Income in the United States: 2021

Current Population Reports

by Jessica Semega and Melissa Kollar

Issued September 2022

P60-276

United States® Census Bureau

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Acknowledgments

The Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division of the U.S. Census Bureau recognizes Trudi J. Renwick for her 14 years of service with the Census Bureau. Dr. Renwick retired in 2022. From her dissertation that developed a methodology for basic family budgets to her research on the development of the Supplemental Poverty Measure, she spent her career dedicated to improving the measurement of poverty and the well-being of low-income families. While at the Census Bureau, Dr. Renwick provided leadership to the income, poverty, and program participation branches. Her dedication to her staff, subject matter expertise, and overall guidance were appreciated and will be greatly missed.

Jessica Semega and **Melissa Kollar** prepared this report, **Daniel C. Lin** prepared the tax model and provided content for Appendix C, and **Matthew Unrath** prepared Appendix D, all of the Income Statistics Branch. **Jonathan Spader**, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics in the Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division, reviewed and provided overall guidance.

Mallory Bane and **Susan S. Gajewski**, under the supervision of **David Watt**, all of the Demographic Systems Division, and **Lisa Cheok** of the Demographic Programs Directorate—Survey Operations, processed the Current Population Survey, 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) file.

Adam W. Reilly, with the assistance of **Kirk E. Davis**, **Raymond E. Dowdy**, **Lan N. Huynh**, and **Chandararith R. Phe**, programmed and produced the historical, detailed, and publication tables under the direction of **Hung X. Pham**, Chief of the Tabulation and Applications Branch, Demographic Surveys Division.

Emily Hood, under the supervision of **David V. Hornick**, of the Demographic Statistical Methods Division, conducted statistical review.

Lisa Cheok, assisted by **Roberto Cases**, of the Demographic Programs Directorate—Survey Operations, provided overall direction for the survey implementation. **Charlie Carter**, **Agatha Jung**, and **Johanna Rupp**, of the Application Development and Services Division, prepared and programmed the computer-assisted interviewing instrument used to conduct the CPS ASEC.

Additional people within the U.S. Census Bureau also made significant contributions to the preparation of the report. **Liana E. Fox**, **Charles Hokayem**, **Matthew Marlay**, **Lindsay Monte**, **Rachel Shattuck**, and **Bruce Webster Jr.** reviewed the contents.

Stacey Barber, **Faye E. Brock**, and **Steven Brown** provided publication management, editorial review, and 508 compliancy for print and electronic media. **Paula Lancaster** and **Stephen Gibson** provided graphic design and composition, all under the direction of **Corey Beasley**, Chief of the Graphic and Editorial Services Branch, Public Information Office.

The authors would like to also thank the **Census Bureau field representatives** and **telephone interviewers** who conducted the interviews that provide the data in this report. Without their dedication, the preparation of this report or any report from the Current Population Survey would be impossible.

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P60-276

U.S. Census Bureau
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Suggested Citation

Jessica Semega and Melissa Kollar,
U.S. Census Bureau,
Current Population Reports,
P60-276,
Income in the United States: 2021,
U.S. Government Publishing Office,
Washington, DC,
September 2022.

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

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Income in the United States: 2021

INTRODUCTION

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

This report presents estimates on income in the United States for calendar year 2021, based on information collected in the 2022 and earlier Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC) conducted by the Census Bureau.* Estimates for 2020 in this report will not match those published last year due to the implementation of the 2020 Census-based population controls. Appendix B provides details. To adjust for changes in the cost of living over time, historical income estimates in this report are expressed in real or 2021 dollars.[1] This inflation adjustment is based on the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers Retroactive Series (R-CPI-U-RS) for 2021 and earlier years, which measured a 4.7 percent increase in consumer prices between 2020 and 2021.[2] This is the largest annual increase in the cost-of-living adjustment since 1990. It is important to note that this report covers income estimates for 2021 and prior years and does not account for changes in income or inflation that have occurred more recently in 2022.[3]

In 2021, Congress passed the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. ARPA provided additional income to families through a third round of stimulus payments and expansions to the Child Tax Credit, Earned Income Tax Credit, and the Child and Dependent Care Credit. The income estimates in the main sections of this report are based on the concept of money income, as measured by the CPS ASEC. It includes all income received by each person in the household who is aged 15 and older, excluding certain receipts such as capital gains. Money income is pretax and does not include stimulus payments and tax credits such as those from ARPA. Appendix A provides a detailed explanation of how income is measured using the CPS ASEC. For post-tax household income estimates that include stimulus payments and tax credits, refer to Appendix C.

The continued response to the COVID-19 pandemic, rising inflation, shifts in worker composition, and other macroeconomic conditions also shaped the experiences of households in 2021. The purpose of this report is to present estimates of median household income, income inequality, worker earnings, and related measures for 2021 based on data from the CPS ASEC.

This report begins with a section on median household income by select characteristics of the householder, followed by a section on income inequality and one on median earnings and work status.[4]

This report is released alongside two other reports focused on poverty estimates and health insurance coverage in the United States. For poverty and health insurance estimates, refer to "Poverty in the United States: 2021" and "Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2021."[5]

Highlights

- Real median household income was $70,784 in 2021, not statistically different from the 2020 estimate of $71,186 (Figure 1 and Table A-1).
- Based on the money income Gini index, income inequality increased by 1.2 percent between 2020 and 2021; this represents the first time the Gini index has shown an annual increase since 2011 (Figure 3 and Table A-3).
- Between 2020 and 2021, the change in the number of total workers was not statistically significant; however, there was an increase of about 11.1 million full-time, year-round workers (from approximately 106.3 million to 117.4 million), suggesting a shift from working part-time or part-year in 2020 to full-time, year-round work in 2021 (Table A-6).
- The real median earnings of all workers (including part-time and full-time workers) increased 4.6 percent between

* The Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release CBDRB-FY22-357. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted.

2020 and 2021, while median earnings of those who worked full-time, year-round decreased 4.1 percent (Figure 4).

More information on these topics can be found in the relevant sections of this report.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

This section focuses on real median household income by selected characteristics of the householder such as race and Hispanic origin, nativity, region, and education. The householder is the person (or one of the people) in whose name the home is owned or rented and the person to whom the relationship of other household members is recorded. Each household has one householder, and those in group quarters are excluded from the household population.[6]

For most demographic characteristics of the householder shown in Figure 1, the 2021 real median household income estimates were not statistically different from the 2020 estimates. Between 2020 and 2021, declines in median household income were experienced by nonfamily households, those with a householder aged 65 and older, those maintained by a native-born person, and those with a householder with some college. The only demographic group to experience an increase in median household income between 2020 and 2021 was householders with at least a bachelor's degree. More details are available in the sections below.

All Households

Real median household income was $70,784 in 2021. This estimate is not statistically different from the 2020 estimate of $71,186 and 2.8 percent lower than the 2019 median, the year before the most recent recession (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[7] Household income in 2019 was the highest since 1967, even after adjusting for the effect of the CPS ASEC survey redesign, subsequent processing changes, and nonresponse bias (Figure 2 and Table A-2).[8]

Type of Household[9]

The 2021 real median income of family households was not statistically different from the 2020 estimate, while nonfamily households experienced a 1.9 percent decline over the same period (Figure 1 and Table A-1). Among family households, married couples had the highest median income in 2021 ($106,921), followed by those maintained by men with no spouse present ($70,525). Family households maintained by women with no spouse present had the lowest median income ($51,168).

Looking at nonfamily households, real median household income for female householders decreased 4.7 percent between 2020 and 2021, while the change for male householders was not statistically significant.[10]

Race and Hispanic Origin[11]

Real median household incomes in 2021 for non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks, Asians, and Hispanics were not statistically different from 2020 (Figure 2 and Table A-1).[12] Among the race groups, Asian households had the highest median income ($101,418) in 2021, followed by non-Hispanic Whites ($77,999) and Hispanics ($57,981).[13] Black households had the lowest median income ($48,297).

The real median incomes of different groups can be compared by calculating the ratio of the median income of a specific group to the median income of non-Hispanic White households. For 2021, the ratio of Asian to non-Hispanic White household income was 1.30. In other words, the median Asian household had a household income 1.30 times greater than that of the median non-Hispanic White household. The ratio of Black to non-Hispanic White household income was 0.62, while the ratio of Hispanic to non-Hispanic White household income was 0.74. None of these ratios were statistically different from 2020.

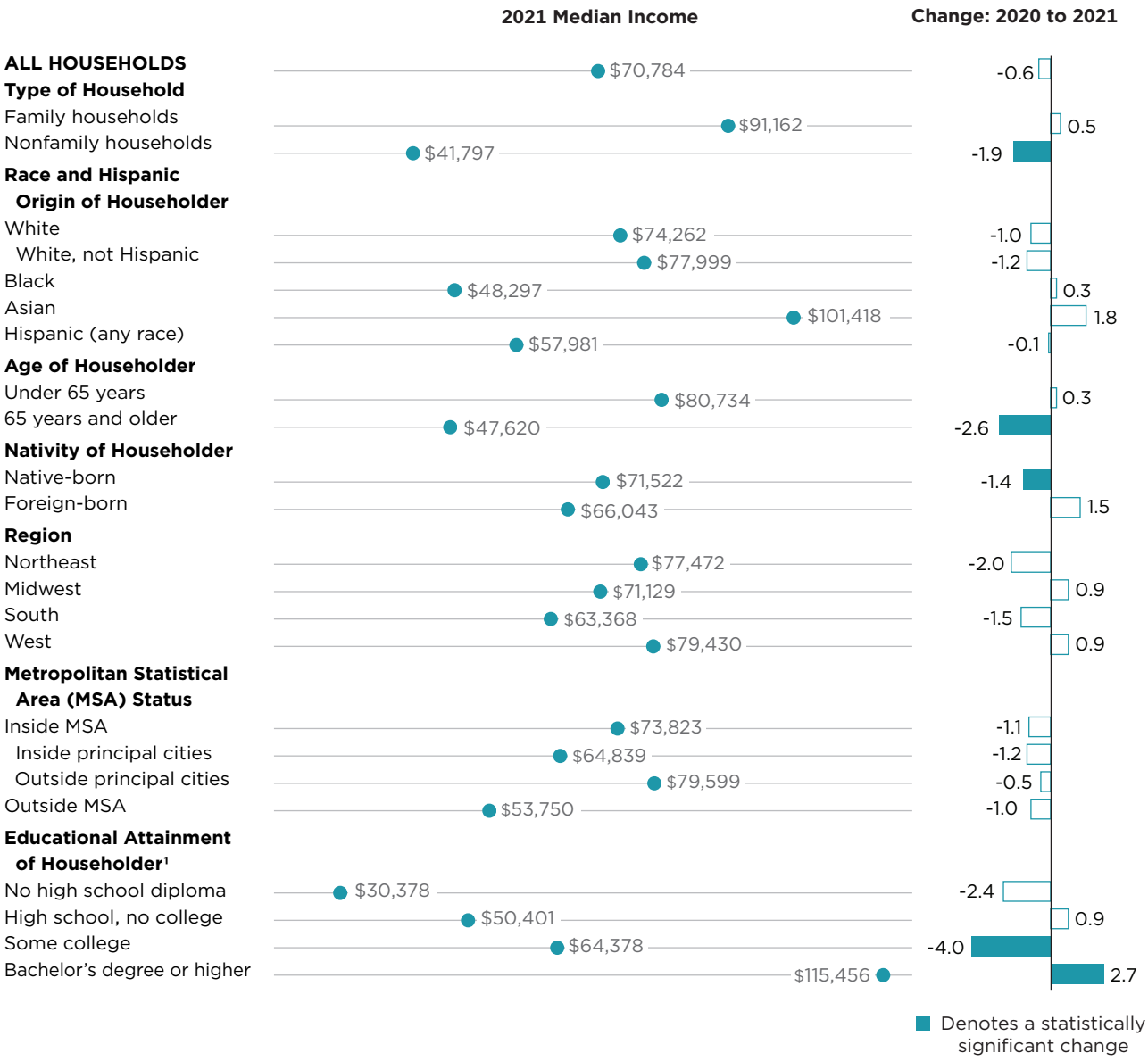
Age of Householder

Real median income in 2021 for householders under the age of 65 ($80,734) was not statistically different from the 2020 median. However, median income for householders aged 65 and over declined 2.6 percent between 2020 and 2021 (Figure 1). Table A-1 provides estimates for a more detailed set of age categories. Among the age categories, householders aged 15 to 24 and those 45 to 54 experienced increases of 5.2 percent and 2.6 percent, respectively, in their median household incomes.[14]

Figure 1.

Median Household Income and Percent Change by Selected Characteristics

(Households as of March of the following year)



[1] Householders aged 25 and older. In 2021, the median household income for this group was $72,046.

Note: Statistically significant indicates the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Margins of error and other related estimates and notes are available in Table A-1. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 and 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Householders aged 45 to 54 ($97,089) had the highest median income in 2021, followed by householders aged 35 to 44 ($90,312), 55 to 64 ($75,842), 25 to 34 ($74,862), and 15 to 24 ($51,645).[15] Householders aged 65 and over ($47,620) had the lowest median incomes.

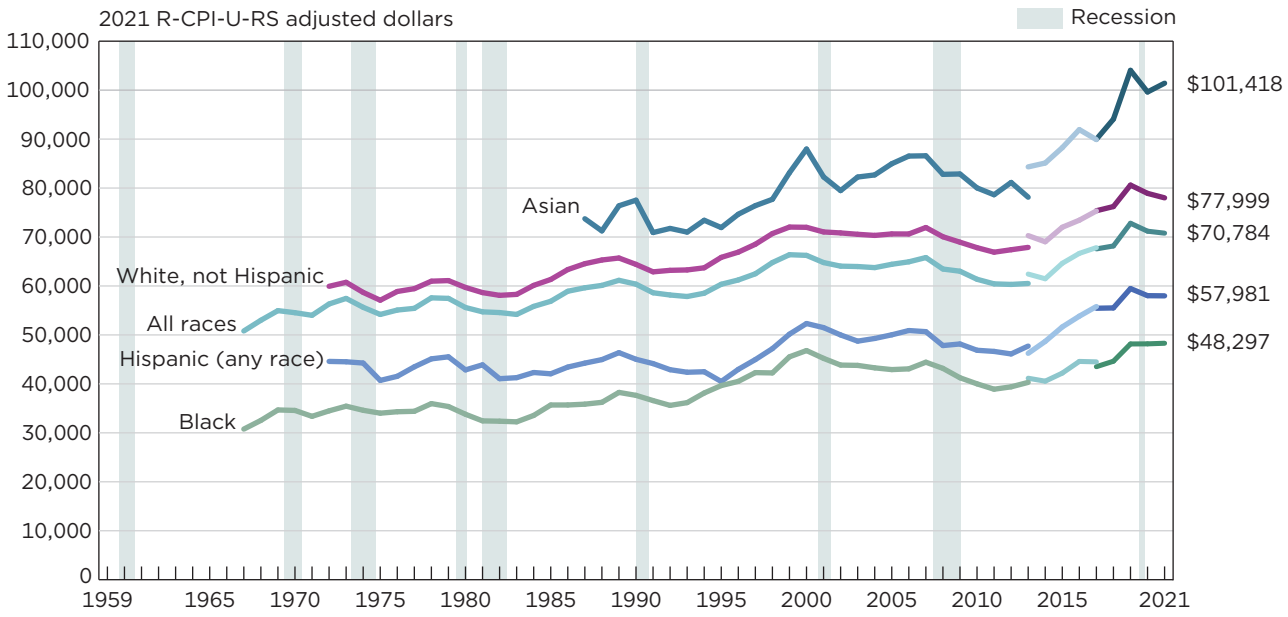
Nativity[16]

Between 2020 and 2021, real median income of households maintained by a native-born person declined 1.4 percent, while

Figure 2.

Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1967 to 2021

(Households as of March of the following year)



Note: The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Refer to Table A-2 for historical race footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Median household income data are not available prior to 1967. More information on the R-CPI-U-RS dollar adjustment and recessions is available in Appendix A. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

the median income of households maintained by a foreign-born person was not statistically different from 2020 (Figure 1 and Table A-1). The foreign-born can be classified into two categories: those who are naturalized U.S. citizens and those who are not U.S. citizens. Neither group experienced a statistically significant change in their median household income between 2020 and 2021.[17]

Households maintained by naturalized citizens had the highest median household income in 2021 ($74,150), followed by native-born householders ($71,522). Households maintained by noncitizens had the lowest median household income ($57,132).

Region[18]

Median incomes were highest in the West ($79,430) and the Northeast ($77,472), followed by the Midwest ($71,129) and the South ($63,368).[19] None of the regions experienced a statistically significant change in median household income between 2020 and 2021 (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[20]

Residence[21]

In 2021, households inside metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) but outside principal cities had the highest median income ($79,599), followed by households inside principal cities ($64,839). Households outside metropolitan areas had the lowest median income ($53,750). The 2021 real median incomes of households for all categories of MSAs available in Table A-1 were not statistically different from their respective 2020 incomes.[22]

Educational Attainment[23]

This section pertains to householders aged 25 and over. From 2020 to 2021, real median household income increased 2.7 percent for householders with at least a bachelor's degree and declined 4.0 percent for those with some college. The 2021 real median incomes of householders with no high school diploma and those with a high school diploma but no college were not statistically different from their respective 2020

median incomes (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[24]

Householders with more education had higher income. In 2021, households maintained by someone with at least a bachelor's degree had the highest median income ($115,456), followed by those with some college ($64,378) and those with a high school diploma ($50,401). Householders aged 25 and over with no high school diploma had the lowest median income ($30,378).

The median household income of different education groups can be compared by calculating the ratio of the median income of a specific group to the median income of householders with no high school diploma. For 2021, the ratio for householders with a bachelor's degree or higher was 3.8, meaning that householders with a bachelor's degree or higher had median incomes 3.8 times greater than householders with no high school diploma. The ratio for householders with some college was 2.1, while the ratio for householders with a high school diploma but no college was 1.7. The 2021 ratio for householders with at least a bachelor's degree was higher than their 2020 ratio of 3.6, while the differences in the ratios from 2020 were not statistically significant for those with some college and those with a high school diploma.

INCOME INEQUALITY

While the median represents the mid-point of the household income distribution, other points along the distribution provide additional information on how income is changing for those above and below the median. Income inequality refers to how evenly income or income growth is distributed across the population; higher income inequality represents less equal income distribution or growth. The Census Bureau reports various measures of income inequality: (1) the Gini index, (2) the ratio of income percentiles, (3) the shares of aggregate household income by quintiles, (4) the Theil index, (5) the mean logarithmic deviation of income (MLD), and (6) the Atkinson measures. This section focuses on the first three measures pertaining to money income and equivalence-adjusted income, which are defined below and shown in Table A-3 and Figure 3. Historical estimates for all six summary measures of money income inequality are available in Table A-4a and Table A-4b, and corresponding estimates for equivalence-adjusted income are available in Table A-5. Post-tax income inequality estimates are available in Tables C-3 and C-4.

Money Income Inequality

The Gini index is a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0.0 to 1.0. It measures the amount that any two incomes differ, on average, relative to mean income. It is a natural indicator of how far apart or "spread out" incomes are from one another. A value of 0.0 represents perfect equality, and a value of 1.0 indicates total inequality. Based on the money income Gini index, income inequality increased by 1.2 percent between 2020 and 2021 (from 0.488 to 0.494); this represents the first time the Gini index has shown an annual increase since 2011.[25]

An increase in the Gini index indicates that the distribution of income is becoming more unequal, but it does not offer insight into whether the top of the distribution is increasing disproportionally compared to the middle of the distribution ("upper-tail" inequality) or if the middle of the distribution is gaining more compared to the lower end ("lower-tail" inequality). Percentile income ratios, particularly of the 90th, 50th, and 10th percentiles of the overall income distribution, are widely used to provide additional information on observed changes in income inequality.[26] The ratio of the 90th to 10th percentile increased from 12.90 in 2020 to 13.53 in 2021, meaning income at the 90th percentile was 13.53 times higher than income at the 10th percentile, an increase of 4.9 percent. The ratio of the 50th to 10th percentile ("lower-tail" inequality) increased 4.0 percent, from 4.34 in 2020 to 4.52 in 2021, while the ratio of the 90th to 50th percentile ("upper-tail" inequality) was not significantly different over this period.[27] Specifically, household income decreased 4.4 percent at the 10th percentile limit, while the change in income at the 90th percentile limit was not statistically significant between 2020 and 2021.[28] This indicates that declines in income at the bottom of the income distribution may be contributing to the increase in the Gini index.

The quintile shares of aggregate household income provide additional information about how income is distributed across the population. A quintile is one of five equal groups ranked by income from lowest to highest, so that 20 percent of all households are in each group. In 2021, households in the lowest quintile received 2.9 percent of aggregate household income, while households

Figure 3.

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

MONEY INCOME		
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile	**2020[1]**	**2021**
Lowest quintile	3.0	2.9
Second quintile	8.2	8.0
Third quintile	14.0	13.9
Fourth quintile	22.6	22.6
Highest quintile	52.2	52.7
Top 5 percent	23.0	23.5
Summary Measures		
Gini index of income inequality	0.488	0.494
Income percentile ratios:		
90th/10th	12.90	13.53
90th/50th	2.97	2.99
50th/10th	4.34	4.52
EQUIVALENCE-ADJUSTED INCOME		
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile		
Lowest quintile	3.4	3.3
Second quintile	8.9	8.8
Third quintile	14.5	14.4
Fourth quintile	22.4	22.3
Highest quintile	50.8	51.2
Top 5 percent	22.5	23.0
Summary Measures		
Gini index of income inequality	0.469	0.474
Income percentile ratios:		
90th/10th	10.73	10.89
90th/50th	2.80	2.81
50th/10th	3.83	3.88

[1] Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

Note: Percent change estimate may be different due to rounded components. Statistically significant indicates the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Margins of error and other related estimates are available in Table A-3. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 and 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

in the highest quintile received 52.7 percent of aggregate household income. Within the highest quintile, the top 5 percent of households received 23.5 percent of aggregate household income. The share of aggregate household income decreased in the lowest quintile (from 3.0 percent to 2.9 percent) and in the second quintile (from 8.2 percent to 8.0 percent) between 2020 and 2021. The changes in the other quintiles were not statistically significant.

In 2021, households in the lowest quintile had incomes of $28,007 or less. Households in the second quintile had incomes from $28,008 to $55,000, those in the third quintile had incomes from $55,001 to $89,744, and those in the fourth quintile had incomes from $89,745 to $149,131. Households in the highest quintile had incomes of $149,132 or more. The top 5 percent of households in the income distribution had incomes of $286,305 or more. Table A-4a provides the income limits for each decile and household income ratios at selected percentiles for income years 1967 to 2021. Table A-4b provides quintile measures, as well as the Gini index, MLD, Theil index, and Atkinson measures, for income years 1967 to 2021.

Equivalence-Adjusted Income Inequality

Another way to measure income inequality is to replace money income with an equivalence-adjusted income estimate that takes into consideration the number of people living in the household and how those people share resources and benefit from economies of scale. For example, the distribution based on money income treats a household income of $30,000 the same, regardless of whether one person or four people live in the household. In contrast, the equivalence-adjusted income would be the same for a single-person household with an income of $30,000 and a household with two married adults and two children and an income of nearly $65,000. The equivalence adjustment used here is based on the equivalence scale used in the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM).[29] This section presents the same inequality measures as the prior section but using equivalence-adjusted income. These equivalence-adjusted income inequality measures are located in Table A-3 and Figure 3.

For both 2020 and 2021, the Gini index was lower when based on an equivalence-adjusted income estimate (0.469 in 2020 and 0.474 in 2021) than on the traditional money-income estimate (0.488 in 2020 and 0.494 in 2021), suggesting a more equal income distribution when household composition is taken into account. Generally, the income shares in the lowest, second, and third quintiles are higher with equivalence-adjusted income than money income, while the reverse is true for the fourth and highest quintiles. This redistribution reflects the higher concentration of single-person households and smaller household sizes at the lower end of the income distribution. While the money income Gini index increased between 2020 and 2021, the change in the equivalence-adjusted Gini index was not statistically significant.

Based on equivalence-adjusted income, changes in inequality between 2020 and 2021 were not statistically significant as measured by the shares of aggregate income and the ratios of income percentiles (Table A-3). Table A-5 shows equivalence-adjusted measures of the income distribution, as well as the Gini index, MLD, Theil index, and Atkinson measures, for income years 1967 to 2021.

EARNINGS AND WORK STATUS

This section presents median earnings and work status for individuals aged 15 and older with earnings. Earnings are the sum of wage and salary income and nonfarm and farm self-employment income (gross receipts minus expenses), comprising 78 percent of aggregate total income. Unemployment insurance payments are not included in earnings. Total workers (also referred to as "all workers") include both part-time and full-time workers. A full-time, year-round worker is a person who worked at least 35 hours per week (full-time) and at least 50 weeks per year (year-round).[30] As with median household income, earnings estimates are expressed in real or constant dollar terms, meaning that median earnings estimates for 2020 are inflation-adjusted by 4.7 percent to 2021 dollars. Year-to-year percent changes reflect this adjustment.[31]

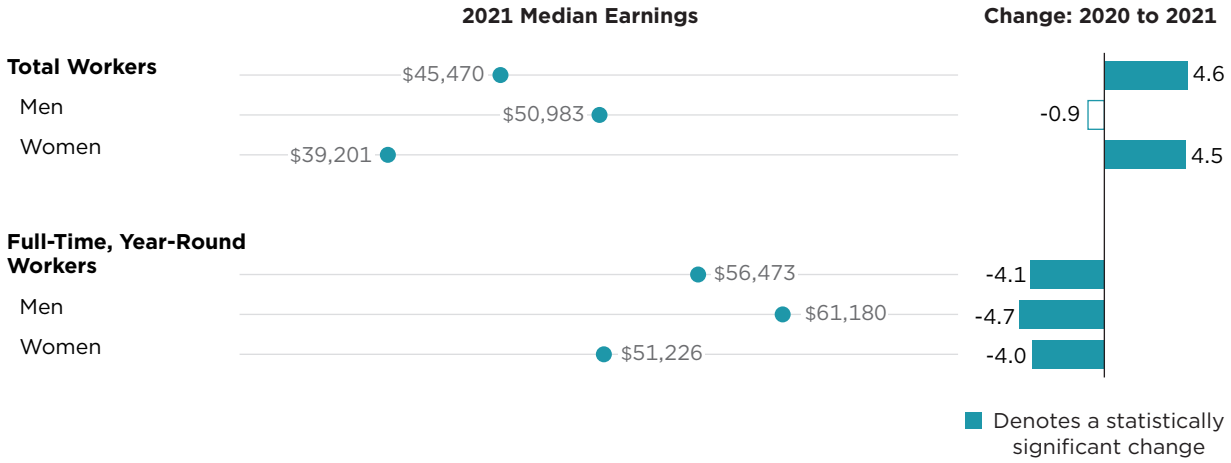
Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers

Between 2020 and 2021, the change in the number of total workers was not statistically

Figure 4.

Median Earnings and Percent Change by Work Status and Sex

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



Note: Statistically significant indicates the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Margins of error and other related estimates and notes are available in Table A-6. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 and 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

significant; however, there was an increase of about 11.1 million full-time, year-round workers (from approximately 106.3 million to 117.4 million), suggesting a shift from working part-time or part-year in 2020 to full-time, year-round work in 2021.[32] The increase in the number of full-time, year-round workers corresponds with an increase of 4.6 percent in the real median earnings of all workers between 2020 and 2021. Conversely, the 2021 real median earnings of those who worked full-time, year-round decreased 4.1 percent from 2020. This decline in median earnings may reflect both the effects of inflation surpassing nominal gains in earnings as well as the addition of full-time jobs in the lower half of the earnings distribution.

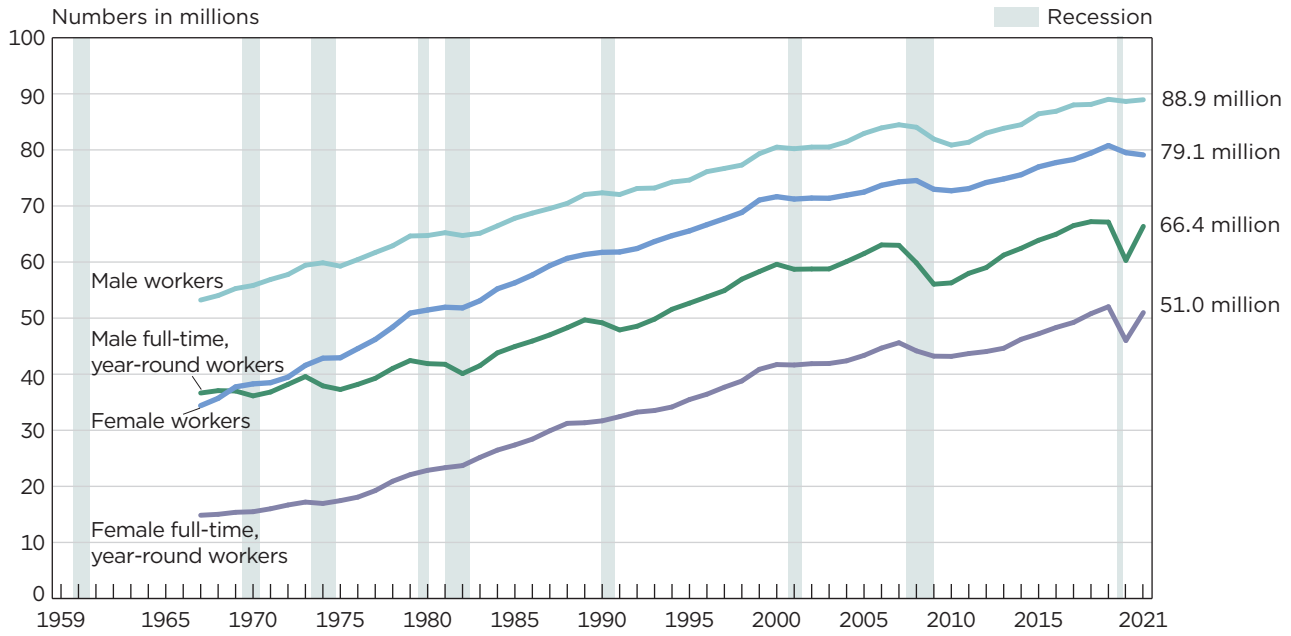
Workers by Sex

Looking at the details of median earnings and worker composition by sex can add more context to the annual changes experienced by the total working population. The 2021 median earnings among all workers increased 4.6 percent from 2020, but the increase was not experienced equally by men and women. The 2021 median earnings of working women increased 4.5 percent from their 2020 median, while the change for their male counterparts was not statistically significant (Figure 4 and Table A-6).[33] Between 2020 and 2021, the changes in the number of male and female workers were not statistically significant.

Figure 5.

Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years and Older With Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2021

(People with earnings as of March of the following year)



Note: Refer to Table A-7 for historical footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Data on earnings of full-time, year-round workers are not readily available before 1960. Data are for people aged 14 and older for years prior to 1980. More information on recessions is available in Appendix A. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

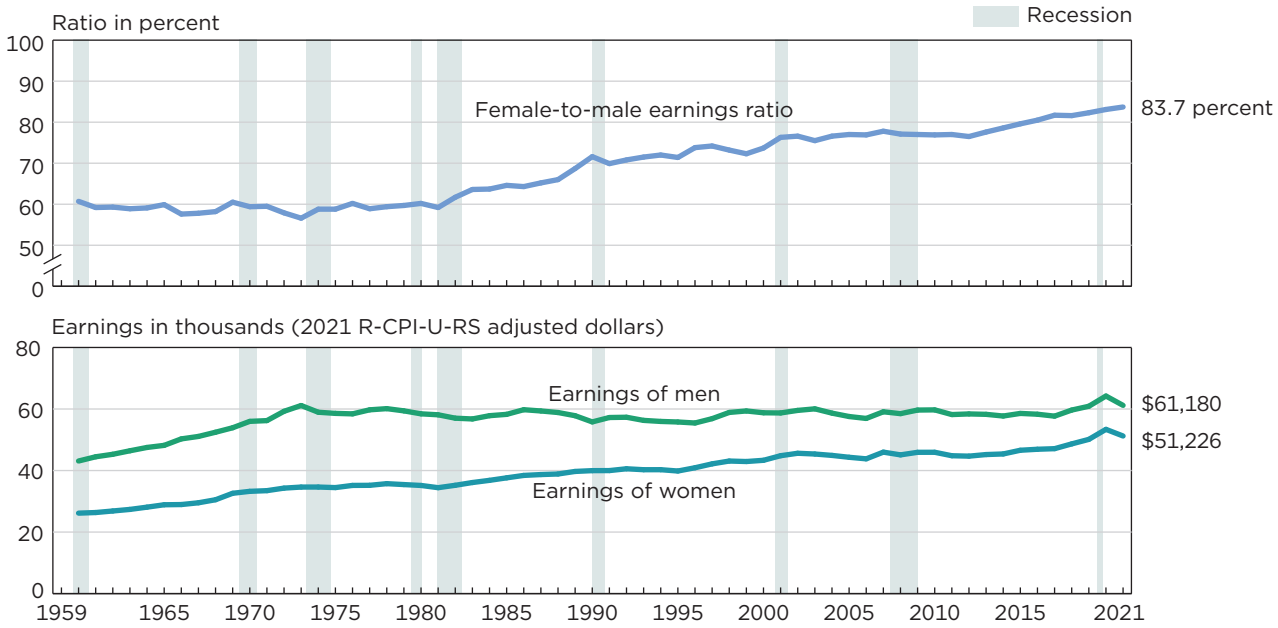
Consistent with the findings for all full-time, year-round workers, median earnings of men ($61,180) and women ($51,226) who worked full-time, year-round decreased by 4.7 percent and 4.0 percent, respectively, between 2020 and 2021 (Figure 4 and Table A-6).[34]

The number of male full-time, year-round workers increased by about 6.1 million between 2020 and 2021, while the increase in the number of their female counterparts was approximately 5.0 million (Figure 5 and Table A-6). In 2021, the share of men working full-time, year-round increased 9.7 percent from the 2020 estimate of 68.0 percent to 74.6 percent. The share of women working full-time, year-round increased 11.4 percent from 57.9 percent in 2020 to 64.5 percent in 2021.

Figure 6.

Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio and Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years and Older by Sex: 1960 to 2021

(People as of March of the following year)



Notes: Refer to Table A-7 for historical footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Data on earnings of full-time, year-round workers are not readily available before 1960. Data are for people aged 14 and older for years prior to 1980. More information on the R-CPI-U-RS dollar adjustment and recessions is available in Appendix A. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

The female-to-male earnings ratio compares the median earnings of women working full-time, year-round to the median earnings of men working full-time, year-round. The 2021 female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.837, not statistically different from the 2020 ratio (0.831). The last time the female-to-male earnings ratio experienced a statistically significant annual change was in 2016 (Figure 6 and Table A-7). For historical statistics from 1960 to 2021 on median earnings and number of workers by sex, refer to Table A-7.

SUMMARY

This report provides estimates of household income, income inequality, and worker earnings in the United States for 2021. Overall, real median household income in 2021 was not statistically different from 2020, although income inequality increased due to declines in income at the bottom of the income distribution as measured by the Gini index and percentile ratios. In 2021, there was a shift from individuals working part-time or part-year to full-time, year-round work. This shift was accompanied by an increase in real median earnings among all workers and, conversely, a decrease in median earnings for full-time, year-round workers. The decline in real median earnings among full-time, year-round workers between 2020 and 2021 may reflect the addition of full-time jobs in the lower half of the earnings distribution, the effects of inflation surpassing nominal gains in earnings, or other factors. Further analysis of the data would be necessary to know how these and other factors affected the earnings estimates.

ENDNOTES

[1] "Real" refers to income after adjusting for inflation.

[2] The R-CPI-U-RS is provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). In 2021, BLS renamed the Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS), the Retroactive Series (R-CPI-U-RS). More information on the R-CPI-U-RS and the index values for 1947 to 2021 are available in Appendix A. For an in-depth discussion of the effects of using different inflation indexes on household income estimates and information on a proposed change to the index used in this report, refer to Appendix D.

[3] For more information on the 2021 inflation-adjustment, refer to "How Inflation Affects the Census Bureau's Income and Earnings Estimates," at <www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/random-samplings/2022/09/inflation-income-and-earnings-estimates.html>.

[4] Median income is the amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups, one-half having incomes above the median, one-half having incomes below the median. Calculated differences throughout this report may differ due to rounding.

[5] Creamer, John, Emily A. Shrider, Kalee Burns, and Frances Chen, "Poverty in the United States: 2021," *Current Population Reports*, P60-277, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2022, <www.census.gov/library/publications/2022/demo/p60-277.html> and Keisler-Starkey, Katherine and Lisa N. Bunch, "Health Insurance in the United States: 2021," *Current Population Reports*, P60-278, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2022, <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2022/demo/p60-278.html>.

[6] If a married couple owns the home jointly, either spouse may be listed as the householder.

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

[8] For more information on historical income comparisons across the recent survey redesigns, refer to "Was Household Income the Highest Ever in 2019?" at <www.census.gov/library/stories/2020/09/was-household-income-the-highest-ever-in-2019.html>.

[9] A family household is a household maintained by a householder who is related to at least one other person in the household by birth, marriage, or adoption and includes any unrelated individuals who reside there. Married-couple households include both opposite-sex and same-sex couples. A nonfamily household is a householder living alone (a one-person household) or sharing the home exclusively with nonrelatives.

[10] The difference between the 2020–2021 percent change in median income of nonfamily households and those maintained by male householders was not statistically significant.

[11] Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). The body of this report (text and figures) provides data using the first approach (race alone). The appendix tables provide data using both approaches. Use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. In this report, the terms "White, not Hispanic" and "non-Hispanic White" are used interchangeably and refer to people who are not Hispanic and who reported White and no other race. This report uses non-Hispanic Whites as the comparison group for other race groups and Hispanics.
Since Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for race groups. Of those who reported only one race, being Hispanic was reported by 16.6 percent of White householders, 5.6 percent of Black householders, and 2.9 percent of Asian householders.
Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population or for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and nativity. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972 and for Asians and Pacific Islanders in 1987. More information is available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps.html>.

[12] The differences among the 2020–2021 percent changes in household median income for the race groups were not statistically significant.

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

[14] The following differences between the 2020–2021 percent changes in median household income were not statistically significant: householders under the age of 65 and each age category of households aged 25 to 54; householders aged 15 to 24 and each age category of householders aged 25 to 54; householders aged 25 to 34 and each age category 35 and older; householders aged 35 to 44 and every other age category; and householders aged 55 to 64 and those over the age of 65.

[15] The difference between the 2021 median household income for householders aged 25 to 34 and those aged 55 to 64 was not statistically significant.

[16] Native-born households are those in which the householder was born in the United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Island Areas of Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or a foreign country but had at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. All other households are considered foreign-born regardless of the date of entry into the United States or citizenship status. The CPS does not interview households in Puerto Rico. Of all householders, 84.4 percent were native-born; 8.6 percent were foreign-born, naturalized citizens; and 6.9 percent were not U.S. citizens.

[17] The differences among the 2020–2021 percent changes in median household income by nativity of the householder were not statistically significant.

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

[19] The difference in 2021 median household incomes for the Northeast and the West was not statistically significant.

[20] The differences among the 2020–2021 percent changes in median household income for the regions were not statistically significant.

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

[22] The differences among the 2020–2021 percent changes in median household incomes for all categories of metropolitan statistical areas were not statistically significant.

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

[24] The 2020–2021 percent change in median household income for all householders aged 25 and over declined 1.3 percent, not statistically different from the 2020–2021 percent changes for householders with no high school diploma and those with a high school diploma but no college. The differences among the 2020–2021 percent changes in median household income for householders with no high school diploma were not statistically significant from either those with a high school diploma or those with some college. The difference between the 2020–2021 percent change in median household income for householders with a high school diploma but no college and those with at least a bachelor's degree was not statistically significant.

[25] Money income is the baseline measure of income in this report. Money income is calculated pretax; refer to Appendix A for a detailed list of all income components. For inequality estimates based on post-tax income, refer to Appendix C.

[26] Wimer, Christopher, Zachary Parolin, Amy Fenton, Liana Fox, and Christopher Jencks, "The Direct Effect of Taxes and Transfers on Changes in the U.S. Income Distribution, 1967–2015," *Demography*, August 24, 2020, <https://read.dukeupress.edu/demography/article/57/5/1833/168378/The-Direct-Effect-of-Taxes-and-Transfers-on>, accessed on June 21, 2022.

[27] The difference between the 2020–2021 percent changes in the ratios of the 90th- to 10th-percentile and the 50th- to 10th-percentile was not statistically significant.

[28] The differences among the 2020–2021 percent changes in household income at each percentile limit were not statistically significant.

[29] For more details on the three-parameter equivalence scale, refer to Creamer, John, Emily A. Shrider, Kalee Burns, and Frances Chen, "Poverty in the United States: 2021," *Current Population Reports*, P60-277, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2022, <www.census.gov/library/publications/2022/demo/p60-277.html>.

[30] For school personnel, summer vacation is counted as weeks worked if they are scheduled to return to their job in the fall. For more detailed information on work experience, refer to Table PINC-05, "Work Experience in 2021—People 15 Years Old and Over by Total Money Earnings in 2021, Age, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex" at <www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/cps-pinc/pinc-05.html>.

[31] The index used in this report to inflation-adjust is Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers Retroactive Series (R-CPI-U-RS); more information and historical index values are available in Appendix A.

[32] Estimates for counts of workers in 2020 and 2021 are based on 2020 Census population controls and not directly comparable to estimates for 2019, which were 2010 Census-based. Refer to Appendix B for more information on the change in population controls.

[33] The differences between the 2020–2021 percent changes in median earnings for all workers and working females with earnings were not statistically significant.

[34] The following differences between the 2020–2021 percent changes in median earnings were not statistically significant: all full-time, year-round workers and female full-time, year-round workers; and male full-time, year-round workers and female full-time, year-round workers.

APPENDIX A. ESTIMATES OF INCOME

How Income Is Measured

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

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

Data on income collected in the CPS ASEC by the U.S. Census Bureau cover money income received (exclusive of certain money receipts such as capital gains) before payments for personal income taxes, Social Security, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc. Money income also excludes tax credits such as the Earned Income Tax Credit, the Child Tax Credit, and special COVID-19-related stimulus payments. Money income does not reflect that some families receive noncash benefits such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance/food stamps, health benefits, and subsidized housing. In addition, money income does not reflect the fact that noncash benefits often take the form of the use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial payments by business for retirement programs, or medical and educational expenses.

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

Data users should consider these elements when comparing income levels. Moreover, readers should be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency in household surveys for respondents to underreport their income. Based on an analysis of independently derived income estimates, the Census Bureau determined that respondents report income earned from wages or salaries more accurately than other sources of income, and that the reported wage and salary income is nearly equal to independent estimates of aggregate income.

Business Cycles—Recessions

Business cycle peaks and troughs used to delineate the beginning and end of recessions, as shown in the text box "Business Cycles—Recessions," are determined by the National Bureau

Business Cycles—Recessions

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

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

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

Cost-of-Living Adjustment

To accurately assess changes in income and earnings over time, an adjustment for changes in the cost of living is required. This report and other data products, such as tables and figures based on the CPS ASEC, use the Consumer Price Index Retroactive Series for all Urban Consumers All Items (R-CPI-U-RS), provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for 1978 through 2021, to adjust for changes in the cost of living. The R-CPI-U-RS was formerly known as the Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS). For years prior to 1978, the Census Bureau used estimates provided by BLS from the CPI-U-X1 series. The CPI-U-X1 is an experimental series that preceded the R-CPI-U-RS and estimates the inflation rate in the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) when applying the current rental equivalence method of measuring the cost of homeownership for years prior to 1983. The index used to make the constant dollar conversions in the main body of this report is shown in the text box "Annual Average Consumer Price Index Retroactive Series (R-CPI-U-RS) Using Current Methods All Items: 1947 to 2021." Appendix D discusses alternative price indexes and how they would affect estimates of income over time including a proposal to change the index used in this report to make historical income adjustments.

Annual Average and Annual Percent Change of the Consumer Price Index Retroactive Series (R-CPI-U-RS) Using Current Methods All Items: 1947 to 2021

Income year	R-CPI-U-RS[1] index (December 1977 = 100)	Percentage change from year prior	Income year	R-CPI-U-RS[1] index (December 1977 = 100)	Percentage change from year prior
1947	37.5	X	1985	165.7	3.4
1948	40.5	8.0	1986	168.6	1.8
1949	40.0	–1.2	1987	174.4	3.4
1950	40.5	1.3	1988	180.7	3.6
1951	43.7	7.9	1989	188.6	4.4
1952	44.5	1.8	1990	197.9	4.9
1953	44.8	0.7	1991	205.1	3.6
1954	45.2	0.9	1992	210.2	2.5
1955	45.0	–0.4	1993	215.5	2.5
1956	45.7	1.6	1994	220.0	2.1
1957	47.2	3.3	1995	225.3	2.4
1958	48.5	2.8	1996	231.3	2.7
1959	48.9	0.8	1997	236.3	2.2
1960	49.7	1.6	1998	239.5	1.4
1961	50.2	1.0	1999	244.6	2.1
1962	50.7	1.0	2000	252.9	3.4
1963	51.4	1.4	2001	260.1	2.8
1964	52.1	1.4	2002	264.2	1.6
1965	52.9	1.5	2003	270.2	2.3
1966	54.4	2.8	2004	277.5	2.7
1967	56.1	3.1	2005	286.9	3.4
1968	58.3	3.9	2006	296.2	3.2
1969	60.9	4.5	2007	304.6	2.8
1970	63.9	4.9	2008	316.3	3.8
1971	66.7	4.4	2009	315.2	–0.3
1972	68.7	3.0	2010	320.4	1.6
1973	73.0	6.3	2011	330.5	3.2
1974	80.3	10.0	2012	337.5	2.1
1975	86.9	8.2	2013	342.5	1.5
1976	91.9	5.8	2014	348.3	1.7
1977	97.7	6.3	2015	348.9	0.2
1978	104.4	6.9	2016	353.4	1.3
1979	114.3	9.5	2017	361.0	2.2
1980	127.1	11.2	2018	369.8	2.4
1981	139.1	9.4	2019	376.5	1.8
1982	147.5	6.0	2020	381.2	1.2
1983	153.8	4.3	2021	399.0	4.7
1984	160.2	4.2			

X Not applicable.

[1] The U.S. Census Bureau uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers Retroactive Series (R-CPI-U-RS) for 1978 through 2021. In 2021, BLS renamed the Research Series (CPI-U-RS) the Retroactive Series. For 1967 to 1977, the Census Bureau uses estimates provided by BLS from the CPI-U-X1 series. The CPI-U-X1 is an experimental series that preceded the CPI-U-RS and estimates the inflation rate in the CPI-U when applying the current rental equivalence method of measuring the cost of homeownership for years prior to 1983. The Census Bureau derived the R-CPI-U-RS for years before 1967 by applying the 1967 R-CPI-U-RS-to-CPI-U ratio to the 1947 to 1966 CPI-U.

Note: Data users can compute the percentage changes in prices between earlier years' data and 2021 data by dividing the annual average R-CPI-U-RS for 2021 by the annual average for the earlier year(s). More information on the R-CPI-U-RS is available at <www.bls.gov/cpi/research-series/r-cpi-u-rs-home.htm>.

Table A-1.

Income Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2020 and 2021

(Income in 2021 dollars, adjusted using the R-CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Characteristic	2020[1]			2021			Percent change in real median income (2021 less 2020)*	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)			
		Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	**129,244**	**71,186**	**921**	**131,202**	**70,784**	**605**	**–0.6**	**1.31**
Type of Household								
Family households	83,711	90,722	894	84,265	91,162	787	0.5	1.15
Married-couple	61,288	106,582	891	61,435	106,921	937	0.3	1.09
Female householder, no spouse present	15,461	51,554	1,515	15,618	51,168	925	–0.7	3.10
Male householder, no spouse present	6,963	70,478	2,458	7,212	70,525	1,904	0.1	4.09
Nonfamily households	45,533	42,607	676	46,937	41,797	590	*–1.9	1.75
Female householder	23,859	37,516	712	24,221	35,737	811	*–4.7	2.49
Male householder	21,674	49,625	1,329	22,716	49,466	1,467	–0.3	3.42
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	100,931	74,978	771	102,057	74,262	912	–1.0	1.30
White, not Hispanic	84,712	78,912	889	85,078	77,999	1,080	–1.2	1.43
Black	17,319	48,175	1,327	17,698	48,297	1,679	0.3	4.08
Asian	7,002	99,622	3,983	7,276	101,418	2,868	1.8	4.52
Hispanic (any race)	18,340	58,015	1,213	19,230	57,981	1,585	–0.1	3.09
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	94,593	80,456	771	95,370	80,734	613	0.3	1.09
15 to 24 years	5,498	49,094	1,612	6,061	51,645	1,575	*5.2	4.65
25 to 34 years	20,570	74,958	1,213	20,990	74,862	1,932	–0.1	2.90
35 to 44 years	22,304	89,711	1,788	22,601	90,312	1,561	0.7	2.52
45 to 54 years	21,803	94,633	2,024	21,647	97,089	1,598	*2.6	2.45
55 to 64 years	24,417	77,872	2,176	24,070	75,842	1,443	–2.6	3.01
65 years and older	34,651	48,866	976	35,832	47,620	1,037	*–2.6	2.46
Nativity of Householder								
Native-born	109,633	72,552	1,022	110,800	71,522	692	*–1.4	1.41
Foreign-born	19,611	65,061	1,052	20,402	66,043	1,494	1.5	2.57
Naturalized citizen	11,202	72,467	2,140	11,332	74,150	2,458	2.3	3.86
Not a citizen	8,409	57,804	1,813	9,070	57,132	2,152	–1.2	4.85
Region								
Northeast	22,471	79,032	1,576	22,640	77,472	2,705	–2.0	3.54
Midwest	27,811	70,528	1,881	28,050	71,129	1,284	0.9	2.63
South	49,759	64,355	859	50,612	63,368	1,218	–1.5	2.03
West	29,203	78,755	1,225	29,900	79,430	1,482	0.9	2.20
Residence[4]								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	111,460	74,622	694	113,267	73,823	941	–1.1	1.33
Inside principal cities	43,273	65,609	1,385	43,625	64,839	1,503	–1.2	2.53
Outside principal cities	68,188	80,017	913	69,642	79,599	1,109	–0.5	1.61
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	17,784	54,300	1,222	17,935	53,750	2,026	–1.0	3.27
Educational Attainment of Householder								
Total, aged 25 and older	123,746	73,013	912	125,141	72,046	627	*–1.3	1.28
No high school diploma	9,961	31,130	1,098	10,012	30,378	774	–2.4	3.90
High school, no college	31,401	49,965	1,103	32,214	50,401	795	0.9	2.30
Some college	33,434	67,075	1,426	33,791	64,378	1,483	*–4.0	2.59
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,950	112,393	1,692	49,125	115,456	1,771	*2.7	1.94

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

[1] Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

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

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 and 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2021

(Income in 2021 dollars, adjusted using the R-CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
ALL RACES															
2021	131,202	100	9.3	8.1	7.8	10.9	16.2	11.9	15.9	8.3	11.6	70,784	605	102,316	1,029
2020[2]	129,244	100	8.8	8.2	8.1	11.0	16.2	12.3	15.8	8.4	11.3	71,186	921	102,020	1,098
2019	128,451	100	8.5	7.5	8.0	11.3	16.1	12.1	16.3	8.7	11.5	72,808	959	103,949	1,104
2018	128,579	100	9.4	8.3	8.4	11.5	16.4	12.8	15.6	7.9	9.8	68,168	746	97,129	969
2017[3]	127,669	100	9.4	8.6	8.6	11.8	15.8	12.6	15.2	7.7	10.1	67,571	585	96,868	1,037
2017	127,586	100	9.5	8.8	8.5	11.8	15.6	12.8	15.3	7.9	9.7	67,832	609	95,296	945
2016	126,224	100	9.8	8.5	8.6	11.8	16.5	12.2	15.6	7.8	9.2	66,657	810	93,871	871
2015	125,819	100	9.8	9.3	9.3	11.7	16.2	12.1	15.7	7.6	8.4	64,631	604	90,645	758
2014	124,587	100	10.7	9.7	9.5	12.0	16.6	11.9	14.7	7.1	7.8	61,468	739	86,763	840
2013[4]	123,931	100	10.5	9.9	9.2	11.8	16.5	12.4	14.5	7.1	8.0	62,425	1,253	87,599	1,272
2013[5]	122,952	100	10.4	10.1	9.5	12.1	16.9	12.9	14.2	6.9	6.9	60,507	529	84,624	956
2012	122,459	100	10.4	10.3	9.2	12.9	16.6	12.5	14.5	6.8	6.9	60,313	406	84,262	819
2011	121,084	100	10.6	9.8	9.2	13.3	17.0	12.2	14.4	6.8	6.8	60,428	498	84,118	731
2010[6]	119,927	100	10.6	10.1	9.1	12.8	16.6	12.3	14.9	6.9	6.8	61,364	666	83,924	737
2009[7]	117,538	100	9.3	9.4	9.6	12.5	17.1	12.8	15.3	7.0	7.1	63,011	444	86,048	506
2008	117,181	100	9.3	9.3	9.5	12.4	16.8	12.9	15.6	7.2	7.0	63,455	284	86,314	502
2007	116,783	100	8.9	9.4	8.9	12.0	17.1	12.8	15.9	7.5	7.4	65,801	302	88,562	509
2006	116,011	100	9.0	8.9	8.8	12.8	17.2	12.6	15.8	7.2	7.7	64,930	459	89,674	569
2005	114,384	100	9.3	9.0	9.4	12.1	17.1	13.0	15.8	7.0	7.4	64,427	355	88,094	547
2004[8]	113,343	100	9.5	9.1	9.1	12.3	17.4	12.7	15.8	7.0	7.1	63,745	464	86,940	539
2003	112,000	100	9.4	9.3	8.7	12.4	17.2	12.5	16.1	7.2	7.1	63,967	457	87,223	525
2002	111,278	100	9.0	9.5	8.7	12.6	16.7	13.4	15.9	7.4	6.8	64,047	345	87,369	539
2001	109,297	100	8.7	9.3	8.5	12.6	16.9	13.4	16.1	7.2	7.3	64,779	326	89,293	585
2000[9]	108,209	100	8.4	8.9	8.6	12.5	17.1	13.4	16.3	7.4	7.3	66,248	343	90,142	584
1999[10]	106,434	100	8.3	9.0	8.7	12.6	16.9	13.5	16.3	7.3	7.3	66,385	510	89,289	762
1998	103,874	100	9.1	9.3	8.7	12.4	17.2	13.7	16.2	7.1	6.4	64,781	630	86,389	767
1997	102,528	100	9.4	9.5	9.3	12.2	17.9	13.3	15.9	6.5	6.0	62,484	475	83,907	772
1996	101,018	100	9.7	9.9	9.4	12.6	17.8	13.4	15.8	6.0	5.5	61,225	508	81,289	749
1995[11]	99,627	100	9.7	10.0	9.4	13.0	18.4	13.5	15.1	5.9	5.0	60,348	574	79,584	717
1994[12]	98,990	100	10.5	10.1	9.6	13.1	18.1	13.0	15.0	5.6	4.9	58,515	439	78,228	692
1993[13]	97,107	100	10.9	10.1	9.4	13.5	18.3	13.0	14.5	5.7	4.5	57,843	445	76,704	682
1992[14]	96,426	100	10.8	10.4	9.4	13.2	18.4	13.7	14.7	5.5	4.0	58,153	453	73,726	509
1991	95,669	100	10.6	9.9	9.1	13.6	18.7	13.9	14.7	5.6	4.0	58,607	464	73,773	499
1990	94,312	100	10.2	9.6	9.0	13.0	19.5	13.7	15.0	5.5	4.4	60,370	507	75,411	524

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2021—Con.

(Income in 2021 dollars, adjusted using the R-CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
1989	93,347	100	9.8	9.4	9.5	12.7	18.9	14.0	15.5	5.8	4.5	61,153	553	77,261	553
1988	92,830	100	10.5	9.4	9.2	12.9	18.5	14.6	15.3	5.4	4.3	60,115	483	75,112	552
1987[15]	91,124	100	10.8	9.5	9.3	12.9	18.7	14.3	15.2	5.3	3.9	59,624	463	74,149	501
1986	89,479	100	11.1	9.6	9.1	13.5	18.7	14.4	14.8	5.1	3.7	58,920	502	72,793	487
1985[16]	88,458	100	11.1	10.0	9.6	13.7	19.5	14.0	14.3	4.6	3.2	56,871	507	69,990	456
1984[17]	86,789	100	11.1	10.5	9.8	13.9	19.6	13.7	14.0	4.5	3.0	55,828	418	68,403	414
1983	85,407	100	11.4	10.4	10.3	14.1	19.7	14.0	13.3	4.0	2.6	54,182	405	65,897	405
1982	83,918	100	11.7	10.5	10.1	14.0	20.4	13.9	13.1	3.8	2.6	54,564	405	65,758	400
1981	83,527	100	11.5	10.3	10.7	13.8	20.0	14.3	13.4	3.8	2.2	54,713	472	65,363	392
1980	82,368	100	11.0	10.4	10.2	13.7	20.2	15.0	13.4	4.0	2.2	55,596	470	66,122	398
1979[18]	80,776	100	10.8	9.9	9.6	13.7	20.1	15.3	13.9	4.1	2.6	57,462	448	68,259	425
1978	77,330	100	10.5	10.3	9.7	13.7	20.1	15.5	13.9	3.9	2.4	57,572	384	67,761	428
1977	76,030	100	10.8	11.0	9.7	13.9	20.6	14.9	13.5	3.3	2.2	55,427	343	65,751	329
1976[19]	74,142	100	11.0	10.6	10.1	13.9	21.2	15.3	12.7	3.2	2.0	55,078	336	64,786	329
1975[20]	72,867	100	11.2	10.9	10.0	14.2	21.7	14.8	12.4	2.9	1.8	54,180	363	63,266	325
1974[20, 21]	71,163	100	10.8	10.2	9.7	14.4	21.7	15.3	12.5	3.3	2.0	55,636	351	65,062	335
1973	69,859	100	10.7	10.4	9.1	13.4	21.5	15.7	13.4	3.6	2.3	57,456	360	66,447	333
1972[22]	68,251	100	11.4	10.0	9.6	13.7	21.8	15.6	12.5	3.3	2.2	56,319	353	65,548	334
1971[23]	66,676	100	12.4	9.7	9.8	14.7	23.2	14.6	11.3	2.8	1.6	54,006	344	62,111	325
1970	64,778	100	12.4	9.6	9.4	14.5	23.5	14.9	11.3	2.8	1.7	54,536	329	62,448	329
1969	63,401	100	12.3	9.3	9.2	14.6	23.8	15.5	11.1	2.7	1.6	54,962	334	62,530	323
1968	62,214	100	12.5	9.7	9.6	15.5	24.3	14.9	9.9	2.2	1.3	52,992	315	59,953	315
1967[24]	60,813	100	13.8	10.0	9.0	17.1	24.6	13.3	8.7	2.1	1.4	50,803	304	56,820	304
WHITE ALONE[25]															
2021	102,057	100	8.2	7.6	7.6	10.8	16.2	12.3	16.6	8.6	12.1	74,262	912	105,804	1,183
2020[2]	100,931	100	7.5	7.7	7.9	10.9	16.1	12.7	16.5	8.8	11.8	74,978	771	105,209	1,250
2019	100,568	100	7.2	7.1	7.5	11.1	16.3	12.5	17.0	9.1	12.2	76,519	848	107,812	1,264
2018	100,528	100	7.8	7.8	8.1	11.3	16.6	13.3	16.4	8.3	10.4	72,229	697	101,366	1,115
2017[3]	100,113	100	8.0	8.1	8.3	11.6	16.0	13.0	16.0	8.2	10.8	71,658	931	101,153	1,167
2017	100,065	100	8.0	8.3	8.3	11.5	15.8	13.1	16.2	8.5	10.3	72,144	756	99,067	1,095
2016	99,400	100	8.3	8.0	8.4	11.7	16.8	12.5	16.5	8.2	9.7	69,840	620	97,485	992
2015	99,313	100	8.1	8.8	9.2	11.7	16.2	12.5	16.6	7.9	8.9	68,740	717	94,033	884
2014	98,679	100	9.2	9.3	9.2	11.9	16.8	12.4	15.5	7.5	8.4	65,144	669	90,374	986
2013[4]	98,807	100	9.0	9.6	9.0	11.6	16.6	13.0	15.2	7.5	8.5	66,106	991	90,663	1,453
2013[5]	97,774	100	8.8	9.6	9.2	12.0	17.1	13.5	14.9	7.4	7.4	64,372	814	88,350	1,043
2012	97,705	100	8.7	9.9	9.1	12.8	16.7	13.0	15.3	7.2	7.4	63,492	747	87,976	902
2011	96,964	100	8.9	9.3	9.0	13.2	17.3	12.7	15.1	7.2	7.4	63,036	447	87,903	838
2010[6]	96,306	100	8.8	9.8	8.8	12.8	16.9	12.6	15.8	7.3	7.3	64,394	518	87,685	830

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2021—Con.

(Income in 2021 dollars, adjusted using the R-CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
2009[7]	95,489	100	7.8	9.0	9.4	12.3	17.3	13.2	16.0	7.5	7.5	65,649	321	89,299	566
2008	95,297	100	7.9	9.0	9.2	12.2	16.8	13.4	16.4	7.5	7.5	65,990	315	89,805	569
2007	95,112	100	7.5	9.0	8.7	11.8	17.2	13.1	16.6	8.0	8.0	68,266	332	92,128	577
2006	94,705	100	7.6	8.5	8.6	12.6	17.4	13.0	16.6	7.5	8.2	68,260	326	93,091	638
2005	93,588	100	7.8	8.5	9.2	12.1	17.2	13.3	16.6	7.4	7.9	67,525	485	91,735	625
2004[8]	92,880	100	8.0	8.9	8.9	12.1	17.5	13.0	16.5	7.5	7.6	67,087	433	90,453	613
2003	91,962	100	8.0	8.8	8.6	12.3	17.4	12.8	16.8	7.6	7.6	67,383	435	90,945	600
2002	91,645	100	7.7	9.1	8.5	12.3	16.7	13.8	16.8	7.8	7.3	68,090	455	90,864	609
WHITE[26]															
2001	90,682	100	7.4	9.0	8.3	12.4	16.9	13.7	16.8	7.6	7.8	68,290	527	92,827	656
2000[9]	90,030	100	7.2	8.6	8.2	12.3	17.2	13.7	17.1	7.8	7.8	69,286	503	93,485	659
1999[10]	88,893	100	7.0	8.6	8.6	12.4	17.1	13.8	17.2	7.6	7.7	69,042	574	92,533	861
1998	87,212	100	7.5	8.8	8.5	12.3	17.3	14.2	16.9	7.5	7.0	68,158	562	90,307	874
1997	86,106	100	8.0	9.1	9.1	12.0	18.0	13.7	16.7	6.9	6.5	65,805	686	87,638	878
1996	85,059	100	8.2	9.4	9.2	12.5	17.9	14.0	16.5	6.3	5.9	64,104	545	84,516	823
1995[11]	84,511	100	8.2	9.5	9.2	12.9	18.7	13.9	15.9	6.3	5.5	63,341	545	82,756	789
1994[12]	83,737	100	8.8	9.7	9.3	13.1	18.6	13.4	15.8	6.0	5.4	61,714	570	81,675	782
1993[13]	82,387	100	9.1	9.6	9.2	13.4	18.8	13.6	15.4	6.0	4.9	61,026	585	80,143	761
1992[14]	81,795	100	8.9	9.8	9.2	13.2	18.8	14.2	15.6	5.9	4.4	61,139	487	77,055	565
1991	81,675	100	8.7	9.4	9.0	13.6	19.1	14.4	15.6	6.0	4.3	61,414	490	76,888	550
1990	80,968	100	8.5	9.1	8.9	13.0	19.9	14.2	15.9	5.8	4.8	62,967	474	78,453	577
1989	80,163	100	8.1	8.9	9.2	12.5	19.3	14.7	16.3	6.2	4.9	64,327	515	80,479	613
1988	79,734	100	8.8	8.6	9.0	12.8	19.0	15.2	16.1	5.8	4.6	63,551	617	78,316	607
1987[15]	78,519	100	9.0	8.9	9.0	12.8	19.2	15.0	16.1	5.7	4.2	62,820	519	77,318	549
1986	77,284	100	9.5	9.0	8.8	13.4	19.1	15.0	15.8	5.4	4.0	61,944	494	75,824	533
1985[16]	76,576	100	9.5	9.5	9.3	13.6	19.9	14.6	15.1	5.0	3.5	59,978	527	72,863	503
1984[17]	75,328	100	9.5	9.8	9.4	13.9	20.2	14.4	14.7	4.8	3.2	58,896	488	71,225	455
1983	74,376	100	9.7	9.7	10.1	14.1	20.3	14.7	14.1	4.3	2.9	56,820	422	68,632	440
1982	73,182	100	10.1	9.9	9.7	14.1	20.9	14.5	13.9	4.1	2.8	57,123	427	68,468	441
1981	72,845	100	9.9	9.6	10.4	13.8	20.6	15.0	14.1	4.1	2.4	57,808	439	68,103	425
1980	71,872	100	9.5	9.7	9.8	13.7	20.7	15.7	14.2	4.3	2.4	58,654	496	68,791	434
1979[18]	70,766	100	9.4	9.2	9.2	13.6	20.6	16.0	14.7	4.5	2.8	60,248	471	70,951	465
1978	68,028	100	9.1	9.8	9.4	13.6	20.4	16.3	14.6	4.2	2.7	59,850	434	70,272	465
1977	66,934	100	9.6	10.3	9.3	13.7	21.2	15.6	14.3	3.6	2.4	58,286	403	68,320	363
1976[19]	65,353	100	9.7	9.8	9.8	13.9	21.6	16.0	13.5	3.4	2.2	57,697	393	67,279	357
1975[20]	64,392	100	10.0	10.3	9.8	14.0	22.2	15.4	13.2	3.1	2.0	56,659	340	65,603	355
1974[20, 21]	62,984	100	9.6	9.5	9.3	14.2	22.3	16.0	13.3	3.6	2.2	58,185	360	67,472	360
1973	61,965	100	9.6	9.6	8.7	13.2	21.9	16.4	14.3	3.8	2.5	60,216	378	69,016	360
1972[22]	60,618	100	10.3	9.2	9.0	13.5	22.4	16.2	13.3	3.6	2.4	59,083	373	68,097	363
1971[23]	59,463	100	11.2	9.1	9.3	14.4	23.9	15.3	12.0	3.0	1.8	56,488	354	64,360	344
1970	57,575	100	11.3	8.9	8.9	14.3	24.2	15.6	12.0	3.0	1.8	56,803	360	64,633	349

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2021—Con.

(Income in 2021 dollars, adjusted using the R-CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
1969	56,248	100	11.1	8.6	8.7	14.3	24.5	16.3	11.8	2.9	1.7	57,360	345	64,849	356
1968	55,394	100	11.4	9.0	9.1	15.5	25.1	15.7	10.5	2.3	1.5	55,176	338	62,108	338
1967[24]	54,188	100	12.6	9.2	8.6	17.0	25.5	14.0	9.3	2.2	1.5	52,980	316	58,897	328
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[25]															
2021	85,078	100	7.6	7.5	7.2	10.2	15.7	12.3	17.0	9.2	13.3	77,999	1,080	110,758	1,388
2020[2]	84,712	100	7.1	7.4	7.5	10.3	15.7	12.7	17.0	9.4	12.9	78,912	889	110,284	1,451
2019	84,868	100	6.8	6.9	7.0	10.7	15.7	12.5	17.6	9.6	13.3	80,602	928	113,033	1,440
2018	84,727	100	7.3	7.4	7.6	10.7	16.3	13.3	17.1	8.8	11.5	76,220	703	106,020	1,262
2017[3]	84,706	100	7.5	7.8	7.9	11.1	15.6	13.1	16.5	8.8	11.8	75,367	1,225	105,839	1,284
2017	84,681	100	7.5	8.0	7.9	11.0	15.4	13.1	16.7	9.0	11.3	75,318	1,160	103,290	1,202
2016	84,387	100	7.8	7.6	8.0	11.1	16.6	12.4	17.1	8.7	10.6	73,433	947	101,339	1,131
2015	84,445	100	7.5	8.5	8.6	11.3	15.9	12.7	17.5	8.5	9.6	71,989	1,020	97,875	999
2014	84,228	100	8.6	8.9	8.6	11.4	16.5	12.6	16.1	8.1	9.2	69,027	693	94,469	1,091
2013[4]	84,432	100	8.4	9.0	8.3	11.0	16.7	13.5	15.9	8.0	9.3	70,281	1,021	94,628	1,625
2013[5]	83,641	100	8.1	9.2	8.6	11.6	17.0	13.8	15.5	8.0	8.2	67,882	1,173	92,428	1,209
2012	83,792	100	7.9	9.4	8.7	12.2	16.6	13.4	16.0	7.8	8.1	67,397	698	92,028	1,002
2011	83,573	100	8.1	9.0	8.6	12.6	17.1	13.0	15.8	7.7	8.1	66,897	651	91,828	949
2010[6]	83,314	100	8.1	9.4	8.3	12.3	16.7	12.9	16.6	7.8	8.0	67,820	914	91,323	942
2009[7]	83,158	100	7.3	8.5	8.9	11.8	17.3	13.4	16.7	8.0	8.1	68,940	581	92,712	623
2008	82,884	100	7.3	8.6	8.8	11.6	16.6	13.6	17.1	8.0	8.2	70,049	467	93,477	629
2007	82,765	100	7.0	8.7	8.3	11.2	17.0	13.2	17.3	8.6	8.7	71,941	532	95,862	636
2006	82,675	100	7.1	8.2	8.2	12.1	17.1	13.2	17.2	8.0	8.9	70,617	417	96,645	702
2005	82,003	100	7.4	8.3	8.6	11.7	16.9	13.5	17.3	7.9	8.5	70,627	393	95,408	693
2004[8]	81,628	100	7.5	8.6	8.4	11.7	17.1	13.2	17.3	7.9	8.2	70,325	530	93,830	672
2003	81,148	100	7.5	8.5	8.2	11.7	17.2	13.0	17.5	8.2	8.2	70,552	561	94,341	658
2002	81,166	100	7.3	8.8	8.1	11.8	16.5	14.0	17.4	8.3	7.9	70,829	457	93,807	656
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[26]															
2001	80,818	100	7.1	8.7	8.0	12.0	16.6	13.8	17.4	8.1	8.4	71,033	485	95,791	714
2000[9]	80,527	100	6.9	8.4	7.9	12.0	16.9	13.7	17.6	8.3	8.3	71,979	475	96,330	711
1999[10]	79,819	100	6.6	8.2	8.3	12.0	16.8	14.0	17.7	8.1	8.2	72,030	749	95,568	931
1998	78,577	100	6.9	8.4	8.1	11.9	17.2	14.4	17.7	7.9	7.4	70,702	669	93,199	937
1997	77,936	100	7.3	8.7	8.7	11.7	17.9	13.9	17.4	7.3	6.9	68,516	589	90,446	N
1996	77,240	100	7.6	8.9	8.8	12.3	17.9	14.4	17.2	6.7	6.3	66,909	755	87,073	N
1995[11]	76,932	100	7.4	9.0	8.9	12.5	18.7	14.3	16.6	6.7	5.8	65,841	565	85,455	842
1994[12]	77,004	100	8.2	9.3	9.1	12.9	18.6	13.7	16.3	6.2	5.6	63,706	555	83,756	817
1993[13]	75,697	100	8.6	9.1	8.9	13.1	18.8	14.0	15.9	6.3	5.2	63,272	609	82,255	807
1992[14]	75,107	100	8.4	9.4	8.9	12.9	18.7	14.5	16.2	6.2	4.7	63,191	643	79,012	600
1991	75,625	100	8.3	9.1	8.7	13.4	19.1	14.6	16.1	6.3	4.5	62,881	509	78,537	576
1990	75,035	100	8.0	8.7	8.7	12.8	19.9	14.4	16.4	6.1	5.0	64,407	494	80,191	597

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2021—Con.

(Income in 2021 dollars, adjusted using the R-CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
1989	74,495	100	7.6	8.7	9.0	12.3	19.3	14.8	16.7	6.4	5.1	65,710	529	82,091	661
1988	74,067	100	8.4	8.3	8.8	12.7	19.0	15.4	16.6	6.0	4.8	65,302	632	79,915	617
1987[15]	73,120	100	8.5	8.6	8.8	12.7	19.3	15.2	16.6	5.9	4.4	64,547	591	78,830	602
1986	72,067	100	9.1	8.7	8.5	13.3	19.2	15.3	16.2	5.6	4.2	63,352	537	77,329	584
1985[16]	71,540	100	9.1	9.2	9.1	13.5	20.0	14.8	15.5	5.2	3.7	61,326	515	74,281	555
1984[17]	70,586	100	9.0	9.5	9.3	13.9	20.2	14.6	15.1	4.9	3.4	60,119	549	72,463	533
1983	69,648	100	9.3	9.4	10.0	13.9	20.4	14.9	14.5	4.5	3.1	58,280	482	70,435	495
1982	69,214	100	9.8	9.6	9.6	14.0	21.0	14.7	14.2	4.3	2.9	58,081	481	69,475	489
1981	68,996	100	9.6	9.4	10.2	13.7	20.5	15.2	14.4	4.3	2.5	58,642	491	68,960	472
1980	68,106	100	9.2	9.5	9.6	13.6	20.8	15.9	14.5	4.4	2.5	59,693	558	69,695	516
1979[18]	67,203	100	9.2	9.1	9.1	13.4	20.6	16.2	15.0	4.6	2.9	61,096	557	71,771	517
1978	64,836	100	9.0	9.6	9.2	13.4	20.4	16.5	14.9	4.3	2.8	60,977	528	71,101	503
1977	63,721	100	9.4	10.0	9.2	13.5	21.2	15.8	14.7	3.7	2.5	59,442	551	69,165	537
1976[19]	62,365	100	9.5	9.6	9.6	13.7	21.7	16.2	13.9	3.5	2.3	58,873	564	68,143	500
1975[20]	61,533	100	9.8	10.1	9.6	13.9	22.2	15.6	13.5	3.2	2.1	57,086	498	66,407	529
1974[20, 21]	60,164	100	9.5	9.3	9.1	14.0	22.3	16.2	13.6	3.7	2.2	58,682	474	68,232	490
1973	59,236	100	9.5	9.5	8.5	12.9	21.8	16.5	14.6	4.0	2.6	60,746	468	69,787	486
1972[22]	58,005	100	10.2	9.0	8.9	13.3	22.4	16.5	13.6	3.7	2.4	59,926	468	68,887	506
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2021	18,698	100	15.7	11.5	10.0	13.5	16.9	10.4	11.6	4.7	5.7	48,815	1,663	71,528	1,879
2020[2]	18,287	100	16.5	11.2	10.4	12.6	17.3	10.4	11.8	4.5	5.4	48,936	1,319	72,130	1,928
2019	18,055	100	15.9	10.7	11.5	12.9	16.9	10.0	11.6	5.0	5.5	48,827	1,217	71,983	2,034
2018	18,095	100	17.7	11.8	11.1	13.8	16.3	10.3	10.2	4.7	4.0	44,984	989	64,050	1,439
2017[3]	17,813	100	17.5	12.4	11.1	14.2	15.3	10.5	10.7	4.0	4.1	44,197	1,249	64,522	1,442
2017	17,801	100	17.7	12.0	10.8	14.4	15.1	11.1	10.7	4.1	4.1	44,867	911	65,194	1,453
2016	17,505	100	18.2	11.9	10.9	13.3	16.4	10.4	10.9	4.2	3.8	45,235	1,083	65,622	1,738
2015	17,322	100	18.8	13.1	11.3	12.9	16.2	9.8	10.3	4.2	3.4	42,554	1,027	62,675	1,631
2014	17,198	100	19.7	13.2	12.0	13.5	16.1	9.0	9.7	3.6	3.2	40,843	889	59,135	1,306
2013[4]	16,723	100	19.2	13.0	11.8	14.1	16.3	9.0	9.4	4.2	3.1	41,664	1,491	60,198	2,535
2013[5]	16,855	100	19.3	14.1	11.5	13.9	16.1	9.1	9.8	3.5	2.6	40,512	1,341	57,906	1,669
2012	16,559	100	20.1	13.9	10.7	14.2	15.8	9.7	9.5	3.6	2.5	39,862	1,552	56,936	1,435
2011	16,165	100	21.1	13.6	10.7	14.1	15.7	9.3	9.2	3.6	2.6	39,074	1,098	57,352	1,535
2010[6]	15,909	100	20.9	13.0	11.1	14.3	15.5	10.2	9.0	3.5	2.4	40,044	963	56,661	1,284
2009[7]	15,212	100	18.0	13.2	11.7	14.6	16.3	9.9	10.4	3.3	2.6	41,457	870	58,584	1,074
2008	15,056	100	17.8	11.9	12.2	14.5	17.1	10.3	9.9	3.8	2.5	43,325	911	58,884	1,013
2007	14,976	100	18.1	12.4	10.3	13.8	17.1	10.6	11.0	3.9	2.7	44,656	1,002	61,345	1,103
2006	14,709	100	17.9	12.4	10.7	14.9	16.7	10.1	10.4	3.9	2.9	43,284	527	61,282	1,236
2005	14,399	100	18.7	12.4	11.7	13.3	17.0	10.6	10.0	3.6	2.7	43,049	675	59,422	1,064
2004[8]	14,151	100	19.1	11.3	11.5	14.5	17.0	10.3	10.5	3.2	2.5	43,473	655	58,605	1,024
2003	13,969	100	18.1	12.9	10.5	14.2	16.7	10.6	10.6	3.8	2.5	43,841	906	59,534	1,037
2002	13,778	100	17.6	13.0	10.5	14.8	16.7	10.2	10.5	3.8	2.8	44,064	954	60,913	1,168

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2021—Con.

(Income in 2021 dollars, adjusted using the R-CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
BLACK ALONE[27]															
2021	17,698	100	15.9	11.7	10.0	13.4	17.0	10.4	11.4	4.6	5.7	48,297	1,679	70,902	1,943
2020[2]	17,319	100	16.7	11.4	10.6	12.7	17.2	10.3	11.5	4.3	5.3	48,175	1,327	70,933	2,048
2019	17,054	100	16.3	10.8	11.6	13.0	16.9	9.9	11.6	4.8	5.2	48,153	1,284	70,530	1,994
2018	17,167	100	18.1	11.8	11.0	13.9	16.2	10.4	10.0	4.7	3.9	44,627	977	63,297	1,452
2017[3]	17,019	100	17.8	12.6	11.0	14.3	15.2	10.5	10.5	4.0	4.1	43,509	1,542	64,137	1,493
2017	16,997	100	18.0	12.2	10.7	14.5	15.0	11.0	10.5	4.1	4.0	44,496	1,049	64,761	1,500
2016	16,733	100	18.7	11.9	10.9	13.3	16.2	10.3	10.9	4.0	3.7	44,585	1,339	64,857	1,731
2015	16,539	100	18.9	13.2	11.3	13.1	16.1	9.7	10.3	4.2	3.3	42,196	965	62,157	1,620
2014	16,437	100	19.8	13.2	12.1	13.5	16.2	8.9	9.6	3.5	3.2	40,551	869	58,687	1,302
2013[4]	16,009	100	19.7	13.1	11.6	14.2	15.9	9.2	9.3	4.0	3.0	41,151	1,642	58,777	2,271
2013[5]	16,108	100	19.4	14.2	11.5	13.9	16.1	9.2	9.7	3.5	2.6	40,305	1,395	57,816	1,696
2012	15,872	100	20.3	14.1	10.7	14.3	15.7	9.7	9.3	3.5	2.4	39,393	1,536	56,436	1,464
2011	15,583	100	21.3	13.6	10.7	14.1	15.7	9.3	9.2	3.6	2.5	38,909	1,011	57,049	1,595
2010[6]	15,265	100	21.1	13.0	11.2	14.3	15.5	10.4	8.9	3.4	2.3	40,005	1,022	55,986	1,282
2009[7]	14,730	100	18.0	13.3	11.7	14.6	16.3	9.8	10.5	3.3	2.5	41,247	820	58,288	1,093
2008	14,595	100	17.9	11.9	12.2	14.5	17.1	10.3	9.8	3.7	2.5	43,165	915	58,700	1,033
2007	14,551	100	18.2	12.4	10.4	13.9	17.1	10.6	11.0	3.9	2.6	44,427	1,024	61,083	1,121
2006	14,354	100	18.1	12.4	10.8	14.9	16.7	10.1	10.4	3.8	2.9	43,064	534	60,789	1,236
2005	14,002	100	18.8	12.5	11.7	13.3	17.1	10.5	9.9	3.5	2.6	42,915	689	59,042	1,055
2004[8]	13,809	100	19.2	11.4	11.6	14.5	16.9	10.3	10.4	3.2	2.5	43,272	740	58,424	1,041
2003	13,629	100	18.2	12.9	10.5	14.3	16.8	10.5	10.5	3.8	2.5	43,776	938	59,261	1,045
2002	13,465	100	17.7	13.1	10.6	14.8	16.7	10.2	10.5	3.8	2.8	43,836	971	60,425	1,148
BLACK[26]															
2001	13,315	100	17.3	12.1	10.7	14.5	16.8	11.7	11.0	3.7	2.3	45,208	876	60,207	1,045
2000[9]	13,174	100	16.3	11.5	11.4	14.0	17.6	11.8	10.6	4.3	2.5	46,806	1,020	61,811	1,030
1999[10]	12,838	100	17.0	12.3	10.5	14.6	16.2	11.1	10.5	4.6	3.2	45,528	1,395	62,741	1,481
1998	12,579	100	19.8	12.9	11.2	13.5	16.3	10.3	10.3	3.5	2.2	42,234	1,088	56,875	1,250
1997	12,474	100	18.8	12.8	11.4	14.2	17.2	11.0	9.9	3.0	1.8	42,298	1,197	55,659	1,314
1996	12,109	100	19.7	14.2	11.3	13.3	17.4	9.8	9.7	2.8	1.8	40,507	1,311	55,995	1,799
1995[11]	11,577	100	20.2	13.7	10.9	14.6	17.0	10.5	9.3	2.5	1.4	39,657	1,113	53,838	1,515
1994[12]	11,655	100	22.2	13.2	11.9	13.8	15.0	10.0	9.3	3.1	1.6	38,135	1,167	53,065	1,253
1993[13]	11,281	100	23.6	14.4	11.1	14.5	15.4	8.8	8.1	2.8	1.4	36,166	1,176	50,415	1,377
1992[14]	11,269	100	24.5	14.6	10.6	13.7	15.6	9.7	7.8	2.4	1.1	35,601	1,196	48,309	1,077
1991	11,083	100	24.1	13.6	10.7	13.7	16.6	10.1	7.9	2.4	1.1	36,587	1,264	48,718	1,046
1990	10,671	100	23.3	14.0	10.5	13.5	16.6	9.9	8.3	2.7	1.1	37,654	1,413	50,029	1,111

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2021—Con.

(Income in 2021 dollars, adjusted using the R-CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
1989	10,486	100	22.7	13.0	11.6	14.0	16.1	9.6	9.2	2.6	1.2	38,256	1,281	50,764	1,135
1988	10,561	100	23.5	14.9	10.4	13.8	14.9	10.0	9.0	2.1	1.4	36,228	1,242	49,631	1,191
1987[15]	10,192	100	24.3	13.7	11.5	14.2	15.6	9.5	7.7	2.3	1.2	35,855	1,129	48,413	1,095
1986	9,922	100	24.3	13.9	11.3	14.2	15.5	10.1	7.5	2.3	0.9	35,688	1,152	47,880	1,071
1985[16]	9,797	100	23.6	14.3	11.8	14.9	16.0	9.3	7.7	1.6	0.7	35,684	1,141	46,558	994
1984[17]	9,480	100	24.0	15.6	12.7	14.4	15.5	8.1	7.5	1.7	0.5	33,551	1,061	44,747	905
1983	9,236	100	25.0	15.9	12.0	14.7	15.1	8.9	6.6	1.5	0.3	32,244	994	42,886	871
1982	8,916	100	24.7	15.4	13.3	13.3	17.1	9.1	5.7	1.1	0.4	32,374	854	42,597	877
1981	8,961	100	24.8	15.7	13.3	13.7	15.7	8.7	6.8	1.1	0.2	32,439	897	42,614	849
1980	8,847	100	23.3	15.8	13.1	13.7	16.6	9.3	6.6	1.2	0.4	33,791	1,048	43,855	888
1979[18]	8,586	100	22.0	15.6	12.6	14.8	16.3	9.9	7.2	1.3	0.3	35,372	1,062	45,388	919
1978	8,066	100	21.8	15.3	12.4	14.5	17.4	9.4	7.5	1.4	0.3	35,967	1,251	45,965	987
1977	7,977	100	21.4	16.8	13.1	15.7	16.1	9.3	6.3	0.9	0.4	34,395	759	44,070	645
1976[19]	7,776	100	21.3	16.9	13.1	14.4	17.6	9.6	5.8	0.9	0.3	34,308	700	43,834	643
1975[20]	7,489	100	22.1	17.0	12.4	15.4	17.5	9.1	5.4	0.8	0.2	34,014	823	42,457	619
1974[20, 21]	7,263	100	21.3	16.1	13.6	16.1	17.2	8.9	5.7	0.8	0.3	34,603	687	43,035	629
1973	7,040	100	19.8	17.1	12.6	15.6	17.6	10.2	5.4	1.1	0.5	35,445	908	44,016	719
1972[22]	6,809	100	21.5	16.1	13.7	15.3	16.6	10.0	5.3	1.0	0.6	34,487	850	43,565	764
1971[23]	6,578	100	23.2	15.2	13.8	16.7	17.3	7.9	5.0	0.7	0.2	33,368	817	41,348	699
1970	6,180	100	22.7	15.3	13.3	16.6	17.3	8.7	5.1	0.8	0.3	34,574	781	42,217	750
1969	6,053	100	22.3	15.1	14.2	17.7	17.0	8.2	4.7	0.6	0.2	34,672	841	41,276	722
1968	5,870	100	22.9	16.6	14.8	16.3	17.0	7.8	3.9	0.6	0.1	32,536	777	39,626	687
1967[24]	5,728	100	25.0	17.4	13.1	18.3	15.4	6.7	3.0	0.8	0.3	30,761	842	36,963	679
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2021	7,852	100	7.8	5.8	5.2	6.7	13.6	10.2	18.1	12.1	20.6	101,056	2,708	137,769	4,867
2020[2]	7,555	100	7.0	5.8	5.0	7.9	13.6	11.1	16.0	12.2	21.4	99,411	3,722	138,316	4,428
2019	7,334	100	6.2	4.6	5.1	8.0	13.0	11.8	18.3	12.8	20.2	102,956	2,910	139,510	4,603
2018	7,416	100	7.9	5.8	5.9	8.2	13.0	12.2	18.3	10.6	18.2	93,670	2,623	128,301	3,807
2017[3]	7,124	100	7.8	5.8	5.8	8.8	13.9	12.6	16.7	11.6	16.9	89,534	2,002	125,899	4,634
2017	7,114	100	8.3	6.0	5.5	8.8	13.5	12.7	16.3	11.1	17.6	89,483	2,095	125,691	4,376
2016	6,750	100	8.3	5.8	5.7	7.9	13.6	12.9	17.5	12.2	16.1	91,251	2,101	120,675	3,291
2015	6,640	100	8.7	6.4	5.9	8.1	15.1	10.9	17.5	11.5	15.8	87,783	2,632	120,228	4,137
2014	6,333	100	9.0	5.8	6.9	9.4	13.9	12.3	17.8	11.7	13.3	85,721	3,733	112,428	3,631
2013[4]	6,160	100	9.2	6.8	5.3	8.5	15.6	11.6	18.7	9.9	14.3	84,427	6,117	117,752	8,095
2013[5]	6,111	100	9.6	6.0	7.4	9.1	15.9	13.0	16.9	9.7	12.3	78,479	3,492	106,398	4,341
2012	5,872	100	9.0	5.8	6.4	10.0	15.9	12.8	17.3	10.1	12.7	80,606	3,378	108,413	3,683
2011	5,705	100	8.9	7.4	6.4	10.9	14.9	13.1	18.1	9.7	10.6	78,466	3,106	103,565	4,077
2010[6]	5,550	100	9.1	6.9	7.1	9.1	15.6	12.4	17.2	10.3	12.3	79,111	3,001	104,249	3,294

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2021—Con.

(Income in 2021 dollars, adjusted using the R-CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
2009[7]	4,940	100	9.3	6.2	7.0	9.4	14.4	12.3	17.5	10.4	13.6	82,373	2,988	114,067	3,686
2008	4,805	100	8.9	6.3	7.3	9.7	14.0	11.8	18.3	11.5	12.2	82,710	2,932	108,893	3,086
2007	4,715	100	7.9	6.3	6.5	8.5	14.9	12.7	19.7	11.1	12.5	86,292	2,987	110,768	3,116
2006	4,664	100	7.4	5.8	6.0	9.6	15.7	11.9	18.8	11.8	13.0	86,077	3,583	117,906	4,060
2005	4,500	100	8.5	6.2	6.7	7.9	15.2	13.3	18.7	10.2	13.3	84,901	1,668	111,254	3,194
2004[8]	4,346	100	8.1	6.3	6.0	9.1	16.6	12.9	19.0	10.0	12.0	82,602	2,739	109,464	3,399
2003	4,235	100	11.2	6.6	6.1	7.6	15.9	11.7	19.6	10.0	11.2	81,605	2,993	102,500	2,900
2002	4,079	100	8.1	6.0	7.1	10.5	15.1	14.0	17.3	11.0	10.9	78,962	1,965	104,924	3,282
ASIAN ALONE[28]															
2021	7,276	100	7.8	6.0	5.3	6.6	13.4	10.0	17.7	12.2	21.1	101,418	2,868	138,939	5,144
2020[2]	7,002	100	7.0	5.8	4.9	8.1	13.4	11.1	15.9	12.5	21.3	99,622	3,983	137,494	4,300
2019	6,853	100	6.3	4.6	5.1	8.0	12.5	11.7	18.4	12.8	20.7	104,041	3,252	141,066	4,705
2018	6,981	100	8.0	5.6	5.9	8.1	12.9	11.9	18.3	10.8	18.4	94,079	3,027	129,277	4,013
2017[3]	6,750	100	7.8	5.9	5.6	8.8	13.8	12.7	16.9	11.7	16.9	89,960	1,965	126,456	4,787
2017	6,735	100	8.3	6.1	5.3	8.6	13.4	12.8	16.4	11.2	17.7	89,892	2,169	126,116	4,465
2016	6,392	100	8.2	5.6	5.7	7.9	13.4	12.8	17.6	12.3	16.5	91,938	2,164	121,926	3,380
2015	6,328	100	8.6	6.3	5.9	8.1	15.0	11.0	17.7	11.3	16.2	88,247	3,192	120,554	4,189
2014	6,040	100	9.3	5.7	7.1	9.3	13.7	12.1	17.6	11.8	13.3	85,112	3,971	111,764	3,618
2013[4]	5,818	100	9.3	7.0	5.2	7.9	16.2	11.3	18.7	9.9	14.5	84,324	6,443	117,905	8,558
2013[5]	5,759	100	9.6	6.1	7.5	9.1	15.8	13.1	16.5	10.0	12.2	78,128	3,296	105,723	4,419
2012	5,560	100	9.1	5.8	6.4	9.9	15.6	12.9	17.6	10.1	12.6	81,143	3,676	108,055	3,571
2011	5,374	100	8.8	7.3	6.6	10.8	15.0	13.1	18.3	9.8	10.4	78,628	3,112	103,395	4,117
2010[6]	5,212	100	9.3	6.8	7.0	9.0	15.2	12.3	17.3	10.4	12.6	80,023	3,226	105,334	3,474
2009[7]	4,687	100	9.2	6.2	7.0	9.2	14.2	12.6	17.4	10.5	13.6	82,875	2,638	114,954	3,842
2008	4,573	100	9.1	6.1	7.4	9.6	14.0	11.7	18.2	11.6	12.3	82,798	2,876	108,719	3,119
2007	4,494	100	7.8	6.4	6.5	8.4	14.8	12.4	20.0	11.0	12.6	86,589	2,984	111,366	3,232
2006	4,454	100	7.4	6.0	6.0	9.6	15.4	11.8	19.0	11.5	13.4	86,533	3,709	118,936	4,210
2005	4,273	100	8.6	6.4	6.7	7.6	15.2	13.4	18.6	10.2	13.4	84,965	1,629	111,392	3,233
2004[8]	4,123	100	8.1	6.3	6.0	9.1	16.5	12.8	19.1	9.9	12.3	82,681	2,890	110,019	3,501
2003	4,040	100	11.3	6.6	5.9	7.5	15.7	11.7	19.6	10.1	11.6	82,250	2,657	103,328	3,010
2002	3,917	100	7.9	6.1	7.1	10.6	14.8	14.0	17.2	11.1	11.1	79,477	2,288	105,786	3,394
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[26]															
2001	4,071	100	8.0	6.2	6.3	10.0	15.3	14.0	17.8	10.8	11.7	82,277	3,230	112,228	4,358
2000[9]	3,963	100	6.8	6.1	5.7	9.8	15.1	12.8	20.1	9.8	13.8	87,968	2,468	114,852	3,922

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2021—Con.

(Income in 2021 dollars, adjusted using the R-CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
1999[10]	3,742	100	8.0	6.7	5.6	9.5	16.1	13.5	17.4	9.9	13.4	83,128	4,819	109,924	4,583
1998	3,308	100	8.5	7.0	6.6	10.2	16.1	12.8	19.1	10.6	9.1	77,696	3,557	100,305	4,766
1997	3,125	100	8.6	7.5	6.6	9.3	17.3	13.1	18.3	10.4	8.9	76,404	3,494	99,438	5,069
1996	2,998	100	9.7	7.0	6.8	9.3	17.8	12.4	19.0	9.8	8.2	74,653	4,401	97,545	5,755
1995[11]	2,777	100	9.1	8.6	7.1	9.5	18.5	13.6	18.1	8.0	7.5	71,926	2,969	97,807	6,491
1994[12]	2,040	100	9.2	7.8	7.2	9.9	16.8	13.7	19.2	7.6	8.5	73,420	4,577	95,328	5,588
1993[13]	2,233	100	10.8	8.1	7.5	10.9	15.5	12.0	19.2	8.8	7.2	71,000	5,744	93,027	6,162
1992[14]	2,262	100	8.9	7.9	8.7	9.6	17.4	14.7	17.6	8.1	7.1	71,754	3,407	88,930	4,022
1991	2,094	100	9.4	6.8	6.6	12.8	17.0	13.6	18.2	8.3	7.3	70,908	3,763	90,029	4,365
1990	1,958	100	7.7	7.6	6.6	9.0	17.5	15.6	19.2	8.9	7.9	77,522	3,778	93,574	4,358
1989	1,988	100	6.4	8.1	6.7	10.1	18.3	13.6	20.0	8.6	8.2	76,377	3,397	94,948	4,545
1988	1,913	100	7.5	8.6	8.0	10.5	16.9	14.6	17.8	8.4	7.6	71,248	4,816	89,076	4,377
1987[15]	N	100	9.3	9.0	8.4	9.5	14.2	15.0	18.6	9.0	6.9	73,728	4,509	N	N
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2021	2,475	100	15.3	10.8	9.3	12.4	17.3	11.6	12.4	5.4	5.6	51,282	1,407	73,170	4,864
2020[2]	2,333	100	10.9	12.5	8.5	12.6	18.2	12.7	13.7	5.8	5.1	56,661	3,812	77,676	4,959
2019	2,350	100	12.6	9.9	10.5	13.7	15.7	12.7	14.1	6.0	4.9	54,052	2,141	73,721	4,129
2018	2,481	100	14.8	12.0	9.5	13.1	18.6	11.1	12.1	4.6	4.2	50,995	3,795	68,850	3,651
2017[3]	2,514	100	15.3	10.7	11.6	13.3	16.4	12.3	10.7	4.0	5.7	49,268	4,737	70,503	3,906
2017	2,510	100	15.0	11.3	10.9	13.9	15.6	12.3	11.6	4.1	5.3	49,746	4,343	69,842	3,688
2016	2,443	100	14.7	11.2	10.2	15.4	17.0	10.8	10.5	4.9	5.3	48,036	2,891	72,914	4,949
2015	2,436	100	16.0	11.6	10.2	13.1	17.6	11.4	10.8	5.8	3.5	48,914	4,047	67,622	4,081
2014	2,247	100	15.6	11.8	11.7	12.6	17.6	10.6	11.8	4.4	3.8	47,961	2,637	65,331	2,831
2013[4]	2,041	100	18.8	13.0	9.3	12.6	13.5	12.8	10.7	4.4	5.0	46,333	6,523	72,308	11,816
2013[5]	2,119	100	15.3	12.4	12.8	14.4	17.7	10.5	10.8	3.7	2.5	43,632	2,836	59,190	3,816
2012	2,233	100	17.3	13.2	11.7	14.3	17.7	9.4	9.8	4.3	2.4	43,345	2,111	59,253	3,049
2011	2,162	100	15.3	13.0	12.7	14.6	17.2	10.8	9.4	3.5	3.4	44,317	2,807	61,944	3,047
2010[6]	2,040	100	16.6	12.5	11.5	13.0	16.9	9.8	11.6	5.4	2.6	46,273	4,571	62,176	3,408
2009[7]	1,820	100	14.3	11.8	11.6	14.4	17.4	11.0	11.0	4.9	3.5	46,988	2,694	66,602	3,368
2008	1,932	100	13.6	9.9	11.3	15.1	17.3	12.8	12.5	4.5	3.0	50,032	2,985	68,030	4,019
2007	1,919	100	14.8	10.9	10.7	13.9	17.4	11.6	12.5	4.6	3.6	50,128	2,568	66,902	3,158
2006	1,848	100	13.3	12.5	11.2	14.3	17.5	10.3	12.0	4.6	4.3	48,933	2,548	67,421	3,341
2005	1,873	100	15.7	9.8	11.0	13.3	16.9	11.5	13.5	4.8	3.6	50,363	2,777	68,245	3,022
2004[8]	1,894	100	12.6	11.3	9.4	15.3	17.0	12.8	13.2	3.9	4.5	51,692	3,144	73,405	5,050
2003	1,752	100	12.3	12.5	10.4	12.9	16.5	12.5	13.9	4.7	4.3	53,275	N	71,205	N
2002	1,651	100	13.6	10.9	9.6	15.1	19.6	11.3	11.5	5.3	3.3	51,385	N	69,157	N

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2021—Con.

(Income in 2021 dollars, adjusted using the R-CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE[29]															
2021	1,430	100	14.8	11.5	9.0	12.9	17.9	12.1	10.6	5.3	5.9	51,097	2,532	73,101	7,727
2020[2]	1,377	100	12.3	13.4	8.8	14.8	17.1	12.1	12.0	3.9	5.6	51,151	4,705	72,766	6,096
2019	1,329	100	14.2	9.2	10.2	15.0	14.9	13.6	13.4	5.6	3.9	52,338	4,100	69,979	4,852
2018	1,331	100	15.5	12.6	9.9	14.1	18.1	10.7	11.2	4.5	3.4	47,232	5,050	66,456	4,939
2017[3]	1,327	100	17.9	11.3	12.7	13.1	15.5	11.5	8.8	4.2	5.1	42,448	5,369	66,817	5,809
2017	1,326	100	17.6	12.5	10.4	13.6	14.9	11.5	10.4	3.7	5.3	45,559	4,637	68,389	6,100
2016	1,314	100	16.1	11.2	10.1	15.3	17.1	10.5	10.9	3.7	5.2	47,056	2,657	71,508	7,747
2015	1,417	100	17.6	11.5	10.4	13.6	17.4	11.9	8.7	5.1	3.8	45,662	4,819	64,025	4,075
2014	1,264	100	16.1	10.7	12.4	12.9	17.2	11.6	11.6	4.1	3.5	47,547	3,232	64,648	3,647
2013[4]	1,045	100	21.4	13.3	8.9	15.2	10.8	15.3	9.4	2.4	3.4	40,028	7,573	57,600	6,827
2013[5]	1,108	100	16.1	15.0	12.6	14.1	19.5	8.8	9.5	2.4	2.0	41,438	3,182	53,998	3,973
2012	1,196	100	21.3	12.7	10.6	15.4	17.2	9.2	8.3	3.3	2.1	40,648	3,574	55,874	4,790
2011	1,108	100	17.3	15.3	12.0	15.5	16.1	9.3	8.4	2.7	3.4	39,386	3,646	56,701	4,284
2010[6]	1,036	100	18.5	14.3	12.5	12.5	14.4	10.7	11.0	4.0	2.1	39,867	4,686	56,670	4,744
2009[7]	907	100	16.2	13.5	10.2	15.7	17.5	10.5	10.2	3.7	2.6	43,664	2,352	60,695	4,479
2008	977	100	15.2	11.5	11.9	15.9	16.2	12.9	11.1	3.3	2.1	44,482	3,545	63,329	6,662
2007	943	100	18.2	9.2	12.5	14.2	20.1	10.1	10.1	3.3	2.3	46,697	3,656	59,903	4,448
2006	888	100	16.3	14.2	11.3	15.2	18.5	8.7	8.4	3.7	3.5	43,430	2,940	60,007	4,751
2005	817	100	18.3	10.8	10.1	13.2	16.7	11.6	11.6	4.7	2.9	47,163	4,453	63,504	4,325
2004[8]	824	100	15.7	12.7	11.1	15.2	16.9	10.0	11.2	4.2	3.1	45,552	3,216	63,958	5,887
2003	754	100	15.7	13.2	10.7	12.9	14.8	9.8	12.5	5.7	4.8	47,629	N	68,530	N
2002	764	100	14.1	11.1	8.5	17.5	20.3	10.2	11.7	4.9	1.9	49,426	N	61,741	N
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE[26]															
2001	1,229	100	14.8	10.2	10.5	15.2	18.6	10.7	12.9	3.4	3.8	49,216	N	67,639	N
2000[9]	1,041	100	14.2	13.1	10.1	13.8	17.1	13.2	11.6	4.1	2.7	49,426	N	65,435	N
1999[10]	961	100	16.4	13.2	11.4	9.7	18.1	14.4	9.8	4.5	2.6	49,239	N	63,330	N
1998	775	100	12.6	12.2	8.9	13.5	17.2	17.3	11.6	4.0	2.5	52,525	N	65,091	N
1997	823	100	12.9	14.8	10.0	14.2	18.7	11.2	11.3	4.3	2.6	47,756	N	62,586	N
1996	851	100	19.4	13.0	10.0	18.3	11.0	11.7	11.9	2.0	2.6	40,932	N	61,330	N
1995[11]	763	100	16.2	15.9	13.1	14.8	16.8	7.7	11.5	3.3	0.7	38,353	N	52,418	N
1994[12]	547	100	16.1	12.5	8.9	14.2	18.3	14.2	9.5	4.3	1.8	47,639	N	59,186	N
1993[13]	614	100	16.8	12.5	10.6	15.9	19.8	11.9	6.9	3.8	1.8	44,973	N	55,200	N
1992[14]	752	100	17.2	13.6	11.8	14.8	17.7	11.3	9.6	3.1	1.0	42,987	N	54,281	N
1991	608	100	15.8	10.8	12.5	14.6	19.0	12.1	11.6	3.1	0.6	46,716	N	56,472	N
1990	530	100	16.9	11.0	11.5	12.1	23.9	10.8	8.9	3.1	1.7	46,341	N	56,891	N

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2021—Con.

(Income in 2021 dollars, adjusted using the R-CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
1989	511	100	18.9	18.9	10.5	12.1	19.4	7.7	9.7	1.7	1.0	36,682	N	49,870	N
1988	469	100	16.3	18.3	14.0	13.7	16.6	10.1	7.3	3.3	0.2	36,432	N	48,916	N
1987[15]	469	100	20.1	14.3	11.2	14.7	18.3	10.7	7.3	2.4	1.0	39,172	N	50,054	N
TWO OR MORE RACES															
2021	2,330	100	11.4	7.8	8.7	11.5	16.4	10.7	18.1	7.1	8.3	63,986	5,019	90,460	5,274
2020[2]	2,242	100	9.9	8.1	7.4	8.9	18.0	12.6	16.9	8.1	10.2	72,775	3,373	106,094	8,018
2019	2,269	100	8.6	9.4	9.5	11.7	17.5	11.5	13.5	9.2	9.2	65,237	3,453	93,522	5,862
2018	2,207	100	10.8	10.4	9.8	11.6	18.1	12.0	14.1	5.4	7.6	59,955	3,856	84,645	5,918
2017[3]	2,086	100	11.4	8.3	11.2	12.8	17.7	11.9	13.1	4.8	8.7	58,916	4,249	83,150	4,754
2017	2,094	100	10.8	7.9	11.6	13.5	16.9	12.6	13.7	5.2	7.7	59,620	4,970	83,192	4,729
2016	2,015	100	10.0	11.1	9.0	13.3	18.6	12.2	11.9	7.2	6.6	58,083	2,755	82,816	5,243
2015	1,870	100	13.7	10.3	10.0	10.9	18.8	11.2	12.3	7.5	5.3	56,730	3,281	80,954	6,999
2014	1,793	100	13.1	11.6	10.0	12.5	16.9	11.6	13.0	5.5	5.7	53,397	2,911	77,264	5,112
2013[4]	1,843	100	11.2	10.2	11.0	11.8	18.1	9.5	13.7	7.6	6.9	56,438	6,609	96,186	18,060
2013[5]	1,860	100	13.3	9.2	11.9	13.2	16.7	10.9	14.0	5.0	5.9	53,528	3,035	74,935	5,158
2012	1,776	100	13.8	11.0	10.7	12.2	18.1	10.1	12.8	6.0	5.3	52,382	2,716	73,529	4,820
2011	1,764	100	13.3	10.0	11.6	13.6	16.6	12.3	11.9	5.0	5.6	52,844	4,787	74,572	4,289
2010[6]	1,810	100	13.9	10.7	9.7	13.4	18.3	9.8	12.8	6.6	4.8	52,085	2,321	74,155	4,633
2009[7]	1,484	100	13.1	9.3	11.2	13.1	17.1	11.5	12.5	6.2	6.0	53,342	2,395	76,546	3,899
2008	1,465	100	11.5	9.0	9.8	13.8	17.1	12.5	14.9	6.3	5.0	56,485	3,994	78,361	4,903
2007	1,457	100	11.4	11.0	8.7	13.1	15.8	13.2	14.0	6.6	6.1	56,136	4,511	77,265	3,536
2006	1,393	100	9.7	9.7	9.7	12.7	17.9	12.4	14.7	7.8	5.4	60,002	4,292	80,071	5,008
2005	1,506	100	12.1	8.2	11.2	13.1	17.2	11.1	15.8	5.9	5.3	57,917	3,684	79,470	5,093
2004[8]	1,517	100	10.3	9.7	7.7	13.7	19.2	13.6	15.2	5.0	5.4	59,904	2,445	81,290	5,902
2003	1,407	100	9.0	11.2	10.0	12.8	17.5	14.4	15.8	4.9	4.2	60,246	N	76,748	N
2002	1,243	100	12.5	9.7	9.2	13.7	19.1	12.3	12.5	6.0	5.1	55,278	N	79,382	N
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)[30]															
2021	19,230	100	11.2	8.3	9.4	13.9	18.4	12.0	14.3	5.9	6.6	57,981	1,585	80,879	1,653
2020[2]	18,340	100	10.1	9.2	10.0	14.1	18.4	12.8	13.8	5.9	5.7	58,015	1,213	78,803	1,472
2019	17,667	100	10.1	8.1	10.2	13.5	19.2	12.5	13.9	6.3	6.1	59,467	1,243	79,543	1,718
2018	17,758	100	10.6	10.1	10.5	14.2	18.3	13.3	12.6	5.4	5.0	55,513	793	76,547	1,746
2017[3]	17,336	100	11.1	10.0	10.7	14.3	18.4	12.5	12.9	5.1	5.1	55,448	838	74,785	1,671
2017	17,318	100	10.8	10.0	10.8	14.1	17.9	12.8	13.3	5.5	4.9	55,800	796	75,510	1,571
2016	16,915	100	11.1	10.4	10.2	15.1	17.9	12.5	12.9	5.4	4.5	53,827	1,256	75,436	1,501
2015	16,667	100	12.0	10.7	12.2	14.0	18.2	11.8	11.8	4.8	4.5	51,631	1,157	72,746	1,575
2014	16,239	100	12.7	11.6	12.4	14.4	18.6	11.3	11.7	3.9	3.3	48,676	972	65,909	1,236
2013[4]	16,088	100	12.8	13.0	13.2	15.1	16.6	10.0	10.8	4.2	4.4	46,234	2,277	67,122	3,262
2013[5]	15,811	100	13.2	12.1	12.4	14.5	18.1	11.6	11.3	4.0	2.8	47,720	1,058	63,658	1,412

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2021—Con.

(Income in 2021 dollars, adjusted using the R-CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
2012	15,589	100	14.1	12.4	11.6	16.0	17.7	10.6	10.8	3.7	3.0	46,113	1,038	63,157	1,357
2011	14,939	100	13.7	11.7	11.8	16.5	18.4	10.4	10.6	3.9	3.0	46,629	1,086	63,203	1,180
2010[6]	14,435	100	13.8	12.2	11.7	15.6	17.8	10.9	10.8	4.2	2.9	46,863	1,192	64,002	1,352
2009[7]	13,298	100	11.9	11.9	12.5	15.4	17.8	11.7	11.3	4.3	3.3	48,152	1,045	66,115	1,193
2008	13,425	100	11.9	11.9	11.8	16.2	18.1	11.5	11.3	4.3	3.1	47,826	1,008	65,056	1,108
2007	13,339	100	11.2	11.2	11.9	15.6	18.5	12.8	11.8	4.0	3.0	50,666	1,121	66,580	1,153
2006	12,973	100	11.4	10.8	11.4	15.9	19.2	11.6	11.9	4.3	3.4	50,893	1,119	68,128	1,285
2005	12,519	100	11.5	10.5	13.0	15.3	19.3	12.0	11.2	4.0	3.2	50,020	817	65,556	1,084
2004[8]	12,178	100	11.8	11.0	12.4	15.3	20.0	11.1	11.2	4.0	3.0	49,276	1,135	65,964	1,327
2003	11,693	100	11.4	11.3	11.7	16.7	19.1	11.3	11.7	3.6	3.3	48,726	1,115	65,665	1,195
2002	11,339	100	10.9	11.3	11.6	16.2	18.3	12.9	11.5	4.2	3.0	49,993	1,197	67,789	1,491
2001	10,499	100	10.4	12.0	10.7	15.6	19.6	12.1	12.2	4.2	3.1	51,490	1,075	68,085	1,416
2000[9]	10,034	100	10.2	11.1	11.6	15.2	19.7	13.0	12.5	3.7	3.2	52,329	1,241	69,384	1,643
1999[10]	9,579	100	10.6	12.1	11.4	16.4	18.8	11.9	12.1	3.8	3.0	50,154	1,199	65,886	1,924
1998	9,060	100	13.7	13.0	11.1	15.6	18.2	11.8	10.3	3.7	2.7	47,197	1,496	63,773	2,231
1997	8,590	100	14.5	12.7	12.3	15.1	19.0	11.3	9.6	3.2	2.4	44,962	1,319	60,590	2,011
1996	8,225	100	14.7	13.7	13.3	15.1	18.2	10.4	9.7	2.6	2.3	42,964	1,371	58,660	2,233
1995[11]	7,939	100	16.3	14.1	12.9	15.9	17.6	10.0	8.8	2.7	1.6	40,484	1,451	55,256	2,039
1994[12]	7,735	100	16.3	13.9	12.0	15.6	18.0	10.0	9.3	2.9	2.0	42,477	1,298	57,278	2,351
1993[13]	7,362	100	15.1	14.4	12.1	16.5	18.8	9.5	9.5	2.5	1.7	42,374	1,401	56,084	1,940
1992[14]	7,153	100	15.1	14.1	12.4	15.8	18.8	10.6	9.1	2.7	1.4	42,893	1,458	54,710	1,415
1991	6,379	100	14.4	13.7	11.6	16.2	18.7	11.5	9.1	2.8	1.9	44,143	1,510	56,167	1,478
1990	6,220	100	14.2	13.9	11.5	15.4	20.0	11.4	9.2	2.6	1.8	45,021	1,519	56,396	1,529
1989	5,933	100	14.6	11.2	11.9	15.6	18.9	12.2	10.5	3.1	2.0	46,376	1,479	59,220	1,674
1988	5,910	100	15.2	12.5	12.3	14.9	18.8	12.2	9.4	2.5	2.1	44,954	1,874	57,395	2,001
1987[15]	5,642	100	15.7	12.9	12.7	15.1	18.3	11.2	9.6	2.8	1.8	44,238	1,581	56,707	1,727
1986	5,418	100	15.5	13.4	12.2	15.7	18.0	11.5	9.8	2.8	1.1	43,431	1,861	54,840	1,483
1985[16]	5,213	100	15.7	14.5	12.3	15.3	19.3	10.7	9.1	2.1	1.0	42,055	1,616	52,549	1,406
1984[17]	4,883	100	16.6	14.1	11.7	14.7	20.3	10.9	8.6	2.1	1.1	42,321	1,745	52,625	1,688
1983	4,326	100	16.3	15.0	11.9	16.5	19.2	10.5	7.9	2.1	0.7	41,265	1,720	50,249	1,588
1982	4,085	100	15.9	15.4	12.2	16.0	19.0	10.8	8.4	1.2	1.1	41,058	1,784	50,672	1,691
1981	3,980	100	14.2	12.8	13.5	15.8	21.2	10.9	9.3	1.5	0.9	43,887	1,977	52,702	1,656
1980	3,906	100	14.6	13.0	13.7	16.3	19.3	12.1	8.3	1.8	0.9	42,854	1,911	52,344	1,714
1979[18]	3,684	100	13.0	12.4	12.2	17.2	20.8	12.2	8.9	2.2	1.0	45,527	2,159	55,085	1,820
1978	3,291	100	12.6	12.8	12.8	18.1	20.5	12.7	8.0	1.7	0.8	45,109	1,798	53,284	1,773
1977	3,304	100	12.5	14.9	12.5	18.5	20.7	11.8	6.9	1.8	0.5	43,482	1,256	51,315	1,303
1976[19]	3,081	100	14.7	14.2	13.6	17.2	20.3	11.6	6.2	1.7	0.4	41,545	1,457	49,096	1,314
1975[20]	2,948	100	14.7	14.4	14.3	17.6	21.4	10.3	5.7	1.0	0.7	40,704	1,480	48,321	1,412
1974[20, 21]	2,897	100	11.9	14.2	13.5	18.2	22.1	11.3	6.9	1.3	0.7	44,253	1,594	51,264	1,373
1973	2,722	100	11.1	13.1	13.7	18.4	22.4	12.6	6.9	1.3	0.5	44,513	1,663	51,717	1,385
1972[22]	2,655	100	10.8	14.7	13.3	19.6	23.7	10.1	6.1	1.1	0.8	44,587	1,433	51,249	1,433

Footnotes provided on the next page.

N Not available.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights beginning with 2010. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function.

[2] Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12] Introduction of 1990 Census sample design.

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

[14] Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[29] American Indian and Alaska Native alone refers to people who reported American Indian and Alaska Native and did not report any other race category.

[30] Since Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Of those who reported only one race, being Hispanic was reported by 16.6 percent of White householders, 5.6 percent of Black householders, 2.9 percent of Asian householders, and 29.7 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native householders. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population and for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-3.

Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income: 2020 and 2021

(Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Measure	2020[1]		2021		Percent change (2021 less 2020)*, [3]	
	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
MONEY INCOME						
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	3.0	0.06	2.9	0.06	*–3.6	2.19
Second quintile	8.2	0.10	8.0	0.09	*–1.7	1.45
Third quintile	14.0	0.14	13.9	0.12	–1.0	1.16
Fourth quintile	22.6	0.18	22.6	0.17	–0.2	1.01
Highest quintile	52.2	0.39	52.7	0.37	0.8	0.89
Top 5 percent	23.0	0.46	23.5	0.44	2.2	2.52
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.488	0.0040	0.494	0.0038	*1.2	0.96
90th/10th percentile income ratio	12.90	0.345	13.53	0.431	*4.9	3.94
90th/50th percentile income ratio	2.97	0.044	2.99	0.034	0.8	1.78
50th/10th percentile income ratio	4.34	0.101	4.52	0.130	*4.0	3.64
EQUIVALENCE-ADJUSTED INCOME						
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	3.4	0.07	3.3	0.06	–2.0	2.23
Second quintile	8.9	0.10	8.8	0.10	–0.7	1.38
Third quintile	14.5	0.13	14.4	0.12	–0.6	1.14
Fourth quintile	22.4	0.18	22.3	0.16	–0.8	1.01
Highest quintile	50.8	0.40	51.2	0.36	0.8	0.97
Top 5 percent	22.5	0.48	23.0	0.43	2.0	2.68
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.469	0.0042	0.474	0.0038	0.9	1.07
90th/10th percentile income ratio	10.73	0.285	10.89	0.274	1.5	3.11
90th/50th percentile income ratio	2.80	0.034	2.81	0.034	0.1	1.61
50th/10th percentile income ratio	3.83	0.091	3.88	0.087	1.3	2.89

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

[1] Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 and 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-4a.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2021

(Income in 2021 dollars, adjusted using the R-CPI-U-RS. Further explanation of income inequality measures is available at "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Year	Measures of income dispersion												
	Household income at selected percentiles										Household income ratios at selected percentiles		
	10th percentile limit	20th percentile limit	30th percentile limit	40th percentile limit	50th (median)	60th percentile limit	70th percentile limit	80th percentile limit	90th percentile limit	95th percentile limit	90th/10th	90th/50th	50th/10th
2021	15,660	28,007	40,524	55,000	70,784	89,744	113,210	149,131	211,956	286,304	13.53	2.99	4.52
2020[1]	16,386	28,544	41,763	55,044	71,186	89,534	113,519	148,620	211,438	287,841	12.90	2.97	4.34
2019	16,984	29,762	42,815	56,700	72,808	91,657	116,267	151,017	213,171	286,138	12.55	2.93	4.29
2018	15,784	27,621	39,924	53,948	68,168	85,823	108,071	140,265	198,844	268,368	12.60	2.92	4.32
2017[2]	15,809	27,440	38,752	52,188	67,571	85,280	108,317	139,932	200,892	269,781	12.71	2.97	4.27
2017	15,716	27,231	38,700	52,069	67,832	85,715	108,115	140,208	197,927	261,985	12.59	2.92	4.32
2016	15,364	27,099	39,192	51,484	66,657	84,530	106,298	136,633	192,541	254,316	12.53	2.89	4.34
2015	15,163	26,074	36,888	49,759	64,631	82,340	103,707	133,803	185,468	245,257	12.23	2.87	4.26
2014	14,063	24,552	35,186	47,181	61,468	78,141	99,120	128,603	180,402	236,637	12.83	2.93	4.37
2013[3]	14,211	24,464	35,485	47,804	62,425	78,286	99,068	128,416	181,066	238,967	12.74	2.90	4.39
2013[4]	14,447	24,348	35,018	46,816	60,507	76,306	95,529	123,381	174,745	228,333	12.10	2.89	4.19
2012	14,466	24,353	35,230	47,010	60,313	76,350	95,302	123,065	172,604	225,989	11.93	2.86	4.17
2011	14,487	24,462	35,338	46,504	60,428	75,374	95,374	122,636	173,376	224,551	11.97	2.87	4.17
2010[5]	14,771	24,906	35,404	47,322	61,364	76,587	97,135	124,568	172,822	224,761	11.70	2.82	4.15
2009[6]	15,342	25,891	36,909	48,799	63,011	78,232	98,246	126,586	174,223	227,857	11.36	2.76	4.11
2008	15,341	26,127	37,411	49,197	63,455	79,125	99,542	126,449	174,460	227,063	11.37	2.75	4.14
2007	15,931	26,579	38,773	51,218	65,801	81,215	102,214	130,991	178,148	231,855	11.18	2.71	4.13
2006	16,165	26,988	38,954	50,884	64,930	80,824	101,206	130,708	179,159	234,405	11.08	2.76	4.02
2005	15,699	26,671	37,717	50,066	64,427	80,189	100,132	127,537	175,357	230,861	11.17	2.72	4.10
2004[7]	15,681	26,580	37,384	49,857	63,745	79,412	99,642	126,533	173,786	225,959	11.08	2.73	4.07
2003	15,558	26,557	37,555	50,207	63,967	80,410	100,784	128,275	174,544	227,587	11.22	2.73	4.11
2002	16,039	27,057	37,964	50,407	64,047	80,286	100,475	126,883	172,334	226,536	10.75	2.69	3.99
2001	16,393	27,566	38,707	51,105	64,779	81,303	101,299	128,091	174,308	230,869	10.63	2.69	3.95
2000[8]	16,695	28,272	39,681	52,064	66,248	82,315	102,550	129,002	176,702	229,113	10.58	2.67	3.97
1999[9]	16,877	27,953	39,737	52,069	66,385	82,188	102,076	129,246	175,811	231,635	10.42	2.65	3.93
1998	16,160	26,849	38,840	50,659	64,781	80,528	99,795	124,948	168,763	220,240	10.44	2.61	4.01
1997	15,560	26,003	37,148	49,305	62,484	77,672	96,126	120,730	164,905	213,684	10.60	2.64	4.02
1996	15,370	25,475	36,226	47,887	61,225	75,912	93,980	117,328	158,789	206,210	10.33	2.59	3.98
1995[10]	15,365	25,502	35,667	47,664	60,348	74,384	91,851	115,333	155,312	200,120	10.11	2.57	3.93
1994[11]	14,560	24,350	34,689	45,704	58,515	72,727	90,718	113,971	153,947	199,175	10.57	2.63	4.02
1993[12]	14,231	24,009	34,432	45,693	57,843	71,826	89,339	111,646	151,344	193,740	10.64	2.62	4.06
1992[13]	14,236	23,917	34,262	45,822	58,153	71,941	88,522	110,108	147,205	187,959	10.34	2.53	4.08
1991	14,439	24,494	35,177	46,689	58,607	72,116	88,340	110,419	147,622	187,536	10.22	2.52	4.06
1990	14,758	25,202	36,291	47,707	60,370	72,985	89,889	111,303	149,398	191,028	10.12	2.47	4.09
1989	15,232	25,590	36,631	48,659	61,153	74,786	91,520	113,628	152,225	194,105	9.99	2.49	4.01
1988	14,494	25,132	35,771	47,474	60,115	73,984	89,909	111,713	147,941	189,100	10.21	2.46	4.15
1987[14]	14,269	24,709	35,542	46,901	59,624	73,211	89,340	110,647	145,974	185,151	10.23	2.45	4.18
1986	14,157	24,250	35,285	46,384	58,920	71,988	87,799	108,819	142,821	182,475	10.09	2.42	4.16
1985[15]	14,200	23,938	34,097	45,039	56,871	69,771	84,760	104,934	137,635	173,383	9.69	2.42	4.01
1984[16]	14,189	23,661	33,624	44,284	55,828	68,226	83,349	103,063	135,565	170,609	9.55	2.43	3.93
1983	13,638	23,216	32,678	43,169	54,182	66,255	80,812	100,129	131,050	164,737	9.61	2.40	4.00
1982	13,690	22,723	32,531	43,216	54,564	66,031	80,322	98,465	129,852	162,538	9.48	2.38	3.99
1981	13,941	23,016	32,712	43,027	54,713	66,548	80,546	98,387	128,520	158,338	9.22	2.35	3.92
1980	14,127	23,475	33,424	44,025	55,596	67,494	81,131	98,824	128,405	159,038	9.09	2.31	3.94
1979[17]	14,330	24,436	34,908	45,381	57,462	69,820	83,780	101,234	131,042	163,580	9.14	2.28	4.01
1978	14,596	24,146	34,416	45,656	57,572	69,080	83,148	100,469	129,943	160,727	8.90	2.26	3.95
1977	14,302	23,417	33,370	44,106	55,427	67,230	80,988	98,014	125,009	155,189	8.74	2.25	3.89
1976[18]	14,128	23,467	33,513	43,721	55,078	66,601	79,253	95,821	122,869	151,959	8.70	2.23	3.90
1975[19]	14,050	22,957	32,792	43,086	54,180	65,107	77,895	93,483	119,838	147,520	8.53	2.22	3.84
1974[19, 20]	14,444	24,149	34,345	44,794	55,636	66,190	79,502	96,063	123,869	152,047	8.58	2.23	3.85
1973	14,348	24,033	34,828	46,213	57,456	68,377	81,986	98,449	127,079	158,234	8.86	2.20	4.02
1972[21]	13,701	23,522	34,266	45,301	56,319	66,953	79,649	95,830	123,127	154,228	8.99	2.19	4.11
1971[22]	12,849	22,732	32,901	43,334	54,006	63,768	75,409	90,927	116,649	144,394	9.08	2.16	4.21
1970	12,651	23,028	33,631	44,115	54,536	64,165	75,704	91,545	116,609	144,708	9.22	2.13	4.32
1969	12,946	23,422	34,069	44,945	54,962	65,000	76,000	91,069	115,553	142,828	8.93	2.10	4.25
1968	12,620	22,742	33,535	43,117	52,992	61,801	72,545	86,836	109,503	135,852	8.68	2.07	4.20
1967[23]	11,593	21,337	31,877	41,607	50,803	59,053	70,917	84,210	106,969	135,134	9.23	2.11	4.38

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

Table A-4b.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2021

(Income in 2021 dollars, adjusted using the R-CPI-U-RS. Further explanation of income inequality measures is available at "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998," Current Population Reports, Series P60-204. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Year	Measures of income dispersion																	
	Mean household income of quintiles						Shares of household income of quintiles						Summary measures					
																Atkinson		
	Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile	Top 5 percent	Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile	Top 5 percent	Gini index of income inequality	Mean logarithmic deviation of income	Theil	e=0.25	e=0.50	e=0.75
2021	14,859	41,025	70,879	115,462	269,356	480,236	2.9	8.0	13.9	22.6	52.7	23.5	0.494	0.634	0.448	0.108	0.211	0.320
2020[1]	15,350	41,599	71,421	115,403	266,326	468,469	3.0	8.2	14.0	22.6	52.2	23.0	0.488	0.617	0.437	0.105	0.206	0.313
2019	16,199	43,082	73,058	117,752	269,655	478,081	3.1	8.3	14.1	22.7	51.9	23.0	0.484	0.590	0.432	0.104	0.203	0.306
2018	14,863	40,237	68,592	109,590	252,364	449,409	3.1	8.3	14.1	22.6	52.0	23.1	0.486	0.616	0.436	0.105	0.205	0.311
2017[2]	14,725	39,239	67,808	109,442	253,127	449,175	3.0	8.1	14.0	22.6	52.3	23.2	0.489	0.617	0.441	0.106	0.207	0.313
2017	14,654	39,128	68,044	109,454	245,198	425,846	3.1	8.2	14.3	23.0	51.5	22.3	0.482	0.609	0.424	0.103	0.202	0.307
2016	14,613	38,957	66,781	107,459	241,546	423,486	3.1	8.3	14.2	22.9	51.5	22.6	0.481	0.601	0.426	0.103	0.201	0.305
2015	14,246	37,316	64,992	105,246	231,425	401,253	3.1	8.2	14.3	23.2	51.1	22.1	0.479	0.596	0.420	0.101	0.199	0.303
2014	13,376	35,612	61,908	100,619	222,301	380,724	3.1	8.2	14.3	23.2	51.2	21.9	0.480	0.611	0.419	0.102	0.200	0.307
2013[3]	13,507	35,895	62,606	100,738	225,248	389,639	3.1	8.2	14.3	23.0	51.4	22.2	0.482	0.606	0.428	0.103	0.202	0.307
2013[4]	13,573	35,541	60,953	97,296	215,758	375,518	3.2	8.4	14.4	23.0	51.0	22.2	0.476	0.578	0.415	0.100	0.196	0.298
2012	13,584	35,107	60,505	97,058	215,052	376,008	3.2	8.3	14.4	23.0	51.0	22.3	0.477	0.586	0.423	0.101	0.198	0.300
2011	13,568	35,257	60,173	96,678	214,917	375,995	3.2	8.4	14.3	23.0	51.1	22.3	0.477	0.585	0.422	0.101	0.198	0.300
2010[5]	13,691	35,531	61,229	98,227	210,946	357,656	3.3	8.5	14.6	23.4	50.3	21.3	0.470	0.574	0.400	0.097	0.191	0.293
2009[6]	14,624	37,035	62,703	99,616	216,265	373,921	3.4	8.6	14.6	23.2	50.3	21.7	0.468	0.550	0.403	0.097	0.190	0.288
2008	14,704	37,234	63,239	100,614	215,781	371,764	3.4	8.6	14.7	23.3	50.0	21.5	0.466	0.541	0.398	0.096	0.188	0.285
2007	15,131	38,566	65,454	103,628	220,028	376,196	3.4	8.7	14.8	23.4	49.7	21.2	0.463	0.532	0.391	0.095	0.185	0.281
2006	15,291	38,765	64,959	102,820	226,535	400,623	3.4	8.6	14.5	22.9	50.5	22.3	0.470	0.543	0.417	0.099	0.192	0.289
2005	14,818	38,046	64,392	101,280	221,936	391,011	3.4	8.6	14.6	23.0	50.4	22.2	0.469	0.545	0.411	0.098	0.192	0.289
2004[7]	14,729	37,688	63,855	100,686	217,743	379,440	3.4	8.7	14.7	23.2	50.1	21.8	0.466	0.543	0.406	0.097	0.190	0.286
2003	14,761	37,918	64,365	101,883	217,188	373,953	3.4	8.7	14.8	23.4	49.8	21.4	0.464	0.530	0.397	0.095	0.187	0.283
2002	15,087	38,359	64,640	101,678	217,084	379,080	3.5	8.8	14.8	23.3	49.7	21.7	0.462	0.514	0.398	0.095	0.186	0.279
2001	15,548	39,068	65,394	102,532	223,922	399,559	3.5	8.7	14.6	23.0	50.1	22.4	0.466	0.515	0.413	0.098	0.189	0.282
2000[8]	16,025	40,011	66,631	103,581	224,458	398,210	3.6	8.9	14.8	23.0	49.8	22.1	0.462	0.490	0.404	0.096	0.185	0.275
1999[9]	16,173	39,713	66,473	103,457	220,624	383,466	3.6	8.9	14.9	23.2	49.4	21.5	0.458	0.476	0.386	0.092	0.180	0.268
1998	15,365	38,797	64,918	100,401	212,460	370,317	3.6	9.0	15.0	23.2	49.2	21.4	0.456	0.488	0.389	0.093	0.181	0.271
1997	14,925	37,313	62,774	97,229	207,290	363,771	3.6	8.9	15.0	23.2	49.4	21.7	0.459	0.484	0.396	0.094	0.183	0.272
1996	14,827	36,393	61,214	94,742	199,265	347,111	3.6	9.0	15.1	23.3	49.0	21.4	0.455	0.464	0.389	0.093	0.179	0.266
1995[10]	14,779	36,123	60,400	92,850	193,764	334,409	3.7	9.1	15.2	23.3	48.7	21.0	0.450	0.452	0.378	0.090	0.175	0.261
1994[11]	13,990	34,865	58,735	91,398	192,146	331,975	3.6	8.9	15.0	23.4	49.1	21.2	0.456	0.471	0.387	0.092	0.179	0.268
1993[12]	13,625	34,542	57,901	89,981	187,471	321,763	3.6	9.0	15.1	23.5	48.9	21.0	0.454	0.467	0.385	0.092	0.178	0.266
1992[13]	13,774	34,511	58,143	89,255	172,944	274,494	3.8	9.4	15.8	24.2	46.9	18.6	0.433	0.417	0.324	0.080	0.160	0.243
1991	14,058	35,309	58,649	89,405	171,442	267,549	3.8	9.6	15.9	24.2	46.5	18.1	0.428	0.411	0.313	0.078	0.156	0.237
1990	14,448	36,351	60,043	90,528	175,682	279,755	3.8	9.6	15.9	24.0	46.6	18.5	0.428	0.402	0.317	0.078	0.156	0.236
1989	14,796	36,813	61,194	92,563	180,944	292,342	3.8	9.5	15.8	24.0	46.8	18.9	0.431	0.406	0.324	0.080	0.158	0.239
1988	14,274	36,030	60,261	91,093	173,906	274,276	3.8	9.6	16.0	24.2	46.3	18.3	0.426	0.401	0.314	0.078	0.155	0.236
1987[14]	14,029	35,655	59,610	90,103	171,352	269,966	3.8	9.6	16.1	24.3	46.2	18.2	0.426	0.408	0.314	0.078	0.155	0.237
1986	13,665	35,149	58,819	88,611	167,720	262,744	3.8	9.7	16.2	24.3	46.1	18.0	0.425	0.416	0.310	0.077	0.155	0.237
1985[15]	13,518	34,258	56,864	85,535	159,777	246,465	3.9	9.8	16.2	24.4	45.6	17.6	0.419	0.403	0.300	0.075	0.151	0.231
1984[16]	13,539	33,722	55,884	84,145	154,720	233,557	4.0	9.9	16.3	24.6	45.2	17.1	0.415	0.391	0.290	0.073	0.147	0.225
1983	13,109	32,930	54,443	81,698	150,000	226,633	4.0	9.9	16.4	24.6	45.1	17.0	0.414	0.397	0.288	0.072	0.147	0.226
1982	12,956	32,789	54,275	80,720	148,047	223,702	4.0	10.0	16.5	24.5	45.0	17.0	0.412	0.401	0.287	0.072	0.146	0.226
1981	13,201	32,883	54,475	81,202	145,051	215,545	4.1	10.1	16.7	24.8	44.3	16.5	0.406	0.387	0.277	0.070	0.141	0.220
1980	13,530	33,676	55,569	81,867	145,965	218,130	4.2	10.2	16.8	24.7	44.1	16.5	0.403	0.375	0.274	0.069	0.140	0.216
1979[17]	13,985	34,784	57,348	84,156	151,031	230,339	4.1	10.2	16.8	24.6	44.2	16.9	0.404	0.369	0.279	0.070	0.141	0.216
1978	14,084	34,588	57,110	83,658	149,361	227,344	4.2	10.2	16.8	24.7	44.1	16.8	0.402	0.363	0.275	0.069	0.139	0.213
1977	13,620	33,523	55,457	81,255	144,896	221,665	4.2	10.2	16.9	24.7	44.0	16.8	0.402	0.364	0.276	0.069	0.139	0.213
1976[18]	13,687	33,506	55,101	80,019	141,619	215,783	4.3	10.3	17.0	24.7	43.7	16.6	0.398	0.361	0.271	0.068	0.137	0.211
1975[19]	13,358	32,810	53,832	78,219	138,101	209,574	4.3	10.4	17.0	24.7	43.6	16.5	0.397	0.361	0.270	0.067	0.136	0.210
1974[19, 20]	13,827	34,367	55,390	79,993	141,729	215,427	4.3	10.6	17.0	24.6	43.5	16.5	0.395	0.352	0.267	0.067	0.134	0.207
1973	13,878	34,893	57,234	82,333	147,317	226,914	4.2	10.4	17.0	24.5	43.9	16.9	0.400	0.360	0.275	0.069	0.139	0.213
1972[21]	13,260	34,251	55,896	80,246	144,065	223,293	4.1	10.4	17.0	24.5	43.9	17.0	0.401	0.371	0.279	0.070	0.140	0.216
1971[22]	12,515	33,077	53,626	76,240	135,090	207,204	4.1	10.6	17.3	24.5	43.5	16.7	0.396	0.370	0.273	0.068	0.138	0.214
1970	12,437	33,693	54,256	76,477	135,393	207,813	4.1	10.8	17.4	24.5	43.3	16.6	0.394	0.370	0.271	0.068	0.138	0.214
1969	12,657	34,174	54,608	76,488	134,442	206,935	4.1	10.9	17.5	24.5	43.0	16.6	0.391	0.357	0.268	0.067	0.135	0.209
1968	12,358	33,141	52,560	73,320	127,404	194,786	4.2	11.1	17.6	24.5	42.6	16.3	0.386	0.352	0.261	0.065	0.133	0.206
1967[23]	11,378	31,526	50,337	70,428	126,743	199,925	4.0	10.8	17.3	24.2	43.6	17.2	0.397	0.377	0.280	0.070	0.141	0.218

Footnotes provided on the next page.

[1] Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11] Introduction of 1990 Census sample design.

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

[13] Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Inflation-adjusted estimates may differ slightly from other published data due to rounding. Margins of error are available via e-mail at <sehsd.isb.list@census.gov>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-5.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2021

(Further explanation of income inequality measures is available at "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Year	Measures of income dispersion													
	Shares of equivalence-adjusted income of quintiles					Equivalence-adjusted income ratios at selected percentiles			Summary measures					
												Atkinson		
	Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile	90th/10th	90th/50th	50th/10th	Gini index of income inequality	Mean logarithmic deviation of income	Theil	e=0.25	e=0.50	e=0.75
2021 . . .	3.3	8.8	14.4	22.3	51.2	10.89	2.81	3.88	0.474	0.662	0.419	0.101	0.199	0.308
2020[1] . .	3.4	8.9	14.5	22.4	50.8	10.73	2.80	3.83	0.469	0.643	0.410	0.099	0.195	0.302
2019 . . .	3.6	9.0	14.6	22.3	50.5	9.78	2.71	3.61	0.465	0.597	0.404	0.097	0.190	0.291
2018 . . .	3.5	9.1	14.7	22.4	50.3	10.09	2.70	3.74	0.464	0.628	0.405	0.097	0.191	0.296
2017[2] . .	3.4	8.9	14.4	22.4	50.9	10.59	2.78	3.80	0.471	0.643	0.416	0.100	0.196	0.304
2017 . . .	3.5	9.0	14.7	22.7	50.1	10.45	2.75	3.80	0.463	0.639	0.397	0.096	0.191	0.298
2016 . . .	3.5	9.1	14.7	22.5	50.2	10.38	2.70	3.84	0.464	0.629	0.403	0.097	0.192	0.297
2015 . . .	3.4	9.0	14.8	22.9	49.8	10.48	2.68	3.92	0.462	0.623	0.396	0.096	0.190	0.295
2014 . . .	3.3	9.0	14.8	22.9	50.0	10.71	2.72	3.93	0.464	0.648	0.397	0.096	0.192	0.301
2013[3] . .	3.4	8.8	14.7	22.8	50.3	10.65	2.73	3.91	0.467	0.635	0.409	0.098	0.194	0.301
2013[4] . .	3.5	9.1	14.9	22.9	49.6	10.09	2.66	3.79	0.459	0.620	0.392	0.095	0.188	0.293
2012 . . .	3.4	9.0	14.8	22.9	49.9	10.38	2.66	3.91	0.463	0.629	0.405	0.097	0.192	0.298
2011 . . .	3.4	9.0	14.8	22.8	50.0	10.19	2.69	3.79	0.463	0.626	0.404	0.097	0.191	0.297
2010[5] . .	3.4	9.2	15.0	23.1	49.2	10.44	2.67	3.91	0.456	0.617	0.382	0.093	0.185	0.290
2009 . . .	3.6	9.3	15.0	22.9	49.4	10.07	2.63	3.82	0.456	0.605	0.390	0.094	0.186	0.289
2008 . . .	3.7	9.4	15.1	22.8	48.9	9.50	2.58	3.68	0.450	0.568	0.377	0.091	0.180	0.278
2007 . . .	3.8	9.5	15.3	22.9	48.5	9.19	2.55	3.60	0.444	0.548	0.368	0.089	0.175	0.271
2006 . . .	3.8	9.4	14.9	22.5	49.3	9.12	2.57	3.55	0.452	0.557	0.393	0.093	0.182	0.278
2005 . . .	3.8	9.5	15.1	22.6	49.1	9.27	2.55	3.64	0.450	0.571	0.386	0.092	0.181	0.280
2004[6] . .	3.8	9.6	15.2	22.7	48.7	9.22	2.55	3.62	0.447	0.559	0.380	0.091	0.179	0.276
2003 . . .	3.9	9.5	15.2	22.8	48.6	9.15	2.56	3.58	0.445	0.548	0.373	0.090	0.176	0.272
2002 . . .	4.0	9.6	15.2	22.7	48.4	8.73	2.51	3.48	0.443	0.523	0.373	0.089	0.174	0.267
2001 . . .	4.0	9.6	15.2	22.4	48.8	8.63	2.50	3.45	0.446	0.527	0.386	0.091	0.177	0.270
2000[7] . .	4.1	9.8	15.2	22.3	48.6	8.58	2.50	3.44	0.442	0.501	0.380	0.090	0.174	0.263
1999[8] . .	4.0	9.7	15.3	22.6	48.4	8.72	2.50	3.49	0.441	0.492	0.366	0.088	0.171	0.260
1998 . . .	4.0	9.8	15.4	22.7	48.1	8.72	2.44	3.57	0.439	0.506	0.369	0.088	0.172	0.262
1997 . . .	4.0	9.8	15.4	22.6	48.3	8.93	2.47	3.61	0.440	0.500	0.374	0.089	0.173	0.263
1996 . . .	4.0	9.8	15.5	22.7	47.9	8.76	2.45	3.57	0.437	0.474	0.370	0.088	0.170	0.256
1995[9] . .	4.1	9.9	15.6	22.8	47.6	8.59	2.42	3.55	0.433	0.463	0.356	0.085	0.166	0.251
1994[10] . .	4.0	9.8	15.6	22.8	47.8	8.95	2.43	3.68	0.436	0.474	0.363	0.087	0.169	0.256
1993[11] . .	3.9	9.8	15.6	23.0	47.7	9.08	2.43	3.73	0.436	0.472	0.363	0.087	0.169	0.256
1992[12] . .	4.2	10.4	16.3	23.7	45.5	8.60	2.34	3.68	0.412	0.416	0.298	0.074	0.149	0.230
1991 . . .	4.3	10.6	16.5	23.6	45.0	8.30	2.31	3.59	0.406	0.398	0.289	0.071	0.144	0.222
1990 . . .	4.4	10.6	16.3	23.5	45.1	8.07	2.31	3.49	0.406	0.386	0.292	0.072	0.143	0.220

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-5.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2021—Con.

(Further explanation of income inequality measures is available at "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947–1998," Current Population Reports, Series P60-204. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Year	Measures of income dispersion													
	Shares of equivalence-adjusted income of quintiles					Equivalence-adjusted income ratios at selected percentiles			Summary measures					
												Atkinson		
	Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile	90th/10th	90th/50th	50th/10th	Gini index of income inequality	Mean logarithmic deviation of income	Theil	e=0.25	e=0.50	e=0.75
1989	4.4	10.5	16.3	23.4	45.3	7.93	2.31	3.43	0.408	0.390	0.297	0.073	0.145	0.222
1988	4.4	10.7	16.5	23.7	44.7	8.06	2.28	3.53	0.402	0.379	0.285	0.070	0.141	0.216
1987[13]	4.4	10.8	16.7	23.8	44.4	8.07	2.25	3.58	0.399	0.379	0.280	0.069	0.139	0.215
1986	4.5	10.8	16.6	23.8	44.3	7.80	2.27	3.44	0.397	0.375	0.276	0.068	0.137	0.212
1985[14]	4.6	10.9	16.7	23.7	44.1	7.77	2.25	3.46	0.394	0.369	0.269	0.067	0.135	0.208
1984[15]	4.6	11.0	16.8	24.0	43.6	7.81	2.23	3.50	0.389	0.366	0.261	0.065	0.132	0.205
1983	4.6	11.0	16.9	24.0	43.5	7.52	2.21	3.41	0.389	0.373	0.260	0.065	0.132	0.207
1982	4.7	11.1	17.0	23.9	43.2	6.94	2.15	3.23	0.384	0.370	0.255	0.064	0.129	0.203
1981	5.0	11.4	17.2	24.0	42.4	6.75	2.13	3.17	0.373	0.346	0.240	0.060	0.122	0.192
1980	5.2	11.6	17.3	24.0	41.9	6.52	2.10	3.11	0.367	0.325	0.233	0.058	0.118	0.184
1979[16]	5.3	11.7	17.2	23.8	41.9	6.33	2.09	3.03	0.366	0.314	0.233	0.058	0.117	0.182
1978	5.4	11.8	17.3	23.7	41.8	6.20	2.08	2.98	0.363	0.308	0.230	0.057	0.115	0.178
1977	5.5	11.7	17.3	23.7	41.7	6.06	2.06	2.95	0.362	0.309	0.230	0.057	0.115	0.178
1976[17]	5.6	11.8	17.4	23.8	41.5	6.07	2.06	2.94	0.359	0.301	0.225	0.056	0.112	0.174
1975[18]	5.6	11.9	17.3	23.6	41.6	5.86	2.05	2.86	0.359	0.298	0.226	0.056	0.113	0.174
1974[18, 19]	5.8	12.1	17.3	23.6	41.2	6.11	2.09	2.92	0.354	0.288	0.220	0.055	0.110	0.169
1973	5.6	12.0	17.2	23.5	41.7	6.11	2.08	2.94	0.360	0.288	0.228	0.056	0.113	0.173
1972[20]	5.6	11.9	17.2	23.4	41.9	5.89	2.07	2.85	0.362	0.301	0.233	0.057	0.115	0.177
1971[21]	5.7	12.0	17.2	23.4	41.7	5.86	2.05	2.86	0.359	0.297	0.229	0.056	0.113	0.174
1970	5.7	12.1	17.3	23.4	41.5	5.76	2.03	2.84	0.357	0.297	0.227	0.056	0.112	0.174
1969	5.8	12.2	17.3	23.4	41.3	5.70	2.02	2.83	0.353	0.281	0.223	0.055	0.109	0.168
1968	5.8	12.3	17.4	23.4	41.1	5.94	2.07	2.87	0.351	0.284	0.220	0.054	0.109	0.168
1967[22]	5.6	12.0	17.1	23.2	42.1	5.84	2.05	2.84	0.362	0.302	0.238	0.058	0.116	0.178

Footnotes provided on the next page.

[1] Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[10] Introduction of 1990 Census sample design.

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

[12] Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-6.

Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2020 and 2021

(Earnings in 2021 dollars, adjusted using the R-CPI-U-RS. People 15 years and older as of March of the following year with earnings. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Characteristic	2020[1]			2021			Percent change (2021 less 2020)*	
	Number (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)			
		Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
PEOPLE WITH EARNINGS								
Total workers	**168,148**	**43,461**	**209**	**168,041**	**45,470**	**303**	***4.6**	**0.76**
Men	88,645	51,446	973	88,941	50,983	222	–0.9	1.85
Women	79,504	37,527	319	79,100	39,201	753	*4.5	2.02
Full-time, year-round workers	**106,297**	**58,897**	**396**	**117,357**	**56,473**	**356**	***–4.1**	**0.74**
Men	60,295	64,217	296	66,366	61,180	294	*–4.7	0.58
Women	46,002	53,387	290	50,991	51,226	295	*–4.0	0.66
Female-to-male earnings ratio	X	0.831	0.0051	X	0.837	0.0057	0.7	0.89

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

X Not applicable.

[1] Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 and 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-7.

Number and Real Median Earnings of Total Workers and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers With Earnings by Sex and Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2021

(Earnings in 2021 dollars, adjusted using the R-CPI-U-RS. People 15 years and older as of March of the following year beginning in 1980, and people 14 years old and older as of March of the following year for previous years. Before 1989 earnings are for civilian workers only. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Year	Total workers						Full-time, year-round workers						Female-to-male earnings ratio
	Male			Female			Male			Female			
	Number of workers (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		
		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	
2021	88,941	50,983	222	79,100	39,201	753	66,366	61,180	294	50,991	51,226	295	0.837
2020[2]	88,645	51,446	973	79,504	37,527	319	60,295	64,217	296	46,002	53,387	290	0.831
2019	89,023	51,684	871	80,779	37,967	281	67,123	60,890	917	52,035	50,126	389	0.823
2018	88,115	50,432	439	79,440	35,232	745	67,205	59,657	512	50,795	48,658	525	0.816
2017[3]	88,020	49,811	745	78,291	35,244	211	66,500	57,679	247	49,227	47,105	964	0.817
2017	88,101	49,083	1,356	78,196	34,937	189	66,379	57,635	249	49,293	46,396	229	0.805
2016	86,886	47,668	266	77,742	34,867	228	64,953	58,303	238	48,328	46,916	277	0.805
2015	86,435	47,591	263	76,974	34,589	201	63,887	58,566	256	47,211	46,592	275	0.796
2014	84,494	46,553	245	75,572	32,527	543	62,455	57,717	249	46,226	45,388	822	0.786
2013[4]	83,855	46,865	581	74,821	31,908	540	61,240	58,266	1,088	44,629	45,192	1,334	0.776
2013[5]	83,555	46,486	837	74,545	32,311	698	60,769	58,287	471	45,068	45,616	696	0.783
2012	83,003	44,825	805	74,188	31,780	266	59,009	58,399	908	44,042	44,677	702	0.765
2011	81,366	45,080	330	73,094	32,053	262	57,993	58,192	941	43,683	44,811	306	0.770
2010[6]	80,856	45,808	326	72,716	33,005	268	56,283	59,714	1,002	43,179	45,937	299	0.769
2009[7]	81,934	45,990	246	72,972	32,950	194	56,053	59,656	306	43,217	45,923	219	0.770
2008	84,039	46,129	222	74,538	32,356	201	59,861	58,490	301	44,156	45,091	220	0.771
2007	84,482	47,989	228	74,295	33,898	196	62,984	59,094	323	45,613	45,981	220	0.778
2006	83,928	48,331	237	73,683	32,957	339	63,055	56,928	195	44,663	43,800	410	0.769
2005	82,934	47,770	643	72,476	32,090	327	61,500	57,557	206	43,351	44,306	185	0.770
2004[8]	81,448	46,705	381	71,930	32,001	187	60,088	58,658	213	42,380	44,918	187	0.766
2003	80,508	47,325	192	71,372	32,493	197	58,772	60,054	219	41,908	45,370	202	0.755
2002	80,500	47,794	204	71,411	32,362	186	58,761	59,546	606	41,876	45,613	199	0.766
2001	80,209	48,113	199	71,232	31,986	199	58,712	58,715	651	41,639	44,817	416	0.763
2000[9]	80,494	48,831	202	71,657	31,975	200	59,602	58,772	262	41,719	43,327	265	0.737
1999[10]	79,322	49,066	389	71,053	30,080	435	58,299	59,362	365	40,871	42,928	303	0.723
1998	77,295	47,905	639	68,846	29,514	441	56,951	58,884	364	38,785	43,085	323	0.732
1997	76,694	45,325	339	67,736	28,225	300	54,909	56,860	892	37,683	42,168	431	0.742
1996	76,121	44,480	349	66,661	27,649	309	53,787	55,449	326	36,430	40,901	471	0.738
1995[11]	74,619	44,306	460	65,557	27,135	297	52,667	55,779	335	35,482	39,842	399	0.714
1994[12]	74,264	42,903	552	64,706	25,977	391	51,580	55,958	370	34,155	40,272	328	0.720
1993[13]	73,198	41,553	399	63,660	25,729	414	49,818	56,299	356	33,524	40,265	292	0.715
1992[14]	73,120	41,576	359	62,408	25,677	418	48,551	57,320	356	33,241	40,574	318	0.708
1991	72,040	42,520	352	61,796	25,064	400	47,888	57,235	707	32,436	39,984	314	0.699
1990	72,348	43,392	338	61,732	24,698	265	49,171	55,804	687	31,682	39,965	421	0.716
1989	72,045	45,223	362	61,338	24,829	271	49,678	57,821	390	31,340	39,707	438	0.687
1988	70,467	45,513	410	60,658	24,501	287	48,285	58,859	425	31,237	38,875	458	0.660
1987[15]	69,545	45,340	546	59,359	24,295	263	47,013	59,360	406	29,912	38,690	297	0.652
1986	68,728	44,449	541	57,686	23,703	323	45,912	59,770	420	28,420	38,414	331	0.643
1985[16]	67,809	42,811	535	56,296	22,462	372	44,943	58,261	559	27,383	37,622	325	0.646
1984[17]	66,454	42,406	389	55,226	21,606	344	43,808	57,828	488	26,466	36,812	356	0.637
1983	65,138	41,695	376	53,108	21,351	256	41,528	56,765	427	25,166	36,099	363	0.636
1982	64,730	41,585	387	51,820	20,791	249	40,105	57,015	396	23,702	35,204	392	0.617
1981	65,233	43,202	406	51,940	20,716	245	41,773	58,115	335	23,329	34,424	236	0.592
1980	64,730	43,984	501	51,448	20,794	279	41,881	58,428	485	22,859	35,150	253	0.602
1979[18]	64,648	45,199	500	50,897	20,865	293	42,437	59,393	385	22,082	35,435	299	0.597
1978	62,903	46,370	371	48,398	20,061	302	41,036	60,118	339	20,914	35,734	327	0.594
1977	61,704	45,074	383	46,194	19,088	275	39,263	59,732	464	19,238	35,195	262	0.589
1976[19]	60,450	44,724	336	44,565	18,652	286	38,184	58,417	379	18,073	35,163	286	0.602
1975[20]	59,268	44,418	393	42,926	18,150	317	37,267	58,578	378	17,452	34,454	287	0.588
1974[20, 21]	59,866	45,321	N	42,854	17,704	N	37,916	58,946	417	16,945	34,633	278	0.588
1973	59,438	47,454	N	41,583	17,862	N	39,581	61,140	N	17,195	34,626	N	0.566
1972[22]	57,774	46,411	N	39,470	18,481	N	38,184	59,252	N	16,675	34,284	N	0.579

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-7.

Number and Real Median Earnings of Total Workers and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers With Earnings by Sex and Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2021—Con.

(Earnings in 2021 dollars, adjusted using the R-CPI-U-RS. People 15 years and older as of March of the following year beginning in 1980, and people 14 years old and older as of March of the following year for previous years. Before 1989 earnings are for civilian workers only. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Year	Total workers						Full-time, year-round workers						Female-to-male earnings ratio
	Male			Female			Male			Female			
	Number of workers (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		
		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	
1971[23]	56,886	44,195	N	38,485	17,862	N	36,819	56,225	N	16,002	33,457	N	0.595
1970	55,821	44,658	N	38,273	17,046	N	36,132	55,985	N	15,476	33,238	N	0.594
1969	55,273	45,200	N	37,737	16,799	N	37,008	53,901	N	15,374	32,608	N	0.605
1968	54,026	44,088	N	35,695	17,192	N	37,068	52,452	N	15,013	30,503	N	0.582
1967[24]	53,222	42,816	N	34,391	16,721	N	36,645	51,081	N	14,846	29,516	N	0.578
1966[25]	N	43,296	N	N	17,339	N	N	50,286	N	N	28,942	N	0.576
1965[26]	N	40,760	N	N	17,491	N	N	48,182	N	N	28,873	N	0.599
1964	N	40,367	N	N	16,389	N	N	47,505	N	N	28,098	N	0.591
1963	N	42,943	N	N	15,781	N	N	46,421	N	N	27,363	N	0.589
1962[27]	N	38,672	N	N	15,441	N	N	45,283	N	N	26,852	N	0.593
1961[28]	N	37,484	N	N	14,871	N	N	44,470	N	N	26,348	N	0.592
1960	N	36,127	N	N	14,684	N	N	43,095	N	N	26,148	N	0.607

N Not available.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights beginning with 2010. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function.

[2] Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11] Full implementation of 1990 Census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000-household sample reduction, and revised editing of responses on race.[12] Introduction of 1990 Census sample design.

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

[14] Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[25] Questionnaire expanded to ask eight income questions.

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

APPENDIX B. EFFECTS OF 2020 CENSUS-BASED POPULATION CONTROLS ON 2020 INCOME ESTIMATES

To create estimates for the U.S. population from a sample, the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) applies weights to the sample based on independent estimates of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population by sex, age, race, and Hispanic/non-Hispanic categories.[1] These independent estimates are based off the date of the most recent decennial census and measure population change from one year to the next using administrative data and other sources on births, deaths, and net migration. Population change is added to a base to produce estimates for the following year. The estimates are updated annually to include an additional year of data and to revise earlier years of the time series. Each decade, the base of the estimates is updated to reflect new census results.[2] Weighting adjustments mitigate nonresponse bias based on age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and ensure that the weighted sample is representative of the U.S. population.

Updated population controls that use the 2020 Census have been employed to weight the 2020 and 2021 estimates in this report, to show year-to-year changes across consistently weighted data. As a result, even when accounting for inflation, the 2020 estimates (including medians, counts of households, and number of workers) will not match the estimates published in last year's annual report, "Income and Poverty in the United States: 2020," which used 2010 Census-based population controls.

Tables B-1 and B-2 demonstrate the effect of using the 2020 Census-based population controls on the 2020 data by presenting key income and earnings estimates using both the 2010 and 2020 Census-based population controls. Overall, using 2020 Census-based population controls resulted in statistically significant but substantively minor differences in the 2020 estimates. For median income and earnings estimates, the differences between the estimates using the 2020 Census-based population controls and the estimates using the 2010 Census-based population controls were all less than 1.0 percent.

Effects on Income and Earnings Estimates

Table B-1 shows the effect of the 2020 population controls on the 2020 median household income estimates by selected demographic characteristics. With a few exceptions, the 2020 Census-based population controls resulted in higher 2020 median income estimates, though these increases were all less than 1.0 percent. Median household income was higher for all characteristics in Table B-1 aside from family households maintained by men with no spouse present, and householders aged 15 to 24, 35 to 44, and 45 to 54. The estimates for these four groups were not statistically different from those using 2010 population controls.

Median earnings estimates are presented in Table B-2. As with household income, all differences between estimates using the 2010 Census-based population controls and those using the 2020 Census-based population controls were under 1.0 percent; however, they vary in direction. Median earnings decreased for all workers (both sexes combined), all working men, and men who worked full-time, year-round. For all working women and women who worked full-time, year-round, median earnings increased when the 2020 population controls were applied.[3] The change for all full-time, year-round workers was not significant. The decrease for full-time, year-round working men and increase for full-time, year-round working women corresponds with an increase from 0.830 to 0.831 in the female-to-male earnings ratio.

For more information on the effects of the 2020 Census-based population controls on poverty and health insurance estimates, refer to the working paper entitled "Effects of 2020 Census-Based Population Controls on 2020 Income, Poverty, Supplemental Poverty, and Health Insurance in the United States Estimates," available at <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2022/demo/SEHSD-wp2022-14.html>.

ENDNOTES

[1] More information on CPS survey design is available in Current Population Survey Design and Methodology Technical Paper 77 <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/methodology/CPS-Tech-Paper-77.pdf>.

[2] In recent decades, the decennial census has usually provided all data necessary to produce the population base used in the population controls. However, changes in disclosure avoidance practices and delays in the 2020 Census necessitated changes to the data sources that produce the base population for the Vintage 2021 population estimates. The updated population controls use a Blended Base that draws on the 2020 Census, 2020 Demographic Analysis Estimates, and Vintage 2020 Postcensal Population Estimates. More information on this methodology can be found at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/methodology/2020-2021/methods-statement-v2021.pdf>.

[3] The percent change in earnings for working women and full-time, year-round working women were not statistically different.

Table B-1.

Income Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2020 Estimates Using 2010 Census-Based Population Controls and 2020 Census-Based Population Controls

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

Characteristic	2020						Percent change in real median income (2020 Census-based controls less 2010 Census-based controls)*	
	2010 Census-based controls			2020 Census-based controls				
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)			
		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	**129,931**	**67,521**	**782**	**129,244**	**68,010**	**880**	***0.72**	**0.23**
Type of Household								
Family households	83,907	86,372	851	83,711	86,675	855	*0.35	0.04
Married-couple	61,454	101,517	850	61,288	101,827	851	*0.31	0.03
Female householder, no spouse present	15,490	49,214	1,444	15,461	49,254	1,447	*0.08	0.06
Male householder, no spouse present	6,963	67,304	2,317	6,963	67,334	2,348	0.04	0.10
Nonfamily households	46,024	40,464	652	45,533	40,706	646	*0.60	0.07
Female householder	24,244	35,574	685	23,859	35,842	680	*0.75	0.10
Male householder	21,781	47,259	1,227	21,674	47,411	1,270	*0.32	0.14
Race[2] and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	101,582	71,231	736	100,931	71,633	737	*0.56	0.05
White, not Hispanic	85,336	74,912	936	84,712	75,392	850	*0.64	0.15
Black	17,358	45,870	1,268	17,319	46,025	1,268	*0.34	0.08
Asian	6,987	94,903	3,794	7,002	95,177	3,805	*0.29	0.15
Hispanic (any race)	18,349	55,321	1,183	18,340	55,427	1,159	*0.19	0.09
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	94,243	76,800	737	94,593	76,867	736	*0.09	0.01
15 to 24 years	5,485	46,886	1,540	5,498	46,904	1,540	0.04	0.06
25 to 34 years	20,654	71,566	1,154	20,570	71,614	1,159	*0.07	0.03
35 to 44 years	22,105	85,694	1,712	22,304	85,709	1,708	0.02	0.03
45 to 54 years	21,663	90,359	1,958	21,803	90,411	1,934	0.06	0.06
55 to 64 years	24,336	74,270	2,105	24,417	74,398	2,079	*0.17	0.08
65 years and older	35,688	46,360	934	34,651	46,686	932	*0.70	0.11
Nativity of Householder								
Native-born	110,348	68,795	977	109,633	69,316	977	*0.76	0.07
Foreign-born	19,584	61,984	907	19,611	62,159	1,005	*0.28	0.26
Naturalized citizen	11,201	68,760	2,074	11,202	69,234	2,045	*0.69	0.24
Not a citizen	8,382	55,099	1,791	8,409	55,225	1,732	*0.23	0.19
Region								
Northeast	22,082	75,211	1,640	22,471	75,506	1,506	*0.39	0.27
Midwest	27,865	66,968	1,734	27,811	67,382	1,797	*0.62	0.16
South	50,385	61,243	821	49,759	61,484	821	*0.39	0.04
West	29,600	74,951	1,275	29,203	75,242	1,170	*0.39	0.19
Residence[3]								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	111,999	70,956	666	111,460	71,293	663	*0.47	0.04
Inside principal cities	43,470	62,444	1,178	43,273	62,682	1,323	*0.38	0.31
Outside principal cities	68,528	76,022	874	68,188	76,447	872	*0.56	0.05
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	17,933	51,616	1,157	17,784	51,878	1,167	*0.51	0.11
Educational Attainment of Householder								
Total, aged 25 and older	124,446	69,228	918	123,746	69,756	872	*0.76	0.14
No high school diploma	10,052	29,547	1,063	9,961	29,741	1,049	*0.66	0.17
High school, no college	31,647	47,405	973	31,401	47,736	1,054	*0.70	0.21
Some college	33,646	63,653	1,364	33,434	64,083	1,363	*0.68	0.11
Bachelor's degree or higher	49,102	106,936	1,499	48,950	107,379	1,617	*0.41	0.16

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

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

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

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

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

Table B-2.

Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2020 Estimates Using 2010 Census-Based Population Controls and 2020 Census-Based Population Controls

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

Characteristic	2020						Percent change (2020 Census-based controls less 2010 Census-based controls)*	
	2010 Census-based controls			2020 Census-based controls				
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)			
		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
PEOPLE WITH EARNINGS								
Total workers	**166,847**	**41,535**	**200**	**168,148**	**41,522**	**199**	***–0.03**	**0.03**
Men	87,599	49,389	919	88,645	49,151	930	*–0.48	0.18
Women	79,248	35,838	305	79,504	35,853	305	*0.04	0.02
Full-Time, Year-Round Workers	**105,493**	**56,287**	**379**	**106,297**	**56,270**	**378**	**–0.03**	**0.04**
Men	59,634	61,417	284	60,295	61,353	283	*–0.10	0.04
Women	45,859	50,982	277	46,002	51,005	277	*0.04	0.01
Female-to-male earnings ratio	X	0.830	0.0051	X	0.831	0.0051	*0.15	0.05

* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.
X Not applicable.
[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

APPENDIX C. POST-TAX HOUSEHOLD INCOME

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Congress passed the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) in 2021 to aid individuals and families. ARPA provided additional income in the form of a third stimulus payment (economic impact payment) that was sent to households starting March 2021. ARPA also changed several refundable tax credits, including expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit to filers without children and making the Child Tax Credit and Child and Dependent Care Credit fully refundable. For consistency with past reports, the income estimates in the main sections of this report are based on the concept of money income, which is pretax and does not include the stimulus payment and tax credits. Given the large scale of the stimulus payment and tax credits, it is important to account for them in income and inequality estimates. Post-tax income is defined as money income net of federal and state taxes and credits, payroll taxes (FICA), the third stimulus payment, and state stimulus payments.[1] This appendix presents post-tax household income estimates and inequality measures for 2020 and 2021 that are shown in Tables C-1 through C-4. For post-tax poverty estimates that include the third stimulus payment and tax credits, refer to the Supplemental Poverty Measure estimates in the report "Poverty in the United States: 2021."[2]

Since the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) does not collect information on taxes, it relies on a tax calculator to simulate federal and state taxes paid and credits received. Post-tax income used in this appendix and the Supplemental Poverty Measure is based on the CPS ASEC tax model. These simulations include federal and state income taxes, as well as FICA taxes, and incorporate any changes in federal and state tax laws for calendar year 2021.[3] The model estimates the third stimulus payment received by households in 2021 following a methodology described in a working paper entitled "Imputing 2020 Economic Impact Payments in the 2021 CPS ASEC," updated with parameters for the third stimulus payment.[4] The methodology for estimating stimulus payments and tax credits relies on 2021 adjusted gross income and tax filing status calculated using the tax model, along with household size and composition information collected in the 2022 CPS ASEC. For more details about the Child Tax Credit methodology, refer to "Modeling the 2021 Child Tax Credit in the CPS ASEC" at <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2022/demo/SEHSD-wp2022-17.html>.

As with pretax money income (Table A-1) discussed in the main body of this report, real median post-tax household income in 2021 was not statistically different from 2020.[5] Refer to Table C-1 for changes in post-tax median income between 2020 and 2021 by selected demographic characteristics of the householder.

Table C-2 compares median household money income estimates (which are pretax) to post-tax estimates by demographic characteristics of the householder in 2021. Accounting for all taxes and credits reduced median household income by 7.7 percent in 2021. In 2021, three groups of households shown in C-2 experienced increases in median income post-tax: those maintained by a female householder with no spouse present (4.9 percent), those with a householder aged 25 and over with no high school diploma (14.0 percent), and those maintained by noncitizens (3.0 percent).[6] All other householder demographics displayed in Table C-2 had post-tax median income that was either not statistically different or lower than their pretax income.

Table C-3 presents post-tax inequality estimates for 2020 and 2021. In contrast to the 1.2 percent increase in the Gini index using pretax income between 2020 and 2021 (Table A-3), the annual percent change in the Gini index calculated by post-tax income was not statistically different. In 2021, post-tax income did not have any statistically significant changes from 2020 in the shares of aggregate income or summary measures shown in Table C-3.

Looking at the measures of equivalence-adjusted, post-tax income, there were declines in income inequality between 2020 and 2021 as measured by the aggregate shares of income, the Gini Index, and the percentile income ratios (Table C-3). The share of income in the lowest quintile increased 6.0 percent, while the share in the fourth quintile declined 1.2 percent.[7] The Gini index and the ratios of the 90th to 10th percentile and the 50th to 10th percentile for post-tax, equivalence-adjusted income each declined between 2020 and 2021. For more information on inequality measures and equivalence-adjusted income, refer to the Income Inequality section in the main text of this report.

Comparing inequality measures using pretax money income and post-tax income in 2021 illustrates the redistributive nature of the tax system (Table C-4). In 2021, after accounting for taxes and credits, aggregate shares of income in the bottom four quintiles increased, while the share of aggregate income of the highest quintile decreased. Inequality, as measured by the Gini index, was 12.9 percent lower when calculated using post-tax income compared to pretax income. Equivalence-adjusted pretax money income compared to post-tax, equivalence-adjusted income followed the same pattern in the redistribution of the aggregate shares: aggregate shares of income in the bottom four quintiles increased, while the share of aggregate income of the highest quintile decreased, and there was a decline of 16.8 percent in the Gini index in 2021.

ENDNOTES

[1] In the 2022 CPS ASEC, only the third stimulus payment is modeled. State stimulus payments in calendar year 2021 are modeled. States with stimulus payments in 2021 are California (Golden State Stimulus I and II), Maine (Disaster Relief Payment), and Maryland (Economic Impact Payment).

[2] John Creamer, Emily A. Shrider, Kalee Burns, Frances Chen, "Poverty in the United States: 2021," *Current Population Reports*, P60-277, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2022, <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2022/demo/p60-277.html>.

[3] Laura Wheaton and Kathryn Stevens compare the Census Bureau's tax calculator to TAXSIM and the Bakija tax model and find consistency in tax estimates across the models in "The Effect of Different Tax Calculators on the Supplemental Poverty Measure," April 2016.

[4] Adam Bee, Charles Hokayem, and Daniel Lin, "Imputing 2020 Economic Impact Payments in the 2021 CPS ASEC," SEHSD Working Paper 2021-18, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 14, 2021, <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2021/demo/SEHSD-WP2021-18.html>

[5] The difference between the 2020–2021 percent change in median household income both pretax and post-tax was not statistically significant.

[6] The difference between the 2020–2021 percent changes in median household income for females with no spouse present and noncitizens was not statistically different. The CPS ASEC Tax Model treats all respondents as U.S. residents. The model may assign payments and credits to foreign-born noncitizens who do not meet the Internal Revenue Service definition of "resident alien" and, hence, are not eligible to receive stimulus payments and certain tax credits.

[7] The difference in the 2020–2021 percent changes of aggregate income in the third quintile between post-tax income and equivalence-adjusted, post-tax income was not statistically different.

Table C-1.

Post-Tax Household Income Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2020 and 2021

(Income in 2021 dollars, adjusted using the R-CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Characteristic	2020[1]			2021			Percent change in real median post-tax income (2021 less 2020)*	
	Number (thousands)	Median post-tax income[2] (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median post-tax income[2] (dollars)			
		Estimate	Margin of error[3] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[3] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[3] (±)
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	**129,244**	**66,008**	**605**	**131,202**	**65,345**	**582**	**–1.0**	**1.08**
Type of Household								
Family households	83,711	84,000	721	84,265	84,171	698	0.2	1.04
Married-couple	61,288	96,124	889	61,435	96,439	887	0.3	1.18
Female householder, no spouse present	15,461	52,590	1,075	15,618	53,690	874	2.1	2.48
Male householder, no spouse present	6,963	66,982	2,209	7,212	68,287	1,659	1.9	3.94
Nonfamily households	45,533	39,594	656	46,937	38,464	608	*–2.9	1.91
Female householder	23,859	35,613	776	24,221	33,793	711	*–5.1	2.61
Male householder	21,674	44,784	911	22,716	43,459	848	*–3.0	2.30
Race[4] and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	100,931	68,908	720	102,057	68,167	660	–1.1	1.15
White, not Hispanic	84,712	71,535	792	85,078	70,623	786	*–1.3	1.24
Black	17,319	47,319	1,174	17,698	47,595	893	0.6	2.93
Asian	7,002	87,823	2,803	7,276	88,097	3,701	0.3	4.77
Hispanic (any race)	18,340	57,290	871	19,230	58,513	823	*2.1	1.98
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	94,593	72,673	699	95,370	72,841	630	0.2	1.10
15 to 24 years	5,498	47,758	1,293	6,061	49,648	1,365	*4.0	3.94
25 to 34 years	20,570	67,734	1,055	20,990	67,745	1,223	Z	2.27
35 to 44 years	22,304	81,465	1,479	22,601	82,751	1,142	1.6	2.16
45 to 54 years	21,803	83,324	1,986	21,647	85,444	1,440	2.5	2.72
55 to 64 years	24,417	69,433	1,412	24,070	66,638	1,385	*–4.0	2.58
65 years and older	34,651	49,533	811	35,832	47,454	985	*–4.2	2.17
Nativity of Householder								
Native-born	109,633	66,624	683	110,800	65,630	678	*–1.5	1.21
Foreign-born	19,611	62,920	1,144	20,402	64,081	1,150	1.8	2.42
Naturalized citizen	11,202	67,994	1,520	11,332	69,546	2,148	2.3	3.45
Not a citizen	8,409	57,351	1,371	9,070	58,863	1,404	2.6	3.36
Region								
Northeast	22,471	70,655	1,592	22,640	70,038	2,014	–0.9	3.10
Midwest	27,811	65,095	1,329	28,050	65,121	1,125	Z	2.14
South	49,759	61,032	900	50,612	60,441	775	–1.0	1.70
West	29,203	72,321	1,074	29,900	72,372	1,032	0.1	1.87
Residence[5]								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	111,460	68,439	658	113,267	67,727	686	–1.0	1.18
Inside principal cities	43,273	61,395	922	43,625	60,452	1,038	–1.5	1.82
Outside principal cities	68,188	73,190	839	69,642	72,645	768	–0.7	1.40
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	17,784	53,327	1,354	17,935	53,437	1,224	0.2	2.50
Educational Attainment of Householder								
Total, aged 25 and older	123,746	67,164	633	125,141	66,547	601	–0.9	1.12
No high school diploma	9,961	34,512	1,036	10,012	34,642	986	0.4	3.57
High school, no college	31,401	49,936	768	32,214	50,124	868	0.4	1.98
Some college	33,434	63,262	828	33,791	61,111	843	*–3.4	1.63
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,950	97,019	1,268	49,125	98,461	1,284	1.5	1.60

* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.
Z Rounds to zero.
[1] Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.
[2] Post-tax income is defined as money income net of federal and state income taxes and credits, payroll taxes (FICA), economic impact payments (EIP), and state stimulus payments. Information on money income collected in the CPS ASEC is available in "Appendix A. "How Income Is Measured."
[3] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.
[4] Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.
[5] Information on metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities is available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html>.
Note: Inflation-adjusted estimates may differ slightly from other published data due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 and 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table C-2.

Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics Using Money Income and Post-Tax Income: 2021

(Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Characteristic	Money income[1]			Post-tax income[3]			Percent difference in median income*	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)			
		Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	**131,202**	**70,784**	**605**	**131,202**	**65,345**	**582**	***–7.7**	**0.31**
Type of Household								
Family households	84,265	91,162	787	84,265	84,171	698	*–7.7	0.29
Married-couple	61,435	106,921	937	61,435	96,439	887	*–9.8	0.27
Female householder, no spouse present	15,618	51,168	925	15,618	53,690	874	*4.9	0.89
Male householder, no spouse present	7,212	70,525	1,904	7,212	68,287	1,659	*–3.2	1.19
Nonfamily households	46,937	41,797	590	46,937	38,464	608	*–8.0	0.43
Female householder	24,221	35,737	811	24,221	33,793	711	*–5.4	0.63
Male householder	22,716	49,466	1,467	22,716	43,459	848	*–12.1	1.14
Race[4] and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	102,057	74,262	912	102,057	68,167	660	*–8.2	0.47
White, not Hispanic	85,078	77,999	1,080	85,078	70,623	786	*–9.5	0.52
Black	17,698	48,297	1,679	17,698	47,595	893	–1.5	2.04
Asian	7,276	101,418	2,868	7,276	88,097	3,701	*–13.1	1.63
Hispanic (any race)	19,230	57,981	1,585	19,230	58,513	823	0.9	1.67
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	95,370	80,734	613	95,370	72,841	630	*–9.8	0.34
15 to 24 years	6,061	51,645	1,575	6,061	49,648	1,365	*–3.9	1.46
25 to 34 years	20,990	74,862	1,932	20,990	67,745	1,223	*–9.5	1.21
35 to 44 years	22,601	90,312	1,561	22,601	82,751	1,142	*–8.4	0.78
45 to 54 years	21,647	97,089	1,598	21,647	85,444	1,440	*–12.0	0.68
55 to 64 years	24,070	75,842	1,443	24,070	66,638	1,385	*–12.1	0.69
65 years and older	35,832	47,620	1,037	35,832	47,454	985	–0.3	0.58
Nativity of Householder								
Native-born	110,800	71,522	692	110,800	65,630	678	*–8.2	0.33
Foreign-born	20,402	66,043	1,494	20,402	64,081	1,150	*–3.0	0.94
Naturalized citizen	11,332	74,150	2,458	11,332	69,546	2,148	*–6.2	1.06
Not a citizen	9,070	57,132	2,152	9,070	58,863	1,404	*3.0	2.17
Region								
Northeast	22,640	77,472	2,705	22,640	70,038	2,014	*–9.6	1.09
Midwest	28,050	71,129	1,284	28,050	65,121	1,125	*–8.4	0.69
South	50,612	63,368	1,218	50,612	60,441	775	*–4.6	0.84
West	29,900	79,430	1,482	29,900	72,372	1,032	*–8.9	0.77
Residence[5]								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	113,267	73,823	941	113,267	67,727	686	*–8.3	0.47
Inside principal cities	43,625	64,839	1,503	43,625	60,452	1,038	*–6.8	0.81
Outside principal cities	69,642	79,599	1,109	69,642	72,645	768	*–8.7	0.58
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	17,935	53,750	2,026	17,935	53,437	1,224	–0.6	1.74
Educational Attainment of Householder								
Total, aged 25 and older	125,141	72,046	627	125,141	66,547	601	*–7.6	0.32
No high school diploma	10,012	30,378	774	10,012	34,642	986	*14.0	1.60
High school, no college	32,214	50,401	795	32,214	50,124	868	–0.5	0.70
Some college	33,791	64,378	1,483	33,791	61,111	843	*–5.1	1.08
Bachelor's degree or higher	49,125	115,456	1,771	49,125	98,461	1,284	*–14.7	0.48

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Table C-3.

Distribution Measures Using Post-Tax Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Post-Tax Income: 2020 and 2021

(Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Measure	2020[1]		2021		Percent change (2021 less 2020)*, [3]	
	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
POST-TAX INCOME[4]						
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	4.2	0.06	4.1	0.06	-1.3	1.83
Second quintile	9.9	0.09	9.8	0.09	-0.6	1.14
Third quintile	15.5	0.11	15.4	0.10	-0.3	0.89
Fourth quintile	23.4	0.14	23.4	0.14	0.2	0.78
Highest quintile	47.1	0.33	47.2	0.31	0.2	0.82
Top 5 percent	19.5	0.36	19.7	0.33	1.0	2.22
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.428	0.0034	0.430	0.0033	0.5	0.94
90th/10th percentile income ratio	8.77	0.204	8.94	0.198	2.0	3.11
90th/50th percentile income ratio	2.51	0.032	2.53	0.028	0.9	1.67
50th/10th percentile income ratio	3.49	0.065	3.53	0.068	1.1	2.69
EQUIVALENCE-ADJUSTED POST-TAX INCOME[4]						
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	5.1	0.07	5.4	0.07	*6.0	1.76
Second quintile	10.9	0.09	10.9	0.09	0.8	1.03
Third quintile	16.0	0.11	16.0	0.10	-0.2	0.87
Fourth quintile	22.8	0.14	22.6	0.12	*-1.2	0.77
Highest quintile	45.2	0.33	45.1	0.31	-0.2	0.91
Top 5 percent	18.9	0.37	19.0	0.33	0.5	2.36
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.399	0.0036	0.394	0.0034	*-1.1	1.09
90th/10th percentile income ratio	6.52	0.103	6.14	0.093	*-5.8	1.90
90th/50th percentile income ratio	2.33	0.022	2.30	0.023	-1.1	1.31
50th/10th percentile income ratio	2.80	0.038	2.67	0.032	*-4.8	1.61

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

[1] Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 and 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table C-4.

Distribution Measures Using Money Income, Post-Tax Income, Equivalence-Adjusted Income, and Equivalence-Adjusted Post-Tax Income: 2021

(Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Measure	Money income[1]		Post-tax income[3]		Percent difference[*, 4]	
	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
INCOME						
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	2.9	0.06	4.1	0.06	*41.3	0.88
Second quintile	8.0	0.09	9.8	0.09	*22.3	0.49
Third quintile	13.9	0.12	15.4	0.10	*11.5	0.31
Fourth quintile	22.6	0.17	23.4	0.14	*3.9	0.26
Highest quintile	52.7	0.37	47.2	0.31	*–10.4	0.11
Top 5 percent	23.5	0.44	19.7	0.33	*–16.1	0.32
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.494	0.0038	0.430	0.0033	*–12.9	0.13
90th/10th percentile income ratio	13.53	0.431	8.94	0.198	*–33.9	1.17
90th/50th percentile income ratio	2.99	0.034	2.53	0.028	*–15.5	0.46
50th/10th percentile income ratio	4.52	0.130	3.53	0.068	*–21.9	1.32
EQUIVALENCE-ADJUSTED INCOME						
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	3.3	0.06	5.4	0.07	*61.6	1.27
Second quintile	8.8	0.10	10.9	0.09	*23.9	0.46
Third quintile	14.4	0.12	16.0	0.10	*11.1	0.29
Fourth quintile	22.3	0.16	22.6	0.12	*1.3	0.22
Highest quintile	51.2	0.36	45.1	0.31	*–11.8	0.11
Top 5 percent	23.0	0.43	19.0	0.33	*–17.4	0.32
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.474	0.0038	0.394	0.0034	*–16.8	0.14
90th/10th percentile income ratio	10.89	0.274	6.14	0.093	*–43.6	0.92
90th/50th percentile income ratio	2.81	0.034	2.30	0.023	*–17.9	0.42
50th/10th percentile income ratio	3.88	0.087	2.67	0.032	*–31.3	1.10

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

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

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

APPENDIX D. HISTORICAL INCOME ALTERNATIVE INFLATION SERIES AND REQUEST FOR COMMENTS

To accurately assess changes in income and earnings over time, it is necessary to adjust for changes in the cost of living or inflation. Price levels in the United States in 2021 were elevated relative to previous years. Therefore, adjustment for inflation is especially important when analyzing income data from 2021. There are multiple inflation measures—each with its own function, scope, coverage, and formula—available to the U.S. Census Bureau for this purpose. Estimates of changes in real income and earnings are sensitive to the price index the Census Bureau chooses to use for this adjustment.

This report uses the Consumer Price Index Retroactive Series for all Urban Consumers All Items (R-CPI-U-RS), produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), to adjust median income and earnings statistics for inflation from 1978 onward.[1] This appendix compares historical real median income and earnings estimates using two alternative inflation indexes: the Chained Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) produced by BLS and the Personal Consumption Expenditures Price Index (PCEPI) produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).

The Census Bureau has considered using a "chained-type" price index to inflation-adjust its historical income and earnings estimates for several years. The Income and Poverty in the United States reports from 2019 and 2020 both contain an appendix similar to this one, documenting how applying alternative inflation indexes would affect historical income and earnings estimates and requesting comments about the merits of using these indexes. Such a change would also be consistent with the guidance in a recent report issued by the Interagency Technical Working Group on Consumer Inflation Measures (ITWG), which presents a set of principles to help federal agencies select the most appropriate inflation index for their specific purpose.

For more information about the motivation for this potential change, the relative merits of these alternative inflation indexes, and implications for the CPS ASEC's historical estimates of income and earnings, refer to the working paper "The Impact of Alternative Inflation Adjustments on CPS ASEC Income Statistics" available at <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2022/demo/SEHSD-wp2022-10.html>.

Alternative Price Indexes

The R-CPI-U-RS retroactively incorporates the numerous improvements made to the most well-known and widely used inflation index, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). For the years 1967 through 1977, the Census Bureau used inflation estimates from the CPI-U-X1 series, an experimental series that preceded the R-CPI-U-RS.[2] For prior years, the Census Bureau used a backwards projection of the R-CPI-U-RS, assuming the same ratio between the R-CPI-U-RS and CPI-U as there was in 1967. Hereafter, these estimates are referred to as the Census Bureau's "current method" for inflation-adjusting historical income and earnings estimates.

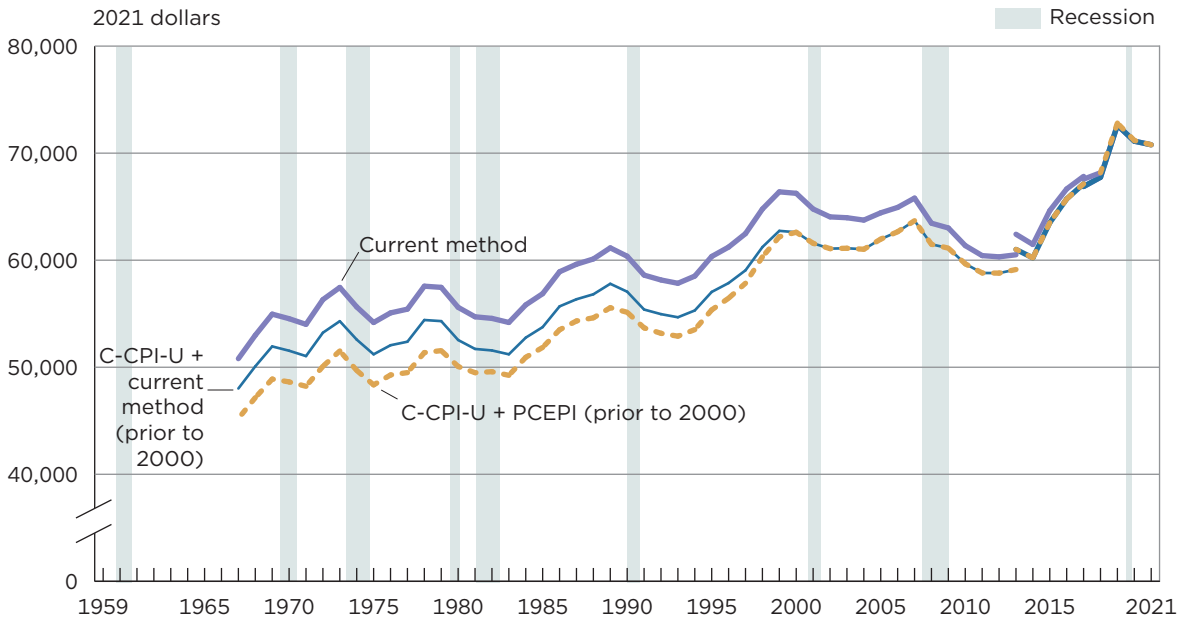
Despite the improvements made to the CPI-U and incorporated into the R-CPI-U-RS, neither measure fully accounts for how individuals shift consumption in response to changes in relative prices; both measures thereby risk overstating increases in the cost of living. Inflation measures that better account for this substitution—including the C-CPI-U and PCEPI—are known as "chained" measures and are widely considered to be less biased measures of price-adjusted income and earnings.

The C-CPI-U relies on the same sample and consumption data as the CPI-U but uses a different formula and set of expenditure weights than the CPI-U in order to compute changes in the true cost of living in adjacent periods. The C-CPI-U is available from 2000 onward.[3]

The PCEPI tracks changes in the prices of goods and services purchased by consumers, as well as by nonprofit institutions that serve households. BEA does not collect price or consumption data on its own, so the PCEPI aggregates data collected by BLS to construct the CPIs and Producer Price Indexes (PPIs). Though it largely tracks the same goods and services, some items in CPI-U are out of scope for the PCEPI, and vice versa. Like the C-CPI-U, the PCEPI uses a different formula and set of expenditure weights from the CPI-U in order to account for consumer substitution in adjacent periods. The PCEPI is available from 1959 onward.[4]

Between 2000 and 2021, the compound annual growth rates in the C-CPI-U and the PCEPI have been an average of 0.31 percentage points and 0.27 percentage

Figure D-1.
Historical Median Income Using Alternative Price Indexes: 1967 to 2021



Note: Inflation-adjusted estimates may differ slightly from other published data due to rounding. The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Details on the alternative price indexes shown and historical footnotes are available in Appendix Table D-1. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

points lower than for the R-CPI-U-RS, respectively.[5] The compound annual growth rate in prices as measured by the R-CPI-U-RS was 2.20 percent, compared to 1.92 percent in the C-CPI-U and 1.88 percent in the PCEPI. These small annual differences have a limited effect on estimates of annual growth in real median income, but compound to have large impacts over longer periods.

The annual inflation rate between 2020 and 2021 according to the R-CPI-U-RS was 4.67 percent, compared to 4.57 and 3.87 percent according to the C-CPI-U and PCEPI, respectively. While the difference between the R-CPI-U-RS and the PCEPI was larger (0.80 percentage points) than the annual average difference over the prior 2 decades, the difference between the R-CPI-U-RS and the C-CPI-U was smaller (0.10 percentage points). The two BLS price indexes tracked each other closely last year, despite significant shifts in consumption after the pandemic began and inflation running at a 40-year high.

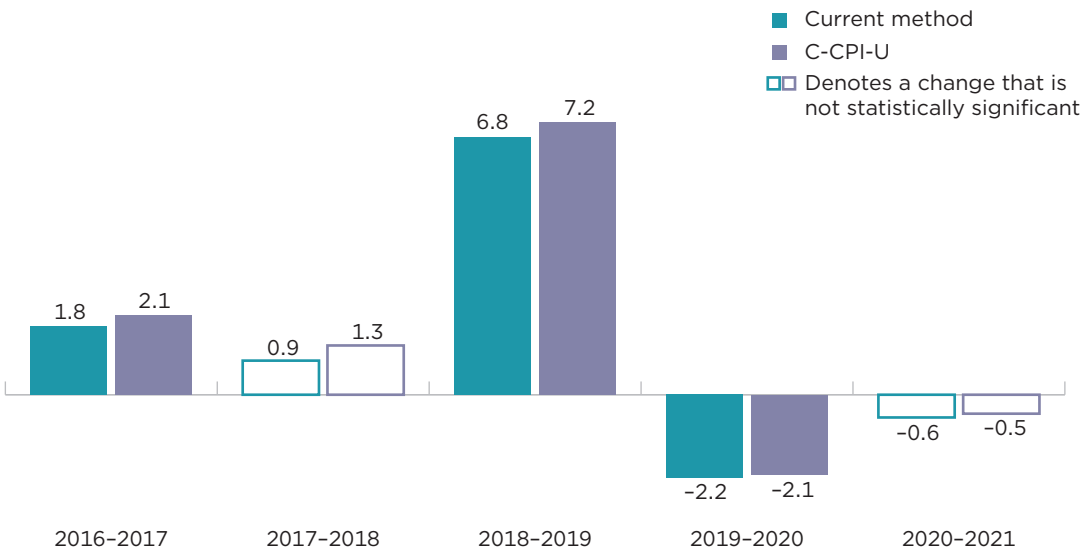
Implications for Income Estimates

Figure D-1 compares historical median household income from 1967 onward using three different inflation series: (1) the current method based on the R-CPI-U-RS used in this report, (2) the C-CPI-U from 2000 onward combined with the current method for prior years, and (3) the C-CPI-U from 2000 onward combined with the PCEPI for prior years. Recall that the C-CPI-U is not available for years prior to 2000.

Figure D-2.

Real Year-Over-Year Income Growth Using Alternative Price Indexes: 2016 to 2021

(In percent)



Note: The data for 2017 reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The current method uses the Consumer Price Index Retroactive Series (R-CPI-U-RS) for the years shown in this figure. The C-CPI-U is the Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers. Statistically significant indicates the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2017 to 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Real median household income in 2020 adjusted to 2021 dollars using the R-CPI-U-RS ($71,186) is not statistically different from the estimate using the C-CPI-U ($71,117). For 2000, the median income estimate in 2021 dollars adjusted using the R-CPI-U-RS (current method) is $66,248, which is 5.8 percent higher than the estimate ($62,612) adjusted using the C-CPI-U. For 1967, the estimate of median household income in 2021 dollars using the current method ($50,803) is 12.4 percent higher than the estimate using the C-CPI-U and the PCEPI for earlier years ($45,211).

Figure D-2 reports estimates of annual growth in real median household income according to the current method and the C-CPI-U from 2016 onward. While annual growth in inflation-adjusted income appears slightly higher according to the chained price index (since chained indexes tend to estimate slightly lower rates of inflation), none of the within-year differences are statistically significant. If the Census Bureau had used C-CPI-U to inflation-adjust prior year estimates in recent reports, neither the direction nor statistical significance of the changes would be different from the published estimates. It is reasonable to expect this will remain the case in future years.

Request for Comments

Based on the strengths of the chained price measures and following recommendations from the recently convened ITWG, the Census Bureau is considering using the C-CPI-U and PCEPI to inflation-adjust prior year and historical median income and earnings statistics in future reports.[6] Given the additional bias corrected for by the C-CPI-U and the close correspondence between the PCEPI and C-CPI-U in the years both are available, the Census Bureau is considering the adoption of the C-CPI-U series using the PCEPI prior to 2000 as the price index used to adjust historical income tables for changes in the cost of living over time. For more information about this proposed change, refer to <www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/income/guidance/alternative-inflation.html>.

The Census Bureau would like to receive feedback and evidence on the relative technical merits of income series deflated by the C-CPI-U/PCEPI index as compared to our current R-CPI-U-RS-based adjustment. Refer to the *Federal Register* Notice Docket Number 220715-0157 issued on September 1, 2022, for more information, <www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/09/01/2022-18938/request-for-comment-on-inflation-measures-for-adjusting-historical-income>. Send comments about this issue to <sehsd.isb.inflation.comments@census.gov>.

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ENDNOTES

[1] In 2001, the Census Bureau began using the CPI-U-RS to adjust historical income estimates for changes in the cost of living. For more information, refer to Carmen DeNavas-Walt, Robert W. Cleveland, and Marc I. Roemer, "Money Income in the United States: 2000," *Current Population Reports*, P60-213, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2001, <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2001/demographics/p60-213.pdf>. In 2021, BLS renamed the Research Series (CPI-U-RS) the Retroactive Series (R-CPI-U-RS). In this paper and all other associated content, it is referred to as the R-CPI-U-RS. While the R-CPI-U-RS is used to adjust the historical income and earnings series, the CPI-U is used to adjust poverty thresholds.

[2] BLS created the CPI-U-X1 to estimate the inflation rate in the CPI-U when applying the current rental equivalence method of measuring the cost of homeownership for years prior to 1983.

[3] For more information about the C-CPI-U, refer to <www.bls.gov/cpi/additional-resources/chained-cpi-questions-and-answers.htm>.

[4] For more information about the PCEPI, refer to <www.bea.gov/data/personal-consumption-expenditures-price-index>.

[5] A simple arithmetic mean is not appropriate for averaging percent changes in these indexes for multiple periods. For example, the average of a 50 percent increase in t=1 followed by a 50 percent decrease in t=2 does not imply an average change equal to zero. Instead, the more appropriate rate of return formula to calculate the compounded average percent change over this period is applied.

[6] For more information about the ITWG report and recommendations, refer to <www.bls.gov/evaluation/home.htm>.

Table D-1.

Historical Median Income Using Alternative Price Indexes: 1967 to 2021

(Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Year	Current dollars		R-CPI-U-RS/ current method		Chained CPI-U (2000–2021)			
					PCEPI (1967–1999)		R-CPI-U-RS/current method (1967–1999)	
	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
2021	70,784	605	70,784	605	70,784	605	70,784	605
2020[2]	68,010	880	71,186	921	71,117	920	71,117	920
2019	68,703	905	72,808	959	72,613	956	72,613	956
2018	63,179	691	68,168	746	67,746	741	67,746	741
2017[3]	61,136	529	67,571	585	66,877	579	66,877	579
2017	61,372	551	67,832	609	67,136	603	67,136	603
2016	59,039	717	66,657	810	65,724	799	65,724	799
2015	56,516	528	64,631	604	63,502	593	63,502	593
2014	53,657	645	61,468	739	60,218	724	60,218	724
2013[4]	53,585	1,076	62,425	1,253	61,007	1,225	61,007	1,225
2013[5]	51,939	454	60,507	529	59,132	517	59,132	517
2012	51,017	343	60,313	406	58,793	396	58,793	396
2011	50,054	413	60,428	498	58,808	485	58,808	485
2010[6]	49,276	535	61,364	666	59,663	648	59,663	648
2009[7]	49,777	351	63,011	444	61,129	431	61,129	431
2008	50,303	225	63,455	284	61,485	275	61,485	275
2007	50,233	231	65,801	302	63,691	292	63,691	292
2006	48,201	341	64,930	459	62,659	443	62,659	443
2005	46,326	255	64,427	355	61,969	341	61,969	341
2004[8]	44,334	323	63,745	464	61,022	444	61,022	444
2003	43,318	309	63,967	457	61,117	437	61,117	437
2002	42,409	228	64,047	345	61,081	329	61,081	329
2001	42,228	213	64,779	326	61,579	310	61,579	310
2000[9]	41,990	217	66,248	343	62,612	324	62,612	324
1999[10]	40,696	313	66,385	510	62,191	478	62,742	482
1998	38,885	378	64,781	630	60,309	587	61,226	595
1997	37,005	281	62,484	475	57,850	440	59,055	449
1996	35,492	294	61,225	508	56,451	468	57,865	480
1995[11]	34,076	324	60,348	574	55,357	527	57,036	542
1994[12]	32,264	242	58,515	439	53,517	402	55,304	415
1993[13]	31,241	240	57,843	445	52,902	407	54,669	421
1992[14]	30,636	239	58,153	453	53,169	414	54,962	428
1991	30,126	239	58,607	464	53,678	425	55,391	439
1990	29,943	251	60,370	507	55,135	463	57,057	479
1989	28,906	261	61,153	553	55,563	502	57,797	523
1988	27,225	219	60,115	483	54,617	439	56,816	456
1987[15]	26,061	202	59,624	463	54,325	422	56,352	438
1986	24,897	212	58,920	502	53,498	456	55,687	474
1985[16]	23,618	211	56,871	507	51,854	462	53,750	479
1984[17]	22,415	168	55,828	418	50,930	381	52,764	395
1983	20,885	156	54,182	405	49,245	368	51,209	383
1982	20,171	150	54,564	405	49,585	368	51,570	383
1981	19,074	165	54,713	472	49,493	427	51,710	446
1980	17,710	150	55,596	470	50,070	423	52,545	444
1979[18]	16,461	128	57,462	448	51,551	402	54,309	423
1978	15,064	100	57,572	384	51,367	343	54,413	363
1977	13,572	84	55,427	343	49,499	306	52,385	324
1976[19]	12,686	77	55,078	336	49,278	301	52,055	318
1975[20]	11,800	79	54,180	363	48,352	324	51,207	343
1974[20, 21]	11,197	71	55,636	351	49,703	314	52,583	332
1973	10,512	66	57,456	360	51,521	323	54,303	340
1972[22]	9,697	61	56,319	353	50,086	314	53,228	334
1971[23]	9,028	58	54,006	344	48,221	307	51,042	325
1970	8,734	53	54,536	329	48,632	293	51,543	311
1969	8,389	51	54,962	334	48,895	297	51,946	316
1968	7,743	46	52,992	315	47,161	280	50,084	298
1967[24]	7,143	43	50,803	304	45,211	271	48,015	287

Footnotes provided on the next page.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights beginning with 2010. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function.

[2] Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12] Introduction of 1990 Census sample design.

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

[14] Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 through 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

SOURCE AND ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

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

The CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC), which estimates in this report are based on, collects data in February, March, and April each year, asking detailed questions categorizing income into over 50 sources. The key purpose of the survey is to provide timely and comprehensive estimates of income, poverty, and health insurance and to measure change in these national-level estimates.

The CPS ASEC collects data in the 50 states and the District of Columbia; these data do not represent residents of Puerto Rico or the U.S. Island Areas (American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and U.S. Virgin Islands). The 2022 CPS ASEC sample consists of about 89,200 addresses. The CPS ASEC includes military personnel who live in a household with at least one civilian adult, regardless of whether they live off post or on post. All other armed forces personnel are excluded. The estimates in this report are controlled to March 2022 independent national population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Beginning with 2020, population estimates are based on 2020 Census population counts and are updated annually, taking into account births, deaths, emigration, and immigration. More information on Vintage 2021 population estimates and the methodology can be found at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/methodology/2020-2021/methods-statement-v2021.pdf>.

The estimates in this report that may be shown in text, figures, and tables are based on responses from a sample of the population and may differ from actual values because of sampling variability or other factors. As a result, apparent differences between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted.

In this report, the variances of estimates were calculated using replication methods. For estimates prior to 2010, or as noted in historical tables, the Generalized Variance Function method was used. More Information on replicate weights, standard errors, income top-coding and data swapping on the public-use file, and changes to the CPS ASEC data file from the prior year is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>.

The Impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic on the CPS ASEC

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

During collection of the 2022 CPS ASEC, in-person interviews resumed except for in geographic areas with a high risk of exposure to COVID-19. The response rate for the CPS basic household survey declined from about 76 percent in March 2021 to 72 percent in March 2022. Since the response rates remain below prepandemic levels, it is important to examine how respondents differ from nonrespondents, as this difference could affect estimates. Using administrative data, Census Bureau researchers have documented that nonrespondents in the 2020 to 2022 surveys are less similar to respondents than in earlier years. Notably, respondents from 2020 to

2022 had relatively higher income than nonrespondents. For more details on how sample differences and the associated nonresponse bias impact income and official poverty estimates, refer to <www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/research-matters/2022/09/how-did-the-pandemic-affect-survey-response.html>. The effects of data collection issues on 2020 health insurance coverage estimates are detailed in this working paper: <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2020/demo/SEHSD-WP2020-13.html>.

ACCESSING INCOME DATA

Additional CPS ASEC Estimates

Additional estimates from the CPS ASEC are available on the Census Bureau's income websites. This includes detailed tables, historical tables, press releases, briefings, and working papers. The websites may be accessed through the Census Bureau's home page at <www.census.gov> or directly at <www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/income.html>.

Public-Use Microdata

Public-use CPS ASEC microdata are available for data users of all skill levels.

Data users can create custom statistics from Public Use Microdata files using the Microdata Access Tool (MDAT), available at <https://data.census.gov/mdat>.

Microdata for the 2022 CPS ASEC and earlier years are available online at <www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/cps/cps-asec.html>. Technical methods have been applied to CPS microdata to avoid disclosing respondents' identities.

OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME DATA

Since the CPS ASEC produces thorough and timely estimates of income, the Census Bureau recommends that people use it for national estimates. However, the Census Bureau produces other data that are appropriate for subnational areas and that can be used for longitudinal analysis. The American Community Survey (ACS) and the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program can be used for subnational income estimates, while the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) provides monthly and longitudinal estimates.

American Community Survey

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

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

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

The SAIPE program uses statistical models to produce estimates of median household income and poverty for states and all counties, as well as population and poverty estimates for school districts. Statistics from the SAIPE program are used by the Department of Education to allocate funding under Title 1 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. SAIPE methodology combines data from a variety of sources, including administrative records, population estimates, the decennial census, and the ACS, to provide consistent and reliable single-year estimates for all counties and school districts regardless of size each year. In general, SAIPE estimates have lower variances than ACS estimates but offer fewer demographic details than the ACS. Estimates from this program are available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html>.

Survey of Income and Program Participation

The SIPP provides both monthly and longitudinal data about labor force participation and income sources and amounts at the individual, family, and household level by following the same respondents over time. Whereas the CPS ASEC provides reliable estimates of the net change from one year to the next in the overall distribution of economic characteristics for the whole population, it cannot show how these characteristics change for the same person, family, or household. By collecting monthly data for the same respondents over multiple years, SIPP makes it possible to see how economic characteristics change at the individual level. This yields insights into the dynamic nature of these experiences as well as the economic mobility of U.S. residents.

Estimates from these data are available in table packages, working papers, and the Census Bureau's P70 series reports, available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/library/publications.html>.

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

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

The Census Bureau also welcomes the comments and advice of data and report users. If you have suggestions or comments on this report, e-mail the Income Statistics Branch of the Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division at <sehsd.isb.list@census.gov>.

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