Income and Poverty in the United States: 2020

Current Population Reports

By Emily A. Shrider, Melissa Kollar, Frances Chen, and Jessica Semega

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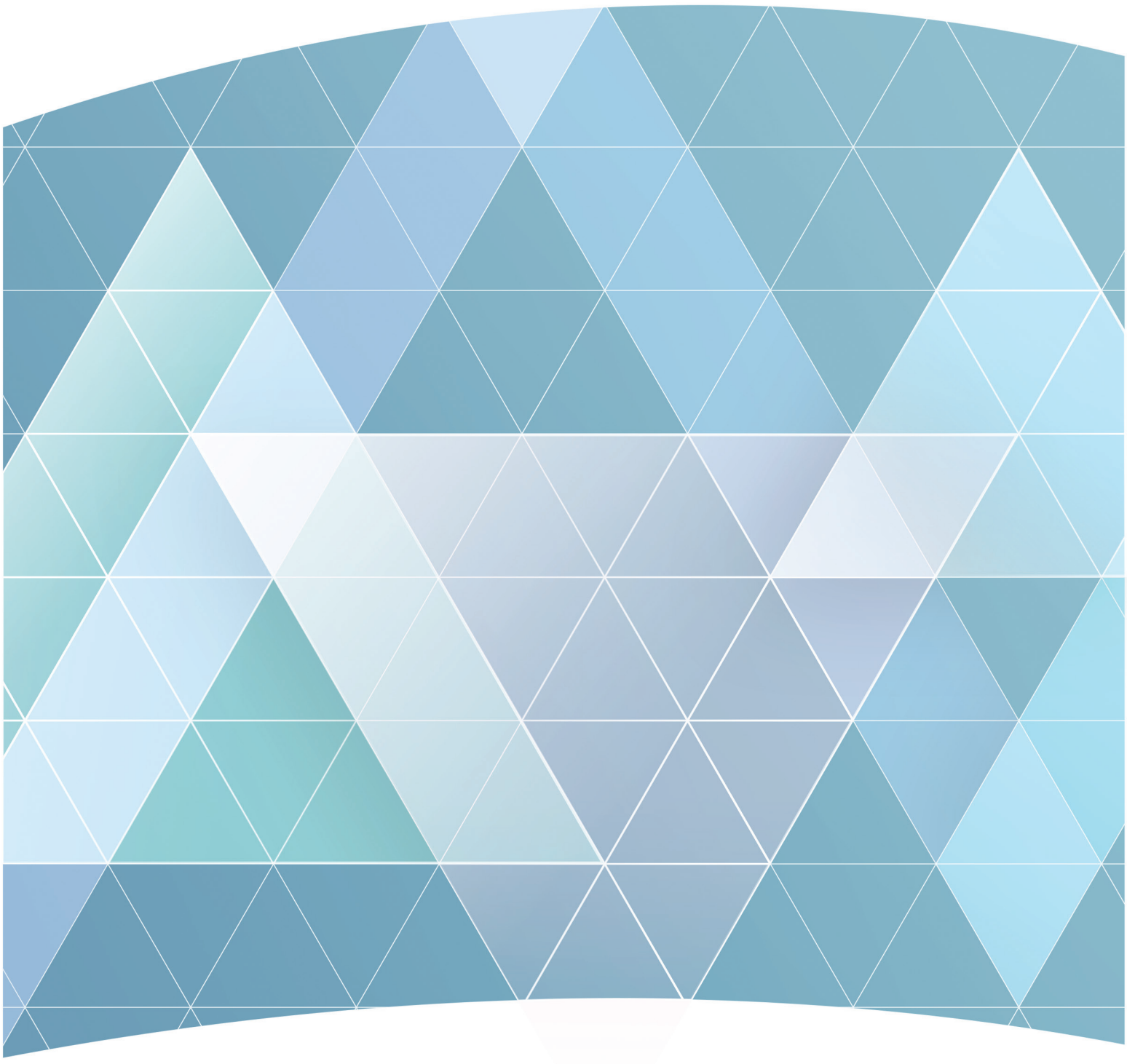

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Income and Poverty in the United States: 2020

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Census Bureau collects data and publishes estimates on income and poverty in order to evaluate national economic trends and to understand their effect on the well-being of households, families, and individuals.

This report presents data on income and poverty in the United States based on information collected in the 2021 and earlier Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC) conducted by the Census Bureau.[1] This report provides estimates for calendar year 2020, which coincided with the COVID-19 pandemic, the end of the economic expansion in February 2020, and the recession that began in March 2020 and ended in April 2020.[2] The data collection period for the 2021 CPS ASEC occurred about 1 year into the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated public health response. For details on the effect of COVID-19 on CPS ASEC data collection in 2021, refer to the text box "The Impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic on the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC)."

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Congress passed legislation to aid individuals and families. This legislation included the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) and the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSA Act). The CARES and CRRSA Acts provided households with additional income in the form of stimulus payments and tax credits. For consistency with past reports, the income and poverty estimates in the main sections of this report are based on the concept of money income, which is pretax and does not include these stimulus payments and tax credits.[3] Money income includes both regular compensation and expanded unemployment compensation. The value of expanded unemployment compensation is reflected in household income but is not included in earnings. For post-tax household income estimates that include stimulus payments and tax credits, refer to Appendix C. For poverty estimates that include stimulus payments and tax credits, refer to the report "The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020."[4]

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

Summary of Findings[5]

- Real median household income decreased 2.9 percent to $67,521 between 2019 and 2020.
- Between 2019 and 2020, the total number of people with earnings decreased by about 3.0 million. The number of those who worked full-time, year-round decreased by approximately 13.7 million.
- The real median earnings of all workers decreased 1.2 percent, while the real median earnings of those who worked full-time, year-round increased 6.9 percent between 2019 and 2020.
- The official poverty rate in 2020 was 11.4 percent, up 1.0 percentage point from 10.5 percent in 2019.[6] This is the first increase in poverty after five consecutive annual declines.
- In 2020, there were 37.2 million people in poverty, approximately 3.3 million more than in 2019.

For all demographic groups shown in Figure 1, the 2020 median household income

[1] The Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release: CBDRB-FY21-282. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted.

[2] Refer to Appendix A for information on business cycles as defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

[3] Refer to Appendix A for a detailed list of all money income components.

[4] "The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020," *Current Population Reports*, P60-275, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2021, <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-275.html>.

[5] Calculated differences throughout this report may differ due to rounding.

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

estimates were lower or were not statistically different from the 2019 estimates. For most demographic groups shown in Figure 9, poverty rates in 2020 were either higher than in 2019 or not statistically different. Only two groups had lower poverty rates in 2020 than in 2019: full-time, year-round workers and less than full-time, year-round workers.

INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES

Highlights

- Median household income was $67,521 in 2020, a decrease of 2.9 percent from the 2019 median of $69,560 (Figure 1 and Table A-1). This is the first statistically significant decline in median household income since 2011.
- The 2020 real median incomes of family households and nonfamily households decreased 3.2 percent and 3.1 percent from their respective 2019 estimates (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[7]
- The 2020 real median household incomes of non-Hispanic Whites, Asians, and Hispanics decreased from their 2019 medians, while the change for Black households was not statistically different (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[8]
- In 2020, real median household incomes decreased 3.2 percent in the Midwest and 2.3 percent in the South and the West from their 2019 medians. The change for the Northeast was not statistically significant (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[9]
- The real median earnings of all workers aged 15 and over with earnings decreased 1.2 percent between 2019 and 2020 from $42,065 to $41,535 (Figure 4 and Table A-6).
- The total number of those who worked full-time, year-round declined 13.7 million between 2019 and 2020. The number of female full-time, year-round workers decreased by about 6.2 million, while the decrease for their male counterparts was approximately 7.5 million (Figure 6 and Table A-7).

The Impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic on the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC)

The U.S. Census Bureau administers the CPS ASEC each year between February and April by telephone and in-person interviews, with the majority of data collected in March. In 2020, data collection faced extraordinary circumstances due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic as the Census Bureau suspended in-person interviews and closed both telephone contact centers. The response rate for the CPS basic household survey was 73 percent in March 2020, about 10 percentage points lower than preceding months and the same period in 2019, which were regularly above 80 percent.

During collection of the 2021 CPS ASEC, for the safety of both interviewers and respondents, in-person interviews were only conducted when telephone interviews could not be done. In March 2021, the response rate for the CPS basic household survey improved to about 76 percent, though not quite returning to the prepandemic trend. While the response rate improved, it is important to examine how respondents differ from nonrespondents, as this difference could affect income and poverty estimates. Using administrative data, Census Bureau researchers have documented that the nonrespondents in both 2020 and 2021 are less similar to respondents than in earlier years. Of particular interest for the estimates in this report, are the differences in median income and educational attainment, indicating that respondents in 2020 and 2021 had relatively higher income and were more educated than nonrespondents. For more details on how these sample differences and the associated nonresponse bias impact income and official poverty estimates, refer to <www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/research-matters/2021/08/how-did-the-pandemic-affect-survey-response.html>.

[7] The difference between the 2019–2020 percent changes in median income for family and nonfamily households was not statistically significant.

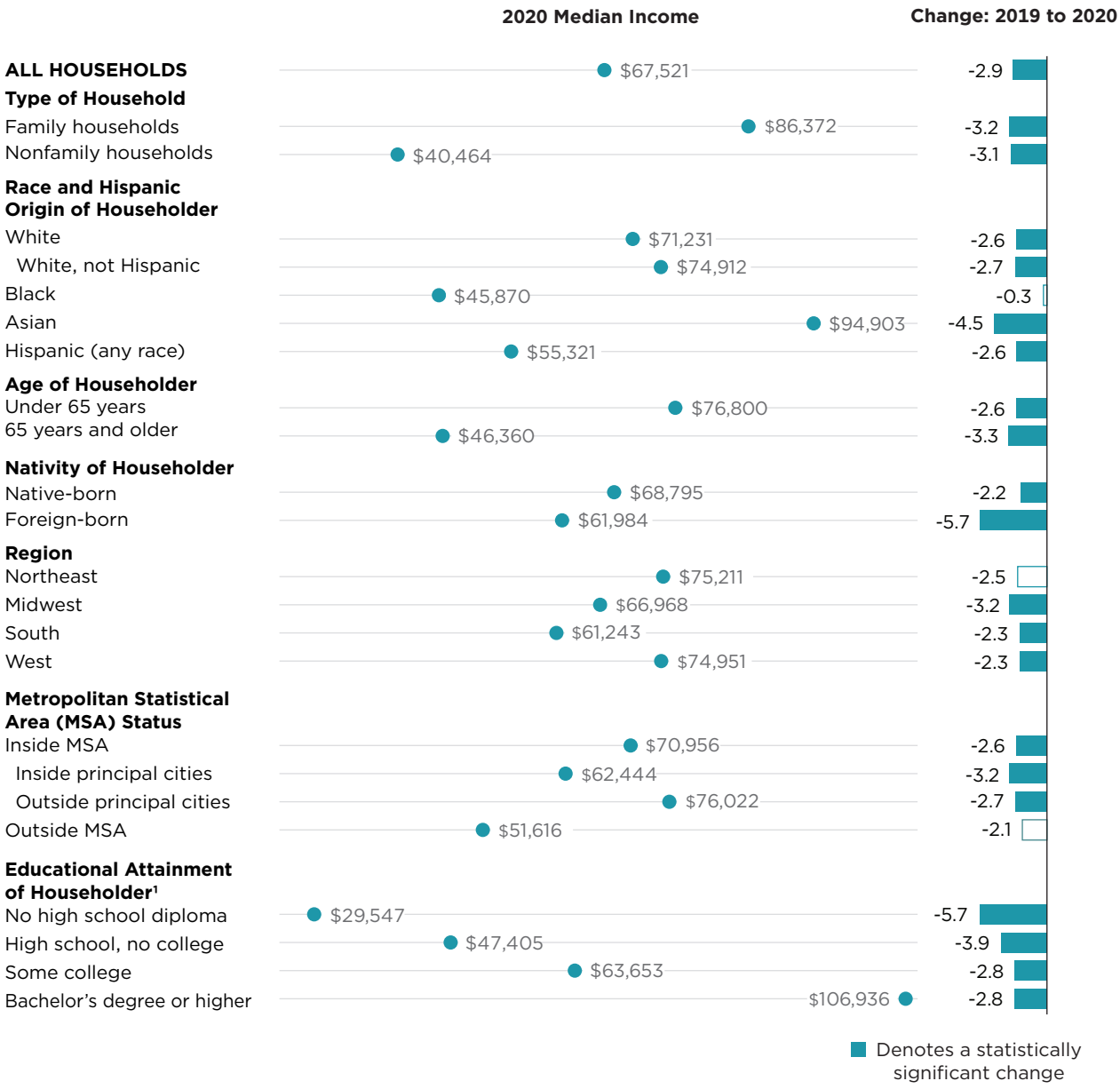
[8] The differences between the 2019–2020 percent changes in median household income among the race groups were not statistically significant.

[9] The differences between the 2019–2020 percent changes in median household income among all regions were not statistically significant.

Figure 1.

Median Household Income and Percent Change by Selected Characteristics

(Households as of March of the following year)



[1] Householders aged 25 and older. In 2020, the median household income for this group was $57,317.

Notes: Statistically significant indicates the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Margins of error and other related estimates are available in Table A-1. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

- In 2020, real median earnings of those who worked full-time, year-round increased 6.9 percent from their 2019 estimate. Median earnings of men ($61,417) and women ($50,982) who worked full-time, year-round increased by 5.6 percent and 6.5 percent, respectively (Figure 4 and Table A-6).[10]

Household Income[11]

Real median household income decreased 2.9 percent from $69,560 in 2019 to $67,521 in 2020 (Figure 1 and Table A-1). The decline follows the prerecession median household income peak that occurred in 2019, the highest since 1967 after adjusting for the effect of the CPS ASEC survey redesign and processing changes.[12] This is the first statistically significant decline in median household income since 2011.

During 2020, the United States experienced a recession. The decline in median income between 2019 and 2020 was not statistically different from the declines experienced during the Great Recession from 2007 to 2009 and the previous recession from 2000 to 2001 (Figure 2 and Table A-2).[13]

Type of Household[14]

The 2020 real median incomes of family households and nonfamily households decreased 3.2 percent and 3.1 percent from their respective 2019 estimates (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[15] For family households, real median income of married-couple households decreased 2.0 percent between 2019 and 2020, while the changes for those maintained by men and women with no spouse present were not statistically different.[16] Married-couple households had the highest median income in 2020 ($101,517), followed by family households maintained by men with no spouse present ($67,304). Family households maintained by women with no spouse present had the lowest median income ($49,214).

Looking at nonfamily households, real median income for male householders decreased 3.8 percent between 2019 and 2020, while there was no statistically significant change for female householders.

Race and Hispanic Origin[17]

The 2020 real median household incomes of non-Hispanic Whites, Asians, and Hispanics decreased from their 2019 medians, while the change for Black households was not statistically different. Between 2019 and 2020, median incomes declined 2.7 percent for non-Hispanic Whites, 4.5 percent for Asians, and 2.6 percent for Hispanics (Figure 2 and Table A-1).[18] Among the race groups, Asian households had the highest median income ($94,903) in 2020, followed by non-Hispanic

[10] The differences between the 2019–2020 percent changes in median earnings among all full-time, year-round workers; male full-time, year-round workers; and female full-time, year-round workers were not statistically significant.

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

[12] More information on historical income comparisons across the recent survey redesigns is available at <www.census.gov/library/stories/2020/09/was-household-income-the-highest-ever-in-2019.html>.

[13] Refer to Appendix A for information on recession periods. For more information on changes in household income during previous recessions, refer to Carmen DeNavas-Walt, Bernadette D. Proctor, and Jessica C. Smith, "Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2008," *Current Population Reports*, P60-236, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2009, <www.census.gov/prod/2009pubs/p60-236.pdf>.

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

[15] The difference between the 2019–2020 percent changes in median income for family and nonfamily households was not statistically significant.

[16] The differences among the 2019–2020 percent changes in median income of married-couple households and those maintained by male and female householders with no spouse present were not statistically significant.

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

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

Since Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for race groups. Hispanic origin was reported by 16.0 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 5.3 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 2.7 percent of Asian householders who reported only one race.

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

[18] The differences among the 2019–2020 percent changes in household median income for the race groups were not statistically significant.

Whites ($74,912), and Hispanics ($55,321).[19] Black households had the lowest median income ($45,870).

The real median incomes of different groups can be compared by calculating the ratio of the median income of a specific group to the median income of non-Hispanic White households. For 2020, the ratio of Asian to non-Hispanic White household income was 1.27. In other words, the median Asian household had a household income 1.27 times greater than that of the median non-Hispanic White household. The ratio of Black to non-Hispanic White household income was 0.61, while the ratio of Hispanic to non-Hispanic White household income was 0.74. None of these ratios were statistically different from 2019.

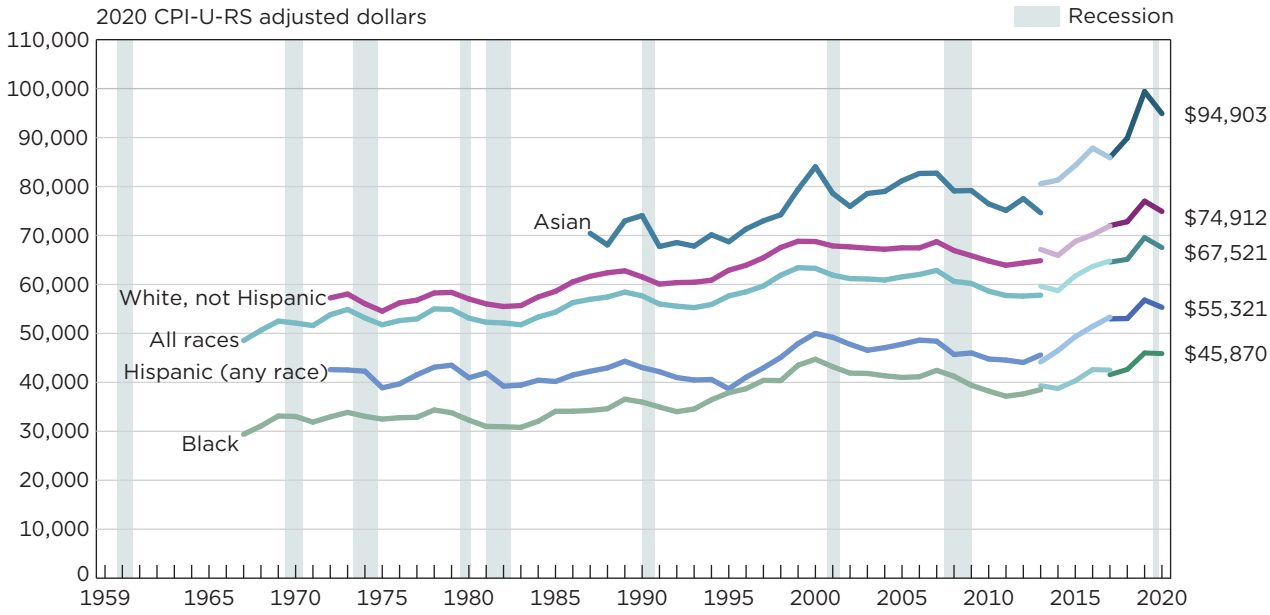
[19] The small sample size of the Asian population and the fact that the CPS ASEC does not use separate population controls for weighting the Asian sample to national totals contribute to the large variances surrounding estimates for this group. The American Community Survey (ACS), based on a much larger sample of the population, is a better source for estimating and identifying changes for small subgroups of the population.

Age of Householder

Real median income in 2020 for all householders under the age of 65 ($76,800) decreased 2.6 percent from their 2019 median (Figure 1 and Table A-1). Specifically by the age categories shown in Table A-1, declines in median income were experienced by householders aged 35 to 44 (4.8 percent), 45 to 54 (3.2 percent), 55 to 64 (3.1 percent), and 65 years and over (3.3 percent).[20]

[20] The following differences between the 2019–2020 percent changes in median household income were not statistically significant: householders aged 15 to 24 and every other age category; 35 to 44 and 45 to 54; 35 to 44 and 55 to 64; 45 to 54 and 55 to 64; and householders under the age of 65 and those over the age of 65. The differences between the 2019–2020 percent changes in median household income for those under age 65 and every other age category except 25 to 34 were not statistically significant. The differences between the 2019–2020 percent changes in median household income for those over age 65 and every other age category except 25 to 34 were not statistically significant.

Figure 2.
Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1967 to 2020
(Households as of March of the following year)



Notes: The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Refer to Table A-2 for historical race footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Median household income data are not available prior to 1967. More information on the CPI-U-RS dollar adjustment and recessions are available in Appendix A. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Householders aged 45 to 54 ($90,359) had the highest median incomes in 2020, followed by householders 35 to 44 ($85,694), 55 to 64 ($74,270), and 25 to 34 ($71,566). Householders aged 15 to 24 ($46,886) and 65 and over ($46,360) had the lowest median incomes.[21]

Nativity[22]

Between 2019 and 2020, the real median income of households declined regardless of the householder's nativity status, although the decline for foreign-born householders was larger. Between 2019 and 2020, the real median income of households maintained by a native-born person decreased 2.2 percent from $70,342 to $68,795. The 2020 real median income of households maintained by a foreign-born person decreased 5.7 percent (Figure 1 and Table A-1). The foreign-born can be classified into two categories: those who are naturalized U.S. citizens and those who are not U.S. citizens. Households maintained by naturalized citizens and those who were not U.S. citizens experienced decreases in their median household incomes of 5.1 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively, between 2019 and 2020.[23]

Households maintained by native-born individuals ($68,795) and by naturalized citizens ($68,760) had the highest median household incomes in 2020.[24] Households maintained by noncitizens had the lowest median household income ($55,099).

Region[25]

In 2020, households in each region, except for the Northeast, experienced statistically significant declines in real median incomes from 2019. Median income decreased 3.2 percent in the Midwest and 2.3 percent in the South and the West (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[26] The change in median income for households in the Northeast was not statistically significant between 2019 and 2020. Median incomes were highest in the Northeast ($75,211) and the West ($74,951), followed by the Midwest ($66,968) and the South ($61,243).[27]

Residence[28]

The real median income for households within metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) decreased 2.6 percent between 2019 and 2020, from $72,859 to $70,956. However, the change in real median income of households outside of MSAs was not statistically significant.[29] Among households inside metropolitan areas, those inside principal cities experienced a decrease in median household income of 3.2 percent, while the median for those outside principal cities decreased 2.7 percent (Figure 1 and Table A-1).

[21] The difference between the 2020 median household income for householders aged 15 to 24 and 65 and over was not statistically significant.

[22] Native-born households are those in which the householder was born in the United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Island Areas of Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or a foreign country but had at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. All other households are considered foreign-born regardless of the date of entry into the United States or citizenship status. The CPS does not interview households in Puerto Rico. Of all householders, 84.9 percent were native-born; 8.6 percent were foreign-born, naturalized citizens; and 6.5 percent were not U.S. citizens.

[23] The differences among the 2019–2020 percent changes in median household income for foreign-born householders by specific citizenship status were not statistically significant.

[24] The difference between the 2020 median income for households maintained by a naturalized citizen and by a native-born person was not statistically different.

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

[26] The differences among the 2019–2020 percent changes in median household income for the regions were not statistically significant.

[27] The difference in 2020 median household incomes for the Northeast and the West was not statistically significant.

[28] The definition of metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities is available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about.html>.

[29] The differences among the 2019–2020 percent changes in median household incomes for all categories of metropolitan statistical areas were not statistically significant.

In 2020, households inside metropolitan areas but outside principal cities had the highest median income ($76,022), followed by households inside principal cities ($62,444). Households outside metropolitan areas had the lowest median income ($51,616).

Educational Attainment[30]

From 2019 to 2020, real median incomes among householders aged 25 and over declined for all educational attainment groups presented in Figure 1 and Table A-1. Specifically, householders with no high school diploma (5.7 percent), a high school diploma but who did not attend college (3.9 percent), with some college (2.8 percent), and those who obtained at least a bachelor's degree (2.8 percent), all experienced declines in real median household incomes between 2019 and 2020.[31]

Householders with more education had higher income. In 2020, households maintained by someone with at least a bachelor's degree had the highest median income ($106,936), followed by those with some college ($63,653), and those with a high school diploma ($47,405). Householders aged 25 and over with no high school diploma had the lowest median income ($29,547).

The median household income of different education groups can be compared by calculating the ratio of the median income of a specific group to the median income of householders with no high school diploma. For 2020, the ratio for householders who obtained a bachelor's degree or higher was 3.6, meaning the householders with a bachelor's degree or higher had median incomes 3.6 times greater than householders with no high school diploma. The ratio of those with some college to no high school diploma was 2.2, while the ratio of those with a high school diploma but did not attend college was 1.6. None of these ratios were statistically different from 2019.

Income Inequality

The Census Bureau reports various measures of income inequality: (1) the Gini index, (2) the shares of aggregate household income by quintiles, (3) the ratio of income percentiles, (4) the Theil index, (5) the mean logarithmic deviation of income (MLD), and (6) the Atkinson measures. This section focuses on the first three measures. All measures are shown in Table A-3 and Figure 3.

The Gini index is a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0.0 to 1.0. It measures the amount that any two incomes differ, on average, relative to mean income. It is a natural indicator of how far apart or "spread out" incomes are from one another. A value of 0.0 represents perfect equality, and a value of 1.0 indicates total inequality. The money income Gini index was 0.489 in 2020, not statistically different from 2019.[32]

The share of aggregate household income in the lowest quintile decreased from 3.1 percent in 2019 to 3.0 percent in 2020, and the share in the second quintile decreased from 8.3 percent in 2019 to 8.1 percent in 2020. The changes in the other quintiles were not statistically significant between 2019 and 2020. A quintile is one of five equal groups ranked by income from lowest to highest, so that 20.0 percent of all households are in each group. In 2020, households in the lowest quintile received 3.0 percent of aggregate household income, while households in the highest quintile received 52.2 percent of aggregate household income. Within the highest quintile, the top 5 percent of households received 23.0 percent of aggregate household income.[33]

[30] Information on educational attainment in the CPS ASEC is available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/subject-definitions.html#educationalattainment>. Householders aged 25 and older with an associate degree are included in the "some college" category.

[31] The differences among the 2019–2020 percent changes in median household incomes for the educational attainment categories were not statistically significant.

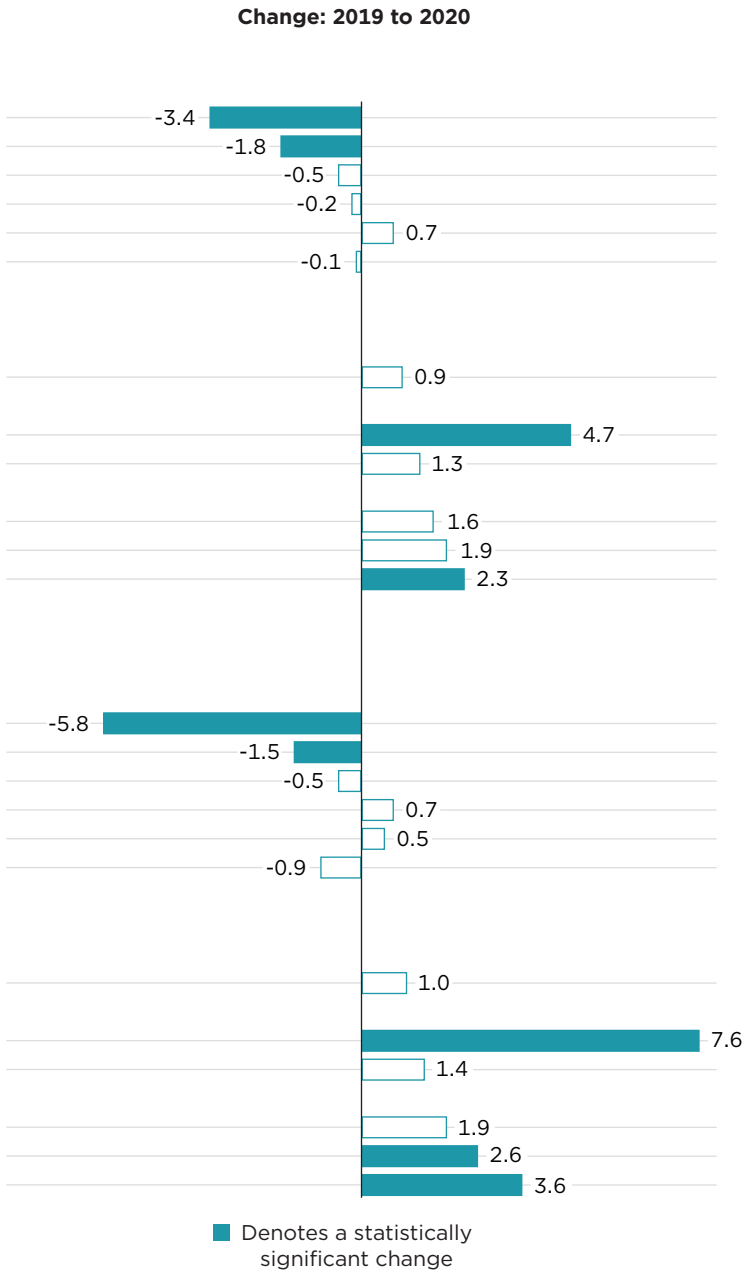
[32] Money income is the baseline measure of income for the income and poverty statistics in this report. Money income is calculated pretax; refer to Appendix A for a detailed list of all components.

[33] The difference in the 2020 shares of aggregate household income in the fourth quintile and for the top 5 percent was not statistically significant.

Figure 3.

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

	2019	2020
MONEY INCOME		
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile		
Lowest quintile	3.1	3.0
Second quintile	8.3	8.1
Third quintile	14.1	14.0
Fourth quintile	22.7	22.6
Highest quintile	51.9	52.2
Top 5 percent	23.0	23.0
Summary Measures		
Gini index of income inequality	0.484	0.489
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.590	0.618
Theil	0.432	0.438
Atkinson:		
e=0.25	0.104	0.106
e=0.50	0.203	0.207
e=0.75	0.306	0.313
EQUIVALENCE-ADJUSTED INCOME		
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile		
Lowest quintile	3.6	3.4
Second quintile	9.0	8.9
Third quintile	14.6	14.5
Fourth quintile	22.3	22.4
Highest quintile	50.5	50.8
Top 5 percent	22.7	22.5
Summary Measures		
Gini index of income inequality	0.465	0.469
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.597	0.642
Theil	0.404	0.410
Atkinson:		
e=0.25	0.097	0.099
e=0.50	0.190	0.195
e=0.75	0.291	0.302



Notes: Percent change estimate may be different due to rounded components. Statistically significant indicates the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Margins of error and other related estimates are available in Table A-3. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

In 2020, households in the lowest quintile had incomes of $27,026 or less. Households in the second quintile had incomes from $27,027 to $52,179, those in the third quintile had incomes from $52,180 to $85,076, and those in the fourth quintile had incomes from $85,077 to $141,110. Households in the highest quintile had incomes of $141,111 or more. The top 5 percent of households in the income distribution had incomes of $273,740 or more. Table 4a provides the income limits for each decile and a variety of household income ratios at selected percentiles for income years 1967 to 2020. Table 4b provides quintile measures, as well as the Gini index, MLD, Theil index, and Atkinson measures for income years 1967 to 2020. Household income decreased at every percentile limit shown in Table A-4a, except the 90th and 95th percentile limits, between 2019 and 2020.[34]

Equivalence-Adjusted Income Inequality

Another way to measure income inequality is to replace money income with an equivalence-adjusted income estimate that takes into consideration the number of people living in the household and how those people share resources and benefit from economies of scale. For example, the distribution based on money income treats an income of $30,000 for a single-person household and a family household similarly. In contrast, the equivalence-adjusted income would be the same for a single-person household with an income of $30,000 and a family household with two adults and two children and an income of nearly $65,000. The equivalence adjustment used here is based on the equivalence scale used in the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM).[35] This section presents the same inequality measures as the prior section but using equivalence-adjusted income. These equivalence-adjusted income inequality measures are shown in Table A-3 and Figure 3.

For both 2019 and 2020, the Gini index was lower when based on an equivalence-adjusted income estimate (0.465 in 2019 and 0.469 in 2020) than on the traditional money-income estimate (0.484 in 2019 and 0.489 in 2020), suggesting a more equal income distribution. Generally, the income shares in the lowest, second, and third quintiles are higher with equivalence-adjusted income than money income, while the reverse is true for the fourth and highest 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. Between 2019 and 2020, the change in the equivalence-adjusted Gini index was not statistically significant.[36]

The share of equivalence-adjusted aggregate household income in the lowest quintile decreased from 3.6 percent in 2019 to 3.4 percent in 2020, and the share in the second quintile decreased from 9.0 percent in 2019 to 8.9 percent in 2020. The changes in the other quintiles were not statistically significant. Table A-5 shows equivalence-adjusted measures of the income distribution, as well as the Gini index, MLD, Theil index, and Atkinson measures for income years 1967 to 2020.

Earnings and Work Experience[37]

Since earnings constitute a major component of aggregate household income (76 percent), this section

[34] The differences among the 2019–2020 percent changes in household income at each percentile limit were not statistically significant.

[35] For more details on the three-parameter equivalence scale, refer to Liana E. Fox and Kalee Burns, "The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020," *Current Population Reports*, P60-275, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2021, <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-275.html>.

[36] The 2020 money income Gini index was not statistically different from 2019.

[37] Earnings are the sum of wage and salary income and nonfarm and farm self-employment income (gross receipts expenses). Unemployment insurance payments are not included in earnings. In this section, "all workers" includes people 15 years and older with earnings who, during the preceding calendar year, worked on a part-time or full-time basis. A full-time, year-round worker is a person who worked at least 35 hours per week (full-time) and at least 50 weeks during the previous calendar year (year-round). For school personnel, summer vacation is counted as weeks worked if they are scheduled to return to their job in the fall. For detailed information on work experience, refer to Table PINC-05, "Work Experience in 2020—People 15 Years Old and Over by Total Money Earnings in 2020, Age, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex" at <www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/cps-pinc/pinc-05.html>.

presents median earnings and work experience of all workers with earnings. The real median earnings of all workers (including part-time and full-time basis) decreased 1.2 percent between 2019 and 2020 from $42,056 to $41,535. The 2020 median earnings of working women decreased 1.2 percent from their 2019 median, while the change for their male counterparts was not statistically significant (Figure 4 and Table A-6).[38] Between 2019 and 2020, the total number of workers decreased by approximately 3.0 million. The number of working women decreased by 1.5 million, while the number of men decreased by about 1.4 million.[39]

In 2020, real median earnings of those who worked full-time, year-round increased 6.9 percent from their 2019 estimate. Median earnings of men ($61,417) and women ($50,982) who worked full-time, year-round increased by 5.6 percent and 6.5 percent, respectively, between 2019 and 2020 (Figure 4 and Table A-6).[40] The female-to-male earnings ratio compares the median earnings of women working full-time, year-round to the median earnings of men working full-time, year-round. The 2020 female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.830, not statistically different from the 2019 ratio (0.823). Year-to-year changes in this ratio are not common (Figure 5).

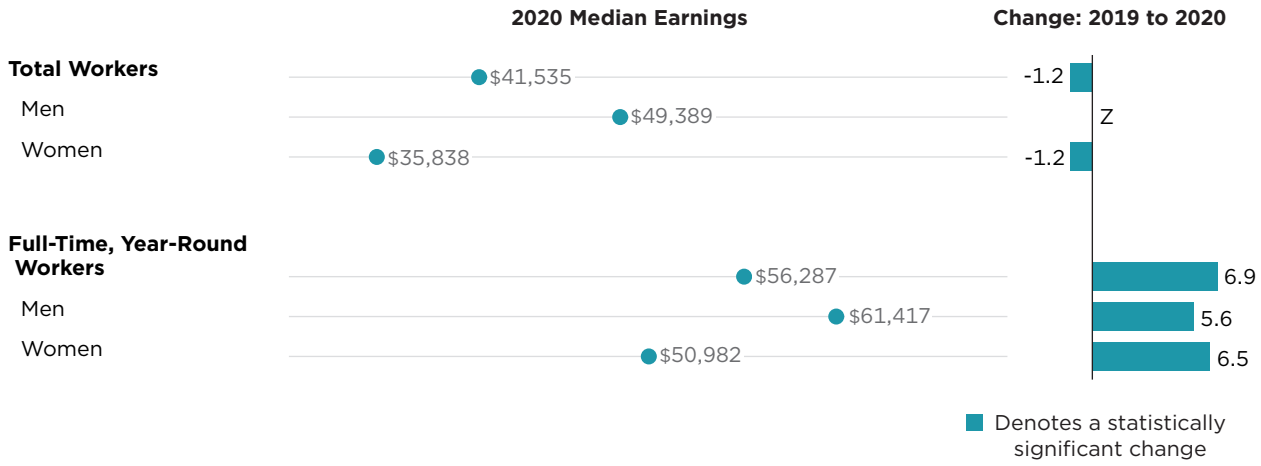
The increase in median earnings of full-time, year-round workers corresponds with a decrease of about 13.7 million full-time, year-round workers between 2019 and 2020. This is the largest year-to-year decline in full-time, year-round workers since 1967, the first year for which there is comparable data. The number of female full-time, year-round workers

[38] The differences among the 2019–2020 percent changes in median earnings for total workers, men with earnings, and females with earnings were not statistically significant.

[39] The difference between the 2019–2020 decreases in the number of men with earnings and the number of women with earnings was not statistically significant.

[40] The differences among the 2019–2020 percent changes in median earnings for all full-time, year-round workers; male full-time, year-round workers; and female full-time, year-round workers were not statistically significant.

Figure 4.
Median Earnings and Percent Change by Work Status and Sex
(People 15 years and older with earnings as of March of the following year)



Z Rounds to zero.

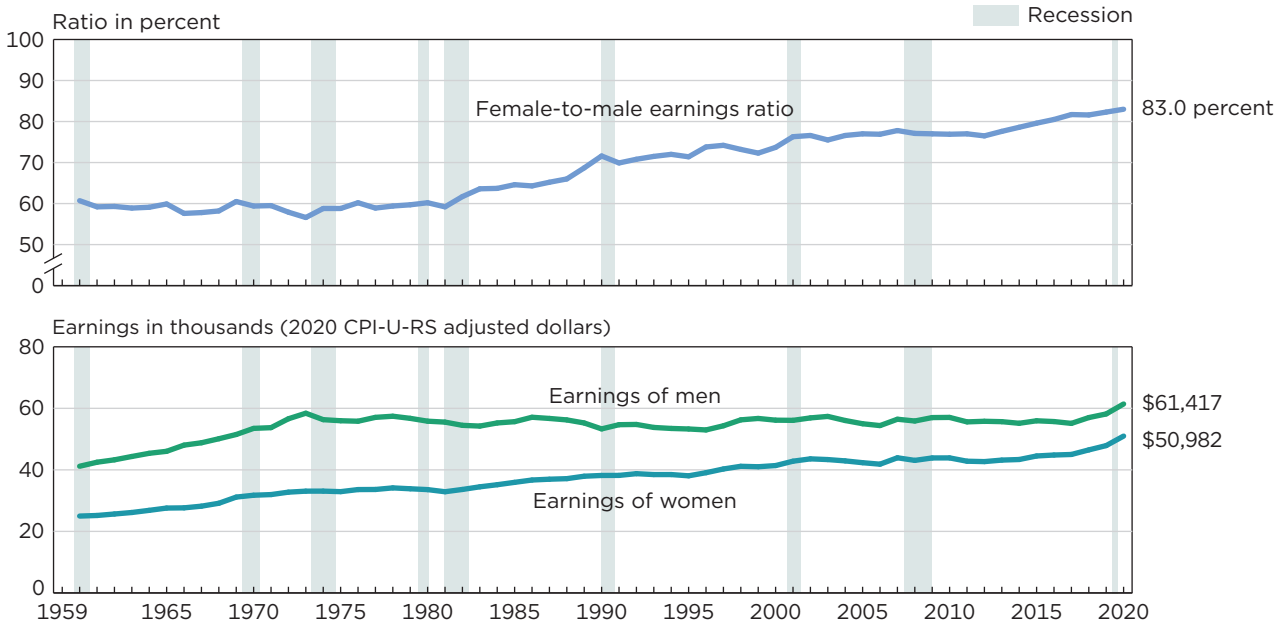
Notes: Statistically significant indicates the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Margins of error and other related estimates are available in Table A-6. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Figure 5.

Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio and Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years and Older by Sex: 1960 to 2020

(People as of March of the following year)



Notes: The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of a new processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Refer to Table A-7 for historical footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Data on earnings of full-time, year-round workers are not readily available before 1960. Data are for people aged 14 and older for years prior to 1980. More information on the CPI-U-RS dollar adjustment and recessions are available in Appendix A. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

decreased by about 6.2 million between 2019 and 2020, while the decrease in the number of their male counterparts was approximately 7.5 million (Figure 6 and Table A-6). To further examine the change in the number of full-time, year-round workers, it is useful to look at the share of all workers that worked full-time, year-round by sex. In 2020, the share of men working full-time, year-round declined 7.3 percentage points from the 2019 estimate of 75.4 percent to 68.1 percent. The share of women working full-time, year-round experienced a decline of 6.5 percentage points from 64.4 percent in 2019 to 57.9 percent in 2020.

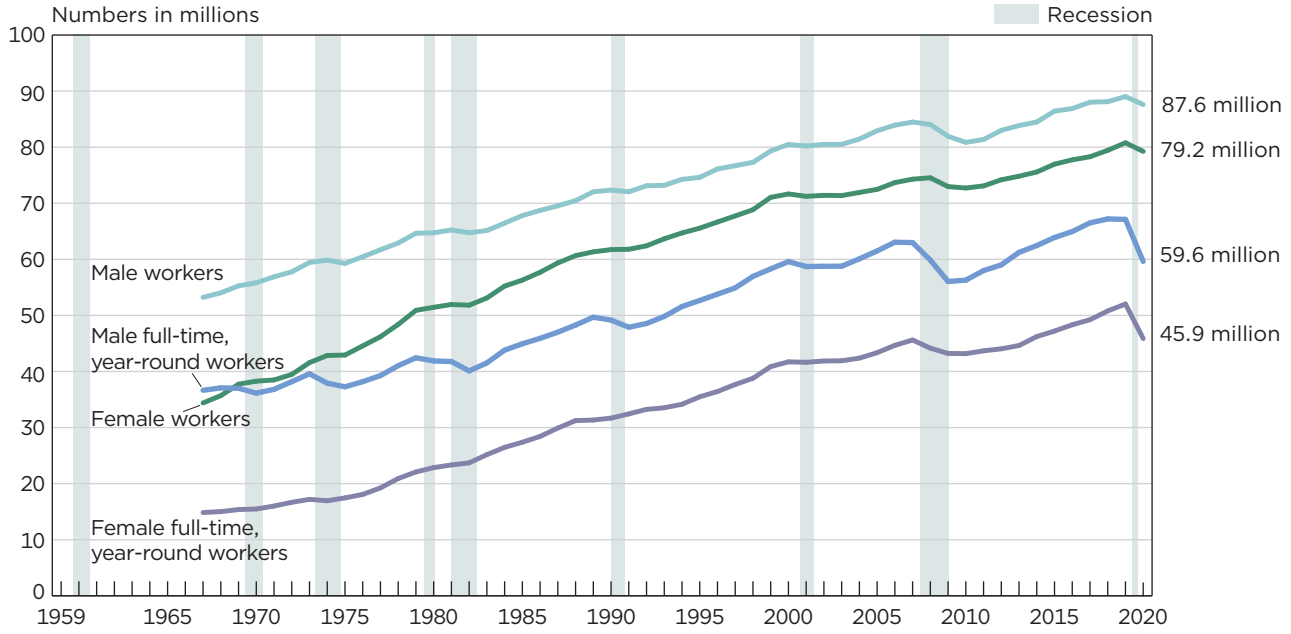
The increase in median earnings of full-time, year-round workers coupled with a significant decline in the number of full-time, year-round workers suggests that many of the full-time, year-round jobs that were lost were at the lower end of the income distribution.[41] The decline of 13.7 million full-time, year-round workers compared to the decline of about 3.0 million total workers, regardless of work experience, suggests that

[41] More information on the relationship between the declines in the number of workers and the increases in median earnings is available at <www.whitehouse.gov/cea/blog/2021/04/19/the-pandemics-effect-on-measured-wage-growth/>. More information on how specific occupations and industries were affected by the most recent recession is available at <https://census.gov/america-counts/job-losses>.

Figure 6.

Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years and Older With Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2020

(People as of March of the following year)



Notes: The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of a new processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Refer to Table A-7 for historical footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Data on earnings of full-time, year-round workers are not readily available before 1960. Data are for people aged 14 and older for years prior to 1980. More information on the CPI-U-RS dollar adjustment and recessions are available in Appendix A. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

many workers shifted from working full-time, year-round in 2019 to part-time or part-year work in 2020.

Comparing Changes in Earnings and Number of Workers to the Great Recession

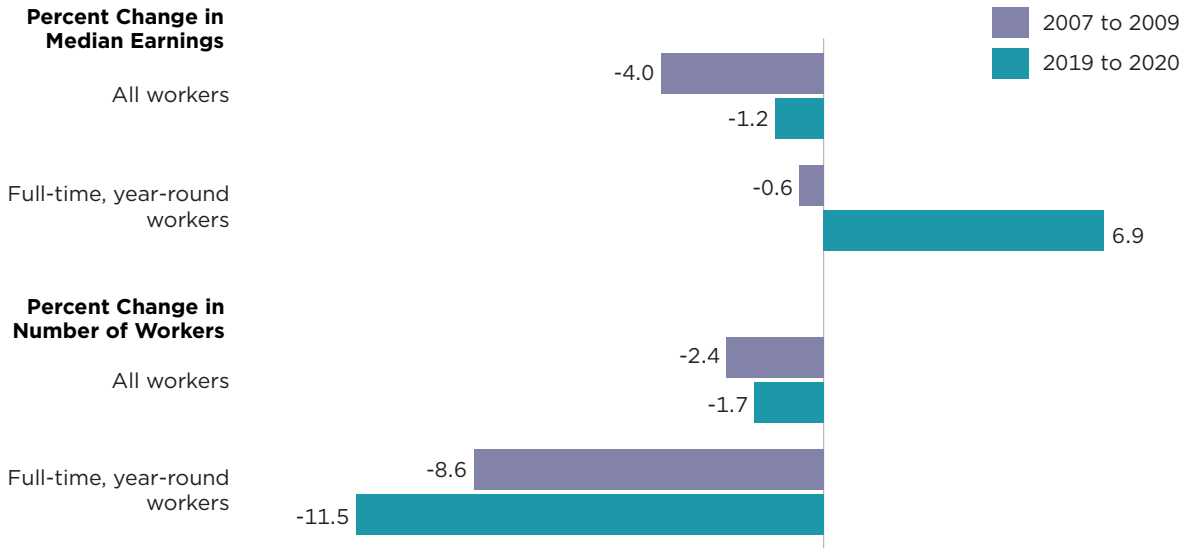
Compared to the Great Recession from 2007 to 2009 (Figure 7 and Table A-8):

- Real median earnings for all workers declined less between 2019 and 2020 (1.2 percent) than during the Great Recession (4.0 percent).
- The percent decline in the number of total workers between 2019 and 2020 (1.7 percent) was smaller than the decline experienced during the Great Recession (2.4 percent).
- Median earnings of full-time, year-round workers increased 6.9 percent from 2019 to 2020. In contrast, median earnings of full-time, year-round workers declined 0.6 percent between 2007 and 2009 during the Great Recession.
- The percent decline in the total number of those working full-time, year-round was larger from 2019 to 2020 than during the Great Recession. Between 2007 and 2009, the total number of full-time, year-round workers declined 8.6 percent, compared to the 11.5 percent decline experienced in 2020.

Figure 7.

Percent Change in Median Earnings and Number of Workers: 2007 to 2009 and 2019 to 2020

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



Notes: All changes are statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Margins of error and other related estimates are available in Table A-8. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2008, 2010, 2020, and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES

Highlights

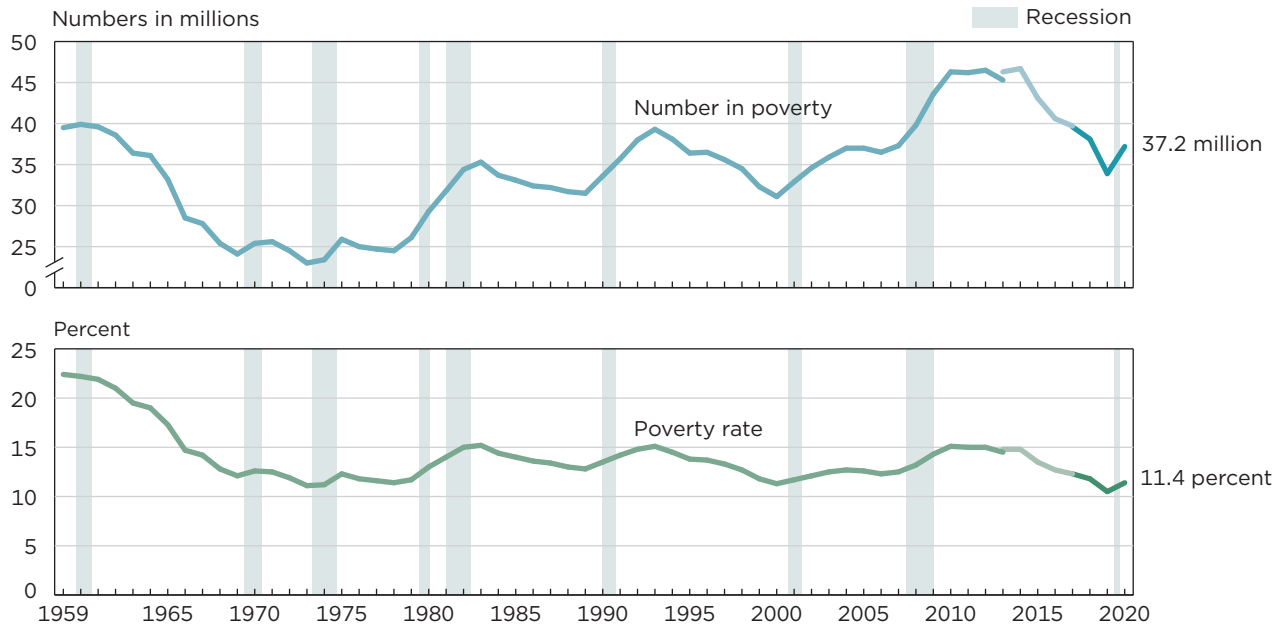
- The official poverty rate in 2020 was 11.4 percent, up 1.0 percentage point from 10.5 percent in 2019.[42] This is the first increase in poverty after five consecutive annual declines (Figure 8 and Table B-4).
- In 2020, there were 37.2 million people in poverty, approximately 3.3 million more than in 2019 (Figure 8 and Table B-1).
- Between 2019 and 2020, the poverty rate increased for non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics. Among non-Hispanic Whites, 8.2 percent were in poverty in 2020, while Hispanics had a poverty rate of 17.0 percent. Among the major racial groups examined in this report, Blacks had the highest poverty rate (19.5 percent), but did not experience a significant change from 2019. The poverty rate for Asians (8.1 percent) in 2020 was not statistically different from 2019 (Figure 9 and Table B-1).[43]
- Poverty rates for people under the age of 18 increased from 14.4 percent in 2019 to 16.1 percent in 2020.[44] Poverty rates also increased for people aged 18 to 64 from 9.4 percent in 2019 to 10.4 percent in 2020. The poverty rate for people aged 65 and older was 9.0 percent in 2020, not statistically

[42] The OMB determined the official definition of poverty in Statistical Policy Directive 14. Appendix B provides a more detailed description of how the Census Bureau calculates poverty.

[43] The 2020 poverty rates for the Asian and non-Hispanic White populations were not statistically different.

[44] Since unrelated individuals under the age of 15 are excluded from the poverty universe, there were 482,399 fewer children in the poverty universe than in the total civilian, noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 8.
Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 2020
(Population as of March of the following year)



Notes: The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Refer to Table B-4 for historical footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Information on recessions is available in Appendix A. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

different from 2019 (Figure 9 and Table B-1).

- Between 2019 and 2020, poverty rates increased for married-couple families and families with a female householder.[45] The poverty rate for married-couple families increased from 4.0 percent in 2019 to 4.7 percent in 2020. For families with a female householder, the poverty rate increased from 22.2 percent to 23.4 percent. The poverty rate for families with a male householder was 11.4 percent in 2020, not statistically different from 2019 (Figure 12 and Table B-2).

Overall Poverty

The official poverty rate in 2020 was 11.4 percent with 37.2 million people in poverty (Figure 8 and Table B-1). This was a 1.0 percentage-point increase from 10.5 percent in 2019, which was the lowest rate observed since estimates were initially published in 1959. It was also the first annual increase in the poverty rate following five consecutive annual declines (Figure 8 and Table B-4). The poverty rate in 2020 was not statistically different from the poverty rate in 2018, which was 11.8 percent.

The increase in poverty coincided with the 2020 recession associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.[46] In comparison, during the Great Recession the poverty rate increased from 12.5 percent in 2007 to 14.3 percent in 2009. The increase in the poverty rate during the Great Recession (1.9 percent) was larger than the increase associated with the 2020 recession (1.0 percent).

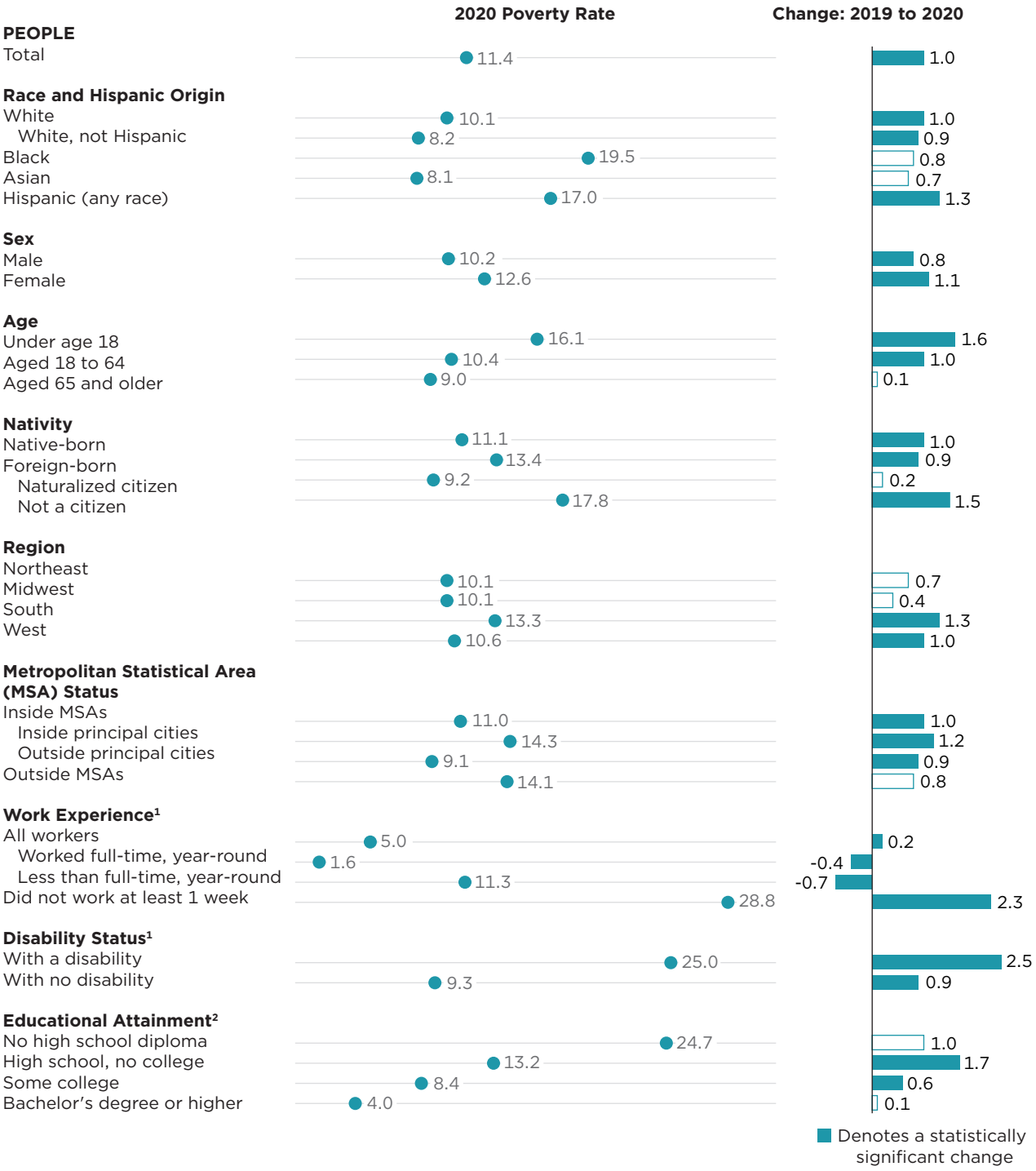
[45] In the text of this report, families with a female householder with no spouse present will be referred to as families with a female householder. Families with a male householder with no spouse present will be referred to as families with a male householder.

[46] In response to the pandemic, Congress provided assistance in the form of stimulus payments and tax credits through the CARES Act and the CRRSA Act. For consistency with previous reports, that assistance is not included when calculating the poverty rates in this report. For poverty estimates that include stimulus payments and tax credits, refer to the report "The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020."

Figure 9.

Poverty Rate and Percentage-Point Change by Selected Characteristics: People

(Population as of March of the following year)



[1] Population limited to individuals aged 18 to 64. The overall poverty rate for this group in 2020 was 10.4 percent.
[2] Population limited to individuals aged 25 and older. In 2020, the overall poverty rate for this group was 9.5 percent.
Notes: Statistically significant indicates that the change is significantly different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Margins of error and other related estimates are available in Table B-1. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Race and Hispanic Origin

The poverty rate for non-Hispanic Whites was 8.2 percent in 2020, up from 7.3 percent in 2019. In 2020, 15.9 million non-Hispanic Whites were in poverty, up from 14.2 million in 2019. The poverty rate for non-Hispanic Whites was lower than the poverty rates for Blacks and Hispanics, but was not statistically different from the poverty rate for Asians in 2020 (Figure 9 and Table B-1).

The poverty rate for Blacks was 19.5 percent in 2020, with 8.5 million individuals in poverty, both not statistically different from 2019. Of the racial groups shown in Figure 9 and Table B-1, Blacks had the highest poverty rate.

In 2020, the poverty rate for Hispanics was 17.0 percent, an increase from 15.7 percent in 2019. The number of Hispanic individuals in poverty also increased to 10.4 million.

For Asians, the 2020 poverty rate and the number in poverty were 8.1 percent and 1.6 million, both not statistically different from 2019.

There are disparities in the distribution of poverty among the different race groups. In 2020, non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 59.7 percent of the total population and 42.8 percent of the people in poverty. Blacks accounted for 13.3 percent of the total population and 22.7 percent of the people in poverty. Hispanics accounted for 18.8 percent of the total population and 27.9 percent of the people in poverty. Asians accounted for 6.2 percent of the total population and 4.4 percent of the people in poverty.

Sex

In 2020, the poverty rate for males was 10.2 percent, an increase from 9.4 percent in 2019. The 2020 poverty rate for females was 12.6 percent, up from 11.5 percent in 2019 (Figure 9 and Table B-1).

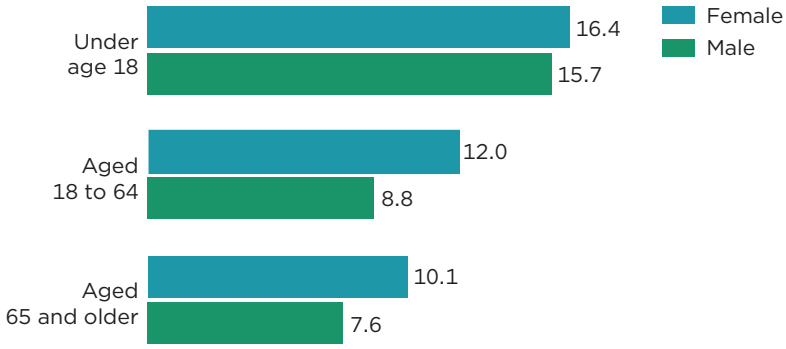
Overall, and by each major age category examined, women had higher poverty rates than men in 2020. The poverty rate in 2020 for women aged 18 to 64 was 12.0 percent, while the poverty rate for men aged 18 to 64 was 8.8 percent. The 2020 poverty rate for women aged 65 and older was 10.1 percent and the poverty rate for men aged 65 and older was 7.6 percent. For people under the age of 18, the 2020 poverty rate for girls was 16.4 percent, while the poverty rate for boys was 15.7 percent (Figure 10).

Age

In 2020, the poverty rate for people under the age of 18 increased to 16.1 percent, up from 14.4 percent in 2019 (Figure 11 and Table B-1). Approximately 11.6 million individuals under the age of 18 were in poverty in 2020, an increase of 1.1 million from 2019. People under the age of 18 represented 22.2 percent of the total population and 31.2 percent of the people in poverty in 2020.

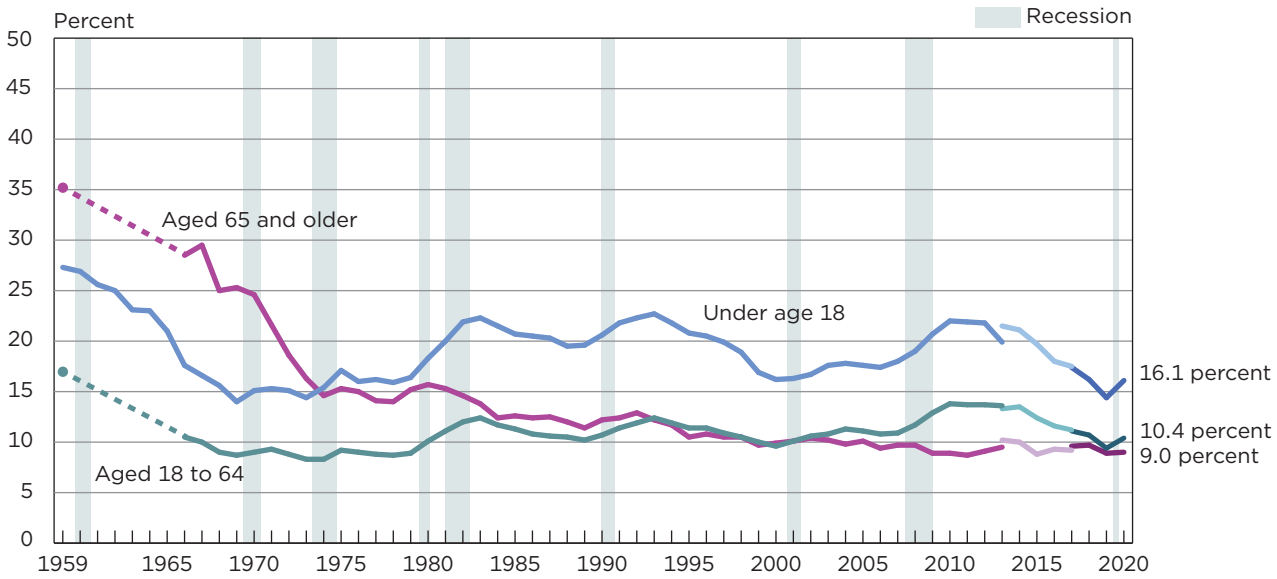
In 2020, the poverty rate for people aged 18 to 64 increased to 10.4 percent, up from 9.4 percent in 2019. There were 20.6 million people aged 18 to 64 in poverty in 2020, an increase from 18.7 million in 2019. For people aged 65 and older, the 2020 poverty rate and number in poverty were 9.0 percent and approximately 5.0 million, not statistically different from the 2019 poverty rate.

Figure 10.
Poverty Rates by Age and Sex: 2020
(In percent. Population as of March of the following year)



Note: Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Figure 11.
Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2020
(Population as of March of the following year)



Notes: The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Refer to Table B-5 for historical footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Data for people aged 18 to 64 and aged 65 and older are not available from 1960 to 1965. Information on recessions is available in Appendix A. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Nativity

The poverty rate for the native-born population increased to 11.1 percent in 2020, up from 10.1 percent in 2019. This reflects an increase of 2.9 million people in poverty from 28.3 million in 2019 to 31.2 million in 2020. Among the foreign-born population, 13.4 percent were in poverty in 2020, up from 12.6 percent in 2019 (Figure 9 and Table B-1). The number of foreign-born individuals in poverty (6.0 million) in 2020 was not statistically different from 2019.

Among the foreign-born, the poverty rate in 2020 for those who were not citizens of the United States increased from 16.3 percent in 2019 to 17.8 percent in 2020. The poverty rate for foreign-born, naturalized citizens in 2020 was 9.2 percent, not statistically different from 2019. Foreign-born naturalized citizens had the lowest poverty rate of all the nativity groups listed in Figure 9 and Table B-1.

Region

Between 2019 and 2020, the number of people in poverty and the poverty rate increased in both the South and the West. Among the regions, the South had the highest poverty rate, which increased to 13.3 percent, with 16.6 million individuals in poverty.[47] In the West, the poverty rate increased to 10.6 percent, with 8.3 million people in poverty in 2020. In the Midwest and Northeast, neither the poverty rates nor the number of people in poverty in 2020 were statistically different from 2019. In the Midwest, 10.1 percent and 6.8 million people were in poverty in 2020, while in the Northeast, the poverty rate was 10.1 percent with 5.6 million individuals in poverty (Figure 9 and Table B-1).

[47] The 2020 poverty rates in the Northeast, Midwest, and West were not statistically different from one another, but were each statistically lower than the South.

Residence

Inside MSAs, the poverty rate in 2020 was 11.0 percent, up from 10.0 percent in 2019. The number of people in poverty inside MSAs also increased from 28.4 million in 2019 to 31.3 million in 2020. Among those living outside MSAs, 14.1 percent, or 5.9 million, were in poverty in 2020. Both the rate and number of individuals in poverty among those living outside MSAs were not statistically different from 2019 (Figure 9 and Table B-1).

The 2020 poverty rate for those in principal cities was 14.3 percent, with approximately 15.1 million people in poverty, an increase from 13.1 percent and 13.7 million in 2019.[48] Among those living inside metropolitan areas, but not in principal cities, the poverty rate in 2020 was 9.1 percent and the number in poverty was 16.2 million, an increase from 8.2 percent and 14.6 million in 2019.

Work Experience[49]

Between 2019 and 2020, the percentage of individuals aged 18 to 64 working full-time, year-round declined from 72.8 percent of all workers in 2019 to 65.3 percent in 2020. The share of those working less than full-time, year-round in turn increased from 27.2 percent in 2019 to 34.7 percent in 2020. Although the poverty rate declined for these groups separately, the change in the composition of workers resulted in an overall net increase in poverty for all workers. Between 2019 and 2020, the poverty rate for workers aged 18 to 64 increased from 4.7 percent to 5.0 percent. The number of workers in poverty (7.6 million in 2020) was not statistically different from 2019 (Figure 9 and Table B-1).

The poverty rate among those who did not work at least 1 week during the year increased by 2.3 percentage points from 26.4 percent in 2019 to 28.8 percent in 2020 (Figure 9 and Table B-1).

Disability Status[50]

For those aged 18 to 64 with a disability, the poverty rate increased 2.5 percentage points from 22.5 percent to 25.0 percent between 2019 and 2020. For those aged 18 to 64 without a disability, the poverty rate increased 0.9 percentage points from 8.4 percent in 2019 to 9.3 percent in 2020 (Figure 9 and Table B-1).

The population with a disability is small; 7.4 percent of those aged 18 to 64 reported being disabled. However, they are disproportionately represented in the poverty population, making up 17.6 percent of the population aged 18 to 64 in poverty.

Educational Attainment

In 2020, 24.7 percent of people aged 25 and older without a high school diploma were in poverty, which was not significantly different from 2019. This was the highest poverty rate among the educational groups shown in Figure 9 and Table B-1. The poverty rate for those without a high school diploma was six times higher than for those with at least a bachelor's degree (4.0 percent). Those with a bachelor's degree had the lowest poverty rate among educational attainment groups in 2020. The poverty rate for those with a high school diploma but who did not attend college was 13.2 percent in 2020, up from 11.5 percent in 2019. For those with some college, 8.4 percent were in poverty in 2020, an increase from 7.8 percent in 2019.[51]

Among people with at least a bachelor's degree, 4.0 percent were in poverty in 2020, not significantly different from 2019. Among those aged 25 and older, 37.9 percent had obtained at least a bachelor's degree in 2020. These individuals represented 16.0 percent of the population aged 25 and older in poverty.

Families[52]

The poverty rate for primary families increased between 2019 and 2020 from 7.8 percent to 8.7 percent. Poverty rates increased for all primary family types, except those with a male householder, as shown in Figure 12 and Table B-2.

[48] The poverty rates for those living in principal cities and those living outside of MSAs were not statistically different in 2020.

[49] More information on how specific occupations and industries were affected by the most recent recession is available at <https://census.gov/america-counts/job-losses>.

[50] Individuals are considered to have a disability if they have serious difficulty hearing; seeing; walking or climbing stairs; dressing or bathing; concentrating, remembering, or making decisions; or conducting independent activities such as doing errands alone, visiting a doctor's office, or shopping.

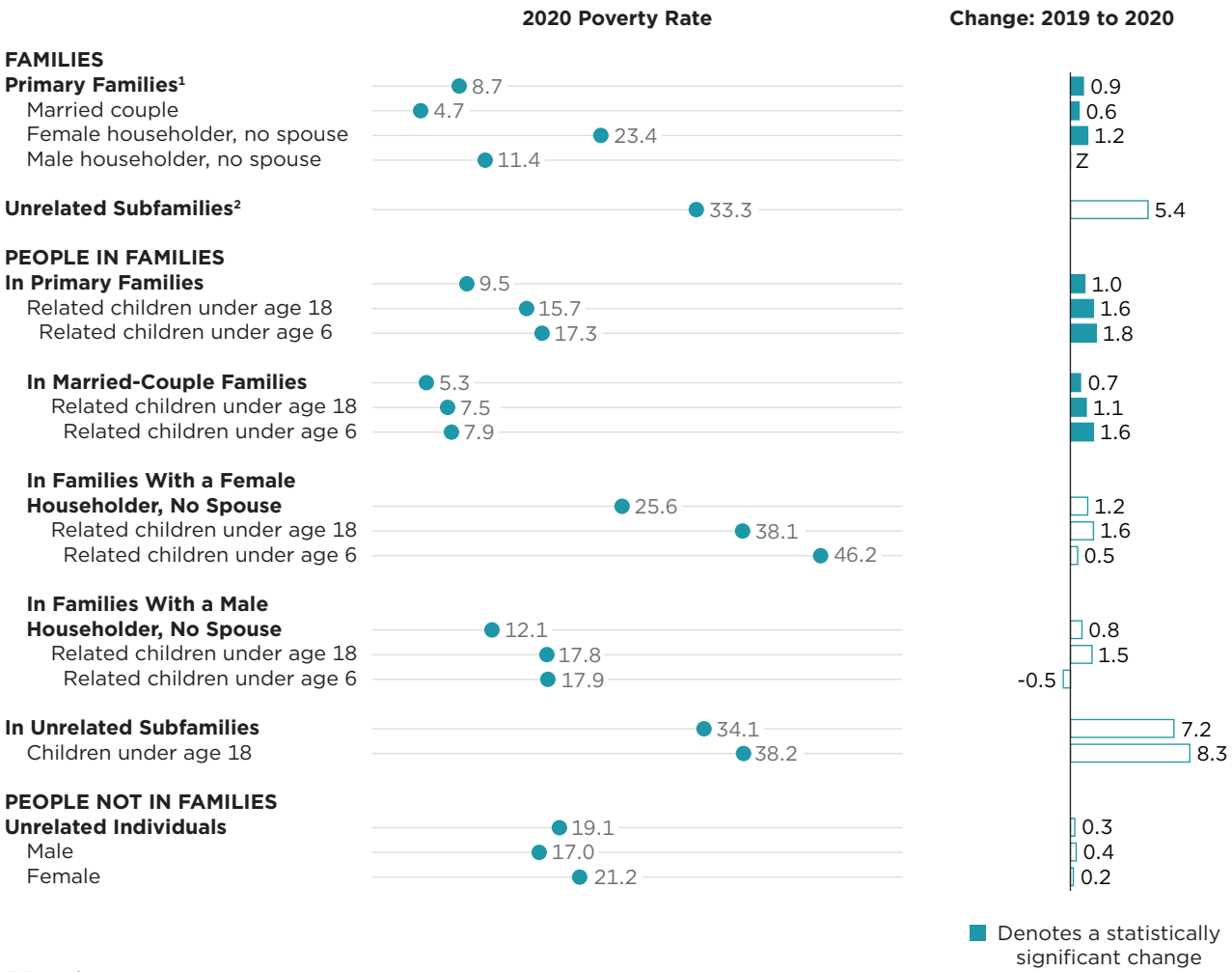
[51] Individuals aged 25 and older with an associate degree are included in the "some college" category.

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

Figure 12.

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

(Population as of March of the following year)



Z Rounds to zero.

[1] A primary family is a group of two or more people, one of whom is the householder, related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together. All such people (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family.

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

Notes: Statistically significant indicates that the change is significantly different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Margins of error and other related estimates are available in Table B-2. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

For primary families with a female householder, the poverty rate was 23.4 percent, representing 3.6 million families in 2020. This is an increase from 22.2 percent and 3.3 million families in 2019. The poverty rate for married-couple families was 4.7 percent in 2020, up from 4.0 percent in 2019. The number of married-couple families in poverty increased from 2.5 million in 2019 to 2.9 million in 2020. For primary families with a male householder, 11.4 percent, or 796,000 families, were in poverty in 2020, both not statistically different from 2019.

In 2020, the poverty rate for unrelated subfamilies was 33.3 percent, representing 143,000 families in poverty. Neither the number in poverty nor the poverty rate was statistically different from 2019.

Children by Family Structure

Related children are people under the age of 18 related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but who are not the spouse or cohabitating partner of the householder. By definition, all related children reside in primary families. For related children, the poverty rate increased by 1.6 percentage points from 14.1 percent in 2019 to 15.7 percent in 2020. The number of related children in poverty also increased from 10.2 million in 2019 to 11.3 million in 2020 (Figure 12 and Table B-2).

Between 2019 and 2020, the number of related children under 18 years old in poverty increased, both overall and for each primary family type listed in Figure 12 and Table B-2. The number of related children in poverty in female-householder families increased from 6.1 million to 6.6 million, while those in married-couple families increased from 3.2 million to 3.7 million, and those in male-householder families increased from 846,000 to 1.0 million. The poverty rate for related children increased in married-couple families from 6.4 percent in 2019 to 7.5 percent in 2020. The poverty rates for related children in female-householder families (38.1 percent) and male-householder families (17.8 percent) were not statistically different from 2019.

Related children in female-headed households were more likely to be in poverty than children in married-couple and male-headed household families. Related children under the age of 18 in female-headed households (38.1 percent) were in poverty at five times the rate of their counterparts in married-couple families (7.5 percent) and twice the rate of children in male-householder families (17.8 percent).

For related children under the age of 6 in primary families, both the poverty rate and number in poverty increased between 2019 and 2020 to 17.3 percent and 3.9 million children. For related children under 6 years old in married-couple families, the population in poverty increased from 1.1 million in 2019 to 1.2 million in 2020. The poverty rate for these children increased from 6.3 percent in 2019 to 7.9 percent in 2020. The poverty rates and number of related children under the age of 6 in female-headed households (46.2 percent and 2.4 million children) and male-headed households (17.9 percent and 333,000 children) were not statistically different from 2019.[53]

In 2020, there were 194,000 children under the age of 18 in poverty living in unrelated subfamilies. These children had a poverty rate of 38.2 percent in 2020. Neither the number in poverty nor the poverty rate was statistically different from 2019.

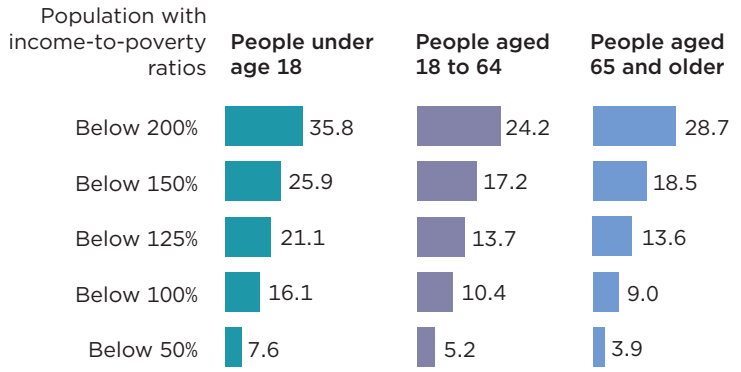
Ratio of Income to Poverty

Categorizing people as "in poverty" or "not in poverty" is one way to describe their economic situation. The income-to-poverty ratio describes 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 an individual's or family's income is to their poverty threshold. The income-to-poverty ratio is reported as a percentage that compares a family's or an individual's income with the applicable threshold that accounts for the number of people in the family. For example, a family with an income-to-poverty ratio of 125 percent has income that is 25 percent above its poverty threshold.

Figure 13 (Table B-3) presents the number and the percentage of people with specified income-to-poverty ratios—below 50 percent of poverty ("Under 0.50"), below 100 percent of poverty ("Under 1.00"), below 125 percent of poverty ("Under 1.25"), below 150 percent of poverty ("Under 1.50"),

[53] The poverty rates in 2020 for related children under the age of 6 in primary families and in families with a male householder were not statistically different.

Figure 13.
People With Income Below Specified Ratios of Their Poverty Thresholds by Age: 2020
(In percent. Population as of March of the following year)



Note: Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

and below 200 percent of poverty ("Under 2.00").[54]

In 2020, 5.5 percent of the population had family or individual incomes less than one-half of their poverty thresholds, 15.3 percent had income less than 125 percent of their poverty thresholds, 19.4 percent had less than 150 percent of their poverty thresholds, and 27.5 percent had less than 200 percent.

For those under the age of 18, 7.6 percent lived in a family with incomes less than one-half of their poverty thresholds, 21.1 percent had less than 125 percent of their poverty thresholds, 25.9 percent had less than 150 percent of their poverty thresholds, and 35.8 percent had less than 200 percent.

For those aged 18 to 64, 5.2 percent had family or individual incomes less than one-half of their poverty thresholds, 13.7 percent had less than 125 percent of their poverty thresholds, 17.2 percent had less than 150 percent of their poverty thresholds, and 24.2 percent had less than 200 percent.[55]

For those aged 65 and older, 3.9 percent had family or individual incomes less than one-half of their poverty thresholds, 13.6 percent had less than 125 percent of their poverty thresholds, 18.5 percent had less than 150 percent of their poverty thresholds, and 28.7 percent had less than 200 percent.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON INCOME AND POVERTY

State and Local Estimates of Income and Poverty

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

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

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

Due to the impact of the pandemic on data collection, the standard 1-year estimates from the 2020 ACS will not be released. However, the Census Bureau plans to release experimental estimates developed from the 2020 ACS 1-year data later this year in the form of a limited number of data tables for limited geographies.

Using statistical models, the SAIPE program produces estimates of median household income and poverty for states and all counties, as well as population and poverty estimates for school districts. Statistics from the SAIPE program are used by the Department

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

[55] The percentage of people aged 18 to 64 and the percentage aged 65 and older with incomes less than 125 percent of their poverty threshold were not statistically different in 2020.

of Education to allocate funding under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. SAIPE methodology combines data from a variety of sources, including administrative records, population estimates, the decennial census, and the ACS, to provide consistent and reliable single-year estimates for all counties and school districts regardless of size each year. In general, SAIPE estimates have lower variances than ACS estimates but offer fewer demographic details than the ACS. The 2019 income and poverty estimates from this program are available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html>. Estimates for 2020 will be available later this year.

Longitudinal Estimates

The CPS ASEC provides reliable estimates of the net change from 1 year to the next in the overall distribution of economic characteristics such as income and earnings. It does not, however, show how these characteristics change for the same person, family, or household. Longitudinal measures of income and poverty based on following the same people over time are available from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

The SIPP provides monthly data about labor force participation and income sources and amounts for individuals, families, and households. The data yield insights into the dynamic nature of these experiences and the economic mobility of U.S. residents. More information based on these data is in the Census Bureau's P70 Series reports, as well as in table packages and working papers, available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/library/publications.html>.

The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM)

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

Since the publication of the first U.S. poverty estimates, there has been a continuing debate about the best approach to measuring income and poverty in the United States. Recognizing that alternative estimates of income and poverty can provide useful information to the public as well as to the federal government, in 2010 an interagency technical working group issued a series of suggestions to the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) on how to develop the SPM. Their suggestions drew on the recommendations of a 1995 National Academy of Sciences report and the subsequent extensive research on poverty measurement. More information is available at <www.census.gov/library/visualizations/2017/demo/poverty_measure-how.html>.

Based on these suggestions, the Census Bureau began publishing annual poverty estimates using this new approach in November 2011. The SPM serves as an additional indicator of economic well-being and provides a deeper understanding of economic conditions and policy effects. SPM estimates incorporate deductions, such as tax payments, work expenses, and medical costs, in its resource estimates as well as additions to reflect noncash resource transfers such as housing subsidies and food assistance programs. Thresholds used in the SPM are produced by BLS and derived from Consumer Expenditure Survey data on spending for basic necessities (food, clothing, shelter, and utilities) and are adjusted for geographic differences in the cost of housing.[56] The SPM is not intended to assess eligibility for government programs.

SPM estimates for 2020 will be released in a separate report, "The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020," *Current Population Reports*, P60-275, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2021, at <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-275.pdf>.

In 2016, OMB convened a new interagency technical working group to provide advice on challenges and opportunities brought before it by the Census Bureau and BLS concerning data sources, estimation, survey production, and processing activities for development, implementation, publication, and improvement of the SPM. The working group recommended several methodological changes to the SPM for 2021, which are described in the Appendix to the 2021 SPM report. Further future improvements to the SPM are being considered by a Committee on National Statistics panel.

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

SOURCE AND ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

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

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

The CPS ASEC collects data in the 50 states and the District of Columbia; these data do not represent residents of Puerto Rico or the U.S. Island Areas.[57] The 2021 CPS ASEC sample consists of about 90,800 addresses. The CPS ASEC includes military personnel who live in a household with at least one civilian adult, regardless of whether they live off post or on post. All other armed forces personnel are excluded. The estimates in this report are controlled to March 2021 independent national population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Beginning with 2010, population estimates are based on 2010 Census population counts and are updated annually, taking into account births, deaths, emigration, and immigration. For details on the effect of COVID-19 on data collection, please see the text box "The Impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic on the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC)."

The estimates in this report (which may be shown in text, figures, and tables) are based on responses from a sample of the population and may differ from actual values because of sampling variability or other factors. As a result, apparent differences between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted. In this report, the variances of estimates were calculated using both the Successive Difference Replication (SDR) method and the Generalized Variance Function (GVF) approach.

Beginning with the 2011 CPS ASEC report, the standard errors and confidence intervals displayed in tables were calculated using the SDR method, unless otherwise noted. In previous years, the standard errors of CPS ASEC estimates were calculated using the GVF approach. Under this approach, generalized variance parameters were used in formulas provided in the source and accuracy statement to estimate standard errors. Further information about the CPS ASEC and the source and accuracy of the estimates is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

Comments

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

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

APPENDIX A. ESTIMATES OF INCOME

How Income Is Measured

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

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

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

Data on income collected in the ASEC by the U.S. Census Bureau cover money income received (exclusive of certain money receipts such as capital gains) before payments for personal income taxes, Social Security, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc. Money income also excludes tax credits such as the Earned Income Tax Credit, the Child Tax Credit, and special COVID-19-related stimulus payments. Money income does not reflect that some families receive noncash benefits such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance/food stamps, health benefits, and subsidized housing. In addition, money income does not reflect that noncash benefits often take the form of the use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial payments by business for retirement programs, medical and educational expenses, etc. Data users should consider these elements when comparing income levels. Moreover, readers should be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency in household surveys for respondents to underreport their income. Based on an analysis of independently derived income estimates, the Census Bureau determined that respondents report income earned from wages or salaries more accurately than other sources of income, and that the reported wage and salary income is nearly equal to independent estimates of aggregate income.

Business Cycles

Peak month	Year	Trough month	Year
November	1948	October	1949
July	1953	May	1954
August	1957	April	1958
April	1960	February	1961
December	1969	November	1970
November	1973	March	1975
January	1980	July	1980
July	1981	November	1982
July	1990	March	1991
March	2001	November	2001
December	2007	June	2009
February	2020	April	2020

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research, <www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions>.

Business Cycles

Business cycle peaks and troughs used to delineate the beginning and end of recessions, as shown in the text box "Business Cycles," are

Annual Average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) Using Current Methods All Items: 1947 to 2020

Year	CPI-U-RS[1] index (December 1977 = 100)	Year	CPI-U-RS[1] index (December 1977 = 100)
1947	37.5	1984	160.2
1948	40.5	1985	165.7
1949	40.0	1986	168.6
1950	40.5	1987	174.4
1951	43.7	1988	180.7
1952	44.5	1989	188.6
1953	44.8	1990	197.9
1954	45.2	1991	205.1
1955	45.0	1992	210.2
1956	45.7	1993	215.5
1957	47.2	1994	220.0
1958	48.5	1995	225.3
1959	48.9	1996	231.3
1960	49.7	1997	236.3
1961	50.2	1998	239.5
1962	50.7	1999	244.6
1963	51.4	2000	252.9
1964	52.1	2001	260.1
1965	52.9	2002	264.2
1966	54.4	2003	270.2
1967	56.1	2004	277.5
1968	58.3	2005	286.9
1969	60.9	2006	296.2
1970	63.9	2007	304.6
1971	66.7	2008	316.3
1972	68.7	2009	315.2
1973	73.0	2010	320.4
1974	80.3	2011	330.5
1975	86.9	2012	337.5
1976	91.9	2013	342.5
1977	97.7	2014	348.3
1978	104.4	2015	348.9
1979	114.3	2016	353.4
1980	127.1	2017	361.0
1981	139.1	2018	369.8
1982	147.5	2019	376.5
1983	153.8	2020	381.2

[1] The U.S. Census Bureau uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers Research Series (CPI-U-RS) for 1978 through 2020. For 1967 to 1977, the Census Bureau uses estimates provided by BLS from the CPI-U-X1 series. The CPI-U-X1 is an experimental series that preceded the CPI-U-RS and estimates the inflation rate in the CPI-U when applying the current rental equivalence method of measuring the cost of homeownership for years prior to 1983. The Census Bureau derived the CPI-U-RS for years before 1967 by applying the 1967 CPI-U-RS-to-CPI-U ratio to the 1947 to 1966 CPI-U.

Note: Data users can compute the percentage changes in prices between earlier years' data and 2020 data by dividing the annual average CPI-U-RS for 2020 by the annual average for the earlier year(s). More information on the CPI-U-RS is available at <www.bls.gov/cpi/research-series/r-cpi-u-rs-home.htm>.

determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), a private research organization. The data points in the time series charts in this report use July as a reference. According to the NBER chronology, the most recent peak occurred in February 2020. The most recent trough occurred in April 2020. More information on business cycle dating is available here <www.nber.org/research/business-cycle-dating>.

Cost-of-Living Adjustment

To accurately assess changes in income and earnings over time, an adjustment for changes in the cost of living is required. The Census Bureau uses the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers Research Series (CPI-U-RS), provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for 1978 through 2020, to adjust for changes in the cost of living.[1] For years prior to 1978, the Census Bureau used estimates provided by BLS from the CPI-U-X1 series. The CPI-U-X1 is an experimental series that preceded the CPI-U-RS and estimates the inflation rate in the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) when applying the current rental equivalence method of measuring the cost of homeownership for years prior to 1983. The index used to make the constant dollar conversions in the main body of this report is shown in the text box "Annual Average Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS) Using Current Methods All Items: 1947 to 2020." Appendix D discusses alternative price indices and how they would affect estimates of income over time.

[1] In 2021, BLS renamed the Research Series (CPI-U-RS) the Retroactive Series (R-CPI-U-RS). In this report and all other associated content, it is referred to as the CPI-U-RS.

Table A-1.

Income Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2019 and 2020

(Income in 2020 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Characteristic	2019			2020			Percent change in real median income (2020 less 2019)*	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)			
		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	**128,451**	**69,560**	**916**	**129,931**	**67,521**	**782**	***–2.9**	**1.34**
Type of Household								
Family households	83,677	89,249	1,127	83,907	86,372	851	*–3.2	1.27
Married-couple	62,342	103,585	1,034	61,454	101,517	850	*–2.0	1.04
Female householder, no spouse present	14,832	48,698	997	15,490	49,214	1,444	1.1	3.39
Male householder, no spouse present	6,503	70,108	3,025	6,963	67,304	2,317	–4.0	4.80
Nonfamily households	44,774	41,747	472	46,024	40,464	652	*–3.1	1.66
Female householder	23,470	35,044	861	24,244	35,574	685	1.5	2.89
Male householder	21,304	49,101	1,268	21,781	47,259	1,227	*–3.8	3.07
Race[2] and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	100,568	73,105	810	101,582	71,231	736	*–2.6	1.16
White, not Hispanic	84,868	77,007	887	85,336	74,912	936	*–2.7	1.30
Black	17,054	46,005	1,227	17,358	45,870	1,268	–0.3	3.67
Asian	6,853	99,400	3,106	6,987	94,903	3,794	*–4.5	4.15
Hispanic (any race)	17,667	56,814	1,187	18,349	55,321	1,183	*–2.6	2.43
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	93,524	78,845	1,165	94,243	76,800	737	*–2.6	1.40
15 to 24 years	5,406	48,532	2,158	5,485	46,886	1,540	–3.4	5.05
25 to 34 years	20,424	71,161	1,424	20,654	71,566	1,154	0.6	2.15
35 to 44 years	21,432	89,968	2,563	22,105	85,694	1,712	*–4.8	2.93
45 to 54 years	21,659	93,372	2,008	21,663	90,359	1,958	*–3.2	2.50
55 to 64 years	24,603	76,631	1,501	24,336	74,270	2,105	*–3.1	2.45
65 years and older	34,927	47,949	923	35,688	46,360	934	*–3.3	2.23
Nativity of Householder								
Native-born	108,851	70,342	971	110,348	68,795	977	*–2.2	1.58
Foreign-born	19,600	65,711	1,954	19,584	61,984	907	*–5.7	2.67
Naturalized citizen	11,208	72,431	2,065	11,201	68,760	2,074	*–5.1	3.50
Not a citizen	8,392	58,388	2,631	8,382	55,099	1,791	*–5.6	4.36
Region								
Northeast	22,031	77,172	1,976	22,082	75,211	1,640	–2.5	2.63
Midwest	27,757	69,208	1,846	27,865	66,968	1,734	*–3.2	3.08
South	49,486	62,657	775	50,385	61,243	821	*–2.3	1.40
West	29,177	76,714	1,260	29,600	74,951	1,275	*–2.3	1.91
Residence[3]								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	110,679	72,859	708	111,999	70,956	666	*–2.6	1.03
Inside principal cities	42,992	64,541	1,606	43,470	62,444	1,178	*–3.2	2.56
Outside principal cities	67,687	78,133	1,034	68,528	76,022	874	*–2.7	1.32
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	17,772	52,750	1,165	17,933	51,616	1,157	–2.1	2.50
Educational Attainment of Householder								
Total, aged 25 and older	123,045	71,186	675	124,446	69,228	918	*–2.7	1.25
No high school diploma	10,310	31,347	793	10,052	29,547	1,063	*–5.7	3.95
High school, no college	31,071	49,316	1,005	31,647	47,405	973	*–3.9	2.65
Some college	33,852	65,510	1,079	33,646	63,653	1,364	*–2.8	2.44
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,812	110,002	1,792	49,102	106,936	1,499	*–2.8	1.87

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

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. The MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

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

[3] Information on metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities is available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html>.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2020

(Income in 2020 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution											Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
ALL RACES																
2020	129,931	100	9.4	8.7	8.1	11.6	16.5	12.2	15.3	8.0	10.3	67,521	782	97,026	1,043
2019	128,451	100	8.9	8.0	8.3	11.6	16.5	12.2	15.7	8.4	10.5	69,560	916	99,312	1,055
2018	128,579	100	10.0	8.7	8.4	12.0	16.9	12.5	15.1	7.3	9.0	65,127	712	92,796	925
2017[2]	127,669	100	9.9	9.0	9.2	12.0	16.3	12.2	14.9	7.3	9.2	64,557	559	92,547	991
2017	127,586	100	10.0	9.1	9.1	11.9	16.2	12.4	15.1	7.5	8.8	64,806	582	91,044	903
2016	126,224	100	10.2	9.1	9.1	12.3	16.3	12.5	15.0	7.4	8.2	63,683	774	89,683	832
2015	125,819	100	10.5	9.7	9.7	11.9	16.2	12.4	15.0	7.2	7.4	61,748	577	86,601	724
2014	124,587	100	11.3	10.1	9.5	12.6	16.5	12.1	14.1	6.7	7.0	58,725	706	82,892	803
2013[3]	123,931	100	11.3	10.2	9.3	12.0	17.2	12.0	14.1	6.7	7.2	59,640	1,197	83,691	1,216
2013[4]	122,952	100	11.2	10.4	9.7	12.3	17.5	12.4	13.9	6.4	6.2	57,808	505	80,849	914
2012	122,459	100	11.3	10.5	9.9	12.6	17.2	12.2	14.0	6.3	6.1	57,623	388	80,503	782
2011	121,084	100	11.2	10.3	10.1	13.1	17.1	11.9	13.9	6.3	6.0	57,732	476	80,366	698
2010[5]	119,927	100	11.1	10.6	9.4	13.1	16.8	12.2	14.3	6.3	6.1	58,627	636	80,180	705
2009[6]	117,538	100	10.3	9.9	9.4	13.4	17.3	12.5	14.5	6.5	6.2	60,200	424	82,210	483
2008	117,181	100	10.3	9.8	9.5	13.1	17.1	12.4	15.1	6.5	6.2	60,624	272	82,464	480
2007	116,783	100	9.5	9.6	9.4	12.1	17.4	12.8	15.6	7.0	6.6	62,865	288	84,611	486
2006	116,011	100	9.5	9.4	9.4	12.7	17.6	12.7	15.2	6.8	6.7	62,033	438	85,673	544
2005	114,384	100	10.0	9.5	9.6	12.5	17.6	13.0	14.9	6.5	6.4	61,553	339	84,164	522
2004[7]	113,343	100	10.0	9.7	9.8	12.7	17.1	12.9	15.1	6.5	6.2	60,901	443	83,062	515
2003	112,000	100	10.1	9.7	9.1	12.9	17.3	12.6	15.5	6.5	6.3	61,113	436	83,332	501
2002	111,278	100	9.8	9.7	9.1	12.8	17.5	12.7	15.8	6.5	6.1	61,190	330	83,472	515
2001	109,297	100	9.5	9.6	8.7	13.1	17.6	12.8	15.8	6.4	6.4	61,889	311	85,309	559
2000[8]	108,209	100	8.9	9.4	8.8	13.1	17.2	13.6	15.5	7.1	6.4	63,292	327	86,120	558
1999[9]	106,434	100	8.9	9.5	9.1	12.9	17.4	13.4	15.6	6.7	6.5	63,423	487	85,306	728
1998	103,874	100	9.6	9.8	8.9	13.1	17.4	13.7	15.4	6.4	5.7	61,891	602	82,535	733
1997	102,528	100	10.1	10.0	9.5	12.8	18.1	13.2	14.9	6.0	5.3	59,697	454	80,163	738
1996	101,018	100	10.4	10.5	9.5	13.4	17.8	13.5	14.7	5.6	4.7	58,494	485	77,662	716
1995[10]	99,627	100	10.3	10.4	10.1	13.1	18.8	13.2	14.4	5.3	4.5	57,655	548	76,034	685
1994[11]	98,990	100	11.2	10.7	10.0	13.3	18.5	12.7	14.2	5.2	4.4	55,905	419	74,738	661
1993[12]	97,107	100	11.6	10.6	9.7	14.0	18.5	13.0	13.6	5.2	4.0	55,263	425	73,282	652
1992[13]	96,426	100	11.7	10.5	10.0	13.5	18.8	13.4	13.7	4.9	3.5	55,559	433	70,437	486
1991	95,669	100	11.4	10.1	9.6	13.9	19.2	13.4	13.9	5.0	3.4	55,992	443	70,482	477
1990	94,312	100	10.9	9.9	9.7	13.5	19.5	13.8	14.1	4.9	3.8	57,677	485	72,047	501

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2020—Con.

(Income in 2020 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
1989	93,347	100	10.6	9.9	9.5	13.0	19.3	13.8	14.6	5.3	4.0	58,425	529	73,815	529
1988	92,830	100	11.3	9.6	9.9	13.0	19.2	14.1	14.4	4.8	3.7	57,433	462	71,761	527
1987[14]	91,124	100	11.4	9.9	9.7	13.4	19.1	14.2	14.2	4.8	3.4	56,964	442	70,841	478
1986	89,479	100	11.8	9.9	9.8	13.6	19.2	14.1	13.8	4.5	3.2	56,291	480	69,545	465
1985[15]	88,458	100	11.9	10.3	10.2	14.0	19.8	13.7	13.3	4.0	2.7	54,334	484	66,868	435
1984[16]	86,789	100	12.0	10.8	10.1	14.5	19.8	13.6	12.9	3.9	2.5	53,337	399	65,351	395
1983	85,407	100	12.5	10.8	10.6	14.6	20.1	13.5	12.2	3.5	2.3	51,764	387	62,957	387
1982	83,918	100	12.5	10.7	10.8	14.4	20.7	13.4	12.0	3.4	2.2	52,130	387	62,824	383
1981	83,527	100	12.2	10.8	10.9	14.3	20.4	14.1	12.1	3.3	1.9	52,272	451	62,447	374
1980	82,368	100	11.9	10.7	10.2	14.5	20.8	14.4	12.1	3.4	1.9	53,116	449	63,172	380
1979[17]	80,776	100	11.6	10.1	10.1	13.9	20.8	14.9	12.8	3.5	2.3	54,899	428	65,214	406
1978	77,330	100	11.4	10.4	10.0	14.2	20.9	14.9	12.7	3.3	2.1	55,004	366	64,738	408
1977	76,030	100	11.7	11.2	10.0	14.5	21.1	14.8	11.9	2.9	1.9	52,954	327	62,818	314
1976[18]	74,142	100	11.8	11.1	10.2	14.7	21.6	14.6	11.5	2.6	1.8	52,621	321	61,896	314
1975[19]	72,867	100	12.2	11.2	10.3	15.0	22.0	14.2	11.0	2.5	1.6	51,762	346	60,444	310
1974[19, 20]	71,163	100	11.6	10.6	9.9	15.2	21.9	15.0	11.3	2.8	1.7	53,154	336	62,160	320
1973	69,859	100	11.4	10.6	9.5	14.0	22.1	15.1	12.1	3.1	2.0	54,893	344	63,483	318
1972[21]	68,251	100	12.2	10.3	9.9	14.5	22.4	14.8	11.3	2.9	1.9	53,806	338	62,623	319
1971[22]	66,676	100	13.1	10.1	10.5	15.0	23.6	13.9	10.1	2.3	1.5	51,596	329	59,340	310
1970	64,778	100	13.1	9.9	9.7	15.5	23.9	14.0	10.2	2.3	1.5	52,103	314	59,662	314
1969	63,401	100	12.9	9.6	9.6	15.3	24.1	14.9	9.8	2.3	1.4	52,510	319	59,740	309
1968	62,214	100	13.2	10.1	10.2	16.4	24.6	14.1	8.5	1.9	1.2	50,628	301	57,278	301
1967[23]	60,813	100	14.5	10.2	10.5	17.0	24.7	12.2	7.9	1.7	1.3	48,537	291	54,285	291
WHITE ALONE[24]															
2020	101,582	100	8.0	8.3	7.9	11.5	16.5	12.6	16.1	8.4	10.6	71,231	736	100,005	1,184
2019	100,568	100	7.6	7.5	7.9	11.4	16.7	12.6	16.5	8.8	11.0	73,105	810	103,002	1,207
2018	100,528	100	8.4	8.2	8.1	11.8	17.2	13.1	15.9	7.7	9.6	69,007	666	96,844	1,065
2017[2]	100,113	100	8.4	8.5	8.8	11.8	16.5	12.7	15.7	7.8	9.8	68,461	889	96,640	1,115
2017	100,065	100	8.4	8.7	8.8	11.7	16.4	12.7	16.0	8.0	9.3	68,925	723	94,647	1,046
2016	99,400	100	8.7	8.6	8.9	12.2	16.5	12.8	15.9	7.7	8.7	66,724	593	93,136	948
2015	99,313	100	8.8	9.2	9.6	12.0	16.3	12.8	15.9	7.6	7.8	65,674	685	89,838	845
2014	98,679	100	9.8	9.7	9.2	12.5	16.8	12.6	14.9	7.0	7.5	62,237	639	86,342	942
2013[3]	98,807	100	9.7	9.9	9.1	11.9	17.3	12.7	14.6	7.1	7.6	63,157	947	86,619	1,388
2013[4]	97,774	100	9.6	9.9	9.4	12.2	17.7	13.0	14.6	6.8	6.7	61,501	778	84,408	996
2012	97,705	100	9.5	10.1	9.7	12.6	17.3	12.8	14.7	6.7	6.5	60,660	713	84,051	862
2011	96,964	100	9.5	9.8	9.9	13.2	17.4	12.4	14.7	6.7	6.5	60,224	427	83,982	801
2010[5]	96,306	100	9.3	10.3	9.1	13.1	17.2	12.6	15.2	6.7	6.6	61,521	495	83,774	793

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2020—Con.

(Income in 2020 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
2009[6]	95,489	100	8.7	9.5	9.2	13.3	17.6	12.9	15.2	6.9	6.6	62,720	306	85,315	541
2008	95,297	100	8.8	9.5	9.2	12.9	17.3	12.9	15.9	6.9	6.7	63,046	301	85,798	543
2007	95,112	100	8.0	9.3	9.2	11.9	17.5	13.2	16.3	7.4	7.2	65,221	317	88,018	552
2006	94,705	100	8.0	9.0	9.2	12.6	17.7	13.2	15.9	7.2	7.2	65,215	311	88,939	610
2005	93,588	100	8.5	9.0	9.4	12.5	17.8	13.4	15.6	6.9	6.9	64,513	463	87,643	597
2004[7]	92,880	100	8.6	9.4	9.5	12.6	17.2	13.3	15.9	6.9	6.7	64,094	414	86,418	585
2003	91,962	100	8.6	9.3	8.9	12.9	17.4	12.9	16.2	6.9	6.8	64,377	415	86,887	573
2002	91,645	100	8.4	9.3	8.9	12.5	17.6	13.2	16.7	6.9	6.5	65,052	434	86,810	582
WHITE[25]															
2001	90,682	100	8.1	9.3	8.5	12.9	17.7	13.2	16.5	6.8	7.0	65,244	504	88,686	627
2000[8]	90,030	100	7.7	9.1	8.5	13.0	17.2	13.9	16.2	7.4	6.8	66,195	481	89,314	630
1999[9]	88,893	100	7.5	9.2	8.9	12.8	17.5	13.7	16.4	7.0	6.8	65,962	549	88,405	823
1998	87,212	100	8.1	9.3	8.6	13.0	17.6	14.2	16.2	6.9	6.2	65,118	537	86,279	835
1997	86,106	100	8.6	9.6	9.3	12.7	18.3	13.6	15.7	6.4	5.8	62,870	655	83,728	839
1996	85,059	100	8.8	10.0	9.4	13.4	18.0	14.0	15.4	5.9	5.1	61,244	521	80,746	786
1995[10]	84,511	100	8.7	9.9	9.9	13.0	19.0	13.8	15.1	5.7	4.8	60,515	520	79,064	754
1994[11]	83,737	100	9.4	10.2	9.8	13.3	19.0	13.1	14.9	5.5	4.8	58,961	544	78,032	747
1993[12]	82,387	100	9.7	10.1	9.4	13.9	19.1	13.6	14.4	5.5	4.4	58,303	559	76,567	727
1992[13]	81,795	100	9.7	10.0	9.8	13.5	19.2	14.1	14.6	5.2	3.9	58,411	465	73,618	540
1991	81,675	100	9.5	9.8	9.4	13.9	19.6	14.0	14.7	5.3	3.7	58,674	468	73,458	526
1990	80,968	100	9.1	9.4	9.5	13.5	19.9	14.3	14.9	5.2	4.1	60,158	453	74,953	551
1989	80,163	100	8.8	9.5	9.4	12.9	19.7	14.5	15.3	5.6	4.4	61,457	492	76,889	585
1988	79,734	100	9.5	8.9	9.7	13.0	19.8	14.7	15.3	5.1	4.0	60,716	590	74,822	580
1987[14]	78,519	100	9.6	9.4	9.5	13.3	19.6	14.9	15.1	5.1	3.7	60,017	496	73,868	525
1986	77,284	100	10.1	9.4	9.5	13.6	19.7	14.7	14.7	4.8	3.5	59,181	472	72,442	510
1985[15]	76,576	100	10.3	9.8	9.9	14.0	20.3	14.3	14.0	4.4	3.0	57,302	503	69,612	481
1984[16]	75,328	100	10.3	10.1	9.8	14.5	20.4	14.3	13.6	4.2	2.8	56,269	466	68,047	434
1983	74,376	100	10.7	10.1	10.5	14.7	20.8	14.1	12.9	3.8	2.5	54,285	404	65,570	420
1982	73,182	100	10.8	10.1	10.4	14.5	21.2	14.0	12.8	3.7	2.4	54,575	408	65,414	421
1981	72,845	100	10.6	10.1	10.6	14.4	21.0	14.8	12.8	3.6	2.1	55,229	419	65,064	406
1980	71,872	100	10.4	10.0	9.9	14.5	21.4	15.2	12.9	3.7	2.1	56,037	474	65,722	414
1979[17]	70,766	100	10.1	9.4	9.8	13.9	21.4	15.7	13.5	3.8	2.5	57,560	450	67,786	444
1978	68,028	100	10.0	9.9	9.7	14.2	21.3	15.7	13.4	3.5	2.3	57,180	414	67,137	444
1977	66,934	100	10.3	10.4	9.8	14.4	21.7	15.5	12.6	3.2	2.1	55,686	385	65,272	347
1976[18]	65,353	100	10.5	10.4	10.0	14.6	22.1	15.3	12.2	2.9	1.9	55,123	375	64,277	341
1975[19]	64,392	100	10.8	10.6	10.0	14.8	22.6	14.9	11.8	2.7	1.7	54,131	325	62,676	339
1974[19, 20]	62,984	100	10.4	9.9	9.6	15.1	22.6	15.7	12.0	3.0	1.8	55,590	344	64,462	344
1973	61,965	100	10.3	9.9	9.2	13.8	22.6	15.8	12.9	3.4	2.2	57,530	361	65,937	344
1972[21]	60,618	100	11.0	9.5	9.4	14.4	23.1	15.4	12.1	3.1	2.0	56,448	356	65,059	347
1971[22]	59,463	100	11.9	9.4	10.1	14.9	24.4	14.6	10.7	2.5	1.6	53,968	338	61,489	329
1970	57,575	100	11.9	9.3	9.2	15.3	24.7	14.7	10.8	2.5	1.6	54,269	343	61,750	334

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2020—Con.

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Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
1969	56,248	100	11.7	9.0	9.1	15.0	24.9	15.8	10.5	2.5	1.5	54,801	329	61,956	340
1968	55,394	100	12.1	9.3	9.6	16.4	25.4	14.8	9.1	2.0	1.3	52,714	323	59,338	323
1967[23]	54,188	100	13.3	9.4	10.0	17.1	25.7	12.9	8.4	1.8	1.4	50,616	302	56,269	313
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[24]															
2020	85,336	100	7.6	8.0	7.5	10.9	16.1	12.7	16.6	9.0	11.7	74,912	936	104,754	1,373
2019	84,868	100	7.2	7.3	7.4	10.9	16.2	12.6	17.1	9.3	12.1	77,007	887	107,990	1,376
2018	84,727	100	7.9	7.7	7.7	11.2	17.0	13.1	16.7	8.2	10.5	72,820	672	101,290	1,206
2017[2]	84,706	100	7.9	8.2	8.3	11.4	16.1	12.8	16.3	8.4	10.7	72,005	1,171	101,117	1,226
2017	84,681	100	7.9	8.4	8.4	11.2	16.0	12.8	16.6	8.5	10.2	71,958	1,108	98,682	1,148
2016	84,387	100	8.2	8.2	8.5	11.7	16.3	12.8	16.6	8.3	9.6	70,157	905	96,818	1,081
2015	84,445	100	8.2	8.8	9.0	11.5	16.1	13.0	16.8	8.1	8.5	68,778	974	93,508	954
2014	84,228	100	9.2	9.2	8.8	12.0	16.5	12.8	15.5	7.6	8.3	65,948	663	90,255	1,042
2013[3]	84,432	100	9.1	9.3	8.4	11.3	17.3	13.1	15.4	7.6	8.3	67,146	976	90,406	1,553
2013[4]	83,641	100	8.9	9.4	8.9	11.8	17.6	13.4	15.3	7.3	7.4	64,854	1,120	88,305	1,155
2012	83,792	100	8.7	9.6	9.3	12.2	17.2	13.2	15.5	7.3	7.1	64,391	667	87,922	957
2011	83,573	100	8.7	9.4	9.4	12.7	17.3	12.8	15.4	7.2	7.2	63,912	622	87,731	907
2010[5]	83,314	100	8.6	9.9	8.6	12.6	17.0	12.8	16.0	7.1	7.2	64,794	873	87,249	900
2009[6]	83,158	100	8.1	9.0	8.8	12.9	17.6	13.2	15.9	7.4	7.1	65,865	555	88,576	595
2008	82,884	100	8.1	9.0	8.9	12.3	17.1	13.3	16.7	7.4	7.3	66,924	446	89,307	601
2007	82,765	100	7.5	8.9	8.8	11.4	17.3	13.3	17.1	7.9	7.8	68,731	508	91,586	607
2006	82,675	100	7.5	8.7	8.7	12.2	17.5	13.4	16.6	7.6	7.8	67,467	398	92,334	671
2005	82,003	100	8.0	8.7	8.9	12.0	17.5	13.6	16.4	7.4	7.5	67,476	376	91,152	662
2004[7]	81,628	100	8.1	9.0	9.0	12.1	16.9	13.6	16.6	7.3	7.3	67,187	506	89,645	642
2003	81,148	100	8.1	8.9	8.5	12.3	17.3	13.2	17.0	7.4	7.4	67,404	536	90,132	629
2002	81,166	100	8.0	8.9	8.5	12.0	17.5	13.4	17.4	7.3	7.0	67,669	437	89,622	627
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[25]															
2001	80,818	100	7.8	8.9	8.2	12.4	17.5	13.4	17.1	7.2	7.5	67,864	463	91,517	682
2000[8]	80,527	100	7.4	8.7	8.2	12.7	17.0	14.1	16.8	7.9	7.3	68,768	454	92,032	679
1999[9]	79,819	100	7.1	8.7	8.6	12.3	17.4	14.0	17.0	7.5	7.3	68,817	715	91,304	890
1998	78,577	100	7.4	8.8	8.3	12.6	17.5	14.5	16.9	7.3	6.6	67,548	639	89,042	895
1997	77,936	100	7.9	9.2	8.9	12.3	18.2	14.0	16.5	6.7	6.2	65,459	563	86,411	N
1996	77,240	100	8.2	9.5	9.0	13.1	18.1	14.4	16.1	6.2	5.4	63,924	721	83,188	N
1995[10]	76,932	100	7.9	9.5	9.5	12.7	19.2	14.1	15.8	6.1	5.2	62,904	540	81,642	804
1994[11]	77,004	100	8.8	9.9	9.6	13.1	19.1	13.5	15.4	5.8	5.0	60,864	530	80,019	781
1993[12]	75,697	100	9.2	9.6	9.2	13.6	19.1	14.0	14.9	5.8	4.6	60,449	582	78,586	771
1992[13]	75,107	100	9.1	9.7	9.5	13.3	19.3	14.4	15.2	5.5	4.1	60,372	615	75,487	573
1991	75,625	100	9.0	9.5	9.2	13.7	19.7	14.3	15.2	5.6	3.9	60,076	486	75,034	550
1990	75,035	100	8.6	9.0	9.3	13.4	19.9	14.6	15.4	5.5	4.3	61,533	472	76,614	570

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2020—Con.

(Income in 2020 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
1989	74,495	100	8.3	9.3	9.2	12.7	19.8	14.7	15.7	5.8	4.6	62,779	505	78,429	632
1988	74,067	100	9.0	8.6	9.4	12.8	19.9	14.9	15.8	5.4	4.1	62,389	604	76,350	590
1987[14]	73,120	100	9.1	9.1	9.2	13.1	19.8	15.1	15.6	5.3	3.8	61,667	565	75,313	575
1986	72,067	100	9.7	9.1	9.3	13.4	19.8	14.9	15.1	5.0	3.7	60,526	513	73,880	558
1985[15]	71,540	100	9.9	9.4	9.7	13.9	20.4	14.6	14.4	4.6	3.1	58,590	492	70,967	530
1984[16]	70,586	100	9.8	9.8	9.6	14.4	20.5	14.6	14.0	4.3	2.9	57,437	525	69,230	509
1983	69,648	100	10.2	9.8	10.3	14.6	20.9	14.4	13.3	3.9	2.7	55,680	461	67,292	473
1982	69,214	100	10.5	9.8	10.3	14.4	21.3	14.3	13.2	3.8	2.5	55,490	459	66,375	468
1981	68,996	100	10.3	9.9	10.5	14.2	21.1	15.0	13.1	3.7	2.2	56,026	469	65,884	451
1980	68,106	100	10.1	9.8	9.7	14.4	21.5	15.3	13.2	3.8	2.1	57,030	533	66,586	493
1979[17]	67,203	100	9.9	9.3	9.6	13.7	21.3	15.9	13.8	3.9	2.6	58,371	532	68,569	494
1978	64,836	100	9.8	9.7	9.6	13.9	21.4	15.9	13.7	3.6	2.4	58,257	505	67,930	481
1977	63,721	100	10.2	10.2	9.6	14.1	21.7	15.8	12.9	3.3	2.2	56,790	526	66,080	513
1976[18]	62,365	100	10.3	10.1	9.8	14.5	22.2	15.6	12.6	2.9	2.0	56,247	539	65,103	478
1975[19]	61,533	100	10.6	10.4	9.8	14.7	22.7	15.1	12.1	2.8	1.8	54,539	476	63,444	505
1974[19, 20]	60,164	100	10.2	9.7	9.4	14.9	22.6	15.9	12.3	3.1	1.9	56,064	453	65,189	469
1973	59,236	100	10.3	9.7	9.0	13.5	22.6	16.0	13.2	3.5	2.2	58,036	447	66,673	464
1972[21]	58,005	100	11.0	9.2	9.2	14.1	23.1	15.7	12.4	3.2	2.1	57,252	447	65,814	484
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2020	18,326	100	17.7	11.4	10.3	13.3	17.2	10.1	10.9	4.3	4.9	46,600	1,255	68,736	1,841
2019	18,055	100	16.7	11.5	11.2	13.4	17.0	9.8	10.9	4.4	5.1	46,648	1,163	68,772	1,943
2018	18,095	100	18.5	12.5	11.2	13.8	16.5	9.8	9.7	4.4	3.5	42,977	945	61,193	1,375
2017[2]	17,813	100	18.5	12.5	12.0	14.0	15.9	9.5	10.3	3.7	3.7	42,226	1,193	61,644	1,377
2017	17,801	100	18.6	12.1	11.7	14.0	15.6	10.5	10.2	3.7	3.6	42,865	870	62,286	1,388
2016	17,505	100	18.9	12.4	11.3	13.7	16.2	10.3	9.9	3.9	3.3	43,217	1,034	62,694	1,661
2015	17,322	100	19.9	13.2	12.0	12.6	16.0	10.1	9.5	3.7	2.9	40,656	981	59,879	1,558
2014	17,198	100	20.5	13.5	12.0	14.4	15.5	8.9	8.9	3.4	2.8	39,021	850	56,497	1,248
2013[3]	16,723	100	20.3	13.3	12.0	14.1	16.9	7.8	9.2	3.8	2.5	39,805	1,424	57,513	2,422
2013[4]	16,855	100	20.4	14.3	11.7	14.0	16.2	8.7	9.2	3.3	2.3	38,704	1,282	55,322	1,595
2012	16,559	100	21.5	14.0	11.4	13.6	16.2	9.1	8.9	3.1	2.2	38,084	1,483	54,396	1,371
2011	16,165	100	22.1	14.2	11.5	13.5	15.5	8.9	8.7	3.2	2.3	37,331	1,049	54,794	1,467
2010[5]	15,909	100	21.7	13.5	11.3	14.7	15.3	9.8	8.5	3.1	2.1	38,258	920	54,133	1,227
2009[6]	15,212	100	19.5	13.4	11.4	15.2	16.2	9.8	9.3	3.0	2.2	39,608	832	55,971	1,027
2008	15,056	100	19.1	12.5	12.0	15.2	16.9	9.5	9.5	3.2	2.1	41,392	870	56,257	967
2007	14,976	100	18.7	12.6	10.9	14.0	17.0	10.3	10.5	3.5	2.4	42,664	957	58,608	1,054
2006	14,709	100	18.8	12.7	11.4	14.6	17.1	9.6	9.9	3.5	2.4	41,353	504	58,548	1,181
2005	14,399	100	19.5	13.3	11.6	13.5	17.0	10.0	9.5	3.2	2.3	41,128	645	56,771	1,016
2004[7]	14,151	100	19.7	12.2	12.2	14.7	16.0	10.5	9.4	3.2	2.1	41,534	626	55,990	978
2003	13,969	100	19.2	12.9	11.1	14.4	16.8	10.2	9.9	3.3	2.2	41,885	866	56,878	991
2002	13,778	100	18.6	13.1	11.1	15.0	16.6	9.9	9.8	3.5	2.4	42,098	911	58,196	1,116

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2020—Con.

(Income in 2020 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
BLACK ALONE[26]															
2020	17,358	100	18.0	11.7	10.3	13.3	17.1	9.9	10.7	4.1	4.8	45,870	1,268	67,593	1,958
2019	17,054	100	17.0	11.5	11.3	13.5	16.8	9.8	10.8	4.3	4.8	46,005	1,227	67,384	1,905
2018	17,167	100	18.9	12.4	11.1	13.9	16.4	9.8	9.6	4.4	3.4	42,636	934	60,473	1,387
2017[2]	17,019	100	18.7	12.6	12.1	14.0	15.7	9.4	10.2	3.6	3.7	41,568	1,473	61,276	1,426
2017	16,997	100	18.9	12.2	11.7	14.0	15.5	10.3	10.1	3.8	3.5	42,511	1,002	61,872	1,433
2016	16,733	100	19.3	12.5	11.4	13.6	16.1	10.2	9.9	3.9	3.2	42,596	1,279	61,964	1,654
2015	16,539	100	20.1	13.3	12.1	12.7	15.9	10.0	9.4	3.7	2.9	40,314	922	59,384	1,547
2014	16,437	100	20.6	13.5	12.2	14.4	15.5	8.8	8.8	3.4	2.7	38,742	830	56,069	1,244
2013[3]	16,009	100	20.8	13.5	11.8	14.0	16.8	7.9	9.1	3.6	2.4	39,315	1,569	56,155	2,170
2013[4]	16,108	100	20.5	14.4	11.7	14.0	16.1	8.7	9.1	3.2	2.3	38,507	1,333	55,237	1,620
2012	15,872	100	21.6	14.2	11.4	13.6	16.2	9.1	8.7	3.1	2.1	37,635	1,468	53,918	1,399
2011	15,583	100	22.3	14.3	11.5	13.6	15.5	8.9	8.6	3.2	2.2	37,173	966	54,504	1,524
2010[5]	15,265	100	21.9	13.5	11.2	14.6	15.4	9.9	8.4	3.0	2.0	38,220	977	53,488	1,225
2009[6]	14,730	100	19.6	13.5	11.4	15.2	16.1	9.8	9.3	3.0	2.1	39,407	784	55,688	1,044
2008	14,595	100	19.2	12.6	12.0	15.2	16.9	9.5	9.4	3.2	2.1	41,239	874	56,081	987
2007	14,551	100	18.8	12.6	11.0	14.0	17.0	10.4	10.4	3.5	2.3	42,445	978	58,358	1,071
2006	14,354	100	19.0	12.8	11.5	14.5	17.0	9.7	9.8	3.5	2.4	41,143	510	58,077	1,181
2005	14,002	100	19.6	13.4	11.6	13.6	17.0	10.0	9.4	3.2	2.2	41,001	658	56,408	1,008
2004[7]	13,809	100	19.9	12.3	12.3	14.7	15.8	10.5	9.3	3.1	2.1	41,341	707	55,817	994
2003	13,629	100	19.4	12.9	11.1	14.5	16.9	10.2	9.8	3.2	2.1	41,823	896	56,617	998
2002	13,465	100	18.7	13.2	11.1	15.1	16.6	9.9	9.8	3.4	2.4	41,880	928	57,730	1,097
BLACK[25]															
2001	13,315	100	18.6	12.3	10.6	15.1	17.2	10.6	10.6	3.2	1.9	43,191	837	57,521	998
2000[8]	13,174	100	17.0	12.1	11.4	14.5	17.5	11.5	9.7	4.0	2.1	44,718	974	59,054	984
1999[9]	12,838	100	17.8	12.7	10.9	14.5	16.3	11.1	10.0	4.1	2.6	43,497	1,333	59,942	1,415
1998	12,579	100	20.4	13.6	11.0	14.3	16.2	10.2	9.4	3.1	1.9	40,350	1,039	54,337	1,194
1997	12,474	100	20.1	13.3	11.3	14.6	17.0	10.5	8.9	2.9	1.4	40,411	1,144	53,176	1,255
1996	12,109	100	20.9	14.6	11.4	13.8	16.7	10.4	8.3	2.4	1.6	38,700	1,253	53,497	1,719
1995[10]	11,577	100	21.1	14.0	11.9	14.3	17.0	9.4	9.0	2.0	1.3	37,888	1,063	51,436	1,447
1994[11]	11,655	100	23.1	13.7	12.0	13.8	15.1	9.4	8.7	2.6	1.5	36,434	1,114	50,698	1,197
1993[12]	11,281	100	24.8	14.4	11.4	14.7	15.0	8.8	7.3	2.5	1.2	34,552	1,123	48,166	1,315
1992[13]	11,269	100	25.9	14.2	11.4	13.8	16.0	8.8	7.0	2.1	0.9	34,012	1,143	46,154	1,029
1991	11,083	100	25.7	13.2	11.0	13.9	16.5	9.3	7.5	2.0	0.9	34,955	1,208	46,545	1,000
1990	10,671	100	24.5	13.8	11.0	13.8	16.3	9.9	7.5	2.1	1.0	35,974	1,350	47,797	1,061

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2020—Con.

(Income in 2020 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
1989	10,486	100	24.3	13.4	11.0	13.9	16.6	9.2	8.6	2.2	0.8	36,550	1,224	48,499	1,084
1988	10,561	100	25.0	14.2	11.3	13.8	15.3	9.3	8.0	1.9	1.1	34,612	1,187	47,417	1,138
1987[14]	10,192	100	25.4	14.1	11.6	14.9	15.1	8.9	7.1	1.8	1.1	34,256	1,079	46,253	1,046
1986	9,922	100	25.5	14.0	11.8	13.9	16.0	9.4	6.6	2.1	0.7	34,095	1,101	45,744	1,023
1985[15]	9,797	100	24.7	14.6	12.4	14.6	16.0	8.7	7.2	1.3	0.6	34,092	1,090	44,481	950
1984[16]	9,480	100	25.1	16.2	12.3	15.0	15.1	7.9	6.7	1.3	0.4	32,055	1,014	42,751	865
1983	9,236	100	26.7	15.9	12.7	14.2	15.0	8.4	5.8	1.1	0.2	30,806	950	40,973	832
1982	8,916	100	26.0	15.6	13.6	13.4	16.8	8.5	4.6	1.1	0.3	30,930	816	40,697	838
1981	8,961	100	26.0	16.2	13.2	13.8	15.5	8.4	5.9	0.9	0.1	30,992	857	40,712	811
1980	8,847	100	24.6	16.2	12.5	14.7	16.4	8.5	5.7	1.0	0.3	32,284	1,002	41,899	849
1979[17]	8,586	100	23.1	15.7	13.2	14.2	16.8	9.3	6.4	1.1	0.3	33,794	1,015	43,363	878
1978	8,066	100	23.2	15.2	12.5	14.6	17.5	8.8	6.8	1.2	0.2	34,363	1,195	43,915	943
1977	7,977	100	22.7	17.4	12.6	15.7	16.4	8.6	5.5	0.7	0.4	32,860	725	42,104	616
1976[18]	7,776	100	22.9	17.3	12.7	14.9	17.4	8.8	5.1	0.7	0.3	32,777	669	41,878	614
1975[19]	7,489	100	23.8	16.9	12.3	15.9	17.2	8.5	4.5	0.7	0.2	32,496	787	40,563	592
1974[19, 20]	7,263	100	22.7	16.4	13.6	16.2	16.7	8.7	4.8	0.7	0.2	33,059	656	41,115	601
1973	7,040	100	20.9	17.1	12.8	16.3	17.9	8.6	5.0	0.9	0.4	33,864	868	42,052	687
1972[21]	6,809	100	22.7	16.5	13.9	15.6	16.3	9.1	4.5	0.8	0.5	32,949	812	41,621	730
1971[22]	6,578	100	24.5	16.0	14.3	16.1	17.0	7.3	4.1	0.5	0.2	31,879	780	39,503	668
1970	6,180	100	23.7	15.6	13.7	17.2	16.7	7.7	4.5	0.7	0.2	33,031	746	40,333	716
1969	6,053	100	23.5	15.5	14.7	17.3	17.0	7.3	4.0	0.5	0.1	33,125	803	39,434	690
1968	5,870	100	23.9	17.2	15.3	16.5	16.4	6.9	3.4	0.5	0.1	31,084	742	37,858	656
1967[23]	5,728	100	26.4	17.6	14.8	17.0	15.0	5.6	2.7	0.6	0.3	29,388	805	35,314	648
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2020	7,539	100	7.5	6.1	4.9	8.3	13.8	11.4	16.1	12.0	20.0	94,718	3,538	131,861	4,215
2019	7,334	100	6.3	5.0	5.1	8.5	13.7	12.3	17.6	12.8	18.6	98,363	2,780	133,287	4,398
2018	7,416	100	8.1	6.3	5.7	8.6	13.8	12.3	18.0	10.2	17.0	89,491	2,506	122,578	3,637
2017[2]	7,124	100	7.8	6.3	6.2	9.2	14.7	12.1	17.0	10.9	15.8	85,540	1,912	120,283	4,428
2017	7,114	100	8.6	6.2	5.8	9.1	14.6	12.3	16.4	10.9	16.1	85,491	2,001	120,083	4,181
2016	6,750	100	8.6	6.1	6.0	7.9	14.0	14.0	16.8	12.2	14.4	87,180	2,007	115,292	3,144
2015	6,640	100	9.3	6.3	6.2	8.7	15.0	11.9	17.3	10.9	14.5	83,867	2,514	114,865	3,952
2014	6,333	100	9.2	6.3	7.1	9.3	14.4	12.7	17.9	11.2	11.9	81,897	3,567	107,412	3,469
2013[3]	6,160	100	9.6	6.8	5.6	9.1	15.7	12.2	18.6	8.7	13.5	80,661	5,844	112,499	7,734
2013[4]	6,111	100	10.0	6.3	7.7	9.4	16.7	12.4	17.2	9.5	11.0	74,978	3,336	101,652	4,147
2012	5,872	100	9.6	6.1	7.2	9.4	16.8	12.5	17.3	9.7	11.3	77,010	3,227	103,577	3,519
2011	5,705	100	9.2	8.0	7.4	10.3	15.5	13.2	17.8	8.9	9.8	74,965	2,967	98,945	3,895
2010[5]	5,550	100	9.5	7.6	6.9	9.8	16.0	12.2	17.2	10.1	10.8	75,582	2,867	99,599	3,147

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2020—Con.

(Income in 2020 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
2009[6]	4,940	100	10.2	6.5	6.6	10.7	14.7	11.9	17.4	10.0	12.1	78,699	2,855	108,978	3,521
2008	4,805	100	9.7	6.7	6.7	10.7	14.7	11.7	18.4	10.3	10.9	79,020	2,801	104,035	2,948
2007	4,715	100	8.2	6.1	7.0	8.8	15.0	13.4	19.5	11.1	10.9	82,442	2,853	105,826	2,977
2006	4,664	100	7.8	5.9	7.0	9.3	15.7	13.0	18.1	11.7	11.5	82,237	3,423	112,646	3,878
2005	4,500	100	9.1	6.5	6.7	8.5	15.8	13.4	18.7	9.2	12.2	81,114	1,593	106,291	3,051
2004[7]	4,346	100	8.4	6.4	7.1	9.2	16.7	13.6	18.1	9.8	10.7	78,917	2,617	104,581	3,247
2003	4,235	100	11.4	7.3	5.9	8.1	16.0	12.9	18.5	9.7	10.1	77,964	2,859	97,927	2,771
2002	4,079	100	8.5	6.2	7.5	10.6	16.4	12.7	19.1	8.9	10.0	75,439	1,877	100,243	3,135
ASIAN ALONE[27]															
2020	6,987	100	7.6	6.1	4.9	8.4	13.5	11.3	16.1	12.2	19.9	94,903	3,794	131,065	4,096
2019	6,853	100	6.5	5.0	5.1	8.5	13.0	12.3	17.7	12.6	19.2	99,400	3,106	134,773	4,495
2018	6,981	100	8.2	6.2	5.7	8.5	13.7	12.1	18.1	10.3	17.1	89,882	2,892	123,510	3,834
2017[2]	6,750	100	7.8	6.3	5.9	9.1	14.7	12.1	17.0	11.2	15.8	85,946	1,878	120,815	4,574
2017	6,735	100	8.7	6.3	5.5	8.9	14.6	12.4	16.3	11.1	16.1	85,882	2,072	120,490	4,266
2016	6,392	100	8.5	6.0	6.0	7.9	13.7	14.1	16.7	12.3	14.7	87,837	2,067	116,487	3,229
2015	6,328	100	9.1	6.2	6.3	8.6	14.9	12.1	17.3	10.9	14.7	84,310	3,050	115,176	4,003
2014	6,040	100	9.5	6.3	7.3	9.3	14.2	12.3	17.9	11.3	11.9	81,315	3,793	106,778	3,457
2013[3]	5,818	100	9.7	7.0	5.4	8.8	16.2	11.7	18.9	8.6	13.8	80,562	6,155	112,645	8,177
2013[4]	5,759	100	10.1	6.5	7.7	9.4	16.5	12.4	16.8	9.7	10.9	74,643	3,149	101,006	4,222
2012	5,560	100	9.7	6.2	7.1	9.3	16.6	12.5	17.5	9.8	11.3	77,523	3,512	103,235	3,411
2011	5,374	100	9.0	7.9	7.7	10.1	15.6	13.2	18.0	9.0	9.6	75,120	2,973	98,782	3,933
2010[5]	5,212	100	9.7	7.5	6.8	9.4	15.7	12.1	17.4	10.2	11.1	76,453	3,083	100,635	3,319
2009[6]	4,687	100	10.1	6.4	6.6	10.4	14.7	12.0	17.3	10.2	12.2	79,178	2,521	109,826	3,671
2008	4,573	100	9.8	6.6	6.8	10.5	14.6	11.7	18.3	10.5	11.0	79,105	2,748	103,869	2,980
2007	4,494	100	8.2	6.2	6.9	8.7	15.0	13.2	19.8	11.0	11.0	82,726	2,851	106,398	3,088
2006	4,454	100	7.9	6.0	7.0	9.2	15.4	13.0	17.9	11.7	11.9	82,672	3,544	113,630	4,022
2005	4,273	100	9.1	6.7	6.5	8.3	15.7	13.6	18.5	9.2	12.3	81,175	1,556	106,422	3,088
2004[7]	4,123	100	8.4	6.4	7.2	9.1	16.6	13.4	18.2	9.8	10.9	78,993	2,761	105,111	3,344
2003	4,040	100	11.6	7.2	5.7	8.0	15.8	13.0	18.5	9.8	10.4	78,581	2,539	98,718	2,875
2002	3,917	100	8.4	6.3	7.4	10.8	16.1	12.7	19.1	9.0	10.2	75,931	2,186	101,067	3,242
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[25]															
2001	4,071	100	8.6	6.5	6.3	10.4	16.3	13.3	18.1	9.8	10.6	78,607	3,086	107,221	4,164
2000[8]	3,963	100	7.0	6.4	6.0	10.4	15.2	13.8	18.8	10.9	11.5	84,043	2,358	109,728	3,747

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2020—Con.

(Income in 2020 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
1999[9]	3,742	100	8.4	6.7	6.1	9.9	17.0	12.4	17.3	9.6	12.4	79,419	4,604	105,020	4,379
1998	3,308	100	8.7	7.3	6.7	11.0	17.1	12.3	19.7	9.0	8.2	74,230	3,399	95,830	4,553
1997	3,125	100	9.3	7.7	6.4	10.0	18.1	13.9	17.5	9.1	8.0	72,996	3,338	95,002	4,843
1996	2,998	100	10.3	7.3	6.9	10.3	17.7	12.5	18.9	9.6	6.6	71,322	4,205	93,194	5,498
1995[10]	2,777	100	9.7	8.5	7.7	9.6	18.5	14.1	17.6	7.0	7.2	68,718	2,836	93,444	6,201
1994[11]	2,040	100	9.6	8.7	7.1	10.6	17.4	13.1	18.6	7.5	7.4	70,144	4,372	91,076	5,339
1993[12]	2,233	100	11.4	8.7	7.4	11.6	15.2	13.0	18.7	7.7	6.2	67,832	5,488	88,877	5,887
1992[13]	2,262	100	9.5	8.3	8.6	10.3	18.4	13.8	17.3	7.5	6.4	68,553	3,255	84,963	3,842
1991	2,094	100	9.9	7.2	7.8	12.9	17.3	12.9	18.2	7.6	6.2	67,744	3,596	86,013	4,170
1990	1,958	100	8.3	7.2	7.9	9.8	17.1	16.5	18.2	8.0	7.0	74,063	3,609	89,400	4,164
1989	1,988	100	7.2	8.0	7.0	10.6	19.2	14.4	18.1	8.8	6.9	72,970	3,245	90,712	4,342
1988	1,913	100	7.8	8.9	8.9	10.6	17.4	15.2	17.0	7.7	6.4	68,070	4,602	85,102	4,182
1987[14]	N	100	10.0	8.9	8.2	10.3	15.9	14.8	18.2	7.9	5.8	70,439	4,308	N	N
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)[28]															
2020	18,349	100	10.6	9.8	10.3	14.7	18.4	12.3	13.3	5.5	5.1	55,321	1,183	75,193	1,406
2019	17,667	100	10.5	8.8	10.6	14.0	19.5	12.0	13.3	6.0	5.4	56,814	1,187	75,995	1,641
2018	17,758	100	11.2	10.9	10.4	14.9	18.6	12.9	11.8	4.9	4.5	53,036	758	73,132	1,669
2017[2]	17,336	100	11.7	10.3	11.3	14.3	18.9	12.0	12.3	4.6	4.5	52,974	801	71,449	1,596
2017	17,318	100	11.5	10.3	11.4	14.2	18.3	12.3	12.5	5.1	4.5	53,311	761	72,142	1,501
2016	16,915	100	11.5	11.0	11.2	15.3	17.3	12.8	12.1	4.9	4.0	51,425	1,199	72,071	1,434
2015	16,667	100	12.5	11.5	12.6	14.5	17.6	11.8	10.9	4.5	4.0	49,328	1,105	69,501	1,504
2014	16,239	100	13.4	12.7	11.7	15.3	18.1	11.4	10.9	3.7	2.8	46,505	929	62,969	1,181
2013[3]	16,088	100	13.7	13.3	13.3	14.9	17.0	9.9	10.2	4.0	3.7	44,171	2,175	64,127	3,116
2013[4]	15,811	100	14.2	12.6	12.3	14.9	18.2	10.8	10.9	3.6	2.4	45,592	1,011	60,818	1,349
2012	15,589	100	15.0	12.8	12.7	15.3	18.0	10.4	9.8	3.5	2.6	44,055	992	60,339	1,297
2011	14,939	100	14.5	12.1	13.4	15.8	18.4	9.5	9.9	3.8	2.5	44,549	1,038	60,383	1,127
2010[5]	14,435	100	14.5	12.7	12.3	15.7	17.8	10.8	9.9	3.9	2.4	44,772	1,139	61,147	1,292
2009[6]	13,298	100	13.2	12.7	11.8	16.2	18.0	10.7	10.6	3.8	2.9	46,004	999	63,165	1,140
2008	13,425	100	13.5	12.5	11.5	17.0	18.0	10.4	10.7	3.8	2.6	45,692	964	62,154	1,059
2007	13,339	100	11.7	11.5	12.3	15.7	18.8	12.6	11.0	3.8	2.7	48,406	1,071	63,610	1,101
2006	12,973	100	12.0	11.4	12.3	15.4	19.5	11.6	11.0	4.0	2.8	48,623	1,069	65,088	1,228
2005	12,519	100	12.3	11.6	12.6	15.9	19.5	11.7	10.2	3.6	2.7	47,789	780	62,632	1,036
2004[7]	12,178	100	12.3	12.0	13.2	15.7	19.2	10.9	10.4	3.6	2.7	47,078	1,085	63,021	1,268
2003	11,693	100	12.1	11.9	12.3	17.1	18.7	10.9	10.9	3.2	2.9	46,552	1,065	62,736	1,142
2002	11,339	100	11.8	11.9	11.8	16.2	18.9	12.1	10.8	3.7	2.7	47,763	1,144	64,765	1,424
2001	10,499	100	11.3	12.4	11.0	16.5	19.3	11.5	11.6	3.6	2.8	49,193	1,027	65,047	1,353
2000[8]	10,034	100	10.7	12.2	11.5	15.9	19.3	12.9	11.3	3.5	2.7	49,995	1,185	66,289	1,570

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2020—Con.

(Income in 2020 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
1999[9]	9,579	100	11.3	13.2	11.3	16.9	18.9	11.3	11.1	3.3	2.6	47,916	1,146	62,946	1,838
1998	9,060	100	14.1	13.6	11.0	16.7	18.1	11.3	9.5	3.3	2.3	45,091	1,430	60,928	2,131
1997	8,590	100	15.5	13.4	12.5	15.7	18.6	10.4	8.8	2.8	2.2	42,956	1,261	57,887	1,921
1996	8,225	100	15.6	14.9	13.2	15.8	17.5	10.0	8.7	2.4	1.9	41,047	1,309	56,043	2,134
1995[10]	7,939	100	17.2	14.6	13.9	15.6	17.2	9.8	7.9	2.4	1.5	38,678	1,386	52,791	1,948
1994[11]	7,735	100	17.3	14.4	12.4	15.4	18.1	9.4	8.8	2.4	1.8	40,582	1,240	54,723	2,246
1993[12]	7,362	100	16.0	14.7	12.8	16.7	18.4	9.3	8.5	2.1	1.5	40,483	1,339	53,582	1,854
1992[13]	7,153	100	16.4	13.9	13.0	16.4	18.4	10.2	8.0	2.4	1.2	40,980	1,393	52,269	1,351
1991	6,379	100	15.9	13.7	12.6	15.9	19.0	10.6	8.5	2.2	1.6	42,174	1,443	53,662	1,413
1990	6,220	100	15.1	14.5	12.4	15.2	19.7	10.8	8.5	2.2	1.6	43,013	1,451	53,880	1,461
1989	5,933	100	15.4	12.2	11.7	16.0	18.9	11.5	9.9	2.7	1.6	44,307	1,413	56,578	1,599
1988	5,910	100	16.3	12.4	13.3	15.1	18.8	11.8	8.2	2.3	1.7	42,949	1,791	54,834	1,912
1987[14]	5,642	100	16.5	13.8	12.7	15.6	17.8	11.3	8.4	2.4	1.6	42,264	1,510	54,177	1,650
1986	5,418	100	16.1	14.1	13.0	15.4	18.3	11.0	8.9	2.3	0.9	41,493	1,778	52,394	1,417
1985[15]	5,213	100	16.7	15.1	12.6	15.6	19.0	10.2	8.3	1.7	0.8	40,179	1,544	50,205	1,343
1984[16]	4,883	100	17.5	14.3	12.2	15.2	19.9	10.6	7.6	1.8	0.9	40,433	1,668	50,277	1,613
1983	4,326	100	18.2	14.8	12.8	16.0	19.3	9.6	7.1	1.6	0.6	39,424	1,643	48,007	1,517
1982	4,085	100	17.1	15.2	13.1	16.4	19.0	9.9	7.3	1.1	0.9	39,226	1,705	48,411	1,616
1981	3,980	100	15.1	13.7	13.1	17.1	20.5	10.4	7.9	1.3	0.7	41,929	1,889	50,351	1,582
1980	3,906	100	15.7	13.9	13.3	17.0	19.3	11.7	6.8	1.5	0.8	40,942	1,825	50,009	1,638
1979[17]	3,684	100	14.1	12.7	12.8	17.0	21.5	11.2	8.0	1.7	1.0	43,496	2,063	52,628	1,739
1978	3,291	100	13.8	13.2	12.6	18.7	20.7	11.9	7.0	1.4	0.6	43,097	1,718	50,907	1,694
1977	3,304	100	13.5	14.9	12.9	19.2	20.7	10.7	6.3	1.4	0.4	41,542	1,200	49,025	1,245
1976[18]	3,081	100	16.1	14.8	13.6	17.9	20.1	10.6	5.2	1.3	0.4	39,692	1,392	46,905	1,256
1975[19]	2,948	100	16.0	14.5	14.6	18.1	21.6	9.0	5.0	0.9	0.5	38,888	1,414	46,165	1,349
1974[19, 20]	2,897	100	12.9	15.1	13.7	18.0	22.1	10.7	5.9	1.0	0.6	42,279	1,523	48,977	1,312
1973	2,722	100	12.0	13.6	14.3	18.6	22.3	11.8	6.0	1.0	0.4	42,527	1,589	49,410	1,323
1972[21]	2,655	100	11.6	16.0	13.3	20.3	22.8	9.3	5.1	0.9	0.6	42,598	1,369	48,962	1,369

Footnotes provided on the next page.

N Not available.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. The MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11] Introduction of 1990 Census sample design.

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

[13] Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[24] Beginning with the 2003 CPS ASEC, respondents were allowed to choose one or more races. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing the data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

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

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

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

[28] Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 16.0 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 5.3 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 2.7 percent of Asian householders who reported only one race. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population and for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-3.

Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income: 2019 and 2020

(Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Measure	2019		2020		Percent change (2020 less 2019)*, [2]	
	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
MONEY INCOME						
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	3.1	0.05	3.0	0.06	*–3.4	2.24
Second quintile	8.3	0.09	8.1	0.10	*–1.8	1.49
Third quintile	14.1	0.12	14.0	0.14	–0.5	1.14
Fourth quintile	22.7	0.16	22.6	0.18	–0.2	0.93
Highest quintile	51.9	0.35	52.2	0.39	0.7	0.90
Top 5 percent	23.0	0.44	23.0	0.46	–0.1	2.53
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.484	0.0036	0.489	0.0040	0.9	1.01
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.590	0.0112	0.618	0.0124	*4.7	2.82
Theil	0.432	0.0098	0.438	0.0103	1.3	3.05
Atkinson:						
e=0.25	0.104	0.0019	0.106	0.0021	1.6	2.55
e=0.50	0.203	0.0032	0.207	0.0034	1.9	2.15
e=0.75	0.306	0.0041	0.313	0.0045	*2.3	1.90
EQUIVALENCE-ADJUSTED INCOME						
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	3.6	0.06	3.4	0.07	*–5.8	2.09
Second quintile	9.0	0.10	8.9	0.10	*–1.5	1.42
Third quintile	14.6	0.12	14.5	0.13	–0.5	1.14
Fourth quintile	22.3	0.16	22.4	0.18	0.7	0.98
Highest quintile	50.5	0.36	50.8	0.40	0.5	0.98
Top 5 percent	22.7	0.44	22.5	0.48	–0.9	2.63
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.465	0.0038	0.469	0.0041	1.0	1.11
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.597	0.0117	0.642	0.0133	*7.6	2.94
Theil	0.404	0.0097	0.410	0.0106	1.4	3.25
Atkinson:						
e=0.25	0.097	0.0019	0.099	0.0021	1.9	2.73
e=0.50	0.190	0.0032	0.195	0.0035	*2.6	2.31
e=0.75	0.291	0.0042	0.302	0.0046	*3.6	2.02

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

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. The MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-4a.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2020

(Income in 2020 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. Further explanation of income inequality measures is available at "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Year	Measures of income dispersion															
	Household income at selected percentiles										Household income ratios at selected percentiles					
	10th percentile limit	20th percentile limit	30th percentile limit	40th percentile limit	50th (median)	60th percentile limit	70th percentile limit	80th percentile limit	90th percentile limit	95th percentile limit	90th/ 10th	95th/ 20th	95th/ 50th	80th/ 50th	80th/ 20th	20th/ 50th
2020	15,600	27,026	39,535	52,179	67,521	85,076	107,908	141,110	201,126	273,739	12.89	10.13	4.05	2.09	5.22	0.40
2019	16,226	28,435	40,905	54,171	69,560	87,568	111,081	144,280	203,661	273,373	12.55	9.61	3.93	2.07	5.07	0.41
2018	15,080	26,389	38,143	51,541	65,127	81,994	103,250	134,008	189,973	256,396	12.60	9.72	3.94	2.06	5.08	0.41
2017[1]	15,103	26,216	37,023	49,860	64,557	81,475	103,485	133,689	191,929	257,746	12.71	9.83	3.99	2.07	5.10	0.41
2017	15,015	26,017	36,973	49,746	64,806	81,891	103,291	133,953	189,097	250,297	12.59	9.62	3.86	2.07	5.15	0.40
2016	14,678	25,890	37,444	49,187	63,683	80,759	101,556	130,538	183,951	242,970	12.53	9.38	3.82	2.05	5.04	0.41
2015	14,486	24,911	35,242	47,539	61,748	78,667	99,080	127,834	177,194	234,316	12.23	9.41	3.79	2.07	5.13	0.40
2014	13,436	23,456	33,616	45,076	58,725	74,655	94,698	122,866	172,354	226,080	12.83	9.64	3.85	2.09	5.24	0.40
2013[2]	13,577	23,373	33,902	45,672	59,640	74,793	94,649	122,687	172,988	228,306	12.74	9.77	3.83	2.06	5.25	0.39
2013[3]	13,802	23,262	33,455	44,728	57,808	72,902	91,268	117,877	166,949	218,147	12.10	9.38	3.77	2.04	5.07	0.40
2012	13,820	23,266	33,659	44,913	57,623	72,944	91,051	117,575	164,904	215,907	11.93	9.28	3.75	2.04	5.05	0.40
2011	13,841	23,370	33,761	44,429	57,732	72,012	91,119	117,165	165,641	214,533	11.97	9.18	3.72	2.03	5.01	0.40
2010[4]	14,112	23,795	33,825	45,211	58,627	73,170	92,801	119,011	165,112	214,734	11.70	9.02	3.66	2.03	5.00	0.41
2009[5]	14,658	24,736	35,262	46,622	60,200	74,742	93,863	120,939	166,451	217,692	11.36	8.80	3.62	2.01	4.89	0.41
2008	14,656	24,962	35,742	47,002	60,624	75,595	95,101	120,808	166,677	216,933	11.37	8.69	3.58	1.99	4.84	0.41
2007	15,220	25,394	37,044	48,933	62,865	77,592	97,654	125,148	170,201	221,511	11.18	8.72	3.52	1.99	4.93	0.40
2006	15,444	25,784	37,217	48,614	62,033	77,218	96,691	124,877	171,167	223,948	11.08	8.69	3.61	2.01	4.84	0.42
2005	14,998	25,482	36,034	47,833	61,553	76,612	95,665	121,847	167,534	220,562	11.17	8.66	3.58	1.98	4.78	0.41
2004[6]	14,982	25,394	35,716	47,633	60,901	75,869	95,197	120,888	166,033	215,879	11.08	8.50	3.54	1.98	4.76	0.42
2003	14,864	25,372	35,880	47,967	61,113	76,823	96,288	122,553	166,757	217,434	11.22	8.57	3.56	2.01	4.83	0.42
2002	15,323	25,850	36,270	48,158	61,190	76,705	95,993	121,222	164,646	216,430	10.75	8.37	3.54	1.98	4.69	0.42
2001	15,661	26,337	36,980	48,825	61,889	77,676	96,780	122,377	166,532	220,570	10.63	8.38	3.56	1.98	4.65	0.43
2000[7]	15,950	27,011	37,910	49,741	63,292	78,643	97,975	123,247	168,819	218,892	10.58	8.10	3.46	1.95	4.56	0.43
1999[8]	16,124	26,706	37,964	49,746	63,423	78,522	97,522	123,480	167,968	221,302	10.42	8.29	3.49	1.95	4.62	0.42
1998	15,439	25,651	37,108	48,399	61,891	76,936	95,343	119,374	161,234	210,414	10.44	8.20	3.40	1.93	4.65	0.41
1997	14,866	24,843	35,490	47,106	59,697	74,207	91,838	115,344	157,549	204,151	10.60	8.22	3.42	1.93	4.64	0.42
1996	14,684	24,339	34,610	45,751	58,494	72,525	89,787	112,094	151,705	197,011	10.33	8.09	3.37	1.92	4.61	0.42
1995[9]	14,679	24,364	34,076	45,538	57,655	71,066	87,754	110,188	148,384	191,192	10.11	7.85	3.32	1.91	4.52	0.42
1994[10]	13,910	23,264	33,142	43,665	55,905	69,482	86,671	108,886	147,079	190,290	10.57	8.18	3.40	1.95	4.68	0.42
1993[11]	13,596	22,937	32,896	43,655	55,263	68,621	85,353	106,665	144,592	185,097	10.64	8.07	3.35	1.93	4.65	0.42
1992[12]	13,601	22,850	32,734	43,778	55,559	68,732	84,573	105,196	140,638	179,574	10.34	7.86	3.23	1.89	4.60	0.41
1991	13,795	23,402	33,607	44,607	55,992	68,899	84,399	105,493	141,037	179,170	10.22	7.66	3.20	1.88	4.51	0.42
1990	14,100	24,078	34,672	45,578	57,677	69,729	85,879	106,337	142,733	182,506	10.12	7.58	3.16	1.84	4.42	0.42
1989	14,553	24,449	34,997	46,488	58,425	71,450	87,437	108,559	145,434	185,446	9.99	7.59	3.17	1.86	4.44	0.42
1988	13,847	24,011	34,175	45,356	57,433	70,683	85,898	106,730	141,341	180,664	10.21	7.52	3.15	1.86	4.45	0.42
1987[13]	13,633	23,606	33,956	44,808	56,964	69,945	85,355	105,711	139,461	176,891	10.23	7.49	3.11	1.86	4.48	0.41
1986	13,525	23,168	33,711	44,315	56,291	68,777	83,882	103,964	136,450	174,335	10.09	7.52	3.10	1.85	4.49	0.41
1985[14]	13,566	22,870	32,576	43,029	54,334	66,658	80,979	100,253	131,494	165,648	9.69	7.24	3.05	1.85	4.38	0.42
1984[15]	13,556	22,605	32,124	42,308	53,337	65,182	79,631	98,465	129,518	162,998	9.55	7.21	3.06	1.85	4.36	0.42
1983	13,030	22,180	31,220	41,243	51,764	63,300	77,207	95,662	125,204	157,388	9.61	7.10	3.04	1.85	4.31	0.43
1982	13,080	21,709	31,080	41,288	52,130	63,085	76,739	94,072	124,059	155,287	9.48	7.15	2.98	1.80	4.33	0.42
1981	13,319	21,990	31,252	41,107	52,272	63,579	76,953	93,998	122,787	151,274	9.22	6.88	2.89	1.80	4.27	0.42
1980	13,496	22,428	31,933	42,061	53,116	64,483	77,512	94,415	122,677	151,943	9.09	6.77	2.86	1.78	4.21	0.42
1979[16]	13,691	23,346	33,351	43,356	54,899	66,705	80,042	96,717	125,196	156,282	9.14	6.69	2.85	1.76	4.14	0.43
1978	13,944	23,069	32,880	43,619	55,004	65,998	79,439	95,986	124,146	153,557	8.90	6.66	2.79	1.75	4.16	0.42
1977	13,664	22,373	31,881	42,139	52,954	64,230	77,375	93,642	119,432	148,266	8.74	6.63	2.80	1.77	4.19	0.42
1976[17]	13,498	22,420	32,018	41,770	52,621	63,630	75,717	91,546	117,388	145,180	8.70	6.48	2.76	1.74	4.08	0.43
1975[18]	13,423	21,933	31,329	41,164	51,762	62,203	74,420	89,312	114,492	140,939	8.53	6.43	2.72	1.73	4.07	0.42
1974[18, 19]	13,800	23,071	32,813	42,796	53,154	63,237	75,955	91,778	118,343	145,264	8.58	6.30	2.73	1.73	3.98	0.43
1973	13,708	22,961	33,274	44,151	54,893	65,326	78,329	94,057	121,410	151,175	8.86	6.58	2.75	1.71	4.10	0.42
1972[20]	13,090	22,472	32,738	43,280	53,806	63,966	76,096	91,555	117,634	147,347	8.99	6.56	2.74	1.70	4.07	0.42
1971[21]	12,276	21,718	31,433	41,400	51,596	60,923	72,045	86,870	111,445	137,952	9.08	6.35	2.67	1.68	4.00	0.42
1970	12,086	22,001	32,131	42,147	52,103	61,302	72,327	87,461	111,407	138,252	9.22	6.28	2.65	1.68	3.98	0.42
1969	12,369	22,378	32,549	42,940	52,510	62,100	72,610	87,006	110,398	136,456	8.93	6.10	2.60	1.66	3.89	0.43
1968	12,057	21,728	32,039	41,193	50,628	59,043	69,309	82,962	104,617	129,791	8.68	5.97	2.56	1.64	3.82	0.43
1967[22]	11,076	20,385	30,455	39,751	48,537	56,419	67,753	80,453	102,197	129,105	9.23	6.33	2.66	1.66	3.95	0.42

Footnotes provided at the end of Table A-4b.

Table A-4b.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2020

(Income in 2020 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. Further explanation of income inequality measures is available at "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Year	Measures of income dispersion																	
	Mean household income of quintiles						Shares of household income of quintiles						Summary measures					
																Atkinson		
	Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile	Top 5 percent	Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile	Top 5 percent	Gini index of income inequality	Mean logarithmic deviation of income	Theil	e=0.25	e=0.50	e=0.75
2020	14,589	39,479	67,846	109,732	253,484	446,030	3.0	8.1	14.0	22.6	52.2	23.0	0.489	0.618	0.438	0.106	0.207	0.313
2019	15,476	41,160	69,799	112,499	257,626	456,753	3.1	8.3	14.1	22.7	51.9	23.0	0.484	0.590	0.432	0.104	0.203	0.306
2018	14,200	38,442	65,532	104,701	241,106	429,360	3.1	8.3	14.1	22.6	52.0	23.1	0.486	0.616	0.436	0.105	0.205	0.311
2017[1]	14,068	37,489	64,783	104,560	241,835	429,137	3.0	8.1	14.0	22.6	52.3	23.2	0.489	0.617	0.441	0.106	0.207	0.313
2017	14,000	37,382	65,009	104,571	234,260	406,848	3.1	8.2	14.3	23.0	51.5	22.3	0.482	0.609	0.424	0.103	0.202	0.307
2016	13,961	37,219	63,802	102,665	230,771	404,594	3.1	8.3	14.2	22.9	51.5	22.6	0.481	0.601	0.426	0.103	0.201	0.305
2015	13,610	35,651	62,093	100,551	221,101	383,353	3.1	8.2	14.3	23.2	51.1	22.1	0.479	0.596	0.420	0.101	0.199	0.303
2014	12,779	34,023	59,146	96,131	212,383	363,740	3.1	8.2	14.3	23.2	51.2	21.9	0.480	0.611	0.419	0.102	0.200	0.307
2013[2]	12,904	34,294	59,813	96,244	215,200	372,257	3.1	8.2	14.3	23.0	51.4	22.2	0.482	0.606	0.428	0.103	0.202	0.307
2013[3]	12,967	33,956	58,234	92,956	206,132	358,765	3.2	8.4	14.4	23.0	51.0	22.2	0.476	0.578	0.415	0.100	0.196	0.298
2012	12,978	33,541	57,806	92,728	205,458	359,234	3.2	8.3	14.4	23.0	51.0	22.3	0.477	0.586	0.423	0.101	0.198	0.300
2011	12,963	33,684	57,489	92,365	205,329	359,221	3.2	8.4	14.3	23.0	51.1	22.3	0.477	0.585	0.422	0.101	0.198	0.300
2010[4]	13,081	33,946	58,497	93,845	201,535	341,701	3.3	8.5	14.6	23.4	50.3	21.3	0.470	0.574	0.400	0.097	0.191	0.293
2009[5]	13,971	35,383	59,906	95,172	206,617	357,240	3.4	8.6	14.6	23.2	50.3	21.7	0.468	0.550	0.403	0.097	0.190	0.288
2008	14,048	35,573	60,418	96,125	206,155	355,179	3.4	8.6	14.7	23.3	50.0	21.5	0.466	0.541	0.398	0.096	0.188	0.285
2007	14,456	36,845	62,534	99,005	210,212	359,414	3.4	8.7	14.8	23.4	49.7	21.2	0.463	0.532	0.391	0.095	0.185	0.281
2006	14,609	37,036	62,061	98,233	216,429	382,751	3.4	8.6	14.5	22.9	50.5	22.3	0.470	0.543	0.417	0.099	0.192	0.289
2005	14,157	36,349	61,519	96,762	212,035	373,567	3.4	8.6	14.6	23.0	50.4	22.2	0.469	0.545	0.411	0.098	0.192	0.289
2004[6]	14,072	36,007	61,007	96,195	208,029	362,513	3.4	8.7	14.7	23.2	50.1	21.8	0.466	0.543	0.406	0.097	0.190	0.286
2003	14,102	36,226	61,494	97,338	207,499	357,271	3.4	8.7	14.8	23.4	49.8	21.4	0.464	0.530	0.397	0.095	0.187	0.283
2002	14,414	36,648	61,756	97,142	207,400	362,168	3.5	8.8	14.8	23.3	49.7	21.7	0.462	0.514	0.398	0.095	0.186	0.279
2001	14,855	37,325	62,476	97,958	213,933	381,734	3.5	8.7	14.6	23.0	50.1	22.4	0.466	0.515	0.413	0.098	0.189	0.282
2000[7]	15,310	38,226	63,658	98,960	214,444	380,446	3.6	8.9	14.8	23.0	49.8	22.1	0.462	0.490	0.404	0.096	0.185	0.275
1999[8]	15,452	37,941	63,508	98,842	210,781	366,359	3.6	8.9	14.9	23.2	49.4	21.5	0.458	0.476	0.386	0.092	0.180	0.268
1998	14,679	37,067	62,022	95,922	202,982	353,797	3.6	9.0	15.0	23.2	49.2	21.4	0.456	0.488	0.389	0.093	0.181	0.271
1997	14,259	35,648	59,974	92,891	198,043	347,542	3.6	8.9	15.0	23.2	49.4	21.7	0.459	0.484	0.396	0.094	0.183	0.272
1996	14,165	34,770	58,484	90,516	190,375	331,626	3.6	9.0	15.1	23.3	49.0	21.4	0.455	0.464	0.389	0.093	0.179	0.266
1995[9]	14,120	34,512	57,706	88,708	185,120	319,490	3.7	9.1	15.2	23.3	48.7	21.0	0.450	0.452	0.378	0.090	0.175	0.261
1994[10]	13,366	33,310	56,115	87,321	183,574	317,165	3.6	8.9	15.0	23.4	49.1	21.2	0.456	0.471	0.387	0.092	0.179	0.268
1993[11]	13,018	33,001	55,318	85,967	179,108	307,408	3.6	9.0	15.1	23.5	48.9	21.0	0.454	0.467	0.385	0.092	0.178	0.266
1992[12]	13,159	32,971	55,549	85,273	165,229	262,248	3.8	9.4	15.8	24.2	46.9	18.6	0.433	0.417	0.324	0.080	0.160	0.243
1991	13,431	33,734	56,033	85,416	163,794	255,613	3.8	9.6	15.9	24.2	46.5	18.1	0.428	0.411	0.313	0.078	0.156	0.237
1990	13,803	34,730	57,365	86,490	167,845	267,274	3.8	9.6	15.9	24.0	46.6	18.5	0.428	0.402	0.317	0.078	0.156	0.236
1989	14,136	35,171	58,464	88,433	172,871	279,301	3.8	9.5	15.8	24.0	46.8	18.9	0.431	0.406	0.324	0.080	0.158	0.239
1988	13,638	34,423	57,573	87,029	166,148	262,040	3.8	9.6	16.0	24.2	46.3	18.3	0.426	0.401	0.314	0.078	0.155	0.236
1987[13]	13,403	34,064	56,950	86,083	163,707	257,922	3.8	9.6	16.1	24.3	46.2	18.2	0.426	0.408	0.314	0.078	0.155	0.237
1986	13,056	33,581	56,195	84,658	160,237	251,022	3.8	9.7	16.2	24.3	46.1	18.0	0.425	0.416	0.310	0.077	0.155	0.237
1985[14]	12,915	32,729	54,327	81,719	152,649	235,470	3.9	9.8	16.2	24.4	45.6	17.6	0.419	0.403	0.300	0.075	0.151	0.231
1984[15]	12,935	32,218	53,391	80,391	147,817	223,138	4.0	9.9	16.3	24.6	45.2	17.1	0.415	0.391	0.290	0.073	0.147	0.225
1983	12,524	31,461	52,014	78,053	143,308	216,522	4.0	9.9	16.4	24.6	45.1	17.0	0.414	0.397	0.288	0.072	0.147	0.226
1982	12,378	31,326	51,853	77,119	141,443	213,722	4.0	10.0	16.5	24.5	45.0	17.0	0.412	0.401	0.287	0.072	0.146	0.226
1981	12,612	31,416	52,045	77,579	138,580	205,929	4.1	10.1	16.7	24.8	44.3	16.5	0.406	0.387	0.277	0.070	0.141	0.220
1980	12,927	32,173	53,090	78,215	139,454	208,399	4.2	10.2	16.8	24.7	44.1	16.5	0.403	0.375	0.274	0.069	0.140	0.216
1979[16]	13,361	33,232	54,790	80,402	144,293	220,063	4.1	10.2	16.8	24.6	44.2	16.9	0.404	0.369	0.279	0.070	0.141	0.216
1978	13,456	33,045	54,562	79,926	142,698	217,202	4.2	10.2	16.8	24.7	44.1	16.8	0.402	0.363	0.275	0.069	0.139	0.213
1977	13,012	32,028	52,983	77,630	138,432	211,776	4.2	10.2	16.9	24.7	44.0	16.8	0.402	0.364	0.276	0.069	0.139	0.213
1976[17]	13,076	32,011	52,643	76,449	135,301	206,156	4.3	10.3	17.0	24.7	43.7	16.6	0.398	0.361	0.271	0.068	0.137	0.211
1975[18]	12,762	31,347	51,431	74,729	131,940	200,225	4.3	10.4	17.0	24.7	43.6	16.5	0.397	0.361	0.270	0.067	0.136	0.210
1974[18, 19]	13,210	32,834	52,919	76,425	135,406	205,817	4.3	10.6	17.0	24.6	43.5	16.5	0.395	0.352	0.267	0.067	0.134	0.207
1973	13,259	33,337	54,680	78,660	140,745	216,791	4.2	10.4	17.0	24.5	43.9	16.9	0.400	0.360	0.275	0.069	0.139	0.213
1972[20]	12,669	32,723	53,403	76,666	137,638	213,332	4.1	10.4	17.0	24.5	43.9	17.0	0.401	0.371	0.279	0.070	0.140	0.216
1971[21]	11,956	31,601	51,233	72,839	129,064	197,961	4.1	10.6	17.3	24.5	43.5	16.7	0.396	0.370	0.273	0.068	0.138	0.214
1970	11,882	32,190	51,836	73,065	129,353	198,542	4.1	10.8	17.4	24.5	43.3	16.6	0.394	0.370	0.271	0.068	0.138	0.214
1969	12,093	32,650	52,172	73,076	128,445	197,703	4.1	10.9	17.5	24.5	43.0	16.6	0.391	0.357	0.268	0.067	0.135	0.209
1968	11,806	31,662	50,215	70,049	121,720	186,097	4.2	11.1	17.6	24.5	42.6	16.3	0.386	0.352	0.261	0.065	0.133	0.206
1967[22]	10,870	30,120	48,091	67,286	121,089	191,006	4.0	10.8	17.3	24.2	43.6	17.2	0.397	0.377	0.280	0.070	0.141	0.218

Footnotes provided on the next page.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[10] Introduction of 1990 Census sample design.

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

[12] Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-5.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2020

(Further explanation of income inequality measures is available at "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Year	Measures of income dispersion										
	Shares of equivalence-adjusted income of quintiles					Summary measures					
									Atkinson		
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Gini index of income inequality	Mean logarithmic deviation of income	Theil	e=0.25	e=0.50	e=0.75
2020	3.4	8.9	14.5	22.4	50.8	0.469	0.642	0.410	0.099	0.195	0.302
2019	3.6	9.0	14.6	22.3	50.5	0.465	0.597	0.404	0.097	0.190	0.291
2018	3.5	9.1	14.7	22.4	50.3	0.464	0.628	0.405	0.097	0.191	0.296
2017[1]	3.4	8.9	14.4	22.4	50.9	0.471	0.643	0.416	0.100	0.196	0.304
2017	3.5	9.0	14.7	22.7	50.1	0.463	0.639	0.397	0.096	0.191	0.298
2016	3.5	9.1	14.7	22.5	50.2	0.464	0.629	0.403	0.097	0.192	0.297
2015	3.4	9.0	14.8	22.9	49.8	0.462	0.623	0.396	0.096	0.190	0.295
2014	3.3	9.0	14.8	22.9	50.0	0.464	0.648	0.397	0.096	0.192	0.301
2013[2]	3.4	8.8	14.7	22.8	50.3	0.467	0.635	0.409	0.098	0.194	0.301
2013[3]	3.5	9.1	14.9	22.9	49.6	0.459	0.620	0.392	0.095	0.188	0.293
2012	3.4	9.0	14.8	22.9	49.9	0.463	0.629	0.405	0.097	0.192	0.298
2011	3.4	9.0	14.8	22.8	50.0	0.463	0.626	0.404	0.097	0.191	0.297
2010[4]	3.4	9.2	15.0	23.1	49.2	0.456	0.617	0.382	0.093	0.185	0.290
2009	3.6	9.3	15.0	22.9	49.4	0.456	0.605	0.390	0.094	0.186	0.289
2008	3.7	9.4	15.1	22.8	48.9	0.450	0.568	0.377	0.091	0.180	0.278
2007	3.8	9.5	15.3	22.9	48.5	0.444	0.548	0.368	0.089	0.175	0.271
2006	3.8	9.4	14.9	22.5	49.3	0.452	0.557	0.393	0.093	0.182	0.278
2005	3.8	9.5	15.1	22.6	49.1	0.450	0.571	0.386	0.092	0.181	0.280
2004[5]	3.8	9.6	15.2	22.7	48.7	0.447	0.559	0.380	0.091	0.179	0.276
2003	3.9	9.5	15.2	22.8	48.6	0.445	0.548	0.373	0.090	0.176	0.272
2002	4.0	9.6	15.2	22.7	48.4	0.443	0.523	0.373	0.089	0.174	0.267
2001	4.0	9.6	15.2	22.4	48.8	0.446	0.527	0.386	0.091	0.177	0.270
2000[6]	4.1	9.8	15.2	22.3	48.6	0.442	0.501	0.380	0.090	0.174	0.263
1999[7]	4.0	9.7	15.3	22.6	48.4	0.441	0.492	0.366	0.088	0.171	0.260
1998	4.0	9.8	15.4	22.7	48.1	0.439	0.506	0.369	0.088	0.172	0.262
1997	4.0	9.8	15.4	22.6	48.3	0.440	0.500	0.374	0.089	0.173	0.263
1996	4.0	9.8	15.5	22.7	47.9	0.437	0.474	0.370	0.088	0.170	0.256
1995[8]	4.1	9.9	15.6	22.8	47.6	0.433	0.463	0.356	0.085	0.166	0.251
1994[9]	4.0	9.8	15.6	22.8	47.8	0.436	0.474	0.363	0.087	0.169	0.256
1993[10]	3.9	9.8	15.6	23.0	47.7	0.436	0.472	0.363	0.087	0.169	0.256
1992[11]	4.2	10.4	16.3	23.7	45.5	0.412	0.416	0.298	0.074	0.149	0.230
1991	4.3	10.6	16.5	23.6	45.0	0.406	0.398	0.289	0.071	0.144	0.222
1990	4.4	10.6	16.3	23.5	45.1	0.406	0.386	0.292	0.072	0.143	0.220
1989	4.4	10.5	16.3	23.4	45.3	0.408	0.390	0.297	0.073	0.145	0.222
1988	4.4	10.7	16.5	23.7	44.7	0.402	0.379	0.285	0.070	0.141	0.216
1987[12]	4.4	10.8	16.7	23.8	44.4	0.399	0.379	0.280	0.069	0.139	0.215
1986	4.5	10.8	16.6	23.8	44.3	0.397	0.375	0.276	0.068	0.137	0.212
1985[13]	4.6	10.9	16.7	23.7	44.1	0.394	0.369	0.269	0.067	0.135	0.208
1984[14]	4.6	11.0	16.8	24.0	43.6	0.389	0.366	0.261	0.065	0.132	0.205
1983	4.6	11.0	16.9	24.0	43.5	0.389	0.373	0.260	0.065	0.132	0.207
1982	4.7	11.1	17.0	23.9	43.2	0.384	0.370	0.255	0.064	0.129	0.203
1981	5.0	11.4	17.2	24.0	42.4	0.373	0.346	0.240	0.060	0.122	0.192
1980	5.2	11.6	17.3	24.0	41.9	0.367	0.325	0.233	0.058	0.118	0.184

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-5.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2020—Con.

(Further explanation of income inequality measures is available at "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Year	Measures of income dispersion										
	Shares of equivalence-adjusted income of quintiles					Summary measures					
									Atkinson		
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	Gini index of income inequality	Mean logarithmic deviation of income	Theil	e=0.25	e=0.50	e=0.75
1979[15]	5.3	11.7	17.2	23.8	41.9	0.366	0.314	0.233	0.058	0.117	0.182
1978	5.4	11.8	17.3	23.7	41.8	0.363	0.308	0.230	0.057	0.115	0.178
1977	5.5	11.7	17.3	23.7	41.7	0.362	0.309	0.230	0.057	0.115	0.178
1976[16]	5.6	11.8	17.4	23.8	41.5	0.359	0.301	0.225	0.056	0.112	0.174
1975[17]	5.6	11.9	17.3	23.6	41.6	0.359	0.298	0.226	0.056	0.113	0.174
1974[17, 18]	5.8	12.1	17.3	23.6	41.2	0.354	0.288	0.220	0.055	0.110	0.169
1973	5.6	12.0	17.2	23.5	41.7	0.360	0.288	0.228	0.056	0.113	0.173
1972[19]	5.6	11.9	17.2	23.4	41.9	0.362	0.301	0.233	0.057	0.115	0.177
1971[20]	5.7	12.0	17.2	23.4	41.7	0.359	0.297	0.229	0.056	0.113	0.174
1970	5.7	12.1	17.3	23.4	41.5	0.357	0.297	0.227	0.056	0.112	0.174
1969	5.8	12.2	17.3	23.4	41.3	0.353	0.281	0.223	0.055	0.109	0.168
1968	5.8	12.3	17.4	23.4	41.1	0.351	0.284	0.220	0.054	0.109	0.168
1967[21]	5.6	12.0	17.1	23.2	42.1	0.362	0.302	0.238	0.058	0.116	0.178

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[9] Introduction of 1990 Census sample design.

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

[11] Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-6.

Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2019 and 2020

(Earnings in 2020 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. People 15 years and older as of March of the following year with earnings. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Characteristic	2019			2020			Percent change (2020 less 2019)*	
	Number (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)			
		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
PEOPLE WITH EARNINGS								
All Workers	**169,802**	**42,056**	**190**	**166,847**	**41,535**	**200**	***–1.2**	**0.60**
Men	89,023	49,378	832	87,599	49,389	919	Z	2.34
Women	80,779	36,273	269	79,248	35,838	305	*–1.2	1.04
Full-Time, Year-Round Workers	**119,158**	**52,650**	**215**	**105,493**	**56,287**	**379**	***6.9**	**0.76**
Men	67,123	58,173	876	59,634	61,417	284	*5.6	1.62
Women	52,035	47,889	372	45,859	50,982	277	*6.5	0.87
Female-to-male earnings ratio	X	0.823	0.0126	X	0.830	0.0051	0.8	1.63

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

X Not applicable.

Z Rounds to zero.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. The MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-7.

Number and Real Median Earnings of Total Workers and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers by Sex and Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2020

(Earnings in 2020 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. People 15 years and older as of March of the following year beginning in 1980, and people 14 years old and older as of March of the following year for previous years. Before 1989 earnings are for civilian workers only. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Year	Total workers								Full-time, year-round workers								Female-to-male earnings ratio
	Male				Female				Male				Female				
	Number of workers (thousands)		Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)		Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)		Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)		Median earnings (dollars)		
	Total	With earnings	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Total	With earnings	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Total	With earnings	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Total	With earnings	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	
2020	87,656	87,599	49,389	919	79,335	79,248	35,838	305	59,653	59,634	61,417	284	45,866	45,859	50,982	277	0.830
2019	89,061	89,023	49,378	832	80,862	80,779	36,273	269	67,136	67,123	58,173	876	52,062	52,035	47,889	372	0.823
2018	88,165	88,115	48,182	419	79,493	79,440	33,661	712	67,220	67,205	56,995	489	50,807	50,795	46,488	502	0.816
2017[2]	88,069	88,020	47,589	712	78,359	78,291	33,671	201	66,515	66,500	55,106	236	49,244	49,227	45,004	921	0.817
2017	88,140	88,101	46,893	1,296	78,260	78,196	33,379	181	66,397	66,379	55,064	238	49,308	49,293	44,326	219	0.805
2016	86,945	86,886	45,541	254	77,813	77,742	33,311	218	64,990	64,953	55,702	227	48,345	48,328	44,823	264	0.805
2015	86,466	86,435	45,468	252	77,066	76,974	33,046	192	63,891	63,887	55,953	244	47,232	47,211	44,514	262	0.796
2014	84,539	84,494	44,477	234	75,639	75,572	31,076	519	62,466	62,455	55,142	238	46,246	46,226	43,364	785	0.786
2013[3]	83,916	83,855	44,775	555	74,892	74,821	30,485	516	61,240	61,240	55,666	1,040	44,629	44,629	43,176	1,274	0.776
2013[4]	83,605	83,555	44,412	800	74,598	74,545	30,870	666	60,781	60,769	55,686	450	45,081	45,068	43,581	665	0.783
2012	83,070	83,003	42,825	769	74,252	74,188	30,363	255	59,028	59,009	55,794	868	44,059	44,042	42,684	671	0.765
2011	81,418	81,366	43,069	315	73,178	73,094	30,623	250	58,014	57,993	55,596	899	43,702	43,683	42,812	292	0.770
2010[5]	80,893	80,856	43,764	311	72,789	72,716	31,532	256	56,294	56,283	57,050	957	43,184	43,179	43,888	286	0.769
2009	81,979	81,934	43,938	235	73,063	72,972	31,480	185	56,072	56,053	56,995	292	43,253	43,217	43,874	209	0.770
2008	84,088	84,039	44,071	212	74,600	74,538	30,913	192	59,875	59,861	55,881	287	44,163	44,156	43,079	210	0.771
2007	84,532	84,482	45,848	218	74,382	74,295	32,386	187	63,000	62,984	56,458	309	45,640	45,613	43,929	210	0.778
2006	83,980	83,928	46,175	227	73,761	73,683	31,487	324	63,070	63,055	54,389	186	44,682	44,663	41,846	392	0.769
2005	82,987	82,934	45,639	614	72,544	72,476	30,658	313	61,515	61,500	54,989	197	43,369	43,351	42,329	177	0.770
2004[6]	81,503	81,448	44,622	364	72,016	71,930	30,573	179	60,103	60,088	56,041	203	42,414	42,380	42,914	179	0.766
2003	80,554	80,508	45,214	183	71,446	71,372	31,043	188	58,784	58,772	57,375	209	41,922	41,908	43,346	193	0.755
2002	80,548	80,500	45,662	195	71,500	71,411	30,919	178	58,774	58,761	56,890	579	41,900	41,876	43,578	190	0.766
2001	80,300	80,209	45,967	190	71,308	71,232	30,559	190	58,728	58,712	56,095	622	41,651	41,639	42,817	398	0.763
2000[7]	80,572	80,494	46,653	193	71,758	71,657	30,549	191	59,619	59,602	56,151	250	41,744	41,719	41,394	253	0.737
1999[8]	79,360	79,322	46,877	372	71,153	71,053	28,738	415	58,318	58,299	56,714	349	40,890	40,871	41,013	290	0.723
1998	77,323	77,295	45,768	610	68,950	68,846	28,198	422	56,957	56,951	56,257	348	38,819	38,785	41,163	309	0.732
1997	76,731	76,694	43,303	324	67,851	67,736	26,966	287	54,933	54,909	54,323	852	37,715	37,683	40,287	411	0.742
1996	76,165	76,121	42,496	333	66,744	66,661	26,415	296	53,801	53,787	52,976	312	36,457	36,430	39,076	450	0.738
1995[9]	74,681	74,619	42,330	440	65,657	65,557	25,924	284	52,675	52,667	53,290	320	35,502	35,482	38,064	381	0.714
1994[10]	74,326	74,264	40,989	527	64,803	64,706	24,818	373	51,597	51,580	53,462	353	34,182	34,155	38,475	314	0.720
1993[11]	73,287	73,198	39,700	381	63,808	63,660	24,581	396	49,838	49,818	53,787	340	33,552	33,524	38,468	279	0.715
1992[12]	73,142	73,120	39,721	343	62,535	62,408	24,531	400	48,554	48,551	54,763	340	33,296	33,241	38,764	304	0.708
1991	72,064	72,040	40,624	336	61,959	61,796	23,946	382	47,987	47,888	54,682	676	32,491	32,436	38,200	300	0.699

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-7.

Number and Real Median Earnings of Total Workers and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers by Sex and Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2020–Con.

(Earnings in 2020 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. People 15 years and older as of March of the following year beginning in 1980, and people 14 years old and older as of March of the following year for previous years. Before 1989 earnings are for civilian workers only. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Year	Total workers								Full-time, year-round workers								Female-to-male earnings ratio
	Male				Female				Male				Female				
	Number of workers (thousands)		Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)		Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)		Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)		Median earnings (dollars)		
	Total	With earnings	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Total	With earnings	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Total	With earnings	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Total	With earnings	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	
1990	72,380	72,348	41,456	323	61,946	61,732	23,596	253	49,181	49,171	53,314	656	31,758	31,682	38,182	402	0.716
1989	72,093	72,045	43,205	346	61,586	61,338	23,721	259	49,698	49,678	55,242	372	31,428	31,340	37,936	419	0.687
1988	70,496	70,467	43,483	392	60,873	60,658	23,408	274	48,303	48,285	56,233	406	31,334	31,237	37,141	437	0.660
1987[13]	69,624	69,545	43,318	521	59,557	59,359	23,211	252	47,048	47,013	56,712	388	29,982	29,912	36,964	284	0.652
1986	68,783	68,728	42,466	517	57,932	57,686	22,646	309	45,912	45,912	57,103	402	28,493	28,420	36,700	316	0.643
1985[14]	67,852	67,809	40,901	511	56,592	56,296	21,459	356	44,952	44,943	55,662	534	27,470	27,383	35,944	310	0.646
1984[15]	66,513	66,454	40,514	372	55,596	55,226	20,642	329	43,836	43,808	55,248	466	26,587	26,466	35,169	341	0.637
1983	65,216	65,138	39,835	359	53,413	53,108	20,398	245	41,548	41,528	54,233	408	25,288	25,166	34,489	347	0.636
1982	64,827	64,730	39,730	370	52,299	51,820	19,864	238	40,135	40,105	54,472	378	23,845	23,702	33,633	374	0.617
1981	65,362	65,233	41,274	388	52,504	51,940	19,792	234	41,811	41,773	55,522	320	23,488	23,329	32,888	225	0.592
1980	64,861	64,730	42,022	479	51,988	51,448	19,867	266	41,923	41,881	55,821	464	23,025	22,859	33,582	242	0.602
1979[16]	64,769	64,648	43,183	477	51,462	50,897	19,934	280	42,469	42,437	56,743	368	22,248	22,082	33,854	285	0.597
1978	63,101	62,903	44,302	354	49,214	48,398	19,166	288	41,078	41,036	57,436	324	21,131	20,914	34,140	312	0.594
1977	61,959	61,704	43,064	366	47,333	46,194	18,237	263	39,325	39,263	57,067	443	19,544	19,238	33,625	250	0.589
1976[17]	60,703	60,450	42,728	321	45,659	44,565	17,820	273	38,214	38,184	55,811	362	18,372	18,073	33,595	273	0.602
1975[18]	59,509	59,268	42,436	375	43,725	42,926	17,340	303	37,316	37,267	55,965	361	17,738	17,452	32,917	274	0.588
1974[18, 19]	60,102	59,866	43,299	N	43,694	42,854	16,914	N	N	37,916	56,316	398	N	16,945	33,088	266	0.588
1973	59,816	59,438	45,337	N	42,835	41,583	17,065	N	39,643	39,581	58,412	N	17,547	17,195	33,081	N	0.566
1972[20]	58,194	57,774	44,340	N	40,723	39,470	17,656	N	38,234	38,184	56,608	N	16,976	16,675	32,754	N	0.579
1971[21]	57,303	56,886	42,223	N	39,910	38,485	17,065	N	36,868	36,819	53,717	N	16,353	16,002	31,965	N	0.595
1970	56,265	55,821	42,666	N	39,682	38,273	16,286	N	36,193	36,132	53,487	N	15,805	15,476	31,755	N	0.594
1969	55,700	55,273	43,184	N	39,060	37,737	16,049	N	37,055	37,008	51,496	N	15,678	15,374	31,153	N	0.605
1968	55,095	54,026	42,122	N	38,279	35,695	16,425	N	37,099	37,068	50,112	N	15,336	15,013	29,143	N	0.582
1967[22]	54,412	53,222	40,906	N	36,971	34,391	15,975	N	36,695	36,645	48,802	N	15,141	14,846	28,199	N	0.578
1966[23]	53,016	N	41,364	N	35,295	N	16,565	N	N	N	48,042	N	N	N	27,651	N	0.576
1965[24]	N	N	38,941	N	N	N	16,711	N	N	N	46,032	N	N	N	27,585	N	0.599
1964	51,978	N	38,566	N	33,146	N	15,658	N	N	N	45,385	N	N	N	26,845	N	0.591
1963	51,039	N	41,027	N	32,188	N	15,077	N	N	N	44,350	N	N	N	26,143	N	0.589
1962[25]	50,639	N	36,947	N	31,418	N	14,752	N	N	N	43,263	N	N	N	25,654	N	0.593
1961[26]	49,854	N	35,812	N	30,433	N	14,208	N	N	N	42,486	N	N	N	25,173	N	0.592
1960[27]	50,033	N	34,515	N	30,585	N	14,028	N	N	N	41,173	N	N	N	24,981	N	0.607

Footnotes provided on the next page.

N Not available.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. The MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11] Introduction of 1990 Census sample design.

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

[13] Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[24] Questionnaire expanded to ask eight income questions.

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-8.

Percent Change in Earnings and Number of Workers: 2007 to 2009 and 2019 to 2020

(People 15 years and older as of March of the following year with earnings. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Characteristic	Percent change in median earnings*				Percent change in number of workers*			
	2007 to 2009		2019 to 2020		2007 to 2009		2019 to 2020	
	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
PEOPLE WITH EARNINGS								
All Workers	***–4.0**	**0.53**	***–1.2**	**0.60**	***–2.4**	**0.44**	***–1.7**	**0.51**
Men	*–4.2	0.91	Z	2.34	*–3.0	0.53	*–1.6	0.69
Women	*–2.8	0.88	*–1.2	1.04	*–1.8	0.64	*–1.9	0.72
Full-Time, Year-Round Workers	***–0.6**	**0.55**	***6.9**	**0.76**	***–8.6**	**0.64**	***–11.5**	**0.72**
Men	1.0	1.01	*5.6	1.62	*–11.0	0.82	*–11.2	0.93
Women	–0.1	0.86	*6.5	0.87	*–5.3	1.04	*–11.9	1.14

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

Z Rounds to zero.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2008, 2010, 2020, and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

APPENDIX B. ESTIMATES OF POVERTY

How Poverty Is Calculated

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

Poverty Thresholds for 2020 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years
(In dollars)

Size of family unit	Related children under 18 years								
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual):									
Under age 65	13,465								
Aged 65 and older	12,413								
Two people:									
Householder under age 65	17,331	17,839							
Householder aged 65 and older	15,644	17,771							
Three people	20,244	20,832	20,852						
Four people	26,695	27,131	26,246	26,338					
Five people	32,193	32,661	31,661	30,887	30,414				
Six people	37,027	37,174	36,408	35,674	34,582	33,935			
Seven people	42,605	42,871	41,954	41,314	40,124	38,734	37,210		
Eight people	47,650	48,071	47,205	46,447	45,371	44,006	42,585	42,224	
Nine people or more	57,319	57,597	56,831	56,188	55,132	53,679	52,366	52,040	50,035

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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

Example: Suppose Family A comprises five people: two children, their mother, their father, and their great-aunt. Family A's poverty threshold in 2020 is $31,661. Each member of Family A had the following income in 2020:

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

Since their total family income ($32,000) was higher than their threshold ($31,661), Family A would not be considered "in poverty."

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

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 indicators showing depth of poverty are considered in the "Ratio of Income to Poverty" section, and another approach to setting thresholds and defining resources is discussed in the section "Supplemental Poverty Measure."

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

Weighted Average Thresholds

Since some data users want a summary of the 48 thresholds to get a general sense of the "poverty line," the following table provides the weighted average thresholds for 2020. The weighted average thresholds are based on the relative number of unrelated individuals and primary families of each size and composition and are not used in computing poverty estimates.[1]

[1] A primary family is a group of two or more people, one of whom is the householder, related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together. All such people (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds in 2020

Size of family unit	Dollars
One person	13,171
Two people	16,733
Three people	20,591
Four people	26,496
Five people	31,417
Six people	35,499
Seven people	40,406
Eight people	44,755
Nine people or more	53,905

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table B-1.

People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2019 and 2020

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Characteristic	2019					2020					Change in poverty (2020 less 2019)*	
		Below poverty					Below poverty					
	Total	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Percent
PEOPLE												
Total	**324,754**	**33,984**	**799**	**10.5**	**0.2**	**325,713**	**37,247**	**886**	**11.4**	**0.3**	***3,262**	***1.0**
Race[2] and Hispanic Origin												
White	248,086	22,512	611	9.1	0.2	247,865	25,007	663	10.1	0.3	*2,495	*1.0
White, not Hispanic	194,643	14,152	463	7.3	0.2	194,319	15,942	510	8.2	0.3	*1,790	*0.9
Black	42,965	8,073	389	18.8	0.9	43,355	8,472	415	19.5	1.0	399	0.8
Asian	19,926	1,464	151	7.3	0.8	20,155	1,629	173	8.1	0.8	165	0.7
Hispanic (any race)	60,602	9,545	437	15.7	0.7	61,196	10,409	474	17.0	0.8	*864	*1.3
Sex												
Male	159,170	14,976	433	9.4	0.3	159,699	16,334	460	10.2	0.3	*1,358	*0.8
Female	165,584	19,008	474	11.5	0.3	166,014	20,912	537	12.6	0.3	*1,904	*1.1
Age												
Under age 18	72,637	10,466	366	14.4	0.5	72,295	11,607	411	16.1	0.6	*1,141	*1.6
Aged 18 to 64	197,475	18,660	514	9.4	0.3	197,582	20,640	524	10.4	0.3	*1,979	*1.0
Aged 65 and older	54,642	4,858	200	8.9	0.4	55,836	5,000	243	9.0	0.4	142	0.1
Nativity												
Native-born	279,867	28,342	686	10.1	0.2	280,926	31,230	781	11.1	0.3	*2,889	*1.0
Foreign-born	44,886	5,643	294	12.6	0.7	44,787	6,016	314	13.4	0.7	374	*0.9
Naturalized citizen	22,746	2,038	152	9.0	0.7	22,664	2,078	153	9.2	0.6	40	0.2
Not a citizen	22,140	3,605	224	16.3	1.0	22,123	3,939	260	17.8	1.1	*334	*1.5
Region												
Northeast	55,096	5,177	327	9.4	0.6	54,786	5,555	340	10.1	0.6	377	0.7
Midwest	67,528	6,518	394	9.7	0.6	67,461	6,812	371	10.1	0.6	294	0.4
South	124,145	14,845	584	12.0	0.5	125,384	16,619	620	13.3	0.5	*1,774	*1.3
West	77,985	7,443	382	9.5	0.5	78,081	8,261	409	10.6	0.5	*818	*1.0
Residence[3]												
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	282,407	28,350	816	10.0	0.3	283,456	31,297	852	11.0	0.3	*2,947	*1.0
Inside principal cities	104,724	13,702	599	13.1	0.5	105,849	15,115	631	14.3	0.5	*1,412	*1.2
Outside principal cities	177,683	14,647	614	8.2	0.3	177,606	16,182	614	9.1	0.3	*1,535	*0.9
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	42,346	5,635	514	13.3	0.8	42,257	5,950	575	14.1	0.9	315	0.8
Work Experience												
Total, aged 18 to 64	197,475	18,660	514	9.4	0.3	197,582	20,640	524	10.4	0.3	*1,979	*1.0
All workers	154,593	7,324	256	4.7	0.2	152,246	7,593	266	5.0	0.2	269	*0.2
Worked full-time, year-round	112,600	2,291	146	2.0	0.1	99,404	1,609	121	1.6	0.1	*–682	*–0.4
Less than full-time, year-round	41,993	5,033	208	12.0	0.5	52,842	5,984	231	11.3	0.4	*951	*–0.7
Did not work at least 1 week	42,882	11,337	374	26.4	0.8	45,336	13,047	392	28.8	0.7	*1,710	*2.3
Disability Status[4]												
Total, aged 18 to 64	197,475	18,660	514	9.4	0.3	197,582	20,640	524	10.4	0.3	*1,979	*1.0
With a disability	14,439	3,252	166	22.5	1.1	14,559	3,643	183	25.0	1.1	*391	*2.5
With no disability	182,062	15,347	465	8.4	0.3	181,934	16,966	465	9.3	0.3	*1,620	*0.9
Educational Attainment												
Total, aged 25 and older	223,058	19,662	487	8.8	0.2	224,580	21,443	540	9.5	0.2	*1,781	*0.7
No high school diploma	20,208	4,796	227	23.7	1.0	20,054	4,953	219	24.7	1.0	157	1.0
High school, no college	61,597	7,076	263	11.5	0.4	62,547	8,273	290	13.2	0.4	*1,196	*1.7
Some college	57,552	4,490	203	7.8	0.3	56,942	4,781	210	8.4	0.4	*292	*0.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	83,701	3,300	191	3.9	0.2	85,037	3,436	214	4.0	0.2	136	0.1

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

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

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

[3] Information on metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities is available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html>.

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table B-2.

Families and People in Poverty by Type of Family: 2019 and 2020

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Characteristic	2019					2020					Change in poverty (2020 less 2019)*	
		Below poverty					Below poverty					
	Total	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Percent
FAMILIES												
Primary Families[2]	**83,698**	**6,554**	**226**	**7.8**	**0.3**	**83,918**	**7,294**	**227**	**8.7**	**0.3**	***741**	***0.9**
Married-couple	62,355	2,507	135	4.0	0.2	61,463	2,866	139	4.7	0.2	*358	*0.6
Female householder, no spouse present	14,838	3,300	148	22.2	0.9	15,491	3,633	156	23.4	0.9	*332	*1.2
Male householder, no spouse present	6,506	746	82	11.5	1.2	6,964	796	72	11.4	1.0	50	Z
Unrelated Subfamilies[3]	**399**	**111**	**29**	**27.9**	**6.3**	**431**	**143**	**30**	**33.3**	**5.3**	**32**	**5.4**
PEOPLE												
Persons in Families												
In primary families[2]	263,696	22,431	697	8.5	0.3	262,398	24,982	778	9.5	0.3	*2,551	*1.0
Related children under age 18	71,854	10,165	360	14.1	0.5	71,527	11,265	399	15.7	0.6	*1,101	*1.6
Related children under age 6	23,144	3,579	174	15.5	0.8	22,742	3,937	189	17.3	0.8	*357	*1.8
In married-couple families	198,495	9,036	499	4.6	0.2	194,009	10,224	505	5.3	0.3	*1,188	*0.7
Related children under age 18	49,959	3,220	237	6.4	0.5	48,517	3,662	248	7.5	0.5	*442	*1.1
Related children under age 6	16,697	1,059	100	6.3	0.6	15,788	1,249	125	7.9	0.8	*190	*1.6
In families with a female householder, no spouse present	46,255	11,262	473	24.3	1.0	48,141	12,307	510	25.6	1.0	*1,045	1.2
Related children under age 18	16,716	6,099	288	36.5	1.5	17,304	6,586	297	38.1	1.5	*487	1.6
Related children under age 6	4,890	2,235	151	45.7	2.3	5,095	2,355	150	46.2	2.3	120	0.5
In families with a male householder, no spouse present	18,946	2,133	234	11.3	1.2	20,248	2,451	241	12.1	1.2	318	0.8
Related children under age 18	5,178	846	116	16.3	2.0	5,706	1,018	128	17.8	2.1	*171	1.5
Related children under age 6	1,558	286	60	18.4	3.4	1,859	333	66	17.9	3.3	47	–0.5
In unrelated subfamilies[3]	941	253	65	26.9	6.3	1,023	349	73	34.1	5.6	*96	7.2
Children under age 18	476	142	38	29.9	7.1	509	194	43	38.2	6.6	52	8.3
Persons not in Families												
Unrelated individuals	60,117	11,300	346	18.8	0.5	62,293	11,916	314	19.1	0.5	*616	0.3
Male	29,318	4,858	236	16.6	0.7	30,409	5,172	211	17.0	0.7	*314	0.4
Female	30,799	6,441	236	20.9	0.7	31,884	6,743	231	21.2	0.7	*302	0.2

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

Z Rounds to zero.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

[2] A primary family is a group of two or more people, one of whom is the householder, related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together. All such people (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family.

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table B-3.

People With Income Below Specified Ratios of Their Poverty Thresholds by Selected Characteristics: 2020

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Characteristic	Total	Income-to-poverty ratio[1]															
		Under 0.50				Under 1.25				Under 1.50				Under 2.00			
		Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)
All people	**325,713**	**17,902**	**629**	**5.5**	**0.2**	**49,889**	**985**	**15.3**	**0.3**	**63,052**	**987**	**19.4**	**0.3**	**89,679**	**1,206**	**27.5**	**0.4**
Age																	
Under age 18	72,295	5,513	315	7.6	0.4	15,232	441	21.1	0.6	18,697	442	25.9	0.6	25,857	468	35.8	0.6
Aged 18 to 64	197,582	10,224	348	5.2	0.2	27,084	608	13.7	0.3	34,017	660	17.2	0.3	47,825	806	24.2	0.4
Aged 65 and older	55,836	2,165	174	3.9	0.3	7,573	286	13.6	0.5	10,338	316	18.5	0.6	15,998	380	28.7	0.7
Sex																	
Male	159,699	7,786	312	4.9	0.2	22,094	534	13.8	0.3	28,241	562	17.7	0.4	40,677	648	25.5	0.4
Female	166,014	10,116	399	6.1	0.2	27,795	562	16.7	0.3	34,811	565	21.0	0.3	49,002	724	29.5	0.4
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin																	
White	247,865	11,781	474	4.8	0.2	33,675	781	13.6	0.3	43,205	816	17.4	0.3	62,967	957	25.4	0.4
White, not Hispanic	194,319	7,944	364	4.1	0.2	21,433	604	11.0	0.3	27,324	670	14.1	0.3	40,616	830	20.9	0.4
Black	43,355	4,278	302	9.9	0.7	11,083	412	25.6	0.9	13,377	391	30.9	0.9	17,658	452	40.7	1.0
Asian	20,155	766	117	3.8	0.6	2,300	214	11.4	1.0	2,875	232	14.3	1.1	4,108	276	20.4	1.3
Hispanic (any race)	61,196	4,458	311	7.3	0.5	13,923	535	22.8	0.9	18,034	551	29.5	0.9	25,366	617	41.4	1.0
Family Status																	
In primary families[4]	262,398	11,112	553	4.2	0.2	34,104	890	13.0	0.3	43,403	860	16.5	0.3	63,813	1,009	24.3	0.4
Householder	83,918	3,394	165	4.0	0.2	9,981	265	11.9	0.3	12,668	264	15.1	0.3	18,792	322	22.4	0.4
Related children under age 18	71,527	5,292	307	7.4	0.4	14,848	428	20.8	0.6	18,262	431	25.5	0.6	25,325	460	35.4	0.6
Related children under age 6	22,742	1,935	141	8.5	0.6	5,142	199	22.6	0.9	6,275	201	27.6	0.9	8,478	226	37.3	1.0
In unrelated subfamilies[5]	1,023	201	53	19.6	4.8	396	77	38.7	5.5	475	84	46.5	5.5	612	93	59.8	5.4
Unrelated individuals	62,293	6,589	239	10.6	0.4	15,390	376	24.7	0.5	19,174	450	30.8	0.6	25,255	542	40.5	0.7
Male	30,409	2,957	150	9.7	0.5	6,571	245	21.6	0.7	8,289	285	27.3	0.9	10,904	340	35.9	1.0
Female	31,884	3,632	167	11.4	0.5	8,819	249	27.7	0.7	10,886	298	34.1	0.8	14,351	351	45.0	0.9

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

[2] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

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

[4] A primary family is a group of two or more people, one of whom is the householder, related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together. All such people (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family.

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

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

Table B-4.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2020

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no spouse present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
2020	325,713	37,247	11.4	262,398	24,982	9.5	48,141	12,307	25.6	62,293	11,916	19.1
2019	324,754	33,984	10.5	263,696	22,431	8.5	46,255	11,262	24.3	60,117	11,300	18.8
2018	323,847	38,146	11.8	262,010	25,489	9.7	46,660	12,491	26.8	60,768	12,287	20.2
2017[1]	322,548	39,564	12.3	261,599	26,720	10.2	47,517	13,525	28.5	59,835	12,465	20.8
2017	322,549	39,698	12.3	260,709	26,766	10.3	47,999	13,378	27.9	60,786	12,593	20.7
2016	319,911	40,616	12.7	259,863	27,762	10.7	48,243	13,914	28.8	58,839	12,336	21.0
2015	318,454	43,123	13.5	258,121	29,893	11.6	48,497	14,719	30.4	58,988	12,671	21.5
2014	315,804	46,657	14.8	256,308	32,615	12.7	48,019	15,905	33.1	57,937	13,374	23.1
2013[2]	313,096	46,269	14.8	256,070	32,786	12.8	49,951	17,170	34.4	55,400	12,707	22.9
2013[3]	312,965	45,318	14.5	254,988	31,530	12.4	47,007	15,606	33.2	56,564	13,181	23.3
2012	310,648	46,496	15.0	252,863	33,198	13.1	47,085	15,957	33.9	56,185	12,558	22.4
2011	308,456	46,247	15.0	252,316	33,126	13.1	48,103	16,451	34.2	54,517	12,416	22.8
2010[4]	306,130	46,343	15.1	250,200	33,120	13.2	46,454	15,911	34.3	54,250	12,449	22.9
2009	303,820	43,569	14.3	249,384	31,197	12.5	45,315	14,746	32.5	53,079	11,678	22.0
2008	301,041	39,829	13.2	248,301	28,564	11.5	44,027	13,812	31.4	51,534	10,710	20.8
2007	298,699	37,276	12.5	245,443	26,509	10.8	43,961	13,478	30.7	51,740	10,189	19.7
2006	296,450	36,460	12.3	245,199	25,915	10.6	43,223	13,199	30.5	49,884	9,977	20.0
2005	293,135	36,950	12.6	242,389	26,068	10.8	42,244	13,153	31.1	49,526	10,425	21.1
2004[5]	290,617	37,040	12.7	240,754	26,544	11.0	42,053	12,832	30.5	48,609	9,926	20.4
2003	287,699	35,861	12.5	238,903	25,684	10.8	41,311	12,413	30.0	47,594	9,713	20.4
2002	285,317	34,570	12.1	236,921	24,534	10.4	40,529	11,657	28.8	47,156	9,618	20.4
2001	281,475	32,907	11.7	233,911	23,215	9.9	39,261	11,223	28.6	46,392	9,226	19.9
2000[6]	278,944	31,581	11.3	231,909	22,347	9.6	38,375	10,926	28.5	45,624	8,653	19.0
1999[7]	276,208	32,791	11.9	230,789	23,830	10.3	38,580	11,764	30.5	43,977	8,400	19.1
1998	271,059	34,476	12.7	227,229	25,370	11.2	39,000	12,907	33.1	42,539	8,478	19.9
1997	268,480	35,574	13.3	225,369	26,217	11.6	38,412	13,494	35.1	41,672	8,687	20.8
1996	266,218	36,529	13.7	223,955	27,376	12.2	38,584	13,796	35.8	40,727	8,452	20.8
1995[8]	263,733	36,425	13.8	222,792	27,501	12.3	38,908	14,205	36.5	39,484	8,247	20.9
1994[9]	261,616	38,059	14.5	221,430	28,985	13.1	37,253	14,380	38.6	38,538	8,287	21.5
1993[10]	259,278	39,265	15.1	219,489	29,927	13.6	37,861	14,636	38.7	38,038	8,388	22.1
1992[11]	256,549	38,014	14.8	217,936	28,961	13.3	36,446	14,205	39.0	36,842	8,075	21.9
1991[12]	251,192	35,708	14.2	212,723	27,143	12.8	34,795	13,824	39.7	36,845	7,773	21.1
1990	248,644	33,585	13.5	210,967	25,232	12.0	33,795	12,578	37.2	36,056	7,446	20.7
1989	245,992	31,528	12.8	209,515	24,066	11.5	32,525	11,668	35.9	35,185	6,760	19.2
1988[13]	243,530	31,745	13.0	208,056	24,048	11.6	32,164	11,972	37.2	34,340	7,070	20.6
1987[13]	240,982	32,221	13.4	206,877	24,725	12.0	31,893	12,148	38.1	32,992	6,857	20.8
1986	238,554	32,370	13.6	205,459	24,754	12.0	31,152	11,944	38.3	31,679	6,846	21.6
1985[14]	236,594	33,064	14.0	203,963	25,729	12.6	30,878	11,600	37.6	31,351	6,725	21.5
1984[15]	233,816	33,700	14.4	202,288	26,458	13.1	30,844	11,831	38.4	30,268	6,609	21.8
1983	231,700	35,303	15.2	201,338	27,933	13.9	30,049	12,072	40.2	29,158	6,740	23.1
1982	229,412	34,398	15.0	200,385	27,349	13.6	28,834	11,701	40.6	27,908	6,458	23.1
1981[16]	227,157	31,822	14.0	198,541	24,850	12.5	28,587	11,051	38.7	27,714	6,490	23.4
1980	225,027	29,272	13.0	196,963	22,601	11.5	27,565	10,120	36.7	27,133	6,227	22.9
1979[17]	222,903	26,072	11.7	195,860	19,964	10.2	26,927	9,400	34.9	26,170	5,743	21.9
1978	215,656	24,497	11.4	191,071	19,062	10.0	26,032	9,269	35.6	24,585	5,435	22.1
1977	213,867	24,720	11.6	190,757	19,505	10.2	25,404	9,205	36.2	23,110	5,216	22.6
1976	212,303	24,975	11.8	190,844	19,632	10.3	24,204	9,029	37.3	21,459	5,344	24.9
1975	210,864	25,877	12.3	190,630	20,789	10.9	23,580	8,846	37.5	20,234	5,088	25.1
1974[18]	209,362	23,370	11.2	190,436	18,817	9.9	23,165	8,462	36.5	18,926	4,553	24.1
1973	207,621	22,973	11.1	189,361	18,299	9.7	21,823	8,178	37.5	18,260	4,674	25.6
1972[19]	206,004	24,460	11.9	189,193	19,577	10.3	21,264	8,114	38.2	16,811	4,883	29.0
1971[20]	204,554	25,559	12.5	188,242	20,405	10.8	20,153	7,797	38.7	16,311	5,154	31.6
1970	202,183	25,420	12.6	186,692	20,330	10.9	19,673	7,503	38.1	15,491	5,090	32.9
1969	199,517	24,147	12.1	184,891	19,175	10.4	17,995	6,879	38.2	14,626	4,972	34.0
1968	197,628	25,389	12.8	183,825	20,695	11.3	18,048	6,990	38.7	13,803	4,694	34.0
1967[21]	195,672	27,769	14.2	182,558	22,771	12.5	17,788	6,898	38.8	13,114	4,998	38.1
1966	193,388	28,510	14.7	181,117	23,809	13.1	17,240	6,861	39.8	12,271	4,701	38.3
1965	191,413	33,185	17.3	179,281	28,358	15.8	16,371	7,524	46.0	12,132	4,827	39.8
1964	189,710	36,055	19.0	177,653	30,912	17.4	N	7,297	44.4	12,057	5,143	42.7
1963	187,258	36,436	19.5	176,076	31,498	17.9	N	7,646	47.7	11,182	4,938	44.2
1962	184,276	38,625	21.0	173,263	33,623	19.4	N	7,781	50.3	11,013	5,002	45.4
1961	181,277	39,628	21.9	170,131	34,509	20.3	N	7,252	48.1	11,146	5,119	45.9
1960	179,503	39,851	22.2	168,615	34,925	20.7	N	7,247	48.9	10,888	4,926	45.2
1959	176,557	39,490	22.4	165,858	34,562	20.8	N	7,014	49.4	10,699	4,928	46.1
WHITE ALONE[22]												
2020	247,865	25,007	10.1	198,792	16,314	8.2	29,242	6,900	23.6	48,261	8,426	17.5
2019	248,086	22,512	9.1	200,954	14,295	7.1	27,848	6,007	21.6	46,332	7,998	17.3
2018	247,634	24,945	10.1	200,479	16,240	8.1	28,375	6,972	24.6	46,338	8,429	18.2
2017[1]	247,255	26,026	10.5	200,267	17,022	8.5	28,671	7,399	25.8	46,147	8,731	18.9
2017	247,272	26,436	10.7	199,462	17,386	8.7	29,019	7,473	25.8	47,005	8,779	18.7
2016	245,985	27,113	11.0	199,330	18,022	9.0	29,420	7,793	26.5	45,643	8,661	19.0
2015	245,536	28,566	11.6	198,571	19,444	9.8	29,396	8,205	27.9	45,963	8,717	19.0
2014	244,253	31,089	12.7	197,607	21,072	10.7	29,134	8,680	29.8	45,409	9,476	20.9

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table B-4.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2020—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no spouse present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
2013[2]	243,346	31,287	12.9	198,041	21,486	10.8	30,428	9,796	32.2	43,924	9,132	20.8
2013[3]	243,085	29,936	12.3	197,001	19,944	10.1	28,795	8,404	29.2	44,998	9,544	21.2
2012	242,147	30,816	12.7	196,378	21,328	10.9	28,707	8,691	30.3	44,509	8,940	20.1
2011	241,334	30,849	12.8	196,709	21,456	10.9	29,636	8,999	30.4	43,295	8,809	20.3
2010[4]	239,982	31,083	13.0	195,441	21,543	11.0	28,032	8,721	31.1	43,324	8,971	20.7
2009	242,047	29,830	12.3	197,938	20,701	10.5	28,163	8,283	29.4	43,010	8,580	19.9
2008	240,548	26,990	11.2	197,763	18,558	9.4	27,010	7,340	27.2	41,810	7,982	19.1
2007	239,133	25,120	10.5	195,944	17,141	8.7	27,159	7,188	26.5	41,931	7,505	17.9
2006	237,619	24,416	10.3	196,061	16,644	8.5	27,057	7,160	26.5	40,461	7,334	18.1
2005	235,430	24,872	10.6	194,277	16,782	8.6	25,943	7,021	27.1	40,164	7,718	19.2
2004[5]	233,741	25,327	10.8	193,024	17,445	9.0	26,139	6,892	26.4	39,712	7,416	18.7
2003	231,866	24,272	10.5	192,074	16,740	8.7	25,536	6,530	25.6	38,913	7,225	18.6
2002	230,376	23,466	10.2	190,823	16,043	8.4	24,903	5,992	24.1	38,575	7,105	18.4
WHITE[23]												
2001	229,675	22,739	9.9	190,413	15,369	8.1	24,619	5,972	24.3	38,294	6,996	18.3
2000[6]	227,846	21,645	9.5	188,966	14,692	7.8	24,166	5,609	23.2	37,699	6,454	17.1
1999[7]	225,361	22,169	9.8	187,833	15,353	8.2	23,913	5,947	24.9	36,441	6,411	17.6
1998	222,837	23,454	10.5	186,184	16,549	8.9	24,211	6,674	27.6	35,563	6,386	18.0
1997	221,200	24,396	11.0	185,147	17,258	9.3	23,773	7,296	30.7	34,858	6,593	18.9
1996	219,656	24,650	11.2	184,119	17,621	9.6	23,744	7,073	29.8	34,247	6,463	18.9
1995[8]	218,028	24,423	11.2	183,450	17,593	9.6	23,732	7,047	29.7	33,399	6,336	19.0
1994[9]	216,460	25,379	11.7	182,546	18,474	10.1	22,713	7,228	31.8	32,569	6,292	19.3
1993[10]	214,899	26,226	12.2	181,330	18,968	10.5	23,224	7,199	31.0	32,112	6,443	20.1
1992[11]	213,060	25,259	11.9	180,409	18,294	10.1	22,453	6,907	30.8	31,170	6,147	19.7
1991[12]	210,133	23,747	11.3	177,619	17,268	9.7	21,608	6,806	31.5	31,207	5,872	18.8
1990	208,611	22,326	10.7	176,504	15,916	9.0	20,845	6,210	29.8	30,833	5,739	18.6
1989	206,853	20,785	10.0	175,857	15,179	8.6	20,362	5,723	28.1	29,993	5,063	16.9
1988[13]	205,235	20,715	10.1	175,111	15,001	8.6	20,396	5,950	29.2	29,315	5,314	18.1
1987[13]	203,605	21,195	10.4	174,488	15,593	8.9	20,244	5,989	29.6	28,290	5,174	18.3
1986	202,282	22,183	11.0	174,024	16,393	9.4	20,163	6,171	30.6	27,143	5,198	19.2
1985[14]	200,918	22,860	11.4	172,863	17,125	9.9	20,105	5,990	29.8	27,067	5,299	19.6
1984[15]	198,941	22,955	11.5	171,839	17,299	10.1	19,727	5,866	29.7	26,094	5,181	19.9
1983	197,496	23,984	12.1	171,407	18,377	10.7	19,256	6,017	31.2	25,206	5,189	20.6
1982	195,919	23,517	12.0	170,748	18,015	10.6	18,374	5,686	30.9	24,300	5,041	20.7
1981[16]	194,504	21,553	11.1	169,868	16,127	9.5	18,795	5,600	29.8	23,913	5,061	21.2
1980	192,912	19,699	10.2	168,756	14,587	8.6	17,642	4,940	28.0	23,370	4,760	20.4
1979[17]	191,742	17,214	9.0	168,461	12,495	7.4	17,349	4,375	25.2	22,587	4,452	19.7
1978	186,450	16,259	8.7	165,193	12,050	7.3	16,877	4,371	25.9	21,257	4,209	19.8
1977	185,254	16,416	8.9	165,385	12,364	7.5	16,721	4,474	26.8	19,869	4,051	20.4
1976	184,165	16,713	9.1	165,571	12,500	7.5	15,941	4,463	28.0	18,594	4,213	22.7
1975	183,164	17,770	9.7	165,661	13,799	8.3	15,577	4,577	29.4	17,503	3,972	22.7
1974[18]	182,376	15,736	8.6	166,081	12,181	7.3	15,433	4,278	27.7	16,295	3,555	21.8
1973	181,185	15,142	8.4	165,424	11,412	6.9	14,303	4,003	28.0	15,761	3,730	23.7
1972[19]	180,125	16,203	9.0	165,630	12,268	7.4	13,739	3,770	27.4	14,495	3,935	27.1
1971[20]	179,398	17,780	9.9	165,184	13,566	8.2	13,502	4,099	30.4	14,214	4,214	29.6
1970	177,376	17,484	9.9	163,875	13,323	8.1	13,226	3,761	28.4	13,500	4,161	30.8
1969	175,349	16,659	9.5	162,779	12,623	7.8	12,285	3,577	29.1	12,570	4,036	32.1
1968	173,732	17,395	10.0	161,777	13,546	8.4	12,190	3,551	29.1	11,955	3,849	32.2
1967[21]	172,038	18,983	11.0	160,720	14,851	9.2	12,131	3,453	28.5	11,318	4,132	36.5
1966	170,247	19,290	11.3	159,561	15,430	9.7	12,261	3,646	29.7	10,686	3,860	36.1
1965	168,732	22,496	13.3	158,255	18,508	11.7	11,573	4,092	35.4	10,477	3,988	38.1
1964	167,313	24,957	14.9	156,898	20,716	13.2	N	3,911	33.4	10,415	4,241	40.7
1963	165,309	25,238	15.3	155,584	21,149	13.6	N	4,051	35.6	9,725	4,089	42.0
1962	162,842	26,672	16.4	153,348	22,613	14.7	N	4,089	37.9	9,494	4,059	42.7
1961	160,306	27,890	17.4	150,717	23,747	15.8	N	4,062	37.6	9,589	4,143	43.2
1960	158,863	28,309	17.8	149,458	24,262	16.2	N	4,296	39.0	9,405	4,047	43.0
1959	156,956	28,484	18.1	147,802	24,443	16.5	N	4,232	40.2	9,154	4,041	44.1
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[22]												
2020	194,319	15,942	8.2	152,246	9,040	5.9	18,416	3,627	19.7	41,500	6,767	16.3
2019	194,643	14,152	7.3	154,328	7,608	4.9	17,528	3,064	17.5	39,747	6,406	16.1
2018	194,815	15,725	8.1	154,545	8,883	5.7	18,179	3,740	20.6	39,694	6,664	16.8
2017[1]	195,218	16,619	8.5	154,636	9,343	6.0	18,334	3,800	20.7	40,012	7,090	17.7
2017	195,256	16,993	8.7	153,956	9,732	6.3	18,597	3,893	20.9	40,760	7,096	17.4
2016	195,221	17,263	8.8	154,627	9,853	6.4	19,390	4,252	21.9	39,875	7,108	17.8
2015	195,450	17,786	9.1	154,713	10,373	6.7	19,339	4,404	22.8	40,043	7,122	17.8
2014	195,208	19,652	10.1	154,734	11,566	7.5	19,015	4,630	24.4	39,603	7,779	19.6
2013[2]	195,118	19,552	10.0	155,965	11,688	7.5	19,141	5,123	26.8	38,256	7,492	19.6
2013[3]	195,167	18,796	9.6	155,119	10,710	6.9	18,889	4,325	22.9	39,245	7,758	19.8
2012	195,112	18,940	9.7	155,395	11,387	7.3	19,180	4,655	24.3	38,822	7,202	18.6
2011	194,960	19,171	9.8	155,982	11,562	7.4	19,909	4,746	23.8	38,003	7,222	19.0

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table B-4.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2020—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no spouse present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
2010[4]	194,783	19,251	9.9	155,723	11,509	7.4	18,914	4,689	24.8	38,211	7,351	19.2
2009	197,164	18,530	9.4	158,646	11,211	7.1	19,033	4,532	23.8	37,757	6,946	18.4
2008	196,940	17,024	8.6	159,344	10,138	6.4	18,799	4,046	21.5	36,848	6,539	17.7
2007	196,583	16,032	8.2	158,703	9,553	6.0	19,179	4,099	21.4	36,909	6,155	16.7
2006	196,049	16,013	8.2	159,572	9,676	6.1	19,349	4,353	22.5	35,642	6,021	16.9
2005	195,553	16,227	8.3	159,204	9,604	6.0	18,899	4,278	22.6	35,626	6,393	17.9
2004[5]	195,098	16,908	8.7	159,221	10,323	6.5	19,009	4,116	21.7	35,141	6,237	17.7
2003	194,595	15,902	8.2	159,215	9,658	6.1	18,792	3,959	21.1	34,683	6,015	17.3
2002	194,144	15,567	8.0	158,764	9,389	5.9	18,664	3,733	20.0	34,614	5,947	17.2
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[23]												
2001	194,538	15,271	7.8	159,178	9,122	5.7	18,365	3,661	19.9	34,603	5,882	17.0
2000[6]	193,691	14,366	7.4	158,838	8,664	5.5	18,196	3,412	18.8	33,943	5,356	15.8
1999[7]	192,565	14,735	7.7	158,550	9,013	5.7	17,892	3,545	19.8	33,189	5,412	16.3
1998	192,754	15,799	8.2	159,301	10,061	6.3	18,547	4,074	22.0	32,573	5,352	16.4
1997	191,859	16,491	8.6	158,796	10,401	6.5	18,474	4,604	24.9	32,049	5,632	17.6
1996	191,459	16,462	8.6	159,044	10,553	6.6	18,597	4,339	23.3	31,410	5,455	17.4
1995[8]	190,951	16,267	8.5	159,402	10,599	6.6	18,340	4,183	22.8	30,586	5,303	17.3
1994[9]	192,543	18,110	9.4	161,254	12,118	7.5	18,186	4,743	26.1	30,157	5,500	18.2
1993[10]	190,843	18,882	9.9	160,062	12,756	8.0	18,508	4,724	25.5	29,681	5,570	18.8
1992[11]	189,001	18,202	9.6	159,102	12,277	7.7	18,016	4,640	25.8	28,775	5,350	18.6
1991[12]	189,116	17,741	9.4	158,850	11,998	7.6	17,609	4,710	26.7	29,215	5,261	18.0
1990	188,129	16,622	8.8	158,394	11,086	7.0	17,160	4,284	25.0	28,688	5,002	17.4
1989	186,979	15,599	8.3	158,127	10,723	6.8	16,827	3,922	23.3	28,055	4,466	15.9
1988[13]	185,961	15,565	8.4	157,687	10,467	6.6	16,828	3,988	23.7	27,552	4,746	17.2
1987[13]	184,936	16,029	8.7	157,785	11,051	7.0	16,787	4,075	24.3	26,439	4,613	17.4
1986	184,119	17,244	9.4	157,665	12,078	7.7	16,739	4,350	26.0	25,525	4,668	18.3
1985[14]	183,455	17,839	9.7	157,106	12,706	8.1	16,749	4,136	24.7	25,544	4,789	18.7
1984[15]	182,469	18,300	10.0	156,930	13,234	8.4	16,742	4,193	25.0	24,671	4,659	18.9
1983	181,393	19,538	10.8	156,719	14,437	9.2	16,369	4,448	27.2	23,894	4,746	19.9
1982	181,903	19,362	10.6	157,818	14,271	9.0	15,830	4,161	26.3	23,329	4,701	20.2
1981[16]	180,909	17,987	9.9	157,330	12,903	8.2	16,323	4,222	25.9	22,950	4,769	20.8
1980	179,798	16,365	9.1	156,633	11,568	7.4	15,358	3,699	24.1	22,455	4,474	19.9
1979[17]	178,814	14,419	8.1	156,567	10,009	6.4	15,410	3,371	21.9	21,638	4,179	19.3
1978	174,731	13,755	7.9	154,321	9,798	6.3	15,132	3,390	22.4	20,410	3,957	19.4
1977	173,563	13,802	8.0	154,449	9,977	6.5	14,888	3,429	23.0	19,114	3,825	20.0
1976	173,235	14,025	8.1	155,324	10,066	6.5	14,261	3,516	24.7	17,912	3,959	22.1
1975	172,417	14,883	8.6	155,539	11,137	7.2	13,809	3,570	25.9	16,879	3,746	22.2
1974[18]	171,463	13,217	7.7	155,764	9,854	6.3	13,763	3,379	24.6	15,699	3,364	21.4
1973	170,488	12,864	7.5	155,330	9,262	6.0	12,731	3,185	25.0	15,158	3,602	23.8
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2020	47,879	9,219	19.3	37,985	6,591	17.4	15,338	4,591	29.9	9,766	2,568	26.3
2019	47,260	8,836	18.7	37,689	6,374	16.9	15,323	4,571	29.8	9,492	2,433	25.6
2018	46,825	9,695	20.7	36,729	6,910	18.8	14,820	4,692	31.7	9,942	2,726	27.4
2017[1]	46,337	10,050	21.7	36,675	7,290	19.9	15,201	5,258	34.6	9,480	2,688	28.4
2017	46,391	9,820	21.2	36,702	7,013	19.1	15,297	5,089	33.3	9,535	2,758	28.9
2016	45,683	9,965	21.8	36,463	7,353	20.2	15,315	5,231	34.2	9,105	2,563	28.2
2015	45,227	10,797	23.9	36,028	7,965	22.1	15,809	5,642	35.7	8,999	2,744	30.5
2014	44,566	11,581	26.0	35,545	8,711	24.5	15,304	6,179	40.4	8,836	2,793	31.6
2013[2]	44,154	11,162	25.3	35,958	8,533	23.7	16,188	6,277	38.8	8,045	2,588	32.2
2013[3]	44,112	11,959	27.1	35,657	9,174	25.7	14,906	6,319	42.4	8,199	2,657	32.4
2012	43,583	11,809	27.1	35,205	9,016	25.6	15,113	6,220	41.2	8,179	2,663	32.6
2011	42,648	11,730	27.5	34,495	9,012	26.1	15,282	6,500	42.5	7,986	2,635	33.0
2010[4]	42,385	11,597	27.4	34,347	8,891	25.9	15,362	6,269	40.8	7,730	2,587	33.5
2009	40,876	10,575	25.9	33,330	8,184	24.6	14,463	5,755	39.8	7,368	2,285	31.0
2008	40,097	9,882	24.6	32,818	7,768	23.7	14,332	5,782	40.3	7,123	2,042	28.7
2007	39,564	9,668	24.4	32,427	7,668	23.6	14,396	5,702	39.6	7,036	1,968	28.0
2006	39,013	9,447	24.2	32,130	7,411	23.1	13,848	5,422	39.2	6,715	1,935	28.8
2005	38,551	9,517	24.7	31,663	7,459	23.6	14,080	5,524	39.2	6,754	2,003	29.7
2004[5]	38,037	9,411	24.7	31,468	7,495	23.8	13,830	5,484	39.7	6,418	1,840	28.7
2003	37,503	9,108	24.3	31,059	7,162	23.1	13,664	5,312	38.9	6,194	1,814	29.3
2002	37,207	8,884	23.9	31,008	6,985	22.5	13,551	5,145	38.0	6,034	1,851	30.7
BLACK ALONE[24]												
2020	43,355	8,472	19.5	34,116	5,984	17.5	13,901	4,163	29.9	9,139	2,428	26.6
2019	42,965	8,073	18.8	34,033	5,777	17.0	13,939	4,118	29.5	8,863	2,271	25.6
2018	42,773	8,884	20.8	33,237	6,242	18.8	13,500	4,277	31.7	9,388	2,584	27.5
2017[1]	42,477	9,224	21.7	33,261	6,594	19.8	13,986	4,811	34.4	9,064	2,573	28.4
2017	42,474	8,993	21.2	33,250	6,315	19.0	14,066	4,628	32.9	9,101	2,644	29.1
2016	41,962	9,234	22.0	33,199	6,709	20.2	13,964	4,777	34.2	8,679	2,484	28.6
2015	41,625	10,020	24.1	32,890	7,305	22.2	14,549	5,198	35.7	8,549	2,635	30.8
2014	41,112	10,755	26.2	32,546	8,013	24.6	14,091	5,670	40.2	8,419	2,685	31.9
2013[2]	40,498	10,186	25.2	32,658	7,665	23.5	14,838	5,759	38.8	7,717	2,483	32.2
2013[3]	40,615	11,041	27.2	32,564	8,390	25.8	13,816	5,871	42.5	7,842	2,536	32.3

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table B-4.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2020—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no spouse present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
2012	40,125	10,911	27.2	32,122	8,251	25.7	13,931	5,735	41.2	7,841	2,549	32.5
2011	39,609	10,929	27.6	31,800	8,334	26.2	14,145	5,980	42.3	7,659	2,524	33.0
2010[4]	39,283	10,746	27.4	31,596	8,181	25.9	14,236	5,831	41.0	7,419	2,479	33.4
2009	38,556	9,944	25.8	31,306	7,642	24.4	13,680	5,427	39.7	7,102	2,209	31.1
2008	37,966	9,379	24.7	30,986	7,339	23.7	13,648	5,533	40.5	6,835	1,970	28.8
2007	37,665	9,237	24.5	30,778	7,312	23.8	13,741	5,459	39.7	6,807	1,898	27.9
2006	37,306	9,048	24.3	30,621	7,072	23.1	13,244	5,180	39.1	6,545	1,897	29.0
2005	36,802	9,168	24.9	30,154	7,164	23.8	13,481	5,303	39.3	6,521	1,949	29.9
2004[5]	36,426	9,014	24.7	30,065	7,153	23.8	13,244	5,247	39.6	6,217	1,792	28.8
2003	35,989	8,781	24.4	29,727	6,870	23.1	13,118	5,115	39.0	6,034	1,781	29.5
2002	35,678	8,602	24.1	29,671	6,761	22.8	13,030	4,980	38.2	5,858	1,800	30.7
BLACK[23]												
2001	35,871	8,136	22.7	29,869	6,389	21.4	12,550	4,694	37.4	5,873	1,692	28.8
2000[6]	35,425	7,982	22.5	29,378	6,221	21.2	12,383	4,774	38.6	5,885	1,702	28.9
1999[7]	35,756	8,441	23.6	29,819	6,758	22.7	12,823	5,232	40.8	5,668	1,562	27.5
1998	34,877	9,091	26.1	29,333	7,259	24.7	13,156	5,629	42.8	5,390	1,752	32.5
1997	34,458	9,116	26.5	28,962	7,386	25.5	13,218	5,654	42.8	5,316	1,645	31.0
1996	34,110	9,694	28.4	28,933	7,993	27.6	13,193	6,123	46.4	4,989	1,606	32.2
1995[8]	33,740	9,872	29.3	28,777	8,189	28.5	13,604	6,553	48.2	4,756	1,551	32.6
1994[9]	33,353	10,196	30.6	28,499	8,447	29.6	12,926	6,489	50.2	4,649	1,617	34.8
1993[10]	32,910	10,877	33.1	28,106	9,242	32.9	13,132	6,955	53.0	4,608	1,541	33.4
1992[11]	32,411	10,827	33.4	27,790	9,134	32.9	12,591	6,799	54.0	4,410	1,569	35.6
1991[12]	31,313	10,242	32.7	26,565	8,504	32.0	11,960	6,557	54.8	4,505	1,590	35.3
1990	30,806	9,837	31.9	26,296	8,160	31.0	11,866	6,005	50.6	4,244	1,491	35.1
1989	30,332	9,302	30.7	25,931	7,704	29.7	11,190	5,530	49.4	4,180	1,471	35.2
1988[13]	29,849	9,356	31.3	25,484	7,650	30.0	10,794	5,601	51.9	4,095	1,509	36.8
1987[13]	29,362	9,520	32.4	25,128	7,848	31.2	10,701	5,789	54.1	3,977	1,471	37.0
1986	28,871	8,983	31.1	24,910	7,410	29.7	10,175	5,473	53.8	3,714	1,431	38.5
1985[14]	28,485	8,926	31.3	24,620	7,504	30.5	10,041	5,342	53.2	3,641	1,264	34.7
1984[15]	28,087	9,490	33.8	24,387	8,104	33.2	10,384	5,666	54.6	3,501	1,255	35.8
1983	27,678	9,882	35.7	24,138	8,376	34.7	10,059	5,736	57.0	3,287	1,338	40.7
1982	27,216	9,697	35.6	23,948	8,355	34.9	9,699	5,698	58.8	3,051	1,229	40.3
1981[16]	26,834	9,173	34.2	23,423	7,780	33.2	9,214	5,222	56.7	3,277	1,296	39.6
1980	26,408	8,579	32.5	23,084	7,190	31.1	9,338	4,984	53.4	3,208	1,314	41.0
1979[17]	25,944	8,050	31.0	22,666	6,800	30.0	9,065	4,816	53.1	3,127	1,168	37.3
1978	24,956	7,625	30.6	22,027	6,493	29.5	8,689	4,712	54.2	2,929	1,132	38.6
1977	24,710	7,726	31.3	21,850	6,667	30.5	8,315	4,595	55.3	2,860	1,059	37.0
1976	24,399	7,595	31.1	21,840	6,576	30.1	7,926	4,415	55.7	2,559	1,019	39.8
1975	24,089	7,545	31.3	21,687	6,533	30.1	7,679	4,168	54.3	2,402	1,011	42.1
1974[18]	23,699	7,182	30.3	21,341	6,255	29.3	7,483	4,116	55.0	2,359	927	39.3
1973	23,512	7,388	31.4	21,328	6,560	30.8	7,188	4,064	56.5	2,183	828	37.9
1972[19]	23,144	7,710	33.3	21,116	6,841	32.4	7,125	4,139	58.1	2,028	870	42.9
1971[20]	22,784	7,396	32.5	20,900	6,530	31.2	6,398	3,587	56.1	1,884	866	46.0
1970	22,515	7,548	33.5	20,724	6,683	32.2	6,225	3,656	58.7	1,791	865	48.3
1969	22,011	7,095	32.2	20,192	6,245	30.9	5,537	3,225	58.2	1,819	850	46.7
1968	21,944	7,616	34.7	N	6,839	33.7	N	3,312	58.9	N	777	46.3
1967[21]	21,590	8,486	39.3	N	7,677	38.4	N	3,362	61.6	N	809	49.3
1966	21,206	8,867	41.8	N	8,090	40.9	N	3,160	65.3	N	777	54.4
1959	18,013	9,927	55.1	N	9,112	54.9	N	2,416	70.6	1,430	815	57.0
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2020	22,705	1,808	8.0	19,579	1,186	6.1	2,103	356	16.9	3,072	611	19.9
2019	22,440	1,588	7.1	19,366	1,026	5.3	1,822	291	16.0	3,026	562	18.6
2018	22,046	2,166	9.8	18,745	1,360	7.3	1,943	380	19.5	3,231	783	24.2
2017[1]	21,556	2,063	9.6	18,562	1,350	7.3	2,041	354	17.3	2,943	694	23.6
2017	21,511	2,104	9.8	18,484	1,379	7.5	2,086	338	16.2	2,963	720	24.3
2016	20,756	2,062	9.9	17,856	1,287	7.2	1,931	365	18.9	2,858	761	26.6
2015	20,037	2,234	11.1	17,183	1,361	7.9	1,675	254	15.2	2,762	839	30.4
2014	19,685	2,268	11.5	16,964	1,479	8.7	1,994	355	17.8	2,621	754	28.8
2013[2]	19,182	2,398	12.5	16,800	1,680	10.0	1,873	525	28.1	2,339	700	29.9
2013[3]	19,023	1,974	10.4	16,642	1,305	7.8	1,923	323	16.8	2,333	660	28.3
2012	18,173	2,072	11.4	15,751	1,467	9.3	1,756	374	21.3	2,334	580	24.8
2011	17,813	2,189	12.3	15,591	1,550	9.9	1,847	411	22.2	2,133	614	28.8
2010[4]	17,237	2,064	12.0	14,950	1,463	9.8	1,804	386	21.4	2,208	578	26.2
2009	15,272	1,901	12.4	13,403	1,361	10.2	1,539	290	18.9	1,826	527	28.8
2008	14,543	1,686	11.6	12,817	1,270	9.9	1,471	228	15.5	1,707	410	24.0
2007	14,430	1,467	10.2	12,527	1,012	8.1	1,421	250	17.6	1,837	426	23.2
2006	14,331	1,447	10.1	12,463	984	7.9	1,210	220	18.1	1,801	449	24.9
2005	13,731	1,501	10.9	11,931	1,039	8.7	1,223	220	18.0	1,771	457	25.8
2004[5]	13,291	1,295	9.7	11,661	876	7.5	1,190	170	14.3	1,599	417	26.1
2003	12,891	1,527	11.8	11,266	1,116	9.9	1,184	294	24.8	1,590	402	25.3
2002	12,487	1,243	10.0	10,742	816	7.6	1,146	175	15.3	1,708	417	24.4

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table B-4.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2020—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no spouse present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ASIAN ALONE[25]												
2020	20,155	1,629	8.1	17,375	1,072	6.2	1,745	306	17.5	2,733	545	20.0
2019	19,926	1,464	7.3	17,134	946	5.5	1,576	254	16.1	2,752	518	18.8
2018	19,768	1,996	10.1	16,765	1,243	7.4	1,686	327	19.4	2,946	732	24.8
2017[1]	19,526	1,891	9.7	16,748	1,220	7.3	1,715	288	16.8	2,737	652	23.8
2017	19,475	1,953	10.0	16,666	1,276	7.7	1,757	275	15.7	2,758	674	24.4
2016	18,879	1,908	10.1	16,220	1,179	7.3	1,657	326	19.7	2,627	715	27.2
2015	18,241	2,078	11.4	15,597	1,260	8.1	1,435	222	15.5	2,556	784	30.7
2014	17,790	2,137	12.0	15,261	1,391	9.1	1,725	315	18.2	2,431	713	29.3
2013[2]	17,257	2,255	13.1	15,057	1,589	10.6	1,574	442	28.1	2,180	661	30.3
2013[3]	17,063	1,785	10.5	14,895	1,154	7.7	1,657	228	13.7	2,128	623	29.3
2012	16,417	1,921	11.7	14,190	1,357	9.6	1,515	309	20.4	2,156	547	25.4
2011	16,086	1,973	12.3	14,100	1,389	9.9	1,570	327	20.8	1,921	571	29.7
2010[4]	15,611	1,899	12.2	13,515	1,341	9.9	1,471	327	22.2	2,040	547	26.8
2009	14,005	1,746	12.5	12,296	1,244	10.1	1,353	250	18.5	1,673	491	29.3
2008	13,310	1,576	11.8	11,719	1,192	10.2	1,308	209	16.0	1,574	378	24.0
2007	13,257	1,349	10.2	11,471	930	8.1	1,256	217	17.3	1,720	391	22.7
2006	13,177	1,353	10.3	11,428	912	8.0	1,057	187	17.7	1,683	428	25.4
2005	12,580	1,402	11.1	10,911	970	8.9	1,059	189	17.8	1,645	427	26.0
2004[5]	12,231	1,201	9.8	10,734	812	7.6	1,024	135	13.2	1,472	388	26.3
2003	11,856	1,401	11.8	10,333	1,017	9.8	1,028	242	23.6	1,494	375	25.1
2002	11,541	1,161	10.1	9,899	763	7.7	1,019	155	15.2	1,613	390	24.2
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[23]												
2001	12,465	1,275	10.2	10,745	873	8.1	1,333	198	14.8	1,682	393	23.4
2000[6]	12,672	1,258	9.9	11,044	895	8.1	1,231	289	23.4	1,588	350	22.0
1999[7]	11,955	1,285	10.7	10,507	1,010	9.6	1,201	275	22.9	1,415	270	19.1
1998	10,873	1,360	12.5	9,576	1,087	11.4	1,123	373	33.2	1,266	257	20.3
1997	10,482	1,468	14.0	9,312	1,116	12.0	932	313	33.6	1,134	327	28.9
1996	10,054	1,454	14.5	8,900	1,172	13.2	1,018	300	29.5	1,120	255	22.8
1995[8]	9,644	1,411	14.6	8,582	1,112	13.0	919	266	28.9	1,013	260	25.6
1994[9]	6,654	974	14.6	5,915	776	13.1	582	137	23.6	696	179	25.7
1993[10]	7,434	1,134	15.3	6,609	898	13.6	725	126	17.4	791	228	28.8
1992[11]	7,779	985	12.7	6,922	787	11.4	729	183	25.0	828	193	23.3
1991[12]	7,192	996	13.8	6,367	773	12.1	721	177	24.6	785	209	26.6
1990	7,014	858	12.2	6,300	712	11.3	638	132	20.7	668	124	18.5
1989	6,673	939	14.1	5,917	779	13.2	614	212	34.6	712	144	20.2
1988[13]	6,447	1,117	17.3	5,767	942	16.3	650	263	40.5	651	160	24.5
1987[13]	6,322	1,021	16.1	5,785	875	15.1	584	187	32.0	516	138	26.8
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)[26]												
2020	61,196	10,409	17.0	53,101	8,289	15.6	12,666	3,816	30.1	7,822	1,974	25.2
2019	60,602	9,544	15.7	52,743	7,587	14.4	12,248	3,512	28.7	7,627	1,878	24.6
2018	59,957	10,526	17.6	52,041	8,368	16.1	11,939	3,716	31.1	7,645	2,047	26.8
2017[1]	59,051	10,816	18.3	51,651	8,760	17.0	12,155	4,274	35.2	7,063	1,946	27.6
2017	59,053	10,790	18.3	51,517	8,708	16.9	12,244	4,198	34.3	7,206	1,954	27.1
2016	57,556	11,137	19.4	50,525	9,200	18.2	11,926	4,136	34.7	6,697	1,793	26.8
2015	56,780	12,133	21.4	49,524	10,109	20.4	11,878	4,401	37.1	6,884	1,876	27.2
2014	55,504	13,104	23.6	48,296	10,853	22.5	11,919	4,817	40.4	6,776	1,981	29.2
2013[2]	54,181	13,356	24.7	47,266	11,128	23.5	13,060	5,406	41.4	6,414	1,915	29.9
2013[3]	54,145	12,744	23.5	47,254	10,536	22.3	11,679	4,860	41.6	6,545	2,063	31.5
2012	53,105	13,616	25.6	46,183	11,358	24.6	11,255	4,816	42.8	6,502	2,018	31.0
2011	52,279	13,244	25.3	45,781	11,143	24.3	11,368	4,996	44.0	6,096	1,882	30.9
2010[4]	50,971	13,522	26.5	44,612	11,384	25.5	10,719	4,748	44.3	5,846	1,863	31.9
2009	48,811	12,350	25.3	42,717	10,345	24.2	10,283	4,176	40.6	5,718	1,801	31.5
2008	47,398	10,987	23.2	41,732	9,303	22.3	9,265	3,751	40.5	5,417	1,577	29.1
2007	45,933	9,890	21.5	40,125	8,248	20.6	8,917	3,527	39.6	5,508	1,490	27.1
2006	44,784	9,243	20.6	39,177	7,650	19.5	8,652	3,189	36.9	5,317	1,468	27.6
2005	43,020	9,368	21.8	37,759	7,767	20.6	7,868	3,069	39.0	4,971	1,451	29.2
2004[5]	41,690	9,122	21.9	36,438	7,705	21.1	7,825	3,072	39.3	4,971	1,293	26.0
2003	40,300	9,051	22.5	35,469	7,637	21.5	7,452	2,861	38.4	4,620	1,325	28.7
2002	39,216	8,555	21.8	34,598	7,184	20.8	7,013	2,554	36.4	4,364	1,255	28.8
2001	37,312	7,997	21.4	33,110	6,674	20.2	6,830	2,585	37.8	3,981	1,211	30.4
2000[6]	35,955	7,747	21.5	31,700	6,430	20.3	6,469	2,444	37.8	3,978	1,163	29.2
1999[7]	34,632	7,876	22.7	30,872	6,702	21.7	6,527	2,642	40.5	3,481	1,068	30.7
1998	31,515	8,070	25.6	28,055	6,814	24.3	6,074	2,837	46.7	3,218	1,097	34.1
1997	30,637	8,308	27.1	27,467	7,198	26.2	5,718	2,911	50.9	2,976	1,017	34.2
1996	29,614	8,697	29.4	26,340	7,515	28.5	5,641	3,020	53.5	2,985	1,066	35.7
1995[8]	28,344	8,574	30.3	25,165	7,341	29.2	5,785	3,053	52.8	2,947	1,092	37.0
1994[9]	27,442	8,416	30.7	24,390	7,357	30.2	5,328	2,920	54.8	2,798	926	33.1
1993[10]	26,559	8,126	30.6	23,439	6,876	29.3	5,333	2,837	53.2	2,717	972	35.8
1992[11]	25,646	7,592	29.6	22,695	6,455	28.4	4,806	2,474	51.5	2,577	881	34.2
1991[12]	22,070	6,339	28.7	19,658	5,541	28.2	4,326	2,282	52.7	2,146	667	31.1

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table B-4.

Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2020—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no spouse present				Below poverty	
					Below poverty			Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
1990	21,405	6,006	28.1	18,912	5,091	26.9	3,993	2,115	53.0	2,254	774	34.3
1989	20,746	5,430	26.2	18,488	4,659	25.2	3,763	1,902	50.6	2,045	634	31.0
1988[13]	20,064	5,357	26.7	18,102	4,700	26.0	3,734	2,052	55.0	1,864	597	32.0
1987[13]	19,395	5,422	28.0	17,342	4,761	27.5	3,678	2,045	55.6	1,933	598	31.0
1986	18,758	5,117	27.3	16,880	4,469	26.5	3,631	1,921	52.9	1,685	553	32.8
1985[14]	18,075	5,236	29.0	16,276	4,605	28.3	3,561	1,983	55.7	1,602	532	33.2
1984[15]	16,916	4,806	28.4	15,293	4,192	27.4	3,139	1,764	56.2	1,481	545	36.8
1983	16,544	4,633	28.0	15,075	4,113	27.3	3,032	1,670	55.1	1,364	457	33.5
1982	14,385	4,301	29.9	13,242	3,865	29.2	2,664	1,601	60.1	1,018	358	35.1
1981[16]	14,021	3,713	26.5	12,922	3,349	25.9	2,622	1,465	55.9	1,005	313	31.1
1980	13,600	3,491	25.7	12,547	3,143	25.1	2,421	1,319	54.5	970	312	32.2
1979[17]	13,371	2,921	21.8	12,291	2,599	21.1	2,058	1,053	51.2	991	286	28.8
1978	12,079	2,607	21.6	11,193	2,343	20.9	1,817	1,024	56.4	886	264	29.8
1977	12,046	2,700	22.4	11,249	2,463	21.9	1,901	1,077	56.7	797	237	29.8
1976	11,269	2,783	24.7	10,552	2,516	23.8	1,766	1,000	56.6	716	266	37.2
1975	11,117	2,991	26.9	10,472	2,755	26.3	1,842	1,053	57.2	645	236	36.6
1974[18]	11,201	2,575	23.0	10,584	2,374	22.4	1,723	915	53.1	617	201	32.6
1973	10,795	2,366	21.9	10,269	2,209	21.5	1,534	881	57.4	526	157	29.9
1972[19]	10,588	2,414	22.8	10,099	2,252	22.3	1,370	733	53.5	488	162	33.2

N Not available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[9] Introduction of 1990 Census sample design.

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

[11] Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

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

[13] Estimates reflect the implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system and are also revised to reflect corrections to the files after publication of the 1988 advance report "Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1988," P60-166.

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

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

[16] Implemented three technical changes to the poverty definition. More information is available in "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980," P60-133.

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

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

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

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

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

[22] Beginning with the 2003 CPS ASEC, respondents were allowed to choose one or more races. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing the data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

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

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

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

[26] Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 16.0 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 5.3 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 2.7 percent of Asian householders who reported only one race. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population and for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972.

Note: Before 1979, unrelated subfamilies were included in all families. Beginning in 1979, unrelated subfamilies are excluded from all families. An unrelated subfamily is defined as a married couple family with or without children or a single parent with one or more own, never-married, children under the age of 18 living in a household and not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table B-5.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2020

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
2020	72,295	11,607	16.1	71,527	11,265	15.7	197,582	20,640	10.4	55,836	5,000	9.0
2019	72,637	10,466	14.4	71,854	10,165	14.1	197,475	18,660	9.4	54,642	4,858	8.9
2018	73,284	11,869	16.2	72,425	11,491	15.9	197,775	21,130	10.7	52,788	5,146	9.7
2017[1]	73,470	12,759	17.4	72,612	12,358	17.0	198,012	21,913	11.1	51,066	4,893	9.6
2017	73,356	12,808	17.5	72,532	12,439	17.1	198,113	22,209	11.2	51,080	4,681	9.2
2016	73,586	13,253	18.0	72,674	12,803	17.6	197,051	22,795	11.6	49,274	4,568	9.3
2015	73,647	14,509	19.7	72,558	13,962	19.2	197,260	24,414	12.4	47,547	4,201	8.8
2014	73,556	15,540	21.1	72,383	14,987	20.7	196,254	26,527	13.5	45,994	4,590	10.0
2013[2]	73,439	15,801	21.5	72,246	15,116	20.9	194,694	25,899	13.3	44,963	4,569	10.2
2013[3]	73,625	14,659	19.9	72,573	14,142	19.5	194,833	26,429	13.6	44,508	4,231	9.5
2012	73,719	16,073	21.8	72,545	15,437	21.3	193,642	26,497	13.7	43,287	3,926	9.1
2011	73,737	16,134	21.9	72,568	15,539	21.4	193,213	26,492	13.7	41,507	3,620	8.7
2010[4]	73,873	16,286	22.0	72,581	15,598	21.5	192,481	26,499	13.8	39,777	3,558	8.9
2009	74,579	15,451	20.7	73,410	14,774	20.1	190,627	24,684	12.9	38,613	3,433	8.9
2008	74,068	14,068	19.0	72,980	13,507	18.5	189,185	22,105	11.7	37,788	3,656	9.7
2007	73,996	13,324	18.0	72,792	12,802	17.6	187,913	20,396	10.9	36,790	3,556	9.7
2006	73,727	12,827	17.4	72,609	12,299	16.9	186,688	20,239	10.8	36,035	3,394	9.4
2005	73,285	12,896	17.6	72,095	12,335	17.1	184,345	20,450	11.1	35,505	3,603	10.1
2004[5]	73,241	13,041	17.8	72,133	12,473	17.3	182,166	20,545	11.3	35,209	3,453	9.8
2003	72,999	12,866	17.6	71,907	12,340	17.2	180,041	19,443	10.8	34,659	3,552	10.2
2002	72,696	12,133	16.7	71,619	11,646	16.3	178,388	18,861	10.6	34,234	3,576	10.4
2001	72,021	11,733	16.3	70,950	11,175	15.8	175,685	17,760	10.1	33,769	3,414	10.1
2000[6]	71,741	11,587	16.2	70,538	11,005	15.6	173,638	16,671	9.6	33,566	3,323	9.9
1999[7]	71,685	12,280	17.1	70,424	11,678	16.6	171,146	17,289	10.1	33,377	3,222	9.7
1998	71,338	13,467	18.9	70,253	12,845	18.3	167,327	17,623	10.5	32,394	3,386	10.5
1997	71,069	14,113	19.9	69,844	13,422	19.2	165,329	18,085	10.9	32,082	3,376	10.5
1996	70,650	14,463	20.5	69,411	13,764	19.8	163,691	18,638	11.4	31,877	3,428	10.8
1995[8]	70,566	14,665	20.8	69,425	13,999	20.2	161,508	18,442	11.4	31,658	3,318	10.5
1994[9]	70,020	15,289	21.8	68,819	14,610	21.2	160,329	19,107	11.9	31,267	3,663	11.7
1993[10]	69,292	15,727	22.7	68,040	14,961	22.0	159,208	19,781	12.4	30,779	3,755	12.2
1992[11]	68,440	15,294	22.3	67,256	14,521	21.6	157,680	18,793	11.9	30,430	3,928	12.9
1991[12]	65,918	14,341	21.8	64,800	13,658	21.1	154,684	17,586	11.4	30,590	3,781	12.4
1990	65,049	13,431	20.6	63,908	12,715	19.9	153,502	16,496	10.7	30,093	3,658	12.2
1989	64,144	12,590	19.6	63,225	12,001	19.0	152,282	15,575	10.2	29,566	3,363	11.4
1988[13]	63,747	12,455	19.5	62,906	11,935	19.0	150,761	15,809	10.5	29,022	3,481	12.0
1987[13]	63,294	12,843	20.3	62,423	12,275	19.7	149,201	15,815	10.6	28,487	3,563	12.5
1986	62,948	12,876	20.5	62,009	12,257	19.8	147,631	16,017	10.8	27,975	3,477	12.4
1985[14]	62,876	13,010	20.7	62,019	12,483	20.1	146,396	16,598	11.3	27,322	3,456	12.6
1984[15]	62,447	13,420	21.5	61,681	12,929	21.0	144,551	16,952	11.7	26,818	3,330	12.4
1983	62,334	13,911	22.3	61,578	13,427	21.8	143,052	17,767	12.4	26,313	3,625	13.8
1982	62,345	13,647	21.9	61,565	13,139	21.3	141,328	17,000	12.0	25,738	3,751	14.6
1981[16]	62,449	12,505	20.0	61,756	12,068	19.5	139,477	15,464	11.1	25,231	3,853	15.3
1980	62,914	11,543	18.3	62,168	11,114	17.9	137,428	13,858	10.1	24,686	3,871	15.7
1979[17]	63,375	10,377	16.4	62,646	9,993	16.0	135,333	12,014	8.9	24,194	3,682	15.2
1978	62,311	9,931	15.9	61,987	9,722	15.7	130,169	11,332	8.7	23,175	3,233	14.0
1977	63,137	10,288	16.2	62,823	10,028	16.0	128,262	11,316	8.8	22,468	3,177	14.1
1976	64,028	10,273	16.0	63,729	10,081	15.8	126,175	11,389	9.0	22,100	3,313	15.0
1975	65,079	11,104	17.1	64,750	10,882	16.8	124,122	11,456	9.2	21,662	3,317	15.3
1974[18]	66,134	10,156	15.4	65,802	9,967	15.1	122,101	10,132	8.3	21,127	3,085	14.6
1973	66,959	9,642	14.4	66,626	9,453	14.2	120,060	9,977	8.3	20,602	3,354	16.3
1972[19]	67,930	10,284	15.1	67,592	10,082	14.9	117,957	10,438	8.8	20,117	3,738	18.6
1971[20]	68,816	10,551	15.3	68,474	10,344	15.1	115,911	10,735	9.3	19,827	4,273	21.6
1970	69,159	10,440	15.1	68,815	10,235	14.9	113,554	10,187	9.0	19,470	4,793	24.6
1969	69,090	9,691	14.0	68,746	9,501	13.8	111,528	9,669	8.7	18,899	4,787	25.3
1968	70,385	10,954	15.6	70,035	10,739	15.3	108,684	9,803	9.0	18,559	4,632	25.0
1967[21]	70,408	11,656	16.6	70,058	11,427	16.3	107,024	10,725	10.0	18,240	5,388	29.5
1966	70,218	12,389	17.6	69,869	12,146	17.4	105,241	11,007	10.5	17,929	5,114	28.5
1965	69,986	14,676	21.0	69,638	14,388	20.7	N	N	N	N	N	N
1964	69,711	16,051	23.0	69,364	15,736	22.7	N	N	N	N	N	N
1963	69,181	16,005	23.1	68,837	15,691	22.8	N	N	N	N	N	N
1962	67,722	16,963	25.0	67,385	16,630	24.7	N	N	N	N	N	N
1961	66,121	16,909	25.6	65,792	16,577	25.2	N	N	N	N	N	N
1960	65,601	17,634	26.9	65,275	17,288	26.5	N	N	N	N	N	N
1959	64,315	17,552	27.3	63,995	17,208	26.9	96,685	16,457	17.0	15,557	5,481	35.2
WHITE ALONE[22]												
2020	51,429	7,194	14.0	50,844	6,941	13.7	149,737	14,175	9.5	46,699	3,637	7.8
2019	52,494	6,443	12.3	51,866	6,209	12.0	149,832	12,535	8.4	45,760	3,534	7.7
2018	52,763	7,049	13.4	52,153	6,783	13.0	150,564	14,133	9.4	44,307	3,762	8.5
2017[1]	53,101	7,796	14.7	52,481	7,520	14.3	151,156	14,653	9.7	42,999	3,577	8.3
2017	53,022	8,041	15.2	52,412	7,772	14.8	151,259	15,027	9.9	42,991	3,368	7.8
2016	53,319	8,324	15.6	52,594	7,963	15.1	151,044	15,467	10.2	41,623	3,322	8.0
2015	53,550	9,204	17.2	52,786	8,838	16.7	151,731	16,325	10.8	40,254	3,037	7.5
2014	53,637	9,602	17.9	52,732	9,172	17.4	151,562	18,086	11.9	39,054	3,400	8.7
2013[2]	53,638	10,296	19.2	52,657	9,702	18.4	151,234	17,629	11.7	38,475	3,362	8.7

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table B-5.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2020—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
2013[3]	53,846	8,808	16.4	53,074	8,428	15.9	151,334	17,931	11.8	37,905	3,197	8.4
2012	54,066	9,979	18.5	53,201	9,547	17.9	151,042	17,946	11.9	37,039	2,891	7.8
2011	54,186	10,103	18.6	53,268	9,643	18.1	151,416	18,007	11.9	35,732	2,739	7.7
2010[4]	54,490	10,092	18.5	53,573	9,590	17.9	151,218	18,353	12.1	34,274	2,638	7.7
2009	56,266	9,938	17.7	55,397	9,440	17.0	152,367	17,391	11.4	33,414	2,501	7.5
2008	56,153	8,863	15.8	55,339	8,441	15.3	151,681	15,356	10.1	32,714	2,771	8.5
2007	56,419	8,395	14.9	55,483	8,002	14.4	150,875	14,135	9.4	31,839	2,590	8.1
2006	56,205	7,908	14.1	55,330	7,522	13.6	150,143	14,035	9.3	31,270	2,473	7.9
2005	56,075	8,085	14.4	55,152	7,652	13.9	148,450	14,086	9.5	30,905	2,700	8.7
2004[5]	56,053	8,308	14.8	55,212	7,876	14.3	146,974	14,486	9.9	30,714	2,534	8.3
2003	55,779	7,985	14.3	54,989	7,624	13.9	145,783	13,622	9.3	30,303	2,666	8.8
2002	55,703	7,549	13.6	54,900	7,203	13.1	144,694	13,178	9.1	29,980	2,739	9.1
WHITE[23]												
2001	56,089	7,527	13.4	55,238	7,086	12.8	143,796	12,555	8.7	29,790	2,656	8.9
2000[6]	55,980	7,307	13.1	55,021	6,834	12.4	142,164	11,754	8.3	29,703	2,584	8.7
1999[7]	55,833	7,639	13.7	54,873	7,194	13.1	139,974	12,085	8.6	29,553	2,446	8.3
1998	56,016	8,443	15.1	55,126	7,935	14.4	138,061	12,456	9.0	28,759	2,555	8.9
1997	55,863	8,990	16.1	54,870	8,441	15.4	136,784	12,838	9.4	28,553	2,569	9.0
1996	55,606	9,044	16.3	54,599	8,488	15.5	135,586	12,940	9.5	28,464	2,667	9.4
1995[8]	55,444	8,981	16.2	54,532	8,474	15.5	134,149	12,869	9.6	28,436	2,572	9.0
1994[9]	55,186	9,346	16.9	54,221	8,826	16.3	133,289	13,187	9.9	27,985	2,846	10.2
1993[10]	54,639	9,752	17.8	53,614	9,123	17.0	132,680	13,535	10.2	27,580	2,939	10.7
1992[11]	54,110	9,399	17.4	53,110	8,752	16.5	131,694	12,871	9.8	27,256	2,989	11.0
1991[12]	52,523	8,848	16.8	51,627	8,316	16.1	130,312	12,097	9.3	27,297	2,802	10.3
1990	51,929	8,232	15.9	51,028	7,696	15.1	129,784	11,387	8.8	26,898	2,707	10.1
1989	51,400	7,599	14.8	50,704	7,164	14.1	128,974	10,647	8.3	26,479	2,539	9.6
1988[13]	51,203	7,435	14.5	50,590	7,095	14.0	128,031	10,687	8.3	26,001	2,593	10.0
1987[13]	51,012	7,788	15.3	50,360	7,398	14.7	126,991	10,703	8.4	25,602	2,704	10.6
1986	51,111	8,209	16.1	50,356	7,714	15.3	125,998	11,285	9.0	25,173	2,689	10.7
1985[14]	51,031	8,253	16.2	50,358	7,838	15.6	125,258	11,909	9.5	24,629	2,698	11.0
1984[15]	50,814	8,472	16.7	50,192	8,086	16.1	123,922	11,904	9.6	24,206	2,579	10.7
1983	50,726	8,862	17.5	50,183	8,534	17.0	123,014	12,347	10.0	23,754	2,776	11.7
1982	50,920	8,678	17.0	50,305	8,282	16.5	121,766	11,971	9.8	23,234	2,870	12.4
1981[16]	51,140	7,785	15.2	50,553	7,429	14.7	120,574	10,790	8.9	22,791	2,978	13.1
1980	51,653	7,181	13.9	51,002	6,817	13.4	118,935	9,478	8.0	22,325	3,042	13.6
1979[17]	52,262	6,193	11.8	51,687	5,909	11.4	117,583	8,110	6.9	21,898	2,911	13.3
1978	51,669	5,831	11.3	51,409	5,674	11.0	113,832	7,897	6.9	20,950	2,530	12.1
1977	52,563	6,097	11.6	52,299	5,943	11.4	112,374	7,893	7.0	20,316	2,426	11.9
1976	53,428	6,189	11.6	53,167	6,034	11.3	110,717	7,890	7.1	20,020	2,633	13.2
1975	54,405	6,927	12.7	54,126	6,748	12.5	109,105	8,210	7.5	19,654	2,634	13.4
1974[18]	55,590	6,223	11.2	55,320	6,079	11.0	107,579	7,053	6.6	19,206	2,460	12.8
1973	N	N	N	56,211	5,462	9.7	N	N	N	N	2,698	14.4
1972[19]	N	N	N	57,181	5,784	10.1	N	N	N	N	3,072	16.8
1971[20]	N	N	N	58,119	6,341	10.9	N	N	N	N	3,605	19.9
1970	N	N	N	58,472	6,138	10.5	N	N	N	N	4,011	22.6
1969	N	N	N	58,578	5,667	9.7	N	N	N	N	4,052	23.3
1968	N	N	N	N	6,373	10.7	N	N	N	17,062	3,939	23.1
1967[21]	N	N	N	N	6,729	11.3	N	N	N	16,791	4,646	27.7
1966	N	N	N	N	7,204	12.1	N	N	N	16,514	4,357	26.4
1965	N	N	N	N	8,595	14.4	N	N	N	N	N	N
1960	N	N	N	N	11,229	20.0	N	N	N	N	N	N
1959	N	N	N	N	11,386	20.6	N	N	N	N	4,744	33.1
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[22]												
2020	35,819	3,531	9.9	35,447	3,395	9.6	116,367	9,539	8.2	42,133	2,872	6.8
2019	36,391	3,030	8.3	35,976	2,886	8.0	116,810	8,321	7.1	41,442	2,801	6.8
2018	36,619	3,265	8.9	36,245	3,107	8.6	117,979	9,510	8.1	40,218	2,951	7.3
2017[1]	37,122	3,793	10.2	36,727	3,614	9.8	118,969	9,884	8.3	39,127	2,942	7.5
2017	37,047	4,026	10.9	36,655	3,860	10.5	119,078	10,230	8.6	39,131	2,737	7.0
2016	37,485	4,050	10.8	36,982	3,799	10.3	119,785	10,526	8.8	37,951	2,687	7.1
2015	37,859	4,563	12.1	37,342	4,301	11.5	120,908	10,812	8.9	36,682	2,411	6.6
2014	38,057	4,679	12.3	37,457	4,440	11.9	121,424	12,173	10.0	35,727	2,801	7.8
2013[2]	38,167	5,116	13.4	37,572	4,784	12.7	121,629	11,691	9.6	35,322	2,745	7.8
2013[3]	38,395	4,094	10.7	37,849	3,833	10.1	121,991	12,133	9.9	34,781	2,569	7.4
2012	38,759	4,782	12.3	38,167	4,510	11.8	122,221	11,833	9.7	34,131	2,324	6.8
2011	38,955	4,850	12.5	38,322	4,554	11.9	123,101	12,112	9.8	32,904	2,210	6.7
2010[4]	39,437	4,866	12.3	38,823	4,544	11.7	123,731	12,230	9.9	31,616	2,155	6.8
2009	40,917	4,850	11.9	40,319	4,518	11.2	125,511	11,658	9.3	30,736	2,022	6.6
2008	41,309	4,364	10.6	40,707	4,059	10.0	125,482	10,380	8.3	30,149	2,280	7.6
2007	41,979	4,255	10.1	41,304	3,996	9.7	125,161	9,598	7.7	29,442	2,179	7.4
2006	42,212	4,208	10.0	41,563	3,930	9.5	124,847	9,761	7.8	28,990	2,044	7.0
2005	42,523	4,254	10.0	41,867	3,973	9.5	124,326	9,708	7.8	28,704	2,264	7.9
2004[5]	42,978	4,519	10.5	42,363	4,190	9.9	123,481	10,236	8.3	28,639	2,153	7.5
2003	43,150	4,233	9.8	42,547	3,957	9.3	123,110	9,391	7.6	28,335	2,277	8.0
2002	43,614	4,090	9.4	43,017	3,848	8.9	122,511	9,157	7.5	28,018	2,321	8.3

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table B-5.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2020—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[23]												
2001	44,095	4,194	9.5	43,459	3,887	8.9	122,470	8,811	7.2	27,973	2,266	8.1
2000[6]	44,244	4,018	9.1	43,554	3,715	8.5	121,499	8,130	6.7	27,948	2,218	7.9
1999[7]	44,272	4,155	9.4	43,570	3,832	8.8	120,341	8,462	7.0	27,952	2,118	7.6
1998	45,355	4,822	10.6	44,670	4,458	10.0	120,282	8,760	7.3	27,118	2,217	8.2
1997	45,491	5,204	11.4	44,665	4,759	10.7	119,373	9,088	7.6	26,995	2,200	8.1
1996	45,605	5,072	11.1	44,844	4,656	10.4	118,822	9,074	7.6	27,033	2,316	8.6
1995[8]	45,689	5,115	11.2	44,973	4,745	10.6	118,228	8,908	7.5	27,034	2,243	8.3
1994[9]	46,668	5,823	12.5	45,874	5,404	11.8	119,192	9,732	8.2	26,684	2,556	9.6
1993[10]	46,096	6,255	13.6	45,322	5,819	12.8	118,475	9,964	8.4	26,272	2,663	10.1
1992[11]	45,590	6,017	13.2	44,833	5,558	12.4	117,386	9,461	8.1	26,025	2,724	10.5
1991[12]	45,236	5,918	13.1	44,506	5,497	12.4	117,672	9,244	7.9	26,208	2,580	9.8
1990	44,797	5,532	12.3	44,045	5,106	11.6	117,477	8,619	7.3	25,854	2,471	9.6
1989	44,492	5,110	11.5	43,938	4,779	10.9	116,983	8,154	7.0	25,504	2,335	9.2
1988[13]	44,438	4,888	11.0	43,910	4,594	10.5	116,479	8,293	7.1	25,044	2,384	9.5
1987[13]	44,461	5,230	11.8	43,907	4,902	11.2	115,721	8,327	7.2	24,754	2,472	10.0
1986	44,664	5,789	13.0	44,041	5,388	12.2	115,157	8,963	7.8	24,298	2,492	10.3
1985[14]	44,752	5,745	12.8	44,199	5,421	12.3	114,969	9,608	8.4	23,734	2,486	10.5
1984[15]	44,886	6,156	13.7	44,349	5,828	13.1	114,180	9,734	8.5	23,402	2,410	10.3
1983	44,830	6,649	14.8	44,374	6,381	14.4	113,570	10,279	9.1	22,992	2,610	11.4
1982	45,531	6,566	14.4	45,001	6,229	13.8	113,717	10,082	8.9	22,655	2,714	12.0
1981[16]	45,950	5,946	12.9	45,440	5,639	12.4	112,722	9,207	8.2	22,237	2,834	12.7
1980	46,578	5,510	11.8	45,989	5,174	11.3	111,460	7,990	7.2	21,760	2,865	13.2
1979[17]	46,967	4,730	10.1	46,448	4,476	9.6	110,509	6,930	6.3	21,339	2,759	12.9
1978	46,819	4,506	9.6	46,606	4,383	9.4	107,481	6,837	6.4	20,431	2,412	11.8
1977	47,689	4,714	9.9	47,459	4,582	9.7	106,063	6,772	6.4	19,812	2,316	11.7
1976	48,824	4,799	9.8	48,601	4,664	9.6	104,846	6,720	6.4	19,565	2,506	12.8
1975	49,670	5,342	10.8	49,421	5,185	10.5	103,496	7,039	6.8	19,251	2,503	13.0
1974[18]	50,759	4,820	9.5	50,520	4,697	9.3	101,894	6,051	5.9	18,810	2,346	12.5
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2020	13,350	3,522	26.4	13,235	3,463	26.2	28,936	4,743	16.4	5,593	954	17.0
2019	13,023	3,338	25.6	12,918	3,297	25.5	28,843	4,531	15.7	5,394	966	17.9
2018	13,222	3,773	28.5	13,061	3,704	28.4	28,423	4,948	17.4	5,180	975	18.8
2017[1]	13,163	3,903	29.7	12,999	3,816	29.4	28,231	5,216	18.5	4,942	930	18.8
2017	13,187	3,731	28.3	13,042	3,663	28.1	28,253	5,142	18.2	4,952	948	19.1
2016	13,190	3,916	29.7	13,084	3,866	29.5	27,834	5,186	18.6	4,660	864	18.5
2015	13,128	4,146	31.6	12,944	4,052	31.3	27,653	5,835	21.1	4,447	816	18.4
2014	12,875	4,639	36.0	12,706	4,564	35.9	27,442	6,137	22.4	4,249	805	19.0
2013[2]	13,044	4,359	33.4	12,915	4,325	33.5	27,056	6,031	22.3	4,054	772	19.0
2013[3]	13,104	4,838	36.9	12,882	4,730	36.7	26,923	6,410	23.8	4,085	712	17.4
2012	13,108	4,815	36.7	12,908	4,675	36.2	26,482	6,265	23.7	3,993	730	18.3
2011	12,968	4,849	37.4	12,815	4,762	37.2	25,962	6,241	24.0	3,718	640	17.2
2010[4]	13,015	4,923	37.8	12,759	4,814	37.7	25,815	6,031	23.4	3,555	643	18.1
2009	12,655	4,480	35.4	12,445	4,349	34.9	24,815	5,441	21.9	3,405	655	19.2
2008	12,388	4,202	33.9	12,201	4,104	33.6	24,404	5,017	20.6	3,305	663	20.0
2007	12,380	4,178	33.7	12,227	4,106	33.6	23,968	4,742	19.8	3,215	748	23.3
2006	12,375	4,086	33.0	12,206	3,977	32.6	23,510	4,652	19.8	3,128	710	22.7
2005	12,159	4,074	33.5	11,975	3,972	33.2	23,338	4,735	20.3	3,053	708	23.2
2004[5]	12,190	4,059	33.3	12,012	3,962	33.0	22,842	4,638	20.3	3,005	714	23.8
2003	12,215	4,108	33.6	11,989	3,977	33.2	22,355	4,313	19.3	2,933	688	23.5
2002	12,114	3,817	31.5	11,931	3,733	31.3	22,170	4,376	19.7	2,922	691	23.6
BLACK ALONE[24]												
2020	10,972	3,038	27.7	10,886	2,986	27.4	26,950	4,502	16.7	5,433	933	17.2
2019	10,851	2,865	26.4	10,761	2,831	26.3	26,857	4,261	15.9	5,257	947	18.0
2018	11,084	3,273	29.5	10,940	3,212	29.4	26,644	4,660	17.5	5,045	951	18.9
2017[1]	11,005	3,350	30.4	10,877	3,280	30.2	26,645	4,960	18.6	4,827	915	19.0
2017	10,991	3,184	29.0	10,882	3,134	28.8	26,648	4,877	18.3	4,834	932	19.3
2016	11,115	3,418	30.8	11,040	3,382	30.6	26,286	4,963	18.9	4,561	853	18.7
2015	11,087	3,651	32.9	10,928	3,571	32.7	26,194	5,568	21.3	4,343	801	18.4
2014	11,015	4,090	37.1	10,887	4,036	37.1	25,954	5,869	22.6	4,143	796	19.2
2013[2]	11,003	3,708	33.7	10,896	3,678	33.8	25,562	5,742	22.5	3,933	736	18.7
2013[3]	11,088	4,244	38.3	10,916	4,153	38.0	25,552	6,099	23.9	3,975	698	17.6
2012	11,078	4,201	37.9	10,931	4,097	37.5	25,154	6,002	23.9	3,893	708	18.2
2011	11,138	4,320	38.8	11,005	4,247	38.6	24,831	5,980	24.1	3,640	630	17.3
2010[4]	11,173	4,355	39.0	10,953	4,271	39.0	24,667	5,775	23.4	3,443	617	17.9
2009	11,282	4,033	35.7	11,102	3,919	35.3	23,953	5,264	22.0	3,320	647	19.5
2008	11,172	3,878	34.7	10,998	3,781	34.4	23,565	4,855	20.6	3,229	646	20.0
2007	11,302	3,904	34.5	11,174	3,838	34.3	23,213	4,602	19.8	3,150	731	23.2
2006	11,315	3,777	33.4	11,168	3,690	33.0	22,907	4,570	19.9	3,085	701	22.7
2005	11,136	3,841	34.5	10,962	3,743	34.2	22,659	4,627	20.4	3,007	701	23.3
2004[5]	11,244	3,788	33.7	11,080	3,702	33.4	22,226	4,521	20.3	2,956	705	23.8
2003	11,367	3,877	34.1	11,162	3,750	33.6	21,746	4,224	19.4	2,876	680	23.7
2002	11,275	3,645	32.3	11,111	3,570	32.1	21,547	4,277	19.9	2,856	680	23.8

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table B-5.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2020—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
BLACK[23]												
2001	11,556	3,492	30.2	11,419	3,423	30.0	21,462	4,018	18.7	2,853	626	21.9
2000[6]	11,480	3,581	31.2	11,296	3,495	30.9	21,160	3,794	17.9	2,785	607	21.8
1999[7]	11,488	3,813	33.2	11,260	3,698	32.8	21,518	4,000	18.6	2,750	628	22.8
1998	11,317	4,151	36.7	11,176	4,073	36.4	20,837	4,222	20.3	2,723	718	26.4
1997	11,367	4,225	37.2	11,193	4,116	36.8	20,400	4,191	20.5	2,691	700	26.0
1996	11,338	4,519	39.9	11,155	4,411	39.5	20,155	4,515	22.4	2,616	661	25.3
1995[8]	11,369	4,761	41.9	11,198	4,644	41.5	19,892	4,483	22.5	2,478	629	25.4
1994[9]	11,211	4,906	43.8	11,044	4,787	43.3	19,585	4,590	23.4	2,557	700	27.4
1993[10]	11,127	5,125	46.1	10,969	5,030	45.9	19,272	5,049	26.2	2,510	702	28.0
1992[11]	10,956	5,106	46.6	10,823	5,015	46.3	18,952	4,884	25.8	2,504	838	33.5
1991[12]	10,350	4,755	45.9	10,178	4,637	45.6	18,355	4,607	25.1	2,606	880	33.8
1990	10,162	4,550	44.8	9,980	4,412	44.2	18,097	4,427	24.5	2,547	860	33.8
1989	10,012	4,375	43.7	9,847	4,257	43.2	17,833	4,164	23.3	2,487	763	30.7
1988[13]	9,865	4,296	43.5	9,681	4,148	42.8	17,548	4,275	24.4	2,436	785	32.2
1987[13]	9,730	4,385	45.1	9,546	4,234	44.4	17,245	4,361	25.3	2,387	774	32.4
1986	9,629	4,148	43.1	9,467	4,037	42.7	16,911	4,113	24.3	2,331	722	31.0
1985[14]	9,545	4,157	43.6	9,405	4,057	43.1	16,667	4,052	24.3	2,273	717	31.5
1984[15]	9,480	4,413	46.6	9,356	4,320	46.2	16,369	4,368	26.7	2,238	710	31.7
1983	9,417	4,398	46.7	9,245	4,273	46.2	16,065	4,694	29.2	2,197	791	36.0
1982	9,400	4,472	47.6	9,269	4,388	47.3	15,692	4,415	28.1	2,124	811	38.2
1981[16]	9,374	4,237	45.2	9,291	4,170	44.9	15,358	4,117	26.8	2,102	820	39.0
1980	9,368	3,961	42.3	9,287	3,906	42.1	14,987	3,835	25.6	2,054	783	38.1
1979[17]	9,307	3,833	41.2	9,172	3,745	40.8	14,596	3,478	23.8	2,040	740	36.2
1978	9,229	3,830	41.5	9,168	3,781	41.2	13,774	3,133	22.7	1,954	662	33.9
1977	9,296	3,888	41.8	9,253	3,850	41.6	13,483	3,137	23.3	1,930	701	36.3
1976	9,322	3,787	40.6	9,291	3,758	40.4	13,224	3,163	23.9	1,852	644	34.8
1975	9,421	3,925	41.7	9,374	3,884	41.4	12,872	2,968	23.1	1,795	652	36.3
1974[18]	9,439	3,755	39.8	9,384	3,713	39.6	12,539	2,836	22.6	1,721	591	34.3
1973	N	N	N	9,405	3,822	40.6	N	N	N	1,672	620	37.1
1972[19]	N	N	N	9,426	4,025	42.7	N	N	N	1,603	640	39.9
1971[20]	N	N	N	9,414	3,836	40.4	N	N	N	1,584	623	39.3
1970	N	N	N	9,448	3,922	41.5	N	N	N	1,422	683	48.0
1969	N	N	N	9,290	3,677	39.6	N	N	N	1,373	689	50.2
1968	N	N	N	N	4,188	43.1	N	N	N	1,374	655	47.7
1967[21]	N	N	N	N	4,558	47.4	N	N	N	1,341	715	53.3
1966	N	N	N	N	4,774	50.6	N	N	N	1,311	722	55.1
1965	N	N	N	N	5,022	65.6	N	N	N	N	711	62.5
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2020	5,467	438	8.0	5,432	425	7.8	14,426	1,052	7.3	2,812	319	11.3
2019	5,234	329	6.3	5,198	315	6.1	14,483	1,007	7.0	2,724	252	9.3
2018	5,158	538	10.4	5,095	508	10.0	14,348	1,334	9.3	2,539	294	11.6
2017[1]	5,170	524	10.1	5,124	505	9.9	13,993	1,259	9.0	2,392	280	11.7
2017	5,133	537	10.5	5,088	524	10.3	13,970	1,303	9.3	2,408	263	10.9
2016	4,922	495	10.1	4,874	477	9.8	13,581	1,301	9.6	2,253	266	11.8
2015	4,728	539	11.4	4,631	489	10.6	13,133	1,443	11.0	2,176	252	11.6
2014	4,792	577	12.0	4,722	544	11.5	12,834	1,390	10.8	2,059	301	14.6
2013[2]	4,900	628	12.8	4,858	600	12.4	12,393	1,457	11.8	1,889	312	16.5
2013[3]	4,740	457	9.6	4,701	442	9.4	12,374	1,258	10.2	1,910	259	13.6
2012	4,557	570	12.5	4,485	533	11.9	11,913	1,291	10.8	1,703	211	12.4
2011	4,572	607	13.3	4,495	566	12.6	11,660	1,397	12.0	1,581	185	11.7
2010[4]	4,308	586	13.6	4,256	560	13.2	11,414	1,265	11.1	1,515	214	14.1
2009	3,996	531	13.3	3,946	507	12.9	9,898	1,154	11.7	1,378	216	15.7
2008	3,717	494	13.3	3,678	476	12.9	9,507	1,031	10.8	1,319	162	12.3
2007	3,606	431	11.9	3,558	402	11.3	9,531	892	9.4	1,293	144	11.2
2006	3,573	408	11.4	3,530	398	11.3	9,553	897	9.4	1,205	142	11.8
2005	3,472	359	10.3	3,435	352	10.2	9,115	999	11.0	1,144	144	12.6
2004[5]	3,406	329	9.7	3,367	311	9.2	8,780	819	9.3	1,104	147	13.3
2003	3,316	420	12.7	3,279	406	12.4	8,510	956	11.2	1,065	152	14.2
2002	3,199	353	11.0	3,159	338	10.7	8,292	804	9.7	995	86	8.7
ASIAN ALONE[25]												
2020	4,201	352	8.4	4,174	341	8.2	13,244	966	7.3	2,710	310	11.5
2019	3,916	286	7.3	3,887	272	7.0	13,373	932	7.0	2,638	246	9.3
2018	3,998	453	11.3	3,948	426	10.8	13,292	1,254	9.4	2,479	289	11.7
2017[1]	4,058	420	10.4	4,023	405	10.1	13,120	1,193	9.1	2,348	277	11.8
2017	4,019	455	11.3	3,985	442	11.1	13,097	1,244	9.5	2,358	255	10.8
2016	3,875	430	11.1	3,839	412	10.7	12,796	1,217	9.5	2,209	261	11.8
2015	3,786	466	12.3	3,693	420	11.4	12,325	1,360	11.0	2,130	252	11.8
2014	3,750	524	14.0	3,681	492	13.4	12,012	1,314	10.9	2,029	299	14.7
2013[2]	3,766	555	14.7	3,746	538	14.4	11,646	1,393	12.0	1,845	307	16.7
2013[3]	3,651	367	10.1	3,621	354	9.8	11,531	1,162	10.1	1,881	256	13.6

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table B-5.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2020—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
2012	3,596	497	13.8	3,542	470	13.3	11,153	1,220	10.9	1,669	205	12.3
2011	3,657	494	13.5	3,600	466	13.0	10,873	1,297	11.9	1,555	182	11.7
2010[4]	3,431	494	14.4	3,399	477	14.0	10,696	1,191	11.1	1,484	214	14.4
2009	3,311	463	14.0	3,271	444	13.6	9,344	1,069	11.4	1,350	213	15.8
2008	3,052	446	14.6	3,016	430	14.2	8,961	974	10.9	1,296	157	12.1
2007	2,980	374	12.5	2,932	345	11.8	9,012	832	9.2	1,265	143	11.3
2006	2,956	360	12.2	2,915	351	12.0	9,039	851	9.4	1,182	142	12.0
2005	2,871	317	11.1	2,842	312	11.0	8,591	941	11.0	1,118	143	12.8
2004[5]	2,854	281	9.9	2,823	265	9.4	8,294	774	9.3	1,083	146	13.5
2003	2,759	344	12.5	2,726	331	12.1	8,044	907	11.3	1,052	151	14.3
2002	2,683	315	11.7	2,648	302	11.4	7,881	764	9.7	977	82	8.4
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[23]												
2001	3,215	369	11.5	3,169	353	11.1	8,352	814	9.7	899	92	10.2
2000[6]	3,294	420	12.7	3,256	407	12.5	8,500	756	8.9	878	82	9.3
1999[7]	3,212	381	11.9	3,178	367	11.5	7,879	807	10.2	864	96	11.1
1998	3,137	564	18.0	3,099	542	17.5	6,951	698	10.0	785	97	12.4
1997	3,096	628	20.3	3,061	608	19.9	6,680	753	11.3	705	87	12.3
1996	2,924	571	19.5	2,899	553	19.1	6,484	821	12.7	647	63	9.7
1995[8]	2,900	564	19.5	2,858	532	18.6	6,123	757	12.4	622	89	14.3
1994[9]	1,739	318	18.3	1,719	308	17.9	4,401	589	13.4	513	67	13.0
1993[10]	2,061	375	18.2	2,029	358	17.6	4,871	680	14.0	503	79	15.6
1992[11]	2,218	363	16.4	2,199	352	16.0	5,067	568	11.2	494	53	10.8
1991[12]	2,056	360	17.5	2,036	348	17.1	4,582	565	12.3	555	70	12.7
1990	2,126	374	17.6	2,098	356	17.0	4,375	422	9.6	514	62	12.1
1989	1,983	392	19.8	1,945	368	18.9	4,225	512	12.1	465	34	7.4
1988[13]	1,970	474	24.1	1,949	458	23.5	4,035	583	14.4	442	60	13.5
1987[13]	1,937	455	23.5	1,908	432	22.7	4,010	510	12.7	375	56	15.0
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)[26]												
2020	18,448	4,265	23.1	18,192	4,125	22.7	37,745	5,313	14.1	5,004	831	16.6
2019	18,608	3,888	20.9	18,386	3,796	20.6	37,207	4,836	13.0	4,787	821	17.1
2018	18,739	4,436	23.7	18,479	4,316	23.4	36,673	5,205	14.2	4,544	884	19.5
2017[1]	18,595	4,643	25.0	18,319	4,525	24.7	36,136	5,446	15.1	4,320	726	16.8
2017	18,575	4,639	25.0	18,312	4,519	24.7	36,156	5,415	15.0	4,322	736	17.0
2016	18,385	4,890	26.6	18,129	4,764	26.3	35,113	5,542	15.8	4,057	706	17.4
2015	18,231	5,269	28.9	17,944	5,139	28.6	34,686	6,188	17.8	3,863	676	17.5
2014	17,995	5,745	31.9	17,636	5,522	31.3	33,873	6,701	19.8	3,636	658	18.1
2013[2]	17,898	5,907	33.0	17,496	5,638	32.2	32,839	6,746	20.5	3,443	704	20.4
2013[3]	17,837	5,415	30.4	17,559	5,273	30.0	32,903	6,654	20.2	3,405	676	19.8
2012	17,664	5,976	33.8	17,341	5,773	33.3	32,228	6,977	21.6	3,213	663	20.6
2011	17,600	6,008	34.1	17,276	5,820	33.7	31,643	6,667	21.1	3,036	569	18.7
2010[4]	17,371	6,059	34.9	16,964	5,815	34.3	30,740	6,948	22.6	2,860	516	18.0
2009	16,965	5,610	33.1	16,655	5,419	32.5	29,031	6,224	21.4	2,815	516	18.3
2008	16,370	5,010	30.6	16,138	4,888	30.3	28,311	5,452	19.3	2,717	525	19.3
2007	15,647	4,482	28.6	15,375	4,348	28.3	27,731	4,970	17.9	2,555	438	17.1
2006	15,147	4,072	26.9	14,907	3,959	26.6	27,209	4,698	17.3	2,428	472	19.4
2005	14,654	4,143	28.3	14,361	3,977	27.7	26,051	4,765	18.3	2,315	460	19.9
2004[5]	14,173	4,098	28.9	13,929	3,985	28.6	25,324	4,620	18.2	2,194	403	18.4
2003	13,730	4,077	29.7	13,519	3,982	29.5	24,490	4,568	18.7	2,080	406	19.5
2002	13,210	3,782	28.6	12,971	3,653	28.2	23,952	4,334	18.1	2,053	439	21.4
2001	12,763	3,570	28.0	12,539	3,433	27.4	22,653	4,014	17.7	1,896	413	21.8
2000[6]	12,399	3,522	28.4	12,115	3,342	27.6	21,734	3,844	17.7	1,822	381	20.9
1999[7]	12,188	3,693	30.3	11,912	3,561	29.9	20,782	3,843	18.5	1,661	340	20.5
1998	11,152	3,837	34.4	10,921	3,670	33.6	18,668	3,877	20.8	1,696	356	21.0
1997	10,802	3,972	36.8	10,625	3,865	36.4	18,217	3,951	21.7	1,617	384	23.8
1996	10,511	4,237	40.3	10,255	4,090	39.9	17,587	4,089	23.3	1,516	370	24.4
1995[8]	10,213	4,080	40.0	10,011	3,938	39.3	16,673	4,153	24.9	1,458	342	23.5
1994[9]	9,822	4,075	41.5	9,621	3,956	41.1	16,192	4,018	24.8	1,428	323	22.6
1993[10]	9,462	3,873	40.9	9,188	3,666	39.9	15,708	3,956	25.2	1,390	297	21.4
1992[11]	9,081	3,637	40.0	8,829	3,440	39.0	15,268	3,668	24.0	1,298	287	22.1
1991[12]	7,648	3,094	40.4	7,473	2,977	39.8	13,279	3,008	22.7	1,143	237	20.8
1990	7,457	2,865	38.4	7,300	2,750	37.7	12,857	2,896	22.5	1,091	245	22.5
1989	7,186	2,603	36.2	7,040	2,496	35.5	12,536	2,616	20.9	1,024	211	20.6
1988[13]	7,003	2,631	37.6	6,908	2,576	37.3	12,056	2,501	20.7	1,005	225	22.4
1987[13]	6,792	2,670	39.3	6,692	2,606	38.9	11,718	2,509	21.4	885	243	27.5
1986	6,646	2,507	37.7	6,511	2,413	37.1	11,206	2,406	21.5	906	204	22.5
1985[14]	6,475	2,606	40.3	6,346	2,512	39.6	10,685	2,411	22.6	915	219	23.9
1984[15]	6,068	2,376	39.2	5,982	2,317	38.7	10,029	2,254	22.5	819	176	21.5
1983	6,066	2,312	38.1	5,977	2,251	37.7	9,697	2,148	22.5	782	173	22.1
1982	5,527	2,181	39.5	5,436	2,117	38.9	8,262	1,963	23.8	596	159	26.6
1981[16]	5,369	1,925	35.9	5,291	1,874	35.4	8,084	1,642	20.3	568	146	25.7

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table B-5.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2020—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
		Below poverty			Below poverty							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
1980	5,276	1,749	33.2	5,211	1,718	33.0	7,740	1,563	20.2	582	179	30.8
1979[17]	5,483	1,535	28.0	5,426	1,505	27.7	7,314	1,232	16.8	574	154	26.8
1978	5,012	1,384	27.6	4,972	1,354	27.2	6,527	1,098	16.8	539	125	23.2
1977	5,028	1,422	28.3	5,000	1,402	28.0	6,500	1,164	17.9	518	113	21.9
1976	4,771	1,443	30.2	4,736	1,424	30.1	6,034	1,212	20.1	464	128	27.7
1975	N	N	N	4,896	1,619	33.1	N	N	N	N	137	32.6
1974[18]	N	N	N	4,939	1,414	28.6	N	N	N	N	117	28.9
1973	N	N	N	4,910	1,364	27.8	N	N	N	N	95	24.9

N Not available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[9] Introduction of 1990 Census sample design.

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

[11] Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

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

[13] Estimates reflect the implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system and are also revised to reflect corrections to the files after publication of the 1988 advance report "Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1988," P60-166.

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

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

[16] Implemented three technical changes to the poverty definition. More information is available in "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980," P60-133.

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

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

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

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

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

[22] Beginning with the 2003 CPS ASEC, respondents were allowed to choose one or more races. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing the data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

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

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

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

[26] Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 16.0 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 5.3 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 2.7 percent of Asian householders who reported only one race. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population and for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972.

Note: Before 1979, unrelated subfamilies were included in all families. Beginning in 1979, unrelated subfamilies are excluded from all families. An unrelated subfamily is defined as a married couple family with or without children or a single parent with one or more own, never-married, children under the age of 18 living in a household and not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table B-6.

Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family: 1959 to 2020

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Year	All families			Married-couple families			Male householder, no spouse present			Female householder, no spouse present		
		Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
2020	83,918	7,294	8.7	61,463	2,866	4.7	6,964	796	11.4	15,491	3,633	23.4
2019	83,698	6,554	7.8	62,355	2,507	4.0	6,506	746	11.5	14,838	3,300	22.2
2018	83,508	7,504	9.0	61,971	2,938	4.7	6,485	824	12.7	15,052	3,742	24.9
2017[1]	83,539	7,790	9.3	61,883	2,933	4.7	6,351	853	13.4	15,305	4,005	26.2
2017	83,103	7,758	9.3	61,254	3,005	4.9	6,424	793	12.4	15,425	3,959	25.7
2016	82,854	8,081	9.8	60,821	3,096	5.1	6,452	847	13.1	15,581	4,138	26.6
2015	82,199	8,589	10.4	60,258	3,245	5.4	6,311	939	14.9	15,630	4,404	28.2
2014	81,730	9,467	11.6	60,015	3,735	6.2	6,162	969	15.7	15,553	4,764	30.6
2013[2]	82,316	9,645	11.7	59,643	3,394	5.7	6,497	1,048	16.1	16,176	5,203	32.2
2013[3]	81,217	9,130	11.2	59,692	3,476	5.8	6,330	1,008	15.9	15,195	4,646	30.6
2012	80,944	9,520	11.8	59,224	3,705	6.3	6,231	1,023	16.4	15,489	4,793	30.9
2011	80,529	9,497	11.8	58,963	3,652	6.2	5,888	950	16.1	15,678	4,894	31.2
2010[4]	79,559	9,400	11.8	58,667	3,681	6.3	5,649	892	15.8	15,243	4,827	31.7
2009	78,867	8,792	11.1	58,428	3,409	5.8	5,582	942	16.9	14,857	4,441	29.9
2008	78,874	8,147	10.3	59,137	3,261	5.5	5,255	723	13.8	14,482	4,163	28.7
2007	77,908	7,623	9.8	58,395	2,849	4.9	5,103	696	13.6	14,411	4,078	28.3
2006	78,454	7,668	9.8	58,964	2,910	4.9	5,067	671	13.2	14,424	4,087	28.3
2005	77,418	7,657	9.9	58,189	2,944	5.1	5,134	669	13.0	14,095	4,044	28.7
2004[5]	76,866	7,835	10.2	57,983	3,216	5.5	4,901	657	13.4	13,981	3,962	28.3
2003	76,232	7,607	10.0	57,725	3,115	5.4	4,717	636	13.5	13,791	3,856	28.0
2002	75,616	7,229	9.6	57,327	3,052	5.3	4,663	564	12.1	13,626	3,613	26.5
2001	74,340	6,813	9.2	56,755	2,760	4.9	4,440	583	13.1	13,146	3,470	26.4
2000[6]	73,778	6,400	8.7	56,598	2,637	4.7	4,277	485	11.3	12,903	3,278	25.4
1999[7]	73,206	6,792	9.3	56,290	2,748	4.9	4,099	485	11.8	12,818	3,559	27.8
1998	71,551	7,186	10.0	54,778	2,879	5.3	3,977	476	12.0	12,796	3,831	29.9
1997	70,884	7,324	10.3	54,321	2,821	5.2	3,911	507	13.0	12,652	3,995	31.6
1996	70,241	7,708	11.0	53,604	3,010	5.6	3,847	531	13.8	12,790	4,167	32.6
1995[8]	69,597	7,532	10.8	53,570	2,982	5.6	3,513	493	14.0	12,514	4,057	32.4
1994[9]	69,313	8,053	11.6	53,865	3,272	6.1	3,228	549	17.0	12,220	4,232	34.6
1993[10]	68,506	8,393	12.3	53,181	3,481	6.5	2,914	488	16.8	12,411	4,424	35.6
1992[11]	68,216	8,144	11.9	53,090	3,385	6.4	3,065	484	15.8	12,061	4,275	35.4
1991[12]	67,175	7,712	11.5	52,457	3,158	6.0	3,025	392	13.0	11,693	4,161	35.6
1990	66,322	7,098	10.7	52,147	2,981	5.7	2,907	349	12.0	11,268	3,768	33.4
1989	66,090	6,784	10.3	52,317	2,931	5.6	2,884	348	12.1	10,890	3,504	32.2
1988[13]	65,837	6,874	10.4	52,100	2,897	5.6	2,847	336	11.8	10,890	3,642	33.4
1987[13]	65,204	7,005	10.7	51,675	3,011	5.8	2,833	340	12.0	10,696	3,654	34.2
1986	64,491	7,023	10.9	51,537	3,123	6.1	2,510	287	11.4	10,445	3,613	34.6
1985[14]	63,558	7,223	11.4	50,933	3,438	6.7	2,414	311	12.9	10,211	3,474	34.0
1984[15]	62,706	7,277	11.6	50,350	3,488	6.9	2,228	292	13.1	10,129	3,498	34.5
1983	62,015	7,647	12.3	50,081	3,815	7.6	2,038	268	13.2	9,896	3,564	36.0
1982	61,393	7,512	12.2	49,908	3,789	7.6	2,016	290	14.4	9,469	3,434	36.3
1981[16]	61,019	6,851	11.2	49,630	3,394	6.8	1,986	205	10.3	9,403	3,252	34.6
1980	60,309	6,217	10.3	49,294	3,032	6.2	1,933	213	11.0	9,082	2,972	32.7
1979[17]	59,550	5,461	9.2	49,112	2,640	5.4	1,733	176	10.2	8,705	2,645	30.4
1978	57,804	5,280	9.1	47,692	2,474	5.2	1,654	152	9.2	8,458	2,654	31.4
1977	57,215	5,311	9.3	47,385	2,524	5.3	1,594	177	11.1	8,236	2,610	31.7
1976	56,710	5,311	9.4	47,497	2,606	5.5	1,500	162	10.8	7,713	2,543	33.0
1975	56,245	5,450	9.7	47,318	2,904	6.1	1,445	116	8.0	7,482	2,430	32.5
1974[18]	55,698	4,922	8.8	47,069	2,474	5.3	1,399	125	8.9	7,230	2,324	32.1
1973	55,053	4,828	8.8	46,812	2,482	5.3	1,438	154	10.7	6,804	2,193	32.2
1972[19]	54,373	5,075	9.3	46,314	N	N	1,452	N	N	6,607	2,158	32.7
1971[20]	53,296	5,303	10.0	45,752	N	N	1,353	N	N	6,191	2,100	33.9
1970	52,227	5,260	10.1	44,739	N	N	1,487	N	N	6,001	1,952	32.5
1969	51,586	5,008	9.7	44,436	N	N	1,559	N	N	5,591	1,827	32.7
1968	50,511	5,047	10.0	43,842	N	N	1,228	N	N	5,441	1,755	32.3
1967[21]	49,835	5,667	11.4	43,292	N	N	1,210	N	N	5,333	1,774	33.3
1966	48,921	5,784	11.8	42,553	N	N	1,197	N	N	5,171	1,721	33.1
1965	48,278	6,721	13.9	42,107	N	N	1,179	N	N	4,992	1,916	38.4
1964	47,836	7,160	15.0	41,648	N	N	1,182	N	N	5,006	1,822	36.4
1963	47,436	7,554	15.9	41,311	N	N	1,243	N	N	4,882	1,972	40.4
1962	46,998	8,077	17.2	40,923	N	N	1,334	N	N	4,741	2,034	42.9
1961	46,341	8,391	18.1	40,405	N	N	1,293	N	N	4,643	1,954	42.1
1960	45,435	8,243	18.1	39,624	N	N	1,202	N	N	4,609	1,955	42.4
1959	45,054	8,320	18.5	39,335	N	N	1,226	N	N	4,493	1,916	42.6

Footnotes provided on the next page.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

N Not available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[9] Introduction of 1990 Census sample design.

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

[11] Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

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

[13] Estimates reflect the implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system and are also revised to reflect corrections to the files after publication of the 1988 advance report "Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1988," P60-166.

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

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

[16] Implemented three technical changes to the poverty definition. More information is available in "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980," P60-133.

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Before 1979, unrelated subfamilies were included in all families. Beginning in 1979, unrelated subfamilies are excluded from all families. An unrelated subfamily is defined as a married couple family with or without children or a single parent with one or more own, never-married, children under the age of 18 living in a household and not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder.

APPENDIX C. POST-TAX HOUSEHOLD INCOME

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Congress passed legislation to aid individuals and families. This legislation included the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) and the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSA Act). The CARES and CRRSA Acts provided households with additional income in the form of stimulus payments (economic impact payments) and tax credits. For consistency with past reports, the income and poverty estimates in the main sections of this report are based on the concept of money income, which is pretax and does not include these stimulus payments and tax credits. Given the large scale of the stimulus payments, it is important to account for them and tax credits in income, inequality, and poverty estimates. This appendix presents post-tax household income estimates and inequality measures that include state and federal income and payroll taxes (including stimulus payments and tax credits) for 2019 and 2020, which are shown in Tables C-1, C-2, C-3, and C-4. For post-tax poverty estimates that include stimulus payments and tax credits, refer to the report "The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020."[1]

Post-tax income used in this appendix and the Supplemental Poverty Measure is based on the 2021 CPS ASEC tax model. Since the CPS ASEC does not collect information on taxes paid, it relies on a tax calculator (the 2021 CPS ASEC tax model) to simulate taxes paid. These simulations include federal and state income taxes and FICA taxes.[2] These simulations also use a statistical match to the Internal Revenue Service Statistics of Income public-use microdata file of tax returns. The 2021 CPS ASEC tax model incorporates any changes in federal and state tax laws for 2020.

The stimulus estimates used in this appendix and the Supplemental Poverty Measure rely on a model developed by Census Bureau researchers. This model estimates stimulus payments received by households in 2020 based on adjusted gross income and tax filing status calculated using the 2021 CPS ASEC tax model along with household size and composition information collected in the 2021 CPS ASEC. More details about the stimulus model can be found at <www.census.gov /library/working-papers/2021 /demo /SEHSD-WP2021-18.html>.

[1] Liana E. Fox and Kalee Burns, "The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020," *Current Population Reports*, P60-275, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2021, <https://www2.census.gov /library/publications/2021/demo/p60-275 .html>.

[2] Wheaton and Stevens (2016) compare the U.S. Census Bureau's tax calculator to TAXSIM and the Bakija tax model and find consistency in tax estimates across the models.

Table C-1.

Post-Tax Household Income Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2019 and 2020

(Income in 2020 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Characteristic	2019			2020			Percent change in real median post-tax income (2020 less 2019)*	
	Number (thousands)	Median post-tax income[1] (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median post-tax income[1] (dollars)			
		Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	**128,451**	**60,330**	**600**	**129,931**	**62,773**	**575**	***4.0**	**1.07**
Type of Household								
Family households	83,677	77,302	653	83,907	80,034	688	*3.5	0.99
Married-couple	62,342	87,974	830	61,454	91,558	848	*4.1	1.09
Female householder, no spouse present	14,832	45,362	904	15,490	50,208	1,021	*10.7	2.92
Male householder, no spouse present	6,503	61,350	2,010	6,963	63,987	2,115	*4.3	4.16
Nonfamily households	44,774	36,155	521	46,024	37,629	616	*4.1	1.92
Female householder	23,470	31,648	697	24,244	33,772	750	*6.7	2.94
Male householder	21,304	41,949	788	21,781	42,703	869	1.8	2.45
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	100,568	63,354	699	101,582	65,497	689	*3.4	1.20
White, not Hispanic	84,868	65,933	751	85,336	67,968	760	*3.1	1.29
Black	17,054	41,198	1,040	17,358	45,068	1,112	*9.4	3.70
Asian	6,853	82,136	2,280	6,987	83,744	2,670	2.0	3.73
Hispanic (any race)	17,667	51,252	859	18,349	54,659	814	*6.6	1.99
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	93,524	66,649	727	94,243	69,377	668	*4.1	1.20
15 to 24 years	5,406	43,021	1,736	5,485	45,599	1,236	*6.0	4.92
25 to 34 years	20,424	60,108	1,085	20,654	64,683	1,006	*7.6	2.27
35 to 44 years	21,432	76,373	1,328	22,105	77,822	1,411	1.9	2.22
45 to 54 years	21,659	77,490	1,642	21,663	79,557	1,899	2.7	2.75
55 to 64 years	24,603	63,964	1,206	24,336	66,274	1,353	*3.6	2.18
65 years and older	34,927	45,554	815	35,688	47,061	765	*3.3	2.00
Nativity of Householder								
Native-born	108,851	60,877	666	110,348	63,337	650	*4.0	1.23
Foreign-born	19,600	57,795	1,382	19,584	59,916	1,068	*3.7	2.58
Naturalized citizen	11,208	62,618	2,235	11,201	64,697	1,364	3.3	3.90
Not a citizen	8,392	52,251	1,478	8,382	54,699	1,280	*4.7	3.23
Region								
Northeast	22,031	65,448	1,616	22,082	67,225	1,496	2.7	2.80
Midwest	27,757	59,500	1,255	27,865	61,928	1,234	*4.1	2.54
South	49,486	55,471	788	50,385	58,085	861	*4.7	1.73
West	29,177	66,372	1,026	29,600	68,850	1,034	*3.7	1.84
Residence[4]								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	110,679	62,922	672	111,999	65,101	626	*3.5	1.15
Inside principal cities	42,992	56,151	954	43,470	58,521	883	*4.2	1.96
Outside principal cities	67,687	67,360	885	68,528	69,576	787	*3.3	1.38
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	17,772	47,977	1,053	17,933	50,670	1,301	*5.6	2.85
Educational Attainment of Householder								
Total, aged 25 and older	123,045	61,472	635	124,446	63,856	603	*3.9	1.11
No high school diploma	10,310	30,729	970	10,052	32,781	977	*6.7	4.50
High school, no college	31,071	45,133	819	31,647	47,489	723	*5.2	2.35
Some college	33,852	57,401	743	33,646	60,224	800	*4.9	1.77
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,812	90,302	1,112	49,102	92,353	1,216	*2.3	1.63

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

[1] Post-tax income is defined as money income net of federal and state income taxes and credits, payroll taxes (FICA), and economic impact payments (EIP). Information on money income collected in the CPS ASEC is available at "Appendix A. How Income Is Measured."

[2] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. The MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

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

[4] Information on metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities is available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html>.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table C-2.

Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics Using Money Income and Post-Tax Income: 2020

(Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Characteristic	Money income[1]			Post-tax income[3]			Percent difference in median income*	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)			
		Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	**129,931**	**67,521**	**782**	**129,931**	**62,773**	**575**	***-7.0**	**0.40**
Type of Household								
Family households	83,907	86,372	851	83,907	80,034	688	*-7.3	0.27
Married-couple	61,454	101,517	850	61,454	91,558	848	*-9.8	0.25
Female householder, no spouse present	15,490	49,214	1,444	15,490	50,208	1,021	*2.0	1.32
Male householder, no spouse present	6,963	67,304	2,317	6,963	63,987	2,115	*-4.9	1.20
Nonfamily households	46,024	40,464	652	46,024	37,629	616	*-7.0	0.54
Female householder	24,244	35,574	685	24,244	33,772	750	*-5.1	0.65
Male householder	21,781	47,259	1,227	21,781	42,703	869	*-9.6	0.96
Race[4] and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	101,582	71,231	736	101,582	65,497	689	*-8.1	0.30
White, not Hispanic	85,336	74,912	936	85,336	67,968	760	*-9.3	0.39
Black	17,358	45,870	1,268	17,358	45,068	1,112	*-1.8	1.03
Asian	6,987	94,903	3,794	6,987	83,744	2,670	*-11.8	1.24
Hispanic (any race)	18,349	55,321	1,183	18,349	54,659	814	*-1.2	0.97
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	94,243	76,800	737	94,243	69,377	668	*-9.7	0.28
15 to 24 years	5,485	46,886	1,540	5,485	45,599	1,236	*-2.7	1.54
25 to 34 years	20,654	71,566	1,154	20,654	64,683	1,006	*-9.6	0.61
35 to 44 years	22,105	85,694	1,712	22,105	77,822	1,411	*-9.2	0.61
45 to 54 years	21,663	90,359	1,958	21,663	79,557	1,899	*-12.0	0.68
55 to 64 years	24,336	74,270	2,105	24,336	66,274	1,353	*-10.8	0.95
65 years and older	35,688	46,360	934	35,688	47,061	765	*1.5	0.61
Nativity of Householder								
Native-born	110,348	68,795	977	110,348	63,337	650	*-7.9	0.48
Foreign-born	19,584	61,984	907	19,584	59,916	1,068	*-3.3	0.72
Naturalized citizen	11,201	68,760	2,074	11,201	64,697	1,364	*-5.9	1.41
Not a citizen	8,382	55,099	1,791	8,382	54,699	1,280	-0.7	1.66
Region								
Northeast	22,082	75,211	1,640	22,082	67,225	1,496	*-10.6	0.82
Midwest	27,865	66,968	1,734	27,865	61,928	1,234	*-7.5	0.82
South	50,385	61,243	821	50,385	58,085	861	*-5.2	0.43
West	29,600	74,951	1,275	29,600	68,850	1,034	*-8.1	0.51
Residence[5]								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	111,999	70,956	666	111,999	65,101	626	*-8.3	0.29
Inside principal cities	43,470	62,444	1,178	43,470	58,521	883	*-6.3	0.74
Outside principal cities	68,528	76,022	874	68,528	69,576	787	*-8.5	0.36
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	17,933	51,616	1,157	17,933	50,670	1,301	*-1.8	0.84
Educational Attainment of Householder								
Total, aged 25 and older	124,446	69,228	918	124,446	63,856	603	*-7.8	0.46
No high school diploma	10,052	29,547	1,063	10,052	32,781	977	*10.9	1.76
High school, no college	31,647	47,405	973	31,647	47,489	723	0.2	0.85
Some college	33,646	63,653	1,364	33,646	60,224	800	*-5.4	1.02
Bachelor's degree or higher	49,102	106,936	1,499	49,102	92,353	1,216	*-13.6	0.39

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

[1] Information on money income collected in the CPS ASEC is available at "Appendix A. How Income Is Measured."

[2] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. The MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

[3] Post-tax income is defined as money income net of federal and state income taxes and credits, payroll taxes (FICA), and economic impact payments (EIP).

[4] Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. 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] Information on metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities is available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html>.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Table C-3.

Distribution Measures Using Post-Tax Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Post-Tax Income: 2019 and 2020

(Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Measure	2019		2020		Percent change (2020 less 2019)*, [2]	
	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
POST-TAX INCOME[3]						
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	3.8	0.06	4.2	0.06	*8.7	2.19
Second quintile	9.5	0.09	9.9	0.09	*3.3	1.26
Third quintile	15.2	0.11	15.5	0.11	*2.1	0.91
Fourth quintile	23.2	0.13	23.4	0.14	0.6	0.75
Highest quintile	48.2	0.30	47.1	0.33	*–2.3	0.83
Top 5 percent	20.3	0.34	19.5	0.36	*–4.0	2.23
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.442	0.0032	0.428	0.0034	*–3.1	0.97
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.508	0.0105	0.415	0.0087	*–18.3	2.42
Theil	0.351	0.0072	0.328	0.0073	*–6.7	2.63
Atkinson:						
e=0.25	0.086	0.0015	0.080	0.0015	*–7.0	2.26
e=0.50	0.171	0.0026	0.158	0.0026	*–7.6	1.96
e=0.75	0.263	0.0036	0.238	0.0036	*–9.5	1.79
EQUIVALENCE-ADJUSTED POST-TAX INCOME[3]						
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	4.7	0.07	5.1	0.07	*8.7	1.99
Second quintile	10.4	0.09	10.9	0.09	*4.8	1.18
Third quintile	15.7	0.10	16.0	0.11	*2.1	0.92
Fourth quintile	22.6	0.12	22.8	0.14	*0.8	0.77
Highest quintile	46.6	0.31	45.2	0.33	*–3.0	0.89
Top 5 percent	19.9	0.34	18.9	0.37	*–5.1	2.30
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.416	0.0034	0.399	0.0036	*–4.2	1.06
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.508	0.0109	0.381	0.0084	*–25.0	2.27
Theil	0.318	0.0070	0.290	0.0074	*–8.7	2.80
Atkinson:						
e=0.25	0.078	0.0015	0.071	0.0015	*–9.1	2.41
e=0.50	0.155	0.0026	0.139	0.0026	*–10.0	2.09
e=0.75	0.245	0.0037	0.213	0.0036	*–13.0	1.87

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

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

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

[3] Post-tax income is defined as money income net of federal and state income taxes and credits, payroll taxes (FICA), and economic impact payments (EIP). Information on money income collected in the CPS ASEC is available at "Appendix A. How Income Is Measured."

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table C-4.

Distribution Measures Using Money Income, Post-Tax Income, Equivalence-Adjusted Income, and Equivalence-Adjusted Post-Tax Income: 2020

(Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Measure	Money income[1]		Post-tax income[3]		Percent difference*, [4]	
	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
INCOME						
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	3.0	0.06	4.2	0.06	*38.1	0.62
Second quintile	8.1	0.10	9.9	0.09	*21.0	0.45
Third quintile	14.0	0.14	15.5	0.11	*10.8	0.33
Fourth quintile	22.6	0.18	23.4	0.14	*3.4	0.25
Highest quintile	52.2	0.39	47.1	0.33	*–9.8	0.11
Top 5 percent	23.0	0.46	19.5	0.36	*–15.1	0.27
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.489	0.0040	0.428	0.0034	*–12.3	0.11
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.618	0.0124	0.415	0.0087	*–32.8	0.73
Theil	0.438	0.0103	0.328	0.0073	*–25.2	0.29
Atkinson:						
e=0.25	0.106	0.0021	0.080	0.0015	*–24.3	0.23
e=0.50	0.207	0.0034	0.158	0.0026	*–23.7	0.20
e=0.75	0.313	0.0045	0.238	0.0036	*–23.9	0.26
EQUIVALENCE-ADJUSTED INCOME						
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	3.4	0.07	5.1	0.07	*49.3	0.84
Second quintile	8.9	0.10	10.9	0.09	*22.0	0.41
Third quintile	14.5	0.13	16.0	0.11	*10.6	0.29
Fourth quintile	22.4	0.18	22.8	0.14	*1.7	0.23
Highest quintile	50.8	0.40	45.2	0.33	*–11.0	0.11
Top 5 percent	22.5	0.48	18.9	0.37	*–16.1	0.29
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.469	0.0041	0.399	0.0036	*–15.1	0.12
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.642	0.0133	0.381	0.0084	*–40.6	0.70
Theil	0.410	0.0106	0.290	0.0074	*–29.1	0.29
Atkinson:						
e=0.25	0.099	0.0021	0.071	0.0015	*–28.6	0.24
e=0.50	0.195	0.0035	0.139	0.0026	*–28.4	0.22
e=0.75	0.302	0.0046	0.213	0.0036	*–29.4	0.29

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

[1] Information on money income collected in the CPS ASEC is available at "Appendix A. How Income Is Measured."

[2] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

[3] Post-tax income is defined as money income net of federal and state income taxes and credits, payroll taxes (FICA), and economic impact payments (EIP).

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

APPENDIX D. HISTORICAL INCOME ALTERNATIVE INFLATION SERIES

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

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

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

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

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

The C-CPI-U is available from 2000 onward. From 2000 to 2020, the year-to-year change in the C-CPI-U has been an average of 0.27 percentage points lower than for the CPI-U. Over time, these small annual differences compound to have large impacts on the inflation-adjusted value of income.

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

[1] The CPI-U is used to adjust poverty thresholds and the CPI-U-RS is used to adjust historical income series. In 2021, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) renamed the Research Series (CPI-U-RS) the Retroactive Series (R-CPI-U-RS). In this report and all other associated content, it is referred to as the CPI-U-RS.

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

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

[4] More information is available at <www.bls.gov/cpi/research-series/home.htm>.

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

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

changes in consumer behavior."[7] Over the period from 2000 to 2020, year-to-year changes in the PCEPI have been largely consistent with the changes in the C-CPI-U. Over that period, the average year-to-year change in prices as measured by the C-CPI-U was 1.79 percent, as compared to 1.77 percent in the PCEPI, 2.06 percent in the CPI-U, and 2.07 percent in the CPI-U-RS.

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

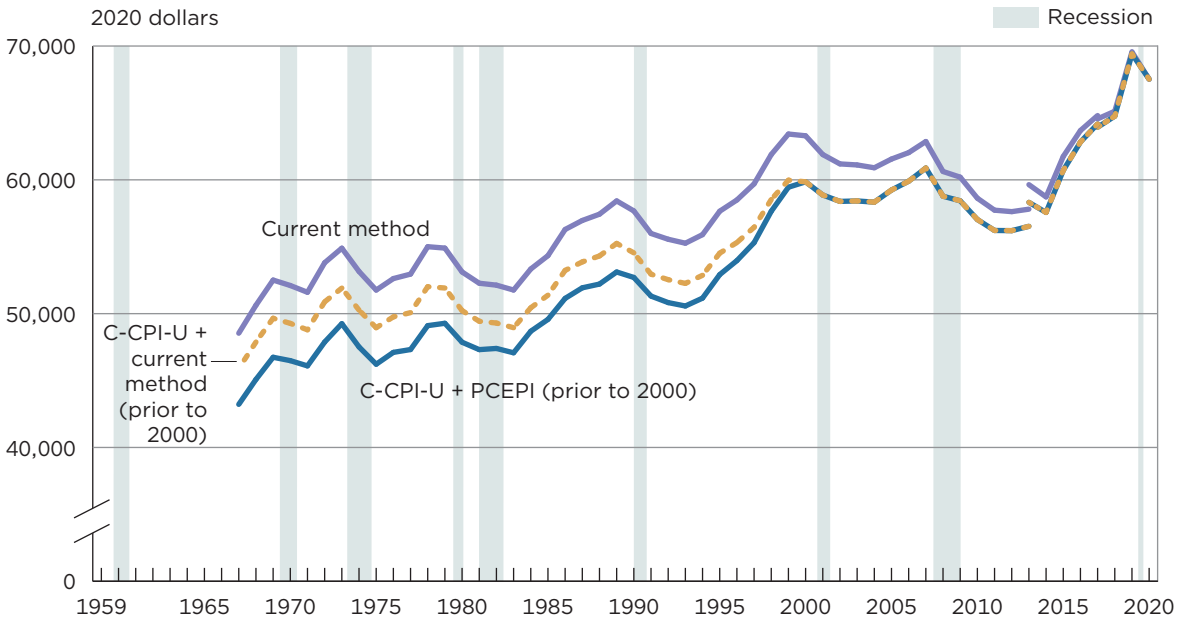
Figure D-1 and Table D-1 show historical income adjusted using the C-CPI-U compared to the CPI-U-RS from 2000 onward. For 2000, the income estimate in 2020 dollars adjusted using the CPI-U-RS is $63,292, compared to $59,852 when adjusted using the C-CPI-U, a difference of 5.7 percent.

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

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

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

Figure D-1.
Historical Median Income Using Alternative Price Indices: 1967 to 2020



Notes: Inflation-adjusted estimates may differ slightly from other published data due to rounding. Details on the alternative price indices shown and historical footnotes are available in Appendix Table D-1. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

For 1967, the estimate of median household income in 2020 dollars using the CPI-U-RS and shown in the principal figures and tables in this report is $48,537. When adjusted using the C-CPI-U from 2000 onward and the PCEPI for prior years, the estimate is $43,219, 11.0 percent lower. Using the C-CPI-U from 2000 onward and the CPI-U-RS for the period prior to 2000, real median household income in 1967 is $45,899, 5.7 percent less than the estimate using the CPI-U-RS for the entire period and 5.8 percent higher than the estimate using the C-CPI-U/PCEPI.

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

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

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Table D-1.

Historical Median Income Using Alternative Price Indices: 1967 to 2020

(Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Year	Current dollars		CPI-U-RS/current method		Chained CPI-U (2000–2020)			
					PCEPI (1967–1999)		CPI-U-RS/current method (1967–1999)	
	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
2020	67,521	782	67,521	782	67,521	782	67,521	782
2019	68,703	904	69,560	916	69,412	914	69,412	914
2018	63,179	691	65,127	712	64,760	708	64,760	708
2017[2]	61,136	530	64,557	559	63,930	554	63,930	554
2017	61,372	550	64,806	582	64,177	576	64,177	576
2016	59,039	716	63,683	774	62,826	764	62,826	764
2015	56,516	527	61,748	577	60,703	567	60,703	567
2014	53,657	645	58,725	706	57,563	692	57,563	692
2013[3]	53,585	1,076	59,640	1,197	58,318	1,170	58,318	1,170
2013[4]	51,939	453	57,808	505	56,527	494	56,527	494
2012	51,017	344	57,623	388	56,203	378	56,203	378
2011	50,054	413	57,732	476	56,216	464	56,216	464
2010[5]	49,276	535	58,627	636	57,034	619	57,034	619
2009[6]	49,777	350	60,200	424	58,435	412	58,435	412
2008	50,303	225	60,624	272	58,775	264	58,775	264
2007	50,233	230	62,865	288	60,883	279	60,883	279
2006	48,201	340	62,033	438	59,897	423	59,897	423
2005	46,326	254	61,553	339	59,238	326	59,238	326
2004[7]	44,334	322	60,901	443	58,332	424	58,332	424
2003	43,318	309	61,113	436	58,423	417	58,423	417
2002	42,409	229	61,190	330	58,389	315	58,389	315
2001	42,228	212	61,889	311	58,865	296	58,865	296
2000[8]	41,990	218	63,292	327	59,852	309	59,852	309
1999[9]	40,696	312	63,423	487	59,449	456	59,976	461
1998	38,885	379	61,891	602	57,651	561	58,528	569
1997	37,005	281	59,697	454	55,301	421	56,453	429
1996	35,492	294	58,494	485	53,963	447	55,315	459
1995[10]	34,076	324	57,655	548	52,917	503	54,522	518
1994[11]	32,264	242	55,905	419	51,159	383	52,867	396
1993[12]	31,241	240	55,263	425	50,571	389	52,260	402
1992[13]	30,636	239	55,559	433	50,826	396	52,540	409
1991	30,126	238	55,992	443	51,312	406	52,949	419
1990	29,943	252	57,677	485	52,705	443	54,543	459
1989	28,906	261	58,425	529	53,114	481	55,250	500
1988	27,225	219	57,433	462	52,210	420	54,312	437
1987[14]	26,061	203	56,964	442	51,931	403	53,868	418
1986	24,897	212	56,291	480	51,140	436	53,232	454
1985[15]	23,618	211	54,334	484	49,569	442	51,381	458
1984[16]	22,415	168	53,337	399	48,685	364	50,438	377
1983	20,885	157	51,764	387	47,074	352	48,951	366
1982	20,171	150	52,130	387	47,400	352	49,297	366
1981	19,074	165	52,272	451	47,311	408	49,431	426
1980	17,710	150	53,116	449	47,864	405	50,229	425
1979[17]	16,461	128	54,899	428	49,280	384	51,916	405
1978	15,064	100	55,004	366	49,104	327	52,015	346
1977	13,572	84	52,954	327	47,317	292	50,076	309
1976[18]	12,686	77	52,621	321	47,106	287	49,761	304
1975[19]	11,800	79	51,762	346	46,220	309	48,949	327
1974[19, 20]	11,197	71	53,154	336	47,513	300	50,265	318
1973	10,512	66	54,893	344	49,251	309	51,910	325
1972[21]	9,697	61	53,806	338	47,878	301	50,882	320
1971[22]	9,028	58	51,596	329	46,095	294	48,792	311
1970	8,734	53	52,103	314	46,488	280	49,272	297
1969	8,389	51	52,510	319	46,740	284	49,656	302
1968	7,743	46	50,628	301	45,083	268	47,877	285
1967[23]	7,143	43	48,537	291	43,219	259	45,899	275

Footnotes provided on the next page.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11] Introduction of 1990 Census sample design.

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

[13] Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 through 2021 Annual Social and Economic plements (CPS ASEC).

APPENDIX E. ADDITIONAL DATA

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

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

Customized Tables

In addition to pretabulated detailed and historical tables, data users of all skill levels can create custom statistics from Public Use Microdata files using the Microdata Access Tool (MDAT) available at <https://data.census.gov/mdat>.

Public-Use Microdata

CPS ASEC

Microdata for the 2021 CPS ASEC and earlier years are available online at <www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/cps/cps-asec.html>. Technical methods have been applied to CPS microdata to avoid disclosing the identities of individuals from whom data were collected.

Census Data API

The Census Data Application Programming Interface (API) gives the public access to raw statistical data from various Census Bureau data programs. It is an efficient way to query data directly from Census Bureau servers with many advantages, including the ability to easily download target variables and geographies and immediately access the most current data. The historical poverty data found in Table B-4 are available in the API at <www.census.gov/data/developers/data-sets/Poverty-Statistics.html>.

Technical Documentation

More information on replicate weights, standard errors, income top-coding and data swapping on the public-use file, and changes to the CPS ASEC data file from the prior year is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

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