Income and Poverty in the United States: 2017

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By Kayla Fontenot, Jessica Semega, and Melissa Kollar

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INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Census Bureau collects data and publishes estimates on income and poverty in order to evaluate national economic trends as well as to understand their impact on the well-being of households, families, and individuals. This report presents data on income and poverty in the United States based on information collected in the 2018 and earlier Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplements (ASEC) conducted by the Census Bureau.

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

Summary of Findings

- Real median household income increased 1.8 percent between 2016 and 2017.[1] This is the third consecutive annual increase in median household income.
- The 2017 real median earnings of all male workers increased 3.0 percent from 2016, while real median earnings for their female counterparts saw no statistically significant change between 2016 and 2017.
- In 2017, the real median earnings of men and women working full-time, year-round each decreased from their respective 2016 medians by 1.1 percent.[2]
- The number of men and women with earnings working full-time, year-round increased by 1.4 million and 1.0 million, respectively, between 2016 and 2017.[3]
- The official poverty rate decreased by 0.4 percentage points between 2016 and 2017. This is the third consecutive annual decrease in the poverty rate.
- The number of people in poverty in 2017 was not statistically different from 2016.

For most demographic groups shown in Table 1 (see page 2), the 2017 median household income estimates were higher or were not statistically different from the 2016 estimates. Householders aged 15 to 24 were the only group to experience a decline in median household income between 2016 and 2017. For most demographic groups shown in Table 3 (see page 12), poverty rates in 2017 were either lower than in 2016 or not statistically different. The only group to experience a statistically significant increase in poverty rates from 2016 to 2017 were people with at least a bachelor's degree.

INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES

Highlights

- Median household income was $61,372 in 2017, an increase in real terms of 1.8 percent from the 2016 median of $60,309 (Figure 1 and Table 1). This is the third consecutive annual increase in median household income.
- The 2017 real median income of family households increased 1.4 percent from 2016 to $77,713 (Table 1). Real median income for married-couple households increased 1.6 percent between 2016 and 2017.[4]
- The real median income of households maintained by non-Hispanic Whites ($68,145) and Hispanics ($50,486) increased 2.6 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively, between 2016 and 2017.[5] This is the third annual

[1] "Real" refers to income after adjusting for inflation. All income values are adjusted to reflect 2017 dollars. The adjustment is based on percentage changes in prices between 2017 and earlier years and is computed by dividing the annual average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) for 2017 by the annual average for earlier years. The CPI-U-RS values for 1947 to 2017 are available in Appendix A. Consumer prices increased by 2.2 percent between 2016 and 2017.

[2] The difference between the 2016–2017 percentage change in median earnings for men and women working full-time, year-round was not statistically significant.

[3] The difference between the 2016–2017 increases in the number of men and women working full-time, year-round was not statistically significant.

[4] The difference between the 2016–2017 percentage change in median income for family households (1.4 percent) and married-couple households (1.6 percent) was not statistically significant.

[5] The differences between the 2016–2017 percentage changes in median income for non-Hispanic White (2.6 percent) and Hispanic (3.7 percent) households were not statistically significant.

Table 1.

Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2016 and 2017

(Income in 2017 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/cpsmar18.pdf*)

Characteristic	2016			2017			Percentage change* in real median income (2017 less 2016)	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars) Estimate	Median income (dollars) Margin of error[1] (±)	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars) Estimate	Median income (dollars) Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	**126,224**	**60,309**	**733**	**127,586**	**61,372**	**552**	***1.8**	**1.36**
Type of Household								
Family households	82,827	76,676	707	83,088	77,713	836	*1.4	1.28
Married-couple	60,804	88,929	710	61,241	90,386	820	*1.6	1.06
Female householder, no husband present	15,572	41,909	890	15,423	41,703	746	–0.5	2.60
Male householder, no wife present	6,452	59,299	2,219	6,424	60,843	1,733	2.6	4.58
Nonfamily households	43,396	36,530	477	44,498	36,650	557	0.3	1.83
Female householder	22,858	31,230	616	23,481	30,748	633	–1.5	2.54
Male householder	20,539	42,647	716	21,017	44,250	2,186	3.8	5.10
Race[2] and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	99,400	63,188	561	100,065	65,273	685	*3.3	1.19
White, not Hispanic	84,387	66,440	857	84,681	68,145	1,050	*2.6	1.82
Black	16,733	40,340	1,212	16,997	40,258	949	–0.2	3.34
Asian	6,392	83,183	1,958	6,735	81,331	1,962	–2.2	3.11
Hispanic (any race)	16,915	48,700	1,137	17,318	50,486	721	*3.7	2.79
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	94,425	67,917	593	94,613	69,628	917	*2.5	1.48
15 to 24 years	6,238	42,551	1,170	6,211	40,093	1,430	*–5.8	3.92
25 to 34 years	20,109	62,243	819	20,264	62,294	1,051	0.1	2.02
35 to 44 years	21,500	76,082	1,873	21,576	78,368	1,578	*3.0	3.00
45 to 54 years	22,808	78,874	1,181	22,542	80,671	1,064	*2.3	1.87
55 to 64 years	23,770	66,642	1,337	24,020	68,567	1,587	2.9	2.90
65 years and older	31,799	40,679	928	32,973	41,125	839	1.1	2.70
Nativity of Householder								
Native born	107,192	61,066	706	107,653	61,987	574	*1.5	1.31
Foreign born	19,031	56,754	1,216	19,933	57,273	1,630	0.9	3.38
Naturalized citizen	10,054	65,268	2,684	10,877	65,859	1,754	0.9	4.72
Not a citizen	8,978	49,100	1,770	9,056	49,739	1,406	1.3	4.19
Region								
Northeast	22,325	65,774	1,845	22,513	66,450	1,437	1.0	2.90
Midwest	27,363	59,558	1,508	27,635	61,136	1,039	2.6	2.71
South	48,065	55,019	1,185	48,591	55,709	990	1.3	2.43
West	28,470	65,658	1,745	28,847	67,517	1,354	2.8	2.97
Residence[3]								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	108,164	62,852	544	109,734	64,265	971	*2.2	1.60
Inside principal cities	42,265	55,847	1,268	42,564	55,708	1,073	–0.2	2.61
Outside principal cities	65,899	67,754	781	67,170	69,358	1,178	*2.4	1.84
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	18,059	46,789	1,034	17,852	47,563	1,364	1.7	3.01

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.
Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2016 and 2017—Con.

(Income in 2017 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/cpsmar18.pdf*)

Characteristic	2016			2017			Percentage change* in real median income (2017 less 2016)	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars) Estimate	Median income (dollars) Margin of error[1] (±)	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars) Estimate	Median income (dollars) Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
EARNINGS								
Total Workers								
Men with earnings	86,886	43,128	239	88,101	44,408	1,226	*3.0	2.78
Women with earnings	77,742	31,546	206	78,196	31,610	171	0.2	0.74
Full-Time, Year-Round Workers								
Men with earnings	64,953	52,751	215	66,379	52,146	225	*–1.1	0.56
Women with earnings	48,328	42,448	251	49,293	41,977	208	*–1.1	0.65
Female-to-male earnings ratio	N	0.805	0.0052	N	0.805	0.0047	Z	0.79

* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.
N Not applicable.
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/2018/demo/p60-263sa.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 the 2010 Census through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in the 2010 Census. 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 2016 estimates presented for residence may not match the previously published estimates due to a correction in the assignment of principal city status for a small number of households. For the definition of metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html>.
Note: Inflation-adjusted estimates may differ slightly from other published data due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2017 and 2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

increase in median household income for these two groups. Among the race groups, households maintained by Asians had the highest median income in 2017, $81,331 (Figure 1 and Table 1).

- The real median income of households maintained by a native-born person increased 1.5 percent between 2016 and 2017, while the 2017 real median income of households maintained by a foreign-born person was not statistically different from 2016 (Table 1).[6]
- The 2017 real median earnings of all male workers increased 3.0 percent from 2016 to $44,408, while real median earnings for their female counterparts ($31,610) saw no statistically significant change between 2016 and 2017 (Table 1).
- In 2017, the real median earnings of men ($52,146) and women ($41,977) working full-time, year-round each decreased from their respective 2016 medians by 1.1 percent (Table 1 and Figure 2).[7] The 2017 female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.805, not statistically different from the 2016 ratio.
- The number of men and women working full-time, year-round increased by 1.4 million and 1.0 million, respectively, between 2016 and 2017.[8]

[6] The difference between the 2016–2017 percentage changes in median income for households maintained by a foreign-born person and those maintained by a native-born person was not statistically significant.

[7] The difference between the 2016–2017 percentage change in median earnings for men and women working full-time, year-round was not statistically significant.

[8] The difference between the 2016–2017 increases in the number of men and women working full-time, year-round was not statistically significant.

Household Income[9]

For the third consecutive year, households in the United States experienced an increase in real annual median income. Median household income was $61,372 in 2017, a 1.8 percent increase from the 2016 median of $60,309 in real terms (Figure 1 and Table 1). Since 2014, median household income has increased 10.4 percent in real terms (Table A-1).

Type of Household[10]

The 2017 real median income of family households increased 1.4 percent from 2016 to $77,713, while real median income of nonfamily households in 2017 ($36,650) was not statistically different from 2016 (Table 1).[11] This is the third consecutive annual increase in median household income for family households. Real median income of married-couple households increased 1.6 percent between 2016 and 2017, while median income of households maintained by women with no spouse present and households maintained by men with no spouse present were not statistically different from 2016 medians in real terms.[12] Looking at nonfamily households by sex, the changes in real median incomes were not statistically significant between 2016 and 2017.

For family households, married-couple households had the highest median income in 2017 ($90,386), followed by households maintained by men with no wife present ($60,843). Family households maintained by women with no husband present had the lowest median income ($41,703).

Race and Hispanic Origin[13]

Between 2016 and 2017, the real median income of

Caution for Historical Comparisons

Although 2017 median household income appears to be the highest median household income ever reported from the CPS ASEC, comparisons to estimates prior to 2013 must be made with caution as the income questions were redesigned in the 2014 CPS ASEC (for income in 2013). To better understand how the survey changes would affect income estimates, the 2014 CPS ASEC used a split-panel design. In the split-panel design, about 70 percent of the sample was randomly selected to receive the traditional income questions, which matched those administered prior to 2014. The other 30 percent of the sample received the redesigned questions. For a description of the split-panel design and results comparing the traditional and redesigned questionnaires, see Appendix D of Income and Poverty in the United States: 2014 at <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2015/demo/p60-252.pdf#page=67>.

A comparison of data collected from both sets of questions showed a 3.17 percent increase in overall median household income due to the redesigned questions. One method for adjusting pre-2013 median household income estimates to make them comparable to current estimates is to increase them by this 3.17 percent. With this adjustment, the 2017 real median household income is not statistically different from the estimates in any year between 1998 and 2001 or 2005 through 2007, but is higher than all other years since 1967. This method of adjusting by 3.17 percent should be used with caution as the adjustment only applies to overall household median income and not to the medians for household subgroups. These adjustments are not made in our official publications and table packages because they require the assumption that the 3.17 percent difference between responses to the historical questions and the redesigned questions in 2013 would have been identical in all years before 2013. For more details, see <www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/random-samplings/2017/09/was_median_household.html>.

[9] 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.

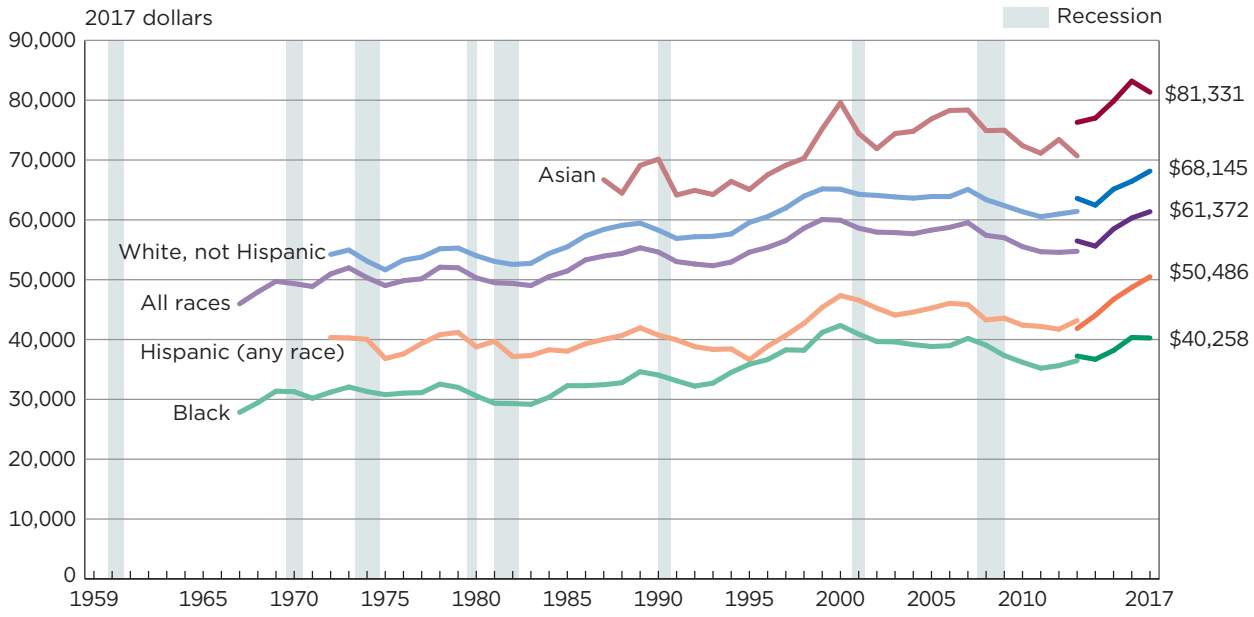
[10] A family household is a household maintained by a householder who is related to at least one other person in the household by birth, marriage, or adoption and includes any unrelated individuals who may be residing there. A nonfamily household is a householder living alone (a one-person household) or sharing the home exclusively with nonrelatives.

[11] The difference between the 2016–2017 percentage change in median income for family (1.4 percent) and nonfamily (0.3 percent) households was not statistically significant.

[12] The differences between the 2016–2017 percentage changes in median income for each type of family household were not statistically significant.

[13] 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

Figure 1.
Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1967 to 2017



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 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/cpsmar18.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

non-Hispanic White and Hispanic-origin households increased 2.6 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively. The 2017 real median incomes of Black and Asian households were not statistically different from their 2016 medians (Table 1 and Figure 1).[14] This is the third consecutive annual increase in median household income for both non-Hispanic White and Hispanic-origin households. Among the race groups, Asian households had the highest median income in 2017 ($81,331).[15]

The real median income of different groups can be compared by calculating the ratio of the median income of a specific group to the

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 15.4 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 4.8 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 2.2 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 nativity. 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>.

[14] The differences between the 2016–2017 percentage changes in median income for non-Hispanic White (2.6 percent), Black (–0.2 percent), and Hispanic (3.7 percent) households were not statistically significant. The difference between the 2016–2017 percentage changes in median income for Black (–0.2 percent) and Asian (–2.2 percent) households were not statistically significant.

[15] The small sample size of the Asian population and the fact that the CPS ASEC 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 year-to-year differences between some estimates for the Asian population. The American Community Survey (ACS), based on a much larger sample of the population, is a better source for estimating and identifying changes for small subgroups of the population.

median income of non-Hispanic White households. For 2017, the ratio of Asian to non-Hispanic White income was 1.19, the ratio of Black to non-Hispanic White income was 0.59, while the ratio of Hispanic to non-Hispanic White income was 0.74. Between 2016 and 2017, the ratio of Asian to non-Hispanic White income decreased 4.7 percent, while the income ratios were not statistically different from 2016 for Black to non-Hispanic White and Hispanic to non-Hispanic White.[16] Since 2014, the ratio of Hispanic to non-Hispanic White income increased 5.1 percent. Over the same period, the changes in the ratios of Black and Asian to non-Hispanic White income were not statistically significant (Table A-1).[17]

Age of Householder

For householders under the age of 65, the median household income increased 2.5 percent between 2016 and 2017, while median household income of householders aged 65 and over was not statistically different from their 2016 median (Table 1).[18] Specifically for householders under the age of 65, those aged 15 to 24 experienced a decrease of 5.8 percent in real median income between 2016 and 2017, while the 2017 real median incomes of householders aged 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 increased 3.0 percent and 2.3 percent, respectively, from their 2016 medians.[19]

Householders aged 45 to 54 had the highest median income in 2017 ($80,671), followed by householders aged 35 to 44 ($78,368), householders aged 55 to 64 ($68,567), and householders aged 25 to 34 ($62,294). Householders aged 65 and over ($41,125) and householders aged 15 to 24 ($40,093) had the lowest median incomes.[20]

Nativity[21]

Between 2016 and 2017, the real median income of households maintained by a native-born person increased 1.5 percent, from $61,066 to $61,987, while the median income of households maintained by a foreign-born person was not statistically different from 2016 (Table 1). The foreign born can be classified into two categories: those who are naturalized U.S. citizens and those who are not U.S. citizens. Neither group experienced a statistically significant change in their median household income between 2016 and 2017 (Table 1).[22]

In 2017, households maintained by a naturalized citizen ($65,859) had the highest median household income, followed by households maintained by a native-born person ($61,987). Households maintained by a noncitizen had the lowest median household income ($49,739).

Region[23]

Between 2016 and 2017, the changes in real median incomes of households by region were not statistically significant.[24] Median incomes were highest in the West ($67,517) and the Northeast ($66,450), followed by the Midwest ($61,136) and the South ($55,709) (Table 1).[25]

[16] The difference between the 2016–2017 percentage changes in the ratios of Asian and Black to non-Hispanic White income was not statistically significant.

[17] The difference between the 2014–2017 percentage changes in the ratios of Hispanic and Black to non-Hispanic White income was not statistically significant.

[18] The difference between the 2016–2017 percentage changes in median income for householders under the age of 65 (2.5 percent) and by householders aged 65 and over (1.1 percent) was not statistically significant.

[19] The only significant differences between the 2016–2017 percentage changes in median household income for each age group comparison were householders aged 15 to 24 (–5.8 percent) and all other householders by age group and between householders aged 25 to 34 (0.1 percent) and those under the age of 65 (2.5 percent).

[20] The difference between the 2017 median household income among those with householders aged 15 to 24 ($40,039) and householders aged 65 and over ($41,125) was not statistically different.

[21] 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, 84.4 percent were native born; 8.5 percent were foreign-born, naturalized citizens; and 7.1 percent were not U.S. citizens.

[22] The difference between the 2016–2017 percentage changes in median income for households by specific nativity status was not statistically significant.

[23] 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. The West region includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

[24] The differences between the 2016–2017 percentage changes in median income for households in all regions were not statistically significant.

[25] The difference in 2017 median household incomes for the West and the Northeast was not statistically significant.

Residence[26]

Between 2016 and 2017, real median income for households within metropolitan statistical areas increased 2.2 percent from $62,852 to $64,265, while the change for households outside of metropolitan statistical areas was not statistically significant. This is the third consecutive annual increase in median income for households within metropolitan statistical areas. For households inside metropolitan areas, those outside principal cities experienced an increase of 2.4 percent in real median income, from $67,754 to $69,358, while the change in median income for households in principal cities was not statistically significant (Table 1).[27]

In 2017, households inside metropolitan areas but outside principal cities had the highest median income ($69,358), followed by households inside principal cities ($55,708). Households outside metropolitan areas had the lowest median income ($47,563).

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 measures.[28] 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 measures are useful in determining which end of the income distribution contributed most to inequality.

Based on money income, none of the inequality measures shown in this report showed a statistically significant change between 2016 and 2017 (Table 2). The money income Gini index was 0.482 in 2017, and the MLD was 0.609; while the Theil index was 0.424.[29] Table A-2 shows money income measures of the income distribution at selected percentiles as well as the Gini index, MLD, Theil index, and Atkinson measures for income years 1967 to 2017. Comparing changes in household income at selected percentiles between 2016 and 2017, incomes at the 50th, 80th, 90th, and 95th percentiles increased 1.8 percent, 2.6 percent, 2.8 percent, and 3.0 percent, respectively, while changes in income at the other percentiles were not statistically significant.[30]

Households in the lowest quintile had incomes of $24,638 or less in 2017. Households in the second quintile had incomes from $24,639 to $47,110, those in the third quintile had incomes from $47,111 to $77,552, and those in the fourth quintile had incomes from $77,553 to $126,855. Households in the highest quintile had incomes of $126,856 or more. The top 5 percent of households in the income distribution had incomes of $237,035 or more (Table A-2).

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 $30,000 for a single-person household and a family household similarly. However, the equivalence-adjusted income would be the same for a single-person household with an income of $30,000 and a family household with two adults and two children and an income of nearly $65,000. The equivalence

[26] The 2016 estimates presented for residence may not match the previously published estimates due to a correction in the assignment of principal city status for a small number of households. For the definition of metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html>.

[27] The differences between the 2016–2017 percentage changes in median household income by residence were not significant except for inside metropolitan statistical areas (2.2 percent) and inside principal cities (–0.2 percent).

[28] 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>.

[29] The differences between these index values did not undergo statistical testing because these indices are not directly comparable.

[30] The differences between the 2016-2017 percentage changes in household income at the 50th (1.8 percent), 80th (2.6 percent), 90th (2.8 percent), and 95th (3.0 percent) percentiles were not statistically significant.

Table 2.

Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income and Equivalence–Adjusted Income: 2016 and 2017

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar18.pdf*)

Measure	2016				2017				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	3.5	0.05	3.1	0.05	3.5	0.07	–1.2	2.03	–0.2	2.21
Second quintile	8.3	0.08	9.1	0.09	8.2	0.08	9.0	0.08	–1.1	1.24	–0.4	1.12
Middle quintile	14.2	0.12	14.7	0.12	14.3	0.11	14.7	0.11	0.4	1.08	–0.2	0.94
Fourth quintile	22.9	0.16	22.5	0.16	23.0	0.15	22.7	0.14	0.3	0.83	*0.9	0.83
Highest quintile	51.5	0.34	50.2	0.36	51.5	0.33	50.1	0.33	Z	0.82	–0.3	0.80
Top 5 percent	22.6	0.42	22.4	0.42	22.3	0.40	21.8	0.38	–0.9	2.16	*–2.4	2.00
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.481	0.0035	0.464	0.0036	0.482	0.0034	0.463	0.0035	0.1	0.89	–0.2	0.88
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.601	0.0113	0.629	0.0121	0.609	0.0121	0.639	0.0151	1.5	2.62	1.7	2.83
Theil	0.426	0.0092	0.403	0.0093	0.424	0.0089	0.397	0.0086	–0.5	2.55	–1.4	2.49
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.103	0.0018	0.097	0.0019	0.103	0.0018	0.096	0.0018	–0.2	2.15	–0.9	2.11
e=0.50	0.201	0.0030	0.192	0.0030	0.202	0.0030	0.191	0.0030	0.2	1.84	–0.4	1.82
e=0.75	0.305	0.0038	0.297	0.0039	0.307	0.0040	0.298	0.0045	0.6	1.66	0.3	1.71

* 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/2018/demo/p60-263.pdf>.
[2] Calculated estimate may be different due to rounded components.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2017 and 2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

adjustment used here is based on a three-parameter scale.[31]

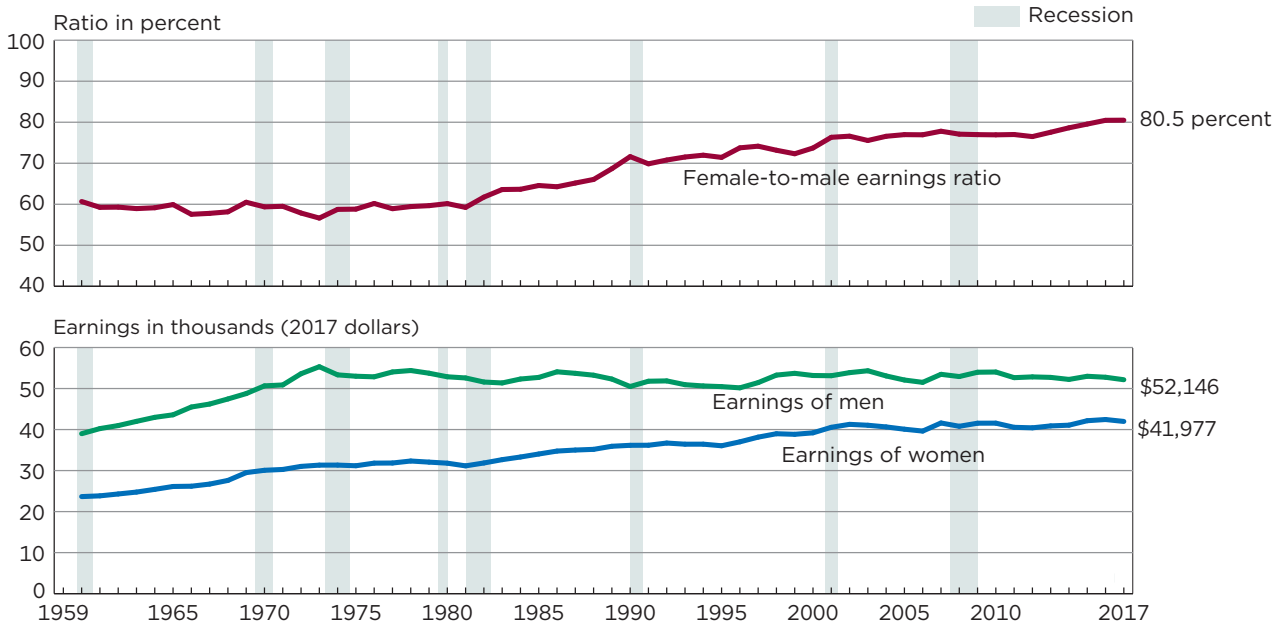
Table 2 shows several income inequality measures, including aggregate income shares and the Gini index, using both money income and equivalence-adjusted income for 2016 and 2017. For both 2016 and 2017, the Gini index was lower when based on an equivalence-adjusted income estimate than on the traditional 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 2016 and 2017 were not statistically significant as measured by the Gini index, the MLD, the Theil index, and the Atkinson measures (Table 2). After a 1.5 percent decrease between 2015 and 2016, the share of aggregate household income in the fourth quintile increased 0.9 percent between 2016 and 2017; the changes in the other quintiles were not statistically significant

[31] 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: 2017," *Current Population Reports*, P60-265, U.S. Census Bureau, September 2018, <www.census.gov/library/publications/2018/demo/p60-265.html>.

Figure 2.

Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio and Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years and Older by Sex: 1960 to 2017



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 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/cpsmar18.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

between 2016 and 2017.[32] The share of aggregate household income in the top 5 percent decreased 2.4 percent between 2016 and 2017; this is the first annual decrease in the share of aggregate income in the top 5 percent since 2010. Table A-3 shows equivalence-adjusted measures of the income distribution as well as the Gini index, MLD, Theil index, and Atkinson measures for income years 1967 to 2017.

Earnings and Work Experience[33]

The 2017 real median earnings of all male workers increased 3.0 percent from 2016 to $44,408, while the change in median earnings for their female counterparts ($31,610) were not statistically different from the 2016 estimate (Table 1). In 2017, the real median earnings of men ($52,146) and women ($41,977) who worked full-time, year-round each decreased from their respective 2016 medians by 1.1 percent (Table 1 and Figure 2).[34, 35]

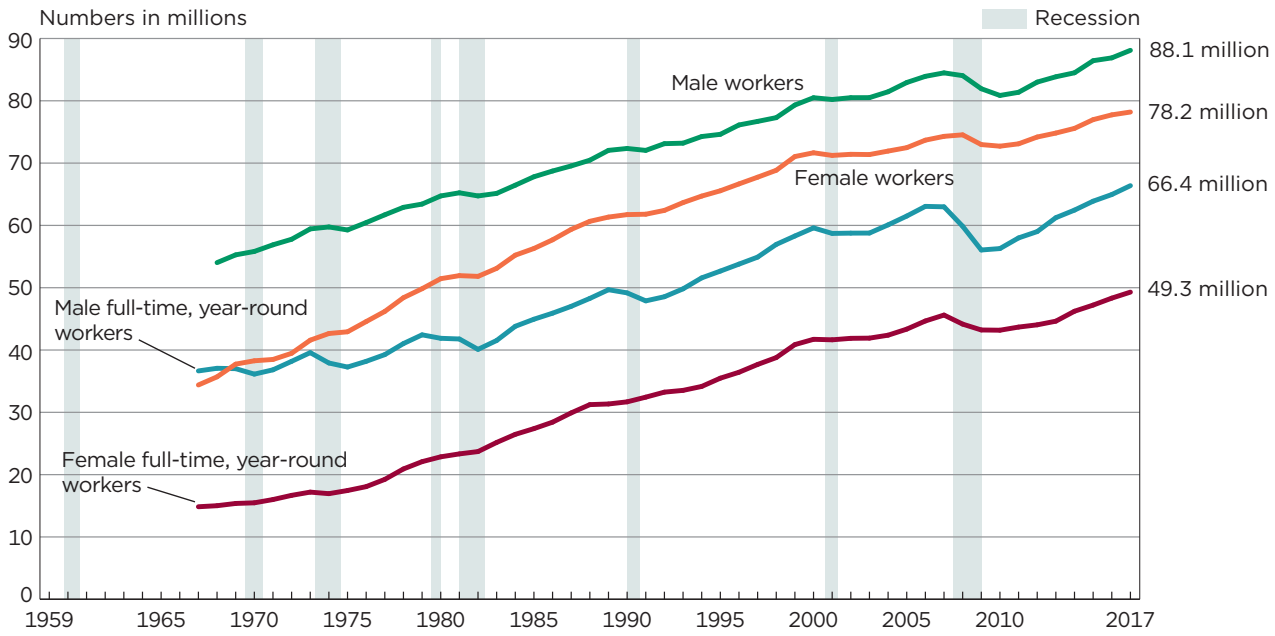
[32] For the share of aggregate income in the fourth quintile, the difference between the 2015–2016 percent change and the 2016–2017 percent change was not statistically significant.

[33] Earnings are the sum of wage and salary income and nonfarm and farm self-employment income (gross receipts expenses). In 2017, 79 percent of aggregate income came from earnings. In this section, all workers includes people 15 years and older with earnings who, during the preceding calendar year worked on a part-time or full-time basis. 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 2017—People 15 Years Old and Over by Total Money Earnings in 2017, Age, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex" at <www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/cps-pinc/pinc-05.html>.

[34] For more detailed information on the relationship between earnings and household income, see "Understanding the Relationship Between Individual Earnings and Household Income" at <www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/random-samplings/2017/11/earnings-income.html>.

[35] The difference between the 2016–2017 percentage change in median earnings for men and women working full-time, year-round was not statistically significant.

Figure 3.
Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers With Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2017



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 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/cpsmar18.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

After adjusting for inflation, median earnings of full-time, year-round working women in 2017 were 0.9 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 2.5 percent lower in 2017 than in 2007 (Table A-4).

The female-to-male earnings ratio compares the median earnings of women working full-time, year-round to the median earnings of men working full-time, year-round. The 2017 female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.805, not statistically different from the 2016 ratio. Year-to-year changes in this ratio are not common. The annual increase in the ratio from 2015 to 2016 was the first annual increase since 2007, the year before the most recent recession. However, the female-to-male earnings ratio has increased 3.5 percent from 0.778 in 2007.

Between 2016 and 2017, the total number of people with earnings, regardless of work experience, increased by 1.7 million. The number of men with earnings increased by 1.2 million, while the change for women was not statistically significant.[36] The number of men and women full-time, year-round workers increased by 1.4 million and 1.0 million, respectively, between 2016 and 2017, continuing a shift from part-time, part-year work status to full-time, year-round work status (Figure 3 and Table A-4).[37] An estimated 75.3 percent of working men with earnings and 63.0 percent of working women with earnings worked full-time, year-round in 2017; both percentages were higher than the 2016 estimates of 74.8 percent and 62.2 percent, respectively.

[36] The difference between the 2016–2017 increases in the number of total people with earnings (1.7 million) and the number of men with earnings (1.2 million) was not statistically significant.

[37] The difference between the 2016–2017 increases in the number of men and women working full-time, year-round was not statistically significant.

POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES

Highlights

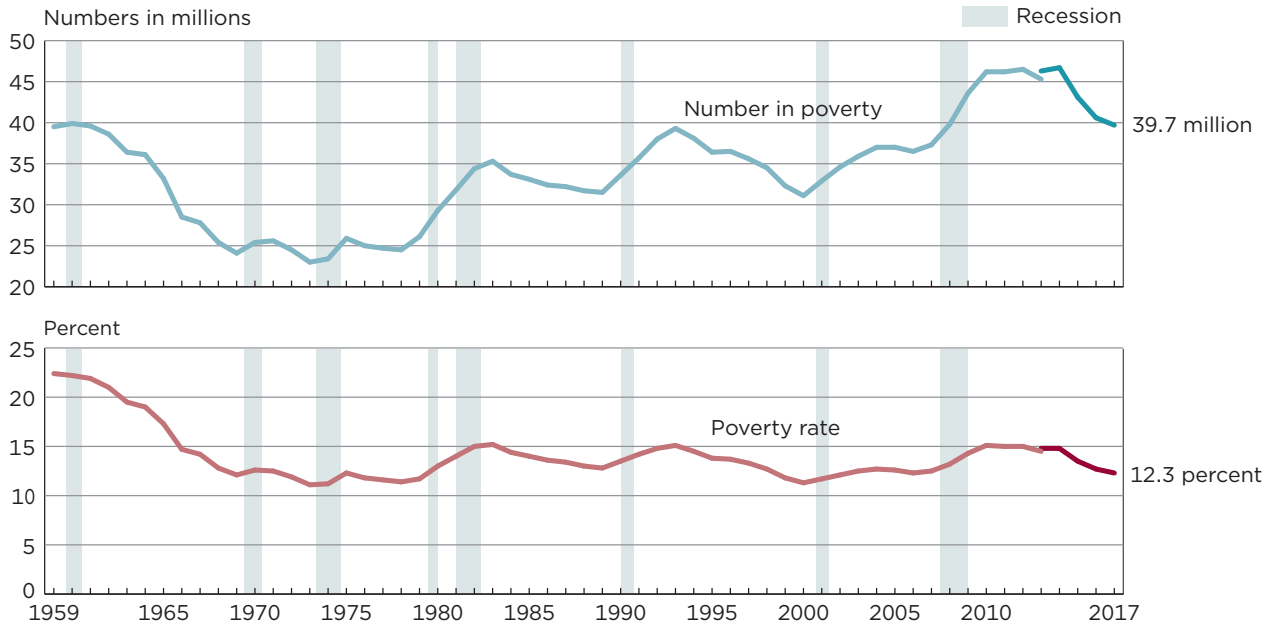
- The official poverty rate in 2017 was 12.3 percent, down 0.4 percentage points from 12.7 percent in 2016 (Figure 4 and Table 3).[38] This is the third consecutive annual decline in poverty. Since 2014, the poverty rate has fallen 2.5 percentage points, from 14.8 percent to 12.3 percent (Table B-1).
- In 2017, there were 39.7 million people in poverty, not statistically different from the number in poverty in 2016 (Figure 4 and Table 3).
- Between 2016 and 2017, the poverty rate for adults aged 18 to 64 declined 0.4 percentage points, from 11.6 percent to 11.2 percent, while poverty rates for individuals under the age of 18 and for people aged 65 and older were not statistically different from 2016 (Table 3 and Figure 6).[39]
- Between 2016 and 2017, people with at least a bachelor's degree were the only group to have an increase in the poverty rate or the number of people in poverty. Among this group, the poverty rate increased 0.3 percentage points and the number in poverty increased by 363,000 individuals between 2016 and 2017. Even with this increase, among educational attainment groups, people with at least a bachelor's degree had the lowest poverty rates in 2017 (Table 3).
- From 2016 to 2017 the number of people in poverty decreased for people in families; people living in the West; people living outside metropolitan statistical areas; all workers; workers who worked less than full-time, year-round; people with a disability; people with a high school diploma but no college degree; and people with some college but no degree (Table 3 and Table 4).[40]

[38] 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.

[39] Since unrelated individuals under the age of 15 are excluded from the poverty universe, there were 607,000 fewer children in the poverty universe than in the total civilian noninstitutionalized population.

[40] Individuals aged 25 and older with an associate degree are included in the some college, no degree category.

Figure 4.
Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 2017



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/cpsmar18.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 3.

People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2016 and 2017

(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/cpsmar18.pdf*)

Characteristic	2016					2017					Change in poverty (2017 less 2016)[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	**319,911**	**40,616**	**739**	**12.7**	**0.2**	**322,549**	**39,698**	**915**	**12.3**	**0.3**	**–918**	***–0.4**
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin												
White	245,985	27,113	547	11.0	0.2	247,272	26,436	714	10.7	0.3	–677	*–0.3
White, not Hispanic	195,221	17,263	493	8.8	0.3	195,256	16,993	571	8.7	0.3	–270	–0.1
Black	41,962	9,234	388	22.0	0.9	42,474	8,993	373	21.2	0.9	–241	–0.8
Asian	18,879	1,908	175	10.1	0.9	19,475	1,953	190	10.0	1.0	45	–0.1
Hispanic (any race)	57,556	11,137	399	19.4	0.7	59,053	10,790	423	18.3	0.7	–348	*–1.1
Sex												
Male	156,677	17,685	395	11.3	0.3	158,116	17,365	483	11.0	0.3	–321	–0.3
Female	163,234	22,931	460	14.0	0.3	164,433	22,333	525	13.6	0.3	–598	*–0.5
Age												
Under age 18	73,586	13,253	370	18.0	0.5	73,356	12,808	425	17.5	0.6	–445	–0.6
Aged 18 to 64	197,051	22,795	473	11.6	0.2	198,113	22,209	564	11.2	0.3	–586	*–0.4
Aged 65 and older	49,274	4,568	198	9.3	0.4	51,080	4,681	190	9.2	0.4	114	–0.1
Nativity												
Native born	276,089	33,999	670	12.3	0.2	277,158	33,095	850	11.9	0.3	–904	*–0.4
Foreign born	43,822	6,617	268	15.1	0.6	45,391	6,603	295	14.5	0.6	–14	–0.6
Naturalized citizen	20,409	2,045	143	10.0	0.7	21,851	2,213	146	10.1	0.6	168	0.1
Not a citizen	23,413	4,572	222	19.5	0.9	23,540	4,390	238	18.6	0.9	–182	–0.9
Region												
Northeast	55,470	5,969	350	10.8	0.6	55,972	6,373	339	11.4	0.6	404	0.6
Midwest	66,897	7,809	355	11.7	0.5	67,345	7,647	397	11.4	0.6	–162	–0.3
South	121,166	17,028	524	14.1	0.4	122,250	16,609	587	13.6	0.5	–420	–0.5
West	76,377	9,810	373	12.8	0.5	76,982	9,069	400	11.8	0.5	*–740	*–1.1
Residence[4]												
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	276,296	33,718	835	12.2	0.3	279,537	33,322	857	11.9	0.3	–396	–0.3
Inside principal cities	103,252	16,495	643	16.0	0.5	103,860	16,218	634	15.6	0.5	–277	–0.4
Outside principal cities	173,044	17,223	577	10.0	0.3	175,677	17,105	577	9.7	0.3	–119	–0.2
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	43,614	6,898	600	15.8	0.8	43,012	6,376	523	14.8	0.7	*–522	*–1.0
Work Experience												
Total, aged 18 to 64	197,051	22,795	473	11.6	0.2	198,113	22,209	564	11.2	0.3	–586	*–0.4
All workers	150,904	8,743	254	5.8	0.2	152,199	8,135	259	5.3	0.2	*–608	*–0.4
Worked full-time, year-round	107,781	2,416	131	2.2	0.1	109,700	2,422	128	2.2	0.1	6	Z
Less than full-time, year-round	43,123	6,327	223	14.7	0.5	42,499	5,714	224	13.4	0.5	*–613	*–1.2
Did not work at least 1 week	46,148	14,052	381	30.5	0.7	45,914	14,073	440	30.7	0.7	21	0.2
Disability Status[5]												
Total, aged 18 to 64	197,051	22,795	473	11.6	0.2	198,113	22,209	564	11.2	0.3	–586	*–0.4
With a disability	15,405	4,123	191	26.8	1.1	15,116	3,764	170	24.9	1.0	*–360	*–1.9
With no disability	180,783	18,629	409	10.3	0.2	182,042	18,412	504	10.1	0.3	–217	–0.2
Educational Attainment												
Total, aged 25 and older	216,921	22,636	425	10.4	0.2	219,830	22,163	516	10.1	0.2	–473	*–0.4
No high school diploma	22,541	5,599	214	24.8	0.8	22,411	5,485	217	24.5	0.9	–113	–0.4
High school, no college	62,512	8,309	250	13.3	0.4	62,685	7,942	285	12.7	0.4	*–367	*–0.6
Some college, no degree	57,765	5,430	202	9.4	0.3	57,810	5,075	206	8.8	0.4	*–356	*–0.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	74,103	3,299	167	4.5	0.2	76,924	3,661	181	4.8	0.2	*363	*0.3

* 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/2018/demo/p60-263sa.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 the 2010 Census through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in the 2010 Census. 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 2016 estimates presented for residence may not match the previously published estimates due to a correction in the assignment of principal city status for a small number of households. For the definition of metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html>.

[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, 2017 and 2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 4.

Families and People in Poverty by Type of Family: 2016 and 2017

(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/cpsmar18.pdf*)

Characteristic	2016					2017					Change in poverty (2017 less 2016)[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												
Primary Families[3]	**82,854**	**8,081**	**199**	**9.8**	**0.2**	**83,103**	**7,758**	**223**	**9.3**	**0.3**	***–324**	***–0.4**
Married-couple	60,821	3,096	139	5.1	0.2	61,254	3,005	136	4.9	0.2	–90	–0.2
Female householder, no husband present	15,581	4,138	164	26.6	0.9	15,425	3,959	140	25.7	0.8	–179	–0.9
Male householder, no wife present	6,452	847	72	13.1	1.1	6,424	793	72	12.4	1.0	–54	–0.8
Unrelated Subfamilies[4]	**496**	**202**	**34**	**40.6**	**5.6**	**446**	**137**	**29**	**30.8**	**5.5**	***–64**	***–9.9**
PEOPLE												
Persons in Families												
In primary families	259,863	27,762	654	10.7	0.3	260,709	26,766	769	10.3	0.3	*–995	*–0.4
Related children under age 18	72,674	12,803	370	17.6	0.5	72,532	12,439	415	17.1	0.6	–364	–0.5
Related children under age 6	23,531	4,586	180	19.5	0.8	23,574	4,525	225	19.2	1.0	–61	–0.3
In married-couple families	192,838	11,252	504	5.8	0.3	194,037	11,000	492	5.7	0.3	–252	–0.2
Related children under age 18	49,480	4,177	253	8.4	0.5	49,436	4,174	240	8.4	0.5	–3	Z
Related children under age 6	16,460	1,561	119	9.5	0.7	16,535	1,577	131	9.5	0.8	17	0.1
In families with a female householder, no husband present	48,243	13,914	524	28.8	1.0	47,999	13,378	496	27.9	0.9	–535	–1.0
Related children under age 18	18,088	7,613	321	42.1	1.4	17,766	7,244	319	40.8	1.4	–369	–1.3
Related children under age 6	5,404	2,656	160	49.1	2.2	5,263	2,546	158	48.4	2.2	–109	–0.8
In families with a male householder, no wife present	18,782	2,596	218	13.8	1.1	18,674	2,388	219	12.8	1.1	–208	–1.0
Related children under age 18	5,106	1,014	110	19.9	1.9	5,330	1,021	115	19.1	1.9	7	–0.7
Related children under age 6	1,666	370	55	22.2	2.8	1,776	402	71	22.6	3.4	32	0.4
In unrelated subfamilies	1,208	519	89	43.0	5.8	1,054	339	70	32.2	5.7	*–180	*–10.8
Children under age 18	622	298	57	48.0	6.6	514	193	40	37.5	6.7	*–106	*–10.5
Persons Not in Families												
Unrelated individuals	58,839	12,336	365	21.0	0.5	60,786	12,593	377	20.7	0.5	257	–0.2
Male	28,721	5,259	243	18.3	0.7	29,810	5,413	226	18.2	0.7	154	–0.2
Female	30,119	7,076	236	23.5	0.7	30,976	7,180	251	23.2	0.7	104	–0.3

*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/2018/demo/p60-263sa.pdf>.

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

[3] A primary family is a group of two or more people, one of whom is the householder, related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together. All such people (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family.

[4] An unrelated subfamily is defined as a married couple with or without children or a single parent with one or more own, never-married, children under the age of 18 living in a household and not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2017 and 2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Race and Hispanic Origin

The poverty rate for non-Hispanic Whites was 8.7 percent in 2017 with 17.0 million individuals in poverty. Neither the poverty rate nor the number in poverty was statistically different from 2016. The poverty rate for non-Hispanic Whites was lower than the poverty rates for other racial groups. Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 60.5 percent of the total population and 42.8 percent of the people in poverty in 2017 (Table 3).

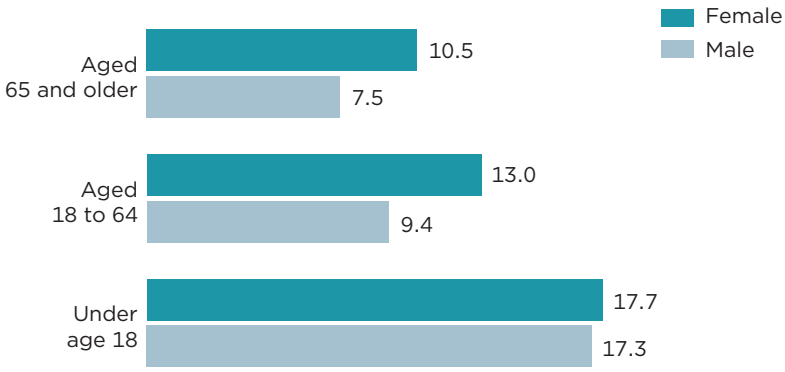
The poverty rate for Blacks was 21.2 percent in 2017, representing 9.0 million people in poverty. For Asians, the 2017 poverty rate and the number in poverty were 10.0 percent and 2.0 million, respectively. Among Blacks and Asians, neither the poverty rate nor the number in poverty was statistically different from 2016. The poverty rate for Hispanics was 18.3 percent in 2017, down from 19.4 percent in 2016. In 2017, the number of Hispanics in poverty was 10.8 million, not significantly different from the number in 2016.

Sex

In 2017, the poverty rate for males was 11.0 percent, not statistically different from 2016. The 2017 poverty rate for females was 13.6 percent, down from 14.0 percent in 2016 (Table 3).

The poverty rate in 2017 for women aged 18 to 64 was 13.0 percent while the poverty rate for men aged 18 to 64 was 9.4 percent. The poverty rate for women aged 65 and older was 10.5 percent while the poverty rate for men aged 65 and older was 7.5 percent. For people under the age of 18, the poverty rate for girls (17.7 percent) and the poverty rate for boys (17.3 percent) were not statistically different (Figure 5).

Figure 5.
Poverty Rates by Age and Sex: 2017
(In percent)



Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar18.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Age

Between 2016 and 2017, the poverty rate for people aged 18 to 64 decreased to 11.2 percent, down from 11.6 percent. The number of people in poverty within this age group was 22.2 million in 2017, not statistically different from 2016. For people aged 65 and older, the 2017 poverty rate was 9.2 percent, representing 4.7 million individuals in poverty. Neither the poverty rate nor the number in poverty was statistically different from 2016 for this age group (Table 3 and Figure 6).

For people under the age of 18, 17.5 percent (12.8 million) were in poverty in 2017, neither estimate statistically different from 2016. This group represented 22.7 percent of the total population in 2017 and 32.3 percent of the people in poverty.

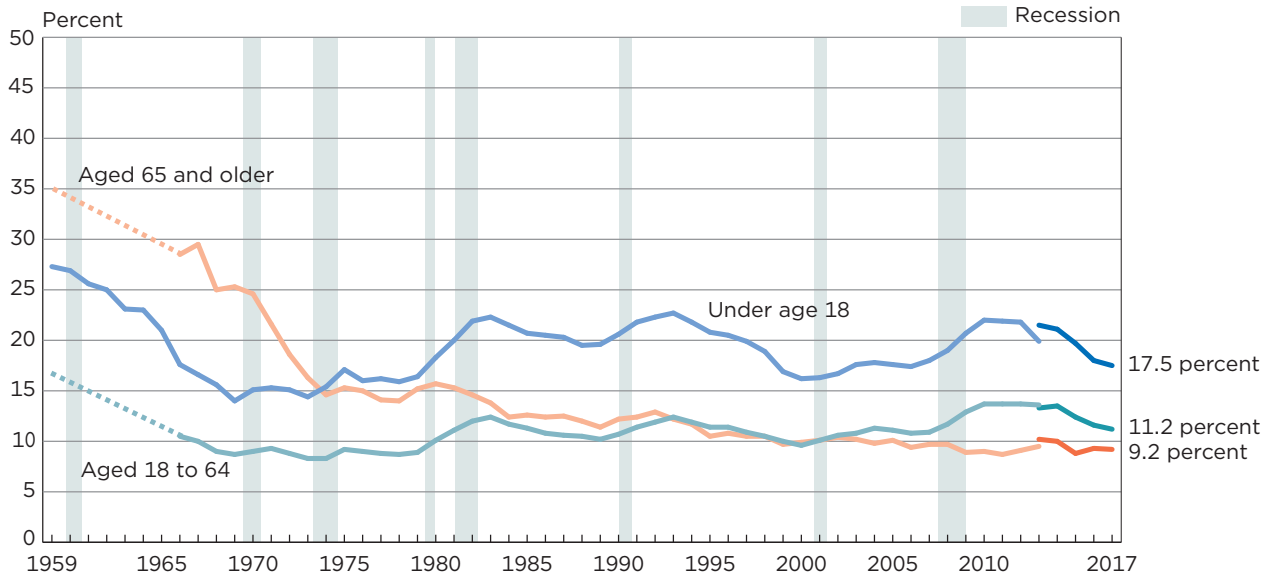
Related children are people under the age of 18 related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption who are not themselves householders or spouses of householders.[41] In 2017, 17.1 percent (12.4 million) of related children under the age of 18 were in poverty, not statistically different from 2016 (Table 4).

The number and percent of related children in poverty were not statistically different from 2016 to 2017 across all household types—those living with married, female, or male householders.[42] In 2017, the proportion and number

[41] Official poverty estimates for children are compiled in two ways—estimates for all children and estimates for related children. In 2017, estimates for related children excluded 824,000 children. About 514,000 of these children were members of unrelated subfamilies. The rest were unrelated individuals between the ages of 15 and 17 or householders and spouses of householders under 18 years of age.

[42] For more information on related children, see detailed table POV03 "People in Families with Related Children Under 18 by Family Structure, Age, and Sex, Iterated by Income-to-Poverty Ratio and Race" at <www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/cps-pov/pov-03.html>.

Figure 6.
Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2017



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/cpsmar18.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

of related children in poverty were 8.4 percent and 4.2 million among married-couple families, 40.8 percent and 7.2 million among female-householder families, and 19.1 percent and 1.0 million among male-householder families.[43]

One group of children did experience a statistically-significant decline in their poverty rate: children living in unrelated subfamilies. These are children whose parents (or parent) are not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder. The poverty rate for these children fell by 10.5 percentage points: from 48.0 percent in 2016 to 37.5 percent in 2017. Note, however, that these children represent less than 1.0 percent of all children (Table 4).

The poverty rate and the number in poverty for related children under the age of 6 were 19.2 percent and 4.5 million in 2017, not statistically different from 2016. About half (48.4 percent) of related children under the age of 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 (9.5 percent).

Nativity

The poverty rate for the native-born population decreased to 11.9 percent in 2017, down from 12.3 percent in 2016. The number of native-born individuals in poverty was 33.1 million in 2017, not significantly different from 2016. Among the foreign-born population, 14.5 percent and 6.6 million were in poverty in 2017. Neither the poverty rate nor the number of foreign-born individuals in poverty were statistically different from the 2016 estimate (Table 3).

The poverty rate in 2017 for foreign-born naturalized citizens (10.1 percent) was lower than the poverty rates for noncitizens and native-born citizens (18.6 percent and 11.9 percent, respectively). Neither the poverty rate nor the number of foreign-born naturalized citizens in poverty in 2017 (2.2 million) were statistically different from the 2016 estimate. The poverty rate for those who were

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

not U.S. citizens in 2017 was 18.6 percent, representing 4.4 million individuals in poverty. Neither the 2017 poverty rate for noncitizens nor the number in poverty were significantly different from the 2016 estimate. Within the foreign-born population in 2017, 48.1 percent were naturalized U.S. citizens, while the remaining were not citizens of the United States.

Region

Between 2016 and 2017, the West was the only region to experience a statistically-significant change in the poverty rate or the number of people in poverty. The 2017 poverty rate and number in poverty for the West was 11.8 percent and 9.1 million, down from 12.8 percent and 9.8 million in 2016. In 2017, the poverty rate and the number in poverty was 11.4 percent and 6.4 million for the Northeast, 11.4 percent and 7.6 million for the Midwest, and 13.6 percent and 16.6 million for the South. The South had the highest poverty rate in 2017 relative to the other three regions (Table 3).[44]

Residence[45]

Inside metropolitan statistical areas, the poverty rate and the number of people in poverty in 2017 were 11.9 percent and 33.3 million, neither statistically different from 2016. Among those living outside metropolitan statistical areas, the poverty rate decreased to 14.8 percent in 2017, down from 15.8 percent in 2016. The number in poverty decreased to 6.4 million, down from 6.9 million (Table 3).

The 2017 poverty rate for those living inside metropolitan areas but not in principal cities was 9.7 percent, and the number in poverty was 17.1 million. Among those who lived in principal cities, the poverty rate in 2017 was 15.6 percent and the number in poverty was 16.2 million. Neither group experienced a statistically-significant change in the poverty rate nor in the number in poverty between 2016 and 2017.

Work Experience

In 2017, 5.3 percent of workers aged 18 to 64 were in poverty, a decline from 5.8 percent in 2016. For those who worked full-time, year-round, 2.2 percent were in poverty in 2017, not statistically different from 2016. Those working less than full-time, year-round had a poverty rate in 2017 of 13.4 percent, down from 14.7 percent in 2016 (Table 3).

Among those aged 18 to 64 who did not work at least 1 week during the calendar year, 30.7 percent were in poverty in 2017, not statistically different from 2016. Those who did not work at least 1 week in 2017 represented 23.2 percent of all people aged 18 to 64, while they made up 63.4 percent of people aged 18 to 64 in poverty.

Disability Status

For people aged 18 to 64 with a disability, the poverty rate in 2017 was 24.9 percent, down from 26.8 percent in 2016. The number in poverty with a disability was 3.8 million, a decline from 4.1 million in 2016. In 2017, 10.1 percent of people aged 18 to 64 without a disability were in poverty, representing 18.4 million people. Neither the poverty rate nor the number in poverty without a disability showed any statistical change between 2016 and 2017 (Table 3).

Among people aged 18 to 64, those with a disability represented 7.6 percent of all people, compared with 16.9 percent of people aged 18 to 64 in poverty.

Educational Attainment

In 2017, 24.5 percent of people aged 25 and older without a high school diploma were in poverty, not significantly different from 2016. The 2017 poverty rate for those with a high school diploma but with no college was 12.7 percent, down from 13.3 percent in 2016. For those with some college but no degree, 8.8 percent were in poverty in 2017, a decline from 9.4 percent in 2016 (Table 3).

Among people with at least a bachelor's degree, the poverty rate and the number in poverty were 4.8 percent and 3.7 million in 2017, up from 4.5 percent and 3.3 million in 2016. This was the

[44] The 2017 poverty rate for the Northeast was not significantly different from the poverty rates for the Midwest or for the West. The 2017 poverty rates for the Midwest and West regions were not statistically different from one another.

[45] The 2016 estimates presented for residence may not match the previously published estimates due to a correction in the assignment of principal city status for a small number of households. For the definition of metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html>.

only group to have an increase in the poverty rate or the number of people in poverty between 2016 and 2017. Even with this increase, among educational attainment groups, people with at least a bachelor's degree had the lowest poverty rates in 2017. People with at least a bachelor's degree in 2017 represented 35.0 percent of all people aged 25 and older, compared with 16.5 percent of people aged 25 and older in poverty.

Families

The poverty rate for primary families in 2017 was 9.3 percent, representing 7.8 million families, a decline from 9.8 percent and 8.1 million families in 2016.[46] The poverty rate for unrelated subfamilies was 30.8 percent, representing 137,000 families, a decline from 40.6 percent and 202,000 families in 2016 (Table 4).[47]

The poverty rate and the number in poverty in 2017 were 4.9 percent and 3.0 million for married-couple primary families, 25.7 percent and 4.0 million for primary families with a female householder, and 12.4 percent and 793,000 for primary families with a male householder. None of these family types experienced a statistically-significant change in the rate or number of families in poverty between 2016 and 2017.

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 the 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 reach 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 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 2017, 18.5 million people reported family income below one-half of their poverty threshold. They represented 5.7 percent of all people and 46.7 percent of those in poverty. Approximately 16.7 percent of individuals had family income below 125 percent of their threshold, 21.0 percent had family income below 150 percent of their poverty threshold, and 29.7 percent had family income below 200 percent of their threshold (Table 5).

Of the 18.5 million people in 2017 with family income below one-half of their poverty threshold, 5.9 million were individuals under the age of 18, 11.0 million were aged 18 to 64, and 1.7 million were aged 65 and older (Table 5). The demographic makeup of the population differs at varying degrees of poverty (Figure 7). In 2017, people under the age of 18 represented:

- 22.7 percent of the overall population.
- 19.8 percent of people in families with income above 200 percent of their poverty threshold.
- 27.9 percent of people in families with income between 100 percent and 200 percent of their poverty threshold.
- 31.6 percent of people in families below 50 percent of their poverty threshold.

By comparison, people aged 65 and older represented:

- 15.8 percent of the overall population.
- 15.7 percent of people in families with income above 200 percent of their poverty threshold.[48]
- 19.1 percent of people in families between 100 percent and 200 percent of their poverty threshold.
- 8.9 percent of people in families below 50 percent of their poverty threshold.

Income Deficit

The income deficit for families in poverty (the difference in dollars between a family's income and its

[46] A primary family is a group of two or more people, one of whom is the householder, related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together. All such people (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family.

[47] An unrelated subfamily is defined as a married couple with or without children or a single parent with one or more own, never-married, children under the age of 18 living in a household and not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder.

[48] The percentage of all people aged 65 and older was not statistically different from the percentage of people aged 65 and older above 200 percent of their poverty threshold.

Table 5.

People With Income Below Specified Ratios of Their Poverty Thresholds by Selected Characteristics: 2017

(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/cpsmar18.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	**322,549**	**18,544**	**640**	**5.7**	**0.2**	**54,010**	**1,010**	**16.7**	**0.3**	**67,599**	**1,062**	**21.0**	**0.3**	**95,702**	**1,193**	**29.7**	**0.4**
Age																	
Under age 18	73,356	5,864	278	8.0	0.4	17,293	443	23.6	0.6	21,170	453	28.9	0.6	28,426	449	38.8	0.6
Aged 18 to 64	198,113	11,028	404	5.6	0.2	29,538	622	14.9	0.3	36,410	668	18.4	0.3	51,880	810	26.2	0.4
Aged 65 and older	51,080	1,652	132	3.2	0.3	7,179	250	14.1	0.5	10,019	305	19.6	0.6	15,396	384	30.1	0.8
Sex																	
Male	158,116	8,107	344	5.1	0.2	23,903	530	15.1	0.3	30,058	568	19.0	0.4	43,170	661	27.3	0.4
Female	164,433	10,437	381	6.3	0.2	30,107	586	18.3	0.4	37,541	614	22.8	0.4	52,532	653	31.9	0.4
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin																	
White	247,272	12,209	504	4.9	0.2	36,503	796	14.8	0.3	46,198	853	18.7	0.3	66,857	973	27.0	0.4
White, not Hispanic	195,256	8,232	390	4.2	0.2	23,172	646	11.9	0.3	29,751	695	15.2	0.4	44,099	829	22.6	0.4
Black	42,474	4,413	298	10.4	0.7	11,848	419	27.9	1.0	14,286	446	33.6	1.1	18,950	454	44.6	1.1
Asian	19,475	1,027	135	5.3	0.7	2,545	220	13.1	1.1	3,254	240	16.7	1.2	4,629	264	23.8	1.3
Hispanic (any race)	59,053	4,499	297	7.6	0.5	15,208	471	25.8	0.8	18,699	503	31.7	0.9	25,729	531	43.6	0.9
Family Status																	
In families	260,709	11,631	488	4.5	0.2	37,326	844	14.3	0.3	47,564	867	18.2	0.3	68,968	998	26.5	0.4
Householder	83,103	3,521	138	4.2	0.2	10,758	254	12.9	0.3	13,821	265	16.6	0.3	20,238	321	24.4	0.4
Related children under age 18	72,532	5,575	267	7.7	0.4	16,867	433	23.3	0.6	20,689	440	28.5	0.6	27,843	443	38.4	0.6
Related children under age 6	23,574	2,100	149	8.9	0.6	6,105	215	25.9	0.9	7,370	219	31.3	0.9	9,671	217	41.0	0.9
In unrelated subfamilies	1,054	242	61	22.9	5.2	411	77	39.0	5.7	496	86	47.1	6.0	638	102	60.6	6.0
Unrelated individuals	60,786	6,671	273	11.0	0.4	16,273	431	26.8	0.6	19,539	487	32.1	0.6	26,095	569	42.9	0.7

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

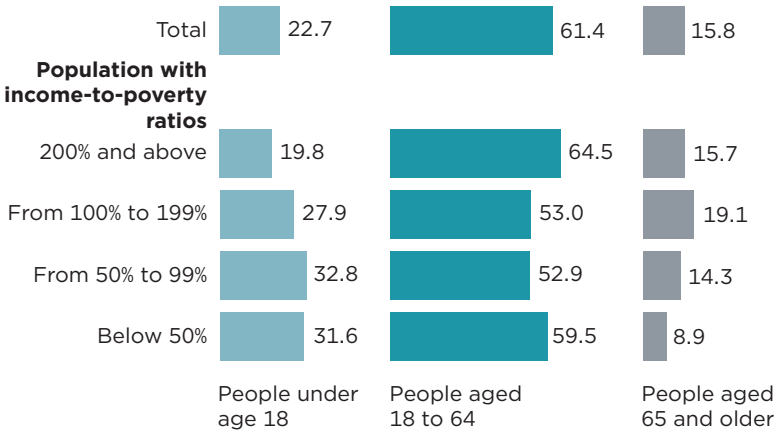
[2] A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margins of error shown in this 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/2018/demo/p60-263sa.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 the 2010 Census through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in the 2010 Census. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Figure 7.
Demographic Makeup of the Population at Varying Degrees of Poverty: 2017
(In percent)



Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar18.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

poverty threshold) averaged $10,819 in 2017, not statistically different than the inflation-adjusted income deficit for families in poverty in 2016. The average income deficit was larger for families with a female householder ($11,460) than for married-couple families ($10,309) (Table 6).

The average per capita income deficit was also larger for families with a female householder ($3,391) than for married-couple families ($2,817).[49] For unrelated individuals, the average income deficit for those in poverty was $7,327 in 2017. The $7,013 deficit for unrelated women was lower than the $7,744 deficit for unrelated 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.[50] Adults aged 18 to 24 who are enrolled in school are not counted as additional adults.

In 2018, the number and percentage of shared households remained higher than in 2007, the year before the most recent recession.[51] In 2007, 17.0 percent of all households were shared households, totaling 19.7 million shared households. In 2018, 19.5 percent of all households were shared households, totaling 24.9 million shared households. The number and percentage of shared households in 2018 were not statistically different from 2017.

In 2018, an estimated 28.1 percent (12.6 million) of adults aged 25 to 34 were additional adults in someone else's household, neither of which was statistically different from 2017. Of young adults aged 25 to 34, 16.8 percent lived with their parents in 2018, not statistically different from 2017. However, the number of these young adults residing with their parents increased by 430,000 individuals between 2017 and 2018, to 7.5 million.

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 2018 had an official 2017 poverty rate of 6.2 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, 35.4 percent of those aged 25 to 34 would have been below the poverty threshold for a single person under the age of 65. However, although 6.1 percent

[49] 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.

[50] For more detailed information on shared households, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/demo/tables/p60/263/SharedHoushold2017.xlsx>.

[51] 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 each year.

Table 6.

Income Deficit or Surplus of Families and Unrelated Individuals by Poverty Status: 2017

(Numbers of families and unrelated individuals in thousands, deficits and surpluses and their margin of error in 2017 dollars. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar18.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	7,758	380	741	1,146	952	785	626	828	2,301	10,819	197	3,135	60
Married-couple families	3,005	181	308	483	368	295	242	398	730	10,309	382	2,817	111
Families with a female householder, no husband present	3,959	157	347	506	471	419	334	364	1,363	11,460	268	3,391	88
Families with a male householder, no wife present	793	42	86	157	113	70	50	67	209	9,545	685	3,171	233
Unrelated individuals	12,593	1,147	1,445	2,679	1,134	1,090	1,545	3,553	Z	7,327	126	7,327	126
Above Poverty Threshold, Surplus													
All families	75,346	619	767	1,471	1,673	1,642	1,665	1,606	65,901	89,256	1,054	28,747	352
Married-couple families	58,249	297	385	734	896	933	949	982	53,072	100,419	1,242	31,957	401
Families with a female householder, no husband present	11,466	239	303	600	562	511	573	453	8,225	46,628	1,595	15,443	542
Families with a male householder, no wife present	5,630	83	79	137	215	199	143	171	4,604	60,581	2,803	20,944	1,053
Unrelated individuals	48,193	1,144	1,921	2,581	3,147	2,270	2,629	1,901	32,602	41,593	985	41,593	985

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/2018/demo/p60-263sa.pdf>.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

of families including at least one adult child (aged 25 to 34) of the householder were in poverty in 2017, the poverty rate for these families would have increased to 12.5 percent if the young adult were not living in—and contributing to—the household.[52]

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON INCOME AND POVERTY

State and Local Estimates of Income and Poverty

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. However, the Census Bureau also reports income and poverty estimates based on data from the American Community Survey (ACS) and the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program.

The ACS is part of the decennial 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.

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 ACS. Single-year estimates from the ACS 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. Income and poverty estimates from the ACS are available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/>.

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 2016 income and poverty estimates from this program are available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html>. Estimates for 2017 will be available later this year.

Longitudinal Estimates

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).

SIPP provides monthly data about labor force participation and income sources and amounts for individuals, families, and households. 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 other specific findings include:

- Households with householders who had lower levels of education were more likely to remain in, or move into, a lower income quintile than households where 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/library/publications.html>.

The Supplemental Poverty Measure

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.

[52] The poverty rate for adults aged 25 to 34 living with their parents was not statistically different from the poverty rate for families that included at least one adult child (aged 25 to 34) of the householder.

Since the publication of the first U.S. poverty estimates, 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, 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 BLS on how to develop the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM). Their suggestions drew on the recommendations of a 1995 National Academy of Sciences report and the subsequent extensive research on poverty measurement. For more information, see <www.census.gov/library/visualizations/2017/demo/poverty_measure-how.html>.

Based on these suggestions, the SPM serves as an additional indicator of economic well-being and provides a deeper understanding of economic conditions and policy effects. SPM estimates incorporate deductions such as tax payments, work expenses, and medical costs in its resource estimates as well as additions to reflect noncash resource transfers such as housing subsidies and food assistance programs. Thresholds used in the SPM are produced by the BLS and derived from Consumer Expenditure Survey data on spending for basic necessities (food, clothing, shelter, and utilities) and are adjusted for geographic differences in the cost of housing.[53] The SPM is not intended to assess eligibility for government programs.

The Census Bureau began publishing annual poverty estimates using this new approach in November 2011. SPM estimates for 2017 will be released in a separate report, "The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2017," *Current Population Reports*, P60-265, U.S. Census Bureau, September 2018 at <www2.census.gov/library/publications/2018/demo/p60-265.pdf>.

SOURCE AND ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

The CPS is the longest-running survey conducted by the Census Bureau. The CPS is a household survey primarily used to collect employment data. The sample universe for the basic CPS consists of the resident civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. People in institutions, such as prisons, long-term care hospitals, and nursing homes, are 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 CPS ASEC collects data in February, March, and April each year, asking detailed questions categorizing income into over 50 sources. The key purpose of the CPS ASEC is to provide timely and comprehensive estimates of income and poverty and to measure change in these national-level estimates. The CPS ASEC is the official source of national poverty estimates calculated in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget's Statistical Policy Directive 14 (Appendix B). The Census Bureau introduced redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage in the 2014 CPS ASEC. For more details, see text box "Redesigned CPS ASEC."

The CPS ASEC collects data in the 50 states and the District of Columbia; these data do not represent residents of Puerto Rico or U.S. Island Areas.[54] The 2018 CPS ASEC sample consists of about 92,000 addresses, slightly larger than that of the 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 personnel are excluded. The estimates in this report are controlled to March 2018 independent national population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Beginning with 2010, population estimates are based on 2010 Census population counts and are updated annually taking into account births, deaths, emigration, and immigration. For further documentation about the CPS ASEC, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar18.pdf>.

[53] Thresholds for the SPM are produced by the BLS Division of Price and Index Number Research <www.bls.gov/pir/spmhome.htm>.

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

Redesigned CPS ASEC

The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 sampled addresses received historically consistent questions on earnings from jobs and were eligible to respond to 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 prior years. The remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions, which have been used since.

Since earnings questions remained consistent and total poverty estimates showed no statistical difference across the split panel design, we continue to make historical comparisons of earnings and poverty rates prior to reference year 2013. However, since there was a statistically-significant increase in income with the redesigned questions, historical comparisons of income prior to reference year 2013 should be made with caution. For more details see, "Description of the Split Panel Test of the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) Income Redesign and Time Series Guidance" at <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2014/demo/p60-249description.pdf>.

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/2018/demo/p60-263sa.pdf>.

APPENDIX A. ESTIMATES OF INCOME

How Income Is Measured

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

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

It should be noted that although the income statistics refer to receipts during the preceding calendar year, the demographic characteristics, such as age, labor force status, and household composition, are as of the survey date. The income of the household does not include amounts received by people who were members during all or part of the previous year if these people no longer resided in the household at the time of 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, and subsidized housing. In addition, money income does not reflect the fact that noncash benefits 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

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

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/cycles.html>.

Annual Average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) Using Current Methods All Items: 1947 to 2017

Year	CPI-U-RS[1] index (December 1977 = 100)	Year	CPI-U-RS[1] index (December 1977 = 100)
1947	37.5	1983	153.8
1948	40.5	1984	160.2
1949	40.0	1985	165.7
1950	40.5	1986	168.6
1951	43.7	1987	174.4
1952	44.5	1988	180.7
1953	44.8	1989	188.6
1954	45.2	1990	197.9
1955	45.0	1991	205.1
1956	45.7	1992	210.2
1957	47.2	1993	215.5
1958	48.5	1994	220.0
1959	48.9	1995	225.3
1960	49.7	1996	231.3
1961	50.2	1997	236.3
1962	50.7	1998	239.5
1963	51.4	1999	244.6
1964	52.1	2000	252.9
1965	52.9	2001	260.1
1966	54.4	2002	264.2
1967	56.1	2003	270.2
1968	58.3	2004	277.5
1969	60.9	2005	286.9
1970	63.9	2006	296.2
1971	66.7	2007	304.6
1972	68.7	2008	316.3
1973	73.0	2009	315.2
1974	80.3	2010	320.4
1975	86.9	2011	330.5
1976	91.9	2012	337.5
1977	97.7	2013	342.5
1978	104.4	2014	348.3
1979	114.3	2015	348.9
1980	127.1	2016	353.4
1981	139.1	2017	361.0
1982	147.5		

[1] The Census Bureau uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) for 1977 through 2017. 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. Based on revised estimates provided by BLS in 2018.

Note: Data users can compute the percentage changes in prices between earlier years' data and 2017 data by dividing the annual average CPI-U-RS for 2017 by the annual average for the earlier year(s).

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

series charts in this report use July as a reference.

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 2017, 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 2017."

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 2017

(Income in 2017 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/cpsmar18.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															
2017	127,586	100.0	10.7	9.6	9.2	12.3	16.5	12.5	14.5	7.0	7.7	61,372	335	86,220	520
2016	126,224	100.0	11.0	9.5	9.3	12.6	16.9	12.2	14.4	6.8	7.2	60,309	445	84,931	479
2015	125,819	100.0	11.2	10.4	9.6	12.6	16.5	12.2	14.4	6.7	6.5	58,476	332	82,012	417
2014	124,587	100.0	12.2	10.8	9.7	13.0	17.0	11.6	13.7	6.0	6.1	55,613	406	78,500	462
2013[1]	123,931	100.0	12.0	10.8	9.8	12.4	17.2	12.0	13.3	6.3	6.1	56,479	689	79,257	700
2013[2]	122,952	100.0	11.9	10.8	10.2	13.2	17.4	12.1	13.1	5.8	5.5	54,744	291	76,565	526
2012	122,459	100.0	12.0	11.0	10.5	13.0	17.5	11.9	13.2	5.7	5.3	54,569	224	76,237	450
2011	121,084	100.0	12.2	10.7	10.7	13.4	17.1	12.0	13.1	5.7	5.2	54,673	274	76,107	402
2010[3]	119,927	100.0	12.0	11.0	10.2	12.9	17.3	12.0	13.7	5.7	5.3	55,520	366	75,932	406
2009[4]	117,538	100.0	11.0	10.4	10.4	13.2	17.7	12.1	14.0	5.7	5.4	57,010	244	77,853	278
2008	117,181	100.0	11.0	10.3	10.3	13.1	17.4	12.3	14.4	5.8	5.4	57,412	156	78,094	276
2007	116,783	100.0	10.5	10.4	9.1	13.4	17.5	12.4	14.9	6.2	5.7	59,534	166	80,128	280
2006	116,011	100.0	10.5	9.9	9.4	13.8	17.6	12.4	14.3	6.2	5.8	58,746	252	81,134	313
2005	114,384	100.0	10.6	10.1	9.8	12.9	17.8	13.0	14.3	5.9	5.6	58,291	195	79,704	301
2004[5]	113,343	100.0	10.8	10.2	10.0	13.1	17.5	12.8	14.3	5.9	5.3	57,674	255	78,660	297
2003	112,000	100.0	10.9	10.2	9.8	13.0	17.6	12.4	14.9	5.7	5.6	57,875	251	78,916	289
2002	111,278	100.0	10.5	10.3	9.8	13.2	17.4	12.9	14.9	5.8	5.3	57,947	190	79,048	297
2001	109,297	100.0	10.2	10.1	9.6	13.4	17.5	12.9	14.9	5.8	5.6	58,609	179	80,788	322
2000[6]	108,209	100.0	9.9	9.6	9.3	13.5	17.9	13.1	14.9	6.1	5.5	59,938	188	81,557	321
1999[7]	106,434	100.0	9.8	9.8	9.5	13.1	18.1	13.1	15.0	5.9	5.7	60,062	280	80,785	419
1998	103,874	100.0	10.3	10.3	9.4	13.6	17.7	13.7	14.5	5.6	5.0	58,612	347	78,161	422
1997	102,528	100.0	10.8	10.7	9.7	13.5	18.2	13.3	13.9	5.3	4.5	56,533	261	75,915	425
1996	101,018	100.0	11.2	11.0	9.9	14.0	18.0	13.4	13.5	5.0	4.0	55,394	279	73,547	412
1995[8]	99,627	100.0	11.2	11.2	10.2	13.9	18.7	13.1	13.3	4.6	3.9	54,600	316	72,005	394
1994[9]	98,990	100.0	12.2	11.3	10.3	13.9	18.5	12.5	13.0	4.5	3.8	52,942	241	70,777	381
1993[10]	97,107	100.0	12.5	11.0	10.5	14.0	18.7	12.8	12.7	4.5	3.4	52,334	245	69,399	375
1992[11]	96,426	100.0	12.5	11.1	10.5	13.9	18.9	13.3	12.6	4.2	3.0	52,615	249	66,704	280
1991	95,669	100.0	12.3	10.8	9.8	14.8	19.2	13.2	12.8	4.3	2.9	53,025	255	66,747	275
1990	94,312	100.0	11.8	10.4	9.8	14.4	19.9	13.3	13.0	4.2	3.2	54,621	279	68,229	288
1989	93,347	100.0	11.4	10.5	9.8	14.0	19.2	13.9	13.2	4.5	3.4	55,329	304	69,903	304
1988	92,830	100.0	12.3	10.2	10.1	13.8	19.5	13.7	13.2	4.2	3.1	54,390	266	67,959	304
1987[12]	91,124	100.0	12.4	10.5	9.8	14.1	19.5	13.6	13.1	4.0	2.9	53,945	255	67,087	275
1986	89,479	100.0	12.8	10.2	10.4	14.0	19.6	13.7	12.6	4.0	2.7	53,309	276	65,860	268
1985[13]	88,458	100.0	12.8	11.0	10.7	14.3	20.1	13.3	12.2	3.4	2.3	51,455	279	63,324	251
1984[14]	86,789	100.0	12.8	11.4	10.7	14.8	20.1	13.2	11.6	3.3	2.1	50,511	230	61,888	228
1983	85,407	100.0	13.4	11.4	10.8	15.5	20.1	13.2	10.8	3.0	1.9	49,021	223	59,621	223
1982	83,918	100.0	13.6	11.3	11.0	15.2	20.7	12.8	10.8	2.9	1.8	49,368	223	59,495	220
1981	83,527	100.0	13.1	11.4	11.5	14.8	20.6	13.7	10.8	2.7	1.5	49,502	260	59,138	215
1980	82,368	100.0	13.0	11.0	11.1	14.8	21.5	13.5	10.9	2.7	1.6	50,301	258	59,825	219
1979[15]	80,776	100.0	12.4	10.7	10.7	14.6	21.1	14.6	11.1	3.0	1.8	51,990	246	61,758	234
1978	77,330	100.0	12.3	11.1	10.6	14.4	21.4	14.3	11.4	2.8	1.7	52,089	211	61,308	235
1977	76,030	100.0	12.7	11.5	10.7	15.0	21.7	14.0	10.3	2.4	1.6	50,148	188	59,489	181
1976[16]	74,142	100.0	12.7	11.6	10.7	15.2	22.3	13.9	9.9	2.3	1.4	49,833	185	58,616	181
1975[17]	72,867	100.0	13.2	11.9	10.7	15.7	22.1	13.4	9.5	2.1	1.3	49,020	199	57,241	179
1974[17, 18]	71,163	100.0	12.6	11.0	10.4	16.1	22.2	14.0	9.9	2.3	1.4	50,338	193	58,866	184
1973	69,859	100.0	12.5	11.2	9.8	15.0	22.4	14.2	10.6	2.5	1.7	51,984	198	60,119	183
1972[19]	68,251	100.0	13.1	10.6	10.3	15.3	22.8	14.0	9.9	2.4	1.5	50,955	194	59,305	184
1971[20]	66,676	100.0	13.9	10.7	10.7	16.3	23.4	13.3	8.6	2.0	1.2	48,862	189	56,196	179
1970	64,778	100.0	13.9	10.4	10.5	16.2	24.3	13.0	8.8	1.8	1.3	49,342	181	56,500	181
1969	63,401	100.0	13.8	10.4	9.7	16.9	24.4	13.3	8.5	1.8	1.2	49,728	184	56,574	178
1968	62,214	100.0	14.1	10.8	10.5	17.8	24.6	12.6	7.1	1.5	1.0	47,946	173	54,243	173
1967[21]	60,813	100.0	15.4	10.4	11.4	17.9	24.3	11.6	6.5	1.5	1.1	45,965	167	51,409	167

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2017—Con.

(Income in 2017 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/cpsmar18.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]															
2017	100,065	100.0	9.1	9.2	9.0	12.1	16.7	12.9	15.4	7.5	8.2	65,273	416	89,632	602
2016	99,400	100.0	9.4	9.0	9.1	12.7	17.0	12.7	15.2	7.2	7.7	63,188	341	88,201	545
2015	99,313	100.0	9.5	10.0	9.5	12.6	16.7	12.7	15.3	7.0	6.9	62,194	394	85,078	486
2014	98,679	100.0	10.6	10.4	9.4	12.9	17.4	12.1	14.4	6.4	6.6	58,939	368	81,767	542
2013[1]	98,807	100.0	10.4	10.4	9.6	12.2	17.5	12.7	13.8	6.8	6.5	59,810	545	82,029	799
2013[2]	97,774	100.0	10.3	10.4	9.9	13.1	17.8	12.8	13.8	6.1	5.8	58,242	448	79,935	573
2012	97,705	100.0	10.2	10.6	10.3	13.0	17.8	12.5	13.9	6.0	5.7	57,446	411	79,598	496
2011	96,964	100.0	10.4	10.1	10.5	13.5	17.5	12.4	13.8	6.2	5.6	57,033	246	79,531	461
2010[3]	96,306	100.0	10.1	10.7	9.9	12.9	17.6	12.5	14.5	6.0	5.7	58,261	285	79,334	456
2009[4]	95,489	100.0	9.4	10.1	10.1	13.1	18.1	12.6	14.7	6.1	5.8	59,397	176	80,794	312
2008	95,297	100.0	9.5	10.0	10.0	12.9	17.7	12.8	15.2	6.2	5.8	59,705	173	81,252	313
2007	95,112	100.0	9.0	10.0	8.9	13.3	17.6	12.8	15.7	6.5	6.1	61,765	183	83,354	318
2006	94,705	100.0	9.0	9.5	9.2	13.7	17.9	12.9	15.1	6.5	6.2	61,759	179	84,226	351
2005	93,588	100.0	9.1	9.6	9.7	12.9	18.0	13.5	14.9	6.2	6.0	61,094	267	82,999	344
2004[5]	92,880	100.0	9.3	10.0	9.8	12.9	17.8	13.2	15.1	6.2	5.7	60,697	238	81,838	337
2003	91,962	100.0	9.4	9.9	9.6	13.1	17.7	12.8	15.7	6.0	6.0	60,965	239	82,283	330
2002	91,645	100.0	9.1	9.9	9.5	12.8	17.7	13.4	15.7	6.1	5.7	61,605	250	82,210	335
WHITE[23]															
2001	90,682	100.0	8.8	9.9	9.4	13.2	17.7	13.2	15.6	6.1	6.1	61,786	290	83,986	361
2000[6]	90,030	100.0	8.7	9.3	9.0	13.4	18.0	13.5	15.7	6.4	6.0	62,688	277	84,582	363
1999[7]	88,893	100.0	8.3	9.5	9.4	13.0	18.4	13.5	15.8	6.1	6.0	62,467	316	83,721	474
1998	87,212	100.0	8.7	9.8	9.2	13.5	18.0	14.2	15.2	6.0	5.4	61,667	309	81,707	481
1997	86,106	100.0	9.3	10.3	9.5	13.4	18.4	13.8	14.7	5.7	4.9	59,538	377	79,292	483
1996	85,059	100.0	9.6	10.6	9.7	14.0	18.4	13.9	14.2	5.3	4.4	57,999	300	76,467	453
1995[8]	84,511	100.0	9.6	10.7	10.0	13.8	19.1	13.6	14.0	4.9	4.2	57,308	300	74,874	434
1994[9]	83,737	100.0	10.4	10.8	10.2	13.9	19.1	13.0	13.7	4.9	4.1	55,837	313	73,897	430
1993[10]	82,387	100.0	10.5	10.5	10.2	14.0	19.3	13.5	13.4	4.8	3.8	55,214	322	72,510	419
1992[11]	81,795	100.0	10.5	10.6	10.3	14.0	19.4	14.0	13.4	4.5	3.3	55,316	268	69,717	311
1991	81,675	100.0	10.3	10.5	9.6	14.9	19.7	13.8	13.6	4.6	3.2	55,565	269	69,565	303
1990	80,968	100.0	9.9	10.0	9.7	14.4	20.4	13.9	13.7	4.5	3.5	56,970	261	70,981	317
1989	80,163	100.0	9.6	10.1	9.6	14.0	19.6	14.6	13.9	4.9	3.6	58,200	283	72,814	337
1988	79,734	100.0	10.4	9.5	9.9	13.8	20.2	14.3	14.0	4.5	3.4	57,498	340	70,857	334
1987[12]	78,519	100.0	10.5	9.9	9.7	14.1	20.2	14.3	13.9	4.3	3.1	56,837	286	69,954	302
1986	77,284	100.0	11.0	9.7	10.2	14.0	20.2	14.4	13.3	4.3	2.9	56,045	272	68,603	293
1985[13]	76,576	100.0	11.1	10.4	10.4	14.4	20.7	13.9	12.9	3.7	2.6	54,265	290	65,923	277
1984[14]	75,328	100.0	11.1	10.7	10.5	14.8	20.8	13.9	12.3	3.5	2.4	53,287	268	64,441	250
1983	74,376	100.0	11.5	10.7	10.6	15.7	20.8	13.8	11.5	3.2	2.1	51,408	232	62,095	242
1982	73,182	100.0	11.9	10.7	10.8	15.4	21.3	13.4	11.5	3.1	1.9	51,683	235	61,948	242
1981	72,845	100.0	11.3	10.8	11.2	14.9	21.3	14.4	11.5	2.9	1.7	52,302	241	61,617	234
1980	71,872	100.0	11.3	10.4	10.8	14.8	22.2	14.2	11.6	3.0	1.7	53,068	273	62,239	239
1979[15]	70,766	100.0	10.9	10.0	10.4	14.6	21.7	15.3	11.8	3.2	2.0	54,510	259	64,194	256
1978	68,028	100.0	10.8	10.6	10.3	14.4	21.9	15.0	12.0	3.0	1.9	54,150	239	63,580	256
1977	66,934	100.0	11.3	10.8	10.4	15.0	22.4	14.8	11.0	2.7	1.7	52,735	222	61,813	200
1976[16]	65,353	100.0	11.3	10.9	10.4	15.2	22.9	14.6	10.6	2.5	1.5	52,202	216	60,871	196
1975[17]	64,392	100.0	11.8	11.3	10.5	15.7	22.8	14.1	10.2	2.2	1.4	51,263	187	59,355	195
1974[17, 18]	62,984	100.0	11.3	10.4	10.0	16.0	23.0	14.7	10.6	2.5	1.5	52,644	198	61,046	198
1973	61,965	100.0	11.2	10.5	9.4	14.9	23.1	15.0	11.3	2.7	1.9	54,481	208	62,443	198
1972[19]	60,618	100.0	11.8	9.9	9.8	15.2	23.6	14.7	10.6	2.6	1.7	53,456	205	61,612	200
1971[20]	59,463	100.0	12.6	10.1	10.3	16.2	24.2	14.0	9.2	2.1	1.3	51,108	195	58,231	189
1970	57,575	100.0	12.7	9.7	10.0	16.1	25.1	13.6	9.3	2.0	1.4	51,393	198	58,477	192
1969	56,248	100.0	12.6	9.6	9.2	16.8	25.4	14.1	9.1	1.9	1.3	51,897	190	58,673	196
1968	55,394	100.0	12.9	9.9	10.0	18.0	25.6	13.3	7.6	1.6	1.1	49,921	186	56,193	186
1967[21]	54,188	100.0	14.1	9.7	10.9	18.1	25.3	12.2	6.9	1.6	1.2	47,934	174	53,288	180

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2017—Con.

(Income in 2017 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/cpsmar18.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]															
2017	84,681	100.0	8.5	8.9	8.6	11.6	16.4	13.0	16.0	8.0	8.9	68,145	638	93,453	661
2016	84,387	100.0	8.9	8.6	8.7	12.1	16.9	12.7	15.9	7.8	8.4	66,440	521	91,687	622
2015	84,445	100.0	8.9	9.5	9.0	12.1	16.5	13.0	16.2	7.5	7.5	65,133	561	88,553	549
2014	84,228	100.0	10.0	9.8	9.0	12.4	17.3	12.3	15.1	6.9	7.3	62,453	381	85,472	600
2013[1]	84,432	100.0	9.7	9.8	8.8	11.7	17.6	13.2	14.6	7.3	7.1	63,588	562	85,615	894
2013[2]	83,641	100.0	9.5	9.9	9.4	12.6	17.9	13.2	14.5	6.6	6.4	61,417	645	83,626	665
2012	83,792	100.0	9.3	10.1	9.8	12.6	17.8	12.9	14.7	6.5	6.2	60,979	384	83,263	551
2011	83,573	100.0	9.6	9.7	10.0	13.0	17.5	12.8	14.6	6.7	6.2	60,526	358	83,082	522
2010[3]	83,314	100.0	9.4	10.3	9.4	12.5	17.5	12.8	15.3	6.4	6.3	61,361	503	82,626	518
2009[4]	83,158	100.0	8.7	9.6	9.6	12.9	18.1	12.8	15.5	6.5	6.3	62,374	320	83,882	342
2008	82,884	100.0	8.7	9.6	9.6	12.4	17.7	13.2	15.9	6.6	6.3	63,378	257	84,574	346
2007	82,765	100.0	8.4	9.6	8.5	12.7	17.5	13.0	16.5	7.0	6.7	65,089	293	86,732	350
2006	82,675	100.0	8.4	9.1	8.9	13.2	17.7	13.2	15.8	6.9	6.7	63,892	229	87,441	386
2005	82,003	100.0	8.6	9.3	9.2	12.4	17.8	13.9	15.6	6.7	6.5	63,900	216	86,322	381
2004[5]	81,628	100.0	8.8	9.6	9.3	12.5	17.5	13.6	15.8	6.7	6.2	63,627	291	84,894	369
2003	81,148	100.0	8.9	9.4	9.1	12.5	17.6	13.1	16.4	6.5	6.5	63,832	309	85,356	362
2002	81,166	100.0	8.7	9.5	9.1	12.4	17.6	13.7	16.5	6.5	6.1	64,084	251	84,873	361
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[23]															
2001	80,818	100.0	8.5	9.4	9.1	12.8	17.6	13.4	16.3	6.4	6.5	64,268	266	86,668	393
2000[6]	80,527	100.0	8.3	8.9	8.7	13.0	17.8	13.8	16.3	6.8	6.4	65,124	261	87,155	391
1999[7]	79,819	100.0	7.9	9.1	9.1	12.6	18.2	13.8	16.4	6.5	6.5	65,170	412	86,466	512
1998	78,577	100.0	8.1	9.3	8.8	13.2	18.0	14.6	15.9	6.4	5.8	63,969	368	84,323	515
1997	77,936	100.0	8.6	9.9	9.1	13.1	18.4	14.2	15.4	6.0	5.2	61,990	324	81,832	(X)
1996	77,240	100.0	9.0	10.0	9.3	13.8	18.4	14.3	14.9	5.6	4.6	60,537	415	78,780	(X)
1995[8]	76,932	100.0	8.7	10.1	9.7	13.6	19.4	14.1	14.7	5.2	4.5	59,571	311	77,316	463
1994[9]	77,004	100.0	9.7	10.4	10.0	13.7	19.2	13.4	14.3	5.1	4.3	57,639	305	75,779	450
1993[10]	75,697	100.0	10.0	10.1	9.9	13.8	19.4	13.9	13.9	5.0	4.0	57,246	335	74,421	444
1992[11]	75,107	100.0	9.9	10.2	10.1	13.7	19.6	14.3	14.0	4.7	3.5	57,173	354	71,487	330
1991	75,625	100.0	9.8	10.1	9.4	14.7	19.8	14.0	14.1	4.8	3.3	56,892	280	71,058	317
1990	75,035	100.0	9.4	9.6	9.5	14.3	20.5	14.1	14.2	4.7	3.6	58,273	272	72,554	328
1989	74,495	100.0	9.1	9.8	9.4	13.9	19.7	14.9	14.3	5.1	3.8	59,452	291	74,273	364
1988	74,067	100.0	9.8	9.3	9.7	13.6	20.3	14.6	14.6	4.7	3.6	59,083	348	72,304	340
1987[12]	73,120	100.0	10.0	9.5	9.5	13.9	20.4	14.6	14.4	4.5	3.3	58,400	325	71,322	331
1986	72,067	100.0	10.5	9.4	10.0	13.9	20.3	14.7	13.7	4.5	3.1	57,319	295	69,965	321
1985[13]	71,540	100.0	10.7	10.0	10.3	14.3	20.8	14.2	13.3	3.8	2.7	55,486	283	67,207	305
1984[14]	70,586	100.0	10.6	10.4	10.3	14.8	20.9	14.2	12.7	3.7	2.5	54,393	302	65,561	293
1983	69,648	100.0	11.0	10.5	10.5	15.7	20.9	14.1	11.8	3.3	2.2	52,730	265	63,727	272
1982	69,214	100.0	11.5	10.4	10.6	15.3	21.4	13.6	11.8	3.3	2.0	52,549	264	62,858	269
1981	68,996	100.0	11.1	10.6	11.0	14.7	21.4	14.6	11.8	3.0	1.8	53,057	270	62,393	260
1980	68,106	100.0	11.0	10.1	10.6	14.7	22.3	14.5	11.9	3.1	1.8	54,008	307	63,057	284
1979[15]	67,203	100.0	10.7	9.8	10.2	14.5	21.7	15.5	12.1	3.3	2.1	55,278	306	64,936	284
1978	64,836	100.0	10.6	10.4	10.2	14.2	22.0	15.2	12.3	3.1	2.0	55,170	290	64,330	277
1977	63,721	100.0	11.1	10.6	10.2	14.8	22.5	15.0	11.3	2.7	1.8	53,781	303	62,578	296
1976[16]	62,365	100.0	11.1	10.7	10.3	15.1	23.0	14.9	10.9	2.6	1.6	53,266	310	61,653	275
1975[17]	61,533	100.0	11.5	11.1	10.3	15.5	22.9	14.4	10.5	2.3	1.5	51,649	274	60,082	291
1974[17, 18]	60,164	100.0	11.1	10.1	9.9	15.9	23.1	14.9	10.9	2.6	1.6	53,094	261	61,734	270
1973	59,236	100.0	11.1	10.4	9.2	14.7	23.1	15.2	11.6	2.8	1.9	54,961	257	63,140	267
1972[19]	58,005	100.0	11.8	9.6	9.6	15.0	23.7	15.0	10.9	2.7	1.7	54,218	257	62,326	279

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2017—Con.

(Income in 2017 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/cpsmar18.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															
2017	17,801	100.0	19.6	12.6	11.6	14.1	15.8	10.1	9.6	3.5	3.1	40,594	501	58,985	799
2016	17,505	100.0	20.0	13.0	11.5	13.8	16.5	9.7	9.2	3.5	2.8	40,927	596	59,372	956
2015	17,322	100.0	21.0	13.9	11.5	13.3	16.1	9.3	9.0	3.3	2.5	38,501	565	56,706	897
2014	17,198	100.0	21.7	14.1	12.0	14.7	15.3	8.4	8.4	3.0	2.3	36,953	489	53,503	718
2013[1]	16,723	100.0	21.5	13.8	12.4	14.6	15.6	7.6	9.1	3.1	2.2	37,696	820	54,465	1,394
2013[2]	16,855	100.0	21.3	14.6	12.7	14.6	15.3	8.2	8.4	2.8	2.0	36,653	738	52,391	918
2012	16,559	100.0	22.7	14.5	12.0	13.6	15.7	8.6	8.3	2.7	1.8	36,066	854	51,513	789
2011	16,165	100.0	23.5	14.3	12.1	13.6	15.1	8.8	8.0	2.7	1.9	35,353	604	51,890	844
2010[3]	15,909	100.0	23.1	13.7	12.1	14.0	15.3	9.3	7.9	2.7	1.7	36,231	530	51,264	706
2009[4]	15,212	100.0	20.7	13.6	13.2	14.1	16.0	9.5	8.3	2.7	1.7	37,509	479	53,005	591
2008	15,056	100.0	20.2	13.1	12.8	14.9	16.8	9.1	8.6	2.7	1.8	39,199	501	53,276	557
2007	14,976	100.0	20.2	13.6	10.6	15.1	16.5	9.5	9.6	3.0	2.0	40,403	551	55,502	607
2006	14,709	100.0	20.2	13.3	11.1	15.9	16.2	9.3	8.9	2.9	2.2	39,162	290	55,446	680
2005	14,399	100.0	20.4	13.9	11.9	13.7	16.9	9.6	8.8	3.1	1.7	38,949	371	53,762	585
2004[5]	14,151	100.0	20.9	12.5	12.4	15.1	16.0	10.1	8.5	2.6	1.8	39,333	360	53,023	563
2003	13,969	100.0	20.6	13.0	12.3	13.7	17.1	9.5	9.2	2.7	1.9	39,666	498	53,864	570
2002	13,778	100.0	19.7	13.7	11.8	15.4	15.6	9.9	8.9	2.9	2.1	39,867	525	55,112	642
BLACK ALONE[24]															
2017	16,997	100.0	19.9	12.7	11.6	14.1	15.7	9.8	9.5	3.5	3.1	40,258	577	58,593	825
2016	16,733	100.0	20.4	13.1	11.6	13.7	16.3	9.6	9.2	3.5	2.8	40,339	737	58,680	952
2015	16,539	100.0	21.2	14.0	11.5	13.4	16.0	9.1	8.9	3.3	2.4	38,178	531	56,237	891
2014	16,437	100.0	21.9	14.2	12.1	14.7	15.3	8.3	8.3	3.0	2.3	36,689	478	53,098	716
2013[1]	16,009	100.0	22.1	13.8	12.3	14.5	15.6	7.7	8.9	3.0	2.1	37,232	903	53,179	1,249
2013[2]	16,108	100.0	21.5	14.6	12.5	14.5	15.3	8.2	8.4	2.8	2.0	36,467	767	52,310	933
2012	15,872	100.0	22.9	14.7	12.0	13.6	15.8	8.7	8.1	2.7	1.7	35,641	845	51,061	805
2011	15,583	100.0	23.6	14.3	12.2	13.6	15.1	8.8	7.9	2.7	1.8	35,203	556	51,616	877
2010[3]	15,265	100.0	23.3	13.7	12.0	14.0	15.5	9.3	7.8	2.7	1.6	36,195	562	50,654	705
2009[4]	14,730	100.0	20.7	13.8	13.2	14.2	16.0	9.4	8.3	2.7	1.7	37,319	451	52,737	601
2008	14,595	100.0	20.3	13.1	12.8	14.9	16.8	9.1	8.5	2.7	1.8	39,054	503	53,109	568
2007	14,551	100.0	20.2	13.6	10.7	15.0	16.6	9.6	9.4	2.9	1.9	40,196	563	55,265	616
2006	14,354	100.0	20.4	13.4	11.2	15.9	16.2	9.4	8.8	2.8	2.1	38,963	294	54,999	680
2005	14,002	100.0	20.5	13.9	11.9	13.8	16.9	9.6	8.6	3.1	1.7	38,828	379	53,419	580
2004[5]	13,809	100.0	21.0	12.5	12.5	15.3	15.8	10.1	8.4	2.6	1.8	39,151	407	52,860	572
2003	13,629	100.0	20.7	13.0	12.3	13.7	17.2	9.4	9.2	2.6	1.9	39,607	516	53,617	575
2002	13,465	100.0	19.8	13.7	11.8	15.4	15.6	9.9	8.9	2.9	2.0	39,661	534	54,671	631

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2017—Con.

(Income in 2017 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/cpsmar18.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	19.5	12.9	11.6	15.1	16.8	10.3	9.5	2.6	1.6	40,902	482	54,473	575
2000[6]	13,174	100.0	18.4	12.2	11.8	14.9	18.1	10.3	9.2	3.4	1.7	42,348	561	55,924	567
1999[7]	12,838	100.0	19.2	12.6	11.4	14.5	16.7	10.6	9.2	3.7	2.2	41,192	767	56,765	815
1998	12,579	100.0	21.4	14.0	11.6	14.1	16.0	10.4	8.4	2.5	1.6	38,212	598	51,458	687
1997	12,474	100.0	21.1	14.0	11.7	15.1	16.5	10.2	7.9	2.4	1.1	38,269	658	50,358	723
1996	12,109	100.0	22.2	14.5	11.7	14.7	16.0	10.2	7.5	2.0	1.2	36,649	721	50,662	990
1995[8]	11,577	100.0	22.5	14.8	11.8	14.9	16.3	8.9	7.9	1.8	1.1	35,880	612	48,710	833
1994[9]	11,655	100.0	24.6	14.4	11.6	14.5	14.9	9.2	7.4	2.2	1.3	34,503	642	48,011	689
1993[10]	11,281	100.0	26.1	14.4	12.3	14.0	15.2	8.1	6.8	2.1	1.0	32,721	647	45,613	757
1992[11]	11,269	100.0	26.7	15.0	11.5	14.2	15.4	8.6	6.0	1.9	0.7	32,210	658	43,708	593
1991	11,083	100.0	27.2	13.5	11.3	14.1	16.1	8.9	6.4	1.8	0.7	33,103	695	44,079	576
1990	10,671	100.0	26.0	14.0	11.0	14.2	16.7	8.9	6.7	1.7	0.8	34,068	777	45,265	611
1989	10,486	100.0	25.4	14.2	11.2	14.2	16.4	8.4	7.7	1.9	0.6	34,613	704	45,929	624
1988	10,561	100.0	26.7	14.8	11.1	14.4	14.4	9.0	7.1	1.6	1.0	32,778	683	44,904	655
1987[12]	10,192	100.0	26.8	14.8	11.3	15.3	14.7	8.4	6.4	1.3	0.9	32,440	621	43,802	602
1986	9,922	100.0	27.0	14.2	12.2	14.0	15.8	8.6	6.0	1.6	0.6	32,289	634	43,320	589
1985[13]	9,797	100.0	25.8	15.5	12.8	14.1	15.7	8.6	5.9	1.1	0.4	32,285	627	42,124	547
1984[14]	9,480	100.0	26.7	16.7	12.6	14.6	14.7	7.7	5.8	1.0	0.3	30,356	584	40,485	498
1983	9,236	100.0	28.1	16.1	12.7	14.4	14.7	7.8	5.0	0.9	0.2	29,173	547	38,802	479
1982	8,916	100.0	27.6	16.3	13.2	14.0	16.1	8.0	3.9	0.7	0.3	29,291	470	38,540	482
1981	8,961	100.0	27.6	16.2	13.7	14.0	15.1	7.8	4.7	0.7	0.1	29,350	493	38,555	467
1980	8,847	100.0	26.1	16.5	13.3	14.4	16.2	7.6	5.0	0.7	0.3	30,573	577	39,679	489
1979[15]	8,586	100.0	24.4	16.5	13.6	14.1	16.3	8.9	5.3	0.7	0.3	32,004	584	41,065	505
1978	8,066	100.0	24.7	16.0	12.7	14.5	17.1	8.2	5.7	0.9	0.2	32,542	688	41,588	543
1977	7,977	100.0	24.2	17.8	13.4	15.5	15.9	7.6	4.6	0.7	0.3	31,119	418	39,873	355
1976[16]	7,776	100.0	24.4	17.5	12.7	15.2	17.5	7.5	4.4	0.6	0.2	31,041	385	39,659	354
1975[17]	7,489	100.0	25.7	17.5	12.5	16.2	16.1	7.4	3.9	0.6	0.1	30,774	453	38,414	341
1974[17, 18]	7,263	100.0	24.2	16.7	14.0	16.6	16.0	8.2	3.8	0.5	0.1	31,308	378	38,937	346
1973	7,040	100.0	23.2	17.3	13.0	16.3	17.4	7.8	4.1	0.7	0.3	32,070	499	39,824	396
1972[19]	6,809	100.0	24.7	16.6	13.7	16.3	15.5	8.5	3.8	0.5	0.4	31,203	468	39,416	420
1971[20]	6,578	100.0	25.7	16.5	14.4	17.0	15.9	6.6	3.3	0.4	0.2	30,190	449	37,410	384
1970	6,180	100.0	25.2	16.2	14.3	16.3	16.7	7.1	3.5	0.5	0.2	31,281	429	38,196	412
1969	6,053	100.0	24.8	17.0	14.2	17.6	16.3	6.3	3.4	0.4	0.1	31,370	462	37,345	397
1968	5,870	100.0	25.4	18.3	15.2	16.7	15.5	5.8	2.7	0.3	0.1	29,437	427	35,852	378
1967[21]	5,728	100.0	28.2	17.4	15.7	16.4	14.2	4.9	2.3	0.6	0.3	27,831	463	33,442	373

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2017—Con.

(Income in 2017 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/cpsmar18.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															
2017	7,114	100.0	8.9	6.5	6.1	9.7	14.6	12.7	16.4	10.5	14.6	80,961	1,152	113,720	2,407
2016	6,750	100.0	8.9	6.5	6.3	8.2	15.6	13.3	17.1	11.2	12.9	82,560	1,155	109,183	1,810
2015	6,640	100.0	9.7	6.9	5.9	9.7	15.3	12.2	16.6	10.9	12.7	79,423	1,448	108,778	2,275
2014	6,333	100.0	9.9	6.8	7.5	9.5	15.3	12.3	18.1	10.2	10.5	77,557	2,053	101,721	1,997
2013[1]	6,160	100.0	10.0	7.5	5.3	10.3	15.8	13.2	17.4	8.4	12.0	76,387	3,364	106,538	4,452
2013[2]	6,111	100.0	10.6	6.5	7.9	10.8	16.8	12.1	16.5	8.9	9.9	71,005	1,920	96,265	2,387
2012	5,872	100.0	9.9	6.6	7.6	10.0	17.4	12.7	16.6	9.3	9.8	72,929	1,858	98,088	2,026
2011	5,705	100.0	9.5	8.6	7.9	10.4	16.2	13.3	17.6	7.9	8.7	70,993	1,708	93,702	2,242
2010[3]	5,550	100.0	9.8	8.2	7.8	9.4	17.3	11.3	17.2	9.6	9.4	71,577	1,651	94,321	1,812
2009[4]	4,940	100.0	10.6	6.6	7.9	9.9	15.6	11.7	17.8	9.2	10.7	74,528	1,644	103,203	2,027
2008	4,805	100.0	10.3	7.3	7.2	10.8	14.9	12.2	18.4	9.0	10.0	74,833	1,613	98,522	1,697
2007	4,715	100.0	8.8	7.0	6.6	10.1	16.1	13.0	18.6	10.2	9.6	78,074	1,643	100,218	1,714
2006	4,664	100.0	8.7	6.4	6.7	10.3	16.7	12.5	18.0	10.9	9.8	77,879	1,971	106,677	2,233
2005	4,500	100.0	9.4	6.8	7.0	8.9	16.4	12.9	19.4	8.7	10.5	76,815	917	100,658	1,757
2004[5]	4,346	100.0	8.8	7.1	7.4	9.3	17.5	14.0	17.4	9.4	9.0	74,735	1,506	99,039	1,869
2003	4,235	100.0	11.8	8.1	6.0	8.5	16.6	13.3	18.2	8.6	9.0	73,833	1,646	92,738	1,595
2002	4,079	100.0	8.9	7.2	7.6	11.4	17.1	12.6	18.1	8.6	8.5	71,442	1,081	94,931	1,805
ASIAN ALONE[25]															
2017	6,735	100.0	9.0	6.6	5.8	9.6	14.5	12.9	16.3	10.8	14.6	81,331	1,193	114,105	2,456
2016	6,392	100.0	8.9	6.4	6.4	8.1	15.4	13.3	17.1	11.3	13.2	83,182	1,190	110,314	1,859
2015	6,328	100.0	9.5	6.7	6.0	9.6	15.3	12.3	16.8	10.9	12.9	79,842	1,756	109,073	2,304
2014	6,040	100.0	10.2	6.8	7.4	9.6	15.2	11.8	18.2	10.4	10.5	77,006	2,184	101,119	1,990
2013[1]	5,818	100.0	10.1	7.7	5.0	9.9	16.3	12.7	17.7	8.4	12.2	76,293	3,544	106,676	4,707
2013[2]	5,759	100.0	10.7	6.7	8.0	10.7	16.8	12.0	16.2	9.1	9.8	70,687	1,813	95,654	2,431
2012	5,560	100.0	10.0	6.6	7.6	9.9	17.2	12.8	16.7	9.4	9.7	73,415	2,022	97,764	1,964
2011	5,374	100.0	9.4	8.5	8.1	10.3	16.3	13.3	17.7	8.0	8.4	71,139	1,712	93,548	2,264
2010[3]	5,212	100.0	10.0	8.1	7.6	8.9	17.3	11.3	17.3	9.9	9.6	72,402	1,775	95,302	1,911
2009[4]	4,687	100.0	10.6	6.6	7.9	9.6	15.7	11.8	17.8	9.3	10.7	74,982	1,451	104,006	2,113
2008	4,573	100.0	10.5	7.2	7.3	10.5	15.0	12.0	18.3	9.2	10.0	74,913	1,582	98,365	1,715
2007	4,494	100.0	8.8	7.1	6.6	9.9	16.1	12.7	18.9	10.0	9.8	78,343	1,641	100,760	1,778
2006	4,454	100.0	8.8	6.5	6.7	10.3	16.5	12.3	18.0	10.9	10.1	78,291	2,040	107,609	2,316
2005	4,273	100.0	9.5	7.0	6.9	8.7	16.3	13.0	19.3	8.8	10.5	76,873	896	100,783	1,778
2004[5]	4,123	100.0	8.8	7.1	7.5	9.2	17.5	13.8	17.6	9.3	9.2	74,807	1,590	99,541	1,925
2003	4,040	100.0	11.9	8.1	5.8	8.5	16.3	13.3	18.2	8.7	9.2	74,417	1,462	93,487	1,655
2002	3,917	100.0	8.7	7.2	7.5	11.5	16.8	12.6	18.2	8.7	8.7	71,908	1,258	95,711	1,866
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[23]															
2001	4,071	100.0	9.1	6.9	7.3	11.0	16.0	13.8	17.6	9.2	9.2	74,442	1,777	101,539	2,397
2000[6]	3,963	100.0	8.0	6.3	6.5	11.2	15.6	13.8	18.7	9.8	10.0	79,590	1,357	103,913	2,157
1999[7]	3,742	100.0	9.3	6.6	6.1	11.2	17.0	12.7	17.2	9.1	10.9	75,211	2,651	99,455	2,521
1998	3,308	100.0	8.9	7.8	7.0	11.7	17.7	12.7	19.1	7.9	7.1	70,296	1,956	90,752	2,621
1997	3,125	100.0	9.7	8.2	6.7	10.8	18.5	14.2	17.1	8.3	6.5	69,128	1,922	89,967	2,788
1996	2,998	100.0	10.8	7.5	7.2	10.9	19.1	13.0	17.0	9.0	5.5	67,543	2,421	88,255	3,165
1995[8]	2,777	100.0	10.3	9.1	7.2	11.7	18.6	13.9	16.1	6.7	6.3	65,076	1,633	88,492	3,570
1994[9]	2,040	100.0	10.0	9.5	6.9	12.5	16.7	14.0	16.9	7.1	6.4	66,427	2,517	86,249	3,073
1993[10]	2,233	100.0	12.6	8.2	9.0	10.8	15.7	13.4	18.3	6.7	5.3	64,238	3,159	84,167	3,389
1992[11]	2,262	100.0	10.0	8.7	9.2	10.4	19.0	13.3	17.7	6.5	5.2	64,920	1,874	80,461	2,212
1991	2,094	100.0	10.6	8.2	8.1	13.0	17.4	13.9	16.0	7.5	5.4	64,155	2,070	81,455	2,401
1990	1,958	100.0	9.0	7.4	8.1	11.3	18.0	15.3	17.9	6.7	6.2	70,139	2,078	84,663	2,397
1989	1,988	100.0	8.4	7.5	7.7	11.6	19.3	15.8	16.9	6.5	6.4	69,103	1,868	85,905	2,500
1988	1,913	100.0	8.6	9.4	9.4	11.0	18.6	14.4	15.8	7.3	5.5	64,463	2,649	80,593	2,407
1987[12]	N	100.0	10.3	10.2	7.8	10.9	17.5	13.6	17.9	8.1	3.8	66,706	2,480	N	N

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2017—Con.

(Income in 2017 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/cpsmar18.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]															
2017	17,318	100.0	12.0	11.1	11.3	15.0	18.1	12.6	11.5	4.5	3.8	50,486	438	68,319	864
2016	16,915	100.0	12.4	11.5	11.2	15.8	17.9	12.0	11.6	4.0	3.5	48,700	691	68,252	825
2015	16,667	100.0	13.4	12.7	12.0	15.4	17.8	11.2	9.9	4.1	3.4	46,714	636	65,818	866
2014	16,239	100.0	14.3	13.9	11.7	15.6	18.0	10.9	10.1	3.2	2.3	44,040	535	59,632	680
2013[1]	16,088	100.0	14.6	14.0	14.1	14.9	16.7	9.6	9.1	3.8	3.1	41,831	1,252	60,729	1,794
2013[2]	15,811	100.0	15.2	13.0	13.2	15.8	17.5	10.4	9.8	3.1	2.2	43,176	582	57,596	777
2012	15,589	100.0	15.9	13.3	13.7	15.2	17.9	10.0	8.8	3.0	2.3	41,721	571	57,142	747
2011	14,939	100.0	15.3	13.0	13.8	16.4	17.4	9.9	8.8	3.3	2.1	42,188	597	57,183	649
2010[3]	14,435	100.0	15.5	13.2	13.5	14.7	18.2	10.3	9.3	3.3	2.1	42,399	656	57,906	744
2009[4]	13,298	100.0	14.2	13.1	13.3	15.3	18.1	10.4	9.8	3.2	2.5	43,566	575	59,818	656
2008	13,425	100.0	14.5	13.0	13.1	16.4	17.6	10.0	10.0	3.5	2.1	43,271	555	58,860	609
2007	13,339	100.0	13.0	13.2	11.4	17.0	18.6	11.5	9.8	3.3	2.2	45,841	616	60,239	634
2006	12,973	100.0	13.1	12.7	11.3	17.1	18.8	11.0	9.9	3.7	2.3	46,046	615	61,639	707
2005	12,519	100.0	13.0	12.5	12.8	16.5	19.1	11.2	9.4	3.1	2.4	45,256	449	59,313	596
2004[5]	12,178	100.0	13.2	12.9	13.5	15.8	19.4	10.5	9.4	2.9	2.4	44,583	624	59,681	730
2003	11,693	100.0	13.1	12.9	13.2	16.9	18.2	10.5	9.9	2.7	2.6	44,086	613	59,411	657
2002	11,339	100.0	12.4	12.9	13.0	16.6	18.3	11.4	10.0	3.1	2.4	45,232	659	61,333	820
2001	10,499	100.0	12.2	13.4	12.1	16.3	18.5	11.8	10.2	3.3	2.3	46,586	591	61,600	779
2000[6]	10,034	100.0	11.9	12.6	11.7	16.7	19.7	11.7	10.3	3.0	2.4	47,345	682	62,776	904
1999[7]	9,579	100.0	12.6	13.3	12.2	16.8	19.2	10.8	10.2	2.6	2.2	45,377	660	59,611	1,058
1998	9,060	100.0	14.9	14.4	12.1	16.8	17.7	11.0	8.6	2.7	2.0	42,702	823	57,700	1,227
1997	8,590	100.0	16.5	14.4	12.9	15.9	18.6	9.7	7.9	2.3	1.9	40,680	726	54,819	1,106
1996	8,225	100.0	16.5	15.9	13.3	16.2	17.3	9.5	7.7	2.2	1.6	38,872	754	53,073	1,228
1995[8]	7,939	100.0	18.4	16.2	13.5	16.0	16.2	9.6	6.9	2.0	1.3	36,629	798	49,994	1,122
1994[9]	7,735	100.0	18.6	15.3	12.4	16.0	17.3	9.0	7.7	2.2	1.5	38,432	714	51,823	1,293
1993[10]	7,362	100.0	17.1	15.3	13.8	16.2	17.9	8.9	7.7	1.8	1.3	38,338	771	50,743	1,067
1992[11]	7,153	100.0	17.6	14.6	13.6	16.7	17.4	9.8	7.2	2.1	1.0	38,808	802	49,499	778
1991	6,379	100.0	16.8	14.5	12.4	17.0	18.2	10.1	7.6	2.2	1.2	39,939	831	50,818	813
1990	6,220	100.0	16.4	15.3	12.2	16.3	19.1	10.1	7.5	1.9	1.2	40,733	835	51,025	841
1989	5,933	100.0	16.3	13.5	12.2	16.2	18.3	11.6	8.1	2.4	1.4	41,959	813	53,580	921
1988	5,910	100.0	17.9	13.0	13.2	15.9	18.5	10.6	7.3	2.2	1.3	40,673	1,031	51,928	1,101
1987[12]	5,642	100.0	18.2	14.5	11.7	16.8	17.8	10.2	7.5	1.9	1.4	40,025	869	51,306	950
1986	5,418	100.0	17.5	14.4	13.4	15.3	18.6	10.2	8.1	1.8	0.7	39,295	1,023	49,617	816
1985[13]	5,213	100.0	17.9	16.2	12.5	15.8	18.8	9.3	7.5	1.3	0.7	38,050	889	47,544	773
1984[14]	4,883	100.0	18.6	15.1	13.2	15.2	19.4	10.0	6.5	1.5	0.7	38,290	960	47,613	928
1983	4,326	100.0	19.6	15.0	12.8	17.1	18.4	9.3	6.2	1.2	0.4	37,335	946	45,463	873
1982	4,085	100.0	18.7	16.0	13.0	17.5	18.0	9.0	6.1	1.0	0.7	37,148	981	45,846	930
1981	3,980	100.0	16.0	14.6	13.6	17.8	19.4	10.5	6.4	1.2	0.6	39,707	1,087	47,683	911
1980	3,906	100.0	16.7	14.6	14.4	16.8	19.4	10.3	5.8	1.2	0.6	38,773	1,051	47,359	943
1979[15]	3,684	100.0	15.1	13.7	13.9	16.8	21.0	10.3	7.0	1.5	0.8	41,191	1,188	49,839	1,001
1978	3,291	100.0	15.0	13.8	13.9	17.9	20.8	11.0	5.8	1.3	0.4	40,813	989	48,209	975
1977	3,304	100.0	14.9	14.9	14.2	19.3	20.1	10.0	5.1	1.2	0.3	39,341	691	46,427	717
1976[16]	3,081	100.0	17.1	16.2	13.5	17.9	20.4	9.4	4.4	0.8	0.3	37,589	801	44,420	723
1975[17]	2,948	100.0	17.1	16.0	14.9	18.2	20.6	8.2	3.9	0.7	0.5	36,827	814	43,719	777
1974[17, 18]	2,897	100.0	14.2	15.5	14.2	18.8	21.4	9.4	5.1	0.9	0.5	40,038	877	46,382	755
1973	2,722	100.0	13.3	14.7	14.9	19.3	22.0	9.8	5.0	0.8	0.3	40,274	915	46,792	762
1972[19]	2,655	100.0	12.7	16.3	14.4	20.6	21.9	8.6	4.0	0.9	0.5	40,341	788	46,368	788

See footnotes at end of table.

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 2010 Census-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 CPS ASEC.

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

[7] Implementation of 2000 Census-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 CPS 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; and 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 ASEC, 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 the 2010 Census through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in the 2010 Census.

[23] For the year 2001 and earlier, the CPS ASEC 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 15.1 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 4.8 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 2.3 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.

Note: Inflation-adjusted estimates may differ slightly from other published data due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-2.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2017

(Income in 2017 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar18.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013[1]	2013[2]	2012	2011	2010[3]	2009[4]	2008
MEASURE											
Household Income at Selected Percentiles											
10th percentile limit	14,219	13,901	13,719	12,724	12,858	13,071	13,088	13,107	13,364	13,881	13,880
20th percentile limit	24,638	24,518	23,591	22,213	22,134	22,029	22,033	22,132	22,534	23,425	23,639
40th percentile limit	47,110	46,581	45,020	42,688	43,251	42,358	42,533	42,075	42,815	44,151	44,512
50th (median)	61,372	60,309	58,476	55,613	56,479	54,744	54,569	54,673	55,520	57,010	57,412
60th percentile limit	77,552	76,479	74,498	70,699	70,830	69,039	69,079	68,196	69,293	70,781	71,589
80th percentile limit	126,855	123,621	121,060	116,355	116,186	111,631	111,344	110,956	112,704	114,530	114,406
90th percentile limit	179,077	174,203	167,804	163,221	163,821	158,102	156,166	156,864	156,362	157,631	157,845
95th percentile limit	237,034	230,095	221,900	214,100	216,208	206,587	204,466	203,165	203,355	206,156	205,438
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles											
90th/10th	12.59	12.53	12.23	12.83	12.74	12.10	11.93	11.97	11.70	11.36	11.37
95th/20th	9.62	9.38	9.41	9.64	9.77	9.38	9.28	9.18	9.02	8.80	8.69
95th/50th	3.86	3.82	3.79	3.85	3.83	3.78	3.79	3.72	3.67	3.62	3.58
80th/50th	2.07	2.05	2.07	2.09	2.06	2.04	2.07	2.03	2.04	2.01	1.99
80th/20th	5.15	5.04	5.13	5.24	5.25	5.07	5.05	5.01	5.00	4.89	4.84
20th/50th	0.40	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41
Mean Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	13,258	13,221	12,889	12,102	12,220	12,280	12,290	12,276	12,387	13,231	13,303
Second quintile	35,401	35,246	33,763	32,221	32,476	32,157	31,764	31,899	32,147	33,508	33,688
Third quintile	61,564	60,421	58,803	56,011	56,644	55,148	54,743	54,442	55,397	56,732	57,217
Fourth quintile	99,030	97,225	95,223	91,037	91,144	88,030	87,814	87,470	88,872	90,129	91,032
Highest quintile	221,846	218,542	209,384	201,129	203,796	195,210	194,571	194,448	190,856	195,668	195,231
Top 5 percent	385,289	383,154	363,038	344,465	352,531	339,754	340,198	340,185	323,594	338,309	336,358
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4
Second quintile	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6
Third quintile	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.6	14.6	14.7
Fourth quintile	23.0	22.9	23.2	23.2	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.4	23.2	23.3
Highest quintile	51.5	51.5	51.1	51.2	51.4	51.0	51.0	51.1	50.3	50.3	50.0
Top 5 percent	22.3	22.6	22.1	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.3	21.3	21.7	21.5
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.482	0.481	0.479	0.480	0.482	0.476	0.477	0.477	0.470	0.468	0.466
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.609	0.601	0.596	0.611	0.606	0.578	0.586	0.585	0.574	0.550	0.541
Theil	0.424	0.426	0.420	0.419	0.428	0.415	0.423	0.422	0.400	0.403	0.398
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.103	0.103	0.101	0.102	0.103	0.100	0.101	0.101	0.097	0.097	0.096
e=0.50	0.202	0.201	0.199	0.200	0.202	0.196	0.198	0.198	0.191	0.190	0.188
e=0.75	0.307	0.305	0.303	0.307	0.307	0.298	0.300	0.300	0.293	0.288	0.285
STANDARD ERROR											
Household Income at Selected Percentiles											
10th percentile limit	221	205	69	207	301	181	231	17	148	97	95
20th percentile limit	355	56	182	259	271	229	256	193	133	123	122
40th percentile limit	420	352	502	401	483	335	358	391	148	187	180
50th (median)	335	445	332	406	689	291	224	274	366	244	156
60th percentile limit	560	560	293	539	792	528	552	510	489	199	305
80th percentile limit	766	573	817	693	672	756	646	619	188	356	349
90th percentile limit	1,123	924	1,148	1,124	1,832	792	989	1,049	997	731	665
95th percentile limit	2,394	1,897	1,584	1,559	2,177	2,389	1,472	1,613	1,273	1,007	1,052
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles											
90th/10th	0.191	0.189	0.105	0.219	0.321	0.167	0.211	0.082	0.130	0.095	0.091
95th/20th	0.156	0.074	0.096	0.117	0.146	0.133	0.114	0.094	0.076	0.063	0.063
95th/50th	0.038	0.038	0.033	0.035	0.055	0.045	0.031	0.030	0.026	0.022	0.023
80th/50th	0.010	0.013	0.013	0.015	0.025	0.014	0.013	0.012	0.010	0.010	0.010
80th/20th	0.068	0.024	0.046	0.060	0.069	0.051	0.056	0.042	0.031	0.030	0.029
20th/50th	0.005	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Mean Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	137	128	132	127	208	128	113	127	115	48	47
Second quintile	244	233	225	209	363	246	199	198	222	41	41
Third quintile	389	351	337	315	505	375	266	280	309	54	55
Fourth quintile	555	446	486	479	719	519	414	423	456	87	86
Highest quintile	1,887	1,877	1,585	1,715	2,838	1,999	1,733	1,446	1,426	963	944
Top 5 percent	5,704	5,868	5,000	5,180	9,510	6,259	5,514	4,601	4,524	3,037	2,955
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
Second quintile	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06
Third quintile	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.10
Fourth quintile	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.17	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.15	0.15
Highest quintile	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.36	0.24	0.20	0.17	0.18	0.33	0.33
Top 5 percent	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.46	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.30	0.30
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.0021	0.0021	0.0020	0.0021	0.0037	0.0025	0.0020	0.0018	0.0019	0.0028	0.0027
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0073	0.0069	0.0067	0.0073	0.0124	0.0079	0.0068	0.0067	0.0066	0.0064	0.0063
Theil	0.0054	0.0056	0.0052	0.0054	0.0107	0.0067	0.0059	0.0050	0.0049	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011	0.0021	0.0013	0.0011	0.0010	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011
e=0.50	0.0018	0.0018	0.0017	0.0018	0.0033	0.0022	0.0018	0.0016	0.0016	0.0018	0.0017
e=0.75	0.0024	0.0023	0.0023	0.0025	0.0043	0.0028	0.0023	0.0021	0.0021	0.0024	0.0023

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2017—Con.

(Income in 2017 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar18.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	2007	2006	2005	2004[5]	2003	2002	2001	2000[6]	1999[7]	1998	1997
MEASURE											
Household Income at Selected Percentiles											
10th percentile limit	14,414	14,625	14,203	14,188	14,077	14,511	14,831	15,105	15,269	14,621	14,078
20th percentile limit	24,048	24,418	24,131	24,048	24,027	24,480	24,941	25,580	25,291	24,292	23,527
40th percentile limit	46,340	46,038	45,298	45,109	45,426	45,606	46,237	47,106	47,110	45,834	44,609
50th (median)	59,534	58,746	58,291	57,674	57,875	57,947	58,609	59,938	60,062	58,612	56,533
60th percentile limit	73,480	73,126	72,552	71,849	72,752	72,640	73,560	74,475	74,361	72,859	70,275
80th percentile limit	118,516	118,260	115,390	114,482	116,058	114,799	115,892	116,716	116,937	113,048	109,232
90th percentile limit	161,182	162,097	158,656	157,235	157,921	155,921	157,707	159,873	159,067	152,690	149,200
95th percentile limit	209,773	212,081	208,874	204,439	205,912	204,961	208,882	207,293	209,575	199,264	193,333
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles											
90th/10th	11.18	11.08	11.17	11.08	11.22	10.75	10.63	10.58	10.42	10.44	10.60
95th/20th	8.72	8.69	8.66	8.50	8.57	8.37	8.38	8.10	8.29	8.20	8.22
95th/50th	3.52	3.61	3.58	3.54	3.56	3.54	3.56	3.46	3.49	3.40	3.42
80th/50th	1.99	2.01	1.98	1.98	2.01	1.98	1.98	1.95	1.95	1.93	1.93
80th/20th	4.93	4.84	4.78	4.76	4.83	4.69	4.65	4.56	4.62	4.65	4.64
20th/50th	0.40	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	13,690	13,835	13,407	13,326	13,355	13,650	14,068	14,499	14,633	13,902	13,504
Second quintile	34,894	35,073	34,423	34,099	34,307	34,706	35,348	36,201	35,930	35,102	33,760
Third quintile	59,220	58,773	58,260	57,774	58,236	58,484	59,166	60,285	60,142	58,735	56,796
Fourth quintile	93,759	93,028	91,634	91,097	92,179	91,994	92,768	93,716	93,605	90,839	87,969
Highest quintile	199,073	204,961	200,800	197,006	196,503	196,409	202,596	203,081	199,613	192,225	187,549
Top 5 percent	340,368	362,469	353,771	343,303	338,339	342,977	361,505	360,286	346,945	335,049	329,126
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Second quintile	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9
Third quintile	14.8	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.0
Fourth quintile	23.4	22.9	23.0	23.2	23.4	23.3	23.0	23.0	23.2	23.2	23.2
Highest quintile	49.7	50.5	50.4	50.1	49.8	49.7	50.1	49.8	49.4	49.2	49.4
Top 5 percent	21.2	22.3	22.2	21.8	21.4	21.7	22.4	22.1	21.5	21.4	21.7
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.463	0.470	0.469	0.466	0.464	0.462	0.466	0.462	0.458	0.456	0.459
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.532	0.543	0.545	0.543	0.530	0.514	0.515	0.490	0.476	0.488	0.484
Theil	0.391	0.417	0.411	0.406	0.397	0.398	0.413	0.404	0.386	0.389	0.396
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.095	0.099	0.098	0.097	0.095	0.095	0.098	0.096	0.092	0.093	0.094
e=0.50	0.185	0.192	0.192	0.190	0.187	0.186	0.189	0.185	0.180	0.181	0.183
e=0.75	0.281	0.289	0.289	0.286	0.283	0.279	0.282	0.275	0.268	0.271	0.272
STANDARD ERROR											
Household Income at Selected Percentiles											
10th percentile limit	96	100	97	96	96	97	101	103	103	101	105
20th percentile limit	133	134	135	135	134	141	137	146	140	148	139
40th percentile limit	148	217	157	169	218	213	212	231	170	234	292
50th (median)	166	252	195	255	251	190	179	188	280	347	261
60th percentile limit	318	199	317	235	253	303	294	271	224	375	327
80th percentile limit	356	446	405	405	426	313	336	343	365	353	484
90th percentile limit	699	689	676	639	676	615	598	692	667	579	617
95th percentile limit	1,016	1,221	1,405	1,192	951	974	1,049	1,329	1,167	1,156	1,010
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles											
90th/10th	0.089	0.090	0.090	0.088	0.091	0.083	0.083	0.085	0.083	0.082	0.091
95th/20th	0.064	0.069	0.076	0.069	0.062	0.062	0.063	0.070	0.065	0.069	0.065
95th/50th	0.021	0.025	0.028	0.025	0.021	0.022	0.023	0.026	0.024	0.024	0.022
80th/50th	0.009	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011
80th/20th	0.031	0.032	0.031	0.032	0.032	0.030	0.029	0.029	0.029	0.032	0.034
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Mean Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	47	50	49	49	48	49	50	51	50	50	49
Second quintile	44	43	44	43	44	44	44	46	46	47	44
Third quintile	56	55	54	56	56	56	57	57	58	57	55
Fourth quintile	89	90	87	86	88	86	87	87	89	86	82
Highest quintile	955	1,151	1,077	1,065	1,010	1,060	1,196	1,185	1,043	1,088	1,117
Top 5 percent	3,003	3,783	3,460	3,473	3,241	3,434	3,933	3,891	3,287	4,988	5,190
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Second quintile	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Third quintile	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11
Fourth quintile	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17
Highest quintile	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35
Top 5 percent	0.29	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.44	0.45
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.0027	0.0028	0.0028	0.0029	0.0028	0.0029	0.0030	0.0030	0.0041	0.0042	0.0043
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0062	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063	0.0054	0.0052	0.0051	0.0049	0.0058	0.0069	0.0067
Theil	0.0001	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.0011	0.0014	0.0013	0.0013	0.0012	0.0012	0.0014	0.0013	0.0013	0.0015	0.0016
e=0.50	0.0018	0.0021	0.0020	0.0020	0.0018	0.0020	0.0022	0.0021	0.0021	0.0023	0.0025
e=0.75	0.0024	0.0027	0.0026	0.0026	0.0024	0.0025	0.0027	0.0026	0.0027	0.0029	0.0030

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2017—Con.

(Income in 2017 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar18.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	1996	1995[8]	1994[9]	1993[10]	1992[11]	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987[12]
MEASURE										
Household Income at Selected Percentiles										
10th percentile limit	13,906	13,902	13,173	12,875	12,881	13,064	13,353	13,782	13,113	12,910
20th percentile limit	23,049	23,073	22,031	21,722	21,639	22,162	22,802	23,153	22,739	22,356
40th percentile limit	43,326	43,125	41,351	41,342	41,458	42,243	43,163	44,024	42,952	42,434
50th (median)	55,394	54,600	52,942	52,334	52,615	53,025	54,621	55,329	54,390	53,945
60th percentile limit	68,682	67,300	65,800	64,985	65,090	65,248	66,034	67,664	66,938	66,239
80th percentile limit	106,154	104,349	103,116	101,013	99,622	99,902	100,702	102,807	101,074	100,109
90th percentile limit	143,666	140,521	139,285	136,930	133,185	133,563	135,170	137,727	133,852	132,071
95th percentile limit	186,571	181,061	180,206	175,289	170,058	169,675	172,835	175,619	171,090	167,517
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles										
90th/10th	10.33	10.11	10.57	10.64	10.34	10.22	10.12	9.99	10.21	10.23
95th/20th	8.09	7.85	8.18	8.07	7.86	7.66	7.58	7.59	7.52	7.49
95th/50th	3.37	3.32	3.40	3.35	3.23	3.20	3.16	3.17	3.15	3.11
80th/50th	1.92	1.91	1.95	1.93	1.89	1.88	1.84	1.86	1.86	1.86
80th/20th	4.61	4.52	4.68	4.65	4.60	4.51	4.42	4.44	4.45	4.48
20th/50th	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41
Mean Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	13,415	13,371	12,658	12,328	12,462	12,719	13,072	13,387	12,916	12,693
Second quintile	32,927	32,682	31,545	31,252	31,224	31,946	32,889	33,307	32,598	32,258
Third quintile	55,385	54,648	53,141	52,386	52,606	53,064	54,325	55,365	54,522	53,933
Fourth quintile	85,719	84,007	82,694	81,412	80,754	80,890	81,906	83,748	82,417	81,521
Highest quintile	180,288	175,310	173,846	169,616	156,473	155,114	158,951	163,711	157,344	155,033
Top 5 percent	314,053	302,561	300,359	291,118	248,352	242,069	253,112	264,500	248,155	244,255
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Second quintile	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6
Third quintile	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.8	16.0	16.1
Fourth quintile	23.3	23.3	23.4	23.5	24.2	24.2	24.0	24.0	24.2	24.3
Highest quintile	49.0	48.7	49.1	48.9	46.9	46.5	46.6	46.8	46.3	46.2
Top 5 percent	21.4	21.0	21.2	21.0	18.6	18.1	18.5	18.9	18.3	18.2
Summary Measures										
Gini index of income inequality	0.455	0.450	0.456	0.454	0.433	0.428	0.428	0.431	0.426	0.426
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.464	0.452	0.471	0.467	0.416	0.411	0.402	0.406	0.401	0.414
Theil	0.389	0.378	0.387	0.385	0.323	0.313	0.317	0.324	0.314	0.311
Atkinson:										
e=0.25	0.093	0.090	0.092	0.092	0.080	0.078	0.078	0.080	0.078	0.077
e=0.50	0.179	0.175	0.180	0.178	0.160	0.156	0.156	0.158	0.155	0.155
e=0.75	0.266	0.261	0.268	0.266	0.242	0.237	0.236	0.239	0.236	0.238
STANDARD ERROR										
Household Income at Selected Percentiles										
10th percentile limit	98	99	92	92	91	95	102	101	102	101
20th percentile limit	140	130	128	131	131	136	140	144	142	143
40th percentile limit	282	236	248	246	256	252	261	276	246	246
50th (median)	279	316	241	245	249	255	279	304	266	255
60th percentile limit	359	296	305	360	328	276	275	304	350	290
80th percentile limit	370	393	336	379	330	363	387	320	356	344
90th percentile limit	665	609	615	479	440	479	518	831	543	478
95th percentile limit	918	1,077	1,021	871	860	868	976	938	1,063	780
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles										
90th/10th	0.087	0.084	0.087	0.085	0.081	0.082	0.087	0.095	0.089	0.088
95th/20th	0.063	0.064	0.066	0.063	0.062	0.061	0.063	0.062	0.066	0.060
95th/50th	0.022	0.023	0.024	0.022	0.021	0.021	0.022	0.021	0.023	0.020
80th/50th	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010
80th/20th	0.032	0.031	0.031	0.033	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.031	0.032	0.033
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Mean Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	45	46	46	45	45	46	47	48	48	48
Second quintile	44	43	43	44	45	44	46	46	46	46
Third quintile	55	53	53	52	52	51	51	54	54	54
Fourth quintile	80	80	82	80	76	76	77	78	76	77
Highest quintile	1,086	1,022	1,026	1,025	568	542	598	660	599	588
Top 5 percent	5,097	4,756	4,787	4,846	2,027	1,924	2,180	2,490	2,252	2,306
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	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Third quintile	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Fourth quintile	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19
Highest quintile	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
Top 5 percent	0.45	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.38	0.37	0.39	0.40	0.38	0.41
Summary Measures										
Gini index of income inequality	0.0043	0.0043	0.0042	0.0042	0.0038	0.0038	0.0039	0.0040	0.0041	0.0038
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0064	0.0063	0.0061	0.0061	0.0055	0.0056	0.0053	0.0053	0.0055	0.0055
Theil	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:										
e=0.25	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0008	0.0007
e=0.50	0.0024	0.0024	0.0023	0.0024	0.0013	0.0012	0.0013	0.0014	0.0014	0.0013
e=0.75	0.0030	0.0029	0.0028	0.0029	0.0019	0.0018	0.0018	0.0019	0.0020	0.0018

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2017—Con.

(Income in 2017 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar18.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	1986	1985[13]	1984[14]	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979[15]	1978
MEASURE									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	12,808	12,847	12,838	12,339	12,387	12,613	12,781	12,965	13,206
20th percentile limit	21,940	21,658	21,408	21,005	20,559	20,824	21,240	22,108	21,847
40th percentile limit	41,967	40,749	40,066	39,057	39,101	38,929	39,832	41,059	41,308
50th (median)	53,309	51,455	50,511	49,021	49,368	49,502	50,301	51,990	52,089
60th percentile limit	65,132	63,126	61,728	59,945	59,742	60,210	61,066	63,170	62,501
80th percentile limit	98,455	94,941	93,247	90,593	89,087	89,017	89,412	91,592	90,900
90th percentile limit	129,219	124,526	122,654	118,569	117,485	116,280	116,176	118,561	117,567
95th percentile limit	165,096	156,871	154,360	149,047	147,058	143,258	143,892	148,001	145,420
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	10.09	9.69	9.55	9.61	9.48	9.22	9.09	9.14	8.90
95th/20th	7.52	7.24	7.21	7.10	7.15	6.88	6.77	6.69	6.66
95th/50th	3.10	3.05	3.06	3.04	2.98	2.89	2.86	2.85	2.79
80th/50th	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.78	1.76	1.75
80th/20th	4.49	4.38	4.36	4.31	4.33	4.27	4.21	4.14	4.16
20th/50th	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	12,363	12,231	12,250	11,860	11,723	11,943	12,242	12,652	12,742
Second quintile	31,803	30,995	30,511	29,793	29,666	29,752	30,468	31,470	31,294
Third quintile	53,219	51,448	50,563	49,258	49,106	49,286	50,276	51,885	51,671
Fourth quintile	80,172	77,390	76,130	73,918	73,032	73,469	74,069	76,142	75,692
Highest quintile	151,746	144,559	139,986	135,713	133,947	131,237	132,065	136,646	135,136
Top 5 percent	237,720	222,992	211,313	205,049	202,397	195,018	197,354	208,401	205,694
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2
Second quintile	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2
Third quintile	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.8
Fourth quintile	24.3	24.4	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.8	24.7	24.6	24.7
Highest quintile	46.1	45.6	45.2	45.1	45.0	44.3	44.1	44.2	44.1
Top 5 percent	18.0	17.6	17.1	17.0	17.0	16.5	16.5	16.9	16.8
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.425	0.419	0.415	0.414	0.412	0.406	0.403	0.404	0.402
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.416	0.403	0.391	0.397	0.401	0.387	0.375	0.369	0.363
Theil	0.310	0.300	0.290	0.288	0.287	0.277	0.274	0.279	0.275
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.077	0.075	0.073	0.072	0.072	0.070	0.069	0.070	0.069
e=0.50	0.155	0.151	0.147	0.147	0.146	0.141	0.140	0.141	0.139
e=0.75	0.237	0.231	0.225	0.226	0.226	0.220	0.216	0.216	0.213
STANDARD ERROR									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	103	98	97	99	98	148	145	145	145
20th percentile limit	146	142	128	131	132	135	139	152	152
40th percentile limit	248	235	246	214	223	234	241	250	221
50th (median)	276	279	230	223	223	260	258	246	211
60th percentile limit	268	303	282	263	274	304	250	262	287
80th percentile limit	383	312	331	300	330	265	312	265	335
90th percentile limit	589	529	421	523	450	436	494	477	391
95th percentile limit	689	1,309	771	714	847	797	764	818	795
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	0.093	0.085	0.079	0.088	0.084	0.114	0.110	0.108	0.102
95th/20th	0.059	0.077	0.056	0.056	0.062	0.059	0.057	0.059	0.059
95th/50th	0.018	0.028	0.020	0.019	0.021	0.020	0.019	0.020	0.020
80th/50th	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010
80th/20th	0.034	0.032	0.030	0.031	0.032	0.030	0.031	0.031	0.033
20th/50th	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	47	48	47	47	49	49	48	51	52
Second quintile	45	44	43	42	44	42	45	47	48
Third quintile	54	52	52	49	49	52	51	54	55
Fourth quintile	75	74	74	70	69	67	68	69	69
Highest quintile	555	505	444	430	431	405	437	486	484
Top 5 percent	1,923	1,725	1,408	1,326	1,356	1,277	1,485	1,589	1,570
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04
Second quintile	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09
Third quintile	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14
Fourth quintile	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21
Highest quintile	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.37
Top 5 percent	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.35
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.0038	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0038	0.0038	0.0036	0.0038	0.0039
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0057	0.0056	0.0055	0.0056	0.0057	0.0056	0.0051	0.0050	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	0.0007	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
e=0.50	0.0012	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011
e=0.75	0.0018	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0017	0.0016

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2017—Con.

(Income in 2017 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar18.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	1977	1976[16]	1975[17]	1974[17, 18]	1973	1972[19]	1971[20]	1970	1969	1968	1967[21]
MEASURE											
Household Income at Selected Percentiles											
10th percentile limit	12,940	12,782	12,712	13,069	12,981	12,396	11,626	11,446	11,713	11,418	10,489
20th percentile limit	21,187	21,232	20,771	21,849	21,744	21,282	20,567	20,835	21,192	20,576	19,305
40th percentile limit	39,906	39,557	38,983	40,528	41,812	40,987	39,207	39,913	40,664	39,010	37,644
50th (median)	50,148	49,833	49,020	50,338	51,984	50,955	48,862	49,342	49,728	47,946	45,965
60th percentile limit	60,827	60,258	58,907	59,886	61,865	60,577	57,695	58,054	58,809	55,915	53,429
80th percentile limit	88,680	86,695	84,580	86,914	89,073	86,703	82,267	82,827	82,396	78,565	76,190
90th percentile limit	113,103	111,168	108,425	112,072	114,976	111,400	105,540	105,504	104,548	99,074	96,781
95th percentile limit	140,409	137,486	133,470	137,567	143,164	139,539	130,642	130,926	129,225	122,913	122,264
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles											
90th/10th	8.74	8.70	8.53	8.58	8.86	8.99	9.08	9.22	8.93	8.68	9.23
95th/20th	6.63	6.48	6.43	6.30	6.58	6.56	6.35	6.28	6.10	5.97	6.33
95th/50th	2.80	2.76	2.72	2.73	2.75	2.74	2.67	2.65	2.60	2.56	2.66
80th/50th	1.77	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.71	1.70	1.68	1.68	1.66	1.64	1.66
80th/20th	4.19	4.08	4.07	3.98	4.10	4.07	4.00	3.98	3.89	3.82	3.95
20th/50th	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	12,323	12,382	12,085	12,511	12,556	11,997	11,323	11,254	11,452	11,183	10,296
Second quintile	30,332	30,314	29,686	31,096	31,570	30,987	29,925	30,484	30,919	29,982	28,526
Third quintile	50,174	49,853	48,704	50,113	51,781	50,572	48,521	49,088	49,408	47,555	45,540
Fourth quintile	73,515	72,396	70,771	72,375	74,495	72,605	68,980	69,194	69,206	66,336	63,719
Highest quintile	131,098	128,133	124,950	128,229	133,288	130,344	122,226	122,497	121,637	115,272	114,671
Top 5 percent	200,553	195,231	189,614	194,909	205,305	202,029	187,471	188,019	187,228	176,234	180,886
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0
Second quintile	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.9	11.1	10.8
Third quintile	16.9	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.3
Fourth quintile	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.2
Highest quintile	44.0	43.7	43.6	43.5	43.9	43.9	43.5	43.3	43.0	42.6	43.6
Top 5 percent	16.8	16.6	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	0.402	0.398	0.397	0.395	0.400	0.401	0.396	0.394	0.391	0.386	0.397
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.364	0.361	0.361	0.352	0.355	0.370	0.370	0.370	0.357	0.356	0.380
Theil	0.276	0.271	0.270	0.267	0.270	0.279	0.273	0.271	0.268	0.273	0.287
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.069	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.068	0.070	0.068	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.071
e=0.50	0.139	0.137	0.136	0.134	0.136	0.140	0.138	0.138	0.135	0.135	0.143
e=0.75	0.213	0.211	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	137	137	133	139	138	137	135	136	142	136	135
20th percentile limit	148	149	154	184	183	184	179	186	190	186	180
40th percentile limit	229	228	228	238	252	247	233	237	237	223	212
50th (median)	188	185	199	193	198	194	189	181	184	173	167
60th percentile limit	251	251	262	279	302	247	244	260	237	235	245
80th percentile limit	259	299	357	247	287	336	401	215	225	254	302
90th percentile limit	536	389	490	405	415	562	303	339	403	533	714
95th percentile limit	687	793	719	908	653	878	525	650	800	551	521
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles											
90th/10th	0.102	0.099	0.097	0.096	0.100	0.109	0.107	0.115	0.113	0.115	0.136
95th/20th	0.056	0.059	0.059	0.068	0.063	0.070	0.060	0.064	0.066	0.060	0.065
95th/50th	0.018	0.020	0.019	0.022	0.018	0.021	0.016	0.017	0.020	0.016	0.016
80th/50th	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.010
80th/20th	0.032	0.032	0.035	0.036	0.037	0.038	0.040	0.037	0.036	0.036	0.040
20th/50th	0.003	0.004	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	52	51	50	54	54	53	54	56	53	56	51
Second quintile	48	47	46	49	54	53	49	51	53	50	51
Third quintile	52	51	50	49	54	53	49	51	47	50	45
Fourth quintile	70	67	66	67	69	68	65	68	65	62	58
Highest quintile	495	491	494	499	539	568	536	554	563	526	573
Top 5 percent	1,670	1,685	1,736	1,695	1,830	1,997	1,943	2,011	2,075	1,938	2,091
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	0.04	0.04
Second quintile	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10
Third quintile	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17
Fourth quintile	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Highest quintile	0.37	0.37	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	0.36	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.41
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.0039	0.0041	0.0056	0.0066	0.0040	0.0069	0.0063	0.0078	0.0066	0.0042	0.0044
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0054	0.0054	0.0059	0.0058	0.0057	0.0060	0.0061	0.0060	0.0058	0.0057	0.0060
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.0006	0.0006	0.0007	0.0006	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0007	0.0008
e=0.50	0.0011	0.0011	0.0012	0.0011	0.0012	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0014	0.0012	0.0014
e=0.75	0.0017	0.0017	0.0018	0.0017	0.0017	0.0018	0.0019	0.0019	0.0020	0.0018	0.0020

See footnotes on next page.

[1] 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 2010 Census-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 CPS ASEC.

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

[7] Implementation of 2000 Census-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 CPS 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; and 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 2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-3.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2017

(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar18.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013[1]	2013[2]	2012	2011	2010[3]	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
MEASURES														
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles														
Lowest quintile	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
Second quintile	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.5
Third quintile	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.9	14.8	14.8	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.3	14.9	15.1
Fourth quintile	22.7	22.5	22.9	22.9	22.8	22.9	22.9	22.8	23.1	22.9	22.8	22.9	22.5	22.6
Highest quintile	50.1	50.2	49.8	50.0	50.3	49.6	49.9	50.0	49.2	49.4	48.9	48.5	49.3	49.1
Summary Measures														
Gini index of income inequality	0.463	0.464	0.462	0.464	0.467	0.459	0.463	0.463	0.456	0.456	0.450	0.444	0.452	0.450
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.639	0.629	0.623	0.648	0.635	0.620	0.629	0.626	0.617	0.605	0.568	0.548	0.557	0.571
Theil	0.397	0.403	0.396	0.397	0.409	0.392	0.405	0.404	0.382	0.390	0.377	0.368	0.393	0.386
Atkinson:														
e=0.25	0.096	0.097	0.096	0.096	0.098	0.095	0.097	0.097	0.093	0.094	0.091	0.089	0.093	0.092
e=0.50	0.191	0.192	0.190	0.192	0.194	0.188	0.192	0.191	0.185	0.186	0.180	0.175	0.182	0.181
e=0.75	0.298	0.297	0.295	0.301	0.301	0.293	0.298	0.297	0.290	0.289	0.278	0.271	0.278	0.280
STANDARD ERRORS														
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles														
Lowest quintile	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Second quintile	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09
Third quintile	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Fourth quintile	0.14	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.16	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Highest quintile	0.33	0.23	0.20	0.19	0.37	0.25	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.21	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.49
Summary Measures														
Gini index of income inequality	0.003	0.0023	0.0021	0.0020	0.0039	0.0026	0.0022	0.0019	0.0019	0.0021	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.015	0.0077	0.0071	0.0076	0.0123	0.0083	0.0072	0.0073	0.0080	0.0069	0.0043	0.0042	0.0042	0.0043
Theil	0.009	0.0057	0.0052	0.0054	0.0111	0.0067	0.0062	0.0053	0.0048	0.0053	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:														
e=0.25	0.002	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0021	0.0013	0.0012	0.0010	0.0010	0.0011	0.0007	0.0008	0.0009	0.0009
e=0.50	0.003	0.0019	0.0018	0.0017	0.0034	0.0022	0.0019	0.0016	0.0016	0.0017	0.0012	0.0012	0.0014	0.0013
e=0.75	0.004	0.0025	0.0024	0.0024	0.0044	0.0028	0.0024	0.0022	0.0023	0.0023	0.0015	0.0016	0.0017	0.0017

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2017—Con.

(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar18.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	2004[4]	2003	2002	2001	2000[5]	1999[6]	1998	1997	1996	1995[7]	1994[8]	1993[9]	1992[10]
MEASURES													
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles													
Lowest quintile	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1
Second quintile	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.3
Third quintile	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.6	16.3
Fourth quintile	22.7	22.8	22.7	22.4	22.3	22.6	22.7	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.8	23.0	23.7
Highest quintile	48.7	48.6	48.4	48.8	48.6	48.4	48.1	48.3	47.9	47.6	47.8	47.7	45.5
Summary Measures													
Gini index of income inequality	0.447	0.445	0.443	0.446	0.442	0.441	0.439	0.440	0.437	0.433	0.436	0.436	0.413
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.559	0.548	0.523	0.527	0.501	0.492	0.506	0.500	0.474	0.463	0.474	0.472	0.419
Theil	0.380	0.373	0.373	0.386	0.380	0.366	0.369	0.374	0.370	0.356	0.363	0.363	0.299
Atkinson:													
e=0.25	0.091	0.090	0.089	0.091	0.090	0.088	0.088	0.089	0.088	0.085	0.087	0.087	0.074
e=0.50	0.179	0.176	0.174	0.177	0.174	0.171	0.172	0.173	0.170	0.166	0.169	0.169	0.149
e=0.75	0.276	0.272	0.267	0.270	0.263	0.260	0.262	0.263	0.256	0.251	0.256	0.256	0.230
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	0.10
Third quintile	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Fourth quintile	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.24
Highest quintile	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.45
Summary Measures													
Gini index of income inequality	0.0018	0.0018	0.0019	0.0019	0.0019	0.0026	0.0027	0.0027	0.0028	0.0027	0.0027	0.0027	0.0024
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0042	0.0041	0.0039	0.0039	0.0037	0.0046	0.0048	0.0047	0.0045	0.0044	0.0042	0.0041	0.0038
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	0.0009	0.0008	0.0008	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0009	0.0005
e=0.50	0.0014	0.0012	0.0013	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0015	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0008
e=0.75	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0018	0.0017	0.0018	0.0019	0.0020	0.0020	0.0019	0.0019	0.0018	0.0012

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.
Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2017—Con.

(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar18.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	1991	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	4.3	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	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.7
Third quintile	16.5	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	23.7	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	45.0	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	0.406	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	0.402	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	0.289	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	0.072	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	0.144	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	0.223	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	0.04	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	0.11	0.12	0.12
Third quintile	0.16	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	0.24	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	0.45	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	0.0024	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	0.0037	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	0.0001
Atkinson:													
e=0.25	0.0004	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	0.0008	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	0.0012	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.
Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2017—Con.

(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar18.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 2010 Census-based population controls.

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

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

[6] Implementation of 2000 Census-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 CPS 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; and 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 2018 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 2017

(Earnings in 2017 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. 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. 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/cpsmar18.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	
2017	88,140	88,101	44,408	746	78,260	78,196	31,610	104	66,397	66,379	52,146	137	49,308	49,293	41,977	126	0.805
2016	86,945	86,886	43,128	146	77,813	77,742	31,546	126	64,990	64,953	52,751	131	48,345	48,328	42,448	152	0.805
2015	86,466	86,435	43,058	145	77,066	76,974	31,295	111	63,891	63,887	52,988	141	47,232	47,211	42,155	151	0.796
2014	84,539	84,494	42,120	135	75,639	75,572	29,429	299	62,466	62,455	52,220	137	46,246	46,226	41,066	452	0.786
2013[1]	83,916	83,855	42,402	319	74,892	74,821	28,869	297	61,240	61,240	52,717	599	44,629	44,629	40,888	734	0.776
2013[2]	83,605	83,555	42,058	461	74,598	74,545	29,234	384	60,781	60,769	52,736	259	45,081	45,068	41,272	383	0.783
2012	83,070	83,003	40,556	443	74,252	74,188	28,754	147	59,028	59,009	52,838	500	44,059	44,042	40,422	386	0.765
2011	81,418	81,366	40,787	181	73,178	73,094	29,000	144	58,014	57,993	52,650	518	43,702	43,683	40,543	168	0.770
2010[3]	80,893	80,856	41,445	179	72,789	72,716	29,861	148	56,294	56,283	54,027	551	43,184	43,179	41,562	165	0.769
2009[4]	81,979	81,934	41,610	135	73,063	72,972	29,812	107	56,072	56,053	53,975	168	43,253	43,217	41,549	120	0.770
2008	84,088	84,039	41,736	122	74,600	74,538	29,275	111	59,875	59,861	52,920	165	44,163	44,156	40,797	121	0.771
2007	84,532	84,482	43,418	126	74,382	74,295	30,670	108	63,000	62,984	53,466	178	45,640	45,613	41,602	121	0.778
2006	83,980	83,928	43,728	130	73,761	73,683	29,818	186	63,070	63,055	51,506	107	44,682	44,663	39,628	225	0.769
2005	82,987	82,934	43,221	354	72,544	72,476	29,034	180	61,515	61,500	52,075	113	43,369	43,351	40,086	102	0.770
2004[5]	81,503	81,448	42,257	209	72,016	71,930	28,953	103	60,103	60,088	53,072	117	42,414	42,380	40,640	103	0.766
2003	80,554	80,508	42,818	106	71,446	71,372	29,398	108	58,784	58,772	54,334	120	41,922	41,908	41,049	111	0.755
2002	80,548	80,500	43,242	112	71,500	71,411	29,280	102	58,774	58,761	53,875	333	41,900	41,876	41,269	109	0.766
2001	80,300	80,209	43,531	110	71,308	71,232	28,940	110	58,728	58,712	53,123	358	41,651	41,639	40,548	229	0.763
2000[6]	80,572	80,494	44,181	111	71,758	71,657	28,930	110	59,619	59,602	53,175	144	41,744	41,719	39,200	146	0.737
1999[7]	79,360	79,322	44,393	214	71,153	71,053	27,215	239	58,318	58,299	53,709	201	40,890	40,871	38,839	167	0.723
1998	77,323	77,295	43,343	351	68,950	68,846	26,703	243	56,957	56,951	53,276	200	38,819	38,785	38,982	178	0.732
1997	76,731	76,694	41,009	186	67,851	67,736	25,537	165	54,933	54,909	51,444	490	37,715	37,683	38,152	237	0.742
1996	76,165	76,121	40,244	192	66,744	66,661	25,016	170	53,801	53,787	50,169	179	36,457	36,430	37,005	259	0.738
1995[8]	74,681	74,619	40,087	253	65,657	65,557	24,551	163	52,675	52,667	50,466	184	35,502	35,482	36,047	220	0.714
1994[9]	74,326	74,264	38,817	304	64,803	64,706	23,503	215	51,597	51,580	50,629	203	34,182	34,155	36,436	181	0.720
1993[10]	73,287	73,198	37,596	219	63,808	63,660	23,278	228	49,838	49,818	50,937	196	33,552	33,524	36,430	161	0.715
1992[11]	73,142	73,120	37,616	198	62,535	62,408	23,231	230	48,554	48,551	51,861	196	33,296	33,241	36,710	175	0.708
1991	72,064	72,040	38,471	194	61,959	61,796	22,677	220	47,987	47,888	51,784	389	32,491	32,436	36,176	172	0.699
1990	72,380	72,348	39,259	186	61,946	61,732	22,346	146	49,181	49,171	50,489	378	31,758	31,682	36,158	232	0.716
1989	72,093	72,045	40,916	199	61,586	61,338	22,464	149	49,698	49,678	52,314	214	31,428	31,340	35,926	241	0.687
1988	70,496	70,467	41,178	226	60,873	60,658	22,167	158	48,303	48,285	53,253	234	31,334	31,237	35,173	252	0.660
1987[12]	69,624	69,545	41,022	300	59,557	59,359	21,981	145	47,048	47,013	53,707	224	29,982	29,912	35,005	164	0.652
1986	68,783	68,728	40,215	298	57,932	57,686	21,446	178	45,912	45,912	54,077	231	28,493	28,420	34,755	182	0.643
1985[13]	67,852	67,809	38,734	294	56,592	56,296	20,322	205	44,952	44,943	52,712	307	27,470	27,383	34,039	179	0.646
1984[14]	66,513	66,454	38,367	214	55,596	55,226	19,549	189	43,836	43,808	52,320	268	26,587	26,466	33,306	196	0.637
1983	65,216	65,138	37,724	207	53,413	53,108	19,317	141	41,548	41,528	51,359	235	25,288	25,166	32,661	200	0.636
1982	64,827	64,730	37,625	213	52,299	51,820	18,811	137	40,135	40,105	51,585	218	23,845	23,702	31,851	215	0.617
1981	65,362	65,233	39,087	223	52,504	51,940	18,743	135	41,811	41,773	52,580	184	23,488	23,329	31,146	130	0.592
1980	64,861	64,730	39,795	276	51,988	51,448	18,814	153	41,923	41,881	52,863	267	23,025	22,859	31,803	139	0.602
1979[15]	64,769	64,648	40,894	275	51,462	50,897	18,877	161	42,469	42,437	53,736	212	22,248	22,082	32,060	164	0.597
1978	63,101	62,903	41,954	204	49,214	48,398	18,150	166	41,078	41,036	54,392	187	21,131	20,914	32,331	180	0.594
1977	61,959	61,704	40,782	211	47,333	46,194	17,270	151	39,325	39,263	54,043	255	19,544	19,238	31,843	144	0.589
1976[16]	60,703	60,450	40,464	185	45,659	44,565	16,875	157	38,214	38,184	52,854	208	18,372	18,073	31,814	157	0.602
1975[17]	59,509	59,268	40,188	216	43,725	42,926	16,422	174	37,316	37,267	52,999	208	17,738	17,452	31,173	158	0.588
1974[17, 18]	60,102	59,866	41,005	N	43,694	42,854	16,018	N	N	37,916	53,332	229	N	16,945	31,335	153	0.588
1973	59,816	59,438	42,934	N	42,835	41,583	16,161	N	39,643	39,581	55,317	N	17,547	17,195	31,328	N	0.566
1972[19]	58,194	57,774	41,991	N	40,723	39,470	16,721	N	38,234	38,184	53,609	N	16,976	16,675	31,019	N	0.579
1971[20]	57,303	56,886	39,986	N	39,910	38,485	16,161	N	36,868	36,819	50,870	N	16,353	16,002	30,271	N	0.595
1970	56,265	55,821	40,405	N	39,682	38,273	15,423	N	36,193	36,132	50,653	N	15,805	15,476	30,072	N	0.594
1969	55,700	55,273	40,896	N	39,060	37,737	15,199	N	37,055	37,008	48,768	N	15,678	15,374	29,502	N	0.605
1968	55,095	54,026	39,890	N	38,279	35,695	15,555	N	37,099	37,068	47,456	N	15,336	15,013	27,598	N	0.582
1967[21]	54,412	53,222	38,738	N	36,971	34,391	15,129	N	36,695	36,645	46,216	N	15,141	14,846	26,705	N	0.578
1966[22]	53,016	N	39,172	N	35,295	N	15,688	N	N	N	45,497	N	N	N	26,186	N	0.576
1965[23]	N	N	36,878	N	N	N	15,825	N	N	N	43,593	N	N	N	26,123	N	0.599
1964	51,978	N	36,523	N	33,146	N	14,828	N	N	N	42,980	N	N	N	25,422	N	0.591
1963	51,039	N	38,853	N	32,188	N	14,278	N	N	N	42,000	N	N	N	24,757	N	0.589
1962[24]	50,639	N	34,989	N	31,418	N	13,970	N	N	N	40,970	N	N	N	24,295	N	0.593
1961[25]	49,854	N	33,914	N	30,433	N	13,455	N	N	N	40,235	N	N	N	23,839	N	0.592
1960	50,033	N	32,686	N	30,585	N	13,285	N	N	N	38,991	N	N	N	23,657	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 2010 Census-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 CPS ASEC.

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

[7] Implementation of 2000 Census-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 CPS 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; and 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 to 2018 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 2017 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	12,752								
Aged 65 and older	11,756								
Two people:									
Householder under age 65	16,414	16,895							
Householder aged 65 and older	14,816	16,831							
Three people	19,173	19,730	19,749						
Four people	25,283	25,696	24,858	24,944					
Five people	30,490	30,933	29,986	29,253	28,805				
Six people	35,069	35,208	34,482	33,787	32,753	32,140			
Seven people	40,351	40,603	39,734	39,129	38,001	36,685	35,242		
Eight people	45,129	45,528	44,708	43,990	42,971	41,678	40,332	39,990	
Nine people or more	54,287	54,550	53,825	53,216	52,216	50,840	49,595	49,287	47,389

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 2017 is $29,986. Each member of Family A had the following income in 2017:

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 ($29,986), 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 another approach to setting thresholds and defining resources is discussed in the section "Supplemental Poverty Measure."

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 2017. 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 2017 by Size of Family

(Dollars)

One person	12,488
Two people	15,877
Three people	19,515
Four people	25,094
Five people	29,714
Six people	33,618
Seven people	38,173
Eight people	42,684
Nine people or more	50,681

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2017

(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/cpsmar18.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												
2017	322,549	39,698	12.3	260,709	26,766	10.3	47,999	13,378	27.9	60,786	12,593	20.7
2016	319,911	40,616	12.7	259,863	27,762	10.7	48,243	13,914	28.8	58,839	12,336	21.0
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 2017—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/cpsmar18.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]												
2017	247,272	26,436	10.7	199,462	17,386	8.7	29,019	7,473	25.8	47,005	8,779	18.7
2016	245,985	27,113	11.0	199,330	18,022	9.0	29,420	7,793	26.5	45,643	8,661	19.0
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 2017—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/cpsmar18.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]												
2017	195,256	16,993	8.7	153,956	9,732	6.3	18,597	3,893	20.9	40,760	7,096	17.4
2016	195,221	17,263	8.8	154,627	9,853	6.4	19,390	4,252	21.9	39,875	7,108	17.8
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												
2017	46,391	9,820	21.2	36,702	7,013	19.1	15,297	5,089	33.3	9,535	2,758	28.9
2016	45,683	9,965	21.8	36,463	7,353	20.2	15,315	5,231	34.2	9,105	2,563	28.2
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 2017—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/cpsmar18.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]												
2017	42,474	8,993	21.2	33,250	6,315	19.0	14,066	4,628	32.9	9,101	2,644	29.1
2016	41,962	9,234	22.0	33,199	6,709	20.2	13,964	4,777	34.2	8,679	2,484	28.6
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 2017—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/cpsmar18.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												
2017	21,511	2,104	9.8	18,484	1,379	7.5	2,086	338	16.2	2,963	720	24.3
2016	20,756	2,062	9.9	17,856	1,287	7.2	1,931	365	18.9	2,858	761	26.6
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]												
2017	19,475	1,953	10.0	16,666	1,276	7.7	1,757	275	15.7	2,758	674	24.4
2016	18,879	1,908	10.1	16,220	1,179	7.3	1,657	326	19.7	2,627	715	27.2
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 2017—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/cpsmar18.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)												
2017	59,053	10,790	18.3	51,517	8,708	16.9	12,244	4,198	34.3	7,206	1,954	27.1
2016	57,556	11,137	19.4	50,525	9,200	18.2	11,926	4,136	34.7	6,697	1,793	26.8
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 2010 Census-based population controls.

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

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

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

[7] For 1992, estimates are based on 1990 Census population controls.

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

[9] For 1988 and 1987, estimates 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 the 2010 Census through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in the 2010 Census.

[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 as 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 2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-2.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2017

(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/cpsmar18.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												
2017	73,356	12,808	17.5	72,532	12,439	17.1	198,113	22,209	11.2	51,080	4,681	9.2
2016	73,586	13,253	18.0	72,674	12,803	17.6	197,051	22,795	11.6	49,274	4,568	9.3
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 2017—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/cpsmar18.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]												
2017	53,022	8,041	15.2	52,412	7,772	14.8	151,259	15,027	9.9	42,991	3,368	7.8
2016	53,319	8,324	15.6	52,594	7,963	15.1	151,044	15,467	10.2	41,623	3,322	8.0
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 2017—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/cpsmar18.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]												
2017	37,047	4,026	10.9	36,655	3,860	10.5	119,078	10,230	8.6	39,131	2,737	7.0
2016	37,485	4,050	10.8	36,982	3,799	10.3	119,785	10,526	8.8	37,951	2,687	7.1
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												
2017	13,187	3,731	28.3	13,042	3,663	28.1	28,253	5,142	18.2	4,952	948	19.1
2016	13,190	3,916	29.7	13,084	3,866	29.5	27,834	5,186	18.6	4,660	864	18.5
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 2017—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/cpsmar18.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]												
2017	10,991	3,184	29.0	10,882	3,134	28.8	26,648	4,877	18.3	4,834	932	19.3
2016	11,115	3,418	30.8	11,040	3,382	30.6	26,286	4,963	18.9	4,561	853	18.7
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 2017—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/cpsmar18.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												
2017	5,133	537	10.5	5,088	524	10.3	13,970	1,303	9.3	2,408	263	10.9
2016	4,922	495	10.1	4,874	477	9.8	13,581	1,301	9.6	2,253	266	11.8
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]												
2017	4,019	455	11.3	3,985	442	11.1	13,097	1,244	9.5	2,358	255	10.8
2016	3,875	430	11.1	3,839	412	10.7	12,796	1,217	9.5	2,209	261	11.8
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 2017—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/cpsmar18.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)												
2017	18,575	4,639	25.0	18,312	4,519	24.7	36,156	5,415	15.0	4,322	736	17.0
2016	18,385	4,890	26.6	18,129	4,764	26.3	35,113	5,542	15.8	4,057	706	17.4
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 2010 Census-based population controls.

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

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

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

[7] For 1992, estimates are based on 1990 Census population controls.

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

[9] For 1988 and 1987, estimates 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 the 2010 Census through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in the 2010 Census.

[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 as 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 2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-3.

Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family: 1959 to 2017

(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/cpsmar18.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												
2017	83,103	7,758	9.3	61,254	3,005	4.9	6,424	793	12.4	15,425	3,959	25.7
2016	82,854	8,081	9.8	60,821	3,096	5.1	6,452	847	13.1	15,581	4,138	26.6
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.

[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 2010 Census-based population controls.

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

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

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

[7] For 1992, estimates are based on 1990 Census population controls.

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

[9] For 1988 and 1987, estimates are based on new processing procedures and are also revised to reflect corrections to the files after publication of the 1988 advance report "Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1988," P-60, No. 166.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2018 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.

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 S&A statement, which can be found online at <www2.census.gov/library/publications/2018/demo/p60-263sa.pdf>.

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/topics/income-poverty/income.html> for income data and <www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty.html> 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.

Public Use Microdata

CPS ASEC
Microdata for the 2018 CPS ASEC and earlier years are available online at <https://thedataweb.rm.census.gov/ftp/cps_ftp.html#cpsmarch>. 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 <https://thedataweb.rm.census.gov/ftp/cps_ftp.html#cpsmarch>.

Research Files
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/topics/income-poverty/supplemental-poverty-measure/data/datasets.html>.

Census Data API

The Census Data Application Programming Interface (API) gives the public access to raw statistical data from various Census Bureau data programs. It is an efficient way to query data directly from Census Bureau servers with many advantages including the ability to easily download target variables and geographies and immediate access to the most current data. The Census Data API's simple raw format provides greater ease and accessibility for inputting data to whatever format is needed for presenting and manipulating these data. Users can find which datasets are currently available via API online at <www.census.gov/data/developers/data-sets.html>.

Topcoding

In its long history of releasing public use microdata files based on the CPS ASEC, the Census Bureau has always censored the release of "high income" amounts in order to meet the requirements of Title 13. This process is often called topcoding. 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), which varied by source and year. From 1996 to 2010, mean values were substituted for all amounts above the topcode. Using a specified maximum value or the mean value for all amounts above the topcode made it impossible to examine the distribution of income above the topcode. To alleviate these problems and improve the overall usefulness of the data, the Census Bureau implemented a rank proximity swapping method in the 2011 CPS ASEC. In this method, income amounts above the topcode are switched between respondents that are of similar 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 available on the Census Bureau's FTP site at <www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/income-poverty/data-extracts.html>.

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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