

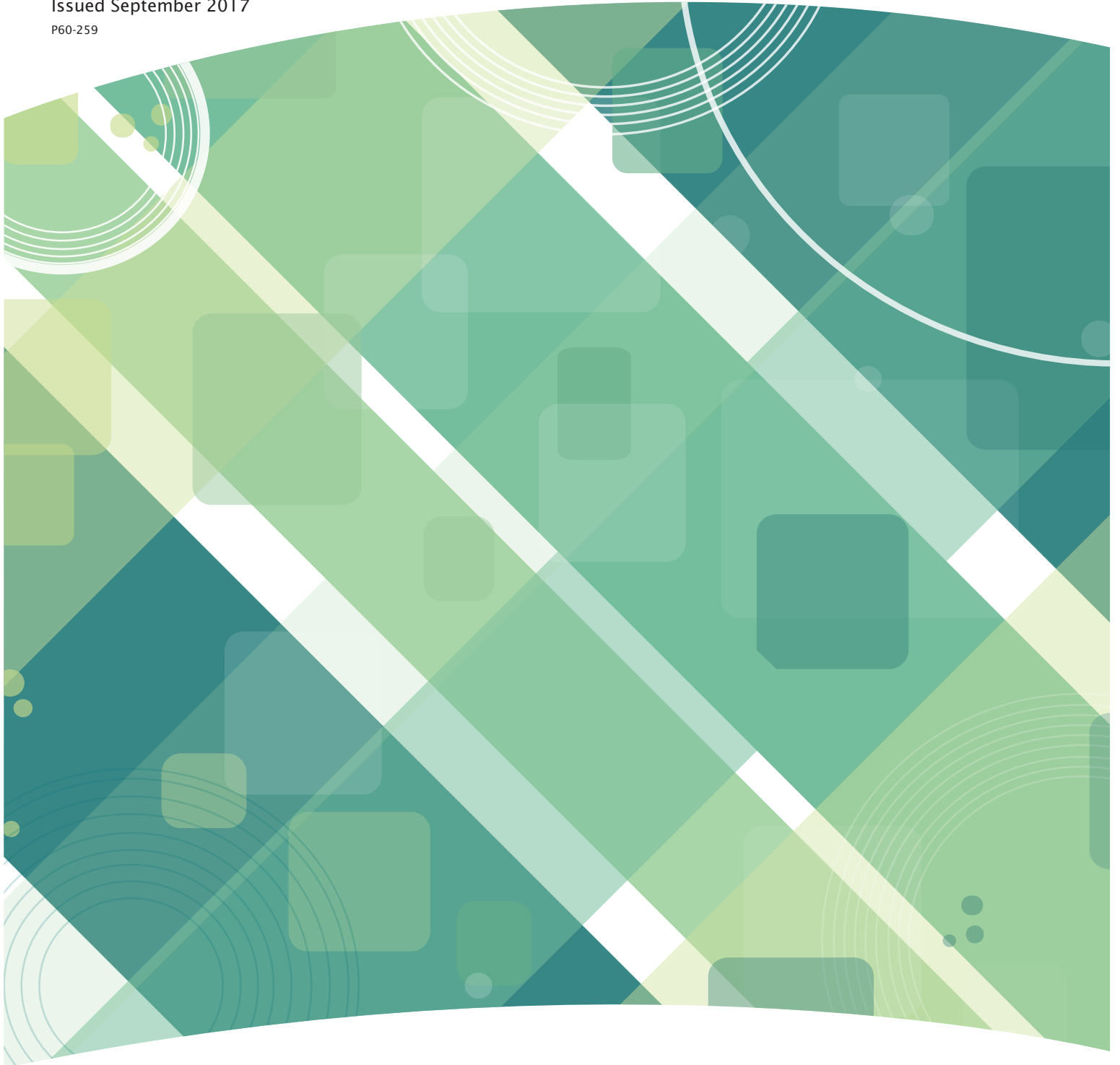
Income and Poverty in the United States: 2016

Current Population Reports

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Ron Jarmin,
Performing the Nonexclusive Functions and
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Income and Poverty in the United States: 2016

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 2017 and earlier Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC) conducted by the Census Bureau.

The CPS is the longest-running survey conducted by the Census Bureau. The CPS ASEC asks detailed questions categorizing income into over 50 sources. The key purpose of the CPS ASEC is to provide timely and detailed estimates of income and poverty and to measure change in these national-level estimates. The CPS ASEC is the official source of national poverty estimates calculated in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget's Statistical Policy Directive 14 (Appendix B). This year's report marks the 50th anniversary of the first poverty estimates released by the Census Bureau in the Current Population Reports series.¹

¹ See <www2.census.gov/prod2/popscan/p60-052.pdf>.

Source of Estimates

The data in this report are from the 2017 Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) and were collected in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The data do not represent residents of Puerto Rico and U.S. Island Areas.* The data are based on a sample of about 95,000 addresses. The estimates in this report are controlled to independent national population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin for March 2017. Beginning with 2010, estimates are based on 2010 Census population counts and are updated annually taking into account births, deaths, emigration, and immigration.

The CPS is a household survey primarily used to collect employment data. The sample universe for the basic CPS consists of the resident civilian 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 sample universe for the CPS ASEC is slightly larger than that of the basic CPS since it includes military personnel who live in a household with at least one other civilian adult, regardless of whether they live off post or on post. All other Armed Forces are excluded. For further documentation about the CPS ASEC, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar17.pdf>.

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

Summary of findings:

- Real median household income increased 3.2 percent between 2015 and 2016.² This is the second consecutive annual increase in median household income.
- The number of full-time, year-round workers increased by 2.2 million in 2016.
- The 2016 female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.805, a 1.1 percent increase from the 2015 ratio. This is the first time the female-to-male earnings ratio has experienced an annual increase since 2007.
- The official poverty rate decreased by 0.8 percentage points between 2015 and 2016. At 12.7 percent, the 2016 poverty rate is not statistically different from 2007 (12.5 percent), the year before the most recent recession.
- The number of people in poverty fell by 2.5 million between 2015 and 2016.

For most demographic groups shown in Table 1 (see page 6), the 2016 median income estimates were statistically higher than the 2015 estimates. While some groups had 2016 median income estimates that were not statistically different from the 2015 estimates, no group saw a statistically significant decline in median income. For most demographic groups shown in Table 3 (see page 13), poverty rates were statistically lower in 2016 than in 2015. No group experienced a statistically significant increase in poverty rates in 2016.

The Census Bureau also reports income and poverty estimates based on data from the American

² "Real" refers to income after adjusting for inflation. All income values are adjusted to reflect 2016 dollars. The adjustment is based on percentage changes in prices between 2016 and earlier years and is computed by dividing the annual average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) for 2016 by the annual average for earlier years. The CPI-U-RS values for 1947 to 2016 are available in Appendix A. Consumer prices between 2015 and 2016 increased by 1.3 percent.

Statistical Accuracy

Most of the data from the CPS ASEC were collected in March (with some data collected in February and April). The estimates in this report (which may be shown in text, figures, and tables) are based on responses from a sample of the population and may differ from actual values because of sampling variability or other factors. As a result, apparent differences between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted. In this report, the variances of estimates were calculated using both the Successive Difference Replication (SDR) method and the Generalized Variance Function (GVF) approach. (See Appendix C for a more extensive discussion of these methods.) Further information about the source and accuracy of the estimates is available at www2.census.gov/library/publications/2017/demo/p60-259sa.pdf.

State and Local Estimates of Income and Poverty

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

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

The 2015 income and poverty estimates from this program are available at www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/index.html. Estimates for 2016 will be available later this year.

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

Since the CPS ASEC produces more complete and thorough estimates of income and poverty, the Census Bureau recommends that people use it as the data source for national estimates. State-level estimates of income, poverty, and other economic characteristics from the ACS are found in American FactFinder at <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Survey of Income and Program Participation

The Survey of Income and Program Participation (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 specific findings include:

- Income data from the 2008 SIPP panel suggested that between 2009 and 2012 U.S. households experienced less income mobility than found in earlier SIPP panels. Overall, approximately 57.1 percent of households (64.7 million) remained in the same income quintile between 2009 and 2012, while the remaining 42.9 percent of households (48.6 million) experienced either an upward or downward movement across the income distribution. For more information, see <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2015/demo/p70-141.pdf>.
- Households with householders who had lower levels of education were more likely to remain in, or move into, a lower quintile than households whose householders had higher levels of education.
- During the 4-year period from 2009 to 2012, 34.5 percent of the population had at least one spell of poverty lasting 2 or more months.
- Chronic poverty over the 4-year period from 2009 to 2012 was relatively uncommon, with 2.7 percent of the population living in poverty all 48 months.

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

The Census Bureau has recently reengineered the SIPP. The 2014 SIPP panel addresses the same topic areas of the earlier SIPP panels using a new design that reduces respondent burden and cost by collecting data in an annual format rather than the three times per year format of the prior SIPP panels. For more information, see <www.census.gov/sipp/>.

For more information on state and local estimates, see the text box "State and Local Estimates of Income and Poverty."

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

person, family, or household. Longitudinal measures of income and poverty based on following the same people over time are available from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). Estimates derived from SIPP data answer questions such as:

- What percentage of households move up or down the income distribution over time?

- How many people move in and out of poverty over time?

The text box "Survey of Income and Program Participation" provides more information about the SIPP.

The income and poverty estimates shown in this report are based solely on money income before taxes and do not include the value of noncash benefits, such as those provided by the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Medicare, Medicaid, public housing, or employer-provided fringe benefits.

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, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Chief Statistician formed the Interagency Technical Working Group on Developing a Supplemental Poverty Measure. This group asked the Census Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), to develop a new measure that would enhance understanding of the economic well-being of American families and how federal policies affect those living in poverty. Since November 2011, the Census Bureau has released annual estimates of the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM).³ Since September 2015, the SPM has been released the same day as the official poverty estimates, available at <www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/supplemental-poverty-measure.html>. The text box "Supplemental Poverty Measure" provides more information about this initiative.

This report contains two main sections, one focuses on income and the other on poverty. Each section

³ See <www.census.gov/prod/2011pubs/p60-241.pdf>.

presents estimates by characteristics such as race, Hispanic origin, nativity, and region.⁴ Other topics, such as earnings and family poverty rates are included only in the relevant section.⁵

⁴ Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). The body of this report (text, figures, and tables) shows data using the first approach (race alone). The appendix tables show data using both approaches. Use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

In this report, the terms “White, not Hispanic” and “non-Hispanic White” are used interchangeably and refer to people who are not Hispanic and who reported White and no other race. The Census Bureau uses non-Hispanic Whites as the comparison group for other race groups and Hispanics.

Since Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for race groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 15.1 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 or for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and recent immigration status. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972 and for Asians and Pacific Islanders in 1987. For further information, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps.html>.

The 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.

⁵ The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 sampled addresses received historically consistent ques-

Supplemental Poverty Measure

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

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

The Census Bureau began publishing annual poverty estimates using the new approach in November 2011. SPM estimates for 2016 will be released in a separate report, *The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2016*, Current Population Reports, P60-261, U.S. Census Bureau, September 2017 at <www2.census.gov/library/publications/2017/demo/p60-261.pdf>.

tions 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 prior to reference year 2013. Since there was a statistically significant increase in income with the redesigned questions, we do not make income historical comparisons prior to reference year 2013. 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, <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2014/demo/p60-249description.pdf>.

INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES

Highlights

- Median household income was \$59,039 in 2016, an increase in real terms of 3.2 percent from the 2015 median of \$57,230 (Figure 1 and Table 1). This is the second consecutive annual increase in median household income.
- For family households, real median income of married-couple households and households maintained by women with no husband present increased 1.6 percent and 7.2 percent between 2015 and 2016, respectively (Table 1).
- The real median income of non-Hispanic White, Black, and Hispanic-origin households

increased 2.0 percent, 5.7 percent, and 4.3 percent, respectively, between 2015 and 2016.⁶ This is the second annual increase in median household income for non-Hispanic White, Black, and Hispanic-origin households. For Asian households, the 2015 to 2016 percentage change in real median income was not statistically significant (Table 1).

- The real median income of households maintained by a foreign-born person increased by 4.9 percent, while the median income of households maintained by a native-born person increased 3.3

⁶ The differences between the 2015–2016 percentage changes in median income for non-Hispanic White (2.0 percent), Black (5.7 percent), Hispanic (4.3 percent), and Asian (4.2 percent) households were not statistically significant.

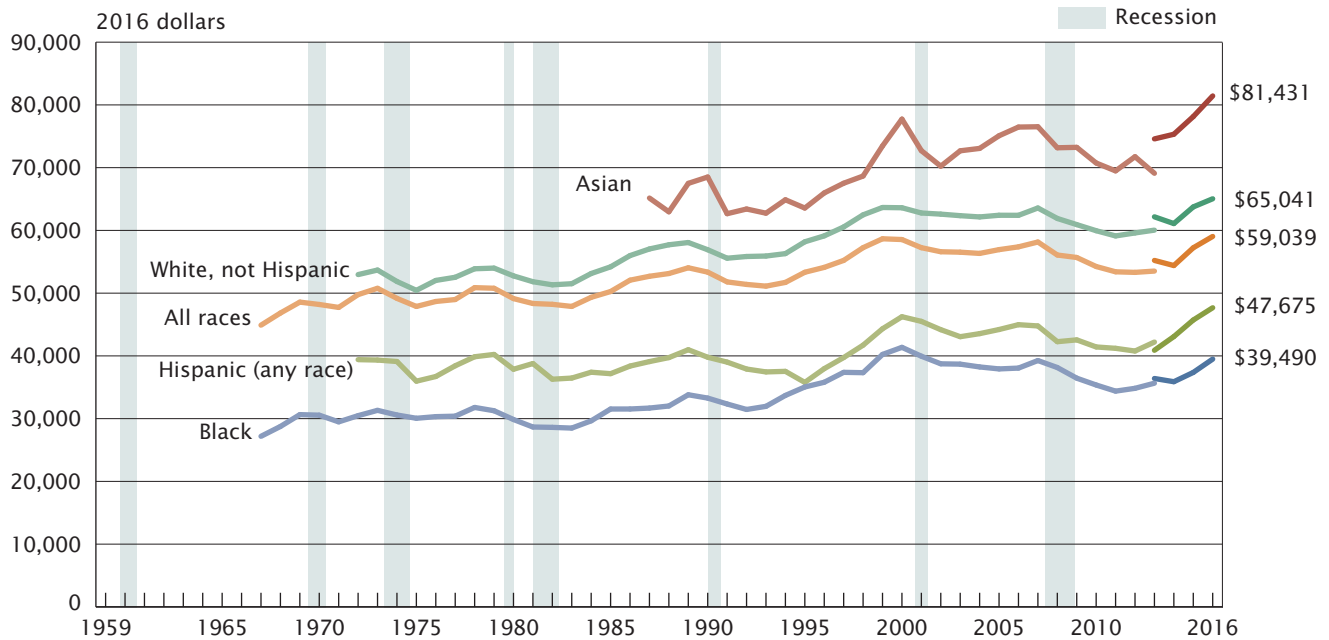
percent between 2015 and 2016 (Table 1).^{7, 8}

- Real median household income increased for the South (3.9 percent) and West (3.3 percent) between 2015 and 2016, while the changes for the Northeast and

⁷ 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, 84.9 percent were native born; 8.0 percent were foreign-born, naturalized citizens; and 7.1 percent were not U.S. citizens.

⁸ The difference between the 2015–2016 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.

Figure 1.
Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1967 to 2016



Note: The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Median household income data are not available prior to 1967. For more information on recessions, see Appendix A. For more information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar17.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2017 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 1.

Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2015 and 2016(Income in 2016 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/cpsmar17.pdf)

Characteristic	2015			2016			Percentage change* in real median income (2016 less 2015)	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Estimate	Margin of error ¹ (±)
		Estimate	Margin of error ¹ (±)		Estimate	Margin of error ¹ (±)		
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	125,819	57,230	534	126,224	59,039	717	*3.2	1.56
Type of Household								
Family households	82,184	73,077	615	82,827	75,062	692	*2.7	1.14
Married-couple	60,251	85,696	995	60,804	87,057	695	*1.6	1.36
Female householder, no husband present	15,622	38,275	1,008	15,572	41,027	871	*7.2	3.51
Male householder, no wife present	6,310	56,567	1,615	6,452	58,051	2,172	2.6	4.34
Nonfamily households	43,635	34,232	786	43,396	35,761	467	*4.5	2.70
Female householder	23,093	29,389	832	22,858	30,572	603	*4.0	3.56
Male householder	20,542	41,278	755	20,539	41,749	701	1.1	2.34
Race² and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	99,313	60,869	635	99,400	61,858	549	*1.6	1.33
White, not Hispanic	84,445	63,745	903	84,387	65,041	839	*2.0	1.81
Black	16,539	37,364	855	16,733	39,490	1,187	*5.7	3.90
Asian	6,328	78,141	2,826	6,392	81,431	1,917	4.2	4.31
Hispanic (any race)	16,667	45,719	1,024	16,915	47,675	1,113	*4.3	3.45
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	94,820	64,144	832	94,425	66,487	580	*3.7	1.62
15 to 24 years	6,361	36,564	1,350	6,238	41,655	1,145	*13.9	5.11
25 to 34 years	20,047	58,091	1,135	20,109	60,932	802	*4.9	2.55
35 to 44 years	21,222	72,319	970	21,500	74,481	1,834	*3.0	2.81
45 to 54 years	23,294	74,790	1,891	22,808	77,213	1,156	*3.2	3.05
55 to 64 years	23,896	63,596	1,489	23,770	65,239	1,309	2.6	2.87
65 years and older	30,998	39,001	781	31,799	39,823	909	2.1	2.90
Nativity of Householder								
Native born	107,081	57,896	565	107,192	59,781	691	*3.3	1.50
Foreign born	18,738	52,956	1,141	19,031	55,559	1,190	*4.9	3.17
Naturalized citizen	9,856	62,766	1,342	10,054	63,894	2,628	1.8	4.58
Not a citizen	8,881	45,708	1,743	8,978	48,066	1,733	5.2	5.63
Region								
Northeast	22,347	62,968	1,359	22,325	64,390	1,806	2.3	3.34
Midwest	27,455	57,803	1,353	27,363	58,305	1,476	0.9	3.23
South	47,822	51,821	630	48,065	53,861	1,160	*3.9	2.36
West	28,195	62,218	957	28,470	64,275	1,708	*3.3	3.04
Residence³								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	107,615	60,007	790	108,215	61,521	535	*2.5	1.60
Inside principal cities	42,615	52,027	654	42,652	54,834	1,187	*5.4	2.65
Outside principal cities	65,000	64,954	964	65,562	66,319	767	*2.1	1.85
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	18,204	45,221	1,562	18,009	45,830	1,013	1.3	3.50
EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS								
Men with earnings	63,887	51,859	227	64,953	51,640	211	-0.4	0.56
Women with earnings	47,211	41,257	244	48,328	41,554	246	0.7	0.79
Female-to-male earnings ratio	X	0.796	0.0049	X	0.805	0.0052	*1.1	0.85

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

X Not applicable.

¹ A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margins of error shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www2.census.gov/library/publications/2017/demo/p60-259sa.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 For information on 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, 2016 and 2017 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Midwest were not statistically significant (Table 1).⁹

- The total number of men and women working full-time, year-round with earnings increased by 2.2 million between 2015 and 2016 (Table 1).
- The 2016 real median earnings of men and women who worked full-time, year-round were \$51,640 and \$41,554, respectively, not statistically different from their 2015 estimates (Table 1).
- The 2016 female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.805, a 1.1 percent increase from the 2015 ratio (Table 1 and Figure 2). This is the first time the female-to-male earnings ratio has experienced an annual increase since 2007.

Household Income

For the second consecutive year, households in the United States experienced an increase in real annual median income. Median household income was \$59,039 in 2016, a 3.2 percent increase from the 2015 median of \$57,230 in real terms (Figure 1 and Table 1). Since 2014, median household income increased 8.5 percent in real terms (Table A-1).

Type of Household

The 2016 real median income of family households, \$75,062, and nonfamily households, \$35,761, increased 2.7 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively, from their 2015 medians (Table 1).^{10, 11} This is the

⁹ The difference between the 2015–2016 percentage changes in median income for households in all regions were not statistically significant.

¹⁰ The difference between the 2015–2016 percentage change in median income for family (2.7 percent) and nonfamily (4.5 percent) households was not statistically significant.

¹¹ 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.

second consecutive annual increase in median household income for family and nonfamily households.

For family households, married-couple households had the highest median income in 2016 (\$87,057), followed by households maintained by men with no wife present (\$58,051). Family households maintained by women with no husband present had the lowest median income (\$41,027). Between 2015 and 2016, real median income of married-couple households and households maintained by women with no husband present increased 1.6 percent and 7.2 percent, respectively. Median income of households maintained by men with no wife present was not statistically different from the 2015 median in real terms.

Race and Hispanic Origin

The real median income of non-Hispanic White (\$65,041), Black (\$39,490), and Hispanic-origin (\$47,675) households increased 2.0 percent, 5.7 percent, and 4.3 percent, respectively, between 2015 and 2016.¹² This is the second annual increase in median household income for non-Hispanic White, Black, and Hispanic-origin households. Among the race groups, Asian households had the highest median income in 2016 (\$81,431), though the 2015 to 2016 percentage change in their real median income was not statistically significant (Table 1 and Figure 1).¹³ Since 2014, median income for Asian

¹² The differences between the 2015–2016 percentage changes in median income for non-Hispanic White (2.0 percent), Black (5.7 percent), Hispanic (4.3 percent), and Asian (4.2 percent) households were not statistically significant.

¹³ 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 size of the population, is a better source for estimating and identifying changes for small subgroups of the population.

households increased 8.1 percent in real terms (Table A-1).

Comparing the 2016 real median income of non-Hispanic White households with that of other households shows that the ratio of Asian to non-Hispanic White income was 1.25, the ratio of Black to non-Hispanic White income was 0.61, and the ratio of Hispanic to non-Hispanic White income was 0.73.

Age of Householder

The real median income of households maintained by householders aged under 65 increased 3.7 percent between 2015 and 2016, while median income of households maintained by householders aged 65 and over were not statistically different from their 2015 median (Table 1).¹⁴ Households maintained by householders aged 45 to 54 had the highest median income in 2016 (\$77,213), followed by those with householders aged 35 to 44 (\$74,481), householders aged 55 to 64 (\$65,239), householders aged 25 to 34 (\$60,932), and householders aged 15 to 24 (\$41,655). Householders aged 65 and over had the lowest median income (\$39,823).

Nativity

Between 2015 and 2016, the real median income of households maintained by a foreign-born person increased 4.9 percent, from \$52,956 to \$55,559. The median income of households maintained by a native-born person increased 3.3 percent, from \$57,896 to \$59,781.¹⁵ The 2016 median incomes of households maintained by a noncitizen (\$48,066) or by a naturalized citizen householder

¹⁴ The differences between the 2015–2016 percentage changes in median income for households maintained by householders under age 65 (3.7 percent) and by householders aged 65 and over (2.1 percent) were not statistically significant.

¹⁵ The difference between the 2015–2016 percentage changes in median income for households maintained by a foreign-born person (4.9 percent) and a native-born person (3.3 percent) was not statistically significant.

(\$63,894), were not statistically different from their 2015 medians (Table 1).

In 2016, households maintained by a naturalized citizen (\$63,894) had the highest median household income, followed by households maintained by a native-born person (\$59,781). Households maintained by a noncitizen had the lowest median household income (\$48,066).

Region¹⁶

Households in the South and West experienced an increase in real median income of 3.9 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively, between 2015 and 2016. The changes in incomes of households in the Northeast and Midwest were not statistically significant.¹⁷ Households with the highest median household incomes were in the Northeast (\$64,390) and the West (\$64,275), followed by the Midwest (\$58,305) and the South (\$53,861) (Table 1).¹⁸

Residence

Between 2015 and 2016, real median income for households within metropolitan statistical areas increased 2.5 percent from \$60,007 to \$61,521,

while changes in income for households outside of metropolitan statistical areas were not statistically significant.¹⁹ For households inside metropolitan areas, those in principal cities experienced a 5.4 percent increase in real median income, from \$52,027 to \$54,834, and those outside principal cities experienced an increase of 2.1 percent in real median income, from \$64,954 to \$66,319 (Table 1).²⁰

In 2016, households inside metropolitan areas but outside the principal cities had the highest median income (\$66,319), while households outside metropolitan areas had the lowest (\$45,830).

Income Inequality

The Census Bureau reports various measures of income inequality: (1) the Gini index, (2) the shares of aggregate household income received by quintiles, (3) the ratio of income percentiles, (4) the Theil index, (5) the mean logarithmic deviation of income (MLD), and (6) the Atkinson measure.²¹ The Gini index is a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1, with a measure

of 1 indicating perfect inequality (one household having all the income and the rest having none) and a measure of 0 indicating perfect equality (all households having an equal share of income). The Theil index and the MLD are similar to the Gini index in that they are single statistics that summarize the dispersion of income across the entire income distribution. The Atkinson measure is useful in determining which end of the income distribution contributed most to inequality.

The share of aggregate household income in the fourth quintile decreased 1.3 percent between 2015 and 2016 while changes in the other quintiles were not statistically significant. The money income Gini index was 0.481 in 2016, not statistically different from 2015. Changes in inequality between 2015 and 2016 were not statistically significant as measured by the other indicators: the Theil index, the MLD, or the Atkinson measure (Table 2 and A-2).

Households in the lowest quintile had incomes of \$24,002 or less in 2016. Households in the second quintile had incomes between \$24,003 and \$45,600, those in the third quintile had incomes between \$45,601 and \$74,869, and those in the fourth quintile had incomes between \$74,870 and \$121,018. Households in the highest quintile had incomes of \$121,019 or more. The top 5 percent of households in the income distribution had incomes of \$225,252 or more.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ The difference between the 2015–2016 percentage changes in median income for households in all regions were not statistically significant.

¹⁸ The difference in 2016 median household incomes for the Northeast and the West was not statistically significant.

¹⁹ For information on metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html>.

²⁰ The following differences between the 2015–2016 percentage changes in median income for households were not statistically significant: inside metropolitan statistical areas (2.5 percent) and outside metropolitan statistical areas (1.3 percent); inside metropolitan statistical areas (2.5 percent) and outside principal cities (2.1 percent); outside metropolitan statistical areas (1.3 percent) and inside principal cities (5.4 percent); and outside metropolitan statistical areas (1.3 percent) and outside principal cities (2.1 percent).

²¹ 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>>.

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 adjustment used here is based on a three-parameter scale.²²

Table 2 shows several income inequality measures, including aggregate income shares and the Gini index, using both money income and equivalence-adjusted income for 2015

²² The three-parameter scale used here is the same as the one used in the Supplemental Poverty Measure. For details on the derivation of the three-parameter scale, see Trudi Renwick and Liana Fox, *The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2016*, Current Population Reports, P60-261, U.S. Census Bureau, September 2017, <www.census.gov/library/publications/2017/demo/p60-261.html>.

and 2016. For both 2015 and 2016, 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

Table 2.

Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income: 2015 and 2016

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar17.pdf)

Measure	2015				2016				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	3.4	0.06	3.1	0.05	3.5	0.05	-1.1	2.12	0.4	2.11
Second quintile	8.2	0.09	9.0	0.09	8.3	0.09	9.1	0.09	0.7	1.47	0.5	1.40
Middle quintile	14.3	0.12	14.8	0.11	14.2	0.13	14.7	0.13	-0.8	1.22	-0.6	1.15
Fourth quintile	23.2	0.15	22.9	0.14	22.9	0.17	22.5	0.16	*-1.3	0.98	*-1.5	0.95
Highest quintile	51.1	0.32	49.8	0.33	51.5	0.37	50.2	0.37	0.8	0.94	0.8	0.98
Top 5 percent	22.1	0.38	21.8	0.38	22.5	0.45	22.4	0.42	1.8	2.70	2.5	2.59
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.479	0.0033	0.462	0.0035	0.481	0.0038	0.464	0.0037	0.6	1.01	0.5	1.06
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.596	0.0111	0.623	0.0117	0.601	0.0125	0.629	0.0127	0.7	2.76	1.0	2.49
Theil	0.420	0.0085	0.396	0.0085	0.425	0.0096	0.403	0.0094	1.4	2.95	1.6	3.09
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.101	0.0017	0.096	0.0017	0.103	0.0019	0.097	0.0019	1.2	2.43	1.3	2.54
e=0.50	0.199	0.0028	0.190	0.0029	0.201	0.0032	0.192	0.0031	1.0	2.01	1.0	2.08
e=0.75	0.303	0.0038	0.295	0.0040	0.306	0.0041	0.297	0.0041	0.8	1.74	0.7	1.74

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

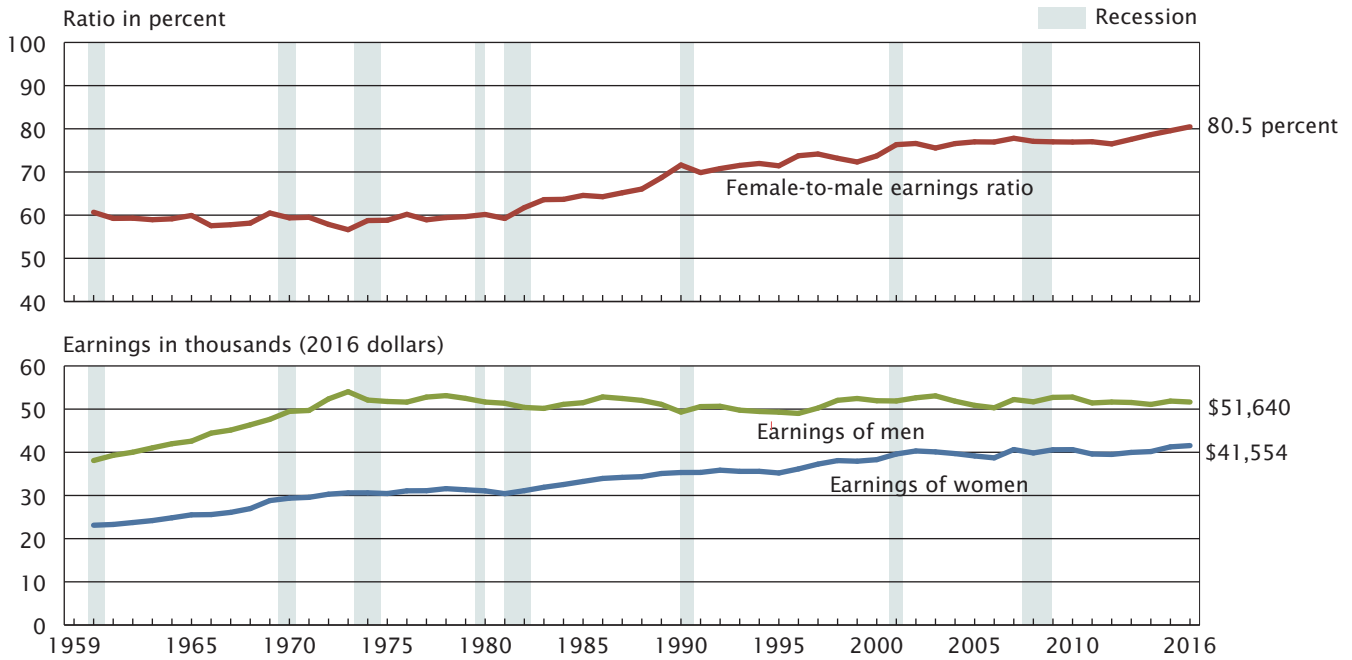
¹ A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margins of error shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www2.census.gov/library/publications/2016/demo/p60-259sa.pdf>.

² Calculated estimate may be different due to rounded components.

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 and 2017 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 2.

Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio and Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years and Older by Sex: 1960 to 2016



Note: The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Data on earnings of full-time, year-round workers are not readily available before 1960. For more information on recessions, see Appendix A. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar17.pdf>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2017 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

increases the relative income of people living in lower-income groups.

Based on equivalence-adjusted income, changes in inequality between 2015 and 2016 were not statistically significant as measured by the Gini index, the MLD, the Theil index, and the Atkinson measures (Table 2). The equivalence-adjusted Gini index was 0.464 in 2016, and the Theil index was 0.403; while the MLD was 0.629 in 2016. The share of aggregate equivalence-adjusted income in the fourth quintile

decreased 1.5 percent between 2015 and 2016 while the changes in the other quintiles were not statistically significant. 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 2016.

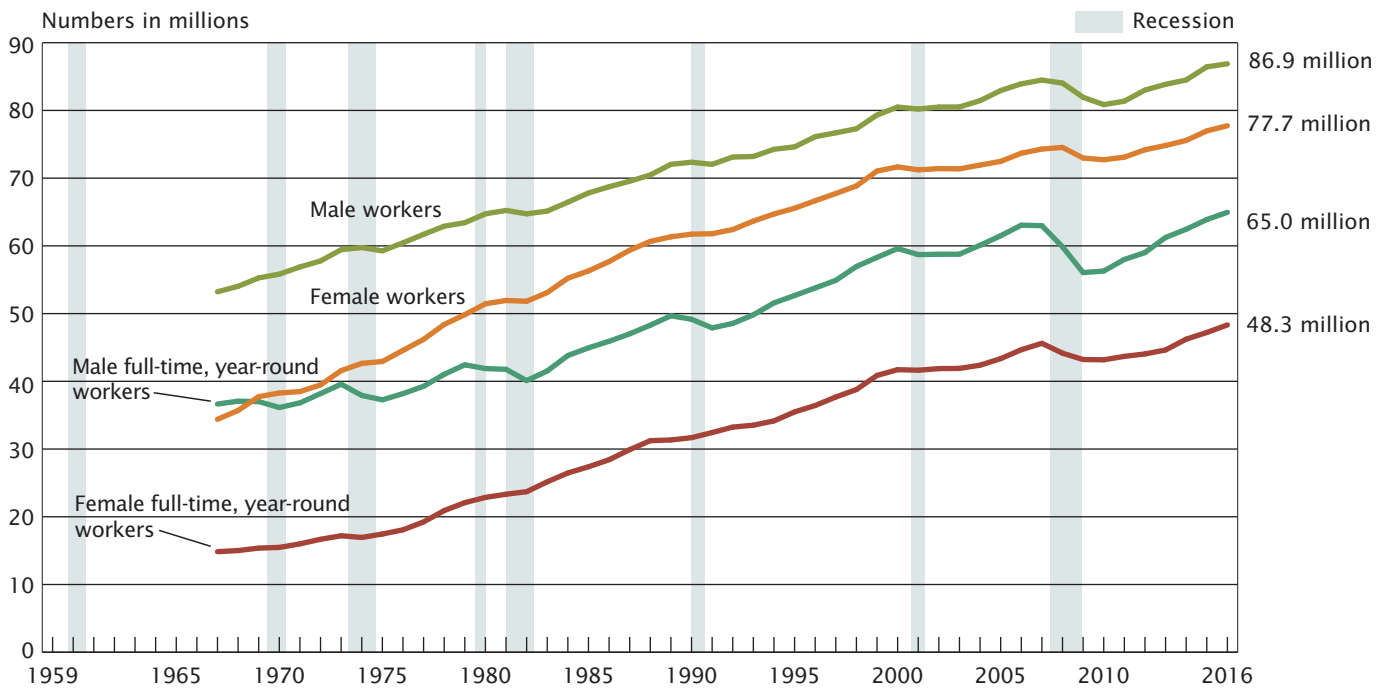
Earnings and Work Experience

In 2016, the real median earnings of men (\$51,640) and women (\$41,554) who worked full-time, year-round

were not statistically different from their respective 2015 medians (Table 1 and Figure 2).²³ The 2016 female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.805, an increase of 1.1 percent from the 2015

²³ 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 2016—People 15 Years Old and Over by Total Money Earnings in 2016, Age, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex" at <www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/cps-pinc/pinc-05.html>.

Figure 3.
Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers With Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2016



Note: The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Data on number of workers are not readily available before 1967. Data are for people aged 15 and older beginning in 1980 and people aged 14 and older for previous years. Before 1989, data are for civilian workers only. For more information on recessions, see Appendix A. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar17.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2017 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

ratio of 0.796. This is the first time the female-to-male earnings ratio has experienced an annual increase since 2007.

Between 2015 and 2016, the total number of people with earnings, regardless of work experience, increased by about 1.2 million. In addition, the total number of men and women full-time, year-round workers increased by 2.2 million between 2015 and 2016, suggesting a shift

from part-year, part-time work status to full-time, year-round work status (Figure 3 and Table A-4).²⁴ An estimated 74.8 percent of working men with earnings and 62.2 percent of working women with earnings worked full-time, year-round in 2016; both percentages were higher than the 2015 estimates of 73.9 percent and 61.3 percent, respectively.

²⁴ The difference between the 2015–2016 increases in the number of men and women full-time, year-round workers was not statistically significant.

In real terms, median earnings of full-time, year-round working women in 2016 were 2.3 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 1.1 percent lower in 2016 than in 2007. Since 2007, the female-to-male earnings ratio has increased 3.5 percent (0.778 in 2007).

POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES

Highlights

- The official poverty rate in 2016 was 12.7 percent, down 0.8 percentage points from 13.5 percent in 2015 (Figure 4 and Table 3).²⁵ This is the second consecutive annual decline in poverty. Since 2014, the poverty rate has fallen 2.1 percentage points from 14.8 percent to 12.7 percent (Table B-1).
- In 2016 there were 40.6 million people in poverty, 2.5 million fewer than in 2015 and 6.0 million fewer than in 2014 (Figure 4 and Table B-1).
- The poverty rate in 2016 (12.7 percent) was not significantly higher

²⁵ 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.

than the poverty rate in 2007 (12.5 percent), the year before the most recent recession.

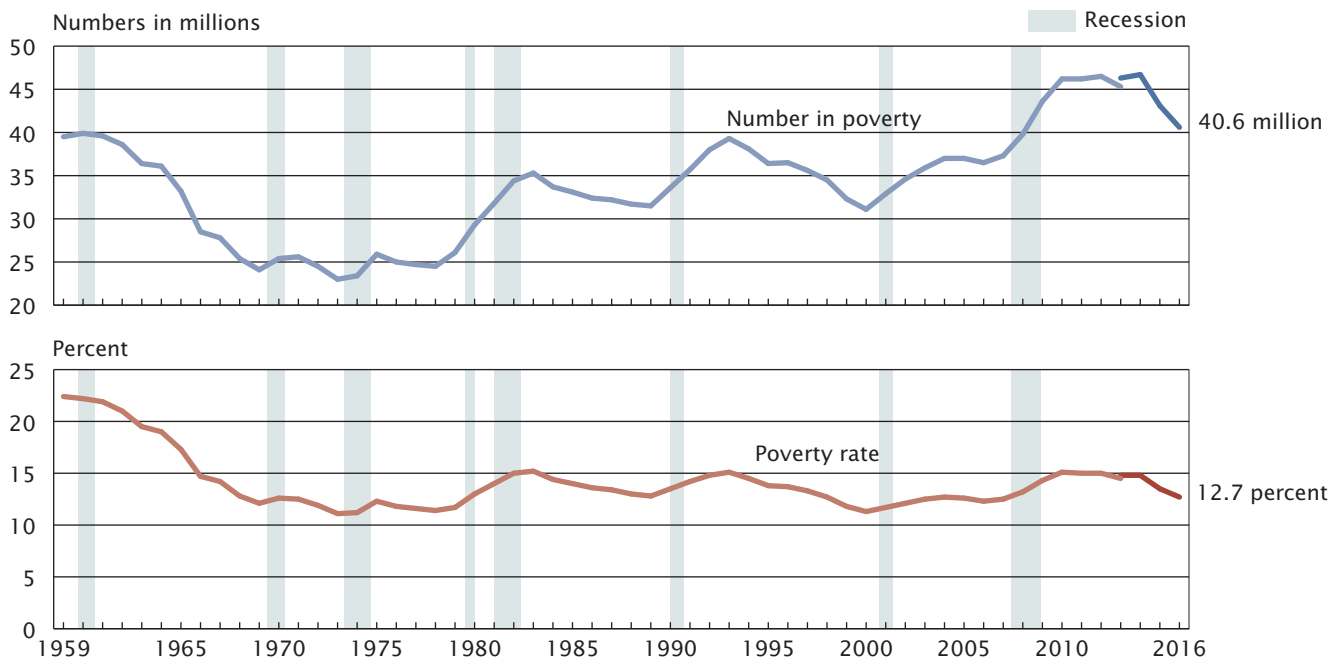
- No demographic group included in Table 3 experienced a statistically significant increase in its poverty rate between 2015 and 2016.
- For most demographic groups, the number of people in poverty decreased from 2015. Adults aged 65 and older were the only population group shown in Table 3 to experience an increase in the number of people in poverty (Table 3).
- Between 2015 and 2016, the poverty rate for children under age 18 declined from 19.7 percent to 18.0 percent. The poverty rate for adults aged 18 to 64 declined from 12.4 percent to 11.6 percent. The poverty rate for adults aged 65 and older was 9.3 percent in 2016, not statistically different from the rate in 2015 (Table 3 and Figure 5).

Race and Hispanic Origin

The poverty rate for non-Hispanic Whites was 8.8 percent in 2016 with 17.3 million individuals in poverty. Neither the poverty rate nor the number in poverty was statistically different from 2015. Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 61.0 percent of the total population and 42.5 percent of the people in poverty (Table 3).

The poverty rate for Blacks decreased to 22.0 percent in 2016, down from 24.1 percent in 2015. The number of Blacks in poverty decreased to 9.2 million, down from 10.0 million. For Asians, the 2016 poverty rate and the number in poverty was 10.1 percent and 1.9 million. Neither estimate for Asians was statistically different from 2015. The poverty rate for Hispanics decreased to 19.4 percent in 2016, down from 21.4 percent in 2015. The number of Hispanics in poverty decreased to 11.1 million, down from 12.1 million.

Figure 4.
Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 2016



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/cpsmar17.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2017 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 3.

People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2015 and 2016

(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/cpsmar17.pdf)

Characteristic	2015					2016					Change in poverty (2016 less 2015) ^{2,*}	
	Below poverty					Below poverty					Number	Percent
	Total	Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)		
PEOPLE												
Total	318,454	43,123	926	13.5	0.3	319,911	40,616	739	12.7	0.2	*-2,507	*-0.8
Family Status												
In families	258,121	29,893	844	11.6	0.3	259,863	27,762	654	10.7	0.3	*-2,132	*-0.9
Householder	82,199	8,589	243	10.4	0.3	82,854	8,081	199	9.8	0.2	*-508	*-0.7
Related children under age 18	72,558	13,962	441	19.2	0.6	72,674	12,803	370	17.6	0.5	*-1,159	*-1.6
Related children under age 6	23,459	4,923	201	21.0	0.8	23,531	4,586	180	19.5	0.8	*-337	*-1.5
In unrelated subfamilies	1,344	559	81	41.6	4.9	1,208	519	89	43.0	5.8	-40	1.4
Reference person	563	231	34	41.0	4.9	496	202	34	40.6	5.6	-29	-0.3
Children under age 18	701	321	49	45.9	5.5	622	298	57	48.0	6.6	-23	2.1
Unrelated individuals	58,988	12,671	417	21.5	0.6	58,839	12,336	365	21.0	0.5	-336	-0.5
Race³ and Hispanic Origin												
White	245,536	28,566	705	11.6	0.3	245,985	27,113	547	11.0	0.2	*-1,453	*-0.6
White, not Hispanic	195,450	17,786	548	9.1	0.3	195,221	17,263	493	8.8	0.3	-523	-0.3
Black	41,625	10,020	416	24.1	1.0	41,962	9,234	388	22.0	0.9	*-786	*-2.1
Asian	18,241	2,078	189	11.4	1.0	18,879	1,908	175	10.1	0.9	-170	-1.3
Hispanic (any race)	56,780	12,133	444	21.4	0.8	57,556	11,137	399	19.4	0.7	*-996	*-2.0
Sex												
Male	156,009	19,037	470	12.2	0.3	156,677	17,685	395	11.3	0.3	*-1,351	*-0.9
Female	162,445	24,086	548	14.8	0.3	163,234	22,931	460	14.0	0.3	*-1,156	*-0.8
Age												
Under age 18	73,647	14,509	449	19.7	0.6	73,586	13,253	370	18.0	0.5	*-1,255	*-1.7
Aged 18 to 64	197,260	24,414	566	12.4	0.3	197,051	22,795	473	11.6	0.2	*-1,619	*-0.8
Aged 65 and older	47,547	4,201	203	8.8	0.4	49,274	4,568	198	9.3	0.4	*367	0.4
Nativity												
Native born	275,398	35,973	811	13.1	0.3	276,089	33,999	670	12.3	0.2	*-1,974	*-0.7
Foreign born	43,056	7,150	329	16.6	0.7	43,822	6,617	268	15.1	0.6	*-534	*-1.5
Naturalized citizen	20,084	2,255	151	11.2	0.7	20,409	2,045	143	10.0	0.7	-210	*-1.2
Not a citizen	22,973	4,895	284	21.3	1.0	23,413	4,572	222	19.5	0.9	-324	*-1.8
Region												
Northeast	55,779	6,891	387	12.4	0.7	55,470	5,969	350	10.8	0.6	*-922	*-1.6
Midwest	67,030	7,849	377	11.7	0.6	66,897	7,809	355	11.7	0.5	-40	Z
South	119,955	18,305	604	15.3	0.5	121,166	17,028	524	14.1	0.4	*-1,276	*-1.2
West	75,690	10,079	421	13.3	0.6	76,377	9,810	373	12.8	0.5	-269	-0.5
Residence⁴												
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	274,046	35,718	932	13.0	0.3	276,430	33,741	836	12.2	0.3	*-1,978	*-0.8
Inside principal cities	103,617	17,368	649	16.8	0.6	104,182	16,572	646	15.9	0.5	-796	*-0.9
Outside principal cities	170,429	18,350	695	10.8	0.4	172,248	17,169	576	10.0	0.3	*-1,182	*-0.8
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	44,408	7,405	638	16.7	0.8	43,481	6,875	599	15.8	0.9	*-530	-0.9
Work Experience												
Total, aged 18 to 64	197,260	24,414	566	12.4	0.3	197,051	22,795	473	11.6	0.2	*-1,619	*-0.8
All workers	150,229	9,457	297	6.3	0.2	150,904	8,743	254	5.8	0.2	*-714	*-0.5
Worked full-time, year-round	105,695	2,537	136	2.4	0.1	107,781	2,416	131	2.2	0.1	-120	-0.2
Less than full-time, year-round	44,534	6,920	263	15.5	0.6	43,123	6,327	223	14.7	0.5	*-593	*-0.9
Did not work at least 1 week	47,031	14,957	399	31.8	0.7	46,148	14,052	381	30.5	0.7	*-905	*-1.4
Disability Status⁵												
Total, aged 18 to 64	197,260	24,414	566	12.4	0.3	197,051	22,795	473	11.6	0.2	*-1,619	*-0.8
With a disability	15,276	4,358	191	28.5	1.1	15,405	4,123	191	26.8	1.1	-235	*-1.8
With no disability	181,069	20,000	526	11.0	0.3	180,783	18,629	409	10.3	0.2	*-1,370	*-0.7
Educational Attainment												
Total, aged 25 and older	215,015	22,957	526	10.7	0.2	216,921	22,636	425	10.4	0.2	-321	-0.2
No high school diploma	23,453	6,171	240	26.3	0.8	22,541	5,599	214	24.8	0.8	*-572	*-1.5
High school, no college	62,002	8,016	277	12.9	0.4	62,512	8,309	250	13.3	0.4	293	0.4
Some college, no degree	57,660	5,550	200	9.6	0.3	57,765	5,430	202	9.4	0.3	-119	-0.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	71,900	3,221	176	4.5	0.2	74,103	3,299	167	4.5	0.2	78	Z

* 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/2017/demo/p60-259sa.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

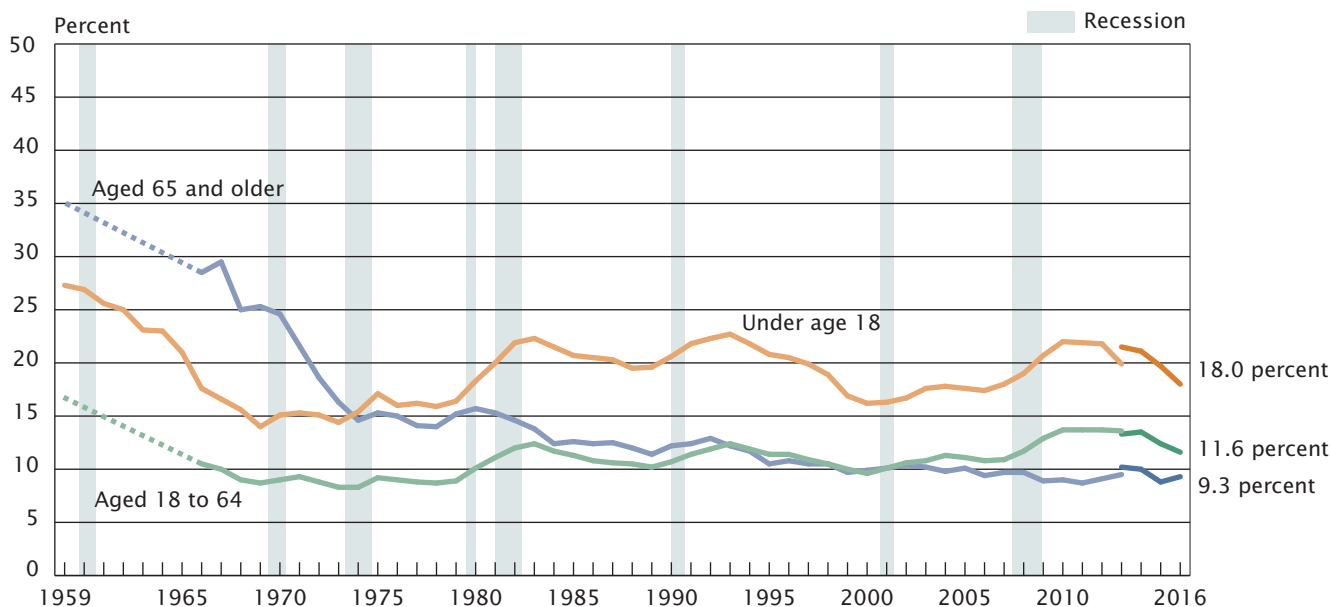
Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White and American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian and Black or African American, is available from the 2010 Census through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race 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 For information on 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, 2016 and 2017 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 5.
Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2016



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/cpsmar17.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2017 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Age

Between 2015 and 2016, the poverty rate for people aged 18 to 64 decreased to 11.6 percent, down from 12.4 percent. The number of people in this age group in poverty declined to 22.8 million, down from 24.4 million. For people aged 65 and older, the 2016 poverty rate (9.3 percent) was not statistically different from 2015 while the number in poverty increased from 4.2 million to 4.6 million (Table 3 and Figure 5).

For children under age 18, 18.0 percent and 13.3 million were in poverty in 2016, down from 19.7 percent and 14.5 million in 2015. Children represented 23.0 percent of the total population and 32.6 percent of the people in poverty.

Related children are people under age 18 related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption who

are not themselves householders or spouses of householders.²⁶ The poverty rate and the number in poverty for related children under age 18 were 17.6 percent and 12.8 million in 2016, down from 19.2 percent and 14.0 million in 2015. For related children in married-couple families, 8.4 percent and 4.2 million were in poverty in 2016, down from 9.8 percent and 4.8 million in 2015.²⁷ For related children in families with a female householder, 42.1 percent and 7.6 million were in poverty in 2016, not

²⁶ Official poverty estimates for children are compiled in two ways—estimates for all children and estimates for related children. In 2016, estimates for related children excluded 912,000 children. About 622,000 of these children were members of unrelated subfamilies. The rest were unrelated individuals between the ages of 15 and 17, householders and spouses of householders under 18 years of age.

²⁷ 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>.

statistically different from 2015. The 2016 poverty estimates for related children in male-householder families, 19.9 percent and 1.0 million, reflect a decline from 25.9 percent and 1.3 million in 2015.²⁸

The poverty rate and the number in poverty for related children under age 6 were 19.5 percent and 4.6 million in 2016, down from 21.0 percent and 4.9 million in 2015. About half (49.1 percent) of related children under age 6 in families with a female householder were in poverty. This was more than four times the rate of their counterparts in married-couple families (9.5 percent).

²⁸ In the text of this report, families with a female householder with no husband present are referred to as families with a female householder. Families with a male householder with no wife present are referred to as families with a male householder.

Sex

In 2016, 11.3 percent of males were in poverty, down from 12.2 percent in 2015. About 14.0 percent of females were in poverty in 2016, down from 14.8 percent in 2015 (Table 3).

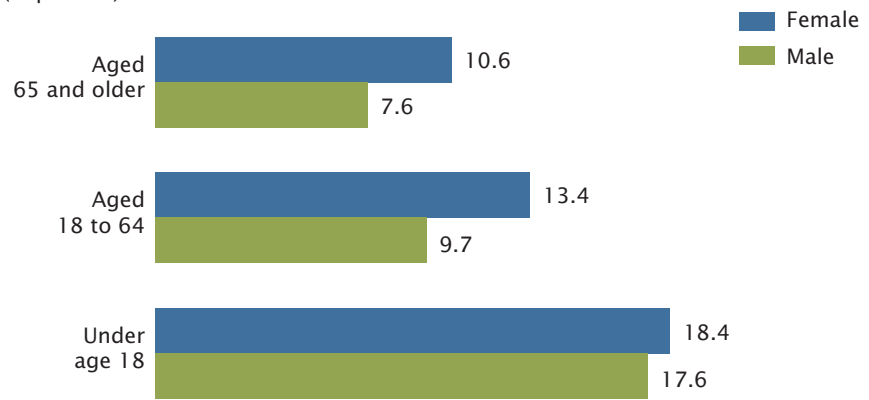
Gender differences in poverty rates were more pronounced for those aged 18 to 64. The poverty rate for women aged 18 to 64 was 13.4 percent, while the poverty rate for men aged 18 to 64 was 9.7 percent, 3.7 percentage points lower. The poverty rate for women aged 65 and older was 10.6 percent, while the poverty rate for men aged 65 and older was 7.6 percent. For children under age 18, the poverty rate for girls was 18.4 percent while the poverty rate for boys was 17.6 percent (Figure 6).

Nativity

The poverty rate and the number in poverty for the native-born population decreased to 12.3 percent and 34.0 million in 2016, down from 13.1 percent and 36.0 million in 2015. Among the foreign-born population, 15.1 percent and 6.6 million were in poverty in 2016, down from 16.6 percent and 7.2 million in 2015 (Table 3).

The poverty rate in 2016 for foreign-born naturalized citizens (10.0 percent) was lower than poverty rates for noncitizens and native-born citizens (19.5 percent and 12.3 percent, respectively). The poverty rate for foreign-born naturalized citizens fell from 11.2 percent in 2015 while the number of foreign-born naturalized citizens in poverty in 2016 was 2.0 million, not statistically different from 2015. The poverty rate for those who were not U.S. citizens decreased in 2016 to 19.5 percent, down from 21.3 percent in 2015. About 4.6 million noncitizens were in poverty in 2016, not statistically different from 2015. Within the foreign-born population in 2016, 46.6 percent were naturalized U.S. citizens, while the remaining were not citizens of the United States.

Figure 6.
Poverty Rates by Age and Sex: 2016
(In percent)



Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar17.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2017 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Region

The 2016 poverty rate and number in poverty for the Northeast was 10.8 percent and 6.0 million, down from 12.4 percent and 6.9 million in 2015. For the South, the 2016 poverty rate was 14.1 percent, down from 15.3 percent in 2015, while the number in poverty decreased to 17.0 million from 18.3 million. In 2016, the Midwest poverty rate and the number in poverty was 11.7 percent and 7.8 million, not statistically different from 2015. The poverty rate for the West in 2016 was 12.8 percent and the number in poverty was 9.8 million, not statistically different from 2015. The South had the highest poverty rate in 2016 relative to the other three regions (Table 3).

Residence

Inside metropolitan statistical areas, the poverty rate decreased to 12.2 percent in 2016, down from 13.0 percent in 2015.²⁹ The number in poverty decreased to 33.7 million, down from 35.7 million. Among those living outside metropolitan statistical

²⁹ For information on metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html>.

areas, the poverty rate was 15.8 percent in 2016, not statistically different from 2015. However, the number in poverty decreased to 6.9 million, down from 7.4 million.

The 2016 poverty rate for those living inside metropolitan areas but not in principal cities was 10.0 percent, down from 10.8 percent in 2015. The number in poverty decreased to 17.2 million from 18.4 million. Among those who lived in principal cities, the 2016 poverty rate was 15.9 percent, down from 16.8 percent in 2015. The number in poverty was 16.6 million, not statistically different from 2015.³⁰

Within metropolitan areas, a higher percentage of people in poverty lived in principal cities in 2016 than outside of principal cities. While 37.7 percent of all people living in metropolitan areas in 2016 lived in principal cities, 49.1 percent of poor people in metropolitan areas lived in principal cities (Table 3).

³⁰ The number of people in poverty living within principal cities of metropolitan areas was not statistically different from the number of people in poverty living inside metropolitan areas but outside of principal cities.

Work Experience

In 2016, 5.8 percent of workers aged 18 to 64 were in poverty, a decline from 6.3 percent in 2015. For those who worked full-time, year-round, 2.2 percent were in poverty in 2016, not statistically different from 2015. Those working less than full-time, year-round had a poverty rate in 2016 of 14.7 percent, down from 15.5 percent in 2015 (Table 3).

Among those aged 18 to 64 who did not work at least one week during the calendar year, the poverty rate decreased to 30.5 percent in 2016 from 31.8 percent in 2015 (Table 3). Those who did not work at least one week in 2016 represented 23.4 percent of all people aged 18 to 64, while they made up 61.6 percent of people aged 18 to 64 in poverty.

Disability Status

For people aged 18 to 64 with a disability, the poverty rate in 2016 was 26.8 percent, down from 28.5 percent in 2015. The number in poverty was 4.1 million, not statistically different from 2015. For people aged 18 to 64 without a disability, the poverty rate and the number in poverty decreased to 10.3 percent and 18.6 million in

2016, down from 11.0 percent and 20.0 million in 2015.

Among people aged 18 to 64, those with a disability represented 7.8 percent of all people, compared with 18.1 percent of people aged 18 to 64 in poverty.

Educational Attainment

Between 2015 and 2016, the only educational attainment group to have a decline in poverty were those without a high school diploma. In 2016, 24.8 percent of people aged 25 and older without a high school diploma were in poverty, a decline from 26.3 percent in 2015. The 2016 poverty rate for those with a high school diploma but with no college was 13.3 percent, not statistically different from 2015. For those with some college but no degree, 9.4 percent were in poverty in 2016, not statistically different from 2015 (Table 3).³¹

Among people with at least a bachelor's degree, 4.5 percent were in poverty in 2016, not statistically different from 2015 (Table 3). People with at least a bachelor's degree in 2016 represented 34.2 percent of all

people aged 25 and older, compared with 14.6 percent of people aged 25 and older in poverty.

Families

The poverty rate for primary families in 2016 was 9.8 percent, representing 8.1 million families, a decline from 10.4 percent and 8.6 million families in 2015 (Table 4).³²

For married-couple families, neither the poverty rate nor the number in poverty showed any statistical change between 2015 and 2016. For married-couple families, 5.1 percent were in poverty in 2016, representing 3.1 million families. The poverty rate and the number in poverty decreased for families with a female householder, to 26.6 percent and 4.1 million in 2016, down from 28.2 percent and 4.4 million in 2015. The poverty rate also decreased for families with a male householder. For families with a male householder, the poverty rate in 2016 was 13.1 percent, a decline from 14.9 percent in 2015. The number of families with a male householder in

³² 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.

³¹ Individuals aged 25 and older with an associate degree are included in the some college, no degree category.

Table 4.

Families in Poverty by Type of Family: 2015 and 2016

(Numbers in thousands, margin of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Primary 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/cpsmar17.pdf)

Characteristic	2015					2016					Change in poverty (2016 less 2015) ^{2,*}	
	Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty				Number	Percent
		Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)		Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)		
FAMILIES												
Total	82,199	8,589	243	10.4	0.3	82,854	8,081	199	9.8	0.2	*-508	*-0.7
Type of Family												
Married-couple.	60,258	3,245	142	5.4	0.2	60,821	3,096	139	5.1	0.2	-150	-0.3
Female householder, no husband present.	15,630	4,404	160	28.2	0.9	15,581	4,138	164	26.6	0.9	*-266	*-1.6
Male householder, no wife present.	6,311	939	71	14.9	1.0	6,452	847	72	13.1	1.1	*-92	*-1.7

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

¹ A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margins of error shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at www2.census.gov/library/publications/2017/demo/p60-259sa.pdf.

² Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 and 2017 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

poverty was 847,000 in 2016, down from 939,000 in 2015.

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 individual’s income with the applicable threshold. For example, a family with an income-to-poverty ratio of 125 percent has income that is 25 percent above its poverty threshold.

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

Ratio of Income to Poverty

Table 5 presents the number and the percentage of people with specified income-to-poverty ratios—those 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 2016, 18.5 million people reported family income below one-half of their poverty threshold. They represented 5.8 percent of all people and 45.6 percent of those in poverty. Approximately 17.0 percent of individuals had family income below 125 percent of their threshold, 21.2 percent had family income below 150 percent of their poverty threshold while 29.8 percent had family income below 200 percent of their threshold (Table 5).

Table 5.
People With Income Below Specified Ratios of Their Poverty Thresholds by Selected Characteristics: 2016

(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/cpsmar17.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 (±)	Per-cent	Margin of error ² (±)	Number	Margin of error ² (±)	Per-cent	Margin of error ² (±)	Number	Margin of error ² (±)	Per-cent	Margin of error ² (±)	Number	Margin of error ² (±)	Per-cent	Margin of error ² (±)
All people	319,911	18,515	545	5.8	0.2	54,430	826	17.0	0.3	67,740	966	21.2	0.3	95,245	1,145	29.8	0.4
Age																	
Under age 18	73,586	6,027	265	8.2	0.4	17,542	413	23.8	0.6	21,258	442	28.9	0.6	28,735	446	39.1	0.6
Aged 18 to 64	197,051	10,869	363	5.5	0.2	29,901	527	15.2	0.3	36,606	600	18.6	0.3	51,512	722	26.1	0.4
Aged 65 and older	49,274	1,619	129	3.3	0.3	6,988	237	14.2	0.5	9,876	287	20.0	0.6	14,998	334	30.4	0.7
Sex																	
Male	156,677	8,030	293	5.1	0.2	24,035	442	15.3	0.3	30,145	489	19.2	0.3	43,196	579	27.6	0.4
Female	163,234	10,486	337	6.4	0.2	30,395	507	18.6	0.3	37,595	587	23.0	0.4	52,049	667	31.9	0.4
Race³ and Hispanic Origin																	
White	245,985	11,908	417	4.8	0.2	37,113	644	15.1	0.3	46,869	723	19.1	0.3	67,027	928	27.2	0.4
White, not Hispanic	195,221	8,025	354	4.1	0.2	23,425	567	12.0	0.3	30,013	610	15.4	0.3	44,115	744	22.6	0.4
Black	41,962	4,550	320	10.8	0.8	11,869	433	28.3	1.0	14,202	431	33.8	1.0	18,742	433	44.7	1.0
Asian	18,879	991	123	5.2	0.6	2,422	178	12.8	0.9	2,954	200	15.6	1.1	4,338	237	23.0	1.2
Hispanic (any race)	57,556	4,393	240	7.6	0.4	15,427	477	26.8	0.8	19,008	499	33.0	0.9	25,808	522	44.8	0.9
Family Status																	
In families	259,863	11,981	460	4.6	0.2	38,183	787	14.7	0.3	48,266	884	18.6	0.3	69,910	1,025	26.9	0.4
Householder	82,854	3,629	145	4.4	0.2	11,083	249	13.4	0.3	14,042	276	16.9	0.3	20,574	345	24.8	0.4
Related children under age 18	72,674	5,749	261	7.9	0.4	17,033	416	23.4	0.6	20,693	445	28.5	0.6	28,087	444	38.6	0.6
Related children under age 6	23,531	2,221	133	9.4	0.6	5,992	199	25.5	0.8	7,209	220	30.6	0.9	9,634	232	40.9	1.0
In unrelated subfamilies	1,208	287	63	23.8	4.9	597	94	49.5	5.7	675	98	55.8	5.6	807	107	66.8	5.2
Unrelated individuals	58,839	6,247	284	10.6	0.4	15,649	396	26.6	0.5	18,800	425	32.0	0.5	24,527	505	41.7	0.6

¹ The estimates for people with income below 100 percent of their poverty thresholds (under 1.00) can be found in Table 3.
² A margin of error is a measure of an estimate’s variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margins of error shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see “Standard Errors and Their Use” at www2.census.gov/library/publications/2017/demo/p60-259sa.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, 2017 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Of the 18.5 million people in 2016 with family income below one-half of their poverty threshold, 6.0 million were children under age 18, 10.9 million were aged 18 to 64, and 1.6 million were aged 65 years and older (Table 5). The demographic makeup of the population differs at varying degrees of poverty (Figure 7). In 2016, children represented:

- 23.0 percent of the overall population.
- 20.0 percent of people in families with income at or above 200 percent of their poverty threshold.
- 28.3 percent of people in families with income between 100 percent and less than 200 percent of their poverty threshold.
- 32.6 percent of people in families below 50 percent of their poverty threshold.

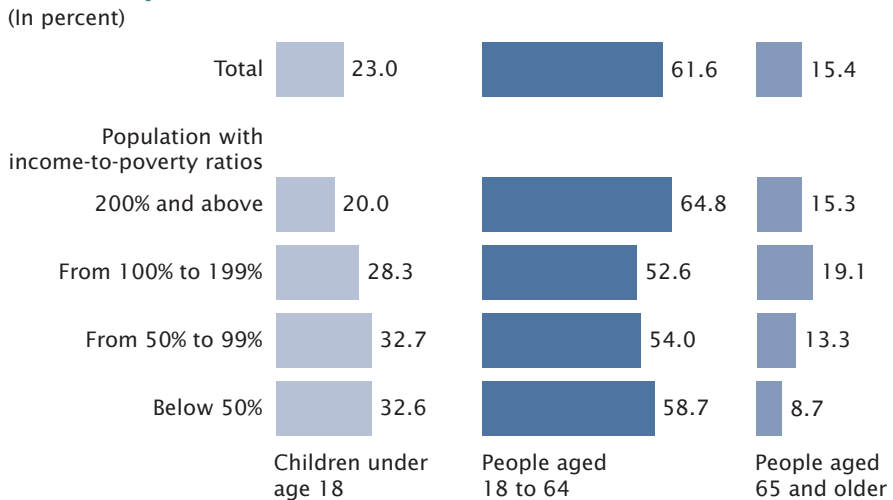
By comparison, people aged 65 and older represented:

- 15.4 percent of the overall population.
- 15.3 percent of people in families with income at or above 200 percent of their poverty threshold.
- 19.1 percent of people in families between 100 percent and less than 200 percent of their poverty threshold.
- 8.7 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 poverty threshold) averaged \$10,505 in 2016,

Figure 7.
Demographic Makeup of the Population at Varying Degrees of Poverty: 2016
(In percent)



Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar17.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2017 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

higher than the income deficit for families in poverty in 2015 (\$10,246). The average income deficit was larger for families with a female householder (\$11,139) than for married-couple families (\$9,991) (Table 6).

The average per capita income deficit was also larger for families with a female householder (\$3,313) than for married-couple families (\$2,749).³³ For unrelated individuals, the average income deficit for those in poverty was \$6,815 in 2016. The \$6,632 deficit for unrelated women was lower than the \$7,060 deficit for unrelated men.

³³ 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.

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.³⁴ Adults aged 18 to 24 who are enrolled in school are not counted as additional adults.

In 2017, the number and percentage of shared households remained higher than in 2007, the year before the most recent recession.³⁵ In 2007, 17.0 percent of all households were

³⁴ For more detailed information on shared households, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/demo/tables/p60/259/SharedHousehold2016.xlsx>.

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

Table 6.

Income Deficit or Surplus of Families and Unrelated Individuals by Poverty Status: 2016

(Numbers of families and unrelated individuals in thousands, deficits and surpluses and their margin of error in dollars. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar17.pdf)

Characteristic	Total	Size of deficit or surplus								Average deficit or surplus (dollars)		Deficit or surplus per capita (dollars)	
		Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,499	\$2,500 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$7,499	\$7,500 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$12,499	\$12,500 to \$14,999	\$15,000 or more	Estimate	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Estimate	Margin of error ¹ (±)
		Below Poverty Threshold, Deficit											
All families	8,081	424	679	1,204	1,109	828	725	817	2,295	10,505	169	3,058	62
Married-couple families	3,096	173	304	492	432	299	267	357	772	9,991	286	2,749	90
Families with a female householder, no husband present	4,138	205	290	564	553	435	384	392	1,315	11,139	265	3,313	95
Families with a male householder, no wife present	847	46	86	147	124	94	74	68	207	9,288	489	3,031	173
Unrelated individuals	12,336	1,239	2,034	2,341	1,196	1,036	4,490	Z	Z	6,815	137	6,815	137
Above Poverty Threshold, Surplus													
All families	74,773	583	826	1,532	1,601	1,670	1,689	1,647	65,225	86,819	1,037	27,969	367
Married-couple families	57,726	315	393	757	822	930	1,052	975	52,482	97,249	1,233	30,915	430
Families with a female householder, no husband present	11,443	210	342	588	581	535	473	495	8,218	46,026	1,386	15,341	484
Families with a male householder, no wife present	5,605	57	92	188	199	204	164	176	4,525	62,680	2,899	21,705	1,052
Unrelated individuals	46,504	1,011	1,472	2,951	2,158	2,916	1,988	2,804	31,204	39,093	739	39,093	739

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/2017/demo/p60-259sa.pdf.

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

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

shared households, totaling 19.7 million households. In 2017, 19.4 percent of all households were shared households, totaling 24.6 million households.

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of shared households increased from 24.1 million households to 24.6 million households while the percentage of shared households (19.4 percent) was not statistically different.

In 2017, an estimated 28.0 percent (12.4 million) of adults aged 25 to 34 were additional adults in someone else's household, neither of which

was statistically different from 2016. Of young adults aged 25 to 34, 16.1 percent (7.1 million) lived with their parents in 2017, neither estimate statistically different from 2016.

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 2017 had an official 2016 poverty rate of 7.3 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, 36.1 percent of those aged 25 to 34 would have been below the poverty threshold for a single person under age 65. Although 6.9 percent of families including at least one adult child of the householder were in poverty in 2016, 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.

Alternative Poverty Measures

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

of these concerns. For more information on SPM estimates for 2016 see <www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/supplemental-poverty-measure.html>.

National Academy of Sciences (NAS)-Based Measures

The Census Bureau also computes alternative poverty measures based on the 1995 recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Panel on Poverty and Family Assistance. The NAS-based measures, which use both alternative poverty thresholds and an expanded income definition, provide a consistent time series available from 1999 to the present <www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/p60-216.pdf>. ³⁶ The estimates for 2015 for the NAS-based measures can be found at <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/supplemental-poverty-measure/datasets/>. Appendix D provides links to research files and

³⁶ Data users should be aware that many of the elements of these measures are no longer being updated.

data tools that can be used to further explore these alternative measures.

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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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

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>

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 non-cash 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 series charts in this report use July as a reference.

**Annual Average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS)
Using Current Methods All Items: 1947 to 2016**

Year	CPI-U-RS ¹ index (December 1977 = 100)	Year	CPI-U-RS ¹ index (December 1977 = 100)
1947.....	37.5	1982.....	147.5
1948.....	40.5	1983.....	153.8
1949.....	40.0	1984.....	160.2
1950.....	40.5	1985.....	165.7
1951.....	43.7	1986.....	168.6
1952.....	44.5	1987.....	174.4
1953.....	44.8	1988.....	180.7
1954.....	45.2	1989.....	188.6
1955.....	45.0	1990.....	197.9
1956.....	45.7	1991.....	205.1
1957.....	47.2	1992.....	210.2
1958.....	48.5	1993.....	215.5
1959.....	48.9	1994.....	220.0
1960.....	49.7	1995.....	225.3
1961.....	50.2	1996.....	231.3
1962.....	50.7	1997.....	236.3
1963.....	51.4	1998.....	239.5
1964.....	52.1	1999.....	244.6
1965.....	52.9	2000.....	252.9
1966.....	54.4	2001.....	260.1
1967.....	56.1	2002.....	264.2
1968.....	58.3	2003.....	270.2
1969.....	60.9	2004.....	277.5
1970.....	63.9	2005.....	286.9
1971.....	66.7	2006.....	296.2
1972.....	68.7	2007.....	304.6
1973.....	73.0	2008.....	316.3
1974.....	80.3	2009.....	315.2
1975.....	86.9	2010.....	320.3
1976.....	91.9	2011.....	330.5
1977.....	97.7	2012.....	337.3
1978.....	104.4	2013.....	342.2
1979.....	114.3	2014.....	347.8
1980.....	127.1	2015.....	348.2
1981.....	139.1	2016.....	352.6

¹The Census Bureau uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) for 1977 through 2016. 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 2017.

Note: Data users can compute the percentage changes in prices between earlier years' data and 2016 data by dividing the annual average CPI-U-RS for 2016 by the annual average for the earlier year(s).

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

Cost-of-Living Adjustment

In order to accurately assess changes in income and earnings over time, an adjustment for changes in the cost of living is required. The Census Bureau uses the research series of the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U-RS), provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1977 through 2016, 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 2016."

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 2016

(Income in 2016 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/cpsmar17.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																	
2016	126,224	100.0	11.2	9.6	9.4	12.9	17.0	12.3	14.1	6.6	7.0	59,039	436	83,143	469		
2015	125,819	100.0	11.5	10.5	9.9	12.6	16.6	12.1	14.3	6.3	6.2	57,230	325	80,265	408		
2014	124,587	100.0	12.4	10.9	10.0	13.1	16.9	11.6	13.5	5.8	5.8	54,398	397	76,783	452		
2013	123,931	100.0	12.4	11.1	9.5	13.0	17.1	12.0	12.9	5.8	5.8	55,214	284	77,480	684		
2013 ²	122,952	100.0	12.0	11.1	10.0	13.6	17.4	12.2	12.7	5.5	5.1	53,518	284	74,849	514		
2012	122,459	100.0	12.3	11.1	10.7	13.1	17.6	11.9	12.9	5.4	5.0	53,331	218	74,507	440		
2011	121,084	100.0	12.6	10.9	10.6	13.6	17.5	11.6	12.8	5.5	4.9	53,401	268	74,336	393		
2010 ³	119,927	100.0	12.3	11.2	10.3	13.4	17.1	12.1	13.2	5.5	4.9	54,245	358	74,188	396		
2009 ⁴	117,538	100.0	11.4	10.6	10.5	13.2	17.9	12.0	13.7	5.5	5.1	55,683	238	76,042	272		
2008	117,181	100.0	11.5	10.6	10.3	13.1	17.6	12.3	14.0	5.6	5.1	56,076	153	76,277	270		
2007	116,783	100.0	10.8	10.6	10.1	12.8	17.4	12.7	14.4	5.9	5.4	58,149	162	78,263	273		
2006	116,011	100.0	10.8	10.2	9.5	14.1	17.6	12.4	14.1	5.8	5.4	57,379	246	79,246	306		
2005	114,384	100.0	11.2	10.6	9.6	13.5	17.9	12.6	13.8	5.6	5.2	56,935	190	77,850	294		
2004 ⁵	113,343	100.0	11.1	10.3	10.4	13.2	17.6	12.8	13.9	5.6	5.0	56,332	249	76,830	290		
2003	112,000	100.0	11.2	10.5	9.8	13.4	17.6	12.7	14.2	5.6	5.1	56,528	245	77,080	282		
2002	111,278	100.0	10.9	10.3	10.2	13.3	17.7	12.5	14.8	5.3	5.0	56,599	186	77,209	290		
2001	109,297	100.0	10.6	10.3	9.7	13.6	17.8	12.7	15.4	5.4	5.3	57,246	175	78,909	315		
2000 ⁶	108,209	100.0	10.2	9.8	9.9	13.2	18.1	13.1	14.6	5.8	5.2	58,544	184	79,659	314		
1999 ⁷	106,434	100.0	10.1	10.1	9.7	13.2	18.3	13.2	14.6	5.6	5.3	58,665	274	78,905	409		
1998	103,874	100.0	10.8	10.2	9.5	14.4	18.6	13.0	14.4	5.2	4.6	57,248	339	76,343	412		
1997	102,528	100.0	11.4	10.6	10.1	13.6	18.6	13.1	13.5	5.0	4.2	55,218	255	74,149	415		
1996	101,018	100.0	11.6	11.2	9.9	14.2	18.2	13.4	12.9	4.8	3.7	54,105	273	71,836	402		
1995 ⁸	99,627	100.0	11.6	11.3	10.5	14.2	19.1	13.0	12.9	4.3	3.6	53,330	308	70,329	385		
1994 ⁹	98,990	100.0	12.5	11.5	10.4	14.2	18.5	12.6	12.5	4.3	3.6	51,710	236	69,130	372		
1993 ¹⁰	97,107	100.0	12.9	11.4	10.5	14.1	18.4	12.8	12.1	4.1	3.2	51,116	239	67,784	367		
1992 ¹¹	96,426	100.0	12.8	11.3	10.7	14.0	19.1	13.2	12.1	3.9	2.8	51,390	243	65,152	273		
1991	95,669	100.0	12.6	11.0	10.4	14.6	19.4	13.0	12.3	4.0	2.7	51,791	249	65,194	268		
1990	94,312	100.0	12.2	10.7	9.9	14.7	19.9	13.3	12.4	4.0	3.0	53,350	273	66,641	282		
1989	93,347	100.0	11.9	10.6	9.9	14.2	19.6	13.6	12.8	4.3	3.1	54,042	297	68,277	297		
1988	92,830	100.0	12.6	10.4	10.1	14.2	19.6	13.6	12.6	4.0	2.9	53,124	260	66,377	297		
1987 ¹²	91,124	100.0	12.8	10.6	10.2	14.1	19.9	13.3	12.7	3.8	2.7	52,690	249	65,526	269		
1986	89,479	100.0	13.1	10.4	10.7	14.1	20.0	13.4	12.1	3.7	2.5	52,068	270	64,328	261		
1985 ¹³	88,458	100.0	13.3	11.0	10.8	14.7	20.3	12.9	11.7	3.2	2.2	50,258	272	61,851	245		
1984 ¹⁴	86,789	100.0	13.2	11.5	10.9	14.5	20.3	13.0	11.0	3.1	2.0	49,335	225	60,448	222		
1983	85,407	100.0	13.8	11.4	11.5	15.0	20.3	13.0	10.2	2.8	1.8	47,881	218	58,234	218		
1982	83,918	100.0	14.0	11.6	11.2	15.4	20.8	12.5	10.2	2.6	1.7	48,219	218	58,111	215		
1981	83,527	100.0	13.5	11.6	11.7	14.8	21.0	13.2	10.3	2.4	1.5	48,350	253	57,762	210		
1980	82,368	100.0	13.4	11.3	11.1	15.1	21.5	13.3	10.3	2.6	1.4	49,131	252	58,433	214		
1979 ¹⁵	80,776	100.0	12.8	11.1	10.7	15.0	21.2	14.2	10.5	2.8	1.7	50,780	241	60,321	228		
1978	77,330	100.0	12.7	11.4	10.8	14.5	22.0	13.8	10.7	2.6	1.6	50,877	206	59,881	230		
1977	76,030	100.0	13.0	11.8	10.9	15.1	21.9	13.8	9.7	2.3	1.5	48,981	184	58,105	177		
1976 ¹⁶	74,142	100.0	13.1	11.9	11.1	15.4	22.2	13.6	9.3	2.1	1.3	48,673	180	57,252	176		
1975 ¹⁷	72,867	100.0	13.6	12.2	11.0	16.0	22.2	13.0	8.9	1.9	1.2	47,879	195	55,909	174		
1974 ^{17,18}	71,163	100.0	13.0	11.2	10.6	16.3	22.6	13.4	9.4	2.2	1.3	49,166	189	57,496	180		
1973	69,859	100.0	12.9	11.3	10.0	15.3	22.6	13.9	10.0	2.3	1.6	50,774	193	58,720	179		
1972 ¹⁹	68,251	100.0	13.4	10.9	10.4	15.7	23.0	13.5	9.4	2.2	1.4	49,769	190	57,925	180		
1971 ²⁰	66,676	100.0	14.3	10.9	11.0	16.4	23.7	12.7	8.1	1.7	1.1	47,725	185	54,888	174		
1970	64,778	100.0	14.3	10.6	10.7	16.9	23.8	12.7	7.9	1.7	1.2	48,194	177	55,185	174		
1969	63,401	100.0	14.1	10.5	10.5	17.1	24.1	13.0	7.9	1.6	1.1	48,571	179	55,258	174		
1968	62,214	100.0	14.4	11.0	10.7	18.6	24.2	12.1	6.7	1.4	0.9	46,830	169	52,981	169		
1967 ²¹	60,813	100.0	15.7	10.7	11.8	18.1	23.9	11.2	6.1	1.4	1.0	44,895	163	50,213	163		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2016—Con.

(Income in 2016 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 duplicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar17.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 ALONE²²																				
2016.....	99,400	100.0	9.6	9.1	9.2	12.9	17.2	12.7	14.9	7.0	7.4	61,858	334	86,344	534					
2015.....	99,313	100.0	9.8	10.1	9.8	12.6	16.8	12.6	15.1	6.6	6.6	60,869	386	83,265	476					
2014.....	98,679	100.0	10.8	10.5	9.7	13.0	17.3	12.2	14.1	6.1	6.2	57,651	360	79,979	530					
2013 ¹	96,807	100.0	10.8	10.8	9.3	12.8	17.4	12.8	13.4	6.2	6.2	58,470	533	80,190	781					
2013 ²	97,774	100.0	10.7	10.6	9.8	13.4	17.8	12.9	13.4	5.8	5.5	56,936	438	78,144	561					
2012.....	97,705	100.0	10.5	10.7	10.6	13.1	18.0	12.5	13.6	5.7	5.4	56,142	401	77,792	485					
2011.....	96,964	100.0	10.7	10.4	10.5	13.7	17.9	12.1	13.5	5.9	5.3	55,705	240	77,681	450					
2010 ⁴	96,306	100.0	10.4	10.9	10.1	13.4	17.4	12.7	14.0	5.8	5.3	56,923	279	77,513	446					
2009 ⁴	95,489	100.0	9.8	10.3	10.2	13.2	18.3	12.4	14.5	5.8	5.4	58,015	172	78,914	304					
2008.....	95,297	100.0	9.9	10.3	10.0	12.9	17.9	12.9	14.7	5.9	5.4	58,316	169	79,361	305					
2007.....	95,112	100.0	9.2	10.2	9.9	12.8	17.6	13.1	15.1	6.3	5.8	60,327	178	81,414	310					
2006.....	94,705	100.0	9.3	9.8	9.4	13.9	17.9	12.9	14.9	6.1	5.8	60,322	175	82,266	343					
2005.....	93,588	100.0	9.6	10.1	9.5	13.5	18.1	13.1	14.4	5.9	5.6	59,673	261	81,067	336					
2004 ⁵	92,880	100.0	9.7	10.0	10.2	13.1	17.9	13.2	14.7	6.0	5.3	59,285	233	79,934	329					
2003.....	91,962	100.0	9.6	10.2	9.6	13.5	17.7	13.1	14.9	6.0	5.5	59,547	234	80,369	322					
2002.....	91,645	100.0	9.5	10.0	9.9	13.0	18.0	13.1	15.6	5.6	5.4	60,172	244	80,297	327					
WHITE²³																				
2001.....	90,682	100.0	9.2	10.0	9.5	13.5	18.0	13.1	15.4	5.7	5.7	60,349	283	82,032	352					
2000 ⁶	90,030	100.0	9.0	9.5	9.6	13.1	18.2	13.5	15.3	6.1	5.6	61,229	270	82,614	354					
1999 ⁷	88,893	100.0	8.7	9.8	9.6	13.2	18.5	13.4	15.4	5.7	5.7	61,013	308	81,773	463					
1998.....	87,212	100.0	9.2	9.7	9.3	13.6	18.8	13.6	15.1	5.6	5.0	60,232	302	79,805	470					
1997.....	86,106	100.0	9.8	10.2	9.9	13.5	18.8	13.6	14.3	5.3	4.7	58,153	369	77,447	472					
1996.....	85,059	100.0	9.9	10.8	9.7	14.2	18.5	14.0	13.6	5.1	4.1	56,649	293	74,688	442					
1995 ⁸	84,511	100.0	10.0	10.8	10.4	13.8	19.3	13.6	13.5	4.7	3.9	55,975	293	73,132	424					
1994 ⁹	83,737	100.0	10.7	11.1	10.3	14.2	19.1	13.1	13.2	4.5	3.9	54,538	306	72,177	420					
1993 ¹⁰	82,387	100.0	11.0	10.9	10.3	14.6	19.0	13.4	12.8	4.4	3.5	53,929	314	70,823	409					
1992 ¹¹	81,795	100.0	10.8	10.8	10.6	14.1	19.6	13.9	12.9	4.2	3.1	54,029	282	68,094	304					
1991.....	81,675	100.0	10.6	10.7	10.3	14.7	19.9	13.7	13.1	4.3	2.9	54,272	263	67,946	296					
1990.....	80,968	100.0	10.3	10.2	9.8	14.8	20.4	13.9	13.1	4.3	3.2	55,645	255	69,330	310					
1989.....	80,163	100.0	10.0	10.2	9.8	14.3	20.1	14.3	13.4	4.6	3.4	56,846	277	71,120	329					
1988.....	79,734	100.0	10.7	9.8	10.0	14.3	20.3	14.3	13.3	4.2	3.2	56,160	332	69,209	326					
1987 ¹²	78,519	100.0	10.9	10.0	10.0	14.1	20.6	14.0	13.4	4.0	2.9	55,514	279	68,326	295					
1986.....	77,284	100.0	11.3	9.9	10.4	14.1	20.5	14.1	12.9	4.0	2.7	54,741	266	67,007	287					
1985 ¹³	76,576	100.0	11.6	10.5	10.5	14.7	21.0	13.5	12.4	3.4	2.4	53,003	283	64,389	270					
1984 ¹⁴	75,328	100.0	11.5	10.9	10.7	15.1	21.0	13.7	11.7	3.3	2.2	52,047	282	62,942	244					
1983.....	74,376	100.0	11.9	11.0	11.2	15.5	21.1	13.5	11.0	3.0	2.0	50,212	227	60,650	236					
1982.....	73,182	100.0	12.3	11.0	11.0	15.6	21.4	13.1	11.0	2.9	1.8	50,480	229	60,506	237					
1981.....	72,845	100.0	11.7	11.0	11.4	15.0	21.7	13.9	11.0	2.7	1.6	51,085	236	60,183	228					
1980.....	71,872	100.0	11.7	10.7	10.9	15.2	22.2	14.0	10.9	2.8	1.6	51,833	266	60,791	233					
1979 ¹⁵	70,766	100.0	11.3	10.4	10.4	15.0	21.9	14.8	11.2	3.0	1.9	53,242	253	62,700	250					
1978.....	68,028	100.0	11.2	10.8	10.5	14.5	22.6	14.5	11.3	2.8	1.8	52,890	233	62,100	250					
1977.....	66,934	100.0	11.6	11.1	10.6	15.1	22.6	14.6	10.3	2.5	1.6	51,508	217	60,375	195					
1976 ¹⁶	65,353	100.0	11.7	11.3	10.8	15.4	22.8	14.3	9.9	2.3	1.4	50,987	211	59,455	192					
1975 ¹⁷	64,392	100.0	12.1	11.6	10.8	16.0	22.9	13.7	9.5	2.1	1.3	50,070	183	57,974	191					
1974 ^{17,18}	62,984	100.0	11.7	10.5	10.2	16.3	23.4	14.1	10.0	2.3	1.4	51,419	193	59,626	193					
1973.....	61,965	100.0	11.7	10.6	9.6	15.2	23.2	14.7	10.7	2.5	1.8	53,214	203	60,990	193					
1972 ¹⁹	60,618	100.0	12.1	10.2	10.0	15.6	23.8	14.2	10.1	2.4	1.5	52,213	200	60,178	195					
1971 ²⁰	59,463	100.0	13.0	10.3	10.7	16.4	24.5	13.4	8.6	1.9	1.2	49,919	190	56,876	185					
1970.....	57,575	100.0	13.0	10.0	10.3	17.0	24.7	13.4	8.6	1.8	1.3	50,197	193	57,117	188					
1969.....	56,248	100.0	12.9	9.8	10.0	17.1	25.1	13.8	8.5	1.7	1.2	50,690	185	57,308	191					
1968.....	55,394	100.0	13.2	10.2	10.2	18.7	25.3	12.9	7.1	1.5	1.0	48,759	181	54,886	181					
1967 ²¹	54,188	100.0	14.4	9.9	11.4	18.3	24.9	11.9	6.5	1.5	1.1	46,818	170	52,048	176					

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. **Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2016—Con.**
 (Income in 2016 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/cpsmar17.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					
																Estimate	Standard error			
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC²²																				
2016.....	84,387	100.0	9.1	8.7	8.8	12.3	17.0	12.8	15.6	7.5	8.1	65,041	510	89,757	609					
2015.....	84,445	100.0	9.2	9.5	9.2	12.1	16.6	12.9	16.1	7.1	7.2	63,745	549	86,666	538					
2014.....	84,228	100.0	10.2	9.9	9.2	12.5	17.2	12.4	14.9	6.7	6.9	61,088	373	83,603	587					
2013 ¹	84,432	100.0	10.1	10.2	8.6	12.3	17.7	13.3	14.2	7.0	6.7	62,162	549	83,697	874					
2013 ²	83,641	100.0	9.9	10.1	9.4	13.0	17.9	13.2	14.1	6.3	6.1	60,041	631	81,751	650					
2012.....	83,792	100.0	9.6	10.2	10.0	12.7	18.0	12.9	14.4	6.2	5.9	59,595	375	81,374	538					
2011.....	83,573	100.0	10.0	10.4	9.9	13.2	17.9	12.5	14.3	6.4	5.8	59,117	350	81,149	510					
2010 ³	83,314	100.0	9.7	10.4	9.5	13.1	17.4	13.1	14.8	6.2	5.8	59,952	491	80,728	506					
2009 ⁴	83,158	100.0	9.1	9.8	9.7	13.0	18.3	12.8	15.2	6.2	5.9	60,923	312	81,930	334					
2008.....	82,884	100.0	9.2	9.8	9.6	12.4	17.9	13.3	15.5	6.3	6.0	61,903	251	82,606	338					
2007.....	82,765	100.0	8.7	9.8	9.3	12.4	17.5	13.4	15.9	6.7	6.3	63,574	286	84,714	341					
2006.....	82,675	100.0	8.7	9.3	9.1	13.4	17.8	13.2	15.6	6.5	6.4	62,405	224	85,406	377					
2005.....	82,003	100.0	9.1	9.6	9.2	13.0	18.0	13.5	15.1	6.4	6.1	62,414	211	84,313	372					
2004 ⁵	81,628	100.0	9.2	9.6	9.7	12.7	17.6	13.6	15.5	6.4	5.8	62,147	285	82,919	361					
2003.....	81,148	100.0	9.1	9.7	9.1	13.0	17.6	13.4	15.7	6.4	5.9	62,347	301	83,370	354					
2002.....	81,166	100.0	9.1	9.5	9.4	12.5	17.9	13.4	16.4	5.9	5.8	62,593	246	82,898	352					
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC²³																				
2001.....	80,818	100.0	8.8	9.6	9.2	13.1	17.9	13.3	16.0	6.0	6.2	62,773	260	84,651	384					
2000 ⁶	80,527	100.0	8.7	9.1	9.2	12.8	18.1	13.7	16.0	6.5	5.9	63,609	255	85,127	382					
1999 ⁷	79,819	100.0	8.2	9.4	9.2	12.8	18.5	13.8	16.0	6.1	6.1	63,654	402	84,454	500					
1998.....	78,577	100.0	8.5	9.3	9.0	13.2	18.9	14.0	15.9	5.9	5.4	62,480	359	82,361	504					
1997.....	77,936	100.0	9.0	9.8	9.5	13.2	18.8	14.0	15.0	5.6	5.0	60,548	316	79,928	N					
1996.....	77,240	100.0	9.2	10.3	9.4	14.0	18.7	14.4	14.3	5.4	4.3	59,128	405	76,947	N					
1995 ⁸	76,932	100.0	9.1	10.3	10.0	13.7	19.6	14.1	14.2	5.0	4.2	58,184	304	75,517	452					
1994 ⁹	77,004	100.0	10.0	10.7	10.1	14.0	19.3	13.4	13.7	4.8	4.1	56,297	298	74,016	439					
1993 ¹⁰	75,697	100.0	10.3	10.5	10.0	14.4	19.2	13.9	13.3	4.7	3.7	55,914	327	72,690	434					
1992 ¹¹	75,107	100.0	10.2	10.4	10.3	13.9	19.7	14.3	13.5	4.4	3.3	55,842	346	69,824	322					
1991.....	75,625	100.0	10.1	10.3	10.0	14.6	20.0	14.0	13.5	4.4	3.1	55,568	273	69,404	309					
1990.....	75,035	100.0	9.8	9.8	9.6	14.7	20.5	14.2	13.6	4.5	3.4	58,917	265	70,866	321					
1989.....	74,495	100.0	9.5	9.9	9.6	14.1	20.2	14.5	13.9	4.8	3.5	58,069	284	72,545	355					
1988.....	74,067	100.0	10.1	9.5	9.7	14.1	20.5	14.6	13.8	4.4	3.3	57,708	340	70,621	332					
1987 ¹²	73,120	100.0	10.4	9.7	9.8	13.9	20.8	14.3	13.9	4.2	3.0	57,041	317	69,663	323					
1986.....	72,067	100.0	10.8	9.5	10.2	14.4	20.7	14.4	13.3	4.2	2.9	55,985	289	68,337	314					
1985 ¹³	71,540	100.0	11.1	10.1	10.4	14.6	21.1	13.8	12.8	3.6	2.5	54,194	277	65,643	298					
1984 ¹⁴	70,586	100.0	11.0	10.6	10.6	15.1	21.1	13.9	12.1	3.5	2.3	53,128	295	64,036	286					
1983.....	69,648	100.0	11.3	10.7	11.1	15.4	21.2	14.0	11.2	3.2	2.1	51,503	259	62,244	266					
1982.....	69,214	100.0	11.9	10.7	10.9	15.5	21.6	13.3	11.3	3.0	1.9	51,327	258	61,395	263					
1981.....	68,996	100.0	11.5	10.8	11.3	14.8	21.8	14.2	11.2	2.8	1.7	51,823	264	60,941	253					
1980.....	68,106	100.0	11.4	10.4	10.8	15.1	22.4	14.2	11.2	2.9	1.6	52,751	300	61,590	277					
1979 ¹⁵	67,203	100.0	11.1	10.2	10.2	14.9	21.9	15.1	11.4	3.1	1.9	53,991	299	63,425	278					
1978.....	64,836	100.0	11.0	10.7	10.4	14.4	22.6	14.7	10.6	2.9	1.8	53,886	284	62,833	270					
1977.....	63,721	100.0	11.4	10.9	10.4	14.9	22.7	14.9	10.6	2.5	1.7	52,529	296	61,122	289					
1976 ¹⁶	62,365	100.0	11.4	11.0	10.7	15.3	23.0	14.6	10.2	2.4	1.5	52,027	303	60,218	269					
1975 ¹⁷	61,533	100.0	11.9	11.3	10.6	15.9	23.0	13.9	9.8	2.2	1.4	50,447	288	58,684	284					
1974 ^{17, 18}	60,164	100.0	11.5	10.2	10.1	16.2	23.5	14.3	10.3	2.4	1.4	51,858	255	60,298	263					
1973.....	59,236	100.0	11.6	10.4	9.4	15.0	23.3	15.0	10.9	2.6	1.8	53,682	251	61,671	261					
1972 ¹⁹	58,005	100.0	12.1	9.9	9.8	15.4	24.0	14.5	10.4	2.5	1.6	52,957	251	60,876	272					

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2016—Con.

(Income in 2016 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 replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar17.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																	
2016.....	17,505	100.0	20.2	13.1	11.5	14.3	16.2	9.6	9.0	3.3	2.8	40,065	583	58,122	936		
2015.....	17,322	100.0	21.4	13.9	11.8	13.5	16.0	8.9	9.0	3.0	2.5	37,681	553	55,498	878		
2014.....	17,198	100.0	22.0	14.3	12.4	14.6	15.1	8.3	9.3	2.9	2.1	36,145	523	52,333	703		
2013 ¹	16,723	100.0	22.2	13.8	12.2	14.8	15.4	7.8	8.7	3.0	2.1	36,851	802	53,244	1,363		
2013 ²	16,855	100.0	22.1	14.7	12.3	14.9	15.0	8.3	8.1	2.6	1.9	35,832	721	51,217	897		
2012.....	16,559	100.0	23.0	14.6	12.4	13.8	15.4	8.6	8.1	2.5	1.7	35,247	834	50,345	771		
2011.....	16,165	100.0	24.1	14.4	11.9	13.7	15.4	8.4	7.7	2.6	1.8	34,530	590	50,683	825		
2010 ³	15,909	100.0	23.5	14.0	12.1	14.6	14.9	9.2	7.6	2.6	1.6	35,399	517	50,087	690		
2009 ⁴	15,212	100.0	21.3	13.8	13.3	14.2	15.8	9.4	8.0	2.6	1.7	36,636	468	51,771	577		
2008.....	15,056	100.0	20.8	13.4	12.7	15.1	16.5	8.8	8.5	2.7	1.6	38,287	489	52,036	544		
2007.....	14,976	100.0	20.5	13.6	12.1	13.9	16.3	9.8	9.1	2.8	1.8	39,463	538	54,211	593		
2006.....	14,709	100.0	20.5	13.7	11.1	16.0	16.1	9.0	8.7	2.6	2.0	38,250	283	54,155	664		
2005.....	14,399	100.0	21.3	14.7	11.2	14.6	16.4	9.2	8.3	2.8	1.6	38,042	363	52,511	571		
2004 ⁵	14,151	100.0	21.2	12.7	12.8	15.2	15.7	10.0	8.1	2.5	1.7	38,418	352	51,790	550		
2003.....	13,969	100.0	20.9	13.5	12.1	14.0	16.8	9.7	8.7	2.7	1.7	38,743	487	52,611	557		
2002.....	13,778	100.0	20.3	13.6	12.2	15.3	16.0	9.2	8.6	2.7	2.0	38,939	512	53,830	627		
BLACK ALONE²⁴																	
2016.....	16,733	100.0	20.6	13.2	11.6	14.2	16.1	9.5	9.0	3.2	2.7	39,490	721	57,445	932		
2015.....	16,539	100.0	21.6	14.0	11.8	13.6	15.9	8.8	9.0	3.0	2.4	37,364	519	55,039	872		
2014.....	16,437	100.0	22.2	14.4	12.5	14.6	15.1	8.2	8.1	2.8	2.1	35,887	467	51,937	701		
2013 ¹	16,009	100.0	22.8	13.8	12.1	14.7	15.3	7.9	8.5	2.9	2.0	36,398	883	51,987	1,221		
2013 ²	16,108	100.0	22.3	14.8	12.2	14.8	15.1	8.3	8.0	2.6	1.9	35,649	750	51,137	912		
2012.....	15,872	100.0	23.1	14.8	12.4	13.8	15.4	8.7	8.26	2.4	1.6	34,832	826	49,902	787		
2011.....	15,583	100.0	24.2	14.4	11.9	13.7	15.4	8.5	7.9	2.6	1.7	34,384	543	50,415	857		
2010 ³	15,265	100.0	23.7	13.9	11.9	14.7	15.1	9.2	7.5	2.5	1.5	35,363	549	49,491	689		
2009 ⁴	14,730	100.0	21.4	13.8	13.3	14.2	15.8	9.3	8.1	2.5	1.6	36,450	441	51,510	587		
2008.....	14,595	100.0	21.0	13.4	12.6	15.1	16.5	8.8	8.4	2.6	1.6	38,145	492	51,873	555		
2007.....	14,551	100.0	20.6	13.6	12.2	13.9	16.3	9.9	8.9	2.8	1.8	39,261	550	53,979	602		
2006.....	14,354	100.0	20.7	13.8	11.2	16.0	16.0	9.1	8.6	2.0	2.0	38,056	287	53,720	664		
2005.....	14,002	100.0	21.4	14.7	11.2	14.6	16.4	9.2	8.2	2.8	1.6	37,924	370	52,176	567		
2004 ⁵	13,809	100.0	21.3	12.7	12.9	15.3	16.9	10.0	8.1	2.5	1.7	38,240	398	51,630	559		
2003.....	13,629	100.0	21.1	13.5	12.1	14.0	16.9	9.5	8.7	2.6	1.6	38,686	504	52,369	561		
2002.....	13,465	100.0	20.4	13.6	12.3	15.3	16.0	9.3	8.5	2.7	1.9	38,738	522	53,398	617		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2016—Con.

(Income in 2016 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 replicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar17.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			
																Estimate	Standard error	
BLACK²³																		
2001.....	13,315	100.0	20.0	13.1	11.7	15.2	17.0	10.2	9.0	2.4	1.5	39,950	470	53,206	561			
2006 ⁶	13,174	100.0	18.7	12.4	13.0	14.2	18.1	9.9	9.0	3.2	1.5	41,363	548	54,623	554			
1999 ⁷	12,838	100.0	19.7	13.0	11.3	14.5	17.0	10.2	8.8	3.5	1.9	40,233	750	55,444	796			
1998.....	12,579	100.0	22.1	14.0	11.4	16.6	16.6	9.6	8.3	2.1	1.4	37,323	584	50,261	671			
1997.....	12,474	100.0	21.9	13.7	12.2	14.8	16.7	9.8	7.6	2.1	1.1	37,379	643	49,186	706			
1996.....	12,109	100.0	22.7	14.7	11.6	15.0	15.9	10.2	7.0	1.8	1.2	35,797	704	49,483	966			
1995 ⁸	11,577	100.0	23.1	14.8	12.2	14.4	16.6	8.6	7.7	1.6	1.0	35,046	598	47,577	814			
1994 ⁹	11,655	100.0	25.1	14.5	11.7	14.6	14.7	9.0	7.0	2.1	1.2	33,701	627	46,894	673			
1993 ¹⁰	11,281	100.0	26.9	14.9	12.3	14.5	14.3	8.2	6.2	1.8	0.9	31,960	632	44,552	740			
1992 ¹¹	11,269	100.0	27.3	15.0	11.7	14.1	15.5	8.1	5.8	1.7	0.6	31,461	642	42,691	579			
1991.....	11,083	100.0	27.6	13.9	11.7	13.8	16.2	8.3	6.1	1.6	0.6	32,332	679	43,053	562			
1990.....	10,671	100.0	26.5	14.4	11.0	14.4	16.4	8.8	6.3	1.6	0.7	33,275	759	44,211	597			
1989.....	10,486	100.0	26.2	14.0	11.2	14.5	16.3	8.3	7.3	1.6	0.6	33,807	688	44,860	609			
1988.....	10,561	100.0	27.1	14.9	11.2	14.6	14.4	8.9	6.6	1.6	0.8	32,015	667	43,859	640			
1987 ¹²	10,192	100.0	27.5	14.8	11.9	14.8	14.8	8.1	6.0	1.3	0.8	31,685	607	42,783	588			
1986.....	9,922	100.0	27.5	14.2	12.6	13.8	15.8	8.6	5.6	1.4	0.5	31,537	619	42,312	575			
1985 ¹³	9,797	100.0	26.9	15.2	12.7	14.3	15.7	8.1	5.6	1.1	0.3	31,534	613	41,144	534			
1984 ¹⁴	9,480	100.0	27.2	16.8	12.8	14.4	14.8	7.4	5.3	1.0	0.3	29,650	570	39,543	486			
1983.....	9,236	100.0	28.8	15.8	13.7	13.9	14.7	7.3	4.9	0.7	0.2	28,495	534	37,899	468			
1982.....	8,916	100.0	28.4	16.4	13.1	14.2	16.0	7.5	3.6	0.5	0.3	28,610	471	37,643	471			
1981.....	8,961	100.0	28.3	16.4	13.7	14.1	15.3	7.2	4.4	0.6	0.1	28,667	482	37,658	456			
1980.....	8,847	100.0	26.8	17.0	12.9	14.3	15.9	7.6	4.7	0.6	0.2	29,861	563	38,755	477			
1979 ¹⁵	8,586	100.0	25.1	17.2	13.2	14.3	16.1	8.5	4.9	0.7	0.2	31,259	571	40,109	494			
1978.....	8,066	100.0	25.5	15.8	13.0	14.6	17.1	7.9	5.3	0.8	0.1	31,785	672	40,620	530			
1977.....	7,977	100.0	24.7	18.1	13.8	14.9	16.2	7.0	4.4	0.6	0.3	30,395	408	38,945	346			
1976 ¹⁶	7,776	100.0	25.2	17.6	13.1	15.1	17.0	7.3	3.9	0.5	0.2	30,318	376	38,736	345			
1975 ¹⁷	7,489	100.0	26.3	17.7	12.6	16.5	15.8	7.1	3.6	0.5	0.1	30,058	442	37,520	333			
1974 ^{17, 18}	7,263	100.0	24.9	16.6	14.3	16.2	16.2	7.4	3.5	0.4	0.1	30,579	369	38,031	338			
1973.....	7,040	100.0	23.8	17.4	13.3	16.0	17.4	7.1	4.0	0.7	0.3	31,323	488	38,897	386			
1972 ¹⁹	6,809	100.0	25.3	16.9	13.6	16.5	15.5	8.0	3.3	0.5	0.4	30,477	457	38,499	411			
1971 ²⁰	6,578	100.0	26.5	16.8	14.3	16.7	16.0	6.0	3.2	0.4	0.2	29,487	439	36,539	375			
1970.....	6,180	100.0	26.0	16.2	14.6	16.6	16.0	6.7	3.3	0.4	0.2	30,553	419	37,307	403			
1969.....	6,053	100.0	25.2	17.3	15.1	17.1	15.9	6.1	2.9	0.4	0.1	30,640	452	36,476	388			
1968.....	5,870	100.0	25.9	18.4	15.4	17.0	14.8	5.6	2.5	0.3	0.1	28,752	417	35,018	369			
1967 ²¹	5,728	100.0	28.7	17.8	15.9	16.1	13.8	4.6	2.3	0.5	0.2	27,184	453	32,664	365			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2016—Con.
 (Income in 2016 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 duplicate weights. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar17.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	
																Estimate
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION																
2016.....	6,750	100.0	9.1	6.6	6.3	8.7	15.5	17.3	10.9	12.3	80,822	1,131	106,884	1,772		
2015.....	6,640	100.0	9.8	6.1	6.1	10.2	15.2	16.9	10.5	12.3	77,731	1,417	106,460	2,227		
2014.....	6,333	100.0	9.9	6.9	7.8	9.7	15.4	18.2	10.5	12.3	75,862	2,008	99,496	1,954		
2013 ¹	6,160	100.0	10.3	7.7	4.9	11.2	16.1	17.1	8.8	11.6	74,675	3,289	104,150	4,352		
2013 ²	6,111	100.0	10.8	7.3	7.2	11.8	16.5	16.8	8.8	9.0	69,413	1,877	94,108	2,334		
2012.....	5,872	100.0	10.0	6.7	7.8	10.2	17.6	16.5	9.1	9.3	71,275	1,816	95,863	1,980		
2011.....	5,705	100.0	9.8	8.7	7.9	10.5	17.1	17.6	7.7	8.1	69,341	1,669	91,521	2,190		
2010 ³	5,550	100.0	9.9	8.3	7.8	10.1	17.3	16.5	9.6	8.7	69,933	1,613	92,155	1,770		
2009 ⁴	4,940	100.0	10.8	7.0	8.2	9.6	16.1	17.6	9.2	10.1	72,794	1,605	100,802	1,980		
2008.....	4,805	100.0	10.6	7.7	7.7	10.9	14.9	18.4	9.2	9.1	73,092	1,575	96,230	1,658		
2007.....	4,715	100.0	10.0	7.3	7.7	9.4	16.0	18.6	9.9	9.1	76,257	1,604	97,886	1,674		
2006.....	4,664	100.0	8.8	6.7	7.0	10.4	17.0	18.1	10.5	9.2	76,067	1,925	104,194	2,181		
2005.....	4,500	100.0	9.9	7.3	6.5	9.4	17.5	18.7	8.3	9.9	75,028	896	98,316	1,716		
2004 ⁵	4,346	100.0	9.1	7.0	7.8	9.5	17.9	17.6	9.0	8.6	72,996	1,471	96,734	1,826		
2003.....	4,235	100.0	11.8	8.3	6.0	8.9	17.0	17.4	7.9	7.9	72,115	1,608	90,580	1,558		
2002.....	4,079	100.0	9.1	7.1	8.2	11.5	17.6	18.1	8.0	8.1	69,779	1,056	92,722	1,763		
ASIAN ALONE²⁵																
2016.....	6,392	100.0	9.0	6.5	6.2	8.6	15.3	17.3	11.0	12.6	81,431	1,165	107,992	1,820		
2015.....	6,328	100.0	9.6	6.8	6.2	10.1	15.2	17.0	10.6	12.4	78,141	1,718	106,749	2,255		
2014.....	6,040	100.0	10.3	6.9	7.7	9.7	15.4	18.3	9.9	10.0	75,322	2,136	98,908	1,946		
2013 ¹	5,818	100.0	10.4	7.9	4.6	10.9	16.5	17.2	8.4	11.8	74,583	3,484	104,285	4,602		
2013 ²	5,759	100.0	10.9	7.6	7.3	11.6	16.5	16.5	8.9	9.0	69,103	1,772	93,510	2,376		
2012.....	5,560	100.0	10.1	6.7	7.8	10.1	17.3	16.5	9.2	9.1	71,749	1,976	95,546	1,919		
2011.....	5,374	100.0	9.7	8.6	8.0	10.4	17.2	17.7	7.8	7.9	69,484	1,672	91,371	2,212		
2010 ³	5,212	100.0	10.1	8.3	7.5	9.7	17.3	16.6	9.9	8.9	70,739	1,734	93,114	1,867		
2009 ⁴	4,687	100.0	10.7	6.8	8.2	9.3	16.3	17.6	9.3	10.1	73,237	1,417	101,586	2,064		
2008.....	4,573	100.0	10.8	7.6	7.2	10.7	15.0	18.3	9.4	9.1	73,170	1,545	96,076	1,675		
2007.....	4,494	100.0	8.8	7.4	7.8	9.1	16.1	18.9	9.8	9.3	76,520	1,603	98,415	1,736		
2006.....	4,454	100.0	8.8	6.7	7.1	10.2	16.8	18.1	10.4	9.5	76,470	1,993	105,105	2,262		
2005.....	4,273	100.0	10.0	7.3	6.6	9.2	17.5	18.6	8.4	9.9	75,085	875	98,438	1,737		
2004 ⁵	4,123	100.0	9.1	7.0	7.8	9.5	17.8	17.7	9.0	8.7	73,066	1,553	97,225	1,881		
2003.....	4,040	100.0	12.0	8.3	5.7	9.0	16.7	17.4	9.1	8.1	72,685	1,428	91,312	1,617		
2002.....	3,917	100.0	9.0	7.2	8.1	11.6	17.3	18.3	8.1	8.4	70,234	1,229	93,484	1,823		
PACIFIC ISLANDER²³																
2001.....	4,071	100.0	9.3	6.8	7.4	11.5	16.5	17.6	8.6	8.7	72,709	1,735	99,177	2,341		
2000 ⁶	3,963	100.0	8.1	6.5	7.4	10.7	15.8	18.4	9.7	9.3	77,738	1,326	101,496	2,107		
1999 ⁷	3,742	100.0	9.4	6.9	7.0	10.7	17.1	16.9	9.3	9.9	73,461	2,589	97,141	2,462		
1998.....	3,308	100.0	9.5	7.8	7.0	11.9	18.7	19.0	7.5	6.5	68,661	1,911	88,640	2,560		
1997.....	3,125	100.0	10.3	7.6	7.2	10.6	19.2	16.5	8.3	6.0	67,519	1,877	87,874	2,723		
1996.....	2,998	100.0	10.9	7.4	7.6	11.3	19.3	17.5	8.3	5.0	65,971	2,364	86,202	3,092		
1995 ⁸	2,777	100.0	10.7	9.5	6.5	12.3	19.0	15.7	5.9	6.2	63,562	2,364	86,433	3,487		
1994 ⁹	2,040	100.0	10.4	9.6	6.9	12.9	17.2	16.6	6.6	5.9	64,882	2,459	84,243	3,002		
1993 ¹⁰	2,233	100.0	13.0	8.8	9.1	11.2	15.1	17.7	6.4	4.8	62,743	3,086	82,209	3,310		
1992 ¹¹	2,262	100.0	10.7	8.6	9.2	10.1	19.4	16.8	6.2	4.8	63,409	1,830	78,589	2,161		
1991.....	2,094	100.0	10.9	8.0	9.5	12.0	17.8	15.5	7.3	4.9	62,662	2,022	79,559	2,345		
1990.....	1,958	100.0	9.3	7.7	8.3	11.9	18.2	17.7	7.0	5.2	68,507	2,029	82,693	2,341		
1989.....	1,988	100.0	8.7	7.6	7.5	11.9	20.1	17.0	5.9	6.3	67,495	2,029	83,906	2,442		
1988.....	1,913	100.0	8.6	10.3	8.7	11.8	18.9	15.7	6.9	4.8	62,963	2,587	78,717	2,351		
1987 ¹²	N	100.0	10.4	11.0	7.8	10.6	18.6	17.2	7.4	3.6	65,154	2,422	82,662	2,351		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2016—Con.

(Income in 2016 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/cpsmar17.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																
2016.....	16,915	100.0	12.6	11.7	11.2	16.2	17.9	11.9	11.3	3.8	3.4	47,675	676	66,815	808	
2015.....	16,667	100.0	13.6	12.9	12.6	15.1	18.0	10.9	9.7	3.8	3.3	45,719	623	64,416	848	
2014.....	16,239	100.0	14.5	14.0	12.3	15.6	17.8	10.8	9.9	2.9	2.2	43,077	623	58,328	665	
2013 ¹	16,088	100.0	15.0	14.8	13.7	15.4	16.1	9.7	8.7	3.6	3.0	40,893	1,224	59,368	1,754	
2013 ²	15,811	100.0	15.5	13.7	12.7	16.2	17.1	10.8	9.1	2.9	2.0	42,208	569	56,305	759	
2012.....	15,589	100.0	16.1	13.6	13.9	15.4	17.6	9.9	8.5	2.9	2.1	40,774	558	55,845	730	
2011.....	14,939	100.0	15.8	13.5	13.6	16.7	17.5	9.3	8.5	3.1	2.0	41,207	584	55,853	634	
2010 ³	14,435	100.0	15.7	13.8	13.3	15.5	17.8	10.1	8.8	3.2	1.9	41,426	641	56,577	727	
2009 ⁴	13,298	100.0	14.5	13.8	13.4	15.1	18.3	10.2	9.5	3.0	2.3	42,553	562	58,426	641	
2008.....	13,425	100.0	14.9	13.5	13.0	16.4	17.5	9.8	9.6	3.4	2.0	42,264	542	57,491	595	
2007.....	13,339	100.0	13.2	13.2	13.5	15.4	18.6	11.5	9.4	3.1	2.1	44,774	602	58,838	619	
2006.....	12,973	100.0	13.5	13.2	11.3	17.4	18.7	10.7	9.6	3.4	2.1	44,975	601	60,205	690	
2005.....	12,519	100.0	13.8	13.6	12.1	17.1	19.0	10.4	9.0	2.8	2.3	44,203	439	57,933	583	
2004 ⁵	12,178	100.0	13.4	13.1	14.2	15.7	19.3	10.4	8.9	2.8	2.2	43,546	610	58,293	713	
2003.....	11,693	100.0	12.8	13.6	12.9	17.3	17.9	10.8	9.4	3.1	2.1	43,060	599	58,029	642	
2002.....	11,339	100.0	12.8	13.0	13.6	16.4	18.7	10.8	9.7	2.6	2.2	44,179	643	59,906	801	
2001.....	10,499	100.0	12.7	13.4	12.1	16.5	18.8	11.4	9.8	3.2	2.1	45,502	577	60,167	761	
2000 ⁶	10,034	100.0	12.1	12.8	12.8	16.1	19.7	11.6	9.9	2.8	2.2	46,244	666	61,315	883	
1999 ⁷	9,579	100.0	13.0	13.8	12.7	16.5	19.0	10.7	9.9	2.4	2.0	44,322	644	58,224	1,034	
1998.....	9,060	100.0	16.1	13.6	12.2	16.8	18.1	10.3	8.7	2.4	1.8	41,708	804	56,357	1,198	
1997.....	8,590	100.0	17.6	13.9	13.4	15.4	18.5	9.2	7.5	2.2	1.8	39,734	709	53,544	1,080	
1996.....	8,225	100.0	16.9	15.9	13.6	16.4	17.1	9.4	7.2	2.2	1.4	37,967	736	51,838	1,200	
1995 ⁸	7,939	100.0	19.0	16.0	14.3	15.6	16.2	9.4	6.7	1.7	1.2	35,776	779	48,830	1,096	
1994 ⁹	7,735	100.0	19.0	15.6	12.5	16.2	17.0	9.3	7.2	2.0	1.4	37,537	697	50,617	1,263	
1993 ¹⁰	7,362	100.0	18.2	15.7	13.4	17.0	17.1	8.9	7.0	1.6	1.2	37,446	753	49,562	1,042	
1992 ¹¹	7,153	100.0	18.2	15.0	14.0	16.2	17.5	9.4	6.9	1.9	0.9	37,905	783	48,347	760	
1991.....	6,379	100.0	17.2	14.7	13.3	16.8	18.0	9.6	7.2	2.2	1.0	39,009	811	49,636	794	
1990.....	6,220	100.0	17.0	15.4	12.2	16.8	18.8	9.9	7.0	1.8	1.1	39,786	816	49,838	821	
1989.....	5,933	100.0	17.1	13.5	12.3	16.3	18.5	11.0	7.8	2.1	1.4	40,983	795	52,333	899	
1988.....	5,910	100.0	18.3	13.4	12.8	16.6	18.4	10.2	7.1	2.0	1.3	39,727	1,007	50,112	1,075	
1987 ¹²	5,642	100.0	18.5	14.7	12.3	16.5	17.9	9.9	8.49	1.8	1.3	39,093	849	50,112	928	
1986.....	5,418	100.0	17.9	14.9	13.6	15.3	18.3	10.0	7.7	1.6	0.7	38,380	1,000	48,463	797	
1985 ¹³	5,213	100.0	19.0	15.9	12.4	16.0	18.9	8.9	7.0	1.2	0.7	37,165	868	46,438	755	
1984 ¹⁴	4,883	100.0	19.2	14.9	13.3	15.5	19.2	9.8	6.1	1.4	0.6	37,399	938	46,505	907	
1983.....	4,326	100.0	20.3	15.2	13.3	17.1	18.0	9.0	5.7	1.0	0.4	36,466	924	44,405	853	
1982.....	4,085	100.0	19.3	16.0	13.2	17.6	17.7	8.9	5.6	1.1	0.6	36,283	959	44,779	908	
1981.....	3,980	100.0	16.5	14.7	14.0	17.6	19.5	10.0	6.0	1.0	0.6	38,783	1,062	46,573	890	
1980.....	3,906	100.0	17.1	15.5	13.9	17.3	19.1	10.0	5.4	1.2	0.5	37,871	1,026	46,257	921	
1979 ¹⁵	3,684	100.0	15.5	14.2	13.9	17.4	20.3	9.9	6.5	1.2	0.8	40,233	1,160	48,679	978	
1978.....	3,291	100.0	15.3	14.6	13.7	17.9	21.3	10.3	5.5	1.1	0.4	39,863	966	47,088	952	
1977.....	3,304	100.0	15.6	15.2	14.4	19.0	20.1	9.5	4.9	1.1	0.3	38,425	675	45,347	700	
1976 ¹⁶	3,081	100.0	17.8	16.7	13.7	18.3	19.6	9.0	4.2	0.5	0.3	36,714	783	43,386	706	
1975 ¹⁷	2,948	100.0	17.4	16.6	15.1	18.3	20.1	7.9	3.5	0.7	0.5	35,970	795	42,702	759	
1974 ^{17,18}	2,897	100.0	14.6	16.1	14.1	19.1	21.7	8.5	4.7	0.8	0.4	39,107	856	45,302	738	
1973.....	2,722	100.0	13.8	15.1	15.0	19.3	22.2	8.9	4.7	0.7	0.3	39,337	894	45,703	744	
1972 ¹⁹	2,655	100.0	13.1	16.9	14.2	21.4	20.8	8.4	4.0	0.8	0.5	39,402	770	45,289	770	

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 consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

² The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 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; 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 through 2017 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-2.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2016

(Income in 2016 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar17.pdf)

Measures of income dispersion	2016	2015	2014	2013 ¹	2013 ²	2012	2011	2010 ³	2009 ⁴	2008	2007	2006
MEASURE												
Household Income at Selected Percentiles												
10th percentile limit	13,608	13,427	12,445	12,570	12,778	12,791	12,802	13,057	13,558	13,557	14,079	14,285
20th percentile limit	24,002	23,088	21,728	21,638	21,535	21,533	21,617	22,017	22,880	23,089	23,489	23,850
40th percentile limit	45,600	44,061	41,754	42,282	41,408	41,568	41,096	41,832	43,124	43,476	45,262	44,967
50th (median)	59,039	57,230	54,398	55,214	53,518	53,331	53,401	54,245	55,683	56,076	58,149	57,379
60th percentile limit	74,869	72,911	69,153	69,242	67,492	67,511	66,609	67,702	69,134	69,924	71,770	71,425
80th percentile limit	121,018	118,480	113,811	113,582	109,129	108,818	108,375	110,116	111,865	111,744	115,758	115,508
90th percentile limit	170,536	164,229	159,652	160,150	154,559	152,623	153,214	152,772	153,963	154,172	157,431	158,325
95th percentile limit	225,251	217,172	209,419	211,362	201,957	199,827	198,438	198,686	201,359	200,658	204,892	207,146
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles												
90th/10th	12.53	12.23	12.83	12.74	12.10	11.93	11.97	11.70	11.36	11.37	11.18	11.08
95th/20th	9.38	9.41	9.64	9.77	9.38	9.28	9.18	9.02	8.80	8.69	8.72	8.69
95th/50th	3.82	3.79	3.85	3.83	3.78	3.79	3.72	3.67	3.62	3.58	3.52	3.61
80th/50th	2.05	2.07	2.09	2.06	2.04	2.07	2.03	2.04	2.01	1.99	1.99	2.01
80th/20th	5.04	5.13	5.24	5.25	5.07	5.05	5.01	5.00	4.89	4.84	4.93	4.84
20th/50th	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.40	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	12,943	12,614	11,837	11,946	12,005	12,011	11,991	12,103	12,923	12,994	13,371	13,514
Second quintile	34,504	33,043	31,516	31,748	31,436	31,043	31,157	31,409	32,728	32,905	34,082	34,256
Third quintile	59,149	57,550	54,787	55,374	53,912	53,500	53,175	54,125	55,411	55,885	57,842	57,405
Fourth quintile	95,178	93,194	89,046	89,101	86,057	85,822	85,435	86,831	88,031	88,914	91,578	90,863
Highest quintile	213,941	204,923	196,731	199,228	190,835	190,156	189,924	186,473	191,115	190,688	194,440	200,192
Top 5 percent	375,088	355,304	336,934	344,630	332,140	332,479	332,270	316,163	330,437	328,531	332,448	354,034
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Second quintile	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.6
Third quintile	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.5
Fourth quintile	22.9	23.2	23.2	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.4	23.2	23.3	23.4	22.9
Highest quintile	51.5	51.1	51.2	51.4	51.0	51.0	51.1	50.3	50.3	50.0	49.7	50.5
Top 5 percent	22.6	22.1	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.3	21.3	21.7	21.5	21.2	22.3
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.481	0.479	0.480	0.482	0.476	0.477	0.477	0.470	0.468	0.466	0.463	0.470
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.601	0.596	0.611	0.606	0.578	0.586	0.585	0.574	0.550	0.541	0.532	0.543
Theil	0.426	0.420	0.419	0.428	0.415	0.423	0.422	0.400	0.403	0.398	0.391	0.417
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.103	0.101	0.102	0.103	0.100	0.101	0.101	0.097	0.097	0.096	0.095	0.099
e=0.50	0.201	0.199	0.200	0.202	0.196	0.198	0.198	0.191	0.190	0.188	0.185	0.192
e=0.75	0.305	0.303	0.307	0.307	0.298	0.300	0.300	0.293	0.288	0.285	0.281	0.289
STANDARD ERROR												
Household Income at Selected Percentiles												
10th percentile limit	201	68	203	295	177	226	17	144	95	93	94	98
20th percentile limit	55	178	253	265	224	250	189	130	120	119	130	131
40th percentile limit	345	491	392	472	328	350	382	144	182	176	145	212
50th (median)	436	325	397	674	284	218	268	358	238	153	162	246
60th percentile limit	548	287	527	774	516	539	498	478	195	298	310	194
80th percentile limit	561	800	678	657	739	631	605	184	348	341	347	436
90th percentile limit	905	1,124	1,099	1,791	774	967	1,024	974	714	650	683	673
95th percentile limit	1,857	1,550	1,525	2,128	2,336	1,438	1,576	1,244	983	1,028	992	1,193
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles												
90th/10th	0.189	0.105	0.219	0.321	0.167	0.211	0.082	0.130	0.095	0.091	0.089	0.090
95th/20th	0.074	0.096	0.117	0.146	0.133	0.114	0.094	0.076	0.063	0.063	0.064	0.069
95th/50th	0.038	0.033	0.035	0.055	0.045	0.031	0.030	0.026	0.022	0.023	0.021	0.025
80th/50th	0.013	0.013	0.015	0.025	0.014	0.013	0.012	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.011
80th/20th	0.024	0.046	0.060	0.069	0.051	0.056	0.042	0.031	0.030	0.029	0.031	0.032
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Mean Household Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	125	130	125	203	125	111	124	112	47	46	46	49
Second quintile	228	220	205	354	240	194	193	217	40	40	43	42
Third quintile	344	330	308	494	367	260	273	302	53	54	54	54
Fourth quintile	437	476	468	703	507	405	413	446	85	84	87	88
Highest quintile	1,837	1,551	1,678	2,775	1,955	1,693	1,413	1,394	941	922	933	1,124
Top 5 percent	5,744	4,893	5,067	9,297	6,118	5,389	4,494	4,420	2,967	2,886	2,933	3,695
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Second quintile	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Third quintile	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Fourth quintile	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.17	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.15
Highest quintile	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.36	0.24	0.20	0.17	0.18	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.34
Top 5 percent	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.46	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.31
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.0021	0.0020	0.0021	0.0037	0.0025	0.0020	0.0018	0.0019	0.0028	0.0027	0.0027	0.0028
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0069	0.0067	0.0073	0.0124	0.0079	0.0068	0.0067	0.0066	0.0064	0.0063	0.0062	0.0063
Theil	0.0056	0.0052	0.0054	0.0107	0.0067	0.0059	0.0050	0.0049	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011	0.0021	0.0013	0.0011	0.0010	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0014
e=0.50	0.0018	0.0017	0.0018	0.0033	0.0022	0.0018	0.0016	0.0016	0.0018	0.0017	0.0018	0.0021
e=0.75	0.0023	0.0023	0.0025	0.0043	0.0028	0.0023	0.0021	0.0021	0.0024	0.0023	0.0024	0.0027

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2016—Con.

(Income in 2016 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar17.pdf)

Measures of income dispersion	2005	2004 ⁵	2003	2002	2001	2000 ⁶	1999 ⁷	1998	1997	1996	1995 ⁸
MEASURE											
Household Income at Selected Percentiles											
10th percentile limit	13,873	13,857	13,749	14,173	14,486	14,754	14,914	14,281	13,750	13,583	13,578
20th percentile limit	23,570	23,489	23,468	23,911	24,361	24,985	24,702	23,727	22,979	22,513	22,536
40th percentile limit	44,244	44,059	44,369	44,545	45,162	46,009	46,014	44,768	43,571	42,318	42,121
50th (median)	56,935	56,332	56,528	56,599	57,246	58,544	58,665	57,248	55,218	54,105	53,330
60th percentile limit	70,864	70,177	71,059	70,950	71,849	72,742	72,630	71,163	68,640	67,084	65,734
80th percentile limit	112,705	111,818	113,358	112,127	113,195	114,000	114,216	110,418	106,690	103,684	101,921
90th percentile limit	154,965	153,576	154,246	152,293	154,038	156,153	155,366	149,137	145,728	140,324	137,251
95th percentile limit	204,014	199,682	201,120	200,192	204,021	202,470	204,698	194,628	188,834	182,230	176,848
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles											
90th/10th	11.17	11.08	11.22	10.75	10.63	10.58	10.42	10.44	10.60	10.33	10.11
95th/20th	8.66	8.50	8.57	8.37	8.38	8.10	8.29	8.20	8.22	8.09	7.85
95th/50th	3.58	3.54	3.56	3.54	3.56	3.46	3.49	3.40	3.42	3.37	3.32
80th/50th	1.98	1.98	2.01	1.98	1.98	1.95	1.95	1.93	1.93	1.92	1.91
80th/20th	4.78	4.76	4.83	4.69	4.65	4.56	4.62	4.65	4.64	4.61	4.52
20th/50th	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	13,095	13,016	13,044	13,333	13,741	14,161	14,293	13,578	13,189	13,102	13,060
Second quintile	33,622	33,306	33,509	33,899	34,525	35,359	35,094	34,285	32,974	32,161	31,922
Third quintile	56,904	56,430	56,881	57,123	57,789	58,882	58,743	57,369	55,474	54,096	53,377
Fourth quintile	89,502	88,977	90,034	89,853	90,609	91,535	91,427	88,726	85,922	83,725	82,053
Highest quintile	196,127	192,422	191,931	191,839	197,882	198,355	194,968	187,753	183,185	176,093	171,231
Top 5 percent	345,539	335,314	330,467	334,997	353,093	351,903	338,872	327,253	321,467	306,745	295,520
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7
Second quintile	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.1
Third quintile	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.2
Fourth quintile	23.0	23.2	23.4	23.3	23.0	23.0	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.3	23.3
Highest quintile	50.4	50.1	49.8	49.7	50.1	49.8	49.4	49.2	49.4	49.0	48.7
Top 5 percent	22.2	21.8	21.4	21.7	22.4	22.1	21.5	21.4	21.7	21.4	21.0
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.469	0.466	0.464	0.462	0.466	0.462	0.458	0.456	0.459	0.455	0.450
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.545	0.543	0.530	0.514	0.515	0.490	0.476	0.488	0.484	0.464	0.452
Theil	0.411	0.406	0.397	0.398	0.413	0.404	0.386	0.389	0.396	0.389	0.378
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.098	0.097	0.095	0.095	0.098	0.096	0.092	0.093	0.094	0.093	0.090
e=0.50	0.192	0.190	0.187	0.186	0.189	0.185	0.180	0.181	0.183	0.179	0.175
e=0.75	0.289	0.286	0.283	0.279	0.282	0.275	0.268	0.271	0.272	0.266	0.261
STANDARD ERROR											
Household Income at Selected Percentiles											
10th percentile limit	95	94	94	95	99	100	101	99	103	96	97
20th percentile limit	132	132	130	137	134	142	137	144	136	137	127
40th percentile limit	154	165	213	208	207	226	166	228	285	276	230
50th (median)	190	249	245	186	175	184	274	339	255	273	308
60th percentile limit	310	230	247	296	287	265	219	367	319	351	290
80th percentile limit	396	395	416	306	328	335	356	345	473	361	383
90th percentile limit	660	624	660	601	584	676	652	565	603	649	595
95th percentile limit	1,373	1,164	929	952	1,025	1,298	1,140	1,129	986	896	1,052
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles											
90th/10th	0.090	0.088	0.091	0.083	0.083	0.085	0.083	0.082	0.091	0.087	0.084
95th/20th	0.076	0.069	0.062	0.062	0.063	0.070	0.065	0.069	0.065	0.063	0.064
95th/50th	0.028	0.025	0.021	0.022	0.023	0.026	0.024	0.024	0.022	0.022	0.023
80th/50th	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.010
80th/20th	0.031	0.032	0.032	0.030	0.029	0.029	0.029	0.032	0.034	0.032	0.031
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Mean Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	48	48	47	48	49	50	49	49	48	44	45
Second quintile	43	42	43	43	43	45	45	46	43	43	42
Third quintile	53	55	55	55	56	56	56	56	54	53	52
Fourth quintile	85	84	86	84	85	85	86	84	81	78	78
Highest quintile	1,052	1,041	987	1,036	1,169	1,157	1,019	1,063	1,091	1,061	998
Top 5 percent	3,380	3,393	3,166	3,354	3,842	3,801	3,210	4,872	5,069	4,979	4,645
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Second quintile	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07
Third quintile	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Fourth quintile	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17
Highest quintile	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
Top 5 percent	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.44
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.0028	0.0029	0.0028	0.0029	0.0030	0.0030	0.0041	0.0042	0.0043	0.0043	0.0043
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0063	0.0063	0.0054	0.0052	0.0051	0.0049	0.0058	0.0069	0.0067	0.0064	0.0063
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.0013	0.0013	0.0012	0.0012	0.0014	0.0013	0.0013	0.0015	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015
e=0.50	0.0020	0.0020	0.0018	0.0020	0.0022	0.0021	0.0021	0.0023	0.0025	0.0024	0.0024
e=0.75	0.0026	0.0026	0.0024	0.0025	0.0027	0.0026	0.0027	0.0029	0.0030	0.0030	0.0029

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2016—Con.

(Income in 2016 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar17.pdf)

Measures of income dispersion	1994 ^a	1993 ¹⁰	1992 ¹¹	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987 ¹²	1986	1985 ¹³
MEASURE										
Household Income at Selected Percentiles										
10th percentile limit	12,867	12,576	12,581	12,760	13,042	13,461	12,808	12,610	12,510	12,548
20th percentile limit	21,518	21,217	21,136	21,646	22,271	22,614	22,210	21,835	21,430	21,154
40th percentile limit	40,389	40,380	40,494	41,260	42,159	43,000	41,953	41,447	40,990	39,801
50th (median)	51,710	51,116	51,390	51,791	53,350	54,042	53,124	52,690	52,068	50,258
60th percentile limit	64,269	63,473	63,575	63,729	64,498	66,089	65,380	64,697	63,616	61,657
80th percentile limit	100,717	98,663	97,304	97,578	98,359	100,414	98,722	97,780	96,164	92,731
90th percentile limit	136,044	133,744	130,086	130,455	132,025	134,523	130,737	128,998	126,212	121,629
95th percentile limit	176,013	171,210	166,101	165,727	168,813	171,533	167,109	163,619	161,255	153,220
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles										
90th/10th	10.57	10.64	10.34	10.22	10.12	9.99	10.21	10.23	10.09	9.69
95th/20th	8.18	8.07	7.86	7.66	7.58	7.59	7.52	7.49	7.52	7.24
95th/50th	3.40	3.35	3.23	3.20	3.16	3.17	3.15	3.11	3.10	3.05
80th/50th	1.95	1.93	1.89	1.88	1.84	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.85	1.85
80th/20th	4.68	4.65	4.60	4.51	4.42	4.44	4.45	4.48	4.49	4.38
20th/50th	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	12,363	12,041	12,172	12,423	12,768	13,076	12,615	12,398	12,075	11,946
Second quintile	30,811	30,525	30,498	31,203	32,124	32,532	31,839	31,508	31,063	30,274
Third quintile	51,904	51,167	51,382	51,829	53,061	54,077	53,253	52,678	51,980	50,251
Fourth quintile	80,769	79,517	78,875	79,007	80,000	81,799	80,499	79,624	78,306	75,589
Highest quintile	169,801	165,670	152,832	151,505	155,253	159,902	153,682	151,426	148,215	141,195
Top 5 percent	293,370	284,344	242,573	236,436	247,223	258,346	242,381	238,571	232,189	217,803
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
Second quintile	8.9	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8
Third quintile	15.0	15.1	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.8	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.2
Fourth quintile	23.4	23.5	24.2	24.2	24.0	24.0	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.4
Highest quintile	49.1	48.9	46.9	46.5	46.6	46.8	46.3	46.2	46.1	45.6
Top 5 percent	21.2	21.0	18.6	18.1	18.5	18.9	18.3	18.2	18.0	17.6
Summary Measures										
Gini index of income inequality	0.456	0.454	0.433	0.428	0.428	0.431	0.426	0.426	0.425	0.419
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.471	0.467	0.416	0.411	0.402	0.406	0.401	0.414	0.416	0.403
Theil	0.387	0.385	0.323	0.313	0.317	0.324	0.314	0.311	0.310	0.300
Atkinson:										
e=0.25	0.092	0.092	0.080	0.078	0.078	0.080	0.078	0.077	0.077	0.075
e=0.50	0.180	0.178	0.160	0.156	0.156	0.158	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.151
e=0.75	0.268	0.266	0.242	0.237	0.236	0.239	0.236	0.238	0.237	0.231
STANDARD ERROR										
Household Income at Selected Percentiles										
10th percentile limit	90	90	89	93	100	99	100	99	100	96
20th percentile limit	125	128	127	132	137	140	139	140	142	138
40th percentile limit	242	241	250	246	255	269	240	241	243	230
50th (median)	236	239	243	249	273	297	260	249	270	272
60th percentile limit	298	352	320	270	269	297	341	283	261	296
80th percentile limit	329	370	322	354	378	312	347	336	374	304
90th percentile limit	601	468	429	468	506	811	531	467	575	517
95th percentile limit	997	851	840	848	953	916	1,038	762	673	1,279
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles										
90th/10th	0.087	0.085	0.081	0.082	0.087	0.095	0.089	0.088	0.093	0.085
95th/20th	0.066	0.063	0.062	0.061	0.063	0.062	0.066	0.060	0.059	0.077
95th/50th	0.024	0.022	0.021	0.021	0.022	0.021	0.023	0.020	0.018	0.028
80th/50th	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.010
80th/20th	0.031	0.033	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.031	0.032	0.033	0.034	0.032
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Mean Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	45	44	44	45	46	47	47	47	46	47
Second quintile	42	43	44	43	45	45	45	44	44	43
Third quintile	51	51	50	50	50	52	53	53	52	51
Fourth quintile	80	79	74	74	75	77	74	75	73	72
Highest quintile	1,002	1,001	555	530	584	645	585	574	542	494
Top 5 percent	4,675	4,734	1,979	1,879	2,129	2,432	2,199	2,252	1,878	1,685
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Second quintile	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08
Third quintile	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13
Fourth quintile	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19
Highest quintile	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
Top 5 percent	0.45	0.45	0.38	0.37	0.39	0.40	0.38	0.41	0.37	0.37
Summary Measures										
Gini index of income inequality	0.0042	0.0042	0.0038	0.0038	0.0039	0.0040	0.0041	0.0038	0.0038	0.0037
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0061	0.0061	0.0055	0.0056	0.0053	0.0053	0.0055	0.0055	0.0057	0.0056
Theil	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:										
e=0.25	0.0015	0.0015	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0008	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006
e=0.50	0.0023	0.0024	0.0013	0.0012	0.0013	0.0014	0.0014	0.0013	0.0012	0.0011
e=0.75	0.0028	0.0029	0.0019	0.0018	0.0018	0.0019	0.0020	0.0018	0.0018	0.0017

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2016—Con.

(Income in 2016 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar17.pdf)

Measures of income dispersion	1984 ¹⁴	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979 ¹⁵	1978	1977	1976 ¹⁶
MEASURE									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	12,539	12,052	12,098	12,319	12,484	12,663	12,898	12,639	12,485
20th percentile limit	20,909	20,516	20,080	20,340	20,745	21,594	21,338	20,694	20,738
40th percentile limit	39,134	38,149	38,191	38,023	38,905	40,103	40,346	38,977	38,636
50th (median)	49,335	47,881	48,219	48,350	49,131	50,780	50,877	48,981	48,673
60th percentile limit	60,292	58,550	58,352	58,809	59,645	61,700	61,046	59,411	58,856
80th percentile limit	91,077	88,485	87,015	86,946	87,332	89,461	88,785	86,616	84,678
90th percentile limit	119,800	115,810	114,752	113,575	113,473	115,803	114,831	110,472	108,581
95th percentile limit	150,768	145,579	143,636	139,925	140,543	144,557	142,036	137,142	134,287
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	9.55	9.61	9.48	9.22	9.09	9.14	8.90	8.74	8.70
95th/20th	7.21	7.10	7.15	6.88	6.77	6.69	6.66	6.63	6.48
95th/50th	3.06	3.04	2.98	2.89	2.86	2.85	2.79	2.80	2.76
80th/50th	1.85	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.78	1.76	1.75	1.77	1.74
80th/20th	4.36	4.31	4.33	4.27	4.21	4.14	4.16	4.19	4.08
20th/50th	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.43
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	11,965	11,584	11,451	11,665	11,957	12,358	12,446	12,036	12,094
Second quintile	29,802	29,100	28,975	29,060	29,759	30,738	30,565	29,626	29,608
Third quintile	49,386	48,112	47,963	48,140	49,106	50,678	50,468	49,007	48,693
Fourth quintile	74,359	72,198	71,333	71,760	72,345	74,370	73,931	71,805	70,712
Highest quintile	136,728	132,555	130,830	128,183	128,992	133,467	131,992	128,048	125,152
Top 5 percent	206,396	200,278	197,688	190,480	192,762	203,552	200,908	195,886	190,688
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3
Second quintile	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3
Third quintile	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.9	17.0
Fourth quintile	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.8	24.7	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.7
Highest quintile	45.2	45.1	45.0	44.3	44.1	44.2	44.1	44.0	43.7
Top 5 percent	17.1	17.0	17.0	16.5	16.5	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.6
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.415	0.414	0.412	0.406	0.403	0.404	0.402	0.402	0.398
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.391	0.397	0.401	0.387	0.375	0.369	0.363	0.364	0.361
Theil	0.290	0.288	0.287	0.277	0.274	0.279	0.275	0.276	0.271
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.073	0.072	0.072	0.070	0.069	0.070	0.069	0.069	0.068
e=0.50	0.147	0.147	0.146	0.141	0.140	0.141	0.139	0.139	0.137
e=0.75	0.225	0.226	0.226	0.220	0.216	0.216	0.213	0.213	0.211
STANDARD ERROR									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	95	96	96	144	141	142	142	134	134
20th percentile limit	125	128	129	132	136	148	149	144	146
40th percentile limit	240	209	218	228	236	244	216	224	223
50th (median)	225	218	218	253	252	241	206	184	180
60th percentile limit	275	257	268	297	244	256	280	245	246
80th percentile limit	324	293	323	259	305	259	328	253	292
90th percentile limit	412	511	440	426	483	466	382	523	380
95th percentile limit	753	697	827	778	746	799	777	671	775
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	0.079	0.088	0.084	0.114	0.110	0.108	0.102	0.102	0.099
95th/20th	0.056	0.056	0.062	0.059	0.057	0.059	0.059	0.056	0.059
95th/50th	0.020	0.019	0.021	0.020	0.019	0.020	0.020	0.018	0.020
80th/50th	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010
80th/20th	0.030	0.031	0.032	0.030	0.031	0.031	0.033	0.032	0.032
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	46	46	48	48	47	49	51	51	50
Second quintile	42	41	43	41	44	46	47	47	46
Third quintile	51	48	48	51	50	52	54	51	50
Fourth quintile	73	69	67	66	67	68	68	69	65
Highest quintile	434	420	421	395	427	475	473	484	480
Top 5 percent	1,376	1,295	1,324	1,247	1,451	1,552	1,533	1,631	1,646
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
Second quintile	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09
Third quintile	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15
Fourth quintile	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21
Highest quintile	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.37
Top 5 percent	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.0037	0.0037	0.0038	0.0038	0.0036	0.0038	0.0039	0.0039	0.0041
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0055	0.0056	0.0057	0.0056	0.0051	0.0050	0.0054	0.0054	0.0054
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
e=0.50	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011
e=0.75	0.0016	0.0016	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0017	0.0016	0.0017	0.0017

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2016—Con.

(Income in 2016 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar17.pdf)

Measures of income dispersion	1975 ¹⁷	1974 ^{17,18}	1973	1972 ¹⁹	1971 ²⁰	1970	1969	1968	1967 ²¹
MEASURE									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	12,416	12,765	12,679	12,107	11,355	11,179	11,441	11,153	10,245
20th percentile limit	20,288	21,340	21,238	20,786	20,088	20,350	20,699	20,098	18,856
40th percentile limit	38,076	39,585	40,839	40,033	38,294	38,985	39,718	38,103	36,768
50th (median)	47,879	49,166	50,774	49,769	47,725	48,194	48,571	46,830	44,895
60th percentile limit	57,536	58,493	60,425	59,167	56,353	56,703	57,441	54,614	52,186
80th percentile limit	82,611	84,892	87,000	84,686	80,353	80,899	80,478	76,737	74,417
90th percentile limit	105,902	109,464	112,301	108,808	103,084	103,049	102,115	96,768	94,529
95th percentile limit	130,365	134,366	139,832	136,292	127,602	127,880	126,218	120,053	119,419
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	8.53	8.58	8.86	8.99	9.08	9.22	8.93	8.68	9.23
95th/20th	6.43	6.30	6.58	6.56	6.35	6.28	6.10	5.97	6.33
95th/50th	2.72	2.73	2.75	2.74	2.67	2.65	2.60	2.56	2.66
80th/50th	1.73	1.73	1.71	1.70	1.68	1.68	1.66	1.64	1.66
80th/20th	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	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	11,803	12,220	12,264	11,717	11,059	10,992	11,186	10,923	10,056
Second quintile	28,995	30,373	30,836	30,266	29,228	29,775	30,200	29,285	27,862
Third quintile	47,571	48,947	50,576	49,395	47,392	47,946	48,258	46,449	44,480
Fourth quintile	69,124	70,691	72,761	70,915	67,375	67,584	67,596	64,793	62,236
Highest quintile	122,043	125,245	130,187	127,311	119,382	119,647	118,807	112,590	112,002
Top 5 percent	185,202	190,373	200,528	197,328	183,109	183,644	182,871	172,133	176,677
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0
Second quintile	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.9	11.1	10.8
Third quintile	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.3
Fourth quintile	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.2
Highest quintile	43.6	43.5	43.9	43.9	43.5	43.3	43.0	42.6	43.6
Top 5 percent	16.5	16.5	16.9	17.0	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.3	17.2
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.397	0.395	0.400	0.401	0.396	0.394	0.391	0.386	0.397
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.361	0.352	0.355	0.370	0.370	0.370	0.357	0.356	0.380
Theil	0.270	0.267	0.270	0.279	0.273	0.271	0.268	0.273	0.287
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.067	0.067	0.068	0.070	0.068	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.071
e=0.50	0.136	0.134	0.136	0.140	0.138	0.138	0.135	0.135	0.143
e=0.75	0.210	0.207	0.210	0.216	0.214	0.214	0.209	0.208	0.220
STANDARD ERROR									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	130	136	135	133	132	132	139	133	132
20th percentile limit	150	180	179	180	174	182	185	181	176
40th percentile limit	223	233	246	241	227	232	232	218	207
50th (median)	195	189	193	190	185	177	179	169	163
60th percentile limit	256	272	295	241	238	254	232	230	239
80th percentile limit	349	242	280	328	391	210	220	248	295
90th percentile limit	479	395	406	549	296	331	394	520	698
95th percentile limit	702	887	638	857	513	635	782	538	509
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	0.097	0.096	0.100	0.109	0.107	0.115	0.113	0.115	0.136
95th/20th	0.059	0.068	0.063	0.070	0.060	0.064	0.066	0.060	0.065
95th/50th	0.019	0.022	0.018	0.021	0.016	0.017	0.020	0.016	0.016
80th/50th	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.010
80th/20th	0.035	0.036	0.037	0.038	0.040	0.037	0.036	0.036	0.040
20th/50th	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	49	53	53	51	53	55	52	54	50
Second quintile	45	48	53	51	48	50	52	48	50
Third quintile	49	48	53	51	48	50	46	48	44
Fourth quintile	65	66	68	67	63	66	64	60	57
Highest quintile	483	487	526	554	523	541	550	514	559
Top 5 percent	1,696	1,655	1,787	1,950	1,898	1,964	2,026	1,893	2,043
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Second quintile	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10
Third quintile	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17
Fourth quintile	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Highest quintile	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.41
Top 5 percent	0.36	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.41
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.0056	0.0066	0.0040	0.0069	0.0063	0.0078	0.0066	0.0042	0.0044
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0059	0.0058	0.0057	0.0060	0.0061	0.0060	0.0058	0.0057	0.0060
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.0007	0.0006	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0007	0.0008
e=0.50	0.0012	0.0011	0.0012	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0014	0.0012	0.0014
e=0.75	0.0018	0.0017	0.0017	0.0018	0.0019	0.0019	0.0020	0.0018	0.0020

See footnotes on next page.

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

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

³ Implementation of 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; 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 2017 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-3.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2016

(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar17.pdf)

Measures of income dispersion	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	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
Second quintile	9.1	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	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.9	14.8	14.8	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.3	14.9	15.1
Fourth quintile	22.5	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	50.2	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	0.464	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	0.629	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	0.403	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	0.097	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	0.192	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	0.297	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	0.03	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	0.06	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	0.08	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	0.10	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	0.23	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	0.0023	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	0.0077	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	0.0057	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	0.0011	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	0.0019	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	0.0025	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 2016—Con.

(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar17.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 2016—Con.

(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar17.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 Incomes 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 2016—Con.**

(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar17.pdf)

	1978	1977	1976 ⁵	1975 ⁶	1974 ^{16,17}	1973	1972 ¹⁸	1971 ¹⁹	1970	1969	1968	1967 ²⁰
Measures of income dispersion												
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 Incomes 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; 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 2017 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 2016

(People 15 years and older beginning in 1980 and people 14 years and older as of the following year for previous years. Before 1989, earnings are for civilian workers only. Earnings in 2016 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function. See Appendix C for more information. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar17.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	
2016	86,945	86,886	42,220	143	77,813	77,742	30,882	123	64,990	64,953	51,640	128	48,345	48,328	41,554	149	0.805
2015	86,466	86,435	42,141	141	77,066	76,974	30,628	108	63,891	63,887	51,859	138	47,232	47,211	41,257	148	0.796
2014	84,539	84,494	41,199	132	75,639	75,572	28,786	292	62,466	62,455	51,078	134	46,246	46,226	40,168	442	0.786
2013 ¹	83,916	83,855	41,452	312	74,892	74,821	28,222	291	61,240	61,240	51,535	585	44,629	44,629	39,972	717	0.776
2013 ²	83,605	83,555	41,116	450	74,598	74,545	28,579	375	60,781	60,769	51,554	253	45,081	45,068	40,347	374	0.783
2012	83,070	83,003	39,636	433	74,252	74,188	28,101	143	59,028	59,009	51,639	488	44,059	44,042	39,505	377	0.765
2011	81,418	81,366	39,838	177	73,178	73,094	28,325	141	58,014	57,993	51,425	506	43,702	43,683	39,600	164	0.770
2010 ³	80,893	80,856	40,493	175	72,789	72,716	29,176	144	56,294	56,283	52,787	538	43,184	43,179	40,608	161	0.769
2009 ⁴	81,979	81,934	40,642	132	73,063	72,972	29,119	104	56,072	56,053	52,719	164	43,253	43,217	40,583	117	0.770
2008	84,088	84,039	40,765	119	74,600	74,538	28,594	108	59,875	59,861	51,688	162	44,163	44,156	39,847	118	0.771
2007	84,532	84,482	42,408	123	74,382	74,295	29,956	105	63,000	62,984	52,222	174	45,640	45,613	40,634	118	0.778
2006	83,980	83,928	42,711	127	73,761	73,683	29,125	182	63,070	63,055	50,308	105	44,682	44,663	38,706	220	0.769
2005	82,987	82,934	42,215	345	72,544	72,476	28,358	176	61,515	61,500	50,863	111	43,369	43,351	39,153	100	0.770
2004 ⁵	81,503	81,448	41,274	205	72,016	71,930	28,279	100	60,103	60,088	51,837	114	42,414	42,380	39,695	100	0.766
2003	80,554	80,508	41,821	103	71,446	71,372	28,714	106	58,784	58,772	53,070	117	41,922	41,908	40,094	108	0.755
2002	80,548	80,500	42,236	109	71,500	71,411	28,599	100	58,774	58,761	52,622	326	41,900	41,876	40,309	107	0.766
2001	80,300	80,209	42,518	107	71,308	71,232	28,266	107	58,728	58,712	51,887	350	41,651	41,639	39,605	224	0.763
2000 ⁶	80,572	80,494	43,153	109	71,758	71,657	28,257	107	59,619	59,602	51,938	141	41,744	41,719	38,288	142	0.737
1999 ⁷	79,360	79,322	43,360	209	71,153	71,053	26,582	234	58,318	58,299	52,459	196	40,890	40,871	37,935	163	0.723
1998	77,323	77,295	42,334	343	68,950	68,846	26,082	237	56,957	56,951	52,036	196	38,819	38,785	38,075	174	0.732
1997	76,313	76,694	40,054	182	67,851	67,736	24,943	161	54,933	54,909	50,247	479	37,715	37,683	37,264	231	0.742
1996	76,165	76,121	39,307	188	66,744	66,661	24,434	166	53,801	53,787	49,001	175	36,457	36,430	36,144	253	0.738
1995 ⁸	74,681	74,619	39,154	247	65,657	65,557	23,979	160	52,675	52,667	49,292	180	35,502	35,482	35,208	214	0.714
1994 ⁹	74,326	74,264	37,914	297	64,803	64,706	22,956	210	51,597	51,580	49,451	199	34,182	34,155	35,589	176	0.720
1993 ¹⁰	73,287	73,198	36,721	214	63,808	63,660	22,737	223	49,838	49,818	49,752	191	33,552	33,524	35,582	157	0.715
1992 ¹¹	73,142	73,120	36,741	193	62,535	62,408	22,691	225	48,554	48,551	50,654	191	33,296	33,241	35,855	171	0.708
1991	72,064	72,040	37,576	189	61,959	61,796	22,150	215	47,987	47,888	50,579	380	32,491	32,436	35,334	168	0.699
1990	72,380	72,348	38,346	182	61,946	61,732	21,826	143	49,181	49,171	49,314	369	31,758	31,682	35,317	226	0.716
1989	72,093	72,045	39,964	194	61,586	61,338	21,941	146	49,698	49,678	51,097	209	31,428	31,340	35,090	236	0.687
1988	70,496	70,467	40,220	220	60,873	60,658	21,652	154	48,303	48,285	52,014	228	31,334	31,237	34,355	246	0.660
1987 ¹²	69,624	69,545	40,068	293	59,557	59,359	21,469	142	47,048	47,013	52,457	218	29,982	29,912	34,190	160	0.652
1986	68,783	68,728	39,280	291	57,932	57,686	20,947	174	45,912	45,912	52,819	226	28,493	28,420	33,947	178	0.643
1985 ¹³	67,852	67,809	37,833	287	56,592	56,296	19,849	200	44,952	44,943	51,486	300	27,470	27,383	33,247	174	0.646
1984 ¹⁴	66,513	66,454	37,474	209	55,596	55,226	19,094	185	43,836	43,808	51,103	262	26,587	26,466	32,531	191	0.637
1983	65,216	65,138	36,846	202	53,413	53,108	18,868	138	41,548	41,528	50,164	229	25,288	25,166	31,901	195	0.636
1982	64,827	64,730	36,749	208	52,299	51,820	18,373	134	40,135	40,105	50,385	213	23,845	23,702	31,110	210	0.617
1981	65,362	65,233	38,178	218	52,504	51,940	18,307	132	41,811	41,773	51,356	180	23,488	23,329	30,421	127	0.592
1980	64,861	64,730	38,869	269	51,988	51,448	18,376	150	41,923	41,881	51,633	261	23,025	22,859	31,063	136	0.602
1979 ¹⁵	64,769	64,648	39,943	268	51,462	49,839	18,438	157	42,469	42,437	52,486	207	22,248	22,082	31,314	160	0.597
1978	63,101	62,903	40,978	199	49,214	48,398	17,728	162	41,078	41,036	53,126	182	21,131	20,914	31,579	176	0.594
1977	61,959	61,704	39,833	206	47,333	46,194	16,868	148	39,325	39,263	52,785	249	19,544	19,238	31,102	141	0.589
1976 ¹⁶	60,703	60,450	39,523	180	45,659	44,565	16,483	153	38,214	38,184	51,624	203	18,372	18,073	31,074	153	0.602
1975 ¹⁷	59,509	59,268	39,253	211	43,725	42,926	16,039	170	37,316	37,267	51,766	203	17,738	17,452	30,448	154	0.588
1974 ^{17,18}	60,102	59,866	40,051	N	43,694	42,650	15,645	N	N	37,916	52,091	224	N	16,945	30,606	149	0.588
1973	59,816	59,438	41,935	N	42,835	41,583	15,785	N	39,643	39,581	54,030	N	17,547	17,195	30,599	N	0.566
1972 ¹⁹	58,194	57,774	41,013	N	40,723	39,470	16,331	N	38,234	38,184	52,361	N	16,976	16,675	30,297	N	0.579
1971 ²⁰	57,303	56,886	39,056	N	39,910	38,485	15,785	N	36,868	36,819	49,686	N	16,353	16,002	29,567	N	0.595
1970	56,265	55,821	39,465	N	39,682	38,273	15,064	N	36,193	36,132	49,474	N	15,805	15,476	29,372	N	0.594
1969	55,700	55,273	39,944	N	39,060	37,737	14,845	N	37,055	37,008	47,633	N	15,678	15,374	28,816	N	0.605
1968	55,095	54,026	38,961	N	38,279	35,695	15,193	N	37,099	37,068	46,352	N	15,336	15,013	26,956	N	0.582
1967 ²¹	54,412	53,222	37,837	N	36,971	34,391	14,777	N	36,695	36,645	45,140	N	15,141	14,846	26,084	N	0.578
1966 ²²	53,016	N	38,261	N	35,295	N	15,323	N	N	N	44,438	N	N	N	25,576	N	0.576
1965 ²³	N	N	36,020	N	N	N	15,457	N	N	N	42,579	N	N	N	25,519	N	0.599
1964	51,978	N	35,673	N	33,146	N	14,483	N	N	N	41,980	N	N	N	24,831	N	0.591
1963	51,039	N	37,949	N	32,188	N	13,946	N	N	N	41,022	N	N	N	24,181	N	0.589
1962 ²⁴	50,639	N	34,175	N	31,418	N	13,645	N	N	N	40,017	N	N	N	23,729	N	0.593
1961 ²⁵	49,854	N	33,125	N	30,433	N	13,142	N	N	N	39,299	N	N	N	23,284	N	0.592
1960	50,033	N	31,926	N	30,585	N	12,976	N	N	N	38,084	N	N	N	23,107	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; child support and alimony limits decreased to \$49,999.

¹¹ Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

¹² Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

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

¹⁴ Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 Census-based sample design.

¹⁵ Implementation of 1980 Census population controls. Questionnaire expanded to allow the recording of up to 27 possible values from a list of 51 possible sources of income.

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

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

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

¹⁹ Full implementation of 1970 Census-based sample design.

²⁰ Introduction of 1970 Census sample design and population controls.

²¹ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

²² Questionnaire expanded to ask eight income questions.

²³ Implementation of new procedures to impute missing data only.

²⁴ Full implementation of 1960 Census-based sample design and population controls.

²⁵ Introduction of 1960 Census-based sample design. Implementation of first hotdeck procedure to impute missing income entries.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 through 2017 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 2016 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	12,486								
Aged 65 and older	11,511								
Two people:									
Householder under age 65	16,072	16,543							
Householder aged 65 and older	14,507	16,480							
Three people	18,774	19,318	19,337						
Four people	24,755	25,160	24,339	24,424					
Five people	29,854	30,288	29,360	28,643	28,205				
Six people	34,337	34,473	33,763	33,082	32,070	31,470			
Seven people	39,509	39,756	38,905	38,313	37,208	35,920	34,507		
Eight people	44,188	44,578	43,776	43,072	42,075	40,809	39,491	39,156	
Nine people or more	53,155	53,413	52,702	52,106	51,127	49,779	48,561	48,259	46,400

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 non-cash 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 2016 is \$29,360. Each member of Family A had the following income in 2016:

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 (\$29,360), Family A would not be considered "in poverty."

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

For a history of the official poverty measure, see "Poverty: The History of the Official Poverty Measure" available at www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty/about/history-of-the-poverty-measure.html or "The Development of the Orshansky Poverty Thresholds and Their Subsequent History as

the Official U.S. Poverty Measure" by Gordon M. Fisher, available at www.census.gov/hhes/povmeas/publications/orshansky.html.

Weighted Average Thresholds: Since some data users want a summary of the 48 thresholds to get a general sense of the "poverty line," the following table provides the weighted average thresholds for 2016. 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 2016 by Size of Family

(Dollars)

One person	12,228
Two people	15,569
Three people	19,105
Four people	24,563
Five people	29,111
Six people	32,928
Seven people	37,458
Eight people	41,781
Nine people or more	49,721

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2016(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/cpsmar17.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals				
	Total	Below poverty		Total	All families		Total	Families with female householder, no husband present		Total	Below poverty			
		Number	Percent		Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty		Number	Percent		
						Number			Percent				Number	Percent
ALL RACES														
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 2016—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/cpsmar17.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		
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty		Total	Number	Percent
					Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
WHITE ALONE¹⁰												
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
WHITE¹¹												
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 2016—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/cpsmar17.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals			
	Total	Below poverty		Total	All families			Families with female householder, no husband present			Total	Below poverty	
		Number	Percent		Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent
						Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC¹⁰													
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 HISPANIC¹¹													
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													
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 2016—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/cpsmar17.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Below poverty		Total	All families		Total	Families with female householder, no husband present		Total	Below poverty	
		Number	Percent		Total	Number		Percent	Total		Below poverty	
											Number	Percent
BLACK ALONE¹²												
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
BLACK¹¹												
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 2016—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/cpsmar17.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals			
	Total	Below poverty		Total	All families		Total	Families with female householder, no husband present		Total	Below poverty		
		Number	Percent		Total	Number		Percent	Number		Percent	Number	Percent
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION													
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 ALONE¹³													
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 ISLANDER¹¹													
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 2016—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/cpsmar17.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		
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty		Total	Number	Percent
					Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)												
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 2017 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-2.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2016(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/cpsmar17.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families			Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent						
ALL RACES												
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 2016—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/cpsmar17.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families			Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent						
WHITE ALONE¹⁰												
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
WHITE¹¹												
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 2016—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/cpsmar17.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families			Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent						
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC¹⁰												
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 HISPANIC¹¹												
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												
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 2016—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/cpsmar17.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families			Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent						
BLACK ALONE¹²												
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
BLACK¹¹												
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 2016—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/cpsmar17.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families			Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent						
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
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 ALONE¹³												
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 ISLANDER¹¹												
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 2016—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/cpsmar17.pdf)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families			Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent						
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)												
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 2017 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-3.

Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family: 1959 to 2016

(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/cpsmar17.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												
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 2017 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

APPENDIX C. REPLICATE WEIGHTS

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

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

A study by Davern et al. (2006) found that the CPS ASEC GVF standard errors performed poorly against more precise Survey Design-Based (SDB) estimates. In most cases, Davern's results indicated that the published GVF parameters significantly underestimated standard errors in the CPS ASEC. This and other critiques

prompted the Census Bureau to transition from using the GVF method to the SDR method of estimating standard errors for the CPS ASEC. In 2009, the Census Bureau released replicate weights for the 2005 through 2009 CPS ASEC collection years and has released replicate weights for each year since with the release of the CPS ASEC public use data.

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

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

References

- Boudreaux, Michel, Michael Davern, and Peter Graven, "Alternative Variance Estimates in the Current Population Survey and the American Community Survey," presented at the 2011 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America. Available at <<http://paa2011.princeton.edu/papers/112247>>.
- Davern, Michael, Arthur Jones, James Lepkowski, Gestur Davidson, and Lynn A. Blewett, "Unstable Inferences? An Examination of Complex Survey Sample Design Adjustments Using the Current Population Survey for Health Services Research," *Inquiry*, Vol. 43, No. 3, 2006, pp. 283–297.
- Fay, Robert E. and George F. Train, "Aspects of Survey and Model-Based Postcensal Estimation of Income and Poverty Characteristics for States and Counties," Proceedings of the Section on Government Statistics, American Statistical Association, Alexandria, VA, 1995, pp. 154–159.

APPENDIX D. ADDITIONAL DATA AND CONTACTS

Detailed tables, historical tables, press releases, and briefings are available electronically on the Census Bureau's income and poverty Web sites. The Web sites may be accessed through the Census Bureau's home page at <www.census.gov> or directly at <www.census.gov/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.

DataFerrett

<<https://dataferrett.census.gov/>>

Users can also generate customized tables using the DataFerrett tool. CPS ASEC files from 1992 to the present are available through DataFerrett.

Public Use Microdata

CPS ASEC

Microdata for the 2017 CPS ASEC and earlier years are available online at <https://thedataweb.rm.census.gov/ftp/cps_ftp.html#cpsmarch> or via DataFerrett at <<https://dataferrett.census.gov/>>. Technical methods have been applied to CPS microdata to avoid disclosing the identities of individuals from whom data were collected.

Taxes and Noncash Benefits

In the early 1980s, the Census Bureau embarked on a research program to examine the effects of taxes and noncash benefits on poverty and income distributional measures. Public use data containing these additional variables are typically released later in the year and are available online at <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 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/housing/extract_files/>.

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