Measuring 50 Years of Economic Change

Using the March Current Population Survey

1997

1947

1987

1957

1977

1967

Acknowledgments

1997

1947

1987

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1967

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Economics and Statistics Administration
Robert J. Shapiro, Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

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ECONOMICS
AND STATISTICS
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U.S. Census Bureau

Availability of Data Via Electronic Media

In addition to the data shown in this report, users may access a wealth of information based on the March Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS) through the Internet. Data users can access tables showing detailed income and poverty distributions by various demographic characteristics; the public-use microdata file; press releases; and press briefings through the Census Bureau's home page at:

http://www.census.gov

by selecting "Subjects A to Z" and choosing either "Income" or "Poverty" from the list of topics.

Historical income and poverty tables can be accessed directly at

http://www.census.gov/hhes/income/histinc/index.html

Facsimiles of these Internet sites are shown on the following page of this report.

Users may send requests for data or questions regarding the data via E-mail to the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division of the Census Bureau at **hhes-info@census.gov**

U.S. Census Bureau

Home Page
(http://www.census.gov)

Historical Income and Poverty Page
(http://www.census.gov/hhes/income/histinc/index.html)
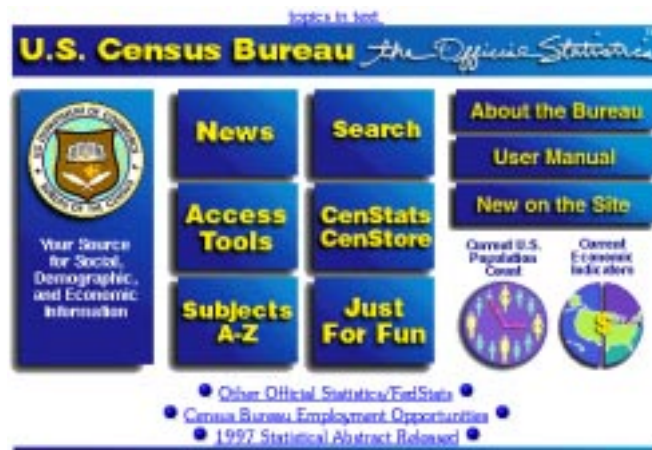
Historical Income and Poverty Tables

PLEASE NOTE NEW TELEPHONE NUMBER: 301-457-3242

Income
Households   Families   People

Cross Reference of Income Table Characteristics
Footnotes for all Income Tables

Poverty
Average Poverty Thresholds   Families   People

Experimental Measures
Income   Poverty

Suggested Citation Styles
Definitions of terms

Historical Income Tables

Historical Poverty Tables

Historical Income Tables: Experimental Measures

Go to Income Statistics
Go to Poverty Statistics
Go to Housing and Household Economic Statistics

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Contents

Text

Figures

Income of People

Income of Families

Income of Households

Poverty

Appendixes

Appendix Tables

U.S. Census Bureau, *the Official Statistics*™ July 27, 1998

Measuring 50 Years of Economic Change

Using the March Current Population Survey

While watching the television or listening to the radio, you might hear a news report stating that the latest Census Bureau figures show median household income increased by 1.9 percent between 1996 and 1997[1], or you might read in a newspaper that the poverty rate for people declined from 13.7 percent in 1996 to 13.3 percent in 1997.[2] Have you ever wondered where these data come from? Who can access the data? How can people use them? For the past 50 years, researchers and analysts have used the annual income and earnings estimates based on data collected in the March Current Population Survey (CPS) to chart the effectiveness of government programs, gauge the economic well-being of the country, develop marketing strategies for businesses, and assess the impact of changing demographic patterns.

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[1]See *Money Income in the United States: 1997* (with Separate Data on Valuation of Noncash Benefits), Current Population Reports, Series P60-200, September 1998.

[2]See *Poverty in the United States: 1997*, Current Population Reports, Series P60-201, September 1998.

Introduction

This chartbook provides a graphic overview of changes in income over the past 50 years. The first section focuses on income of people, section two looks at the income of families, the third section deals with income statistics about households, and the final section contains data on poverty.

Where Do the Data Come From?

The CPS—jointly sponsored by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Bureau of the Census—provides monthly data on employment and unemployment. Each month the Census Bureau conducts the CPS by having field representatives either telephone or personally visit a large representative sample of households throughout the country. In addition to the labor market questions, every March, field representatives ask people additional questions about their jobs, the income they received, if they had health insurance, and if they participated in various government programs during the previous calendar year. They also ask where everyone in the household lived 1 year ago. The latest March (March 1998) survey sample consisted of approximately 50,000 households nationwide.

How Are the Data Used?

The BLS uses the basic CPS data to update employment and unemployment figures every month. The Census Bureau uses data from the March income supplement to measure changes in income, estimate the number of people and families in poverty, estimate the number of people without health insurance, and trace the migration patterns of Americans from one part of the country to another, among other topics. In addition to the BLS and the Census Bureau, other agencies also use the CPS to collect data:

◆ The biennial **Child Support** supplement sponsored by the Office of

Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) measures the effectiveness of child support enforcement efforts and their effect on reducing applications for welfare.

◆ The **Tobacco Use** supplement sponsored by the National Cancer Institute evaluates the effectiveness of its American Stop Smoking Intervention Study program.

◆ The biennial **Veterans** supplement sponsored by the BLS and the Department of Veterans' Affairs analyzes the characteristics of disabled veterans, determines the number of veterans who served in Vietnam, measures the effectiveness of current veterans' benefits programs, and helps plan future programs and facilities for veterans.

◆ The **Displaced Worker** supplement sponsored by the BLS and the Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration measures the number of workers who lost a job in the last 5 years for involuntary reasons such as plant closings and lay-offs. Using these statistics,

policymakers establish the need for and scope of the Job Training Partnership Act programs and assess the extent of economic recovery in declining industries.

The Census Bureau also sponsors several other supplements on behalf of the federal government:

◆ The annual **School Enrollment** supplement tracks trends in school enrollment, dropout rates, and relationships between educational attainment and labor force activity.

◆ Election officials formulate policies relating to the process for voting and registration based on the **Voting and Registration** supplement taken once every 2 years.

◆ Using the **Marital History and Fertility** supplement, government and private analysts project future population growth; analyze child-spacing patterns and marital stability; and produce estimates of potential needs families may have for governmental assistance, such as welfare, child care, and maternal health care for single-parent households.

Who Has Access to the Data?
(Confidentiality Issues)

Federal law requires that all information provided by people participating in the CPS remain confidential. Only sworn Census Bureau employees see the actual records. The Census Bureau uses these records for statistical purposes only and no other agency may access them. The law provides heavy penalties of imprisonment and fines for anyone disclosing confidential information contained in these records. Responses to all questions in the CPS are voluntary.

The Census Bureau compiles and organizes the information into meaningful statistical summaries (reports). These reports are available to the public, as well as to government and private business. In addition, the Census Bureau makes available a public use file that does not contain information that would identify a specific household, address, or person.

Who Uses The Data?

The Census Bureau receives many calls from all segments of the population

requesting data from the CPS. The Congress uses these data to gauge the effectiveness of government programs, as well as understand the economic well-being of households, families, and people in the country. Federal, state, and local governments use the data in planning for schools, transportation systems, and public assistance. Students use CPS data to learn about the characteristics of American households, families, or people. Business owners use the data to expand or relocate their businesses.

A Brief History of the Current Population Survey

In 1940, the Work Projects Administration (WPA) began measuring unemployment in the United States on a continuing basis through the Sample Survey of Unemployment. In 1942, the Census Bureau assumed responsibility for this survey and renamed it the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (MRLF). The MRLF focused on employment rather than unemployment.

The Census Bureau refined and enlarged the MRLF several times between 1942

and 1947. In 1947, the Census Bureau renamed the MRLF the Current Population Survey and began collecting a variety of other social and demographic statistics in "supplements" to the main labor force survey. One of the supplements the Census Bureau added was the March Income Supplement.[3] In 1959, the Bureau of Labor Statistics became a co-sponsor of the CPS. Appendix B of this report contains a more detailed look at the evolution of the March Income Supplement.

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[3]Before 1956, data on income were collected in April of each year.

Notes

All income amounts used in this chartbook are in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars.

The Asian and Pacific Islander population, like the Hispanic-origin population, consists of many distinct groups which differ in socio-economic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Since there are differences within the individual groups, data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate data for these population groups.

People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Data for Hispanics are not available for years before 1972. Data about Asians and Pacific Islanders are not available for years before 1988. Data on Blacks were combined with other races for years before 1967.

Measures of income inequality and aggregate shares after 1993 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years because of a significant change in measurement methodology. See Appendix B for further details.

Symbols Used in Tables

The Census Bureau uses the following abbreviations and symbols in this publication:

NA Not available.

X   Not applicable.

The Income of People

Between April 1948 and March 1979, the Census Bureau collected income data for people 14 years old and over. Starting in 1980, the Census Bureau began collecting income data for people 15 years old and over.

5

Figure 1.1
Median Income Displays Strong Growth

Real median income of people,
percent change since 1947

◻ Recessionary period

58.3%

◆ Median income of people has grown 58 percent since 1947.

◆ Nevertheless, median income is sensitive to the ups and downs of the business cycle.

Note: See Table C-2.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

- ◆ Despite being tempered by business cycle downturns in the 1970s and 1980s, real per capita income has grown substantially since 1967.

- ◆ Overall, per capita income has grown nearly 77 percent between 1967 and 1997.

Figure 1.2

Per Capita Income Is Also on the Rise

Real per capita income, percent change since 1967   ☐ Recessionary period

76.6%

0%

1947   1957   1967   1977   1987   1997
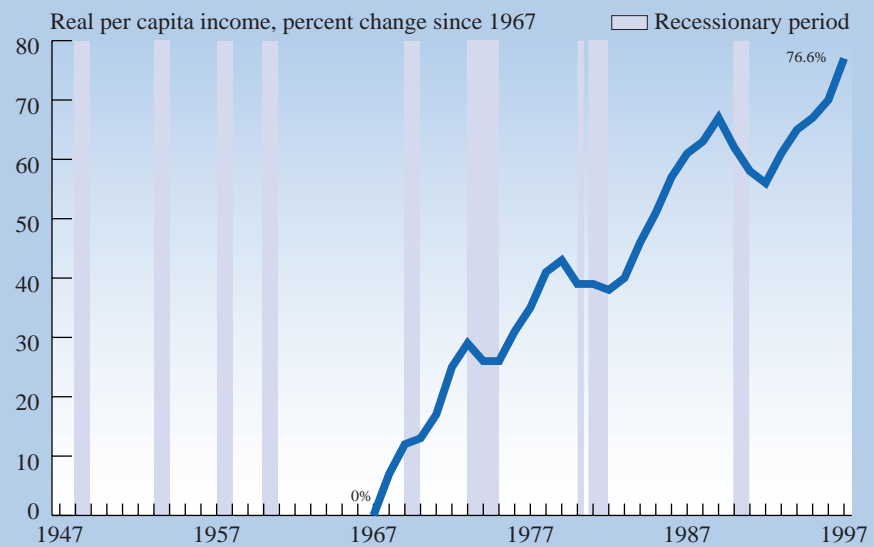
Note: See Table C-3.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

Figure 1.3
The Income of Blacks Has Remained Below That of Whites and Asians and Pacific Islanders

Median income of people, in thousands of 1997 dollars
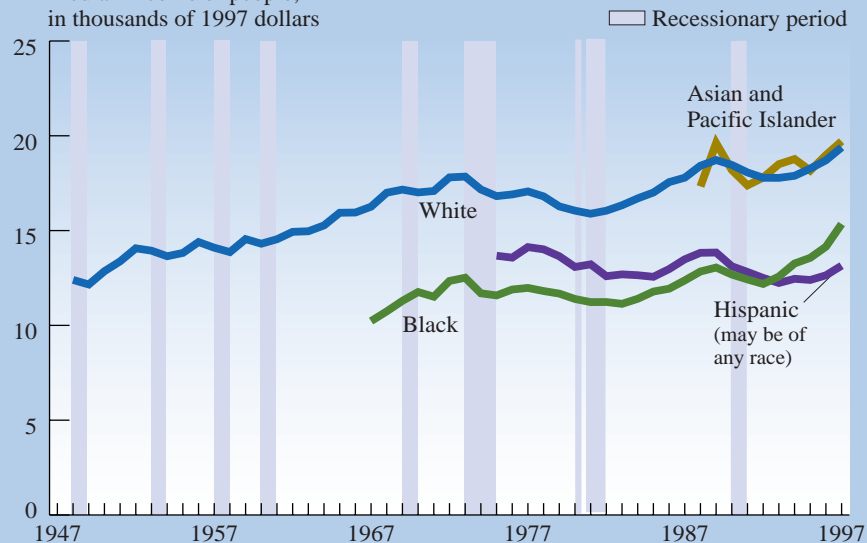
Note: See Table C-2.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

How does income vary across racial and ethnic groups?

Although income varies greatly with each group, Whites have traditionally had higher incomes than other race groups — Asians and Pacific Islanders being the notable exception — according to the median income of people. Income data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) suggests that, in terms of real median income, Black income has increased since 1967, while Hispanic income has not increased since 1975.

◆ In 1997 median income was highest for Asians and Pacific Islanders ($19,713), followed closely by Whites ($19,393*).

◆ Incomes of Blacks and Hispanics are well below those of Whites and Asians and Pacific Islanders.

*This difference between Whites and Asians and Pacific Islanders is not statistically significant.

9

◆ Per capita income — as is
the case with most income
measures — tells a story of
income disparity across races.

◆ White per capita income
exceeds that of all other race
and ethnic groups. Asians
and Pacific Islanders follow
closely behind Whites, while
Blacks and Hispanics lag
far behind.

Figure 1.4
Black Per Capita Income Lags Behind Incomes of Whites and Asians and Pacific Islanders

Per capita income,
in thousands of 1997 dollars

☐ Recessionary period

White

Asian and
Pacific Islander

Black

Hispanic
(may be of
any race)

25

20

15

10

5

0

1947   1957   1967   1977   1987   1997
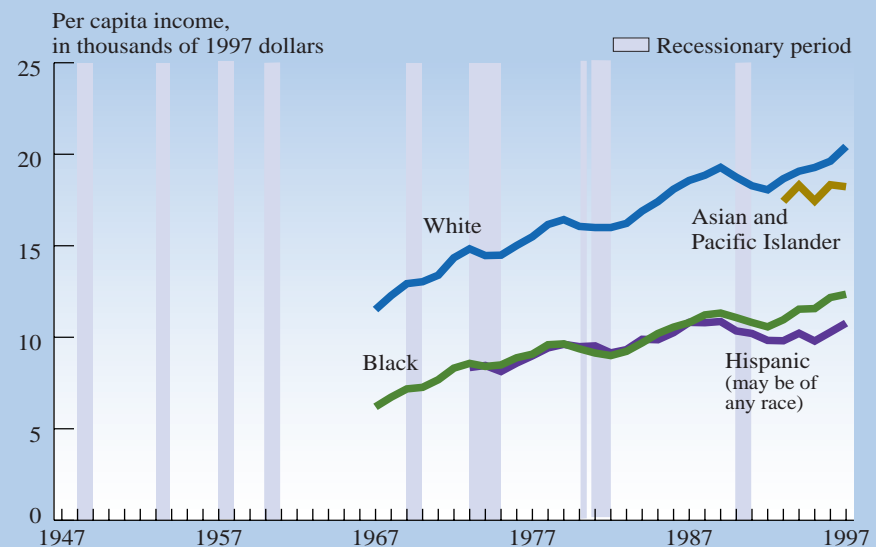
Note: See Table C-3.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

Figure 1.5

The Distance Between Black and White
Income Has Lessened

Black-to-White income ratio x 100   ☐ Recessionary period

Note: See Table C-4.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

◆ The ratio of Black-to-White income for men increased by 21 percent since 1967. The ratio of Black-to-White income for women has experienced similar growth over the same period.

◆ While Blacks have gained economic ground compared with Whites, there is still an income gap between the two races.

11

The Gender Gap

Despite the persistence of an income gap favoring men, women are an increasingly dynamic part of the Nation's labor force. Women's income, although still far behind that of men, has increased steadily over the past 50 years. Women also comprise a substantially larger share of the total labor market than they did 50 years ago.

◆ There has always been a substantial gap between the median income of men and women.

◆ While men's median income grew to $25,212, in 1997 women's median income was $13,703.

Figure 1.6

Median Income of Women Still Far Below That of Men

Median income of men and women, in thousands of 1997 dollars

Recessionary period

$25,212

Men

$14,790

$13,703

$6,745
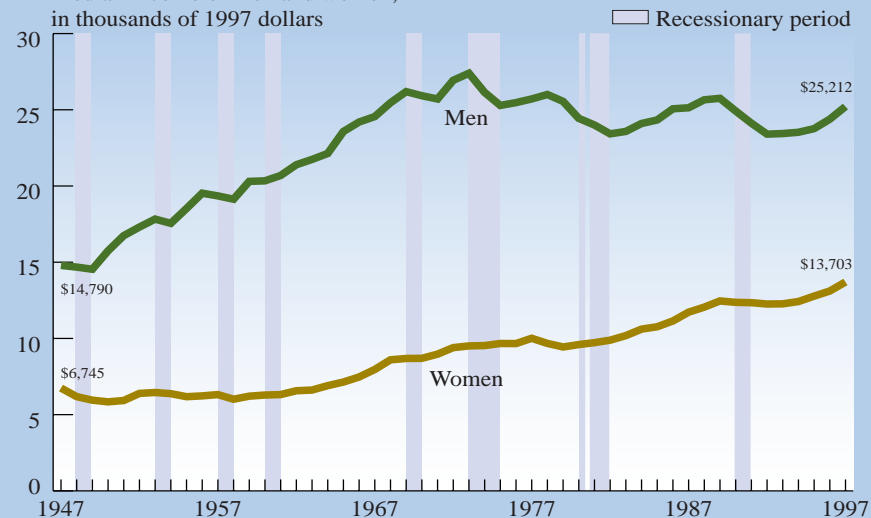
Women

Note: See Table C-2.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

Figure 1.7

The Median Income of Women Is Rising Relative to That of Men

Ratio of women's median income to men's median income x 100

☐ Recessionary period

54.4

45.6

30.3

1947   1957   1967   1977   1987   1997
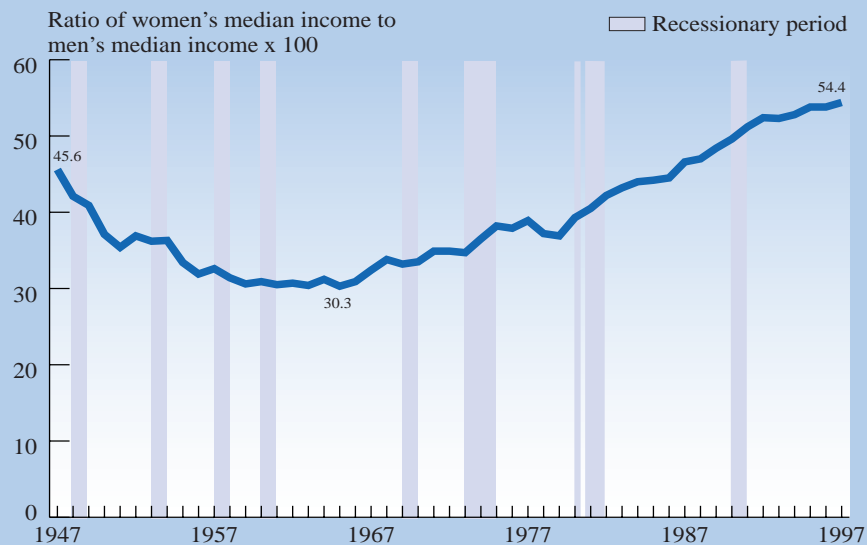
Note: See Table C-5.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

◆ Despite the sizeable income difference favoring men, women are gaining ground.

◆ Since 1965 — the low point when women received 30 cents for every dollar received by men — women have experienced a sizeable increase in income relative to men.

◆ Women now realize 54 cents on every dollar of income received by men.

- ◆ Women lag behind men in terms of wages and salary income.

- ◆ Median wage and salary income for all women workers in 1997 was $16,849 compared with $26,939 for men— 63 percent below men.

- ◆ Even though there is a difference in wage and salary income and work experience, women are an increasingly larger presence in the labor market.

- ◆ The number of women receiving wage and salary income — as a percentage of all wage and salary income recipients — increased from 32 percent in 1947 to 48 percent in 1997.

Figure 1.8a

Wage and Salary Income for Women Is Still Well Below That of Men

☐ Recessionary period

Median wage and salary income, in thousands of 1997 dollars

Men

Women

$26,939

$16,849

$15,413

$7,693
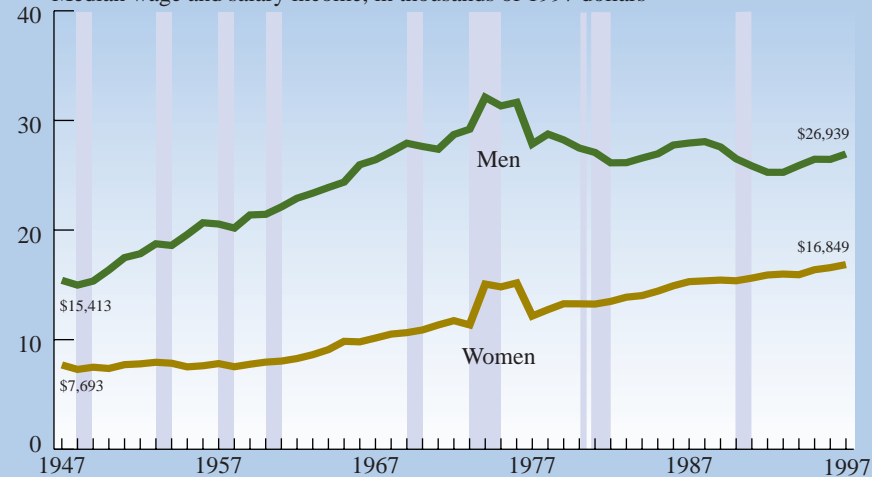
Note: See Table C-6.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

Figure 1.8b

The Percentage of Women With Wage and Salary Income Has Increased Sharply Since 1947

Women 31.9%   Men 68.1%

Women 47.6%   Men 52.4%

1947

1997

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

U.S. Census Bureau, *the Official Statistics*™ July 27, 1998

Figure 1.9a
Women's Total Earnings Is on the Rise

Women's earnings as a percent of men's
(full-time, year-round workers)

☐ Recessionary period

Note: See Table C-7.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

Figure 1.9b
Women's Percent Share of the Labor Force Pie Has Increased Since 1967
(Percent of full-time, year-round workers)

Women
28.8%

Men
71.2%

Women
40.7%

Men
59.3%

1967

1997

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census,
March Current Population Survey.

◆ Women's total earnings — which is comprised of wage and salary income as well as self-employment income — as a percentage of men's earnings has increased steadily over the last 20 years.

◆ Women who were full-time, year-round workers earned 74 cents in 1997 for every dollar earned by men — a significant improvement over the low of 57 cents they received in 1973.

15
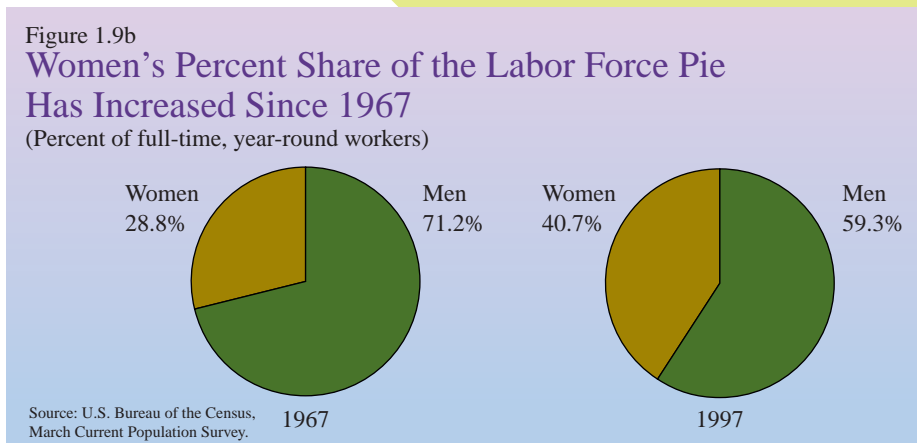
The Importance of Education

There are many valid reasons that prompt individuals to pursue higher levels of education. One of the most convincing, though, is the economic return associated with increased schooling. This phenomenon is particularly strong when considering a college education: both men and women with a college education receive roughly twice the income of their counterparts with a high school diploma.

◆ Since 1963, the importance of a college education has increased for men. College-educated men had a median income of $47,126 in 1997, a 22 percent increase since 1963.

◆ In all other educational groups, men's incomes have actually declined, in real terms, since 1963.

Figure 1.10

The Increasing Importance of Education Is Reflected in Income Growth for Men

(Median income in 1997 dollars)
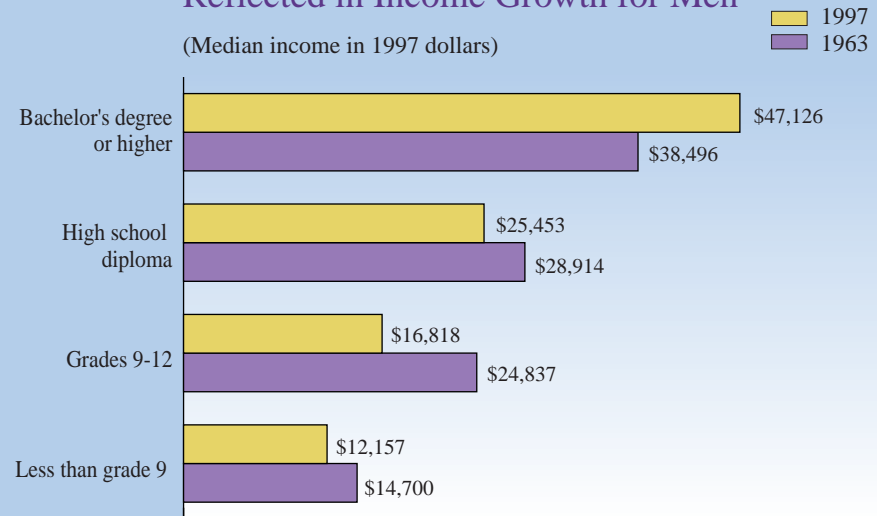
1997
1963

Bachelor's degree or higher	$47,126 (1997) / $38,496 (1963)
High school diploma	$25,453 (1997) / $28,914 (1963)
Grades 9-12	$16,818 (1997) / $24,837 (1963)
Less than grade 9	$12,157 (1997) / $14,700 (1963)

Note: See Table C-8.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

16

Figure 1.11

Women Have Experienced Increases in Income at All Educational Levels

(Median income in 1997 dollars)
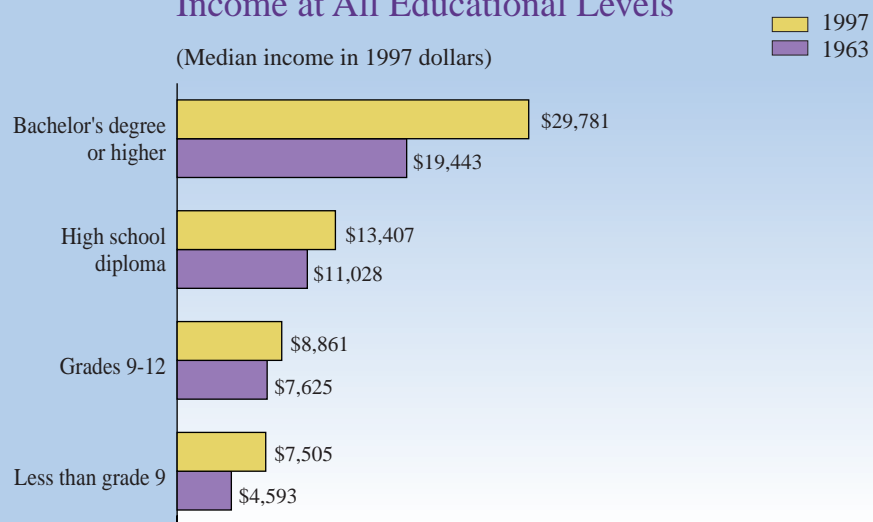
■ 1997
■ 1963

Bachelor's degree or higher	$29,781
	$19,443
High school diploma	$13,407
	$11,028
Grades 9-12	$8,861
	$7,625
Less than grade 9	$7,505
	$4,593

Note: See Table C-8.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

◆ The incomes of women have risen for all educational groups since 1963.

◆ One of the biggest increases, however, is among women with a bachelor's degree or higher, whose incomes have grown by 53 percent since 1963.

17

How do I measure up. . . ?

People want to know how well-off they are economically — not just right now, but relative to past generations (in particular, their parents' generation). The CPS provides data for economists and sociologists to measure the well-being of one generation relative to the next by collecting and reporting income by age cohort. What we know is that until recently, men have fared better than their father's generation. Since 1987, however, they have experienced a reversal of fortune, and now fare worse compared to their father's generation. Women, however, showed continued economic improvement over preceding generations as their participation in the labor force has risen.

Figure 1.12

Until Recently, the Income of Young Men Was Greater Than That of Their Fathers'

Median income of men,
in thousands of 1997 dollars

Parents
Children

Years of age
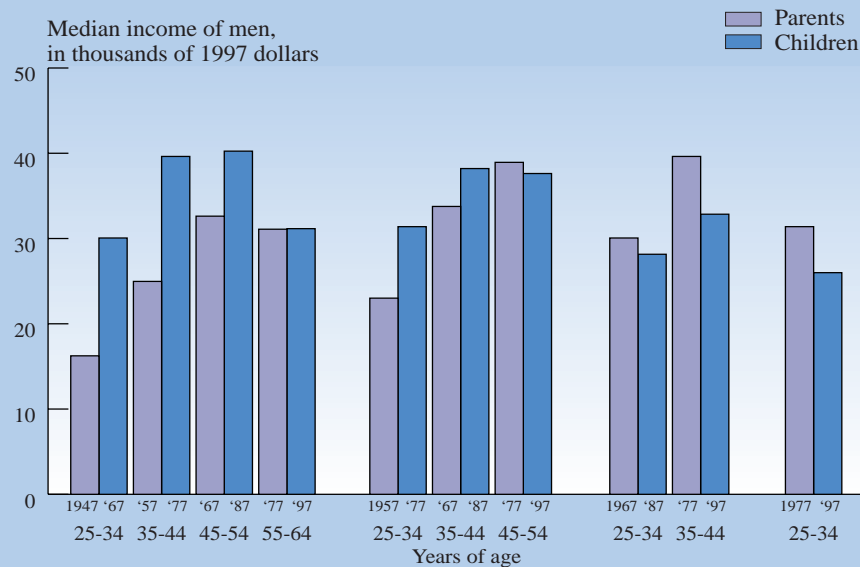
Note: See Table C-9.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

◆ Men aged 25-34 in 1967 had more total money income than did their fathers' generation, who were aged 25-34 in 1947.

◆ In 1977, 25- to 34-year-old men still fared better than their fathers' generation of 20 years earlier.

◆ Men aged 25-34 in 1987 were the first to experience a lower median income than their fathers' generation.

◆ In 1997, the income of 25- to 34-year-old men was also less than their fathers' generation.

Figure 1.13

Over Time, the Income of Young Women Has Been Consistently Higher Than That of Their Mothers'

Median income of women,
in thousands of 1997 dollars

Legend:
- Parents
- Children

Years of age
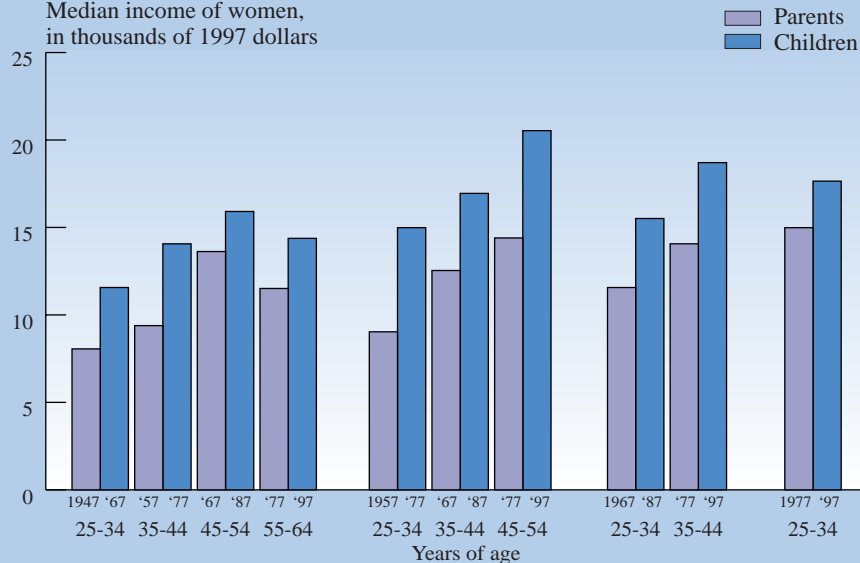
Note: See Table C-9.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

◆ Income trends compared across generations have been much different for women than for men. Throughout the last 50 years women have become a more integral part of the labor force—as evident by their increasing labor force participation and income.

◆ Women aged 25-34 in 1967 had income significantly higher than that of their mothers' generation who were aged 25-34 in 1947.

◆ Women aged 25-34 in 1977 continued to experience higher median incomes than their predecessors of 1957.

◆ In 1987, while men's incomes were lower than that of their fathers' generation, women's incomes increased relative to their mothers' generation.

◆ In 1997, young women's income was still higher than the income of their mothers' generation.

Income of Families

Families consist of two or more people related by birth, marriage, or adoption living in the same housing unit. The Census Bureau started collecting income data on families in April 1948 (1947 income).

A family may consist of a married couple with or without children; a single parent with children; or any other combination of adults and children related through birth, marriage, or adoption. We include single individuals in the tabulations of data about people and households, but not in those based on families.

Figure 2.1

Growth of Median Family Income Has Slowed Over the Past 20 Years

Real median family income, percent change since 1947 ☐ Recessionary period
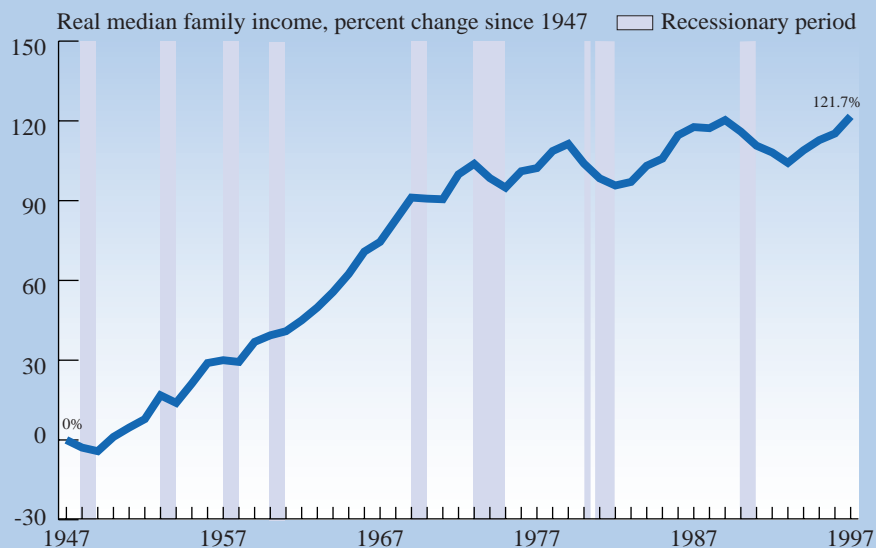
Note: See Table C-10.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

◆ Despite strong overall growth in income during the past 50 years, the growth of real median family income has slowed during the past 20 years.

◆ Median family income more than doubled between 1947 and 1977 increasing from $20,102 to $40,656.

◆ Since 1977, median family income has grown 9.6 percent to a level of $44,568.

- White and Asian and Pacific Islander families have held a substantial income advantage over Black and Hispanic families.

- Median income of Hispanic families was $28,142 in 1997, not significantly different from their 1972 level.

Figure 2.2
Black Family Income Remains Well Below White and Asian and Pacific Islander Family Income

Median family income, in thousands of 1997 dollars

☐ Recessionary period

Asian and Pacific Islander

White

Hispanic (may be of any race)

Black
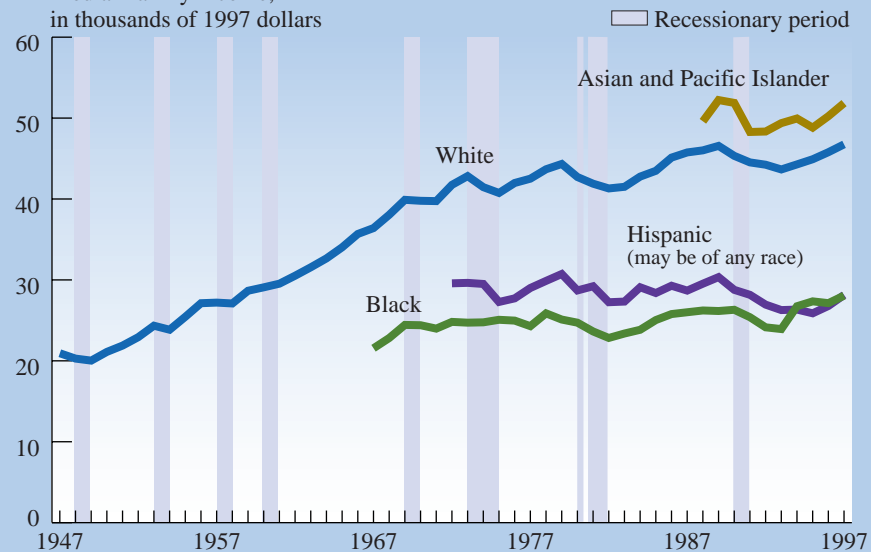
Note: See Table C-10.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

Figure 2.3
Average Family Size Declines While Median Family Income Growth Slows

Recessionary period

Median income in thousands of 1997 dollars

Average family size

Average (mean) family size (right scale)

Median family income (left scale)

3.64

$20,102

$44,568

3.18
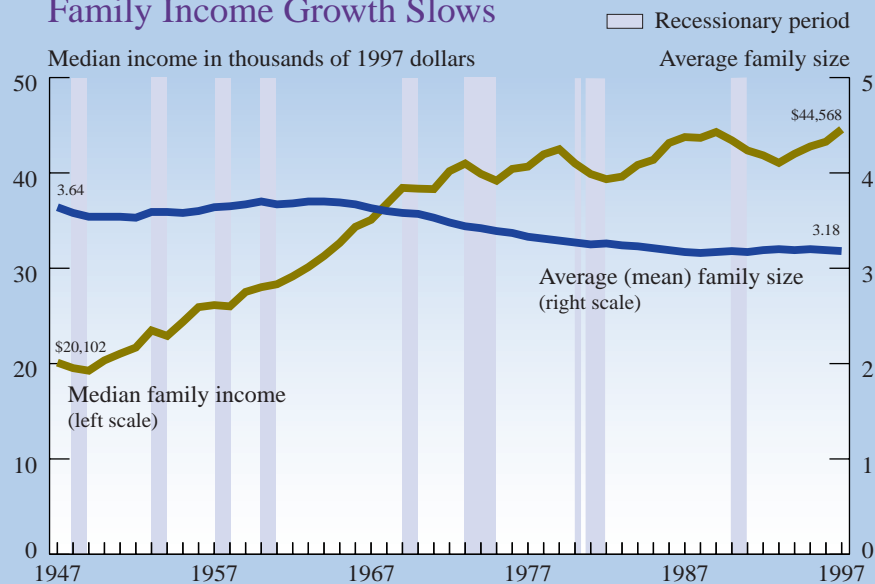
Note: See Table C-11.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

What does family composition have to do with income?

According to data collected and reported by the CPS, quite a bit. The income of married-couple families has traditionally been higher than the income of other types of families; this difference has increased over time, in part because more wives are now in the paid labor force.

◆ Between 1947 and 1967, a period in which average family size was essentially unchanged, median family income grew nearly 75 percent.

◆ Since 1967, average family size has declined more than 12 percent, during which time median family income grew 27 percent.

- ◆ Married-couple families have shown the most growth in median income since 1947, with an increase of 150 percent.

- ◆ During this same period, married-couple families have declined as a percentage of total families, a trend dampening the overall growth in family income.

Figure 2.4a

Married-Couple Families Fare Better Economically Than Their Single Counterparts

Median income, in thousands of 1997 dollars ☐ Recessionary period

Married couple $51,591

Male, no spouse present $32,960

Female, no spouse present $21,023

Note: See Table C-12.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.
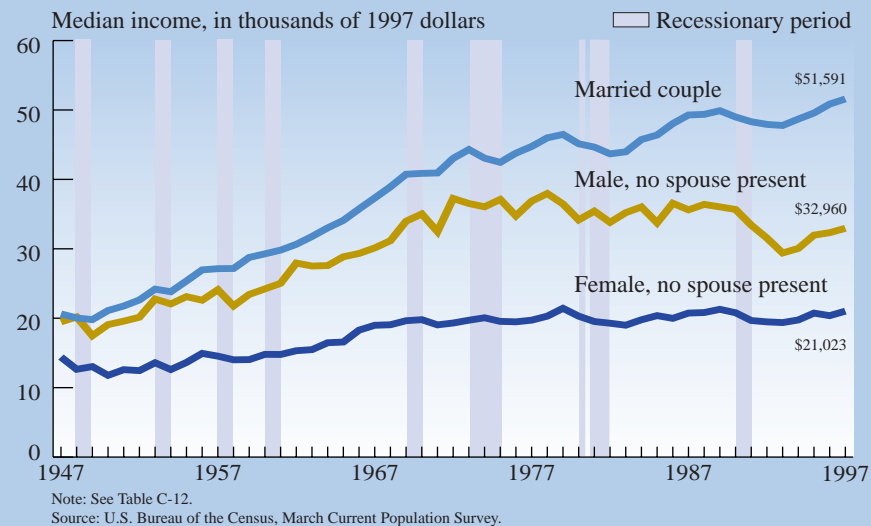
Figure 2.4b

Although Married Couples Fare Better Economically, They Are Decreasing as a Proportion of Total Families

Male, no spouse present 3.3%

Female, no spouse present 10.1%

Married couple 86.6%

1947

Married couple 76.6%

Male, no spouse present 5.5%

Female, no spouse present 17.9%

1997

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.
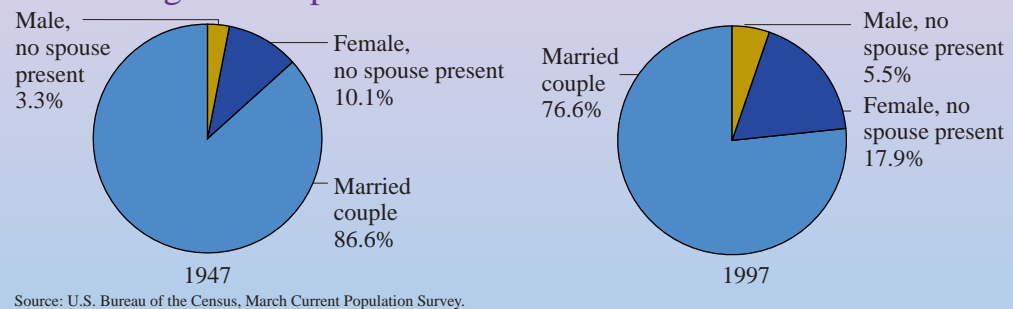
Figure 2.5a
Married-Couple Median Family Income Grows as Wives Enter the Labor Force

Median income, in thousands of 1997 dollars

◻ Recessionary period

Wife in paid labor force $60,669

Wife not in paid labor force

$23,901

$18,950

$36,027

Note: See Table C-12.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.
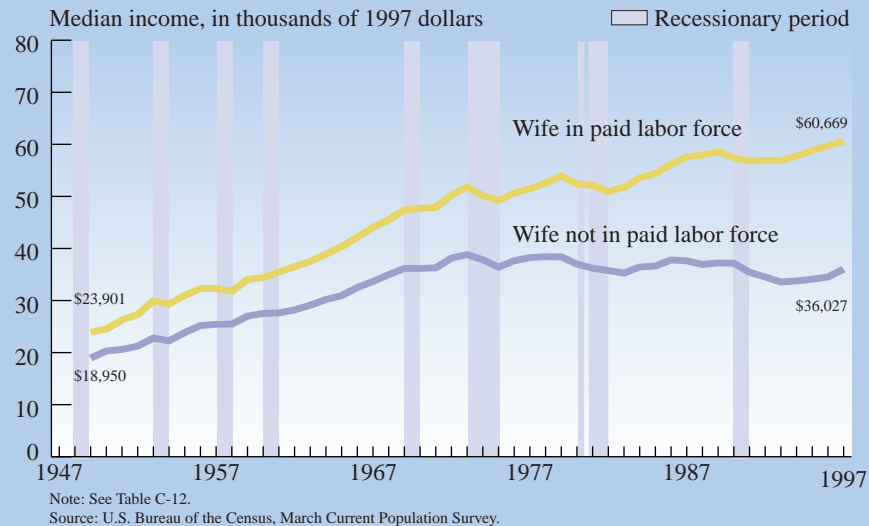
Figure 2.5b
Wives Are an Increasingly Important Component of the Labor Force

Percent of married-couple families with wives in the paid-labor force

Wife not in paid labor force 77.1%

Wife in paid labor force 22.9%

1951

Wife not in paid labor force 38.3%

Wife in paid labor force 61.7%

1997
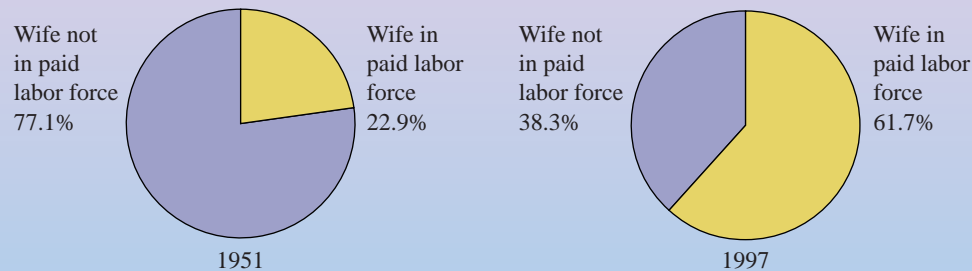
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

◆ Among married-couple families, those with wives in the paid labor force have higher incomes than those with wives not in the paid labor force.

◆ The median income for married-couple families, with wives in the paid labor force, has continued to grow, whereas the median income for other married-couple families has remained flat since 1973.

◆ Since 1951, the labor force participation of wives, as a proportion of all wives, has nearly tripled to 62 percent.

◆ Families with no children
under the age of 18 had
higher median incomes than
their counterparts with
children over the last 9 years.
In 1987, families with no
children had a higher, but
not significantly different,
income than did families
with children.

◆ Prior to 1982, families with
children had a higher median
income than those without
children.

Figure 2.6
The Trend in Income of Families With and Without Children Has Reversed Recently

Median income, in thousands of 1997 dollars

☐ Recessionary period

No children

$45,624

$41,764

$37,323

Children

$43,545
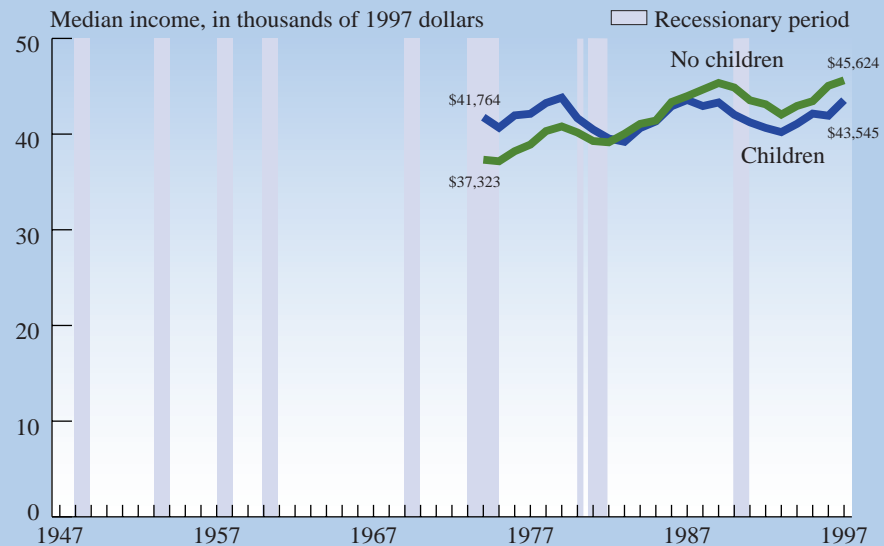
Note: See Table C-13.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

Families and Income Inequality

Income inequality is an issue of interest for scholars and public policy makers. There are a number of ways to measure and analyze income inequality. Perhaps the simplest way to examine inequality is to examine the income of different groups (e.g., by race and gender). More sophisticated researchers employ techniques such as the Gini coefficient, which is an index of income concentration. Regardless of the measure, there is little debate that there is a great deal of income inequality among families.

Note: The Census Bureau implemented computer-assisted interviewing beginning in 1993. The new instrument allowed the recording of higher income amounts, which increased measured income growth for the highest income families by more than their actual incomes rose. The higher recorded amounts resulted in an over estimate of increased income inequality.

29

◆ The Gini coefficient for families paints a picture of increasing income inequality during the 1980s.

◆ Between 1947 and 1992, the year before the CPS began computer-assisted personal interviewing, the Gini coefficient increased by more than 7 percent. Since 1993, there has not been a significant increase in the Gini.

Figure 2.7
Family Income Inequality Has Increased

Percent change in Gini coefficient   ☐ Recessionary period

20

15   14.1%

10

5

0%
0

-5

-10
1947   1957   1967   1977   1987   1997
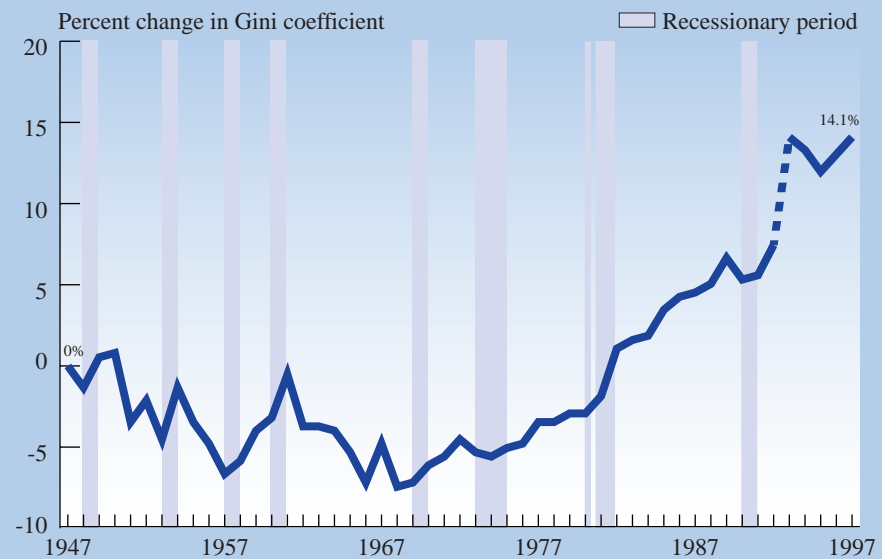
Note: See Table C-14.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

Figure 2.8

The Average Income-to-Poverty Ratio for Families by Fifths Is Another Measure of Income Inequality

Average income-to-poverty ratio

Legend:
- 1967
- 1977
- 1987
- 1997

Fifths of the distribution: Lowest, Second, Middle, Fourth, Highest
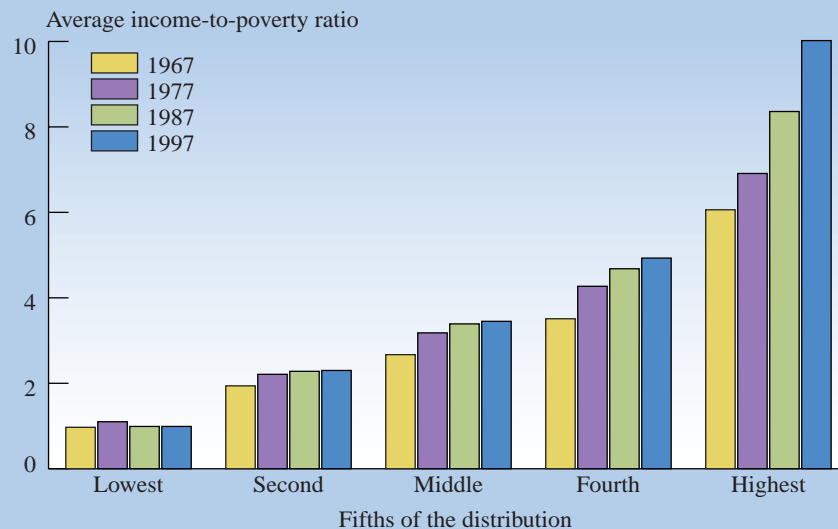
Note: See Table C-15.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

◆ The income-to-poverty ratio is the ratio of each fifth's average (mean) income to the poverty threshold. For example, an income-to-poverty ratio of 2 implies average income is twice that of the poverty threshold.

◆ The average income-to-poverty ratio for the highest fifth of families in 1997 was more than 10 times the poverty threshold, while, the ratio for the lowest fifth was less than 1.

◆ The income-to-poverty ratio for the highest fifth has grown 65 percent since 1967. The lowest fifth's income-to-poverty ratio is virtually unchanged since 1967.

31

◆ Another indicator of greater income inequality among families is the share of aggregate income received by each fifth of the income distribution.

◆ Since 1977, the top fifth of families has received an increasingly disproportionate amount of aggregate family income.

◆ The share of aggregate income for the top fifth of all families grew to 47.2 percent, while the bottom fifth's share dropped to 4.2 percent.

Figure 2.9

Inequality Exists According to Shares of Aggregate Income Received by Top and Bottom Fifths of the Distribution

Percent share of aggregate family income, by fifths

Legend:
- 1947
- 1957
- 1967
- 1977
- 1987
- 1997

(Bar chart with x-axis categories: Lowest, Second, Middle, Fourth, Highest; y-axis 0 to 50)

Fifths of the distribution
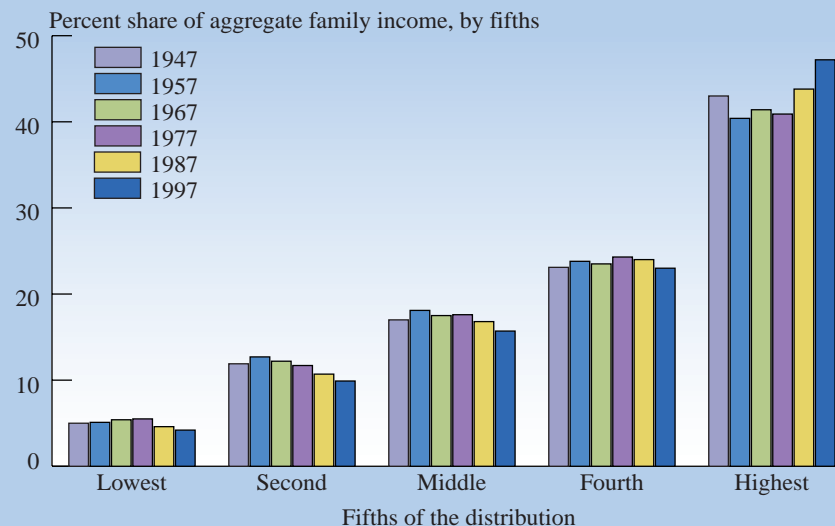
Note: See Table C-16.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

Income of Households

Households consist of all people who occupy a housing unit. The Census Bureau defines housing units as structures occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. A household includes the related family members and all unrelated people, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A household may also consist of a person living alone in a housing unit or a group of unrelated people sharing a housing unit as partners. There are two main types of households: family and nonfamily. A family household consists of a family and any unrelated people (unrelated subfamily members and/or unrelated individuals) sharing the housing unit. A nonfamily household consists of a person living alone or with people not related to the householder.

The Census Bureau started collecting data on households in March 1968.

Figure 3.1
Median Household Income Displays Cyclical Pattern

Real median household income,
percent change since 1967

◻ Recessionary period

0%

17.2%

25

20

15

10

5

0

1967   1977   1987   1997
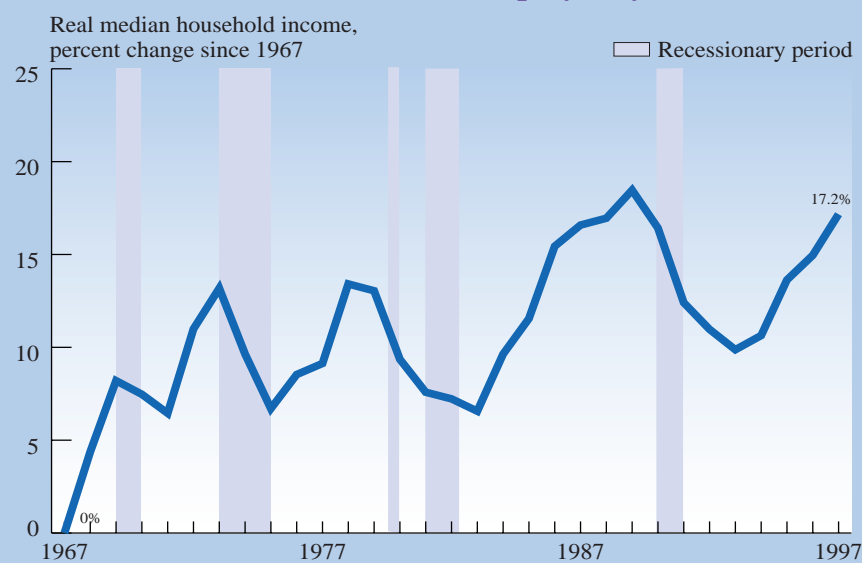
Note: See Table C-17.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

◆ Real median household
  income has grown 17 percent
  to a level of $37,005
  since 1967.

◆ Despite this increase,
  household income has been
  sensitive to the ups and
  downs of the business cycle.

Household Income and Race and Ethnicity

As was true for people and for families, the race and ethnicity of the householder are strongly related to median household income. Since the CPS began collecting household income data on Asians and Pacific Islanders in 1988, they have consistently received the highest median household income of any race group.

◆ Black households, which have the lowest median household income, have experienced household income growth of approximately 31 percent since 1967.

Figure 3.2

Asians and Pacific Islanders Have the Highest Median Household Income

Median household income, in thousands of 1997 dollars

☐ Recessionary period

Asian and Pacific Islander

White

Hispanic (may be of any race)

Black

$45,249

$38,972

$26,628
$25,050

1967   1977   1987   1997
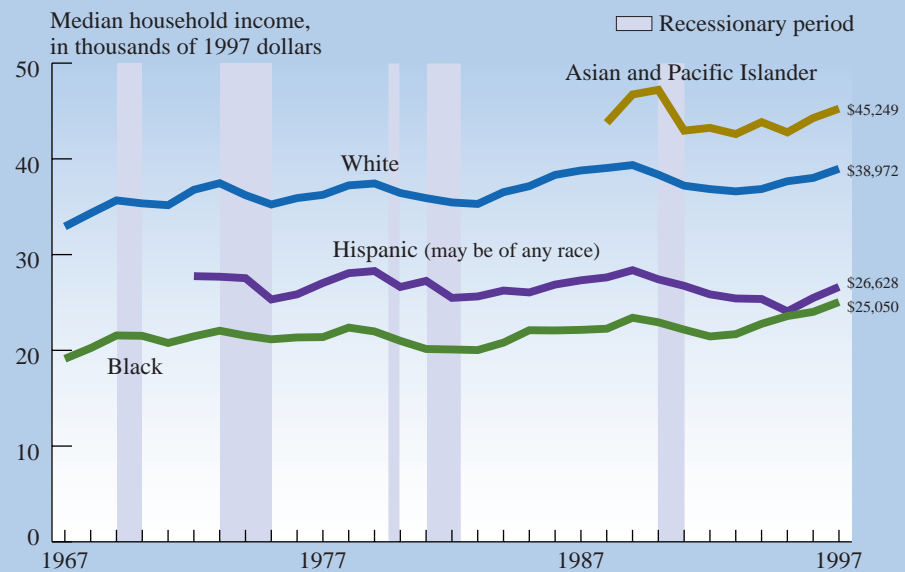
Note: See Table C-17.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

Figure 3.3

Black Household Income Has Increased Noticeably

Real median household income, percent change since 1967

◇ Recessionary period

31.0%

Black

18.3%

White

0

-4.1%

Hispanic (may be of any race)

1967   1977   1987   1997
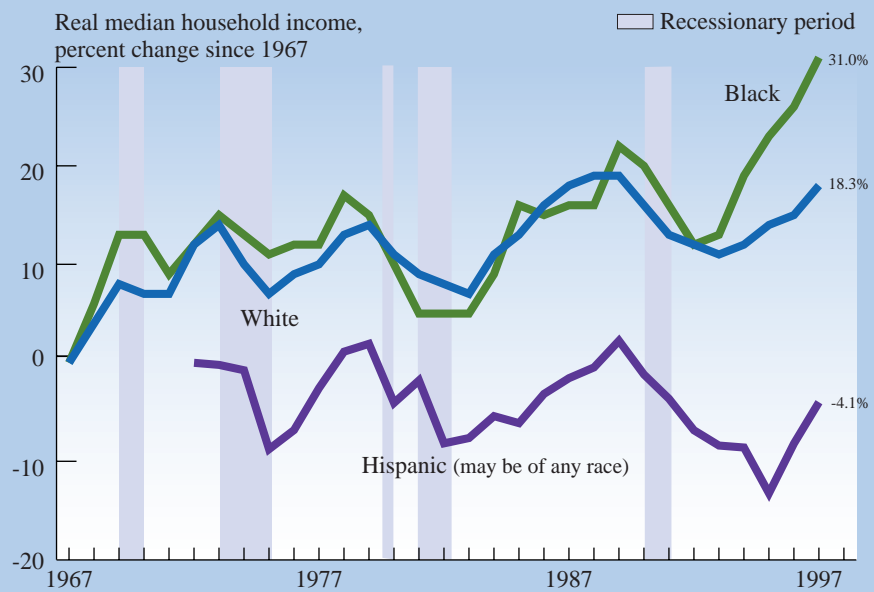
Note: See Table C-17.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

◆ Although their income lags behind Whites, median income of Black households has increased since 1985.

◆ Black median household income has increased 31 percent since 1967 to a level of $25,050. Over the same period, White household income grew roughly 18 percent to a level of $38,972.

◆ Median income of Hispanic households fell 4 percent to $26,628 since 1972.

37

Household Composition and Its Impact on Income.

As the fabric of society changes, it is necessary to alter the way we examine income trends. For example, it is important to consider the household composition when considering household income trends.

◆ Median income of family households ($45,347) has increased approximately 10 percent since 1980, while that of nonfamily households grew about 18 percent over the same period. Due to their relatively low income level ($21,705), nonfamily household income growth has not substantially bolstered overall growth of household income.

◆ The growth of nonfamily households, as a percentage of all households, from 27 percent in 1980 to 31 percent in 1997 has depressed overall median household income growth.

Figure 3.4a

Median Income of Family Households Is More Than Twice That of Nonfamily Households

Median household income, in thousands of 1997 dollars

☐ Recessionary period

$41,270

$45,347

Family

$18,441

$21,705

Nonfamily

Note: See Table C-18.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.
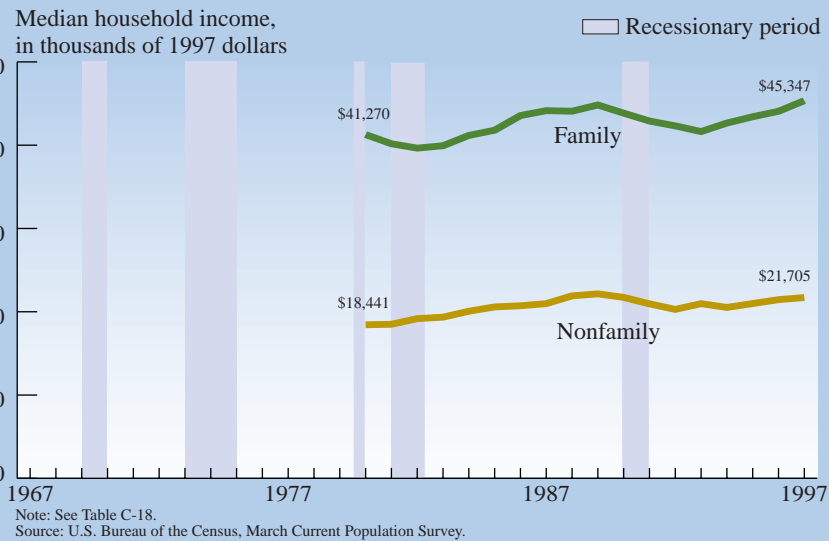
Figure 3.4b

The Percentage of Family Households Has Declined Over Time

Family 73.2%   Nonfamily 26.8%

Family 69.1%   Nonfamily 30.9%

1980

1997

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.
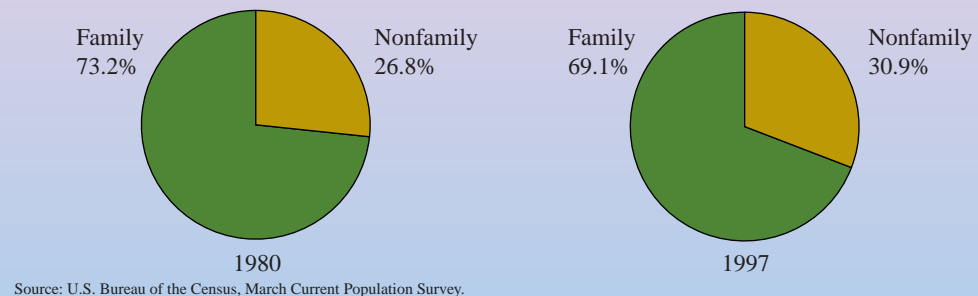
Figure 3.5

Household Income Inequality Has Shown a Steady Increase

Gini coefficient, percent change since 1967

☐ Recessionary period

20 —

15 — 15.0%

10 —

5 —

0 — 0%

-5 —

1967   1977   1987   1997
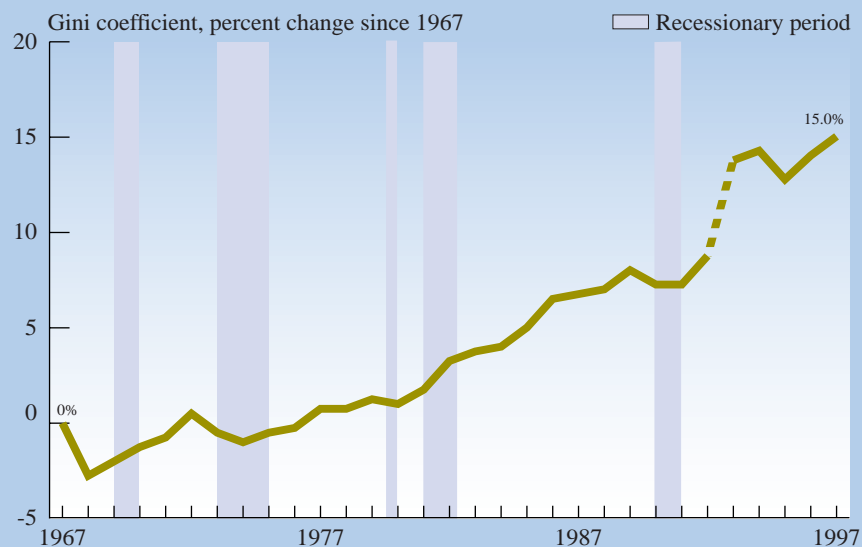
Note: See Table C-19.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

◆ Overall, household income inequality increased by roughly 9 percent between 1967 and 1992. Between 1993 — the first year in which the computer-assisted personal interviews were used in the March CPS — and 1997, inequality was unchanged.

◆ The most consistent period of the Gini's growth occurred during the 1980s.

◆ The Gini index rose from 0.403 to 0.434 between 1980 and 1992 — an increase of nearly 8 percent. As with families, the low point occurred in 1968.

Note: The Census Bureau implemented computer-assisted interviewing beginning in 1993. The new instrument allowed the recording of higher income amounts, which increased measured income for the highest income households by more than their actual incomes rose. The higher recorded amounts resulted in an over estimate of increased income inequality.

- ◆ Growth in household income inequality within race and ethnic categories, as measured by the Gini coefficient, indicates that income inequality is growing faster among Hispanic households than among both Black and White households.

- ◆ Nonetheless, since the mid-1970s income inequality has increased steadily for both Black and White households.

- ◆ Income inequality has also increased for Hispanic households.

Figure 3.6

Hispanic Households Display Greater Growth in Income Inequality Than Do Black and White Households

Gini coefficient, percent change since 1967 ☐ Recessionary period

Hispanic (may be of any race)

Black

White

1967   1977   1987   1997
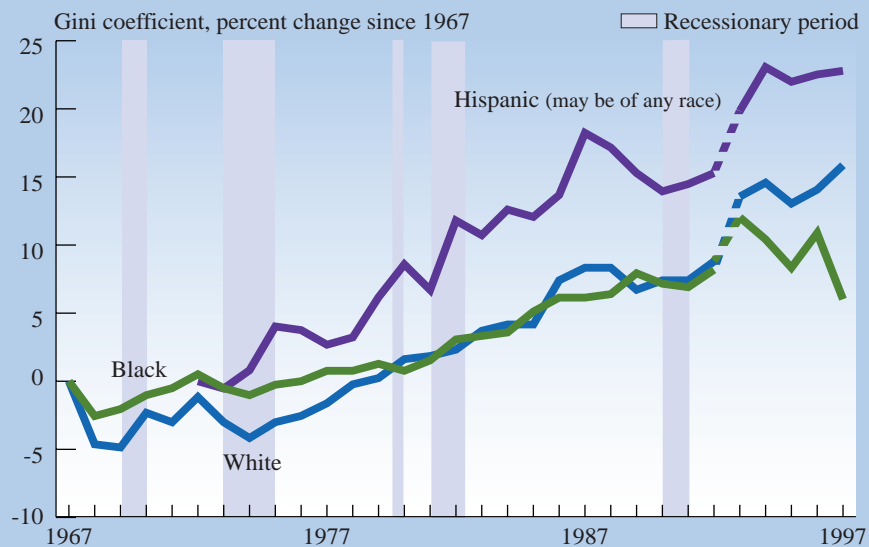
Note: See Table C-19.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

Figure 3.7

The Share of Aggregate Household Income by Fifths Also Shows Growing Income Inequality Among Households

Percent share of aggregate household income, by fifths

Legend:
- 1967
- 1977
- 1987
- 1997

X-axis (Fifths of the income distribution): Lowest, Second, Third, Fourth, Highest
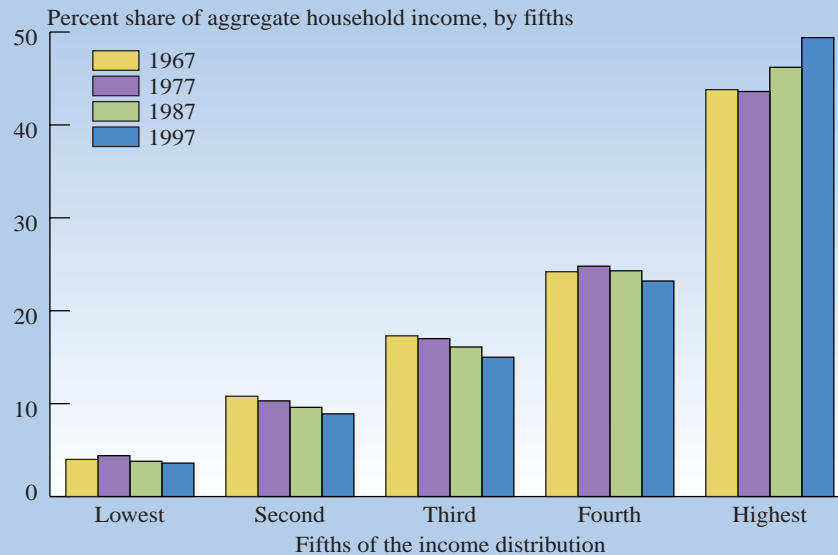
Note: See Table C-20.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

◆ The share of aggregate income has decreased for all but the top fifth of households during the previous three decades.

◆ In 1997, the share of aggregate income received by the highest fifth of households was more than 49 percent, while the lowest fifth received less than 4 percent.

Note: The Census Bureau implemented computer-assisted interviewing beginning in 1993. The new instrument allowed the recording of higher income amounts, which increased measured income for the highest income households by more than their actual incomes rose. The higher recorded amounts resulted in an over estimate of increased income inequality.

41

Poverty

Poverty data are available back to 1959. The poverty definition provides a range of income cutoffs or thresholds for families by their size and number of children under 18 years old. The Census Bureau updates the poverty thresholds each year based on changes in the annual average Consumer Price Index (CPI-U).

Figure 4.1
Poverty for Most Races Has Declined Since 1959

Percent of people below the poverty level ☐ Recessionary period
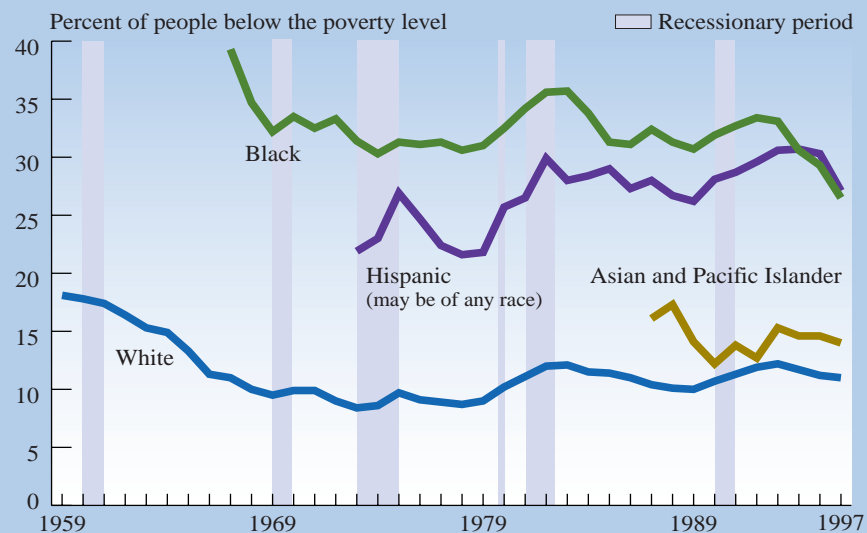
Note: See Table C-22.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

◆ Of all race groups, Whites exhibit the lowest poverty rate.

◆ The poverty rate for Blacks has remained near 30 percent over the past 25 years.

45

◆ Among all age groups, the elderly have shown the largest decline in poverty rates over time.

◆ The poverty rate for individuals under the age of 18 has increased since 1969, as is the case for people aged 18-64. The poverty rate for children has remained near 20 percent since 1980.

Figure 4.2

Poverty Among the Elderly Has Been on the Decline, While It Has Increased for Children

Percent of people in poverty · Recessionary period

65 years old and over

Under age 18

18 to 64 years old

Note: See Table C-21.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.
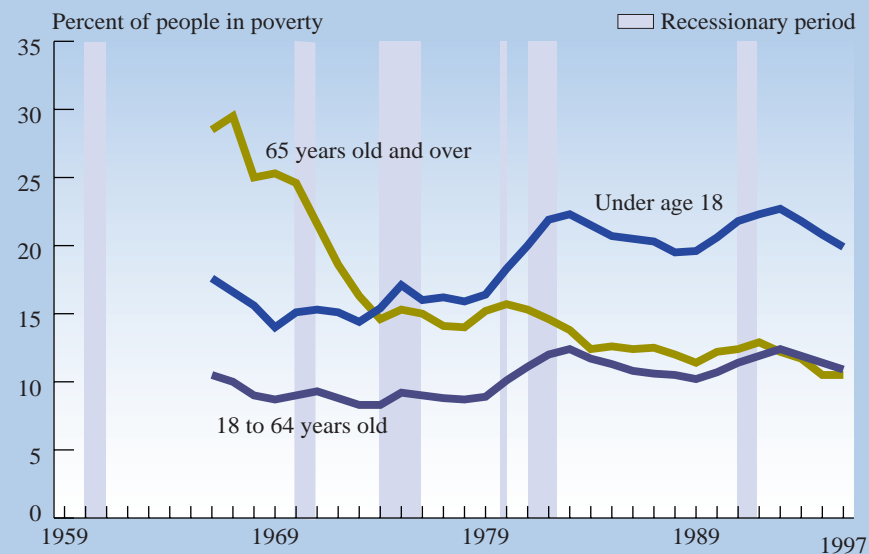
Figure 4.3
Single-Parent Families Have the
Highest Poverty Rate

Percent of families in poverty   ☐ Recessionary period

Female householder,
no spouse present

42.6%

31.6%

Male householder,
no spouse present

10.7%

Married couples

5.3%

13.0%

5.2%
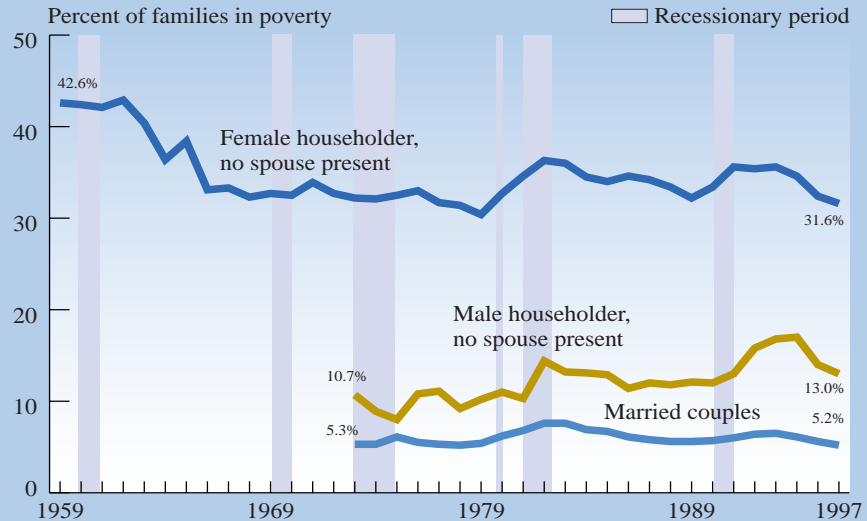
Note: See Table C-23.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

◆ Among families, those with
a female householder — no
husband present — exhibit
the highest rate of poverty
(32 percent).

◆ Married-couple families
have the lowest poverty rate.

47

Appendix A.
Definitions and Explanations

Family

The term "family" refers to a group of two or more people related by birth, marriage, or adoption who reside together; the Census Bureau considers all such people as members of one family. For example, if the son of the person who maintains the household and the son's wife are members of the household, the Census Bureau treats them as members of the parent's family. Every family must include a reference person. Two or more people living in the same household who are related to one another, but are not related to the householder, form an "unrelated subfamily." Beginning with the 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS), the Census Bureau excluded unrelated subfamilies from the count of families and unrelated subfamily members from the count of family members.

Family Households

Family households are households maintained by a family (as defined above).

Members of family households include any unrelated people (unrelated subfamily members and/or secondary individuals) who may be residing there. The number of family households will not equal the number of families since families living in group quarters are included in the count of families. In addition, the count of family household members differs from the count of family members in that the family household members include all people living in the household; whereas, family members include only householders and their relatives. (See the definition of family.)

Gini Ratio

The Gini ratio (or index of income concentration) is a statistical measure of income equality ranging from 0 to 1. A measure of 1 indicates perfect inequality; that is, one person has all the income and the rest have none. A measure of 0 indicates perfect equality; that is, all people have equal shares of income. The Census Bureau used sorted data to compute all Gini ratios appearing in this report. For a more detailed discussion, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No.123.

Householder

The householder refers to the person (or one of the people) who owns or rents (maintains) the housing unit. If a married couple owns the housing unit jointly, the interviewer may list either as the householder. The person listed first is the householder and is the "reference person" to whom the Census Bureau designates the relationship of all other household members. The number of householders is equal to the number of households. Also, the number of family householders is equal to the number of families.

Households

Households consist of all people who occupy a housing unit. The Census Bureau regards a house, an apartment or other

group of rooms, or a single room as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters: the occupants do not live and eat with any other people in the structure and there is direct access from the outside or through a common hall.

A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated people, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. The Census Bureau also counts a person living alone in a housing unit or a group of unrelated people sharing a housing unit as partners as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters.

Income

For each person in the sample 15 years old and over, the CPS 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 family or household composition, are as of the survey date. The income of the family/household does not include amounts received by people who were members during all or part of the income year if these people no longer resided in the family/household at the time of interview. However, the CPS collects income data for people who are current residents but did not reside in the household during the income year.

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

A-2

of income and that the reported wage and salary income is nearly equal to independent estimates of aggregate income.

The Census Bureau collects data for the following income sources.

Earnings. The Census Bureau classifies earnings from longest job (or self-employment) and other employment earnings into three types:

1. *Money wage or salary income* is the total income people receive for work performed as an employee during the income year. This category includes wages, salary, armed forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned, before deductions are made for items such as taxes, bonds, pensions, and union dues.

2. *Net income from nonfarm self-employment* is the net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include items such as costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, and business taxes (not personal income taxes). In general, the Census Bureau considers inventory changes in determining net income from nonfarm self-employment; replies based on income tax returns or other official records do reflect inventory changes. However, when respondents do not report values of inventory changes, interviewers will accept net income figures exclusive of inventory changes. The Census Bureau does not include the value of saleable merchandise consumed by the proprietors of retail stores as part of net income.

3. *Net income from farm self-employment* is the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on their own account as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, payments from government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, rent received from farm property if payment is made based on a percent of crops produced, and incidental receipts from the sale of items such as wood, sand, and gravel. Operating expenses include items such as cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies; cash wages paid to farmhands; depreciation charges; cash rent; interest on farm mortgages; farm building repairs; and farm taxes (not state and federal personal income taxes). The Census Bureau does not include the value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living as part of net income. In determining farm self-employment income, the Census Bureau considers inventory changes in determining net income only when they are accounted for in replies based on income tax returns or other official records which reflect inventory changes; otherwise, the Census Bureau does not take inventory changes into account.

Unemployment compensation includes payments the respondent received from government unemployment agencies or private companies during periods of unemployment and any strike benefits the respondent received from union funds.

Workers' compensation includes payments people receive periodically from public or private insurance companies for injuries received at work.

Social security includes social security pensions and survivors' benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance. The Census Bureau does not include medicare reimbursements for health services as social security benefits.

Supplemental security income includes federal, state, and local welfare agency payments to low-income people who are 65 years old or over or people of any age who are blind or disabled.

Public assistance or welfare payments include cash public assistance payments low-income people receive, such as aid to families with dependent children (AFDC, ADC), temporary assistance to needy families (TANF), general assistance, and emergency assistance.

Veterans' payments include payments disabled members of the armed forces or survivors of deceased veterans receive periodically from the Department of Veterans Affairs for education and on-the-job training, and means-tested assistance to veterans.

Survivor benefits include payments people receive from survivors' or widows' pensions, estates, trusts, annuities, or any other types of survivor benefits. Respondents can report payments from ten different sources: private companies or unions; federal government (Civil Service); military; state or local governments; railroad retirement; workers' compensation; Black lung payments; estates and trusts; annuities or paid-up insurance policies; and other survivor payments.

Disability benefits include payments people receive as a result of a health problem or disability (other than those from social security). Respondents can report payments from ten sources: workers' compensation; companies or unions; federal government (Civil Service); military; state or local governments; railroad retirement; accident or disability insurance; Black lung payments; state temporary sickness; or other disability payments.

Pension or retirement income includes payments people receive from eight sources: companies or unions; federal government (Civil Service); military; state or local governments; railroad retirement; annuities or paid-up insurance policies; individual retirement accounts (IRAs), Keogh, or 401(k) payments; or other retirement income.

Interest income includes payments people receive (or have credited to accounts) from bonds, treasury notes, IRAs, certificates of deposit, interest-bearing savings and checking accounts, and all other investments that pay interest.

Dividends include income people receive from stock holdings and mutual fund shares. The CPS does not include capital gains from the sale of stock holdings as income.

Rents, royalties, and estates and trusts include the net income people receive from the rental of a house, store, or other property, receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalty income, and periodic payments from estate or trust funds.

Educational assistance includes Pell Grants; other government educational assistance; any scholarships or grants; or financial assistance students receive from employers, friends, or relatives not residing in the student's household.

A-4

Child support includes all periodic payments a parent receives from an absent parent for the support of children, even if these payments are made through a state or local government office.

Alimony includes all periodic payments people receive from ex-spouses. Alimony excludes one-time property settlements.

Financial assistance from outside of the household includes periodic payments people receive from nonhousehold members. This type of assistance excludes gifts or sporadic assistance.

Other income includes all other payments people receive regularly that are not included elsewhere on the questionnaire. Some examples are state programs such as foster child payments, military family allotments, and income received from foreign government pensions.

Government transfers include payments people receive from the following sources: (1) unemployment compensation, (2) state workers' compensation, (3) social security, (4) supplemental security income (SSI), (5) public assistance, (6) veterans' benefits, (7) government survivor benefits, (8) government disability benefits, (9) government pensions, and (10) government educational assistance.

The Census Bureau does not count the following receipts as income: (1) capital gains people receive (or losses they incur) from the sale of property, including stocks, bonds, a house, or a car (unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property, in which case the CPS counts the net proceeds as income from self-employment); (2) withdrawals of bank deposits; (3) money borrowed; (4) tax refunds; (5) gifts; and (6) lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

The Census Bureau combines all sources of income into two major types:

1. *Total money earnings* is the algebraic sum of money wages and salary and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment.

2. *Income other than earnings* is the algebraic sum of all sources of money income except wages and salaries and income from self-employment.

Income-to-Poverty Ratios

Average income-to-poverty ratios represent the average ratio of family or unrelated individual income to their appropriate poverty threshold. Ratios below 1.00 indicate that the average income for the respective family or unrelated individual is below the official definition of poverty, while a ratio of 1.00 or greater indicates income above the poverty level. A ratio of 2.25, for example, indicates that on average, income was 125 percent above the appropriate poverty threshold.

Mean (Average) Income

Mean (average) income is the amount obtained by dividing the total aggregate income of a group by the number of units in that group. The means (averages) for households, families, and unrelated individuals are based on all households, families, and unrelated individuals, respectively. The means (averages) for people are based on people 15 years old and over with income.

Median Income

Median income is the amount which divides the income distribution into two

equal groups, half having incomes above the median, half having incomes below the median. The medians for households, families, and unrelated individuals are based on all households, families, and unrelated individuals, respectively. The medians for people are based on people 15 years old and over with income.

Per Capita Income

Per capita income is the average income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. The Census Bureau derived per capita income by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group (excluding patients or inmates in institutional quarters).

Population Coverage

This report includes the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States and members of the armed forces in the United States living off post or with their families on post, but excludes all other members of the armed forces.

The Census Bureau collected the information on the Hispanic population shown in this report in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Therefore, the Hispanic population does not include residents of outlying areas or U.S. territories such as Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Poverty Definition

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition developed by Mollie Orshansky of the Social Security Administration (SSA) in 1964[1] and revised in 1969 and 1981 by interagency committees. The Bureau of the Budget (BoB) established this definition as the official definition of poverty for statistical use in all Executive departments in 1969 (in Circular No. A-46); after BoB became the Office of Management and Budget, they reconfirmed the definition in Statistical Policy Directive No. 14.

The original poverty definition provided a range of income cutoffs or thresholds

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[1]For a detailed discussion of the original SSA poverty thresholds, see Mollie Orshansky, *Counting the Poor: Another Look at the Poverty Profile*, Social Security Bulletin, Vol. 28, No. 1, January 1965, pp. 3-29 (reprinted in Social Security Bulletin, Vol. 51, No. 10, October 1988, pp. 25-51); and *Who's Who Among the Poor: A Demographic View of Poverty*, Social Security Bulletin, Vol. 28, No. 7, July 1965, pp. 3-32.

adjusted by such factors as family size, gender of the family head, number of children under 18 years old, and farm-nonfarm residence. At the core of this definition of poverty was the economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. Based on the Department of Agriculture's 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, the SSA determined that families of three or more people spent approximately one-third of their after-tax money income on food; accordingly, they set poverty thresholds for families of three or more people at three times the cost of the economy food plan. They used different procedures to calculate poverty thresholds for families of two people and people living alone in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses of these smaller units. For families of two people, they multiplied the cost of the economy food plan by a factor of 3.7 (also derived from the 1955 survey). For unrelated individuals (one-person units), instead of using a multiplier, they calculated poverty thresholds as a fixed proportion of the corresponding thresholds for families of two people. Annual updates of these SSA poverty thresholds

were based on price changes of the items in the economy food plan.

Deliberations of a federal interagency committee in 1969 resulted in the adoption of the following two modifications to the original SSA definition of poverty:[2]

1. They retained the SSA thresholds for nonfarm families for the base year 1963, but based annual adjustments in the levels on changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rather than on changes in the cost of foods in the economy food plan.

2. They raised the farm thresholds from 70 to 85 percent of the corresponding nonfarm levels. The combined impact of these two modifications resulted in an increase in the tabulated totals for 1967 of 360,000 poor families and 1.6 million poor people.

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[2]We recalculated the poverty thresholds for 1959-67 on this basis, and tabulated revised poverty population figures for those years using the revised thresholds. We have published these revised 1959-67 poverty population figures in Census Bureau reports issued since August 1969 (including the present report). Because of this revision, poverty statistics from documents dated before August 1969 are not comparable with current poverty statistics.

In 1981, another interagency committee recommended three additional modifications in the poverty definition. These modifications were implemented in the March 1982 CPS as well as the 1980 census:

1. Elimination of separate thresholds for farm families;

2. Elimination (by averaging) of separate thresholds for female-householder families and "all other" families (earlier termed "male-headed" families);

3. Extension of the detailed poverty threshold matrix to make the largest family size category "nine people or more".

For further details, see the section, "Changes in the Definition of Poverty," in Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The poverty thresholds increase each year by the same percentage as the annual average Consumer Price Index (CPI). Table A-1 shows the CPI and the corresponding thresholds for a family of four for the 1959-97 period. The poverty thresholds are currently adjusted using

the annual average CPI-U base year of 1982-84 = 100. From 1980 through 1987, the CPI-U base year was 1967 = 100. Before 1980, the CPI-U base year was 1963 = 100. Table A-2 shows the full poverty threshold matrix for 1997.

For further information on the development of the poverty thresholds and the subsequent changes in them, see Gordon M. Fisher, "The Development and History of the Poverty Thresholds," Social Security Bulletin, Vol. 55, No. 4, Winter 1992, pp. 3-14.

Symbols

The Census Bureau uses the following abbreviations and symbols in this publication:

NA   Not available.

X   Not applicable.

Unrelated Individuals

The term "Unrelated individuals" refers to people 15 years and over (other than inmates of institutions) who are not living with any relatives. An unrelated individual may:

- ◆ Constitute a one-person household;
- ◆ Be part of a household including one or more other unrelated individuals or families;

  or

- ◆ Reside in group quarters, such as a rooming house.

Thus, a widow living by herself or with one or more other people not related to her; a lodger not related to the householder or to anyone else in the household; and a servant living in an employer's household with no relatives are examples of unrelated individuals.

Work Experience

A person with work experience is one who, during the preceding calendar year, did any work for pay or profit or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business at any time during the year, on a part-time or full-time basis. A full-time worker is one who worked 35 hours or more per week during a majority of the weeks worked during the preceding calendar year. A year-round worker is one who worked for 50 weeks or more during the preceding calendar year. A full-time, year-round worker is a person who worked full time (35 or more hours per week) and 50 or more weeks during the previous calendar year.

Table A-1.

Average Poverty Threshold for a Family of Four and the Consumer Price Indexes (CPI-U and CPI-U-X1): 1959 Through 1997

[1982-84=100]

Year	Average threshold for a family of four persons[1]	CPI-U	CPI-U-X1[2]	Year	Average threshold for a family of four persons[1]	CPI-U	CPI-U-X1[2]
1997.	16,400	160.5	160.5	1977.	6,191	60.6	63.2
1996.	16,036	156.9	156.9	1976.	5,815	56.9	59.4
1995.	15,569	152.4	152.4	1975.	5,500	53.8	56.2
1994.	15,141	148.2	148.2	1974.	5,038	49.3	51.9
1993.	14,763	144.5	144.5	1973.	4,540	44.4	47.2
1992.	14,335	140.3	140.3	1972.	4,275	41.8	44.4
1991.	13,924	136.2	136.2	1971	4,137	40.5	43.1
1990.	13,359	130.7	130.7	1970	3,968	38.8	41.3
1989.	12,674	124.0	124.0	1969	3,743	36.7	39.4
1988.	12,092	118.3	118.3	1968	3,553	34.8	37.7
1987.	11,611	113.6	113.6	1967	3,410	33.4	36.3
1986.	11,203	109.6	109.6	1966	3,317	32.4	35.2
1985.	10,989	107.6	107.6	1965	3,223	31.5	34.2
1984.	10,609	103.9	103.9	1964	3,169	31.0	33.7
1983.	10,178	99.6	99.6	1963	3,128	30.6	33.3
1982.	9,862	96.5	95.6	1962	3,089	30.2	32.8
1981.	9,287	90.9	90.1	1961	3,054	29.9	32.5
1980.	8,414	82.4	82.3	1960	3,022	29.6	32.2
1979.	7,412	72.6	74.0	1959	2,973	29.1	31.6
1978.	6,662	65.2	67.5				

[1]For years before 1981, average threshold for a nonfarm family of four is shown.
[2]Factors before 1967 are extrapolated.

Table A-2.
Poverty Thresholds in 1997, by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years Old

[Dollars]

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years old								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual)......	8,183									
Under 65 years old	8,350	8,350								
65 years old and over	7,698	7,698								
Two people	10,473									
Householder under 65 years old.....	10,805	10,748	11,063							
Householder 65 years old and over ..	9,712	9,701	11,021							
Three people	12,802	12,554	12,919	12,931						
Four people	16,400	16,555	16,825	16,276	16,333					
Five people	19,380	19,964	20,255	19,634	19,154	18,861				
Six people	21,886	22,962	23,053	22,578	22,123	21,446	21,045			
Seven people	24,802	26,421	26,586	26,017	25,621	24,882	24,021	23,076		
Eight people	27,593	29,550	29,811	29,274	28,804	28,137	27,290	26,409	26,185	
Nine people or more	32,566	35,546	35,719	35,244	34,845	34,190	33,289	32,474	32,272	31,029

A-10

Appendix B.
A Brief History of the March Current Population Survey Income Supplement and Processing

The Census Bureau has compiled income estimates annually since 1948. The March income supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS)[1] is the primary source of these data.

The CPS asked only two income questions the first year: 1) "How much did.... earn in wages and salaries in 1947..." and 2) "How much income from all sources did....receive in 1947."

In 1949, the Census Bureau expanded the income questions to show wage and salary, farm self-employment, nonfarm self-employment, and all other non-earned sources (for example, interest, dividends, veterans allowances, pensions, or rent) separately.

In 1950, the Census Bureau developed a standard set of income questions. The CPS used these questions for the next 16 years. This set of questions (four in total) differentiated the receipt of wages and salary from the two types of self-employment (farm and nonfarm) and income from sources other than earnings (social security, dividends, interest, unemployment, pensions, etc.).

From 1947 through 1961, the Census Bureau derived income estimates solely from fully reported cases since analysts assumed that the demographic characteristics of nonrespondents were the same as respondents. They found, however, that nonrespondents tended to have higher incomes, worked at higher skilled occupations, and were more likely to work full-time, year-round than respondents.

In 1962, analysts began systematically assigning values to missing income items in an effort to reduce the bias in income estimates that resulted from nonresponse. The Census Bureau called this newly developed process, which "imputed" missing information from the last known respondent with similar characteristics, a "hot deck" procedure. This first "hot deck" procedure, imputed all income data if any were missing.[2]

In 1966, Census Bureau analysts modified the "hot deck" procedure to impute only the missing income entries.[3] The five basic steps for editing missing income and work experience data were (1) work experience imputation; (2) earnings-work experience consistency

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[1]Before 1956, the Census Bureau collected data on income in April of each year. It started collecting work experience and income jointly in 1970. For years before 1970, the Census Bureau collected work experience data in February for 3/4 of the sample returning in March. They collected the work experience data on the remaining 1/4 of the March sample in April.

[2]The Census Bureau made an exception to this procedure if total income reported exceeded $10,000. When this occurred, the imputation procedure filled the missing income sources as $0.

[3]At this time, the survey only asked four income questions.

editing; (3) earnings imputation; (4) earnings consistency edits after imputation; and (5) imputation for income other than earnings.

By March 1967, the CPS supplement included eight income questions. The five additional items asked about income from: (1) social security; (2) interest; (3) dividends; (4) rent; and (5) a single item that includes public assistance, welfare, workers' and unemployment compensation, alimony, child support, and any other regular contributions from nonhousehold members.

Other 1967 editing and imputation revisions included: (1) expanding the set of socioeconomic characteristics used in the imputations, (2) eliminating inconsistency between responses such as workers with no earnings or work experience, and (3) using imputed earnings data for other income imputation.

In March 1968, the Census Bureau combined interest, dividends, rents, and royalties into one question and added separate questions for public assistance and unemployment and workers' compensation. The CPS supplement used this battery of questions until March 1975.

The Census Bureau instituted several procedural changes between 1967 and 1975. These procedural changes involved: (1) extending interviewing one additional week (1969); (2) collecting work experience and income data simultaneously (1970); and (3) including royalties with dividend and estates income (1971).

In 1975, the Census Bureau made several more adaptations to the questionnaire design and content to enhance the collection of certain income types. These changes increased the number of income questions asked on the income supplement from eight to eleven.

Also in 1975, as in 1967, Census Bureau computer operations underwent major large scale enhancements. These enhancements extended the capabilities to edit and impute values for missing or inconsistent data. In addition, the Census Bureau developed procedures to maintain, whenever possible, the correlation between income, longest job, and work experience.

To preserve the correlation between earnings, work experience, and longest job information, the Census Bureau imputed

all missing information from one "similar" donor. The previous procedure imputed missing earnings, work experience, and longest job data in separate stages. The editing and imputation process still imputed missing data for income other than earnings in a separate stage, however, the revised procedure used reported "other income" recipiency patterns as a matching variable for imputing missing earnings, work experience, and job data when available. The procedures also imputed missing data for husbands and wives as a unit to try to prevent inconsistencies between amounts and sources when imputing missing data to either the husband or wife.

The Census Bureau did not make any change in the format of questions asked on the March CPS income supplement from 1975 through 1979. As part of a continuing effort to improve the quality of income data collected in the CPS, the Census Bureau tested a modified questionnaire in March 1979 and fully implemented a revised version in the 1980 CPS. The new questionnaire allowed for the identification of more than 50 sources of income and the recording of 27 different amounts. The modifications included rewording questions, asking questions

specifically about veterans' benefits, and adding household screening questions to reduce the respondent's burden.

Resource limitations prohibited the Census Bureau from updating the processing system to take full advantage of the expanded income questions until 1989. To accommodate the existing processing system, analysts initially collapsed income sources and amounts into the original eleven income categories.

In March 1985, analysts developed new weighting procedures for the Hispanic-origin population. The revised processing system also included a change in the procedure for imputing interest income to nonrespondents.

Before March 1986, the CPS procedures coded earnings from the longest job to a maximum of $99,999. In an effort to adapt to continually rising levels of annual income, the March 1986 CPS increased this amount to $299,999.

In 1989, the Census Bureau phased out support of the existing computer language used by the 1976 system. This

improvement, plus the need to accommodate the many recent changes to the CPS income questionnaire, caused the Census Bureau to again make major revisions to its March CPS processing system to accomplish three main objectives. They included expanding the editing and imputation procedure to reflect the full detail of the questionnaire, imputing from one source data not provided on questions included in supplements, and retaining all reported data during the nonrespondent/respondent matching process.[4]

The March 1994 CPS income and demographic supplement was the first to use computer-assisted survey information collection (CASIC) technology for its entire data collection process.

The advent of CASIC allowed the Census Bureau to eliminate a large number of potential reporting errors. First, the modified process added more queries to

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[4]This was a major point of criticism under the old processing system. For a further critique of the old system, see Lillard, Lee, and Smith, James P., " What Do We Really Know About Wages? The Importance of Nonreporting and Census Imputation," Journal of Political Economy, 1986 Volume 94, No. 3, page 489+.

the survey instrument requiring field representatives to enter a reporting period for the amount (that is, annual, monthly, bi-weekly, weekly, other) followed by a verification of the calculated annual amount. Second, the process established lower and upper income tolerances for income sources. Annual amounts reported outside these tolerances activate a series of screens indicating to the field representative that the amount recorded is suspect and requires verification. These verifications helped to eliminate any keystroke errors on the part of the field representatives.

The Census Bureau also introduced a revised edit and allocation procedure for race information in January 1996. This new procedure assigns respondents reporting "Other (unspecified) race" in the race question to one of the four major race categories: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; and Asian and Pacific Islander. The Census Bureau's new editing and allocation procedure was in response to the rising proportion of the CPS population reporting their race as "Other."

For more detailed descriptions of the various changes to the March Current Population Survey, see the following:

◆ "Computer Methods to Process Missing Income and Work Experience Information," ASA Proceedings of Social Statistics Section, 1969.

◆ "Effects of the March Current Population Survey's New Processing System on Estimates of Income and Poverty," ASA Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section, 1990.

◆ Ryscavage, Paul, "Surge in Growing Income Inequality?" Monthly Labor Review, August, 1995.

◆ Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 105, *Money Income in 1975 of Families and Persons in the United States*, section entitled "Revised 1974 Money Income Statistics."

◆ Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 123, section entitled "The March 1979 CPS Income Experiment."

◆ Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 151, section entitled "Revised Survey Procedures."

◆ Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 156, section entitled "Revisions to the Earnings Question on the March 1986 CPS."

◆ Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 166, section entitled "Revisions to the March CPS Processing System."

◆ Current Population Reports, Series P60-188, Appendix C, "Conversion to a Computer-Assisted Questionnaire."

Appendix C.
Time Series Estimates of Income

This appendix includes time series esti-mates of income and poverty by race and Hispanic origin. We adjusted the money income estimates in this appendix for changes in cost of living. This adjustment allows data users to more accurately as-sess changes in economic well-being over time. The Census Bureau uses the experi-mental Consumer Price Index (CPI-U-X1) (provided by the Bureau of Labor Statis-tics) for 1967 through 1982 and the CPI-U for 1983 through 1997, to adjust for changes in the cost of living.[1] See the Current Population Reports, P-60, No. 174, *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1990,* for a discussion of the uses of the CPI-U-X1 and CPI-U as price de-flators.

To assist the data users in the interpreta-tion of the time series data, we have in-cluded the following table showing the periods of recession from 1946 to present.

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[1]The Census Bureau derived the experimental Consumer Price Indexes (CPI-U-X1) included in this appendix for years prior to 1967 by applying the CPI-U-X1-to-CPI-U ratio for 1967 to the 1947 through 1966 CPI-U index.

Recessionary Periods

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

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1050 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138

Table C-1.
Annual Average Consumer Price Index (CPI-U): 1947 to 1997

Year	CPI-U[1]	Year	CPI-U[1]	Year	CPI-U[1]	Year	CPI-U[1]
1947	24.2	1960	32.2	1973	47.2	1986	109.6
1948	26.2	1961	32.5	1974	51.9	1987	113.6
1949	25.9	1962	32.8	1975	56.2	1988	118.3
1950	26.2	1963	33.3	1976	59.4	1989	124.0
1951	28.3	1964	33.7	1977	63.2	1990	130.7
1952	28.8	1965	34.2	1978	67.5	1991	136.2
1953	29.0	1966	35.2	1979	74.0	1992	140.3
1954	29.2	1967	36.3	1980	82.3	1993	144.5
1955	29.1	1968	37.7	1981	90.1	1994	148.2
1956	29.6	1969	39.4	1982	95.6	1995	152.4
1957	30.5	1970	41.3	1983	99.6	1996	156.9
1958	31.4	1971	43.1	1984	103.9	1997	160.5
1959	31.6	1972	44.4	1985	107.6		

[1]The Census Bureau uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics' experimental Consumer Price Index (CPI-U-X1) for 1967 through 1982 and the CPI-U for 1983 through 1997. The Census Bureau derived the CPI-U indexes for years prior to 1967 by applying the 1967 CPI-U-X1-to-CPI-U ratio to the 1947 to 1966 CPI-U indexes.

Note: Data users can compute the percentage changes in prices between earlier years' data and 1997 by dividing the annual average Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) for 1997 by the annual average for the earlier year(s).

C-2

Table C-2.

Median Income of People 15 Years Old and Over by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Gender: 1947 to 1997

[People 15 years old and over beginning with March 1980, and people 14 years old and over as of March of the following year for previous years. Income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars [1][2]]

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Both sexes Number with income (thous.)	Both sexes Median income (dollars)	Male Number with income (thous.)	Male Median income (dollars)	Female Number with income (thous.)	Female Median income (dollars)
ALL RACES						
1997	191,615	18,756	94,168	25,212	97,447	13,703
1996	189,997	17,991	93,439	24,381	96,558	13,109
1995 [24]	188,073	17,667	92,066	23,761	96,007	12,775
1994 [23]	186,402	17,266	91,254	23,523	95,147	12,418
1993 [22]	184,611	17,135	90,194	23,439	94,417	12,269
1992 [21]	183,692	17,048	90,175	23,400	93,517	12,257
1991	181,222	17,309	88,653	24,121	92,569	12,345
1990	180,465	17,662	88,220	24,920	92,245	12,366
1989	178,852	17,935	87,454	25,749	91,399	12,457
1988	177,177	17,549	86,584	25,653	90,593	12,053
1987 [20]	175,374	17,100	85,713	25,129	89,661	11,720
1986	172,293	16,908	84,471	25,062	87,822	11,144
1985 [19]	170,163	16,420	83,631	24,330	86,531	10,765
1984 [18]	167,738	16,092	82,183	24,098	85,555	10,609
1983	164,739	15,663	80,909	23,577	83,830	10,183
1982	162,227	15,348	79,722	23,420	82,505	9,884
1981	161,828	15,199	79,688	24,000	82,139	9,723
1980	159,487	15,490	78,661	24,436	80,826	9,595
1979 [17]	158,050	15,733	78,129	25,548	79,921	9,439
1978	147,473	16,200	75,609	26,001	71,864	9,673
1977	139,422	16,327	74,015	25,708	65,407	10,008
1976 [16]	135,945	16,218	72,775	25,469	63,170	9,662
1975 [15]	132,041	16,176	71,234	25,283	60,807	9,667
1974 [15][14]	130,505	16,498	70,863	26,138	59,642	9,531
1973	126,416	17,016	69,387	27,394	57,029	9,508
1972 [13]	121,961	16,928	67,474	26,931	54,487	9,395
1971 [12]	119,089	16,259	66,486	25,706	52,603	8,967
1970	116,655	16,237	65,008	25,921	51,647	8,693
1969	114,106	16,282	63,882	26,189	50,224	8,685
1968	111,045	16,024	62,501	25,459	48,544	8,595
1967 [11]	108,287	15,223	61,444	24,553	46,843	7,963
1966 [10]	104,150	15,051	60,085	24,194	44,065	7,469
1965 [9]	101,317	14,957	59,157	23,573	42,160	7,138
1964	100,237	14,355	58,533	22,132	41,704	6,901
1963	98,050	13,871	57,686	21,742	40,364	6,613
1962 [8]	95,612	13,721	56,624	21,393	38,988	6,567
1961 [7]	93,915	13,329	55,839	20,687	38,076	6,316
1960	91,698	13,154	55,172	20,337	36,526	6,285
1959	88,665	13,236	54,285	20,301	34,380	6,212
1958	86,883	12,646	53,543	19,132	33,340	6,011
1957	85,579	12,872	52,877	19,349	32,702	6,315
1956	83,839	13,203	52,016	19,526	31,823	6,230
1955	81,237	12,818	51,446	18,521	29,791	6,177
1954	77,427	12,615	49,712	17,551	27,715	6,376
1953	77,046	12,929	49,667	17,827	27,379	6,453
1952 [6]	76,392	12,901	49,242	17,304	27,150	6,392
1951	72,676	12,477	47,497	16,742	25,179	5,927
1950	72,236	12,074	47,585	15,744	24,651	5,838
1949 [5]	71,768	11,241	48,258	14,538	23,510	5,949
1948	70,095	11,572	47,370	14,678	22,725	6,181
1947 [4]	68,292	11,852	46,813	14,790	21,479	6,745
WHITE						
1997	161,752	19,393	80,400	26,115	81,352	13,792
1996	160,783	18,708	80,041	25,521	80,741	13,258
1995 [24]	159,630	18,273	79,022	25,165	80,608	12,971
1994 [23]	158,264	17,891	78,220	24,550	80,045	12,595
1993 [22]	157,134	17,781	77,650	24,415	79,484	12,513

Table C-2.

Median Income of People 15 Years Old and Over by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Gender: 1947 to 1997 —Con.

[People 15 years old and over beginning with March 1980, and people 14 years old and over as of March of the following year for previous years. Income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars [1] [2]]

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Both sexes Number with income (thous.)	Both sexes Median income (dollars)	Male Number with income (thous.)	Male Median income (dollars)	Female Number with income (thous.)	Female Median income (dollars)	Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Both sexes Number with income (thous.)	Both sexes Median income (dollars)	Male Number with income (thous.)	Male Median income (dollars)	Female Number with income (thous.)	Female Median income (dollars)
1992 [21]	156,351	17,787	77,467	24,488	78,885	12,541	1962 [8]	85,304	14,934	51,071	22,788	34,233	6,914
1991	155,299	18,067	76,578	25,212	78,721	12,634	1961 [7]	83,735	14,544	50,423	21,872	33,312	6,697
1990	155,046	18,463	76,480	25,997	78,566	12,669	1960	81,789	14,310	49,788	21,413	32,001	6,739
1989	153,790	18,723	75,858	27,004	77,933	12,700	1959	79,128	14,552	48,991	21,378	30,137	6,664
1988	152,740	18,422	75,247	27,079	77,493	12,350	1958	77,628	13,867	48,423	20,323	29,205	6,538
1987 [20]	151,587	17,793	74,647	26,710	76,940	12,019	1957	76,506	14,098	47,833	20,565	28,673	6,909
1986	149,414	17,557	73,827	26,447	75,587	11,364	1956	74,706	14,396	47,038	20,697	27,668	6,859
1985 [19]	147,862	17,009	73,222	25,523	74,640	10,974	1955	72,571	13,822	46,586	19,547	25,985	6,905
1984 [18]	146,139	16,699	72,162	25,437	73,977	10,735	1954	69,259	13,648	45,019	18,490	24,240	7,085
1983	144,240	16,337	71,444	24,818	72,796	10,347	1953	68,729	13,941	44,991	18,762	23,738	7,156
1982	142,101	16,050	70,477	24,760	71,624	10,018	1952 [6]	(NA)	14,066	(NA)	18,140	(NA)	7,462
1981	141,917	15,890	70,351	25,466	71,566	9,831	1951	(NA)	13,379	(NA)	17,587	(NA)	6,925
1980	139,994	16,052	69,420	25,992	70,573	9,648	1950	(NA)	12,858	(NA)	16,595	(NA)	6,494
1979 [17]	139,086	16,276	69,247	26,689	69,839	9,528	1949 [5]	(NA)	12,158	(NA)	15,313	(NA)	6,631
1978	129,968	16,804	67,273	27,233	62,695	9,789	1948	(NA)	12,399	(NA)	15,376	(NA)	6,941
1977	122,787	17,066	65,974	26,927	56,813	10,161	1947 [4]	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1976 [16]	119,972	16,909	64,946	26,850	55,026	9,743							
1975 [15]	116,565	16,818	63,629	26,560	52,936	9,767	**BLACK**						
1974 [15] [14]	115,426	17,169	63,388	27,381	52,038	9,639	1997	21,631	15,348	9,671	18,096	11,961	13,048
1973	111,823	17,849	62,082	28,744	49,741	9,599	1996	21,227	14,152	9,410	16,869	11,817	12,042
1972 [13]	108,084	17,807	60,565	28,247	47,519	9,456	1995 [24]	20,946	13,564	9,339	16,857	11,607	11,544
1971 [12]	105,670	17,089	59,729	26,950	45,941	9,116	1994 [23]	20,650	13,265	9,199	16,225	11,450	11,419
1970	103,735	17,014	58,447	27,246	45,288	8,806	1993 [22]	20,214	12,578	8,947	16,222	11,267	10,561
1969	101,368	17,162	57,343	27,558	44,025	8,889	1992 [21]	20,181	12,186	9,104	14,945	11,076	10,167
1968	98,701	16,999	56,219	26,680	42,482	8,851	1991	19,670	12,423	8,943	15,275	10,727	10,389
1967 [11]	96,315	16,262	55,270	25,848	41,045	8,202	1990	19,506	12,683	8,820	15,802	10,687	10,227
1966 [10]	92,738	15,954	54,056	25,498	38,682	7,820	1989	19,383	13,052	8,806	16,321	10,577	10,193
1965 [9]	90,272	15,942	53,276	24,826	36,996	7,570	1988	18,990	12,843	8,610	16,340	10,380	9,971
1964	89,363	15,274	52,749	23,508	36,614	7,230	1987 [20]	18,652	12,374	8,488	15,845	10,164	9,818
1963	87,455	14,966	51,972	23,164	35,483	6,931							

C-4

Table C-2.

Median Income of People 15 Years Old and Over by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Gender: 1947 to 1997 —Con.

[People 15 years old and over beginning with March 1980, and people 14 years old and over as of March of the following year for previous years. Income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars [1] [2]]

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)
1986.	18,104	11,935	8,285	15,848	9,819	9,615
1985 [19]	17,738	11,785	8,127	16,062	9,611	9,363
1984 [18]	17,311	11,403	7,851	14,595	9,460	9,522
1983.	16,689	11,137	7,580	14,450	9,109	8,932
1982.	16,211	11,233	7,290	14,838	8,921	8,836
1981.	16,288	11,228	7,459	15,143	8,829	8,734
1980.	15,983	11,393	7,387	15,619	8,596	8,932
1979 [17]	15,821	11,677	7,288	16,521	8,533	8,671
1978.	14,930	11,813	6,971	16,314	7,959	8,814
1977.	14,338	11,977	6,777	15,979	7,562	8,774
1976 [16]	13,838	11,894	6,651	16,166	7,188	9,181
1975 [15]	13,455	11,581	6,485	15,879	6,969	8,873
1974 [15] [14]	13,188	11,693	6,409	16,965	6,779	8,702
1973.	14,593	12,514	6,394	17,386	6,513	8,664
1972 [13]	13,877	12,345	6,043	17,109	6,274	8,835
1971 [12]	13,419	11,514	6,024	16,076	6,151	7,988
1970.	12,920	11,760	5,844	16,163	5,844	8,017
1969.	12,738	11,296	5,870	16,030	5,728	7,495
1968.	12,345	10,741	5,715	15,829	5,629	7,020
1967 [11]	11,972	10,227	5,572	14,794	5,397	6,455
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER						
1997.	6,745	19,713	3,330	25,046	3,415	14,312
1996.	6,503	18,983	3,277	23,910	3,226	14,970
1995 [24]	6,119	18,166	3,095	23,340	3,025	13,546
1994 [23]	4,476	18,774	2,218	24,790	2,258	13,388
1993 [22]	4,839	18,504	2,330	24,037	2,509	13,734
1992 [21]	5,162	17,797	2,558	22,754	2,605	13,580
1991.	4,751	17,386	2,358	23,130	2,393	12,993
1990.	4,568	18,197	2,235	23,816	2,333	13,614

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)
1989	4,346	19,617	2,112	26,677	2,235	14,508
1988	4,215	17,327	2,123	24,993	2,093	12,542
HISPANIC ORIGIN [3]						
1997	17,641	13,150	9,585	16,216	8,055	10,260
1996	17,048	12,642	9,305	15,791	7,744	9,702
1995 [24]	16,054	12,396	8,577	15,629	7,478	9,403
1994 [23]	15,673	12,458	8,375	15,703	7,298	9,328
1993 [22]	15,261	12,238	8,208	15,205	7,053	8,997
1992 [21]	14,805	12,504	8,056	15,338	6,749	9,504
1991	13,022	12,818	6,939	16,283	6,084	9,443
1990	12,670	13,119	6,767	16,541	5,903	9,249
1989	12,269	13,843	6,592	17,344	5,677	9,898
1988	11,874	13,829	6,342	17,678	5,532	9,483
1987 [20]	11,459	13,486	6,102	17,279	5,357	9,367
1986	10,966	12,970	5,870	16,888	5,096	9,281
1985 [19]	10,366	12,563	5,523	17,055	4,843	8,980
1984 [18]	9,791	12,647	5,174	17,148	4,617	9,006
1983	8,335	12,692	4,236	18,174	4,098	8,705
1982	7,923	12,595	4,092	17,579	3,832	8,629
1981	7,918	13,221	4,131	18,175	3,787	9,014
1980	7,613	13,082	3,996	18,837	3,617	8,591
1979 [17]	7,346	13,647	3,852	19,240	3,495	9,001
1978	6,396	14,012	3,447	19,926	2,949	9,007
1977	6,155	14,130	3,376	19,801	2,780	9,318
1976 [16]	5,667	13,575	3,099	19,049	2,568	9,076
1975 [15]	5,324	13,674	2,945	19,354	2,380	9,145
1974 [15] [14]	(NA)	(NA)	3,052	19,925	2,353	9,302
1973	(NA)	(NA)	2,867	21,083	2,154	9,018
1972 [13]	(NA)	(NA)	2,709	20,916	1,928	9,569

Note: For footnotes and meaning of symbol, see last page of this appendix.

Table C-3.
Total CPS Population and Per Capita Money Income by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1967 to 1997

[Population as of March of the following year. Income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars [1]]

Year	Race				Hispanic origin[3]	Year	Race				Hispanic origin[3]
	Total	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander			Total	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	
Number (thous.)						**Per Capita Income (dollars)**					
1997	269,093	221,649	34,598	10,492	30,773	1997	19,241	20,425	12,351	18,226	10,773
1996	266,792	220,070	34,218	10,071	29,703	1996	18,552	19,621	12,172	18,332	10,279
1995 [24]	264,314	218,442	33,889	9,653	28,438	1995 [24]	18,143	19,277	11,566	17,448	9,794
1994 [23]	262,105	216,751	33,531	6,656	27,521	1994 [23]	17,929	19,073	11,534	18,305	10,218
1993 [22]	259,753	215,221	33,040	7,444	26,646	1993 [22]	17,524	18,660	10,955	17,428	9,808
1992 [21]	256,830	213,198	32,535	(NA)	25,682	1992 [21]	16,985	18,058	10,569	(NA)	9,828
1991	251,434	210,246	31,438	(NA)	22,095	1991	17,225	18,277	10,806	(NA)	10,207
1990	248,886	208,754	30,895	(NA)	21,437	1990	17,667	18,745	11,073	(NA)	10,345
1989	246,191	206,983	30,392	(NA)	20,779	1989	18,193	19,281	11,322	(NA)	10,860
1988	243,685	205,333	29,904	(NA)	20,076	1988	17,804	18,853	11,221	(NA)	10,794
1987 [20]	241,187	203,745	29,417	(NA)	19,428	1987 [20]	17,507	18,569	10,801	(NA)	10,813
1986	238,789	202,453	28,930	(NA)	18,790	1986	17,090	18,088	10,554	(NA)	10,251
1985 [19]	236,749	201,019	28,538	(NA)	18,091	1985 [19]	16,427	17,409	10,203	(NA)	9,864
1984 [18]	234,066	199,117	28,151	(NA)	16,940	1984 [18]	15,954	16,898	9,696	(NA)	9,888
1983	231,852	197,823	27,738	(NA)	14,947	1983	15,299	16,222	9,230	(NA)	9,324
1982	229,587	196,036	27,263	(NA)	14,400	1982	15,076	15,995	8,999	(NA)	9,146
1981	227,375	194,647	26,896	(NA)	14,043	1981	15,099	15,995	9,137	(NA)	9,528
1980	225,242	193,075	26,455	(NA)	13,617	1980	15,186	16,056	9,369	(NA)	9,488
1979 [17]	223,160	191,905	26,033	(NA)	13,371	1979 [17]	15,547	16,427	9,639	(NA)	9,613
1978	215,935	186,640	25,041	(NA)	12,079	1978	15,349	16,162	9,592	(NA)	9,418
1977	214,159	185,404	24,839	(NA)	12,045	1977	14,691	15,491	9,076	(NA)	8,985
1976 [16]	212,566	184,334	24,474	(NA)	11,269	1976 [16]	14,242	15,012	8,879	(NA)	8,590
1975 [15]	211,140	183,364	24,163	(NA)	11,117	1975 [15]	13,760	14,485	8,488	(NA)	8,131
1974 [15][14]	209,572	182,500	23,785	(NA)	11,202	1974 [15][14]	13,746	14,464	8,405	(NA)	8,458
1973	207,949	181,342	23,542	(NA)	10,795	1973	14,081	14,829	8,572	(NA)	8,345
1972 [13]	206,302	180,262	23,187	(NA)	(NA)	1972 [13]	13,624	14,344	8,314	(NA)	(NA)
1971 [12]	204,840	179,439	22,920	(NA)	(NA)	1971 [12]	12,725	13,391	7,679	(NA)	(NA)
1970	205,214	179,582	23,214	(NA)	(NA)	1970	12,346	13,034	7,263	(NA)	(NA)
1969	202,189	177,400	22,488	(NA)	(NA)	1969	12,249	12,930	7,178	(NA)	(NA)
1968	200,139	175,621	22,393	(NA)	(NA)	1968	11,627	12,278	6,727	(NA)	(NA)
1967 [11]	198,120	173,996	22,029	(NA)	(NA)	1967 [11]	10,895	11,514	6,199	(NA)	(NA)

Note: For footnotes and meaning of symbol, see last page of this appendix.

C-6

Table C-4.
Black-to-White Income Ratio for People: 1967 to 1997

[People 15 years old and over beginning with March 1980, and people 14 years old and over as of March of the following year for previous years. Income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars[1] [2]]

Gender and year	Median income (dollars)		Black to White ratio	Gender and year	Median income (dollars)		Black to White ratio
	White	Black			White	Black	
MALE				**FEMALE**			
1997	26,115	18,096	69.3	1997	13,792	13,048	94.6
1996	25,521	16,869	66.1	1996	13,258	12,042	90.8
1995 [24]	25,165	16,857	67.0	1995 [24]	12,971	11,544	89.0
1994 [23]	24,550	16,225	66.1	1994 [23]	12,595	11,419	90.7
1993 [22]	24,415	16,222	66.4	1993 [22]	12,513	10,561	84.4
1992 [21]	24,488	14,945	61.0	1992 [21]	12,541	10,167	81.1
1991	25,212	15,275	60.6	1991	12,634	10,389	82.2
1990	25,997	15,802	60.8	1990	12,669	10,227	80.7
1989	27,004	16,321	60.4	1989	12,700	10,193	80.3
1988	27,079	16,340	60.3	1988	12,350	9,971	80.7
1987 [20]	26,710	15,845	59.3	1987 [20]	12,019	9,818	81.7
1986	26,447	15,848	59.9	1986	11,364	9,615	84.6
1985 [19]	25,523	16,062	62.9	1985 [19]	10,974	9,363	85.3
1984 [18]	25,437	14,595	57.4	1984 [18]	10,735	9,522	88.7
1983	24,818	14,450	58.2	1983	10,347	8,932	86.3
1982	24,760	14,838	59.9	1982	10,018	8,836	88.2
1981	25,466	15,143	59.5	1981	9,831	8,734	88.8
1980	25,992	15,619	60.1	1980	9,648	8,932	92.6
1979 [17]	26,689	16,521	61.9	1979 [17]	9,528	8,671	91.0
1978	27,233	16,314	59.9	1978	9,789	8,814	90.0
1977	26,927	15,979	59.3	1977	10,161	8,774	86.4
1976 [16]	26,850	16,166	60.2	1976 [16]	9,743	9,181	94.2
1975 [15]	26,560	15,879	59.8	1975 [15]	9,767	8,873	90.8
1974 [15] [14]	27,381	16,965	62.0	1974 [15] [14]	9,639	8,702	90.3
1973	28,744	17,386	60.5	1973	9,599	8,664	90.3
1972 [13]	28,247	17,109	60.6	1972 [13]	9,456	8,835	93.4
1971 [12]	26,950	16,076	59.7	1971 [12]	9,116	7,988	87.6
1970	27,246	16,163	59.3	1970	8,806	8,017	91.0
1969	27,558	16,030	58.2	1969	8,889	7,495	84.3
1968	26,680	15,829	59.3	1968	8,851	7,020	79.3
1967 [11]	25,848	14,794	57.2	1967 [11]	8,202	6,455	78.7

Note: For footnotes, see last page of this appendix.

Table C-5.
Women's Income as a Percent of Men's Income: 1947 to 1997

[People 15 years old and over beginning with March 1980, and people 14 years old and over as of March of the following year for previous years]

Year	Percent	Year	Percent	Year	Percent	Year	Percent
1997	54.4	1984 [18]	44.0	1971 [12]	34.9	1958	31.4
1996	53.8	1983	43.2	1970	33.5	1957	32.6
1995 [24]	53.8	1982	42.2	1969	33.2	1956	31.9
1994 [23]	52.8	1981	40.5	1968	33.8	1955	33.4
1993 [22]	52.3	1980	39.3	1967 [11]	32.4	1954	36.3
1992 [21]	52.4	1979 [17]	36.9	1966 [10]	30.9	1953	36.2
1991	51.2	1978	37.2	1965 [9]	30.3	1952 [6]	36.9
1990	49.6	1977	38.9	1964	31.2	1951	35.4
1989	48.4	1976 [16]	37.9	1963	30.4	1950	37.1
1988	47.0	1975 [15]	38.2	1962 [8]	30.7	1949 [5]	40.9
1987 [20]	46.6	1974 [15] [14]	36.5	1961 [7]	30.5	1948	42.1
1986	44.5	1973	34.7	1960	30.9	1947 [4]	45.6
1985 [19]	44.2	1972 [13]	34.9	1959	30.6		

Note: For footnotes, see last page of this appendix.

C-8

Table C-6.

Median Wage or Salary Income of People by Gender: 1947 to 1997

[People 15 years old and over beginning with March 1980, and people 14 years old and over as of March of the following year for previous years. Between 1974 and 1976, wage and salary income restricted to civilian workers only. Wage and salary income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars[1] [2]]

Year	Male		Female		Year	Male		Female	
	Number with wage or salary income (thous.)	Median wage and salary income (dollars)	Number with wage or salary income (thous.)	Median wage and salary income (dollars)		Number with wage or salary income (thous.)	Median wage and salary income (dollars)	Number with wage or salary income (thous.)	Median wage and salary income (dollars)
1997.	71,330	26,939	64,802	16,849	1971 [12]	53,151	27,374	36,991	11,339
1996.	71,433	26,447	64,058	16,570	1970	52,209	27,623	36,758	10,885
1995 [24]	70,003	26,459	62,852	16,380	1969	51,627	27,920	36,279	10,640
1994 [23]	68,536	25,884	61,355	15,925	1968	50,237	27,145	34,936	10,507
1993 [22]	67,088	25,266	60,295	15,984	1967 [11]	49,309	26,414	33,833	10,147
1992 [21]	66,762	25,268	59,324	15,901	1966 [10]	48,125	25,958	31,455	9,799
1991.	65,912	25,850	58,752	15,616	1965 [9]	46,376	24,375	29,540	9,846
1990.	66,032	26,499	58,572	15,373	1964	47,389	23,884	29,453	9,092
1989.	66,115	27,579	58,289	15,434	1963	46,378	23,366	28,629	8,627
1988.	65,312	28,066	57,674	15,363	1962 [8]	44,391	22,901	27,442	8,279
1987 [20]	64,401	27,939	56,401	15,293	1961 [7]	(NA)	22,109	(NA)	8,045
1986.	63,708	27,759	55,132	14,917	1960	43,302	21,433	25,978	7,950
1985 [19]	63,184	26,951	53,799	14,426	1959	42,336	21,378	24,448	7,756
1984 [18]	61,650	26,568	52,771	14,022	1958	41,759	20,180	23,966	7,529
1983.	60,222	26,146	50,679	13,875	1957	41,609	20,549	24,157	7,815
1982.	59,921	26,132	49,481	13,491	1956	40,900	20,664	23,517	7,618
1981.	60,544	27,078	49,646	13,246	1955	40,365	19,591	22,045	7,518
1980.	60,140	27,480	49,321	13,269	1954	38,245	18,595	20,424	7,849
1979 [17]	58,793	28,222	47,742	13,274	1953	38,580	18,745	20,496	7,936
1978.	58,397	28,752	46,574	12,740	1952 [6]	38,629	17,839	20,040	7,791
1977.	57,449	27,851	44,462	12,159	1951	37,200	17,485	18,673	7,719
1976 [16]	46,067	31,649	32,700	15,172	1950	(NA)	16,356	(NA)	7,370
1975 [15]	44,874	31,326	31,519	14,816	1949 [5]	37,303	15,344	17,609	7,486
1974 [15] [14]	44,003	32,109	30,134	15,070	1948	35,715	14,978	16,969	7,284
1973.	55,426	29,196	39,978	11,347	1947 [4]	37,416	15,413	17,513	7,693
1972 [13]	53,668	28,713	37,818	11,734					

Note: For footnotes and meaning of symbol, see last page of this appendix.

Table C-7.
Women's Earnings as a Percent of Men's Earnings: 1960 to 1997

[Full-time, year-round workers 15 years old and over with earnings beginning in March 1980, and 14 years old and over as of March of the following year for previous years. Prior to 1989 earnings are for civilian workers only. Earnings in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars [1] [2]]

Year	Male		Female		Women's earnings as a percent of men's earnings	Year	Male		Female		Women's earnings as a percent of men's earnings
	Number with earnings (thous.)	Median earnings (dollars)	Number with earnings (thous.)	Median earnings (dollars)			Number with earnings (thous.)	Median earnings (dollars)	Number with earnings (thous.)	Median earnings (dollars)	
1997.	54,909	33,674	37,683	24,973	74.2	1978	41,036	37,402	20,914	22,232	59.4
1996.	53,787	32,882	36,430	24,254	73.8	1977	39,263	37,144	19,238	21,886	58.9
1995 [24]	52,667	33,170	35,482	23,693	71.4	1976 [16]	38,184	36,356	18,073	21,884	60.2
1994 [23]	51,580	33,415	34,155	24,048	72.0	1975 [15]	37,267	36,435	17,452	21,430	58.8
1993 [22]	49,818	33,774	33,524	24,155	71.5	1974 [15] [14]	37,916	36,686	16,945	21,555	58.8
1992 [21]	48,551	34,545	33,241	24,453	70.8	1973	39,581	38,037	17,195	21,542	56.6
1991.	47,888	34,670	32,436	24,220	69.9	1972 [13]	38,184	36,879	16,675	21,339	57.9
1990.	49,171	33,989	31,682	24,341	71.6	1971 [12]	36,819	35,001	16,002	20,828	59.5
1989.	49,678	35,376	31,340	24,294	68.7	1970	36,132	34,844	15,476	20,686	59.4
1988.	48,285	36,165	31,237	23,886	66.0	1969	37,008	34,442	15,374	20,274	58.9
1987 [20]	47,013	36,658	29,912	23,893	65.2	1968	37,068	32,628	15,013	18,975	58.2
1986.	45,912	36,985	28,420	23,770	64.3	1967 [11]	36,645	31,755	14,846	18,349	57.8
1985 [19]	44,943	36,090	27,383	23,305	64.6	1966 [10]	(NA)	31,261	(NA)	17,992	57.6
1984 [18]	43,808	35,866	26,466	22,831	63.7	1965 [9]	(NA)	29,979	(NA)	17,965	59.9
1983.	41,528	35,260	25,166	22,423	63.6	1964	(NA)	29,542	(NA)	17,474	59.1
1982.	40,105	35,386	23,702	21,849	61.7	1963	(NA)	28,823	(NA)	16,990	58.9
1981.	41,773	36,090	23,329	21,378	59.2	1962 [8]	(NA)	28,156	(NA)	16,696	59.3
1980.	41,881	36,297	22,859	21,836	60.2	1961 [7]	(NA)	27,631	(NA)	16,371	59.2
1979 [17]	42,437	36,902	22,082	22,017	59.7	1960	(NA)	26,757	(NA)	16,234	60.7

Note: For footnotes and meaning of symbol, see last page of this appendix.

Table C-8.
Median Income of People 25 Years Old and Over by Educational Attainment and Gender: 1958 to 1997

[People 25 years old and over as of March of the following year. Income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars [1] [2]]

Educational attainment and year	Male		Female		Educational attainment and year	Male		Female	
	Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)		Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)
LESS THAN 9th GRADE					1967 [11]	14,812	16,435	10,710	5,385
					1966 [10]	15,303	15,904	10,600	5,426
1997	5,839	12,157	5,647	7,505	1965 [9]	15,808	15,121	10,483	5,031
1996	6,139	12,453	5,775	7,443	1964	16,204	14,912	10,660	4,725
1995 [24]	6,277	12,346	6,020	7,473	1963	16,309	14,700	10,753	4,593
1994 [23]	6,507	12,264	6,183	7,435	1962 [8]	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1993 [22]	6,734	12,101	6,423	7,198	1961 [7]	17,110	14,559	(NA)	(NA)
1992 [21]	7,000	11,868	6,921	7,249	1960	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1991	7,143	12,160	7,065	7,386	1959	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1990	7,974	12,648	7,508	7,267	1958	17,279	13,873	(NA)	(NA)
1989	8,298	12,947	8,006	7,283					
1988	8,342	13,461	8,206	7,062	**9th TO 12th GRADE**				
1987 [20]	8,420	13,764	8,460	7,143	(no diploma)				
1986	8,805	13,531	8,748	7,155					
1985 [19]	9,041	13,419	8,912	7,296	1997	7,601	16,818	7,661	8,861
1984 [18]	9,302	13,291	9,194	7,296	1996	7,671	16,426	7,929	8,740
1983	9,286	13,536	9,316	7,058	1995 [24]	7,490	16,630	8,122	8,485
1982	9,546	13,552	9,659	7,041	1994 [23]	7,286	15,794	7,943	8,250
1981	9,838	14,242	10,011	6,888	1993 [22]	7,377	16,161	8,152	7,983
1980	10,235	14,517	10,399	6,878	1992 [21]	7,524	16,265	8,248	8,343
1979 [17]	10,623	14,742	10,615	6,685	1991	7,759	17,365	8,561	8,314
1978	10,814	15,503	10,092	6,853	1990	7,616	18,581	8,566	8,648
1977	11,248	15,578	10,008	7,032	1989	7,737	18,689	8,526	8,739
1976 [16]	11,484	15,723	9,762	7,012	1988	7,826	19,085	8,601	8,541
1975 [15]	11,655	15,630	9,795	6,843	1987 [20]	7,985	19,979	8,554	8,890
1974 [15] [14]	12,187	16,437	10,138	6,927	1986	7,715	19,625	8,466	8,539
1973	12,635	17,879	10,048	6,859	1985 [19]	7,622	19,197	8,536	8,486
1972 [13]	12,904	17,688	9,931	6,568	1984 [18]	7,540	19,354	8,659	8,587
1971 [12]	13,267	17,089	10,026	6,249	1983	7,568	19,526	8,378	8,315
1970	13,716	17,177	10,345	6,082	1982	7,592	20,279	8,568	8,277
1969	14,120	17,455	10,338	5,732	1981	7,792	21,262	8,813	8,292
1968	14,469	17,387	10,442	5,871	1980	7,919	22,497	8,643	8,292

Table C-8.

Median Income of People 25 Years Old and Over by Educational Attainment and Gender: 1958 to 1997 —Con.

[People 25 years old and over as of March of the following year. Income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars [1] [2]]

Educational attainment and year	Male		Female		Educational attainment and year	Male		Female	
	Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)		Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)
1979 [17]	7,882	23,743	8,768	8,541	1990	26,779	26,664	32,122	13,082
1978	7,510	24,774	7,918	8,800	1989	26,010	28,023	31,662	13,512
1977	7,715	25,454	7,733	9,343	1988	25,438	28,743	31,415	13,225
1976 [16]	7,839	25,766	7,603	9,249	1987 [20]	25,254	28,627	31,280	12,918
1975 [15]	7,842	25,203	7,418	9,447	1986	24,501	28,954	30,379	12,251
1974 [15] [14]	7,883	27,582	7,218	9,676	1985 [19]	23,885	28,337	29,728	12,137
1973	7,907	29,318	7,185	9,644	1984 [18]	23,196	29,080	28,988	12,109
1972 [13]	8,034	28,832	6,947	9,731	1983	22,562	28,310	28,616	11,868
1971 [12]	8,327	28,190	6,951	9,611	1982	21,590	28,633	27,439	11,693
1970	8,097	28,505	6,753	9,276	1981	21,485	30,263	27,237	11,570
1969	8,098	28,837	6,683	9,524	1980	20,781	31,614	26,409	11,512
1968	8,156	27,966	6,491	9,268	1979 [17]	19,901	33,545	25,423	11,536
1967 [11]	8,338	27,223	6,464	9,020	1978	19,119	34,100	21,904	12,414
1966 [10]	8,303	27,276	6,124	8,723	1977	18,505	33,540	18,982	13,399
1965 [9]	8,365	25,971	5,992	8,565	1976 [16]	18,178	33,486	18,297	13,307
1964	8,313	25,489	5,969	7,792	1975 [15]	17,931	33,796	17,579	12,991
1963	8,539	24,837	5,779	7,625	1974 [15] [14]	17,711	35,063	17,131	12,998
1962 [8]	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1973	17,355	36,833	16,173	13,500
1961 [7]	8,242	23,966	(NA)	(NA)	1972 [13]	16,898	35,805	15,566	13,581
1960	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1971 [12]	16,307	33,843	14,785	13,384
1959	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1970	15,758	34,090	14,137	13,213
1958	8,186	22,322	(NA)	(NA)	1969	15,380	34,357	13,823	13,198
					1968	14,959	32,913	13,202	13,083
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE					1967 [11]	14,444	32,029	12,104	12,862
(includes equivalency)					1966 [10]	13,765	31,571	11,199	12,188
					1965 [9]	13,466	30,307	10,679	11,939
1997	25,777	25,453	29,332	13,407	1964	13,113	29,843	10,603	11,283
1996	25,510	25,383	29,212	12,993	1963	12,761	28,914	9,847	11,028
1995 [24]	24,909	24,607	28,785	12,686	1962 [8]	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1994 [23]	24,704	24,245	29,110	12,335	1961 [7]	11,651	27,418	(NA)	(NA)
1993 [22]	24,682	24,194	29,171	12,317	1960	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1992 [21]	25,143	24,761	29,596	12,470	1959	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1991	25,297	25,390	30,149	12,748	1958	10,686	25,516	(NA)	(NA)

Table C-8.
Median Income of People 25 Years Old and Over by Educational Attainment and Gender: 1958 to 1997 —Con.

[People 25 years old and over as of March of the following year. Income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars [1] [2]]

Educational attainment and year	Male		Female		Educational attainment and year	Male		Female	
	Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)		Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)
BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR MORE					1978	11,958	47,915	7,813	22,049
					1977	11,342	47,058	6,664	23,097
					1976 [16]	10,868	46,807	6,443	23,075
1997.	21,563	47,126	19,590	29,781	1975 [15]	10,337	47,642	5,924	23,781
1996.	21,136	45,174	18,775	28,188	1974 [15] [14]	9,624	49,483	5,411	23,852
1995 [24]	20,644	45,625	18,269	28,270	1973	9,087	50,000	4,908	23,946
1994 [23]	20,429	45,515	17,109	28,415	1972 [13]	8,414	51,060	4,517	24,932
1993 [22]	19,479	46,261	16,480	28,041	1971 [12]	8,009	48,880	4,145	24,652
1992 [21]	18,937	46,396	15,933	28,706	1970	7,590	49,281	3,855	23,997
1991.	18,490	46,904	15,359	27,842	1969	7,263	49,922	3,593	23,696
1990.	18,250	46,492	15,358	27,641	1968	6,873	47,924	3,449	22,585
1989.	18,049	48,607	14,821	28,034	1967 [11]	6,663	46,669	3,270	22,872
1988.	17,799	48,431	14,402	27,765	1966 [10]	6,312	44,867	2,991	21,740
1987 [20]	17,150	48,246	13,231	26,663	1965 [9]	6,069	42,462	2,913	21,888
1986.	16,540	48,771	12,641	26,455	1964	5,805	41,935	2,841	20,755
1985 [19]	15,970	47,652	12,098	25,708	1963	5,577	38,496	2,721	19,443
1984 [18]	15,570	46,803	11,812	24,517	1962 [8]	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1983.	15,092	45,293	11,325	23,654	1961 [7]	5,363	38,011	(NA)	(NA)
1982.	14,827	44,391	10,555	22,638	1960	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1981.	13,872	45,400	9,769	21,528	1959	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1980.	13,124	45,209	9,182	21,473	1958	4,678	35,095	(NA)	(NA)
1979 [17]	12,768	46,510	9,068	21,490					

Note: Before 1991, "high school, 4 years" included those with less than 1 year of college; beginning in 1991, people with less than 1 year of college are included in the "Some college, no degree" category. The category "College 1 to 3 years" used before 1991 is a combination of the new categories "Some college, no degree" and "Associate degree."

For footnotes and meaning of symbol, see last page of this appendix.

Table C-9.
Median Income of People by Age and Gender: 1947 to 1997

[People 25 years old and over as of March of the following year. Income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars [1] [2]]

Age and year	Male		Female		Age and year	Male		Female	
	Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)		Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)
25 TO 34 YEARS OLD					1965 [9]	10,428	28,191	5,770	10,592
					1964	10,346	27,304	5,832	9,697
1997	18,936	25,996	18,081	17,647	1963	10,450	26,364	5,636	8,946
1996	19,354	25,757	18,481	16,760	1962 [8]	10,414	25,514	5,602	8,681
1995 [24]	19,617	24,864	18,856	16,384	1961 [7]	10,458	24,915	5,658	9,190
1994 [23]	19,976	24,482	19,174	16,119	1960	10,715	24,444	5,557	8,748
1993 [22]	20,178	24,355	19,572	15,537	1959	10,790	24,111	5,254	8,772
1992 [21]	20,578	24,592	19,603	15,594	1958	10,898	22,792	5,221	8,541
1991	20,523	25,448	19,822	15,277	1957	10,973	23,007	5,395	9,035
1990	20,856	26,271	20,035	15,459	1956	11,025	22,833	5,545	8,535
1989	20,998	27,656	20,209	15,831	1955	11,215	21,433	5,263	8,830
1988	20,912	28,195	20,228	15,690	1954	11,151	20,139	5,061	8,701
1987 [20]	20,783	28,154	20,188	15,512	1953	11,121	20,527	5,304	9,093
1986	20,600	28,061	19,795	15,098	1952 [6]	11,268	19,466	5,231	8,794
1985 [19]	20,464	27,837	19,300	14,736	1951	11,032	18,647	5,075	9,205
1984 [18]	19,775	27,949	19,017	14,508	1950	10,851	18,139	5,083	8,301
1983	19,299	27,080	18,423	13,702	1949 [5]	11,154	17,066	4,863	8,192
1982	18,833	27,560	17,973	13,384	1948	10,774	16,687	4,644	8,264
1981	18,723	28,666	17,827	13,535	1947 [4]	10,794	16,242	4,266	8,058
1980	18,284	30,384	17,362	13,599					
1979 [17]	17,789	31,822	16,854	13,773	**35 TO 44 YEARS OLD**				
1978	16,508	31,886	14,282	13,884					
1977	16,069	31,391	12,667	14,988	1997	21,456	32,851	20,809	18,706
1976 [16]	15,678	31,660	11,943	14,515	1996	21,181	32,905	20,637	18,870
1975 [15]	15,103	31,520	11,212	14,428	1995 [24]	20,773	33,090	20,458	18,322
1974 [15] [14]	14,641	32,419	10,674	13,959	1994 [23]	20,386	33,256	20,131	17,533
1973	14,075	34,303	9,879	14,085	1993 [22]	19,948	33,702	19,667	17,598
1972 [13]	13,462	33,322	9,043	13,755	1992 [21]	19,657	33,737	19,355	17,637
1971 [12]	12,878	31,884	8,285	13,201	1991	19,162	34,529	18,872	17,824
1970	12,245	32,084	7,931	12,533	1990	18,755	36,561	18,546	17,811
1969	11,943	32,483	7,462	12,221	1989	18,073	38,102	17,692	17,869
1968	11,498	31,210	7,272	12,265	1988	17,400	38,728	17,044	17,021
1967 [11]	11,088	30,062	6,762	11,567	1987 [20]	16,803	38,206	16,465	16,947
1966 [10]	10,610	29,670	6,156	10,715	1986	16,289	38,327	15,919	16,202

Table C-9.
Median Income of People by Age and Gender: 1947 to 1997 —Con.

[People 25 years old and over as of March of the following year. Income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars [1] [2]]

Age and year	Male		Female		Age and year	Male		Female	
	Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)		Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)
1985 [19]	15,694	37,825	15,271	15,327	1952 [6]	10,607	20,670	5,102	8,844
1984 [18]	15,075	37,948	14,636	14,769	1951	10,159	20,513	4,661	8,723
1983.	14,458	36,161	13,990	14,277	1950	9,935	19,934	4,433	8,013
1982.	13,852	36,346	13,291	13,181	1949 [5]	9,962	18,287	4,263	7,957
1981.	13,251	37,617	12,650	13,121	1948	9,816	18,660	4,304	8,166
1980.	12,659	39,076	11,976	12,608	1947 [4]	9,734	18,869	3,997	8,834
1979 [17]	12,325	39,787	11,651	12,768					
1978.	11,852	39,405	10,243	13,801	**45 TO 54 YEARS OLD**				
1977.	11,492	39,627	8,981	14,064	1997	16,203	37,624	16,231	20,534
1976 [16]	11,117	38,709	8,568	13,937	1996	15,748	37,063	15,693	19,483
1975 [15]	11,026	38,072	8,188	13,437	1995 [24]	14,920	37,477	15,139	18,665
1974 [15] [14]	10,913	38,968	7,878	13,765	1994 [23]	14,714	37,832	14,666	18,466
1973.	10,926	40,907	7,645	13,976	1993 [22]	14,090	36,825	13,999	18,132
1972 [13]	10,854	39,890	7,425	13,961	1992 [21]	13,612	36,814	13,331	18,134
1971 [12]	10,909	37,116	7,302	13,525	1991	12,891	37,449	12,945	17,351
1970.	10,913	36,783	7,293	13,407	1990	12,209	38,077	12,278	17,474
1969.	11,039	36,846	7,359	13,186	1989	12,088	40,076	12,007	17,012
1968.	11,095	35,250	7,229	12,959	1988	11,702	40,129	11,687	16,308
1967 [11]	11,294	33,762	7,247	12,539	1987 [20]	11,398	40,248	11,180	15,913
1966 [10]	11,381	33,308	6,884	11,810	1986	10,966	40,646	10,791	15,201
1965 [9]	11,490	31,509	6,797	11,657	1985 [19]	10,768	38,551	10,612	14,348
1964.	11,557	30,957	6,966	10,759	1984 [18]	10,628	37,984	10,409	13,753
1963.	11,615	30,042	6,757	10,339	1983	10,531	37,249	10,325	13,222
1962 [8]	11,593	29,296	6,655	10,183	1982	10,501	36,168	10,169	12,595
1961 [7]	11,452	28,278	6,530	10,484	1981	10,597	37,448	10,285	12,523
1960.	11,398	27,559	6,319	10,138	1980	10,703	38,953	10,381	12,487
1959.	11,443	27,021	6,082	9,386	1979 [17]	10,808	39,507	10,431	12,137
1958.	11,294	25,169	5,937	9,288	1978	10,929	39,409	9,306	13,487
1957.	11,128	24,970	5,885	9,388	1977	11,026	38,934	8,384	14,399
1956.	11,010	24,807	5,727	9,413	1976 [16]	11,147	38,082	8,388	14,404
1955.	10,946	23,468	5,462	8,725	1975 [15]	11,192	37,718	8,191	14,468
1954.	10,738	22,267	5,280	8,696	1974 [15] [14]	11,288	37,985	8,334	14,593
1953.	10,699	22,016	5,342	8,861	1973	11,274	39,686	8,076	14,632

Table C-9.
Median Income of People by Age and Gender: 1947 to 1997 —Con.

[People 25 years old and over as of March of the following year. Income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars [1] [2]]

Age and year	Male Number with income (thous.)	Male Median income (dollars)	Female Number with income (thous.)	Female Median income (dollars)	Age and year	Male Number with income (thous.)	Male Median income (dollars)	Female Number with income (thous.)	Female Median income (dollars)
1972 [13]	11,157	38,936	7,869	14,702	1992 [21]	9,561	29,303	9,925	11,592
1971 [12]	11,121	35,947	7,903	14,594	1991	9,845	30,002	10,205	11,669
1970	11,084	35,648	7,884	14,367	1990	9,974	30,459	10,354	11,543
1969	10,992	35,110	7,764	14,494	1989	9,818	31,617	10,315	11,860
1968	10,857	33,220	7,580	13,892	1988	9,955	30,726	10,397	11,365
1967 [11]	10,752	32,622	7,247	13,623	1987 [20]	10,023	30,917	10,502	10,654
1966 [10]	10,618	31,544	6,798	12,576	1986	10,128	30,803	10,448	10,803
1965 [9]	10,517	29,861	6,760	12,014	1985 [19]	10,131	30,216	10,603	10,700
1964	10,439	28,933	6,706	11,478	1984 [18]	10,195	30,164	10,702	10,561
1963	10,335	28,090	6,692	11,139	1983	10,080	30,124	10,653	9,877
1962 [8]	10,157	27,510	6,466	11,064	1982	10,096	29,931	10,543	9,917
1961 [7]	10,057	26,278	6,250	10,341	1981	10,102	30,933	10,558	9,575
1960	10,016	25,820	6,205	10,477	1980	10,014	31,035	10,407	9,607
1959	9,850	24,644	5,840	10,326	1979 [17]	9,910	32,595	10,235	9,513
1958	9,643	23,007	5,606	9,630	1978	9,658	32,395	8,758	10,636
1957	9,499	23,649	5,338	9,567	1977	9,689	31,092	7,875	11,512
1956	9,313	23,376	5,145	9,489	1976 [16]	9,369	31,135	7,659	10,954
1955	9,151	22,823	4,864	9,514	1975 [15]	9,219	30,386	7,508	11,138
1954	8,985	20,947	4,465	8,970	1974 [15] [14]	9,091	30,841	7,328	11,204
1953	8,866	21,120	4,146	9,386	1973	8,960	32,481	7,119	11,667
1952 [6]	8,689	19,427	4,147	8,783	1972 [13]	8,836	32,180	7,014	11,600
1951	8,502	18,602	4,008	7,526	1971 [12]	8,732	29,545	6,811	11,473
1950	8,410	18,935	3,841	7,608	1970	8,572	29,838	6,715	11,449
1949 [5]	8,342	17,048	3,624	7,219	1969	8,452	29,652	6,501	11,369
1948	8,185	17,324	3,376	8,025	1968	8,341	28,596	6,225	10,967
1947 [4]	8,130	17,781	3,268	8,575	1967 [11]	8,197	27,068	6,046	10,399
					1966 [10]	8,066	26,218	5,771	10,095
55 TO 64 YEARS OLD					1965 [9]	7,914	24,638	5,521	9,475
1997	10,361	31,157	10,607	14,376	1964	7,870	23,532	5,464	9,097
1996	9,966	30,203	10,220	13,622	1963	7,699	23,622	5,291	8,550
1995 [24]	9,863	30,520	10,014	13,039	1962 [8]	7,594	23,488	5,027	8,167
1994 [23]	9,641	29,322	10,011	11,769	1961 [7]	7,418	22,702	4,921	7,309
1993 [22]	9,635	27,923	10,005	12,028	1960	7,299	21,378	4,599	7,053

C-16

Table C-9.
Median Income of People by Age and Gender: 1947 to 1997 —Con.

[People 25 years old and over as of March of the following year. Income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars [1] [2]]

Age and year	Male		Female		Age and year	Male		Female	
	Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)		Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)
1959.	7,132	21,281	4,241	7,268	1979 [17]	9,861	13,953	13,977	8,157
1958.	7,006	20,282	4,101	6,778	1978	9,501	14,186	13,208	8,037
1957.	6,968	19,371	3,954	7,062	1977	9,145	14,034	12,322	7,865
1956.	6,907	19,341	3,732	7,396	1976 [16]	9,098	14,302	11,788	7,609
1955.	6,749	18,973	3,537	6,933	1975 [15]	8,880	14,162	11,432	7,708
1954.	6,664	17,562	3,143	6,568	1974 [15] [14]	8,692	14,343	11,096	7,543
1953.	6,621	18,103	3,036	6,475	1973	8,463	13,962	10,546	7,205
1952 [6]	6,540	16,769	3,001	6,548	1972 [13]	8,267	13,541	10,101	6,865
1951.	6,473	16,107	2,686	5,490	1971 [12]	8,199	12,844	9,789	6,353
1950.	6,482	15,278	2,765	5,624	1970	8,074	11,954	9,337	5,915
1949 [5]	6,307	14,662	2,583	6,197	1969	7,958	11,520	9,067	5,691
1948.	6,259	14,776	2,452	5,250	1968	7,895	11,290	8,791	5,581
1947 [4]	6,147	15,546	2,180	6,380	1967 [11]	7,795	10,187	8,643	4,965
					1966 [10]	7,729	9,858	8,453	4,947
65 YEARS OLD AND OVER					1965 [9]	7,641	9,930	8,128	4,618
					1964	7,489	9,701	7,972	4,534
1997.	13,308	17,768	18,093	10,062	1963	7,420	9,606	7,583	4,434
1996.	13,173	17,067	18,026	9,847	1962 [8]	7,400	9,346	7,491	4,502
1995 [24]	13,092	17,360	17,990	9,852	1961 [7]	7,257	8,682	7,198	4,217
1994 [23]	12,829	16,516	17,847	9,693	1960	6,719	8,464	6,571	4,092
1993 [22]	12,569	16,642	17,655	9,440	1959	6,666	8,005	6,289	4,048
1992 [21]	12,463	16,699	17,641	9,361	1958	6,515	7,606	5,949	3,966
1991.	12,717	16,918	17,539	9,650	1957	6,341	7,478	5,680	3,899
1990.	12,450	17,417	17,285	9,878	1956	6,209	7,705	5,508	4,002
1989.	12,260	16,965	17,060	9,908	1955	6,083	7,374	4,890	3,861
1988.	12,019	16,920	16,728	9,637	1954	5,859	6,970	4,531	3,815
1987 [20]	11,730	16,851	16,466	9,743	1953	5,711	6,365	4,179	3,647
1986.	11,490	16,905	16,126	9,409	1952 [6]	5,599	6,949	4,086	3,645
1985 [19]	11,171	16,259	15,805	9,417	1951	5,003	5,717	3,524	3,040
1984 [18]	10,939	16,143	15,584	9,299	1950	4,911	6,040	3,328	3,253
1983.	10,673	15,699	15,265	9,022	1949 [5]	4,682	6,296	3,125	3,198
1982.	10,443	15,425	14,989	9,007	1948	4,637	6,114	2,853	3,608
1981.	10,240	14,497	14,707	8,383	1947 [4]	4,270	6,340	2,605	3,654
1980.	10,029	14,312	14,324	8,241					

Note: For footnotes, see last page of this appendix.

C-17

Table C-10.
Median Family Income by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1947 to 1997

[Families as of March of the following year. Income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars [1] [2]]

Year	Race				Hispanic origin [3]	Year	Race				Hispanic origin [3]
	Total	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander			Total	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	
Number (thous.)						1965 [9]	48,509	43,497	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
						1964	47,956	43,081	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1997	70,884	59,515	8,408	2,381	6,961	1963	47,540	42,663	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1996	70,241	58,934	8,455	2,247	6,631	1962 [8]	47,059	42,437	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1995 [24]	69,597	58,872	8,055	2,125	6,287	1961 [7]	46,418	41,888	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1994 [23]	69,313	58,444	8,093	1,589	6,202	1960	45,539	41,123	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1993 [22]	68,506	57,881	7,993	1,737	5,946	1959	45,111	40,872	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1992 [21]	68,216	57,669	7,982	1,760	5,733	1958	44,232	40,236	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1991	67,173	57,224	7,716	1,624	5,177	1957	43,696	39,676	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1990	66,322	56,803	7,471	1,536	4,981	1956	43,497	39,498	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1989	66,090	56,590	7,470	1,531	4,840	1955	42,889	38,982	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1988	65,837	56,492	7,409	1,481	4,823	1954	41,951	38,185	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1987 [20]	65,204	56,086	7,202	(NA)	4,576	1953	41,202	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1986	64,491	55,676	7,096	(NA)	4,403	1952 [6]	40,832	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1985 [19]	63,558	54,991	6,921	(NA)	4,206	1951	40,578	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1984 [18]	62,706	54,400	6,778	(NA)	3,939	1950	39,929	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1983	61,997	53,934	6,675	(NA)	3,567	1949 [5]	39,303	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1982	61,393	53,407	6,530	(NA)	3,369	1948	38,624	34,345	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1981	61,019	53,269	6,413	(NA)	3,305	1947 [4]	37,237	34,120	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1980	60,309	52,710	6,317	(NA)	3,235						
1979 [17]	59,550	52,243	6,184	(NA)	3,029	**Median Income (dollars)**					
1978	57,804	50,910	5,906	(NA)	2,741						
1977	57,215	50,530	5,806	(NA)	2,764	1997	44,568	46,754	28,602	51,850	28,142
1976 [16]	56,710	50,083	5,804	(NA)	2,583	1996	43,271	45,783	27,131	50,232	26,780
1975 [15]	56,245	49,873	5,586	(NA)	2,499	1995 [24]	42,769	44,913	27,350	48,820	25,876
1974 [15] [14]	55,698	49,440	5,491	(NA)	2,475	1994 [23]	42,001	44,277	26,748	49,950	26,336
1973	55,053	48,919	5,440	(NA)	2,365	1993 [22]	41,051	43,652	23,927	49,378	26,273
1972 [13]	54,373	48,477	5,265	(NA)	2,312	1992 [21]	41,839	44,238	24,141	48,339	26,946
1971 [12]	53,296	47,641	5,157	(NA)	(NA)	1991	42,351	44,524	25,392	48,284	28,158
1970	52,227	46,535	4,928	(NA)	(NA)	1990	43,414	45,332	26,308	51,878	28,773
1969	51,586	46,022	4,774	(NA)	(NA)	1989	44,284	46,564	26,158	52,229	30,347
1968	50,823	45,437	4,646	(NA)	(NA)	1988	43,674	46,013	26,224	49,602	29,534
1967 [11]	50,111	44,814	4,589	(NA)	(NA)	1987 [20]	43,756	45,755	26,005	(NA)	28,681
1966 [10]	49,214	44,110	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1986	43,139	45,117	25,780	(NA)	29,281

C-18

Table C-10.

Median Family Income by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1947 to 1997 —Con.

[Families as of March of the following year. Income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars [1] [2]]

Year	Race			Asian and Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin [3]	Year	Race			Asian and Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin [3]
	Total	White	Black				Total	White	Black		
1985 [19]	41,371	43,484	25,039	(NA)	28,381	1965 [9]	32,649	34,029	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1984 [18]	40,833	42,768	23,837	(NA)	29,091	1964	31,286	32,662	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1983.	39,609	41,506	23,376	(NA)	27,324	1963	30,119	31,560	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1982.	39,341	41,305	22,829	(NA)	27,243	1962 [8].	29,144	30,519	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1981.	39,881	41,892	23,631	(NA)	29,216	1961 [7]	28,322	29,537	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1980.	40,999	42,717	24,717	(NA)	28,699	1960	28,013	29,084	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1979 [17]	42,483	44,331	25,103	(NA)	30,731	1959	27,514	28,661	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1978.	41,944	43,675	25,868	(NA)	29,879	1958	26,002	27,091	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1977.	40,656	42,512	24,286	(NA)	29,004	1957	26,133	27,196	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1976 [16]	40,417	41,981	24,972	(NA)	27,720	1956	25,919	27,122	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1975 [15]	39,180	40,748	25,072	(NA)	27,276	1955	24,367	25,443	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1974 [15] [14]	39,899	41,464	24,758	(NA)	29,502	1954	22,904	23,844	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1973.	40,979	42,828	24,718	(NA)	29,635	1953	23,477	24,341	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1972 [13]	40,183	41,748	24,812	(NA)	29,580	1952 [6]	21,679	22,927	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1971 [12]	38,300	39,741	23,982	(NA)	(NA)	1951	21,035	21,886	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1970.	38,345	39,779	24,401	(NA)	(NA)	1950	20,332	21,104	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1969.	38,426	39,897	24,438	(NA)	(NA)	1949 [5].	19,254	20,028	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1968.	36,749	38,047	22,819	(NA)	(NA)	1948	19,523	20,277	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1967 [11]	35,076	36,407	21,555	(NA)	(NA)	1947 [4].	20,102	20,938	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1966 [10]	34,343	35,679	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)						

Note: For footnotes and meaning of symbol, see last page of this appendix.

Table C-11.
Median Family Income by Size of Family: 1947 to 1997

[Families as of March of the following year. Income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars [1] [2]]

Year and size of family	Number (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Average family size	Year and size of family	Number (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Average family size
ALL FAMILIES				1963	47,540	30,119	3.70
				1962 [8]	47,059	29,144	3.68
1997.	70,884	44,568	3.18	1961 [7]	46,418	28,322	3.67
1996.	70,241	43,271	3.19	1960	45,539	28,013	3.70
1995 [24]	69,597	42,769	3.20	1959	45,111	27,514	3.67
1994 [23]	69,313	42,001	3.19	1958	44,232	26,002	3.65
1993 [22]	68,506	41,051	3.20	1957	43,696	26,133	3.64
1992 [21]	68,216	41,839	3.19	1956	43,497	25,919	3.60
1991.	67,173	42,351	3.17	1955	42,889	24,367	3.58
1990.	66,322	43,414	3.18	1954	41,951	22,904	3.59
1989.	66,090	44,284	3.17	1953	41,202	23,477	3.59
1988.	65,837	43,674	3.16	1952 [6]	40,832	21,679	3.53
1987 [20]	65,204	43,756	3.17	1951	40,578	21,035	3.54
1986.	64,491	43,139	3.19	1950	39,929	20,332	3.54
1985 [19]	63,558	41,371	3.21	1949 [5]	39,303	19,254	3.54
1984 [18]	62,706	40,833	3.23	1948	38,624	19,523	3.58
1983.	61,997	39,609	3.24	1947 [4]	37,237	20,102	3.64
1982.	61,393	39,341	3.26				
1981.	61,019	39,881	3.25	**FAMILIES WITH**			
1980.	60,309	40,999	3.27	**TWO PEOPLE**			
1979 [17]	59,550	42,483	3.29				
1978.	57,804	41,944	3.31	1997	30,287	37,562	(X)
1977.	57,215	40,656	3.33	1996	29,780	36,900	(X)
1976 [16]	56,710	40,417	3.37	1995 [24]	29,765	36,384	(X)
1975 [15]	56,245	39,180	3.39	1994 [23]	29,181	35,331	(X)
1974 [15] [14]	55,698	39,899	3.42	1993 [22]	28,450	34,768	(X)
1973.	55,053	40,979	3.44	1992 [21]	28,462	35,412	(X)
1972 [13]	54,373	40,183	3.48	1991	28,202	35,559	(X)
1971 [12]	53,296	38,300	3.53	1990	27,615	37,366	(X)
1970.	52,227	38,345	3.57	1989	27,606	37,321	(X)
1969.	51,586	38,426	3.58	1988	27,377	36,733	(X)
1968.	50,823	36,749	3.60	1987 [20]	26,914	36,442	(X)
1967 [11]	50,111	35,076	3.63	1986	26,323	35,973	(X)
1966 [10]	49,214	34,343	3.67	1985 [19]	25,472	34,505	(X)
1965 [9]	48,509	32,649	3.69	1984 [18]	25,349	34,093	(X)
1964.	47,956	31,286	3.70	1983	24,831	33,247	(X)

Table C-11.
Median Family Income by Size of Family: 1947 to 1997 —Con.

[Families as of March of the following year. Income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars [1] [2]]

Year and size of family	Number (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Average family size	Year and size of family	Number (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Average family size
1982	24,392	33,268	(X)	**FAMILIES WITH**			
1981	24,426	33,030	(X)	**THREE PEOPLE**			
1980	23,768	33,522	(X)				
1979 [17]	23,461	34,236	(X)	1997	16,231	46,783	(X)
1978	22,485	33,681	(X)	1996	16,239	45,120	(X)
1977	22,033	32,735	(X)	1995 [24]	15,771	44,318	(X)
1976 [16]	21,530	32,670	(X)	1994 [23]	15,904	43,970	(X)
1975 [15]	21,280	31,529	(X)	1993 [22]	15,986	43,015	(X)
1974 [15] [14]	20,837	32,180	(X)	1992 [21]	16,114	43,722	(X)
1973	20,592	32,379	(X)	1991	15,594	44,689	(X)
1972 [13]	19,931	31,605	(X)	1990	15,298	44,999	(X)
1971 [12]	18,862	30,026	(X)	1989	15,353	46,549	(X)
1970	18,282	30,258	(X)	1988	15,444	45,605	(X)
1969	17,654	30,511	(X)	1987 [20]	15,440	45,603	(X)
1968	17,392	28,988	(X)	1986	15,395	44,997	(X)
1967 [11]	16,889	27,528	(X)	1985 [19]	15,400	43,653	(X)
1966 [10]	16,354	26,455	(X)	1984 [18]	14,804	42,915	(X)
1965 [9]	16,230	24,802	(X)	1983	14,427	41,227	(X)
1964	15,713	24,327	(X)	1982	14,189	40,605	(X)
1963	15,287	23,463	(X)	1981	14,079	41,685	(X)
1962 [8]	15,031	22,813	(X)	1980	14,039	42,175	(X)
1961 [7]	15,159	22,253	(X)	1979 [17]	13,603	43,552	(X)
1960	14,860	21,967	(X)	1978	12,975	42,974	(X)
1959	14,511	21,744	(X)	1977	12,629	41,557	(X)
1958	14,247	20,875	(X)	1976 [16]	12,472	40,760	(X)
1957	14,284	21,249	(X)	1975 [15]	12,252	40,054	(X)
1956	14,239	21,315	(X)	1974 [15] [14]	12,103	40,295	(X)
1955	13,921	19,861	(X)	1973	11,673	41,179	(X)
1954	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	1972 [13]	11,574	40,559	(X)
1953	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	1971 [12]	11,305	38,498	(X)
1952 [6]	13,760	17,928	(X)	1970	10,724	38,850	(X)
1951	13,712	17,502	(X)	1969	10,688	39,094	(X)
1950	13,084	17,153	(X)	1968	10,514	37,945	(X)
1949 [5]	12,854	15,920	(X)	1967 [11]	10,289	36,800	(X)
1948	12,010	16,289	(X)	1966 [10]	10,098	35,292	(X)
1947 [4]	11,679	16,289	(X)	1965 [9]	9,774	33,635	(X)
				1964	10,045	32,248	(X)

Table C-11.
Median Family Income by Size of Family: 1947 to 1997 —Con.

[Families as of March of the following year. Income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars [1] [2]]

Year and size of family	Number (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Average family size	Year and size of family	Number (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Average family size
1963	9,808	31,160	(X)	1981	12,594	46,803	(X)
1962 [8]	9,777	30,451	(X)	1980	12,436	47,452	(X)
1961 [7]	9,839	29,527	(X)	1979 [17]	12,372	48,827	(X)
1960	9,505	28,875	(X)	1978	12,037	48,573	(X)
1959	9,755	28,133	(X)	1977	11,774	47,548	(X)
1958	9,584	26,927	(X)	1976 [16]	11,483	46,785	(X)
1957	9,536	27,069	(X)	1975 [15]	11,276	45,260	(X)
1956	9,527	26,634	(X)	1974 [15] [14]	11,003	46,291	(X)
1955	9,770	25,476	(X)	1973	10,789	46,620	(X)
1954	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	1972 [13]	10,599	46,299	(X)
1953	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	1971 [12]	10,524	43,294	(X)
1952 [6]	9,932	23,022	(X)	1970	9,899	43,397	(X)
1951	9,974	21,767	(X)	1969	9,893	43,274	(X)
1950	9,984	21,024	(X)	1968	9,642	41,866	(X)
1949 [5]	9,895	19,725	(X)	1967 [11]	9,467	39,767	(X)
1948	10,047	19,909	(X)	1966 [10]	9,400	38,032	(X)
1947 [4]	9,556	20,195	(X)	1965 [9]	9,341	36,605	(X)
				1964	9,137	35,662	(X)
FAMILIES WITH				1963	9,435	34,404	(X)
FOUR PEOPLE				1962 [8]	9,368	33,059	(X)
1997	14,633	53,350	(X)	1961 [7]	9,200	31,789	(X)
1996	14,602	52,700	(X)	1960	9,288	31,377	(X)
1995 [24]	14,424	52,328	(X)	1959	9,166	30,830	(X)
1994 [23]	14,625	50,914	(X)	1958	9,062	29,059	(X)
1993 [22]	14,479	50,162	(X)	1957	8,849	28,879	(X)
1992 [21]	14,370	50,622	(X)	1956	8,997	28,841	(X)
1991	14,164	50,738	(X)	1955	8,955	27,131	(X)
1990	14,098	50,902	(X)	1954	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
1989	14,026	52,762	(X)	1953	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
1988	14,068	52,981	(X)	1952 [6]	8,328	24,370	(X)
1987 [20]	13,770	52,397	(X)	1951	8,128	23,377	(X)
1986	13,620	50,839	(X)	1950	8,228	22,513	(X)
1985 [19]	13,355	48,891	(X)	1949 [5]	7,756	20,933	(X)
1984 [18]	13,259	48,037	(X)	1948	7,956	21,245	(X)
1983	13,228	47,028	(X)	1947 [4]	7,393	21,833	(X)
1982	13,039	46,369	(X)				

Table C-11.
Median Family Income by Size of Family: 1947 to 1997 —Con.

[Families as of March of the following year. Income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars [1] [2]]

Year and size of family	Number (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Average family size	Year and size of family	Number (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Average family size
FAMILIES WITH FIVE PEOPLE				1963	6,269	34,129	(X)
				1962 [8]	6,143	32,819	(X)
1997.	6,555	51,101	(X)	1961 [7]	5,912	32,347	(X)
1996.	6,326	49,161	(X)	1960	5,922	32,140	(X)
1995 [24]	6,234	48,781	(X)	1959	5,956	30,952	(X)
1994 [23]	6,284	48,374	(X)	1958	5,702	28,916	(X)
1993 [22]	6,342	47,277	(X)	1957	5,498	28,885	(X)
1992 [21]	6,091	48,346	(X)	1956	5,387	29,177	(X)
1991.	6,030	48,175	(X)	1955	5,251	26,733	(X)
1990.	5,965	48,447	(X)	1954	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
1989.	5,938	50,580	(X)	1953	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
1988.	6,056	48,832	(X)	1952 [6]	4,670	23,819	(X)
1987 [20]	5,845	50,429	(X)	1951	4,402	23,627	(X)
1986.	5,900	49,906	(X)	1950	4,434	22,586	(X)
1985 [19]	6,106	47,425	(X)	1949 [5]	4,368	21,032	(X)
1984 [18]	5,894	47,543	(X)	1948	4,221	21,606	(X)
1983.	5,916	45,004	(X)	1947 [4]	4,157	23,445	(X)
1982.	5,970	45,571	(X)				
1981.	5,971	46,775	(X)	**FAMILIES WITH SIX PEOPLE**			
1980.	6,020	48,448	(X)				
1979 [17]	5,930	50,573	(X)	1997	2,047	45,473	(X)
1978.	6,089	49,619	(X)	1996	2,108	42,733	(X)
1977.	6,269	48,546	(X)	1995 [24]	2,182	45,220	(X)
1976 [16]	6,209	47,977	(X)	1994 [23]	2,106	46,132	(X)
1975 [15]	6,171	47,025	(X)	1993 [22]	2,048	45,713	(X)
1974 [15] [14]	6,320	48,094	(X)	1992 [21]	2,072	43,130	(X)
1973.	6,386	48,456	(X)	1991	1,986	43,321	(X)
1972 [13]	6,356	47,232	(X)	1990	2,060	47,130	(X)
1971 [12]	6,362	44,556	(X)	1989	1,997	46,339	(X)
1970.	6,528	44,695	(X)	1988	1,901	49,258	(X)
1969.	6,426	44,170	(X)	1987 [20]	2,037	47,564	(X)
1968.	6,245	42,130	(X)	1986	2,078	47,362	(X)
1967 [11]	6,235	40,408	(X)	1985 [19]	2,044	45,971	(X)
1966 [10]	6,189	39,063	(X)	1984 [18]	2,175	43,378	(X)
1965 [9]	6,165	36,577	(X)	1983	2,276	43,617	(X)
1964.	6,224	35,386	(X)	1982	2,329	45,350	(X)

Table C-11.
Median Family Income by Size of Family: 1947 to 1997 —Con.

[Families as of March of the following year. Income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars [1] [2]]

Year and size of family	Number (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Average family size	Year and size of family	Number (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Average family size
1981	2,409	47,607	(X)	**FAMILIES WITH SEVEN**			
1980	2,471	47,577	(X)	**OR MORE PEOPLE**			
1979 [17]	2,461	49,263	(X)	1997	1,130	42,001	(X)
1978	2,524	49,436	(X)	1996	1,186	41,265	(X)
1977	2,649	48,902	(X)	1995 [24]	1,221	40,542	(X)
1976 [16]	2,800	47,988	(X)	1994 [23]	1,213	37,425	(X)
1975 [15]	2,969	46,077	(X)	1993 [22]	1,201	36,829	(X)
1974 [15] [14]	2,992	47,284	(X)	1992 [21]	1,106	39,326	(X)
1973	3,021	48,589	(X)	1991	1,200	39,108	(X)
1972 [13]	3,190	46,440	(X)	1990	1,285	43,426	(X)
1971 [12]	3,325	44,340	(X)	1989	1,170	41,755	(X)
1970	3,381	44,742	(X)	1988	990	42,358	(X)
1969	3,467	43,905	(X)	1987 [20]	1,198	43,896	(X)
1968	3,510	41,368	(X)	1986	1,176	40,599	(X)
1967 [11]	3,549	39,683	(X)	1985 [19]	1,181	40,980	(X)
1966 [10]	3,438	38,160	(X)	1984 [18]	1,225	39,861	(X)
1965 [9]	3,412	36,816	(X)	1983	1,319	37,348	(X)
1964	3,284	34,791	(X)	1982	1,475	39,569	(X)
1963	3,324	32,992	(X)	1981	1,539	43,328	(X)
1962 [8]	3,416	31,987	(X)	1980	1,575	45,482	(X)
1961 [7]	3,298	30,969	(X)	1979 [17]	1,723	48,621	(X)
1960	3,005	30,575	(X)	1978	1,694	47,869	(X)
1959	2,917	29,449	(X)	1977	1,861	43,670	(X)
1958	2,894	27,668	(X)	1976 [16]	2,216	44,640	(X)
1957	2,899	28,227	(X)	1975 [15]	2,296	41,493	(X)
1956	2,778	28,077	(X)	1974 [15] [14]	2,443	45,150	(X)
1955	2,520	25,338	(X)	1973	2,593	45,283	(X)
1954	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	1972 [13]	2,723	42,753	(X)
1953	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	1971 [12]	2,919	40,475	(X)
1952 [6]	2,336	22,710	(X)	1970	3,133	41,268	(X)
1951	2,142	21,903	(X)	1969	3,109	41,469	(X)
1950	2,136	21,704	(X)	1968	3,206	39,550	(X)
1949 [5]	2,202	21,063	(X)	1967 [11]	3,405	36,716	(X)
1948	2,190	21,729	(X)	1966 [10]	3,443	34,580	(X)
1947 [4]	2,162	22,676	(X)	1965 [9]	3,357	32,471	(X)

Table C-11.
Median Family Income by Size of Family: 1947 to 1997 —Con.

[Families as of March of the following year. Income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars [1] [2]]

Year and size of family	Number (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Average family size	Year and size of family	Number (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Average family size
1964.	3,432	30,909	(X)	1955	2,426	22,393	(X)
1963.	3,313	30,654	(X)	1954	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
1962 [8]	3,263	27,461	(X)	1953	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
1961 [7]	2,933	26,806	(X)	1952 [6]	1,994	19,477	(X)
1960.	2,855	25,685	(X)	1951	2,084	20,082	(X)
1959.	2,757	26,081	(X)	1950	1,956	19,652	(X)
1958.	2,713	23,170	(X)	1949 [5]	2,119	19,557	(X)
1957.	2,648	24,601	(X)	1948	2,113	19,481	(X)
1956.	2,517	24,091	(X)	1947 [4]	2,332	21,674	(X)

Note: For footnotes and meaning of symbols, see last page of this appendix.

Table C-12.
Median Family Income by Type of Family and Wife's Labor Force Status: 1947 to 1997

[Families as of March of the following year. Income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars[1] [2]]

Year	All families	Married-couple families			Male householder, no wife present	Female householder, no husband present
		Total	Wife in paid labor force	Wife not in paid labor force		
Number (thous.)						
1997	70,884	54,321	33,535	20,786	3,911	12,652
1996	70,241	53,604	33,242	20,362	3,847	12,790
1995 [24]	69,597	53,570	32,677	20,893	3,513	12,514
1994 [23]	69,313	53,865	32,902	20,962	3,228	12,220
1993 [22]	68,506	53,181	32,194	20,988	2,914	12,411
1992 [21]	68,216	53,090	31,389	21,701	3,065	12,061
1991	67,173	52,457	30,923	21,534	3,025	11,692
1990	66,322	52,147	30,298	21,849	2,907	11,268
1989	66,090	52,317	30,188	22,129	2,884	10,890
1988	65,837	52,100	29,713	22,387	2,847	10,890
1987 [20]	65,204	51,675	29,010	22,664	2,834	10,696
1986	64,491	51,537	28,498	23,038	2,510	10,445
1985 [19]	63,558	50,933	27,489	23,445	2,414	10,211
1984 [18]	62,706	50,350	26,938	23,412	2,228	10,129
1983	61,997	50,090	26,177	23,913	2,030	9,878
1982	61,393	49,908	25,480	24,428	2,016	9,469
1981	61,019	49,630	25,002	24,628	1,986	9,403
1980	60,309	49,294	24,752	24,542	1,933	9,082
1979 [17]	59,550	49,112	24,187	24,925	1,733	8,705
1978	57,804	47,692	23,005	24,686	1,655	8,458
1977	57,215	47,385	21,936	25,449	1,594	8,236
1976 [16]	56,710	47,497	21,554	25,944	1,500	7,713
1975 [15]	56,245	47,318	20,833	26,486	1,444	7,482
1974 [15] [14]	55,698	47,069	20,404	26,665	1,399	7,230
1973	55,053	46,812	19,464	27,348	1,438	6,804
1972 [13]	54,373	46,314	18,888	27,426	1,453	6,607
1971 [12]	53,296	45,752	18,274	27,478	1,353	6,191
1970	52,227	44,739	17,568	27,172	1,258	5,950
1969	51,586	44,436	17,464	26,972	1,221	5,580
1968	50,823	43,841	16,638	27,203	1,229	5,439
1967 [11]	50,111	43,292	15,845	27,447	1,210	5,333
1966 [10]	49,214	42,553	15,005	27,548	1,197	5,172
1965 [9]	48,509	42,108	14,183	27,925	1,179	4,992
1964	47,956	41,647	13,647	28,000	1,182	5,006

C-26

Table C-12.
Median Family Income by Type of Family and Wife's Labor Force Status: 1947 to 1997—Con.

[Families as of March of the following year. Income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars[1] [2]]

Year	All families	Married-couple families				Male householder, no wife present	Female householder, no husband present
		Total	Wife in paid labor force	Wife not in paid labor force		
1963	47,540	41,311	13,398	27,913	1,243	4,882
1962 [8]	47,059	40,923	13,028	27,895	1,334	4,741
1961 [7]	46,418	40,405	12,366	28,039	1,293	4,643
1960	45,539	39,624	12,007	27,617	1,202	4,609
1959	45,111	39,335	11,265	28,070	1,233	4,494
1958	44,232	38,585	11,014	27,571	1,285	4,332
1957	43,696	38,112	10,696	27,416	1,292	4,310
1956	43,497	37,849	10,266	27,583	1,230	4,366
1955	42,889	37,200	9,786	27,414	1,404	4,239
1954	41,951	36,395	9,005	27,390	1,314	4,225
1953	41,202	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1952 [6]	40,832	35,782	9,154	26,628	1,396	3,842
1951	40,578	35,196	8,044	27,152	1,216	4,030
1950	39,929	34,556	(NA)	(NA)	1,226	4,040
1949 [5]	39,303	34,291	(NA)	(NA)	1,265	3,637
1948	38,624	33,538	(NA)	(NA)	1,287	3,713
1947 [4]	37,237	32,288	(NA)	(NA)	1,234	3,757

Median Income (dollars)

Year	All families	Married-couple families				Male householder, no wife present	Female householder, no husband present
1997	44,568	51,591	60,669	36,027	32,960	21,023
1996	43,271	50,848	59,721	34,522	32,325	20,368
1995 [24]	42,769	49,563	58,790	34,096	31,972	20,738
1994 [23]	42,001	48,690	57,733	33,763	30,054	19,750
1993 [22]	41,051	47,767	56,874	33,564	29,398	19,374
1992 [21]	41,839	47,921	56,941	34,518	31,546	19,476
1991	42,351	48,309	56,763	35,441	33,409	19,670
1990	43,414	48,991	57,442	37,166	35,669	20,793
1989	44,284	49,894	58,590	37,209	36,044	21,282
1988	43,674	49,370	57,944	36,930	36,397	20,820
1987 [20]	43,756	49,279	57,575	37,638	35,615	20,745
1986	43,139	48,040	56,154	37,786	36,555	19,985
1985 [19]	41,371	46,390	54,342	36,629	33,744	20,376
1984 [18]	40,833	45,743	53,554	36,428	36,031	19,777
1983	39,609	43,970	51,739	35,275	35,202	18,997
1982	39,341	43,683	50,940	35,758	33,812	19,280

Table C-12.
Median Family Income by Type of Family and Wife's Labor Force Status: 1947 to 1997—Con.

[Families as of March of the following year. Income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars[1] [2]]

Year	All families	Married-couple families			Male householder, no wife present	Female householder, no husband present
		Total	Wife in paid labor force	Wife not in paid labor force		
1981	39,881	44,650	52,099	36,206	35,429	19,524
1980	40,999	45,129	52,419	36,999	34,165	20,297
1979 [17]	42,483	46,478	53,921	38,403	36,455	21,429
1978	41,944	45,986	52,570	38,415	37,964	20,299
1977	40,656	44,737	51,472	38,253	36,869	19,720
1976 [16]	40,417	43,781	50,612	37,642	34,748	19,484
1975 [15]	39,180	42,458	49,227	36,418	37,112	19,546
1974 [15] [14]	39,899	43,057	50,163	37,824	36,052	20,064
1973	40,979	44,301	51,812	38,826	36,527	19,712
1972 [13]	40,183	43,028	50,236	38,159	37,251	19,311
1971 [12]	38,300	40,926	47,863	36,286	32,480	19,044
1970	38,345	40,867	47,707	36,157	35,022	19,792
1969	38,426	40,740	47,372	36,170	33,974	19,643
1968	36,749	38,929	45,493	34,974	31,168	19,060
1967 [11]	35,076	37,322	44,020	33,652	30,128	18,986
1966 [10]	34,343	35,739	42,159	32,501	29,328	18,284
1965 [9]	32,649	34,095	40,346	30,936	28,852	16,576
1964	31,286	33,014	38,911	30,185	27,585	16,469
1963	30,119	31,777	37,542	29,107	27,521	15,476
1962 [8]	29,144	30,647	36,509	28,205	27,946	15,321
1961 [7]	28,322	29,813	35,498	27,616	25,033	14,781
1960	28,013	29,274	34,393	27,514	24,225	14,794
1959	27,514	28,758	34,055	27,006	23,430	14,039
1958	26,002	27,167	31,763	25,470	21,775	14,011
1957	26,133	27,138	32,316	25,433	24,107	14,540
1956	25,919	26,965	32,301	25,187	22,595	14,933
1955	24,367	25,366	31,008	23,860	23,110	13,629
1954	22,904	23,817	29,330	22,267	22,063	12,609
1953	23,477	24,191	29,914	22,785	22,763	13,587
1952 [6]	21,679	22,632	27,307	21,244	20,146	12,455
1951	21,035	21,761	26,264	20,610	19,578	12,590
1950	20,332	21,110	24,522	20,308	19,082	11,774
1949 [5]	19,254	19,799	23,901	18,950	17,481	13,032
1948	19,523	20,044	(NA)	(NA)	20,185	12,644
1947 [4]	20,102	20,620	(NA)	(NA)	19,472	14,405

Note: For footnotes and meaning of symbol, see last page of this appendix.

C-28

Table C-13.
Median Family Income by Presence of Children Under 18 Years Old: 1974 to 1997

[Families as of March of the following year. "Related" children beginning in 1987, "Own" children for earlier years.
Income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars [1]]

Year	Total		No children under 18 years old		One or more children under 18 years old	
	Number (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Number (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Number (thous.)	Median income (dollars)
1997	70,884	44,568	33,457	45,624	37,427	43,545
1996	70,241	43,271	33,037	45,048	37,204	41,925
1995 [24]	69,597	42,769	32,878	43,442	36,719	42,143
1994 [23]	69,313	42,001	32,531	42,944	36,782	41,073
1993 [22]	68,506	41,051	32,050	42,040	36,456	40,208
1992 [21]	68,216	41,839	32,365	43,114	35,851	40,649
1991	67,173	42,351	32,312	43,534	34,861	41,233
1990	66,322	43,414	31,819	44,870	34,503	42,035
1989	66,090	44,284	31,811	45,344	34,279	43,307
1988	65,837	43,674	31,582	44,658	34,255	42,933
1987 [20]	65,204	43,756	31,209	43,969	33,996	43,571
1986	64,491	43,139	32,593	43,351	31,898	42,912
1985 [19]	63,558	41,371	31,888	41,415	31,670	41,326
1984 [18]	62,706	40,833	31,594	41,067	31,112	40,632
1983	61,997	39,609	30,951	40,030	31,046	39,197
1982	61,393	39,341	30,575	39,143	30,818	39,539
1981	61,019	39,881	30,007	39,277	31,012	40,481
1980	60,309	40,999	29,082	40,170	31,227	41,666
1979 [17]	59,550	42,483	28,528	40,800	31,022	43,810
1978	57,804	41,944	27,433	40,318	30,371	43,252
1977	57,215	40,656	26,846	38,906	30,369	42,121
1976 [16]	56,710	40,417	26,565	38,212	30,145	41,960
1975 [15]	56,245	39,180	26,067	37,163	30,177	40,670
1974 [15] [14]	55,698	39,899	25,638	37,323	30,060	41,764

Note: For footnotes, see last page of this appendix.

Table C-14.
Gini Ratios for Families: 1947 to 1997

[Families as of March of the following year]

Year	Gini ratio	Year	Gini ratio	Year	Gini ratio	Year	Gini ratio
1997	0.429	1984	0.383	1971 [12]	0.355	1958	0.354
1996	0.425	1983 [18]	0.382	1970	0.353	1957	0.351
1995 [24]	0.421	1982	0.380	1969	0.349	1956	0.358
1994 [23]	0.426	1981	0.369	1968	0.348	1955	0.363
1993 [22]	0.429	1980	0.365	1967 [11]	0.358	1954	0.371
1992 [21]	0.404	1979 [17]	0.365	1966 [10]	0.349	1953	0.359
1991	0.397	1978	0.363	1965 [9]	0.356	1952 [6]	0.368
1990	0.396	1977	0.363	1964	0.361	1951	0.363
1989	0.401	1976 [16]	0.358	1963	0.362	1950	0.379
1988	0.395	1975 [15]	0.357	1962 [8]	0.362	1949 [5]	0.378
1987 [20]	0.393	1974 [15][14]	0.355	1961 [7]	0.374	1948	0.371
1986	0.392	1973	0.356	1960	0.364	1947 [4]	0.376
1985 [19]	0.389	1972 [13]	0.359	1959	0.361		

Note: For footnotes, see last page of this appendix.

Table C-15.
Average Income-to-Poverty Ratios for Families by Income Fifths: 1967 to 1997

[Families as of March of the following year]

Year	Number of families (thous.)	Lowest fifth	Second fifth	Middle fifth	Fourth fifth	Highest fifth
1997	70,884	0.99	2.30	3.45	4.93	10.02
1996	70,241	0.96	2.22	3.37	4.78	9.55
1995 [24]	69,597	0.97	2.22	3.33	4.70	9.33
1994 [23]	69,313	0.92	2.17	3.26	4.67	9.22
1993 [22]	68,506	0.88	2.10	3.19	4.60	9.07
1992 [21]	68,216	0.89	2.15	3.26	4.55	8.39
1991	67,173	0.94	2.22	3.28	4.60	8.40
1990	66,322	0.99	2.27	3.35	4.70	8.61
1989	66,090	1.01	2.30	3.43	4.79	8.90
1988	65,837	0.99	2.27	3.39	4.73	8.48
1987 [20]	65,204	0.99	2.28	3.39	4.68	8.36
1986	64,491	0.99	2.25	3.32	4.62	8.16
1985 [19]	63,558	0.96	2.17	3.20	4.43	7.80
1984	62,706	0.95	2.15	3.15	4.38	7.48
1983 [18]	62,015	0.91	2.07	3.06	4.26	7.13
1982	61,393	0.92	2.05	3.01	4.11	6.94
1981	61,019	0.99	2.10	3.04	4.14	6.79
1980	60,309	1.03	2.17	3.11	4.20	6.82
1979 [17]	59,550	1.11	2.28	3.25	4.38	7.18
1978	57,804	1.12	2.29	3.24	4.36	7.14
1977	57,215	1.10	2.21	3.18	4.27	6.91
1976 [16]	56,710	1.10	2.19	3.14	4.14	6.70
1975 [15]	56,245	1.08	2.13	3.04	4.01	6.55
1974 [15][14]	55,698	1.13	2.24	3.11	4.12	6.69
1973	55,053	1.12	2.27	3.15	4.19	6.99
1972 [13]	54,373	1.09	2.22	3.07	4.09	6.90
1971 [12]	53,296	1.05	2.08	2.89	3.82	6.47
1970	52,227	1.04	2.10	2.88	3.80	6.38
1969	51,586	1.06	2.13	2.91	3.80	6.35
1968	50,823	1.04	2.06	2.80	3.64	6.13
1967 [11]	50,111	0.97	1.94	2.67	3.51	6.06

Note: For footnotes, see last page of this appendix.

Table C-16.
Share of Aggregate Income Received by Each Fifth and Top 5 Percent of Families: 1947 to 1997

[Families as of March of the following year]

Year	Shares of aggregate income						Gini ratio	Year	Shares of aggregate income						Gini ratio
	Lowest fifth	Second fifth	Third fifth	Fourth fifth	Highest fifth	Top 5 percent			Lowest fifth	Second fifth	Third fifth	Fourth fifth	Highest fifth	Top 5 percent	
1997	4.2	9.9	15.7	23.0	47.2	20.7	0.429	1971 [12]	5.5	12.0	17.6	23.8	41.1	15.7	0.355
1996	4.2	10.0	15.8	23.1	46.8	20.3	0.425	1970	5.4	12.2	17.6	23.8	40.9	15.6	0.353
1995 [24]	4.4	10.1	15.8	23.2	46.5	20.0	0.421	1969	5.6	12.4	17.7	23.7	40.6	15.6	0.349
1994 [23]	4.2	10.0	15.7	23.3	46.9	20.1	0.426	1968	5.6	12.4	17.7	23.7	40.5	15.6	0.348
1993 [22]	4.1	9.9	15.7	23.3	47.0	20.3	0.429	1967 [11]	5.4	12.2	17.5	23.5	41.4	16.4	0.358
1992 [21]	4.3	10.5	16.5	24.0	44.7	17.6	0.404	1966 [10]	5.6	12.4	17.8	23.8	40.5	15.6	0.349
1991	4.5	10.7	16.6	24.1	44.2	17.1	0.397	1965 [9]	5.2	12.2	17.8	23.9	40.9	15.5	0.356
1990	4.6	10.8	16.6	23.8	44.3	17.4	0.396	1964	5.1	12.0	17.7	24.0	41.2	15.9	0.361
1989	4.6	10.6	16.5	23.7	44.6	17.9	0.401	1963	5.0	12.1	17.7	24.0	41.2	15.8	0.362
1988	4.6	10.7	16.7	24.0	44.0	17.2	0.395	1962 [8]	5.0	12.1	17.6	24.0	41.3	15.7	0.362
1987 [20]	4.6	10.7	16.8	24.0	43.8	17.2	0.393	1961 [7]	4.7	11.9	17.5	23.8	42.2	16.6	0.374
1986	4.7	10.9	16.9	24.1	43.4	16.5	0.392	1960	4.8	12.2	17.8	24.0	41.3	15.9	0.364
1985 [19]	4.8	11.0	16.9	24.3	43.1	16.1	0.389	1959	4.9	12.3	17.9	23.8	41.1	15.9	0.361
1984	4.8	11.1	17.1	24.5	42.5	15.4	0.383	1958	5.0	12.5	18.0	23.9	40.6	15.4	0.354
1983 [18]	4.9	11.2	17.2	24.5	42.4	15.3	0.382	1957	5.1	12.7	18.1	23.8	40.4	15.6	0.351
1982	5.0	11.3	17.2	24.4	42.2	15.3	0.380	1956	5.0	12.5	17.9	23.7	41.0	16.1	0.358
1981	5.3	11.4	17.5	24.6	41.2	14.4	0.369	1955	4.8	12.3	17.8	23.7	41.3	16.4	0.363
1980	5.3	11.6	17.6	24.4	41.1	14.6	0.365	1954	4.5	12.1	17.7	23.9	41.8	16.3	0.371
1979 [17]	5.4	11.6	17.5	24.1	41.4	15.3	0.365	1953	4.7	12.5	18.0	23.9	40.9	15.7	0.359
1978	5.4	11.7	17.6	24.2	41.1	15.1	0.363	1952 [6]	4.9	12.3	17.4	23.4	41.9	17.4	0.368
1977	5.5	11.7	17.6	24.3	40.9	14.9	0.363	1951	5.0	12.4	17.6	23.4	41.6	16.8	0.363
1976 [16]	5.6	11.9	17.7	24.2	40.7	14.9	0.358	1950	4.5	12.0	17.4	23.4	42.7	17.3	0.379
1975 [15]	5.6	11.9	17.7	24.2	40.7	14.9	0.357	1949 [5]	4.5	11.9	17.3	23.5	42.7	16.9	0.378
1974 [15][14]	5.7	12.0	17.6	24.1	40.6	14.8	0.355	1948	4.9	12.1	17.3	23.2	42.4	17.1	0.371
1973	5.5	11.9	17.5	24.0	41.1	15.5	0.356	1947 [4]	5.0	11.9	17.0	23.1	43.0	17.5	0.376
1972 [13]	5.5	11.9	17.5	23.9	41.4	15.9	0.359								

Note: For footnotes, see last page of this appendix.

Table C-17.
Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 1997

[Households as of March of the following year. Income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars [1]]

Year	Race				Hispanic origin [3]	Year	Race				Hispanic origin [3]
	Total	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander			Total	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	
Number (thous.)						**Median Income (dollars)**					
1997	102,528	86,106	12,474	3,125	8,590	1997	37,005	38,972	25,050	45,249	26,628
1996	101,018	85,059	12,109	2,998	8,225	1996	36,306	38,014	24,021	44,269	25,477
1995 [24]	99,627	84,511	11,577	2,777	7,939	1995 [24]	35,887	37,667	23,583	42,773	24,075
1994 [23]	98,990	83,737	11,655	2,040	7,735	1994 [23]	34,942	36,852	22,772	43,842	25,365
1993 [22]	97,107	82,387	11,281	2,233	7,362	1993 [22]	34,700	36,610	21,696	42,593	25,420
1992 [21]	96,426	81,795	11,269	2,262	7,153	1992 [21]	35,047	36,846	21,455	43,243	25,850
1991	95,669	81,675	11,083	2,094	6,379	1991	35,501	37,201	22,162	42,952	26,739
1990	94,312	80,968	10,671	1,958	6,220	1990	36,770	38,352	22,934	47,217	27,421
1989	93,347	80,163	10,486	1,988	5,933	1989	37,415	39,356	23,406	46,729	28,374
1988	92,830	79,734	10,561	1,913	5,910	1988	36,937	39,048	22,260	43,777	27,621
1987 [20]	91,124	78,519	10,192	(NA)	5,642	1987 [20]	36,820	38,794	22,142	(NA)	27,319
1986	89,479	77,284	9,922	(NA)	5,418	1986	36,460	38,331	22,083	(NA)	26,875
1985 [19]	88,458	76,576	9,797	(NA)	5,213	1985 [19]	35,229	37,154	22,105	(NA)	26,051
1984 [18]	86,789	75,328	9,480	(NA)	4,883	1984 [18]	34,626	36,529	20,809	(NA)	26,248
1983	85,407	74,376	9,236	(NA)	4,326	1983	33,655	35,294	20,029	(NA)	25,632
1982	83,918	73,182	8,916	(NA)	4,085	1982	33,864	35,453	20,093	(NA)	25,482
1981	83,527	72,845	8,961	(NA)	3,980	1981	33,978	35,900	20,145	(NA)	27,255
1980	82,368	71,872	8,847	(NA)	3,906	1980	34,538	36,437	20,992	(NA)	26,622
1979 [17]	80,776	70,766	8,586	(NA)	3,684	1979 [17]	35,703	37,433	21,978	(NA)	28,287
1978	77,330	68,028	8,066	(NA)	3,291	1978	35,819	37,236	22,377	(NA)	28,065
1977	76,030	66,934	7,977	(NA)	3,304	1977	34,467	36,245	21,388	(NA)	27,039
1976 [16]	74,142	65,353	7,776	(NA)	3,081	1976 [16]	34,278	35,907	21,351	(NA)	25,856
1975 [15]	72,867	64,392	7,489	(NA)	2,948	1975 [15]	33,699	35,241	21,156	(NA)	25,317
1974 [15][14]	71,163	62,984	7,263	(NA)	2,897	1974 [15][14]	34,627	36,213	21,536	(NA)	27,542
1973	69,859	61,965	7,040	(NA)	2,722	1973	35,745	37,462	22,052	(NA)	27,693
1972 [13]	68,251	60,618	6,809	(NA)	2,655	1972 [13]	35,053	36,774	21,465	(NA)	27,751
1971 [12]	66,676	59,463	6,578	(NA)	(NA)	1971 [12]	33,619	35,165	20,772	(NA)	(NA)
1970	64,778	57,575	6,180	(NA)	(NA)	1970	33,942	35,353	21,518	(NA)	(NA)
1969	63,401	56,248	6,053	(NA)	(NA)	1969	34,173	35,664	21,558	(NA)	(NA)
1968	62,214	55,394	5,870	(NA)	(NA)	1968	32,964	34,322	20,239	(NA)	(NA)
1967 [11]	60,813	54,188	5,728	(NA)	(NA)	1967 [11]	31,583	32,936	19,123	(NA)	(NA)

Note: For footnotes and meaning of symbol, see last page of this appendix.

Table C-18.
Median Income of Family Households Compared With Nonfamily Households: 1980 to 1997

[Households as of March of the following year. Income in 1997 CPI-U adjusted dollars [1]]

Year	All households		Family households		Nonfamily households	
	Number (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Number (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Number (thous.)	Median income (dollars)
1997	102,528	37,005	70,880	45,347	31,648	21,705
1996	101,018	36,306	70,241	44,071	30,777	21,454
1995 [24]	99,627	35,887	69,594	43,415	30,033	20,988
1994 [23]	98,990	34,942	69,305	42,659	29,686	20,520
1993 [22]	97,107	34,700	68,490	41,634	28,617	20,971
1992 [21]	96,426	35,047	68,216	42,317	28,210	20,283
1991	95,676	35,502	67,175	42,898	28,501	20,950
1990	94,312	36,770	66,322	43,848	27,990	21,723
1989	93,347	37,415	66,090	44,827	27,257	22,153
1988	92,830	36,937	65,837	44,081	26,994	21,908
1987 [20]	91,124	36,820	65,204	44,147	25,919	20,979
1986	89,479	36,460	64,491	43,556	24,988	20,720
1985 [19]	88,458	35,229	63,558	41,799	24,900	20,582
1984 [18]	86,789	34,626	62,706	41,169	24,082	20,062
1983	85,407	33,655	61,997	39,936	23,410	19,353
1982	83,918	33,864	61,393	39,645	22,525	19,173
1981	83,527	33,978	61,019	40,173	22,508	18,499
1980	82,368	34,538	60,309	41,270	22,059	18,441

Note: For footnotes, see last page of this appendix.

Table C-19.
Gini Ratios for Households by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 1997

[Households as of March of the following year]

Year	Race			Hispanic origin [3]	Year	Race			Hispanic origin [3]
	Total	White	Black			Total	White	Black	
1997.........................	0.459	0.453	0.458	0.458	1981.........................	0.406	0.397	0.440	0.398
1996.........................	0.455	0.446	0.479	0.457	1980.........................	0.403	0.394	0.439	0.405
1995 [24].....................	0.450	0.442	0.468	0.455	1979 [17].....................	0.404	0.396	0.433	0.396
1994 [23].....................	0.456	0.448	0.477	0.459	1978.........................	0.402	0.394	0.431	0.385
1993 [22].....................	0.454	0.444	0.484	0.447	1977.........................	0.402	0.394	0.425	0.383
1992 [21].....................	0.434	0.423	0.470	0.430	1976 [16].....................	0.398	0.391	0.421	0.387
1991.........................	0.428	0.418	0.464	0.427	1975 [15].....................	0.397	0.390	0.419	0.388
1990.........................	0.428	0.419	0.464	0.425	1974 [15][14]	0.395	0.387	0.414	0.376
1989.........................	0.431	0.422	0.461	0.430	1973.........................	0.397	0.389	0.419	0.371
1988.........................	0.427	0.416	0.468	0.437	1972 [13].....................	0.401	0.393	0.427	0.373
1987 [20].....................	0.426	0.415	0.468	0.441	1971 [12].....................	0.396	0.389	0.419	(NA)
1986.........................	0.425	0.415	0.464	0.424	1970.........................	0.394	0.387	0.422	(NA)
1985 [19].....................	0.419	0.411	0.450	0.418	1969.........................	0.391	0.383	0.411	(NA)
1984.........................	0.415	0.405	0.450	0.420	1968.........................	0.388	0.381	0.412	(NA)
1983 [18].....................	0.414	0.404	0.448	0.413	1967 [11].....................	0.399	0.391	0.432	(NA)
1982.........................	0.412	0.403	0.442	0.417					

Note: For footnotes and meaning of symbol, see last page of this appendix.

Table C-20.
Share of Aggregate Income Received by Each Fifth and Top 5 Percent of Households: 1967 to 1997

[Households as of March of the following year]

Year	Total (thous.)	Shares of aggregate income					
		Lowest fifth	Second fifth	Third fifth	Fourth fifth	Highest fifth	Top 5 percent
1997	102,528	3.6	8.9	15.0	23.2	49.4	21.7
1996	101,018	3.7	9.0	15.1	23.3	49.0	21.4
1995 [24]	99,627	3.7	9.1	15.2	23.3	48.7	21.0
1994 [23]	98,990	3.6	8.9	15.0	23.4	49.1	21.2
1993 [22]	97,107	3.6	9.0	15.1	23.5	48.9	21.0
1992 [21]	96,426	3.8	9.4	15.8	24.2	46.9	18.6
1991	95,699	3.8	9.6	15.9	24.2	46.5	18.1
1990	94,312	3.9	9.6	15.9	24.0	46.6	18.6
1989	93,347	3.8	9.5	15.8	24.0	46.8	18.9
1988	92,830	3.8	9.6	16.0	24.3	46.3	18.3
1987 [20]	91,124	3.8	9.6	16.1	24.3	46.2	18.2
1986	89,479	3.9	9.7	16.2	24.5	45.7	17.5
1985 [19]	88,458	4.0	9.7	16.3	24.6	45.3	17.0
1984	86,789	4.1	9.9	16.4	24.7	44.9	16.5
1983 [18]	85,290	4.1	10.0	16.5	24.7	44.7	16.4
1982	83,918	4.1	10.1	16.6	24.7	44.5	16.2
1981	83,527	4.2	10.2	16.8	25.0	43.8	15.6
1980	82,368	4.3	10.3	16.9	24.9	43.7	15.8
1979 [17]	80,776	4.2	10.3	16.9	24.7	44.0	16.4
1978	77,330	4.3	10.3	16.9	24.8	43.7	16.2
1977	76,030	4.4	10.3	17.0	24.8	43.6	16.1
1976 [16]	74,142	4.4	10.4	17.1	24.8	43.3	16.0
1975 [15]	72,867	4.4	10.5	17.1	24.8	43.2	15.9
1974 [15] [14]	71,163	4.4	10.6	17.1	24.7	43.1	15.9
1973	69,859	4.2	10.5	17.1	24.6	43.6	16.6
1972 [13]	68,251	4.1	10.5	17.1	24.5	43.9	17.0
1971 [12]	66,676	4.1	10.6	17.3	24.5	43.5	16.7
1970	64,778	4.1	10.8	17.4	24.5	43.3	16.6
1969	63,401	4.1	10.9	17.5	24.5	43.0	16.6
1968	62,214	4.2	11.1	17.5	24.4	42.8	16.6
1967 [11]	60,813	4.0	10.8	17.3	24.2	43.8	17.5

Note: For footnotes, see last page of this appendix.

C-36

Table C-21.
Poverty Rate of People by Age: 1966 to 1997

[People as of March of the following year]

Year	Under 18 years old	18 to 64 years old	65 years old and over	Year	Under 18 years old	18 to 64 years old	65 years old and over
1997.	19.9	10.9	10.5	1981.	20.0	11.1	15.3
1996.	20.5	11.4	10.8	1980.	18.3	10.1	15.7
1995 [24]	20.8	11.4	10.5	1979 [17]	16.4	8.9	15.2
1994 [23]	21.8	11.9	11.7	1978.	15.9	8.7	14.0
1993 [22]	22.7	12.4	12.2	1977.	16.2	8.8	14.1
1992 [21]	22.3	11.9	12.9	1976 [16]	16.0	9.0	15.0
1991.	21.8	11.4	12.4	1975 [15]	17.1	9.2	15.3
1990.	20.6	10.7	12.2	1974 [15] [14]	15.4	8.3	14.6
1989.	19.6	10.2	11.4	1973.	14.4	8.3	16.3
1988.	19.5	10.5	12.0	1972 [13]	15.1	8.8	18.6
1987 [20]	20.3	10.6	12.5	1971 [12]	15.3	9.3	21.6
1986.	20.5	10.8	12.4	1970.	15.1	9.0	24.6
1985 [19]	20.7	11.3	12.6	1969.	14.0	8.7	25.3
1984.	21.5	11.7	12.4	1968.	15.6	9.0	25.0
1983 [18]	22.3	12.4	13.8	1967 [11]	16.6	10.0	29.5
1982.	21.9	12.0	14.6	1966 [10]	17.6	10.5	28.5

Note: For footnotes, see last page of this appendix.

Table C-22.
Poverty Status of People by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 1997

[People as of March of the following year]

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Total (thous.)	Below poverty level		Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Total (thous.)	Below poverty level	
		Number (thous.)	Percent			Number (thous.)	Percent
ALL RACES				1961 [7]	181,277	39,628	21.9
				1960	179,503	39,851	22.2
1997	268,480	35,574	13.3	1959	176,557	39,490	22.4
1996	266,218	36,529	13.7				
1995 [24]	263,733	36,425	13.8	**WHITE**			
1994 [23]	261,616	38,059	14.5				
1993 [22]	259,278	39,265	15.1	1997	221,200	24,396	11.0
1992 [21]	256,549	38,014	14.8	1996	219,656	24,650	11.2
1991	251,179	35,708	14.2	1995 [24]	218,028	24,423	11.2
1990	248,644	33,585	13.5	1994 [23]	216,460	25,379	11.7
1989	245,992	31,528	12.8	1993 [22]	214,899	26,226	12.2
1988	243,530	31,745	13.0	1992 [21]	213,060	25,259	11.9
1987 [20]	240,982	32,221	13.4	1991	210,121	23,747	11.3
1986	238,554	32,370	13.6	1990	208,611	22,326	10.7
1985 [19]	236,594	33,064	14.0	1989	206,853	20,785	10.0
1984	233,816	33,700	14.4	1988	205,235	20,715	10.1
1983 [18]	231,700	35,303	15.2	1987 [20]	203,605	21,195	10.4
1982	229,412	34,398	15.0	1986	202,282	22,183	11.0
1981	227,157	31,822	14.0	1985 [19]	200,918	22,860	11.4
1980	225,027	29,272	13.0	1984	198,941	22,955	11.5
1979 [17]	222,903	26,072	11.7	1983 [18]	197,496	23,984	12.1
1978	215,656	24,497	11.4	1982	195,919	23,517	12.0
1977	213,867	24,720	11.6	1981	194,504	21,553	11.1
1976 [16]	212,303	24,975	11.8	1980	192,912	19,699	10.2
1975 [15]	210,864	25,877	12.3	1979 [17]	191,742	17,214	9.0
1974 [15] [14]	209,362	23,370	11.2	1978	186,450	16,259	8.7
1973	207,621	22,973	11.1	1977	185,254	16,416	8.9
1972 [13]	206,004	24,460	11.9	1976 [16]	184,165	16,713	9.1
1971 [12]	204,554	25,559	12.5	1975 [15]	183,164	17,770	9.7
1970	202,183	25,420	12.6	1974 [15] [14]	182,376	15,736	8.6
1969	199,517	24,147	12.1	1973	181,185	15,142	8.4
1968	197,628	25,389	12.8	1972 [13]	180,125	16,203	9.0
1967 [11]	195,672	27,769	14.2	1971 [12]	179,398	17,780	9.9
1966 [10]	193,388	28,510	14.7	1970	177,376	17,484	9.9
1965 [9]	191,413	33,185	17.3	1969	175,349	16,659	9.5
1964	189,710	36,055	19.0	1968	173,732	17,395	10.0
1963	187,258	36,436	19.5	1967 [11]	172,038	18,983	11.0
1962 [8]	184,276	38,625	21.0	1966 [10]	170,247	19,290	11.3

C-38

Table C-22.
Poverty Status of People by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 1997 —Con.

[People as of March of the following year]

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Total (thous.)	Below poverty level		Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Total (thous.)	Below poverty level	
		Number (thous.)	Percent			Number (thous.)	Percent
1965 [9]	168,732	22,496	13.3	1972 [13]	23,144	7,710	33.3
1964	167,313	24,957	14.9	1971 [12]	22,784	7,396	32.5
1963	165,309	25,238	15.3	1970	22,515	7,548	33.5
1962 [8]	162,842	26,672	16.4	1969	22,011	7,095	32.2
1961 [7]	160,306	27,890	17.4	1968	21,944	7,616	34.7
1960	158,863	28,309	17.8	1967 [11]	21,590	8,486	39.3
1959	156,956	28,484	18.1				
BLACK[2]				**HISPANIC ORIGIN** [3]			
1997	34,458	9,116	26.5	1997	30,637	8,308	27.1
1996	34,110	9,694	28.4	1996	29,614	8,697	29.4
1995 [24]	33,740	9,872	29.3	1995 [24]	28,344	8,574	30.3
1994 [23]	33,353	10,196	30.6	1994 [23]	27,442	8,416	30.7
1993 [22]	32,910	10,877	33.1	1993 [22]	26,559	8,126	30.6
1992 [21]	32,411	10,827	33.4	1992 [21]	25,646	7,592	29.6
1991	31,312	10,242	32.7	1991	22,068	6,339	28.7
1990	30,806	9,837	31.9	1990	21,405	6,006	28.1
1989	30,332	9,302	30.7	1989	20,746	5,430	26.2
1988	29,849	9,356	31.3	1988	20,064	5,357	26.7
1987 [20]	29,362	9,520	32.4	1987 [20]	19,395	5,422	28.0
1986	28,871	8,983	31.1	1986	18,758	5,117	27.3
1985 [19]	28,485	8,926	31.3	1985 [19]	18,075	5,236	29.0
1984	28,087	9,490	33.8	1984	16,916	4,806	28.4
1983 [18]	27,678	9,882	35.7	1983 [18]	16,544	4,633	28.0
1982	27,216	9,697	35.6	1982	14,385	4,301	29.9
1981	26,834	9,173	34.2	1981	14,021	3,713	26.5
1980	26,408	8,579	32.5	1980	13,600	3,491	25.7
1979 [17]	25,944	8,050	31.0	1979 [17]	13,371	2,921	21.8
1978	24,956	7,625	30.6	1978	12,079	2,607	21.6
1977	24,710	7,726	31.3	1977	12,046	2,700	22.4
1976 [16]	24,399	7,595	31.1	1976 [16]	11,269	2,783	24.7
1975 [15]	24,089	7,545	31.3	1975 [15]	11,117	2,991	26.9
1974 [15] [14]	23,699	7,182	30.3	1974 [15] [14]	11,201	2,575	23.0
1973	23,512	7,388	31.4	1973	10,795	2,366	21.9

Note: Beginning in 1979 families exclude unrelated subfamilies.

For footnotes, see last page of this appendix.

Table C-23.
Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family: 1959 to 1997

[Families as of March of the following year]

Year	All families			Married-couple families			Male householder, no wife present			Female householder, no husband present		
		Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total (thous.)	Number (thous.)	Percent	Total (thous.)	Number (thous.)	Percent	Total (thous.)	Number (thous.)	Percent	Total (thous.)	Number (thous.)	Percent
1997	70,884	7,324	10.3	54,321	2,821	5.2	3,911	508	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 [25]	69,597	7,532	10.8	53,570	2,982	5.6	3,513	493	14.0	12,514	4,057	32.4
1994 [24]	69,313	8,053	11.6	53,865	3,272	6.1	3,228	549	17.0	12,220	4,232	34.6
1993 [23]	68,506	8,393	12.3	53,181	3,481	6.5	2,914	488	16.8	12,411	4,424	35.6
1992 [22]	68,216	8,144	11.9	53,090	3,385	6.4	3,065	484	15.8	12,061	4,275	35.4
1991	67,173	7,712	11.5	52,457	3,158	6.0	3,024	393	13.0	11,692	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	52,137	2,931	5.6	2,884	348	12.1	10,890	3,504	32.2
1988	65,837	6,874	10.4	52,100	2,897	5.6	2,847	336	11.8	10,890	3,642	33.4
1987 [21]	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 [20]	63,558	7,223	11.4	50,933	3,438	6.7	2,414	311	12.9	10,211	3,474	34.0
1984	62,706	7,277	11.6	50,350	3,488	6.9	2,228	292	13.1	10,129	3,498	34.5
1983 [19]	62,015	7,647	12.3	50,081	3,815	7.6	2,038	268	13.2	9,896	3,564	36.0
1982	61,393	7,512	12.2	49,908	3,789	7.6	2,016	290	14.4	9,469	3,434	36.3
1981	61,019	6,851	11.2	49,630	3,394	6.8	1,986	205	10.3	9,403	3,252	34.6
1980	60,309	6,217	10.3	49,294	3,032	6.2	1,933	213	11.0	9,082	2,972	32.7
1979 [18]	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 [17]	56,710	5,311	9.4	47,497	2,606	5.5	1,500	162	10.8	7,713	2,543	33.0
1975 [16]	56,245	5,450	9.7	47,318	2,904	6.1	1,445	116	8.0	7,482	2,430	32.5
1974 [16] [15]	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 [14]	54,373	5,075	9.3	46,314	(NA)	(NA)	1,452	(NA)	(NA)	6,607	2,158	32.7
1971 [13]	53,296	5,303	10.0	45,752	(NA)	(NA)	1,353	(NA)	(NA)	6,191	2,100	33.9
1970	52,227	5,260	10.1	44,739	(NA)	(NA)	1,487	(NA)	(NA)	6,001	1,952	32.5
1969	51,586	5,008	9.7	44,436	(NA)	(NA)	1,559	(NA)	(NA)	5,591	1,827	32.7
1968	50,511	5,047	10.0	43,842	(NA)	(NA)	1,228	(NA)	(NA)	5,441	1,755	32.3
1967 [12]	49,835	5,667	11.4	43,292	(NA)	(NA)	1,210	(NA)	(NA)	5,333	1,774	33.3
1966 [11]	48,921	5,784	11.8	42,553	(NA)	(NA)	1,197	(NA)	(NA)	5,171	1,721	33.1

C-40

Table C-23.
Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family: 1959 to 1997—Con.

[Families as of March of the following year]

Year	All families			Married-couple families			Male householder, no wife present			Female householder, no husband present		
		Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total (thous.)	Number (thous.)	Percent	Total (thous.)	Number (thous.)	Percent	Total (thous.)	Number (thous.)	Percent	Total (thous.)	Number (thous.)	Percent
1965 [10]	48,278	6,721	13.9	42,107	(NA)	(NA)	1,179	(NA)	(NA)	4,992	1,916	38.4
1964	47,836	7,160	15.0	41,648	(NA)	(NA)	1,182	(NA)	(NA)	5,006	1,822	36.4
1963	47,436	7,554	15.9	41,311	(NA)	(NA)	1,243	(NA)	(NA)	4,882	1,972	40.4
1962 [9]	46,998	8,077	17.2	40,923	(NA)	(NA)	1,334	(NA)	(NA)	4,741	2,034	42.9
1961 [8]	46,341	8,391	18.1	40,405	(NA)	(NA)	1,293	(NA)	(NA)	4,643	1,954	42.1
1960	45,435	8,243	18.1	39,624	(NA)	(NA)	1,202	(NA)	(NA)	4,609	1,955	42.4
1959	45,054	8,320	18.5	39,335	(NA)	(NA)	1,226	(NA)	(NA)	4,493	1,916	42.6

Note: Beginning in 1979, families exclude unrelated subfamilies.

For footnotes and meaning of symbol, see last page of this appendix.

NA Not available.

X Not applicable.

[1]Before 1983, based on CPI-U-X1.

[2]Before 1967, CPI factors extrapolated.

[3]People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[4]Based on 1940 census population controls.

[5]Implementation of expanded income questions to show wage and salary, farm self-employment, nonfarm self-employment, and all other nonearned income separately.

[6]Implementation of 1950 census population controls.

[7]Implementation of first hotdeck procedure to impute missing income entries (all income data imputed if any missing). Introduction of 1960 census sample design.

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

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

[10]Questionnaire expanded to ask eight income questions.

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

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

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

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

[15]These estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data which were derived using linear interpolation.

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

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

[18]Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census sample design.

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

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

[21]Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

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

[23]Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

[24]Full implementation of the 1990 census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000 household sample reduction, and revised race edits.

C-42

Appendix D.
Source and Accuracy of Estimates

Sources of Data

Most estimates in this report come from data obtained in April 1948 through March 1998 in the Current Population Survey (CPS). The Census Bureau conducts the survey every month, although this report uses only March data for its estimates. The March survey uses two sets of questions, the basic CPS and the supplement.

Basic CPS. The basic CPS collects primarily labor force data about the civilian noninstitutional population. Field representatives ask questions concerning labor force participation about each member 15 years old and over in every sample household.

The CPS sample includes coverage in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The Census Bureau continually updates the sample to account for new residential construction. The Census Bureau divides the United States into 2,007 geographic areas. In most states, a geographic area consists of a county or several contiguous counties. In some areas of New England and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses minor civil divisions instead of counties. We select a total of 754 geographic areas for sample. About 50,000 occupied households are eligible for interview every month. Field representatives are unable to obtain interviews at about 3,200 of these units. This occurs when the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason.

Since the introduction of the CPS, the Census Bureau has redesigned the CPS sample several times. These redesigns have improved the quality and accuracy of the data and have satisfied changing data needs. The Census Bureau completely implemented the most recent changes due to the 1990 census-based redesign in July 1995.

Table D-1 summarizes changes in the CPS designs for the years for which data appear in this report.

CPS March supplement. In addition to the basic CPS questions, field representatives asked supplementary questions in March about money income received the previous calendar year.

To obtain more reliable data for the Hispanic-origin population, the Census Bureau increased the March CPS sample by about 2,500 eligible housing units, interviewed the previous November, that contained at least one sample person of Hispanic origin.[1] In addition, the sample included persons in the armed forces living off post or with their families on post.

CPS estimation procedure. This survey's estimation procedure inflates weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by state, age, gender, race, and Hispanic/non-Hispanic categories.

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[1]This report shows information on the Hispanic population collected in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, and therefore, does not include residents of Puerto Rico.

The independent estimates are based on:

◆ The 1990 Census of Population and Housing.

◆ An adjustment for undercoverage in the 1990 census.

◆ Statistics on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration.

◆ Statistics on the size of the armed forces.

The independent population estimates used for 1994 (1993 for income estimates) and later are based on updates to controls established by the 1990 decennial census. Data previous to 1994 are based on independent population estimates from the latest available decennial census data. The estimation procedure for the March supplement included a further adjustment so husband and wife of a household received the same weight.

The estimates in this report for 1983 (from March 1984 CPS) and later also employ a revised survey weighting procedure for persons of Hispanic origin. In previous years, we inflated weighted sample results to independent estimates of the noninstitutional population by age, gender, and race. There was no specific control of the survey estimates for the Hispanic population. Since then, the Census Bureau developed independent population controls for the Hispanic population by gender and detailed age groups. Revised weighting procedures incorporate these new controls. The independent population estimates include some, but not all, undocumented immigrants.

Table D–1.
Description of the March Current Population Survey

Time period	Number of sample areas	Housing units eligible[1]	
		Interviewed	Not interviewed
1996 to 1998	754	46,800	3,200
1995	792	56,700	3,300
1990 to 1994	729	57,400	2,600
1989	729	53,600	2,500
1986 to 1988	729	57,000	2,500
1985	[2]629/729	57,000	2,500
1982 to 1984	629	59,000	2,500
1980 to 1981	629	65,500	3,000
1977 to 1979	614	55,000	3,000
1973 to 1976	461	46,500	2,500
1972	449	45,000	2,000
1968 to 1971	449	48,000	2,000

[1]Excludes about 2,500 Hispanic households added from the previous November sample. (See "CPS March Supplement.")

[2]The Census Bureau redesigned the CPS following the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. During phase in of the new design, housing units from the new and old designs were in the sample.

Accuracy of Estimates

Since the CPS estimates come from a sample, they may differ from figures from a complete census using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. A sample survey estimate has two possible types of error: non-sampling and sampling. The accuracy of an estimate depends on both types of error, but the full extent of the nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, one should be particularly

D-2

careful when interpreting results based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates. The standard errors for CPS estimates primarily indicate the magnitude of sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in responses and enumeration, but do not measure systematic biases in the data. (Bias is the average over all possible samples of the differences between the sample estimates and the desired value.)

Nonsampling variability. We can attribute nonsampling errors to several sources including the following:

◆ Inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample.

◆ Definitional difficulties.

◆ Differences in the interpretation of questions.

◆ Respondents' inability or unwillingness to provide correct information.

◆ Respondents' inability to recall information.

◆ Errors made in data collection, such as in recording or coding the data.

◆ Errors made in processing the data.

◆ Errors made in estimating values for missing data.

◆ Failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage).

CPS undercoverage results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. Compared with the level of the 1990 decennial census, overall CPS undercoverage is about 8 percent. Undercoverage varies with age, gender, and race. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than for females and larger for Blacks and other races combined than for Whites. As described previously, ratio estimation to independent age-gender-race-Hispanic population controls partially corrects for the bias due to undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed people in missed households or missed people in interviewed households have different characteristics from those of interviewed people in the same age-gender-race-Hispanic group.

A common measure of survey coverage is the coverage ratio, the estimated population before ratio adjustment divided by the independent population control. Table D-2 shows CPS coverage ratios for age-gender-race groups for a typical month. The CPS coverage ratios can exhibit some variability from month to month, but these are a typical set of coverage ratios.

Answers to questions about money income often depend on the memory or knowledge of one person in a household. Recall problems can cause underestimates of income in survey data, because it is easy to forget minor or irregular sources of income. Respondents may also misunderstand what the Census Bureau considers money income or may simply be unwilling to answer these questions correctly because the questions are considered too personal. See Appendix C, Current Population Reports, Series P60-184, *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1992* for more details.

For additional information on nonsampling error including the possible impact on CPS data when known, refer to Statistical Policy Working Paper 3, *An Error Profile: Employment as Measured by the Current Population Survey*, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1978 and Technical Paper 40, *The Current Population Survey: Design and*

Methodology, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Comparability of data. Data obtained from the CPS and other sources are not entirely comparable. This results from differences in field representative training and experience and in differing survey processes. This is an example of nonsampling variability not reflected in the standard errors. Use caution when comparing results from different sources.

A number of changes were made in data collection and estimation procedures beginning with the January 1994 CPS. The major change was the use of a new questionnaire. The Bureau of Labor Statistics redesigned the questionnaire to measure the official labor force concepts more precisely, to expand the amount of data available, to implement several definitional changes, and to adapt to a computer-assisted interviewing environment. The Census Bureau modified the March supplemental income questions for adaptation to computer-assisted interviewing, but did not change definitions and concepts. Because of these and other changes, one should use caution when comparing estimates from data collected in 1994 or later years with estimates from earlier years.

Data users should also use caution when comparing CPS estimates in this report, which reflect 1990 census-based population controls, with estimates for 1992 (from March 1993 CPS) and earlier years, which reflect 1980 census-based population controls. This change in population controls had relatively little impact on summary measures such as means, medians, and percentage distributions, but did have a significant impact on levels. For example, 1990-based population controls caused a 1-percent increase in the civilian noninstitutional population and in the number of families and households. Thus, estimates of levels for data collected in 1993 and later years will differ from those published for earlier years by more than what could be attributed to actual changes in the population. These differences could be disproportionately greater for certain subpopulation groups than for the total population.

Since the Census Bureau did not use independent population control totals for people of Hispanic origin before 1983, compare Hispanic estimates over time cautiously.

Table D–2.
March CPS Coverage Ratios

Age	Non-Black		Black		All races		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
0 to 14 years	0.942	0.951	0.880	0.904	0.932	0.943	0.937
15 to 19 years	0.864	0.910	0.885	0.751	0.867	0.884	0.876
20 to 24 years	0.823	0.877	0.707	0.757	0.808	0.859	0.834
25 to 29 years	0.863	0.919	0.755	0.810	0.850	0.903	0.877
30 to 34 years	0.880	0.950	0.671	0.833	0.855	0.934	0.895
35 to 44 years	0.899	0.940	0.684	0.863	0.875	0.930	0.903
45 to 54 years	0.938	0.961	0.778	0.953	0.923	0.960	0.942
55 to 64 years	0.932	0.953	0.834	0.929	0.923	0.951	0.938
65 to 74 years	0.932	0.977	0.939	0.958	0.932	0.975	0.956
75 years and older	1.019	1.008	0.910	0.961	1.011	1.004	1.007
15 years and older	0.902	0.945	0.767	0.858	0.887	0.934	0.912
0 years and older	0.911	0.946	0.802	0.871	0.898	0.936	0.917

Table D-3.
CPS Standard Error Parameters for Poverty, Income, and Nonincome Characteristics: 1997

Characteristics	Total or White		Black		Hispanic		Characteristics	Total or White		Black		Hispanic	
	a	b	a	b	a	b		a	b	a	b	a	b
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL							**Age**						
							15 to 24	-0.000066	2,454	-0.000503	2,810	-0.000349	2,810
People							25 to 44	-0.000030	2,454	-0.000262	2,810	-0.000197	2,810
							45 to 64	-0.000044	2,454	-0.000477	2,810	-0.000211	2,810
Total	-0.000039	10,380	-0.000301	10,380	-0.000338	10,380	65 and over	-0.000076	2,454	-0.001047	2,810	-0.000633	2,810
Male	-0.000079	10,380	-0.000647	10,380	-0.000641	10,380	**Households, Families, and Unrelated Individuals**						
Female	-0.000076	10,380	-0.000563	10,380	-0.000666	10,380							
							Total	-0.000013	2,241	-0.000119	2,247	-0.000210	2,247
Age							Households with children under 18	-0.000013	2,241	-0.000119	2,247	-0.000210	2,247
Under 15	-0.000134	8,002	-0.000834	8,002	-0.000857	8,002							
Under 18	-0.000112	8,002	-0.000698	8,002	-0.000664	8,002	**NONINCOME CHARACTERISTICS**						
15 and over	-0.000050	10,380	-0.000417	10,380	-0.000486	10,380							
15 to 24	-0.000106	3,927	-0.000703	3,927	-0.000487	3,927	**People**						
25 to 44	-0.000047	3,927	-0.000366	3,927	-0.000276	3,927							
45 to 64	-0.000070	3,927	-0.000666	3,927	-0.000295	3,927	Employment status	-0.000018	2,985	-0.000125	3,139	-0.000151	3,139
65 and over	-0.000122	3,927	-0.001463	3,927	-0.000885	3,927	Educational attainment	-0.000012	2,369	-0.000139	2,680	-0.000163	3,051
							Health insurance	-0.000024	6,332	-0.000320	11,039	-0.000359	11,039
Households, Families, and Unrelated Individuals							**Total Marital Status, Other**						
Total	+0.000102	2,442	+0.000102	2,442	+0.000102	2,442	Some household members	-0.000019	5,211	-0.000217	7,486	-0.000244	7,486
ALL INCOME LEVELS							All household members	-0.000024	6,332	-0.000320	11,039	-0.000359	11,039
							Households, Families, and Unrelated Individuals						
People													
Total	-0.000012	2,454	-0.000116	2,810	-0.000135	2,810	Total	-0.000012	2,068	-0.000077	1,871	-0.000155	1,871
Male	-0.000025	2,454	-0.000258	2,810	-0.000264	2,810							
Female	-0.000023	2,454	-0.000210	2,810	-0.000275	2,810							

Note: To determine parameters prior to 1997, multiply by the appropriate factor in Table D-4. The a and b parameters should be multiplied by 1.5 for nonmetropolitan residence categories. For foreign-born characteristics, the a and b parameters for Total and White should be multiplied by 1.3. No adjustment is necessary for Blacks and Hispanics.

Based on the results of each decennial census, the Census Bureau gradually introduces a new sample design for the CPS. During this phase-in period, the Census Bureau collects CPS data from sample designs based on different censuses. While most CPS estimates have been unaffected by this mixed sample, geographic estimates are subject to greater error and variability. Users should exercise caution when comparing estimates across years for metropolitan/nonmetropolitan categories. For more information, see Appendix C, Current Population Reports, Series P60-193, Money Income in the United States: 1995 (With Separate Data on Valuation of Noncash Benefits).

Note when using small estimates. The Census Bureau shows summary measures (such as medians, means, and percentage distributions) only when the base is 75,000 or greater. Because of the large standard errors involved, summary measures would probably not reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. However, we display estimated numbers even though the relative standard errors of these numbers are larger than those for corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates permit combinations of the categories to suit data users' needs. Take care in the interpretation of small differences. For instance, even a small amount of nonsampling error can cause a borderline difference to appear significant or not, thus distorting a seemingly valid hypothesis test.

Estimation of median incomes. The Census Bureau has changed the methodology for computing median income over the past few years. The Census Bureau has computed medians using either Pareto interpolation or linear interpolation. Currently, we are using linear interpolation to estimate all medians. Pareto interpolation assumes a decreasing density of population within an income interval; whereas, linear interpolation assumes a constant density of population within an income interval. The Census Bureau calculates estimates of median income for 1979 through 1987 and associated standard errors using Pareto interpolation if the estimate is larger than $20,000 for people or $40,000 for families and households. This is because the width of the income interval containing the estimate is greater than $2,500.

We calculated estimates of median income for 1976, 1977, and 1978 and associated standard errors using Pareto interpolation if the estimate was larger than $12,000 for people or $18,000 for families and households. This is because the width of the income interval containing the estimate is greater than $1,000. We calculated all other estimates of median income and associated standard errors for 1976 through 1997 and almost all of the estimates of median income and associated standard errors for 1975 and earlier using linear interpolation.

Thus, use caution when comparing median incomes above $12,000 for people or $18,000 for families and households for different years. Median incomes below those levels are more comparable from year to year since they have always been calculated using linear interpolation. For an indication of the comparability of medians calculated using Pareto interpolation with medians calculated using linear interpolation, see Series P-60, No. 114, *Money Income in 1976 of Families and Persons in the United States.*

Sampling variability. Sampling variability is variation that occurred by chance because a sample was surveyed rather

than the entire population. Standard errors, as calculated by methods described in "Standard Errors and Their Use," are primarily measures of sampling variability, although they may include some nonsampling error.

Standard errors and their use. Data users must use a number of approximations to derive, at a moderate cost, standard errors applicable to all the estimates in this report. Instead of providing an individual standard error for each estimate, we have provided two parameters, a and b, to calculate standard errors for each type of characteristic.

Table D–4.
CPS Factors to Apply to a and b Parameters for Estimates Prior to 1997

Characteristic	Factor
NON-HISPANIC	
1995 and 1996	1.00
1989 to 1994	0.92
1988	1.02
1981 to 1987	0.86
1967 to 1980	0.75
HISPANIC	
1995 and 1996	1.00
1989 to 1994	0.92
1988	1.19
1984 to 1987	0.86

Table D-3 has CPS standard error parameters for various types of characteristics. Table D-4 provides factors to approximate CPS standard error parameters for estimates prior to 1997. Table D-5 provides CPS Hispanic parameters for estimates prior to 1984. Table D-6 provides CPS Asian and Pacific Islander parameters for income and nonincome characteristics. Table D-7 has the year-to-year CPS correlation coefficients for income characteristics.

The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct a confidence interval, a range that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its standard error were calculated from each sample, then approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 standard errors below the estimate to 1.645 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

A particular confidence interval may or may not contain the average estimate derived from all possible samples. How-

ever, one can say with specified confidence that the interval includes the average estimate calculated from all possible samples.

Some statements in the report may contain estimates followed by a number in parentheses. This number can be added to and subtracted from the estimate to calculate upper and lower bounds of the 90-percent confidence interval. For example, if a statement contains the phrase "grew by 1.7 (± 1.0) percent," the 90-percent confidence interval for the estimate, 1.7 percent, is 0.7 percent to 2.7 percent.

Data users may also use standard errors to perform hypothesis testing, a procedure for distinguishing between population parameters using sample estimates. The most common type of hypothesis appearing in this report is that the population parameters are different. An example of this would be comparing the median annual income of Black families with the median annual income of White families.

One can perform tests at various levels of significance, where a significance level is the probability of concluding that the characteristics are different when, in fact,

Table D-5.
CPS Standard Error Parameters for Poverty, Income, and Nonincome Characteristics of Hispanics: 1972 to 1983

Characteristics	1972 - 1980		1981 - 1983		Characteristics	1972 - 1980		1981 - 1983	
	a	b	a	b		a	b	a	b
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL					**Age**				
People					15 to 24	-0.000080	3,000	-0.000961	3,357
					25 to 44	-0.000065	3,000	-0.000668	3,357
Total	-0.000063	11,528	-0.001131	12,901	45 to 64	-0.000077	3,000	-0.001459	3,357
Male	-0.000130	11,528	-0.002307	12,901	65 and over	-0.000147	3,000	-0.004124	3,357
Female	-0.000123	11,528	-0.002219	12,901	**Households, Families, and Unrelated Individuals**				
Age									
Under 15	-0.000052	6,057	-0.001399	6,778	Total	-0.000014	2,420	-0.000237	2,708
Under 18	-0.000044	6,057	-0.001184	6,778	Households with children				
15 and over	-0.000032	11,528	-0.000421	12,901	under 18	-0.000014	2,420	-0.000237	2,708
15 to 24	-0.000122	4,520	-0.001414	5,058					
25 to 44	-0.000097	4,520	-0.000962	5,058	**NONINCOME CHARACTERISTICS**				
45 to 64	-0.000117	4,520	-0.002147	5,058					
65 and over	-0.000153	4,520	-0.006068	5,058	**People**				
Households, Families, and Unrelated Individuals					Employment status	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
					Educational attainment	-0.000015	2,344	-0.000152	2,623
Total	-0.000014	2,420	-0.000237	2,708	**Total, Marital Status, Other**				
ALL INCOME LEVELS					Some household members	-0.000026	5,069	-0.000294	5,673
					All household members	-0.000044	10,199	-0.000592	11,414
People					**Households, Families, and Unrelated Individuals**				
Total	-0.000020	3,000	-0.000301	3,357					
Male	-0.000043	3,000	-0.000615	3,357					
Female	-0.000038	3,000	-0.000591	3,357	Total	-0.000020	1,626	-0.000022	1,820

X Not applicable.
Note: Data users should multiply the a and b parameters by 1.5 for nonmetropolitan residence categories. The Census Bureau did not publish income data for Hispanics before 1972.

Table D-6.

CPS Standard Error Parameters for Poverty, Income, and Nonincome Characteristics of Asians and Pacific Islanders: 1997

Characteristics	a	b
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
People	-0.001119	10,380
Households, families, and unrelated individuals	0.000102	2,442
ALL INCOME LEVELS		
People	-0.000303	2,810
Households, families, and unrelated individuals	-0.000352	2,447
NONINCOME CHARACTERISTICS		
People		
Total, marital status, other		
Some household members	-0.000587	7,486
All household members	-0.000866	11,039
Households, families, and unrelated individuals	-0.000197	1,871

Note: To obtain parameters prior to 1997, multiply by the appropriate factor in Table D-4. Income data for Asians and Pacific Islanders were not collected prior to 1988.

they are the same. All statements of comparison in the text have passed a hypothesis test at the 0.10 level of significance or better. This means that the absolute value of the estimated difference between characteristics is greater than or equal to 1.645 times the standard error of the difference.

Standard errors of estimated numbers. The approximate standard error, s_x, of an

estimated number shown in this report can be obtained using the formula

$$s_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \qquad (1)$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in Table D-3 or D-6 associated with the particular type of characteristic. When calculating standard errors for numbers from cross-tabulations involving different characteristics, use the

set of parameters for the characteristic which will give the largest standard error.

Illustration. There were 70,880,000 family households in 1998. Use the appropriate parameters from Table D-3 and formula (1) to get

Estimate, x	70,880,000
a parameter	-0.000012
b parameter	2,068
Standard error	294,000
90% confidence interval	70,396,000 to 71,364,000

The standard error is calculated as

$$s_x = \sqrt{(-0.000012)\,(70{,}880{,}000)^2 + (2{,}068)\,(70{,}880{,}000)} = 294{,}000$$

The 90-percent confidence interval for the estimated number of family households in 1998 is calculated as 70,880,000 ± 1.645 x 294,000.

A conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all possible samples.

Standard errors of estimated percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data

for both numerator and denominator, depends on the size of the percentage and its base. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the parameter from Table D-3 or D-6 indicated by the numerator.

One can obtain the approximate standard error, $s_{x,p}$, of an estimated percentage using the formula

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} \, p(100 - p)} \qquad (2)$$

Here x is the total number of people, families, households, or unrelated individuals which is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0 \le p \le 100$), and b is the parameter in Table D-3 or D-6 associated with the characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

Illustration. There were 12,652,000 or 17.8 percent of the 70,880,000 family households maintained by female householders with no husband present. Use the appropriate parameter from Table D-3 and formula (2) to get

Table D-7.

CPS Year-to-Year Correlation Coefficients for Poverty and Income Estimates

| Characteristics | Below poverty level | | | | | | | | All income levels | |
| | 1972-83 or 1984-97 | | 1983 - 1984 | | 1971 - 1972 | | 1970 - 1971 | | 1960 - 1997 | |
	People	Fami-lies	People	Fami-lies	People	Fami-lies	People	Fami-lies	People	Families, households, and unrelated individuals
Total	**0.45**	**0.35**	**0.39**	**0.30**	**0.15**	**0.14**	**0.31**	**0.28**	**0.30**	**0.35**
White	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.26	0.14	0.13	0.28	0.25	0.30	0.35
Black.	0.45	0.35	0.39	0.30	0.17	0.16	0.35	0.32	0.30	0.35
Other races	0.45	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.17	0.16	0.35	0.32	0.30	0.35
Hispanic[1]	0.65	0.55	0.56	0.47	0.17	0.16	0.35	0.32	0.45	0.55

[1]People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Note: These correlations are for comparisons of consecutive years. For comparisons of nonconsecutive years, assume the correlations are zero. For Asians and Pacific Islanders, use the correlation coefficient for total. Correlation coefficients for 1983-84 are lower than those for 1982-83 or 1984-85 because of the phase-in of the new sample design.

Estimate, p	17.8
Base, x	70,880,000
b parameter	2,068
Standard error	0.2
90% confidence interval	17.5 to 18.1

The standard error is calculated as

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{\frac{2,068}{70,880,000} \, (17.8)(100.0 - 17.8)} = 0.2$$

The 90-percent confidence interval for the estimated percentage of family

households that were maintained by female householders with no husband present is calculated as 17.8 ± 1.645 x 0.2.

Standard error of a difference. The standard error of the difference between two sample estimates is approximately equal to

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{s_x^2 + s_y^2 - 2rs_x s_y} \qquad (3)$$

where s_x and s_y are the standard errors of the estimates, x and y. The estimates can be numbers, percentages, ratios, etc. Table D-7 contains the correlation coefficient, r, for year-to-year comparisons for CPS income estimates of numbers and proportions. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. However, if there is a high positive (negative) correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate (underestimate) the true standard error.

Illustration. The median income of all male full-time, year-round workers in 1997, x, was $35,248 and the median income of all female full-time, year-round workers in 1997, y, was $26,029. The apparent difference between the median income of males and females in 1997 was $9,219. The approximate standard errors, s_x and s_y, are $150 and $131, respectively. Use formula (3) with r = 0 to get

	x	y	difference
Estimate	$35,248	$26,029	$9,219
Standard error	$150	$131	$199
90% confidence interval	$35,001 to $35,495	$25,814 to $26,244 to	$8,892 to $9,546

The standard error of the difference is calculated as

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{(150)^2 + (131)^2} = 199$$

The 90-percent confidence interval for the estimated difference between the median income of male and female full-time, year-round workers in 1997 is calculated as $9,219 ± 1.645 x $199. Because this interval does not contain zero, we can conclude with 90-percent confidence that the median income of male full-time, year-round workers in 1997 was larger than the median income of female full-time, year-round workers in 1997.

Standard error of a ratio. Certain estimates may be calculated as the ratio of two numbers. Compute the standard error of a ratio, x/y, using

$$s_{x/y} = \frac{x}{y} \sqrt{\left[\frac{s_x}{x}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{s_y}{y}\right]^2 - 2r\frac{s_x s_y}{xy}} \qquad (4)$$

Calculate the standard error of the numerator, s_x, and that of the denominator, s_y, using formulas described earlier. In formula (4), r represents the correlation between the numerator and the denominator of the estimate.

For one type of ratio, the denominator is a count of families or households and the numerator is a count of people in those families or households with a certain characteristic. If there is at least one person with the characteristic in every family or household, use 0.7 as an estimate of r. An example of this type is the mean number of children per family with children.

For all other types of ratios, r is assumed to be zero. If r is actually positive (negative), then this procedure will provide an overestimate (underestimate) of the standard error of the ratio. Examples of this type are the mean number of children per family and the family poverty rate.

NOTE: For estimates expressed as the ratio of x per 100 y or x per 1,000 y, multiply formula (4) by 100 or 1,000, respectively, to obtain the standard error.

Illustration. The median earnings for full-time, year-round female workers in 1997, x, was $24,973 and the median earnings for full-time, year-round male workers in 1997, y, was $33,674. The ratio of the median earnings is 0.74. The approximate standard errors, s_x and s_y, are $155 and $320, respectively. Using formula (4) with r = 0 to get

	x	y	ratio
Estimate	$24,973	$33,674	.74
Standard error	$155	$320	.0084
90% confidence interval	$24,718 to $25,228	$33,148 to $34,200	0.73 to 0.75

The standard error is calculated as

$$s_{x/y} = \frac{24,973}{33,674} \sqrt{\left[\frac{155}{24,973}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{320}{33,674}\right]^2} = .0084$$

The 90-percent confidence interval for the ratio of the median earnings for full-time, year-round female workers to the median earnings for full-time, year-round male workers is calculated as .74 ± 1.645 x 0.0084.

Standard errors of other estimates. This report provides standard errors for most estimates in the respective tables, or includes a formula showing how to calculate them. For information on calculating other standard errors, contact Genny Burns at E-mail address: Geneva.A.Burns@ccmail.census.gov.

D-12