Income and Poverty in the United States: 2019

Current Population Reports

By Jessica Semega, Melissa Kollar, Emily A. Shrider, and John F. Creamer

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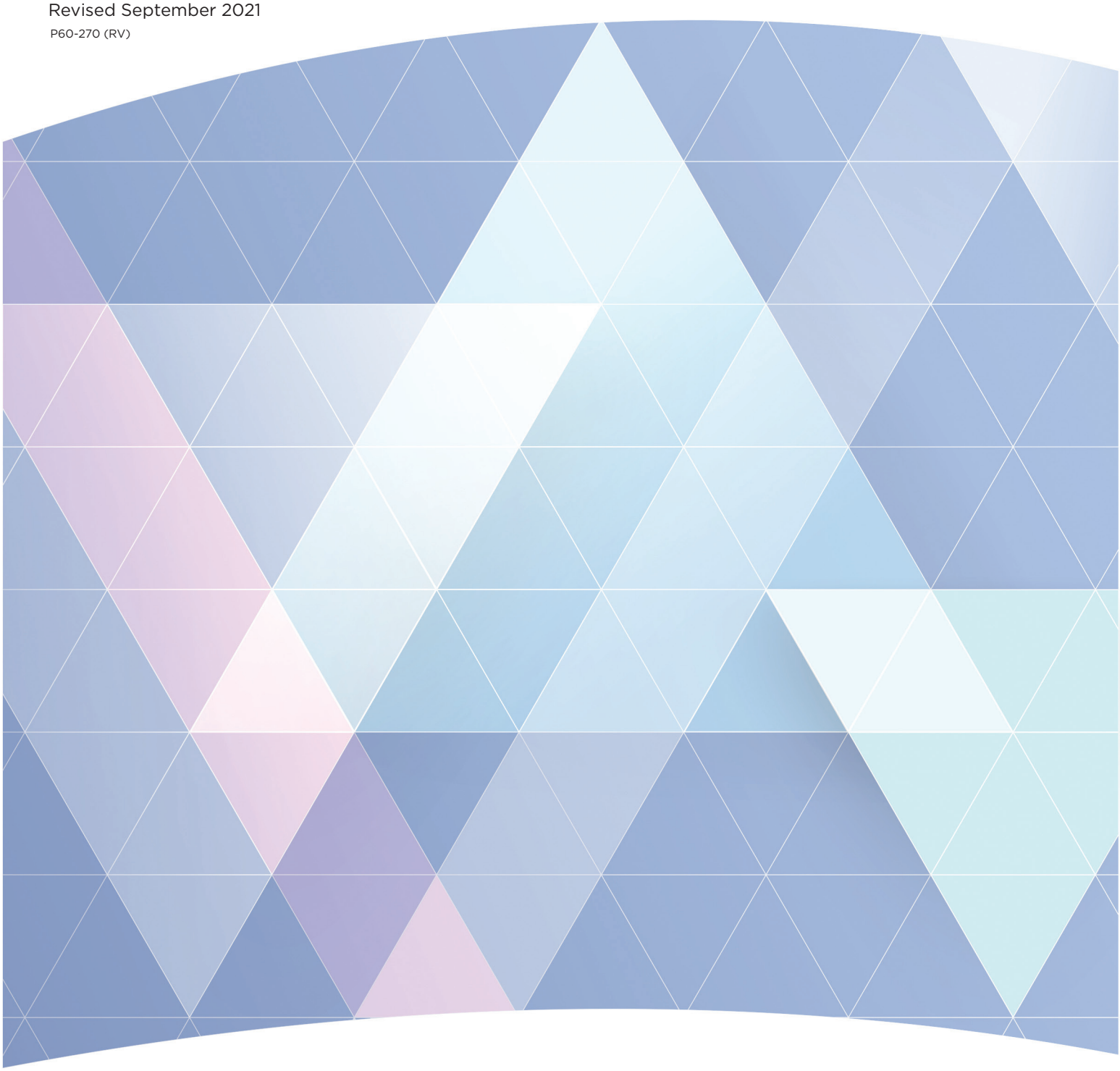

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Income and Poverty in the United States: 2019

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Census Bureau collects data and publishes estimates on income and poverty in order to evaluate national economic trends and 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 2020 and earlier Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC) conducted by the Census Bureau.[1] This report provides estimates for calendar year 2019, the last year of the economic expansion spanning from June 2009 through February 2020. The data collection period for the 2020 CPS ASEC coincided with the COVID-19 pandemic, the associated public health response, and the end of the economic expansion. For details on the impact of COVID-19 on CPS ASEC data collection, please see the text box "The Impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic on the CPS ASEC."

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

Summary of Findings

- Real median household income increased 6.8 percent to $68,703 between 2018 and 2019.
- The real median earnings of all workers increased 1.4 percent, while the real median earnings of full-time, year-round workers increased 0.8 percent between 2018 and 2019.
- Between 2018 and 2019, the total number of people with earnings increased by about 2.2 million. The number of full-time, year-round workers increased by approximately 1.2 million.
- The official poverty rate in 2019 was 10.5 percent, down 1.3 percentage points from 11.8 percent in 2018. This is the fifth consecutive annual decline in poverty.
- The number of people in poverty in 2019 was 34.0 million, approximately 4.2 million fewer than 2018.

For all demographic groups shown in Figure 1, the 2019 median household income estimates were higher or were not statistically different from the 2018 estimates. For all demographic groups shown in Figure 8, poverty rates in 2019 were either lower than in 2018 or not statistically different.

INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES

Highlights

- Median household income was $68,703 in 2019, an increase of 6.8 percent from the 2018 median of $64,324 (Figure 1 and Table A-1).
- The 2019 real median incomes of family households and nonfamily households increased 7.3 percent and 6.2 percent from their respective 2018 estimates (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[2] This is the fifth consecutive annual increase in median household income for family households, and the second consecutive increase for nonfamily households.
- The 2019 real median incomes of White, Black, Asian, and Hispanic households all increased from their 2018 medians (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[3]
- Real median household incomes increased for all regions in 2019: 6.8 percent in the Northeast, 4.8 percent in the Midwest, 6.1 percent in the South, and 7.0 percent in the West (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[4]

[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-FY20-372.

[2] The difference between the 2018–2019 percent changes in median income for family (7.3 percent) and nonfamily (6.2 percent) households was not statistically significant.

[3] The differences between the 2018–2019 percent changes in household median income for each race group were not statistically significant.

[4] The differences between the 2018–2019 percent changes in median household income for all regions were not statistically significant.

- Between 2018 and 2019, the real median earnings of all workers and full-time, year-round workers increased 1.4 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively (Figure 4 and Table A-6).
- The 2019 real median earnings of men ($57,456) and women ($47,299) who worked full-time, year-round increased by 2.1 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively (Figure 4 and Table A-6).[5] The 2019 female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.823, not statistically different from the 2018 ratio (Figure 5).
- Between 2018 and 2019, the total number of people with earnings, regardless of work experience, increased by about 2.2 million. The number of full-time, year-round workers increased by approximately 1.2 million.

Household Income[6]

Real median household income increased 6.8 percent from $64,324 in 2018 to $68,703 in 2019 (Figure 1 and Table A-1). After adjusting for the impact of the CPS ASEC survey redesign and processing changes, real median household income in 2019 was the highest since 1967, the first

[5] The difference between the 2018–2019 percent change in median earnings for men working full-time, year-round (2.1 percent) and women working full-time, year-round (3.0 percent) was not statistically significant.

[6] This report uses the characteristics of the householder to describe the household. 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. The count of households in this report excludes group quarters.

The Impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic on the CPS ASEC

The Census Bureau administers the CPS ASEC each year between February and April by telephone and in-person interviews, with the majority of data collected in March. This year, data collection faced extraordinary circumstances. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared that global coronavirus cases had reached pandemic levels. As the United States began to grapple with the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic for the nation, interviewing for the March CPS began (the official start date was March 15). In order to protect the health and safety of Census Bureau staff and respondents, the survey suspended in-person interviews and closed both Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) contact centers on March 20. For the rest of March and through April, the Census Bureau continued to attempt all interviews by phone. For those whose first month in the survey was March or April, the Census Bureau used vendor-provided telephone numbers associated with the sample address.

While the Census Bureau went to great lengths to complete interviews by telephone, the response rate for the CPS basic household survey was 73 percent in March 2020, about 10 percentage points lower than in preceding months and the same period in 2019, which were regularly above 80 percent. Further, as the Bureau of Labor Statistics stated in their FAQs accompanying the April 3 release of the March Employment Situation, "Response rates for households normally more likely to be interviewed in person were particularly low. The response rate for households entering the sample for their first month was over 20 percentage points lower than in recent months, and the rate for those in the fifth month was over 10 percentage points lower."

The change from conducting first interviews in person to making first contacts by telephone only is a contributing factor to the lower response rates. Further, it is likely that the characteristics of people for whom a telephone number was found may be systematically different from the people for whom the Census Bureau was unable to obtain a telephone number. While the Census Bureau creates weights designed to adjust for nonresponse and to control weighted counts to independent population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, the magnitude of the increase in (and differential nature of) nonresponse related to the pandemic likely reduced their efficacy.[1] Using administrative data, Census Bureau researchers have documented that the nonrespondents in 2020 are less similar to respondents than in earlier years. Of particular interest for the estimates in this report are the differences in median income and educational attainment, indicating that respondents in 2020 had relatively higher income and were more educated than nonrespondents. For more details, see <www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/random-samplings/2020/09/pandemic-affect-survey-response.html>.

[1] For more information about the design of the survey, see Technical Paper 77, <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/methodology/CPS-Tech-Paper-77.pdf>.

Caution for Historical Comparisons

This report provides historical estimates of income and poverty from 1959 to 2019. However, in making comparisons over long periods, it is important to be aware that the CPS ASEC is updated periodically to improve data quality. These improvements include changes to survey design such as sampling and survey instrument changes, as well as changes to data processing such as weighting and data imputation methods. These changes are footnoted for relevant years in the historical appendix tables contained in this report. When feasible, the Census Bureau provides data users with resources that allow them to evaluate the impact of these survey changes across years. Most recently, the 2014 CPS ASEC introduced new income questions, new relationship categories were phased in over the 2015 and 2016 CPS ASEC, and the 2019 CPS ASEC reflects the implementation of an updated data processing system.

Given these changes over time, historical comparisons should be made with caution. In this report, 2019 income and poverty estimates are compared to published estimates for earlier years when the questionnaire and processing system changes did not result in statistically significant differences. When survey changes did have statistically significant impacts on income or poverty estimates, comparisons are made by adjusting historical published estimates to approximate the magnitude of these impacts. For more details on the adjustment used for these comparisons, see <www.census.gov/income2020>.

year household income statistics were available (see "Caution for Historical Comparisons" text box).[7]

Type of Household[8]

The 2019 real median incomes of family households and nonfamily households increased 7.3 percent and 6.2 percent from their respective 2018 estimates (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[9] This is the fifth consecutive annual increase in median household income for family households, and the second consecutive increase for nonfamily households. Real median incomes increased for each type of family household between 2018 and 2019. Married-couple households had the highest median income in 2019 ($102,308), followed by family households maintained by men with no spouse present ($69,244). Family households maintained by women with no spouse present had the lowest median income ($48,098).

Looking at nonfamily households, real median income for female and male householders increased 6.2 percent and 4.1 percent, respectively, between 2018 and 2019.[10]

Race and Hispanic Origin[11]

The 2019 real median incomes of each race group shown in Figure 1 increased from their 2018 medians. These increases amounted to

[7] For more information on historical income comparisons across the recent survey redesigns, see <www.census.gov/income2020>.

[8] 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.

[9] The difference between the 2018–2019 percent changes in median income for family (7.3 percent) and nonfamily (6.2 percent) households was not statistically significant.

[10] The difference between the 2018–2019 percent changes in median income for nonfamily female and male householders was not statistically significant.

[11] 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.

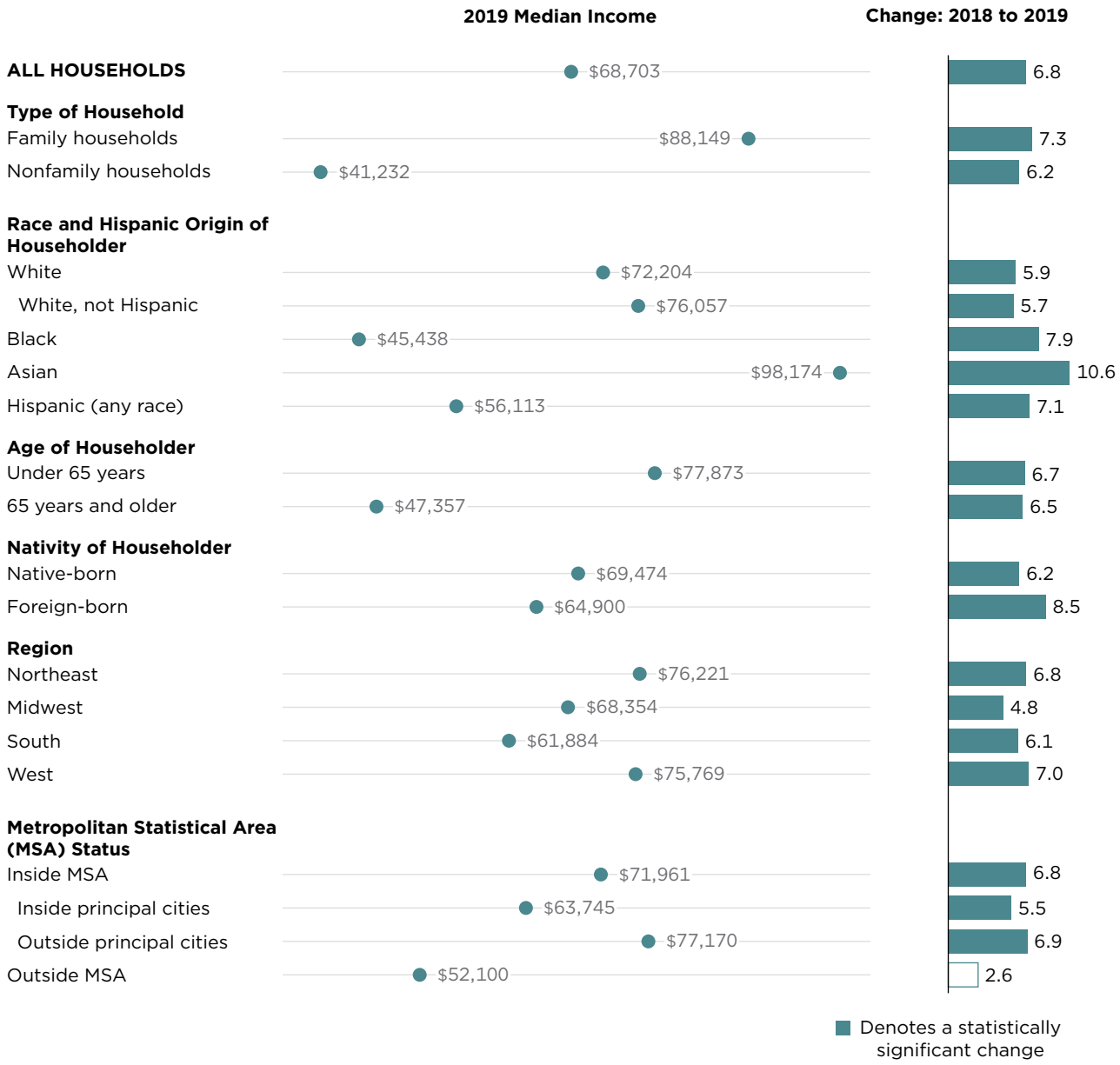
Since Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for race groups. Hispanic origin was reported by 15.6 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 5.0 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 2.5 percent of Asian householders who 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>.

Figure 1.

Median Household Income and Percent Change by Selected Characteristics

(Households as of March of the following year)



Notes: 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, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 and 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

changes of 5.7 percent for non-Hispanic Whites, 7.9 percent for Blacks, 10.6 percent for Asians, and 7.1 percent for Hispanics (Figure 2 and Table A-1).[12] Among the race groups, Asian households had the highest median income in 2019.[13] This is the second consecutive increase in median income for Asian households.

[12] The differences between the 2018–2019 percent changes in household median income for each race group were not statistically significant.

[13] The small sample size of the Asian population and the fact that the CPS ASEC does not use separate population controls for weighting the Asian sample to national totals contribute to the large variances surrounding estimates for this group. 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.

The real median incomes 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 2019, the ratio of Asian to non-Hispanic White household income was 1.29. In other words, the median Asian household had a household income 1.29 times greater than that of the median non-Hispanic White household. The ratio of Black to non-Hispanic White household income was 0.60, while the ratio of Hispanic to non-Hispanic White household income was 0.74. None of these ratios were statistically different from 2018.

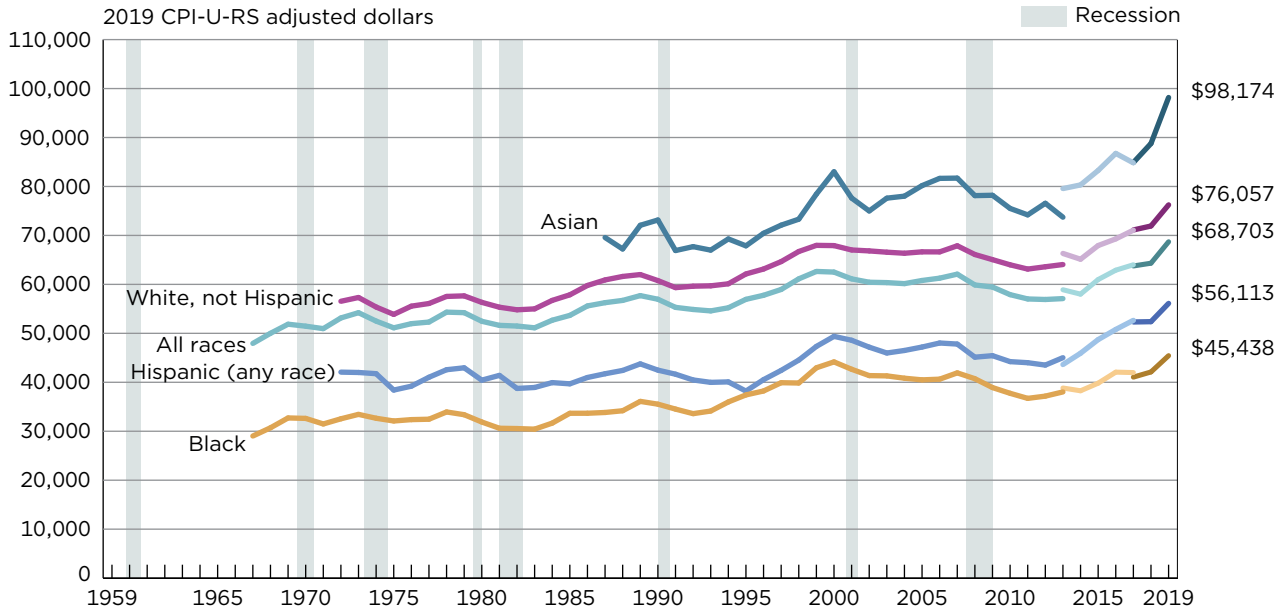
Age of Householder

Real median household income in 2019 for householders under the age of 65 ($77,873) increased 6.7 percent from the 2018 median (Figure 1 and Table A-1). Every age group shown in Table A-1 experienced an increase in median income between 2018 and 2019.[14] Between 2018 and 2019, real median income for householders aged 65 and over increased 6.5 percent, from $44,487 to $47,357.

Householders aged 45 to 54 ($92,221) had the highest median incomes in 2019, followed by householders 35 to 44 ($88,858),

[14] The differences between the 2018–2019 percent changes in median household income for all age groups were not statistically significant.

Figure 2.
Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1967 to 2019
(Households as of March of the following year)



Notes: The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. See Table A-2 for historical race 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 the CPI-U-RS dollar adjustment and recessions, see Appendix A. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

householders 55 to 64 ($75,686), and householders 25 to 34 ($70,283). Householders aged 15 to 24 ($47,934) and 65 and over ($47,357) had the lowest median incomes.[15]

Nativity[16]

Between 2018 and 2019, the real median income of households maintained by a native-born person increased 6.2 percent, from $65,407 to $69,474. The 2019 real median income of households maintained by a foreign-born person increased 8.5 percent (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. Households maintained by naturalized citizens and those who were not U.S. citizens experienced increases in their median household incomes of 7.2 percent and 9.0 percent, respectively, between 2018 and 2019.[17]

In 2019, households maintained by a naturalized citizen ($71,538) and by a native-born person ($69,474) had the highest median household incomes.[18] Households maintained by a noncitizen had the lowest median household income ($57,668).

Region[19]

Real median household incomes increased for every region between 2018 and 2019 (Figure 1 and Table A-1). Median household income increased 6.8 percent in the Northeast, 4.8 percent in the Midwest, 6.1 percent in the South, and 7.0 percent in the West.[20] Median incomes were highest in the Northeast ($76,221) and the West ($75,769), followed by the Midwest ($68,354) and the South ($61,884) (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[21]

Residence[22]

The real median income for households within metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) increased 6.8 percent between 2018 and 2019, from $67,363 to $71,961. This is the fifth consecutive annual increase in median income for households within MSAs. Among households inside metropolitan areas, those inside principal cities experienced an increase in median household income of 5.5 percent, while the median for those outside principal cities increased 6.9 percent (Figure 1 and Table A-1). The change in real median income of households outside of MSAs was not statistically significant.[23]

In 2019, households inside metropolitan areas but outside principal cities had the highest median income ($77,170), followed by households inside principal cities ($63,745). Households outside metropolitan areas had the lowest median income ($52,100).

Income Inequality

The Census Bureau reports various measures of income inequality: (1) the Gini index, (2) the shares of aggregate household income 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. The Gini index is a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0.0 to 1.0. It measures the amount that any two incomes differ, on average, relative to mean income. It is a natural indicator of how far apart or "spread out" incomes are from one another. A value of 0.0 represents perfect equality, and a

[15] The difference between the 2019 median household income for householders aged 15 to 24 ($47,934) and householders aged 65 and over ($47,357) was not statistically different.

[16] 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, 84.7 percent were native-born; 8.7 percent were foreign-born, naturalized citizens; and 6.5 percent were not U.S. citizens.

[17] The differences between the 2018–2019 percent changes in median income for foreign-born householders by specific citizenship status were not statistically significant.

[18] The difference between the 2019 median household income for households maintained by a naturalized citizen ($71,538) and by a native-born person ($69,474) was not statistically different.

[19] 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.

[20] The differences between the 2018–2019 percent changes in median household income for all regions were not statistically significant.

[21] The difference in 2019 median household incomes for the Northeast ($76,221) and the West ($75,769) was not statistically significant.

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

[23] The differences between the 2018–2019 percent changes in median incomes for households inside principal cities (5.5 percent) and households inside metropolitan statistical areas (6.8 percent) as well as for households outside principal cities (6.9 percent) were not statistically significant. The difference between the 2018–2019 percent change in median income for households inside principal cities (5.5 percent) and households outside metropolitan statistical areas (2.6 percent) was not statistically significant.

value of 1.0 indicates total inequality. 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 different in that they can be used to determine which end of the income distribution contributed most to inequality.[24]

Changes in money income inequality between 2018 and 2019 were not statistically significant as measured by the Gini index, the Theil index, and the Atkinson measures (Table A-3 and Figure 3).[25] However, the MLD shows reduced income inequality, a decrease of 4.2 percent, from 0.616 in 2018 to 0.590 in 2019. The money income Gini index was 0.484 in 2019, and the Theil index was 0.432.[26]

Between 2018 and 2019, the changes in the shares of aggregate household income by quintile were not statistically significant (Table A-3 and Figure 3). A quintile is one of five equal groups ranked by income from lowest to highest, so that 20 percent of all households are in each group. In 2019, households in the lowest quintile received 3.1 percent of aggregate household income, while households in the highest quintile received 51.9 percent of aggregate household income. Within the highest quintile, the top 5 percent of households received 23.0 percent of aggregate household income.[27]

In 2019, households in the lowest quintile had incomes of $28,084 or less. Households in the second quintile had incomes from $28,085 to $53,503, those in the third quintile had incomes from $53,504 to $86,488, and those in the fourth quintile had incomes from $86,489 to $142,501. Households in the highest quintile had incomes of $142,502 or more. The top 5 percent of households in the income distribution had incomes of $270,003 or more. Household income increased at every percentile limit shown in Table A-4 between 2018 and 2019.[28] Table A-4 provides the income cut-offs for each quintile and a variety of key percentiles, as well as the Gini index, MLD, Theil index, and Atkinson measures for income years 1967 to 2019.

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 those people share resources and benefit from economies of scale rather than money income. For example, the distribution based on money income treats an income of $30,000 for a single-person household and a family household similarly. In contrast, 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 the equivalence scale used in the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM).[29]

Figure 3 and Table A-3 show several income inequality measures, including aggregate household income shares and the Gini index, using both money income and equivalence-adjusted income for 2018 and 2019. For both 2018 and 2019, 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.

[24] The Atkinson measure indicates the amount of social utility to be gained by complete redistribution of a given income distribution, for a given "e" parameter; the measure varies between 0.0 and 1.0, and it becomes more sensitive to changes at the lower end of the income distribution as "e" increases. For more information on the Atkinson measure and the other 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>.

[25] Money income is the baseline measure of income for the income and poverty statistics in this report. See Appendix A for the definition of money income.

[26] 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.

[27] The difference in the 2019 shares of aggregate household income in the fourth quintile and for the top 5 percent was not statistically significant.

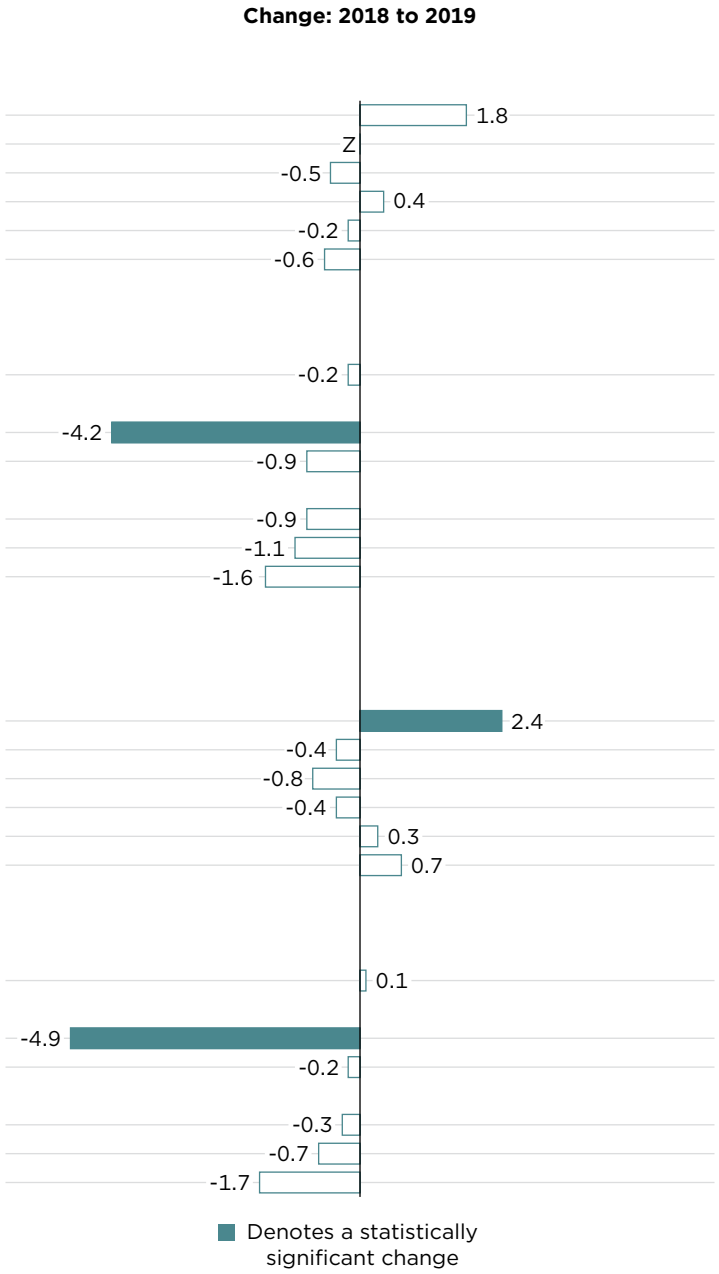
[28] The differences between the 2018–2019 percent changes in household income at each percentile limit were not statistically significant, except between the following: 40th percentile (5.1 percent) and 70th percentile (7.6 percent); 40th percentile (5.1 percent) and 80th percentile (7.7 percent).

[29] For more details on the three-parameter equivalence scale, see Liana Fox, "The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2019," *Current Population Reports*, P60-272, U.S. Census Bureau, September 2020, <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-272.html>.

Figure 3.

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

	2018	2019
MONEY INCOME		
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile		
Lowest quintile	3.1	3.1
Second quintile	8.3	8.3
Third quintile	14.1	14.1
Fourth quintile	22.6	22.7
Highest quintile	52.0	51.9
Top 5 percent	23.1	23.0
Summary Measures		
Gini index of income inequality	0.486	0.484
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.616	0.590
Theil	0.436	0.432
Atkinson:		
e=0.25	0.105	0.104
e=0.50	0.205	0.203
e=0.75	0.311	0.306
EQUIVALENCE-ADJUSTED INCOME		
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile		
Lowest quintile	3.5	3.6
Second quintile	9.1	9.0
Third quintile	14.7	14.6
Fourth quintile	22.4	22.3
Highest quintile	50.3	50.5
Top 5 percent	22.5	22.7
Summary Measures		
Gini index of income inequality	0.464	0.465
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.628	0.597
Theil	0.405	0.404
Atkinson:		
e=0.25	0.097	0.097
e=0.50	0.191	0.190
e=0.75	0.296	0.291



Z Rounds to zero.

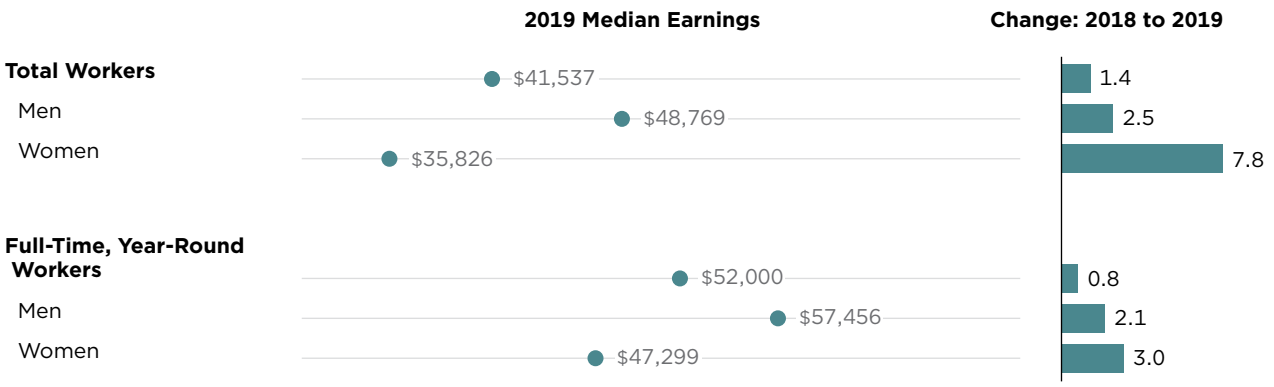
Notes: Percent change estimate may be different due to rounded components. Statistically significant indicates the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. For more details, see Table A-3. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 and 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Figure 4.

Median Earnings and Percent Change by Work Status and Sex

(People 15 years and older with earnings as of March of the following year)



Notes: 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, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 and 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Based on equivalence-adjusted income, changes in inequality between 2018 and 2019 were not statistically significant as measured by the Gini index, the Theil index, and the Atkinson measures, but, as with the traditional money-income estimate, income inequality decreased as measured by the MLD (Figure 3 and Table A-3). In 2019, the equivalence-adjusted Gini index was 0.465, and the Theil index was 0.404. The equivalence-adjusted MLD decreased from 0.628 in 2018 to 0.597 in 2019.

The share of equivalence-adjusted aggregate household income in the lowest quintile increased 2.4 percent between 2018 and 2019; the changes in the other quintiles were not statistically significant. 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 2019.

Earnings and Work Experience[30]

The real median earnings of all workers increased 1.4 percent between 2018 and 2019, from $40,976 to $41,537. The 2019 median earnings of men and women increased 2.5 percent and 7.8 percent, respectively, from their 2018 medians (Figure 4 and Table A-6). Between 2018 and 2019, real median earnings of all full-time, year-round workers increased 0.8 percent. Specifically, median earnings of men ($57,456) and women ($47,299) who worked full-time, year-round increased by 2.1 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively (Figure 4 and Table A-6).[31]

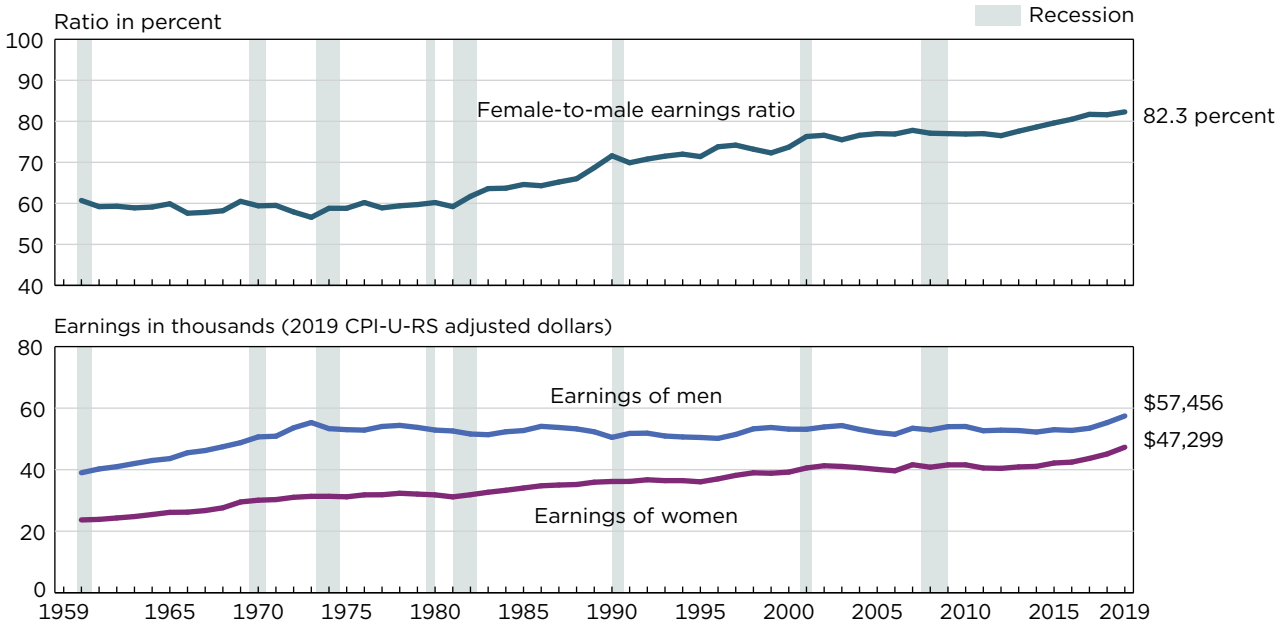
[30] Earnings are the sum of wage and salary income and nonfarm and farm self-employment income (gross receipts expenses). In 2019, approximately 77 percent of aggregate income came from earnings. In this section, "all workers" includes people 15 years and older with earnings who, during the preceding 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 2019—People 15 Years Old and Over by Total Money Earnings in 2019, Age, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex" at <www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/cps-pinc/pinc-05.html>.

[31] The following differences between the 2018–2019 percent changes in median earnings were not statistically different from one another: total workers (1.4 percent), and men with earnings (2.5 percent); total working full-time, year-round (0.8 percent), and men working full-time, year-round (2.1 percent); and men working full-time, year-round (2.1 percent), and total workers (1.4 percent). The following differences between the 2018–2019 percent changes in median earnings were also not statistically different from one another: men working full-time, year-round (2.1 percent), women working full-time, year-round (3.0 percent), and men with earnings (2.5 percent).

Figure 5.

Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio and Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years and Older by Sex: 1960 to 2019

(People as of March of the following year)



Note: The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of a new processing system. 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 readily available before 1960. Data are for people aged 14 and older for years prior to 1980. For more information on the CPI-U-RS dollar adjustment and recessions, see Appendix A. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

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 2019 female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.823, not statistically different from the 2018 ratio (0.816). Year-to-year changes in this ratio are not common. However, the female-to-male earnings ratio has increased 5.8 percent from 0.778 in 2007 (Figure 5).

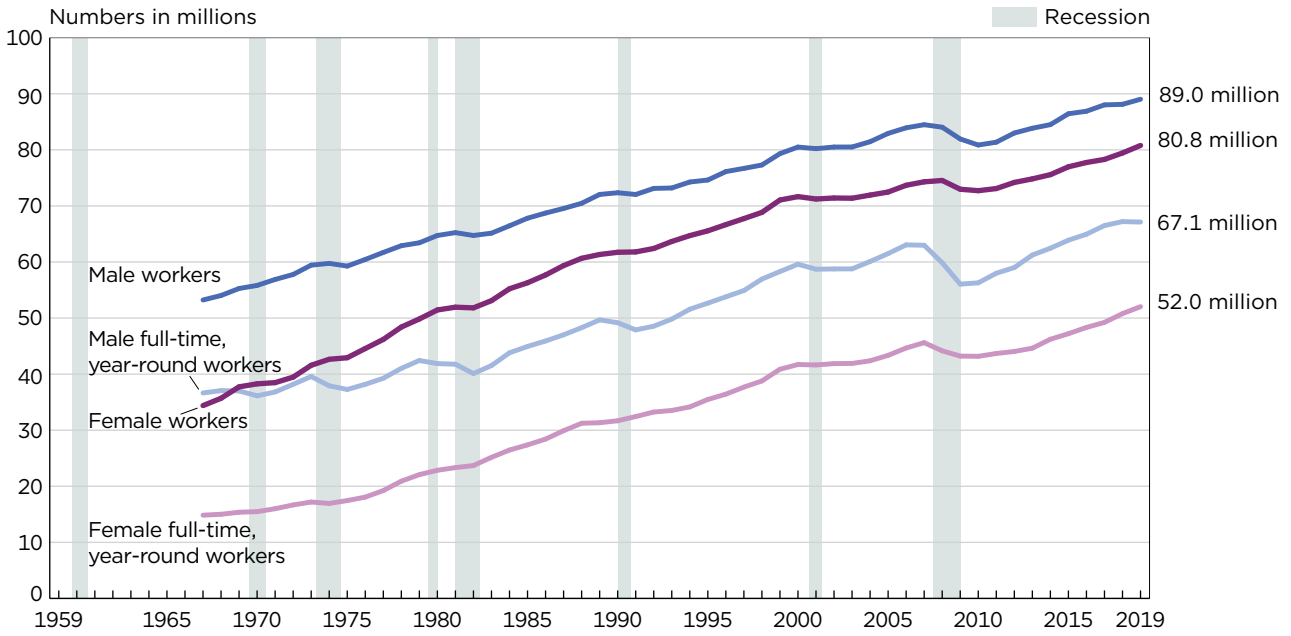
Between 2018 and 2019, the total number of people with earnings increased by 2.2 million. The number of women with earnings increased by 1.3 million, while the number of men increased approximately 900,000.[32] The number of full-time, year-round workers increased by approximately 1.2 million. The number of females who were full-time, year-round workers increased by about 1.2 million between 2018 and 2019, while the change for

[32] The difference between the 2018–2019 increases in the number of men with earnings (900,000) and the number of women with earnings (1.3 million) was not statistically significant.

Figure 6.

Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years and Older With Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2019

(People as of March of the following year)



Notes: The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. 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 number of workers are not readily available before 1967. Data are for people aged 14 and older for years prior to 1980. Before 1989, data are for civilian workers only. For more information on recessions, see Appendix A. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

their male counterparts was not statistically significant (Figure 6 and Table A-7).[33] An estimated 75.4 percent of working men with earnings worked full-time, year-round, which is a decline from the 2018 estimate (76.3 percent). In contrast, 64.4 percent of working women with earnings worked full-time, year-round in 2019, not statistically different from the 2018 estimate (63.9 percent).

To evaluate changes in median earnings across the span of the most recent economic business cycle, it is useful to compare 2019 medians with medians from 2007, the year before the last recession. Median earnings for men working full-time, year-round were up 3.0 percent over this period, while the median for women working full-time, year-round was up 9.0 percent. Between 2007 and 2019, the number of men working full-time, year-round increased by approximately 4.1 million, while the number of women working full-time, year-round increased by about 6.4 million.[34]

[33] The difference between the 2018–2019 increases in the number of total full-time, year-round workers (1.2 million) and women full-time, year-round (1.2 million) was not statistically significant.

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

POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES

Highlights

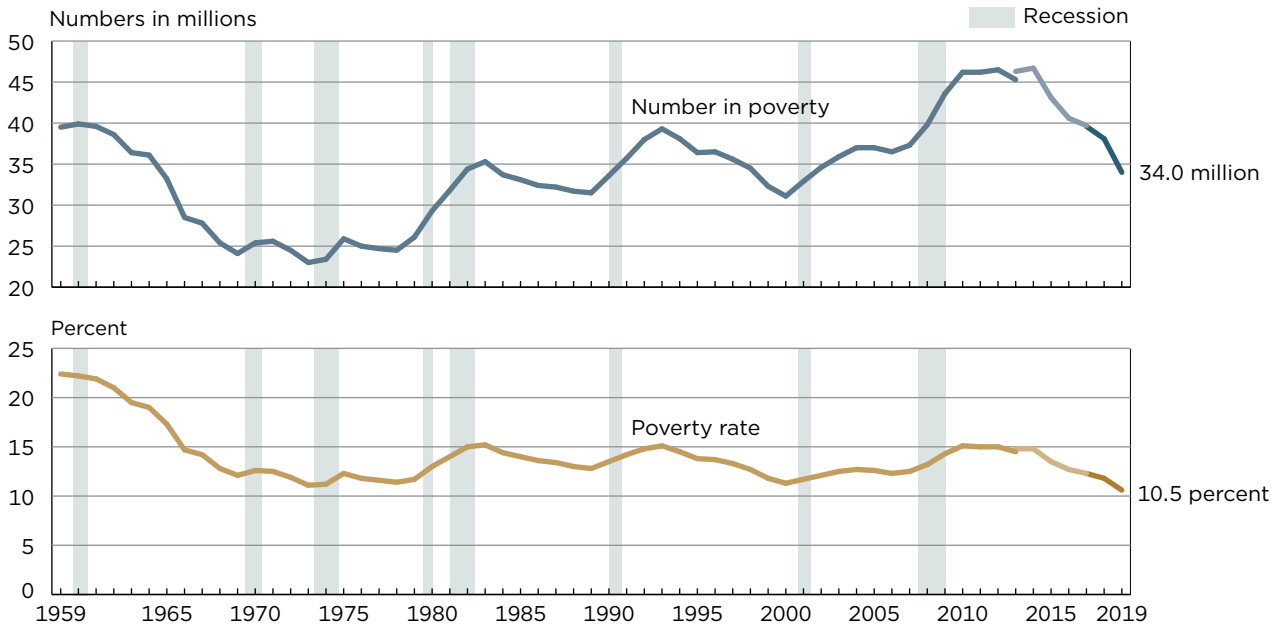
- The official poverty rate in 2019 was 10.5 percent, down 1.3 percentage points from 11.8 percent in 2018.[35] This is the fifth consecutive annual decline in poverty. Since 2014, the poverty rate has fallen 4.3 percentage points, from 14.8 percent to 10.5 percent (Figure 7 and Table B-5).
- The 2019 poverty rate of 10.5 percent is the lowest rate observed since estimates were initially published in 1959 (Figure 7 and Table B-5).
- In 2019, there were 34.0 million people in poverty, approximately 4.2 million fewer than in 2018 (Figure 7 and Table B-1).
- For all demographic groups shown in Figure 8 and Table B-1, poverty rates in 2019 were either lower than or not statistically different from those in 2018.
- Between 2018 and 2019, poverty rates declined for all race and Hispanic origin groups shown in Figure 8 and Table B-1. The poverty rate for Whites decreased 1.0 percentage point to 9.1 percent. The poverty rate for Blacks decreased by 2.0 percentage points to 18.8 percent.[36] The poverty rate for Hispanics decreased by 1.8 percentage points to 15.7 percent.[37] The poverty rate for Asians decreased 2.8 percentage points to 7.3 percent (Figure 8 and Tables B-1 and B-5).
- Between 2018 and 2019, poverty rates for people under the age of 18 decreased 1.8 percentage points, from 16.2 percent to 14.4 percent. Poverty rates decreased 1.2 percentage points for people aged 18 to 64, from 10.7 percent to 9.4 percent. The

[35] The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) 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.

[36] The percentage point change from 2018–2019 for Blacks is not significantly different than the percentage point change for Whites, Asians, or Hispanics.

[37] The percentage point change from 2018–2019 for Hispanics is not significantly different from the percentage point change for Asians.

Figure 7.
Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 2019
(Population as of March of the following year)

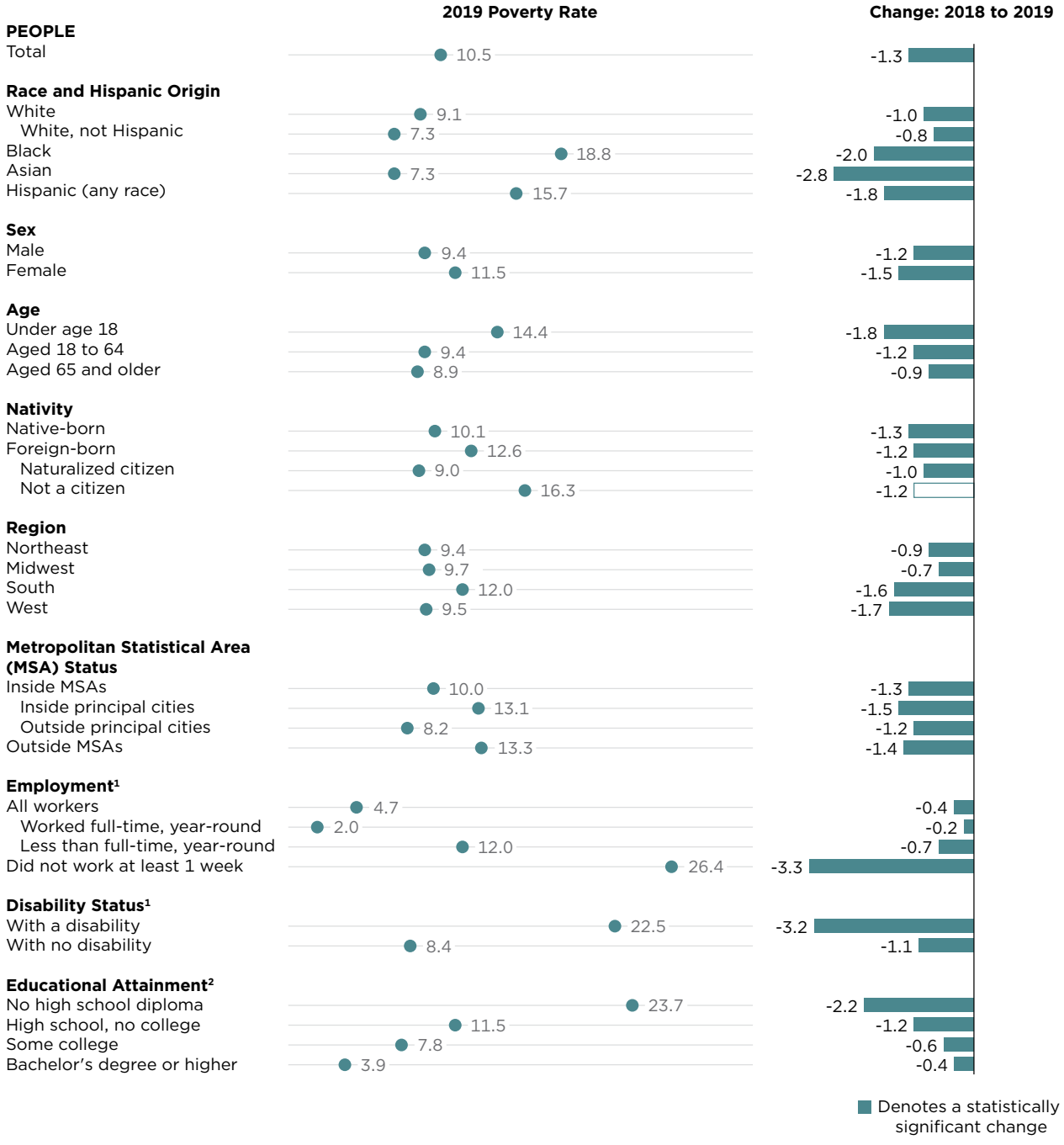


Note: The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. See Table B-5 for historical footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. For information 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/cpsmar20.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Figure 8.

Poverty Rate and Percentage Point Change by Selected Characteristics: People

(Population as of March of the following year)



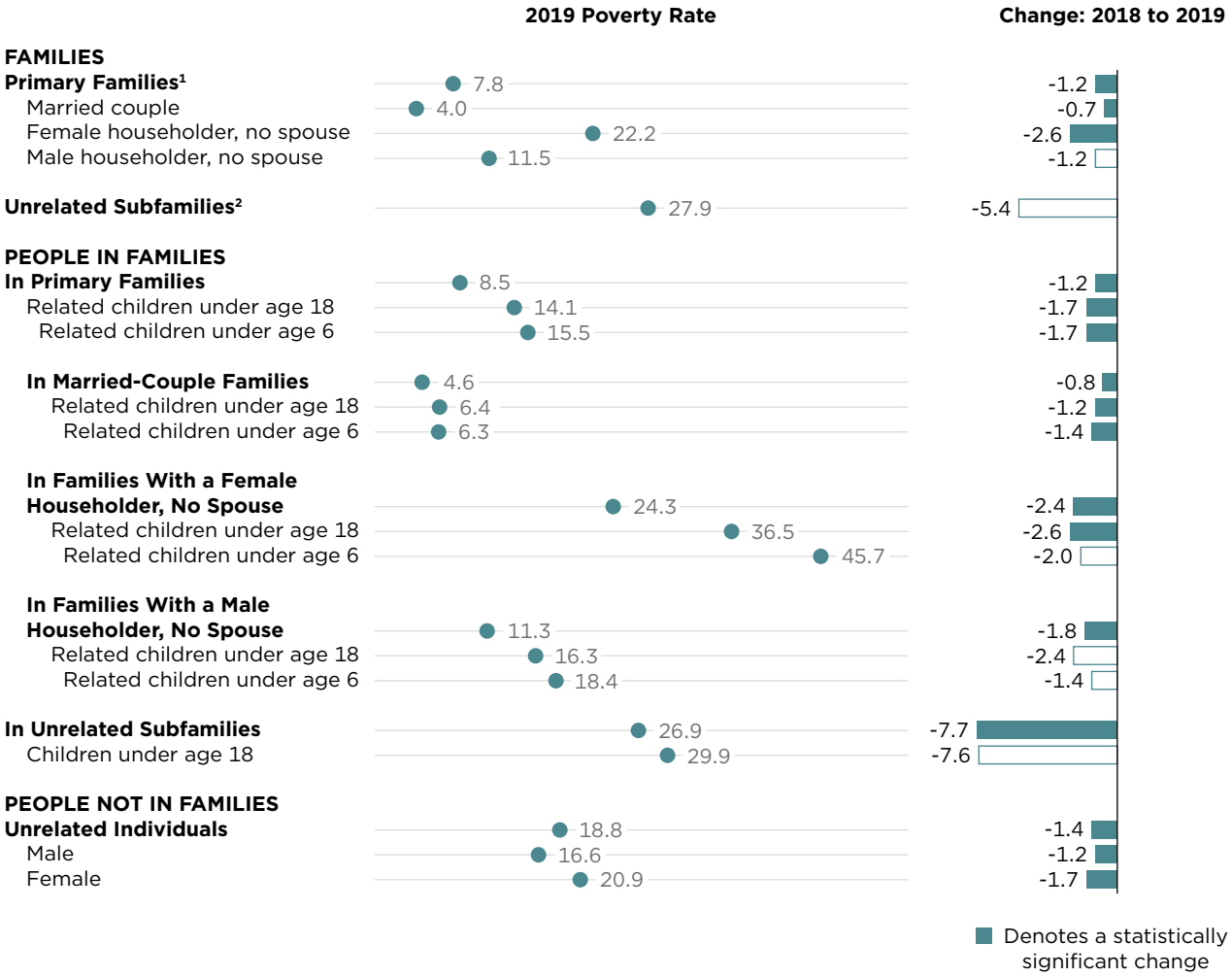
[1] Population limited to individuals aged 18 to 64. The overall poverty rate for this group in 2019 was 9.4 percent.
[2] Population limited to individuals aged 25 and older. In 2019, the overall poverty rate for this group was 8.8 percent.
Notes: Statistically significant indicates the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.
For more details, see Table B-1. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 and 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Figure 9.

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

(Population as of March of the following year)



[1] 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.
[2] 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: 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, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 and 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

poverty rate for people aged 65 and older decreased by 0.9 percentage points, from 9.7 percent to 8.9 percent (Figure 8 and Table B-1).[38]

Race and Hispanic Origin

The poverty rate for non-Hispanic Whites was 7.3 percent in 2019, with 14.2 million individuals in poverty, down from 8.1 percent and 15.7 million in 2018. The poverty rate for non-Hispanic Whites was lower than the poverty rates for the Black and Hispanic populations, but was not statistically different from the poverty rate for Asians in 2019 (Figure 8 and Table B-1).

The poverty rate for Blacks was 18.8 percent in 2019, with 8.1 million individuals in poverty, down from 20.8 percent and 8.9 million in 2018. Of the racial groups shown in Figure 8 and Table B-1, Blacks had the highest poverty rate. After adjusting for the impact of the CPS ASEC survey redesign and processing changes, the Black poverty rate was the lowest since 1959, the first year for which poverty estimates were published.

In 2019, the poverty rate for Hispanics was 15.7 percent, with 9.5 million individuals in poverty, a decrease from 17.6 percent and 10.5 million in 2018. The 2019 Hispanic poverty rate of 15.7 percent reflects the lowest poverty rate for this population since estimates were first produced in 1972.[39]

For Asians, the 2019 poverty rate and the number in poverty were 7.3 percent and 1.5 million, respectively, a decrease from 10.1 percent and 2.0 million in 2018. For Asians, the 2019 poverty rate of 7.3 percent is the lowest observed since estimates were first produced for this population in 2002.[40]

Looking at poverty more closely, there are disparities in the distribution of poverty among the different race groups. In 2019, non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 59.9 percent of the total population and 41.6 percent of the people in poverty in 2019. Blacks accounted for 13.2 percent of the total population and 23.8 percent of the people in poverty. Hispanics accounted for 18.7 percent of the total population and 28.1 percent of the people in poverty. Asians accounted for 6.1 percent of the total population and 4.3 percent of the people in poverty.

Sex

In 2019, the poverty rate for males was 9.4 percent, a decrease from 10.6 percent in 2018. The 2019 poverty rate for females was 11.5 percent, down from 12.9 percent in 2018 (Figure 8 and Table B-1).

The poverty rate in 2019 for women aged 18 to 64 was 10.8 percent, while the poverty rate for men aged 18 to 64 was 8.1 percent. The 2019 poverty rate for women aged 65 and older was 10.3 percent, while the poverty rate for men aged 65 and older was 7.2 percent.[41] For people under the age of 18, the poverty rate for girls (14.5 percent) and the poverty rate for boys (14.4 percent) were not statistically different (Figure 10).

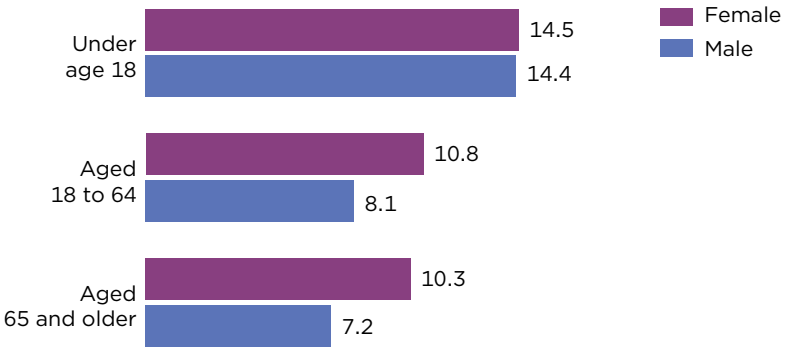
[38] The percentage-point change from 2018–2019 for 18- to 64-year-olds is not statistically different from the percentage-point change for those under 18 years or for those aged 65 and older.

[39] Caution should be used when comparing Hispanic estimates over time since independent population control totals for people of Hispanic origin were not used before 1985.

[40] Caution should be used when comparing single-year Asian estimates over time due to 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.

[41] The 2019 poverty rate for women aged 18 to 64 and women aged 65 and older were not statistically different.

Figure 10.
Poverty Rates by Age and Sex: 2019
(In percent. Population as of March of the following year)



Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Age

In 2019, the poverty rate for people under the age of 18 decreased to 14.4 percent, down from 16.2 percent in 2018. Approximately 10.5 million individuals under the age of 18 were in poverty in 2019, down from 11.9 million in 2018. The 2019 poverty rate of 14.4 percent reflects the lowest child poverty rate observed since 1973. People under the age of 18 represented 22.4 percent of the total population and 30.8 percent of the people in poverty in 2019 (Figure 11 and Table B-1).

In 2019, the poverty rate for people aged 18 to 64 decreased to 9.4 percent, down 1.2 percentage points from 10.7 percent in 2018. There were 18.7 million people aged 18 to 64 in poverty in 2019, down from 21.1 million in 2018. For people aged 65 and older, the 2019 poverty rate was 8.9 percent, a decrease of 0.9 percentage points from 9.7 percent in 2018. Approximately 4.9 million people aged 65 and older were in poverty in 2019, approximately 300,000 people less than the number in poverty for this age group in 2018.

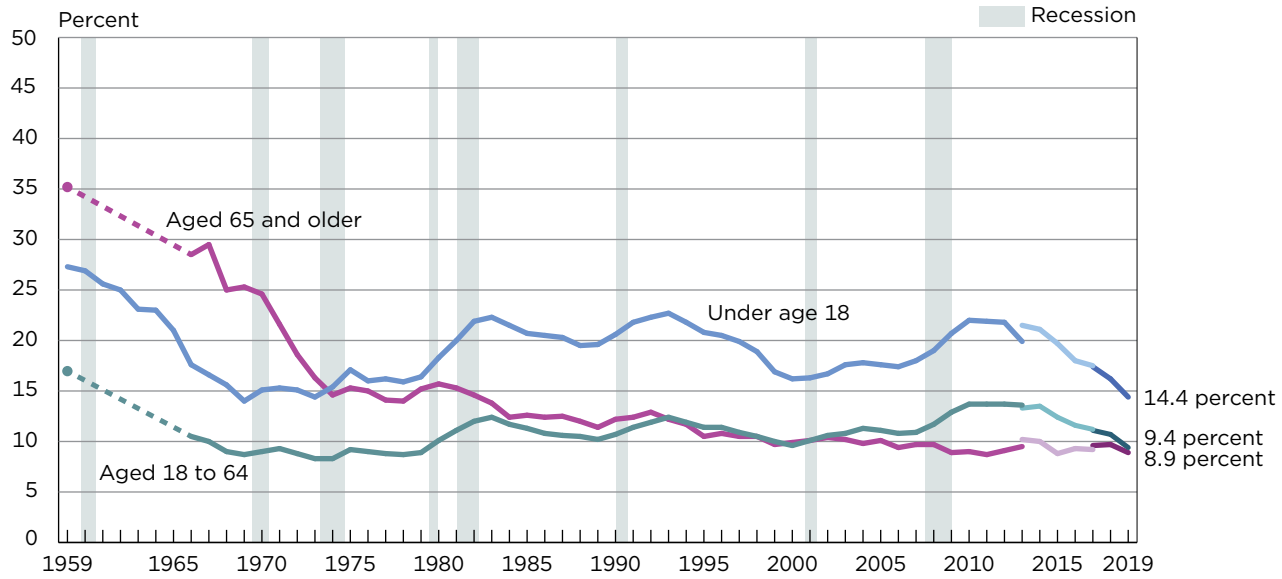
Related children are people under the age of 18 related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but who are not the spouse or cohabiting partner of the householder. For related children in 2019, the poverty rate and the number in poverty was 14.1 percent and 10.2 million, down from 15.9 percent and 11.5 million in 2018 (Figure 9 and Table B-2).

In 2019, 36.5 percent of related children in female-householder families were in poverty, down from 39.1 percent in 2018.[42] In 2019, 6.4 percent of related children in married-couple families were in poverty, down from 7.6 percent in 2018. The 2019 poverty rate for related children in male-householder families was 16.3 percent, not statistically different from 2018. There were 161,000 fewer related children in male-householder families in poverty in 2019 compared to 2018 (Figure 9 and Table B-2).

Among related children under the age of 6, both the poverty rate and the number in poverty fell between 2018 and 2019. The

[42] 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.

Figure 11.
Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2019
(Population as of March of the following year)



Note: The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. 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/cpsmar20.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

poverty rate in 2019 was 15.5 percent, down from 17.2 percent in 2018. Approximately 45.7 percent of related children under the age of 6 in families with a female householder were in poverty in 2019, seven times the rate of their counterparts in married-couple families (6.3 percent). While poverty rates in 2019 were lower than in 2018 for related children under age 6 in married-couple families, a decline of 1.4 percentage points, the poverty rate for their counterparts in families with a female householder was not statistically different between 2018 and 2019.

In 2019, there were 142,000 children in poverty living in unrelated subfamilies, those whose parents (or parent) are not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder, a decrease of 60,000 children from 2018. These children had a poverty rate of 29.9 percent in 2019, not statistically different from 2018.

Nativity

The poverty rate for the native-born population decreased to 10.1 percent in 2019, down 1.3 percentage points from 11.4 percent in 2018. This reflects a decrease of 3.5 million people in poverty, from 31.8 million in 2018 to 28.3 million in 2019. Among the foreign-born population, 12.6 percent, or 5.6 million people, were in poverty in 2019, down from 13.8 percent and 6.3 million in 2018 (Figure 8 and Table B-1).

The poverty rate in 2019 for foreign-born naturalized citizens, 9.0 percent, was lower than the poverty rates for those who were not citizens of the United States and native-born citizens (16.3 percent and 10.1 percent, respectively). For those who were not citizens of the United States, the 2019 poverty rate of 16.3 percent was not statistically different from 2018. However, there were approximately 498,000 fewer noncitizens in poverty in 2019. For foreign-born naturalized citizens, the 2019 poverty rate declined 1.0 percentage point in 2019, but the number of individuals in poverty was not statistically different from 2018.

Region

From 2018 to 2019, all regions experienced a decline in their poverty rates. In the Northeast, the 2019 poverty rate of 9.4 percent, with 5.2 million individuals in poverty, represented a decrease from 10.3 percent and 5.7 million in 2018. In the Midwest, 9.7 percent and 6.5 million people were in poverty, a decrease from 10.4 percent and 7.0 million in 2018. In the West, 9.5 percent and 7.4 million people were in poverty in 2019, a decrease from 11.2 percent and 8.7 million in 2018. The 2019 poverty rates in the Northeast, Midwest, and West were not statistically different from one another, but were each lower than the South, which had the highest poverty rate among the regions at 12.0 percent, with 14.8 million people in poverty. This was a decline from the 2018 poverty rate of 13.6 percent and 16.8 million in the South (Figure 8 and Table B-1).

Residence

Inside MSAs, the poverty rate in 2019 was 10.0 percent, down from 11.3 percent in 2018. The number of people living in poverty inside MSAs also declined, from 31.9 million in 2018 to 28.3 million in 2019. Among those living outside MSAs, 13.3 percent, or 5.6 million, were in poverty in 2019, a decrease from 14.7 percent and 6.2 million people in 2018 (Figure 8 and Table B-1).

The 2019 poverty rate for those in principal cities was 13.1 percent, with approximately 13.7 million people in poverty, a decline from 14.6 percent and 15.3 million in 2018. Among those living inside metropolitan areas, but not in principal cities, the poverty rate in 2019 was 8.2 percent and the number in poverty was 14.6 million, a decrease from 9.4 percent and 16.6 million in 2018.

Work Experience

In 2019, 4.7 percent of workers aged 18 to 64 were in poverty, down from 5.1 percent in 2018. For those who worked full-time, year-round, 2.0 percent were in poverty in 2019, a decrease from 2.3 percent in 2018. Those working less than full-time, year-round had a poverty rate of 12.0 percent in 2019, a decrease of 0.7 percentage points from 2018. Among those who did not work at least 1 week during the calendar year, 26.4 percent were in poverty in 2019, down 3.3 percentage points from 29.7 percent in 2018 (Figure 8 and Table B-1).

Disability Status

For people aged 18 to 64 with a disability, the poverty rate in 2019 was 22.5 percent and the number in poverty was 3.3 million, a decrease from 25.7 percent and 3.8 million in 2018. In 2019, among those aged 18 to 64 without a disability, the poverty rate was 8.4 percent and the number in poverty was 15.3 million, down from 9.5 percent and 17.3 million in 2018 (Figure 8 and Table B-1).

Of those aged 18 to 64, 7.3 percent report being disabled. However, they are disproportionately

represented in the poverty population, comprising 17.4 percent of the population aged 18 to 64 in poverty.

Educational Attainment

From 2018 to 2019, poverty rates declined for all educational attainment groups shown in Figure 8 and Table B-1. In 2019, 23.7 percent of people aged 25 and older without a high school diploma were in poverty, a decrease from 25.9 percent in 2018. This was the highest poverty rate among educational groups shown in Figure 8 and Table B-1. The poverty rate for those without a high school diploma was six times higher than for those with at least a bachelor's degree (3.9 percent), who had the lowest poverty rate among educational attainment groups in 2019. The poverty rate for those with a high school diploma but who did not attend college was 11.5 percent, down from 12.7 percent in 2018. For those with some college, 7.8 percent were in poverty in 2019, a decline from 8.4 percent in 2018.[43]

Among people with at least a bachelor's degree, 3.9 percent were in poverty in 2019, a decline from 4.4 percent in 2018. Among those aged 25 and older, 37.5 percent had obtained at least a bachelor's degree in 2019. These individuals represented 16.8 percent of the population aged 25 and older in poverty.

[43] Individuals aged 25 and older with an associate degree are included in the "some college" category.

Families[44]

The poverty rate for primary families declined from 9.0 percent to 7.8 percent, representing a decrease from 7.5 million to 6.6 million families in poverty. Poverty rates declined for all primary families, except those with a male householder, as shown in Figure 9 and Table B-2.

For primary families with a female householder, the poverty rate was 22.2 percent, representing 3.3 million families in 2019, a decline from 24.9 percent and 3.7 million families in 2018. The poverty rate for married-couple families was 4.0 percent in 2019, representing 2.5 million families. This marked a decline of 0.7 percentage points and 431,000 families from 2018. For primary families with a male householder, 11.5 percent, or 746,000 families, were in poverty in 2019, neither statistically different from 2018.

For unrelated subfamilies, the poverty rate in 2019 was 27.9 percent, representing 111,000 families. This was 44,000 fewer subfamilies in poverty than 2018, but the poverty rate is not statistically different.

[44] 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.

Depth of Poverty

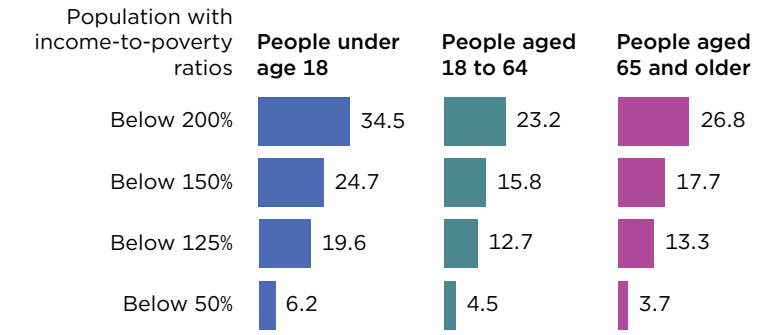
Categorizing people as "in poverty" or "not in poverty" is one way to describe their economic situation. The income-to-poverty ratio and the income deficit or surplus describe additional aspects of economic well-being. While the poverty rate shows the proportion of people with income below the relevant 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 that accounts for the number of people in the family. 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 and Figure 12 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"),

Figure 12.
People With Income Below Specified Ratios of Their Poverty Thresholds by Age
(In percent. Population as of March of the following year)



Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

and those below 200 percent of poverty ("Under 2.00").[45]

In 2019, 6.2 percent of people under the age of 18 had family incomes less than one-half of their poverty thresholds; 19.6 percent had incomes less than 125 percent of their poverty thresholds; 24.7 percent had less than 150 percent of their poverty thresholds; and 34.5 percent had less than 200 percent.

For those aged 18 to 64, 4.5 percent had family incomes less than one-half of their poverty thresholds; 12.7 percent had family incomes less than 125 percent of their poverty thresholds; 15.8 percent had less than 150 percent of their poverty thresholds; and 23.2 percent had less than 200 percent.

For those aged 65 and older, 3.7 percent had family incomes less than one-half of their poverty thresholds; 13.3 percent had family incomes less than 125 percent of their poverty thresholds; 17.7 percent had less than 150 percent of their poverty thresholds; and 26.8 percent had less than 200 percent.

Income Deficit

The income deficit for families in poverty (the difference in dollars between a family's income and its poverty threshold) averaged $10,668 in 2019, not statistically different from 2018. The average income deficit was larger for families with a female householder ($11,367) than for married-couple families ($9,858) (Table B-4).

The average per capita income deficit was also larger for families with a female householder ($3,331) than for married-couple families ($2,735).[46] For unrelated individuals, the average income deficit for those in poverty was $7,375 in 2019. The deficit for unrelated women ($7,249) was lower than the deficit for unrelated men ($7,542).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON INCOME AND POVERTY

State and Local Estimates of Income and Poverty

Since the CPS ASEC produces the most 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

[45] Estimates for people and families with income below 100 percent of their poverty thresholds can be found in Table B-1 and B-2, respectively.

[46] 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.

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

Using statistical models, the SAIPE program produces estimates of median household income and poverty for states and all counties, as well as population and poverty estimates for school districts. Statistics from the SAIPE program are used by the Department of Education to allocate funding under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. SAIPE methodology 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 for all counties and school districts regardless of size each year. In general, SAIPE estimates have lower variances than ACS estimates but offer fewer demographic details than the ACS. The 2018 income and poverty estimates from this program are available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html>. Estimates for 2019 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., 4 years) yields, on average, a lower poverty rate than the annual measures presented in this report, while using a shorter time frame (e.g., 2 months) yields higher poverty rates. Some other specific findings include:

- During the 4-year period from 2013 to 2016, 34.0 percent of the population had at least one spell of poverty lasting 2 or more months.
- Chronic poverty over the 4-year period from 2013 to 2016 was relatively uncommon, with 2.8 percent of the population living in poverty all 48 months.
- The median poverty spell length for non-Hispanic Whites over the 4-year period from 2013 to 2016 was 10.5 months, compared to 12.2 months for Blacks.

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 (SPM)

The income and poverty estimates shown in this report are based solely on money income before taxes and do not include the value of noncash benefits such as those provided by the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, 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 SPM. Their suggestions drew on the recommendations of a 1995 National Academy of Sciences report and the subsequent extensive research on poverty measurement. For more information, see <www.census.gov/library/visualizations/2017/demo/poverty_measure-how.html>.

Based on these suggestions, the SPM serves as an additional indicator of economic well-being and provides a deeper understanding of economic conditions and policy effects. SPM estimates incorporate deductions, such as tax payments, work expenses, and medical costs, in its resource estimates as well as additions to reflect noncash resource transfers such as housing subsidies and food assistance programs.

Thresholds used in the SPM are produced by 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.[47] 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 2019 will be released in a separate report, "The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2019," Current Population Reports, P60-272, U.S. Census Bureau, September 2020, at <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-272.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. Researchers at the Census Bureau and BLS have presented results showing the rationale for, and impact of, potential changes at various conferences and expert meetings. Many of these presentations and working papers can be found on the Census SPM Web site at <www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/supplemental-poverty-measure.html>. The SPM working group will make the final decision on changes in September 2020 and any changes will be implemented in the September 2021 SPM report. In addition, the fiscal year 2020 enacted budget included an appropriation to support a new National Academy of Sciences expert panel to further evaluate and improve the SPM. The panel is expected to be convened by the end of the year.

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, including how such measures might be constructed, and whether to publish those measures along with the measures currently being published.[48] The group is chaired by OMB's Statistical and Science Policy Office and includes career representatives from various federal agencies and offices. The group published a Federal Register notice in February 2020 providing for 60 days of public comment, soliciting feedback on the preliminary findings and recommendations on alternative poverty measures (<www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/02/14/2020-02858/request-for-comment-on-considerations-for-additional-measures-of-poverty>). 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 survey is to provide timely and comprehensive estimates of income, poverty, and health insurance and to measure change in these national-level estimates. The survey is the official source of national poverty estimates calculated in accordance with the OMB's Statistical Policy Directive 14 (Appendix B).

The CPS ASEC collects data in the 50 states and the District of Columbia; these data do not

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

[48] 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.

represent residents of Puerto Rico or the U.S. Island Areas.[49] The 2020 CPS ASEC sample consists of about 91,500 addresses. The CPS ASEC 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 2020 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 details on the impact of COVID-19 on data collection, please see the text box "The Impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic on the CPS ASEC."

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

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.

Beginning with the 2011 CPS ASEC report, the standard errors and confidence intervals displayed in the text tables were calculated using the SDR method. In previous years, the standard errors of CPS ASEC estimates were calculated using the GVF approach. Under this approach, generalized variance parameters were used in formulas provided in the source and accuracy statement to estimate standard errors. Further information about the CPS ASEC and the source and accuracy of the estimates is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf>.

Comments

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

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APPENDIX A. ESTIMATES OF INCOME

How Income Is Measured

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

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

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

Note: On June 8, 2020, National Bureau of Economic Research determined that a peak in monthly economic activity occurred in the U.S. economy in February 2020. Since estimates in this report are for calendar year 2019, this new peak month is not shown in any of our graphs.

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

Annual Average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) Using Current Methods All Items: 1947 to 2019

Year	CPI-U-RS[1] index (December 1977 = 100)	Year	CPI-U-RS[1] index (December 1977 = 100)
1947	37.5	1984	160.2
1948	40.5	1985	165.7
1949	40.0	1986	168.6
1950	40.5	1987	174.4
1951	43.7	1988	180.7
1952	44.5	1989	188.6
1953	44.8	1990	197.9
1954	45.2	1991	205.1
1955	45.0	1992	210.2
1956	45.7	1993	215.5
1957	47.2	1994	220.0
1958	48.5	1995	225.3
1959	48.9	1996	231.3
1960	49.7	1997	236.3
1961	50.2	1998	239.5
1962	50.7	1999	244.6
1963	51.4	2000	252.9
1964	52.1	2001	260.1
1965	52.9	2002	264.2
1966	54.4	2003	270.2
1967	56.1	2004	277.5
1968	58.3	2005	286.9
1969	60.9	2006	296.2
1970	63.9	2007	304.6
1971	66.7	2008	316.3
1972	68.7	2009	315.2
1973	73.0	2010	320.4
1974	80.3	2011	330.5
1975	86.9	2012	337.5
1976	91.9	2013	342.5
1977	97.7	2014	348.3
1978	104.4	2015	348.9
1979	114.3	2016	353.4
1980	127.1	2017	361.0
1981	139.1	2018	369.8
1982	147.5	2019	376.5
1983	153.8		

[1] The U.S. Census Bureau uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers Research Series (CPI-U-RS) for 1978 through 2019. For 1967 to 1977, the Census Bureau uses estimates provided by BLS from the CPI-U-X1 series. The CPI-U-X1 is an experimental series that preceded the CPI-U-RS and estimates the inflation rate in the CPI-U when applying the current rental equivalence method of measuring the cost of homeownership for years prior to 1983. The Census Bureau derived the CPI-U-RS for years before 1967 by applying the 1967 CPI-U-RS-to-CPI-U ratio to the 1947 to 1966 CPI-U.

Note: Data users can compute the percentage changes in prices between earlier years' data and 2019 data by dividing the annual average CPI-U-RS for 2019 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>.

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.

Cost-of-Living Adjustment

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 Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers Research Series (CPI-U-RS), provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for 1978 through 2019, to adjust for changes in the cost of living. For years prior to 1978, the Census Bureau uses estimates provided by BLS from the CPI-U-X1 series. The CPI-U-X1 is an experimental series that preceded the CPI-U-RS and estimates the inflation rate in the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) when applying the current rental equivalence method of measuring the cost of homeownership for years prior to 1983. The index used to make the constant dollar conversions in the main body of this report is shown in the text box "Annual Average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) Using Current Methods All Items: 1947 to 2019."

Poverty Threshold Adjustment and Historical Income Series

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 are compared to current year (unadjusted for inflation) money income. If, alternatively, the CPI-U-RS index had been used to inflation-adjust poverty thresholds from previous years, current poverty rates would be lower. This is because the CPI-U-RS results in a smaller cost-of-living adjustment over time than the CPI-U.

In 2019, OMB sought comment via a Federal Register Notice regarding differences among the various consumer price indexes produced by BLS 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 over time. Per the notice, OMB is currently evaluating the appropriateness of using the CPI-U for annually adjusting poverty thresholds. To assist in this evaluation, OMB assembled the Interagency Technical Working Group on Consumer Inflation Measures to study an array of possible price change measures and to make a recommendation to OMB on any revisions to the current method for adjusting poverty thresholds <www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/05/07/2019-09106/request-for-comment-on-the-consumer-inflation-measures-produced-by-federal-statistical-agencies>. This group is expected to provide its recommendations to OMB and the Chief Statistician of the United States by the end of 2020. Appendix C discusses alternative price indices and how they would impact estimates of income over time.

Table A-1.

Income Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2018 and 2019

(Income in 2019 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Characteristic	2018			2019			Percent change in real median income (2019 less 2018)*	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)			
		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	**128,579**	**64,324**	**704**	**128,451**	**68,703**	**904**	***6.8**	**1.55**
Type of Household								
Family households	83,482	82,124	676	83,677	88,149	1,113	*7.3	1.47
Married-couple	61,959	95,351	1,145	62,342	102,308	1,022	*7.3	1.53
Female householder, no spouse present	15,043	45,946	1,136	14,832	48,098	985	*4.7	2.92
Male householder, no spouse present	6,480	62,632	1,269	6,503	69,244	2,988	*10.6	5.05
Nonfamily households	45,096	38,813	840	44,774	41,232	466	*6.2	2.28
Female householder	23,515	32,587	679	23,470	34,612	851	*6.2	3.05
Male householder	21,582	46,583	884	21,304	48,496	1,252	*4.1	3.13
Race[2] and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	100,528	68,156	657	100,568	72,204	800	*5.9	1.25
White, not Hispanic	84,727	71,922	664	84,868	76,057	876	*5.7	1.25
Black	17,167	42,110	922	17,054	45,438	1,212	*7.9	3.51
Asian	6,981	88,774	2,856	6,853	98,174	3,068	*10.6	5.24
Hispanic (any race)	17,758	52,382	748	17,667	56,113	1,173	*7.1	2.30
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	94,423	72,958	584	93,524	77,873	1,151	*6.7	1.58
15 to 24 years	6,199	44,320	2,738	5,406	47,934	2,132	*8.2	8.15
25 to 34 years	20,611	67,084	1,095	20,424	70,283	1,406	*4.8	2.42
35 to 44 years	21,370	82,206	1,090	21,432	88,858	2,531	*8.1	3.01
45 to 54 years	22,071	85,994	1,878	21,659	92,221	1,983	*7.2	3.17
55 to 64 years	24,172	70,200	1,470	24,603	75,686	1,482	*7.8	2.71
65 years and older	34,156	44,487	831	34,927	47,357	911	*6.5	2.57
Nativity of Householder								
Native-born	108,560	65,407	725	108,851	69,474	960	*6.2	1.57
Foreign-born	20,019	59,841	1,616	19,600	64,900	1,930	*8.5	4.19
Naturalized citizen	11,043	66,707	2,292	11,208	71,538	2,040	*7.2	4.69
Not a citizen	8,976	52,885	1,072	8,392	57,668	2,598	*9.0	4.94
Region								
Northeast	22,054	71,383	1,920	22,031	76,221	1,952	*6.8	3.00
Midwest	27,686	65,230	1,471	27,757	68,354	1,824	*4.8	3.10
South	49,743	58,337	836	49,486	61,884	766	*6.1	1.82
West	29,096	70,779	1,624	29,177	75,769	1,244	*7.0	2.58
Residence[3]								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	110,789	67,363	620	110,679	71,961	699	*6.8	1.29
Inside principal cities	42,983	60,434	1,245	42,992	63,745	1,586	*5.5	3.01
Outside principal cities	67,806	72,213	771	67,687	77,170	1,021	*6.9	1.57
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	17,790	50,771	1,659	17,772	52,100	1,150	2.6	2.80

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

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE 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. The MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

[2] Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

[3] For 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, 2019 and 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2019

(Income in 2019 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent 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	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
ALL RACES															
2019	128,451	100	9.1	8.0	8.3	11.7	16.5	12.3	15.5	8.3	10.3	68,703	904	98,088	1,042
2018	128,579	100	10.1	8.8	8.7	12.0	17.0	12.5	15.0	7.2	8.8	64,324	704	91,652	914
2017[2]	127,669	100	10.0	9.1	9.2	12.0	16.4	12.4	14.7	7.3	8.9	63,761	552	91,406	979
2017	127,586	100	10.1	9.1	9.2	11.9	16.3	12.6	14.8	7.5	8.5	64,007	575	89,922	892
2016	126,224	100	10.4	9.0	9.2	12.3	16.7	12.2	15.0	7.2	8.0	62,898	764	88,578	822
2015	125,819	100	10.6	10.0	9.6	12.1	16.1	12.4	14.9	7.1	7.2	60,987	570	85,533	715
2014	124,587	100	11.4	10.5	9.6	12.6	16.4	12.1	14.0	6.6	6.8	58,001	697	81,870	793
2013[3]	123,931	100	11.4	10.3	9.5	12.5	16.8	12.0	13.9	6.7	6.9	58,904	1,183	82,660	1,201
2013[4]	122,952	100	11.3	10.4	9.7	13.1	17.0	12.5	13.6	6.3	6.0	57,095	499	79,852	902
2012	122,459	100	11.4	10.6	10.1	12.5	17.4	12.0	13.9	6.3	5.9	56,912	384	79,510	773
2011	121,084	100	11.6	10.2	10.2	13.1	17.2	11.9	13.8	6.2	5.8	57,021	470	79,375	690
2010[5]	119,927	100	11.2	10.7	9.4	13.3	16.8	12.4	14.1	6.3	5.9	57,904	628	79,192	696
2009[6]	117,538	100	10.4	10.0	9.7	13.2	17.4	12.4	14.5	6.3	6.0	59,458	419	81,196	477
2008	117,181	100	10.4	10.0	9.4	13.4	17.0	12.5	15.0	6.3	6.0	59,877	268	81,447	474
2007	116,783	100	10.0	10.0	9.0	12.8	17.3	12.6	15.3	6.7	6.4	62,090	285	83,568	480
2006	116,011	100	9.6	9.5	9.4	13.0	17.5	12.7	15.0	6.7	6.5	61,268	433	84,617	537
2005	114,384	100	10.1	9.8	9.5	12.7	17.6	12.9	14.7	6.5	6.2	60,794	335	83,127	516
2004[7]	113,343	100	10.3	9.7	9.8	12.8	17.4	12.6	15.0	6.3	6.1	60,150	437	82,038	509
2003	112,000	100	10.2	9.7	9.7	12.4	17.4	12.7	15.3	6.3	6.2	60,360	431	82,305	495
2002	111,278	100	9.9	9.8	9.2	13.3	17.4	12.7	15.6	6.3	5.9	60,435	326	82,442	509
2001	109,297	100	9.7	9.6	9.1	12.9	17.7	12.8	15.6	6.3	6.2	61,126	307	84,257	552
2000[8]	108,209	100	9.3	9.3	8.9	13.1	17.7	13.2	15.4	6.8	6.2	62,512	323	85,059	551
1999[9]	106,434	100	9.0	9.7	9.1	13.0	17.5	13.3	15.6	6.6	6.3	62,641	481	84,254	719
1998	103,874	100	9.8	9.8	9.2	12.9	17.5	13.7	15.3	6.2	5.5	61,128	595	81,517	724
1997	102,528	100	10.3	10.3	9.4	13.2	18.0	13.3	14.7	5.8	5.1	58,961	448	79,175	729
1996	101,018	100	10.6	10.5	9.6	13.5	17.9	13.5	14.3	5.4	4.6	57,772	479	76,705	707
1995[10]	99,627	100	10.5	10.4	10.2	13.1	18.8	13.3	14.2	5.1	4.3	56,945	542	75,096	676
1994[11]	98,990	100	11.3	10.8	10.1	13.5	18.4	12.7	13.9	5.1	4.2	55,215	414	73,816	653
1993[12]	97,107	100	11.8	10.6	10.1	13.7	18.4	13.1	13.5	4.9	3.9	54,581	420	72,379	644
1992[13]	96,426	100	11.8	10.6	10.1	13.5	18.8	13.5	13.5	4.8	3.4	54,874	427	69,568	480
1991	95,669	100	11.6	10.3	9.8	14.0	19.1	13.5	13.7	4.8	3.3	55,302	438	69,613	471
1990	94,312	100	11.1	10.1	9.5	13.9	19.5	13.7	13.8	4.8	3.7	56,966	479	71,158	494
1989	93,347	100	10.8	10.0	9.6	13.4	19.2	13.9	14.3	5.0	3.9	57,705	522	72,904	522
1988	92,830	100	11.4	9.7	9.9	13.1	19.4	14.0	14.3	4.8	3.5	56,725	456	70,877	521
1987[14]	91,124	100	11.6	10.0	9.9	13.6	18.9	14.2	13.9	4.6	3.3	56,261	437	69,968	472
1986	89,479	100	12.0	10.0	9.9	13.6	19.4	13.9	13.6	4.4	3.1	55,597	474	68,688	459
1985[15]	88,458	100	12.1	10.6	10.1	14.3	19.8	13.6	13.1	3.9	2.6	53,664	478	66,043	430
1984[16]	86,789	100	12.2	10.8	10.1	14.7	19.7	13.7	12.6	3.7	2.4	52,679	394	64,546	390
1983	85,407	100	12.7	10.9	10.6	14.8	20.1	13.3	11.9	3.4	2.2	51,126	383	62,181	383

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2019—Con.

(Income in 2019 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent 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	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
1982	83,918	100	12.7	10.8	10.9	14.5	20.8	13.4	11.6	3.3	2.1	51,487	382	62,050	378
1981	83,527	100	12.5	10.9	11.0	14.3	20.6	14.0	11.8	3.1	1.8	51,627	445	61,677	370
1980	82,368	100	12.2	10.7	10.3	14.6	21.2	14.0	12.0	3.2	1.8	52,461	443	62,394	375
1979[17]	80,776	100	11.8	10.2	10.2	14.4	20.5	15.1	12.2	3.4	2.1	54,222	423	64,410	401
1978	77,330	100	11.6	10.5	10.1	14.2	21.0	14.9	12.4	3.2	2.0	54,326	362	63,940	403
1977	76,030	100	11.9	11.2	10.5	14.2	21.3	14.7	11.6	2.9	1.8	52,302	323	62,044	311
1976[18]	74,142	100	12.0	11.3	10.3	14.8	21.8	14.5	11.2	2.5	1.7	51,973	317	61,133	310
1975[19]	72,867	100	12.4	11.4	10.7	14.7	22.1	14.3	10.5	2.4	1.5	51,124	342	59,698	306
1974[19,20]	71,163	100	11.8	10.7	10.0	15.3	22.0	14.9	10.9	2.7	1.6	52,499	332	61,393	316
1973	69,859	100	11.6	10.8	9.5	14.3	22.2	14.9	11.8	3.0	1.9	54,216	339	62,700	314
1972[21]	68,251	100	12.4	10.3	10.0	14.7	22.4	14.7	10.9	2.7	1.8	53,143	334	61,851	316
1971[22]	66,676	100	13.3	10.2	10.6	15.2	23.5	13.9	9.7	2.2	1.4	50,960	325	58,609	306
1970	64,778	100	13.3	10.1	9.7	15.7	24.1	13.7	9.9	2.2	1.4	51,461	310	58,926	310
1969	63,401	100	13.2	9.9	9.4	16.0	24.3	14.2	9.4	2.2	1.3	51,863	315	59,004	305
1968	62,214	100	13.4	10.1	10.4	16.5	24.8	13.7	8.2	1.8	1.1	50,004	297	56,572	297
1967[23]	60,813	100	14.8	10.2	10.9	16.8	24.8	11.9	7.7	1.7	1.2	47,938	287	53,616	287
WHITE ALONE[24]															
2019	100,568	100	7.8	7.5	8.0	11.5	16.7	12.7	16.3	8.7	10.8	72,204	800	101,732	1,192
2018	100,528	100	8.5	8.3	8.4	11.8	17.3	13.1	15.7	7.6	9.3	68,156	657	95,650	1,052
2017[2]	100,113	100	8.5	8.6	8.9	11.9	16.6	12.8	15.5	7.7	9.4	67,617	878	95,448	1,101
2017	100,065	100	8.6	8.7	8.9	11.7	16.5	12.9	15.7	8.0	9.0	68,076	714	93,480	1,033
2016	99,400	100	8.9	8.6	8.9	12.3	16.8	12.5	15.9	7.5	8.5	65,901	585	91,988	936
2015	99,313	100	8.9	9.5	9.4	12.2	16.3	12.9	15.8	7.4	7.6	64,864	676	88,731	834
2014	98,679	100	9.9	10.1	9.3	12.5	16.8	12.7	14.7	6.9	7.3	61,470	631	85,277	930
2013[3]	98,807	100	9.8	10.0	9.2	12.4	17.0	12.7	14.5	7.1	7.3	62,378	935	85,551	1,371
2013[4]	97,774	100	9.7	9.9	9.5	12.9	17.3	13.2	14.3	6.7	6.4	60,742	769	83,368	984
2012	97,705	100	9.6	10.2	10.0	12.5	17.6	12.6	14.6	6.7	6.3	59,912	705	83,015	851
2011	96,964	100	9.8	9.6	10.1	13.1	17.6	12.4	14.5	6.6	6.2	59,481	422	82,946	791
2010[5]	96,306	100	9.4	10.4	9.2	13.2	17.1	12.8	15.0	6.6	6.3	60,763	489	82,741	783
2009[6]	95,489	100	8.9	9.6	9.5	13.1	17.8	12.9	15.2	6.7	6.4	61,947	303	84,263	534
2008	95,297	100	9.0	9.7	9.1	13.2	17.2	13.0	15.8	6.6	6.4	62,268	298	84,740	537
2007	95,112	100	8.4	9.6	8.9	12.6	17.5	13.0	16.1	7.1	6.9	64,417	313	86,932	545
2006	94,705	100	8.1	9.1	9.2	12.9	17.7	13.2	15.8	7.0	7.0	64,410	307	87,842	602
2005	93,588	100	8.6	9.3	9.3	12.7	17.7	13.4	15.4	6.9	6.6	63,718	458	86,562	589
2004[7]	92,880	100	8.8	9.4	9.6	12.6	17.6	13.0	15.8	6.7	6.5	63,304	408	85,352	578
2003	91,962	100	8.7	9.3	9.5	12.5	17.5	13.0	16.1	6.7	6.6	63,583	410	85,816	566
2002	91,645	100	8.6	9.4	8.9	13.0	17.5	13.1	16.5	6.6	6.3	64,250	429	85,740	574
WHITE[25]															
2001	90,682	100	8.3	9.4	8.9	12.7	17.9	13.2	16.3	6.7	6.8	64,439	498	87,592	619
2000[8]	90,030	100	8.0	9.0	8.6	13.0	17.7	13.6	16.2	7.2	6.6	65,379	475	88,213	622

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2019—Con.

(Income in 2019 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent 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	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
1999[9]	88,893	100	7.6	9.3	9.0	12.9	17.7	13.6	16.4	6.9	6.7	65,149	542	87,315	813
1998	87,212	100	8.2	9.3	9.0	12.9	17.7	14.2	16.0	6.6	6.0	64,315	530	85,215	825
1997	86,106	100	8.8	9.8	9.2	13.0	18.2	13.8	15.5	6.1	5.6	62,095	647	82,696	828
1996	85,059	100	9.0	10.1	9.4	13.5	18.2	14.0	15.1	5.7	5.0	60,489	514	79,750	777
1995[10]	84,511	100	9.0	10.0	10.0	13.0	19.1	13.8	14.9	5.5	4.7	59,769	514	78,089	745
1994[11]	83,737	100	9.6	10.3	9.9	13.4	18.9	13.2	14.7	5.4	4.6	58,234	538	77,070	738
1993[12]	82,387	100	9.9	10.1	9.8	13.7	19.0	13.7	14.2	5.2	4.2	57,584	552	75,623	718
1992[13]	81,795	100	9.8	10.1	10.0	13.6	19.2	14.2	14.3	5.1	3.7	57,691	460	72,710	533
1991	81,675	100	9.7	9.9	9.6	14.0	19.5	14.0	14.5	5.1	3.6	57,951	462	72,552	519
1990	80,968	100	9.2	9.7	9.4	14.0	19.9	14.2	14.6	5.0	3.9	59,416	448	74,029	545
1989	80,163	100	9.0	9.6	9.4	13.3	19.6	14.5	15.0	5.4	4.2	60,699	486	75,941	578
1988	79,734	100	9.6	9.0	9.8	13.0	20.0	14.6	15.1	5.1	3.8	59,967	583	73,900	572
1987[14]	78,519	100	9.7	9.5	9.7	13.5	19.5	15.0	14.8	4.9	3.5	59,277	490	72,958	518
1986	77,284	100	10.3	9.5	9.7	13.6	19.9	14.5	14.5	4.7	3.4	58,451	467	71,548	503
1985[15]	76,576	100	10.5	10.0	9.8	14.2	20.3	14.2	13.8	4.2	2.9	56,595	497	68,754	475
1984[16]	75,328	100	10.5	10.2	9.9	14.7	20.4	14.4	13.3	4.0	2.7	55,575	460	67,208	429
1983	74,376	100	10.9	10.3	10.4	15.0	20.8	13.9	12.7	3.6	2.4	53,616	399	64,761	415
1982	73,182	100	11.0	10.2	10.5	14.7	21.3	14.0	12.5	3.6	2.3	53,902	403	64,607	416
1981	72,845	100	10.8	10.2	10.7	14.4	21.2	14.7	12.6	3.4	2.0	54,548	414	64,262	401
1980	71,872	100	10.6	10.1	10.0	14.6	21.8	14.7	12.7	3.5	2.0	55,346	468	64,911	409
1979[17]	70,766	100	10.4	9.5	9.9	14.3	21.0	15.8	13.0	3.6	2.3	56,851	444	66,950	439
1978	68,028	100	10.2	9.9	9.9	14.2	21.4	15.7	13.0	3.4	2.2	56,475	409	66,309	439
1977	66,934	100	10.5	10.5	10.2	14.1	21.9	15.5	12.3	3.1	2.0	54,999	380	64,467	342
1976[18]	65,353	100	10.7	10.5	10.0	14.8	22.3	15.2	11.9	2.8	1.9	54,443	371	63,485	337
1975[19]	64,392	100	11.0	10.8	10.5	14.6	22.7	14.9	11.2	2.6	1.6	53,464	321	61,904	335
1974[19,20]	62,984	100	10.6	10.0	9.7	15.2	22.7	15.6	11.6	2.9	1.8	54,904	339	63,667	339
1973	61,965	100	10.5	10.0	9.1	14.0	22.8	15.6	12.6	3.2	2.1	56,821	356	65,124	339
1972[21]	60,618	100	11.2	9.6	9.5	14.6	23.2	15.4	11.7	2.9	2.0	55,752	352	64,257	343
1971[22]	59,463	100	12.1	9.5	10.2	15.0	24.4	14.5	10.4	2.4	1.5	53,303	334	60,731	325
1970	57,575	100	12.1	9.4	9.3	15.5	24.9	14.3	10.5	2.3	1.6	53,600	339	60,988	330
1969	56,248	100	12.0	9.3	8.9	15.8	25.2	15.0	10.0	2.4	1.5	54,126	325	61,192	336
1968	55,394	100	12.3	9.3	9.8	16.5	25.7	14.5	8.8	1.9	1.2	52,064	319	58,606	319
1967[23]	54,188	100	13.5	9.4	10.4	16.9	25.8	12.6	8.2	1.8	1.3	49,992	298	55,576	309
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[24]															
2019	84,868	100	7.3	7.3	7.5	11.0	16.2	12.8	16.8	9.3	11.8	76,057	876	106,659	1,359
2018	84,727	100	8.0	7.8	7.9	11.2	17.0	13.2	16.5	8.1	10.3	71,922	664	100,041	1,191
2017[2]	84,706	100	8.0	8.3	8.4	11.4	16.2	13.0	16.1	8.3	10.4	71,117	1,156	99,871	1,211
2017	84,681	100	8.0	8.5	8.5	11.2	16.1	13.1	16.3	8.5	9.8	71,071	1,095	97,466	1,134

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2019—Con.

(Income in 2019 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent 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	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
2016	84,387	100	8.4	8.2	8.5	11.8	16.6	12.6	16.5	8.0	9.4	69,292	894	95,624	1,067
2015	84,445	100	8.2	9.1	8.9	11.7	16.1	13.0	16.7	8.0	8.3	67,930	962	92,355	943
2014	84,228	100	9.3	9.5	8.8	12.0	16.6	12.8	15.4	7.5	8.0	65,135	654	89,142	1,030
2013[3]	84,432	100	9.2	9.4	8.6	11.7	17.2	13.2	15.2	7.6	8.0	66,318	964	89,292	1,533
2013[4]	83,641	100	9.0	9.5	9.0	12.5	17.3	13.5	14.9	7.2	7.1	64,054	1,107	87,216	1,141
2012	83,792	100	8.8	9.8	9.4	12.1	17.5	13.0	15.4	7.2	6.9	63,597	659	86,838	945
2011	83,573	100	9.0	9.3	9.5	12.7	17.5	12.7	15.3	7.1	6.9	63,124	615	86,650	896
2010[5]	83,314	100	8.7	10.0	8.7	12.8	17.0	13.0	15.8	7.0	7.0	63,996	862	86,173	889
2009[6]	83,158	100	8.2	9.0	9.1	12.8	17.7	13.1	15.9	7.1	6.9	65,053	548	87,484	588
2008	82,884	100	8.3	9.2	8.8	12.5	17.1	13.4	16.6	7.1	7.0	66,099	441	88,206	593
2007	82,765	100	7.9	9.2	8.5	12.0	17.3	13.2	16.9	7.6	7.5	67,884	502	90,456	600
2006	82,675	100	7.6	8.8	8.8	12.4	17.4	13.4	16.5	7.4	7.6	66,635	393	91,195	663
2005	82,003	100	8.1	9.0	8.9	12.2	17.5	13.7	16.1	7.3	7.2	66,644	371	90,028	654
2004[7]	81,628	100	8.3	9.1	9.1	12.2	17.3	13.3	16.6	7.1	7.1	66,359	500	88,539	634
2003	81,148	100	8.3	9.0	9.0	12.0	17.3	13.3	16.8	7.2	7.2	66,573	529	89,021	621
2002	81,166	100	8.1	9.1	8.5	12.4	17.5	13.3	17.2	7.0	6.8	66,835	431	88,517	619
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[25]															
2001	80,818	100	7.9	9.0	8.6	12.3	17.7	13.4	16.9	7.1	7.2	67,027	457	90,389	674
2000[8]	80,527	100	7.7	8.7	8.3	12.7	17.5	13.7	16.8	7.6	7.1	67,920	448	90,897	671
1999[9]	79,819	100	7.2	8.9	8.7	12.4	17.5	13.9	17.0	7.3	7.2	67,969	706	90,178	879
1998	78,577	100	7.6	8.8	8.6	12.5	17.7	14.6	16.8	7.0	6.4	66,715	631	87,944	884
1997	77,936	100	8.1	9.4	8.9	12.7	18.1	14.1	16.2	6.5	6.0	64,652	556	85,346	N
1996	77,240	100	8.4	9.6	9.1	13.3	18.2	14.4	15.8	6.1	5.3	63,136	712	82,163	N
1995[10]	76,932	100	8.1	9.5	9.6	12.8	19.3	14.2	15.6	5.9	5.0	62,128	533	80,636	794
1994[11]	77,004	100	8.9	10.0	9.7	13.2	19.0	13.5	15.2	5.7	4.8	60,113	524	79,032	771
1993[12]	75,697	100	9.4	9.7	9.5	13.5	19.1	14.1	14.8	5.5	4.5	59,704	575	77,617	762
1992[13]	75,107	100	9.2	9.8	9.7	13.3	19.3	14.5	14.9	5.3	4.0	59,627	607	74,557	566
1991	75,625	100	9.2	9.6	9.4	13.9	19.6	14.3	15.0	5.4	3.7	59,335	480	74,109	544
1990	75,035	100	8.8	9.2	9.2	13.8	20.0	14.5	15.1	5.3	4.1	60,775	466	75,669	563
1989	74,495	100	8.5	9.4	9.2	13.1	19.6	14.7	15.4	5.6	4.4	62,005	499	77,462	624
1988	74,067	100	9.1	8.7	9.5	12.9	20.1	14.8	15.6	5.3	4.0	61,619	596	75,408	583
1987[14]	73,120	100	9.2	9.1	9.5	13.3	19.6	15.2	15.2	5.1	3.7	60,907	558	74,385	568
1986	72,067	100	9.9	9.2	9.4	13.5	20.0	14.8	14.9	4.9	3.6	59,780	507	72,969	551
1985[15]	71,540	100	10.1	9.6	9.7	14.1	20.4	14.5	14.2	4.4	3.0	57,868	486	70,092	523
1984[16]	70,586	100	10.0	9.9	9.7	14.7	20.4	14.7	13.7	4.2	2.8	56,729	518	68,376	503
1983	69,648	100	10.4	10.0	10.2	14.9	21.0	14.2	13.0	3.8	2.6	54,994	455	66,463	467
1982	69,214	100	10.7	9.9	10.4	14.6	21.4	14.3	12.8	3.7	2.3	54,806	453	65,557	462
1981	68,996	100	10.5	10.0	10.6	14.3	21.2	15.0	12.8	3.5	2.1	55,335	463	65,071	445
1980	68,106	100	10.3	9.9	9.8	14.5	21.9	14.9	13.0	3.6	2.0	56,327	526	65,765	487

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2019—Con.

(Income in 2019 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent 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	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
1979[17]	67,203	100	10.2	9.4	9.8	14.2	21.0	16.1	13.2	3.8	2.4	57,651	526	67,724	488
1978	64,836	100	10.0	9.8	9.7	14.0	21.5	15.9	13.4	3.5	2.3	57,539	498	67,092	475
1977	63,721	100	10.4	10.3	10.0	13.9	21.9	15.7	12.6	3.2	2.1	56,090	520	65,265	507
1976[18]	62,365	100	10.4	10.3	9.9	14.6	22.4	15.4	12.2	2.8	1.9	55,553	532	64,300	472
1975[19]	61,533	100	10.8	10.6	10.3	14.5	22.7	15.2	11.6	2.7	1.7	53,867	470	62,662	499
1974[19,20]	60,164	100	10.5	9.8	9.5	15.0	22.7	15.9	11.9	3.0	1.8	55,373	447	64,385	463
1973	59,236	100	10.4	9.9	8.9	13.8	22.8	15.8	12.9	3.3	2.2	57,321	441	65,851	458
1972[21]	58,005	100	11.1	9.3	9.3	14.3	23.2	15.6	12.0	3.0	2.0	56,546	442	65,002	478
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2019	18,055	100	16.8	11.5	11.3	13.5	16.9	9.8	10.9	4.3	4.9	46,073	1,148	67,924	1,919
2018	18,095	100	18.7	12.6	11.4	13.9	16.4	9.7	9.7	4.2	3.4	42,447	933	60,439	1,358
2017[2]	17,813	100	18.6	12.5	12.2	13.8	15.9	9.6	10.0	3.7	3.6	41,705	1,179	60,883	1,360
2017	17,801	100	18.9	12.1	11.8	13.8	15.7	10.6	9.9	3.7	3.5	42,337	860	61,518	1,371
2016	17,505	100	19.2	12.3	11.4	13.7	16.9	9.8	9.8	3.8	3.2	42,684	1,022	61,921	1,640
2015	17,322	100	20.1	13.5	11.7	12.9	15.7	10.1	9.4	3.6	2.9	40,155	969	59,140	1,539
2014	17,198	100	20.7	13.9	11.9	14.4	15.3	9.0	8.8	3.4	2.7	38,540	839	55,800	1,232
2013[3]	16,723	100	20.4	13.3	12.2	14.7	16.3	7.6	9.4	3.6	2.5	39,314	1,407	56,804	2,392
2013[4]	16,855	100	20.5	14.4	11.6	15.0	15.4	8.7	8.9	3.2	2.2	38,227	1,266	54,640	1,575
2012	16,559	100	21.6	14.2	11.7	13.3	16.4	8.9	8.8	3.1	2.2	37,614	1,464	53,725	1,354
2011	16,165	100	22.5	14.0	11.7	13.5	15.5	9.0	8.5	3.2	2.2	36,871	1,036	54,118	1,449
2010[5]	15,909	100	21.9	13.6	11.3	14.7	15.2	10.0	8.2	3.1	2.0	37,786	909	53,466	1,212
2009[6]	15,212	100	19.7	13.5	11.8	14.8	16.3	9.8	9.1	2.9	2.1	39,119	821	55,281	1,014
2008	15,056	100	19.4	12.9	11.7	15.6	16.7	9.3	9.3	3.1	2.1	40,882	860	55,563	956
2007	14,976	100	19.5	13.1	10.5	14.7	16.6	9.8	10.2	3.4	2.2	42,138	945	57,885	1,041
2006	14,709	100	18.9	12.9	11.4	14.9	16.9	9.6	9.8	3.3	2.4	40,843	498	57,826	1,167
2005	14,399	100	19.7	13.7	11.4	13.8	16.9	9.8	9.3	3.3	2.1	40,621	637	56,071	1,004
2004[7]	14,151	100	20.2	12.1	12.2	14.6	16.5	10.1	9.2	3.1	2.0	41,022	618	55,300	966
2003	13,969	100	19.5	12.8	12.0	13.6	16.9	10.3	9.7	3.1	2.1	41,369	855	56,177	979
2002	13,778	100	19.0	13.0	11.1	15.8	16.2	9.8	9.6	3.3	2.3	41,579	900	57,478	1,102
BLACK ALONE[26]															
2019	17,054	100	17.2	11.5	11.4	13.7	16.8	9.8	10.8	4.2	4.6	45,438	1,212	66,553	1,882
2018	17,167	100	19.1	12.6	11.3	13.9	16.3	9.7	9.6	4.2	3.3	42,110	922	59,728	1,370
2017[2]	17,019	100	18.9	12.6	12.2	13.8	15.7	9.6	10.0	3.6	3.5	41,055	1,455	60,521	1,409
2017	16,997	100	19.1	12.2	11.8	13.9	15.7	10.3	9.8	3.7	3.4	41,987	990	61,109	1,415
2016	16,733	100	19.6	12.4	11.4	13.6	16.7	9.7	9.7	3.8	3.1	42,071	1,264	61,200	1,633
2015	16,539	100	20.3	13.6	11.7	13.0	15.6	10.0	9.3	3.6	2.8	39,817	911	58,652	1,528
2014	16,437	100	20.8	14.0	12.0	14.4	15.4	8.9	8.7	3.3	2.6	38,264	820	55,378	1,229
2013[3]	16,009	100	20.9	13.5	12.0	14.6	16.1	7.7	9.2	3.5	2.4	38,831	1,550	55,463	2,143
2013[4]	16,108	100	20.7	14.5	11.6	14.8	15.5	8.8	8.8	3.1	2.2	38,033	1,316	54,556	1,600

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2019—Con.

(Income in 2019 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent 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	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
2012	15,872	100	21.7	14.3	11.7	13.3	16.5	8.9	8.6	3.0	2.1	37,171	1,450	53,253	1,382
2011	15,583	100	22.6	14.0	11.7	13.5	15.5	9.0	8.4	3.2	2.1	36,715	954	53,832	1,505
2010[5]	15,265	100	22.1	13.5	11.3	14.7	15.3	10.1	8.1	3.0	1.9	37,749	965	52,829	1,210
2009[6]	14,730	100	19.7	13.6	11.8	14.8	16.2	9.8	9.1	2.9	2.0	38,921	774	55,001	1,032
2008	14,595	100	19.5	13.0	11.6	15.6	16.6	9.3	9.2	3.1	2.0	40,731	864	55,389	975
2007	14,551	100	19.6	13.1	10.5	14.7	16.7	9.8	10.0	3.4	2.1	41,922	966	57,638	1,057
2006	14,354	100	19.1	12.9	11.5	14.9	16.8	9.6	9.7	3.3	2.3	40,636	504	57,361	1,167
2005	14,002	100	19.8	13.7	11.4	13.8	16.9	9.8	9.2	3.3	2.1	40,495	650	55,713	995
2004[7]	13,809	100	20.3	12.1	12.3	14.7	16.3	10.1	9.1	3.0	2.0	40,832	699	55,129	982
2003	13,629	100	19.6	12.8	12.0	13.7	16.9	10.2	9.7	3.1	2.1	41,308	885	55,919	986
2002	13,465	100	19.0	13.0	11.1	15.8	16.1	9.8	9.6	3.2	2.3	41,364	917	57,018	1,083
BLACK[25]															
2001	13,315	100	18.8	12.3	10.9	14.8	17.3	10.5	10.4	3.0	1.8	42,658	826	56,812	986
2000[8]	13,174	100	17.6	11.9	11.5	14.5	18.1	11.1	9.5	3.9	2.0	44,166	962	58,325	972
1999[9]	12,838	100	18.0	12.8	10.9	14.6	16.2	11.1	9.9	4.0	2.5	42,960	1,317	59,203	1,398
1998	12,579	100	20.7	13.5	11.4	13.8	16.4	10.2	9.3	2.9	1.8	39,852	1,027	53,667	1,179
1997	12,474	100	20.3	13.6	11.1	15.1	16.9	10.2	8.7	2.7	1.4	39,913	1,130	52,520	1,240
1996	12,109	100	21.3	14.3	11.5	14.0	16.5	10.6	8.0	2.3	1.5	38,223	1,237	52,837	1,698
1995[10]	11,577	100	21.5	14.0	12.0	14.2	17.0	9.3	8.9	1.9	1.2	37,421	1,050	50,802	1,429
1994[11]	11,655	100	23.3	14.0	11.9	14.1	14.7	9.7	8.4	2.5	1.4	35,985	1,101	50,073	1,182
1993[12]	11,281	100	25.2	14.4	12.0	14.1	14.8	8.7	7.5	2.2	1.2	34,126	1,109	47,572	1,299
1992[13]	11,269	100	26.2	14.1	11.3	13.9	15.9	8.9	6.8	2.1	0.9	33,593	1,128	45,585	1,017
1991	11,083	100	26.0	13.3	11.3	13.9	16.4	9.2	7.1	1.9	0.8	34,524	1,193	45,971	987
1990	10,671	100	24.9	13.9	10.9	14.1	16.5	9.4	7.3	2.1	0.9	35,531	1,333	47,208	1,048
1989	10,486	100	24.7	13.4	11.0	14.3	16.4	9.1	8.2	2.2	0.8	36,099	1,208	47,901	1,071
1988	10,561	100	25.3	14.2	11.3	13.8	15.3	9.2	8.0	2.0	1.0	34,185	1,172	46,832	1,124
1987[14]	10,192	100	25.7	14.2	11.6	15.1	14.7	9.0	6.9	1.6	1.1	33,833	1,065	45,683	1,033
1986	9,922	100	25.7	14.2	11.8	13.9	16.0	9.3	6.4	1.9	0.7	33,675	1,087	45,180	1,010
1985[15]	9,797	100	25.0	15.2	11.9	14.8	15.8	8.6	6.9	1.2	0.6	33,671	1,076	43,933	938
1984[16]	9,480	100	25.5	16.1	12.4	15.0	15.1	7.7	6.4	1.3	0.4	31,659	1,001	42,223	854
1983	9,236	100	27.2	15.9	12.5	14.3	15.0	8.1	5.7	1.1	0.2	30,426	938	40,468	821
1982	8,916	100	26.3	15.6	13.7	13.2	16.9	8.4	4.4	1.0	0.3	30,549	806	40,195	827
1981	8,961	100	26.6	16.0	13.1	13.8	15.5	8.4	5.6	0.9	0.1	30,610	846	40,211	801
1980	8,847	100	24.9	16.3	12.6	14.7	16.6	8.2	5.6	0.9	0.3	31,885	989	41,382	838
1979[17]	8,586	100	23.7	15.8	13.0	14.7	16.3	9.2	6.1	1.0	0.3	33,378	1,002	42,828	867
1978	8,066	100	23.4	15.4	12.6	14.5	17.5	8.6	6.7	1.1	0.2	33,939	1,181	43,373	931
1977	7,977	100	22.9	17.5	13.4	14.9	16.4	8.4	5.3	0.7	0.4	32,455	716	41,585	609
1976[18]	7,776	100	23.1	17.6	12.7	14.8	17.3	8.7	4.8	0.6	0.3	32,373	660	41,362	607
1975[19]	7,489	100	24.3	16.9	12.9	15.7	16.8	8.3	4.3	0.7	0.1	32,096	777	40,063	584

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2019—Con.

(Income in 2019 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent 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	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
1974[19,20]	7,263	100	23.0	16.4	13.8	16.2	16.5	8.7	4.6	0.6	0.2	32,652	648	40,609	594
1973	7,040	100	21.4	16.9	12.9	16.2	17.9	8.6	4.7	0.9	0.4	33,447	857	41,534	679
1972[21]	6,809	100	23.1	16.5	13.8	15.9	16.0	9.2	4.3	0.8	0.4	32,542	802	41,108	721
1971[22]	6,578	100	24.7	16.2	14.2	16.3	16.7	7.3	3.8	0.6	0.2	31,486	771	39,016	659
1970	6,180	100	24.1	15.8	13.7	17.1	16.7	7.4	4.4	0.6	0.2	32,624	737	39,836	708
1969	6,053	100	24.0	16.1	14.1	17.7	16.9	6.7	3.8	0.5	0.1	32,717	793	38,948	681
1968	5,870	100	24.4	17.0	15.5	16.2	16.6	6.5	3.2	0.4	0.1	30,701	733	37,392	648
1967[23]	5,728	100	26.8	17.7	15.2	16.4	14.8	5.5	2.7	0.6	0.3	29,026	795	34,878	640
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2019	7,334	100	6.3	5.1	5.1	8.6	13.6	12.5	17.9	12.5	18.3	97,150	2,746	131,643	4,343
2018	7,416	100	8.2	6.3	5.9	8.6	14.1	12.2	18.1	10.1	16.6	88,388	2,475	121,066	3,592
2017[2]	7,124	100	7.9	6.4	6.2	9.4	14.8	12.5	16.4	11.1	15.4	84,485	1,889	118,800	4,373
2017	7,114	100	8.6	6.3	6.0	9.3	14.4	12.6	16.3	10.9	15.6	84,437	1,976	118,603	4,130
2016	6,750	100	8.7	6.1	6.2	7.8	14.9	13.3	16.9	12.0	14.0	86,105	1,982	113,870	3,105
2015	6,640	100	9.3	6.5	6.0	9.1	15.0	12.0	16.9	11.1	14.1	82,833	2,483	113,449	3,904
2014	6,333	100	9.3	6.5	7.4	9.2	14.3	12.9	17.6	11.3	11.5	80,888	3,523	106,088	3,427
2013[3]	6,160	100	9.7	7.2	5.3	9.9	15.1	13.2	17.6	8.9	13.1	79,666	5,772	111,112	7,638
2013[4]	6,111	100	10.1	6.2	7.7	10.3	16.4	12.5	16.8	9.7	10.3	74,053	3,295	100,399	4,096
2012	5,872	100	9.7	6.3	7.4	9.1	17.1	12.4	17.2	9.8	11.0	76,061	3,188	102,300	3,476
2011	5,705	100	9.2	8.1	7.5	10.3	15.8	13.3	17.6	8.5	9.7	74,041	2,931	97,725	3,847
2010[5]	5,550	100	9.5	7.7	6.9	9.9	16.0	12.5	17.0	10.2	10.4	74,650	2,832	98,371	3,108
2009[6]	4,940	100	10.3	6.4	6.9	10.5	15.0	11.8	17.5	9.8	11.8	77,728	2,820	107,635	3,478
2008	4,805	100	9.8	6.9	6.7	11.0	14.5	11.8	18.6	10.0	10.8	78,046	2,767	102,752	2,912
2007	4,715	100	8.6	6.6	6.6	9.7	15.4	12.8	19.1	10.7	10.5	81,426	2,818	104,521	2,940
2006	4,664	100	7.9	6.0	7.0	9.4	15.8	13.1	18.1	11.7	11.0	81,223	3,381	111,257	3,831
2005	4,500	100	9.1	6.6	6.7	8.7	15.9	13.3	18.8	9.2	11.7	80,114	1,574	104,980	3,014
2004[7]	4,346	100	8.5	6.6	6.9	9.4	17.1	13.5	18.1	9.4	10.4	77,944	2,584	103,291	3,207
2003	4,235	100	11.4	7.4	6.4	7.9	15.9	13.0	18.7	9.2	10.0	77,003	2,824	96,720	2,737
2002	4,079	100	8.6	6.6	7.3	11.3	16.7	12.4	18.8	8.8	9.6	74,509	1,854	99,007	3,097
ASIAN ALONE[27]															
2019	6,853	100	6.5	5.0	5.2	8.7	12.9	12.5	17.9	12.5	18.9	98,174	3,068	133,111	4,440
2018	6,981	100	8.3	6.2	5.9	8.5	14.0	12.0	18.1	10.3	16.7	88,774	2,856	121,987	3,787
2017[2]	6,750	100	7.8	6.4	5.9	9.3	14.7	12.6	16.4	11.4	15.4	84,887	1,855	119,325	4,517
2017	6,735	100	8.7	6.4	5.7	9.1	14.4	12.8	16.3	11.2	15.6	84,823	2,047	119,004	4,214
2016	6,392	100	8.7	6.0	6.2	7.7	14.7	13.4	16.9	12.1	14.4	86,754	2,042	115,051	3,190
2015	6,328	100	9.1	6.4	6.0	9.1	14.8	12.2	16.9	11.1	14.4	83,270	3,012	113,756	3,953
2014	6,040	100	9.6	6.5	7.5	9.2	14.1	12.5	17.6	11.4	11.6	80,312	3,747	105,461	3,414
2013[3]	5,818	100	9.7	7.3	5.0	9.6	15.6	12.8	17.9	8.8	13.3	79,568	6,080	111,256	8,076
2013[4]	5,759	100	10.2	6.4	7.8	10.4	16.3	12.5	16.5	9.8	10.2	73,723	3,110	99,761	4,170

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2019—Con.

(Income in 2019 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent 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	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
2012	5,560	100	9.8	6.4	7.3	9.0	16.9	12.4	17.4	9.9	10.9	76,567	3,468	101,962	3,369
2011	5,374	100	9.1	8.0	7.7	10.1	15.9	13.4	17.8	8.6	9.5	74,194	2,936	97,564	3,885
2010[5]	5,212	100	9.8	7.6	6.8	9.5	15.8	12.4	17.1	10.4	10.7	75,510	3,045	99,394	3,278
2009[6]	4,687	100	10.3	6.4	6.9	10.2	15.0	11.9	17.5	10.0	11.9	78,201	2,490	108,472	3,625
2008	4,573	100	9.9	6.9	6.7	10.8	14.4	11.8	18.5	10.1	10.8	78,129	2,714	102,588	2,943
2007	4,494	100	8.6	6.7	6.5	9.5	15.5	12.5	19.5	10.6	10.6	81,706	2,816	105,086	3,050
2006	4,454	100	7.9	6.1	7.1	9.3	15.5	13.1	18.0	11.7	11.4	81,653	3,500	112,229	3,973
2005	4,273	100	9.2	6.9	6.6	8.5	15.8	13.4	18.7	9.2	11.7	80,174	1,537	105,110	3,050
2004[7]	4,123	100	8.4	6.6	7.0	9.3	17.0	13.3	18.3	9.4	10.6	78,019	2,727	103,815	3,303
2003	4,040	100	11.6	7.4	6.2	7.8	15.6	13.1	18.6	9.3	10.3	77,612	2,508	97,501	2,840
2002	3,917	100	8.4	6.6	7.2	11.5	16.3	12.5	18.8	8.8	9.8	74,995	2,159	99,821	3,202
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[25]															
2001	4,071	100	8.6	6.5	6.7	10.2	16.4	13.5	18.2	9.7	10.3	77,638	3,048	105,899	4,112
2000[8]	3,963	100	7.7	6.0	6.1	10.4	15.9	13.4	19.3	10.3	10.9	83,007	2,329	108,375	3,700
1999[9]	3,742	100	8.5	7.0	5.8	10.4	16.7	12.6	17.4	9.3	12.3	78,440	4,548	103,725	4,325
1998	3,308	100	8.7	7.5	6.7	11.3	17.0	12.4	19.9	8.8	7.9	73,315	3,357	94,648	4,497
1997	3,125	100	9.3	7.9	6.5	10.1	18.3	13.9	17.3	9.0	7.7	72,096	3,297	93,830	4,783
1996	2,998	100	10.4	7.4	6.7	10.9	17.8	12.2	18.7	9.6	6.4	70,443	4,153	92,045	5,430
1995[10]	2,777	100	9.7	8.5	8.1	9.5	18.5	14.4	17.2	7.1	7.1	67,870	2,801	92,292	6,125
1994[11]	2,040	100	9.6	8.9	7.1	10.6	17.3	13.3	18.3	7.6	7.3	69,279	4,319	89,953	5,273
1993[12]	2,233	100	11.6	8.6	8.4	10.9	15.2	13.1	19.0	7.2	6.1	66,996	5,420	87,781	5,814
1992[13]	2,262	100	9.7	8.1	8.7	10.3	18.9	13.5	17.5	7.3	6.0	67,707	3,215	83,915	3,795
1991	2,094	100	10.0	7.4	8.1	12.8	17.5	13.5	17.1	7.8	5.9	66,909	3,551	84,952	4,119
1990	1,958	100	8.3	7.5	8.0	10.1	17.5	16.3	17.5	8.0	6.8	73,150	3,565	88,298	4,112
1989	1,988	100	7.6	7.9	7.2	10.6	19.2	14.9	17.9	8.1	6.7	72,070	3,205	89,593	4,289
1988	1,913	100	8.1	8.7	9.0	10.9	17.7	14.8	16.9	7.8	6.1	67,230	4,545	84,053	4,130
1987[14]	N	100	10.0	9.0	8.8	10.0	15.9	14.7	18.5	7.9	5.2	69,570	4,254	N	N
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)[28]															
2019	17,667	100	10.7	8.8	10.5	14.1	19.5	12.2	13.0	5.9	5.3	56,113	1,173	75,058	1,621
2018	17,758	100	11.2	10.9	10.7	15.0	18.6	12.8	11.6	4.8	4.4	52,382	748	72,230	1,648
2017[2]	17,336	100	11.8	10.4	11.4	14.3	19.0	12.0	12.2	4.5	4.3	52,321	791	70,568	1,577
2017	17,318	100	11.6	10.3	11.4	14.3	18.5	12.5	12.2	4.9	4.3	52,654	751	71,252	1,482
2016	16,915	100	11.9	10.8	11.3	15.4	18.0	12.3	12.0	4.6	3.9	50,791	1,185	71,182	1,416
2015	16,667	100	12.6	11.9	12.4	14.6	17.5	11.9	10.7	4.4	3.8	48,719	1,092	68,644	1,486
2014	16,239	100	13.5	13.2	11.9	15.0	17.9	11.6	10.7	3.5	2.7	45,931	918	62,192	1,166
2013[3]	16,088	100	13.7	13.4	13.2	16.1	16.2	9.9	9.7	4.0	3.6	43,627	2,148	63,337	3,078
2013[4]	15,811	100	14.3	12.7	12.5	15.9	17.4	10.8	10.6	3.5	2.3	45,029	998	60,069	1,333

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2019—Con.

(Income in 2019 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent 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	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
2012	15,589	100	15.1	13.0	13.2	14.8	18.2	10.2	9.7	3.4	2.5	43,512	980	59,595	1,281
2011	14,939	100	14.7	12.1	13.5	15.8	18.4	9.7	9.7	3.7	2.5	44,000	1,025	59,639	1,113
2010[5]	14,435	100	14.6	12.8	12.3	15.7	17.7	11.0	9.6	3.8	2.3	44,220	1,125	60,393	1,276
2009[6]	13,298	100	13.5	12.9	12.1	15.8	18.0	10.8	10.6	3.5	2.9	45,437	986	62,386	1,126
2008	13,425	100	13.8	13.0	11.1	17.6	17.5	10.3	10.6	3.7	2.5	45,129	952	61,387	1,046
2007	13,339	100	12.5	12.3	11.5	16.6	18.6	11.9	10.5	3.5	2.6	47,809	1,057	62,826	1,088
2006	12,973	100	12.1	11.5	12.2	15.8	19.5	11.5	10.8	4.0	2.7	48,023	1,056	64,286	1,213
2005	12,519	100	12.4	12.0	12.3	16.5	19.2	11.5	9.9	3.5	2.6	47,200	771	61,859	1,023
2004[7]	12,178	100	12.7	12.0	13.2	15.7	19.5	10.5	10.4	3.4	2.6	46,497	1,071	62,244	1,252
2003	11,693	100	12.3	12.0	13.3	16.0	18.7	11.2	10.5	3.2	2.8	45,978	1,052	61,962	1,128
2002	11,339	100	12.0	11.8	11.9	17.3	18.4	11.8	10.7	3.4	2.7	47,174	1,130	63,967	1,407
2001	10,499	100	11.4	12.6	11.5	16.0	19.4	11.6	11.2	3.6	2.7	48,586	1,014	64,245	1,336
2000[8]	10,034	100	11.3	11.9	11.6	15.9	20.0	12.3	11.1	3.3	2.7	49,378	1,171	65,471	1,550
1999[9]	9,579	100	11.5	13.4	11.3	16.9	18.9	11.2	11.1	3.1	2.5	47,326	1,132	62,170	1,815
1998	9,060	100	14.2	13.7	11.9	16.2	18.1	11.3	9.3	3.2	2.2	44,535	1,412	60,177	2,105
1997	8,590	100	15.7	13.9	12.2	16.1	18.5	10.2	8.6	2.7	2.1	42,427	1,245	57,173	1,898
1996	8,225	100	15.7	15.1	13.1	15.9	17.6	10.1	8.3	2.4	1.8	40,541	1,293	55,352	2,107
1995[10]	7,939	100	17.4	14.6	14.1	15.4	17.1	9.9	7.7	2.2	1.4	38,201	1,369	52,140	1,924
1994[11]	7,735	100	17.7	14.4	12.4	15.8	17.6	9.4	8.5	2.3	1.8	40,082	1,225	54,048	2,218
1993[12]	7,362	100	16.3	14.8	13.6	16.2	18.2	9.2	8.5	1.9	1.4	39,984	1,322	52,921	1,831
1992[13]	7,153	100	16.6	14.0	13.4	16.1	18.4	10.2	7.8	2.4	1.1	40,475	1,376	51,625	1,335
1991	6,379	100	16.0	13.8	12.8	16.0	18.7	10.6	8.3	2.2	1.5	41,654	1,425	53,000	1,395
1990	6,220	100	15.5	15.0	11.8	15.8	19.5	10.6	8.1	2.1	1.5	42,482	1,433	53,216	1,443
1989	5,933	100	15.7	12.4	12.0	16.0	18.6	11.7	9.4	2.6	1.6	43,761	1,396	55,880	1,580
1988	5,910	100	16.5	12.4	13.4	15.0	18.8	11.8	8.1	2.3	1.6	42,419	1,769	54,158	1,889
1987[14]	5,642	100	16.7	14.0	12.6	15.9	17.4	11.2	8.3	2.3	1.5	41,743	1,492	53,509	1,630
1986	5,418	100	16.4	14.3	13.0	15.4	18.5	10.7	8.7	2.2	0.9	40,982	1,756	51,748	1,400
1985[15]	5,213	100	17.0	15.7	12.1	15.8	18.8	10.1	8.1	1.6	0.8	39,684	1,525	49,586	1,327
1984[16]	4,883	100	17.8	14.3	12.3	15.3	19.8	10.7	7.3	1.8	0.8	39,934	1,647	49,657	1,593
1983	4,326	100	18.4	14.8	12.7	16.4	19.0	9.5	7.2	1.4	0.5	38,938	1,623	47,415	1,498
1982	4,085	100	17.2	15.2	13.3	16.6	18.8	9.9	6.9	1.1	0.9	38,742	1,684	47,814	1,596
1981	3,980	100	15.3	13.8	13.4	17.1	20.3	10.5	7.6	1.3	0.7	41,412	1,866	49,730	1,563
1980	3,906	100	15.9	14.0	13.4	17.0	19.6	11.2	6.6	1.4	0.7	40,437	1,803	49,392	1,618
1979[17]	3,684	100	14.4	12.9	13.2	16.8	21.4	10.9	7.8	1.6	0.9	42,960	2,037	51,979	1,718
1978	3,291	100	13.9	13.3	12.9	18.6	20.7	12.0	6.7	1.4	0.6	42,565	1,697	50,279	1,673
1977	3,304	100	13.7	14.8	14.1	18.2	20.8	10.6	6.0	1.4	0.4	41,030	1,185	48,421	1,230
1976[18]	3,081	100	16.2	15.3	13.6	18.1	20.0	10.3	5.1	1.1	0.3	39,203	1,375	46,327	1,240
1975[19]	2,948	100	16.4	14.7	15.0	17.5	21.5	8.9	4.7	0.8	0.5	38,408	1,397	45,596	1,333
1974[19,20]	2,897	100	13.0	15.4	13.8	18.0	22.1	10.4	5.7	1.1	0.5	41,757	1,504	48,373	1,296
1973	2,722	100	12.2	14.2	14.0	18.8	22.3	11.4	5.8	0.9	0.4	42,003	1,570	48,801	1,307
1972[21]	2,655	100	11.9	16.0	13.5	20.6	22.1	9.5	4.8	0.9	0.6	42,073	1,352	48,359	1,352

See footnotes on next page.

N Not available.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE 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. The MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

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

[3] 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.

[4] 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.

[5] Implementation of 2010 Census-based population controls. Beginning with 2010, MOEs in this table were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, MOEs were calculated using the generalized variance function.

[6] Median income is calculated using $2,500 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.

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

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

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

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

[11] Introduction of 1990 Census sample design.

[12] 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.

[13] Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[24] 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.

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

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

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

[28] Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Hispanic origin was reported by 15.6 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 5.0 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 2.5 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 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-3.

Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income: 2018 and 2019

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Measure	2018		2019		Percent change (2019 less 2018)[2, *]	
	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
MONEY INCOME						
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	3.1	0.05	3.1	0.05	1.8	2.19
Second quintile	8.3	0.08	8.3	0.09	Z	1.46
Third quintile	14.1	0.11	14.1	0.12	–0.5	1.14
Fourth quintile	22.6	0.16	22.7	0.16	0.4	0.97
Highest quintile	52.0	0.34	51.9	0.35	–0.2	0.90
Top 5 percent	23.1	0.42	23.0	0.44	–0.6	2.59
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.486	0.0035	0.484	0.0036	–0.2	0.99
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.616	0.0136	0.590	0.0112	*–4.2	2.60
Theil	0.436	0.0094	0.432	0.0098	–0.9	3.03
Atkinson:						
e=0.25	0.105	0.0019	0.104	0.0019	–0.9	2.49
e=0.50	0.205	0.0031	0.203	0.0032	–1.1	2.05
e=0.75	0.311	0.0043	0.306	0.0041	–1.6	1.74
EQUIVALENCE-ADJUSTED INCOME						
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	3.5	0.06	3.6	0.06	*2.4	2.13
Second quintile	9.1	0.08	9.0	0.10	–0.4	1.25
Third quintile	14.7	0.11	14.6	0.12	–0.8	1.14
Fourth quintile	22.4	0.15	22.3	0.16	–0.4	0.98
Highest quintile	50.3	0.33	50.5	0.36	0.3	0.94
Top 5 percent	22.5	0.40	22.7	0.44	0.7	2.56
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.464	0.0034	0.465	0.0038	0.1	1.03
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.628	0.0124	0.597	0.0117	*–4.9	2.32
Theil	0.405	0.0087	0.404	0.0097	–0.2	3.10
Atkinson:						
e=0.25	0.097	0.0017	0.097	0.0019	–0.3	2.55
e=0.50	0.191	0.0029	0.190	0.0032	–0.7	2.08
e=0.75	0.296	0.0040	0.291	0.0042	–1.7	1.72

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

Z Rounds to zero.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE 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. The MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 and 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-4.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2019

(Income in 2019 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	2019	2018	2017[1]	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013[2]	2013[3]	2012
MEASURE										
Household Income at Selected Percentiles										
10th percentile limit	16,026	14,894	14,917	14,830	14,497	14,308	13,270	13,410	13,632	13,650
20th percentile limit	28,084	26,064	25,893	25,696	25,571	24,604	23,167	23,085	22,975	22,979
30th percentile limit	40,401	37,672	36,566	36,517	36,982	34,808	33,202	33,484	33,043	33,244
40th percentile limit	53,503	50,906	49,245	49,133	48,581	46,953	44,521	45,109	44,176	44,359
50th (median)	68,703	64,324	63,761	64,007	62,898	60,987	58,001	58,904	57,095	56,912
60th percentile limit	86,488	80,983	80,471	80,882	79,763	77,697	73,735	73,871	72,003	72,045
70th percentile limit	109,711	101,977	102,209	102,018	100,304	97,859	93,530	93,482	90,142	89,928
80th percentile limit	142,501	132,355	132,041	132,302	128,928	126,258	121,351	121,175	116,424	116,125
90th percentile limit	201,150	187,631	189,563	186,766	181,683	175,009	170,229	170,855	164,891	162,871
95th percentile limit	270,002	253,234	254,568	247,211	239,975	231,427	223,293	225,491	215,457	213,245
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles										
90th/10th	12.55	12.60	12.71	12.59	12.53	12.23	12.83	12.74	12.10	11.93
95th/20th	9.61	9.72	9.83	9.62	9.38	9.41	9.64	9.77	9.38	9.28
95th/50th	3.93	3.94	3.99	3.86	3.82	3.79	3.85	3.83	3.77	3.75
80th/50th	2.07	2.06	2.07	2.07	2.05	2.07	2.09	2.06	2.04	2.04
80th/20th	5.07	5.08	5.10	5.15	5.04	5.13	5.24	5.25	5.07	5.05
20th/50th	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.40	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.40	0.40
Mean Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	15,286	14,024	13,895	13,828	13,789	13,443	12,622	12,745	12,807	12,818
Second quintile	40,652	37,968	37,026	36,921	36,760	35,212	33,604	33,871	33,537	33,127
Third quintile	68,938	64,724	63,984	64,207	63,015	61,327	58,417	59,076	57,516	57,093
Fourth quintile	111,112	103,410	103,271	103,282	101,399	99,311	94,945	95,057	91,810	91,585
Highest quintile	254,449	238,133	238,853	231,372	227,925	218,374	209,765	212,546	203,591	202,925
Top 5 percent	451,122	424,066	423,846	401,832	399,606	378,626	359,255	367,667	354,342	354,805
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
Second quintile	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.3
Third quintile	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.4
Fourth quintile	22.7	22.6	22.6	23.0	22.9	23.2	23.2	23.0	23.0	23.0
Highest quintile	51.9	52.0	52.3	51.5	51.5	51.1	51.2	51.4	51.0	51.0
Top 5 percent	23.0	23.1	23.2	22.3	22.6	22.1	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.3
Summary Measures										
Gini index of income inequality	0.484	0.486	0.489	0.482	0.481	0.479	0.480	0.482	0.476	0.477
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.590	0.616	0.617	0.609	0.601	0.596	0.611	0.606	0.578	0.586
Theil	0.432	0.436	0.441	0.424	0.426	0.420	0.419	0.428	0.415	0.423
Atkinson:										
e=0.25	0.104	0.105	0.106	0.103	0.103	0.101	0.102	0.103	0.100	0.101
e=0.50	0.203	0.205	0.207	0.202	0.201	0.199	0.200	0.202	0.196	0.198
e=0.75	0.306	0.311	0.313	0.307	0.305	0.303	0.307	0.307	0.298	0.300

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2019—Con.

(Income in 2019 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	2011	2010[4]	2009[5]	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004[6]	2003
MEASURE									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	13,670	13,938	14,477	14,476	15,033	15,253	14,813	14,797	14,681
20th percentile limit	23,082	23,502	24,431	24,654	25,081	25,467	25,167	25,081	25,059
30th percentile limit	33,345	33,408	34,827	35,301	36,587	36,758	35,590	35,276	35,437
40th percentile limit	43,881	44,654	46,047	46,423	48,329	48,015	47,243	47,046	47,376
50th (median)	57,021	57,904	59,458	59,877	62,090	61,268	60,794	60,150	60,360
60th percentile limit	71,124	72,268	73,820	74,663	76,635	76,266	75,667	74,934	75,875
70th percentile limit	89,995	91,657	92,706	93,929	96,450	95,499	94,486	94,023	95,100
80th percentile limit	115,720	117,543	119,448	119,318	123,605	123,337	120,345	119,397	121,042
90th percentile limit	163,599	163,076	164,399	164,622	168,102	169,056	165,468	163,986	164,701
95th percentile limit	211,888	212,087	215,008	214,259	218,780	221,187	217,842	213,217	214,753
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	11.97	11.70	11.36	11.37	11.18	11.08	11.17	11.08	11.22
95th/20th	9.18	9.02	8.80	8.69	8.72	8.69	8.66	8.50	8.57
95th/50th	3.72	3.66	3.62	3.58	3.52	3.61	3.58	3.54	3.56
80th/50th	2.03	2.03	2.01	1.99	1.99	2.01	1.98	1.98	2.01
80th/20th	5.01	5.00	4.89	4.84	4.93	4.84	4.78	4.76	4.83
20th/50th	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.40	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	12,803	12,919	13,799	13,875	14,278	14,429	13,982	13,899	13,929
Second quintile	33,268	33,528	34,946	35,134	36,391	36,579	35,901	35,563	35,780
Third quintile	56,780	57,776	59,168	59,673	61,763	61,296	60,761	60,255	60,736
Fourth quintile	91,226	92,688	93,998	94,940	97,785	97,022	95,569	95,009	96,138
Highest quintile	202,798	199,051	204,069	203,613	207,620	213,761	209,421	205,464	204,940
Top 5 percent	354,792	337,488	352,836	350,800	354,982	378,032	368,961	358,043	352,866
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Second quintile	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7
Third quintile	14.3	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.8
Fourth quintile	23.0	23.4	23.2	23.3	23.4	22.9	23.0	23.2	23.4
Highest quintile	51.1	50.3	50.3	50.0	49.7	50.5	50.4	50.1	49.8
Top 5 percent	22.3	21.3	21.7	21.5	21.2	22.3	22.2	21.8	21.4
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.477	0.470	0.468	0.466	0.463	0.470	0.469	0.466	0.464
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.585	0.574	0.550	0.541	0.532	0.543	0.545	0.543	0.530
Theil	0.422	0.400	0.403	0.398	0.391	0.417	0.411	0.406	0.397
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.101	0.097	0.097	0.096	0.095	0.099	0.098	0.097	0.095
e=0.50	0.198	0.191	0.190	0.188	0.185	0.192	0.192	0.190	0.187
e=0.75	0.300	0.293	0.288	0.285	0.281	0.289	0.289	0.286	0.283

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2019—Con.

(Income in 2019 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	2002	2001	2000[7]	1999[8]	1998	1997	1996	1995[9]	1994[10]
MEASURE									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	15,134	15,468	15,754	15,925	15,249	14,682	14,503	14,499	13,739
20th percentile limit	25,531	26,012	26,678	26,377	25,335	24,537	24,039	24,064	22,977
30th percentile limit	35,823	36,524	37,443	37,496	36,650	35,053	34,183	33,656	32,733
40th percentile limit	47,564	48,223	49,128	49,133	47,802	46,525	45,187	44,976	43,126
50th (median)	60,435	61,126	62,512	62,641	61,128	58,961	57,772	56,945	55,215
60th percentile limit	75,759	76,719	77,673	77,553	75,987	73,292	71,631	70,190	68,626
70th percentile limit	94,809	95,587	96,767	96,320	94,167	90,706	88,680	86,672	85,602
80th percentile limit	119,728	120,868	121,728	121,958	117,902	113,922	110,712	108,829	107,544
90th percentile limit	162,616	164,479	166,738	165,897	159,246	155,606	149,835	146,554	145,266
95th percentile limit	213,761	217,850	216,193	218,573	207,820	201,634	194,582	188,835	187,944
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	10.75	10.63	10.58	10.42	10.44	10.60	10.33	10.11	10.57
95th/20th	8.37	8.38	8.10	8.29	8.20	8.22	8.09	7.85	8.18
95th/50th	3.54	3.56	3.46	3.49	3.40	3.42	3.37	3.32	3.40
80th/50th	1.98	1.98	1.95	1.95	1.93	1.93	1.92	1.91	1.95
80th/20th	4.69	4.65	4.56	4.62	4.65	4.64	4.61	4.52	4.68
20th/50th	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	14,237	14,672	15,121	15,261	14,498	14,083	13,991	13,946	13,201
Second quintile	36,196	36,865	37,755	37,473	36,610	35,209	34,341	34,086	32,899
Third quintile	60,995	61,706	62,874	62,725	61,257	59,234	57,763	56,994	55,423
Fourth quintile	95,944	96,750	97,740	97,623	94,739	91,746	89,400	87,614	86,244
Highest quintile	204,842	211,295	211,801	208,183	200,479	195,601	188,028	182,837	181,310
Top 5 percent	357,703	377,027	375,755	361,842	349,435	343,257	327,538	315,551	313,255
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6
Second quintile	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.9
Third quintile	14.8	14.6	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.0
Fourth quintile	23.3	23.0	23.0	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.4
Highest quintile	49.7	50.1	49.8	49.4	49.2	49.4	49.0	48.7	49.1
Top 5 percent	21.7	22.4	22.1	21.5	21.4	21.7	21.4	21.0	21.2
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.462	0.466	0.462	0.458	0.456	0.459	0.455	0.450	0.456
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.514	0.515	0.490	0.476	0.488	0.484	0.464	0.452	0.471
Theil	0.398	0.413	0.404	0.386	0.389	0.396	0.389	0.378	0.387
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.095	0.098	0.096	0.092	0.093	0.094	0.093	0.090	0.092
e=0.50	0.186	0.189	0.185	0.180	0.181	0.183	0.179	0.175	0.179
e=0.75	0.279	0.282	0.275	0.268	0.271	0.272	0.266	0.261	0.268

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2019—Con.

(Income in 2019 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	1993[11]	1992[12]	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987[13]	1986	1985[14]
MEASURE									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	13,428	13,434	13,624	13,926	14,373	13,677	13,465	13,358	13,399
20th percentile limit	22,655	22,569	23,113	23,781	24,147	23,715	23,315	22,883	22,588
30th percentile limit	32,491	32,330	33,193	34,245	34,566	33,754	33,537	33,295	32,174
40th percentile limit	43,117	43,238	44,057	45,016	45,915	44,797	44,256	43,769	42,499
50th (median)	54,581	54,874	55,302	56,966	57,705	56,725	56,261	55,597	53,664
60th percentile limit	67,775	67,885	68,049	68,870	70,569	69,812	69,083	67,929	65,836
70th percentile limit	84,301	83,530	83,359	84,820	86,359	84,839	84,302	82,848	79,981
80th percentile limit	105,350	103,899	104,192	105,026	107,221	105,414	104,408	102,682	99,017
90th percentile limit	142,810	138,904	139,298	140,973	143,641	139,599	137,742	134,767	129,873
95th percentile limit	182,815	177,360	176,961	180,256	183,159	178,436	174,710	172,185	163,606
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	10.64	10.34	10.22	10.12	9.99	10.21	10.23	10.09	9.69
95th/20th	8.07	7.86	7.66	7.58	7.59	7.52	7.49	7.52	7.24
95th/50th	3.35	3.23	3.20	3.16	3.17	3.15	3.11	3.10	3.05
80th/50th	1.93	1.89	1.88	1.84	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.85	1.85
80th/20th	4.65	4.60	4.51	4.42	4.44	4.45	4.48	4.49	4.38
20th/50th	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	12,857	12,997	13,265	13,633	13,962	13,469	13,238	12,895	12,756
Second quintile	32,594	32,565	33,318	34,301	34,737	33,998	33,644	33,167	32,326
Third quintile	54,636	54,864	55,342	56,657	57,743	56,863	56,248	55,503	53,658
Fourth quintile	84,907	84,222	84,363	85,423	87,343	85,956	85,022	83,614	80,712
Highest quintile	176,899	163,192	161,774	165,775	170,740	164,100	161,689	158,262	150,767
Top 5 percent	303,618	259,015	252,462	263,979	275,857	258,810	254,742	247,927	232,566
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
Second quintile	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8
Third quintile	15.1	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.8	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.2
Fourth quintile	23.5	24.2	24.2	24.0	24.0	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.4
Highest quintile	48.9	46.9	46.5	46.6	46.8	46.3	46.2	46.1	45.6
Top 5 percent	21.0	18.6	18.1	18.5	18.9	18.3	18.2	18.0	17.6
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.454	0.433	0.428	0.428	0.431	0.426	0.426	0.425	0.419
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.467	0.417	0.411	0.402	0.406	0.401	0.408	0.416	0.403
Theil	0.385	0.324	0.313	0.317	0.324	0.314	0.314	0.310	0.300
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.092	0.080	0.078	0.078	0.080	0.078	0.078	0.077	0.075
e=0.50	0.178	0.160	0.156	0.156	0.158	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.151
e=0.75	0.266	0.243	0.237	0.236	0.239	0.236	0.237	0.237	0.231

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2019—Con.

(Income in 2019 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	1984[15]	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979[16]	1978	1977	1976[17]
MEASURE									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	13,389	12,869	12,918	13,154	13,330	13,522	13,773	13,495	13,331
20th percentile limit	22,327	21,907	21,441	21,718	22,152	23,058	22,785	22,097	22,143
30th percentile limit	31,728	30,835	30,697	30,867	31,539	32,940	32,475	31,488	31,624
40th percentile limit	41,786	40,734	40,779	40,600	41,542	42,822	43,081	41,619	41,255
50th (median)	52,679	51,126	51,487	51,627	52,461	54,222	54,326	52,302	51,973
60th percentile limit	64,379	62,519	62,308	62,795	63,688	65,883	65,184	63,439	62,846
70th percentile limit	78,649	76,255	75,793	76,004	76,556	79,055	78,459	76,421	74,784
80th percentile limit	97,251	94,482	92,913	92,839	93,251	95,525	94,803	92,487	90,417
90th percentile limit	127,921	123,660	122,530	121,273	121,164	123,652	122,615	117,960	115,941
95th percentile limit	160,988	155,447	153,372	149,409	150,070	154,355	151,664	146,438	143,390
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	9.55	9.61	9.48	9.22	9.09	9.14	8.90	8.74	8.70
95th/20th	7.21	7.10	7.15	6.88	6.77	6.69	6.66	6.63	6.48
95th/50th	3.06	3.04	2.98	2.89	2.86	2.85	2.79	2.80	2.76
80th/50th	1.85	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.78	1.76	1.75	1.77	1.74
80th/20th	4.36	4.31	4.33	4.27	4.21	4.14	4.16	4.19	4.08
20th/50th	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.43
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	12,776	12,370	12,226	12,457	12,767	13,196	13,290	12,852	12,915
Second quintile	31,821	31,073	30,940	31,029	31,777	32,822	32,638	31,633	31,617
Third quintile	52,733	51,373	51,214	51,403	52,436	54,114	53,890	52,330	51,994
Fourth quintile	79,400	77,091	76,168	76,623	77,250	79,411	78,941	76,673	75,507
Highest quintile	145,995	141,541	139,699	136,872	137,734	142,514	140,938	136,725	133,633
Top 5 percent	220,386	213,853	211,087	203,390	205,829	217,350	214,524	209,165	203,614
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3
Second quintile	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3
Third quintile	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.9	17.0
Fourth quintile	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.8	24.7	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.7
Highest quintile	45.2	45.1	45.0	44.3	44.1	44.2	44.1	44.0	43.7
Top 5 percent	17.1	17.0	17.0	16.5	16.5	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.6
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.415	0.414	0.412	0.406	0.403	0.404	0.402	0.402	0.398
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.391	0.397	0.401	0.387	0.375	0.369	0.363	0.364	0.361
Theil	0.290	0.288	0.287	0.277	0.274	0.279	0.275	0.276	0.271
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.073	0.072	0.072	0.070	0.069	0.070	0.069	0.069	0.068
e=0.50	0.147	0.147	0.146	0.141	0.140	0.141	0.139	0.139	0.137
e=0.75	0.225	0.226	0.226	0.220	0.216	0.216	0.213	0.213	0.211

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2019—Con.

(Income in 2019 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	1975[18]	1974[18, 19]	1973	1972[20]	1971[21]	1970	1969	1968	1967[22]
MEASURE									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	13,258	13,630	13,539	12,928	12,125	11,937	12,216	11,909	10,939
20th percentile limit	21,663	22,787	22,678	22,195	21,450	21,730	22,102	21,460	20,134
30th percentile limit	30,943	32,408	32,864	32,334	31,046	31,734	32,148	31,644	30,080
40th percentile limit	40,657	42,268	43,607	42,747	40,890	41,627	42,410	40,685	39,261
50th (median)	51,124	52,499	54,216	53,143	50,960	51,461	51,863	50,004	47,938
60th percentile limit	61,436	62,458	64,521	63,177	60,172	60,546	61,334	58,316	55,723
70th percentile limit	73,502	75,019	77,363	75,158	71,157	71,435	71,714	68,455	66,918
80th percentile limit	88,211	90,646	92,898	90,426	85,799	86,383	85,933	81,939	79,461
90th percentile limit	113,080	116,884	119,913	116,183	110,071	110,033	109,037	103,328	100,937
95th percentile limit	139,201	143,473	149,311	145,531	136,251	136,548	134,773	128,191	127,513
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	8.53	8.58	8.86	8.99	9.08	9.22	8.93	8.68	9.23
95th/20th	6.43	6.30	6.58	6.56	6.35	6.28	6.10	5.97	6.33
95th/50th	2.72	2.73	2.75	2.74	2.67	2.65	2.60	2.56	2.66
80th/50th	1.73	1.73	1.71	1.70	1.68	1.68	1.66	1.64	1.66
80th/20th	4.07	3.98	4.10	4.07	4.00	3.98	3.89	3.82	3.95
20th/50th	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	12,605	13,047	13,095	12,513	11,809	11,736	11,944	11,661	10,736
Second quintile	30,960	32,429	32,926	32,319	31,211	31,793	32,247	31,272	29,749
Third quintile	50,797	52,267	54,006	52,744	50,602	51,197	51,529	49,596	47,498
Fourth quintile	73,808	75,482	77,691	75,721	71,941	72,164	72,175	69,186	66,456
Highest quintile	130,314	133,737	139,010	135,941	127,472	127,758	126,861	120,220	119,596
Top 5 percent	197,756	203,279	214,118	210,702	195,520	196,094	195,266	183,802	188,651
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0
Second quintile	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.9	11.1	10.8
Third quintile	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.3
Fourth quintile	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.2
Highest quintile	43.6	43.5	43.9	43.9	43.5	43.3	43.0	42.6	43.6
Top 5 percent	16.5	16.5	16.9	17.0	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.3	17.2
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.397	0.395	0.400	0.401	0.396	0.394	0.391	0.386	0.397
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.361	0.352	0.360	0.371	0.370	0.370	0.357	0.352	0.377
Theil	0.270	0.267	0.275	0.279	0.273	0.271	0.268	0.261	0.280
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.067	0.067	0.069	0.070	0.068	0.068	0.067	0.065	0.070
e=0.50	0.136	0.134	0.139	0.140	0.138	0.138	0.135	0.133	0.141
e=0.75	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] Median income is calculated using $2,500 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 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-5.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2019

(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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	2019	2018	2017[2]	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013[3]	2013[4]	2012	2011
MEASURE											
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4
Second quintile	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.0	9.0
Third quintile	14.6	14.7	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.9	14.8	14.8
Fourth quintile	22.3	22.4	22.4	22.7	22.5	22.9	22.9	22.8	22.9	22.9	22.8
Highest quintile	50.5	50.3	50.9	50.1	50.2	49.8	50.0	50.3	49.6	49.9	50.0
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.465	0.464	0.471	0.463	0.464	0.462	0.464	0.467	0.459	0.463	0.463
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.597	0.628	0.643	0.639	0.629	0.623	0.648	0.635	0.620	0.629	0.626
Theil	0.404	0.405	0.416	0.397	0.403	0.396	0.397	0.409	0.392	0.405	0.404
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.097	0.097	0.100	0.096	0.097	0.096	0.096	0.098	0.095	0.097	0.097
e=0.50	0.190	0.191	0.196	0.191	0.192	0.190	0.192	0.194	0.188	0.192	0.191
e=0.75	0.291	0.296	0.304	0.298	0.297	0.295	0.301	0.301	0.293	0.298	0.297
MARGIN OF ERROR[1] (±)											
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.05
Second quintile	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.08	0.07
Third quintile	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.21	0.13	0.12	0.10
Fourth quintile	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.27	0.18	0.17	0.14
Highest quintile	0.36	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.38	0.33	0.32	0.61	0.41	0.35	0.30
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.0038	0.0034	0.0036	0.0035	0.0038	0.0035	0.0033	0.0064	0.0042	0.0036	0.0031
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0117	0.0124	0.0153	0.0151	0.0127	0.0117	0.0126	0.0203	0.0136	0.0119	0.0120
Theil	0.0097	0.0087	0.0102	0.0086	0.0094	0.0085	0.0088	0.0183	0.0110	0.0102	0.0087
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.0019	0.0017	0.0020	0.0018	0.0018	0.0017	0.0018	0.0035	0.0022	0.0019	0.0017
e=0.50	0.0032	0.0029	0.0033	0.0030	0.0031	0.0029	0.0029	0.0056	0.0036	0.0031	0.0027
e=0.75	0.0042	0.0040	0.0047	0.0045	0.0041	0.0040	0.0039	0.0072	0.0047	0.0040	0.0037

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2019—Con.

(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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	2010[5]	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004[6]	2003	2002	2001	2000[7]
MEASURE											
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1
Second quintile	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.8
Third quintile	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.3	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2
Fourth quintile	23.1	22.9	22.8	22.9	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.7	22.4	22.3
Highest quintile	49.2	49.4	48.9	48.5	49.3	49.1	48.7	48.6	48.4	48.8	48.6
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.456	0.456	0.450	0.444	0.452	0.450	0.447	0.445	0.443	0.446	0.442
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.617	0.605	0.568	0.548	0.557	0.571	0.559	0.548	0.523	0.527	0.501
Theil	0.382	0.390	0.377	0.368	0.393	0.386	0.380	0.373	0.373	0.386	0.380
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.093	0.094	0.091	0.089	0.093	0.092	0.091	0.090	0.089	0.091	0.090
e=0.50	0.185	0.186	0.180	0.175	0.182	0.181	0.179	0.176	0.174	0.177	0.174
e=0.75	0.290	0.289	0.278	0.271	0.278	0.280	0.276	0.272	0.267	0.270	0.263
MARGIN OF ERROR[1] (±)											
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07
Second quintile	0.08	0.08	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Third quintile	0.10	0.11	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Fourth quintile	0.13	0.15	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.37
Highest quintile	0.29	0.34	0.80	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.0031	0.0034	0.0029	0.0029	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0031	0.0032
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0132	0.0113	0.0071	0.0070	0.0069	0.0071	0.0070	0.0068	0.0064	0.0064	0.0061
Theil	0.0080	0.0087	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.0016	0.0017	0.0012	0.0012	0.0015	0.0014	0.0014	0.0012	0.0013	0.0015	0.0015
e=0.50	0.0026	0.0028	0.0019	0.0020	0.0023	0.0022	0.0022	0.0020	0.0021	0.0024	0.0023
e=0.75	0.0038	0.0038	0.0025	0.0026	0.0029	0.0028	0.0028	0.0026	0.0027	0.0029	0.0029

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2019—Con.

(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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	1999[8]	1998	1997	1996	1995[9]	1994[10]	1993[11]	1992[12]	1991	1990	1989
MEASURE											
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4
Second quintile	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.3	10.6	10.6	10.5
Third quintile	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.6	16.3	16.5	16.3	16.3
Fourth quintile	22.6	22.7	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.8	23.0	23.7	23.7	23.5	23.4
Highest quintile	48.4	48.1	48.3	47.9	47.6	47.8	47.7	45.5	45.0	45.1	45.4
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.441	0.439	0.440	0.437	0.433	0.436	0.436	0.413	0.406	0.406	0.408
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.492	0.506	0.500	0.474	0.463	0.474	0.472	0.419	0.402	0.388	0.393
Theil	0.366	0.369	0.374	0.370	0.356	0.363	0.363	0.299	0.289	0.293	0.298
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.088	0.088	0.089	0.088	0.085	0.087	0.087	0.074	0.072	0.072	0.073
e=0.50	0.171	0.172	0.173	0.170	0.166	0.169	0.169	0.149	0.144	0.144	0.145
e=0.75	0.260	0.262	0.263	0.256	0.251	0.256	0.256	0.230	0.223	0.220	0.222
MARGIN OF ERROR[1] (±)											
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Second quintile	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
Third quintile	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Fourth quintile	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.38
Highest quintile	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.78	0.79	0.78	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.75
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.0043	0.0044	0.0045	0.0046	0.0045	0.0044	0.0044	0.0040	0.0040	0.0041	0.0042
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0076	0.0080	0.0078	0.0073	0.0073	0.0069	0.0068	0.0062	0.0061	0.0057	0.0058
Theil	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.0015	0.0016	0.0017	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0008	0.0007	0.0008	0.0009
e=0.50	0.0023	0.0025	0.0026	0.0026	0.0025	0.0025	0.0024	0.0014	0.0013	0.0014	0.0015
e=0.75	0.0030	0.0032	0.0033	0.0033	0.0031	0.0031	0.0030	0.0021	0.0020	0.0020	0.0021

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2019—Con.

(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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	1988	1987[13]	1986	1985[14]	1984[15]	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979[16]	1978
MEASURE											
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4
Second quintile	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.8
Third quintile	16.5	16.7	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.2	17.3
Fourth quintile	23.7	23.8	23.8	23.7	24.0	24.0	23.9	24.0	24.0	23.8	23.7
Highest quintile	44.7	44.4	44.3	44.1	43.6	43.5	43.2	42.4	41.9	41.9	41.8
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.402	0.399	0.397	0.394	0.389	0.389	0.384	0.373	0.367	0.366	0.363
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.380	0.381	0.375	0.369	0.366	0.373	0.370	0.352	0.330	0.322	0.315
Theil	0.285	0.281	0.276	0.269	0.261	0.260	0.255	0.241	0.234	0.234	0.231
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.070	0.069	0.068	0.067	0.065	0.065	0.064	0.060	0.058	0.058	0.057
e=0.50	0.141	0.139	0.137	0.135	0.132	0.132	0.129	0.123	0.119	0.118	0.116
e=0.75	0.216	0.215	0.212	0.208	0.205	0.207	0.203	0.194	0.186	0.184	0.180
MARGIN OF ERROR[1] (±)											
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09
Second quintile	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
Third quintile	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28
Fourth quintile	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39
Highest quintile	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.72	0.72	0.71	0.70	0.69	0.69	0.69
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.0043	0.0039	0.0039	0.0039	0.0038	0.0038	0.0038	0.0038	0.0036	0.0037	0.0038
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0059	0.0058	0.0058	0.0057	0.0057	0.0058	0.0059	0.0058	0.0051	0.0050	0.0053
Theil	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.0009	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
e=0.50	0.0016	0.0013	0.0012	0.0012	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011
e=0.75	0.0022	0.0019	0.0019	0.0018	0.0018	0.0017	0.0018	0.0018	0.0016	0.0017	0.0017

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2019—Con.

(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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	1977	1976[17]	1975[18]	1974[18, 19]	1973	1972[20]	1971[21]	1970	1969	1968	1967[22]
MEASURE											
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.6
Second quintile	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.0
Third quintile	17.3	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.1
Fourth quintile	23.7	23.8	23.6	23.6	23.5	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.2
Highest quintile	41.7	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	0.362	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	0.311	0.306	0.295	0.298	0.302	0.300	0.299	0.283	0.285	0.303
Theil	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	0.056	0.056	0.055	0.057	0.057	0.057	0.056	0.055	0.054	0.058
e=0.50	0.116	0.113	0.114	0.110	0.114	0.115	0.113	0.113	0.110	0.109	0.116
e=0.75	0.180	0.177	0.176	0.171	0.176	0.177	0.175	0.175	0.169	0.169	0.179
MARGIN OF ERROR[1] (±)											
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09
Second quintile	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Third quintile	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.28
Fourth quintile	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.38
Highest quintile	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.69
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.0038	0.0039	0.0039	0.0043	0.0044	0.0047	0.0046	0.0058	0.0103	0.0115	0.0042
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0053	0.0052	0.0056	0.0054	0.0052	0.0054	0.0053	0.0052	0.0049	0.0049	0.0051
Theil	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008
e=0.50	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0013	0.0012	0.0013
e=0.75	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0018	0.0018	0.0017	0.0018	0.0017	0.0018

See footnotes on next page.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE 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. The MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

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

[3] 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.

[4] 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.

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

[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 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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-6.

Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2018 and 2019

(Earnings in 2019 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. People 15 years and older as of March of the following year with earnings. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Characteristic	2018			2019			Percent change (2019 less 2018)*	
	Number (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)			
		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
PEOPLE WITH EARNINGS								
All Workers	**167,555**	**40,976**	**206**	**169,802**	**41,537**	**188**	***1.4**	**0.63**
Men	88,115	47,588	414	89,023	48,769	822	*2.5	1.79
Women	79,440	33,246	703	80,779	35,826	266	*7.8	2.32
Full-Time, Year-Round Workers	**118,000**	**51,570**	**206**	**119,158**	**52,000**	**212**	***0.8**	**0.49**
Men	67,205	56,293	483	67,123	57,456	865	*2.1	1.59
Women	50,795	45,914	495	52,035	47,299	367	*3.0	1.26
Female-to-male earnings ratio	X	0.816	0.0100	X	0.823	0.0126	0.9	1.79

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

X Not applicable.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE 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. The MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 and 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

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 2019

(Earnings in 2019 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. People 15 years and older as of March of the following year 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. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.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	Margin of error[1] (±)	Total	With earnings	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Total	With earnings	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Total	With earnings	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	
2019	89,061	89,023	48,769	822	80,862	80,779	35,826	266	67,136	67,123	57,456	865	52,062	52,035	47,299	367	0.823
2018	88,165	88,115	47,588	414	79,493	79,440	33,246	703	67,220	67,205	56,293	483	50,807	50,795	45,914	495	0.816
2017[2]	88,069	88,020	47,002	703	78,359	78,291	33,256	199	66,515	66,500	54,427	233	49,244	49,227	44,449	909	0.817
2017	88,140	88,101	46,315	1,280	78,260	78,196	32,967	178	66,397	66,379	54,385	235	49,308	49,293	43,779	216	0.805
2016	86,945	86,886	44,980	251	77,813	77,742	32,901	216	64,990	64,953	55,015	224	48,345	48,328	44,270	261	0.805
2015	86,466	86,435	44,907	249	77,066	76,974	32,639	190	63,891	63,887	55,263	241	47,232	47,211	43,965	259	0.796
2014	84,539	84,494	43,928	231	75,639	75,572	30,693	512	62,466	62,455	54,462	235	46,246	46,226	42,829	775	0.786
2013[3]	83,916	83,855	44,223	548	74,892	74,821	30,109	510	61,240	61,240	54,980	1,027	44,629	44,629	42,644	1,259	0.776
2013[4]	83,605	83,555	43,864	790	74,598	74,545	30,489	658	60,781	60,769	55,000	445	45,081	45,068	43,044	656	0.783
2012	83,070	83,003	42,297	760	74,252	74,188	29,988	251	59,028	59,009	55,106	857	44,059	44,042	42,158	662	0.765
2011	81,418	81,366	42,538	311	73,178	73,094	30,245	247	58,014	57,993	54,911	888	43,702	43,683	42,284	289	0.770
2010[5]	80,893	80,856	43,225	307	72,789	72,716	31,144	253	56,294	56,283	56,347	945	43,184	43,179	43,347	282	0.769
2009[6]	81,979	81,934	43,397	232	73,063	72,972	31,092	183	56,072	56,053	56,292	289	43,253	43,217	43,333	206	0.770
2008	84,088	84,039	43,528	210	74,600	74,538	30,532	190	59,875	59,861	55,192	284	44,163	44,156	42,548	208	0.771
2007	84,532	84,482	45,283	216	74,382	74,295	31,986	185	63,000	62,984	55,762	305	45,640	45,613	43,388	207	0.778
2006	83,980	83,928	45,606	224	73,761	73,683	31,099	320	63,070	63,055	53,718	184	44,682	44,663	41,330	387	0.769
2005	82,987	82,934	45,076	607	72,544	72,476	30,280	309	61,515	61,500	54,311	194	43,369	43,351	41,807	175	0.770
2004[7]	81,503	81,448	44,072	359	72,016	71,930	30,196	176	60,103	60,088	55,350	201	42,414	42,380	42,385	176	0.766
2003	80,554	80,508	44,656	181	71,446	71,372	30,661	186	58,784	58,772	56,667	206	41,922	41,908	42,811	190	0.755
2002	80,548	80,500	45,099	192	71,500	71,411	30,538	176	58,774	58,761	56,189	572	41,900	41,876	43,041	188	0.766
2001	80,300	80,209	45,400	188	71,308	71,232	30,182	188	58,728	58,712	55,404	614	41,651	41,639	42,289	393	0.763
2000[8]	80,572	80,494	46,078	191	71,758	71,657	30,172	189	59,619	59,602	55,458	247	41,744	41,719	40,884	250	0.737
1999[9]	79,360	79,322	46,299	367	71,153	71,053	28,384	410	58,318	58,299	56,015	344	40,890	40,871	40,507	286	0.723
1998	77,323	77,295	45,204	603	68,950	68,846	27,850	416	56,957	56,951	55,563	344	38,819	38,785	40,656	305	0.732
1997	76,731	76,694	42,769	320	67,851	67,736	26,634	283	54,933	54,909	53,653	841	37,715	37,683	39,790	406	0.742
1996	76,165	76,121	41,972	329	66,744	66,661	26,090	292	53,801	53,787	52,323	308	36,457	36,430	38,594	444	0.738
1995[10]	74,681	74,619	41,808	434	65,657	65,557	25,605	280	52,675	52,667	52,633	316	35,502	35,482	37,595	377	0.714
1994[11]	74,326	74,264	40,484	521	64,803	64,706	24,512	369	51,597	51,580	52,802	349	34,182	34,155	38,001	310	0.720
1993[12]	73,287	73,198	39,210	376	63,808	63,660	24,278	391	49,838	49,818	53,124	336	33,552	33,524	37,994	276	0.715
1992[13]	73,142	73,120	39,232	339	62,535	62,408	24,229	395	48,554	48,551	54,087	336	33,296	33,241	38,286	301	0.708
1991	72,064	72,040	40,123	332	61,959	61,796	23,651	377	47,987	47,888	54,008	667	32,491	32,436	37,729	296	0.699
1990	72,380	72,348	40,945	319	61,946	61,732	23,305	250	49,181	49,171	52,657	648	31,758	31,682	37,711	397	0.716

See footnotes at end of table.

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 2019—Con.

(Earnings in 2019 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. People 15 years and older as of March of the following year 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. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.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	Margin of error[1] (±)	Total	With earnings	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Total	With earnings	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Total	With earnings	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	
1989	72,093	72,045	42,673	342	61,586	61,338	23,428	256	49,698	49,678	54,561	368	31,428	31,340	37,468	414	0.687
1988	70,496	70,467	42,946	387	60,873	60,658	23,119	271	48,303	48,285	55,539	401	31,334	31,237	36,683	432	0.660
1987[14]	69,624	69,545	42,784	515	59,557	59,359	22,925	249	47,048	47,013	56,013	384	29,982	29,912	36,508	281	0.652
1986	68,783	68,728	41,942	511	57,932	57,686	22,367	305	45,912	45,912	56,399	397	28,493	28,420	36,248	312	0.643
1985[15]	67,852	67,809	40,397	505	56,592	56,296	21,195	351	44,952	44,943	54,975	527	27,470	27,383	35,501	306	0.646
1984[16]	66,513	66,454	40,014	367	55,596	55,226	20,388	325	43,836	43,808	54,567	460	26,587	26,466	34,736	336	0.637
1983	65,216	65,138	39,344	354	53,413	53,108	20,147	242	41,548	41,528	53,564	403	25,288	25,166	34,064	342	0.636
1982	64,827	64,730	39,240	365	52,299	51,820	19,619	235	40,135	40,105	53,800	374	23,845	23,702	33,219	370	0.617
1981	65,362	65,233	40,765	383	52,504	51,940	19,548	232	41,811	41,773	54,837	316	23,488	23,329	32,483	223	0.592
1980	64,861	64,730	41,504	473	51,988	51,448	19,622	263	41,923	41,881	55,133	458	23,025	22,859	33,168	239	0.602
1979[17]	64,769	64,648	42,650	471	51,462	50,897	19,688	276	42,469	42,437	56,043	363	22,248	22,082	33,437	282	0.597
1978	63,101	62,903	43,756	350	49,214	48,398	18,930	285	41,078	41,036	56,727	320	21,131	20,914	33,719	308	0.594
1977	61,959	61,704	42,533	361	47,333	46,194	18,012	260	39,325	39,263	56,363	437	19,544	19,238	33,211	247	0.589
1976[18]	60,703	60,450	42,202	317	45,659	44,565	17,600	270	38,214	38,184	55,123	357	18,372	18,073	33,180	270	0.602
1975[19]	59,509	59,268	41,913	371	43,725	42,926	17,127	299	37,316	37,267	55,275	356	17,738	17,452	32,512	271	0.588
1974[19, 20]	60,102	59,866	42,765	N	43,694	42,854	16,706	N	N	37,916	55,622	393	N	16,945	32,680	262	0.588
1973	59,816	59,438	44,778	N	42,835	41,583	16,855	N	39,643	39,581	57,692	N	17,547	17,195	32,673	N	0.566
1972[21]	58,194	57,774	43,793	N	40,723	39,470	17,438	N	38,234	38,184	55,911	N	16,976	16,675	32,351	N	0.579
1971[22]	57,303	56,886	41,703	N	39,910	38,485	16,855	N	36,868	36,819	53,054	N	16,353	16,002	31,571	N	0.595
1970	56,265	55,821	42,140	N	39,682	38,273	16,085	N	36,193	36,132	52,828	N	15,805	15,476	31,363	N	0.594
1969	55,700	55,273	42,651	N	39,060	37,737	15,851	N	37,055	37,008	50,862	N	15,678	15,374	30,769	N	0.605
1968	55,095	54,026	41,602	N	38,279	35,695	16,222	N	37,099	37,068	49,494	N	15,336	15,013	28,783	N	0.582
1967[23]	54,412	53,222	40,402	N	36,971	34,391	15,778	N	36,695	36,645	48,200	N	15,141	14,846	27,852	N	0.578
1966[24]	53,016	N	40,854	N	35,295	N	16,361	N	N	N	47,450	N	N	N	27,310	N	0.576
1965[25]	N	N	38,461	N	N	N	16,505	N	N	N	45,465	N	N	N	27,245	N	0.599
1964	51,978	N	38,091	N	33,146	N	15,465	N	N	N	44,826	N	N	N	26,514	N	0.591
1963	51,039	N	40,521	N	32,188	N	14,892	N	N	N	43,803	N	N	N	25,820	N	0.589
1962[26]	50,639	N	36,492	N	31,418	N	14,570	N	N	N	42,729	N	N	N	25,338	N	0.593
1961[27]	49,854	N	35,370	N	30,433	N	14,032	N	N	N	41,962	N	N	N	24,862	N	0.592
1960	50,033	N	34,090	N	30,585	N	13,856	N	N	N	40,665	N	N	N	24,673	N	0.607

See footnotes on next page.

N Not available.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE 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. The MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

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

[3] 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.

[4] 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.

[5] Implementation of 2010 Census-based population controls. Beginning with 2010, MOEs in this table were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, MOEs were calculated using the generalized variance function.

[6] Median earnings are calculated using $2,500 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.

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

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

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

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

[11] Introduction of 1990 Census sample design.

[12] 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.

[13] Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

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

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

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

[17] 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[24] Questionnaire expanded to ask eight income questions.

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

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

[27] 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 2020 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 2019 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	13,300								
Aged 65 and older	12,261								
Two people:									
Householder under age 65	17,120	17,622							
Householder aged 65 and older	15,453	17,555							
Three people	19,998	20,578	20,598						
Four people	26,370	26,801	25,926	26,017					
Five people	31,800	32,263	31,275	30,510	30,044				
Six people	36,576	36,721	35,965	35,239	34,161	33,522			
Seven people	42,085	42,348	41,442	40,811	39,635	38,262	36,757		
Eight people	47,069	47,485	46,630	45,881	44,818	43,470	42,066	41,709	
Nine people or more	56,621	56,895	56,139	55,503	54,460	53,025	51,727	51,406	49,426

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 to be in poverty. The official poverty thresholds are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (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 comprises five people: two children, their mother, their father, and their great-aunt. Family A's poverty threshold in 2019 is $31,275. Each member of Family A had the following income in 2019:

Mother	$11,000
Father	$11,000
Great-aunt	$10,000
First child	0
Second child	0
Total:	$32,000

Since their total family income ($32,000) was higher than their threshold ($31,275), 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 2019. The weighted average thresholds are based on the relative number of unrelated individuals and primary families of each size and composition and are not used in computing poverty estimates.[1]

[1] 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.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds in 2019

Size of family unit	Dollars
One person	13,011
Two people	16,521
Three people	20,335
Four people	26,172
Five people	31,021
Six people	35,129
Seven people	40,016
Eight people	44,461
Nine people or more	52,875

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table B-1.

People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2018 and 2019

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Characteristic	2018					2019					Change in poverty (2019 less 2018)*	
		Below poverty					Below poverty					
	Total	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Percent
PEOPLE												
Total	**323,847**	**38,146**	**791**	**11.8**	**0.2**	**324,754**	**33,984**	**799**	**10.5**	**0.2**	***–4,161**	***–1.3**
Race[2] and Hispanic Origin												
White	247,634	24,945	615	10.1	0.2	248,086	22,512	611	9.1	0.2	*–2,433	*–1.0
White, not Hispanic	194,815	15,725	453	8.1	0.2	194,643	14,152	463	7.3	0.2	*–1,573	*–0.8
Black	42,773	8,884	416	20.8	1.0	42,965	8,073	389	18.8	0.9	*–811	*–2.0
Asian	19,768	1,996	157	10.1	0.8	19,926	1,464	151	7.3	0.8	*–532	*–2.8
Hispanic (any race)	59,957	10,526	403	17.6	0.7	60,602	9,545	437	15.7	0.7	*–981	*–1.8
Sex												
Male	158,741	16,782	428	10.6	0.3	159,170	14,976	433	9.4	0.3	*–1,806	*–1.2
Female	165,106	21,363	462	12.9	0.3	165,584	19,008	474	11.5	0.3	*–2,355	*–1.5
Age												
Under age 18	73,284	11,869	415	16.2	0.6	72,637	10,466	366	14.4	0.5	*–1,403	*–1.8
Aged 18 to 64	197,775	21,130	479	10.7	0.2	197,475	18,660	514	9.4	0.3	*–2,470	*–1.2
Aged 65 and older	52,788	5,146	206	9.7	0.4	54,642	4,858	200	8.9	0.4	*–288	*–0.9
Nativity												
Native-born	278,051	31,828	713	11.4	0.3	279,867	28,342	686	10.1	0.2	*–3,486	*–1.3
Foreign-born	45,796	6,317	283	13.8	0.6	44,886	5,643	294	12.6	0.7	*–675	*–1.2
Naturalized citizen	22,294	2,215	147	9.9	0.6	22,746	2,038	152	9.0	0.7	–177	*–1.0
Not a citizen	23,502	4,103	227	17.5	0.8	22,140	3,605	224	16.3	1.0	*–498	–1.2
Region												
Northeast	55,270	5,682	304	10.3	0.6	55,096	5,177	327	9.4	0.6	*–505	*–0.9
Midwest	67,539	7,005	378	10.4	0.6	67,528	6,518	394	9.7	0.6	*–487	*–0.7
South	123,462	16,757	573	13.6	0.5	124,145	14,845	584	12.0	0.5	*–1,912	*–1.6
West	77,576	8,701	420	11.2	0.5	77,985	7,443	382	9.5	0.5	*–1,257	*–1.7
Residence[3]												
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	281,549	31,936	771	11.3	0.3	282,407	28,350	816	10.0	0.3	*–3,586	*–1.3
Inside principal cities	104,770	15,287	609	14.6	0.5	104,724	13,702	599	13.1	0.5	*–1,585	*–1.5
Outside principal cities	176,779	16,649	615	9.4	0.3	177,683	14,647	614	8.2	0.3	*–2,002	*–1.2
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	42,298	6,210	526	14.7	0.8	42,346	5,635	514	13.3	0.8	*–575	*–1.4
Work Experience												
Total, aged 18 to 64	197,775	21,130	479	10.7	0.2	197,475	18,660	514	9.4	0.3	*–2,470	*–1.2
All workers	152,835	7,781	256	5.1	0.2	154,593	7,324	256	4.7	0.2	*–457	*–0.4
Worked full-time, year-round	111,702	2,544	133	2.3	0.1	112,600	2,291	146	2.0	0.1	*–253	*–0.2
Less than full-time, year-round	41,133	5,237	213	12.7	0.5	41,993	5,033	208	12.0	0.5	–204	*–0.7
Did not work at least 1 week	44,940	13,349	354	29.7	0.7	42,882	11,337	374	26.4	0.8	*–2,013	*–3.3
Disability Status[4]												
Total, aged 18 to 64	197,775	21,130	479	10.7	0.2	197,475	18,660	514	9.4	0.3	*–2,470	*–1.2
With a disability	14,845	3,818	186	25.7	1.1	14,439	3,252	166	22.5	1.1	*–566	*–3.2
With no disability	182,010	17,279	391	9.5	0.2	182,062	15,347	465	8.4	0.3	*–1,932	*–1.1
Educational Attainment												
Total, aged 25 and older	221,478	21,916	440	9.9	0.2	223,058	19,662	487	8.8	0.2	*–2,254	*–1.1
No high school diploma	21,975	5,693	222	25.9	0.9	20,208	4,796	227	23.7	1.0	*–896	*–2.2
High school, no college	62,259	7,925	255	12.7	0.4	61,597	7,076	263	11.5	0.4	*–849	*–1.2
Some college	57,428	4,812	183	8.4	0.3	57,552	4,490	203	7.8	0.3	*–322	*–0.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	79,816	3,486	214	4.4	0.3	83,701	3,300	191	3.9	0.2	–186	*–0.4

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

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE 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. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

[2] Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

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

[4] 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.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 and 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table B–2.

Families and People in Poverty by Type of Family: 2018 and 2019

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Characteristic	2018					2019					Change in poverty (2019 less 2018)*	
		Below poverty					Below poverty					
	Total	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Percent
FAMILIES												
Primary families[2]	**83,508**	**7,504**	**208**	**9.0**	**0.2**	**83,698**	**6,554**	**226**	**7.8**	**0.3**	***–951**	***–1.2**
Married–couple	61,971	2,938	119	4.7	0.2	62,355	2,507	135	4.0	0.2	*–431	*–0.7
Female householder, no spouse present	15,052	3,742	153	24.9	0.9	14,838	3,300	148	22.2	0.9	*–442	*–2.6
Male householder, no spouse present	6,485	824	79	12.7	1.1	6,506	746	82	11.5	1.2	–77	–1.2
Unrelated subfamilies[3]	**467**	**156**	**31**	**33.3**	**4.8**	**399**	**111**	**29**	**27.9**	**6.3**	***–44**	**–5.4**
PEOPLE												
Persons in Families												
In primary families[2]	262,010	25,489	699	9.7	0.3	263,696	22,431	697	8.5	0.3	*–3,058	*–1.2
Related children under age 18	72,425	11,491	410	15.9	0.6	71,854	10,165	360	14.1	0.5	*–1,327	*–1.7
Related children under age 6	23,395	4,016	194	17.2	0.8	23,144	3,579	174	15.5	0.8	*–437	*–1.7
In married–couple families	196,418	10,518	446	5.4	0.2	198,495	9,036	499	4.6	0.2	*–1,481	*–0.8
Related children under age 18	49,983	3,820	246	7.6	0.5	49,959	3,220	237	6.4	0.5	*–600	*–1.2
Related children under age 6	16,680	1,296	107	7.8	0.6	16,697	1,059	100	6.3	0.6	*–237	*–1.4
In families with a female householder, no spouse present	46,660	12,491	519	26.8	1.0	46,255	11,262	473	24.3	1.0	*–1,230	*–2.4
Related children under age 18	17,058	6,664	315	39.1	1.5	16,716	6,099	288	36.5	1.5	*–565	*–2.6
Related children under age 6	4,995	2,381	154	47.7	2.4	4,890	2,235	151	45.7	2.3	–146	–2.0
In families with a male householder, no spouse present	18,932	2,480	227	13.1	1.1	18,946	2,133	234	11.3	1.2	*–347	*–1.8
Related children under age 18	5,384	1,008	113	18.7	1.9	5,178	846	116	16.3	2.0	*–161	–2.4
Related children under age 6	1,719	339	58	19.7	3.1	1,558	286	60	18.4	3.4	–53	–1.4
In unrelated subfamilies[3]	1,069	370	73	34.6	5.0	941	253	65	26.9	6.3	*–116	*–7.7
Children under age 18	539	202	41	37.5	5.8	476	142	38	29.9	7.1	*–60	–7.6
Persons Not in Families												
Unrelated individuals	60,768	12,287	338	20.2	0.5	60,117	11,300	346	18.8	0.5	*–987	*–1.4
Male	29,887	5,301	232	17.7	0.7	29,318	4,858	236	16.6	0.7	*–443	*–1.2
Female	30,881	6,986	219	22.6	0.6	30,799	6,441	236	20.9	0.7	*–544	*–1.7

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

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE 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. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

[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.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 and 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table B-3.

People With Income Below Specified Ratios of Their Poverty Thresholds by Selected Characteristics: 2019

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population 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/cpsmar20.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	**324,754**	**15,315**	**530**	**4.7**	**0.2**	**46,538**	**902**	**14.3**	**0.3**	**58,830**	**1,000**	**18.1**	**0.3**	**85,460**	**1,206**	**26.3**	**0.4**
Age																	
Under age 18	72,637	4,501	263	6.2	0.4	14,252	401	19.6	0.6	17,921	429	24.7	0.6	25,028	481	34.5	0.7
Aged 18 to 64	197,475	8,788	334	4.5	0.2	25,001	599	12.7	0.3	31,235	631	15.8	0.3	45,785	739	23.2	0.4
Aged 65 and older	54,642	2,026	142	3.7	0.3	7,285	231	13.3	0.4	9,673	284	17.7	0.5	14,647	328	26.8	0.6
Sex																	
Male	159,170	6,668	275	4.2	0.2	20,680	487	13.0	0.3	26,324	560	16.5	0.4	38,874	665	24.4	0.4
Female	165,584	8,647	326	5.2	0.2	25,859	518	15.6	0.3	32,505	571	19.6	0.3	46,586	665	28.1	0.4
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin																	
White	248,086	10,050	412	4.1	0.2	31,206	735	12.6	0.3	40,233	864	16.2	0.3	59,702	1,047	24.1	0.4
White, not Hispanic	194,643	6,770	325	3.5	0.2	19,314	550	9.9	0.3	25,274	649	13.0	0.3	38,248	814	19.7	0.4
Black	42,965	3,511	250	8.2	0.6	10,644	438	24.8	1.0	12,739	458	29.6	1.1	17,282	522	40.2	1.2
Asian	19,926	821	116	4.1	0.6	2,111	168	10.6	0.8	2,657	207	13.3	1.0	3,908	256	19.6	1.3
Hispanic (any race)	60,602	3,856	281	6.4	0.5	13,568	512	22.4	0.8	17,038	545	28.1	0.9	24,447	619	40.3	1.0
Family Status																	
In primary families[4]	263,696	9,281	467	3.5	0.2	31,525	798	12.0	0.3	40,776	884	15.5	0.3	60,885	1,058	23.1	0.4
Householder	83,698	2,886	150	3.4	0.2	9,104	254	10.9	0.3	11,714	289	14.0	0.3	17,588	353	21.0	0.4
Related children under age 18	71,854	4,288	261	6.0	0.4	13,867	399	19.3	0.6	17,463	434	24.3	0.6	24,487	481	34.1	0.7
Related children under age 6	23,144	1,654	137	7.1	0.6	4,800	195	20.7	0.8	5,986	215	25.9	0.9	8,221	242	35.5	1.0
In unrelated subfamilies[5]	941	133	40	14.1	4.2	383	84	40.7	6.8	483	93	51.3	6.4	561	102	59.6	6.3
Unrelated individuals	60,117	5,901	244	9.8	0.4	14,630	388	24.3	0.6	17,570	422	29.2	0.6	24,013	480	39.9	0.7
Male	29,318	2,596	172	8.9	0.6	6,255	260	21.3	0.8	7,461	285	25.4	0.8	10,299	326	35.1	1.0
Female	30,799	3,305	158	10.7	0.5	8,375	263	27.2	0.8	10,109	281	32.8	0.8	13,714	324	44.5	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 (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE 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. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

[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. 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] 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.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Table B-4.

Income Deficit or Surplus of Primary Families and Unrelated Individuals by Poverty Status: 2019

(Populations in thousands. Deficits and surpluses and their margin of error in 2019 dollars. Population 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/cpsmar20.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 primary families[2]	6,554	468	514	899	805	760	589	528	1,991	10,668	265	3,117	86
Married-couple families	2,507	223	236	332	351	272	246	181	665	9,858	359	2,735	121
Families with a female householder, no spouse present	3,300	193	223	465	352	379	298	293	1,095	11,367	392	3,331	117
Families with a male householder, no spouse present	746	51	55	101	101	109	45	54	231	10,294	721	3,601	309
Unrelated individuals	11,300	1,019	1,681	2,150	929	887	1,529	3,104	0	7,375	117	7,375	117
Male	4,858	399	739	861	402	390	626	1,441	0	7,542	209	7,542	209
Female	6,441	620	942	1,288	528	497	904	1,663	0	7,249	155	7,249	155
Above Poverty Threshold, Surplus													
All primary families[2]	77,145	438	694	1,242	1,256	1,335	1,324	1,474	69,382	104,450	1,461	33,398	492
Married-couple families	59,848	201	302	623	619	741	694	923	55,745	118,114	1,746	37,311	572
Families with a female householder, no spouse present	11,538	183	305	470	504	455	480	415	8,726	51,693	1,655	17,044	585
Families with a male householder, no spouse present	5,759	55	87	149	133	138	149	136	4,912	68,155	2,949	23,347	1,114
Unrelated individuals	48,817	878	1,666	2,653	2,613	2,118	2,442	2,202	34,245	43,768	885	43,768	885
Male	24,459	331	713	1,080	1,076	860	1,214	1,062	18,125	48,431	1,342	48,431	1,342
Female	24,358	548	953	1,573	1,537	1,258	1,229	1,140	16,120	39,086	1,291	39,086	1,291

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE 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. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

[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.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Table B-5.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2019

(Populations in thousands. Population 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no spouse present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
2019	324,754	33,984	10.5	263,696	22,431	8.5	46,255	11,262	24.3	60,117	11,300	18.8
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[8]	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[9]	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[10]	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[11]	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[12]	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[13]	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[13]	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[14]	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[15]	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[16]	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[17]	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[18]	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[19]	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[20]	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[21]	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
WHITE ALONE[22]												
2019	248,086	22,512	9.1	200,954	14,295	7.1	27,848	6,007	21.6	46,332	7,998	17.3
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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-5.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2019—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no spouse present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
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[23]												
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[8]	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[9]	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[10]	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[11]	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[12]	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[13]	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[13]	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[14]	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[15]	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[16]	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[17]	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[18]	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[19]	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[20]	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[21]	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
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[22]												
2019	194,643	14,152	7.3	154,328	7,608	4.9	17,528	3,064	17.5	39,747	6,406	16.1
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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-5.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2019—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no spouse present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
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[23]												
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[8]	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[9]	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[10]	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[11]	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[12]	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[13]	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[13]	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[14]	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[15]	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[16]	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[17]	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[18]	171,463	13,217	7.7	155,764	9,854	6.3	13,763	3,379	24.6	15,699	3,364	21.4
1973	170,488	12,864	7.5	155,330	9,262	6.0	12,731	3,185	25.0	15,158	3,602	23.8
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2019	47,260	8,836	18.7	37,689	6,374	16.9	15,323	4,571	29.8	9,492	2,433	25.6
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[24]												
2019	42,965	8,073	18.8	34,033	5,777	17.0	13,939	4,118	29.5	8,863	2,271	25.6
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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-5.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2019—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no spouse present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
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
BLACK[23]												
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[8]	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[9]	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[10]	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[11]	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[12]	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[13]	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[13]	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[14]	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[15]	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[16]	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[17]	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[18]	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[19]	23,144	7,710	33.3	21,116	6,841	32.4	7,125	4,139	58.1	2,028	870	42.9
1971[20]	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]	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												
2019	22,440	1,588	7.1	19,366	1,026	5.3	1,822	291	16.0	3,026	562	18.6
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
ASIAN ALONE[25]												
2019	19,926	1,464	7.3	17,134	946	5.5	1,576	254	16.1	2,752	518	18.8
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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-5.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2019—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no spouse present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
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[2]	17,257	2,255	13.1	15,057	1,589	10.6	1,574	442	28.1	2,180	661	30.3
2013[3]	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[23]												
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[8]	9,644	1,411	14.6	8,582	1,112	13.0	919	266	28.9	1,013	260	25.6
1994[9]	6,654	974	14.6	5,915	776	13.1	582	137	23.6	696	179	25.7
1993[10]	7,434	1,134	15.3	6,609	898	13.6	725	126	17.4	791	228	28.8
1992[11]	7,779	985	12.7	6,922	787	11.4	729	183	25.0	828	193	23.3
1991[12]	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[13]	6,447	1,117	17.3	5,767	942	16.3	650	263	40.5	651	160	24.5
1987[13]	6,322	1,021	16.1	5,785	875	15.1	584	187	32.0	516	138	26.8
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)[26]												
2019	60,602	9,544	15.7	52,743	7,587	14.4	12,248	3,512	28.7	7,627	1,878	24.6
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[8]	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[9]	27,442	8,416	30.7	24,390	7,357	30.2	5,328	2,920	54.8	2,798	926	33.1
1993[10]	26,559	8,126	30.6	23,439	6,876	29.3	5,333	2,837	53.2	2,717	972	35.8
1992[11]	25,646	7,592	29.6	22,695	6,455	28.4	4,806	2,474	51.5	2,577	881	34.2
1991[12]	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[13]	20,064	5,357	26.7	18,102	4,700	26.0	3,734	2,052	55.0	1,864	597	32.0
1987[13]	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[14]	18,075	5,236	29.0	16,276	4,605	28.3	3,561	1,983	55.7	1,602	532	33.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-5.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2019—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no spouse present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
1984[15]	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[16]	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[17]	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[18]	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[19]	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] 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 the 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to recieve 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 expansion.

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

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

[9] Introduction of 1990 Census sample design.

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

[11] Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

[12] Estimates are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original 1992 CPS ASEC. See "Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1992" P60-184.

[13] Estimates reflect the implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system 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" P60-166.

[14] Full implementation of 1980 Census-based sample design.

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

[16] Implemented three technical changes to the poverty definition. See "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980" P60-133.

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

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

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

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

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

[22] 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.

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

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

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

[26] Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 15.6 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 5.0 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 2.5 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: 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. An unrelated subfamily is defined as a married-couple family 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, 1960 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table B-6.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2019

(Populations in thousands. Population 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people under 18 years			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												
2019	72,637	10,466	14.4	71,854	10,165	14.1	197,475	18,660	9.4	54,642	4,858	8.9
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[8]	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[9]	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[10]	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[11]	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[12]	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[13]	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[13]	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[14]	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[15]	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[16]	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[17]	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[18]	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[19]	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[20]	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[21]	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
WHITE ALONE[22]												
2019	52,494	6,443	12.3	51,866	6,209	12.0	149,832	12,535	8.4	45,760	3,534	7.7
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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-6.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2019—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people under 18 years			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
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[23]												
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[8]	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[9]	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[10]	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[11]	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[12]	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[13]	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[13]	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[14]	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[15]	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[16]	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[17]	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[18]	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[19]	N	N	N	57,181	5,784	10.1	N	N	N	N	3,072	16.8
1971[20]	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[21]	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
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[22]												
2019	36,391	3,030	8.3	35,976	2,886	8.0	116,810	8,321	7.1	41,442	2,801	6.8
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[23]												
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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-6.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2019—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people under 18 years			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
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[8]	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[9]	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[10]	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[11]	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[12]	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[13]	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[13]	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[14]	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[15]	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[16]	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[17]	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[18]	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												
2019	13,023	3,338	25.6	12,918	3,297	25.5	28,843	4,531	15.7	5,394	966	17.9
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
BLACK ALONE[24]												
2019	10,851	2,865	26.4	10,761	2,831	26.3	26,857	4,261	15.9	5,257	947	18.0
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[23]												
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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-6.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2019—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people under 18 years			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
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[8]	11,369	4,761	41.9	11,198	4,644	41.5	19,892	4,483	22.5	2,478	629	25.4
1994[9]	11,211	4,906	43.8	11,044	4,787	43.3	19,585	4,590	23.4	2,557	700	27.4
1993[10]	11,127	5,125	46.1	10,969	5,030	45.9	19,272	5,049	26.2	2,510	702	28.0
1992[11]	10,956	5,106	46.6	10,823	5,015	46.3	18,952	4,884	25.8	2,504	838	33.5
1991[12]	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[13]	9,865	4,296	43.5	9,681	4,148	42.8	17,548	4,275	24.4	2,436	785	32.2
1987[13]	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[14]	9,545	4,157	43.6	9,405	4,057	43.1	16,667	4,052	24.3	2,273	717	31.5
1984[15]	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[16]	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[17]	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[18]	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[19]	N	N	N	9,426	4,025	42.7	N	N	N	1,603	640	39.9
1971[20]	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[21]	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
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2019	5,234	329	6.3	5,198	315	6.1	14,483	1,007	7.0	2,724	252	9.3
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[25]												
2019	3,916	286	7.3	3,887	272	7.0	13,373	932	7.0	2,638	246	9.3
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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-6.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2019—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people under 18 years			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
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[23]												
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[8]	2,900	564	19.5	2,858	532	18.6	6,123	757	12.4	622	89	14.3
1994[9]	1,739	318	18.3	1,719	308	17.9	4,401	589	13.4	513	67	13.0
1993[10]	2,061	375	18.2	2,029	358	17.6	4,871	680	14.0	503	79	15.6
1992[11]	2,218	363	16.4	2,199	352	16.0	5,067	568	11.2	494	53	10.8
1991[12]	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[13]	1,970	474	24.1	1,949	458	23.5	4,035	583	14.4	442	60	13.5
1987[13]	1,937	455	23.5	1,908	432	22.7	4,010	510	12.7	375	56	15.0
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)[26]												
2019	18,608	3,888	20.9	18,386	3,796	20.6	37,207	4,836	13.0	4,787	821	17.1
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[8]	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]	9,822	4,075	41.5	9,621	3,956	41.1	16,192	4,018	24.8	1,428	323	22.6
1993[10]	9,462	3,873	40.9	9,188	3,666	39.9	15,708	3,956	25.2	1,390	297	21.4
1992[11]	9,081	3,637	40.0	8,829	3,440	39.0	15,268	3,668	24.0	1,298	287	22.1
1991[12]	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[13]	7,003	2,631	37.6	6,908	2,576	37.3	12,056	2,501	20.7	1,005	225	22.4
1987[13]	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[14]	6,475	2,606	40.3	6,346	2,512	39.6	10,685	2,411	22.6	915	219	23.9
1984[15]	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[16]	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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-6.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2019—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people under 18 years			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
1979[17]	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[18]	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] 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 the 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to recieve 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 expansion.

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

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

[9] Introduction of 1990 Census sample design.

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

[11] Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

[12] Estimates are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original 1992 CPS ASEC. See "Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1992" P60-184.

[13] Estimates reflect the implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system 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" P60-166.

[14] Full implementation of 1980 Census-based sample design.

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

[16] Implemented three technical changes to the poverty definition. See "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980" P60-133.

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

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

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

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

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

[22] 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.

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

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

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

[26] Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 15.6 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 5.0 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 2.5 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: 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. An unrelated subfamily is defined as a married-couple family 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, 1960 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table B-7.

Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family: 1959 to 2019

(Populations in thousands. Population 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/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Year	All families			Married-couple families			Male householder, no spouse present			Female householder, no spouse present		
		Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
2019	83,698	6,554	7.8	62,355	2,507	4.0	6,506	746	11.5	14,838	3,300	22.2
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[8]	69,597	7,532	10.8	53,570	2,982	5.6	3,513	493	14.0	12,514	4,057	32.4
1994[9]	69,313	8,053	11.6	53,865	3,272	6.1	3,228	549	17.0	12,220	4,232	34.6
1993[10]	68,506	8,393	12.3	53,181	3,481	6.5	2,914	488	16.8	12,411	4,424	35.6
1992[11]	68,216	8,144	11.9	53,090	3,385	6.4	3,065	484	15.8	12,061	4,275	35.4
1991[12]	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[13]	65,837	6,874	10.4	52,100	2,897	5.6	2,847	336	11.8	10,890	3,642	33.4
1987[13]	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[14]	63,558	7,223	11.4	50,933	3,438	6.7	2,414	311	12.9	10,211	3,474	34.0
1984[15]	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[16]	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[17]	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[18]	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[19]	54,373	5,075	9.3	46,314	N	N	1,452	N	N	6,607	2,158	32.7
1971[20]	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[21]	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

See footnotes on next page.

N Not available.

[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 the 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to recieve 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 expansion.

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

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

[9] Introduction of 1990 Census sample design.

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

[11] Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

[12] Estimates are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original 1992 CPS ASEC. See "Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1992" P60-184.

[13] Estimates reflect the implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system 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" P60-166.

[14] Full implementation of 1980 Census-based sample design.

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

[16] Implemented three technical changes to the poverty definition. See "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980" P60-133.

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

[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.

Note: Before 1979, unrelated subfamilies were included in all families. Beginning in 1979, unrelated subfamilies are excluded from all families. An unrelated subfamily is defined as a married-couple family 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, 1960 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

APPENDIX C. HISTORICAL INCOME ALTERNATIVE INFLATION SERIES

To accurately assess changes in income and earnings over time, it is necessary to adjust for changes in prices (inflation), which affect the cost of living. There are varieties of different consumer price indices currently produced by federal statistical agencies that can be used to make this adjustment. They vary in how they answer three fundamental questions concerning inflation measurement: (1) what population is the index designed to represent (all urban consumers, all urban workers, people aged 65 and over, etc.), (2) which goods and services should have their prices included in the index, and (3) what is the most appropriate way to measure changes in prices among different goods and services?

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and Consumer Price Index Research Series using Current Methods (CPI-U-RS) are two indices used to adjust for price changes in this report.[1] Both measure changes in the cost of living for all urban consumers and are produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). However, measuring inflation is challenging and both measures may have biases that may cause them to under- or over-state changes in prices.

In 1995, Congress commissioned a group of economists, led by Michael Boskin, to write a report on potential biases in price indices. The report (Boskin et al., 1996) asserted that the CPI-U overstated inflation for three reasons: (1) the measure did not account for consumer substitution, (2) it did not fully account for changes in the quality of existing goods and services, and (3) it did not properly account for new goods and services.[2]

In response to that report, BLS modified the CPI-U methodology.[3] However, historical CPI-U estimates were not updated to reflect the improved methodology. Due to interest from researchers, the CPI-U-RS was created to adjust the historical series (back to 1978) to reflect changes that resulted from these methodological improvements.[4] After years of public consultation, in 2001 the U.S. Census Bureau began using the CPI-U-RS to adjust historical income estimates for changes in the cost of living (DeNavas-Walt, Cleveland, and Roemer, 2001). In this way, the methodological improvements implemented in the CPI-U would also be accounted for, to the extent possible, in the years prior to their implementation.[5]

In 2002, BLS introduced the Chained Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U). The C-CPI-U is designed to account for an additional source of bias, upper-level substitution bias. BLS provides an example of how the CPI-U and C-CPI-U would differ. "For example, pork and beef are two separate CPI item categories. If the price of pork increases while the price of beef does not, consumers might shift away from pork to beef. The C-CPI-U is designed to account for this type of consumer substitution between CPI item categories. In this example, the C-CPI-U would rise, but not by as much as an index that was based on fixed purchase patterns."[6] In practice, the information on purchasing patterns is updated more frequently in the C-CPI-U than in the CPI-U and other nonchained price indices.

The C-CPI-U is available from 2000 onward. From 2000 to 2018, the year-to-year change in the C-CPI-U has been an average of 0.26 percentage points lower than for the CPI-U. Over time, these small annual differences compound to have large impacts on the inflation-adjusted value of income.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) also releases price indices. Once such index is the Personal Consumption Expenditures Price Index (PCEPI), which BEA describes as "[a] measure of the prices that people living in the United States, or those buying on their behalf, pay for goods and services. The PCE price index is known for capturing inflation (or deflation) across a wide range of consumer expenses and reflecting

[1] The CPI-U is used to adjust poverty thresholds and the CPI-U-RS is used to adjust historical income series.

[2] There is much ongoing research into possible biases and improvements in price index measurements. A new Consumer Price Index Manual is currently in draft form, see <www.imf.org/en/Data/Statistics/cpi-manual>. Some academic work includes Melser and Syed (2017), Kaplan and Schulhofer-Wohl (2017), Goolsbee and Klenow (2018), and Jaravel (2019) to name just a few from recent years.

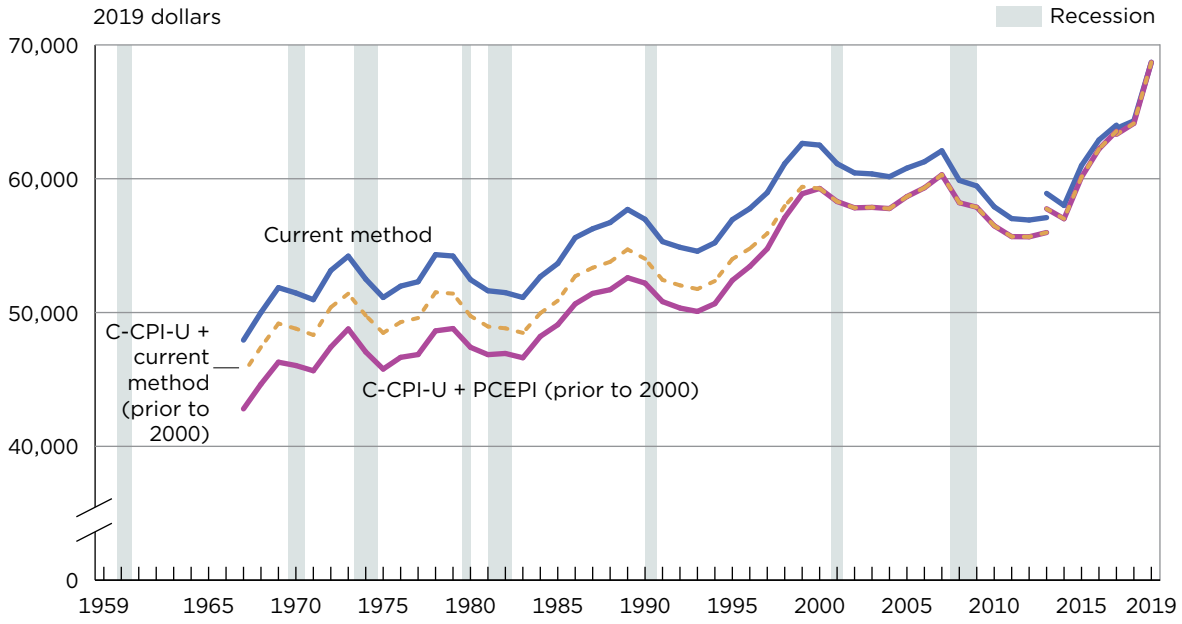
[3] See Johnson, Reed, and Steward (2006) for a discussion of how these issues were addressed. See Reed and Ripley (2012) for a discussion of potential sources of bias even after these changes were made in response to the Boskin Commission.

[4] See <www.bls.gov/cpi/research-series/home.htm>.

[5] See Appendix A section Cost-of-Living Adjustment for a detailed description of the methodology currently used to adjust historical income estimates for inflation.

[6] See <www.bls.gov/cpi/additional-resources/chained-cpi-questions-and-answers.htm>.

Figure C-1.
Historical Median Income Using Alternative Price Indices: 1967 to 2019



Note: Inflation-adjusted estimates may differ slightly from other published data due to rounding. For more details on the alternative price indices shown and historical footnotes, see Table C-1. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

changes in consumer behavior."[7] Over the period from 2000 to 2018, year-to-year changes in the PCEPI have been largely consistent with the changes in the C-CPI-U. Over that period, the average year-to-year change in prices as measured by the C-CPI-U was 1.87 percent, as compared to 1.83 percent in the PCEPI, 2.12 percent in the CPI-U, and 2.14 percent in the CPI-U-RS.

Both the C-CPI-U and the PCEPI are deemed "superlative" indices, as both account for consumer substitution among goods and services as relative prices change. Since the PCEPI includes purchases from nonprofit institutions in addition to households, the C-CPI-U is the superlative price index that most closely matches the sampling frame of the CPS ASEC and other Census Bureau household surveys.[8]

Figure C-1 and Table C-1 show historical income adjusted using the C-CPI-U compared to the CPI-U-RS from 2000 onward. For 2000, the income estimate in 2019 dollars adjusted using the CPI-U-RS is $62,512, compared to $59,275 when adjusted using the C-CPI-U, a difference of 5.2 percent.

Since the C-CPI-U only exists from 2000 onward, an alternative price index must be used to adjust income for prior years. Figure C-1 and Table C-1 show historical income adjusted using two different methods for the pre-2000 period: the CPI-U-RS and the PCEPI. The CPI-U-RS is the method used currently by the Census Bureau for income estimates and is more reflective of the price changes experienced by households. The PCEPI has historically more closely matched the C-CPI-U and, like the C-CPI-U, is a chained, superlative price index.

For 1967, the estimate of median household income in 2019 dollars using the CPI-U-RS and shown in

[7] See <www.bea.gov/data/personal-consumption-expenditures-price-index>.

[8] The item weights in the C-CPI-U and CPI-U are derived from household survey data in the Consumer Expenditure Survey, which is conducted by the Census Bureau on behalf of BLS. The PCE item weights are derived from surveys such as the Census Bureau's annual and monthly retail trade surveys, the Service Annual Survey, and the Quarterly Services Survey. See McCully, Moyer, and Stewart (2007) for more information on the differences between the BLS's price indices (CPI-U and C-CPI-U) and BEA's price indices (PCEPI).

the principal figures and tables in this report is $47,938. When adjusted using the C-CPI-U from 2000 onward and the PCEPI for prior years, the estimate is $42,801, 10.7 percent lower. Using the C-CPI-U from 2000 onward and the CPI-U-RS for the period prior to 2000, real median household income in 1967 is $45,456, 5.2 percent less than the estimate using the CPI-U-RS for the entire period and 6.2 percent higher than the estimate using the C-CPI-U/PCEPI.

Given the additional bias corrected for by the C-CPI-U and the close correspondence between the PCEPI and C-CPI-U in the years both are available, the Census Bureau is considering the adoption of the C-CPI-U series using the PCEPI prior to 2000 as the price index used to adjust historical income tables for changes in the cost of living over time.

The Census Bureau would like to receive views and evidence on the relative technical merits of income series deflated by the C-CPI-U/PCEPI index as compared to our current CPI-U-RS-based adjustment. Please send comments on this issue to:

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Table C-1.

Historical Median Income Using Alternative Price Indices: 1967 to 2019

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Year	Current dollars		CPI-U-RS/current method		Chained CPI-U (2000–2019)			
					PCEPI (1967–1999)		CPI-U-RS/current method (1967–1999)	
	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
2019	68,703	904	68,703	904	68,703	904	68,703	904
2018	63,179	691	64,324	704	64,135	702	64,135	702
2017[2]	61,136	530	63,761	553	63,314	549	63,314	549
2017	61,372	550	64,007	574	63,558	570	63,558	570
2016	59,039	716	62,898	763	62,220	755	62,220	755
2015	56,516	527	60,987	569	60,118	561	60,118	561
2014	53,657	645	58,001	697	57,008	685	57,008	685
2013[3]	53,585	1,076	58,904	1,183	57,755	1,160	57,755	1,160
2013[4]	51,939	453	57,095	498	55,981	489	55,981	489
2012	51,017	344	56,912	383	55,660	375	55,660	375
2011	50,054	413	57,021	470	55,674	459	55,674	459
2010[5]	49,276	535	57,904	628	56,483	613	56,483	613
2009[6]	49,777	350	59,458	418	57,871	407	57,871	407
2008	50,303	225	59,877	268	58,208	261	58,208	261
2007	50,233	230	62,090	285	60,296	276	60,296	276
2006	48,201	340	61,268	433	59,319	419	59,319	419
2005	46,326	254	60,794	334	58,667	322	58,667	322
2004[7]	44,334	322	60,150	438	57,769	420	57,769	420
2003	43,318	309	60,360	431	57,860	413	57,860	413
2002	42,409	229	60,435	326	57,825	312	57,825	312
2001	42,228	212	61,126	308	58,297	293	58,297	293
2000[8]	41,990	218	62,512	324	59,275	307	59,275	307
1999[9]	40,696	312	62,641	480	58,876	451	59,398	455
1998	38,885	379	61,128	595	57,095	556	57,963	565
1997	37,005	281	58,961	447	54,767	416	55,908	424
1996	35,492	294	57,772	479	53,442	443	54,781	454
1995[10]	34,076	324	56,945	541	52,407	498	53,996	513
1994[11]	32,264	242	55,215	415	50,664	380	52,356	393
1993[12]	31,241	240	54,581	419	50,082	385	51,755	398
1992[13]	30,636	239	54,874	428	50,336	392	52,033	406
1991	30,126	238	55,302	438	50,817	402	52,439	415
1990	29,943	252	56,966	479	52,197	439	54,016	454
1989	28,906	261	57,705	521	52,602	475	54,717	494
1988	27,225	219	56,725	456	51,707	415	53,788	432
1987[14]	26,061	203	56,261	438	51,429	400	53,348	415
1986	24,897	212	55,597	474	50,647	432	52,718	449
1985[15]	23,618	211	53,664	479	49,090	438	50,885	454
1984[16]	22,415	168	52,679	395	48,215	361	49,951	374
1983	20,885	157	51,126	383	46,620	349	48,479	363
1982	20,171	150	51,487	382	46,942	348	48,821	362
1981	19,074	165	51,627	446	46,854	405	48,954	423
1980	17,710	150	52,461	444	47,402	401	49,745	421
1979[17]	16,461	128	54,222	423	48,804	380	51,414	401
1978	15,064	100	54,326	362	48,630	324	51,513	343
1977	13,572	84	52,302	324	46,861	290	49,594	307
1976[18]	12,686	77	51,973	317	46,652	285	49,282	301
1975[19]	11,800	79	51,124	342	45,774	306	48,477	324
1974[19, 20]	11,197	71	52,499	332	47,055	298	49,781	315
1973	10,512	66	54,216	339	48,775	305	51,409	321
1972[21]	9,697	61	53,143	334	47,416	298	50,391	317
1971[22]	9,028	58	50,960	326	45,650	292	48,321	309
1970	8,734	53	51,461	311	46,040	278	48,796	295
1969	8,389	51	51,863	316	46,289	282	49,178	299
1968	7,743	46	50,004	298	44,648	266	47,415	282
1967[23]	7,143	43	47,938	286	42,801	256	45,456	271

See footnotes on next page.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE 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. The MOEs 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/2020/demo/p60-270sa.pdf>.

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

[3] 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.

[4] 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.

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

[6] Median income is calculated using $2,500 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.

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

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

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

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

[11] Introduction of 1990 Census sample design.

[12] 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.

[13] Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Inflation-adjusted estimates may differ slightly from other published data due to rounding. For details of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), see <www.bls.gov/cpi/questions-and-answers.htm>. The CPI Research Series Using Current Methods (CPI-U-RS) is described at <www.bls.gov/cpi/research-series/home.htm>. The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) is described at <www.bls.gov/cpi/additional-resources/chained-cpi.htm>. The Personal Consumption Expenditure Prices Index (PCEPI) is described at <www.bea.gov/data/personal-consumption-expenditures-price-index>. The current method for historical income adjustment uses the CPI-U-RS from 1978 to the present and the CPI-U-X1 from 1967–1977. The CPI-U-X1 was an experimental series that preceded the CPI-U-RS and shows what the inflation rate in the CPI-U might have been, if the current rental equivalence method of measuring the cost of homeownership had been in place prior to 1983.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

APPENDIX D. ADDITIONAL DATA AND CONTACT

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.html>.

For questions and assistance with income and poverty data, 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

In addition to the pre-tabulated detailed and historical tables available at data.census.gov, data users of all skill levels can create custom statistics from Public Use Microdata files using the Microdata Access Tool (MDAT) available at <https://data.census.gov/mdat>. The MDAT replaces CPS Table Creator and DataFerrett in providing data users the ability to create customized tables using public use data from the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Public Use Microdata

CPS ASEC

Microdata for the 2020 CPS ASEC and earlier years are available online at <www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/cps/cps-asec.html>. 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 <www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/cps/cps-asec.html>.

Census Data API

The Census Data Application Programming Interface (API) gives the public access to raw statistical data from various Census Bureau data programs. It is an efficient way to query data directly from Census Bureau servers with many advantages, including the ability to easily download target variables and geographies and immediately access the most current data. Users can find which data sets are currently available via API online at <www.census.gov/data/developers/data-sets.html>.

Technical Documentation

For more information on replicate weights, standard errors, income topcoding and data swapping on the public-use file, and changes to the CPS ASEC data file from the prior year, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf>.