087	0.085	0.081	0.082	0.087	0.095	0.089	0.088	0.093	0.085
95th/20th	0.066	0.063	0.062	0.061	0.063	0.062	0.066	0.060	0.059	0.077
95th/50th	0.024	0.022	0.021	0.021	0.022	0.021	0.023	0.020	0.018	0.028
80th/50th	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.010
80th/20th	0.031	0.033	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.031	0.032	0.033	0.034	0.032
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Mean Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	44	44	43	44	46	46	46	46	45	46
Second quintile	41	42	43	42	44	44	44	44	43	42
Third quintile	51	50	50	49	49	52	52	52	52	50
Fourth quintile	79	78	73	73	74	76	73	74	72	71
Highest quintile	989	989	548	523	577	637	578	567	535	488
Top 5 percent	4,617	4,674	1,954	1,856	2,103	2,402	2,170	2,224	1,853	1,664
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Second quintile	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08
Third quintile	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13
Fourth quintile	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19
Highest quintile	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
Top 5 percent	0.45	0.45	0.38	0.37	0.39	0.40	0.38	0.41	0.37	0.37
Summary Measures										
Gini index of income inequality	0.0042	0.0042	0.0038	0.0038	0.0039	0.0040	0.0041	0.0038	0.0038	0.0037
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0061	0.0061	0.0055	0.0056	0.0053	0.0053	0.0055	0.0055	0.0057	0.0056
Theil	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:										
e=0.25	0.0015	0.0015	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0008	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006
e=0.50	0.0023	0.0024	0.0013	0.0012	0.0013	0.0014	0.0014	0.0013	0.0012	0.0011
e=0.75	0.0028	0.0029	0.0019	0.0018	0.0018	0.0019	0.0020	0.0018	0.0018	0.0017

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2015—Con.

(Income in 2015 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. 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*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	1984[14]	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979[15]	1978	1977	1976[16]
MEASURE									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	12,383	11,902	11,939	12,157	12,328	12,505	12,737	12,481	12,329
20th percentile limit	20,649	20,260	19,816	20,072	20,487	21,325	21,072	20,436	20,479
40th percentile limit	38,645	37,673	37,689	37,522	38,420	39,603	39,843	38,491	38,154
50th (median)	48,720	47,283	47,585	47,712	48,518	50,146	50,242	48,370	48,066
60th percentile limit	59,540	57,820	57,585	58,033	58,901	60,930	60,285	58,670	58,122
80th percentile limit	89,941	87,381	85,870	85,799	86,242	88,345	87,677	85,535	83,621
90th percentile limit	118,305	114,365	113,243	112,077	112,057	114,358	113,398	109,093	107,226
95th percentile limit	148,887	143,763	141,748	138,079	138,790	142,753	140,264	135,431	132,612
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	9.55	9.61	9.48	9.22	9.09	9.14	8.90	8.74	8.70
95th/20th	7.21	7.10	7.15	6.88	6.77	6.69	6.66	6.63	6.48
95th/50th	3.06	3.04	3.00	2.91	2.86	2.87	2.80	2.80	2.76
80th/50th	1.85	1.85	1.82	1.81	1.78	1.77	1.75	1.77	1.74
80th/20th	4.36	4.31	4.33	4.27	4.21	4.14	4.16	4.19	4.08
20th/50th	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.43
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	11,815	11,440	11,300	11,512	11,808	12,204	12,290	11,886	11,943
Second quintile	29,430	28,737	28,594	28,676	29,387	30,354	30,184	29,257	29,239
Third quintile	48,770	47,512	47,333	47,505	48,493	50,046	49,839	48,395	48,085
Fourth quintile	73,431	71,297	70,395	70,813	71,443	73,442	73,009	70,909	69,829
Highest quintile	135,022	130,901	129,110	126,493	127,382	131,801	130,345	126,450	123,590
Top 5 percent	203,821	197,779	195,089	187,968	190,357	201,012	198,401	193,442	188,308
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3
Second quintile	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3
Third quintile	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.9	17.0
Fourth quintile	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.8	24.7	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.7
Highest quintile	45.2	45.1	45.0	44.3	44.1	44.2	44.1	44.0	43.7
Top 5 percent	17.1	17.0	17.0	16.5	16.5	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.6
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.415	0.414	0.412	0.406	0.403	0.404	0.402	0.402	0.398
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.391	0.397	0.401	0.387	0.375	0.369	0.363	0.364	0.361
Theil	0.290	0.288	0.287	0.277	0.274	0.279	0.275	0.276	0.271
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.073	0.072	0.072	0.070	0.069	0.070	0.069	0.069	0.068
e=0.50	0.147	0.147	0.146	0.141	0.140	0.141	0.139	0.139	0.137
e=0.75	0.225	0.226	0.226	0.220	0.216	0.216	0.213	0.213	0.211
STANDARD ERROR									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	93	95	94	143	140	140	140	132	133
20th percentile limit	124	127	127	130	134	146	147	143	144
40th percentile limit	237	206	215	225	233	241	213	221	220
50th (median)	222	215	215	250	249	238	203	182	178
60th percentile limit	272	254	264	293	241	253	277	242	242
80th percentile limit	320	290	318	255	301	256	324	249	288
90th percentile limit	406	505	434	420	477	460	377	517	375
95th percentile limit	743	688	816	768	737	789	767	663	765
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	0.079	0.088	0.084	0.114	0.110	0.108	0.102	0.102	0.099
95th/20th	0.056	0.056	0.062	0.059	0.057	0.059	0.059	0.056	0.059
95th/50th	0.020	0.019	0.021	0.020	0.019	0.020	0.020	0.018	0.020
80th/50th	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010
80th/20th	0.030	0.031	0.032	0.030	0.031	0.031	0.033	0.032	0.032
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	46	45	47	48	47	49	50	50	49
Second quintile	41	41	42	40	44	46	47	46	45
Third quintile	50	48	47	50	49	52	53	50	49
Fourth quintile	72	68	66	65	66	67	67	68	64
Highest quintile	428	414	415	390	422	469	467	478	474
Top 5 percent	1,358	1,279	1,307	1,231	1,433	1,532	1,514	1,611	1,625
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
Second quintile	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09
Third quintile	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15
Fourth quintile	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21
Highest quintile	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.37
Top 5 percent	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.0037	0.0037	0.0038	0.0038	0.0036	0.0038	0.0039	0.0039	0.0041
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0055	0.0056	0.0057	0.0056	0.0051	0.0050	0.0054	0.0054	0.0054
Theil	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
e=0.50	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011
e=0.75	0.0016	0.0016	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0017	0.0016	0.0017	0.0017

See footnotes at end of table.

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Measures of income dispersion	1975[17]	1974[17,18]	1973	1972[19]	1971[20]	1970	1969	1968	1967[21]
MEASURE									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	12,261	12,605	12,521	11,956	11,213	11,040	11,298	11,013	10,117
20th percentile limit	20,035	21,074	20,973	20,527	19,837	20,096	20,440	19,847	18,620
40th percentile limit	37,601	39,091	40,329	39,534	37,817	38,498	39,223	37,627	36,310
50th (median)	47,281	48,553	50,141	49,148	47,130	47,593	47,965	46,245	44,335
60th percentile limit	56,818	57,763	59,671	58,429	55,649	55,995	56,724	53,932	51,535
80th percentile limit	81,581	83,833	85,915	83,629	79,350	79,890	79,474	75,780	73,488
90th percentile limit	104,580	108,098	110,899	107,450	101,798	101,763	100,841	95,561	93,350
95th percentile limit	128,738	132,689	138,088	134,592	126,010	126,284	124,643	118,555	117,929
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	8.53	8.58	8.86	8.99	9.08	9.22	8.93	8.68	9.23
95th/20th	6.43	6.30	6.58	6.56	6.35	6.28	6.10	5.97	6.33
95th/50th	2.74	2.76	2.78	2.75	2.68	2.67	2.62	2.58	2.70
80th/50th	1.73	1.74	1.73	1.71	1.69	1.69	1.67	1.65	1.68
80th/20th	4.07	3.98	4.10	4.07	4.00	3.98	3.89	3.82	3.95
20th/50th	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	11,656	12,068	12,111	11,571	10,921	10,855	11,046	10,786	9,931
Second quintile	28,633	29,994	30,451	29,888	28,864	29,404	29,823	28,919	27,515
Third quintile	46,977	48,336	49,945	48,778	46,801	47,348	47,656	45,869	43,925
Fourth quintile	68,262	69,809	71,853	70,030	66,534	66,741	66,753	63,984	61,459
Highest quintile	120,520	123,683	128,562	125,722	117,892	118,154	117,325	111,185	110,605
Top 5 percent	182,891	187,998	198,026	194,865	180,824	181,353	180,589	169,985	174,472
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0
Second quintile	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.9	11.1	10.8
Third quintile	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.3
Fourth quintile	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.2
Highest quintile	43.6	43.5	43.9	43.9	43.5	43.3	43.0	42.6	43.6
Top 5 percent	16.5	16.5	16.9	17.0	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.3	17.2
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.397	0.395	0.400	0.401	0.396	0.394	0.391	0.386	0.397
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.361	0.352	0.355	0.370	0.370	0.370	0.357	0.356	0.380
Theil	0.270	0.267	0.270	0.279	0.273	0.271	0.268	0.273	0.287
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.067	0.067	0.068	0.070	0.068	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.071
e=0.50	0.136	0.134	0.136	0.140	0.138	0.138	0.135	0.135	0.143
e=0.75	0.210	0.207	0.210	0.216	0.214	0.214	0.209	0.208	0.220
STANDARD ERROR									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	128	134	134	132	131	131	137	131	130
20th percentile limit	148	178	176	177	172	180	183	179	174
40th percentile limit	220	230	243	238	224	229	229	215	205
50th (median)	192	186	191	188	183	174	177	167	161
60th percentile limit	252	269	291	238	235	251	229	227	236
80th percentile limit	345	238	277	324	386	207	217	245	292
90th percentile limit	473	390	401	542	292	327	389	514	689
95th percentile limit	693	876	630	846	506	627	772	532	503
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	0.097	0.096	0.100	0.109	0.107	0.115	0.113	0.115	0.136
95th/20th	0.059	0.068	0.063	0.070	0.060	0.064	0.066	0.060	0.065
95th/50th	0.019	0.022	0.018	0.021	0.016	0.017	0.020	0.016	0.016
80th/50th	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.010
80th/20th	0.035	0.036	0.037	0.038	0.040	0.037	0.036	0.036	0.040
20th/50th	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	48	52	52	51	52	54	51	54	50
Second quintile	44	48	52	51	47	49	51	48	50
Third quintile	48	48	52	51	47	49	46	48	43
Fourth quintile	64	65	67	66	63	65	63	60	56
Highest quintile	477	481	520	547	517	534	543	508	552
Top 5 percent	1,675	1,635	1,765	1,926	1,874	1,940	2,001	1,869	2,017
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Second quintile	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10
Third quintile	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17
Fourth quintile	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Highest quintile	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.41
Top 5 percent	0.36	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.41
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.0056	0.0066	0.0040	0.0069	0.0063	0.0078	0.0066	0.0042	0.0044
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	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
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.0007	0.0006	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0007	0.0008
e=0.50	0.0012	0.0011	0.0012	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0014	0.0012	0.0014
e=0.75	0.0018	0.0017	0.0017	0.0018	0.0019	0.0019	0.0020	0.0018	0.0020

See footnotes on next page.

[1] The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a subsample of these 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

[2] The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

[3] Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

[4] Medians are calculated using $2,500 income intervals. Beginning with 2009 income data, the Census Bureau expanded the upper income intervals used to calculate medians to $250,000 or more. Medians falling in the upper open-ended interval are plugged with "$250,000." Before 2009, the upper open-ended interval was $100,000 and a plug of "$100,000" was used.

[5] The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

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

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

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

[9] Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

[10] 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.

[11] Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

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

[13] Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to $299,999. Full implementation of 1980 census-based sample design.

[14] Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census-based sample design.

[15] 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.

[16] First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year, all medians were derived using linear interpolation.

[17] Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data, which were derived using linear interpolation.

[18] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.

[19] Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.

[20] Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-3.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2015

(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. 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*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	2015	2014	2013[1]	2013[2]	2012	2011	2010[3]	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004[4]
MEASURES													
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles													
Lowest quintile	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Second quintile	9.0	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.6
Third quintile	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.9	14.8	14.8	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.3	14.9	15.1	15.2
Fourth quintile	22.9	22.9	22.8	22.9	22.9	22.8	23.1	22.9	22.8	22.9	22.5	22.6	22.7
Highest quintile	49.8	50.0	50.3	49.6	49.9	50.0	49.2	49.4	48.9	48.5	49.3	49.1	48.7
Summary Measures													
Gini index of income inequality	0.462	0.464	0.467	0.459	0.463	0.463	0.456	0.456	0.450	0.444	0.452	0.450	0.447
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.623	0.648	0.635	0.620	0.629	0.626	0.617	0.605	0.568	0.548	0.557	0.571	0.559
Theil	0.396	0.397	0.409	0.392	0.405	0.404	0.382	0.390	0.377	0.368	0.393	0.386	0.380
Atkinson:													
e=0.25	0.096	0.096	0.098	0.095	0.097	0.097	0.093	0.094	0.091	0.089	0.093	0.092	0.091
e=0.50	0.190	0.192	0.194	0.188	0.192	0.191	0.185	0.186	0.180	0.175	0.182	0.181	0.179
e=0.75	0.295	0.301	0.301	0.293	0.298	0.297	0.290	0.289	0.278	0.271	0.278	0.280	0.276
STANDARD ERRORS													
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles													
Lowest quintile	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Second quintile	0.06	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10
Third quintile	0.07	0.07	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Fourth quintile	0.08	0.09	0.16	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Highest quintile	0.20	0.19	0.37	0.25	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.21	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.49
Summary Measures													
Gini index of income inequality	0.0021	0.0020	0.0039	0.0026	0.0022	0.0019	0.0019	0.0021	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0071	0.0076	0.0123	0.0083	0.0072	0.0073	0.0080	0.0069	0.0043	0.0042	0.0042	0.0043	0.0042
Theil	0.0052	0.0054	0.0111	0.0067	0.0062	0.0053	0.0048	0.0053	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:													
e=0.25	0.0011	0.0011	0.0021	0.0013	0.0012	0.0010	0.0010	0.0011	0.0007	0.0008	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009
e=0.50	0.0018	0.0017	0.0034	0.0022	0.0019	0.0016	0.0016	0.0017	0.0012	0.0012	0.0014	0.0013	0.0014
e=0.75	0.0024	0.0024	0.0044	0.0028	0.0024	0.0022	0.0023	0.0023	0.0015	0.0016	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2015—Con.

(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. 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*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	2003	2002	2001	2000[5]	1999[6]	1998	1997	1996	1995[7]	1994[8]	1993[9]	1992[10]	1991
MEASURES													
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles													
Lowest quintile	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.3
Second quintile	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.3	10.6
Third quintile	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.6	16.3	16.5
Fourth quintile	22.8	22.7	22.4	22.3	22.6	22.7	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.8	23.0	23.7	23.7
Highest quintile	48.6	48.4	48.8	48.6	48.4	48.1	48.3	47.9	47.6	47.8	47.7	45.5	45.0
Summary Measures													
Gini index of income inequality	0.445	0.443	0.446	0.442	0.441	0.439	0.440	0.437	0.433	0.436	0.436	0.413	0.406
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.548	0.523	0.527	0.501	0.492	0.506	0.500	0.474	0.463	0.474	0.472	0.419	0.402
Theil	0.373	0.373	0.386	0.380	0.366	0.369	0.374	0.370	0.356	0.363	0.363	0.299	0.289
Atkinson:													
e=0.25	0.090	0.089	0.091	0.090	0.088	0.088	0.089	0.088	0.085	0.087	0.087	0.074	0.072
e=0.50	0.176	0.174	0.177	0.174	0.171	0.172	0.173	0.170	0.166	0.169	0.169	0.149	0.144
e=0.75	0.272	0.267	0.270	0.263	0.260	0.262	0.263	0.256	0.251	0.256	0.256	0.230	0.223
STANDARD ERRORS													
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles													
Lowest quintile	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	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11
Third quintile	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Fourth quintile	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.24
Highest quintile	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.45	0.45
Summary Measures													
Gini index of income inequality	0.0018	0.0019	0.0019	0.0019	0.0026	0.0027	0.0027	0.0028	0.0027	0.0027	0.0027	0.0024	0.0024
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0041	0.0039	0.0039	0.0037	0.0046	0.0048	0.0047	0.0045	0.0044	0.0042	0.0041	0.0038	0.0037
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
Atkinson:													
e=0.25	0.0008	0.0008	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0009	0.0005	0.0004
e=0.50	0.0012	0.0013	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0015	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0008	0.0008
e=0.75	0.0016	0.0016	0.0018	0.0017	0.0018	0.0019	0.0020	0.0020	0.0019	0.0019	0.0018	0.0012	0.0012

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.
Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2015—Con.

(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. 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*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	1990	1989	1988	1987[11]	1986	1985[12]	1984[13]	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979[14]
MEASURES												
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Incomes of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.3
Second quintile	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.7
Third quintile	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.7	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.2
Fourth quintile	23.5	23.4	23.7	23.8	23.8	23.7	24.0	24.0	23.9	24.0	24.0	23.8
Highest quintile	45.1	45.4	44.7	44.4	44.3	44.1	43.6	43.5	43.2	42.4	41.9	41.9
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.406	0.408	0.402	0.399	0.397	0.394	0.389	0.389	0.384	0.373	0.367	0.366
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.388	0.393	0.380	0.381	0.375	0.369	0.366	0.373	0.370	0.352	0.330	0.322
Theil	0.293	0.298	0.285	0.281	0.276	0.269	0.261	0.260	0.255	0.241	0.234	0.234
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.072	0.073	0.070	0.069	0.068	0.067	0.065	0.065	0.064	0.060	0.058	0.058
e=0.50	0.144	0.145	0.141	0.139	0.137	0.135	0.132	0.132	0.129	0.123	0.119	0.118
e=0.75	0.220	0.222	0.216	0.215	0.212	0.208	0.205	0.207	0.203	0.194	0.186	0.184
STANDARD ERRORS												
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Second quintile	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12
Third quintile	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
Fourth quintile	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Highest quintile	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.0025	0.0025	0.0026	0.0024	0.0024	0.0024	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0022	0.0023
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0035	0.0035	0.0036	0.0035	0.0035	0.0035	0.0035	0.0035	0.0036	0.0035	0.0031	0.0030
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
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.0005	0.0005	0.0006	0.0005	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0003	0.0004
e=0.50	0.0009	0.0009	0.0010	0.0008	0.0008	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006	0.0007
e=0.75	0.0012	0.0013	0.0013	0.0012	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0010

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.
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(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. 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*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	1978	1977	1976[15]	1975[16]	1974[16, 17]	1973	1972[18]	1971[19]	1970	1969	1968	1967[20]
MEASURES												
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Incomes of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.6
Second quintile	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.0
Third quintile	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.1
Fourth quintile	23.7	23.7	23.8	23.6	23.6	23.5	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.2
Highest quintile	41.8	41.7	41.5	41.6	41.2	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.5	41.3	41.1	42.1
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.363	0.362	0.359	0.359	0.354	0.360	0.362	0.359	0.357	0.353	0.351	0.362
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.315	0.315	0.311	0.306	0.295	0.298	0.302	0.300	0.299	0.283	0.285	0.303
Theil	0.231	0.231	0.227	0.227	0.221	0.230	0.233	0.229	0.228	0.224	0.220	0.238
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.057	0.057	0.056	0.056	0.055	0.057	0.057	0.057	0.056	0.055	0.054	0.058
e=0.50	0.116	0.116	0.113	0.114	0.110	0.114	0.115	0.113	0.113	0.110	0.109	0.116
e=0.75	0.180	0.180	0.177	0.176	0.171	0.176	0.177	0.175	0.175	0.169	0.169	0.179
STANDARD ERRORS												
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Second quintile	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Third quintile	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
Fourth quintile	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Highest quintile	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.42
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.0023	0.0023	0.0024	0.0024	0.0026	0.0027	0.0029	0.0028	0.0035	0.0062	0.0070	0.0025
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0034	0.0033	0.0032	0.0033	0.0032	0.0031	0.0030	0.0030	0.0031
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
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0005
e=0.50	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0007	0.0008
e=0.75	0.0010	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011

[1] The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a subsample of these 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

[2] The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

[3] Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

[4] Data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

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

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

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

[8] Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

[9] 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.

[10] Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

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

[12] Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to $299,999. Full implementation of 1980 census-based sample design.

[13] Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census-based sample design.

[14] 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.

[15] First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year, all medians were derived using linear interpolation.

[16] Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data which were derived using linear interpolation.

[17] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.

[18] Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.

[19] Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-4.

Number and Real Median Earnings of Total Workers and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers by Sex and Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2015

(People 15 years and older beginning in 1980 and people 14 years and older as of the following year for previous years. Before 1989, earnings are for civilian workers only. Earnings in 2015 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function. See Appendix C for more information. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Year	Total workers								Full-time, year-round workers								Female-to-male earnings ratio
	Male				Female				Male				Female				
	Number of workers (thousands)		Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)		Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)		Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)		Median earnings (dollars)		
	Total	With earnings	Estimate	Standard error	Total	With earnings	Estimate	Standard error	Total	With earnings	Estimate	Standard error	Total	With earnings	Estimate	Standard error	
2015	86,466	86,435	41,615	140	77,066	76,974	30,246	107	63,891	63,887	51,212	136	47,232	47,211	40,742	146	0.796
2014	84,539	84,494	40,685	130	75,639	75,572	28,427	288	62,466	62,455	50,441	132	46,246	46,226	39,667	437	0.786
2013[1]	83,916	83,855	40,934	308	74,892	74,821	27,870	287	61,240	61,240	50,892	578	44,629	44,629	39,473	708	0.776
2013[2]	83,605	83,555	40,603	444	74,598	74,545	28,222	370	60,781	60,769	50,910	250	45,081	45,068	39,843	369	0.783
2012	83,070	83,003	39,141	427	74,252	74,188	27,751	141	59,028	59,009	50,994	482	44,059	44,042	39,012	373	0.765
2011	81,418	81,366	39,353	175	73,178	73,094	27,980	139	58,014	57,993	50,799	500	43,702	43,683	39,118	162	0.770
2010[3]	80,893	80,856	39,988	173	72,789	72,716	28,812	142	56,294	56,283	52,128	532	43,184	43,179	40,101	159	0.769
2009[4]	81,979	81,934	40,135	130	73,063	72,972	28,755	103	56,072	56,053	52,061	162	43,253	43,217	40,076	116	0.770
2008	84,088	84,039	40,256	118	74,600	74,538	28,237	107	59,875	59,861	51,043	160	44,163	44,156	39,350	117	0.771
2007	84,532	84,482	41,879	121	74,382	74,295	29,582	104	63,000	62,984	51,570	171	45,640	45,613	40,126	117	0.778
2006	83,980	83,928	42,178	126	73,761	73,683	28,761	180	63,070	63,055	49,680	103	44,682	44,663	38,223	217	0.769
2005	82,987	82,934	41,688	341	72,544	72,476	28,004	174	61,515	61,500	50,229	109	43,369	43,351	38,665	98	0.770
2004[5]	81,503	81,448	40,759	202	72,016	71,930	27,926	99	60,103	60,088	51,190	113	42,414	42,380	39,199	99	0.766
2003	80,554	80,508	41,299	102	71,446	71,372	28,356	104	58,784	58,772	52,408	116	41,922	41,908	39,593	107	0.755
2002	80,548	80,500	41,693	108	71,500	71,411	28,231	99	58,774	58,761	51,945	321	41,900	41,876	39,791	105	0.766
2001	80,300	80,209	41,987	106	71,308	71,232	27,914	106	58,728	58,712	51,239	345	41,651	41,639	39,111	221	0.763
2000[6]	80,572	80,494	42,597	107	71,758	71,657	27,893	106	59,619	59,602	51,269	139	41,744	41,719	37,796	140	0.737
1999[7]	79,360	79,322	42,801	206	71,153	71,053	26,240	231	58,318	58,299	51,783	194	40,890	40,871	37,447	161	0.723
1998	77,323	77,295	41,788	339	68,950	68,846	25,746	234	56,957	56,951	51,365	193	38,819	38,785	37,584	171	0.732
1997	76,731	76,694	39,538	180	67,851	67,736	24,621	159	54,933	54,909	49,599	473	37,715	37,683	36,783	228	0.742
1996	76,165	76,121	38,800	185	66,744	66,661	24,118	164	53,801	53,787	48,369	173	36,457	36,430	35,678	250	0.738
1995[8]	74,681	74,619	38,665	244	65,657	65,557	23,680	158	52,675	52,667	48,677	178	35,502	35,482	34,769	212	0.714
1994[9]	74,326	74,264	37,441	293	64,803	64,706	22,669	207	51,597	51,580	48,833	196	34,182	34,155	35,144	174	0.720
1993[10]	73,287	73,198	36,263	212	63,808	63,660	22,453	220	49,838	49,818	49,131	189	33,552	33,524	35,138	155	0.715
1992[11]	73,142	73,120	36,265	190	62,535	62,408	22,397	222	48,554	48,551	49,998	189	33,296	33,241	35,391	169	0.708
1991	72,064	72,040	37,107	187	61,959	61,796	21,873	212	47,987	47,888	49,948	375	32,491	32,436	34,893	166	0.699
1990	72,380	72,348	37,867	179	61,946	61,732	21,554	141	49,181	49,171	48,699	364	31,758	31,682	34,876	223	0.716
1989	72,093	72,045	39,465	192	61,586	61,338	21,667	144	49,698	49,678	50,459	207	31,428	31,340	34,652	233	0.687
1988	70,496	70,467	39,696	218	60,873	60,658	21,370	152	48,303	48,285	51,336	225	31,334	31,237	33,907	243	0.660
1987[12]	69,624	69,545	39,568	290	59,557	59,359	21,203	140	47,048	47,013	51,803	216	29,982	29,912	33,764	158	0.652
1986	68,783	68,728	38,766	287	57,932	57,686	20,673	171	45,912	45,912	52,129	223	28,493	28,420	33,503	175	0.643
1985[13]	67,852	67,809	37,361	284	56,592	56,296	19,602	198	44,952	44,943	50,843	296	27,470	27,383	32,832	172	0.646
1984[14]	66,513	66,454	37,007	206	55,596	55,226	18,855	183	43,836	43,808	50,465	259	26,587	26,466	32,125	189	0.637
1983	65,216	65,138	36,387	199	53,413	53,108	18,633	136	41,548	41,528	49,538	226	25,288	25,166	31,503	192	0.636
1982	64,827	64,730	36,266	205	52,299	51,820	18,132	132	40,135	40,105	49,722	210	23,845	23,702	30,701	208	0.617
1981	65,362	65,233	37,674	215	52,504	51,940	18,065	130	41,811	41,773	50,679	178	23,488	23,329	30,020	125	0.592
1980	64,861	64,730	38,384	266	51,988	51,448	18,147	148	41,923	41,881	50,989	258	23,025	22,859	30,675	134	0.602
1979[15]	64,769	63,422	39,444	265	51,462	49,839	18,208	155	42,469	42,437	51,831	204	22,248	22,082	30,924	158	0.597
1978	63,101	62,903	40,467	197	49,214	48,398	17,507	160	41,078	41,036	52,463	180	21,131	20,914	31,185	173	0.594
1977	61,959	61,704	39,336	203	47,333	46,194	16,658	146	39,325	39,263	52,127	246	19,544	19,238	30,714	139	0.589
1976[16]	60,703	60,450	39,029	178	45,659	44,565	16,277	152	38,214	38,184	50,980	201	18,372	18,073	30,686	152	0.602
1975[17]	59,509	59,268	38,763	208	43,725	42,926	15,839	168	37,316	37,267	51,120	200	17,738	17,452	30,068	152	0.588
1974[17, 18]	60,102	59,752	39,551	N	43,694	42,650	15,450	N	N	37,916	51,441	221	N	16,945	30,224	147	0.588
1973	59,816	59,438	41,412	N	42,835	41,583	15,588	N	39,643	39,581	53,356	N	17,547	17,195	30,217	N	0.566
1972[19]	58,194	57,774	40,502	N	40,723	39,470	16,128	N	38,234	38,184	51,708	N	16,976	16,675	29,919	N	0.579
1971[20]	57,303	56,886	38,568	N	39,910	38,485	15,588	N	36,868	36,819	49,066	N	16,353	16,002	29,198	N	0.595
1970	56,265	55,821	38,972	N	39,682	38,273	14,876	N	36,193	36,132	48,857	N	15,805	15,476	29,006	N	0.594
1969	55,700	55,273	39,446	N	39,060	37,737	14,660	N	37,055	37,008	47,038	N	15,678	15,374	28,456	N	0.605
1968	55,095	54,026	38,475	N	38,279	35,695	15,003	N	37,099	37,068	45,774	N	15,336	15,013	26,620	N	0.582
1967[21]	54,412	53,222	37,365	N	36,971	34,391	14,592	N	36,695	36,645	44,577	N	15,141	14,846	25,758	N	0.578
1966[22]	53,016	N	37,784	N	35,295	N	15,131	N	N	N	43,883	N	N	N	25,257	N	0.576
1965[23]	N	N	35,570	N	N	N	15,264	N	N	N	42,047	N	N	N	25,197	N	0.599
1964	51,978	N	35,228	N	33,146	N	14,302	N	N	N	41,457	N	N	N	24,521	N	0.591
1963	51,039	N	37,476	N	32,188	N	13,772	N	N	N	40,510	N	N	N	23,879	N	0.589
1962[24]	50,639	N	33,749	N	31,418	N	13,475	N	N	N	39,518	N	N	N	23,433	N	0.593
1961[25]	49,854	N	32,711	N	30,433	N	12,978	N	N	N	38,808	N	N	N	22,994	N	0.592
1960	50,033	N	31,527	N	30,585	N	12,814	N	N	N	37,608	N	N	N	22,819	N	0.607

See footnotes on next page.

N Not available.

[1] The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a subsample of the 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

[2] The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

[3] Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

[4] Medians are calculated using $2,500 income intervals. Beginning with 2009 income data, the Census Bureau expanded the upper income intervals used to calculate medians to $250,000 or more. Medians falling in the upper open-ended interval are plugged with "$250,000." Before 2009, the upper open-ended interval was $100,000 and a plug of "$100,000" was used.

[5] The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

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

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

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

[9] Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

[10] 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.

[11] Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

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

[13] Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to $299,999. Full implementation of 1980 census-based sample design.

[14] Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census-based sample design.

[15] 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.

[16] First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year, all medians were derived using linear interpolation.

[17] Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data, which were derived using linear interpolation.

[18] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.

[19] Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.

[20] Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.

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

[22] Questionnaire expanded to ask eight income questions.

[23] Implementation of new procedures to impute missing data only.

[24] Full implementation of 1960 census-based sample design and population controls.

[25] 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 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

APPENDIX B. ESTIMATES OF POVERTY

How Poverty Is Calculated

Following the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 14, the U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of dollar value thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty (see the matrix below).

Poverty Thresholds for 2015 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 age 65	12,331								
Aged 65 and older	11,367								
Two people:									
Householder under age 65	15,871	16,337							
Householder aged 65 and older	14,326	16,275							
Three people	18,540	19,078	19,096						
Four people	24,447	24,847	24,036	24,120					
Five people	29,482	29,911	28,995	28,286	27,853				
Six people	33,909	34,044	33,342	32,670	31,670	31,078			
Seven people	39,017	39,260	38,421	37,835	36,745	35,473	34,077		
Eight people	43,637	44,023	43,230	42,536	41,551	40,300	38,999	38,668	
Nine people or more	52,493	52,747	52,046	51,457	50,490	49,159	47,956	47,658	45,822

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

If a family's total money income is less than the applicable threshold, then that family and every individual in it are considered in poverty. The official poverty thresholds are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes or tax credits and excludes capital gains and noncash benefits (such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits and housing assistance). The thresholds do not vary geographically.

Example: Suppose Family A consists of five people: two children, their mother, their father, and their great-aunt. Family A's poverty threshold in 2015 is $28,995. Each member of Family A had the following income in 2015:

Mother	$11,000
Father	$9,000
Great-aunt	$10,000
First child	0
Second child	0
Total:	$30,000

Since their total family income, $30,000, was higher than their threshold ($28,995), Family A would not be considered "in poverty."

While the thresholds, in some sense, represent the needs of families, they should be interpreted as a statistical yardstick rather than as a complete description of what people and families need to live. Many government assistance programs use different income eligibility cutoffs. While official poverty rates and the number of people or families in poverty are important, other poverty indicators are considered in the section "Depth of Poverty Measures" and other approaches to setting thresholds and defining resources are discussed in the section "Alternative Poverty Measures."

For a history of the official poverty measure, see "Poverty: The History of the Official Poverty Measure" available at <www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty/about/history-of-the-poverty-measure.html> or "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/povmeas/publications/orshansky.html>.

Weighted Average Thresholds: Since some data users want a summary of the 48 thresholds to get a general sense of the "poverty line," the following table provides the weighted average thresholds for 2015. The weighted average thresholds are based on the relative number of families of each size and composition and are not used in computing poverty estimates.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds in 2015 by Size of Family

(Dollars)

One person	12,082
Two people	15,391
Three people	18,871
Four people	24,257
Five people	28,741
Six people	32,542
Seven people	36,998
Eight people	41,029
Nine people or more	49,177

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2015

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
2015	318,454	43,123	13.5	258,121	29,893	11.6	48,497	14,719	30.4	58,988	12,671	21.5
2014	315,804	46,657	14.8	256,308	32,615	12.7	48,019	15,905	33.1	57,937	13,374	23.1
2013[1]	313,096	46,269	14.8	256,070	32,786	12.8	49,951	17,170	34.4	55,400	12,707	22.9
2013[2]	312,965	45,318	14.5	254,988	31,530	12.4	47,007	15,606	33.2	56,564	13,181	23.3
2012	310,648	46,496	15.0	252,863	33,198	13.1	47,085	15,957	33.9	56,185	12,558	22.4
2011	308,456	46,247	15.0	252,316	33,126	13.1	48,103	16,451	34.2	54,517	12,416	22.8
2010[3]	306,130	46,343	15.1	250,200	33,120	13.2	46,454	15,911	34.3	54,250	12,449	22.9
2009	303,820	43,569	14.3	249,384	31,197	12.5	45,315	14,746	32.5	53,079	11,678	22.0
2008	301,041	39,829	13.2	248,301	28,564	11.5	44,027	13,812	31.4	51,534	10,710	20.8
2007	298,699	37,276	12.5	245,443	26,509	10.8	43,961	13,478	30.7	51,740	10,189	19.7
2006	296,450	36,460	12.3	245,199	25,915	10.6	43,223	13,199	30.5	49,884	9,977	20.0
2005	293,135	36,950	12.6	242,389	26,068	10.8	42,244	13,153	31.1	49,526	10,425	21.1
2004[4]	290,617	37,040	12.7	240,754	26,544	11.0	42,053	12,832	30.5	48,609	9,926	20.4
2003	287,699	35,861	12.5	238,903	25,684	10.8	41,311	12,413	30.0	47,594	9,713	20.4
2002	285,317	34,570	12.1	236,921	24,534	10.4	40,529	11,657	28.8	47,156	9,618	20.4
2001	281,475	32,907	11.7	233,911	23,215	9.9	39,261	11,223	28.6	46,392	9,226	19.9
2000[5]	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[6]	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[7]	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[8]	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[9]	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[9]	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	N	7,297	44.4	12,057	5,143	42.7
1963	187,258	36,436	19.5	176,076	31,498	17.9	N	7,646	47.7	11,182	4,938	44.2
1962	184,276	38,625	21.0	173,263	33,623	19.4	N	7,781	50.3	11,013	5,002	45.4
1961	181,277	39,628	21.9	170,131	34,509	20.3	N	7,252	48.1	11,146	5,119	45.9
1960	179,503	39,851	22.2	168,615	34,925	20.7	N	7,247	48.9	10,888	4,926	45.2
1959	176,557	39,490	22.4	165,858	34,562	20.8	N	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 2015—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
WHITE ALONE[10]												
2015	245,536	28,566	11.6	198,571	19,444	9.8	29,396	8,205	27.9	45,963	8,717	19.0
2014	244,253	31,089	12.7	197,607	21,072	10.7	29,134	8,680	29.8	45,409	9,476	20.9
2013[1]	243,346	31,287	12.9	198,041	21,486	10.8	30,428	9,796	32.2	43,924	9,132	20.8
2013[2]	243,085	29,936	12.3	197,001	19,944	10.1	28,795	8,404	29.2	44,998	9,544	21.2
2012	242,147	30,816	12.7	196,378	21,328	10.9	28,707	8,691	30.3	44,509	8,940	20.1
2011	241,334	30,849	12.8	196,709	21,456	10.9	29,636	8,999	30.4	43,295	8,809	20.3
2010[3]	239,982	31,083	13.0	195,441	21,543	11.0	28,032	8,721	31.1	43,324	8,971	20.7
2009	242,047	29,830	12.3	197,938	20,701	10.5	28,163	8,283	29.4	43,010	8,580	19.9
2008	240,548	26,990	11.2	197,763	18,558	9.4	27,010	7,340	27.2	41,810	7,982	19.1
2007	239,133	25,120	10.5	195,944	17,141	8.7	27,159	7,188	26.5	41,931	7,505	17.9
2006	237,619	24,416	10.3	196,061	16,644	8.5	27,057	7,160	26.5	40,461	7,334	18.1
2005	235,430	24,872	10.6	194,277	16,782	8.6	25,943	7,021	27.1	40,164	7,718	19.2
2004[4]	233,741	25,327	10.8	193,024	17,445	9.0	26,139	6,892	26.4	39,712	7,416	18.7
2003	231,866	24,272	10.5	192,074	16,740	8.7	25,536	6,530	25.6	38,913	7,225	18.6
2002	230,376	23,466	10.2	190,823	16,043	8.4	24,903	5,992	24.1	38,575	7,105	18.4
WHITE[11]												
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[5]	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[6]	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[7]	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[8]	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[9]	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[9]	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	N	3,911	33.4	10,415	4,241	40.7
1963	165,309	25,238	15.3	155,584	21,149	13.6	N	4,051	35.6	9,725	4,089	42.0
1962	162,842	26,672	16.4	153,348	22,613	14.7	N	4,089	37.9	9,494	4,059	42.7
1961	160,306	27,890	17.4	150,717	23,747	15.8	N	4,062	37.6	9,589	4,143	43.2
1960	158,863	28,309	17.8	149,458	24,262	16.2	N	4,296	39.0	9,405	4,047	43.0
1959	156,956	28,484	18.1	147,802	24,443	16.5	N	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 2015—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[10]												
2015	195,450	17,786	9.1	154,713	10,373	6.7	19,339	4,404	22.8	40,043	7,122	17.8
2014	195,208	19,652	10.1	154,734	11,566	7.5	19,015	4,630	24.4	39,603	7,779	19.6
2013[1]	195,118	19,552	10.0	155,965	11,688	7.5	19,141	5,123	26.8	38,256	7,492	19.6
2013[2]	195,167	18,796	9.6	155,119	10,710	6.9	18,889	4,325	22.9	39,245	7,758	19.8
2012	195,112	18,940	9.7	155,395	11,387	7.3	19,180	4,655	24.3	38,822	7,202	18.6
2011	194,960	19,171	9.8	155,982	11,562	7.4	19,909	4,746	23.8	38,003	7,222	19.0
2010[3]	194,783	19,251	9.9	155,723	11,509	7.4	18,914	4,689	24.8	38,211	7,351	19.2
2009	197,164	18,530	9.4	158,646	11,211	7.1	19,033	4,532	23.8	37,757	6,946	18.4
2008	196,940	17,024	8.6	159,344	10,138	6.4	18,799	4,046	21.5	36,848	6,539	17.7
2007	196,583	16,032	8.2	158,703	9,553	6.0	19,179	4,099	21.4	36,909	6,155	16.7
2006	196,049	16,013	8.2	159,572	9,676	6.1	19,349	4,353	22.5	35,642	6,021	16.9
2005	195,553	16,227	8.3	159,204	9,604	6.0	18,899	4,278	22.6	35,626	6,393	17.9
2004[4]	195,098	16,908	8.7	159,221	10,323	6.5	19,009	4,116	21.7	35,141	6,237	17.7
2003	194,595	15,902	8.2	159,215	9,658	6.1	18,792	3,959	21.1	34,683	6,015	17.3
2002	194,144	15,567	8.0	158,764	9,389	5.9	18,664	3,733	20.0	34,614	5,947	17.2
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[11]												
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[5]	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[6]	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[7]	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[8]	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[9]	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[9]	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												
2015	45,227	10,797	23.9	36,028	7,965	22.1	15,809	5,642	35.7	8,999	2,744	30.5
2014	44,566	11,581	26.0	35,545	8,711	24.5	15,304	6,179	40.4	8,836	2,793	31.6
2013[1]	44,154	11,162	25.3	35,958	8,533	23.7	16,188	6,277	38.8	8,045	2,588	32.2
2013[2]	44,112	11,959	27.1	35,657	9,174	25.7	14,906	6,319	42.4	8,199	2,657	32.4
2012	43,583	11,809	27.1	35,205	9,016	25.6	15,113	6,220	41.2	8,179	2,663	32.6
2011	42,648	11,730	27.5	34,495	9,012	26.1	15,282	6,500	42.5	7,986	2,635	33.0
2010[3]	42,385	11,597	27.4	34,347	8,891	25.9	15,362	6,269	40.8	7,730	2,587	33.5
2009	40,876	10,575	25.9	33,330	8,184	24.6	14,463	5,755	39.8	7,368	2,285	31.0
2008	40,097	9,882	24.6	32,818	7,768	23.7	14,332	5,782	40.3	7,123	2,042	28.7
2007	39,564	9,668	24.4	32,427	7,668	23.6	14,396	5,702	39.6	7,036	1,968	28.0
2006	39,013	9,447	24.2	32,130	7,411	23.1	13,848	5,422	39.2	6,715	1,935	28.8
2005	38,551	9,517	24.7	31,663	7,459	23.6	14,080	5,524	39.2	6,754	2,003	29.7
2004[4]	38,037	9,411	24.7	31,468	7,495	23.8	13,830	5,484	39.7	6,418	1,840	28.7
2003	37,503	9,108	24.3	31,059	7,162	23.1	13,664	5,312	38.9	6,194	1,814	29.3
2002	37,207	8,884	23.9	31,008	6,985	22.5	13,551	5,145	38.0	6,034	1,851	30.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2015—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
BLACK ALONE[12]												
2015	41,625	10,020	24.1	32,890	7,305	22.2	14,549	5,198	35.7	8,549	2,635	30.8
2014	41,112	10,755	26.2	32,546	8,013	24.6	14,091	5,670	40.2	8,419	2,685	31.9
2013[1]	40,498	10,186	25.2	32,658	7,665	23.5	14,838	5,759	38.8	7,717	2,483	32.2
2013[2]	40,615	11,041	27.2	32,564	8,390	25.8	13,816	5,871	42.5	7,842	2,536	32.3
2012	40,125	10,911	27.2	32,122	8,251	25.7	13,931	5,735	41.2	7,841	2,549	32.5
2011	39,609	10,929	27.6	31,800	8,334	26.2	14,145	5,980	42.3	7,659	2,524	33.0
2010[3]	39,283	10,746	27.4	31,596	8,181	25.9	14,236	5,831	41.0	7,419	2,479	33.4
2009	38,556	9,944	25.8	31,306	7,642	24.4	13,680	5,427	39.7	7,102	2,209	31.1
2008	37,966	9,379	24.7	30,986	7,339	23.7	13,648	5,533	40.5	6,835	1,970	28.8
2007	37,665	9,237	24.5	30,778	7,312	23.8	13,741	5,459	39.7	6,807	1,898	27.9
2006	37,306	9,048	24.3	30,621	7,072	23.1	13,244	5,180	39.1	6,545	1,897	29.0
2005	36,802	9,168	24.9	30,154	7,164	23.8	13,481	5,303	39.3	6,521	1,949	29.9
2004[4]	36,426	9,014	24.7	30,065	7,153	23.8	13,244	5,247	39.6	6,217	1,792	28.8
2003	35,989	8,781	24.4	29,727	6,870	23.1	13,118	5,115	39.0	6,034	1,781	29.5
2002	35,678	8,602	24.1	29,671	6,761	22.8	13,030	4,980	38.2	5,858	1,800	30.7
BLACK[11]												
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[5]	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[6]	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[7]	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[8]	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[9]	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[9]	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	N	6,839	33.7	N	3,312	58.9	N	777	46.3
1967	21,590	8,486	39.3	N	7,677	38.4	N	3,362	61.6	N	809	49.3
1966	21,206	8,867	41.8	N	8,090	40.9	N	3,160	65.3	N	777	54.4
1959	18,013	9,927	55.1	N	9,112	54.9	N	2,416	70.6	1,430	815	57.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2015—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2015	20,037	2,234	11.1	17,183	1,361	7.9	1,675	254	15.2	2,762	839	30.4
2014	19,685	2,268	11.5	16,964	1,479	8.7	1,994	355	17.8	2,621	754	28.8
2013[1]	19,182	2,398	12.5	16,800	1,680	10.0	1,873	525	28.1	2,339	700	29.9
2013[2]	19,023	1,974	10.4	16,642	1,305	7.8	1,923	323	16.8	2,333	660	28.3
2012	18,173	2,072	11.4	15,751	1,467	9.3	1,756	374	21.3	2,334	580	24.8
2011	17,813	2,189	12.3	15,591	1,550	9.9	1,847	411	22.2	2,133	614	28.8
2010[3]	17,237	2,064	12.0	14,950	1,463	9.8	1,804	386	21.4	2,208	578	26.2
2009	15,272	1,901	12.4	13,403	1,361	10.2	1,539	290	18.9	1,826	527	28.8
2008	14,543	1,686	11.6	12,817	1,270	9.9	1,471	228	15.5	1,707	410	24.0
2007	14,430	1,467	10.2	12,527	1,012	8.1	1,421	250	17.6	1,837	426	23.2
2006	14,331	1,447	10.1	12,463	984	7.9	1,210	220	18.1	1,801	449	24.9
2005	13,731	1,501	10.9	11,931	1,039	8.7	1,223	220	18.0	1,771	457	25.8
2004[4]	13,291	1,295	9.7	11,661	876	7.5	1,190	170	14.3	1,599	417	26.1
2003	12,891	1,527	11.8	11,266	1,116	9.9	1,184	294	24.8	1,590	402	25.3
2002	12,487	1,243	10.0	10,742	816	7.6	1,146	175	15.3	1,708	417	24.4
ASIAN ALONE[13]												
2015	18,241	2,078	11.4	15,597	1,260	8.1	1,435	222	15.5	2,556	784	30.7
2014	17,790	2,137	12.0	15,261	1,391	9.1	1,725	315	18.2	2,431	713	29.3
2013[1]	17,257	2,255	13.1	15,057	1,589	10.6	1,574	442	28.1	2,180	661	30.3
2013[2]	17,063	1,785	10.5	14,895	1,154	7.7	1,657	228	13.7	2,128	623	29.3
2012	16,417	1,921	11.7	14,190	1,357	9.6	1,515	309	20.4	2,156	547	25.4
2011	16,086	1,973	12.3	14,100	1,389	9.9	1,570	327	20.8	1,921	571	29.7
2010[3]	15,611	1,899	12.2	13,515	1,341	9.9	1,471	327	22.2	2,040	547	26.8
2009	14,005	1,746	12.5	12,296	1,244	10.1	1,353	250	18.5	1,673	491	29.3
2008	13,310	1,576	11.8	11,719	1,192	10.2	1,308	209	16.0	1,574	378	24.0
2007	13,257	1,349	10.2	11,471	930	8.1	1,256	217	17.3	1,720	391	22.7
2006	13,177	1,353	10.3	11,428	912	8.0	1,057	187	17.7	1,683	428	25.4
2005	12,580	1,402	11.1	10,911	970	8.9	1,059	189	17.8	1,645	427	26.0
2004[4]	12,231	1,201	9.8	10,734	812	7.6	1,024	135	13.2	1,472	388	26.3
2003	11,856	1,401	11.8	10,333	1,017	9.8	1,028	242	23.6	1,494	375	25.1
2002	11,541	1,161	10.1	9,899	763	7.7	1,019	155	15.2	1,613	390	24.2
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[11]												
2001	12,465	1,275	10.2	10,745	873	8.1	1,333	198	14.8	1,682	393	23.4
2000[5]	12,672	1,258	9.9	11,044	895	8.1	1,231	289	23.4	1,588	350	22.0
1999[6]	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[7]	7,779	985	12.7	6,922	787	11.4	729	183	25.0	828	193	23.3
1991[8]	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[9]	6,447	1,117	17.3	5,767	942	16.3	650	263	40.5	651	160	24.5
1987[9]	6,322	1,021	16.1	5,785	875	15.1	584	187	32.0	516	138	26.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2015—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)												
2015	56,780	12,133	21.4	49,524	10,109	20.4	11,878	4,401	37.1	6,884	1,876	27.2
2014	55,504	13,104	23.6	48,296	10,853	22.5	11,919	4,817	40.4	6,776	1,981	29.2
2013[1]	54,181	13,356	24.7	47,266	11,128	23.5	13,060	5,406	41.4	6,414	1,915	29.9
2013[2]	54,145	12,744	23.5	47,254	10,536	22.3	11,679	4,860	41.6	6,545	2,063	31.5
2012	53,105	13,616	25.6	46,183	11,358	24.6	11,255	4,816	42.8	6,502	2,018	31.0
2011	52,279	13,244	25.3	45,781	11,143	24.3	11,368	4,996	44.0	6,096	1,882	30.9
2010[3]	50,971	13,522	26.5	44,612	11,384	25.5	10,719	4,748	44.3	5,846	1,863	31.9
2009	48,811	12,350	25.3	42,717	10,345	24.2	10,283	4,176	40.6	5,718	1,801	31.5
2008	47,398	10,987	23.2	41,732	9,303	22.3	9,265	3,751	40.5	5,417	1,577	29.1
2007	45,933	9,890	21.5	40,125	8,248	20.6	8,917	3,527	39.6	5,508	1,490	27.1
2006	44,784	9,243	20.6	39,177	7,650	19.5	8,652	3,189	36.9	5,317	1,468	27.6
2005	43,020	9,368	21.8	37,759	7,767	20.6	7,868	3,069	39.0	4,971	1,451	29.2
2004[4]	41,690	9,122	21.9	36,438	7,705	21.1	7,825	3,072	39.3	4,971	1,293	26.0
2003	40,300	9,051	22.5	35,469	7,637	21.5	7,452	2,861	38.4	4,620	1,325	28.7
2002	39,216	8,555	21.8	34,598	7,184	20.8	7,013	2,554	36.4	4,364	1,255	28.8
2001	37,312	7,997	21.4	33,110	6,674	20.2	6,830	2,585	37.8	3,981	1,211	30.4
2000[5]	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[6]	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[7]	25,646	7,592	29.6	22,695	6,455	28.4	4,806	2,474	51.5	2,577	881	34.2
1991[8]	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[9]	20,064	5,357	26.7	18,102	4,700	26.0	3,734	2,052	55.0	1,864	597	32.0
1987[9]	19,395	5,422	28.0	17,342	4,761	27.5	3,678	2,045	55.6	1,933	598	31.0
1986	18,758	5,117	27.3	16,880	4,469	26.5	3,631	1,921	52.9	1,685	553	32.8
1985	18,075	5,236	29.0	16,276	4,605	28.3	3,561	1,983	55.7	1,602	532	33.2
1984	16,916	4,806	28.4	15,293	4,192	27.4	3,139	1,764	56.2	1,481	545	36.8
1983	16,544	4,633	28.0	15,075	4,113	27.3	3,032	1,670	55.1	1,364	457	33.5
1982	14,385	4,301	29.9	13,242	3,865	29.2	2,664	1,601	60.1	1,018	358	35.1
1981	14,021	3,713	26.5	12,922	3,349	25.9	2,622	1,465	55.9	1,005	313	31.1
1980	13,600	3,491	25.7	12,547	3,143	25.1	2,421	1,319	54.5	970	312	32.2
1979	13,371	2,921	21.8	12,291	2,599	21.1	2,058	1,053	51.2	991	286	28.8
1978	12,079	2,607	21.6	11,193	2,343	20.9	1,817	1,024	56.4	886	264	29.8
1977	12,046	2,700	22.4	11,249	2,463	21.9	1,901	1,077	56.7	797	237	29.8
1976	11,269	2,783	24.7	10,552	2,516	23.8	1,766	1,000	56.6	716	266	37.2
1975	11,117	2,991	26.9	10,472	2,755	26.3	1,842	1,053	57.2	645	236	36.6
1974	11,201	2,575	23.0	10,584	2,374	22.4	1,723	915	53.1	617	201	32.6
1973	10,795	2,366	21.9	10,269	2,209	21.5	1,534	881	57.4	526	157	29.9
1972	10,588	2,414	22.8	10,099	2,252	22.3	1,370	733	53.5	488	162	33.2

N Not available.

[1] The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a subsample of these 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

[2] The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

[3] Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

[4] For 2004, figures are revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

[5] Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.

[6] For 1999, figures are based on Census 2000 population controls.

[7] For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.

[8] For 1991, figures are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original March 1992 CPS file.

[9] 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.

[10] 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 2010 through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2010.

[11] 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.

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-2.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2015

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
2015	73,647	14,509	19.7	72,558	13,962	19.2	197,260	24,414	12.4	47,547	4,201	8.8
2014	73,556	15,540	21.1	72,383	14,987	20.7	196,254	26,527	13.5	45,994	4,590	10.0
2013[1]	73,439	15,801	21.5	72,246	15,116	20.9	194,694	25,899	13.3	44,963	4,569	10.2
2013[2]	73,625	14,659	19.9	72,573	14,142	19.5	194,833	26,429	13.6	44,508	4,231	9.5
2012	73,719	16,073	21.8	72,545	15,437	21.3	193,642	26,497	13.7	43,287	3,926	9.1
2011	73,737	16,134	21.9	72,568	15,539	21.4	193,213	26,492	13.7	41,507	3,620	8.7
2010[3]	73,873	16,286	22.0	72,581	15,598	21.5	192,481	26,499	13.8	39,777	3,558	8.9
2009	74,579	15,451	20.7	73,410	14,774	20.1	190,627	24,684	12.9	38,613	3,433	8.9
2008	74,068	14,068	19.0	72,980	13,507	18.5	189,185	22,105	11.7	37,788	3,656	9.7
2007	73,996	13,324	18.0	72,792	12,802	17.6	187,913	20,396	10.9	36,790	3,556	9.7
2006	73,727	12,827	17.4	72,609	12,299	16.9	186,688	20,239	10.8	36,035	3,394	9.4
2005	73,285	12,896	17.6	72,095	12,335	17.1	184,345	20,450	11.1	35,505	3,603	10.1
2004[4]	73,241	13,041	17.8	72,133	12,473	17.3	182,166	20,545	11.3	35,209	3,453	9.8
2003	72,999	12,866	17.6	71,907	12,340	17.2	180,041	19,443	10.8	34,659	3,552	10.2
2002	72,696	12,133	16.7	71,619	11,646	16.3	178,388	18,861	10.6	34,234	3,576	10.4
2001	72,021	11,733	16.3	70,950	11,175	15.8	175,685	17,760	10.1	33,769	3,414	10.1
2000[5]	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[6]	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[7]	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[8]	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[9]	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[9]	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	N	N	N	N	N	N
1964	69,711	16,051	23.0	69,364	15,736	22.7	N	N	N	N	N	N
1963	69,181	16,005	23.1	68,837	15,691	22.8	N	N	N	N	N	N
1962	67,722	16,963	25.0	67,385	16,630	24.7	N	N	N	N	N	N
1961	66,121	16,909	25.6	65,792	16,577	25.2	N	N	N	N	N	N
1960	65,601	17,634	26.9	65,275	17,288	26.5	N	N	N	N	N	N
1959	64,315	17,552	27.3	63,995	17,208	26.9	96,685	16,457	17.0	15,557	5,481	35.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2015—Con.
(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
WHITE ALONE[10]												
2015	53,550	9,204	17.2	52,786	8,838	16.7	151,731	16,325	10.8	40,254	3,037	7.5
2014	53,637	9,602	17.9	52,732	9,172	17.4	151,562	18,086	11.9	39,054	3,400	8.7
2013[1]	53,638	10,296	19.2	52,657	9,702	18.4	151,234	17,629	11.7	38,475	3,362	8.7
2013[2]	53,846	8,808	16.4	53,074	8,428	15.9	151,334	17,931	11.8	37,905	3,197	8.4
2012	54,066	9,979	18.5	53,201	9,547	17.9	151,042	17,946	11.9	37,039	2,891	7.8
2011	54,186	10,103	18.6	53,268	9,643	18.1	151,416	18,007	11.9	35,732	2,739	7.7
2010[3]	54,490	10,092	18.5	53,573	9,590	17.9	151,218	18,353	12.1	34,274	2,638	7.7
2009	56,266	9,938	17.7	55,397	9,440	17.0	152,367	17,391	11.4	33,414	2,501	7.5
2008	56,153	8,863	15.8	55,339	8,441	15.3	151,681	15,356	10.1	32,714	2,771	8.5
2007	56,419	8,395	14.9	55,483	8,002	14.4	150,875	14,135	9.4	31,839	2,590	8.1
2006	56,205	7,908	14.1	55,330	7,522	13.6	150,143	14,035	9.3	31,270	2,473	7.9
2005	56,075	8,085	14.4	55,152	7,652	13.9	148,450	14,086	9.5	30,905	2,700	8.7
2004[4]	56,053	8,308	14.8	55,212	7,876	14.3	146,974	14,486	9.9	30,714	2,534	8.3
2003	55,779	7,985	14.3	54,989	7,624	13.9	145,783	13,622	9.3	30,303	2,666	8.8
2002	55,703	7,549	13.6	54,900	7,203	13.1	144,694	13,178	9.1	29,980	2,739	9.1
WHITE[11]												
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[5]	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[6]	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[7]	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[8]	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[9]	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[9]	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	N	N	N	56,211	5,462	9.7	N	N	N	N	2,698	14.4
1972	N	N	N	57,181	5,784	10.1	N	N	N	N	3,072	16.8
1971	N	N	N	58,119	6,341	10.9	N	N	N	N	3,605	19.9
1970	N	N	N	58,472	6,138	10.5	N	N	N	N	4,011	22.6
1969	N	N	N	58,578	5,667	9.7	N	N	N	N	4,052	23.3
1968	N	N	N	N	6,373	10.7	N	N	N	17,062	3,939	23.1
1967	N	N	N	N	6,729	11.3	N	N	N	16,791	4,646	27.7
1966	N	N	N	N	7,204	12.1	N	N	N	16,514	4,357	26.4
1965	N	N	N	N	8,595	14.4	N	N	N	N	N	N
1960	N	N	N	N	11,229	20.0	N	N	N	N	N	N
1959	N	N	N	N	11,386	20.6	N	N	N	N	4,744	33.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2015—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[10]												
2015	37,859	4,563	12.1	37,342	4,301	11.5	120,908	10,812	8.9	36,682	2,411	6.6
2014	38,057	4,679	12.3	37,457	4,440	11.9	121,424	12,173	10.0	35,727	2,801	7.8
2013[1]	38,167	5,116	13.4	37,572	4,784	12.7	121,629	11,691	9.6	35,322	2,745	7.8
2013[2]	38,395	4,094	10.7	37,849	3,833	10.1	121,991	12,133	9.9	34,781	2,569	7.4
2012	38,759	4,782	12.3	38,167	4,510	11.8	122,221	11,833	9.7	34,131	2,324	6.8
2011	38,955	4,850	12.5	38,322	4,554	11.9	123,101	12,112	9.8	32,904	2,210	6.7
2010[3]	39,437	4,866	12.3	38,823	4,544	11.7	123,731	12,230	9.9	31,616	2,155	6.8
2009	40,917	4,850	11.9	40,319	4,518	11.2	125,511	11,658	9.3	30,736	2,022	6.6
2008	41,309	4,364	10.6	40,707	4,059	10.0	125,482	10,380	8.3	30,149	2,280	7.6
2007	41,979	4,255	10.1	41,304	3,996	9.7	125,161	9,598	7.7	29,442	2,179	7.4
2006	42,212	4,208	10.0	41,563	3,930	9.5	124,847	9,761	7.8	28,990	2,044	7.0
2005	42,523	4,254	10.0	41,867	3,973	9.5	124,326	9,708	7.8	28,704	2,264	7.9
2004[4]	42,978	4,519	10.5	42,363	4,190	9.9	123,481	10,236	8.3	28,639	2,153	7.5
2003	43,150	4,233	9.8	42,547	3,957	9.3	123,110	9,391	7.6	28,335	2,277	8.0
2002	43,614	4,090	9.4	43,017	3,848	8.9	122,511	9,157	7.5	28,018	2,321	8.3
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[11]												
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[5]	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[6]	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[7]	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[8]	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[9]	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[9]	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												
2015	13,128	4,146	31.6	12,944	4,052	31.3	27,653	5,835	21.1	4,447	816	18.4
2014	12,875	4,639	36.0	12,706	4,564	35.9	27,442	6,137	22.4	4,249	805	19.0
2013[1]	13,044	4,359	33.4	12,915	4,325	33.5	27,056	6,031	22.3	4,054	772	19.0
2013[2]	13,104	4,838	36.9	12,882	4,730	36.7	26,923	6,410	23.8	4,085	712	17.4
2012	13,108	4,815	36.7	12,908	4,675	36.2	26,482	6,265	23.7	3,993	730	18.3
2011	12,968	4,849	37.4	12,815	4,762	37.2	25,962	6,241	24.0	3,718	640	17.2
2010[3]	13,015	4,923	37.8	12,759	4,814	37.7	25,815	6,031	23.4	3,555	643	18.1
2009	12,655	4,480	35.4	12,445	4,349	34.9	24,815	5,441	21.9	3,405	655	19.2
2008	12,388	4,202	33.9	12,201	4,104	33.6	24,404	5,017	20.6	3,305	663	20.0
2007	12,380	4,178	33.7	12,227	4,106	33.6	23,968	4,742	19.8	3,215	748	23.3
2006	12,375	4,086	33.0	12,206	3,977	32.6	23,510	4,652	19.8	3,128	710	22.7
2005	12,159	4,074	33.5	11,975	3,972	33.2	23,338	4,735	20.3	3,053	708	23.2
2004[4]	12,190	4,059	33.3	12,012	3,962	33.0	22,842	4,638	20.3	3,005	714	23.8
2003	12,215	4,108	33.6	11,989	3,977	33.2	22,355	4,313	19.3	2,933	688	23.5
2002	12,114	3,817	31.5	11,931	3,733	31.3	22,170	4,376	19.7	2,922	691	23.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2015—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
BLACK ALONE[12]												
2015	11,087	3,651	32.9	10,928	3,571	32.7	26,194	5,568	21.3	4,343	801	18.4
2014	11,015	4,090	37.1	10,887	4,036	37.1	25,954	5,869	22.6	4,143	796	19.2
2013[1]	11,003	3,708	33.7	10,896	3,678	33.8	25,562	5,742	22.5	3,933	736	18.7
2013[2]	11,088	4,244	38.3	10,916	4,153	38.0	25,552	6,099	23.9	3,975	698	17.6
2012	11,078	4,201	37.9	10,931	4,097	37.5	25,154	6,002	23.9	3,893	708	18.2
2011	11,138	4,320	38.8	11,005	4,247	38.6	24,831	5,980	24.1	3,640	630	17.3
2010[3]	11,173	4,355	39.0	10,953	4,271	39.0	24,667	5,775	23.4	3,443	617	17.9
2009	11,282	4,033	35.7	11,102	3,919	35.3	23,953	5,264	22.0	3,320	647	19.5
2008	11,172	3,878	34.7	10,998	3,781	34.4	23,565	4,855	20.6	3,229	646	20.0
2007	11,302	3,904	34.5	11,174	3,838	34.3	23,213	4,602	19.8	3,150	731	23.2
2006	11,315	3,777	33.4	11,168	3,690	33.0	22,907	4,570	19.9	3,085	701	22.7
2005	11,136	3,841	34.5	10,962	3,743	34.2	22,659	4,627	20.4	3,007	701	23.3
2004[4]	11,244	3,788	33.7	11,080	3,702	33.4	22,226	4,521	20.3	2,956	705	23.8
2003	11,367	3,877	34.1	11,162	3,750	33.6	21,746	4,224	19.4	2,876	680	23.7
2002	11,275	3,645	32.3	11,111	3,570	32.1	21,547	4,277	19.9	2,856	680	23.8
BLACK[11]												
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[5]	11,480	3,581	31.2	11,296	3,495	30.9	21,160	3,794	17.9	2,785	607	21.8
1999[6]	11,488	3,813	33.2	11,260	3,698	32.8	21,518	4,000	18.6	2,750	628	22.8
1998	11,317	4,151	36.7	11,176	4,073	36.4	20,837	4,222	20.3	2,723	718	26.4
1997	11,367	4,225	37.2	11,193	4,116	36.8	20,400	4,191	20.5	2,691	700	26.0
1996	11,338	4,519	39.9	11,155	4,411	39.5	20,155	4,515	22.4	2,616	661	25.3
1995	11,369	4,761	41.9	11,198	4,644	41.5	19,892	4,483	22.5	2,478	629	25.4
1994	11,211	4,906	43.8	11,044	4,787	43.3	19,585	4,590	23.4	2,557	700	27.4
1993	11,127	5,125	46.1	10,969	5,030	45.9	19,272	5,049	26.2	2,510	702	28.0
1992[7]	10,956	5,106	46.6	10,823	5,015	46.3	18,952	4,884	25.8	2,504	838	33.5
1991[8]	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[9]	9,865	4,296	43.5	9,681	4,148	42.8	17,548	4,275	24.4	2,436	785	32.2
1987[9]	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	N	N	N	9,405	3,822	40.6	N	N	N	1,672	620	37.1
1972	N	N	N	9,426	4,025	42.7	N	N	N	1,603	640	39.9
1971	N	N	N	9,414	3,836	40.4	N	N	N	1,584	623	39.3
1970	N	N	N	9,448	3,922	41.5	N	N	N	1,422	683	48.0
1969	N	N	N	9,290	3,677	39.6	N	N	N	1,373	689	50.2
1968	N	N	N	N	4,188	43.1	N	N	N	1,374	655	47.7
1967	N	N	N	N	4,558	47.4	N	N	N	1,341	715	53.3
1966	N	N	N	N	4,774	50.6	N	N	N	1,311	722	55.1
1965	N	N	N	N	5,022	65.6	N	N	N	N	711	62.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2015—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2015	4,728	539	11.4	4,631	489	10.6	13,133	1,443	11.0	2,176	252	11.6
2014	4,792	577	12.0	4,722	544	11.5	12,834	1,390	10.8	2,059	301	14.6
2013[1]	4,900	628	12.8	4,858	600	12.4	12,393	1,457	11.8	1,889	312	16.5
2013[2]	4,740	457	9.6	4,701	442	9.4	12,374	1,258	10.2	1,910	259	13.6
2012	4,557	570	12.5	4,485	533	11.9	11,913	1,291	10.8	1,703	211	12.4
2011	4,572	607	13.3	4,495	566	12.6	11,660	1,397	12.0	1,581	185	11.7
2010[3]	4,308	586	13.6	4,256	560	13.2	11,414	1,265	11.1	1,515	214	14.1
2009	3,996	531	13.3	3,946	507	12.9	9,898	1,154	11.7	1,378	216	15.7
2008	3,717	494	13.3	3,678	476	12.9	9,507	1,031	10.8	1,319	162	12.3
2007	3,606	431	11.9	3,558	402	11.3	9,531	892	9.4	1,293	144	11.2
2006	3,573	408	11.4	3,530	398	11.3	9,553	897	9.4	1,205	142	11.8
2005	3,472	359	10.3	3,435	352	10.2	9,115	999	11.0	1,144	144	12.6
2004[4]	3,406	329	9.7	3,367	311	9.2	8,780	819	9.3	1,104	147	13.3
2003	3,316	420	12.7	3,279	406	12.4	8,510	956	11.2	1,065	152	14.2
2002	3,199	353	11.0	3,159	338	10.7	8,292	804	9.7	995	86	8.7
ASIAN ALONE[13]												
2015	3,786	466	12.3	3,693	420	11.4	12,325	1,360	11.0	2,130	252	11.8
2014	3,750	524	14.0	3,681	492	13.4	12,012	1,314	10.9	2,029	299	14.7
2013[1]	3,766	555	14.7	3,746	538	14.4	11,646	1,393	12.0	1,845	307	16.7
2013[2]	3,651	367	10.1	3,621	354	9.8	11,531	1,162	10.1	1,881	256	13.6
2012	3,596	497	13.8	3,542	470	13.3	11,153	1,220	10.9	1,669	205	12.3
2011	3,657	494	13.5	3,600	466	13.0	10,873	1,297	11.9	1,555	182	11.7
2010[3]	3,431	494	14.4	3,399	477	14.0	10,696	1,191	11.1	1,484	214	14.4
2009	3,311	463	14.0	3,271	444	13.6	9,344	1,069	11.4	1,350	213	15.8
2008	3,052	446	14.6	3,016	430	14.2	8,961	974	10.9	1,296	157	12.1
2007	2,980	374	12.5	2,932	345	11.8	9,012	832	9.2	1,265	143	11.3
2006	2,956	360	12.2	2,915	351	12.0	9,039	851	9.4	1,182	142	12.0
2005	2,871	317	11.1	2,842	312	11.0	8,591	941	11.0	1,118	143	12.8
2004[4]	2,854	281	9.9	2,823	265	9.4	8,294	774	9.3	1,083	146	13.5
2003	2,759	344	12.5	2,726	331	12.1	8,044	907	11.3	1,052	151	14.3
2002	2,683	315	11.7	2,648	302	11.4	7,881	764	9.7	977	82	8.4
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[11]												
2001	3,215	369	11.5	3,169	353	11.1	8,352	814	9.7	899	92	10.2
2000[5]	3,294	420	12.7	3,256	407	12.5	8,500	756	8.9	878	82	9.3
1999[6]	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[7]	2,218	363	16.4	2,199	352	16.0	5,067	568	11.2	494	53	10.8
1991[8]	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[9]	1,970	474	24.1	1,949	458	23.5	4,035	583	14.4	442	60	13.5
1987[9]	1,937	455	23.5	1,908	432	22.7	4,010	510	12.7	375	56	15.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2015—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)												
2015	18,231	5,269	28.9	17,944	5,139	28.6	34,686	6,188	17.8	3,863	676	17.5
2014	17,995	5,745	31.9	17,636	5,522	31.3	33,873	6,701	19.8	3,636	658	18.1
2013[1]	17,898	5,907	33.0	17,496	5,638	32.2	32,839	6,746	20.5	3,443	704	20.4
2013[2]	17,837	5,415	30.4	17,559	5,273	30.0	32,903	6,654	20.2	3,405	676	19.8
2012	17,664	5,976	33.8	17,341	5,773	33.3	32,228	6,977	21.6	3,213	663	20.6
2011	17,600	6,008	34.1	17,276	5,820	33.7	31,643	6,667	21.1	3,036	569	18.7
2010[3]	17,371	6,059	34.9	16,964	5,815	34.3	30,740	6,948	22.6	2,860	516	18.0
2009	16,965	5,610	33.1	16,655	5,419	32.5	29,031	6,224	21.4	2,815	516	18.3
2008	16,370	5,010	30.6	16,138	4,888	30.3	28,311	5,452	19.3	2,717	525	19.3
2007	15,647	4,482	28.6	15,375	4,348	28.3	27,731	4,970	17.9	2,555	438	17.1
2006	15,147	4,072	26.9	14,907	3,959	26.6	27,209	4,698	17.3	2,428	472	19.4
2005	14,654	4,143	28.3	14,361	3,977	27.7	26,051	4,765	18.3	2,315	460	19.9
2004[4]	14,173	4,098	28.9	13,929	3,985	28.6	25,324	4,620	18.2	2,194	403	18.4
2003	13,730	4,077	29.7	13,519	3,982	29.5	24,490	4,568	18.7	2,080	406	19.5
2002	13,210	3,782	28.6	12,971	3,653	28.2	23,952	4,334	18.1	2,053	439	21.4
2001	12,763	3,570	28.0	12,539	3,433	27.4	22,653	4,014	17.7	1,896	413	21.8
2000[5]	12,399	3,522	28.4	12,115	3,342	27.6	21,734	3,844	17.7	1,822	381	20.9
1999[6]	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[7]	9,081	3,637	40.0	8,829	3,440	39.0	15,268	3,668	24.0	1,298	287	22.1
1991[8]	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[9]	7,003	2,631	37.6	6,908	2,576	37.3	12,056	2,501	20.7	1,005	225	22.4
1987[9]	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	N	N	N	4,896	1,619	33.1	N	N	N	N	137	32.6
1974	N	N	N	4,939	1,414	28.6	N	N	N	N	117	28.9
1973	N	N	N	4,910	1,364	27.8	N	N	N	N	95	24.9

N Not available.

[1] The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a subsample of these 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

[2] The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses

[3] Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

[4] For 2004, figures are revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

[5] Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.

[6] For 1999, figures are based on Census 2000 population controls.

[7] For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.

[8] For 1991, figures are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original March 1992 CPS file.

[9] 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.

[10] 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 2010 through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2010.

[11] 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.

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

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

Note: Before 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 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-3.

Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family: 1959 to 2015

(Numbers in thousands. Families as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All families			Married-couple families			Male householder, no wife present			Female householder, no husband present		
		Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
2015	82,199	8,589	10.4	60,258	3,245	5.4	6,311	939	14.9	15,630	4,404	28.2
2014	81,730	9,467	11.6	60,015	3,735	6.2	6,162	969	15.7	15,553	4,764	30.6
2013[1]	82,316	9,645	11.7	59,643	3,394	5.7	6,497	1,048	16.1	16,176	5,203	32.2
2013[2]	81,217	9,130	11.2	59,692	3,476	5.8	6,330	1,008	15.9	15,195	4,646	30.6
2012	80,944	9,520	11.8	59,224	3,705	6.3	6,231	1,023	16.4	15,489	4,793	30.9
2011	80,529	9,497	11.8	58,963	3,652	6.2	5,888	950	16.1	15,678	4,894	31.2
2010[3]	79,559	9,400	11.8	58,667	3,681	6.3	5,649	892	15.8	15,243	4,827	31.7
2009	78,867	8,792	11.1	58,428	3,409	5.8	5,582	942	16.9	14,857	4,441	29.9
2008	78,874	8,147	10.3	59,137	3,261	5.5	5,255	723	13.8	14,482	4,163	28.7
2007	77,908	7,623	9.8	58,395	2,849	4.9	5,103	696	13.6	14,411	4,078	28.3
2006	78,454	7,668	9.8	58,964	2,910	4.9	5,067	671	13.2	14,424	4,087	28.3
2005	77,418	7,657	9.9	58,189	2,944	5.1	5,134	669	13.0	14,095	4,044	28.7
2004[4]	76,866	7,835	10.2	57,983	3,216	5.5	4,901	657	13.4	13,981	3,962	28.3
2003	76,232	7,607	10.0	57,725	3,115	5.4	4,717	636	13.5	13,791	3,856	28.0
2002	75,616	7,229	9.6	57,327	3,052	5.3	4,663	564	12.1	13,626	3,613	26.5
2001	74,340	6,813	9.2	56,755	2,760	4.9	4,440	583	13.1	13,146	3,470	26.4
2000[5]	73,778	6,400	8.7	56,598	2,637	4.7	4,277	485	11.3	12,903	3,278	25.4
1999[6]	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[7]	68,216	8,144	11.9	53,090	3,385	6.4	3,065	484	15.8	12,061	4,275	35.4
1991[8]	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[9]	65,837	6,874	10.4	52,100	2,897	5.6	2,847	336	11.8	10,890	3,642	33.4
1987[9]	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	N	N	1,452	N	N	6,607	2,158	32.7
1971	53,296	5,303	10.0	45,752	N	N	1,353	N	N	6,191	2,100	33.9
1970	52,227	5,260	10.1	44,739	N	N	1,487	N	N	6,001	1,952	32.5
1969	51,586	5,008	9.7	44,436	N	N	1,559	N	N	5,591	1,827	32.7
1968	50,511	5,047	10.0	43,842	N	N	1,228	N	N	5,441	1,755	32.3
1967	49,835	5,667	11.4	43,292	N	N	1,210	N	N	5,333	1,774	33.3
1966	48,921	5,784	11.8	42,553	N	N	1,197	N	N	5,171	1,721	33.1
1965	48,278	6,721	13.9	42,107	N	N	1,179	N	N	4,992	1,916	38.4
1964	47,836	7,160	15.0	41,648	N	N	1,182	N	N	5,006	1,822	36.4
1963	47,436	7,554	15.9	41,311	N	N	1,243	N	N	4,882	1,972	40.4
1962	46,998	8,077	17.2	40,923	N	N	1,334	N	N	4,741	2,034	42.9
1961	46,341	8,391	18.1	40,405	N	N	1,293	N	N	4,643	1,954	42.1
1960	45,435	8,243	18.1	39,624	N	N	1,202	N	N	4,609	1,955	42.4
1959	45,054	8,320	18.5	39,335	N	N	1,226	N	N	4,493	1,916	42.6

N Not available.

[1] The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a subsample of these 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

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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 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

APPENDIX C. REPLICATE WEIGHTS

Beginning in the 2011 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) report, the variance of CPS ASEC estimates used to calculate the standard errors and confidence intervals displayed in the text tables were calculated using the Successive Difference Replication (SDR) method documented by Fay and Train (1995). This method involves the computation of a set of replicate weights which account for the complex survey design of the CPS. The SDR method has been used to estimate variances in the American Community Survey since its inception.

In previous years, the standard errors of CPS ASEC estimates were calculated using a Generalized Variance Function (GVF) approach. Under this approach, generalized variance parameters were used in formulas provided in the source and accuracy (S&A) statement to estimate standard errors.

A study by Davern et al. (2006) found that the CPS ASEC GVF standard errors performed poorly against more precise Survey Design-Based (SDB) estimates. In most cases, Davern's results indicated that the published GVF parameters significantly underestimated standard errors in the CPS ASEC. This and other critiques prompted the Census Bureau to transition from using the GVF method to the SDR method of estimating standard errors for the CPS ASEC. In 2009, the Census Bureau released replicate weights for the 2005 through 2009 CPS ASEC collection years and has released replicate weights for each year since with the release of the CPS ASEC public use data.

Following the 2009 release of CPS ASEC replicate weights, Boudreaux, Davern, and Graven (2011) compared replicate weight standard error estimates with SDB estimates. Replicate weight estimates performed markedly better against SDB standard errors than those calculated using the published GVF parameters. The Census Bureau will continue to provide the GVF parameters in the source and accuracy statement.

Since the published GVF parameters generally underestimated standard errors, standard errors produced using SDR may be higher than in previous reports. For most CPS ASEC estimates, the increase in standard errors from GVF to SDR will not alter the findings. However, marginally significant differences using the GVF may not be significant using replicate weights.

References

Boudreaux, Michel, Michael Davern, and Peter Graven, "Alternative Variance Estimates in the Current Population Survey and the American Community Survey," presented at the 2011 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America. Available at <http://paa2011.princeton.edu/papers/112247>.

Davern, Michael, Arthur Jones, James Lepkowski, Gestur Davidson, and Lynn A. Blewett, "Unstable Inferences? An Examination of Complex Survey Sample Design Adjustments Using the Current Population Survey for Health Services Research," *Inquiry*, Vol. 43, No. 3, 2006, pp. 283–297.

Fay, Robert E. and George F. Train, "Aspects of Survey and Model-Based Postcensal Estimation of Income and Poverty Characteristics for States and Counties," Proceedings of the Section on Government Statistics, American Statistical Association, Alexandria, VA, 1995, pp. 154–159.

APPENDIX D. ADDITIONAL DATA AND CONTACTS

Detailed tables, historical tables, press releases, and briefings are available electronically on the Census Bureau's income and poverty 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/> for income data and <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/> for poverty data.

For assistance with income and poverty data or questions about them, contact the U.S. Census Bureau Customer Service Center at 1-800-923-8282 (toll free) or search your topic of interest using the Census Bureau's "Question and Answer Center" found at <https://ask.census.gov/>.

Customized Tables

The CPS Table Creator
<www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablecreator.html>
Gives data users the ability to create customized tables from the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). Table Creator can access data back to the 2003 CPS ASEC.

DataFerrett
<http://dataferrett.census.gov/>
Users can also generate customized tables using the DataFerrett tool. CPS ASEC files from 1992 to the present are available through DataFerrett.

Public Use Microdata

CPS ASEC
Microdata for the 2016 CPS ASEC and earlier years are available online at <http://thedataweb.rm.census.gov/ftp/cps_ftp.html#cpsmarch> or via DataFerrett at <http://dataferrett.census.gov/>. Technical methods have been applied to CPS microdata to avoid disclosing the identities of individuals from whom data were collected.

Taxes and Noncash Benefits
In the early 1980s, the Census Bureau embarked on a research program to examine the effects of taxes and noncash benefits on poverty and income distributional measures. Public use data containing these additional variables are typically released later in the year and are available online at <http://thedataweb.rm.census.gov/ftp/cps_ftp.html#cpsmarch>.

Research Files
In addition, the Census Bureau produces special research files that enable researchers to replicate alternative poverty estimates. These files are typically released later in the year and are available online at <www.census.gov/hhes/povmeas/data/index.html>.

Topcoding

In its long history of releasing public use microdata files based on the CPS ASEC, the Census Bureau has censored the release of "high income" amounts in order to meet the requirements of Title 13. This process is often called topcoding. During the period prior to the March 1996 survey, this censorship was applied by limiting the values for income amounts to be no greater than a specified maximum value (the topcode). Values above the maximum were replaced by the maximum value. Maximum values varied by income source and year. Beginning with the 1996 survey, the censorship method was modified so that mean values were substituted for all amounts above the topcode (for historically consistent extracts from 1975 to 1995, call the Income Statistics Branch, 301-763-3243).

Differences in the methods used to censor high-income amounts over time made it difficult to generate consistent time series for important measures of income distribution such as the Gini Coefficient of Income Concentration (GINI), and decile shares. Moreover, using the mean value for all amounts above the topcode made it impossible to examine the distribution of income above the topcode. In an effort to alleviate these problems and improve the overall usefulness of the ASEC, the Census Bureau sponsored research on methods that both met Title 13 requirements and preserved the income distribution above the topcode. This research led to the implementation in the 2011 ASEC of rank proximity swapping methods that switch income amounts above the topcode for respondents that are of similar income rank. Swapped amounts are rounded following the swapping process to provide additional disclosure avoidance.

Extract files containing swapped income values for survey years 1975 to 2010 are now available on the Census Bureau's FTP site at <www.census.gov/housing/extract_files/>.

Comments

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

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