Poverty Working Group

Monday, October 19, 2015▪ 2:00 – 3:00 p.m.
Via Conference Call
Dial In: (800) 867-2581 ▪ Passcode: 7500559#

Supervisor Kathy Long, Ventura County, Co-Chair
Supervisor Leticia Perez, Kern County, Co-Chair
Supervisor Lee Adams, Sierra County, Co-Chair

2:00 p.m. **I. Welcome and Introductions**
Supervisors Long, Perez, and Adams

2:05 – 2:20 **II. 2015 Accomplishments**
Farrah McDaid Ting, Legislative Representative
Michelle Gibbons, Legislative Analyst

2:20 – 2:35 **Legislative Outlook**
Farrah McDaid Ting, Legislative Representative
Michelle Gibbons, Legislative Analyst

2:35 – 3:00 **III. Looking Ahead – Discussion of Potential 2016 Priorities**
All Members

3:00 p.m. **IV. Adjournment**

For those who wish to attend this meeting in person, it will be held in CSAC's Peterson Conference Room (1st floor, 1100 K Street, Sacramento).
The conference call number is noted above for those who wish to call in.

Conference Call Etiquette

1. Place your line on **mute** at all times until you wish to participate in the conversation.
2. **DO NOT PLACE THE LINE ON HOLD.**
3. Please identify yourself when speaking.

1100 K Street
Suite 101
Sacramento
California
95814

Telephone
916.327-7500
Facsimile
916.441.5507

October 15, 2015

TO: CSAC Poverty Working Group

FROM: Farrah McDaid Ting, Legislative Representative
Michelle Gibbons, Legislative Analyst

Re: Poverty Working Group 2015 Accomplishments

Background. Under the direction of the CSAC Executive Committee, CSAC staff convened a Poverty Working Group (PWG) in 2015 to explore ways in which counties could impact poverty in our communities. The PWG operates under the leadership of the PWG co-chairs Supervisors Kathy Long (Ventura), Leticia Perez (Kern) and Lee Adams (Sierra) – representing the Urban, Suburban and Rural perspectives, respectively. Since its inception, the PWG has convened five conference calls exploring a number of efforts – Legislative, county-led and advocate driven – to address poverty, drafted and adopted a poverty plank for the CSAC Platform and elevated the Governor's Earned Income Tax proposal for CSAC's support.

Poverty Plank. At the beginning of each two-year legislative cycle – and as issues require – the CSAC Board of Directors adopts the CSAC Platform, which then guides the Association's policy work. Prior to 2015, CSAC did not have a unified policy specifically aimed at addressing poverty in our communities. As such, the PWG energetically began creating a poverty plank to be incorporated into the CSAC policy platform. The poverty plank carefully considered the variety of factors that influence poverty and affirmed counties' role in the delivery of poverty reduction services.

The PWG approved the poverty plank in March 2015. It was then taken to the Health and Human Services Policy Committee in April 2015 for consideration and finally to the CSAC Board of Directors in May 2015, for approval. The poverty plank now resides within both the Health and Human Services sections of the CSAC policy platform.

Earned-Income Tax Credit. The PWG explored a number of 2015-16 budget proposals, including child care, a housing support program, and the traffic debt amnesty fee program. While each proposal warranted support, the PWG made an official recommendation to the CSAC Board of Directors to 'SUPPORT' the Governor's Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) proposal. The proposed EITC set aside $380 million to assist working Californians at the lowest rungs of the economic ladder and is estimated to assist 2 million residents or 825,000 families. The credit is intended to slide up or down based on the number of dependents in a household. Those with less than $6,580 in income with no dependents and up to $13,870 with three or more dependents will qualify and may receive a tax credit of between $460 to $2,653 annually.

The Governor's EITC proposal was adopted in the final budget package. The final budget bill included language indicating the Legislature's intent to increase the allocation amount in the future.

Attachments:

CSAC Poverty Plank adopted by the CSAC Board of Directors, May 2015

CSAC Letter in Support of the EITC, June 2015

References:

Poverty Working Group webpage: http://www.counties.org/poverty-working-group

Staff Contacts:
Farrah McDaid Ting can be reached at (916) 327-7500 Ext. 559 or fmcdaid@counties.org.
Michelle Gibbons can be reached at (916) 327-7500 Ext. 524 or mgibbons@counties.org.

POVERTY PLATFORM

(Adopted by the CSAC Board of Directors on May 28, 2015)

The California State Association of Counties affirms that California's counties are the front line of human assistance systems, serving as the community's link between state and federal policies and the delivery of critical poverty reduction services.

Poverty is influenced by a disparate but connected set of factors, including but not limited to: a lack of sufficient income, geographic challenges, employment and economic climate, availability of supports and services, availability of stable and permanent housing, education resources, lack of transportation systems, complex state and federal regulation, access to health care, health disparities, and access to quality child care.

Counties recognize that poverty may be influenced by international, national, and state economic factors outside of local control, but note that any period in which poverty increases results in a pernicious cycle of rising caseloads and needs while revenues at the county level decrease.

Counties must have the local administrative flexibility and resources to meet federal and state standards, while also meeting the unique needs of their residents. Counties recognize that poverty impacts other levels of local government, including schools and cities, and encourage working collaboratively to serve all residents. Counties must also be partners in the design and reform of programs that focus on the whole person/family as the starting point for customizing services in order to address poverty in our communities.

1100 K Street
Suite 101
Sacramento
California
95814

Telephone
916.327-7500
Facsimile
916.441.5507

June 10, 2015

The Honorable Mark Leno, Chair
Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review
State Capitol Building, Room 5100
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Governor's Proposed Earned Income Tax Credit

Dear Senator Leno:

The California State Association of Counties (CSAC) is pleased to SUPPORT the Governor's proposal to implement a new $380 million state Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) to assist working Californians at the lowest rungs of the economic ladder. We commend the Joint Conference Committee on the Budget for also approving this proposal.

According to the 2010 Census, 16.3 percent of Californians live at or below the federal poverty level. This number jumps to 23.5 percent of Californians when using an expanded federal poverty level measure that includes basic needs such as clothing, housing, and utilities.

Poverty has a large impact on some of our most vulnerable populations, including children. One-third of the 6 million impoverished Californians are children, and nearly one out of four children in the state is currently living in a poverty-stricken household. The impact of childhood poverty can last a lifetime; children who grow up in poverty are three times as likely to live in poverty as adults.

The Governor estimates that this new tax credit will assist 2 million residents or 825,000 families and slide up or down based on the number of dependents in a household. Those with less than $6,580 in income with no dependents and up to $13,870 with three or more dependents will qualify and may receive a tax credit of between $460 to $2,653 annually.

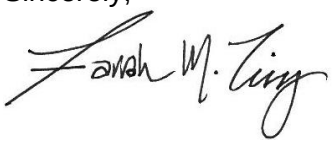
Additionally, the joint Budget Conference Committee approved the inclusion of the $380 million EITC in the state budget, and added language to indicate that it is the Legislature's intent to increase the allocation amount in the future.

California would not be the first to implement a state-level EITC. In fact, twenty-five states, local governments and federal districts, including the District of Columbia, New York City and Montgomery County, Maryland currently provide some form of an EITC in varying amounts.

California's counties are the front line California's provision human assistance, behavioral health, and health care systems, serving as the community's link between state and federal policies and the delivery of critical poverty reduction services. We appreciate both the Governor including an EITC proposal in his May Revision and the actions taken by the joint Budget Conference Committee to forward this proposal to the full Legislature.

Counties SUPPORT the Governor's EITC proposal and the Conference Committee's action on creating a new state EITC. If you have additional questions about our position, I can be reached at fmcdaid@counties.org or (916) 650-8110. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Farrah McDaid Ting
Legislative Representative

cc: Honorable Members, Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee
The Honorable Kevin de León, President Pro Tempore, California State Senate
Jennifer Troia, Office of President Pro Tempore de León
Chantele Denny, Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee
Samantha Lui, Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee, Subcommittee 3
Julie Souliere, Assembly Republican Fiscal Office
Donna Campbell, Office of the Governor
Keely Bosler, Capitol Office, Department of Finance
Matt Paulin, HHS, Department of Finance
Jay Kapoor, HHS, Department of Finance
Mark Newton, Legislative Analyst's Office
Ryan Woolsey, Legislative Analyst's Office
Frank Mecca, Executive Director, County Welfare Directors Association

1100 K Street
Suite 101
Sacramento
California
95814

Telephone
916.327-7500
Facsimile
916.441.5507

October 15, 2015

TO: CSAC Poverty Working Group

FROM: Farrah McDaid Ting, Legislative Representative
Michelle Gibbons, Legislative Analyst

Re: 2016 Legislative Outlook

The issue of poverty in California was at the forefront this year, both legislatively and budget-wise. While several poverty-reduction actions were taken – the most notable being the adoption of a $380 million state administered earned-income tax credit – they only begin to address the impact of poverty in our state.

According to new United State Census figures released last month, 16.4 percent of Californians and 22.7 percent of California's children lived in poverty in 2014. And while this is lower than the previous year, it is still far from acceptable for policy leaders.

We expect the dialogue surrounding poverty to continue as a key priority for the Democratic-controlled Legislature, local governments and state and national advocacy organizations in 2016.

State revenues continue to come in strong and above estimates, which will continue to drive conservations about human services program benefit and eligibility levels. For example, California has one of the shortest lifetime eligibility levels for federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) – known as CalWORKs – benefits: only 24 months.

The debate over the Maximum Family Grant rule and Senator Holly Mitchell's SB 23 will also continue.

Homelessness issues are also in the spotlight recently, led by LA County's homelessness initiative, and pressure from affordable housing advocates continues. With a new Speaker in the Assembly, at the time of this writing, it is difficult to judge the potential for action on these issues.

But rest assured that poverty issues will continue to be a priority for the Legislature and CSAC – and this working group – in 2016.

Attachments:

United States Census Bureau Report: "Income and Poverty in the United States"-2015

Sacramento Bee Article: "California economic portrait not pretty" – September 25, 2015

UCLA Center for Health Policy Research: "The Hidden Poor…" – August 2015

California Budget and Policy Center Report – September 2015

California Healthline: “State’s Children Bear Brunt of Poverty” – September 18, 2015

Los Angeles Daily News: “L.A. County supervisors to spend $15M on homeless housing programs” – October 13, 2015

Staff Contacts:
Farrah McDaid Ting can be reached at (916) 327-7500 Ext. 559 or fmcdaid@counties.org.
Michelle Gibbons can be reached at (916) 327-7500 Ext. 524 or mgibbons@counties.org.

Income and Poverty in the United States: 2014

Current Population Reports

By Carmen DeNavas-Walt and Bernadette D. Proctor

Issued September 2015

P60-252

United States™ Census Bureau

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
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Acknowledgments

The Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division of the Census Bureau recognizes Charles T. Nelson for his 38 years of service with the Census Bureau. Mr. Nelson retired in 2015. He spent his career improving the collection of income, poverty, and health insurance data and the development of the Supplemental Poverty Measure. Mr. Nelson provided guidance on the collection of economic data in the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement, the Survey of Income and Program Participation, the American Community Survey, and three decennial censuses. His dedication, professionalism, and institutional knowledge will be greatly missed.

Carmen DeNavas-Walt, with the assistance of **Melissa A. Kollar**, **Jessica L. Semega**, and **Jonathan L. Rothbaum** prepared the income sections of this report under the direction of **Edward J. Welniak**, **Jr.**, Chief of the Income Statistics Branch. **Bernadette D. Proctor** prepared the poverty section under the direction of **Trudi J. Renwick**, Chief of the Poverty Statistics Branch.

David E. Adams, **Vonda M. Ashton**, **Susan S. Gajewski**, **Richard Lee**, Demographic Surveys Division, and **Tim J. Marshall**, **Lisa Cheok**, **Greg Weyland**, and **Aaron Cantu**, Associate Directorate Demographic Programs, processed the Current Population Survey 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplement file.

Kirk E. Davis, **Raymond E. Dowdy**, **Van P. Duong**, **Thy K. Le**, and **Chandararith R. Phe** programmed and produced the historical, detailed, and publication tables under the direction of **Hung X. Pham**, Chief of the Tabulation and Applications Branch, Demographic Surveys Division.

Lindsay Longsine and **Rebecca A. Hoop**, under the supervision of **David V. Hornick**, all from the Demographic Statistical Methods Division, conducted sample review.

Tim J. Marshall, **Lisa Cheok**, and **Aaron Cantu**, Associate Directorate Demographic Programs, and **Roberto Picha**, **Agatha Jung**, and **Johanna Rupp**, Technologies Management Office, prepared and programmed the computer-assisted interviewing instrument used to conduct the Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Additional people within the U.S. Census Bureau also made significant contributions to the preparation of this report. **Ashley Edwards**, **Kayla Fontenot**, **Brian E. Glassman**, **John Hisnanick**, **Laryssa Mykyta**, **Kathleen S. Short**, **Sharon M. Stern**, and **Bruce H. Webster**, **Jr.**, reviewed the contents.

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

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Income and Poverty in the United States: 2014

Issued September 2015

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U.S. Department of Commerce
Penny Pritzker,
Secretary

Bruce H. Andrews,
Deputy Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration
Mark Doms,
Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
John H. Thompson,
Director

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Mark Doms,
Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
John H. Thompson,
Director

Nancy A. Potok,
Deputy Director and Chief Operating Officer

Enrique Lamas,
Associate Director for Demographic Programs

Victoria Velkoff,
Chief, Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division

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Income and Poverty in the United States: 2014

INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on income and poverty in the United States based on information collected in the 2015 and earlier Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. The 2013 income and poverty estimates used in this report are based on the 2014 CPS ASEC sample of 30,000 addresses eligible to complete the questionnaire that included redesigned questions for income. These 2013 estimates differ from those released in September 2014. See the text box "Source of Estimates" and Appendix D for more information.

Summary of findings:

- Real median household income in 2014 was not statistically different from the 2013 median.[1]
- The official poverty rate in 2014 was not statistically different from 2013.

For most groups, the 2014 income estimates were not statistically different from 2013 estimates. There were a few exceptions. Real median household income increased for households maintained by a foreign-born householder; income declined for

[1] "Real" refers to income after adjusting for inflation. All income values are adjusted to reflect 2014 dollars. The adjustment is based on percentage changes in prices between 2014 and earlier years and is computed by dividing the annual average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) for 2014 by the annual average for earlier years. The CPI-U-RS values for 1947 to 2014 are available in Appendix A and on the Internet at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/data/incpovhlth/2014/CPI-U-RS-Index-2014.pdf>. Consumer prices between 2013 and 2014 increased by 1.6 percent.

Source of Estimates

The data in this report are from the 2015 Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC). The 2015 CPS ASEC data on income and poverty are based on a redesigned questionnaire aimed at improving income reporting, increasing response rates, reducing reporting errors by taking better advantage of an automated questionnaire environment, and updating questions on retirement income and the income generated from retirement accounts and other assets.

The 2013 income and poverty estimates in this report differ from those released in September 2014 on the Internet and in the report, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2013*, series P60-249. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses in the 2014 CPS ASEC 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 the new 2013 data used in this report text and tables is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample, which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.*

See Appendix D for more information on the difference between the traditional (income questions similar to those used in the 2013 and prior CPS ASECs) and redesigned income questions and for a comparison of the income and poverty estimates based on these two 2014 CPS ASEC samples.

Data from the 2015 CPS ASEC were collected in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The data do not represent residents of Puerto Rico and U.S. Island Areas.** The data are based on a sample of about 100,000 addresses. The 2014 estimates in this report are controlled to independent national population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin for March 2015. Beginning with 2010, estimates are based on 2010 Census population counts and are updated annually taking into account births, deaths, emigration, and immigration.

The CPS is a household survey primarily used to collect employment data. The sample universe for the basic CPS consists of the resident civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. People in institutions, such as prisons, long-term care hospitals, and nursing homes, are not eligible to be interviewed in the CPS. Students living in dormitories are included in the estimates only if information about them is reported in an interview at their parents' home. Since the CPS is a household survey, people who are homeless and not living in shelters are not included in the sample. The sample universe for the CPS ASEC is slightly larger than that of the basic CPS since it includes military personnel who live in a household with at least one other civilian adult, regardless of whether they live off post or on post. All other Armed Forces are excluded. For further documentation about the CPS ASEC, see <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>.

* Income and poverty detailed tables based on both 2014 CPS ASEC samples are available on the Internet at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/> and <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/>, respectively. Income and poverty historical tables will display data for each of the 2013 estimates.

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

non-Hispanic White households, households maintained by a native-born householder, households in the West and those inside principal cities of metropolitan statistical areas. The 2014 poverty rate increased for two groups: people aged 25 and older with at least a bachelor's degree and married-couple families.

This report contains two main sections; one focuses on income and the other on poverty. Each section presents estimates by characteristics such as race, Hispanic origin, nativity, and region.[2] Other topics, such as earnings and family poverty rates are included only in the relevant section.

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

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

Since Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for race groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 14.6 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 5.0 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 2.0 percent of Asian householders who reported only one race.

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

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

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

Statistical Accuracy

Most of the data from the CPS ASEC were collected in March (with some data collected in February and April). The estimates in this report (which may be shown in text, figures, and tables) are based on responses from a sample of the population and may differ from actual values because of sampling variability or other factors. As a result, apparent differences between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted. In this report, the variances of estimates were calculated using both the Successive Difference Replication (SDR) method and the Generalized Variance Function (GVF) approach. (See Appendix C for a more extensive discussion of these methods.) Further information about the source and accuracy of the estimates is available at <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/library/publications/2015/demo/p60-252sa.pdf>.

Supplemental Poverty Measure

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

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

The Census Bureau began publishing annual poverty estimates using the new approach in November 2011. SPM estimates for 2014 will be released in a separate report, *The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2014* (P60-254).

State and Local Estimates of Income and Poverty

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

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

The income and poverty estimates for 2013 are available at <www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/index.html>. Estimates for 2014 will be available later this year.

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

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

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

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

- What percentage of households move up or down the income distribution over time?
- How many people remain in poverty over time?

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

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

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

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

Dynamics of Economic Well-Being

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

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

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

The U.S. Census Bureau has recently reengineered the SIPP. The redesigned survey was fielded in early 2014, collecting data for calendar year 2013. The survey changed to a design that reduces respondent burden and cost by collecting data in an annual format rather than the three-times per year format of the prior SIPP panels. The redesigned SIPP addresses the same topic areas of the earlier SIPP panels, combining the topical module and core content into an integrated instrument. For more information, see <www.census.gov/sipp/>.

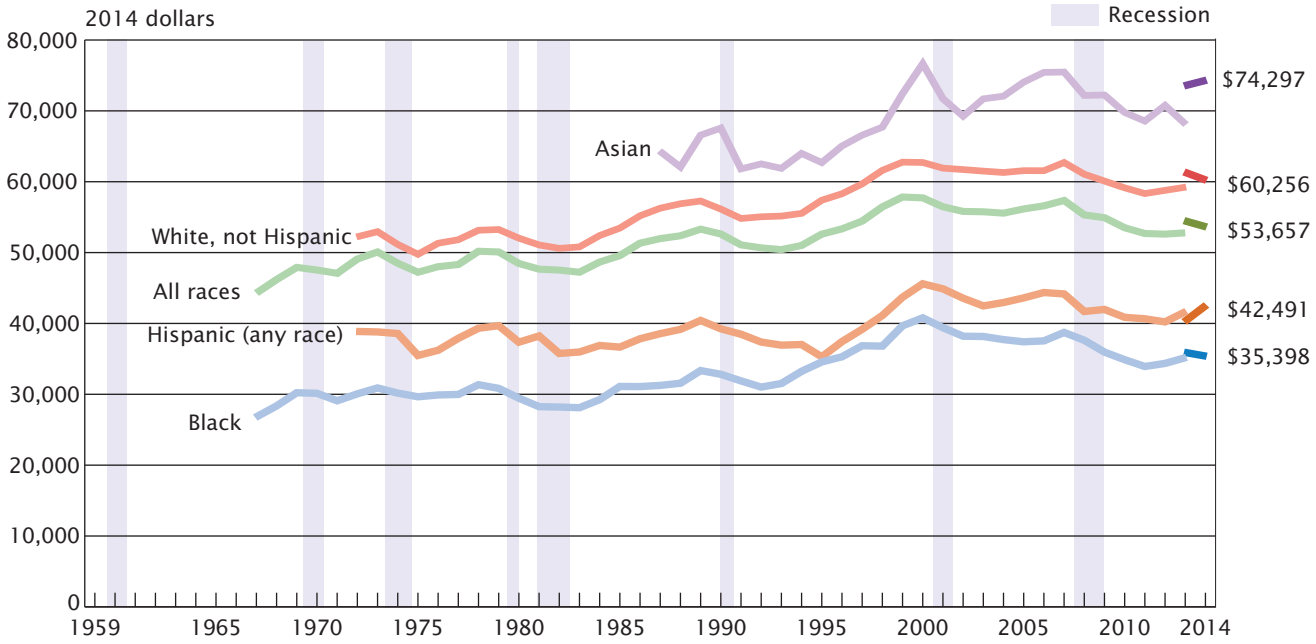
Highlights

- Median household income was $53,657 in 2014, not statistically different in real terms from the 2013 median of $54,462 (Figure 1 and Table 1). This is the third consecutive year that the annual change was not statistically significant, following two consecutive years of annual declines in median household income.
- In 2014, real median household income was 6.5 percent lower than in 2007, the year before the most recent recession (Figure 1 and Table A-1).
- The real median income of non-Hispanic White households declined 1.7 percent between 2013 and 2014. For Black, Asian, and Hispanic-origin households, the 2013-2014 percentage changes in real median income were not statistically significant (Table 1).
- The real median income of households maintained by a foreign-born person increased by 4.3 percent between 2013 and 2014. In contrast, the median income of households maintained by a native-born person declined 2.3 percent (Table 1).[4]
- For the West, real median household income declined 4.6 percent; for the Northeast, Midwest, and South, the 2013-2014 changes in real median household income were not statistically significant (Table 1).
- The number of men and women working full time, year round with earnings increased by 1.2 million and 1.6 million, respectively, between 2013 and 2014 (Table 1).[5]
- The changes in the real median earnings of men and women who worked full time, year round between 2013 and 2014 were not statistically significant (Table 1).

[4] Native-born households are those in which the householder was born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Island Areas of Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, or the Virgin Islands of the United States or was born in a foreign country but had at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. All other households are considered foreign born regardless of the date of entry into the United States or citizenship status. The CPS does not interview households in Puerto Rico. Of all householders, 85.2 percent were native born; 7.8 percent were foreign-born, naturalized citizens; and 7.0 percent were noncitizens.

[5] The difference between the 2013-2014 increases in the number of male and the number of female full-time, year-round workers with earnings was not statistically significant.

Figure 1.
Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1967 to 2014



Note: The 2013 data reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. See Appendix D for more information. Median household income data are not available prior to 1967. For more information on recessions, see Appendix A. For more information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 1.

Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2013 and 2014

(Income in 2014 dollars. Households and people as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Characteristic	2013[1]			2014			Percentage change* in real median income (2014 less 2013)	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars) Estimate	Median income (dollars) Margin of error[2] (±)	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars) Estimate	Median income (dollars) Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	**123,931**	**54,462**	**1,093**	**124,587**	**53,657**	**645**	**–1.5**	**2.24**
Type of Household								
Family households	82,270	68,018	886	81,716	68,426	814	0.6	1.67
Married-couple	59,626	80,188	1,382	60,010	81,025	676	1.0	1.85
Female householder, no husband present	16,158	35,991	1,537	15,544	36,151	682	0.4	4.42
Male householder, no wife present	6,486	53,338	2,774	6,162	53,684	1,642	0.6	6.00
Nonfamily households	41,660	31,995	967	42,871	32,047	466	0.2	3.19
Female householder	21,827	26,668	1,035	22,728	26,673	522	Z	4.04
Male householder	19,834	40,023	1,701	20,143	39,181	1,117	–2.1	4.88
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	98,807	57,674	864	98,679	56,866	585	–1.4	1.74
White, not Hispanic	84,432	61,317	891	84,228	60,256	605	* –1.7	1.64
Black	16,009	35,902	1,433	16,437	35,398	758	–1.4	4.41
Asian	5,818	73,568	5,622	6,040	74,297	3,466	1.0	8.54
Hispanic (any race)	16,088	40,337	1,986	16,239	42,491	848	5.3	5.55
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	94,862	61,252	783	94,640	60,462	442	–1.3	1.37
15 to 24 years	6,652	34,344	3,208	6,370	34,605	1,296	0.8	9.92
25 to 34 years	19,988	53,274	2,133	20,075	54,243	1,315	1.8	4.52
35 to 44 years	21,164	68,700	2,008	21,121	66,693	1,024	–2.9	3.04
45 to 54 years	23,664	71,753	2,149	23,566	70,832	1,364	–1.3	3.29
55 to 64 years	23,395	61,471	1,865	23,509	60,580	1,125	–1.4	3.24
65 years and older	29,069	37,907	1,304	29,946	36,895	584	–2.7	3.72
Nativity of Householder								
Native born	105,900	55,989	955	106,191	54,678	712	* –2.3	2.04
Foreign born	18,031	47,561	1,589	18,396	49,592	1,141	* 4.3	3.99
Naturalized citizen	9,489	57,276	3,149	9,735	59,261	2,236	3.5	6.59
Not a citizen	8,542	40,842	1,976	8,661	40,795	779	–0.1	5.25
Region								
Northeast	22,511	57,798	2,605	22,179	59,210	2,263	2.4	5.99
Midwest	27,426	54,300	2,136	27,459	54,267	1,366	–0.1	4.30
South	46,553	50,670	1,357	47,040	49,655	837	–2.0	2.94
West	27,441	60,500	2,101	27,909	57,688	1,319	* –4.6	3.83
Residence								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	104,128	56,798	824	104,009	55,855	581	–1.7	1.66
Inside principal cities	41,360	49,604	1,647	40,578	47,850	973	* –3.5	3.32
Outside principal cities	62,768	61,781	952	63,431	61,600	626	–0.3	1.82
Outside metropolitan statistical areas[4]	19,802	44,315	1,784	20,578	45,482	858	2.6	4.61
EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS								
Men with earnings	61,240	50,834	950	62,455	50,383	217	–0.9	1.91
Women with earnings	44,629	39,427	1,164	46,226	39,621	718	0.5	3.21
Female-to-male earnings ratio	N	0.78	0.027	N	0.79	0.014	1.4	3.77

* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.
N Not applicable.
Z Represents or rounds to zero.

[1] The 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 data for this table is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

[2] A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margins of error shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/library/publications/2015/demo/p60-252sa.pdf>.

[3] Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White ***and*** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian ***and*** Black or African American, is available from Census 2010 through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2010. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2014 and 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

- The 2014 female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.79, not statistically different from the 2013 ratio (Table 1 and Figure 2).
- There were more women full-time, year-round workers with earnings in 2014 than in 2007, the year before the most recent recession (Table A-4). For male full-time, year-round workers with earnings, the difference between the 2014 and 2007 estimates was not statistically significant.
- The real median earnings of full-time, year-round working women in 2014 were not statistically different from their median in 2007, the year before the most recent recession. The median earnings of full-time, year-round working men were 2.2 percent lower in 2014 than in 2007 (Table A-4).

Household Income

Median household income was $53,657 in 2014, not statistically different from the 2013 median in real terms, 6.5 percent lower than the 2007 (the year before the most recent recession) median ($57,357), and 7.2 percent lower than the median household income peak ($57,843) that occurred in 1999 (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[6]

Type of Household

Real median incomes in 2014 of family households, $68,426, and nonfamily households, $32,047, were not statistically different from their respective 2013 medians (Table 1). For the specific types of family and nonfamily households, changes in real income between 2013 and 2014 were also not statistically significant. Family households have not experienced an annual increase in median household income since 2007. The last increase for nonfamily households was in 2009.

For family households, married-couple households had the highest median income in 2014 ($81,025), followed by households maintained by men with no wife present ($53,684). Those maintained by women with no husband present had the lowest median ($36,151).

Race and Hispanic Origin

The real median income of non-Hispanic White households declined by 1.7 percent between 2013 and 2014, from $61,317 to $60,256. For Black, Asian, and Hispanic-origin households, the 2013-2014 percentage changes in real median household income were not statistically significant (Table 1). Non-Hispanic White and Black households last experienced an annual increase in median income in 2007, and Asian household's last annual increase was in 1999. Hispanic households experienced an annual increase in 2013.

Among the race groups, Asian households had the highest median income in 2014 ($74,297). The median income of non-Hispanic White households was $60,256, and for Black households it was $35,398 (Table 1 and Figure 1). For Hispanic households, the median income was $42,491.

The real median income of Asian households in 2014 was not statistically different from the pre-2001-recession peak.[7] Whereas, household income in 2014 was 4.0 percent lower for non-Hispanic Whites (from $62,762 in 1999), 13.2 percent lower for Blacks (from $40,783 in 2000), and 6.8 percent lower for Hispanics (from $45,596 in 2000) (Table A-1).[8]

Comparing the 2014 income of non-Hispanic White households with that of other households shows that the ratio of Asian to non-Hispanic White income was 1.23, the ratio of Black to non-Hispanic White income was 0.59, and the ratio of Hispanic to non-Hispanic White income was 0.71. Between 1972 and 2014, the change in the Black to non-Hispanic White income ratio was not statistically significant.[9] Over the same period, the Hispanic to non-Hispanic White income ratio declined from 0.74 to 0.71. Income data for the Asian population was first available in 1987. The 2014 Asian to non-Hispanic White income ratio was not statistically different from the 1987 ratio.

Age of Householder

Between 2013 and 2014, there were no statistically significant changes in household income by age of the householders. Households maintained by householders aged 45 to 54 had the highest median income in 2014 ($70,832), followed by those with householders aged 35 to 44 ($66,693), those with householders aged 55 to 64 ($60,580), householders aged 25 to 34 ($54,243), and those with householders aged 65 and older ($36,895). Households maintained by householders aged 15 to 24 had the lowest median income ($34,605).

[6] The difference between the 1999 and 2007 median household incomes was not statistically significant. The difference between the 2007-2014 and 1999-2014 percentage changes (6.5 and 7.2 percent, respectively) was not statistically significant.

[7] The difference between the real median income of Asian households in 2014 and 2000 was not statistically significant.

[8] The difference between the declines for non-Hispanic White households and Hispanic households was not statistically significant. For non-Hispanic White households, the $62,762 income peak in 1999 was not statistically different from their 2000 median of $62,718. For Blacks, the $40,783 income peak in 2000 was not statistically different from their 1999 median of $39,669. For Hispanics, the $45,596 income peak in 2000 was not statistically different from their 2001 median of $44,882.

[9] The first year that income data for the Hispanic and non-Hispanic White populations were collected in the CPS ASEC was 1972.

Nativity

Change in real median household income between 2013 and 2014 varied by nativity of the householder. The income of households maintained by a foreign-born person increased 4.3 percent, from $47,561 to $49,592; while the median income of households maintained by a native-born person declined 2.3 percent, from $55,989 to $54,678. The median incomes of households maintained by a naturalized citizen ($59,261) or a noncitizen ($40,795), in 2014, were not statistically different from their respective 2013 medians (Table 1).

In 2014, households maintained by a naturalized citizen ($59,261) had the highest median household income, followed by households maintained by a native-born person ($54,678). Households maintained by a noncitizen had the lowest household income ($40,795) (Table 1).

Region[10]

Households in the West experienced a 4.6 percent decline in real median income between 2013 and 2014, whereas the apparent changes in income of households in the Northeast, Midwest, and South were not statistically significant. Households with the highest median household incomes were in the Northeast ($59,210) and the West ($57,688), followed by the Midwest ($54,267) and the South ($49,655) (Table 1).[11]

Residence

In 2014, households within metropolitan areas but outside principal cities had the highest median income ($61,600), while households outside metropolitan areas had the lowest ($45,482). Between 2013 and 2014, the real income of households inside principal cities declined 3.5 percent, while the changes in median incomes of households for the remaining three residential categories shown in Table 1 were not statistically significant.

Income Inequality

The Census Bureau traditionally reports two measures of income inequality: (1) the shares of aggregate household income received by quintiles and (2) the Gini index. In addition to these measures, the Census Bureau also produces estimates of the ratio of income percentiles; the Theil index, which is similar to the Gini index in that it is a single statistic that summarizes the dispersion of income across the entire income distribution; the mean logarithmic deviation of income (MLD), which measures the gap between median and average income; and the Atkinson measure, which is useful in determining which end of the income distribution contributed most to inequality.[12]

Changes in income inequality between 2013 and 2014 were not statistically significant as measured by the shares of aggregate household income by quintiles, the Gini index, the MLD, the Theil index, and the Atkinson measures (Table 2 and A-2). Households in the lowest quintile had incomes of $21,432 or less in 2014. Households in the second quintile had incomes between $21,433 and $41,186, those in the third quintile had incomes between $41,187 and $68,212, and those in the fourth quintile had incomes between $68,213 and $112,262. Households in the highest quintile had incomes of $112,263 or more. The top 5 percent had incomes of $206,568 or more.

The Gini index was 0.480 in 2014, not statistically different from 2013. Since 1993, the earliest year available for comparable measures of income inequality, the Gini index was up 5.9 percent (Table A-2).[13, 14, 15]

Comparing changes in household income at selected percentiles shows that income inequality has increased between 1999 (the year that household income peaked before the 2001 recession) and 2014 (Table A-2). Incomes at the 50th and 10th percentiles declined 7.2 percent and 16.5 percent, respectively, while income at the 90th percentile increased 2.8 percent between 1999 and 2014. In 2014, the 90th to 10th percentile income ratio was 12.83, not statistically different from the 2013 ratio. Since 1999, the 90th to 10th

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

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

[12] An article by Paul Allison, "Measures of Inequality," A*merican Sociological Review*, 43, December 1977, pp. 865–880, provides an explanation of inequality measures.

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

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

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

percentile income ratio increased 23.1 percent.

Equivalence-Adjusted Income Inequality

Another way to measure income inequality is to use an equivalence-adjusted income estimate that takes into consideration the number of people living in the household and how these people share resources and take advantage of economies of scale. For example, the money-income-based distribution treats an income of $30,000 for a single-person household and a family household similarly, while the equivalence-adjusted income of $30,000 for a single-person household would be more than twice the equivalence-adjusted income of $30,000 for a family household with two adults and two children. The equivalence adjustment used here is based on a three-parameter scale[16] that reflects:

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

Table 2 shows several income inequality measures, including aggregate income shares and the Gini index, using both money income and equivalence-adjusted income for 2013 and 2014. For both 2013 and 2014,

[16] The three-parameter scale used here is the same as the one used in the Supplemental Poverty Measure. For details on the derivation of the three-parameter scale, see Kathleen Short, *The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2013*, Current Population Reports, P60-251, U.S. Census Bureau, October 2014, <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2014/demo/p60-251.pdf>.

Table 2.
Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income: 2013 and 2014

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Measure	2013[1]				2014				Percentage change[3,*]			
	Money income		Equivalence-adjusted income		Money income		Equivalence-adjusted income		Money income		Equivalence-adjusted income	
	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile												
Lowest quintile	3.1	0.09	3.4	0.09	3.1	0.05	3.3	0.05	–0.1	3.14	–0.4	3.05
Second quintile	8.2	0.14	8.8	0.15	8.2	0.08	9.0	0.08	0.2	1.79	1.5	1.78
Middle quintile	14.3	0.21	14.7	0.21	14.3	0.11	14.8	0.11	–0.2	1.56	0.5	1.46
Fourth quintile	23.0	0.28	22.8	0.27	23.2	0.15	22.9	0.14	0.8	1.30	0.5	1.24
Highest quintile	51.4	0.59	50.3	0.61	51.2	0.33	50.0	0.32	–0.4	1.21	–0.6	1.24
Top 5 percent	22.2	0.76	22.1	0.74	21.9	0.39	21.8	0.39	–1.3	3.53	–1.6	3.39
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.482	0.0061	0.467	0.0064	0.480	0.0034	0.464	0.0033	–0.3	1.32	–0.7	1.40
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.606	0.0205	0.635	0.0203	0.611	0.0120	0.648	0.0126	0.9	3.89	2.1	3.77
Theil	0.428	0.0176	0.409	0.0183	0.419	0.0090	0.397	0.0088	–2.1	4.16	–3.0	4.43
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.103	0.0034	0.098	0.0035	0.102	0.0018	0.096	0.0018	–1.3	3.41	–2.0	3.61
e=0.50	0.202	0.0055	0.194	0.0056	0.200	0.0030	0.192	0.0029	–0.7	2.84	–1.2	2.99
e=0.75	0.307	0.0071	0.301	0.0072	0.307	0.0040	0.301	0.0039	–0.1	2.52	–0.1	2.59

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

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

[2] A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margins of error shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/library/publications/2015/demo/p60-252sa.pdf>.

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

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2014 and 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

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

Based on equivalence-adjusted income, changes in inequality between 2013 and 2014 were not statistically significant as measured by the shares of aggregate income, Gini index, the MLD, the Theil index, and the Atkinson measures (Table 2). The equivalence-adjusted Gini index was 0.464 in 2014, the MLD was 0.648, the Theil index was 0.397, and the Atkinson measure calculated with e=0.25 was 0.096, and 0.301 with e=0.75. Table A-3 shows equivalence-adjusted measures of the income distribution as well as the Gini index, MLD, Theil index, and Atkinson measure for income years 1967 to 2014.

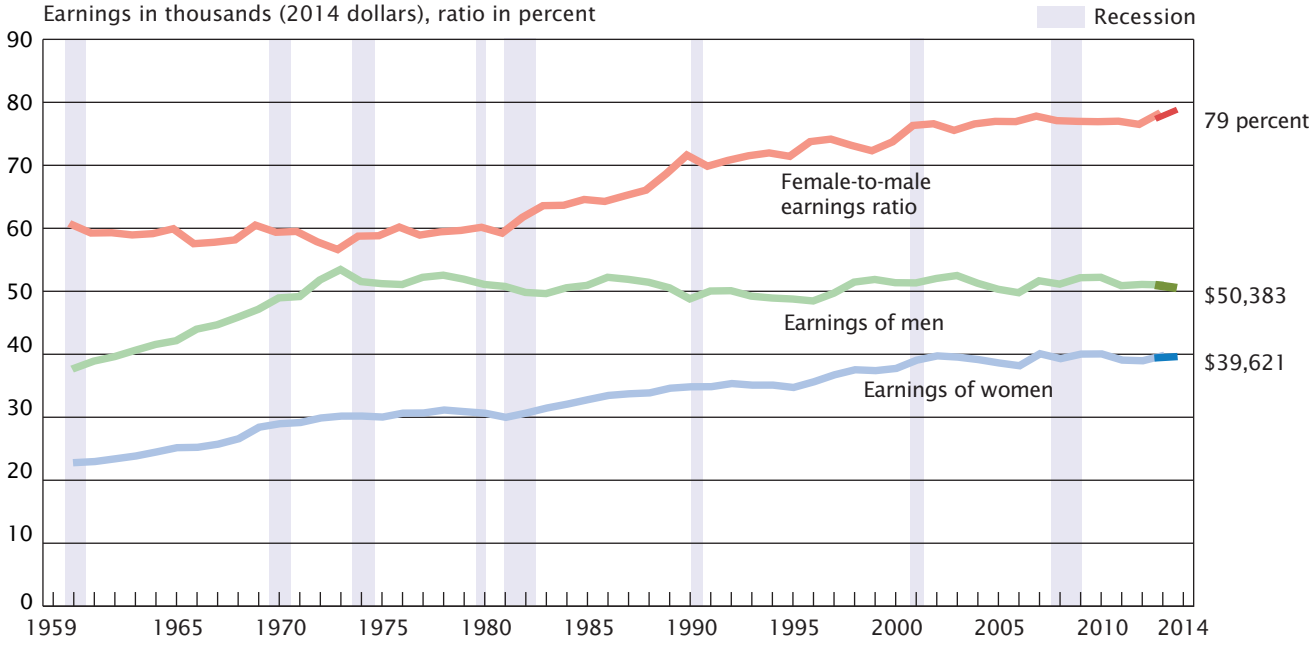
Earnings and Work Experience

In 2014, the real median earnings of men ($50,383) and women ($39,621) who worked full time, year round were not statistically different from their respective 2013 medians (Table 1 and Figure 2).[17] Neither group has experienced a significant annual increase in median earnings since 2009. The 2014 female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.79, not statistically different from the 2013 ratio. The female-to-male earnings ratio has not experienced a statistically significant annual increase since 2007.

Between 2013 and 2014 the number of women with earnings, regardless of

[17] A full-time, year-round worker is a person who worked 35 or more hours per week (full time) and 50 or more 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 2014—People 15 Years Old and Over by Total Money Earnings in 2014, Age, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032015/perinc/toc.htm>.

Figure 2.
Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio and Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years and Older by Sex: 1960 to 2014

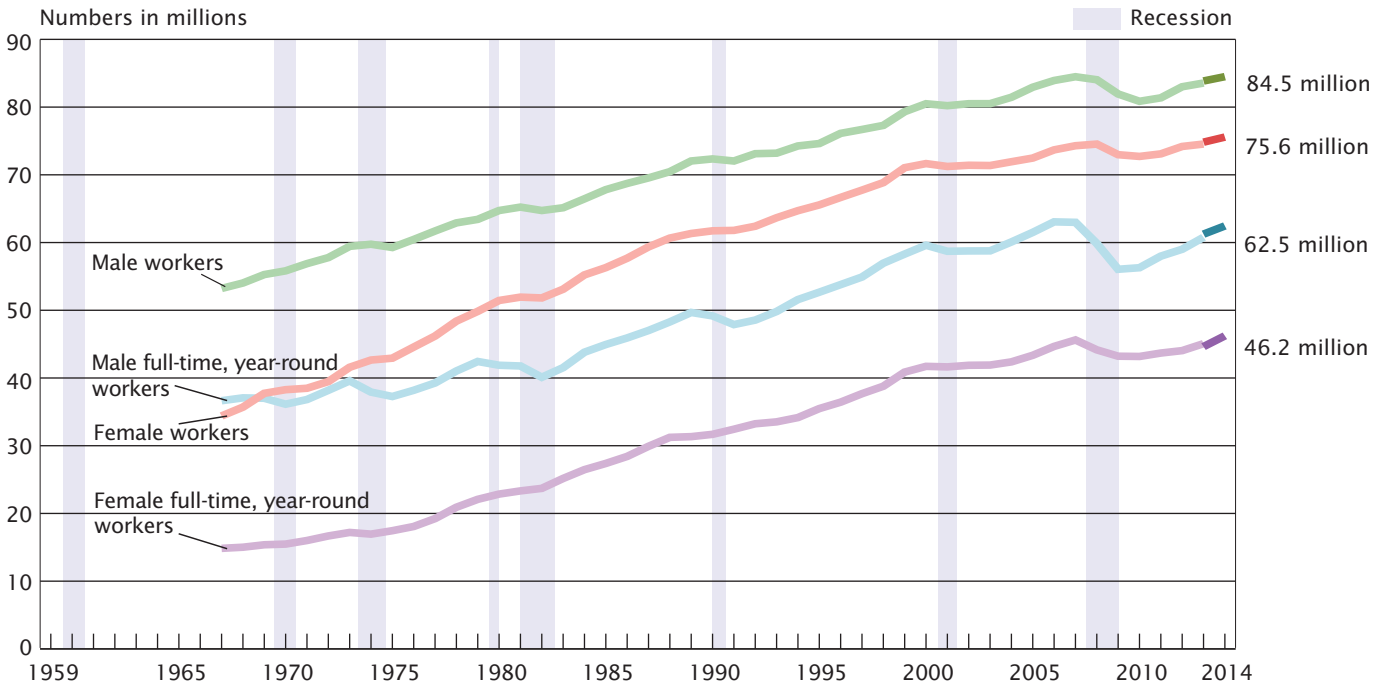


Note: The 2013 data reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. See Appendix D for more information. Data on earnings of full-time, year-round workers are not readily available before 1960. For more information on recessions, see Appendix A. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 3.

Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers With Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2014



Note: The 2013 data reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. See Appendix D for more information. Data on number of workers are not readily available before 1967. Data are for people aged 15 and older beginning in 1980 and people aged 14 and older for previous years. Before 1989, data are for civilian workers only. For more information on recessions, see Appendix A. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

work experience, increased by about 800,000, while the change for their male counterparts was not statistically significant. In addition, the number of men and women full-time, year-round workers increased by 1.2 and 1.6 million, respectively, between 2013 and 2014, suggesting a shift from part-year, part-time work status to full-time, year-round work status (Figure 3 and Table A-4).[18] An estimated 73.9 percent of working men with earnings and 61.2 percent of working women with earnings worked full time, year round in 2014, both percentages higher than the 2013 estimates of 73.0 and 59.6 percent, respectively.

There were more women full-time, year-round workers with earnings in 2014 than in 2007, the year before the most recent recession (Table A-4). For male full-time, year-round workers with earnings, the difference between the 2014 and 2007 estimates was not statistically significant. In addition, in real terms, the 2014 median earnings of full-time, year-round working women in 2014 were not statistically different from their 2007 median. The real median earnings of full-time, year-round working men were 2.2 percent lower in 2014 than in 2007.

[18] The differences among the 2013-2014 increases in the number of women with earnings (regardless of work experience), the increase in the number of men full-time, year-round workers, and the increase in the number of women full-time, year-round workers were not statistically significant.

POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES[19]

Highlights

- In 2014, the official poverty rate was 14.8 percent. There were 46.7 million people in poverty. Neither the poverty rate nor the number of people in poverty were statistically different from the 2013 estimates (Figure 4 and Table 3).
- For the fourth consecutive year, the number of people in poverty at the national level was not statistically different from the previous year's estimates (Figure 4 and Table 3).
- The 2014 poverty rate was 2.3 percentage points higher than in 2007, the year before the most recent recession (Figure 4).
- The 2014 poverty rates for most demographic groups examined were not statistically different from the 2013 rates. Poverty rates went up between 2013 and 2014 for only two groups: people with a bachelor's degree or more and married-couple families (Table 3 and Table 4).
- For most groups, the number of people in poverty did not show a statistically significant change. The number of people in poverty increased for unrelated individuals, people aged 18 to 64 with a disability, people with at least a bachelor's degree, and married-couple families (Table 3 and Table 4).
- The poverty rate in 2014 for children under age 18 was 21.1 percent. The poverty rate for people aged 18 to 64 was 13.5 percent, while the rate for people aged 65 and older was 10.0 percent. None of these poverty rates were statistically different from the 2013 estimates (Table 3 and Figure 5).[20]

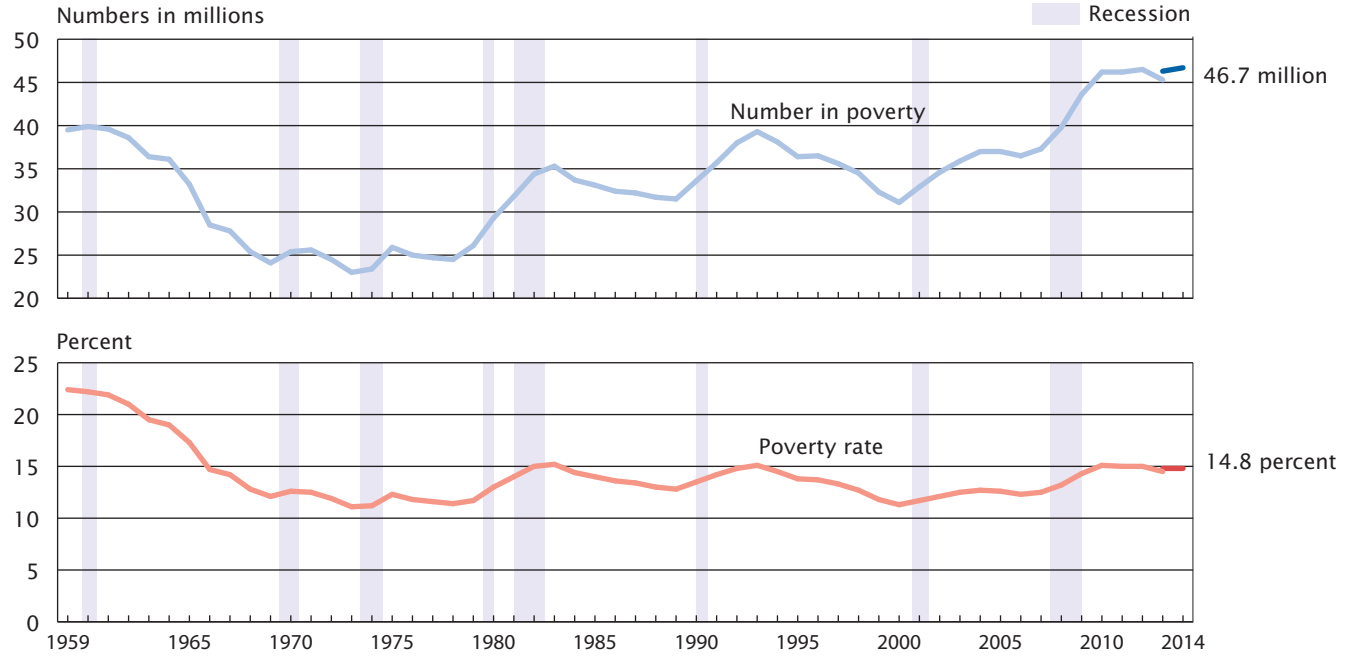
Race and Hispanic Origin

The poverty rate for non-Hispanic Whites was 10.1 percent in 2014, lower than the poverty rates for other

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

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

Figure 4.
Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 2014



Note: The 2013 data reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. See Appendix D for more information. 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 <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 3.

People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2013 and 2014

(Numbers in thousands, margin of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Characteristic	2013[1]					2014					Change in poverty (2014 less 2013)[3,*]	
		Below poverty					Below poverty					
	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Number	Percent
PEOPLE												
Total	**313,096**	**46,269**	**1,474**	**14.8**	**0.5**	**315,804**	**46,657**	**857**	**14.8**	**0.3**	**388**	**Z**
Family Status												
In families	256,070	32,786	1,370	12.8	0.5	256,308	32,615	741	12.7	0.3	–171	–0.1
Householder	82,316	9,645	421	11.7	0.5	81,730	9,467	228	11.6	0.3	–178	–0.1
Related children under age 18	72,246	15,116	723	20.9	1.0	72,383	14,987	403	20.7	0.6	–129	–0.2
Related children under age 6	23,606	5,590	340	23.7	1.4	23,470	5,504	197	23.5	0.8	–86	–0.2
In unrelated subfamilies	1,626	776	220	47.7	8.4	1,558	668	104	42.9	5.0	–108	–4.9
Reference person	661	291	86	44.0	8.2	652	266	40	40.8	4.8	–25	–3.2
Children under age 18	844	448	130	53.1	9.3	832	388	63	46.6	5.6	–59	–6.4
Unrelated individuals	55,400	12,707	579	22.9	0.9	57,937	13,374	372	23.1	0.6	*667	0.1
Race[4] and Hispanic Origin												
White	243,346	31,287	1,073	12.9	0.4	244,253	31,089	640	12.7	0.3	–198	–0.1
White, not Hispanic	195,118	19,552	815	10.0	0.4	195,208	19,652	524	10.1	0.3	100	Z
Black	40,498	10,186	632	25.2	1.6	41,112	10,755	363	26.2	0.9	569	1.0
Asian	17,257	2,255	330	13.1	1.9	17,790	2,137	208	12.0	1.2	–119	–1.1
Hispanic (any race)	54,181	13,356	801	24.7	1.5	55,504	13,104	427	23.6	0.8	–252	–1.0
Sex												
Male	153,465	20,294	769	13.2	0.5	154,639	20,708	443	13.4	0.3	414	0.2
Female	159,630	25,975	902	16.3	0.6	161,164	25,949	524	16.1	0.3	–26	–0.2
Age												
Under age 18	73,439	15,801	725	21.5	1.0	73,556	15,540	406	21.1	0.5	–261	–0.4
Aged 18 to 64	194,694	25,899	877	13.3	0.5	196,254	26,527	533	13.5	0.3	628	0.2
Aged 65 and older	44,963	4,569	286	10.2	0.6	45,994	4,590	176	10.0	0.4	21	–0.2
Nativity												
Native born	272,423	38,831	1,299	14.3	0.5	273,628	38,871	774	14.2	0.3	40	Z
Foreign born	40,673	7,438	556	18.3	1.2	42,175	7,786	285	18.5	0.6	348	0.2
Naturalized citizen	19,247	2,132	249	11.1	1.3	19,731	2,347	146	11.9	0.7	215	0.8
Not a citizen	21,426	5,306	498	24.8	1.9	22,444	5,439	241	24.2	0.9	133	–0.5
Region												
Northeast	55,529	7,205	700	13.0	1.3	55,725	7,020	341	12.6	0.6	–185	–0.4
Midwest	66,732	9,269	641	13.9	1.0	67,130	8,714	358	13.0	0.5	–555	–0.9
South	116,956	19,040	968	16.3	0.8	118,193	19,531	466	16.5	0.4	491	0.2
West	73,879	10,754	670	14.6	0.9	74,756	11,391	454	15.2	0.6	638	0.7
Residence												
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	265,301	37,994	1,491	14.3	0.5	265,788	38,416	895	14.5	0.3	422	0.1
Inside principal cities	101,094	18,617	1,140	18.4	1.0	99,182	18,708	664	18.9	0.6	91	0.4
Outside principal cities	164,207	19,377	1,091	11.8	0.6	166,606	19,708	659	11.8	0.3	331	Z
Outside metropolitan statistical areas[5]	47,795	8,275	891	17.3	1.3	50,016	8,241	526	16.5	0.7	–34	–0.8
Work Experience												
Total, aged 18 to 64	194,694	25,899	877	13.3	0.5	196,254	26,527	533	13.5	0.3	628	0.2
All workers	146,957	10,261	452	7.0	0.3	147,712	10,155	270	6.9	0.2	–106	–0.1
Worked full-time, year-round	101,146	3,014	247	3.0	0.2	103,379	3,091	148	3.0	0.1	76	Z
Less than full-time, year-round	45,811	7,247	425	15.8	0.9	44,332	7,064	231	15.9	0.5	–182	0.1
Did not work at least 1 week	47,737	15,638	684	32.8	1.2	48,542	16,372	424	33.7	0.7	734	1.0
Disability Status[6]												
Total, aged 18 to 64	194,694	25,899	877	13.3	0.5	196,254	26,527	533	13.5	0.3	628	0.2
With a disability	14,461	4,013	316	27.8	1.9	15,429	4,403	195	28.5	1.1	*390	0.8
With no disability	179,206	21,777	783	12.2	0.4	179,905	22,055	471	12.3	0.3	279	0.1
Educational Attainment												
Total, aged 25 and older	209,259	24,692	873	11.8	0.4	212,132	25,163	485	11.9	0.2	471	0.1
No high school diploma	24,192	7,253	452	30.0	1.6	24,582	7,098	218	28.9	0.8	–154	–1.1
High school, no college	61,581	8,642	458	14.0	0.7	62,575	8,898	279	14.2	0.4	256	0.2
Some college, no degree	55,990	5,817	361	10.4	0.6	56,031	5,719	207	10.2	0.4	–98	–0.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	67,496	2,981	291	4.4	0.4	68,945	3,449	168	5.0	0.2	*468	*0.6

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

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

[1] The 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 data for this table is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

[2] A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margins of error shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/library/publications/2015/demo/p60-252sa.pdf>.

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

[4] Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White ***and*** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian ***and*** Black or African American, is available from Census 2010 through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2010. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2014 and 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

racial groups. Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 61.8 percent of the total population and 42.1 percent of the people in poverty. For non-Hispanic Whites, neither the poverty rate nor the number of people in poverty experienced a statistically significant change between 2013 and 2014.

For Blacks, the 2014 poverty rate was 26.2 percent and there were 10.8 million people in poverty. For Asians, the 2014 poverty rate was 12.0 percent, which represented 2.1 million people in poverty. Among Hispanics, the 2014 poverty rate was 23.6 percent and there were 13.1 million people in poverty. None of these estimates were statistically different from the 2013 estimates.

Age

In 2014, 13.5 percent of people aged 18 to 64 (26.5 million) were in poverty compared with 10.0 percent of people aged 65 and older (4.6 million) and 21.1 percent of children under age 18 (15.5 million). Children represented 23.3 percent of the total population and 33.3 percent of the people in poverty. None of these age groups experienced a statistically significant change in the number or rate of people in poverty between 2013 and 2014 (Table 3 and Figure 5).

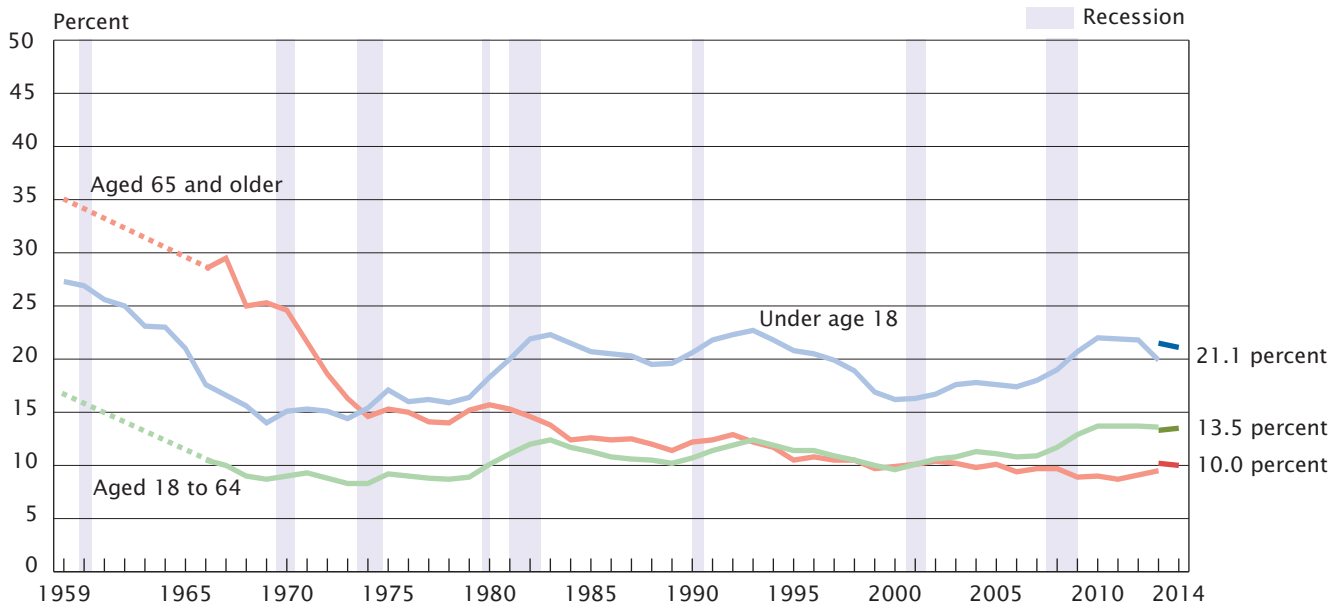
Related children are people under age 18 related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption who are not themselves householders or spouses of householders.[21] The poverty rate and the number in poverty for related children under age 18 were 20.7 percent and 15.0 million in 2014, not statistically different from the 2013 estimates. For related children in families with a female householder, 46.5 percent were in poverty, compared with 10.6 percent of related children in married-couple families.[22]

The poverty rate and the number in poverty for related children under age

[21] Official poverty estimates for children are compiled in two ways—estimates for all children and estimates for related children. In 2014, estimates for all children included an additional 1.2 million children. About 832,000 were members of unrelated subfamilies.

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

Figure 5.
Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2014



Note: The 2013 data reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. See Appendix D for more information. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Data for people aged 18 to 64 and 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 <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

6 were 23.5 percent and 5.5 million in 2014, not statistically different from the 2013 estimates. About 1 in 5 of these children were in poverty in 2014. More than half (55.1 percent) of related children under age 6 in families with a female householder were in poverty. This was more than four times the rate of their counterparts in married-couple families (11.6 percent).

Sex

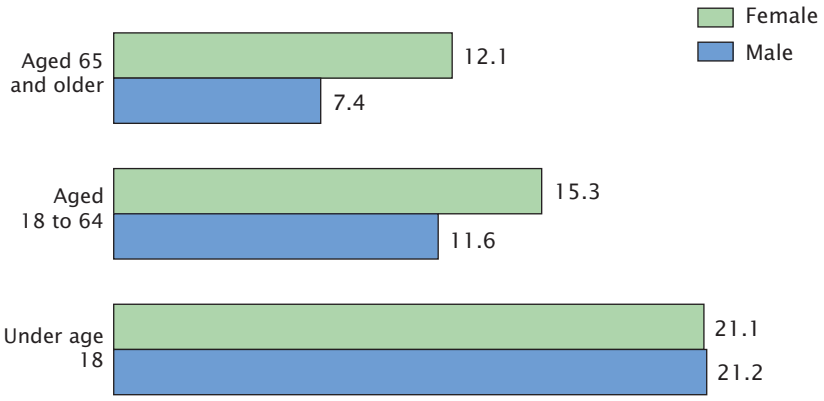
In 2014, 13.4 percent of males and 16.1 percent of females were in poverty. Neither poverty rate showed a statistically significant change from its 2013 estimate (Table 3).

Gender differences in poverty rates were more pronounced for those aged 65 and older. The poverty rate for women aged 65 and older was 12.1 percent while the poverty rate for men aged 65 and older was 7.4 percent. The poverty rate for women aged 18 to 64 was 15.3 percent while the poverty rate for men aged 18 to 64 was 11.6 percent.[23] For children under age 18, the poverty rate for girls (21.1 percent) was not statistically different from the poverty rate for boys (21.2 percent) (Figure 6).

Nativity

Of all people, 86.6 percent were native-born and 13.4 percent were foreign-born. The 2014 poverty rate and the number in poverty for the native born and the foreign born were not statistically different from 2013; 14.2 percent and 38.9 million for the native born and 18.5 percent and 7.8 million for the foreign born (Table 3).

Figure 6.
Poverty Rates by Age and Sex: 2014
(In percent)



Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Within the foreign-born population, 46.8 percent were naturalized U.S. citizens, while the remaining were not citizens of the United States. The poverty rates in 2014 were 11.9 percent for the foreign-born naturalized citizens and 24.2 percent for those who were not U.S. citizens, neither statistically different from 2013.

Region

None of the four regions experienced a significant change in the poverty rate or the number in poverty between 2013 and 2014. In 2014, the poverty rate and the number in poverty were 12.6 percent and 7.0 million for the Northeast, 13.0 percent and 8.7 million for the Midwest, 16.5 percent and 19.5 million for the South, and 15.2 percent and 11.4 million for the West (Table 3). The South continued to have a higher poverty rate than the other three regions.[24]

Residence

Inside metropolitan statistical areas, the poverty rate and the number of people in poverty were 14.5 percent and 38.4 million in 2014. Among those living outside metropolitan statistical areas, the poverty rate and the number in poverty were 16.5 percent and 8.2 million in 2014. Neither group experienced a statistically significant change in the poverty rates or the number in poverty between 2013 and 2014.

The 2014 poverty rate and the number of people in poverty for those living inside metropolitan areas, but not in principal cities, were 11.8 percent and 19.7 million. Among those who lived in principal cities, the 2014 poverty rate and the number in poverty were 18.9 percent and 18.7 million. Neither group experienced a statistically significant change in the poverty rates or the number in poverty between 2013 and 2014.

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

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

Within metropolitan areas, people in poverty were more likely to live in principal cities in 2014. While 37.3 percent of all people living in metropolitan areas lived in principal cities, 48.7 percent of poor people in metropolitan areas lived in principal cities (Table 3).

Work Experience

In 2014, 6.9 percent of workers aged 18 to 64 were in poverty. The poverty rate for those who worked full time, year round was 3.0 percent, while the poverty rate for those working less than full time, year round was 15.9 percent. None of these rates were statistically different from the 2013 poverty rates (Table 3).

Among those who did not work at least 1 week in 2014, the poverty rate and the number in poverty were 33.7 percent and 16.4 million in 2014, not statistically different from the 2013 estimates (Table 3). Those who did not work in 2014 represented 24.7 percent of all people aged 18 to 64, compared with 61.7 percent of people aged 18 to 64 in poverty.

Disability Status

In 2014, for people aged 18 to 64 with a disability, the poverty rate was 28.5 percent, not statistically different from 2013, whereas the number of people aged 18 to 64 with a disability increased from 4.0 million in 2013 to 4.4 million 2014. For people aged 18 to 64 without a disability, the poverty rate and number in poverty were 12.3 percent and 22.1 million, neither statistically different from the previous year estimates.

Among people aged 18 to 64, those with a disability represented 7.9 percent of all people compared with 16.6 percent of people aged 18 to 64 in poverty.

Educational Attainment

In 2014, 28.9 percent of people aged 25 and older without a high school diploma were in poverty. The poverty rate for those with a high school diploma but with no college was 14.2 percent, while the poverty rate for those with some college but no degree was 10.2 percent. None of these rates were statistically different from the 2013 poverty rates (Table 3).

Among people with at least a bachelor's degree, the poverty rate and the number in poverty were 5.0 percent and 3.4 million in 2014, up from 4.4 percent and 3.0 million in 2013 (Table 3). People with at least a bachelor's degree in 2014 represented 32.5 percent of all people aged 25 and older, compared with 13.7 percent of people aged 25 and older in poverty.

Families

In 2014, the family poverty rate and the number of families in poverty were 11.6 percent and 9.5 million, neither statistically different from the 2013 estimates (Table 4).

For married-couple families, both the poverty rate and the number in poverty increased to 6.2 percent and 3.7 million in 2014, up from 5.7 percent and 3.4 million in 2013. The poverty rate for families with a female householder was 30.6 percent in 2014, not statistically different from 2013, while the number in poverty decreased to 4.8 million in 2014 down from

Table 4.

Families in Poverty by Type of Family: 2013 and 2014

(Numbers in thousands, margin of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Families as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Characteristic	2013[1]					2014					Change in poverty (2014 less 2013)[3,*]	
		Below poverty					Below poverty					
	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Number	Percent
FAMILIES												
Total	**82,316**	**9,645**	**421**	**11.7**	**0.5**	**81,730**	**9,467**	**228**	**11.6**	**0.3**	**–178**	**–0.1**
Type of Family												
Married-couple	59,643	3,394	249	5.7	0.4	60,015	3,735	141	6.2	0.2	*341	*0.5
Female householder, no husband present	16,176	5,203	324	32.2	1.6	15,553	4,764	171	30.6	0.9	*–439	–1.5
Male householder, no wife present	6,497	1,048	170	16.1	2.4	6,162	969	69	15.7	1.0	–80	–0.4

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

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

[2] A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margin of errors shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/library/publications/2015/demo/p60-252sa.pdf>.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2014 and 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

5.2 million in 2013. For families with a male householder, neither the poverty rate nor the number in poverty showed any statistical change between 2013 and 2014. For families with a male householder, 15.7 percent were in poverty in 2014. This represented 1.0 million families in 2014.

Depth of Poverty

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

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

Ratio of Income to Poverty

Table 5 presents the number and the percentage of people with specified income-to-poverty ratios—those below 50 percent of poverty ("Under 0.50"), those below 125 percent of poverty ("Under 1.25"), those below 150 percent of poverty ("Under 1.50"), and those below 200 percent of poverty ("Under 2.00").

In 2014, 20.8 million people reported family income below one-half of their poverty threshold. They represented 6.6 percent of all people and 44.6 percent of those in poverty. About 1 in 5 people (19.4 percent) had family income below 125 percent of their threshold, about 1 in 4 people (24.1

Table 5.
People With Income Below Specified Ratios of Their Poverty Thresholds by Selected Characteristics: 2014

(Numbers in thousands, margin of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.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	**315,804**	**20,803**	**571**	**6.6**	**0.2**	**61,339**	**905**	**19.4**	**0.3**	**76,135**	**975**	**24.1**	**0.3**	**105,343**	**1,100**	**33.4**	**0.3**
Age																	
Under age 18	73,556	6,813	301	9.3	0.4	19,895	405	27.0	0.5	23,940	432	32.5	0.6	31,533	458	42.9	0.6
Aged 18 to 64	196,254	12,515	362	6.4	0.2	34,439	580	17.5	0.3	42,513	621	21.7	0.3	58,879	715	30.0	0.4
Aged 65 and older	45,994	1,475	109	3.2	0.2	7,005	220	15.2	0.5	9,683	259	21.1	0.6	14,931	295	32.5	0.6
Sex																	
Male	154,639	9,245	299	6.0	0.2	27,441	465	17.7	0.3	34,188	495	22.1	0.3	48,157	597	31.1	0.4
Female	161,164	11,558	365	7.2	0.2	33,898	556	21.0	0.3	41,948	588	26.0	0.4	57,186	611	35.5	0.4
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin																	
White	244,253	13,609	412	5.6	0.2	41,829	766	17.1	0.3	52,647	826	21.6	0.3	74,468	936	30.5	0.4
White, not Hispanic	195,208	9,076	326	4.6	0.2	26,487	633	13.6	0.3	33,937	691	17.4	0.4	49,222	824	25.2	0.4
Black	41,112	4,925	300	12.0	0.7	13,344	421	32.5	1.0	15,700	420	38.2	1.0	20,276	406	49.3	1.0
Asian	17,790	1,003	118	5.6	0.6	2,774	229	15.6	1.3	3,634	261	20.4	1.4	4,951	293	27.8	1.6
Hispanic (any race)	55,504	5,316	280	9.6	0.5	17,496	474	31.5	0.9	21,303	499	38.4	0.9	28,668	492	51.6	0.9
Family Status																	
In families	256,308	13,506	498	5.3	0.2	43,517	809	17.0	0.3	54,713	887	21.3	0.3	77,442	1,015	30.2	0.4
Householder	81,730	4,062	151	5.0	0.2	12,635	263	15.5	0.3	16,004	282	19.6	0.3	22,911	324	28.0	0.4
Related children under age 18	72,383	6,474	301	8.9	0.4	19,237	408	26.6	0.6	23,213	439	32.1	0.6	30,684	464	42.4	0.6
Related children under age 6	23,470	2,554	158	10.9	0.7	7,037	202	30.0	0.8	8,409	217	35.8	0.9	10,792	217	46.0	0.9
In unrelated subfamilies	1,558	373	72	23.9	4.0	834	116	53.5	5.0	941	124	60.4	4.9	1,149	139	73.7	4.1
Unrelated individuals	57,937	6,925	268	12.0	0.4	16,988	425	29.3	0.6	20,482	454	35.4	0.6	26,753	540	46.2	0.7

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

[2] A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margin of errors shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/library/publications/2015/demo/p60-252sa.pdf>.

[3] Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White ***and*** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian ***and*** Black or African American, is available from Census 2010 through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2010. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

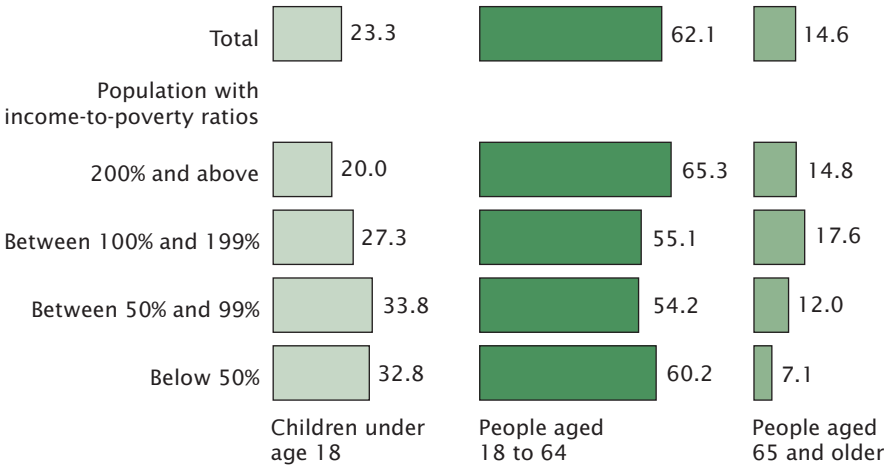
Note: Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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

Figure 7.

Demographic Makeup of the Population at Varying Degrees of Poverty: 2014

(In percent)



Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>.

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

percent) had family income below 150 percent of their poverty threshold, while approximately 1 in 3 (33.4 percent) had family income below 200 percent of their threshold (Table 5).

Of the 20.8 million people with family income below one-half of their poverty threshold, 6.8 million were children under age 18, 12.5 million were aged 18 to 64, and 1.5 million were aged 65 and older. The percentage of people aged 65 and older with income below 50 percent of their poverty threshold was 3.2 percent, less than one-half the percentage of the total population at this poverty level (6.6 percent) (Table 5).

The demographic makeup of the population differs at varying degrees of poverty (Figure 7). In 2014 children represented:

- 23.3 percent of the overall population.
- 20.0 percent of the people with income above 200 percent of their poverty threshold.
- 27.3 percent of people with income between 100 percent and 200 percent of their poverty threshold.
- 32.8 percent of the population below 50 percent of their poverty threshold.

By comparison, people aged 65 and older represented:

- 14.6 percent of the overall population.
- 14.8 percent of the people with income above 200 percent of their poverty threshold.
- 17.6 percent of the people between 100 percent and 200 percent of their poverty threshold.
- 7.1 percent of people below 50 percent of their poverty threshold.

Income Deficit

The income deficit for families in poverty (the difference in dollars between a family's income and its poverty threshold) averaged $10,137 in 2014, which was not statistically different from the inflation-adjusted 2013 estimate. The average income deficit was larger for families with a female householder ($10,662) than for married-couple families ($9,474) (Table 6).

For families in poverty, the average income deficit per capita for families with a female householder ($3,194) was higher than for married-couple families ($2,565).[25] For unrelated individuals, the average income deficit for those in poverty was $6,826 in 2014. The $6,552 deficit for women was lower than the $7,183 deficit for men.

Shared Households

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

In 2015, the number and percentage of shared households remained higher than in 2007, prior to the recession.[26] In 2007, there were 19.7 million shared households, representing 17.0 percent of all households; by 2015, there were 23.9 million shared households, representing 19.2 percent of all households.

Between 2014 and 2015, however, the changes in the number and percentage of shared households were not

[25] 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.

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

Table 6.

Income Deficit or Surplus of Families and Unrelated Individuals by Poverty Status: 2014

(Numbers of families and unrelated individuals in thousands, deficits and surpluses and their margin of error in dollars. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Characteristic	Total	Size of deficit or surplus								Average deficit or surplus (dollars)		Deficit or surplus per capita (dollars)	
		Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,499	$2,500 to $4,999	$5,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $12,499	$12,500 to $14,999	$15,000 or more	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
Below Poverty Threshold, Deficit													
All families	9,467	593	907	1,382	1,333	957	902	855	2,537	10,137	161	2,943	51
Married-couple families	3,735	270	383	618	541	377	300	393	853	9,474	271	2,565	74
Families with a female householder, no husband present	4,764	264	443	614	652	487	509	390	1,405	10,662	231	3,194	74
Families with a male householder, no wife present	969	59	81	151	140	94	93	72	280	10,113	524	3,358	188
Unrelated individuals	13,374	1,429	2,041	2,454	1,310	1,125	5,014	Z	Z	6,826	117	6,826	117
Above Poverty Threshold, Surplus													
All families	72,263	692	935	1,626	1,846	1,792	1,876	1,869	61,626	79,210	996	25,588	344
Married-couple families	56,280	345	475	814	1,043	1,011	1,178	1,149	50,266	89,349	1,191	28,400	388
Families with a female householder, no husband present	10,789	265	367	617	583	599	540	537	7,280	38,647	1,147	12,984	398
Families with a male householder, no wife present	5,193	82	93	194	220	183	157	184	4,081	53,598	2,559	19,173	955
Unrelated individuals	44,563	1,166	1,545	3,101	2,678	3,136	2,098	2,694	28,147	35,459	712	35,459	712

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

[1] A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margin of errors shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/library/publications/2015/demo/p60-252sa.pdf>.

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

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

statistically significant. The changes in the number and percentage of adults residing in shared households were also not statistically significant.

In 2015, an estimated 11.1 million adults aged 25 to 34 were additional adults in someone else's household. Of these young adults, 6.5 million lived with their parents. The changes in the number and percentage of young adults living in their parent's household between 2014 and 2015 were not statistically significant.

It is difficult to assess the precise impact of household sharing on overall poverty rates. In 2014, adults aged 25 to 34 living with their parents had an official poverty rate of 7.2 percent (when the entire family's income is compared with the threshold that includes the young adult as a member of the family). However, if poverty status was determined using only the young adult's own income, 39.4 percent of those aged 25 to 34 would have been below the poverty threshold for a single person under age 65. Moreover, although 7.3 percent of families including at least one adult child of the householder aged 25 to 34 were poor, 13.1 percent of those families would have had incomes below poverty if the young adult were not living in the household.

Alternative/Experimental Poverty Measures

The poverty estimates in this report compare the official poverty thresholds to money income before taxes, not including the value of noncash benefits. The money income measure does not completely capture the economic well-being of individuals and families, and there are many questions about the adequacy of the official poverty thresholds. Families and individuals also derive economic well-being from noncash benefits, such as food and housing subsidies, and their disposable income is determined by both taxes paid and tax credits received. The official poverty thresholds developed more than 50 years ago do not take into account rising standards of living or such things as childcare expenses, other work-related expenses, variations in medical costs across population groups, or geographic differences in the cost of living. For more details, see the text box "Supplemental Poverty Measure" on page 2. Poverty estimates using the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) address many

of these concerns. For more information on SPM estimates for 2014 see <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/library/publications/2015/demo/p60-254.pdf>.

National Academy of Sciences (NAS)-Based Measures

The Census Bureau also computes alternative poverty measures based on the 1995 recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences Panel on Poverty and Family Assistance. The NAS-based measures, which use both alternative poverty thresholds and an expanded income definition, provide a consistent time series available from 1999 to the present (www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/p60-216.pdf).[27] The estimates for 2013 for the NAS-based measures can be found at <www.census.gov/hhes/povmeas/data/nas/tables/2013/index.html>.

Research Files

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

CPS Table Creator

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

Researchers can also estimate poverty rates using alternative poverty thresholds. Many other countries use relative poverty measures with thresholds that are based on a percentage of median or mean income.[28] The Table Creator allows researchers to estimate poverty rates using a relative poverty threshold calculated as any percentage of mean or median equivalence-adjusted income. For example, using poverty thresholds based on 50 percent of median income rather than the official poverty thresholds would increase the overall poverty rate from 14.8 percent to 22.6 percent in 2013.

COMMENTS

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

Edward J. Welniak, Jr.
Chief, Income Statistics Branch
Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division
U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, D.C. 20233-8500

Or send e-mail to:
edward.j.welniak.jr@census.gov

If you have suggestions or comments on the poverty data, please write to:

Trudi J. Renwick
Chief, Poverty Statistics Branch
Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division
U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, D.C. 20233-8500

Or send e-mail to:
trudi.j.renwick@census.gov

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

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

APPENDIX A. ESTIMATES OF INCOME

How Income Is Measured

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

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

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

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

Recessions

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.

Recessions

Peak month	Year	Trough month	Year
November	1948	October	1949
July	1953	May	1954
August	1957	April	1958
April	1960	February	1961
December	1969	November	1970
November	1973	March	1975
January	1980	July	1980
July	1981	November	1982
July	1990	March	1991
March	2001	November	2001
December	2007	June	2009

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

Annual Average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) Using Current Methods All Items: 1947 to 2014

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

[1] The Census Bureau uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) for 1977 through 2014. The Census Bureau derived the CPI-U-RS for years before 1977 by applying the 1977 CPI-U-RS-to-CPI-U ratio to the 1947-to-1976 CPI-U.

Note: Data users can compute the percentage changes in prices between earlier years' data and 2014 data by dividing the annual average CPI-U-RS for 2014 by the annual average for the earlier year(s).

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

Cost-of-Living Adjustment

In order to accurately assess changes in income and earnings over time, an adjustment for changes in the cost of living is required. The Census Bureau uses the research series of the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U-RS), provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1977 through 2014, to adjust for changes in the cost of living. The indexes used to make the constant dollar conversions are shown in the text box "Annual Average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) Using Current Methods All Items: 1947 to 2014."

Poverty Threshold Adjustment

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

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2014

(Income in 2014 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf)*

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error
ALL RACES															
2014	124,587	100.0	12.6	11.0	10.1	13.1	17.0	11.5	13.4	5.7	5.6	53,657	392	75,738	446
2013[1]	123,931	100.0	12.5	11.2	9.8	13.1	17.1	11.9	12.9	5.9	5.6	54,462	665	76,426	675
2013[2]	122,952	100.0	12.5	11.2	10.3	13.5	17.4	12.1	12.6	5.4	5.0	52,789	281	73,830	507
2012	122,459	100.0	12.7	11.4	10.4	13.5	17.4	11.8	12.8	5.2	4.8	52,605	216	73,493	434
2011	121,084	100.0	12.7	11.0	10.9	13.6	17.5	11.4	12.7	5.4	4.8	52,690	264	73,346	387
2010[3]	119,927	100.0	12.4	11.5	10.4	13.3	17.1	12.2	13.0	5.3	4.8	53,507	353	73,178	391
2009[4]	117,538	100.0	11.6	10.8	10.5	13.8	17.3	12.4	13.3	5.4	4.9	54,925	235	75,007	268
2008	117,181	100.0	11.6	10.7	10.3	13.8	17.2	12.5	13.6	5.5	4.8	55,313	151	75,238	266
2007	116,783	100.0	11.2	10.3	10.2	12.9	17.9	12.3	14.4	5.7	5.2	57,357	160	77,198	269
2006	116,011	100.0	10.9	10.3	9.6	14.3	17.6	12.5	13.9	5.7	5.3	56,598	243	78,167	302
2005	114,384	100.0	11.4	10.7	9.6	13.8	17.8	12.6	13.6	5.4	5.1	56,160	188	76,790	290
2004[5]	113,343	100.0	11.3	10.4	10.5	13.3	17.6	12.8	13.7	5.5	4.8	55,565	246	75,784	286
2003	112,000	100.0	11.4	10.5	10.0	13.2	17.7	12.6	14.1	5.4	4.9	55,759	242	76,031	278
2002	111,278	100.0	11.1	10.4	10.3	13.3	17.8	12.9	14.2	5.3	4.8	55,807	183	76,129	286
2001	109,297	100.0	10.7	10.3	10.1	13.6	17.8	12.7	14.4	5.2	5.1	56,466	172	77,834	310
2000[6]	108,209	100.0	10.4	10.1	9.8	13.5	18.0	13.1	14.3	5.7	5.0	57,724	181	78,544	309
1999[7]	106,434	100.0	10.3	10.3	9.8	13.7	18.0	13.1	14.3	5.4	5.1	57,843	270	77,799	404
1998	103,874	100.0	11.1	10.4	9.7	13.7	18.5	13.0	14.1	5.0	4.5	56,445	334	75,272	406
1997	102,528	100.0	11.6	10.7	10.1	13.7	18.7	13.0	13.3	4.8	4.1	54,443	252	73,109	409
1996	101,018	100.0	11.7	11.3	10.2	14.3	18.0	13.6	12.5	4.7	3.6	53,345	269	70,827	397
1995[8]	99,627	100.0	11.8	11.6	10.3	14.3	18.9	12.8	12.6	4.2	3.5	52,604	304	69,372	380
1994[9]	98,990	100.0	12.7	11.7	10.6	14.1	18.6	12.6	12.1	4.1	3.4	51,006	232	68,189	367
1993[10]	97,107	100.0	13.2	11.5	10.6	14.6	18.6	12.6	11.9	4.0	3.1	50,421	236	66,862	362
1992[11]	96,426	100.0	13.2	11.7	10.5	14.5	18.9	13.0	11.7	3.8	2.7	50,667	240	64,235	270
1991	95,669	100.0	12.8	11.1	10.6	14.7	19.5	12.8	12.1	3.8	2.6	51,086	246	64,307	265
1990	94,312	100.0	12.4	10.8	9.9	14.9	20.0	13.2	12.2	3.8	2.9	52,623	269	65,734	278
1989	93,347	100.0	12.1	10.7	9.9	14.6	19.6	13.5	12.6	4.0	3.0	53,306	293	67,347	293
1988	92,830	100.0	12.7	10.5	10.6	13.9	19.8	13.5	12.3	3.8	2.8	52,372	256	65,438	292
1987[12]	91,124	100.0	13.1	10.7	10.3	14.5	19.7	13.2	12.3	3.6	2.6	51,973	245	64,634	265
1986	89,479	100.0	13.4	10.8	10.3	14.6	19.9	13.2	11.8	3.6	2.4	51,329	266	63,414	258
1985[13]	88,458	100.0	13.6	11.0	10.9	14.8	20.4	12.9	11.3	3.1	2.1	49,574	269	61,009	241
1984[14]	86,789	100.0	13.4	11.7	11.2	15.0	20.2	12.9	10.7	3.0	1.9	48,664	221	59,625	219
1983	85,407	100.0	14.0	11.9	11.3	15.6	20.2	12.6	9.9	2.7	1.7	47,229	215	57,441	215
1982	83,918	100.0	14.3	11.7	11.1	15.9	20.6	12.4	9.8	2.5	1.6	47,530	214	57,281	212
1981	83,527	100.0	13.9	11.9	11.6	15.1	20.9	13.0	9.9	2.3	1.4	47,658	250	56,935	207
1980	82,368	100.0	13.6	11.5	11.2	15.3	21.5	13.1	9.9	2.5	1.3	48,462	249	57,637	211
1979[15]	80,776	100.0	13.1	11.2	11.0	14.9	21.3	14.0	10.2	2.7	1.6	50,089	237	59,500	225
1978	77,330	100.0	13.0	11.5	10.9	14.8	21.8	13.7	10.3	2.5	1.5	50,184	203	59,066	227
1977	76,030	100.0	13.3	12.1	10.8	15.5	21.8	13.5	9.4	2.1	1.4	48,315	182	57,314	174
1976[16]	74,142	100.0	13.3	12.1	11.1	15.7	22.1	13.4	9.0	2.0	1.2	48,011	178	56,473	174
1975[17]	72,867	100.0	13.8	12.3	11.1	16.1	22.4	12.6	8.7	1.9	1.1	47,227	192	55,148	172
1974[17, 18]	71,163	100.0	13.2	11.4	11.0	16.3	22.5	13.2	9.0	2.1	1.2	48,497	186	56,713	178
1973	69,859	100.0	13.2	11.5	10.0	15.5	22.7	13.7	9.7	2.2	1.5	50,083	191	57,921	176
1972[19]	68,251	100.0	13.6	11.1	10.5	15.9	23.0	13.4	9.1	2.1	1.4	49,092	187	57,136	177
1971[20]	66,676	100.0	14.5	11.0	11.2	16.7	23.6	12.5	7.8	1.6	1.1	47,076	183	54,141	172
1970	64,778	100.0	14.5	10.6	10.9	17.1	23.7	12.5	7.8	1.7	1.1	47,538	174	54,434	174
1969	63,401	100.0	14.4	10.5	10.7	17.2	24.5	12.4	7.6	1.6	1.1	47,910	177	54,506	171
1968	62,214	100.0	14.7	10.9	11.0	18.7	24.3	11.7	6.5	1.3	0.9	46,192	167	52,259	167
1967[21]	60,813	100.0	16.0	11.3	11.4	19.5	23.2	10.5	5.7	1.4	1.0	44,284	161	49,529	161

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2014—Con.

(Income in 2014 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf)*

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error
WHITE ALONE[22]															
2014	98,679	100.0	11.0	10.6	9.8	13.1	17.5	12.1	14.0	6.0	6.0	56,866	355	78,890	523
2013[1]	98,807	100.0	10.9	10.9	9.6	12.9	17.4	12.6	13.4	6.2	6.0	57,674	525	79,099	770
2013[2]	97,774	100.0	10.8	10.7	10.1	13.4	17.9	12.8	13.2	5.7	5.3	56,161	432	77,080	553
2012	97,705	100.0	10.8	11.0	10.3	13.4	17.8	12.4	13.5	5.6	5.2	55,378	396	76,733	478
2011	96,964	100.0	10.8	10.5	10.7	13.7	18.0	11.9	13.3	5.8	5.2	54,964	237	76,647	444
2010[3]	96,306	100.0	10.6	11.2	10.2	13.3	17.5	12.7	13.8	5.6	5.2	56,149	275	76,457	440
2009[4]	95,489	100.0	10.0	10.5	10.2	13.8	17.8	12.9	14.0	5.7	5.2	57,225	170	77,840	300
2008	95,297	100.0	10.1	10.4	10.0	13.5	17.6	13.0	14.3	5.8	5.2	57,522	167	78,281	301
2007	95,112	100.0	9.6	10.0	10.0	12.8	18.2	12.7	15.1	6.0	5.6	59,506	176	80,306	306
2006	94,705	100.0	9.4	9.9	9.4	14.2	17.8	13.1	14.6	6.0	5.6	59,501	173	81,146	338
2005	93,588	100.0	9.8	10.2	9.5	13.8	18.1	13.2	14.2	5.7	5.5	58,861	257	79,964	331
2004[5]	92,880	100.0	9.8	10.1	10.2	13.1	17.9	13.3	14.5	5.9	5.2	58,478	229	78,846	325
2003	91,962	100.0	9.9	10.2	9.9	13.3	17.9	13.0	14.8	5.8	5.3	58,736	230	79,274	318
2002	91,645	100.0	9.6	10.0	10.1	13.0	18.0	13.5	15.0	5.6	5.1	59,330	241	79,174	322
WHITE[23]															
2001	90,682	100.0	9.3	10.1	9.8	13.5	18.0	13.1	15.2	5.5	5.6	59,527	279	80,915	348
2000[6]	90,030	100.0	9.2	9.8	9.5	13.5	18.2	13.6	15.0	6.0	5.4	60,371	267	81,457	349
1999[7]	88,893	100.0	8.8	10.0	9.7	13.7	18.2	13.6	15.1	5.5	5.5	60,158	304	80,626	456
1998	87,212	100.0	9.4	9.9	9.5	13.7	18.8	13.6	14.9	5.3	4.9	59,387	298	78,686	463
1997	86,106	100.0	10.1	10.3	9.9	13.6	19.0	13.4	14.1	5.1	4.5	57,337	363	76,360	465
1996	85,059	100.0	10.1	11.0	10.0	14.3	18.4	14.1	13.2	5.0	3.9	55,854	289	73,639	436
1995[8]	84,511	100.0	10.2	11.1	10.2	14.3	19.3	13.4	13.2	4.5	3.8	55,213	289	72,136	418
1994[9]	83,737	100.0	10.9	11.3	10.5	14.1	19.1	13.1	12.8	4.4	3.7	53,795	302	71,195	414
1993[10]	82,387	100.0	11.2	11.0	10.3	14.6	19.3	13.3	12.6	4.2	3.4	53,195	310	69,859	403
1992[11]	81,795	100.0	11.1	11.2	10.4	14.6	19.4	13.7	12.5	4.0	3.0	53,268	258	67,135	299
1991	81,675	100.0	10.8	10.7	10.4	14.8	19.9	13.5	12.9	4.1	2.8	53,533	259	67,021	292
1990	80,968	100.0	10.6	10.3	9.8	15.0	20.5	13.8	12.8	4.1	3.1	54,887	251	68,386	306
1989	80,163	100.0	10.2	10.3	9.8	14.7	20.0	14.2	13.2	4.3	3.3	56,072	273	70,152	325
1988	79,734	100.0	10.8	9.9	10.5	14.0	20.5	14.1	13.1	4.1	3.0	55,365	327	68,229	321
1987[12]	78,519	100.0	11.1	10.2	10.1	14.5	20.4	13.9	13.1	3.9	2.8	54,759	275	67,396	291
1986	77,284	100.0	11.6	10.3	10.1	14.6	20.6	13.9	12.6	3.8	2.6	53,964	262	66,055	282
1985[13]	76,576	100.0	11.9	10.5	10.7	14.9	21.0	13.5	12.0	3.3	2.3	52,281	279	63,513	267
1984[14]	75,328	100.0	11.7	11.1	11.0	15.1	20.9	13.6	11.3	3.2	2.1	51,338	258	62,085	241
1983	74,376	100.0	12.1	11.3	11.1	15.9	21.0	13.2	10.5	2.9	1.9	49,529	224	59,825	233
1982	73,182	100.0	12.5	11.2	11.0	16.1	21.2	13.0	10.5	2.8	1.7	49,759	226	59,642	233
1981	72,845	100.0	12.1	11.3	11.4	15.2	21.7	13.7	10.6	2.5	1.5	50,354	232	59,321	225
1980	71,872	100.0	11.9	10.8	11.0	15.4	22.3	13.9	10.6	2.7	1.5	51,127	263	59,963	230
1979[15]	70,766	100.0	11.6	10.5	10.7	15.0	22.0	14.6	10.9	2.9	1.8	52,517	250	61,846	246
1978	68,028	100.0	11.4	11.0	10.6	14.8	22.4	14.4	10.8	2.7	1.7	52,170	230	61,255	247
1977	66,934	100.0	11.9	11.3	10.5	15.5	22.6	14.3	10.0	2.3	1.5	50,807	214	59,553	192
1976[16]	65,353	100.0	11.9	11.5	10.9	15.7	22.8	14.1	9.6	2.2	1.3	50,293	208	58,645	189
1975[17]	64,392	100.0	12.3	11.7	10.9	16.1	23.1	13.3	9.2	2.0	1.3	49,388	180	57,185	188
1974[17, 18]	62,984	100.0	11.8	10.7	10.6	16.4	23.3	13.9	9.6	2.2	1.3	50,719	191	58,814	191
1973	61,965	100.0	11.9	10.8	9.7	15.4	23.3	14.4	10.4	2.4	1.7	52,489	200	60,160	191
1972[19]	60,618	100.0	12.3	10.4	10.1	15.8	23.8	14.0	9.7	2.3	1.5	51,502	197	59,359	192
1971[20]	59,463	100.0	13.1	10.4	10.8	16.8	24.4	13.2	8.3	1.7	1.2	49,240	188	56,102	183
1970	57,575	100.0	13.2	10.0	10.5	17.2	24.6	13.2	8.3	1.8	1.2	49,514	191	56,339	185
1969	56,248	100.0	13.1	9.8	10.2	17.2	25.4	13.2	8.1	1.7	1.2	50,000	183	56,527	188
1968	55,394	100.0	13.5	10.1	10.5	18.9	25.4	12.4	6.9	1.4	1.0	48,095	179	54,139	179
1967[21]	54,188	100.0	14.7	10.5	11.0	19.8	24.3	11.1	6.1	1.4	1.0	46,181	167	51,339	174

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2014—Con.

(Income in 2014 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf)*

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[22]															
2014	84,228	100.0	10.4	10.0	9.3	12.6	17.4	12.3	14.8	6.5	6.7	60,256	368	82,465	579
2013[1]	84,432	100.0	10.2	10.3	8.8	12.5	17.8	13.1	14.2	6.7	6.5	61,317	542	82,557	862
2013[2]	83,641	100.0	10.0	10.2	9.6	12.9	18.1	13.2	13.9	6.2	5.9	59,224	622	80,638	641
2012	83,792	100.0	10.0	10.4	9.8	13.0	17.9	12.8	14.3	6.0	5.7	58,783	370	80,266	531
2011	83,573	100.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	13.2	18.1	12.3	14.1	6.3	5.7	58,330	345	80,069	503
2010[3]	83,314	100.0	9.8	10.7	9.7	13.0	17.5	13.1	14.6	6.0	5.7	59,136	484	79,629	499
2009[4]	83,158	100.0	9.3	9.9	9.7	13.6	17.8	13.2	14.8	6.2	5.6	60,094	308	80,815	330
2008	82,884	100.0	9.4	9.9	9.6	13.0	17.7	13.5	15.1	6.2	5.7	61,060	247	81,482	333
2007	82,765	100.0	9.1	9.6	9.5	12.4	18.0	13.0	16.0	6.4	6.1	62,709	282	83,561	337
2006	82,675	100.0	8.9	9.4	9.1	13.6	17.7	13.4	15.3	6.3	6.2	61,555	221	84,243	372
2005	82,003	100.0	9.3	9.7	9.2	13.3	18.0	13.6	15.0	6.2	5.9	61,564	209	83,165	367
2004[5]	81,628	100.0	9.3	9.7	9.7	12.7	17.7	13.7	15.2	6.3	5.6	61,301	281	81,790	356
2003	81,148	100.0	9.4	9.7	9.4	12.8	17.9	13.3	15.6	6.2	5.7	61,498	297	82,235	349
2002	81,166	100.0	9.2	9.6	9.6	12.6	18.0	13.8	15.8	5.9	5.5	61,717	242	81,739	347
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[23]															
2001	80,818	100.0	9.0	9.6	9.5	13.1	17.9	13.3	15.9	5.8	6.0	61,918	257	83,499	378
2000[6]	80,527	100.0	8.8	9.3	9.1	13.1	18.1	13.8	15.6	6.3	5.8	62,718	252	83,935	377
1999[7]	79,819	100.0	8.4	9.5	9.3	13.2	18.2	13.9	15.7	5.9	5.9	62,762	397	83,270	493
1998	78,577	100.0	8.7	9.5	9.1	13.3	18.9	13.9	15.6	5.7	5.2	61,604	354	81,206	496
1997	77,936	100.0	9.3	9.9	9.5	13.4	19.0	13.9	14.8	5.4	4.8	59,698	312	78,807	N
1996	77,240	100.0	9.4	10.4	9.6	14.1	18.5	14.6	13.9	5.3	4.2	58,298	400	75,867	N
1995[8]	76,932	100.0	9.3	10.5	9.8	14.1	19.6	13.9	13.9	4.8	4.0	57,392	299	74,489	446
1994[9]	77,004	100.0	10.2	10.9	10.3	14.0	19.3	13.4	13.3	4.6	3.9	55,531	294	73,008	433
1993[10]	75,697	100.0	10.5	10.6	10.0	14.4	19.5	13.7	13.2	4.5	3.6	55,153	323	71,700	428
1992[11]	75,107	100.0	10.5	10.8	10.1	14.4	19.6	14.1	13.1	4.2	3.2	55,056	341	68,841	318
1991	75,625	100.0	10.3	10.4	10.2	14.7	20.1	13.8	13.4	4.2	3.0	54,812	270	68,459	305
1990	75,035	100.0	10.1	9.9	9.6	14.8	20.6	14.1	13.3	4.3	3.3	56,142	262	69,901	316
1989	74,495	100.0	9.7	10.0	9.6	14.5	20.2	14.4	13.7	4.5	3.4	57,278	280	71,557	350
1988	74,067	100.0	10.3	9.6	10.2	13.8	20.7	14.4	13.6	4.2	3.2	56,891	335	69,622	327
1987[12]	73,120	100.0	10.6	9.8	10.0	14.3	20.7	14.2	13.6	4.0	2.9	56,264	313	68,714	319
1986	72,067	100.0	11.1	9.9	9.9	14.5	20.7	14.2	12.9	4.0	2.8	55,190	285	67,366	309
1985[13]	71,540	100.0	11.4	10.1	10.5	14.8	21.2	13.8	12.4	3.4	2.4	53,457	273	64,749	294
1984[14]	70,586	100.0	11.2	10.8	10.8	15.1	21.1	13.9	11.7	3.4	2.2	52,404	291	63,164	282
1983	69,648	100.0	11.6	11.0	11.0	15.8	21.2	13.5	10.9	3.0	2.0	50,802	256	61,396	262
1982	69,214	100.0	12.1	10.9	10.9	16.0	21.4	13.3	10.9	2.9	1.8	50,594	254	60,519	259
1981	68,996	100.0	11.8	11.1	11.3	15.1	21.8	13.9	10.9	2.6	1.6	51,081	260	60,068	250
1980	68,106	100.0	11.6	10.6	10.9	15.2	22.5	14.1	10.8	2.7	1.5	52,033	108	60,751	274
1979[15]	67,203	100.0	11.3	10.3	10.5	14.9	22.1	14.9	11.1	3.0	1.8	53,256	295	62,561	274
1978	64,836	100.0	11.2	10.9	10.5	14.7	22.5	14.6	11.1	2.8	1.8	53,153	280	61,978	267
1977	63,721	100.0	11.7	11.1	10.4	15.3	22.7	14.6	10.3	2.4	1.6	51,814	292	60,290	285
1976[16]	62,365	100.0	11.6	11.2	10.7	15.6	22.9	14.4	9.8	2.3	1.4	51,318	299	59,398	265
1975[17]	61,533	100.0	12.1	11.5	10.8	16.0	23.3	13.6	9.5	2.1	1.3	49,761	264	57,885	280
1974[17, 18]	60,164	100.0	11.7	10.5	10.4	16.2	23.4	14.2	9.9	2.3	1.4	51,152	251	59,477	260
1973	59,236	100.0	11.8	10.6	9.5	15.3	23.3	14.7	10.6	2.5	1.8	52,951	248	60,832	257
1972[19]	58,005	100.0	12.2	10.1	9.9	15.6	24.0	14.3	10.0	2.4	1.5	52,236	248	60,047	268

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2014—Con.

(Income in 2014 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf)*

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2014	17,198	100.0	22.3	14.3	12.6	14.5	15.1	8.3	8.1	2.8	2.1	35,653	472	51,621	693
2013[1]	16,723	100.0	22.3	14.1	12.5	14.9	15.2	7.4	8.7	3.0	2.0	36,349	791	52,520	1,345
2013[2]	16,855	100.0	22.4	14.7	12.6	14.9	14.9	8.2	7.9	2.6	1.8	35,344	711	50,519	885
2012	16,559	100.0	23.5	15.0	11.7	14.3	15.1	8.5	8.0	2.3	1.6	34,768	823	49,659	761
2011	16,165	100.0	24.3	14.5	12.3	13.4	15.4	8.4	7.5	2.6	1.8	34,071	582	50,008	814
2010[3]	15,909	100.0	23.7	14.4	12.2	14.4	14.6	9.2	7.4	2.5	1.5	34,917	510	49,405	681
2009[4]	15,212	100.0	21.5	13.9	13.3	14.7	15.3	9.6	7.6	2.5	1.6	36,137	461	51,067	569
2008	15,056	100.0	21.1	13.4	12.6	16.0	15.7	9.0	8.0	2.7	1.5	37,765	483	51,328	537
2007	14,976	100.0	21.4	13.0	12.1	14.1	16.6	9.5	8.9	2.8	1.7	38,926	531	53,473	585
2006	14,709	100.0	20.7	13.8	11.2	16.3	16.0	9.1	8.5	2.5	2.0	37,730	279	53,418	655
2005	14,399	100.0	21.5	14.7	11.1	15.0	15.9	9.2	8.2	2.8	1.5	37,525	358	51,797	564
2004[5]	14,151	100.0	21.5	12.7	12.9	15.2	15.7	10.0	8.0	2.5	1.6	37,895	347	51,085	543
2003	13,969	100.0	21.2	13.5	12.3	13.9	16.8	9.4	8.7	2.5	1.5	38,216	480	51,895	550
2002	13,778	100.0	20.6	13.7	12.2	15.4	15.9	9.4	8.2	2.5	2.0	38,395	505	53,077	618
BLACK ALONE[24]															
2014	16,437	100.0	22.4	14.4	12.7	14.4	15.1	8.2	8.1	2.7	2.0	35,398	461	51,230	691
2013[1]	16,009	100.0	22.9	14.1	12.4	14.8	15.1	7.5	8.4	3.0	1.9	35,902	871	51,280	1,204
2013[2]	16,108	100.0	22.6	14.8	12.5	14.7	15.0	8.2	7.8	2.5	1.8	35,164	740	50,441	899
2012	15,872	100.0	23.7	15.2	11.7	14.3	15.1	8.5	7.7	2.2	1.6	34,358	815	49,223	776
2011	15,583	100.0	24.4	14.5	12.3	13.4	15.4	8.4	7.3	2.5	1.7	33,926	536	49,744	845
2010[3]	15,265	100.0	23.9	14.3	12.1	14.5	14.8	9.2	7.3	2.4	1.4	34,882	542	48,817	680
2009[4]	14,730	100.0	21.6	13.9	13.3	14.8	15.3	9.6	7.6	2.4	1.5	35,954	435	50,808	579
2008	14,595	100.0	21.2	13.4	12.6	16.0	15.7	9.0	7.9	2.6	1.5	37,626	485	51,167	548
2007	14,551	100.0	21.4	13.0	12.3	14.0	16.6	9.6	8.7	2.7	1.7	38,726	542	53,244	594
2006	14,354	100.0	20.8	13.9	11.3	16.2	15.9	9.2	8.4	2.4	2.0	37,538	283	52,988	655
2005	14,002	100.0	21.6	14.8	11.2	15.0	15.9	9.3	8.1	2.7	1.5	37,408	365	51,466	559
2004[5]	13,809	100.0	21.6	12.7	13.0	15.3	15.5	10.0	7.9	2.4	1.6	37,719	392	50,927	551
2003	13,629	100.0	21.4	13.5	12.2	14.0	16.9	9.3	8.7	2.5	1.5	38,159	497	51,656	553
2002	13,465	100.0	20.7	13.7	12.3	15.4	15.8	9.5	8.1	2.5	1.9	38,196	515	52,652	608

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2014—Con.

(Income in 2014 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf)*

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error
BLACK[23]															
2001	13,315	100.0	20.1	13.2	12.2	15.0	17.0	10.0	8.7	2.3	1.4	39,407	464	52,482	554
2000[6]	13,174	100.0	19.0	13.0	12.7	14.6	17.7	9.8	8.8	3.0	1.4	40,783	540	53,858	546
1999[7]	12,838	100.0	19.8	13.2	11.4	14.8	16.6	10.2	8.8	3.4	1.8	39,669	739	54,667	785
1998	12,579	100.0	22.4	14.1	11.9	14.1	16.3	9.6	8.1	2.4	1.3	36,799	576	49,556	662
1997	12,474	100.0	22.2	13.9	12.2	14.8	16.8	9.7	7.3	2.2	1.0	36,854	634	48,496	696
1996	12,109	100.0	23.0	14.7	12.0	14.8	15.5	10.4	6.7	1.6	1.1	35,294	694	48,788	953
1995[8]	11,577	100.0	23.6	15.1	11.8	15.0	16.2	8.3	7.6	1.5	1.0	34,569	590	46,929	803
1994[9]	11,655	100.0	25.4	14.6	12.1	14.1	15.0	8.9	6.7	2.0	1.2	33,242	618	46,256	664
1993[10]	11,281	100.0	27.2	14.9	12.4	14.5	14.3	7.8	6.3	1.7	0.9	31,525	623	43,945	729
1992[11]	11,269	100.0	28.0	15.7	10.9	14.6	15.1	8.1	5.4	1.6	0.6	31,018	633	42,090	571
1991	11,083	100.0	28.0	14.1	11.6	14.0	16.2	8.0	5.9	1.6	0.6	31,892	670	42,467	555
1990	10,671	100.0	26.8	14.4	11.0	14.3	16.5	8.7	6.1	1.5	0.7	32,822	749	43,609	589
1989	10,486	100.0	26.4	14.1	11.2	14.9	15.9	8.3	7.0	1.7	0.5	33,347	679	44,250	601
1988	10,561	100.0	27.4	14.8	11.9	14.0	14.4	8.7	6.6	1.5	0.7	31,562	658	43,238	631
1987[12]	10,192	100.0	28.0	14.8	11.8	15.2	14.4	8.1	5.7	1.4	0.7	31,254	598	42,201	580
1986	9,922	100.0	27.9	14.7	12.2	14.3	15.5	8.2	5.3	1.4	0.5	31,090	610	41,711	567
1985[13]	9,797	100.0	27.3	15.2	12.9	14.1	15.8	8.1	5.3	1.1	0.3	31,105	605	40,584	527
1984[14]	9,480	100.0	27.5	16.8	13.5	14.1	14.3	7.4	5.1	0.9	0.2	29,246	562	39,005	480
1983	9,236	100.0	29.1	16.3	13.3	14.2	14.5	7.3	4.6	0.7	0.1	28,107	527	37,383	461
1982	8,916	100.0	28.8	16.6	12.8	14.7	15.7	7.3	3.4	0.4	0.3	28,201	452	37,106	464
1981	8,961	100.0	29.0	16.9	13.3	14.0	15.1	7.2	4.0	0.5	0.1	28,256	475	37,119	450
1980	8,847	100.0	27.1	17.2	12.9	14.5	15.6	7.4	4.4	0.7	0.2	29,455	555	38,228	471
1979[15]	8,586	100.0	25.7	17.0	13.2	14.3	15.8	8.5	4.7	0.6	0.2	30,833	563	39,563	487
1978	8,066	100.0	26.1	15.8	13.0	14.9	16.6	7.8	5.0	0.7	0.1	31,352	663	40,067	523
1977	7,977	100.0	25.1	18.7	13.3	15.4	15.7	6.8	4.2	0.6	0.3	29,981	402	38,415	342
1976[16]	7,776	100.0	25.5	17.7	13.2	15.1	16.9	7.3	3.7	0.5	0.2	29,906	371	38,209	341
1975[17]	7,489	100.0	26.5	17.9	12.5	16.4	15.9	6.8	3.5	0.5	Z	29,649	436	37,009	328
1974[17, 18]	7,263	100.0	25.2	16.7	15.0	16.2	16.0	7.1	3.3	0.4	0.1	30,163	364	37,513	334
1973	7,040	100.0	24.1	18.1	12.9	16.0	17.3	6.8	3.9	0.6	0.2	30,897	481	38,368	381
1972[19]	6,809	100.0	25.6	17.0	13.8	16.3	15.4	7.8	3.2	0.5	0.4	30,062	451	37,974	405
1971[20]	6,578	100.0	26.8	16.9	14.5	16.5	15.9	6.0	2.9	0.4	0.1	29,086	433	36,042	370
1970	6,180	100.0	26.4	16.2	14.8	16.4	15.9	6.7	3.1	0.4	0.2	30,137	414	36,799	397
1969	6,053	100.0	25.6	17.1	15.5	17.1	16.0	5.6	2.8	0.3	0.1	30,223	445	35,979	383
1968	5,870	100.0	26.5	18.3	15.5	17.0	14.7	5.2	2.4	0.3	Z	28,361	412	34,541	364
1967[21]	5,728	100.0	29.1	18.7	15.3	16.8	12.8	4.3	2.2	0.4	0.2	26,813	446	32,220	360

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2014—Con.

(Income in 2014 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf)*

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2014	6,333	100.0	10.0	6.9	7.8	9.8	15.6	12.2	18.4	9.5	9.8	74,829	1,981	98,142	1,927
2013[1]	6,160	100.0	10.3	7.8	5.5	10.7	16.4	12.7	16.8	8.6	11.2	73,658	3,244	102,732	4,293
2013[2]	6,111	100.0	10.9	7.3	7.7	11.6	16.4	11.7	16.8	8.7	8.8	68,468	1,852	92,827	2,302
2012	5,872	100.0	10.2	7.1	7.4	10.8	17.6	12.3	16.7	8.7	9.2	70,304	1,791	94,558	1,953
2011	5,705	100.0	10.0	8.7	8.2	10.8	16.9	12.5	17.6	7.4	8.0	68,418	1,646	90,303	2,161
2010[3]	5,550	100.0	9.9	8.8	7.7	10.1	17.5	11.8	16.4	9.6	8.2	68,981	1,591	90,900	1,746
2009[4]	4,940	100.0	10.9	6.9	8.2	10.4	15.6	12.6	16.8	8.8	9.8	71,803	1,583	99,430	1,953
2008	4,805	100.0	10.7	7.6	7.4	11.7	14.1	13.0	17.5	9.4	8.5	72,097	1,554	94,920	1,635
2007	4,715	100.0	9.3	7.2	7.6	9.5	16.4	12.9	18.9	9.4	8.7	75,219	1,583	96,554	1,651
2006	4,664	100.0	8.8	6.8	7.1	10.3	17.1	12.9	17.7	10.4	8.9	75,032	1,899	102,776	2,151
2005	4,500	100.0	10.0	7.7	6.2	9.6	17.5	12.5	18.7	8.1	9.7	74,007	884	96,978	1,692
2004[5]	4,346	100.0	9.2	6.9	7.8	9.6	18.1	13.5	17.7	9.1	8.1	72,003	1,451	95,418	1,801
2003	4,235	100.0	11.9	8.4	5.9	9.3	16.9	13.9	17.6	8.6	7.6	71,133	1,586	89,347	1,537
2002	4,079	100.0	9.2	7.1	8.3	11.6	17.7	12.9	17.5	8.3	7.5	68,803	1,041	91,425	1,738
ASIAN ALONE[25]															
2014	6,040	100.0	10.3	7.0	7.7	9.8	15.5	11.8	18.5	9.6	9.8	74,297	2,107	97,562	1,920
2013[1]	5,818	100.0	10.4	7.9	5.2	10.5	16.8	12.4	16.9	8.5	11.5	73,568	3,417	102,865	4,539
2013[2]	5,759	100.0	10.9	7.6	7.7	11.5	16.5	11.6	16.6	8.8	8.7	68,162	1,748	92,237	2,344
2012	5,560	100.0	10.3	7.1	7.4	10.6	17.4	12.4	16.9	8.8	9.1	70,772	1,949	94,245	1,893
2011	5,374	100.0	9.9	8.6	8.3	10.8	17.0	12.5	17.7	7.5	7.8	68,559	1,650	90,154	2,182
2010[3]	5,212	100.0	10.1	8.8	7.4	9.7	17.5	11.7	16.5	9.9	8.4	69,776	1,710	91,846	1,842
2009[4]	4,687	100.0	10.8	6.9	8.2	10.0	15.9	12.6	16.9	8.8	9.9	72,240	1,398	100,203	2,036
2008	4,573	100.0	10.9	7.6	7.5	11.5	14.1	12.9	17.4	9.7	8.5	72,174	1,524	94,768	1,653
2007	4,494	100.0	9.3	7.3	7.6	9.3	16.5	12.7	19.2	9.3	8.9	75,478	1,581	97,076	1,713
2006	4,454	100.0	8.9	6.9	7.2	10.1	16.9	12.7	17.7	10.4	9.2	75,429	1,966	103,674	2,231
2005	4,273	100.0	10.1	7.7	6.3	9.4	17.6	12.5	18.6	8.2	9.7	74,062	863	97,098	1,713
2004[5]	4,123	100.0	9.2	6.9	7.9	9.6	17.9	13.4	17.8	9.1	8.3	72,072	1,532	95,901	1,855
2003	4,040	100.0	12.1	8.4	5.6	9.3	16.7	13.9	17.7	8.6	7.8	71,695	1,408	90,069	1,595
2002	3,917	100.0	9.0	7.2	8.3	11.7	17.4	12.8	17.6	8.3	7.7	69,252	1,212	92,177	1,798
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[23]															
2001	4,071	100.0	9.4	6.9	7.9	11.5	16.7	13.0	17.9	8.2	8.6	71,720	1,712	97,827	2,309
2000[6]	3,963	100.0	8.1	6.8	7.4	10.9	15.8	14.4	18.1	9.7	8.8	76,649	1,307	100,074	2,077
1999[7]	3,742	100.0	9.5	7.1	6.8	11.8	16.0	13.2	16.6	9.4	9.5	72,431	2,553	95,779	2,428
1998	3,308	100.0	9.8	7.7	7.4	12.3	18.6	11.7	18.9	7.4	6.3	67,698	1,884	87,397	2,524
1997	3,125	100.0	10.4	7.9	7.3	10.7	19.1	14.5	16.5	7.9	5.6	66,572	1,851	86,641	2,685
1996	2,998	100.0	11.0	7.5	8.0	11.7	18.7	12.5	17.9	7.9	4.8	65,045	2,331	84,992	3,048
1995[8]	2,777	100.0	11.0	9.9	6.4	12.1	19.2	14.2	15.5	5.7	6.0	62,697	1,573	85,257	3,439
1994[9]	2,040	100.0	10.5	9.9	7.3	12.7	17.3	14.0	16.3	6.5	5.5	63,998	2,425	83,096	2,961
1993[10]	2,233	100.0	13.0	8.9	9.1	11.6	15.0	13.9	17.8	6.1	4.7	61,889	3,044	81,090	3,265
1992[11]	2,262	100.0	10.8	9.4	8.8	11.2	19.0	13.4	16.5	6.1	4.6	62,516	1,804	77,482	2,130
1991	2,094	100.0	10.9	8.2	9.3	12.4	17.9	14.1	15.4	7.1	4.6	61,809	1,994	78,476	2,313
1990	1,958	100.0	9.3	8.2	7.8	12.4	18.5	14.0	18.0	6.7	5.1	67,574	2,002	81,567	2,309
1989	1,988	100.0	8.7	8.0	7.5	12.5	19.9	15.2	16.8	5.0	6.3	66,576	1,800	82,764	2,408
1988	1,913	100.0	8.6	10.5	9.1	11.5	18.6	14.7	15.6	7.1	4.3	62,071	2,551	77,603	2,318
1987[12]	N	100.0	10.7	11.0	7.8	10.8	18.9	13.0	17.3	7.0	3.4	64,267	2,389	N	N

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2014—Con.

(Income in 2014 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf)*

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)[26]															
2014	16,239	100.0	14.6	14.0	12.4	15.6	17.9	10.7	9.7	2.9	2.1	42,491	516	57,534	656
2013[1]	16,088	100.0	15.3	14.7	14.4	15.1	15.7	10.0	8.8	3.3	2.9	40,337	1,207	58,560	1,730
2013[2]	15,811	100.0	15.7	13.7	13.3	16.2	17.0	10.7	8.8	2.8	1.9	41,633	561	55,538	749
2012	15,589	100.0	16.4	14.4	13.1	15.8	17.4	9.7	8.4	2.8	2.0	40,219	551	55,085	720
2011	14,939	100.0	15.8	13.7	14.0	16.6	17.3	9.1	8.4	3.0	1.9	40,658	576	55,109	625
2010[3]	14,435	100.0	15.8	14.3	13.7	15.0	17.4	10.1	8.5	3.2	1.8	40,862	632	55,807	717
2009[4]	13,298	100.0	14.7	13.9	13.5	15.7	17.6	10.5	9.1	2.9	2.2	41,973	554	57,631	632
2008	13,425	100.0	15.1	13.6	13.1	17.1	17.0	9.8	9.2	3.2	1.9	41,689	534	56,708	587
2007	13,339	100.0	14.0	12.9	13.5	15.4	19.0	11.1	9.3	2.9	2.0	44,165	594	58,037	611
2006	12,973	100.0	13.6	13.3	11.3	17.7	18.6	10.9	9.3	3.3	2.0	44,363	593	59,385	681
2005	12,519	100.0	13.9	13.7	12.1	17.4	18.7	10.4	8.9	2.7	2.2	43,602	433	57,144	575
2004[5]	12,178	100.0	13.5	13.2	14.2	15.9	19.3	10.3	8.7	2.8	2.1	42,953	602	57,499	703
2003	11,693	100.0	13.6	13.6	13.5	17.0	18.0	10.6	9.1	2.5	2.2	42,474	591	57,239	633
2002	11,339	100.0	13.1	13.1	13.7	16.4	18.6	11.0	9.2	2.7	2.1	43,561	634	59,068	790
2001	10,499	100.0	12.8	13.5	12.8	16.4	18.5	11.3	9.5	3.0	2.0	44,882	570	59,348	750
2000[6]	10,034	100.0	12.4	13.3	12.1	16.8	19.5	11.5	9.6	2.7	2.1	45,596	657	60,457	870
1999[7]	9,579	100.0	13.1	13.9	13.1	17.2	18.3	10.6	9.7	2.3	2.0	43,700	635	57,408	1,019
1998	9,060	100.0	16.2	14.1	12.5	16.8	17.8	10.0	8.6	2.2	1.8	41,123	793	55,567	1,182
1997	8,590	100.0	17.9	14.0	13.4	15.9	18.5	9.1	7.5	2.1	1.7	39,176	699	52,792	1,065
1996	8,225	100.0	17.2	16.0	14.0	16.2	16.7	9.5	6.9	2.1	1.3	37,434	726	51,110	1,183
1995[8]	7,939	100.0	19.2	16.9	13.5	16.1	16.0	9.1	6.5	1.6	1.1	35,289	769	48,166	1,081
1994[9]	7,735	100.0	19.3	15.9	12.6	15.9	17.0	9.1	7.0	1.9	1.3	37,026	688	49,928	1,246
1993[10]	7,362	100.0	18.6	15.6	13.5	17.0	17.2	8.7	6.7	1.5	1.2	36,936	742	48,887	1,028
1992[11]	7,153	100.0	18.8	15.3	13.7	16.9	16.8	9.2	6.5	1.9	0.9	37,372	772	47,667	749
1991	6,379	100.0	17.4	14.8	13.5	16.6	18.3	9.3	7.1	2.0	1.0	38,478	800	48,960	783
1990	6,220	100.0	17.4	15.5	12.0	17.0	19.0	9.6	6.9	1.7	1.1	39,244	805	49,159	810
1989	5,933	100.0	17.3	13.7	12.1	16.5	18.4	11.1	7.5	2.0	1.3	40,425	784	51,620	887
1988	5,910	100.0	18.5	13.5	13.5	16.1	18.7	9.8	6.8	1.9	1.2	39,164	993	50,002	1,060
1987[12]	5,642	100.0	18.7	15.0	12.4	17.0	17.5	9.9	6.5	1.8	1.2	38,561	838	49,430	915
1986	5,418	100.0	18.2	16.0	12.7	15.9	17.9	9.7	7.5	1.6	0.6	37,835	985	47,775	785
1985[13]	5,213	100.0	19.2	16.0	12.8	16.0	18.7	8.9	6.7	1.1	0.6	36,659	856	45,806	745
1984[14]	4,883	100.0	19.4	15.1	14.1	15.3	18.7	9.7	5.9	1.3	0.5	36,890	925	45,872	894
1983	4,326	100.0	20.6	15.6	13.1	17.4	17.7	8.8	5.4	1.0	0.4	35,969	911	43,801	841
1982	4,085	100.0	19.6	16.5	13.1	17.7	17.4	8.9	5.2	1.0	0.6	35,765	945	44,139	895
1981	3,980	100.0	17.2	15.4	13.5	18.0	19.3	9.6	5.5	1.0	0.5	38,228	1,047	45,906	877
1980	3,906	100.0	17.5	15.6	13.6	17.8	18.9	9.6	5.3	1.2	0.5	37,355	1,012	45,627	908
1979[15]	3,684	100.0	15.9	14.3	14.5	16.9	20.5	10.0	6.0	1.2	0.7	39,685	1,144	48,016	965
1978	3,291	100.0	15.8	14.7	14.1	18.0	20.8	10.0	5.2	1.2	0.3	39,321	953	46,447	939
1977	3,304	100.0	16.1	15.6	14.2	19.1	20.2	8.8	4.7	1.0	0.3	37,902	666	44,730	691
1976[16]	3,081	100.0	18.1	16.9	13.6	18.5	19.6	8.5	4.1	0.6	0.2	36,214	772	42,796	696
1975[17]	2,948	100.0	17.8	17.0	15.0	18.4	19.9	7.5	3.4	0.6	0.5	35,480	784	42,120	748
1974[17, 18]	2,897	100.0	14.8	16.3	14.9	18.7	21.4	8.3	4.3	0.8	0.4	38,574	845	44,686	728
1973	2,722	100.0	13.9	15.8	14.7	19.3	22.2	8.5	4.6	0.6	0.3	38,801	881	45,081	734
1972[19]	2,655	100.0	13.5	16.9	14.4	21.3	20.7	8.2	3.8	0.6	0.5	38,866	759	44,672	759

See footnotes on next page.

N Not available.

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[9] Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

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

[11] Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[21] Implementation of new CPS ASEC processing system.

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

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

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

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

[26] Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 14.6 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 5.0 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 2.0 percent of Asian householders who reported only one race. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population and for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 through 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-2.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2014

(Income in 2014 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	2014	2013[1]	2013[2]	2012	2011	2010[3]	2009[4]	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004[5]
MEASURE												
Household Income at Selected Percentiles												
10th percentile limit	12,276	12,399	12,604	12,617	12,632	12,880	13,378	13,372	13,887	14,091	13,690	13,670
20th percentile limit	21,432	21,344	21,242	21,240	21,329	21,718	22,576	22,775	23,170	23,526	23,258	23,171
40th percentile limit	41,186	41,707	40,845	41,002	40,549	41,263	42,552	42,885	44,647	44,356	43,659	43,462
50th (median)	53,657	54,462	52,789	52,606	52,691	53,508	54,944	55,314	57,359	56,601	56,182	55,569
60th percentile limit	68,212	68,300	66,573	66,593	65,723	66,782	68,216	68,973	70,796	70,456	69,928	69,226
80th percentile limit	112,262	112,036	107,643	107,337	106,933	108,619	110,380	110,225	114,187	113,941	111,216	110,303
90th percentile limit	157,479	157,969	152,455	150,546	151,176	150,695	151,919	152,077	155,294	156,177	152,917	151,496
95th percentile limit	206,568	208,485	199,207	197,107	195,797	195,985	198,686	197,931	202,110	204,335	201,318	196,977
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles												
90th/10th	12.83	12.74	12.10	11.93	11.97	11.70	11.36	11.37	11.18	11.08	11.17	11.08
95th/20th	9.64	9.77	9.38	9.28	9.18	9.02	8.80	8.69	8.72	8.69	8.66	8.50
95th/50th	3.85	3.77	3.78	3.75	3.72	3.66	3.62	3.58	3.52	3.61	3.58	3.54
80th/50th	2.09	2.02	2.04	2.04	2.03	2.03	2.01	1.99	1.99	2.01	1.98	1.98
80th/20th	5.24	5.25	5.07	5.05	5.01	5.00	4.89	4.84	4.93	4.84	4.78	4.76
20th/50th	0.40	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.40	0.42	0.41	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	11,676	11,784	11,841	11,848	11,831	11,938	12,751	12,818	13,190	13,330	12,922	12,840
Second quintile	31,087	31,317	31,008	30,620	30,742	30,982	32,294	32,457	33,618	33,792	33,178	32,855
Third quintile	54,041	54,620	53,178	52,773	52,468	53,390	54,676	55,126	57,057	56,626	56,152	55,665
Fourth quintile	87,834	87,888	84,885	84,654	84,299	85,651	86,863	87,705	90,334	89,630	88,320	87,772
Highest quintile	194,053	196,516	188,236	187,568	187,397	183,938	188,578	188,097	191,800	197,475	193,536	189,815
Top 5 percent	332,347	339,938	327,618	327,954	327,849	311,865	326,051	324,066	327,934	349,231	340,974	330,773
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Second quintile	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7
Third quintile	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.5	14.6	14.7
Fourth quintile	23.2	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.4	23.2	23.3	23.4	22.9	23.0	23.2
Highest quintile	51.2	51.4	51.0	51.0	51.1	50.3	50.3	50.0	49.7	50.5	50.4	50.1
Top 5 percent	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.3	21.3	21.7	21.5	21.2	22.3	22.2	21.8
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.480	0.482	0.476	0.477	0.477	0.470	0.468	0.466	0.463	0.470	0.469	0.466
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.611	0.606	0.578	0.586	0.585	0.574	0.550	0.541	0.532	0.543	0.545	0.543
Theil	0.419	0.428	0.415	0.423	0.422	0.400	0.403	0.398	0.391	0.417	0.411	0.406
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.102	0.103	0.100	0.101	0.101	0.097	0.097	0.096	0.095	0.099	0.098	0.097
e=0.50	0.200	0.202	0.196	0.198	0.198	0.191	0.190	0.188	0.185	0.192	0.192	0.190
e=0.75	0.307	0.307	0.298	0.300	0.300	0.293	0.288	0.285	0.281	0.289	0.289	0.286
STANDARD ERROR												
Household Income at Selected Percentiles												
10th percentile limit	200	290	175	223	17	142	93	92	92	97	93	93
20th percentile limit	250	262	220	246	186	129	118	118	127	129	129	130
40th percentile limit	387	466	323	345	377	143	180	174	143	209	152	163
50th (median)	457	665	281	216	264	353	235	151	160	243	188	246
60th percentile limit	520	763	510	532	491	472	192	294	306	192	306	226
80th percentile limit	669	648	728	623	596	181	344	337	343	430	390	390
90th percentile limit	1,084	1,767	764	954	1,011	961	704	641	673	663	651	616
95th percentile limit	1,504	2,099	2,304	1,419	1,555	1,227	971	1,014	979	1,176	1,355	1,149
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles												
90th/10th	0.219	0.321	0.167	0.211	0.082	0.130	0.095	0.091	0.089	0.090	0.090	0.088
95th/20th	0.117	0.146	0.133	0.114	0.094	0.076	0.063	0.063	0.064	0.069	0.076	0.069
95th/50th	0.035	0.055	0.045	0.031	0.030	0.026	0.022	0.023	0.021	0.025	0.028	0.025
80th/50th	0.015	0.025	0.014	0.013	0.012	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.011	0.010	0.011
80th/20th	0.060	0.069	0.051	0.056	0.042	0.031	0.030	0.029	0.031	0.032	0.031	0.032
20th/50th	0.004	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Mean Household Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	123	201	123	109	122	111	46	46	46	48	47	47
Second quintile	202	350	237	191	191	214	40	40	43	41	42	41
Third quintile	304	487	362	257	270	298	52	53	53	53	53	54
Fourth quintile	462	694	500	399	407	440	84	83	86	87	83	82
Highest quintile	1,655	2,737	1,928	1,671	1,393	1,374	929	909	920	1,109	1,038	1,027
Top 5 percent	4,998	9,171	6,035	5,315	4,434	4,360	2,928	2,846	2,894	3,644	3,335	3,346
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Second quintile	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Third quintile	0.07	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Fourth quintile	0.09	0.17	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.16
Highest quintile	0.20	0.36	0.24	0.20	0.17	0.18	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.34
Top 5 percent	0.24	0.46	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.31	0.31	0.31
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.0021	0.0037	0.0025	0.0020	0.0018	0.0019	0.0028	0.0027	0.0027	0.0028	0.0029	0.0029
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0073	0.0124	0.0079	0.0068	0.0067	0.0066	0.0064	0.0063	0.0062	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063
Theil	0.0054	0.0107	0.0067	0.0059	0.0050	0.0049	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.0011	0.0021	0.0013	0.0011	0.0010	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0014	0.0013	0.0013
e=0.50	0.0018	0.0033	0.0022	0.0018	0.0016	0.0016	0.0018	0.0017	0.0018	0.0021	0.0020	0.0020
e=0.75	0.0025	0.0043	0.0028	0.0023	0.0021	0.0021	0.0024	0.0023	0.0024	0.0027	0.0026	0.0026

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2014—Con.

(Income in 2014 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	2003	2002	2001	2000[6]	1999[7]	1998	1997	1996	1995[8]	1994[9]
MEASURE										
Household Income at Selected Percentiles										
10th percentile limit	13,563	13,976	14,290	14,549	14,701	14,070	13,553	13,388	13,383	12,682
20th percentile limit	23,151	23,578	24,031	24,637	24,349	23,377	22,650	22,190	22,213	21,209
40th percentile limit	43,768	43,926	44,551	45,370	45,356	44,109	42,948	41,712	41,517	39,809
50th (median)	55,763	55,812	56,472	57,730	57,826	56,405	54,427	53,330	52,565	50,968
60th percentile limit	70,097	69,963	70,877	71,731	71,591	70,116	67,657	66,123	64,792	63,347
80th percentile limit	111,823	110,569	111,665	112,416	112,582	108,792	105,163	102,198	100,459	99,272
90th percentile limit	152,158	150,176	151,955	153,983	153,144	146,941	143,642	138,313	135,283	134,092
95th percentile limit	198,398	197,409	201,263	199,655	201,770	191,762	186,130	179,619	174,312	173,487
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles										
90th/10th	11.22	10.75	10.63	10.58	10.42	10.44	10.60	10.33	10.11	10.57
95th/20th	8.57	8.37	8.38	8.10	8.29	8.20	8.22	8.10	7.85	8.18
95th/50th	3.56	3.54	3.56	3.46	3.49	3.40	3.42	3.37	3.32	3.40
80th/50th	2.01	1.98	1.98	1.95	1.95	1.93	1.93	1.92	1.91	1.95
80th/20th	4.83	4.69	4.65	4.56	4.62	4.65	4.64	4.61	4.52	4.68
20th/50th	0.42	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	12,868	13,147	13,555	13,964	14,088	13,378	13,001	12,915	12,873	12,186
Second quintile	33,055	33,427	34,058	34,867	34,593	33,781	32,502	31,700	31,465	30,368
Third quintile	56,110	56,329	57,008	58,064	57,903	56,524	54,680	53,321	52,611	51,160
Fourth quintile	88,816	88,604	89,383	90,263	90,118	87,419	84,692	82,525	80,876	79,610
Highest quintile	189,333	189,172	195,206	195,598	192,178	184,988	180,562	173,569	168,776	167,364
Top 5 percent	325,993	330,339	348,319	347,010	334,025	322,434	316,865	302,351	291,283	289,160
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6
Second quintile	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.9
Third quintile	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.0
Fourth quintile	23.4	23.3	23.0	23.0	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.4
Highest quintile	49.8	49.7	50.1	49.8	49.4	49.2	49.4	49.0	48.7	49.1
Top 5 percent	21.4	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	0.464	0.462	0.466	0.462	0.458	0.456	0.459	0.455	0.450	0.456
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.530	0.514	0.515	0.490	0.476	0.488	0.484	0.464	0.452	0.471
Theil	0.397	0.398	0.413	0.404	0.386	0.389	0.396	0.389	0.378	0.387
Atkinson:										
e=0.25	0.095	0.095	0.098	0.096	0.092	0.093	0.094	0.093	0.090	0.092
e=0.50	0.187	0.186	0.189	0.185	0.180	0.181	0.183	0.179	0.175	0.180
e=0.75	0.283	0.279	0.282	0.275	0.268	0.271	0.272	0.266	0.261	0.268
STANDARD ERROR										
Household Income at Selected Percentiles										
10th percentile limit	93	93	98	98	99	96	101	94	95	89
20th percentile limit	129	135	133	141	135	142	134	135	124	123
40th percentile limit	209	205	204	223	164	225	281	272	226	238
50th (median)	242	183	173	181	270	334	252	269	304	232
60th percentile limit	243	292	283	261	216	361	314	346	286	293
80th percentile limit	411	302	323	330	351	339	466	355	377	323
90th percentile limit	652	592	576	667	643	556	594	640	586	593
95th percentile limit	917	939	1,011	1,280	1,123	1,112	972	884	1,036	983
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles										
90th/10th	0.091	0.083	0.083	0.085	0.083	0.082	0.091	0.087	0.084	0.087
95th/20th	0.062	0.062	0.063	0.070	0.065	0.069	0.065	0.063	0.064	0.066
95th/50th	0.021	0.022	0.023	0.026	0.024	0.024	0.022	0.022	0.023	0.024
80th/50th	0.011	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.010
80th/20th	0.032	0.030	0.029	0.029	0.029	0.032	0.034	0.032	0.031	0.031
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Mean Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	47	47	48	49	49	48	47	44	45	44
Second quintile	42	42	43	43	44	44	43	42	42	41
Third quintile	54	54	55	55	56	56	53	53	51	51
Fourth quintile	85	83	84	84	85	82	80	77	77	79
Highest quintile	973	1,022	1,152	1,141	1,004	1,047	1,075	1,046	984	988
Top 5 percent	3,123	3,307	3,791	3,748	3,164	4,799	4,996	4,908	4,579	4,608
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Second quintile	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07
Third quintile	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Fourth quintile	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
Highest quintile	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.36
Top 5 percent	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.45
Summary Measures										
Gini index of income inequality	0.0028	0.0029	0.0030	0.0030	0.0041	0.0042	0.0043	0.0043	0.0043	0.0042
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0054	0.0052	0.0051	0.0049	0.0059	0.0069	0.0067	0.0064	0.0063	0.0061
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Atkinson:										
e=0.25	0.0012	0.0012	0.0014	0.0013	0.0013	0.0015	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015
e=0.50	0.0018	0.0020	0.0022	0.0021	0.0021	0.0023	0.0025	0.0024	0.0024	0.0023
e=0.75	0.0024	0.0025	0.0027	0.0026	0.0027	0.0029	0.0030	0.0030	0.0029	0.0028

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2014—Con.

(Income in 2014 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	1993[10]	1992[11]	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987[12]	1986	1985[13]
MEASURE									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	12,401	12,400	12,582	12,854	13,274	12,623	12,435	12,329	12,374
20th percentile limit	20,922	20,832	21,345	21,951	22,300	21,889	21,532	21,120	20,860
40th percentile limit	39,818	39,912	40,686	41,552	42,402	41,347	40,871	40,396	39,248
50th (median)	50,406	50,652	51,071	52,581	53,290	52,357	51,957	51,314	49,559
60th percentile limit	62,591	62,662	62,843	63,569	65,170	64,436	63,798	62,695	60,800
80th percentile limit	97,291	95,906	96,221	96,943	99,018	97,296	96,421	94,771	91,442
90th percentile limit	131,885	128,217	128,642	130,123	132,653	128,848	127,205	124,384	119,938
95th percentile limit	168,830	163,714	163,423	166,382	169,148	164,695	161,345	158,919	151,090
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	7.53	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	11,874	11,997	12,251	12,584	12,894	12,432	12,225	11,901	11,780
Second quintile	30,100	30,059	30,769	31,661	32,080	31,380	31,070	30,612	29,853
Third quintile	50,456	50,643	51,108	52,297	53,326	52,484	51,945	51,226	49,553
Fourth quintile	78,412	77,742	77,909	78,849	80,661	79,337	78,518	77,172	74,538
Highest quintile	163,367	150,636	149,399	153,016	157,679	151,462	149,320	146,068	139,233
Top 5 percent	280,392	239,087	233,149	243,662	254,754	238,879	235,255	228,826	214,775
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	0.416	0.411	0.402	0.406	0.401	0.414	0.416	0.403
Theil	0.385	0.323	0.313	0.317	0.324	0.314	0.311	0.310	0.300
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.092	0.080	0.078	0.078	0.080	0.078	0.077	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	0.242	0.237	0.236	0.239	0.236	0.238	0.237	0.231
STANDARD ERROR									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	89	88	91	98	98	98	98	98	95
20th percentile limit	125	125	130	135	139	137	139	140	137
40th percentile limit	238	246	243	251	266	236	237	239	227
50th (median)	236	240	246	269	293	256	245	266	269
60th percentile limit	346	316	266	265	293	336	279	259	292
80th percentile limit	365	317	349	373	307	342	331	368	300
90th percentile limit	461	423	462	499	800	523	461	567	511
95th percentile limit	839	828	836	940	903	1,023	752	664	1,260
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	0.085	0.081	0.082	0.087	0.095	0.089	0.088	0.093	0.085
95th/20th	0.063	0.062	0.061	0.063	0.062	0.066	0.060	0.059	0.077
95th/50th	0.022	0.021	0.021	0.022	0.021	0.023	0.020	0.018	0.028
80th/50th	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.010
80th/20th	0.033	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.031	0.032	0.033	0.034	0.032
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	44	43	44	45	46	45	45	46	46
Second quintile	42	42	43	44	45	44	45	44	43
Third quintile	50	50	50	50	52	51	52	52	50
Fourth quintile	77	73	73	74	75	74	73	72	70
Highest quintile	988	548	521	576	637	577	566	534	486
Top 5 percent	4,667	1,951	1,853	2,098	2,398	2,167	2,221	1,850	1,662
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Second quintile	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08
Third quintile	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13
Fourth quintile	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19
Highest quintile	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
Top 5 percent	0.45	0.38	0.37	0.39	0.40	0.38	0.41	0.37	0.37
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.0042	0.0038	0.0038	0.0039	0.0040	0.0041	0.0038	0.0038	0.0037
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0061	0.0055	0.0056	0.0053	0.0053	0.0055	0.0055	0.0057	0.0056
Theil	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.0015	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0008	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006
e=0.50	0.0024	0.0013	0.0012	0.0013	0.0014	0.0014	0.0013	0.0012	0.0011
e=0.75	0.0029	0.0019	0.0018	0.0018	0.0019	0.0020	0.0018	0.0018	0.0017

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2014—Con.

(Income in 2014 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	1984[14]	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979[15]	1978	1977	1976[16]
MEASURE									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	12,365	11,877	11,922	12,139	12,310	12,476	12,719	12,463	12,311
20th percentile limit	20,619	20,218	19,788	20,043	20,457	21,275	21,042	20,406	20,450
40th percentile limit	38,590	37,594	37,634	37,467	38,364	39,511	39,785	38,435	38,099
50th (median)	48,650	47,184	47,516	47,644	48,448	50,030	50,170	48,301	47,997
60th percentile limit	59,454	57,699	57,502	57,950	58,816	60,789	60,198	58,586	58,038
80th percentile limit	89,811	87,198	85,747	85,676	86,118	88,140	87,551	85,412	83,501
90th percentile limit	118,135	114,126	113,080	111,915	111,895	114,093	113,235	108,936	107,071
95th percentile limit	148,673	143,462	141,543	137,880	138,590	142,423	140,062	135,236	132,420
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	9.55	9.61	9.49	9.22	9.09	9.15	8.90	8.74	8.70
95th/20th	7.21	7.10	7.15	6.88	6.78	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	4.28	4.21	4.14	4.16	4.19	4.08
20th/50th	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.43
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	11,798	11,416	11,283	11,496	11,791	12,176	12,274	11,869	11,927
Second quintile	29,387	28,678	28,554	28,635	29,346	30,285	30,141	29,213	29,198
Third quintile	48,699	47,412	47,264	47,437	48,424	49,931	49,767	48,327	48,017
Fourth quintile	73,326	71,147	70,294	70,711	71,341	73,272	72,902	70,807	69,731
Highest quintile	134,827	130,628	128,925	126,310	127,198	131,497	130,157	126,266	123,410
Top 5 percent	203,527	197,365	194,807	187,696	190,084	200,547	198,113	193,164	188,038
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3
Second quintile	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3
Third quintile	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.9	17.0
Fourth quintile	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.8	24.7	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.7
Highest quintile	45.2	45.1	45.0	44.3	44.1	44.2	44.1	44.0	43.7
Top 5 percent	17.1	17.0	17.0	16.5	16.5	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.6
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.415	0.414	0.412	0.406	0.403	0.404	0.402	0.402	0.398
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.391	0.397	0.401	0.387	0.375	0.369	0.363	0.364	0.361
Theil	0.290	0.288	0.287	0.277	0.274	0.279	0.275	0.276	0.271
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.073	0.072	0.072	0.070	0.069	0.070	0.069	0.069	0.068
e=0.50	0.147	0.147	0.146	0.141	0.140	0.141	0.139	0.139	0.137
e=0.75	0.225	0.226	0.226	0.220	0.216	0.216	0.213	0.213	0.211
STANDARD ERROR									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	93	95	95	143	140	139	140	133	133
20th percentile limit	124	127	127	129	135	145	145	142	145
40th percentile limit	236	205	215	224	233	240	212	220	221
50th (median)	221	215	214	250	249	237	203	182	178
60th percentile limit	272	254	264	291	242	253	276	241	242
80th percentile limit	319	289	319	255	301	254	325	250	289
90th percentile limit	407	503	434	419	475	457	375	516	376
95th percentile limit	743	686	816	767	735	787	765	663	763
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	0.079	0.088	0.084	0.114	0.110	0.108	0.102	0.102	0.099
95th/20th	0.056	0.056	0.062	0.059	0.057	0.059	0.059	0.056	0.059
95th/50th	0.020	0.019	0.021	0.020	0.019	0.020	0.020	0.018	0.020
80th/50th	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010
80th/20th	0.030	0.031	0.032	0.030	0.031	0.031	0.033	0.032	0.032
20th/50th	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	45	46	46	47	47	48	49	50	49
Second quintile	42	41	42	41	43	44	46	45	45
Third quintile	49	48	47	49	49	52	52	50	51
Fourth quintile	71	68	67	65	65	66	67	66	64
Highest quintile	428	413	415	389	421	469	467	478	474
Top 5 percent	1,357	1,276	1,306	1,228	1,431	1,529	1,511	1,609	1,622
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Second quintile	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09
Third quintile	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15
Fourth quintile	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21
Highest quintile	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.37
Top 5 percent	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.0037	0.0037	0.0038	0.0038	0.0036	0.0038	0.0039	0.0039	0.0041
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0055	0.0056	0.0057	0.0056	0.0051	0.0050	0.0054	0.0054	0.0054
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
e=0.50	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011
e=0.75	0.0016	0.0016	0.0017	0.0017	0.0016	0.0017	0.0016	0.0017	0.0017

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2014—Con.

(Income in 2014 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	1975[17]	1974[17,18]	1973	1972[19]	1971[20]	1970	1969	1968	1967[21]
MEASURE									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	12,243	12,587	12,503	11,939	11,197	11,024	11,282	10,998	10,102
20th percentile limit	20,006	21,044	20,943	20,498	19,809	20,067	20,411	19,818	18,593
40th percentile limit	37,547	39,035	40,271	39,477	37,762	38,443	39,166	37,573	36,257
50th (median)	47,213	48,483	50,069	49,078	47,062	47,524	47,896	46,179	44,271
60th percentile limit	56,736	57,680	59,585	58,344	55,569	55,915	56,642	53,854	51,461
80th percentile limit	81,463	83,712	85,791	83,508	79,236	79,775	79,360	75,671	73,382
90th percentile limit	104,430	107,942	110,740	107,296	101,651	101,616	100,696	95,423	93,215
95th percentile limit	128,552	132,498	137,889	134,398	125,828	126,102	124,463	118,384	117,759
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	8.53	8.58	8.86	8.99	9.08	9.22	8.93	8.68	9.23
95th/20th	6.43	6.30	6.58	6.56	6.35	6.28	6.10	5.97	6.33
95th/50th	2.72	2.73	2.75	2.74	2.67	2.65	2.60	2.56	2.66
80th/50th	1.73	1.73	1.71	1.70	1.68	1.68	1.66	1.64	1.66
80th/20th	4.07	3.98	4.10	4.07	4.00	3.98	3.89	3.82	3.95
20th/50th	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	11,640	12,049	12,094	11,555	10,906	10,838	11,030	10,769	9,915
Second quintile	28,592	29,948	30,407	29,847	28,824	29,361	29,780	28,880	27,473
Third quintile	46,911	48,268	49,875	48,709	46,731	47,280	47,587	45,802	43,865
Fourth quintile	68,162	69,708	71,747	69,928	66,437	66,644	66,654	63,893	61,372
Highest quintile	120,345	123,506	128,376	125,541	117,721	117,985	117,156	111,023	110,447
Top 5 percent	182,628	187,729	197,739	194,583	180,563	181,093	180,328	169,742	174,219
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0
Second quintile	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.9	11.1	10.8
Third quintile	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.3
Fourth quintile	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.2
Highest quintile	43.6	43.5	43.9	43.9	43.5	43.3	43.0	42.6	43.6
Top 5 percent	16.5	16.5	16.9	17.0	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.3	17.2
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.397	0.395	0.400	0.401	0.396	0.394	0.391	0.386	0.397
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.361	0.352	0.355	0.370	0.370	0.370	0.357	0.356	0.380
Theil	0.270	0.267	0.270	0.279	0.273	0.271	0.268	0.273	0.287
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.067	0.067	0.068	0.070	0.068	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.071
e=0.50	0.136	0.134	0.136	0.140	0.138	0.138	0.135	0.135	0.143
e=0.75	0.210	0.207	0.210	0.216	0.214	0.214	0.209	0.208	0.220
STANDARD ERROR									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	127	134	133	132	128	133	136	134	129
20th percentile limit	147	179	177	176	171	178	181	178	173
40th percentile limit	220	228	244	238	225	231	229	216	205
50th (median)	192	186	191	187	182	174	177	167	161
60th percentile limit	250	268	290	239	234	249	230	225	235
80th percentile limit	345	237	275	326	386	206	220	246	290
90th percentile limit	473	390	400	540	289	327	388	512	689
95th percentile limit	693	874	627	847	506	626	771	532	500
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles									
90th/10th	0.097	0.096	0.100	0.109	0.107	0.115	0.113	0.115	0.136
95th/20th	0.059	0.068	0.063	0.070	0.060	0.064	0.066	0.060	0.065
95th/50th	0.019	0.022	0.018	0.021	0.016	0.017	0.020	0.016	0.016
80th/50th	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.010
80th/20th	0.035	0.036	0.037	0.038	0.040	0.037	0.036	0.036	0.040
20th/50th	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Mean Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	49	52	50	52	51	54	53	54	51
Second quintile	45	47	51	50	48	50	51	50	50
Third quintile	49	47	51	50	48	47	47	45	44
Fourth quintile	63	66	67	66	63	63	62	59	58
Highest quintile	475	480	520	545	517	531	542	508	552
Top 5 percent	1,674	1,632	1,762	1,923	1,872	1,935	1,997	1,869	2,014
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles									
Lowest quintile	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Second quintile	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10
Third quintile	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17
Fourth quintile	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Highest quintile	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.41
Top 5 percent	0.36	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.41
Summary Measures									
Gini index of income inequality	0.0056	0.0066	0.0040	0.0069	0.0063	0.0078	0.0066	0.0042	0.0044
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0059	0.0058	0.0057	0.0060	0.0061	0.0060	0.0058	0.0057	0.0060
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:									
e=0.25	0.0007	0.0006	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0007	0.0008
e=0.50	0.0012	0.0011	0.0012	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0014	0.0012	0.0014
e=0.75	0.0018	0.0017	0.0017	0.0018	0.0019	0.0019	0.0020	0.0018	0.0020

See footnotes on next page.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[9] Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

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

[11] Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-3.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2014

(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	2014	2013[1]	2013[2]	2012	2011	2010[3]	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004[4]	2003
MEASURES													
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles													
Lowest quintile	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
Second quintile	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5
Third quintile	14.8	14.7	14.9	14.8	14.8	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.3	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.2
Fourth quintile	22.9	22.8	22.9	22.9	22.8	23.1	22.9	22.8	22.9	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.8
Highest quintile	50.0	50.3	49.6	49.9	50.0	49.2	49.4	48.9	48.5	49.3	49.1	48.7	48.6
Summary Measures													
Gini index of income inequality	0.464	0.467	0.459	0.463	0.463	0.456	0.456	0.450	0.444	0.452	0.450	0.447	0.445
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.648	0.635	0.620	0.629	0.626	0.617	0.605	0.568	0.548	0.557	0.571	0.559	0.548
Theil	0.397	0.409	0.392	0.405	0.404	0.382	0.390	0.377	0.368	0.393	0.386	0.380	0.373
Atkinson:													
e=0.25	0.096	0.098	0.095	0.097	0.097	0.093	0.094	0.091	0.089	0.093	0.092	0.091	0.090
e=0.50	0.192	0.194	0.188	0.192	0.191	0.185	0.186	0.180	0.175	0.182	0.181	0.179	0.176
e=0.75	0.301	0.301	0.293	0.298	0.297	0.290	0.289	0.278	0.271	0.278	0.280	0.276	0.272
STANDARD ERRORS													
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles													
Lowest quintile	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Second quintile	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10
Third quintile	0.07	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Fourth quintile	0.09	0.16	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Highest quintile	0.19	0.37	0.25	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.21	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49
Summary Measures													
Gini index of income inequality	0.0020	0.0039	0.0026	0.0022	0.0019	0.0019	0.0021	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0076	0.0123	0.0083	0.0072	0.0073	0.0080	0.0069	0.0043	0.0042	0.0042	0.0043	0.0042	0.0041
Theil	0.0054	0.0111	0.0067	0.0062	0.0053	0.0048	0.0053	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:													
e=0.25	0.0011	0.0021	0.0013	0.0012	0.0010	0.0010	0.0011	0.0007	0.0008	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0008
e=0.50	0.0017	0.0034	0.0022	0.0019	0.0016	0.0016	0.0017	0.0012	0.0012	0.0014	0.0013	0.0014	0.0012
e=0.75	0.0024	0.0044	0.0028	0.0024	0.0022	0.0023	0.0023	0.0015	0.0016	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0016

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2014—Con.

(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	2002	2001	2000[5]	1999[6]	1998	1997	1996	1995[7]	1994[8]	1993[9]	1992[10]	1991	1990
MEASURES													
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles													
Lowest quintile	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4
Second quintile	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.3	10.6	10.6
Third quintile	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.6	16.3	16.5	16.3
Fourth quintile	22.7	22.4	22.3	22.6	22.7	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.8	23.0	23.7	23.7	23.5
Highest quintile	48.4	48.8	48.6	48.4	48.1	48.3	47.9	47.6	47.8	47.7	45.5	45.0	45.1
Summary Measures													
Gini index of income inequality	0.443	0.446	0.442	0.441	0.439	0.440	0.437	0.433	0.436	0.436	0.413	0.406	0.406
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.523	0.527	0.501	0.492	0.506	0.500	0.474	0.463	0.474	0.472	0.419	0.402	0.388
Theil	0.373	0.386	0.380	0.366	0.369	0.374	0.370	0.356	0.363	0.363	0.299	0.289	0.293
Atkinson:													
e=0.25	0.089	0.091	0.090	0.088	0.088	0.089	0.088	0.085	0.087	0.087	0.074	0.072	0.072
e=0.50	0.174	0.177	0.174	0.171	0.172	0.173	0.170	0.166	0.169	0.169	0.149	0.144	0.144
e=0.75	0.267	0.270	0.263	0.260	0.262	0.263	0.256	0.251	0.256	0.256	0.230	0.223	0.220
STANDARD ERRORS													
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles													
Lowest quintile	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Second quintile	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11
Third quintile	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Fourth quintile	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24
Highest quintile	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.45
Summary Measures													
Gini index of income inequality	0.0019	0.0019	0.0019	0.0026	0.0027	0.0027	0.0028	0.0027	0.0027	0.0027	0.0024	0.0024	0.0025
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0039	0.0039	0.0037	0.0046	0.0048	0.0047	0.0045	0.0044	0.0042	0.0041	0.0038	0.0037	0.0035
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:													
e=0.25	0.0008	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0009	0.0005	0.0004	0.0005
e=0.50	0.0013	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0015	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0008	0.0008	0.0009
e=0.75	0.0016	0.0018	0.0017	0.0018	0.0019	0.0020	0.0020	0.0019	0.0019	0.0018	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.
Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2014—Con.

(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	1989	1988	1987[11]	1986	1985[12]	1984[13]	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979[14]	1978
MEASURES												
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Incomes of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4
Second quintile	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.8
Third quintile	16.3	16.5	16.7	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.2	17.3
Fourth quintile	23.4	23.7	23.8	23.8	23.7	24.0	24.0	23.9	24.0	24.0	23.8	23.7
Highest quintile	45.4	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	0.408	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	0.393	0.380	0.381	0.375	0.369	0.366	0.373	0.370	0.352	0.330	0.322	0.315
Theil	0.298	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	0.073	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	0.145	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	0.222	0.216	0.215	0.212	0.208	0.205	0.207	0.203	0.194	0.186	0.184	0.180
STANDARD ERRORS												
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Second quintile	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12
Third quintile	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
Fourth quintile	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Highest quintile	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.0025	0.0026	0.0024	0.0024	0.0024	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0022	0.0023	0.0023
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0035	0.0036	0.0035	0.0035	0.0035	0.0035	0.0035	0.0036	0.0035	0.0031	0.0030	0.0032
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.0005	0.0006	0.0005	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0003	0.0004	0.0004
e=0.50	0.0009	0.0010	0.0008	0.0008	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006	0.0007	0.0007
e=0.75	0.0013	0.0013	0.0012	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.
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(Beginning with 2009, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Measures of income dispersion	1977	1976[15]	1975[16]	1974[16, 17]	1973	1972[18]	1971[19]	1970	1969	1968	1967[20]
MEASURES											
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Incomes of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile	5.5	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
STANDARD ERRORS											
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	0.06	0.06	0.06
Second quintile	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Third quintile	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
Fourth quintile	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Highest quintile	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.42
Summary Measures											
Gini index of income inequality	0.0023	0.0024	0.0024	0.0026	0.0027	0.0029	0.0028	0.0035	0.0062	0.0070	0.0025
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0032	0.0032	0.0034	0.0033	0.0032	0.0033	0.0032	0.0031	0.0030	0.0030	0.0031
Theil	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:											
e=0.25	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0005
e=0.50	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0007	0.0008
e=0.75	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0011

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[8] Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

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

[10] Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

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

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

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

[14] Implementation of 1980 census population controls. Questionnaire expanded to allow the recording of up to 27 possible values from a list of 51 possible sources of income.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-4.

Number and Real Median Earnings of Total Workers and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers by Sex and Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2014

(People 15 years and older beginning in 1980 and people 14 years and older as of the following year for previous years. Before 1989, earnings are for civilian workers only. Earnings in 2014 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function. See Appendix C for more information. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.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	Value	Standard error	Total	With earnings	Value	Standard error	Total	With earnings	Value	Standard error	Total	With earnings	Value	Standard error	
2014	84,539	84,494	40,638	130	75,639	75,572	28,394	288	62,466	62,455	50,383	132	46,246	46,226	39,621	436	0.786
2013[1]	83,916	83,855	40,887	308	74,892	74,821	27,838	287	61,240	61,240	50,834	577	44,629	44,629	39,427	707	0.776
2013[2]	83,605	83,555	40,556	444	74,598	74,545	28,190	370	60,781	60,769	50,852	250	45,081	45,068	39,798	368	0.783
2012	83,070	83,003	39,096	427	74,252	74,188	27,719	141	59,028	59,009	50,936	482	44,059	44,042	38,967	372	0.765
2011	81,418	81,366	39,308	175	73,178	73,094	27,948	139	58,014	57,993	50,740	499	43,702	43,683	39,073	162	0.770
2010[3]	80,893	80,856	39,942	173	72,789	72,716	28,778	142	56,294	56,283	52,068	531	43,184	43,179	40,055	159	0.769
2009[4]	81,979	81,934	40,089	130	73,063	72,972	28,722	103	56,072	56,053	52,001	162	43,253	43,217	40,030	116	0.770
2008	84,088	84,039	40,210	118	74,600	74,538	28,204	107	59,875	59,861	50,985	159	44,163	44,156	39,305	117	0.771
2007	84,532	84,482	41,831	121	74,382	74,295	29,548	104	63,000	62,984	51,511	171	45,640	45,613	40,080	116	0.778
2006	83,980	83,928	42,129	126	73,761	73,683	28,728	180	63,070	63,055	49,623	103	44,682	44,663	38,179	217	0.769
2005	82,987	82,934	41,640	341	72,544	72,476	27,972	173	61,515	61,500	50,171	109	43,369	43,351	38,620	98	0.770
2004[5]	81,503	81,448	40,712	202	72,016	71,930	27,894	99	60,103	60,088	51,131	113	42,414	42,380	39,154	99	0.766
2003	80,554	80,508	41,252	102	71,446	71,372	28,323	104	58,784	58,772	52,348	116	41,922	41,908	39,548	107	0.755
2002	80,548	80,500	41,645	108	71,500	71,411	28,199	99	58,774	58,761	51,886	321	41,900	41,876	39,745	105	0.766
2001	80,300	80,209	41,939	106	71,308	71,232	27,881	106	58,728	58,712	51,180	345	41,651	41,639	39,066	221	0.763
2000[6]	80,572	80,494	42,548	107	71,758	71,657	27,861	106	59,619	59,602	51,210	139	41,744	41,719	37,752	140	0.737
1999[7]	79,360	79,322	42,752	206	71,153	71,053	26,209	230	58,318	58,299	51,724	193	40,890	40,871	37,404	161	0.723
1998	77,323	77,295	41,740	338	68,950	68,846	25,716	234	56,957	56,951	51,306	193	38,819	38,785	37,541	171	0.732
1997	76,731	76,694	39,492	179	67,851	67,736	24,593	159	54,933	54,909	49,542	472	37,715	37,683	36,741	228	0.742
1996	76,165	76,121	38,756	185	66,744	66,661	24,090	164	53,801	53,787	48,313	173	36,457	36,430	35,637	250	0.738
1995[8]	74,681	74,619	38,621	244	65,657	65,557	23,653	157	52,675	52,667	48,621	178	35,502	35,482	34,729	211	0.714
1994[9]	74,326	74,264	37,398	292	64,803	64,706	22,643	207	51,597	51,580	48,777	196	34,182	34,155	35,104	174	0.720
1993[10]	73,287	73,198	36,221	211	63,808	63,660	22,427	219	49,838	49,818	49,074	189	33,552	33,524	35,098	155	0.715
1992[11]	73,142	73,120	36,224	190	62,535	62,408	22,371	222	48,554	48,551	49,941	189	33,296	33,241	35,351	169	0.708
1991	72,064	72,040	37,064	187	61,959	61,796	21,848	212	47,987	47,888	49,891	375	32,491	32,436	34,853	166	0.699
1990	72,380	72,348	37,824	179	61,946	61,732	21,529	141	49,181	49,171	48,643	364	31,758	31,682	34,836	223	0.716
1989	72,093	72,045	39,420	192	61,586	61,338	21,643	144	49,698	49,678	50,401	207	31,428	31,340	34,612	232	0.687
1988	70,496	70,467	39,651	217	60,873	60,658	21,345	152	48,303	48,285	51,277	225	31,334	31,237	33,868	242	0.660
1987[12]	69,624	69,545	39,522	289	59,557	59,359	21,179	140	47,048	47,013	51,743	215	29,982	29,912	33,725	158	0.652
1986	68,783	68,728	38,722	287	57,932	57,686	20,649	171	45,912	45,912	52,069	223	28,493	28,420	33,465	175	0.643
1985[13]	67,852	67,809	37,318	283	56,592	56,296	19,579	197	44,952	44,943	50,785	296	27,470	27,383	32,794	172	0.646
1984[14]	66,513	66,454	36,964	206	55,596	55,226	18,834	182	43,836	43,808	50,407	258	26,587	26,466	32,088	189	0.637
1983	65,216	65,138	36,345	199	53,413	53,108	18,611	136	41,548	41,528	49,481	226	25,288	25,166	31,467	192	0.636
1982	64,827	64,730	36,224	205	52,299	51,820	18,111	132	40,135	40,105	49,665	210	23,845	23,702	30,666	207	0.617
1981	65,362	65,233	37,631	215	52,504	51,940	18,045	130	41,811	41,773	50,621	177	23,488	23,329	29,985	125	0.592
1980	64,861	64,730	38,340	265	51,988	51,448	18,126	148	41,923	41,881	50,930	257	23,025	22,859	30,640	134	0.602
1979[15]	64,769	63,422	39,399	265	51,462	49,839	18,187	155	42,469	42,437	51,771	204	22,248	22,082	30,888	158	0.597
1978	63,101	62,903	40,420	197	49,214	48,398	17,487	160	41,078	41,036	52,403	180	21,131	20,914	31,149	173	0.594
1977	61,959	61,704	39,290	203	47,333	46,194	16,639	146	39,325	39,263	52,067	246	19,544	19,238	30,679	139	0.589
1976[16]	60,703	60,450	38,985	178	45,659	44,565	16,258	151	38,214	38,184	50,921	201	18,372	18,073	30,651	151	0.602
1975[17]	59,509	59,268	38,718	208	43,725	42,926	15,821	168	37,316	37,267	51,061	200	17,738	17,452	30,033	152	0.588
1974[17, 18]	60,102	59,752	39,505	N	43,694	42,650	15,432	N	N	37,916	51,382	221	N	16,945	30,189	147	0.588
1973	59,816	59,438	41,364	N	42,835	41,583	15,570	N	39,643	39,581	53,294	N	17,547	17,195	30,182	N	0.566
1972[19]	58,194	57,774	40,455	N	40,723	39,470	16,109	N	38,234	38,184	51,649	N	16,976	16,675	29,884	N	0.579
1971[20]	57,303	56,886	38,524	N	39,910	38,485	15,570	N	36,868	36,819	49,010	N	16,353	16,002	29,164	N	0.595
1970	56,265	55,821	38,927	N	39,682	38,273	14,859	N	36,193	36,132	48,801	N	15,805	15,476	28,972	N	0.594
1969	55,700	55,273	39,400	N	39,060	37,737	14,643	N	37,055	37,008	46,984	N	15,678	15,374	28,424	N	0.605
1968	55,095	54,026	38,431	N	38,279	35,695	14,986	N	37,099	37,068	45,721	N	15,336	15,013	26,589	N	0.582
1967[21]	54,412	53,222	37,322	N	36,971	34,391	14,575	N	36,695	36,645	44,526	N	15,141	14,846	25,729	N	0.578
1966[22]	53,016	N	37,740	N	35,295	N	15,114	N	N	N	43,833	N	N	N	25,228	N	0.576
1965[23]	N	N	35,530	N	N	N	15,247	N	N	N	41,999	N	N	N	25,168	N	0.599
1964	51,978	N	35,187	N	33,146	N	14,286	N	N	N	41,409	N	N	N	24,493	N	0.591
1963	51,039	N	37,432	N	32,188	N	13,756	N	N	N	40,464	N	N	N	23,852	N	0.589
1962[24]	50,639	N	33,710	N	31,418	N	13,459	N	N	N	39,472	N	N	N	23,406	N	0.593
1961[25]	49,854	N	32,674	N	30,433	N	12,963	N	N	N	38,764	N	N	N	22,967	N	0.592
1960	50,033	N	31,491	N	30,585	N	12,799	N	N	N	37,565	N	N	N	22,792	N	0.607

See footnotes on next page.

N Not available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[9] Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

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

[11] Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[22] Questionnaire expanded to ask eight income questions.

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 through 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

APPENDIX B. ESTIMATES OF POVERTY

How Poverty Is Calculated

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

Poverty Thresholds for 2014 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

(Dollars)

Size of family unit	Related children under 18 years								
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual):									
Under age 65	12,316								
Aged 65 and older	11,354								
Two people:									
Householder under age 65	15,853	16,317							
Householder aged 65 and older	14,309	16,256							
Three people	18,518	19,055	19,073						
Four people	24,418	24,817	24,008	24,091					
Five people	29,447	29,875	28,960	28,252	27,820				
Six people	33,869	34,004	33,303	32,631	31,633	31,041			
Seven people	38,971	39,214	38,375	37,791	36,701	35,431	34,036		
Eight people	43,586	43,970	43,179	42,485	41,501	40,252	38,953	38,622	
Nine people or more	52,430	52,685	51,984	51,396	50,430	49,101	47,899	47,601	45,768

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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

Example: Suppose Family A consists of five people: two children, their mother, their father, and their great-aunt. Family A's poverty threshold in 2014 was $28,960. Each member of Family A had the following income in 2014:

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

Since their total family income, $30,000, was higher than their threshold ($28,960), Family A would not be considered "in poverty."

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

For a history of the official poverty measure, see "Poverty: The History of a Measure" available at <www.census.gov/library/infographics/poverty_measure-history.html> or "The Development of the Orshansky Poverty Thresholds and Their Subsequent History as the Official U.S. Poverty Measure" by Gordon M. Fisher, available at <www.census.gov/hhes/povmeas/publications/orshansky.html>.

Weighted average thresholds: Since some data users want a summary of the 48 thresholds to get a general sense of the "poverty line," the following table provides the weighted average thresholds for 2014. The weighted average thresholds are based on the relative number of families of each size and composition and are not used in computing poverty estimates.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds in 2014 by Size of Family

(Dollars)

One person	12,071
Two people	15,379
Three people	18,850
Four people	24,230
Five people	28,695
Six people	32,473
Seven people	36,927
Eight people	40,968
Nine people or more	49,021

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2014

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
2014	315,804	46,657	14.8	256,308	32,615	12.7	48,019	15,905	33.1	57,937	13,374	23.1
2013[1]	313,096	46,269	14.8	256,070	32,786	12.8	49,951	17,170	34.4	55,400	12,707	22.9
2013[2]	312,965	45,318	14.5	254,988	31,530	12.4	47,007	15,606	33.2	56,564	13,181	23.3
2012	310,648	46,496	15.0	252,863	33,198	13.1	47,085	15,957	33.9	56,185	12,558	22.4
2011	308,456	46,247	15.0	252,316	33,126	13.1	48,103	16,451	34.2	54,517	12,416	22.8
2010[3]	306,130	46,343	15.1	250,200	33,120	13.2	46,454	15,911	34.3	54,250	12,449	22.9
2009	303,820	43,569	14.3	249,384	31,197	12.5	45,315	14,746	32.5	53,079	11,678	22.0
2008	301,041	39,829	13.2	248,301	28,564	11.5	44,027	13,812	31.4	51,534	10,710	20.8
2007	298,699	37,276	12.5	245,443	26,509	10.8	43,961	13,478	30.7	51,740	10,189	19.7
2006	296,450	36,460	12.3	245,199	25,915	10.6	43,223	13,199	30.5	49,884	9,977	20.0
2005	293,135	36,950	12.6	242,389	26,068	10.8	42,244	13,153	31.1	49,526	10,425	21.1
2004[4]	290,617	37,040	12.7	240,754	26,544	11.0	42,053	12,832	30.5	48,609	9,926	20.4
2003	287,699	35,861	12.5	238,903	25,684	10.8	41,311	12,413	30.0	47,594	9,713	20.4
2002	285,317	34,570	12.1	236,921	24,534	10.4	40,529	11,657	28.8	47,156	9,618	20.4
2001	281,475	32,907	11.7	233,911	23,215	9.9	39,261	11,223	28.6	46,392	9,226	19.9
2000[5]	278,944	31,581	11.3	231,909	22,347	9.6	38,375	10,926	28.5	45,624	8,653	19.0
1999[6]	276,208	32,791	11.9	230,789	23,830	10.3	38,580	11,764	30.5	43,977	8,400	19.1
1998	271,059	34,476	12.7	227,229	25,370	11.2	39,000	12,907	33.1	42,539	8,478	19.9
1997	268,480	35,574	13.3	225,369	26,217	11.6	38,412	13,494	35.1	41,672	8,687	20.8
1996	266,218	36,529	13.7	223,955	27,376	12.2	38,584	13,796	35.8	40,727	8,452	20.8
1995	263,733	36,425	13.8	222,792	27,501	12.3	38,908	14,205	36.5	39,484	8,247	20.9
1994	261,616	38,059	14.5	221,430	28,985	13.1	37,253	14,380	38.6	38,538	8,287	21.5
1993	259,278	39,265	15.1	219,489	29,927	13.6	37,861	14,636	38.7	38,038	8,388	22.1
1992[7]	256,549	38,014	14.8	217,936	28,961	13.3	36,446	14,205	39.0	36,842	8,075	21.9
1991[8]	251,192	35,708	14.2	212,723	27,143	12.8	34,795	13,824	39.7	36,845	7,773	21.1
1990	248,644	33,585	13.5	210,967	25,232	12.0	33,795	12,578	37.2	36,056	7,446	20.7
1989	245,992	31,528	12.8	209,515	24,066	11.5	32,525	11,668	35.9	35,185	6,760	19.2
1988[9]	243,530	31,745	13.0	208,056	24,048	11.6	32,164	11,972	37.2	34,340	7,070	20.6
1987[9]	240,982	32,221	13.4	206,877	24,725	12.0	31,893	12,148	38.1	32,992	6,857	20.8
1986	238,554	32,370	13.6	205,459	24,754	12.0	31,152	11,944	38.3	31,679	6,846	21.6
1985	236,594	33,064	14.0	203,963	25,729	12.6	30,878	11,600	37.6	31,351	6,725	21.5
1984	233,816	33,700	14.4	202,288	26,458	13.1	30,844	11,831	38.4	30,268	6,609	21.8
1983	231,700	35,303	15.2	201,338	27,933	13.9	30,049	12,072	40.2	29,158	6,740	23.1
1982	229,412	34,398	15.0	200,385	27,349	13.6	28,834	11,701	40.6	27,908	6,458	23.1
1981	227,157	31,822	14.0	198,541	24,850	12.5	28,587	11,051	38.7	27,714	6,490	23.4
1980	225,027	29,272	13.0	196,963	22,601	11.5	27,565	10,120	36.7	27,133	6,227	22.9
1979	222,903	26,072	11.7	195,860	19,964	10.2	26,927	9,400	34.9	26,170	5,743	21.9
1978	215,656	24,497	11.4	191,071	19,062	10.0	26,032	9,269	35.6	24,585	5,435	22.1
1977	213,867	24,720	11.6	190,757	19,505	10.2	25,404	9,205	36.2	23,110	5,216	22.6
1976	212,303	24,975	11.8	190,844	19,632	10.3	24,204	9,029	37.3	21,459	5,344	24.9
1975	210,864	25,877	12.3	190,630	20,789	10.9	23,580	8,846	37.5	20,234	5,088	25.1
1974	209,362	23,370	11.2	190,436	18,817	9.9	23,165	8,462	36.5	18,926	4,553	24.1
1973	207,621	22,973	11.1	189,361	18,299	9.7	21,823	8,178	37.5	18,260	4,674	25.6
1972	206,004	24,460	11.9	189,193	19,577	10.3	21,264	8,114	38.2	16,811	4,883	29.0
1971	204,554	25,559	12.5	188,242	20,405	10.8	20,153	7,797	38.7	16,311	5,154	31.6
1970	202,183	25,420	12.6	186,692	20,330	10.9	19,673	7,503	38.1	15,491	5,090	32.9
1969	199,517	24,147	12.1	184,891	19,175	10.4	17,995	6,879	38.2	14,626	4,972	34.0
1968	197,628	25,389	12.8	183,825	20,695	11.3	18,048	6,990	38.7	13,803	4,694	34.0
1967	195,672	27,769	14.2	182,558	22,771	12.5	17,788	6,898	38.8	13,114	4,998	38.1
1966	193,388	28,510	14.7	181,117	23,809	13.1	17,240	6,861	39.8	12,271	4,701	38.3
1965	191,413	33,185	17.3	179,281	28,358	15.8	16,371	7,524	46.0	12,132	4,827	39.8
1964	189,710	36,055	19.0	177,653	30,912	17.4	N	7,297	44.4	12,057	5,143	42.7
1963	187,258	36,436	19.5	176,076	31,498	17.9	N	7,646	47.7	11,182	4,938	44.2
1962	184,276	38,625	21.0	173,263	33,623	19.4	N	7,781	50.3	11,013	5,002	45.4
1961	181,277	39,628	21.9	170,131	34,509	20.3	N	7,252	48.1	11,146	5,119	45.9
1960	179,503	39,851	22.2	168,615	34,925	20.7	N	7,247	48.9	10,888	4,926	45.2
1959	176,557	39,490	22.4	165,858	34,562	20.8	N	7,014	49.4	10,699	4,928	46.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2014—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
WHITE ALONE[10]												
2014	244,253	31,089	12.7	197,607	21,072	10.7	29,134	8,680	29.8	45,409	9,476	20.9
2013[1]	243,346	31,287	12.9	198,041	21,486	10.8	30,428	9,796	32.2	43,924	9,132	20.8
2013[2]	243,085	29,936	12.3	197,001	19,944	10.1	28,795	8,404	29.2	44,998	9,544	21.2
2012	242,147	30,816	12.7	196,378	21,328	10.9	28,707	8,691	30.3	44,509	8,940	20.1
2011	241,334	30,849	12.8	196,709	21,456	10.9	29,636	8,999	30.4	43,295	8,809	20.3
2010[3]	239,982	31,083	13.0	195,441	21,543	11.0	28,032	8,721	31.1	43,324	8,971	20.7
2009	242,047	29,830	12.3	197,938	20,701	10.5	28,163	8,283	29.4	43,010	8,580	19.9
2008	240,548	26,990	11.2	197,763	18,558	9.4	27,010	7,340	27.2	41,810	7,982	19.1
2007	239,133	25,120	10.5	195,944	17,141	8.7	27,159	7,188	26.5	41,931	7,505	17.9
2006	237,619	24,416	10.3	196,061	16,644	8.5	27,057	7,160	26.5	40,461	7,334	18.1
2005	235,430	24,872	10.6	194,277	16,782	8.6	25,943	7,021	27.1	40,164	7,718	19.2
2004[4]	233,741	25,327	10.8	193,024	17,445	9.0	26,139	6,892	26.4	39,712	7,416	18.7
2003	231,866	24,272	10.5	192,074	16,740	8.7	25,536	6,530	25.6	38,913	7,225	18.6
2002	230,376	23,466	10.2	190,823	16,043	8.4	24,903	5,992	24.1	38,575	7,105	18.4
WHITE[11]												
2001	229,675	22,739	9.9	190,413	15,369	8.1	24,619	5,972	24.3	38,294	6,996	18.3
2000[5]	227,846	21,645	9.5	188,966	14,692	7.8	24,166	5,609	23.2	37,699	6,454	17.1
1999[6]	225,361	22,169	9.8	187,833	15,353	8.2	23,913	5,947	24.9	36,441	6,411	17.6
1998	222,837	23,454	10.5	186,184	16,549	8.9	24,211	6,674	27.6	35,563	6,386	18.0
1997	221,200	24,396	11.0	185,147	17,258	9.3	23,773	7,296	30.7	34,858	6,593	18.9
1996	219,656	24,650	11.2	184,119	17,621	9.6	23,744	7,073	29.8	34,247	6,463	18.9
1995	218,028	24,423	11.2	183,450	17,593	9.6	23,732	7,047	29.7	33,399	6,336	19.0
1994	216,460	25,379	11.7	182,546	18,474	10.1	22,713	7,228	31.8	32,569	6,292	19.3
1993	214,899	26,226	12.2	181,330	18,968	10.5	23,224	7,199	31.0	32,112	6,443	20.1
1992[7]	213,060	25,259	11.9	180,409	18,294	10.1	22,453	6,907	30.8	31,170	6,147	19.7
1991[8]	210,133	23,747	11.3	177,619	17,268	9.7	21,608	6,806	31.5	31,207	5,872	18.8
1990	208,611	22,326	10.7	176,504	15,916	9.0	20,845	6,210	29.8	30,833	5,739	18.6
1989	206,853	20,785	10.0	175,857	15,179	8.6	20,362	5,723	28.1	29,993	5,063	16.9
1988[9]	205,235	20,715	10.1	175,111	15,001	8.6	20,396	5,950	29.2	29,315	5,314	18.1
1987[9]	203,605	21,195	10.4	174,488	15,593	8.9	20,244	5,989	29.6	28,290	5,174	18.3
1986	202,282	22,183	11.0	174,024	16,393	9.4	20,163	6,171	30.6	27,143	5,198	19.2
1985	200,918	22,860	11.4	172,863	17,125	9.9	20,105	5,990	29.8	27,067	5,299	19.6
1984	198,941	22,955	11.5	171,839	17,299	10.1	19,727	5,866	29.7	26,094	5,181	19.9
1983	197,496	23,984	12.1	171,407	18,377	10.7	19,256	6,017	31.2	25,206	5,189	20.6
1982	195,919	23,517	12.0	170,748	18,015	10.6	18,374	5,686	30.9	24,300	5,041	20.7
1981	194,504	21,553	11.1	169,868	16,127	9.5	18,795	5,600	29.8	23,913	5,061	21.2
1980	192,912	19,699	10.2	168,756	14,587	8.6	17,642	4,940	28.0	23,370	4,760	20.4
1979	191,742	17,214	9.0	168,461	12,495	7.4	17,349	4,375	25.2	22,587	4,452	19.7
1978	186,450	16,259	8.7	165,193	12,050	7.3	16,877	4,371	25.9	21,257	4,209	19.8
1977	185,254	16,416	8.9	165,385	12,364	7.5	16,721	4,474	26.8	19,869	4,051	20.4
1976	184,165	16,713	9.1	165,571	12,500	7.5	15,941	4,463	28.0	18,594	4,213	22.7
1975	183,164	17,770	9.7	165,661	13,799	8.3	15,577	4,577	29.4	17,503	3,972	22.7
1974	182,376	15,736	8.6	166,081	12,181	7.3	15,433	4,278	27.7	16,295	3,555	21.8
1973	181,185	15,142	8.4	165,424	11,412	6.9	14,303	4,003	28.0	15,761	3,730	23.7
1972	180,125	16,203	9.0	165,630	12,268	7.4	13,739	3,770	27.4	14,495	3,935	27.1
1971	179,398	17,780	9.9	165,184	13,566	8.2	13,502	4,099	30.4	14,214	4,214	29.6
1970	177,376	17,484	9.9	163,875	13,323	8.1	13,226	3,761	28.4	13,500	4,161	30.8
1969	175,349	16,659	9.5	162,779	12,623	7.8	12,285	3,577	29.1	12,570	4,036	32.1
1968	173,732	17,395	10.0	161,777	13,546	8.4	12,190	3,551	29.1	11,955	3,849	32.2
1967	172,038	18,983	11.0	160,720	14,851	9.2	12,131	3,453	28.5	11,318	4,132	36.5
1966	170,247	19,290	11.3	159,561	15,430	9.7	12,261	3,646	29.7	10,686	3,860	36.1
1965	168,732	22,496	13.3	158,255	18,508	11.7	11,573	4,092	35.4	10,477	3,988	38.1
1964	167,313	24,957	14.9	156,898	20,716	13.2	N	3,911	33.4	10,415	4,241	40.7
1963	165,309	25,238	15.3	155,584	21,149	13.6	N	4,051	35.6	9,725	4,089	42.0
1962	162,842	26,672	16.4	153,348	22,613	14.7	N	4,089	37.9	9,494	4,059	42.7
1961	160,306	27,890	17.4	150,717	23,747	15.8	N	4,062	37.6	9,589	4,143	43.2
1960	158,863	28,309	17.8	149,458	24,262	16.2	N	4,296	39.0	9,405	4,047	43.0
1959	156,956	28,484	18.1	147,802	24,443	16.5	N	4,232	40.2	9,154	4,041	44.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2014—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[10]												
2014	195,208	19,652	10.1	154,734	11,566	7.5	19,015	4,630	24.4	39,603	7,779	19.6
2013[1]	195,118	19,552	10.0	155,965	11,688	7.5	19,141	5,123	26.8	38,256	7,492	19.6
2013[2]	195,167	18,796	9.6	155,119	10,710	6.9	18,889	4,325	22.9	39,245	7,758	19.8
2012	195,112	18,940	9.7	155,395	11,387	7.3	19,180	4,655	24.3	38,822	7,202	18.6
2011	194,960	19,171	9.8	155,982	11,562	7.4	19,909	4,746	23.8	38,003	7,222	19.0
2010[3]	194,783	19,251	9.9	155,723	11,509	7.4	18,914	4,689	24.8	38,211	7,351	19.2
2009	197,164	18,530	9.4	158,646	11,211	7.1	19,033	4,532	23.8	37,757	6,946	18.4
2008	196,940	17,024	8.6	159,344	10,138	6.4	18,799	4,046	21.5	36,848	6,539	17.7
2007	196,583	16,032	8.2	158,703	9,553	6.0	19,179	4,099	21.4	36,909	6,155	16.7
2006	196,049	16,013	8.2	159,572	9,676	6.1	19,349	4,353	22.5	35,642	6,021	16.9
2005	195,553	16,227	8.3	159,204	9,604	6.0	18,899	4,278	22.6	35,626	6,393	17.9
2004[4]	195,098	16,908	8.7	159,221	10,323	6.5	19,009	4,116	21.7	35,141	6,237	17.7
2003	194,595	15,902	8.2	159,215	9,658	6.1	18,792	3,959	21.1	34,683	6,015	17.3
2002	194,144	15,567	8.0	158,764	9,389	5.9	18,664	3,733	20.0	34,614	5,947	17.2
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[11]												
2001	194,538	15,271	7.8	159,178	9,122	5.7	18,365	3,661	19.9	34,603	5,882	17.0
2000[5]	193,691	14,366	7.4	158,838	8,664	5.5	18,196	3,412	18.8	33,943	5,356	15.8
1999[6]	192,565	14,735	7.7	158,550	9,013	5.7	17,892	3,545	19.8	33,189	5,412	16.3
1998	192,754	15,799	8.2	159,301	10,061	6.3	18,547	4,074	22.0	32,573	5,352	16.4
1997	191,859	16,491	8.6	158,796	10,401	6.5	18,474	4,604	24.9	32,049	5,632	17.6
1996	191,459	16,462	8.6	159,044	10,553	6.6	18,597	4,339	23.3	31,410	5,455	17.4
1995	190,951	16,267	8.5	159,402	10,599	6.6	18,340	4,183	22.8	30,586	5,303	17.3
1994	192,543	18,110	9.4	161,254	12,118	7.5	18,186	4,743	26.1	30,157	5,500	18.2
1993	190,843	18,882	9.9	160,062	12,756	8.0	18,508	4,724	25.5	29,681	5,570	18.8
1992[7]	189,001	18,202	9.6	159,102	12,277	7.7	18,016	4,640	25.8	28,775	5,350	18.6
1991[8]	189,116	17,741	9.4	158,850	11,998	7.6	17,609	4,710	26.7	29,215	5,261	18.0
1990	188,129	16,622	8.8	158,394	11,086	7.0	17,160	4,284	25.0	28,688	5,002	17.4
1989	186,979	15,599	8.3	158,127	10,723	6.8	16,827	3,922	23.3	28,055	4,466	15.9
1988[9]	185,961	15,565	8.4	157,687	10,467	6.6	16,828	3,988	23.7	27,552	4,746	17.2
1987[9]	184,936	16,029	8.7	157,785	11,051	7.0	16,787	4,075	24.3	26,439	4,613	17.4
1986	184,119	17,244	9.4	157,665	12,078	7.7	16,739	4,350	26.0	25,525	4,668	18.3
1985	183,455	17,839	9.7	157,106	12,706	8.1	16,749	4,136	24.7	25,544	4,789	18.7
1984	182,469	18,300	10.0	156,930	13,234	8.4	16,742	4,193	25.0	24,671	4,659	18.9
1983	181,393	19,538	10.8	156,719	14,437	9.2	16,369	4,448	27.2	23,894	4,746	19.9
1982	181,903	19,362	10.6	157,818	14,271	9.0	15,830	4,161	26.3	23,329	4,701	20.2
1981	180,909	17,987	9.9	157,330	12,903	8.2	16,323	4,222	25.9	22,950	4,769	20.8
1980	179,798	16,365	9.1	156,633	11,568	7.4	15,358	3,699	24.1	22,455	4,474	19.9
1979	178,814	14,419	8.1	156,567	10,009	6.4	15,410	3,371	21.9	21,638	4,179	19.3
1978	174,731	13,755	7.9	154,321	9,798	6.3	15,132	3,390	22.4	20,410	3,957	19.4
1977	173,563	13,802	8.0	154,449	9,977	6.5	14,888	3,429	23.0	19,114	3,825	20.0
1976	173,235	14,025	8.1	155,324	10,066	6.5	14,261	3,516	24.7	17,912	3,959	22.1
1975	172,417	14,883	8.6	155,539	11,137	7.2	13,809	3,570	25.9	16,879	3,746	22.2
1974	171,463	13,217	7.7	155,764	9,854	6.3	13,763	3,379	24.6	15,699	3,364	21.4
1973	170,488	12,864	7.5	155,330	9,262	6.0	12,731	3,185	25.0	15,158	3,602	23.8
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2014	44,566	11,581	26.0	35,545	8,711	24.5	15,304	6,179	40.4	8,836	2,793	31.6
2013[1]	44,154	11,162	25.3	35,958	8,533	23.7	16,188	6,277	38.8	8,045	2,588	32.2
2013[2]	44,112	11,959	27.1	35,657	9,174	25.7	14,906	6,319	42.4	8,199	2,657	32.4
2012	43,583	11,809	27.1	35,205	9,016	25.6	15,113	6,220	41.2	8,179	2,663	32.6
2011	42,648	11,730	27.5	34,495	9,012	26.1	15,282	6,500	42.5	7,986	2,635	33.0
2010[3]	42,385	11,597	27.4	34,347	8,891	25.9	15,362	6,269	40.8	7,730	2,587	33.5
2009	40,876	10,575	25.9	33,330	8,184	24.6	14,463	5,755	39.8	7,368	2,285	31.0
2008	40,097	9,882	24.6	32,818	7,768	23.7	14,332	5,782	40.3	7,123	2,042	28.7
2007	39,564	9,668	24.4	32,427	7,668	23.6	14,396	5,702	39.6	7,036	1,968	28.0
2006	39,013	9,447	24.2	32,130	7,411	23.1	13,848	5,422	39.2	6,715	1,935	28.8
2005	38,551	9,517	24.7	31,663	7,459	23.6	14,080	5,524	39.2	6,754	2,003	29.7
2004[4]	38,037	9,411	24.7	31,468	7,495	23.8	13,830	5,484	39.7	6,418	1,840	28.7
2003	37,503	9,108	24.3	31,059	7,162	23.1	13,664	5,312	38.9	6,194	1,814	29.3
2002	37,207	8,884	23.9	31,008	6,985	22.5	13,551	5,145	38.0	6,034	1,851	30.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2014—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
BLACK ALONE[12]												
2014	41,112	10,755	26.2	32,546	8,013	24.6	14,091	5,670	40.2	8,419	2,685	31.9
2013[1]	40,498	10,186	25.2	32,658	7,665	23.5	14,838	5,759	38.8	7,717	2,483	32.2
2013[2]	40,615	11,041	27.2	32,564	8,390	25.8	13,816	5,871	42.5	7,842	2,536	32.3
2012	40,125	10,911	27.2	32,122	8,251	25.7	13,931	5,735	41.2	7,841	2,549	32.5
2011	39,609	10,929	27.6	31,800	8,334	26.2	14,145	5,980	42.3	7,659	2,524	33.0
2010[3]	39,283	10,746	27.4	31,596	8,181	25.9	14,236	5,831	41.0	7,419	2,479	33.4
2009	38,556	9,944	25.8	31,306	7,642	24.4	13,680	5,427	39.7	7,102	2,209	31.1
2008	37,966	9,379	24.7	30,986	7,339	23.7	13,648	5,533	40.5	6,835	1,970	28.8
2007	37,665	9,237	24.5	30,778	7,312	23.8	13,741	5,459	39.7	6,807	1,898	27.9
2006	37,306	9,048	24.3	30,621	7,072	23.1	13,244	5,180	39.1	6,545	1,897	29.0
2005	36,802	9,168	24.9	30,154	7,164	23.8	13,481	5,303	39.3	6,521	1,949	29.9
2004[4]	36,426	9,014	24.7	30,065	7,153	23.8	13,244	5,247	39.6	6,217	1,792	28.8
2003	35,989	8,781	24.4	29,727	6,870	23.1	13,118	5,115	39.0	6,034	1,781	29.5
2002	35,678	8,602	24.1	29,671	6,761	22.8	13,030	4,980	38.2	5,858	1,800	30.7
BLACK[11]												
2001	35,871	8,136	22.7	29,869	6,389	21.4	12,550	4,694	37.4	5,873	1,692	28.8
2000[5]	35,425	7,982	22.5	29,378	6,221	21.2	12,383	4,774	38.6	5,885	1,702	28.9
1999[6]	35,756	8,441	23.6	29,819	6,758	22.7	12,823	5,232	40.8	5,668	1,562	27.5
1998	34,877	9,091	26.1	29,333	7,259	24.7	13,156	5,629	42.8	5,390	1,752	32.5
1997	34,458	9,116	26.5	28,962	7,386	25.5	13,218	5,654	42.8	5,316	1,645	31.0
1996	34,110	9,694	28.4	28,933	7,993	27.6	13,193	6,123	46.4	4,989	1,606	32.2
1995	33,740	9,872	29.3	28,777	8,189	28.5	13,604	6,553	48.2	4,756	1,551	32.6
1994	33,353	10,196	30.6	28,499	8,447	29.6	12,926	6,489	50.2	4,649	1,617	34.8
1993	32,910	10,877	33.1	28,106	9,242	32.9	13,132	6,955	53.0	4,608	1,541	33.4
1992[7]	32,411	10,827	33.4	27,790	9,134	32.9	12,591	6,799	54.0	4,410	1,569	35.6
1991[8]	31,313	10,242	32.7	26,565	8,504	32.0	11,960	6,557	54.8	4,505	1,590	35.3
1990	30,806	9,837	31.9	26,296	8,160	31.0	11,866	6,005	50.6	4,244	1,491	35.1
1989	30,332	9,302	30.7	25,931	7,704	29.7	11,190	5,530	49.4	4,180	1,471	35.2
1988[9]	29,849	9,356	31.3	25,484	7,650	30.0	10,794	5,601	51.9	4,095	1,509	36.8
1987[9]	29,362	9,520	32.4	25,128	7,848	31.2	10,701	5,789	54.1	3,977	1,471	37.0
1986	28,871	8,983	31.1	24,910	7,410	29.7	10,175	5,473	53.8	3,714	1,431	38.5
1985	28,485	8,926	31.3	24,620	7,504	30.5	10,041	5,342	53.2	3,641	1,264	34.7
1984	28,087	9,490	33.8	24,387	8,104	33.2	10,384	5,666	54.6	3,501	1,255	35.8
1983	27,678	9,882	35.7	24,138	8,376	34.7	10,059	5,736	57.0	3,287	1,338	40.7
1982	27,216	9,697	35.6	23,948	8,355	34.9	9,699	5,698	58.8	3,051	1,229	40.3
1981	26,834	9,173	34.2	23,423	7,780	33.2	9,214	5,222	56.7	3,277	1,296	39.6
1980	26,408	8,579	32.5	23,084	7,190	31.1	9,338	4,984	53.4	3,208	1,314	41.0
1979	25,944	8,050	31.0	22,666	6,800	30.0	9,065	4,816	53.1	3,127	1,168	37.3
1978	24,956	7,625	30.6	22,027	6,493	29.5	8,689	4,712	54.2	2,929	1,132	38.6
1977	24,710	7,726	31.3	21,850	6,667	30.5	8,315	4,595	55.3	2,860	1,059	37.0
1976	24,399	7,595	31.1	21,840	6,576	30.1	7,926	4,415	55.7	2,559	1,019	39.8
1975	24,089	7,545	31.3	21,687	6,533	30.1	7,679	4,168	54.3	2,402	1,011	42.1
1974	23,699	7,182	30.3	21,341	6,255	29.3	7,483	4,116	55.0	2,359	927	39.3
1973	23,512	7,388	31.4	21,328	6,560	30.8	7,188	4,064	56.5	2,183	828	37.9
1972	23,144	7,710	33.3	21,116	6,841	32.4	7,125	4,139	58.1	2,028	870	42.9
1971	22,784	7,396	32.5	20,900	6,530	31.2	6,398	3,587	56.1	1,884	866	46.0
1970	22,515	7,548	33.5	20,724	6,683	32.2	6,225	3,656	58.7	1,791	865	48.3
1969	22,011	7,095	32.2	20,192	6,245	30.9	5,537	3,225	58.2	1,819	850	46.7
1968	21,944	7,616	34.7	N	6,839	33.7	N	3,312	58.9	N	777	46.3
1967	21,590	8,486	39.3	N	7,677	38.4	N	3,362	61.6	N	809	49.3
1966	21,206	8,867	41.8	N	8,090	40.9	N	3,160	65.3	N	777	54.4
1959	18,013	9,927	55.1	N	9,112	54.9	N	2,416	70.6	1,430	815	57.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2014—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2014	19,685	2,268	11.5	16,964	1,479	8.7	1,994	355	17.8	2,621	754	28.8
2013[1]	19,182	2,398	12.5	16,800	1,680	10.0	1,873	525	28.1	2,339	700	29.9
2013[2]	19,023	1,974	10.4	16,642	1,305	7.8	1,923	323	16.8	2,333	660	28.3
2012	18,173	2,072	11.4	15,751	1,467	9.3	1,756	374	21.3	2,334	580	24.8
2011	17,813	2,189	12.3	15,591	1,550	9.9	1,847	411	22.2	2,133	614	28.8
2010[3]	17,237	2,064	12.0	14,950	1,463	9.8	1,804	386	21.4	2,208	578	26.2
2009	15,272	1,901	12.4	13,403	1,361	10.2	1,539	290	18.9	1,826	527	28.8
2008	14,543	1,686	11.6	12,817	1,270	9.9	1,471	228	15.5	1,707	410	24.0
2007	14,430	1,467	10.2	12,527	1,012	8.1	1,421	250	17.6	1,837	426	23.2
2006	14,331	1,447	10.1	12,463	984	7.9	1,210	220	18.1	1,801	449	24.9
2005	13,731	1,501	10.9	11,931	1,039	8.7	1,223	220	18.0	1,771	457	25.8
2004[4]	13,291	1,295	9.7	11,661	876	7.5	1,190	170	14.3	1,599	417	26.1
2003	12,891	1,527	11.8	11,266	1,116	9.9	1,184	294	24.8	1,590	402	25.3
2002	12,487	1,243	10.0	10,742	816	7.6	1,146	175	15.3	1,708	417	24.4
ASIAN ALONE[13]												
2014	17,790	2,137	12.0	15,261	1,391	9.1	1,725	315	18.2	2,431	713	29.3
2013[1]	17,257	2,255	13.1	15,057	1,589	10.6	1,574	442	28.1	2,180	661	30.3
2013[2]	17,063	1,785	10.5	14,895	1,154	7.7	1,657	228	13.7	2,128	623	29.3
2012	16,417	1,921	11.7	14,190	1,357	9.6	1,515	309	20.4	2,156	547	25.4
2011	16,086	1,973	12.3	14,100	1,389	9.9	1,570	327	20.8	1,921	571	29.7
2010[3]	15,611	1,899	12.2	13,515	1,341	9.9	1,471	327	22.2	2,040	547	26.8
2009	14,005	1,746	12.5	12,296	1,244	10.1	1,353	250	18.5	1,673	491	29.3
2008	13,310	1,576	11.8	11,719	1,192	10.2	1,308	209	16.0	1,574	378	24.0
2007	13,257	1,349	10.2	11,471	930	8.1	1,256	217	17.3	1,720	391	22.7
2006	13,177	1,353	10.3	11,428	912	8.0	1,057	187	17.7	1,683	428	25.4
2005	12,580	1,402	11.1	10,911	970	8.9	1,059	189	17.8	1,645	427	26.0
2004[4]	12,231	1,201	9.8	10,734	812	7.6	1,024	135	13.2	1,472	388	26.3
2003	11,856	1,401	11.8	10,333	1,017	9.8	1,028	242	23.6	1,494	375	25.1
2002	11,541	1,161	10.1	9,899	763	7.7	1,019	155	15.2	1,613	390	24.2
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[11]												
2001	12,465	1,275	10.2	10,745	873	8.1	1,333	198	14.8	1,682	393	23.4
2000[5]	12,672	1,258	9.9	11,044	895	8.1	1,231	289	23.4	1,588	350	22.0
1999[6]	11,955	1,285	10.7	10,507	1,010	9.6	1,201	275	22.9	1,415	270	19.1
1998	10,873	1,360	12.5	9,576	1,087	11.4	1,123	373	33.2	1,266	257	20.3
1997	10,482	1,468	14.0	9,312	1,116	12.0	932	313	33.6	1,134	327	28.9
1996	10,054	1,454	14.5	8,900	1,172	13.2	1,018	300	29.5	1,120	255	22.8
1995	9,644	1,411	14.6	8,582	1,112	13.0	919	266	28.9	1,013	260	25.6
1994	6,654	974	14.6	5,915	776	13.1	582	137	23.6	696	179	25.7
1993	7,434	1,134	15.3	6,609	898	13.6	725	126	17.4	791	228	28.8
1992[7]	7,779	985	12.7	6,922	787	11.4	729	183	25.0	828	193	23.3
1991[8]	7,192	996	13.8	6,367	773	12.1	721	177	24.6	785	209	26.6
1990	7,014	858	12.2	6,300	712	11.3	638	132	20.7	668	124	18.5
1989	6,673	939	14.1	5,917	779	13.2	614	212	34.6	712	144	20.2
1988[9]	6,447	1,117	17.3	5,767	942	16.3	650	263	40.5	651	160	24.5
1987[9]	6,322	1,021	16.1	5,785	875	15.1	584	187	32.0	516	138	26.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2014—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)												
2014	55,504	13,104	23.6	48,296	10,853	22.5	11,919	4,817	40.4	6,776	1,981	29.2
2013[1]	54,181	13,356	24.7	47,266	11,128	23.5	13,060	5,406	41.4	6,414	1,915	29.9
2013[2]	54,145	12,744	23.5	47,254	10,536	22.3	11,679	4,860	41.6	6,545	2,063	31.5
2012	53,105	13,616	25.6	46,183	11,358	24.6	11,255	4,816	42.8	6,502	2,018	31.0
2011	52,279	13,244	25.3	45,781	11,143	24.3	11,368	4,996	44.0	6,096	1,882	30.9
2010[3]	50,971	13,522	26.5	44,612	11,384	25.5	10,719	4,748	44.3	5,846	1,863	31.9
2009	48,811	12,350	25.3	42,717	10,345	24.2	10,283	4,176	40.6	5,718	1,801	31.5
2008	47,398	10,987	23.2	41,732	9,303	22.3	9,265	3,751	40.5	5,417	1,577	29.1
2007	45,933	9,890	21.5	40,125	8,248	20.6	8,917	3,527	39.6	5,508	1,490	27.1
2006	44,784	9,243	20.6	39,177	7,650	19.5	8,652	3,189	36.9	5,317	1,468	27.6
2005	43,020	9,368	21.8	37,759	7,767	20.6	7,868	3,069	39.0	4,971	1,451	29.2
2004[4]	41,690	9,122	21.9	36,438	7,705	21.1	7,825	3,072	39.3	4,971	1,293	26.0
2003	40,300	9,051	22.5	35,469	7,637	21.5	7,452	2,861	38.4	4,620	1,325	28.7
2002	39,216	8,555	21.8	34,598	7,184	20.8	7,013	2,554	36.4	4,364	1,255	28.8
2001	37,312	7,997	21.4	33,110	6,674	20.2	6,830	2,585	37.8	3,981	1,211	30.4
2000[5]	35,955	7,747	21.5	31,700	6,430	20.3	6,469	2,444	37.8	3,978	1,163	29.2
1999[6]	34,632	7,876	22.7	30,872	6,702	21.7	6,527	2,642	40.5	3,481	1,068	30.7
1998	31,515	8,070	25.6	28,055	6,814	24.3	6,074	2,837	46.7	3,218	1,097	34.1
1997	30,637	8,308	27.1	27,467	7,198	26.2	5,718	2,911	50.9	2,976	1,017	34.2
1996	29,614	8,697	29.4	26,340	7,515	28.5	5,641	3,020	53.5	2,985	1,066	35.7
1995	28,344	8,574	30.3	25,165	7,341	29.2	5,785	3,053	52.8	2,947	1,092	37.0
1994	27,442	8,416	30.7	24,390	7,357	30.2	5,328	2,920	54.8	2,798	926	33.1
1993	26,559	8,126	30.6	23,439	6,876	29.3	5,333	2,837	53.2	2,717	972	35.8
1992[7]	25,646	7,592	29.6	22,695	6,455	28.4	4,806	2,474	51.5	2,577	881	34.2
1991[8]	22,070	6,339	28.7	19,658	5,541	28.2	4,326	2,282	52.7	2,146	667	31.1
1990	21,405	6,006	28.1	18,912	5,091	26.9	3,993	2,115	53.0	2,254	774	34.3
1989	20,746	5,430	26.2	18,488	4,659	25.2	3,763	1,902	50.6	2,045	634	31.0
1988[9]	20,064	5,357	26.7	18,102	4,700	26.0	3,734	2,052	55.0	1,864	597	32.0
1987[9]	19,395	5,422	28.0	17,342	4,761	27.5	3,678	2,045	55.6	1,933	598	31.0
1986	18,758	5,117	27.3	16,880	4,469	26.5	3,631	1,921	52.9	1,685	553	32.8
1985	18,075	5,236	29.0	16,276	4,605	28.3	3,561	1,983	55.7	1,602	532	33.2
1984	16,916	4,806	28.4	15,293	4,192	27.4	3,139	1,764	56.2	1,481	545	36.8
1983	16,544	4,633	28.0	15,075	4,113	27.3	3,032	1,670	55.1	1,364	457	33.5
1982	14,385	4,301	29.9	13,242	3,865	29.2	2,664	1,601	60.1	1,018	358	35.1
1981	14,021	3,713	26.5	12,922	3,349	25.9	2,622	1,465	55.9	1,005	313	31.1
1980	13,600	3,491	25.7	12,547	3,143	25.1	2,421	1,319	54.5	970	312	32.2
1979	13,371	2,921	21.8	12,291	2,599	21.1	2,058	1,053	51.2	991	286	28.8
1978	12,079	2,607	21.6	11,193	2,343	20.9	1,817	1,024	56.4	886	264	29.8
1977	12,046	2,700	22.4	11,249	2,463	21.9	1,901	1,077	56.7	797	237	29.8
1976	11,269	2,783	24.7	10,552	2,516	23.8	1,766	1,000	56.6	716	266	37.2
1975	11,117	2,991	26.9	10,472	2,755	26.3	1,842	1,053	57.2	645	236	36.6
1974	11,201	2,575	23.0	10,584	2,374	22.4	1,723	915	53.1	617	201	32.6
1973	10,795	2,366	21.9	10,269	2,209	21.5	1,534	881	57.4	526	157	29.9
1972	10,588	2,414	22.8	10,099	2,252	22.3	1,370	733	53.5	488	162	33.2

N Not available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11] For 2001 and earlier years, the CPS allowed respondents to report only one race group. The reference race groups for 2001 and earlier poverty data are White, non-Hispanic White, Black, and Asian and Pacific Islander.

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-2.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2014

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
2014	73,556	15,540	21.1	72,383	14,987	20.7	196,254	26,527	13.5	45,994	4,590	10.0
2013[1]	73,439	15,801	21.5	72,246	15,116	20.9	194,694	25,899	13.3	44,963	4,569	10.2
2013[2]	73,625	14,659	19.9	72,573	14,142	19.5	194,833	26,429	13.6	44,508	4,231	9.5
2012	73,719	16,073	21.8	72,545	15,437	21.3	193,642	26,497	13.7	43,287	3,926	9.1
2011	73,737	16,134	21.9	72,568	15,539	21.4	193,213	26,492	13.7	41,507	3,620	8.7
2010[3]	73,873	16,286	22.0	72,581	15,598	21.5	192,481	26,499	13.8	39,777	3,558	8.9
2009	74,579	15,451	20.7	73,410	14,774	20.1	190,627	24,684	12.9	38,613	3,433	8.9
2008	74,068	14,068	19.0	72,980	13,507	18.5	189,185	22,105	11.7	37,788	3,656	9.7
2007	73,996	13,324	18.0	72,792	12,802	17.6	187,913	20,396	10.9	36,790	3,556	9.7
2006	73,727	12,827	17.4	72,609	12,299	16.9	186,688	20,239	10.8	36,035	3,394	9.4
2005	73,285	12,896	17.6	72,095	12,335	17.1	184,345	20,450	11.1	35,505	3,603	10.1
2004[4]	73,241	13,041	17.8	72,133	12,473	17.3	182,166	20,545	11.3	35,209	3,453	9.8
2003	72,999	12,866	17.6	71,907	12,340	17.2	180,041	19,443	10.8	34,659	3,552	10.2
2002	72,696	12,133	16.7	71,619	11,646	16.3	178,388	18,861	10.6	34,234	3,576	10.4
2001	72,021	11,733	16.3	70,950	11,175	15.8	175,685	17,760	10.1	33,769	3,414	10.1
2000[5]	71,741	11,587	16.2	70,538	11,005	15.6	173,638	16,671	9.6	33,566	3,323	9.9
1999[6]	71,685	12,280	17.1	70,424	11,678	16.6	171,146	17,289	10.1	33,377	3,222	9.7
1998	71,338	13,467	18.9	70,253	12,845	18.3	167,327	17,623	10.5	32,394	3,386	10.5
1997	71,069	14,113	19.9	69,844	13,422	19.2	165,329	18,085	10.9	32,082	3,376	10.5
1996	70,650	14,463	20.5	69,411	13,764	19.8	163,691	18,638	11.4	31,877	3,428	10.8
1995	70,566	14,665	20.8	69,425	13,999	20.2	161,508	18,442	11.4	31,658	3,318	10.5
1994	70,020	15,289	21.8	68,819	14,610	21.2	160,329	19,107	11.9	31,267	3,663	11.7
1993	69,292	15,727	22.7	68,040	14,961	22.0	159,208	19,781	12.4	30,779	3,755	12.2
1992[7]	68,440	15,294	22.3	67,256	14,521	21.6	157,680	18,793	11.9	30,430	3,928	12.9
1991[8]	65,918	14,341	21.8	64,800	13,658	21.1	154,684	17,586	11.4	30,590	3,781	12.4
1990	65,049	13,431	20.6	63,908	12,715	19.9	153,502	16,496	10.7	30,093	3,658	12.2
1989	64,144	12,590	19.6	63,225	12,001	19.0	152,282	15,575	10.2	29,566	3,363	11.4
1988[9]	63,747	12,455	19.5	62,906	11,935	19.0	150,761	15,809	10.5	29,022	3,481	12.0
1987[9]	63,294	12,843	20.3	62,423	12,275	19.7	149,201	15,815	10.6	28,487	3,563	12.5
1986	62,948	12,876	20.5	62,009	12,257	19.8	147,631	16,017	10.8	27,975	3,477	12.4
1985	62,876	13,010	20.7	62,019	12,483	20.1	146,396	16,598	11.3	27,322	3,456	12.6
1984	62,447	13,420	21.5	61,681	12,929	21.0	144,551	16,952	11.7	26,818	3,330	12.4
1983	62,334	13,911	22.3	61,578	13,427	21.8	143,052	17,767	12.4	26,313	3,625	13.8
1982	62,345	13,647	21.9	61,565	13,139	21.3	141,328	17,000	12.0	25,738	3,751	14.6
1981	62,449	12,505	20.0	61,756	12,068	19.5	139,477	15,464	11.1	25,231	3,853	15.3
1980	62,914	11,543	18.3	62,168	11,114	17.9	137,428	13,858	10.1	24,686	3,871	15.7
1979	63,375	10,377	16.4	62,646	9,993	16.0	135,333	12,014	8.9	24,194	3,682	15.2
1978	62,311	9,931	15.9	61,987	9,722	15.7	130,169	11,332	8.7	23,175	3,233	14.0
1977	63,137	10,288	16.2	62,823	10,028	16.0	128,262	11,316	8.8	22,468	3,177	14.1
1976	64,028	10,273	16.0	63,729	10,081	15.8	126,175	11,389	9.0	22,100	3,313	15.0
1975	65,079	11,104	17.1	64,750	10,882	16.8	124,122	11,456	9.2	21,662	3,317	15.3
1974	66,134	10,156	15.4	65,802	9,967	15.1	122,101	10,132	8.3	21,127	3,085	14.6
1973	66,959	9,642	14.4	66,626	9,453	14.2	120,060	9,977	8.3	20,602	3,354	16.3
1972	67,930	10,284	15.1	67,592	10,082	14.9	117,957	10,438	8.8	20,117	3,738	18.6
1971	68,816	10,551	15.3	68,474	10,344	15.1	115,911	10,735	9.3	19,827	4,273	21.6
1970	69,159	10,440	15.1	68,815	10,235	14.9	113,554	10,187	9.0	19,470	4,793	24.6
1969	69,090	9,691	14.0	68,746	9,501	13.8	111,528	9,669	8.7	18,899	4,787	25.3
1968	70,385	10,954	15.6	70,035	10,739	15.3	108,684	9,803	9.0	18,559	4,632	25.0
1967	70,408	11,656	16.6	70,058	11,427	16.3	107,024	10,725	10.0	18,240	5,388	29.5
1966	70,218	12,389	17.6	69,869	12,146	17.4	105,241	11,007	10.5	17,929	5,114	28.5
1965	69,986	14,676	21.0	69,638	14,388	20.7	N	N	N	N	N	N
1964	69,711	16,051	23.0	69,364	15,736	22.7	N	N	N	N	N	N
1963	69,181	16,005	23.1	68,837	15,691	22.8	N	N	N	N	N	N
1962	67,722	16,963	25.0	67,385	16,630	24.7	N	N	N	N	N	N
1961	66,121	16,909	25.6	65,792	16,577	25.2	N	N	N	N	N	N
1960	65,601	17,634	26.9	65,275	17,288	26.5	N	N	N	N	N	N
1959	64,315	17,552	27.3	63,995	17,208	26.9	96,685	16,457	17.0	15,557	5,481	35.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2014—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
WHITE ALONE[10]												
2014	53,637	9,602	17.9	52,732	9,172	17.4	151,562	18,086	11.9	39,054	3,400	8.7
2013[1]	53,638	10,296	19.2	52,657	9,702	18.4	151,234	17,629	11.7	38,475	3,362	8.7
2013[2]	53,846	8,808	16.4	53,074	8,428	15.9	151,334	17,931	11.8	37,905	3,197	8.4
2012	54,066	9,979	18.5	53,201	9,547	17.9	151,042	17,946	11.9	37,039	2,891	7.8
2011	54,186	10,103	18.6	53,268	9,643	18.1	151,416	18,007	11.9	35,732	2,739	7.7
2010[3]	54,490	10,092	18.5	53,573	9,590	17.9	151,218	18,353	12.1	34,274	2,638	7.7
2009	56,266	9,938	17.7	55,397	9,440	17.0	152,367	17,391	11.4	33,414	2,501	7.5
2008	56,153	8,863	15.8	55,339	8,441	15.3	151,681	15,356	10.1	32,714	2,771	8.5
2007	56,419	8,395	14.9	55,483	8,002	14.4	150,875	14,135	9.4	31,839	2,590	8.1
2006	56,205	7,908	14.1	55,330	7,522	13.6	150,143	14,035	9.3	31,270	2,473	7.9
2005	56,075	8,085	14.4	55,152	7,652	13.9	148,450	14,086	9.5	30,905	2,700	8.7
2004[4]	56,053	8,308	14.8	55,212	7,876	14.3	146,974	14,486	9.9	30,714	2,534	8.3
2003	55,779	7,985	14.3	54,989	7,624	13.9	145,783	13,622	9.3	30,303	2,666	8.8
2002	55,703	7,549	13.6	54,900	7,203	13.1	144,694	13,178	9.1	29,980	2,739	9.1
WHITE[11]												
2001	56,089	7,527	13.4	55,238	7,086	12.8	143,796	12,555	8.7	29,790	2,656	8.9
2000[5]	55,980	7,307	13.1	55,021	6,834	12.4	142,164	11,754	8.3	29,703	2,584	8.7
1999[6]	55,833	7,639	13.7	54,873	7,194	13.1	139,974	12,085	8.6	29,553	2,446	8.3
1998	56,016	8,443	15.1	55,126	7,935	14.4	138,061	12,456	9.0	28,759	2,555	8.9
1997	55,863	8,990	16.1	54,870	8,441	15.4	136,784	12,838	9.4	28,553	2,569	9.0
1996	55,606	9,044	16.3	54,599	8,488	15.5	135,586	12,940	9.5	28,464	2,667	9.4
1995	55,444	8,981	16.2	54,532	8,474	15.5	134,149	12,869	9.6	28,436	2,572	9.0
1994	55,186	9,346	16.9	54,221	8,826	16.3	133,289	13,187	9.9	27,985	2,846	10.2
1993	54,639	9,752	17.8	53,614	9,123	17.0	132,680	13,535	10.2	27,580	2,939	10.7
1992[7]	54,110	9,399	17.4	53,110	8,752	16.5	131,694	12,871	9.8	27,256	2,989	11.0
1991[8]	52,523	8,848	16.8	51,627	8,316	16.1	130,312	12,097	9.3	27,297	2,802	10.3
1990	51,929	8,232	15.9	51,028	7,696	15.1	129,784	11,387	8.8	26,898	2,707	10.1
1989	51,400	7,599	14.8	50,704	7,164	14.1	128,974	10,647	8.3	26,479	2,539	9.6
1988[9]	51,203	7,435	14.5	50,590	7,095	14.0	128,031	10,687	8.3	26,001	2,593	10.0
1987[9]	51,012	7,788	15.3	50,360	7,398	14.7	126,991	10,703	8.4	25,602	2,704	10.6
1986	51,111	8,209	16.1	50,356	7,714	15.3	125,998	11,285	9.0	25,173	2,689	10.7
1985	51,031	8,253	16.2	50,358	7,838	15.6	125,258	11,909	9.5	24,629	2,698	11.0
1984	50,814	8,472	16.7	50,192	8,086	16.1	123,922	11,904	9.6	24,206	2,579	10.7
1983	50,726	8,862	17.5	50,183	8,534	17.0	123,014	12,347	10.0	23,754	2,776	11.7
1982	50,920	8,678	17.0	50,305	8,282	16.5	121,766	11,971	9.8	23,234	2,870	12.4
1981	51,140	7,785	15.2	50,553	7,429	14.7	120,574	10,790	8.9	22,791	2,978	13.1
1980	51,653	7,181	13.9	51,002	6,817	13.4	118,935	9,478	8.0	22,325	3,042	13.6
1979	52,262	6,193	11.8	51,687	5,909	11.4	117,583	8,110	6.9	21,898	2,911	13.3
1978	51,669	5,831	11.3	51,409	5,674	11.0	113,832	7,897	6.9	20,950	2,530	12.1
1977	52,563	6,097	11.6	52,299	5,943	11.4	112,374	7,893	7.0	20,316	2,426	11.9
1976	53,428	6,189	11.6	53,167	6,034	11.3	110,717	7,890	7.1	20,020	2,633	13.2
1975	54,405	6,927	12.7	54,126	6,748	12.5	109,105	8,210	7.5	19,654	2,634	13.4
1974	55,590	6,223	11.2	55,320	6,079	11.0	107,579	7,053	6.6	19,206	2,460	12.8
1973	N	N	N	56,211	5,462	9.7	N	N	N	N	2,698	14.4
1972	N	N	N	57,181	5,784	10.1	N	N	N	N	3,072	16.8
1971	N	N	N	58,119	6,341	10.9	N	N	N	N	3,605	19.9
1970	N	N	N	58,472	6,138	10.5	N	N	N	N	4,011	22.6
1969	N	N	N	58,578	5,667	9.7	N	N	N	N	4,052	23.3
1968	N	N	N	N	6,373	10.7	N	N	N	17,062	3,939	23.1
1967	N	N	N	N	6,729	11.3	N	N	N	16,791	4,646	27.7
1966	N	N	N	N	7,204	12.1	N	N	N	16,514	4,357	26.4
1965	N	N	N	N	8,595	14.4	N	N	N	N	N	N
1960	N	N	N	N	11,229	20.0	N	N	N	N	N	N
1959	N	N	N	N	11,386	20.6	N	N	N	N	4,744	33.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2014—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[10]												
2014	38,057	4,679	12.3	37,457	4,440	11.9	121,424	12,173	10.0	35,727	2,801	7.8
2013[1]	38,167	5,116	13.4	37,572	4,784	12.7	121,629	11,691	9.6	35,322	2,745	7.8
2013[2]	38,395	4,094	10.7	37,849	3,833	10.1	121,991	12,133	9.9	34,781	2,569	7.4
2012	38,759	4,782	12.3	38,167	4,510	11.8	122,221	11,833	9.7	34,131	2,324	6.8
2011	38,955	4,850	12.5	38,322	4,554	11.9	123,101	12,112	9.8	32,904	2,210	6.7
2010[3]	39,437	4,866	12.3	38,823	4,544	11.7	123,731	12,230	9.9	31,616	2,155	6.8
2009	40,917	4,850	11.9	40,319	4,518	11.2	125,511	11,658	9.3	30,736	2,022	6.6
2008	41,309	4,364	10.6	40,707	4,059	10.0	125,482	10,380	8.3	30,149	2,280	7.6
2007	41,979	4,255	10.1	41,304	3,996	9.7	125,161	9,598	7.7	29,442	2,179	7.4
2006	42,212	4,208	10.0	41,563	3,930	9.5	124,847	9,761	7.8	28,990	2,044	7.0
2005	42,523	4,254	10.0	41,867	3,973	9.5	124,326	9,708	7.8	28,704	2,264	7.9
2004[4]	42,978	4,519	10.5	42,363	4,190	9.9	123,481	10,236	8.3	28,639	2,153	7.5
2003	43,150	4,233	9.8	42,547	3,957	9.3	123,110	9,391	7.6	28,335	2,277	8.0
2002	43,614	4,090	9.4	43,017	3,848	8.9	122,511	9,157	7.5	28,018	2,321	8.3
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[11]												
2001	44,095	4,194	9.5	43,459	3,887	8.9	122,470	8,811	7.2	27,973	2,266	8.1
2000[5]	44,244	4,018	9.1	43,554	3,715	8.5	121,499	8,130	6.7	27,948	2,218	7.9
1999[6]	44,272	4,155	9.4	43,570	3,832	8.8	120,341	8,462	7.0	27,952	2,118	7.6
1998	45,355	4,822	10.6	44,670	4,458	10.0	120,282	8,760	7.3	27,118	2,217	8.2
1997	45,491	5,204	11.4	44,665	4,759	10.7	119,373	9,088	7.6	26,995	2,200	8.1
1996	45,605	5,072	11.1	44,844	4,656	10.4	118,822	9,074	7.6	27,033	2,316	8.6
1995	45,689	5,115	11.2	44,973	4,745	10.6	118,228	8,908	7.5	27,034	2,243	8.3
1994	46,668	5,823	12.5	45,874	5,404	11.8	119,192	9,732	8.2	26,684	2,556	9.6
1993	46,096	6,255	13.6	45,322	5,819	12.8	118,475	9,964	8.4	26,272	2,663	10.1
1992[7]	45,590	6,017	13.2	44,833	5,558	12.4	117,386	9,461	8.1	26,025	2,724	10.5
1991[8]	45,236	5,918	13.1	44,506	5,497	12.4	117,672	9,244	7.9	26,208	2,580	9.8
1990	44,797	5,532	12.3	44,045	5,106	11.6	117,477	8,619	7.3	25,854	2,471	9.6
1989	44,492	5,110	11.5	43,938	4,779	10.9	116,983	8,154	7.0	25,504	2,335	9.2
1988[9]	44,438	4,888	11.0	43,910	4,594	10.5	116,479	8,293	7.1	25,044	2,384	9.5
1987[9]	44,461	5,230	11.8	43,907	4,902	11.2	115,721	8,327	7.2	24,754	2,472	10.0
1986	44,664	5,789	13.0	44,041	5,388	12.2	115,157	8,963	7.8	24,298	2,492	10.3
1985	44,752	5,745	12.8	44,199	5,421	12.3	114,969	9,608	8.4	23,734	2,486	10.5
1984	44,886	6,156	13.7	44,349	5,828	13.1	114,180	9,734	8.5	23,402	2,410	10.3
1983	44,830	6,649	14.8	44,374	6,381	14.4	113,570	10,279	9.1	22,992	2,610	11.4
1982	45,531	6,566	14.4	45,001	6,229	13.8	113,717	10,082	8.9	22,655	2,714	12.0
1981	45,950	5,946	12.9	45,440	5,639	12.4	112,722	9,207	8.2	22,237	2,834	12.7
1980	46,578	5,510	11.8	45,989	5,174	11.3	111,460	7,990	7.2	21,760	2,865	13.2
1979	46,967	4,730	10.1	46,448	4,476	9.6	110,509	6,930	6.3	21,339	2,759	12.9
1978	46,819	4,506	9.6	46,606	4,383	9.4	107,481	6,837	6.4	20,431	2,412	11.8
1977	47,689	4,714	9.9	47,459	4,582	9.7	106,063	6,772	6.4	19,812	2,316	11.7
1976	48,824	4,799	9.8	48,601	4,664	9.6	104,846	6,720	6.4	19,565	2,506	12.8
1975	49,670	5,342	10.8	49,421	5,185	10.5	103,496	7,039	6.8	19,251	2,503	13.0
1974	50,759	4,820	9.5	50,520	4,697	9.3	101,894	6,051	5.9	18,810	2,346	12.5
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2014	12,875	4,639	36.0	12,706	4,564	35.9	27,442	6,137	22.4	4,249	805	19.0
2013[1]	13,044	4,359	33.4	12,915	4,325	33.5	27,056	6,031	22.3	4,054	772	19.0
2013[2]	13,104	4,838	36.9	12,882	4,730	36.7	26,923	6,410	23.8	4,085	712	17.4
2012	13,108	4,815	36.7	12,908	4,675	36.2	26,482	6,265	23.7	3,993	730	18.3
2011	12,968	4,849	37.4	12,815	4,762	37.2	25,962	6,241	24.0	3,718	640	17.2
2010[3]	13,015	4,923	37.8	12,759	4,814	37.7	25,815	6,031	23.4	3,555	643	18.1
2009	12,655	4,480	35.4	12,445	4,349	34.9	24,815	5,441	21.9	3,405	655	19.2
2008	12,388	4,202	33.9	12,201	4,104	33.6	24,404	5,017	20.6	3,305	663	20.0
2007	12,380	4,178	33.7	12,227	4,106	33.6	23,968	4,742	19.8	3,215	748	23.3
2006	12,375	4,086	33.0	12,206	3,977	32.6	23,510	4,652	19.8	3,128	710	22.7
2005	12,159	4,074	33.5	11,975	3,972	33.2	23,338	4,735	20.3	3,053	708	23.2
2004[4]	12,190	4,059	33.3	12,012	3,962	33.0	22,842	4,638	20.3	3,005	714	23.8
2003	12,215	4,108	33.6	11,989	3,977	33.2	22,355	4,313	19.3	2,933	688	23.5
2002	12,114	3,817	31.5	11,931	3,733	31.3	22,170	4,376	19.7	2,922	691	23.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2014—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
BLACK ALONE[12]												
2014	11,015	4,090	37.1	10,887	4,036	37.1	25,954	5,869	22.6	4,143	796	19.2
2013[1]	11,003	3,708	33.7	10,896	3,678	33.8	25,562	5,742	22.5	3,933	736	18.7
2013[2]	11,088	4,244	38.3	10,916	4,153	38.0	25,552	6,099	23.9	3,975	698	17.6
2012	11,078	4,201	37.9	10,931	4,097	37.5	25,154	6,002	23.9	3,893	708	18.2
2011	11,138	4,320	38.8	11,005	4,247	38.6	24,831	5,980	24.1	3,640	630	17.3
2010[3]	11,173	4,355	39.0	10,953	4,271	39.0	24,667	5,775	23.4	3,443	617	17.9
2009	11,282	4,033	35.7	11,102	3,919	35.3	23,953	5,264	22.0	3,320	647	19.5
2008	11,172	3,878	34.7	10,998	3,781	34.4	23,565	4,855	20.6	3,229	646	20.0
2007	11,302	3,904	34.5	11,174	3,838	34.3	23,213	4,602	19.8	3,150	731	23.2
2006	11,315	3,777	33.4	11,168	3,690	33.0	22,907	4,570	19.9	3,085	701	22.7
2005	11,136	3,841	34.5	10,962	3,743	34.2	22,659	4,627	20.4	3,007	701	23.3
2004[4]	11,244	3,788	33.7	11,080	3,702	33.4	22,226	4,521	20.3	2,956	705	23.8
2003	11,367	3,877	34.1	11,162	3,750	33.6	21,746	4,224	19.4	2,876	680	23.7
2002	11,275	3,645	32.3	11,111	3,570	32.1	21,547	4,277	19.9	2,856	680	23.8
BLACK[11]												
2001	11,556	3,492	30.2	11,419	3,423	30.0	21,462	4,018	18.7	2,853	626	21.9
2000[5]	11,480	3,581	31.2	11,296	3,495	30.9	21,160	3,794	17.9	2,785	607	21.8
1999[6]	11,488	3,813	33.2	11,260	3,698	32.8	21,518	4,000	18.6	2,750	628	22.8
1998	11,317	4,151	36.7	11,176	4,073	36.4	20,837	4,222	20.3	2,723	718	26.4
1997	11,367	4,225	37.2	11,193	4,116	36.8	20,400	4,191	20.5	2,691	700	26.0
1996	11,338	4,519	39.9	11,155	4,411	39.5	20,155	4,515	22.4	2,616	661	25.3
1995	11,369	4,761	41.9	11,198	4,644	41.5	19,892	4,483	22.5	2,478	629	25.4
1994	11,211	4,906	43.8	11,044	4,787	43.3	19,585	4,590	23.4	2,557	700	27.4
1993	11,127	5,125	46.1	10,969	5,030	45.9	19,272	5,049	26.2	2,510	702	28.0
1992[7]	10,956	5,106	46.6	10,823	5,015	46.3	18,952	4,884	25.8	2,504	838	33.5
1991[8]	10,350	4,755	45.9	10,178	4,637	45.6	18,355	4,607	25.1	2,606	880	33.8
1990	10,162	4,550	44.8	9,980	4,412	44.2	18,097	4,427	24.5	2,547	860	33.8
1989	10,012	4,375	43.7	9,847	4,257	43.2	17,833	4,164	23.3	2,487	763	30.7
1988[9]	9,865	4,296	43.5	9,681	4,148	42.8	17,548	4,275	24.4	2,436	785	32.2
1987[9]	9,730	4,385	45.1	9,546	4,234	44.4	17,245	4,361	25.3	2,387	774	32.4
1986	9,629	4,148	43.1	9,467	4,037	42.7	16,911	4,113	24.3	2,331	722	31.0
1985	9,545	4,157	43.6	9,405	4,057	43.1	16,667	4,052	24.3	2,273	717	31.5
1984	9,480	4,413	46.6	9,356	4,320	46.2	16,369	4,368	26.7	2,238	710	31.7
1983	9,417	4,398	46.7	9,245	4,273	46.2	16,065	4,694	29.2	2,197	791	36.0
1982	9,400	4,472	47.6	9,269	4,388	47.3	15,692	4,415	28.1	2,124	811	38.2
1981	9,374	4,237	45.2	9,291	4,170	44.9	15,358	4,117	26.8	2,102	820	39.0
1980	9,368	3,961	42.3	9,287	3,906	42.1	14,987	3,835	25.6	2,054	783	38.1
1979	9,307	3,833	41.2	9,172	3,745	40.8	14,596	3,478	23.8	2,040	740	36.2
1978	9,229	3,830	41.5	9,168	3,781	41.2	13,774	3,133	22.7	1,954	662	33.9
1977	9,296	3,888	41.8	9,253	3,850	41.6	13,483	3,137	23.3	1,930	701	36.3
1976	9,322	3,787	40.6	9,291	3,758	40.4	13,224	3,163	23.9	1,852	644	34.8
1975	9,421	3,925	41.7	9,374	3,884	41.4	12,872	2,968	23.1	1,795	652	36.3
1974	9,439	3,755	39.8	9,384	3,713	39.6	12,539	2,836	22.6	1,721	591	34.3
1973	N	N	N	9,405	3,822	40.6	N	N	N	1,672	620	37.1
1972	N	N	N	9,426	4,025	42.7	N	N	N	1,603	640	39.9
1971	N	N	N	9,414	3,836	40.4	N	N	N	1,584	623	39.3
1970	N	N	N	9,448	3,922	41.5	N	N	N	1,422	683	48.0
1969	N	N	N	9,290	3,677	39.6	N	N	N	1,373	689	50.2
1968	N	N	N	N	4,188	43.1	N	N	N	1,374	655	47.7
1967	N	N	N	N	4,558	47.4	N	N	N	1,341	715	53.3
1966	N	N	N	N	4,774	50.6	N	N	N	1,311	722	55.1
1965	N	N	N	N	5,022	65.6	N	N	N	N	711	62.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2014—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2014	4,792	577	12.0	4,722	544	11.5	12,834	1,390	10.8	2,059	301	14.6
2013[1]	4,900	628	12.8	4,858	600	12.4	12,393	1,457	11.8	1,889	312	16.5
2013[2]	4,740	457	9.6	4,701	442	9.4	12,374	1,258	10.2	1,910	259	13.6
2012	4,557	570	12.5	4,485	533	11.9	11,913	1,291	10.8	1,703	211	12.4
2011	4,572	607	13.3	4,495	566	12.6	11,660	1,397	12.0	1,581	185	11.7
2010[3]	4,308	586	13.6	4,256	560	13.2	11,414	1,265	11.1	1,515	214	14.1
2009	3,996	531	13.3	3,946	507	12.9	9,898	1,154	11.7	1,378	216	15.7
2008	3,717	494	13.3	3,678	476	12.9	9,507	1,031	10.8	1,319	162	12.3
2007	3,606	431	11.9	3,558	402	11.3	9,531	892	9.4	1,293	144	11.2
2006	3,573	408	11.4	3,530	398	11.3	9,553	897	9.4	1,205	142	11.8
2005	3,472	359	10.3	3,435	352	10.2	9,115	999	11.0	1,144	144	12.6
2004[4]	3,406	329	9.7	3,367	311	9.2	8,780	819	9.3	1,104	147	13.3
2003	3,316	420	12.7	3,279	406	12.4	8,510	956	11.2	1,065	152	14.2
2002	3,199	353	11.0	3,159	338	10.7	8,292	804	9.7	995	86	8.7
ASIAN ALONE[13]												
2014	3,750	524	14.0	3,681	492	13.4	12,012	1,314	10.9	2,029	299	14.7
2013[1]	3,766	555	14.7	3,746	538	14.4	11,646	1,393	12.0	1,845	307	16.7
2013[2]	3,651	367	10.1	3,621	354	9.8	11,531	1,162	10.1	1,881	256	13.6
2012	3,596	497	13.8	3,542	470	13.3	11,153	1,220	10.9	1,669	205	12.3
2011	3,657	494	13.5	3,600	466	13.0	10,873	1,297	11.9	1,555	182	11.7
2010[3]	3,431	494	14.4	3,399	477	14.0	10,696	1,191	11.1	1,484	214	14.4
2009	3,311	463	14.0	3,271	444	13.6	9,344	1,069	11.4	1,350	213	15.8
2008	3,052	446	14.6	3,016	430	14.2	8,961	974	10.9	1,296	157	12.1
2007	2,980	374	12.5	2,932	345	11.8	9,012	832	9.2	1,265	143	11.3
2006	2,956	360	12.2	2,915	351	12.0	9,039	851	9.4	1,182	142	12.0
2005	2,871	317	11.1	2,842	312	11.0	8,591	941	11.0	1,118	143	12.8
2004[4]	2,854	281	9.9	2,823	265	9.4	8,294	774	9.3	1,083	146	13.5
2003	2,759	344	12.5	2,726	331	12.1	8,044	907	11.3	1,052	151	14.3
2002	2,683	315	11.7	2,648	302	11.4	7,881	764	9.7	977	82	8.4
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[11]												
2001	3,215	369	11.5	3,169	353	11.1	8,352	814	9.7	899	92	10.2
2000[5]	3,294	420	12.7	3,256	407	12.5	8,500	756	8.9	878	82	9.3
1999[6]	3,212	381	11.9	3,178	367	11.5	7,879	807	10.2	864	96	11.1
1998	3,137	564	18.0	3,099	542	17.5	6,951	698	10.0	785	97	12.4
1997	3,096	628	20.3	3,061	608	19.9	6,680	753	11.3	705	87	12.3
1996	2,924	571	19.5	2,899	553	19.1	6,484	821	12.7	647	63	9.7
1995	2,900	564	19.5	2,858	532	18.6	6,123	757	12.4	622	89	14.3
1994	1,739	318	18.3	1,719	308	17.9	4,401	589	13.4	513	67	13.0
1993	2,061	375	18.2	2,029	358	17.6	4,871	680	14.0	503	79	15.6
1992[7]	2,218	363	16.4	2,199	352	16.0	5,067	568	11.2	494	53	10.8
1991[8]	2,056	360	17.5	2,036	348	17.1	4,582	565	12.3	555	70	12.7
1990	2,126	374	17.6	2,098	356	17.0	4,375	422	9.6	514	62	12.1
1989	1,983	392	19.8	1,945	368	18.9	4,225	512	12.1	465	34	7.4
1988[9]	1,970	474	24.1	1,949	458	23.5	4,035	583	14.4	442	60	13.5
1987[9]	1,937	455	23.5	1,908	432	22.7	4,010	510	12.7	375	56	15.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2014—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)												
2014	17,995	5,745	31.9	17,636	5,522	31.3	33,873	6,701	19.8	3,636	658	18.1
2013[1]	17,898	5,907	33.0	17,496	5,638	32.2	32,839	6,746	20.5	3,443	704	20.4
2013[2]	17,837	5,415	30.4	17,559	5,273	30.0	32,903	6,654	20.2	3,405	676	19.8
2012	17,664	5,976	33.8	17,341	5,773	33.3	32,228	6,977	21.6	3,213	663	20.6
2011	17,600	6,008	34.1	17,276	5,820	33.7	31,643	6,667	21.1	3,036	569	18.7
2010[3]	17,371	6,059	34.9	16,964	5,815	34.3	30,740	6,948	22.6	2,860	516	18.0
2009	16,965	5,610	33.1	16,655	5,419	32.5	29,031	6,224	21.4	2,815	516	18.3
2008	16,370	5,010	30.6	16,138	4,888	30.3	28,311	5,452	19.3	2,717	525	19.3
2007	15,647	4,482	28.6	15,375	4,348	28.3	27,731	4,970	17.9	2,555	438	17.1
2006	15,147	4,072	26.9	14,907	3,959	26.6	27,209	4,698	17.3	2,428	472	19.4
2005	14,654	4,143	28.3	14,361	3,977	27.7	26,051	4,765	18.3	2,315	460	19.9
2004[4]	14,173	4,098	28.9	13,929	3,985	28.6	25,324	4,620	18.2	2,194	403	18.4
2003	13,730	4,077	29.7	13,519	3,982	29.5	24,490	4,568	18.7	2,080	406	19.5
2002	13,210	3,782	28.6	12,971	3,653	28.2	23,952	4,334	18.1	2,053	439	21.4
2001	12,763	3,570	28.0	12,539	3,433	27.4	22,653	4,014	17.7	1,896	413	21.8
2000[5]	12,399	3,522	28.4	12,115	3,342	27.6	21,734	3,844	17.7	1,822	381	20.9
1999[6]	12,188	3,693	30.3	11,912	3,561	29.9	20,782	3,843	18.5	1,661	340	20.5
1998	11,152	3,837	34.4	10,921	3,670	33.6	18,668	3,877	20.8	1,696	356	21.0
1997	10,802	3,972	36.8	10,625	3,865	36.4	18,217	3,951	21.7	1,617	384	23.8
1996	10,511	4,237	40.3	10,255	4,090	39.9	17,587	4,089	23.3	1,516	370	24.4
1995	10,213	4,080	40.0	10,011	3,938	39.3	16,673	4,153	24.9	1,458	342	23.5
1994	9,822	4,075	41.5	9,621	3,956	41.1	16,192	4,018	24.8	1,428	323	22.6
1993	9,462	3,873	40.9	9,188	3,666	39.9	15,708	3,956	25.2	1,390	297	21.4
1992[7]	9,081	3,637	40.0	8,829	3,440	39.0	15,268	3,668	24.0	1,298	287	22.1
1991[8]	7,648	3,094	40.4	7,473	2,977	39.8	13,279	3,008	22.7	1,143	237	20.8
1990	7,457	2,865	38.4	7,300	2,750	37.7	12,857	2,896	22.5	1,091	245	22.5
1989	7,186	2,603	36.2	7,040	2,496	35.5	12,536	2,616	20.9	1,024	211	20.6
1988[9]	7,003	2,631	37.6	6,908	2,576	37.3	12,056	2,501	20.7	1,005	225	22.4
1987[9]	6,792	2,670	39.3	6,692	2,606	38.9	11,718	2,509	21.4	885	243	27.5
1986	6,646	2,507	37.7	6,511	2,413	37.1	11,206	2,406	21.5	906	204	22.5
1985	6,475	2,606	40.3	6,346	2,512	39.6	10,685	2,411	22.6	915	219	23.9
1984	6,068	2,376	39.2	5,982	2,317	38.7	10,029	2,254	22.5	819	176	21.5
1983	6,066	2,312	38.1	5,977	2,251	37.7	9,697	2,148	22.5	782	173	22.1
1982	5,527	2,181	39.5	5,436	2,117	38.9	8,262	1,963	23.8	596	159	26.6
1981	5,369	1,925	35.9	5,291	1,874	35.4	8,084	1,642	20.3	568	146	25.7
1980	5,276	1,749	33.2	5,211	1,718	33.0	7,740	1,563	20.2	582	179	30.8
1979	5,483	1,535	28.0	5,426	1,505	27.7	7,314	1,232	16.8	574	154	26.8
1978	5,012	1,384	27.6	4,972	1,354	27.2	6,527	1,098	16.8	539	125	23.2
1977	5,028	1,422	28.3	5,000	1,402	28.0	6,500	1,164	17.9	518	113	21.9
1976	4,771	1,443	30.2	4,736	1,424	30.1	6,034	1,212	20.1	464	128	27.7
1975	N	N	N	4,896	1,619	33.1	N	N	N	N	137	32.6
1974	N	N	N	4,939	1,414	28.6	N	N	N	N	117	28.9
1973	N	N	N	4,910	1,364	27.8	N	N	N	N	95	24.9

N Not available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11] For 2001 and earlier years, the CPS allowed respondents to report only one race group. The reference race groups for 2001 and earlier poverty data are White, non-Hispanic White, Black, and Asian and Pacific Islander.

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-3.

Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family: 1959 to 2014

(Numbers in thousands. Families as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All families			Married-couple families			Male householder, no wife present			Female householder, no husband present		
		Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
2014	81,730	9,467	11.6	60,015	3,735	6.2	6,162	969	15.7	15,553	4,764	30.6
2013[1]	82,316	9,645	11.7	59,643	3,394	5.7	6,497	1,048	16.1	16,176	5,203	32.2
2013[2]	81,217	9,130	11.2	59,692	3,476	5.8	6,330	1,008	15.9	15,195	4,646	30.6
2012	80,944	9,520	11.8	59,224	3,705	6.3	6,231	1,023	16.4	15,489	4,793	30.9
2011	80,529	9,497	11.8	58,963	3,652	6.2	5,888	950	16.1	15,678	4,894	31.2
2010[3]	79,559	9,400	11.8	58,667	3,681	6.3	5,649	892	15.8	15,243	4,827	31.7
2009	78,867	8,792	11.1	58,428	3,409	5.8	5,582	942	16.9	14,857	4,441	29.9
2008	78,874	8,147	10.3	59,137	3,261	5.5	5,255	723	13.8	14,482	4,163	28.7
2007	77,908	7,623	9.8	58,395	2,849	4.9	5,103	696	13.6	14,411	4,078	28.3
2006	78,454	7,668	9.8	58,964	2,910	4.9	5,067	671	13.2	14,424	4,087	28.3
2005	77,418	7,657	9.9	58,189	2,944	5.1	5,134	669	13.0	14,095	4,044	28.7
2004[4]	76,866	7,835	10.2	57,983	3,216	5.5	4,901	657	13.4	13,981	3,962	28.3
2003	76,232	7,607	10.0	57,725	3,115	5.4	4,717	636	13.5	13,791	3,856	28.0
2002	75,616	7,229	9.6	57,327	3,052	5.3	4,663	564	12.1	13,626	3,613	26.5
2001	74,340	6,813	9.2	56,755	2,760	4.9	4,440	583	13.1	13,146	3,470	26.4
2000[5]	73,778	6,400	8.7	56,598	2,637	4.7	4,277	485	11.3	12,903	3,278	25.4
1999[6]	73,206	6,792	9.3	56,290	2,748	4.9	4,099	485	11.8	12,818	3,559	27.8
1998	71,551	7,186	10.0	54,778	2,879	5.3	3,977	476	12.0	12,796	3,831	29.9
1997	70,884	7,324	10.3	54,321	2,821	5.2	3,911	507	13.0	12,652	3,995	31.6
1996	70,241	7,708	11.0	53,604	3,010	5.6	3,847	531	13.8	12,790	4,167	32.6
1995	69,597	7,532	10.8	53,570	2,982	5.6	3,513	493	14.0	12,514	4,057	32.4
1994	69,313	8,053	11.6	53,865	3,272	6.1	3,228	549	17.0	12,220	4,232	34.6
1993	68,506	8,393	12.3	53,181	3,481	6.5	2,914	488	16.8	12,411	4,424	35.6
1992[7]	68,216	8,144	11.9	53,090	3,385	6.4	3,065	484	15.8	12,061	4,275	35.4
1991[8]	67,175	7,712	11.5	52,457	3,158	6.0	3,025	392	13.0	11,693	4,161	35.6
1990	66,322	7,098	10.7	52,147	2,981	5.7	2,907	349	12.0	11,268	3,768	33.4
1989	66,090	6,784	10.3	52,317	2,931	5.6	2,884	348	12.1	10,890	3,504	32.2
1988[9]	65,837	6,874	10.4	52,100	2,897	5.6	2,847	336	11.8	10,890	3,642	33.4
1987[9]	65,204	7,005	10.7	51,675	3,011	5.8	2,833	340	12.0	10,696	3,654	34.2
1986	64,491	7,023	10.9	51,537	3,123	6.1	2,510	287	11.4	10,445	3,613	34.6
1985	63,558	7,223	11.4	50,933	3,438	6.7	2,414	311	12.9	10,211	3,474	34.0
1984	62,706	7,277	11.6	50,350	3,488	6.9	2,228	292	13.1	10,129	3,498	34.5
1983	62,015	7,647	12.3	50,081	3,815	7.6	2,038	268	13.2	9,896	3,564	36.0
1982	61,393	7,512	12.2	49,908	3,789	7.6	2,016	290	14.4	9,469	3,434	36.3
1981	61,019	6,851	11.2	49,630	3,394	6.8	1,986	205	10.3	9,403	3,252	34.6
1980	60,309	6,217	10.3	49,294	3,032	6.2	1,933	213	11.0	9,082	2,972	32.7
1979	59,550	5,461	9.2	49,112	2,640	5.4	1,733	176	10.2	8,705	2,645	30.4
1978	57,804	5,280	9.1	47,692	2,474	5.2	1,654	152	9.2	8,458	2,654	31.4
1977	57,215	5,311	9.3	47,385	2,524	5.3	1,594	177	11.1	8,236	2,610	31.7
1976	56,710	5,311	9.4	47,497	2,606	5.5	1,500	162	10.8	7,713	2,543	33.0
1975	56,245	5,450	9.7	47,318	2,904	6.1	1,445	116	8.0	7,482	2,430	32.5
1974	55,698	4,922	8.8	47,069	2,474	5.3	1,399	125	8.9	7,230	2,324	32.1
1973	55,053	4,828	8.8	46,812	2,482	5.3	1,438	154	10.7	6,804	2,193	32.2
1972	54,373	5,075	9.3	46,314	N	N	1,452	N	N	6,607	2,158	32.7
1971	53,296	5,303	10.0	45,752	N	N	1,353	N	N	6,191	2,100	33.9
1970	52,227	5,260	10.1	44,739	N	N	1,487	N	N	6,001	1,952	32.5
1969	51,586	5,008	9.7	44,436	N	N	1,559	N	N	5,591	1,827	32.7
1968	50,511	5,047	10.0	43,842	N	N	1,228	N	N	5,441	1,755	32.3
1967	49,835	5,667	11.4	43,292	N	N	1,210	N	N	5,333	1,774	33.3
1966	48,921	5,784	11.8	42,553	N	N	1,197	N	N	5,171	1,721	33.1
1965	48,278	6,721	13.9	42,107	N	N	1,179	N	N	4,992	1,916	38.4
1964	47,836	7,160	15.0	41,648	N	N	1,182	N	N	5,006	1,822	36.4
1963	47,436	7,554	15.9	41,311	N	N	1,243	N	N	4,882	1,972	40.4
1962	46,998	8,077	17.2	40,923	N	N	1,334	N	N	4,741	2,034	42.9
1961	46,341	8,391	18.1	40,405	N	N	1,293	N	N	4,643	1,954	42.1
1960	45,435	8,243	18.1	39,624	N	N	1,202	N	N	4,609	1,955	42.4
1959	45,054	8,320	18.5	39,335	N	N	1,226	N	N	4,493	1,916	42.6

N Not available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

APPENDIX C. REPLICATE WEIGHTS

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

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

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

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

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

References

Boudreaux, Michel, Michael Davern, and Peter Graven, "Alternative Variance Estimates in the Current Population Survey and the American Community Survey," presented at the 2011 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America.

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

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

APPENDIX D. COMPARISON OF 2013 INCOME AND POVERTY ESTIMATES USING THE TRADITIONAL AND REDESIGNED INCOME QUESTIONS

Introduction

The 2014 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) utilized a probability split panel design to test a new redesigned set of income questions.[1, 2] The Census Bureau conducted an initial nationwide test of a redesigned set of income questions by telephone in March 2013.[3] Based on the results of that initial test, a second, more comprehensive test was conducted in 2014. There were approximately 98,000 addresses in the 2014 CPS ASEC sample; a subsample of about 30,000 addresses were randomly assigned to be eligible to receive the redesigned income questions.[4] The remaining sample (approximately 68,000 addresses) were eligible to receive the set of traditional income questions.[5]

The income questions were redesigned with the goals of improving income reporting, increasing response rates, reducing reporting errors by taking better advantage of an automated questionnaire environment, and updating questions on retirement income and the income generated from retirement accounts and all other assets. The following were components of the redesign instrument:

- Tailor the order of income questions to match those sources most likely received by respondents given certain known characteristics of the respondent, focusing on households with a householder aged 62 and older, lower income households, and a default for all other household types.
- Use a dual-pass identifying all sources of income received first and then ask amounts for those sources the respondent indicated receiving.
- Use income ranges as a follow-up for "don't know" or "refused" income amount questions.
- Remove the family income screener for determining which households to ask low-income sources (such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families [TANF]).
- Change the disability questions to eliminate confusion between disability from Social Security and Supplemental Security Income.
- Collect lump sum back-payments for disability benefits.
- Use a new strategy to collect property income by asking separately about income from retirement accounts and other assets.
- Collect the value of assets that generate income if the respondent is unsure of the income generated.
- Ask about retirement account withdrawals and distributions.

[1] For more details on the split panel test, all changes to the ASEC and the impact of the redesigned questions on estimates of income, see Jessica Semega and Ed Welniak, "The Effects of the Changes to the CPS ASEC on Estimates of Income" presented at the 2015 Allied Social Science Association (ASSA) Research Conference, <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/working-papers/2015/DEMO/ASSA-Income-CPSASEC-Red.pdf>. Minor corrections to the research file used for the research papers account for the differences in the estimates.

[2] A similar split panel design was used to test a new questionnaire in the 1979 CPS ASEC. See <www2.census.gov/prod2/popscan/p60-123.pdf> for more details.

[3] For more details of the March 2013 content test and more specific details on all the changes to the ASEC redesigned income questions, see Jessica Semega and Ed Welniak, "Evaluating the 2013 CPS ASEC Income Redesign Content Test," presented at the November 2013 meetings of the Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, <www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/publications/Evaluating%20the%202013%20CPS%20ASEC%20Income%20Redesign%20Content%20Test.pdf>.

[4] All 2014 ASEC sample addresses were eligible to receive a new set of health insurance questions.

[5] Each address in sample was assigned a random number to determine if the address would receive the traditional or redesigned ASEC questionnaire. One caveat is that all month-in-sample-one addresses received the traditional ASEC. Census Bureau field representatives did not know in advance if the household they were interviewing would receive the traditional or redesigned income questions until they began the interview. All CPS ASEC interviewers were trained to administer both sets of questions.

Effects on Income Data

Income source recipiency, means, medians and aggregate income totals from the traditional ASEC (68,000 sample) are compared to data from the redesigned ASEC (30,000 sample). Both sets of data were weighted to national population controls, to evaluate the performance of the redesigned ASEC.[6] Table D-1 shows the percentage change in real median household income and earnings by select characteristics. None of the characteristics examined show a statistically lower median income for the redesigned ASEC. Overall median household income based on the redesigned ASEC was $53,585 in 2013, 3.2 percent higher than median household income using the traditional ASEC ($51,939). Family household median income was 2.0 percent higher and 3.1 percent higher for married-couple households in 2013 using the redesigned ASEC compared to traditional ASEC.[7]

Non-Hispanic White household median income was 3.5 percent higher using the redesigned ASEC while Black and Asian median household incomes were not statistically different from the traditional ASEC. There was no statistically significant difference in Hispanic median household income.[8]

Households maintained by a householder aged 35 to 44 (4.0 percent higher), aged 45 to 54 (5.1 percent higher), aged 55 to 64 (5.1 percent higher) and aged 65 and over (4.7 percent higher), had higher median incomes using the redesigned ASEC.[9]

Households in the South and West had higher median household incomes (3.6 percent and 6.0 percent higher, respectively) using the redesigned ASEC.[10]

Earnings of men and women who worked year round, full time were not statistically different between the redesigned and traditional ASEC.

Effects on Poverty Data

Using the redesigned income questions only minimally affected poverty estimates—see Table D-2. For poverty, the differences in the estimates of the overall poverty rate and the total number of people in poverty were not statistically significant. The poverty rate using the portion of the sample eligible for the redesigned income questions was higher than the poverty rate using the portion of the sample eligible for the traditional income questions for the following major demographic groups: children under age 18, Whites, Asians, and individuals living in the Midwest. Poverty rates using the redesigned income questions were lower than the poverty rates using the traditional income questions for Blacks, workers who worked less than full time, year round and individuals with a bachelor's degree or higher.

[6] The current ASEC processing system does not take full advantage of the information collected in the redesigned ASEC. In order to expedite the release of this report and the research file, the redesigned ASEC data were formatted to match the traditional ASEC data to use the same processing system. The estimates in this report do not include any data from the income range questions as the Census Bureau is researching how best to use these data.

[7] The percentage change of male householders was significantly different from the percentage changes of nonfamily households and female householders. The apparent differences between the percent changes of all types of household characteristics are not significantly different.

[8] The percentage change for Hispanics was significantly different than the percentage changes for Asians, non-Hispanic Whites, and Whites. The percentage changes were not significantly different between all other Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder characteristics.

[9] The percentage changes for all of the Age of Householder categories were not significantly different between one another.

[10] The percentage changes were not significantly different between all regions.

Table D-1.

Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2013 Traditional and Redesign[1]

(Income in 2013 dollars. Households and people as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar14.pdf*)

Characteristic	Traditional (T)			Redesign (R)			Percentage change* in median income (R/T)	
		Median income (dollars)			Median income (dollars)			
	Number (thousands)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Number (thousands)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	**122,952**	**51,939**	**455**	**123,931**	**53,585**	**1,076**	***3.2**	**2.14**
Type of Household								
Family households	81,192	65,587	643	82,270	66,923	872	*2.0	1.53
Married-couple	59,669	76,509	674	59,626	78,897	1,359	*3.1	1.91
Female householder, no husband present	15,193	35,154	832	16,158	35,412	1,512	0.7	4.74
Male householder, no wife present	6,330	50,625	1,503	6,486	52,480	2,730	3.7	6.02
Nonfamily households	41,760	31,178	518	41,660	31,480	951	1.0	3.14
Female householder	22,266	26,425	795	21,827	26,238	1,019	–0.7	4.43
Male householder	19,494	36,876	937	19,834	39,379	1,674	*6.8	5.20
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	97,774	55,257	699	98,807	56,745	850	*2.7	1.86
White, not Hispanic	83,641	58,270	1,006	84,432	60,329	876	*3.5	2.12
Black	16,108	34,598	1,198	16,009	35,324	1,410	2.1	5.20
Asian	5,759	67,065	2,830	5,818	72,383	5,531	7.9	8.66
Hispanic (any race)	15,811	40,963	908	16,088	39,687	1,954	–3.1	4.78
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	94,223	58,448	958	94,862	60,265	771	*3.1	2.06
15 to 24 years	6,323	34,311	1,808	6,652	33,791	3,156	–1.5	10.68
25 to 34 years	20,008	52,702	1,489	19,988	52,416	2,098	–0.5	4.90
35 to 44 years	21,046	64,973	1,620	21,164	67,594	1,976	*4.0	3.86
45 to 54 years	23,809	67,141	1,265	23,664	70,598	2,114	*5.1	3.73
55 to 64 years	23,036	57,538	1,662	23,395	60,481	1,835	*5.1	4.16
65 years and older	28,729	35,611	722	29,069	37,297	1,283	*4.7	4.12
Nativity of Householder								
Native born	105,328	52,779	754	105,900	55,087	940	*4.4	2.18
Foreign born	17,624	46,939	1,037	18,031	46,795	1,563	–0.3	3.98
Naturalized citizen	9,491	54,974	2,898	9,489	56,354	3,098	2.5	8.57
Not a citizen	8,133	40,578	1,113	8,542	40,185	1,944	–1.0	5.39
Region								
Northeast	22,053	56,775	1,426	22,511	56,868	2,563	0.2	4.90
Midwest	27,214	52,082	1,160	27,426	53,426	2,102	2.6	4.34
South	46,499	48,128	1,104	46,553	49,854	1,335	*3.6	3.10
West	27,186	56,181	1,190	27,441	59,525	2,067	*6.0	4.09
Residence								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	103,573	54,042	790	104,128	55,884	810	*3.4	1.87
Inside principal cities	41,359	46,778	892	41,360	48,806	1,621	*4.3	3.65
Outside principal cities	62,213	59,497	1,090	62,768	60,787	937	*2.2	2.11
Outside metropolitan statistical areas[4]	19,379	42,881	1,238	19,802	43,601	1,755	1.7	4.70
EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS								
Men with earnings	60,769	50,033	404	61,240	50,015	935	Z	1.89
Women with earnings	45,068	39,157	596	44,629	38,793	1,145	–0.9	3.16
Female-to-male earnings ratio	N	0.78	0.01	N	0.78	0.03	–0.9	3.79

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

N Not applicable.

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

[1] 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 (referred to here as the traditional ASEC) and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions.

[2] A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margins of error shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/library/publications/2014/demo/p60-249sa.pdf>.

[3] Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White ***and*** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian ***and*** Black or African American, is available from Census 2010 through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2010. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Table D-2.

People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2013 Traditional and Redesign[1]

(Numbers in thousands, margin of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar14.pdf*)

Characteristic	Traditional					Redesign					Change in poverty (Redesign less traditional)[3,*]	
		Below poverty					Below poverty					
	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Number	Percent
PEOPLE												
Total	**312,965**	**45,318**	**1,014**	**14.5**	**0.3**	**313,096**	**46,269**	**1,474**	**14.8**	**0.5**	**950**	**0.3**
Family Status												
In families	254,988	31,530	845	12.4	0.3	256,070	32,786	1,370	12.8	0.5	1,256	0.4
Householder	81,217	9,130	247	11.2	0.3	82,316	9,645	421	11.7	0.5	*515	0.5
Related children under age 18	72,573	14,142	445	19.5	0.6	72,246	15,116	723	20.9	1.0	*974	*1.4
Related children under age 6	23,585	5,231	225	22.2	1.0	23,606	5,590	340	23.7	1.4	359	1.5
In unrelated subfamilies	1,413	608	114	43.0	6.3	1,626	776	220	47.7	8.4	168	4.7
Reference person	595	246	48	41.3	6.4	661	291	86	44.0	8.2	45	2.6
Children under age 18	714	340	69	47.7	6.7	844	448	130	53.1	9.3	107	5.4
Unrelated individuals	56,564	13,181	414	23.3	0.6	55,400	12,707	579	22.9	0.9	–474	–0.4
Race[4] and Hispanic Origin												
White	243,085	29,936	816	12.3	0.3	243,346	31,287	1,073	12.9	0.4	*1,351	*0.5
White, not Hispanic	195,167	18,796	722	9.6	0.4	195,118	19,552	815	10.0	0.4	756	0.4
Black	40,615	11,041	506	27.2	1.3	40,498	10,186	632	25.2	1.6	*–855	*–2.0
Asian	17,063	1,785	176	10.5	1.0	17,257	2,255	330	13.1	1.9	*470	*2.6
Hispanic (any race)	54,145	12,744	513	23.5	0.9	54,181	13,356	801	24.7	1.5	611	1.1
Sex												
Male	153,361	20,119	568	13.1	0.4	153,465	20,294	769	13.2	0.5	175	0.1
Female	159,605	25,199	573	15.8	0.4	159,630	25,975	902	16.3	0.6	776	0.5
Age												
Under age 18	73,625	14,659	455	19.9	0.6	73,439	15,801	725	21.5	1.0	*1,142	*1.6
Aged 18 to 64	194,833	26,429	648	13.6	0.3	194,694	25,899	877	13.3	0.5	–530	–0.3
Aged 65 and older	44,508	4,231	227	9.5	0.5	44,963	4,569	286	10.2	0.6	338	0.7
Nativity												
Native born	271,968	37,921	943	13.9	0.3	272,423	38,831	1,299	14.3	0.5	909	0.3
Foreign born	40,997	7,397	373	18.0	0.8	40,673	7,438	556	18.3	1.2	41	0.2
Naturalized citizen	19,147	2,425	173	12.7	0.9	19,247	2,132	249	11.1	1.3	–293	–1.6
Not a citizen	21,850	4,972	311	22.8	1.2	21,426	5,306	498	24.8	1.9	334	2.0
Region												
Northeast	55,478	7,046	437	12.7	0.8	55,529	7,205	700	13.0	1.3	160	0.3
Midwest	66,785	8,590	430	12.9	0.7	66,732	9,269	641	13.9	1.0	*679	*1.0
South	116,961	18,870	706	16.1	0.6	116,956	19,040	968	16.3	0.8	171	0.1
West	73,742	10,812	434	14.7	0.6	73,879	10,754	670	14.6	0.9	–59	–0.1
Residence												
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	265,915	37,746	1,007	14.2	0.4	265,301	37,994	1,491	14.3	0.5	248	0.1
Inside principal cities	102,149	19,530	842	19.1	0.7	101,094	18,617	1,140	18.4	1.0	–912	–0.7
Outside principal cities	163,767	18,217	738	11.1	0.4	164,207	19,377	1,091	11.8	0.6	1,160	0.7
Outside metropolitan statistical areas[5]	47,050	7,572	665	16.1	1.0	47,795	8,275	891	17.3	1.3	703	1.2
Work Experience												
Total, aged 18 to 64	194,833	26,429	648	13.6	0.3	194,694	25,899	877	13.3	0.5	–530	–0.3
All workers	146,252	10,736	347	7.3	0.2	146,957	10,261	452	7.0	0.3	–475	–0.4
Worked full-time, year-round	100,855	2,771	155	2.7	0.2	101,146	3,014	247	3.0	0.2	244	0.2
Less than full-time, year-round	45,397	7,965	322	17.5	0.6	45,811	7,247	425	15.8	0.9	*–719	*–1.7
Did not work at least 1 week	48,581	15,693	515	32.3	0.9	47,737	15,638	684	32.8	1.2	–55	0.5
Disability Status[6]												
Total, aged 18 to 64	194,833	26,429	648	13.6	0.3	194,694	25,899	877	13.3	0.5	–530	–0.3
With a disability	15,098	4,352	233	28.8	1.2	14,461	4,013	316	27.8	1.9	–338	–1.1
With no disability	178,761	22,023	567	12.3	0.3	179,206	21,777	783	12.2	0.4	–246	–0.2
Educational Attainment												
Total, aged 25 and older	209,287	24,841	623	11.9	0.3	209,259	24,692	873	11.8	0.4	–149	–0.1
No high school diploma	24,458	6,888	245	28.2	0.9	24,192	7,253	452	30.0	1.6	365	1.8
High school, no college	62,240	8,669	325	13.9	0.5	61,581	8,642	458	14.0	0.7	–27	0.1
Some college, no degree	55,709	5,903	268	10.6	0.4	55,990	5,817	361	10.4	0.6	–86	–0.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	66,879	3,381	236	5.1	0.4	67,496	2,981	291	4.4	0.4	*–400	*–0.6
FAMILIES												
Total	**81,217**	**9,130**	**247**	**11.2**	**0.3**	**82,316**	**9,645**	**421**	**11.7**	**0.5**	***515**	**0.5**
Married-couple	59,692	3,476	165	5.8	0.3	59,643	3,394	249	5.7	0.4	–82	–0.1
Female householder, no husband present	15,195	4,646	200	30.6	1.1	16,176	5,203	324	32.2	1.6	*557	1.6
Male householder, no wife present	6,330	1,008	97	15.9	1.4	6,497	1,048	170	16.1	2.4	41	0.2

See footnotes on next page.

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

[1] The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a subsample of these 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC (referred to here as the traditional ASEC) and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions.

[2] A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margins of error shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/library/publications/2014/demo/p60-249sa.pdf>.

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

[4] Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White ***and*** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian ***and*** Black or African American, is available from Census 2010 through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2010. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

APPENDIX E. COMBINING THE 2014 ASEC TRADITIONAL AND REDESIGN SAMPLES USING MODELED INCOME

Introduction

The 2014 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) utilized a probability split panel design to test a new redesigned set of income questions.[1] There were approximately 98,000 addresses in the 2014 CPS ASEC sample; a subsample of about 30,000 addresses were randomly assigned to be eligible to receive the redesigned income questions, and the remaining sample (approximately 68,000 addresses) were eligible to receive the set of traditional income questions. Income and poverty estimates from the traditional subsample were not comparable with income and poverty estimates from the redesigned subsample.

This appendix discusses research to create a file with the full 2014 CPS ASEC sample with responses that are consistent with the redesigned survey instrument. It also compares estimates of poverty and median income from this file to estimates from the smaller redesigned subsample.

While the survey redesign significantly increased recipiency and aggregates, the majority of mean incomes (by dollars) was not statistically different. For example, earnings comprised 75.9 percent of all income, and there were no statistically significant differences between earnings across the two instruments. The survey redesign did not affect any demographic, labor force participation, or occupational questions. Therefore, although it is not known what respondents to the traditional instrument would have answered to the redesigned income questions, there is a considerable amount of information about them that was not affected by the redesign.

In order to utilize the data not affected by the redesign, the samples can be combined by treating the problem as one of missing data—as if the recipients of the traditional instrument did not respond to the redesigned income questions. The approach uses an imputation technique to create an "income-consistent" full file with modeled values for some income types in the traditional sample. This technique statistically models responses in order to replace missing data with plausible values in a way that is similar to the CPS ASEC hotdeck imputation procedure.[2]

Imputation Method

As a part of the standard processing of the CPS ASEC, when an individual does not respond to a particular question, missing values are imputed using a hotdeck procedure. An important restriction of this approach is that the number of variables that can be included in the hotdeck model is limited by the size of the sample. While this is a constraint with the full CPS ASEC sample, the constraint is even more binding when imputing income from the smaller sample of about 30,000 addresses eligible to receive the redesigned questions. If retirement, interest, and dividend income were imputed in the traditional sample using a hotdeck, the model would not incorporate many variables that are potentially correlated with each income type. This would limit the ability of the imputation to find the best possible match between similar donors and recipients and reduce the quality of the matches, potentially biasing the results.

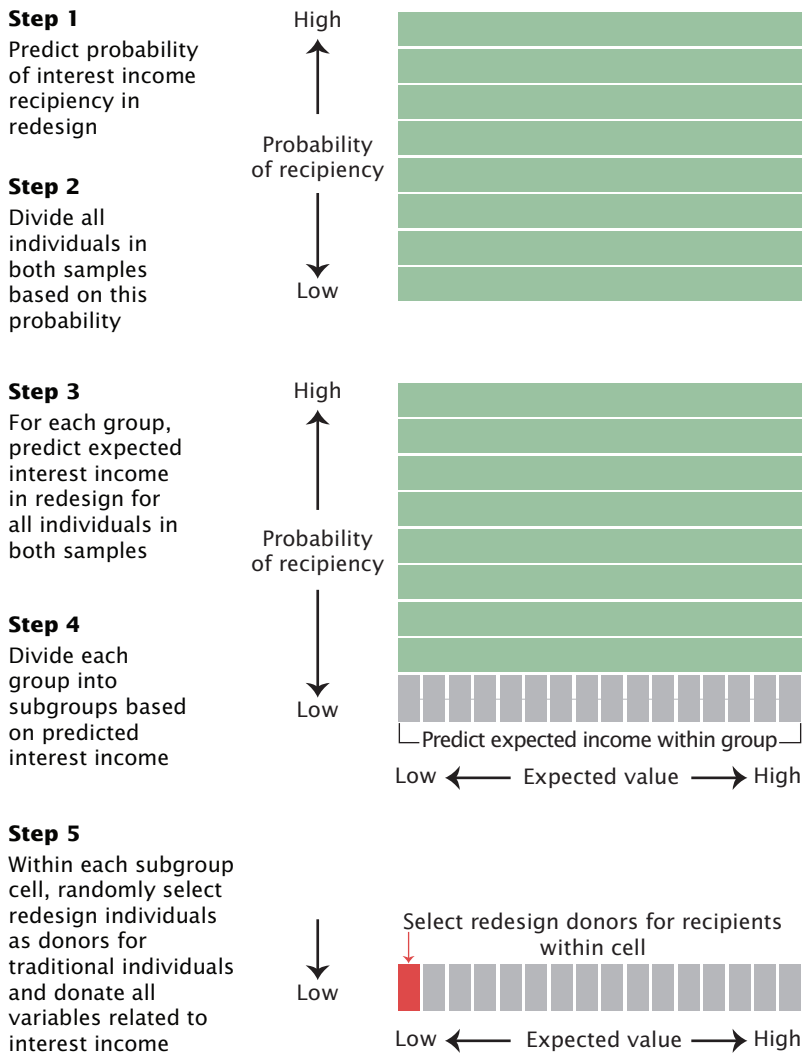
A more flexible technique using regression modelling to match donors to recipients was used to impute the missing responses for this research file. A primary reason for choosing the semiparametric approach is its similarity to the hotdeck. In the hotdeck, matching is based directly on observable characteristics. In the model-based approach, the matching is based on the predicted probability of recipiency and expected income conditional on recipiency, both of which are estimated from observable characteristics. The basic steps of the imputation are shown in Figure E-1.

[1] For more details on the split panel test, see Appendix D of this report.

[2] For a more complete discussion of the method and results in this appendix, see Jonathan Rothbaum, "Bridging a Survey Redesign Using Multiple Imputation: An Application to the 2014 CPS ASEC," <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/working-papers/2015/demo/SEHSD-WP2015-15.pdf>.

Figure E-1.

Overview of Imputation Method: Example of Interest Income



First, for each income type, individual recipiency in the redesign sample was predicted using a logistic regression with a large set of covariates that were unaffected by the redesign. Then the full sample was divided into equal-sized strata based on this probability. Third, within each stratum, each individual's expected income conditional on recipiency was calculated using Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regressions. Fourth, each stratum was subdivided into equal-sized substrata based on expected income. Finally, within each probability-expected income substratum, donors were selected at random from the redesign sample to impute income recipiency, source, and value information for traditional sample respondents.

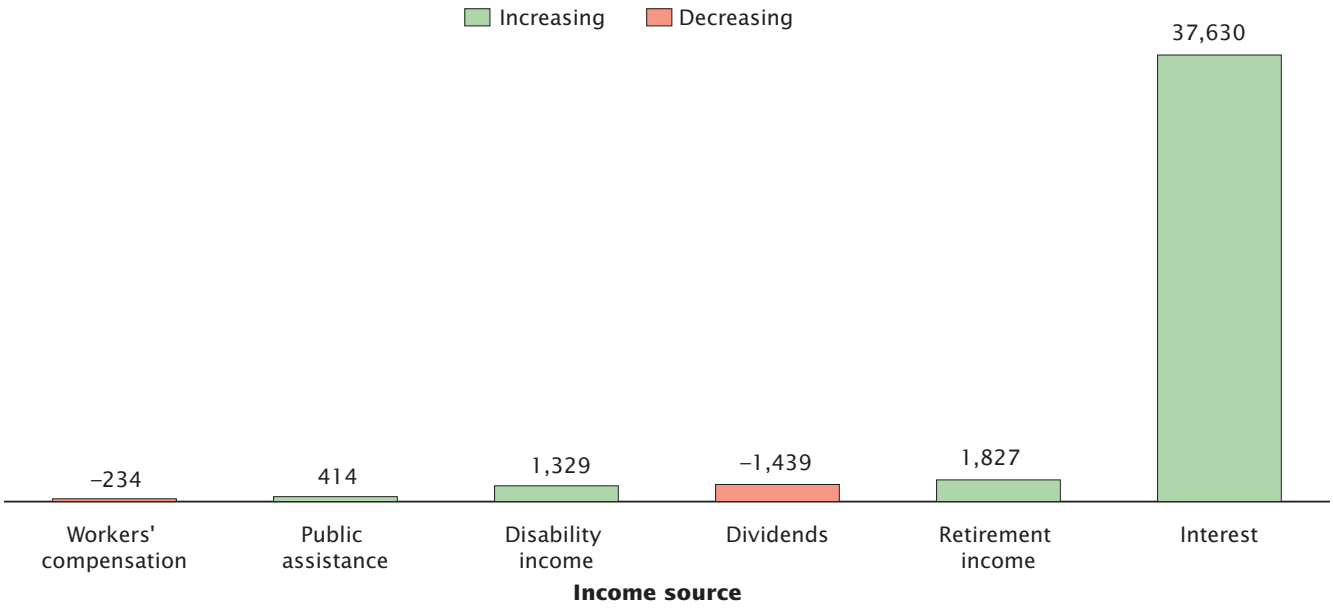
Selecting the Variables to Be Imputed

For each income source where the response could be considered "missing" for the traditional sample due to a question change, there was a tradeoff between imputing the responses using the redesign sample and preserving the information from the responses in the traditional sample. To minimize the loss of reported information, income was imputed for three income sources: 1) retirement income, 2) interest, and 3) dividends. These three sources had the largest difference in estimated aggregate income of the types affected by the

Figure E-2.

Absolute Difference in Income Recipients Between the ASEC Traditional and ASEC Redesign Samples

(In thousands)



Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar14.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

redesign. Figures E-2 and E-3 show changes in recipiency and aggregate income. For interest income, the number of recipients increased by 37.6 million and aggregate income increased by $206.3 billion. For retirement income, the number of recipients increased by 1.8 million and aggregate income increased by $82.7 billion. For dividend income, the number of recipients decreased by 1.4 million and aggregate income decreased by $29.6 billion.

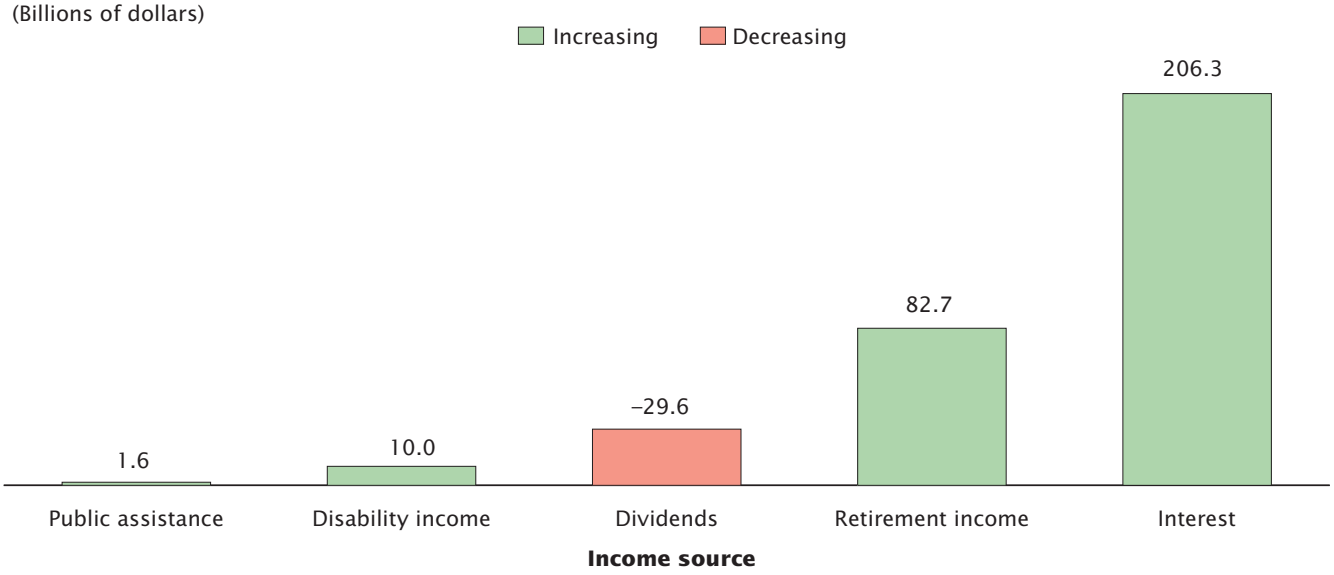
Comparing the Redesign and Closest Income-Consistent File

Ten independent imputation files (implicates) were created using this technique. While the microdata of all ten implicates will be released as a research file to the public, a single file was chosen to tabulate income and poverty estimates. The implicate "closest" to the 10 implicate average poverty and median income estimates was selected.[3]

Table E-1 shows a comparison of household median income by selected characteristics in the redesign sample and the "closest" income-consistent file. Median incomes were significantly different by household type for nonfamily male and female householders and households in the West.

[3] For a more complete discussion of how the file was selected, see Jonathan Rothbaum, "Bridging a Survey Redesign Using Multiple Imputation: An Application to the 2014 CPS ASEC," <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/working-papers/2015/demo/SEHSD-WP2015-15.pdf>.

Figure E-3.
Absolute Difference in Aggregate Income Between the ASEC Traditional and ASEC Redesign Samples
(Billions of dollars)



Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar14.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Table E-2 shows a comparison of poverty. Poverty estimates were statistically different by relationship for householders and related children under age 18, White alone, Asian alone, females, people under 18 years old, those 65 years old and over, noncitizens, and individuals who reside in the Midwest and outside of metropolitan statistical areas.[4]

[4] For householders, the change in poverty was statistically significant for the number in poverty, but not the percentage. For noncitizens, the percentage in poverty was statistically different, but not the number.

For the majority of comparisons in both tables, estimates for the closest income-consistent file were not statistically different from the redesign sample.

Table E-1.

Household Median Income by Selected Characteristics: 2013 Redesign and Closest Income-Consistent[1]

(Income in 2013 dollars. Households and people as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar14.pdf*)

Characteristic	Redesign (R)			Income-Consistent (IC)			Percentage change* in median income (IC-R)/R	
		Median income (dollars)			Median income (dollars)			
	Number (thousands)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Number (thousands)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	**123,931**	**53,585**	**1,076**	**123,229**	**53,516**	**655**	**–0.1**	**1.63**
Type of Household								
Family households	82,270	66,923	872	81,353	67,319	603	0.6	1.06
Married-couple	59,626	78,897	1,359	59,629	79,380	950	0.6	1.54
Female householder, no husband present	16,158	35,412	1,512	15,420	36,095	765	1.9	3.69
Male householder, no wife present	6,486	52,480	2,730	6,304	51,992	1,454	–0.9	4.34
Nonfamily households	41,660	31,480	951	41,877	32,131	490	2.1	2.36
Female householder	21,827	26,238	1,019	22,219	27,669	896	*5.5	3.40
Male householder	19,834	39,379	1,674	19,658	37,727	962	*–4.2	3.46
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	98,807	56,745	850	98,052	56,764	546	Z	1.22
White, not Hispanic	84,432	60,329	876	83,892	60,296	535	–0.1	1.16
Black	16,009	35,324	1,410	16,064	35,403	867	0.2	3.45
Asian	5,818	72,383	5,531	5,749	71,140	2,083	–1.7	6.11
Hispanic (any race)	16,088	39,687	1,954	15,874	41,236	836	3.9	4.45
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	94,862	60,265	771	94,442	60,486	473	0.4	1.08
15 to 24 years	6,652	33,791	3,156	6,404	34,875	1,502	3.2	8.14
25 to 34 years	19,988	52,416	2,098	19,978	53,951	1,415	2.9	3.57
35 to 44 years	21,164	67,594	1,976	21,123	67,237	1,177	–0.5	2.44
45 to 54 years	23,664	70,598	2,114	23,733	71,007	1,081	0.6	2.55
55 to 64 years	23,395	60,481	1,835	23,205	59,487	1,757	–1.6	2.74
65 years and older	29,069	37,297	1,283	28,787	36,835	634	–1.2	2.69
Nativity of Householder								
Native born	105,900	55,087	940	105,518	54,638	665	–0.8	1.42
Foreign born	18,031	46,795	1,563	17,712	48,096	1,217	2.8	3.12
Naturalized citizen	9,489	56,354	3,098	9,476	57,613	2,142	2.2	5.32
Not a citizen	8,542	40,185	1,944	8,236	40,939	885	1.9	4.50
Region								
Northeast	22,511	56,868	2,563	22,150	57,884	1,600	1.8	3.88
Midwest	27,426	53,426	2,102	57,280	53,585	1,357	0.3	3.22
South	46,553	49,854	1,335	46,462	50,222	755	0.7	2.09
West	27,441	59,525	2,067	27,338	57,310	1,126	*–3.7	2.86
Residence								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	104,128	55,884	810	103,766	55,590	568	–0.5	1.12
Inside principal cities	41,360	48,806	1,621	41,290	48,126	1,029	–1.4	2.69
Outside principal cities	62,768	60,787	937	62,476	60,752	676	–0.1	1.19
Outside metropolitan statistical areas[4]	19,802	43,601	1,755	19,463	45,012	1,131	3.2	3.35
EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS								
Men with earnings	61,240	50,015	935	60,924	50,047	298	0.1	1.63
Women with earnings	44,629	38,793	1,145	44,929	38,960	548	0.4	2.39

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

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

[1] The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. 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 (referred to here as the traditional ASEC) and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The Closest Income-Consistent file uses the full 2014 CPS ASEC sample by imputing values for retirement income, interest and dividends that are consistent with the redesigned survey instrument for persons who answered the traditional income questions.

[2] A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margins of error shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/library/publications/2014/demo/p60-249sa.pdf>.

[3] Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White ***and*** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian ***and*** Black or African American, is available from Census 2010 through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2010. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Table E-2.

People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2013 Redesign and Closest Income-Consistent[1]

(Numbers in thousands, margin of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar14.pdf*)

Characteristic	Redesign (R)					Income Consistent (IC)					Change in poverty (IC-R)/R)[3,*]	
		Below poverty					Below poverty					
	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Number	Percent
PEOPLE												
Total	**313,096**	**46,269**	**1,474**	**14.8**	**0.5**	**312,983**	**45,267**	**893**	**14.5**	**0.3**	**–1,002**	**–0.3**
Family Status												
In families	256,070	32,786	1,370	12.8	0.5	255,079	31,792	777	12.5	0.3	–994	–0.3
Householder	82,316	9,645	421	11.7	0.5	81,381	9,238	224	11.4	0.3	*–407	–0.4
Related children under age 18	72,246	15,116	723	20.9	1.0	72,454	14,471	417	20.0	0.6	*–645	*–0.9
Related children under age 6	23,606	5,590	340	23.7	1.4	23,586	5,318	197	22.5	0.8	–272	–1.1
In unrelated subfamilies	1,626	776	220	47.7	8.4	1,465	608	101	41.5	5.1	–168	–6.2
Reference person	661	291	86	44.0	8.2	604	236	37	39.1	4.8	–54	–4.8
Children under 18	844	448	130	53.1	9.3	754	351	64	46.6	5.8	–96	–6.5
Unrelated individuals	55,400	12,707	579	22.9	0.9	56,439	12,867	331	22.8	0.5	160	–0.1
Race[4] and Hispanic Origin												
White	243,346	31,287	1,073	12.9	0.4	243,144	30,210	655	12.4	0.3	*–1,077	*–0.4
White, not Hispanic	195,118	19,552	815	10.0	0.4	195,288	19,026	549	9.7	0.3	–526	–0.3
Black	40,498	10,186	632	25.2	1.6	40,577	10,696	439	26.4	1.1	510	1.2
Asian	17,257	2,255	330	13.1	1.9	17,003	1,884	165	11.1	1.0	*–372	*–2.0
Hispanic (any race)	54,181	13,356	801	24.7	1.5	54,138	12,760	476	23.6	0.9	–596	–1.1
Sex												
Male	153,465	20,294	769	13.2	0.5	153,373	20,150	467	13.1	0.3	–144	–0.1
Female	159,630	25,975	902	16.3	0.6	159,610	25,117	530	15.7	0.3	*–858	*–0.5
Age												
Under age 18	73,439	15,801	725	21.5	1.0	73,535	15,009	427	20.4	0.6	*–792	*–1.1
Aged 18 to 64	194,694	25,899	877	13.3	0.5	194,971	26,208	544	13.4	0.3	309	0.1
Aged 65 years and older	44,963	4,569	286	10.2	0.6	44,477	4,050	169	9.1	0.4	*–519	*–1.1
Nativity												
Native born	272,423	38,831	1,299	14.3	0.5	272,249	38,068	808	14.0	0.3	–763	–0.3
Foreign born	40,673	7,438	556	18.3	1.2	40,734	7,199	319	17.7	0.7	–239	–0.6
Naturalized citizen	19,247	2,132	249	11.1	1.3	19,132	2,217	140	11.6	0.7	85	0.5
Not a citizen	21,426	5,306	498	24.8	1.9	21,602	4,982	279	23.1	1.1	–323	*–1.7
Region												
Northeast	55,529	7,205	700	13.0	1.3	55,481	7,021	409	12.7	0.7	–185	–0.3
Midwest	66,732	9,269	641	13.9	1.0	66,758	8,728	390	13.1	0.6	*–542	*–0.8
South	116,956	19,040	968	16.3	0.8	116,959	18,796	613	16.1	0.5	–245	–0.2
West	73,879	10,754	670	14.6	0.9	73,785	10,723	379	14.5	0.5	–31	Z
Residence												
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	265,301	37,994	1,491	14.3	0.5	265,773	37,611	960	14.2	0.3	–383	–0.2
Inside principal cities	101,094	18,617	1,140	18.4	1.0	101,874	19,070	783	18.7	0.6	453	0.3
Outside principal cities	164,207	19,377	1,091	11.8	0.6	116,900	18,540	653	11.3	0.4	–836	–0.5
Outside metropolitan statistical areas[5]	47,795	8,275	891	17.3	1.3	47,210	7,656	621	16.2	0.7	*–618	*–1.1

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

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

[1] The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. 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 (referred to here as the traditional ASEC) and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The Closest Income-Consistent file uses the full 2014 CPS ASEC sample by imputing values for retirement income, interest, and dividends that are consistent with the redesigned survey instrument for persons who answered the traditional income questions.

[2] A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margins of error shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/library/publications/2014/demo/p60-249sa.pdf>.

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

[4] Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White ***and*** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian ***and*** Black or African American, is available from Census 2010 through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2010. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

APPENDIX F. ADDITIONAL DATA AND CONTACTS

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

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

Customized Tables

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

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

Public Use Microdata

CPS ASEC
Microdata for the 2014 CPS ASEC and earlier years are available online at <http://thedataweb.rm.census.gov/ftp/cps_ftp.html#cpsmarch> or via DataFerrett at <http://dataferrett.census.gov/>. Technical methods have been applied to CPS microdata to avoid disclosing the identities of individuals from whom data were collected.

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

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

Topcoding

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

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

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

Comments

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

Edward J. Welniak, Jr.
Chief, Income Statistics Branch
Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division
U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, D.C. 20233-8500

Or send e-mail to:
edward.j.welniak.jr@census.gov

If you have suggestions or comments on the poverty data, please write to:

Trudi J. Renwick
Chief, Poverty Statistics Branch
Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division
U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, D.C. 20233-8500

Or send e-mail to:
trudi.j.renwick@census.gov

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
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DAN WALTERS SEPTEMBER 26, 2015

Dan Walters: California economic portrait not pretty

HIGHLIGHTS

Seemingly low jobless rate masks reality

High underemployment, poverty plague state

Children are especially affected by trends

By Dan Walters
dwalters@sacbee.com

Federal officials released three major economic reports this month and together, they paint a dark picture of California.

Superficially, the monthly employment report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) was good news.

California added 36,300 jobs in August, 470,000 in one year and more than 2 million since the recovery began. The unemployment rate, which had topped 12 percent during the recession, dropped to 6.1 percent in August.

Meanwhile, the Census Bureau reported that California's official poverty rate for 2014 was 16.3 percent, somewhat higher than the national rate of 14.7 percent.

Finally, a Bureau of Economic Analysis report on regional economies revealed that outside the red-hot San Francisco Bay Area, California's economy trailed national expansion last year, and several rural areas actually saw declines.

Taken together, the voluminous data dumps reveal that those on the upper rungs of the economic ladder, and the communities in which they cluster, particularly in the Bay Area, are doing well. However, very large portions of the state, both geographically and sociologically, are struggling.

Take that 6.1 percent jobless rate. As low as that may seem, it's still the ninth-highest among the states, a full percentage point higher than the national average and 50 percent higher than Texas' 4.1 percent.

Among the nation's 387 Bureau of Labor Statistics "metropolitan statistical areas," nine of the 10 with the highest unemployment rates are in California, topped by 24.2 percent in Imperial County.

Among the nation's 51 largest MSAs, the Riverside-San Bernardino region is dead last at 7.1 percent, yet environmental groups want to block a proposed new warehouse complex (and its jobs) in Riverside County.

California fares even worse by a truer measure of underemployment, called U-6, which counts not only workers who are officially unemployed, but those "marginally attached" to the labor force and those involuntarily working part-time.

Our U-6 rate is 14 percent, down a bit from the recession but still the nation's second-highest, topped only by Nevada's 15.2 percent.

Finally, the true employment picture is affected by the "labor force participation rate," the percentage of those in the prime working age group (16-64) working or seeking work. Ours is 62.3 percent, the lowest level in 40 years.

When more than a third of potential workers sit on the sidelines, the official unemployment rate, or even U-6, look much better than they truly are. The true underemployment rate may be closer to 20 percent.

Back to the poverty rate. It's not only higher than the national rate, but as the California Budget and Policy Center points out, the data indicate that 22.7 percent of the state's children are living in poverty, and they are nearly a third of all officially impoverished Californians.

As dark as that situation may sound, it's actually worse. By the Census Bureau's supplemental poverty measure, which uses broader factors including the cost of living – especially housing – 23.4 percent of Californians are impoverished.

Those data are bolstered by two other factoids. Nearly a third of California's 39 million residents

are enrolled in Medi-Cal, the federal-state health care program for the poor, and nearly 60 percent of K-12 students qualify for reduced-price or free lunches due to low family incomes.

This is not a pretty picture.

Dan Walters: 916-321-1195, dwalters@sacbee.com, @WaltersBee

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UCLA CENTER FOR HEALTH POLICY RESEARCH

Health Policy Brief

August 2015

The Hidden Poor: Over Three-Quarters of a Million Older Californians Overlooked by Official Poverty Line

D. Imelda Padilla-Frausto and Steven P. Wallace

"The hidden poor have incomes above the FPL, but not enough income to meet their basic needs."

SUMMARY: More than three-quarters of a million (772,000) older Californians are among the "hidden poor" – older adults with incomes above the federal poverty line (FPL) but below a minimally decent standard of living as determined by the Elder Economic Security Standard™ Index (Elder Index) in 2011. This policy brief uses the most recent Elder Index calculations to document the wide discrepancy that exists between the FPL and the Elder Index. This study finds that the FPL significantly underestimates the number of economically insecure older adults who are unable to make ends meet. Yet, because many public assistance programs are aligned with the FPL, potentially hundreds of thousands of economically insecure older Californians are denied aid. The highest rates of the hidden poor among older adults are found among renters, Latinos, women, those who are raising grandchildren, and people in the oldest age groups. Raising the income and asset eligibility requirement thresholds for social support programs such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), housing, health care, and food assistance would help California's older hidden poor make ends meet.

Economic security requires that older adults have sufficient income to pay for basic housing, food, transportation, health care, and other necessary expenses. The Elder Index is an evidence-based approach that identifies the actual costs of those basic needs at the county level for renters, homeowners with a mortgage, and homeowners without a mortgage.[1] Using data from the 2009-2011 American Community Survey[2] and the 2011 Elder Index, this policy brief documents the large differences between the number of older Californians with incomes below the federal poverty level (FPL) and those with incomes below the Elder Index. First, differences between the numbers below the FPL and the Elder Index by household composition are examined, followed by differences by housing types, race and ethnicity, gender, and age. This study includes policy recommendations that, if implemented, would decrease the gap between income and need for hundreds of thousands of older Californians today and in the future.

The Hidden Poor Among Older Californians

The hidden poor are defined as those who have incomes above 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), but not enough income to make ends meet as calculated by the Elder Index. In California, 30.9 percent of all single elder heads of household (393,000) and 20.7 percent of all older couple heads of household (379,000) are among the hidden poor (Exhibit 1). Of these, only 18.9 percent of single and 5.6 percent of older couple household heads (240,000 and 102,000, respectively) have incomes below the FPL. This means that fewer than half of elder-headed households that have insufficient incomes are officially identified as poor.

THE CALIFORNIA Wellness FOUNDATION

promoting equity, advocacy and access

Funding for this policy brief was provided by a grant from The California Wellnes Foundation.

The Elderly in California

Of the 4 million older adults age 65 and over in California in 2011, one out of three (38.4 percent) was part of an older couple living alone, one out of four (27 percent) was a single elder living alone, one out of twenty (5.5 percent) was part of an older couple housing adult children, one out of thirty (3.6 percent) was a single elder housing adult children, and less than 1 percent were grandparents raising grandchildren without the parents present. These family types account for about three-quarters of all families that include older adults in the state. Even though grandparents raising grandchildren make up a small proportion of older adults in California, the disproportionately high rates of economic insecurity among this group warrant attention, as both the older adults and the children are impacted by the negative effects of having basic needs unmet.[3]

"Elder Index provides a more accurate picture of the number of older adults who have insufficient income to cover basic living expenses."

Because they often have too much income to qualify for public assistance but not enough income to meet their basic needs, the hidden poor are a particularly vulnerable population. Many public assistance programs use the FPL to determine whether or not a person is eligible to receive assistance for basic needs, such as health care and housing. Other programs, such as income supports like SSI that do not explicitly use the FPL, use the measure as a benchmark in policy discussions about eligibility levels. However, for many older adults in high-cost states like California, the FPL is an insufficient measure of need and, on average, does not cover even half of the older adult's basic living expenses.[4]

The FPL and the Elder Index differ in two important areas. First, the FPL is one uniform amount across the United States and does not account for the higher costs of housing and other expenses in California. The Elder Index, in contrast, is calculated at the county level. Second, the FPL was designed in the 1960s and was based on the consumption patterns and standard of living among young families in the 1950s, and it has been updated to account only for inflation, not for the increased standard of living. The Elder Index is based on the current basic living expenses actually faced by older adults.[5] The geographical variation and actual costs of basic expenses captured in the Elder Index provide a more accurate picture of the number of older adults who have insufficient income to cover basic living expenses, and who must therefore struggle to live their golden years independently and with dignity.

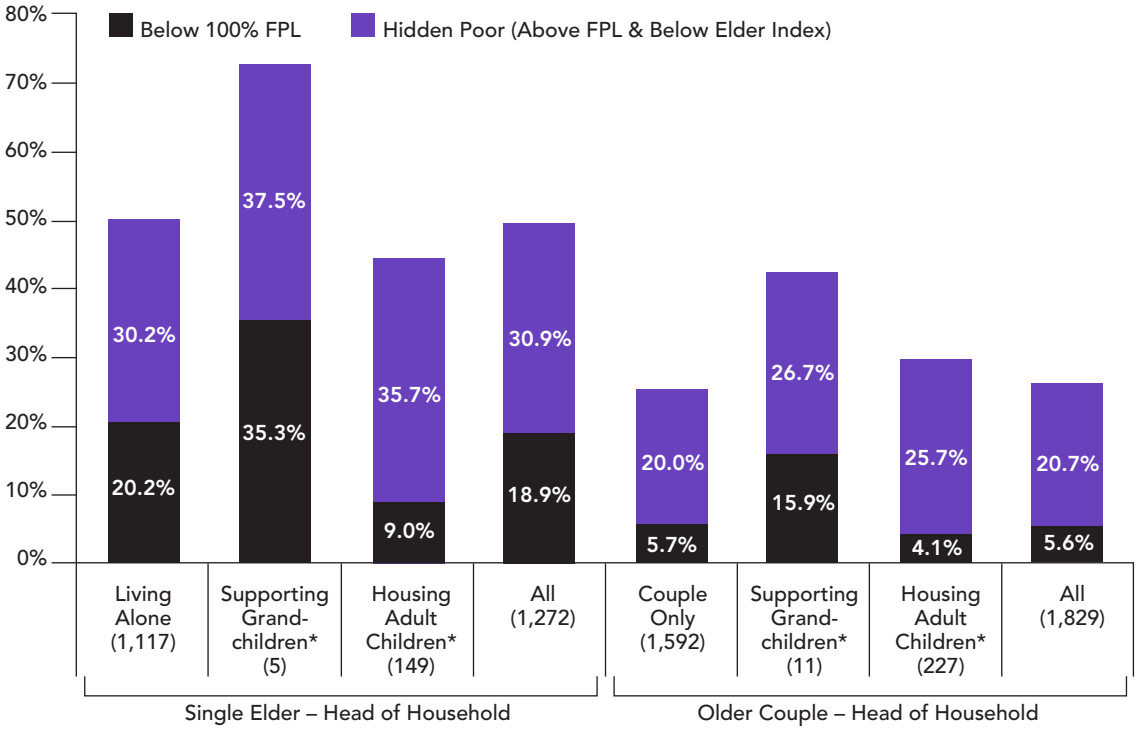
In 2011, the single nationwide FPL for an older adult living alone was $10,890. However, the average cost of basic living expenses as measured by the Elder Index was $23,364 for single older renters in California.[6] Many single elders with incomes above the FPL but below the Elder Index do not qualify for assistance. For example, recipients of food assistance (SNAP, called CalFresh in California) cannot have net incomes above the FPL, and the maximum income for Medicare Part D prescription assistance is 150 percent of the FPL.[7]

Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Most Likely to Be Among Hidden Poor

Households with grandparents raising grandchildren alone had the highest rates of economic insecurity among the family types we examined, but fewer than half are considered poor according to the FPL. Among households in which single older adults are the primary caregivers of their minor grandchildren, 35.3 percent of families had incomes below the FPL, but 72.8 percent had incomes below the Elder Index. This leaves 37.5 percent of these families among the hidden poor (Exhibit 1). Similarly, the incomes of older couples supporting minor grandchildren were below the FPL in 15.9 percent of families, while 26.7 percent of families had incomes above the FPL but below the Elder Index.

Household Composition of Older Heads of Household/Spouse (Age 65 and over) with Incomes Below the Elder Index, California 2011, Percent Under FPL and Percent Above FPL but Below Elder Index (Population in Thousands)

Exhibit 1



* "Supporting Grandchildren" refers to households with only minor grandchildren and no other adults in the household. "Housing Adult Children" refers to households with only adult children and no minor children.

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2011

Housing adult children is another economic challenge.[8] Single elders housing adult children had the second-highest rate of being among the hidden poor (35.7 percent), almost four times higher than the rate among those with incomes below the FPL alone. The hidden poor rate among older couples who housed adult children was more than six times higher than the rate among those with incomes below the FPL only (Exhibit 1).

Renting Older Couples and Single Elder Homeowners with a Mortgage Have High Rates of Being Among Hidden Poor

Housing is one of the biggest costs for older adults. Renters among both single elder and older couple heads of household had the highest rates of economic insecurity (69.6 percent and 60.6 percent, respectively) (Exhibit 2). However, the FPL identified less than one-quarter of older couple renter households (15.6 percent of 60.6 percent), leaving 45.0 percent as hidden poor. While the total rate of economic insecurity was lower for older single adults with a mortgage (49.7 percent), the FPL identified only 9.4 percent as poor, leaving 40.3 percent as hidden poor.

"Older adults raising grandchildren are among the most vulnerable."

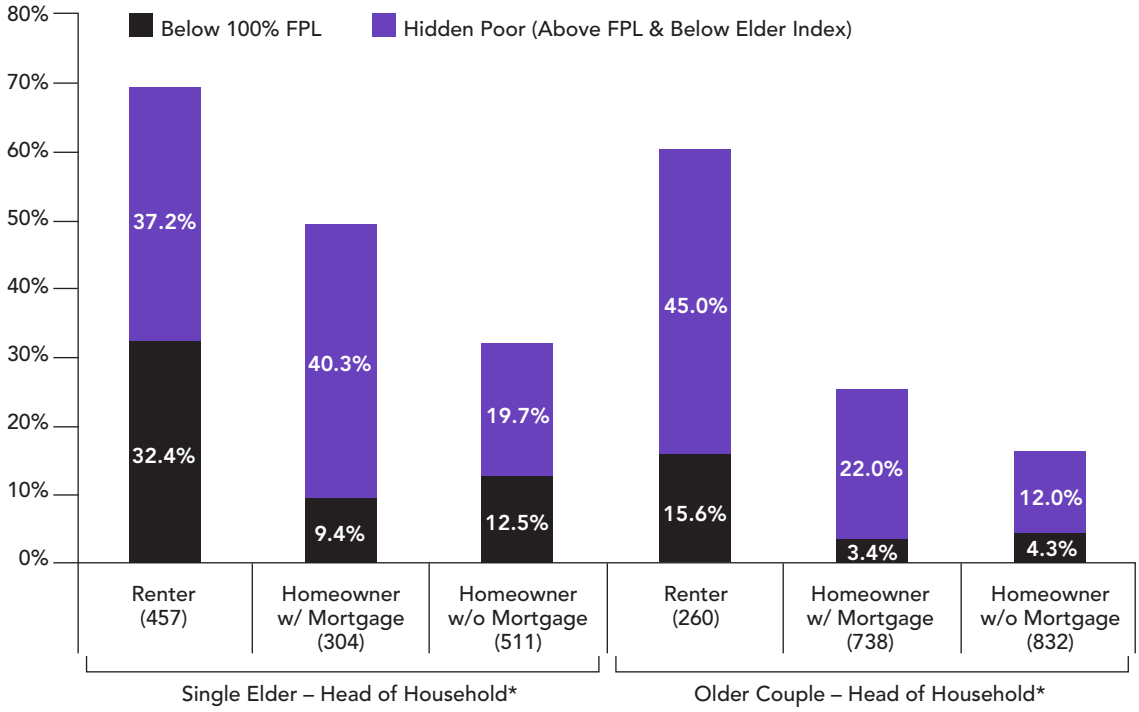
Latinos, Women, and the Oldest Seniors Have the Highest Rates of Being Among Hidden Poor

Race and Ethnicity

Single elders of color who are heads of households had higher rates of economic insecurity compared to single white elders. Single Latino heads of household had the highest rate of economic insecurity[9] (69.0 percent), and among all groups of elders of color, the total rate of economic insecurity for single-headed households was over 60 percent (Exhibit 3). In every group except Asian single-headed households, the proportion of elders in the gap between the FPL and the Elder Index was larger than the proportion below the FPL.[10] While non-Latino white older couple households had the lowest total

Exhibit 2

Housing Type of Older Heads of Household/Spouse (Age 65 and over) with Incomes Below the Elder Index, California 2011, Percent Under FPL and Percent Above FPL but Below Elder Index (Population in Thousands)



*"Head of household" includes all older adults who are living alone, raising minor grandchildren, or housing adult children as head of family.

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2011

"Across the state, 40-50 percent of single elder heads of household had incomes below the Elder Index."

rate of economic insecurity (20.1 percent), the FPL missed most of them, since it only identified 3.8 percent as officially poor.

Gender and Age

Single female heads of household age 65 and over had higher rates of economic insecurity than similar single male heads of household (52.4 percent vs. 43.8 percent, respectively). The proportion of hidden poor as identified by the Elder Index was higher than the proportion of poor identified by the FPL for both females and males, but was highest among single females (data not shown). For instance, one in five (20.2 percent) older single females had an income below the FPL, and one in three (32.2 percent) had an income above the FPL but below the Elder Index. Among older single males, the rates were 15.9 percent and 27.9 percent, respectively.

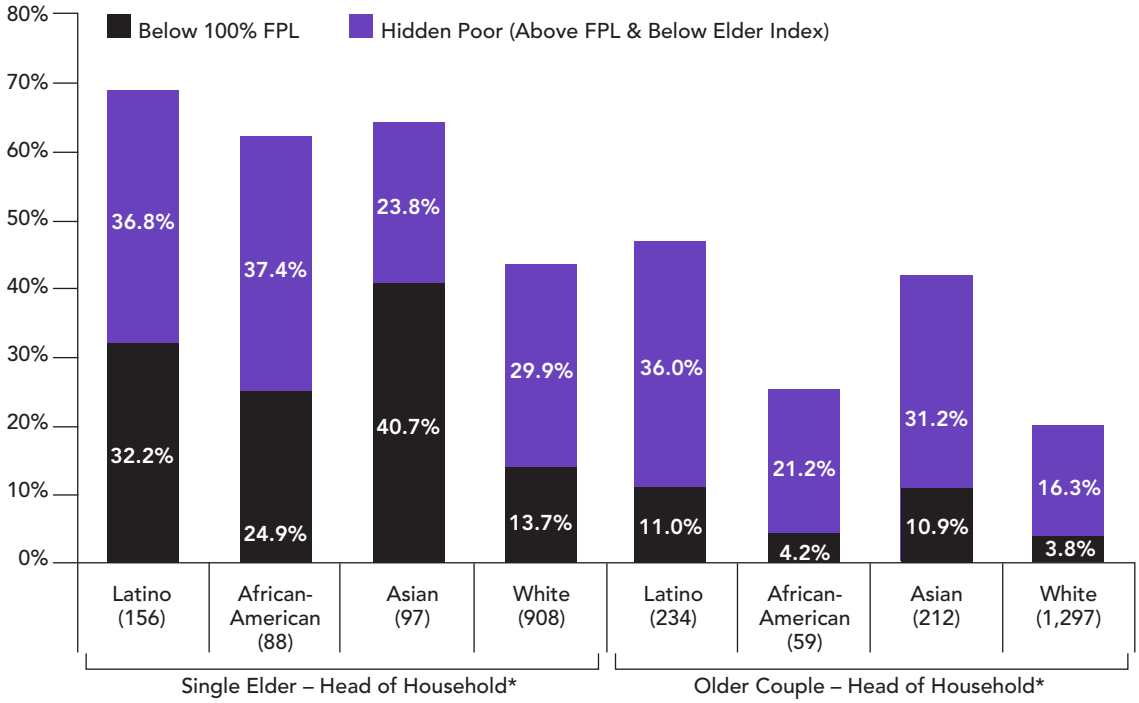
Economic insecurity overall and the percent who are among the hidden poor both rise modestly with age (data not shown). Among households headed by single elders, the proportion below the Elder Index was 48.2 percent for those ages 65-74, and 51.1 percent for those 75 years old and over. Among households headed by older couples, the rates were 23.9 percent and 30.1 percent, respectively. Households headed by older couples age 75 and over were four times more likely to be among the hidden poor (24.1 percent) than to be among the poor as identified by the FPL (6 percent). To see all demographic data by county, please go to *http://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/hiddenpoor2011*.

All Counties in California Home to Hidden Poor Among Older Adults

In all California counties, 40-50 percent of single elder heads of household and 20-30 percent of older couple heads of household had incomes below the Elder Index. The counties with the highest proportion (40 percent or more) of hidden poor among households headed by single elders are all rural: Nevada/Plumas/Sierra, Colusa/Glenn/Tehama/Trinity, and Mendocino/

Race and Ethnicity of Older Heads of Household/Spouse (Age 65 and over) with Incomes Below the Elder Index, California 2011, Percent Below FPL and Percent Above FPL but Below Elder Index (Population in Thousands)

Exhibit 3



*"Head of household" includes all older adults who are living alone, raising minor grandchildren, or housing adult children as head of family. African-American, Asian, and White are all non-Latino.

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2011

Lake. Among couple-headed households, Imperial is the only county with over 40 percent hidden poor. Imperial also leads the state in both single- and couple-headed households in total economic insecurity (77 percent and 55.3 percent, respectively) (Exhibit 4). A complete list of all counties can be found at *http://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/hiddenpoor2011*.

Policy Implications and Recommendations

Policymakers and program and services planners can use the Elder Index to identify the hidden poor among older adults and to shape innovative policies and programs to reduce the gap between income and need among the hidden poor. State policymakers have reported a preference for data that are geographically and economically relevant to California, and they took steps to ensure that better economic security measures are being used by passing the Elder Economic Planning Act (AB 138) in 2011.[11,12] Offsetting the costs of basic living expenses will reduce the number of hidden poor among older adults, now and in the future.[13]

Income: *Increase and Protect Income Supports for Low-Income Elders*

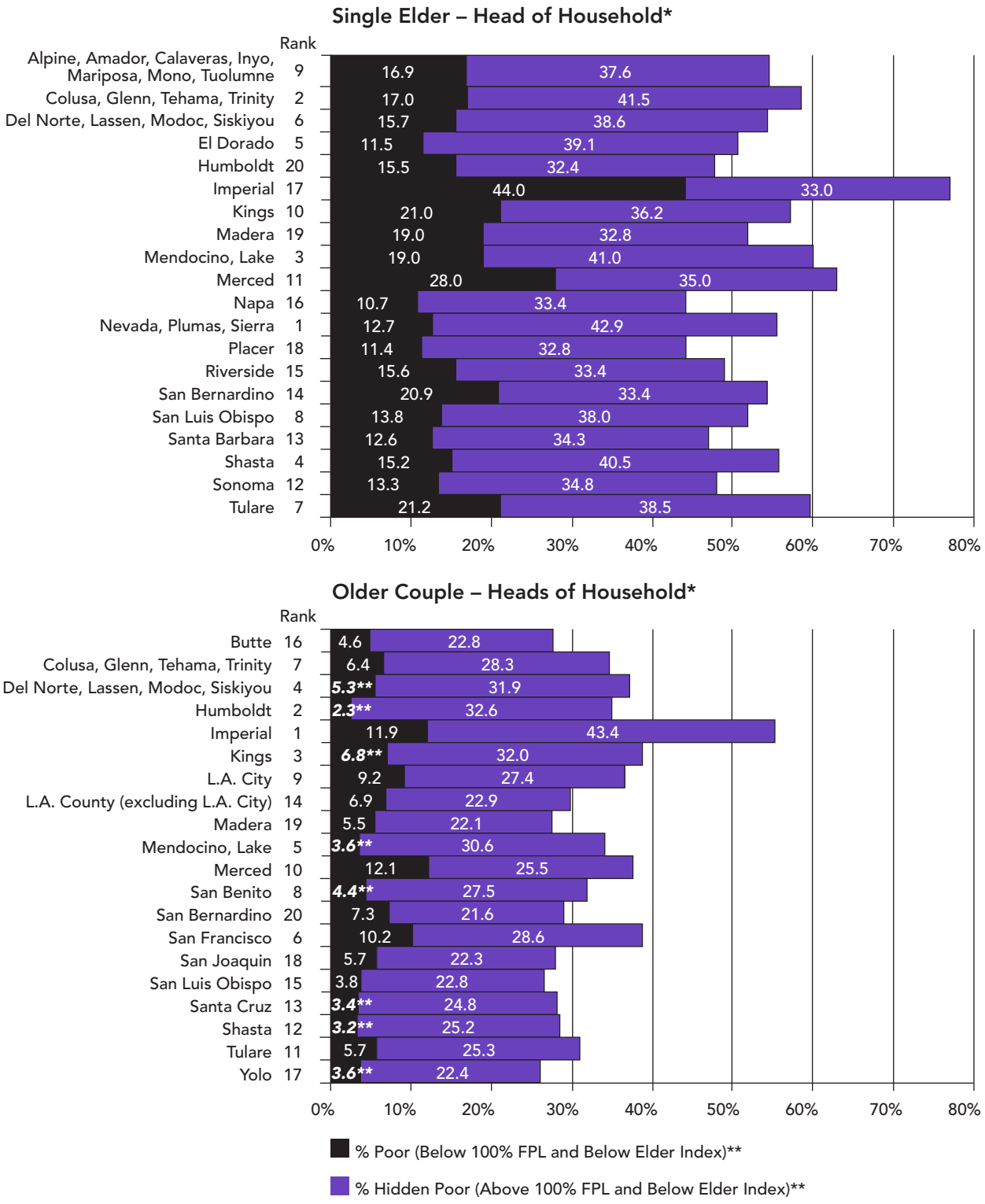
Increased cash flow is the most flexible resource for helping older adults meet their basic needs. Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and state supplementation (SSP) provide monthly cash payments for those in need. In 2011, the combined federal and state benefit rate was $830 a month for individuals and $1,407 a month for couples.[14] However, the amount for individuals was only 92 percent of the FPL, and both of these amounts cover less than half of the Elder Index. Improving SSI payments can be accomplished through several approaches:

- Increase the maximum SSI/SSP grant from $889 for individuals (which remains at 91 percent of the 2015 FPL and 46 percent of the 2011 Elder Index) to at least $1,099 per month, as proposed in the 2015 CA Assembly Bill No. 474.[15]
- Restore the Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA) for the state supplement, which were suspended in 2007-08 (e.g., AB 474).

"Increased cash flow is the most flexible resource for helping older adults meet their basic needs."

Exhibit 4

Counties with Highest Percentage of Hidden Poor Among Older Head of Household/ Spouse (Age 65 and over), California 2011



* "Head of Household" includes all older adults who are living alone, raising minor grandchildren, or housing adult children as head of family.

** Estimates for "% Poor" are unstable (<500) for older couple heads of household in Del Norte/Lassen/ Modoc/Siskiyou, Humboldt, Kings, Mendocino/Lake, San Benito, Santa Cruz, Shasta, and Yolo.

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2011

A complete list of all counties can be found at *http://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/hiddenpoor2011*.

- Increase income disregards and asset limits along with other provisions such as those proposed in federal legislation – Supplemental Security Income Restoration Act.[16]
- Allow older adults in low-income households to maintain the same level of SSI benefits when they are housing adult children.[8]

Housing: ***Improve Access to Affordable Housing***

Housing is one of the greatest expenses for many older adults, and the largest proportion of hidden poor are found among those who rent. Policies to assist that group include:

- Raise income eligibility limits for housing assistance.[17]
- Increase the stock of affordable housing by allocating some of the former redevelopment funds for affordable housing construction.
- Establish housing trusts in local jurisdictions to support new construction funded by hotel taxes or taxes on the sale of expensive homes (as has been proposed in San Francisco).[8]

Health Care: ***Enhance Health Care Coverage***

Medi-Cal, California's Medicaid program, helps cover health care expenses for elders with very low incomes (less than 100 percent of the FPL). Elders with slightly higher incomes may be eligible but are required to pay a "share of costs" that often exceeds state average premium, deductible, and out-of-pocket costs.[18] To help older adults with their Medicare premiums, copayments, and prescriptions, policymakers could raise the income eligibility level to 200 percent of the FPL, which would be more consistent with income needs as identified by the Elder Index.[17]

Food: ***Expand Food Benefits***

Older adults who receive SSI in California are not currently eligible for food assistance through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), because the $10 average cash value of food assistance was added to the California SSI benefit when it was created in 1974 (called "cash-out"). However, the amount of that food supplement has not increased since then, even though the cost of food has increased by 403 percent. For older adults who do not receive SSI, net monthly income must not exceed 100 percent of the FPL for SNAP eligibility, and assets cannot exceed $3,000. To ensure that older adults —and, in some cases, minor grandchildren— receive proper nutrition, policymakers could:

- Update cash-out value to reflect the current value of SNAP benefits for SSI recipients.
- Increase the income eligibility level to 200 percent of the FPL for non-SSI recipients.
- Increase asset limits to be consistent with Medi-Cal expansion.[17]
- For grandparents raising grandchildren, allow individual benefits for children by excluding grandparents' income for eligibility purposes.[9]

In addition to helping today's older Californians achieve income security, preventing elder economic insecurity among future generations requires additional proactive policies such as assuring a living wage, helping low-income families obtain pensions, and creating progressive social services that will eliminate the cliff effect and ensure that many families can reach economic self-sufficiency.[19]

"Preventing elder economic insecurity among future generations requires additional proactive policies."

Methodology

Data are from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2009-2011 American Community Survey (ACS). The three-year file was used in order to have a large enough sample size for stable county-level estimates. All economic data were updated to 2011 values. The 2011 Elder Index was used because it provided the most recent data available to us at the time of analysis. The Elder Index for each household composition in each county was calculated using actual cost data for single elders and older couples, grandparents raising grandchildren, and older adults housing adult children.[20] The total income in the ACS of a family with a single elder or older couple head of household was compared to the Elder Index amounts to determine economic insecurity.

Author Information

D. Imelda Padilla-Frausto, MPH, is a graduate student researcher at the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research and a doctoral student in the Department of Community Health Sciences at the UCLA Fielding School of Public Health. Steven P. Wallace, PhD, is associate director of the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research and professor and chair of the Department of Community Health Sciences at the UCLA Fielding School of Public Health.

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10960 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1550
Los Angeles, California 90024

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Editor-in-Chief: Gerald F. Kominski, PhD

Phone: 310-794-0909
Fax: 310-794-2686
Email: chpr@ucla.edu
www.healthpolicy.ucla.edu

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Endnotes

1 Methodology for Elder Index: see *http://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/elderindex*.

2 IPUMS-USA, University of Minnesota; *www.ipums.org*.

3 Padilla-Frausto DI and Wallace SP. 2013. *The High Cost of Caring: Grandparents Raising Grandchildren*. Los Angeles, CA: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research.

4 For basic living costs calculated by Elder Index and comparison to the FPL, see 2011 data at *http://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/elderindex*.

5 The Elder Index is calculated for all counties in all 50 states: *http://www.basiceconomicsecurity.org/EI/*.

6 For 2011 Elder Index amounts for single elders and older couples living alone, see *http://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/elderindex*

7 For a comprehensive overview of programs that use a percentage of the FPL to determine eligibility, see Income Supports in *http://www.wowonline.org/pdf/FinalWOWbriefforCA.pdf*.

8 Walllace SP and Padilla-Frausto DI. 2014. *Older Adults Challenged Financially When Adult Children Move Home*. Los Angeles, CA: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research.

9 Wallace SP, Padilla-Frausto DI, Smith S. 2013. Economic Need Among Older Latinos: Applying the Elder Economic Security Standard Index. *J Cross Cult Gerontol* 28(3): 239-250.

10 Single Asian heads of household were the only group that had a larger proportion of individuals with incomes below the FPL (40.7 percent) compared to the proportion who were among the hidden poor (23.9 percent). The lower percentage of hidden poor among single Asian elders may be due to an older Asian refugee population, with a larger percentage having very low incomes that fall below the FPL. *http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2014/07/28/where-refugees-to-the-u-s-come-from/*

11 Padilla-Frausto DI and Wallace SP. 2012. *The Federal Poverty Level Does Not Meet the Data Needs of the California Legislature*. Los Angeles, CA: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research.

12 AB 138: *http://www.insightcced.org/uploads/eesi/AB_138_CHAPTERED_2011.pdf*

13 Wider Opportunities for Women and Insight Center for Community Economic Development. February 2008. *Elders Living on the Edge: The Impact of California Supports When Income in Retirement Falls Short*.

14 July 2011 amounts: *http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssi_st_asst/2011/ca.html*

15 AB 474: *https://trackbill.com/bill/CA/2015/AB474/health-facilities-antiretaliation-protections*

16 Supplemental Security Income Restoration Act: *http://www.brown.senate.gov/newsroom/press/release/sens-brown-and-warren-introduce-bill-that-would-encourage-work-strengthen-supplemental-security-income-benefits-for-elderly-disabled-and-blind-americans-and-13-million-children*

17 Average Social Security and retirement incomes often exceed the income eligibility limits for public support programs. Many older adults do not have enough income to afford a basic standard of living and are thus among the hidden poor. To qualify for many of the public support programs, elders must meet income and asset or resource requirements that are too low and often inconsistent across programs.

18 California HealthCare Foundation. *Share of Cost Medi-Cal* (Issue Brief). *http://www.chcf.org/publications/2010/09/share-of-cost-medical*

19 The "cliff effect" occurs when a small increase in income, such as a raise, leads to complete termination of benefits. This is particularly problematic if the small increase in income is less than the benefit amount, because it leaves individuals or families worse off financially than they were before the raise or small increase in income. To read more about the cliff effect, see: *http://www.wfco.org/pages/content/the-cliff-effect*.

20 For Elder Index costs by family type and by county, see *http://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/elderindex*.

California Budget & Policy Center
Independent Analysis. Shared Prosperity.

First Look

SEPTEMBER 17, 2015

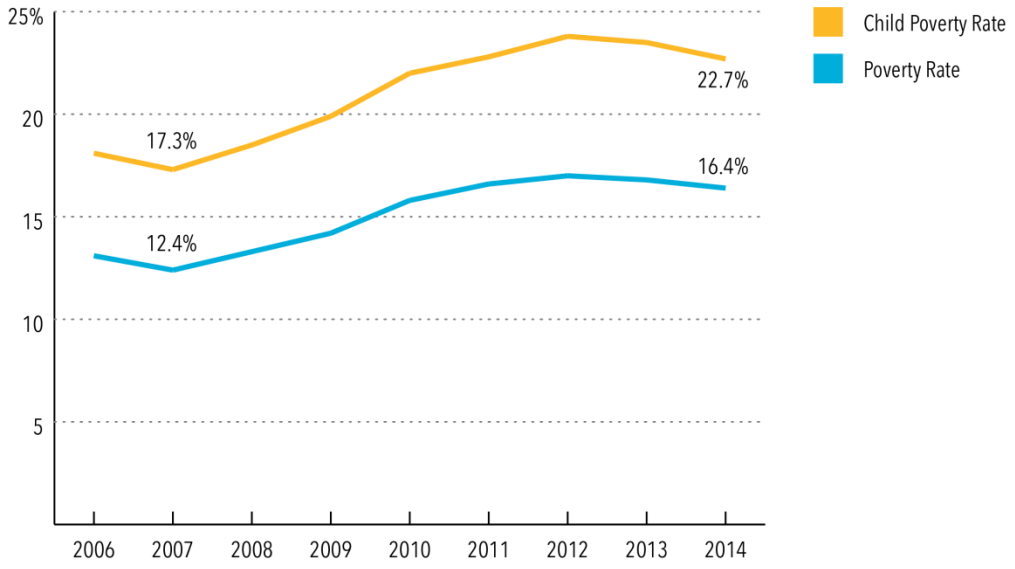
New Poverty Figures Underscore That California Should Do More to Ensure the State's Economy Works for Everyone

Prosperity Is Out of Reach for Too Many People in Our State

According to new Census figures released this morning, nearly 1 in 6 Californians (16.4 percent) and more than 1 in 5 California children (22.7 percent) lived in poverty in 2014 based on the US Census Bureau's official poverty measure. While these rates were down from the prior year, they remained significantly above their pre-recession levels.

Nearly 1 in 6 Californians and More Than 1 in 5 California Children Lived in Poverty in 2014

Percentage of Californians With Incomes Below the Federal Poverty Line



Source: US Census Bureau

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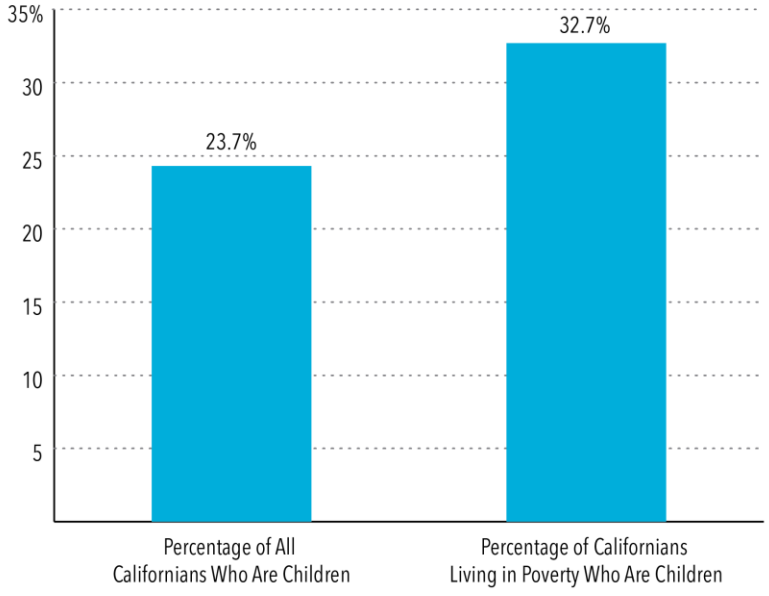
An alternative Census measure of economic well-being, the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), suggests that these figures substantially understate how many people face economic hardship in our state. The SPM provides a more accurate picture of poverty for many reasons, including that it better accounts for how California's high cost of living makes it challenging for many families and individuals to make ends meet.

Children Are Especially Hard Hit by Poverty

Children make up less than one-quarter of California's population (23.7 percent), but they account for nearly one-third of those living below the federal poverty line (32.7 percent). Children who live in poverty face many obstacles that are difficult to overcome. Indeed, the longer children spend in poverty, the less likely they are to complete high school, attend college, and be consistently employed in their early adult years, and the more likely they are to live in poverty as adults. In other words, child poverty means lost human potential that could put our future workforce and economy at risk.

Children Comprise a Disproportionate Share of Californians Living in Poverty

Percentage of Californians, 2014



Source: US Census Bureau

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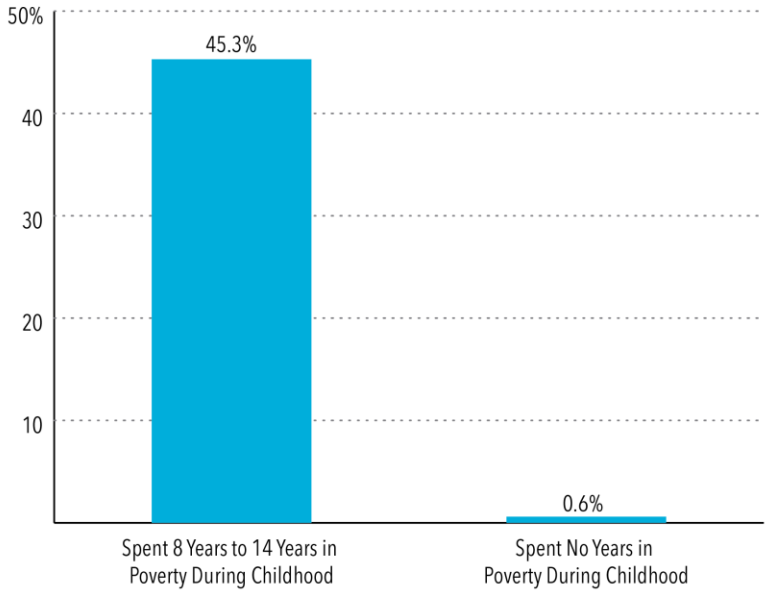
Adults Who Were Persistently Poor During Childhood Are Far More Likely to Live in Poverty

Percentage of Adults in the US Living in Poverty at Age 35



Note: Childhood is from birth to age 15.
Source: Robert L. Wagmiller, Jr. and Robert M. Adelman, Childhood and Intergenerational Poverty: The Long-Term Consequences of Growing Up Poor (National Center for Children in Poverty: November 2009)

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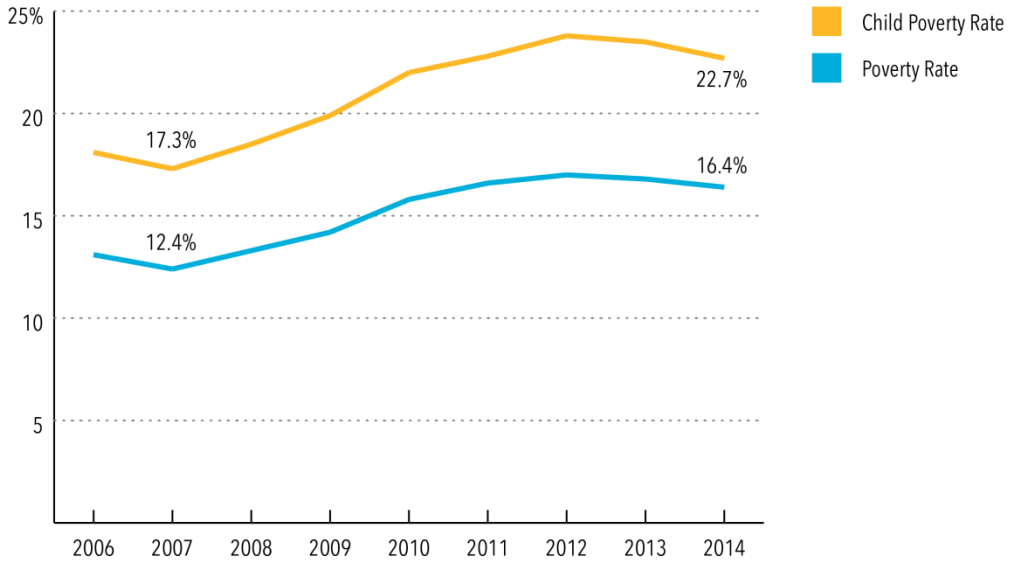
Without Public Supports, Millions More Californians Would Be Living in Poverty

Public supports, including tax credits for working families with low incomes, food assistance, and unemployment insurance, are powerful tools for reducing economic hardship. For example, Social Security lifted around 2.3 million Californians above the poverty line each year, on average, between 2009 and 2012, according to national research using the US Census Bureau's Supplemental Poverty Measure. Additionally, the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) together with the federal Child Tax Credit lifted an average of nearly 1.4 million Californians out of poverty each year. Other supports such as CalFresh food assistance, Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment (SSI/SSP), and unemployment insurance, each brought well over half a million Californians out of poverty each year.

Nearly 1 in 6 Californians and More Than 1 in 5 California Children Lived in Poverty in 2014

Percentage of Californians With Incomes Below the Federal Poverty Line



Source: US Census Bureau

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Millions of Californians Are Not Benefiting From the Growing Economy

Most California families living below the federal poverty line (68.5 percent) have jobs, which means that their jobs don't pay enough to provide economic security. In part, this reflects the fact that workers on the lower and middle rungs of the economic ladder have been left behind by the current economic recovery. Hourly wages for all but the highest-paid workers were lower – on an inflation-adjusted basis – in 2014 than before the Great Recession began. As a result, many families and individuals are struggling to pay their bills and put enough food on the table

California Can Make Policy Choices That Give More People the Opportunity to Advance

State policymakers can make it easier for people in our state to build a secure future by making sure that workers are paid enough and can afford the basics. For example, policymakers can:

- Promote the state's new tax credit for low-income working families – the California Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) – so that everyone who is eligible for the credit benefits from it. Policymakers can also expand the state EITC to more workers.
- Tie the state's minimum wage to inflation so that it keeps pace with the cost of living. The minimum wage doesn't go as far today as a generation ago because California hasn't consistently raised it.
- Help more parents afford high-quality child care, which is one the biggest expenses in many families' budgets. After years of deep state budget cuts, many families have lost access to care and are faced with tough choices about who will care for their children while their parents are at work.

Policymakers can also help more families achieve economic security by strengthening public supports. For example, they can:

- Invest in California's welfare-to-work program, CalWORKs, which provides modest cash assistance to families with children and helps parents overcome obstacles they face in holding a steady job. Policymakers can increase cash assistance so that no family lives in deep poverty while participating in welfare-to-work and can also repeal the state's "family cap" rule, which prohibits additional cash assistance to families when a child is conceived and born while any member of the family is receiving assistance.
- Make sure that people who can't afford to put enough food on the table benefit from CalFresh food assistance. CalFresh is a proven tool for pulling people out of poverty, but many of those who could benefit from the program are not participating in it.

When Everyone in Our State Has the Opportunity to Succeed, We All Benefit

California's future depends in large part on young Californians whose "entire lives are shaped by their California experience." Today's young Californians are expected to be the first generation "whose majority will be California-born when they assume positions of leadership in middle age," according to recent research. This fact highlights the importance of making sure that all of California's children have a strong start in life so that they can more fully contribute to our economy and communities in the future.

Policymakers can improve children's outcomes – and put us on a path to a stronger California – by investing in low-income families. Studies find that low-income children tend to do better in school, are more likely to graduate from high school, and even earn more as adults when their families' incomes are increased through tax credits or similar public supports.

In other words, investing in families with low incomes not only broadens economic security in the short run, but it also helps build a stronger workforce and economy in the long run by increasing opportunities for children to reach their full potential.

CaliforniaHealthline
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CAPITOL DESK

State's Children Bear Brunt of Poverty

by David Gorn

Friday, September 18, 2015

RELATED TOPICS:

- Children's Health Coverage

According to census data released yesterday, about two million children lived in poverty in California last year and the poverty rate for black children actually increased between 2013 and 2014.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau data:

- 2.05 million California children lived below the federal poverty in 2014, accounting for 22.7% of all children in the state;
- Poverty rates for minorities are higher, with 36.5% of black children and 30.7% of Latino children classified as poor;
- Overall, the child poverty rate declined, from 16.8% in 2013 to 16.4% in 2014; and
- The child poverty rate dropped by 6.2% for white children and 3.2% for Latino kids, but it climbed by 0.7% for black children.

On Thursday, the California Budget & Policy Center, a nonpartisan public policy research group, released an analysis of the census figures' importance to California.

"Even with the year-to-year decline in poverty, the latest census figures point to widespread economic hardship in our state," Chris Hoene, the group's executive director, said in his analysis. "We must take a multifaceted, sustained approach to bringing prosperity within reach of far more Californians."

That includes expansion of health coverage, Hoene said.

"State policymakers should work to continue reducing the number of Californians who lack health insurance, in particular by boosting coverage options for undocumented immigrants," Hoene said. "This would build on the state's tremendous progress to date in expanding coverage through the full implementation of federal health care reform."

Alex Johnson, executive director of Children's Defense Fund-California, a not-for-profit advocacy group, said poverty has reached "crisis" proportions in the state.

"Growing up poor has lifetime negative consequences," Johnson said. "Child poverty jeopardizes a child's health and ability to learn and undermines their future economic success."

Other measures to fight poverty, Johnson said, include raising the minimum wage, boosting child-care and affordable-

housing funding and beefing up the state's safety-net programs.

COMMENTS (1) POST A COMMENT

David Dickinson

If California (pop. 39 million) were a country, it's GDP (nearly $2.3 trillion) would be 8th in the world and comparable with that of the UK (pop. 64 million) and France (pop 66 million). So one really has to wonder why such a high percentage of the population of California is living in poverty. You would think that, with liberal democrat redistributive policies being dominant for almost 50 years, poverty would have been eliminated. I'd like to point out to Chris Hoene that, no matter how often he and his fellow liberals say it, undocumented immigrants are NOT Californians, they are illegally in California and, if the law were applied as written, they would be removed. California is under no obligation to provide people illegally present with health insurance or anything else that takes taxpayer money to pay for. His group may claim to be non-partisan, but clearly he isn't himself if his statement is anything to go by. Finally, let's not keep talking about poverty. Let's change it!

September 18, 2015 at 4:44 PM

HOME
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ROAD TO REFORM
MULTIMEDIA
MOST POPULAR

L.A. County supervisors to spend $15M on homeless housing programs

By Sarah Favot , Los Angeles Daily News

DailyNews.com

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors unanimously agreed Tuesday to spend $15 million to fund housing programs for the county's homeless.

The plan, authored by Supervisors Mark Ridley-Thomas and Michael Antonovich, will create and fund:

• A rapid rehousing program, which provides temporary rental assistance subsidies and services, for single adults;

• Prevention activities for those "on the brink" of becoming homeless,

• Continued rapid rehousing services for families with children through the end of the fiscal year

"It is my belief that immediate investment will make a marked difference in the lives of these individuals," Ridley-Thomas said.

The funding will come from $51 million set aside last month to fund services for the homeless created by surplus revenue in the last fiscal year's budget. The board has a total of $101 million in this year's budget to combat homelessness.

The county's Chief Executive Office has undertaken a planning process — in the form of 18 public policy meetings — with county department heads, representatives from the county's 88 cities, experts and other stakeholders to make recommendations early next year to the board on how to allocate the money.

The board's action is one of several plans the supervisors rolled out after marking homelessness a priority. Two weeks ago, the board agreed to open winter shelters six weeks early in advance of the predicted El Niño conditions.

"The county is rolling out a long-term program related to homelessness. It often looks disjointed. It is not," Supervisor Sheila Kuehl said. "It is actually an identification of the various ways in which we must work together in the county."

Homeless advocates praised the board's action. Funding for rapid rehousing programs for families with children under age 6 would have expired in March. The board's action extends funding through June 30.

The board also created and funded a rapid rehousing program for single adults who are not chronically homeless.

Orlando Ward of Volunteers of America Greater Los Angeles said rapid rehousing was a "effective, compassionate and smart tool" that allows families to regain "stability and health."