

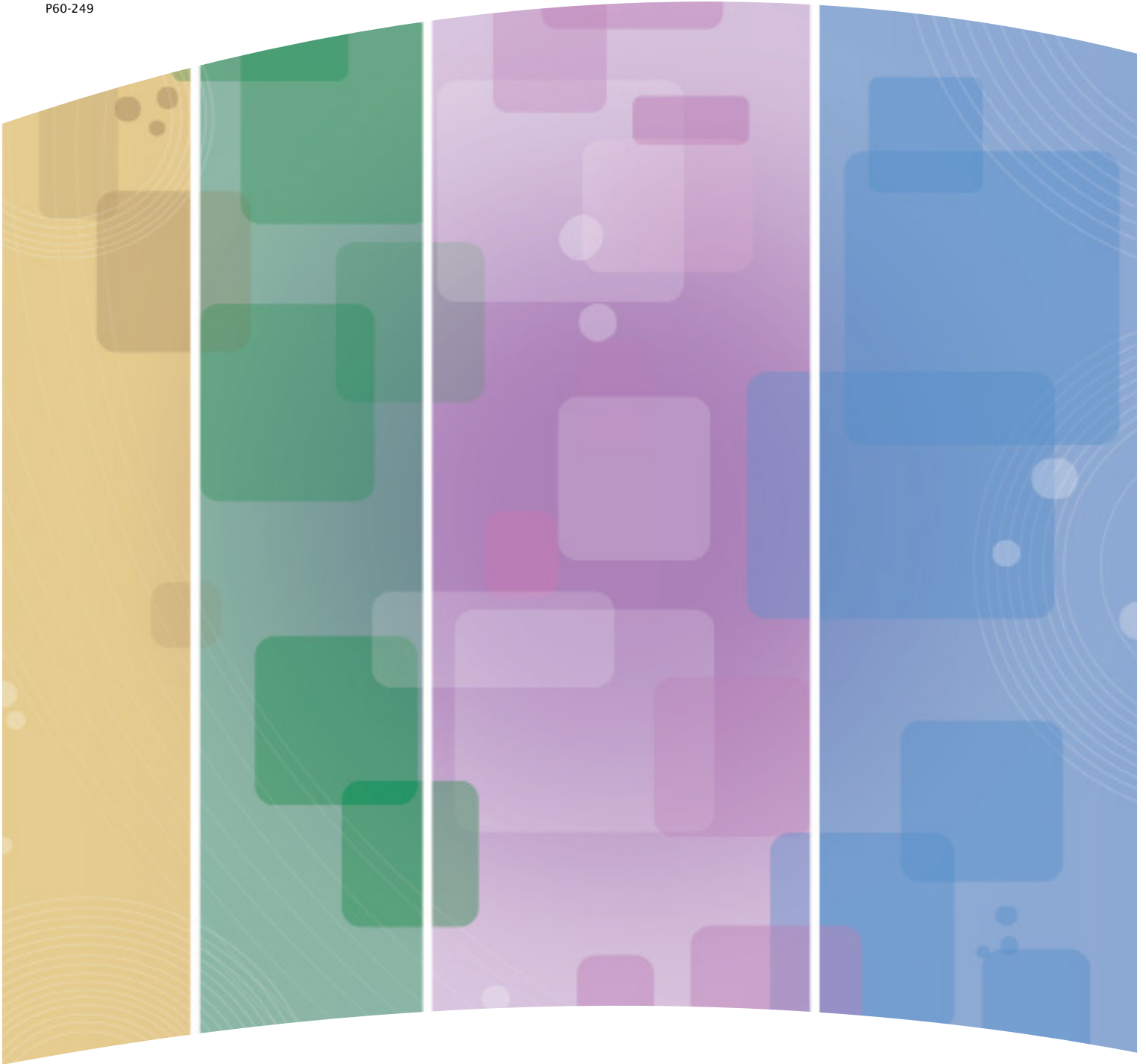
Income and Poverty in the United States: 2013

Current Population Reports

By Carmen DeNavas-Walt and Bernadette D. Proctor

Issued September 2014

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Income and Poverty in the United States: 2013

INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on income and poverty in the United States based on information collected in the 2014 and earlier Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Summary of findings:

- Real median household income in 2013 was not statistically different from the 2012 median income.¹
- The official poverty rate decreased between 2012 and 2013, while the number in poverty in 2013 was not statistically different from 2012.

For most groups, the 2013 income estimates were not statistically different from 2012 estimates. There were a few exceptions. Real median household income increased for Hispanic households, households maintained by a noncitizen, and households maintained by a householder aged 15 to 24 or aged 65 and older. The 2013 poverty rates decreased for all people and for these groups: Hispanics, males and females, children under age 18, the foreign born, people outside metropolitan statistical areas, all families, and married-couple families.

¹ "Real" refers to income after adjusting for inflation. All income values are adjusted to reflect 2013 dollars. The adjustment is based on percentage changes in prices between 2013 and earlier years and is computed by dividing the annual average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) for 2013 by the annual average for earlier years. The CPI-U-RS values for 1947 to 2013 are available in Appendix A and on the Internet at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/data/incpovhlth/2013/CPI-U-RS-Index-2013.pdf>. Consumer prices between 2012 and 2013 increased by 1.5 percent.

Source of Estimates

The data in this report are from the 2014 Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC). 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 report is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

Estimates published in this report and the corresponding income and poverty detailed tables available on the Internet may vary from estimates based on the full sample. A description of the split panel test and the income redesign are available in Appendix D.

Data from the 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 2013 estimates in this report are controlled to independent national population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin for March 2014. Beginning with 2010, population estimates are based on 2010 Census population counts and are updated annually taking into account such things as 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, persons 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/cpsmar14.pdf>.

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

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 14.5 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 5.3 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 1.8 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/2014/demo/p60-249sa.pdf](http://ftp2.census.gov/library/publications/2014/demo/p60-249sa.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 subsequent 15 years.

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 expenditure data on 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 published preliminary poverty estimates using the new approach in November 2011, November 2012, and November 2013. Poverty rates were lower for children and higher for those aged 18 to 64 and 65 years and older than under the official poverty measure. They can be found at <www.census.gov/library/publications/2013/demo/p60-247.html>. SPM estimates for 2013 will be published in fall 2014.

State and Local Estimates of Income and Poverty

The U.S. 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. The ACS produces estimates of income and poverty for counties and places with populations of 20,000 or more by pooling 3 years of ACS data. Five-year income and poverty estimates are available for all geographic units, including census tracts and block groups, from 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 2012 are available at <www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/index.html>. Estimates for 2013 will be available later this year.

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. Estimates for income and poverty and other economic characteristics at the state level can be found on the American FactFinder Web site at <factfinder2.census.gov> and in forthcoming reports based on 2013 ACS data. 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 of the population, such as income and earnings, but it does not show how those characteristics change for the same person, family, or household. Longitudinal measures of income and poverty that are 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 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.

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. In November 2011, the Census Bureau released the first sets of estimates for the Supplemental Poverty Measure.³ These and additional current estimates 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:

- The proportion of households in the bottom quintile in 2004 that moved up to a higher quintile in 2007 (30.9 percent) was not statistically different from the proportion of households in the top quintile in 2004 that moved to a lower quintile in 2007 (32.2 percent).
- 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 3-year period from 2009 to 2011, approximately 31.6 percent of the population had at least one spell of poverty lasting 2 or more months.
- Chronic poverty over the 3-year period from 2009 to 2011 was relatively uncommon, with 3.5 percent of the population living in poverty during all 36 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 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 as the earlier SIPP panels, combining the topical module and core content into an integrated instrument. For more information, see <www.census.gov/sipp/>.

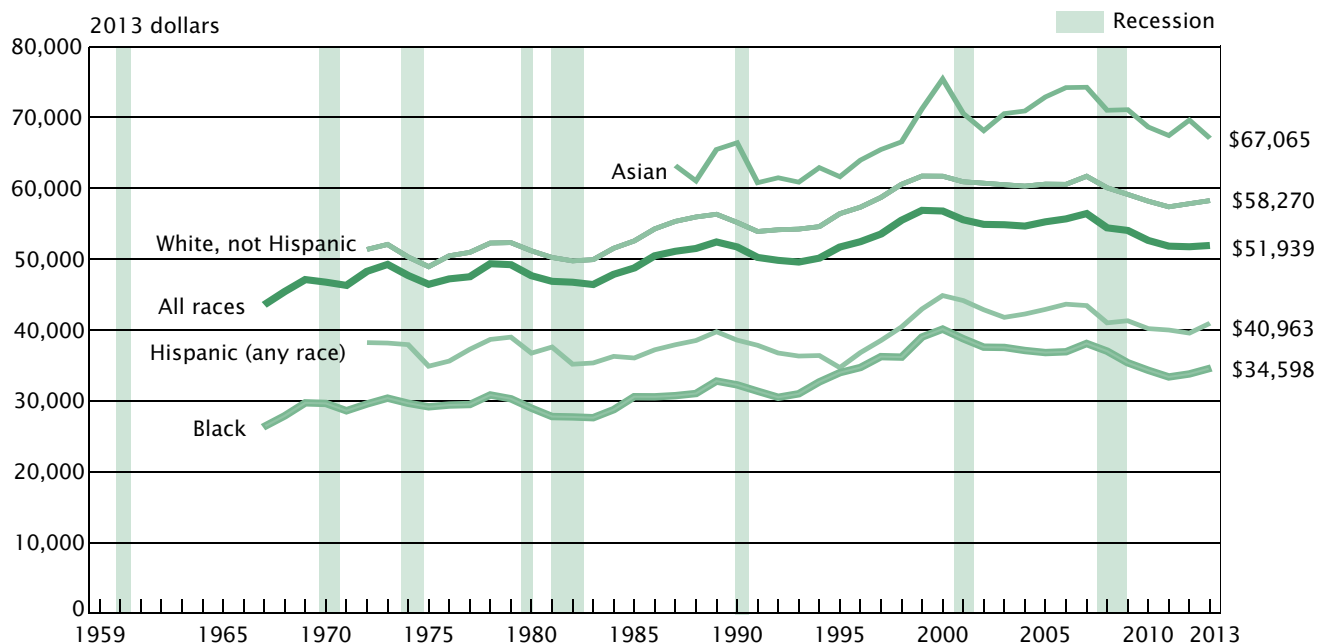
INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES

Highlights

- Median household income was \$51,939 in 2013, not statistically different in real terms from the 2012 median of \$51,759 (Figure 1 and Table 1). This is the second consecutive year that the annual change was not statistically significant, following two consecutive years of annual declines in median household income.
- In 2013, real median household income was 8.0 percent lower than in 2007, the year before the most recent recession (Figure 1 and Table A-1).
- Changes in real median incomes between 2012 and 2013 for family and nonfamily households
 - were not statistically significant (Table 1).
 - The real median income of Hispanic households increased by 3.5 percent between 2012 and 2013. For non-Hispanic White, Black, and Asian households the 2012-2013 changes in real median household income were not statistically significant (Table 1).
 - The real median income of households maintained by a non-citizen increased by 6.0 percent between 2012 and 2013. The median incomes of households maintained by a native-born or foreign-born naturalized citizen in 2013 were not statistically different from their respective 2012 incomes (Table 1).⁴
- For the Northeast, Midwest, South, and West, the 2012-2013 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 1.8

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, 85.7 percent were native born; 7.7 percent were foreign-born, naturalized citizens; and 6.6 percent were noncitizens.

Figure 1.
Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1967 to 2013



Note: Median household income data are not available prior to 1967. 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/cpsmar14.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 1.

Income and Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2012 and 2013

(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>. Standard errors calculated using replicate weights)

Characteristic	2012			2013 ¹			Percentage change* in real median income (2013 less 2012)	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Estimate	90 percent C.I. ² (±)
		Estimate	90 percent C.I. ² (±)		Estimate	90 percent C.I. ² (±)		
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	122,459	51,759	348	122,952	51,939	455	0.3	1.05
Type of Household								
Family households.....	80,902	64,984	783	81,192	65,587	643	0.9	1.59
Married-couple.....	59,204	76,794	621	59,669	76,509	674	-0.4	1.20
Female householder, no husband present.....	15,469	34,496	998	15,193	35,154	832	1.9	3.78
Male householder, no wife present.....	6,229	49,341	1,581	6,330	50,625	1,503	2.6	4.28
Nonfamily households.....	41,558	31,329	482	41,760	31,178	518	-0.5	2.18
Female householder.....	21,810	26,394	594	22,266	26,425	795	0.1	3.75
Male householder.....	19,747	37,527	761	19,494	36,876	937	-1.7	3.06
Race³ and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White.....	97,705	54,487	640	97,774	55,257	699	1.4	1.64
White, not Hispanic.....	83,792	57,837	600	83,641	58,270	1,006	0.7	1.90
Black.....	15,872	33,805	1,318	16,108	34,598	1,198	2.3	5.09
Asian.....	5,560	69,633	3,154	5,759	67,065	2,830	-3.7	5.77
Hispanic (any race).....	15,589	39,572	892	15,811	40,963	908	*3.5	3.33
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years.....	94,535	58,186	513	94,223	58,448	958	0.4	1.82
15 to 24 years.....	6,314	31,049	1,101	6,323	34,311	1,808	*10.5	7.22
25 to 34 years.....	20,017	52,128	606	20,008	52,702	1,489	1.1	2.93
35 to 44 years.....	21,334	64,553	1,530	21,046	64,973	1,620	0.7	3.52
45 to 54 years.....	24,068	67,376	1,003	23,809	67,141	1,265	-0.3	2.33
55 to 64 years.....	22,802	59,478	1,374	23,036	57,538	1,662	-3.3	3.45
65 years and older.....	27,924	34,340	640	28,729	35,611	722	*3.7	2.83
Nativity of Householder								
Native born.....	104,909	52,556	391	105,328	52,779	754	0.4	1.56
Foreign born.....	17,550	46,136	790	17,624	46,939	1,037	1.7	2.85
Naturalized citizen.....	9,192	53,786	1,962	9,491	54,974	2,898	2.2	6.98
Not a citizen.....	8,358	38,269	1,050	8,133	40,578	1,113	*6.0	3.90
Region								
Northeast.....	22,125	55,421	1,625	22,053	56,775	1,426	2.4	3.82
Midwest.....	27,093	51,213	789	27,214	52,082	1,160	1.7	2.72
South.....	45,938	48,731	869	46,499	48,128	1,104	-1.2	2.66
West.....	27,303	55,958	1,037	27,186	56,181	1,190	0.4	2.76
Residence								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas.....	102,784	53,758	728	103,573	54,042	790	0.5	1.90
Inside principal cities.....	41,152	46,570	806	41,359	46,778	892	0.4	2.55
Outside principal cities.....	61,631	59,634	943	62,213	59,497	1,090	-0.2	2.46
Outside metropolitan statistical areas ⁴	19,676	41,796	1,046	19,379	42,881	1,238	2.6	3.02
EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS								
Men with earnings.....	59,009	50,116	780	60,769	50,033	404	-0.2	1.64
Women with earnings.....	44,042	38,340	602	45,068	39,157	596	2.1	2.24

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

¹ Data are based on the CPS ASEC sample of 68,000 addresses. 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 the 2013 data for this table is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

² A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. Confidence intervals 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, 2013 and 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

million and 1.0 million, respectively, between 2012 and 2013 (Table 1).⁵

- The changes in the real median earnings of men and women who worked full time, year round between 2012 and 2013 were not statistically significant (Table 1).
- The 2013 female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.78, not statistically different from the 2012 ratio (Table 1 and Figure 2).

Household Income

Median household income was \$51,939 in 2013, not statistically different from the 2012 median in real terms, 8.0 percent lower than the 2007 (the year before the most recent recession) median (\$56,436), and 8.7 percent lower than the median household income peak (\$56,895) that occurred in 1999 (Figure 1 and Table A-1).⁶

Type of Household

Real median incomes in 2013 for family households, \$65,587, and nonfamily households, \$31,178, were not statistically different from their respective 2012 medians (Table 1). Among the specific types of family and nonfamily households, the changes in real income between 2012 and 2013 were also not statistically significant. Annual increases in median household income were last experienced in 2007 for family households and in 2009 for nonfamily households.

For family households, married-couple households had the highest median

⁵ The difference between the 2012-2013 increases in the number of male and female full-time, year-round workers with earnings is not statistically significant.

⁶ The difference between the 1999 and 2007 median household incomes was not statistically significant. The difference between the 2007-2013 and 1999-2013 percentage changes (8.0 and 8.7 percent, respectively) was not statistically significant.

income in 2013 (\$76,509), followed by households maintained by men with no wife present (\$50,625). Those maintained by women with no husband present had the lowest income (\$35,154).

Race and Hispanic Origin

The real median income of Hispanic households increased by 3.5 percent between 2012 and 2013, from \$39,572 to \$40,963. For non-Hispanic White, Black, and Asian households, the 2012-2013 changes in real median household income were not statistically significant (Table 1). Before 2013, Hispanic households had not experienced an annual increase in median income since 2000. Non-Hispanic White and Black households last experienced an annual increase in median incomes in 2007, and Asian households' last annual increase in median income was in 1999.

Among the race groups, Asian households had the highest median income in 2013 (\$67,065). The median income for non-Hispanic White households was \$58,270, and it was \$34,598 for Black households (Table 1 and Figure 1). For Hispanic households, the median income was \$40,963.

The real median household income for each of the race and Hispanic-origin groups has not yet recovered to its pre-2001-recession median household income peak. Household income in 2013 was 5.6 percent lower for non-Hispanic Whites (from \$61,733 in 1999), 13.8 percent lower for Blacks (from \$40,131 in 2000), 11.1 percent lower for Asians (from \$75,423 in 2000), and 8.7 percent lower for

Hispanics (from \$44,867 in 2000) (Table A-1).⁷

Comparing the 2013 income of non-Hispanic White households with that of other households shows that the ratio of Asian to non-Hispanic White income was 1.15, the ratio of Black to non-Hispanic White income was 0.59, and the ratio of Hispanic to non-Hispanic White income was 0.70. Between 1972 and 2013, the change in the Black to non-Hispanic White income ratio was not statistically significant.⁸ Over the same period, the Hispanic to non-Hispanic White income ratio declined from 0.74 to 0.70. Income data for the Asian population was first available in 1987. The 2013 Asian to non-Hispanic White income ratio was not statistically different from the 1987 ratio.

Age of Householder

Households maintained by a householder aged 15 to 24 years or aged 65 and older experienced significant increases in real median income between 2012 and 2013. Median income increased by 10.5 percent for households maintained by a householder aged 15 to 24 years, from \$31,049 to \$34,311 (Table 1). The last time young householders experienced an annual increase in income was in 2006 (Table 1). The median income of households maintained by a householder aged 65 and older increased by 3.7 percent, from \$34,340 to

⁷ The differences between the declines for Asian households and Black and Hispanic households were not statistically significant. The difference between the declines for non-Hispanic White households and Hispanic households was also not statistically significant. For non-Hispanic White households, the \$61,733 income peak in 1999 was not statistically different from their 2000 median of \$61,715. For Blacks, the \$40,131 income peak in 2000 was not statistically different from their 1999 median of \$39,019. For Hispanics, the \$44,867 income peak in 2000 was not statistically different from their 2001 median of \$44,164.

⁸ 1972 was the first year that income data for the Hispanic and non-Hispanic White populations were collected in the CPS ASEC.

\$35,611.⁹ This was their first increase since 2009.

Households maintained by a householder aged 45 to 54 had the highest median income in 2013 (\$67,141), followed by those with a householder aged 35 to 44 (\$64,973), those with a householder aged 55 to 64 (\$57,538), and those with a householder aged 25 to 34 (\$52,702). Households maintained by a householder aged 15 to 24 years and aged 65 and older had the lowest median incomes, \$34,311 and \$35,611, respectively, not statistically different from each other.

Nativity

The real median income of households maintained by a noncitizen increased 6.0 percent between 2012 and 2013, from \$38,269 to \$40,578. The median incomes of households maintained by a native-born or foreign-born naturalized citizen in 2013 were not statistically different from their respective 2012 incomes (Table 1).

In 2013, the median income of households maintained by a naturalized citizen (\$54,974) was not statistically different from the income of households maintained by a native-born person (\$52,779). Both types of households had incomes higher than households maintained by a noncitizen (\$40,578) (Table 1).

Region¹⁰

In 2013, households with the highest median household incomes were in the Northeast (\$56,775) and the West (\$56,181), followed by the Midwest (\$52,082) and the South (\$48,128).¹¹ None of the regions had a statistically significant change in median household income between 2012 and 2013 (Table 1).

Residence

In 2013, households within metropolitan areas but outside principal cities had the highest median income (\$59,497), while households outside metropolitan areas had the lowest (\$42,881). Between 2012 and 2013, the changes in the real median incomes of households for the four 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 2012 and 2013 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 \$20,900 or less in 2013. Households in the second quintile had incomes between \$20,901 and \$40,187, those in the third quintile had incomes between \$40,188 and \$65,501, and those in the fourth quintile had incomes between \$65,502 and \$105,910. Households in the highest quintile had incomes of \$105,911 or more. The top 5 percent had incomes of \$196,001 or more.

The Gini index was 0.476 in 2013, not statistically different from 2012. Since 1993, the earliest year available for comparable measures of income inequality, the Gini index was up 4.9 percent (Table A-2).^{13,14}

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 2013 (Table A-2). Incomes at the 50th and 10th percentiles declined by 8.7 percent and 14.3 percent, respectively, while there was no statistically significant decline in income at the 90th percentile

⁹The difference between the 2012-2013 percentage changes in median household income of households maintained by a householder aged 15 to 24 years and aged 65 years and older was not statistically significant. The differences were not statistically significant between the following median household incomes: the 2013 incomes of households maintained by a 15- to 24-year-old and those maintained by a person 65 years and older, and the 2013 income of households maintained by a 15- to 24-year-old and the 2012 income of households maintained by a person 65 years and older.

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," *American 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>.

between 1999 and 2013. In 2013, the 90th to 10th percentile income ratio was 12.10, not statistically different from the 2012 ratio. Since 1999, the 90th to 10th percentile income ratio increased 16.1 percent, from 10.42 to 12.10.

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 scale¹⁵ that reflects:

1. On average, children consume less than adults.
2. As family size increases, expenses do not increase at the same rate.

¹⁵ The three-parameter scale used here is the same as the one used in the report *The Effect of Taxes and Transfers on Income and Poverty in the United States: 2005*, Current Population Reports, P60-232, U.S. Census Bureau, March 2007, <www.census.gov/library/publications/2007/demo/p60-232.html>. The three-parameter scale was applied to the incomes of families and unrelated individuals and assigned to each family member or unrelated individual living within the household. For details on the derivation of the three-parameter scale, see Kathleen Short, *Experimental Poverty Measures: 1999*, Current Population Reports, P60-216, U.S. Census Bureau, October 2001, <www.census.gov/library/publications/2001/demo/p60-216.html>.

Table 2.
Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income: 2012 and 2013

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

Measure	2012				2013 ¹				Percentage change ^{2,*}			
	Money income		Equivalence-adjusted income		Money income		Equivalence-adjusted income		Money income		Equivalence-adjusted income	
	Estimate	90 percent C.I. ³ (±)	Estimate	90 percent C.I. ³ (±)	Estimate	90 percent C.I. ³ (±)	Estimate	90 percent C.I. ³ (±)	Estimate	90 percent C.I. ³ (±)	Estimate	90 percent C.I. ³ (±)
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile												
Lowest quintile	3.2	0.05	3.4	0.06	3.2	0.05	3.5	0.06	-0.6	2.06	*2.7	2.53
Second quintile	8.3	0.08	9.0	0.08	8.4	0.10	9.1	0.10	0.8	1.57	0.9	1.40
Middle quintile	14.4	0.12	14.8	0.12	14.4	0.14	14.9	0.13	0.3	1.22	0.4	1.16
Fourth quintile	23.0	0.16	22.9	0.17	23.0	0.18	22.9	0.18	-0.2	1.02	Z	1.04
Highest quintile	51.0	0.32	49.9	0.35	51.0	0.40	49.6	0.41	-0.1	1.00	-0.5	1.05
Top 5 percent	22.3	0.43	22.1	0.43	22.2	0.49	21.8	0.49	-0.6	2.83	-1.5	2.82
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.477	0.0033	0.463	0.0036	0.476	0.0041	0.459	0.0042	-0.2	1.09	-0.8	1.16
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.586	0.0112	0.629	0.0119	0.578	0.0130	0.620	0.0136	-1.4	2.81	-1.5	2.80
Theil	0.423	0.0097	0.405	0.0102	0.415	0.0111	0.392	0.0110	-1.9	3.37	-3.3	3.50
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.101	0.0019	0.097	0.0019	0.100	0.0022	0.095	0.0022	-1.3	2.76	-2.6	2.87
e=0.50	0.198	0.0029	0.192	0.0031	0.196	0.0035	0.188	0.0036	-0.9	2.26	-2.1	2.37
e=0.75	0.300	0.0038	0.298	0.0040	0.298	0.0046	0.293	0.0047	-0.8	1.92	-1.6	2.01

* 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 Data are based on the CPS ASEC sample of 68,000 addresses. 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 the 2013 data for this table is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

² Calculated estimate may be different due to rounded components.

³ A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. Confidence intervals 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](http://ftp2.census.gov/library/publications/2014/demo/p60-249sa.pdf)>.

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2013 and 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

- 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 2012 and 2013. For both 2012 and 2013, 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 shares of income 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.

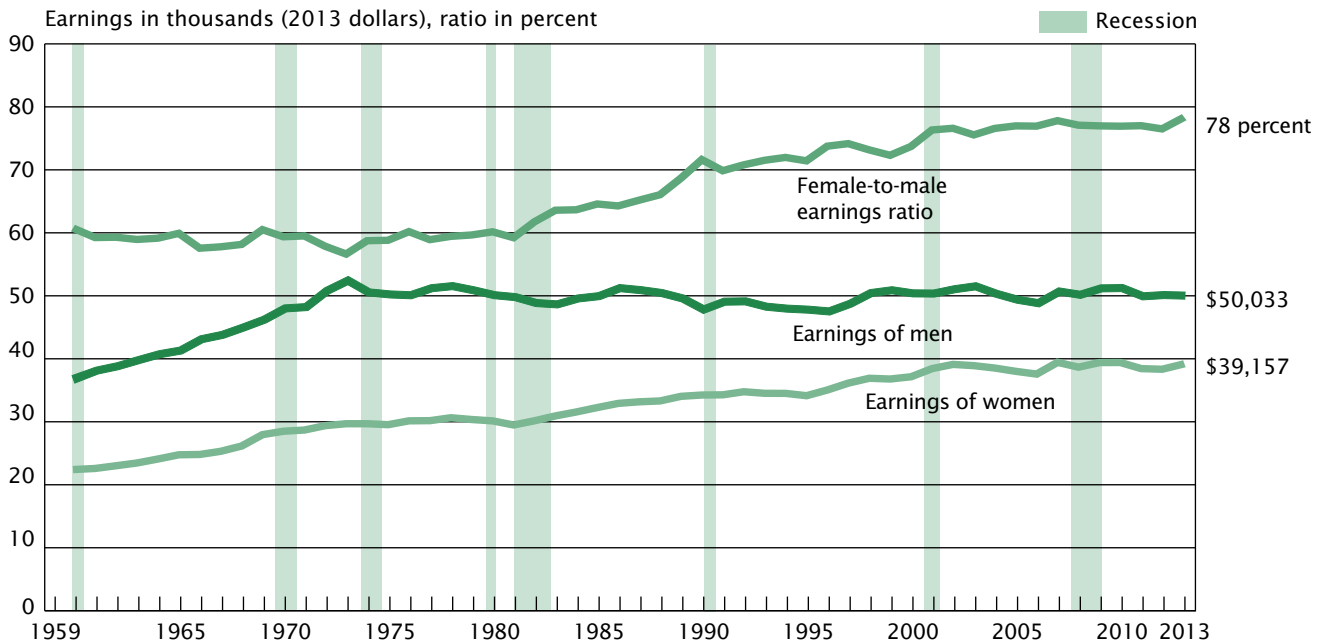
Based on equivalence-adjusted income, changes in inequality between 2012 and 2013 were not statistically significant as measured by the Gini index, the MLD, the Theil index, and the Atkinson measures (Table 2). The share of aggregate equivalence-adjusted income in the lowest quintile increased 2.7 percent between 2012 and 2013; the changes in the other quintiles were not statistically significant. The Gini index was 0.459 in 2013. The MLD was 0.620, the Theil index was 0.392, and the Atkinson measure calculated with $e=0.25$ was

0.095 and 0.293 with $e=0.75$ in 2013. Table A-3 shows equivalence-adjusted measures of income distribution as well as the Gini index, MLD, Theil index, and Atkinson measure for income years 1967 to 2013.

Earnings and Work Experience

In 2013, the real median earnings of men (\$50,033) and women (\$39,157) who worked full time, year round were not statistically different from their respective 2012 medians (Table 1 and Figure 2). Neither group has experienced a significant annual increase in median earnings since 2009. The 2013 female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.78, not statistically different from the 2012 ratio. The female-to-male earnings ratio has not experienced a significant annual increase since 2007.

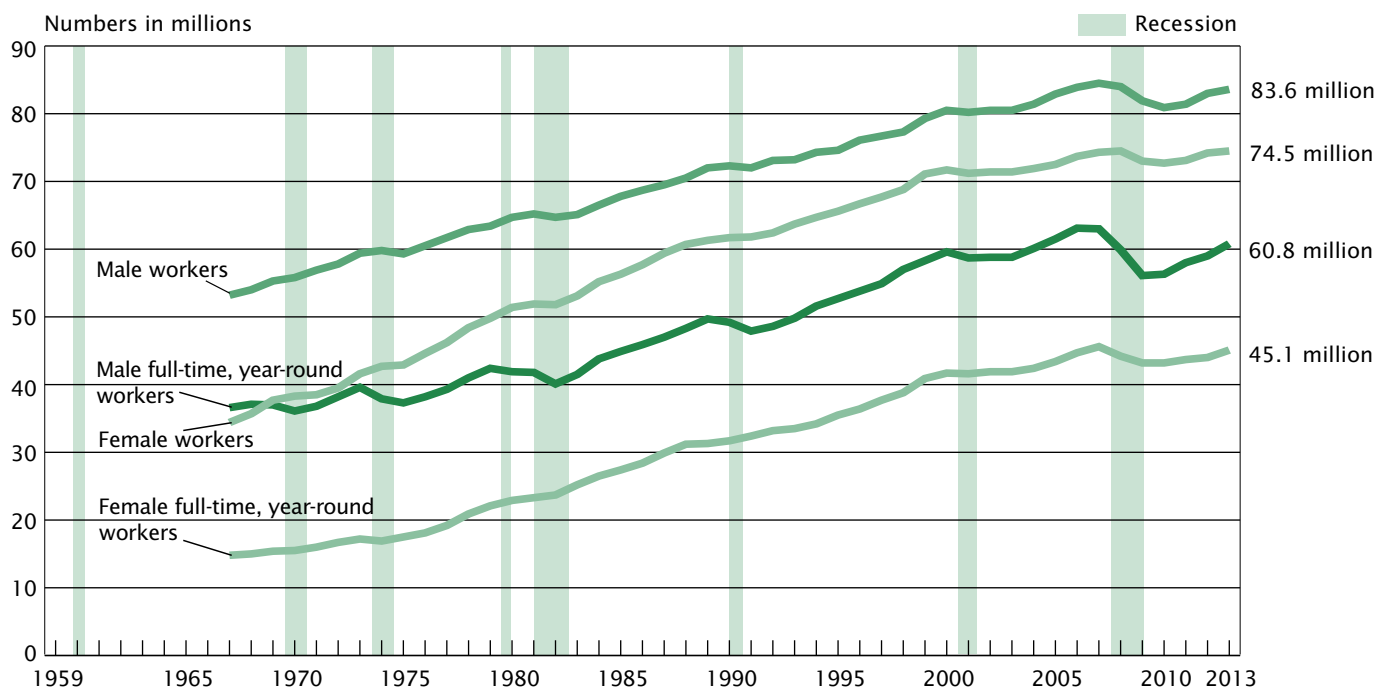
Figure 2.
Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio and Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years and Older by Sex: 1960 to 2013



Note: 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/cpsmar14.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 3.
Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers With Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2013



Note: 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/cpsmar14.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

The changes between 2012 and 2013 in the number of men and women with earnings, regardless of work experience, were not statistically significant. However, the number of men and women working full time, year round with earnings increased by 1.8 million and 1.0 million, respectively, between 2012 and 2013, suggesting a shift from part-year, part-time work status to full-time, year-round work

status (Figure 3 and Table A-4).¹⁶ An estimated 72.7 percent of working men with earnings and 60.5 percent of working women with earnings worked full time, year round in 2013, both percentages higher than the

¹⁶The difference between the 2012-2013 increases in the number of men and women full-time, year-round workers was not statistically significant. 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 2013—People 15 Years Old and Over by Total Money Earnings in 2013, Age, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032014/perinc/toc.htm>.

2012 estimates of 71.1 percent and 59.4 percent, respectively.

Between 2010 (the year following the most recent recession) and 2013, the number of workers with earnings, regardless of work experience, increased by 4.5 million to 158.1 million. For those working full time, year round, the increase was 6.4 million, to 105.8 million. While the number of all workers in 2013 was not statistically different from the peak that occurred in 2007, the number of full-time, year-round workers in 2013 was less than the 2007 peak of 108.6 million.

POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES¹⁷

Highlights

- In 2013, the official poverty rate was 14.5 percent, down from 15.0 percent in 2012 (Figure 4 and Table 3). This was the first decrease in the poverty rate since 2006.
- In 2013, there were 45.3 million people in poverty. For the third consecutive year, the number of people in poverty at the national level was not statistically different from the previous year's estimate (Figure 4 and Table 3).
- The 2013 poverty rate was 2.0 percentage points higher than in 2007, the year before the most recent recession (Figure 4).

- The poverty rate for children under 18 fell from 21.8 percent in 2012 to 19.9 percent in 2013 (Table 3 and Figure 5).¹⁸
- The poverty rate for people aged 18 to 64 was 13.6 percent, while the rate for people aged 65 and older was 9.5 percent. Neither of these poverty rates was statistically different from its 2012 estimates (Table 3 and Figure 5).
- Both the poverty rate and the number in poverty decreased for Hispanics in 2013 (Table 3).
- Despite the decline in the national poverty rate, the 2013 regional poverty rates were not

statistically different from the 2012 rates.

Race and Hispanic Origin

Hispanics were the only group among the major race and ethnic groups to experience a statistically significant change in their poverty rate and the number of people in poverty. For Hispanics, the poverty rate fell from 25.6 percent in 2012 to 23.5 percent in 2013, while the number of Hispanics in poverty fell from 13.6 million to 12.7 million.

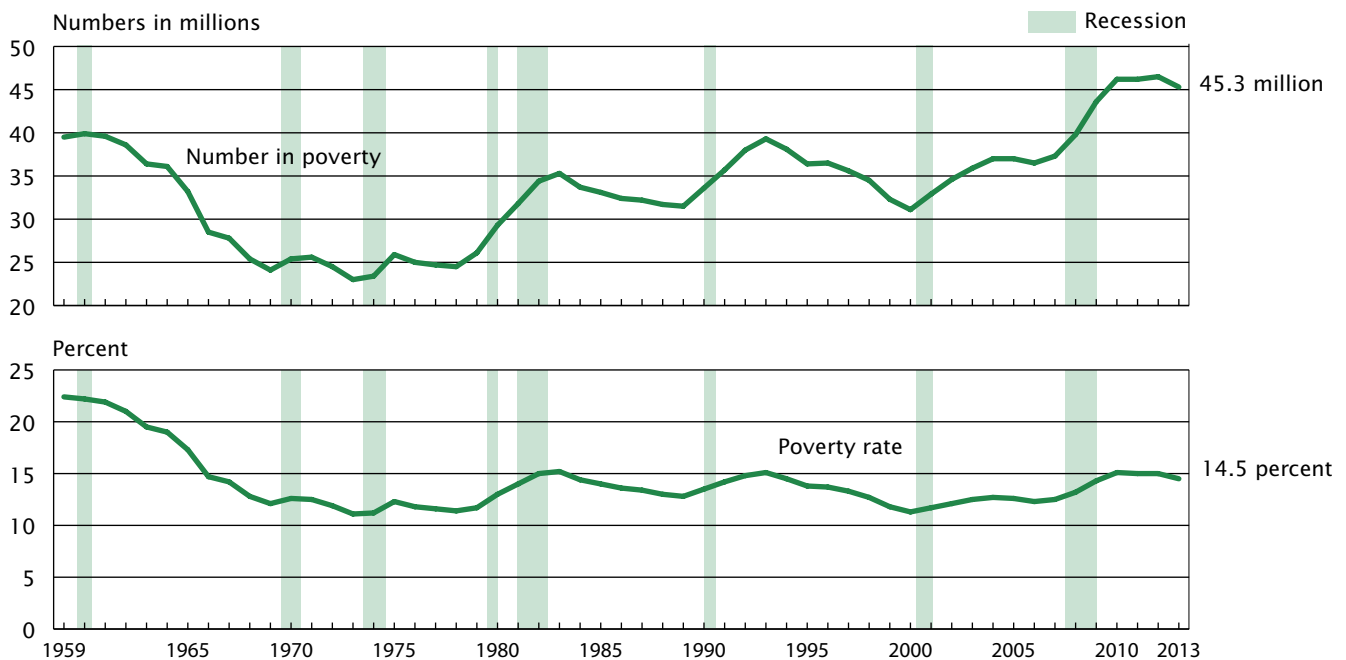
The poverty rate for non-Hispanic Whites was 9.6 percent in 2013.¹⁹ Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 62.4 percent of the total population and 41.5 percent of people in poverty. For Blacks, the 2013 poverty rate was 27.2 percent, and there were

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ Since unrelated individuals under 15 are excluded from the poverty universe, there are 430,000 fewer children in the poverty universe than in the total civilian noninstitutionalized population.

¹⁹ The poverty rate for non-Hispanic Whites was not statistically different from the poverty rate for Asians.

Figure 4.
Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 2013



Note: 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 <ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar14.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 3.

People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2012 and 2013

(Numbers in thousands, confidence intervals [C.I.] 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	2012					2013 ¹					Change in poverty (2013 less 2012) ^{2,*}		
	Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty				Number	Percent	
		Number	90 percent C.I. ³ (±)	Percent	90 percent C.I. ³ (±)		Number	90 percent C.I. ³ (±)	Percent	90 percent C.I. ³ (±)			
PEOPLE													
Total	310,648	46,496	899	15.0	0.3	312,965	45,318	1,014	14.5	0.3	-1,178	*-0.5	
Family Status													
In families	252,863	33,198	823	13.1	0.3	254,988	31,530	845	12.4	0.3	*-1,669	*-0.8	
Householder	80,944	9,520	230	11.8	0.3	81,217	9,130	247	11.2	0.3	*-390	*-0.5	
Related children under age 18	72,545	15,437	431	21.3	0.6	72,573	14,142	445	19.5	0.6	*-1,295	*-1.8	
Related children under age 6	23,604	5,769	221	24.4	0.9	23,585	5,231	225	22.2	1.0	*-538	*-2.3	
In unrelated subfamilies	1,599	740	99	46.3	4.9	1,413	608	114	43.0	6.3	-132	-3.3	
Reference person	641	278	36	43.3	4.6	595	246	48	41.3	6.4	-32	-2.0	
Children under age 18	855	440	65	51.4	5.3	714	340	69	47.7	6.7	*-99	*-3.7	
Unrelated individuals	56,185	12,558	344	22.4	0.5	56,564	13,181	414	23.3	0.6	*623	*1.0	
Race⁴ and Hispanic Origin													
White	242,147	30,816	709	12.7	0.3	243,085	29,936	816	12.3	0.3	-880	-0.4	
White, not Hispanic	195,112	18,940	595	9.7	0.3	195,167	18,796	722	9.6	0.4	-144	-0.1	
Black	40,125	10,911	422	27.2	1.1	40,615	11,041	506	27.2	1.3	130	Z	
Asian	16,417	1,921	191	11.7	1.1	17,063	1,785	176	10.5	1.0	-136	-1.2	
Hispanic (any race)	53,105	13,616	458	25.6	0.9	54,145	12,744	513	23.5	0.9	*-871	*-2.1	
Sex													
Male	152,058	20,656	464	13.6	0.3	153,361	20,119	568	13.1	0.4	-537	*-0.5	
Female	158,590	25,840	529	16.3	0.3	159,605	25,199	573	15.8	0.4	-641	*-0.5	
Age													
Under age 18	73,719	16,073	447	21.8	0.6	73,625	14,659	455	19.9	0.6	*-1,415	*-1.9	
Aged 18 to 64	193,642	26,497	522	13.7	0.3	194,833	26,429	648	13.6	0.3	-68	-0.1	
Aged 65 and older	43,287	3,926	174	9.1	0.4	44,508	4,231	227	9.5	0.5	*305	0.4	
Nativity													
Native born	270,570	38,803	827	14.3	0.3	271,968	37,921	943	13.9	0.3	-882	-0.4	
Foreign born	40,078	7,693	304	19.2	0.6	40,997	7,397	373	18.0	0.8	-296	*-1.2	
Naturalized citizen	18,193	2,252	159	12.4	0.8	19,147	2,425	173	12.7	0.9	173	0.3	
Not a citizen	21,885	5,441	254	24.9	1.0	21,850	4,972	311	22.8	1.2	*-469	*-2.1	
Region													
Northeast	55,050	7,490	302	13.6	0.6	55,478	7,046	437	12.7	0.8	-444	-0.9	
Midwest	66,337	8,851	388	13.3	0.6	66,785	8,590	430	12.9	0.7	-261	-0.5	
South	115,957	19,106	686	16.5	0.6	116,961	18,870	706	16.1	0.6	-236	-0.3	
West	73,303	11,049	409	15.1	0.6	73,742	10,812	434	14.7	0.6	-237	-0.4	
Residence													
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	262,949	38,033	914	14.5	0.3	265,915	37,746	1,007	14.2	0.4	-287	-0.3	
Inside principal cities	101,225	19,934	610	19.7	0.5	102,149	19,530	842	19.1	0.7	-404	-0.6	
Outside principal cities	161,724	18,099	669	11.2	0.4	163,767	18,217	738	11.1	0.4	118	-0.1	
Outside metropolitan statistical areas ⁵	47,698	8,463	639	17.7	0.9	47,050	7,572	665	16.1	1.0	*-891	*-1.6	
Work Experience													
Total, aged 18 to 64	193,642	26,497	522	13.7	0.3	194,833	26,429	648	13.6	0.3	-68	-0.1	
All workers	145,814	10,672	294	7.3	0.2	146,252	10,736	347	7.3	0.2	64	Z	
Worked full-time, year-round	98,715	2,867	133	2.9	0.1	100,855	2,771	155	2.7	0.2	-96	-0.2	
Less than full-time, year-round	47,099	7,805	233	16.6	0.5	45,397	7,965	322	17.5	0.6	160	*1.0	
Did not work at least 1 week	47,828	15,825	369	33.1	0.6	48,581	15,693	515	32.3	0.9	-132	-0.8	
Disability Status⁶													
Total, aged 18 to 64	193,642	26,497	522	13.7	0.3	194,833	26,429	648	13.6	0.3	-68	-0.1	
With a disability	14,996	4,257	161	28.4	0.9	15,098	4,352	233	28.8	1.2	95	0.4	
With no disability	177,727	22,189	478	12.5	0.3	178,761	22,023	567	12.3	0.3	-166	-0.2	

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

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

¹ Data are based on the CPS ASEC sample of 68,000 addresses. 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 the 2013 data for this table is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

² Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

³ A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. Confidence intervals 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>>.

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, 2013 and 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

11.0 million people in poverty. For Asians, the 2013 poverty rate was 10.5 percent, which represented 1.8 million people in poverty.

Age

In 2013, both the poverty rate and the number in poverty decreased for children, defined as those under age 18. The poverty rate fell from 21.8 percent to 19.9 percent. The number of children in poverty fell from 16.1 million to 14.7 million. Children represented 23.5 percent of the total population and 32.3 percent of people in poverty.

The poverty rate for children was higher than the rates for people aged 18 to 64 and those aged 65 and older. Neither the poverty rate nor the number of people in poverty aged 18 to 64 were statistically different in 2013 than 2012, at 13.6 percent and 26.4 million in 2013 (Table 3 and Figure 5). The number of people aged 65 and older in poverty increased from 3.9

million in 2012 to 4.2 million in 2013. The 2013 poverty rate for this group was 9.5 percent, which was not statistically different from the 2012 poverty rate.

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.²⁰ The poverty rate and the number in poverty for related children under age 18 were 19.5 percent and 14.1 million in 2013, down from 21.3 percent and 15.4 million in 2012. For related children in families with a female householder, 45.8 percent were in poverty in 2013, not statistically different from 2012. The poverty rate for related children in married-couple

families decreased from 11.1 percent in 2012 to 9.5 percent in 2013.²¹

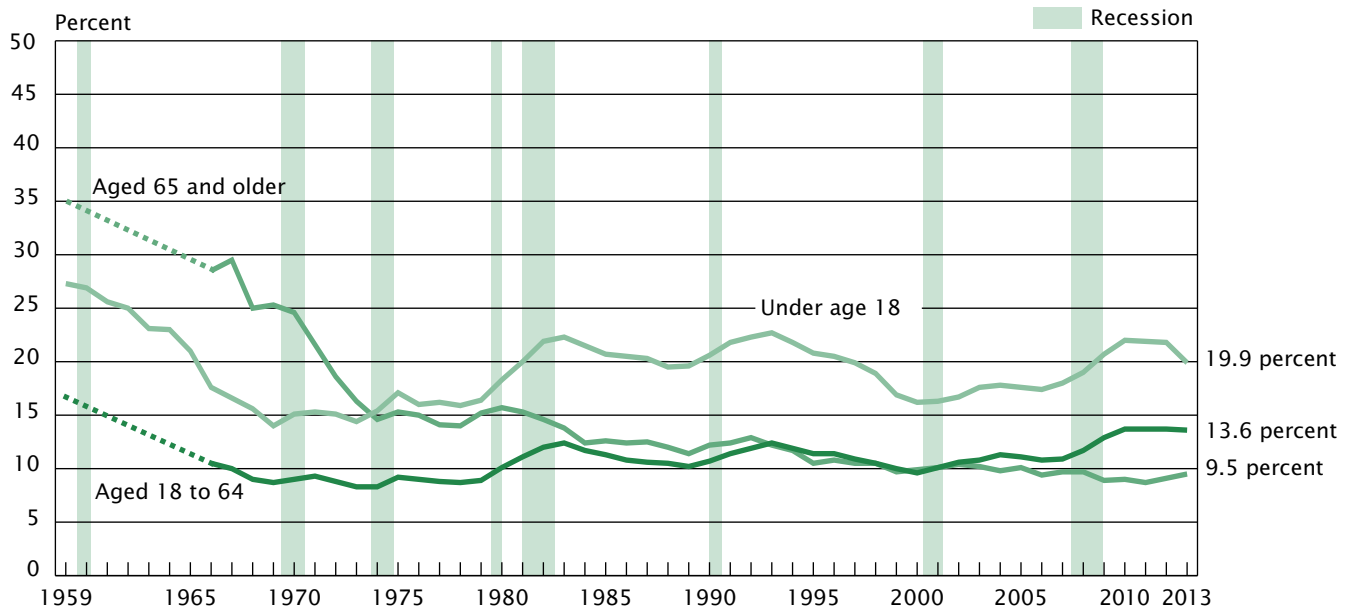
About 1 in 5 related children under age 6 were in poverty in 2013. The poverty rate and the number in poverty for these children were 22.2 percent and 5.2 million in 2013, down from 24.4 percent and 5.8 million in 2012. Among related children under age 6 in families with a female householder, more than half (55.0 percent) were in poverty.²² This was more than five times the rate for related children in married-couple families (10.2 percent).

²⁰ Official poverty estimates for children are compiled in two ways—estimates for all children and estimates for related children. In 2013, estimates for all children included an additional 1.1 million children. About 714,000 were members of unrelated subfamilies.

²¹ 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.

²² The 2013 poverty rate for related children under age 6 in families with a female householder was not statistically different from their 2012 poverty rate.

Figure 5.
Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2013



Note: 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/cpsmar14.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Sex

Between 2012 and 2013, poverty rates fell for both males and females. In 2013, 13.1 percent of males and 15.8 percent of females were in poverty, down from 13.6 percent and 16.3 in 2012 (Table 3).

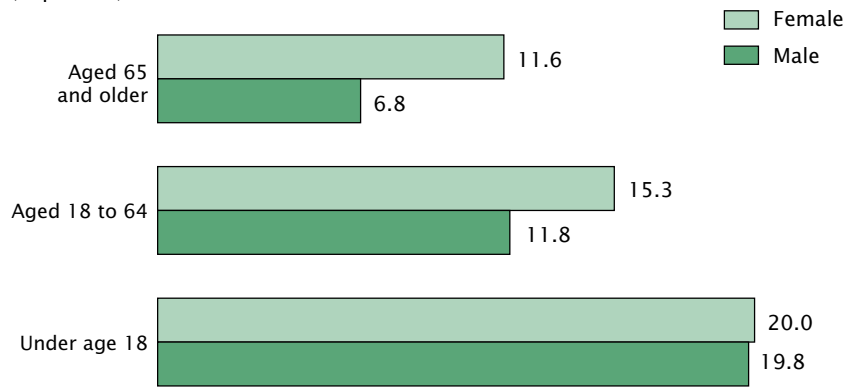
Gender differences in poverty rates were more pronounced for those aged 65 and older. The poverty rate for women aged 65 and older was 11.6 percent, while the poverty rate for men aged 65 and older was 6.8 percent. The poverty rate for women aged 18 to 64 was 15.3 percent, while the poverty rate for men aged 18 to 64 was 11.8 percent. On the other hand, for children under age 18, the poverty rate for girls (20.0 percent) was not statistically different from the poverty rate for boys (19.8 percent) (Figure 6).

Nativity

The foreign-born population was estimated to be 13.1 percent of the total population. In 2013, the poverty rate for the foreign born decreased from 19.2 percent in 2012 to 18.0 percent in 2013, while the number in poverty was not statistically different from 2012 at 7.4 million. In contrast, the 2013 poverty rate and the number in poverty for the native born were not statistically different from the previous year at 13.9 percent and 37.9 million (Table 3).

Within the foreign-born population, 46.7 percent were naturalized citizens. The poverty rate and the number in poverty in 2013 were 12.7 percent and 2.4 million for foreign-born naturalized citizens, neither statistically different from 2012. On the other hand, both the poverty rate and the number in poverty fell for foreign-born noncitizens. The rate fell from 24.9 percent in 2012 to 22.8 percent in 2013, while the number fell from 5.4 million to 5.0 million.

Figure 6.
Poverty Rates by Age by Sex: 2013
(In percent)



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.

Region

None of the four regions experienced a significant change in the poverty rate or the number in poverty between 2012 and 2013. In 2013, the poverty rate and the number in poverty were 12.7 percent and 7.0 million for the Northeast, 12.9 percent and 8.6 million for the Midwest, 16.1 percent and 18.9 million for the South, and 14.7 percent and 10.8 million for the West (Table 3). The South continued to have a higher poverty rate than the other three regions.²³

Residence

Inside metropolitan statistical areas, the poverty rate and the number of people in poverty were 14.2 percent and 37.7 million in 2013, which were not statistically different from 2012. Among those living outside metropolitan statistical areas, the poverty rate and the number in poverty decreased from 17.7 percent and 8.5 million in 2012 to 16.1 percent and 7.6 million in 2013.

²³ The difference in the poverty rates for the Northeast and the Midwest was not statistically significant.

The 2013 poverty rate and the number of people in poverty for those living inside metropolitan areas but not in principal cities were 11.1 percent and 18.2 million. Among those who lived in principal cities, the 2013 poverty rate and the number in poverty were 19.1 percent and 19.5 million. Neither estimate was statistically different from 2012.

Within metropolitan areas, people in poverty were more likely to live in principal cities in 2013. While 38.4 percent of all people living in metropolitan areas lived in principal cities, 51.7 percent of poor people in metropolitan areas lived in principal cities (Table 3).

Work Experience

In 2013, the percentage of workers aged 18 to 64 in poverty was 7.3 percent, not statistically different from 2012. For those who worked full time, year round, the poverty rate was 2.7 percent in 2013, which was not statistically different from 2012. One of the only major groups to experience higher poverty in 2013 than in 2012 was the group working less than full time, year round. The poverty rate for this group increased from 16.6

percent in 2012 to 17.5 percent in 2013 (Table 3). However, the number of workers who worked less than full time, year round fell from 47.1 million in 2012 to 45.4 million in 2013.

Among those who did not work at least 1 week in 2013, the poverty rate and the number in poverty were 32.3 percent and 15.7 million in 2013, not statistically different from the 2012 estimates (Table 3). Those who did not work at least 1 week in 2013 represented 24.9 percent of all people aged 18 to 64, compared with 59.4 percent of people aged 18 to 64 in poverty (Table 3).

Families

The poverty rate for families fell from 11.8 percent in 2012 to 11.2 percent in 2013. The number of families in poverty fell from 9.5 million to 9.1 million over the same period (Table 4).

For married-couple families, both the poverty rate and the number in poverty decreased to 5.8 percent and 3.5 million in 2013, down from 6.3 percent and 3.7 million in 2012. The poverty rate and the number in

poverty showed no statistical change in 2013 for other families. The poverty rate for families with a female householder was 30.6 percent, while the poverty rate for families with a male householder was 15.9 percent. There were 4.6 million female-householder families in poverty and 1.0 million male-householder families in poverty in 2013.

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 poverty 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 specific 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 2013, 19.9 million people lived in families with an income below one-half of their poverty threshold. They represented 6.3 percent of all people and 43.8 percent of those in poverty. One in 5 people (19.2 percent) had a family income below 125 percent of their threshold, 1 in 4 people

Table 4.

Families in Poverty by Type of Family: 2012 and 2013

(Numbers in thousands, confidence intervals [C.I.] 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/cpsmar14.pdf>)

Characteristic	2012					2013 ¹					Change in poverty (2012 less 2013) ^{2,3}	
	Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty				Number	Percent
		Number	90 percent C.I. ³ (±)	Percent	90 percent C.I. ³ (±)		Number	90 percent C.I. ³ (±)	Percent	90 percent C.I. ³ (±)		
FAMILIES												
Total	80,944	9,520	230	11.8	0.3	81,217	9,130	247	11.2	0.3	*-390	*-0.5
Type of Family												
Married-couple	59,224	3,705	145	6.3	0.2	59,692	3,476	165	5.8	0.3	*-228	*-0.4
Female householder, no husband present	15,489	4,793	195	30.9	1.0	15,195	4,646	200	30.6	1.1	-147	-0.4
Male householder, no wife present ...	6,231	1,023	81	16.4	1.2	6,330	1,008	97	15.9	1.4	-15	-0.5

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

¹ Data are based on the CPS ASEC sample of 68,000 addresses. 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 the 2013 data for this table is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

² Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

³ A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate’s variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. Confidence intervals 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>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2013 and 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

(24.3 percent) had a family income below 150 percent of their poverty threshold, while approximately 1 in 3 (33.9 percent) had a family income below 200 percent of their threshold (Table 5).

Of the 19.9 million people with a family income below one-half of their poverty threshold, 6.5 million were children under age 18, 12.2 million were aged 18 to 64, and 1.2 million were aged 65 years and older. The percentage of people aged 65 and older with an income below 50 percent of their poverty threshold was 2.7 percent, less than one-half the percentage of the total population

at this poverty level (6.3 percent) (Table 5).

The demographic makeup of the population differs at varying degrees of poverty (Figure 7). In 2013, children represented:

- 23.5 percent of the overall population.
- 32.6 percent of the population below 50 percent of their poverty threshold.
- 27.5 percent of people with an income between 100 percent and 200 percent of their poverty threshold.

- 20.4 percent of the people with an income above 200 percent of their poverty threshold (Figure 7).

By comparison, people aged 65 and older represented:

- 14.2 percent of the overall population.
- 6.1 percent of people below 50 percent of their poverty threshold.
- 17.3 percent of people between 100 percent and 200 percent of their poverty threshold.
- 14.4 percent of people with an income above 200 percent of their poverty threshold (Figure 7).

Table 5.

People With Income Below Specified Ratios of Their Poverty Thresholds by Selected Characteristics: 2013

(Data are based on the CPS ASEC sample of 68,000 addresses.¹ Numbers in thousands, confidence intervals [C.I.] 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	Total	Income-to-poverty ratio ²															
		Under 0.50				Under 1.25				Under 1.50				Under 2.00			
		Number	90 percent C.I. ³ (±)	Per-cent	90 percent C.I. ³ (±)	Number	90 percent C.I. ³ (±)	Per-cent	90 percent C.I. ³ (±)	Number	90 percent C.I. ³ (±)	Per-cent	90 percent C.I. ³ (±)	Number	90 percent C.I. ³ (±)	Per-cent	90 percent C.I. ³ (±)
All people	312,965	19,870	587	6.3	0.2	60,215	1,129	19.2	0.4	76,077	1,244	24.3	0.4	106,024	1,422	33.9	0.5
Age																	
Under age 18	73,625	6,484	310	8.8	0.4	19,215	473	26.1	0.6	23,656	502	32.1	0.7	31,364	538	42.6	0.7
Aged 18 to 64	194,833	12,165	391	6.2	0.2	34,298	778	17.6	0.4	43,073	851	22.1	0.4	59,911	1,002	30.7	0.5
Aged 65 and older	44,508	1,221	143	2.7	0.3	6,702	284	15.1	0.6	9,348	327	21.0	0.7	14,749	386	33.1	0.9
Sex																	
Male	153,361	8,816	358	5.7	0.2	26,816	627	17.5	0.4	34,193	670	22.3	0.4	48,629	770	31.7	0.5
Female	159,605	11,054	349	6.9	0.2	33,399	639	20.9	0.4	41,885	720	26.2	0.5	57,395	781	36.0	0.5
Race⁴ and Hispanic Origin																	
White	243,085	12,861	506	5.3	0.2	40,577	958	16.7	0.4	52,127	1,017	21.4	0.4	75,228	1,228	30.9	0.5
White, not Hispanic	195,167	8,383	434	4.3	0.2	25,420	811	13.0	0.4	33,332	895	17.1	0.5	49,843	1,068	25.5	0.5
Black	40,615	4,963	336	12.2	0.8	13,825	574	34.0	1.4	16,551	575	40.8	1.4	20,610	555	50.7	1.4
Asian	17,063	882	113	5.2	0.7	2,507	231	14.7	1.3	3,274	275	19.2	1.6	4,792	306	28.1	1.7
Hispanic (any race)	54,145	5,114	306	9.4	0.6	17,112	581	31.6	1.1	21,310	629	39.4	1.2	28,680	685	53.0	1.3
Family Status																	
In families	254,988	12,967	506	5.1	0.2	42,874	965	16.8	0.4	54,850	1,068	21.5	0.4	78,035	1,252	30.6	0.5
Householder	81,217	3,901	169	4.8	0.2	12,375	298	15.2	0.4	15,924	339	19.6	0.4	22,922	417	28.2	0.5
Related children under age 18	72,573	6,135	299	8.5	0.4	18,634	457	25.7	0.6	23,003	492	31.7	0.7	30,579	527	42.1	0.7
Related children under age 6	23,585	2,521	173	10.7	0.7	6,652	234	28.2	1.0	8,109	237	34.4	1.0	10,639	261	45.1	1.1
In unrelated subfamilies	1,413	377	96	26.7	5.9	722	116	51.1	6.1	830	119	58.7	5.4	1,045	134	73.9	4.6
Unrelated individuals	56,564	6,526	302	11.5	0.5	16,619	443	29.4	0.7	20,397	505	36.1	0.7	26,944	577	47.6	0.7

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

² The estimates for people with income below 100 percent of their poverty thresholds (under 1.00) can be found in Table 3.

³ A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. Confidence intervals 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>>.

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 Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

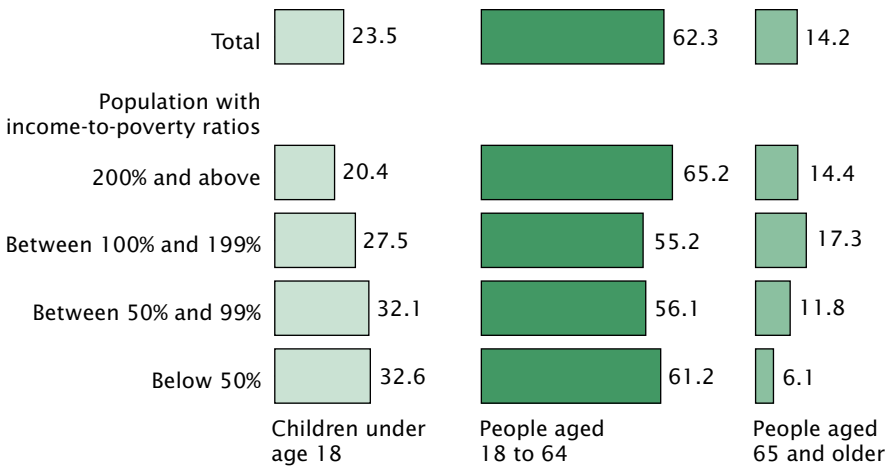
Note: Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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

Figure 7.

Demographic Makeup of the Population at Varying Degrees of Poverty: 2013

(In percent)



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.

Income Deficit

The income deficit for families in poverty (the difference in dollars between a family's income and its poverty threshold) averaged \$9,834 in 2013, which was not statistically different from the inflation-adjusted 2012 estimate. The average income deficit was larger for families with a female householder (\$10,691) than for married-couple families (\$9,013) and families with a male householder (\$8,717) (Table 6).²⁴

For families in poverty, the average income deficit per capita for families with a female householder (\$3,183) was higher than for married-couple families (\$2,442) and families with a male householder (\$2,841).²⁵ For

²⁴ The income deficit for married-couple families was not statistically different from families with a male householder.

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.

unrelated individuals, the average income deficit for those in poverty was \$6,422 in 2013. The \$6,041 deficit for women was lower than the \$6,905 deficit for men.

Shared Households

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

In 2014, the number and percentage of shared households was 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 2014, there were 23.5 million shared households

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.

representing 19.1 percent of all households. The number of adults in shared households grew from 61.7 million (27.7 percent) in 2007 to 73.9 million (30.9 percent) in 2014.

Between 2013 and 2014, the change in the number and percentage of shared households was not statistically significant. However, the number of additional adults residing in shared households increased by 1.8 million (0.6 percentage points) between 2013 and 2014.

In 2014, an estimated 10.7 million adults aged 25 to 34 (25.2 percent) were additional adults in someone else's household. Of these young adults, 6.1 million (14.4 percent) lived with their parents. The change between 2013 and 2014 in the number and percentage of additional adults in this age group living in their parents' household was not statistically significant. Further, there has been no significant annual change since 2011 in the number or percent of adults aged 25 to 34 living with their parents.

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 9.3 percent (when the entire family's income is compared with the threshold that includes the young adult as a member of the family). However, if poverty status were determined using only the additional adult's own income, 43.7 percent of those aged 25 to 34 would have been below the poverty threshold for a single person under age 65. Moreover, although 9.0 percent of families including an adult child of the householder aged 25 to 34 years of age were poor, 14.0 percent of these families would be poor if the young adult was not living in the household.

Table 6.

Income Deficit or Surplus of Families and Unrelated Individuals by Poverty Status: 2013

(Data are based on the CPS ASEC sample of 68,000 addresses.¹ Numbers of families and unrelated individuals in thousands, deficits and surpluses and their confidence intervals [C.I.] in dollars. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar14.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	90 percent C.I. ² (±)	Estimate	90 percent C.I. ² (±)
Below Poverty Threshold, Deficit													
All families	9,130	651	790	1,400	1,171	1,131	806	884	2,298	9,834	188	2,848	65
Married-couple families	3,476	322	330	598	438	464	276	347	700	9,013	308	2,442	83
Families with a female householder, no husband present	4,646	228	342	658	620	516	436	471	1,376	10,691	270	3,183	93
Families with a male householder, no wife present	1,008	101	119	143	112	151	94	65	222	8,717	572	2,841	218
Unrelated individuals	13,181	1,353	2,137	2,706	1,483	1,207	4,295	Z	Z	6,422	154	6,422	154
Above Poverty Threshold, Surplus													
All families	72,086	593	1,119	1,783	1,842	1,815	2,004	1,865	61,064	74,667	1,158	24,087	394
Married-couple families	56,215	286	570	988	1,024	962	1,234	1,149	50,002	83,767	1,349	26,600	442
Families with a female householder, no husband present	10,548	258	428	554	653	596	546	481	7,033	37,245	1,250	12,511	456
Families with a male householder, no wife present	5,322	49	120	241	166	258	224	235	4,029	52,717	3,480	18,668	1,250
Unrelated individuals	43,384	1,065	1,587	3,454	2,837	3,054	2,196	2,369	26,821	34,066	816	34,066	816

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

² A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. Confidence intervals 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>.

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

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

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 40 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. Poverty estimates using the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) address many of these concerns. SPM estimates for 2012 were published in November 2013 www.census.gov/library/publications/2013/demo/p60-247.html. SPM estimates for

2013 will be released in fall 2014. For more details, see the text box "Supplemental Poverty Measure" on page 2.

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/library/publications/2001/demo/p60-216.html).²⁷ The Census Bureau will release estimates for these alternative measures for 2013 in fall 2014. Estimates for 2012 for the NAS-based measures can be found at www.census.gov/hhes/www/povmeas/tables.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. Microdata files are currently available for 2012. Data for 2013 will be released later this year.

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

²⁷ Many of the elements of these measures are no longer being updated.

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. For example:

- In 2013, the number of people aged 65 and older in poverty would be higher by 14.7 million if social security payments were excluded from money income, more than quadrupling the number of elderly people in poverty.
- If unemployment insurance benefits were excluded from money income, 1.2 million more people would be counted as in poverty in 2013.
- If SNAP benefits were counted as income, almost 3.7 million fewer people would be categorized as in poverty in 2013.
- Taking account of the value of the federal earned income tax credit would reduce the number of children classified as in poverty in 2012 by 2.9 million.²⁸

Researchers can also estimate poverty rates using alternative poverty

²⁸ At this time, Table Creator can calculate these estimates for 2012. Data for 2013 from the 2014 CPS ASEC will be added to the Table Creator later this year when the enhanced CPS ASEC file with estimates of noncash benefits, tax credits, and tax liabilities is released to the public.

thresholds. Many other countries use relative poverty measures with thresholds that are based on a percentage of median or mean income.²⁹ 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 15.0 percent to 22.9 percent in 2012.

COMMENTS

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

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²⁹ 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

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>

in the household during the previous year.

Data on income collected in the ASEC by the U.S. Census Bureau cover money income received (exclusive of certain money receipts such as capital gains) before payments for personal income taxes, social security, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc. Therefore, money income does not reflect the fact that some families receive noncash benefits, such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance/food stamps, health benefits, 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.

**Annual Average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS)
Using Current Methods All Items: 1947 to 2013**

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.....	153.9
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.....	198.0
1957.....	47.2	1991.....	205.1
1958.....	48.5	1992.....	210.3
1959.....	48.9	1993.....	215.5
1960.....	49.7	1994.....	220.1
1961.....	50.2	1995.....	225.4
1962.....	50.7	1996.....	231.4
1963.....	51.4	1997.....	236.4
1964.....	52.1	1998.....	239.7
1965.....	52.9	1999.....	244.7
1966.....	54.4	2000.....	252.9
1967.....	56.1	2001.....	260.0
1968.....	58.3	2002.....	264.2
1969.....	60.9	2003.....	270.1
1970.....	63.9	2004.....	277.4
1971.....	66.7	2005.....	286.7
1972.....	68.7	2006.....	296.1
1973.....	73.0	2007.....	304.5
1974.....	80.3	2008.....	316.2
1975.....	86.9	2009.....	315.0
1976.....	91.9	2010.....	320.2
1977.....	97.7	2011.....	330.3
1978.....	104.4	2012.....	337.2
1979.....	114.4	2013.....	342.1
1980.....	127.1		

¹The Census Bureau uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) for 1977 through 2013. 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 2013 data by dividing the annual average CPI-U-RS for 2013 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 2013, 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 2013."

Poverty Threshold Adjustment

The Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 14 directs 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 were used to inflation-adjust money income in previous years and this income were compared to the current year thresholds, poverty rates would be higher in earlier years. This is because the CPI-U-RS results in a smaller cost of living adjustment over time than the CPI-U used to adjust the thresholds. For example, the official poverty rate for 1978 was 11.4 percent. Using the CPI-U-RS to adjust 1978 income to 2013 dollars and the 2013 thresholds, the poverty rate for 1978 would be 12.8 percent.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2013

(Income in 2013 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/cpsmar14.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution											Mean income (dollars)		Standard error			
		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	Median income (dollars)						
												Value	Standard error	Value		Standard error		
ALL RACES																		
2013 ¹	122,952	100.0	12.7	11.3	10.4	13.6	17.6	11.9	12.4	5.3	4.8	51,939	276	72,641	499			
2012	122,459	100.0	12.8	11.6	10.6	13.5	17.4	11.7	12.6	5.1	4.6	51,759	212	72,310	427			
2011	121,084	100.0	13.1	11.3	10.6	13.9	17.5	11.5	12.3	5.3	4.6	51,842	260	72,166	381			
2010 ²	119,927	100.0	12.8	11.5	10.5	13.3	17.6	11.8	12.9	5.1	4.6	52,646	347	72,001	385			
2009 ³	117,538	100.0	11.8	11.2	10.6	13.8	17.4	12.3	13.1	5.3	4.7	54,059	231	73,824	264			
2008	117,181	100.0	11.8	11.1	10.5	13.6	17.2	12.6	13.3	5.3	4.7	54,423	148	74,029	262			
2007	116,783	100.0	11.5	10.6	10.2	13.0	17.9	12.3	14.1	5.5	4.9	56,436	157	75,957	265			
2006	116,011	100.0	11.1	10.6	10.5	13.7	17.5	12.5	13.6	5.5	5.1	55,689	239	75,912	297			
2005	114,384	100.0	11.6	10.8	9.8	13.7	18.0	12.5	13.5	5.2	4.9	55,278	185	75,584	285			
2004 ⁴	113,343	100.0	11.9	10.8	10.2	13.9	17.5	12.6	13.3	5.3	4.5	54,674	242	74,569	281			
2003	112,000	100.0	11.7	10.7	10.2	13.4	17.8	12.5	13.9	5.3	4.7	54,865	238	74,812	274			
2002	111,278	100.0	11.4	10.6	10.4	13.6	17.7	13.0	13.8	5.0	4.6	54,913	180	74,910	281			
2001	109,297	100.0	10.9	10.5	10.3	13.8	17.9	12.9	13.8	5.1	4.8	55,562	170	76,588	305			
2000 ⁵	108,209	100.0	10.7	10.1	9.9	13.7	18.4	12.9	14.1	5.4	4.8	56,800	179	77,287	304			
1999 ⁶	106,434	100.0	10.5	10.4	10.3	13.4	18.1	13.0	14.1	5.2	4.9	56,895	266	76,524	397			
1998	103,874	100.0	11.3	10.5	9.9	14.2	18.3	13.1	13.7	4.8	4.3	55,497	328	74,007	400			
1997	102,528	100.0	11.9	11.0	10.3	13.7	18.7	13.0	13.0	4.6	3.9	53,551	247	71,910	402			
1996	101,018	100.0	12.3	11.2	10.3	14.3	18.6	13.1	12.4	4.4	3.4	52,471	265	69,666	390			
1995 ⁷	99,627	100.0	12.1	11.7	10.5	14.3	19.0	12.8	12.2	4.0	3.3	51,719	299	68,204	373			
1994 ⁸	98,990	100.0	13.0	12.0	10.5	14.5	18.5	12.5	11.8	3.9	3.3	50,148	228	67,041	361			
1993 ⁹	97,107	100.0	13.4	11.7	10.8	14.7	18.5	12.6	11.6	3.8	3.0	49,594	232	65,766	356			
1992 ¹⁰	96,426	100.0	13.4	11.8	10.6	14.7	19.0	12.9	11.4	3.6	2.6	49,836	236	63,182	265			
1991	95,669	100.0	13.1	11.2	10.7	14.8	19.6	12.7	11.8	3.7	2.5	50,249	242	63,253	260			
1990	94,312	100.0	12.7	10.9	10.5	14.5	20.2	13.1	11.8	3.7	2.7	51,735	273	64,624	288			
1989	93,347	100.0	12.4	10.7	10.4	14.5	19.7	13.3	12.2	3.8	2.9	52,432	288	66,243	288			
1988	92,830	100.0	13.0	11.0	10.4	14.5	19.6	13.3	12.0	3.7	2.6	51,514	252	64,365	288			
1987 ¹¹	91,124	100.0	13.3	10.9	10.3	14.8	19.8	13.1	11.9	3.5	2.4	51,121	241	63,575	261			
1986	89,479	100.0	13.6	10.9	10.8	14.5	20.0	13.1	11.4	3.4	2.3	50,488	262	62,375	253			
1985 ¹²	88,458	100.0	13.9	11.5	10.6	15.3	20.3	12.5	10.9	3.2	2.0	48,761	264	60,009	237			
1984 ¹³	86,789	100.0	13.9	11.7	11.3	15.2	20.3	12.6	10.4	2.9	1.7	47,866	218	58,648	216			
1983	85,407	100.0	14.2	12.1	11.4	15.7	20.3	12.4	9.7	2.6	1.6	46,425	211	56,342	209			
1982	83,918	100.0	14.5	11.9	11.6	15.7	20.8	12.1	9.4	2.4	1.5	46,751	211	56,342	209			
1981	83,527	100.0	14.2	12.2	11.7	15.4	20.9	12.6	9.6	2.2	1.3	46,877	246	56,002	204			
1980	82,368	100.0	13.9	11.7	11.6	15.2	21.5	13.1	9.5	2.3	1.3	47,668	245	56,693	207			
1979 ¹⁴	80,776	100.0	13.5	11.2	11.0	15.2	21.6	13.6	9.8	2.5	1.5	49,225	233	58,474	221			
1978	77,330	100.0	13.2	11.7	11.0	15.1	21.6	13.7	9.7	2.4	1.4	49,362	200	58,098	223			
1977	76,030	100.0	13.6	12.3	10.9	15.7	21.9	13.2	9.0	2.0	1.3	47,523	179	56,375	172			
1976 ¹⁵	74,142	100.0	13.8	12.1	11.3	15.8	22.4	12.9	8.6	1.9	1.2	47,224	175	55,548	171			
1975 ¹⁶	72,867	100.0	14.1	12.4	11.2	16.6	22.6	12.5	8.0	1.8	1.0	46,453	189	54,244	169			
1974 ^{16,17}	71,163	100.0	13.5	11.5	11.4	16.4	22.7	12.9	8.6	1.9	1.2	47,702	175	55,784	175			
1973	69,859	100.0	13.5	11.5	10.2	15.9	22.8	13.3	9.3	2.0	1.5	49,262	187	56,971	173			
1972 ¹⁸	68,251	100.0	14.2	11.3	10.7	16.3	22.8	12.9	8.5	2.0	1.3	48,287	184	56,200	174			
1971 ¹⁹	66,676	100.0	14.8	11.3	11.2	17.0	23.6	12.1	7.5	1.5	1.0	46,304	180	53,254	169			
1970	64,778	100.0	14.8	10.8	11.3	17.4	23.7	12.1	7.4	1.6	1.0	46,759	171	53,542	169			
1969	63,401	100.0	14.6	10.7	11.0	17.4	24.4	12.1	7.3	1.5	1.0	47,124	174	53,613	169			
1968	62,214	100.0	15.0	11.3	10.9	19.3	23.9	11.5	6.1	1.2	0.9	45,435	164	51,403	164			
1967 ²⁰	60,813	100.0	16.3	11.4	11.6	19.8	23.1	10.1	5.5	1.3	0.9	43,558	159	48,717	159			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2013—Con.

(Income in 2013 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/cpsmar14.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution											Mean income (dollars)		Standard error			
		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	Median income (dollars)		Standard error				
												Value	Standard error			Value	Standard error	
WHITE ALONE²¹																		
2013 ¹	97,774	100.0	11.0	10.9	10.1	13.5	18.1	12.7	13.0	5.6	5.2	55,257	425	75,839	544			
2012	97,705	100.0	11.0	11.2	10.6	13.5	17.8	12.3	13.3	5.5	4.9	54,487	390	75,497	471			
2011	96,964	100.0	11.2	10.8	10.5	14.1	18.0	12.0	12.9	5.7	4.9	54,079	233	75,413	437			
2010 ²	96,306	100.0	10.9	11.2	10.3	13.4	17.9	12.3	13.7	5.0	5.0	55,246	270	75,228	433			
2009 ³	95,489	100.0	10.3	10.9	10.3	13.8	17.8	12.7	13.8	5.6	5.0	56,323	167	76,613	295			
2008	95,297	100.0	10.3	10.8	10.2	13.4	17.6	13.1	14.0	5.6	5.0	56,597	164	77,022	296			
2007	95,112	100.0	9.9	10.3	10.0	12.9	18.2	12.8	14.8	5.8	5.3	58,550	173	79,016	301			
2006	94,705	100.0	9.6	10.4	10.2	13.7	17.8	13.0	14.3	5.8	5.4	58,545	170	79,843	333			
2005	93,588	100.0	10.0	10.4	9.7	13.8	18.3	13.1	14.1	5.5	5.3	57,936	253	78,708	326			
2004 ⁴	92,880	100.0	10.3	10.5	10.0	13.7	17.9	13.0	14.1	5.6	4.9	57,540	226	77,582	319			
2003	91,962	100.0	10.1	10.3	10.0	13.4	18.0	13.0	14.6	5.6	5.1	57,795	227	78,004	313			
2002	91,645	100.0	10.0	10.2	10.1	13.3	18.0	13.6	14.6	5.4	4.9	58,380	237	77,906	317			
WHITE²²																		
2001	90,682	100.0	9.5	10.2	10.0	13.6	18.1	13.4	14.5	5.4	5.2	58,574	275	79,620	342			
2000 ⁵	90,030	100.0	9.5	9.8	9.6	13.7	18.5	13.3	14.8	5.7	5.2	59,406	262	80,153	344			
1999 ⁶	88,893	100.0	9.0	10.1	10.2	13.4	18.4	13.5	14.8	5.3	5.2	59,172	299	79,305	449			
1998	87,212	100.0	9.6	10.0	9.6	14.1	18.7	13.7	14.4	5.1	4.7	58,390	293	77,364	455			
1997	86,106	100.0	10.3	10.6	10.1	13.7	19.0	13.5	13.7	4.9	4.3	56,397	357	75,109	457			
1996	85,059	100.0	10.5	10.9	10.1	14.4	19.0	13.6	13.1	4.7	3.8	54,939	284	72,432	429			
1995	84,511	100.0	10.4	11.2	10.4	14.4	19.4	13.4	12.9	4.4	3.6	54,284	284	70,923	411			
1994 ⁸	83,737	100.0	11.2	11.5	10.4	14.5	19.0	13.1	12.5	4.2	3.6	52,889	297	69,996	407			
1993 ⁹	82,387	100.0	11.4	11.2	10.6	14.7	19.2	13.3	12.3	4.0	3.3	52,323	305	68,714	397			
1992 ¹⁰	81,795	100.0	11.4	11.3	10.5	14.8	19.5	13.6	12.2	3.8	2.8	52,395	254	66,035	294			
1991	81,675	100.0	11.0	10.8	10.6	15.0	20.1	13.4	12.6	3.9	2.7	52,656	255	65,923	287			
1990	80,968	100.0	10.8	10.5	10.4	14.6	20.7	13.7	12.5	3.9	2.9	53,960	247	67,231	301			
1989	80,163	100.0	10.5	10.3	10.3	14.6	20.2	14.0	12.9	4.1	3.1	55,153	268	69,002	319			
1988	79,734	100.0	11.1	10.3	10.3	14.6	20.3	14.0	12.7	3.9	2.8	54,458	322	67,111	316			
1987 ¹¹	78,519	100.0	11.3	10.3	10.2	14.8	20.5	13.8	12.7	3.7	2.7	53,861	271	66,292	286			
1986	77,284	100.0	11.8	10.4	10.5	14.5	20.6	13.9	12.1	3.7	2.5	53,079	258	64,973	278			
1985 ¹²	76,576	100.0	12.2	10.9	10.4	15.4	21.0	13.2	11.6	3.1	2.2	51,424	275	62,472	262			
1984 ¹³	75,328	100.0	12.1	11.1	11.1	15.4	21.1	13.3	11.0	3.1	1.9	50,497	254	61,068	237			
1983	74,376	100.0	12.3	11.6	11.2	16.0	21.1	12.9	10.3	2.8	1.8	48,685	220	58,806	229			
1982	73,182	100.0	12.8	11.3	11.4	15.9	21.5	12.7	10.1	2.6	1.6	48,944	223	58,665	229			
1981	72,845	100.0	12.4	11.6	11.5	15.5	21.7	13.3	10.3	2.3	1.4	49,528	229	58,349	221			
1980	71,872	100.0	12.1	11.0	11.4	15.4	22.3	13.8	10.1	2.5	1.4	50,290	258	58,981	226			
1979 ¹⁴	70,766	100.0	11.9	10.6	10.8	15.3	22.3	14.3	10.4	2.7	1.7	51,611	245	60,780	242			
1978	68,028	100.0	11.7	11.2	10.8	15.2	22.2	14.4	10.3	2.6	1.6	51,315	226	60,251	242			
1977	66,934	100.0	12.1	11.5	10.6	15.8	22.7	14.0	9.6	2.2	1.5	49,974	210	58,577	189			
1976 ¹⁵	65,353	100.0	12.3	11.4	11.1	15.8	23.2	13.6	9.2	2.1	1.3	49,469	205	57,684	186			
1975 ¹⁶	64,392	100.0	12.6	11.8	11.0	16.6	23.1	13.1	8.6	2.0	1.1	48,579	185	56,248	185			
1974 ^{16,17}	62,984	100.0	12.1	10.9	10.9	16.5	23.5	13.6	9.2	2.1	1.3	49,888	187	57,850	187			
1973	61,965	100.0	12.2	10.8	9.9	15.8	23.5	14.1	9.9	2.2	1.6	51,629	197	59,174	187			
1972 ¹⁸	60,618	100.0	12.8	10.6	10.3	16.4	23.7	13.5	9.1	2.2	1.4	50,658	194	58,386	189			
1971 ¹⁹	59,463	100.0	13.4	10.7	10.9	17.1	24.5	12.8	8.0	1.6	1.1	48,433	185	55,182	180			
1970	57,575	100.0	13.5	10.2	10.8	17.5	24.6	12.8	7.9	1.7	1.1	48,702	187	55,416	182			
1969	56,248	100.0	13.3	9.9	10.5	17.5	25.4	12.9	7.7	1.6	1.1	49,180	180	55,601	185			
1968	55,394	100.0	13.7	10.4	10.5	19.6	25.0	12.1	6.5	1.2	0.9	47,307	176	53,251	176			
1967 ²⁰	54,188	100.0	14.9	10.6	11.2	20.1	24.2	10.7	5.8	1.0	1.0	45,424	165	50,498	171			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2013—Con.

(Income in 2013 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/cpsmar14.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution											Mean income (dollars)		Standard error		
		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	Median income (dollars)		Standard error			
												Value	Standard error			Value	Standard error
BLACK ALONE ²³																	
2013 ¹	16,108	100.0	22.9	14.8	12.7	14.7	14.8	8.2	7.7	2.4	1.8	34,598	728	49,629	885		
2012	15,872	100.0	23.8	15.3	11.9	14.3	14.9	8.6	7.5	2.1	1.5	33,805	801	48,431	764		
2011	15,583	100.0	24.9	14.8	11.9	13.6	15.3	8.2	7.1	2.4	1.6	33,380	527	48,943	832		
2010 ²	15,265	100.0	24.4	14.2	12.3	14.4	15.4	8.5	7.2	2.2	1.4	34,321	533	48,032	669		
2009 ³	14,730	100.0	21.9	14.3	13.4	14.6	15.2	9.4	7.4	2.3	1.4	35,387	428	50,007	570		
2008	14,595	100.0	21.5	13.8	12.8	15.7	15.4	9.1	7.8	2.4	1.4	37,021	477	50,345	539		
2007	14,551	100.0	21.6	13.4	12.3	13.9	16.6	9.5	8.5	2.5	1.6	38,104	534	52,389	584		
2006	14,354	100.0	21.1	14.0	13.0	14.9	15.5	9.2	8.1	2.3	1.9	36,935	278	52,138	645		
2005	14,002	100.0	21.9	14.9	11.4	14.7	16.3	8.9	7.9	2.6	1.4	36,821	359	50,658	550		
2004 ⁴	13,809	100.0	22.5	13.4	12.3	15.6	15.1	9.8	7.4	2.3	1.5	37,114	386	50,110	543		
2003	13,629	100.0	21.5	13.7	12.4	14.3	16.6	9.2	8.5	2.3	1.4	37,547	489	50,829	545		
2002	13,465	100.0	21.1	14.2	12.3	15.4	15.6	9.5	7.8	2.3	1.8	37,584	506	51,808	598		
BLACK ²²																	
2001	13,315	100.0	20.3	13.4	12.3	15.3	16.9	10.1	8.4	2.1	1.3	38,776	457	51,641	545		
2000 ⁵	13,174	100.0	19.3	13.1	12.6	14.6	18.0	9.5	8.8	2.7	1.4	40,131	532	52,996	537		
1999 ⁶	12,838	100.0	20.2	13.2	12.5	13.8	16.7	9.9	7.9	3.3	1.6	39,019	727	53,771	772		
1998	12,579	100.0	22.8	14.0	12.1	15.0	15.4	9.3	7.9	2.2	1.2	36,181	567	48,723	651		
1997	12,474	100.0	22.6	14.2	12.3	14.6	16.8	9.7	6.9	1.9	1.0	36,250	624	47,702	684		
1996	12,109	100.0	23.8	14.3	12.1	14.7	15.9	10.0	6.6	1.6	1.0	34,716	663	47,989	937		
1995 ⁷	11,577	100.0	23.8	15.4	12.0	14.6	17.2	8.3	7.2	1.4	0.9	33,987	580	46,139	789		
1994 ⁸	11,655	100.0	25.9	15.0	11.8	14.2	15.2	8.4	6.6	1.8	1.1	32,682	608	45,477	653		
1993 ⁹	11,281	100.0	27.5	15.2	12.5	14.5	14.4	7.6	6.1	1.5	0.9	31,008	613	43,225	718		
1992 ¹⁰	11,269	100.0	28.2	15.9	11.2	14.4	15.2	7.9	5.3	1.4	0.6	30,509	623	41,400	561		
1991	11,083	100.0	28.3	14.1	11.6	14.2	16.2	7.9	5.6	1.6	0.5	31,369	659	41,771	545		
1990	10,671	100.0	27.1	14.4	12.1	13.6	16.4	8.6	5.8	1.4	0.7	32,268	736	42,873	579		
1989	10,486	100.0	26.6	14.2	11.7	14.5	16.0	8.1	6.8	1.5	0.5	32,801	668	43,524	591		
1988	10,561	100.0	27.8	15.4	11.3	14.5	14.3	8.3	6.3	1.4	0.7	31,044	647	42,530	621		
1987 ¹¹	10,192	100.0	28.4	14.8	11.7	15.3	14.5	7.8	5.4	1.5	0.7	30,742	588	41,509	571		
1986	9,922	100.0	28.3	14.6	12.4	14.4	15.4	8.0	5.2	1.3	0.5	30,580	600	41,028	558		
1985 ¹²	9,797	100.0	27.8	15.9	12.3	14.4	15.5	7.7	5.2	1.0	0.3	30,595	595	39,919	518		
1984 ¹³	9,480	100.0	28.3	16.5	13.4	14.4	14.0	7.5	4.7	0.9	0.2	28,767	553	38,366	472		
1983	9,236	100.0	29.5	16.3	13.4	14.2	14.3	7.1	4.5	0.6	0.1	27,628	518	36,746	453		
1982	8,916	100.0	29.2	16.8	13.1	14.3	15.6	7.1	3.2	0.5	0.2	27,739	445	36,498	457		
1981	8,961	100.0	29.5	16.9	13.3	14.2	14.9	6.9	3.8	0.4	0.1	27,793	467	36,510	442		
1980	8,847	100.0	27.8	17.1	13.5	14.0	15.5	7.4	4.1	0.6	0.2	28,972	546	37,601	463		
1979 ¹⁴	8,586	100.0	26.7	16.3	13.4	14.6	15.9	8.0	4.4	0.5	0.2	30,302	553	38,881	514		
1978	8,066	100.0	25.5	16.0	13.1	14.9	16.2	7.8	4.8	0.5	0.2	30,838	652	39,410	514		
1977	7,977	100.0	25.5	18.8	13.4	15.5	15.4	6.7	3.9	0.5	0.3	29,490	396	37,785	336		
1976 ¹⁵	7,776	100.0	26.2	17.4	13.4	16.9	16.9	6.9	3.6	0.3	0.2	29,415	365	37,583	335		
1975 ¹⁶	7,489	100.0	27.1	17.6	12.7	15.7	15.7	6.5	3.2	0.4	0.2	29,163	429	36,403	323		
1974 ^{16,17}	7,263	100.0	25.9	16.6	15.3	15.9	15.9	7.0	2.9	0.4	0.1	29,669	358	36,898	328		
1973	7,040	100.0	24.7	17.9	13.1	16.2	17.3	6.3	3.6	0.6	0.2	30,391	473	37,739	375		
1972 ¹⁸	6,809	100.0	26.8	17.3	13.6	16.2	16.2	7.2	2.9	0.4	0.3	29,569	443	37,352	398		
1971 ¹⁹	6,578	100.0	27.3	17.2	14.5	15.5	15.5	5.9	4.26	0.4	0.1	28,609	426	35,451	364		
1970	6,180	100.0	26.8	16.3	15.3	16.2	15.8	6.1	3.0	0.4	0.2	29,643	407	36,196	391		
1969	6,053	100.0	26.0	17.3	15.7	17.0	15.5	5.5	2.6	0.3	0.1	29,727	438	35,390	376		
1968	5,870	100.0	26.8	18.9	15.0	17.4	14.0	5.1	2.4	0.3	0.2	27,896	405	33,975	358		
1967 ²⁰	5,728	100.0	29.6	18.8	15.5	16.5	12.6	4.2	2.2	0.4	0.2	26,374	439	31,692	354		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2013—Con.

(Income in 2013 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/cpsmar14.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution											Mean income (dollars)		Standard error		
		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	Mean income (dollars)					
												Value	Standard error	Value		Standard error	
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION																	
2013 ¹	6,111	100.0	10.9	7.5	7.6	11.7	16.9	11.5	16.6	8.8	8.5	67,366	1,822	91,332	2,265		
2012	5,872	100.0	10.2	7.2	7.6	11.1	17.2	12.6	16.4	8.8	8.7	69,173	1,762	93,036	1,922		
2011	5,705	100.0	10.5	8.8	7.8	11.1	16.9	12.9	17.2	7.1	7.7	67,317	1,620	88,850	2,126		
2010 ²	5,550	100.0	10.1	8.8	7.8	10.2	18.1	11.4	16.5	9.2	7.9	67,872	1,565	89,439	1,718		
2009 ³	4,940	100.0	11.0	7.1	8.4	10.3	15.7	12.6	16.6	8.8	9.4	70,671	1,558	97,862	1,922		
2008	4,805	100.0	10.8	7.8	7.7	11.5	14.1	13.1	17.4	9.1	8.3	70,938	1,529	93,394	1,609		
2007	4,715	100.0	9.6	7.3	7.4	9.7	16.6	12.8	18.6	10.5	8.5	74,010	1,557	95,003	1,625		
2006	4,664	100.0	8.9	7.1	7.9	9.6	16.8	13.1	17.5	10.5	8.5	73,827	1,868	101,126	2,117		
2005	4,500	100.0	10.2	7.7	6.4	9.5	18.0	12.3	18.5	7.9	9.4	72,845	870	95,455	1,666		
2004 ⁴	4,346	100.0	9.6	7.5	7.2	11.1	17.8	13.5	17.1	8.8	7.5	70,848	1,428	93,888	1,772		
2003	4,235	100.0	12.1	8.6	5.8	9.8	16.7	14.2	16.9	8.7	7.2	69,993	1,560	87,915	1,512		
2002	4,079	100.0	9.4	7.3	8.6	11.8	17.4	12.8	17.9	7.8	7.1	67,701	1,024	89,961	1,711		
ASIAN ALONE²⁴																	
2013 ¹	5,759	100.0	11.0	7.8	7.6	11.6	16.9	11.3	16.4	8.9	8.4	67,065	1,720	90,752	2,306		
2012	5,560	100.0	10.4	7.3	7.6	10.8	17.1	12.8	16.5	8.9	8.7	69,633	1,917	92,728	1,863		
2011	5,374	100.0	10.3	8.7	7.9	11.1	17.1	12.9	17.3	7.2	7.5	67,456	1,623	88,704	2,147		
2010 ²	5,212	100.0	10.3	8.8	7.6	9.7	18.1	11.3	16.6	9.5	8.1	68,654	1,683	90,369	1,812		
2009 ³	4,687	100.0	11.0	7.0	8.3	10.0	16.0	12.7	16.7	8.9	9.5	71,101	1,376	98,624	2,004		
2008	4,573	100.0	11.0	7.8	7.7	11.3	14.1	12.9	17.4	8.3	8.3	71,013	1,500	93,244	1,626		
2007	4,494	100.0	9.6	7.4	7.5	9.5	16.6	12.6	19.0	9.6	8.8	74,265	1,556	95,516	1,685		
2006	4,454	100.0	9.0	7.2	8.1	9.5	16.6	12.9	17.5	10.5	8.8	74,218	1,934	102,010	2,195		
2005	4,273	100.0	10.3	7.8	6.5	9.2	18.4	12.3	18.4	8.0	9.5	72,899	850	95,573	1,686		
2004 ⁴	4,123	100.0	9.6	7.5	7.2	11.0	17.8	13.3	17.2	8.7	7.7	70,916	1,507	94,364	1,825		
2003	4,040	100.0	12.2	8.6	5.5	9.8	16.5	14.2	17.0	8.8	7.4	70,547	1,386	88,626	1,569		
2002	3,917	100.0	9.3	7.3	8.6	11.9	17.1	12.8	18.0	7.9	7.3	68,143	1,193	90,701	1,769		
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER²²																	
2001	4,071	100.0	9.4	7.0	8.1	11.8	17.0	13.5	17.0	8.2	8.1	70,571	1,684	96,260	2,272		
2000 ⁵	3,963	100.0	8.4	6.8	7.3	11.0	16.4	13.9	18.3	9.3	8.5	75,423	1,286	98,473	2,044		
1999 ⁶	3,742	100.0	9.6	7.2	7.5	11.3	16.6	13.0	17.3	9.4	9.0	71,244	2,511	94,210	2,388		
1998	3,308	100.0	10.0	7.8	7.5	12.7	18.1	12.0	18.9	6.9	6.1	66,560	1,853	85,929	2,482		
1997	3,125	100.0	10.5	8.0	7.5	11.2	19.4	14.4	16.6	7.3	5.2	65,481	1,820	85,221	2,641		
1996	2,998	100.0	11.3	7.5	8.1	11.6	19.5	12.0	17.9	7.5	4.6	63,979	2,293	83,599	2,998		
1995 ⁷	2,777	100.0	11.0	10.0	6.4	12.4	19.6	14.2	15.0	6.1	5.3	61,642	1,547	83,822	3,382		
1994 ⁸	2,040	100.0	10.7	10.1	7.1	12.9	17.8	13.9	15.9	6.2	5.5	62,921	2,384	81,697	2,911		
1993 ⁹	2,233	100.0	13.1	9.4	8.8	12.2	14.6	14.0	17.9	5.6	4.5	60,875	2,994	79,761	3,211		
1992 ¹⁰	2,262	100.0	11.0	9.9	8.3	11.8	19.1	13.2	16.3	6.0	4.4	61,492	1,775	76,212	2,095		
1991	2,094	100.0	10.9	8.2	9.6	12.5	18.0	14.2	15.1	7.0	4.5	60,796	1,962	77,190	2,275		
1990	1,958	100.0	9.5	8.1	8.8	11.5	19.4	13.5	18.0	6.6	4.7	66,433	1,968	80,190	2,270		
1989	1,988	100.0	9.1	8.1	7.9	12.1	20.2	15.1	16.7	4.8	6.1	65,485	1,770	81,407	2,369		
1988	1,913	100.0	9.0	11.0	8.1	12.1	19.2	13.9	16.0	6.6	4.1	61,054	2,509	81,054	2,280		
1987 ¹¹	N	100.0	10.9	11.0	7.9	11.1	19.1	12.9	17.1	6.9	3.1	63,214	2,350	81,054	2,280		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2013—Con.

(Income in 2013 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/cpsmar14.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution											Mean income (dollars)		Standard error			
		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)²⁵																		
2013	15,811	100.0	15.9	13.8	13.3	16.2	17.1	10.5	8.6	2.7	1.8	40,963	552	54,644	737			
2012	15,589	100.0	16.6	14.5	13.6	15.6	17.2	9.7	8.1	2.7	1.9	39,572	542	54,198	708			
2011	14,939	100.0	16.1	14.4	13.4	16.9	17.2	9.2	7.9	3.0	1.8	40,004	567	54,222	615			
2010 ²	14,435	100.0	16.4	14.0	13.8	15.0	17.8	9.9	8.4	2.9	1.7	40,205	622	54,909	705			
2009 ³	13,298	100.0	15.0	14.4	13.6	15.5	17.5	10.1	9.0	2.8	2.0	41,312	545	56,722	622			
2008	13,225	100.0	15.2	14.2	13.8	16.4	16.9	11.2	8.8	3.1	1.8	41,018	526	55,796	578			
2007	13,339	100.0	14.9	13.5	13.3	15.8	18.6	11.2	9.0	2.7	1.9	43,455	584	57,104	601			
2006	12,973	100.0	13.9	13.4	13.2	16.3	18.5	10.5	9.1	3.2	1.9	43,650	583	58,432	670			
2005	12,519	100.0	14.1	14.2	12.0	17.4	18.7	10.2	8.6	2.6	2.2	42,917	426	56,247	566			
2004 ⁴	12,178	100.0	14.4	13.8	13.5	16.5	18.9	9.8	8.4	2.7	1.9	42,264	592	56,577	692			
2003	11,693	100.0	13.7	13.8	13.7	17.1	17.8	10.5	8.9	2.4	2.1	41,793	581	56,322	623			
2002	11,339	100.0	13.5	13.4	13.9	16.5	18.4	10.9	8.8	2.7	2.0	42,863	624	58,122	777			
2001	10,499	100.0	12.9	13.7	13.1	16.8	18.3	11.5	8.9	3.0	1.8	44,164	561	58,388	738			
2000 ⁵	10,034	100.0	12.8	13.4	12.1	16.9	19.9	10.9	9.3	2.5	2.1	44,867	647	59,489	856			
1999 ⁶	9,579	100.0	13.4	13.9	13.9	16.6	18.5	10.3	9.3	2.3	1.8	42,984	625	56,467	1,002			
1998	9,060	100.0	16.7	14.0	12.7	17.3	17.3	10.0	8.2	2.1	1.7	40,433	625	54,633	1,162			
1997	8,590	100.0	18.1	14.7	13.4	15.7	18.3	9.0	7.2	1.9	1.7	38,534	687	51,927	1,048			
1996	8,225	100.0	18.2	15.6	13.9	16.1	17.2	9.0	6.7	1.9	1.3	36,821	714	50,273	1,163			
1995 ⁷	7,939	100.0	19.6	16.9	14.1	15.5	16.0	9.1	6.2	1.6	1.0	34,696	756	47,355	1,062			
1994 ⁸	7,735	100.0	19.8	16.0	12.5	16.2	16.7	8.8	6.9	1.8	1.2	36,403	676	49,088	1,225			
1993 ⁸	7,362	100.0	19.0	15.9	13.8	17.0	16.8	8.5	6.4	1.5	1.1	36,331	730	48,086	1,011			
1992 ¹⁰	7,153	100.0	19.0	15.5	13.7	17.0	16.8	9.0	6.3	1.7	0.9	36,759	760	46,885	737			
1991	6,220	100.0	17.7	15.1	13.5	16.6	16.6	9.1	6.9	1.9	0.9	37,848	787	48,158	771			
1990	6,379	100.0	17.7	15.6	12.8	16.2	19.2	9.3	6.6	1.6	1.0	38,581	791	48,329	797			
1989	5,933	100.0	17.7	13.6	13.0	16.2	18.2	11.0	7.0	2.0	1.2	39,762	771	50,774	872			
1988	5,910	100.0	18.9	14.5	12.7	16.6	18.0	9.9	6.4	2.0	1.1	38,522	976	49,183	1,043			
1987 ¹¹	5,642	100.0	19.0	15.1	12.4	17.3	17.1	9.9	6.3	1.7	1.2	37,929	824	48,620	900			
1986	5,418	100.0	18.5	16.2	13.3	15.2	18.2	9.2	7.3	1.4	0.6	37,215	969	46,992	773			
1985 ¹²	5,213	100.0	19.8	16.5	12.2	16.6	18.1	8.7	6.4	1.1	0.6	36,058	842	45,055	733			
1984 ¹³	4,883	100.0	20.1	14.8	14.2	15.4	18.6	9.4	5.8	1.2	0.5	36,286	910	45,120	880			
1983	4,326	100.0	20.8	15.8	13.2	17.6	17.6	8.7	5.2	1.0	0.5	35,357	896	43,055	827			
1982	4,085	100.0	19.8	16.6	14.1	16.9	17.9	8.3	4.9	0.9	0.6	35,179	929	43,416	881			
1981	3,980	100.0	17.5	15.6	13.5	18.4	19.0	9.2	5.3	1.0	0.4	37,602	1,030	45,154	863			
1980	3,906	100.0	17.9	15.6	14.4	17.4	18.5	9.5	5.1	1.1	0.5	36,743	996	44,879	894			
1979 ¹⁴	3,684	100.0	16.4	14.3	14.4	17.6	20.3	9.3	6.0	1.2	0.6	39,001	1,124	47,188	948			
1978	3,291	100.0	16.1	14.9	14.2	18.3	20.5	9.7	5.0	1.1	0.3	38,676	937	45,685	924			
1977	3,304	100.0	16.4	15.7	14.4	19.5	19.9	8.4	4.7	0.9	0.3	37,281	655	43,997	679			
1976 ¹⁵	3,081	100.0	18.7	16.7	14.0	18.4	19.6	8.1	3.7	0.5	0.2	35,621	759	42,094	685			
1975 ¹⁶	2,948	100.0	18.2	17.1	14.9	18.7	19.7	7.2	3.1	0.6	0.4	34,899	772	41,430	736			
1974 ^{16,17}	2,897	100.0	15.2	16.4	15.2	18.9	21.2	7.8	4.3	0.6	0.4	37,942	831	43,953	716			
1973	2,722	100.0	14.4	15.9	14.9	19.3	22.5	7.9	4.5	0.4	0.3	38,165	867	44,342	722			
1972 ¹⁸	2,655	100.0	14.6	16.6	15.0	22.0	19.5	7.4	3.6	0.7	0.5	38,229	747	43,940	747			

See footnotes at end of table.

N Not available.

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

¹ Data are based on the CPS ASEC sample of 68,000 addresses. 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 the 2013 data for this table is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

² Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

³ 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.

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 \$99,999; 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 show 27 possible values from 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 new CPS ASEC processing system.

²¹ 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.

²² For the year 2001 and earlier, the CPS allowed respondents to report only one race group.

²³ Black alone refers to people who reported Black and did not report any other race category.

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

²⁵ Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 14.2 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 4.6 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 2.6 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 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-2.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2013

(Income in 2013 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/cpsmar14.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	2013 ¹	2012	2011	2010 ²	2009 ³	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004 ⁴
MEASURE										
Household Income at Selected Percentiles										
10th percentile limit	12,401	12,414	12,429	12,672	13,163	13,157	13,664	13,864	13,469	13,450
20th percentile limit	20,900	20,898	20,986	21,368	22,213	22,409	22,797	23,147	22,884	22,798
40th percentile limit	40,187	40,342	39,896	40,599	41,867	42,194	43,928	43,642	42,956	42,763
50th (median)	51,939	51,759	51,842	52,646	54,059	54,423	56,436	55,689	55,278	54,674
60th percentile limit	65,501	65,520	64,664	65,706	67,118	67,863	69,656	69,321	68,802	68,112
80th percentile limit	105,910	105,609	105,211	106,870	108,603	108,451	112,348	112,106	109,425	108,527
90th percentile limit	150,000	148,122	148,742	148,269	149,473	149,628	152,793	153,662	150,455	149,056
95th percentile limit	196,000	193,934	192,645	192,829	195,487	194,744	198,856	201,045	198,077	193,806
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles										
90th/10th	12.10	11.93	11.97	11.70	11.36	11.37	11.18	11.08	11.17	11.08
95th/20th	9.38	9.28	9.18	9.02	8.80	8.69	8.72	8.69	8.66	8.50
95th/50th	3.78	3.75	3.72	3.66	3.62	3.58	3.52	3.61	3.58	3.54
80th/50th	2.04	2.04	2.03	2.03	2.01	1.99	1.99	2.01	1.98	1.98
80th/20th	5.07	5.05	5.01	5.00	4.89	4.84	4.93	4.84	4.78	4.76
20th/50th	0.40	0.41	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.40	0.42	0.41	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	11,651	11,657	11,640	11,746	12,546	12,611	12,978	13,115	12,714	12,633
Second quintile	30,509	30,127	30,247	30,484	31,774	31,934	33,077	33,248	32,644	32,326
Third quintile	52,322	51,923	51,623	52,530	53,796	54,238	56,138	55,714	55,248	54,769
Fourth quintile	83,519	83,291	82,941	84,272	85,464	86,293	88,880	88,187	86,898	86,359
Highest quintile	185,206	184,548	184,380	180,977	185,542	185,068	188,712	194,296	190,420	186,758
Top 5 percent	322,343	322,674	322,571	306,844	320,801	318,849	322,654	343,608	335,484	325,447
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Second quintile	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7
Third quintile	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.5	14.6	14.7
Fourth quintile	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.4	23.2	23.3	23.4	22.9	23.0	23.2
Highest quintile	51.0	51.0	51.1	50.3	50.3	50.0	49.7	50.5	50.4	50.1
Top 5 percent	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	0.476	0.477	0.477	0.470	0.468	0.466	0.463	0.470	0.469	0.466
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.578	0.586	0.585	0.574	0.550	0.541	0.532	0.543	0.545	0.543
Theil	0.415	0.423	0.422	0.400	0.403	0.398	0.391	0.417	0.411	0.406
Atkinson:										
e=0.25	0.100	0.101	0.101	0.097	0.097	0.096	0.095	0.099	0.098	0.097
e=0.50	0.196	0.198	0.198	0.191	0.190	0.188	0.185	0.192	0.192	0.190
e=0.75	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	172	220	17	140	92	90	91	95	92	91
20th percentile limit	217	242	183	127	117	116	125	127	127	128
40th percentile limit	318	339	371	140	177	171	141	206	150	160
50th (median)	276	212	260	347	231	148	157	239	185	242
60th percentile limit	501	523	483	464	189	289	301	189	301	223
80th percentile limit	717	613	587	179	338	332	337	423	384	384
90th percentile limit	751	938	994	946	693	630	662	653	641	606
95th percentile limit	2,267	1,396	1,529	1,207	955	998	963	1,157	1,333	1,130
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles										
90th/10th	0.167	0.211	0.082	0.130	0.095	0.091	0.089	0.090	0.090	0.088
95th/20th	0.133	0.114	0.094	0.076	0.063	0.063	0.064	0.069	0.076	0.069
95th/50th	0.045	0.031	0.030	0.026	0.022	0.023	0.021	0.025	0.028	0.025
80th/50th	0.014	0.013	0.012	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.011	0.010	0.011
80th/20th	0.051	0.056	0.042	0.031	0.030	0.029	0.031	0.032	0.031	0.032
20th/50th	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Mean Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	121	107	120	109	45	45	45	47	46	46
Second quintile	233	188	188	211	39	39	42	40	41	40
Third quintile	356	253	265	293	51	52	53	52	52	53
Fourth quintile	492	392	401	433	82	81	84	85	82	81
Highest quintile	1,897	1,644	1,371	1,352	914	895	905	1,091	1,022	1,010
Top 5 percent	5,938	5,230	4,362	4,290	2,880	2,801	2,847	3,586	3,281	3,292
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles										
Lowest quintile	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Second quintile	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Third quintile	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Fourth quintile	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.16
Highest quintile	0.24	0.20	0.17	0.18	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.34
Top 5 percent	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	0.0025	0.0020	0.0018	0.0019	0.0028	0.0027	0.0027	0.0028	0.0029	0.0029
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0079	0.0068	0.0067	0.0066	0.0064	0.0063	0.0062	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063
Theil	0.0067	0.0059	0.0050	0.0049	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:										
e=0.25	0.0013	0.0011	0.0010	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0014	0.0013	0.0013
e=0.50	0.0022	0.0018	0.0016	0.0016	0.0018	0.0017	0.0018	0.0021	0.0020	0.0020
e=0.75	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 2013—Con.

(Income in 2013 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/cpsmar14.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	2003	2002	2001	2000 ⁵	1999 ⁶	1998	1997	1996	1995 ⁷	1994 ⁸
MEASURE										
Household Income at Selected Percentiles										
10th percentile limit	13,345	13,751	14,060	14,314	14,464	13,844	13,335	13,172	13,168	12,478
20th percentile limit	22,778	23,199	23,644	24,241	23,957	23,001	22,286	21,833	21,856	20,868
40th percentile limit	43,063	43,218	43,834	44,639	44,625	43,398	42,256	41,040	40,849	39,168
50th (median)	54,865	54,913	55,562	56,800	56,895	55,497	53,551	52,471	51,719	50,148
60th percentile limit	68,968	68,837	69,736	70,576	70,439	68,987	66,568	65,058	63,748	62,327
80th percentile limit	110,023	108,788	109,867	110,606	110,769	107,040	103,469	100,553	98,842	97,673
90th percentile limit	149,708	147,758	149,508	151,503	150,678	144,575	141,329	136,086	133,105	131,933
95th percentile limit	195,203	194,230	198,022	196,440	198,521	188,675	183,133	176,727	171,505	170,694
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	12,661	12,936	13,336	13,739	13,861	13,163	12,791	12,707	12,666	11,989
Second quintile	32,522	32,889	33,510	34,306	34,036	33,237	31,978	31,190	30,958	29,879
Third quintile	55,207	55,422	56,090	57,129	56,970	55,614	53,799	52,462	51,764	50,336
Fourth quintile	87,386	87,178	87,944	88,810	88,667	86,011	83,328	81,196	79,574	78,328
Highest quintile	186,284	186,126	192,063	192,449	189,084	182,010	177,654	170,775	166,058	164,670
Top 5 percent	320,744	325,020	342,711	341,423	328,647	317,243	311,763	297,483	286,593	284,504
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	91	92	97	97	97	95	100	93	94	87
20th percentile limit	127	133	131	138	133	140	132	133	122	121
40th percentile limit	206	202	201	220	161	221	277	267	223	234
50th (median)	238	180	170	179	266	328	247	265	299	228
60th percentile limit	239	287	279	257	213	356	309	340	281	288
80th percentile limit	404	297	318	325	346	334	459	350	371	318
90th percentile limit	641	582	567	657	632	547	584	630	577	583
95th percentile limit	902	924	994	1,259	1,105	1,094	957	870	1,019	967
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	46	46	47	48	48	47	46	43	44	44
Second quintile	42	41	42	43	43	44	43	42	42	41
Third quintile	53	53	54	54	55	55	52	52	50	50
Fourth quintile	83	81	83	83	84	81	79	76	76	77
Highest quintile	958	1,005	1,134	1,123	988	1,030	1,058	1,030	968	972
Top 5 percent	3,073	3,254	3,730	3,688	3,113	4,722	4,916	4,829	4,505	4,534
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 2013—Con.

(Income in 2013 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/cpsmar14.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	1993 ⁹	1992 ¹⁰	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987 ¹¹	1986	1985 ¹²
MEASURE									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	12,201	12,200	12,380	12,647	13,060	12,420	12,234	12,131	12,175
20th percentile limit	20,585	20,497	21,001	21,597	21,941	21,536	21,185	20,779	20,524
40th percentile limit	39,177	39,269	40,031	40,883	41,720	40,681	40,212	39,746	38,616
50th (median)	49,594	49,836	50,249	51,735	52,432	51,514	51,121	50,488	48,761
60th percentile limit	61,583	61,653	61,832	62,546	64,121	63,398	62,771	61,685	59,821
80th percentile limit	95,725	94,361	94,672	95,382	97,424	95,729	94,868	93,245	89,970
90th percentile limit	129,761	126,152	126,570	128,028	130,517	126,774	125,157	122,381	118,007
95th percentile limit	166,111	161,078	160,792	163,703	166,425	162,043	158,747	156,360	148,658
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	4.45	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	11,682	11,804	12,053	12,381	12,686	12,232	12,028	11,710	11,591
Second quintile	29,616	29,575	30,274	31,152	31,564	30,875	30,570	30,119	29,372
Third quintile	49,644	49,827	50,286	51,455	52,467	51,639	51,109	50,402	48,755
Fourth quintile	77,149	76,490	76,655	77,579	79,363	78,059	77,254	75,929	73,337
Highest quintile	160,736	148,211	146,994	150,553	155,140	149,024	146,916	143,716	136,992
Top 5 percent	275,877	235,237	229,395	239,739	250,653	235,033	231,467	225,141	211,317
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	87	87	89	97	96	96	96	97	93
20th percentile limit	123	123	128	133	137	135	136	137	135
40th percentile limit	234	242	239	247	262	233	234	236	223
50th (median)	232	236	242	264	288	252	241	262	264
60th percentile limit	341	311	262	261	288	331	274	254	287
80th percentile limit	359	312	343	367	302	336	325	362	295
90th percentile limit	453	416	454	491	787	515	453	558	502
95th percentile limit	825	815	822	924	888	1,006	740	653	1,240
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	43	42	43	45	45	44	45	45	45
Second quintile	41	42	42	43	44	43	44	43	42
Third quintile	49	49	49	49	51	50	52	51	49
Fourth quintile	75	72	72	73	74	73	72	71	69
Highest quintile	972	539	513	567	627	568	557	526	478
Top 5 percent	4,592	1,920	1,823	2,064	2,360	2,132	2,185	1,820	1,635
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 2013—Con.

(Income in 2013 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/cpsmar14.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	1984	1983 ¹³	1982	1981	1980	1979 ¹⁴	1978	1977	1976 ¹⁵
MEASURE									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	12,166	11,686	11,730	11,944	12,112	12,276	12,514	12,262	12,113
20th percentile limit	20,287	19,892	19,469	19,720	20,128	20,933	20,703	20,078	20,120
40th percentile limit	37,968	36,989	37,028	36,864	37,747	38,875	39,145	37,817	37,486
50th (median)	47,866	46,425	46,751	46,877	47,668	49,225	49,362	47,523	47,224
60th percentile limit	58,497	56,770	56,576	57,017	57,869	59,811	59,229	57,642	57,104
80th percentile limit	88,365	85,794	84,366	84,296	84,731	86,721	86,141	84,037	82,156
90th percentile limit	116,233	112,288	111,259	110,113	110,094	112,256	111,412	107,182	105,347
95th percentile limit	146,279	141,152	139,264	135,660	136,358	140,129	137,807	133,058	130,288
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	11,608	11,232	11,101	11,311	11,601	11,980	12,076	11,678	11,735
Second quintile	28,913	28,216	28,094	28,174	28,873	29,797	29,656	28,743	28,728
Third quintile	47,915	46,649	46,503	46,673	47,645	49,127	48,966	47,549	47,244
Fourth quintile	72,145	70,002	69,162	69,572	70,192	71,728	71,728	69,667	68,608
Highest quintile	132,656	128,525	126,849	124,277	125,150	129,380	128,061	124,233	121,423
Top 5 percent	200,250	194,187	191,671	184,674	187,023	197,318	194,923	190,054	185,011
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	92	94	94	141	138	136	137	131	131
20th percentile limit	122	125	125	127	132	142	143	140	143
40th percentile limit	233	201	212	220	229	236	208	216	218
50th (median)	218	211	211	246	245	233	200	179	175
60th percentile limit	268	250	260	287	238	249	271	237	238
80th percentile limit	314	284	314	251	296	250	319	246	284
90th percentile limit	400	495	427	412	467	450	369	507	370
95th percentile limit	731	675	803	755	723	774	753	652	750
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	45	45	46	46	47	48	49	48
Second quintile	41	40	41	40	42	43	45	44	45
Third quintile	48	47	47	48	48	51	51	49	50
Fourth quintile	70	67	66	64	64	65	66	65	62
Highest quintile	421	407	408	383	414	461	460	470	467
Top 5 percent	1,335	1,256	1,285	1,208	1,408	1,504	1,486	1,583	1,596
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 2013—Con.

(Income in 2013 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/cpsmar14.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	1975 ¹⁶	1974 ^{16,17}	1973	1972 ¹⁸	1971 ¹⁹	1970	1969	1968	1967 ²⁰
MEASURE									
Household Income at Selected Percentiles									
10th percentile limit	12,046	12,385	12,302	11,747	11,017	10,847	11,100	10,820	9,940
20th percentile limit	19,684	20,705	20,606	20,167	19,490	19,744	20,082	19,499	18,294
40th percentile limit	36,942	38,406	39,623	38,841	37,154	37,824	38,535	36,968	35,674
50th (median)	46,453	47,702	49,262	48,287	46,304	46,759	47,124	45,435	43,558
60th percentile limit	55,823	56,751	58,626	57,405	54,674	55,014	55,730	52,987	50,632
80th percentile limit	80,151	82,364	84,410	82,164	77,960	78,490	78,082	74,452	72,201
90th percentile limit	102,748	106,204	108,957	105,568	100,014	99,980	99,074	93,887	91,715
95th percentile limit	126,483	130,364	135,668	132,234	123,802	124,071	122,459	116,478	115,863
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	11,453	11,855	11,899	11,369	10,730	10,663	10,852	10,595	9,755
Second quintile	28,131	29,466	29,917	29,366	28,360	28,888	29,301	28,415	27,031
Third quintile	46,155	47,491	49,072	47,925	45,978	46,519	46,821	45,065	43,158
Fourth quintile	67,064	68,586	70,592	68,802	65,368	65,571	65,581	62,864	60,384
Highest quintile	118,407	121,518	126,309	123,520	115,825	116,085	115,270	109,235	108,669
Top 5 percent	179,688	184,706	194,555	191,450	177,656	178,177	177,425	167,009	171,414
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	125	132	131	130	126	131	134	131	127
20th percentile limit	145	176	175	173	168	175	178	175	170
40th percentile limit	217	224	240	234	222	228	225	212	202
50th (median)	189	183	187	184	180	171	174	164	159
60th percentile limit	246	264	285	235	231	245	226	222	232
80th percentile limit	340	233	271	321	380	203	216	242	285
90th percentile limit	465	383	394	531	285	322	381	504	678
95th percentile limit	681	860	617	833	498	616	758	523	492
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	51	50	51	50	53	52	53	50
Second quintile	44	46	50	49	47	49	51	49	49
Third quintile	48	47	50	49	47	46	46	44	43
Fourth quintile	62	65	66	65	62	62	61	58	57
Highest quintile	467	472	512	536	508	522	533	500	543
Top 5 percent	1,647	1606	1734	1892	1842	1904	1965	1839	1981
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 Data are based on the CPS ASEC sample of 68,000 addresses. 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 the 2013 data for this table is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

² Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

³ 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.

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 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table A-3.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2013

(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 <http://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/ops/techdocs/opsmar14.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	2013 ¹	2012	2011	2010 ²	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004 ³	2003	2002
MEASURES												
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0
Second quintile	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.6
Third quintile	14.9	14.8	14.8	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.3	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.2
Fourth quintile	22.9	22.9	22.8	23.1	22.9	22.8	22.9	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.7
Highest quintile	49.6	49.9	50.0	49.2	49.4	48.9	48.5	49.3	49.1	48.7	48.6	48.4
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.459	0.463	0.463	0.456	0.456	0.450	0.444	0.452	0.450	0.447	0.445	0.443
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.620	0.629	0.626	0.617	0.605	0.568	0.548	0.557	0.571	0.559	0.548	0.523
Theil	0.392	0.405	0.404	0.382	0.390	0.377	0.368	0.393	0.386	0.380	0.373	0.373
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.095	0.097	0.097	0.093	0.094	0.091	0.089	0.093	0.092	0.091	0.090	0.089
e=0.50	0.188	0.192	0.191	0.185	0.186	0.180	0.175	0.182	0.181	0.179	0.176	0.174
e=0.75	0.293	0.298	0.297	0.290	0.289	0.278	0.271	0.278	0.280	0.276	0.272	0.267
STANDARD ERRORS												
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Second quintile	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10
Third quintile	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Fourth quintile	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Highest quintile	0.25	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.21	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.48
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.0026	0.0022	0.0019	0.0019	0.0021	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0019
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.0083	0.0072	0.0073	0.0080	0.0069	0.0043	0.0042	0.0042	0.0043	0.0042	0.0041	0.0039
Theil	0.0067	0.0062	0.0053	0.0048	0.0053	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.0013	0.0012	0.0010	0.0010	0.0011	0.0007	0.0008	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0008	0.0008
e=0.50	0.0022	0.0019	0.0016	0.0016	0.0017	0.0012	0.0012	0.0014	0.0013	0.0014	0.0012	0.0013
e=0.75	0.0028	0.0024	0.0022	0.0023	0.0023	0.0015	0.0016	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2013—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, see <http://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/ops/techdocs/cpsmar14.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	2001	2000 ⁴	1999 ⁵	1998	1997	1996	1995 ⁶	1994 ⁷	1993 ⁸	1992 ⁹	1991	1990
MEASURES												
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income of Quintiles												
Lowest quintile	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	9.8	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	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.6	16.3	16.5	16.3
Fourth quintile	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	48.8	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	0.446	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	0.527	0.501	0.492	0.506	0.500	0.474	0.463	0.474	0.472	0.419	0.402	0.388
Theil	0.386	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	0.091	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	0.177	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	0.270	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
Second quintile	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	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Fourth quintile	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	0.49	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	0.0026	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	0.0037	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
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	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	0.0014	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	0.0018	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 2013—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 <http://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/ops/techdocs/opsmar14.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	1989	1988	1987 ¹⁰	1986	1985 ¹¹	1984	1983 ¹²	1982	1981	1980	1979 ¹³	1978
MEASURES												
Shares of Equivalence-Adjusted Income 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.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2013—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/cpsmar14.pdf>)

Measures of income dispersion	1977	1976 ¹⁴	1975 ⁵	1974 ^{15,16}	1973	1972 ¹⁷	1971 ¹⁸	1970	1969	1968	1967 ¹⁹
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 Incomes 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 Data are based on the CPS ASEC sample of 68,000 addresses. 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 the 2013 data for this table is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

² Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

³ Data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

⁴ Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.

⁵ Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.

⁶ Full implementation of 1990 census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000 household sample reduction, and revised editing of responses on race.

⁷ Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

¹⁰ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

¹¹ Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to \$299,999. Full implementation of 1980 census-based sample design.

¹² Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census-based sample design.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year, all medians were derived using linear interpolation.

¹⁵ Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data which were derived using linear interpolation.

¹⁶ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.

¹⁷ Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.

¹⁸ Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.

¹⁹ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2014 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 2013

(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 2013 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 <http://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar14.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	
2013 ¹	83,605	83,555	39,903	437	74,598	74,545	27,736	364	60,781	60,769	50,033	246	45,081	45,068	39,157	363	0.783
2012	83,070	83,003	38,467	420	74,252	74,188	27,273	139	59,028	59,009	50,116	474	44,059	44,042	38,340	366	0.765
2011	81,418	81,366	38,675	172	73,178	73,094	27,499	137	58,014	57,993	49,924	491	43,702	43,683	38,444	160	0.770
2010 ²	80,893	80,856	39,300	170	72,789	72,716	28,316	140	56,294	56,283	51,231	522	43,184	43,179	39,411	156	0.769
2009 ³	81,979	81,934	39,457	128	73,063	72,972	28,269	101	56,072	56,053	51,181	160	43,253	43,217	39,399	114	0.770
2008	84,088	84,039	39,563	116	74,600	74,538	27,751	105	59,875	59,861	50,165	157	44,163	44,156	38,673	115	0.771
2007	84,532	84,482	41,159	119	74,382	74,295	29,073	102	63,000	62,984	50,684	169	45,640	45,613	39,436	115	0.778
2006	83,980	83,928	41,453	124	73,761	73,683	28,267	177	63,070	63,055	48,826	102	44,682	44,663	37,566	214	0.769
2005	82,987	82,934	40,986	335	72,544	72,476	27,533	171	61,515	61,500	49,383	107	43,369	43,351	38,014	97	0.770
2004 ⁴	81,503	81,448	40,059	199	72,016	71,930	27,447	97	60,103	60,088	50,311	111	42,414	42,380	38,526	97	0.766
2003	80,554	80,508	40,591	100	71,446	71,372	27,870	103	58,784	58,772	51,509	114	41,922	41,908	38,914	105	0.755
2002	80,548	80,500	40,978	106	71,500	71,411	27,747	97	58,774	58,761	51,055	316	41,900	41,876	39,108	104	0.766
2001	80,300	80,209	41,268	104	71,308	71,232	27,435	104	58,728	58,712	50,361	339	41,651	41,639	38,440	217	0.763
2000 ⁵	80,572	80,494	41,868	106	71,758	71,657	27,415	104	59,619	59,602	50,391	137	41,744	41,719	37,148	138	0.737
1999 ⁶	79,360	79,322	42,052	203	71,153	71,053	25,780	226	58,318	58,299	50,876	190	40,890	40,871	36,791	158	0.723
1998	77,323	77,295	41,039	333	68,950	68,846	25,284	230	56,957	56,951	50,444	190	38,819	38,785	36,910	168	0.732
1997	76,731	76,694	38,845	177	67,851	67,736	24,190	156	54,933	54,909	48,730	465	37,715	37,683	36,139	224	0.742
1996	76,165	76,121	38,120	182	66,744	66,661	23,696	161	53,801	53,787	47,521	170	36,457	36,430	35,053	245	0.738
1995 ⁷	74,681	74,619	37,971	240	65,657	65,557	23,255	155	52,675	52,667	47,803	175	35,502	35,482	34,145	208	0.714
1994 ⁸	74,326	74,264	36,768	288	64,803	64,706	22,262	204	51,597	51,580	47,956	193	34,182	34,155	34,513	171	0.720
1993 ⁹	73,287	73,198	35,628	208	63,808	63,660	22,059	216	49,838	49,818	48,270	186	33,552	33,524	34,523	152	0.715
1992 ¹⁰	73,142	73,120	35,630	187	62,535	62,408	22,005	218	48,554	48,551	49,122	185	33,296	33,241	34,771	166	0.708
1991	72,064	72,040	36,457	183	61,959	61,796	21,490	208	47,987	47,888	49,073	369	32,491	32,436	34,282	163	0.699
1990	72,380	72,348	37,185	176	61,946	61,732	21,165	138	49,181	49,171	47,821	358	31,758	31,682	34,248	219	0.716
1989	72,093	72,045	38,774	189	61,586	61,338	21,288	141	49,698	49,678	49,575	203	31,428	31,340	34,045	229	0.687
1988	70,496	70,467	39,001	214	60,873	60,658	20,995	149	48,303	48,285	50,437	221	31,334	31,237	33,313	238	0.660
1987 ¹¹	69,624	69,545	38,875	284	59,557	59,359	20,832	137	47,048	47,013	50,895	212	29,982	29,912	33,172	155	0.652
1986	68,783	68,728	38,087	282	57,932	57,686	20,311	168	45,912	45,912	51,216	219	28,493	28,420	32,916	172	0.643
1985 ¹²	67,852	67,809	36,706	279	56,592	56,296	19,258	194	44,952	44,943	49,952	291	27,470	27,383	32,257	169	0.646
1984 ¹³	66,513	66,454	36,358	203	55,596	55,226	18,525	179	43,836	43,808	49,581	254	26,587	26,466	31,562	186	0.637
1983	65,216	65,138	35,726	196	53,413	53,108	18,294	133	41,548	41,528	48,639	222	25,288	25,166	30,931	189	0.636
1982	64,827	64,730	35,631	202	52,299	51,820	17,814	130	40,135	40,105	48,851	206	23,845	23,702	30,163	204	0.617
1981	65,362	65,233	37,014	211	52,504	51,940	17,749	128	41,811	41,773	49,791	174	23,488	23,329	29,494	123	0.592
1980	64,861	64,730	37,712	261	51,988	51,448	17,829	145	41,923	41,881	50,096	253	23,025	22,859	30,138	132	0.602
1979 ¹⁴	64,769	63,422	38,720	260	51,462	49,839	17,874	153	42,469	42,437	50,878	200	22,248	22,082	30,355	156	0.597
1978	63,101	62,903	39,758	193	49,214	48,398	17,200	157	41,078	41,036	51,544	177	21,131	20,914	30,638	170	0.594
1977	61,959	61,704	38,646	200	47,333	46,194	16,366	144	39,325	39,263	51,213	242	19,544	19,238	30,176	137	0.589
1976 ¹⁵	60,703	60,450	38,346	175	45,659	44,565	15,992	149	38,214	38,184	50,087	197	18,372	18,073	30,149	149	0.602
1975 ¹⁶	59,509	59,268	38,084	205	43,725	42,926	15,562	165	37,316	37,267	50,225	197	17,738	17,452	29,541	150	0.588
1974 ^{16,17}	60,102	59,752	38,858	N	43,694	42,650	15,179	N	N	37,916	50,540	217	N	16,945	29,694	145	0.588
1973	59,816	59,438	40,686	N	42,835	41,583	15,315	N	39,643	39,581	52,421	N	17,547	17,195	29,688	N	0.566
1972 ¹⁸	58,194	57,774	39,792	N	40,723	39,470	15,845	N	38,234	38,184	50,802	N	16,976	16,675	29,395	N	0.579
1971 ¹⁹	57,303	56,886	37,893	N	39,910	38,485	15,315	N	36,868	36,819	48,207	N	16,353	16,002	28,686	N	0.595
1970	56,265	55,821	38,290	N	39,682	38,273	14,616	N	36,193	36,132	48,001	N	15,805	15,476	28,498	N	0.594
1969	55,700	55,273	38,754	N	39,060	37,737	14,403	N	37,055	37,008	46,214	N	15,678	15,374	27,958	N	0.605
1968	55,095	54,026	37,801	N	38,279	35,695	14,740	N	37,099	37,068	44,972	N	15,336	15,013	26,153	N	0.582
1967 ²⁰	54,412	53,222	36,710	N	36,971	34,391	14,336	N	36,695	36,645	43,796	N	15,141	14,846	25,307	N	0.578
1966 ²¹	53,016	N	37,122	N	35,295	N	14,866	N	N	N	43,115	N	N	N	24,815	N	0.576
1965 ²²	N	N	34,947	N	N	N	14,997	N	N	N	41,311	N	N	N	24,755	N	0.599
1964	51,978	N	34,611	N	33,146	N	14,052	N	N	N	40,730	N	N	N	24,091	N	0.591
1963	51,039	N	36,819	N	32,188	N	13,531	N	N	N	39,801	N	N	N	23,461	N	0.589
1962 ²³	50,639	N	33,157	N	31,418	N	13,239	N	N	N	38,825	N	N	N	23,023	N	0.593
1961 ²⁴	49,854	N	32,138	N	30,433	N	12,750	N	N	N	38,128	N	N	N	22,591	N	0.592
1960	50,033	N	30,975	N	30,585	N	12,590	N	N	N	36,950	N	N	N	22,419	N	0.607

See footnotes on next page.

N Not available.

¹ Data are based on the CPS ASEC sample of 68,000 addresses. 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 the 2013 data for this table is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

² Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

³ 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.

⁴ The 2004 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.

²¹ Questionnaire expanded to ask eight income questions.

²² Implementation of new procedures to impute missing data only.

²³ Full implementation of 1960 census-based sample design and population controls.

²⁴ 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 2014 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 2013 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	12,119								
Aged 65 and older	11,173								
Two people:									
Householder under age 65	15,600	16,057							
Householder aged 65 and older	14,081	15,996							
Three people	18,222	18,751	18,769						
Four people	24,028	24,421	23,624	23,707					
Five people	28,977	29,398	28,498	27,801	27,376				
Six people	33,329	33,461	32,771	32,110	31,128	30,545			
Seven people	38,349	38,588	37,763	37,187	36,115	34,865	33,493		
Eight people	42,890	43,269	42,490	41,807	40,839	39,610	38,331	38,006	
Nine people or more	51,594	51,844	51,154	50,575	49,625	48,317	47,134	46,842	45,037

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 non-cash benefits (such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits and housing assistance). The thresholds do not vary geographically.

Example: Suppose Family A consists of five people: two children, their mother, their father, and their great-aunt. Family A's poverty threshold in 2013 was \$28,498. Each member of Family A had the following income in 2013:

Mother	\$11,000
Father	8,000
Great-aunt	10,000
First child	0
Second child	0
Total:	\$29,000

Since their total family income, \$29,000, was higher than their threshold (\$28,498), 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 "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 2013. 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 2013 by Size of Family

(Dollars)

One person	11,888
Two people	15,142
Three people	18,552
Four people	23,834
Five people	28,265
Six people	31,925
Seven people	36,384
Eight people	40,484
Nine people or more	48,065

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table B-1.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2013(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar14.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present			Total	Below poverty	
		Number	Percent	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent
					Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
ALL RACES												
2013 ¹	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 ²	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 ³	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 ⁴	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 ⁵	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 ⁶	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 ⁷	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 ⁸	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 ⁸	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 2013—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/cpsmar14.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals			
	Total	Below poverty		Total	All families			Families with female householder, no husband present			Total	Below poverty	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Total	Below poverty		Number		Percent	
								Number	Percent				
WHITE ALONE⁹													
2013 ¹	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 ²	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 ³	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	
WHITE¹⁰													
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 ⁴	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 ⁵	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 ⁶	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 ⁷	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 ⁸	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 2013—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/cpsmar14.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals			
	Total	Below poverty		Total	All families			Families with female householder, no husband present			Total	Below poverty	
		Number	Percent		Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty				
						Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC⁹													
2013 ¹	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 ²	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 ³	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 HISPANIC¹⁰													
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 ⁴	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 ⁵	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 ⁶	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 ⁷	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 ⁸	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 ⁸	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													
2013 ¹	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 ²	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 ³	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 2013—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/cpsmar14.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals			
	Total	Below poverty		Total	All families			Families with female householder, no husband present			Total	Below poverty	
		Number	Percent		Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent
						Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
BLACK ALONE¹¹													
2013 ¹	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 ²	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 ³	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	
BLACK¹⁰													
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 ⁴	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 ⁵	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 ⁶	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 ⁷	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 ⁸	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 2013—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/cpsmar14.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals			
	Total	Below poverty		Total	All families			Families with female householder, no husband present			Total	Below poverty	
		Number	Percent		Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent
						Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION													
2013 ¹	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 ²	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 ³	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 ALONE¹²													
2013 ¹	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 ²	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 ³	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 ISLANDER¹⁰													
2001.....	12,465	1,275	10.2	10,745	873	8.1	1,333	198	14.8	1,682	393	23.4	
2000 ⁴	12,672	1,258	9.9	11,044	895	8.1	1,231	289	23.4	1,588	350	22.0	
1999 ⁵	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 ⁶	7,779	985	12.7	6,922	787	11.4	729	183	25.0	828	193	23.3	
1991 ⁷	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 ⁸	6,447	1,117	17.3	5,767	942	16.3	650	263	40.5	651	160	24.5	
1987 ⁸	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 2013—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/cpsmar14.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals			
	Total	Below poverty		Total	All families			Families with female householder, no husband present			Total	Below poverty	
		Number	Percent		Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent
						Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)													
2013 ¹	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 ²	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 ³	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 ⁴	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 ⁵	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 ⁶	25,646	7,592	29.6	22,695	6,455	28.4	4,806	2,474	51.5	2,577	881	34.2	
1991 ⁷	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 ⁸	20,064	5,357	26.7	18,102	4,700	26.0	3,734	2,052	55.0	1,864	597	32.0	
1987 ⁸	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 Data are based on the CPS ASEC sample of 68,000 addresses. 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 the 2013 data for this table is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

² Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

³ For 2004, figures are revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

⁴ Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.

⁵ For 1999, figures are based on Census 2000 population controls.

⁶ For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.

⁷ For 1991, figures are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original March 1992 CPS file.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Black alone refers to people who reported Black and did not report any other race.

¹² 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 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2013

(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/cpsmar14.pdf](http://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar14.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	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Total	Number		Percent	Total
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent						
ALL RACES												
2013 ¹	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 ²	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 ³	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 ⁴	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 ⁵	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 ⁶	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 ⁷	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 ⁸	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 ⁸	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 2013—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/cpsmar14.pdf](http://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar14.pdf))

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families			Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent						
WHITE ALONE⁹												
2013 ¹	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 ²	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 ³	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
WHITE¹⁰												
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 ⁴	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 ⁵	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 ⁶	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 ⁷	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 ⁸	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 ⁸	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 2013—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/cpsmar14.pdf](http://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar14.pdf))

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families			Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent						
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC⁹												
2013 ¹	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 ²	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 ³	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 HISPANIC¹⁰												
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 ⁴	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 ⁵	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 ⁶	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 ⁷	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 ⁸	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 ⁸	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												
2013 ¹	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 ²	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 ³	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 2013—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/cpsmar14.pdf](http://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar14.pdf))

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families			Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent						
BLACK ALONE¹¹												
2013 ¹	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 ²	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 ³	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
BLACK¹⁰												
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 ⁴	11,480	3,581	31.2	11,296	3,495	30.9	21,160	3,794	17.9	2,785	607	21.8
1999 ⁵	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 ⁶	10,956	5,106	46.6	10,823	5,015	46.3	18,952	4,884	25.8	2,504	838	33.5
1991 ⁷	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 ⁸	9,865	4,296	43.5	9,681	4,148	42.8	17,548	4,275	24.4	2,436	785	32.2
1987 ⁸	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 2013—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/cpsmar14.pdf](http://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar14.pdf))

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families			Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent						
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2013 ¹	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 ²	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 ³	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 ALONE¹²												
2013 ¹	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 ²	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 ³	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 ISLANDER¹⁰												
2001	3,215	369	11.5	3,169	353	11.1	8,352	814	9.7	899	92	10.2
2000 ⁴	3,294	420	12.7	3,256	407	12.5	8,500	756	8.9	878	82	9.3
1999 ⁵	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 ⁶	2,218	363	16.4	2,199	352	16.0	5,067	568	11.2	494	53	10.8
1991 ⁷	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 ⁸	1,970	474	24.1	1,949	458	23.5	4,035	583	14.4	442	60	13.5
1987 ⁸	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 2013—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/cpsmar14.pdf](http://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar14.pdf))

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	All people			Related children in families			Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent						
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)												
2013 ¹	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 ²	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 ³	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 ⁴	12,399	3,522	28.4	12,115	3,342	27.6	21,734	3,844	17.7	1,822	381	20.9
1999 ⁵	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 ⁶	9,081	3,637	40.0	8,829	3,440	39.0	15,268	3,668	24.0	1,298	287	22.1
1991 ⁷	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 ⁸	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.

¹Data are based on the CPS ASEC sample of 68,000 addresses. 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 the 2013 data for this table is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

²Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

³For 2004, figures are revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

⁴Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.

⁵For 1999, figures are based on Census 2000 population controls.

⁶For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.

⁷For 1991, figures are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original March 1992 CPS file.

⁸For 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.

⁹The 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.

¹⁰For 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.

¹¹Black alone refers to people who reported Black and did not report any other race.

¹²Asian 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 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table B-3.

Poverty Status of Families, by Type of Family: 1959 to 2013

(Numbers in thousands. Families as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar14.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												
2013 ¹	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 ²	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 ³	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 ⁴	73,778	6,400	8.7	56,598	2,637	4.7	4,277	485	11.3	12,903	3,278	25.4
1999 ⁵	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 ⁶	68,216	8,144	11.9	53,090	3,385	6.4	3,065	484	15.8	12,061	4,275	35.4
1991 ⁷	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 ⁸	65,837	6,874	10.4	52,100	2,897	5.6	2,847	336	11.8	10,890	3,642	33.4
1987 ⁸	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 Data are based on the CPS ASEC sample of 68,000 addresses. 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 the 2013 data for this table is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

² Implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

³ For 2004, figures are revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

⁴ Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.

⁵ For 1999, figures are based on Census 2000 population controls.

⁶ For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.

⁷ For 1991, figures are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original March 1992 CPS file.

⁸ 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 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

APPENDIX C. REPLICATE WEIGHTS

Beginning in the 2011 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 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013 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. DESCRIPTION OF THE SPLIT PANEL TEST OF THE CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ANNUAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SUPPLEMENT (CPS ASEC) INCOME REDESIGN

The 2014 CPS ASEC utilized a probability split panel design to test a new redesigned set of income questions. The Census Bureau conducted an initial nationwide test of a redesigned set of income questions by telephone in March 2013.¹ Based on the results of that initial test, a second, more comprehensive test was conducted in 2014. The second test was administered to three-eighths of the total 2014 ASEC production sample.² 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, the remaining sample (approximately 68,000 addresses) were eligible to receive the set of ASEC income questions that have been in use since 1994, referred to here as the traditional income questions.³

¹ 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>

² All 2014 ASEC sample addresses were eligible to receive a new set of health insurance questions.

³ Each address in the 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 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 conduct both sets of questions.

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 (SSI).
- 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.

The Census Bureau is currently analyzing the results of the split panel test. It is the Census Bureau's intent to use a single questionnaire administered to the full sample in 2015. The results of our analysis will determine the makeup of that questionnaire—redesign or traditional. Census will release the results of this analysis along with a research file in 2015.

APPENDIX E. 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 Services 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.

Data Ferrett

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

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

Public Use Microdata

CPS ASEC

Microdata for the 2014 CPS ASEC and earlier years is 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 Surveys 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>.

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