Income and Poverty in the United States: 2018

Current Population Reports

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Issued September 2019
Revised September 2021
P60-266(RV)

United States® Census Bureau

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Acknowledgments

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Vonda Ashton, **David Watt**, **Susan S. Gajewski**, **Mallory Bane**, and **Nancy Hunter**, of the Demographic Surveys Division, and **Lisa P. Cheok** of the Associate Directorate for Demographic Programs, processed the Current Population Survey 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplement file.

Andy Chen, **Kirk E. Davis**, **Raymond E. Dowdy**, **Lan N. Huynh**, **Chandararith R. Phe**, and **Adam W. Reilly** programmed and produced the historical, detailed, and publication tables under the direction of **Hung X. Pham**, Chief of the Tabulation and Applications Branch, Demographic Surveys Division.

Nghiep Huynh and **Alfred G. Meier**, under the supervision of **KeTrena Phipps** and **David V. Hornick**, all of the Demographic Statistical Methods Division, conducted statistical review.

Lisa P. Cheok of the Associate Directorate for Demographic Programs, provided overall direction for the survey implementation. **Roberto Cases** and **Aaron Cantu** of the Associate Directorate for Demographic Programs, and **Charlie Carter** and **Agatha Jung** of the Information Technology Directorate prepared and programmed the computer-assisted interviewing instrument used to conduct the Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Additional people within the U.S. Census Bureau also made significant contributions to the preparation of this report. **Gloria G. Guzmán**, **Bernadette D. Proctor**, **Bruce H. Webster, Jr.**, **Kurt Bauman**, and **Jason Fields** reviewed the contents.

Census Bureau field representatives and telephone interviewers collected the data. Without their dedication, the preparation of this report or any report from the Current Population Survey would be impossible.

Corey T. Beasley, **Amanda J. Perry**, and **Christine E. Geter** provided publication management, graphics design and composition, and editorial review for print and electronic media under the direction of **Janet Sweeney**, Chief of the Graphic and Editorial Services Branch, Public Information Office. **William A. Burbano** and **George E. Williams** of the Census Bureau's Administrative and Customer Services Division provided printing management.

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U.S. Department of Commerce
Wilbur Ross,
Secretary

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Deputy Secretary

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
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Suggested Citation

Semega, Jessica, Melissa Kollar, John Creamer, and Abinash Mohanty, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-266(RV), *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2018,* U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 2020

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INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Census Bureau collects data and publishes estimates on income and poverty in order to evaluate national economic trends as well as to understand their impact on the well-being of households, families, and individuals. This report presents data on income and poverty in the United States based on information collected in the 2019 and earlier Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplements (ASEC) conducted by the Census Bureau.[1]

The Census Bureau has been engaged, for the past several years, in implementing improvements to the CPS ASEC. These changes have been implemented in a two-step process, beginning first with questionnaire design changes incorporated over the period of 2014 to 2016, followed by more recent changes to the data processing system. This report is the first time income and poverty measures reflect both data collection and processing system changes. The 2017 and 2018 income and poverty estimates presented in this report are based on the updated processing system and therefore the 2017 estimates may differ from those released in September 2018. See Appendix D for more information.[2]

This report contains two main sections, one focuses on income and the other on poverty. Each section presents estimates by characteristics such as race, Hispanic origin, nativity, and region. Other topics, such as earnings and family poverty rates, are included only in the relevant section.

Summary of Findings

- Median household income was $63,179 in 2018, not statistically different from the 2017 median, following 3 consecutive years of annual increases.
- Between 2017 and 2018, the real median earnings of all workers increased 3.4 percent to $40,247.
- The 2018 real median earnings of men and women who worked full-time, year-round increased by 3.4 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively, between 2017 and 2018.[3]
- The number of full-time, year-round workers increased by 2.3 million, between 2017 and 2018. The number of men and women full-time, year-round workers increased by about 700,000 and 1.6 million, respectively.
- The official poverty rate in 2018 was 11.8 percent, a decrease of 0.5 percentage points from 2017. This is the fourth consecutive annual decline in the national poverty rate. In 2018, for the first time in 11 years, the official poverty rate was significantly lower than 2007, the year before the most recent recession.
- The number of people in poverty in 2018 was 38.1 million, 1.4 million fewer people than 2017.

For all demographic groups shown in Figure 1 (see page 2), the 2018 median household income estimates were higher or were not statistically different from the 2017 estimates. For most demographic groups shown in Figure 8 (see page 13), poverty rates in 2018 were either lower than in 2017 or not statistically different. The only group to experience a statistically significant increase in poverty rates from 2017 to 2018 was people aged 25 or older with no high school diploma.

INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES

Highlights

- Median household income was $63,179 in 2018, not statistically different from the 2017 median (Figure 1 and Table A-1).
- The 2018 real median income of family households and nonfamily households increased 1.2 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively,

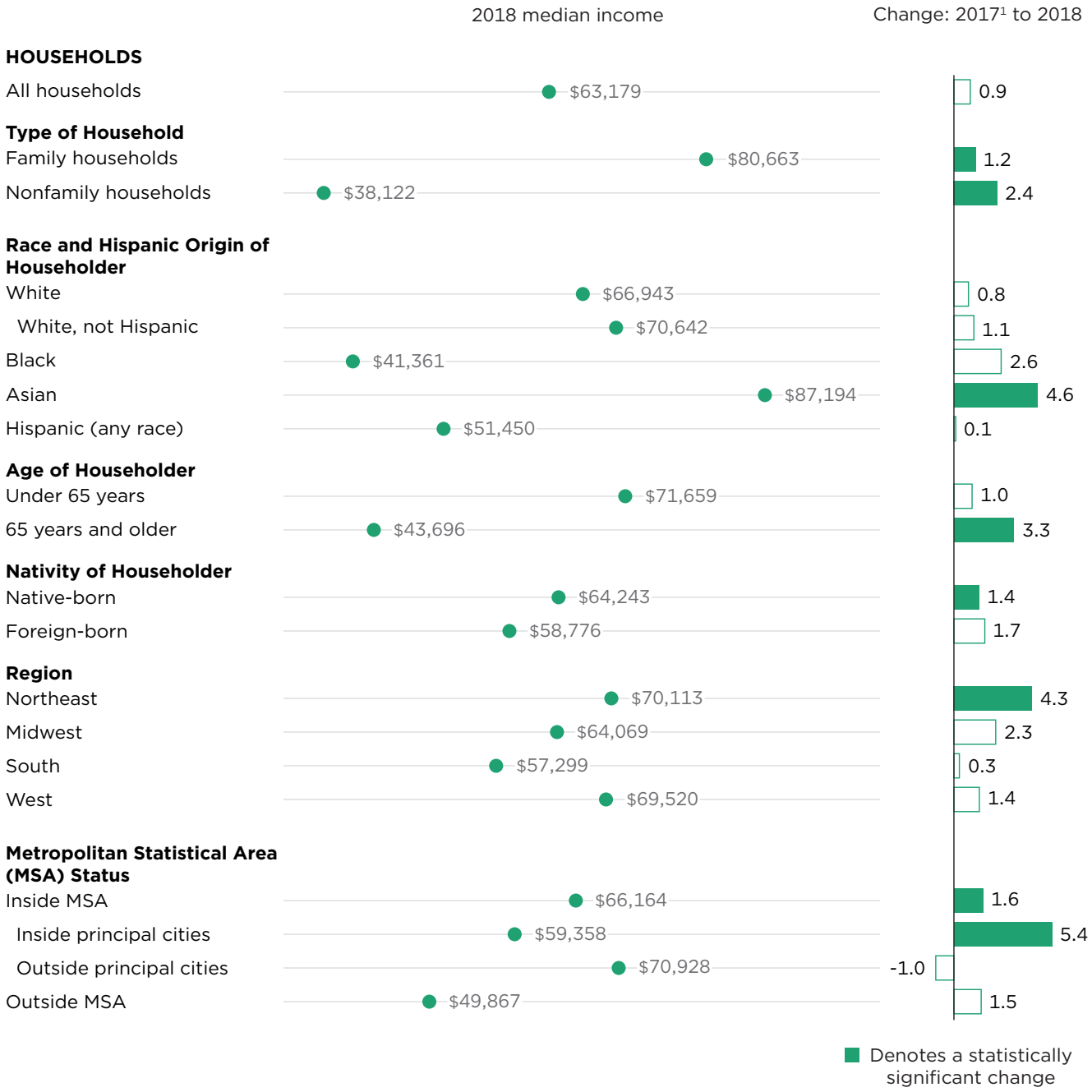
[1] The Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release. CBDRB-FY19-POP001-0028.

[2] Given the impact of the new income questions introduced in 2014, the new relationship categories introduced in 2015–2016, and the 2019 implementation of an updated processing system, comparisons of 2018 estimates to pre-2017 estimates should be made with caution. In this report, comparisons to earlier years are made when questionnaire and processing system changes did not result in statistically significant differences in the estimates. See Appendix D and <www.census.gov/library/stories/2019/09/us-median-household-income-not-significantly-different-from-2017.html> for more details.

[3] The difference between the 2017–2018 percent changes in median earnings for men and women working full-time, year-round was not statistically significant.

Figure 1.

Median Household Income and Percent Change by Selected Characteristics



[1] The 2017 data reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. See Appendix D for more information.
Notes: Households as of March of the following year. Inflation-adjusted estimates may differ slightly from other published data due to rounding. Statistically significant indicates the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. For more details, see Table A-1. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-survey/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2018 and 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

between 2017 and 2018 (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[4] This is the fourth consecutive annual increase in median household income for family households.

- The 2018 real median income of Asian households increased 4.6 percent from 2017 to $87,194, while the real median incomes of non-Hispanic White ($70,642), Black ($41,361), and Hispanic ($51,450) households were not statistically different from their 2017 medians (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[5]
- For householders under the age of 65, real median household income was not statistically different between 2017 and 2018, while real median household income for householders aged 65 and over increased 3.3 percent from 2017 (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[6]
- The real median income of households maintained by a native-born person increased 1.4 percent between 2017 and 2018, while the 2018 real median income of households maintained by a foreign-born person was not statistically different from 2017 (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[7]

Caution for Historical Comparisons

Although 2018 median household income appears to be the highest median household income ever reported from the CPS ASEC, comparisons to income and poverty estimates prior to 2017 must be made with caution as the income questions were redesigned in 2014 and estimates for 2018 are only available using a new processing system.

To better understand how these survey changes would affect income and poverty estimates, the 2014 CPS ASEC used a split-panel design. In the split-panel design, about 70 percent of the sample was randomly selected to receive the traditional income questions, which matched those administered prior to 2014. The other 30 percent of the sample received the redesigned questions. Likewise, two sets of estimates are available from the 2018 CPS ASEC, providing estimates of income and poverty for 2017 under the legacy and updated data processing systems. In each case, dual estimates are available for a single year. Comparisons across these estimates help to account for the changes in the questionnaire and processing system when making comparisons over time. For more details, see Appendix D and <www.census.gov/library/stories/2019/09/us-median-household-income-not-significantly-different-from-2017.html>.

- Between 2017 and 2018, the real median earnings of all workers increased 3.4 percent to $40,247 (Figure 4 and Table A-6).
- The 2018 real median earnings of men ($55,291) and women ($45,097) who worked full-time, year-round increased by 3.4 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively, (Figure 4 and Table A-6) between 2017 and 2018.[8] The 2018 female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.816, not statistically different from the 2017 ratio (Figure 5).
- The number of full-time, year-round workers increased by 2.3 million, between 2017 and 2018. The number of men and women full-time, year-round workers increased by about 700,000 and 1.6 million, respectively.

Household Income[9]

Following 3 consecutive years of annual increases in the real median income of all households in the United States, the 2018 median income ($63,179) was not statistically different in real terms from the 2017 median of $62,626 (Figure 1 and Table A-1).

[4] The difference between the 2017–2018 percent changes in median income for family (1.2 percent) and nonfamily (2.4 percent) households was not statistically significant.

[5] The only significant difference between the 2017–2018 percent changes in median income for each race group was Asian (4.6 percent) and Hispanic (0.1 percent).

[6] The difference between the 2017–2018 percent changes in median income for householders under the age of 65 (1.0 percent) and by householders aged 65 and over (3.3 percent) was not statistically significant.

[7] The difference between the 2017–2018 percent changes in median income for households maintained by a native-born person (1.4 percent) and those maintained by a foreign-born person (1.7 percent) was not statistically significant.

[8] The difference between the 2017–2018 percent changes in median earnings for men (3.4 percent) and women (3.3 percent) working full-time, year-round was not statistically significant.

[9] The householder is the person (or one of the people) in whose name the home is owned or rented and the person to whom the relationship of other household members is recorded. If a married couple owns the home jointly, either spouse 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.

Type of Household[10]

The 2018 real median income of family households and nonfamily households increased 1.2 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively, between 2017 and 2018 (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[11] This is the fourth consecutive annual increase in median household income for family households. Real median income among family households maintained by women with no spouse present increased 5.8 percent between 2017 and 2018, while median income of married-couple households and family households maintained by men with no spouse present were not statistically different from 2017 medians in real terms.[12] For family households, married-couple households had the highest median income in 2018 ($93,654), followed by households maintained by men with no spouse present ($61,518). Family households maintained by women with no spouse present had the lowest median income ($45,128).

Looking at nonfamily households, real median income for male householders ($45,754) increased 4.4 percent between 2017 and 2018, while the change in real median income was not statistically significant for female-headed households.[13]

Race and Hispanic Origin[14]

The 2018 real median income of Asian households increased 4.6 percent from 2017 to $87,194, while the real median incomes of non-Hispanic White ($70,642), Black ($41,361), and Hispanic ($51,450) households were not statistically different from their 2017 medians (Figure 2 and Table A-1).[15] Among the race groups, Asian households had the highest median income in 2018.[16]

The real median income of different groups can be compared by calculating the ratio of the median income of a specific group to the median income of non-Hispanic White households. For 2018, the ratio of Asian to non-Hispanic White household income was 1.23, the ratio of Black to non-Hispanic White household income was 0.59, while the ratio of Hispanic to non-Hispanic White household income was 0.73; none of these ratios were statistically different from 2017.

Age of Householder

For householders under the age of 65, real median household income was not statistically different between 2017 and 2018, while real median household income of householders aged 65 and over increased 3.3 percent from 2017 (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[17] Householders aged 15 to 24, 25 to 34, and 45 to 54 experienced an increase in real median income between 2017 and 2018, of 9.1 percent, 5.0 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively.[18]

Householders aged 45 to 54 had the highest median income in 2018

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

[11] The difference between the 2017–2018 percent changes in median income for family (1.2 percent) and nonfamily (2.4 percent) households was not statistically significant.

[12] The following differences between the 2017–2018 percent changes in median income by type of family household were not statistically significant: family households (1.2 percent) and male householders, no spouse present (3.2 percent); married-couple households (0.1 percent) and male householders, no spouse present (3.2 percent); and female householders, no spouse present (5.8 percent) and male householders, no spouse present (3.2 percent).

[13] The differences between the 2017–2018 percent changes in median income by specific type of nonfamily household were not statistically significant.

[14] 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 and figures) 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. Hispanic origin was reported by 15.7 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 5.3 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 2.0 percent of Asian householders who reported only one race.

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

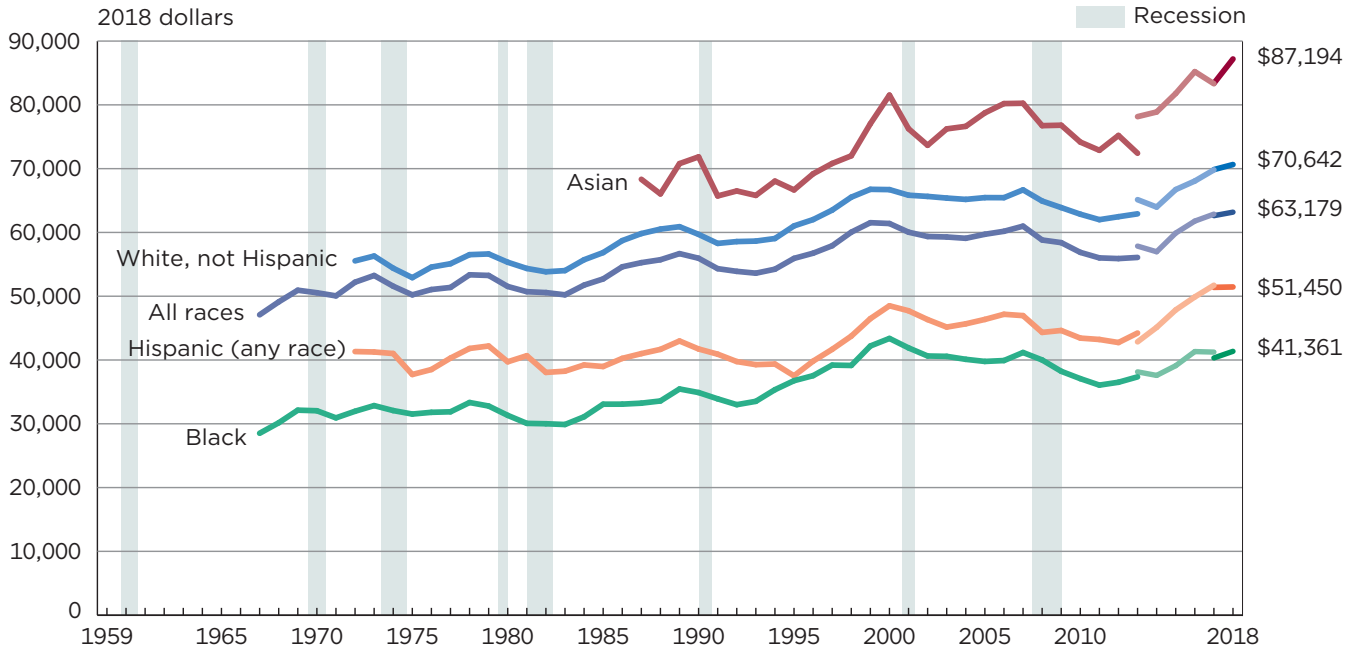
[15] The only significant difference between the 2017–2018 percent changes in median income for each race group was Asian (4.6 percent) and Hispanic (0.1 percent).

[16] 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. The American Community Survey (ACS), based on a much larger sample of the population, is a better source for estimating and identifying changes for small subgroups of the population.

[17] The difference between the 2017–2018 percent changes in median income for householders under the age of 65 (1.0 percent) and householders aged 65 and over (3.3 percent) was not statistically significant.

[18] For householders under the age of 65, the following differences between the 2017–2018 percent changes in median household income were not statistically significant: householders aged 15 to 24 and 25 to 34; householders aged 15 to 24 and 45 to 54; householders aged 25 to 34 and 45 to 54; householders aged 35 to 44 and 45 to 54; and householders aged 35 to 44 and 55 to 64.

Figure 2.
Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1967 to 2018



Notes: The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. See Appendix D for more information. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. See Table A-2 for historical footnotes. 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 <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

($84,464), followed by householders aged 35 to 44 ($80,743), householders aged 55 to 64 ($68,951), and householders aged 25 to 34 ($65,890). Householders aged 65 and over ($43,696) and householders aged 15 to 24 ($43,531) had the lowest median incomes.[19]

[19] The difference between the 2018 median household income among those with householders aged 15 to 24 ($43,531) and householders aged 65 and over ($43,696) was not statistically different.

Nativity[20]

Between 2017 and 2018, the real median income of households maintained by a native-born person increased 1.4 percent, from $63,377 to $64,243, the fourth consecutive annual increase in median household income for native-born households. The 2018 real median income of households maintained by a foreign-born person ($58,776) was not statistically different from 2017 (Figure 1 and Table A-1). The foreign-born can be classified into two categories: those who are naturalized U.S. citizens and those who are not U.S. citizens. Neither group experienced a statistically significant change in their median household income between 2017 and 2018.[21]

[20] Native-born households are those in which the householder was born in the United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Island Areas of Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or was born in a foreign country but had at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. All other households are considered foreign-born regardless of the date of entry into the United States or citizenship status. The CPS does not interview households in Puerto Rico. Of all householders, 84.4 percent were native-born; 8.6 percent were foreign-born, naturalized citizens; and 7.0 percent were not U.S. citizens.

[21] The difference between the 2017–2018 percent changes in median income for households by specific nativity status were not statistically significant.

In 2018, households maintained by a naturalized citizen ($65,520) and by a native-born person ($64,243) had the highest median household incomes.[22] Households maintained by a noncitizen had the lowest median household income ($51,944).

Region[23]

Households in the Northeast experienced an increase in real median income of 4.3 percent between 2017 and 2018, from $67,192 to $70,113. The changes in real median incomes of households in the Midwest, South, and West were not statistically significant.[24] Median incomes were highest in the Northeast ($70,113) and the West ($69,520), followed by the Midwest ($64,069) and the South ($57,299) (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[25]

[22] The difference in 2018 median household income for households maintained by a naturalized citizen and a native-born person was not statistically significant.

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

[24] The only significant difference between the 2017–2018 percent changes in median income for each region was the Northeast (4.3 percent) and South (0.3 percent).

[25] The difference in 2018 median household incomes for the Northeast and the West was not statistically significant.

Residence[26]

The real median income for households within metropolitan statistical areas increased 1.6 percent between 2017 and 2018, from $65,142 to $66,164. This is the fourth consecutive annual increase in median income for households within metropolitan statistical areas. Among households inside metropolitan areas, those in principal cities experienced a 5.4 percent increase in real median income, while the change for households outside principal cities was not statistically significant (Figure 1 and Table A-1). The change in real median income of households outside of metropolitan statistical areas was not statistically significant.[27]

In 2018, households inside metropolitan areas but outside principal cities had the highest median income ($70,928), followed by households inside principal cities ($59,358). Households outside metropolitan areas had the lowest median income ($49,867).

[26] For the definition of metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html>.

[27] The difference between the 2017–2018 percent changes in median income for households outside metropolitan statistical areas and all categories of households inside metropolitan statistical areas were not statistically significant.

Income Inequality

The Census Bureau reports various measures of income inequality: (1) the Gini index; (2) the shares of aggregate household income received by quintiles; (3) the ratio of income percentiles; (4) the Theil index; (5) the mean logarithmic deviation of income (MLD); and (6) the Atkinson measures.[28] The Gini index is a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1, with a measure of 1 indicating perfect inequality (one household having all the income and the rest having none) and a measure of 0 indicating perfect equality (all households having an equal share of income). The Theil index and the MLD are similar to the Gini index in that they are single statistics that summarize the dispersion of income across the entire income distribution. The Atkinson measures are useful in determining which end of the income distribution contributed most to inequality.

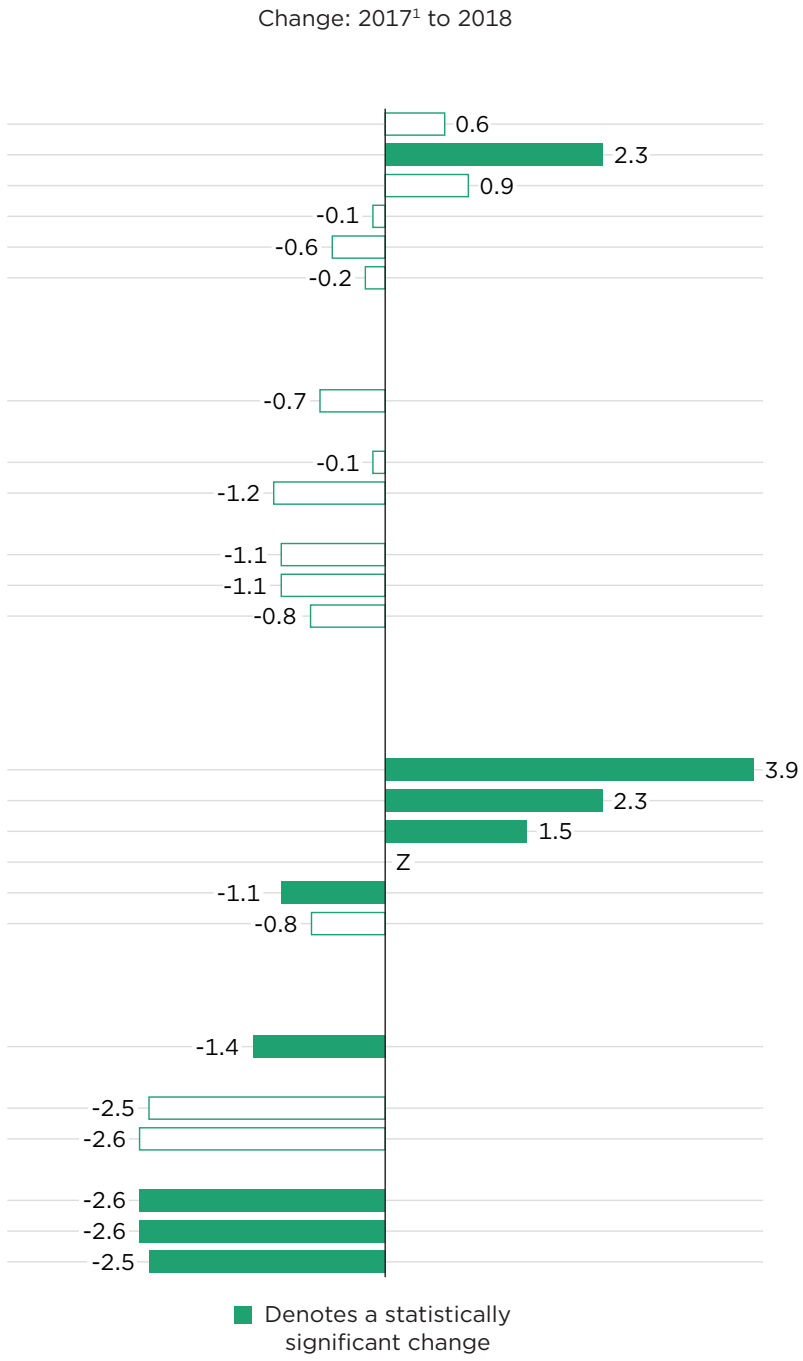
Based on money income, changes in inequality between 2017 and 2018 were not statistically significant as measured by the Gini index, the MLD, the Theil index, and the Atkinson measures (Figure 3 and Table A-3). The share of aggregate household income in the second quintile

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

Figure 3.

Income Distribution Measures and Percent Change Using Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income

	2017[1]	2018
MONEY INCOME		
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile		
Lowest quintile	3.0	3.1
Second quintile	8.1	8.3
Third quintile	14.0	14.1
Fourth quintile	22.6	22.6
Highest quintile	52.3	52.0
Top 5 percent	23.2	23.1
Summary Measures		
Gini index of income inequality	0.489	0.486
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.617	0.616
Theil	0.441	0.436
Atkinson:		
e=0.25	0.106	0.105
e=0.50	0.207	0.205
e=0.75	0.313	0.311
EQUIVALENCE-ADJUSTED INCOME		
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile		
Lowest quintile	3.4	3.5
Second quintile	8.9	9.1
Third quintile	14.4	14.7
Fourth quintile	22.4	22.4
Highest quintile	50.9	50.3
Top 5 percent	22.7	22.5
Summary Measures		
Gini index of income inequality	0.471	0.464
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.643	0.628
Theil	0.416	0.405
Atkinson:		
e=0.25	0.100	0.097
e=0.50	0.196	0.191
e=0.75	0.304	0.296



Z Represents or rounds to zero.
[1] The 2017 data reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. See Appendix D for more information.
Notes: Percent change estimates may be different due to rounded components. Statistically significant indicates the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. For more details, see Table A-3. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-survey/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2018 and 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

increased 2.3 percent between 2017 and 2018; the changes in the other quintiles were not statistically significant. The money income Gini index was 0.486 in 2018; the MLD was 0.616, the Theil index was 0.436, and the Atkinson measure calculated with e=0.25 was 0.105 and 0.311 with e=0.75 in 2018.[29]

Table A-4 shows money income measures of the income distribution by percentiles, as well as the Gini index, MLD, Theil index, and Atkinson measures for income years 1967 to 2018. Comparing changes in household income at percentiles between 2017 and 2018, incomes at the 30th and 40th percentiles increased 3.0 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively, while changes in income at the other percentiles were not statistically significant.[30]

Households in the lowest quintile (20th percentile) had incomes of $25,600 or less in 2018. Households in the second quintile (40th percentile) had incomes from $25,601 to $50,000, those in the third quintile (60th percentile) had incomes from $50,001 to $79,542, and those in the fourth quintile (80th percentile) had incomes from $79,543 to $130,000. Households in the highest quintile had incomes of $130,001 or more. The top 5 percent (95th percentile) of households in the income distribution had incomes of $248,729 or more (Table A-4).

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.[31]

Figure 3 and Table A-3 show several income inequality measures, including aggregate income shares and the Gini index, using both money income and equivalence-adjusted income for 2017 and 2018. For both 2017 and 2018, the Gini index was lower when based on an equivalence-adjusted income estimate than on the traditional money-income estimate, suggesting a more equal income distribution. Generally, the income shares in the lower quintiles are higher with equivalence-adjusted income than money income, while the reverse is true for the higher quintiles. This redistribution would be expected because the lower end of the income distribution has a higher concentration of single-person households and smaller family sizes than those at the upper end of the distribution. Thus, equivalence-adjusting increases the relative income of people living in lower-income groups.

Based on equivalence-adjusted income, changes in inequality between 2017 and 2018 were statistically significant as measured by the Gini index and the Atkinson measures (Figure 3 and Table A-3). The equivalence-adjusted Gini index decreased from 0.471 in 2017 to 0.464 in 2018. The Atkinson measures at e=0.25, 0.50, and 0.75 decreased by 2.6 percent, 2.6 percent, and 2.5 percent, respectively, between 2017 and 2018.[32] The equivalence-adjusted MLD and Theil index did not show a statistically significant change between 2017 and 2018.

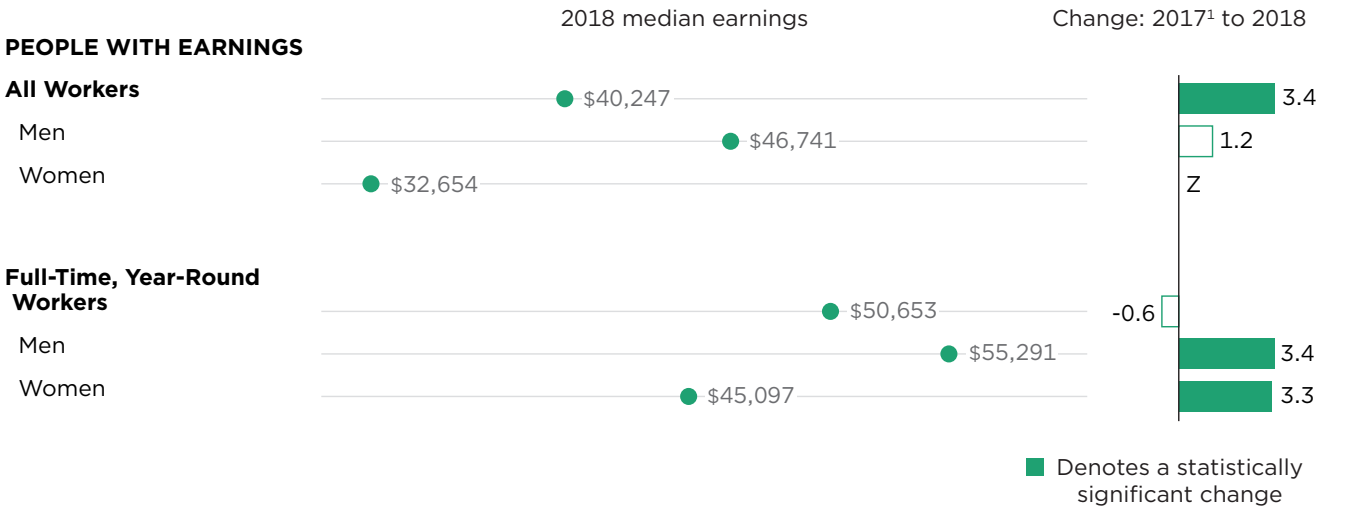
[29] The differences between these index values (Gini index, MLD, Theil index, and Atkinson measures) did not undergo statistical testing because these indices are not directly comparable.

[30] The difference between the 2017–2018 percent changes in household income at the 30th (3.0 percent) and 40th (3.4 percent) percentiles was not statistically significant.

[31] The three-parameter scale used here is the same as the one used in the Supplemental Poverty Measure. For details on the derivation of the three-parameter scale, see Liana Fox, "The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2018," *Current Population Reports*, P60-268, U.S. Census Bureau, September 2018, <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2019/demo/p60-268.html>.

[32] The differences between the 2017–2018 percent changes in the Atkinson measure at e=0.25 (–2.6 percent), e=0.50 (–2.6 percent), and e=0.75 (–2.5 percent) were not statistically significant.

Figure 4.
Median Earnings and Percent Change by Selected Characteristics



Z Represents or rounds to zero.
[1] The 2017 data reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. See Appendix D for more information.
Notes: People 15 years and older with earnings. Statistically significant indicates the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. For more details, see Table A-6. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-survey/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2018 and 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

The share of equivalence-adjusted aggregate household income in the lowest quintile, second quintile, and third quintile increased by 3.9 percent, 2.3 percent, and 1.5 percent, respectively, while the share of aggregate household income in the highest quintile decreased by 1.1 percent between 2017 and 2018.[33]

Table A-5 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 2018.

Earnings and Work Experience[34]

The 2018 real median earnings of all workers increased 3.4 percent from 2017, although changes in median earnings of male and female workers were not statistically different from the 2017 estimates (Figure 4 and Table A-6). The 2018 real median earnings of all full-time, year-round workers were not statistically different from the 2017 median, while the 2018 real median earnings of men ($55,291) and women ($45,097) who worked full-time, year-round each increased by 3.4 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively, between 2017 and 2018 (Figure 4 and Table A-6).[35, 36] After adjusting for inflation, median earnings of full-time,

[33] The differences between the 2017–2018 percent changes in the share of aggregate household income received by quintiles were statistically significant except among the lowest quintile (3.9 percent) and the second quintile (2.3 percent).

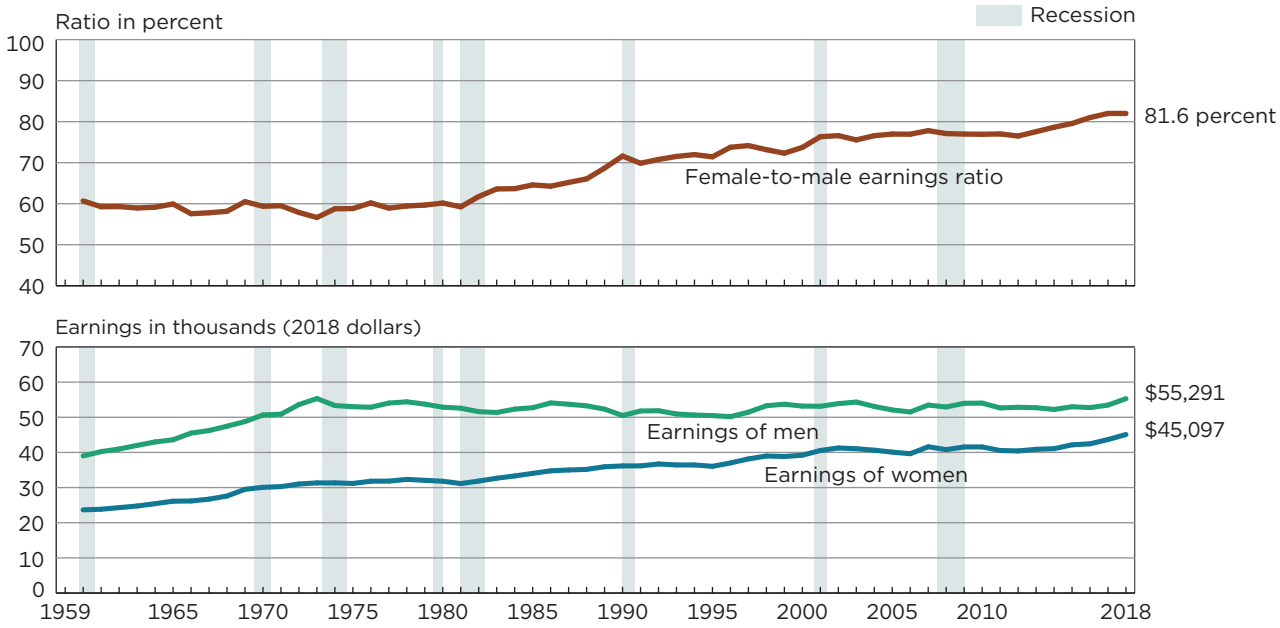
[34] Earnings are the sum of wage and salary income and nonfarm and farm self-employment income (gross receipts expenses). In 2018, approximately 79 percent of aggregate income came from earnings. In this section, all workers includes people 15 years and older with earnings who, during the preceding calendar year, worked on a part-time or full-time basis. A full-time, year-round worker is a person who worked at least 35 hours per week (full-time) and at least 50 weeks during the previous calendar year (year-round). For school personnel, summer vacation is counted as weeks worked if they are scheduled to return to their job in the fall. For detailed information on work experience, see Table PINC-05, "Work Experience in 2018—People 15 Years Old and Over by Total Money Earnings in 2018, Age, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex" at <www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/cps-pinc/pinc-05.html>.

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

[36] The difference between the 2017–2018 percent changes in median earnings for men (3.4 percent) and women (3.3 percent) working full-time, year-round was not statistically significant.

Figure 5.

Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio and Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years and Older by Sex: 1960 to 2018



Notes: The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. See Appendix D for more information. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. See Table A-7 for historical footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Data on earnings for full-time, year-round workers are not available before 1960. For more information on recessions, see Appendix A. For more information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>.

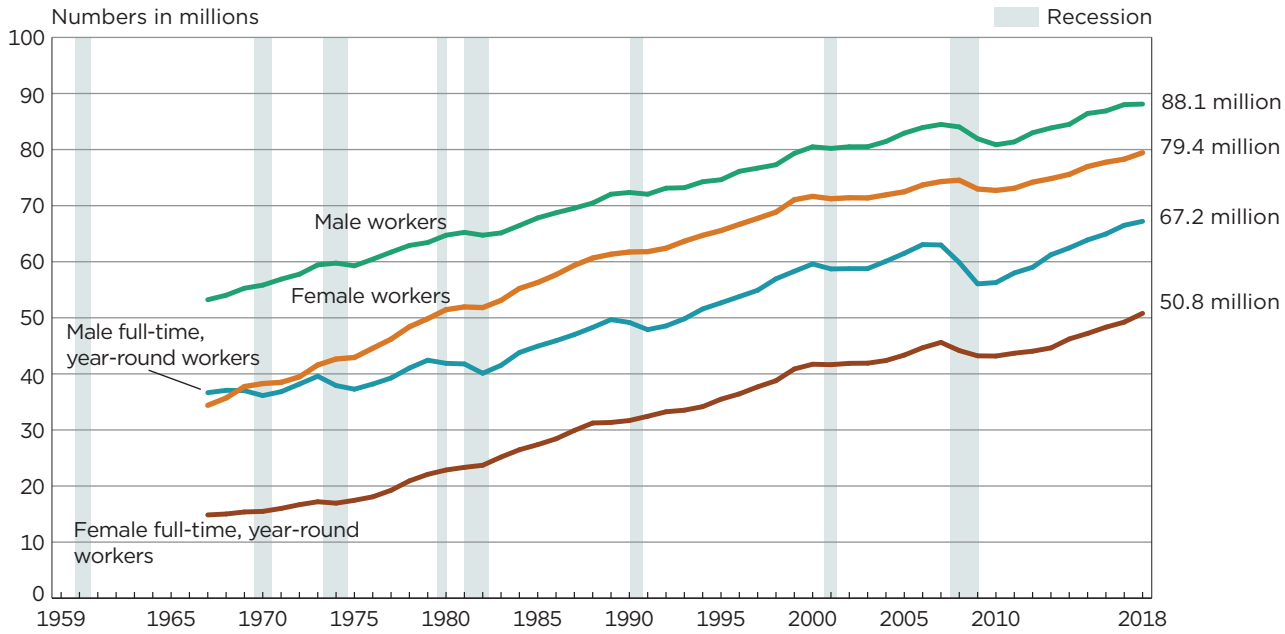
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

year-round working women in 2018 were 5.8 percent higher than their 2007 median, the year before the most recent recession. The real median earnings of full-time, year-round working men were not statistically different in 2018 than in 2007 (Table A-7).

The female-to-male earnings ratio compares the median earnings of women working full-time, year-round to the median earnings of men working full-time, year-round. The 2018 female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.816, not statistically different from the 2017 ratio of 0.817. Year-to-year changes in this ratio are not common. However, the female-to-male earnings ratio has increased 4.8 percent from 0.778 in 2007 (Figure 5).

Between 2017 and 2018, the total number of people with earnings, regardless of work experience, increased by 1.2 million. The number

Figure 6.
Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers With Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2018



Notes: The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. See Appendix D for more information. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. See Table A-7 for historical footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Data on earnings of full-time, year-round workers are not available before 1960. For more information on recessions, see Appendix A. For more information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

of women with earnings increased by approximately 1.1 million, while the change for men was not statistically significant.[37] The number of full-time, year-round workers increased by 2.3 million, specifically the number of men and women full-time, year-round workers increased by about 700,000 and 1.6 million, respectively, between 2017 and 2018. This continues a shift from part-time, part-year work status to full-time, year-round work status (Figure 6 and Table A-7). An estimated 76.3 percent of working men with earnings and 63.9 percent of working women with earnings worked full-time, year-round in 2018; both percentages were higher than the 2017 estimates of 75.6 percent and 62.9 percent, respectively.

[37] The difference between the 2017–2018 increases in the number of total people with earnings (1.2 million) and the number of women with earnings (1.1 million) was not statistically significant.

POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES

Highlights

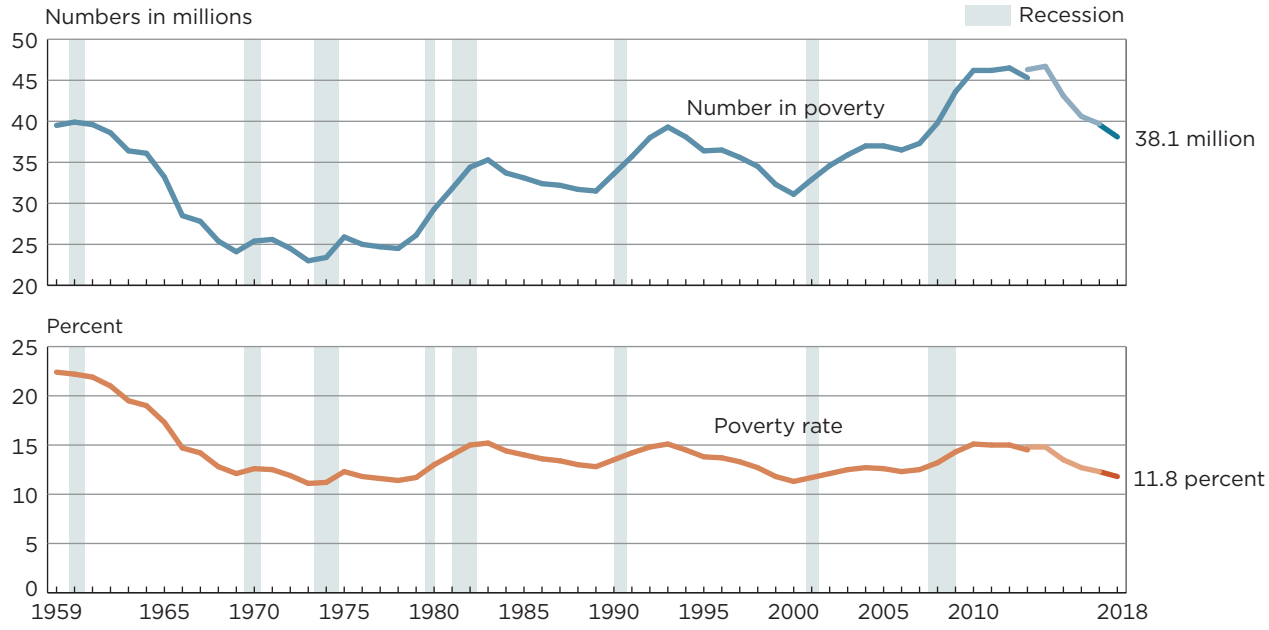
- The official poverty rate in 2018 was 11.8 percent, down 0.5 percentage points from 12.3 percent in 2017.[38] This is the fourth consecutive annual decline in poverty. Since 2014, the poverty rate has fallen 3.0 percentage points, from 14.8 percent to 11.8 percent (Figure 7 and Table B-5).
- In 2018, for the first time in 11 years, the official poverty rate was significantly lower than 2007, the year before the most recent recession (Figure 7 and Table B-5).
- In 2018, there were 38.1 million people in poverty, approximately 1.4 million fewer people than 2017 (Figure 7 and Table B-1).
- Between 2017 and 2018, poverty rates for children under age 18 decreased 1.2 percentage points from 17.4 percent to 16.2 percent. Poverty rates decreased 0.4 percentage points for adults aged 18 to 64, from 11.1 percent to 10.7 percent. The poverty rate for those aged 65 and older (9.7 percent) was not statistically different from 2017 (Figure 8 and Table B-1).[39]
- From 2017 to 2018, the poverty rate decreased for non-Hispanic Whites; females; native-born people; people living in the Northeast, Midwest, and West; people living inside metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities; people without a disability; those with some college education; people in families; and people in female householder families (Figures 8 and 9, Tables B-1 and B-2).[40]
- Between 2017 and 2018, people aged 25 and older without a high school diploma was the only

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

[39] Since unrelated individuals under the age of 15 are excluded from the poverty universe, there were 508,685 fewer children in the poverty universe than in the total civilian noninstitutionalized population.

[40] In the text of this report, families with a female householder with no spouse present will be referred to as families with a female householder. Families with a male householder with no spouse present will be referred to as families with a male householder. Individuals aged 25 and older with an associate degree are included in the some college category.

Figure 7.
Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 2018

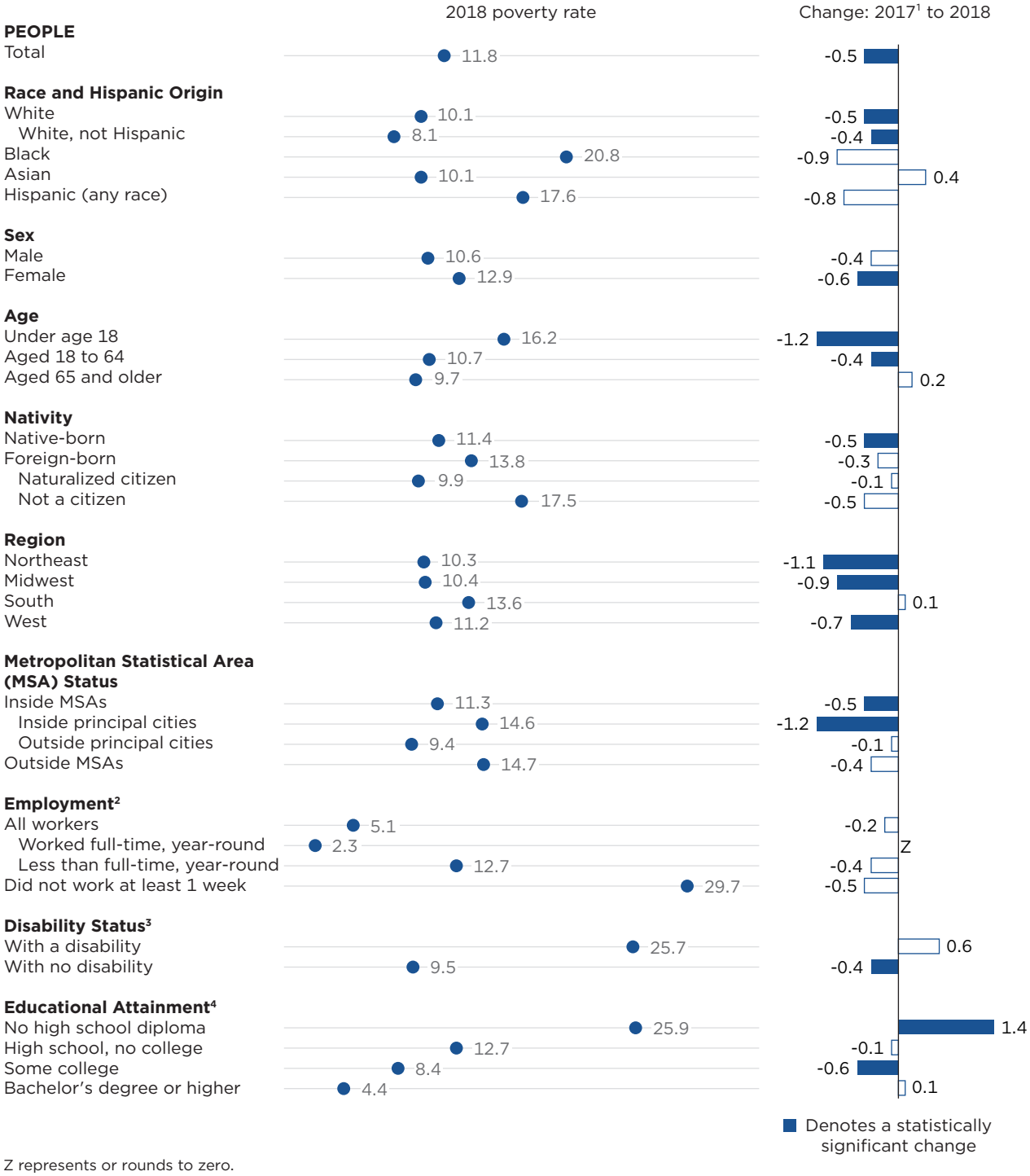


Note: The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. See Appendix D for more information. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. For information on recessions, see Appendix A. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 8.

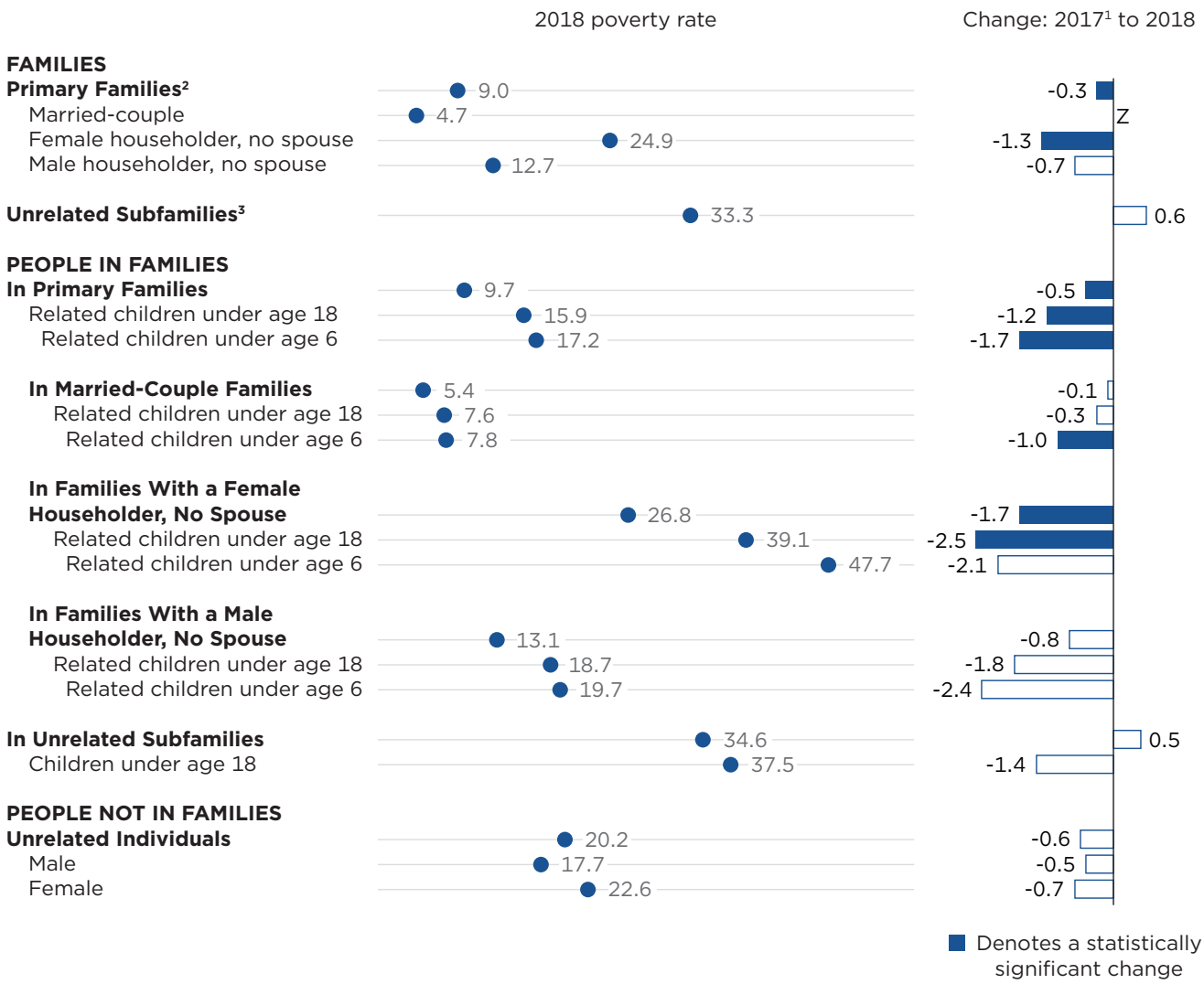
Poverty Rate and Percentage Point Change by Selected Characteristics: People



Z represents or rounds to zero.
[1] The 2017 data reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. See Appendix D for more information.
[2] Population limited to individuals aged 18 to 64. The overall poverty rate for this group in 2018 is 10.7 percent.
[3] Population limited to individuals aged 18 to 64. The overall poverty rate for this group in 2018 is 10.7 percent. 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.
[4] Population limited to individuals aged 25 and older. In 2018, the overall poverty rate for this group is 9.9 percent.
Notes: People as of March of the following year. Statistically significant indicates the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. For more details, see Table B-1. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-survey/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2018 and 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 9.

Poverty Rate and Percentage Point Change by Type of Family: Families and People



Z represents or rounds to zero.
[1] The 2017 data reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. See Appendix D for more information.
[2] 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.
[3] An unrelated subfamily is defined as a married couple with or without children or a single parent with one or more own, never-married, children under the age of 18 living in a household and not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder.
Notes: Families as of March of the following year. Statistically significant indicates the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. For more details, see Appendix Table B-2. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-survey/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2018 and 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

examined group to experience an increase in their poverty rate. Among this group, the poverty rate increased 1.4 percentage points to 25.9 percent, but the number in poverty was not statistically different from 2017 (Figure 8 and Table B-1).

Race and Hispanic Origin

The poverty rate for non-Hispanic Whites was 8.1 percent in 2018, with 15.7 million individuals in poverty, down from 8.5 percent and 16.6 million in 2017. The poverty rate for non-Hispanic Whites was lower than the poverty rates for other racial groups shown in Figure 8. Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 60.2 percent of the total population and 41.2 percent of the people in poverty in 2018 (Figure 8 and Table B-1).

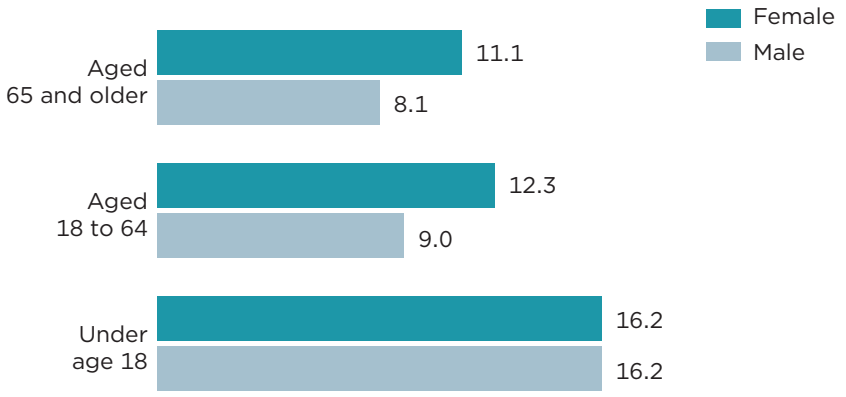
The poverty rate for Blacks was 20.8 percent in 2018, representing 8.9 million people in poverty. For Asians, the 2018 poverty rate and number in poverty were 10.1 percent and 2.0 million, respectively. The poverty rate for Hispanics was 17.6 percent in 2018, representing 10.5 million people in poverty. Among Blacks, Asians, and Hispanics, neither the poverty rate nor the number in poverty was statistically different from 2017.

Sex

In 2018, the poverty rate for males was 10.6 percent, not statistically different from 2017. The 2018 poverty rate for females was 12.9 percent, down from 13.6 percent in 2017 (Figure 8 and Table B-1).

The poverty rate in 2018 for women aged 18 to 64 was 12.3 percent, while the poverty rate for men aged 18 to 64 was 9.0 percent. The poverty rate for women aged 65 and older was 11.1 percent, while the poverty rate for men aged 65 and older was 8.1 percent. For people under the age of 18, the poverty rate for girls (16.2 percent) and the poverty rate for boys (16.2 percent) were not statistically different (Figure 10).

Figure 10.
Poverty Rates by Age and Sex: 2018
(In percent)



Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Age

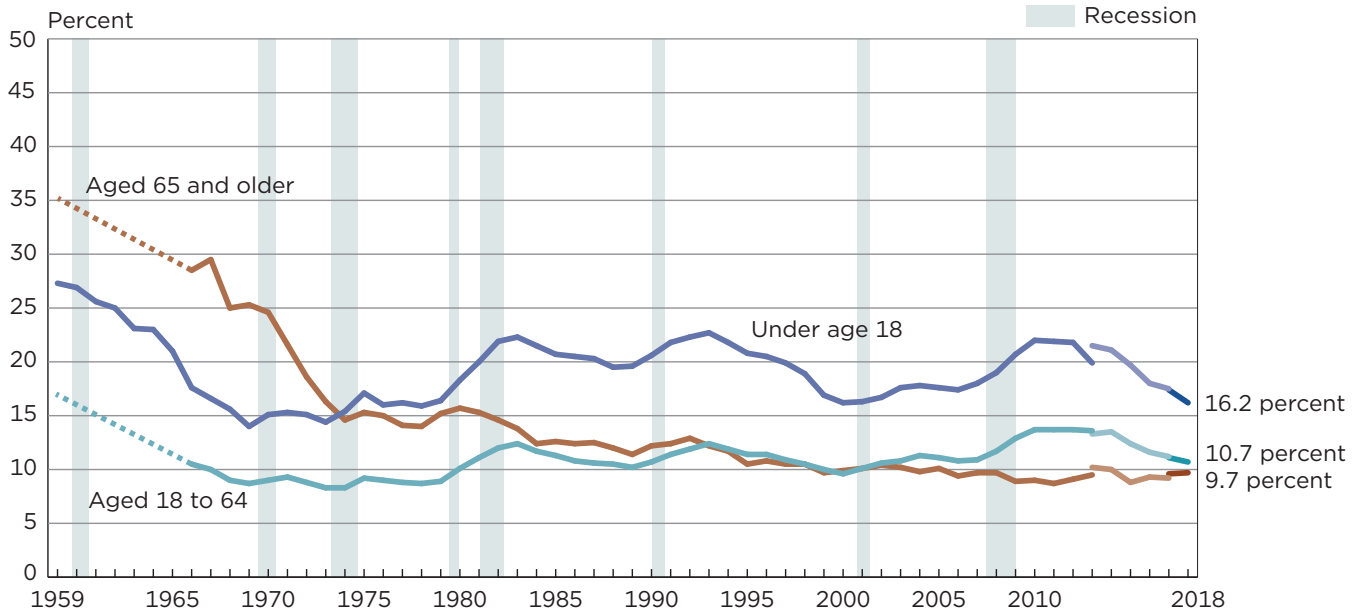
Between 2017 and 2018, the poverty rate for people aged 18 to 64 decreased to 10.7 percent, down from 11.1 percent in 2017. There were 21.1 million people aged 18 to 64 in poverty in 2018, down from 21.9 million in 2017. For people aged 65 and older, the 2018 poverty rate was 9.7 percent, representing 5.1 million individuals in poverty. Neither the poverty rate nor the number in poverty was statistically different from 2017 for this age group (Figure 11 and Table B-1).

For people under the age of 18, 16.2 percent were in poverty in 2018, down from 17.4 percent in 2017. Approximately 11.9 million individuals under the age of 18 were in poverty in 2018, down from 12.8 million in 2017. People under the age of 18 represented 22.6 percent of the total population in 2018 and 31.1 percent of the people in poverty.

Related children are people under the age of 18 related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption and who are not themselves householders or spouses of householders. For related children in 2018, the poverty rate and the number in poverty was 15.9 percent and 11.5 million, down from 17.0 percent and 12.4 million in 2017 (Figure 9 and Table B-2).

In 2018, 39.1 percent of related children in female householder families were in poverty, down from 41.6 percent in 2017. In 2018, the proportion of related children in poverty was 7.6 percent among married-couple families and 18.7 percent among male householder families. Poverty rates for both groups were not statistically different from 2017.

Figure 11.
Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2018



Note: The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. See Appendix D for more information. 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 <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Among related children under the age of 6, 17.2 percent, or 4.0 million, were in poverty in 2018, down from 18.8 percent and 4.4 million in 2017. About half (47.7 percent) of related children under the age of 6 in families with a female householder were in poverty. This was more than six times the rate of their counterparts in married-couple families (7.8 percent).

Children living in unrelated subfamilies, those whose parents (or parent) are not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder, had a poverty rate of 37.5 percent in 2018, not statistically different from the poverty rate in 2017.[41]

[41] The 2018 poverty rate for related children in female householder families was not statistically different from the poverty rate for children living in unrelated subfamilies.

Nativity

The poverty rate for the native-born population decreased to 11.4 percent in 2018, down from 12.0 percent in 2017. The number of native-born people in poverty was 31.8 million in 2018, down from 33.1 million in 2017. Among the foreign-born population, 13.8 percent were in poverty in 2018, representing 6.3 million people. Neither the poverty rate nor the number of foreign-born individuals in poverty were statistically different from the 2017 estimate (Figure 8 and Table B-1).

The poverty rate in 2018 for foreign-born naturalized citizens (9.9 percent) was lower than the poverty rates for noncitizens and native-born citizens (17.5 percent and 11.4 percent, respectively). The 2018 poverty rate of 17.5 percent for those who were not U.S. citizens represents 4.1 million individuals in poverty. For both foreign-born naturalized citizens and noncitizens, neither the 2018 poverty rate nor the number in poverty were statistically different from the 2017 estimate.

Region

From 2017 to 2018, the South was the only region not to experience a decline in its poverty rate. The 2018 poverty rate for those in the South was 13.6 percent, representing 16.8 million individuals in poverty, with neither estimate statistically different from 2017. The South had the highest poverty rate in 2018 relative to the other three regions. The 2018 poverty rate and number in poverty for the Northeast was 10.3 percent and 5.7 million, down from 11.3 percent and 6.3 million in 2017. The 2018 poverty rate and number

in poverty for the Midwest was 10.4 percent and 7.0 million, down from 11.2 percent and 7.6 million in 2017. Comparing 2017 and 2018, poverty rates declined in the West, while the number in poverty did not. The poverty rate for the West in 2018 was 11.2 percent, down from 11.9 percent in 2017 while the number in poverty was 8.7 million (Figure 8 and Table B-1).[42]

Residence

Inside metropolitan statistical areas, the poverty rate and the number of people in poverty in 2018 were 11.3 percent and 31.9 million, down from 11.8 percent and 33.1 million in 2017. Among those living outside metropolitan statistical areas, 14.7 percent, or 6.2 million, were in poverty in 2018, with neither estimate statistically different from 2017.

The 2018 poverty rate for those in principal cities was 14.6 percent, with 15.3 million in poverty, a decline from 15.8 percent and 16.4 million in 2017. Among those living inside metropolitan areas, but not in principal cities, the poverty rate in 2018 was 9.4 percent and the number in poverty was 16.6 million. Neither the poverty rate nor the number in poverty within this group were statistically different from the 2017 estimate (Figure 8 and Table B-1).

Work Experience

In 2018, 5.1 percent of workers aged 18 to 64 were in poverty, not statistically different from the 2017 estimate. For those who worked full-time, year-round, 2.3 percent were in poverty in 2018, not statistically different from 2017. Those working less than full-time, year-round had a poverty rate in 2018 of 12.7 percent. While the poverty rate among this group is not statistically different from 2017, the number in poverty is statistically lower, declining to 5.2 million in 2018 from 5.6 million in 2017 (Figure 8 and Table B-1).

Among those aged 18 to 64 who did not work at least 1 week during the calendar year, 29.7 percent were in poverty in 2018, not statistically different from 2017. Those who did not work at least 1 week in 2018 represented 22.7 percent of all people aged 18 to 64, while they made up 63.2 percent of people aged 18 to 64 in poverty.

Disability Status

For people aged 18 to 64 with a disability, the poverty rate in 2018 was 25.7 percent and the number in poverty was 3.8 million. Neither the 2018 poverty rate nor the number in poverty were statistically different from 2017 estimates. In 2018, among those aged 18 to 64 without a disability, the poverty rate was 9.5 percent and the number in poverty was 17.3 million, down from 9.9 percent and 18.1 million in 2017 (Figure 8 and Table B-1).

Among people aged 18 to 64, those with a disability represented 7.5 percent of all people, compared with 18.1 percent of people aged 18 to 64 in poverty.

Educational Attainment

In 2018, 25.9 percent of people aged 25 and older without a high school diploma were in poverty, an increase from 24.5 percent in 2017. This was the highest poverty rate among educational groups shown in Figure 8. Additionally, it was the only group shown in Figure 8 to have a statistically significant increase in poverty from 2017 to 2018. However, the number of people in poverty without a high school diploma (5.7 million) was not statistically different from 2017. The poverty rate for those with a high school diploma but with no college was 12.7 percent, not statistically different from 2017. For those with some college, 8.4 percent were in poverty in 2018, a decline from 9.0 percent in 2017 (Figure 8 and Table B-1).

Among people with at least a bachelor's degree, 4.4 percent were in poverty in 2018, not statistically different from 2017. Among educational attainment groups, people with at least a bachelor's degree had the lowest poverty rates in 2018. Among those aged 25 and older, 36.0 percent had obtained at least a bachelor's degree in 2018, these individuals represented 15.9 percent of the population aged 25 and older in poverty.

Families[43]

In 2018, the poverty rate for primary families declined from 9.3 percent to 9.0 percent, representing a decrease from 7.8 million to 7.5 million families in poverty. For primary families with a female householder, the poverty rate was 24.9 percent, representing 3.7 million families in 2018, a decline from 26.2 percent and 4.0 million families in 2017 (Figure 9 and Table B-2).

The poverty rate for married-couple families was 4.7 percent in 2018, representing 2.9 million families. For primary families with a male householder, the poverty rate was 12.7 percent, representing 820,000 families.

[42] The 2018 poverty rate for the Northeast was not statistically different from the poverty rate for the Midwest.

[43] A family is a group of two or more people (not necessarily including the householder), related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together. A primary family includes the householder and members related by the same categories. All such people (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family. An unrelated subfamily is defined as a married couple with or without children or a single parent with one or more own, never-married, children under the age of 18 living in a household and not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder.

For unrelated subfamilies, the poverty rate was 33.3 percent, representing 160,000 families. Differences in the poverty rate and number of families in poverty for these family types were not statistically different between 2017 and 2018.

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

In 2019, the number and percentage of shared households remained higher than in 2007, the year before the most recent recession.[45] In 2007, 17.0 percent of households were shared, totaling 19.7 million shared households. In 2019, 19.6 percent of households were shared, totaling 25.2 million shared households. The number of shared households in 2019 was greater than the number in 2018 by 410,000, though the percentage was not statistically different.

It is difficult to assess the precise impact of household sharing on overall poverty rates. An example is young adults living with parents. In 2019, an estimated 7.6 million adults aged 25 to 34 lived with their parents, with a poverty rate of 6.0 percent (when the entire family's income is compared with the threshold that includes the young adult as a member of the family). If poverty status for these individuals had been determined using only the young adult's own income, 35.6 percent of these individuals would have been below the poverty threshold for a single person under the age of 65. On the other hand, 6.0 percent of families which include at least one adult child (aged 25 to 34) were in poverty in 2018. The poverty rate for these families would have increased to 11.8 percent if the young adult were not living in—and contributing to—the household.[46]

Depth of Poverty

Categorizing a person as "in poverty" or "not in poverty" is one way to describe their 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 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 reach their poverty threshold.

Ratio of Income to Poverty

Table B-3 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 2018, 17.3 million people reported family income below one-half of their poverty threshold. They represented 5.3 percent of all people and 45.3 percent of those in poverty. Approximately 16.0 percent of individuals had family income below 125 percent of their threshold, 20.1 percent had family income below 150 percent of their poverty threshold, and 28.9 percent had family income below 200 percent of their threshold (Table B-3).

Of the 17.3 million people in 2018 with family income below one-half of their poverty threshold, 5.0 million were individuals under the age of 18, 10.1 million were aged 18 to 64, and 2.1 million were aged 65 and older (Table B-3). The demographic makeup of the population differs at varying degrees of poverty (Figure 12). In 2018, people under the age of 18 represented:

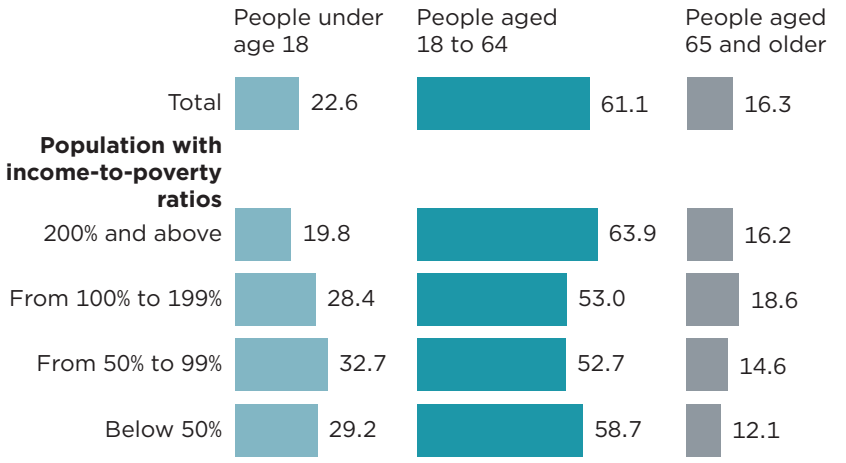
- 22.6 percent of the overall population.
- 19.8 percent of people in families with income above 200 percent of their poverty threshold.
- 28.4 percent of people in families with income between 100 percent and 200 percent of their poverty threshold.

[44] For more detailed information on shared households and the table associated with this section, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/demo/tables/p60/266/SharedHousehold2019.xlsx>.

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

[46] The poverty rate for adults aged 25 to 34 living with their parents (6.0 percent) was not statistically different from the poverty rate for families that included at least one adult child (aged 25 to 34) of the householder.

Figure 12.
Demographic Makeup of the Population at Varying Degrees of Poverty: 2018
(In percent)



Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

- 29.2 percent of people in families below 50 percent of their poverty threshold.[47]

By comparison, people aged 65 and older represented:

- 16.3 percent of the overall population.
- 16.2 percent of people in families with income above 200 percent of their poverty threshold.[48]
- 18.6 percent of people in families between 100 percent and 200 percent of their poverty threshold.
- 12.1 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 $10,452 in 2018, approximately $355 less than the inflation-adjusted income deficit for families in poverty in 2017. The average income deficit was larger for families with a female householder ($11,138) than for married-couple families ($9,789) (Table B-4).

The average per capita income deficit was also larger for families with a female householder ($3,337) than for married-couple families ($2,735).[49] For unrelated individuals, the average income deficit for those in poverty was $7,502 in 2018. The $7,362 deficit for unrelated women was lower than the $7,688 deficit for unrelated men.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON INCOME AND POVERTY

State and Local Estimates of Income and Poverty

Since the CPS ASEC produces more complete and thorough estimates of income and poverty, the Census Bureau recommends that people use it as the data source for national estimates. However, the Census Bureau also reports income and poverty estimates based on data from the American Community Survey (ACS) and the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program.

The ACS is an ongoing survey that collects comprehensive information on social, economic, and housing topics. Due to its large sample size, the ACS provides estimates at many levels of geography and for smaller population groups.

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

Using statistical models, SAIPE produces estimates of median household income and poverty for states and all counties, as well as population and poverty estimates for

[47] The percentage of people under the age of 18 below 50 percent of their poverty threshold was not statistically different from the percentage of people under the age of 18 between 100 and 200 percent of their poverty thresholds.

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

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

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 2017 income and poverty estimates from this program are available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html>. Estimates for 2018 will be available later this year.

Longitudinal Estimates

The CPS ASEC provides reliable estimates of the net change, from one year to the next, in the overall distribution of economic characteristics such as income and earnings. It does not, however, show how these characteristics change for the same person, family, or household. Longitudinal measures of income and poverty based on following the same people over time are available from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

The 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., 2 years) yields, on average, a lower poverty rate than the annual measures presented in this report, while using a shorter time frame (e.g., 2 months) yields higher poverty rates. Some other specific findings include:

- During the 2-year period from 2013 to 2014, 27.5 percent of the population had at least one spell of poverty lasting 2 or more months.
- Chronic poverty over the 2-year period from 2013 to 2014 was relatively uncommon, with 6.4 percent of the population living in poverty all 24 months.
- Approximately 42.0 percent of individuals in poverty in 2013 were not in poverty 2014, while 6.2 percent of individuals not in poverty in 2013 were in poverty in 2014.
- Of people who received benefits from the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) in at least one month of 2013, 16.9 percent of them were no longer receiving SNAP benefits in 2014, while 26.1 percent were no longer receiving SNAP benefits in 2015.

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

The Supplemental Poverty Measure

The income and poverty estimates shown in this report are based solely on money income before taxes and do not include the value of noncash benefits such as those provided by 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, an interagency technical working group issued a series of suggestions to the Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) on how to develop the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM). Their suggestions drew on the recommendations of a 1995 National Academy of Sciences report and the subsequent extensive research on poverty measurement. For more information, see <www.census.gov/library/visualizations/2018/demo/poverty_measure-how.html>.

Based on these suggestions, the SPM serves as an additional indicator of economic well-being and provides a deeper understanding of economic conditions and policy effects. SPM estimates incorporate deductions such as tax payments, work expenses, and medical costs in its resource estimates as well as additions to reflect noncash resource transfers such as housing subsidies and food assistance programs. Thresholds used in the SPM are produced by the BLS and derived from Consumer Expenditure Survey data on spending for basic necessities (food, clothing, shelter, and utilities)

and are adjusted for geographic differences in the cost of housing.[50] The SPM is not intended to assess eligibility for government programs.

The Census Bureau began publishing annual poverty estimates using this new approach in November 2011. SPM estimates for 2018 will be released in a separate report, "The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2018," *Current Population Reports*, P60-268, U.S. Census Bureau, September 2019 at <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2018/demo/p60-268.pdf>.

In 2016, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) convened a new interagency technical working group to provide advice on challenges and opportunities brought before it by the Census Bureau and BLS concerning data sources, estimation, survey production, and processing activities for development, implementation, publication, and improvement of the SPM. Currently the SPM working group is reviewing potential changes to implement in 2021, the 10-year anniversary of the first SPM report. Before adopting any major changes, researchers at the Census Bureau and BLS will present results showing the need for and impact of such a change. Potential changes to the SPM will be presented and discussed at conferences, expert meetings, and posted on the Census SPM Web site <www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/supplemental-poverty-measure.html>. The Interagency Working Group on the SPM will make the final decision on changes in September 2020 and these changes (if any) will be implemented in the September 2021 SPM report.

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

Interagency Technical Working Group on Evaluating Alternative Measures of Poverty

In 2019, OMB established the Interagency Technical Working Group on Evaluating Alternative Measures of Poverty in order to evaluate possible alternative measures of poverty, how such measures might be constructed, and whether to publish those measures along with the measures currently being published.[51] The group is chaired by OMB's Statistical and Science Policy Office and includes career representatives from various federal agencies and offices. The group plans to publish a Federal Register Notice (FRN) providing for 60 days of public comment, soliciting feedback on the preliminary findings and recommendations on alternative poverty measures. The group will submit a final report to the Chief Statistician of the United States that includes a set of final recommendations with regard to producing and publishing alternative measure(s), remaining research questions, proposed timelines for implementation, and other pertinent topics.

SOURCE AND ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

The CPS is the longest-running survey conducted by the Census Bureau. The CPS is a household survey primarily used to collect employment data. The sample universe for the basic CPS consists of the resident civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. People in institutions, such as prisons, long-term care hospitals, and nursing homes, are not eligible to be interviewed in the CPS. Students living in dormitories are included in the estimates only if information about them is reported in an interview at their parents' home. Since the CPS is a household survey, people who are homeless and not living in shelters are not included in the sample.

The CPS ASEC collects data in February, March, and April each year, asking detailed questions categorizing income into over 50 sources. The key purpose of the CPS ASEC is to provide timely and comprehensive estimates of income and poverty and to measure change in these national-level estimates. The CPS ASEC is the official source of national poverty estimates calculated in accordance with OMB Statistical Policy Directive 14 (Appendix B).

The Census Bureau introduced redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage in the 2014 CPS ASEC. Both the 2017 and 2018 estimates in this report were produced using an updated CPS ASEC processing system. For more details, see Appendix D.

The CPS ASEC collects data in the 50 states and the District of Columbia; these data do not represent residents of Puerto Rico or

[51] OMB also established a second interagency technical working group in 2019 to examine consumer inflation measures. See Appendix A for more details about the work of that group.

U.S. Island Areas.[52] The 2019 CPS ASEC sample consists of about 95,000 addresses, slightly larger than that of the CPS since it includes military personnel who live in a household with at least one other civilian adult, regardless of whether they live off post or on post. All other armed forces personnel are excluded. The estimates in this report are controlled to March 2019 independent national population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Beginning with 2010, population estimates are based on 2010 Census population counts and are updated annually taking into account births, deaths, emigration, and immigration. For further documentation about the CPS ASEC, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>.

The estimates in this report (which may be shown in text, figures, and tables) are based on responses from a sample of the population and may differ from actual values because of sampling variability or other factors. As a result, apparent differences between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are statistically 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 <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2019/demo/p60-266sa.pdf>.

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

APPENDIX A. ESTIMATES OF INCOME

How Income Is Measured

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

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

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

Data on income collected in the ASEC by the U.S. Census Bureau cover money income received (exclusive of certain money receipts such as capital gains) before payments for personal income taxes, social security, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc. Therefore, money income does not reflect the fact that some families receive noncash benefits such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance/food stamps, health benefits, and subsidized housing. In addition, money income does not reflect the fact that noncash benefits often take the form of the use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial payments by business for retirement programs, medical and educational expenses, etc. Data users should consider these elements when comparing income levels. Moreover, readers should be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency in household surveys for respondents to underreport their income. Based on an analysis of independently derived income estimates, the Census Bureau determined that respondents report income earned from wages or salaries more accurately than other sources of income, and that the reported wage and salary income is nearly equal to independent estimates of aggregate income.

Business Cycles

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>.

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 2018

Year	CPI-U-RS[1] index (December 1977 = 100)	Year	CPI-U-RS[1] index (December 1977 = 100)
1947	37.5	1983	153.8
1948	40.5	1984	160.2
1949	40.0	1985	165.7
1950	40.5	1986	168.6
1951	43.7	1987	174.4
1952	44.5	1988	180.7
1953	44.8	1989	188.6
1954	45.2	1990	197.9
1955	45.0	1991	205.1
1956	45.7	1992	210.2
1957	47.2	1993	215.5
1958	48.5	1994	220.0
1959	48.9	1995	225.3
1960	49.7	1996	231.3
1961	50.2	1997	236.3
1962	50.7	1998	239.5
1963	51.4	1999	244.6
1964	52.1	2000	252.9
1965	52.9	2001	260.1
1966	54.4	2002	264.2
1967	56.1	2003	270.2
1968	58.3	2004	277.5
1969	60.9	2005	286.9
1970	63.9	2006	296.2
1971	66.7	2007	304.6
1972	68.7	2008	316.3
1973	73.0	2009	315.2
1974	80.3	2010	320.4
1975	86.9	2011	330.5
1976	91.9	2012	337.5
1977	97.7	2013	342.5
1978	104.4	2014	348.3
1979	114.3	2015	348.9
1980	127.1	2016	353.4
1981	139.1	2017	361.0
1982	147.5	2018	369.8

[1] The U.S. Census Bureau uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) for 1977 through 2018. The Census Bureau derived the CPI-U-RS for years before 1977 by applying the 1977 CPI-U-RS-to-CPI-U ratio to the 1947 to 1976 CPI-U.

Note: Data users can compute the percentage changes in prices between earlier years' data and 2018 data by dividing the annual average CPI-U-RS for 2018 by the annual average for the earlier year(s). For more information on the CPI-U-RS, see <www.bls.gov/cpi/research-series/home.htm>.

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 2018, 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 2018."

Poverty Threshold Adjustment

The Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 14 directed the Census Bureau to consistently update the poverty thresholds each year for changes in the cost of living. Thresholds in this report series are adjusted using the CPI-U and 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.

Recently, OMB sought comment via Federal Register Notice on the differences among the various consumer price indexes produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and in particular how those differences might influence the estimation of the Official Poverty Measure and other income measures produced by the Census Bureau. Per the notice, OMB is currently reevaluating the appropriateness of the use of the CPI-U for annual adjustment in the Official Poverty Measure. To assist in this reevaluation, OMB assembled an interagency technical working group to study an array of possible price change measures and to make a recommendation to OMB on potentially revising the current method for adjusting the Official Poverty Measure <www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/05/07/2019-09106/request-for-comment-on-the-consumer-inflation-measures-produced-by-federal-statistical-agencies>.

Table A-1.

Income Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2017 and 2018

(Income in 2018 dollars. Households as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Characteristic	2017[1]			2018			Percent change* in real median income (2018 less 2017)	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)			
		Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	**127,669**	**62,626**	**542**	**128,579**	**63,179**	**691**	**0.9**	**1.06**
Type of Household								
Family households	83,523	79,693	884	83,482	80,663	664	*1.2	1.14
Married-couple	61,869	93,556	863	61,959	93,654	1,125	0.1	1.16
Female householder, no spouse present	15,303	42,669	862	15,043	45,128	1,116	*5.8	3.00
Male householder, no spouse present	6,351	59,636	2,072	6,480	61,518	1,246	3.2	3.90
Nonfamily households	44,146	37,229	512	45,096	38,122	825	*2.4	2.38
Female householder	23,316	31,915	593	23,515	32,007	667	0.3	2.53
Male householder	20,830	43,843	1,680	21,582	45,754	868	*4.4	3.98
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	100,113	66,413	862	100,528	66,943	646	0.8	1.25
White, not Hispanic	84,706	69,851	1,136	84,727	70,642	652	1.1	1.57
Black	17,019	40,324	1,430	17,167	41,361	906	2.6	3.67
Asian	6,750	83,376	1,822	6,981	87,194	2,805	*4.6	3.66
Hispanic (any race)	17,336	51,389	776	17,758	51,450	735	0.1	1.83
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	94,703	70,944	1,018	94,423	71,659	573	1.0	1.40
15 to 24 years	6,223	39,901	1,663	6,199	43,531	2,689	*9.1	8.00
25 to 34 years	20,258	62,732	852	20,611	65,890	1,075	*5.0	1.95
35 to 44 years	21,609	80,768	1,893	21,370	80,743	1,071	Z	2.47
45 to 54 years	22,566	82,111	1,365	22,071	84,464	1,845	*2.9	2.43
55 to 64 years	24,047	70,576	1,603	24,172	68,951	1,444	–2.3	2.95
65 years and older	32,966	42,303	808	34,156	43,696	816	*3.3	2.48
Nativity of Householder								
Native-born	107,720	63,377	580	108,560	64,243	712	*1.4	1.21
Foreign-born	19,949	57,795	1,233	20,019	58,776	1,588	1.7	3.03
Naturalized citizen	10,886	66,101	2,515	11,043	65,520	2,251	–0.9	4.76
Not a citizen	9,063	50,363	1,707	8,976	51,944	1,052	3.1	3.59
Region								
Northeast	22,513	67,192	1,707	22,054	70,113	1,886	*4.3	3.21
Midwest	27,659	62,613	1,145	27,686	64,069	1,445	2.3	2.59
South	48,630	57,134	1,006	49,743	57,299	821	0.3	1.87
West	28,866	68,593	1,278	29,096	69,520	1,595	1.4	2.29
Residence[4]								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	109,804	65,142	869	110,789	66,164	609	*1.6	1.31
Inside principal cities	42,573	56,299	1,306	42,983	59,358	1,223	*5.4	2.87
Outside principal cities	67,230	71,627	1,076	67,806	70,928	757	–1.0	1.41
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	17,865	49,116	1,545	17,790	49,867	1,629	1.5	3.91

* 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] The 2017 data reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. See Appendix D for more information.

[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 <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2019/demo/p60-266sa.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.

[4] For the definition of metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html>.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2018 and 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2018

(Income in 2018 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 <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.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															
2018	128,579	100.0	10.2	8.9	8.8	12.0	17.2	12.5	14.9	7.0	8.5	63,179	420	90,021	546
2017[1]	127,669	100.0	10.3	9.4	9.1	12.2	16.6	12.2	14.6	7.0	8.6	62,626	330	89,779	584
2017	127,586	100.0	10.5	9.4	9.1	12.1	16.4	12.5	14.7	7.2	8.1	62,868	343	88,322	533
2016	126,224	100.0	10.6	9.1	9.4	12.5	16.8	12.4	14.6	7.0	7.7	61,779	456	87,001	491
2015	125,819	100.0	10.8	10.0	9.8	12.2	16.5	12.2	14.8	6.8	7.0	59,901	340	84,011	427
2014	124,587	100.0	11.8	10.4	9.7	12.8	16.9	11.7	14.0	6.3	6.5	56,969	416	80,413	474
2013[2]	123,931	100.0	11.6	10.8	9.4	12.4	16.8	12.3	13.6	6.5	6.5	57,856	706	81,189	717
2013[3]	122,952	100.0	11.5	10.8	9.9	13.1	16.9	12.5	13.4	6.2	5.7	56,079	298	78,431	539
2012	122,459	100.0	11.6	10.8	10.1	13.1	17.0	12.3	13.4	6.1	5.6	55,900	229	78,095	461
2011	121,084	100.0	11.9	10.4	10.3	13.1	17.3	11.8	13.6	6.0	5.5	56,006	281	77,962	412
2010[4]	119,927	100.0	11.4	11.0	10.1	12.7	16.9	12.4	13.8	6.1	5.6	56,873	375	77,783	416
2009[5]	117,538	100.0	10.6	10.3	9.6	13.7	17.3	12.5	14.1	6.1	5.8	58,400	250	79,751	285
2008	117,181	100.0	10.6	10.2	9.4	13.6	17.2	12.6	14.6	6.1	5.7	58,811	160	79,997	283
2007	116,783	100.0	10.2	10.1	9.1	13.1	17.3	12.6	15.1	6.5	6.1	60,985	170	82,081	287
2006	116,011	100.0	10.2	9.7	9.3	13.5	17.5	12.5	14.6	6.5	6.2	60,178	258	83,111	321
2005	114,384	100.0	10.3	10.0	9.8	12.6	17.8	12.9	14.5	6.2	5.9	59,712	200	81,647	308
2004[6]	113,343	100.0	10.5	9.9	10.2	12.7	17.5	12.8	14.6	6.1	5.7	59,080	261	80,578	304
2003	112,000	100.0	10.5	10.1	9.5	12.8	17.2	12.8	15.1	6.1	5.9	59,286	257	80,840	296
2002	111,278	100.0	10.1	9.9	9.8	13.0	17.5	12.8	15.3	6.1	5.6	59,360	195	80,975	304
2001	109,297	100.0	9.9	9.7	9.2	13.5	17.5	12.9	15.2	6.1	5.9	60,038	183	82,758	330
2000[7]	108,209	100.0	9.6	9.5	8.8	13.3	18.0	13.1	15.3	6.5	5.9	61,399	193	83,545	329
1999[8]	106,434	100.0	9.2	9.8	9.4	13.1	17.5	13.5	15.1	6.4	6.0	61,526	287	82,754	429
1998	103,874	100.0	10.0	10.1	9.1	13.3	17.7	13.5	15.1	6.0	5.3	60,040	355	80,067	432
1997	102,528	100.0	10.5	10.4	9.7	13.0	18.1	13.3	14.5	5.6	4.9	57,911	268	77,766	435
1996	101,018	100.0	10.9	10.7	9.6	13.9	17.9	13.6	13.9	5.3	4.3	56,744	286	75,340	422
1995[9]	99,627	100.0	10.9	10.9	10.1	13.6	18.7	13.1	13.8	4.9	4.1	55,931	323	73,760	404
1994[10]	98,990	100.0	11.6	10.9	10.3	13.5	18.7	12.6	13.6	4.8	4.1	54,233	247	72,503	390
1993[11]	97,107	100.0	12.1	10.9	10.1	14.0	18.5	12.9	13.2	4.7	3.7	53,610	251	71,091	384
1992[12]	96,426	100.0	12.2	10.8	9.9	14.0	18.9	13.3	13.1	4.5	3.2	53,897	255	68,330	287
1991	95,669	100.0	11.9	10.4	9.9	14.2	19.2	13.4	13.3	4.5	3.1	54,318	261	68,374	281
1990	94,312	100.0	11.5	10.1	9.7	14.0	19.9	13.5	13.4	4.5	3.4	55,952	286	69,892	295
1989	93,347	100.0	11.0	10.2	9.7	13.7	19.2	13.9	13.8	4.9	3.6	56,678	312	71,607	312
1988	92,830	100.0	11.8	10.1	9.9	13.2	19.5	13.7	13.8	4.6	3.4	55,716	272	69,615	311
1987[13]	91,124	100.0	12.0	10.0	10.0	13.7	19.4	13.8	13.6	4.3	3.1	55,260	261	68,723	282
1986	89,479	100.0	12.2	10.2	10.0	13.8	19.6	13.9	13.1	4.2	2.9	54,608	283	67,465	274
1985[14]	88,458	100.0	12.4	10.8	10.2	14.5	19.9	13.3	12.7	3.7	2.5	52,709	286	64,868	257
1984[15]	86,789	100.0	12.4	11.0	10.7	14.4	20.1	13.4	12.1	3.6	2.3	51,742	235	63,397	233
1983	85,407	100.0	13.0	11.0	10.8	14.9	20.3	13.2	11.4	3.2	2.1	50,216	228	61,075	228
1982	83,918	100.0	12.9	10.9	10.9	14.7	20.8	13.3	11.3	3.1	2.0	50,571	228	60,946	226
1981	83,527	100.0	12.7	11.1	11.4	14.3	20.7	13.8	11.4	2.9	1.7	50,709	266	60,580	221
1980	82,368	100.0	12.5	10.8	10.8	14.6	21.1	13.9	11.5	3.0	1.7	51,528	265	61,283	224
1979[16]	80,776	100.0	12.1	10.5	10.3	14.6	20.9	14.8	11.8	3.1	2.0	53,257	252	63,264	239
1978	77,330	100.0	11.9	10.8	10.0	14.7	21.2	14.6	11.9	3.0	1.9	53,359	216	62,802	241
1977	76,030	100.0	12.2	11.5	10.5	14.8	21.1	14.6	10.9	2.7	1.7	51,371	193	60,939	185
1976[17]	74,142	100.0	12.3	11.5	10.4	14.9	21.9	14.2	10.7	2.4	1.6	51,048	189	60,045	185
1975[18]	72,867	100.0	12.7	11.4	10.9	15.0	22.2	13.9	10.2	2.2	1.4	50,214	204	58,636	183
1974[18, 19]	71,163	100.0	12.2	10.8	10.3	15.3	22.5	14.3	10.6	2.5	1.5	51,565	198	60,301	189
1973	69,859	100.0	11.9	10.9	9.6	14.4	22.5	14.7	11.4	2.9	1.8	53,251	203	61,584	187
1972[20]	68,251	100.0	12.6	10.5	10.3	14.8	22.4	14.5	10.5	2.6	1.7	52,197	199	60,751	188

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2018—Con.

(Income in 2018 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 <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.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
1971[21]	66,676	100.0	13.6	10.4	10.6	15.7	23.5	13.6	9.2	2.1	1.3	50,053	194	57,566	183
1970	64,778	100.0	13.5	10.2	10.3	15.7	23.9	13.7	9.3	2.1	1.4	50,545	185	57,877	185
1969	63,401	100.0	13.4	10.1	9.6	16.4	24.3	13.9	8.9	2.1	1.3	50,940	188	57,954	182
1968	62,214	100.0	13.7	10.2	10.6	16.7	24.6	13.5	7.8	1.7	1.0	49,114	178	55,565	178
1967[22]	60,813	100.0	15.0	10.3	11.1	17.6	24.2	12.0	7.0	1.6	1.1	47,085	171	52,662	171
WHITE ALONE[23]															
2018	100,528	100.0	8.7	8.4	8.5	11.9	17.5	13.0	15.7	7.3	9.0	66,943	393	93,948	628
2017[1]	100,113	100.0	8.8	8.9	8.8	12.0	16.7	12.8	15.4	7.5	9.1	66,413	524	93,750	658
2017	100,065	100.0	8.9	9.1	8.8	11.9	16.6	12.9	15.5	7.7	8.6	66,864	426	91,817	617
2016	99,400	100.0	9.0	8.7	9.2	12.5	16.9	12.8	15.5	7.4	8.1	64,729	349	90,351	559
2015	99,313	100.0	9.1	9.6	9.7	12.2	16.6	12.7	15.8	7.1	7.3	63,710	404	87,152	498
2014	98,679	100.0	10.2	10.0	9.4	12.7	17.2	12.2	14.7	6.6	7.0	60,376	377	83,760	555
2013[2]	98,807	100.0	10.1	10.4	9.3	12.2	17.1	13.0	14.2	6.9	6.9	61,268	558	84,028	818
2013[3]	97,774	100.0	9.9	10.3	9.6	13.0	17.2	13.2	14.0	6.6	6.2	59,661	459	81,884	587
2012	97,705	100.0	9.8	10.4	10.0	13.1	17.3	12.9	14.1	6.4	6.0	58,846	421	81,538	508
2011	96,964	100.0	10.1	9.9	10.1	13.2	17.7	12.2	14.3	6.4	6.0	58,423	252	81,470	472
2010[4]	96,306	100.0	9.6	10.6	9.9	12.7	17.2	12.8	14.6	6.5	6.1	59,682	292	81,268	467
2009[5]	95,489	100.0	9.0	9.9	9.3	13.6	17.6	13.0	14.9	6.5	6.1	60,845	181	82,764	319
2008	95,297	100.0	9.1	9.9	9.2	13.3	17.4	13.1	15.4	6.5	6.1	61,160	178	83,232	320
2007	95,112	100.0	8.6	9.8	8.9	12.9	17.5	13.1	15.8	6.8	6.6	63,270	187	85,385	325
2006	94,705	100.0	8.8	9.3	9.1	13.3	17.8	13.0	15.4	6.8	6.6	63,264	184	86,279	360
2005	93,588	100.0	8.8	9.5	9.6	12.7	18.0	13.4	15.2	6.6	6.4	62,584	273	85,022	352
2004[6]	92,880	100.0	9.0	9.6	10.0	12.5	17.7	13.2	15.4	6.4	6.2	62,177	244	83,833	345
2003	91,962	100.0	9.0	9.7	9.4	12.9	17.3	13.1	15.8	6.5	6.3	62,451	245	84,289	338
2002	91,645	100.0	8.7	9.5	9.5	12.7	17.7	13.2	16.1	6.4	6.0	63,107	256	84,214	343
WHITE[24]															
2001	90,682	100.0	8.8	9.9	9.4	13.2	17.7	13.2	15.6	6.1	6.1	61,786	290	83,986	361
2000[7]	90,030	100.0	8.7	9.3	9.0	13.4	18.0	13.5	15.7	6.4	6.0	62,688	277	84,582	363
1999[8]	88,893	100.0	8.3	9.5	9.4	13.0	18.4	13.5	15.8	6.1	6.0	62,467	316	83,721	474
1998	87,212	100.0	8.7	9.8	9.2	13.5	18.0	14.2	15.2	6.0	5.4	61,667	309	81,707	481
1997	86,106	100.0	9.3	10.3	9.5	13.4	18.4	13.8	14.7	5.7	4.9	59,538	377	79,292	483
1996	85,059	100.0	9.6	10.6	9.7	14.0	18.4	13.9	14.2	5.3	4.4	57,999	300	76,467	453
1995[9]	84,511	100.0	9.6	10.7	10.0	13.8	19.1	13.6	14.0	4.9	4.2	57,308	300	74,874	434
1994[10]	83,737	100.0	10.4	10.8	10.2	13.9	19.1	13.0	13.7	4.9	4.1	55,837	313	73,897	430
1993[11]	82,387	100.0	10.5	10.5	10.2	14.0	19.3	13.5	13.4	4.8	3.8	55,214	322	72,510	419
1992[12]	81,795	100.0	10.5	10.6	10.3	14.0	19.4	14.0	13.4	4.5	3.3	55,316	268	69,717	311
1991	81,675	100.0	10.3	10.5	9.6	14.9	19.7	13.8	13.6	4.6	3.2	55,565	269	69,565	303
1990	80,968	100.0	9.9	10.0	9.7	14.4	20.4	13.9	13.7	4.5	3.5	56,970	261	70,981	317
1989	80,163	100.0	9.6	10.1	9.6	14.0	19.6	14.6	13.9	4.9	3.6	58,200	283	72,814	337
1988	79,734	100.0	10.4	9.5	9.9	13.8	20.2	14.3	14.0	4.5	3.4	57,498	340	70,857	334
1987[13]	78,519	100.0	10.5	9.9	9.7	14.1	20.2	14.3	13.9	4.3	3.1	56,837	286	69,954	302
1986	77,284	100.0	11.0	9.7	10.2	14.0	20.2	14.4	13.3	4.3	2.9	56,045	272	68,603	293
1985[14]	76,576	100.0	11.1	10.4	10.4	14.4	20.7	13.9	12.9	3.7	2.6	54,265	290	65,923	277
1984[15]	75,328	100.0	11.1	10.7	10.5	14.8	20.8	13.9	12.3	3.5	2.4	53,287	268	64,441	250
1983	74,376	100.0	11.5	10.7	10.6	15.7	20.8	13.8	11.5	3.2	2.1	51,408	232	62,095	242
1982	73,182	100.0	11.9	10.7	10.8	15.4	21.3	13.4	11.5	3.1	1.9	51,683	235	61,948	242
1981	72,845	100.0	11.3	10.8	11.2	14.9	21.3	14.4	11.5	2.9	1.7	52,302	241	61,617	234
1980	71,872	100.0	11.3	10.4	10.8	14.8	22.2	14.2	11.6	3.0	1.7	53,068	273	62,239	239
1979[16]	70,766	100.0	10.9	10.0	10.4	14.6	21.7	15.3	11.8	3.2	2.0	54,510	259	64,194	256
1978	68,028	100.0	10.8	10.6	10.3	14.4	21.9	15.0	12.0	3.0	1.9	54,150	239	63,580	256
1977	66,934	100.0	11.3	10.8	10.4	15.0	22.4	14.8	11.0	2.7	1.7	52,735	222	61,813	200

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2018—Con.

(Income in 2018 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 <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.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
1976[17]	65,353	100.0	11.3	10.9	10.4	15.2	22.9	14.6	10.6	2.5	1.5	52,202	216	60,871	196
1975[18]	64,392	100.0	11.8	11.3	10.5	15.7	22.8	14.1	10.2	2.2	1.4	51,263	187	59,355	195
1974[18, 19]	62,984	100.0	11.3	10.4	10.0	16.0	23.0	14.7	10.6	2.5	1.5	52,644	198	61,046	198
1973	61,965	100.0	11.2	10.5	9.4	14.9	23.1	15.0	11.3	2.7	1.9	54,481	208	62,443	198
1972[20]	60,618	100.0	11.8	9.9	9.8	15.2	23.6	14.7	10.6	2.6	1.7	53,456	205	61,612	200
1971[21]	59,463	100.0	12.6	10.1	10.3	16.2	24.2	14.0	9.2	2.1	1.3	51,108	195	58,231	189
1970	57,575	100.0	12.7	9.7	10.0	16.1	25.1	13.6	9.3	2.0	1.4	51,393	198	58,477	192
1969	56,248	100.0	12.6	9.6	9.2	16.8	25.4	14.1	9.1	1.9	1.3	51,897	190	58,673	196
1968	55,394	100.0	12.9	9.9	10.0	18.0	25.6	13.3	7.6	1.6	1.1	49,921	186	56,193	186
1967[22]	54,188	100.0	14.1	9.7	10.9	18.1	25.3	12.2	6.9	1.6	1.2	47,934	174	53,288	180
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[23]															
2018	84,727	100.0	8.1	7.9	8.0	11.3	17.3	13.1	16.5	7.8	9.9	70,642	396	98,261	711
2017[1]	84,706	100.0	8.3	8.5	8.3	11.6	16.3	13.0	16.0	8.0	10.0	69,851	690	98,093	723
2017	84,681	100.0	8.3	8.7	8.4	11.4	16.2	13.0	16.2	8.3	9.4	69,806	654	95,731	677
2016	84,387	100.0	8.5	8.3	8.8	11.9	16.7	12.9	16.1	7.9	8.9	68,059	534	93,922	637
2015	84,445	100.0	8.5	9.2	9.1	11.7	16.4	12.9	16.7	7.7	7.9	66,721	574	90,712	563
2014	84,228	100.0	9.6	9.5	8.9	12.2	17.1	12.4	15.3	7.2	7.7	63,976	391	87,555	615
2013[2]	84,432	100.0	9.5	9.7	8.6	11.6	17.2	13.5	15.0	7.4	7.6	65,138	575	87,703	916
2013[3]	83,641	100.0	9.2	9.8	9.1	12.5	17.2	13.6	14.7	7.1	6.8	62,915	661	85,664	681
2012	83,792	100.0	9.0	9.9	9.5	12.7	17.2	13.3	14.9	7.0	6.6	62,465	393	85,293	564
2011	83,573	100.0	9.4	9.4	9.6	12.7	17.6	12.6	15.1	6.9	6.6	62,001	367	85,108	535
2010[4]	83,314	100.0	8.9	10.3	9.3	12.3	17.1	13.1	15.5	6.9	6.7	62,857	515	84,640	531
2009[5]	83,158	100.0	8.4	9.4	8.9	13.2	17.6	13.3	15.6	6.9	6.7	63,895	327	85,927	351
2008	82,884	100.0	8.4	9.4	8.9	12.7	17.3	13.5	16.1	6.9	6.7	64,923	263	86,636	354
2007	82,765	100.0	8.1	9.4	8.5	12.4	17.3	13.3	16.7	7.3	7.2	66,676	300	88,847	358
2006	82,675	100.0	8.2	8.9	8.8	12.8	17.6	13.2	16.1	7.3	7.2	65,449	235	89,572	396
2005	82,003	100.0	8.3	9.1	9.2	12.2	17.7	13.7	15.9	7.0	6.9	65,458	222	88,426	391
2004[6]	81,628	100.0	8.5	9.3	9.5	12.1	17.4	13.6	16.2	6.9	6.7	65,178	299	86,964	378
2003	81,148	100.0	8.5	9.3	8.9	12.3	17.3	13.4	16.6	6.9	6.8	65,388	316	87,437	371
2002	81,166	100.0	8.3	9.2	9.0	12.3	17.6	13.5	16.9	6.8	6.5	65,646	258	86,942	370
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[24]															
2001	80,818	100.0	8.1	9.1	8.7	12.9	17.5	13.5	16.6	6.8	6.9	65,835	273	88,780	402
2000[7]	80,527	100.0	8.0	8.8	8.3	12.8	17.8	13.7	16.6	7.3	6.8	66,712	268	89,280	401
1999[8]	79,819	100.0	7.4	9.0	9.0	12.5	17.5	14.2	16.5	7.0	6.8	66,759	422	88,574	525
1998	78,577	100.0	7.8	9.1	8.6	12.8	17.9	14.4	16.5	6.7	6.1	65,528	377	86,379	528
1997	77,936	100.0	8.3	9.5	9.2	12.6	18.2	14.2	16.0	6.3	5.7	63,501	332	83,827	N
1996	77,240	100.0	8.6	9.8	9.1	13.6	18.2	14.5	15.3	5.9	5.0	62,012	425	80,700	N
1995[9]	76,932	100.0	8.5	9.8	9.5	13.2	19.3	14.1	15.2	5.6	4.8	61,023	318	79,201	474
1994[10]	77,004	100.0	9.2	10.1	9.9	13.2	19.3	13.4	14.9	5.4	4.6	59,044	313	77,626	461
1993[11]	75,697	100.0	9.6	10.0	9.6	13.7	19.2	13.9	14.5	5.3	4.2	58,641	343	76,235	455
1992[12]	75,107	100.0	9.6	10.0	9.6	13.7	19.6	14.3	14.5	5.1	3.8	58,566	362	73,230	338
1991	75,625	100.0	9.4	9.7	9.5	14.1	19.7	14.3	14.6	5.1	3.5	58,279	287	72,790	325
1990	75,035	100.0	9.1	9.3	9.4	13.9	20.3	14.4	14.7	5.0	3.9	59,693	278	74,323	336
1989	74,495	100.0	8.7	9.5	9.3	13.5	19.7	14.8	14.9	5.4	4.1	60,901	298	76,084	373
1988	74,067	100.0	9.4	9.1	9.5	13.1	20.3	14.6	15.1	5.1	3.8	60,523	356	74,066	348
1987[13]	73,120	100.0	9.6	9.1	9.6	13.5	20.1	14.8	14.9	4.8	3.5	59,823	333	73,061	339
1986	72,067	100.0	10.1	9.3	9.6	13.6	20.2	14.8	14.3	4.7	3.4	58,716	303	71,670	329
1985[14]	71,540	100.0	10.3	9.9	9.9	14.3	20.6	14.2	13.8	4.2	2.9	56,838	290	68,845	312
1984[15]	70,586	100.0	10.2	10.1	10.2	14.5	20.8	14.4	13.2	4.0	2.6	55,719	309	67,160	300
1983	69,648	100.0	10.7	10.1	10.5	15.0	21.2	14.1	12.5	3.6	2.4	54,015	272	65,280	279
1982	69,214	100.0	10.9	10.1	10.5	14.8	21.5	14.1	12.5	3.5	2.2	53,830	271	64,390	276

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2018—Con.

(Income in 2018 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 <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.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
1981	68,996	100.0	10.8	10.3	10.9	14.3	21.5	14.7	12.4	3.3	2.0	54,351	276	63,913	266
1980	68,106	100.0	10.6	9.9	10.3	14.5	21.8	14.9	12.6	3.4	1.9	55,325	314	64,594	291
1979[16]	67,203	100.0	10.4	9.6	9.8	14.4	21.4	15.7	12.8	3.5	2.3	56,625	314	66,519	291
1978	64,836	100.0	10.3	10.0	9.7	14.5	21.7	15.5	12.8	3.3	2.2	56,515	298	65,898	283
1977	63,721	100.0	10.7	10.6	10.0	14.5	21.7	15.7	11.9	3.0	2.0	55,091	310	64,104	303
1976[17]	62,365	100.0	10.7	10.5	9.9	14.8	22.6	15.2	11.8	2.7	1.8	54,565	318	63,156	282
1975[18]	61,533	100.0	11.1	10.6	10.4	14.7	22.9	14.9	11.2	2.5	1.6	52,908	281	61,547	298
1974[18, 19]	60,164	100.0	10.8	9.9	9.7	15.1	23.3	15.2	11.5	2.8	1.7	54,388	267	63,239	276
1973	59,236	100.0	10.7	10.0	9.0	13.9	23.1	15.6	12.4	3.2	2.1	56,301	263	64,680	274
1972[20]	58,005	100.0	11.4	9.5	9.6	14.5	23.3	15.5	11.6	2.9	1.9	55,540	264	63,846	285
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2018	18,095	100.0	18.8	12.6	11.6	13.7	16.4	9.6	9.7	4.1	3.3	41,692	557	59,363	811
2017[1]	17,813	100.0	19.1	13.0	11.9	13.7	16.1	9.5	9.9	3.4	3.5	40,963	704	59,800	812
2017	17,801	100.0	19.3	12.5	11.6	13.8	15.9	10.3	9.8	3.6	3.3	41,584	513	60,423	818
2016	17,505	100.0	19.4	12.4	11.7	14.0	16.6	9.7	9.4	3.8	3.0	41,924	610	60,819	979
2015	17,322	100.0	20.5	13.4	11.9	13.0	16.1	9.5	9.3	3.4	2.8	39,440	579	58,088	919
2014	17,198	100.0	21.1	13.7	12.1	14.5	15.6	8.4	8.8	3.2	2.5	37,854	501	54,807	736
2013[2]	16,723	100.0	20.6	14.2	11.8	14.5	16.1	7.8	9.0	3.6	2.3	38,615	840	55,793	1,428
2013[3]	16,855	100.0	20.8	14.8	12.0	14.7	15.1	8.7	8.7	3.0	2.2	37,547	756	53,668	940
2012	16,559	100.0	21.9	14.3	11.7	14.0	15.6	9.0	8.5	2.9	2.0	36,945	874	52,769	809
2011	16,165	100.0	22.9	14.3	11.7	13.3	15.4	8.8	8.5	2.9	2.1	36,215	619	53,155	865
2010[4]	15,909	100.0	22.1	13.8	12.4	13.9	15.1	9.8	8.0	3.0	1.9	37,114	542	52,514	724
2009[5]	15,212	100.0	19.9	13.8	11.9	15.1	15.8	10.0	8.5	2.9	1.9	38,423	490	54,297	605
2008	15,056	100.0	19.6	13.1	11.5	15.8	16.8	9.3	8.9	3.0	1.9	40,154	513	54,574	571
2007	14,976	100.0	19.7	13.4	10.5	14.9	16.6	9.6	10.0	3.2	2.1	41,388	565	56,855	622
2006	14,709	100.0	19.9	13.3	10.8	15.7	16.3	9.4	9.2	3.1	2.3	40,116	297	56,797	697
2005	14,399	100.0	20.0	13.9	11.7	13.5	17.2	9.6	9.0	3.2	2.0	39,898	380	55,073	599
2004[6]	14,151	100.0	20.4	12.2	12.7	14.7	16.2	10.1	8.8	2.9	1.9	40,292	369	54,316	577
2003	13,969	100.0	19.9	13.3	11.6	13.9	16.8	10.2	9.5	2.9	2.0	40,633	510	55,177	584
2002	13,778	100.0	19.2	13.0	12.2	15.1	16.0	9.8	9.5	2.9	2.3	40,839	537	56,455	658
BLACK ALONE[25]															
2018	17,167	100.0	19.2	12.6	11.6	13.7	16.4	9.6	9.5	4.0	3.2	41,361	551	58,665	818
2017[1]	17,019	100.0	19.4	13.0	12.0	13.7	15.9	9.4	9.8	3.4	3.4	40,324	869	59,444	841
2017	16,997	100.0	19.6	12.6	11.6	13.8	15.8	10.0	9.7	3.7	3.3	41,239	591	60,021	845
2016	16,733	100.0	19.8	12.4	11.8	13.9	16.5	9.6	9.4	3.7	3.0	41,323	754	60,111	975
2015	16,539	100.0	20.7	13.5	12.0	13.1	16.0	9.4	9.2	3.3	2.7	39,108	544	57,608	913
2014	16,437	100.0	21.3	13.8	12.3	14.4	15.6	8.4	8.7	3.2	2.5	37,583	489	54,392	734
2013[2]	16,009	100.0	21.1	14.3	11.6	14.5	16.0	7.9	8.8	3.5	2.2	38,140	925	54,476	1,279
2013[3]	16,108	100.0	21.0	14.9	12.0	14.6	15.2	8.7	8.7	2.9	2.2	37,356	786	53,585	956
2012	15,872	100.0	22.1	14.4	11.7	14.0	15.7	9.0	8.2	2.9	1.9	36,510	866	52,306	825
2011	15,583	100.0	23.0	14.4	11.8	13.3	15.4	8.8	8.4	2.9	2.0	36,061	570	52,874	898
2010[4]	15,265	100.0	22.3	13.8	12.3	13.9	15.2	9.9	7.9	2.9	1.8	37,077	576	51,889	723
2009[5]	14,730	100.0	20.0	13.9	11.9	15.2	15.8	10.0	8.6	2.9	1.8	38,228	462	54,022	616
2008	14,595	100.0	19.7	13.1	11.5	15.9	16.8	9.4	8.8	3.0	1.9	40,006	516	54,404	582
2007	14,551	100.0	19.7	13.4	10.6	14.8	16.7	9.7	9.9	3.1	2.1	41,176	577	56,612	631
2006	14,354	100.0	20.1	13.3	10.9	15.6	16.2	9.5	9.1	3.1	2.2	39,913	301	56,340	697
2005	14,002	100.0	20.1	13.9	11.7	13.5	17.2	9.6	8.9	3.1	2.0	39,774	388	54,721	594
2004[6]	13,809	100.0	20.6	12.2	12.8	14.8	16.1	10.1	8.7	2.9	2.0	40,105	417	54,148	586

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2018—Con.

(Income in 2018 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 <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.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
2003	13,629	100.0	20.0	13.2	11.6	13.9	16.8	10.1	9.5	2.9	2.0	40,573	528	54,924	589
2002	13,465	100.0	19.3	13.1	12.3	15.2	15.9	9.8	9.4	2.9	2.2	40,628	547	56,003	647
BLACK[24]															
2001	13,315	100.0	19.1	12.5	11.0	15.6	16.9	10.4	9.9	3.0	1.7	41,899	493	55,801	589
2000[7]	13,174	100.0	18.1	12.1	11.1	14.9	17.9	10.8	9.5	3.7	1.9	43,380	575	57,288	581
1999[8]	12,838	100.0	18.3	12.9	11.2	14.8	16.1	11.3	9.3	3.8	2.4	42,196	786	58,149	835
1998	12,579	100.0	21.0	13.8	11.2	14.2	16.1	10.0	9.2	2.6	1.7	39,143	613	52,712	704
1997	12,474	100.0	20.5	13.6	11.8	14.7	16.8	10.2	8.4	2.6	1.3	39,202	674	51,586	740
1996	12,109	100.0	21.7	14.4	11.3	14.6	16.3	10.2	7.7	2.3	1.3	37,543	739	51,897	1,014
1995[9]	11,577	100.0	22.0	14.7	11.7	14.8	16.2	9.3	8.3	2.0	1.1	36,755	627	49,898	854
1994[10]	11,655	100.0	23.8	13.8	12.2	13.9	15.0	9.6	8.1	2.4	1.4	35,344	657	49,182	706
1993[11]	11,281	100.0	25.6	14.4	11.8	14.5	14.6	8.8	7.1	2.1	1.1	33,519	662	46,725	776
1992[12]	11,269	100.0	26.5	14.6	11.0	14.6	15.3	8.7	6.5	2.0	0.8	32,995	674	44,774	607
1991	11,083	100.0	26.4	13.3	11.5	14.0	16.3	9.2	6.7	1.9	0.7	33,909	712	45,153	590
1990	10,671	100.0	25.6	13.5	10.9	14.1	17.1	9.0	6.9	2.0	0.8	34,898	796	46,368	626
1989	10,486	100.0	24.9	13.5	11.4	14.2	16.3	8.9	8.1	2.0	0.7	35,456	722	47,049	639
1988	10,561	100.0	26.1	14.8	10.9	13.9	14.9	9.0	7.7	1.8	1.0	33,577	700	45,999	671
1987[13]	10,192	100.0	26.3	14.1	11.7	15.0	14.9	8.9	6.6	1.5	1.0	33,231	636	44,870	617
1986	9,922	100.0	26.1	14.4	11.6	14.1	15.9	9.2	6.2	1.9	0.6	33,076	649	44,376	603
1985[14]	9,797	100.0	25.3	15.5	12.1	14.7	15.7	8.4	6.7	1.1	0.5	33,072	643	43,151	560
1984[15]	9,480	100.0	25.8	16.2	13.0	14.5	15.1	7.7	6.1	1.1	0.4	31,096	598	41,472	510
1983	9,236	100.0	27.5	16.1	12.7	14.1	15.2	7.9	5.3	1.0	0.2	29,885	560	39,747	491
1982	8,916	100.0	26.6	15.8	13.6	13.5	16.6	8.6	4.1	0.9	0.3	30,005	481	39,480	494
1981	8,961	100.0	27.0	16.0	13.9	13.4	15.7	8.1	5.1	0.8	0.1	30,065	505	39,495	479
1980	8,847	100.0	25.5	16.2	13.2	14.6	16.0	8.1	5.3	0.8	0.3	31,318	591	40,646	500
1979[16]	8,586	100.0	24.0	16.0	12.9	14.7	16.3	9.1	5.7	0.9	0.3	32,784	599	42,066	518
1978	8,066	100.0	24.0	16.0	11.9	15.2	17.2	8.5	6.1	1.0	0.2	33,335	705	42,601	556
1977	7,977	100.0	23.3	17.9	13.3	15.3	16.0	8.1	5.0	0.7	0.3	31,878	428	40,845	363
1976[17]	7,776	100.0	23.5	17.8	12.6	14.9	17.4	8.3	4.6	0.6	0.2	31,797	394	40,626	362
1975[18]	7,489	100.0	24.8	17.0	12.9	15.9	16.7	7.9	4.1	0.7	0.1	31,524	464	39,350	349
1974[18, 19]	7,263	100.0	23.4	16.5	14.2	16.1	16.6	8.1	4.3	0.6	0.2	32,071	387	39,886	355
1973	7,040	100.0	22.0	16.9	13.0	16.3	17.7	8.3	4.6	0.8	0.4	32,851	512	40,795	405
1972[20]	6,809	100.0	23.7	16.6	14.0	15.9	15.8	8.8	4.2	0.6	0.4	31,963	479	40,377	431
1971[21]	6,578	100.0	25.1	16.5	14.2	16.9	16.1	6.9	3.7	0.5	0.2	30,926	460	38,322	394
1970	6,180	100.0	24.4	16.1	14.5	16.5	16.4	7.5	3.8	0.6	0.2	32,044	440	39,127	422
1969	6,053	100.0	24.2	16.6	14.2	17.9	16.5	6.6	3.5	0.5	0.1	32,134	474	38,255	407
1968	5,870	100.0	24.8	17.2	15.8	15.9	16.3	6.3	3.1	0.4	0.1	30,155	438	36,726	387
1967[22]	5,728	100.0	27.3	17.5	15.6	16.5	14.6	5.1	2.5	0.6	0.3	28,510	475	34,258	382
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2018	7,416	100.0	8.3	6.3	6.0	8.7	14.3	12.2	18.1	10.0	16.2	86,815	1,478	118,912	2,145
2017[1]	7,124	100.0	8.2	6.5	6.1	9.8	14.9	12.0	16.6	10.9	14.9	82,982	1,128	116,686	2,611
2017	7,114	100.0	8.9	6.5	5.9	9.5	14.4	12.8	16.4	10.6	15.1	82,935	1,180	116,492	2,466
2016	6,750	100.0	8.7	6.2	6.4	7.9	15.2	13.6	16.7	11.9	13.4	84,573	1,183	111,844	1,854
2015	6,640	100.0	9.5	6.4	6.2	9.5	15.3	11.7	16.7	11.0	13.7	81,359	1,483	111,430	2,331
2014	6,333	100.0	9.5	6.5	7.5	9.3	15.0	12.2	18.0	10.8	11.0	79,448	2,103	104,200	2,046
2013[2]	6,160	100.0	9.8	7.3	5.3	10.1	14.9	13.7	17.5	8.7	12.6	78,249	3,446	109,135	4,561
2013[3]	6,111	100.0	10.2	6.6	7.8	10.3	16.4	12.5	16.7	9.4	10.1	72,736	1,967	98,612	2,446
2012	5,872	100.0	9.7	6.6	7.3	10.0	16.7	13.3	16.4	9.8	10.4	74,707	1,903	100,479	2,075
2011	5,705	100.0	9.4	8.4	7.5	10.2	16.2	13.2	17.7	8.3	9.3	72,724	1,750	95,986	2,297
2010[4]	5,550	100.0	9.6	7.9	7.8	9.2	16.5	11.9	16.9	10.5	9.7	73,322	1,691	96,620	1,856
2009[5]	4,940	100.0	10.4	6.7	6.6	10.8	15.1	12.0	17.4	9.7	11.2	76,345	1,684	105,719	2,077
2008	4,805	100.0	9.9	7.1	6.6	11.2	14.5	12.5	18.1	9.7	10.4	76,657	1,652	100,924	1,739

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2018—Con.

(Income in 2018 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 <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.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
2007	4,715	100.0	8.7	6.7	6.5	10.0	16.0	12.9	18.6	10.6	10.2	79,977	1,683	102,661	1,756
2006	4,664	100.0	8.4	6.3	6.7	9.9	16.2	12.8	17.9	11.5	10.5	79,778	2,019	109,277	2,287
2005	4,500	100.0	9.2	7.0	6.8	8.6	15.9	13.2	19.0	9.0	11.1	78,688	940	103,112	1,799
2004[6]	4,346	100.0	8.6	6.7	7.4	9.3	17.1	13.9	17.6	9.5	9.8	76,557	1,543	101,453	1,915
2003	4,235	100.0	11.5	8.0	5.9	8.6	15.6	13.4	18.4	8.8	9.6	75,632	1,686	94,998	1,634
2002	4,079	100.0	8.7	6.6	7.9	11.0	17.0	12.3	18.8	8.7	8.9	73,183	1,107	97,245	1,849
ASIAN ALONE[26]															
2018	6,981	100.0	8.4	6.1	6.0	8.5	14.2	12.0	18.1	10.2	16.4	87,194	1,705	119,816	2,261
2017[1]	6,750	100.0	8.1	6.5	5.8	9.8	14.9	12.1	16.6	11.3	14.8	83,376	1,107	117,202	2,697
2017	6,735	100.0	8.9	6.6	5.6	9.4	14.3	12.9	16.3	10.9	15.1	83,314	1,222	116,887	2,516
2016	6,392	100.0	8.7	6.1	6.3	7.8	14.9	13.7	16.7	12.1	13.7	85,210	1,219	113,004	1,904
2015	6,328	100.0	9.4	6.3	6.2	9.5	15.2	11.8	16.8	10.9	13.9	81,788	1,799	111,732	2,360
2014	6,040	100.0	9.8	6.5	7.6	9.3	14.9	11.8	18.0	10.9	11.0	78,883	2,237	103,584	2,039
2013[2]	5,818	100.0	9.8	7.5	5.1	9.9	15.3	13.2	17.9	8.5	12.8	78,153	3,630	109,276	4,822
2013[3]	5,759	100.0	10.3	6.8	7.9	10.3	16.3	12.4	16.5	9.5	10.0	72,411	1,857	97,986	2,490
2012	5,560	100.0	9.8	6.5	7.3	9.9	16.4	13.3	16.5	9.9	10.2	75,205	2,071	100,147	2,012
2011	5,374	100.0	9.3	8.2	7.7	10.0	16.3	13.2	17.9	8.4	9.0	72,874	1,753	95,828	2,320
2010[4]	5,212	100.0	9.8	7.8	7.6	8.9	16.4	11.9	17.0	10.7	9.9	74,167	1,818	97,625	1,957
2009[5]	4,687	100.0	10.4	6.7	6.6	10.5	15.1	12.2	17.4	9.9	11.3	76,810	1,486	106,542	2,165
2008	4,573	100.0	10.1	7.0	6.6	11.0	14.5	12.4	18.1	9.9	10.5	76,739	1,620	100,763	1,757
2007	4,494	100.0	8.6	6.8	6.5	9.8	16.0	12.6	19.0	10.4	10.3	80,252	1,681	103,216	1,821
2006	4,454	100.0	8.4	6.3	6.7	9.9	16.0	12.6	17.8	11.4	10.8	80,200	2,090	110,232	2,372
2005	4,273	100.0	9.3	7.1	6.8	8.4	15.8	13.4	18.9	9.1	11.2	78,747	918	103,240	1,821
2004[6]	4,123	100.0	8.5	6.7	7.5	9.3	17.0	13.7	17.7	9.5	9.9	76,631	1,628	101,968	1,972
2003	4,040	100.0	11.7	8.0	5.8	8.5	15.3	13.4	18.4	8.9	9.9	76,231	1,497	95,766	1,696
2002	3,917	100.0	8.6	6.6	7.9	11.2	16.6	12.4	18.8	8.8	9.2	73,660	1,289	98,045	1,912
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[24]															
2001	4,071	100.0	8.8	6.6	6.9	10.9	16.3	13.8	17.5	9.6	9.7	76,256	1,820	104,015	2,455
2000[7]	3,963	100.0	7.8	6.3	6.0	10.7	16.1	13.4	19.1	10.2	10.5	81,530	1,391	106,447	2,209
1999[8]	3,742	100.0	8.6	7.1	6.1	10.8	16.6	12.7	17.1	9.6	11.6	77,044	2,715	101,879	2,582
1998	3,308	100.0	8.8	7.7	6.7	11.7	17.0	12.4	19.7	8.4	7.5	72,010	2,004	92,964	2,685
1997	3,125	100.0	9.4	8.2	6.7	10.0	18.3	14.0	17.4	8.6	7.4	70,813	1,969	92,160	2,856
1996	2,998	100.0	10.4	7.5	7.3	10.6	17.9	12.7	18.2	9.5	6.0	69,189	2,480	90,407	3,242
1995[9]	2,777	100.0	10.1	8.7	7.6	11.2	18.2	13.7	17.0	6.6	6.9	66,662	1,673	90,649	3,657
1994[10]	2,040	100.0	9.8	8.8	7.1	11.3	17.3	13.4	17.6	7.6	7.1	68,047	2,579	88,352	3,148
1993[11]	2,233	100.0	12.2	8.3	8.6	11.0	14.9	13.9	18.7	6.4	6.0	65,804	3,236	86,219	3,471
1992[12]	2,262	100.0	10.0	8.6	8.4	10.6	18.8	13.7	17.4	7.1	5.5	66,502	1,919	82,422	2,266
1991	2,094	100.0	10.4	7.5	8.0	13.3	17.3	13.6	16.4	7.9	5.7	65,718	2,120	83,440	2,459
1990	1,958	100.0	8.7	7.4	8.0	10.5	18.2	15.8	17.4	7.3	6.7	71,848	2,128	86,726	2,455
1989	1,988	100.0	8.1	7.4	7.4	11.6	18.9	15.4	17.1	7.6	6.5	70,787	1,914	87,999	2,561
1988	1,913	100.0	8.5	9.2	8.9	10.9	18.3	14.9	16.3	7.1	6.1	66,034	2,714	82,557	2,466
1987[13]	N	100.0	10.2	8.8	8.9	10.0	16.9	14.2	18.4	7.8	4.7	68,332	2,540	N	N
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)[27]															
2018	17,758	100.0	11.4	11.0	10.8	15.0	18.8	12.7	11.4	4.5	4.3	51,450	447	70,945	984
2017[1]	17,336	100.0	12.1	11.0	11.2	14.6	19.1	11.7	12.0	4.3	4.2	51,389	472	69,312	941
2017	17,318	100.0	11.9	10.9	11.1	14.6	18.5	12.3	12.0	4.7	4.1	51,717	449	69,984	885
2016	16,915	100.0	12.1	10.9	11.6	15.5	18.0	12.2	11.8	4.3	3.7	49,887	707	69,916	845

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2018—Con.

(Income in 2018 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 <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.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
2015	16,667	100.0	13.0	12.0	12.6	14.8	17.7	11.6	10.4	4.3	3.7	47,852	652	67,423	887
2014	16,239	100.0	13.9	13.1	11.9	15.4	18.0	11.0	10.7	3.4	2.5	45,114	548	61,085	696
2013[2]	16,088	100.0	13.8	14.4	13.4	15.1	16.5	9.9	9.8	4.0	3.2	42,850	1,283	62,210	1,838
2013[3]	15,811	100.0	14.5	13.3	12.6	15.9	17.1	10.9	10.1	3.4	2.2	44,228	596	59,000	796
2012	15,589	100.0	15.2	13.1	13.3	15.6	17.6	10.4	9.1	3.3	2.4	42,738	585	58,535	765
2011	14,939	100.0	15.1	12.7	13.2	16.0	18.3	9.5	9.5	3.5	2.3	43,217	612	58,577	665
2010[4]	14,435	100.0	14.8	13.1	13.3	14.8	17.7	11.0	9.3	3.7	2.2	43,433	672	59,318	762
2009[5]	13,298	100.0	13.7	13.3	11.9	16.3	17.7	11.0	10.0	3.4	2.7	44,628	589	61,276	672
2008	13,425	100.0	14.1	12.9	11.2	17.6	17.7	10.3	10.2	3.6	2.3	44,326	568	60,295	624
2007	13,339	100.0	12.7	12.6	11.5	16.8	18.6	11.9	10.2	3.3	2.4	46,958	631	61,708	650
2006	12,973	100.0	12.9	12.6	11.2	16.6	19.0	11.2	10.2	3.8	2.5	47,169	630	63,142	724
2005	12,519	100.0	12.7	12.3	12.7	16.0	19.4	11.3	9.7	3.4	2.5	46,360	460	60,759	611
2004[6]	12,178	100.0	12.9	12.3	13.8	15.4	19.6	10.6	9.7	3.2	2.5	45,670	640	61,136	748
2003	11,693	100.0	12.6	12.8	12.8	16.9	17.9	10.9	10.3	3.1	2.6	45,160	628	60,860	673
2002	11,339	100.0	12.2	12.0	13.1	16.5	18.4	11.6	10.4	3.3	2.5	46,334	675	62,828	840
2001	10,499	100.0	11.8	12.6	11.7	16.6	18.9	11.6	10.9	3.5	2.5	47,721	606	63,102	798
2000[7]	10,034	100.0	11.5	12.5	11.1	16.4	20.1	11.7	11.0	3.2	2.5	48,500	699	64,306	926
1999[8]	9,579	100.0	11.7	13.6	11.9	16.9	18.7	11.4	10.5	3.0	2.4	46,484	676	61,064	1,084
1998	9,060	100.0	14.6	14.2	11.5	16.4	18.0	11.1	9.0	3.0	2.1	43,743	843	59,106	1,257
1997	8,590	100.0	16.0	14.1	12.8	15.5	18.9	9.9	8.3	2.5	2.0	41,672	743	56,155	1,133
1996	8,225	100.0	16.1	15.3	13.0	16.2	17.3	10.0	8.1	2.3	1.7	39,819	772	54,367	1,258
1995[9]	7,939	100.0	17.9	15.6	13.7	15.8	16.5	9.7	7.3	2.1	1.4	37,522	817	51,212	1,149
1994[10]	7,735	100.0	18.0	14.4	12.9	15.6	17.7	9.1	8.4	2.3	1.6	39,369	731	53,086	1,325
1993[11]	7,362	100.0	16.6	15.1	13.5	16.4	18.0	9.0	8.1	1.8	1.4	39,273	789	51,980	1,093
1992[12]	7,153	100.0	17.2	14.4	12.8	16.9	17.8	9.9	7.8	2.2	1.0	39,754	822	50,706	797
1991	6,379	100.0	16.4	14.0	12.8	16.1	18.8	10.4	8.0	2.2	1.4	40,912	851	52,057	833
1990	6,220	100.0	16.1	14.9	11.9	16.1	19.7	10.0	8.0	2.1	1.3	41,726	856	52,269	861
1989	5,933	100.0	15.9	12.5	12.2	16.4	18.3	11.8	8.8	2.5	1.5	42,982	833	54,886	943
1988	5,910	100.0	17.1	13.2	13.2	15.2	18.6	11.2	7.8	2.2	1.5	41,664	1,056	53,194	1,128
1987[13]	5,642	100.0	17.6	13.9	12.3	16.1	18.0	10.6	7.9	2.1	1.4	41,000	891	52,557	973
1986	5,418	100.0	16.6	14.7	13.0	15.4	18.8	10.6	8.3	1.9	0.8	40,252	1,048	50,827	836
1985[14]	5,213	100.0	17.5	15.8	12.1	16.2	18.7	9.6	7.9	1.5	0.7	38,977	911	48,703	792
1984[15]	4,883	100.0	18.1	14.4	13.3	14.7	19.8	10.1	6.9	1.7	0.8	39,224	983	48,773	951
1983	4,326	100.0	18.8	14.8	13.1	16.3	19.1	9.4	6.7	1.3	0.5	38,245	969	46,571	894
1982	4,085	100.0	17.5	15.5	13.2	16.8	18.9	9.5	6.7	1.1	0.8	38,053	1,005	46,963	953
1981	3,980	100.0	15.5	14.2	13.7	16.9	20.2	10.5	7.0	1.2	0.6	40,675	1,114	48,845	933
1980	3,906	100.0	16.3	14.4	14.1	16.8	19.0	11.0	6.4	1.3	0.7	39,718	1,077	48,513	966
1979[16]	3,684	100.0	14.7	13.1	13.4	17.2	21.2	10.6	7.4	1.5	0.9	42,195	1,216	51,054	1,026
1978	3,291	100.0	14.4	13.8	12.5	19.2	20.7	11.4	6.3	1.3	0.5	41,808	1,013	49,385	999
1977	3,304	100.0	14.1	15.0	14.1	19.1	20.0	10.3	5.8	1.3	0.3	40,299	708	47,559	734
1976[17]	3,081	100.0	16.7	15.7	13.4	18.1	19.9	10.0	4.8	1.0	0.3	38,505	821	45,503	740
1975[18]	2,948	100.0	16.8	15.2	15.0	17.5	21.3	8.7	4.3	0.7	0.5	37,725	834	44,785	796
1974[18, 19]	2,897	100.0	13.6	15.2	14.0	18.3	22.1	9.8	5.4	1.1	0.5	41,014	898	47,512	774
1973	2,722	100.0	12.5	14.4	14.4	18.9	22.2	10.9	5.5	0.9	0.4	41,255	937	47,932	780
1972[20]	2,655	100.0	12.4	16.0	14.3	20.4	21.6	9.3	4.6	0.9	0.6	41,324	807	47,498	807

See footnotes on next page.

N Not available.

[1] Implementation of an updated CPS ASEC processing system.

[2] 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 that received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

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

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

[5] 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.

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

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

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

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

[10] Introduction of 1990 Census sample design.

[11] Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the 1994 CPS ASEC was revised to allow for the coding of different income amounts on selected questionnaire items. Limits either increased or decreased in the following categories: earnings limits increased to $999,999; social security limits increased to $49,999; supplemental security income and public assistance limits increased to $24,999; veterans' benefits limits increased to $99,999; and child support and alimony limits decreased to $49,999.

[12] Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[20] Full implementation of 1970 Census-based sample design.

[21] Introduction of 1970 Census sample design and population controls.

[22] Implementation of new CPS ASEC processing system.

[23] 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.

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

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

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

[27] Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 15.1 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 4.8 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 2.3 percent of Asian householders who reported only one race. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population and for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-3.

Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income: 2017 and 2018

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Measure	2017[1]		2018		Percent change[3, *] (2018 less 2017)	
	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
MONEY INCOME						
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	3.0	0.05	3.1	0.05	0.6	2.12
Second quintile	8.1	0.09	8.3	0.08	*2.3	1.40
Third quintile	14.0	0.12	14.1	0.11	0.9	1.14
Fourth quintile	22.6	0.16	22.6	0.16	–0.1	0.96
Highest quintile	52.3	0.35	52.0	0.34	–0.6	0.92
Top 5 percent	23.2	0.44	23.1	0.42	–0.2	2.61
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.489	0.0036	0.486	0.0035	–0.7	1.01
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.617	0.0119	0.616	0.0136	–0.1	2.68
Theil	0.441	0.0103	0.436	0.0094	–1.2	3.21
Atkinson:						
e=0.25	0.106	0.0020	0.105	0.0019	–1.1	2.62
e=0.50	0.207	0.0032	0.205	0.0031	–1.1	2.17
e=0.75	0.313	0.0042	0.311	0.0043	–0.8	1.87
EQUIVALENCE-ADJUSTED INCOME						
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	3.4	0.06	3.5	0.06	*3.9	2.24
Second quintile	8.9	0.09	9.1	0.08	*2.3	1.25
Third quintile	14.4	0.11	14.7	0.11	*1.5	1.11
Fourth quintile	22.4	0.15	22.4	0.15	Z	0.89
Highest quintile	50.9	0.34	50.3	0.33	*–1.1	0.89
Top 5 percent	22.7	0.42	22.5	0.40	–0.8	2.43
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.471	0.0036	0.464	0.0034	*–1.4	1.00
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.643	0.0153	0.628	0.0124	–2.5	2.83
Theil	0.416	0.0102	0.405	0.0087	–2.6	3.16
Atkinson:						
e=0.25	0.100	0.0020	0.097	0.0017	*–2.6	2.59
e=0.50	0.196	0.0033	0.191	0.0029	*–2.6	2.16
e=0.75	0.304	0.0047	0.296	0.0040	*–2.5	1.91

* 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] The 2017 data reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. See Appendix D for more information.
[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 <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2019/demo/p60-266sa.pdf>.
[3] Calculated estimate may be different due to rounded components.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2018 and 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-4.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2018

(Income in 2018 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	2018	2017[1]	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013[2]	2013[3]	2012	2011
MEASURE										
Household Income at Selected Percentiles										
10th percentile limit	14,629	14,652	14,566	14,239	14,053	13,034	13,171	13,389	13,407	13,427
20th percentile limit	25,600	25,432	25,239	25,116	24,166	22,755	22,674	22,566	22,570	22,671
30th percentile limit	37,002	35,916	35,868	36,324	34,188	32,611	32,888	32,455	32,652	32,752
40th percentile limit	50,000	48,369	48,258	47,716	46,117	43,728	44,306	43,390	43,570	43,100
50th (median)	63,179	62,626	62,868	61,779	59,901	56,969	57,856	56,079	55,900	56,006
60th percentile limit	79,542	79,039	79,442	78,343	76,314	72,423	72,556	70,722	70,763	69,858
70th percentile limit	100,162	100,390	100,202	98,519	96,117	91,866	91,818	88,538	88,328	88,394
80th percentile limit	130,000	129,691	129,947	126,634	124,011	119,192	119,018	114,352	114,058	113,661
90th percentile limit	184,292	186,190	183,442	178,450	171,895	167,200	167,815	161,956	159,973	160,688
95th percentile limit	248,728	250,038	242,812	235,704	227,309	219,319	221,478	211,623	209,450	208,117
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles										
90th/10th	12.60	12.71	12.59	12.53	12.23	12.83	12.74	12.10	11.93	11.97
95th/20th	9.72	9.83	9.62	9.38	9.41	9.64	9.77	9.38	9.28	9.18
95th/50th	3.94	3.99	3.86	3.82	3.79	3.85	3.83	3.77	3.75	3.72
80th/50th	2.06	2.07	2.07	2.05	2.07	2.09	2.06	2.04	2.04	2.03
80th/20th	5.08	5.10	5.15	5.04	5.13	5.24	5.25	5.07	5.05	5.01
20th/50th	0.41	0.41	0.40	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.40
Mean Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	13,775	13,647	13,582	13,543	13,203	12,397	12,518	12,579	12,590	12,575
Second quintile	37,293	36,367	36,264	36,106	34,585	33,006	33,268	32,940	32,538	32,676
Third quintile	63,572	62,846	63,065	61,894	60,236	57,377	58,024	56,492	56,077	55,769
Fourth quintile	101,570	101,433	101,444	99,595	97,544	93,256	93,366	90,176	89,955	89,603
Highest quintile	233,895	234,603	227,254	223,869	214,488	206,032	208,764	199,968	199,314	199,189
Top 5 percent	416,520	416,303	394,681	392,494	371,889	352,862	361,124	348,036	348,491	348,478
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Second quintile	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.4
Third quintile	14.1	14.0	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.3
Fourth quintile	22.6	22.6	23.0	22.9	23.2	23.2	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0
Highest quintile	52.0	52.3	51.5	51.5	51.1	51.2	51.4	51.0	51.0	51.1
Top 5 percent	23.1	23.2	22.3	22.6	22.1	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.3
Summary Measures										
Gini index of income inequality	0.486	0.489	0.482	0.481	0.479	0.480	0.482	0.476	0.477	0.477
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.616	0.617	0.609	0.601	0.596	0.611	0.606	0.578	0.586	0.585
Theil	0.436	0.441	0.424	0.426	0.420	0.419	0.428	0.415	0.423	0.422
Atkinson:										
e=0.25	0.105	0.106	0.103	0.103	0.101	0.102	0.103	0.100	0.101	0.101
e=0.50	0.205	0.207	0.202	0.201	0.199	0.200	0.202	0.196	0.198	0.198
e=0.75	0.311	0.313	0.307	0.305	0.303	0.307	0.307	0.298	0.300	0.300

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2018—Con.

(Income in 2018 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	2010[4]	2009[5]	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004[6]	2003	2002	2001	2000[7]
MEASURE											
Household Income at Selected Percentiles											
10th percentile limit	13,690	14,219	14,218	14,765	14,982	14,550	14,533	14,420	14,865	15,193	15,473
20th percentile limit	23,084	23,996	24,215	24,634	25,013	24,719	24,635	24,613	25,077	25,549	26,203
30th percentile limit	32,813	34,208	34,673	35,936	36,104	34,956	34,648	34,807	35,186	35,874	36,777
40th percentile limit	43,859	45,228	45,597	47,469	47,160	46,402	46,208	46,533	46,718	47,365	48,254
50th (median)	56,873	58,400	58,811	60,985	60,178	59,712	59,080	59,286	59,360	60,038	61,399
60th percentile limit	70,982	72,506	73,335	75,271	74,909	74,321	73,600	74,525	74,411	75,353	76,291
70th percentile limit	90,026	91,056	92,257	94,734	93,800	92,804	92,350	93,408	93,122	93,886	95,045
80th percentile limit	115,452	117,322	117,195	121,405	121,143	118,203	117,273	118,888	117,597	118,717	119,561
90th percentile limit	160,174	161,473	161,693	165,111	166,048	162,524	161,068	161,770	159,722	161,552	163,771
95th percentile limit	208,313	211,181	210,446	214,887	217,251	213,966	209,423	210,931	209,957	213,974	212,346
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles											
90th/10th	11.70	11.36	11.37	11.18	11.08	11.17	11.08	11.22	10.75	10.63	10.58
95th/20th	9.02	8.80	8.69	8.72	8.69	8.66	8.50	8.57	8.37	8.38	8.10
95th/50th	3.66	3.62	3.58	3.52	3.61	3.58	3.54	3.56	3.54	3.56	3.46
80th/50th	2.03	2.01	1.99	1.99	2.01	1.98	1.98	2.01	1.98	1.98	1.95
80th/20th	5.00	4.89	4.84	4.93	4.84	4.78	4.76	4.83	4.69	4.65	4.56
20th/50th	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.40	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43
Mean Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	12,689	13,553	13,628	14,024	14,172	13,733	13,651	13,681	13,983	14,411	14,852
Second quintile	32,931	34,325	34,509	35,744	35,928	35,262	34,930	35,143	35,552	36,209	37,083
Third quintile	56,748	58,115	58,611	60,664	60,205	59,679	59,182	59,655	59,909	60,608	61,755
Fourth quintile	91,038	92,326	93,251	96,045	95,295	93,868	93,318	94,427	94,237	95,028	96,001
Highest quintile	195,508	200,438	199,990	203,925	209,957	205,694	201,808	201,293	201,197	207,535	208,031
Top 5 percent	331,482	346,557	344,557	348,665	371,305	362,395	351,672	346,586	351,338	370,318	369,068
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
Second quintile	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.9
Third quintile	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.8
Fourth quintile	23.4	23.2	23.3	23.4	22.9	23.0	23.2	23.4	23.3	23.0	23.0
Highest quintile	50.3	50.3	50.0	49.7	50.5	50.4	50.1	49.8	49.7	50.1	49.8
Top 5 percent	21.3	21.7	21.5	21.2	22.3	22.2	21.8	21.4	21.7	22.4	22.1
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.470	0.468	0.466	0.463	0.470	0.469	0.466	0.464	0.462	0.466	0.462
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.574	0.550	0.541	0.532	0.543	0.545	0.543	0.530	0.514	0.515	0.490
Theil	0.400	0.403	0.398	0.391	0.417	0.411	0.406	0.397	0.398	0.413	0.404
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.097	0.097	0.096	0.095	0.099	0.098	0.097	0.095	0.095	0.098	0.096
e=0.50	0.191	0.190	0.188	0.185	0.192	0.192	0.190	0.187	0.186	0.189	0.185
e=0.75	0.293	0.288	0.285	0.281	0.289	0.289	0.286	0.283	0.279	0.282	0.275

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2018—Con.

(Income in 2018 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	1999[8]	1998	1997	1996	1995[9]	1994[10]	1993[11]	1992[12]	1991	1990	1989
MEASURE											
Household Income at Selected Percentiles											
10th percentile limit	15,642	14,977	14,421	14,245	14,241	13,494	13,189	13,195	13,382	13,678	14,117
20th percentile limit	25,907	24,884	24,100	23,611	23,636	22,568	22,251	22,167	22,702	23,358	23,717
30th percentile limit	36,829	35,998	34,429	33,575	33,057	32,151	31,913	31,755	32,602	33,635	33,951
40th percentile limit	48,258	46,951	45,697	44,382	44,176	42,359	42,349	42,469	43,273	44,215	45,098
50th (median)	61,526	60,040	57,911	56,744	55,931	54,233	53,610	53,897	54,318	55,952	56,678
60th percentile limit	76,173	74,635	71,988	70,356	68,941	67,404	66,569	66,677	66,838	67,644	69,313
70th percentile limit	94,606	92,492	89,092	87,102	85,130	84,079	82,801	82,044	81,875	83,311	84,823
80th percentile limit	119,787	115,804	111,895	108,742	106,892	105,630	103,475	102,050	102,338	103,157	105,313
90th percentile limit	162,945	156,412	152,837	147,169	143,946	142,681	140,268	136,432	136,819	138,465	141,085
95th percentile limit	214,684	204,122	198,046	191,119	185,474	184,599	179,561	174,204	173,811	177,048	179,900
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles											
90th/10th	10.42	10.44	10.60	10.33	10.11	10.57	10.64	10.34	10.22	10.12	9.99
95th/20th	8.29	8.20	8.22	8.09	7.85	8.18	8.07	7.86	7.66	7.58	7.59
95th/50th	3.49	3.40	3.42	3.37	3.32	3.40	3.35	3.23	3.20	3.16	3.17
80th/50th	1.95	1.93	1.93	1.92	1.91	1.95	1.93	1.89	1.88	1.84	1.86
80th/20th	4.62	4.65	4.64	4.61	4.52	4.68	4.65	4.60	4.51	4.42	4.44
20th/50th	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	14,990	14,240	13,833	13,742	13,698	12,966	12,628	12,766	13,029	13,390	13,713
Second quintile	36,807	35,958	34,582	33,730	33,480	32,314	32,014	31,985	32,725	33,691	34,119
Third quintile	61,609	60,167	58,180	56,735	55,980	54,437	53,663	53,888	54,357	55,649	56,716
Fourth quintile	95,886	93,053	90,113	87,809	86,055	84,709	83,396	82,723	82,862	83,903	85,789
Highest quintile	204,478	196,912	192,120	184,682	179,584	178,084	173,751	160,288	158,896	162,825	167,702
Top 5 percent	355,403	343,216	337,149	321,709	309,936	307,680	298,215	254,406	247,969	259,281	270,948
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Second quintile	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.5
Third quintile	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.8
Fourth quintile	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.4	23.5	24.2	24.2	24.0	24.0
Highest quintile	49.4	49.2	49.4	49.0	48.7	49.1	48.9	46.9	46.5	46.6	46.8
Top 5 percent	21.5	21.4	21.7	21.4	21.0	21.2	21.0	18.6	18.1	18.5	18.9
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.458	0.456	0.459	0.455	0.450	0.456	0.454	0.433	0.428	0.428	0.431
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.476	0.488	0.484	0.464	0.452	0.471	0.467	0.417	0.411	0.402	0.406
Theil	0.386	0.389	0.396	0.389	0.378	0.387	0.385	0.324	0.313	0.317	0.324
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.092	0.093	0.094	0.093	0.090	0.092	0.092	0.080	0.078	0.078	0.080
e=0.50	0.180	0.181	0.183	0.179	0.175	0.179	0.178	0.160	0.156	0.156	0.158
e=0.75	0.268	0.271	0.272	0.266	0.261	0.268	0.266	0.243	0.237	0.236	0.239

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2018—Con.

(Income in 2018 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	1988	1987[13]	1986	1985[14]	1984[15]	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979[16]	1978
MEASURE											
Household Income at Selected Percentiles											
10th percentile limit	13,433	13,225	13,121	13,161	13,151	12,640	12,689	12,920	13,093	13,281	13,527
20th percentile limit	23,293	22,900	22,475	22,186	21,929	21,517	21,060	21,332	21,757	22,647	22,379
30th percentile limit	33,153	32,941	32,703	31,601	31,163	30,286	30,151	30,318	30,978	32,353	31,897
40th percentile limit	43,999	43,468	42,990	41,743	41,043	40,010	40,054	39,878	40,803	42,059	42,314
50th (median)	55,716	55,260	54,608	52,709	51,742	50,216	50,571	50,709	51,528	53,257	53,359
60th percentile limit	68,570	67,853	66,720	64,665	63,233	61,407	61,199	61,678	62,555	64,710	64,024
70th percentile limit	83,329	82,802	81,374	78,557	77,249	74,898	74,444	74,651	75,194	77,648	77,063
80th percentile limit	103,538	102,550	100,855	97,255	95,520	92,801	91,259	91,187	91,592	93,825	93,116
90th percentile limit	137,115	135,291	132,369	127,562	125,644	121,459	120,349	119,115	119,008	121,452	120,433
95th percentile limit	175,261	171,601	169,121	160,695	158,123	152,681	150,643	146,750	147,399	151,608	148,965
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles											
90th/10th	10.21	10.23	10.09	9.69	9.55	9.61	9.48	9.22	9.09	9.14	8.90
95th/20th	7.52	7.49	7.52	7.24	7.21	7.10	7.15	6.88	6.77	6.69	6.66
95th/50th	3.15	3.11	3.10	3.05	3.06	3.04	2.98	2.89	2.86	2.85	2.79
80th/50th	1.86	1.86	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.78	1.76	1.75
80th/20th	4.45	4.48	4.49	4.38	4.36	4.31	4.33	4.27	4.21	4.14	4.16
20th/50th	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	13,230	13,002	12,665	12,529	12,548	12,150	12,008	12,235	12,540	12,961	13,054
Second quintile	33,393	33,045	32,577	31,751	31,255	30,520	30,389	30,477	31,211	32,238	32,057
Third quintile	55,851	55,247	54,515	52,703	51,794	50,459	50,303	50,488	51,502	53,151	52,931
Fourth quintile	84,426	83,509	82,126	79,276	77,987	75,719	74,813	75,259	75,876	77,997	77,536
Highest quintile	161,179	158,812	155,445	148,084	143,397	139,022	137,213	134,436	135,283	139,978	138,430
Top 5 percent	254,204	250,209	243,515	228,428	216,464	210,047	207,331	199,771	202,167	213,482	210,706
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2
Second quintile	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2
Third quintile	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.8
Fourth quintile	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.4	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.8	24.7	24.6	24.7
Highest quintile	46.3	46.2	46.1	45.6	45.2	45.1	45.0	44.3	44.1	44.2	44.1
Top 5 percent	18.3	18.2	18.0	17.6	17.1	17.0	17.0	16.5	16.5	16.9	16.8
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.426	0.426	0.425	0.419	0.415	0.414	0.412	0.406	0.403	0.404	0.402
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.401	0.408	0.416	0.403	0.391	0.397	0.401	0.387	0.375	0.369	0.363
Theil	0.314	0.314	0.310	0.300	0.290	0.288	0.287	0.277	0.274	0.279	0.275
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.078	0.078	0.077	0.075	0.073	0.072	0.072	0.070	0.069	0.070	0.069
e=0.50	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.151	0.147	0.147	0.146	0.141	0.140	0.141	0.139
e=0.75	0.236	0.237	0.237	0.231	0.225	0.226	0.226	0.220	0.216	0.216	0.213

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4.

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Measures of income dispersion	1977	1976[17]	1975[18]	1974[18, 19]	1973	1972[20]	1971[21]	1970	1969	1968	1967[22]
MEASURE											
Household Income at Selected Percentiles											
10th percentile limit	13,255	13,094	13,022	13,387	13,298	12,698	11,909	11,725	11,999	11,697	10,745
20th percentile limit	21,704	21,749	21,277	22,381	22,274	21,800	21,068	21,343	21,708	21,078	19,775
30th percentile limit	30,928	31,061	30,393	31,831	32,279	31,759	30,493	31,170	31,576	31,081	29,544
40th percentile limit	40,879	40,521	39,933	41,516	42,831	41,986	40,162	40,886	41,656	39,961	38,562
50th (median)	51,371	51,048	50,214	51,565	53,251	52,197	50,053	50,545	50,940	49,114	47,085
60th percentile limit	62,310	61,727	60,343	61,346	63,373	62,053	59,101	59,469	60,243	57,278	54,732
70th percentile limit	75,061	73,453	72,194	73,684	75,986	73,820	69,891	70,164	70,438	67,236	65,727
80th percentile limit	90,841	88,808	86,641	89,033	91,244	88,817	84,272	84,846	84,404	80,481	78,047
90th percentile limit	115,861	113,877	111,068	114,804	117,779	114,116	108,112	108,075	107,096	101,489	99,141
95th percentile limit	143,832	140,838	136,724	140,920	146,654	142,941	133,827	134,118	132,375	125,910	125,244
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles											
90th/10th	8.74	8.70	8.53	8.58	8.86	8.99	9.08	9.22	8.93	8.68	9.23
95th/20th	6.63	6.48	6.43	6.30	6.58	6.56	6.35	6.28	6.10	5.97	6.33
95th/50th	2.80	2.76	2.72	2.73	2.75	2.74	2.67	2.65	2.60	2.56	2.66
80th/50th	1.77	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.71	1.70	1.68	1.68	1.66	1.64	1.66
80th/20th	4.19	4.08	4.07	3.98	4.10	4.07	4.00	3.98	3.89	3.82	3.95
20th/50th	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	12,623	12,685	12,380	12,815	12,862	12,290	11,599	11,527	11,731	11,453	10,545
Second quintile	31,070	31,054	30,409	31,852	32,340	31,744	30,656	31,227	31,673	30,715	29,219
Third quintile	51,399	51,069	49,893	51,336	53,045	51,806	49,701	50,286	50,612	48,713	46,653
Fourth quintile	75,308	74,163	72,494	74,139	76,308	74,373	70,660	70,880	70,891	67,954	65,274
Highest quintile	134,292	131,255	127,995	131,357	136,536	133,522	125,204	125,484	124,603	118,080	117,468
Top 5 percent	205,443	199,991	194,237	199,662	210,308	206,952	192,040	192,605	191,791	180,531	185,294
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0
Second quintile	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.9	11.1	10.8
Third quintile	16.9	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.3
Fourth quintile	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.2
Highest quintile	44.0	43.7	43.6	43.5	43.9	43.9	43.5	43.3	43.0	42.6	43.6
Top 5 percent	16.8	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.9	17.0	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.3	17.2
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.402	0.398	0.397	0.395	0.400	0.401	0.396	0.394	0.391	0.386	0.397
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.364	0.361	0.361	0.352	0.360	0.371	0.370	0.370	0.357	0.352	0.377
Theil	0.276	0.271	0.270	0.267	0.275	0.279	0.273	0.271	0.268	0.261	0.280
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.069	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.069	0.070	0.068	0.068	0.067	0.065	0.070
e=0.50	0.139	0.137	0.136	0.134	0.139	0.140	0.138	0.138	0.135	0.133	0.141
e=0.75	0.213	0.211	0.210	0.207	0.213	0.216	0.214	0.214	0.209	0.206	0.218

See footnotes on next page.

[1] Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

[2] 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 that received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

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

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

[5] 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.

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

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

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

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

[10] Introduction of 1990 Census sample design.

[11] 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.

[12] Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

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

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

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

[16] 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.

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

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

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

[20] Full implementation of 1970 Census-based sample design.

[21] Introduction of 1970 Census sample design and population controls.

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

Note: Inflation-adjusted estimates may differ slightly from other published data due to rounding. Some estimates have been slightly revised from previous estimates due to an improved table processing system. Margins of error are available via e-mail at <sehsd.isb.list@census.gov>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-5.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2018

(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	2018	2017[1]	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013[2]	2013[3]	2012	2011	2010[4]	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
MEASURES																
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles																
Lowest quintile	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
Second quintile	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.5
Third quintile	14.7	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.9	14.8	14.8	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.3	14.9	15.1
Fourth quintile	22.4	22.4	22.7	22.5	22.9	22.9	22.8	22.9	22.9	22.8	23.1	22.9	22.8	22.9	22.5	22.6
Highest quintile	50.3	50.9	50.1	50.2	49.8	50.0	50.3	49.6	49.9	50.0	49.2	49.4	48.9	48.5	49.3	49.1
Summary Measures																
Gini index of income inequality	0.464	0.471	0.463	0.464	0.462	0.464	0.467	0.459	0.463	0.463	0.456	0.456	0.450	0.444	0.452	0.450
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.628	0.643	0.639	0.629	0.623	0.648	0.635	0.620	0.629	0.626	0.617	0.605	0.568	0.548	0.557	0.571
Theil	0.405	0.416	0.397	0.403	0.396	0.397	0.409	0.392	0.405	0.404	0.382	0.390	0.377	0.368	0.393	0.386
Atkinson:																
e=0.25	0.097	0.100	0.096	0.097	0.096	0.096	0.098	0.095	0.097	0.097	0.093	0.094	0.091	0.089	0.093	0.092
e=0.50	0.191	0.196	0.191	0.192	0.190	0.192	0.194	0.188	0.192	0.191	0.185	0.186	0.180	0.175	0.182	0.181
e=0.75	0.296	0.304	0.298	0.297	0.295	0.301	0.301	0.293	0.298	0.297	0.290	0.289	0.278	0.271	0.278	0.280
STANDARD ERRORS																
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles																
Lowest quintile	0.03	0.04	0.04	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	0.05	0.05	0.05	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	0.07	0.07	0.07	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	0.09	0.09	0.09	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	0.20	0.21	0.20	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	0.0020	0.0022	0.0021	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	0.0076	0.0093	0.0092	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	0.0053	0.0062	0.0052	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	0.0012	0.0011	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	0.0018	0.0020	0.0019	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	0.0024	0.0028	0.0027	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-5.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2018—Con.

(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	2004[5]	2003	2002	2001	2000[6]	1999[7]	1998	1997	1996	1995[8]	1994[9]	1993[10]	1992[11]
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-5.
Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2018—Con.

(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987[12]	1986	1985[13]	1984[14]	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979[15]
MEASURES													
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Incomes of Quintiles													
Lowest quintile	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.3
Second quintile	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.7
Third quintile	16.5	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.7	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.2
Fourth quintile	23.7	23.5	23.4	23.7	23.8	23.8	23.7	24.0	24.0	23.9	24.0	24.0	23.8
Highest quintile	45.0	45.1	45.4	44.7	44.4	44.3	44.1	43.6	43.5	43.2	42.4	41.9	41.9
Summary Measures													
Gini index of income inequality	0.406	0.406	0.408	0.402	0.399	0.397	0.394	0.389	0.389	0.384	0.373	0.367	0.366
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.402	0.388	0.393	0.380	0.381	0.375	0.369	0.366	0.373	0.370	0.352	0.330	0.322
Theil	0.289	0.293	0.298	0.285	0.281	0.276	0.269	0.261	0.260	0.255	0.241	0.234	0.234
Atkinson:													
e=0.25	0.072	0.072	0.073	0.070	0.069	0.068	0.067	0.065	0.065	0.064	0.060	0.058	0.058
e=0.50	0.144	0.144	0.145	0.141	0.139	0.137	0.135	0.132	0.132	0.129	0.123	0.119	0.118
e=0.75	0.223	0.220	0.222	0.216	0.215	0.212	0.208	0.205	0.207	0.203	0.194	0.186	0.184
STANDARD ERRORS													
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles													
Lowest quintile	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Second quintile	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12
Third quintile	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
Fourth quintile	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Highest quintile	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42
Summary Measures													
Gini index of income inequality	0.0024	0.0025	0.0025	0.0026	0.0024	0.0024	0.0024	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0022	0.0023
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0037	0.0035	0.0035	0.0036	0.0035	0.0035	0.0035	0.0035	0.0035	0.0036	0.0035	0.0031	0.0030
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:													
e=0.25	0.0004	0.0005	0.0005	0.0006	0.0005	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0003	0.0004
e=0.50	0.0008	0.0009	0.0009	0.0010	0.0008	0.0008	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006	0.0007
e=0.75	0.0012	0.0012	0.0013	0.0013	0.0012	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0010

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5.
Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2018—Con.

(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	1978	1977	1976[16]	1975[17]	1974[17, 18]	1973	1972[19]	1971[20]	1970	1969	1968	1967[21]
MEASURES												
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Incomes of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.6
Second quintile	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.0
Third quintile	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.1
Fourth quintile	23.7	23.7	23.8	23.6	23.6	23.5	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.2
Highest quintile	41.8	41.7	41.5	41.6	41.2	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.5	41.3	41.1	42.1
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.363	0.362	0.359	0.359	0.354	0.360	0.362	0.359	0.357	0.353	0.351	0.362
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.315	0.315	0.311	0.306	0.295	0.298	0.302	0.300	0.299	0.283	0.285	0.303
Theil	0.231	0.231	0.227	0.227	0.221	0.230	0.233	0.229	0.228	0.224	0.220	0.238
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.057	0.057	0.056	0.056	0.055	0.057	0.057	0.057	0.056	0.055	0.054	0.058
e=0.50	0.116	0.116	0.113	0.114	0.110	0.114	0.115	0.113	0.113	0.110	0.109	0.116
e=0.75	0.180	0.180	0.177	0.176	0.171	0.176	0.177	0.175	0.175	0.169	0.169	0.179
STANDARD ERRORS												
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Second quintile	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Third quintile	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
Fourth quintile	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Highest quintile	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.42
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.0023	0.0023	0.0024	0.0024	0.0026	0.0027	0.0029	0.0028	0.0035	0.0062	0.0070	0.0025
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0034	0.0033	0.0032	0.0033	0.0032	0.0031	0.0030	0.0030	0.0031
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0005
e=0.50	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0007	0.0008
e=0.75	0.0010	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011

[1] Implementation of an updated CPS ASEC processing system.
[2] 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 that received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.
[3] The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample that received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.
[4] Implementation of 2010 Census-based population controls.
[5] Data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.
[6] Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.
[7] Implementation of 2000 Census-based population controls.
[8] Full implementation of 1990 Census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000 household sample reduction, and revised editing of responses on race.
[9] Introduction of 1990 Census sample design.
[10] Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the 1994 CPS ASEC was revised to allow for the coding of different income amounts on selected questionnaire items. Limits either increased or decreased in the following categories: earnings limits increased to $999,999; social security limits increased to $49,999; supplemental security income and public assistance limits increased to $24,999; veterans' benefits limits increased to $99,999; and child support and alimony limits decreased to $49,999.
[11] Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.
[12] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.
[13] Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to $299,999. Full implementation of 1980 Census-based sample design.
[14] Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 Census-based sample design.
[15] Implementation of 1980 Census population controls. Questionnaire expanded to 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 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-6.

Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2017 and 2018

(Earnings in 2018 dollars. People 15 years and older with earnings. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Characteristic	2017[1]			2018			Percent change* (2018 less 2017)	
	Number (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)			
		Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
PEOPLE WITH EARNINGS								
All Workers	**166,311**	**38,915**	**587**	**167,555**	**40,247**	**202**	***3.4**	**1.47**
Men	88,020	46,166	690	88,115	46,741	406	1.2	1.57
Women	78,291	32,664	195	79,440	32,654	691	Z	2.01
Full-Time, Year-Round Workers	**115,727**	**50,968**	**594**	**118,000**	**50,653**	**202**	**–0.6**	**1.14**
Men	66,500	53,459	228	67,205	55,291	475	*3.4	0.92
Women	49,227	43,658	894	50,795	45,097	487	*3.3	2.26
Female-to-male earnings ratio	N	0.817	0.0163	N	0.816	0.0100	–0.1	2.33

*An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.
N Not applicable.
Z Represents or rounds to zero.
[1] The 2017 data reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. See Appendix D for more information.
[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 <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2019/demo/p60-266sa.pdf>.
Note: Inflation-adjusted estimates may differ slightly from other published data due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2018 and 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-7.

Number and Real Median Earnings of Total Workers and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers by Sex and Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2018

(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 2018 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 <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.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	
2018	88,165	88,115	46,741	247	79,493	79,440	32,654	420	67,220	67,205	55,291	288	50,807	50,795	45,097	296	0.816
2017[1]	88,069	88,020	46,166	420	78,359	78,291	32,664	119	66,515	66,500	53,459	139	49,244	49,227	43,658	543	0.817
2017	88,140	88,101	45,491	764	78,260	78,196	32,381	107	66,397	66,379	53,417	140	49,308	49,293	43,000	129	0.805
2016	86,945	86,886	44,179	150	77,813	77,742	32,315	129	64,990	64,953	54,036	134	48,345	48,328	43,482	156	0.805
2015	86,466	86,435	44,108	148	77,066	76,974	32,058	113	63,891	63,887	54,280	144	47,232	47,211	43,183	155	0.796
2014	84,539	84,494	43,147	138	75,639	75,572	30,147	306	62,466	62,455	53,493	140	46,246	46,226	42,067	463	0.786
2013[2]	83,916	83,855	43,436	327	74,892	74,821	29,573	304	61,240	61,240	54,002	613	44,629	44,629	41,885	751	0.776
2013[3]	83,605	83,555	43,084	472	74,598	74,545	29,947	393	60,781	60,769	54,021	266	45,081	45,068	42,278	392	0.783
2012	83,070	83,003	41,545	454	74,252	74,188	29,455	150	59,028	59,009	54,126	512	44,059	44,042	41,408	396	0.765
2011	81,418	81,366	41,781	186	73,178	73,094	29,707	148	58,014	57,993	53,934	530	43,702	43,683	41,532	172	0.770
2010[4]	80,893	80,856	42,455	184	72,789	72,716	30,589	151	56,294	56,283	55,344	564	43,184	43,179	42,575	169	0.769
2009[5]	81,979	81,934	42,624	138	73,063	72,972	30,539	109	56,072	56,053	55,290	172	43,253	43,217	42,562	123	0.770
2008	84,088	84,039	42,753	125	74,600	74,538	29,989	113	59,875	59,861	54,210	170	44,163	44,156	41,791	124	0.771
2007	84,532	84,482	44,477	129	74,382	74,295	31,417	110	63,000	62,984	54,769	182	45,640	45,613	42,616	124	0.778
2006	83,980	83,928	44,794	134	73,761	73,683	30,545	191	63,070	63,055	52,762	110	44,682	44,663	40,594	231	0.769
2005	82,987	82,934	44,274	362	72,544	72,476	29,741	184	61,515	61,500	53,345	116	43,369	43,351	41,063	104	0.770
2004[6]	81,503	81,448	43,287	215	72,016	71,930	29,659	105	60,103	60,088	54,365	120	42,414	42,380	41,631	105	0.766
2003	80,554	80,508	43,861	108	71,446	71,372	30,115	111	58,784	58,772	55,659	123	41,922	41,908	42,049	114	0.755
2002	80,548	80,500	44,296	115	71,500	71,411	29,994	105	58,774	58,761	55,189	342	41,900	41,876	42,275	112	0.766
2001	80,300	80,209	44,592	112	71,308	71,232	29,645	112	58,728	58,712	54,418	367	41,651	41,639	41,537	235	0.763
2000[7]	80,572	80,494	45,258	114	71,758	71,657	29,635	113	59,619	59,602	54,471	148	41,744	41,719	40,156	149	0.737
1999[8]	79,360	79,322	45,475	219	71,153	71,053	27,879	245	58,318	58,299	55,018	206	40,890	40,871	39,786	171	0.723
1998	77,323	77,295	44,399	360	68,950	68,846	27,354	249	56,957	56,951	54,574	205	38,819	38,785	39,932	182	0.732
1997	76,731	76,694	42,008	191	67,851	67,736	26,160	169	54,933	54,909	52,698	502	37,715	37,683	39,082	243	0.742
1996	76,165	76,121	41,225	197	66,744	66,661	25,625	174	53,801	53,787	51,391	184	36,457	36,430	37,907	265	0.738
1995[9]	74,681	74,619	41,064	259	65,657	65,557	25,149	167	52,675	52,667	51,696	189	35,502	35,482	36,926	225	0.714
1994[10]	74,326	74,264	39,764	311	64,803	64,706	24,076	220	51,597	51,580	51,863	208	34,182	34,155	37,325	185	0.720
1993[11]	73,287	73,198	38,512	225	63,808	63,660	23,846	233	49,838	49,818	52,179	201	33,552	33,524	37,318	165	0.715
1992[12]	73,142	73,120	38,533	202	62,535	62,408	23,798	236	48,554	48,551	53,125	201	33,296	33,241	37,605	179	0.708
1991	72,064	72,040	39,409	198	61,959	61,796	23,230	225	47,987	47,888	53,047	398	32,491	32,436	37,058	177	0.699
1990	72,380	72,348	40,216	191	61,946	61,732	22,891	149	49,181	49,171	51,720	387	31,758	31,682	37,040	237	0.716
1989	72,093	72,045	41,913	204	61,586	61,338	23,012	153	49,698	49,678	53,590	220	31,428	31,340	36,802	247	0.687
1988	70,496	70,467	42,182	231	60,873	60,658	22,708	162	48,303	48,285	54,551	239	31,334	31,237	36,030	258	0.660
1987[13]	69,624	69,545	42,022	307	59,557	59,359	22,517	148	47,048	47,013	55,016	229	29,982	29,912	35,858	168	0.652
1986	68,783	68,728	41,196	305	57,932	57,686	21,969	182	45,912	45,912	55,395	237	28,493	28,420	35,603	186	0.643
1985[14]	67,852	67,809	39,678	301	56,592	56,296	20,818	210	44,952	44,943	53,997	315	27,470	27,383	34,869	183	0.646
1984[15]	66,513	66,454	39,302	219	55,596	55,226	20,025	194	43,836	43,808	53,596	275	26,587	26,466	34,118	201	0.637
1983	65,216	65,138	38,644	212	53,413	53,108	19,788	144	41,548	41,528	52,611	240	25,288	25,166	33,458	204	0.636
1982	64,827	64,730	38,542	218	52,299	51,820	19,270	140	40,135	40,105	52,843	223	23,845	23,702	32,628	221	0.617
1981	65,362	65,233	40,040	229	52,504	51,940	19,200	138	41,811	41,773	53,862	189	23,488	23,329	31,905	133	0.592
1980	64,861	64,730	40,765	282	51,988	51,448	19,273	157	41,923	41,881	54,152	273	23,025	22,859	32,578	143	0.602
1979[16]	64,769	64,648	41,891	281	51,462	50,897	19,338	165	42,469	42,437	55,046	217	22,248	22,082	32,842	168	0.597
1978	63,101	62,903	42,977	209	49,214	48,398	18,593	170	41,078	41,036	55,718	191	21,131	20,914	33,119	184	0.594
1977	61,959	61,704	41,776	216	47,333	46,194	17,691	155	39,325	39,263	55,360	261	19,544	19,238	32,620	148	0.589
1976[17]	60,703	60,450	41,451	189	45,659	44,565	17,287	161	38,214	38,184	54,142	213	18,372	18,073	32,590	161	0.602
1975[18]	59,509	59,268	41,167	221	43,725	42,926	16,822	179	37,316	37,267	54,291	213	17,738	17,452	31,933	162	0.588
1974[18, 19]	60,102	59,866	42,004	N	43,694	42,854	16,408	N	N	37,916	54,632	235	N	16,945	32,098	157	0.588
1973	59,816	59,438	43,981	N	42,835	41,583	16,555	N	39,643	39,581	56,666	N	17,547	17,195	32,092	N	0.566
1972[20]	58,194	57,774	43,014	N	40,723	39,470	17,128	N	38,234	38,184	54,916	N	16,976	16,675	31,775	N	0.579
1971[21]	57,303	56,886	40,961	N	39,910	38,485	16,555	N	36,868	36,819	52,110	N	16,353	16,002	31,009	N	0.595
1970	56,265	55,821	41,390	N	39,682	38,273	15,799	N	36,193	36,132	51,888	N	15,805	15,476	30,805	N	0.594
1969	55,700	55,273	41,892	N	39,060	37,737	15,569	N	37,055	37,008	49,956	N	15,678	15,374	30,222	N	0.605
1968	55,095	54,026	40,862	N	38,279	35,695	15,934	N	37,099	37,068	48,613	N	15,336	15,013	28,271	N	0.582
1967[22]	54,412	53,222	39,683	N	36,971	34,391	15,497	N	36,695	36,645	47,342	N	15,141	14,846	27,356	N	0.578
1966[23]	53,016	N	40,127	N	35,295	N	16,070	N	N	N	46,606	N	N	N	26,824	N	0.576
1965[24]	N	N	37,777	N	N	N	16,211	N	N	N	44,656	N	N	N	26,760	N	0.599
1964	51,978	N	37,413	N	33,146	N	15,189	N	N	N	44,028	N	N	N	26,042	N	0.591
1963	51,039	N	39,800	N	32,188	N	14,627	N	N	N	43,023	N	N	N	25,361	N	0.589
1962[25]	50,639	N	35,842	N	31,418	N	14,311	N	N	N	41,969	N	N	N	24,887	N	0.593
1961[26]	49,854	N	34,741	N	30,433	N	13,783	N	N	N	41,216	N	N	N	24,420	N	0.592
1960	50,033	N	33,483	N	30,585	N	13,609	N	N	N	39,941	N	N	N	24,234	N	0.607

See footnotes on next page.

N Not available.

[1] Implementation of an updated CPS ASEC processing system.

[2] 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 that received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

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

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

[5] 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.

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

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

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

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

[10] Introduction of 1990 Census sample design.

[11] Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the 1994 CPS ASEC was revised to allow for the coding of different income amounts on selected questionnaire items. Limits either increased or decreased in the following categories: earnings limits increased to $999,999; social security limits increased to $49,999; supplemental security income and public assistance limits increased to $24,999; veterans' benefits limits increased to $99,999; and child support and alimony limits decreased to $49,999.

[12] Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

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

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

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

[16] 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.

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

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

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

[20] Full implementation of 1970 Census-based sample design.

[21] Introduction of 1970 Census sample design and population controls.

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

[23] Questionnaire expanded to ask eight income questions.

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

[25] Full implementation of 1960 Census-based sample design and population controls.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

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 2018 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

(In 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	13,064								
Aged 65 and older	12,043								
Two people:									
Householder under age 65	16,815	17,308							
Householder aged 65 and older	15,178	17,242							
Three people	19,642	20,212	20,231						
Four people	25,900	26,324	25,465	25,554					
Five people	31,234	31,689	30,718	29,967	29,509				
Six people	35,925	36,068	35,324	34,612	33,553	32,925			
Seven people	41,336	41,594	40,705	40,085	38,929	37,581	36,102		
Eight people	46,231	46,640	45,800	45,064	44,021	42,696	41,317	40,967	
Nine people or more	55,613	55,883	55,140	54,516	53,491	52,082	50,807	50,491	48,546

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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

Example: Suppose Family A consists of five people: two children, their mother, their father, and their great-aunt. Family A's poverty threshold in 2018 is $30,718. Each member of Family A had the following income in 2018:

Mother	$11,000
Father	$10,000
Great-aunt	$10,000
First child	0
Second child	0
Total:	$31,000

Since their total family income, $31,000, was higher than their threshold ($30,718), Family A would not be considered "in poverty."

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

For a history of the official poverty measure, see "Poverty: The History of the Official Poverty Measure" available at <www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty/about/history-of-the-poverty-measure.html> or "The Development of the Orshansky Poverty Thresholds and Their Subsequent History as the Official U.S. Poverty Measure" by Gordon M. Fisher, available at <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/1997/demo/fisher-02.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 2018. 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 2018 by Size of Family

(In dollars)

One person	12,784
Two people	16,247
Three people	19,985
Four people	25,701
Five people	30,459
Six people	34,533
Seven people	39,194
Eight people	43,602
Nine people or more	51,393

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table B-1.

People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2017 and 2018

(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 <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Characteristic	2017[1]					2018					Change in poverty (2018 less 2017)[3, *]	
		Below poverty					Below poverty					
	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Number	Percent
PEOPLE												
Total	**322,548**	**39,564**	**896**	**12.3**	**0.3**	**323,847**	**38,146**	**791**	**11.8**	**0.2**	***–1,418**	***–0.5**
Race[4] and Hispanic Origin												
White	247,255	26,026	712	10.5	0.3	247,634	24,945	615	10.1	0.2	*–1,082	*–0.5
White, not Hispanic	195,218	16,619	513	8.5	0.3	194,815	15,725	453	8.1	0.2	*–894	*–0.4
Black	42,477	9,224	358	21.7	0.8	42,773	8,884	416	20.8	1.0	–340	–0.9
Asian	19,526	1,891	186	9.7	0.9	19,768	1,996	157	10.1	0.8	105	0.4
Hispanic (any race)	59,051	10,816	457	18.3	0.8	59,957	10,526	403	17.6	0.7	–290	–0.8
Sex												
Male	158,111	17,272	477	10.9	0.3	158,741	16,782	428	10.6	0.3	–489	–0.4
Female	164,436	22,292	501	13.6	0.3	165,106	21,363	462	12.9	0.3	*–929	*–0.6
Age												
Under age 18	73,470	12,759	407	17.4	0.5	73,284	11,869	415	16.2	0.6	*–890	*–1.2
Aged 18 to 64	198,012	21,913	573	11.1	0.3	197,775	21,130	479	10.7	0.2	*–782	*–0.4
Aged 65 and older	51,066	4,893	198	9.6	0.4	52,788	5,146	206	9.7	0.4	254	0.2
Nativity												
Native-born	277,131	33,143	802	12.0	0.3	278,051	31,828	713	11.4	0.3	*–1,315	*–0.5
Foreign-born	45,417	6,421	297	14.1	0.6	45,796	6,317	283	13.8	0.6	–104	–0.3
Naturalized citizen	21,876	2,185	152	10.0	0.7	22,294	2,215	147	9.9	0.6	30	–0.1
Not a citizen	23,541	4,236	241	18.0	0.9	23,502	4,103	227	17.5	0.8	–133	–0.5
Region												
Northeast	55,962	6,347	329	11.3	0.6	55,270	5,682	304	10.3	0.6	*–665	*–1.1
Midwest	67,341	7,571	380	11.2	0.6	67,539	7,005	378	10.4	0.6	*–566	*–0.9
South	122,269	16,474	606	13.5	0.5	123,462	16,757	573	13.6	0.5	283	0.1
West	76,976	9,172	387	11.9	0.5	77,576	8,701	420	11.2	0.5	–472	*–0.7
Residence[5]												
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	279,549	33,094	885	11.8	0.3	281,549	31,936	771	11.3	0.3	*–1,158	*–0.5
Inside principal cities	103,856	16,369	669	15.8	0.5	104,770	15,287	609	14.6	0.5	*–1,082	*–1.2
Outside principal cities	175,693	16,725	604	9.5	0.3	176,779	16,649	615	9.4	0.3	–76	–0.1
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	42,999	6,470	520	15.0	0.7	42,298	6,210	526	14.7	0.8	–260	–0.4
Work Experience												
Total, aged 18 to 64	198,012	21,913	573	11.1	0.3	197,775	21,130	479	10.7	0.2	*–782	*–0.4
All workers	152,227	8,106	268	5.3	0.2	152,835	7,781	256	5.1	0.2	–325	–0.2
Worked full-time, year-round	109,726	2,506	127	2.3	0.1	111,702	2,544	133	2.3	0.1	39	Z
Less than full-time, year-round	42,502	5,600	231	13.2	0.5	41,133	5,237	213	12.7	0.5	*–363	–0.4
Did not work at least 1 week	45,785	13,807	460	30.2	0.8	44,940	13,349	354	29.7	0.7	–458	–0.5
Disability Status[6]												
Total, aged 18 to 64	198,012	21,913	573	11.1	0.3	197,775	21,130	479	10.7	0.2	*–782	*–0.4
With a disability	15,087	3,791	184	25.1	1.1	14,845	3,818	186	25.7	1.1	27	0.6
With no disability	181,974	18,088	515	9.9	0.3	182,010	17,279	391	9.5	0.2	*–809	*–0.4
Educational Attainment												
Total, aged 25 and older	219,821	22,007	502	10.0	0.2	221,478	21,916	440	9.9	0.2	–91	–0.1
No high school diploma	22,404	5,488	209	24.5	0.8	21,975	5,693	222	25.9	0.9	205	*1.4
High school, no college	62,669	8,054	280	12.9	0.4	62,259	7,925	255	12.7	0.4	–129	–0.1
Some college	57,828	5,178	199	9.0	0.3	57,428	4,812	183	8.4	0.3	*–366	*–0.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	76,920	3,286	178	4.3	0.2	79,816	3,486	214	4.4	0.3	200	0.1

* 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] The 2017 data reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. See Appendix D for more information.

[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. Margin of errors shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2019/demo/p60-266sa.pdf>.

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

[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). 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.

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

[6] The sum of those with and without a disability does not equal the total because disability status is not defined for individuals in the U.S. armed forces.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2018 and 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-2.

Families and People in Poverty by Type of Family: 2017 and 2018

(Numbers in thousands. Margin of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Families as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Characteristic	2017[1]					2018					Change in poverty (2018 less 2017)[3, *]	
		Below poverty					Below poverty					
	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Number	Percent
FAMILIES												
Primary Families[4]	**83,539**	**7,790**	**212**	**9.3**	**0.2**	**83,508**	**7,504**	**208**	**9.0**	**0.2**	***–286**	***–0.3**
Married-couple	61,883	2,933	131	4.7	0.2	61,971	2,938	119	4.7	0.2	6	Z
Female householder, no spouse present	15,305	4,005	147	26.2	0.9	15,052	3,742	153	24.9	0.9	*–263	*–1.3
Male householder, no spouse present	6,351	853	77	13.4	1.1	6,485	824	79	12.7	1.1	–29	–0.7
Unrelated Subfamilies[5]	**470**	**154**	**30**	**32.7**	**5.4**	**467**	**156**	**31**	**33.3**	**4.8**	**2**	**0.6**
PEOPLE												
Persons in Families												
In primary families	261,599	26,720	731	10.2	0.3	262,010	25,489	699	9.7	0.3	*–1,231	*–0.5
Related children under age 18	72,612	12,358	398	17.0	0.5	72,425	11,491	410	15.9	0.6	*–866	*–1.2
Related children under age 6	23,564	4,436	219	18.8	0.9	23,395	4,016	194	17.2	0.8	*–420	*–1.7
In married-couple families	195,629	10,624	480	5.4	0.2	196,418	10,518	446	5.4	0.2	–106	–0.1
Related children under age 18	49,751	3,961	234	8.0	0.5	49,983	3,820	246	7.6	0.5	–141	–0.3
Related children under age 6	16,632	1,467	120	8.8	0.7	16,680	1,296	107	7.8	0.6	*–171	*–1.0
In families with a female householder, no spouse present	47,517	13,525	506	28.5	0.9	46,660	12,491	519	26.8	1.0	*–1,033	*–1.7
Related children under age 18	17,574	7,312	308	41.6	1.3	17,058	6,664	315	39.1	1.5	*–649	*–2.5
Related children under age 6	5,191	2,584	164	49.8	2.2	4,995	2,381	154	47.7	2.4	–203	–2.1
In families with a male householder, no spouse present	18,454	2,571	240	13.9	1.2	18,932	2,480	227	13.1	1.1	–91	–0.8
Related children under age 18	5,287	1,084	122	20.5	2.0	5,384	1,008	113	18.7	1.9	–76	–1.8
Related children under age 6	1,740	386	66	22.2	3.3	1,719	339	58	19.7	3.1	–46	–2.4
In unrelated subfamilies	1,113	379	75	34.1	5.7	1,069	370	73	34.6	5.0	–10	0.5
Children under age 18	553	215	44	38.9	6.6	539	202	41	37.5	5.8	–13	–1.4
Persons not in Families												
Unrelated individuals	59,835	12,465	389	20.8	0.5	60,768	12,287	338	20.2	0.5	–178	–0.6
Male	29,346	5,366	237	18.3	0.7	29,887	5,301	232	17.7	0.7	–65	–0.5
Female	30,489	7,099	248	23.3	0.7	30,881	6,986	219	22.6	0.6	–113	–0.7

* 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] The 2017 data reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. See Appendix D for more information.

[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. Margin of errors shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2019/demo/p60-266sa.pdf>.

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

[4] 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.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2018 and 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-3.

People With Income Below Specified Ratios of Their Poverty Thresholds by Selected Characteristics: 2018

(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 <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Characteristic	Total	Income-to-poverty ratio[1]															
		Under 0.50				Under 1.25				Under 1.50				Under 2.00			
		Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)
All people	**323,847**	**17,274**	**537**	**5.3**	**0.2**	**51,706**	**858**	**16.0**	**0.3**	**65,091**	**919**	**20.1**	**0.3**	**93,594**	**1,136**	**28.9**	**0.4**
Age																	
Under age 18	73,284	5,042	284	6.9	0.4	16,074	434	21.9	0.6	20,007	467	27.3	0.6	27,590	495	37.6	0.7
Aged 18 to 64	197,775	10,141	320	5.1	0.2	28,180	529	14.2	0.3	34,975	581	17.7	0.3	50,529	731	25.5	0.4
Aged 65 and older	52,788	2,092	146	4.0	0.3	7,451	240	14.1	0.5	10,109	286	19.1	0.5	15,475	350	29.3	0.7
Sex																	
Male	158,741	7,565	299	4.8	0.2	22,938	469	14.4	0.3	29,065	515	18.3	0.3	42,451	614	26.7	0.4
Female	165,106	9,709	325	5.9	0.2	28,768	493	17.4	0.3	36,026	518	21.8	0.3	51,143	636	31.0	0.4
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin																	
White	247,634	11,161	447	4.5	0.2	34,550	661	14.0	0.3	44,104	712	17.8	0.3	65,298	907	26.4	0.4
White, not Hispanic	194,815	7,554	334	3.9	0.2	21,321	497	10.9	0.3	27,378	569	14.1	0.3	41,672	756	21.4	0.4
Black	42,773	4,014	277	9.4	0.6	11,581	447	27.1	1.0	13,978	458	32.7	1.1	18,585	502	43.4	1.2
Asian	19,768	1,037	114	5.2	0.6	2,553	187	12.9	0.9	3,178	230	16.1	1.2	4,536	271	22.9	1.4
Hispanic (any race)	59,957	4,166	298	6.9	0.5	15,016	485	25.0	0.8	18,943	525	31.6	0.9	26,663	551	44.5	0.9
Family Status																	
In families	262,010	10,484	464	4.0	0.2	35,429	789	13.5	0.3	45,685	858	17.4	0.3	67,375	1,079	25.7	0.4
Householder	83,508	3,265	141	3.9	0.2	10,241	238	12.3	0.3	13,222	268	15.8	0.3	19,655	332	23.5	0.4
Related children under age 18	72,425	4,767	278	6.6	0.4	15,613	434	21.6	0.6	19,510	470	26.9	0.6	27,002	494	37.3	0.7
Related children under age 6	23,395	1,778	131	7.6	0.6	5,401	224	23.1	1.0	6,640	228	28.4	1.0	9,148	229	39.1	1.0
In unrelated subfamilies	1,069	226	66	21.2	5.4	477	87	44.6	5.7	518	89	48.4	5.7	662	103	61.9	5.8
Unrelated individuals	60,768	6,564	238	10.8	0.4	15,800	385	26.0	0.5	18,888	441	31.1	0.5	25,558	523	42.1	0.6
Male	29,887	2,926	177	9.8	0.6	6,732	254	22.5	0.7	7,972	270	26.7	0.7	10,983	320	36.7	0.8
Female	30,881	3,638	162	11.8	0.5	9,068	243	29.4	0.7	10,916	289	35.3	0.8	14,575	341	47.2	0.9

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

[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. Margin of errors shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2019/demo/p60-266sa.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, 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Table B-4.

Income Deficit or Surplus of Families and Unrelated Individuals by Poverty Status: 2018

(Numbers of families and unrelated individuals in thousands. Deficits and surpluses and their margin of error in 2018 dollars. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Characteristic	Total	Size of deficit or surplus								Average deficit or surplus (dollars)		Deficit or surplus per capita (dollars)	
		Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,499	$2,500 to $4,999	$5,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $12,499	$12,500 to $14,999	$15,000 or more	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
Below Poverty Threshold, Deficit													
All families	7,504	536	649	935	1,031	861	669	621	2,203	10,452	207	3,077	68
Married-couple families	2,938	281	274	412	396	333	236	219	787	9,789	346	2,735	105
Families with a female householder, no spouse present	3,742	207	295	429	486	421	367	332	1,205	11,138	294	3,337	94
Families with a male householder, no spouse present	824	48	80	93	149	106	66	69	211	9,704	536	3,223	186
Unrelated individuals	12,287	852	1,691	2,442	1,229	936	1,405	3,733	Z	7,502	123	7,502	123
Male	5,301	313	729	1,004	557	374	632	1,693	Z	7,688	207	7,688	207
Female	6,986	539	962	1,438	673	562	773	2,039	Z	7,362	155	7,362	155
Above Poverty Threshold, Surplus													
All families	76,004	521	694	1,367	1,409	1,614	1,490	1,664	67,244	94,527	1,195	30,375	416
Married-couple families	59,033	275	344	663	738	914	852	969	54,279	106,184	1,368	33,719	467
Families with a female householder, no spouse present	11,309	176	269	528	528	517	446	486	8,360	49,829	1,685	16,493	590
Families with a male householder, no spouse present	5,661	70	82	176	143	184	192	209	4,605	62,265	3,229	21,425	1,147
Unrelated individuals	48,481	949	1,798	2,792	2,831	2,060	2,577	2,100	33,373	42,177	999	42,177	999
Male	24,586	393	725	1,154	1,214	868	1,179	909	18,144	47,170	1,577	47,170	1,577
Female	23,895	556	1,073	1,638	1,617	1,192	1,399	1,191	15,229	37,040	1,213	37,040	1,213

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. Margin of errors shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2019/demo/p60-266sa.pdf>.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Table B-5.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2018

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
2018	323,847	38,146	11.8	262,010	25,489	9.7	46,660	12,491	26.8	60,768	12,287	20.2
2017[1]	322,548	39,564	12.3	261,599	26,720	10.2	47,517	13,525	28.5	59,835	12,465	20.8
2017	322,549	39,698	12.3	260,709	26,766	10.3	47,999	13,378	27.9	60,786	12,593	20.7
2016	319,911	40,616	12.7	259,863	27,762	10.7	48,243	13,914	28.8	58,839	12,336	21.0
2015	318,454	43,123	13.5	258,121	29,893	11.6	48,497	14,719	30.4	58,988	12,671	21.5
2014	315,804	46,657	14.8	256,308	32,615	12.7	48,019	15,905	33.1	57,937	13,374	23.1
2013[2]	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[3]	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[4]	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[5]	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[6]	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[7]	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[8]	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[9]	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[10]	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[10]	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-5.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2018—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
WHITE ALONE[11]												
2018	247,634	24,945	10.1	200,479	16,240	8.1	28,375	6,972	24.6	46,338	8,429	18.2
2017[1]	247,255	26,026	10.5	200,267	17,022	8.5	28,671	7,399	25.8	46,147	8,731	18.9
2017	247,272	26,436	10.7	199,462	17,386	8.7	29,019	7,473	25.8	47,005	8,779	18.7
2016	245,985	27,113	11.0	199,330	18,022	9.0	29,420	7,793	26.5	45,643	8,661	19.0
2015	245,536	28,566	11.6	198,571	19,444	9.8	29,396	8,205	27.9	45,963	8,717	19.0
2014	244,253	31,089	12.7	197,607	21,072	10.7	29,134	8,680	29.8	45,409	9,476	20.9
2013[2]	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[3]	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[4]	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[5]	233,741	25,327	10.8	193,024	17,445	9.0	26,139	6,892	26.4	39,712	7,416	18.7
2003	231,866	24,272	10.5	192,074	16,740	8.7	25,536	6,530	25.6	38,913	7,225	18.6
2002	230,376	23,466	10.2	190,823	16,043	8.4	24,903	5,992	24.1	38,575	7,105	18.4
WHITE[12]												
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[6]	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[7]	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[8]	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[9]	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[10]	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[10]	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-5.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2018—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[11]												
2018	194,815	15,725	8.1	154,545	8,883	5.7	18,179	3,740	20.6	39,694	6,664	16.8
2017[1]	195,218	16,619	8.5	154,636	9,343	6.0	18,334	3,800	20.7	40,012	7,090	17.7
2017	195,256	16,993	8.7	153,956	9,732	6.3	18,597	3,893	20.9	40,760	7,096	17.4
2016	195,221	17,263	8.8	154,627	9,853	6.4	19,390	4,252	21.9	39,875	7,108	17.8
2015	195,450	17,786	9.1	154,713	10,373	6.7	19,339	4,404	22.8	40,043	7,122	17.8
2014	195,208	19,652	10.1	154,734	11,566	7.5	19,015	4,630	24.4	39,603	7,779	19.6
2013[2]	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[3]	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[4]	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[5]	195,098	16,908	8.7	159,221	10,323	6.5	19,009	4,116	21.7	35,141	6,237	17.7
2003	194,595	15,902	8.2	159,215	9,658	6.1	18,792	3,959	21.1	34,683	6,015	17.3
2002	194,144	15,567	8.0	158,764	9,389	5.9	18,664	3,733	20.0	34,614	5,947	17.2
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[12]												
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[6]	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[7]	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[8]	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[9]	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[10]	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[10]	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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-5.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2018—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2018	46,825	9,695	20.7	36,729	6,910	18.8	14,820	4,692	31.7	9,942	2,726	27.4
2017[1]	46,337	10,050	21.7	36,675	7,290	19.9	15,201	5,258	34.6	9,480	2,688	28.4
2017	46,391	9,820	21.2	36,702	7,013	19.1	15,297	5,089	33.3	9,535	2,758	28.9
2016	45,683	9,965	21.8	36,463	7,353	20.2	15,315	5,231	34.2	9,105	2,563	28.2
2015	45,227	10,797	23.9	36,028	7,965	22.1	15,809	5,642	35.7	8,999	2,744	30.5
2014	44,566	11,581	26.0	35,545	8,711	24.5	15,304	6,179	40.4	8,836	2,793	31.6
2013[2]	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[3]	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[4]	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[5]	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
BLACK ALONE[13]												
2018	42,773	8,884	20.8	33,237	6,242	18.8	13,500	4,277	31.7	9,388	2,584	27.5
2017[1]	42,477	9,224	21.7	33,261	6,594	19.8	13,986	4,811	34.4	9,064	2,573	28.4
2017	42,474	8,993	21.2	33,250	6,315	19.0	14,066	4,628	32.9	9,101	2,644	29.1
2016	41,962	9,234	22.0	33,199	6,709	20.2	13,964	4,777	34.2	8,679	2,484	28.6
2015	41,625	10,020	24.1	32,890	7,305	22.2	14,549	5,198	35.7	8,549	2,635	30.8
2014	41,112	10,755	26.2	32,546	8,013	24.6	14,091	5,670	40.2	8,419	2,685	31.9
2013[2]	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[3]	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[4]	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[5]	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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-5.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2018—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
BLACK[12]												
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[6]	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[7]	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[8]	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[9]	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[10]	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[10]	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
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2018	22,046	2,166	9.8	18,745	1,360	7.3	1,943	380	19.5	3,231	783	24.2
2017[1]	21,556	2,063	9.6	18,562	1,350	7.3	2,041	354	17.3	2,943	694	23.6
2017	21,511	2,104	9.8	18,484	1,379	7.5	2,086	338	16.2	2,963	720	24.3
2016	20,756	2,062	9.9	17,856	1,287	7.2	1,931	365	18.9	2,858	761	26.6
2015	20,037	2,234	11.1	17,183	1,361	7.9	1,675	254	15.2	2,762	839	30.4
2014	19,685	2,268	11.5	16,964	1,479	8.7	1,994	355	17.8	2,621	754	28.8
2013[2]	19,182	2,398	12.5	16,800	1,680	10.0	1,873	525	28.1	2,339	700	29.9
2013[3]	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[4]	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[5]	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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-5.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2018—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ASIAN ALONE[14]												
2018	19,768	1,996	10.1	16,765	1,243	7.4	1,686	327	19.4	2,946	732	24.8
2017[1]	19,526	1,891	9.7	16,748	1,220	7.3	1,715	288	16.8	2,737	652	23.8
2017	19,475	1,953	10.0	16,666	1,276	7.7	1,757	275	15.7	2,758	674	24.4
2016	18,879	1,908	10.1	16,220	1,179	7.3	1,657	326	19.7	2,627	715	27.2
2015	18,241	2,078	11.4	15,597	1,260	8.1	1,435	222	15.5	2,556	784	30.7
2014	17,790	2,137	12.0	15,261	1,391	9.1	1,725	315	18.2	2,431	713	29.3
2013[1]	17,257	2,255	13.1	15,057	1,589	10.6	1,574	442	28.1	2,180	661	30.3
2013[2]	17,063	1,785	10.5	14,895	1,154	7.7	1,657	228	13.7	2,128	623	29.3
2012	16,417	1,921	11.7	14,190	1,357	9.6	1,515	309	20.4	2,156	547	25.4
2011	16,086	1,973	12.3	14,100	1,389	9.9	1,570	327	20.8	1,921	571	29.7
2010[4]	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[5]	12,231	1,201	9.8	10,734	812	7.6	1,024	135	13.2	1,472	388	26.3
2003	11,856	1,401	11.8	10,333	1,017	9.8	1,028	242	23.6	1,494	375	25.1
2002	11,541	1,161	10.1	9,899	763	7.7	1,019	155	15.2	1,613	390	24.2
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[12]												
2001	12,465	1,275	10.2	10,745	873	8.1	1,333	198	14.8	1,682	393	23.4
2000[6]	12,672	1,258	9.9	11,044	895	8.1	1,231	289	23.4	1,588	350	22.0
1999[7]	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[8]	7,779	985	12.7	6,922	787	11.4	729	183	25.0	828	193	23.3
1991[9]	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[10]	6,447	1,117	17.3	5,767	942	16.3	650	263	40.5	651	160	24.5
1987[10]	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-5.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2018—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)												
2018	59,957	10,526	17.6	52,041	8,368	16.1	11,939	3,716	31.1	7,645	2,047	26.8
2017[1]	59,051	10,816	18.3	51,651	8,760	17.0	12,155	4,274	35.2	7,063	1,946	27.6
2017	59,053	10,790	18.3	51,517	8,708	16.9	12,244	4,198	34.3	7,206	1,954	27.1
2016	57,556	11,137	19.4	50,525	9,200	18.2	11,926	4,136	34.7	6,697	1,793	26.8
2015	56,780	12,133	21.4	49,524	10,109	20.4	11,878	4,401	37.1	6,884	1,876	27.2
2014	55,504	13,104	23.6	48,296	10,853	22.5	11,919	4,817	40.4	6,776	1,981	29.2
2013[2]	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[3]	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[4]	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[5]	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[6]	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[7]	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[8]	25,646	7,592	29.6	22,695	6,455	28.4	4,806	2,474	51.5	2,577	881	34.2
1991[9]	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[10]	20,064	5,357	26.7	18,102	4,700	26.0	3,734	2,052	55.0	1,864	597	32.0
1987[10]	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] Implementation of an updated CPS ASEC processing system.

[2] 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 that received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[10] 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.

[11] 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.

[12] 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.

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

[14] 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 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table B-6.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2018

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
2018	73,284	11,869	16.2	72,425	11,491	15.9	197,775	21,130	10.7	52,788	5,146	9.7
2017[1]	73,470	12,759	17.4	72,612	12,358	17.0	198,012	21,913	11.1	51,066	4,893	9.6
2017	73,356	12,808	17.5	72,532	12,439	17.1	198,113	22,209	11.2	51,080	4,681	9.2
2016	73,586	13,253	18.0	72,674	12,803	17.6	197,051	22,795	11.6	49,274	4,568	9.3
2015	73,647	14,509	19.7	72,558	13,962	19.2	197,260	24,414	12.4	47,547	4,201	8.8
2014	73,556	15,540	21.1	72,383	14,987	20.7	196,254	26,527	13.5	45,994	4,590	10.0
2013[2]	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[3]	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[4]	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[5]	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[6]	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[7]	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[8]	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[9]	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[10]	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[10]	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-6.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2018—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
WHITE ALONE[11]												
2018	52,763	7,049	13.4	52,153	6,783	13.0	150,564	14,133	9.4	44,307	3,762	8.5
2017[1]	53,101	7,796	14.7	52,481	7,520	14.3	151,156	14,653	9.7	42,999	3,577	8.3
2017	53,022	8,041	15.2	52,412	7,772	14.8	151,259	15,027	9.9	42,991	3,368	7.8
2016	53,319	8,324	15.6	52,594	7,963	15.1	151,044	15,467	10.2	41,623	3,322	8.0
2015	53,550	9,204	17.2	52,786	8,838	16.7	151,731	16,325	10.8	40,254	3,037	7.5
2014	53,637	9,602	17.9	52,732	9,172	17.4	151,562	18,086	11.9	39,054	3,400	8.7
2013[2]	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[3]	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[4]	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[5]	56,053	8,308	14.8	55,212	7,876	14.3	146,974	14,486	9.9	30,714	2,534	8.3
2003	55,779	7,985	14.3	54,989	7,624	13.9	145,783	13,622	9.3	30,303	2,666	8.8
2002	55,703	7,549	13.6	54,900	7,203	13.1	144,694	13,178	9.1	29,980	2,739	9.1
WHITE[12]												
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[6]	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[7]	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[8]	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[9]	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[10]	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[10]	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-6.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2018—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[11]												
2018	36,619	3,265	8.9	36,245	3,107	8.6	117,979	9,510	8.1	40,218	2,951	7.3
2017[1]	37,122	3,793	10.2	36,727	3,614	9.8	118,969	9,884	8.3	39,127	2,942	7.5
2017	37,047	4,026	10.9	36,655	3,860	10.5	119,078	10,230	8.6	39,131	2,737	7.0
2016	37,485	4,050	10.8	36,982	3,799	10.3	119,785	10,526	8.8	37,951	2,687	7.1
2015	37,859	4,563	12.1	37,342	4,301	11.5	120,908	10,812	8.9	36,682	2,411	6.6
2014	38,057	4,679	12.3	37,457	4,440	11.9	121,424	12,173	10.0	35,727	2,801	7.8
2013[2]	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[3]	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[4]	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[5]	42,978	4,519	10.5	42,363	4,190	9.9	123,481	10,236	8.3	28,639	2,153	7.5
2003	43,150	4,233	9.8	42,547	3,957	9.3	123,110	9,391	7.6	28,335	2,277	8.0
2002	43,614	4,090	9.4	43,017	3,848	8.9	122,511	9,157	7.5	28,018	2,321	8.3
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[12]												
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[6]	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[7]	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[8]	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[9]	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[10]	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[10]	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												
2018	13,222	3,773	28.5	13,061	3,704	28.4	28,423	4,948	17.4	5,180	975	18.8
2017[1]	13,163	3,903	29.7	12,999	3,816	29.4	28,231	5,216	18.5	4,942	930	18.8
2017	13,187	3,731	28.3	13,042	3,663	28.1	28,253	5,142	18.2	4,952	948	19.1
2016	13,190	3,916	29.7	13,084	3,866	29.5	27,834	5,186	18.6	4,660	864	18.5
2015	13,128	4,146	31.6	12,944	4,052	31.3	27,653	5,835	21.1	4,447	816	18.4
2014	12,875	4,639	36.0	12,706	4,564	35.9	27,442	6,137	22.4	4,249	805	19.0
2013[2]	13,044	4,359	33.4	12,915	4,325	33.5	27,056	6,031	22.3	4,054	772	19.0
2013[3]	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[4]	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[5]	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-6.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2018—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
BLACK ALONE[13]												
2018	11,084	3,273	29.5	10,940	3,212	29.4	26,644	4,660	17.5	5,045	951	18.9
2017[1]	11,005	3,350	30.4	10,877	3,280	30.2	26,645	4,960	18.6	4,827	915	19.0
2017	10,991	3,184	29.0	10,882	3,134	28.8	26,648	4,877	18.3	4,834	932	19.3
2016	11,115	3,418	30.8	11,040	3,382	30.6	26,286	4,963	18.9	4,561	853	18.7
2015	11,087	3,651	32.9	10,928	3,571	32.7	26,194	5,568	21.3	4,343	801	18.4
2014	11,015	4,090	37.1	10,887	4,036	37.1	25,954	5,869	22.6	4,143	796	19.2
2013[2]	11,003	3,708	33.7	10,896	3,678	33.8	25,562	5,742	22.5	3,933	736	18.7
2013[3]	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[4]	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[5]	11,244	3,788	33.7	11,080	3,702	33.4	22,226	4,521	20.3	2,956	705	23.8
2003	11,367	3,877	34.1	11,162	3,750	33.6	21,746	4,224	19.4	2,876	680	23.7
2002	11,275	3,645	32.3	11,111	3,570	32.1	21,547	4,277	19.9	2,856	680	23.8
BLACK[12]												
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[6]	11,480	3,581	31.2	11,296	3,495	30.9	21,160	3,794	17.9	2,785	607	21.8
1999[7]	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[8]	10,956	5,106	46.6	10,823	5,015	46.3	18,952	4,884	25.8	2,504	838	33.5
1991[9]	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[10]	9,865	4,296	43.5	9,681	4,148	42.8	17,548	4,275	24.4	2,436	785	32.2
1987[10]	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-6.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2018—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2018	5,158	538	10.4	5,095	508	10.0	14,348	1,334	9.3	2,539	294	11.6
2017[1]	5,170	524	10.1	5,124	505	9.9	13,993	1,259	9.0	2,392	280	11.7
2017	5,133	537	10.5	5,088	524	10.3	13,970	1,303	9.3	2,408	263	10.9
2016	4,922	495	10.1	4,874	477	9.8	13,581	1,301	9.6	2,253	266	11.8
2015	4,728	539	11.4	4,631	489	10.6	13,133	1,443	11.0	2,176	252	11.6
2014	4,792	577	12.0	4,722	544	11.5	12,834	1,390	10.8	2,059	301	14.6
2013[2]	4,900	628	12.8	4,858	600	12.4	12,393	1,457	11.8	1,889	312	16.5
2013[3]	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[4]	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[5]	3,406	329	9.7	3,367	311	9.2	8,780	819	9.3	1,104	147	13.3
2003	3,316	420	12.7	3,279	406	12.4	8,510	956	11.2	1,065	152	14.2
2002	3,199	353	11.0	3,159	338	10.7	8,292	804	9.7	995	86	8.7
ASIAN ALONE[14]												
2018	3,998	453	11.3	3,948	426	10.8	13,292	1,254	9.4	2,479	289	11.7
2017[1]	4,058	420	10.4	4,023	405	10.1	13,120	1,193	9.1	2,348	277	11.8
2017	4,019	455	11.3	3,985	442	11.1	13,097	1,244	9.5	2,358	255	10.8
2016	3,875	430	11.1	3,839	412	10.7	12,796	1,217	9.5	2,209	261	11.8
2015	3,786	466	12.3	3,693	420	11.4	12,325	1,360	11.0	2,130	252	11.8
2014	3,750	524	14.0	3,681	492	13.4	12,012	1,314	10.9	2,029	299	14.7
2013[2]	3,766	555	14.7	3,746	538	14.4	11,646	1,393	12.0	1,845	307	16.7
2013[3]	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[4]	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[5]	2,854	281	9.9	2,823	265	9.4	8,294	774	9.3	1,083	146	13.5
2003	2,759	344	12.5	2,726	331	12.1	8,044	907	11.3	1,052	151	14.3
2002	2,683	315	11.7	2,648	302	11.4	7,881	764	9.7	977	82	8.4
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[12]												
2001	3,215	369	11.5	3,169	353	11.1	8,352	814	9.7	899	92	10.2
2000[6]	3,294	420	12.7	3,256	407	12.5	8,500	756	8.9	878	82	9.3
1999[7]	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[8]	2,218	363	16.4	2,199	352	16.0	5,067	568	11.2	494	53	10.8
1991[9]	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[10]	1,970	474	24.1	1,949	458	23.5	4,035	583	14.4	442	60	13.5
1987[10]	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-6.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2018—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)												
2018	18,739	4,436	23.7	18,479	4,316	23.4	36,673	5,205	14.2	4,544	884	19.5
2017[1]	18,595	4,643	25.0	18,319	4,525	24.7	36,136	5,446	15.1	4,320	726	16.8
2017	18,575	4,639	25.0	18,312	4,519	24.7	36,156	5,415	15.0	4,322	736	17.0
2016	18,385	4,890	26.6	18,129	4,764	26.3	35,113	5,542	15.8	4,057	706	17.4
2015	18,231	5,269	28.9	17,944	5,139	28.6	34,686	6,188	17.8	3,863	676	17.5
2014	17,995	5,745	31.9	17,636	5,522	31.3	33,873	6,701	19.8	3,636	658	18.1
2013[2]	17,898	5,907	33.0	17,496	5,638	32.2	32,839	6,746	20.5	3,443	704	20.4
2013[3]	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[4]	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[5]	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[6]	12,399	3,522	28.4	12,115	3,342	27.6	21,734	3,844	17.7	1,822	381	20.9
1999[7]	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[8]	9,081	3,637	40.0	8,829	3,440	39.0	15,268	3,668	24.0	1,298	287	22.1
1991[9]	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[10]	7,003	2,631	37.6	6,908	2,576	37.3	12,056	2,501	20.7	1,005	225	22.4
1987[10]	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] Implementation of an updated CPS ASEC processing system.

[2] 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.

[3] 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[10] 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.

[11] 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.

[12] 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.

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

[14] 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 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-7.

Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family: 1959 to 2018

(Numbers in thousands. Families as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar19.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												
2018	83,508	7,504	9.0	61,971	2,938	4.7	6,485	824	12.7	15,052	3,742	24.9
2017[1]	83,539	7,790	9.3	61,883	2,933	4.7	6,351	853	13.4	15,305	4,005	26.2
2017	83,103	7,758	9.3	61,254	3,005	4.9	6,424	793	12.4	15,425	3,959	25.7
2016	82,854	8,081	9.8	60,821	3,096	5.1	6,452	847	13.1	15,581	4,138	26.6
2015	82,199	8,589	10.4	60,258	3,245	5.4	6,311	939	14.9	15,630	4,404	28.2
2014	81,730	9,467	11.6	60,015	3,735	6.2	6,162	969	15.7	15,553	4,764	30.6
2013[2]	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[3]	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[4]	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[5]	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[6]	73,778	6,400	8.7	56,598	2,637	4.7	4,277	485	11.3	12,903	3,278	25.4
1999[7]	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[8]	68,216	8,144	11.9	53,090	3,385	6.4	3,065	484	15.8	12,061	4,275	35.4
1991[9]	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[10]	65,837	6,874	10.4	52,100	2,897	5.6	2,847	336	11.8	10,890	3,642	33.4
1987[10]	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] Implementation of an updated CPS ASEC processing system.

[2] 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 that received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[10] 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 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

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 that account for the complex survey design of the CPS.

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

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

Following the 2009 release of CPS ASEC replicate weights, Boudreaux, Davern, and Graven (2011) compared replicate weight standard error estimates with SDB estimates. Replicate weight estimates performed markedly better against SDB standard errors than those calculated using the published GVF parameters. The Census Bureau will continue to provide the GVF parameters in the S&A statement, which can be found online at <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2019/demo/p60-266sa.pdf>.

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

References

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

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

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

APPENDIX D. COMPARISON OF 2017 INCOME AND POVERTY ESTIMATES USING THE LEGACY AND UPDATED PROCESSING SYSTEMS

The U.S. Census Bureau has been engaged for the past several years in implementing improvements to the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). These changes have been implemented in a two-step process, beginning first with questionnaire design changes incorporated over the period of 2014 to 2016 followed by more recent changes to the data processing system.

In 2014, the Census Bureau introduced redesigned income and health insurance questions in the CPS ASEC in an effort to improve data quality. The redesigned income questions were tested in the field using a split-panel design, where about 70 percent of respondents received the traditional income questionnaire used in the 2013 CPS ASEC and prior years, and 30 percent received the redesigned income questions.

In the redesigned questionnaire, income and means-tested benefit questions were updated with the goals of improving income reporting, increasing response rates, and reducing reporting errors by taking better advantage of the automated questionnaire. These updates included: (1) new retirement income questions to reflect the shift from defined-benefit to defined-contribution plans; (2) the option to provide income in "ranges" when a respondent could not, or would not, give a specific dollar amount; and (3) the elimination of "screeners" which filtered questions by household income.

Based on the success of this field test, the redesigned income questions were used for the full CPS ASEC sample in 2015 and subsequent years.[1] Additionally, following questionnaire changes related to income and health insurance, changes were introduced beginning in 2015 to better identify opposite- or same-sex spouses and unmarried partners.[2]

While data *collection* methods reflected these changes immediately, data *processing* changes to take advantage of this new content have only recently been finalized. Estimates released from the CPS ASEC for calendar years 2013 through 2017 reflect questionnaire changes, but did not take advantage of the new questionnaire content in data processing.

In the second phase of implementation, the updated processing system changes how the Census Bureau edits and imputes income data and determines family relationships (including among same-sex couples). For income, the data processing and imputation system has been overhauled to improve data quality, this included:[3]

- For many income sources the top codes, or maximum allowed values, were increased.
- The creation of additional income variables.
- Changes to improve data on means-tested benefit receipt and the presence of mortgages.
- Additional information on nonresponse and allocation.

For family relationships, the processing system was updated to treat members of same-sex and opposite-sex marriages consistently.

In April 2019, the Census Bureau released a rerun of the 2018 CPS ASEC public-use data using the updated processing system. The original data had previously been released in September 2018 using the legacy edit procedures. The April 2019 release was accompanied by several working papers, notes, and tables summarizing differences in estimates from the two processing systems. Public-use microdata files, a data dictionary, and supplemental technical documentation are available on the Census Bureau Web site.[4] Similar resources were released for the 2017 CPS ASEC.

This report, "Income and Poverty in the United States: 2018," is the first release of income and poverty measures reflecting both data collection and processing system changes. Comparisons between 2017 and 2018 estimates in this report are based on estimates derived from the updated processing system. In some cases, as shown in Table D-1, the 2017 estimates in this report diverge from the estimates published in the "Income and Poverty in the United States: 2017" report released in September 2018, which were produced using the legacy processing system.

[1] For details on the redesigned income questions, see Jessica L. Semega and Edward Welniak, Jr., "The Effects of the Changes to the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement on Estimates of Income," January 2015, <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/working-papers/2015/demo/ASSA-Income-CPSASEC-Red.pdf>.

[2] For details on changes to the CPS ASEC relationship data, see Rose Krieder and Benjamin Gurrentz, "Changes to the Household Relationship Data in the Current Population Survey," SEHSD Working Paper 2019-13, April 2019, <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2019/demo/SEHSD-WP2019-13.html>.

[3] For details on the updated processing system, see Jonathan Rothbaum, "Changes to Income Processing in the CPS ASEC," SEHSD Working Paper 2019–18, April 2019, <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2019/demo/SEHSD-WP2019-18.html>.

[4] See resources at <https://census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/income-poverty/cps-asec-design.html>.

INCOME

Table D-1 shows the percent change in median household income by selected characteristics using the legacy and the updated processing system. For most household demographic groups, the updated processing system resulted in only minor differences for median income. Overall median household income was not statistically different across the processing systems.

By type of family household, only male householders with no spouse present experienced a statistically significant difference in median income using the updated processing system. For nonfamily households, both female and male householders experienced a difference in median income.

Median incomes of households with White and Black householders were lower using the updated processing system. No other race group showed a statistically significant difference between the two systems. Median income of households with a householder aged 25 to 34 was lower using the updated system. The only other major demographic group to show a statistical difference was among households in metropolitan statistical areas, and specifically those inside principal cities.

Table D-2 shows the share of aggregate income by quintile and inequality summary statistics using the legacy and the updated processing system. The income shares in the bottom four quintiles were lower, while the share of income in the highest quintile and top 5 percent were higher. Each inequality measure, except the mean logarithmic deviation, was higher (reflecting greater inequality) with the updated processing system. However, this was primarily due to the increased top codes.[5]

Table D-3 shows the percent difference in median earnings by type of worker using the legacy and the updated processing system. The median was statistically higher for all workers with earnings. By sex, the median for women with earnings was higher, while men with earnings did not show a statistically significant difference. The median for all full-time, year-round workers with earnings was higher, though neither male nor female full-time, year-round workers showed a statistically significant difference at the median using the updated processing system.

POVERTY

For poverty in 2017, there were no statistically significant differences in either the number or percentage of people in poverty when using the updated processing system compared to the legacy processing system (Table D-4). There were statistically significant differences in poverty rates by select demographic characteristics, including race, age, nativity, residence in metropolitan areas, disability status, work experience, and educational attainment.

Poverty rates decreased for non-Hispanic Whites and increased for Blacks when moving to the updated processing system. By age, individuals 65 years and older were the only group who's poverty rates were statistically different, increasing due to the updated processing system. By nativity, poverty is statistically lower for the foreign-born, and more specifically, those who were not citizens. Geographically, statistical differences across processing systems were limited to those living inside metropolitan statistical areas, but outside principal cities. There were no statistical differences in poverty rates by region. Individuals between the ages of 18 and 64 who had not worked at least 1 week in the prior year had statistically lower poverty rates. Individuals who did not report a disability also had lower poverty rates under the updated processing system. Additionally, individuals aged 25 and older with advanced education including a bachelor's degree or higher—who already had among the lowest poverty rates when using the legacy processing system—were the only educational attainment class to see a statistically significant difference, with poverty rates lower with the updated processing system.[6]

[5] See Jonathan Rothbaum, "Changes to Income Processing in the CPS ASEC," SEHSD Working Paper 2019–18, April 2019, <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2019/demo/SEHSD-WP2019-18.html>.

[6] For additional information on the impact of the processing system changes on poverty rates in 2017, see John Creamer and Ashley Edwards, "Examining Poverty in 2016 and 2017 Using the Legacy and Updated Current Population Survey Processing System," SEHSD Working Paper 2019-28, August 2019, <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2019/demo/SEHSD-WP2019-28.html>.

Table D-1.

Income Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2017 Legacy and Updated Processing Systems

(Income in 2017 dollars. Households as of March 2018. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar18.pdf>)

Characteristic	Legacy[1] (L)			Updated[2] (U)			Percent difference* in real median income (U/L)	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)			
		Estimate	Margin of error[3] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[3] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[3] (±)
HOUSEHOLDS								
All Households	**127,586**	**61,372**	**551**	**127,669**	**61,136**	**529**	**–0.4**	**0.48**
Type of Household								
Family households	83,088	77,713	836	83,523	77,796	863	0.1	0.66
Married-couple	61,241	90,386	820	61,869	91,330	842	1.0	0.60
Female householder, no spouse present	15,423	41,703	746	15,303	41,653	841	–0.1	1.23
Male householder, no spouse present	6,424	60,843	1,733	6,351	58,217	2,023	*–4.3	2.42
Nonfamily households	44,498	36,650	557	44,146	36,343	500	–0.8	0.85
Female householder	23,481	30,748	632	23,316	31,156	579	*1.3	1.26
Male householder	21,017	44,250	2,185	20,830	42,800	1,640	*–3.3	2.71
Race[4] and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	100,065	65,273	684	100,113	64,833	842	*–0.7	0.67
White, not Hispanic	84,681	68,145	1,050	84,706	68,189	1,109	0.1	0.85
Black	16,997	40,258	949	17,019	39,365	1,396	*–2.2	1.99
Asian	6,735	81,331	1,962	6,750	81,392	1,779	0.1	1.33
Hispanic (any race)	17,318	50,486	721	17,336	50,167	758	–0.6	0.95
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	94,613	69,628	916	94,703	69,256	993	–0.5	0.75
15 to 24 years	6,211	40,093	1,430	6,223	38,951	1,624	–2.8	3.02
25 to 34 years	20,264	62,294	1,051	20,258	61,239	832	*–1.7	1.03
35 to 44 years	21,576	78,368	1,578	21,609	78,846	1,848	0.6	1.42
45 to 54 years	22,542	80,671	1,064	22,566	80,157	1,332	–0.6	0.93
55 to 64 years	24,020	68,567	1,587	24,047	68,897	1,565	0.5	1.51
65 years and older	32,973	41,125	839	32,966	41,297	789	0.4	1.32
Nativity of Householder								
Native-born	107,653	61,987	574	107,720	61,868	566	–0.2	0.53
Foreign-born	19,933	57,273	1,630	19,949	56,419	1,203	–1.5	1.50
Naturalized citizen	10,877	65,859	1,753	10,886	64,528	2,455	–2.0	2.19
Not a citizen	9,056	49,739	1,406	9,063	49,165	1,666	–1.2	2.07
Region								
Northeast	22,513	66,450	1,437	22,513	65,593	1,666	–1.3	1.38
Midwest	27,635	61,136	1,039	27,659	61,123	1,118	0.0	1.04
South	48,591	55,709	990	48,630	55,775	982	0.1	0.97
West	28,847	67,517	1,354	28,866	66,961	1,247	–0.8	0.92
Residence[5]								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	109,734	64,265	971	109,804	63,592	848	*–1.0	0.79
Inside principal cities	42,564	55,708	1,073	42,573	54,959	1,275	*–1.3	1.11
Outside principal cities	67,170	69,358	1,178	67,230	69,922	1,051	0.8	0.94
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	17,852	47,563	1,364	17,865	47,947	1,508	0.8	1.53

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

[1] Estimates from the 2018 CPS ASEC Legacy file correspond to those previously released in the report "Income and Poverty in the United States: 2017," available at <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2018/demo/p60-263.pdf>.

[2] Estimates from the 2018 CPS ASEC Bridge file reflect the updated processing system with different underlying universes and weights. For more information, see the Bridge file documentation at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/demo/datasets/income-poverty/time-series/data-extracts/2018/cps-asec-bridge-file/2018-asec-bridge-file-documentation.pdf>. For more information on the updated processing system, see <www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/income-poverty/cps-asec-design.html>.

[3] 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 <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2018/demo/p60-263sa.pdf>.

[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). 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.

[5] For the definition of metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html>.

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

Table D-2.

Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income: 2017 Legacy and Updated Processing Systems

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

Measure	Legacy[1] (L)		Updated[2] (U)		Percent difference[4, *] (U/L)	
	Estimate	Margin of error[3] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[3] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[3] (±)
MONEY INCOME						
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	3.1	0.05	3.0	0.05	*–1.2	1.13
Second quintile	8.2	0.08	8.1	0.09	*–1.3	0.75
Third quintile	14.3	0.11	14.0	0.12	*–2.0	0.62
Fourth quintile	23.0	0.15	22.6	0.16	*–1.6	0.55
Highest quintile	51.5	0.33	52.3	0.35	*1.6	0.51
Top 5 percent	22.3	0.40	23.2	0.44	*3.8	1.53
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.482	0.0034	0.489	0.0036	*1.5	0.55
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.610	0.0121	0.617	0.0119	1.2	1.28
Theil	0.424	0.0089	0.441	0.0103	*4.2	1.81
Atkinson:						
e=0.25	0.103	0.0018	0.106	0.0020	*3.5	1.46
e=0.50	0.202	0.0030	0.207	0.0032	*2.8	1.18
e=0.75	0.307	0.0040	0.313	0.0042	*2.0	0.97
EQUIVALENCE-ADJUSTED INCOME						
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	3.5	0.07	3.4	0.06	*–1.3	1.03
Second quintile	9.0	0.08	8.9	0.09	*–1.7	0.68
Third quintile	14.7	0.11	14.4	0.11	*–1.7	0.56
Fourth quintile	22.7	0.14	22.4	0.15	*–1.6	0.52
Highest quintile	50.1	0.33	50.9	0.34	*1.6	0.51
Top 5 percent	21.8	0.38	22.7	0.42	*4.1	1.55
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.463	0.0035	0.471	0.0036	*1.6	0.56
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.640	0.0152	0.644	0.0154	0.6	1.17
Theil	0.397	0.0086	0.416	0.0102	*4.7	1.92
Atkinson:						
e=0.25	0.096	0.0018	0.100	0.0020	*3.8	1.51
e=0.50	0.191	0.0030	0.196	0.0033	*2.9	1.19
e=0.75	0.298	0.0045	0.304	0.0047	*1.9	0.94

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

[1] Estimates from the 2018 CPS ASEC Legacy file correspond to those previously released in the report "Income and Poverty in the United States: 2017," available at <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2018/demo/p60-263.pdf>.

[2] Estimates from the 2018 CPS ASEC Bridge file reflect the updated processing system with different underlying universes and weights. For more information, see the Bridge file documentation at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/demo/datasets/income-poverty/time-series/data-extracts/2018/cps-asec-bridge-file/2018-asec-bridge-file-documentation.pdf>. For more information on the updated processing system, see <www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/income-poverty/cps-asec-design.html>.

[3] 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 <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2018/demo/p60-263.pdf>.

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

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

Table D-3.

Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2017 Legacy and Updated Processing Systems

(Earnings in 2017 dollars. People 15 years and older with earnings. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar18.pdf>)

Characteristic	Legacy[1] (L)			Updated[2] (U)			Percent difference* (U/L)	
	Number (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)			
		Estimate	Margin of error[3] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[3] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[3] (±)
PEOPLE WITH EARNINGS								
All Workers	**166,296**	**37,479**	**321**	**166,311**	**37,989**	**573**	***1.4**	**1.02**
Men	88,101	44,408	1,226	88,020	45,067	674	1.5	1.91
Women	78,196	31,610	171	78,291	31,887	191	*0.9	0.38
Full-Time, Year-Round Workers	**115,672**	**48,500**	**622**	**115,727**	**49,755**	**580**	***2.6**	**0.72**
Men	66,379	52,146	225	66,500	52,186	223	0.1	0.29
Women	49,293	41,977	208	49,227	42,619	872	1.5	1.66
Female-to-male earnings ratio	N	0.805	0.0047	N	0.817	0.0158	1.5	1.71

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

N Not applicable.

[1] Estimates from the 2018 CPS ASEC Legacy file correspond to those previously released in the report "Income and Poverty in the United States: 2017," available at <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2018/demo/p60-263.pdf>.

[2] Estimates from the 2018 CPS ASEC Bridge file reflect the updated processing system with different underlying universes and weights. For more information, see the Bridge file documentation at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/demo/datasets/income-poverty/time-series/data-extracts/2018/cps-asec-bridge-file/2018-asec-bridge-file-documentation.pdf>. For more information on the updated processing system, see <www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/income-poverty/cps-asec-design.html>.

[3] 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 <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2018/demo/p60-263.pdf>.

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

Table D-4.

People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2017 Legacy and Updated Processing Systems

(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 <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar18.pdf>)

Characteristic	Legacy[1] (L)					Updated[2] (U)					Difference[4, *] (U–L)	
		Below poverty					Below poverty					
	Total	Number	Margin of error[3] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[3] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[3] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[3] (±)	Number	Percent
PEOPLE												
Total	**322,549**	**39,698**	**915**	**12.3**	**0.3**	**322,548**	**39,564**	**896**	**12.3**	**0.3**	**–134**	**Z**
Race[5] and Hispanic Origin												
White	247,272	26,436	714	10.7	0.3	247,255	26,026	712	10.5	0.3	*–410	*–0.2
White, not Hispanic	195,256	16,993	571	8.7	0.3	195,218	16,619	513	8.5	0.3	*–374	*–0.2
Black	42,474	8,993	373	21.2	0.9	42,477	9,224	358	21.7	0.8	*231	*0.5
Asian	19,475	1,953	190	10.0	1.0	19,526	1,891	186	9.7	0.9	–62	–0.3
Hispanic (any race)	59,053	10,790	423	18.3	0.7	59,051	10,816	457	18.3	0.8	26	Z
Sex												
Male	158,116	17,365	483	11.0	0.3	158,111	17,272	477	10.9	0.3	–93	–0.1
Female	164,433	22,333	525	13.6	0.3	164,436	22,292	501	13.6	0.3	–41	Z
Age												
Under age 18	73,356	12,808	425	17.5	0.6	73,470	12,759	407	17.4	0.5	–49	–0.1
Aged 18 to 64	198,113	22,209	564	11.2	0.3	198,012	21,913	573	11.1	0.3	–296	–0.1
Aged 65 and older	51,080	4,681	190	9.2	0.4	51,066	4,893	198	9.6	0.4	*211	*0.4
Nativity												
Native-born	277,158	33,095	850	11.9	0.3	277,131	33,143	802	12.0	0.3	48	Z
Foreign-born	45,391	6,603	295	14.5	0.6	45,417	6,421	297	14.1	0.6	–182	*–0.4
Naturalized citizen	21,851	2,213	146	10.1	0.6	21,876	2,185	152	10.0	0.7	–28	–0.1
Not a citizen	23,540	4,390	238	18.6	0.9	23,541	4,236	241	18.0	0.9	*–154	*–0.7
Region												
Northeast	55,972	6,373	339	11.4	0.6	55,962	6,347	329	11.3	0.6	–26	Z
Midwest	67,345	7,647	397	11.4	0.6	67,341	7,571	380	11.2	0.6	–76	–0.1
South	122,250	16,609	587	13.6	0.5	122,269	16,474	606	13.5	0.5	–135	–0.1
West	76,982	9,069	400	11.8	0.5	76,976	9,172	387	11.9	0.5	103	0.1
Residence[6]												
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	279,537	33,322	857	11.9	0.3	279,549	33,094	885	11.8	0.3	–228	–0.1
Inside principal cities	103,860	16,218	634	15.6	0.5	103,856	16,369	669	15.8	0.5	152	0.1
Outside principal cities	175,677	17,105	577	9.7	0.3	175,693	16,725	604	9.5	0.3	*–380	*–0.2
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	43,012	6,376	523	14.8	0.7	42,999	6,470	520	15.0	0.7	94	0.2
Work Experience												
Total, aged 18 to 64	**198,113**	**22,209**	**564**	**11.2**	**0.3**	**198,012**	**21,913**	**573**	**11.1**	**0.3**	**–296**	**–0.1**
All workers	152,199	8,135	259	5.3	0.2	152,227	8,106	268	5.3	0.2	–30	Z
Worked full-time, year-round	109,700	2,422	128	2.2	0.1	109,726	2,506	127	2.3	0.1	84	0.1
Less than full-time, year-round	42,499	5,714	224	13.4	0.5	42,502	5,600	231	13.2	0.5	–114	–0.3
Did not work at least 1 week	45,914	14,073	440	30.7	0.7	45,785	13,807	460	30.2	0.8	*–266	*–0.5
Disability Status[7]												
Total, aged 18 to 64	**198,113**	**22,209**	**564**	**11.2**	**0.3**	**198,012**	**21,913**	**573**	**11.1**	**0.3**	**–296**	**–0.1**
With a disability	15,116	3,764	170	24.9	1.0	15,087	3,791	184	25.1	1.1	27	0.2
With no disability	182,042	18,412	504	10.1	0.3	181,974	18,088	515	9.9	0.3	*–325	*–0.2
Educational Attainment												
Total, aged 25 and older	**219,830**	**22,163**	**516**	**10.1**	**0.2**	**219,821**	**22,007**	**502**	**10.0**	**0.2**	**–156**	**–0.1**
No high school diploma	22,411	5,485	217	24.5	0.9	22,404	5,488	209	24.5	0.8	3	Z
High school, no college	62,685	7,942	285	12.7	0.4	62,669	8,054	280	12.9	0.4	112	0.2
Some college	57,810	5,075	206	8.8	0.4	57,828	5,178	199	9.0	0.3	104	0.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	76,924	3,661	181	4.8	0.2	76,920	3,286	178	4.3	0.2	*–375	*–0.5

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

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

[1] Estimates from the 2018 CPS ASEC Legacy file correspond to those previously released in the report "Income and Poverty in the United States: 2017," available at <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2018/demo/p60-263.pdf>.

[2] Estimates from the 2018 CPS ASEC Bridge file reflect the updated processing system with different underlying universes and weights. For more information, see the Bridge file documentation at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/demo/datasets/income-poverty/time-series/data-extracts/2018/cps-asec-bridge-file/2018-asec-bridge-file-documentation.pdf>. For more information on the updated processing system, see <www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/income-poverty/cps-asec-design.html>.

[3] A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margin of errors shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2018/demo/p60-263.pdf>.

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

[5] 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.

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

[7] The sum of those with and without a disability does not equal the total because disability status is not defined for individuals in the U.S. armed forces.

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

APPENDIX E. ADDITIONAL DATA AND CONTACTS

Detailed tables, historical tables, press releases, and briefings are available electronically on the U.S. 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

New Data Platform

The Web site <data.census.gov/mdat> is the new platform to access data and digital content from the Census Bureau. The Microdata Access Tool (MDAT) beta replaces CPS Table Creator and DataFerrett. The tool provides data users the ability to create customized tables using data from the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Public Use Microdata

CPS ASEC

Microdata for the 2018 CPS ASEC and earlier years are available online at <https://thedataweb.rm.census.gov/ftp/cps_ftp.html#cpsmarch>. Technical methods have been applied to CPS microdata to avoid disclosing the identities of individuals from whom data were collected.

Taxes and Noncash Benefits

Since the early 1980s, the Census Bureau has examined the effects of taxes and noncash benefits on poverty and income distribution measures. Public-use data containing these tax and noncash benefit variables are typically released later in the year and are available online at <https://thedataweb.rm.census.gov/ftp/cps_ftp.html#cpsmarch>.

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 data sets are currently available via API online at <www.census.gov/data/developers/data-sets.html>.

Topcoding

In its long history of releasing public-use microdata files based on the CPS ASEC, the Census Bureau has always censored the release of "high income" amounts in order to meet the requirements of Title 13. This process is often called topcoding. Prior to the March 1996 survey, this censorship was applied by limiting the values for income amounts to be no greater than a specified maximum value (the topcode), which varied by source and year. From 1996 to 2010, mean values were substituted for all amounts above the topcode. Using a specified maximum value or the mean value for all amounts above the topcode made it impossible to examine the distribution of income above the topcode. To alleviate these problems and improve the overall usefulness of the data, the Census Bureau implemented a rank proximity swapping method in the 2011 CPS ASEC. In this method, income amounts above the topcode are switched between respondents that are of similar rank. Swapped amounts are rounded following the swapping process to provide additional disclosure avoidance. Extract files containing swapped income values for survey years 1975 to 2010 are available on the Census Bureau's FTP site at <www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/income-poverty/data-extracts.html>.

Comments

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

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