Evaluating the Success of President Johnson's War on Poverty: Revisiting the Historical Record Using an Absolute Full-Income Poverty Measure

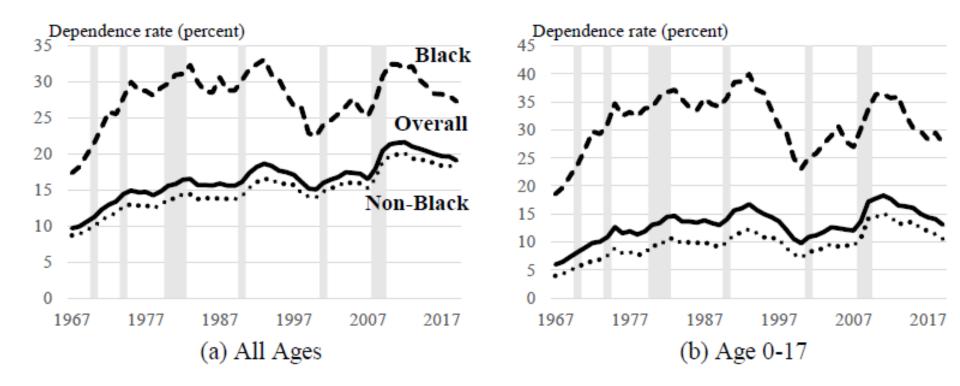
by Jeff Larrimore

James J. Heckman



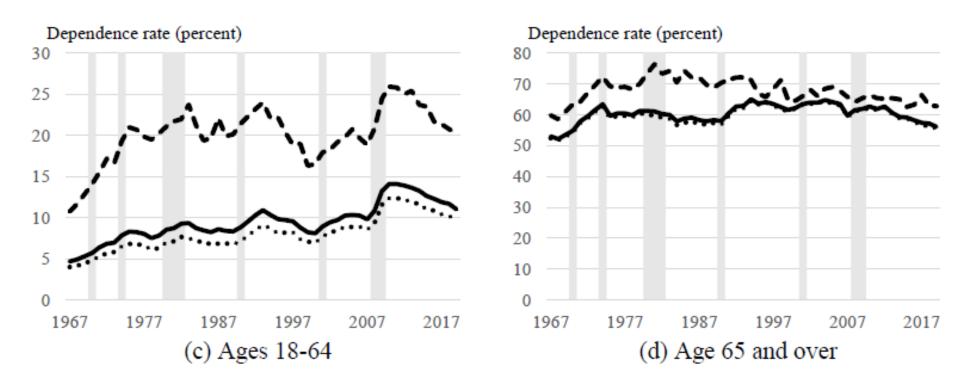
Econ 350, Winter 2023

Figure 1: Share of population with less than half of full income from market sources, by race and age, 1967-2019



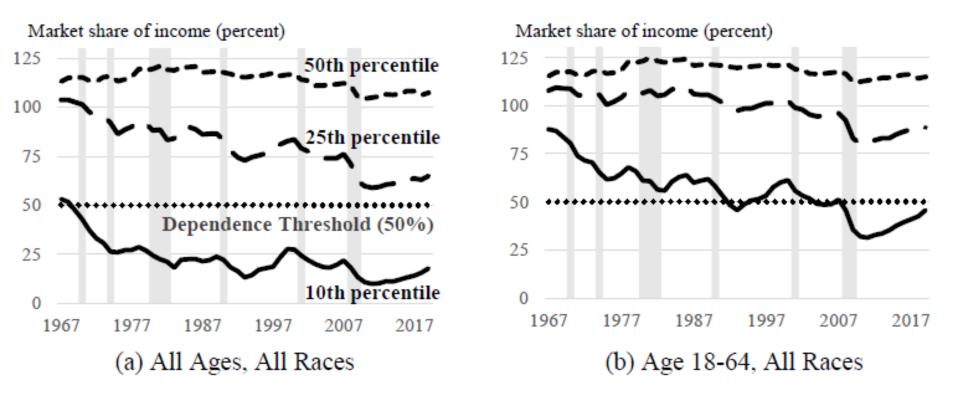
Source: IPUMS and NBER CPS data; Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (1968); BEA; BLS; Census Bureau; CMS; Collinson et al. (2016); Flood et al. (2018); Hoynes et al. (2016); Kramer (1988); MACPAC; NBER TaxSim; NHEA; OMB; USDA; Authors' calculations. Note: Shading denotes NBER-based recession periods. Individual defined as "dependent" if he or she lives in a household in which less than 50 percent of full-income is from market sources. Full income is post-tax, posttransfer income plus in-kind transfers and the market value of health insurance. Series begins in 1967 because reported categories do not allow for separating market and government income from 1963 to 1966.

Figure 1: Share of population with less than half of full income from market sources, by race and age, 1967-2019, CONT'D



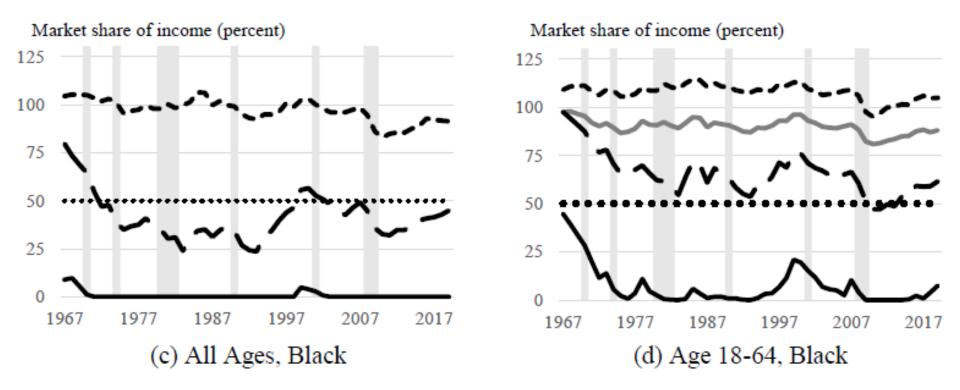
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Figure 2: Share of income from market sources for selected percentiles of the market share distribution, by race and age, 1967-2019



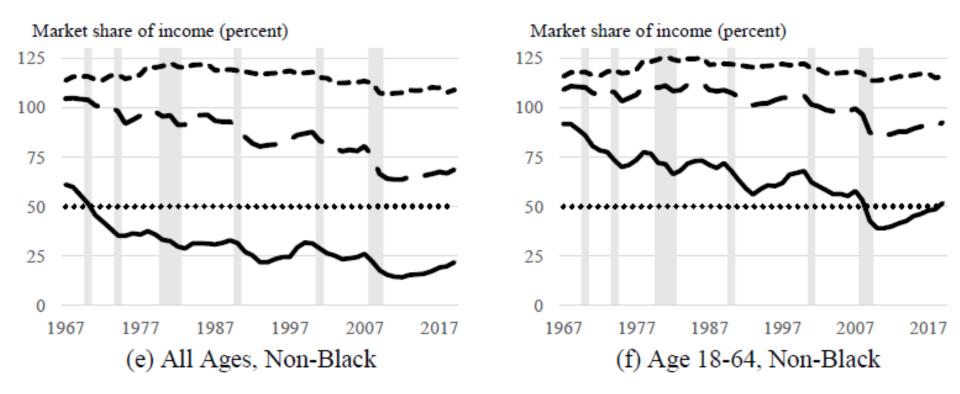
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