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What does it mean to be rich in America? It turns out that the answer is as much a question of perception as anything else. To get a better sense of what most Americans consider rich, GOBankingRates conducted a survey of more than 5,000 people and asked them: What annual income do you think makes you rich? With response options ranging from 100,000 dollars or more to 10 million dollars or more, the results ran within the range of bandwidth and showed that Americans' perceptions of what is considered wealthy are very different. Read on to see what it takes to be considered rich in America.

You Need to Earn at Least 1 Million to Be 'Rich' in America One takeaway from the survey is that the magic allure of the beautiful round number of 1 million dollars seems to apply, with more than one in four respondents saying that you have to earn at least 1 million dollars a year to be rich. While 26.22 percent of respondents say that earning a million dollars a year means you're rich, another 47.3 percent said you don't have to reach that threshold. The second and third most popular answers are both less than a million dollars a year, with more than one in five of those surveyed saying that half a million dollars a year or more makes you rich. After that, 200,000 dollars or more are the third most popular answer, with 14.45 percent of the survey. However, there are a surprising number of people who believe that much more income is needed to describe someone as rich. Some 26.48 per cent say that even a salary of 4 million dollars a year does not cut it. Combine this with respondents in the 1 million dollar warehouse or more, and you get a solid majority that sees nothing less than 1 million dollars a year as rich. Here are the survey results, broken down by age and gender. Across all genders and ages, the most common answer to the survey question is 1 million dollars or more. Q: What annual income do you think makes you rich? Gender 100K or more 200K or more 500K or more 1 million USD or more 5 million USD or more 10 million USD or more Female 13.3% 14.75% 21.43% 25.67% 12.78 % 12.0 8% Male 10.73% 14.64% 21.5% 26.46% 14.73% 11.95% Get inspired: How a man saved 1 million DOLLARS in 5 years — And you can go to q: What's your income? From 100K or more 200K or more 500K or more 1 million USD or more 10 million USD or more 18-24 17.86 % 17.06 % 21.83 % 23,21% 11.11% 8.11% 93% 25-34 14.57% 18.43% 20.43% 23.29% 12.43% 10.86% 35-44 7.81% 14.06% 22.87% 27.27% 1 5.48% 12.5% 45-45-4 54 10.54% 14.14% 20.31% 28.02% 13.75% 13.24% 55-64 10.45% 11.47% 23.22% 27.72% 14.08% 13.06% 65+ 12.3% 13.3% 19.68% 15.99% 11.95% Definition of empire Varies by state If you break down the results geographically, it becomes clearer that the myriad opinions about how much money makes you rich can vary depending on the region and locale. The most common answer was 1 million dollars or more in 33 of the 50 states surveyed. Of the 18 states, including the District of Columbia, outside this group: five had connections. --1 state answered 10 million dollars or more. -- 2 2 answered 5 million dollars or more. -- The rest said either 100,000 dollars or more, 200,000 dollars or more or 500,000 dollars or more. The state with the lowest answer was West Virginia, with 100,000 dollars or more as the most common answer to the survey. That may not be a big surprise, given that West Virginia has the lowest median home value and the third-lowest average salary in the country. Likewise, Kentucky gave 200,000 dollars, or more, as the most common answer that could be in line with expectations for a state that was below the last 10 for the average cost of living, income, and housing value. Other reactions, however, were more surprising. Only one state had the answer of 10 million dollars, or more than its most-chosen ones -- and it is not one of the high-income, high-priced states one might expect. It's Maine, where median income and median home values tend to be close to national medians. Near New Hampshire, we answered with a million dollars or more, and 10 million dollars or more, and five of the top 11 states with the highest percentage of respondents answering 10 million dollars or more are in the New England area. This may indicate that the perception of wealth in the region is higher than the norm. In the meantime, some of the other states with the most common response under a million dollars could raise some eyebrows. Washington, D.C., for example, came back as the most popular answer, with a budget of 200,000 dollars, even though it is in the top five for median income, median housing value, and cost of living. Similarly, Hawaii and New York are among the most expensive places to live in the country, but more respondents said that being rich means earning 500,000 dollars a year or more than any other income level. How many Americans actually make 1 million dollars or more? Overall, one way out of the survey might be that there is a misunderstanding about how much money other people make. The reality is that, according to data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey, less than a quarter of 1 percent of Americans earn at least a million dollars a year. Nevertheless, more than one in four of those surveyed would see a salary of 1 million dollars a year in sucking and see someone who is not rich in their eyes. An incredible 12.82 per cent of respondents responded with 10 million dollars or more, which means that they wouldn't consider someone earning 9 million dollars a year to be rich, a potentially surprising result given that 9 million dollars a year would put you firmly in the top 0.1 percent of earners in the country. In fact, earning 100,000 dollars a year means that they only the bottom bracket of the poll, and that about 88.3 percent of Americans wouldn't think you'd be rich. Despite this perception, earning 100,000 dollars a year means that you earn more than 87.9 percent of Americans annually. What does 'Rich' really mean in America? The results of the GOBankingRates survey suggest that most countries that earn at least seven-figure numbers see a need for a need to be considered rich, although almost nine nine of 10 Americans, less than 100,000 dollars a year. The results also point to a lack of correlation between factors that you might expect to drive a higher perception of rich in certain states. Some of the states with the highest cost of living and income had popular responses that were surprisingly low. By and large, it is clear that Americans tend to have very different ideas about what empire really means. In other words, most people would agree: if you deduct a million dollars a year, you're doing pretty well. Up Next: What percentage of Americans think they're going to become millionaires? Methodology: This GOBankingRates survey asked 5,021 Americans from February 6, 2018 to February 8, 2018, what level of annual income do you think makes you rich? The survey has a margin of error of 4.3 percent. From the Darien Gap to Patagonia, South America has a long and fascinating history of booms and busts, crazy men and heroes, astonishing wealth and great poverty. Discover more with these maps, biographies and schedules. After its premiere on October 7, 1952, on the public television station WFIL-TV in Philadelphia, American Bandstand (originally bandstand) became one of the most influential television movements of the 1950s until the 1980s. Even if you already know that ABC's American bandstand was MTV ahead of MTV (or even YouTube before YouTube), the extent of its influence, if you look at it all at once, is still phenomenal. With doo-wop, teen idols, psychedelic rock, disco and even hip-hop, Dick Clark and his show were there for all of this. But it took some luck and some courage to get it in the air. In early October 1952, a Bob Horn-hosted dance show premiered on Philadelphia's WFIL TV, which came from the popular live radio show format Ballroom and showed a camera on it. Originally titled Bandstand, the first episode played the New York transplant and former announcer Dick Clark as the first video DJ on October 7. The show aired weekly and received limited popularity in Philadelphia. Four years later, on July 9, 1956, Horn was arrested for driving under the influence of driving, just as his station was in the middle of an ongoing exposé about drunken driving. Clark was immediately asked to host the main service. Over the following year, Clark presented the show to WFIL-TV parent ABC as a cheap and easy way to appeal to the demographic youth that the third-ranked ABC desperately wanted to target. He convinced her to use his show to fill her coveted afternoon slot and a national sensation was born. On May 5, 1898, the In 1957, ABC aired the first national broadcast of American Bandstand, which was filmed live in Philadelphia from 3:30 p.m. to 4 p.m. (EST). It immediately became a ratings smash and two days later Paul Anka became the first performer to make his national debut during a television appearance and sang his new song Diana. From 7, 1957, the popularity of the show was already so high that ABC decided to add an extra half hour and move American bandstand to Monday night's prime time. Clark tried to insist that his main audience - housewives and teenagers - was busy doing other things at that time of the night, but the producers ignored him. The show flopped resoundingly and the show was moved back to its early day slot. During the rest of the 1950s, American Bandstand had a number of famous acts, including the debuts of Paul Simon and Art Garfunkel (November 22, 1957), Jerry Lee Lewis (March 18, 1958) and Dion and the Belmonts (August 7, 1958). Buddy Holly made his last television appearance on the show and mimed It's So Easy and Heartbeat on August 7, 1958, a few months before the tragic plane crash that ended his life. By February 1958, the daily audience had already reached 8,400,000 viewers, making American Bandstand ABC's highest-rated television show. In the late 1950s, it became the most popular daytime show on any network. Even in the late fifties, Clark and his show inspired teenagers and housewives to dance, but it wasn't until August 6, 1960, that the show achieved its first dance madness. When planned guest Hank Ballard and the Midnighters didn't show up to perform their hit The Twist, Clark convinced his friend Chubby Checker to quickly go to the studio and cut a soundalike version in half an hour. When he demonstrated the dance on the show, Checker was rewarded with an instant hit that sparked a dance craze that would last the better part of two years. In the early 1960s, a number of famous acts debuted on the program. In 1960 alone, Ike and Tina Turner, Gary U.S. Bonds, and Smokey Robinson and the Miracles appeared on television for the first time. In 1961, Gladys Knight and the Pips debuted on the program, bringing a movement of doo-wop to the United States. The show remained a hit and occasionally played a new genre or early legends such as Aretha Franklin (August 1962) and a 12-year-old Stevie Wonder (July 1963). On September 7, 1963, American Bandstand ceased its daily program and became a weekly Saturday show. In February of the following year, Clark moved the show from Philadelphia to ABC Studios in Los Angeles. Over the next seven years, the show maintained its popularity and debuted many international and national artists such as Sonny and Cher in June 1965 and Neil Diamond in June 1966, who would later become other celebrities. It even brought movements to the US, such as with pop-soul vocal group The 5th Dimension in June 1966 and British legends The Doors in July 1967. Two months later, American Bandstand was broadcast in color for the first time, heralding a new era of which was to last until the 1970s. Over the following decades, American Bandstand continued its success to newcomers and old old commercial success. On February 21, 1970, The Jackson 5 Played I Want You Back, debuted with ABC, and Michael Jackson was interviewed for the first time on television. A year later, Michael Jackson performed solo for the first time and sang Rockin' Robin on bandstand. On the occasion of its 20th anniversary in 1973, the show aired a special with Little Richard, Paul Revere and the Raiders, Three Dog Night, Johnny Mathis, Annette Funicello and Cheech and Chong, mixing the old hits they helped create with new acts that were not yet famous. American Bandstand's 25th Anniversary Special aired on April 4, 2006. February 1977, with Chuck Berry, Seals and Crofts, Gregg Allman, Junior Walker, Johnny Rivers, the Pointer Sisters, Charlie Daniels, Doc Severinsen, Les McCann, Donald Byrd, Chuck Mangione, most of Booker T. and the MGs, and his first, now famous All-Star Rock Jam, where all the musical stars of the evening met for Berry's Roll Over Beethoven. The late 1970s came to an end with a special disco show co-hosted by Donna Summer to celebrate the release of her new film Thank God It's Friday. In 1979, Clark developed a series of moves for the audience at the Village People premiere of her hit YMCA, which produced another dance craze (which still angrily persists in elementary schools in the US). Prince (1980), The Talking Heads (1979), Public Image Ltd. (1980), Janet Jackson (1982) and Wham! (1983) all made their American banddebut, but the most famous interview came when Madonna made her television debut on January 14, 1984, famously quoted for telling Clark that her ambition was to rule the world. American Bandstand presented a selection of almost all genres of American music-pop culture that brought national attention to racial integration, dance craziness and new hit sensations. The original American Bandstand Studio at 4548 Market Street in Philadelphia, PA was added to the U.S. National Register of Historic Places in 1986, and in 1982 Dick Clark donated the original podium to the Smithsonian Institute, where it still resides today. The show came to a tragic end shortly after Clark declined ABC's request to remove the show from its hour-long format, forcing him to move the program to the USA Network and hand over the reins to newcomer David Hirsch. The last broadcast aired just six months later on October 7, 1989, ending a 32-year episode. Run.