

Current Population Reports  
P60-203

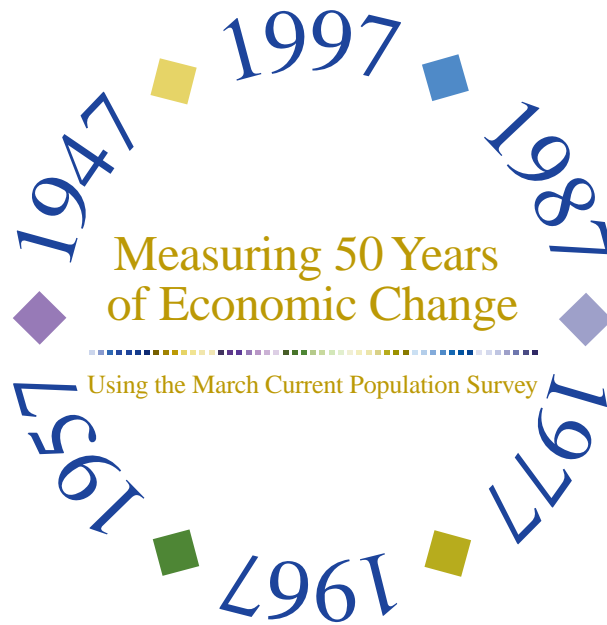
# Measuring 50 Years of Economic Change

Using the March Current Population Survey

# Acknowledgments

**Arthur F. Jones, Jr.** prepared the figures and their accompanying text, and **Shirley L. Smith** prepared the introductory text, appendixes, and appendix tables for this report under the direction of **Edward J. Welniak, Jr.**, Chief of the Income Statistics Branch. **Diana Marz** provided statistical assistance and **Doris Sansbury** provided clerical assistance. **Charles T. Nelson**, Assistant Division Chief for Income and Poverty, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, provided overall direction. **Genny Burns** of the Demographic Statistical Methods Division conducted sampling review. U.S. Census Bureau field representatives and telephone interviewers collected the data. The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, were responsible for publication planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement. **Janet S. Sweeney** provided the graphics art and produced the charts. **Patricia A. Heiston** edited the document and coordinated the publication process.





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# U.S. Census Bureau

## Availability of Data Via Electronic Media

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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.

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Historical income and poverty tables can be accessed directly at

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

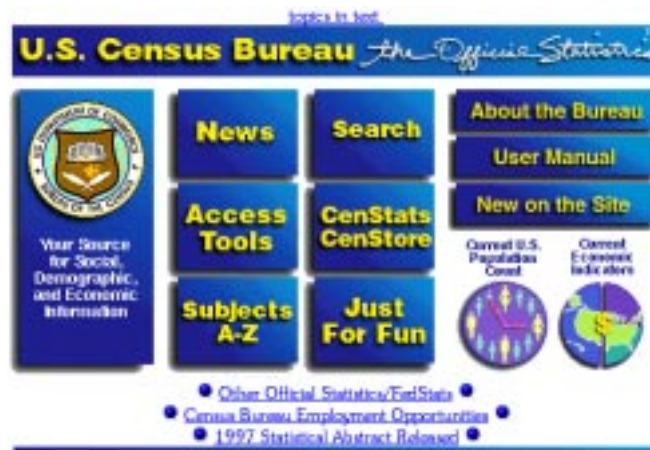
Facsimiles of these Internet sites are shown on the following page of this report.

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](mailto:hhes-info@census.gov)**

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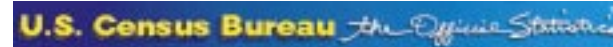
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(<http://www.census.gov>)



## Historical Income and Poverty Page

(<http://www.census.gov/hhes/income/histinc/index.html>)



### Historical Income and Poverty Tables

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# 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<sup>1</sup>, 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.<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

<sup>2</sup>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 layoffs. 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.<sup>3</sup> 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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<sup>3</sup>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.

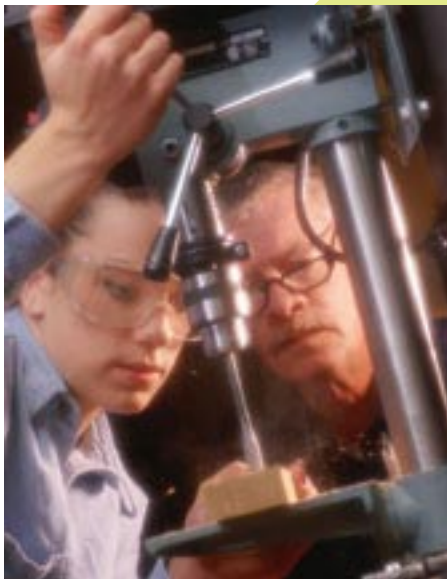
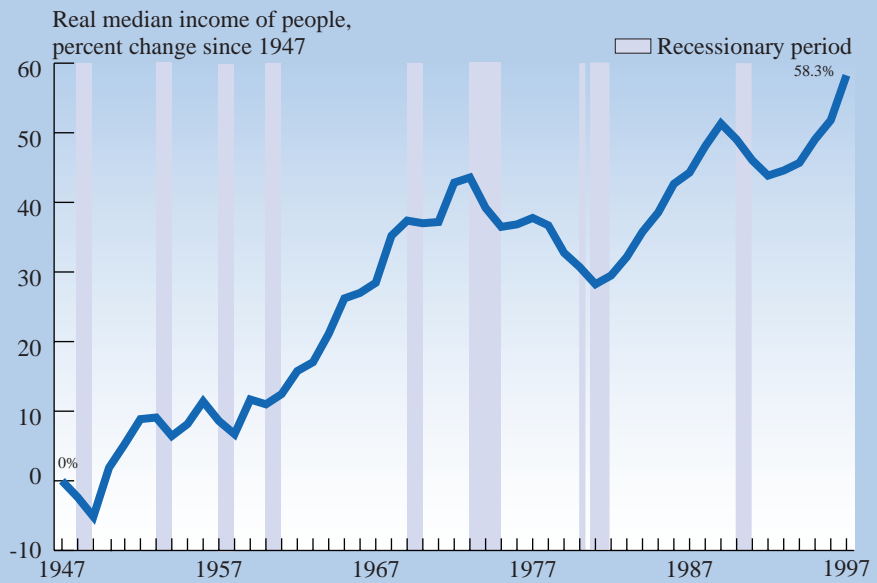






Figure 1.1  
**Median Income Displays Strong Growth**



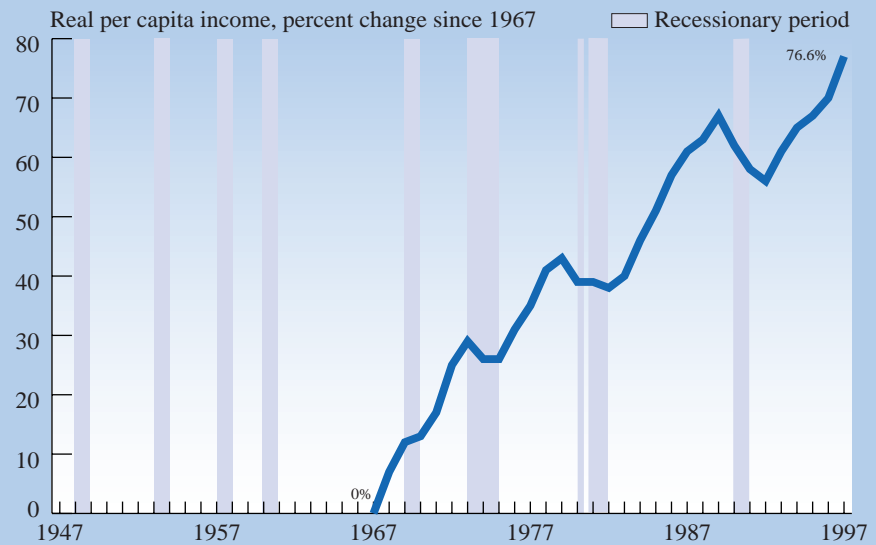
Note: See Table C-2.  
 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

- ◆ Median income of people has grown 58 percent since 1947.
- ◆ Nevertheless, median income is sensitive to the ups and downs of the business cycle.



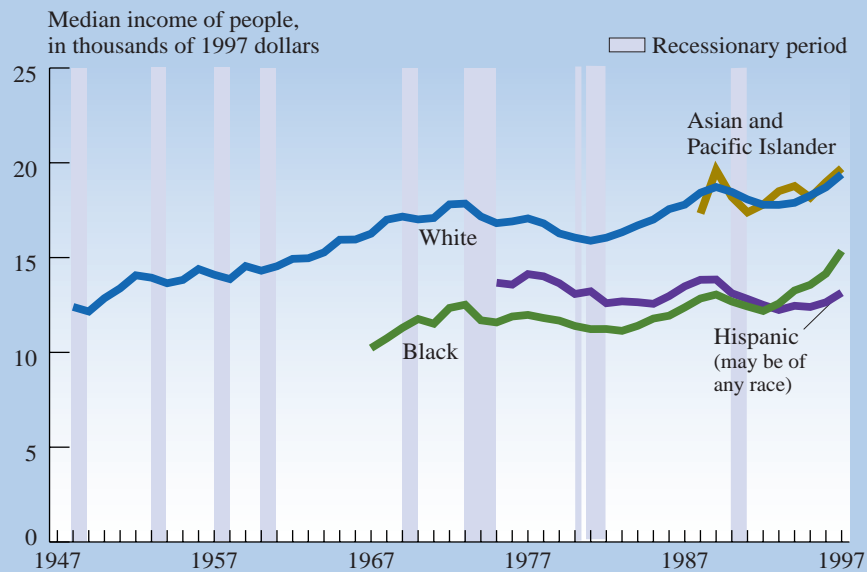
- ◆ Despite being tempered by business cycle downturns in the 1970s and 1980s, real per capita income has grown substantially since 1967.
- ◆ Overall, per capita income has grown nearly 77 percent between 1967 and 1997.

Figure 1.2  
Per Capita Income Is Also on the Rise



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**



## 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.

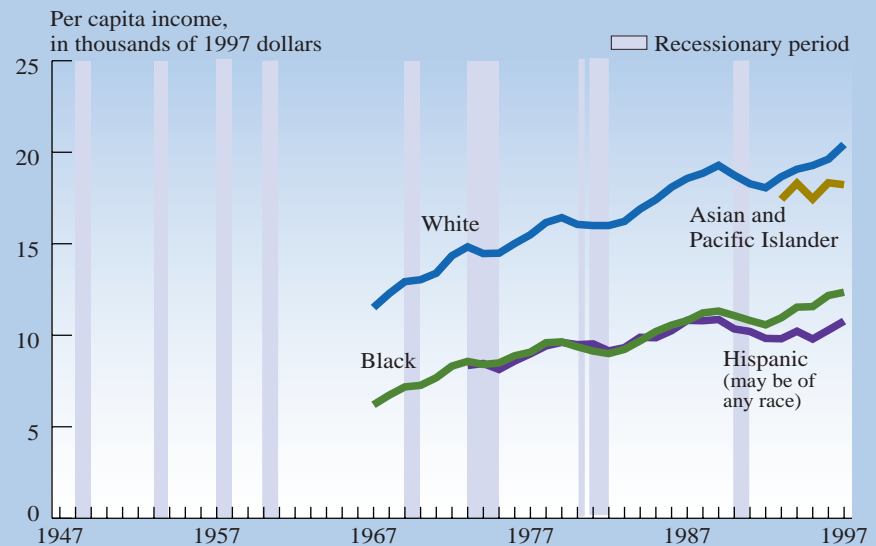
- ◆ In 1997 median income was highest for Asians and Pacific Islanders (\$19,713), followed closely by Whites (\$19,393\*).
- ◆ Incomes of Blacks and Hispanics are well below those of Whites and Asians and Pacific Islanders.

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



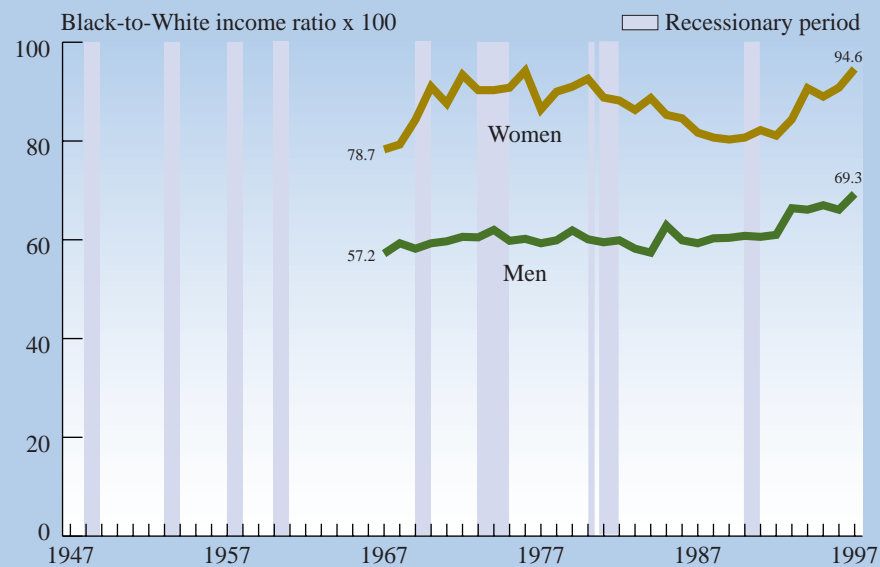
- ◆ Per capita income — as is the case with most income measures — tells a story of income disparity across races.
- ◆ White per capita income exceeds that of all other race and ethnic groups. Asians and Pacific Islanders follow closely behind Whites, while Blacks and Hispanics lag far behind.

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



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**



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.



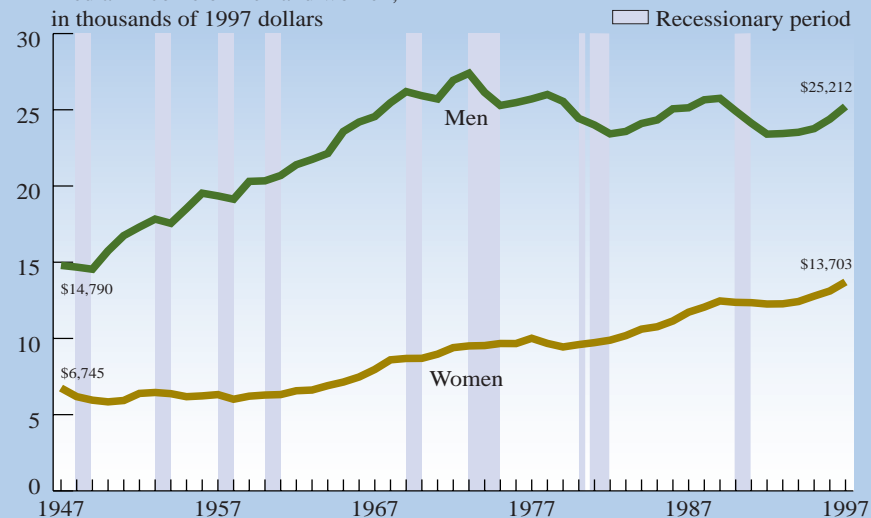
## The Gender Gap

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.

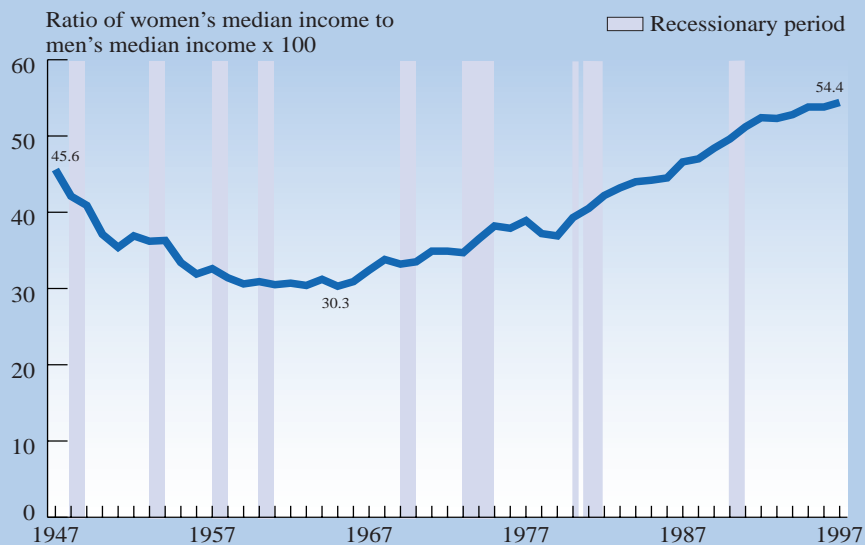
Figure 1.6  
**Median Income of Women Still Far Below That of Men**

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



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**



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.



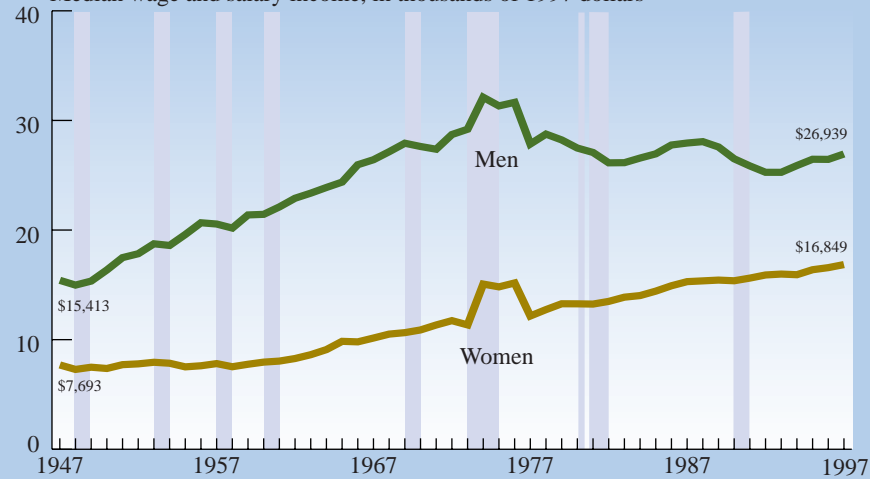
- ◆ Women lag behind men in terms of wages and salary income.
- ◆ Median wage and salary income for all women workers in 1997 was \$16,849 compared with \$26,939 for men—63 percent below men.
- ◆ Even though there is a difference in wage and salary income and work experience, women are an increasingly 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

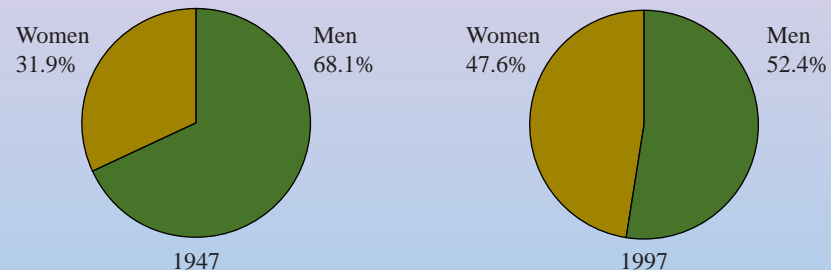
Median wage and salary income, in thousands of 1997 dollars



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

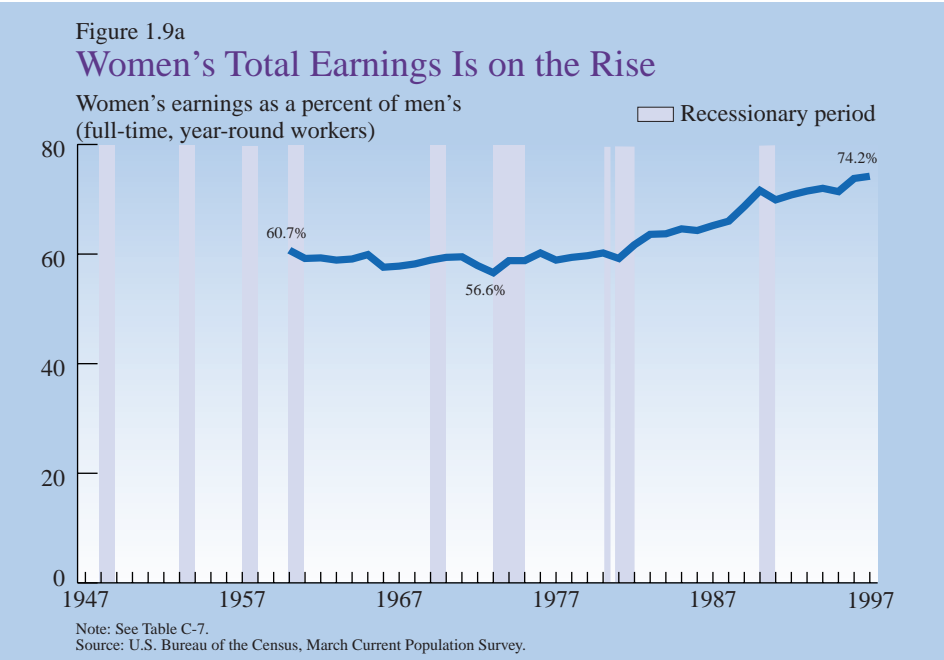
Figure 1.8b

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

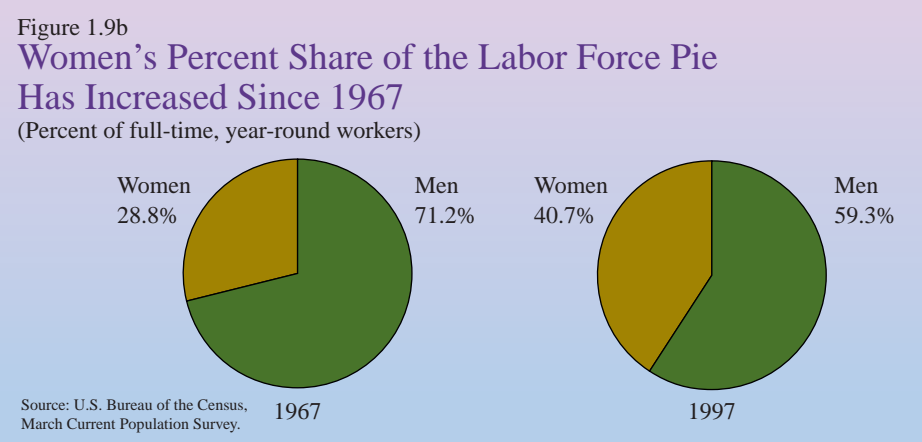


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.





- ◆ 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.



## The Importance of Education

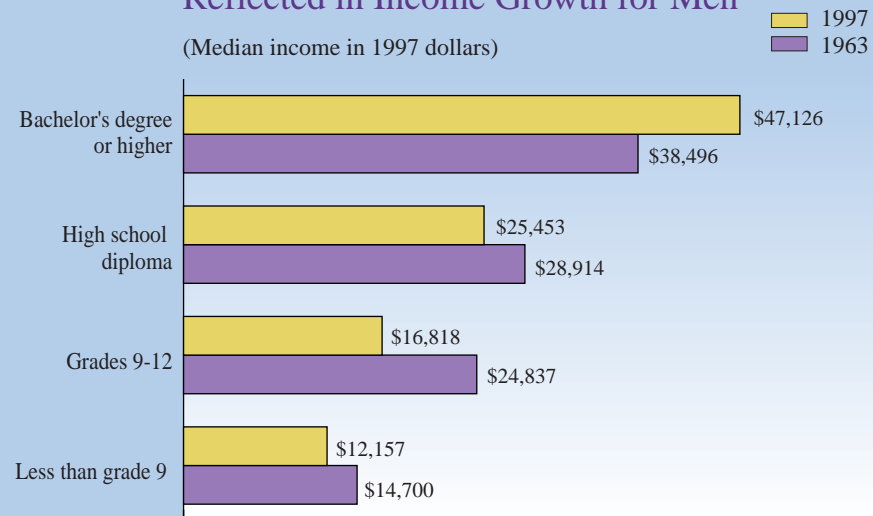
There are many valid reasons that prompt individuals to pursue higher levels of education. One of the most convincing, though, is the economic return associated with increased schooling. This phenomenon is particularly strong when considering a college education: both men and women with a college education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

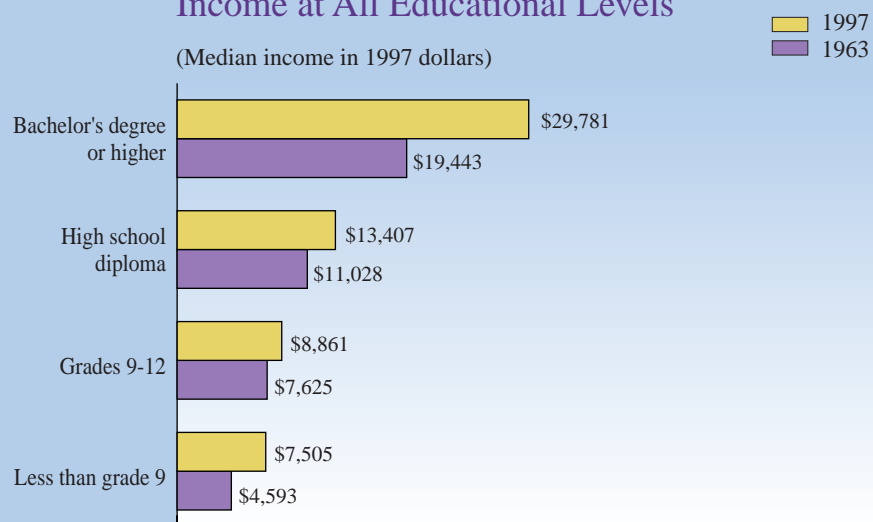


Note: See Table C-8.

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

Figure 1.11  
**Women Have Experienced Increases in  
 Income at All Educational Levels**

(Median income in 1997 dollars)



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.



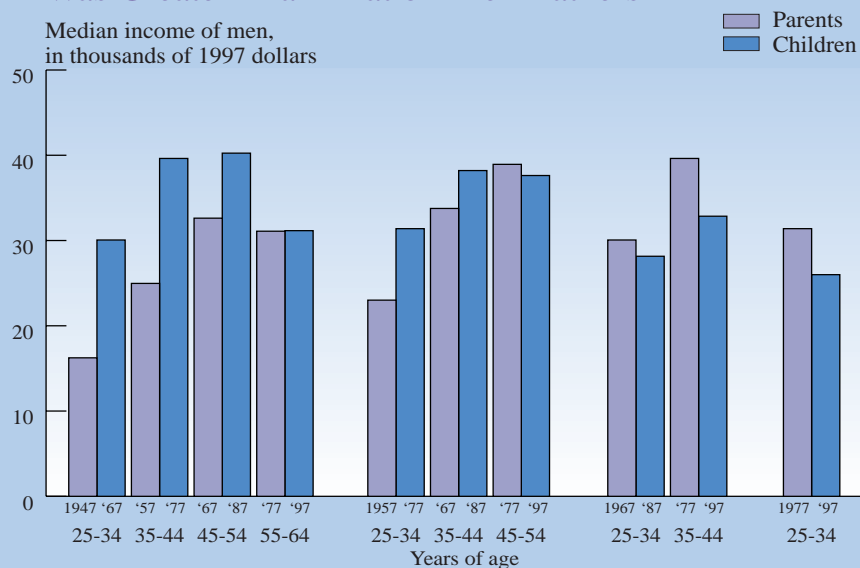
### How do I measure up. . . ?

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



Note: See Table C-9.

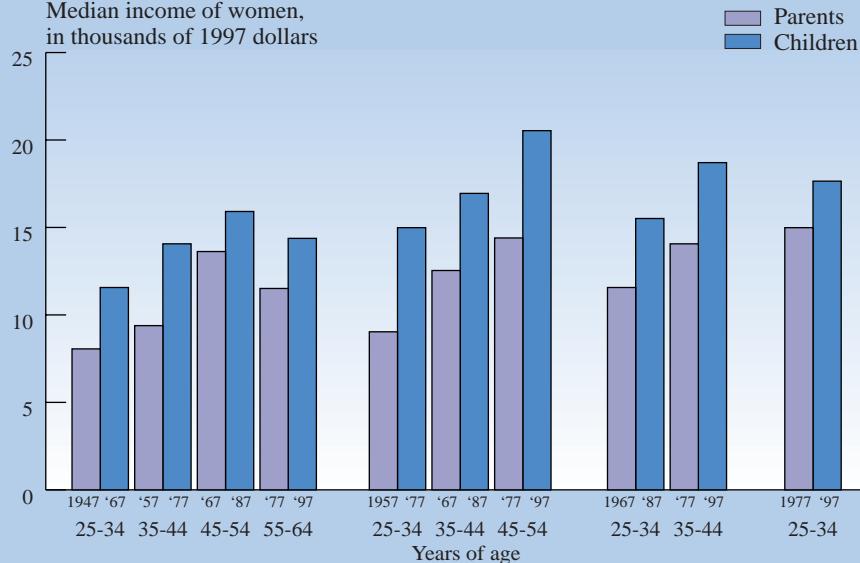
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

- ◆ 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



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).

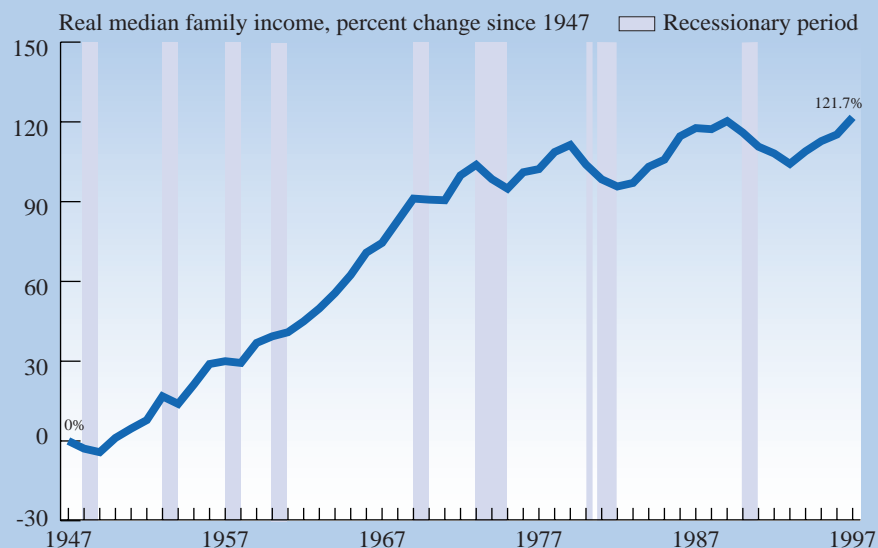
A family may consist of a married couple with or without children; a single parent with children; or any other combination of adults and children related through birth, marriage, or adoption. We include single individuals in the tabulations of data about people and households, but not in those based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







Figure 2.1  
**Growth of Median Family Income Has Slowed Over the Past 20 Years**



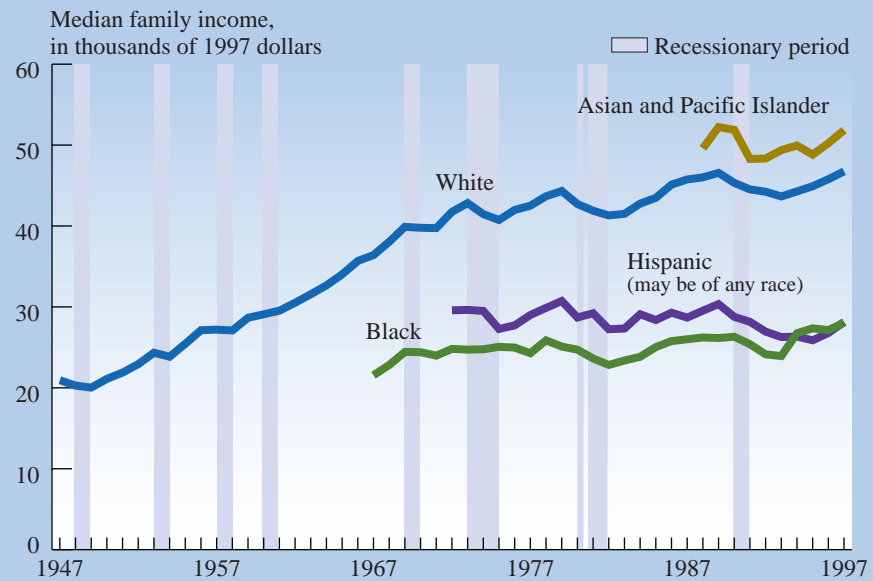
Note: See Table C-10.  
 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

- ◆ 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.

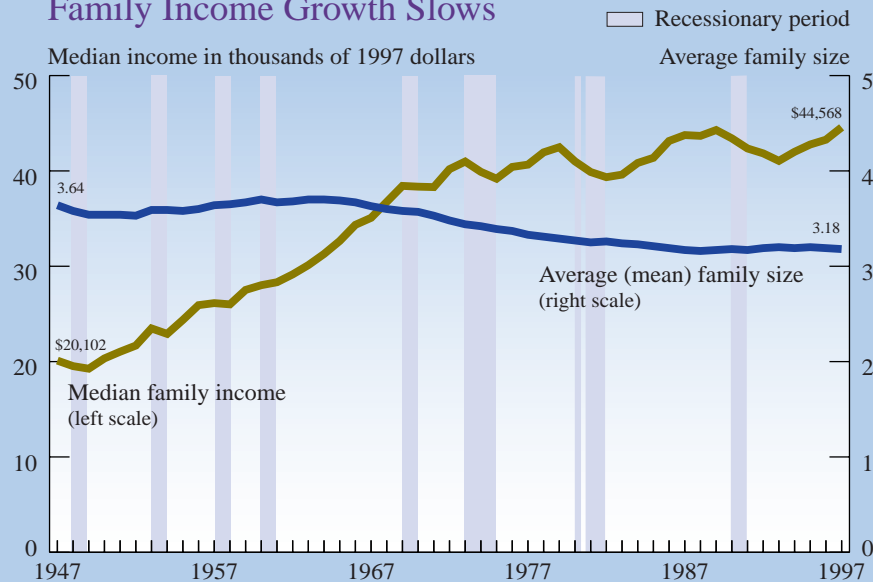
Figure 2.2  
**Black Family Income Remains Well Below White and Asian and Pacific Islander Family Income**



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



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**

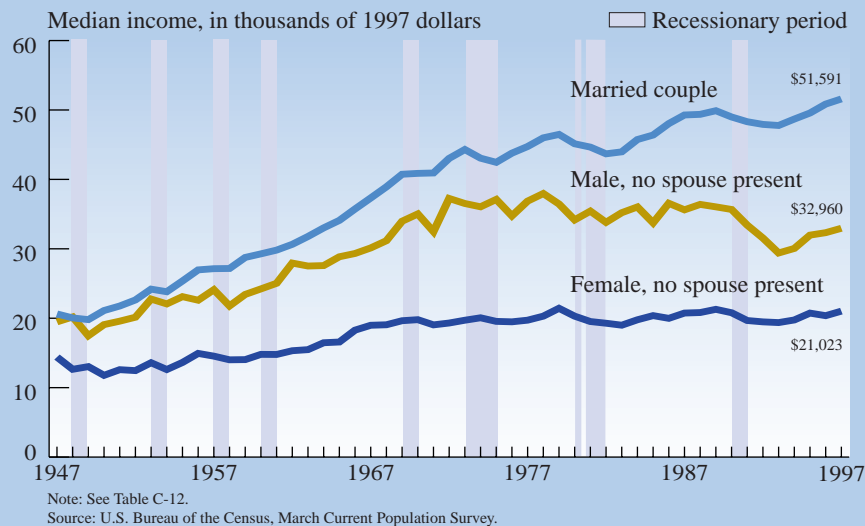


Figure 2.4b  
**Although Married Couples Fare Better Economically, They Are Decreasing as a Proportion of Total Families**

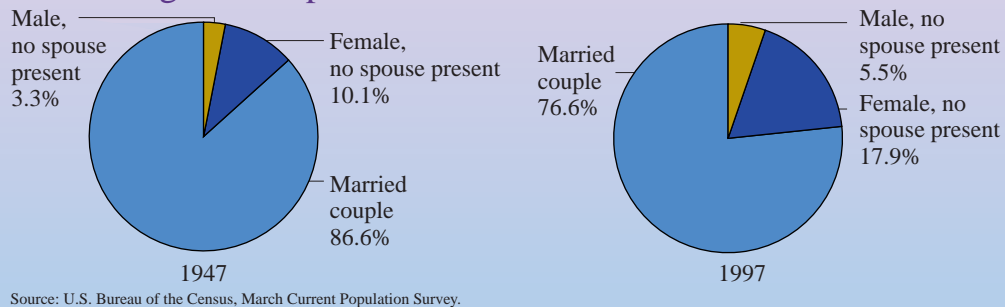
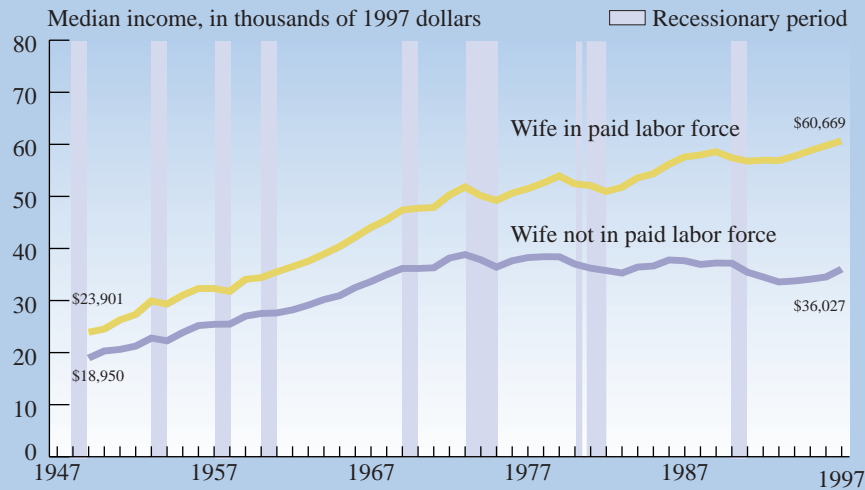


Figure 2.5a  
**Married-Couple Median Family Income Grows as Wives Enter the Labor Force**

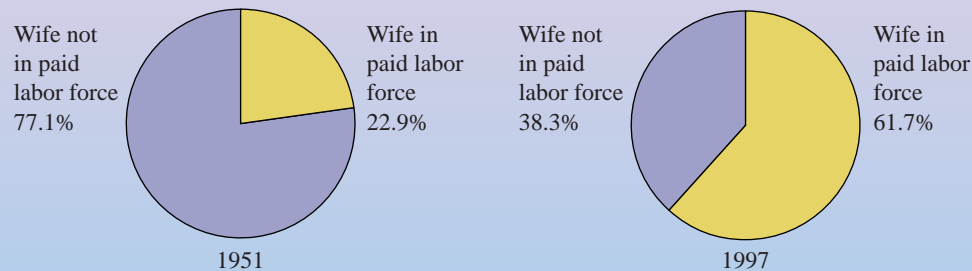


Note: See Table C-12.  
 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

- ◆ 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.

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

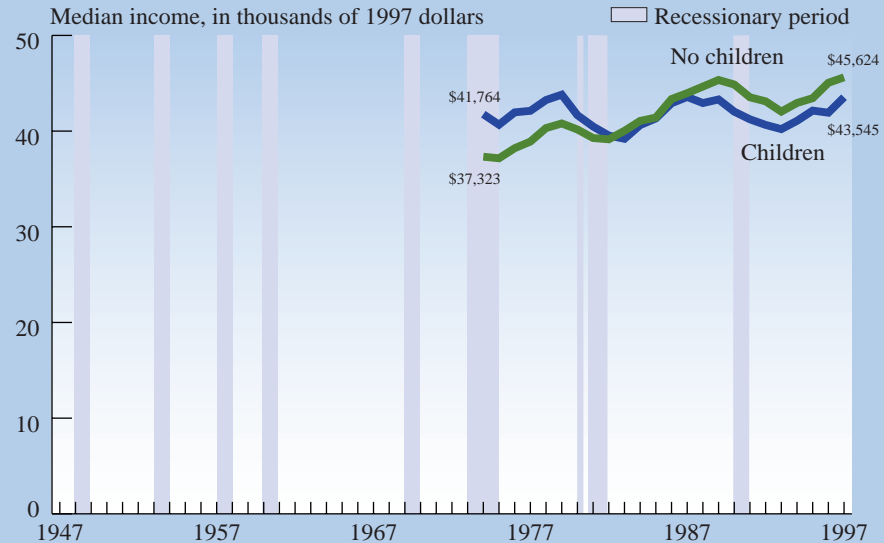


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.



- ◆ 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



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

## Families and Income Inequality

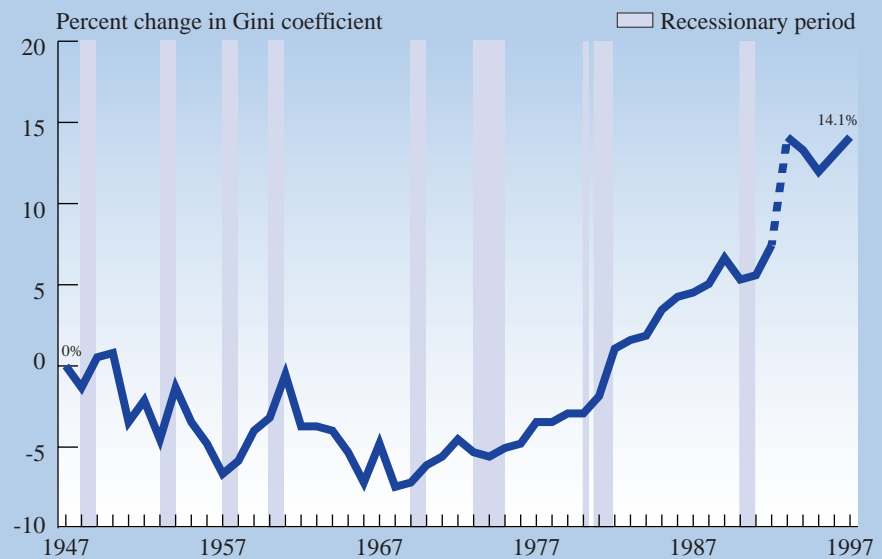
Income inequality is an issue of interest for scholars and public policy makers. There are a number of ways to measure and analyze income inequality. Perhaps the simplest way to examine inequality is to examine the income of different groups (e.g., by race and gender). More sophisticated researchers 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.



- ◆ 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.

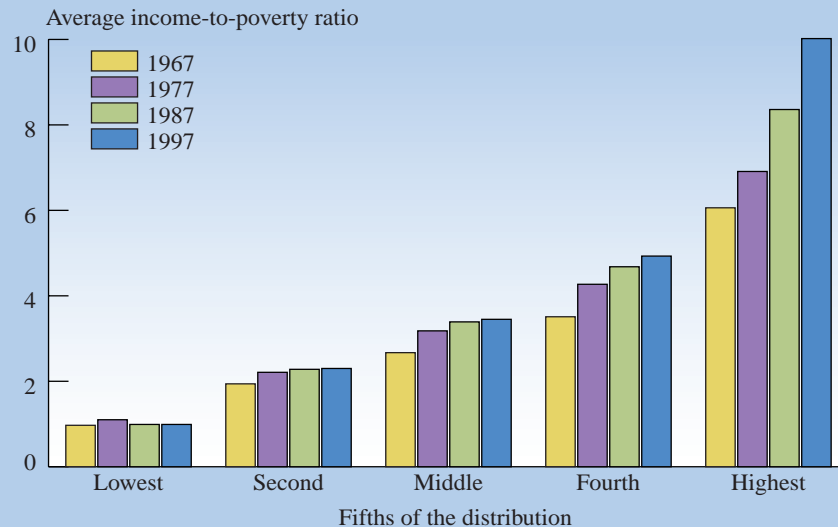
Figure 2.7  
Family Income Inequality Has Increased



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**



Note: See Table C-15.  
 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

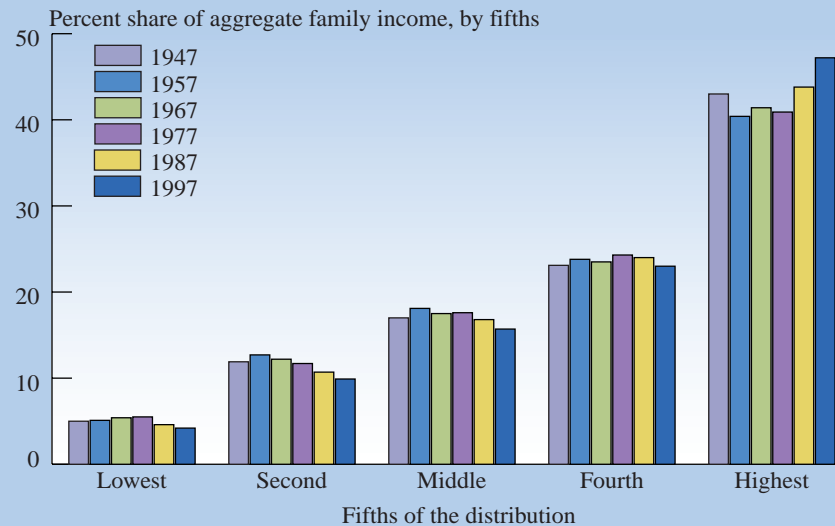
- ◆ The income-to-poverty ratio is the ratio of each fifth's average (mean) income to the poverty threshold. For example, an income-to-poverty ratio of 2 implies average income is twice that of the poverty threshold.
- ◆ The average income-to-poverty ratio for the highest fifth of families in 1997 was 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.



- ◆ 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



Note: See Table C-16.

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

# Income of Households

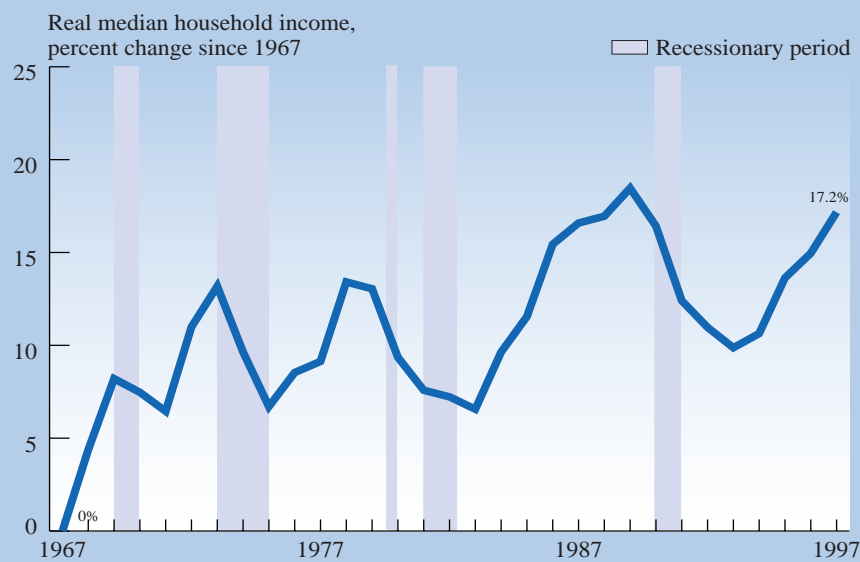
Households consist of all people who occupy a housing unit. The Census Bureau defines housing units as structures occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. A household includes the related family members and all unrelated people, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees 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**



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.

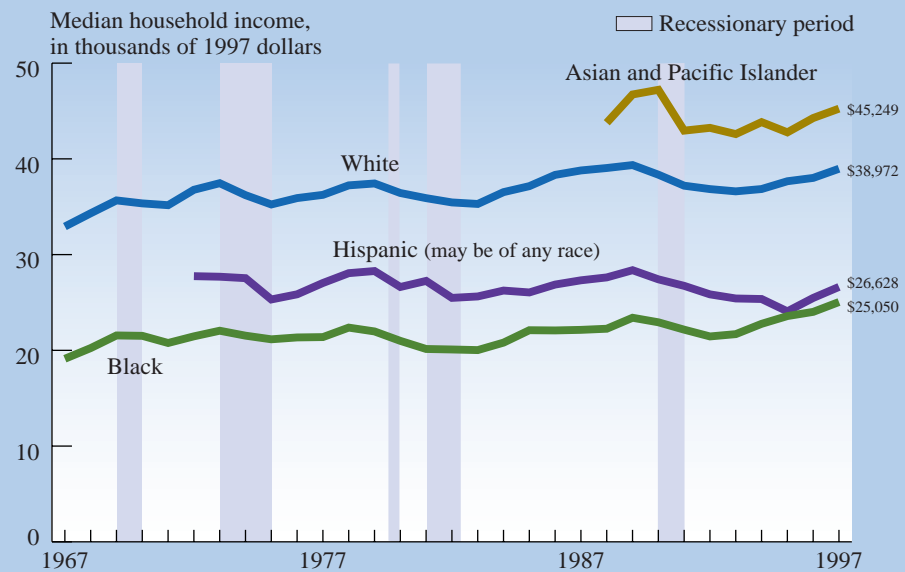


## Household Income and Race and Ethnicity

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.

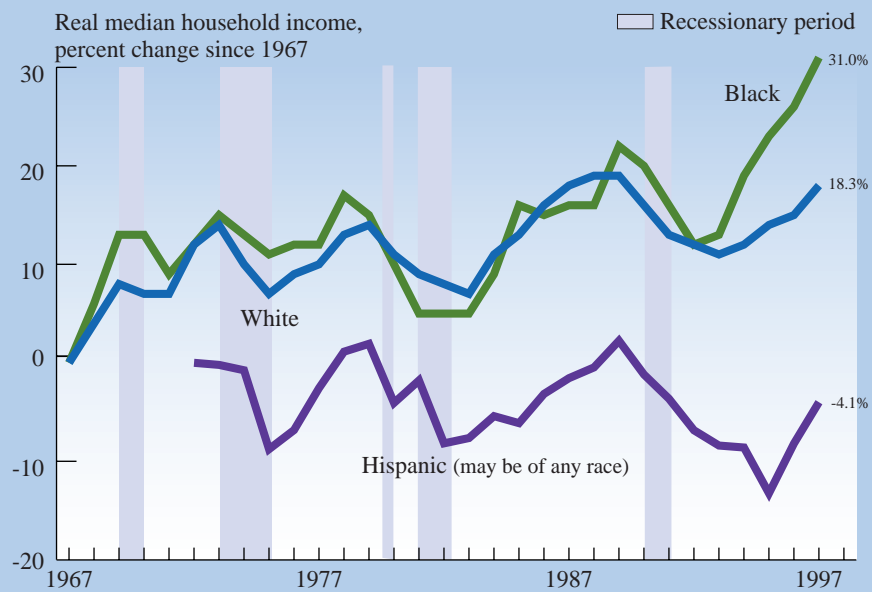
- ◆ Black households, which have the lowest median household income, have experienced household income growth of approximately 31 percent since 1967.

Figure 3.2  
Asians and Pacific Islanders Have the Highest Median Household Income



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**



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.



## 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

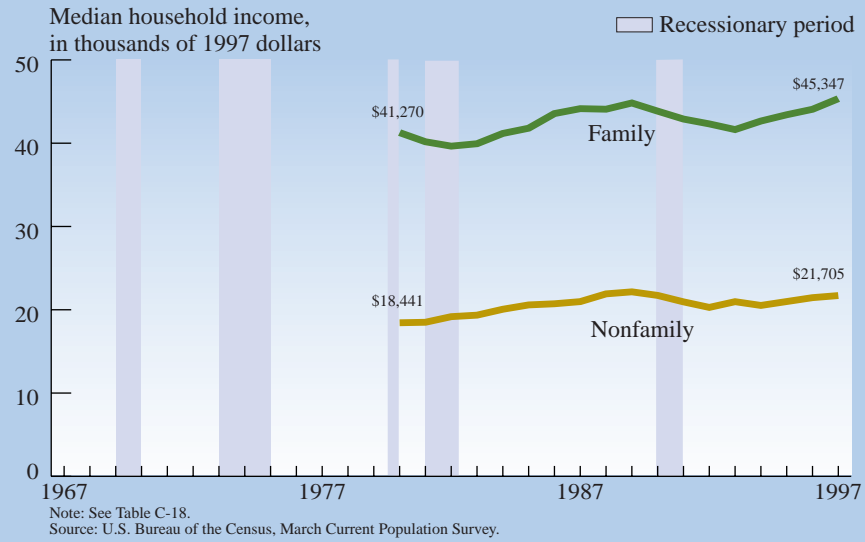


Figure 3.4b

### The Percentage of Family Households Has Declined Over Time

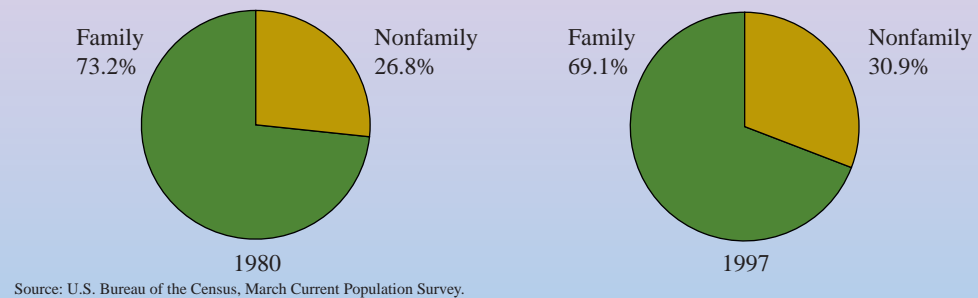
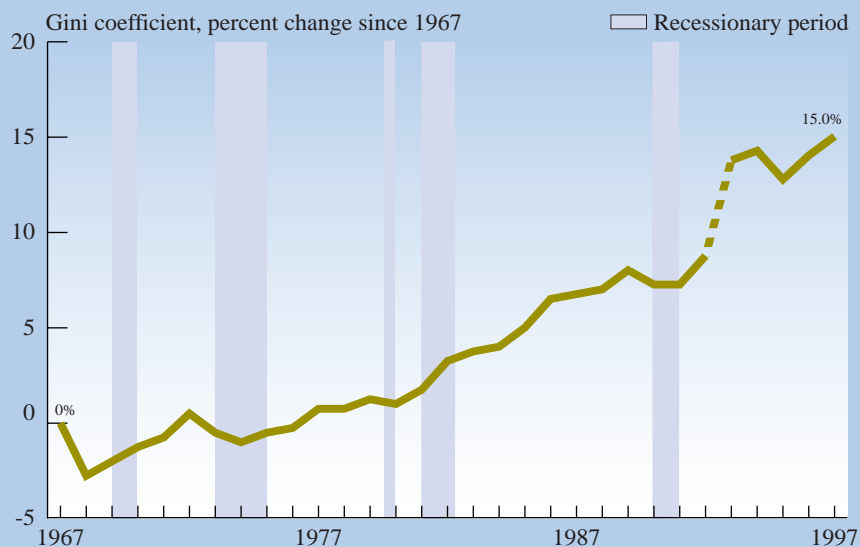




Figure 3.5  
Household Income Inequality Has  
Shown a Steady Increase



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.

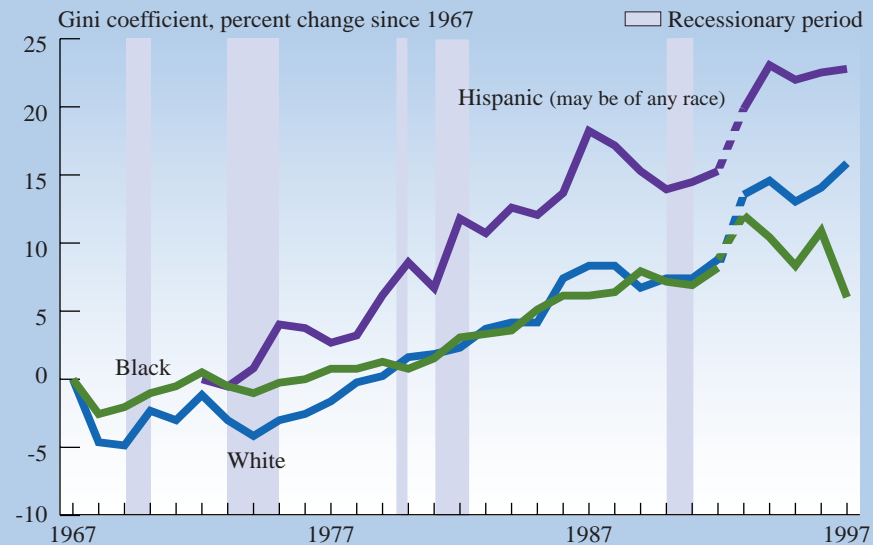
- ◆ The Gini index rose from 0.403 to 0.434 between 1980 and 1992 — an increase of nearly 8 percent. As with families, the low point occurred in 1968.

**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.



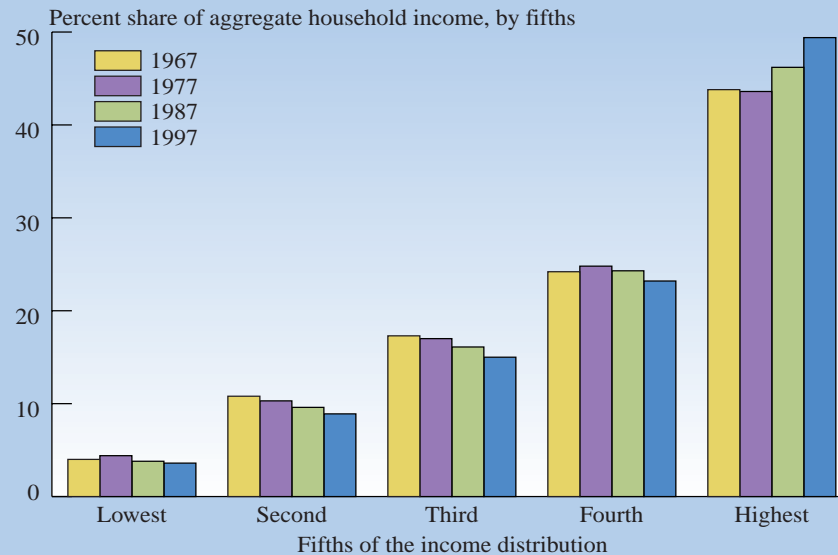
- ◆ Growth in household income inequality within race and ethnic categories, as measured by the Gini coefficient, indicates that income inequality is growing faster among Hispanic households than among both Black and White households.
- ◆ Nonetheless, since the mid-1970s income inequality has increased 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**



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**



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.







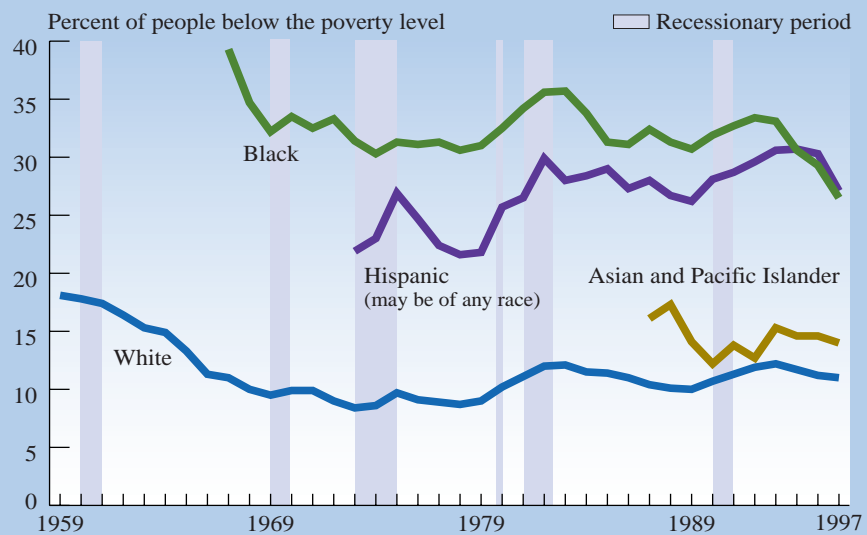
# Poverty

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



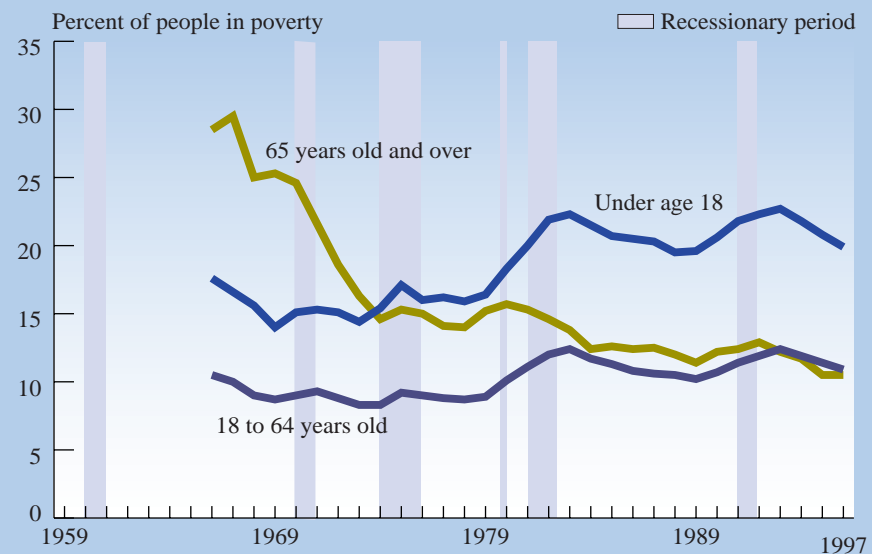
Note: See Table C-22.  
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey.

- ◆ 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.



- ◆ 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.

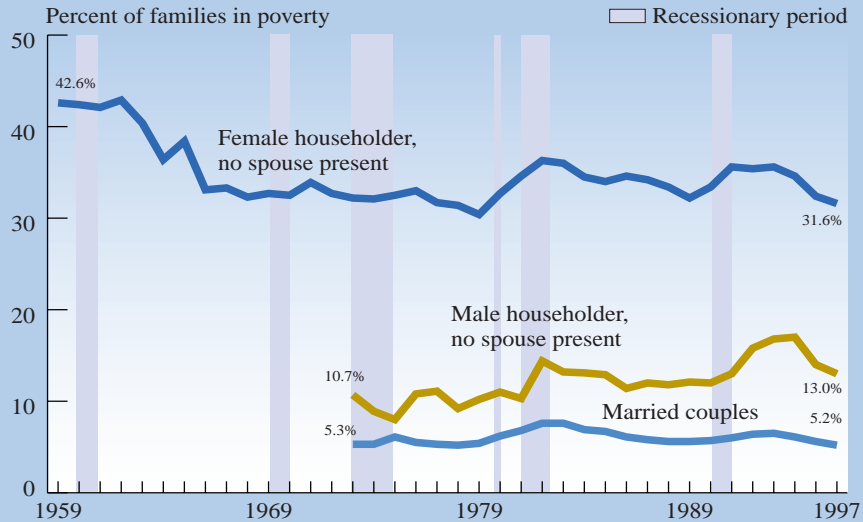
Figure 4.2  
**Poverty Among the Elderly Has Been on the Decline,  
 While It Has Increased for Children**



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**



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.





## 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

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.



**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<sup>1</sup> 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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<sup>1</sup>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:<sup>2</sup>

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.

<sup>2</sup>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 <sup>1</sup>	CPI-U	CPI-U-X1 <sup>2</sup>	Year	Average threshold for a family of four persons <sup>1</sup>	CPI-U	CPI-U-X1 <sup>2</sup>
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				

<sup>1</sup>For years before 1981, average threshold for a nonfarm family of four is shown.<sup>2</sup>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



## 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)<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

In 1966, Census Bureau analysts modified the “hot deck” procedure to impute only the missing income entries.<sup>3</sup> 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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<sup>1</sup>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.

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<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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" reciprocity 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.<sup>4</sup>

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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<sup>4</sup>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 estimates 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 assess changes in economic well-being over

time. The Census Bureau uses the experimental Consumer Price Index (CPI-U-X1) (provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics) for 1967 through 1982 and the CPI-U for 1983 through 1997, to adjust for changes in the cost of living.<sup>1</sup> See the Current Population Reports, P-60,

<sup>1</sup>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.

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 deflators.

To assist the data users in the interpretation of the time series data, we have included the following table showing the periods of recession from 1946 to present.

### 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 <sup>1</sup>	Year	CPI-U <sup>1</sup>	Year	CPI-U <sup>1</sup>	Year	CPI-U <sup>1</sup>
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		

<sup>1</sup>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).

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 <sup>1 2</sup>]

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

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 <sup>1 2)</sup>

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Both sexes		Male		Female		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)		Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)	Number with income (thous.)	Median income (dollars)
1992 <sup>21</sup> .....	156,351	17,787	77,467	24,488	78,885	12,541	1962 <sup>8</sup> .....	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 <sup>7</sup> .....	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 <sup>20</sup> .....	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 <sup>19</sup> .....	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 <sup>18</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	(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 <sup>17</sup> .....	139,086	16,276	69,247	26,689	69,839	9,528	1949 <sup>5</sup> .....	(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 <sup>4</sup> .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1976 <sup>16</sup> .....	119,972	16,909	64,946	26,850	55,026	9,743							
1975 <sup>15</sup> .....	116,565	16,818	63,629	26,560	52,936	9,767	<b>BLACK</b>						
1974 <sup>15 14</sup> .....	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 <sup>13</sup> .....	108,084	17,807	60,565	28,247	47,519	9,456	1995 <sup>24</sup> .....	20,946	13,564	9,339	16,857	11,607	11,544
1971 <sup>12</sup> .....	105,670	17,089	59,729	26,950	45,941	9,116	1994 <sup>23</sup> .....	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 <sup>22</sup> .....	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 <sup>21</sup> .....	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 <sup>11</sup> .....	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 <sup>10</sup> .....	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 <sup>9</sup> .....	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 <sup>20</sup> .....	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							

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 <sup>1 2</sup>]

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Both sexes		Male		Female		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)		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	1989.....	4,346	19,617	2,112	26,677	2,235	14,508	
1985 <sup>19</sup> .....	17,738	11,785	8,127	16,062	9,611	9,363	1988.....	4,215	17,327	2,123	24,993	2,093	12,542	
1984 <sup>18</sup> .....	17,311	11,403	7,851	14,595	9,460	9,522	<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN <sup>3</sup></b>							
1983.....	16,689	11,137	7,580	14,450	9,109	8,932	1997.....	17,641	13,150	9,585	16,216	8,055	10,260	
1982.....	16,211	11,233	7,290	14,838	8,921	8,836	1996.....	17,048	12,642	9,305	15,791	7,744	9,702	
1981.....	16,288	11,228	7,459	15,143	8,829	8,734	1995 <sup>24</sup> .....	16,054	12,396	8,577	15,629	7,478	9,403	
1980.....	15,983	11,393	7,387	15,619	8,596	8,932	1994 <sup>23</sup> .....	15,673	12,458	8,375	15,703	7,298	9,328	
1979 <sup>17</sup> .....	15,821	11,677	7,288	16,521	8,533	8,671	1993 <sup>22</sup> .....	15,261	12,238	8,208	15,205	7,053	8,997	
1978.....	14,930	11,813	6,971	16,314	7,959	8,814	1992 <sup>21</sup> .....	14,805	12,504	8,056	15,338	6,749	9,504	
1977.....	14,338	11,977	6,777	15,979	7,562	8,774	1991.....	13,022	12,818	6,939	16,283	6,084	9,443	
1976 <sup>16</sup> .....	13,838	11,894	6,651	16,166	7,188	9,181	1990.....	12,670	13,119	6,767	16,541	5,903	9,249	
1975 <sup>15</sup> .....	13,455	11,581	6,485	15,879	6,969	8,873	1989.....	12,269	13,843	6,592	17,344	5,677	9,898	
1974 <sup>15 14</sup> .....	13,188	11,693	6,409	16,965	6,779	8,702	1988.....	11,874	13,829	6,342	17,678	5,532	9,483	
1973.....	14,593	12,514	6,394	17,386	6,513	8,664	1987 <sup>20</sup> .....	11,459	13,486	6,102	17,279	5,357	9,367	
1972 <sup>13</sup> .....	13,877	12,345	6,043	17,109	6,274	8,835	1986.....	10,966	12,970	5,870	16,888	5,096	9,281	
1971 <sup>12</sup> .....	13,419	11,514	6,024	16,076	6,151	7,988	1985 <sup>19</sup> .....	10,366	12,563	5,523	17,055	4,843	8,980	
1970.....	12,920	11,760	5,844	16,163	5,844	8,017	1984 <sup>18</sup> .....	9,791	12,647	5,174	17,148	4,617	9,006	
1969.....	12,738	11,296	5,870	16,030	5,728	7,495	1983.....	8,335	12,692	4,236	18,174	4,098	8,705	
1968.....	12,345	10,741	5,715	15,829	5,629	7,020	1982.....	7,923	12,595	4,092	17,579	3,832	8,629	
1967 <sup>11</sup> .....	11,972	10,227	5,572	14,794	5,397	6,455	1981.....	7,918	13,221	4,131	18,175	3,787	9,014	
<b>ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER</b>							1980.....	7,613	13,082	3,996	18,837	3,617	8,591	
1997.....	6,745	19,713	3,330	25,046	3,415	14,312	1979 <sup>17</sup> .....	7,346	13,647	3,852	19,240	3,495	9,001	
1996.....	6,503	18,983	3,277	23,910	3,226	14,970	1978.....	6,396	14,012	3,447	19,926	2,949	9,007	
1995 <sup>24</sup> .....	6,119	18,166	3,095	23,340	3,025	13,546	1977.....	6,155	14,130	3,376	19,801	2,780	9,318	
1994 <sup>23</sup> .....	4,476	18,774	2,218	24,790	2,258	13,388	1976 <sup>16</sup> .....	5,667	13,575	3,099	19,049	2,568	9,076	
1993 <sup>22</sup> .....	4,839	18,504	2,330	24,037	2,509	13,734	1975 <sup>15</sup> .....	5,324	13,674	2,945	19,354	2,380	9,145	
1992 <sup>21</sup> .....	5,162	17,797	2,558	22,754	2,605	13,580	1974 <sup>15 14</sup> .....	(NA)	(NA)	3,052	19,925	2,353	9,302	
1991.....	4,751	17,386	2,358	23,130	2,393	12,993	1973.....	(NA)	(NA)	2,867	21,083	2,154	9,018	
1990.....	4,568	18,197	2,235	23,816	2,333	13,614	1972 <sup>13</sup> .....	(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 <sup>1</sup>]

Year	Race				Hispanic origin <sup>3</sup>	Year	Race				Hispanic origin <sup>3</sup>
	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 <sup>24</sup>	264,314	218,442	33,889	9,653	28,438	1995 <sup>24</sup>	18,143	19,277	11,566	17,448	9,794
1994 <sup>23</sup>	262,105	216,751	33,531	6,656	27,521	1994 <sup>23</sup>	17,929	19,073	11,534	18,305	10,218
1993 <sup>22</sup>	259,753	215,221	33,040	7,444	26,646	1993 <sup>22</sup>	17,524	18,660	10,955	17,428	9,808
1992 <sup>21</sup>	256,830	213,198	32,535	(NA)	25,682	1992 <sup>21</sup>	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 <sup>20</sup>	241,187	203,745	29,417	(NA)	19,428	1987 <sup>20</sup>	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 <sup>19</sup>	236,749	201,019	28,538	(NA)	18,091	1985 <sup>19</sup>	16,427	17,409	10,203	(NA)	9,864
1984 <sup>18</sup>	234,066	199,117	28,151	(NA)	16,940	1984 <sup>18</sup>	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 <sup>17</sup>	223,160	191,905	26,033	(NA)	13,371	1979 <sup>17</sup>	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 <sup>16</sup>	212,566	184,334	24,474	(NA)	11,269	1976 <sup>16</sup>	14,242	15,012	8,879	(NA)	8,590
1975 <sup>15</sup>	211,140	183,364	24,163	(NA)	11,117	1975 <sup>15</sup>	13,760	14,485	8,488	(NA)	8,131
1974 <sup>15 14</sup>	209,572	182,500	23,785	(NA)	11,202	1974 <sup>15 14</sup>	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 <sup>13</sup>	206,302	180,262	23,187	(NA)	(NA)	1972 <sup>13</sup>	13,624	14,344	8,314	(NA)	(NA)
1971 <sup>12</sup>	204,840	179,439	22,920	(NA)	(NA)	1971 <sup>12</sup>	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 <sup>11</sup>	198,120	173,996	22,029	(NA)	(NA)	1967 <sup>11</sup>	10,895	11,514	6,199	(NA)	(NA)

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

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<sup>1 2]</sup>

Gender and year	Median income (dollars)		Black to White ratio	Gender and year	Median income (dollars)		Black to White ratio
	White	Black			White	Black	
<b>MALE</b>				<b>FEMALE</b>			
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 <sup>24</sup>	25,165	16,857	67.0	1995 <sup>24</sup>	12,971	11,544	89.0
1994 <sup>23</sup>	24,550	16,225	66.1	1994 <sup>23</sup>	12,595	11,419	90.7
1993 <sup>22</sup>	24,415	16,222	66.4	1993 <sup>22</sup>	12,513	10,561	84.4
1992 <sup>21</sup>	24,488	14,945	61.0	1992 <sup>21</sup>	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 <sup>20</sup>	26,710	15,845	59.3	1987 <sup>20</sup>	12,019	9,818	81.7
1986	26,447	15,848	59.9	1986	11,364	9,615	84.6
1985 <sup>19</sup>	25,523	16,062	62.9	1985 <sup>19</sup>	10,974	9,363	85.3
1984 <sup>18</sup>	25,437	14,595	57.4	1984 <sup>18</sup>	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 <sup>17</sup>	26,689	16,521	61.9	1979 <sup>17</sup>	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 <sup>16</sup>	26,850	16,166	60.2	1976 <sup>16</sup>	9,743	9,181	94.2
1975 <sup>15</sup>	26,560	15,879	59.8	1975 <sup>15</sup>	9,767	8,873	90.8
1974 <sup>15 14</sup>	27,381	16,965	62.0	1974 <sup>15 14</sup>	9,639	8,702	90.3
1973	28,744	17,386	60.5	1973	9,599	8,664	90.3
1972 <sup>13</sup>	28,247	17,109	60.6	1972 <sup>13</sup>	9,456	8,835	93.4
1971 <sup>12</sup>	26,950	16,076	59.7	1971 <sup>12</sup>	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 <sup>11</sup>	25,848	14,794	57.2	1967 <sup>11</sup>	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 <sup>18</sup> .....	44.0	1971 <sup>12</sup> .....	34.9	1958.....	31.4
1996.....	53.8	1983.....	43.2	1970.....	33.5	1957.....	32.6
1995 <sup>24</sup> .....	53.8	1982.....	42.2	1969.....	33.2	1956.....	31.9
1994 <sup>23</sup> .....	52.8	1981.....	40.5	1968.....	33.8	1955.....	33.4
1993 <sup>22</sup> .....	52.3	1980.....	39.3	1967 <sup>11</sup> .....	32.4	1954.....	36.3
1992 <sup>21</sup> .....	52.4	1979 <sup>17</sup> .....	36.9	1966 <sup>10</sup> .....	30.9	1953.....	36.2
1991.....	51.2	1978.....	37.2	1965 <sup>9</sup> .....	30.3	1952 <sup>6</sup> .....	36.9
1990.....	49.6	1977.....	38.9	1964.....	31.2	1951.....	35.4
1989.....	48.4	1976 <sup>16</sup> .....	37.9	1963.....	30.4	1950.....	37.1
1988.....	47.0	1975 <sup>15</sup> .....	38.2	1962 <sup>8</sup> .....	30.7	1949 <sup>5</sup> .....	40.9
1987 <sup>20</sup> .....	46.6	1974 <sup>15 14</sup> .....	36.5	1961 <sup>7</sup> .....	30.5	1948.....	42.1
1986.....	44.5	1973.....	34.7	1960.....	30.9	1947 <sup>4</sup> .....	45.6
1985 <sup>19</sup> .....	44.2	1972 <sup>13</sup> .....	34.9	1959.....	30.6		

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



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<sup>1 2</sup>]

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 <sup>12</sup> .....	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 <sup>24</sup> .....	70,003	26,459	62,852	16,380	1969.....	51,627	27,920	36,279	10,640
1994 <sup>23</sup> .....	68,536	25,884	61,355	15,925	1968.....	50,237	27,145	34,936	10,507
1993 <sup>22</sup> .....	67,088	25,266	60,295	15,984	1967 <sup>11</sup> .....	49,309	26,414	33,833	10,147
1992 <sup>21</sup> .....	66,762	25,268	59,324	15,901	1966 <sup>10</sup> .....	48,125	25,958	31,455	9,799
1991.....	65,912	25,850	58,752	15,616	1965 <sup>9</sup> .....	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 <sup>8</sup> .....	44,391	22,901	27,442	8,279
1987 <sup>20</sup> .....	64,401	27,939	56,401	15,293	1961 <sup>7</sup> .....	(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 <sup>19</sup> .....	63,184	26,951	53,799	14,426	1959.....	42,336	21,378	24,448	7,756
1984 <sup>18</sup> .....	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 <sup>17</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	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 <sup>16</sup> .....	46,067	31,649	32,700	15,172	1950.....	(NA)	16,356	(NA)	7,370
1975 <sup>15</sup> .....	44,874	31,326	31,519	14,816	1949 <sup>5</sup> .....	37,303	15,344	17,609	7,486
1974 <sup>15 14</sup> .....	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 <sup>4</sup> .....	37,416	15,413	17,513	7,693
1972 <sup>13</sup> .....	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 <sup>1 2</sup>]

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 <sup>24</sup> .....	52,667	33,170	35,482	23,693	71.4	1976 <sup>16</sup> .....	38,184	36,356	18,073	21,884	60.2
1994 <sup>23</sup> .....	51,580	33,415	34,155	24,048	72.0	1975 <sup>15</sup> .....	37,267	36,435	17,452	21,430	58.8
1993 <sup>22</sup> .....	49,818	33,774	33,524	24,155	71.5	1974 <sup>15 14</sup> .....	37,916	36,686	16,945	21,555	58.8
1992 <sup>21</sup> .....	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 <sup>13</sup> .....	38,184	36,879	16,675	21,339	57.9
1990.....	49,171	33,989	31,682	24,341	71.6	1971 <sup>12</sup> .....	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 <sup>20</sup> .....	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 <sup>11</sup> .....	36,645	31,755	14,846	18,349	57.8
1985 <sup>19</sup> .....	44,943	36,090	27,383	23,305	64.6	1966 <sup>10</sup> .....	(NA)	31,261	(NA)	17,992	57.6
1984 <sup>18</sup> .....	43,808	35,866	26,466	22,831	63.7	1965 <sup>9</sup> .....	(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 <sup>8</sup> .....	(NA)	28,156	(NA)	16,696	59.3
1980.....	41,881	36,297	22,859	21,836	60.2	1961 <sup>7</sup> .....	(NA)	27,631	(NA)	16,371	59.2
1979 <sup>17</sup> .....	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 <sup>1 2</sup>]

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



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 <sup>1 2]</sup>

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)
<b>BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR MORE</b>					1978 . . . . .	11,958	47,915	7,813	22,049
					1977 . . . . .	11,342	47,058	6,664	23,097
					1976 <sup>16</sup> . . . . .	10,868	46,807	6,443	23,075
1997 . . . . .	21,563	47,126	19,590	29,781	1975 <sup>15</sup> . . . . .	10,337	47,642	5,924	23,781
1996 . . . . .	21,136	45,174	18,775	28,188	1974 <sup>15 14</sup> . . . . .	9,624	49,483	5,411	23,852
1995 <sup>24</sup> . . . . .	20,644	45,625	18,269	28,270	1973 . . . . .	9,087	50,000	4,908	23,946
1994 <sup>23</sup> . . . . .	20,429	45,515	17,109	28,415	1972 <sup>13</sup> . . . . .	8,414	51,060	4,517	24,932
1993 <sup>22</sup> . . . . .	19,479	46,261	16,480	28,041	1971 <sup>12</sup> . . . . .	8,009	48,880	4,145	24,652
1992 <sup>21</sup> . . . . .	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 <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	6,663	46,669	3,270	22,872
1988 . . . . .	17,799	48,431	14,402	27,765	1966 <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	6,312	44,867	2,991	21,740
1987 <sup>20</sup> . . . . .	17,150	48,246	13,231	26,663	1965 <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	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 <sup>19</sup> . . . . .	15,970	47,652	12,098	25,708	1963 . . . . .	5,577	38,496	2,721	19,443
1984 <sup>18</sup> . . . . .	15,570	46,803	11,812	24,517	1962 <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1983 . . . . .	15,092	45,293	11,325	23,654	1961 <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	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 <sup>17</sup> . . . . .	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 <sup>1 2</sup>]

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

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 <sup>1 2</sup>]

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

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 <sup>1 2</sup>]

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)
1972 <sup>13</sup> .....	11,157	38,936	7,869	14,702	1992 <sup>21</sup> .....	9,561	29,303	9,925	11,592
1971 <sup>12</sup> .....	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 <sup>11</sup> .....	10,752	32,622	7,247	13,623	1987 <sup>20</sup> .....	10,023	30,917	10,502	10,654
1966 <sup>10</sup> .....	10,618	31,544	6,798	12,576	1986 .....	10,128	30,803	10,448	10,803
1965 <sup>9</sup> .....	10,517	29,861	6,760	12,014	1985 <sup>19</sup> .....	10,131	30,216	10,603	10,700
1964 .....	10,439	28,933	6,706	11,478	1984 <sup>18</sup> .....	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 <sup>8</sup> .....	10,157	27,510	6,466	11,064	1982 .....	10,096	29,931	10,543	9,917
1961 <sup>7</sup> .....	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 <sup>17</sup> .....	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 <sup>16</sup> .....	9,369	31,135	7,659	10,954
1955 .....	9,151	22,823	4,864	9,514	1975 <sup>15</sup> .....	9,219	30,386	7,508	11,138
1954 .....	8,985	20,947	4,465	8,970	1974 <sup>15 14</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	8,689	19,427	4,147	8,783	1972 <sup>13</sup> .....	8,836	32,180	7,014	11,600
1951 .....	8,502	18,602	4,008	7,526	1971 <sup>12</sup> .....	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 <sup>5</sup> .....	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 <sup>4</sup> .....	8,130	17,781	3,268	8,575	1967 <sup>11</sup> .....	8,197	27,068	6,046	10,399
<b>55 TO 64 YEARS OLD</b>					1966 <sup>10</sup> .....	8,066	26,218	5,771	10,095
1997 .....	10,361	31,157	10,607	14,376	1965 <sup>9</sup> .....	7,914	24,638	5,521	9,475
1996 .....	9,966	30,203	10,220	13,622	1964 .....	7,870	23,532	5,464	9,097
1995 <sup>24</sup> .....	9,863	30,520	10,014	13,039	1963 .....	7,699	23,622	5,291	8,550
1994 <sup>23</sup> .....	9,641	29,322	10,011	11,769	1962 <sup>8</sup> .....	7,594	23,488	5,027	8,167
1993 <sup>22</sup> .....	9,635	27,923	10,005	12,028	1961 <sup>7</sup> .....	7,418	22,702	4,921	7,309
					1960 .....	7,299	21,378	4,599	7,053



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 <sup>1 2</sup>]

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 <sup>17</sup> .....	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 <sup>16</sup> .....	9,098	14,302	11,788	7,609
1955.....	6,749	18,973	3,537	6,933	1975 <sup>15</sup> .....	8,880	14,162	11,432	7,708
1954.....	6,664	17,562	3,143	6,568	1974 <sup>15 14</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	6,540	16,769	3,001	6,548	1972 <sup>13</sup> .....	8,267	13,541	10,101	6,865
1951.....	6,473	16,107	2,686	5,490	1971 <sup>12</sup> .....	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 <sup>5</sup> .....	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 <sup>4</sup> .....	6,147	15,546	2,180	6,380	1967 <sup>11</sup> .....	7,795	10,187	8,643	4,965
<b>65 YEARS OLD AND OVER</b>					1966 <sup>10</sup> .....	7,729	9,858	8,453	4,947
1997.....	13,308	17,768	18,093	10,062	1965 <sup>9</sup> .....	7,641	9,930	8,128	4,618
1996.....	13,173	17,067	18,026	9,847	1964.....	7,489	9,701	7,972	4,534
1995 <sup>24</sup> .....	13,092	17,360	17,990	9,852	1963.....	7,420	9,606	7,583	4,434
1994 <sup>23</sup> .....	12,829	16,516	17,847	9,693	1962 <sup>8</sup> .....	7,400	9,346	7,491	4,502
1993 <sup>22</sup> .....	12,569	16,642	17,655	9,440	1961 <sup>7</sup> .....	7,257	8,682	7,198	4,217
1992 <sup>21</sup> .....	12,463	16,699	17,641	9,361	1960.....	6,719	8,464	6,571	4,092
1991.....	12,717	16,918	17,539	9,650	1959.....	6,666	8,005	6,289	4,048
1990.....	12,450	17,417	17,285	9,878	1958.....	6,515	7,606	5,949	3,966
1989.....	12,260	16,965	17,060	9,908	1957.....	6,341	7,478	5,680	3,899
1988.....	12,019	16,920	16,728	9,637	1956.....	6,209	7,705	5,508	4,002
1987 <sup>20</sup> .....	11,730	16,851	16,466	9,743	1955.....	6,083	7,374	4,890	3,861
1986.....	11,490	16,905	16,126	9,409	1954.....	5,859	6,970	4,531	3,815
1985 <sup>19</sup> .....	11,171	16,259	15,805	9,417	1953.....	5,711	6,365	4,179	3,647
1984 <sup>18</sup> .....	10,939	16,143	15,584	9,299	1952 <sup>6</sup> .....	5,599	6,949	4,086	3,645
1983.....	10,673	15,699	15,265	9,022	1951.....	5,003	5,717	3,524	3,040
1982.....	10,443	15,425	14,989	9,007	1950.....	4,911	6,040	3,328	3,253
1981.....	10,240	14,497	14,707	8,383	1949 <sup>5</sup> .....	4,682	6,296	3,125	3,198
1980.....	10,029	14,312	14,324	8,241	1948.....	4,637	6,114	2,853	3,608
					1947 <sup>4</sup> .....	4,270	6,340	2,605	3,654

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

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 <sup>1 2)</sup>

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

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 <sup>1 2]</sup>

Year	Race				Hispanic origin <sup>3</sup>	Year	Race				Hispanic origin <sup>3</sup>
	Total	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander			Total	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	
1985 <sup>19</sup>	41,371	43,484	25,039	(NA)	28,381	1965 <sup>9</sup>	32,649	34,029	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1984 <sup>18</sup>	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 <sup>8</sup>	29,144	30,519	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1981	39,881	41,892	23,631	(NA)	29,216	1961 <sup>7</sup>	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 <sup>17</sup>	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 <sup>16</sup>	40,417	41,981	24,972	(NA)	27,720	1956	25,919	27,122	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1975 <sup>15</sup>	39,180	40,748	25,072	(NA)	27,276	1955	24,367	25,443	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1974 <sup>15 14</sup>	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 <sup>13</sup>	40,183	41,748	24,812	(NA)	29,580	1952 <sup>6</sup>	21,679	22,927	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1971 <sup>12</sup>	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 <sup>5</sup>	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 <sup>11</sup>	35,076	36,407	21,555	(NA)	(NA)	1947 <sup>4</sup>	20,102	20,938	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1966 <sup>10</sup>	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 <sup>1 2</sup>]

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

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 <sup>1 2)</sup>

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)	<b>FAMILIES WITH</b>			
1981 .....	24,426	33,030	(X)	<b>THREE PEOPLE</b>			
1980 .....	23,768	33,522	(X)	1997 .....	16,231	46,783	(X)
1979 <sup>17</sup> .....	23,461	34,236	(X)	1996 .....	16,239	45,120	(X)
1978 .....	22,485	33,681	(X)	1995 <sup>24</sup> .....	15,771	44,318	(X)
1977 .....	22,033	32,735	(X)	1994 <sup>23</sup> .....	15,904	43,970	(X)
1976 <sup>16</sup> .....	21,530	32,670	(X)	1993 <sup>22</sup> .....	15,986	43,015	(X)
1975 <sup>15</sup> .....	21,280	31,529	(X)	1992 <sup>21</sup> .....	16,114	43,722	(X)
1974 <sup>15 14</sup> .....	20,837	32,180	(X)	1991 .....	15,594	44,689	(X)
1973 .....	20,592	32,379	(X)	1990 .....	15,298	44,999	(X)
1972 <sup>13</sup> .....	19,931	31,605	(X)	1989 .....	15,353	46,549	(X)
1971 <sup>12</sup> .....	18,862	30,026	(X)	1988 .....	15,444	45,605	(X)
1970 .....	18,282	30,258	(X)	1987 <sup>20</sup> .....	15,440	45,603	(X)
1969 .....	17,654	30,511	(X)	1986 .....	15,395	44,997	(X)
1968 .....	17,392	28,988	(X)	1985 <sup>19</sup> .....	15,400	43,653	(X)
1967 <sup>11</sup> .....	16,889	27,528	(X)	1984 <sup>18</sup> .....	14,804	42,915	(X)
1966 <sup>10</sup> .....	16,354	26,455	(X)	1983 .....	14,427	41,227	(X)
1965 <sup>9</sup> .....	16,230	24,802	(X)	1982 .....	14,189	40,605	(X)
1964 .....	15,713	24,327	(X)	1981 .....	14,079	41,685	(X)
1963 .....	15,287	23,463	(X)	1980 .....	14,039	42,175	(X)
1962 <sup>8</sup> .....	15,031	22,813	(X)	1979 <sup>17</sup> .....	13,603	43,552	(X)
1961 <sup>7</sup> .....	15,159	22,253	(X)	1978 .....	12,975	42,974	(X)
1960 .....	14,860	21,967	(X)	1977 .....	12,629	41,557	(X)
1959 .....	14,511	21,744	(X)	1976 <sup>16</sup> .....	12,472	40,760	(X)
1958 .....	14,247	20,875	(X)	1975 <sup>15</sup> .....	12,252	40,054	(X)
1957 .....	14,284	21,249	(X)	1974 <sup>15 14</sup> .....	12,103	40,295	(X)
1956 .....	14,239	21,315	(X)	1973 .....	11,673	41,179	(X)
1955 .....	13,921	19,861	(X)	1972 <sup>13</sup> .....	11,574	40,559	(X)
1954 .....	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	1971 <sup>12</sup> .....	11,305	38,498	(X)
1953 .....	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	1970 .....	10,724	38,850	(X)
1952 <sup>6</sup> .....	13,760	17,928	(X)	1969 .....	10,688	39,094	(X)
1951 .....	13,712	17,502	(X)	1968 .....	10,514	37,945	(X)
1950 .....	13,084	17,153	(X)	1967 <sup>11</sup> .....	10,289	36,800	(X)
1949 <sup>5</sup> .....	12,854	15,920	(X)	1966 <sup>10</sup> .....	10,098	35,292	(X)
1948 .....	12,010	16,289	(X)	1965 <sup>9</sup> .....	9,774	33,635	(X)
1947 <sup>4</sup> .....	11,679	16,289	(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 <sup>1 2</sup>]

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 <sup>8</sup> .....	9,777	30,451	(X)	1980 .....	12,436	47,452	(X)
1961 <sup>7</sup> .....	9,839	29,527	(X)	1979 <sup>17</sup> .....	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 <sup>16</sup> .....	11,483	46,785	(X)
1957 .....	9,536	27,069	(X)	1975 <sup>15</sup> .....	11,276	45,260	(X)
1956 .....	9,527	26,634	(X)	1974 <sup>15 14</sup> .....	11,003	46,291	(X)
1955 .....	9,770	25,476	(X)	1973 .....	10,789	46,620	(X)
1954 .....	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	1972 <sup>13</sup> .....	10,599	46,299	(X)
1953 .....	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	1971 <sup>12</sup> .....	10,524	43,294	(X)
1952 <sup>6</sup> .....	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 <sup>5</sup> .....	9,895	19,725	(X)	1967 <sup>11</sup> .....	9,467	39,767	(X)
1948 .....	10,047	19,909	(X)	1966 <sup>10</sup> .....	9,400	38,032	(X)
1947 <sup>4</sup> .....	9,556	20,195	(X)	1965 <sup>9</sup> .....	9,341	36,605	(X)
<b>FAMILIES WITH FOUR PEOPLE</b>				1964 .....	9,137	35,662	(X)
1997 .....	14,633	53,350	(X)	1963 .....	9,435	34,404	(X)
1996 .....	14,602	52,700	(X)	1962 <sup>8</sup> .....	9,368	33,059	(X)
1995 <sup>24</sup> .....	14,424	52,328	(X)	1961 <sup>7</sup> .....	9,200	31,789	(X)
1994 <sup>23</sup> .....	14,625	50,914	(X)	1960 .....	9,288	31,377	(X)
1993 <sup>22</sup> .....	14,479	50,162	(X)	1959 .....	9,166	30,830	(X)
1992 <sup>21</sup> .....	14,370	50,622	(X)	1958 .....	9,062	29,059	(X)
1991 .....	14,164	50,738	(X)	1957 .....	8,849	28,879	(X)
1990 .....	14,098	50,902	(X)	1956 .....	8,997	28,841	(X)
1989 .....	14,026	52,762	(X)	1955 .....	8,955	27,131	(X)
1988 .....	14,068	52,981	(X)	1954 .....	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
1987 <sup>20</sup> .....	13,770	52,397	(X)	1953 .....	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
1986 .....	13,620	50,839	(X)	1952 <sup>6</sup> .....	8,328	24,370	(X)
1985 <sup>19</sup> .....	13,355	48,891	(X)	1951 .....	8,128	23,377	(X)
1984 <sup>18</sup> .....	13,259	48,037	(X)	1950 .....	8,228	22,513	(X)
1983 .....	13,228	47,028	(X)	1949 <sup>5</sup> .....	7,756	20,933	(X)
1982 .....	13,039	46,369	(X)	1948 .....	7,956	21,245	(X)
				1947 <sup>4</sup> .....	7,393	21,833	(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 <sup>1 2</sup>]

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

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

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 <sup>8</sup> .....	3,263	27,461	(X)	1953.....	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
1961 <sup>7</sup> .....	2,933	26,806	(X)	1952 <sup>6</sup> .....	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 <sup>5</sup> .....	2,119	19,557	(X)
1957.....	2,648	24,601	(X)	1948.....	2,113	19,481	(X)
1956.....	2,517	24,091	(X)	1947 <sup>4</sup> .....	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<sup>1 2]</sup>

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 <sup>24</sup>	69,597	53,570	32,677	20,893	3,513	12,514
1994 <sup>23</sup>	69,313	53,865	32,902	20,962	3,228	12,220
1993 <sup>22</sup>	68,506	53,181	32,194	20,988	2,914	12,411
1992 <sup>21</sup>	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 <sup>20</sup>	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 <sup>19</sup>	63,558	50,933	27,489	23,445	2,414	10,211
1984 <sup>18</sup>	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 <sup>17</sup>	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 <sup>16</sup>	56,710	47,497	21,554	25,944	1,500	7,713
1975 <sup>15</sup>	56,245	47,318	20,833	26,486	1,444	7,482
1974 <sup>15 14</sup>	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 <sup>13</sup>	54,373	46,314	18,888	27,426	1,453	6,607
1971 <sup>12</sup>	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 <sup>11</sup>	50,111	43,292	15,845	27,447	1,210	5,333
1966 <sup>10</sup>	49,214	42,553	15,005	27,548	1,197	5,172
1965 <sup>9</sup>	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

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<sup>1 2</sup>]

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 <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	47,059	40,923	13,028	27,895	1,334	4,741
1961 <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	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 <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	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 <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	39,303	34,291	(NA)	(NA)	1,265	3,637
1948 . . . . .	38,624	33,538	(NA)	(NA)	1,287	3,713
1947 <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	37,237	32,288	(NA)	(NA)	1,234	3,757
<b>Median Income (dollars)</b>						
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 <sup>24</sup> . . . . .	42,769	49,563	58,790	34,096	31,972	20,738
1994 <sup>23</sup> . . . . .	42,001	48,690	57,733	33,763	30,054	19,750
1993 <sup>22</sup> . . . . .	41,051	47,767	56,874	33,564	29,398	19,374
1992 <sup>21</sup> . . . . .	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 <sup>20</sup> . . . . .	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 <sup>19</sup> . . . . .	41,371	46,390	54,342	36,629	33,744	20,376
1984 <sup>18</sup> . . . . .	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<sup>1 2]</sup>

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 <sup>17</sup> . . . . .	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 <sup>16</sup> . . . . .	40,417	43,781	50,612	37,642	34,748	19,484
1975 <sup>15</sup> . . . . .	39,180	42,458	49,227	36,418	37,112	19,546
1974 <sup>15 14</sup> . . . . .	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 <sup>13</sup> . . . . .	40,183	43,028	50,236	38,159	37,251	19,311
1971 <sup>12</sup> . . . . .	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 <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	35,076	37,322	44,020	33,652	30,128	18,986
1966 <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	34,343	35,739	42,159	32,501	29,328	18,284
1965 <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	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 <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	29,144	30,647	36,509	28,205	27,946	15,321
1961 <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	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 <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	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 <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	19,254	19,799	23,901	18,950	17,481	13,032
1948 . . . . .	19,523	20,044	(NA)	(NA)	20,185	12,644
1947 <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	20,102	20,620	(NA)	(NA)	19,472	14,405

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

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 <sup>1</sup>]

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 <sup>24</sup>	69,597	42,769	32,878	43,442	36,719	42,143
1994 <sup>23</sup>	69,313	42,001	32,531	42,944	36,782	41,073
1993 <sup>22</sup>	68,506	41,051	32,050	42,040	36,456	40,208
1992 <sup>21</sup>	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 <sup>20</sup>	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 <sup>19</sup>	63,558	41,371	31,888	41,415	31,670	41,326
1984 <sup>18</sup>	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 <sup>17</sup>	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 <sup>16</sup>	56,710	40,417	26,565	38,212	30,145	41,960
1975 <sup>15</sup>	56,245	39,180	26,067	37,163	30,177	40,670
1974 <sup>15 14</sup>	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 <sup>12</sup> .....	0.355	1958.....	0.354
1996.....	0.425	1983 <sup>18</sup> .....	0.382	1970.....	0.353	1957.....	0.351
1995 <sup>24</sup> .....	0.421	1982.....	0.380	1969.....	0.349	1956.....	0.358
1994 <sup>23</sup> .....	0.426	1981.....	0.369	1968.....	0.348	1955.....	0.363
1993 <sup>22</sup> .....	0.429	1980.....	0.365	1967 <sup>11</sup> .....	0.358	1954.....	0.371
1992 <sup>21</sup> .....	0.404	1979 <sup>17</sup> .....	0.365	1966 <sup>10</sup> .....	0.349	1953.....	0.359
1991.....	0.397	1978.....	0.363	1965 <sup>9</sup> .....	0.356	1952 <sup>6</sup> .....	0.368
1990.....	0.396	1977.....	0.363	1964.....	0.361	1951.....	0.363
1989.....	0.401	1976 <sup>16</sup> .....	0.358	1963.....	0.362	1950.....	0.379
1988.....	0.395	1975 <sup>15</sup> .....	0.357	1962 <sup>8</sup> .....	0.362	1949 <sup>5</sup> .....	0.378
1987 <sup>20</sup> .....	0.393	1974 <sup>15 14</sup> .....	0.355	1961 <sup>7</sup> .....	0.374	1948.....	0.371
1986.....	0.392	1973.....	0.356	1960.....	0.364	1947 <sup>4</sup> .....	0.376
1985 <sup>19</sup> .....	0.389	1972 <sup>13</sup> .....	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 <sup>24</sup>	69,597	0.97	2.22	3.33	4.70	9.33
1994 <sup>23</sup>	69,313	0.92	2.17	3.26	4.67	9.22
1993 <sup>22</sup>	68,506	0.88	2.10	3.19	4.60	9.07
1992 <sup>21</sup>	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 <sup>20</sup>	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 <sup>19</sup>	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 <sup>18</sup>	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 <sup>17</sup>	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 <sup>16</sup>	56,710	1.10	2.19	3.14	4.14	6.70
1975 <sup>15</sup>	56,245	1.08	2.13	3.04	4.01	6.55
1974 <sup>15 14</sup>	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 <sup>13</sup>	54,373	1.09	2.22	3.07	4.09	6.90
1971 <sup>12</sup>	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 <sup>11</sup>	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 <sup>12</sup> .....	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 <sup>24</sup> .....	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 <sup>23</sup> .....	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 <sup>22</sup> .....	4.1	9.9	15.7	23.3	47.0	20.3	0.429	1967 <sup>11</sup> .....	5.4	12.2	17.5	23.5	41.4	16.4	0.358
1992 <sup>21</sup> .....	4.3	10.5	16.5	24.0	44.7	17.6	0.404	1966 <sup>10</sup> .....	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 <sup>9</sup> .....	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 <sup>8</sup> .....	5.0	12.1	17.6	24.0	41.3	15.7	0.362
1987 <sup>20</sup> .....	4.6	10.7	16.8	24.0	43.8	17.2	0.393	1961 <sup>7</sup> .....	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 <sup>19</sup> .....	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 <sup>18</sup> .....	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 <sup>17</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	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 <sup>16</sup> .....	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 <sup>15</sup> .....	5.6	11.9	17.7	24.2	40.7	14.9	0.357	1949 <sup>5</sup> .....	4.5	11.9	17.3	23.5	42.7	16.9	0.378
1974 <sup>15 14</sup> .....	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 <sup>4</sup> .....	5.0	11.9	17.0	23.1	43.0	17.5	0.376
1972 <sup>13</sup> .....	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 <sup>1</sup>]

Year	Race				Hispanic origin <sup>3</sup>	Year	Race				Hispanic origin <sup>3</sup>
	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 <sup>24</sup> .....	99,627	84,511	11,577	2,777	7,939	1995 <sup>24</sup> .....	35,887	37,667	23,583	42,773	24,075
1994 <sup>23</sup> .....	98,990	83,737	11,655	2,040	7,735	1994 <sup>23</sup> .....	34,942	36,852	22,772	43,842	25,365
1993 <sup>22</sup> .....	97,107	82,387	11,281	2,233	7,362	1993 <sup>22</sup> .....	34,700	36,610	21,696	42,593	25,420
1992 <sup>21</sup> .....	96,426	81,795	11,269	2,262	7,153	1992 <sup>21</sup> .....	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 <sup>20</sup> .....	91,124	78,519	10,192	(NA)	5,642	1987 <sup>20</sup> .....	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 <sup>19</sup> .....	88,458	76,576	9,797	(NA)	5,213	1985 <sup>19</sup> .....	35,229	37,154	22,105	(NA)	26,051
1984 <sup>18</sup> .....	86,789	75,328	9,480	(NA)	4,883	1984 <sup>18</sup> .....	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 <sup>17</sup> .....	80,776	70,766	8,586	(NA)	3,684	1979 <sup>17</sup> .....	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 <sup>16</sup> .....	74,142	65,353	7,776	(NA)	3,081	1976 <sup>16</sup> .....	34,278	35,907	21,351	(NA)	25,856
1975 <sup>15</sup> .....	72,867	64,392	7,489	(NA)	2,948	1975 <sup>15</sup> .....	33,699	35,241	21,156	(NA)	25,317
1974 <sup>15 14</sup> .....	71,163	62,984	7,263	(NA)	2,897	1974 <sup>15 14</sup> .....	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 <sup>13</sup> .....	68,251	60,618	6,809	(NA)	2,655	1972 <sup>13</sup> .....	35,053	36,774	21,465	(NA)	27,751
1971 <sup>12</sup> .....	66,676	59,463	6,578	(NA)	(NA)	1971 <sup>12</sup> .....	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 <sup>11</sup> .....	60,813	54,188	5,728	(NA)	(NA)	1967 <sup>11</sup> .....	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 <sup>1</sup>]

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 <sup>24</sup> . . . . .	99,627	35,887	69,594	43,415	30,033	20,988
1994 <sup>23</sup> . . . . .	98,990	34,942	69,305	42,659	29,686	20,520
1993 <sup>22</sup> . . . . .	97,107	34,700	68,490	41,634	28,617	20,971
1992 <sup>21</sup> . . . . .	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 <sup>20</sup> . . . . .	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 <sup>19</sup> . . . . .	88,458	35,229	63,558	41,799	24,900	20,582
1984 <sup>18</sup> . . . . .	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 <sup>3</sup>	Year	Race			Hispanic origin <sup>3</sup>
	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 <sup>24</sup> .....	0.450	0.442	0.468	0.455	1979 <sup>17</sup> .....	0.404	0.396	0.433	0.396
1994 <sup>23</sup> .....	0.456	0.448	0.477	0.459	1978.....	0.402	0.394	0.431	0.385
1993 <sup>22</sup> .....	0.454	0.444	0.484	0.447	1977.....	0.402	0.394	0.425	0.383
1992 <sup>21</sup> .....	0.434	0.423	0.470	0.430	1976 <sup>16</sup> .....	0.398	0.391	0.421	0.387
1991.....	0.428	0.418	0.464	0.427	1975 <sup>15</sup> .....	0.397	0.390	0.419	0.388
1990.....	0.428	0.419	0.464	0.425	1974 <sup>15 14</sup> .....	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 <sup>13</sup> .....	0.401	0.393	0.427	0.373
1987 <sup>20</sup> .....	0.426	0.415	0.468	0.441	1971 <sup>12</sup> .....	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 <sup>19</sup> .....	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 <sup>18</sup> .....	0.414	0.404	0.448	0.413	1967 <sup>11</sup> .....	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 <sup>24</sup>	99,627	3.7	9.1	15.2	23.3	48.7	21.0
1994 <sup>23</sup>	98,990	3.6	8.9	15.0	23.4	49.1	21.2
1993 <sup>22</sup>	97,107	3.6	9.0	15.1	23.5	48.9	21.0
1992 <sup>21</sup>	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 <sup>20</sup>	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 <sup>19</sup>	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 <sup>18</sup>	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 <sup>17</sup>	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 <sup>16</sup>	74,142	4.4	10.4	17.1	24.8	43.3	16.0
1975 <sup>15</sup>	72,867	4.4	10.5	17.1	24.8	43.2	15.9
1974 <sup>15 14</sup>	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 <sup>13</sup>	68,251	4.1	10.5	17.1	24.5	43.9	17.0
1971 <sup>12</sup>	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 <sup>11</sup>	60,813	4.0	10.8	17.3	24.2	43.8	17.5

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

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 <sup>24</sup> .....	20.8	11.4	10.5	1979 <sup>17</sup> .....	16.4	8.9	15.2
1994 <sup>23</sup> .....	21.8	11.9	11.7	1978.....	15.9	8.7	14.0
1993 <sup>22</sup> .....	22.7	12.4	12.2	1977.....	16.2	8.8	14.1
1992 <sup>21</sup> .....	22.3	11.9	12.9	1976 <sup>16</sup> .....	16.0	9.0	15.0
1991.....	21.8	11.4	12.4	1975 <sup>15</sup> .....	17.1	9.2	15.3
1990.....	20.6	10.7	12.2	1974 <sup>15 14</sup> .....	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 <sup>13</sup> .....	15.1	8.8	18.6
1987 <sup>20</sup> .....	20.3	10.6	12.5	1971 <sup>12</sup> .....	15.3	9.3	21.6
1986.....	20.5	10.8	12.4	1970.....	15.1	9.0	24.6
1985 <sup>19</sup> .....	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 <sup>18</sup> .....	22.3	12.4	13.8	1967 <sup>11</sup> .....	16.6	10.0	29.5
1982.....	21.9	12.0	14.6	1966 <sup>10</sup> .....	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
<b>ALL RACES</b>				1961 <sup>7</sup> .....	181,277	39,628	21.9
1997 .....	268,480	35,574	13.3	1960 .....	179,503	39,851	22.2
1996 .....	266,218	36,529	13.7	1959 .....	176,557	39,490	22.4
1995 <sup>24</sup> .....	263,733	36,425	13.8	<b>WHITE</b>			
1994 <sup>23</sup> .....	261,616	38,059	14.5	1997 .....	221,200	24,396	11.0
1993 <sup>22</sup> .....	259,278	39,265	15.1	1996 .....	219,656	24,650	11.2
1992 <sup>21</sup> .....	256,549	38,014	14.8	1995 <sup>24</sup> .....	218,028	24,423	11.2
1991 .....	251,179	35,708	14.2	1994 <sup>23</sup> .....	216,460	25,379	11.7
1990 .....	248,644	33,585	13.5	1993 <sup>22</sup> .....	214,899	26,226	12.2
1989 .....	245,992	31,528	12.8	1992 <sup>21</sup> .....	213,060	25,259	11.9
1988 .....	243,530	31,745	13.0	1991 .....	210,121	23,747	11.3
1987 <sup>20</sup> .....	240,982	32,221	13.4	1990 .....	208,611	22,326	10.7
1986 .....	238,554	32,370	13.6	1989 .....	206,853	20,785	10.0
1985 <sup>19</sup> .....	236,594	33,064	14.0	1988 .....	205,235	20,715	10.1
1984 .....	233,816	33,700	14.4	1987 <sup>20</sup> .....	203,605	21,195	10.4
1983 <sup>18</sup> .....	231,700	35,303	15.2	1986 .....	202,282	22,183	11.0
1982 .....	229,412	34,398	15.0	1985 <sup>19</sup> .....	200,918	22,860	11.4
1981 .....	227,157	31,822	14.0	1984 .....	198,941	22,955	11.5
1980 .....	225,027	29,272	13.0	1983 <sup>18</sup> .....	197,496	23,984	12.1
1979 <sup>17</sup> .....	222,903	26,072	11.7	1982 .....	195,919	23,517	12.0
1978 .....	215,656	24,497	11.4	1981 .....	194,504	21,553	11.1
1977 .....	213,867	24,720	11.6	1980 .....	192,912	19,699	10.2
1976 <sup>16</sup> .....	212,303	24,975	11.8	1979 <sup>17</sup> .....	191,742	17,214	9.0
1975 <sup>15</sup> .....	210,864	25,877	12.3	1978 .....	186,450	16,259	8.7
1974 <sup>15 14</sup> .....	209,362	23,370	11.2	1977 .....	185,254	16,416	8.9
1973 .....	207,621	22,973	11.1	1976 <sup>16</sup> .....	184,165	16,713	9.1
1972 <sup>13</sup> .....	206,004	24,460	11.9	1975 <sup>15</sup> .....	183,164	17,770	9.7
1971 <sup>12</sup> .....	204,554	25,559	12.5	1974 <sup>15 14</sup> .....	182,376	15,736	8.6
1970 .....	202,183	25,420	12.6	1973 .....	181,185	15,142	8.4
1969 .....	199,517	24,147	12.1	1972 <sup>13</sup> .....	180,125	16,203	9.0
1968 .....	197,628	25,389	12.8	1971 <sup>12</sup> .....	179,398	17,780	9.9
1967 <sup>11</sup> .....	195,672	27,769	14.2	1970 .....	177,376	17,484	9.9
1966 <sup>10</sup> .....	193,388	28,510	14.7	1969 .....	175,349	16,659	9.5
1965 <sup>9</sup> .....	191,413	33,185	17.3	1968 .....	173,732	17,395	10.0
1964 .....	189,710	36,055	19.0	1967 <sup>11</sup> .....	172,038	18,983	11.0
1963 .....	187,258	36,436	19.5	1966 <sup>10</sup> .....	170,247	19,290	11.3
1962 <sup>8</sup> .....	184,276	38,625	21.0				

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 <sup>9</sup> .....	168,732	22,496	13.3	1972 <sup>13</sup> .....	23,144	7,710	33.3
1964 .....	167,313	24,957	14.9	1971 <sup>12</sup> .....	22,784	7,396	32.5
1963 .....	165,309	25,238	15.3	1970 .....	22,515	7,548	33.5
1962 <sup>8</sup> .....	162,842	26,672	16.4	1969 .....	22,011	7,095	32.2
1961 <sup>7</sup> .....	160,306	27,890	17.4	1968 .....	21,944	7,616	34.7
1960 .....	158,863	28,309	17.8	1967 <sup>11</sup> .....	21,590	8,486	39.3
1959 .....	156,956	28,484	18.1				
<b>BLACK<sup>2</sup></b>				<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN<sup>3</sup></b>			
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 <sup>24</sup> .....	33,740	9,872	29.3	1995 <sup>24</sup> .....	28,344	8,574	30.3
1994 <sup>23</sup> .....	33,353	10,196	30.6	1994 <sup>23</sup> .....	27,442	8,416	30.7
1993 <sup>22</sup> .....	32,910	10,877	33.1	1993 <sup>22</sup> .....	26,559	8,126	30.6
1992 <sup>21</sup> .....	32,411	10,827	33.4	1992 <sup>21</sup> .....	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 <sup>20</sup> .....	29,362	9,520	32.4	1987 <sup>20</sup> .....	19,395	5,422	28.0
1986 .....	28,871	8,983	31.1	1986 .....	18,758	5,117	27.3
1985 <sup>19</sup> .....	28,485	8,926	31.3	1985 <sup>19</sup> .....	18,075	5,236	29.0
1984 .....	28,087	9,490	33.8	1984 .....	16,916	4,806	28.4
1983 <sup>18</sup> .....	27,678	9,882	35.7	1983 <sup>18</sup> .....	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 <sup>17</sup> .....	25,944	8,050	31.0	1979 <sup>17</sup> .....	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 <sup>16</sup> .....	24,399	7,595	31.1	1976 <sup>16</sup> .....	11,269	2,783	24.7
1975 <sup>15</sup> .....	24,089	7,545	31.3	1975 <sup>15</sup> .....	11,117	2,991	26.9
1974 <sup>15 14</sup> .....	23,699	7,182	30.3	1974 <sup>15 14</sup> .....	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		
	Total (thous.)	Below poverty level		Total (thous.)	Below poverty level		Total (thous.)	Below poverty level		Total (thous.)	Below poverty level	
		Number (thous.)	Percent		Number (thous.)	Percent		Number (thous.)	Percent		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 <sup>25</sup>	69,597	7,532	10.8	53,570	2,982	5.6	3,513	493	14.0	12,514	4,057	32.4
1994 <sup>24</sup>	69,313	8,053	11.6	53,865	3,272	6.1	3,228	549	17.0	12,220	4,232	34.6
1993 <sup>23</sup>	68,506	8,393	12.3	53,181	3,481	6.5	2,914	488	16.8	12,411	4,424	35.6
1992 <sup>22</sup>	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 <sup>21</sup>	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 <sup>20</sup>	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 <sup>19</sup>	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 <sup>18</sup>	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 <sup>17</sup>	56,710	5,311	9.4	47,497	2,606	5.5	1,500	162	10.8	7,713	2,543	33.0
1975 <sup>16</sup>	56,245	5,450	9.7	47,318	2,904	6.1	1,445	116	8.0	7,482	2,430	32.5
1974 <sup>16 15</sup>	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 <sup>14</sup>	54,373	5,075	9.3	46,314	(NA)	(NA)	1,452	(NA)	(NA)	6,607	2,158	32.7
1971 <sup>13</sup>	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 <sup>12</sup>	49,835	5,667	11.4	43,292	(NA)	(NA)	1,210	(NA)	(NA)	5,333	1,774	33.3
1966 <sup>11</sup>	48,921	5,784	11.8	42,553	(NA)	(NA)	1,197	(NA)	(NA)	5,171	1,721	33.1



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		
	Total (thous.)	Below poverty level		Total (thous.)	Below poverty level		Total (thous.)	Below poverty level		Total (thous.)	Below poverty level	
		Number (thous.)	Percent		Number (thous.)	Percent		Number (thous.)	Percent		Number (thous.)	Percent
1965 <sup>10</sup> .....	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 <sup>9</sup> .....	46,998	8,077	17.2	40,923	(NA)	(NA)	1,334	(NA)	(NA)	4,741	2,034	42.9
1961 <sup>8</sup> .....	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.

PLEASE NOTE THAT NOT ALL FOOTNOTES APPLY TO ALL TABLES

NA Not available.

X Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Before 1983, based on CPI-U-X1.

<sup>2</sup>Before 1967, CPI factors extrapolated.

<sup>3</sup>People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

<sup>4</sup>Based on 1940 census population controls.

<sup>5</sup>Implementation of expanded income questions to show wage and salary, farm self-employment, nonfarm self-employment, and all other nonearned income separately.

<sup>6</sup>Implementation of 1950 census population controls.

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

<sup>8</sup>Full implementation of 1960 census-based sample design and population controls.

<sup>9</sup>Implementation of new procedures to impute missing data only.

<sup>10</sup>Questionnaire expanded to ask eight income questions.

<sup>11</sup>Implementation of a new March CPS processing system.

<sup>12</sup>Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.

<sup>13</sup>Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.

<sup>14</sup>Implementation of a new March CPS processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.

<sup>15</sup>These estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data which were derived using linear interpolation.

<sup>16</sup>First year medians are derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year all medians were derived using linear interpolation.

<sup>17</sup>Implementation of 1980 census population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.

<sup>18</sup>Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census sample design.

<sup>19</sup>Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to \$299,999. Full implementation of 1980 census-based sample design.

<sup>20</sup>Implementation of a new March CPS processing system.

<sup>21</sup>Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

<sup>22</sup>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.

<sup>23</sup>Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

<sup>24</sup>Full implementation of the 1990 census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000 household sample reduction, and revised race edits.

## 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>1</sup>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 <sup>1</sup>	
		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 .....	<sup>2</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup>Excludes about 2,500 Hispanic households added from the previous November sample. (See "CPS March Supplement.")

<sup>2</sup>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

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

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
<b>NON-HISPANIC</b>	
1995 and 1996 .....	1.00
1989 to 1994 .....	0.92
1988 .....	1.02
1981 to 1987 .....	0.86
1967 to 1980 .....	0.75
<b>HISPANIC</b>	
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 ( $\pm$  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
<b>BELOW POVERTY LEVEL</b>					<b>Age</b>				
<b>People</b>					15 to 24 . . . . .				
Total . . . . .	-0.000063	11,528	-0.001131	12,901	-0.000080 3,000 -0.000961 3,357				
Male . . . . .	-0.000130	11,528	-0.002307	12,901	25 to 44 . . . . .				
Female . . . . .	-0.000123	11,528	-0.002219	12,901	-0.000065 3,000 -0.000668 3,357				
<b>Age</b>					45 to 64 . . . . .				
Under 15 . . . . .	-0.000052	6,057	-0.001399	6,778	-0.000077 3,000 -0.001459 3,357				
Under 18 . . . . .	-0.000044	6,057	-0.001184	6,778	65 and over . . . . .				
15 and over . . . . .	-0.000032	11,528	-0.000421	12,901	-0.000147 3,000 -0.004124 3,357				
15 to 24 . . . . .	-0.000122	4,520	-0.001414	5,058	<b>Households, Families, and Unrelated Individuals</b>				
25 to 44 . . . . .	-0.000097	4,520	-0.000962	5,058	Total . . . . .				
45 to 64 . . . . .	-0.000117	4,520	-0.002147	5,058	-0.000014 2,420 -0.000237 2,708				
65 and over . . . . .	-0.000153	4,520	-0.006068	5,058	Households with children under 18 . . . . .				
<b>Households, Families, and Unrelated Individuals</b>					-0.000014 2,420 -0.000237 2,708				
Total . . . . .	-0.000014	2,420	-0.000237	2,708	<b>NONINCOME CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
<b>ALL INCOME LEVELS</b>					<b>People</b>				
<b>People</b>					Employment status . . . . .				
Total . . . . .	-0.000020	3,000	-0.000301	3,357	(X) (X) (X) (X)				
Male . . . . .	-0.000043	3,000	-0.000615	3,357	-0.000015 2,344 -0.000152 2,623				
Female . . . . .	-0.000038	3,000	-0.000591	3,357	<b>Total, Marital Status, Other</b>				
<b>Households, Families, and Unrelated Individuals</b>					Some household members . . . . .				
Total . . . . .	-0.000020	1,626	-0.000022	1,820	-0.000026 5,069 -0.000294 5,673				
<b>ALL INCOME LEVELS</b>					All household members . . . . .				
<b>People</b>					-0.000044 10,199 -0.000592 11,414				
Total . . . . .	-0.000020	1,626	-0.000022	1,820	<b>Households, Families, and Unrelated Individuals</b>				
Male . . . . .	-0.000043	1,626	-0.000022	1,820	Total . . . . .				
Female . . . . .	-0.000038	1,626	-0.000022	1,820	-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
<b>BELOW POVERTY LEVEL</b>		
People .....	-0.001119	10,380
Households, families, and unrelated individuals .....	0.000102	2,442
<b>ALL INCOME LEVELS</b>		
People .....	-0.000303	2,810
Households, families, and unrelated individuals .....	-0.000352	2,447
<b>NONINCOME CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
<b>People</b>		
Total, marital status, other		
Some household members .....	-0.000587	7,486
All household members .....	-0.000866	11,039
<b>Households, families, and unrelated individuals .....</b>	<b>-0.000197</b>	<b>1,871</b>

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

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

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  $\pm$  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

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

Here  $x$  is the total number of people, families, households, or unrelated individuals which is the base of the percentage,  $p$  is the percentage ( $0 \leq p \leq 100$ ), 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	Families	People	Families	People	Families	People	Families	People	Families, households, and unrelated individuals
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.35</b>
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 <sup>1</sup> .....	0.65	0.55	0.56	0.47	0.17	0.16	0.35	0.32	0.45	0.55

<sup>1</sup>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

households that were maintained by female householders with no husband present is calculated as  $17.8 \pm 1.645 \times 0.2$ .

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

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

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

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	\$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  $\$9,219 \pm 1.645 \times \$199$ . 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

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

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  $.74 \pm 1.645 \times 0.0084$ .

**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@cmail.census.gov.

